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THE CHARACTER OF CERAMIC FINDINGS FROM PAIONIA AND PELAGONIA FROM THE IRON AGE II

Abstract. - The analysis of the Iron Age II pottery from Paionia and Pelagonia shows continuous relations between the Central Balkans and the Greek-dominated territories from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age, in both directions. Ethno-cultural unity of the region extending from south Pannonia and Lower Danube Basin to Macedonia and north Greece is very old, but particularly expressed since the 8th century BC. According to M. Garašanin and V. Georgiev, this region belongs to Daco-Misian ethno-cultural and linguistic complex which is clearly separated from both the Thracian and Illyrian. This paper is another contribution to this theory.

Central and south Balkan regions often witnessed migratory movements during the prehistory. We shall direct our attention to the last one, the so-called Aegean migration or, more precisely, to its consequences, i.e. to the period that followed it, yet clearly showed evidence of the migration.

The Aegean migration took place by the end of the 2nd and at the beginning of the 1st millenniums BC when, alongside large population movements, the formation of new ethnic groups occurred, among which were Paionians, the bearers of the material culture we are dealing with. Although this region was to become an integral part of Paonia later in history, among these we could also include the inhabitants of Pelagonia.

After these turbulent events, a more peaceful times began, corresponding to the period we are referring to (the Iron Age II, according to M. Garašanin, or between 700-500 BC in true historical age).

On the ceramic ware made by autochthonous population of the time, we can still find traces of the cultures which, since the Aeneo-

lithic and the Bronze Age, kept spreading their influence from the Central Balkans towards the South, but at the same time we can follow a gradual acceptance of Greek influences and their transfer towards the North. That is what gives the importance to this particular period. The Bronze Age elements of the Iron Age II pottery in Paionia and Pelagonia point out to the contacts of these regions with the Central Balkans, as well as to the ethnic movements of the Central Balkan population during the 'Big Migration.' The assumption is that it was through this territory that the Central Balkan traditions of the Bronze Age travelled towards Greece, and that these were dominant until the Iron Age II, when the direction of the transfer of influences changed and the Greek elements started penetrating across this territory towards the North.

Bowls with arched rims, (Map 1) found in older graves at the necropolis Visoi I, could be regarded as an autochthonous form with the Bronze Age attributes.¹ They are made manually of reddish clay, have good fabric and represent a variant of the form characteristic of the Bronze Age - Dubovac-Žuto Brdo culture,² but also of other groups of the period in the Pannonian-Danubian region.³ This form, that we find in Macedonia in the period of the Iron Age II, is not a simple copy of the Bronze Age forms we are referring to, but it certainly shows the influences of these cultures. The question is whether these forms reached this area with migratory movements or by means of cultural influences *proprie dicti*. According to the fact that a vast spatial and chronological gap separates these forms, and that nothing similar happened during the Bronze Age on the territory much closer to Pelagonia, i.e. in the Aegean Macedonia, one could say that we are dealing with the element which, during the Migration, spread towards the South, and which was to be found again in the period of the Iron Age II in Pelagonia exactly in this variant, the one that is rather different from its inspiration.

Perhaps the most evident and the most convincing proof of the penetration of the Central Balkan elements towards the South is the vessel with two handles, which extend vertically above the rim. (Map 2) This type appears at different sites of Paionia and Pelagonia, meaning that the form was equally present all over the region. There are

1 I. Mikulić, 1966, 17, T. IV/7a; V. Lahtov, 1965, 88, T. XXX/1, 3.

2 PIJZ IV, 1983, T. LXXXI

3 PIJZ IV, 1983, T. LXXVII, LXXVIII.

several variants of this vessel, but the chronological criterion confirms three main types:

-The vessel with spherical container, tall neck and two handles of varying shapes. They mostly lack decoration. The only Paionian finding with the decoration, in carving technique, is the one from Radanje. Pelagonian specimens are decorated in the Bubusti-Tren manner, and belong to the end of the 8th and to the 7th centuries BC.⁴

-The second type is a stumpy variant of the vessel with handles which only slightly exceed the rim. It could be found only in Paionia as a grave offering together with simple Ionic ware, and belongs to the transition between the 7th and 6th centuries BC.⁵

- Wide biconical bowls with two handles are characteristic of the 6th century BC. They were found in Pelagonia and south Paionia. They are wheel-thrown and gray in color.⁶

Through the evolution of the two-handled vessel form and its three variants, an insight into the evolution of cultural relations in the area may as well be gained.

