

Archaeological Abstracts – The Neolithic of East-Central Europe

Bulgaria

И. Панайотов, ЗА ФОРМИРАНЕТО НА РАННОБРОНЗОВИТЕ КУЛТУРУ В БЪГАРСКИТЕ ЗЕМИ (SUR LA FORMATION DES CULTURES D'AGE DU BRONZE ANCIEN DANS LES TERRES BULGARES), „Археология”, XXVI, 2-3, София, 1984, p. 7-15.

Presentation of views on the issue of transition from the Eneolithic (Chalcolithic) to the Early Bronze Age on the territory of Bulgaria. The author assumes that the commencement of the so-called Transition Period, rather vaguely distinctive, should be shifted back to ca 4000 B.C. The closing of the Early Bronze Age can be placed ca 1900 B.C. and is connected with Magura, Coțofeni, Ezero and Pit cultures.

С. Чохаджиев, АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИ ДАННИ ЗА КАЛЕНДАР В НАЧАЛОТО НА КАМЕННОМЕДНАТА ЕПОХА (DONNÉES ARCHEOLOGIQUES DE CALENDRIER DU DÉBUT DE L'ENÉOLITHIQUE), „Археология”, XXVI, 2-3, София, 1984, p. 1-7.

Presentation of Eneolithic find from the settlement site of Slatino, Kjustendil district. It is a clay model imitating open mouth, with sides covered with engraved ornamentation. The square pattern on one of the sides is assumed to be a calendar, origin of which can be connected with Egypt and Babylone of the 3rd mill. B.C.

Jerzy Kopacz

Hungary

P. Raczky, A KÖRÖS KULTÚRA ÚJABB FIGURÁLIS ÁBRÁZOLÁSAI A KÖZÉP-TISZAVIDÉKRŐL ÉS TÖRTÉNETI ÖSSZEFÜGGÉSEI (NEW FIGURAL REPRESENTATIONS OF THE KÖRÖS CULTURE FROM THE MIDDLE TISZA REGION AND THEIR HISTORICAL CONNEXIONS), “A Szolnok Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve”, 1979-1980 (1980), 5-33.

Discoveries in Szajol-Felsőföld in the center of Great Hungarian Plain resulted in distinction of a new type of figurines, different from those from lower and upper basin of Tisza river. The differences correspond with two types (Alföld and Transylvanian) of the Körös culture. Transylvanian Körös culture utilized on a large scale obsidian and distributed it from exploitation centers on Tokaj area into East Balkans. Religious symbols within this culture are regarded by the author as connected with food production.

J. Korek, ADATOK A TISZAZUG ÚJKÖKORI TELEPÜLÉSÉHEZ (DATA CONCERNING THE NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT OF THE TISZAZUG), "A Szolnok Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve", 1979-1980 (1980), 35-41.

Neolithic materials from the so-called Tissa Corner are re-analysed. There is no ground for distinction of separate Szarvas-Érpart group, which is, in fact, the younger stage of the Alföld Linear Band Pottery culture with painted ceramics. Imports of the Bükk culture into the Szakalhat group corroborate the theory of their contemporarity.

P. Raczky, ELŐZETES JELENTÉS A TISZA III VÍZLÉPCSÖHÖZ KAPCSOLÓDÓ RÉGÉSZETI MUNKÁLATOKRÓL SZOLNOK MEGYÉBEN (VORBERICHT ÜBER DIE SICH DER DRITTEN THEISS-STAUSTUFE ANSCHLIESSENDEN ARCHÄOLOGISCHEN ARBEITEN IM KOMITAT SZOLNOK), AÉ, vol. 109: 1982, no 2, 223-230.

Excavations in the area of the dam project on Tissa river, at Tiszaug, S of the railroad station, resulted in discovery of a Neolithic site. Two features of the Szakalhat group, with elements of Alföld Linear Band Pottery and those of the Vinča culture, were recognized. An interesting find is clay perforated pendant, regarded by the author to be a local prototype of subsequent golden pendants.

F. Horváth, A GORZSAI HALOM KÉSŐNEOLIT RÉTEGE (THE LATE NEOLITHIC STRATUM OF THE GORZSA TELL), AÉ, 109: 1982, no 2, 201-222.

During 1978-1981 excavations of the tell at Gorzsa on Tissa river, SE Hungary, were carried out. They were preceded by sounding drilling by a hand drill. The digging were focused on the area of the thickest cultural layers. Five basic settlement stages were recognized: Medieval, Sarmathian, Hallstatt, Bronze Age, Copper Age and Neolithic. Neolithic layer, 130-230 cm thick, contained remains of mud-wattlepole construction, unknown so far on the territories of Hungary. Ceramics pertain to the Tissa culture. Coexistence of early decorative elements (incised meander) with medial (black painted strips of the Herpály type and white painting) and late ones (red strips of the Csöszhalom type) are distinctive.

Excavated materials extend our knowledge on the issue of the beginning of the Tissa culture in Alföld and the Lengyel culture in Transdanubia.

Cs. Siklódi, ELŐZETES JELENTÉS A TISZAUG-KISRÉTPARTI RÉZKORI TELEP ÁSATÁSÁRÓL (VORBERICHT ÜBER DIE AUSGRABUNG DER KUPFERZEITLICHEN SIEDLUNG VON TISZAUG-KISRÉTPART), AÉ, 109: 1982, no 2, 231-238.

The site at Tiszaug-Kisrértpart has been known since 1924. In 1981 the excavations of the site were resumed in connection with the dam project on Tissa river. As a result of sounding digging the line of the ditch, separating the end of the hill, was hypothetically reconstructed. The fill of the ditch contained a great number of ceramics connected with the Kisrértpart group of the Tiszapolgár culture. Ritual purpose for this construction seems to be most probable.

N. Kalicz, A BALATON-LASINJA KULTÚRA TÖRTÉNETI KÉRDÉSEI ÉS FÉMLELETEI (THE HISTORICAL PROBLEMS OF THE BALATON-LASINJA CULTURE AND ITS METAL FINDS), AÉ, vol. 109: 1982, no 1, 3-17.

The concept of the Balaton-Lasinja cultural complex is re-examined. Balaton-Lasinja I, recognized in W part of Carpathian Basin, has close connections with Balkans. Balaton-Lasinja II-III is not the younger stage of the complex but independent culture, influenced from territories of the Alps and Central Europe. Balaton-Lasinja I metalurgy represents

horizon III of the S–E European copper metallurgy in Carpathian Basin. In Balaton-Lasinja II-III (with metals representing younger horizon III of copper) the influences of Central European metallurgy are recognizable.

P. Raczky, ADATOK A BODROGKERESZTÚRI KULTÚRA DÉLI KAPCSOLATAIHOZ ÉS KRONOLÓGIÁJÁHOZ (DATA TO THE SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS AND CHRONOLOGY OF THE BODROGKERESZTÚR CULTURE), *AÉ*, vol. 109: 1982, no 2, 177-190.

Red "slipped" hemispherical bowls (3 pots of this kind are known in Hungary from graves of the Bodrogkeresztúr culture) are considered to be an important chronological indicator. Similar pots occurred in Middle and S Greece and in Thessaly in narrow span of time of EH I and partly EH II, when in Thessaly the Rachmani culture is distinguished. It is synchronized with Troy I. Short interim period between the Hunyadihalom group and the beginning of the Baden culture corresponds with ETH I – EH II – Troy II. The next chronological horizon comprised: Baden – Cotofeni – Ezero – ETH II-III – EH III – Troy III-V. These data question the generally accepted direct Troy I – Baden – Cotofeni relationship.

The author points that Bodrogkeresztúr – Rachmani – EH I – Troy I is preceded by horizon Karanovo VI – Gumelnița – Vinča-Pločnik – Tiszapolgár. Chronological sequence assumed by the author indicates that golden pendants appear in Balkans earlier than Troy I, then in Egea.

J. J. Szabó, KÉSŐ RÉZKORI TELEP ÉS KÖZÉPKORI FALU LELETMENTÉSE GYÖNGYÖSHALÁSZ HATÁRÁBAN (RETTUNGSGRABUNG EINER SPÄTKUPFERZEITLICHEN SIEDLUNG UND EINES MITTELALTERLICHEN DORFES IN DER NÄHE VON GYÖNGYÖSHALÁSZ), *"Agria"*, vol. 19: 1982-1983, 5-34.

During rescue excavations at Gyöngyöshalász, in the region between Danube and Tissa, N Hungary, the settlement of the Boleráz group was discovered. Ceramic material obtained corresponds to materials from SW Slovakia, classified as Baden culture, stage Ia (after V. Němejcová-Pavúková). ¹⁴C dates for the site – 274 ± 60 B.C. and 2840 ± 50 B.C.

I. Vörös, GYÖNGYÖSHALÁSZ-ENCSPUSZTA KÉZŐ RÉZKORI TELEP ÁLLATCSONTLELETEI (TIERKNOCHENFUNDE DER SPÄTKUPFERZEITLICHEN SIEDLUNG VON GYÖNGYÖSHALÁSZ-ENCSPUSZTA), *"Agria"*, vol. 19: 1982-1983, 35-62.

