

Žarni grob vinkovačke kulture s lokaliteta Vinkovci – Duga ulica 40

A Vinkovci Culture Urn Grave from the site at 40 Duga Ulica in Vinkovci

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U radu se objavljuje žarni grob vinkovačke kulture otkriven prilikom zaštitnih istraživanja u Vinkovcima. Cjelovitost nalaza i dobra dokumentacija iskopavanja omogućuju njegovo postavljanje u širi kontekst istodobnih nalaza na slavonsko-srijemskom i transdanubijskom prostoru. Antropološka analiza osteoloških ostataka i ¹⁴C analiza ugljena iz žare omogućuju razmatranje pogrebnih običaja i apsolutne kronologije vinkovačke kulture.

Ključne riječi: vinkovačka kultura, rano brončano doba, Karpatska kotlina, žarni grob, Vinkovci, radiokarbonsko datiranje, kronologija

This work presents an urn grave of the Vinkovci Culture discovered during rescue excavations in Vinkovci. The integrity of the finds and good research documentation make it possible to position the site in a wider context of other finds dating from the same period in the area of Slavonia, Sylvania and Transdanubian region. The anthropological analysis of the osteological remains and radiocarbon dating of charcoal from the urn allow an interpretation of the burial customs and absolute chronology of the Vinkovci Culture.

Key words: Vinkovci Culture, Early Bronze Age, Carpathian Basin, urn grave, Vinkovci, radiocarbon dating, chronology

U zaštitnom istraživanju koje je proveo Gradski muzej Vinkovci tijekom rujna 1999. u Dugoj ulici 40 na k. č. 2692 unutar arheološke zone Vinkovaca, istraženo je 400 m² površine (Plan 1). Utvrđena je kulturna stratigrafija dubine 2,00 m, u značajnoj mjeri poremećena suvremenom izgradnjom. Otkriveno je više srednjovjekovnih i rimskih bunara. Do dubine 0,80 m nalazi se recentni sloj pun građevinskog otpada. Do dubine 1,70 m javlja se više slojeva s izmiješanom srednjovjekovnom, rimskom i starčevačkom keramikom te rijetkim ulomcima keramike vinkovačke kulture. Rimski materijal i opeka uglavnom su pripadali kasnijem carskom razdoblju, dok je srednjovjekovna keramika datirana od 10. do 15. st. Nađeno je i nekoliko manjih površina zemljanih podnica srednjovjekovnih kuća (Janošić 2000, 62).

Na dubini od 1,70 počinje se javljati predzdravični sloj, a na 2,00 m zdravica. U sjevernom dijelu sonde na dubini od 2,00 m otkriven je starčevački sloj s kućnim lijepom i razrušenom podnicom, a u istočnom dijelu grob vinkovačke kulture ukopan u zdravicu.

Ukop za žaru bio je kružnog oblika promjera 55 cm. Nisu zabilježeni nikakvi tragovi grobne arhitekture. Spaljene kosti pokojnika bile su položene u žaru i poklopljene dubokom

During the rescue excavations carried out by Vinkovci Municipal Museum in September 1999 in the street named Duga Ulica, at number 40, in the cadastral unit 2692, within the archaeological zone of Vinkovci, a surface area of 400 m² was explored (Plan 1). It was determined that the cultural stratigraphy to a depth of 2.00 m had been considerably disturbed by modern construction activities. Several medieval and Roman wells were discovered. Up to a depth of 0.80 m, the recent layer is full of construction waste. Further down, to a depth of 1.70 m, there are several layers with mixed medieval, Roman and Starčevo pottery fragments, and a few fragments belonging to Vinkovci Culture pottery. The Roman material and bricks mostly belong to the period of the Late Empire, while the medieval pottery has been dated to the 10th – 15th century. Several small dirt floor surfaces belonging to medieval houses were also found (Janošić 2000, 62).

At a depth of 1.70 m, the bottom layer started to appear, and at 2.00 m the soil was sterile. In the northern part of the trench at a depth of 2.00 m the Starčevo stratum was discovered, containing house daub and demolished floor, while in the eastern part there was a Vinkovci Culture grave, dug into sterile soil.

The grave pit for the urn was circular and 55 cm in diameter. No traces of grave architecture were recorded. The cremated bones of the deceased were placed in the urn and covered by a deep bowl (Pl. 3). There were no other grave goods. Both the urn and the bowl that served as the lid were discovered in a very frag-

zdjelom (T. 3). Drugih priloga nije bilo. I žara i poklopljena zdjela nađene su jako fragmentirane. Zemlja iz žare je skupljena te je flotacijom iz sedimenta izdvojeno 2 g ugljena i 620 g spaljenih kostiju. U žari je bio pokopan muškarac starosti između 45 i 60 godina.

NALAZI

1. Žara (T. 1-2)

Funkciju žare imala je velika posuda za zalihe zaobljenog trbuha i vertikalnog, blago izvučenog vrata sa širokim otvorom. Na prijelazu trbuha u vrat posude nalaze se 4 nasuprotne trakaste ručke. Donja polovica trbuha posude ukrašena je barbotinom. Na dijelu vrata posude naziru se kosi tragovi glačanja. Posuda je visoka 56 cm, a široka 42,5 cm. Dno ima promjer 15 cm. Vrat je nesimetričan kao uostalom i cijela posuda, i ima promjer 26 x 29,5 cm (T. 2). Debljina stijenki varira između 4 i 8 mm, a dno ima 12 mm.

2. Zdjela - poklopac (T. 1-2)

Kao poklopac žare upotrijebljena je duboka zaobljena zdjela s blago izvučenim rubom. Visoka je 17,5 cm i široka 30 cm, a promjer dna joj je 9 cm. Dobro je pečena, mrljaste sivo-žučkastosmeđe površine. Donji dio posude ima pre-maz sličan barbotinu, ali ne toliko izražajan.

Grob otkriven u Dugoj ulici 40, na zapadnom rubu prapovijesnog tella Tržnica u Vinkovcima (Karta 1) je četvrti otkriveni nalaz te vrste u Hrvatskoj i pripada skupini rijetkih grobova ranog brončanog doba i nekolicini grobova vinkovačke kulture uopće.