The first type does not differ much from those from the Bronze Age. According to M. Garašanin, this form continues the tradition of the Armenochori group of the Early Bronze Age of the Aegean Macedonia.⁷ Although dominant form of this group, the vessel with two handles should not be regarded as autochthonous, because there is no such form in the Late Neolithic of the region.⁸ The relations between the Armenochori group and the Bubanj-Hum III being indisputable,⁹ and the presence of this form confirmed in the Aeneolithic period of the Bubanj-Salkuta-Krivodol complex, though in different variants,¹⁰ it is likely that it was precisely through these contacts that the two-handled vessel in question reached Paionia and Pelagonia. The existence of this form in the Kosovo region during both the Aeneolithic¹¹ and Iron Ages¹² may confirm this assumption.

4 I. Mikulčić, 1966, 17, 28: 1958/59, 95-103; M. and D. Garašanin, 1958/59, 9-61; J. Korošec, 1956, 90-105

5 R. Pašić, 1981, 26-43; 1980, 54; D. Mitrevski, 1991, 48-51.

6 R. Pašić, 1981, 26-43; I. Mikulčić, 1964/65, 209-225; V. Lahtov, 1965, 23; P. Mačkić, D. Simoska, V. Trbuhović, 1960, 199-208; Sanev et al., 1976, 54.

7 M. Garašanin, 1983, 778.

8 W.A. Heurtley, 1939, 140-162, 178, 183, 186, 192-194.

9 M. Garašanin, 1973, T. 35: 1983, 724, 725

10 *PJZ III*, 1979, T. XI, 8.

11 *PJZ III*, 1979, T. IX-XI

12 R. Vasić, 1987, sl. 39/19.

The second type that belongs to the late 7th and early 6th centuries could be designated as transitory, while the third type effects newly accepted technological innovations from the South – the potter's wheel, and the baking technique with controlled oxidation

Another variant of this type is characteristic of the end of the 8th and the 7th centuries BC. It is the vessel with two handles that go over the rim and have plastic button-like swellings which are cylindrical or conical in form (Map 3). This variant can be found mostly in Pelagonia,¹³ and also at a few sites in south Paonia.¹⁴ The origin of this element is definitely in the Bronze Age of the Central Balkan region, when we find it together with the so-called *ansa cornuta* from which it was derived.¹⁵ This element continues its life during the Iron Age,¹⁶ while in the Aegean Macedonia it appears as late as the Iron Age.¹⁷ The closest analogy of these vessels was found at the site of Tren in Albania, in the Bronze Age.¹⁸ It represents the best analogy not only in form, but also in the decoration which is characteristic of the Boubousti-Tren culture: hanging triangle, that can be filled or shaded, and enriched with lines, waves, chequered pattern or zigzag lines, using dark color on light coating.¹⁹ This analogy could serve as a proof that the bowl with two handles that surpass the rim, and plastic button-like swellings came to Macedonia through the Boubousti-Tren culture which was in close contact with Pelagonia in this period. This has been proved by the fact that the Boubousti-Tren decoration appears also on jugs with slanting rim from the site of Živojno.²⁰ Whether the occurrence of this specific decoration in Pelagonia was the consequence of the expansion of its bearers in this direction or merely of trade contacts, is to be answered by further investigation.

Perhaps the most frequent form in the Iron Age II of Macedonia is the jug (Map 4). A Hallstatt cup-juglet made by hand of dark gray or reddish-brown sandy clay, with thick, fragile walls, and unevenly baked is

13 I. Mikuljević, 1966, 16-18, 27. 1964/65, 209; V. Lahtov, 1965, 86-95, T. XXXV/2; Sanev et al., 1976, 54-56. P. Mačković, D. Simoska, V. Trbušević, 1960, 199-208.

14 R. Pašić, Ž. Vinčić, M. Ivanovski, 1981, 35-38; Z. Georgiev, 1983, 65-70; R. Pašić, 1981, 26-43, 48-50; Ž. Vinčić, M. Ivanovski, 1981, 49; V. Sokolovska, 1961, 63; 1982, 177-183; 1983, 9-21.

15 PZJ IV, 1983, T. C/4, 6; CIII/6, 9; CJV/4, 7; CV/3, 4; M. Garašanin, 1973, T. 49/1.

16 M. Garašanin, 1973, T. 91.

17 W. A. Heurtley, 1939, 235, 236, 239; K. Kilian, 1975, 66, 67, Chron. T. 102.

18 M. Korkuti, 1971, T. VI.

19 M. Korkuti, 1971, T. VI-IX.

20 I. Mikuljević, 1966, 27; M. Garašanin, 1983, 796.

the form from which the classical form of jug was derived, and can as well be regarded as autochthonous. Its forms vary from cylindrical and pot-bellied to more or less bulblike forms. It could be found at sites throughout Paionia and Pelagonia.²¹ It was the most frequent form of jug during the 7th century BC. After the penetration of more elaborate forms, especially that with slanting rim, it fades slowly away, but however remains in use further on as late as the end of the 6th and the beginning of the 5th centuries BC.

