

Opportunities for tracing influences of the Balkans on Anatolia during the end of the fifth and the beginning of the fourth millennium BC

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ABSTRACT

During the fifth millennium BC the population of the region of Thrace and the Lower Danube developed the earliest known metallurgy based on mining. This led to significant socio-economic changes: development of trade, specialization in some types of production, and the earliest signs of socio-economic differentiation. The level of development of that culture is the highest at the time. During the fourth millennium the continuous development of the local cultures gradually stopped and new cultures appeared in their place, which were considerably simpler from a technological point of view. The system of cultures related to mining and metal production and called by E. N. Chernykh the Balkan-Carpathian Metallurgical Province ceased to exist. A new system of mutually related cultures occupying a larger territory was formed: the Circum-Pontic Metallurgical Province (Черных 1978). This was a long process that took place during the fourth millennium. The centres of metallurgy of the fifth millennium were abandoned and a development of metallurgy based on mining began in Anatolia. The paper discusses the opportunities for tracing influences of the Balkans on Anatolia during the fifth and fourth millennia BC. It presents arguments in support of the hypothesis about a migration of population from the Balkans and in particular from the region of the Varna and Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI cultures south and southeast towards Anatolia.

KEYWORDS

Late Eneolithic in Bulgaria, Late Chalcolithic, zoomorphic sceptres, Thrace and Anatolia, migration

The Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI and Varna cultures occupied a very large territory: Thrace, north-east Bulgaria, Muntenia, and Dobrudja. The Varna culture differs from the Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI culture by the burial rituals and some specific features of the pottery but the two cultures share many common characteristics and this aids in the relatively easy synchronization of their separate stages insofar as we know them. According to the periodization of the Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI and Varna cultures adopted in Bulgarian literature their development is divided into three phases: I, II, and III (Тодорова 1986, 26-35), with another, phase IV, added to these three phases after the exploration and the publication of the results of the exploration of the now underwater Late Eneolithic settlement near Sozopol (Draganov 1998, 217-218; Georgieva 2003). In the periodization used in Romanian literature, the phases are also three or four: Gumelnița A1, Gumelnița A2, Gumelnița B1 и Gumelnița B2 (Berciu 1961; Dumitrescu 1974), with the first three being actually represented and the fourth one taken as theoretically defined. The Bulgarian periodization is used in Turkish Thrace (Erdoğan 2001). It is assumed that phase I of Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI is simultaneous with Gumelnița A1, and respectively phase II and Gumelnița A2, and phase III and Gumelnița B1 (Todorova 1986; Voinea 2005, 132). Unfortunately a sufficient amount of pottery from confirmed

	Phase I KGK VI / Gumelnița A1 and Varna	Phase II KGK VI / Gumelnița A2 and Varna	Phase III KGK VI/ Gumelnița B1 and Varna	Phase IV KGK and Varna
Romania (after V. Voinea)	43	38	18	
Northeastern Bulgaria (after H. Todorova)	13	15	12	A grave by the Devnya river
Thrace and the Rhodope Mountains (after H. Todorova with additions by the author about phase IV)	6	13	18	6
Thrace and the Rhodope Mountains (after V. Petrova)	9	17	31	
Turkish Thrace (after B. Erdoğu)			6	1

Table 1. Number of settlements according to regions and phases of KGK VI and Varna cultures

*Табл. 1 Брой на селищата в зависимост от региона и принадлежност
към културите КГК VI и Варна*

complexes illustrating the specifics of the separate phases and subphases has not been published. Since most settlements have multiple layers, periodization schemes are based on stratigraphic data in addition to pottery typology and this guarantees the correctness of the chronological sequence of the separate phases in different regions of the cultures whether or not there is exact agreement in the definition of the duration of the separate phases. In this sense, the summarized information about the Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI and Varna cultures published by various authors is sufficiently representative to allow comparison of the changes in the number of settlements during the separate stages of the Late Eneolithic within the territories of the cultures under consideration.

Table 1 presents data about the number of settlements in the separate regions of the Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI and Varna cultures in Romania, Bulgaria, and Turkey, after V. Voinea (Voinea 2005, 123-136), H. Todorova (Тодорова 1986, 42-89), V. Petrova (Петрова 2004) and B. Erdoğu (Erdoğu 2001), respectively, with minor additions by the present author. The data for Thrace and the Rhodope Mountains are presented in two separate sequences, one according to the earlier study by H. Todorova and the other according to the more recent study by V. Petrova, respectively. The assignment of individual sites to the corresponding phases of the development of the culture is given as in the publications. Sites from phase IV of the culture have been added for which data are available indicating that they are approximately synchronous to the underwater Eneolithic settlement near Sozopol, namely Banyata and Chataalka in western Thrace and the Yagodinska cave, Haramiyska Dupka, Tatul, and Perperek (Perpericon) in the Rhodope Mountains. Although the data from Bulgaria for most of the phases are comparatively old and incomplete, and a complete synchronicity cannot be assumed between the three phases of the Romanian periodization of Gumelnița and the periodization of the culture proposed by H. Todorova in Bulgaria, in spite of the difference in the number of settlements processed by H. Todorova and V. Petrova, it is possible to see that in the course of time there is a clear downward trend in the number of settlements in the northern regions of the culture and an upward trend in the southern regions. Settlements of the final, fourth phase of the culture have been recorded only in Thrace and the Rhodope Mountains. Only a single site from this phase is known from the region of the Varna culture: the grave by the Devnya river (Мирчев 1961).

Table 2 presents only the data about the number of settlements in Thrace after V.

Phases	I a	I b	II a	II b	III a	III b	III c
Number of settlements	1	9	7	15	16	17	20

Table 2. Number of settlements in Thrace according to V. Petrova and her subdivision of KGK VI

Табл. 2. Брой на селищата в Тракия според В. Петрова и нейното подразделяне на културата КГК VI

Petrova and the settlements have been distributed in subphases as determined by the author (Петрова 2004, 19-27). The trend is the same.

The same data are presented graphically on fig. 1. It is logical to conclude that the change in the density of the settlement network reflects a gradual north-to-south movement of the population within the Late Eneolithic. The south-to-north movement happened during a preceding period, most likely under the influence of the rise in annual average temperatures. It is for these reasons that there are no settlements from the first two phases of Karanovo VI in Turkish Thrace, the southernmost region of the culture, and the settlements in the Bulgarian part of Thrace and in the Rhodope Mountains are few. The settlements from the third and fourth phases in Turkish Thrace were small and briefly inhabited, from which it may be supposed that the population that built them did not remain there for long and probably continued moving.

The duration of the separate phases of these cultures cannot be determined at this stage of research, since the absolute dates are few and yield inconsistent information that can be interpreted in conflicting ways (Higham et al. 2008). It can definitely be stated that the thesis, repeated like a mantra in the literature, of an approximately simultaneous burning of the uppermost layers of the Eneolithic tells is not quite correct. In the tell near Karanovo, above the latest burned Late Eneolithic layer, another unburned one has been discovered. It is largely destroyed according to researchers but whole vessels as well as separate fragments and animal bones have been found in it, which is evidence for habitation after the burning by a population carrying the same culture (Николов, Петрова 2013). A similar situation exists at the Kozareva Mogila tell (near the town of Kableshkovo), explored by the author, where unburned whole vessels were found in several places above the burned layer. This layer was destroyed to a large extent by the Early Bronze Age settlements and later digging, but it exists. The pottery from it is practically the same as that from the burned one and proves a continuation in the habitation of the site by the same population. It is possible that similar situations are present at other tells, including ones to the north of the Stara Planina, but they have not been recorded because the uppermost layers of tells are often destroyed or disturbed. Burned layers are very easily distinguished even when they are partially destroyed, and it is possible that in some cases at least this was the reason why they were recorded as uppermost. It is assumed that they are relatively simultaneous because they are related to the final, third phase of the Late Eneolithic, but it is not clear for how long this relative simultaneity lasted.

