TRAGOVI PALEOLITIKA U PEĆINAMA SARAJEVSKE OKOLINE

THE PALEOLITHIC SIGNS IN THE CAVES OF SURROUNDINGS OF SARAJEVO

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Sažetak

U radu se govori o tragovima paleolitika u pećinama u bližoj okolini Sarajeva, u prostoru u kojem do sada nije bilo registrovanih paleolitskih nalazišta. Radi se uglavnom o površinskim nalazima, brojčano skromnim, a kulturno dosta neizdiferenciranim. Najbrojnija su rezala mlađepaleolitskog tipa, a nađen je i jedan gigantolit — manje pećine od kojih su neke vrlo udarač karakterističan za starije faze paleolitika. Što se tiče objekata to su skromnih dimenzija.

Paleolitska nalazišta u Bosni i Hercegovini dijele se uglavnom u dvije skupine. Jednu čine brojna otvorena nalazišta uz Savu, u donjem toku rijeke Bosne, Usore i Ukrine te Vrbasa. Ova nalazišta se po kulturnoj pripadnosti svrstavaju u panonsku regiju. Drugoj »skupini« pripada nalazište Badanj kod Stoca, zasad jedino u Hercegovini, ali zato jedinstveno na Balkanu po broju kremnih i koštanih artefakata, predmetima nakita te gravurama na kostima i stijeni. Ovo nalazište pripada mediteranskoj kulturnoj regiji.

Summary

This paper deals with the Paleolithic signs in the caves of the close surroundings of Sarajevo, in the area with no registered Paleolithic findings up to now. These findings are mainly discovered on the surface, modest in numbers and culturally not defined. The most often are the artifacts of the Upper Paleolithic type and there is one chopping tool, characteristic of Lower phases of Paleolithic. The speleological sites are smaller caves, some of which are very small in size.

The Paleolithic findings in Bosnia and Herzegovina are mainly divided into two groups. One group consists of the numerous open sites within the lower course of the Rivers Bosna, Usora, Ukrina and Vrbas. According to their cultural classification these sites belong to the Pannonian Region. The Badanj site, near Stolac, for the time being is a sole site in Herzegovina, but unique in of quartz and body artifacts, ornaments and engravings on the bones and rocks. This site belongs to the Mediterranean the Balkans with regard to the number cultural region.

The next three Paleolithic sites, which have been investigated (Gigića cave, Varvara and Gornja Bijambara cave) are located between these two groups of findings.

The Gigića cave is a simple speleological site. It has a form of channel co-

Između ove dvije skupine nalaze se još tri paleolitska nalazišta na kojima su vršena istraživanja, a to su Gigića pećina, Varvara i Gornja bijambarska pećina.

Gigića pećina je jednostavan speleološki objekat. Ima oblik kanala ukupne dužine oko 170 m. Nalazi se na južnoj strani brda Ilica u selu Resanovci, na 895 metara aps. n. v. Prilikom speleoloških istraživanja[1]) u profilu vododerine, oko 15 metara ispod ulaza, u crnosmeđoj ilovači otkopan je samo jedan mousterienski artefakt.

Drugo nalazište je Velika gradina u selu Varvara kod Prozora. Tu je prilikom —arheoloških—istraživanja—1899. godine[2]) otkriven ručni šiljak mousterienske starosti. Okolnosti pod kojima je nađen nisu poznate pa su 1960. i 1967. godine vršena reviziona iskopavanja, ali su tom prilikom na prelazu sloja sa bronzanodobnom kulturom i sloja kompaktne crvene gline nađene kremenice neodređene kako starosti tako i kulturne pripadnosti. Tako je bliže stratigrafsko lokaliziranje ručnog šiljka ostalo neodređeno.