The jug with slanting rim is one of major characteristics of this period in both Pelagonia²² and Paionia.²³ This is the shape which came from the South and can be found in the Aegean Macedonia as early as the Middle Bronze Age.²⁴ It is more frequent in Pelagonia and in south Paionia, the regions located closer to the homeland of this type of jug. The north part of Paionia would also accept this type, but its quality was never to match that from the South. Specimens made by hand appear all over the territory we are dealing with. In the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages of the Aegean Macedonia one can find it at numerous sites.²⁵ North of Paionia it can be found in Volkovo, the Suva Reka group (Metohia), the Glasinac culture (West Serbia), and the Basarabi group.²⁶ Closest analogies for the jugs from the Visoi I, Orlova Čuka, and Radanja are the Basarabi group forms.

As all Boubousti-Tren vessels, the jug from Živojno is decorated with hanging triangles. It is uncertain whether this particular culture transferred the form and the motif further to the North, but it is evident that north-Paionian, as well as some of Pelagonian specimens bear these motifs, applied in the traditional technique of incision. Although regarded as traditional of Paionia and Pelagonia, this manner of decoration also finds its analogies in Aegean Macedonia.²⁷ Wheel-thrown jugs

21 V. Lahtov, 1965, 23, 86-95; I. Mikulčić, 1962/63, 197-209, 1964/65, 209-225; 1966, 16-18, 24, 27; R. Pašić, 1981, 26-43; M. Garašanin, 1969, 27, 28; M. and D. Garašanin, 1958/59, 9-60; I. Venedikov, 1948, 88.

22 I. Mikulčić, 1966, 16-18, 24; 1964/65, 209; B. Kitanski, 1976, 122, 124; Ž. Vinčić, 1965, 61; K. Kepeski, 1975, 155-164; V. Lahtov, 1965, 23; Sanev et al., 1976, 55; B. Josifovska, 1963, 287.

23 R. Pašić, 1981, 26-43; 1966, 56-58; I. Mikulčić, 1961, 47-62; 1964/65, 209-225; V. Lahtov, 1965, 23; M. Garašanin, 1969, 27.

24 W.A. Heurtley, 1939, no. 394, 395, 400, 401.

25 W.A. Heurtley, 1939, no. 424, 438, T. XIV no. 453, 463-465, 470, 478, 479, T. XXIII no. 498.

26 R. Pašić, 1981, T. II-V; M. Garašanin, 1973, 287, 476, T. 97; R. Vasić, 1987, sl. 38.

27 W.A. Heurtley, 1939, no. 405, 436.

of the type can be found in Pelagonia and south Paionia.²⁸ All decorated specimens have thin, horizontal, painted lines on the neck and belong to the imitations of Ionic ware.

Oinochoe is the form found in Paionia in the Iron Age II in a single case. It is a Greek import from the tumulus VI at the site of Orlova Čuka.²⁹ It is wheel-thrown, made of purified ochre yellow clay. It is decorated with horizontal stripes in dark red varnish. It is similar in the manner of production to the one from the Gorno Pole necropolis.³⁰ Both have decoration similar to that from the Aegean Macedonia of the Early Iron Age.³¹ Besides this oinochoe, fragments of another Greek provincial vase were found at the site of Orlova Čuka, which suggests the existence of trading connections between northern parts of Paionia and Greece, i.e. Aegean Macedonia in the 7th century BC. There are two specimens from Saraj-Brod and the Visoi I necropolis representing primitive forms of the locally produced oinochoes from the 6th century BC. They have the same form and were made on the wheel.³²

And while the 6th-century oinochoes from Pelagonia are on the beginning of their development, the hydriae already have advanced Archaic form. They were found at the Visoi I, Saraj-Brod and Progon-Bukri necropolises. All were made on potter's wheel, and are gray or reddish-black in color.³³

Bowls of the period in Paionia are also represented by more than one type.³⁴ The most numerous were those with more or less inverted rim. These bowls were mostly hand-made of clay of varying quality. Apart from the fact that a number of these bowls have horizontal or oblique channels on the outer part of the rim, otherwise they were seldom decorated. Draga and Milutin Garašanin relate the origin of this ornament to the Early Bronze Age, the period when it is known both in Macedonia and the Morava River valley, and argue that this decoration

28 I. Mikulčić, 1966, 16-18; Z. Georgiev, 1983, 65-70; R. Pašić, 1981, 26-43; D. Mitrevski, 1991, 48-52

29 I. Mikulčić, 1961, 47-62.

30 I. Mikulčić, 1958/59, 95-105; 1962/63, 197-209; M. Garašanin, 1969, 27.

31 W.A. Heurtley, 1939, 234, 238.

32 I. Mikulčić, 1966, 16-18, 24, 27; P. Mačkić, D. Simoska, V. Trbuhović, 1960, 199-208; P. Mačkić, D. Simoska, 1954, 208.

