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Nadzemni objekti u naseljima starčevačke kulture

Above-ground Structures in the Settlements of the Starčevo Culture

Izvorni znanstveni rad
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Pregledom nadzemnih objekata pri sadašnjem stanju istraživanja u naseljima unutar središnjeg područja rasprostranjenosti starčevačke kulture vidljivo je da su nadzemni objekti započeti izgradnjom u vremenu završetka stupnja monokrom i početku stupnja linear A. Otkriće nadzemnog objekta u starčevačkom naselju na Galovu u Slavanskom Brodu, koje pripada vremenu stupnja linear A, potvrđuje da je istočni dio Hrvatske bio integralni dio središnjeg prostora starčevačke kulture, na kojem su podizana naselja u svim njezinim razvojnim stupnjevima (osim monokroma). Datiranje ¹⁴C dokazuje da se starčevačka kultura istodobno razvijala u istočnoj Hrvatskoj, Vojvodini i Srbiji i da se svakako izvornom području razvitka starčevačke kulture treba pribrojiti srednji tok rijeke Save u središnjoj i istočnoj Slavoniji.

Ključne riječi: nadzemni objekt, naselje, rani neolitik, starčevačka kultura, linear A, Slavonski Brod, Galovo, Hrvatska

A survey of above-ground structures in the settlements within the central distribution area of the Starčevo culture at the present state of research reveals that this type of structure started to be built at the end of the Monochrome phase and the beginning of the Linear A phase. The discovery of an above-ground structure from the Linear A phase in the Starčevo settlement at Galovo in Slavonski Brod is more proof that eastern Croatia formed part of the central distribution area of the Starčevo culture, where settlements were built through all its developmental phases (with the exception of the Monochrome phase). The ¹⁴C dates have provided evidence that the development of the Starčevo culture in eastern Croatia, Vojvodina and Serbia was synchronous, and that the middle course of the Sava river in central and eastern Slavonia should definitely be considered part of the original area of development of the Starčevo culture.

Key words: above-ground structure, settlement, Early Neolithic, Starčevo culture, Linear A, Slavonski Brod, Galovo, Croatia

Dugotrajan proces neolitizacije europskih prostora započinje upravo razvojem prve neolitičke kulture - starčevačke kulture u južnim dijelovima Panonske nizine. Reljefne značajke istočne Hrvatske, kao dijela južne Panonije, pružale su idealne uvjete za naseljavanje već od vremena ranog neolitika. Tako je u međurječju Dunava, Save i Drave do sada otkriveno oko 120 naselja populacije nositelja starčevačke kulture, vremenske pripadnosti iz gotovo svih njezinih razvojnih stupnjeva (osim prvoga monokromnog), i to od linear A stupnja do završnog spiraloid B (Dimitrijević 1974: 72; 1979: 237–248; Minichreiter 2007a: 16–18)¹. Ovo je dokaz da je istočna Hrvatska bila integralni dio središnjeg

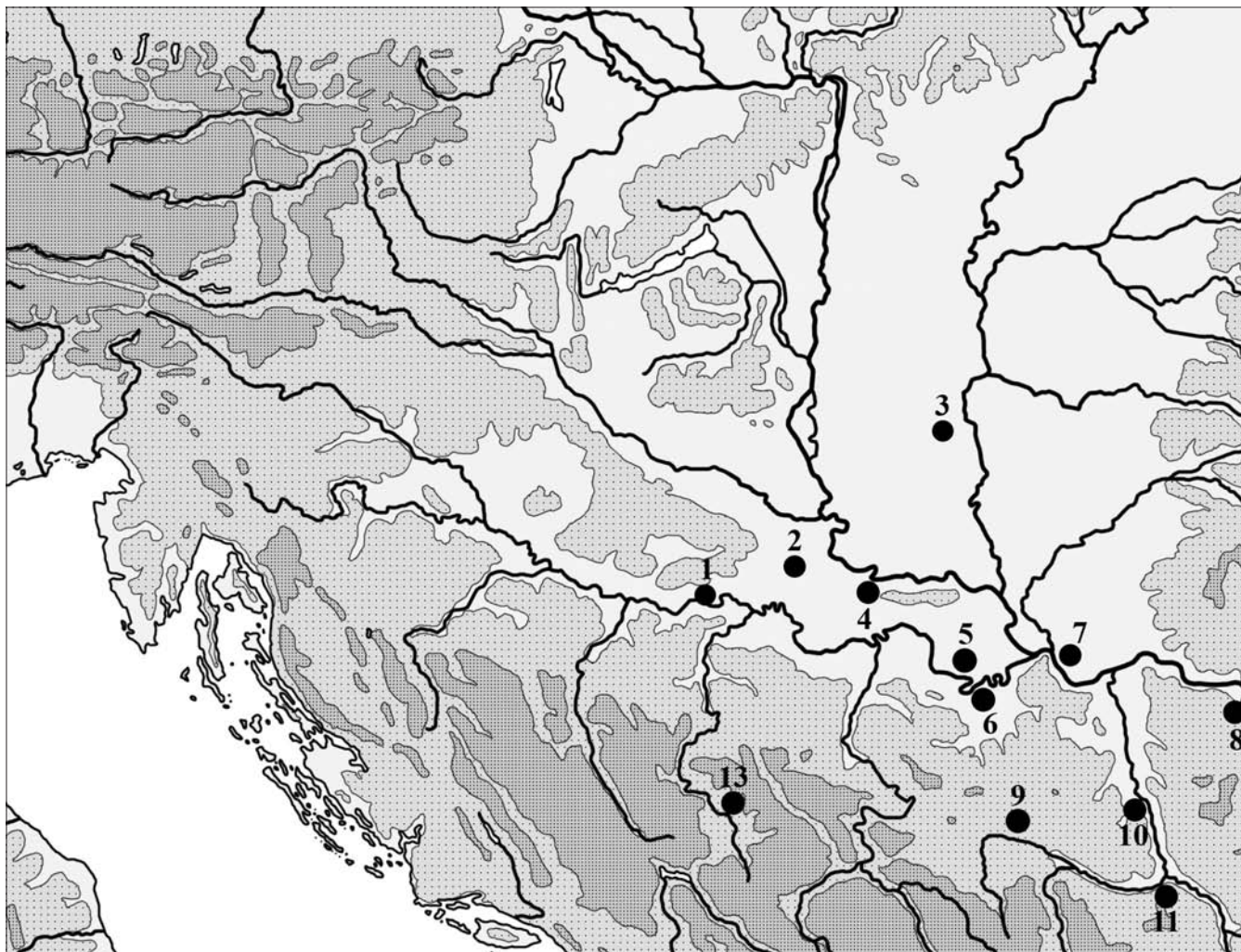
The long-lasting process of the Neolithization of Europe started with the development of the first Neolithic culture—the Starčevo culture—in the southern parts of the Pannonian Plain. The relief features of northern Croatia, as part of south Pannonia, offered ideal conditions for settlement already from the early Neolithic. This is why today in the area between the Danube, Sava and Drava rivers we know of around 120 Starčevo settlements from almost all chronological phases of this culture (except the first—Monochrome—phase), i.e. from the Linear A until the final phase, Spiraloid B (Dimitrijević 1974: 72; 1979: 237–248; Minichreiter 2007a: 16–18)¹. This reveals that northern Croatia formed

¹ Za područje sjeverne Hrvatske najprikladnija je podjela S. Dimitrijevića, koji je stupnjeve razvitka imenovao prema njihovim stilskim odlikama: monokrom, linear A, linear B, girlandoid, spiraloid A i spiraloid B. Ovu kronološku podjelu potvrdila su novija arheološka istraživanja K. Minichreiter u Zadubravlju i Slavanskom Brodu (stupanj linear A), a istraživanja u Pepelani nadopunila prema stilskim karakteristikama stupnjem linear C koji se razvijao u zapadnoj Slavoniji za vrijeme trajanja spiraloid A stupnja u istočnoj Slavoniji i Baranji. S. Dimitrijević je pretpostavio i ovakvu kronološku situaciju, pa je u raspravama o razvitku starčevačke kulture naglasio da se u pojedinim regijama može računati sa specifičnim i produženim životom nekih njezinih stupnjeva.

¹ The most appropriate classification for northern Croatia is the one by S. Dimitrijević, who named the developmental phases after their stylistic features: Monochrome, Linear A, Linear B, Girlandoid, Spiraloid A and Spiraloid B. This chronological classification has been corroborated by recent archaeological investigations by K. Minichreiter in Zadubravlje and Slavonski Brod (Linear A phase), while the investigations in Pepelana supplemented his classification—in terms of stylistic features—with the Linear C phase, which developed in western Slavonia at the time when Spiraloid A was extant in eastern Slavonia and Baranja. S. Dimitrijević surmised a chronological situation of that kind, and he in fact stressed in his discussions on the development of the Starčevo culture that in some regions we should probably reckon with a specific and prolonged existence of some of its phases.

prostora starčevačke kulture i njezinoga kulturnoga kompleksa, koji je zauzimao velik prostor Balkana i Panonske nizine, sve do njezinih rubnih dijelova, na što ukazuju novi nalazi naselja starčevačke kulture u njezinom najzapadnijem prostoru, gdje dosežu istočni obronci Alpa – lokalitet Brunn 2a i 2b kod Beča u Austriji (Stadler, Kotova 2007: izlaganje). Radi toga je velika rasprostranjenost ove kulture rezultirala njezinim različitim razvojem unutar većih zemljopisnih regija (npr. istočna Hrvatska).

part of the core area of the Starčevo culture and its cultural complex, which covered large areas of the Balkans and the Pannonian Plain, all the way to its periphery, as indicated by recent discoveries of Starčevo settlements in the far west of this culture, on the eastern spurs of the Alps – the sites of Brunn 2a and 2b near Vienna, Austria (Stadler, Kotova 2007: presentation). In view of the fact that this culture was spread over such a wide territory, it is natural that its development followed a different course in each major geographic region (e.g. northern Croatia).



Karta 1 Lokalizacije starčevačke kulture s nadzemnim objektima u naselju; 1 Slavonski Brod, Galovo; 2 Vinkovci, grad; 3 Nosa, Biserna obala; 4 Vizić, Golokut; 5 Obrež, Baštine; 6 Zvečka, Lug; 7 Starčevo, grad; 8 Lepenski vir; 9 Kusovac, Brdo; 10 Bukovče, Bukovačka česma; 11 Kruševac, Lazarov grad; 12 Gračanica, Gladnice; 13 Obre, Raskršće (karta www.donau-archaeologie.de, kartu doradila: K. Botić)
 Map 1 Sites of the Starčevo culture with above-ground structures in the settlement; 1 Slavonski Brod, Galovo; 2 Vinkovci, town; 3 Nosa, Biserna Obala; 4 Vizić, Golokut; 5 Obrež, Baštine; 6 Zvečka, Lug; 7 Starčevo, town; 8 Lepenski Vir; 9 Kusovac, Brdo; 10 Bukovče, Bukovačka Česma; 11 Kruševac, Lazarov Grad; 12 Gračanica, Gladnice; 13 Obre, Raskršće (map www.donau-archaeologie.de, map adapted by: K. Botić)

NASELJE RANE FAZE RAZVITKA STARČEVAČKE KULTURE NA GALOVU U SLAVONSKOM BRODU

Stvaranje arheološke slike naselja prvih europskih poljodjelaca u istočnoj Hrvatskoj omogućili su rezultati sustavnih arheoloških istraživanja, koja se već 12 godina provode na zemljištu Galovo u sjeveroistočnom dijelu Slavenskog Broda² (Minichreiter 2007a: 1–208). Istraživanja

² Sustavna arheološka istraživanja provode se svake godine, počevši od 1997., pod vodstvom Kornelije Minichreiter, znanstvene savjetnice Instituta za

THE EARLY STARČEVO SETTLEMENT AT GALOVO IN SLAVONSKI BROD

The results of the systematic archaeological investigations that have been carried out for the last 12 years at the site of Galovo in the northeastern part of Slavonski Brod² have helped create an archaeological picture of settlements

² The systematic archaeological investigations have been carried out every year starting from 1997 under the leadership of Kornelija Minichreiter, a scientific advisor at the Institute of Archaeology in Zagreb, as part of the scientific research project "Prehistoric Identity of the First Farming Populations of Continental Croatia".

su otkrila da prapovijesno naselje na Galovu ima mnogo značajnih odlika, što ga uvrštava među ključne lokalitete postanka i trajanja starčevačke kulture na tlu Hrvatske. Razdoblje ranog neolitika na ovim prostorima bilo je najslabije istraženo, stoga je temeljem značajki otkrivene arheološke građe i njezinih apsolutnih datuma³ (oko 6100.–5300. g. pr. Kr.) po prvi put uspostavljen kronološki slijed razvitka prve panonske lončarske kulture – starčevačke kulture u njezinim početnim stupnjevima razvitka (Minichreiter, Krajcar Bronić 2006: 5–16).