Treće nalazište je Gornja bijambarska pećina. Kompleks Bijambarskih pećina leži oko 2 km sjeverozapadno od sela Krivajevići na putu Srednje—Olovo. U toku kompleksnih istraživanja pećinaa 1967. godine u svrhu zaštite ovih objekata kao prirodnih rijetkosti, vršena su istraživanja i Gornje bijambarske pećine.[3]) To je manji objekat koji se sastoji od ulaznog dijela koji se poslije desetak metara dijeli u dva kraka. Na početku sjevernog kraka iskopana je sonda u kojoj je razlučeno sedam slojeva. U slojevima »c« i »d« (dubina od 0,08 do 0,25 cm), od kojih je ovaaj posljednji datiran u vrijeme Wurm III — glacijala, u žutosmeđoj i sivosmeđoj ilovači zajedno sa oštrobridnim kamenjem, životinjskim kostima i ugljenim trunjem nađeni su i kremeni artefakti. S

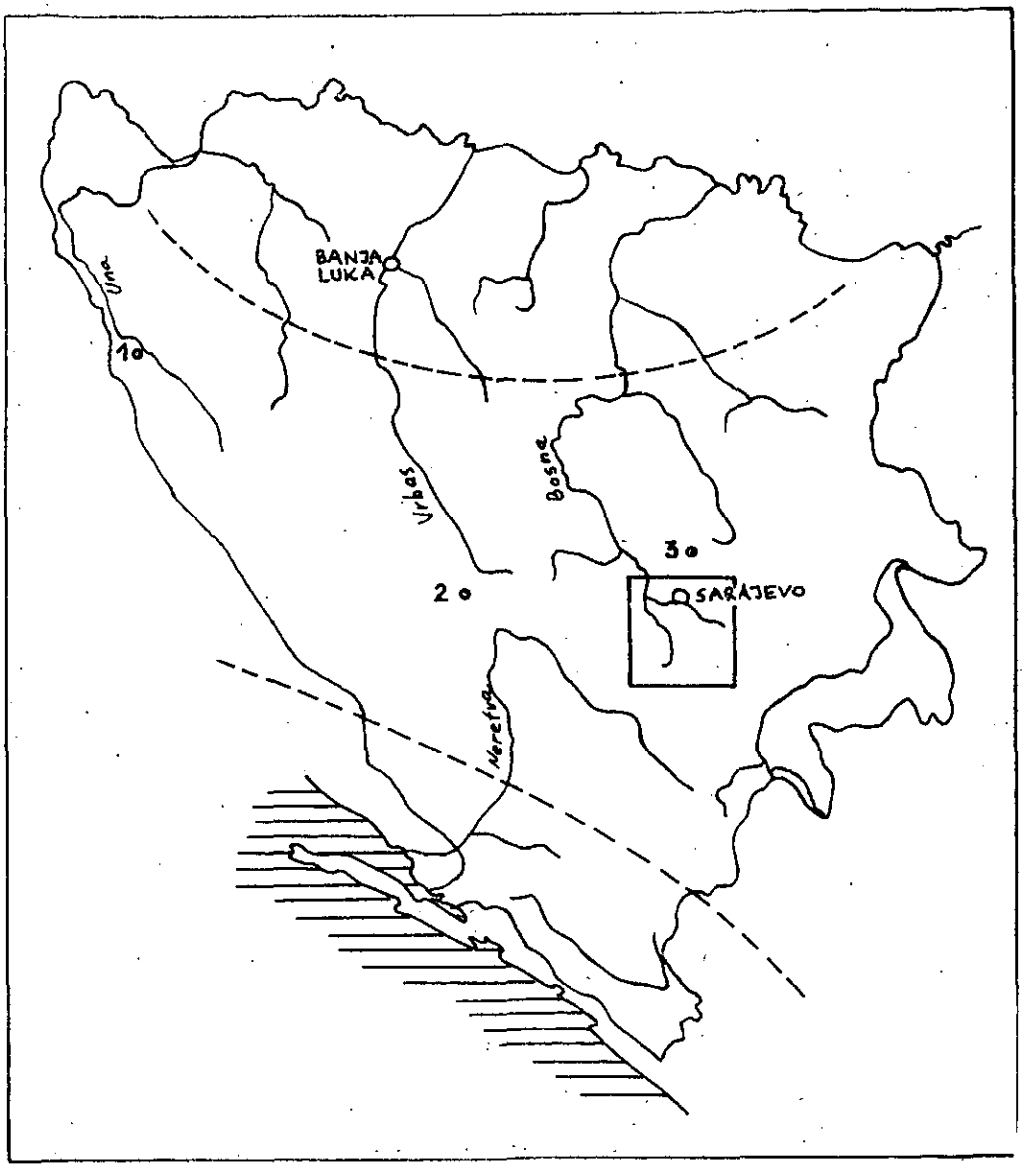
vering the total length of approximately 170 m.

