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Source / Izvornik: **Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu, 2008, 25, 5 - 14**

Journal article, Published version

Rad u časopisu, Objavljena verzija rada (izdavačev PDF)

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: <https://um.nsk.hr/um:nbn:hr:291:828583>

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Radna zemunica 291 u naselju starčevačke kulture na Galovu u Slavonskom Brodu

Working pit 291 in the Starčevo culture settlement at Galovo in Slavonski Brod

Izvorni znanstveni rad
Prapovijesna arheologija

*Original scientific paper
Prehistoric archaeology*

UDK/UDC 903.4(497.5 Sl. Brod)“634“

Primljeno/Received: 22. 02. 2008.

Prihvaćeno/Accepted: 19. 09. 2008.

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Arheološku sliku obrtničkih djelatnosti ranoneolitičkog naselja starčevačke kulture na Galovu u Slavonskom Brodu nadopunila su istraživanja 2007. godine, otkrićem radne zemunice 291. U ovom dijelu naselja otkrivene su u proteklom istraživanjima tri radne zemunice, velika 155 i dvije manje 205 i 207, datirane metodom ¹⁴C u istu fazu izgradnje naselja. Četvrta radna zemunica 291 bila je izgrađena jugoistočno uz zemunice 205 i 207 kao prazan radni prostor, bez peći i tkalačkog stana u kojem se, prema njezinom inventaru, izrađivala kožnata odjeća i obuća. Velika brojnost kamenih izrađevina ukazuje na obradu kamenog oruđa i oružja. Ostaci ugljena iz radne zemunice 291 datirani su metodom ¹⁴C u vrijeme od oko 5710 do 5550 cal BC, što uvrštava ovu zemunicu u mladu fazu izgradnje naselja, a njezin inventar u rani stupanj razvitka starčevačke kulture Linear A.

Ključne riječi: rani neolitik, starčevačka kultura, Linear A stupanj, naselje, Slavonski Brod, Galovo, Hrvatska

The archaeological picture of craft activities in the early Neolithic settlement of the Starčevo culture at Galovo in Slavonski Brod was complemented by the 2007 excavations with the discovery of working pit 291. Three working pits were discovered in the previous excavations in this part of the settlement: the large pit 155 and two smaller ones 205 and 207, dated by the ¹⁴C method to the same phase of settlement construction. The fourth working pit 291 was constructed to the southeast of pits 205 and 207 as an empty working space, without an oven or loom, where judging by its inventory leather clothing and footwear were made. The large number of stone implements point to the processing of stone tools and weapons. Charcoal remains from working pit 291 were dated by the ¹⁴C method to the time from around 5710 to 5550 cal BC, which places this pit in the younger phase of the settlement's construction and its inventory in the early phase of development of the Starčevo culture, Linear A

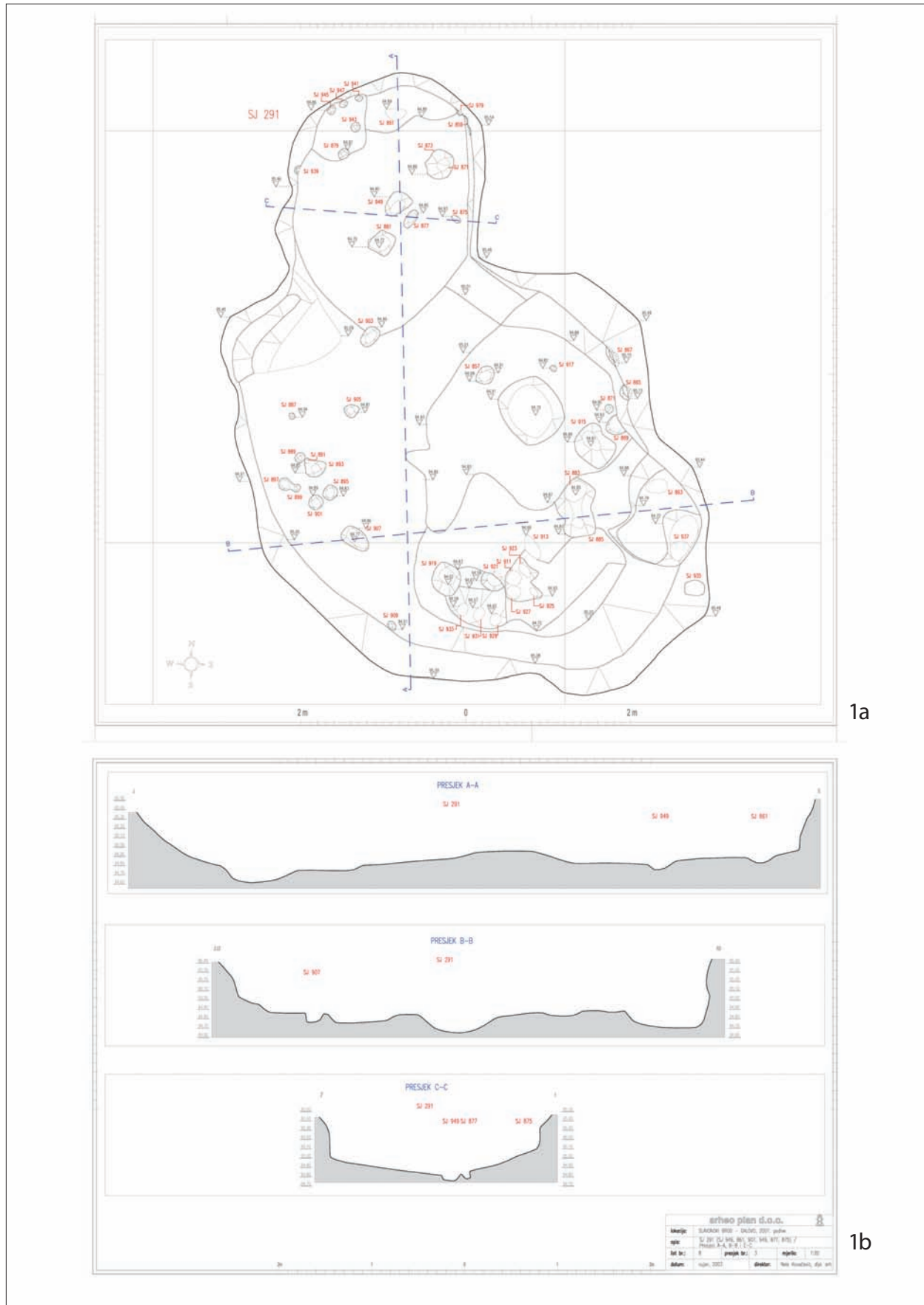
Key words: Early Neolithic, Starčevo culture, Linear A phase, settlement, Slavonski Brod, Galovo, Croatia

Sustavna arheološka istraživanja, provedena tijekom 2007. g. na Galovu u Slavonskom Brodu, obuhvatila su jugozapadni dio ranoneolitičkog naselja starčevačke kulture¹. U ovom dijelu naselja otkrivene su u proteklom istraživanjima tri radne zemunice. Po dimenzijama najveća među njima bila je radna zemunica 155 (dužine 11 m i prosječne širine 6 m), izgrađena svojom duljom osi usporedno sa stambenom zemunicom 153 i to s njezine južne strane (Minichreiter 2004, 5-18). U sjevernom i istočnom prostoru zemunice bile su, dobro očuvane, dvije lončarske peći izdužena oblika koje su služile za pečenje malih posuda i glinenih predmeta malih dimenzija (Minichreiter 2004, sl. 1, 4, 5). U zapadnom prostoru zemunice nađeni su ostaci urušenih komada pečene zemlje koji su u svojoj tlocrtnoj osnovici (kalota je bila potpuno urušena) mogli biti

