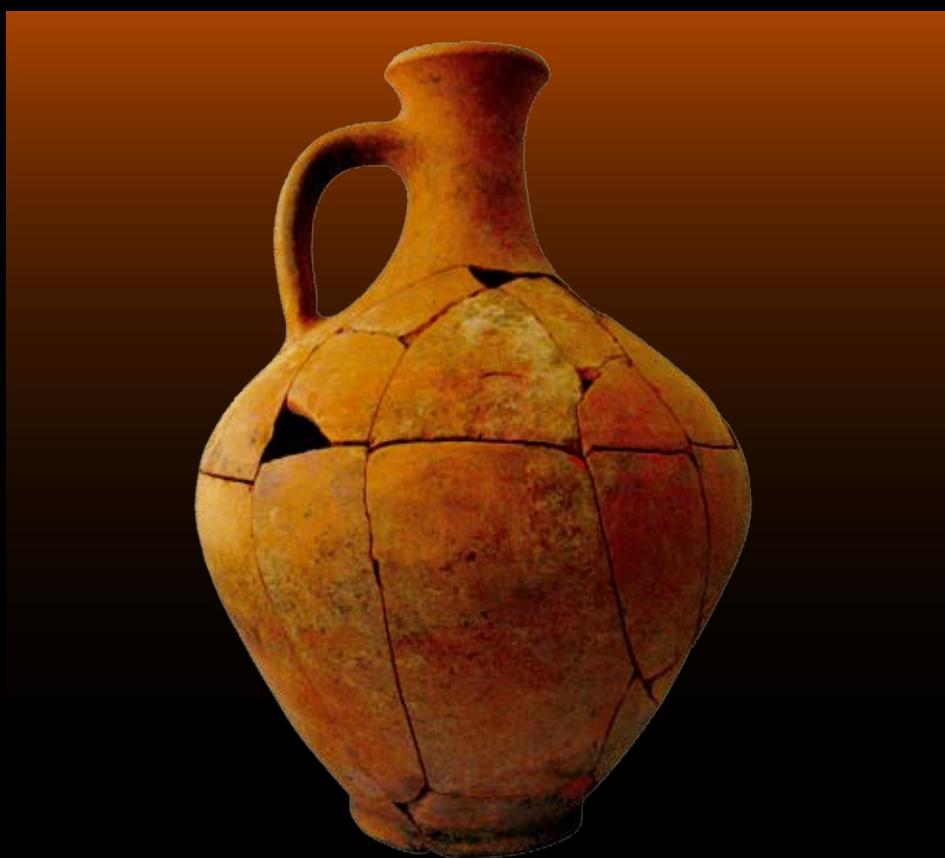


ARCHAEOLOGIA BULGARICA



2013 3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARTICLES

- Rustoiu, A.:** Celtic Lifestyle – Indigenous Fashion. The Tale of an Early Iron Age Brooch from the North-Western Balkans 1
- Alexandrova, S.:** Ceramic Vessels from the Roman Tumulus Necropolis near the Village of Charda, Yambol Municipality, SE Bulgaria 17

REVIEWS

- Özdoğan, M. / Parzinger, H. Die frühbronzezeitliche Siedlung von Kanlıgeçit bei Kırklareli. Studien in Thrakien-Marmara Raum, Band 3. Verlag Philipp von Zabern. Mainz am Rhein, 2012, 286 pp. (**Leshtakov, K.**) 109

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On the cover: clay jug from the Roman tumulus necropolis by the village of Charda, SE Bulgaria, 2nd – beginning of 3rd c. AD; see the paper of S. Alexandrova in this issue; photo S. Alexandrova.

Celtic Lifestyle – Indigenous Fashion. The Tale of an Early Iron Age Brooch from the North-Western Balkans

ARCHAEOLOGIA BULGARICA
XVII, 3 (2013), 1-16

Aurel RUSTOIU

INTRODUCTION

From prehistory until today the northern and north-western Balkans has been characterised by a wide diversity of linguistic, ethnic and social-political groups having different origins and traditions, and interacting in many ways, from the establishing of economic contacts to the creation of complex regional networks and political relationships. During the Late Iron Age, more precisely at the end of the 4th century and the beginning of the 3rd century BC, the Illyrian and Thracian populations that already inhabited the region were joined by new actors involved in the successive Celtic colonization of the eastern and southern parts of the Carpathian Basin. The appearance of new communities resulting from the cultural amalgamation of the newcomers with the local populations, which also led to the construction of new communal identities, is a consequence of this colonization (Rustoiu 2008; 2012; 2013). At the same time the relationships established with the neighbouring populations from the Balkan Peninsula led to a certain degree of cultural hybridization which can be sometimes noted in the use of certain symbolic elements that contributed to the construction and reiteration of different collective identities (Džino 2007).

