# PRISUNJAČA–CIGANICA — NASELJE VUČEDOLSKE KULTURE U VOĐINCIMA KRAJ VINKOVACA

# PRISUNJAČA–CIGANICA — A SETTLEMENT OF THE VUČEDOL CULTURE IN VOĐINCI, NEAR VINKOVCI

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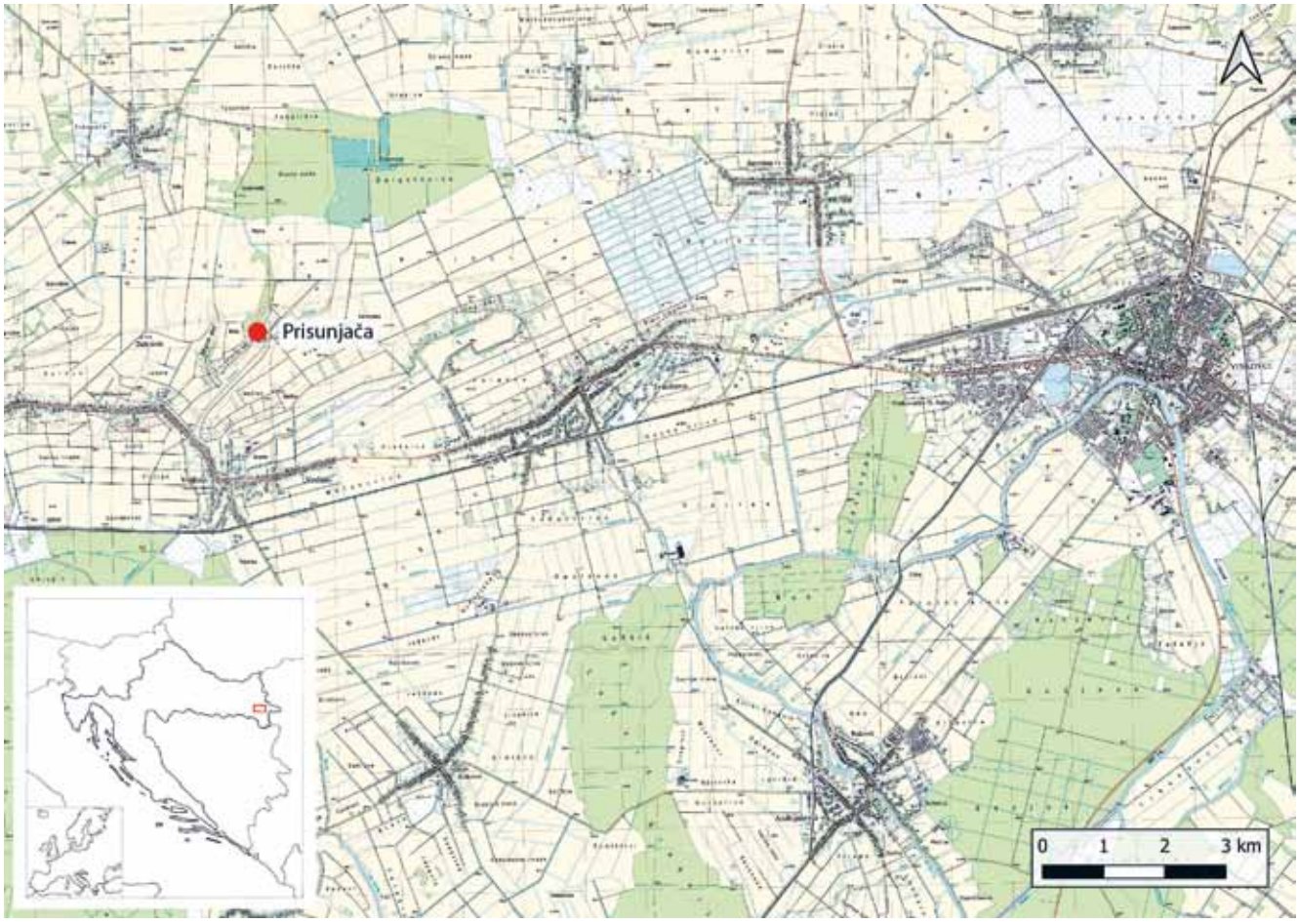
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*Rad donosi rezultate istraživanja lokaliteta Prisunjača–Ciganica u Vođincima kraj Vinkovaca – jednoga od značajnijih naselja vučedolske kulture u istočnoj Slavoniji. Istraživanja provedena od 2019. do 2025. godine potvrđuju da je riječ o višeslojnome nalazištu s dugotrajnim kontinuitetom naseljavanja i promjenama u organizaciji naselja kroz vrijeme. Najraniji horizont pripada vučedolskoj kulturi, unutar koje su izdvojene dvije faze naseljavanja, potvrđene ostacima triju objekata, dokazima građevinskih intervencija i popravaka te serijom od 11 AMS datuma: 2910. – 2670. pr. Kr. i 2667. – 2472. pr. Kr. Posebno se izdvaja Objekt 3, koji prema svojoj prostornoj organizaciji i vrsti nalaza upućuje na funkciju skladištenja i procesuiranja hrane. Objekt je stradao u požaru, pri čemu je sav pokretni inventar ostao sačuvan* in situ, *bez prethodnoga uklanjanja, što pruža iznimnu arheološku situaciju za provedbu detaljnih analiza, uzorkovanja i interpretaciju funkcije objekta i aktivnosti unutar naselja. Analiza keramičkoga materijala pokazuje visok stupanj standardizacije i ujednačenosti proizvodnje te veze s obližnjim lokalitetima – Damića gradinom u Starim Mikanovcima i Ervenicom u Vinkovcima. Rezultati geofizičkih istraživanja upućuju na minimalnu površinu naselja od 4,5 ha, uz mogućnost i veće prostorne rasprostranjenosti, što ga svrstava među veća vučedolska naselja. Iako su istraživanja još u početnoj fazi, već se sada može zaključiti da je naselje na Prisunjači svojom veličinom, položajem u krajoliku i prostornom organizacijom imalo značajnu ulogu u regionalnoj organizaciji naselja i društveno-ekonomskim procesima unutar vučedolskoga kulturnog kruga.*

**Ključne riječi:** istočna Slavonija, Prisunjača–Ciganica, bakreno doba, vučedolska kultura, prostorna organizacija

*The paper presents the results of research conducted at the Prisunjača–Ciganica site in Vođinci, near Vinkovci, one of the more significant settlements of the Vučedol Culture in eastern Slavonia. Research carried out between 2019 and 2025 has confirmed that the site is a multilayered settlement with a long continuity of occupation and changes in settlement organisation over time. The earliest horizon at the site belongs to the Vučedol Culture, with two settlement phases: 2910 – 2670 BC and 2667 – 2472 BC, confirmed by the remains of three structures, evidence of construction activities and repairs, and a series of 11 AMS dates. One particularly important feature is Structure 3, whose spatial organisation and associated finds indicate a function relating to the storage and processing of food. The structure was destroyed by fire, during which the entire inventory was preserved* in situ, *without prior removal, providing a valuable archaeological context for detailed analyses, sampling and the interpretation of the structure's function and activities within the settlement. Analysis of the ceramic assemblage indicates a high degree of standardisation and uniformity in production, as well as connections with nearby sites: Damića Gradina in Stari Mikanovci, and Ervenica in Vinkovci. The results of geophysical surveys indicate a minimum settlement area of 4.5 ha, with the possibility of a larger overall extent, placing the site among the larger Vučedol settlements. Although research is still in its early stages, current results already suggest that the settlement at Prisunjača, due to its size, position within the landscape and spatial organisation, played an important role in the regional settlement network and the socio-economic processes within the Vučedol culture.*

**Keywords:** eastern Slavonia, Prisunjača–Ciganica, Copper Age, Vučedol Culture, spatial organisation




**KARTA 1.** Položaj naselja na Prisunjači (mjerilo 1:5000; obradio M. Vuković).

**MAP 1.** Location of the settlement at Prisunjača (Map 1:5000; adapted by M. Vuković).

## Uvod

Lokalitet u literaturi poznat kao Prisunjača[1] ili Ciganica[2] nalazi se na južnoj padini Đakovačko–vinkovačkoga ravnjaka, na položaju Duge njive između Ivankova i Vođinaca, 14 km zapadno od Vinkovaca (karta 1). Slučajni nalazi s lokaliteta dospjeli su kao dar u Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu još davne 1904. godine, a posebno je zanimljiva posuda koja je na više mjesta objavljivana u literaturi.[3] Nažalost, okolnosti nalaza te posude nisu poznate, osim da potječe iz Ivankova, ali pretpostavlja se da je vjerojatno riječ o lokalitetu Prisunjača.[4] S. Dimitrijević opisao je lokalitet Prisunjaču kao *„ovalni plato omeđen prirodnim usjecima ispunjenim vodom koji su bili povezani potokom"*.[5] Iako potok danas više ne postoji, njegovo se nekadašnje korito može prepoznati u obrasloj šumi, na starim austrougarskim kartama iz 19. st. te na LiDAR snimkama (sl. 1).

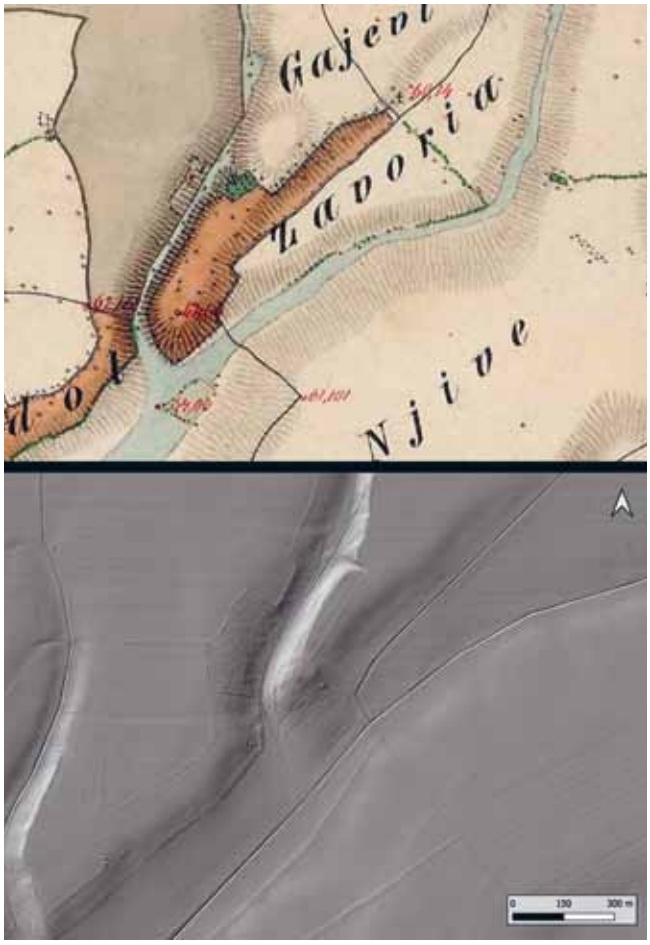
Opisujući izgled lokaliteta, Dimitrijević (1979) također navodi da su sjeverna i sjeveroistočna strana bile naknadno oblikovane u

## Introduction

The site known in the literature as Prisunjača[1] or Ciganica[2] is situated on the southern slope of the Đakovo–Vinkovci plateau, at the location of *Duge njive*, between Ivankovo and Vođinci, 14 km west of Vinkovci (Map 1). Finds recovered casually from the site were donated to the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb in 1904, including a vessel that has attracted particular attention in the literature.[3] Unfortunately, the circumstances of the discovery of this vessel are unknown, apart from the fact that it originates from Ivankovo; however, it is assumed that it most likely comes from the Prisunjača site.[4] Stojan Dimitrijević described the Prisunjača site as *"an oval plateau bordered by natural gullies filled with water and connected by a stream"*.[5] Although the stream no longer exists today, its former channel can still be identified in dense woodland, on nineteenth-century Austro-Hungarian maps, and in LiDAR imagery (Fig. 1).

1 Dimitrijević 1979, 281.
2 Durman 1988, 15.
3 Dimitrijević 1956, 13, T. IX: 54; 1979, T. XXX: 1.
4 Krznarić Škrivanko 2003, 20.
5 Dimitrijević 1979, 282.

1 Dimitrijević 1979, 281.
2 Durman 1988, 15.
3 Dimitrijević 1956, 13, T. IX: 54; 1979, T. XXX: 1.
4 Krznarić Škrivanko 2003, 20.
5 Dimitrijević 1979, 282.




**SLIKA 1.** Gore: Austrougarska karta 2. vojne izmjere (1806. – 1869.) na kojoj je vidljiva pozicija lokaliteta s potokom koji ga okružuje (izvor: https://www.arcanum.com/en/); dolje: LiDAR RH, DTM 0,5 m, hillshade vizualizacija, crveni poligon označava položaj sonde (izvor: Državna geodetska uprava; obradio M. Vuković).

**FIGURE 1.** Top: Austro-Hungarian map of the Second Military Survey (1806–1869), showing the position of the site with the stream surrounding it; source: https://www.arcanum.com/en/; Bottom: LiDAR Croatia, 0.5 DTM hillshade visualisation, with the trench position marked by a red polygon; source: State Geodetic Administration (adapted by M. Vuković).

dva stepenasta nivoa, dok se na južnom dijelu platoa isticalo ovalno uzvišenje, koje je imalo dominantnu funkciju. Prema njegovu opisu, naselje je bilo djelomično zaklonjeno okolnim uzvišenjima i šumama, ostavljajući dojam skrivenoga refugija.[6] Prema A. Durmanu,[7] površina platoa iznosila je 1800 m², odnosno 60 x 30 m, međutim radi se samo o subjektivnoj procjeni, s obzirom na to da nikakva istraživanja nisu bila provedena. Tijekom obilazaka područja Prisunjače 2000., 2002. i 2008. godine arheolozi Gradskoga muzeja Vinkovci ustanovili su da se postojeći opis lokaliteta ne podudara sa zatečenim stanjem. Na samome platou u međuvremenu je izgrađeno nekoliko vikendica, južna padina djelomično se obrađuje, a ostali dio zarastao je u šumi. Jedino je sa zapadne strane bio vidljiv plato u visini od oko 30 m, koji je danas zarastao u šumi.[8] Pri obilasku terena dokumentirana je veća količina keramičkoga materijala vučedolske kulture, kućnoga lijepa od uništenih podnica te glačanih kamenih alatki.[9]

Odsjek za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu započeo je s geofizičkim istraživanjima na Prisunjači 2017. godine[10] te s arheološkim iskopavanjima 2019. godine,[11] a istraživanja i dalje traju.

Describing the topography of the site, Dimitrijević further noted that the northern and north-eastern sides had been subsequently shaped into two terraced levels, while an oval elevation on the southern part of the plateau stood out as a dominant feature. According to his description, the settlement was partly sheltered by the surrounding hills and woodlands, creating the impression of a hidden refuge.[6] According to Aleksandar Durman,[7] the area of the plateau measured 1,800 m², or 60 × 30 m; however, this was only a subjective estimate, as no investigations had been carried out.

During field surveys of the Prisunjača area conducted in 2000, 2002 and 2008, archaeologists from the Vinkovci Town Museum established that the existing description of the site did not correspond to the observed condition. In the meantime, several weekend houses had been built on the plateau itself, the southern slope was partly under cultivation, while the remaining area had become overgrown with forest. A plateau approximately 30 m high remains visible only on the western side, although covered by dense woodland.[8]

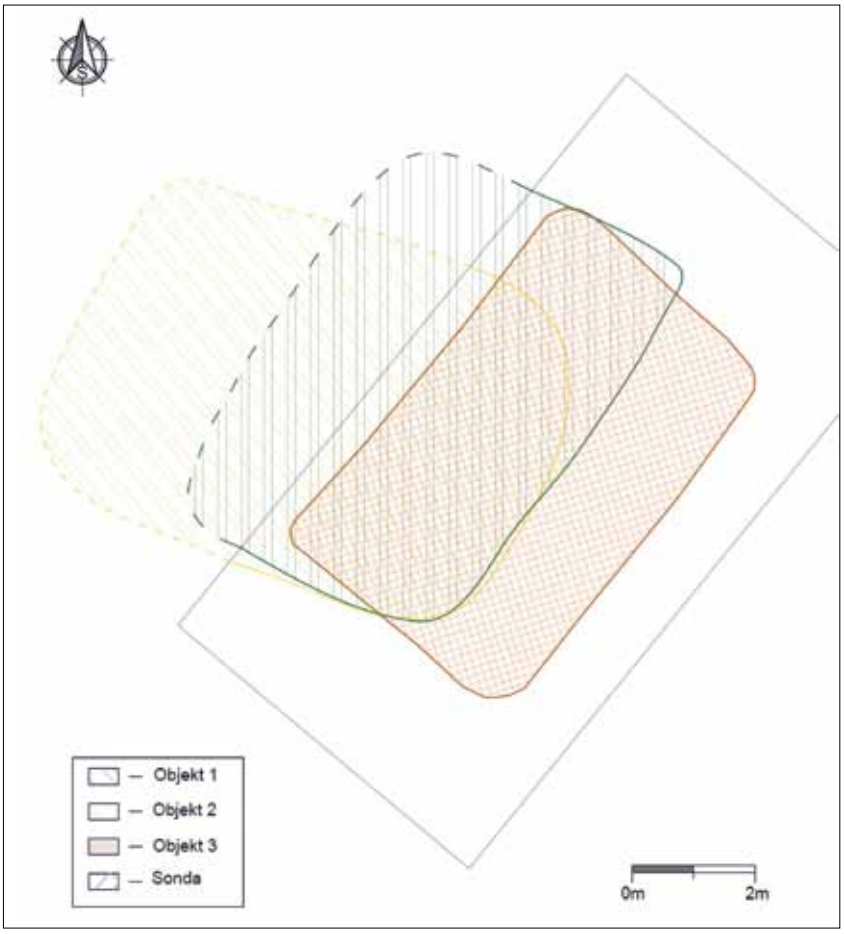
During the field survey, a significant quantity of Vučedol ceramic material, daub from destroyed floors, and polished stone tools was recorded.[9] The Department of Archaeology of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, initiated geophysical surveys at Prisunjača in 2017,[10] followed by archaeological excavations in 2019,[11] and research is still ongoing.

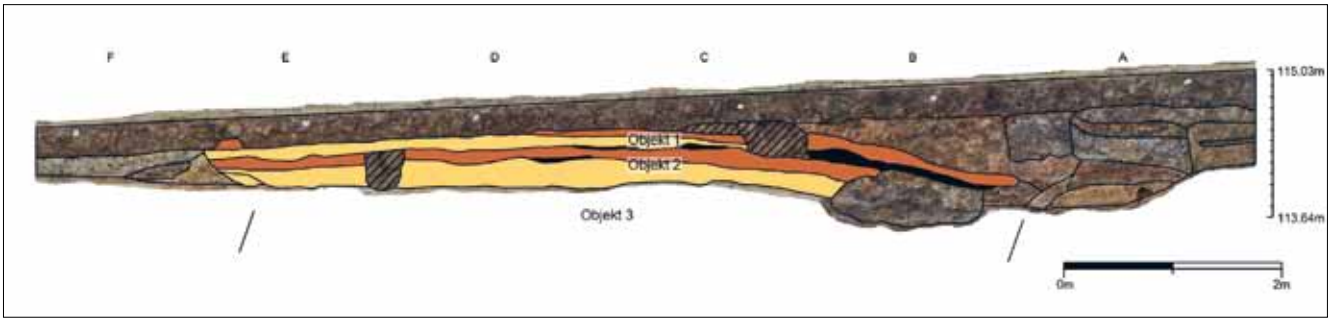
6 Dimitrijević 1979, 282.
7 Durman 1988, 15.
8 Gale 2003; Krznarić Škrivanko 2003; Miloglav 2012a.
9 Gale 2003, 332–333; Krznarić Škrivanko 2003, 20, T. 3; Miloglav 2012a, 78–81, T. 4.
10 Miloglav, Mušič 2018.
11 Miloglav, Mušič 2020.

6 Dimitrijević 1979, 282.
7 Durman 1988, 15.
8 Gale 2003; Krznarić Škrivanko 2003; Miloglav 2012a.
9 Gale 2003, 332–333; Krznarić Škrivanko 2003, 20, T. 3; Miloglav 2012a, 78–81, T. 4.
10 Miloglav, Mušič 2018.
11 Miloglav, Mušič 2020.

**SLIKA 2.** Šablonski prikaz istraženih objekata iz različitih faza naseljavanja na Prisunjači (izradio M. Vuković).

**FIGURE 2.** Schematic plan of the investigated structures from different phases of settlement at Prisunjača (made by M. Vuković).




**SLIKA 3.** Sjeverozapadni profil s ostacima objekata 1 i 2 i položajem objekta 3 (izradio M. Vuković).

**FIGURE 3.** Northwestern profile with the remains of Structures 1 and 2 and the position of Structure 3 (made by M. Vuković).

## Prostorna organizacija naselja na Prisunjači

Istraživanja na lokalitetu Prisunjača–Ciganica pokazala su da je riječ o višeslojnome nalazištu s dugotrajnim kontinuitetom naseljavanja, što je potvrđeno i geološkim bušenjima provedenima 2019. godine, koja su zabilježila debljinu kulturnoga sloja koja prelazi 2,30 m. Arheološka iskopavanja pokazala su da najraniji horizont naseljavanja pripada vučedolskoj kulturi, unutar koje su izdvojene dvije kronološke faze, potvrđene i $^{14}$C datumima. Ostaci triju objekata, zajedno s evidentiranim građevinskim intervencijama i popravcima, svjedoče o kontinuiranome korištenju prostora te promjenama u organizaciji naselja kroz vrijeme (sl. 2, 3).

## Spatial organisation of the settlement at Prisunjača

Research at the Prisunjača–Ciganica site has shown that it is a multilayered settlement with a long continuity of occupation, which was also confirmed by geological core drilling carried out in 2019, which recorded a cultural layer exceeding 2.30 m. Archaeological excavations have shown that the earliest occupation horizon belongs to the Vučedol Culture, within which two chronological phases have been distinguished, also confirmed by radiocarbon dates. The remains of three structures, together with recorded construction interventions and repairs, testify to the continuous use of the space and to changes in the organisation of the settlement over time (Fig. 2, 3).




**SLIKA 4.** Rezultati geomagnetske prospekcije 2017. – 2025. godine (Mušič 2024; Šošić Klindžić 2025). Tamnocrne veće pozitivne anomalije ostaci su moderne infrastrukture (kuće, dalekovodi i sl.). Položaj sonde označen je crvenom bojom. Podloga DOF DGU 2026.

**FIGURE 4.** Results of the geomagnetic survey conducted between 2017 and 2025 (Mušič 2024; Šošić Klindžić 2025). The large dark red positive anomalies correspond to modern infrastructure remains (houses, power lines, etc.). The position of the excavation trench is marked in red. Base map: DOF DGU 2026.

Snimanja magnetometrijskom metodom provode se sustavno od 2017. godine[12] te je do sada snimljeno 70 400 m² površine.[13] Granice naselja definirane su s tri strane, a na dvjema ih omeđuje strmina koja se spušta prema nekadašnjem potoku. Na temelju geofizičkih rezultata i terenskih pregleda može se sa sigurnošću zaključiti da se naselje rasprostiralo na površini od najmanje 4,5 ha (sl. 4). Sjeverozapadna granica naselja još nije utvrđena jer geofizički rezultati i dalje pokazuju ostatke prapovijesnih kuća, jama i jaraka; međutim, trenutačno nije moguće pouzdano utvrditi pripadaju li ti potpovršinski ostaci vučedo-

Magnetometric surveys have been carried out systematically since 2017,[12] and to date an area of 70,400 m² has been recorded.[13] The boundaries of the settlement have been defined on three sides, while on two of them they are marked by a steep slope descending towards the former stream. On the basis of geophysical results and field surveys, it can be concluded with certainty that the settlement covered an area of at least 4.5 ha (Fig. 4). The north-western boundary of the settlement has not yet been established, as the geophysical results continue to indicate the remains of prehistoric houses, pits and ditches; how-

12 Miloglav, Mušič 2018; 2020.

13 Magnetometrijska snimanja od 2017. do 2024. godine proveo je B. Mušič (GEOARH d. o. o.), a za snimanja je korišten magnetometar Geometrics G-858 (na slici 4 u crnome okviru). Snimanja 2025. godine provela je R. Šošić Klindžić (Odsjek za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu). Za snimanja je korišten magnetometar Sensys Magneto MX V4 (na slici 4 bez okvira).

12 Miloglav, Mušič 2018; 2020.

13 Magnetometry surveys conducted between 2017 and 2024 were carried out by B. Mušič (GEOARH d.o.o.), using a Geometrics G-858 magnetometer (shown in the black frame in Figure 4). The 2025 survey was conducted by R. Šošić Klindžić (Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb), using a Sensys Magneto MX V4 magnetometer (shown in Figure 4 without a frame).

Iskom naselju ili nekom ranijem razdoblju. Stoga je zasad potrebno zadržati oprez pri interpretacijama o veličini i rasprostiranju naselja na površini od 7 ha. Geofizička se istraživanja nastavljaju te će budući rezultati biti ključni za konačno utvrđivanje prostornoga opsega naselja i interpretaciju njegove unutarnje organizacije.

Prema dosadašnjim rezultatima, naselje je bilo zaštićeno višestrukim jarcima (opkopima), što ukazuje na kompleksnu organizaciju prostora i postojanje različitih funkcionalnih zona unutar naselja, koje su mogle odražavati društvene ili specijalizirane aktivnosti. Takav način organizacije uklapa se u širi obrazac vučedolskih naselja, koja su najčešće bila smještena na povišenim položajima u krajoliku, u blizini rijeka ili potoka, često na ranije utvrđenim lokacijama te dodatno zaštićena jarcima, što upućuje na strateški odabir položaja i potrebu za kontrolom prostora.[14] Novija geofizička istraživanja i LiDAR podaci potvrđuju da je takav sustav utvrđivanja zabilježen i na drugim, susjednim vučedolskim lokalitetima, poput Damića gradine u Starim Mikanovcima[15] i Viškovaca kraj Đakova[16]. Prostorna organizacija naselja na Prisunjači pritom pokazuje najveće sličnosti s nedavno provedenim geofizičkim istraživanja na vučedolskome lokalitetu Szilvás u Mađarskoj, koja su pokazala kompleksan sustav višestrukih jaraka koji okružuju naselje. Takav sustav upućuje na planiranu fortifikaciju i kontrolu pristupa, ali i na postojanje organiziranih komunikacijskih pravaca te mogućih zona aktivnosti unutar naselja.[17]

## Arheološka istraživanja od 2019. do 2025. godine

Arheološka istraživanja na lokalitetu provode se od 2019. godine te su nastavljena u kampanjama 2021., 2022., 2024. i 2025. godine. Sonda dimenzija 10,00 x 6,00 m otvorena je na najvišem dijelu platoa te mjestu gdje su geofizička istraživanja pokazala najveći potencijal (sl. 4). Sonda je proširena 2021. godine na 12,00 x 6,00 m, a podijeljena je na kvadrante dimenzija 2,00 x 2,00 m radi prostornih analiza i distribucije materijala te definiranja pojedinih zona aktivnosti unutar naselja. Ostaci triju objekata, zajedno s tragovima naknadnih intervencija i popravaka, ukazuju na kontinuirano korištenje prostora i na promjene u organizaciji naselja kroz različite faze njegova razvoja.[18]

ever, it is currently not possible to determine with certainty whether these subsurface features belong to the Vučedol settlement or to an earlier period. Therefore, interpretations suggesting a settlement size and extent of 7 ha should, for the time being, be treated with caution. Geophysical investigations are still ongoing, and future results will be important for the final determination of the settlement's spatial extent and for the interpretation of its internal organisation.