U Osijeku su otkrivena 2 groba vinkovačke kulture godine 1961. pri izgradnji ceste na istočnom kraju donjogradskog Pristaništa. Radnici su oštetili i iskopali grobove tako da je arheolog M. Bulat mogao samo rekonstruirati okolnosti nalaza, što je dosta detaljno i učinio (Bulat 1977, 13).

Grob 1 iz Osijeka činila je žara tamne sivosmeđe boje, zaobljenog barbotiniziranog trbuha, blago izvučenog vrata, visine 35 cm s jednim parom nasuprotnih trakastih ručki na ramenu, a drugim na trbuhu. U žari su nađeni ulomci tamnosive zaobljene zdjele s izvučenim rubom koji je malim tunnelastim ručkama spojen s ramenom. Žara je vjerojatno bila poklopljena zdjelom. U žari se, uz spaljene kosti, nalazila lubanja jelena i mali vrč niskog trbuha i visokog vrata s jednom ručkom (Bulat 1977, 14, T 3,1).

Grob 2 se nalazio nekoliko metara od prvog, na još većoj dubini. Žara je visine 28 cm, sivosmeđe boje, zaobljenijeg trbuha od prethodne, također barbotiniziranog, s parom nasuprotnih trakastih ručki na trbuhu. Sadržavala je, uz kosti, i ulomke konične zdjele kojom je bila poklopljena.

M. Bulat je grobove pripisao fazi II kulture polja sa žarama (Bulat 1977, 16), a tek ih je J. Šimić ponovno opisala i točno kronološki i kulturno determinirala (Šimić 2001, 24-25, sl. 1,2, T 4,5) i pripisala Dimitrijevićevom A2 stupnju vinkovačke kulture.

U Drljanovcu pokraj Bjelovara (Karta 2) arheolog-amater Đ. Jakšeković iskopao je i sačuvao od izoravanja jedan paljevinski grob, a utvrdio je i postojanje još jednog

mented state. The earth from the urn was collected and floated. The results of the flotation were 2 g of charcoal and 620 g of cremated bones. The urn contained the bones of a male individual of between 45 and 60 years of age.

FINDS

1. Urn (Pl. 1-2)

A large storage vessel with rounded body and vertical, slightly prolonged neck with a wide opening on the top, served as an urn. At the contact between the body and the neck there are four band handles, one on each side. The lower part of the vessel is decorated with barbotine. On one part of the neck there are oblique traces of polishing. The vessel is 56 cm high, and 42.5 cm wide. The base diameter is 15 cm. The neck is asymmetrical, as is the entire vessel, and its diameter is 26 x 29.5 cm (Pl. 2). The thickness of the wall varies between 4 and 8 mm, while the base is 12 mm thick.

2. Bowl – the lid (Pl. 1-2)

A deep bowl with a slightly protruding rim was used as the urn lid. It was 17.5 cm high and 30 cm wide, with a base diameter of 9 cm. It was fired well, and its surface is grey-yellowish brown. The lower part of the bowl is coated with something similar to barbotine, but it is not so prominent.

The grave discovered at 40 Duga Ulica on the western edge of prehistoric tell Tržnica in Vinkovci (Map 1) is the fourth discovered find of its kind in Croatia and belongs to the group of rare graves from the Early Bronze Age and just several graves of the Vinkovci Culture.

Two graves of the Vinkovci Culture were discovered in Osijek in 1961, when a road was constructed in the eastern part of Pristanište in the Donji Grad district. The workers damaged and dug out the graves, so the archaeologist M. Bulat could only reconstruct the circumstances in which the finds were discovered, which he did in a quite detailed manner (Bulat 1977, 13).

Grave 1 from Osijek contained a dark grey-brown urn, with a rounded body decorated with barbotine and a slightly prolonged neck. The urn is 35 cm high and there are two pairs of band handles on it, one on its shoulder and another on its body. In the urn there were the remains of a dark grey rounded bowl with protruding rim, linked to the shoulder with small tunnel handles. The bowl probably served as the urn lid. Apart from the cremated bones, the urn contained a deer skull, and a small jug with a low-positioned body, high neck and one handle (Bulat 1977, 14, Pl. 3,1).

Grave 2 was situated several metres from the first, but even deeper in the ground. The urn found in it is 28 cm high, of grey-brown colour, its body is more rounded than the previous one but equally decorated with barbotine, and there is a pair of opposite band handles on its body. Beside the bones, it contained fragments of a conic bowl which served as its lid.

M. Bulat placed the graves in phase II of the Urnfield Culture (Bulat 1977, 16). However, J. Šimić described them again and correctly dated them, both chronologically and culturally (Šimić 2001, 24-25, Fig. 1,2, Pl. 4,5), placing them in the A2 phase of the Vinkovci Culture according to S. Dimitrijević.

At Drljanovac near Bjelovar (Map 2), the amateur archaeologist Đ. Jakšeković dug out and protected from ploughing a cremation grave and discovered that yet another cremation grave

paljevinskog groba koji je uništen (Majnarić Pandžić 1981, 37). Od spašenog groba ostao je sačuvan donji barbotinom, ukrašeni dio žare promjera dna 19 cm i sačuvane visine 17 cm te zdjela kojom je žara bila poklopljena, promjera 31,5 cm i visine 12 cm. Zdjela ima finu fakturu i metličasti ukras na donjem dijelu. Žara je bila poklopljena zdjelom. Grob je pripadao ravnom groblju i nije imao posebnu konstrukciju. Keramika u grobu tipološki je svrstana u stupanj A2 vinkovačke kulture prema S. Dimitrijeviću (Majnarić Pandžić 1981, 38).