I append here a comparison of a part of the pottery from the uppermost layers of several settlements in the Black Sea region: the underwater settlement near Sozopol, the burned layer of Kozareva Mogila (near the town of Kableshkovo), layers V and IV (IV is stratigraphically later than V) of the settlement on the Big Island at Durankulak¹, and the

¹ I thank Prof. H. Todorova for permission to process and use the drawings of the vessels

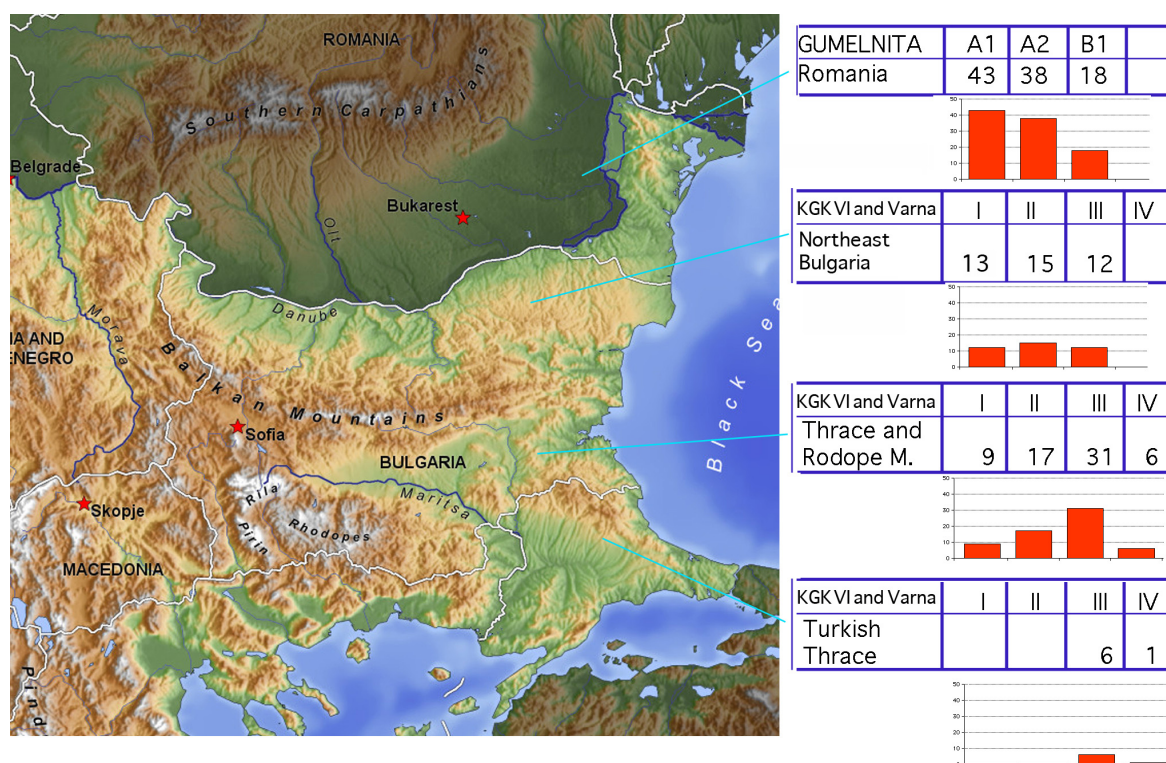


Fig. 1. Number of settlements of the Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI and Varna cultures by stages and regions

Обр. 1. Брой на селищата на културите Коджадермен-Гумелница-Караново VI и Варна по етапи в различните райони

uppermost layer of the Navodari settlement (Voinea 2005, Pl. 80-82). All four settlements are near the modern Black Sea shoreline. The settlement near Sozopol represents the latest known stage of the development of the Eneolithic in the region (Draganov 1998). Among the vessels from it, there are ones painted with graphite (fig. 1. 2, 3, 5, 6), shapes characteristic most generally of the end of the Late Eneolithic (fig. 1. 6) and shapes (fig. 1. 2-4) which do not occur in the earlier stages and have analogues among the pottery of settlements such as Rebarkovo, Vaksevo-Skalet, and Salcuța III from the region of the Krivodol-Salcuța culture where the final phase of this culture is represented as well as the beginning of the chronologically following Salcuța IV-Herculan II-III-Bubanj-Hum Ib-Galatin (Георгиева 2005). A very curious and important find from this settlement is a bone spoon (fig. 2. 7a, b) whose handle is decorated with an animal head in a style very close to the images on stone zoomorphic sceptres (Dimitrov 2007). The buildings from the uppermost burned layer of Kozareva Mogila are partly dug into and cut through (in effect destroying) one or two unburned layers from which we do not have any pottery from this time. There are, however, fragments and a whole vessel from the layer that is underneath the dug-in foundation of one of the buildings as well as vessels from the necropolis, which can be used for comparison. In practice we have information that the Sozopol complex is the latest, as well as data about a stratigraphic sequence from Durankulak and partly from Kozareva Mogila.

The large dishes belong to three basic types (figs. 3-5). The shape of those of the first type is a truncated cone without an upper part, with a semicircular thickening on the inside of the rim or with a slightly thinned rim (fig. 3). Their number is not great, but they occur in all settlements under consideration. The dishes of the second type, with a low upper part

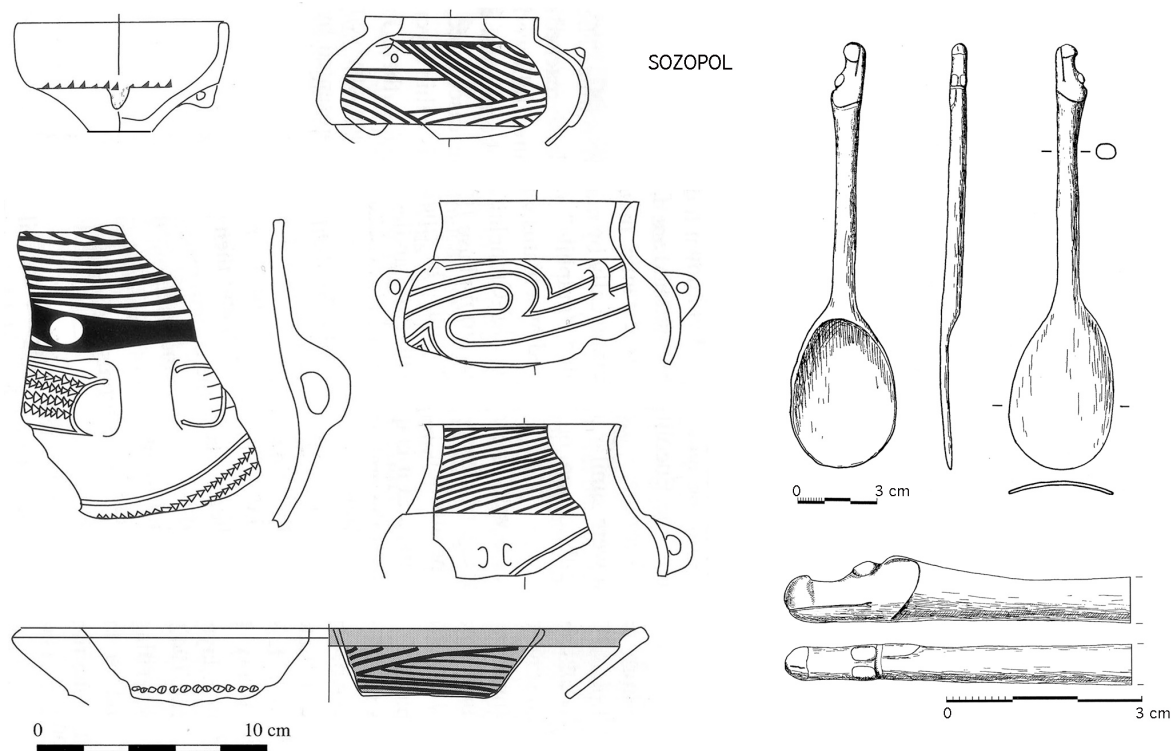


Fig. 2. Finds from the underwater settlement from the Late Eneolithic in Sozopol: 1 – 6 (after Draganov 1998, Fig. 2-4); 7 (after Dimitrov 2007, Fig. 1, 2)

