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THE MESOLITHIC POPULATION OF THE IRON GATES REGION

Abstract. – There is a pronounced imbalance in archaeological and anthropological knowledge about the Mesolithic. Thanks to the number and contents of archaeological sites, the Mesolithic is better known to archaeologists but much less to anthropologists. Dependent as it is solely on the study of human skeletal finds, anthropology has devoted much less attention to this period. The reason lies in the fact that osteological material is less frequently found than remains of material culture and it is in worse condition. The Mesolithic population of the Iron Gates – whose bio-anthropological continuity was unbroken from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Early Neolithic – no doubt deserves more attention. This paper is a contribution to such efforts.

The Danube Basin is not a closed and indivisible geographic entity. It consists of three major regions: the western, or Alpine, region; the central, or Pannonian; and the eastern, or Pontic. In the Upper Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic, there is an obvious lack of cultural homogeneity in these parts, though a continuous line of development can be traced from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Gravettian period. This is most clear in the Iron Gates region¹ with its numerous sites on both banks of the Danube: Cuina Turcului, Veterani, Icoana, Razvrata, Ostrvul Banului, Schela Cladovei, Vlasac, Lepenski Vir, Padina, and Hajdučka vodenica (Map 1); the Mesolithic cultures, typified by numerous kinds of microlithic industries were transformed, in the proto-Neolithic and Neolithic strata, under the influence of new cultures, social, economic, and chronological categories.²

¹ Srejšović D., *Protoneolit – Kultura Lepenskog Vira* in: Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja, Vol. II, Svjetlost Sarajevo, 1979.

² Срејовић Д., Летица З., *Власац – Мезолитско насеље у Бердају*, Српска академија наука и уметности, Посебна издања ДХИ, Одељење историјских наука 5, Београд, 1978.

Since anthropological changes are much slower than cultural ones, this paper will focus on a typical Mesolithic population in the Iron Gates region.

Four Yugoslav sites in the Iron Gates (Đerdap) gorge (Vlasac, Lepenski Vir, Padina, and Hajdučka vodenica) have yielded skeletal remains of over 300 individuals of Mesolithic/proto-Neolithic and Neolithic attribution. Vlasac was among the last sites to be discovered in the Iron Gates; it was unearthed in 1970, in the course of geological explorations of the neighbourhood of Lepenski Vir. The site is very close to the opening of the upper gorge (Gornja klisura), less than 5 km downstream of Lepenski Vir. The cultural stratigraphy of Vlasac consists of three layers: Vlasac I (A and B), II, and III (whose late phase forms a transition to early Starčevo). According to conventional C¹⁴ dating, Vlasac I stretched from 6300 to 5900 B.C., Vlasac II lasted from 5900 to 5700 B.C., while Vlasac III covered the period between 5700 and 5400 B.C. Checked by dendrochronology, this comes to 6800–6000 for Vlasac I and 6000–5500 for Vlasac II and III.

The anthropological finds from Vlasac were first processed by Hungarian anthropologists J. Nemeskéri and L. Szatmáry.³ They viewed the Vlasac series as a subpopulation within the population of the Iron Gates. According to their estimate, during the 1,600 (max.) or 1,000 (min.) years of life at Vlasac, not less than 40–50 generations, and not more than 60–70 lived and died there. In the 84 graves, which lay in the settlement and not in a necropolis, a total of 117 individuals of both sexes and all ages were buried. However, the Hungarian scholars believe that only ca. 10 percent of them were buried in the settlement, chiefly elderly persons and infants, while the other inhabitants were buried elsewhere. This renders anthropological interpretation more difficult, since archaeologists have found no typical necropolis adjoining the settlement.

If we take it that a biological generation lives an average 25 years then the average population of Vlasac at any given time was some 10 individuals of all ages. At times the maximum population fluctuated between 60 and 115.

The average life-span in Vlasac I was 27.5 years, in Vlasac II – 31.2 years, while no sufficient palaeodemographical data were available for Vlasac III.

