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ARCHÆOLOGICA

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2013/2014

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RADOVI ARHEOLOŠKOG ZAVODA  
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O F A R C H A E O L O G Y

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## PROSLOV

*S velikim zadovoljstvom i u ime cijelog uredništva predstavljamo dvobroj 37/38 časopisa Opuscula Archaeologica koji je utemeljen 1956. godine, te s više ili manje poteškoća izlazi više od pet desetljeća. Usprkos trenutnim financijskim poteškoćama pred nama je časopis koji i ovoga puta, i to sa 19 članaka od 25 autora, na preko četiri stotine stranica, objavljuje znanstvene, pregledne i stručne tekstove visoke kvalitete.*

*No, ovaj dvobroj časopisa Opuscula archaeologica se razlikuje od prethodnih izdanja jer se sastoji od dva tematska poglavlja. U prvom poglavlju je jedanaest radova koji su, u skladu s tradicijom našeg časopisa, posvećeni različitim arheološkim problemima koji će kako znanstvenicima, tako i drugima, dati mogućnost dobivanja uvida, ne samo u nepoznatu arheološku građu, nego i mogućnost upoznavanja s najnovijim razmišljanjima o određenim problemima kao i njihovim mogućim rješenjima. Drugi dio broja 37/38 časopisa Opuscula archaeologica nas posebno raduje jer se sastoji od osam radova posvećenih 30-godišnjici smrti uglednog hrvatskog profesora prapovijesne arheologije Stojana Dimitrijevića. Radovi su prezentirani na skupu posvećenom Stojanu Dimitrijeviću na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zagrebu 13.12.2011.*

*Napor koji je uredništvo časopisa uložilo u izlazak ovoga broja nije nas obeshrabrio nego potaknuo da i dalje činimo sve potrebno da bi autori i dalje imali priliku objavljivati članke za koje smatraju da doprinose arheološkoj znanosti. Za kvalitetu objavljenih priloga brinuo se cijeli tim recenzentata, čije je mišljenje i omogućilo da svaki prilog ima onu kvalitetu kakvu naš časopis i zaslužuje. Stoga na kraju svim autorima i suradnicima najsrdačnije zahvaljujemo na priložima tiskanim u ovome broju časopisa Opuscula archaeologica.*

*Glavni i odgovorni urednici*

## PROLOGUE

*We are proud to present a double volume 37/38 of Opuscula archaeologica on behalf of the Editorial board. Since its first volume in 1956, journal Opuscula archaeologica has been publishing scientific articles in the field of archaeology and other historical disciplines. Despite current financial challenges we were able to publish 19 articles by 25 authors on more than 400 pages containing high quality original scientific articles and professional papers.*

