

## SOME FIND OBJECTS FROM MONTENEGRO IN THE VIENNESE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

## NEKI NALAZI IZ CRNE GORE U ZBIRCI PRIRODNO ISTORIJSKOG MUZEJA U BEČU

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### Abstrakt

In this article three objects from Montenegro inventorized in the Natural History Museum in Vienna are presented and discussed. The oldest piece is a fragment of pottery of the Eneolithic or Early Bronze Age found in Pasiglav near Vrdola in the bay of Kotor. From a tumulus in the vicinity of Plevlje stems a small fibula of the Type Novi Pazar dating about 500 B.C. The third find, a bronzen earring with a cast bipartite pendant, possibly was an ornament of the 11th or 12th cent. A.D. It was discovered in a grave next to the church of Sv. Petar in Bogdašići in the bay of Kotor.

*Keywords:* Neolithic and Iron Age, Medievals, pottery, fibula, earring

### Apstrakt

U ovom članku predstavljena su i razmatrana tri predmeta iz Crne Gore inventarisana u Prirodnjačkom muzeju u Beču. Najstariji komad je ulomak keramike eneolita ili ranog bronzanog doba pronađen u Pasiglavu kod Vrdola u Boki Kotorskoj. Iz jednog tumula u okolini Pljevalja potiče mala fibula tipa Novi Pazar datovana oko 500. g. p. n. e. Treći nalaz, bronzana naušnica sa livenim dvodijelnim priveskom, vjerovatno je predstavljala ukras iz 11. ili 12. vijeka. Otkrivena je u grobu pored crkve Sv. Petra u Bogdašićima u Boki Kotorskoj.

*Ključne riječi:* Neolit i gvozdeno doba, srednjovjekovni, keramika, fibula, naušnica.

In the collection of the Prehistoric Department of the Natural History Museum in Vienna there are three isolated objects from Montenegro, which were acquired in the end of the 19th century. As some notes about their origin are recorded in the inventory it might be interesting to present them in the Montenegrine Nova Antička Duklja.

The oldest piece certainly is the fragment of a large pot with an attached handle deriving from Pasiglav in the bay of Kotor. It was found in the stone chest grave Nr.6 and was dedicated to the museum by Professor Johann Macher in 1892 (Inv.Nr. 28522; regrettably I could not find a reference to the corresponding prehistoric cemetery). It is a coarse houseware furnished by a relatively high temperature. The section of the sherd shows dark grey, the inner side red-brownish and the outer side grey color. The diameter of the vessel in the niveau of the handle must have been about 35 cm. The handle encloses a small loop and is characterized on the top by a saddle-shaped notch (Fig.1).

U zbirci Praistorijskog odjeljenja Prirodnjačkog muzeja u Beču nalaze se tri izolovana predmeta iz Crne Gore, koja su nabavljena krajem 19. veka. Kako su u inventaru zabilježene neke bilješke o njihovom porijeklu, možda bi bilo interesantno da ih predstavimo u crnogorskoj Novoj antičkoj Duklji.

Najstariji komad svakako je fragment velikog lonca sa pričvršćenom drškom koji potiče iz Pasiglava u Boki Kotorskoj. Pronađen je u grobu sa kamenom cistom br. 6, a muzeju ga je predao profesor Johan Maher 1892. godine (inv. br. 28522; nažalost nisam mogao da nađem referencu za odgovarajuće praistorijsko groblje). To je grubo kućno posuđe koje se peče na relativno visokoj temperaturi. Na dijelu ulomka vidljiva je tamno siva boja, unutrašnja strana je crveno-bronkasta, dok je spoljna strana sive boje. Prečnik posude u nivou drške morao je biti oko 35 cm. Drška obuhvata malu petlju i na vrhu se odlikuje sedlastim zarezom (Sl.1).