From this point of view the way in which some sets of garment accessories were assembled is important and also relevant for particular manners of constructing and expressing various collective identities. For example the inhumation graves # 63 and 67 from the cemetery at Belgrade-Karaburma very probably belonged to some indigenous women, as their costume sets combine in an original manner the silver jewellery of local tradition with garment accessories of La Tène type (Ljuština / Spasić 2012, with previous bibliography). On the other hand, in the same period a series of garment accessories frequently encountered in the region inhabited by Celtic communities also reached the local populations from the northern (Emilov 2010; Anastassov 2011) and north-western Balkans (Popović 1996; Dizdar / Potrebeca 2002; Rustoiu 2012, 358-361). Furthermore, some silver jewellery produced in indigenous “Thracian” and “Illyrian” workshops were placed in La Tène burials or deposits from the Carpathian Basin (Szabó 1991; 2006; Rustoiu 2012, 366-367). These regional exchanges reflect the establishing of some complex social-political and economic networks that might have defined the relationships between these communities having different origins and traditions, and at the same time point to

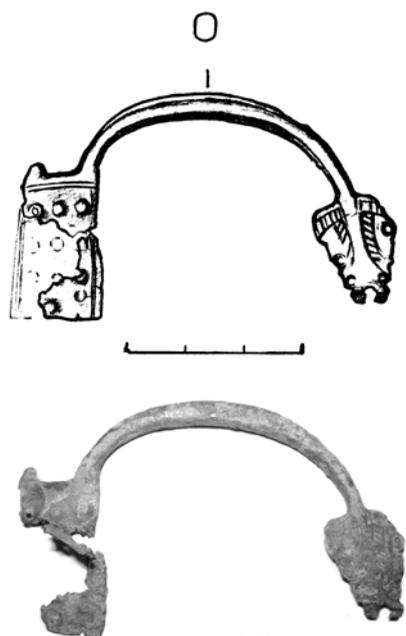


Fig. 1. The bronze brooch from Cicir
(drawing: Narcisa Şugar; photo:
Aurel Rustoiu)

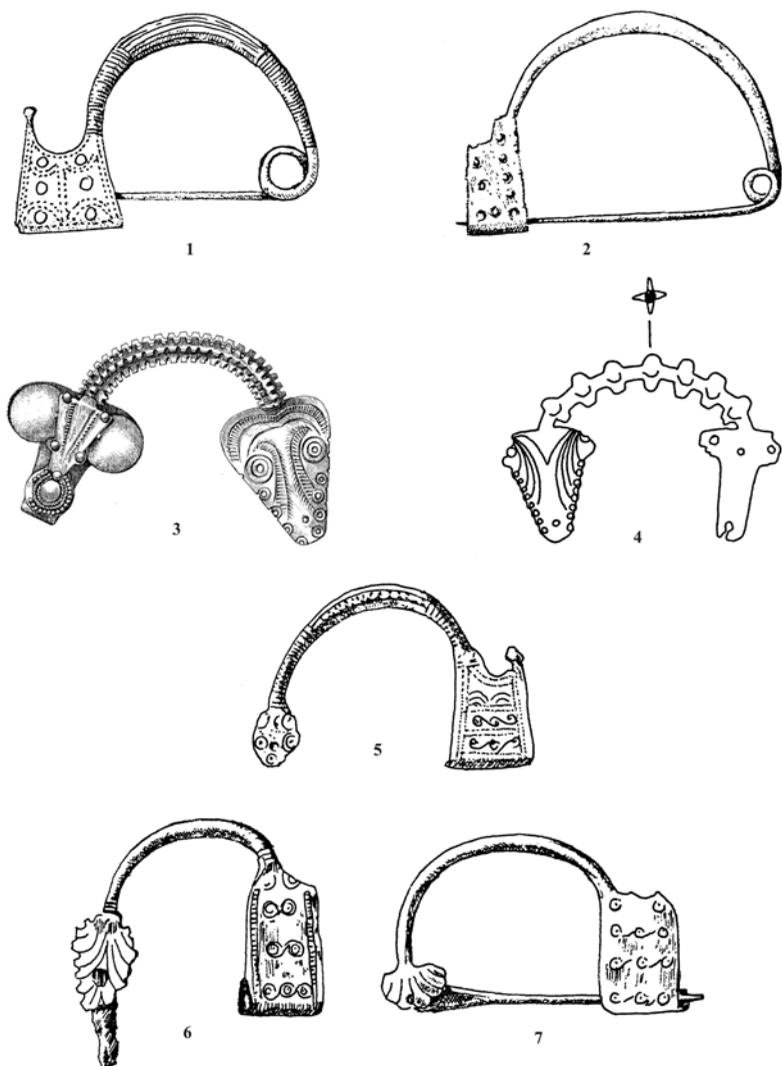


Fig. 2. Brooches belonging to the
Novi Pazar (1), Trebenište (2), hinged
(3-4) and hinged with a rectangular
catch-plate (5-7) types: 1 Červenbreg;
2 Trebenište; 3 Čurug; 4 Liubcova; 5
Kačanj; 6 Gorica; 7 Radimlja; 1, 3, 5
silver, all others bronze; 1-2, 5-7 after
Vasić 1987; 3 after Ljuština 2010; 4 after
Gumă et al. 1999. Different scales