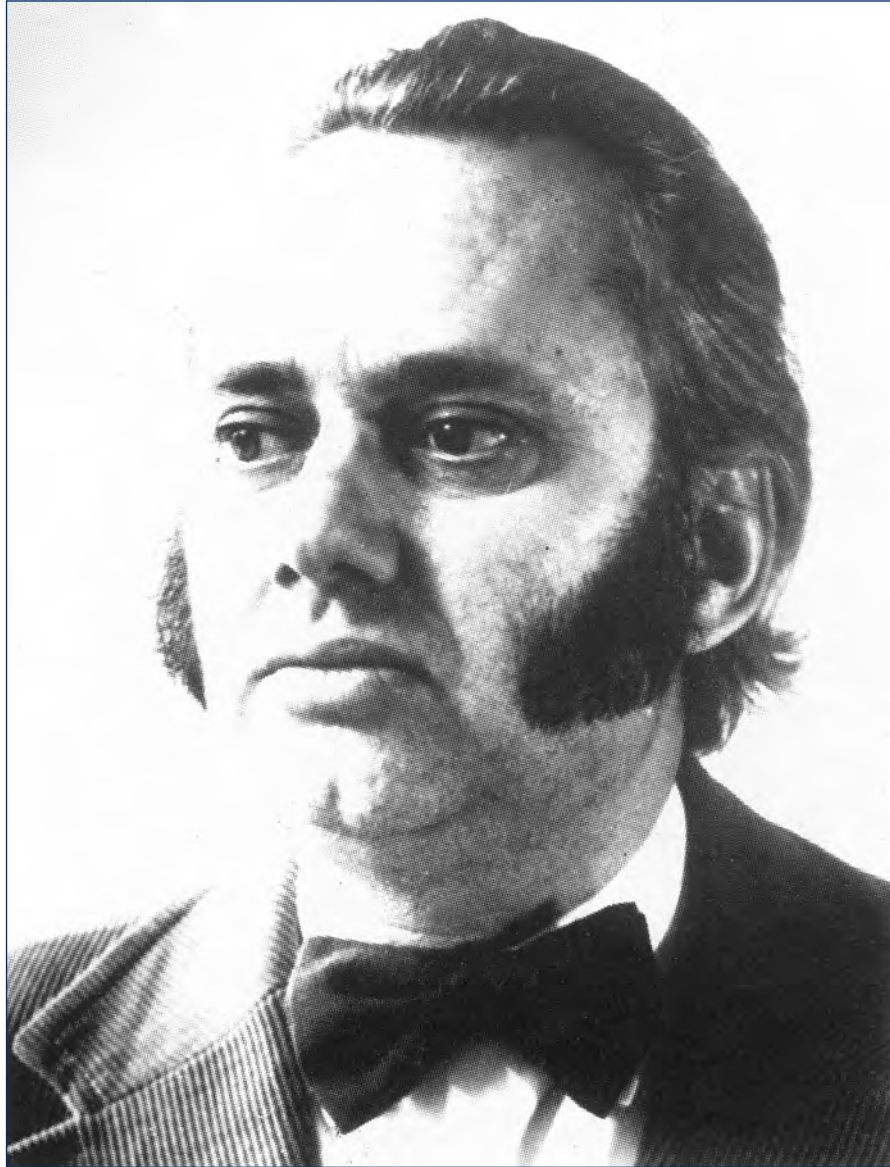
*The structure of this double volume differs from previous ones because it is divided into two sections. The first section consisting of 11 articles that are, in the tradition of this journal, facing specific archaeological issues. We hope that these articles will provide information to readers on new, unpublished material and current debates. The second section contains 8 papers dedicated to the 30th anniversary of death of Professor Stojan Dimitrijević, a distinguished professor of Prehistoric Archaeology at the University of Zagreb. These papers were originally presented at the conference organized by the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb on December 13th 2011.*

*Various challenges presented to us during the preparation of this volume were not discouraging, but, on the contrary, gave us the additional motivation to secure the future of this journal as a platform for publication of quality scientific and professional papers by fellow scholars. Extensive team of domestic and international reviewers is the quality assurance of the published articles, and the journal as a whole.*

*We would like to express our gratitude to all contributors whose articles are published in this double volume.*

*Editors*





RADOVI SA SKUPA ODRŽANOG U SPOMEN STOJANU DIMITRIJEVIĆU  
NA FILOZOFSKOM FAKULTETU SVEUČILIŠTA U ZAGREBU 13. 12. 2011.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE CONFERENCE IN HONOUR OF  
STOJAN DIMITRIJEVIĆ AT UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB,  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES 13. 12. 2011.