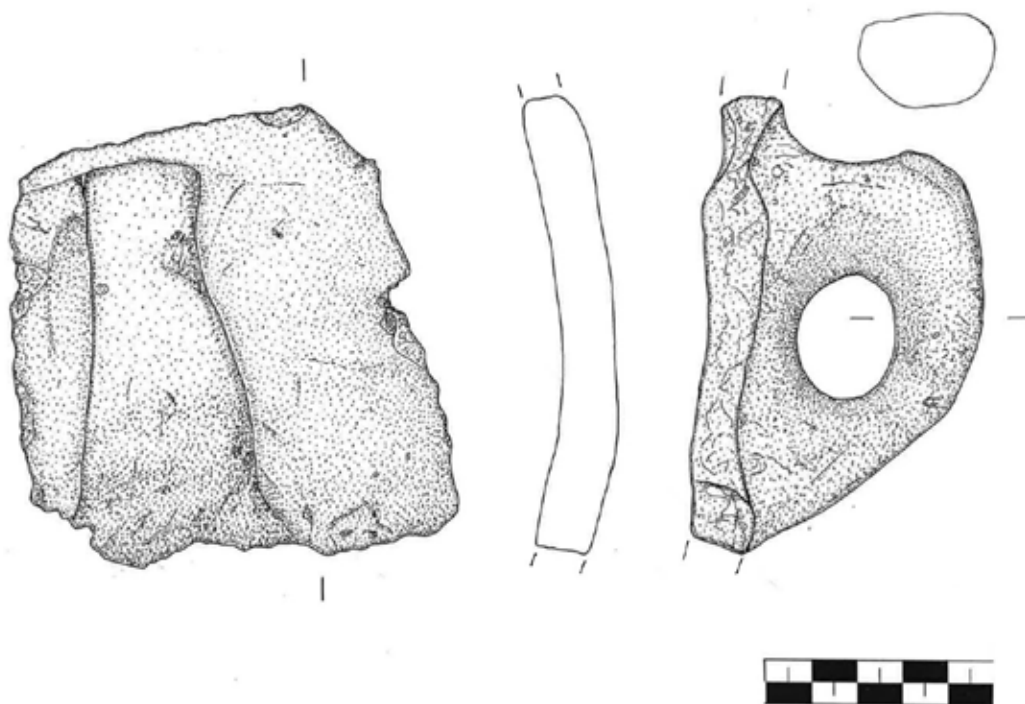


Fig.1 Fragment of a pot with handle. Pasiglav, bay of Kotor.

Sl.1 Fragment lonca sa drškom. Pasiglav, Bokokotorski zaliv.

Most probably the ceramic fragment does not belong to the original grave good context, but came into the grave shaft, when it was filled up. Possibly it may descend from a settlement nearby.

For dating and cultural determination the handle-piece gives too little clues. It might have been part of an oval shaped big pot with a pair of looped handles just underneath the rim. This is a ceramic form, which is significant for the eneolithic age in the region (PRENDI 1982, 318-325, Fig. 37). But it cannot be excluded, that our fragment belonged to a tall amphore shaped vessel, typical for the Early Bronze Age. Such amphores had sand-glass formed handles comparable with our find (PRENDI 1982, 327-330, Fig.38).

The next object, a small bronzen fibula, was found in a tumulus in Radosavac near Plevlje. The site is situated in a mountainous area in the utmost Northeast of Montenegro. The Viennese prehistorian Moritz Hoernes excavated the tumulus, in which the fibula was found, in 1880. The burial mound lies not far to the Southeast of Radosavac. On the ground level some skeletons were uncovered. With these burials there was „a pair of small chains made by three thin rings, in the third of which two rings each were hanging“. Hoernes presumed, that the chains were earrings respectively head ornaments. They are now missing. So it cannot be examined anymore, if these ornaments not rather constituted a typical South Illyrian suspension gear of a female girdle (LIPPERT/MATZINGER 2022, 62). The only other grave good was the fibula (Inv.Nr. 7557; HOERNES 1882, 85, FN 2).