Ceramic Vessels from the Roman Tumulus Necropolis near the Village of Charda, Yambol Municipality, SE Bulgaria

ARCHAEOLOGIA BULGARICA
XVII, 3 (2013), 17-108

Sirma ALEXANDROVA

The present research represents all the pottery found during the excavations of tumulus necropolis near the village of Charda, Municipality of Yambol, conducted in 2009. Only the undiagnostic fragments of vessel walls are not considered. The usual archaeological methods are applied: formal-typological, comparative and stratigraphic. A statistical analysis complements and supports the conclusions drawn from the more typical methods. The material is systemized with 317 catalog numbers (see the catalog). Their numbers correspond to the numbers of the vessel illustrations. The types are noted with Roman numerals, the variants and the catalog numbers – with Arabic. Of all the material included in the catalog only the hand-made vessels are published (Alexandrova 2012).

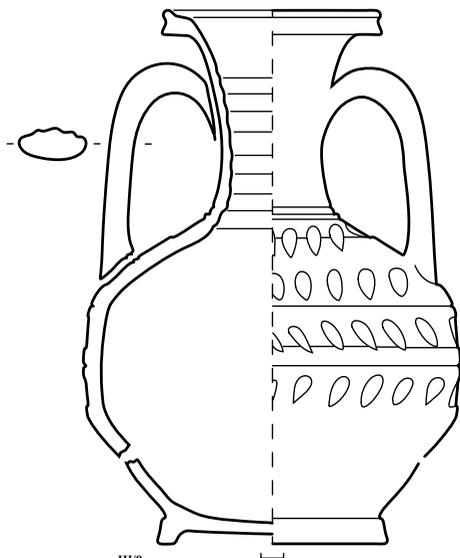
In order to make the data processing more efficient all the descriptions in the catalog are all made in the same way. The firing of the vessels is described as either “evenly” or “unevenly” fired. For the evenly fired vessels there is not a noticeable colouring difference between the vessels’ interior and exterior surfaces and the fabric. The unevenly fired vessels have a grey, black-grey or black line in the middle of the fabric. The clay paste can be defined as “fine purified”, “well purified” or “with admixtures”. The paste once fired is classified as “hard” (if a manually detached fleck remains intact), “soft” (if a manually detached fleck pulverizes) and “very hard” (if flecks could only be detached by a metal blade). For the purpose of this study I accept that “plate” is a vessel with a proportion of height to maximum diameter of between ca. 0.21 and 0.24.

I would like to express my gratitude to Assistant Professor Dr. I. D. Cholakov (NAIM-BAS) for the opportunity to publish the pottery from the archaeological research led by him, to K. Chukalev (NAIM-BAS) for help with the statistical analysis of the data, and especially to Associate Professor Dr. L. Vagalinski (NAIM-BAS) for the scientific editing and overall support during my work on the topic¹.

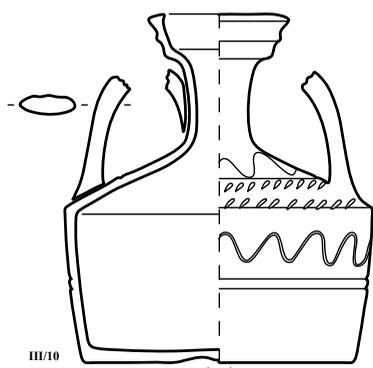
TYPOLGY AND CHRONOLOGY

The typology of the vessels from the necropolis near the village of Charda is based on a formal typological method. Both types and variants are based on morphology, with fragments attributed to the relevant types. The forms illustrated here are from a closed context, and the main objective of the present typology is to determine reliable

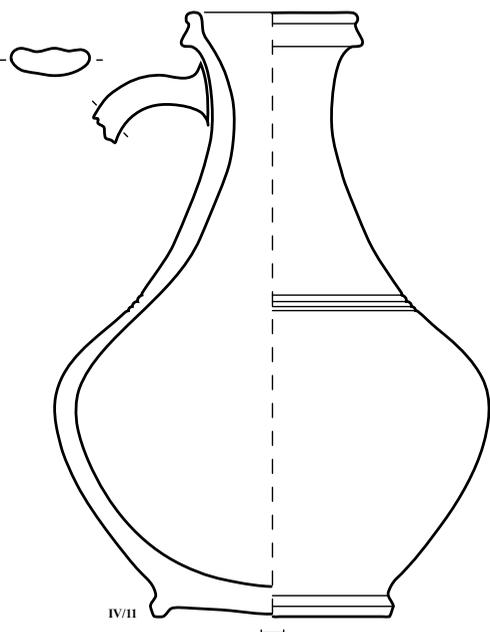
¹ Lyudmil Vagalinski was also a scientific adviser of the rescue excavations of those five burial mounds.