According to the results obtained so far, the settlement was protected by several ditches (enclosures), indicating a complex organisation of space and the existence of various functional zones within the settlement, which may have reflected social or specialised activities. Such an organisational pattern fits within the broader model of Vučedol settlements, which were most often situated on elevated positions in the landscape, near rivers or streams, frequently on previously fortified locations, and additionally protected by ditches, indicating a strategic choice of location and a need for spatial control.[14] Recent geophysical investigations and LiDAR data confirm that such a fortification system has also been recorded at other, neighbouring Vučedol sites, such as Damića Gradina in Stari Mikanovci[15] and Viškovci near Đakovo.[16] The spatial organisation of the settlement at Prisunjača shows the greatest similarities to recently-conducted geophysical investigations at the Vučedol site of Szilvás, in Hungary, which revealed a complex system of several ditches surrounding the settlement. Such a system points not only to planned fortification and controlled access, but also to the existence of organised communication routes and possible activity zones within the settlement.[17]

## Archaeological excavations, 2019 – 2025

Archaeological excavations at the site have been conducted since 2019 and were continued in campaigns in 2021, 2022, 2024 and 2025. A trench measuring 10.00 × 6.00 m was opened on the highest part of the plateau, at the location where geophysical surveys indicated the greatest potential (Fig. 4). In 2021, the trench was extended to 12.00 × 6.00 m and divided into quadrants measuring 2.00 × 2.00 m for the purposes of spatial analysis and distribution of the material, and the definition of individual activity zones within the settlement. The remains of three structures, together with traces of later interventions and repairs, indicate the continuous use of the area and changes in the organisation of the settlement through various phases of its development.[18]

14 Za pregled utvrđenih vučedolskih lokaliteta vidi Miloglav 2016, 96–97; 2018, 116–119; Furholt *et al.* 2025.

15 Miloglav, Mušič 2017.

16 Vuković, Balen, Miloglav 2025.

17 Furholt *et al.* 2025.

18 Tijekom istraživanja u sklopu projekta CULPLUS (*Kulinarske prakse, gospodarstvo i strategije korištenja zemljišta tijekom bakrenog doba u istočnoj Slavoniji*) provode se interdisciplinarne analize koje uključuju: makrobotaničke i mikrobotaničke analize (fitolita i škroba), analize organskih ostataka u keramičkim posudama (GC-MS), palinološke i arheozoološke analize, tehnološke analize keramike (optička mikroskopija, XRF, XRD, FT-IR), analize stabilnih izotopa, prostorne analize te analize tragova upotrebe na keramici (makroskopske, mikroskopske i uz primjenu 3D modela).

14 For an overview of fortified Vučedol settlments, see: Miloglav 2016, 96–97; 2018, 116–119; Furholt *et al.* 2025.

15 Miloglav, Mušič 2017.

16 Vuković, Balen, Miloglav 2025.

17 Furholt *et al.* 2025.

18 During the excavations, interdisciplinary analysis is being carried out within the framework of the CULPLUS project (*Culinary practices, husbandry, and land-use strategies during the Copper Age in Eastern Slavonia).* This includes macro- and microbotanical analysis (phytoliths and starch), organic-residue analysis of ceramic vessels (GC-MS), palynological and archaeozoological analysis, technological analysis of pottery (optical microscopy, XRF, XRD, FT-IR), stable-isotope analysis, spatial analysis, and use-wear analysis of pottery (macroscopic, microscopic, and through the application of 3D models).



**SLIKA 5.** Fotografija objekta 1 s vidljivim tragovima oranja koje je prouzročilo oštećenja objekta. U gornjem lijevom kutu prikazano je ovalno ognjište koje se nalazilo s vanjske strane objekta (snimio M. Vuković).

**FIGURE 5.** Photograph of Structure 1 with visible traces of ploughing that caused damage of the structure. In the upper left corner, an oval hearth located outside the structure is shown (photo by M. Vuković).

## Rezultati istraživanja i interpretacija

### Objekt 1

Istraživanja 2019. godine pokazala su da je dugotrajno izoravanje ostavilo posljedice u arheološkome zapisu, jer su se već u izoranome sloju, nakon 20-ak cm ispod površine, mogli jasno prepoznati ostaci uništenoga objekta, odnosno urušenja kuće (sl. 2, 3, 5). Osim keramičkoga materijala, koji je posljedično fragmentiran od poljoprivrednih aktivnosti, kao dio inventara ipak je zabilježeno nekoliko cijelih ili djelomično cjelovitih predmeta, poput utega (T. 1: 1), kamene glačane sjekire-čekića s rupom za nasad drške (T. 1: 4), litičkih izrađevina, keramičke kuke (T. 1: 2), koštanih alatki (T. 1: 5, 6) te dio koštanoga predmeta koji je vjerojatno služio kao aplika na odjeći (T. 1: 7).

Objekt je orijentiran u smjeru SZ-JI i ulazi u sjeverozapadni profil sonde, zbog čega nije moguće sa sigurnošću utvrditi je li građevina imala jednu ili dvije prostorije. Dimenzije objekta moguće je odrediti samo u smjeru njegove duže osi (7,50 m), s obzirom na to da se ostatak pruža izvan istražene površine. Takva veličina odgovara uobičajenim dimenzijama vučedolskih kuća,[19] a ista orijentacija zabilježena je i na lokalitetu Vučedol, na položaju Kukuruzište Streim.[20] Ognjište nije evidentirano unutar objekta,

## Results and interpretation

### Structure 1

Research conducted in 2019 showed that long-term ploughing had caused visible disturbances in the archaeological record, as the remains of a destroyed structure, i.e. house-collapse debris, could already be clearly recognised within the ploughed layer, approximately 20 cm below the topsoil (Figs. 2, 3, 5). In addition to ceramic material, which had been fragmented as a result of agricultural activities, several complete or partially preserved artefacts were recorded as part of the inventory of the structure, including weights (Pl. 1: 1), a polished stone axe-hammer with a perforation for hafting (Pl. 1: 4), lithic artefacts, a ceramic hook (Pl. 1: 2), bone tools (Pl. 1: 5, 6), and part of a bone object that probably served as an appliqué on clothing (Pl. 1: 7).

The structure has a NW–SE orientation and extends into the north-western profile of the trench, making it impossible to determine with certainty whether the building originally consisted of one room or two. Its dimensions can only be established along its longer axis (7.50 m), as the rest of the structure extends beyond the excavated area. Such dimensions correspond to the usual size of Vučedol houses,[19] while the same orienta-

19 Forenbaher 1995, 311.

20 Roksandić Vukadin 2021, 16.

19 Forenbaher 1995, 311.

već izvan njega, na udaljenosti od približno 0,50 m. Ovalnog je oblika, dimenzija 0,70 × 0,40 m (sl. 5), a u presjeku su uočljivi tragovi višekratnih popravaka, koji upućuju na njegovu dugotrajniju upotrebu. S obzirom na to da je ognjište smješteno izvan objekta, a ne unutar njega – što je uobičajeno za stambene građevine vučedolske kulture[21] – otvara se pitanje njegove funkcionalne interpretacije u okviru naselja. Uz ognjište nisu evidentirani pokretni nalazi niti drugi arheološki pokazatelji koji bi upućivali na njegovu funkciju. Stoga njegova namjena za sada ostaje nejasna zbog ograničene površine istraživanja i nedovoljno jasna odnosa prema okolnim objektima unutar naselja, kao i narušene stratigrafije, pri čemu nije moguće sa sigurnošću utvrditi je li ognjište bilo vezano za objekt 1, neki drugi obližnji objekt ili više njih.

tion has also been recorded at the Vučedol site, at the location of Kukuruzište Streim.[20] No hearth was recorded within the structure; instead, it was located outside it, at a distance of approximately 0.50 m. It is oval in shape, measuring 0.70 × 0.40 m (Fig. 5), and in cross-section revealed traces of repeated repairs, indicating prolonged use. Given that the hearth was located outside the structure rather than inside it – which is typical of residential buildings of the Vučedol Culture[21] – its purpose within the settlement, therefore, remains uncertain. The hearth was not associated with material or other archaeological indicators suggesting its function. Therefore, its purpose remains unclear for now due to the limited extent of excavation, the insufficiently clear relationship with surrounding structures within the settlement, and the disturbed stratigraphy, making it impossible to determine with certainty whether the hearth was associated with Structure 1, another nearby structure, or several of them.

**Objekt 2**

Tijekom istraživačkih sezona 2021. i 2022. godine zabilježena je sljedeća faza naseljavanja na Prisunjači definiranjem starijega objekta, čija se orijentacija razlikuje od prijašnje građevinske faze (sl. 2, 3). Objekt (označen kao SJ 12) orijentiran je u smjeru JZ-SI te također djelomično ulazi u sjeverozapadni profil sonde, što omogućuje određivanje samo njegove šire strane u duljini od 6,20 m. Njegova konstrukcija odgovara uobičajenim obilježjima vučedolskoga graditeljstva: pravokutnog je tlocrta sa zaobljenim uglovima, omeđen temeljnim kanalom s ukopima za nosive kolce zidne konstrukcije oblijepljene lijepom te podnicom od nabijene ilovače. Na temelju rasporeda rupa za stupove u središnjem dijelu objekta, koje upućuju na postojanje unutarnje pregrade, može se pretpostaviti da je objekt bio podijeljen na dvije prostorije i da je imao stambenu funkciju (sl. 6, 7).

Na spaljenoj podnici kuće zabilježeni su ostaci drvenih greda i sloj bijeloga pepela, koji potječe od biljnih materijala, vjerojatno od trske korištene za pokrivanje krova.[22] Objekt je stradao u požaru, a prije napuštanja sav je pokretni inventar bio počišćen. Međutim, u unutrašnjosti kuće pronađene su dvije cjelovite posude ostavljene *in situ* (sl. 6; T. 2; T. 3). To bi moglo upućivati na to da su, bez obzira na to je li kuća izgorjela namjerno ili slučajno, posude bile svjesno ostavljene u prostoru objekta, vjerojatno zbog njihova posebnog značenja za pojedinca, članove kućanstva ili neku drugu društvenu skupinu. Slična situacija već je zabilježena na lokalitetu Vučedol, na položaju Vinograd Streim.[23] Posude su bile izložene visokim temperaturama, što je utjecalo na njihova fizička svojstva i karakteristike. Jedna od njih jest ukrašena zdjela (T. 3), a druga lonac manjih dimenzija (T. 2), unutar kojega se nalazio bijelo-pepeljasti prah (sl. 6). XRF analiza sastava unutrašnjosti lonca pokazala je dominaciju kalcita, uz prisutnost drugih minerala (kvarca, tinjčastog materijala i minerala glina), koji su vjerojatno nečistoće iz tla koje je tijekom

**Structure 2**

During the 2021 and 2022 excavation seasons, the following phase of occupation at Prisunjača was identified through the definition of an earlier structure whose orientation differs from that of the previous building phase (Figs. 2, 3). The structure (recorded as SU 12) is oriented in a SW–NE direction and also partially extends into the north-western profile of the trench, allowing only its broader side to be determined, measuring 6.20 m in length. Its construction corresponds to the usual characteristics of Vučedol architecture: it has a rectangular ground plan with rounded corners, bounded by a foundation trench with postholes for load-bearing posts of a wattle-and-daub wall construction, and a floor made of compacted clay. On the basis of the arrangement of postholes in the central part of the structure, suggesting an internal spatial division, it may be assumed that the structure was divided into two rooms and had a residential function (Figs. 6, 7).

On the burnt floor of the house, the remains of wooden beams and a layer of white ash were recorded, the latter deriving from plant material, probably reed used for roof covering.[22] The structure was destroyed by fire, and, before its abandonment, all inventory had been cleared away. However, two almost complete vessels left *in situ* were found inside the house (Fig. 6; Pls. 2–3). This may indicate that, regardless of whether the house burned down intentionally or accidentally, the vessels were deliberately left within the structure, probably because of their particular significance to an individual, members of the household, or another social group. A similar situation has already been recorded at the Vučedol site, at the Streim Vineyard location.[23] The vessels were exposed to high temperatures, which affected their physical properties and characteristics. One of them is a decorated bowl (Pl. 3), while the other is a small pot (Pl. 2), inside which a white-grey ash residue was found (Fig. 6).

21 Durman 1988; Forenbaher 1994; 1995; Miloglav 2018.

22 Filipović, Marić, Tasić 2023, 12.

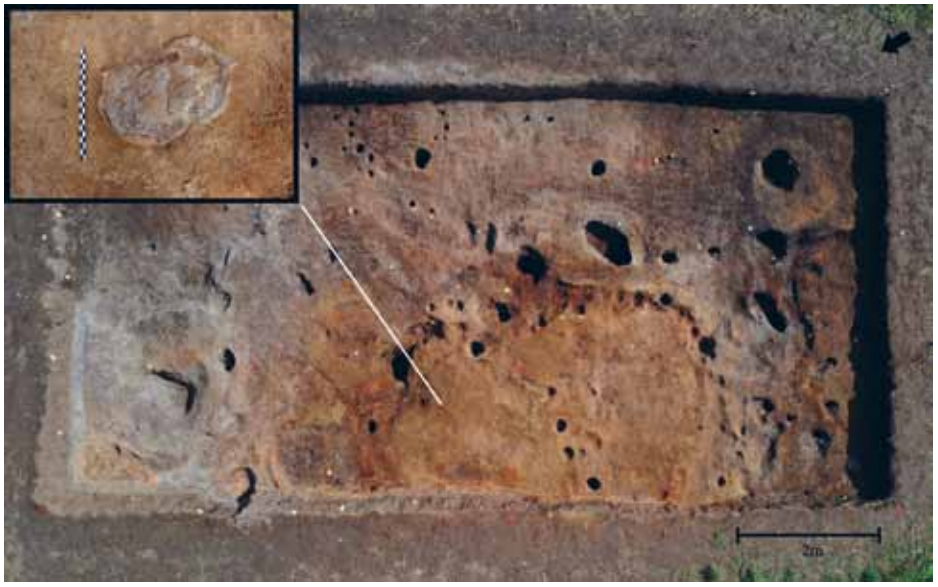
23 Forenbaher 1994, 316.

20 Roksandić Vukadin 2021, 16.

21 Durman 1988; Forenbaher 1994; 1995; Miloglav 2018.

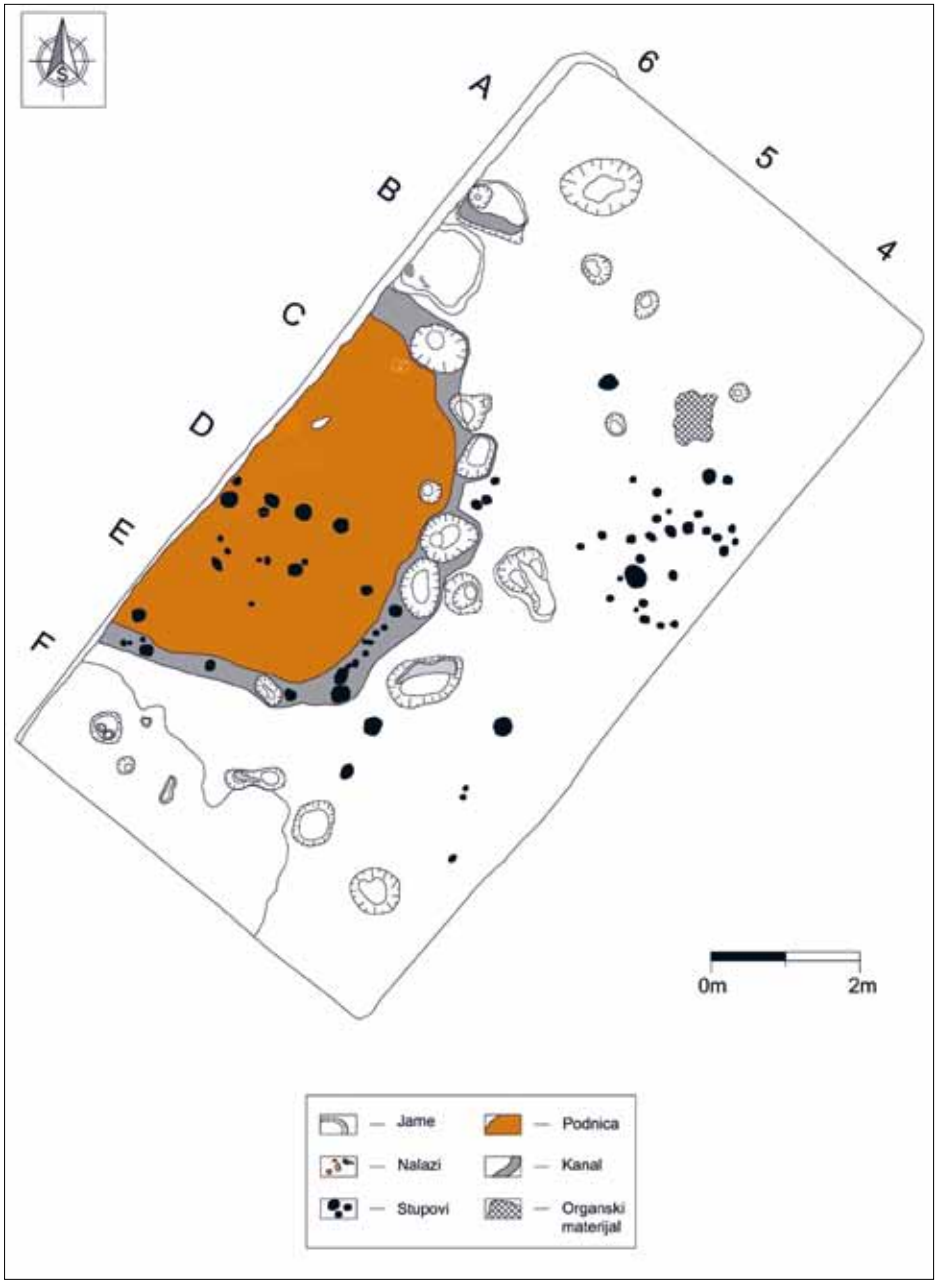
22 Filipović, Marić, Tasić 2023, 12.

23 Forenbaher 1994, 316.




**SLIKA 6.** Fotografija objekta 2 na kojoj je s vanjske strane vidljiva zapuna jame sa zapečenim rubovima (SJ 203). U gornjem lijevom kutu: detalj posude s bijelo-pepeljastim prahom, pronađene *in situ* na podu objekta. Istraživanja 2022. godine (snimio M. Vuković).

**FIGURE 6.** Photograph of Structure 2, with the fill of a pit with burnt edges (SU 203) visible outside the structure. Upper left corner: detail of a vessel containing white-grey ashy residue, found *in situ* on the floor of the structure. Excavations in 2022 (photo by M. Vuković).




**SLIKA 7.** Tlocrt objekta 2 (izradio M. Vuković).

**FIGURE 7.** Ground plan of Structure 2 (made by M. Vuković).

vremena ispunilo posudu. Moguće je da je bijeli prah usitnjeni karbonat koji je mogao služiti u proizvodnji keramike ili u metalurškim aktivnostima (za snižavanje temperature taljenja). Također je moguće da se radi o mljevenim ljušturama školjki ili puževa koje su tijekom vremena u potpunosti prešle u kalcit.[24] Kako trenutno na Prisunjači nisu zabilježene metalurške aktivnosti, za sada se taj sastav ne može sa sigurnošću dovesti u vezu s metalurškim procesima, ali se može dovesti u vezu s izradom inkrustacije za ukrašavanje posuda. S obzirom na to da su analize na keramičkome materijalu vučedolske kulture pokazale kako se inkrustacija najčešće izrađivala od školjaka te u manjoj mjeri od životinjskih kostiju[25] moguće je da je u posudi bila pohranjena sirovina za izradu inkrustacije namijenjene ukrašavanju posuda.

Za sada nije moguće utvrditi je li objekt stradao u požaru slučajno ili namjerno s obzirom na to da nije u cijelosti otkopan jer dijelom ulazi u profil sonde. O namjernome spaljivanju kuća kao dijelu ritualnih ili simboličkih praksi, posebno u neolitiku, već je u više navrata pisano u literaturi.[26] J. Chapman[27] navodi namjerno planiranje i pripremu čina spaljivanja kuće te pažljivoga odlaganja artefakata (posebno polomljenih fragmenata) u objekt prije njegova spaljivanja. S obzirom na arheološku situaciju u navedenome objektu s Prisunjače, u kojoj su dvije djelomično cjelovite posude[28] ostavljene namjerno na podu kuće, ne treba se isključiti ni mogućnost namjernoga spaljivanja objekta. Razlozi takvoga čina mogu se dovesti u vezu s konceptom životnoga ciklusa kuće te s praksama simboličkoga „zatvaranja" ili transformacije prostora. Životni ciklus jedne kuće može završiti na različite načine, ovisno o korištenim građevinskim materijalima i planiranoj budućoj namjeni prostora.[29] U tome kontekstu spaljivanje se može promatrati kao svjesno strukturiran čin kojim se označava kraj funkcionalne uporabe objekta. Douglas Porteous ističe da je čin „ubijanja" kuće društveno i simbolički snažna radnja koja povezuje zajednicu, njeguje kolektivno sjećanje i pridonosi kontinuitetu mjesta.[30] Takva interpretacija otvara mogućnost da se spaljivanje objekta s Prisunjače ne promatra isključivo kao posljedica slučajnoga požara, već i kao potencijalno ritualiziran završetak njegova životnog vijeka. U tome kontekstu ne može se isključiti ni mogućnost namjernoga spaljivanja uslijed dotrajalosti objekta ili potrebe za njegovom obnovom, što upućuje na kontrolirane i društveno uvjetovane prakse napuštanja i transformacije prostora. S druge strane,

XRF analysis of the material deposited inside the pot showed a dominance of calcite, together with the presence of other minerals (quartz, micaceous material and clay minerals), which probably represent impurities from the soil that filled the vessel over time. It is possible that the white powder represents crushed carbonate, which may have been used in pottery production or in metallurgical activities (to lower melting temperatures). It is also possible that it consisted of ground shell or snail fragments that, over time, were completely transformed into calcite.[24] As no metallurgical activities have so far been recorded at Prisunjača, this composition cannot at present be linked with certainty to metallurgical processes; however, it may be associated with the production of incrustation used for vessel decoration. Given that analyses of Vučedol Culture pottery have shown that incrustation was most commonly made from shells, and to a lesser extent from animal bones,[25] it is possible that the vessel contained raw material intended for the preparation of incrustation used in pottery decoration.

At present, it is not possible to determine whether the structure was destroyed by fire accidentally or intentionally, since it has not been fully excavated, with part of the structure extending into the trench profile. Intentional house burning as part of ritual or symbolic practices, particularly in the Neolithic, has already been discussed on numerous occasions in the literature.[26] John Chapman[27] discusses the deliberate planning and preparation of house burning, together with the careful deposition of artefacts (especially broken fragments) within the structure prior to its destruction by fire. Given the archaeological situation in the aforementioned structure at Prisunjača, where two partially complete vessels[28] were intentionally left on the house floor, the possibility of deliberate burning should not be excluded. The reasons for such an act may be connected with the concept of the house life cycle, as well as with practices of symbolic 'closure' or spatial transformation. The life cycle of a house may end in various ways, depending on the building materials used and the intended future use of the space.[29] In this context, burning may be viewed as a consciously structured act marking the end of the functional use of the structure. Douglas Porteous points out that the act of 'killing' a house represents a socially and symbolically powerful action that binds the community, sustains collective memory, and contributes to the continuity of place.[30] Such an interpretation opens the possibility

24 Analizu je napravila dr. sc. Marta Mileusnić na Zavodu za mineralogiju, petrologiju i mineralne sirovine Rudarsko-geološko-naftnog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu.

25 Kudelić, Miloglav, Neral 2025.

26 Tringham, Stevanović 1990; Stevanović, Tringham 1998; Tringham 2000; 2005; Stevanović 2002.

27 Chapman 1999; 2000.

28 Lonac s ostacima bijeloga praha bio je cjelovit, dok su fragmenti koji nedostaju na crtežu izdvojeni i poslani na različite analize radi utvrđivanja sastava glinovite smjese i sadržaja unutrašnjosti posude. Ukrašena zdjela bila je djelomično očuvana, što je vjerojatno posljedica požara u objektu, ali i različitih tafonomskih procesa koji su utjecali na stupanj očuvanosti keramičkoga materijala.

29 Brand 1994.

30 Porteous, Smith 2001, 107 – prema Tringham 2005.

24 The analysis was carried out by Dr Marta Mileusnić at the Department of Mineralogy, Petrology and Mineral Resources, Faculty of Mining, Geology and Petroleum Engineering, University of Zagreb.

25 Kudelić, Miloglav, Neral 2025.

26 Tringham, Stevanović 1990; Stevanović, Tringham 1998; Tringham 2000; 2005; Stevanović 2002.

27 Chapman 1999; 2000.

28 The pot containing the remains of white powder was complete, while the fragments missing from the drawing were separated and submitted for various analyses in order to determine the composition of the clay fabric and the contents of the vessel interior. The decorated bowl was only partially preserved, which was probably the result of the destruction of the structure by fire, as well as various taphonomic processes that affected the degree of preservation of the ceramic material.

29 Brand 1994.

30 Porteous, Smith 2001, 107 – cited in Tringham 2005.

objekt je mogao i slučajno stradati u požaru, osobito s obzirom na malu međusobnu udaljenost kuća unutar vučedolskih naselja i na zapaljive građevinske materijale korištene u njihovoj izgradnji.[31] Takvi uvjeti pogodovali su brzom širenju vatre, što dodatno otežava razlikovanje između slučajnoga i namjernoga spaljivanja bez dodatnih analiza. Međutim, ni u tome slučaju ne može se isključiti činjenica da su posude bile namjerno ostavljene na podu objekta, dok je ostatak pokretnoga inventara prethodno uklonjen.

