

Žarni grob ranog brončanog doba s lokaliteta Selci-Đakovački - Kaznica: zvonasti pehari na jugu Karpatske kotline?

Early Bronze Age urn grave from the Site of Selci-Đakovački – Kaznica: Bell Beakers on the South of the Carpathian Basin?

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HRVOJE KALAFATIĆ
Institut za arheologiju
Ulica grada Vukovara 68
HR-10000 Zagreb
hrvoje.kalafatic@iarh.hr

TOMISLAV HRŠAK
Arheološki muzej Osijek
Trg Svetog Trojstva 2
HR-31000 Osijek
tomislavhrsak@gmail.com

U radu se objavljuje žarni grob ranog brončanog doba otkriven prilikom zaštitnih istraživanja na lokalitetu Kaznica-Rutak pored Selaca - Đakovačkih. Fragment ukrašene zdjele pronađen u žari omogućuje stavljanje cijelog nalaza u kontekst širih i kompleksnih veza među kulturnim grupama ranog brončanog doba Karpatske kotline i šireg europskog prostora.

Ključne riječi: rano brončano doba, vinkovačka kultura, kultura zvonastih pehara, Karpatska kotlina, žarni grob, kronologija

The article presents the Early Bronze Age urn grave discovered during the rescue excavations on the site of Kaznica-Rutak near Selci-Đakovački. The fragment of a decorated bowl found in the urn enabled us to place the entire find into the context of a wider and more complex network of links between various cultural groups of the Early Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin and a wider European region.

Key words: Early Bronze Age, Vinkovci culture, Bell Beaker Culture, Carpathian basin, urn grave, chronology

Tijekom jeseni 2005. i proljeća 2006. godine, Muzej Đakovštine proveo je zaštitna arheološka istraživanja na lokalitetu Selci Đakovački – Kaznica-Rutak.¹ Arheološki lokalitet nalazi se na trasi autoceste Beli Manastir-Osijek-Svilaj, dionica Đakovo-Sredanci, južno od sela Selci Đakovački. Nalazište je smješteno na gredi koja se pruža u smjeru jugoistok – sjeverozapad i koja se na svojoj sjevernoj strani strmo spušta prema potoku Kaznici, dok je na južnoj strani blagi pad prema niskom i vodoplavnom močvarnom području. Apsolutna nadmorska visina na samom vrhu grede iznosi 110,13 metara (sl. 1). U istraživanjima je otkriveno naselje kasne starčevačke i rane sopotske kulture, a pronađeno je i nekoliko objekata iz mlađih razdoblja.

Tijekom probnih istraživanja 2005. godine u centralnom je rovu, na samom kraju južne padine, pronađen paljevinski grob. Grob tada nije izvađen nego je zaštićen i pokriven zemljom te ostavljen za sustavno istraživanje. Kada se očistila površina oko groba ustanovljena je slijedeća stratigrafska slika. Ispod humusnog sloja debljine oko 30 cm, nalazio se tanki sloj plavosive boje debljine do 10 cm

During the fall of 2005 and the spring of 2006 the Museum of Đakovština conducted a series of archeological rescue excavations on the site Selci Đakovački – Kaznica-Rutak.¹ This archeological site was situated on the route of the highway Beli Manastir-Osijek-Svilaj, section Đakovo-Sredanci, on the south of the village of Selci Đakovački. The site was placed on the ridge stretching in the direction of southeast-northwest; its northern side was steeply sloping towards the brook of Kaznica, while the southern slope was milder and ended up in a low swampy area. The absolute height above sea-level at the top of the ridge was 110.13 meters (Fig. 1). In excavations was discovered settlement of Late Starčevo Culture and Early Sopot Culture, and few features from later periods.

During the preliminary research in 2005, a urn grave was found in the central ditch on the far end of the southern slope. The burial site was not excavated then, but was covered with soil and preserved for later systematic re-

1. Istraživanja su vodili prof. Ivo Pavlović, kustos Muzeja Đakovštine i zamjenik voditelja Tomislav Hršak.

1. The research was organized by professor Ivo Pavlović, the curator of the Museum of Đakovština, and his deputy was Tomislav Hršak.