The 2007 systematic archaeological excavations at Galovo in Slavonski Brod covered the southwestern part of the early Neolithic settlement of the Starčevo culture¹. Three working pits had been discovered in previous excavations in this part of the settlement. The largest one in terms of size was working pit 155 (11 m in length with an average width of 6 m), constructed with its longer axis parallel with the residential pit-house 153 on its southern side (Minichreiter 2004, 5-18). The northern and eastern zones of the pit contained two well-preserved elongated pottery kilns, which served for firing small vessels and clay objects of small size (Minichreiter 2004, Fig. 1, 4, 5). The western zone of the pit-house contained the remains of collapsed pieces of fired earth which on the basis of their ground-plan shape (the dome was completely collapsed)

¹ Sustavna arheološka istraživanja izvode se u okviru znanstveno-istraživačkog projekta „Prapovijesni identitet prvih zemljoradničkih populacija kontinentalne Hrvatske“. Stručna voditeljica arheoloških radova bila je autorica ovih redaka u suradnji s prof. Zvonkom Bojčićem, ravnateljem Arheološkog muzeja u Osijeku. U stručnoj ekipi sudjelovali su: dr. sc. Zorko Marković iz Instituta za arheologiju iz Zagreba, te diplomirane arheologinje: Katarina Botić, Maja Bunčić i Mirela Pavličić. Terenski iskop obavljalo je 7 radnika iz Slavonskog Broda i Donje Vrbe.

¹ Systematic archaeological excavations are carried out within the scientific-research project “Prehistoric identity of the first agricultural populations of continental Croatia”. The professional manager of the archaeological works was the author of this paper in cooperation with Zvonko Bojčić, the director of the Archaeological Museum in Osijek. The professional team included: Zorko Marković, PhD, from the Institute of Archaeology in Zagreb, and graduate archaeologists Katarina Botić, Maja Bunčić and Mirela Pavličić. Excavation works were carried out by 7 workers from Slavonski Brod and Donja Vrba.



Sl. 1 a) Tlocrt radne zemunice 291 na Galovu u Slavonskom Brodu (izradila: N. Kovačević, Arheo plan d.o.o.), b) Presjeci radne zemunice 291 na Galovu u Slavonskom Brodu (izradila: N. Kovačević, Arheo plan d.o.o.)

Fig. 1 a) Ground plan of working pit 291 at Galovo in Slavonki Brod (made by N. Kovačević, Arheo plan d.o.o.), b) Cross-sections of working pit 291 at Galovo in Slavonki Brod (made by N. Kovačević, Arheo plan d.o.o.)



Sl. 2 SlavonSKI Brod, Galovo, radna zemunica 291 (snimila: K. Minichreiter)

Fig. 2 SlavonSKI Brod, Galovo, working pit 291 (photo by K. Minichreiter)

identificirani kao dvije usporedne krušne peći². U južnom i istočnom dijelu zemunice nađeni su ostaci od dva okomita tkalačka stana. U istočnom dijelu zemunice bili su ostaci drvene grede i nekoliko glinenih utega te ukopani jarak uz njezinu stijenku (Minichreiter 2004, 9). Ovo sve ukazuje na radionicu glinenih predmeta i posuda manjih dimenzija kao i na izradu neke vrste tkanina.

U ovom dijelu naselja, na oko 5 m južno od radne zemunice 155, otkrivene su tri radne zemunice manjih dimenzija, sličnih tlocrtnih oblika, smještene jedna uz drugu poput trolista. Zapadna radna zemunica 205 istražena je 2005. godine (Minichreiter 2006a, 29-32), dimenzija 7 x 5 m, u svojem zapadnom prostoru imala je kalotastu krušnu peć, u sjevernom okomiti tkalački stan, a u istočnome izduženu lončarsku peć većih dimenzija (Minichreiter 2007a, sl. 3. i 4). Tijekom 2006. godine istražena je sjeverna radna zemunica 207, dimenzija 7 x 6 m, (Minichreiter 2007a, 26-30) koja se sastojala od pet manjih radnih prostora, u kojima su bili smješteni kalotasta krušna peć i otvoreno ognjište. U južnom dijelu zemunice bila je ukopana plitka jama - posebno izdvojen radni prostor 1,80 x 1,50 m, u kojem su nađeni komadi obrađenih životinjskih kosti, među kojima se ističe dio koštanog šila - igle trokutastog presjeka s kojom su najvjerojatnije šivali kožnatu obuću i odjeću.

Treća, istočna radna zemunica 291, istražena 2007. godine, bila je prazan radni prostor bez peći i tkalačkog stana, a prema pronađenom inventaru može se pretpostaviti da se u njoj izrađivala kožnata odjeća i obuća kao i kameno oruđe i oružje. U horizontalnoj projekciji radna zemunica 291 (sl. 1a, 1b, 2) ima oblik nepravilne elipse s duljom središnjom osi pravcem SSZ - JI³. Dimenzije zemunice bile su: duljina 8 m (SSZ - JI) i

could be identified as two parallel bread ovens². The remains of two vertical looms were found in the southern and eastern parts of the pit-house. The eastern part of the pit contained the remains of a wooden beam and several clay weights as well as a dug-in ditch along its wall (Minichreiter 2004, 9). All this points to a workshop for clay objects and small vessels as well as for the production of certain types of cloth.

Three working pits of smaller size, with similar ground-plans, situated one next to the other in the shape of a trefoil, were discovered in this part of the settlement, around 5 m south of working pit 155. The western working pit 205 was excavated in 2005 (Minichreiter 2006a, 29-32). It measured 7 x 5 m and contained a domed bread oven in its western zone, a vertical loom in the northern zone, while a large elongated pottery kiln lay in the eastern zone (Minichreiter 2007a, Fig. 3 and 4). The northern working pit 207 was excavated in 2006. It measured 7 x 6 m (Minichreiter 2007a, 26-30) and consisted of five smaller working zones which housed a domed bread oven and an open hearth. A shallow pit was dug in the southern part of the pit-house - a specially detached working zone measuring 1,80 x 1,50 m, which yielded pieces of worked animal bone, including the most notable find: a part of a bone awl - a needle of a triangular cross-section, most probably used for sewing leather footwear and clothes.

The third, eastern working pit 291, excavated in 2007, was an empty working zone without an oven or loom. Based on the discovered inventory it can be surmised that it was used for production of leather clothes and footwear as well as stone tools and weapons. The ground plan of working pit 291 (Fig. 1a, 1b, 2) has an irregular elliptical shape with its longer central axis orientated NNW - SE³. The pit dimensions are as follows: length 8 m (NNW - SE) and average width 5 m (E-W), dug into the virgin soil to the depth of 80 cm from its top (the top of the pit lies at 95,45 m a.s.l., while its base is at 94,65 m a.s.l.). All the pit-houses in the so far excavated part of the settlement had as a rule the entrance on the eastern side, which is confirmed by pit-house 291, where, over a step, one enters between the northern and the eastern room through what was most probably an auxiliary entrance. The particularity is that this pit-house had another entrance, in this case over two steps, on the opposite, western side. The western entrance, which most probably served as the main entrance (Fig. 4) was required for practical reasons, considering that another two working pits, 205 and 207, were built on that side, to its northwest, and that communication with them was necessary. The northern part of the pit-house contained a 10-cm deep dug-in space measuring 3,10 m (N-S) by 2,35 m (E-W), with an almost flat base, into which holes of wooden posts were dug in two parallel rows at a regular distance from NE to SW. The pit-house walls in that zone were vertical in shape, and in their northern side there was a small dug-in niche near the bottom of the pit-house, which yielded numerous remains of crushed

2 U radnim zemunicama na Galovo bile su izgrađene dvije vrste krušnih peći s polukružnom kalotom koje su identične oblikom, a razlikuju se po svojem položaju u zemunici. Tako su u radnim zemunicama 155 i 207 krušne peći bile izgrađene kao samostojeće u blizini stijenke zemunice, stoga su uvijek kalote urušene i ostale su samo očuvane njihove osnovice. Druga vrsta krušnih peći je stražnjom polovicom ugrađena u stijenke zemunice kao u radnoj zemunici 205, stoga su kalota i osnovica peći ostale potpuno očuvane.