Determinable zoological material from the settlement of the Boleráz group at Gyöngyöshalász comprised 1135 mammalia bones, 11 fragments of tortoise's shields and 17 fragments of fish bones. Domestic animals count to 95.44%, wild animals – mammalia 2.15%, reptiles and fish 2.41%. Among the first mentioned group, cattle count to 29.66%, sheep/goat 63.80%, pig 1.12%, horse 0.78%, dog 0.08%. Among wild animals, 2 bone fragments of lion draw special attention (it is the third find of this kind in Hungary). Distinct domination of full grown cattle and sheep (ca 70%) points towards milk, skin and wool production, as well as towards using the cattle as beasts of draught.

I. Takács, GYÖNGYÖSHALÁSZ-ENCSPUSZTA KÉSŐ RÉZKORI TELEPÜLÉS HALCSONT LELETEINEK ELEMZÉSE (ANALYSE DER FISCHKNOCHENFUNDE DER SPÄTKUPFERZEITLICHEN SIEDLUNG VON GYÖNGYÖSHALÁSZ-ENCSPUSZTA), *"Agria"*, vol. 19: 1982-1983, 63-73.

17 fragments of fish bones from the Boleráz group settlement at Gyöngyöshalász originate from four species: wels, pike, pike-perch and carp. Big size of predacious fish points that surrounding waters were at that time abundant with fish.

S. Honti, RÉZKORI TEMETKEZÉS BALATONBOGLÁRON (EIN GRAB AUS DER KUPFERZEIT VON BOGLÁRLELLE), "Somogyi Múzeumok Közleményei", vol. 4: 1981, 25-42.

Mass grave of the Baden culture, comprising 14 skeletons, was excavated at Balatonboglár on SE shore of Balaton Lake. One dead lay in crouched position on the bottom of the grave pit, bones of others were disordered. The grave was furnished with pots (more than 10, partly in shards), beads of stone, shell and copper and one flint blade. The pit was covered with a stone pavement.

The find is dated from the interim stage between the late phase of the Boleráz group and the early classical phase of the Baden culture. This stage is so far represented only by very few finds from S Transdanubia.

E. Bácskay, I. Vörös, ÚJABB ÁSATÁSOK A SÜMEG-MOGYORÓSDOMBI ÖSKORI KOVABÁNYÁBAN (NEW EXCAVATIONS IN THE PREHISTORIC FLINT MINE AT SÜMEG-MOGYORÓSDOMB), "A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei", vol. 15: 1980, 7-47.

Excavations of the flint mine at Sümeg-Mogyorósdomb, in SW Hungary, on the fringe of Bakony Forest were conducted during 1960-1961, 1976 and 1978. Tools used in mining were analysed. Among 157 stone tools, hammers made of river pebbles, basalt and quartzite and axe of andesite are of particular interest. Antler tools were in 99% made of antler of red deer. The sole ^{14}C determination gives the date of 2720 ± 60 B.C.

Zs. K. Zoffmann, EINE ÜBERSICHT ÜBER DAS ANTHROPOLOGISCHE MATERIAL DER NEOLITHISCHEN UND KUPFERZEITLICHEN KULTUREN IM KARPATEN-BECKEN, "Alba Regia", vol. 18: 1980, 9-29.

The paper gives a review on Neolithic and Chalcolithic anthropological material from the area of Carpathian Basin. Bone remains of 369 deads from 87 sites have been so far anthropologically analysed. The author deals in detail with material from Great Hungarian Plain (201 deads), pertaining to cultures: Körös-Starcevo, Tiszapolgár, Bodrogkeresztúr and Pečel-Baden. Analysis of 6 basic taxons does not give a basis for assumption of autochthonic or allochthonic origin of cultures mentioned above.

K. T. Biró, I. Pozsgai, OBSZIDIÁN HIDRÁCIÓS KÉRGÉNEK VIZSGÁLATA KORMEGHATÁROZÁS CÉLJÁBÓL (OBSIDIAN HYDRATION RIND MEASUREMENT FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATING), AÉ, vol. 109: 1982, no 1. 124-132.

Obsidian hydration dating is a method developed in USA in the early sixties. Hydration phenomenon is connected mostly with initial phase of obsidian crystallization. Utilizing scanning with electron microscope the thickness of the hydration rind of the sample can be determined, as well as Chemical differences between hydrated glass and the inner structure. As a result of chemical analysis two types of Carpathian obsidian has been confirmed. Application of this method to Hungarian chronology requires further studies on the hydration rate of Carpathian obsidians.

Barbara Burchard

Translated by Jerzy Kopacz

Poland

W. Wojciechowski, Wczesnoneolityczna osada w Skoroszowicach (Die Frühneolithische Siedlung in Skoroszowice), "Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis", *Studia Archeologica*, vol. 12: 1981, 126 pp., 37 text figs.

Monograph of an Early Neolithic settlement at Skoroszyce, Strzelin commune, excavated in 1975-1977. The subjects discussed include the chronology and periodisation of the Linear Pottery culture and the beginnings of the Stroke-ornamented Ware culture in south-western Poland. The analysis of pottery revealed two habitation phases: an earlier contemporary with the so-called note-head ornamentation phase of the Linear Pottery culture, and a later contemporary with the transformation of the former into the Stroke-ornamented Ware culture. Petrographic and palaeobotanic analyses are included.

A. Koško, Łojewo, gm. Inowrocław, woj. Bydgoszcz, stan. 4, osada z fazy późnolubońskiej (V) kultury pucharów lejkowatych (Łojewo, commune of Inowrocław, province of Bydgoszcz, site 4, a settlement of the late Luboń phase (V) of the TRB culture), *Spraw. Arch.*, vol. 35: 1984, 23-50, 11 text figs.

Rescue excavations of site 4 at Łojewo, Inowrocław commune, carried out in the 1975-1976 field seasons, brought to light traces of a Funnel Beaker culture settlement. The distribution of pottery in the layer between humus level and parent rock indicates the presence of two household clusters. On the basis of a detailed chronological analysis of the finds the settlement at Łojewo has been assigned to the late Luboń phase of the Funnel Beaker culture. Genetic study shows that the stylistically complex assemblage from Łojewo reflects a more general evolutionary model which in the Oder and Vistula basins can be defined as the "Złota-Rzucewo" model.

O. Prus, Osada średniej fazy rozwoju kultury lędzielskiej na dolnym Śląsku w Zarzycy, gm. Łagiewniki, w świetle badań przeprowadzonych w latach 1979-1980 (La colonie de la phase moyenne de la culture de Lengyel à Zarzyca, commune de Łagiewniki. En basse-Silésie, à la lumière des recherches effectuées dans les années 1979-1980), "Silesia Antiqua", vol. 24: 1982, 5-56, 5 text figs.

The monograph of the Lengyel culture settlement at Zarzyca, Wrocław province, includes a detailed description and analysis of archaeological features and small finds such as pottery, flint and stone artifacts. On this basis the Zarzyca assemblage has been synchronized with the middle Lengyel horizon represented by unpainted pottery assemblages of Lengyel IV phase in southern areas and thus partly with unpainted Moravian pottery, with the Brodzany-Nitra-Branc finds in Slovakia, the Gatersleben and Wolfsbach groups in Austria, the Modlnica group in Little Poland, the early phase of the Ocice group in Upper Silesia and with phase IIb of the Linear Pottery culture in Kuyavia.

J. Małecka-Kukawka, S. Kukawka, Krzemienne grotby strzał kultury pucharów lejkowatych na Pomorzu (Feuerstein-Pfeilspitzen der Trichter-Becherkultur in Pommern), "Acta Universitatis Nicolai Copernici" – *Archeologia*, vol. 8: 1984, 3-34, 7 text figs, 4 tables.

Flint arrowheads from archaeological sites in Pomerania are analysed from the point of view of raw material, morphology and technology. The 43 specimens under consideration

have been described as "flint artifacts defined by the criterion of function as points of various shaft weapons". The time-space classification of the taxonomical units thus distinguished indicates their chronological changeability.

B. Baczyńska, DWA POCHÓWKI MŁODSZEJ FAZY KULTURY PUCHARÓW LEJKOWATYCH Z SZARBI, WOJ. KIELCE (TWO BURIALS OF THE LATE PHASE OF THE TRB CULTURE AT SZARBA, PROVINCE OF KIELCE), *Spraw. Arch.*, vol. 36: 1984, 21-27, 3 text figs.

Contribution to the study of the burial rite of the Funnel Beaker population. The two furnished human burials (of a woman and a child) described here are assigned to the latest Funnel Beaker phase in Little Poland, synchronized with phase III (2700-2600 – 2500 B.C.) of the Bronocice settlement. An appendix by E. Gleń-Haduch, entitled: Results of an anthropological analysis of the skeleton from feature 2/K at Szarba, Skalbmierz commune, is included.

R. Kirkowski, Z BADAŃ NAD RECEPCJĄ TRADYCJI KULTUROWYCH STREFY NADCZARNOMORSKIEJ WŚRÓD SPOŁECZEŃSTW NIŻU POLSKI U SCHYŁKU III TYSIĄCLECIA P.N.E. (FROM STUDIES ON THE RECEPTION OF CULTURAL TRADITIONS OF THE BLACK SEA ZONE AMONG COMMUNITIES OF THE POLISH LOWLANDS AT THE DECLINE OF THE THIRD MILLENNIUM B.C.), *APolski*, vol. 29: 1984 no 1, 57-67, 7 text figs.