The fibula has a length of only 3,7 cm, a steep bow and a foot plate in the shape of a verticular rectangle with an elongated knob on the top. The section of the bow is rhomboid, The bow is decorated with three groups of three strong ribs each. The spring with the broken pin is right- sided. As the fibula is covered by a thick coat of patina it cannot be recognized if there is an incised decoration on the foot plate (Fig.2).

Bow fibulae with a quadrangular footplate evidently have their origin in Greek Makedonia

Keramički ulomak najverovatnije ne pripada primarnom grobnom kontekstu, već je dospio u grobnu raku prilikom zatrpavanja iste. Moguće je da potiče iz obližnjeg naselja.

Za datovanje i kulturološko određivanje, fragment ručke daje premalo podataka. Možda je bio dio velikog lonca ovalnog oblika sa parom petljastih drški odmah ispod oboda. Riječ je o keramičkoj formi, koja je značajna za eneolitsko doba u regionu (PRENDI 1982, 318-325, Sl. 37). Ali ne može se isključiti da je možda naš fragment pripadao visokoj posudi oblika amfore, tipičnoj za rano bronzano doba. Takve amfore su imale ručke oblika peščanika i mogu se uporediti sa našim nalazom (PRENDI 1982, 327-330, Sl. 38).

Sledeći predmet, mala bronzana fibula, pronađena je u tumulu u Radosavcu kod Pljevalja. Lokalitet se nalazi u planinskom području na krajnjem sjeveroistoku Crne Gore. Bečki praistoričar Moric Hernes je 1880. godine iskopao tumul, u kome je pronađena fibula. Humka se nalazi jugoistočno, nedaleko od Radosavca. U prizemnom dijelu otkriveni su i neki skeleti. Kod ove sahrana pronađen je „par lančića napravljen od tri tanke alke, od kojih su u trećoj visile po dvije alke“. Hornes je pretpostavio da su lanci naušnice, odnosno ukrasi za glavu. Oni sada nedostaju. Dakle, više se ne može ispitivati da li su možda ovi ornamenti predstavljali tipičan južnoilirski viseći zupčanik ženskog pojasa (LIPPERT/MATZINGER 2022, 62). Jedini drugi grobni prilog bila je fibula (Inv.Nr. 7557; HOERNES 1882, 85, FN 2).

Fibula je dugačka samo 3,7 cm, ima strmi luk i stopu u obliku vertikalnog pravougaonika sa izduženom ručkom na vrhu. Presjek luka je romboidan. Luk je ukrašen sa tri grupe po tri izražena rebra. Opruga sa slomljenim trnom je sa desne strane. Kako je fibula prekrivena debelim slojem patine, ne može se vidjeti da li postoje urezani ornamenti na stopi (Sl.2).

Lučne fibule sa četvorougaonom stopom očigledno potiču iz grčke Makedonije i to tamo negdje vjerovatno na zapadu poluostrva Halkidiki. Ovakva najranija varijanta, nazvana je Tip Marvinci-Gogoš (KILIAN 1975, 74), ima

