

# Bijelo slikani linear A stupanj starčevačke kulture u Hrvatskoj

## *The White-painted Linear A Phase of the Starčevo Culture in Croatia*

Izvorni znanstveni rad  
Prapovijesna arheologija

*Original scientific paper*  
*Prehistoric archaeology*

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903'14(497.5–37 Sl. Brod)"6345"

Primljeno/Received: 30. 03. 2007.

Prihvaćeno/Accepted: 10. 09. 2007.

*Sliku razvitka starčevačke kulture u njezinim početnim stupnjevima znatno su izmijenila i nadopunila desetogodišnja sustavna arheološka istraživanja naselja na Galovu u Slavanskom Brodu. Rezultat istraživanja potvrđuje da je i sjeverna Hrvatska u ranom neolitiku bila integralni dio središnjeg prostora razvitka ove kulture već od njezina najstarijeg stupnja.*

*Otkriće posuda s bijelo slikanim vegetabilnim, kapljičastim i linearnim motivima u dvije radne zemunice 205 i 207 i velikoj grobnoj jami 9 s tri kostura u starčevačkom naselju Galovo u Slavanskom Brodu, uvrstilo je ove objekte u stariju fazu naselja. Njihov kronološki položaj, određen prema stilskim odlikama arheološke građe, potvrdila su datiranja metodom 14C, kojom su utvrđene tri faze izgradnje objekata u naselju. Najstarijoj fazi pripadaju zapadni kulturni objekti 149 i 389, radne zemunice 205 i 207 i velika grobna jama 9, datirani u vrijeme od oko 6100 do 5700 cal BC. Srednjoj fazi pripada radna zemunica 155 datirana približno od 5760 do 5630 cal BC, dok najmlađoj fazi pripadaju stambena zemunica 37 i mala grobna jama 15 datirani od oko 5380 do 4960 cal BC. Ovim datiranjima potvrđena je pretpostavka S. Dimitrijevića o postojanju starije faze s bijelo slikanim motivima na posudama u okviru početnog, pred barbotinskog stupnja razvitka starčevačke kulture linear A na prostorima sjeverne Hrvatske. Usporedbom s istovrsno oslikanim posuđem u rano neolitičkim naseljima Donja Branjevina II i III', Magareći Mlin kod Apatina, Grivac, Divostin I a-c, Drenovac I b, Zmajevac, Starčevo I, Gura Baciului I b, Anzabegovo I i Govrlevo I, potvrđena je pripadnost naselja na Galovu u Slavanskom Brodu fazi bijelo slikanih motiva linear A stupnja na početku razvitka starčevačke kulture unutar središnjeg prostora starčevačkog kulturnog kompleksa.*

*Cljučne riječi: rani neolitik, bijeli linear A stupanj, starčevačka kultura, Slavonski Brod, Galovo, Hrvatska*

*The picture of development of the Starčevo culture in its incipient phases was significantly altered and complemented by the ten-year long systematic archaeological excavations of the settlement at Galovo in Slavonski Brod. The excavation results confirm that northern Croatia in the early neolithic also belonged to the central territory of development of this culture from its very earliest phase.*

*The discovery of vessels with white-painted vegetative drop-shaped and linear motifs in the two work-pits 205 and 207 and in the large burial pit 9 with three skeletons in the Starčevo settlement of Galovo in Slavonski Brod, places these structures in the earlier phase of the settlement. Their chronological position determined by means of the stylistic features of the archaeological material was confirmed by 14C dating, which helped to establish three phases of construction of the structures in the settlement. The earliest phase comprises the western cult structures 149 and 389, the work-pits 205 and 207 and the large burial pit 9, dated to the time around 6100 to 5700 cal BC. Work-pit 155, dated to the time from approximately 5760 to 5630 cal BC, belongs to the middle phase, while the residential pit 37 and the small burial pit 15, dated from around 5380 to 4960 cal BC belong to the latest phase. These dates corroborate S. Dimitrijević's assumption regarding the existence of an earlier phase with white-painted motifs on vessels in the context of the incipient pre-barbotine phase of development of the Starčevo culture, Linear A, in the territory of northern Croatia. A comparison with identically painted vessels from the early neolithic settlements at Donja Branjevina II and III', Magareći Mlin near Apatin, Divostin I a-c, Drenovac I b, Zmajevac, Starčevo I, Gura Baciului I b, Anzabegovo I and Govrlevo I, backs up the attribution of the settlement at Galovo in Slavonski Brod to the phase of the white-painted motifs of the Linear A phase at the beginning of the development of the Starčevo culture within the central territory of the Starčevo cultural complex.*

*Key words: early neolithic, white Linear A phase, Starčevo culture, Slavonski Brod, Galovo, Croatia*

Problem početka razvitka starčevačke kulture na cijelom području njezina rasprostiranja još uvijek nije do kraja riješen. U njezinom središnjem dijelu rasprostiranja na području Srbije (uključujući Vojvodinu i Kosovo), gdje su evidentirana 46 naselja i obavljena brojna manja istraživanja, neobjavljivanje cjelokupne arheološke građe kao i nedostatak sustavnih arheoloških istraživanja pojedinih nalazišta još uvijek ostavljaju otvoreno pitanje određivanja kronoloških i stilskih odlika početnih stupnjeva ove kulture. U prikazu dosadašnjih rezultata istraživanja rano neolitičkih naselja i raspravi o problemu kulturne stratigrafije neolitika na području Srbije, S. Perić navodi da se u budućim arheološkim istraživanjima može očekivati potvrda postojanja monokromnog ili pred barbotinskog stupnja. Dalje ukazuje da su naselja iz početnih faza razvitka starčevačke kulture – označena kao protostarčevo i starčevo I. stupanj, mogla postojati istodobno u blizini jedno pokraj drugog i tako biti kronološki istovremena (Perić 1999, 31, 33). To upotpunjuje mišljenje M. Garašanina da je starčevačka kultura nastala kao simbioza balkansko-srednjopodunavskog i nešto slabijeg utjecaja balkansko-anadolskog kompleksa (Garašanić 1979, 104). Također i D. Srejić u prilog ovom mišljenju analizira arheološku građu faza IIIa i IIIb na Lepenskom viru, ukazujući na iste keramičke vrste i usku vezu protostarčevo i stupnja Starčevo I. (Srejić 1969, 176-178). Protostarčevo naselja, kojima kronološki pripadaju i naselja skupine Gura Baciului, sastavni su dio kulturnog kompleksa Starčevo-Körös-Criş. Temeljem istraživanja naselja u Lepenskom viru na Đerdapu, Donjoj Branjevini u Bačkoj, Divostinu u Pomoravlju, Rudniku na Kosovu, te Dobanovcima i Lugu u donjem toku rijeke Save, smatralo se da naselja početnih stupnjeva starčevačke kulture nastaju u istome vremenskom razdoblju samo na područjima Srbije, Vojvodine i Kosova (Perić 2002, 43). Međutim, sliku razvitka starčevačke kulture u njezinim početnim stupnjevima znatno su izmijenila i nadopunila desetogodišnja sustavna arheološka istraživanja ranoneolitičkog naselja na Galovu u Slavonskom Brodu, čiji rezultati potvrđuju kako je i sjeverna Hrvatska bila integralnim dijelom središnjeg prostora razvitka ove kulture već od njezina najstarijeg stupnja. Sretna okolnost potpuno očuvanog jednoslojnog naselja, otkrivenog na dubini od 80 cm ispod današnje površine zemljišta, omogućila je potpuno sagledavanje i obavljanje znanstvenih analiza neoštećenih raznovrsnih objekata s cjelovitim inventarom u njima. Tako su rezultati mjerenja ugljena metodom  $^{14}\text{C}$  potvrdili<sup>1</sup> u južnom dijelu istraženog naselja dvije faze (vertikalna stratigrafija), a u sjevernom treću fazu (horizontalna stratigrafija) izgradnje objekata, što je prvi znanstveno utemeljen prikaz horizontalne stratigrafije jednog od najstarijih ranoneolitičkih naselja kontinentalne Hrvatske (Minichreiter, Krajcar Bronić 2006, 5-16). Stilske i kronološke odlike arheološke građe pokazuju sva prepoznatljiva svojstva predbarbotinskog stupnja linear A, čije je postojanje S. Dimitrijević već prije tri deset godina pretpostavio kao početnu – pretklasičnu fazu

1. Mjerenja na uzorcima ugljena iz istraženih objekata na Galovu svake godine nakon istraživanja obavlja dr. sc. Ines Krajcar Bronić u Laboratoriju za mjerenje niskih aktivnosti u Institutu „Ruder Bošković“ u Zagrebu.

The problem of the beginning of the development of the Starčevo culture in the entire territory of its distribution has still not been resolved in a satisfactory manner. In its central distribution area in the territory of Serbia (including Vojvodina and Kosovo), where 46 settlements were documented and numerous minor excavations were carried out, the failure to publish the archaeological material in its entirety as well as the lack of systematic archaeological excavations of individual sites still leave open the question of the determination of chronological and stylistic features of the incipient phases of this culture. In his overview of the so far obtained results of the excavations of the early neolithic settlements and the discussion about the problem of the cultural stratigraphy of the neolithic in the territory of Serbia, S. Perić states that future archaeological excavations will probably corroborate the existence of the Monochrome or pre-barbotine phase. He then points out that the settlements from the incipient phases of development of the Starčevo culture – marked as Protostarčevo and Starčevo I phases, may have existed simultaneously side by side and thus be chronologically contemporary (Perić 1999, 31, 33). This complements M. Garašanin's opinion that the Starčevo culture came about in the symbiosis of the Balkan-Central Danubian influence and a somewhat milder influence of the Balkan-Anatolian complex (Garašanić 1979, 104). Likewise, D. Srejić, in favour of this opinion analyses the archaeological material of phases IIIa and IIIb at Lepenski Vir, pointing to the same pottery types and the close relationship between the Protostarčevo and Starčevo I phases (Srejić 1969, 176-178). The Protostarčevo settlements, which, chronologically speaking, comprise also the settlements of the Gura Baciului group, are an integral part of the Starčevo-Körös-Criş cultural complex. On the basis of the excavation of the settlements at Lepenski Vir in the Iron Gorge, at Donja Branjevina in Bačka, Divostin in Pomoravlje (the Morava river basin), Rudnik in Kosovo and Dobanovci and Lug on the lower course of the Sava river, it was believed that the settlements of the incipient phases of the Starčevo culture were established in the same chronological period only in the territories of Serbia, Vojvodina and Kosovo (Perić 2002, 43). However, the picture of the development of the Starčevo culture in its incipient phases was significantly altered and complemented by the ten-year long systematic archaeological excavations of the early neolithic settlement at Galovo in Slavonski Brod, the results of which confirm that northern Croatia formed an integral part of the central territory of development of this culture already from its earliest phase. The fortunate occurrence of a completely preserved single-layer settlement, discovered at the depth of 80 cm below the present-day ground surface, enabled a comprehensive study and scientific analyses on various undamaged structures, together with a complete inventory within. Thus, the results of radiocarbon measurements confirmed<sup>1</sup> two phases (vertical stratigraphy) of construction in the southern part of the excavated settlement, as well as the third phase (horizontal stratigraphy) in the northern part, which makes it the first scientifically based presentation of the horizontal stratigraphy of one of the oldest