It is located on the Eastern slope of the mountain Ilica, above the village of Resanovci, at 895 m a. s. l. During the speleological investigations[1]) carried out within the ravine section, approximately 15 m below the entrance, in red-brown cave loam, only one Mounsterian artifact is discovered.

The second site is known as Velika Gradina in the village of Varvara near Prozor. During the archeological investigations, carried out in 1899[2]), the handaxe of the Mousterian age was discovered. The circumstances under which this tool is discovered are unknown, but in 1960 and 1967 the revisal excavations were made and the flakes, culturally and periodically not defined, were discovered at the cross-section of the Bronze Age layer and layer of compact red clay. Therefore, it was not possible to define a closer stratigraphical determination of the location of handaxe.

The Gornja Bijambara cave is a third site. The complex of Bijambara caves is located approximately 2 km North-West of the village of Krivojevići on the road to Srednje — Olovo. During the complex investigations of the caves in 1967 for the purpose of the protection of the sites, which are naturally rare, the Gornja Bijambara cave was investigated, as well.[3]) It is a small site consisting of the entrance part which separates in two sections after ten meters. At the beginning of the North section, a probing was excavated and seven layers were separated. The layers C and D (depth 0.25 — 0.25 cm), the later was defined as Wurm III — Glacial, in yellow-brown and grey-brown loam, together with sharp-edged rocks, animal bones and coal pieces, the quartz artifacts were discoverd and defined as Epigravettiene.

In addition to the above mentioned findings and sites there are also some evidences showing that the Paleolithic man was present in one more cave. Mihovil Mandić, in his report[4]) on the excavations made in Hrustovača cave, mentioned »the lowest layer« (below the layer with the Pannonia and Slavonia ceramics) including the bones of the animals mixed with the percussion flakes. The author did not determine them. The search for such artifacts in the Zemaljski museum did not give the satisfactory results. The next investigators of this site do not mention the flakes in this layer.[5])



Sl. 1. 1 — Gigića (Čađava) pećina, 2 — Varvara, 3 — Gornja Bijambarska pećina

obzirom na mjesto nalaza opredjeljeni su kao epigravettienski.

Pored ovih nalazišta postoje indicije da je paleolitski čovjek bio prisutan u još jednoj pećini. Naime, Miho-

Therefore in the caves of surroundings os Sarajevo the residence of the Paleolithic hunters is defined in the Gornja Bijambara cave.

However, the intensive activities for the purpose of recognition and treatment

vil Mandić u jednom izvještaju[4]) o iskopavanju u Hrustovačkoj pećini spominje »najdonji sloj« (ispod sloja sa panonskom odnosno slavonskom keramikom) u kojem se nalaze kosti životinja pomiješane sa okresivanim kremenicama. Autor se nije upustio u njihovo determinisanje, a potraga za tim artefaktima u depou Zemaljskog muzeja u Sarajevu nije dala rezultata. Kasniji istraživači ovog nalazišta ne spominju nalaz kremenica u ovom sloju.[5])

Dakle, u okolini Sarajeva, prebivalište paleolitskih lovaca jedino je zasvjedočeno u Gornjoj bijambarskoj pećini.

Međutim, u toku posljednjih nekoliko godina naročito je intenziviran rad na rekognosciranju i obradi speleoloških objekata u okolini Sarajeva (10 gradskih opština). Pri tome je registrovano i deset objekata koji su zbog svog položaja u reljefu, opšteg izgleda, ekspozicije ulaznog dijela, prisutnosti odgovarajućih sedimenata i ts, vrlo interesantni za arheološka istraživanja i gdje će trebati izvršiti bar pokusna sondažna iskopavanja.

Na nekoliko lokaliteta su nađene i direktne potvrde prisustva paleolitskih ljudi.