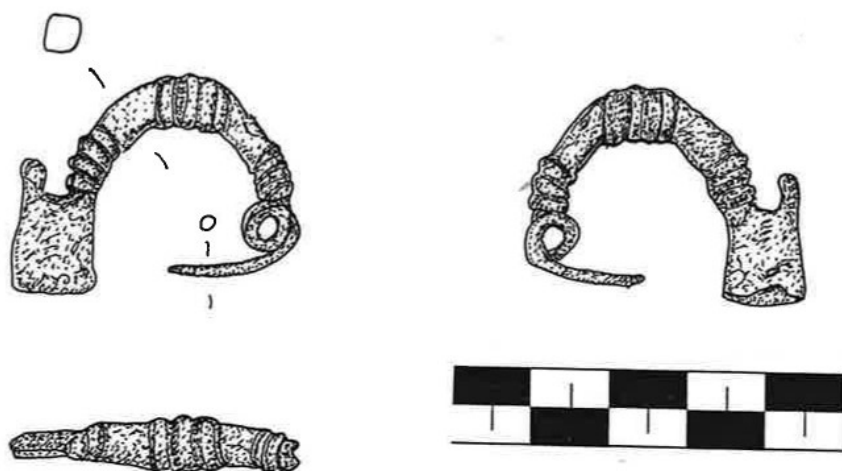


Fig.2 Bronzen fibula, Type Novi Pazar, from a tumulus in Radosavac near Pljevlja

Sl.2 Bronzana fibula, Tip Novi Pazar, iz tumula u Radosavcu kod Pljevalja.

and there possibly in the West of the peninsula of Chalkidike. This earliest variant, called Type Marvinci-Gogoş (KILIAN 1975, 74), has a rectangular foot plate, a bow with a round section and is between 5 and 15 cm long. The distribution has a far range from Makedonia in the South to Oltenia, the Inner Balkans and the Eastern Carpathes in the North (MITREVSKI 1987, 32-33, Fig.3) and is dating mainly into the 6th cent. B.C. Some examples belong, however, already to the first half of the 5th cent. B.C.

Because of the most probable origin of this variant of the bow fibula in Western Greece it should be better called „Type Chalkidike“ (VASIĆ 1999, 74-77). Our find from Radosavac, however, can be defined as Type Novi Pazar, which derived clearly from the earlier bow fibula with a rectangular foot plate. The Type Novi Pazar can be described by a steep bow and a foot plate in the shape of a square or vertical rectangle with a distinct saddling of the upper rim. The section of the bow is either round, rhomboid or polygonal. On the bow frequently

pravougaonu stopu, luk okruglog presjeka i duga je između 5 i 15 cm. Rasprostranjenost doseže od Makedonije na jugu do Oltenije, unutrašnjeg Balkana i istočnih Karpata na sjeveru (MITREVSKI 1987, 32-33, Sl. 3) i datuje se uglavnom u 6. vijek p.n.e. Neki primeri, međutim, pripadaju već prvoj polovini 5. vijeka p. n. e.

Zbog njenog mogućeg porijekla, ovu varijantu lučne fibule u zapadnoj Grčkoj bilo bi bolje nazvati „Tip Halkidiki“ (VASIĆ 1999, 74-77). Naš nalaz iz Radosavca, međutim, može se definisati kao Tip Novi Pazar, koji jasno proizilazi iz ranije lučne fibule sa pravougaonom stopom. Tip Novi Pazar se može opisati strmim lukom i stopom u obliku kvadrata ili vertikalnog pravougaonika sa izraženim udubljenjem gornjeg ruba. Presjek luka je kružni, romboidni ili poligonalan. Na luku se često nalaze urezane linije ili rebra. Vrlo često je stopa ukrašena linijama ili krugovima. Fibule ove vrste su uvijek veoma male i dostižu samo 3 do 6 cm dužine. Često su izrađene od srebra ili zlata, jer se pojavljuju među ornamentima