33 I. Mikulčić, 1966, 16-18, 24, 27; 1964/65, 209-225; P. Mačkić, D. Simoska, V. Trbuhović, 1960, 199-208.

34 J. Korošec, 1956, 90-105; I. Mikulčić, 1958/59, 95-105; 1961, 47-62, 1962/63, 197-209, 1964/65, 209-225; 1966, 18; M. Garašanin, 1969, 27; R. Pašić, 1966, 56-58; M. and D. Garašanin, 1958/59, 39

does not have the character of torced ornaments, typical of Heurtley's "turban dish" of the Late Bronze Age.³⁵

All the above mentioned bowls were found in **Upper Paionia**. The fact that they lack in Pelagonia, and that we find them in Lower Macedonia at a single site of Vardarophtsa, points out to the conclusion that they are autochthonous.³⁶

In this period a type of bowl with bent-out rim emerges in north Paionia,³⁷ and its analogies were found at the site of Vardarophtsa, among the archaeological material from the tumulus in Vergina,³⁸ and in **urn graves in Paracin**.³⁹

Bowl with tongue-shaped handle could be regarded as older form. It could be found mainly in north Paionia, while in Pelagonia there is only one example of this type.⁴⁰

Scarcity of this ceramic form in south Paionia and Pelagonia seems incredible if we have in mind its important function. Unfortunately, this phenomenon is not yet explained in archaeological literature. There are no bowls in the Late Iron Age II in Pelagonia either, but there is a lot of them in south Paionia.

Bowls with one or two handles (almost always placed horizontally or obliquely) appear in the second quarter of the 6th century BC, mostly at sites of south Paionia.⁴¹ Analogies could be found in the **Aegean Macedonia**, the supposed homeland of this form.⁴²

The same applies to the bowls with two vertical handles. They were found at two sites of south **Paionia**,⁴³ and **their analogies** from the **Aegean Macedonia** indicate **the place of origin of this form**, since it **appears in Tsauoutsiza** in the **Early Iron Age**.⁴⁴

35 M. and D. Garašanin, 1958/59, 39.

36 W.A. Heurtley, 1939, 233, fig. 106.

37 M. and D. Garašanin, 1958/59, 39; M. Garašanin, 1969, 27; I. Mikulčić, 1961, 47-62; 1962/63, 197-209.

38 M. and D. Garašanin, 1958/59, 28.

39 M. and D. Garašanin, 1958/59, 28.

40 M. and D. Garašanin, 1958/59, 9-51; J. Korošec, 1956, 90-105; I. Mikulčić, 1966, 27; P. Mačkić, D. Simoska, V. Trbuhović, 1960, 199-208;

41 R. Pašić, Ž. Vinčić, M. Ivanovski, 1981, 35; Ž. Georgiev, 1983, 65-70; Ž. Vinčić, M. Ivanovski, 1981, 22; R. Pašić, 1981, 26-43.

42 W.A. Heurtley, 1939, 235, no. 483.

43 R. Pašić, Ž. Vinčić, M. Ivanovski, 1981, 35; R. Pašić, 1981.

44 W.A. Heurtley, 1939, 235, br. 482.

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This analysis shows that ceramic material confirms the assumption on the close relations among Dardanians, Tribaloi, Maesoi, Pannonians, Paionians and Macedonians, already suggested by D. Srejšović who analyzed burial rites of the Paleo-Balkan tribes.⁴⁵ Ethno-cultural unity of the region extending from south Pannonia and Lower Danube Basin to Macedonia and northern Greece is very old, but particularly expressed since the 8th century BC. According to M. Garašanin and V. Georgiev, this region belongs to Daco-Misian ethno-cultural and linguistic complex which is clearly separated from both the Thracian and Illyrian.⁴⁶

After a long period of transfer of cultural influences from the North to the South, trade routes stabilized and developed, and Greek influence gained dominance.