1. Measurements of charcoal samples from excavated structures at Galovo were carried out on an annual basis after the excavation by Ines Krajcar Bronić, Ph.D. in the Laboratory for Measurements of Low-level Radioactivity in the "Ruder Bošković" Institute in Zagreb.

razvitka starčevačke kulture (Dimitrijević 1979, 237). Otkriće posuđa s bijelo slikanim motivima u dvije radne zemunice 205 i 207 i velikoj grobnoj jami 9, koji su datirani metodom 14C u najstariju fazu naselja od oko 6100 do 5700 cal BC (sl. 1), opet su potvrdila i drugu pretpostavku S. Dimitrijevića, tj. da je početkom stupnja linear A fino posuđe ukrašavano bijelo slikanim motivima - bijeli linear A (Dimitrijević 1974, 69; Dimitrijević 1979, 242). Stoga S. Dimitrijević imenuje linear A bijelim linearnim stupnjem, a linear B tamnim linearnim stupnjem (Dimitrijević 1979, 241-242). Prema kronološkoj podjeli S. Dimitrijevića<sup>2</sup>, linear A stupanj, kao drugi po redu, uslijedio bi nakon prvog monokroma, međutim, još uvijek na području Hrvatske, a niti Srbije, nije otkriveno naselje u kojem bi se monokromna keramika mogla izdvojiti kao poseban stupanj (Perić 1999, 23). Zbog toga, pri sadašnjem stanju istraživanja, stupanj linear A može se smatrati početnim stupnjem razvitka starčevačke kulture.

**Radna zemunica 205** (sl. 1-2) bila je u tlocrtu izduženog oblika, pravcem sjever-jug, dimenzija 7 x 5 m, ukopana u zdravicu od tadašnje površine naselja u prosjeku do 1 m. Oblikovanje i organizacija njezinih unutarnjih prostora jasno pokazuju da je zemunica bila radnog karaktera. Vrlo praktično i racionalno raspoređeni radni prostori morali su zadovoljavati potrebama obavljanja raznovrsnih poslova, kao što su: pečenje kruha, glinenog posuđa i izradi tkanina. Kupolasta krušna peć 761 bila je izgrađena uza zapadne stijenke zemunice, na sjevernoj strani bio je vertikalni tkalački stan 496, a na istočnoj, pored prilaznih stepenica, lončarska peć izdužena oblika 257, čiji je vrh bio u ravnini gornjeg rubnog dijela zemunice (sl. 3). Ulaz u zemunicu bio je na sjeveroistočnoj strani, a činile su ga dvije stepenice, svaka visine 20 cm. Zemunica se sastojala od sjevernog i južnog prostora. U sjevernom dijelu bile su peći i tkalački stan, a u južnom dijelu ravne površine (prikladne za kretanje) i niša (možda polica) za odlaganje predmeta ili sjedenje. Stijenke zemunice bile su na zapadnoj, južnoj i jugoistočnoj strani strmo ukopane do 1 m od rubnog dijela objekta. Po dnu zemunice na sjevernoj, sjeveroistočnoj i istočnoj strani nađeni su nizovi rupa od okomitih drvenih kolaca. Isto tako, po sredini zemunice od SZ do JI (dulja os zemunice) u nizovima rupa otkriveni su ostaci ukopanih okomitih drvenih stupova (promjera 30-40 cm) glavnih središnjih nosača krovne konstrukcije. Na dva mjesta mogli su se uočiti i nizovi poprečnih nosača, poredanih okomito na središnju konstrukciju. U sjevernom dijelu zemunice bila su tri prostora. Sjeverni mali prostor (S-J 0,70 m i I-Z 1,25 m) u ravnini dna zemunice bio je malo udubljen kao polica – ostava i oblikovan sa sjeverne strane do ulaznih stepenica iza tkalačkog stana 496 (sl. 2). Ispred ove "police" bio je tkalački stan 496 jer su u dvije skupine nađeni glineni utezi (oko 30 komada), uz ostatak njegova drvenog okvira (nekoliko greda urušenih jedna na drugu), u dužini od 60 cm i promjera 30 cm. Kalibrirani radiokarbonski datumi datiraju ostatke drvene grede (ugljen) u razdoblje između 5790 – 5660 cal BC (6850 ± 60 BP). Iza

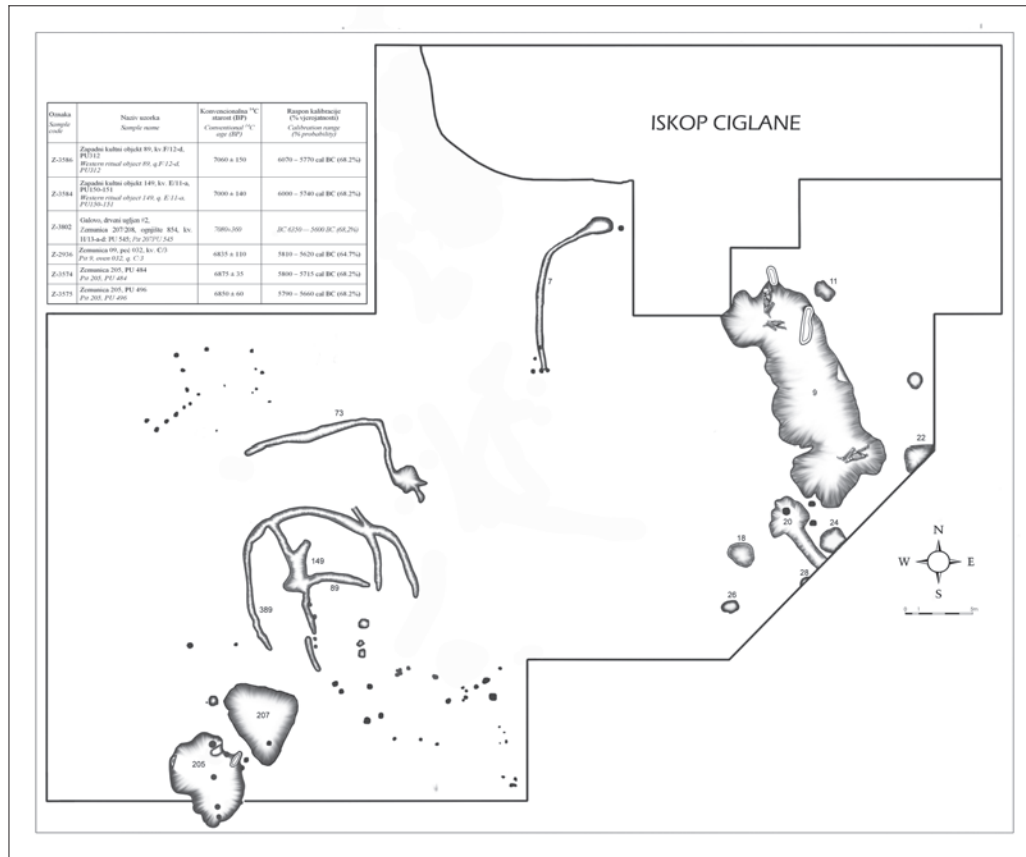
2. Podjela S. Dimitrijevića: pred klasični stupnjevi su monokrom i linear A ili bijeli linear. Ranoklasični stupnjevi su linear B (tamni linear) i girlandoid. Kasnoklasični stupnjevi: spiraloid A i spiraloid B.

early neolithic settlements in continental Croatia (Minichreiter, Krajcar Bronić 2006, 5-16). The stylistic and chronological traits of the archaeological material exhibit all the recognizable features of the pre-barbotine Linear A phase, whose existence was assumed by S. Dimitrijević already thirty years ago as the incipient – pre-classical phase of development of the Starčevo culture (Dimitrijević 1979, 237). The discovery of vessels with white-painted motifs in the two working pits 205 and 207 and the large burial pit 9, dated by the 14C method to the earliest phase of the settlement from around 6100 to 5700 cal BC (Fig. 1), also confirmed S. Dimitrijević's second assumption, i.e. that in the beginning of the Linear A phase fine pottery was decorated with white-painted motifs – White Linear A (Dimitrijević 1974, 69; Dimitrijević 1979, 242). S. Dimitrijević consequently named Linear A the White Linear phase, whereas Linear B became the Dark Linear phase (Dimitrijević 1979, 241-242). In S. Dimitrijević's chronological classification<sup>2</sup> the Linear A, as the second in line, followed after the Monochrome. However, up to the present no settlements have been discovered in the territory of Croatia, or Serbia, in which the monochrome pottery could be distinguished as a separate phase (Perić 1999, 23). Therefore, at the present-day level of research, the Linear A phase can be considered the incipient phase of development of the Starčevo culture.