Osim tih nalaza u Hrvatskoj, grobovi vinkovačke kulture otkriveni su u srbijanskom dijelu Srijema i Rospri Čupriji u Beogradu (Karta 2). Tako je na Gradcu u Belegišu godine 1953. nađen jedan paljevinski grob koji se sastojao od urne s kostima poklopljene zdjelom, jednim pitosom i manjim peharom pored urne te malom posudicom s ručkom u urni. V. Trbuhović u objavi navodi da je nalaze skupio u školi, a iskopavanje je proveo učitelj (Trbuhović 1956, 147-149). N. Tasić (1983, 48) kasnije navodi da su na Gradcu nađena 2 paljevinska groba s priložima i u neposrednoj blizini dva skeletna od kojih je jedan imao kao prilog "manji tipični vinkovački pehar". Ne donosi slike nalaza.

Grob iz Rospri Čuprije otkopan je u sustavnim istraživanjima veće prapovijesne nekropole (Todorović 1956, 40-41). U grobu 11 je nađena žara, velika zaobljena posuda s užim izvučenim vratom, ukrašena s tri vertikalna rebra koja se od vrata spuštaju do horizontalne plastične trake s ubodima prsta na sredini trbuha. Odmah ispod plastične trake su četiri pravilno raspoređene trakaste ručke i plastične bradavice. Žara je bila poklopljena zdjelom izvučenog ruba s tri trakaste ručke visine 15, a širine 35,1 cm.

U Kaposujlaku u Mađarskoj, u zaštitnim istraživanjima lokaliteta Kaposujlak – lokalitet 29 pri izgradnji ceste 61 pored Kaposvara, otkrivena su dva skeletna ukopa vinkovačke kulture, ukopana u neuobičajenim okolnostima. Prva individua, muškarac starosti 17-19 godina, pokopan je u zgrčenu položaju na lijevom boku, u grobnu raku smjera S-J, na dnu istodobnog jarka (Somogy 2002, sl. 2. grob 66; Zoffmann 2002, 59). Druga osoba, žena starosti 37-41 godinu, nađena je u većoj jami u nepravilnom položaju (Somogy 2002, sl. 3; Zoffmann 2002, 59). Oštećene kosti nađene u istoj jami možda pripadaju trećoj osobi (Zoffmann 2002, 59). Lubanje obje osobe imaju ozbiljne višestruke posjekotine (detaljna antropološka analiza u: Zoffmann 2002, 54-59). Žena je imala na glavi i veliku ozbiljnu ozljedu glave koja je zacijelila dosta vremena prije smrti (Zoffmann 2002, 59).

Zacijeljena rana, koju je žena preživjela, pokazuje visok stupanj medicinskog znanja kod populacije. K. Z. Zoffmann donosi moguće okolnosti pogibije osoba i to za muškarca da je neprijatelj, poginuo u borbi i ukopan izvan groblja u jarku, a za ženu da je možda bila isključena iz zajednice zbog ozljede glave koju je pretrpjela te da je bačena u jamu prilikom nekakvog prapovijesnog rituala (Zoffmann 2002, 59).

I. Bona (1965) donosi više grobova za koje je smatrao da pripadaju vinkovačkoj kulturi u zapadnoj Mađarskoj, Gradišću te središnjoj i zapadnoj Srbiji, no oni pripadaju drugim izrazima ranog brončanog doba. M. Bondar (1995) ih prenosi na

had been there, but was destroyed (Majnarić Pandžić 1981, 37). What remains of the rescued grave is the lower barbotine-decorated part of an urn, with a base diameter of 19 cm and a preserved height of 17 cm, and a bowl that served as the urn lid, 31.5 cm in diameter and 12 cm high. The bowl was finely crafted, showing in its lower part a brushed surface decoration. The urn was covered by the bowl. The grave was part of a flat cemetery and had no particular structure. The pottery from the grave was classified typologically in the A2 phase of the Vinkovci Culture according to S. Dimitrijević (Majnarić Pandžić 1981, 38).

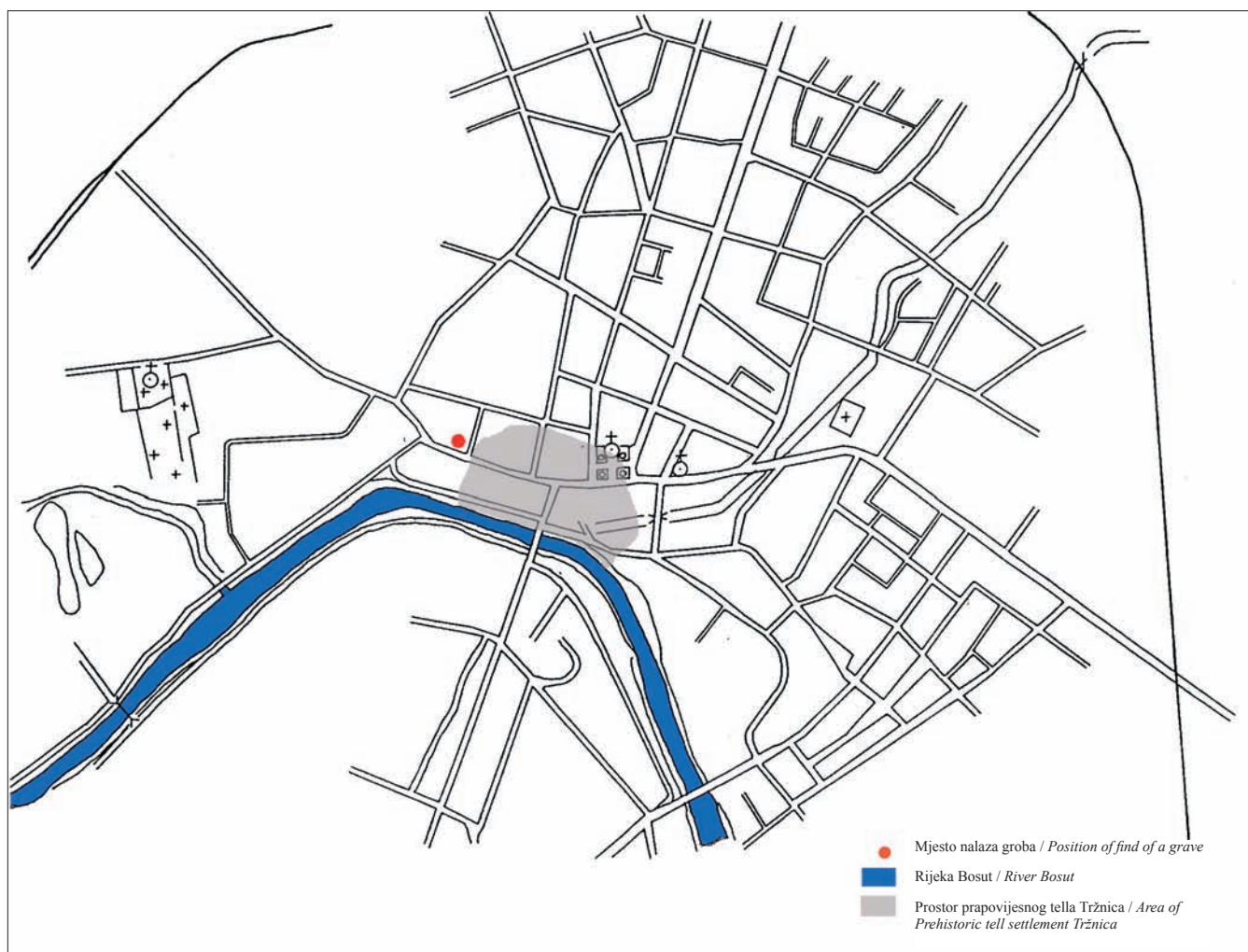
Besides the Croatian sites, Vinkovci Culture graves have also been discovered in the Serbian part of Syrmia and at Rospri Čuprija in Belgrade (Map 2). In 1953 at Gradac in Belegiš a cremation grave was discovered, which contained an urn with bones covered with a bowl, a pithos and a small cup that were placed beside the urn, and a small handled vessel that was found inside the urn. In his article related to this discovery, V. Trbuhović mentions that he collected these finds from a school and that the site was excavated by a teacher (Trbuhović 1956, 147-149). N. Tasić (1983, 48) later wrote that at Gradac there were two cremation graves containing grave goods, and that in the immediate vicinity two skeletons were discovered, one with a "small cup typical of Vinkovci Culture beside it. He did not provide any pictures of the finds.