Naselje na Galovu otkriveno je na dubini od 80 cm ispod današnje površine zemljišta, što je omogućilo potpunu očuvanost objekata i inventara u njima. Tome pridonosi i činjenica da na ovome mjestu nisu izgrađivana mlađa naselja nakon napuštanja starčevačkog naselja u ranom neolitiku⁴. Pokapanje mrtvih unutar naselja između stambenih i radnih zemunica bilo je uobičajeno u starčevačkoj kulturi. Međutim, na Galovu je po prvi put otkriven ukopni prostor u kojem su bile samo jame s pokojnicima. Ovaj prostor bio je izdvojen drvenim ogradama unutar naselja, što ukazuje na do sada nepoznat način organizacije života plemenske zajednice. Iako po stilskim svojstvima arheološke građe istraženi dio naselja⁵ pripada stupnju linear A⁶, prema položaju objekata (zemunice 64/107, 153 i 155 su izgrađene iznad pravokutne ograde 73 i kulturnih objekata 89 i 149), a datiranjem metodom ¹⁴C otkrivene su tri faza izgradnje: najstariji objekti izgrađeni su oko 6100-5700 cal BC, zatim nešto mlađi oko 5700 cal BC, dok najmlađi objekti⁷ pripadaju vremenu oko 5300-5000 cal BC (Minichreiter, Krajcar Bronić 2006: 5–16; Krajcar Bronić 2007: 190–198).

U prvoj fazi, u kojoj su objekti izgrađeni između 6100 i 5700 cal BC (sl. 1), obredno-ukopni prostor je u svojem zapadnom dijelu zauzimao mnogo veću površinu unutar naselja. Na to upućuje položaj dviju drvenih ograda 7 i 73, koje su odvajale ukopni prostor od sjevernoga stambenog dijela naselja. Drvene ograde 7 (polukružna) i 73 (pravokutna) okruživale su veliku grobnu jamu 9 (dimenzije 17 x 5 m) s tri pokojnika (Minichreiter 1999: 12–17; 2002b: 63–67) te kulturne objekte 149 i vjerojatno 17 (u tlocrtu promjera 15 m) koji

arheologiju u Zagrebu u okviru znanstvenoistraživačkog projekta "Prapovijesni identitet prvih zemljoradničkih populacija kontinentalne Hrvatske".

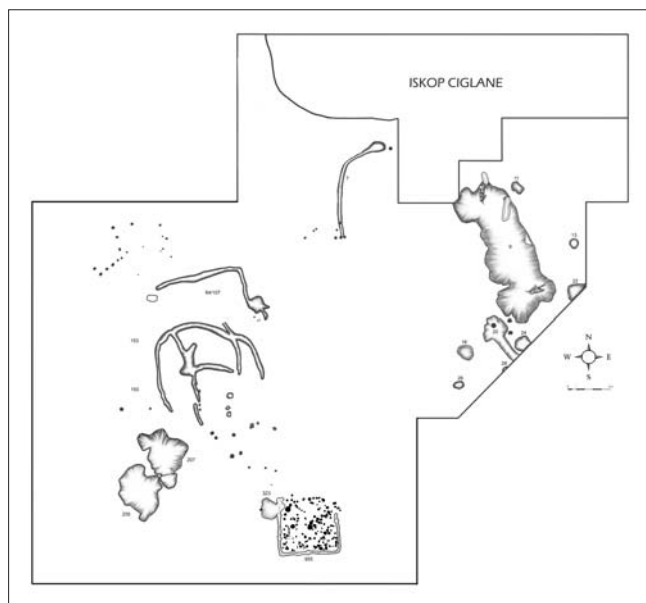
- 3 Određivanje starosti metodom radioaktivnog ugljika ¹⁴C obavila je Ines Krajcar Bronić u Laboratoriju za mjerenje niskih aktivnosti, Zavoda za eksperimentalnu fiziku u Institutu "Ruđer Bošković" u Zagrebu.
- 4 Na današnjoj površini zemljišta u oračem sloju nađeni su na nekoliko mjesta ostaci kasnobrončanodobne nekropole Barice-Gredani (urne sa spaljenim kostima) i to samo oni grobovi koji su bili najdublje ukopani u tumulima na ovom prostoru. Tako su i najdublje ukopani grobovi bili na razini 80 cm iznad starčevačkog naselja, pa njihov ukop nije oštetio objekte ovog naselja.
- 5 Prema profilima iskopane ciglarske bare i profilima kanala koji je presjekao dio lokaliteta pravcem sjever – jug, pretpostavlja se da prapovijesno naselje zauzima površinu oko 100.000 m², od čega je do sada istraženo 3000 m², dakle samo 3% lokaliteta.
- 6 Prema rezultatima istraživanja naselja na Galovu potvrdila se pretpostavka S. Dimitrijevića da je starčevačka kultura imala svoj relativno dugi životni vijek i da je rani stupanj linear A dulje trajao u odnosu na druge stupnjeve, jer se spori tokovi ubrzavaju tijekom njezina razvitka.
- 7 S obzirom da se radi o horizontalnoj stratigrafiji naselja najmlađi objekti datirani metodom ¹⁴C mogli su biti označeni kao treća faza izgradnje naselja.

of the first European farmers in eastern Croatia (Minichreiter 2007a: 1–208). The investigations revealed that the prehistoric settlement at Galovo has a number of significant features, making it one of the key sites for the formation and existence of the Starčevo culture in Croatia. As the Early Neolithic used to be the least well researched period in these areas, we used the discovered archaeological material and the absolute dates for this culture³ (around 6100 to 5300 BC) to establish for the first time a chronological sequence of development of the first Pannonian pottery-using culture – the Starčevo culture, in its incipient developmental phases (Minichreiter, Krajcar Bronić 2006: 5–16).

The settlement at Galovo was discovered at the depth of 80 cm below the present-day ground surface, which completely preserved the structures as well as the inventory within them. Another reason for such good preservation lies in the fact that not another settlement was ever built there following the abandonment of the Starčevo settlement in the Early Neolithic⁴. The burial of the dead within the settlement between residential pits and working pits was a common occurrence in the Starčevo culture. However, Galovo was the first site to yield a burial zone containing only burial pits. This space was separated from the other parts of the settlement by means of wooden fences, which points to an as yet unknown way of organizing life in a tribal community. Although the stylistic features of the archaeological material from the investigated part of the settlement⁵ date it to the Linear A phase⁶, the layout of structures (pit houses 64/107, 153 and 155 were built above rectangular fence 73 and cult structures 89 and 149) and the ¹⁴C dates point to three phases of construction: the oldest structures were erected around 6100 to 5700 cal BC, those slightly younger around 5700 cal BC, while the youngest structures⁷ belong to the time around 5300 to 5000 cal BC (Minichreiter, Krajcar Bronić 2006: 5–16; Krajcar Bronić 2007: 190–198).

In the first phase, which covers the structures built between 6100 and 5700 cal BC (Fig. 1), the ritual-burial space occupied in its western part a much larger area within the settlement. This is inferred from the position of two wooden fences 7 and 73, which divided the burial space from

- 3 The ¹⁴C age determination was carried out by Ines Krajcar Bronić in the Laboratory for Measurement of Low-level activity of Division of Experimental Physics in the "Ruđer Bošković" Institute in Zagreb.
- 4 At several places in the plough layer of the present-day site we found the remains of a Late Bronze Age necropolis of the Barice-Gredani group (urns with cremated bones), but only from the deepest graves in the tumuli in this area. Thus even the deepest graves lay 80 cm above the Starčevo settlement, and their excavation could not damage the structures of this settlement.
- 5 It is presumed, based on the sections of the excavated brickyard pond and the channel that dissected a part of the site in the north-south direction, that the prehistoric settlement covered a surface of around 100 000 m², of which only 3 000 m² or 3% of the site have been investigated so far.
- 6 The results of the investigations of the Galovo settlement confirmed S. Dimitrijević's assumption that the Starčevo culture had a relatively long life and that the early Linear A phase lasted longer than the remaining phases, because slow currents intensified as the culture evolved.
- 7 Considering the fact that the settlement shows horizontal stratigraphy,, the youngest structures dated by the ¹⁴C method could have been attributed to the third construction phase of the settlement.



Sl. 1 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, tlocrt objekata prve faze izgradnje naselja starčevačke kulture oko 6100-5700 cal BC (crtao: M. Gregl)

Fig. 1 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, layout of structures from the first phase of construction of the Starčevo culture settlement around 6100-5700 cal BC (drawing: M. Gregl)

su bili izgrađeni od dvostrukih polukružnih ograda tlocrtno u obliku mjesečeva srpa (Minichreiter, Krajcar Bronić 2006: sl. 2). Ovoj najstarijoj skupini objekata pripadaju još i dvije radne zemunice južno od kulturnih objekata. U radnoj zemunici 205 (dimenzije 7 x 5 m) bila je velika lončarska peć, kao i ostaci drvenog okvira i 30 glinenih utega za okomiti tkalački stan (Minichreiter 2007b: 23–25, sl. 1 i 2). Radna zemunica 207 (dimenzija 7 x 6 m) nadovezala se na sjeveroistočnoj strani na radnu zemunicu 205. U njoj je bila krušna peć i otvoreno ognjište, a u posebnom prostoru nađene su igle za šivanje kože (Minichreiter 2007b: 25–28). Skupini objekata, izgrađenih u prvoj fazi razvitka naselja, pripadaju pravokutni temelji nadzemnog objekta 955 koji predstavlja, prema dosadašnjem stanju istraživanja najstariji nadzemni objekt u naseljima starčevačke kulture na tlu Hrvatske. Sjeverozapadni dio temelja nadzemnog objekta bio je oštećen ukopom plitke jame 323 koja je svojim istočnim dijelom ukopana preko njega. Vrijeme izgradnje nadzemnog objekta nije se moglo direktno odrediti⁸, pa se pomoću datacije jame 323 u vrijeme oko 6070-5770 cal BC može pretpostaviti da je nadzemni objekt bio izgrađen prije ovog vremena (prva faza naselja).

U drugoj fazi, oko 5700 cal BC (sl. 2), naselje se proširilo prema jamama s pokojnicima i time smanjilo površinu ukopnog prostora (Minichreiter, Krajcar Bronić 2006: 9–10, sl. 3). Iznad zapadnoga kulturnog objekta 149 i njegove sjeverne pravokutne drvene ograde 73, koja je novom izgradnjom izgubila svoju funkciju, bile su izgrađene tri velike zemunice 64/107, 153 i 155. Poštujući tradiciju i značenje istočnoga kulturnog objekta, skupina novih zemunica izgrađena je polukružno oko njega, a ne smjerom sjever-jug, što je bilo

⁸ U temeljima nisu nađeni ostaci ugljena, ni u rupama od stupova u njezinom unutrašnjem prostoru.

the northern residential zone of the settlement. Wooden fences 7 (semicircular) and 73 (rectangular) surrounded the large burial pit 9 (measuring 17 x 5 m) with three buried individuals (Minichreiter 1999: 12–17; 2002b: 63–67), as well as cult structures 149 and probably 17 (with a 15 m diameter in plan), which were constructed of double semicircular fences with a ground-plan in the shape of a crescent moon (Minichreiter, Krajcar Bronić 2006: sl. 2). Two working pits south of the cult structures also belong to this oldest cluster of structures. Working pit 205 (measuring 7 x 5 m) contained a big pottery kiln, as well as the remains of a wooden frame and 30 clay weights for a vertical loom (Minichreiter 2007b: 23–25, sl. 1 and 2). Working pit 207 (measuring 7 x 6 m) abutted on working pit 205 on the northeastern side. It contained a bread oven and an open hearth, while a separate space within the pit yielded needles for sewing leather (Minichreiter 2007b: 25–28). The rectangular foundations of an above-ground structure 955 belong to a group of structures built in the first phase of development of the settlement. At the current state of research, this is the oldest above-ground building in any settlement of the Starčevo culture in Croatia. The northwestern part of the foundation of the above-ground structure was damaged by the excavation of shallow pit 323, whose eastern part was dug above it. The time of construction of the above-ground structure could not be directly ascertained⁸, but the dating of pit 323 to around 6070 - 5770 cal BC allows us to presume that the above-ground structure preceded it (the first phase of the settlement).