Sl. 1 Karta s označenim lokalitetom i mjestom nalaza paljevinskog groba
 Fig. 1 Map with the marked site of the urn grave

koji je recentna vodena naplavina. Ispod nje nalazio se tamnosmeđi sloj debljine 10-20 cm koji također predstavlja naplavinu koja je nastala djelovanjem vode koja je ispirala zemlju s južne padine i taložila je u podnožju. U tom je sloju pronađen poneki ulomak keramike, litike ili kućnog lijepa koji je tamo došao djelovanjem vode ili oranjem. Paljevinski grob ukopan je u donji tamnosmeđi sloj, a leži na zdravici. Otvaranjem veće površine oko groba, više nije pronađen nijedan paljevinski grob, a u tamnosmeđem sloju nije bilo tragova nikakvih objekata. Na površini groba uočeni su tragovi spaljenih ljudskih kostiju, te ostaci jedne ukrašene zdjele i još jedne crveno pečene posude. Prilikom pražnjenja žare i konzervacije nalaza, pronađen je fragment još jedne posude između spaljenih kostiju.

NALAZI:

1. Žara (T. 1,1)

Kao žara iskorišten je lonac tamnosivo-crne boje. Lonac je sačuvan u visini od samo 11 cm, ima promjer dna 15 cm, a promjer trbuha na najvišem sačuvanom dijelu 35,5 cm. Debljina stijenke je 1 cm, a dna 1,2 cm. Faktura je hrapava, u strukturi keramike ima dosta kvarcita. Površina ima obradu sličnu barbotinu. Keramika je dobro pečena.

2. Lonac (T. 1,2)

U žari, na spaljenim kostima pokojnika, nađena je posuda crveno pečene stijenke, mekane fakture dimenzija 18 x 20 cm. Promjer na rubu joj je oko 18 cm.

3. Fragment ukrašene zdjele zaobljenog tijela (T. 2, sl. 3)

Zdjela ima promjer na rubu 34 cm. Debljina stijenke



Sl. 2 Fotografija groba „in situ“ s vidljivim crveno pečanim loncem položenim na kosti u žar (snimio T. Hršak)
 Fig. 2 Photography of the urn grave „in situ“, with visible red-baked pot lying on the bones in the urn (photo by T. Hršak)

search. When the area around the burial site was cleaned, the following stratigraphic situation was uncovered. Under the level of humus which was around 30 centimeters deep, there was a thin blue-grey layer measuring up to 10 centimeters, probably an alluvium. Under it, there was a dark brown layer 10-20 centimeters wide, which also presented an alluvium formed by washing out of the soil from the southern slope and its sedimentation at the foot of the ridge. A few pieces of ceramics, lithics or lime were found in this layer, washed out by water or brought there during plowing. The burial site was buried in the lower dark brown layer and was lying on the layer of sterile soil. When the larger area around the site was opened no other urn graves were found and there were no traces of any objects in the dark brown layer. On the surface of the grave some traces of burnt human bones were found as well as the fragments of a decorated bowl and of another example of red-baked earthenware. During the emptying of the urn and conservation of the finds another fragment of pottery was found among the bones.

FINDS:

1. Urn (T. 1,1)

A dark grey-black pot was used as the urn. Only the lower part of the pot, 11 centimeters high, was preserved, the diameter of the pot at its bottom was 15 centimeters and at its belly, at the highest preserved section, was 35.5 centimeters. Its' outer wall was 1 centimeter thick and the thickness of the bottom was 1.2 centimeters. The texture was rough and the ceramics contained a lot of quartz. The surface was produced in the similar way as barbotine. Ceramics was well baked.

2. Pot (T. 1,2)

Inside the urn, on the burnt bones of the deceased, a pot with red-baked walls was found, of soft texture, measuring 18 x 20 centimeters. The diameter of its edge was around 18 centimeters.

3. Fragment of the decorated bowl with rounded body (T. 2, Fig. 3)



Sl. 3 Ulomak zdjele ukrašene urezivanjem (snimio H. Kalafatić)
Fig. 3 Fragment of the bowl decorated by incision (photo by H. Kalafatić)

iznosi 1 cm. Fragment je svijetlo-sive i žute boje, mekane je fakture, u strukturi keramike ima vrlo finog kvarcnog pijeska. Vanjska strana je ukrašena s tri vodoravne paralelne crte izvedene ubadanjem. Ispod crta je dvostruki cik-cak motiv izveden ubodima. Na zaravnjenom gornjem rubu zdjele izveden je cik-cak ukras ubadanjem koje podsjeća na brazdasto urezivanje.