3 Detaljnu tehničku dokumentaciju - geodetsko snimanje nalazišta i izradu nacrtne dokumentacije provela je Nela Kovačević iz Arheo plana d.o.o. iz Dubrovnik.

2 The working pits at Galovo contained two types of bread ovens with a semicircular dome, identical in shape but different in terms of position within the pit-house. Thus, the bread ovens in working pits 155 and 207 were built as self-standing ovens near the pit-house walls, with the result that the domes were always found collapsed with only their bases left standing. The second type of bread ovens had their back half built into the pit-house walls, e.g. in working pit 205, which is why the dome and the base of the oven remained completely preserved.

3 Detailed technical documentation - geodetic record of the site and project documentation was completed by Nela Kovačević from Arheo plan d.o.o. from Dubrovnik.



Sl. 3 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, južni dio radne zemunice s rupama od drvenih stupova (snimila: K. Minichreiter)

Fig. 3 Slavonski Brod, Galovo, southern part of the working pit with holes belonging to wooden posts (photo by K. Minichreiter)

prosječna širina 5 m (I-Z), ukopana u zdravicu do dubine 80 cm od njezinog ruba (rub zemunice je na 95,45 m n. v., a dno na 94,65 m n. v.). U dosadašnjem istraženom dijelu naselja sve zemunice imale su u pravilu ulaz na svojoj istočnoj strani, što potvrđuje i zemunica 291, koja ima preko jedne stepenice ulazni dio između sjeverne i istočne prostorije, koji je najvjerojatnije služio kao pomoćni ulaz. Posebnost je u tome što je ova zemunica imala još jedan ulaz i to preko dvije stepenice, na suprotnoj svojoj zapadnoj strani. Zapadni ulaz, koji je najvjerojatnije služio kao glavni ulaz (sl. 4) bio je potreban iz praktičnih razloga jer su na toj strani, sjeverozapadno od nje, bile izgrađene još dvije radne zemunice, 205 i 207, pa je s ove strane bila neophodna povezanost s njima. U sjevernom dijelu zemunice bio je oko 10 cm ukopan prostor veličine 3,10 m (S-J) i 2,35 m (I-Z), gotovo ravnog dna u koje su bile ukopane rupe od drvenih stupova u dva usporedna niza u pravilnim razmacima od SI prema JZ. Stijenke zemunice su u ovom dijelu okomito oblikovane, s tim da su na njihovoj sjevernoj strani u maloj ukopanoj niši pri dnu zemunice otkriveni brojni ostaci sjeckanih ljuštura puževa, noga žrtvenika i oslikane noge od zdjela na nozi. Na dnu središnjeg dijela ovog prostora bilo je utisnuto u zdravicu nekoliko velikih ulomaka lonaca (kao pločenje).

U sjeveroistočnom dijelu zemunice bio je istaknut polukružno mali prostor širine 1,45 m (JZ-SI) u kojem je bila ukopana oko 25 cm mala jama veličine 79 cm (S-J) i 75 cm (I-Z). Niz rupa od stupova od istoka prema zapadu držao je središnju krovnu konstrukciju. U istočnom dijelu zemunice bila je oko 10 cm ukopana u dno mala plitka jama veličine 140 cm (S-J) i 130 cm (I-Z) i 18 cm, poput niše ukopana pri dnu u istočnu stjenku zemunice.

Južni dio činila su tri mala ukopana prostora u dno zemunice preko kojih je bio ukopan još jedan niz rupa od stupova od istoka prema zapadu (sl. 3). Jugozapadne i južne stijenke zemunice bile su blago zaobljene prema dnu i na više mjesta donji dijelovi stupova koji su služili kao rubni potpornji bili su učvršćeni nabacanom žutom glinom. Nizovi rupa od okomitih drvenih stupova (promjera i do 30 cm), ukopanih smjerom sjever – jug i istok zapad na dnu zemunice (sl. 1a), upućuju na postojanje čvrste krovne konstrukcije, vjerojatno na dvije vode u njezinom središnjem i južnom dijelu. U sjevernom prostoru zemunice veliki stup u njezinom središtu i kružni niz

snail shells, altar legs and painted legs belonging to bowls on legs. Several large pot shards were pressed into the virgin soil (as a paving) on the bottom of the central part of that zone.

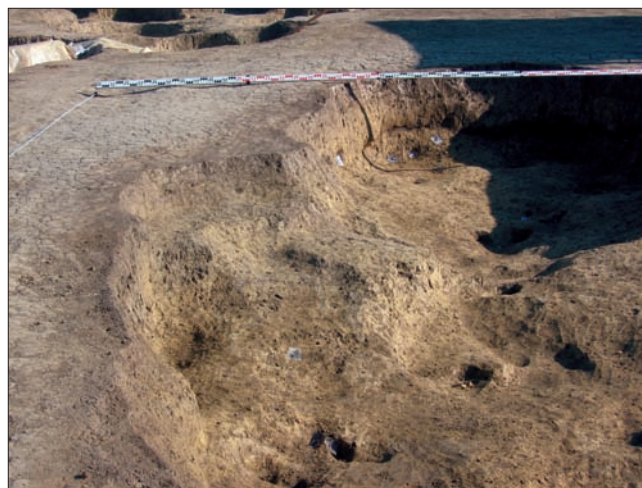
The northeastern part of the pit-house contained a prominent semicircular small space 1,45 m wide (SW-NE), into which a small pit measuring 79 cm (N-S) by 75 cm (E-W) was dug to the depth of around 25 cm. A line of posts from the east towards west held the central roof construction. A small shallow pit was dug 10 cm deep in the eastern part of the pit-house. It measured 140 cm (N-S) by 130 cm (E-W) and was dug like a niche 18 cm deep near the bottom into the eastern wall of the pit-house.

The southern part consisted of three small zones dug into the pit-house base, over which ran another row of post-holes from east to west (Fig. 3). The southwest and south walls of the pit-house were gently rounded towards the base and the lower portions of posts that served as lateral props were strengthened by pasted yellow clay in several places. Several rows of holes belonging to vertical wooden posts (with diameters up to 30 cm), dug in the north-south and east-west direction on the pit-house bottom (Fig. 1a) indicate the existence of a solid roof, probably double-sloped in its central and southern part. In the northern zone of the pit-house, a large post in its centre and a circle of smaller ones next to the lateral walls point to a tent-shaped roof.