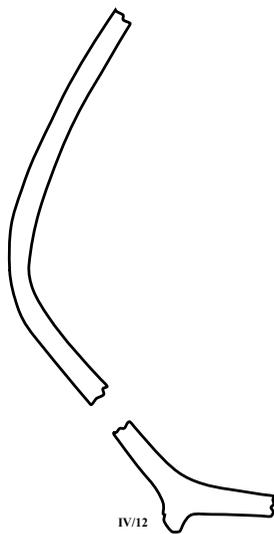
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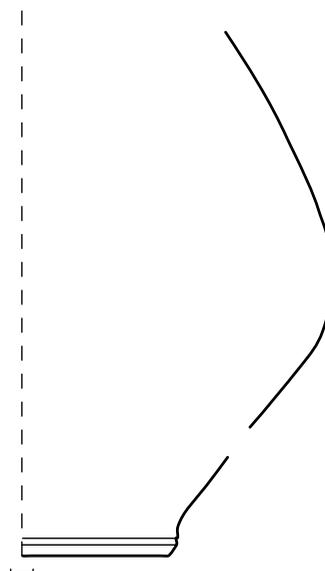
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IV/12



JUGS

REVIEWS

ARCHAEOLOGIA BULGARICA
XVII, 3 (2013), 109-116

Mehmet ÖZDOĞAN / Hermann PARZINGER. Die frühbronzezeitliche Siedlung von Kanlıgeçit bei Kırklareli. Studien in Thrakien-Marmara Raum, Band 3. Verlag Philipp von Zabern. Mainz am Rhein, 2012, 286 pp.

Volume 3 of the series about the Turkish-German excavations in Eastern Thrace, which in turn is the 27th part of the broader "Archäologie in Eurasien" series, is dedicated to the Early Bronze Age site of Kanlıgeçit near Kırklareli (Lozengrad). The book was published by the renowned publishing house Philipp von Zabern with the financial support of The Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation (*Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz*) in harmony with the best polygraphic traditions of Germany.

The volume is edited by respected scholars, such as M. Özdoğan and H. Parzinger, who are also heads of the excavation team. At the same time they are authors of some of the most important parts of the text: *Introduction* (3-10); *Cultural Continuity, Stratigraphy and Architectural Remains* (19-52 – together with Z. Eres and O. Yılmaz) and *Kanlıgeçit in the Context of the Early Bronze Age in Anatolia, the Aegean and the Balkans* (267-278). M. Özdoğan is the author or co-author of the following parts: *Appendix: Ceramics* (148-182, with O. Yılmaz), *Finds of Clay, Bone, Antler and Stone* (193-229, with O. Yılmaz) and *Flint Industry* (232-241). Therefore, both editors are responsible for the overall content of the monograph as well as the authorship of most of the chapters.

Among the other contributors are two recognized European scientists, N. Benecke – head of the Department of Natural Sciences at the German Archaeological Institute and a specialist in the field of archaeozoology (*Domesticated Animals and Hunting*, 249-266), Ü. Yalçın (*Metal Objects*, 183-189), as well as researchers of the next generation who have successfully entered the career, N. Karul (*Anthropomorphic Figurines*, 190-192), M. Ambronn (*Early Bronze Age Pottery from the Excavations in 1994-1998*, 53-147), E. Güldoğan (*Ground Stone Tools*, 230-232) and Y. Yılmaz (*Anthropology*, 242-247).

This publication also contains a series of radiocarbon dates commented briefly by M. Ambronn (130-131). They are listed in Table 64, p. 276, and summarized in the Appendix (277-278).

The geophysical surveys, conducted with a Cesium Magnetometer and Fluxgate-Gradiometer, are presented respectively by J. Fassbinder (12-13), V. Heyd and C. Slowranek (14-18). With their help a number of settlement structures have been identified; however, a clear picture of the open-air settlement has not yet been elucidated (p. 17). This defines the conventional methods as leading ones, being either full-scale excavations within the fortified citadel or trial archaeological prospections in the area situated to the south of it (p. 7, fig. 5).

According to a well-established tradition, the authors participated in the fieldwork and have their personal direct observations on the object of research. It should be noted that the list of contributors lacks an expert in geomorphology and palaeoenvironmental research; however, this is only seemingly so. M. Özdoğan, who has scientific interests and