4. Fragment posude (T. 2,2) dimenzija 8,2 x 9 cm smeđe-sive boje, promjer na ustima iznosi 17 cm. Površina keramike je uglaćana.

KULTURNA ATRIBUCIJA I KRONOLOŠKA RAZMATRANJA

Žara i fragmenti dviju neukrašenih posuda iz groba pripadaju repertoaru keramike uobičajene za vinkovačku kulturu. Zbog slabe očuvanosti i činjenice da fragmenti nisu ukrašeni, vrlo je teško odrediti direktne analogije. Rekonstruirani profili i faktura posuda ipak omogućavaju donošenje određenih relevantnih zaključaka. Veliki lonci u funkciji žare česta su pojava, tj. pravilo u pogrebnom ritusu vinkovačke kulture, kako u slavonsko-srijemskom prostoru, tako i na širem prostoru. U grobovima vinkovačke kulture iz Osijeka (Šimić 2001), Vinkovaca (Kalafatić 2006) te Drljanovca kod Bjelovara (Majnarić-Pandžić 1981), veliki lonci s barbotinom također su korišteni kao žare. Fragmentarno sačuvane posude iz žare imaju brojne analogije od Iloka i Gradine na Bosutu (Tasić 1968; 1984), preko Vinkovaca (Dimitrijević 1982), do lokaliteta Börzönce u jugozapadnoj Transdanubiji (Bondár 1995) i naselja Makó kulture u Budimpešti (Kalicz-Schreiber 1994, 57-59).

Ukrašena zdjela zaobljenog tijela već na prvi pogled odstupa od uobičajene slike ranog brončanog doba na jugu Karpatske kotline. Cik-cak ukras poznat u vinkovačkoj i Makó kulturi izvodi se u pravilu urezivanjem. U Makó kulturi posude čiji ukras sadrži ukras kao na ovoj zdjeli, kombiniraju motive trokuta s cik-cak motivom, a ukrašava se i unutrašnjost posude centralnim zvjezdolikim motivom (Kulcsar 1999). Cik-cak ukrasi kombinirani s trakama i dru-

The diameter of the bowl at its edge was 34 centimeters. The wall was 1 centimeter thick. The fragment was light grey and yellow, of soft texture and the ceramics contained certain amount of quality quartz sand. The outer surface was decorated with three parallel horizontal lines, performed by the technique of sticking. Under these lines there was a double zig-zag line also done by sticking. On the flattened upper edge of the bowl there was a zig-zag decoration performed by sticking which resembled the technique of furrowed incision.

4. Fragment of a dish (T. 2,2) measuring 8.2 x 9 centimeters, brown-grey in color, the diameter at its opening 17 centimeters. The surface was smooth.

CULTURAL ATTRIBUTION AND DISCUSSIONS ON CHRONOLOGY

The urn and the fragments of the two undecorated dishes from the burial site belonged to the repertoire of the ceramics common for Vinkovci culture. Due to the poor state of preservation and the fact that the fragments were not decorated, it was difficult to determine their direct analogies. The reconstructed profiles and textures of the dishes did, however, enable us to come to certain relevant conclusions. Large pots used as urns were quite common, i.e. they were almost a rule in the burial rites of Vinkovci culture in the region of Slavonia and Syrmia as well as in a wider region. In the burial sites of Vinkovci culture from Osijek (Šimić 2001), Vinkovci (Kalafatić 2006) and Drljanovac near Bjelovar (Majnarić-Pandžić 1981), large pots with barbotine were also used as urns. The fragments of the preserved dishes from the urn have numerous analogies - from Ilok and Gradina on the river of Bosut (Tasić 1968; 1984), through Vinkovci (Dimitrijević 1982), to the site Börzönce in the Southwest of the Transdanubia region (Bondár 1995) and the settlements of Makó culture in Budapest (Kalicz-Schreiber 1994, 57-59).