The first Hellenic contacts with Macedonian region have been ascertained by the finding of the skyphos of Greek-Aegean provenance,⁴⁷ at the necropolis of Visoi I. However, this isolated example cannot confirm that we are dealing with Greek influence, because it is obviously an exception. The first Greek or, more precisely, Lower Macedonian influences could be ascertained since the times when jugs with slanting rim appeared, together with the imitations of Corinthian, Ionic and gray ware.

The crater from Saraj-Brod, made of dark red unpurified clay, and the fragment of the vessel with widely flattened rim and one handle which reminds of handles of Greek craters with colonettes from Radanja, and cotons are related with Corinthian ware.⁴⁸ Such pottery typically Archaic and probably an imitation of classical Corinthian production from the Aegean Macedonian workshops.⁴⁹

Imitations of simple Ionic ware are characterized by thin walls, lightness, pale color of clay and horizontal brown painted stripes. In

45 D. Srejšović, 1979, 79-87

46 M. Garašanin, 1988, 9-80; V. Georgiev, 1971, 155-170.

47 M. Garašanin, 1983, 791, I. Mikulčić, 1966, 17; V. Lahtov, 1965, 96, M. Parović-Pešikan, 1985, 32

48 I. Mikulčić, 1966, 27; M. and D. Garašanin, 1958/59, 9-60; B. Djordjević-Bogdanović, 1989, 37.

49 Contradictory data are found with V. Trbušević (*Zu den Problemen der späten Bronzezeit und frühen Eisenzeit im Zentral und Westbalkangebiet*, *Fruhes Eisen in Europa*, 1981, 33). He relates the crater from Saraj-Broda with the similar vessels

Paionia we find them on the site of Suva Reka⁵⁰ and also on Milci, Dedeli, Marvinci, Glos-Grčiste and Demir Kapija.⁵¹ Fragments of the stamnos from the Gorno Pole necropolis, together with the oinochoe from Orlova Čuka, could as well be listed here.⁵²

We find such ware also at Glasinac, Atenica and Tsaoutsitza.⁵³ The imitations of simple Ionic pottery may have come from Chalcidice, or somewhere from the **middle** (or lower) course of the river Vardar, where workshops connected with Chalcidice existed. Graves at Suva Reka, which contained **imitation** of simple Ionic ware, could be dated in the second half of the 7th and the beginning of the 6th centuries BC.⁵⁴

One of the most numerous ceramic groups is certainly gray ware. It is regarded as a type in its own right because despite a variety of shapes there is one common characteristic - the gray baking color, which represents a particular phase in the technological development of the pottery production since it requires control of oxygen. In central Macedonia it appears as early as the Late Geometrical flat graves and in the settlements of the same period. Around the year 600 BC gray pottery penetrates into the Paionian regions. In later graves of the Gorno Pole necropolis predominance of this type is ascertained.⁵⁵ It probably originates from the Lower Macedonian region, from Chalcidice, where it appears in the Early Iron Age. From the end of Archaic period, all over the Classical and Hellenistic periods to the first centuries AD, gray ware stands out as the most characteristic finding at numerous sites throughout Macedonia.⁵⁶

As it was mentioned above, the real point of origin of Greek influence upon Paionia and Pelagonia would be Lower Macedonia or, more precisely, Corinthian colony at Potidaea as well as dozens of Chalcidicean and other Ionic colonies on the Chalcidicean coast.

from the Troy VII, and considers that the crater as well confirms the dating given by the fibula Pesciera

50 R. Pašić, 1981, 26-43.

51 R. Pašić, Ž. Vinčić, M. Ivanovski, 1981, 35; Z. Georgiev, 1983, 65-70; D. Mitrevski, 1991, 46-48; R. Pašić, 1981, 46-48, 126; J. Korošec, 1956, 90-105

52 I. Mikulčić, 1958/59, 95-105, 1961, 47-62.

53 M. Parović-Pešikan, 1960, 21-44; R. Pašić, 1981, 109, 110; M. Djuknić, B. Jovanović, 1966, 49.

54 R. Pašić, 1981, 122.

55 I. Mikulčić, 1958/59, 95-105.

56 I. Mikulčić, 1966, 29; W.A. Heurtley, 1939, 232, 235, 237

And while in the 7th century vessels made by hand predominate, in the 6th century the wheel is used regularly so that only few exceptions of hand-made vessels were found. Undoubtedly, accepting the wheel, local potters also accepted more developed and more elaborate Hellenic forms of pottery, together with new technological process - gray baking