*Tihomila TEŽAK-GREGL*

## STOJANU DIMITRIJEVIĆU U SPOMEN

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## IN HONOUR OF STOJAN DIMITRIJEVIĆ

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Uvodnik / Introduction

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Kada se 13. prosinca 2011. g. navršilo punih 30 godina od smrti prof. dr. Stojana Dimitrijevića, predstojnika Katedre za prapovijesnu arheologiju Odsjeka za arheologiju, čovjeka s kojim je ta katedra zapravo zaživjela u punom smislu riječi, djelatnici te iste katedre odlučili su se na neki način odužiti svojem utemeljitelju. Stoga je na taj dan održan u Konferencijskoj dvorani knjižnice Filozofskoga fakulteta u Zagrebu memorijalni skup kojim smo se željeli prisjetiti svoga profesora, kolege i nadasve vrhunskog stručnjaka i znanstvenika zaslužnoga za razvoj moderne prapovijesne arheologije u Hrvatskoj. No, nismo željeli da to bude tek puka komemoracija već nam je namjera bila ustanoviti koliko je njegovo djelo još uvijek prisutno i živo, što smo naučili od njega i jesmo li i kako nastavili njegovim stručnim i znanstvenim putom. Njegova stručnog i znanstvenog rada, ali i njega samoga kao čovjeka široke kulture i raznovrsnih zanimanja, jednom riječju kao vrhunskog intelektualca 20. stoljeća prisjetili su se kolege, suradnici, nekadašnji studenti... Nives Majnarić-Pandžić, Ivana Iskra-

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of December 2011 thirty years had passed since the death of Professor Stojan Dimitrijević, PhD, the head of the Chair of Prehistoric Archaeology of the Department of Archaeology, the man who brought life to it in the fullest sense of the word. The staff of that same chair decided to hold a memorial conference in honour of its founder on the anniversary of his death. The conference was held in the conference hall of the library of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb. It was a way of remembering their professor and colleague, an exceptional expert in his field, and above all the scientist responsible for the development of modern prehistoric archaeology in Croatia. Instead of holding just another memorial, we decided to show exactly how alive and present his work still is, what we learned from him, and discuss whether we have adequately followed the scientific course set by him. The people that recalled his scientific and professional work, as well as him in person, an exceptional intellectual of the 20th century,

Janošić, Aleksandar Durman, Tihomila Težak-Gregl, Kornelija Minichreiter, Zorko Marković, Ivor Karavanić, Mirja Jarak, Krešimir Rončević, Marcel Burić, Maja Krznarić-Škrivanko, Lana Okroša-Rozić. U prvome smo dijelu čuli neposredne uspomene i svjedočanstva ljudi koji su ga poznavali, a u drugome su progovorili oni koji na neki način nastavljaju njegov rad, baveći se „njegovim temama“ ili istražujući one lokalitete koje je on započeo i „proslavio“ (Sopot, Bapska, Brezovljani). Upravo smo tim i takvim izlaganjima htjeli pokazati da njegov rad vrijedi i danas i da novi naraštaji, inspirirani njegovim radom, nastavljaju ondje gdje je on prerano stao.

Stojan Dimitrijević rođen je 11. kolovoza 1928. godine u pograničnom vojvođanskom mjestu Horgošu kod Kamaraša, ali je u najranijoj dobi nakon smrti oca, s majkom stigao u Vinkovce gdje je odrastao u obitelji djeda Franje Radauša. Maturirao je na onoj istoj gimnaziji na kojoj i njegovi veliki pretходnici u Arheološkom zavodu, Josip Brunšmid i Viktor Hoffiller. Uvijek je ponosno isticao kvalitetu i vrijednosti te gimnazije koju su prepoznavali čak i bečki profesori! Dimitrijevića su Vinkovci svojom bogatom povijesnom i arheološkom baštinom zarazili tako da je upisao studij arheologije u Zagrebu te ga završio 1952. godine. Po odsluženju vojnoga roka već je 1954. g. našao svoje mjesto u Arheološkom zavodu Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu gdje su zapravo tek s njegovim dolaskom počela sustavna i opsežna predavanja o najstarijim razdobljima ljudske prošlosti, a time je konačno zaživjela i samostalna Katedra za prethistorijsku arheologiju, iako formalno osnovana još 1948. g. Zahvaljujući činjenici da je Arheološki zavod tada bio smješten u istoj zgradi kao i Arheološki muzej, Dimitrijević je imao prilike dobro upoznati muzejsku prapovijesnu građu. Najviše ga je privlačio vučedolski materijal, pa je i prvi njegov članak objavljen u tek pokrenutom glasilu Zavoda *Opuscula archaeologica* bio «Prilog daljem upoznavanju vučedolske kulture». Istražujući 1957. g. gradinu „Mandekov vinograd“ nedaleko od Otoka naišao je na četiri slavenska groba. To je rezultiralo „izletom“ u srednjovjekovnu, slavensku arheologiju i objavom tih grobova u časopisu *Opuscula archeologica*. Srednjovjekovnim i antičkim spomenicima posvećivao se Dimitrijević pišući o arheološkoj topografiji i arheološkim nalazima s vinkovačkog tla, kao i o rezultatima iskopavanja na području vinkovačkog muzeja. No, u svojoj se doktorskoj disertaciji bavio problemom neolitika u Slavoniji i Srijemu. Proveo je niz manjih pokusnih iskopavanja na području Vinkovaca pa je na temelju toga, kao i neolitičkih nalaza koji su se čuvali u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu, Muzeju Slavonije