The decorated bowl with rounded body at the first instance deviated from the common image of the Early Bronze Age from the south of the Carpathian Basin. The zig-zag decoration known in Vinkovci and Makó culture was usually done by incision. In Makó culture the interior of pots, which were decorated in the same way as this bowl and were usually combining the motifs of triangles with the zig-zag motif, was decorated with a central star-shaped motif (Kulcsar 1999). The zigzag decorations combined with bands and other motifs and centered around specific points were characteristic for the Bell Beaker Culture (Heyd 2007). The preserved fragment of this bowl, however small, was specific enough to conclude that the bowl belonged to the Bell Beaker Culture. Very similar motifs were common in the Csepel group (Endrödi 1992, 191) and Morava group of the Bell Beakers Culture (Ondráček, Dvořák, Matejčikova 2005, T. 76,94-96). The finds of the post-Vučedol cultural horizon from the lake-dwelling communities of the Ljubljansko Barje provided us with the best possible evidence on the intertwining of different cultural influences (Korošec P., Korošec J., 1969; Parzinger 1984).

At the beginning of the 1970-ies, R. Schreiber-Kalicz defined a group of finds from the Danube Island of Csepel,

gim motivima, zonalno koncipirani, karakteristični su za kulturu zvonastih pehara (Heyd 2007). Sačuvani fragment ove zdjele, iako malen, dovoljno je signifikantan za opredjeljivanje u kulturu zvonastih pehara. Vrlo slični motivi česti su u Csepel grupi (Endrődi 1992, 191) i moravskoj grupi kulture zvonastih pehara (Ondráček, Dvořák, Matejčikova 2005, T. 76,94-96). Nalazi postvučedolskog kulturnog horizonta iz sojeničarskih naselja Ljubljanskog Barja najbolje svjedoče o isprepletanju međusobnih kulturnih utjecaja (Korošec P., Korošec J. 1969; Parzinger 1984).

R. Schreiber-Kalicz početkom 1970-ih definirala je grupu nalaza pronađenu u Budimpešti na dunavskom otoku Csepel i stare nalaze iz Tokola kao posebnu manifestaciju kulture zvonastih pehara koja se na tom prostoru razvija zajedno s nađrevskom kulturom te ju je nazvala Csepel grupa nađrevske kulture (Kalicz-Schreiber 1973; 1973a; 1976; 1981). R. Schreiber-Kalicz smatrala je kako je riječ o spoju rane nađrevske kulture i elemenata sa zapada, s mnogo utjecaja Makó i vinkovačke kulture.

Kasnije su se, nakon većih istraživanja, razvila mišljenja da je Csepel grupa samostalna kulturna cjelina koja pripada ranom brončanom dobu IIa mađarske kronološke podjele i nije dio nađrevske kulture jer iste zajedničke oblike djeli i s vinkovačkom i s Makó kulturom (Endrődi 1992; 2003).

S. Forenbacher (1993) u članku o apsolutnom datiranju početka ranog brončanog doba u srednjoj Europi donosi osam radiokarbonskih datuma za Csepel grupu kulture zvonastih pehara i odmah apostrofira problem protezanja grupe kroz cijelo 3. tis. pr. Kr. što se čini malo vjerojatno s obzirom na prostornu ograničenost grupe. Nepouzdana skupina uzoraka i nejasna povezanost nalaza pripisanih kulturi zvonastih pehara i onih pripisanih ranoj nađrevskoj kulturi čini ove datume problematičnim. S. Forenbacher iznosi pretpostavku da možda dio uzoraka jednostavno pripada nađrevskoj kulturi. U članku je nađrevska kultura zastupljena s pet datuma koji pokrivaju vrijeme druge polovice 3. tis. pr. Kr.

J. Müller i S. Willigen (2001) su u svojoj velikoj studiji o radiokarbonskim datumima za zvonaste pehare utvrdili da kultura zvonastih pehara u srednjoj Evropi počinje iza 2500. god. pr. Kr. Mađarske datume ne odbacuju jer velik dio nalaza vezan za danas poznate datume nije objavljen pa se ne može unaprijed suditi o njima.

Analize zvonastih pehara iz Mađarske i Češke metodom neutronske aktivacije (Rehman, Robinson, Shennan 1992) pokazale su da se proizvode lokalno i da nisu roba kojom se trguje na dalekim relacijama, barem ne u srednjoj Europi. Suvremena istraživanja na ljudskim kostima metodom izotopa stroncija pokazuju da su ljudi iz srednje Europe migrirali na veće udaljenosti u vrijeme kulture zvonastih pehara (Price, Grupe, Schröter 1998), pa ne treba čuditi nalaz te kulture iz okolice Đakova 300 km južnije od dosad poznatih nalazišta.²