A grave at Rospri Čuprija was excavated during the systematic research of a larger prehistoric necropolis (Todorović 1956, 40-41). In grave 11 there was an urn – a large rounded vessel with a narrow prolonged neck, decorated with three vertical ribs which go down from the neck to a horizontal plastic decoration in form of a band in the middle of the body, decorated with finger imprints. Immediately beneath the band there are four regularly positioned band handles and nipple ornaments. The urn was covered with a bowl with protruding rim and three band handles. The bowl is 15 cm high and 31.5 cm wide.

At Kaposujlak in Hungary, during the rescue excavations of Kaposujlak site 29 at the time of the construction of road 61 that passes close to Kaposvar, two skeleton graves of the Vinkovci Culture were discovered, dug in rather unusual circumstances. The first deceased, a man of between 17 and 19 years of age, was buried in a contracted position on his left side in a grave dug in a north-south direction, at the bottom of a ditch dug at the same time (Somogy 2002, Fig. 2, grave 66; Zoffmann 2002, 59). The second deceased, a woman of between 37 and 41 years of age, was found in a larger pit in an irregular position (Somogy 2002, Fig. 3; Zoffmann 2002, 59). Damaged bones unearthed from the same pit may have belonged to a third person (Zoffmann 2002, 59). On the skulls of both persons there are severe multiple cuts (detailed anthropological analysis in: Zoffmann 2002, 54-59). The woman also had a large severe wound on her head which had healed much before the time of her death (Zoffmann 2002, 59).

The healed wound on the woman's head suggests that her community had a high level of medical knowledge. K. Z. Zoffmann describes the possible circumstances of their death: she believes that the man might have been an enemy, who had fallen in battle and was buried outside the graveyard perimeter in a ditch, whereas the woman might have been excluded from the community because of the head wound that she had suffered, and was put in the pit during some prehistoric rite (Zoffmann 2002, 59).

I. Bona (1965) presents several graves discovered in western Hungary, Gradišće and central and western Serbia, which he believed belong to the Vinkovci Culture. However, they are the remains of other cultures of the Early Bronze Age. M. Bondar



Karta 1 Plan Vinkovaca s označenim mjestom nalaza groba

Map 1 Street map of Vinkovci with the marked grave site

karti nalazišta više kao informaciju za daljnja istraživanja. Nijedan od ovih grobova nije ukopan u ili pod humkom. U većini slučajeva pri iskopavanju nije bio prisutan arheolog.