**Work-pit 205** (Fig. 1-2) had an elongated ground plan, with a north-south orientation. It measured 7 x 5 m, and it was buried into the virgin soil to the depth of 1 m on average from what was then the surface of the settlement. The design and organization of its interior spaces clearly demonstrate that the pit-house was used for working purposes. The very practically and rationally arranged work spaces had to satisfy the requirements of carrying out diverse tasks, such as: baking bread, firing clay vessels and producing textiles. The dome-shaped bread oven 761 was constructed along the western wall of the pit-house. The vertical loom 496 stood at the northern side, while in the east, next to the access stairs stood an elongated pottery kiln 257, with the top at level with the upper edge of the pit-house (Fig. 3). The entrance to the pit-house lay on the northeastern side. It was made up of two steps, each 20 cm high. The pit-house consisted of northern and southern rooms. The northern one contained the oven, the kiln and the loom, while the southern part comprised flat surfaces (suitable for movement) and a niche (perhaps a shelf) for depositing various objects or for sitting. The pit-house walls were steeply dug at the western, southern and southeastern side to the depth of up to 1 m from the edge of the structure. The bottom of the pit-house on the northern, northeastern and eastern sides revealed several series of holes from vertical wooden stakes. Likewise, several series of holes with the remains of dug-in vertical wooden posts (30-40 cm in diameter) belonging to the main central supports of the roof were discovered along the centre of the pit-house from NW to SE (the longer axis of the pit-house). Several series of transverse supports, lined perpendicular to the central construction, were discerned at two spots. The northern part of the pit-house contained three

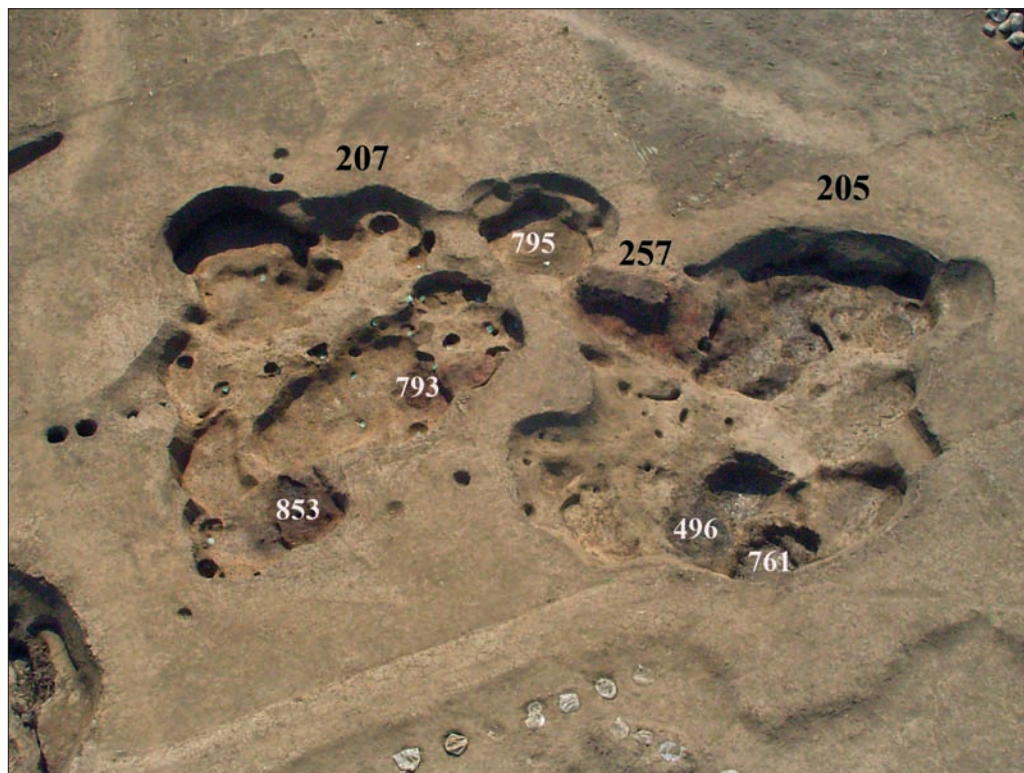
2. The classification by S. Dimitrijević: the pre-classical phases are Monochrome and Linear A or the White Linear. The early classical phases are Linear B (Dark Linear) and Girlandoid. The late classical phases: Spiraloid A and Spiraloid B.





Sl. 1 Slavonki Brod, Galovo, tlocrt objekata prve faze u stambenom i ukopnom prostoru s C<sup>14</sup> datiranjem (crtež M. Gregl)

Fig. 1 Slavonki Brod, Galovo, ground plan of the structures of the first phase in the residential and burial zone with C<sup>14</sup> dates (drawing by M. Gregl)



Sl. 2 Slavonki Brod, Galovo, radne zemunice 205 i 207 (snimio J. Sudić)

Fig. 2 Slavonki Brod, Galovo, work pit-house 205 and 207 (photo by J. Sudić)

drvene grede bila je po cijeloj njezinoj dužini glinena pregrada visine 20 cm, koja je vjerojatno u donjem dijelu podupirala tkalački stan. Krušna peć 761 bila je svojom stražnjom polovicom ukopana u stijenk zemunice, dok je prednji dio bio u zemunici (sl. 2). Ostaci ugljena ispred krušne peći datirani su u razdoblje 5800 – 5715 cal BC (6875 ± 35 BP). Mali prostor ispred krušne peći bio je ukopan 40 cm, dimenzija 1,40 m (S-J) x 1,00 m (I-Z), u kojem je bio debeli sloj pepela, a prema sredini zemunice skupina gruboga i finog posuđa, bojanog crvenom bojom s tamno i bijelo slikanim motivima (sl. 4,1-1a,2). Na jednom ulomku je bijelom bojom na crvenoj podlozi izvedena kompozicija složenog motiva, pa se uz pravocrtne široke trake kao metope nalaze polukružne tanke linije poput latice, ispunjene kosim tankim crtama (sl. 4,2). Ovaj motiv najbliži je ulomku iz II. horizonta Donje Branjevine (Karmanski 2005, T. LXXXVII,8), a može se usporediti i s apstraktnim biljnim motivima iz horizonta I u Anzabegovu (Gimbutas 1974, Fig. 19; Gimbutas 1976, Fig. 24; Tasić 2006, 166,1-10,12,15). Na drugom ulomku rubnog dijela zdjele na nozi obod je ukrašen motivom mreže koji s donje strane obrubljuje široka vodoravna traka (sl. 4,1a-b). Najbliži ukras mreže po rubnom dijelu posude nađen je u Starčevu (Arandelović Garašanin 1954, T. XV,4; Garašanin 1979, T. XX,5). Motiv mreže u dvije različite kombinacije oslikane su posude nađene samo na dva lokaliteta i to preko cijele površine posude u Donjoj Branjevini horizont II (Karmanski 2005, T. LXXXIV,4,7-8) ili kao ispuna širokih traka ili visećih trokuta u Donjoj Branjevini II (Karmanski 2005, T. LXXXIV,1) i u naselju Govrlevo I. horizont u okviru skupine Anzabegovo-Vršnik (Bilbija 1986, 35-36; Zdravkovski 2006, Fig. 1). U inventaru radne zemunice 205 među keramikom nađene su koštane alatke, dvije glačane kamene sjekire i idol<sup>3</sup> (Minichreiter 2007, u tisku). U jugozapadnom dijelu zemunice bila je ravna površina (0,80 x 1,20 m) koja je mogla služiti kao polica za pripremu kruha, a također i za odlaganje gotova kruha nakon pečenja. Ovaj mali prostor ravne podne površine, oblikovan uz stijenk zemunice, bio je na svojem rubnom dijelu prema središtu zemunice odijeljen niskom glinenom ogradom (visine 20 cm), koja se od 60 cm svoje ukupne rubne dužine protezala samo u dužini od 40 cm, tako da je 20 cm preostalo za pristupni dio na "policu". Južni dio zemunice činila su tri radna prostora i ovdje je bila najveća ravna podna površina 3,00 m (SZ-JI) x 1,50 m (JZ-SI) iz koje su bile dostupne sve "police" i obje peći u zemunici. Vešana uz ovaj prostor u južnom rubnom dijelu bila je podna površina 1,40 x 1,50 m, s ukopanom malom nišom u stijenk zemunice, dimenzija 0,70 m (S-J) x 1,10 m (I-Z), povišena 40 cm od dna podne površine zemunice, koja je mogla služiti za sjedenje ili kao polica. U jugoistočnom dijelu zemunice, ispred lončarske peći, bio je malo udubljen prostor (1,20 x 1,20 m), prikladan za stajanje ispred peći.

**Radna zemunica 207** (sl. 1-2) nadovezala se na sjeveroistočnoj strani na radnu zemunicu 205 (Minichreiter 2006,

rooms. The small northern room (N-S 0,70 m and E-W 1,25 m) level with the pit-house bottom was somewhat recessed in the form of a shelf/storage space, and shaped at the northern side next to the entrance steps behind loom 496 (Fig. 2). Loom 496 stood in front of this "shelf", as evidenced by two groups of clay weights (around 30 pieces) found next to the remains of its wooden frame (several beams collapsed on one another) in the length of 60 cm and with a diameter of 30 cm. Calibrated radiocarbon dates place the remains of the wooden beam (charcoal) in the period between 5790 and 5660 cal BC (6850 ± 60 BP). Behind the wooden beam along its entire length ran a 20 cm high clay partition, which probably served as the support of the lower part of the loom. The back of bread oven 761 was dug into the pit-house wall, while the front lay inside the pit-house (Fig. 2). The charcoal remains in front of the bread oven were dated to the period between 5800 and 5715 cal BC (6875 ± 35 BP). The small space in front of the bread oven, dug 40 cm deep and measuring 1,40 m (N-S) by 1,00 m (E-W), was filled with a thick layer of ash. Toward the pit-house centre there was a group of coarse and fine pottery, coloured in red with dark and white-painted motifs (Fig. 4,1-1a,2). The decoration on one sherd is composed of a complex motif painted in white on a red background: there are wide linear bands, and metopes formed by thin semicircular lines resembling petals, which are filled with thin slanting lines (Fig. 4,2). This motif bears the greatest similarity to a sherd from horizon II at Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 2005, Pl. LXXXVII,8), and it can also be compared with abstract floral motifs from horizon I at Anzabegovo (Gimbutas 1974, Fig. 19; Gimbutas 1976, Fig. 24; Tasić 2006, 166,1-10,12,15). A rim sherd from a footed bowl has the rim decorated with a grid motif, bordered in the lower part by a wide horizontal band (Fig. 4,1a-b). The most similar decoration of the grid running along the rim of the vessel was found in Starčevo (Arandelović Garašanin 1954, Pl. XV,4; Garašanin 1979, Pl. XX,5). Vessels painted with a grid motif in two different combinations were found only on two sites: over the entire surface of the vessel in horizon II at Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 2005, Pl. LXXXIV,4,7-8) or the fill of wide bands or hanging triangles at Donja Branjevina II (Karmanski 2005, Pl. LXXXIV,1) and in horizon I at the Govrlevo settlement in the context of the Anzabegovo-Vršnik group (Bilbija 1986, 35-36; Zdravkovski 2006, Fig. 1). Bone tools, two polished stone axes and an idol were found among the pottery in the inventory of the work-pit 205<sup>3</sup> (Minichreiter 2007, in press). The southwestern part of the pit-house contained a flat surface (0,80 x 1,20 m) that may have served as a shelf for preparing bread and also as a place where finished loaves were deposited following baking. This small area with a flat floor surface, formed next to the pit-house wall, was divided on its edge toward the pit-house centre by a low clay partition (20 cm high). Although it was altogether 60 cm long, the partition extended only 40 cm in length, so that 20 cm were left as the access to the "shelf". The southern part of the pit-house was made up of three work spaces, and this is also where the largest flat floor surface lay – 3,00 m (NW-SE) x 1,50 m (SW-NE), giving access to all the "shelves" as well as

3. Prema ocjeni dr. sc. A. Durmana, ovaj predmet sličan pintaderi predstavlja idol, a urezani nizovi cik-cak linija simbolično predstavljaju vodu.