Prvo nalazište je pećina što se nalazi na južnom rubu naselja Trnovo, prema selu Tošići, na istočnim padinama krečnjačkog brda Ruda glavica. Smještena je na oko 60 m iznad rijeke Željeznice koja je usjekla korito u 40 m visoku riječnu terasu. Pećina je inače vrlo malena. Zauzima površinu od oko 10 m², a visina joj nigdje ne prelazi 1,5 m. Dno je pokriveno finom zemljom, a malo dublje i kamenom drobinom. Pred pećinom se nalazi talus od osipine, čija je veličina za sada nepoznata.

Ulaz pećine je polukružan i okrenut istoku. Iz same pećine, a pogotovo se brda iznad (kota 933) pruža se

of the speleologicah sites in the surrounve been observed during last few years. ding are a of Sarajevo (10 communes) ha-Ten sites have been registered and according to their position, relief, general appearances, exposition of the entrance part, precence of the respective sediments etc. they are very important for the are very important for the archeological investigations and trial probings should be made, at least.

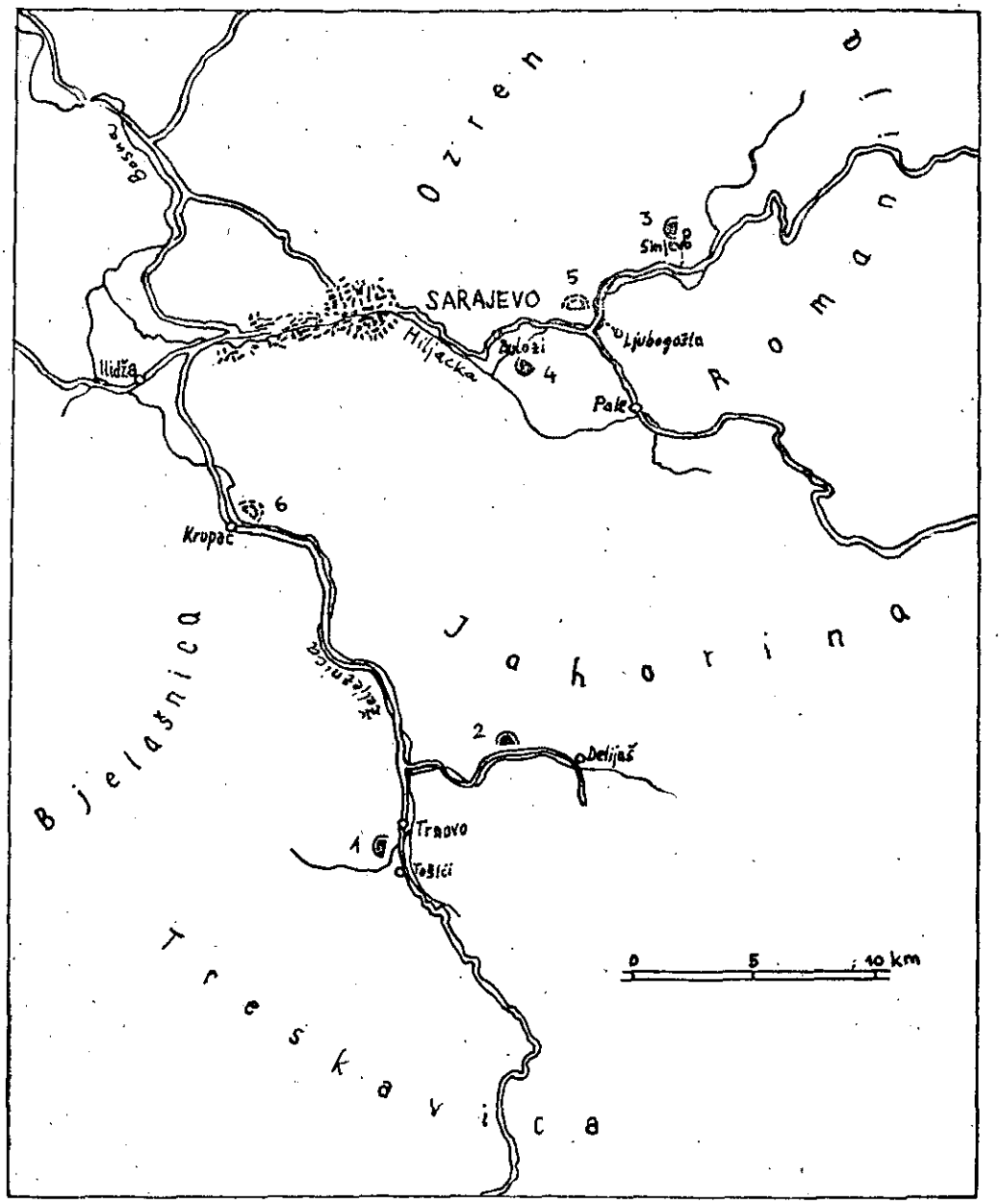
The reliable evidences of the presence of the Paleolithic man have been fond out at several locations.