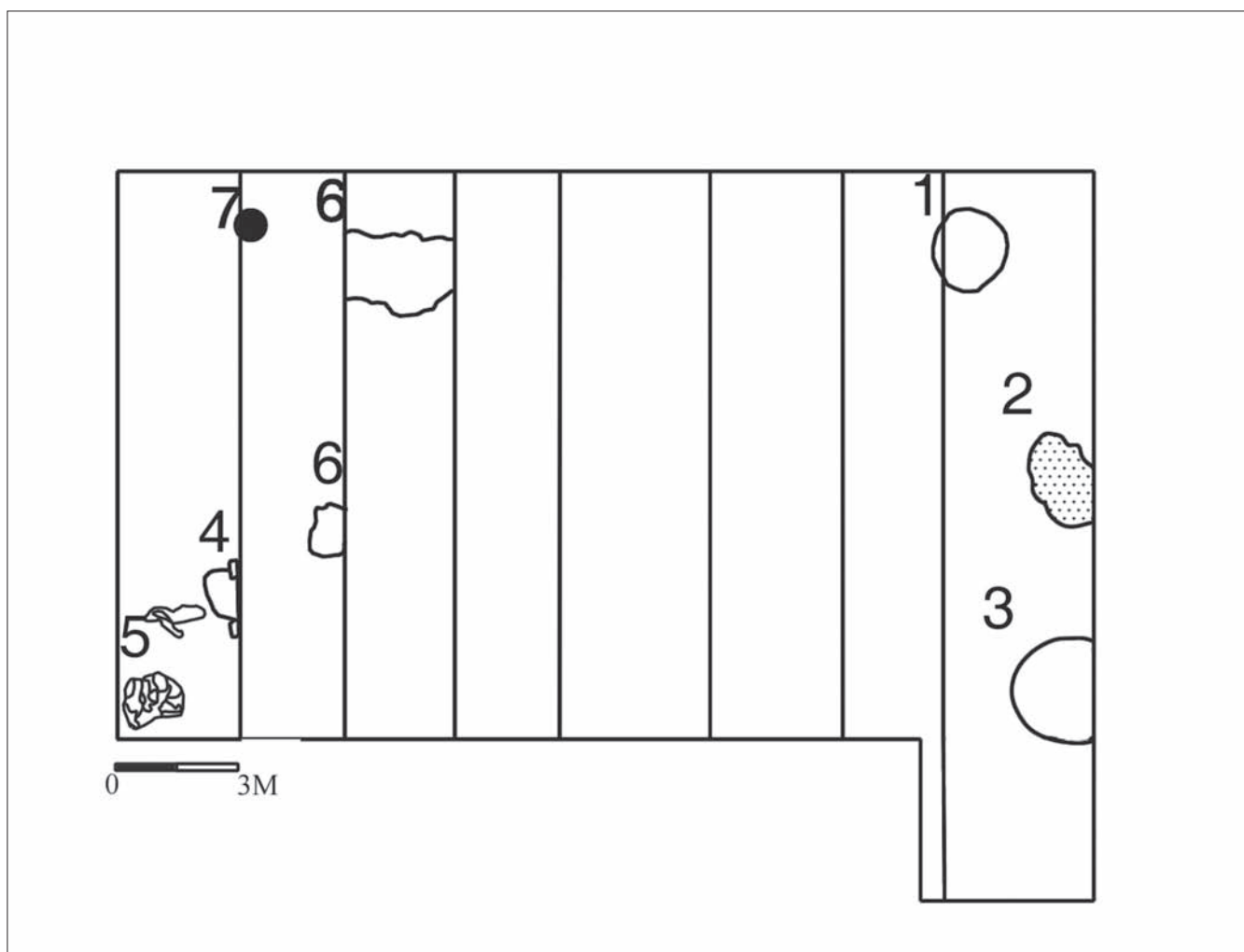
Uz te grobove otkriven je još jedan grob, pripisan vinkovačkoj kulturi čiju kronološku i kulturnu atribuciju smatram netočnom.

Skeletni grob odrasle žene sa zlatnim dijamdom, zgrčenac, pronađen na lokalitetu Zemun-Šljunkara, uz priloženih osam posuda, pripisan je od prve objave “početku vinkovačke kulture u Srijemu” (Vranić 1991, 25). S. Vranić također dodaje da posude osnovnim obilježjima pripadaju tipologiji posuda vinkovačke kulture te da je taj nalaz moguća indikacija za izdvajanje “protovinkovačkog” horizonta (faze) u periodizaciji vinkovačke kulture. Grob je zatim datiran apsolutno-kronološki tradicionalnom kronologijom između 2000. i 1900. god. pr. K., te je početak vinkovačke kulture stavljen u 1900. god. pr. K. Ta je atribucija i datacija zadržana i kasnije u pregledu istraživanja prapovijesti u Srbiji 1990-ih (Tasić 2003), te je taj nalaz posebno apostrofirano kao jedan od rijetkih grobova vinkovačke kulture i najistočniji nalaz te kulture u Podunavlju. N. i N. Tasiću taj grob otvara pitanje relativne kronologije ove kulture u odnosu na vatinsku kulturu. Grob iz Zemuna ritusom pokapanja puno je bliži mokrinskoj grupi i srodnim grupama ranog brončanog doba nego

(1995) includes them in his sites map, primarily as information requiring further research. None of these graves was dug into the ground or covered by a mound. In most cases, the excavations were carried out without any archaeologist.

Beside the already mentioned graves, another one was discovered and attributed to the Vinkovci Culture, but I believe that this chronological and cultural attribution is incorrect.

Ever since it was first published, the skeleton grave of an adult woman with golden diadem buried in a contracted position, discovered in the Zemun-Šljunkara site, which contained eight vessels with grave goods, was attributed to the “beginnings of the Vinkovci Culture in Srijem” (Vranić 1991, 25). S. Vranić also adds that the vessels’ main features correspond to the typology of the Vinkovci Culture, and that this find may be an indication of a separate “proto-Vinkovci” horizon (phase) in the periodisation of the Vinkovci Culture. The grave was subsequently dated by traditional absolute chronology between 2000 and 1900 BC, while the year 1900 BC was marked as the beginning of the Vinkovci Culture. Such an attribution and dating was maintained in the review of the research of prehistory in Serbia, carried out in the 1990s (Tasić 2003), and this particular find was especially underlined as one of the rare Vinkovci Culture graves and the easternmost find of this culture in the Danubian region. For N. Tasić, the grave raises the question of the relevant chronology of this culture in relation to the Vatina Culture. The burial rite used in the Zemun grave is much closer to the Mokrin group and related groups



Plan 1 1. Rimski bunar III, 2. Srednjovjekovni bunar II, 3. Srednjovjekovni bunar I, 4. Podnica, 5. Kućni lijep i urušena podnica starčevačke kulture, 6. Srednjovjekovna podnica, 7. Paljevin-ski grob vinkovačke kulture

Plan 1 1. Roman well III, 2. Medieval well II, 3. Medieval well I, 4. Floor surface, 5. House daub and demolished floor of a Starčevo Culture house, 6. Medieval floor surface, 7. Vinkovci Culture cremation grave

vinkovačkoj kulturi.