Oko objekta nalazio se kulturni sloj prepun pepela, gara, keramičkih ulomaka i veće količine životinjskih kostiju (SJ 15), što je vjerojatno posljedica jednokratnoga čišćenja kućnoga prostora. Takva situacija zabilježena je i na drugim vučedolskim lokalitetima.[32] Na temelju arheološke situacije, obrađenoga materijala i njegove prostorne distribucije moguće je donijeti zaključke o organizaciji prostora oko objekta. Prema modelu koji donose Hayden i Cannon[33] te kasnije Sommer, utemeljenome na etnoarheološkim[34] i arheološkim[35] istraživanjima, prostor oko kuće može se definirati kao aktivno područje – odnosno zona intenzivne svakodnevne upotrebe koja mora ostati prohodna te se stoga periodično čisti. U takvim zonama uobičajene su manje nakupine otpada, koje su posljedica čišćenja objekata, pri čemu se otpad odlaže u otpadne jame ili na prostor neposredno ispred i oko građevina. U prilog takvoj interpretaciji na Prisunjači govori podatak da je najveća koncentracija životinjskih kostiju i keramičkih ulomaka zabilježena upravo u sloju oko objekta. Također, prostorna distribucija keramičkoga materijala povezanoga s Objektom 2 pokazuje da su se otpadne zone formirale duž vanjskoga perimetra građevine. Najmanja količina materijala evidentirana je unutar samoga objekta, što je posljedica njegova čišćenja prije požara, ali i odlaganja otpada izvan kuće (sl. 8, T. 4–6). Veći otpad, prema istome modelu, odlagao se na posebna odlagališta, što je potvrđeno i u naselju na Vučedolu, gdje su koncentrirane nakupine otpada zabilježene na rubnim dijelovima naselja, uz padinu tela.[36] Za razliku od aktivnoga područja, pasivno područje obuhvaća prostore koji nisu bili u intenzivnoj svakodnevnoj uporabi, primjerice zone za skladištenje ili spavanje. U takvim se prostorima zadržava prvenstveno mikrootpad, dok se veće količine otpada sustavno uklanjaju u aktivne zone ili na odlagališta.[37]

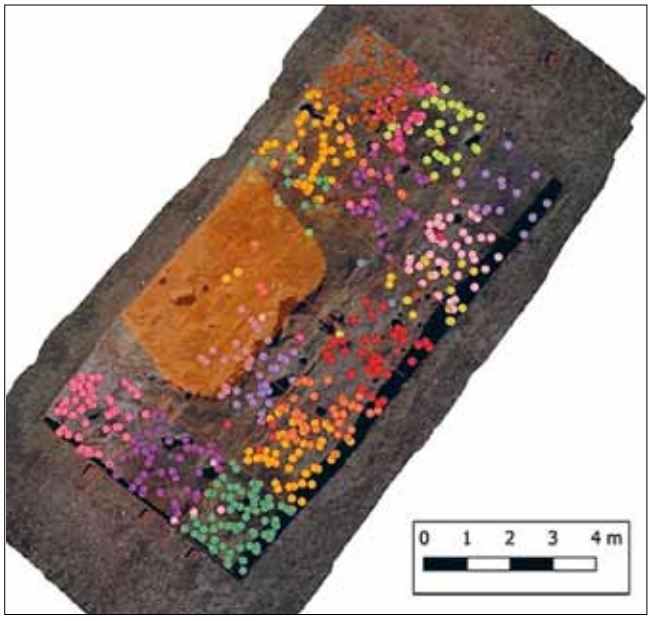
S istočne strane objekta nalazila se jama okruglog oblika sa zapečenim rubovima (označena kao SJ 203/204) (sl. 6). Iako jama manjim dijelom ulazi u profil sonde, ipak je moguće odrediti njezine dimenzije, koje iznose otprilike 1,00 × 1,00 m. U jami su, osim keramičkih ulomaka, pronađeni brusni kamen, žrvanj, životinjske kosti i izuzetno velika količina ribljih kostiju. Preliminarnom analizom utvrđeno je da se najvećim dijelom radi o štukama te o šaranu i linjaku (ribama iz porodice šarana). Riječ je o vrstama koje većinom preferiraju toplije i mirnije vode, s mekim

that the burning of the structure at Prisunjača should not be viewed solely as the result of an accidental fire, but also as a potentially ritualised conclusion of its life cycle. In this context, the possibility of deliberate burning due to the degradation of the structure or the need for its renewal cannot be excluded either, pointing to controlled and socially conditioned practices of abandonment and spatial transformation. On the other hand, the structure may also have been accidentally destroyed by fire, particularly in view of the small distances between houses within Vučedol settlements, as well as the flammable building materials used in their construction.[31] Such conditions would have favoured the rapid spread of fire, further making it difficult to distinguish between accidental and deliberate burning without additional analyses. However, even in that case, the fact that the vessels were intentionally left on the floor of the structure, while the rest of the inventory had been removed before the structure was abandoned, cannot be ignored.

Around the structure, there was a cultural layer rich in ash, charcoal, pottery fragments and a large quantity of animal bones (SU 15), probably representing the result of repeated household cleaning. A similar situation has also been recorded at other Vučedol sites.[32] On the basis of the archaeological record, the material analysed and its spatial distribution, conclusions may be drawn regarding the organisation of the space surrounding the structure, especially in terms of its refuse-disposal patterns. According to the model proposed by Hayden and Cannon,[33] and later by Sommer, based on ethnoarchaeological[34] and archaeological research,[35] the area surrounding the house may be defined as an active area: that is, a zone of intensive everyday use which had to remain accessible and was therefore periodically cleaned. In such zones, small accumulations of refuse are common, resulting from the cleaning of structures, whereby waste is deposited in refuse pits or in the area immediately in front of and around buildings. Such an interpretation at Prisunjača is supported by the fact that the highest concentration of animal bones and pottery fragments was recorded precisely in the layer surrounding the structure. In addition, the spatial distribution of ceramic material associated with Structure 2 shows that refuse-disposal zones formed along the outer perimeter of the building. The smallest quantity of material was recorded within the structure itself, not only as a result of its cleaning prior to the fire, but also due to the disposal of waste outside the house (Fig. 8, Pls. 4–6). Greater quantities of refuse, according to the same model, were deposited in designated dumping areas, as also confirmed at the settlement of Vučedol, where concentrated refuse accumulations were recorded on the peripheral parts of the settlement, along the slope of the tell.[36] In contrast to the active area, the passive area comprises spaces that were not in intensive everyday use, such as zones intended for storage or sleeping. In such spaces, primarily micro-refuse is retained,

31 Durman 1988; Forenbaher 1994; 1995.
32 Miloglav 2018; Roksandić Vukadin, Hincak Daris, Bošnjak 2024.
33 Hayden, Cannon 1983.
34 Sommer 1990.
35 Sommer, Astaloș 2015.
36 Balen 2009; Durman, Hutinec 2011.
37 Sommer 1990.

31 Durman 1988; Forenbaher 1994; 1995.
32 Miloglav 2018; Roksandić Vukadin, Hincak Daris, Bošnjak 2024.
33 Hayden, Cannon 1983.
34 Sommer 1990.
35 Sommer, Astaloș 2015.
36 Balen 2009; Durman, Hutinec 2011.
37 Sommer 1990.




**SLIKA 8.** Distribucija keramičkog materijala povezanog s objektom 2 (izradili I. Miloglav i M. Vuković).[38]

**FIGURE 8.** Distribution of ceramic material associated with Structure 2 (made by I. Miloglav and M. Vuković).[38]

i muljevitim dnom te bujnom nadvodnom i podvodnom vegetacijom. Preliminarnom analizom također je utvrđeno da su cijele ribe donošene u naselje, odnosno da nisu procesuirane na mjestu lova.[39] Najvjerojatnije je riječ o ribama iz obližnjega potoka, koji je nekoć okruživao naselje (sl. 1), a iste su vrste zabilježene i na lokalitetu Vučedol.[40] Te vrste riba imale su važnu ulogu u prehrani, osobito tijekom proljeća, u vrijeme mriještenja, kada su se mogle lako skupljati u većim količinama zbog svoje tromosti i okupljanja u jata. Mogle su se konzumirati svježe ili sušiti i skladištiti za kasniju upotrebu.[41]

Tragovi organskih ostataka na zdjeli iz jame SJ 203 pokazali su moguće ostatke ribljih biomarkera, što ukazuje na potencijalno značajniju ulogu ribljih resursa u svakodnevnoj prehrani nego što se ranije pretpostavljalo. Detaljna analiza ribljih ostataka, kao i analize lipida (GC-MS) koje su u tijeku, omogućit će rekonstrukciju strategija eksploatacije vodenih resursa, sezonalnosti lova te mogućih lokalnih ili regionalnih posebnosti u prehrani, što će u konačnici doprinijeti preciznijem razumijevanju ekonomskih i kulturnih aspekata zajednica koje su živjele na Prisunjači pred kraj bakrenoga doba. Jama je datirana u razdoblje od 2860. do 2570. pr. Kr. (DeA-47743) (tab. 1).

while larger quantities of waste are systematically removed to active zones or dumping areas.[37]

On the eastern side of the structure, a rounded pit with burnt edges was documented (labelled SU 203/204) (Fig. 6). Although the pit extends only partly into the trench profile, it was still possible to determine dimensions of around 1.00 × 1.00 m. Besides the pottery fragments, a grindstone, a quern stone and animal bones, an exceptionally large quantity of fish bones was recovered from the pit. Preliminary analysis established that these consisted predominantly of pike, as well as common carp and tench (fish of the carp family). These are species that generally prefer warmer, calmer waters, with soft muddy beds and dense above-water and underwater vegetation. Preliminary analysis also established that whole fish were brought into the settlement, indicating that they had not been processed at the fishing location.[39] They most likely originated from the nearby stream that once surrounded the settlement (Fig. 1), while the same species have also been recorded at the Vučedol site.[40] These fish species played an important role in the diet, especially during the spring spawning season, when they could easily be collected in larger quantities due to their sluggish behaviour and tendency to gather in shoals. They could be consumed fresh, or dried and stored for later use.[41]

Traces of organic residues on the bowl from pit SU 203 revealed fish biomarkers, indicating a potentially more significant role of fish resources in the everyday diet than previously assumed. A detailed analysis of the fish remains, together with ongoing organic-residue analysis (GC-MS), will enable the reconstruction of strategies for the exploitation of aquatic resources, the seasonality of fishing, and possible local or regional dietary practices, ultimately contributing to a more precise understanding of the economic and cultural aspects of the communities that lived at Prisunjača towards the end of the Copper Age. The pit has been dated to the period 2860 – 2570 BC (DeA-47743) (Table 1).

38 Na slici su prikazane točke u bojama koje predstavljaju obrađene keramičke ulomke pronađene u pojedinim kvadrantima (2,00 x 2,00 m) unutar arheološke sonde. Točke su pozicionirane randomizacijom, koristeći QGIS softver unutar pojedinih kvadranata, a ne predstavljaju točne položaje pronalaska nalaza u pojedinome kvadrantu. Takva distribucija omogućava da se tablica analiziranih keramičkih ulomaka unese u GIS sustav te da se po potrebi filtrira prostorna distribucija nalaza prema nekim zadanim karakteristikama (npr. tip posude i dr.).

39 Preliminarnu analizu napravila je dr. sc. Ivana Živaljević s Odelenja za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta u Beogradu.

40 Paunović, Lajtner 1995.

41 Paunović, Lajtner 1995.

38 The figure presents coloured points representing analysed ceramic sherds recovered from individual quadrants (2.00 × 2.00 m) within the archaeological trench. The points were positioned by randomisation within each quadrant using QGIS software and do not represent the exact findspots of the artefacts within the respective quadrants. This type of distribution makes it possible to import the table of analysed ceramic sherds into a GIS system and, when required, to filter the spatial distribution of finds according to selected attributes (e.g. vessel type, etc.).

39 The preliminary analysis was carried out by Dr Ivana Živaljević of the Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade.

40 Paunović, Lajtner 1995.

41 Paunović, Lajtner 1995.

| Lab. br. / Lab No. | Kontekst i materijal / Context and material | δ 13 C | Datum (BP) / Date BP | Kalibrirani datum (cal BC) (2σ) / Calibrated date (cal BC) (2σ) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DeA-47742 | SJ 137 – životinjski zub / animal tooth | | 4190 ± 23 | 2890 – 2670 |
| DeA-47743 | SJ 203/204 – životinjska kost / animal bone | | 4116 ± 19 | 2860 – 2570 |
| DeA-35242 | SJ 15 – životinjska kost / animal bone | | 4134 ± 21 | 2870 – 2580 |
| DeA-35243 | SJ 124 – životinjska kost / animal bone | | 4144 ± 22 | 2880 – 2620 |
| Beta - 615083 | SJ 12 – životinjska kost / animal bone | -21.8 | 4110 +/- 30 | 2708 – 2573<br>2867 – 2802<br>2772 – 2715 |
| Beta - 615084 | SJ 12 – životinjska kost / animal bone | -22.7 | 4050 +/- 30 | 2667 – 2472<br>2837 – 2818 |
| DeA-50764 | SJ 12 – životinjska kost / animal bone | | 4206 ± 22 | 2900 – 2690 |
| DeA-50765 | SJ 120/121 – ljudski kralježak / human vertebra | | 4135 ± 21 | 2880 – 2580 |
| DeA-53364 | SJ 329 - dio ljudske lubanje / fragment of a human skull | | 4242 ± 27 | 2910 – 2860<br>2810 – 2700 |
| DeA-53365 | SJ 335 – životinjska kost / animal bone | | 4134 ± 30 | 2880 – 2580 |
| DeA-53366 | SJ 345 – životinjska kost/animal bone | | 4202 ± 22 | 2900 – 2680 |

**TABLICA 1.** Apsolutni datumi s lokaliteta Prisunjača (Balen, Miloglav 2026; Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026).

**TABLE 1.** Absolute dates from the Prisunjača site (Balen, Miloglav 2026; Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026).

Dosadašnje analize životinjskih ostataka[42] koje se vezuju za objekt 1 i 2 pokazale su gotovo podjednaku zastupljenost divljih i domaćih vrsta, pri čemu dominiraju domaća i divlja svinja, domaće govedo te jelen.[43] Takav omjer upućuje na značajnu ulogu lova u gospodarstvu zajednice, ali i na prilagodbu lokalnim okolišnim uvjetima. Takav odnos u skladu je s dosadašnjim istraživanjima životinjskih ostataka na vučedolskim lokalitetima, koja pokazuju varijabilnost među naseljima uvjetovanu prirodnim okruženjem.[44] U naseljima smještenima u šumovitom krajoliku zabilježena je veća zastupljenost divljih vrsta, dok u otvorenijim područjima prevladavaju ostaci domaćih životinja.[45]

Analyses conducted so far of animal remains[42] associated with Structures 1 and 2 have shown an almost equal proportion of wild and domestic species, dominated by domestic and wild pig, domestic cattle and red deer.[43] Such a proportion points to the significant role of hunting in the local economy, as well as adaptation to local environmental conditions. These results correspond to previous analyses of animal remains from Vučedol sites, which have shown variability among settlements conditioned by the natural environment.[44] In settlements situated within wooded landscapes, a higher proportion of wild species has been recorded, whereas in more open areas the remains of domestic animals predominate.[45]

42 Arheozoološke analize provele su dr. sc. Jelena Bulatović sa Sveučilišta u Göteborgu i dr. sc. Ivana Dimitrijević s Instituta za arheologiju u Beogradu. Rezultati provedenih analiza trenutačno su u fazi publikacije.

43 Bulatović *et al.* 2025.

44 Težak Gregl 2017, 155.

45 Jurišić 1988; Miloglav 2016.

42 Archaeozoological analyses were carried out by Dr Jelena Bulatović of the University of Gothenburg and Dr Ivana Dimitrijević of the Institute of Archaeology in Belgrade. The results of these analyses are currently in the process of publication.

43 Bulatović *et al.* 2025.

44 Težak Gregl 2017, 155.

45 Jurišić 1988; Miloglav 2016.

Uvid u gospodarstvo naselja na Prisunjači dodatno je nadopunjen arheobotaničkom analizom kako bi se omogućila rekonstrukcija biljne prehrane i iskorištavanja zemljišta. Iako je i ta analiza još u tijeku, dosadašnji rezultati iz sezona 2021. – 2024. upućuju na dominaciju žitarica, među kojima prevladavaju obična i jednozrnata pšenica, dok je među ostacima korovnih biljaka najzastupljeniji ovsik (*Bromus*).[46]

O dugotrajnijem boravku na jednome mjestu svjedoči obnova objekta koja je vidljiva u presjeku poda, odnosno sloja žutog naboja lesa ispod podnice, debljine 20-ak centimetara (SJ 200). Prema dosadašnjim rezultatima istraživanja vučedolskih naselja, uobičajena je praksa popravljanja i obnavljanja kuća, pri čemu se novi objekti često podižu gotovo na istome mjestu kao i prethodni. U pojedinim slučajevima djelomično su dislocirani u odnosu na izvornu poziciju, kako bi se omogućilo novo temeljenje i stabilnost konstruktivnih elemenata. Takvi zahvati upućuju na kontinuitet korištenja istoga prostora i na promišljeno planiranje unutar naselja. Obnavljanje kućnih osnova i višestruki stambeni horizonti potvrđeni su na brojnim lokalitetima, kao što su Vučedol, Vinkovci, Sarvaš, Damića gradina i Borinci.[47] AMS datiranja Objekta 2 dala su raspon 2900. – 2690. pr. Kr. (DeA-50764), 2867. – 2472. pr. Kr. (Beta 615084) i 2867. – 2673. pr. Kr. (Beta 615083) (tab. 1).

## Objekt 3

Najzanimljivija arheološka situacija zabilježena je 2024. i 2025. godine, kada je gotovo u sredini sonde u cijelosti otkriven objekt dimenzija 7,60 × 4,50 m, orijentacije SZ-JI (sl. 9). Objekt (označen kao SJ 224) dislociran je u odnosu na prethodno istražene strukture (sl. 2) te je, iako je također stradao u požaru, sav inventar ostao očuvan *in situ*. Istraživanje objekta započelo je 2024. godine, nastavljeno 2025., a njegov nastavak planiran je i za 2026. godinu. Riječ je o objektu zaobljenog pravokutnog tlocrta s izvrsno sačuvanom podnicom i zidovima očuvanima između 20 i 30 cm visine. Objekt je imao jednu prostoriju i nije služio za stanovanje, već kao prostor za skladištenje ili pripremu namirnica. Na takvu funkciju upućuju prostorna organizacija objekta te vrsta i distribucija pronađenih nalaza. Unutar objekta pronađeno je nekoliko različitih struktura (sl. 10).

U sjeverozapadnome dijelu kuće otkrivena je krušna peć (SJ 291) koja je imala izvrsno sačuvanu podnicu te dio kalote, koja se nalazila tik uz sjeverozapadni dio zida objekta. Sa zapadne strane bila je djelomično presječena ranije spomenutom jamom SJ 203, koja je pripadala mlađem horizontu (sl. 10). Peć okruglog oblika sa zapečenim rubovima, s podnicom površine 0,30 m², imala je kalotu širine oko 0,30 m, očuvanu do visine od približno 30 cm, uz tragove zaglađivanja na vanjskoj strani zida peći (sl. 11, 12). Slična peć zabilježena je i u kući br. 6 na položaju Kukuruzište Streim, na Vučedolu.[48]

Insight into the economy of the settlement at Prisunjača has been further complemented by archaeobotanical analysis, enabling the reconstruction of plant-based diet and land-use practices. Although this analysis is also still ongoing, the results obtained so far from the 2021 – 2024 seasons indicate the dominance of cereals, among which common wheat and einkorn predominate, while, among the remains of weed plants, the most well-represented taxon is brome grass (*Bromus*).[46]

Evidence of longer-term occupation at the site is provided by the repair of the structure, visible in the floor cross-section, more precisely in the layer of compacted yellow loess below the floor surface, approximately 20 cm thick (SU 200). According to the results of research on Vučedol settlements obtained so far, the repair and renewal of houses was a common practice, with new structures frequently built almost on the same spot as earlier ones. In some cases, they were partially displaced in relation to the original position in order to allow for new foundations and the stability of structural elements. Such interventions indicate continuity in the use of the same area and careful planning within the settlement. The renewal of house foundations and a number of occupation horizons have been confirmed at numerous sites, such as Vučedol, Vinkovci, Sarvaš, Damića Gradina, and Borinci.[47] AMS dating of Structure 2 has yielded calibrated date ranges of 2900 – 2690 BC (DeA-50764), 2867 – 2472 BC (Beta 615084), and 2867 – 2673 BC (Beta 615083) (Table 1).

## Structure 3

The most significant archaeological context was recorded in 2024 and 2025, when a structure measuring 7.60 × 4.50 m, oriented NW–SE, was completely uncovered almost in the centre of the trench (Fig. 9). The feature (designated SU 224) was displaced in relation to the structures previously investigated, and, although it was also destroyed by fire, its entire inventory remained preserved *in situ*. The structure has a rounded rectangular ground plan, with an exceptionally well-preserved floor and walls preserved to a height of 20–30 cm. The structure consisted of a single room and was not used for habitation, but rather as a space for storage or food preparation. Such a function is indicated by the spatial organisation of the structure, as well as by the type and distribution of the finds recovered. Several different internal features were identified within the structure (Fig. 10).

In the north-western part of the house, a bread oven (SU 291) was uncovered, with an exceptionally well-preserved floor and part of the dome located directly beside the north-western wall of the structure. On its western side, it had been partially destroyed by the aforementioned pit SU 203, which belonged to the later horizon (Fig. 8). The oven, rounded in shape with burnt edges and a floor area of 0.30 m², had a dome approximately 0.30 m wide, preserved to a height of around 30 cm, with traces of smoothing visible on the outer surface of the oven wall (Figs. 11, 12).

46 Arheobotaničku analizu provela je dr. sc. Sara Essert s Biološkog odsjeka Prirodoslovno-matematičkog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

47 Dimitrijević 1979; Iskra-Janošić 1984; Durman 1988; Forenbaher 1994; 1995; Miloglav 2016; 2018; Rajković, Balen 2016; Roksandić Vukadin 2021; Roksandić Vukadin, Hincak Daris, Bošnjak 2024.

48 Durman, Hutinec, Roksandić 2015, 91.

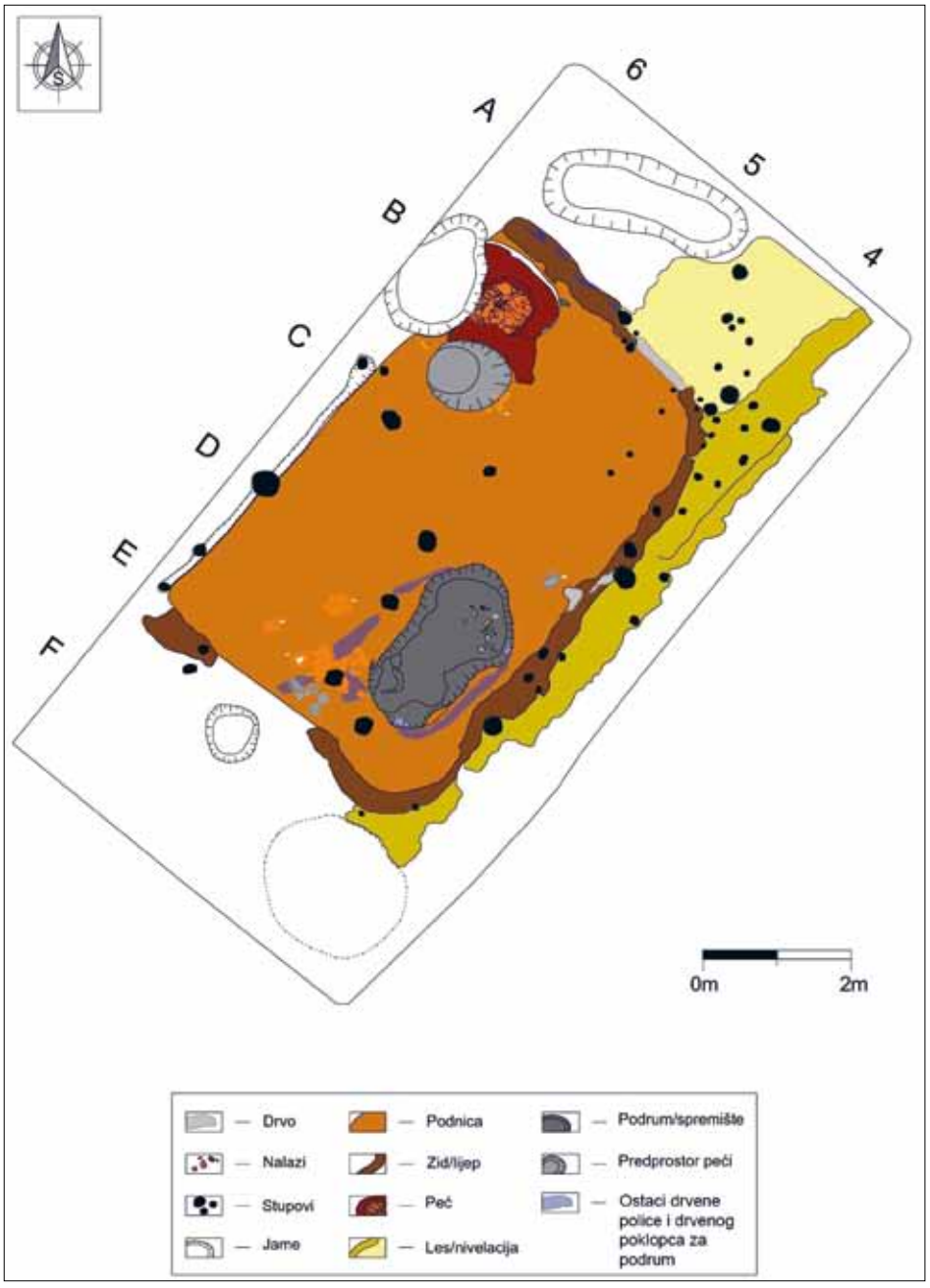
46 The archaeobotanical analysis was carried out by Dr Sara Essert of the Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb.

47 Dimitrijević 1979; Iskra-Janošić 1984; Durman 1988; Forenbaher 1994; 1995; Miloglav 2016; 2018; Rajković, Balen 2016; Roksandić Vukadin 2021; Roksandić Vukadin, Hincak Daris, Bošnjak 2024.



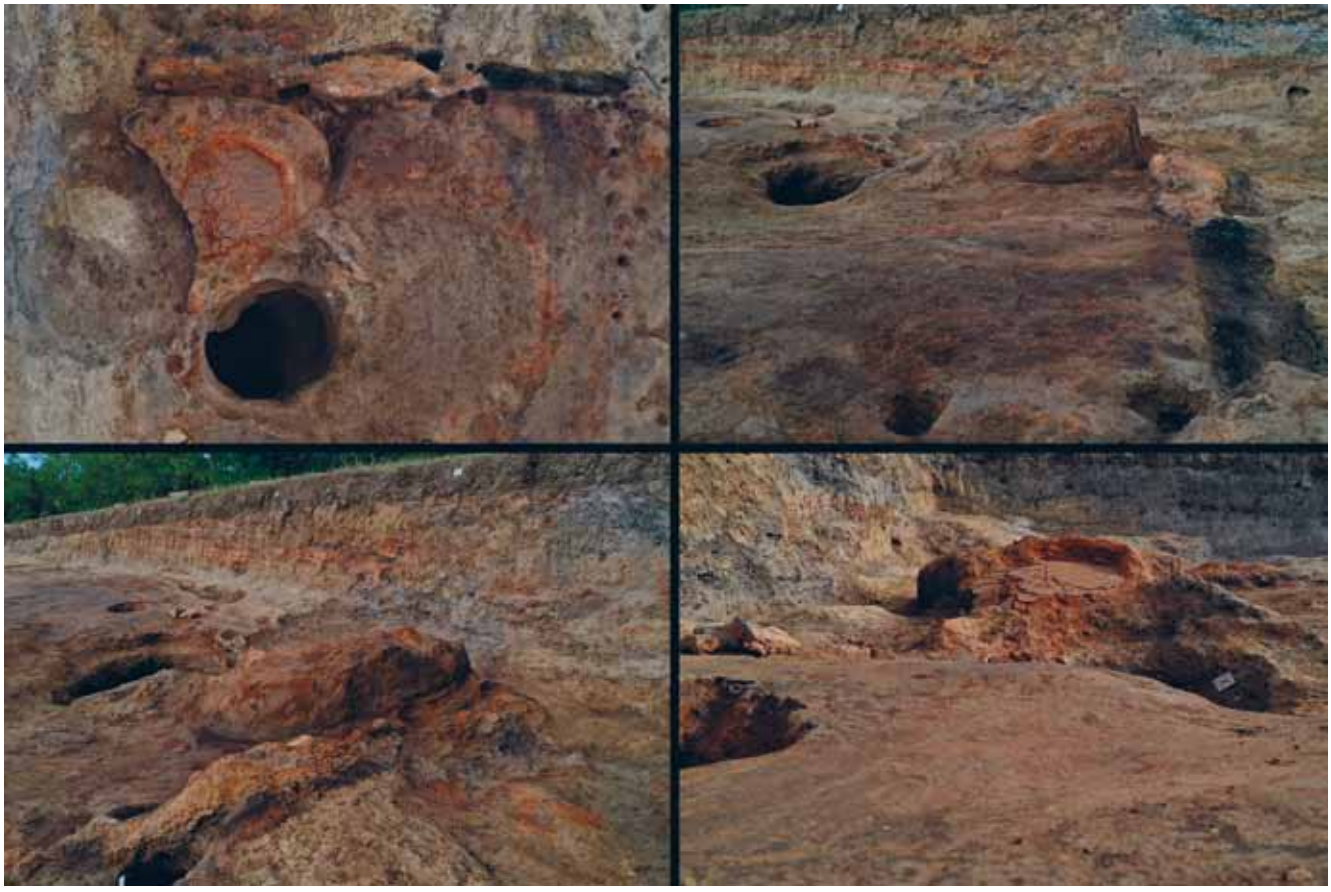
**SLIKA 9.** Fotografija objekta 3. Istraživanja 2025. godine (snimio M. Vuković).

