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APSOLUTNI DATUMI SA ZAŠTITNIH ISTRAŽIVANJA  
NA PROSTORU SLAVONIJE KAO PRILOG POZNAVANJU  
KRONOLOGIJE SREDNJEG ENEOLITIKA

**UDK 902.6:903 »636« (497.5)  
Izvorni znanstveni rad**

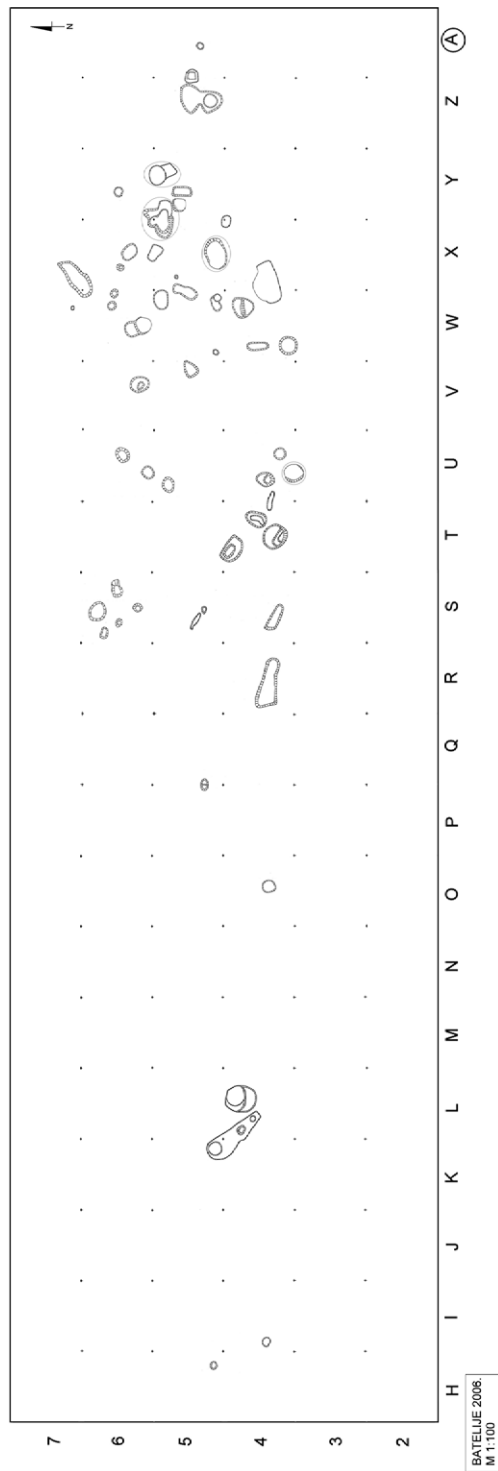
*Rad donosi 14C datume i rezultate tipološke analize nalaza s lokaliteta Batelije i Korija kod Virovitice te 14C datume iz razdoblja srednjeg eneolitika s nekoliko lokaliteta u istočnoj Slavoniji istraživanih na trasi autoceste Beli Manastir – Osijek – Svilaj.*

*Ključne riječi: eneolitik, lasinjska kultura, Retz-Gajary kultura, C14 datumi  
Key words: Eneolithic, Lasinja culture, Retz-Gajary culture, C-14 dates*

Tijekom 2005. i manjim dijelom 2006. godine provedena su zaštitna arheološka istraživanja na trasi zapadne obilaznice grada Virovitice (Zapadna virovitička obilaznica 2007. god.). Na dionici dugoj 9060 metara istraživanja su vodile tri institucije: Institut za arheologiju u Zagrebu, Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu i Gradski muzej Virovitica. Ukupno je istraženo osam lokaliteta koji pripadaju razdoblju pretpovijesti, antike i srednjega vijeka. Na dva su nalazišta, Batelije i Korija, istraženi rubni dijelovi manjih naselja koja se prema nalazima mogu svrstati u eneolitičko razdoblje.

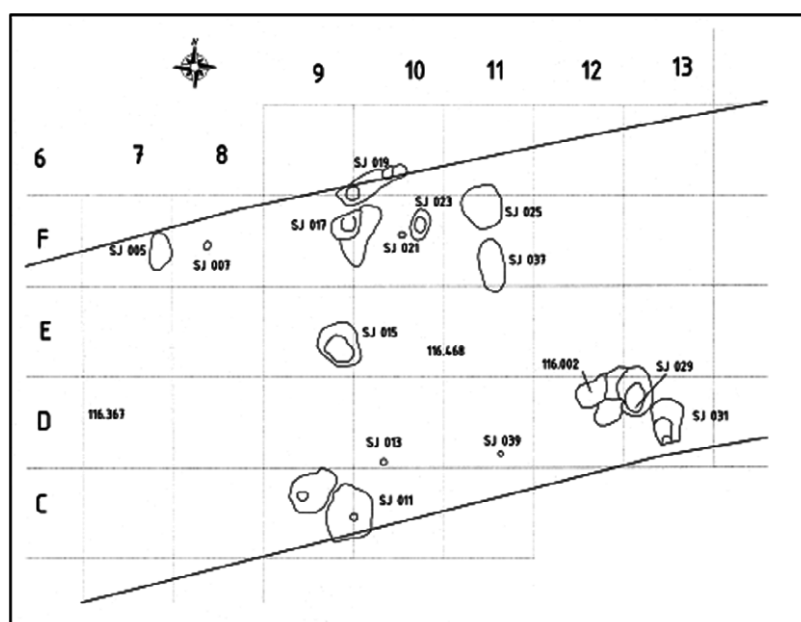
Lokalitet Batelije smješten je u nizinskom području između zapadnog ulaza u grad Viroviticu i sela Korija, sjeverno od Podravske magistrale (BALEN 2006: 103–104). Na temelju zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja na nalazištu Batelije možemo govoriti o postojanju manjeg pretpovijesnog naselja. Trasa obilaznice zahvatila je tek manji, rubni (sjeveroistočni) dio naselja. Kako je riječ o jednoslojnom nalazištu čiji je kulturni sloj, ukoliko ga je uopće i bilo, uništen intenzivnom poljoprivrednom obradom, pronađeni su samo ukopani objekti (njih 57) među kojima su izdvojene jame, kanali i stupovi (slika 1). Neke od pojava manjih i plitkih nepravilnih ovalnih i kružnih oblika, bez nalaza u zapunama, vjerojatno se mogu tumačiti kao ostaci nekih recentnih pojava, a vjerojatno i od rasta raslinja i drveća.

Lokalitet Korija smješten je na poljoprivrednom području sjeverno od magistralne ceste Virovitica – Koprivnica, a udaljen je oko 3,5 km od središta grada Virovitice. Nalazi se u ravnici, na



Slika 1 – situacijski plan lokaliteta Batelije (izradila A. Solter).  
Figure 1 – situation scheme of the Batelje site (by A. Solter).

tek blago povišenom položaju, prosječne nadmorske visine 116,70 m (TKALČEC 2006:52–54).<sup>1</sup> Pretpovijesno naselje na lokalitetu Koriya vjerojatno se pružalo uzdužno u smjeru SZ-JI, a trasa buduće obilaznice je zahvatila tek njegov manji dio (slika 2). Na osnovi konfiguracije terena te naplavinjskih slojeva, možemo naslutiti kako se u pretpovijesti naselje formiralo na nešto povišenoj gredi između dviju depresija i uz vodotok koji je u vrijeme egzistencije pretpovijesnog naselja vjerojatno tekao duž zapadnije osi naselja, možda dijelom na položaju današnjeg reguliranog kanala. Među desetak većih objekata (nepravilnih oblika, dimenzija do 3 × 2,5 m) i četiri manja (vjerojatno ostataka stupova ili nekih manjih ukopa) tek su tri objekta obilovala keramičkim materijalom, a u ostalima pronađeni su tek sporadični nalazi keramike i lijepa.