Обр. 2. Находки от подводното селище от късния енеолит при Созолол: 1 – 6 (по Draganov 1998, Fig. 2-4); 7 (по Dimitrov 2007, Fig. 1, 2)

slanting inward, where the outside curve of the vertical cross-section is a convex arc (fig. 4), are the most numerous ones among the dishes of the burned layer at Kozareva Mogila—several dozen whole vessels and many fragments. No such vessels have been published from Sozopol and Navodari, but there are four whole ones from Durankulak layer V. The dishes of the third type have a low upper part, vertical or with a slight inward or outward slant, and slightly curved outwardly toward the rim (fig. 4. 1-3, 5). There are such finds from Durankulak layer IV, but none have been published from Sozopol and Navodari, and none have been found in the burned layer at Kozareva Mogila, including the fragments. Some have been found in several graves in the Kozareva Mogila necropolis (fig. 5. 7). The dishes from Durankulak have proportionally higher upper parts than those from the Kozareva Mogila necropolis. There are analogues from the Durankulak necropolis, where they have been assigned to phase II-III of the Varna culture (Todorova 2002, 109, Abb. 125). The same shapes are found in layers XI-XIII of the Ovcharovo tell, assigned to phase II of the Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI culture (Todorova 1983, Table 88: 12). There are fragments of dishes with analogous shapes and a whole dish with a slightly different profile of the upper part from the Kozareva Mogila settlement, found in an unburned layer under the level of the floors of the dug-in burned buildings (fig. 5. 6). The latter whole dish also has an analogue from Ovcharovo layers XI-XIII (Тодорова 1983, Таб. 88: 13). That is to say, as far as can be judged from the shapes of the large dishes, Kozareva Mogila layer I is later than Durankulak layer IV. Fig. 6 presents the smaller dishes from Durankulak, Navodari and Kozareva Mogila's uppermost burned layer. They have a vertical cross-section with a shape similar to the large ones shown in fig. 5. It can be seen that those from Navodari and

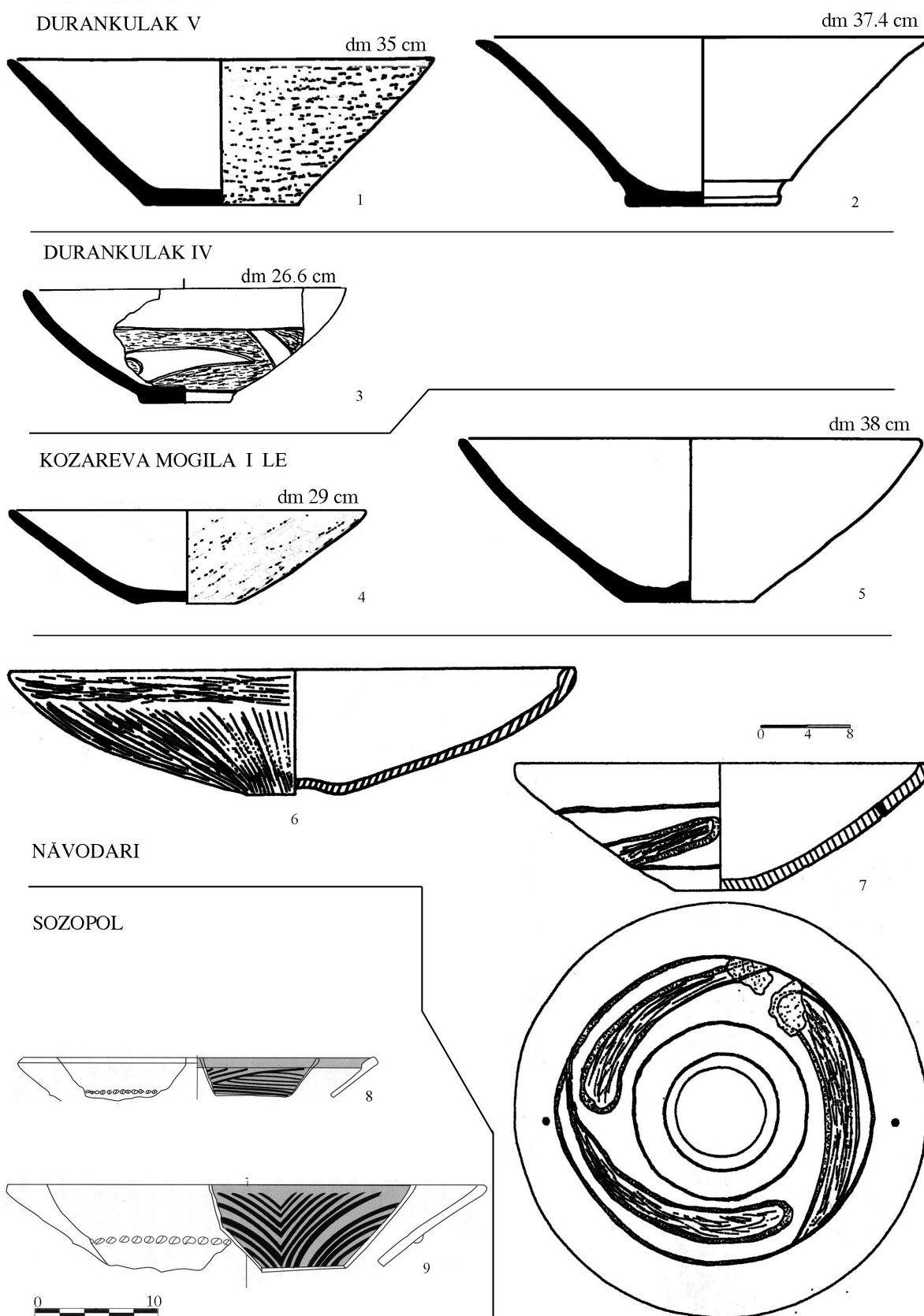


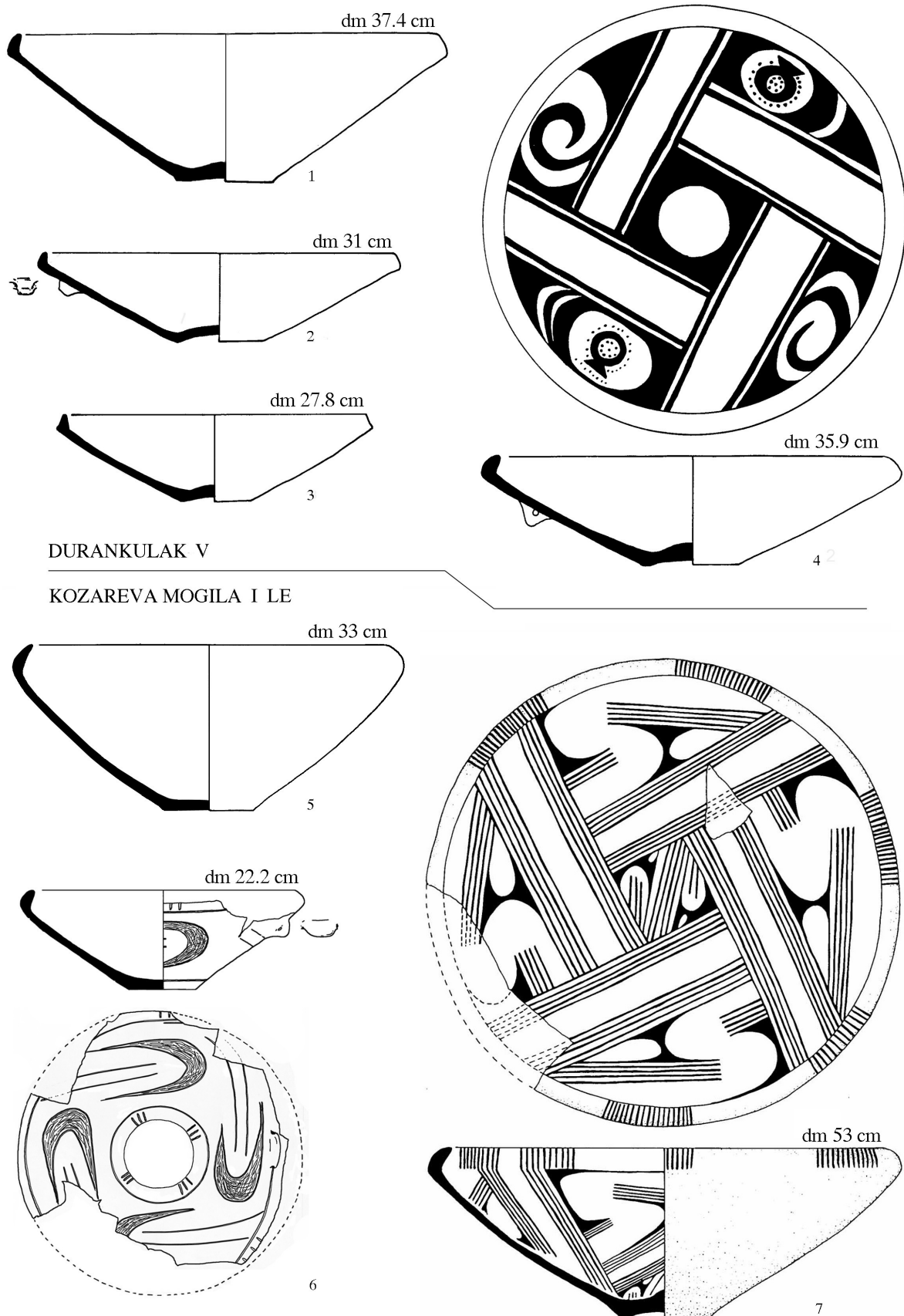
Fig. 3. Pottery (drawings by the author)
Обр.. 3. Керамика (рисунки на автора)