The first site is a cave on the Southern rim the Trnovo settlement, towards the village of Tošići, on the Eastern slopes of the limestone hill Ruda Glavica. It is located at approxamately 60 m above the River Željeznica, which cutits river bed through 40 m high river terrace. This cave is very small. It covers the surface of approximately 10 m² but its height never exceeds 1.5 m. Its bottom is coverd with fine earth and a little deeper parts are covered with stone fillings. In front of the cave there is a talus originating from the landslide of unknown size.

The entrance is arched facing the East. A beautiful view of the field (river terrace) is provided from the very cave and (or from the hill above the cave (peak elevation 933). Such location provides a good supervision on the natural roads along the River Željeznica in the direction of Dobro Polje (Vratlo saddle on the Treskavica mountain) and Rogoj saddle.

Approximately 20 blades were found in the whole area, amongst which five defined artifacts, out of them three blades, mentioned in one earlier report[6]) can be descerned. According to the classification two blades belong to the lower Paleolithic age and the third belongs to the middle Paleolithic age due to the very prounounced Mousterian habitus. The rest two artifacts are the racloir and grattoir sur lame retouchee[7]) which may be classified in the Upper Paleolithic artifacts due to their very characteristic appearance. This defines the time period when the Paleolithic hunters stopped at this location.

Not far from here, there is a rock shelter Duga Peć, approximately 7 km to the East in the direction of Delijaš in the gorge of Crna Rijeka. It is located approximately 30 m above the riverbed and approximately 20 m below the



Sl. 2. 1 — Pećina u Rudoj Glavici, 2 — Duga peć, 3 — Okrugla pećina, 4 — Pećina u Zmijinoj Glavi, 5 — Marinkova pećina, 6 — Abri u Krupcu

izvanredan pogled na polje (riječnu terasu). Tako se ima nadzor nad prirodnim putevima duž rijeke Željeznice, na pravcu prema Dobrom polju (prevoju Vratlo na planini Treskavici) i prevoju Rogoj.

Do sada je na površini sakupljeno oko 20 sileksa. Među njima je izdvojeno pet definiranih artefakata od toga tri rezala o kojima je bilo riječi u jednom ranijem izvještaju.[6]) Dva rezala su opredjeljena u mlađi paleolitik a jedno zbog izraženog musterienskog habitusa u srednji paleolitik. Preostala dva artefakta čine strugalice (racloir) i strgalo na retuširanoj lamini (grattoir sur lame-retouchee)[7]) koji se zbog svog vrlo karakterističnog izgleda mogu svrstati u mlađepaleolitske alatke. Time je okvirno omeđen i vremenski period u kojem su se paleolitski lovci mogli zaustavljati na ovom lokalitetu.

Malo dalje od Trnova, oko 7 km na istok prema Delijašu, u sutjesci Crne rijeke, nalazi se potkopina Duga peć. Smještena je oko 30 m iznad korita rijeke, a oko 20-tak metara ispod prostranog platoa duž čijeg je oboda Crna rijeka usjekla svoje korito. Potkapina je okrenuta jugu. Od hladnih vjetrova sa sjevera i zapada potkapinu štite visoke stijene, a prirodnom policom vezana je sa platoom iznad sebe. Ovakav položaj paleolitske stanice ima tri važna karakteristike: standardna ekspozicija prema jugu, položaj koji nije eksponiran u odnosu na okolinu i mogućnost kontrole prirodnih puteva i lovišta.

