

Stašo FORENBAHER

ON »PSEUDOPROTOVILLANOVA« URNS IN YUGOSLAV DANUBE AREA

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Stašo Forenbaher
41001 ZAGREB — YU
Arheološki zavod
Filozofski fakultet
Đure Salaja 3

In the course of the last 30 years, a number of authors have written on this subject, but a clear, detailed definition of the type was not offered, and the problems of dating and cultural appertenance remained opened to discussion. Latest excavations in eastern Slavonija¹ have shed some new light on the type of urn characteristic for the Yugoslav part of the Danube area (eastern Slavonija, Srijem, Bačka and Banat with their neighborhood), which prompted this reevaluation.

In this area, the »pseudoprotovillanova urn« is the most characteristic pottery type of a culture group² which appears in literature under many different names: »Belegiš II«³; »Belegiš-Ilandža«⁴; »Surčin-Belegiš«⁵; »Vatin-Belegiš«⁶; »Belegiš-Bobda«⁷; »Belegiš-Cruceni«⁸; »Pécska-Belegiš«⁹ and others. Name of the important site of Belegiš figures in most of them, therefore we consider it justified to call our characteristic urn simply the »Belegiš II« type.

Definition and Evolution of the Type

Although as a rule the term »urn« is conditioned by the function, and not the form, of a pottery vessel, we use it here as a name for a certain pottery type, firstly because it has already become customary through the writings of most of the other authors¹⁰. It certainly seems more suitable than occasionally used terms »phythos« or »amphora«¹². Large part of the finds comes from cemeteries and were indeed used as urns.

The black-burnished carinated urn with everted rim, four pairs of pointed nipples and tongue-shaped handles along the belly, decorated

by fluting, is the most characteristic and also the most frequent pottery type of »Belegiš II« group. It evolved from the late Vatin round-bellied urns with cylindrical necks and incised or »pseudo-cord-impressed« decoration (also known as »Belegiš I« type). It is possible to follow this evolution in the copious and varying material from the Yugoslav part of the Danube area, from specimens whose shape is almost identical to »Belegiš I« type urns, to the developed forms of carinated urns with characteristic pairs of nipples and handles. A number of authors have already noticed this variability and tried to differentiate the finds chronologically¹³. Here we shall try to clearly define, as well as complement and argument such a classification.

Variant A (figure 1/A). Everted rim, cylindrical neck and wide, round belly. Neck is usually horizontally, shoulder and belly vertically fluted. Four symmetrically spaced wide strap handles are placed at the lower end of the belly; small pointed nipples are sometimes placed between them at the upper end of the shoulder.

This variant follows very closely its predecessors of »Belegiš I« type in its form, in the arrangement of handles and nipples, and even in the layout of decoration. Basic innovation is fluting, which replaces incised or »pseudo-cord-impressed« decoration techniques, and a tendency towards a dark, burnished outer surface of the vessel. At the moment we can only guess what brought about this change in style, but as both fluting and black burnished surface are inherent in Vatin culture, it might not be necessary to look for the causes in foreign factors.

There is considerable variety within the variant, especially concerning the extent and layout of fluting of the belly. It looks like this is still an »experimental« phase, and the decoration is not as yet canonized.

Variant B (figure 1/B). Everted rim, cylindrical or slightly conical neck and narrower, more acutely profiled belly compared to the previous variant. As a rule, neck is horizontally, belly vertically fluted. Nipples have become bigger and horn-shaped, and are now placed not between but directly above the handles. Handles are massive and placed at the lower end of the belly; their descent from the wide strap handles of earlier types is obvious¹⁴. Some specimens even have impressions on their sides, imitating the form but not the function of the strap handle. Appearance of urns which constitute the group is more uniform when compared to variant A.

Variant C (figure 1/C). Everted rim, conical neck and acutely carinated belly. As a rule, neck is horizontally fluted, while fluting of the belly can be vertical, inclined or turban-like. Pairs of horn-shaped nipples and handles are placed along the arsis. This variant evolved from the previous one by further reduction of the belly, which at the same time produced a conical neck and brought the nipple and the handle close

together. Handles are usually less massive, and in some specimens attain the form of a flat subrectangular protrusion. Urns constituting this group are quite uniform in appearance.

Direction of fluting along the belly is of no chronological relevance, as shown by the situation in Vučedol, where all three aforementioned variants appear together in the same pit¹⁵.

Variant D (figure 1/D). Carinated urn with everted rim. Fluted decoration is reduced, either carried out quite carelessly, or is altogether lacking. Pointed nipples and handles along the arris are reduced to pairs of simple small warts. When compared to earlier variants, vessels have a plump appearance.