Slika 2 – situacijski plan lokaliteta Koriya (preuzeto iz TKALČEC 2006: sl. 1).

Figure 2 – situation scheme of the Koriya site (from TKALČEC 2006: fig. 1).

Prilikom istraživanja na osnovi pronađene keramičke građe ni na jednom među navedenim lokalitetima nije se mogla točno determinirati njihova kulturna pripadnost. Naime, keramika je uglavnom grube fakure, s dosta primjesa pijeska u sastavu, površina je uglavnom mat, prevlaka lošije kvalitete, a oblici i ukrasi koji prevladavaju karakteristični su kako za kasni neolitik, tako i za eneolitičko razdoblje, odnosno za sopotsku i lasinjsku kulturu kako su lokaliteti i bili preliminarno atribuirani.

U pronađenome materijalu prevladavaju lonci S-profilirana (T. 2:1–4, T. 3:1,3, T. 5:2; T. 6:6,11, T. 7:3) ili zaobljena tijela (T. 1:4, T. 2:5, T. 3:2). Uz najčešći ukras plastične trake, koja je neraščlanjena – jedno rebro (T. 1:3,5, T. 2:4,5, T. 4:7, T. 5:2, T. 7:2) ili raščlanjena – dva rebra (T. 1:2) te postavljena ili pod samim rubom ili na tijelu posude s otiscima prsta, nokta, nekog tupog

<sup>1</sup> Zahvaljujem kolegici T. Tkalčec iz Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu na ustupljenoj građi za objavu.

predmeta ili ukrasom izvedenim kraćim zarezima, na posudama zapažamo i niz različitih funkcionalno-dekorativnih elemenata među kojima treba izdvojiti česte primjere vertikalnih trakastih ručki (T. 1:7, T. 3:8–10, T. 6:5,10), ušica postavljenih pod rub ili na trbuhu posude (T. 5:2), te okruglih ili bradavičastih (T. 2:1, T. 3:7, T. 6:7) izbočina na tijelu posuda. Valja naglasiti da oblici kao što su primjerice zdjele na visokoj šupljoj nozi (na nalazištu Batelije pronađen je samo jedan ulomak noge posude, vidi T.1:4), vrčevi ili žlice s tuljcem za nasad kao i različiti motivi izvedeni urezivanjem i ubadanjem, te plastične jezičaste aplikacije, tj. elementi karakteristični za lasinjsku keramografiju, nisu zastupljeni na oba navedena nalazišta. Ukras raščlanjenog plastičnog rebra (T.1:2) karakterističan je za kulturu s brazdastim urezivanjem, odnosno retz-gajarsku kulturu

Lab. Number	Context & Material	$\delta^{13}C$	Date (BP)	Calibrated age range
<b>Tomašanci – Palača</b>				
Beta 238075	sample 102 (charcoal), unit 231	–25.0	4840±40	3700–3630 cal BC
Beta 245707	sample 685 (charcoal), unit 1746	–26.5	5210±40	4050–3950 cal BC
Beta 252269	sample 496 (charcoal), unit 1481	–24.3	5400±40	4340–4230 cal BC
Beta 252273	sample 679 (charcoal), unit 1487	–24.4	5360±50	4330–4040 cal BC
Beta 252277	sample 446 (charcoal), unit 918	–24.7	5420±40	4340–4230 cal BC
<b>Jurjevac – Stara Vodenica</b>				
Beta 246768	sample 146 (charcoal), unit 121	–25.5	5200±40	4050–3960 cal BC
Beta 246771	sample 14 (charcoal), unit 200	–25.2	5160±40	4040–3940 cal BC
Beta 246778	sample 113 (tooth), unit 327	–21.2	5210±40	4140 cal BC
Beta 246781	sample 62 (charcoal), unit 401	–25.8	5230±40	4220–4200 cal BC
Beta 246776	sample 101 (charcoal), unit 275	–25.0	5240±40	4230–4200 cal BC
Beta 246777	sample 122 (bone), unit 289	–19.8	5330±50	4320–4040 cal BC
<b>Đakovački Selci – Pajtenica</b>				
Beta 227927	sample 31 (charcoal), unit 26	–26.2	5350±40	4320–4290 cal BC
Beta 227929	sample 20 (charcoal), unit 88	–25.8	5270±40	4230–3980 cal BC
Beta 227930	sample 108 (charcoal), unit 38	–25.1	5450±40	4350–4240 cal BC
Beta 227933	sample 164 (charcoal), unit 68	–24.1	5330±40	4320–4290 cal BC
Beta 227934	sample 182 (bone), unit 158	–20.5	4840±40	3770–3640 cal BC
Beta 227935	sample 111 (charcoal), unit 80	–23.9	5210±40	4220–4200 cal BC
Beta 227936	sample 225 (bone), unit 217	–20.7	4970±40	3960–3710 cal BC
Beta 227937	sample 214 (charcoal), unit 185	–25.8	5220±40	4140 cal BC
<b>Virovitica – Batelije</b>				
Beta 226740	sample 33 (charcoal), unit 100	–24.9	4670±80	3640–3330 cal BC
Beta 226741	sample 34 (charcoal), unit 104	–24.8	4810±60	3700–3510 cal BC
Bata 226742	sample 26 (charcoal), unit 88	–24.3	4620±40	3510–3350 cal BC
<b>Virovitica – Korija</b>				
KIA 28660	sample 2 (charcoal), unit 28	–24.2	4855±30	3702–3633 cal BC
KIA 28661	sample 9 (charcoal), unit 10	–27.9	4835±35	3671–3624 cal BC

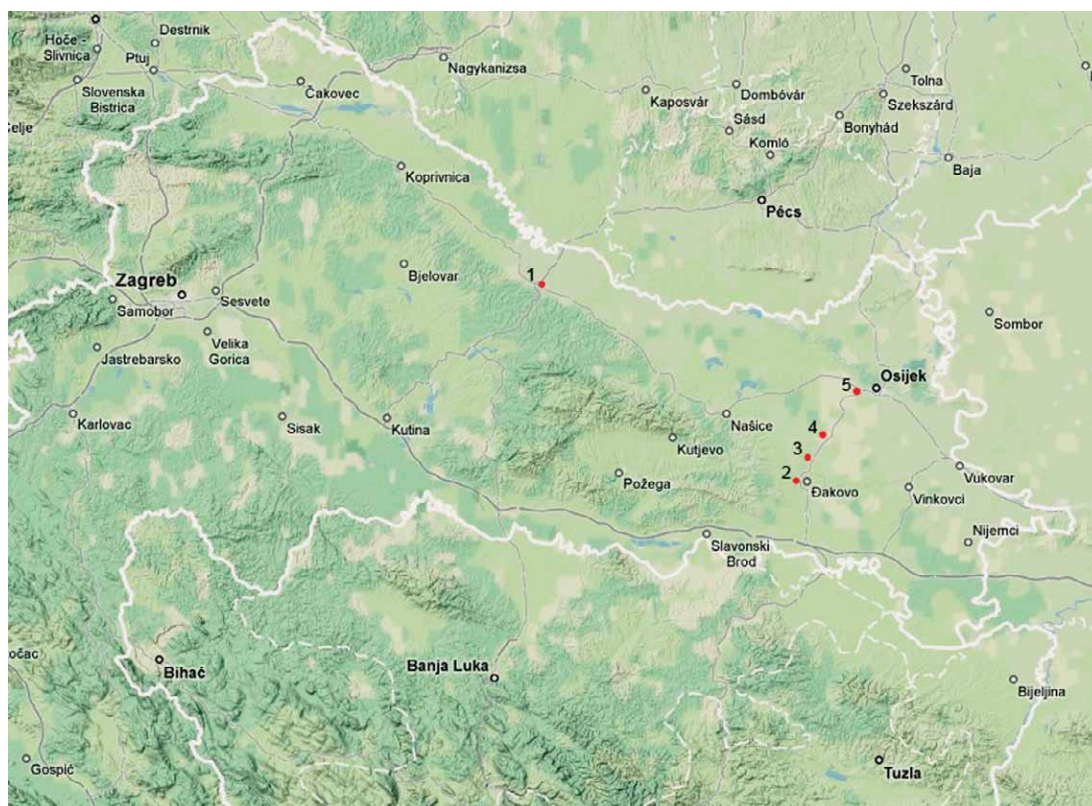
Slika 3 – tabela s apsolutnim datumima.