It was further established that women most often lived until the ages 30–34, while men lived 45–49 years.

On the average, men were 170–176 cm tall, women 158–163 cm.

The inhabitants of Vlasac suffered from many ailments. The most frequently diagnosed were osteoporosis, scurvy, osteomalacia, periostitis, all kinds of arthritis, rickets, cervical spondylosis, and fractured bones (*a post fracturam* state is a constant trait).

³ Nemeskéri J., Szatmári L., *Антропологија II. Власац Мезолијско насеље у Ђердапу*, Српска академија наука и уметности, Посебна издања ДХII, Одељење историјских наука 5, Београд, 1978.

This heterogeneous anthropological scheme was linked by J. Nemeskéri and L. Szatmáry with two Upper Palaeolithic anthropological types of humans (A and B), each with two subtypes (A-1, A-2; B-1, B-2), and a mixed anthropological type, AB.

The Upper Palaeolithic type A-1 (Table I) has the following anthropological features: a very robust skull and mandible; equally robust postcranial bones, with pronounced muscle grips; high stature; neurocranium on the border-line between the dolicho- and mesocranial; In lateral projection the skulls are elliptical and low, with a curved occiput. The facial part of the skull is of the lepto-mesoprosop type, while the lower part of the face belongs to the mesen-lepten type. The orbits are rectangular and mesohypsiconch. The nasal cavity is of the mesochamerrhin type. In the postcranial skeleton, the clavicle is extremely robust. The humerus is also robust, the femur is strongly built, the tibia flat. – The most typical representatives of this type of Mesolithic Vlasac are the male skull No. 78/a and the female skull No. 55.

Closest to Vlasac A-1 is the Brno-Prednost ancient European race.

The Upper Palaeolithic type A-2 (Table II) differs from the above in the facial plane, a broader face, and rounder orbits. The *protuberantia mentalis* on the mandible is very pronounced. The most typical representatives are the following skulls: Nos. 6, 29, 47, and 82 (male); 17, 36, 38, 40, and 79 (female).

Vlasac A-2 is anthropologically closest to the Cro-Magnon race.

The anthropological type B of the Vlasac subpopulation has two important features: the presence of a mixture of A-1 and A-2 traits, and a significant tendency towards gracilisation, heralding a micro-evolutionary process. The following skulls belong to B-1: Nos. 4/a, 34, and 74 (male); Nos. 2 and 32 (female) (Table II). Anthropologically, they are related to the Cro-Magnon type, but with a pronounced tendency towards gracilisation, more so than in the case of the Cro-Magnon type at Lepenski Vir.

The following skulls belong to Vlasac B-2: Nos. 9, 14, 27, and 69 (male); Nos. 37, 46, 77, and 80/a (female) (Table III). The skulls are chiefly mesocrane, hypsicrane, acrocrane, and aristencephalic. The face is of the lepto-mesoprosop type, on the whole high and narrow. The orbits are rather oval in shape. The nasal cavity is narrow. The mandible is still strong, broad, and robust. In brief, this type is, in fact, A-2 with pronounced gracile phenomena.

The mixed anthropological type from Mesolithic Vlasac, known as AB, represents a transition between A and B in various combinations. It is best exemplified by the male skulls No. 31 and 43, and the female skull No. 83 (Table III). The type is characterised by gracile sexual dimorphism. The identification of the group of skeletons of the gracile proto-Mediterranean anthropological type is not quite certain.

A-1, an archaic and robust Upper Palaeolithic variety, i.e. a palaeolithic survival, is characteristic of the oldest period of human habitation at Vlasac, while the Cro-Magnon type dominates in more recent times. Their interaction has produced a third type, which bears some traits of Palaeolithic survival or of the Cro-Magnon type.