In the second phase, around 5700 cal BC (Fig. 2), the settlement extended toward the burial pits, thereby shrinking the surface of the burial space (Minichreiter, Krajcar Bronić 2006: 9–10, sl. 3). Three large pit-houses 64/107, 153 and 155 were erected above the western cult structure 149 and its northern rectangular wooden fence 73, which lost its function due to this new construction. Taking into consideration the tradition and significance of the eastern cult structure, a group of new pit-houses was built in a semicircle around it, instead of north-south direction, which was otherwise the rule to which the builders of all other pit-houses in the settlements adhered. A new short wooden partition 87 was built between the eastern cult structure and the pit-houses in this younger phase, when the settlement was broadened, in order to separate the burial space from the residential space, if only symbolically rather than factually. The Starčevo settlement at Galovo ranks among the oldest examples of broadening the residential part of the settlement toward the space for the dead, a case often encountered in many settlements throughout history, including the large cities of the present day.

The residential and working pit 64/107 (15 x 4–7 m) has not been ¹⁴C dated, but the construction of its northern, smaller room above a part of the wooden arched fence 73 confirms that it belonged to the younger phase of the settlement construction (Minichreiter 2002a: sl. 2; 2007a: 44). The pit-house consisted of two rooms—a northern and a

⁸ No charcoal remains were found in the foundations or in post-holes within the building.

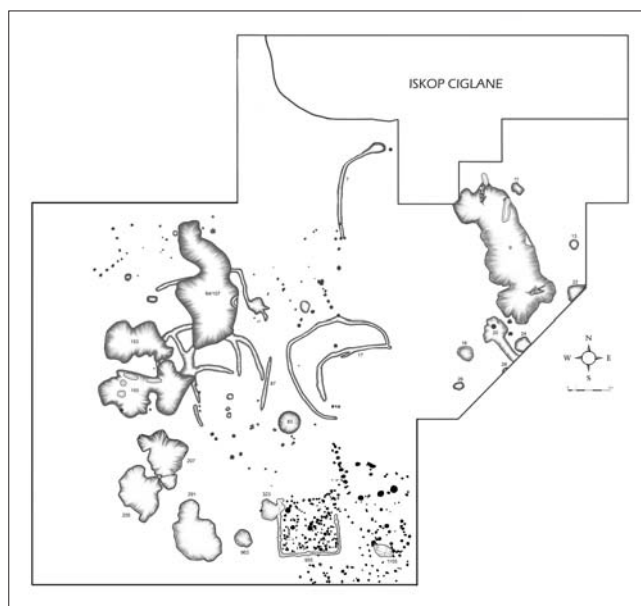
pravilo u naselju pri izgradnji ostalih zemunica. U toj mlađoj fazi proširenja naselja, između istočnoga kulturnog objekta i zemunica, izgrađena je nova kratka drvena pregrada 87 radi odvajanja ukopnoga od stambenog prostora, koja je više na simboličan nego stvaran način razdvajala ova dva prostora. Naselje starčevačke kulture na Galovu je među najstarijim primjerima širenja stambenog dijela naselja prema prostoru za pokojnike, što je česti slučaj u brojnim naseljima tijekom povijesti, pa i u današnjim velikim gradovima.

Stambena i radna zemunica 64/107 (15 x 4–7 m), nije datirana metodom ^{14}C , ali njezina izgradnja sjeverne, manje prostorije, iznad dijela drvene lučne ograde 73, potvrđuje pripadnost mlađoj fazi izgradnje naselja (Minichreiter 2002a: sl. 2; 2007a: 44). Zemunica se sastojala od sjeverne i južne prostorije nejednakih dimenzija. Inventar sjeverne prostorije, koji je sadržavao 715 kamenih predmeta iz svih faza obrade (obluci, jezgre, odbojci, krhotine, pločice, sječiva, brusno kamenje i sl.), upućuje na pretpostavku da je ovdje bila radionica za izradu kamenih alatki. Raznolikost namjene sjevernoga radnoga i južnoga stambenog prostora potvrđuju i dva ulaza u zemunicu na njezinoj istočnoj strani. Preko jedne stepenice se ulazilo u sjeverni, a preko dvije u južni prostor. Inače, sve zemunice u naselju, bez obzira na njihovu namjenu, imaju samo jedan ulaz na svojoj istočnoj strani⁹.

Iako nije datirana metodom ^{14}C , prema položaju stambene zemunice 153 u naselju može se zaključiti da je izgrađena u mlađoj fazi naselja. Dužine 9 m i širine blizu 5 m, bila je izgrađena svojom istočnom prostorijom iznad zapadnoga kulturnog objekta između zemunica 64/107 i 155. U zemunici su bile tri prostorije, od kojih je srednja (najveća) imala ulaz na sjeveroistočnoj strani. Odsutnost peći, tkalačkog stana i kamenih predmeta iz raznih faza obrade kao i raspored i oblik prostorija, ukazuju na njezin stambeni karakter (Minichreiter 2007a: 46, sl. 14). Analize ugljena metodom ^{14}C odredile su radnu zemunicu 155 u vrijeme 5760–5630 cal BC. To potvrđuje izgradnja njezine istočne prostorije iznad vanjskog jarka ograde zapadnoga kulturnog objekta 149, koji pripada najstarijoj fazi izgradnje objekata. U zapadnom dijelu ove radne zemunice bile su četiri peći – dvije lončarske i dvije krušne, a u istočnome radnom prostoru vjerojatno su oblikovani lončarski predmeti tijekom priprema za pečenje. Kod istočnog ulaza u malom prostoru ostaci drvenog okvira i glinenih utega ukazuju da se ovdje proizvodila tkanina na vertikalnom tkalačkom stanu (Minichreiter 2004: 5–18; 2007a: 46–50, sl.15).

Istodobna s ovim objektima je i radna zemunica 291 (dimenzija 8 x 5 m) koja se nalazila istočno od zemunica 205 i 207. Oblikovana kao prazan radni prostor (bez peći ili tkalačkog stana) vjerojatno je služila kao radionica za šivanje kožnate odjeće i obuće (nalaz koštanih igala) i kao radionica za izradu kamenih alatki, na što upućuje oko 1000 primjera kamenih izrađevina među kojima dijelovi žrvnjeva,

⁹ Ovakav raspored ulaza u zemunice s istočne strane posljedica je klimatskih prilika. Na to upućuju debeli slojevi zapune rahle zemlje unutar zemunica uz zapadne stijenke, što je posljedica jakih zapadnih vjetrova u vrijeme ranog neolitika. Identična situacija nađena je u zemunicama rano neolitičkih starčevačkih naselja u Zadubravlju i na Galovu u Slavanskom Brodu.



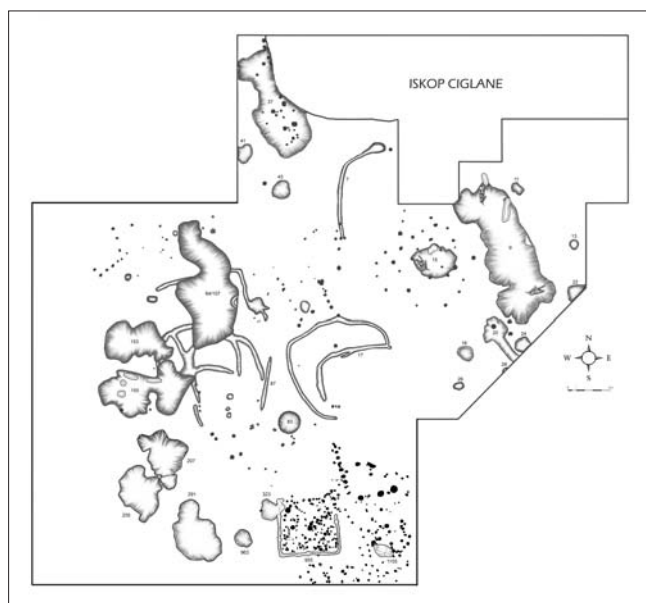
Sl. 2 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, tlocrt objekata druge faze izgradnje naselja starčevačke kulture oko 5700 cal BC (crtao: M. Gregl)

Fig. 2 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, layout of structures from the second phase of construction of the Starčevo culture settlement around 5700 cal BC (drawing: M. Gregl)

southern one – of unequal size. The inventory of the northern room consisted of 715 stone artefacts from all phases of production (pebbles, cores, flakes, chunks, bladelets, blades, whetstones etc.), suggesting that a stone tool workshop was located there. The fact that there were two entrances to the pit-house in the east is confirmation that the northern working space and the southern residential space indeed served different purposes. A single step led to the northern space, while there were two steps at the entrance to the southern space. All the other pit-houses in the settlement, regardless of their function, have a single entry in the east⁹.

Although it has not been dated by the ^{14}C method, the position of residential pit-house 153 in the settlement leads one to conclude that it was erected during the younger phase of the settlement. Measuring 9 m in length and almost 5 m in width, it was superimposed with its eastern room on the western cult structure between pit-houses 64/107 and 155. There were three rooms in the pit-house, the central (largest) one with the entrance on the north-east. The absence of an oven, a loom and stone artefacts from various phases of production, as well as the layout and shape of the rooms, indicate that it had a residential character (Minichreiter 2007a: 46, sl. 14). The ^{14}C analyses of charcoal samples dated working pit 155 to 5760–5630 cal BC. Corroboration for this is found in the construction of its eastern room above the exterior ditch of the fence of the western cult structure 149, which belongs to the oldest con-

⁹ Such a position of the entrances to the pit-houses on the eastern side is a consequence of climatic conditions. This is inferred by thick fill layers of loose earth within the pit-houses along the western walls, which was caused by strong western winds in the early Neolithic. An identical situation was encountered in the pit-houses of the Early Neolithic Starčevo settlements in Zadubravlje and at Galovo in Slavonski Brod.



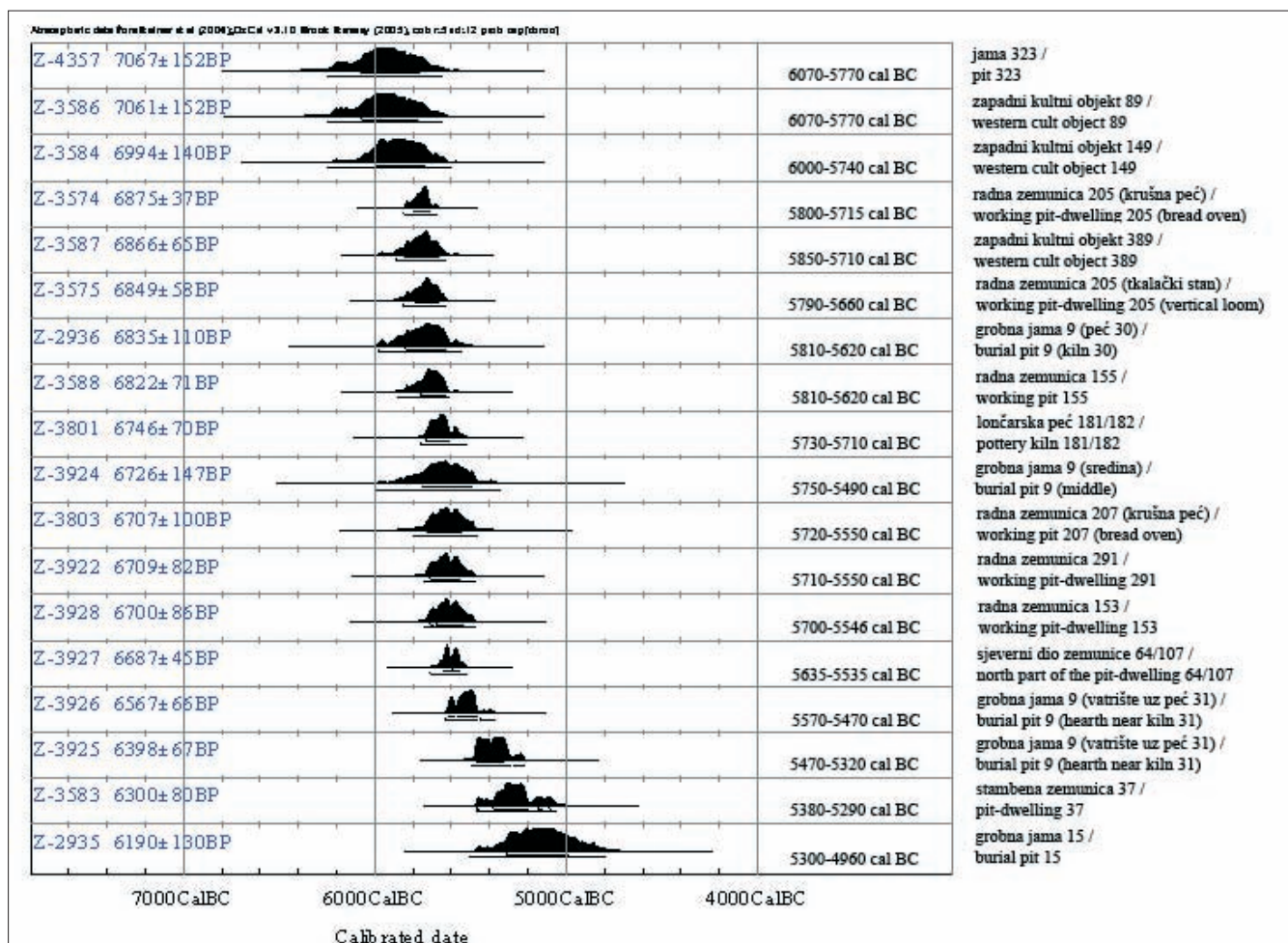
Sl. 3 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, tlocrt objekata treće faze izgradnje naselja starčevačke kulture oko 5300-5000 cal BC (crtao: M. Gregl)

Fig. 3 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, layout of structures from the third phase of construction of the Starčevo culture settlement around 5300-5000 cal BC (drawing: M. Gregl)

struction phase of the buildings. There were two pottery kilns and two bread ovens in the western part of this working pit, while the eastern part was probably used for moulding pottery artefacts prior to firing. The remains of a wooden frame and clay weights in a small space near the eastern entrance suggest that textiles were made there on a vertical loom (Minichreiter 2004: 5-18; 2007a: 46-50, sl. 15).