Grob iz Selaca-Đakovačkih pripada sredini 3. tis. pr. Kr., kada se u slavonsko- srijemskom prostoru razvija vinkovačka kultura. Grobni ritus i žara pripadaju vinkovačkoj kulturi, dok ansambl grobnih priloga potvrđuje dinamične kulturne veze sjever-jug koje je ta kultura njegovala.

near Budapest and the old finds from Tokol as a special manifestation of the Bell Beaker Culture, which developed in this region together with Nagyrev culture, and dubbed it the Csepel group of Nagyrev culture (Kalicz-Schreiber 1973; 1973a; 1976; 1981). R. Schreiber-Kalicz thought that this was a part of the early Nagyrev culture and the elements from the West, with numerous influences from Makó and Vinkovci culture.

Later, after some significant researches, an opinion was formed that the Csepel group was an independent culture which belonged to the early Bronze Age of the IIa Hungarian chronology and that it was not a part of Nagyrev culture since it shared the same elements with both Vinkovci and Makó culture (Endrődi 1992; 2003).

In his paper on absolute dating of the beginning of the Bronze Age in Central Europe, S. Forenbacher (1993) suggested eight radioactive-carbon dates for Csepel group of the Bell Beakers Culture and pointed to the problem of the possible existence of the group during the whole of the third millennium B.C. which seemed highly improbable due to the limited geographical distribution of the group. The set of unreliable samples and unclear connections between finds ascribed to the Bell Beaker Culture and Nagyrev culture made these dates highly problematic. S. Forenbacher suggested that maybe some of these samples simply belonged to Nagyrev culture. The paper presented Nagyrev culture through five dates covering the period of the second half of the third millennium B.C.

In their large-scale study on radiocarbon dating of the Bell Beakers, J. Müller and S. Willigen (2001) established that the Bell Beaker Culture in Central Europe started after the year of 2500 B.C. However, they did not dismiss Hungarian dating since a large number of finds, linked to now established dating, was not published and hence they could not be pre-dated.

The analyses of the bell beakers from Hungary and Czech Republic by the method of neutron activation (Rehman, Robinson, Shennan 1992) showed that the bell beakers were produced locally and that they were not used as goods for trade over large distances, at least not in Central Europe. Recent research on human bones by the method of the isotope of strontium established that the population of Central Europe migrated to quite remote areas (Price, Grupe, Schröter 1998), so therefore the item found belonging to that culture in the vicinity of Đakovo, 300 kilometers to the south of the previous known finds², should not be such a big surprise.

The urn grave from Selci-Đakovački belonged to the middle of the third millennium B.C. when Vinkovci culture was developed in the region of Slavonia and Sarmia. The burial rit and urn belonged to Vinkovci culture, while the array of other items confirmed the dynamic cultural links between North and South which were characteristic for this culture.

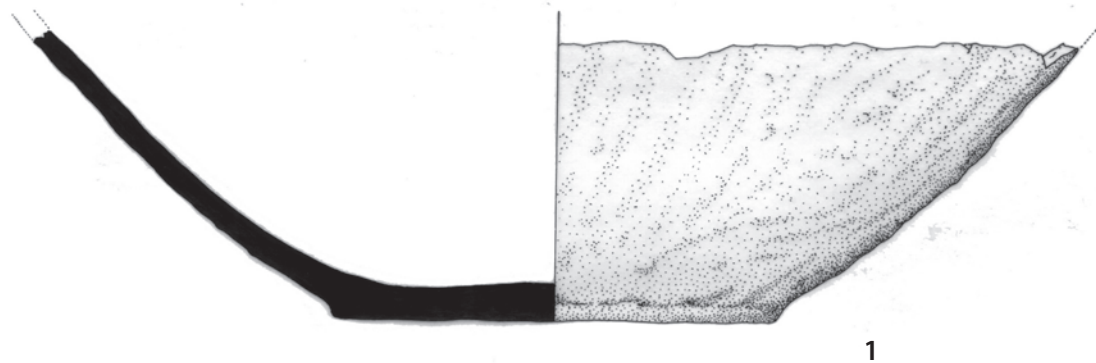
2. U zaštitnim arheološkim istraživanjima na tvrđavi u Petrovaradinu zadnjih godina također su otkriveni fragmenti zvonastih pehara. Iscrpnu objavu nalaza priprema prof. Jovo Koledin kojem zahvaljujemo na informaciji.