The A-1 type of Mesolithic population was not found at Lepenski Vir. The oldest phase – Proto-Lepenski Vir and Lepenski Vir I – is characterised by the presence of the Cro-Magnon type only, with its two sub-types, earlier and later, in the opinion of Hungarian anthropologist J. Nemeskéri. According to S. Živanović, the Cro-Magnon dominated at Padina, the third site on the Yugoslav bank of the Danube.

Through anthropological reconstruction, J. Nemeskéri and L. Szatmáry arrived at the conclusion that the archaic type A-1 came into contact with the inhabitants of Vlasac by migration. A-2 would thus be a product of the intensification of these ethnic contacts within the population of the Iron Gates. The link is provided by the physical appearance of the Cro-Magnon type of the Vlasac ethnic group. According to the Hungarian archaeologists, gracilisation came as a result of ethnic contact with the anthropological type B.

Lepenski Vir was unearthed in 1965, and archaeological excavation there was carried out in stages until 1970. Lepenski Vir is, in fact, the name of a large pool in the Danube; the archaeological site proper is situated in a small horseshoe-shaped cove beneath the steep slopes of a hill (Koršo). The cultural stratigraphy contains three layers: Proto-Lepenski Vir and Lepenski Vir I and II belong to the Lepenski Vir culture, while Lepenski Vir III corresponds to the Neolithic Starčevo culture. The Lepenski Vir culture lasted from ca 6000 B.C. to 4850, when it was replaced by the Neolithic Starčevo culture, which survived until the middle of the 5th millennium B.C. (according to D. Srejić, who supervised the excavations).

Lepenski Vir has yielded skeletal remains of 170 individuals from several prehistoric periods. A more detailed anthropological analysis of the first 85 individual skeletons to have been dug out was provided by J. Nemeskéri.⁴ Of the 85 skeletons analysed, 14 belonged to infants (Inf. I and II), 3 were of subadults, and 68 of adults. Male skeletons consisted a total of 32, 29 were female, while 7 were of indeterminate sex. Only 29 of the skeletons, however, were suitable for detailed anthropological analysis (being better preserved than the others).

The skeletons were divided into two groups, on the basis of archaeological and stratigraphic elements. Group A includes the oldest anthropological finds (e. g. skeletons 7/I, 7/II, 45/b, 69), while group B contains finds from the early neolithic stratum (Lepenski Vir III – Starčevo).

Males in group A have long very long skulls, medium broad or broad at their broadest. The skulls are very high. The forehead is medium broad to broad. The skulls are markedly massive. In the *norma verticalis* the skulls are spheroidal, ellipsoidal, or of a broad ovoid shape. In the *norma lateralis* the profile is high and uneven. In the occipital profile, the *torus occipitalis* is dominant, while typical shapes are the "high house" and "bomb". The face is medium broad or very broad,

⁴ Nemeskéri J., *Станоовицијво Лепенској вира* in: Срејовић, Д., Лепенски вир, Српска књижевна задруга, Београд, 1969.

of parallelepiped shape. The lower jaw is massive, broad and high. The *ramus mandibulae* is broad, with strongly furrowed anguli. The postcranial skeleton is firm, with pronounced muscle and ligament grips on the femurs and humeri. The clavicle and ribs are also markedly robust. The average height is 175–178 cm.

The female skulls from this group (i. e. one skull only, No. 7/1) are of medium length and breadth, but very high. The glabellar region is far less robust than in males of the same group. The lower jaw is also more lightly built, etc. The robustness of the postcranial skeleton by far exceeds the usual sexual differences, which has rendered sexual differentiation more difficult. A height of 163 cm has been calculated for this woman.

Men's cranial volume is between 1400 and 1500 mm³; in the single female skull it has been estimated at 1285 to 1358 mm³.