Dimenzije objekta su: širina od tri do pet metara, visina oko 5 m, a dužina preko 20 m. Pred potkapinom se nalazi talus visine oko 30 metara tako da se vjerovatno radi o jednom zatrpanom pripećku. Na dnu talusa, na površini, nađen je jedan artefakt. To je veliki riječni oblutak okresan sa obe strane dosta primitivno. Ovakve alatke poznate su pod nazivom gigantoliti

wide plateau along which edge the Crna Rijeka sut its bed. The rock shelter facing the South is protected against the cold widns from the North and West by high rocks and through the natural terrace it is connected with the above plateau. This position of the Paleolithic station has three important characteristics: standard exposition to the South, position not exposred with regrad to the surrounding area and possiblitiy to control the surrounding roads and hunting areas.

The dimensions of the structure are: 3—5 m wide, 5 m high, over 20 m long. In front of the rock shelter there is a talus approximately 30 m high and it possibly indicates one covered little cave. At the bottom of talus, on the surface, one artifact is found. It is a large river round pebble primitively cut on both sides. Such tools are known as chopping tools. According to the type and shape of the tool it may be dated very early but the appearance in Bosnia is not rare during the period of Lower Paleolithic[8]), so we have to be very carefull in this sense.

The third site is a small village of Sarajevo not far from Sumbulovac near Mokro. A large rocky massif Orlovača is located immediately behind the last houses. On the top of this massif there are ruins of the ancient city with numerous findings of the prehistorical ceramics and weapons (up to the Middle Ages). On the South and East side of this massif there are several speleological sites in line. The most famous one is Savina cave, then, Zohara, Okrugla and Vasina cave. The last two are of a particular interest. The Okrugla cave has a shape of corridor approximately 40 m long. The corridor lies approximately 12 m in direction of East-West and after 12 m it turns to the South under the right angle. The bottom of the cave is covered with earth. The height is small; the cave consists of two parts — larger part is approximately 15 m high. It has three openings. The bottom is covered with earth and crushed stones.

It is necessary to emphasize the position of the structure within the surrounding area. The caves are hidden and shifted aside. At the same time Orlovača massif provides a beautiful view of the surrounding pastures and roads in the direction of Hreša, Romanija and/or Pale and Mokro.

One defined artifact has been found in landslide under the cave at this loca-

— udarači (chopperi). Tip i izgled alatke govore za vrlo rano datiranje, ali njihova pojava u Bosni nije rijetka ni u mlađem paleolitiku[8]) pa opreznost u ovom slučaju nije na odmet.

Treće nalazište je zaseok Sinjevo nedaleko od Sumbulovca kod Mokrog. Odmah iznad zadnjih kuća nalazi se veliki stjenoviti masiv Orlovača na čijem se vrhu nalazi gradina, zasvjedočena brojnim nalazima preistorijske keramike i oružja (sve do srednjeg vijeka). Na južnoj i istočnoj strani ovog masiva, nalazi se u nizu, jedan do drugog, nekoliko speleoloških objekata. Najpoznatija je svakako Savina pećina, a zatim po redu slijede Zohara, Okrugla i Vasina pećina. Posebno su interesantne ove dvije posljednje. Okrugla pećina je u obliku hodnika dužine 40-tak metara. Hodnik se pruža u pravcu istok—zapad, a onda nakon 12 m pod pravim uglom skreće u pravcu juga. Dno pećine je pokriveno zemljom. Vasina pećina je manja; sastoji se iz dva dijela, a veći jedva da dostiže 15-tak metara. Ima tri otvora. Dno je prekriveno zemljom i kamenom drobinom. i ovdje treba upozoriti na položaj objekta u krajoliku. Pećine su zavučene, »sklonjene u stranu«. Istovremeno, sa masiva Orlovače se pruža predivan pogled na okolne pašnjake i puteve prema Hreši, Romaniji, odnosno Palama i Mokrom.