Durankulak layer IV have very similar shapes of the vertical cross-section and differ both from Durankulak layer V and Kozareva Mogila layer I. Figs. 7-9 present deep vessels with low and high necks grouped by general shape and size. If we do not take into account the ornamentation, the essential difference between the vessels from the different settlements is in the shape of the shoulders. Those from Durankulak have shoulders with a big bulge in the upper part and a sharply delineated break between the shoulders and the lower part, while in those from Kozareva Mogila the shoulders have a weak bulge and the break toward the lower part is smooth. The three vessels from Navodari occupy an intermediate place in terms of this feature. One of them (fig. 9. 3) has shoulders strongly bulging upward, like the vessels from Durankulak, but the break between the shoulders and the lower part is smooth. The other two (fig. 8. 3, 4) have less bulging shoulders, like the vessels from Kozareva Mogila, but one of them (fig. 8. 3) has an abrupt break to the lower part, like the vessels from Durankulak. The analogous kinds of vessels from Sozopol are closest to the vessels from Kozareva Mogila in this feature (Draganov 1998, fig. 2 - 4).

The typology of the vessels under consideration shows that the Navodari complex is earlier than the complex of Kozareva Mogila's Late Eneolithic layer I and that there should be a chronological difference of several decades between them. The chronological difference between the aforementioned burned layer at Kozareva Mogila and the Eneolithic settlement near Sozopol should be significantly greater. The period that we call the end of the Late Eneolithic cultures and that we relate to their "disappearance", whether because of climate change or because of an influx of foreign tribes from the northeast or both, is not at all short.

The influx of a stock-breeding population from the North Black Sea steppes can be traced by the distribution of pottery specific to the nomads of that region, made from clay mixed with clam shells and called "Type C pottery", as well as by the distribution of "zoomorphic sceptres" and individual burial finds. They migrated in two directions from their original locations: west and southwest towards the mouth of the Danube, and south towards the Caucasus and Anatolia (fig. 10). The earliest evidence of the presence of separate small groups of people from the North Black Sea steppes dates from the end of phase III of the Late Chalcolithic Varna and Kodzhadermen-Gumelnita-Karanovo VI cultures. In some settlements besides pottery typical of the local cultures, finds include individual vessels or fragments of vessels made from clay mixed with clam shells, i.e. Type C pottery (fig. 11). They differ both in technology and in shape and ornamentation from the pottery of the cultures in whose environment they occur. Such pottery has been found in the tells at Carcaliu (Constanța County, Romania), Hârșova I (Constanța County, Romania), Năvodari (Constanța County, Romania), Pietrele -Măgura Gorgana (on the north bank of the Danube in Romania), Kozareva Mogila (west Black Sea coast near the city of Burgas, Bulgaria), Rupkite-Tepeto (in the region of Thrace in Bulgaria) (Voinea 2005, 138). As to how this pottery appeared in these regions, it could have been carried there or made there. It is hard to say whether these were separate small groups (expeditions that reached Thrace where the copper mines were located, or larger groups that settled in regions traditionally inhabited by farmers and lived side by side with them, but not in the same settlements.

The next chronological layer is the time of the culture Cernavoda I-Pevets. The territory of the Cernavoda I-Pevets culture partially coincides with the territories of the Varna and Kodzhadermen-Gumelnita-Karanovo VI cultures, but excluding Thrace and the Rhodope Mountains. Although quite a few settlements in Romania (Morintz, Roman 1968) and Bulgaria (Илчева 2009) are known, the process of formation of this culture is not clear. Some of



DURANKULAK V

KOZAREVA MOGILA I LE

Fig. 4. Pottery (drawings by the author)

Обр. 4. Керамика (рисунки на автора)

the characteristic features of its pottery, such as the use of organic matter and crushed clam shells as tempers, as well as certain kinds of ornamentation including the various kinds of cord ornamentation, are good reasons to assume that people from the North Pontic steppe regions participated in its formation (Dodd-Opritescu 1982). Most ceramic vessels, however, have flat bottoms and their shapes are quite different from the shapes of the vessels of cultures such as Sreden Stog and Khvalinska, i.e. the cultures from which it is assumed that a part of the population participating in the formation of the Cernavoda I-Pevets culture originated. This suggests that there was an earlier period in the development of the culture during which the new traditions formed as a result of the mixing of populations carrying different pottery-making traditions. Settlements such as Shemshevo-Klise Bair, Kachitsa I and Emenska cave are known where the pottery has the shapes characteristic of the culture and there are vessels tempered with organic matter, but the tradition of tempering clay with crushed clam shells is missing (Илчева 2009, 71-83). According to V. Ilcheva, they represent the first stage in the development of the culture in which the traditions of the Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI culture can be traced to a greater degree (Илчева 2009, 96-99). If we assume that the Cernavoda I-Pevets culture formed in the territory that it occupied in its complete form, then this process is likely to have started during the third phase of Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI, which is the period of the earliest evidence of an influx of a steppe population into the region. It is possible that the gradual influx of an ethnically foreign population is one of the reasons of the changes in settlement density in the different regions of the culture (table 1). However, it does not explain why the region of Thrace, with the greatest number of settlements during the last stage in the development of the culture, was depopulated during the time of the Cernavoda I-Pevets culture.

A chronological arrangement of the finds from the end of the fifth millennium and the fourth millennium shows that a small part of the carrier population of the Varna and Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI cultures remained in the traditionally inhabited territories. There is strong evidence that a population with a culture similar in its characteristics to cultures such as Hvalinska and Sreden Stog (carrier of the tradition of making pottery with clams in the clay mixture) entered from the northeast the regions of these cultures early enough for it to happen while their population still inhabited these areas—the end of phase III/A2 of Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI. This first recognized penetration of a population that is ethnically distinct from the local population cannot be called a destructive invasion, since the settlements of the farming cultures continue to exist during that time. Statements about the burning of the latest layers in the tells being proof of attacks by foreign tribes that have been made many times in the literature is not entirely correct. If the fires were the acts of invaders who burned the settlements on all tells in a relatively short period of time, then they would have settled the area and left some traces, but there are no such traces in the region of Thrace. It may be surmised, on the basis of the evidence of changes in the numbers of settlements from the separate stages of the evolution of the Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI culture, that the population gradually migrated south—the settlements to the north of the Stara Planina and especially to the north of the Danube gradually became fewer during phases II and III, while those to the south of the Stara Planina increased in number, and even in the region of Turkish Thrace, where settlements from the early stages of the culture are absent, small settlements (by area) appeared, probably with short-lived habitation. There are very few settlements from the end of phase III and the fewest are from phase IV, which is also proof of a gradual decrease in local population size. This was more likely caused by a gradual population spread or migration