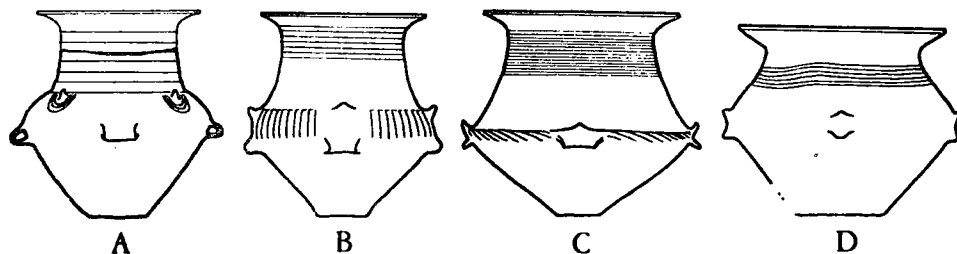


Figure 1: Variants of »Belegiš II« type of urn. A: Privlaka; B: Surčin (after K. Vinski-Gasparini); C: Vučedol; D: Sarvaš (after Foltiny)

* * *

The evolution of the urn of »Belegiš II« type and the chronological relevance of variants can be supported by independent stratigraphic evidence from several sites. Cultural and temporal continuity between late Vatin (or »Belegiš I«) and »Belegiš II« horizons has been established long ago¹⁶, and is reconfirmed at eastern Slavonian sites:

At *Dalj-Livadice*, stratum containing pottery of »Belegiš II« type directly overlays the late Vatin (or »Belegiš I«) stratum¹⁷.

At *Privlaka-Gradina*, stratigraphic relation between late Vatin and »Belegiš II« horizon is not quite clear due to scarcity and disturbance of the stratum¹⁸. Late Vatin material is more abundant, while finds of »Belegiš II« type reveal somewhat peculiar, possibly archaic characteristics. It is significant that one of the two better preserved urns belongs to the earliest variant A.

* *Vinkovci-Jugobanka parking lot*: in spite of considerably disturbed stratigraphy, it can be noted that late Vatin finds, which dominate around 2 meters' depth, become scarce towards the surface. At the same time, finds of »Belegiš II« type, absent from lower levels, begin to appear (table 1).





depth	Belegiš I		Belegiš II	
				
1.00	5	1	2	
1.25	8	3	3	4
1.50	7	7		1
1.75	20	4		
2.00	12	17		1
2.25	8			
2.50	2			
2.75				
total:	62	32	5	6

Table 1: Vinkovci — Jugobanka parking lot. Frequency of characteristic »Belegiš I« and »Belegiš II« potshards.

Familiarity with horizontal stratigraphy of great incineration cemeteries of Belegiš, Surčin, Pančevo, Karaburma, Cruceni, Bobda and others would be of crucial importance for verification of chronological relevance of the four proposed urn variants. At the moment, however, just a small part of recovered material is accessible through publication. Only the finds from Karaburma were integrally published and accompanied by situation plans¹⁹.

We applied the proposed classification of »Belegiš II« type of urn to the finds from Karaburma. To avoid any possible misattributions, only graves accompanied by drawings of their contents were evaluated. Therefore, a number of graves appears as »unclassified«, but judging by their literary descriptions, the general picture would not be changed if they were also taken into consideration.

At Karaburma, both late Vatin (or »Belegiš I«) and »Belegiš II« horizons are represented. We listed urns of »Belegiš I« type in two groups: decorated (either by incision or »pseudo-cord-impression«) and undecorated. Urns of »Belegiš II« type were listed after the proposed scheme as variant A, B or C; variant D was not represented at this site. After applying these data to the situation plan a clear horizontal stratigraphy could be observed, as individual urn variants appear in well-defined clusters (figure 2):

Urns of »Belegiš I« type are grouped in the central part of the cemetery (I, II, III and V)²⁰. Decorated and undecorated specimens mix indiscriminately. Only two urns of this type are found at the periphery, close to one another (VI).