Na ovom lokalitetu, u osipini ispod pećina, nađen je također jedan definiran artefakt. Radi se o strgalu na odbitku (grattoir sur éclat) mlađepaleolitskog tipa. Nađeno je i nekoliko jajolikih oblutaka kod kojih su na vrhovima primjetni tragovi udaranja. U paleolitiku su takvi komadi služili kod izrade kremenih alatki[9]), ali takvi komadi su vrlo česti i u kasnijim periodima.

Posljednji dokazi prisustva paleolitskih lovaca u okolini Sarajeva nađeni su na otvorenom prostoru, na lijevoj

tion. It is a grattoir sur éclat od Lower Paleolithic type. Several agg-shaped pebbles have also been fund and their top parts show the traces of striking. During the Paleolithic period such pieces were used for the manufacture of quartz tools, but such pieces are frequently found during the later periods.[9])

The latest site, which proves the presence of the Paleolithic hunters in the surroundings of Sarajevo, have been found at the left bank of the river Mokranjska Miljacka, under the hill of Zmijina Glava, opposite to the village of Bulozi. A several dozen smaller speleological sites, mostly facing the North, but some of them are facing the West and East, are located within the lower part of the Northern slope of the hill of Zmijina Glava, sharply inclined to the river canyon.

The artifacts have been found at a place which is the sole natural passage from the cave area to the large area of the village Bulozi because the inaccessible stone sides of canyon raised on the upstream and downstream side. Therefore, the artifacts which have been found are doubtlessly in connection with the caves. Noting new can be said about the caves position than it has been already said for the other localities: somewhat recessed position and good view of other surrounding hunting areas (pastures) and of Sarajevo polje — Bulozi — Ljubogošta (Pale).

Two uncharacteristic artifacts have been found at this location. One can be defined as a piéce á encoche of the Lower Paleolithic age.

According to the above mentioned the statements on two more sites in the surroundings of Sarajevo (Ljubogošta and Krupac) can be considered in terms of new light. The firts site is Marinkova cave, where the »scapula of rhinoceros« has been found, according to the statement of Radimski[10]) But, according to F. Fiali,[11]) who carried out the excavations in this cave, the pieces of ceramics and some tools made of a bony core of a horn have been found and defined as lower Stone Age. A similar site is located in one rock shelter in Krupac near Kotorac, mentioned by V. Ćurić in his report.[12])

Although, it is not possible to carry out the detailed analyses with regard to the cultural origin and dating of the findings and sites, due to their quality an degree of site investigation, they, however, allow some conclusions to be made.

obali Mokranjske Miljacke, ispod brda Zmijina glava, a preko puta sela Bulozi. U donjem dijelu sjeverne padine Zmijine glave, koja se strmo obara u kanjon rijeke, nalazi se desetak manjih speleoloških objekata od kojih je većina orijentisana prema sjeveru ali su neki orijentisani i prema zapadu i istoku.

Mjesto gdje su nađeni artefakti je jedini prirodni prelaz iz prostora pećina na široke prostore Buloga jer se i uzvodno i nizvodno odmah dižu nepristupačne stjenovite strane kanjona. Stoga nema sumnje da su nađeni artefakti u vezi sa pećinama. O položaju pećina ne može se ništa više reći nego je kazano za ranije lokalitete: malo povučen položaj i dobar pregled okolnih lovišta (pašnjaka) i pravca Sarajevsko polje — Bulozi — Ljubogošta (Pale).

Ovdje su nađena dva artefakta, dosta nekarakteristična. Jedan se može predijeliti ka odbitak sa urezom (pièce á encoche) mlađepaleolitskog tipa.

Na osnovu gore navedenog u novom svjetlu nam se pokazuju i navodi o još dva nalazišta iz okoline Sarajeva, u Ljubogošti i Krupcu. Prvo je Marinkova pećina u kojoj je po navodima Radimskog nađeno »pleće od nosoroga«[10]), a prema F. Fiali[11]) koji je u njoj vršio iskopavanja, tu se osim ulomaka keramike našlo i alatki od rožine koje je on opredijelio kao mlađekamenodobne. Slično nalazište je »u jednoj potkapini u Krupcu kraj Kotorca« koje spominje V. Čurčić u jednom prigodnom radu.[12])

Mada pomenuti nalazi, s obzirom na njihovu brojnost i stepen istraženosti nalazišta ne omogućavaju neke veće analize u vezi sa kulturnom pripadnosti i starosti nalaza, oni ipak dozvoljavaju donošenje određenih zaključaka. Nimalo ne sumnjajući u njihovu manjkavost, oni će bar na neki način biti od koristi za dalja istraživanja.