Figure 3 – Table containing absolute dates.

(VELUŠČEK 2004: sl. 4.2.16: O18, sl. 5.3.1: 6,7, sl. 5.3.3: 12, sl. 5.3.5:3, sl. 5.3.13:2) kao i boleraz grupu badenske kulture (navodimo samo neke primjere: PARZINGER 1984: T.3:5,6; MARKOVIĆ 1994: 101; TASIĆ 2001: Abb.1:7–11).

Datumi dobiveni za nalazište Korija datirali su naselje u razdoblje od oko 3700. do 3600. god. pr. Kr., a gotovo slična je datacija nalazišta Batelije (3700–3400. god. pr. Kr.), udaljenog svega 400 metara istočnije od Korije (slika 3).

Tipološke odlike dijela građe, kao i slična datacija povezuje ova dva lokaliteta u okolici Virovitice s lokalitetom Čakovec – Gornji Pustakovec. Lokalitet Čakovec – Gornji Pustakovec istražio je L. Bekić prilikom izvođenja radova na trasi autoceste Zagreb – Goričan, te ga kronološki odredio kao naselje pripadnika lasinjske kulture. Dobiveni C-14 datumi su 3569+/-48 calBC i 3461+/-63 calBC (BEKIĆ 2006: 184). Na nalazištu su pronađeni neki karakteristični lasinjski oblici, kao što su posude na nozi, vrčevi, zdjele s različitim plastičnim aplikacijama, žlice s tuljcem za nasad i sl. (BEKIĆ 2006: 185,186, T.1–6). Ipak, na nalazištu je ponađen i dio materijala koji, kao što to i sam autor navodi, pokazuje određenu sličnost s nalazima badenske kulture, a riječ je o



Slika 4 – položaj nalazišta spominjanih u tekstu: 1 – Virovitica (lokaliteti Batelije i Korija); 2 – Selci Đakovački – Pajtenica; 3 – Tomašanci – Palača; 4 – Jurjevac – Stara Vodenica; 5 – Josipovac – Gravinjak.

Figure 4 – location of sites discussed in the text: 1 – Virovitica (sites of Batelije and Korija); 2 – Selci Đakovački – Pajtenica 3 – Tomašanci – Palača 4 – Jurjevac – Stara Vodenica 5 – Josipovac – Gravinjak.



ulomcima lonaca ukrašenim plastičnim trakama ispunjenim s dva reda uboda (BEKIĆ 2006: 186, T.1:1,4). Upravo nam taj materijal pruža najviše analogija s materijalom na nalazištu Batelije.

Iako materijal s lokaliteta u okolici Čakovca pokazuje velike sličnosti s materijalom sa ostalih lasinjskih nalazišta, dobiveni datumi nešto su niži od većine C-14 datuma dobivenih sa ostalih lasinjskih nalazišta na prostoru prostiranja lasinjske kulture koji ju smještaju u razdoblje od cca 4300 do 3900 god. pr. Kr. (RUTTKAY 1996; SOMOGYI 2000: 6; GUŠTIN 2005: 17, fig. 4). Već od cca 3900 pa do 3500 god. pr. Kr. izdvojeni su nalazi tzv. kulture keramike s brazdastim urezivanjem, odnosno retz-gajarske kulture (VELUŠČEK 2004: 290–295; ŠAVEL-GUŠTIN 2006, 208), a sa središnjeeuropskog prostora Boleraz grupa datirana je već od cca 3600 god. pr. Kr. (STADLER et al. 2001: 544; WILD et al. 2001: 1057–1064).

Za prostor sjeverne Hrvatske navedena apsolutna i relativna kronološka slika još nije posve dovoljno sistematizirana. Naime, za sada nije posve riješen odnos između lasinjske i retz-gajarske kulture, kao ni kulturna pripadnost nekih lokaliteta jednoj ili drugoj kulturi. Kao ključno postavljaju se pitanje lokaliteta Pepelane kod Virovitice, čijom bi se potpunom objavom vjerojatno došlo do odgovora na navedena problemska pitanja (TEŽAK-GREGL 2007:39–40).

Ipak, dio odgovora mogu nam dati i rezultati novih zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja koja su proteklih nekoliko godina vođena na trasi autoceste Beli Manastir-Osijek-Svilaj. S obzirom da je riječ o tek nedavno istraženim lokalitetima čija je obrada još u tijeku, na ovome mjestu osvrnuli bismo se samo na dobivene 14C datume za razdoblje srednjega eneolitika. Na nalazištima Pajtenica kod Đakovačkih Selaca, Palača uz cestu koja iz Tomašanaca vodi prema Gorjanima te Stara Vodenica u blizini sela Jurjevac Punitovački istražena su naselja pripadnika lasinjske kulture apsolutno-kronološki datirana u rasponu od 4350 do 3640 god. pr. Kr. što je potvrđeno serijama od 18 datuma. Trebamo naglasiti da je 17 datuma u rasponu od 4350 do 3900. god. pr. Kr., a samo je jedan datum s lokaliteta Pajtenica nešto mlađi (3770–3640. god. pr. Kr.; vidi slika 3: Beta 227934). Nažalost, u zapuni objekta, koji je tako nisko datiran, evidentni su samo ulomci keramike grube fature, nedovoljne za kulturnu atribuciju.

Sličan datum dobiven je i na lokalitetu Palača, gdje je osim lasinjskog ustanovljeno postojanje nekoliko pretpovijesnih naselja – iz razdoblja kamenog, bakrenog te ranog brončanog doba. Lokalitet u Tomašancima proteže se na površini od 64.000 m<sup>2</sup> te obuhvaća plato grede, njezinu sjevernu padinu te se nastavlja dalje u ravno, nizinsko, močvarno područje. Na nizinskom dijelu lokaliteta izdvojen je objekt SJ 231 232. Riječ je o objektu dimenzija 4,8 × 3,10 metara koji se pruža u smjeru SZ-JI i sastoji se od nekoliko jamskih prostora, dubine i do 1,20 metara. Zapuna jame datirana je u 3700–3630 god. pr. Kr. (slika 3: Beta 238075). U zapuni objekta pronađena je šalica zaobljena tijela i cilindričnog vrata s trakastom ručkom koja blago nadvisuje rub (vis. 9,5 cm,  $\phi$  otvora 8,1 cm). Šalica je u potpunosti ukrašena; ukras je izveden u vidu uskih polja, odnosno horizontalnih ili vertikalnih traka koje su ispunjene žigosanjem (slika 5).

I po stratigrafskim pokazateljima (jama je naime udaljena od dijela terena gdje je ustanovljeno lasinjsko naselje), a također i po materijalu te dobivenim datumima, možemo govoriti da je na lokalitetu Palača ustanovljeno postojanje dvaju srednjeneolitičkih naselja: starijeg, datiranog oko 4300 – 3900. god. pr. Kr. i nešto mlađeg, datiranog oko 3700–3600. god. pr. Kr.