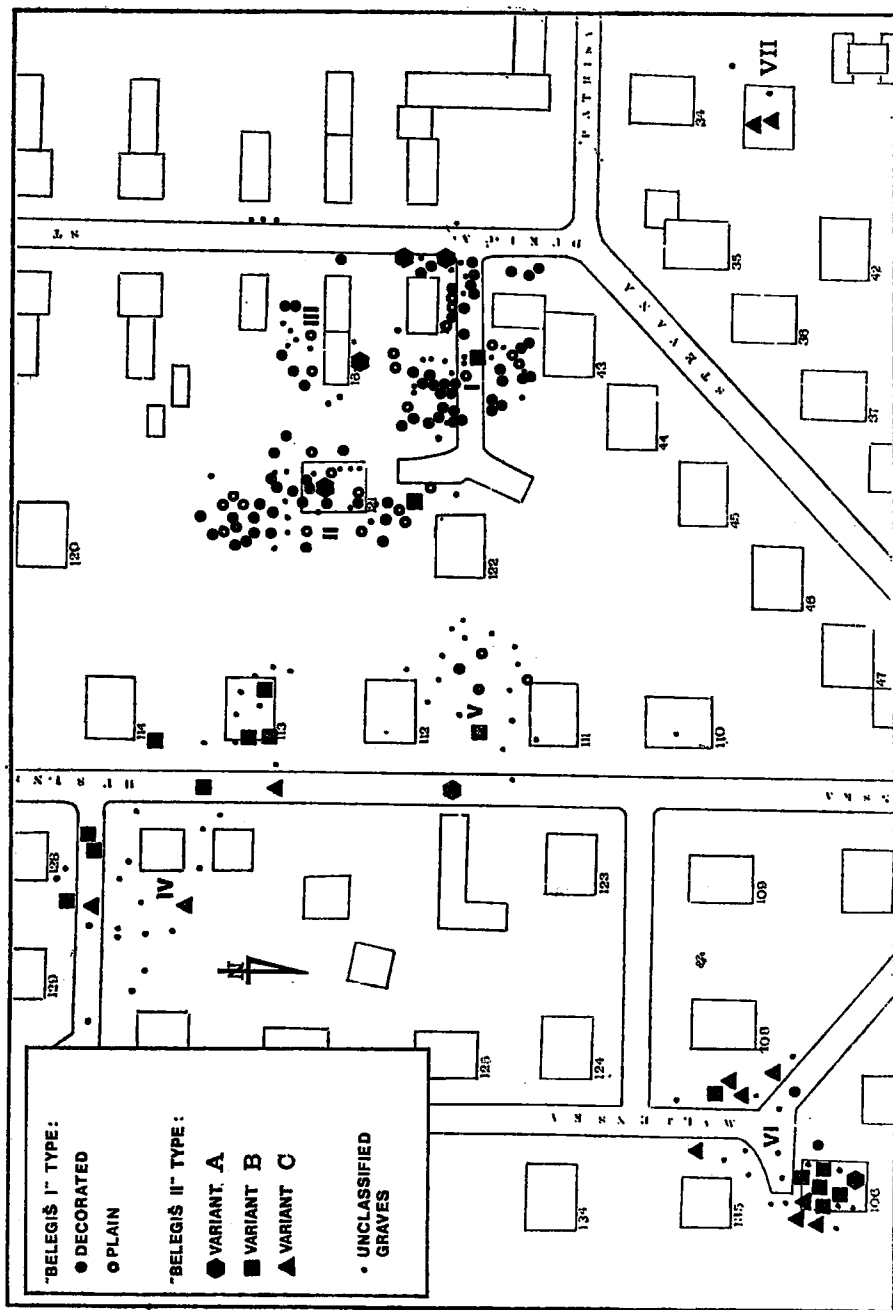


Figure 2: Karaburma, horizontal stratigraphy of the cemetery. (plan after J. Todorović)

Urns of »Belegiš II« type, variant A are found always in association with urns of »Belegiš I« type, mostly in the central part of the cemetery (I, II, III and V); one specimen is found at the periphery, but again close to the graves of the earlier phase (VI).

Urns of »Belegiš II« type, variant B: only three are situated in the central, oldest part of the cemetery (I, II and V); most are dispersed around its periphery (IV and VI).

Urns of »Belegiš II« type, variant C are not at all present in the central part of the cemetery, but are limited exclusively to its periphery (table 2).









	central areas (I, II, III, IV)	periphery (IV, VI, VII)
»Belegiš I« type	98% 	2% 
»Belegiš II« var. A	83% 	17% 
»Belegiš II« var. B	18% 	82% 
»Belegiš II« var. C	0% 	100% 

Table 2: Karaburma: presence of urn types and variants in central and peripheral parts of the cemetery

We point out once again that there are no sharply defined borders between the variants: on the contrary, it is always possible to find specimens which stand halfway between any two variants. This warns us that are only relatively usable as temporal determinants, but at the same time reconfirms the continuity of the local evolution. In addition to these, there exists a number of peculiar finds which, although possessing the basic characteristics of the »Belegiš II« type, cannot be attributed to either of the proposed variants.

Firing Technique

This varies considerably in time and space, but it can generally be said that most of the urns have rough and often variegated inner surface, while outer surface tends to be dark (dark brown, dark gray or black) and carefully burnished. Urns variegated on the outside also appear, in colors ranging from yellowish through brown and gray to black. It seems that the variations in color are more manifest in earlier variants (A and B), while black burnished vessels are relatively rare; only with variant C do they become frequent. Exact quantitative relations could

not have been determined, because very few authors conveyed precise data concerning pottery color. Only Karaburma could offer some support to this hypothesis (table 3).

OUTER SURFACE COLOR	»Belegiš II« type		
	var. A	var. B	var. C
brown to grey-brown	17 %	32 %	15 %
grey	66 %	52 %	46 %
dark grey to black	17 %	16 %	39 %

Table 3: Karaburma. Outer surface color of »Belegiš II« type urns in relation to type variants

Of special interest is the appearance of urns having bright reddish and black inner and black burnished outer surface. In eastern Slavonija at least, this technology comes into use only with variant C. In Vučedol, where only variant C is represented, 55% of urn fragments appertain to this technology; a number of similar fragments comes from Sarvaš, Dalj and Aljmaš. In the wider area of »Belegeš II« group this technology is mentioned only sporadically²¹, but this can be at least partially blamed on incomplete and inadequate publishing.

A number of authors considers this firing technology characteristic for »Gáva« group. Different technology of Yugoslav Danube area is sometimes brought out as an argument against determining these finds as »Gáva«.²² However, it should be noted that, even within »Gáva« group, black-and-red technology is not exclusive²³. On the other hand, it is not absent from »Belegiš II« group, at least in its developed phase. The most acceptable opinion seems to be that this technology is not a monopoly of a single culture group; more probably, it characterizes a temporal horizon, when it becomes widely spread throughout eastern Carpathian Basin²⁴.