J. Nemeskéri assigned group A to the Cro-Magnon anthropological type, with a robust (e.g. skeleton 45/b) and gracile (e.g. skeleton 69) subtype. It is thought that the robust subtype suffered micro-evolutionary change over 100–120 generations, becoming gracile; or else, the process of miscegenation due to the arrival of new populations eventually produced the gracile subtype. Nemeskéri put forward the theory that the genesis of the earliest settlers of Lepenski Vir is to be resolved within the group of ancient Europeans that evolved from the Lower Palaeolithic archetype towards the Oberkassel type of Cro-Magnon, i.e. that the Mesolithic population of Lepenski Vir was a robust Oberkassel type of the Lower Palaeolithic anthropological type of Cro-Magnon.

We must also note, briefly, that J. Nemeskéri links the skeletons from group B, i.e. the Neolithic strata, with the Mediterranean anthropological type (with robust and gracile subtypes).

A complete anthropological analysis of the Lepenski Vir skeletons was recently conducted by the author of the present paper. It was evident that the anthropological types of Mesolithic men (the Cro-Magnon type and the archaic Lower Palaeolithic type affected by gracilisation) were transformed during the Neolithic into anthropological types closest to the Mediterranean (Classical Mediterranean, very gracile Mediterranean, palaeo-mediterranean, etc.) The author believes that gracilisation, a result of microevolutionary change, was caused by modified living conditions – in the first place diet – in the Neolithic as compared to the Mesolithic and Lower Palaeolithic. In the Mesolithic, food is chiefly baked, rich in proteins (meat/fish); in the Neolithic, with the invention of pottery, it is mostly boiled, rich in vitamins and minerals (cereals/milk and dairy products). This does not mean that in, say, the proto-Neolithic, the earlier tradition of hunting and fishing was no longer alive while grains and tubers were also part of the diet. Within the span of a single millennium, more or less – from the Late Mesolithic to the end of the Neolithic – man's diet changed radically, and the human body as a whole had to react to these metabolic changes.⁵ Anthropology notices the

⁵ Mikić Ž., *Die anthropologische Funde vom Eisernen Tor als neolithisationsmodel*, Berytus – The American University of Beirut 36, Beirut, 1988, 45–52.

results of these changes first and foremost in the build of the skeleton, which is no longer robust (the process of gracilisation is well under way), stature is smaller, the life span is longer, general health improved, etc.

Padina is situated at the mouth of the Upper Gorge. Archaeological excavations were carried out at the site from 1968 to 1970. The prehistoric cultural stratigraphy consists of four layers: A, B, C, and D. A belongs to the Late Mesolithic; B is Early Neolithic with Starčevo-Cris pottery; C is Late Neolithic with occasional pottery finds belonging to Kostolac and Cotofeni; D is simultaneous with the Early Iron Age, according to B. Jovanović, who supervised the excavations.

The skeletal remains of 37 individuals were found at Padina. They were anthropologically studied and published by S. Živanović.⁶ On the whole, this anthropological series is dolichocrane and hyperdolichocrane. The face is broad or of the lepten type, with chamecrane orbits, the nose is broad or Leptorrhin, and the upper part of the face is of the leptoprosop type. The supraorbital arches are strongly built or, in some cases, of medium build. The glabella is medium-sized. The frontal tubers are small. The occipital torus is of medium build. The *protuberantia occipitalis externa* is not detached from the torus. The *processi mastoidei* are of moderate size. The zygomatic bones are of medium build, with small extensions. There are no signs of prognathism. The lower jaw is of medium strength, very broad, often with a perpendicular ramus. Gracilisation is most in evidence in the postcranial skeleton, especially in women. In both sexes there is much more individual variation in the upper limbs than in the lower ones.

Men were 163 to 185 cm tall; stature estimates exist for a single female skeleton – 152 cm.

Pathological changes noted include chronic cysts of the lower jaw, the growth of osteophytes on the vertebrae, rickets, etc.

The site of Hajdučka vodenica is also situated on the very bank of the Danube, between Veliki kazan and Mali kazan. Excavation work was carried out there from 1966 to 1969. According to B. Jovanović, who supervised the excavations, anthropological finds belong partly to the Lepenski Vir culture and partly to the Early Iron Age.