Iako još preliminarni, rezultati tek dovršenih istraživanja dobivenih s prostora istočne Hrvatske potvrđuju tako postojanje jedne srednjeneolitičke pojave čiji se materijal izdvaja iz standardne lasinjske produkcije te najviše analogija ima s keramikom kulture s brazdastim urezivanjem, odnosno s retz-gajarskom kulturom, a iskazuje se i po mlađim datumima od onih lasinjske kulture, kao što je to potvrđeno i na prostoru Slovenije, Mađarske i Austrije (KALICZ 1995: 47, abb. 2; RACZKY 1995: 60, fig. 1; VELUŠČEK 2004: 260–261, T. 5.3.1; HORVÁTH-SIMON 2003: 124–138). Peri-



Slika 5 – (fotografija I. Krajcar)

Figure 5

odizacija srednjeg eneolitika i njenog prijelaza na kasni na prostoru sjeverne Hrvatske temeljena na novim C-14 datumima lasinjsku bi kulturu smjestila u razdoblje između 4300. i 3800. god. pr. Kr., kada slijedi retz-gajarska kultura (3800. – 3500. god. pr. Kr.) te naposljetku i badenska (od 3500. god. pr. Kr.).<sup>2</sup> Naravno, u ovoj gruboj podjeli treba uzeti u obzir i jedan period preklapanja, odnosno djelomičnog paralelnog trajanja kasne lasinjske i retz-gajarske, kao i retz-gajarske i boleraz faze badenske kulture (VELUŠČEK 2004: 260–262, BRNIĆ 2008: 73).

Sukladno sa svim navedenim trebalo bi gledati i na nalaze s lokaliteta Batelije i Korija u okolici Virovitice, koji iako bez tipičnih ukrasa, na osnovi datuma te nekih sličnosti u ukrašavanju grube keramike (npr. dvostruke plastične trake) više analogija imaju s retz-gajarskom kulturom ili čak boleraz grupom nego s lasinjskom kulturom. Ipak, pitanje točne determinacije moramo nažalost ostaviti otvoreno sve dok ne budemo raspolagali s većim brojem objavljene građe s različitih lokaliteta potkrijepljene stratigrafskim podacima te apsolutnim datumima.

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<sup>2</sup> Datumi badenske kulture potvrđeni su nam također na istraživanjima vođenim na trasi autoceste Beli Manastir – Osijek – Svilaj. Na lokalitetu Gravinjak smještenom na ravničarskom tlu Josipovačkog polja, nekoliko kilometara

jugozapadno od Josipovca istraženo je naselje pripadnika badenske kulture datirano već od 3500 god. pr. Kr. (MIHELIĆ 2008).

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**TABLE (NACRTALA M. GALIĆ):  
PLATES (DRAWN BY M. GALIĆ)**

Tabla 1 – lokalitet Batelije, keramički nalazi iz stratigrafske jedinice 31 (SJ 31 32, □ U 3,4).  
Plate 1 – site: Batelije, ceramic finds from the stratigraphic unit 31 (SU 31 32, □ U 3,4).

Tabla 2 – lokalitet Batelije, 1–3 keramički nalazi iz stratigrafske jedinice 85 (zapuna u SJ 80 81, □ X,Y 5,6); 4 – keramički nalazi iz stratigrafske jedinice 88 (SJ 88 89, □ X 4,5); 5 – keramički nalazi iz stratigrafske jedinice 100 (SJ 100 101, □ Y 5,6).

Plate 2 – site: Batelije, 1–3 ceramic finds from the stratigraphic unit 85 (fill into SU 80 81, □ X,Y 5,6), 4 – ceramic finds from the stratigraphic unit 88 (SU 88 89, □ X 4,5), 5 – ceramic finds from the stratigraphic unit 100 (SU 100 101, □ Y 5,6).

Tabla 3 – lokalitet Batelije, keramički nalazi iz stratigrafske jedinice 88 (SJ 88 89, □ X 4,5).  
Plate 3 – site: Batelije, ceramic finds from the stratigraphic unit 88 (SU 88 89, □ X 4,5).

Tabla 4 – lokalitet Batelije, keramički nalazi iz stratigrafske jedinice 88 (SJ 88 89, □ X 4,5).  
Plate 4 – site: Batelije, ceramic finds from the stratigraphic unit 88 (SU 88 89, □ X 4,5).

Tabla 5 – lokalitet Batelije, 1 – keramički nalazi iz stratigrafske jedinice 85 (zapuna u SJ 80 81, □ X,Y 5,6); 2 – keramički nalazi iz stratigrafske jedinice 100 (SJ 100 101, □ Y 5,6)

Plate 5: site: Batelije, 1–ceramic finds from the stratigraphic unit 85 (fill into SU 80 81, □ X,Y 5,6), 2 – ceramic finds from the stratigraphic unit 100 (SU 100 101 □ Y 5,6)

Tabla 6 – lokalitet Batelije, keramički nalazi iz stratigrafske jedinice 100 (SJ 100 101, □ Y 5,6)  
Plate 6 – site: Batelije, ceramic finds from the stratigraphic unit 100 (SU 100 101, □ Y 5,6)

Tabla 7 – lokalitet Korija: 1 – keramički nalazi iz stratigrafske jedinice 10 (SJ 010 011, □ C 9,10); 2,4 – keramički nalazi iz stratigrafske jedinice 8 (SJ 008 009, □ C 9); 3 – keramički nalazi iz stratigrafske jedinice 28 (SJ 028 029, □ D,E 12,13).

Plate 7 – site: Korija, 1–ceramic finds from the stratigraphic unit 10 (SU 010 011, □ C 9,10), 2, 4 – ceramic finds from the stratigraphic unit 8 (SU 008 009, □ C 9), 3 – ceramic finds from the stratigraphic unit 28 (SU 028 029, □ D,E 12,13).

## ABSOLUTE DATES ACQUIRED FROM RESCUE EXCAVATIONS IN SLAVONIJA AS A CONTRIBUTION TO MIDDLE ENEOLITHIC CHRONOLOGY

During 2005 and a lesser part of 2006 rescue archaeological excavations were conducted on the path of the western bypass of Virovitica (Western Virovitica bypass 2007). Three institutions conducted the excavations on a 9060 meters long section: the Institute of archaeology in Zagreb, the Archaeological museum in Zagreb, and Virovitica city museum. A total of eight sites were excavated, ranging from the Prehistory, Antiquity and the Middle Ages. Peripheral sections of lesser settlements that could be attributed to the Eneolithic, according to the actual finds, were recognized on two of the sites, Batelije and Korija.

The Batelije site is situated in a lowland area between the western entrance to Virovitica and the village of Korija, north of the Podravska main road (BALEN 2006: 103–104). The salvage archaeological excavations on the Batelije site suggest the existence of a smaller Prehistoric settlement. The bypass only touched a smaller, peripheral (north-eastern) part of the settlement. As this is a single-layered site with a cultural layer – if any – destroyed in intensive agriculture, only dug-in objects were recovered (numbering 57 in total), among which pits, canals and post-holes were sorted out (Fig 1). Some of the smaller, shallow irregular elliptical and circular formations, without any finds in their fillings, could probably be interpreted as remains of some recent phenomena, and probably also represent traces of the growth of trees and other vegetation.

The Korija site is situated on the agricultural area north of the Virovitica – Koprivnica road, some 3,5 km from the centre of Virovitica. It is situated in a plain, on a mildly elevated position, of average altitude of 116,70 m (TKALČEC 2006: 52–54). Prehistoric settlements on the Korija site were probably stretched out in an elongated NW-SE line, and the path of the future bypass covers only its lesser part (Fig 2). Based on the ground configuration and alluvial deposits, we can see that the Prehistoric settlement was formed on a somewhat elevated ridge between two depressions along the stream, which probably flowed on a westerly axis of the settlement while and perhaps functioned in part on the position of the modern regulated canal. Out of some ten larger structures (of irregular form, dimensions up to 3 × 2,5 m) and four smaller (probably remains of posts or some smaller dug-outs), three structures abounded in ceramic material, while only sporadic ceramic objects and house daub were recovered from the others.

No affiliation to any culture was possible during the excavations on any of these sites, based on the recovered ceramic objects. The texture of the ceramics was in the main rough, with a significant admixture of sand; its surface was in the main matt, its coating of a lower quality, in form and predominating ornament they are characteristic of both the Late Neolithic and Eneolithic, that is, for the Sopot and Lasinja cultures – exactly conforming to the preliminary affiliation of the sites.