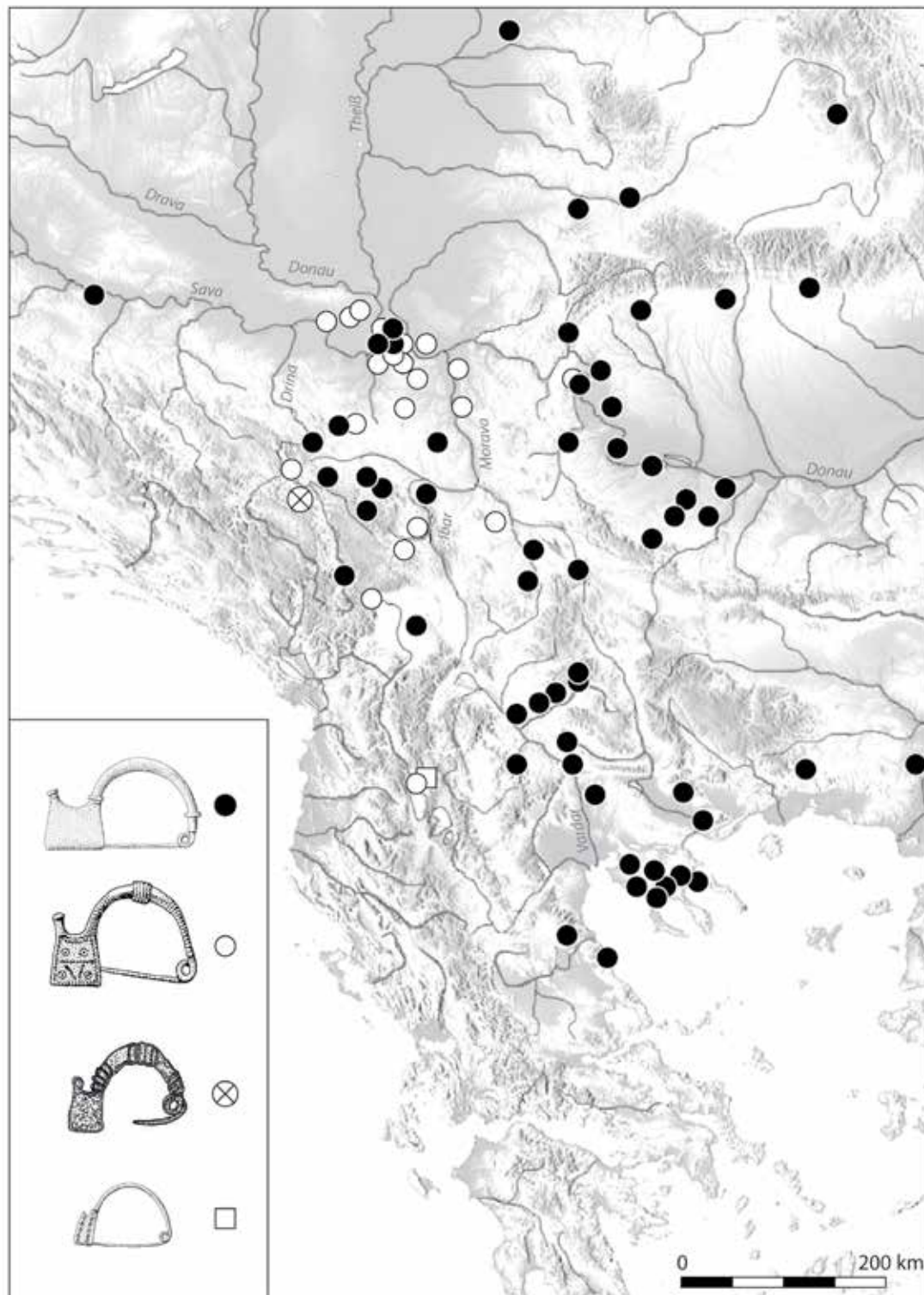


Fig.3 Distribution of the fibula type Chalkidike (filled circle), Novi Pazar (circle) and Trebenište (square). The site Radosavac is marked by a circle with an inner X. Type Novi Pazar could not be mapped completely along the Adriatic coast (the map was adapted after Mitrevski 1987 and Vasić 1999).