3. Dr A. Durman believes that this object resembling a pintadera is in fact an idol, while the incised series of zigzag lines are a symbolic representation of water.

29-32) i zajedno su činile jednu cjelinu. Povezuju ih lončarska peć 257 kao i nizovi rupa od velikih drvenih stupova koji su vjerojatno držali zajedničku krovnu konstrukciju. Na istodobnost ove dvije radne zemunice ukazuje i sličnost u njihovu inventaru - posuđe sa slikanim motivima koji su izvedeni bijelom bojom na crvenoj podlozi. Zemunica je u tlocrtu bila izduženog oblika, pravcem sjever-jug, dimenzija 7 x 6 m, ukopana u prosjeku 60 cm u zdravicu. Sastojala se od pet radnih prostora: dva manja u sjevernom dijelu, zatim dva veća u središnjem dijelu (zapadni i istočni) i posebno oblikovana plitka jama 795 u njezinu južnom dijelu. Uzduž njezine središnje osi od sjevera prema jugu otkriven je niz rupa od 5 velikih okomitih drvenih stupova (promjera 25-30 cm), na koji su se u pravcu sjevera nadovezala još četiri stupa – dva na kosu sjevernu stijenku zemunice i dva izvan njezinog rubnog dijela. U zapadnim i jugozapadnim unutarnjim prostorima zemunice, koji su bili smješteni u neposrednoj blizini susjedne zemunice 205, bile su ukopane u određenim razmacima rupe od velikih drvenih stupova, pa pretpostavljamo da je zemunica imala otvorenu nadstrešnicu zajedničku sa susjednom zemunicom 205. Otvorena nadstrešnica bila je potrebna radi lončarske peći 257, krušne peći 793 i ognjišta 853 koji su se nalazili u ovim prostorima. Ulaz u zemunicu činila je stepenica na njezinoj jugoistočnoj strani. U sjeverozapadnom prostoru zemunice, uz njezine okomite zapadne stijene bila je ukopana manja plitka jama dimenzija 1,80 x 1,40 m, u kojoj se nalazilo ognjište 853, čiji su ostaci ugljena datirani kalibriranim radiokarbonskim datumima u razdoblje 6350 – 5600 cal BC (7080 ±360 BP).<sup>4</sup> Ostaci ognjišta – komadi pečene zemlje i nekoliko ulomaka posuda bili su na površini veličine 0,90 m (S-J) x 1,10 m (I-Z). Ispod ognjišta, u plitkoj jami ispunjenoj crnom zemljom, bio je položen veći ulomak lonca S profila, koji je po trbuhu bio ukrašen otiscima prsta i plastičnim naljepcima, a po obodu posude otiscima prsta. Uz strme sjeverne stijene zemunice, sjeveroistočno od ognjišta 853, bila je plitko ukopana jama dimenzija 0,80 m (S-J) x 1,30 m (I-Z). U ovom prostoru, u gornjim slojevima, nađeni su komadi pečene zemlje. Njihovu namjenu nije bilo moguće utvrditi. U zapadnom prostoru, dimenzija 2,30 m (S-J) x 2,00 m (I-Z) središnjeg dijela zemunice, otkrivena je, uz jugozapadni rubni dio, krušna peć 793 malih dimenzija od koje se očuvala samo osnovica i oko 10 cm stijene kalote. Osnovica peći bila je 0,70 m (S-J) i 0,50 m (I-Z), a debljina stijene 5 cm. Ostaci ugljena uz krušnu peć datirani su kalibriranim radiokarbonskim datumima u razdoblje između 5720 – 5550 cal BC (6710 ±100). Nasuprot ovom prostoru, u istočnom dijelu zemunice, bila je najveća prostorija 1,60 m (S-J) x 2,40 m (I-Z), prva sa sjeverne strane do ulazne stepenice u zemunicu. Na istočnoj strani bila je pri njezinu dnu, poput niše, uzduž stijene zemunice izdužena jama ukopana 20 cm. U ovoj niši nađene su životinj-

the oven and the kiln. Connected with this space at the southern edge was a floor surface measuring 1,40 x 1,50 m, with a small niche recessed into the pit-house wall, measuring 0,70 m (N-S) x 1,10 m (E-W), raised 40 cm from the bottom of the pit-house floor, which may have served as a seat or a shelf. In the southeastern part of the pit-house, in front of the pottery kiln, there was a slightly depressed space (1,20 x 1,20 m), suitable for standing in front of the kiln.

**Work pit-house 207** (Fig. 1-2) extended on the northeastern side from the work pit-house 205 (Minichreiter 2006, 29-32) and together they formed a single unit. They are connected by pottery kiln 257 as well as a series of holes from large wooden posts which probably supported a shared roof. The contemporaneity of these two work pit-houses is indicated also by the similarity in their inventory – pottery with motifs painted in white on a red background. The pit-house had an elongated ground plan with a north-south orientation. It measured 7 x 6 m and was dug 60 cm on average into the virgin soil. It consisted of five work spaces: two smaller ones in the northern part, two larger ones in the central part (the western and the eastern one) plus a specially designed shallow pit 795 in its southern part. A series of holes from 5 large vertical wooden posts (25-30 cm in diameter) were discovered along its central axis from the north to the south. A further four posts continued from this line to the north – two from the slanting northern wall of the pit-house and two that lay outside its edge. In the western and southwestern interior spaces of the pit-house, situated immediately next to the neighbouring pit-house 205, holes from large wooden posts were dug at regular intervals, which leads us to believe that the pit-house had an open roof which it shared with the neighbouring pit-house 205. The open roof was necessary because of pottery kiln 257, bread oven 793 and hearth 853, located in these rooms. The entrance to the pit-house consisted of a step at its southeastern side. A smaller shallow pit measuring 1,80 x 1,40 m lay along the vertical western wall in the northwestern room of the pit-house. Inside the pit was hearth 853, with charcoal remains that produced a calibrated radiocarbon date between 6350 and 5600 cal BC (7080 ±360 BP).<sup>4</sup> The remains of the hearth – pieces of burnt clay and several fragments of vessels were spread over a surface measuring 0,90 m (N-S) x 1,10 m (E-W). A large sherd of an S-profiled pot, decorated across the belly with fingertip impressions and plastic applications, and with fingertip impressions on the rim, was placed beneath the hearth into a shallow pit filled with black soil. A shallow pit measuring 0,80 m (N-S) x 1,30 m (E-W) was dug along the steep northern wall of the pit-house, northeast of hearth 853. Pieces of burnt soil were found in the upper layers of this room. It was not possible to ascertain their function. The small bread oven 793, of which only the base and the side of the dome up to the height of 10 cm remained, was discovered along the southwestern edge in the

4. Mjerenja na uzorcima ugljena iz zemunice 207, koja je istražena 2006. godine, obavila je dr. sc. Ines Krajcar Bronić u Laboratoriju za mjerenje niskih aktivnosti Instituta „Ruder Bošković“ u Zagrebu tijekom prosinca 2006. i travnja 2007. godine, u okviru suradnje na zajedničkom projektu „Prapovijesni identitet prvih zemljoradničkih kultura kontinentalne Hrvatske“. Mjerenja su tri uzorka: Šifra IRB, Z-3801, B-313; Z-3802, B-314 i Z-3803, B-315.

4. The measurements of charcoal samples from pit-house 207, excavated in 2006, were carried out by Ines Krajcar Bronić, Ph.D., in the Laboratory for Measurements of Low-level Radioactivity of the “Ruder Bošković” Institute in Zagreb during December 2006 and April 2007, as part of the collaboration on the joint project “Prehistoric Identity of the First Farming Cultures of Continental Croatia”. Three samples were measured: Code IRB, Z-3801, B-313; Z-3802, B-314 and Z-3803, B-315.