and a man of wide cultural knowledge and varied interests, were colleagues, associates, and former students ... Nives Majnarić-Pandžić, Ivana Iskra-Janošić, Aleksandar Durman, Tihomila Težak-Gregl, Kornelija Minichreiter, Zorko Marković, Ivor Karavanić, Mirja Jarak, Krešimir Rončević, Marcel Burić, Maja Krznarić-Škrivanko, Lana Okroša-Rozić. The first part of the conference consisted of first-hand accounts of his life and experiences, brought to us by the very people that knew him, while in the second part we got to hear from the people that are, in a way, continuing his work, either by focusing on the same field as he did, or by researching the archaeological sites he started excavating and “made famous” (Sopot, Bapska, Brezovljani). This second part was about us showing that his work is still valid today, and that new generations, inspired by him, may continue where his work had untimely stopped.

Stojan Dimitrijević was born on the 11<sup>th</sup> of August 1928, in the border village of Horgoš near Kamaraš in Vojvodina. After the death of his father at a very early age he relocated to Vinkovci with his mother, to the home of his grandfather Franjo Radauš. Later he graduated from the same high school as his great predecessors in the Archaeological Institute, Josip Brunšmid and Viktor Hoffiller. He would always proudly talk about the quality and value of that high school, which was well known as far as Vienna. The city of Vinkovci influenced Dimitrijević, with its rich historical and archaeological heritage, to such a degree that he decided to study archaeology. He graduated in Zagreb in 1952 and started working as an archaeologist in the Archaeological Institute of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb (then called the Faculty of Philosophy) after serving military service. Although it had been formally founded in 1948, the independent Chair of Prehistoric Archaeology truly came to life only after his arrival. His arrival also brought about systematic and extensive lectures on the most distant periods of human history. Owing to the fact that, at the time, the Archaeological Institute was located in the same building as the Archaeological Museum, Dimitrijević had the opportunity to acquaint himself with the museum's prehistoric collection. He was most attracted to the material from Vučedol, which in turn caused his first article published in the institute's newly founded magazine *Opuscula Archaeologica* to be entitled “Prilog daljem upoznavanju vučedolske kulture” [Contribution to the further study of the Vučedol culture]. While researching the hillfort “Mandekov Vinograd” near Otok he came upon four Slavic graves, which resulted in a