The anthropological finds were studied and published by S. Živanović in 1974.⁷ They consist of 34 poorly preserved skeletons. Nos 7, 8, 13, 19, 20 and 20/a have been found to belong to the Iron Gates population group.

The six skeletons attributed to the Iron Gates anthropological series were found in a much fragmented state; apart from the diameter and circumference of some long bones, no important anthropological measurements could be taken. The common features of these skeletons include pronounced muscle grips and, on the whole, a massive postcranial skeleton. Powerful *processi mastoidei* were noted on the skulls. The lower jaws are robust, with a protruding *mentum*, etc.

⁶ Živanović S., *A Note on the Anthropological Characteristics of the Padina Population*, *Zeitschrift für Morph. Anthropologie* 66-2, Stuttgart, 1975.

⁷ Живановић С., *Осипаци људских скелета из праиспоријској налазишта на Хајдучкој воденици*, Старинар н.с. XXVI, Београд, 1975.

It should also be added that those skeletons from Hajdučka vodenica that have been attributed to the Iron Gates series were 161 to 172 cm tall (men). Four individuals were probably male, one female, and the sex of one remains indeterminate owing to a lack of well-preserved elements.

According to the results of the study, the Mesolithic/Pre-Neolithic inhabitants of Hajdučka vodenica reached no further than the stage of *maturus*. Rheumatic alterations have been noticed on their bones. The occlusal surfaces of the teeth are heavily abraded. Signs of paradontopathy have been found, but none of caries.

*

Anthropological material from analogous sites on the Romanian bank of the Danube (Cuina Turcului, Veterani, Icoana, Razvrata, Ostrvul Banului, Schela Cladovei) is very scant. Remains of some twenty individuals have been found at Schela Cladovei, and only individual graves have been unearthed at Icoana and Razvrata. In the words of Romanian archaeologist V. Boroneant, all the skeletal remains from the somewhat earlier Romanian sites of Cuina Turcului and Veterani display the anthropological features of the Oberkassel type of Cro-Magnon; the same is true of the earliest inhabitant of the Iron Gates, found in the Climente II cave.⁸ These anthropological finds, however, have to be yet published in greater detail.

*

The above sites, on both banks of the Danube, were excavated between 1965 and 1970 within the framework of the Iron Gates I project, the terrain having been endangered by the construction of the first hydroelectric power plant there. A second plant was then built downstream, and another series of excavations followed, part of the Iron Gates II project, between 1980 and 1984.

Four sites on the Yugoslav bank of the Danube yielded human skeletal remains of Mesolithic/Proto-Neolithic and Neolithic attribution. Compared with skeletal series unearthed earlier in the Iron Gates region, these sites were much poorer in osteological material.⁹

Five individual Mesolithic burials were found at Kula at Mihajlovac, within the settlement. They are still being studied from an anthropological point of view, but their anthropomorphological features make it plain that they correspond to the archaic types of the great Late Mesolithic population of the Iron Gates.

⁸ Boroneant V., *Découverte d'objets d'art épipaléolithiques dans la zone des Portes de Fer du Danube*. *Rivista di scienze preistoriche* 24/2, 1969, 283–298.

⁹ Mikić Ž., *Lepenki Vir un das Neolithisationsproblem in der Anthropologie*, in *Vinča and its World: The Danubian Region from 6000 to 3000 B.C.*, Belgrade, 1988; *Serbian Academy of Sciences and Art – Centre for Archaeological Research, Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade*, 1990, 61–65.

At Velesnica there were nine individual skeletons which also belonged to the Iron Gates population, but they were in a poor state of preservation and few anthropological measurements were therefore taken.

The site of Ajmana yielded 17 skeletons in a single circular grave. All were flexed. Anthropologically, most belong to the gracile Mediterranean type, apart from one brachycrane skull.