Among clay vessels, similar in shapes and decorations to the inventory of the neighbouring working pits, we can distinguish groups of bowls and pots of coarse and fine texture. The group of vessels of coarse texture consists of pots, bowls and cups, which are often decorated on the outside by incision, impression, stabbing or relief modelling (Minichreiter 2003, 15-26). Combined decoration with two different techniques also appears on the vessels. Incised motifs executed by a wooden rod or pointed bone appear on one pot as random incisions, with similarities on the vessels from Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 2005, Pl. CXCIV, 1), Lepenski Vir IIIa (Srejić 1969, 165, Fig. 45; Dimitrijević 1974, Pl. II, 27) and Lánycsók-Bácsfapuszta (Kalicz 1990, Pl. 22, 19). Several pots were decorated with incised thin lines that form net-like rectangles of various size. We find numerous analogies on vessels from Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 2005, Pl. CXCIX, 4-6), Starčevo (Arandelović-Garašanin 1954, Pl. VI, 19-23; Garašanin 1979, 127, Pl. XVIII, 4), Lánycsók-Bácsfapuszta (Kalicz 1990, Pl. 22, 9, 10, 12, 20 and Pl. 23, 6), Szarvas 8/23 (Makkay 2007, Fig. 5) and from somewhat later Vučedol – Linear B phase (Dimitrijević 1974, Pl. IV, 4). The most frequently used technique on the pots of coarse texture is fingertip or fingernail impression – the motif of a “plastic ear” or “ear impression” (Dimitrijević 1974, 83), arranged in rows or at a larger or smaller distance across the belly of the pot. The pot rim is often decorated with fingertip impressions, while the surface of the neck is smooth. This type of decoration is used on numerous pots in Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 2005, Pl. CXCIV, 3), Starčevo (Garašanin 1979, Pl. XXIII, 3) and Lepenski Vir (Srejić 1969, 165, Fig. 45). Particularly prominent among the coarse vessels is a part of an “S”-profiled pot, decorated with fingertip impressions that symbolically depict wheat ears (“plastic ear”). The belly is incised with a series of short notches which symbolically represent decorative stitches on leather (Fig. 5, 5), so the pot faithfully imitates a stitched leather skin which was used for storing liquids and food before the art of making clay vessels was known. Such an ornament is a unique specimen

manjih uz rubne stijenke ukazuje na krov u obliku šatora.

Među glinenim posuđem, koje je oblikom i ukrasima slično inventaru u susjednim radnim zemunicama, mogu se dovesti skupine zdjela i lonaca grube i fine fature. Skupini posuđa grube fature pripadaju lonci, zdjele i šalice koje su često ukrašene s vanjske strane i to urezivanjem, utiskivanjem, ubadanjem ili plastičnim modeliranjem (Minichreiter 2003, 15-26). Među posudama javlja se i kombinacija ukrašavanja dvjema različitim tehnikama. Urezani motivi izvedeni drvenim štapićem ili zašiljenom kosti javljaju se na jednom loncu kao neorganizirani urezi, čiju sličnost nalazimo na posudama u Donjoj Branjevini (Karmanski 2005, T. CXCIV, 1), Lepenskom Viru IIIa (Srejšović 1969, 165, sl. 45; Dimitrijević 1974, T. II, 27) i Lánycsók-Bácsfapuszta (Kalicz 1990, T. 22, 19). Tehnikom urezivanja tankih linija, koje oblikuju mrežasto raspoređene pravokutnike nejednakih veličina, ukrašeno je nekoliko lonaca, čije brojne analogije nalazimo na posudama Donje Branjevine (Karmanski 2005, T. CXCIX, 4-6), Starčeva (Arandžević-Garašanin 1954, T. VI, 19-23; Garašanin 1979, 127, T. XVIII,4), Lánycsók-Bácsfapuszta (Kalicz 1990, T. 22, 9, 10, 12, 20 i T. 23, 6), Szarvas 8/23 (Makkay 2007, fig. 5) i nešto kasnijeg Vučedola - Linear B stupanj (Dimitrijević 1974, T. IV, 4). Među loncima grube fature najčešća je tehnika ukrašavanja utiskivanjem vrhom prsta ili nokta - motiv „plastičnog klasa“ ili otisak klasa“ (Dimitrijević 1974, 83), koji je raspoređen u nizovima ili u većim ili manjim razmacima po trbuhu lonca. Često je i rub lonca ukrašen otiscima prsta, a na vratu ima glatku površinu. Na taj način ukrašeni su brojni lonci u Donjoj Branjevini (Karmanski 2005, T. CXCIV, 3), Starčevu (Garašanin 1979, T. XXIII, 3) i na Lepenskom Viru (Srejšović 1969, 165, sl. 45). Među grubim posudama posebno se ističe dio lonca „S“ profila, ukrašen utiskivanjem vrha prsta koji simbolički prikazuje klasje žita („plastični klas“), a koji po trbuhu ima urezane nizove kratkih crtica što simbolički prikazuju ukrasne šavove na koži (sl. 5, 5) pa lonac vjerojatno oponaša šivanu kožnatu mješinu u kojima su se prije poznavanja izrade glinenih lonaca držale tekućine i spremala hrana. Ovakav ornament je unikatan primjerak ukrašavanja otkriven u dosadašnjim desetogodišnjim istraživanjima na Galovu, a također za sada nema analogija u istodobnim ranoneolitičkim naseljima šireg prostora starčevačke kulture. Utiskivanje noktom po trbuhu lonca naizmjenično, bez organiziranog reda, čest je motiv kako na posudama u zemunicama na Galovu (Minichreiter 2003, sl. 4, 8,9) tako i u Donjoj Branjevini (Karmanski 2005, T. CXCIII, 6, T. CXCIV,1), Lepenskom Viru (Srejšović 1969, 165, sl. 45), Starčevu (Arandžević-Garašanin 1954, T. VII) i Lánycsók-Bácsfapuszta (Kalicz 1990, T. 19, 6 i T. 24, 7). Među brojnim posuđem na samo četiri lonca ukrašavanje je izvedeno ubadanjem uskim štapićem kružnog presjeka. S obzirom da se radi o relativno malim ulomcima posuda, nije se mogao rekonstruirati cjelovit ornament. Inače, ukrašavanje posuđa ovom tehnikom veoma je rijetko, ne samo na Galovu, gdje su pronađene do sada samo dvije posude (Minichreiter 2003, 20, sl. 5, 1, 3), nego i u ostalim naseljima starčevačke kulture u Donjoj Branjevini (Karmanski 2005, T. CCVIII), Starčevu (Arandžević-Garašanin 1954, T. VIII, 29), u Tečiću - Spiraloid A stupanj (Dimitrijević 1974, T. VII, 4), u Vinkovcima - Spiraloid B stupanj (Dimitrijević 1974, T. XIX, 6), a nađeni su i u nekoliko starčevačkih naselja iz posljednjih stupnjeva razvitka - Kusovac kod Kragujevca u Srbiji (Srejšović 1988, 071) i Šašincima u Srijemu - Vojvodina (Srejšović 1988, 094) kao i u Mađarskoj - Endröd koji pripada klasičnoj fazi Körös kulture (Makkay 2007, fig. 63, 5). Tehnikom plastičnog modeliranja ukrašavano je po-



Sl. 4 Slavonki Brod, Galovo, zapadni ulaz u radnu zemunicu 291 (snimila: K. Minichreiter)