»Banat Variant« of the »Belegiš II« Type

While constructing the scheme of evolution of the »Belegiš II« type, primarily the finds from eastern Slavonija, Srijem and the immediate neighborhood were taken into account. A similar process of evolution was going on simultaneously in the wider area of eastern Carpathian Basin, with local variations due to different predecessors.

To understand the situation in Banat, complete familiarity with finds from cemeteries at Cruceni²⁵ and Bobda²⁶ would be of greatest importance, but unfortunately these data are not available yet. Leaning upon the published finds, we can maintain that the characteristic deve-

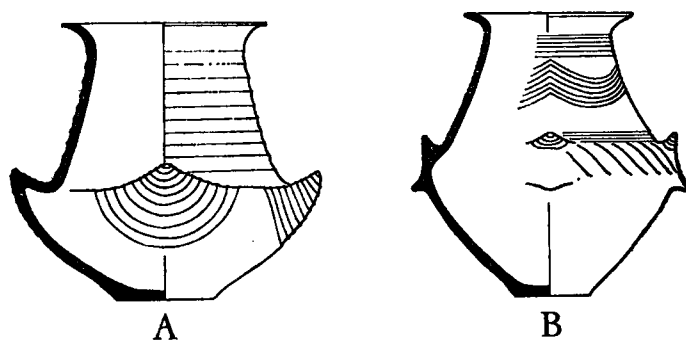


Figure 3A: urn of »Gáva« type (after T. Kemenczei)

Figure 3B: urn of »Belegiš« II« type, »Banat« variant (Cournotel, after I. Stratan)

loped type of urn in this area is typologically so close to variant C of »Belegiš II« type, that we are often ready to ascribe this, tentatively named »Banat variant«, to »Belegiš II« type of urn. Usual distinctive traits are the following:

Pairs of upwards and downwards oriented pointed nipples stand in place of pairs of nipples and handles.

Fluted decoration is more diverse and extensive, with »girlandoid« fluting of the neck and concentric grooves around the nipples appearing frequently (figure 3/B).

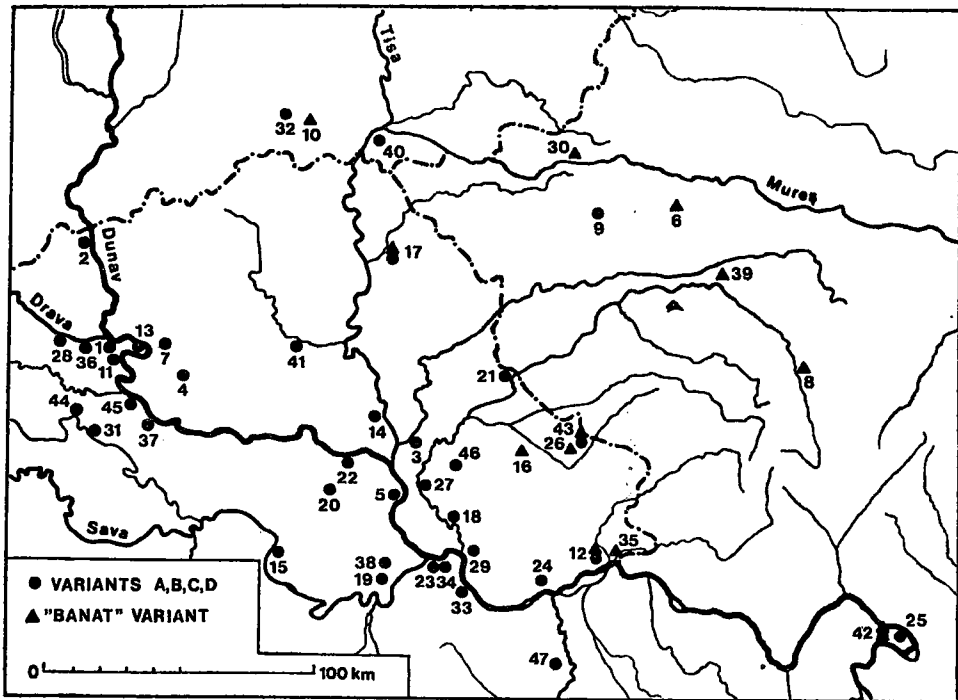
This variant appears very rarely west of the Tisa river; in Yugoslav part of Banat it mixes with characteristic »Belegiš II« variants (A — D), while further towards the east it becomes more frequent and at the same time more distinct from the »Belegiš II« type. Exact border on the map cannot be drawn (map 1), and for some specimens it is difficult to decide which variant to ascribe them to.

Dating

Chronological determination is carried out according to the central european (modified Reinecke's) chronological system for the bronze age⁵⁷.