Two simultaneous crouched burials belonging to Starčevo were found at Ušće kameničkog potoka. According to the present author, one skeleton belonged to a male not older than 40. The skull is a borderline case between the mesocrane and brachycrane, stature is moderate, etc.; it is, therefore, that of a typical gracile Mediterranean.

The remains of the other skeleton were so fragmented that little could be ascertained beyond the fact it had belonged to an adult (bone development had been completed) of indeterminate sex.

*

The Lepenski Vir culture, in brief, is an early Holocene culture. It was discovered in 1965 at the eponymous site. Other sites from the early Holocene and late glaciation were subsequently found on both banks of the Danube, but only the discovery of Vlasac provided the key to full understanding of this culture.

The Lepenski Vir culture is quite unique. It preserved typical Mesolithic elements, but combined them with new, Neolithic ones. Its autonomous nature is further corroborated by the results of anthropological research. At Vlasac, for instance, the population consisted of two basic anthropological types: a Palaeolithic survival, and the Cro-Magnon. With time, micro-evolutionary processes resulted in the emergence of two mixed types, i.e. the basic types underwent a process of gracilisation and came to resemble, morphologically, the gracile Mediterranean type.¹⁰ Although they lived in permanent settlements with architecturally remarkable houses, the population groups that belonged to the Lepenski Vir culture in the Iron Gates lived in isolation and their original anthropological features thus survived intact for a very long time. Anthropological remains from earlier sites, e.g. Cuina Turcului or Veterani, bear the same traits. It should be stressed once more that the earliest inhabitant of the region whose anthropological remains were found in the Palaeolithic strata of the Climente II cave – had features typical of the Oberkassel type of Cro-Magnon.¹¹

Both anthropological and archaeological finds indicate that there was populational and cultural continuity in the Iron Gates region from the Lower Palaeolithic through the Mesolithic and up to the heyday of the Neolithic Starčevo culture. Broadly speaking, we can differentiate between two separate cultures

¹⁰ Srejić D., *Lepenski Vir – Menschenbilder einer früher europäischer Kultur*, Römisch-Germanisches Museum, Mainz, 1981.

¹¹ Boroneant V., *La période épipaléolithique sur la rive roumaine des Portes de Fer du Danube*. Prehistorische Zeitschrift 45/1, 1970, 1.25.

during this 5,000-year period: Cuina Turcului and Lepenski Vir, with a period of transition between them. The Lepenski Vir culture has been studied and documented in greater detail, and its anthropological content is of first-rate importance. Even though no necropolises in the classical sense have been found and skeletal remains were invariably unearthed in the settlements themselves (in the case of both inhumation and cremation, of which latter rite Vlasac provided ten examples), it was possible to identify and describe the process of Neolithisation on the anthropological plane. It was thus established that this came as a result of continuous autochthonous development and not, as was believed until recently, of migrations.¹²

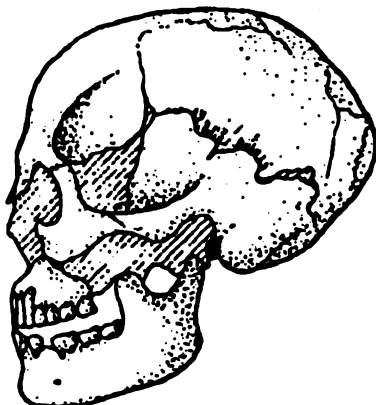
МЕЗОЛИТСКА ПОПУЛАЦИЈА ЂЕРДАПСКОГ ПОДРУЧЈА