Working pit 291 (measuring 8 x 5 m) was synchronous with these structures. It was placed east of pit-houses 205 and 207. Shaped as an empty working space (without an oven or a loom), it was probably used as a workshop for sewing leather clothes and footwear (finds of bone needles) as well as a stone tool workshop, as revealed by around 1000 stone artefacts including fragments of grindstones, 39 cores (the largest one measuring 10 x 6 cm), parts of 4 polished axes (adzes), one completely preserved (Minichreiter 2008: 5-14, sl. 1-5).

The third, youngest construction phase of this part of the settlement (Fig. 3) includes residential pit-house 37 (15 m long and 5 m wide) and the small burial pit 15 (circular layout 5 m in diameter), dated approximately between 5300 and 5000 cal BC (Minichreiter, Krajcar Bronić 2006: 10-13, sl. 4). Residential pit-house 37 was built north of the cluster of six pit-houses and northwest of fence 7 in the settle-



Tablica 1 Raspodjele kalibriranih starosti uzoraka drvenog ugljena iz starčevačkog naselja Galovo u Slavonskom Brodu (prema I. Krajcar Bronić, dopunila K. Botić)

Table 1 Distribution of calibrated ages of charcoal samples from the Starčevo settlement at Galovo in Slavonski Brod (after I. Krajcar Bronić, supplemented by K. Botić)

39 jezgri (među kojima jedna do sada najveća - dimenzija 10 x 6 cm), dijelovi 4 glačane sjekire (klin) od kojih je jedna potpuno cijela (Minichreiter 2008: 5–14, sl. 1–5).

Trećoj, najmlađoj, fazi izgradnje ovog dijela naselja (sl. 3) pripadaju stambena zemunica 37 (dužine 15 i širine 5 m) i mala grobna jama 15 (kružnog tlocrta promjera 5 m), datirani u vrijeme od približno 5300 do 5000 cal BC (Minichreiter, Krajcar Bronić 2006: 10–13, sl. 4). Stambena zemunica 37 bila je izgrađena sjeverno od skupine šest zemunica i sjeverozapadno od ograde 7 u naselju (Minichreiter 2007a: 40, sl. 7, 8), dok je istodobna mala grobna jama 15 s jednim pokojnikom izgrađena nasuprot njoj s unutarnje strane ograde 7 u ukupnom prostoru (Minichreiter 2007a: 70–72, sl. 25, 26).

Stambene zemunice na Galovu su u pravilu velikih dimenzija (dužine 15–17 m i širine oko 5 m) i tri puta su veće od radnih zemunica (u prosjeku oko 5 x 6 m). Među svim evidentiranim naseljima starčevačkoga kulturnoga kompleksa malobrojna su starčevačka naselja jednoslojna, neoštećena ispod oraćeg sloja i istražena na velikim površinama¹⁰ (Minichreiter 1997b: 14–16). Zbog toga se velike stambene zemunice na Galovu mogu za sada usporediti samo s objektima u horizontima starčevačke kulture u Srbiji na Lepenskom Viru (Srejić 1968: 162–163; Garašanin 1979: 121) i Crnokalačkoj bari (Tasić, Tomić 1969: 19–20; Garašanin 1979: 121). Na Lepenskom Viru u horizontu IIIa otkrivena je zemunica dužine 10 m i širine 4,5 m, orijentacije sjever – jug. Ovaj horizont Lepenskog Vira IIIa prema S. Dimitrijeviću pripada vremenu linear A stupnja (Dimitrijević 1974: 71, 83), pa je tako istodoban s naseljem na Galovu. Stambene zemunice u naselju Crnokalačke bare također su bile velikih dimenzija s tri prostora¹¹ (Tasić, Tomić 1969: 19–20) i vremenski pripadaju ranom neolitik u vrijeme prijelaza od stupnja spiraloid A na spiraloid B stupanj prema S. Dimitrijeviću (Dimitrijević 1974: 71, 76–77). Jesu li stambene zemunice velikih dimenzija bile karakteristične samo za ranije stupnjeve razvitka starčevačke kulture ili su izgrađivane u većim središtima tijekom ukupnoga vremenskog trajanja ove kulture, ostaje za sada otvoreno pitanje.¹²

NADZEMNE KUĆE U NASELJIMA STARČEVAČKE KULTURE ISTOČNE HRVATSKE

Na Galovu u Slavanskom Brodu (karta 1: 1) u dijelu naselja jugozapadno od ukupnog prostora i istočno od tri radne zemunice 205, 207 i 291 otkriveni su temeljni rovovi nadzemnog objekta 955 (sl. 4–7), za sada najstarijega

10 Analiza stanja načinjena za područje Hrvatske na uzorku od 60 evidentiranih lokaliteta i na prostoru kulturnoga kompleksa starčevačke kulture – stanje istraživanja do 1997. g. Isto stanje je i danas, 2010. g., jer iako su do sada obavljena brojna zaštitna istraživanja velikih površina na trasama autoceste u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj, naselja starčevačke kulture bila su zahvaćena samo svojim malim dijelom i oštećena mlađim naseljima, tako da se njihov izvorni oblik nije mogao sagledati u cijelosti.

11 U opisu zemunica nedostaju dimenzije, ali se prema opisu može zaključiti da su se sastojale od tri prostorije i da su bile približno iste veličine kao i zemunice na Lepenskom Viru i Galovu.

12 Odgovor na ovo pitanje pružit će buduća istraživanja starčevačkih lokaliteta, ukoliko budu provedena na velikim površinama zemljišta.

ment (Minichreiter 2007a: 40, sl. 7, 8), while the contemporary small burial pit 15 with one deceased person was built opposite to it at the inner side of fence 7 in the burial space (Minichreiter 2007a: 70–72, sl. 25, 26).

Residential pit-houses at Galovo are generally large (15–17 m long and about 5 m wide) and occupy three times as much space as the working pits (which measure around 5 x 6 m on average). There are only few settlements among all the documented settlements of the Starčevo culture complex that consist of a single layer, that are undamaged below the ploughsoil and that were investigated in large open-area excavations¹⁰ (Minichreiter 1997b: 14–16). This is why the large residential pit-houses from Galovo can at the time being be compared only with structures in the Starčevo culture horizons in Serbia at Lepenski Vir (Srejić 1968: 162–163; Garašanin 1979: 121) and Crnokalačka Bara (Tasić, Tomić 1969: 19–20; Garašanin 1979: 121). A pit-house 10 m long by 4.5 m wide, oriented north-south, was discovered in horizon IIIa at Lepenski Vir. In S. Dimitrijević's opinion, this horizon belongs to the Linear A phase (Dimitrijević 1974: 71, 83), which makes it synchronous with the settlement at Galovo. The residential pit-houses in the settlement in Crnokalačka Bara were also large, divided into three spaces¹¹ (Tasić, Tomić 1969: 19–20), and belong to the Early Neolithic, at the time of transition from the Spiraloid A to the Spiraloid B phase after S. Dimitrijević (Dimitrijević 1974: 71, 76–77). As to whether large pit-houses were characteristic only of the earlier phases of development of the Starčevo culture, or were built in major centres throughout the entire duration of this culture, remains an open question.¹²

ABOVE-GROUND HOUSES IN THE STARČEVO SETTLEMENTS IN NORTHERN CROATIA

Above-ground structure 955 (Fig. 4–7) in the settlement at Galovo in Slavonski Brod (map 1: 1), whose foundation trenches were discovered southwest of the burial space and east of three working pits 205, 207, 291, is at the time being the oldest above-ground structure of the Starčevo culture¹³ in continental Croatia.

The foundation trenches enclose a rectangular space measuring 7 x 7 m on the west, south and east, whereas on the north and northeast the above-ground structure is open towards the ritual-burial space (Fig. 4 and 8). On the northern and northeastern side (the eastern foundation

10 An analysis of the situation in Croatia based on 60 documented sites in the area of the Starčevo culture complex – the state of research until 1997. The situation has not changed to this day (2010) because, even though many salvage excavations on large areas were carried out on motorway routes in northern Croatia, settlements of the Starčevo culture were uncovered only in a small part and were also damaged by younger settlements, which rendered it impossible to consider their original shape as a whole.

11 Although the dimensions are missing in the description of the pit-houses, it is mentioned that they consisted of three rooms, which leads us to conclude that they were roughly of the same size as those at Lepenski Vir and Galovo.

12 Future investigation of Starčevo sites, provided that they are carried out over large surfaces, will give an answer to this question.

13 This segment of the settlement was investigated during the 2009 season.



Sl. 4 Slavonski Brod, Galovo istraženi dio naselja 2009. g. (zračni snimak: J. Sudić)
Fig. 4 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, the part of the settlement investigated in 2009 (aerial photograph: J. Sudić)



Sl. 5 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, nadzemni objekt 955 (zračni snimak: J. Sudić)
Fig. 5 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, above-ground structure 955 (aerial photograph: J. Sudić)



Sl. 6 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, nadzemni objekt 955, pogled prema sjeveru (snimila: K. Minichreiter)

Fig. 6 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, above-ground structure 955, a view to the north (photograph: K. Minichreiter)



Sl. 7 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, zapadni temeljni rov nadzemnog objekta 955 i jama 323 (snimila: K. Minichreiter)

Fig. 7 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, the western foundation trench of above-ground structure 955 and pit 323 (photograph: K. Minichreiter)

nadzemnog objekta starčevačke kulture¹³ u kontinentalnoj Hrvatskoj.