There is a number of bronze finds associated with urns of »Belegiš II« type which can be used for dating purposes. The relevant data are most abundant for dating of the developed phase, characterized by urn *variant C*:

All fragments of urns from Vučedol (coming from at least 35 different vessels) can be attributed to urn variant C. Accompanying bronzes (figure 4), when viewed as a group, should be dated to Ha A1, although



Map 1: Distribution of »Belegiš II« type of urn. 1. Aljmaš; 2. Batina Skela; 3. Batka; 4. Bač-Tvrđava; 5. Belegiš; 6. Bobda; 7. Bogojevo; 8. Cornutel; 9. Cruceni; 10. Csorva; 11. Dalj; 12. Dubovac; 13. Erdut; 14. Feudvar; 15. Gomolava; 16. Ilandža; 17. Idoš; 18. Jabuka; 19. Jakovo; 20. Jarkovci; 21. Jaša Tomić; 22. Kalakača; 23. Karaburma; 24. Kovin; 25. Livade; 26. Margita; 27. OpoVo; 28. Osijek; 29. Pančevo; 30. Pecica; 31. Privlaka; 32. Puztamergyes; 33. Ritopek; 34. Rospí ćuprija; 35. Rudina; 36. Sarvaš; 37. Sotin; 38. Surćin; 39. Susani; 40. Szőreg; 41. Turija; 42. Vajuga; 43. Vatin; 44. Vinkovci; 45. Vućedol; 46. Kovaćica; 47. Saraorci

none of the singular objects is strictly limited to this period. The club-shaped pin (*Keulenkopfnadel*) with incised decoration is most sensitive chronologically, and is usually dated to the end of Br D and Ha A1 period, with possible life through Ha A2⁵⁸. The flange-hilted dagger is less time-sensitive, and can be dated from Br D to Ha A1 or even Ha A2 period²⁹. Saws appear to have even wider temporal dispersion³⁰. Saws appear to have even wider temporal dispersion³⁰.

The well-known hoards from Pecica and Cornutel were both contained in the urns of »Belegiš II« type, »Banat variant«, which are typolo-

gically very close to variant C and most probably contemporary with it. Although there is no absolute concordance among different authors, most think that Pecica³¹ should be dated to Ha A1 period, while for Cornutel³² opinions are divided between Br D and Ha A1.

In the Iron Gates area, two violin-bow fibulae were found in graves³³, associated with »Belegiš II« type urns of developed or late variant C. Both are of the same double-looped type which should already be dated to Ha A2 period³⁴.

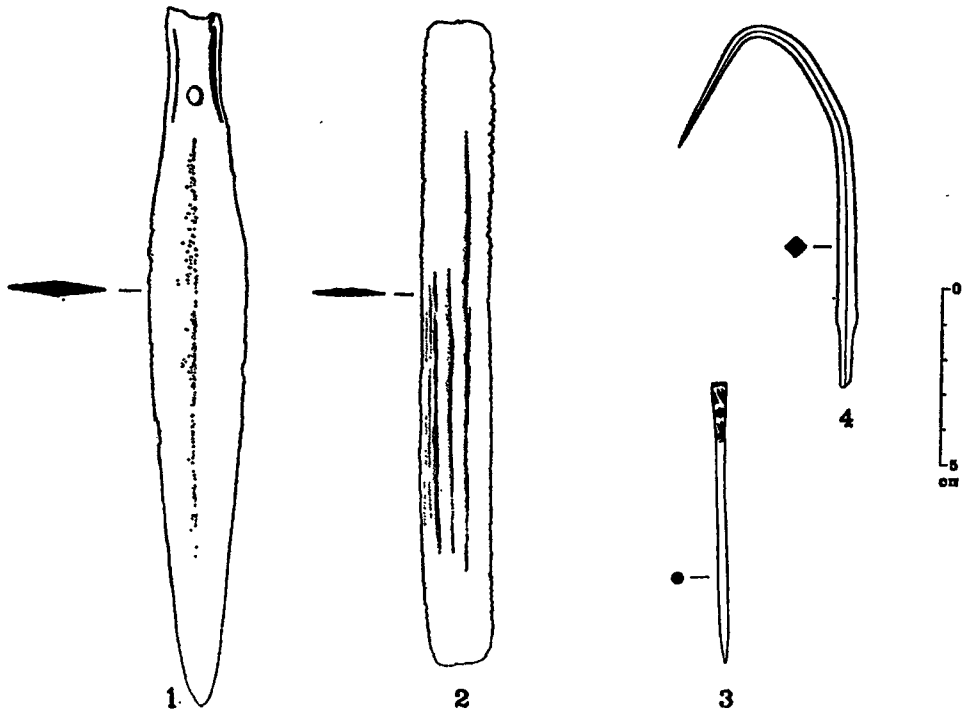


Figure 4: Vučedol, bronze finds from pits.

For the early *variant A*, we do not have this kind of chronologically relevant data at our disposal. We only know that it is contemporary with the latest material of »Belegiš I« type. Dating of late Vatin (or »Belegiš I«) group depends heavily on dating of Lovas and Vukovar hoards³⁵. Here, opinions of different authors are quite divergent³⁶. If we accept their dating to Br B1 period as the most probable, than the incised and »pseudo-cord-impressed« urns of »Belegiš I« type should mainly belong to the period Br B2-C1³⁷. In that case, the earliest variant of »Belegiš II«

urn should appear alongside with them during the following period Br C2³⁸.

Finally, grave n° 14 from Idoš³⁹ is important for dating of urn variant B, which should chronologically stand between variants A and C. The grave contained a characteristic urn of variant B in association with a pastoral staff pin (*Hirtenstabnadel*)⁴⁰, which can be dated to Br D, or possibly to Ha A1 period⁴¹.