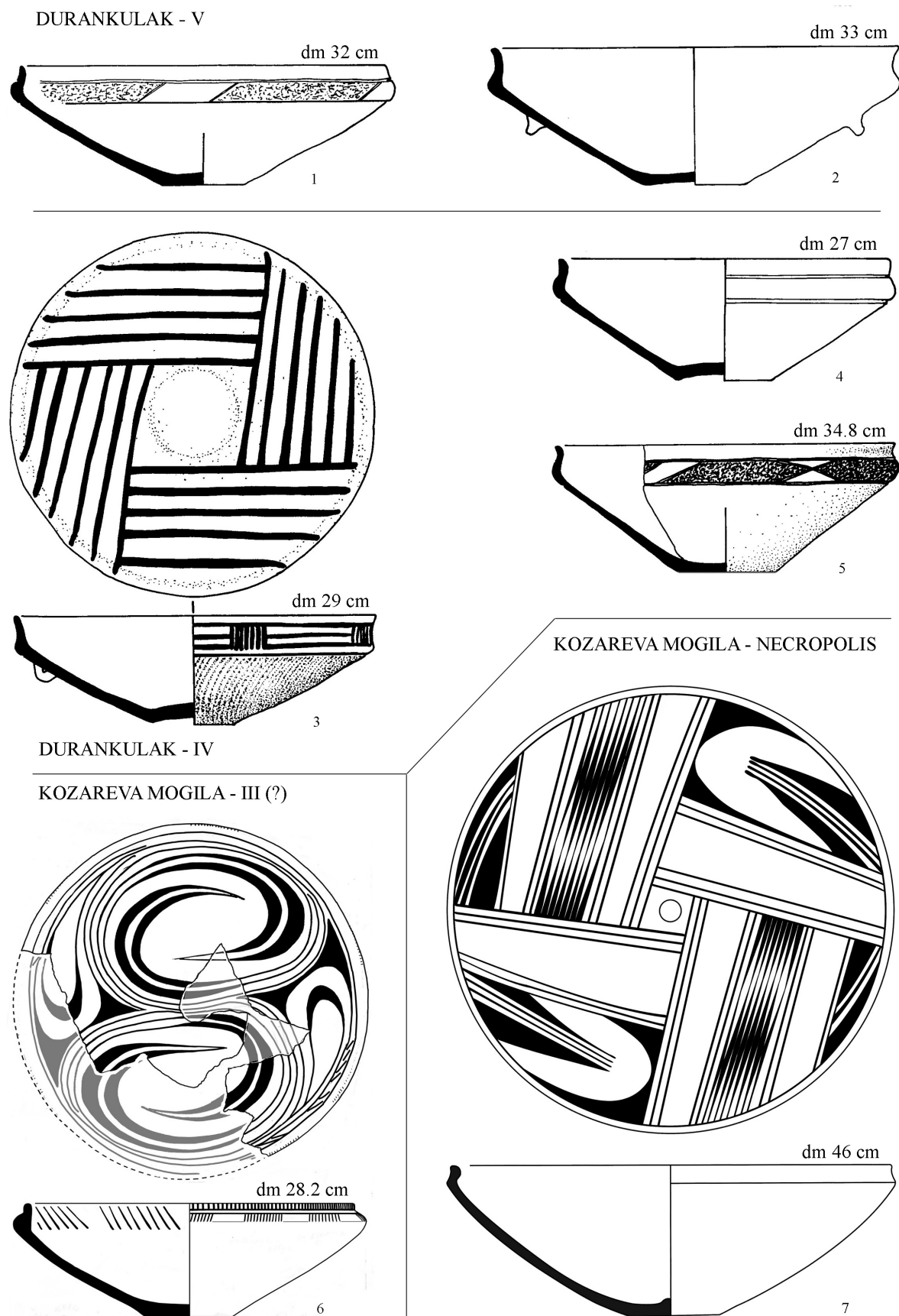


Fig. 5. Pottery (drawings by the author)
Обр. 5. Керамика (рисунки на автора)

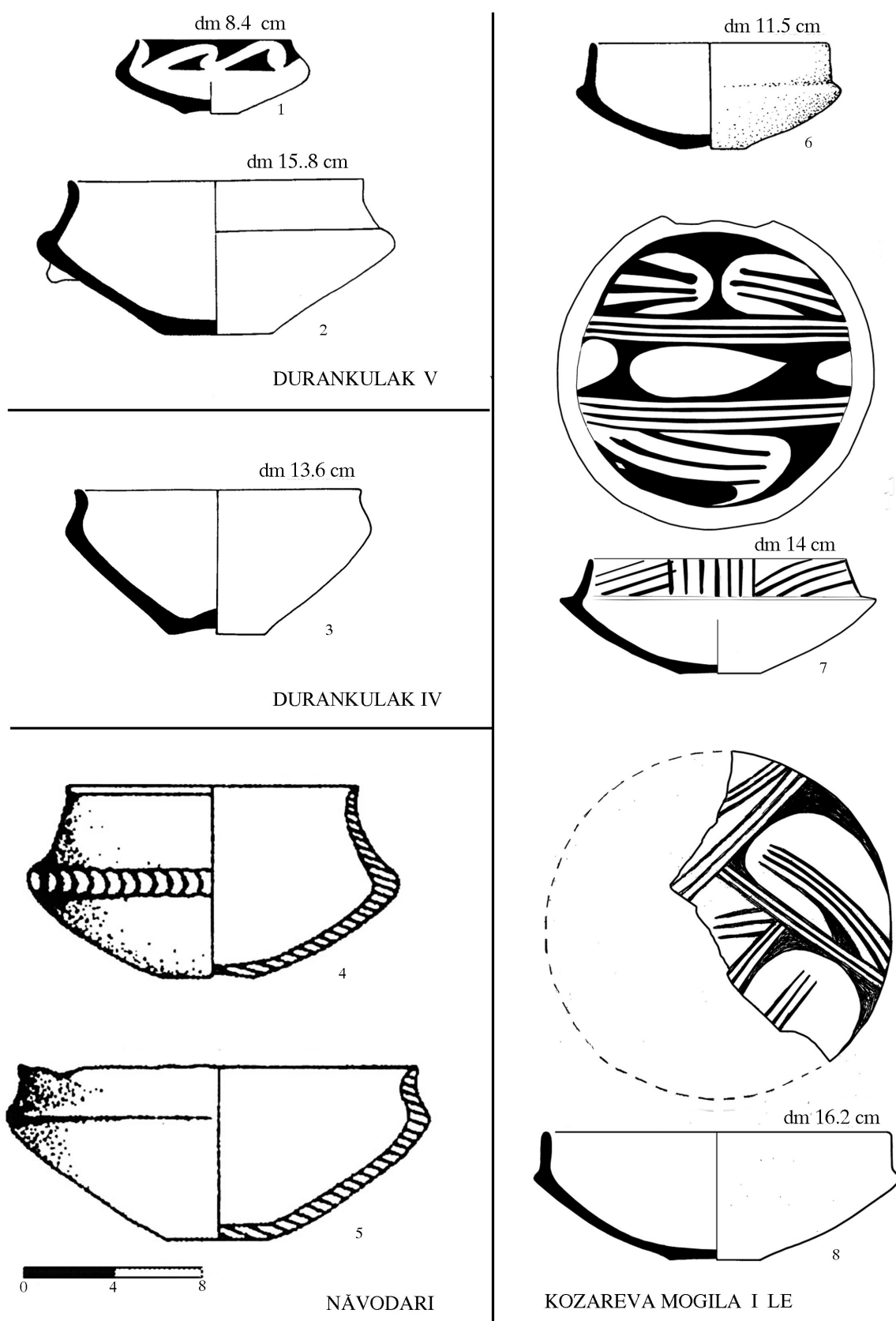


Fig. 6. Pottery (drawings by the author)
Обр. 6. Керамика (рисунки на автора)