In the materials, recovered S-profile (Pl. 2:1–4, Pl. 3:1,3, Pl. 5:2; Pl. 6:6,11, Pl. 7:3) or rounded body pots (Pl. 1:4, Pl. 2:5, Pl. 3:2) predominate. Beside the most frequent ornament in the form of a plastic band, non-apportioned – one rib (Pl. 1:3,5, Pl. 2:4,5, Pl. 4:7, Pl. 5:2, Pl. 7:2) or apportioned – two ribs (Pl. 1:2), placed under the very rim or on the body of a vessel using fingers, nails, blunt objects or an ornament made with shorter incisions can be found, according to the number of different functional-decorative elements on the vessels. Among them, is the frequent occurrences of vertical banded handles (Pl. 1:7, Pl. 3:8–10, Pl. 6:5,10), loops placed under the rim or on the body of a vessel (Pl. 5:2), and round or nipple-formed (Pl. 2:1, Pl. 3:7, Pl. 6:7) bulges on the body of a vessel should be emphasized. It is worth further emphasizing that the forms such as bowls on a high hollow foot (only one example of a bowl's foot was recovered from the Batelije site, see Pl. 1:4), jars or spoons with the hafting cone, as well as various motifs made with incision and

punctuating and plastic tongue-like attachments, that is, elements characteristic for the Lasinja ceramic repertoire, were not recovered from any of the two sites. On the other hand, the ornament in the form of an apportioned plastic rib (Pl. 1:2), characteristic of the Retz-Gajary culture (VELUŠČEK 2004: fig. 4.2.16: O18, sl. 5.3.1: 6,7, fig. 5.3.3: 12, fig. 5.3.5:3, fig. 5.3.13:2), as well as for the Boleraz group of the Baden culture (to mention a few examples: PARZINGER 1984: Pl. 3:5,6; MARKOVIĆ 1994: 101; TASIĆ 2001: Abb. 1:7–11), were found in abundant numbers.

Dates acquired for the Koriya site have placed its existence between c. 3700 and 3600 BC, very similar to the nearby Batelije site (3700–3400 BC), only some 400 meters east of Koriya (Fig 3).

Typological characteristics of part of the material, as well as similar dates, associate these two sites in the surroundings of Virovitica with the site of Čakovec – Gornji Pustakovec. This site was excavated by L. Bekić during the construction of the Zagreb – Goriča highway, and he determined it chronologically as a Lasinja-culture settlement. Acquired C-14 dates were 3569+/-48 calBC and 3461+/-63 calBC (BEKIĆ 2006: 184). Although, part of the material recovered from this site shows certain similarities with the Baden-culture, as noticed by the author; to be more precise, we are concerned with fragments of pots ornamented with plastic bands filled with two rows of punctuations (BEKIĆ 2006: 186. Pl. 1:1,4). This material offers us the largest number of analogies with the material from the Batelije site.

Although the material from the site in the vicinity of Čakovec shows obvious similarities with the material from other Lasinja sites, the acquired dates are somewhat lower than that the majority of C-14 dates acquired from other Lasinja sites on the territory of the Lasinja culture, which places it chronologically from c. 4300 to 3900 BC (RUTTKAY 1996; SOMOGYI 2000: 6; GUŠTIN 2005: 17, fig. 4). Objects of the so-called culture with furrow-incised ware, that is, the Retz-Gajary culture, are recognizable already from c. 3900 to 3500 BC (VELUŠČEK 2004: 290–295; ŠAVEL-GUŠTIN 2006, 208; BRNIĆ 2008: 73), while the Central European Boleraz group already dates from c. 3600 BC (STADLER et al. 2001: 544; WILD et al. 2001: 1057–1064).

The given absolute and relative chronology has not yet been adequately systematized for the area of Northern Croatia. Thus, for now it is not possible to resolve in total the relations between the Lasinja and Retz-Gajary cultures, nor the cultural affiliation of certain sites, whether they belong to one or the other. The key question seems to be associated with the site of Pepelane near Virovitica, and the publishing of the material from this site would probably offer an answer to these problematic questions (TEŽAK-GREGL 2007: 39–40).

Yet a part of the answer may be provided with the results of new archaeological salvage excavations that were conducted in the last few years on the path of the Beli Manastir-Osijek-Svilaj highway. Since these are only recently excavated sites, with analyses still in progress, we will mention here only the acquired C-14 dates for the Middle Enolithic period. Lasinja-culture settlements were excavated on the Pajtenica near Đakovački Selci, Palača beside the road from Tomašanci towards Gorjani, and Stara Vodenica near the village of Jurjevac Punitovački sites, C-14 dated from 4350 to 3640 BC, confirmed by a series of 18 dates. We felt obliged to emphasize that 17 of those dates fall between 4350 and 3900 BC, while a single date from the Pajtenica site is somewhat newer (3770–3640 BC, see Fig 3: Beta 227934). Unfortunately, only fragments of a rough texture ceramics were recovered from the filling of the newest structure, not enough to determine its culture affiliation.

A similar date was acquired from the Palača site. There, the existence of a different Pre-historic settlements, besides Lasinja, from the Late Stone, Copper and Early Bronze Age was recognized. The Tomašanci site spreads over 64.000 m<sup>2</sup> and encompasses the northern slope of the ridge

plateau, and continues to the flat, lowland, marshy area. In the lowland part of the site a structure SU 231 232 is singled out. It is a structure with a dimensions of  $4,8 \times 3,10$  meters, stretching in a NW-SE direction and composed out of a few pit areas, up to 1,20 meters deep. The filling of the pit is dated to 3700–3630 BC (Fig 3: Beta 238075). In it a cup with rounded body and a cylindrical neck with a banded handle that mildly surmounts the rim was found. It is completely ornamented; the ornament is formed of narrow fields, that is, horizontal or vertical bands that are filled with stamping (Fig. 5).

Both the stratigraphic pointers (the pit is situated somewhat further away from the part of the site with the Lasinja settlement) and the material, as well as the acquired dates, allow us to claim that two Middle Eneolithic settlements existed on the Palača site: an earlier one, dated in c. 4300–3900 BC and a later one, dated in c. 3700–3600 BC.

Although only preliminary, the results of the recently completed excavations in Eastern Croatia corroborate the existence of a Middle Eneolithic phenomenon whose material may be singled out from the standard Lasinja production and shows most numerous analogies with the culture with the furrow-incised ware, that is, with the Retz-Gajary culture. It is further singled out by somewhat later dates than that of the Lasinja culture, which is supported with finds from Slovenia, Hungary and Austria (KALICZ 1995: 47, Fig. 2; RACZKY 1995: 60, Fig. 1; VELUŠČEK 2004: 260–261, Pl. 5.3.1; HORVÁTH-SIMON 2003: 124–138). The periodization of the Middle Eneolithic and the transition from the Middle to Late Eneolithic in the territory of Northern Croatia, based on new C-14 dates, would place the Lasinja culture between 4300 and 3800 BC, followed by the Retz-Gajary culture (3800–3500 BC), and the Baden culture (from 3500 BC onwards).<sup>3</sup> Of course, this rough periodization should presuppose a period of overlap, that is, a partial synchronous existence of Lasinja and Retz-Gajary, as well as Retz-Gajary and an early phase of Baden culture (VELUŠČEK 2004: 260–262; BRNIĆ 2008: 73).

The finds from the Batelije and Koriya sites in the surroundings of Virovitica should be analyzed in concordance with all these facts. Although lacking the characteristic ornaments, based on the relevant dates and certain similarities in ornamentations of the coarse ware (such as the double plastic band), they have more in common with the Retz-Gajary or Boleraz group than with the Lasinja culture. The answer to the question of a precise affiliation should be postponed until we have more published material from various sites, supported by the stratigraphic data and absolute dates.

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<sup>3</sup> Baden-culture dates were confirmed by the excavations conducted on the path of the Beli Manastir – Osijek – Svilaj highway. On the Gravinjak site, situated on a low-

land territory of the Josipovac field, a few kilometers south-west from Josipovac, a Baden-culture settlement was excavated, dated in 3500 BC (MIHELIC 2008).