In addition to Lusatian and early medieval finds, the investigations carried out in the region of Lake Łasińskie yielded a small amount of Neolithic finds, including a female figurine of clay. An attempt is made to assign this material to the Late Neolithic. Potsherds represent the Funnel Beaker and Globular Amphora culture which in the author's view are contemporary, and the figurine is associated with the Tripolye culture area. The author tries to explain the co-occurrence of these elements by migrations and contacts of the Tripolye culture with the steppe cultures which had reached its northern group. In the areas occupied by the northern group in 2500-2350 B.C. the impact of this culture was affecting strongly the Corded Ware culture or rather its variety known as the sub-Carpathian culture. From these areas, small human groups of the Corded Ware culture migrated to the lower Vistula basin.

S. Milisauskas, J. Kruk, GRÓB NISZOWY KULTURY CERAMIKI SZNUROWEJ Z BRONOCIC. WOJ. KIELCE (CORDED WARE CULTURE BURIAL AT BRONOCICE. KIELCE DISTRICT), *Spraw. Arch.*, vol. 36: 1984, 29-38, 5 text figs.

Deals with a niche grave revealed by excavations of a Funnel Beaker culture settlement at Bronocice, Kielce province. The construction of the grave and its furnishing are described and results of an anthropological and a palaeobotanic analysis included. On the basis of grave construction, burial rite and grave goods the burial has been assigned to the classic phase of the Kraków-Sandomierz group (Batowice subgroup) of the Corded Ware culture and dated to 2400/2300-2200 B.C.

W. Wojciechowski, NEOLITYCZNE GÓRNICTWO DOLNOŚLĄSKICH SERPENTYNITÓW W ŚWIETLE BADAŃ WYKOPALISKOWYCH NA JAŃSKIEJ GÓRZE (NEOLITHIC MINING OF LOWER SILESIAN SERPENTINITE IN THE LIGHT OF EXCAVATIONS OF JAŃSKA GÓRA), *Prz. Arch.*, vol. 31: 1984, 5-46, 34 text figs.

Deals with Neolithic flint mining of Lower Silesian serpentinite. The ways and scale of serpentinite mining in the Neolithic were studied in the Ślęża-Radunia region where

a mine located on a hill named Jańska Góra was examined. The mine was exploited by the inhabitants of neighbouring settlements (Janówek, Tomice) in the late phase of the Funnel Beaker culture, yet its development coincides with the Corded Ware culture when flint workshops were established on the Jańska Góra slopes.

M. Domański, OSADNICTWO NEOLITYCZNE W DORZECZU CYNY I TROI (THE NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT IN THE Cyna – Troja Basin), "Silesia Antique", vol. 25: 1983, 9-24, 4 text figs.

Neolithic settlement in the Cyna and Troja basin is analysed. The area is a part of two basic physiographic units: the Głubczyce Plateau and the Racibórz Basin. Surface survey has yielded materials of the following cultures: Linear Pottery, Lengyel, Radial-decorated Pottery, Funnel Beaker, Globular Amphora and Bell Beaker. The economic activity of Neolithic communities was concentrated in two landscape zones.

W. Hensel, S. Milisauskas, EXCAVATIONS OF NEOLITHIC AND EARLY BRONZE AGE SITES IN SOUTH-EASTERN POLAND, Wrocław – Warszawa – Kraków – Gdańsk – Łódź 1985, 117 pp. 44 text figs, no summary.

Sums up major results of excavations of Neolithic and EBA sites, carried out in south eastern Poland by the Institute of the History of Material Culture and the New York State University at Buffalo. The excavations are part of a research project undertaken in 1966. The recovered source materials should provide a basis for future syntheses of the settlement history, cultural and chronological changes and economic basis.

Joint excavations of the Linear Pottery culture settlement at Olszanica, Kraków province, revealed six phases of Neolithic settlement, three phases representing the Funnel Beaker culture, two – the Baden culture, one – the Lublin-Volhyn culture assigned to the Polgar cycle. The excavations at Niedźwiedz, Kraków province, brought to light traces of two post houses. An EBA settlement and cemetery were investigated at Iwanowice, Kraków province. In addition to numerous specialistic analyses, a number of radiocarbon dates have been obtained.

M. Godłowska, ZNALEZISKO AMFORKI KULTURY STRZYŻOWSKIEJ Z KRAKÓWA-NOWEJ HUTY NA TLE WYSTĘPUJĄCYCH TAM ŚLADÓW OSADNICTWA Z PRZEŁOMU NEOLITU I POCZĄTKÓW EPOKI BRĄZU (AN AMPHORA OF THE STRZYŻÓW CULTURE FROM KRAKÓW-NOWA HUTA AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF SETTLEMENT TRACES FROM THE TURN OF THE NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE), Spraw. Arch., vol. 36: 1984, 39-47, 4 text figs.

The discovery of a fragment of a two-lugged amphora typical of the Strzyżów culture at site 6 (Mogiła) in Kraków-Nowa Huta provided a pretext for discussing settlement in a section of the Vistula terrace in the vicinity of Kraków during the turn of the Neolithic and Bronze Age. The amphora, found without an archaeological context, is an import with analogies in Strzyżów culture graves. In the author's view, the import should be associated with the Mierzanowice culture population.

J. Dąbrowski, Z. Hensel, EPINEOLITYCZNE MATERIAŁY ZE STRZYŻOWA, WOJ. ZAMOŚĆ (EPINEOLITHIC MATERIALS FROM STRZYŻÓW, PROVINCE OF ZAMOŚĆ), Spraw. Arch., vol. 35: 1984, 69-85, 9 text figs.

The rich collection of surface finds from Strzyżów, Horodło commune, includes copper ornaments, beads of bone and shell, and a few potsherds. On the basis of archaeological and metallographic analyses the collection has been assigned to phase A1 after Reinecke and associated with the Strzyżów culture. The finds seem to have been derived from

a cemetery associated with a settlement of this culture at Strzyżów. A typological analysis indicates that at least part of the copper objects is of local origin.

O. Felczak, WYNIKI BADAŃ WYKOPALISKOWYCH NA OSADZIE KULTURY RZUCEWSKIEJ W REWIE, GM. KOSAKOWO, WOJ. GDAŃSK (RESULTS OF THE EXCAVATION OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE RZUCEWO CULTURE AT REWA, KOSAKOWO KOMMUNE, PROVINCE OF GDAŃSK), *Spraw. Arch.*, vol. 35: 1984, 51-68, 9 text figs.

Present result of excavations carried out at site 1 at Rewa, Kosakowo commune, in 1979-1980. Small finds such as clay, flint and stone artifacts are examined and special attention is paid to the decoration of pottery. The analysis of ornament and shape of the vessels has made it possible to assign the Rewa finds to the Rzucewo culture. Analogies from other sites of this culture are cited. Attention is called to the characteristics, observable in ceramic finds, which resulted from the genetic substratum associated with the integration of three cultures: Corded Ware, Globular Amphorae, Pit-Comb Ware, and a small proportion of the Funnel Beaker culture.

I. Lasak, POCHÓWKI W TRUMNACH DREWNIANYCH JAKO FORMA OBRZĄDKU GRZEBALNEGO WE WCZESNYM OKRESIE EPOKI BRĄZU W ŚWIETLE BADAŃ W PRZECLAWICACH, WOJ. WROCŁAW (BURIALS IN A WOODEN COFFIN AS A FUNERAL RITE DURING THE EARLY BRONZE EPOCH AT PRZECLAWICE), "Silesia Antiquae", vol. 24: 1982, 89-108, 10 text figs.

Early Bronze Age burials in wooden coffins are discussed. The impulse to these considerations was given by the excavation of the cemetery at Przeclawice, Żórawina commune, where 17 graves out of 25 contained traces of coffins. The Przeclawice cemetery has been assigned to the early phases of the Únětice culture (from the proto-Únětice to the classic phase). The description of the burial rite and typological analysis of grave goods such as ceramics and ornaments are followed by comparative studies. Analogies have been found in cemeteries of the Únětice culture in Bohemia and Moravia. In the author's view it is difficult to associate the origin of this burial form with a definite culture. In all probability, this element of the burial rite (the coffin) became one of several components of the unification process which had started in many parts of Europe in the Late Neolithic. As a result, the beginnings of the Bronze Age saw the formation of several cultures, including the Mierzanowice and Únětice cultures in Poland, which, despite different traditions stemming from autochthonous substratum, share many elements of the material culture.

H. Młynarczyk, WSTĘPNE WYNIKI BADAŃ KOPALNI KRZEMIENIA CZEKOLADOWEGO WIERZBICA "ZELE", WOJ. RADOM, W LATACH 1979-1981 (PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE 1979-1981 INVESTIGATIONS OF THE MINE OF CHOCOLATE-COLOURED FLINT WIERZBICA "ZELE", PROVINCE OF RADOM), *Spraw. Arch.*, vol. 35: 1984, 87-115, 17 text figs.

Results of investigations of the Wierzbica "Zełe" mine of chocolate flint are discussed. Excavations of the mine were preceded by a surface survey of the site, owing to which it was possible to determine the extent of the site and obtain information on the probable location of shafts, flint workshops and on their general chronology. During subsequent excavations 15 shafts have been explored. On the basis of the finds yielded by the surface survey it is possible to state that the Wierzbica "Zełe" mine is a site of many cultures, which had functioned intermittently probably from the Final Palaeolithic to the end of the Early Bronze Age.