**FIGURE 9.** Photograph of Structure 3. Excavations in 2025 (photo by M. Vuković).




**SLIKA 10.** Tlocrt objekta 3 (izradio M. Vuković).

**FIGURE 10.** Ground plan of Structure 3 (made by M. Vuković).



**SLIKA 11.** Detalji peći u objektu 3. Istraživanja 2025. godine (snimio M. Vuković).

**FIGURE 11.** Details of the oven in Structure 3. Excavations in 2025 (photo by M. Vuković).

Peći je pripadala i jama (SJ 235), dubine 1,70 m, koja je funkcionirala kao predprostor, odnosno mjesto za odbacivanje otpada iz peći, što je vidljivo po zapečenome hrptu koji se nastavlja na peć i čini njezin sastavni dio (sl. 9–11). Unutar jame definirano je nekoliko različitih zapuna. U sivo-pepeljastom sloju (SJ 329) pronađeno je najviše nalaza i organskoga materijala, ponajviše ribljih kostiju, te dijelovi jedne ljudske lubanje datirane u razdoblje između 2910. i 2700. pr. Kr. (DeA-53364) (tab. 1).

Odmah pored peći, iza ulaznih vrata u objekt, nalazila se košara u kojoj su bili pohranjeni žirovi hrasta (sl. 12). S obzirom na to da je žir sustavno prikupljen i pohranjen u blizini peći, odnosno na suhome mjestu, može se sa sigurnošću zaključiti da je bio namijenjen ljudskoj prehrani, a ne ishrani životinja. Slična situacija pohrane žirova uz ognjište potvrđena je i na lokalitetu Çatal Hüyük.[49] Također, činjenica da se žir može dugotrajno skladištiti ako je pohranjen na suhome mjestu potvrđuje njegovu ulogu kao planirane i vrijedne prehrambene zalihe. Žir je bio pohranjen u spremniku od organskoga materijala, najvjerojatnije u košari, s obzirom na tragove bijelo-sivoga pepeljastog sloja kojima je bio okružen, a ne u keramičkoj posudi, što upućuje na specifične i različite prapovijesne prakse skladištenja.[50]

A similar oven was also recorded in House 6 at the Kukuruzište Streim location at Vučedol.[48]

A pit (SU 235), 1.70 m deep, belonged to the oven and functioned as a fore-space, that is, an area for the disposal of waste from the oven, as indicated by the burnt ridge that continues from the oven and forms an integral part of it (Figs. 9–11). Several different deposits were defined within the pit. The grey, ash-rich layer (SU 329) yielded the largest quantity of finds and organic material, predominantly fish bones, as well as fragments of a human skull dated to 2910 – 2700 BC (DeA-53364) (Tab. 1).

Right next to the oven, behind the entrance to the structure, a basket containing stored oak acorns was discovered (Fig. 12). Given that the acorns had been systematically collected and stored near the oven, that is, in a dry place, it can be concluded that they were intended for human consumption rather than for animal fodder. A similar situation involving the storage of acorns beside a hearth has also been documented at the Çatalhöyük site.[49] Moreover, the fact that acorns can be stored for long periods when kept in a dry place confirms their role as a planned and valuable food resource. The acorns had been

49 Renfrew 1973, 155.

50 Prema dosadašnjim preliminarnim podacima, ukupna masa žirova iznosi oko 117 g.

48 Durman, Hutinec, Roksandić 2015, 91.

49 Renfrew 1973, 155.



**SLIKA 12.** Ostaci plodova žira uz istočnu stranu peći, pohranjeni u spremniku od organskog materijala, očuvanom u tragovima bijelo-sivog pepeljastog sloja. Na fotografiji je također vidljiva zaglađena vanjska strana peći. Istraživanja 2025. godine (snimila I. Miloglav).

**FIGURE 12.** Remains of acorns beside the eastern side of the oven, stored in a container made of organic material, preserved in traces of a white-grey ashy layer. The smoothed exterior surface of the oven is also visible in the photograph. Excavations in 2025 (photo by I. Miloglav).

Žir je u prapovijesti bio važan resurs, osobito u razdobljima kada su druge namirnice bile manje dostupne. Često se drobio ili mljeo u brašno koje se moglo koristiti za kaše, kruh ili kao dodatak drugim jelima od žitarica.[51] Dokazi o uporabi žira kao prehrambenoga resursa pojavljuju se na mnogim prapovijesnim lokalitetima, što ukazuje na to da je bio važan dio sezonske prehrane i šireg spektra strategija iskorištavanja prirodnih dobara.[52] Međutim, njegova konzumacija zahtijevala je prethodnu obradu, budući da sirov žir sadrži visoke koncentracije tanina – spojeva gorka okusa koji mogu biti toksični u većim količinama. Kako bi se tanini uklonili, žir se morao termički obraditi, najčešće kuhanjem ili prženjem, a u nekim je tradicijama bio potapan u vodi dulje vrijeme ili zakopan u zemlju.[53] U prapovijesti su se vrlo često pržili, jer se kotiledoni obično očuvaju u karboniziranome obliku. Nakon uklanjanja tanina, žir je postajao nutritivno vrijedna namirnica bogata ugljikohidratima i mastima, usporediva sa žitaricama.[54] Žirovi su se mogli sakupljati i za izradu boja ili za štavljenje kože.[55]

stored in a container made of organic material, most likely a basket, given the traces of the white-grey ashy layer by which they were surrounded, rather than in a ceramic vessel, pointing to specific and diverse prehistoric storage practices.[50]

Acorns represented an important resource in prehistory, especially during periods when other foodstuffs were less readily available. They were often crushed or ground into flour that could be used for porridge or bread, or as an addition to other cereal-based foods.[51] Evidence for the use of acorns as a food resource appears at many prehistoric sites, indicating that they formed an important part of the seasonal diet and of the broader range of strategies for the exploitation of natural resources.[52] However, their consumption required prior processing, since raw acorns contain high concentrations of tannins – bitter-tasting compounds that may be toxic in large quantities. In order to remove the tannins, acorns had to be thermally processed, most commonly by boiling or roasting, while in some traditions

51 Deforce *et al.* 2009.

52 Renfrew 1973; Šálková *et al.* 2011.

53 Renfrew 1973; Deforce *et al.* 2009; Šálková *et al.* 2011.

54 Deforce *et al.* 2009, 385.

55 Renfrew 1973, 155.

50 According to the preliminary results obtained so far, the total mass of the acorns is approximately 117 g.

51 Deforce *et al.* 2009.

52 Renfrew 1973; Šálková *et al.* 2011.



**SLIKA 13.** Podrum u objektu 3. Istraživanja 2025. godine (snimio M. Vuković).

**FIGURE 13.** Cellar in Structure 3. Excavations in 2025 (photo by M. Vuković).




**SLIKA 14.** Organski ostaci drvene police uz sjevernu stranu podruma, na kojoj su bile položene posude. S južne, istočne i zapadne strane podruma vidljivi su tragovi drvene konstrukcije pokrova. Istraživanja 2024. godine (snimio M. Vuković).

**FIGURE 14.** Organic remains of a wooden shelf along the northern side of the cellar, on which the vessels were placed. Traces of the wooden roof construction are visible along the southern, eastern, and western sides of the cellar. Excavations in 2024 (photo by M. Vuković).

U jugoistočnome dijelu objekta nalazila se smočnica (sl. 10, 13), odnosno podrumski prostor, dimenzija 2,40 x 1,30 m. Uz njega je tijekom istraživanja 2024. godine otkriveno više od 25 cjelovitih keramičkih posuda, sačuvanih *in situ* na podu objekta (sl. 15). Može se pretpostaviti da su posude izvorno bile odložene na drvenoj polici, na što upućuju sačuvani organski tragovi drva uz same posude (sl. 10, 14).

they were soaked in water for lengthy periods or buried in the ground.[53] In prehistory, acorns were very often roasted, as the cotyledons are commonly preserved in a carbonised form. After the removal of tannins, acorns became a nutritionally valuable food rich in carbohydrates and fats, comparable to cereals.[54] Acorns could also be collected for the production of dyes or for leather tanning.[55]

53 Renfrew 1973; Deforce *et al.* 2009; Šálková *et al.* 2011.

54 Deforce *et al.* 2009, 385.

55 Renfrew 1973, 155.

Smočnica je bila obložena glinom, što je vidljivo po zapečenim stijenkama, a potom dodatno učvršćena nabijenom glinom sa svih strana. Unutar podruma izdvojeno je nekoliko različitih zapuna koje se u stratigrafiji javljaju kroz više slojeva i upućuju na ponavljajuće aktivnosti – žuti nabijeni sloj, sivi pepeljasti sloj bogat ribljim ostacima i krljuštima te smeđi rahli sloj s obiljem gara. Višeslojna stratigrafija upućuje na dugotrajnije i ustaljeno korištenje toga prostora, što potkrepljuju i AMS datumi: 2880. – 2580. pr. Kr. (DeA-53365) i 2900. – 2680. pr. Kr. (DeA-53366) (tab. 1).

Tragovi drvenih greda unutar podruma, kao i tragovi konstrukcije uz njegove rubove sa svih strana, upućuju na postojanje drvenoga pokrova koji je služio za prekrivanje i zatvaranje podruma (sl. 10, 14). Zbog velike dubine strukture, kao i potrebe za preciznim dokumentiranjem i uzorkovanjem, tijekom istraživanja 2025. godine podrum nije u potpunosti istražen te se istraživanja nastavljaju ove godine.

Ulaz u objekt nalazio se na sjeveroistočnoj, užoj strani, što nije uobičajeno za vučedolske objekte (sl. 9, 10). Dosadašnja istraživanja na lokalitetu Vučedol pokazala su da se ulaz nalazio na široj, zapadnoj strani, a kao razlog navodi se zaštita od vjetra.[56] Ipak, pojedine kuće na lokalitetu Vučedol pokazuju i drukčiju organizaciju prostora, s ulazom na užoj strani objekta,[57] što može upućivati na različite funkcije objekata ili na prilagodbu specifičnim prostornim i okolišnim uvjetima. Na ulazu, širine 0,95 m, sačuvana je drvena greda, kao i rupe od kolaca s unutarnje i vanjske strane objekta, koje se mogu povezati s konstrukcijom ulaznih vrata (sl. 9–11). Ista širina ulaznih vrata zabilježena je i na objektima u naselju na Vučedolu.[58]

Ispred objekta nalazio se natkriveni trijem, na što upućuju rupe za stupove konstrukcije, kao i podloga od nabijenoga lesa kojom je niveliran ulaz u objekt. S istočne strane objekta dokumentiran je zidić širine između 0,60 i 0,70 m koji ga je okruživao (sl. 9, 10), dok je na južnoj strani presječen mlađim jamama, pa se pretpostavlja da se protezao i tim dijelom. Zidić je temeljen od vapnenih (kalcitnih) konkrecija, što je zabilježeno i na objektima na lokalitetu Vučedol, gdje je upotreba konkrecija dokumentirana ne samo u zidovima, nego i u podnicama kuća. Također je zabilježeno sekundarno korištenje polomljenih keramičkih posuda u nivelaciji podnica, ognjišta i peći,[59] što upućuje na promišljeno korištenje dostupnih materijala u gradnji i visoku razinu poznavanja graditeljskih tehnika. Niski zidići građeni od konkrecija najvjerojatnije su činili temeljni dio konstrukcije, dok je gornji dio objekta bio izveden u drvenoj konstrukciji, na što upućuju rupe za stupove, odnosno kolce u samome zidu. Zidić temeljen od konkrecija stoga je vjerojatno činio donju stabilizacijsku zonu konstrukcije, a ne puni zid objekta. Njegova funkcija oko objekta mogla je biti višenamjenska: služiti kao temeljna ili potporna konstrukcija, pridonositi stabilizaciji i drenaži tla te štititi drvenu konstrukciju od vlage, erozije i vjetra.

In the south-eastern part of the structure, there was a pantry (Figs. 10, 13), that is, a cellar space, measuring 2.40 × 1.30 m. Directly beside it, more than 25 nearly complete ceramic vessels were uncovered *in situ* on the floor of the structure during the 2024 excavation season (Fig. 15). It may be assumed that the vessels were originally placed on a wooden shelf, as indicated by the preserved organic traces of wood found beside the vessels themselves (Figs. 10, 14).

The cellar was coated with clay, as evidenced by its burnt wall surfaces, and was additionally strengthened on all sides with compacted clay. Several different deposits were distinguished within the cellar, occurring through multiple stratigraphic layers and indicating repeated activities: a yellow compacted layer, a grey ashy layer rich in fish remains and scales, and a loose brown layer containing abundant charcoal. The multilayered stratigraphy points to the long-term and consistent use of this space, further supported by AMS dates of 2880 – 2580 BC (DeA-53365) and 2900 – 2680 BC (DeA-53366) (Table 1).

Traces of wooden beams within the cellar, together with construction traces along its edges on all sides, indicate the existence of a wooden cover used to seal and close the cellar (Figs. 10, 14). Owing to the considerable depth of the feature, as well as the need for precise documentation and sampling, the cellar was not fully excavated during the 2025 season, and investigation will continue this year.

The entrance to the structure was located on the north-eastern, narrower side, which is not typical of Vučedol structures (Figs. 9, 10). Previous research at the Vučedol site has shown that entrances were usually located in the broader, western side, most likely as protection against the wind.[56] However, certain houses at the Vučedol site also display a different spatial organisation, with the entrance placed in the narrower side of the structure,[57] which may point to different building functions or adaptation to specific spatial and environmental conditions. At the entrance, which measured 0.95 m in width, a wooden beam was preserved, together with postholes on the inner and outer sides of the structure that may be associated with the construction of the entrance doorway (Figs. 9–11). The same entrance width has also been recorded on houses at the settlement at Vučedol.[58]

In front of the structure there was a covered porch, as indicated by postholes belonging to its construction, as well as by a surface of compacted loess used to level the entrance to the structure. On the eastern side of the structure, a wall measuring between 0.60 and 0.70 m in width was documented, surrounding the building (Figs. 9, 10), while, on the southern side, it had been destroyed by later pits, so it is assumed that it origi-

56 Durman, Hutinec, Roksandić 2014.

57 Balen 2008, 86.

58 Forenbaher 1994, 317; Balen 2008, 86.

59 Roksandić Vukadin 2021; Roksandić Vukadin, Hincak Daris, Bošnjak 2024.

56 Durman, Hutinec, Roksandić 2014.

57 Balen 2008, 86.

58 Forenbaher 1994, 317; Balen 2008, 86.




**SLIKA 15.** Posude *in situ* na podu objekta 3, uz jugozapadni rub podruma. Istraživanja 2024. godine (snimio M. Vuković).

**FIGURE 15.** Vessels preserved *in situ* on the floor of Structure 3, along the southwestern edge of the cellar. Excavations in 2024 (photo by M. Vuković).

## Funkcija Objekta 3

Cjelovitom obradom keramičkoga materijala iz istraživačke sezone 2024. u objektu je dokumentirano ukupno 49 keramičkih posuda, što je relativno velik inventar za potrebe jednoga kućanstva. Od toga broja, kako je već navedeno, 25 posuda bilo je djelomično cjelovito sačuvano *in situ* na podu objekta uz podrum (sl. 15).

Broj posuda u istovremenoj upotrebi unutar jednoga domaćinstva, odnosno keramički cenzusi, važan su pokazatelj organizacije svakodnevnoga života.[60] Etnoarheološka istraživanja pokazuju da prosječan broj posuda u jednome domaćinstvu rijetko prelazi dvadeset, iako postoje značajne varijacije, dok se na godišnjoj razini izrađuje prosječno između tri i šest novih posuda kao zamjena za one koje su se razbile ili više nisu bile pogodne za svoju primarnu funkciju.[61] Osim toga, varijacije u broju ukućana unutar jednoga domaćinstva značajno utječu na učestalost zamjene posuda, ali ne i na same keramičke cenzuse. Povećanje broja posuda u upotrebi povezano je prvenstveno s brojem domaćinstava, a ne s brojem njihovih članova.[62]

Distribucija nalaza iz sezone 2024. godine pokazuje da je 48 % keramičkoga materijala pronađeno unutar samoga objekta, dok je ostatak zabilježen na prostoru izvan objekta i u otpadnim jamama (sl. 16).

nally extended along that side as well. The wall was founded on limestone (calcite) concretions, a feature also recorded in structures at the Vučedol site, where the use of concretions has been documented not only in walls but also in house floors. Secondary use of broken ceramic vessels in the levelling of floors, hearths, and ovens has likewise been recorded,[59] indicating the deliberate use of available materials in construction and a high level of knowledge of building techniques.

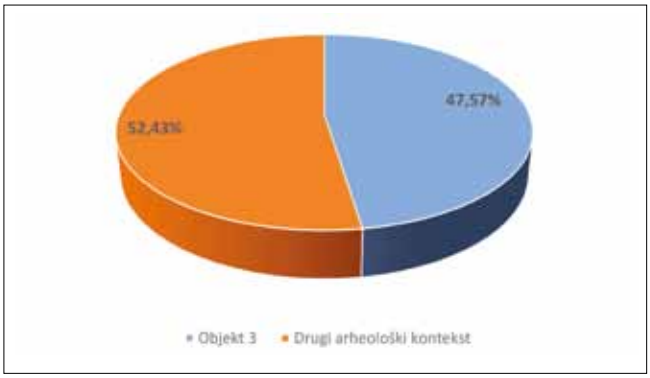
Low walls built of concretions most likely formed the structural foundation, while the upper part of the building was of timber construction, as indicated by postholes and stake-holes set within the wall line. The wall founded on concretions therefore probably represented the lower stabilising zone of the construction rather than the full wall of the structure. Its function around the building may have been multifunctional: serving as a foundation or supporting construction, contributing to soil stabilisation and drainage, and protecting the timber construction from moisture, erosion and wind.

60 Arnold 1985; Kramer 1985.

61 David 1972; DeBoer, Lathrap 1979; Arnold 1985, 152–157; Kramer 1985, 89–92.

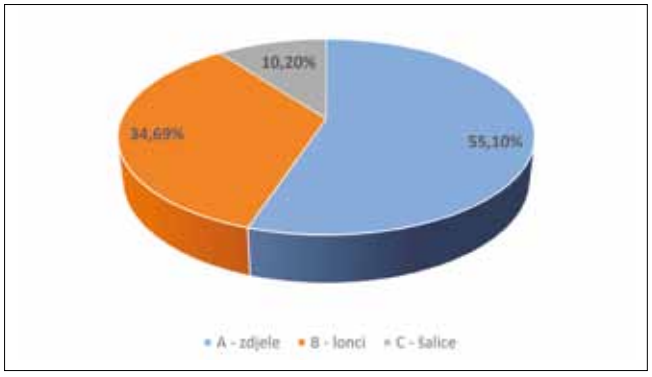
62 Arnold 1985, 136.

59 Roksandić Vukadin 2021; Roksandić Vukadin, Hincak Daris, Bošnjak 2024.




**SLIKA 16.** Distribucija keramičkog materijala povezanog s objektom 3 (izradila I. Miloglav).

**FIGURE 16.** Pottery distribution associated with Structure 3 (made by I. Miloglav).




**SLIKA 17.** Zastupljenost tipova u objektu 3 (izradila I. Miloglav).

**FIGURE 17.** Distribution of vessel types in Structure 3 (made by I. Miloglav).

Od ukupnoga broja posuda čak 35 % pripada loncima, od kojih većinu čine lonci za kuhanje većih i manjih dimenzija (T. 7–11) te oni za skladištenje (T. 13) (sl. 17). Od zdjela najzastupljenije su one tipa A 4 (T. 14: 1, 2; T. 18: 1) i A 2 (T. 15: 1, 2), a od ostalih oblika prisutne su i šalice (T. 18: 3, 4). Posebno se izdvaja bogato ukrašena zdjela pronađena u podrumu/smočnici (T. 19), koja predstavlja jedan od reprezentativnijih keramičkih nalaza iz ovoga konteksta. S obzirom na relativno velik broj posuda, koji potencijalno nadilazi potrebe jednoga kućanstva, može se pretpostaviti da je objekt imao komunalnu funkciju. Keramički materijal iz istraživačke sezone 2025. trenutačno je u fazi obrade, zbog čega je vjerojatno da će se ukupan broj evidentiranih posuda dodatno povećati, a tada će biti poznat ukupni minimalni broj posuda u objektu. Stoga interpretaciju komunalne funkcije objekta za sada treba smatrati preliminarnom, jer pouzdanije je zaključke nužno sagledati u širem prostornom kontekstu, osobito u odnosu na okolne objekte.

Iako je objekt stradao u požaru, čini se da izloženost visokim temperaturama nije bila jednaka u svim njegovim dijelovima, što je vidljivo i na keramičkim posudama koncentriranima u jugoistočnome dijelu kuće (sl. 15). Tragovi djelovanja visokih

## Function of Structure 3

On the basis of the analysis of ceramic material from the 2024 excavation season, a total of 49 ceramic vessels were documented within the structure, representing a relatively large inventory for the needs of a single household. Of this number, as already noted, 25 vessels were partially complete and preserved in situ on the floor of the structure, beside the cellar (Fig. 15).

The number of vessels in current use within a single household, that is, the ceramic census, represents an important indicator of the organisation of everyday life.[60] Ethnoarchaeological research shows that the average number of vessels in a single household rarely exceeds 20, although considerable variation exists, while, on an annual basis, an average of between 3 and 6 new vessels is produced as replacements for those that have broken or are no longer suitable for their primary function.[61] In addition, variations in the number of household members significantly affect the frequency of vessel replacement, but not the ceramic censuses themselves. An increase in the number of vessels in use is primarily associated with the number of households rather than with the numbers of their members.[62]

Pottery distribution from the 2024 excavation season indicates that 48% of the ceramic assemblage was recovered from within the structure itself, while the remaining material derived from the area outside the structure and from refuse pits (Fig. 16).

Pots make up 35% of the vessel assemblage, most of them represented by cooking pots, both large and small (Pls. 7–11), as well as storage vessels (Pl. 13) (Fig. 17). Among bowls, the most common are those of type A 4 (Pl. 14: 1, 2; Pl. 18: 1) and A 2 (Pl. 15: 1, 2), while other forms are represented by cups (Pl. 18: 3, 4). A richly decorated bowl found in the cellar / pantry (Pl. 19) particularly stands out, representing one of the more representative ceramic finds from this context. Given the relatively large number of vessels, which potentially exceeds the needs of a single household, it may be assumed that the structure had a communal function. The ceramic material from the 2025 excavation season is currently under analysis, and it is therefore likely that the total number of vessels recorded will further increase, at which point the overall minimum number of vessels within the structure will be established. The interpretation of the structure as having a communal function should therefore, for the time being, be regarded as preliminary, since more reliable conclusions must be considered within a broader spatial context, particularly in relation to the surrounding structures.

Although the structure was destroyed by fire, exposure to high temperatures appears not to have been uniform throughout the entire building, as is evident from the ceramic vessels concentrated in the south-eastern part of the house (Fig. 15). The effects of exposure to high temperatures are reflected in the deformation of certain vessels, some of which significantly altered their original morphological characteristics. Given that large quan-

60 Arnold 1985; Kramer 1985.

61 David 1972; DeBoer, Lathrap 1979; Arnold 1985, 152–157; Kramer 1985, 89–92.

62 Arnold 1985, 136.

temperatura očituju se u deformacijama pojedinih posuda, pri čemu su neke značajno izmijenile svoja izvorna morfološka obilježja. S obzirom na to da su unutar objekta ostavljene veće količine posuda i zalihe hrane (riblji ostaci i žirovi),[63] može se pretpostaviti da je došlo do iznenadnoga i neplaniranoga napuštanja kuće uslijed požara, jer malo je vjerojatno da bi takvi resursi bili namjerno ostavljeni.

Funkcija Objekta 3 ne upućuje na stambenu namjenu jer izostaju elementi tipične stambene infrastrukture, poput ognjišta i organiziranih prostora za boravak ili spavanje. S druge strane, iznimno velik broj cjelovitih posuda, koji premašuje potrebe jednoga kućanstva, podrum većih dimenzija, krušna peć i veća količina žirova, kao i ostala infrastruktura, upućuju na to da je objekt mogao služiti za specijalizirane aktivnosti, poput skladištenja i pripreme hrane. Recentnija istraživanja na lokalitetu Kukuruzište Streim također su zabilježila objekte većih dimenzija s jednom prostorijom koji nisu bili namijenjeni stanovanju. Često su grupirani jedan uz drugi, što upućuje na njihovu međusobno povezanu funkciju. Prema načinu gradnje i pokretnome inventaru, vjerojatno je riječ o objektima namijenjenima radioničkim, odnosno obrtničkim djelatnostima koji su se nalazili na perifernome dijelu naselja.[64] Za razliku od Vučedola, objekt na Prisunjači nalazi se u središnjem, centralnom, dijelu naselja (sl. 1) te ne mora nužno biti povezan s radioničkim aktivnostima, već je mogao imati komunalnu funkciju i služiti većem broju domaćinstava. Ipak, za pouzdaniju interpretaciju njegove uloge potrebno ga je sagledati u širem kontekstu prostorne organizacije naselja. Budući da su dosadašnja istraživanja obuhvatila tek manji dio lokaliteta (svega 0,20 %), trenutačno nije moguće utvrditi odnos toga objekta prema drugim strukturama, odnosno stambenim jedinicama koje su ga potencijalno mogle koristiti. Stoga interpretacija njegove funkcije unutar vučedolskoga naselja za sada ostaje otvorena.

## Keramički materijal – osnovne značajke

Analiza keramičkoga materijala obuhvatila je istraživačke sezone od 2019. do 2024., dok je materijal iz sezone 2025. još uvijek u fazi obrade. Analiza je provedena prema već uspostavljenoj klasifikaciji s dva prostorno bliska i kronološki istovremena lokaliteta: Damića gradinom u Starim Mikanovcima i Ervenicom u Vinkovcima (sl. 27).[65] Budući da se radi o strukturiranome, otvorenome tipu klasifikacije,[66] koji omogućuje dodavanje novih tipova i grupa te ostavlja prostor za buduće nadopune i analize, u već postojeću klasifikaciju uključeni su novi tipovi i varijante s lokaliteta Prisunjača, s obzirom na to da se radi o materijalu iz istoga razdoblja (sl. 18–20). Klasifikacija je rađena prema geometrijskim parametrima i određivanju karakterističnih točaka na obrisu posude kako bi se smanjila subjektivnost pri klasifi-

63 Detaljna arheobotanička analiza još je u tijeku, stoga će podaci o ostalim biljnim ostacima te njihovoj količini i zastupljenosti biti poznati nakon završetka obrade uzoraka.