Fig. 4 Slavonki Brod, Galovo, the western entrance to working pit 291 (photo by K. Minichreiter)

of this type of decoration discovered so far in the ten-year-long excavations at Galovo, and it also has no analogies at present in the contemporary early Neolithic settlements of the wider area of the Starčevo culture. Fingernail impression on the belly of pots, alternately, with no apparent order, is a frequent motif on pit-house vessels at Galovo (Minichreiter 2003, Fig. 4, 8,9) as well as in Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 2005, Pl. CXCIII, 6, Pl. CXCIV,1), Lepenski Vir (Srejšović 1969, 165, Fig. 45), Starčevo (Arandžević-Garašanin 1954, Pl. VII) and Lánycsók-Bácsfapuszta (Kalicz 1990, Pl. 19, 6 and Pl. 24, 7). Only four pots out of the many vessels found are decorated with stabbing by a narrow rod of a circular cross-section. Considering that the vessel shards are relatively small, it was not possible to reconstruct the entire ornament. This technique of decoration is very rarely used not only at Galovo, where so far only two vessels have been found (Minichreiter 2003, 20, Fig. 5, 1, 3), but also in other settlements of the Starčevo culture in Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 2005, Pl. CCVIII), Starčevo (Arandžević-Garašanin 1954, Pl. VIII, 29), Tečić - Spiraloid A phase (Dimitrijević 1974, Pl. VII, 4), in Vinkovci - Spiraloid B phase (Dimitrijević 1974, Pl. XIX, 6). They were also found in several Starčevo settlements from the last phases of development - Kusovac near Kragujevac in Serbia (Srejšović 1988, 071) and Šašinci in Syrmia - Vojvodina (Srejšović 1988, 094), as well as in Hungary - Endröd, which belongs to the classic phase of the Körös culture (Makkay 2007, Fig. 63, 5). The technique of relief modelling was used for decoration on vessels in two ways: pasting of amorphous applications or relief stripes with fingertip impressions. Amorphous applications appear independently or in combination with plastic bands with fingertip impressions in various motifs. Vessels decorated in this way are present at Galovo in every residential or working pit-house (Minichreiter 2003, Fig. 6, 3-8). Plastic stripes with fingertip impressions, arranged in various rectilinear or curvilinear motifs, represented the symbol of a snake, whose cult had been known from the early Neolithic period. At the beginning of the Neolithic snake was depicted with such relief stripes (often with the head, not only the body) on coarse vessels at many Neolithic sites, so the closest analogies to our specimens can be found in Zadubravlje, Igrač in Bukovlje near Slavonki Brod (Minichreiter 1992a, Pl. 1, 1-3),



Sl. 5 Radna zemunica 291: 1a i b antropomorfna protoma na žrtveniku; 2a i b noga žrtvenika s protomom ovna i urezanim znakovima; 3a i b pintadera; 4a,b,c koštana šila – igle; 5 ulomak lonca s urezanim ukrasnim šavovima na trbuhu (snimila: K. Minichreiter)

Fig. 5 Working pit 291: 1a and b anthropomorphic protome on the altar; 2a and b altar leg with a ram's protome and incised symbols; 3a and b pintadera; 4a,b,c bone awls – needles; 5 a pot shard with incised decorative stitches on the belly (photo by K. Minichreiter)

suđe na dva načina: apliciranjem amorfnih naljepaka ili plastičnih traka s otiscima prsta. Amorfnii naljepci dolaze samostalno ili u kombinaciji s plastičnim trakama s otiscima prsta u raznovrsnim motivima. Na Galovu su ovako ukrašene posude dio inventara svake stambene ili radne zemunice (Minichreiter 2003, sl. 6., 3-8). Plastične trake s otiscima prsta, složene u raznovrsne pravolinijske ili krivolinijske motive, predstavljale su simbol zmije, čiji je kult bio poznat još od ranoga neolitičkog razdoblja. Početkom neolitika zmija je prikazana ovakvim reljefnim trakama (često i s glavom, ne samo tijelo) na grubom posuđu u mnogim neolitičkim nalazištima, pa najbliže analogije našim primjercima nalazimo u Zadubravlju, Igraču u Bukovlju kod Slavenskog Broda, (Minichreiter 1992a, T. 1, 1-3), Donjoj Branjevini (Karmanski 2005, T.XXVII, XXVIII, CCI-II,1-4), Starčevu (Arandelović-Garašanin 1954, T.VI, 19 i T. VIII, 20; Garašanin 1979, T. XXIII, 1, 2), Rudniku u Metohiji (Garašanin 1979, 104, T. XIV, 2), Bitoli u Makedoniji (Gimbutas 2007, 96, sl. 57), Kukovoj Mogili – Karanovo III u Bugarskoj (Gimbutas 2007, sl. 55, 56), Lánycsók-Bácsfapuszti u Mađarskoj (Kalicz 1990, T. 22, 4, 5) i mnogim drugima. Tijekom neolitika u kasnijim spiralnim stupnjevima zmija je prikazana kao spirala ili cik-cak motiv, pored grubog i na slikanom posuđu. Zmija kao figura – protoma na neolitičkim žrtvenicima – poznata je iz Donje Branjevine (Karmanski 2005, T. XXVIII, 4) i iz Porodina u Makedoniji (Garašanin 1979, 112, T. VI, 4). Kult zmije, koji je poznat iz grčke religije kao simbol besmrtnosti i izlječenja, s

Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 2005, Pl. XXVII, XXVIII, CCIII,1-4), Starčevo (Arandelović-Garašanin 1954, Pl. VI, 19 and Pl. VIII, 20; Garašanin 1979, Pl. XXIII, 1, 2), Rudnik in Metohija (Garašanin 1979, 104, Pl. XIV, 2), Bitola in Macedonia (Gimbutas 2007, 96, Fig. 57), Kukova Mogila – Karanovo III in Bulgaria (Gimbutas 2007, Fig. 55, 56), Lánycsók-Bácsfapuszta in Hungary (Kalicz 1990, Pl. 22, 4, 5) and many other sites. During the Neolithic in later spiral phases, snakes were depicted as a spiral or a zig-zag motif, in addition to the coarse vessels also on painted vessels. The snake as a figure – protome on Neolithic altars - is known from Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 2005, Pl. XXVIII, 4) and from Porodin in Macedonia (Garašanin 1979, 112, Pl. VI, 4). The cult of the snake, known from Greek religion as a symbol of immortality and healing, with the special features of the power to restore a person to life, in all probability already in the Neolithic played a very important role in the beliefs of the earliest farming populations. Another type of vessel with fine texture includes bowls, bowls on legs and pots of smaller dimensions, with a smoothed or smooth surface, most often with a decorative lug (application) on four opposite sides. Made of a more refined clay, like the coarse vessels they mostly have a two-colour cross-section, while thin-walled vessels have a cross-section of a single colour. Bowls on legs are generally painted with an intense red colour on the inside and outside, while traces of fine polishing are visible on the surface, particularly on monochrome vessels without painted

posebnim značajkama mogućnosti povratka čovjeka u život, najvjerojatnije je već u neolitiku imao vrlo značajnu ulogu u vjerovanjima najstarijih zemljoradničkih populacija. Drugoj vrsti posuda koje imaju finu fakturu pripadaju zdjele, zdjele na nozi i lonci manjih dimenzija, zaglađene ili glatke površine, među kojima najčešće s po jednom ukrasnom bradavicom (naljepak) na četiri nasuprotne strane. Izrađene od bolje pročišćene gline većinom su kao i grube posude dvobojnog presjeka, dok su posude tankih stijenki jednobojnog presjeka. Zdjele na nozi su u pravilu obojene intenzivnom crvenom bojom s vanjske i unutrašnje strane, a na površini se vide tragovi finoga glačanja, osobito na posudama koje su monokromne i nemaju slikane motive. Ulomci ovakvih posuda brojni su u inventaru zemunica i grobnih jama na Galovu kao i na drugim ranoneolitičkim naseljima, npr. Donjoj Branjevini (Karmanski 2005, Tab. CLXXXV) i Gura Baciului faza IC, koja je datirana oko 5800 cal BC (Lazarovici 2006, 130, fig. 33 i fig. 34). Izgleda da je većina među njima bila ukrašena slikanim linearnim motivima. Na posudama, gdje je oslikavanje izvedeno prije pečenja, ornamenta su ostali dobro očuvani, dok se boja na oslikanim ornamentima poslije pečenja nije sačuvala nego je ostao samo njezin negativ. Jedna zdjela na nozi imala je, pored oslikanog trbuha okomitim širokim trakama, slikane ornamente i na nozi u obliku slova „X“, zatim „I“, s dvije velike točke na vrhu, dok su drugu nogu ukrašavale široke okomite i kose pruge. Na jednom ulomku vidljiv je u negativu dio visećeg trokuta ispunjenog kosim linijama i široka kosa traka usporedno s njim, pa pretpostavljamo da je ovaj uzorak bio izveden bijelom bojom. Posude oslikane bijelom bojom nađene su u susjednim radnim zemunicama 205 i 207 (Minichreiter 2007b, 33, sl.4, 1-5), pa s obzirom da su one istodobne s radnom zemunicom 291, postoji realna mogućnost pronalaska ove vrste posuda i u njezinim prostorima.