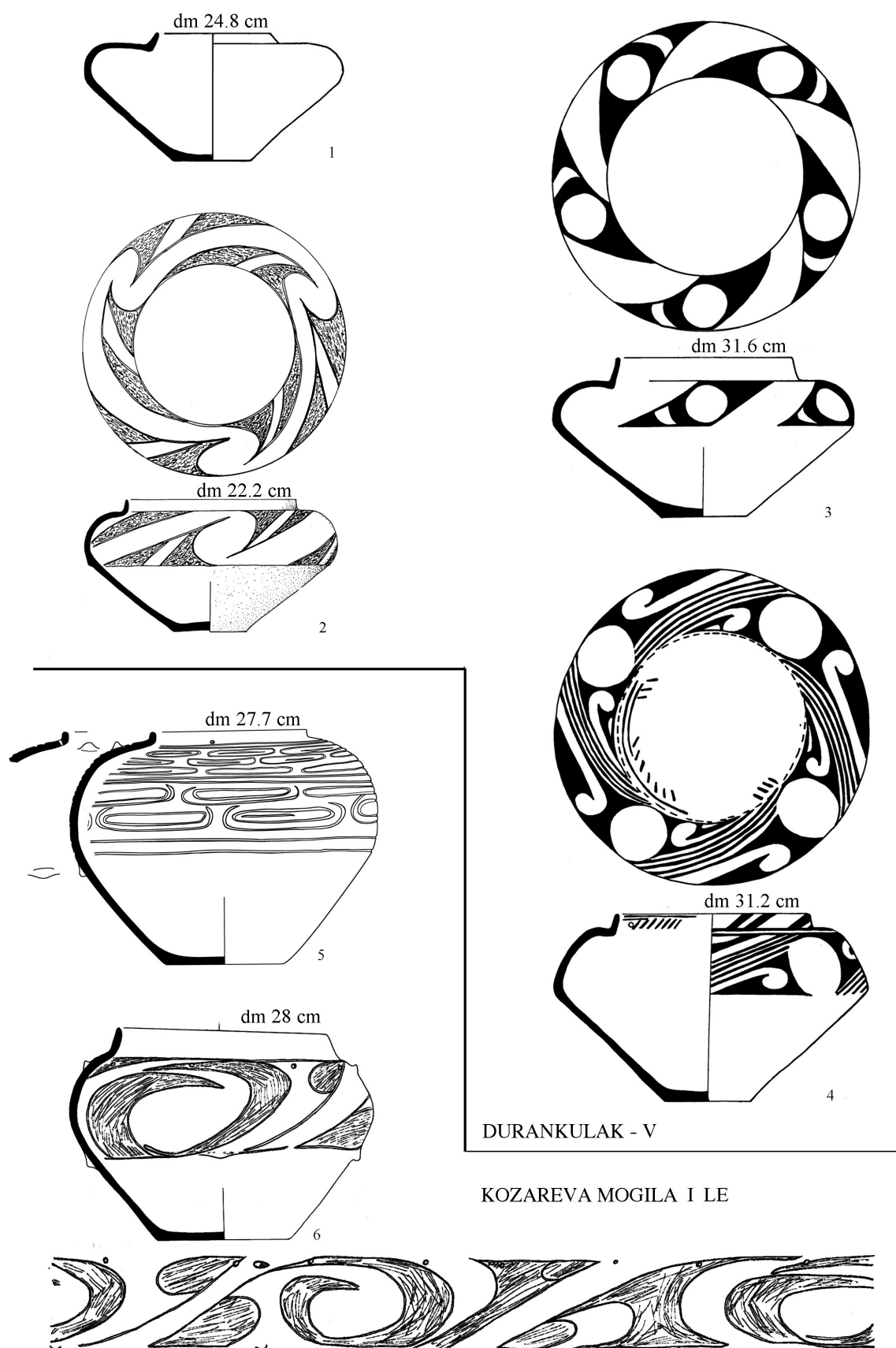


Fig. 7. Pottery (drawings by the author)
Обр. 7. Керамика (рисунки на автора)

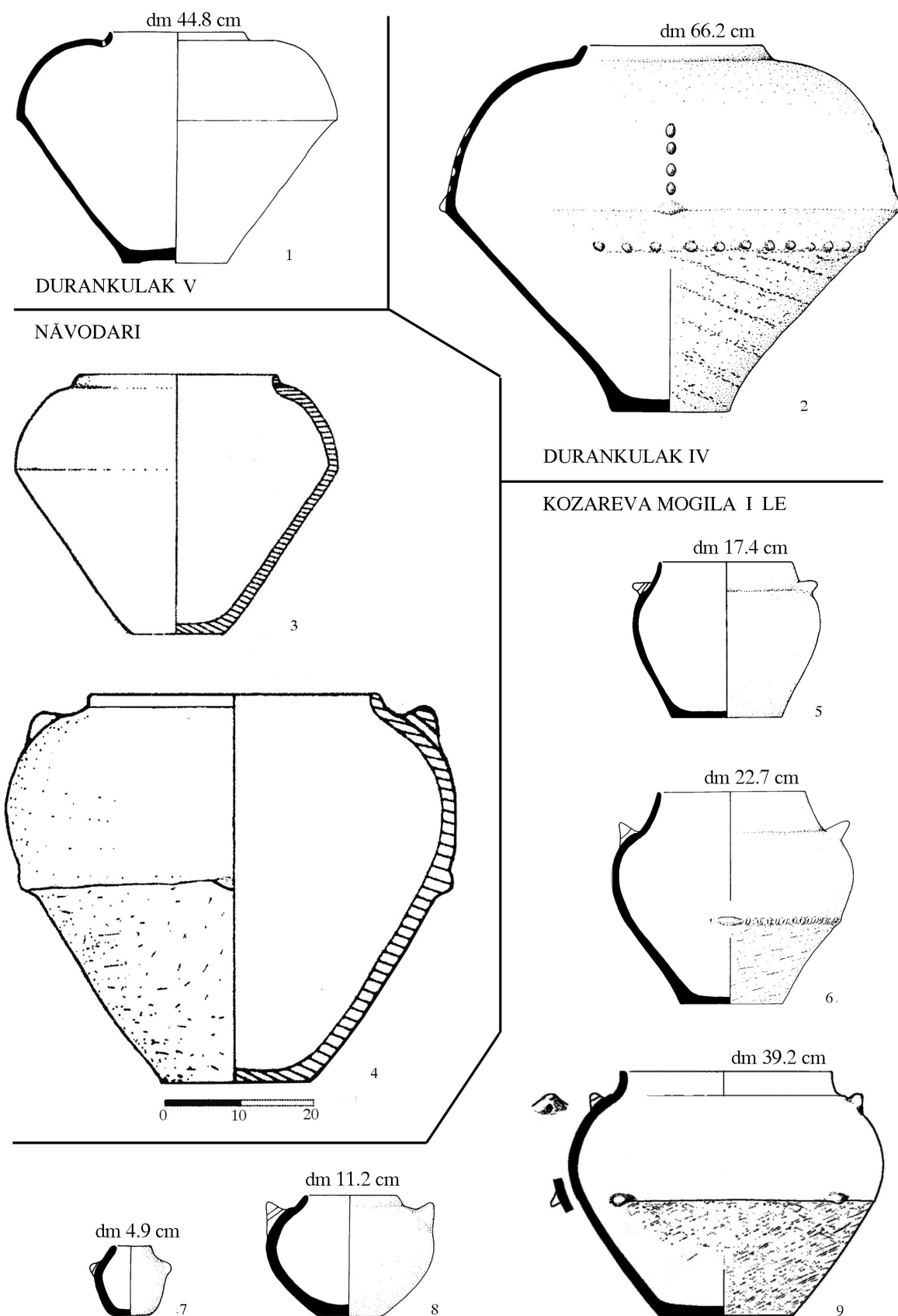


Fig. 8. Pottery (drawings by the author)
Обр. 8. Керамика (рисунки на автора)