The discussion above brings us to the following conclusions:

Evolution of the black-burnished, fluted urn which characterizes »Belegiš II« culture group begins most probably in Br C2 period, or at the very end of the middle bronze age. It certainly continues during periods Br D and Ha A1 of the late bronze age, and probably lasts through at least a part of Ha A2. This also determines the time span of »Belegiš II« group. The lower time limit could not at present be precisely established.

Earliest urns of variant A appear in Br C2 period, at first side by side with the urns of »Belegiš I« type.

During Br D period, variant A evolves through variant B to variant C; variants A and B, as well as B and C, are at least partly contemporary.

Carinated urns of variant C, which characterize the developed phase of »Belegiš II« group, appear most probably at the end of Br D, and are characteristic for Ha A1 period; they probably last through at least a part of Ha A2 period of the late bronze age.

Variant D, which typologically stands at the end of evolution, cannot at the moment be independently dated. It should appertain to the end of Ha A1, or more probably to Ha A2 period, depending on dating of previous variant C (table 4).

period	urn variants			
	A	B	C	D
Br C2	■			
Br D		■		
Ha A1			■	?
Ha A2			?	?

Table 4: Approximate dating of variants of »Belegiš II« urns

Relation Towards »Gáva« Group

It is necessary to touch upon the problem of existence of Gáva material in the area of »Belegiš II« group. The term »Gáva« was introduced into Yugoslav literature at the time when this group has not been appropriately defined in its principal area at the upper Tisa river⁴². In the first reference to Gáva group, A. Mozsolics has quoted the vessel of Pecica hoard as a typical Gáva urn⁴³. This led to a series of misunderstandings and misinterpretations which still continue in Yugoslav literature, and which have lately been seriously criticized⁴⁴.

In recent years, a number of authors from Hungary, Romania and Czechoslovakia have written extensively on this subject, and T. Kemenzsei has published two monographic works on Gáva group⁴⁵, clearly defining characteristic pottery types. Although urns of »Gáva« and »Belegiš II« types belong to the same general type, they can be easily distinguished: »Gáva« type is always provided with four tall, hollow, concentrically fluted horns at the upper side of the belly, which are never accompanied by handle underneath (figure 3/A) Smaller pointed nipples of »Belegiš II« type are never hollow and as a rule appear in pairs. This distinctions were noted and brought to attention by a number of authors⁴⁶.

As to our knowledge, there is not a single typical fragment of thus defined »Gáva« urn south of the Maros river. Also, there are no typical »Belegiš II« urn fragments published from the principal area of Gáva group at the upper Tisa river. The body of pottery and bronze finds shows general similarities which are to be expected within the widely interconnected cultural area of eastern Carpathian Basin. If we should insist on foreign contacts, some »peculiar« finds within »Belegiš II« group would point much more strongly towards Romanian Banat and deeper into Transylvania⁴⁷ then directly north towards the upper Tisa.

We have shown that the urn of »Belegiš II« type has evolved from local predecessors, by applying new decoration and firing techniques to an already existing pottery form, followed by gradual mutation of this form. This happened in the area of the late Vatin culture, at a time when such decoration and firing technique became general practice in eastern Carpathian Basin. At the present state of research, it is not possible to determine with certainty the source of this new fashion. Transition from middle to late bronze age is marked by major changes in the area, it is the time of forming of the Urnfield culture in its western part, and related occurrences in the east. We do not believe that the substantial changes in late Vatin culture were caused by intrusion or invasion from the north; we prefer to view both Gáva and »Belegiš II«, as well as other contemporary related groups, as cultural units in a highly interconnected and dynamic mosaic of the late bronze age Carpathian Basin.

Abbreviations of periodicals:

AACarp	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica
AAH	Acta Archaeologica Hungarica
AP	Arheološki pregled
FA	Folia Archaeologica
IHAD	Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva
PJZ	Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja
PZ	Prähistorische Zeitschrift
RVM	Rad vojvođanskih muzeja
ŠCIV	Studii si cercetari de istorie veche
VAMZ	Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu

NOTES

- 1 Excavations in Privilaka-Gradina (1979, 1981) and Vučedol (1984—1988) were carried out by Archaeological Department of Zagreb University; find are prepared for publishing, but their abundance prevented this from being done here. Excavations in Dalj-Livadice were published by J. Šimić, Dalj-Livadice, naselje iz bronzanog doba. Istraživanje 1979. godine. Osječki zbornik, 18—19, Osijek 1987, 7—35. Excavations in Vinkovci-Jugobanka parking lot (1988), unpublished. Museums in Osijek, Vinkovci and Vukovar keep a number of unpublished chance finds from the area; I am grateful to Ivana Iskra-Janošić (Vinkovci), Ruža Marić (Vukovar) and Jasna Šimić (Osijek) who made these finds available. For those that are published, see: S. Foltiny: Neue Angaben zur Kenntnis der Urnenfelderzeitlichen Keramik im südlichen Teile des Karpatenbeckens. Apulum 6, Alba Iulia 1967. S. Foltiny: Ka poznobronzanodopskoj keramici Vojvodine, RVM, 15—17, Novi Sad 1966-68. S. Foltiny: Zur urnenfelderzeitlichen Keramik im Banat. Wissenschaftliche Arbeiten aus dem Burgenland, 71, Eisenstadt 1985.
- 2 Technical term »culture group« is used only in sense of assemblage of characteristic (mostly pottery) finds.
- 3 N. Tasić: Pozno eneolitski, bronzanodobni i sloj starijeg gvozdenog doba na Gomolavi, RVM, 14, Novi Sad 1965, 198; N. Tasić: Praistorija Vojvodine, Novi Sad, 1974, 241; N. Tasić: Jugoslovensko Podunavlje od indoevropske seobe do prodora Skita, Novi Sad—Beograd, 1983, 91; N. Tasić: Stratigrafski i relativnohronološki odnosi Gomolave kod Hrtkovaca i Gradine na Bosutu, RVM, 30, Novi Sad 1987, 85—92; N. Tasić: Bronze- und ältere Eisenzeit auf Gomolava, Gomolava, simpozijum, Ruma 1986, Novi Sad 1988, 46—58.
- 4 M. Garašanin: Kultura polja sa urnama Vojvodine, PJZ, 4, Sarajevo, 1983, 699.
- 5 K. Vinski-Gasparini: Kultura polja sa žarama u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj, Zadar 1973, 21.
- 6 N. Majnarić-Pandžić: Srednje bronzano doba u istočnoj Slavoniji, Arheološka istraživanja u istočnoj Slavoniji i Baranji, IHAD, 9, Zagreb 1984, 63—90.
- 7 S. Foltiny: Zur urnenfelderzeitlichen Keramik im Banat, Wissenschaftliche Arbeiten aus dem Burgenland, 71, Eisenstadt 1985, 112.
- 8 S. Morintz: Contributii arheologice la istoria tracilor timpurui, I: Epoca bronzului in spatul carpato-balcanic, Bucuresti 1978, 40—45.
- 9 T. Kemecezi: Die Gáva-Kultur, Südzone der Lausitzer Kultur und die Verbindungen dieser Kultur mit dem Süden, Krakow 1982, 276—277; T. Kemecezi: Die Siedlungsfunde der Gáva-Kultur aus Nagykálló, FA, 33, Budapest 1982, 88; T. Kemecezi: Die Spätbronzezeit Nordostungarns, Budapest 1984, 31, 61, 86, 92.
- 10 E. Patek: Die Siedlung und das Gräberfeld von Neszmély, AAH, 13, Budapest 1961, 66: »Frühvillanovaurne«; D. Trogmayer: Beiträge zur Spätbronzezeit des südlichen Teils der ungarischen Tiefebene, AAH, 15, Budapest 1963: »Pseudovillanovaurne«; S. Foltiny: Zum Problem der sogenannten »Pseudo-Protovillanovaurnen«, Origini, 2, Roma 1968: »Pseudo-protovillanovaurne«.
- 11 M. Garašanin: Kultura polja sa urnama Vojvodine, PJZ, 4, Sarajevo 1983, 680, 682.
- 12 M. Šolle: K vyvoji halštatskych kultur na území dnešního Maďarska, Archeologické roshledi, 9/2, Praha 1957, 237: »Protovillanova Amphorae«; B. Hänsel: Beiträge zur Chronologie der mittleren Bronzezeit im Karpatenbecken, Bonn 1968, 137: »Zylinderhalsamphora«; A. László: Zu den Beziehungen zwischen der oberen

- Theissgegend und dem nord-östlichen ausserkarpatischen Raum in der älteren Hallstattzeit, Hallstatt Kolloquium, Veszprem 1984, Budapest 1986, 153.
- 13 S. Foltiny: Ka poznobronzanodopskoj keramici Vojvodine, RVM, 15—17, Novi Sad 1966-68, 5—6; S. Foltiny: Zum Problem der sogenannten »Pseudo-Protovillanovaurnen«, Origini, 2, Roma 1968, 353; B. Hänsel, Beiträge zur Chronologie der mittleren Bronzezeit im Karpatenbecken, Bonn 1968, 137; K. Vinski-Gasparini, Kultura polja sa žarama u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj, Zadar 1973, 26—27.
 - 14 For similar observations see: K. Horedt: Probleme der jungbronzezeitlichen Keramik in Transilvanien, AACarp, 9, 1967, 18.
 - 15 Similar situation existed in the tumulus of Susani: fragments of urns, very closely related to »Belegiš II« type, with vertical and inclined fluting of the belly, were found in closed association; see: I. Stratan, A. Vulpe, Der Hügel von Susani, PZ, 52/1, Berlin 1977, group 7, Pl. 6/93, 94.
 - 16 N. Tasić: Pozno eneolitski, bronzanodobni i sloj starijeg gvozdenog doba na Gomolavi, RVM, 14, Novi Sad 1965, 198.
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Sažetak

O »PSEUDOPROTOVILLANOVA« URNAMA U JUGOSLAVENSKOM PODUNAVLJU

Bikonična crnopolirana žara razgnutog oboda, ukrašena žlijebljenjem i parovima rošćića i drški, najkarakterističniji je, a ujedno i najčešće zastupljeni keramički oblik grupe »Belegiš II« na području istočne Slavonije. Ovaj tip posude razvio se iz žare tipa »Belegiš I« ukrašene otiskom vrpce ili urezivanjem. Na bogatom i prilično varijabilnom materijalu iz jugoslavenskog Podunavlja moguće je jasno pratiti njezin razvoj od primjeraka koji su oblikom gotovo identični »Belegiš I« žarama do razvijenih bikoničnih žara ukrašenih parovima blisko postavljenih rošćića i drški. Već je nekoliko autora uočilo tu varijabilnost i pokušalo na temelju nje kronološki klasificirati žare¹³. Na ovom mjestu nastojimo je jasno odrediti, nadopuniti i argumentirati.