T.1

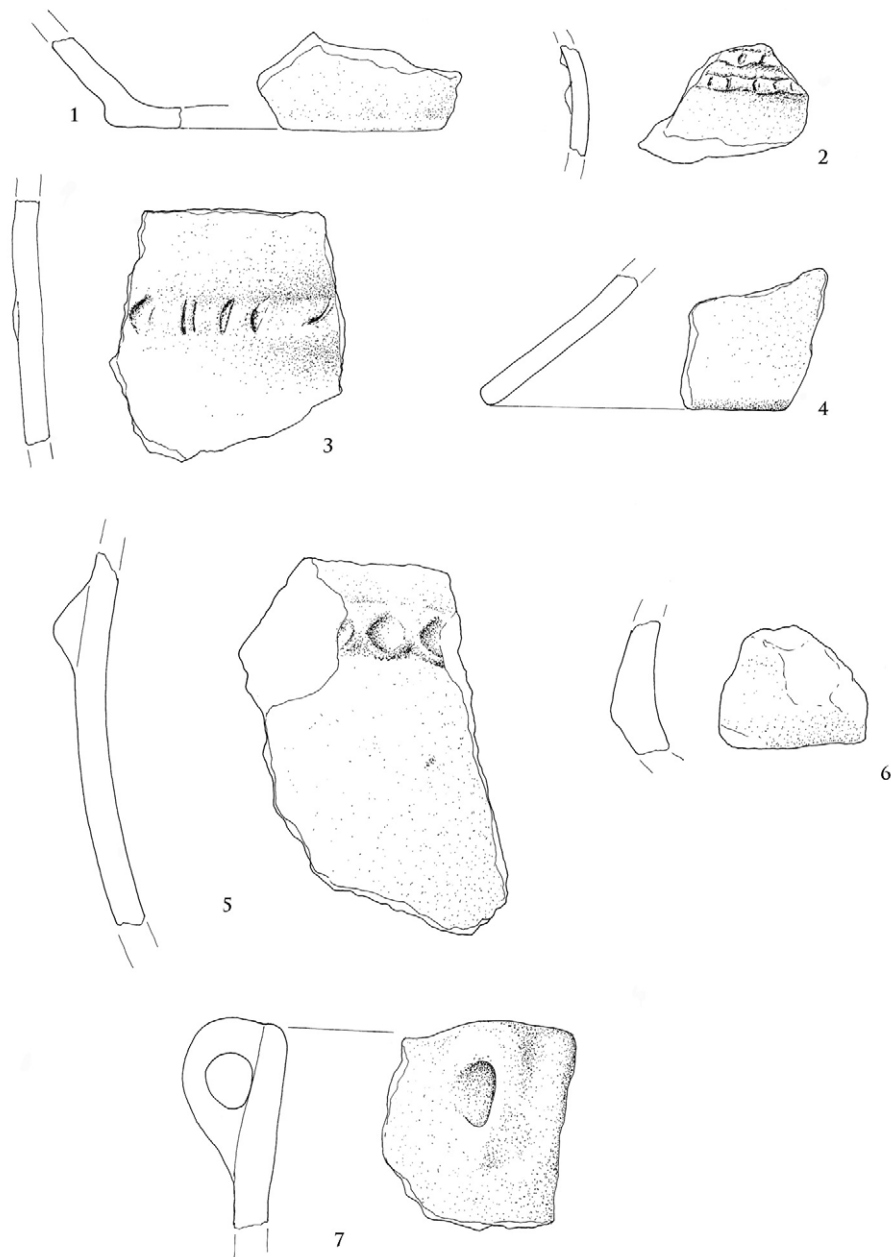


Tabla 1  
Plate 1



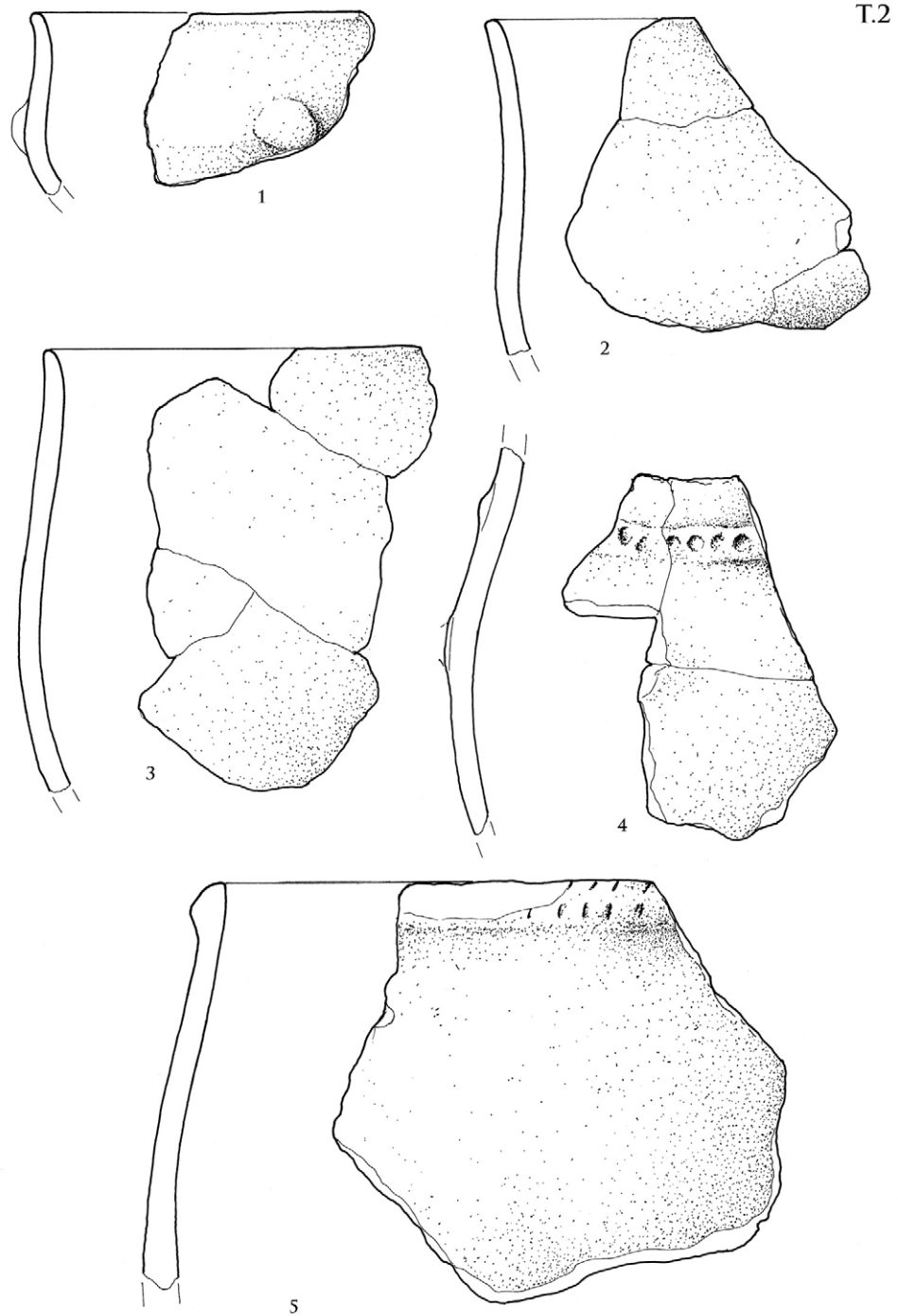


Tabla 2  
Plate 2

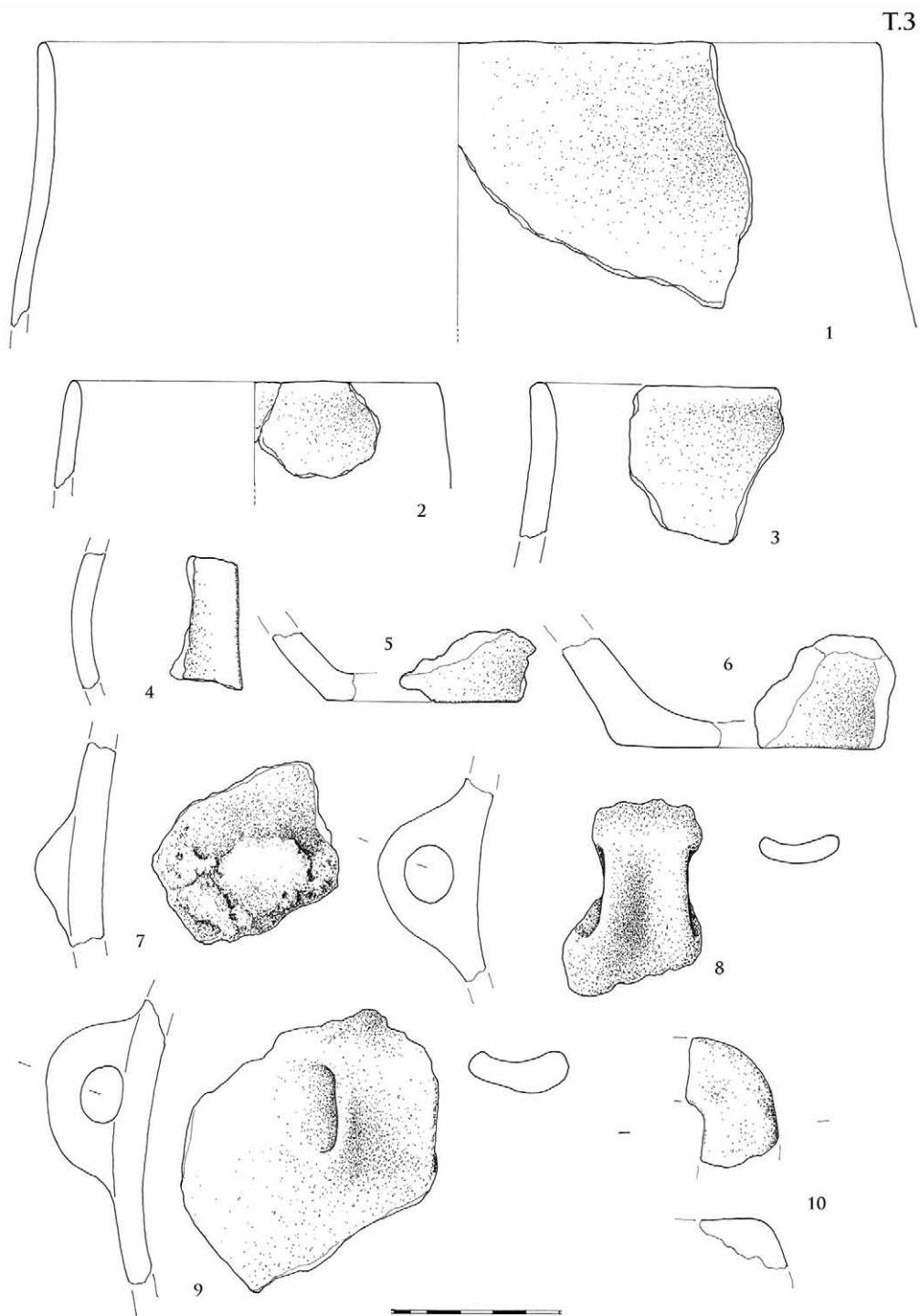


Tabla 3  
Plate 3