Sl.3 Rasprostranjenost tipa fibule Halkidika (popunjen krug), Novi Pazar (krug) i Trebenište (kvadrat). Lokalitet Radosavac je označen krugom sa unutrašnjim X. Tip Novi Pazar nije mogao da se mapira u potpunosti duž jadranske obale (karta je prilagođena nakon Mitrevskog 1987 i Vasić 1999).

there are incised lines or ribs. Very often the foot plate is decorated with lines or circles. Fibulae of this kind are always very small and reach only a length of 3 to 6 cm. Often they are made of silver or gold, as they appear among the ornaments of princely graves such as Novi Pazar and Atenica in Western Serbia or Pećka Banja in the Kosovo. The type is distributed from Northern Makedonia and Northern Albania in the South to Bosnia and beyond the Sava river in the North (Fig.3). Chronologically the Type Novi Pazar appears in the end of the 6th century B.C. and lasts until the mid of the 5th century B.C. (VASIĆ 1999, 77-81).

The latest type of the bow fibulae with a quadrangular foot plate is called after the princely graves in Trebenište in the Southwest of Northern Makedonia. The bows of these delicate fibulae having a length between 5 and 7 cm are undecorated and have a round section. The foot plate is shaped as a specially high verticular rectangle and is decorated with circles and tangents. Probably this is a local form, which is hitherto only known in the area of the Ohrid lake. It can be dated to the second half of the 5th cent. B.C. (VASIĆ 1999, 81-82).

The fibula from Radosavac was manufactured and worn round about 500 B.C. Close parallels concerning the decoration of the bow can be seen f.e. in some fibulae in Kruševica in Southwestern Serbia and in a fibula in Kuzmin in the Vojvodine (VASIĆ 1999, T.41/587-590; 592). The fibulae in Kruševica are characterized by bows with two groups of ribs, whereas the sample in Kuzmin shows a group of ribs on the top of the bow. Certainly there other unpublished analogues, possibly even nearer to our finding site.

The third and last object, which will be introduced here, is a bronzen earring found in a grave covered by a stone plate close to the outer wall of the church Sv. Petar in Bogdašići, a village east of the town of Tivat in the bay of Kotor. The burial was removed when the cemetery around the church was leveled in 1892. The recovered ornament was a present of the k.k. Ingeneer Georg von Stratimirovic to the Prehistoric Department of the Natural

iz kneževskih grobova kao što su Novi Pazar i Atenica u zapadnoj Srbiji ili Pećka Banja na Kosovu. Tip je bio rasprostranjen od Sjeverne Makedonije i Sjeverne Albanije na jugu do Bosne i iza rijeke Save na sjeveru (Sl. 3). Hronološki Tip Novi Pazar se javlja krajem 6. vijeka i traje do sredine 5. v. p. n. e. (VASIĆ 1999, 77-81). Najnoviji tip lučnih fibula sa četvorougonom stopom imenovan je po kneževskim grobovima u Trebeništu na jugozapadu Sjeverne Makedonije. Lukovi ovih delikatnih fibula dužine su između 5 i 7 cm, bez ukrasa i imaju kružni presjek. Stopa je oblikovana kao posebno visok vertikalni pravougaonik, ukrašen krugovima i linijama. Vjerovatno je riječ o lokalnom obliku, koji je do sada poznat samo na području Ohridskog jezera. Može se datovati u drugu polovinu 5. v. p. n. e. (VASIĆ 1999, 81-82). Fibula iz Radosavca je proizvedena i nošena oko 500 g. p. n. e. Bliske analogije u vezi sa dekoracijom luka mogu se uočiti kod nekih fibulama iz Kruševca u jugozapadnoj Srbiji i kod fibula iz Kuzmina u Vojvodini (VASIĆ 1999, T. 41/587-590; 592). Fibule iz Kruševcu karakterišu lukovi sa dvije grupe rebara, dok se kod uzoraka iz Kuzmina primjećuje grupa rebara na vrhu luka. Sigurno ima i drugih neobjavljenih analogija, možda čak i bliže našem nalazištu.