Varijanta A (sl. 1/A). Žara razgnutog oboda, cilindričnog vrata i širokog oblog trbuha. Vrat je obično ukrašen vodoravnim, a rame i trbuh okomitim žljebovima. S donje strane trbuha su četiri simetrično raspoređene tunelaste ručke; između njih, visoko na ramenu, katkada se nalaze četiri šiljaste bradavice ili mala rošćića.

Varijanta B (sl. 1/B). Žara razgnutog oboda, cilindričnog ili blago koničnog vrata, te nešto užeg, oštrije profiliranog trbuha u odnosu na varijantu A. Vrat ukrašen vodoravnim, trbuh okomitim žljebovima. Bradavice visoko na ramenu prerasle su u rošćiće i nalaze se odmah iznad masivnih drški koje su zamijenile tunelske ručke¹⁴.

Varijanta C (sl. 1/C). Žara razgnutog oboda, koničnog vrata i oštro bikoničnog trbuha. Vrat je ukrašen vodoravnim, a trbuh kratkim okomitim, kosim ili turbastim žljebovima. Na bikoničnom trбуhu su parovi rošćića i drški.

Varijanta D (sl. 1/D). Žara razgnutog oboda i bikoničnog trupa. Žlijebljeni ukras je reduciran i prilično ovlaš izveden, ili sasvim nedostaje. Na bikoničnom lomu nalaze se zakržljali parovi rošćića i drški. U odnosu na prethodne varijante, posuda je zdepasto oblikovana.

Vremenski i kulturni kontinuitet između kasnovatinskog (»Belegiš I«) horizonta i horizonta »Belegiš II« već je davno ustanovljen¹⁵, a potvrđuje se i na istočno-slavonskim nalazištima Dalj—Livadiće¹⁷, Privlaka—Gradina¹⁸ i Vinkovci — parkiralište Jugobanke (tab. 1).

Predloženu klasifikaciju žara tipa »Belegiš II« primijenili smo na nalaze s nekropole Karaburma¹⁹. Pokazalo se da starije varijante žara »Belegiš II« tipa dolaze uvijek u središnjem dijelu nekropole, zajedno s kasnovatinskim (»Belegiš I«) žarama, dok su mlađe varijante raspoređene po njezinoj periferiji (sl. 2, tab. 2).

Tehnologija pečenja prilično varira. Kod većine žara unutrašnja površina je gruba i često mrljava, dok je vanjska tamna i brižljivo uglačana. Čini se da kod ranijih varijanti postoji veća varijabilnost u boji (tab. 3). Tehnologija pečenja koja daje crnu poliranu vanjsku i crvenkastu unutrašnju površinu nastupa tek s varijantom C.

Karakteristična razvijena varijanta žare na području Banata vrlo je bliska varijanti C žare tipa »Belegiš II«. Umjesto parova rošćića i drški javljaju se parovi prema gore i prema dolje okrenutih rošćića, a žlijebljeni ukras je nešto raznolikiji i bogatiji (sl. 3/B). Ta se varijanta vrlo rijetko pojavljuje zapadno od Tise, dok

je dalje prema istoku sve učestalija i raznolikija, te se sve više razlikuje od »Belegiš II« tipa (karta 1).

Na Vučedolu je prisutna isključivo varijanta C; datiramo je, pomoću metalnih nalaza (sl. 4), u stupanj Ha A1, uz vjerojatan nešto raniji početak (još za Br D) i moguće produženo trajanje (u Ha A2?)^{27, 28, 29}. Takvo datiranje nadopunjuju ostave Pecica³⁰ i Cornutel³¹, te đerdapski nalazi dvopetljastih fibula u obliku violinskog gudala³³ zajedno sa žarama razvijene varijante C. U grobu br. 14 iz Idoša, uz tipičnu žaru varijante B pronađena je igla u obliku pastirskog štapa, koja pripada Br D ili najkasnije Ha A1 stupnju^{38, 39, 40}. Pojavu varijante A zasada možemo datirati tek neizravno, završetkom »Belegiš I« grupe, najvjerojatnije u Br C2 stupnju^{35, 36, 37} (tab. 4).

Često spominjana teza o prodoru Gáva kulture⁴¹ u područje grupe »Belegiš II« ne nalazi oslonca u materijalu. Karakteristične »Gáva« žare (sl. 3/A) nisu poznate južno od Maroša, dok ostali keramički materijal pokazuje samo općenita zajednička obilježja, prisutna po čitavom istočnom dijelu Karpatske kotline. Zbog toga, kao i zbog očigledne ukorijenjenosti »Belegiš II« grupe u lokalnom supstratu, smatramo da obje te grupe valja smatrati ravnopravnim pojavama unutar međusobno isprepletenog i dinamičnog mozaika Karpatske kotline za kasnog brončanog doba.