U inventaru zemunice pronađeni su dijelovi tri žrtvenika, protoma i dvije noge različitih tipova. Dio malog žrtvenika koji je imao postolje kvadratičnog oblika s blagim nenaglašenim prijelazom od čepastih nožica prema vratu, pripada tipu 2 prema K. Minichreiter (Minichreiter 2002, T. 1, 6). Na sredini postolja uzdiže se vrat na kojemu je vjerojatno bila žrtvena posudica. Ovaj žrtvenik pripada osnovnom najbrojnijem obliku starčevačkih žrtvenika, a predstavlja prijelazni oblik od žrtvenika koji ima postolje i objekt na njemu, prema žrtvenicima koji nemaju postolje i kojima noge izlaze direktno iz vrata recipijenta (tip G kod Stanković, 1992, 221, tabela 8,G). Žrtvenik sličnog oblika (rekonstruiran s čašom na postolju, jer ima simetrične čepaste noge), a po dataciji istodoban (Linear A), pronađen je u Zadubravlju u jami 24 (Minichreiter 1992a, sl. 20, 25, T. 21, 10; 1992b, 10, T.1,5). Sličan primjerak, samo nešto mlađi, otkriven je u Donjoj Branjevini - stratum I'.b - analogno stupnju Linear B (Karmanski 2005, T. LXIV i LXV; Stanković 1992, T. LXIII, 4), a vrlo sličan primjerak otkriven je u naselju Körös kulture u Tiszaug-Tópart (Kutzian 1944, T. VI,1). Drugi primjerak žrtvenika (ugaoni dio postolja i dio noge) može se uvrstiti u tip 3 (prema K. Minichreiter) u žrtvenike vodoravnoga četverokutnog postolja s protomana na uglovima (Minichreiter 2002, 17-18, T.2, 3-5, T. 3). Postolja žrtvenika je na uglu oštećeno pa se nije mogao utvrditi oblik protome iznad noge. Među žrtvenicima otkrivenim u zemunici 291 unikatan je nalaz noge i ugaonog dijela žrtvenika s protomom u obliku glave ovna, koja se nalazi na postolju iznad noge (sl. 5, 2a i 2b).

motifs. Fragments of such vessels are numerous in the inventory of pit-houses and burial pits at Galovo as well as in other early Neolithic settlements, e.g. Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 2005, Pl. CLXXXV) and Gura Baciului phase IC, which is dated around 5800 cal BC (Lazarovici 2006, 130, Fig. 33 and Fig. 34). It seems that most of these were decorated with painted linear motifs. On the vessels painted prior to firing the ornaments remained well-preserved, while the colour on the ornaments painted after firing have not remained, with only its negative left. A bowl on a leg had, in addition to the belly painted with wide vertical bands, painted ornaments also on one leg, in the shape of the letter X, the letter I with two large dots on the top, while the other leg was decorated with wide vertical and slanting stripes. One fragment shows a negative of a hanging triangle filled with oblique lines and a wide oblique stripe parallel with it, so we can suppose that this pattern was executed in white. White-painted vessels were found in neighbouring working pits 205 and 207 (Minichreiter 2007b, 33, sl.4, 1-5), so considering that they are contemporary with working pit 291, there is a realistic possibility of discovering this type of vessel within its area as well.

The inventory of the pit-house yielded parts of three altars, protomes and two legs of various types. A part of a small altar with a square pedestal with a gentle unpronounced transition from plug-shaped small legs towards the neck, belongs to type 2 after K. Minichreiter (Minichreiter 2002, Pl. 1, 6). The neck, which probably supported a small sacrificial vessel, rises in the centre of the pedestal. This altar belongs to the basic, most numerous form of Starčevo altars, and represents the transitional form from the altar with a pedestal and an object on it, to the altars without a pedestal, and legs that come out directly from the neck of the container (type G after Stanković, 1992, 221, Table 8, G). An altar of similar shape (reconstructed with a cup on the pedestal, because it has symmetrical plug-shaped legs), contemporary in date (Linear A), was found at Zadubravlje in pit 23 (Minichreiter 1992a, Fig. 20, 25, Pl. 21, 10; 1992b, 10, Pl.1,5.). A similar piece, although a little younger, was discovered in Donja Branjevina - stratum I'.b - analogous to phase Linear B (Karmanski 2005, Pl. LXIV and LXV; Stanković 1992, Pl. LXIII, 4), while a very similar specimen was discovered in the settlement of the Körös culture in Tiszaug-Tópart (Kutzian 1944, Pl. VI,1). The second altar piece (a corner of the pedestal with a part of the leg) can be included in type 3 after K. Minichreiter, which consists of altars with a horizontal rectangular pedestal with protomes on the corners (Minichreiter 2002, 17-18, Pl.2, 3-5, Pl. 3). The pedestal is damaged on the corner so the shape of the protome above the leg could not be ascertained. Unique among the altars discovered in pit-house 291 is the find of a leg and the corner of an altar with a protome in the shape of a ram's head on the pedestal above the leg (Fig. 5, 2a and 2b). The altar is large and belongs to type 4 (after K. Minichreiter 2002, 18-19, T.4, 1-4): altars on four legs, with a container with a rectangular exterior and circular interior, with protomes on the corners. A ram's head of an almost identical shape as the protome on the altar was discovered in Macedonia in the Neolithic settlement of Anza IV (Gimbutas 1974, 66, Fig. 48; 1976 237, Fig. 202 and 203; 2007, 148, Fig. 133, 134), with three horns, same as the specimen from Galovo in Slavonki Brod. The singularity of this altar, in addition to the protome in the shape of a ram's head, lies in incised symbols on the leg in the shape of a small square and a cross, which is analogous to the find of a leg