ske kosti - prvi vratni kralježak goveda i donja čeljust mlađe ovce (1,5-2,5 godine)<sup>5</sup>. S južne strane ulazne stepenice, u južnom dijelu zemunice bio je ukopan izdvojen prostor 795 – plitka jama 1,80 (S-J) x 1,50 m (I-Z), ravnog dna, ukopana 50 cm od rubnog dijela zemunice. Po njezinom sjeverozapadnom, sjeveroistočnom i južnom rubnom dijelu bile su plitko ukopane tri niše koje su mogle služiti za sjedenje pri obavljanju određenih poslova. Ovdje su pronađeni komadi obrađenih životinjskih kostiju, a među njima i koštana igla – šilo trokutasta presjeka s kojom su vjerojatno šivali kožnu obuću i odjeću. Inventar zemunice 207 sadržavao je lonce i zdjele zaobljenog i S profila grube i fine površine, istovrsne kao i u susjednim zemunicama i jamama otkrivenim u naselju. Ukrasi na posuđu grube fature bili su izvedeni tehnikom urezivanja – paralelne linije (Minichreiter 2003, sl. 4,4), utiskivanjem – noktom, vrhom prsta ili „štibanjem“ s dva prsta (Minichreiter 2003, sl. 4,5,8-9), ubadanjem uskim

western room of the central part of the pit-house, which measured 2,30 m (N-S) x 2,00 m (E-W). The oven base measured 0,70 m (N-S) by 0,50 m (E-W), and the dome was 5 cm thick. The remains of charcoal next to the bread oven were dated by the radiocarbon method to the period between 5720 and 5550 cal BC (6710 ±100). The largest room, measuring 1,60 m (N-S) by 2,40 m (E-W), lay opposite this room, in the eastern part of the pit-house, the first from the northern side next to the entrance step into the pit-house. An elongated pit dug 20 cm deep, like a niche, lay at the eastern side, near the bottom of the pit-house. This niche yielded animal bones – a cattle atlas and the mandible of a young sheep (aged 1,5-2,5).<sup>5</sup> The separate dug-in space 795 – a shallow pit measuring 1,80 (N-W) x 1,50 m (E-W), with a flat bottom, dug 50 cm from the edge of the pit-house – lay south of the entrance step in the southern part of the pit-house. Three shallow niches that may have served as seats for various tasks were dug along the northwestern, northeastern



Sl. 3 Slavonki Brod, Galovo, lončarska peć 257 (snimila K. Minichreiter)  
Fig. 3 Slavonki Brod, Galovo, pottery kiln 257 (photo by K. Minichreiter)

štipićem (Minichreiter 2003, sl. 5,1,3) i plastičnim modeliranjem – amorfni naljepci i plastična traka s otiscima prsta (Minichreiter 2003, sl. 6,7-9). Posude fine fature bile su u većini obojane crvenom bojom s pravolinijskim ornamentima tamnosmeđe boje s vanjske i unutarnje strane, obojene prije pečenja, pa se boja dobro očuvala. Ulomak posude obojene crvenom bojom po cijeloj vanjskoj površini bio je s unutarnje strane samo na rubnom dijelu ukrašen širokom crveno obojenom trakom. Među ulomcima zdjela otkriveno je nekoliko s motivima oslikanih bijelom bojom na crvenoj podlozi (sl. 4,3-5) kao i u susjednoj radnoj zemunici 205 (Minichreiter 2006, 31). Bijela boja je nanesa na posude nakon pečenja pa se slabo očuvala, no vidljivi su ostaci pravolinijskih motiva koji su možda dio šrafiranih (crtkanih) trokuta kao na ulomcima u horizontu III' iz Donje Branjevine (Karmanski 2005, T. LXXXVIII,5). Na drugom ulomku je očuvan motiv najviše nalik maslinovoj grančici, sličan motivima iz Anzabegova (Gimbutas 1974, Fig. 19; Gimbutas 1976, Fig.

and southern edge of the pit-house. Pieces of worked animal bones were found there, including bone awls – an awl with a triangular cross-section, probably used for sewing clothing and footwear from animal hide. The inventory of pit-house 207 contained rounded and S-profiled pots and bowls with coarse and fine surface finish, identical to those in the neighbouring pit-houses and pits discovered in the settlement. The decoration on coarse pottery was executed by incision – parallel lines (Minichreiter 2003, Fig. 4,4), impression – with a fingernail, fingertip or “pinching” with two fingers (Minichreiter 2003, Fig. 4,5,8-9), stabbing with a narrow rod (Minichreiter 2003, Fig. 5,1,3) and plastic modelling – amorphous applications and a plastic band with fingertip impressions (Minichreiter 2003, Fig. 6,7-9). Vessels of fine texture were mostly coloured in red with dark brown rectilinear ornaments on the outside and inside. As they were coloured prior to the firing the colour has remained well preserved. A fragment of a vessel coloured red over the entire outer surface was decorated in the interior only on the

5. Analizu životinjskih kostiju obavila je dr. sc. Tajana Trbojević Vukičević iz Zavoda za anatomiju, histologiju i embriologiju Veterinarskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

5. The analysis of animal bones was carried out by Tajana Trbojević Vukičević, Ph.D., from the Institute of Anatomy, Histology and Embryology of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine in Zagreb.

25; Garašanin 1979, T. XIII,1,4) i Grivca (Dimitrijević 1974, 75; Garašanin 1979, T. XX,10; Tasić 2006, 166,14). U inventaru zemunice među posebnim nalazima otkriveni su: dio glinenog utega (Minichreiter 2006, 30), glineni pršljen koji je mogao služiti kao nakit ili kao zamašnjak na vretenu (Minichreiter 1999, T. 1,2; Karmanski 2005, T. CVII, T. CVIII,3-5,7), te glineni disk bez rupe koji S. Karmanski uvrštava u projektilne za pračku u lovu na životinje (Karmanski 2005, T. CII,1). Istovrstan predmet otkriven je u stambenoj zemunici 153, a analogne primjerke nalazimo i u naseljima Láncyók-Bácsfapuszta u Mađarskoj (Kalicz 1990, T. 17,9,11) i Anza u Makedoniji (Gimbutas 1976, 148). Uza sjeveroistočni dio krušne peći 793 otkrivena je donja čeljust ovce starije od 4 godine<sup>6</sup> i čepasta noga visine 9 cm, koja je pripadala žrtveniku tip 4 većih dimenzija (Minichreiter 2004, 11-12, sl. 7,4). Ovo je treći nalaz ovakve vrste u naselju (prva dva nađena su u radnoj zemunici 155) i ostaje otvoreno pitanje zašto su u sva tri slučaja nađene samo po jedna noga žrtvenika većih dimenzija koji pripadaju žrtvenicima tipa 4.

Između radnih zemunica 205 i 207 bila je lončarska peć 257 po svojem obliku jedinstvena među do sada otkrivenim u ranoneolitičkim naseljima (sl. 2-3). U gornjem dijelu je uža i izgleda kao izdužene lončarske peći u grobnoj jami 9 obredno ukopnog prostora (Minichreiter 1999, 15, sl. 6) i u radnoj zemunici 155 na Galovu (Minichreiter 2004, sl. 4), a također kao peći u zemunicama 12 i 14 starčevačkog naselja u Zadubravlju (Minichreiter 1992, sl. 15). U svojem donjem dijelu je većih dimenzija, s tim da je na sjeverozapadnoj strani znatno proširena. Ukupna visina je 63 cm, a dužina 180 cm. Gornja širina je 40 cm, a donja 110 cm. Debljina stijenke je 5-10 cm. Sjeverozapadna strana kalote je urušena i bolje zapečena od jugoistočne koja je ostala sive boje, jer je bila ukopana u zdravicu i nije se prepekla s vanjske strane. Konstrukcija peći je oblikovana tako da je najprije načinjena rijetka mreža od svinutih šiba koje su oblijepljene s vanjske strane grudama gline, pa spaljene. Tako su s unutarnje strane na stijenkama peći na svakih 10 cm ostali vidljivi otisci debljeg šiblja. Prednji dio peći (jugozapadni) imao je otvor za ložište koji je bio okrenut prema središtu zemunice 205. U unutrašnjosti peći na dnu su nađeni veliki komadi pečene zemlje, dijelovi lonaca grube i fine fature, malo kamenih izrađevina i malo spaljenih kostiju. S velikom vjerojatnošću može se pretpostaviti da su u ovoj peći, pored posuda grube fature, pekli i posude fine fature s bijelo slikanim uzorcima.

Treći objekt u kojem su nađeni ulomci posuda s bijelo oslikanim motivima bila je **velika grobna jama 9** (sl. 1) u kojoj su bile izgrađene dvije obredne peći i ukopana tri ljudska kostura (Minichreiter 2002, 67-68, sl. 2-4). Grobna jama, dužine 15-16 m i širine 5-7 m, bila je smještena u posebno izdvojenom obredno-ukopnom prostoru, omeđenom polukružnim drvenim ogradama 7, 20 i 73 unutar naselja (Minichreiter 2001, sl. 3). Ovakvo odvajanje jama s pokojnicima drvenim ogradama unutar naselja na Galovu u Slavonskom Brodu prvi je poznati slučaj među ranoneolitičkim naseljima.

6. Vidjeti bilješku 5.

rim with a wide red-coloured stripe. Among the fragments of bowls there were several bearing motifs painted in white on a red background (Fig. 4,3-5), same as in the neighbouring work pit-house 205 (Minichreiter 2006, 31). White paint was applied to vessels after firing so it was poorly preserved, but remains are visible of rectilinear motifs, perhaps forming part of hatched triangles, such as those on the sherds from horizon III' at Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 2005, Pl. LXXXVIII,5). Another fragment bears a preserved motif most resembling an olive twig, similar to those from Anzabegovo (Gimbutas 1974, Fig. 19; Gimbutas 1976, Fig. 25; Garašanin 1979, Pl. XIII,1,4) and Grivac (Dimitrijević 1974, 75; Garašanin 1979, Pl. XX,10; Tasić 2006, 166,14). Special finds in the inventory of the pit-house included: a fragment of a clay weight (Minichreiter 2006, 30), a clay spindle-whorl that may have also been used as jewellery (Minichreiter 1999, Pl. 1,2; Karmanski 2005, Pl. CVII, Pl. CVIII,3-5,7), and a clay disc without a hole, classified by S. Karmanski as a sling missile used for hunting game (Karmanski 2005, Pl. CII,1). An identical object was discovered in residential pit-house 153, and analogous specimens were also found in the settlements of Láncyók-Bácsfapuszta in Hungary (Kalicz 1990, Pl. 17,9,11) and Anza in Macedonia (Gimbutas 1976, 148). The mandible of a sheep aged over 4<sup>6</sup> was found next to the northeastern segment of bread oven 793, as well as a 9 cm high plug-shaped foot belonging to a large-size altar of type 4 (Minichreiter 2004, 11-12, Fig. 7,4). This is the third find of this type in the settlement (the first two were found in the work pit-house 155) and the question remains open as to why in all three cases only one foot of a large-size altar belonging to type 4 altars was found.