64 Roksandić Vukadin 2021; Roksandić Vukadin, Hincak Daris, Bošnjak 2024.

65 Miloglav 2012b, 2016.

66 Orton, Tyers, Vince 1993.

tities of vessels and food supplies (fish remains and acorns)[63] were left inside the structure, it may be assumed that the house was abandoned suddenly and unexpectedly as a result of the fire, since it is unlikely that such resources would have been left behind intentionally.

The function of Structure 3 does not suggest a residential purpose, since elements of typical domestic infrastructure, such as a hearth and organised areas for living or sleeping, are absent. On the other hand, the exceptionally large number of vessels, exceeding the needs of a single household, together with a sizeable cellar, a bread oven, substantial quantities of acorns, and other associated infrastructure, indicate that the structure may have served for specialised activities such as the storage and preparation of food. More recent research at the Kukuruzište Streim location at the Vučedol site has also recorded sizeable single-room structures that were not intended for habitation. They are commonly clustered together, which suggests an interconnected function. According to their construction method and inventory, they were probably structures intended for workshops, that is, craft activities, situated in the peripheral part of the settlement.[64] In contrast to Vučedol, the structure at Prisunjača is located in the central part of the settlement (Fig. 1) and was not necessarily associated with workshop activities, but may instead have had a communal function and served a number of households. However, a more reliable interpretation of its role requires consideration within the broader context of the settlement's spatial organisation. Since investigations conducted so far have covered only a small part of the site (just 0.20%), it is currently not possible to determine the relationship of this structure to other features, that is, to the residential units that may potentially have used it. Therefore, the interpretation of its function within the Vučedol settlement remains open for the time being.

## Ceramic material: main characteristics

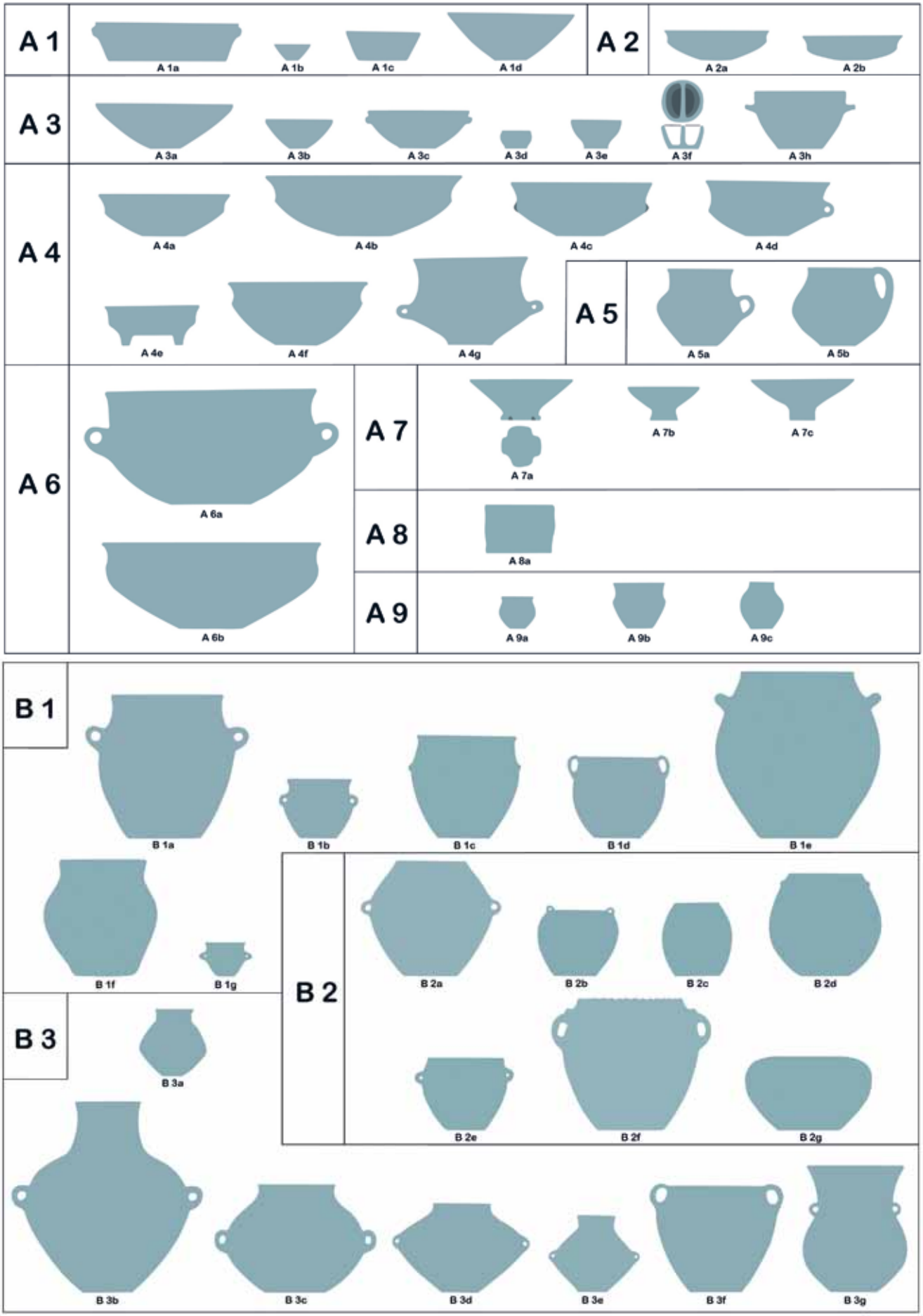
The analysis of the ceramic material included the excavation seasons from 2019 to 2024, while the material from the 2025 season is still under study. The analysis was carried out according to the already established classification used for two spatially close and chronologically contemporary sites: Damića Gradina in Stari Mikanovci, and Ervenica in Vinkovci.[65] A structured approach, open for further analysis,[66] was employed in the classification, allowing the addition of new types and groups and providing scope for future refinement and analysis. Accordingly, new types and variants from the Prisunjača site have been incorporated into the existing classification, given that the material belongs to the same period (Figs. 18–20). The classification was based on geometric parameters and the identification of

63 The detailed archaeobotanical analysis is currently ongoing; therefore, information on other plant remains and their overall quantity and distribution will be available after the samples have been fully processed.

64 Roksandić Vukadin 2021; Roksandić Vukadin, Hincak Daris, Bošnjak 2024.

65 Miloglav 2012b, 2016.

66 Orton, Tyers, Vince 1993.

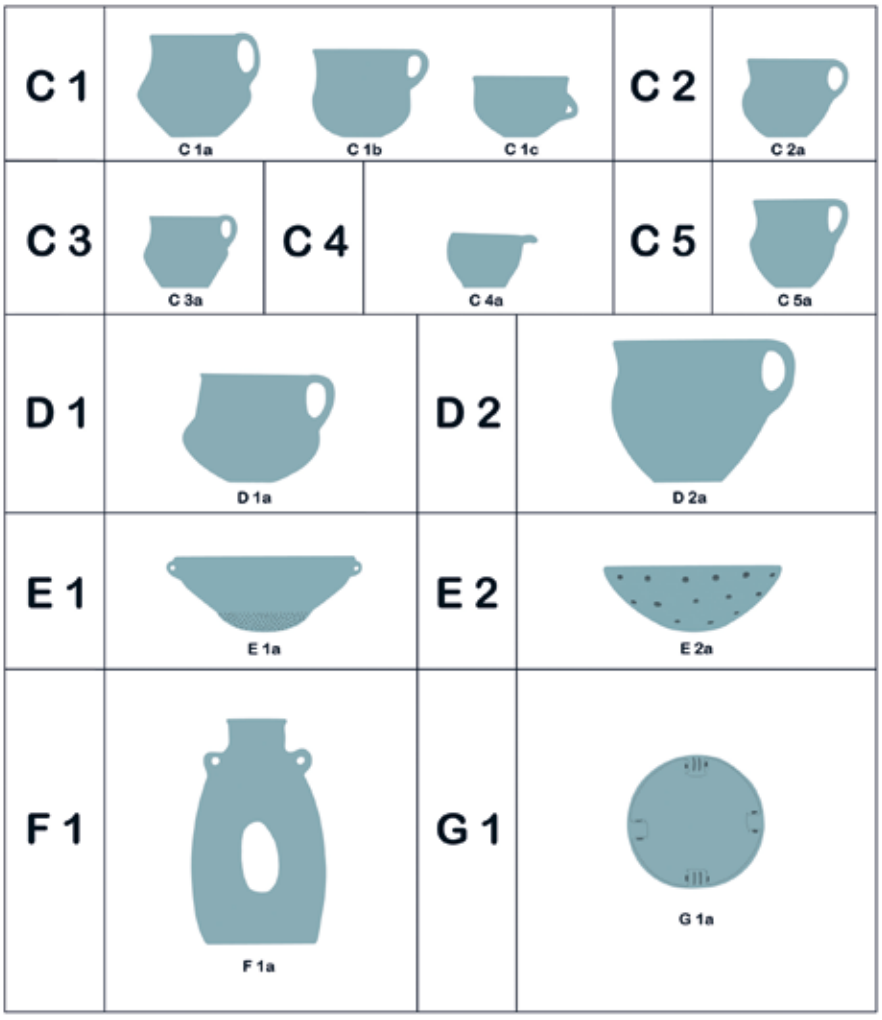



**SLIKE 18–19.** Podtipovi i varijante prema klasifikaciji materijala s lokaliteta Damića gradina, Ervenica i Prisunjača. A – zdjela, B – lonac (izradila M. Rončević).

**FIGURES 18–19.** Pottery types and variants according to the classification of material from the Damića Gradina, Ervenica, and Prisunjača sites. A – bowl, B – pot (made by M. Rončević).

**SLIKA 20.** Podtipovi i varijante prema klasifikaciji materijala s lokaliteta Damića gradina, Ervenica i Prisunjača. C – šalica, D – vrč, E – cjedilo, F – boca, G – poklopac (izradila M. Rončević).

**FIGURE 20.** Pottery types and variants according to the classification of material from the Damića Gradina, Ervenica, and Prisunjača sites. C – cup, D – jug, E – strainer, F – bottle, G – lid (made by M. Rončević).




kaciji materijala.[67] S obzirom na to da tema rada nije usmjerena isključivo na analizu keramičkoga materijala, koja zahtijeva opsežniju razradu u okviru posebnoga rada, te na to da je analiza materijala iz Objekta 3 još uvijek u tijeku, ovdje se donose samo sumarni i opći rezultati obrade.

Zbog narušene stratigrafske situacije, uzrokovane dubokim oranjem i sekundarno poremećenim slojevima, keramički materijal iz prve istraživačke sezone (2019.) nije uključen u kvantitativnu analizu. Naime, intenzivne poljoprivredne aktivnosti dovele su do miješanja arheoloških slojeva, čime su narušeni arheološki zapis i pouzdanost konteksta. Budući da takvi uvjeti onemogućuju sigurnu interpretaciju prostorne i kronološke raspodjele nalaza, navedeni materijal analiziran je isključivo kvalitativno, bez uključivanja u statističke obrade.

Obrađeni materijal iz sezona 2021., 2022. i 2024. povezan je s prethodno opisanima objektima 1, 2 i 3. Iz podataka prikazanih u Tablici 2 vidljivo je da je stupanj fragmentiranosti najmanji kod materijala iz Objekta 3, što je očekivano s obzirom na to da je većina nalaza ostala sačuvana u Objektu *in situ* (tab. 2).

characteristic points on the vessel's contour in order to reduce subjectivity in the classification of the material.[67] Since the focus of this paper is not exclusively on the analysis of ceramic material, which would require a more comprehensive analysis in a separate study, and as the analysis of material from Structure 3 is still ongoing, only general results are presented here.

Due to the disturbed stratigraphic situation, caused by deep ploughing and post-depositional processes, the ceramic material from the first excavation season (2019) was not included in the quantitative analysis. Intensive agricultural activities had disturbed the archaeological record and compromised the reliability of the context. Since such conditions prevent a secure interpretation of the spatial and chronological distribution of finds, this material was analysed exclusively qualitatively, without being included in statistical analyses.

The analysed material from the 2021, 2022 and 2024 seasons is associated with the previously-described Structures 1, 2 and 3. As shown by the data presented in Table 2, the degree of fragmentation is lowest in the material from Structure 3, which is to be expected, given that the majority of finds remained preserved *in situ* within the structure (Table 2).

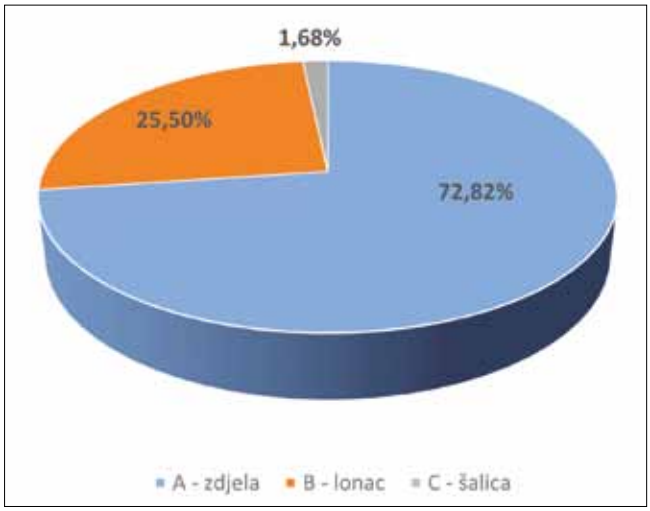
67 Shepard 1985; Horvat 1999.

67 Shepard 1985; Horvat 1999.

| Ukupan broj ulomaka / Total number of sherds | Odredivi tipovi / Diagnostic types | % | Povezanost s Objektom / Associated with Structure |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2021. | | | |
| 2789 | 144 | 5.16% | 1 - SJ (SU) 12 |
| 2022. | | | |
| 1322 | 51 | 3.86% | 2 - SJ (SU) 12, 200 |
| 2024. | | | |
| 1471 | 386 | 26.24% | 3 - SJ (SU) 224 |

**TABLICA 2.** Ukupan broj obrađenih ulomaka i odredivih tipova s lokaliteta Prisunjača.

**TABLE 2.** Total number of analysed sherds and diagnostic types from the Prisunjača site (excavation seasons 2021, 2022, and 2024).




**SLIKA 21.** Ukupna zastupljenost tipova na lokalitetu Prisunjača (izradila I. Miloglav).

**FIGURE 21.** Overall distribution of pottery types at the Prisunjača site (made by I. Miloglav).

Tomu u prilog ide i distribucija keramičkoga materijala, koja pokazuje da je gotovo polovina posuda (48 %) pronađena u samome Objektu, dok je ostatak povezan s drugim arheološkim kontekstima (otpadnim jamama i slojem izvan građevine) (sl. 16). Nasuprot tomu, u Objektu 2 zabilježeno je svega oko 13 % ukupnoga keramičkog materijala (sl. 8).

Dosadašnja analiza keramičkoga materijala na lokalitetu Prisunjača pokazala je izostanak vrčeva, boca i cjedila. Ukupna zastupljenost tipova pokazuje dominaciju zdjela (72,82 %) u odnosu na lonce (25,50 %) (sl. 21), što odgovara obrascu proizvodnje i upotrebe zabilježenom i na dva obližnja lokaliteta – Damića gradini i Ervenici u Vinkovcima. Gotovo jednaka zastupljenost osnovnih keramičkih tipova ukazuje na iste proizvodne aktivnosti i potrebe zajednica (sl. 22).

This is further supported by the pottery distribution, which shows that nearly half of the vessels (48%) were recovered from within Structure 3 itself, while the remaining material is associated with other archaeological contexts (waste pits and the layer outside the building) (Fig. 16). In contrast, only about 13% of the total ceramic material was recorded within Structure 2 (Fig. 8).

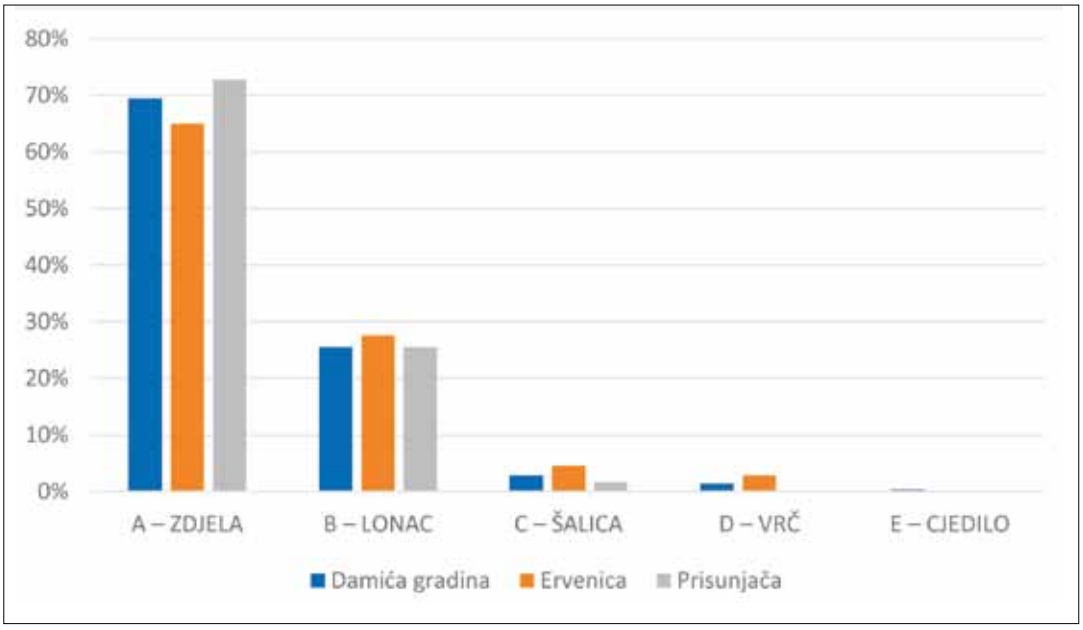
The analysis of ceramic material conducted so far at the Prisunjača site has shown the absence of jugs, bottles and strainers. The overall frequency of types indicates the predominance of bowls (72.82%) in relation to pots (25.50%) (Fig. 21), corresponding to the pattern of production and use also recorded at the two nearby sites: Damića Gradina, and Ervenica in Vinkovci. The almost identical distribution of the basic ceramic types indicates similar production activities and community needs (Fig. 22).

Biconical bowls of type A 4 represent the most common vessel form, both at the Prisunjača site (26%) and at Ervenica (26%) and Damića Gradina (20%) (Fig. 23).[68]

Within this type, the variants A 4a–A 4c (Pl. 5: 1, 3; Pl. 14: 1, 2) are particularly distinguished, showing the highest intensity of production at all three sites (Fig. 24), as well as the greatest degree of standardisation.

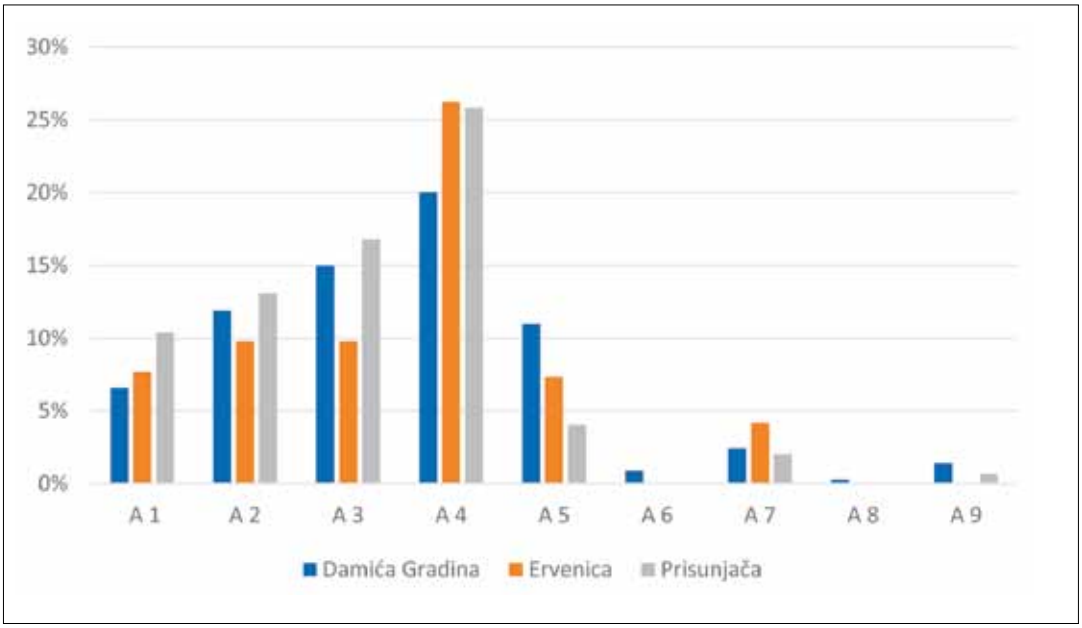
The standardisation of ceramic products is regarded as one of the key indicators of organised production and more complex socio-economic relations. A higher level of production generally results in greater uniformity of ceramic forms: that is, a higher degree of standardisation. Standardisation and the intensive production of certain vessel types are associated with the emergence of specialised potters and the division of labour within the community. Such production implies the transmission of knowledge, the organisation of labour, and a certain degree of control over the production process. Previous studies of ceramic material from the Vučedol culture indicate that

68 Miloglav 2016.



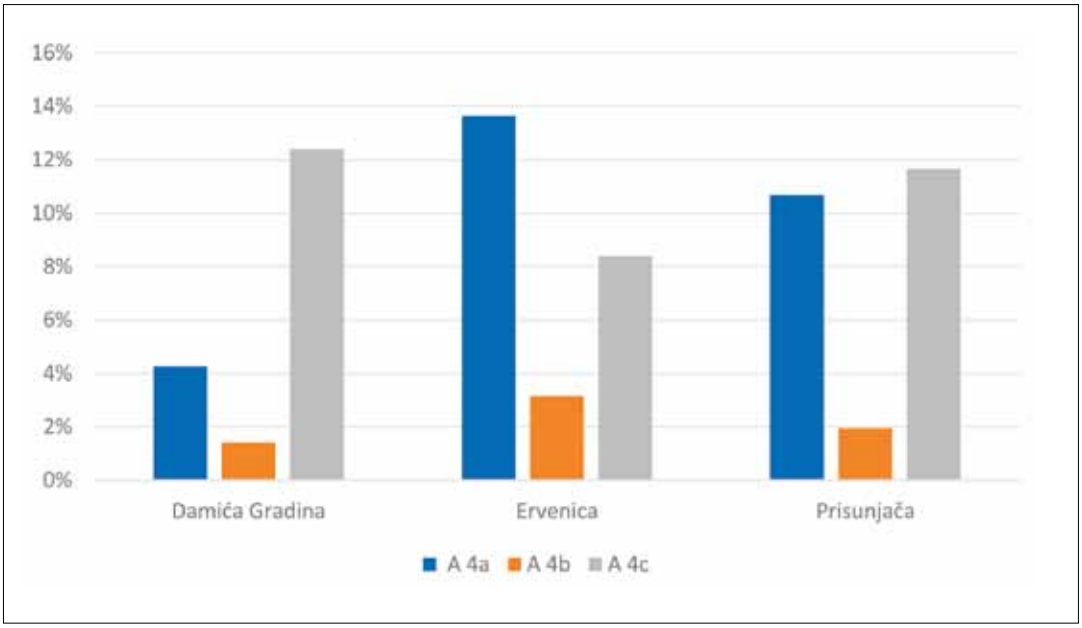

**SLIKA 22.** Zastupljenost i omjer tipova na lokalitetima Damića gradina, Ervenica i Prisunjača (izradila I. Miloglav).

**FIGURE 22.** Distribution and ratio of pottery types at the Damića Gradina, Ervenica, and Prisunjača sites (made by I. Miloglav).



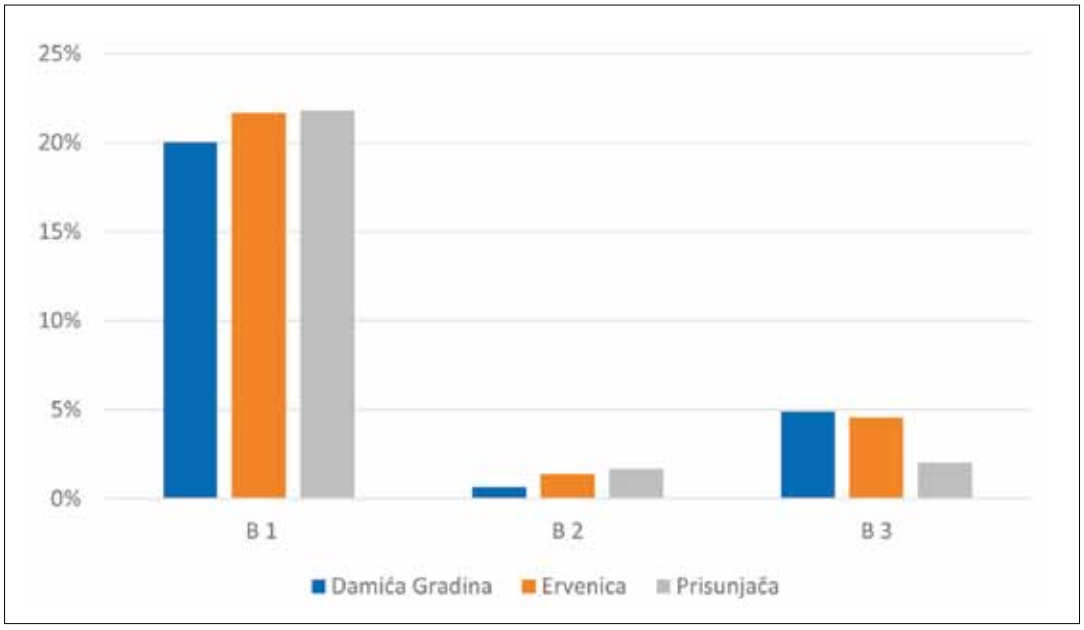

**SLIKA 23.** Zastupljenost zdjela po tipovima na lokalitetima Damića gradina, Ervenica i Prisunjača (Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026, 65, sl. 3.2).

**FIGURE 23.** Distribution of bowl types at the Damića Gradina, Ervenica, and Prisunjača sites (Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026, 65, sl. 3.2.).




**SLIKA 24.** Zastupljenost podtipova A 4a, A 4b i A 4c na lokalitetima Damića gradina, Ervenica i Prisunjača (Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026, 66, sl. 3.3).

**FIGURE 24.** Distribution of bowl variants A 4a, A 4b, and A 4c at the Damića Gradina, Ervenica, and Prisunjača sites (Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026, 66, sl. 3.3.).




**SLIKA 25.** Zastupljenost lonaca po tipovima na lokalitetima Damića gradina, Ervenica i Prisunjača (izradila I. Miloglav).