Although, few in number, they will be useful, in any way, for future investigations.

First of all, these artifacts are characteristic of the Lower Paleolithic. The chopping tool from Duga Peć makes and exception because the layers of the older cultures may be expected due to the thickness of talus.

The size of the structures and estimeted thickness of deposits indicate the permanent settlement at such locations. But, in fact, they were the temporary places of settlement during the hunting periods. The large constant settlements and residences should have to be seraches.

In that case it is necessary to start with some characteristics of the above mentioned sites. All structures are shifted aside but they enable a good control of the hunting areas and natural roads over the large region. A special attention should be paid to such locations and caves. The question is: where such structures are to be searched? The Paleolithic man obviously did not stay in caves located in inaccessible canyons where there is no enough space. He preferred the large plateaus with pastures and good control of the terrain. In a particular case of the surroundings of Sarajevo such caves are located on the Western slopes of Rogoj, along the Crna Rijeka in the direction of Jabuka and this group also includes Daničića cave near Rogušić.

The findings and sites of the surroundings of Trnovo are of the particular interest because it is a part separated from Herzegovina, with two saddles, Rogoj and Sarajevska vrata, on Treskavica. Therefore, it is necessary to provide more detailed recognition of the caves near Dobro polje and Kalinovik as transit zone between two different regions in terms of geographical conditions. The Hajdučka cave in Piligrad above Dobro polje may be considered, for the time being, as an interesting structure with regard to archeology. The possible discovery of paleolithic findings and sites within this zone and their cultural definition and dating will provide better understanding of the problems with regard to the human settlements of sapiens kind over the areas not included in the Paleolithic or Mediterranean cultural region.[13])

Prije svega radi se o artefaktima karakterističnim za vrijeme mlađeg paleolitika. Izuzetak čini chopper tool iz Duge peći gdje se zbog debljine talusa mogu očekivati i slojevi sa starijim kulturama. Veličina objekata i procjenjena debljina naslaga ne nagovještavaju neko kontinuirano naseljavanje na tim mjestima. Prije će biti da su to bila usputna mjesta zadržavanja prilikom njihovih lovačkih akcija. Velika stalna prebivališta tek treba tražiti.

U tom traženju treba poći od nekih zajedničkih karakteristika naprijed nabrojanih nalazišta. Najuočljivije je da su svi objekti »malo povučeni u stranu« ali da omogućavaju dobru kontrolu kako lovišta tako i prirodnih puteva na širokim prostorima. Na tako postavljene pećine u krajoliku posebno treba obratiti pažnju. Pitanje gdje treba tražiti takve objekte nameće se samo od sebe. Paleolitski čovjek očigledno nije naseljavao pećine u nepristupačnim kanjonima gdje je prostor skučen. On je preferirao prostrane visorovni sa pašnjacima i dobrim pregledom terena. U konkretnom slučaju Sarajevske okoline to su pećine na zapadnim padinama Rogoja, predjeli Crne rijeke prema Jabuci, Daničića pećina u blizini Rogoušića.

Nalazišta iz okoline Trnova posebno su zanimljiva jer je to kraj kojeg samo dva prevoja — Rogoj i Sarajevska vrata na Treskavici dijele od Hercegovine. Stoga bi bilo posebno interesantno podrobnije rekognosciranje pećina u okolini Dobrog polja i Kalinovika kao prelazne zone između dvije različite geografske regije. Na tom prostoru se zasad, kao arheološki perspektivan objekat može smatrati jedino Hajdučka pećina u Piligradu iznad Dobrog polja. Eventualno otkrivanje paleolitskih nalazišta u toj zoni i njihovo kulturno i vremensko određenje mnogo bi doprinijelo boljem razumijevanju problematike naseljavanja čovjeka sapientne vrste na prostorima koji ne pripadaju ni Panonskoj ni Mediteranskoj kulturnoj regiji.[13])

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