Pottery kiln 257, unique in terms of shape among those discovered so far in the early neolithic settlements, stood between work pit-houses 205 and 207 (Fig. 2-3). With its narrower upper portion it resembles elongated pottery kilns from burial pit 9 within the ritual-burial space (Minichreiter 1999, 15, Fig. 6) and from work pit-house 155 at Galovo (Minichreiter 1992, Fig. 15). It grows larger towards the base and on the northwestern side it widens considerably. Its total height is 63 cm and length 180 cm. The upper width is 40, and the lower 110 cm. The sides are 5-10 cm thick. The northwest side of the dome is collapsed and better fired than the southeastern one, which remained grey as it was dug into the virgin soil and did not overfire on the outside. The kiln was constructed by first building a sparse trellis of bent twigs coated with lumps of clay on the outside and then fired. In this way traces of wider twigs remained visible on the interior sides of the kiln at 10 cm intervals. The front (southwestern) part of the kiln had a firebox open toward the centre of pit-house 205. In the interior of the kiln large pieces of fired earth were found on the bottom, as well as sherds of pots of coarse and fine texture, few stone implements and few burnt bones. It is more than likely that this kiln, in addition to coarse-textured vessels, was used also for firing vessels of fine texture with white-painted motifs.

The third structure that yielded sherds of vessels with white-painted motifs was the **large burial pit 9** (Fig. 1), which contained two ritual kilns and three buried human skeletons (Minichreiter 2002, 67-68, Fig. 2-4). The burial pit, 15-16 m long

6. See note 5.



ma starčevačkog kulturnog kompleksa. Velika grobna jama imala je samo jedan ulaz, posebno oblikovan, od dvije stepenice na istočnoj strani svojeg središnjeg prostora. Ulaz s istočne ili jugoistočne strane bio je pravilo u naseljima u Zadubravlju i Slavonskom Brodu.<sup>7</sup> Odabir ovakva položaja ulaza – na sredini istočne strane grobne jame 9 u ovaj veliki prostor ima svoje logično objašnjenje. Ulaskom u grobnu jamu posjetitelji su mogli boraviti samo u ovom središnjem prostoru, jer su u sjevernom i južnom bili ukopani pokojnici. U središnjem prostoru vjerojatno su obavljali obredne gozbe, na što ukazuje skupina od desetak posuda većih dimenzija, a uz njih i ulomci posuda obojanih crvenom bojom i ukrašenih bijelo slikanim cvjetnim, pravolinijskim i kapljičastim motivima (sl. 4,6-9). Analogije ovako ukrašenim posudama nalazimo u horizontima II i III' Donje Branjevine na posudama s kapljičastim (Karmanski 2005, T. LXXXII, T. LXXXV,1, T. LXXXVI, 1-11), cvjetnim (Karmanski 2005, T. LXXXVI,3) i pravolinijskim motivima (Karmanski 2005, T. LXXXVI-II,4). Također, analogije nalazimo u Gura Baciului horizont IB u pravolinijskim (Lazarovici, Maxim 1995, PC II,6, PC III,4; Lazarovici 2006, Fig. 27,7, Fig. 29,4) i kapljičastim motivima (Vlassa 1972, T. 16,1; Lazarovici, Maxim 1995, PC I, PC II; Lazarovici 2006, Fig. 24,1-9), kao i u Anzabegovu I horizont (Tasić 2006, 166,13) u pravolinijskim motivima. U središnjem dijelu grobne jame 9 sa skupinom posuda (Minichreiter 2001, sl. 8; Minichreiter 2002, sl. 4) nađeni su i ostaci životinjskih kostiju i kamenih alatki, među kojima se ističe sjekira s rupom<sup>8</sup> (Težak Gregl 2007, u tisku), a ispod nje komadi pečene zemlje glatke površine na svojoj gornjoj strani, za koje pretpostavljamo da su bili dijelovi "žrtvenih stolova".<sup>9</sup> Ispod ove skupine bio je u zdravicu kultno ukopan goveđi rog (Minichreiter 2001, sl. 8), koji je istovjetan ukopu goveđeg roga na dnu zemunice 10 u Zadubravlju (Minichreiter 1992, 19) i obrednom ukopu životinjskih kostiju ispod podnice kuće K-1 u Obrima I u Bosni (Benac 1973, 16). U južnoj polovici grobne jame 9 (južno od ulaza) otkrivene su tri skupine posuda, životinjskih kostiju i kamenih alatki, grupirane u jednakom međusobnom razmaku od 2,5 do 3 m (kao vrhovi istokračnog trokuta – istočna, južna i zapadna skupina). Skupina posuda i životinjskih kostiju s ukopanim rogom po položaju sjeverno od njih (nedaleko ulaza u središtu grobne jame) čini s ovim trima skupinama gotovo pravilan kvadrat. U sredini između ovih skupina posuda bio je ukopan muš-

and 5-7 m wide, was situated in a detached ritual/burial zone within the settlement, delimited by semicircular wooden fences 7, 20 and 73 (Minichreiter 2001, Fig. 3). Such detachment of burial pits by means of wooden fences within the settlement at Galovo in Slavonski Brod is the first known example among early neolithic settlements of the Starčevo cultural complex. The large burial pit had only one entrance, with a specific shape, consisting of two steps at the eastern side of its central space. An entrance from the eastern or southeastern side was the rule in the settlements at Zadubravlje and Slavonski Brod.<sup>7</sup> Such a choice for the entrance position – at the centre of the eastern side of burial pit 9 into this large space has a logical explanation. After entering the burial pit, visitors could stay only in this central space, as the northern and the southern ones were used for burials. The central space was probably used for ritual feasts, as indicated by a group of some ten large vessels and next to them also sherds of red-coloured vessels decorated with white-painted floral, rectilinear and drop-shaped motifs (Fig. 4,6-9). The analogies for vessels decorated in this manner are found in horizons II and III' at Donja Branjevina on the vessels with drop-shaped motifs (Karmanski 2005, Pl. LXXXII, Pl. LXXXV,1, Pl. LXXXVI, 1-11), floral (Karmanski 2005, Pl. LXXXVI,3) and rectilinear motifs (Karmanski 2005, Pl. LXXXVI-II,4). Analogies are likewise found at Gura Baciului, horizon IB, in rectilinear (Lazarovici, Maxim 1995, PC II,6, PC III,4; Lazarovici 2006, Fig. 27,7, Fig. 29,4) and drop-shaped motifs (Vlassa 1972, Pl. 16,1; Lazarovici, Maxim 1995, PC I, PC II; Lazarovici 2006, Fig. 24,1-9), as well as at Anzabegovo, horizon I (Tasić 2006, 166,13) in rectilinear motifs. Remains of animal bones and stone tools were found in the central part of burial pit 9 with a group of vessels (Minichreiter 2001, Fig. 8; Minichreiter 2002, Fig. 4). Prominent among the stone tools is a shaft-hole axe<sup>8</sup> (Težak Gregl 2007, in press), below which were found pieces of burnt soil with a smooth upper surface, which in our opinion represented pieces of "sacrificial tables".<sup>9</sup> A cult burial of a cattle horn lay beneath this group (Minichreiter 2001, Fig. 8), identical to the burial of a cattle horn at the bottom of pit-house 10 at Zadubravlje (Minichreiter 1992, 19) and the ritual burial of animal bones beneath the floor of the house K-1 at Obre I in Bosnia (Benac 1973, 16). Three groups of vessels, animal bones and stone tools, grouped at the 2,5-3 m interval (like the points of an equilateral triangle – the eastern, southern and western groups) were revealed in the southern half of burial pit 9 (south of the entrance). The group of vessels and animal bones with

7. U velikom broju zemunica na zapadnoj strani unutarnjeg prostora nađen je uz stijenke zemunice oko 20 cm debeo sloj rahle zemlje, koji su najvjerojatnije nataložili u zemunicu jaki zapadni vjetrovi, što povezujemo s činjenicom da je ulaz u zemunicu uvijek bio postavljen na istočnoj strani. Ovakvi klimatski uvjeti do sada su utvrđeni samo u ranoneolitičkim naseljima Posavine u Zadubravlju i Slavonskom Brodu.

8. Do ovog otkrića smatralo se da su se prve sjekire s rupom proizvodile tek u II. stupnju sopotske kulture koja slijedi vremenski nakon starčevačke. Nalaz sjekire s rupom u ranom stupnju starčevačke kulture pomiče početak proizvodnje ovih sjekira za oko tisuću godina unatrag.

9. Komadi pečene zemlje debljine oko 5 cm, glatke površine na gornjoj strani, u pravilu su nađeni sa skupinama posuda, što je upućivalo da su oni dio ravne podloge (poput stola) na kojem su stajale posude. Ovome u prilog ide otkriće cjelovitog ovakvog predmeta – ravne podloge dimenzija 30 x 40 cm u stambenoj zemunici 37 u sjevernom dijelu naselja.

7. A layer of soil around 20 cm thick was found along the pit-house walls in a large number of pit-houses at the western side of the interior space. This was most probably deposited in the pit-houses by strong western winds, which has to do with the fact that the entrance into the pit-houses always lay on the eastern side. Such climatic conditions have so far been documented only in the early neolithic settlements of Posavina (the Sava Basin) in Zadubravlje and Slavonski Brod.

8. Until this discovery it was believed that the first shaft-hole axes were produced only starting from phase II of the Sopot culture which chronologically follows the Starčevo culture. The discovery of a shaft-hole axe in the early phase of the Starčevo culture shifts the beginning of the production of these axes some thousand years earlier.

9. Pieces of burnt soil, around 5 cm thick, with a smooth upper surface, are generally found with groups of vessels, which indicated that they formed part of a flat surface (like a table) on which the vessels stood. In favour of such a conclusion speaks the discovery of a complete object of this kind – a flat surface measuring 30 x 40 cm in residential pit-house 37 in the northern part of the settlement.

karac bez glave starosti 25-30 godina<sup>10</sup>, u zgrčenom položaju (I-Z ili Z-I), okrenut prema središtu zemunice. Zbog loše očuvanosti kostiju nije se moglo utvrditi je li kostur ležao na lijevom ili desnom boku. Kostur je bio zatrpan zemljom izmiješanom s ulomcima posuđa i kamenim alatima, među kojima je na 15 cm iznad kostura (s njegove sjeverne strane na koju je bio okrenut licem prema središtu zemunice), otkriven minijaturni žrtvenik u obliku životinje sa žrtvenom posudicom na leđima (Minichreiter 1999, T. 2). Uz kostur je također nađena i grudica okera.