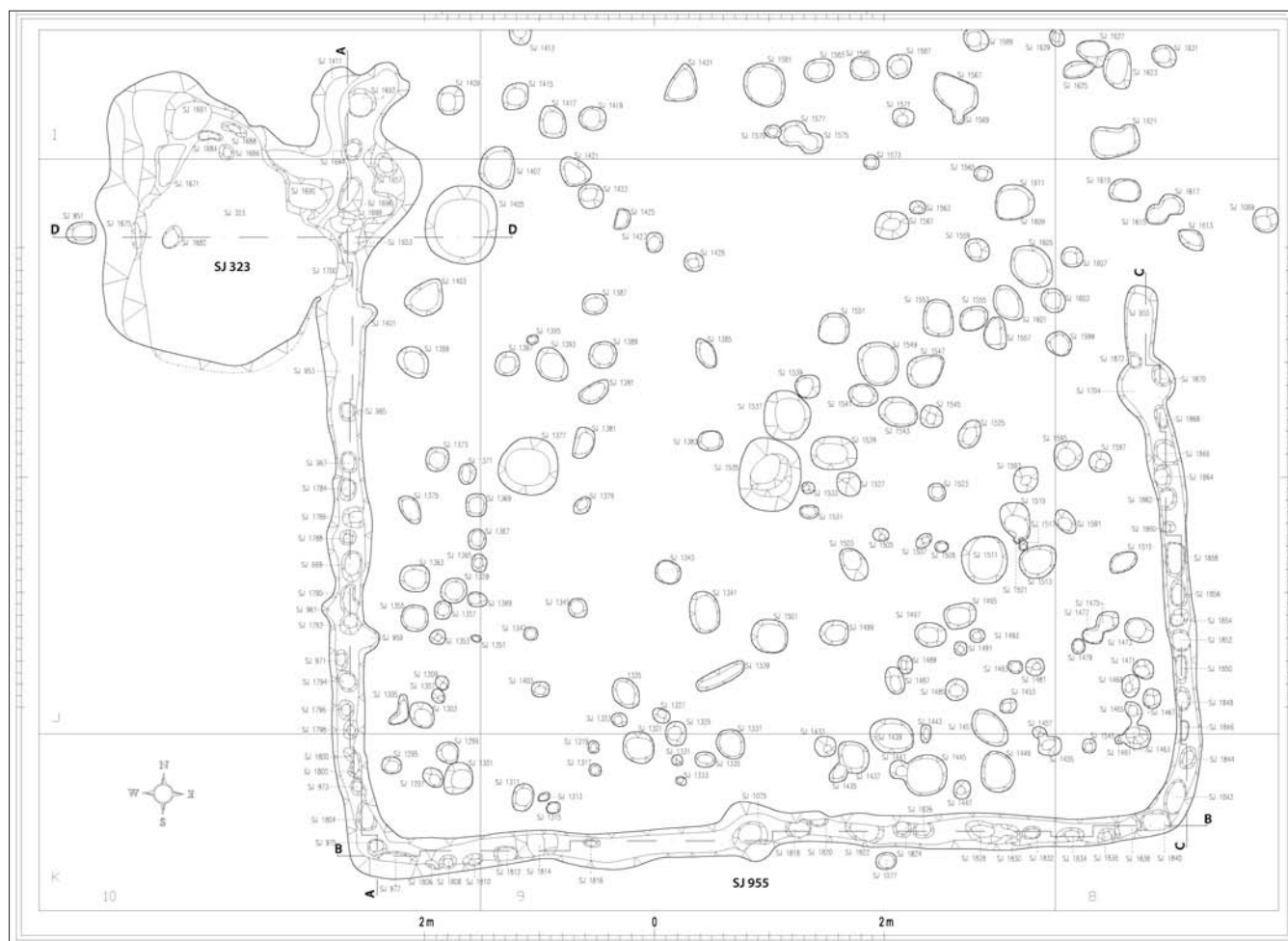
Temeljni rovovi zatvaraju prostor u vodoravnoj projekciji pravokutnog oblika 7 x 7 m i to na zapadnoj, južnoj i istočnoj strani, dok je prema sjevernoj i sjeveroistočnoj strani nadzemni objekt otvoren prema obredno-ukopnom prostoru (sl. 4 i 8). Na sjevernoj i sjeveroistočnoj strani (istočni temeljni rov je nešto kraći) nalazili su se, na određenim razmacima ukopani u zdravicu, nizovi rupa od stupova promjera 20-30 cm. Ukopani u zdravicu stupovi su na ovoj strani držali krovnu konstrukciju. Temelji nadzemnog objekta sastojali su se od rovova širine u prosjeku 30 cm, ukopanih u zdravicu do dubine od 20 cm. Sva tri temeljna rova nisu bili jednake dužine, tako je zapadni bio dugačak 7 m, južni 7,20 m i istočni nešto kraći 4,70 m. U dno temeljnih rovova bile su još 10-20 cm ukopane rupe od gusto porudanih okomitih drvenih stupova promjera od 15 do 25 cm. Sjeverni završetak zapadnoga temeljnog rova sastojao se od plitko ukopanoga velikog stupa, promjera 30 cm i male istake prema sjevero-istoku, dok istočni temeljni rov na sjevernoj strani završava velikim stupom promjera 40 cm (sl. 9). Na sredini niza okomitih stupova istočnoga temeljnog rova bio je 20 cm ukopan veći stup promjera 40 cm, a isto je tako i na sredini južnoga temeljnog rova bio ukopan 20 cm veliki stup promjera 50 cm. U južnome temeljnom rovu, zapadno od središnjeg stupa, na razmaku od 1 m nije bilo ukopanih stupova, pa je možda ovdje bio južni ulaz u objekt. Nizovi stupova koji su držali krovnu konstrukciju bili su ukopani u unutrašnjem prostoru objekta, s tim da su u središtu jedan uz drugi bila tri stupa; jedan veći promjera 50 x 60 cm, ukopan 48 cm i dva manja promjera 40 i 40 x 30 cm, ukopani 30 i 21 cm. Na sredini objekta bila su još dva veća stupa u nizu od istoka prema zapadu promjera 50 cm, ukopani 20 cm u zdravicu. Zapadni temelj je nešto dulji od istočnog, što ukazuje da je na sjeveroistočnoj strani bio glavni ulaz. Velik broj rupa od stupova u unutrašnjosti objekta ukazuju na mogućnost da je u objektu postojala niska podnica izdignuta od tla.

Zidovi objekta bili su vjerojatno načinjeni od pletera između okomitih stupova, ukopanih u temeljne rovove. Vjerojatno su bili premazani glinom, no nedostatak nalaza kućnog lijepa i ugljena ukazuje da kuća nije izgorjela u požaru. U središnjem prostoru unutrašnjeg dijela objekta nađeni su ulomci raznovrsnoga keramičkog posuđa - dijelovi grubog posuđa i to lonaca loptastog oblika s cilindričnim i "S" profilom. Na trbuhu su bile vodoravne ručke, ovalna presjeka ili dvostruke bradavice, koje su imale praktičnu namjenu pridržavanje užeta oko posude. Nekoliko ulomaka bilo je ukrašeno s plastičnim trakama s otiscima prsta - simbol zmije, a javljaju se i nalijepljene bradavice s utisnutom jamicom (Minichreiter 2007a: 90-91). Posudama fine fakture, tankih stijenki, zaglađene površine pripadali su ulomci zdjela i zdjela na nozi s višim i punim niskim nogama (Minichreiter 2007a: 92). Među keramikom nađen je i glineni disk - projektil (Minichreiter 2007a: 149-150), koji je po ocjeni S. Karmanskog služio za pračku radi svojeg oblika vrlo tankih stijenki, što omogućava precizno usmjerenje prema cilju

trench is slightly shorter) a series of post-holes 20-30 cm in diameter were dug into the virgin soil at a certain distance from each other, providing support for the roof. The foundations of the above-ground structure consisted of trenches 30 cm wide on average, dug 20 cm deep into the virgin soil. The three foundation trenches were of unequal lengths: the western trench was 7 m long, the southern 7.20 m, while the eastern trench was somewhat shorter with 4.70 m. Holes of densely arranged vertical wooden posts between 15 and 25 cm in diameter were dug 10-20 cm deep into the base of the foundation trenches. The northern end of the western foundation trench consisted of a big post 30 cm in diameter, dug shallowly into the soil, with a small protrusion towards the northeast, while a big post 40 cm in diameter stood at the northern end of the eastern foundation trench (Fig. 9). A large post 40 cm in diameter was dug 20 cm deep in the centre of the row of vertical posts of the eastern foundation trench, and the case was the same with the centre of the southern foundation trench, where a big post 50 cm in diameter was dug 20 cm deep into the ground. In this southern trench there were no posts dug in the 1 m stretch west of the central row, suggesting that this may have been the position of the southern entrance to the structure. The posts supporting the roof were set in rows in the interior of the structure. In the centre there were three posts one next to the other: a larger one 50 x 60 cm in diameter, dug 48 cm deep, and two smaller ones - 40 cm and 40 x 30 cm in diameter respectively - dug 30 cm and 21 cm deep. There were another two big posts 50 cm in diameter and dug 20 cm deep into the virgin soil, set in a row from the east towards the west in the center of the structure. The western trench is somewhat longer than the eastern one, indicating that the main entrance was situated on the northeastern side. The large number of post-holes in the interior of the structure may suggest that it had a floor slightly raised from the ground.

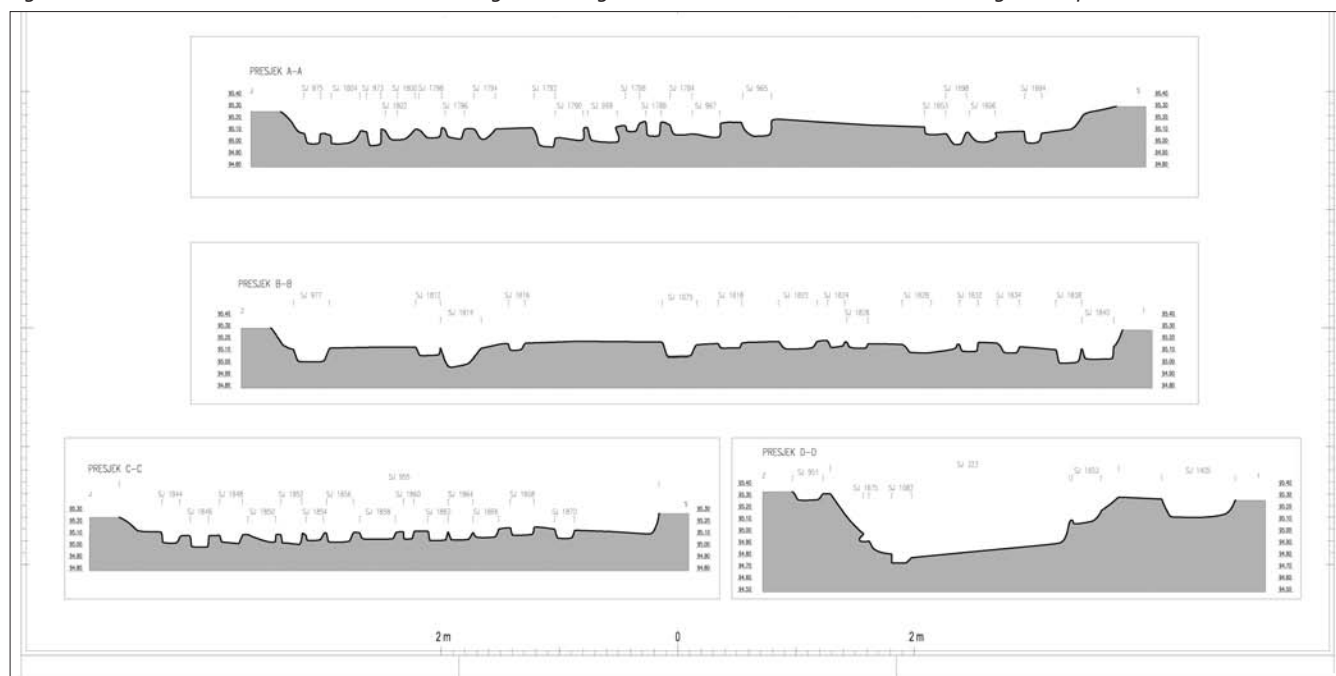
The walls of the structure were probably built of wattle intertwined around upright posts dug into the foundation trenches. They were probably daubed with clay, but the absence of daub and charcoal among the finds is a sign that the house did not burn down in a fire. In the centre of the interior of the structure fragments of diverse pottery types were found - pieces of coarse vessels, namely ball-shaped pots and pots with a cylindrical and "S" profile. There were horizontal handles of an oval cross-section on the belly, or double lug applications whose practical function was to hold the string around the vessel. Relief stripes with fingertip impressions - a symbol of the serpent - were found on several shards, as well as pasted lugs with an impressed small pit (Minichreiter 2007a: 90-91). Among vessels of fine texture, thin walls and smoothed surface, there were shards of bowls and footed bowls with high feet, as well as those with solid but short feet (Minichreiter 2007a: 92). Of other pottery finds there was a clay disc - a missile (Minichreiter 2007a: 149-150), interpreted by S. Karmanski as a sling shot on account of its very thin walls, presumably enabling the shooter to aim accurately and fire with precision (Karmanski 2005: T. CII-CV). Among pottery, lithic artefacts were

13 Ovaj dio naselja istražen je u radovima 2009. godine.



Sl. 8 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, arhitektonski snimak nadzemnog objekta 955 (arhitektonski snimak: Arheo plan d.o.o.)

Fig. 8 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, architectural drawing of above-ground structure 955 (architectural drawing: Arheo plan d.o.o.)



Sl. 9 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, arhitektonski snimak presjeka temeljnih rovova objekta 955: A-A presjek zapadnoga temeljnog rova; B-B presjek južnoga temeljnog rova; C-C presjek istočnoga temeljnog rova; D-D presjek jame 323 i zapadnoga temeljnog rova objekta 955 pravcem zapad – istok (arhitektonski snimak: Arheo plan d.o.o.)