u Osijeku, muzejima u Vinkovcima, Slavenskom Brodu, Zemu i Novom Sadu, izgradio prvu potpuniju i realniju sliku zbivanja tijekom neolitika na tlu Slavonije i Srijema. Nažalost, ta disertacija, obranjena 1959. godine, nikada nije objavljena, ali se pojedinim njezinim dijelovima koristio kasnije u drugim radovima. Iako je temelje poznavanju sopske kulture (doduše pod drugim imenom) zacrtao Vladimir Miložić, upravo je Dimitrijević taj koji je konačno definirao i monografski obradio spomenutu kasneolitičku pojavu, odredio njezinu ulogu u formiranju lendlaskoga kulturnog kompleksa i na kraju nazvao je prema vinkovačkom lokalitetu na Sopotu. Sve u svemu, Dimitrijevićev je doprinos hrvatskoj arheologiji golem. Njemu dugujemo prve sintezne prikaze neolitika i eneolitika za prostore sjeverne Hrvatske, ali isto tako i prvi pokušaj sinteze eneolitika na istočnoj jadranskoj obali, još uvijek temeljne radove o starčevačkoj kulturi s naglaskom na problemu njezina stupnjevanja, razradu periodizacije vinčanske kulture, badenske kulture, vučedolske kulture, definiciju korenovske kulture, lasinjske kulture, sopske kulture, brezovljanskog tipa sopske kulture te regionalnih tipova kulture Retz-Gajary i konačno ranobrončanodobne vinkovačke kulture imenom koje je Vinkovcima osigurao trajno mjesto u europskoj prapovijesnoj arheologiji. Vrhunac posljednjega razdoblja njegova djelovanja svakako su sintezni radovi objavljeni 1979. u sklopu edicije *Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja II - Neolit i III - Eneolit*. U njima je iznio i tada vrlo recentne rezultate istraživanja na prapovijesnom telu u Vinkovcima (lokaliteti Hotel, Zvijezda, Jugobanka, robna kuća Nama) koja su provedena tijekom 1977. i 1978. g. Iako su njegova istraživanja, s iznimkom netom spomenutoga, bila maloga opsega i uglavnom pokusnoga karaktera, uspio je uspostaviti razrađeni sustav relativno-kronoloških odnosa neolitičkih i eneolitičkih kultura na području sjeverne Hrvatske.

Memorijalni je skup nakon uvodnih riječi voditeljice Tihomile Težak-Gregl otvorila prof. dr. Nives Majnarić Pandžić prisjećajući se Stojana Dimitrijevića iz perspektive njegove asistentice, kolegice, prijateljice, ukratko osobe koja mu je bila vrlo bliska. Pritom je ocrtala život i ozračje na Odsjeku za arheologiju u vremenu kada je Stojan Dimitrijević stvarao i vodio Katedru za prapovijesnu arheologiju. Istaknula je kako je od njega mnogo naučila o arheologiji, ali i o obvezi odgovornog pristupanja poslu. Kao neposredni sudionik Nives Majnarić Pandžić živo je oslikala osobu Stojana Dimitrijevića, ističući njegovu pouzdanost i redovitost u nastavi, ali isto tako uvijek otvorena vrata njegove sobe za različite rasprave i promišljanja ne samo o arheologiji nego

successful attempt at medieval archaeology and the publishing of the finds in *Opuscula Archaeologica*. Dimitrijević returned to the study of medieval and classical monuments when writing about the archaeological topography and finds of the Vinkovci area, as well as the results of excavations on the grounds of the museum in Vinkovci. In his PhD thesis he dealt with the problem of the Neolithic in Slavonija and Srijem. In his thesis, he created the first realistic and concrete model of the events during the Neolithic of the area, based on a series of small experimental excavations he conducted in the Vinkovci area, and on the Neolithic finds stored in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, the Museum of Slavonija in Osijek, and the museums in Vinkovci, Slavenski Brod, Zemun, and Novi Sad. Although some parts of his thesis were used in other works, the thesis itself, defended in 1959, was never published. Although Vladimir Miložić was the one who set the foundations for the study of the Sopot culture (albeit not under that name), Dimitrijević was the one who defined and wrote exclusively about it, determined its role in the formation of the Lengyel cultural complex, and finally named it after an archaeological site at Sopot near Vinkovci. The overall contribution of Dimitrijević to Croatian archaeology is enormous. He made the first attempt at synthesizing the Neolithic and Eneolithic of northern Croatia, as well as the first attempt at synthesizing the Neolithic of the eastern Adriatic shore. Some of his most influential work include his work on the Starčevo culture with a focus on problems of defining its stages, a definition of the periodization of the Vinča culture, Baden culture, Vučedol culture, the definition of the Korenovo culture, Lasinja culture, Sopot culture, Brezovljani type of the Sopot culture, and the regional types of the Retz-Gajary culture. Lastly, he defined the late-bronze-age Vinkovci culture with which he assured a permanent place for the city of Vinkovci in the prehistoric archaeology of Europe. The pinnacles of the later period of his work are most undoubtedly the articles published in 1979 as part of the Neolithic and Eneolithic editions of *Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja*. There he published the, then very recent, results of the research of the prehistoric tell of Vinkovci (including the sites Hotel, Zvijezda, Jugobanka, and Nama mall) which was conducted in 1977 and 1978. Despite the fact that his excavations, with the exception of the aforementioned one, were predominantly of small scale or experimental nature, he succeeded in establishing a well-developed system of relative chronology of the Neolithic and Eneolithic cultures in northern Croatia.