Uz vanjski rub sjevernog prostora grobne jame 9, na udaljenosti od 7 i 11 m sjeverozapadno od ulaza, bile su izgrađene dvije izdužene peći 30 i 31 (Minichreiter 2001, sl. 9-11), a između njih na dnu grobne jame ukopana dva ljudska kostura u zgrčenom položaju. Muškarac (cijeli kostur) starosti blizu 40-50 godina ležao je na lijevom boku pravcem S-J, s licem okrenutom prema istoku, a južno od njega bila je ukopana žena (bez glave) starosti blizu 35-40 godina, na lijevom boku, pravcem I-Z okrenuta prema središtu jame. Dvije peći samo su oblikom nalikovale lončarskim pećima izdužena oblika, dok je način izgradnje, položaj i sadržaj u njima bio namijenjen obrednoj svrsi (Minichreiter 2001, sl. 9-11; Minichreiter 2002, sl. 3). Peći su bile izgrađene na rubnom dijelu grobne jame, i to s otvorom za ložište s vanjske strane grobne jame. Unutrašnje stijenke peći činio je tanki sloj prepečene gline, što ukazuje na njihovu povremenu uporabu. U unutrašnjosti su otkriveni ulomci kupe na nozi velikih dimenzija (visina noge 12,5 cm, promjer donji 20,5 cm i promjer gornji 16 cm) koja je najvjerojatnije služila pri kulturnim obredima. U sjeveroistočnom prostoru grobne jame 9, uz njezin rub (oblikovan kao stepenica – «banak»), bila je izgrađena još jedna peć 31 u obliku izduženog pravokutnika na udaljenosti oko 4 m istočno od peći 30. Orijentacija obiju peći je ista i obje su imale ložište na sjevernoj – vanjskoj strani grobne jame. Peć 31 građena je na isti način kao i susjedna peć 30, samo nešto većih dimenzija i puno lošije očuvana. Izgleda da je u vrijeme korištenja nekoliko puta obnovljena i dograđivana, na što upućuje nekoliko činjenica. Ukupna dužina peći 31 iznosi 2,70 m (S-J), a u kraćoj fazi bila je dugačka samo 2 m, jer na sjevernoj strani nedostaje podnica u dužini od 65 cm. U kraćoj peći podnica se sastojala od sloja pečene gline premazane još jednim slojem sirove gline, a u južnom dijelu je preko ova dva sloja treći premaz gline (ukupna debljina 9 cm). Razina podnice nije vodoravna nego se spušta prema jugu za 15 cm. Širina unutarnjeg prostora peći je 50 cm, očuvana visina stijenki do 60 cm, a debljina do 15 cm. Peć je u svojem južnom dijelu nešto šira i završavala je kalotom. Jugozapadno od južne peći na dnu zemunice otkriveno je malo vatrište (krug pečene zemlje promjera 50 cm) na kojem su u obliku šatora bile poslagane sirove oblice, visine 30 cm i promjera oko 5 cm. Ovo malo vatrište vjerojatno je simbolički predstavljalo kućno ognji-

the buried horn, situated north of those (close to the entrance in the centre of the burial pit) forms an almost regular square with these three groups. A headless man, aged 25-30<sup>10</sup>, was buried in the middle of these groups of vessels in a contracted position (E-W or W-E), facing the centre of the pit-house. Due to the poor preservation of bones it was not possible to ascertain whether the skeleton lay at its left or right side. The skeleton was covered by soil mixed with pottery fragments and stone tools, among which was discovered a miniature altar in the shape of an animal with a small sacrificial vessel on the back, 15 cm above the skeleton (on the northern side, which he was facing, toward the centre of the pit-house) (Minichreiter 1999, Pl. 2). Also, a small lump of ochre was found next to the skeleton.

Two elongated kilns 30 and 31 were built along the outer edge of the northern space of burial pit 9 at a distance of 7 and 11 m northwest of the entrance (Minichreiter 2001, Fig. 9-11). Between them, at the bottom of the burial pit, two human skeletons were buried in a contracted position. The man (complete skeleton), aged around 40-50, lay on the left side with a N-S orientation, his face turned towards the east. A (headless) woman aged around 35-40 lay south of him, on the left side, oriented E-W towards the centre of the pit. Only the shape of the two kilns resembled the elongated pottery kilns, whereas the construction method, their position and contents were meant for ritual purposes (Minichreiter 2001, Fig. 9-11; Minichreiter 2002, Fig. 3). The kilns were built at the periphery of the burial pit, with the fireboxes on the outside of the burial pit. The interior walls of the kilns consisted of a thin layer of overfired clay, which indicates that they were occasionally used. Sherds of a large-size footed cup (foot height 12,5 cm, lower diameter 20,5 cm, upper diameter 16 cm), most probably used in cult rituals, were found inside the kiln. Another kiln – 31, in the shape of an elongated rectangle, was built in the northeastern zone of burial pit 9, along its edge (shaped like a step – a “bank”) at a distance of approximately 4 m from kiln 30. The orientation of both kilns is the same and both had a firebox at the northern – outer side of the burial pit. Kiln 31 was constructed in the same manner as the neighbouring kiln 30, only it was somewhat larger and far more poorly preserved. It appears that it was reconstructed and rebuilt on several occasions during the time of its use. Several facts speak in favour of such a conclusion. The total length of the kiln is 2,70 m (N-S), but in the shorter phase it was only 2 m long, for on the northern side the floor is missing in the length of 65 cm. The floor in the shorter kiln consisted of a layer of burnt clay coated with another layer of raw clay. In the southern part, the third coat of clay was applied over the first two layers (the total thickness was 9 cm). The floor level is not horizontal but descends to the south for 15 cm. The width of the interior space of the kiln is 50 cm, the preserved height of the sides is up to 60 cm, and thickness up to 15 cm. The kiln is somewhat wider in the southern part and is topped by a dome. A small fireplace (a circle of burnt soil with a diameter of 50 cm) was discovered

10. Antropološke analize svih kostura na Galovu obavio je mr. sc. Mario Novak iz Odsjeka za arheologiju Zavoda za povijesne i društvene znanosti Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti u Zagrebu.

10. Anthropological analyses of all the skeletons from Galovo were carried out by Mario Novak MSc from the Department of Archaeology of the Institute for Historical and Social Sciences of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb.



Sl. 4 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, posuđe s bijelo slikanim uzorcima: 1, 1a, 2 radna zemunica 205; 3-5 radna zemunica 207; 6-9 velika grobna jama 9 (snimili M. Gregl i K. Minichreiter)

Fig. 4 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, pottery with white-painted patterns: 1, 1a, 2 work pit-house 205; 3-5 work pit-house 207; 6-9 large burial pit 9 (photos by M. Gregl and K. Minichreiter)



šte, oblikovano u blizini ženskog kostura ukopanog u ovom dijelu grobne jame. Kako je izgledala krovna konstrukcija grobne jame 9, govore u prilog rupe od malih kolaca koje su mjestimično nađene po rubovima grobne jame na zapadnom obodu njezina središnjeg dijela. S obzirom na to da unutar velikog prostora grobne jame nisu nađene rupe od okomitih debljih stupova (kao u stambenim zemunicama u naselju), ostaje otvoreno pitanje kako je ovaj veliki prostor (15 x 5 m) bio natkriven i je li uopće bio natkriven ili samo u jednom svojem dijelu, s obzirom na susjednu malu grobnu jamu 15 koja je imala unutar i izvan svojeg prostora velike stupove i trijem (Minichreiter 2001, sl. 6). S. Dimitrijević je pri objavi Gornjih Brezovljana predložio dvije mogućnosti krovne konstrukcije iznad zemunica (Dimitrijević 1978, 84, sl. 8-9), što može poslužiti kao jedna od mogućnosti natkrivanja i velike grobne jame 9 na Galovu. Možda je velika grobna jama 9 u svojem sjevernom dijelu između dviju peći bila prekrivena vodoravno položenim oblicama (koje imaju uporište na stepenici) u visini prapovijesnog humusa. Tako složene oblice mogle su biti zatrpane zemljom i preko njih položena slama ili trska u obliku plitkog krova na dvije vode. Na ovakvu mogućnost prekrivanja sjevernog prostora grobne jame ukazuje nekoliko elemenata: peći imaju ložište izvan grobne jame i pristup pećima je s vanjske strane, unutar grobne jame su dva ljudska ukopa preko kojih se sigurno nije hodalo, a u ovom sjevernom dijelu nisu otkrivene skupine glinenog posuđa (obredne žrtve), što opet ukazuje na to da pristup ovom sjevernom prostoru nije bio dopušten. Središnji i južni dio grobne jame je, zasigurno, bio natkriven krovnom konstrukcijom u obliku šatora koja je prekrivala ovaj prostor, gdje je moguće da su manje skupine ljudi obavljale žrtvene obrede. Na ovo ukazuju skupine posuđa koje su otkrivene samo u ovim prostorima grobne jame. Ostaci ugljena iz sjevernog dijela velike grobne jame 9 datirani su kalibriranim radiokarbonskim datumima u razdoblje 5810 – 5620 cal BC (6835 ± 110 BP).