K. Lech, E. Rook, F. M. Stępniewski, ARCHEOLOGICZNE BADANIA POSZUKI-WAWCZE I WERYFIKACYJNE W DORZECZU PRĄDNIKA W LATACH 1976-1980 (ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND VERIFICATION IN THE PRĄDNIK BASIN IN THE YEARS 1976-1980), *Spraw. Arch.*, vol. 36: 1984, 213-266, 18 text figs.

A catalogue of archaeological sites which were discovered or verified in the course of surface survey carried out in the Prądnik Basin in the 1976-1980 field seasons. The survey was part of the research project designed to study the mining of the Jurassic-Kraków flint or – to be more exact – to study the prehistoric settlement in the surroundings of previously discovered mines (Sąspów I, Bębło I, Jerzmanowice I – Dąbrowka, Kraków province). Neolithic habitation sites account for over 40% of the sites recorded. Sites with finds of the Lengyel-Polgar cultural cycle dominate in number.

Z. Kobyliński, PROBLEMY METODY REPREZENTACYJNEJ W ARCHEOLOGICZNYCH BADANIACH OSADNICZYCH (PROBLEMS OF SAMPLING IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTLEMENT STUDIES), *APolski*, vol. 29: 1984, no 1, 7-40, 3 text figs.

This paper, methodological in character, is devoted to the utilization of the representative method in archaeological settlement study. The author criticizes methods so far used in archaeology and concludes that the choice of a suitable sample is of major importance. He tries therefore to answer the question whether the sample should be random or not and which sampling program should be chosen.

Barbara Baczyńska

Rumania

I. T. Lipovan, AȘEZĂRILE PURTĂTORILOR CULTURII COȚOFENI DIN BAZINUL AMPOIULUL (II) (LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS COȚOFENI DU BASSIN DE L'AM-POIU [II]), "Apulum", vol. 21: 1983, 29-48, 4 pls.

Rich settlement from the turn of the Neolithic and Bronze Age in the Ampoiu basin was due to favourable climatic and geomorphological conditions of this region. Settlements of the Coțofeni culture were located in naturally defensive places. Three settlements of the late phase of this culture are described: Valea Mică – "Supelnița", Galați – "Bulbuce", Presaca – "Piatra Bratii". The finds recovered betray influences of the Baden and Schneckenberg-Glina III cultures.

F. Drașovean, CULTURA STARČEVO-CRIȘ ÎN BAZINUL MUREȘULUI MIJLOCIU (LA CULTURE STARČEVO-CRIȘ DANS LE BASSIN DU MOYEN-MUREȘ), "Apulum", vol. 19: 1981, 33-45, 3 figs, 2 pls.

A suggestion is made to replace in Moldavia the name of Kōros-Criș by Starčevo-Criș since the development of Starčevo elements has been observed within this culture.

The earliest Starčevo-Criș settlements in the middle Mureș basin, located along rivers, often in caves, date from phase IIB. Ceramics of this period is decorated with finger-nail impressions and white painting. In the next, IIIB phase, ceramic forms and ornament are more varied (finger-nail impressions, barbotine, black painting). Phase IVA witnessed the appearance of biconical forms (Vinca culture influences), engraved ornament and black painting.

E. D. Pădureanu, AȘEZAREA ENEOLITICĂ FORTIFICATĂ DE LA PECICA-FORGACI (DIE BEFESTIGTE ÄNEOLITHISCHE SIEDLUNG VON PECICA-FORGACI), "Crisia", vol. 12: 1982, 29-60, 18 figs.

A fortified settlement of the late Tisza phase at Pecica-Forgaci is described. Ceramics found there has varied forms, occasionally ornamented with engraved lines filled in with white paint or with rows of strokes and white painting. In the author's view the presence of Bodrogresztúr pottery indicates that the transition of the Tiszapolgar culture into the Bodrogresztúr culture had also taken place in Rumania.

D. Ignat, TIPURI DE LOCUINȚE ÎN ASEZĂRILE APARTININD CULTURII STARČEVO-CRIȘ DIN NORD-VESTUL ROMÂNIEI (TYPES D'HABITATIONS DANS LES SITES APPARTENANT À LA CIVILISATION STARČEVO-CRIȘ DU NORD-OUEST DE LA ROUMANIE), „Crisia”, vol. 13: 1983, 9-16, 6 figs.

Basing on the materials from 14 sites in Bihir department and from 2 systematically studied sites at Suplacu de Barcau and Fugiu, all of the Starcevo-Criș culture, three contemporary kinds of architecture are described: pit-dwellings, semi-subterranean huts and overground buildings. This phenomenon is characteristic of the Starcevo-Criș settlement in Rumania.

D. Ignat, O NOUĂ AȘEZARE ENEOLITICĂ LA SUPLACU DE BARCĂU (UN NOUVEL HABITAT ÉNÉOLITHIQUE À SUPLACU DE BARCĂU), "Crisia", vol. 12: 1982, 19-28, 6 pls.

An overground building, 380 cm long, was investigated at a Tiszapolgar culture settlement, discovered at the "Lapis" site in the neighbourhood of Suplacu de Barcău.

Z. Kalmar, DESCOPERIRI NEOLITICE LA ȚAGA (JUNGSTEINZEITLICHE ENTDECKUNGEN IM ȚAGA [KREIS CLUJ]), "Acta Musei Napocensis", vol. 20: 1983, 359-369, 6 figs.

Describes finds of the Starcevo-Criș phase IV, discovered at the Țaga site during study of settlement of the 4th-5th and 7th-8th cent. A.D., carried out by D. Protase.

H. Ciugudean, NOI PIESE DE PLASTICA ANTROPOMORFA APARTININD CULTURII COȚOFENI (NEW PIECES OF ANTHROPOMORPHOUS PLASTIC BELONGING TO THE COȚOFENI CULTURE), "Apulum", vol. 21: 1983, 49-52, 2 figs.

Two fragments of newly discovered anthropomorphic figurines of clay, found in a pit at a settlement of Coțofeni phase II, as well as 10 other figurines from various Coțofeni sites are associated by the author with fertility cult. There is a distinct decrease of these representations in the Coțofeni culture.

M. Blăjan, G. Flešer, E. Stoicovici, UN TOPOR DE ARMĂ DESCOPERIT LA BĂILE HERCULANE (DEP. DE CARAȘ-SEVERIN) (UN HACHE EN CUIVRE DÉCOUVERTE À BĂILE HERCULANE [DEP. DE CARAȘ-SEVERIN]), "Apulum", vol. 21: 1983, 51-56, 2 figs.

A copper hammer-axe of the Jászladany type, found at Băile Herculane during the 1961-1962 field season, is described.

A. Bolomey. NOI DESCOPERIRI DE OASE UMANE INTRO AŞEZARE CUCUTENIA-NA (NEW HUMAN FINDS IN A CUCUTENI SETTLEMENT), "Cercetări Arheologice", vol. 6: 1983, 159-173, 2 figs.

The 1980-81 excavations of a settlement of the Cucuteni A4 phase, conducted at the site at Dragușeni, dep. Boțosani, revealed 4 bones: of an adult man, a woman 15-17 years of age, a man 18-25 years of age and a young woman. These finds, recovered from other sites of this culture as well, are interpreted by the author as traces of cannibalism. This interpretation is supported by cuts visible on bones. On the other hand, the presence of human skulls in Cucuteni culture settlements could indicate the cult of skulls in phases A and A-B of this culture. The settlements of the Cucuteni culture contain also single human graves. Human remains found there range from dolichocranial to brachycranial with armenoidal characteristics.

D. Monah, CÎTEVA OBSERVAȚII ASUPRA CAUZELOR ȘI EFECTELOR EXPLOZIEI DEMOGRAFICE CUCUTENIANE (QUELQUES OBSERVATIONS SUR LES CAUSES ET LES EFFETS DE L'EXPLOSION DÉMOGRAPHIQUE CUCUTÉNIENNE), "Carpica", vol. 14: 1982, 33-38.

Demographic relations of the Cucuteni culture in Rumania are described. This culture which lasted about 1000 years, is so far represented by 1200 settlements. The settlement from phase A at Hăbășești, for instance, comprised 44 houses, and that at Trudești – 98 houses, each about 80 sq m in size. According to the author's calculations each house was inhabited by 8 to 15 persons. The number of inhabitants in a settlement averaged 5 to 6 thousand, and 3 to 4 thousand in a smaller settlement. According to demographic calculations, the population of the Tripolye culture in this period totalled 15 to 20 thousand. Apparently a demographic explosion took place in the Tripolye culture at the turn of the 4th/3rd millennia B.C. In the author's view, this was caused by a favourable climatic phase, the end of which coincided with the mid-3rd millennium when the north Pontic herdsmen, better adapted to this climate, began to press hard the farming communities of the Cucuteni-Tripolye culture. The final result of these events was the Horodiștea-Foltești culture which represents a symbiosis of the last Cucuteni phase with the culture of Indo-European herdsmen.