i o čitavom nizu drugih tema, od političkih do onih koje su se odnosile na njegove hobije fotografiju, film, kazalište. Posebice je naglasila kako ti njegovi hobiji nisu bili tek isprazna zabava nego prave kreacije. On se bavio umjetničkom fotografijom, izlagao i dobivao priznanja, on je pisao kritike i eseje o kazališnim i filmskim predstavama. Bio je i likovno obdaren pa je sve svoje stručne i znanstvene radove pratio vlastitim ilustracijama, crtežima, akvarelima. Iscrpno izlaganje, prepuno osobnih sjećanja, ali i objektivnih vrednovanja završila je konstatacijom kako je Stojan Dimitrijević ostao nezaboravan učitelj, kolega i prijatelj bez kojega hrvatska prapovijesna arheologija ne bi bila ono što jest danas. Uslijedilo je vrlo emotivno izlaganje dr. Ivane Iskre Janošić, dugogodišnje djelatnice i ravnateljice vinkovačkog muzeja, Dimitrijevićeve studentice, suradnice i prijateljice. Prisjetila se svoga prvoga dana na studiju arheologije koji se tada još održavao u Arheološkom muzeju kada je ondje ugledala jednoga gospodina u crnoj kuti i s „leptir-mašnom“ misleći da je to podvornik u muzeju. No, ubrzo se taj „gospodin u crnoj kuti“ pojavio u seminaru i predstavio kao profesor Dimitrijević, podrijetlom iz Vinkovaca. Stoga je Ivana Iskra Janošić posebnu pozornost posvetila onome što su Dimitrijeviću značili Vinkovci i što je sve on učinio za Vinkovce počevši od njegove povezanosti s brojnim vinkovačkim kolekcionarima čime je uspio zabilježiti barem neke od vrijednih nalaza, njegove uloge u prvom postavu arheologije u Gradskom muzeju u Vinkovcima, pokretanja muzejskog glasila *Acta Musei Cibalensis* za čiji je prvi broj napisao veliki rad o djelovanju vinkovačkog muzeja na području arheologije do velikih zaštitnih iskopavanja 1977. i 1978. godine. Neposredna prisjećanja na Dimitrijevića kao profesora, a potom i kao kolegu i suradnika nastavio je i prof. dr. Aleksandar Durman koji je došavši za asistenta na Odsjek 1976. g. s Dimitrijevićem proveo posljednje njegove godine na zajedničkim iskopavanjima te pratio stvaranje i objavu glavnih njegovih radova koji su se intenzivirali upravo tih posljednjih godina. Posebno je naglasio činjenicu kako Dimitrijević u to vrijeme u Hrvatskoj nije imao sugovornika s kojim bi mogao podijeliti i raspraviti svoje ideje, osobito one o kronologiji neolitika i eneolitika, ali su zato k njemu često dolazili ugledni prapovjesničari iz Njemačke, Srbije, Rumunjske, Mađarske. Nakon neposrednih sjećanja suradnika i kolega uslijedilo je sagledavanje i vrednovanje Dimitrijevićeve rada u današnjem trenutku. Tako je prof. dr. Ivor Karavanić podsjetio da se Dimitrijević bavio i paleolitikom, uglavnom u okviru svojega kolegija *Uvod u prapovijesnu arheologiju*, a posebno važnim je istaknuo činjenicu da je Dimitrijević