T.4

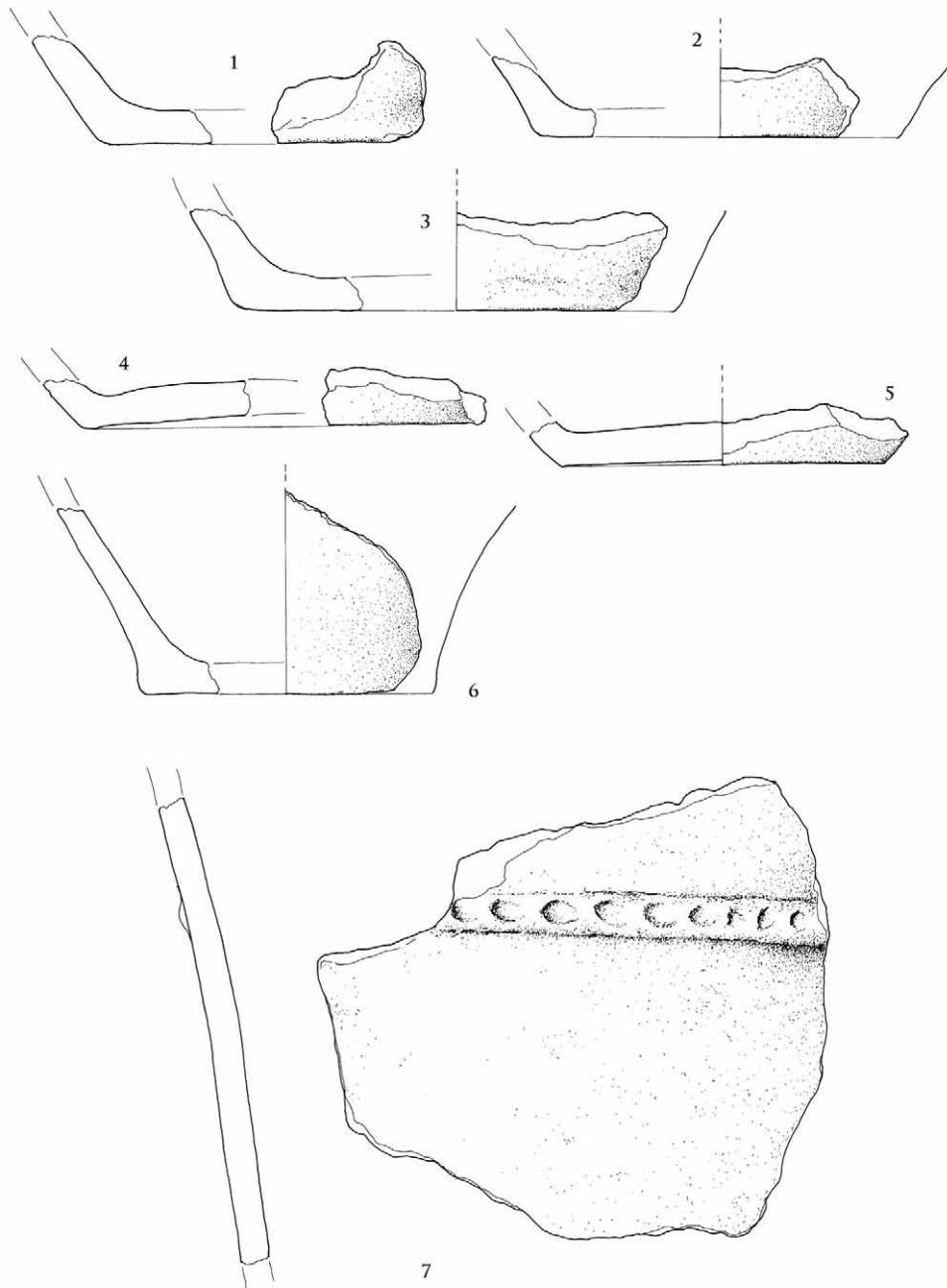


Tabla 4  
Plate 4

T.5

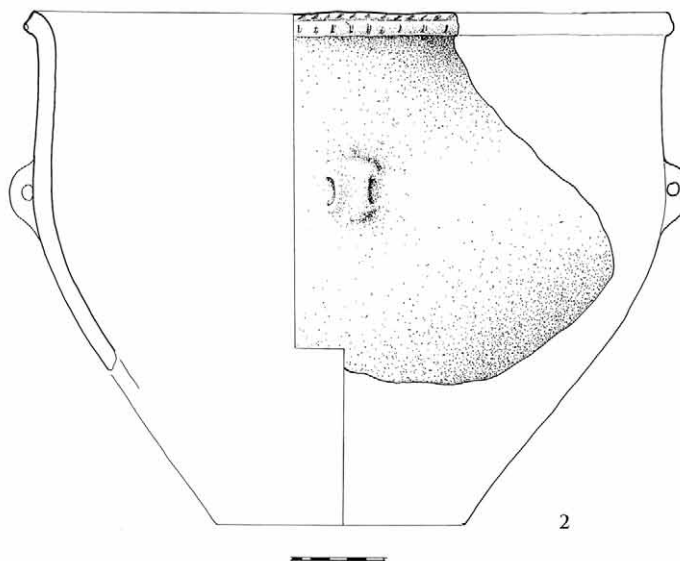
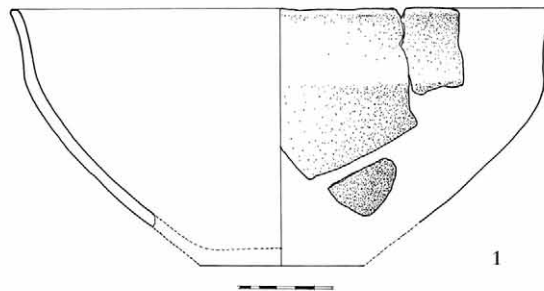


Tabla 5  
Plate 5