**FIGURE 25.** Distribution of pot types at the Damića Gradina, Ervenica, and Prisunjača sites (made by I. Miloglav).

Bikonične zdjele tipa A 4 najzastupljeniji su oblik posuda, i na lokalitetu Prisunjača (26 %) i na Ervenici (26 %) i Damića gradini (20 %) (sl. 23).[68]

Unutar toga tipa posebno se izdvajaju podtipovi A 4a – 4c (T. 5: 1, 3; T. 14: 1, 2), koji pokazuju najveći intenzitet proizvodnje na sva tri lokaliteta (sl. 24), kao i najveći stupanj standardizacije.

Standardizacija keramičkih proizvoda smatra se jednim od ključnih pokazatelja organizirane proizvodnje i složenijih društveno-ekonomskih odnosa. Veći stupanj proizvodnje u pravilu rezultira većom uniformiranošću keramičkih oblika, odnosno višim stupnjem standardizacije. Standardizacija i intenzivna proizvodnja određenih tipova posuda povezuju se s pojavom specijaliziranih lončara i podjelom rada unutar zajednice. Takva proizvodnja podrazumijeva prijenos znanja, organizaciju rada i određeni stupanj kontrole nad proizvodnim procesom. Dosadašnja istraživanja keramičkoga materijala vučedolske kulture upućuju na to da se keramička proizvodnja odvijala ponajprije na razini domaćinstva, pri čemu je bila usmjerena na potrebe šire zajednice unutar naselja. Iako lončari još uvijek nisu bili specijalizirani u smislu stalnoga zanimanja, s porastom gospodarskih aktivnosti dolazi do intenziviranja proizvodnje i postupnoga izdvajanja vještijih pojedinaca. U novonastalim okolnostima proizvodnje izdvajaju se specijalizirani lončari koji su mogli biti organizirani u više lončarskih zajednica. Osim opskrbe unutar naselja, moguće je da su određeni proizvodi distribuirani i u obližnja manja naselja koja nisu imala razvijenije lončarske zajednice ili specijalizirane i vješte lončare.[69]

ceramic production took place primarily at the household level, while being oriented towards the needs of the wider community within the settlement. Although potters were still not specialised in the sense of a permanent occupation, the growth of economic activities led to an intensification of production and the gradual emergence of more skilled individuals. Under these new production circumstances, specialised potters began to emerge and may have been organised into several pottery communities. In addition to supplying the settlement itself, certain products may also have been distributed to nearby smaller settlements that lacked more developed pottery communities or specialised and skilled potters.[69]

The most common pot type is B 1 (Pls. 2, 7–9), represented by 21.81%, and it is present in almost the same proportion at Damića Gradina (20.03%) and Ervenica (21.68%) (Fig. 25). It is an S-profiled pot, one of the most frequent forms in prehistoric cultures, commonly associated with the thermal processing of food. Within this group, variant B 1a (Pls. 2, 7, 9) predominates, accounting for just over half of all examples (52.63%).

The analysis of the material has shown a high degree of uniformity in technological characteristics and the level of technological knowledge, as well as in decorative motifs recognisable at all three sites.[70] The same technological and decorative patterns have also been confirmed in the recently-analysed assemblage from the Hotel Slavonija site in Vinkovci, known as part of the Tržnica tell settlement.[71] Such uniformity points to a shared pottery tradition and close mutual contacts.

68 Miloglav 2016.

69 Za pregled vidi Miloglav 2012b; 2012c; 2013; 2016; 2018; Vuković, Miloglav 2018; Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026.

69 For an overview, see: Miloglav 2012b; 2012c; 2013; 2016; 2018; Vuković, Miloglav 2018; Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026.

70 For a comparison of the material, see: Gale 2002; Miloglav 2007; 2012b; 2016.

71 Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026.

Najzastupljeniji tip lonca jest tip B 1 (T. 2, 7–9), zastupljen s 21,81 %, a u gotovo istom omjeru prisutan je i na Damića gradini (20,03 %) i Ervenici (21,68 %) (sl. 25). Riječ je o S-profiliranome loncu, jednome od najčešćih oblika u prapovijesnim kulturama, koji se povezuje s funkcijom termičke obrade hrane. Unutar te skupine dominira varijanta B 1a (T. 2, 7, 9), koja čini gotovo polovinu svih primjeraka (52,63 %).

Obrada materijala pokazala je visok stupanj ujednačenosti u tehnološkim karakteristikama i razini tehnološkog znanja, kao i u dekorativnim motivima prepoznatljivima na sva tri lokaliteta.[70] Isti tehnološki i dekorativni obrasci potvrđeni su i na nedavno obrađenome dijelu materijala s lokaliteta Hotel Slavonija u Vinkovcima.[71] Takva ujednačenost upućuje na zajedničku tradiciju lončarske proizvodnje i bliske međusobne kontakte.

Važnost usporedbe obrađenoga materijala s lokaliteta Prisunjača s obližnjim i istovremenim lokalitetima na Damića gradini i Ervenici proizlazi iz činjenice da su ta naselja egzistirala u isto vrijeme te, s obzirom na svoju međusobnu blizinu, vjerojatno održavala intenzivne kontakte. Ti kontakti, osim što upućuju na zajedničku tradiciju keramičke proizvodnje, odražavaju i slične potrebe zajednice za određenim tipovima proizvoda. Uočeni obrazac intenzivne proizvodnje pojedinih tipova posuda na sva tri lokaliteta dodatno potvrđuje postojanje sličnih gospodarskih i društvenih aktivnosti vučedolskih zajednica na promatranome području. Za razliku od Prisunjače, Damića gradine i Ervenice, materijal s lokaliteta Hotel Slavonija izdvaja se kompleksnošću motiva, prisutnošću pojedinih keramičkih tipova koji nisu zabilježeni na ostalim lokalitetima u okolici te većom zastupljenošću luksuznih keramičkih posuda. U tom kontekstu posebno se izdvaja tip A 7, koji nije značajno zastupljen na lokalitetima Prisunjača, Damića gradina i Ervenica (ispod 5 % - sl. 23), ali na položaju Hotel Slavonija zastupljen je s gotovo 34 %.[72] Upravo takva mikroregionalna stilska varijabilnost može se tumačiti kao odraz različitih funkcija i uloga pojedinih naselja.[73] Položaj na Hotelu Slavonija, odnosno telu Tržnica, stoga se može interpretirati kao centralno društveno-ekonomsko središte unutar širega regionalnog prostora. Naselja na Ervenici, Damića gradini i Prisunjači vjerojatno su u prostornoj organizaciji i mreži naselja gravitirala centralnom naselju na telu Tržnica, kao najbližemu i najznačajnijemu središtu.[74] Naselje na Prisunjači ipak je potrebno tumačiti s određenim oprezom, s obzirom na to da su istraživanja još u početnoj fazi i obuhvaćaju relativno malu istraženu površinu, zbog čega će se njegova uloga u mreži vučedolskih naselja moći pouzdanije sagledati tek daljnjim sustavnim istraživanjima.

The importance of comparing the analysed material from the Prisunjača site with the nearby and contemporary sites of Damića Gradina and Ervenica arises from the fact that these settlements existed at the same time and, given their close proximity, probably maintained intensive contacts. These contacts, in addition to pointing to a shared tradition of ceramic production, also reflect similar community needs for certain types of products. The observed pattern of intensive production of particular vessel types at all three sites further confirms the existence of similar economic and social activities among Vučedol communities in the area studied. In contrast to Prisunjača, Damića Gradina and Ervenica, the material from the Hotel Slavonija site is distinguished by the complexity of motifs, the presence of certain ceramic types not recorded at the other, surrounding sites, and the increased presence of luxury ceramic vessels. In this context, type A 7 is particularly significant, since it is only minimally represented at the Prisunjača, Damića Gradina and Ervenica sites (below 5%: Fig. 23), whereas at the Hotel Slavonija site it represents almost 34%.[72] This microregional stylistic variability may be regarded as a reflection of the specific functions and roles of individual settlements.[73] The settlement at the Tržnica tell, together with the position at Hotel Slavonija, may therefore be interpreted as a central socio-economic centre within the wider regional area. The settlements at Ervenica, Damića Gradina and Prisunjača probably gravitated, in terms of spatial organisation and settlement network, towards this central settlement as the nearest and most important centre.[74] The settlement at Prisunjača should, however, be interpreted with caution, given that investigations are still in their initial phase and cover a relatively small excavated area, meaning that its role within the network of Vučedol settlements will only be assessed more reliably through further systematic research.

70 Za usporedbu materijala vidi: Gale 2002; Miloglav 2007; 2012b; 2016.

71 Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026.

72 Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026, 99.

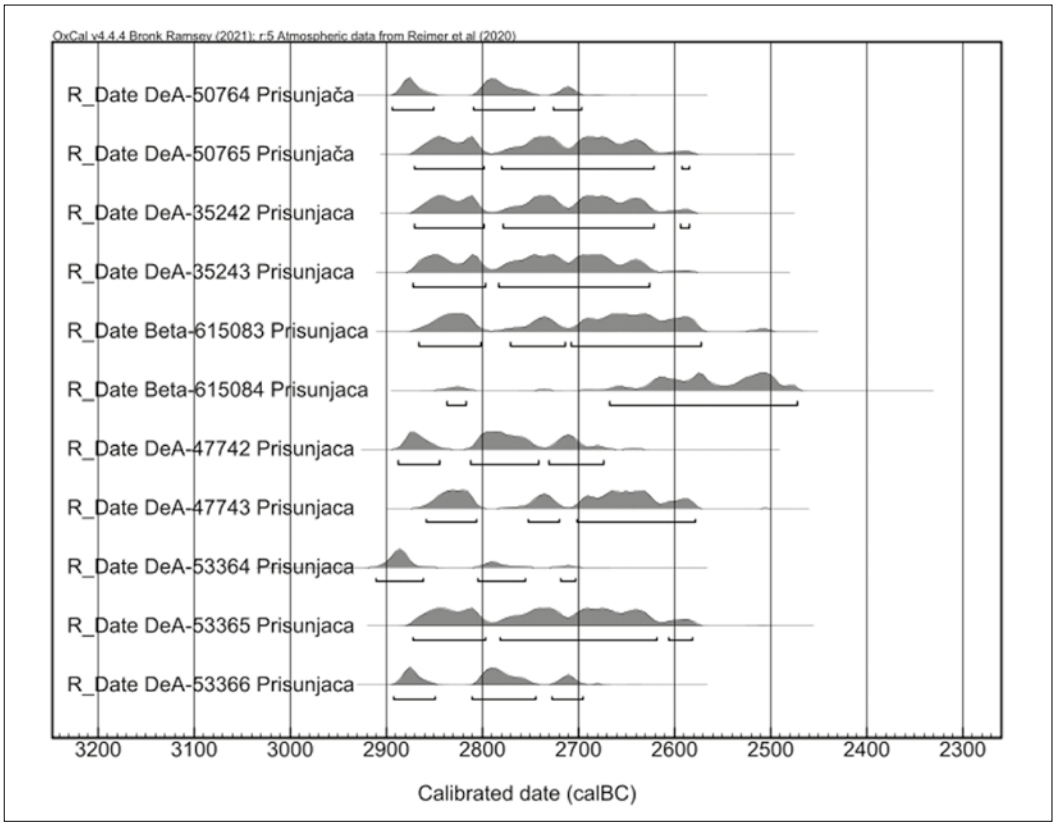
73 Parkinson 2006.

74 Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026, 103–106.

72 Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026, 99.

73 Parkinson 2006.

74 Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026, 103–106.




**SLIKA 26.** Distribucije vjerojatnosti kalibriranih datuma i kalibrirani rasponi od dvije standardne devijacije (Balen, Miloglav 2026; Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026, 44, sl. 2.2.1).

**FIGURE 26.** Probability distributions of calibrated radiocarbon dates and calibrated ranges at two standard deviations (Balen, Miloglav 2026; Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026).

## Zaključna interpretacija rezultata

Dosadašnja arheološka i geofizička istraživanja lokaliteta Prisunjača–Ciganica, iako još u početnoj fazi, potvrđuju njegovu važnost u okviru kasnoga bakrenog doba i vučedolske kulture. Prema trenutačnim procjenama, naselje je obuhvaćalo najmanje 4,5 ha, uz mogućnost veće prostorne rasprostranjenosti, što ga svrstava među veća vučedolska naselja, usporediva s lokalitetima poput Vučedola i Vinkovaca.[75] Budući da je istražen tek manji dio lokaliteta (72 m², odnosno oko 0,20 % ukupne površine), njegovu veličinu, unutarnju organizaciju i funkcionalnu podjelu prostora tek treba istražiti i preciznije definirati. Dosadašnji rezultati upućuju na to da je riječ o kompleksnome i dugotrajnome naselju s razvijenom i složenom prostornom organizacijom, pri čemu arheološki nalazi dodatno potvrđuju dugotrajan boravak na istome mjestu, o čemu svjedoče višestruke građevinske faze i popravci objekata te radiokarbonski datumi.

Na temelju serije od 11 AMS datuma (sl. 26) izdvojene su dvije faze naseljavanja: (starija) 2910. – 2670. pr. Kr. i (mlađa) 2667. – 2472. pr. Kr., koje odgovaraju kronološkom okviru vučedolske kulture potvrđenom na više lokaliteta u istočnoj Slavoniji.[76] Novija istraživanja i radiokarbonski datumi pritom omogućuju isključivanje postojanja rane A faze prema S. Dimitrijeviću te potvrđuju postojanje dviju faza naseljavanja tijekom vučedolske kulture u vremenskome rasponu od 2910. do 2450. pr. Kr.[77]

## Concluding interpretation of the results

The archaeological and geophysical investigations conducted so far at the Prisunjača–Ciganica site, although still in the early phase, confirm its importance within the framework of the Late Copper Age and the Vučedol culture. According to current estimates, the settlement covered at least 4.5 ha, with the possibility of an even greater spatial extent, placing it among the larger Vučedol settlements, comparable to sites such as Vučedol and Vinkovci.[75] Since only a small part of the site has so far been investigated (72 m², or approximately 0.20% of its total area), its size, internal organisation, and functional division of space remain to be explored and more precisely defined. The results obtained so far indicate that it was a complex settlement with long-term continuity, characterised by a developed and well-organised spatial layout, while the archaeological finds further confirm sustained occupation of the same location, as evidenced by multiple building phases, repairs of structures, and radiocarbon dates.

On the basis of a series of 11 AMS dates (Fig. 26), two settlement phases have been distinguished: 2910 – 2670 BC and 2667 – 2472 BC, corresponding to the chronological framework of the Vučedol culture confirmed at several sites in eastern Slavonia.[76] Recent research and radiocarbon dates make it possible to exclude the existence of an early A phase in the chronology pro-

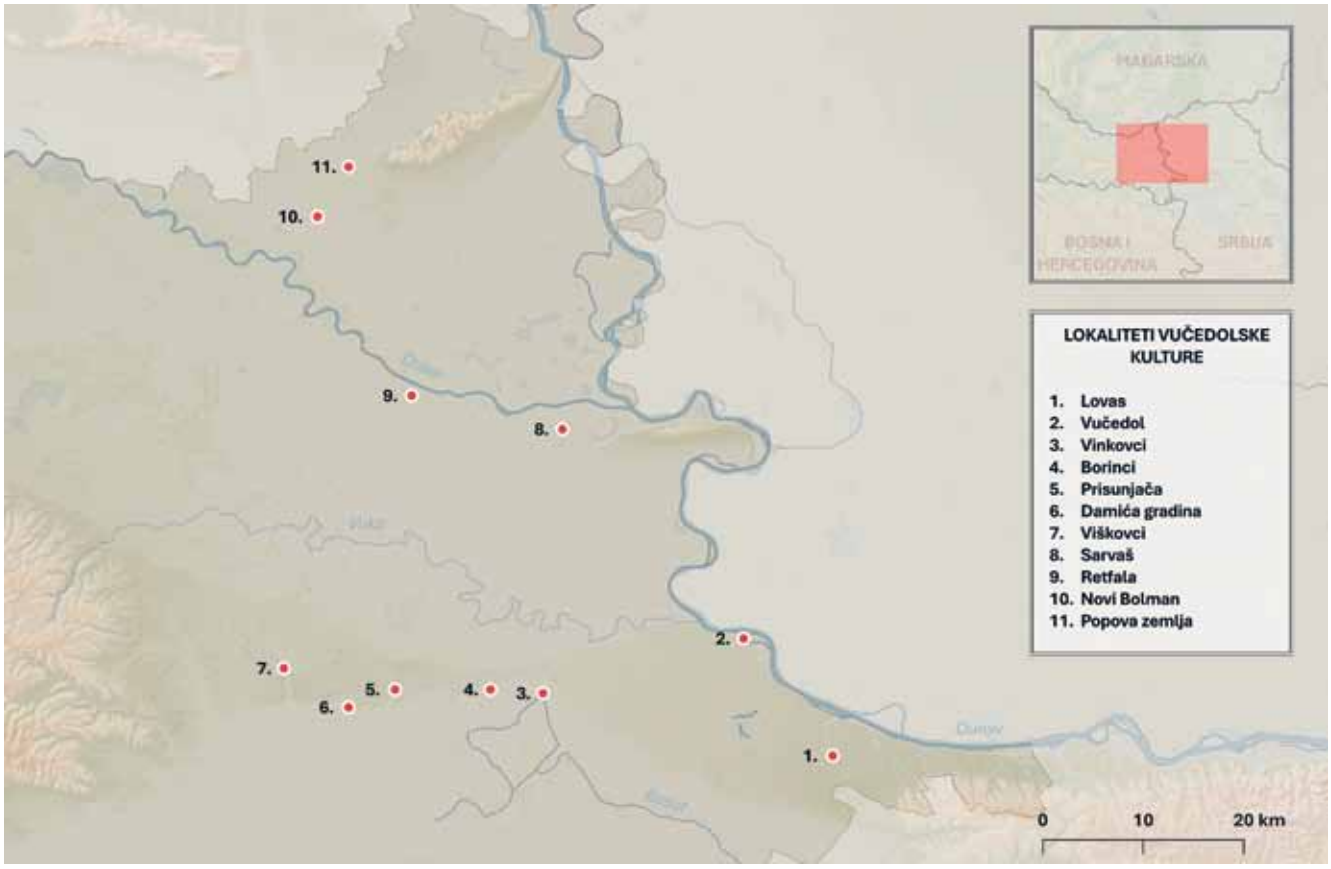
75 Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026, 104.

76 Miloglav 2016; 2018; Roksandić Vukadin, Hincak Daris, Bošnjak 2024; Balen, Miloglav 2026; Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026.

77 Roksandić Vukadin, Hincak Daris, Bošnjak 2024; Balen, Miloglav 2026; Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026.

75 Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026, 104.

76 Miloglav 2016; 2018; Roksandić Vukadin, Hincak Daris, Bošnjak 2024; Balen, Miloglav 2026; Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026.




**SLIKA 27.** Karta s označenim lokalitetima vučedolske kulture u istočnoj Slavoniji (Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026, 42, sl. 2.1).

**FIGURE 27.** Map showing the marked Vučedol culture sites in eastern Slavonia (Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026, 42, sl. 2.1.).

Naselje na Prisunjači zasigurno je bilo uključeno u komunikacijsku mrežu s drugim vremenski i prostorno bliskim lokalitetima u okolici, pri čemu su se kontakti odvijali razmjenom dobara, prijenosom znanja i društvenim vezama. U taj krug ubrajaju se lokaliteti Damića gradina u Starim Mikanovcima, Borinci, Viškovci i Vinkovci, koji se nalaze unutar zone dnevne mobilnosti, s minimalnom udaljenošću od oko 5 km između Prisunjače i Damića gradine te najvećom udaljenošću od oko 14 km između Prisunjače i Vinkovaca (sl. 27).

Za sada nije moguće precizno definirati ulogu naselja na Prisunjači u odnosu na veća vučedolska naselja, poput Vinkovaca i Vučedola, na kojima su potvrđeni tragovi društvene stratifikacije i obilježja regionalnih centara.[78] U ovoj fazi istraživanja nedostaju ključni nalazi, poput dokaza o metalurškim aktivnostima, izdvojenih mjesta za sahranjivanje ili većeg broja luksuznih predmeta u naselju, kakvi su poznati iz Vučedola, Sarvaša i Vinkovaca, a koji bi mogli ukazivati na njegovu važnost kao centralnoga društveno-ekonomskog središta.[79] Međutim, potrebno je naglasiti da se već sada može zaključiti da je

posed by Stojan Dimitrijević, while confirming two settlement phases during the Vučedol culture spanning the period from 2910 to 2450 BC.[77]

The settlement at Prisunjača was evidently integrated into a communication network with other chronologically and spatially nearby sites in the surrounding area, with contacts taking place through the exchange of goods, the transfer of knowledge, and social relations. This network included the sites of Borinci, Viškovci, Vinkovci and Damića Gradina, in Stari Mikanovci, all located within a zone of daily mobility, with the minimum distance being approximately 5 km between Prisunjača and Damića Gradina, and the greatest distance approximately 14 km between Prisunjača and Vinkovci (Fig. 27).

For now, it is not yet possible to define precisely the role of the settlement at Prisunjača in relation to larger Vučedol settlements such as Vinkovci and Vučedol, where evidence of social stratification and elements of regional centres have been confirmed.[78] At the current stage of research, important finds

78 Forenbaher 1994, 1995; Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026, 103–106.

79 Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026, 104.

77 Roksandić Vukadin, Hincak Daris, Bošnjak 2024; Balen, Miloglav 2026; Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026.

78 Forenbaher 1994, 1995; Miloglav, Balen, Krznarić Škrivanko 2026, 103–106.

naselje na Prisunjači svojom veličinom, položajem u krajoliku i prostornom organizacijom imalo značajnu ulogu u regionalnoj organizaciji naselja i društveno-ekonomskim procesima unutar vučedolskoga kulturnog kruga. Daljnja istraživanja, koja kombiniraju daljinske metode, ciljana arheološka iskopavanja, uzorkovanja i prostorne analize, bit će ključna za preciznije definiranje prostorne organizacije i unutarnje strukture te za bolje razumijevanje uloge naselja na Prisunjači u širem regionalnom kontekstu.

**Zahvale:**

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remain lacking, such as traces of metallurgical activity, distinct burial zones, or a higher number of prestige objects within the settlement, as documented at Vučedol, Sarvaš and Vinkovci, that might point to its having a role as a central socio-economic centre.[79] However, it should be emphasised that it may already be concluded that the settlement at Prisunjača, due to its size, position in the landscape, and spatial organisation, played a significant role in the regional settlement network and in socio-economic processes within the Vučedol Culture.

Further research, combining remote-sensing methods, targeted archaeological excavations, sampling and spatial analyses, will be crucial for a more precise definition of the spatial organisation and internal structure, as well as for a better understanding of the role of the settlement at Prisunjača within the wider regional context.

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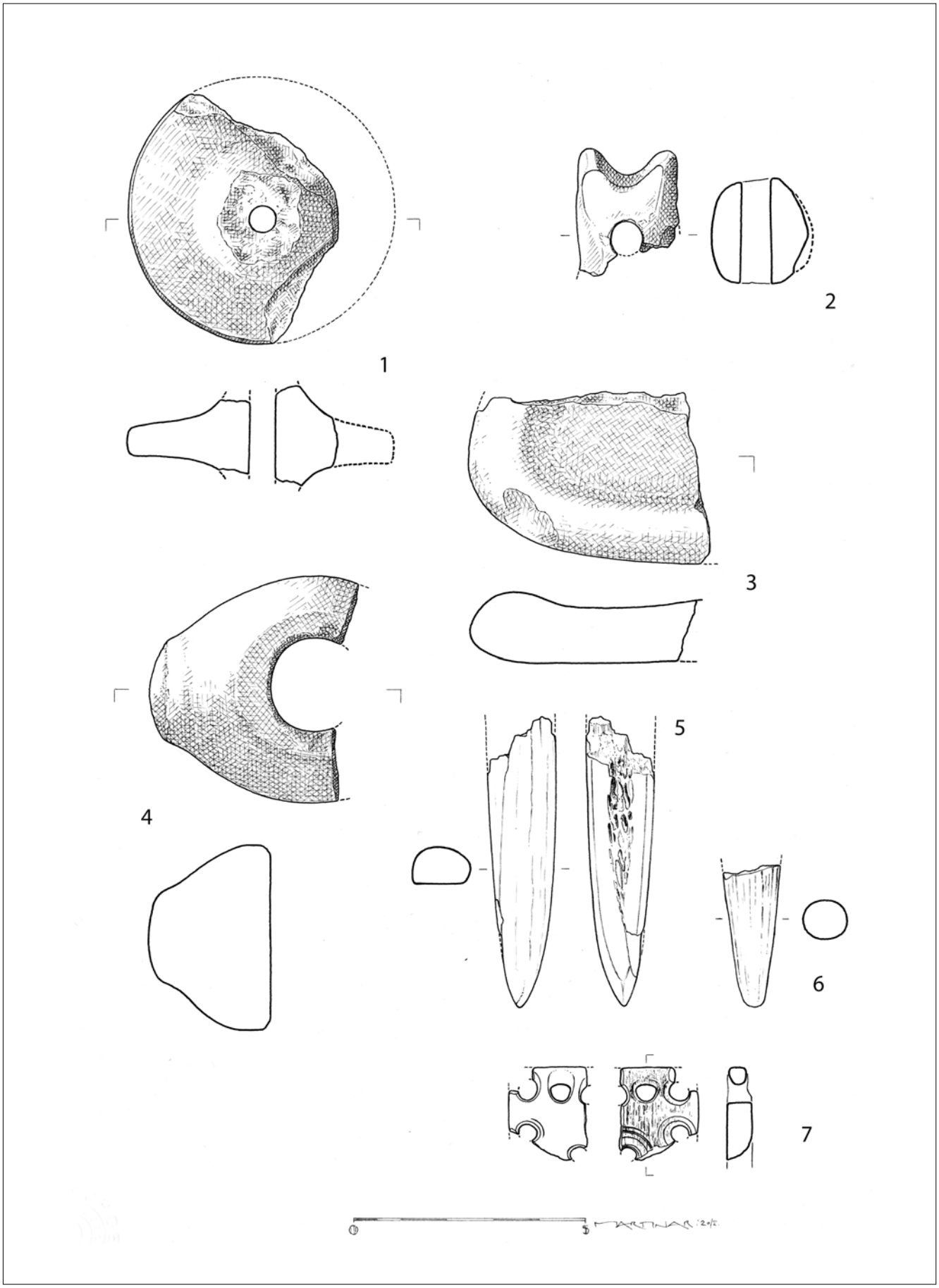



**TABLA 1.** Izbor materijala iz istraživanja 2019. godine, povezan s objektom 1. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 1.** Selection of material from the 2019 excavations, associated with Structure 1. (made by M. Rončević).