The position of Paionia and Pelagonia, and the vicinity of Greek civilization induced their quicker development in this period as compared with northern **Balkan regions. Besides, having in** mind that gray baked wheel-thrown pottery bearing clear traces of Greek influence has been ascertained on Tribalian territory as early as the 5th century BC,⁵⁷ we should question commonly accepted hypothesis that the potter's wheel was brought by **Celts not only into the Middle Danube Basin, but also into the Central Balkans.**⁵⁸ The period from the 6th to 3rd centuries remains still obscure in this respect, and the Paionian ware, especially from the northern part which had always inclined to the Central Balkan region, direct our reflections along this line of thought. Further investigation on the **Iron Age of the Balkans** may show that **it** was from this very region and even earlier than supposed that the **tech-**nological innovations in the production of pottery penetrated towards the North

Transl. ted by Nenad Tasic

О КАРАКТЕРУ КЕРАМИЧКИХ НАЛАЗА ПЕОНИЈЕ И ПЕЛАГОНИЈЕ У ПЕРИОДУ ГВОЗДЕНОГ ДОБА И Резиме

Керамика Пеоније и Пелагоије која припада периоду између 700. и 500. год. ст. пре или гвозденом добу II Македоније по периодизацији Милутина Гаранишина, открива не само улогу коју је овај простор одиграо у овом периоду интензивних трговинских контаката и постепеног увођења грчких елемената у керамичку производњу Балкана, већ и то како су преко ове територије, у претходним периодима, утицаји из унутрашњости Балкана ишли према југу, ка Грчкој.

⁵⁷ M. Stojić, 1986, 82.

⁵⁸ B. Djordjević-Bogdanović, 1994, 39-52

У најкарактеристичније облике аутохтоне керамике на којој се огледају централнобалкански бронзаноделски утицаји, спадају зделе са извученим ободом и двоухи пехари.

Грчки утицаји, пак, огледају се на крчазима, ојлохоама, **хидријама**, котонима итд. Пихово порекло је увек доњомакедонско, с тим **што** неки облици и декоративни мотиви воде порекло још из бронзаног доба Егејске Македоније, док други потичу из коринтских и јонских колонија које су током VII века ст. пре основане на обалама Халкидика.

Први хеленски контакти с македонским подручјем о коме је овде реч у периоду после Егејске сеобе констатовани су, када је у пићању керамика, на некрополи Висој I палазом скифоса грчко-егејског круга. Међутим, на основу овог усамљеног примера не може се говорити о утицају, јер је очигледно да се ради о изузетку. О првим грчким или, тачније, доњомакедонским утицајима може се говорити тек од времена када се јављају крчази с косо засеченим ободом, посуде коринтеског круга, проста јонска и сива керамика.

Из ове **апализе може се закључити** да и керамички материјал потврђује оно што је Д. Срејовић показао апализом **начива сазревавања** старобалканских племена, а то је теза о сродности **балканских племена**, Дардапаца, Трибала, Меза, **Пагона**, Пеонаца и **Македонаца**. Етно-културно јединство простора од **ужле** Паноније и доњег Подунавља до Македоније и северне Грчке веома је старо, али се посебно потврђује од VIII века ст. пре. По М. Гарашанину и В. Георгијеву ова област припада дако-мизијском етнокултурном и језичком комплексу који се одваја од трачког и илирског, а ту теорију све више поткрепљује и археолошки материјал.