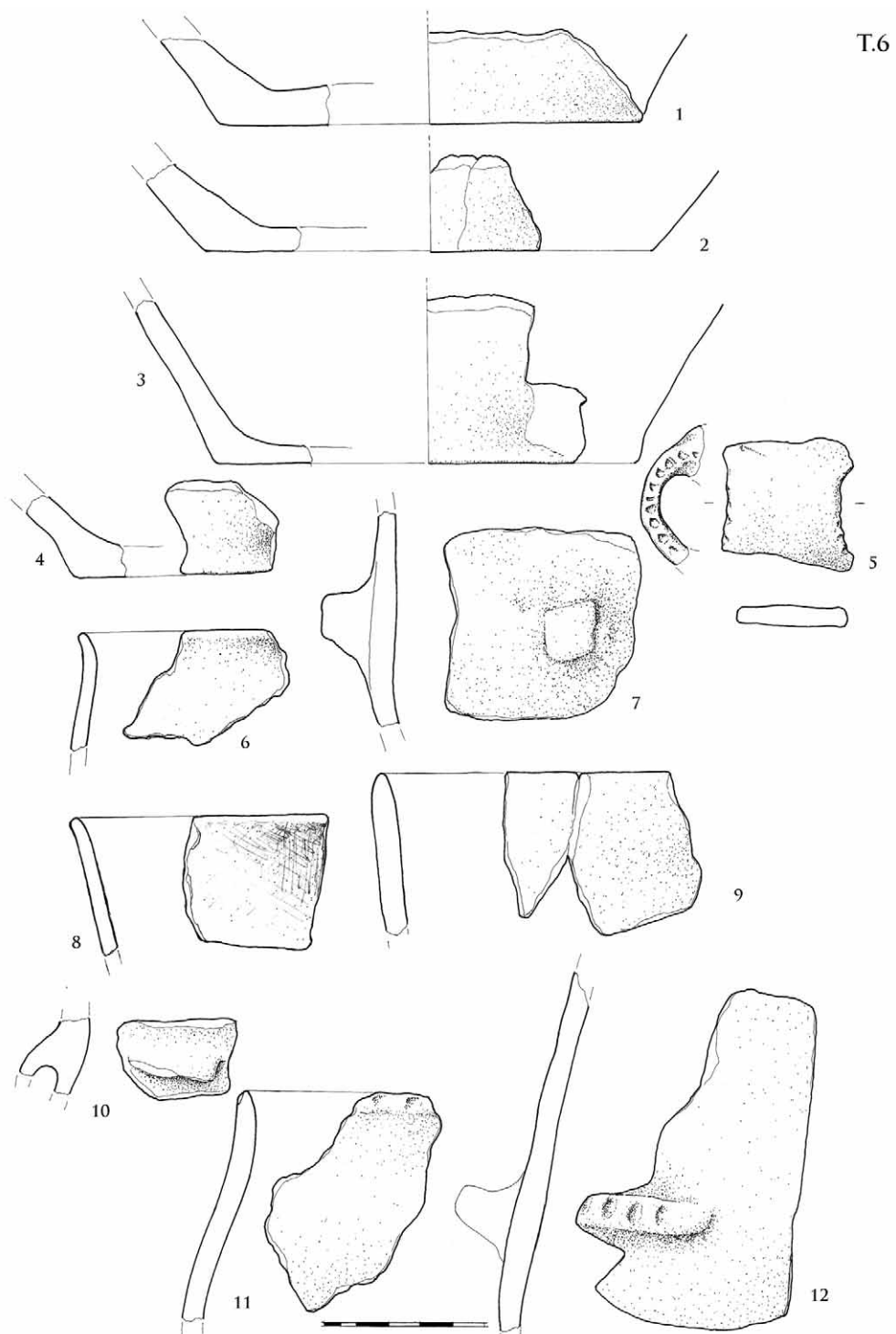


Tabla 6  
Plate 6



T.7

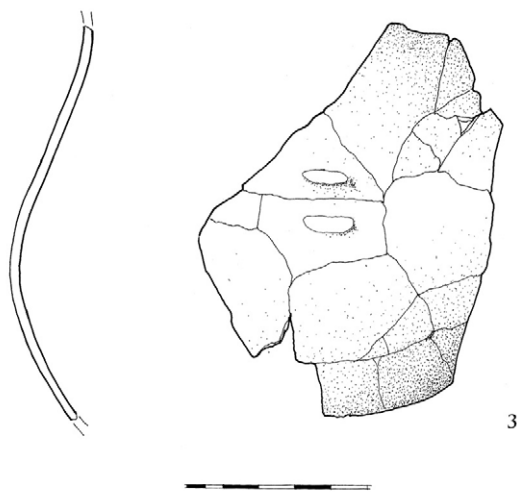
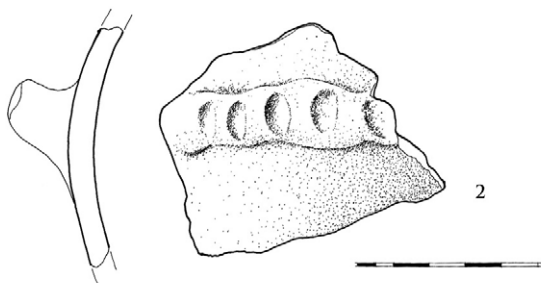
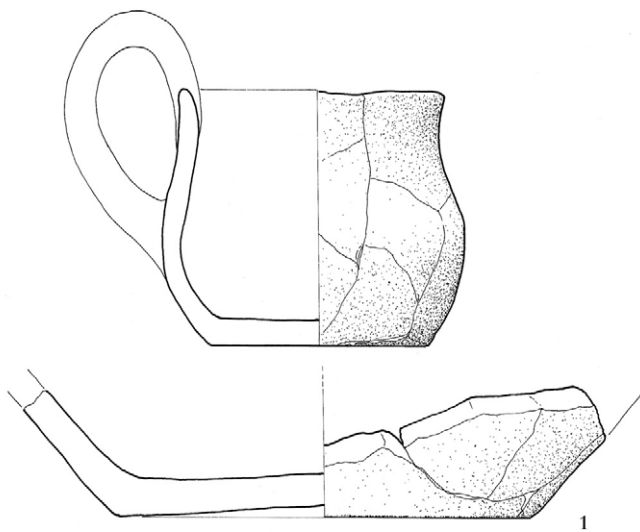


Tabla 7  
Plate 7