C. Isăcescu, SĂPĂTURILE DE SALVARE DE LA SULTANA COM. MÎNASTIREA, JUD. CĂLĂRAȘI (LES FOUILLES DE SAUVETAGES DE SULTANA, COM. DE MÎNASTIREA, DÉP. DE CĂLĂRAȘI), "Cercetări Arheologice", vol. 7: 1984, 27-43, 9 pls.

Rescue excavations carried out at Sultana, dep. Călărași in 1982 brought to light a settlement from phases A1, A2 and Jilava of the Gumelnița culture. Two huts were explored, one of which contained a large number of artifacts such as ceramics, bone and copper tools, clay figurines, etc.

D. Popovici, B. Alexe, ȘANTIERUL ARHEOLOGIC PODURI-VALEA ȘOȘII "DEALUL PĂLTINIȘ", JUD. BACĂU (LES CHANTIER ARCHÉOLOGIQUE DE PODURI-VALEA ȘOȘII – "DEALUL PĂLTINIȘ", DÉP. BACĂU), "Cercetări Arheologice", vol. 7: 1984, 45-64, 12 pls.

The "Dealul Păltiniș" site at Valea Șoșii, dep. Bacău, yielded 4 huts and 4 pits of the Cucuteni B2 culture. Two settlement phases were distinguished.

D. Popovici, G. Trohani, ȘANTIERUL ARHEOLOGIC PODURI – PROHOZEȘTI, “SILIȘTEA”, JUD. BACĂU (LE CHANTIER ARCHÉOLOGIQUE DE PODURI – PROHOZEȘTI “SILIȘTEA”, DÉP. DE BACĂU), “Cercetări Arheologice”, vol. 7: 1984, 65-79, 9 pls.

Two huts and 5 pits of the Cucuteni B phase were discovered at the “Siliștea” site located on the right terrace of the Tezlaul Sarat between the villages of Prohozești and Negreni.

D. Galbenu, AȘEZAREA DE TIP SĂLCUȚA DE LA ALMAJEL, JUD. MEHETINȚI (LE SITE DE TYPE “SĂLCUȚA”, DU VILLAGE D’ALMAJEL), “Cercetări Arheologice”, vol. 6: 1983, 143-158, 5 figs.

Rescue excavations carried out in NW Walachia in the 1969-1971 field seasons revealed Neolithic settlement of many cultures, located on the dried up Drincea tributary. The earliest settlement layer represents the Starcevo-Criș culture, overlain by Vinča (A and B) culture layer and by traces of Sălcuța I-III settlement abounding in finds such as rather scanty flint and stone tools, implements of bone and antler, a copper chisel, clay and shell pendants, ceramics occasionally ornamented with barbotine, incisions, grooves, bosses and – less frequently – with red-white painting. Vessels with graphite are regarded as imports of the Gumelnița culture. The Sălcuța II culture layer contained fragment of a female figurine.

D. Monah, S. Cucuș, D. Popovici, S. Antonescu, G. Dumitroaia, CERCETĂRI ARHEOLOGICE DE LA PODURI-DEALUL GHINDARU (LES RECHERCHES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES DE PODURI-DEALUL GHINDARU), “Cercetări Arheologice”, vol. 6: 1983, 3-22, 12 pls.

The 1981 excavations of the “Dealul Ghindaru” site at Poduri revealed several settlement layers of the Precucuteni II-III culture with remains of houses raised on timber platforms. One of the houses contained a clay chest with carbonized grain and in another female figurines, models of thrones and miniature vessels came to light.

A. Ulanici, SĂPĂTURILE EFECTUATE LA BRĂNEȚ ÎN AȘEZAREA GLINA (LES FOUILLES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES DE L’ANNÉE 1981 DE BRĂNEȚ), “Cercetări Arheologice”, vol. 6: 1983, 23-29, 3 pls.

The 1981 excavations of the Brăneț site revealed 2 overground houses of the Glina III culture, bringing the number of the so far recovered houses of this culture to 14. The finds represent Cernavoda I-III type, Foltești and the Globular Amphorae culture as well.

D. Monah, S. Cucuș, D. Popovici, S. Antonescu, SĂPĂTURILE ARHEOLOGIE DIN TELL-UL CUCUTENIAN DEALUL GHINDARU, COM. PODURI, JUD. BACĂU (LES FOUILLES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES DU TELL APPARTENANT À LA CULTURE DE CUCUTENI AU POINT NOMMÉ “DEALUL GHINDARU”, COMMUNE DE PODURI, DÉP. DE BACĂU), “Cercetări Arheologice”, vol. 5: 1982, 9-22, 7 pls.

An area of 293 sq m. uncovered in 2 excavation trenches at the “Dealul Ghindaru” site in the 1980 field season, revealed the stratigraphical sequence of the site where the presence of settlements of the following cultures have been recorded: Precucuteni II and III, Cucuteni A, AB, Monteoru and Gostișa.

D. Lichiadropol, UN CUPTOR APARTINÎND CULTURII CRIȘ DESCOPERIT LA CEPTURA (UN FOUR APPARTENANT À LA CULTURE CRIȘ DÉCOUVERT À

CEPTURA), "Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche și Arheologie", vol. 35/1: 1984, 80-84, 2 figs.

A pottery kiln with pottery from phases IIB and IIIA of the Criș culture was discovered at the "Ripa Mare" site at Ceptura, dep. Prahova, in the Carpathian hills.

E. Zaharia, D. Galbenu, S. Zoltan, SĂPĂTURILE ARHEOLOGICE DE LA ARIUȘD JUD. COVASNA (LES FOUILLES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES D'ARIUȘD, DÉP. DE COVASNA), "Cercetari Arheologice", vol. 5: 1982, 3-7, 2 pls.

The third habitation layer of a Neolithic complex at Ariușd, explored in 1980, contained a construction of fired clay, interpreted as remains of a pottery kiln of the Ariușd-Cucuteni culture.

N. Ursulescu, CONTRIBUȚII LA CUNOAȘTEREA EVOLUȚIEI ȘI POZIȚIEI CRO-NOLOGICE A CULTURII STARCEVO-CRIȘ PE TERITORIUL MOLDOVEI (CONTRIBUTIONS A LA CONNAISSANCE DE L'ÉVOLUTION ET DE LA POSITION CHRONOLOGIQUE DE LA CIVILISATION STARČEVO-CRIȘ SUR LE TERRITOIRE DE LA MOLDAVIE), "Suceava", vol. 10: 1983, 261-381, 45 pls.

Three phases of the Starcevo-Criș culture in Moldavia are described. The first settlement phase of this culture in Moldavia coincides with the third Starcevo-Criș phase. The representatives of the culture in question arrived in Moldavia from two zones and by two routes. One group came from NE Transylvania and NE Walachia, another from the N part of central Transylvania. In the author's view, the second settlement phase coincides with the strongest diffusion of this culture in Moldavia during phase IV of its general periodisation. Relations with the third phase of the Bugo-Dniester culture are noted. The third and last phase of this culture in Moldavia shows certain individual characteristics, different from the Starcevo-Criș complex. At that time the Starcevo-Criș assemblages outside Moldavia and part of Transylvania were absorbed by the representatives of the Vinča A, Dudești and Alföld cultures. The slightly modified Starcevo-Criș culture continued in Moldavia and in major part of Transylvania coming into contacts with the Danubian zone and the early Linear Pottery culture in the north. Contacts with the neighbouring Dniepr-Donetz culture are also observed. The developed phase of the Linear Pottery culture (notehead ornament) put an end to the Starcevo-Criș culture in Moldavia. In Transylvania the Starcevo-Criș culture was assimilated by the Vinča-Turdaș assemblages and also by the Linear Pottery culture which came from the east.

E. Comșa, CONSIDERAȚII CU PRIVIRE LA RELAȚIILE DINTRE CRIȘ ȘI CULTURA BUGO-DNIESTRIANA (CONSIDÉRATIONS CONCERNANT LES RELATIONS DE LA CULTURE CRIȘ AVEC LA CULTURE BUGO-DNIESTRIENNE), "Crisia", vol. 12: 1982, 9-18, 3 figs.

Discusses relationship between the Criș and Bug-Dniester cultures, the beginnings of which go back to the Glăvănești Vechi phase of the former and to phase II of the latter in the middle Prut basin. In the next, Valea Lupului phase, the Criș culture moved towards NE as far as the Dniester where it dominated phase III of the Bug-Dniester culture. In Bug-Dniester phase IV the contacts between the two cultures were broken by the Dniepr-Donetz culture which had expanded westwards as far as the river Prut. At the end of Bug-Dniester phase IV its territory was penetrated by Linear Pottery culture assemblages coming from north-west.

D. Popovici, N. Ursulescu, ȘANTIARUL ARHEOLOGIC PRENȚEȘTI "CETATE", JUD. SUCEAVA (LE CHANTIER ARCHÉOLOGIQUE DE PRENȚEȘTI-CETATE, DÉP. DE SUCEAVA), "Cercetări Arheologice", vol. 5: 1982, 23-27, 1 fig.

Traces of settlement of the Cucuteni A phase were found near Hallstatt fortifications.

C. Buzdugan, SĂPĂTURILE ARHEOLOGICE IN ANUL 1980 DE LA GIURCANI, JUD. VASLUI (LES FOUILLES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES DE L'ANNÉE 1980 DE GIURCANI, DÉP. DE VASLUI), "Cercetări Arheologice", vol. 5: 1982, 29-35, 3 pls.