Horizont bijelo slikanog posuđa s obilježjima linear A stupnja u okviru starčevačkog naselja na Galovu u Slavonskom Brodu uklapa se stilski i kronološki u rane stupnjeve razvitka starčevačke kulture na prostoru cijelog kulturnog kompleksa. Vremenske paralele mogu se utvrditi s horizontima II i početkom horizonta I (odnosno III') u Donjoj Branjevini (Karmanski 1979, 4-5; Karmanski 2005, 72), gdje su najjače vidljivi elementi balkansko-anadolskog kompleksa u horizontima III (monokromna keramika) i II (bijelo slikama keramika), zatim utjecaj srednje podunavske Körös kulture, a horizonti III' – II' preslojeni su materijalom klasične starčevačke kulture (Karmanski 1979, 4-17; Karmanski 2005, 65-67). U neolitičkom naselju Magareći Mlin kod Apatina postojao je tanak sloj s bijelo slikanim posuđem, koji V. Leković kronološki opredjeljuje u stupanj Linear A prema S. Dimitrijeviću, odnosno Protostarčevo prema D. Srejoviću (Leković 1988, 79-80). U Pomoravlju je samo u protostarčevačkim naseljima Grivac, Divostin, Drenovac i Zmajevac otkriveno posuđe s bijelo slikanim ornamentima. U Grivcu su među

southwest of the southern kiln. The 30 cm high and around 5 cm wide raw poles were piled on the fireplace in the shape of a tent. This small fireplace was probably a symbolic representation of a household hearth, formed close to the female skeleton buried in this part of the burial pit. A conclusion as to how the roof of burial pit 9 was structured can be drawn from the holes made by small stakes, found here and there along the edges of the burial pit on the western edge of its central part. Considering that holes from thicker vertical posts (like those in the residential pit-houses in the settlement) were never found within the large zone of the burial pit, the question remains open as to how this large zone (15 x 5 m) was covered and whether it was covered at all or only partly, taking into account the neighbouring small burial pit 15, which had large posts and a porch on the inside and outside (Minichreiter 2001, Fig. 6). In his publication of Gornji Brezovljani S. Dimitrijević proposed two possibilities of a roof construction above the pit-houses (Dimitrijević 1978, 84, Fig. 8-9), which can be taken as one of the possibilities for the canopy of the large burial pit 9 at Galovo. Perhaps the large burial pit 9 was covered in its northern part between the two kilns with horizontally laid beams (supported on the step) at level with the prehistoric humus. Beams laid in this way could have been covered with soil, and then straw or reeds could have been placed over them in the shape of a shallow gabled roof. Several elements point to such a possibility for a cover of the burial pit's northern area: the fireboxes of the kilns lie outside the burial pit; the access to the kilns is from the outer side; there are two human skeletons within the burial pit, over which certainly nobody walked; no groups of pottery (ritual sacrifices) were found in this northern zone, which again suggests that the access to this northern zone was forbidden. There was surely a roof in the shape of a tent covering the central and the southern parts of the burial pit, where smaller groups of people possibly performed sacrificial rituals. This is indicated by groups of vessels discovered only in these zones of the burial pit. The charcoal remains from the northern part of the large burial pit 9 were radiocarbon-dated to the period 5810-5620 cal BC (6835 ± 110 BP).

The horizon of white-painted pottery with features of the Linear A phase in the context of the Starčevo settlement at Galovo in Slavonski Brod fits in terms of style and chronology into the early phases of development of the Starčevo culture in the entire territory of the cultural complex. Chronological parallels can be established with horizon II and the beginning of horizon I (i.e. III') at Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 1979, 4-5; Karmanski 2005, 72), where elements of the Balkan-Anatolian complex most strongly come to the fore in horizons III (monochrome pottery) and II (white-painted pottery); furthermore, the influence of the middle Danubian Körös culture, while horizons III' – II' were overlaid by material of the classical Starčevo culture (Karmanski 1979, 4-17; Karmanski 2005, 65-67). There was a thin layer with white-painted pottery in the neolithic settlement at Magareći Mlin near Apatin, which V. Leković chronologically attributed to the Linear A phase after S. Dimitrijević or Protostarčevo after D. Srejović (Leković 1988, 79-80). In Pomoravlje (the Morava Basin), pottery with white-painted ornaments was discovered only in the Protostarčevo settlements at

finim posuđem otkriveni ulomci s bijelo oslikanim motivima (Stanković 1990, 61), među kojima se javlja i motiv maslinove grančice koji je karakterističan za Anzabegovo I i II (Dimitrijević 1974, 75). Na neolitičkom naselju Divostin utvrđeno je pet faza od kojih I a-c pripadaju protostarčevačkoj, a II a-b vinčanskoj kulturi (Bogdanović 1986, 169-175; Bogdanović 1988, 55). Faze I a i b kronološki su paralelne s Protostarčevom II (Perić 1999, 23) i u fazi I b uz impreso ukrašavanje na grubom posuđu, fino posuđe je oslikano bijelim linearnim motivima (Dimitrijević 1974, 74). U neolitičkom naselju Drenovac S. Vetnić je otkrio vinčanski i starčevački sloj u kojem se moglo izdvojiti šest horizonata (Vetnić, 1974, 125-137). Bijelo oslikani pravolinijski motivi na crvenoj površini posuda pripadaju horizontu Drenovac I b koji je istodoban sa Starčevom I (Vetnić, 1974, 128-129, T. II,3,9, T. X,1,6). U naselju Starčevo otkriveni su među posudama i ulomci s bijelo slikanim motivima mreže, trokutima ispunjenim mrežom i linijama u kombinaciji s girlandama (Arandžević Garašanin 1954, 83, T. XV; Garašanin 1979, T. XX,1-8). Prema ocjeni S. Dimitrijevića, ovi uzorci pripadaju girlandoidnom stupnju (Dimitrijević 1974, 74). Horizont IB u Gura Baciului istoban je s Donjom Branjevinom II, na što ukazuju pored ostalih i slični kapljicasti i linearni bijelo slikani motivi (Vlassa 1972, T. 15,1-2, T. 16,1; Lazarovici, Maxim 1995, PC I-IX; Lazarovici 2006, Fig. 24,27,29). Kronološke i stilske usporedbe nalaze se i u Anzabegovo-Vršnik skupini: horizont I naselja Anzabegovo, gdje su posude slikane vegetabilnim motivima koji su često puta izvedeni apstraktnim geometrijskim likovima (Gimbutas 1974, Fig. 19; Gimbutas 1976, Fig. 24-25; Garašanin 1979, T. XIII,1-4; Tasić 2006, 166,1-10,12,15; Zdravkovski 2006, 102). Ovoj skupini pripada i naselje Cerje kod Govrleva, gdje su u horizontu I posude slikane bijelom bojom i to motivima širokih traka i trokuta ispunjenih mrežastim motivima (Bilbija 1986, 35-36; Zdravkovski 2006, Fig. 1).

Posude s bijelo slikanim motivima u dvije radne zemunice 205 i 207 i velikoj grobnoj jami 9 s tri kostura u starčevačkom naselju na Galovu u Slavonskom Brodu, kronološki je uvrstilo ove objekte u najstariju fazu naselja, što su potvrdila i datiranja metodom 14C. U naselju su datirane tri faze izgradnje objekata. Najstarijoj fazi pripadaju zapadni kulturni objekti 149 i 389, radne zemunice 205 i 207 i velika grobna jama 9 datirani u vrijeme od oko 6100 do 5700 cal BC. Srednjoj fazi pripada radna zemunica 155 datirana približno od 5760 do 5630 cal BC, dok najmlađoj fazi pripadaju stambena zemunica 37 i mala grobna jama 15 datirana od oko 5380 do 4960 cal BC (Minichreiter, Krajcar Bronić 2006, sl. 2-4). Ovim datiranjima potvrđena je pretpostavka S. Dimitrijevića o postojanju starije faze s bijelo slikanim motivima na posudama u okviru početnog stupnja razvitka starčevačke kulture lineara A na prostorima sjeverne Hrvatske.

Grivac, Divostin, Drenovac and Zmajevac. Sherds with white-painted motifs were discovered among fine pottery at Grivac (Stanković 1990, 61), including the motif of an olive twig, characteristic for Anzabegovo I and II (Dimitrijević 1974, 75). In the neolithic settlement at Divostin five phases were documented, of which phases I a-c belong to the Protostarčevo and II a-b to the Vinča culture (Bogdanović 1986, 169-175; Bogdanović 1988, 55). The phases I a and b are chronologically parallel with Protostarčevo II (Perić 1999, 23) and in phase I b, in addition to the impreso decoration on coarse pottery, fine pottery was painted with white linear motifs (Dimitrijević 1974, 74). In the neolithic settlement at Drenovac S. Vetnić discovered a layer of the Vinča and Starčevo cultures in which six horizons could be distinguished (Vetnić 1974, 125-137). White-painted rectilinear motifs on a red background of vessels belong to horizon Drenovac I b, contemporary with Starčevo I (Vetnić, 1974, 128-129, Pl. II,3,9, Pl. X,1,6). Sherds with white-painted motifs of a net, net-filled triangles and lines in combination with garlands were discovered among the vessels in the settlement at Starčevo (Arandžević Garašanin 1954, 83, Pl. XV; Garašanin 1979, Pl. XX,1-8). S. Dimitrijević believes that these patterns form part of the Girlandoid phase (Dimitrijević 1974, 74). Horizon IB at Gura Baciului is contemporary with Donja Branjevina II, as indicated, in addition to other motifs, also by the similar drop-shaped and linear white-painted motifs (Vlassa 1972, Pl. 15,1-2, Pl. 16,1; Lazarovici, Maxim 1995, PC I-X; Lazarovici 2006, Fig. 24,27,29). Chronological and stylistic comparisons are also found in the Anzabegovo-Vršnik group, horizon I of the Anzabegovo settlement, where the vessels were painted with vegetative motifs, frequently effected by abstract geometric figures (Gimbutas 1974, Fig. 19; Gimbutas 1976, Fig. 24-25; Garašanin 1979, Pl. XIII,1-4; Tasić 2006, 166,1-10,12,15; Zdravkovski 2006, 102). This group includes also the settlement at Cerje near Govrlevo, where vessels painted in white with motifs of wide bands and triangles filled with net motifs were found in horizon I (Bilbija 1986, 35-36; Zdravkovski 2006, Fig. 1).

On the basis of vessels with white-painted motifs found in work pit-houses 205 and 207 and the large burial pit 9 with three skeletons in the Starčevo settlement at Galovo in Slavonski Brod, these structures were placed chronologically in the earliest phase of the settlement, which was further corroborated by 14C dates. Three phases of construction were dated in the settlement. The earliest phase comprises western cult structures 149 and 389, work pit-houses 205 and 207 and the large burial pit 9, dated to the time from around 6100 to 5700 cal BC. The middle phase encompasses residential pit-house 37 and small burial pit 15, dated from around 5380 to 4960 cal BC (Minichreiter, Krajcar Bronić 2006, Fig. 2-4). These dates confirm S. Dimitrijević's assumption about the existence of an earlier phase with white-painted motifs on vessels within the incipient phase of development of the Starčevo culture Linear A in the territory of northern Croatia.

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