Dio posuda u grobu nema neke bitne tipološke značajke i može se pripisati bilo kojoj kulturi ranog brončanog doba, dok "pehar" s dvije ručke sigurno ne pripada vinkovačkoj kulturi. Još manje možemo govoriti o "protovinkovačkom horizontu", razmatrajući ostale priloge u grobu. Uostalom, sve dosadašnje teorije o nastanku vinkovačke kulture govore o isključivom ili barem značajnom elementu nastanka kulture migracijom izvana, pa teoriju o protovinkovačkom horizontu pobija i logika. Svaka nova teorija morala bi biti snažnije argumentirana, da bi je mogli ozbiljnije razmotriti.

KRONOLOGIJA

Na četrdesetu godišnjicu znanstvenog definiranja vinkovačke kulture, utvrđivanje njezina kronološkog položaja nije otišlo mnogo dalje i preciznije od toga da je riječ o kulturi ranog brončanog doba i postvučedolskoj manifestaciji u Karpatskoj kotlini. S. Dimitrijević je iskopavanjima na tellu Trznica u Vinkovcima prvi odredio kronološku poziciju vinkovačke kulture i odmah podijelio njezinu unutarnju periodizaciju na dvije

of the Early Bronze Age than to the Vinkovci Culture.

Some of the vessels discovered in the grave had no significant typological features and can be attributed to any culture of the Early Bronze Age, while the two-handled "cup" certainly does not belong to the Vinkovci Culture. We can speak even less of a "proto-Vinkovci horizon" if we consider the other grave goods. Besides, all the theories presented thus far on the creation of the Vinkovci Culture mention an exclusive or at least significant element in the creation of the culture which was the result of outside migration, so the proto-Vinkovci horizon theory can be refuted purely on the grounds of logic. Any new theory should be based on stronger arguments in order to allow proper consideration.

CHRONOLOGY

On the 40th anniversary of the scientific definition of the Vinkovci Culture, its chronological positioning has remained more or less the same, claiming only that this was a culture of the Early Bronze Age, and a post-Vučedol cultural manifestation in the Carpathian Basin. Thanks to his excavations at Trznica tell in Vinkovci, S. Dimitrijević was the first to determine the chronological position of the Vinkovci Culture and he immediately divided its



Karta 2 Nalazišta grobova vinkovačke kulture: 1 Vinkovci, 2 Osijek, 3 Drljanovac, 4 Rospi Čuprija, 5 Beleğiš (● žarni grob, ■ kosturni grob)

Map 2 Sites with the Vinkovci Culture graves: 1 Vinkovci, 2 Osijek, 3 Drljanovac, 4 Rospi Čuprija, 5 Beleğiš (● urn grave, ■ skeleton grave)

faze, Vinkovci A i B, s tim da je drugu fazu podijelio na još dvije podfaze (Dimitrijević 1966). I. Bona je istodobno skupio grupu nalaza istih obilježja i povezo ih u Somogyvar grupu. Nije imao stratigrafski odnos te grupe prema ostalim grupama, pa ju je odredio relativno bliskom Pecel i Vučedol/Zok grupi (Bona 1965). Kasnije je prihvatio Dimitrijevićeve argumente i kronološko određenje. Do 1990-ih je podijelio vinkovačku kulturu na više grupa i podgrupa (Bona 1992), a M. Bondar (1995) je u sintetskom članku prigodom objave lokaliteta Boronce ozbiljno dovela u pitanje smisao tolikih podjela i stvaranja novih grupa bez jasnih argumenata.

I N. Tasić se uključio u definiranje novootkrivene kulturne pojave i njezina odnosa s prostorno i vremenski bliskim kulturama (Tasić 1968). Među ostalim, utvrdio je i istodobnost vinkovačke i vatinske kulture na osnovi nalaza posuda vinkovačke kulture, zajedno s amforom rane vatinske kulture u istoj jami na Gradini na Bosutu. Tako se od kraja šezdesetih do današnjih dana (Tasić 2003) provlači teza o istodobnosti vinkovačke i rane vatinske kulture.

Potom se i J. Petrović u objavi i dataciji nalaza vinkovačke kulture s Golokuta (Petrović 1991, 10) referirala na prije objavljeni grob s Golokuta (Petrović 1980) i nalaze rane vatinske kulture u grobu te na izravan sigurno dokazan paralelizam tih kultura na Gradini na Bosutu kod Šida.

A. Durman i B. Obelić su 1989. godine objavili rezultate radiokarbonskih analiza vučedolskoga kulturnoga kompleksa i među njima donijeli dva datuma dobivena za ranu fazu vinkovačke kulture (Tablica A). S. Forenbacher (1993) donosi pregled svih dotad poznatih radiokarbonskih datuma za rano brončano doba u srednjoj Europi. To mu je poslužilo da ukaže na nepotreban jaz između tradicionalne apsolutne kronologije

internal periodisation into two subphases (Dimitrijević 1966). At the same time, I. Bona put together a group of sites revealing the same features and named them the Somogyvar Group. Since no stratigraphic relation between this group and other groups was available to him, he determined that it was relatively close to the Pecel and Vučedol/Zok groups (Bona 1965). Subsequently, he accepted Dimitrijević's arguments and his chronological positioning. By the 1990s he divided the Vinkovci Culture into several groups and subgroups (Bona 1992), while M. Bondar (1995), in a summary article on the occasion of the publication of the finds from the Boronce site, questioned whether it made any sense to have so many divisions and to create new groups without clear arguments.

N. Tasić also joined the efforts to define the newly discovered cultural phenomenon and its relation with other cultures that were close in space and time (Tasić 1968). Among other things, he determined that the Vinkovci Culture and the Vatin Culture were contemporaneous on the basis of the Vinkovci Culture pottery that was found together with an Early Vatin Culture amphora in the same pit at Gradina na Bosutu. Ever since the late 1960s (Tasić 2003), the theory has existed on the contemporaneousness of the Vinkovci and Early Vatin Culture.

Then in 1991 J. Petrović, who published and dated the Vinkovci Culture finds from Golokut (Petrović 1991, 10), referred to a grave from Golokut that had been published earlier (Petrović 1980) and contained the Early Vatin Culture finds, and suggested that there was a direct and certain parallelism between the two cultures at Gradina na Bosutu near Šid.