2. In the last few years, fragments of bell beakers were found in the archaeological rescue excavations on the fortress in the town of Petrovaradin. The detailed analysis is being prepared by Prof. Jovo Koledin, whom should we thank for this piece of information.

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T. 1



1

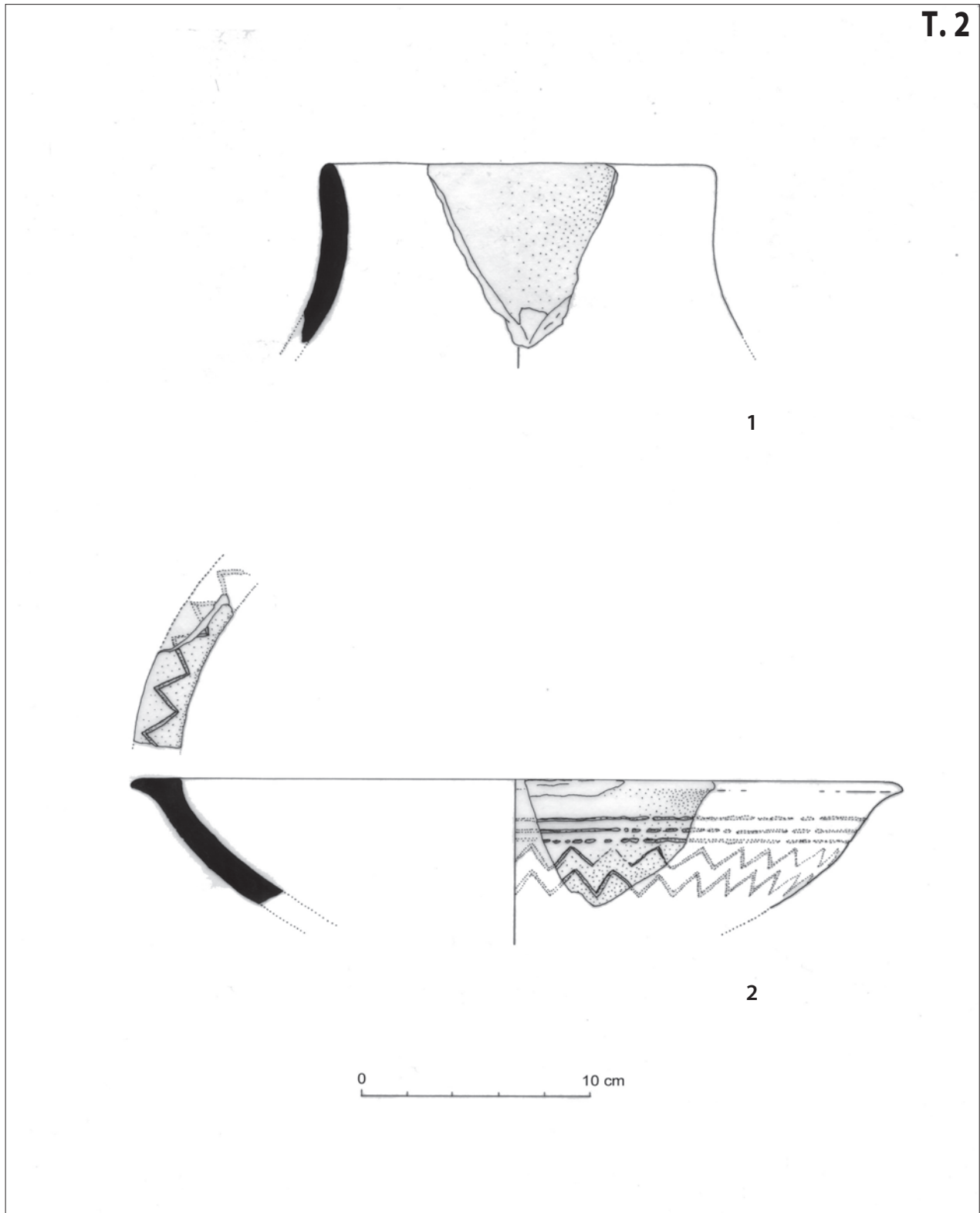


2

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T. 1: Paljevinski grob iz Selaca - Đakovačkih
Pl. 1: Urn grave from the site of Selci - Đakovački

T.2



T. 1: Paljevinski grob iz Selaca - Đakovačkih
Pl. 1: Urn grave from the site of Selci - Đakovački