Žrtvenik je većih dimenzija i pripada tipu 4 (prema K. Minichreiter 2002, 18-19, T.4, 1-4) žrtvenicima na četiri noge, izvana četverokutnog, a u unutrašnjosti kružnog recipijenta s protomama na uglovima. Gotovo identično oblikovana glava ovna kao protoma na žrtveniku otkrivena je u Makedoniji u neolitičkom naselju Anza IV (Gimbutas 1974, 66, fig. 48; 1976 237, fig. 202 i 203; 2007, 148, fig. 133, 134), i to s tri roga kao i primjerak iz Galova u Slavonskom Brodu. Posebnost ovog žrtvenika su, pored protome u obliku glave ovna, još i urezani znakovi na nozi u obliku kvadratića i križa, što je analogno nalazu noge s urezanim znakovima u radnoj zemunici 155 (Minichreiter 1992b, 19, T. 4, 4). Zanimljiv je podatak da je do sada u tri navrata u naselju na Galovu nađena uvijek samo po jedna noga s dijelom ugla žrtvenika većih dimenzija. Od pronađena tri, dva su primjerka ukrašena znakovima s vanjske strane nogu, što upućuje na posebno značenje i još nepoznatu vrstu kulturnog obreda toga vremena. Odgonetavanje znakova – urezanih kvadratića i križa, koji su slični na oba do sada otkrivena primjerka, pridonijet će pojašnjenju ovoga neolitičkog obreda. Analogije ovako ukrašenim primjercima žrtvenika nisu još otkrivene u ranoneolitičkim naseljima, a kao daljnju usporedbu urezanim znakovima križa može se navesti tri mala križa urezana iznad okomitih i vodoravnih linija na posudi kulture Karanovo I na telu Dubene-Peshtikova u sjeverozapadnoj Trakiji (Nikolova 1998, 102, fig. 4), kao i kultnu posudu iz Donje Branjevine na kojoj je urezima prikazana scena lova na životinje (Karmanski, 1979, 11-12, T. XLVI, ISTI 2005, T. XXVI, 1a i 1b). Među žrtvenicima ističe se za sada unikatni primjerak protome oblikovane kao stupasti idol s istaknutim očima u obliku zrna kave (sl. 5, 1a i b), koja je najvjerojatnije bila na jednom od uglova žrtvenika. Glava protome ima plastično istaknute oči u obliku zrna kave između kojih je ostao samo otisak nosa koji je vjerojatno bio nalijepljen. Oči su također nalijepljene za razliku od drugih prikaza glave kojima su oči naznačene urezima. Prema klasifikaciji S. Stankovića, ovaj tip očiju pripada varijanti C koja se javlja u starijem neolitiku (Stanković 1992, 118-120). Protoma je po površini oštećena pa nije vidljiva frizura, ali pretpostavljamo da je na glavi bila urezana frizura kao analogni idol iz Donje Branjevine (Karmanski 2005, T. VII, 2 i 3). Ova protoma vjerojatno je bila na uglu žrtvenika kao na primjerku iz Lánycsóka u Mađarskoj (Kalicz 1990, Taf. 11). Po obliku očiju slična je idolima iz Knjepišta, Rudnika i Stragara u Srbiji (Stanković 1992, T. IV, 1-4), Obreža u Vojvodini (Brukner 1969, sl. 1a-c), Beletinaca i Starčeva u Vojvodini (Arandžević-Garašanin 1954, sl. 3; Srejović 1968, sl. 1; Garašanin 1979, T. XXV, 2) i Obra u Bosni (Benac 1973, 46-47, T. XIII, 1). Od dvije čepaste različite noge, koje ne pripadaju otkrivenim žrtvenicima, jedna je ukrašena urezanim usporednim vodoravnim linijama i ovo je do sada prvi primjerak tako ukrašene noge otkriven u naselju na Galovu. Identičan ukras na nozi žrtvenika otkriven je još samo u naselju Zadubavlje u zemunici 10 (Minichreiter 1992b, 9, T. 1, 3), dok na drugim ranoneolitičkim nalazištima do sada još nisu nađeni. Tri glinena diska s rupom u sredini i glinena probušena kuglica malih dimenzija bili su vjerojatno nanizani na tanku nit kao ogrlica i pripadali dijelovima nakita, kao što S. Karmanski pretpostavlja za identične primjerke nađene u Donjoj Branjevini (Karmanski 2005, T. CX, 7-10). Dva primjerka pršljenova s rupom u sredini površno su izrađena od ulomaka razbijenih posuda grube ili fine keramike tako da su rubovi lomljeni, pa je njihov oblik nepra-

with incised signs in working pit 155 (Minichreiter 1992b, 19, Pl. 4, 4). It is interesting that in the settlement at Galovo on three occasions so far a single leg has been found together with a part of a corner of a large-size altar. Out of the three finds, two pieces are decorated with signs on the outside of the leg, which points to a specific meaning and an as yet unknown type of cult ritual of that period. The deciphering of the signs – an incised square and cross, which are similar on both pieces discovered so far, will contribute to the understanding of this Neolithic rite. No analogies for altar pieces decorated in this manner have been found so far in early Neolithic settlements, and we can mention three small crosses incised above the vertical and horizontal lines on a vessel of the Karanovo I culture at the Dubene-Peshtikova tell in north-western Thracia (Nikolova 1998, 102, Fig. 4) as a remote parallel for the incised symbols of the cross, as well as the cult vessel from Donja Branjevina, with an incised depiction of game hunting (Karmanski, 1979, 11-12, Pl. XLVI, 2005, Pl. XXVI, 1a and 1b). Prominent among the altars is the so far unique specimen of a protome in the shape of a pillar-like idol with pronounced eyes in the shape of coffee grains (Fig. 5, 1a and b), which in all likelihood stood on one of the altar corners. The head of the protome has eyes indicated in relief in the shape of a coffee grain, while only the impression has remained of the nose, which had probably been pasted. The eyes are likewise pasted, in contrast to other head representations, which have incised eyes. In the classification by S. Stanković, this eye type belongs to variant C, which appears in the early Neolithic (Stanković 1992, 118-120). The surface of the protome is damaged so the hair is not visible, though we suppose that it had been incised on the head like in the case of the analogous idol from Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 2005, Pl. VII, 2 and 3). This protome probably stood on a corner of the altar, like in the case of the piece from Lánycsók in Hungary (Kalicz 1990, Pl. 11). The shape of the eyes make it similar to the idols from Knjepišta, Rudnik and Stragar in Serbia (Stanković 1992, Pl. IV, 1-4), Obrež in Vojvodina (Brukner 1969, Fig. 1a-c), Beletinci and Starčevo in Vojvodina (Arandžević-Garašanin 1954, Fig. 3; Srejović 1968, Fig. 1; Garašanin 1979, Pl. XXV, 2) and Obre in Bosnia (Benac 1973, 46-47, Pl. XIII, 1). One of the two different plug-shaped legs, which do not belong to the discovered altars, is decorated with incised parallel horizontal lines and this is so far the first specimen of a leg with such decoration found in the settlement at Galovo. Identical decoration on an altar leg has elsewhere been discovered only in the settlement of Zadubavlje in pit-house 10 (Minichreiter 1992b, 9, Pl. 1, 3), while none have been found until the present at other early Neolithic sites. Three clay discs with a hole in the middle and a small perforated clay ball were probably arrayed on a thin string to form a necklace and they belonged to a piece of jewellery, as S. Karmanski has surmised for identical pieces discovered in Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 2005, Pl. CX, 7-10). Two spindle-whorls with a hole in the centre were superficially made of shards of broken coarse or fine vessels, so that the edges were broken and their shape is consequently irregular. Numerous analogous pieces of such discs were discovered in Donja Branjevina in Vojvodina (Karmanski 2005, Pl. CVII, CVIII). The diameter of the perforation in the centre of the disc depended on the thickness of the spindle, so they were in all probability used as spindle-whorls. The most numerous among the group of special finds were ten missiles made of various shards of vessels of coarse and fine texture,