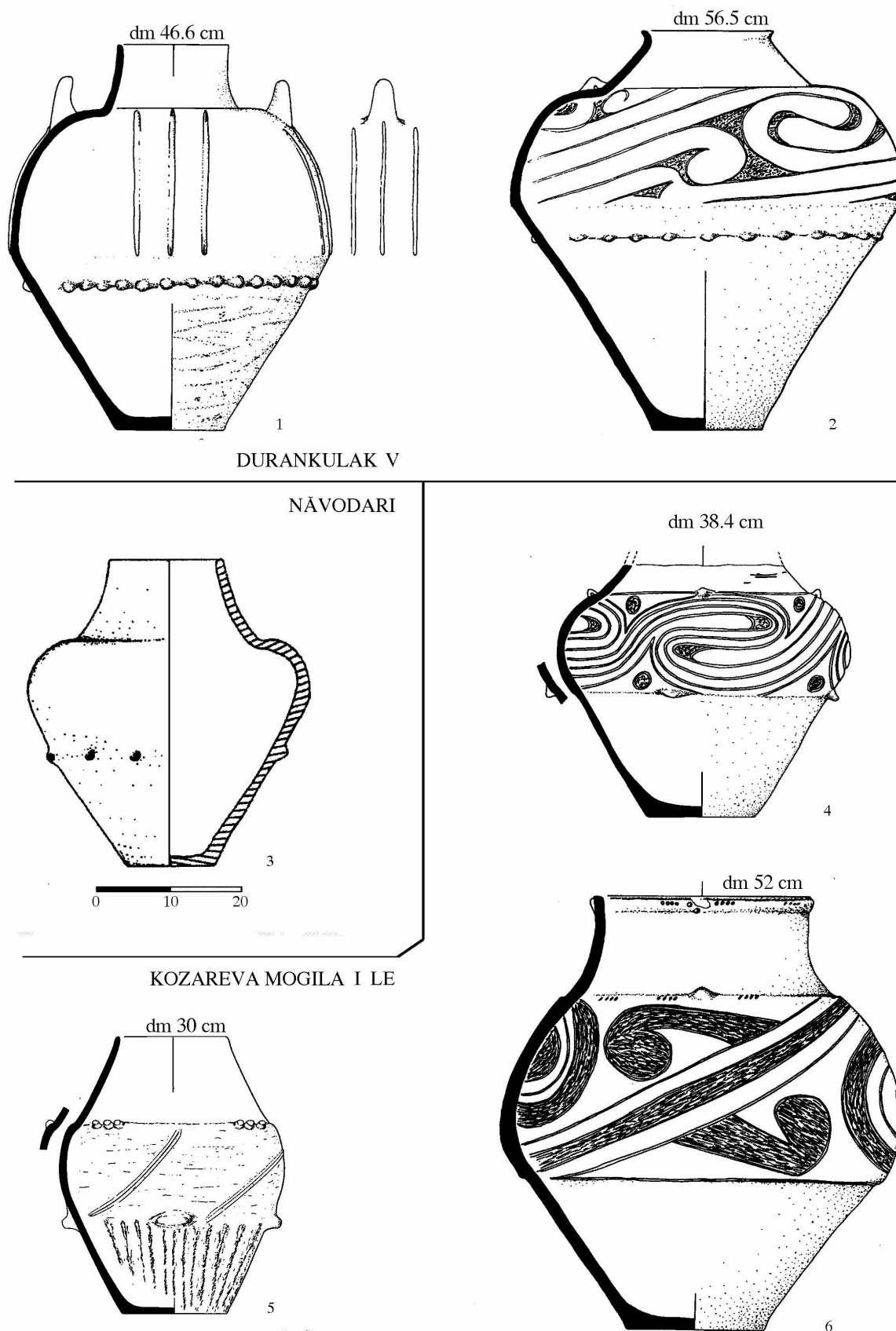
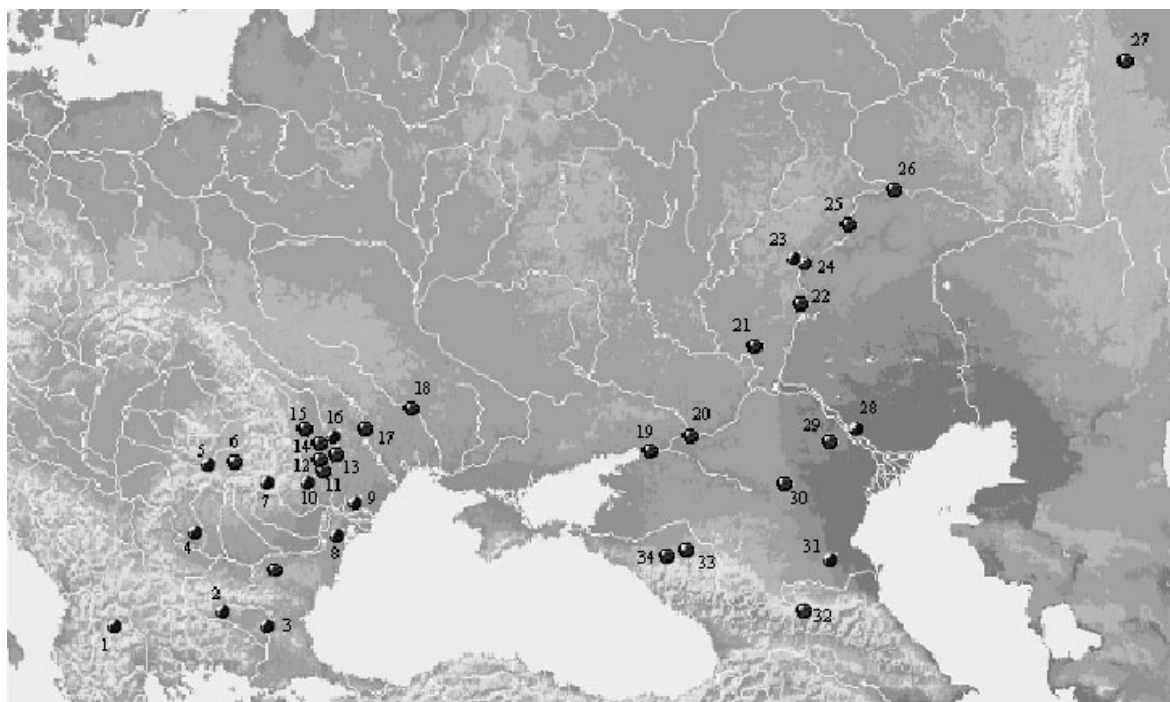


Fig. 9. Pottery (drawings by the author)
Обр. 9. Керамика (рисунки на автора)



1: Suvodol (Suplevec); 2: Rajevo; 3: Drama; 4: Salcuta; 5: Vintu de Jos; 6: Vaja (Valeni); 7: Ariusd (Kasberg); 8: Casimcea; 9: Suvorovo II; 10: Fitonesti; 11-12: Obirseni; 13: Birlalesti; 14: Mogosesti; 15: Ruginoasa; 16: Fedeleteni; 17: Verchnij ory; 18: Berezovskaja GES; 19: Rostov am Don; 20: Konstantinovsk; 21: Chutor Sljachovskij; 22: Danilovka; 23-24: Chlopково Gorodiste; 25: Chvalynsk; 26: Samara; 27: Arkaim; 28: Kokberek; 29: Dzangr; 30: Archara; 31: Terekli-Mekteb; 32: Vladikavkaz; 33: Jesenovaja Poljana; 34: Majkop.

Fig. 10. Map of distribution of the zoomorphic sceptres (after Govedarica 2004, Abb. 57)

Обр. 10. Карта на разпространението на зооморфните скиптри (по Govedarica 2004, Abb. 57)

towards regions more favorable to habitation, rather than by physical destruction.

It is more logical to suppose that a significant part of the population bearing the Varna and Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI cultures, driven by slowly developing climate changes that also brought the population from the north Black Sea steppes to this region, migrated toward regions more suitable for habitation. The change in the density of settlements during the consecutive stages of the evolution of the culture—a decrease in the number of settlements in the northern regions and an increase in the southern regions, the appearance of settlements in Turkish Thrace, as well as the fact that there are settlements from the final fourth phase of the evolution of the culture only in Thrace and the Rhodope Mountains, all bear witness to a gradual migration south. The territory of Krivodol-Sălcuța also extends to the south during the same time, to regions that were not inhabited during preceding stages. It is hard to say what geographical extent this migration reached, but it apparently did not happen as a short-term move. As far as can be judged by the settlements from the end of the Late Eneolithic in Turkish Thrace, the spreading population apparently did not stay there for long, but likely continued on to other regions.

Anatolia is one such surmised region. Metallurgical production based on mining started there during the fourth millennium; its beginning is hard to explain based on the traditions of copper processing from the ninth to the sixth millennium. Even if there is no strong evidence for it, it is quite likely that separate contingents of population from the

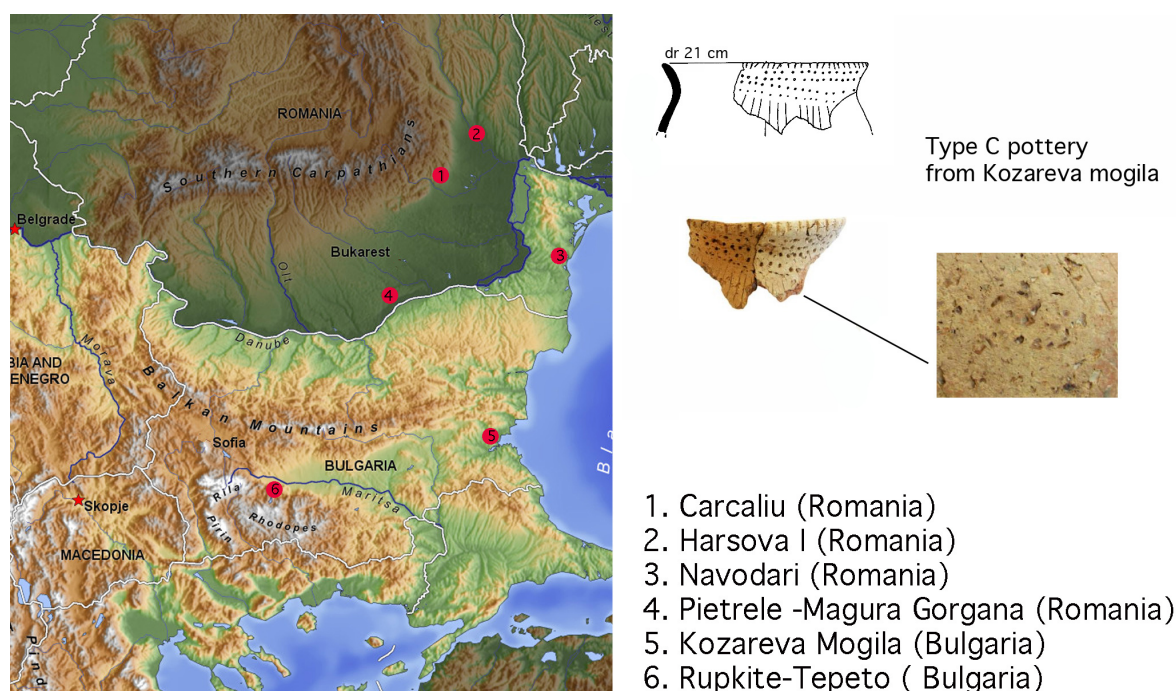


Fig. 11. Pottery finds tempered with crushed shells from settlements of the Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI

Обр. 11. Находки на керамика, опоснена с натрошени черупки от миди от селища на култура Коджадермен-Гумелница-Караново VI

region of the Varna and Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI cultures triggered the development of metallurgy of the Late Chalcolithic (fourth millennium) in Anatolia and the Middle East. This is a logical explanation for its quick development precisely during the time when development of metallurgy in the Balkans virtually stops. Tracing such a process of migration, which lasted decades and even hundreds of years (the time of the third and fourth phases of the evolution of the Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI culture), is difficult since the characteristics of the culture change with time and in the course of the migration. Objects that can be considered as such markers or indicators are gold disc-like inlays or disc-like idols. Their earliest appearance was in this region and their shape was apparently an important symbol for this population. They are also found on ceramic vessels (fig. 4. 4). These objects were spread across a much larger territory during the fourth millennium: along the Middle Danube to the west (Makkay 1985) and in Anatolia to the south and south-east (Zimmermann 2007). Variants of this shape also continue to occur in Anatolia during the Bronze Age (Keskin 2011).

Of interest with regard to the tracing of a population migrating from the Balkans to Anatolia are data published by L. Thissen on pottery from Dündartepe, northern Anatolia, which he relates to the Late Chalcolithic (Thissen 1993). Part of this pottery was made from clay containing fine to medium sand as non-plastics, mostly with addition of chaff and/or crushed shell, and another part with inorganic temper. This is the southernmost point of the spread of "Type C" pottery. Some of the vessel shapes are close to those of the Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI culture and at the same time have no analogues among the pottery of the Cernavoda I-Pevets culture. It may be surmised that the appearance of such pottery-making traditions in Anatolia is a result of the movement of a popula-

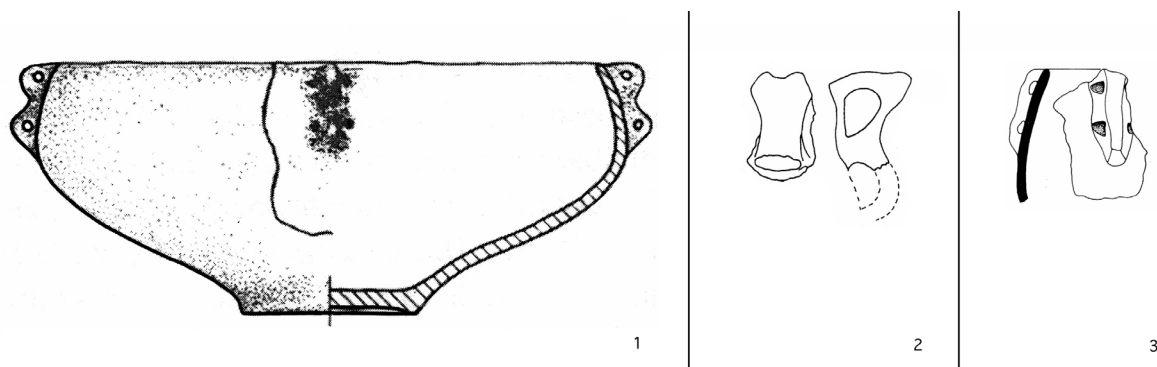


Fig. 12. Pottery from: 1 – Ikiztepe (after Bilgi 2004,), 2 – Shemshevo-Klise bair (after Илчева 2009), 3 – Певкакия-Магула (after Weisshaar 1989, Tafel 134)

Обр. 12. Керамика от: 1 – Икизтене (по Bilgi 2004, Plate 38: 7), 2 – Шемшево-Клисе байр (по Илчева 2009, Таб. 63: 9), 3 – Певкакия-Магула (по Weisshaar 1989, Tafel 134)

tion from the Balkans during the time of the earliest penetration of stock-breeding tribes from the north Pontic steppes.

Another example of a Balkan influence on Anatolian culture or of a possible penetration of a population from the Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI and Varna cultures is represented by some of the finds from Ikiztepe (Bilgi 2004; Lichter 2008.). The ceramic anthropomorphic figurines are very close in their style to the anthropomorphic plastic arts of Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI without being their exact analogues. Rather, they represent the development in time of a variant of the traditional anthropomorphic plastic arts of the eastern Balkans. The copper finds give the same impression. They are obviously more recent but there are elements that suggest a Balkan influence. One of the vessels from the necropolis with very specific double handles placed vertically one above the other (Bilgi 2004, Pl. 38: 7) has an exact analogue in the Shemshevo-Klise Bair settlement from the early stage of the Cernavoda I-Pevets culture (Илчева 2009, Таб. 63: 9) and allows the comparatively precise determination of the relative chronology of the Late Chalcolithic finds from Ikiztepe with respect to the Balkans. There are vessels with analogous handles from the Rahmani culture as well, found in the Pevkakia-Magula settlement (Weisshaar 1989, Taf. 134), which are related to the same chronological layer (Fig. 11). In practice all finds from the Late Chalcolithic of Anatolia that can be related to the traditions of Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI and Varna are from this layer, one which chronologically follows the Balkan Late Eneolithic cultures. This also supports the proposed hypothesis of a migration of population from the region of the Kodzhadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI and Varna cultures south and southeast towards Anatolia.

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Възможности за проследяване на влияния от Балканите към Анатолия в края на петото и началото на четвъртото хилядолетие пр. Хр.

Петя Георгиева

(резюме)

През втората половина на петото хилядолетие пр. Хр., в резултат на развитието на първата металургия, основана на рудодобив, районът на Тракия, Долния Дунав и особено на Западното Черноморие става център на обособилата се система от култури, свързани с рудодобива, металопроизводството и потреблението на медта, наречена Балкано-Карпатска металургична провинция. В края на петото и през четвъртото хилядолетие тази система се разпада и се появява нова, заемаща значително по-голяма територия – Циркумпонтийската металургична провинция. Центърът на новата провинция се премества на юг, а Тракия, Долният Дунав и Западното Черноморие се

превръщат в периферия. Тук са разгледани възможните аргументи в защита на хипотезата за придвижване на население от района на културите Варна и Коджадермен-Гумелница-Караново VI към Анатолия.

Сравнението на гъстотата на селищната мрежа през различните периоди и в различните райони на тези култури (таб. 1, 2) показва постепенно намаляване на броя на селищата от северните райони и увеличаване в южните. Това най-вероятно предполага бавно придвижване на населението на тези култури от север на юг. Шестта в литературата идея за връзката между най-горните опожарени хоризонти на селищните могили и “внезапния” край на късноенеолитните култури е оспорена. Представени са накратко типологическите различия между керамичните комплекси от няколко различни селища от Черноморието, които показват, че продължителността на периода, наричан “самия край на късно енеолитните култури”, е значителна и става дума не за краткотрайно явление, а за постепенен процес. Представени са доказателствата за навлизане на скотовъдно население от района на културите Хвалинска и Среден Стог през третата фаза от развитието на култура Коджадермен-Гумелница-Караново VI.

Въз основа на тях може да се предполага, че култура Чернавода I-Певец се формира на място по време на края на Коджадермен-Гумелница-Караново VI. Като следи от традициите на балканските култури в Тракия са разгледани находките на дисквидните златни идоли от Анатолия, къснохалколитната керамика от Дундартепе и керамичните идоли от Икизтепе. Това са все находки, които са от периода на четвъртото хилядолетие и имат най-вероятно балкански произход, но не като импорт, а като продължение на традициите на преселило се население.