Barrow 2 on the "Argeana" site at Giurcani, dep. Vaslui, contained 3 skeletons, one of which dates from the turn of the Neolithic and Bronze Age and the other two are Sarmatian.

A. Ulanici, SĂPĂTURILE DE LA VALEA IAȘULUI, JUD. ARGEȘ (LES FOUILLES DE VALEA IAȘULUI, DÉP. DE ARGEȘ), "Cercetări Arheologice", vol. 5: 1982, 37-42, 2 pls.

A Glina culture settlement discovered on the site at Valea Iașului, dep. Argeș, yielded pottery forms associated with the Bratești and Cernavoda II cultures.

A. Bolomey, CONTRIBUȚIE LA CUONAȘTEREA ECONOMIEI ANIMALE A CULTURII BOIAN ÎN LUMINA MATERIALELOR DE LA CÂSCIOARELE, JUD. CĂLĂRAȘI (BONE MATERIAL FROM CÂSCIOARELE, CĂLĂRASI COUNTY: A CONTRIBUTION TO THE ANIMAL ECONOMY OF THE BOIAN CULTURE), "Cercetări Arheologice", vol. 5: 1982, 169-193, 2 figs, 8 tables, 3 pls.

Animal bones from a settlement of Boian phase IV at Căscioarele are analysed in the first part of the paper. Most bones represent small-sized cattle, followed by small-sized sheep, big goats and pigs. Bones of red deer, roe-deer, hare, horse and dog are only occasional. The second part of the study deals with stock-breeding economy of the Boian culture. The first animal to be exploited not only for meat was the goat which was killed off at an advanced age. The communities of the Boian culture grazed live stock seasonally, at places removed from permanent settlement.

G. Lazarovici, PRINCIPALELE PROBLEME ALE CULTURII TIZZAPOLGÁR ÎN ROMÂNIA (DIE HAUPTFRAGEN DER TIZZAPOLGÁR-KULTUR IN RUMÄNIEN), "Acta Musei Napocensis", vol. 20: 1983, 3-31, 10 figs.

Certain problems of the Tiszapolgár culture are discussed. Finds from the early phase of the Tiszapolgár culture indicate its local development which occurred in several places in Banat, Crișana and Transylvania, forming local groups. Materials of the developed Tiszapolgár phase occur in Crișana and Transylvania. Those from the late phase which occur in Banat and Transylvania are evidence of the development of the Bodrogkeresztúr culture directly from the Tiszapolgár culture. They also indicate the contribution of the Sălcuța culture to the origin of the former. Contacts between the Tiszapolgár and Sălcuța cultures took place after phase IIb of the latter.

Gh. Gătă, C. N. Matescu, ON THE PROVENANCE OF THE RED OCHRE FROM THE TOMB WITH RITUALLY CUT SKELETON OF VĂDAȘTRA (COȚOFENI CIVILIZATION), "Dacia", vol. 27: 1983, 5-9, 2 figs, 1 pl, 6 tables.

The study of red ochre was based on 6 samples from 3 graves of the Coțofeni culture, from a head of a figurine and from vessels of phase II of the Vadastra culture

and on 17 samples from various layers and places regarded as potential sources of ochre. The comparison of chemical analyses of the samples indicates that ochre from the crag above Balta Obiŗšia was used from the Middle Neolithic to the end of the Coţofeni culture.

Anna Dzieduszycka-Machnikowa

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

А. Гириникас, РАЗЛИЧИЯ НАРВСКОЙ КЕРАМИКИ РАЗВИТОЙ О НЕОЛИТА В ВОСТОЧНОЙ И ЗАПАДНОЙ ЛИТВЕ (DIFFERENTIATION OF THE NARVA CULTURE CERAMICS IN EASTERN AND WESTERN LITHUANIA), [IN:] ДРЕВНОСТИ БЕЛОРУССИ И ЛИТВЫ, Minsk 1982, 19-27, no summary.

Study on the Narva culture ceramics in Lithuania. Ceramic artifacts from the eastern and western part of the country show considerable differences caused by influences of other cultures from neighbouring areas. In the Middle Neolithic, ceramics of the Narva culture in eastern Lithuania was influenced by the so-called style II of the Pit-comb Ware culture, and in western Lithuania – by cultures with corded ware.

А. Бутримас, КРЕМЕВЫЕ СТАМЕСКИ В МАТЕРИАЛЕ НЕОЛИТА ЛИТВЫ (FLINT BIPOLAR CORES IN THE NEOLITHIC MATERIALS FROM LITHUANIA), [IN:] ДРЕВНОСТИ БЕЛОРУССИИ И ЛИТВЫ, Minsk 1982, 12-19, no summary.

On the basis of flint artifacts of the Neolithic cultures of Lithuania an attempt has been made to distinguish and classify splinter pieces from the point of view of typology. The artifacts occur mainly in Late Neolithic assemblages with corded pottery (15-59% of all flint tools) and in the Rzucewo culture (half of a flint assemblage).

Л. В. Ванкина, ШНУРОВАЯ КЕРАМИКА НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ ЛАТВИИ (DIE SCHNUR KERAMIK IN LETTLAND), [IN:] ИЗ ДРЕВНЕЙШЕЙ ИСТОРИИ БАЛТСКИХ НАРОДОВ, Riga 1980, 47-58.

Problematics of cultures with corded ware in Latvia is outlined. Ceramics characteristic of this culture was discovered there on over 20 settlement sites. Hundred and twenty loosely found boat-shaped axes and a few graves (with no pottery) should be associated with this cultural complex.

Д. А. Крайнов, ФАТЬЯНОВСКАЯ КУЛЬТУРА В ЭТНОГЕНЕЗЕ БАЛТОВ (DIE FATJANOWO-KULTUR IN DER ETHNOGENESE DER BALTEN), [IN:] ИЗ ДРЕВНЕЙШЕЙ ИСТОРИИ БАЛТСКИХ НАРОДОВ, Riga 1980, 36-46.

A risky attempt has been made to associate Neolithic cultures of the upper Volga basin and neighbouring territories with ethnic element distinguished on linguistic basis. Development of Neolithic cultures in these areas is outlined and a number of radiocarbon dates are cited.

О. Л. Лирницкая, К ИСТОРИИ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ КРЕМНЕОБРАБАТИВАЮЩИХ МАСТЕРСКИХ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ БЕЛОРУССИИ И СОПРЕДЕЛЬНОЙ ТЕРРИТОРИИ (A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY ON FLINT WORKSHOPS IN BYELORUSSIA AND ADJACENT AREAS), [IN:] ДРЕВНОСТИ БЕЛОРУССИИ И ЛИТВЫ, Minsk, 42-48, no summary.

On the basis of Russian and Soviet literature the history of research of flint workshops in Byelorussia is summed up.

В. П. Третьяков, НЕОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ КЕРАМИКА И АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ, (NEOLITHIC CERAMICS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURES), Сов. Арх. № 1; 1984, 66-76.

Presents a research method which allows to draw conclusions about the kinship among populations of various archaeological cultures. The method is based on a proportional estimate of similar decorative motifs on pottery of particular cultures or sites which are being compared. Ethnographical findings show that a similarity exceeding 50% testifies ethnic kinship of the assemblages compared. An analysis of ceramics of various cultures, cultural groups and sites of the forest and forest-steppe zone of the European part of the Soviet Union is carried out.

А. Т. Синюк, ОБ ЭНЕОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ МОГИЛЬНИКАХ ЛЕСОСТЕПИ (ON AENEOLITHIC CEMETERIES OF THE FOREST-STEPPE ZONE), Сов. Арх. № 3: 1984, 105-121.

Concise publication of finds from three Eneolithic cemeteries (Dronikha, Ivanobugor and Mosolovka) located on the river Bitug in the middle of Don basin. Stratigraphical data show that the extended inhumation burials are later than the contracted ones. The phase with extended inhumation burials is dated to the middle and second half of the 3rd mill. B.C.

О. В. Ларина, КЕРАМИКА КУЛЬТУРЫ ЛИНЕЙНО-ЛЕНТОЧНОЙ КЕРАМИКИ ПОСЕЛЕНИЯ ДАНЧЕНЫ I (CERAMICS OF THE LINEAR POTTERY CULTURE AT DANCHENY I SETTLEMENT), [IN:] первобытные древности молдавии, Kishinev 1983, 88-110, no summary.

Describes ceramics from a Linear Pottery culture settlement at Dancheny, Kutuzovo region, Moldavia. The pottery, divided into "table" and "kitchen" ware is classified on the basis of shape and ornament of the vessels. The settlement at Dancheny is contemporary with the stage of the Linear Pottery culture represented by such sites as Floreszty, Nezvisko and others.

Т. Г. Мовша, ПЕТРЕНСЬКАЯ РЕГІОНАЛЬНА ГРУПА ТРИПОЛЬСЬКОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ (PETREN – A LOCAL GROUP OF THE TRIPOLYE CULTURE), Археологія, 45, Київ 1984, 10-23, no summary.

On the basis of yet another analysis of the Tripolye culture finds, the sites from the upper Prut and Dniester basin (the Ukraine) and from the Prut and Seret basin (Moldavia) have been classified as a new group termed Petren which coincides with the middle and beginnings of the late Cucuteni-Tripolye complex. Within three zones of distribution – northern, southern and southwestern – seven phases of this group have been distinguished.