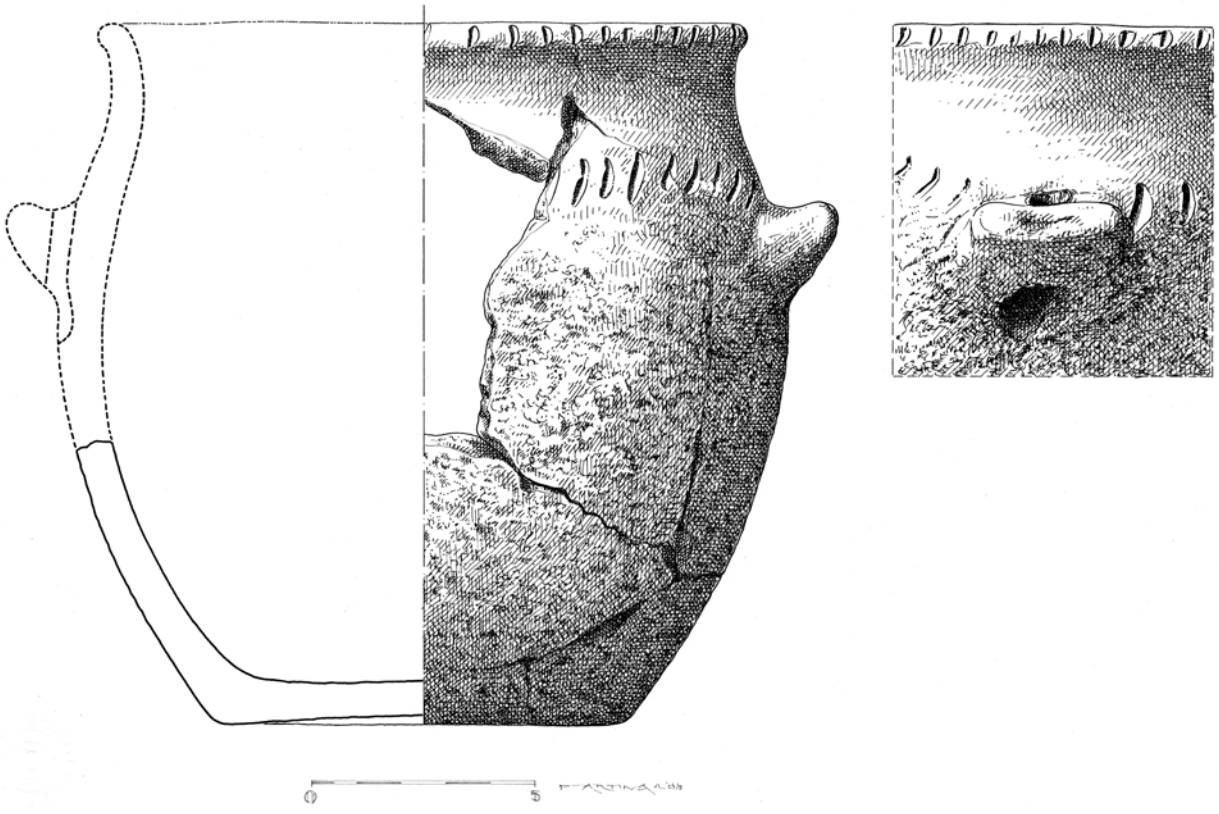



**TABLA 2.** Lonac tipa B 1a pronađen in situ na podu objekta 2. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 2.** Pot of type B 1a found in situ on the floor of Structure 2. (made by M. Rončević).

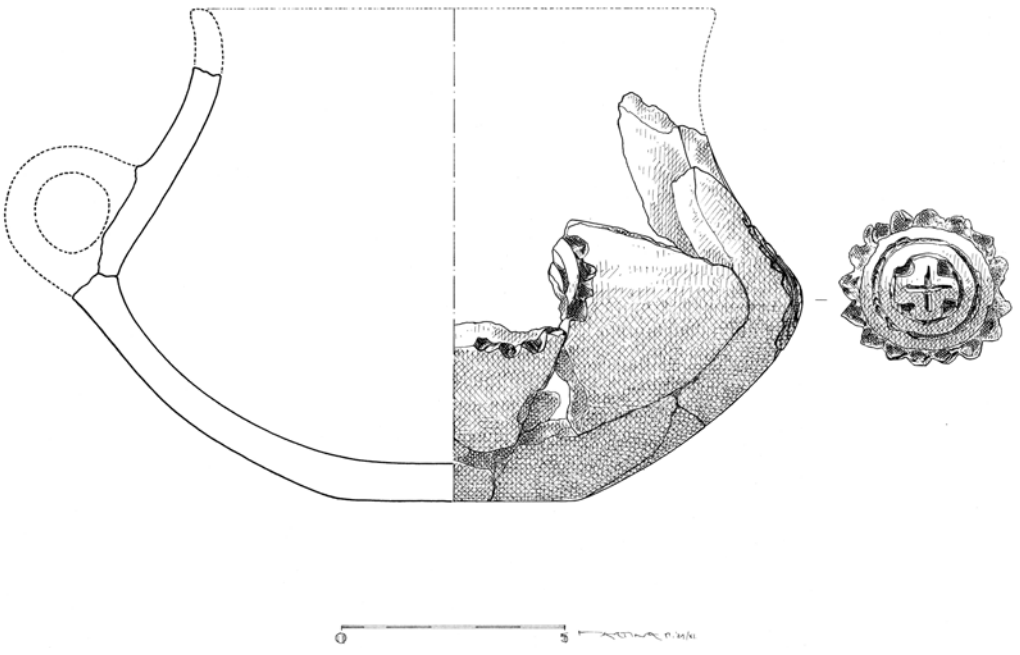


**TABLA 3.** Zdjela tipa A 5a pronađena *in situ* na podu objekta 2. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 3.** Bowl of type A 5a found *in situ* on the floor of Structure 2. (made by M. Rončević).

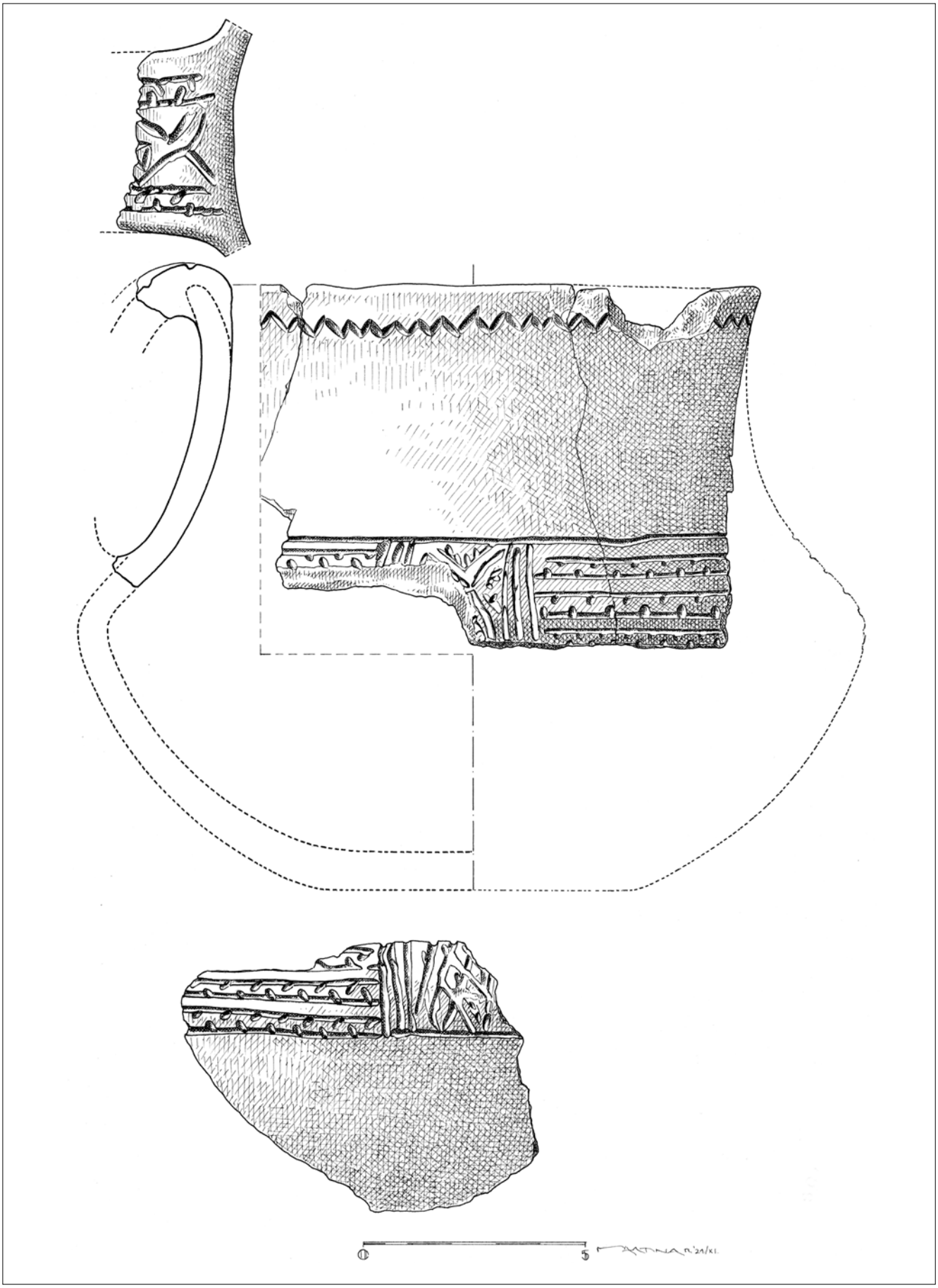


**TABLA 4.** Posuda tipa A 5b povezana s objektom 2. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 4.** Vessel of type A 5b associated with Structure 2. (made by M. Rončević).

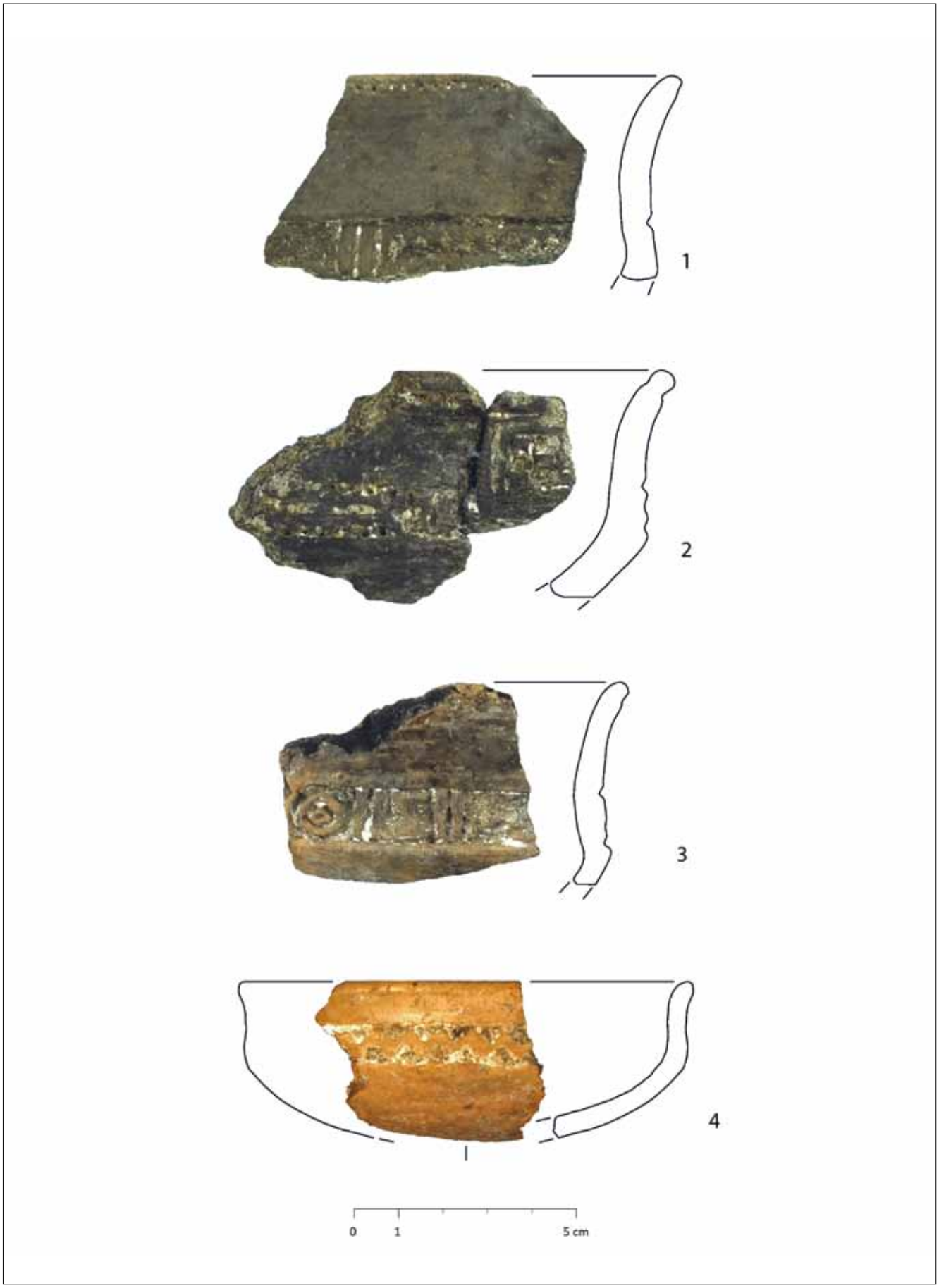



**TABLA 5.** Posude tipa A 4c (1–3) i A 2b (4) povezane s objektom 2. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 5.** Vessels of types A 4c (1–3) and A 2b (4) associated with Structure 2. (made by M. Rončević).

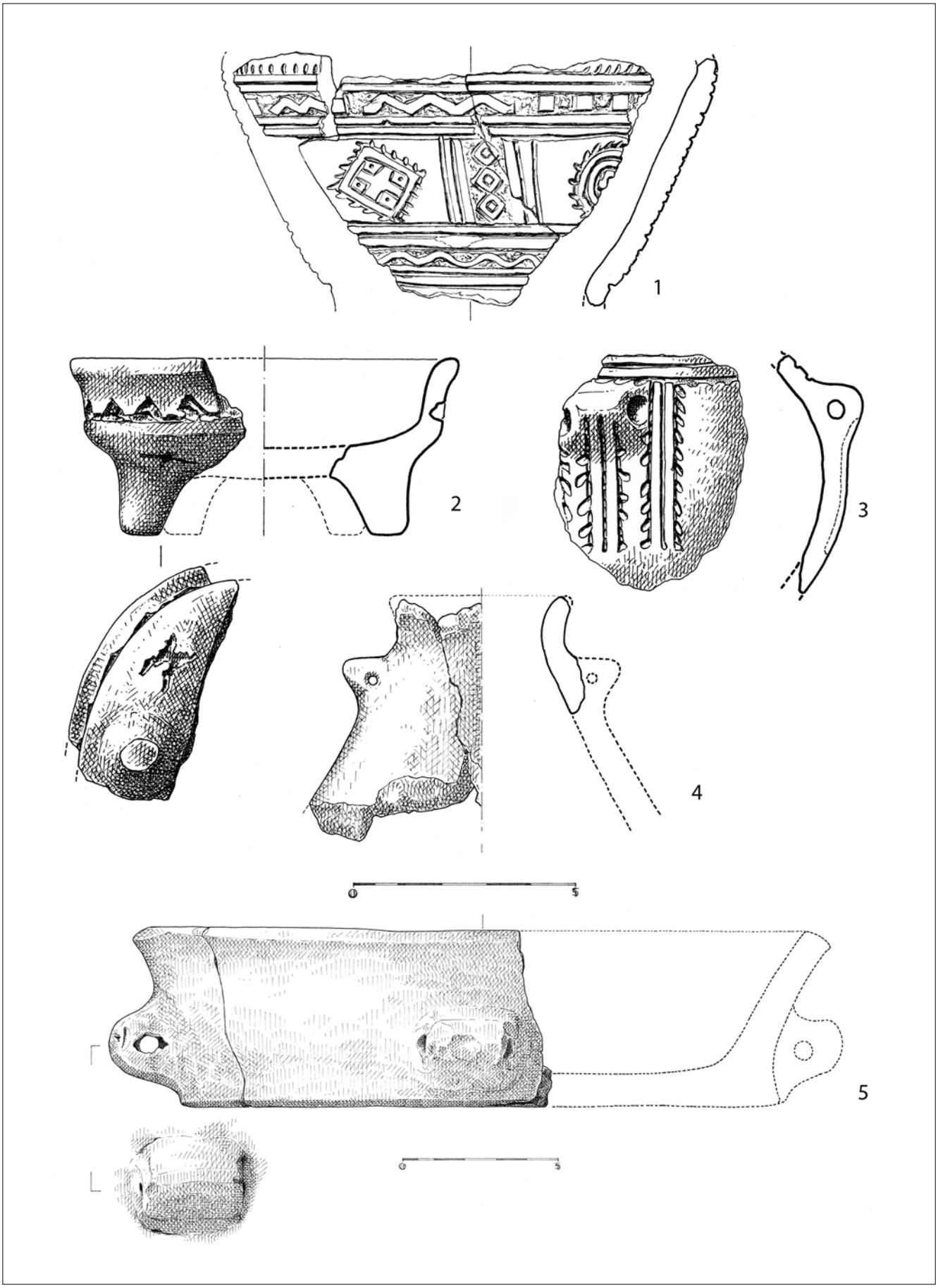



**TABLA 6.** Izbor različitih tipova posuda iz objekta 2. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 6.** Selection of different vessel types from Structure 2. (made by M. Rončević).

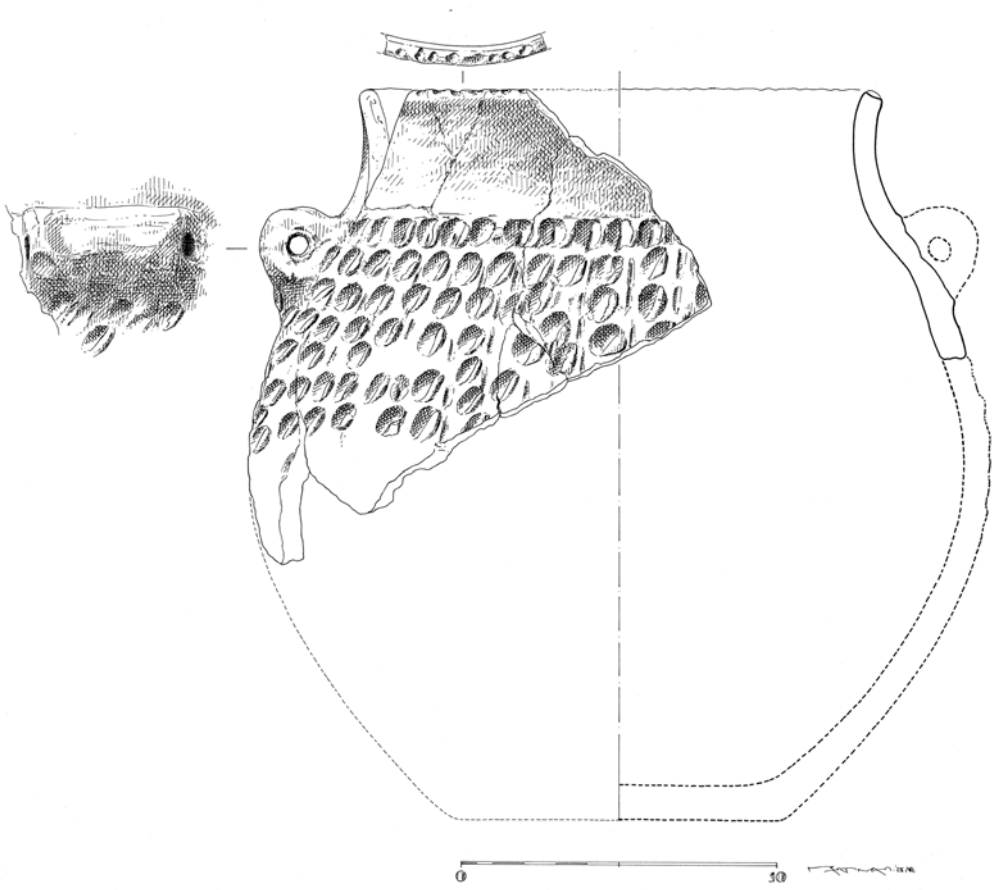



**TABLA 7.** Izbor materijala iz objekta 3. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 7.** Selection of material from Structure 3. (made by M. Rončević).

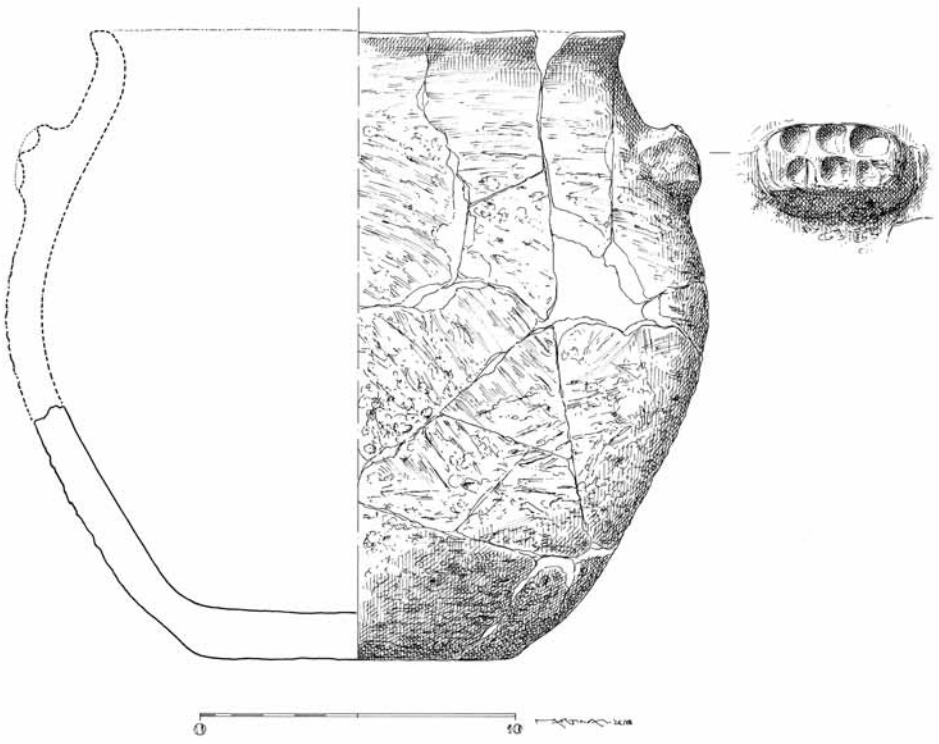


**TABLA 8.** Izbor materijala iz objekta 3. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 8.** Selection of material from Structure 3. (made by M. Rončević).

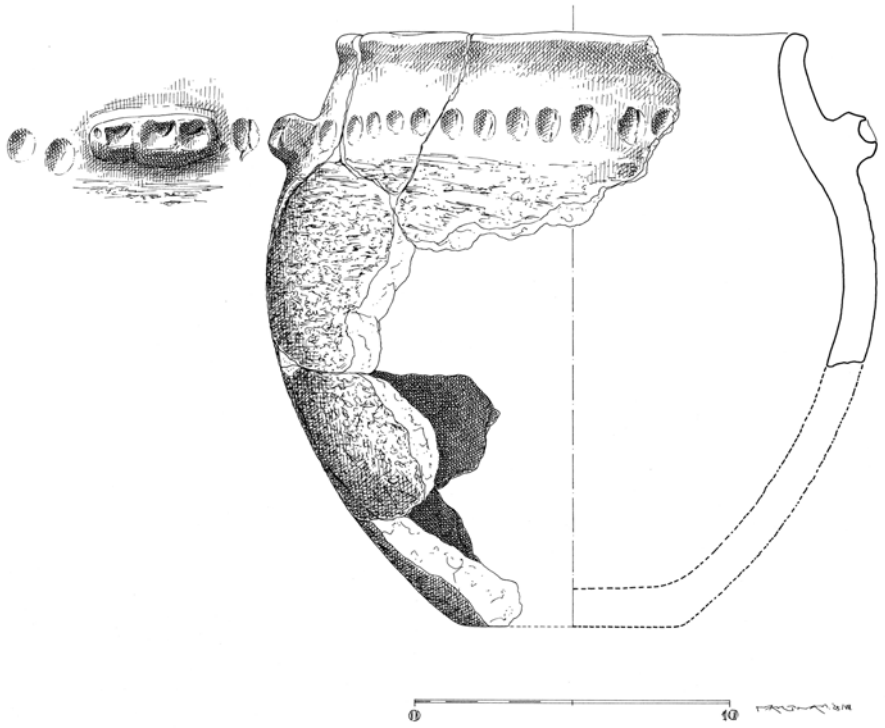


**TABLA 9.** Izbor materijala iz objekta 3. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 9.** Selection of material from Structure 3. (made by M. Rončević).

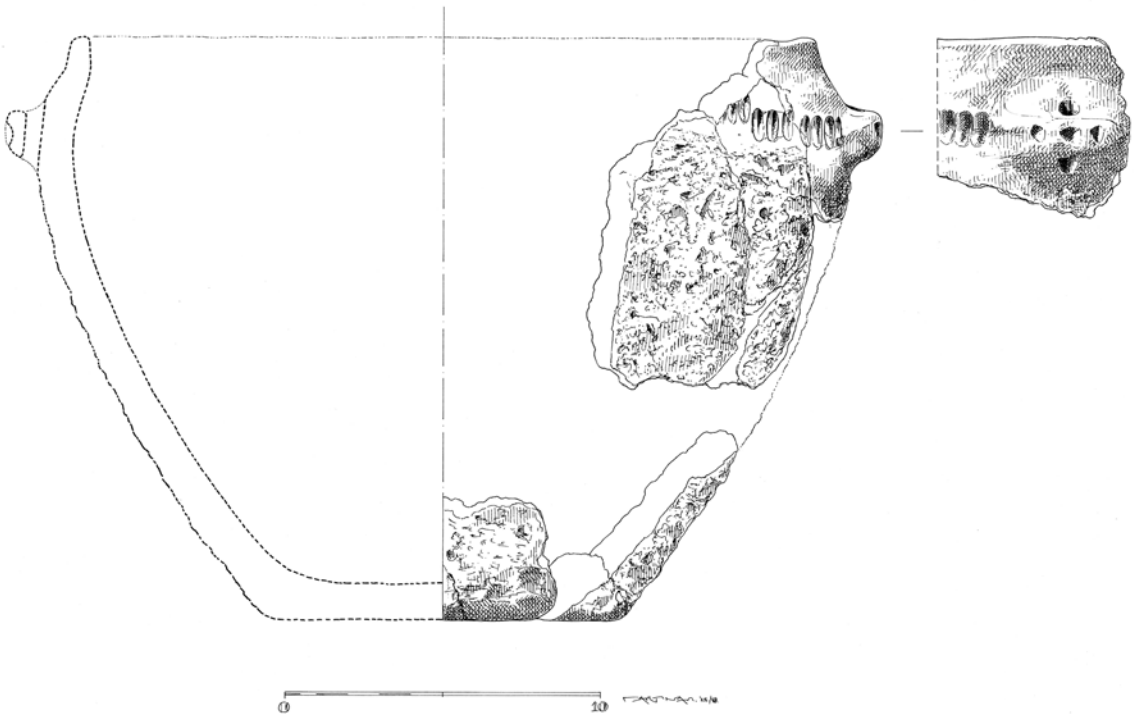



**TABLA 10.** Izbor materijala iz objekta 3. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 10.** Selection of material from Structure 3. (made by M. Rončević).