vilan. Brojni analogni primjerci ovakvim diskovima otkriveni su u Donjoj Branjevini u Vojvodini (Karmanski 2005, T. CVII, CVIII). Promjer otvora u sredini diska ovisio je o debljini vretena, pa su najvjerojatnije služili kao pršljenovi za vreteno. Najbrojniji među posebnima bio je nalaz deset projektila izrađenih od raznovrsnih ulomaka posuđa grube i fine fature tako da se rubovi lomljeni. Otkriveni su u Donjoj Branjevini, pa ih S. Karmanski naziva glinenim projektilima koji su služili za praćku, jer njihov kružni oblik tankih stijenki omogućuje vrlo precizno usmjerenje prema cilju (Karmanski 2005, T. CII – CV). Jednako ukrašeni projektili otkriveni su u ranoneolitičkom naselju Lánycsók-Bácsfapuszta u Mađarskoj (Kalicz 1990, Taf. 17, 9 i 11), a otkriveni su i u naselju Anza u Makedoniji (Gimbutas 1976, 148). U zemunici nađeni su i mali dijelovi tri glinena utega za koje se ne može sa sigurnošću utvrditi da su visjeli na tkalačkom stanu. Među malobrojnim očuvanim koštanim predmetima ističu se četiri koštana šila – igle (sl. 5, 4a,b,c), koje uz jedno nađeno u susjednoj radnoj zemunici 205 (Minichreiter 2006b, 47) svjedoče o izradi kožne obuće i odjeće. Koštana šila s okruglim zglobovima na baznoj strani, slična su brojnim primjercima iz Donje Branjevine (Karmanski 2005, T. CXLIII, 1-12). Uz koštana šila-igle u istom prostoru zemunice otkrivena je i pintadera (sl. 5, 3a i b), slična onoj nađenoj u susjednoj radnoj zemunici 205 (Minichreiter 2006a, 30). Na obje su po cijeloj donjoj površini (stajaća ploha) urezani nizovi cik-cak linija, s tom razlikom što su na pintaderi iz zemunice 291 urezani mnogo dublje i na vrhu drške su reljefno oblikovani nos i oči. Nalazi pintadera dosta su rijetki u ranoneolitičkim naseljima i različiti su znakovi na stajaćim površinama (Priatelj 2007, fig. 1-3, fig. 7-11, fig. 18-25). Prema obliku znakova, M. Budja ih opredjeljuje u četiri skupine: motiv spirale, vodoravnih valova i cik-cak linija, labirinta i otiska školjke (Budja 2003, 127). Pintadera iz Galova u Slavonskom Brodu pripada skupini s duboko urezanim cik-cak linijama (valovima) i za sada je najzapadniji primjerak na teritoriju rasprostiranja ovako izvedenih pintadera, koje su otkrivene u neolitičkim naseljima središnjega i sjeveroistočnog Balkana (Budja 2003, map. 2; 2004, fig. 24). Najbliže neolitičko naselje u kojem je nađen isti tip pintadere je Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 2005, T. XX, 5a i 5b) i Grabovac u Srbiji (Gimbutas 2007, 115, fig. 72, 1). Dalje analogije nalazimo u naseljima Nea Nikomedeia (Budja 2003, fig. 6; Priatelj 2007, fig. 3), Rakitovo (Budja 2003, fig. 7,2), Slatina (Nikolov et al. 1992, Abb. 17 i 18), Kunszentmárton, Kopáncs-Zsoldos-tanya i Óbessenyö (Kutzian 1947, Pl. XVIII/11a, T. XLVI/3,4,8), Endröd 39 (Priatelj 2007, tab. 2) kao i u Túrkeve, Bălgarčevo, Čavdar, Gradešnica, Kazanlik, Azmaška mogila, Anzabegovo, Maluk Preslavec i Gäläbnik (Budja 2003, map. 2).

Analize uzoraka ugljena metodom ^{14}C iz radne zemunice 291 datirale su ovaj objekt u vrijeme 5710-5550 cal BC⁴, što je opredjeljuje sa susjednim radnim zemunicama u mlađu fazu izgradnje naselja oko 5700 cal BC (Minichreiter, Krajcar Bronić 2006, 9). Inventar ove zemunice, kao i u ostalim objektima, po svojim stilskim obilježjima pripada ranom stupnju razvitka starčevačke kulture Linear A.

which consequently have broken edges. They were discovered in Donja Branjevina and S. Karmanski calls them clay missiles used for a sling, as their circular form with thin walls enables very precise aiming at a target (Karmanski 2005, Pl. CII – CV). Missiles decorated in the same manner were discovered in the early Neolithic settlement at Lánycsók-Bácsfapuszta in Hungary (Kalicz 1990, Pl. 17, 9 and 11) and they were likewise found in the settlement at Anza in Macedonia (Gimbutas 1976, 148). The pit-house also yielded small pieces belonging to three clay weights, for which it cannot be reliably ascertained that they had been suspended on a loom. Prominent among the few preserved bone implements are four bone awls – needles (Fig. 5, 4a,b,c), which, together with another piece found in the neighbouring working pit 205 (Minichreiter 2006b, 47) bear testimony to the making of leather footwear and clothes. Bone awls with a round joint on the basal side are similar to numerous pieces from Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 2005, Pl. CXLIII, 1-12). In addition to bone awls-needles the same zone of the pit-house yielded a pintadera (Fig. 5, 3a and b), similar to the one discovered in the neighbouring working pit 205 (Minichreiter 2006a, 30). Series of zigzag lines are incised over the entire lower surface (standing surface) on both pintadere, with the difference that the incisions on the pintadera from pit-house 291 are much deeper and it has relief depictions of a nose and eyes on the top of the handle. Pintadere are rather rarely found in early Neolithic settlements and have diverse symbols on the standing surfaces (Priatelj 2007, Fig. 1-3, Fig. 7-11, Fig. 18-25). M. Budja classifies them in four groups based on the shape of the symbols: a spiral motif, horizontal wavelines and zigzag lines, labyrinth and shell impressions (Budja 2003, 127). The pintadera from Galovo in Slavonski Brod belongs to the group with deeply incised zigzag lines (wavelines) and it is at present the westernmost specimen in the territory of distribution of pintadere executed in this way, which have been discovered in the Neolithic settlements of the central and northeastern Balkans (Budja 2003, Map 2; 2004, Fig. 24). The nearest Neolithic settlement that yielded the same type of pintadera is Donja Branjevina (Karmanski 2005, Pl. XX, 5a and 5b) and Grabovac in Serbia (Gimbutas 2007, 115, Fig. 72, 1). Further analogies are found in the settlements of Nea Nikomedeia (Budja 2003, Fig. 6; Priatelj 2007, Fig. 3), Rakitovo (Budja 2003, Fig. 7,2), Slatina (Nikolov et al. 1992, Fig. 17 and 18), Kunszentmárton, Kopáncs-Zsoldos-tanya and Óbessenyö (Kutzian 1947, Pl. XVIII/11a, Pl. XLVI/3,4,8), Endröd 39 (Priatelj 2007, Pl. 2), as well as in Túrkeve, Bălgarčevo, Čavdar, Gradešnica, Kazanlik, Azmaška mogila, Anzabegovo, Maluk Preslavec and Gäläbnik (Budja 2003, Map 2).

The ^{14}C charcoal analyses from working pit 291 dated this structure in the period 5710-5550 cal BC⁴, which attributes it together with the neighbouring working pits to the younger phase of settlement development around 5700 cal BC (Minichreiter, Krajcar Bronić 2006, 9). Based on its stylistic features, the inventory of this pit-house, like those in the other structures, is attributable to the early phase of development of the Starčevo culture Linear A.

4 Analize obavila dr. sc. Ines Krajcar Bronić u Laboratoriju za mjerenje niskih aktivnosti Zavoda za eksperimentalnu fiziku u Institutu „Ruđer Bošković“ u Zagrebu

4 The analyses were carried out by Ines Krajcar Bronić, PhD in the Laboratory for Measurements of Low-level Radioactivity of the Institute for Experimental Physics in the Ruđer Bošković Institute in Zagreb.

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