А. Г. Колесников, О РАЗВИТИИ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЙ КЕРАМИКИ ТРИПОЛЬСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ (ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF TRIPOLYE CULTURE CERAMICS), [IN:] НОВЫЕ МЕТОДЫ АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ, Київ 1982, 216-225, no summary.

Various classification systems of the Tripolye culture ceramics are analysed. Attention is called to the fact that in the classification of ceramics most scholars transgress logical principles of its construction. The main reasons are the intuitive approach to this problem and lack of statistical study.

В. П. Цибесков, ОБРЯД „ПОЇННЯ ЗЕМЛІ ТА КУЛЬТ МІСЯЦА В ІДЕОЛОГІЧНИХ УЯВЛЕННЯХ ТРИПОЛЬСЬКИХ ПЛЕМЕН („EARCH-WATERING” RITE AND THE

MOON CULT IN IDEOLOGICAL REPRESENTATIONS OF THE TRIPOLYE TRIBES),
Археология, 47, Kiev 1984, 13-24, no summary.

Select finds from one of the Tripolye settlements of phase B1 (mid-4th mill. B.C.) on the Southern Bug are presented. Remains of hut XII contained a set of ceramic artifacts which point to the practice of the so-called "watering of the earth" rite. Among finds is a "sacrificial table" with an engraving interpreted by the author as a primitive calendar.

**Л. Ф. Константінеску, РАННБОЯМНІ ПОХОВАННЯ ПІВНІЧНО-СХІДНОГО ПОДОН-
 НЯ (BURIALS OF THE EARLY PHASE OF THE PIT GRAVE CULTURE OF THE NORTH-
 EASTERN DON BASIN),** *Археология*, 45, Kiev, 61-68, no summary.

A concise publication of two barrows: no 6 at Kremenevka and no 1 at Zhdanov in Doneck region, each with four contemporary burials of the early phase of the Pit Grave culture. Two burials in barrow 1 were surrounded with a stone circle and covered with stone slabs. The pottery recovered (only in children's burials) is associated with the middle phase of the Mikhaliovka site and with the so-called Repin type.

**Е. В. Яровой, ОХРАННЫЕ РАЗКОПКИ КУРГАНА У С. КЕТРОСЫ (RESCUE EXCA-
 VATIONS OF A BARROW NEAR KETROSY), [IN:] ПЕРВОБЫТНЫЕ ДРЕВНОСТИ
 МОЛДАВИИ,** Kishinev 1983, 110-128, no summary.

Excavations of a barrow at Ketrosy, Novoanensk region, Moldavia, have revealed a number of burials, four of which (nos 3, 5, 6 and 8) represent the Pit Grave culture. Quadrangular grave pits contained contracted skeletons strewn with ochre and covered with timber beams. Grave 6 was covered with earth in the course of the burial rite, a rare phenomenon within the Pit Grave culture.

**І. Т. Черняков, М. М. Шмаглії, ДЕРЕВ'ЯНІ ПСАЛІІ ЯМНОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ (WOODEN
 BIT-RESTRAINERS OF THE PIT CULTURE),** *Археология*, 42, Kiev 1983, 10-16, no summary.

The find of wooden bit-restrainers in the grave of the Pit Grave culture (2nd half of 3rd mill. B.C.) at Vinogradovka, Odessa region, prompts the authors to discuss the issue of horse domestication. Several stages of development of bit-restrainers are distinguished – from wooden ones in the Pit Grave culture, through restrainers made of antler in the Sredni Stog culture, to metal ones in the Majkop culture.

**З. А. Федорова-Давидова, РАЗКОПКИ КУРГАННОЙ ГРУППЫ ШАХАЕВСКАЯ II
 НА Р. МАНЫЧЕ (EXCAVATIONS OF BARROWS OF SHAKHAEVSKAYA II GROUP
 ON THE RIVER MANITCH), [IN:] ДРЕВНОСТИ ДОНА,** Moskva 1983, 35-87, no summary.

Of the 27 barrows located on the shores of the Manitch liman 7 have been excavated. Most barrows represent the Pit Grave, Catacomb-Grave and Srubna cultures. Graves of the Catacomb-Grave culture, part of which contained remains of wooden vehicles, are of particular interest.

**В. А. Дергачев, КАТАКОМБНАЯ КУЛЬТУРА В ДНЕСТРОВСКО-ПРУТСКОМ МЕЖ-
 ДУРЕЧЬЕ (THE CATACOMB-GRAVE CULTURE BETWEEN THE DNIESTER AND THE
 PRUT), [IN:] ПЕРВОБЫТНЫЕ ДРЕВНОСТИ МОЛДАВИИ,** Kishinev 1983, 128-151, no
 summary.

This concise monograph of the south-western group of the Catacomb-Grave culture includes the historical outline of the research, a list of nearly 600 sites (200 graves) and description of main burial types. Grave goods and position of skeletons (according to the position of the body, legs and arms) are analysed.

Г. Т. Ковпаненко, Л. А. Черних, ПОХОВАНИЯ КАТАКОМБНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ НА ПИВДЕННОМУ БУЗІ (BURIALS OF THE CATACOMB-GRAVE CULTURE ON THE SOUTHERN BUG), *Археологія*, 48, Kiev 1984, 47-61, no summary.

Burials of the Catacomb-Grave culture from the steppes on the right bank of the Southern Bug are characterized. Graves of this culture were dug into earlier barrows. Most graves were single though collective burials also occur. The extended supine position was dominant yet occasionally the skeletons were lying on back with contracted legs or on the right side with legs slightly flexed. The orientation of the burials varied. Most of the burials were furnished with pottery varied in form but uniform in ornament. Tools, weapons, ornaments, animal bones, etc. were very occasional. Ochre seems to have played an important part in the burial rite. The burials described date from the second phase of the Catacomb-Grave culture, dating from the 19th-17th cent. B.C.

Ю. А. Смирнов, ПОГРЕБЕНИЯ МАСТЕРОВ-ИЗГОТОВИТЕЛЕЙ ДРЕВКОВ И КРЕМНЕВЫХ НАКОНЕЧНИКОВ СТРЕЛ (GRAVES OF THE PRODUCERS OF SHAFTS AND FLINT ARROWHEADS), [IN:] ДРЕВНОСТИ ДОНА, Moscow 1983, 164-187, numerous text figs, no summary.

Finds from grave no 13 in barrow no 37 at the Balabin I cemetery, Semikarakorsk distr., Rostov region, on the river Sal, are discussed in detail. The burial which is a typical niche grave of the Catacomb-Grave culture of the Manitch type (17th-13th cent. B.C.) contained tools, unfinished artifacts and raw material for the production of shafts and flint arrowheads. Other burials (about 20) with similar grave goods from the East European steppes are discussed.

В. И. Балабина, К ВОПРОСУ ОБ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ ОХРЫ В КАТАКОМБНЫХ ПОГРЕБЕНИЯХ (ON THE USE OF OCHRE IN THE CATACOMB-GRAVE CULTURE), [IN:] ДРЕВНОСТИ ДОНА, Moscow 1983, 188-197, no summary.

On the basis of 173 graves an attempt has been made to define the specificity in the use of ochre in the burial rite of the Catacomb-Grave culture. The distribution of ochre traces within the features and on various parts of skeletons is analysed. Results of these observations are correlated with the kinds of grave goods and on this basis a number of variants of grave assemblages have been distinguished.

М. В. Андреева, ГЛИНЯНАЯ МОДЕЛЬ ПОВОЗКИ ИЗ ПОГРЕБЕНИЯ КАТАКОМБНОГО ВРЕМЕНИ (A CLAY MODEL OF A CHARIOT FROM A GRAVE OF THE CATACOMB-GRAVE PERIOD), Сов. Арх. № 3: 1984, 201-205, no summary.

A niche grave discovered during excavations of barrows of Chogray VIII group on the East Manitch contained a clay model of a chariot lying beside a child's skeleton. The construction of the grave and the grave goods suggest association with the early phase of the Catacomb-Grave culture. Analogies are cited and the occurrence of these models in children's burials is emphasized.

С. Ж. Пустовалов, К МЕТОДИКЕ ПЕРИОДИЗАЦИИ КАТАКОМБНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ ПО ДАННЫМ ПОГРЕБАЛЬНОГО ОБРЯДА (THE METHOD OF THE PERIODIZATION OF THE CATACOMB-GRAVE CULTURE ON THE BASIS OF THE BURIAL RITE), [IN:] НОВЫЕ МЕТОДЫ АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ, Киев 1982, 87-109, no summary.

Material characteristics of the burial rite of the Catacomb-Grave culture are analysed and a more exact chronological division of this culture is suggested. The finds analysed came from the lower Dnieper basin.

А. Н. Гей, САМСОНОВСКОЕ ПОСЕЛЕНИЕ (THE SETTLEMENT AT SAMSONOVO), [IN:] ДРЕВНОСТИ ДОНА, Moscow 1983, 7-34, text figs, no summary.

Finds from a multi-layer site at Samsonovo, Ust-Donetsk distr., Rostov region, are described. The bottom layer of the site contained finds of one of the local Early Neolithic cultures. Above, were remains of settlement of the developed late stage of the Pit Grave culture. Certain problems of the cultural relationship between the Neolithic and Eneolithic of the steppe zone are also discussed.