Fig. 9 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, architectural section drawing of the foundation trenches of structure 955: section A-A of the western foundation trench; section B-B of the southern foundation trench; section C-C of the eastern foundation trench; section D-D of pit 323 and the western foundation trench of structure 955 in the west-east direction (architectural drawing: Arheo plan d.o.o.)

(Karmanski 2005: T. CII–CV). Među keramikom nađen je i litički materijal: jezgre, različiti cijepani litički artefakti i dijele brunnoga kamena. Izvan kuće na sjeveroistočnoj strani, gdje je bio glavni ulaz u objekt, nađena je skupina lonaca grublje fakture i nekoliko ulomaka finije keramike (zdjele na nozi). S jugoistočne strane, izvan temeljnih rovova objekta, nađen je dio žrtvenika sa stiliziranom životinjskom protomom iznad noge na uglu postolja (Minichreiter 2009: 43–44, sl. 2), koji pripada žrtvenicima tip 3 (prema K. Minichreiter) – to su žrtvenici s ukrasom na uglovima i bazom na sredini postolja (Minichreiter 2007a: 116). Arheološka građa ima sve odlike stupnja linear A kao i u ostalim objektima do sada otkrivenim u ovome naselju.

Sjeverozapadni dio temeljnog rova nadzemnog objekta bio je oštećen plitkom jamom 323, koja je svojim istočnim dijelom ukopana preko njezina temelja. Datiranje ove jame u vrijeme oko 6070–5770 cal BC ukazuje da je nadzemni objekt bio u upotrebi prije ovog vremena, tijekom prve faze izgradnje tog dijela naselja.

Otkriće na Galovu u Slavonskom Brodu ukazuje kako su već u vremenima rane starčevačke kulture – linear A poznavali izgradnju nadzemnih objekata koji su vjerojatno služili samo za posebne namjene. Ovim otkrićem pomiče se spoznaja o počecima izgradnje nadzemnih objekata za oko 1000 godina, jer je do sada na području Hrvatske samo u Vinkovcima otkriven nadzemni objekt, koji pripada završnom stupnju razvitka starčevačke kulture spiraloid B (Dizdar, Krznarić Škrivanko 2000: 7–12).

Višegodišnja zaštitna arheološka istraživanja u Vinkovcima (karta 1: 2) na velikim površinama unutar gradske zone¹⁴ (Minichreiter 1977: 20–22; 1992a: 23–28; 1997a: 24; Iskra Janošić 1977: 70–72; 1984: 143–151) otkrila su na više mjesta dijelove starčevačkog naselja, datiranog od linear B do spiraloid B stupnja (Dimitrijević 1979: 235–252). Tako su na lokaciji Duga ulica br. 23 (Iskra Janošić 1993: 65–67) u sloju naselja starčevačke kulture otkriveni ostaci nadzemnog objekta (Dizdar, Krznarić Škrivanko 2000: 8–10). Prema opisu istraživača¹⁵ nađeni su ostaci podnice od nabijene ilovače, uz čiji rub su bile četiri rupe od drvenih stupova promjera 40 cm, ukopanih u zdravicu 47–64 cm. Rasporid stupova je sugerirao četverokutan oblik objekta, što se zbog oštećenja njegove podnice ukopom rimske peći nije moglo sa sigurnošću utvrditi. Sačuvani dio podnice nadzemnog objekta bio je dužine 4,5 m smjerom sjever – jug, a širine 3,60 m smjerom istok – zapad. Uza sjeverozapadni rub podnice bilo je izgrađeno ognjište veličine 0,56 x 0,73 m, koje je u gornjem dijelu imalo premaz od ilovače debljine 2–3 cm, a ispod nje substrukciju od ulomaka različitih posuda. Slična ognjišta (vjerojatno peći) na otvorenom otkrivena su u Vinkovcima još na dvije lokacije: istočno od Duge ulice 23, na položaju hotela "Slavonija" (Dimitrijević 1979: 240) i u južnom dijelu starčevačkog naselja na lokaciji

found: cores, various finds of knapped stone and pieces of whetstone. Outside the house in the northeast, at the main entrance to the building, a cluster of coarse pots and several shards of fine pottery (footed bowls) were found. A fragment of an altar with a stylized animal protome above the foot on a corner of the pedestal was found on the southeastern side outside the foundation trench of the structure (Minichreiter 2009: 43–44, sl.2). The piece belongs to a type 3 altar (after K. Minichreiter) – altars with decorated corners and the base in the centre of the pedestal (Minichreiter 2007a: 116). The archaeological assemblage shows all the features of the Linear A phase, same as in the other structures discovered so far in this settlement.

The northwestern segment of the foundation trench of the above-ground structure was damaged by shallow pit 323, whose eastern part was dug over the foundation. The date obtained for this pit – around 6070–5770 cal BC – indicates that the above-ground structure was used before that time, during the first phase of construction of this part of the settlement.

The discovery at Galovo in Slavonski Brod shows that already the early Starčevo culture population of the Linear A phase had mastered the skill of building above-ground structures, which were presumably used only for special purposes. This discovery shifted the boundary for the beginnings of the construction of above-ground buildings in Croatia by about 1000 years, because previously the oldest known above-ground structure – discovered in Vinkovci – belonged to the final phase of development of the Starčevo culture – Spiraloid B (Dizdar, Krznarić Škrivanko 2000: 7–12).

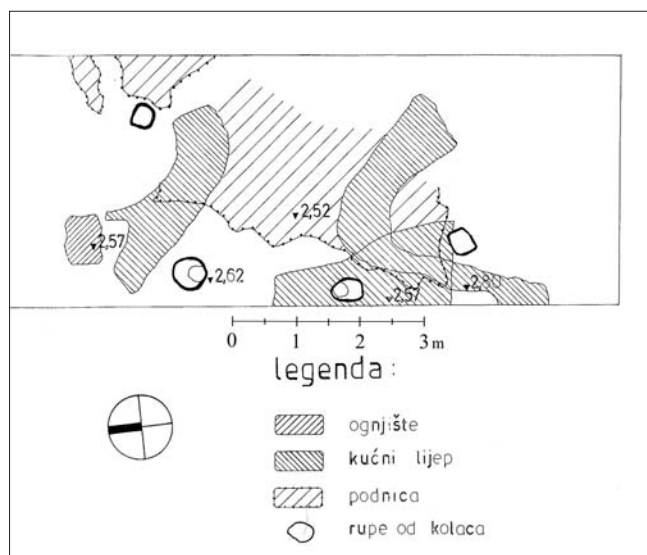
Long-term and large-scale salvage archaeological investigations in the urban zone of Vinkovci¹⁴ (map 1: 2) (Minichreiter 1977: 20–22; 1992a: 23–28; 1997a: 24; Iskra Janošić 1977: 70–72; 1984: 143–151) revealed segments of a Starčevo settlement spanning Linear B through Spiraloid B phases at several places (Dimitrijević 1979: 235–252). The site of Duga Ulica street no. 23 (Iskra Janošić 1993: 65–67) yielded the remains of an above-ground structure within a Starčevo culture layer (Dizdar, Krznarić Škrivanko 2000: 8–10). According to the description of the investigator¹⁵, the excavation uncovered the remains of a floor made of packed clay, along whose edge were set four holes of wooden posts 40 cm in diameter, dug 47–64 cm into the virgin soil. The arrangement of the posts hinted that the structure had a rectangular shape, which could not be ascertained because of a Roman kiln that dug into and damaged the floor. The preserved portion of the floor of the above-ground structure in the north-south direction was 4.5 m by 3.6 m in the east-west axis. A hearth measuring 0.56 m x 0.73 m was built along the northwestern edge of the floor. Its upper part was covered with a layer of clay 2–3 cm thick, and had a substructure consisting of shards of various vessels. Similar open-air hearths (presumably ovens) were found at

14 Unutar zaštićene gradske zone Vinkovaca intenzivna urbanizacija grada uvjetovala je zaštitne arheološke radove velikih površina koji su počeli tijekom 1976. godine i s manjim ili većim prekidima traju do danas.

15 Radovima je rukovodila Ivana Iskra Janošić uza sudjelovanje tadašnjih studenta arheologije Marka Dizdara i Domagoja Perkića.

14 The intensive urbanization within the protected urban zone of Vinkovci required large-scale salvage archaeological works, which started in 1976 and which have continued with minor or major interruptions to this day.

15 The works were managed by Ivana Iskra Janošić with the participation of Marko Dizdar and Domagoj Perkić, students of archaeology at that time.



Sl. 10 Vinkovci, Duga ulica 23, tlocrt nadzemnog objekta (prema Dizdar, Krznarić Škrivanko 2000, prilog 1)

Fig. 10 Vinkovci, Duga Ulica 23, plan of the above-ground structure (after Dizdar, Krznarić Škrivanko 2000, prilog 1)

“Jugobanke” (danas Cibalae banka).¹⁶ Ovakve peći na otvorenom otkrivene su i u naselju Zadubravlje istočno od Slavenskog Broda (Minichreiter 1992b: 37–47). Zapadno i južno od podnice nađena je veća nakupina kućnog lijepa i pečene zemlje, što ukazuje da su konstrukciju nadzemnog objekta činili okomiti stupovi između kojih je bio pletter premazan glinom (Dizdar, Krznarić Škrivanko 2000: 10).

NADZEMNI OBJEKTI U NASELJIMA SREDIŠNJEG PODRUČJA RASPROSTIRANJA STARČEVAČKE KULTURE

Objekti za stanovanje u naseljima središnjeg područja rasprostiranja starčevačke kulture, koja obuhvaća područje uže Srbije, južnog Banata, južne Bačke, Srijema, sjeverne Hrvatske (Baranja, Slavonija, zapadna Podravina), istočne i središnje Bosne, Kosova i malim dijelom sjeverne Makedonije, pripadaju tipu zemunice ili poluzemunice. Ovaj tip nastambi javlja se u svim stupnjevima razvitka, ne samo ove neolitičke kulture, nego i tijekom ostalih prapovijesnih razdoblja do antike. Najmlađe stambene zemunice na području sjeverne Hrvatske otkrivene su latenskom naselju Selište-Kučiste kod sela Kupine¹⁷ iz vremena mlađega željeznog doba latena (Minichreiter 1991: 189–191). Nadzemni objekti pravokutnog tlocrta bez ili s podnicom pojavljuju se već u ranim stupnjevima razvitka starčevačke kulture i to samo u većim naseljima, što upućuje da su ovakvi objekti između stambenih i radnih zemunica služili u posebne svrhe. U kasnijim stupnjevima razvitka nadzemni objekti su brojniji i vjerojatno se u njima stanovalo.

¹⁶ Prema podacima K. Minichreiter, stručne voditeljice arheoloških radova na lokaciji “Jugobanke” u Vinkovcima.

¹⁷ Lokalitet je istražen 1991. g. pod stručnim vodstvom K. Minichreiter, tadašnje konzervatorice u Regionalnom zavodu za zaštitu spomenika kulture u Osijeku i Jesenke Miškov, kustosice Muzeja brodske Posavljice iz Slavenskog Broda, u okviru zaštitnih radova na južnoj trasi autoceste Zagreb – Lipovac, dionica Slavonki Brod – Velika Kapanica.

two other places in Vinkovci: east of the Duga Ulica 23 site at the position of Hotel “Slavonija” (Dimitrijević 1979: 240) and in the southern part of the Starčevo settlement at the “Jugobanka” site (presently the Cibalae Bank).¹⁶ Such open-air hearths were discovered also in the settlement of Zadubravlje east of Slavonki Brod (Minichreiter 1992b: 37–47). A big cluster of daub and fired earth was found west and south of the floor, indicating that the house was constructed of vertical stakes with intertwined wattle covered with daub (Dizdar, Krznarić Škrivanko 2000: 10).

ABOVE-GROUND STRUCTURES IN THE SETTLEMENTS IN THE CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION AREA OF THE STARČEVO CULTURE

Residential structures in the settlements in the central distribution area of the Starčevo culture—encompassing Serbia proper, southern Banat, southern Bačka, Sirmien, northern Croatia (Baranja, Slavonia, western Podravina), eastern and central Bosnia, Kosovo and a small part of northern Macedonia—are of the pit-house or semi-pit-house type. This type of dwelling is present through all developmental phases of this Neolithic culture, but also during other prehistoric periods until Antiquity. The youngest residential pit-houses in northern Croatia were discovered in the Late Iron Age settlement of the La Tène culture of Selište-Kučiste near the village of Kupina¹⁷ (Minichreiter 1991: 189–191). Above-ground structures of a rectangular layout, with or without a floor, appear already in the early phases of the Starčevo culture, but only in major settlements, which is a sign that such structures situated between residential and working pit-houses were used for special purposes. Above-ground structures become more common in the later development phases, when they were presumably used for dwelling.