Treći i posljednji predmet, koji će ovdje biti predstavljen, je bronzana naušnica pronađena u grobu prekrivenom kamenom pločom u blizini spoljnog zida crkve Sv. Petra u Bogdašićima, selu istočno od grada Tivta u Boki Kotorskoj. Grob je uklonjen kada je 1892. godine srušeno groblje oko crkve. Pronađeni ornament bio je poklon inženjera Georga fon Stratimirovića Praistorijskom odjeljenju Prirodnjačkog muzeja u Beču (Inv.-Nr.21.648). Stratimirović je bio zadužen za iskopavanja u Bosni i Hercegovini po nalogu austrijskog ministra finansija dr Benjamina fon Kalaja, koji je u to vrijeme bio guverner ovih zemalja (HOERNES 1891, 129).

Naušnica se sastoji od djelimično rebrastog, sada fragmentovanog prstena, o koji je okačen manji prsten koji jednom veoma malom omčom drži dvodjelni, liveni i pokretljiv privezak. Privezak čine gornji konusni dio, izdužena šuplja sferična lopta u sredini i mali bikonični kraj. Sfera ima malu rupu sa strane,

History Museum in Vienna (Inv.-Nr.21.648). Stratimirovic was in charge for excavations in Bosnia and Hercegovina by commission of the Austrian minister of finance Dr. Benjámín von Kallay, who was governor of these countries in that time (HOERNES 1891, 129).

verovatno šupljinu izazvanu prilikom livenja. Moguće je da se prvobitno u lopti nalazio mali kamen koji zvecká. Kompletna dužina naušnice je 5,2 cm (Sl. 4).



Fig.4 Bronzen earring from a burial at the church of Sv.Petar in Bogdašići, bay of Kotor.  
Sl.4 Bronzana naušnica iz grobau crkvi Sv.Petar u Bogdašićima, Boka Kotorska.

The earring consists of a partly ribbed, now fragmented ring, into which a smaller ring is suspended, which holds the bipartite, cast and movable pendant by another, very small loop. The pendant is formed by an upper conical part, an elongated hollow spheric ball in the middle and a small biconical end. The sphere has a tiny hole at the side, probably a shrinkhole caused by casting. It is possible, that originally there was a small rattle stone in the ball. The complete length of the earring is 5,2 cm (Fig.4).

Earrings as well as other ornaments always belonged to the personal outfit of a person. They therefore were allowed to stay with the dead for a long time during the medievals. Christianization in the Slavic areas of the Balkans was settled largely in the mid of the 9th

Naušnice, kao i drugi ukrasi uvijek su pripadali ličnoj opremi čoveka. Zbog toga im je tokom srednjeg vijeka bilo dozvoljeno da ostanu sa mrtvima dugo vremena. Hrišćanstvo na slovenskim prostorima Balkana je duboko ukorijenjeno sredinom 9. v. n. e. Od tog vremena pokojnici su sahranjivani na groblju blizu crkve. U nekim grobovima nalazila se - pored ukrasa - grnčarija, kao i novčić u ustima pokojnika.

Nije lako pronaći bliske paralele našem obliku naušnica, odnosno ukrasa za glavu. Od 9. i 10. vijeka u Hrvatskoj je poznat određen oblik naušnica koje sa strane sadrže umetnute kuglice od lima. U donjem dijelu prstena na unutrašnjoj, odnosno spoljašnjoj strani pričvršćen je par dodatnih loptica (npr.: PETRINEC 2009, T.158/2; 184/3). Kasnije, otprilike početkom ili sredinom

cent. A.D. From this time the dead were buried in a cemetery close to the church. In some burials there was - besides of ornaments - pottery as well as a coin in the mouth of the deceased.

It is not easy to find close parallels to our form of earring respectively head ornament. From the 9th and 10th cent. In Croatia a significant form of earring is known, into whose sides small balls made of sheet are sticking. In the lower part of the ring a pair of further balls are fixed at the inner respectively outer side (for example: PETRINEC 2009, T.158/2; 184/3). Later on, about the beginning or the mid of the 10th cent., ring ornaments came into fashion, which were similar, but lacked the inner spheric ball. This type lasted until about 1050 A.D. In Lukar such a ring was combined with a horse riding spur dating to the end of the 10th or 11th cent (Fig.5; PETRINEC 2009, T.287/1-2).