After the introduction made by the host Tihomila Težak-Gregl, the memorial conference was opened by Professor Nives Majnarić Pandžić PhD, who reminisced about working with Stojan Dimitrijević from her perspective as an assistant, a colleague, a friend and someone very close to him, and in that way presented the life and atmosphere in the Department of Archaeology at a time when Stojan Dimitrijević was creating and guiding the Chair of Prehistoric Archaeology. She highlighted that she had learned much about archaeology as well as a responsible approach to work from him. Nives Majnarić Pandžić, speaking from the perspective of an immediate co-worker, vividly presented the personality of Stojan Dimitrijević, accentuating his reliability and regularity while giving lectures, as well as his open-mindedness for varied discussions and opinions not just about archaeology, but also about a wide spectrum of different subjects, including everything from politics to themes connected to his hobbies which included photography, movies and theatre. She stressed how these hobbies were not just pastimes but real attempts at art. He was interested in artistic photography, exhibiting his work and receiving rewards. He wrote reviews and essays about theatre and movies. He was a gifted painter, often accompanying his scientific work with illustrations, drawings and watercolour paintings. The detailed presentation, filled both with personal memories and objective opinions ended with the conclusion that Stojan Dimitrijević remained an unforgettable teacher, colleague, and companion without whom Croatian prehistoric archaeology would not be what it is today. What followed was a very emotional presentation by Ivana Iskra Janošić PhD, a long standing employee and director of the museum in Vinkovci, a student, colleague and friend of Dimitrijević. She remembered the first day of her studies as an archaeologist, which were then still held at the Archaeological museum in Zagreb, and how she noticed a gentleman in a black work outfit with a bow tie and thought he must be a museum janitor. Shortly after that “gentleman in the black outfit” came into the lecture room and introduced himself as professor Dimitrijević from Vinkovci. For that reason Ivana Iskra Janošić paid special attention to what Vinkovci meant to Dimitrijević and what he had done for the town. She started her speech by talking about his connections with the numerous collectors from the area which helped him record at least some of their valuable finds, she continued by talking about his part in the formation of the first archaeological exhibition in the Vinkovci City Museum, mentioning how he launched the museum’s newspaper *Acta Musei Cibalensis*, for the



paleolitik smatrao sastavnim dijelom arheologije. O Dimitrijeviću bavljenju srednjim vijekom govorila je prof. dr. Mirja Jarak. A potom je uslijedilo nekoliko izlaganja kolega koji danas nastavljaju proučavati teme kojima se bavio Dimitrijević te koji nastavljaju istraživati „njegove“ lokalitete na sustavan i moderan način, metodologijom primjerenom današnjem vremenu. Kornelija Minichreiter osvrnula se tako na Dimitrijevićevo bavljenje starčevačkom kulturom i pokazala što je od njega naslijedila i kako je dalje na toj osnovi gradila vlastito bavljenje starčevačkom kulturom. Zorko Marković je razmotrio Dimitrijevićevo proučavanje eneolitika u kontinentalnoj Hrvatskoj. Troje mlađih kolega, Maja Krznarić Škrivanko na Sopotu, Lana Okroša Rožić u Brezovljanima i Marcel Burić u Bapskoj nastavljaju istraživanja spomenutih lokaliteta, stalno se vraćajući Dimitrijevićevim rezultatima i oslanjajući se na njih kroče dalje. Na kraju je Krešimir Rončević iznio i nekoliko zanimljivih opservacija o Stojanu Dimitrijeviću kao crtaču.