A. Durman and B. Obelić published the results of radiocarbon dating of the Vučedol cultural complex in 1989 and, among others, presented two dates for the early phase of the Vinkovci Culture (Table A). S. Forenbacher (1993) provided an overview of all the known radiocarbon dates at the time for the Early Bronze Age in

ranog brončanog doba i apsolutnih datuma dobivenih radiokarbonskim analizama. Usprkos tome što je razložio i dokazao svu besmislenost nastojanja na tradicionalno postavljenom vremenu početka brončanog doba oko 1800. god. pr. Kr., i dalje se u dosta krugova koristi tradicionalna kronologija. I ovaj članak je zamišljen kao mali prilog promjeni takvog krutog i neopravdanog stava.

Već i letimični pogled na radiokarbonske datume u Forenbacherovu članku pokazuje da su se vinkovačka i vatinska kultura teško mogle preklapati u jednom dijelu svog postojanja. "Sigurni" dokazi preklapanja poput jame s Gradine na Bosutu kod Šida morale bi barem biti objavljeni kao i cijeli lokalitet, a ne samo predstavljeni jednom tablom biranog materijala (Tasić 1968). Razvoj arheološke znanosti u međuvremenu je smanjio vjerojatnost za takav "siguran dokaz" skoro na nulu.

A. Velušček i K. Čufar (2003) su u arheološkim i dendrokronološkim istraživanjima lokaliteta Založnica na Ljubljanskom barju dobili "wiggle matching" metodom preklapanja radiokarbonskih i dendrokronoloških istraživanja 1 sigma 2438 - 2406 pr. Kr. za naselje vinkovačke kulture. Dendrokronologija se već dugo koristi za korekciju radiokarbonskih datuma, a ovo je samo još jedan primjer preklapanja datuma dobivenih različitim metodama, što bi trebalo osnažiti težinu tako dobivenih rezultata.

Uzorku ugljena skupljenom u žari groba iz Vinkovaca, analizom je određena radiokarbonska starost $BP\ 3881 \pm 25$, dok su kalibriranjem dobivene godine BC 2398, 2382, 2347 i 1 sigma raspon 2455 - 2306. To je prvi radiokarbonski datum dobiven za grob vinkovačke kulture. Usporedbom s ostalim datumima, dostupnim za vinkovačku kulturu, primjećuje se dobro poklapanje s ostalim rezultatima usprkos različitim laboratorijima u kojima su izvršene analize. Može se uputiti prigovor da malobrojnost datuma nije dovoljno relevantna za konačne zaključke, ali mogu poslužiti kao siguran putokaz za njih.

ZAKLJUČAK

Vinkovačka kultura koristi isključivo incineraciju kao ritus pokapanja. Kao žara se koristi gruba posuda većih dimenzija te se u pravilu poklapa zdjelom. Uz žaru mogu biti stavljene i druge posude kao prilog. Inhumaciju ne treba isključiti, ali ju je teško zasad razmatrati na osnovi dva neuobičajena ukopa iz Kaposujlaka i bez cjelovite objave grobova iz Belegiša. Radiokarbonski datum 2455 - 2306 priklanja se ostalim datumima i sugerira kraće trajanje vinkovačke kulture, vjerojatno ne dulje od 250 godina. Veća serija datuma sigurno će preciznije odrediti njezino trajanje i osnažiti ili oslabiti Dimitrijevićevu podjelu na više stupnjeva. Kraj vinkovačke kulture zasad ostaje nejasan pa za rješavanje njenog odnosa prema vatinskoj kulturi ostaju nova istraživanja.

Central Europe. On the basis of that overview, he demonstrated that there was an unnecessary gap between the traditional absolute chronology of the Early Bronze Age and the absolute dates obtained by radiocarbon analyses. Regardless of the fact that he explained and provided sufficient arguments for the absurdity of insisting on the traditionally determined time for the beginning of the Bronze Age in around the year 1800 BC, many circles still use the traditional chronology. The intention of this article is to serve as a small contribution to the modification of this rigid and unjustified position.

Even at first glance at the radiocarbon dates in Forenbacher's article it is revealed that the Vinkovci and Vatin Cultures hardly could have overlapped in any period of their existence. The "certain" proof of their overlapping, such as the pit from Gradina na Bosutu near Šid, should at least be published together with the entire site, and not just presented in the form of a small plate of selected material (Tasić 1968). The development of archaeological science since then has reduced close to zero the probability of such "certain" proof.

A. Velušček and K. Čufar (2003) carried out archaeological and dendrological analyses at the site of Založnica in Ljubljansko Barje and acquired by "wiggle matching" method of matching the radiocarbon and dendrochronological analyses 1 sigma 2438 - 2406 BC for the Vinkovci Culture settlement. Dendrochronology has been used for a long time to correct radiocarbon dates, and this is yet another example of the matching of dates acquired by different methods, which should increase the relevance of the results thus obtained.

The charcoal sample taken from the urn in the Vinkovci grave was dated by radiocarbon analysis in $BP\ 3881 \pm 25$, while the calibration result was BC 2398, 2382, 2347 and 1 sigma range 2455 - 2306. This is the first radiocarbon date obtained for a Vinkovci Culture grave. The comparison of this and other dates available for the Vinkovci Culture reveals that it matches other dates well, regardless of the fact that analyses were carried out in different laboratories. One could object that the small number of dates makes them irrelevant for any final conclusion, but they can certainly serve as a safe guideline.

CONCLUSION

The Vinkovci Culture used only cremation in their burial rite. The urns were rough vessels of large dimensions, always covered with a bowl. Other vessels could be placed beside the urn and contain grave goods. Inhumation should not be ruled out, but at the moment it is rather difficult to discuss it on the basis of two unusual burials in Kaposujlak and without a comprehensive publication of the graves in Belegiš. The radiocarbon date 2455 - 2306 is similar to other dates and suggests that the Vinkovci Culture did not last long, probably not more than 250 years. A larger series of dates will certainly provide a more precise determination of its duration, or weaken Dimitrijević's division into several phases. The end of Vinkovci Culture is ambiguous at this moment and only new excavations can finally clarify its relation to Vatin Culture.