Of special interest are ring shaped head ornaments of the Bijelo Brdo culture I in the Carpathian basin. They show the same basic structure as the described rings in Croatia, but with a distinct difference: the double-conical balls are not made of sheet, but are fully cast. This Bijelo- Brdo form dates into the time from about 950 until 1030 A.D. (for example: GIESLER 1981, T.3/16; Fig.14/8; T.53). The pendant of the ring from Bogdašići was, as mentioned, also cast. But as it is bipartite as well as movable, it may present a further development and may date already into the 2nd half of the 11th or into the 12th cent. A.D. For this later dating speaks well the unusual big loop, with which the pendant is fixed to the earring.

Finally I have to thank Karina Grömer, head of the Department of Prehistoric Archaeology at the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna, for the permission to investigate and publish the Montenegrine finds. I also owe thanks to Stefan Frank Eichert for important advise and to Barbara Hirsch for drawing the objects (both in the Institution as above) as well as to Andreas Weihs, Vienna, for producing the distribution map.

10. vijeka, postaju moderni prstenasti ornamenti, koji su bili slični, ali im je nedostajala unutrašnja sferična lopta. Ovaj tip je trajao do oko 1050. g. n. e. U Lukaru je takav prsten kombinovan sa mamuzom za jahanje koja se datuje na kraj 10. ili 11. vijeka (sl. 5; PETRINEC 2009, T. 287/1-2).

Posebno su zanimljivi prstenasti ornamenti za glavu kulture Bijelo Brdo I u Karpatskom basenu. Pokazuju istu osnovnu strukturu kao i opisani prstenovi u Hrvatskoj, ali sa jasnom razlikom: lopte sa duplim konusom nijesu od lima, već su potpuno livene. Ovaj bjelobrdski oblik se datuje u vrijeme od oko 950. do 1030. g. n. e. (na primjer: GIESLER 1981, T.3/16; sl.14/8; T. 53). Prstenasti privjesak iz Bogdašića je, kako je navedeno, takođe izliven. Ali pošto je dvodjelni i pokretljiv, može predstavljati dalji razvoj i može se datovati već u drugu polovinu 11. ili u 12. v. n. e. O ovakvom kasnijem datovanju dobro govori neobično velika omča, kojom je privezak pričvršćen za naušnicu.

Na kraju, moram da se zahvalim Karini Grömer, šefici Odjeljenja za praistorijsku arheologiju u Prirodnačkom muzeju u Beču, za dozvolu da istražim i objavim crnogorske nalaze. Takođe dugujem zahvalnost Stefanu Franku Ajhertu na važnim savjetima i Barbari Hirš za crtanje predmeta (i u Instituciji kao i gore), kao i Andreasu Vajhu iz Beča za izradu mape distribucije.

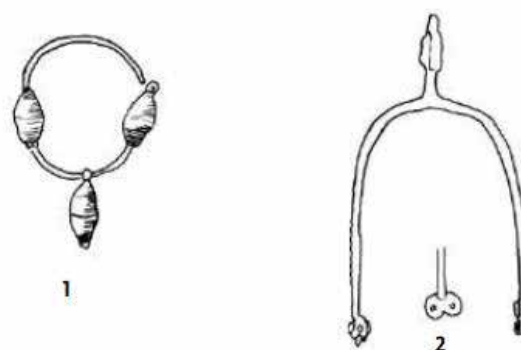


Fig.5 Iron spur and bronzene earring, Lukar, close to the church Blažena Gospa, Croatia.

Sl.5 Gvozdena mamuza i bronzana naušnica, Lukar, kod crkve Blažena Gospa, Hrvatska.



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