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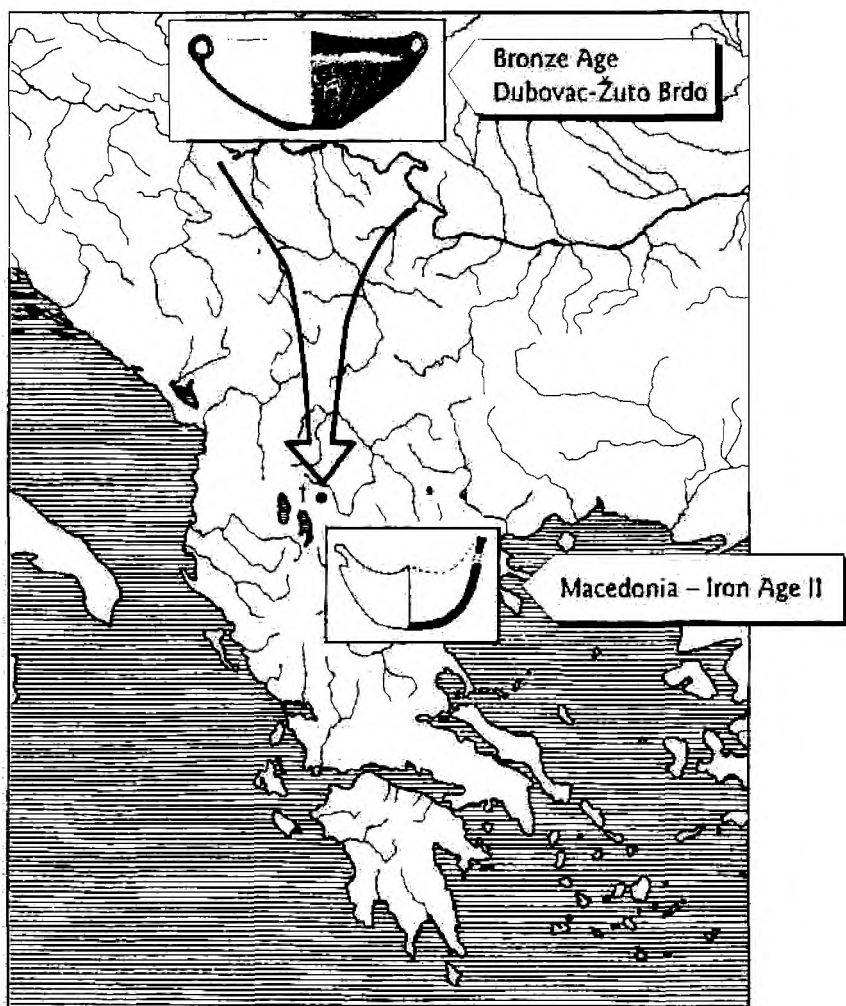
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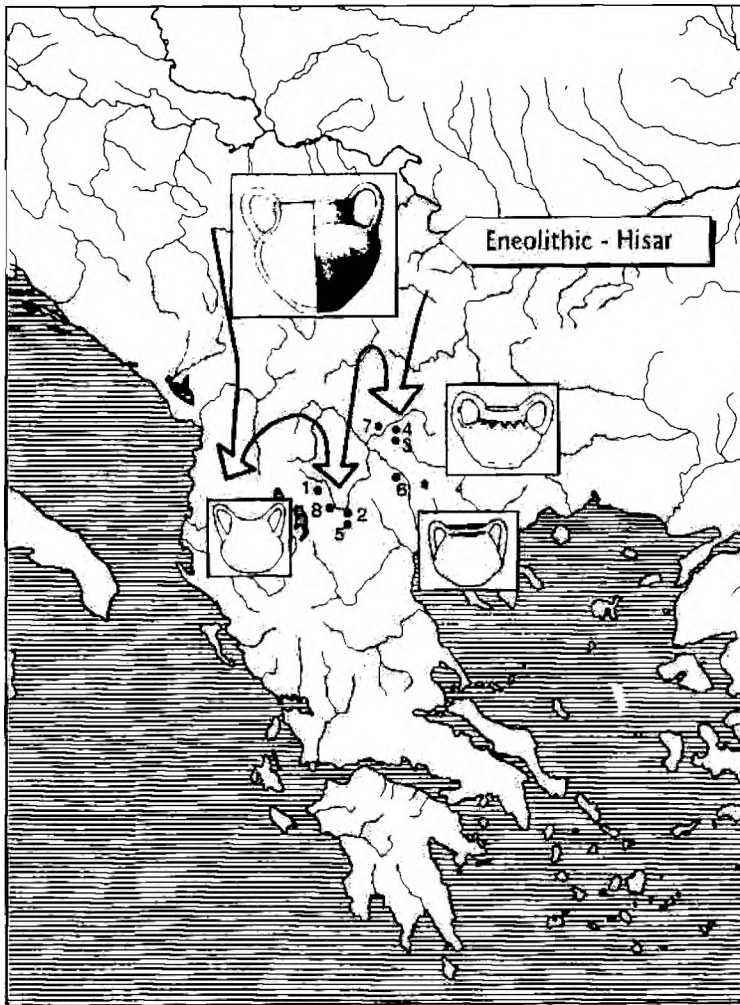
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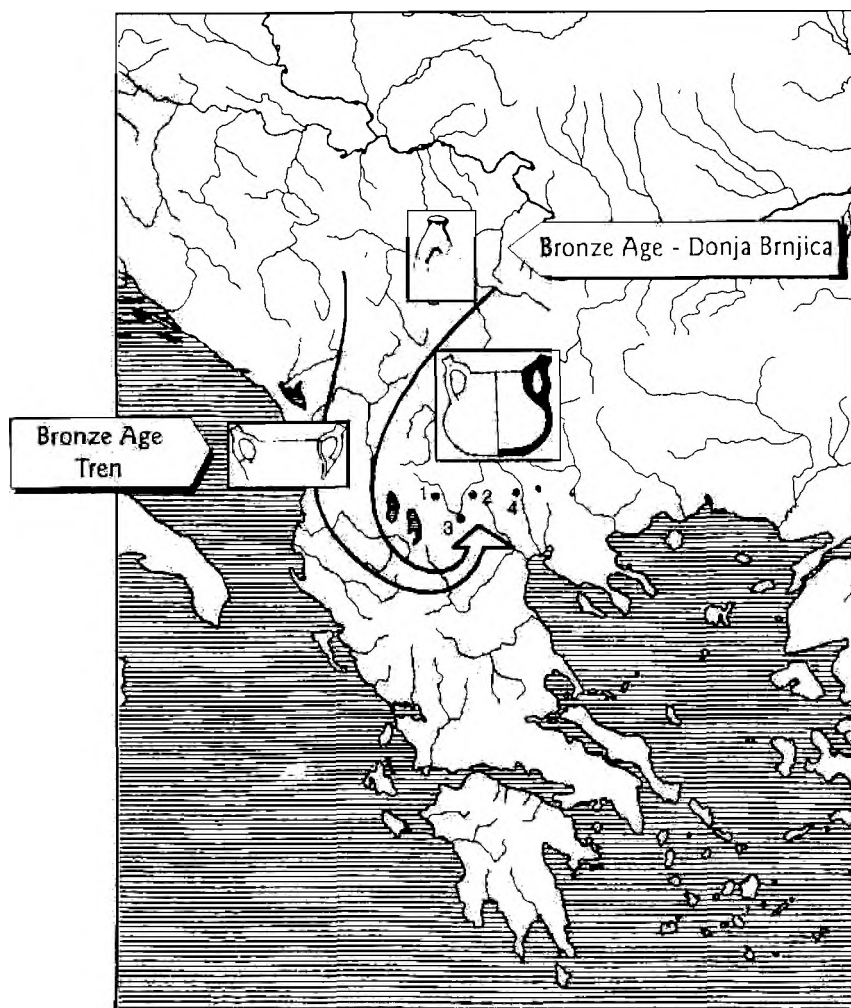
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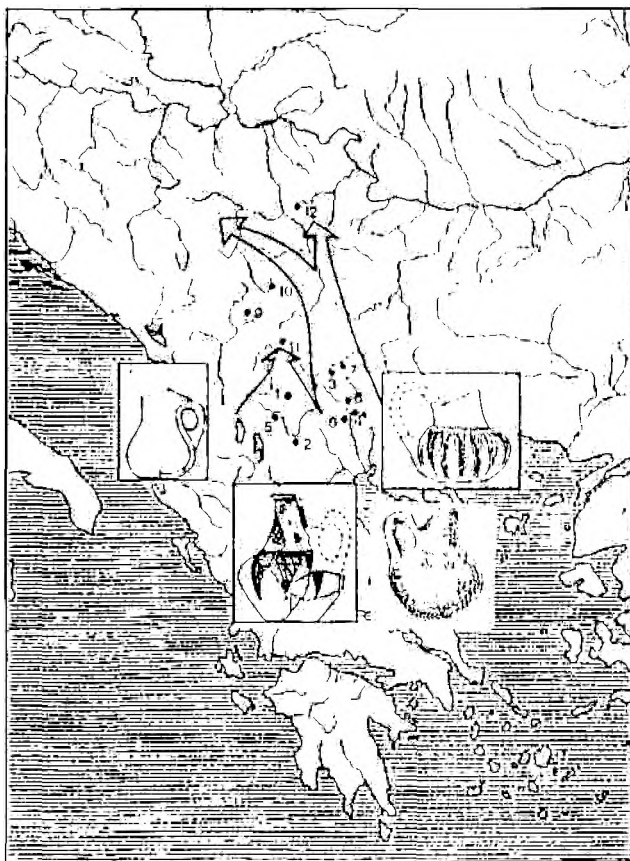
Map 1 - 1. Visoi I



Map 2 – 1. Visoi I, 2. Saraj-Brod, 3. Radanja, 4. Gorno Pole, 5. Živojno, 6. Demir Kapija, 7. Orlova Čuka, 8. Progon-Bukri



Map 3 – 1. Visoi I, 2. Zović, 3. Saraj-Brod, 4. Milci



Map 4 – 1. Prilep-Kasarni, 2. Živojno, 3. Orlova Čuka, 4. Suva Reka,
 5. Visoi I, 6. Milci, 7. Radanja, 8. Valandovo, 9. Suva Reka,
 10. Belačevac, 11. Vučidol, 12. Crnokalačka Bara.