Резиме

Антрополошки, као и археолошки налази, показују популационо-културни континуитет на подручју Ђердапа, почев од финалног палеолита, преко мезолита, па све до периода стабилизације неолитске старчевачке културе. У целини посматрано, ово раздобље од око пет миленијума има две посебне културе: културу типа Cuina Turcului и културу Лепенског Вира, с тим што је констатовано и прелазно раздобље између њих. Култура Лепенског Вира је стицајем околности потпуније истражена и научно документована, а што се њеног антрополошког садржаја тиче, од изузетне је важности, због – континуираног развоја на једном месту. Без обзира што типичне некрополе, у класичном смислу речи, нису пронађене у Ђердапу, а скелетни остаци су увек откривани у оквиру насеља, било да се ради о инхумираним или спаљеним покојницима, којих је нпр. на Власцу констатовано десет, могао се идентификовати и дефинисати процес неолитизације на антрополошком плану. Утврђено је да он у свом примарном садржају није резултат великих миграција, како се то доскора мислило, већ је напротив – резултат континуираног аутохтоног развоја у специфичним условима.

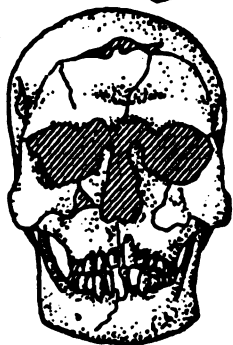
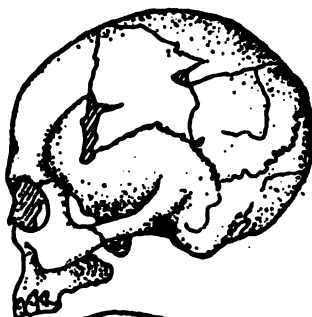
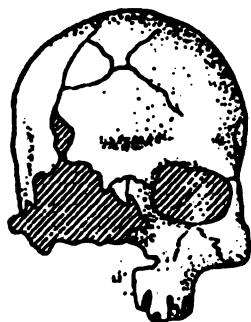
¹² Микић Ж., *Подунавље, Украјина, Крим – њодни њолумесеџ Европје*, Етноантрополошки проблеми 5, Београд 1989, 79–85.

T. I

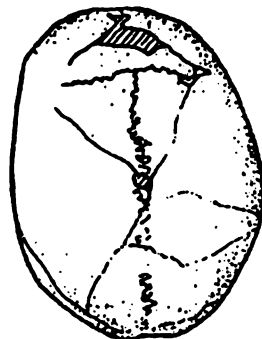
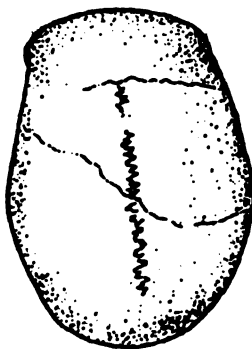


Vlasac, Type A/1, No 78/a (♂), No 35 (♀)

T. II

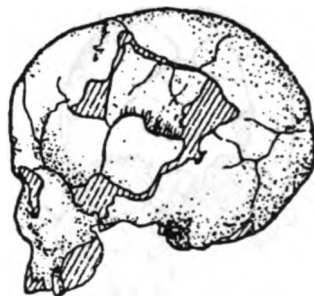


Vlasac
Type A/2
No 79 (♂)
No 36 (♀)

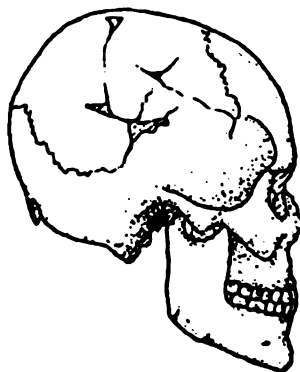
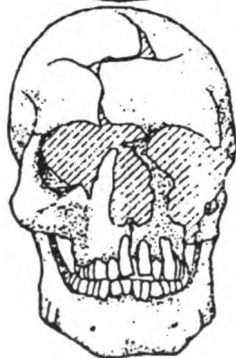


Vlasac
Type B/1
No 34 (♂)
No 32 (♀)

T. III



Vlasac
Type B/2
No 69 (♂)
No 77 (♀)



Vlasac
Type AB
No 31 (♂)
No 83 (♀)