Ovakvi skupovi prisjećanja održe se i zaborave, ostanu tek poneka fotografija ili čak video-zapis u novije vrijeme. Ipak, željeli smo taj skup trajnije zabilježiti, a gdje je to prikladnije učiniti ako ne na stranicama odsječakoga glasila *Opuscula archaeologica* čijoj su vrijednosti nedvojbeno pridonijeli i radovi Stojana Dimitrijevića, od onoga prvoga o vučedolskoj kulturi u 1. broju pa do posljednjega, postumno objavljenoga 1983. godine u broju 7. Iako nikada nije bio glavnim i odgovornim urednikom časopisa, predano je sudjelovao u njegovu stvaranju i oblikovanju, rješavajući mnoge praktične i organizacijske probleme. Posebno smo željeli trajnije zabilježiti, ali i podijeliti s drugima izlaganja kolega koji nastavljaju rad na Dimitrijevićevim temama i lokalitetima jer je riječ o kritičkom i analitičkom sagledavanju rada zaslužnoga hrvatskoga prapovjesničara, a ujedno su potvrda trajanja i vrijednosti njegova rada i nakon trideset godina, u vremenu koje je toliko toga promijenilo na svim područjima pa tako i u arheologiji.

first issue of which he wrote a large article on the work the museum had accomplished in archaeology up to the great excavations of 1977 and 1978. An unobstructed memory of Dimitrijević as a professor, and then a colleague was continued from the view of Professor Aleksandar Durman PhD., who came to the Department as an assistant in 1976 and spent Dimitrijević's last years with him on their joint excavations. Durman watched how the most known works of Dimitrijević were created and published while growing in intensity in those last years. He especially highlighted the fact that, at the time, Dimitrijević had in Croatia no one equal to share and discuss his ideas with, especially those regarding the chronology of the Neolithic and Eneolithic, but how he was often visited by respected historians from Germany, Serbia, Romania, and Hungary. After the account of his immediate colleagues and associates the conference went onto the task of assessing the value which the work of Dimitrijević still has today. Professor Ivor Karavanić PhD. reminded us that even the Palaeolithic was at a time part of Dimitrijević's lectures. This was mostly as part of his introductory lectures to prehistoric archaeology. Ivor Karavanić highlighted the fact that he considered the Paleolithic that Dimitrijević taught his students an essential part of archaeology. What contact Dimitrijević had with the Middle Ages was presented by Professor Mirja Jarak PhD. Several presentations of colleagues, who either study the same themes as Dimitrijević, or continue to excavate the sites he started excavating, followed in the next part of the conference. These sites, although begun by Dimitrijević, are being excavated by a methodology more suited to contemporary archaeology. Kornelija Minichreiter opened this part of the conference by reporting how her study of the Starčevo culture was influenced by that of Stojan Dimitrijević and how she used his work as the basis for her own. Zorko Marković talked about the study of the Eneolithic in continental Croatia. Maja Krznarić Škrivanko presented her work at Sopot, Lana Okroša at Brezovljani and Marcel Burić at Bapska. They all constantly keep going back to Dimitrijević's results and use them in order to keep going forward. The conference was closed by several interesting observations made by Krešimir Rončević on the art of Dimitrijević.

Memorial conferences like this one are held and forgotten, what is left are a few photos or even a video, so we wanted to record this conference in a more timeless manner, and where better than in *Opuscula Archaeologica*, in the pages of the very magazine Stojan Dimitrijević helped create and the value of which he undoubtedly fortified with his articles,

from the first one on the Vučedol culture in the first issue, to the last one, posthumously published in the seventh issue in 1983. Although he was never main editor of the magazine, he was dedicated to its creation and formation, helping with all practical and organizational issues. We especially wanted to record and share the presentations of the colleagues who continue working on the subjects Dimitrijević worked on and the sites he opened. We wanted to make an analytical overview of the work of a worthy Croatian historian. This is in part a confirmation of the timelessness and value of his work, even thirty years after his death, in times when many changes occurred in all fields of study, including archaeology.