STARČEVO LINEAR A PHASE - STARČEVO Ila¹⁸

The Starčevo settlement of Lug in the village of Zvečka near Obrenovac in Serbia (map 1: 6) was test excavated in 1966, when two settlement horizons were discovered. The upper layer, which was destroyed by ploughing, yielded the remains of an above-ground structure, small in size according to the investigators' supposition (Todorović 1966: 10–12; Srejšević 1988: 60). S. Dimitrijević attributed these finds to the Monochrome B phase (Monochrome 2), which is synchronous with Lepenski Vir IIIa/lower level (Dimitrijević 1974: 71, 75, 82–83), and to the beginning of the Linear A phase (Dimitrijević 1979: 243).

¹⁶ According to the information provided by K. Minichreiter, the manager of the archaeological work at the “Jugobanka” site in Vinkovci.

¹⁷ The site was investigated in 1991 under the professional management of K. Minichreiter, who was then a conservator in the Regional Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Osijek, and Jesenka Miškov, a curator in the Museum of Brodske Posavljice in Slavonki Brod, in the frame of the salvage works at the southern route of the Zagreb-Lipovac highway, section Slavonki Brod-Velika Kapanica.

¹⁸ D. Garašanin's chronological classification of the Starčevo culture in Serbia and Vojvodina into phases: Starčevo I, Ila, I Ib and III.

STARČEVO LINEAR A STUPANJ - STARČEVO IIa¹⁸

Starčevačko naselje Lug u selu Zvečka kod Obrenovca u Srbiji (karta 1: 6), sondirano je 1966. g. Otkrivena su dva horizonta naselja starčevačke kulture i u gornjem sloju, koji je bio uništen oranjem, otkriveni su ostaci nadzemnog objekta za koji istraživači pretpostavljaju da je bio manjih dimenzija (Todorović 1966: 10–12; Srejović 1988: 60). S. Dimitrijević je ove nalaze opredijelio u stupanj monokrom B (monokrom 2) koji je istodoban s Lepenskim Virom IIIa/dolje (Dimitrijević 1974: 71, 75, 82–83) i u početak linear A stupnja (Dimitrijević 1979: 243).

Zaštitna sondažna istraživanja u Kruševcu u Srbiji (karta 1: 11), na zemljištu Lazarev grad tijekom 1998. g., otkrila su višeslojno prapovijesno naselje u kojem su u najnižem sloju otkriveni dijelovi nadzemnog objekta, koji prema ulomcima keramike unutar njega pripadaju stupnju Protostarčevo II. U tlocrtu nadzemni objekt obuhvata je prostor širine 4,20 m i dužine 3,10 m, u kojem su nađeni dijelovi podnice i ostaci profiliranoga kućnog lijepa (Bugar 2003: 249–252).¹⁹ U jugoistočnom prostoru objekta bilo je ognjište (dimenzija 1,30 x 0,60 m) s tragovima ugljena i ostacima životinjskih kosti. U objektu su pronađeni brojni ulomci raznovrsnih posuda sa stilskim odlikama stupnja Protostarčevo II (Bugar 2003: 249–259, sl. 4–10), što je po kronologiji D. Garašanin vrijeme stupnja Starčevo IIa i prema S. Dimitrijeviću stupanj linear A.

Na lokalitetu Bukovačka Česma, Bukovče kod Svetoza-
reva u Srbiji (karta 1: 10), u zaštitnim istraživanjima 1972. g. otkrivena su dva stambena horizonta naselja starčevačke kulture (Vetnić 1972: 13). U naselju su otkrivene poluzemnice, a jedna od njih bila je proširena i preuređena u neku vrstu nadzemnog objekta sa zidovima od drvenih oblica oblijepljenih glinom. Blizu ovog prostora otkriven je naboj od gline ovičen ukopanim stupićima (Vetnić 1974: 146). Prema opisu keramike, nađene u ovim objektima, naselje pripada stupnju linear A prema S. Dimitrijeviću. Iznad starčevačkog naselja bio je horizont naselja iz željeznog doba (Srejović 1988: 53).

Arheološka istraživanja od 1966. do 1971. g. na višeslojnom naselju Lepenski Vir, na desnoj obali Dunava u Srbiji (karta 1: 8), otkrila su više slojeva mezolitičkoga i ranoneolitičkoga naselja (Srejović 1969: 1–328; 1988: 60). U horizontu IIIb – gornji horizont naselja starčevačke kulture, otkriveni su ostaci kuća s temeljima od kamena i zidovima od tankih oblica i pruća oblijepljenih glinom. U tlocrtu kuće su imale nepravilan četverokutan oblik s ulazom na istočnoj strani²⁰. U jednoj kući bila je izgrađena velika peć (Srejović 1969: 163–164). Kronološki horizont Lepenski Vir IIIb prema D. Garašanin pripada stupnju Starčevo IIa (Garašanin 1979:

The 1998 test rescue investigations at the Lazarev grad land plot in Kruševac in Serbia (map 1: 11) revealed a stratified prehistoric settlement whose lowest layer yielded portions of an above-ground structure attributed to Protostarčevo II phase based on the pottery shards found in its interior. The layout of the house enclosed a 4.20 m wide by 3.10 m long space that yielded fragments of a floor and the remains of profiled daub (Bugar 2003: 249–252).¹⁹ In the southeastern space of the house there was a hearth (measuring 1.30 m x 0.60 m) with traces of charcoal and the remains of animal bones. The house yielded numerous shards of various vessels bearing stylistic features of the Protostarčevo II phase (Bugar 2003: 249–259, sl. 4–10), which equals the Starčevo IIa phase in D. Garašanin's chronology and S. Dimitrijević's Linear A phase.

At the site of Bukovačka Česma, Bukovče near Svetoza-
revo in Serbia (map 1: 10), the 1972 salvage investigations uncovered two residential horizons belonging to a settlement of the Starčevo culture (Vetnić 1972: 13). The structures found in the settlement were of the semi-pit-house type, one of which had been broadened and rearranged into an above-ground structure of sorts, with walls made of wooden stakes daubed with clay. A layer of packed clay surrounded with stakes dug into the soil was found near that space (Vetnić 1974: 146). According to the description of the pottery from these structures the settlement belongs to the Linear A phase after S. Dimitrijević. The horizon above the Starčevo settlement dates from the Iron Age (Srejović 1988: 53).

Archaeological investigations carried out between 1966 and 1971 at the multi-layer site of Lepenski Vir on the right bank of the Danube river in Serbia (map 1: 8) uncovered a number of layers of a Mesolithic and an Early Neolithic settlement (Srejović 1969: 1–328; 1988: 60). Horizon IIIb—the upper horizon of a Starčevo culture settlement—yielded the remains of houses with stone foundations and wattle-and-daub walls. The houses had an irregular rectangular layout with an entrance on the east side²⁰. One house had a big oven (Srejović 1969: 163–164). In terms of **chronology, horizon Lepenski Vir IIIb equals D. Garašanin's Starčevo IIa phase (Garašanin 1979: 133) and S. Dimitrijević's Linear B phase (Dimitrijević 1974: 71).**

Biserna Obala, Nosa near Subotica in Vojvodina (map 1: 3) was investigated in 1957 and 1958, when a part of a settlement of the Starčevo culture was discovered with later intrusions in the form of burials of the Bodrogkeresztúr culture (Garašanin 1959: 9–12). A subsequent publication of this excavation describes two horizons: an Early Neolithic one and an Eneolithic one (Srejović 1988: 53). The Early Neolithic horizon yielded three layers with above-ground structures and associated adjacent pithoi used as food stores. The house had a rectangular plan, it was up to 6.70

18Kronološka podjela starčevačke kulture u Srbiji i Vojvodini prema D. Garašaninu podijeljena je na stupnjeve Starčevo I, IIa, IIb i III.

19 Autor članka u opisu nadzemnog objekta ne navodi da su nađene rupe od drvenih stupova, a ni na crtežu tlocrta (sl. 4) nisu ucrtane rupe. Drveni stupovi bi trebali postojati kako bi držali krovnu konstrukciju.

20U naselju na Galovu sve zemunice su imale, u pravilu, ulaz na istočnoj strani, a i glavni ulaz u nadzemni objekt bio je na sjeveroistočnoj strani (sporedni na južnoj).

19 The description of the above-ground structure provided by the author of the paper makes no mention of post-holes, and these are not found on the drawing of the layout either (sl. 4). Wooden posts would be necessary to support the roof.

20All the pit-houses in the settlement at Galovo had an entrance on the eastern side as a rule, and the main entrance to the above-ground structure was located on the northeast (with an auxiliary entrance on the south).

133), tj. prema S. Dimitrijeviću u stupanj linear B (Dimitrijević 1974: 71).

Biserna obala, Nosa kod Subotice u Vojvodini (karta 1: 3), istraživana je 1957. i 1958. godine i tom prilikom je otkriven dio naselja starčevačke kulture u koji su bili ukopani grobovi grupe Bodrogkeresztur (Garašanin 1959: 9–12). Daljnja objava ovog istraživanja opisuje dva horizonta: ranoneolitički i eneolitički (Srežović 1988: 53). U ranoneolitičkom horizontu nađena su tri sloja nadzemnih objekata i velikih pitosa u njihovoj blizini u kojima se čuvala hrana. Kuća je u tlocrtu bila četverokutna, dužine do 6,70 m, s podnicom od debelog premaza gline. Zidovi su bili načinjeni od drvenih stupova. B. Brukner ove horizonte uvrštava u Körös grupu koja je istodobna sa Starčevom II i linearnim stupnjevima prema S. Dimitrijeviću (Brukner 1979: 215, 218).

STARČEVO LINEAR B STUPANJ - STARČEVO IIa

U višeslojnom neolitičkom naselju Obre, Raskršće u središnjoj Bosni (karta 1: 13), koje je istraživano u više navrata od 1960. do 1968. g., otkriveni su ostaci naselja starčevačke, kakanjske i butmirske kulture (Benac 1973: 5–172). U najdonjim slojevima Obra I ostaci nadzemnih objekata bili su vrlo slabo očuvani. Nađene su tri nepravilno poredane rupe od stupova i skupine kamenja koje nije bilo povezano. Međutim, ostaci nadzemnih objekata iz mlađih neolitičkih slojeva Obra I (kakanjska kultura), mogu ukazati na vjerojatni izgled nadzemnih objekata u starčevačko-impresso fazi (Benac 1973: 11–16). Prema ocjeni S. Dimitrijevića, u Obrama I starčevački horizont predstavljao je regionalni tip stupnja linear B, koji je mogao vremenski trajati dulje od stupnja linear B u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj (Dimitrijević 1974: 91).

STARČEVO SPIRALOID A STUPANJ - STARČEVO IIb

Na eponimnom lokalitetu Starčevo na lijevoj obali Duna u Vojvodini, Srbija (karta 1: 7), obavljena su u više navrata arheološka istraživanja (Arandžević Garašanin 1954: 1–149; Srežović 1988: 56). U istraživanjima 1969.–1970. g. otkriveni su ostaci nadzemnog objekta četverokutnog tlocrta, koji se datira u vrijeme faze Starčevo IIb prema D. Garašanin (Garašanin 1979: 121–122), odnosno spiraloid A prema S. Dimitrijeviću (Dimitrijević 1974: 74).

STARČEVO SPIRALOID B STUPANJ - STARČEVO III

Na zapadnim brežuljcima Fruške gore u Srijemu, Vojvodina (Srbija), istočno od sela Vizić na zemljištu Golokut (karta 1: 4) u radovima 1973., 1978. i 1979. g. istražen je višeslojni prapovijesni lokalitet s ostacima naselja iz neolitika, eneolitika i brončanog doba (Petrović 1976: 11–12; 1978: 12–13; 1984–1985: 9–25; 1986: 49–50). U starčevačkom naselju otkrivene su dvije faze stanovanja: u donjim slojevima bile su jame s monokromnom keramikom, a u gornjem sloju ostaci nadzemnih objekata (Petrović 1976: 11). Ostaci kućnog lijepa kao i rovovi ukopani u zdravicu (rov dužine 4 m, ukopan 1 m, dok su drugi bili vidljivi u profilu iskopa

m long, and had a floor consisting of a thick layer of clay. The walls were constructed of timber posts. B. Brukner attributed these horizons to the Körös group, which is synchronous with Starčevo II and Linear phases after S. Dimitrijević (Brukner 1979: 215, 218).