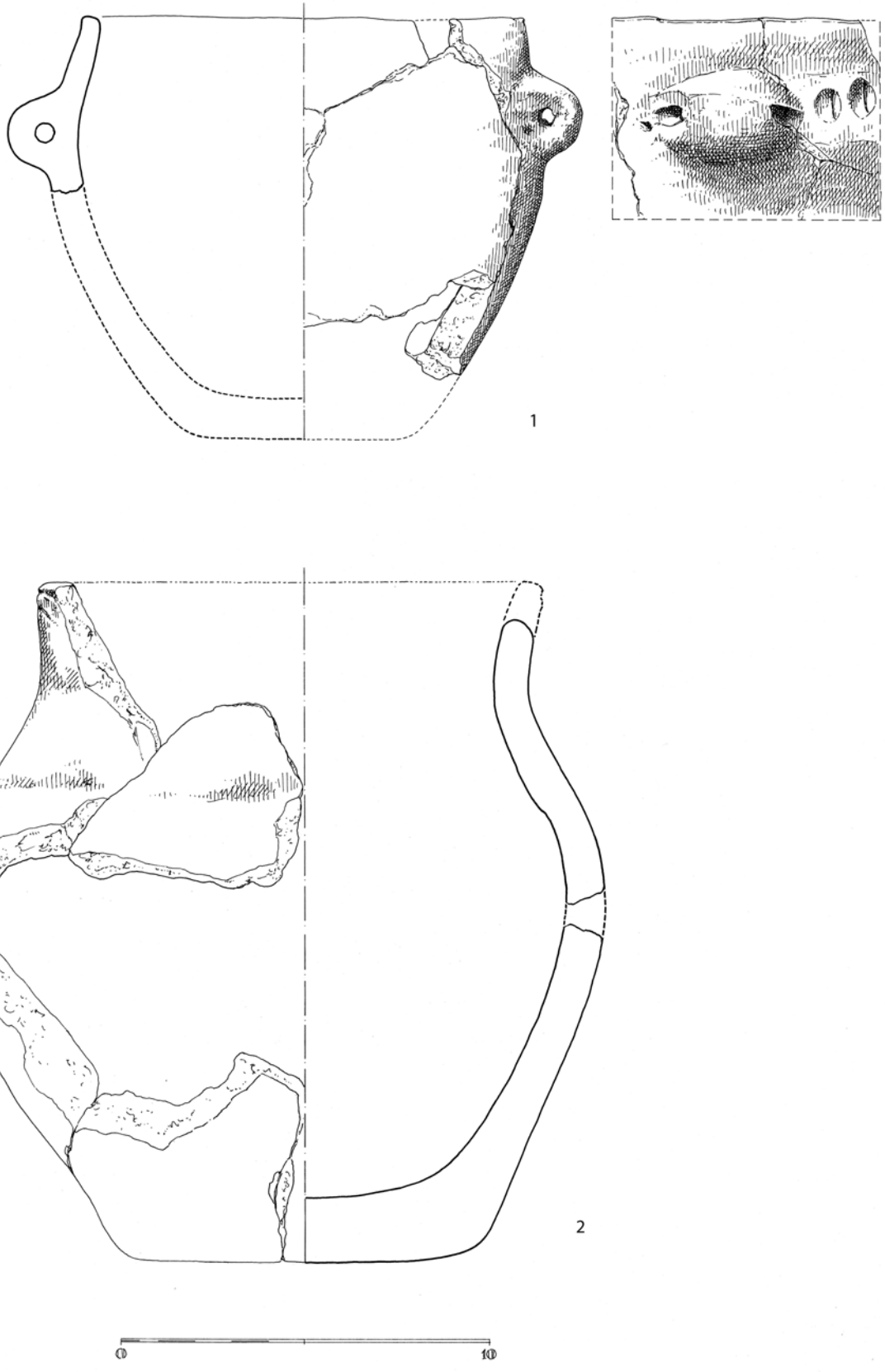



**TABLA 11.** Izbor materijala iz objekta 3. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 11.** Selection of material from Structure 3. (made by M. Rončević).

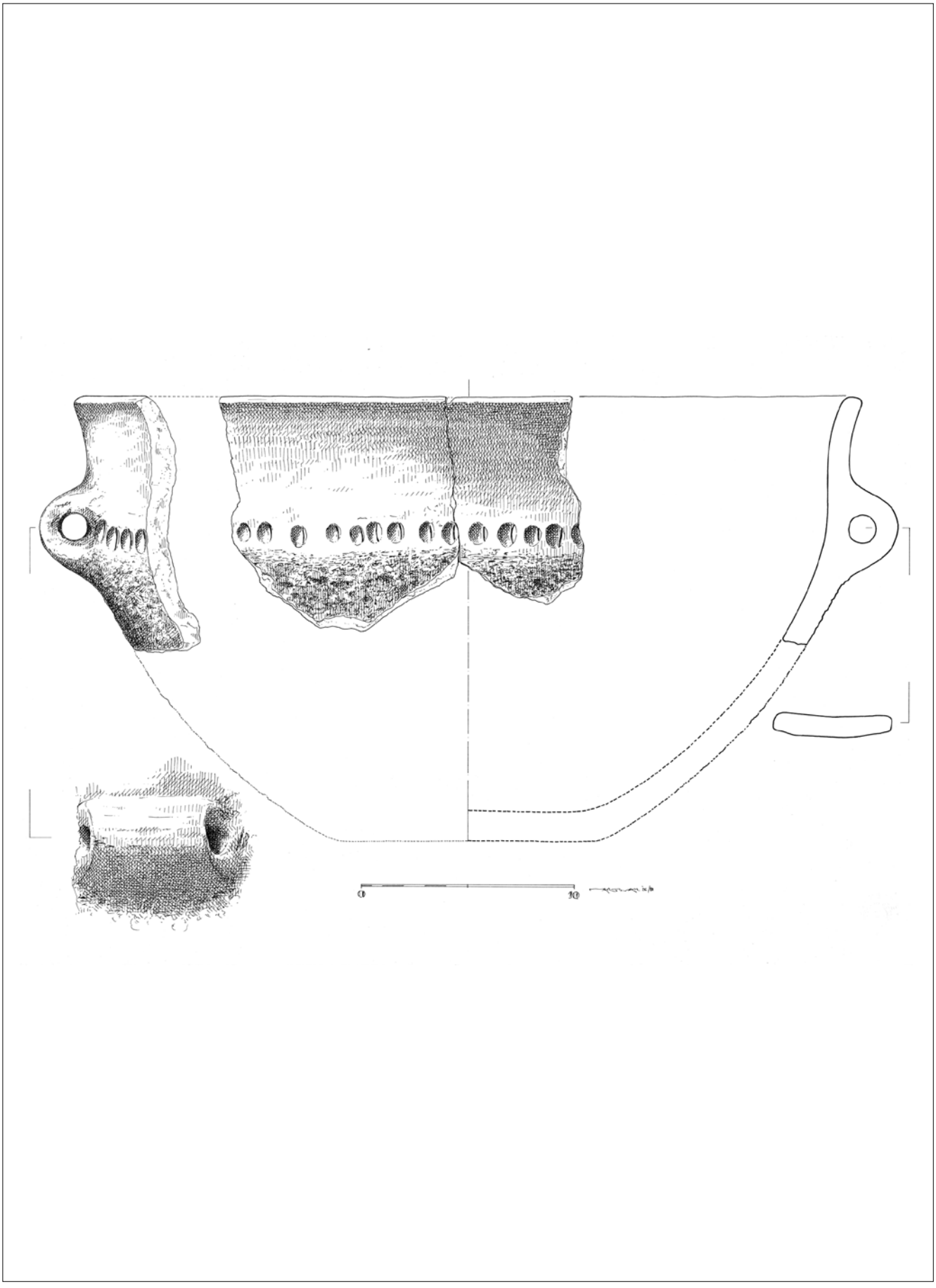


**TABLA 12.** Izbor materijala iz objekta 3. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 12.** Selection of material from Structure 3. (made by M. Rončević).

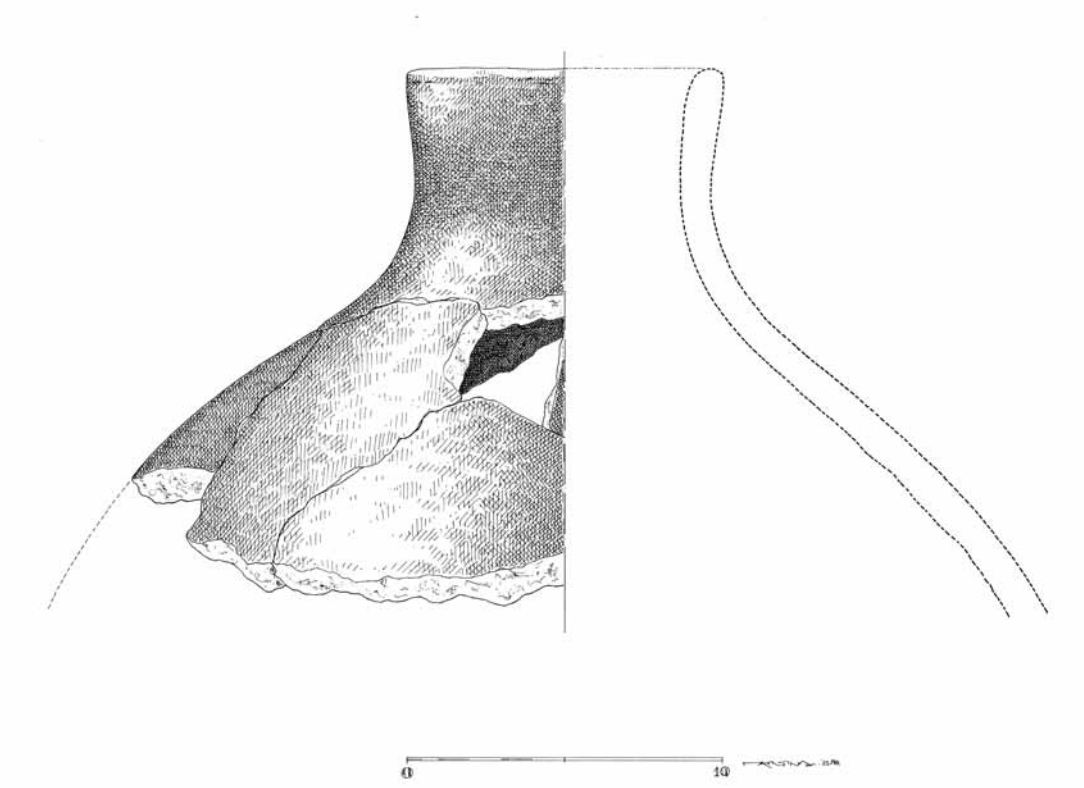



**TABLA 13.** Izbor materijala iz objekta 3. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 13.** Selection of material from Structure 3. (made by M. Rončević).




**TABLA 14.** Izbor materijala iz objekta 3. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 14.** Selection of material from Structure 3. (made by M. Rončević).

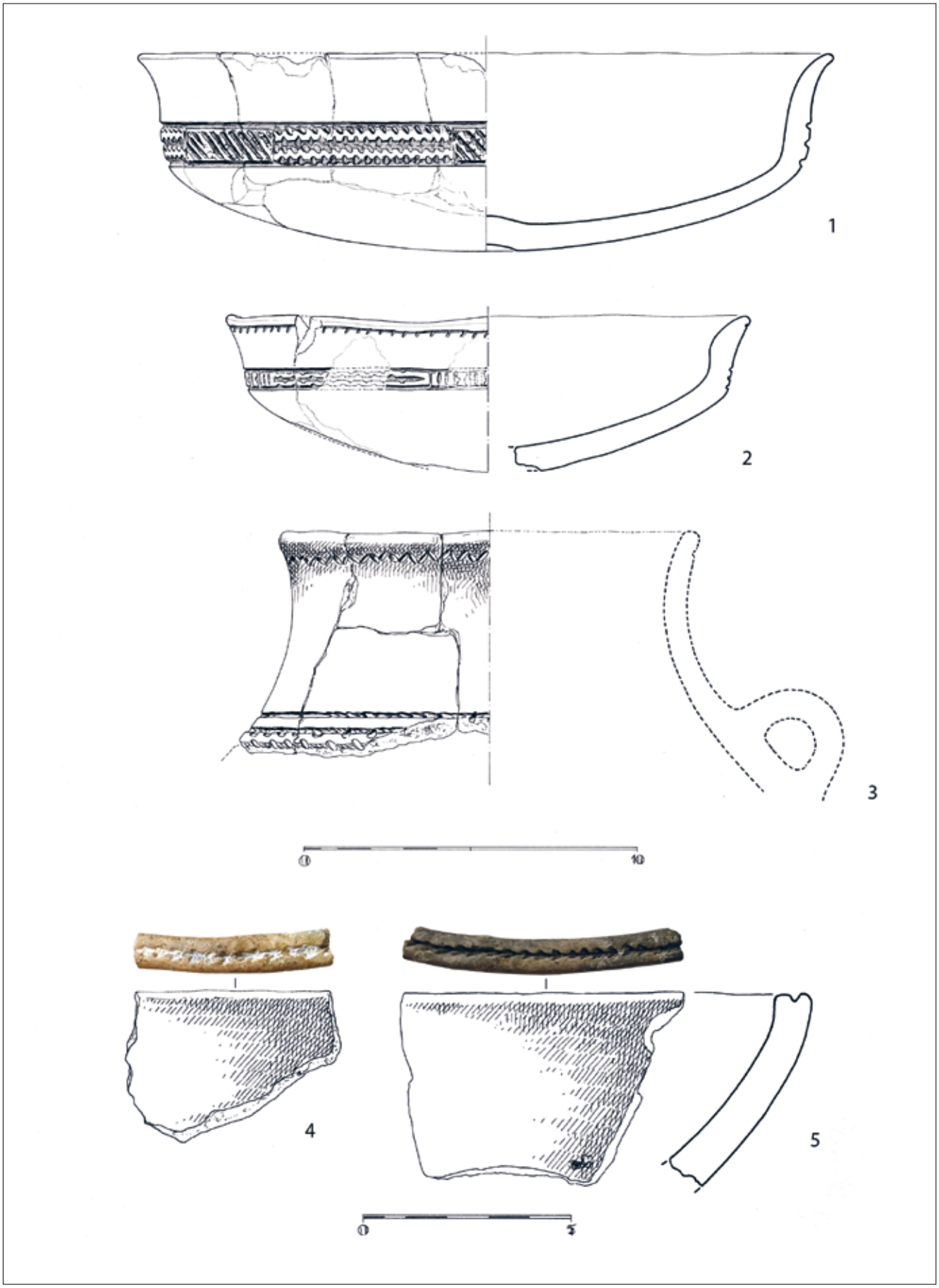



**TABLA 15.** Izbor materijala iz objekta 3. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 15.** Selection of material from Structure 3. (made by M. Rončević).

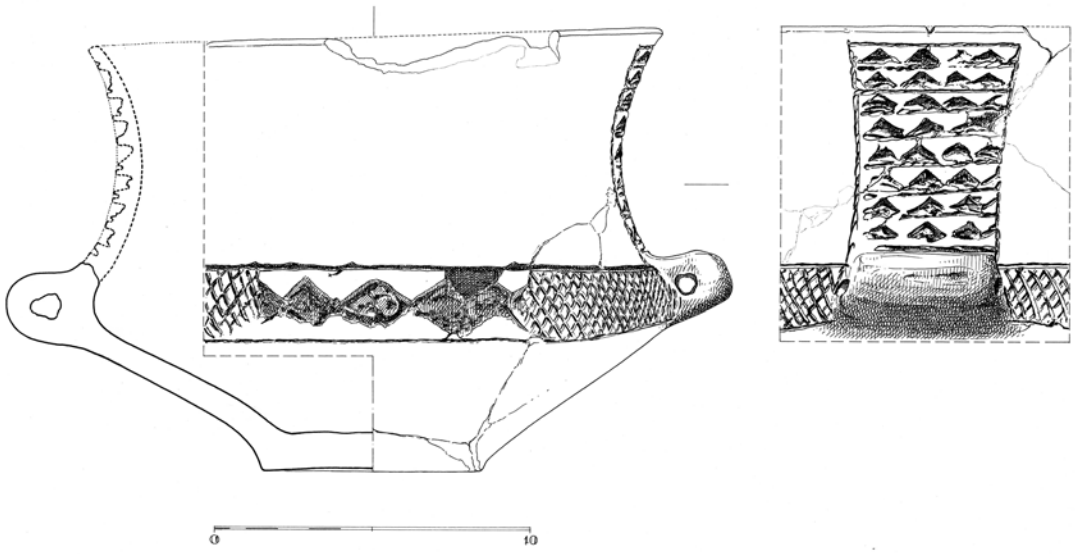



**TABLA 16.** Izbor materijala iz objekta 3. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 16.** Selection of material from Structure 3. (made by M. Rončević).

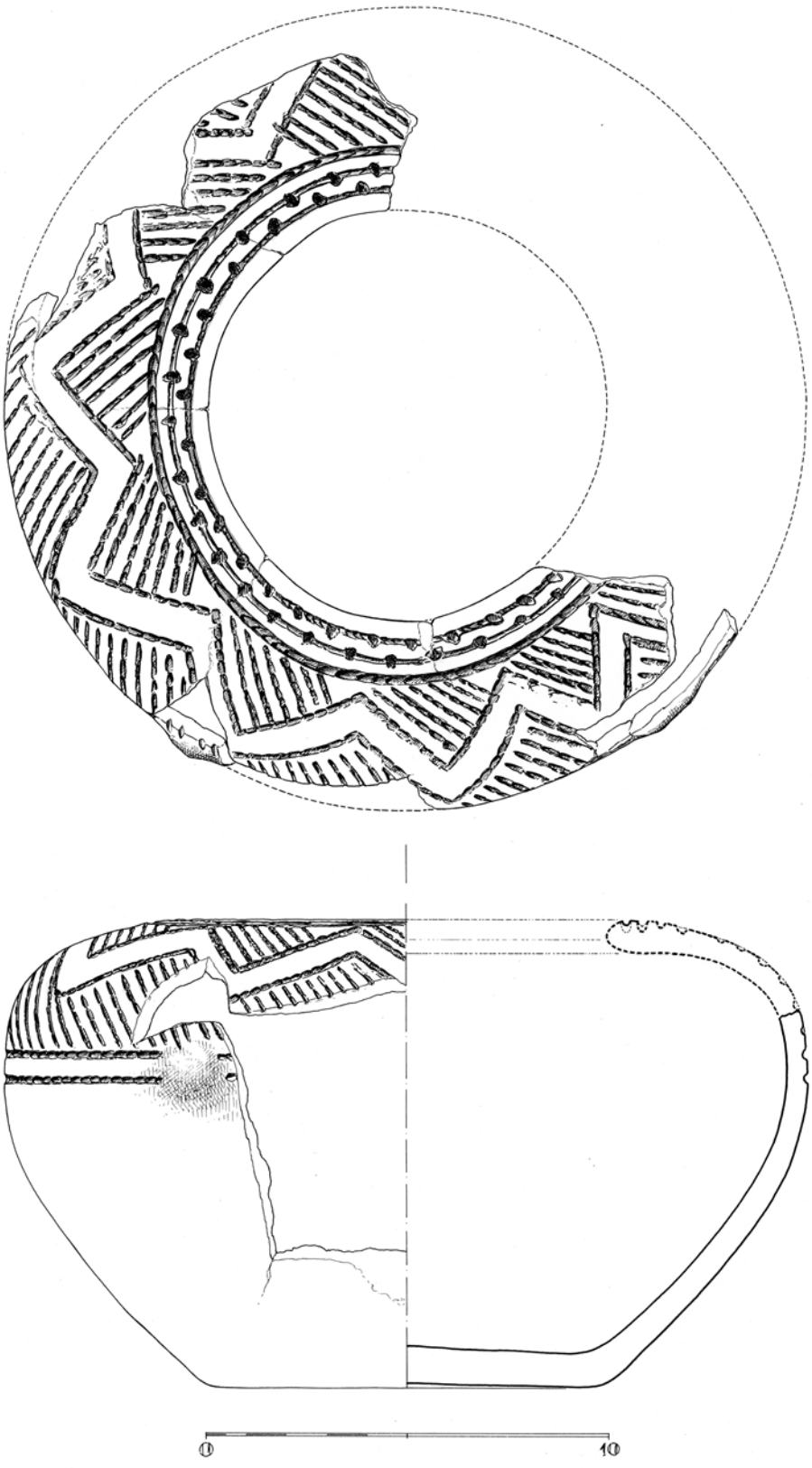



**TABLA 17.** Izbor materijala iz objekta 3. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 17.** Selection of material from Structure 3. (made by M. Rončević).

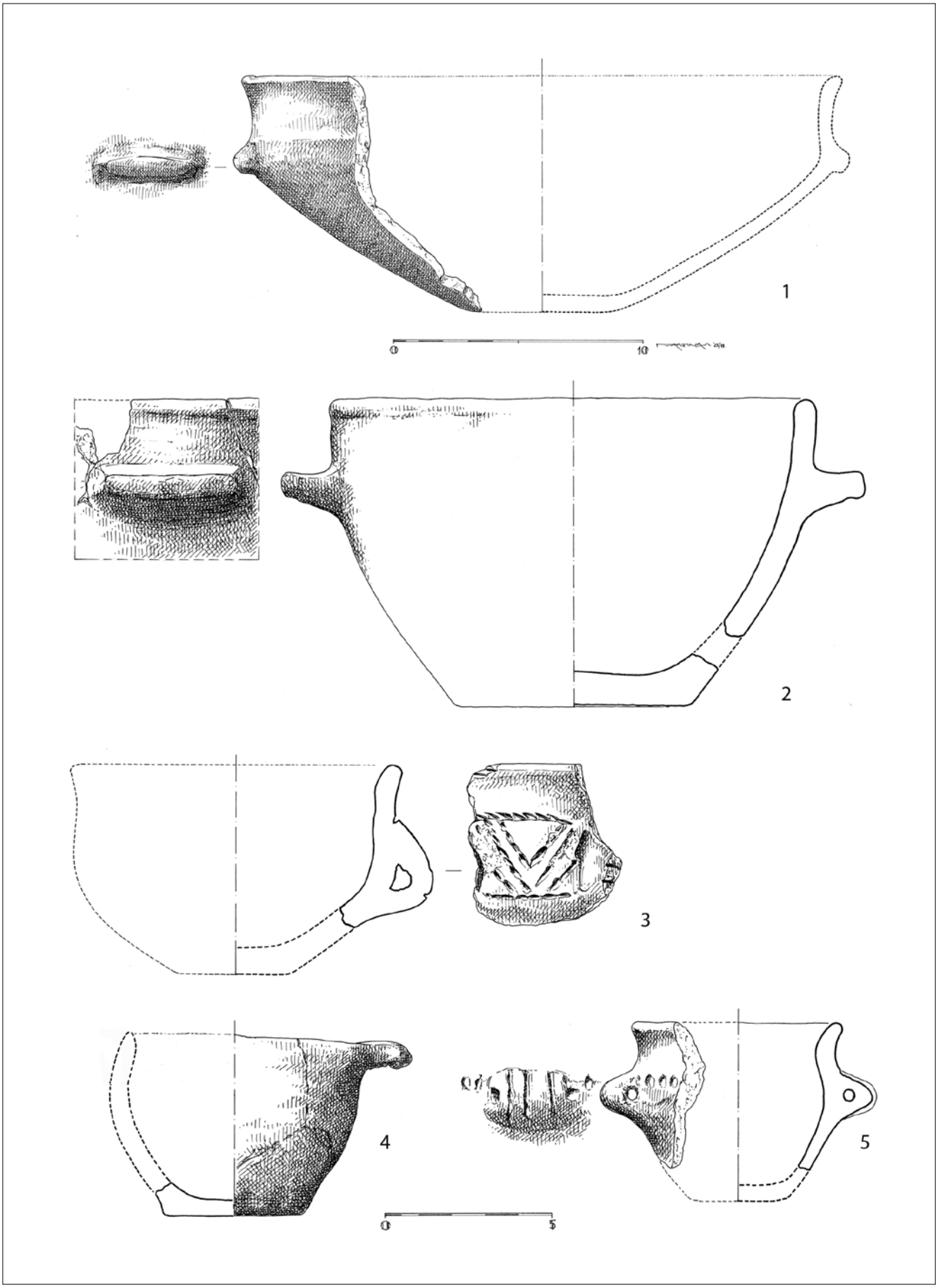



**TABLA 18.** Izbor materijala iz objekta 3. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 18.** Selection of material from Structure 3. (made by M. Rončević).

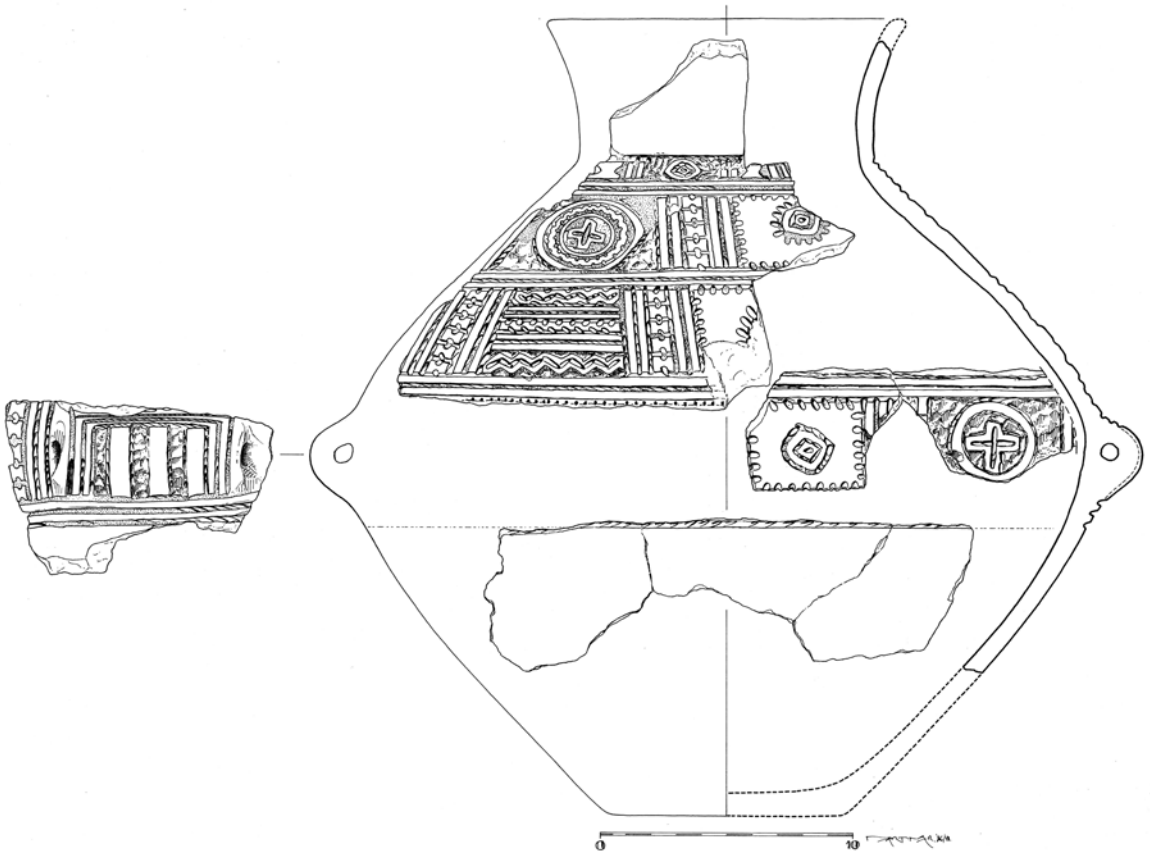



**TABLA 19.** Izbor materijala iz objekta 3. (izradila M. Rončević).

**PLATE 19.** Selection of material from Structure 3. (made by M. Rončević).