Vinkovci	
KIA- 29563 Vinkovci – Duga ulica 40	
Radiokarbonska starost / Radiocarbon age:	BP 3881 ± 25
Kalibrirana starost / Calibrated age:	cal. BC 2398, 2382, 2347
1 σ raspon / 1 σ range:	cal. BC 2455 - 2306
z- 1818 Vinkovci – Hotel (Durman, Obelić 1989, 1004)	
Radiokarbonska starost / Radiocarbon age:	BP 3835±78
Kalibrirana starost / Calibrated age:	cal. BC 2306
1 σ raspon / 1 σ range:	cal. BC 2460 - 2146
z- 1817 Vinkovci – Hotel (Durman, Obelić 1989, 1004)	
Radiokarbonska starost / Radiocarbon age:	BP 3810±78
Kalibrirana starost / Calibrated age:	cal. BC 2283
1 σ raspon / 1 σ range:	cal. BC 2455 – 2140
Nagyarpad	
Bln – 1634	
Radiokarbonska starost / Radiocarbon age:	BP 3885±40
Kalibrirana starost / Calibrated age:	cal. BC 2460 – 2444, 2440 - 2340
Bln – 1945	
Radiokarbonska starost / Radiocarbon age:	BP 3900±60
Kalibrirana starost / Calibrated age:	cal. BC 2490 – 2482, 2470 – 2310
Szava	
Bln – 1640	
Radiokarbonska starost / Radiocarbon age:	BP 4000±50
Kalibrirana starost / Calibrated age:	cal. BC 2582 - 2468
Parte	
Radiokarbonska starost / Radiocarbon age:	3971±47 BP
Radiokarbonska starost / Radiocarbon age:	3996± 42 BP
Založnica	
Radiokarbonska starost / Radiocarbon age:	3923±23 BP

Tablica A Radiokarbonski datumi nalazišta vinkovačke kulture

Table A Radiocarbon dating of the Vinkovci Culture sites

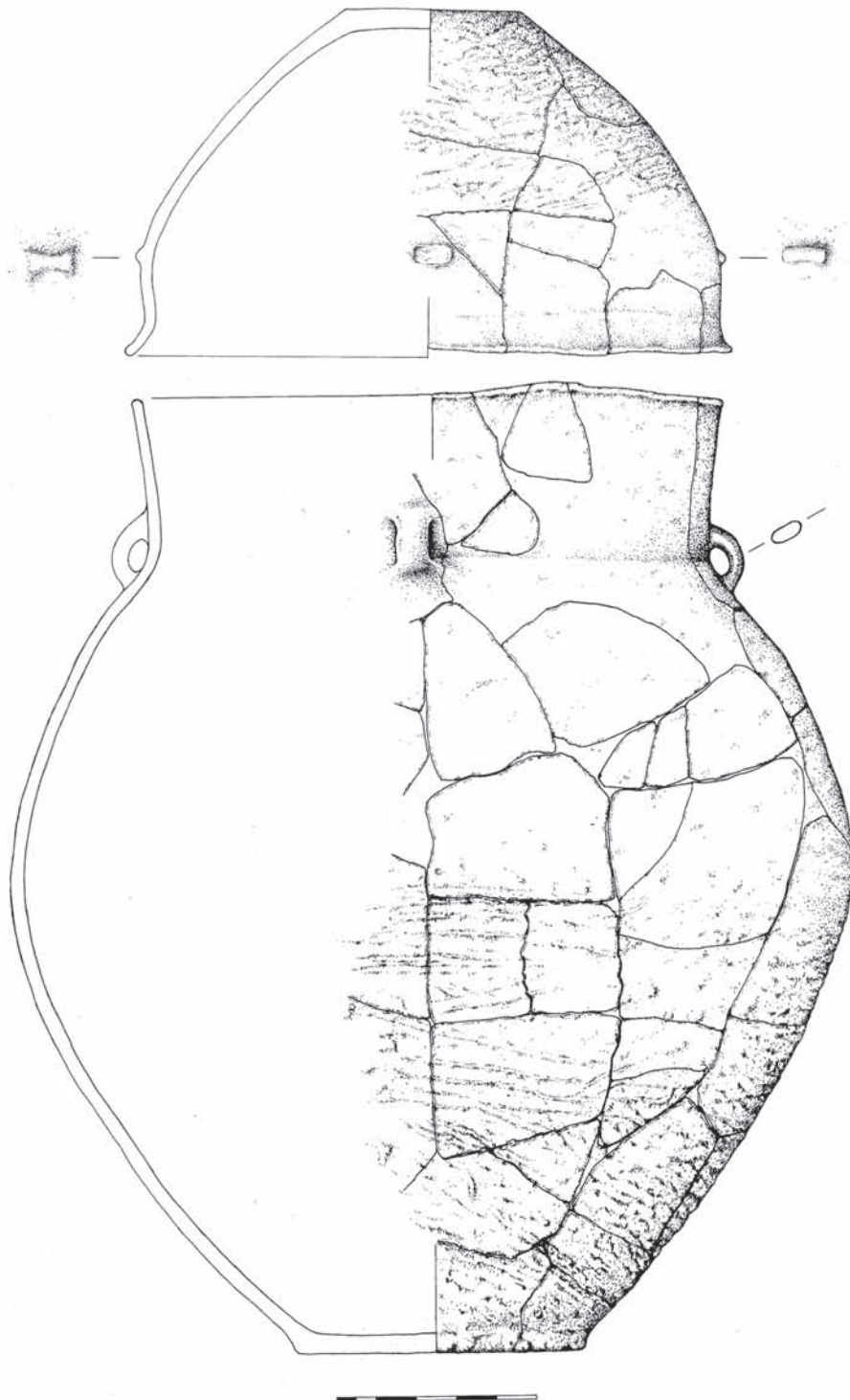
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T. 1



T. 2



T. 3