STARČEVO LINEAR B PHASE - STARČEVO IIa

The multi-layered Neolithic settlement of Obre, Raskršće in central Bosnia (map 1: 13), excavated on several occasions between 1960 and 1968, yielded the remains of settlements of the Starčevo, Kakanj and Butmir cultures (Benac 1973: 5–172). The remains of above-ground structures in the lowest layers of Obre I were very poorly preserved, consisting of three post-holes that were not arranged in a row, and several clusters of scattered stones. However, the remains of above-ground structures from the younger Neolithic layers of Obre I (the Kakanj culture) shed more light on the presumed appearance of above-ground structures in the Starčevo-Impresso phase (Benac 1973: 11–16). In the opinion of S. Dimitrijević, the Starčevo horizon in Obre I belonged to a regional type of Linear B phase that may have lasted longer than the Linear B phase in northern Croatia (Dimitrijević 1974: 91).

STARČEVO SPIRALOID A PHASE - STARČEVO IIb

The eponymous site of Starčevo on the left bank of the Danube in Vojvodina, Serbia (map 1: 7) was the scene of archaeological investigations on several occasions (Arandžević Garašanin 1954: 1–149; Srežović 1988: 56). The 1969–1970 investigations yielded the remains of a rectangular above-ground structure dated to the Starčevo IIb phase after D. Garašanin (Garašanin 1979: 121–122) or Spiraloid A after S. Dimitrijević (Dimitrijević 1974: 74).

STARČEVO SPIRALOID B PHASE - STARČEVO III

Archaeological fieldwork carried out in 1973, 1978 and 1979 at the Golokut land plot (map 1: 4) east of the village of Vizić, on the western slopes of Mount Fruška Gora in Syrmien, Vojvodina (Serbia) uncovered a stratified prehistoric site with the remains of settlements from the Neolithic, Eneolithic and the Bronze Age (Petrović 1976: 11–12; 1978: 12–13; 1984–1985: 9–25; 1986: 49–50). Two dwelling horizons were discovered in the Starčevo settlement: the lower layers yielded pits with monochrome pottery, while the upper strata yielded the remains of above-ground structures (Petrović 1976: 11). The remains of daub and ditches dug into the virgin soil (a 4 m long ditch dug 1 m deep; several other ditches were observed in the sections of the trenches) confirm the presence of above-ground structures (Petrović 1978: 13). Although it was not possible to ascertain the exact form of these structures, it is presumed that its walls were of the wattle-and-daub type (Petrović 1984–1985: 15). The remains of the Starčevo settlement are dated to D. Garašanin's Starčevo III phase or S. Dimitrijević's Spiraloid B

sondi) potvrđuju postojanje nadzemnih objekata (Petrović 1978: 13). Točan oblik ovih objekata nije se mogao utvrditi, ali se pretpostavlja da su zidovi bili građeni od pruća oblijepljeni glinom – kućni lijep (Petrović 1984–1985: 15). Ostaci starčevačkog naselja datirani su u vrijeme Starčevo III prema D. Garašanin – spiraloid B stupanj prema S. Dimitrijeviću (Petrović 1984–1985: 15; Srejšović 1988: 56).

Starčevačko naselje Obrež, Baštine (karta 1: 5) na obali rijeke Save u Srijemu, Vojvodina (Srbija), istraživano je 1960. g. Otkrivene su jame za otpatke, ostaci tri ognjišta, dječji kosturni grob i veća količina kućnog lijepa, pa se pretpostavlja postojanje nadzemnih objekata u ovom dijelu naselja (Brukner 1960a: 18–23; 1960b: 83; Srejšović 1988: 52). Zidovi objekta bili su načinjeni od pruća i ovaj horizont je datiran u vrijeme Starčevo III²¹ (Garašanin 1979: 121), što je analogno stupnju spiraloid B prema S. Dimitrijeviću (Dimitrijević 1979: 247).

Višeslojni arheološki lokalitet Brdo u selu Kusovac kod Kragujevca u Srbiji (karta 1: 9), istraživao je 1970. g. U donjem horizontu otkriveni su ostaci naselja starčevačke kulture, a u gornjem horizontu dva sloja naselja vinčanske kulture (Letica 1970: 15; Srejšović 1988: 53, 71). Istraživači navode da je u horizontu starčevačke kulture otkriven arhitektonski nadzemni objekt.²² Ovaj horizont je vremenski opredijeljen u prijelaz starčevačke u vinčansku kulturu, pa starčevački horizont pripada stupnju Starčevo III koji je istodoban stupnju spiraloid B prema S. Dimitrijeviću.

Višeslojni lokalitet – naselje starčevačke kulture i iznad njega brončanodobni stratum bubanjsko-humske kulture, otkriven je u Gladnicama kod Gračanice na Kosovu (karta 1: 12) u istraživanjima 1956. g. (Galović 1956: 207–215; Glišić, Jovanović 1957: 223–241; Glišić 1959: 14–15). U starčevačkom naselju otkriveni su ostaci nadzemnih objekata velikih dimenzija koji su bili malo ukopani u zemlju. Temelje su činili duboko ukopani rovovi u kojima su nađene rupe od drvenih stupova. Gusto poredani stupovi ukopani u temelje ukazuju na čvrstu gradnju zidova (Garašanin 1979: 121). Zidovi su bili oblijepljeni glinom (ostaci kućnog lijepa) i pojačani lomljenim kamenom. Podnice nisu nađene. Naselje je datirano u kasnu fazu starčevačke kulture.

Dosadašnja istraživanja razvitka starčevačke kulture u njezinom izvornom području pokazuju da se stupanj Starčevo I u isto vrijeme javlja u pet područja Đerdap (Lepenski Vir), Bačka (Donja Branjevina), Pomoravlje (Divostin), Kosovo (Rudnik) i donji tok rijeke Save (Dobanovci i Lug-Zvečka) (Perić 2001: 40). Međutim, otkrića ranoneolitičkih naselja na području istočne Hrvatske u Zadubravlju-Dužine i Slavonskom Brodu-Galovo iz stupnja linear A, potvrdila su datacijom ¹⁴C i nadzemnim objektom da se svakako izvornom području razvitka starčevačke kulture treba pribrojiti i srednji tok rijeke Save – Posavina u središnjoj i istočnoj Slavoniji odnosno istočnoj Hrvatskoj.

Pregledom nadzemnih objekata pri sadašnjem stanju

21 Kronološka podjela starčevačke kulture u Srbiji i Vojvodini prema D. Garašanin na stupnjeve Starčevo I, IIa, IIb i III.

22 Dimenzije, oblik, opis i datacija objekta nisu objavljeni.

phase (Petrović 1984–1985: 15; Srejšović 1988: 56).

The Starčevo settlement at Obrež, Baštine (map 1: 5), on the bank of the Sava river in Sirmien, Vojvodina (Serbia), was investigated in 1960. The investigation yielded refuse pits, the remains of three hearths, an inhumation burial of a child, as well as a large amount of daub, allowing one to assume that there were above-ground structures in that part of the settlement (Brukner 1960a: 18–23; 1960b: 83; Srejšović 1988: 52). The walls of the structure were of wattle, and the horizon was dated to the Starčevo III phase²¹ (Garašanin 1979: 121), which is analogous to the Spiraloid B phase after S. Dimitrijević (Dimitrijević 1979: 247).

The stratified archaeological site of Brdo in the village of Kusovac near Kragujevac in Serbia (map 1: 9) was investigated in 1970. The remains of a Starčevo settlement were found in the lower horizon, while the upper horizon yielded two settlement layers of the Vinča culture (Letica 1970: 15; Srejšović 1988: 53, 71). The investigators state that an above-ground structure was discovered in the Starčevo horizon.²² This horizon is attributed to the transitional phase from the Starčevo culture to the Vinča culture, i.e. it belongs to the Starčevo III phase, which is synchronous with S. Dimitrijević's Spiraloid B phase.

The 1965 investigations in Gladnice near Gračanica in Kosovo (map 1: 12) uncovered a multi-layered site – a settlement of the Starčevo culture and on top of it a Bronze Age layer of the Bujanj-Hum culture (Galović 1956: 207–215; Glišić, Jovanović 1957: 223–241; Glišić 1959: 14–15). The Starčevo settlement yielded the remains of large above-ground structures dug shallowly into the soil. The foundations consisted of deep trenches, in which holes from timber posts were found. Densely arranged posts dug into the foundations suggest that the building had solid walls (Garašanin 1979: 121) coated with clay (the remains of daub) and reinforced with rubble. Floors were not found. The settlement is dated to the late phase of the Starčevo culture.

The results of the research carried out hitherto on the development of the Starčevo culture in its central distribution territory show that the Starčevo I phase appears simultaneously in five regions: the Iron Gates (Lepenski Vir), Bačka (Donja Branjevina), Pomoravlje (Divostin), Kosovo (Rudnik) and the lower course of the Sava river (Dobanovci and Lug – Zvečka) (Perić 2001: 40). However, the discovery of Early Neolithic settlements at Zadubravlje-Dužine and Slavonski Brod-Galovo in northern Croatia, both from the Linear A phase, confirmed by ¹⁴C dates and above-ground structure that the middle course of the Sava river – the Posavina region in central and eastern Slavonia, that is, northern Croatia, should also be considered an integral part of the original area of development of the Starčevo culture.

A survey of the current knowledge about the above-ground structures in the settlements within the central distribution area of the Starčevo culture shows that the above-ground structures started to be built at the end of

21 D. Garašanin's chronological division of the Starčevo culture in Serbia and Vojvodina: Starčevo I, IIa, IIb and III.

22 The dimensions, form, description and dating of the structure were not published.

istraživanja u naseljima unutar središnjeg područja rasprostranjenosti starčevačke kulture vidljivo je da su nadzemni objekti započeti izgradnjom u vremenu završetka stupnja monokrom i početku stupnja linear A. Ovakvom zaključku pridonosi i otkriće nadzemnog objekta u naselju ranog stupnja starčevačke kulture – linear A na Galovu u Slavonskom Brodu. Datiranje ¹⁴C dokazuje da se starčevačka kultura istodobno razvijala u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj, Vojvodini i središnjoj Srbiji.

Ostaje još otvoreno pitanje namjene ovih nadzemnih objekata. Na primjeru Galova, gdje je istražena veća površina naselja, može se govoriti o rasporedu objekata u prilog rješavanju ovog pitanja. Stoga treba istaknuti nekoliko činjenica. U ovom dijelu naselja nađene su stambene zemunice (većih dimenzija 5 x 9 m i 5 x 15 m), pa pretpostavljamo da nadzemni objekt nije bio stambenog karaktera. Po svojoj veličini 5 x 7 m, položaju u blizini kulturnih objekata i okrenut otvorenom stranom prema obredno-ukopnom prostoru možda je bio namijenjen jednoj ili malom broju osoba koje su ovdje povremeno obavljale neke obrede (samo u središtu objekta nađena je mala skupina keramike). Građen s podnicom iznad razine zemlje bio je najviši objekt u ovom dijelu naselja, stoga njegov istaknuti položaj među zemunicama u naselju također ukazuje na njegovu posebnu namjenu. Daljnja istraživanja naselja na Galovu vjerojatno će pridonijeti novim spoznajama o namjeni ovih nadzemnih objekata koji se po svemu ističu u ranoneolitičkim naseljima.

the Monochrome phase and the beginning of the Linear A phase. Such a conclusion is substantiated by the discovery of an above-ground structure in the early Starčevo settlement of the Linear A phase at Galovo in Slavonski Brod. The ¹⁴C dates obtained for that site show that the Starčevo culture developed synchronously in northern Croatia, Vojvodina and central Serbia.

The function of these above-ground structures is a question that remains open. In the case of Galovo, where a large area of the settlement was explored, we can contribute to solving this issue by discussing the layout of the structures. Several points need to be stressed here. This segment of the settlement yielded residential pit-houses (large in size, measuring 5 x 9 m and 5 x 15 m), so we presume that the above-ground structure was not used for dwelling. The size of this structure—7 x 7 m, its position near the cult structures, and the fact that it opened towards the ritual-burial space suggest that it was perhaps intended for a single person or a small group of people, who occasionally performed certain rituals there (a cluster of pottery was found in the centre of the structure only). Its construction with a suspended floor rendered it the tallest structure in this part of the settlement, and its prominent position among the pit-houses in the settlement also suggests that it had a special function. Further investigations of the Galovo settlement will probably contribute new knowledge about the function of these above-ground structures, which stand out in Early Neolithic settlements by all of their features.

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