В. А. Коренько, К МЕТОДИКЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ПОГРЕБЕНИЙ СО СКОПЧЕННЫМИ СКЕЛЕТАМИ (ON THE METHOD OF STUDY ON CROUCHED BURIALS), Сов. Арх., No 3: 1984, 5-17

New method of the study on contracted burials is presented. On the basis of recent findings of anthropometry and goniometry the author has distinguished three types of contractions. In the first type only the legs and arms are contracted but no deformations occur. In the second, the joints are deformed or muscles and sinews cut. The third type is intermediate between these two.

Н. А. Рычков, О ТРЕХ КРИТЕРИЯХ СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОГО АНАЛИЗА ПОГРЕБАЛЬНЫХ ПАМЯТНИКОВ (THREE CRITERIA OF THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GRAVE ASSEMBLAGES), [IN:] НОВЫЕ МЕТОДЫ АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ, Kiev 1982, 143-168, no summary.

Three Eneolithic and Bronze Age steppe cultures: Pit Grave, Catacomb-Grave and Srubna, are used as examples to present the criteria by which it is possible to identify these cultures on the basis of statistical methods. The criteria of the comparative analysis are: the optimal extent of attributes by which the assemblages should be compared; a representative sample of each of the compared assemblages; the estimate of the degree of similarities of the assemblages.

А. Л. Нечитално, О СОСУДАХ МАЙКОПСКОГО ТИПА В СТЕПНОЙ УКРАИНЕ (ON THE МАЙКОР-TYPE VESSELS IN THE STEPPE UKRAINE), Сов. Арх. № 4: 1984, 127-137.

The distribution of imported or imitated ceramics of the North-Pontic Maikop culture, found in the Pontic steppes, has provided the basis for tracing contacts between these areas.

ЧЕЛОВЕК И ОКРУЖАЮЩАЯ ЕГО СРЕДА (MAN AND HIS ENVIRONMENT), Материалы по археологии Грузии и Кавказа, vol. 9 Tbilisi 1984, 138 pp., 33 pls, no summary.

Collection of articles by various authors concerning the Eneolithic site (6th-4th mill, B.C.) at Arukhlo, Marneulsk region in eastern Georgia. The archaeological problematics of the site is presented and an attempt is made to reconstruct the natural conditions of this period in the southern Caucasus; moreover, palaeobotanical and osteological remains are analysed.

Г. Кавтарадзе, К ХРОНОЛОГИИ ЭПОХИ ЭНЕОЛИТА И БРОНЗЫ В ГРУЗИИ (PROBLEMS OF THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE ENEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE IN GEORGIA), Tbilisi 1983, 154 pp, no summary.

The purpose of this study is to make the chronology of the Eneolithic and Bronze Age in Georgia more exact. Numerous (calibrated) radiocarbon dates and relative chronology concerning the Caucasus and the Near East shed new light on the relationship between these areas. The shifting of a number of cultural events occurring in the Caucasus back by 1000-200 years is in the author's view consistent with the dates established for the Near East on the basis of historical data. The Early Eneolithic, represented by the Szulaweris-Szomu Tepe culture coincides with the 6th mil. B.C. The Middle Eneolithic coincides with the 5th mill. B.C. The Late Eneolithic (early phase of the Kura-Arax culture) dates to the first half of the 4th mill. The first phase of EBA coincides with the second half of the 4th mill., and the second phase, with the first half of the 3rd. This period is dominated by the Kura-Arax culture. The third phase of EBA, coinciding with the second half of the 3rd mill., and the first phase of MBA, coinciding with the first half of the 2nd mill. B.C. are marked by the appearance of barrows of Trialetti type.

В. Николов, РАННЕНЕОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ В ЗАПАДНОЙ БОЛГАРИИ (EARLY NEOLITHIC CULTURES IN WESTERN BULGARIA), Сов. Арх. № 2: 1984, 5-25.

Problems of the Early Neolithic of the central part of the Balkan Peninsula are briefly outlined. The use of painted pottery with complex patterns is a characteristic shared by Early Neolithic assemblages of this area. On the basis of their differences three cultures have been distinguished: Kremenik-Anzabegovo (on the middle Struma and Wardar), Kremikovci (on the upper Struma, in the Sofia Basin and in the Niskava Valley) and Gradešnica-Circea (NW Bulgaria and SW Rumania). Attention is drawn to the similarities of the pottery of these cultures to that of the cultures of Georgia, Minor Asia and Levant.

Krzysztof Tunia

Yugoslavia

KULTUREN DER FRÜHBRONZEZEIT DES KARPATENBECKENS UND NORDBALKANS, collective work, editor N. Tasić, Beograd 1985, 401 pages.

Presentation of the cultural situation on the territory of mid-Danube basin and upper Vistula basin at the beginning of the Bronze Age. The volume includes the following papers:

1. N. Tasić, Einleitung, p. 9-13.
2. N. Tasić, Die Vinkovci-Kultur, p. 15-32.
3. M. Girić, Die Maros (Moriš, Mures)-Kultur, p. 33-58.
4. N. Tasić, Die Vatin Kultur, p. 59-81.
5. N. Tasić, Die Verbicioara-Kultur, p. 83-92.
6. N. Kalicz, Die Makó-Kultur, p. 93-107.
7. N. Kalicz, Nyírség-Kultur, p. 109-123.
8. G. Bándi, Somogyvár-Gruppe, p. 125-132.
9. R. Schreiber-Kalicz, Komplex der Nagyrév-Kultur, p. 133-190.
10. N. Kalicz, Die Hatvan-Kultur, p. 191-215.
11. T. Kovacs, Vátya-Kultur, p. 217-233.
12. T. Kovacs, Füzesabony-Kultur, p. 235-256.
13. G. Bándi, Die „Kisapostag-Problematik“, p. 257-266.

14. G. Bándi, Die Kulturen der transdanubischen inkustierten Keramik, p. 267-281.
15. M. Novotná, B. Novotný, Die Chl'opice-Gruppe, p. 283-288.
16. M. Novotná, B. Novotný, Košťany-Gruppe, p. 289-298.
17. M. Novotná, B. Novotný, Die Nitra-Kultur, p. 299-306.
18. M. Novotná, B. Novotný, Aunjetitzer Kultur, p. 307-314.
19. M. Novotná, B. Novotný, Der Hurbanovo-Typus, p. 315-322.
20. M. Novotná, B. Novotný, Die Madarovec-Kultur, p. 323-340.
21. J. Machnik, Frühbronzezeitliche Kulturen in Klempolen, p. 341-376.
22. T. Kovacs, Die Koszider-Metallkunst und einige kulturelle und chronologische Frage der Koszider Periode, p. 377-388.

A. Durman, METALURGIJA VUČEDOLSKIEGO KOMPLEKSA (METALLURGY OF THE VUČEDOL CULTUR COMPLEX), "Opuscula Archaeologica", 8, Zagreb 1983, 16 plates.

The paper includes: cultural background, pre-Vučedol metallurgy, copper mining, catalogue of finds of Vučedol culture and their spectrum analysis, development of single edge axes. The closing chapter discusses, among others, the issue of the "transition stage" between the periods of "pure copper" and "pure bronze". The "transition stage" is distinctive by the use of arsenic copper and arsenic bronze.

B. Marijanović, PRILOG PROUČAVANJU EKONOMIKE STARIJEG NEOLITA HERCEGOVINE (CONTRIBUTION À L'ÉTUDE DE L'ÉCONOMIE DU NÉOLITHIQUE ANCIEN EN HERZÉGOVINE), "Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine v Sarajevu", 38, Arheologija, Sarajevo 1983, 65-72.

Analysis of the economy of the earliest farming communities in Herzegovina. On the ground of size of settlements and poor contents of cultural layers, the inference about low importance of agriculture during the Early Neolithic is drawn. Basic economic factors at the time were probably stock breeding and gathering.

M. Miličević, REKONSTRUKCIJA ŽENSKJE ODJECE U ENEOLITIKU MEDURIJEČJA DUNAVAN DRAVE I SAVE (RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ENEOLITHIC WOMEN'S WEAR BETWEEN THE DANUBE, THE DRAVA AND THE SAVA), "Opuscula Archaeologica", 9, Zagreb 1984, 1-22, 5 plates.

Clay figurines from the sites of Sarvaš, Vučedol, Vinkovci and Ljubliana were taken as a basis for reconstruction of women's garb during the Eneolithic of north Yugoslavia. Fashion of wear and material used is detailly discussed.

J. Petrović, GOMOLAVA, Novi Sad 1984, 79 pages (in Serbo-Croatian and in English).

Gomolava excavations in the form of illustrated album. The stratigraphy of the tell is following:

Level I – Vinča culture; Level II – Lengyel and Polgar cultures; Level III – Baden, Kostolac and Vučedol cultures; Levels IV-VII – cultures of Bronze and Iron Ages; Level VIII – up to Early Medieval Period.

I. Radovanović, M. Kaczanowska, J. K. Kozłowski, M. Pawlikowski, B. Voytek, THE CHIPPED STONE INDUSTRY FROM VINČA, Belgrade 1984, 79 pages.

Comprehensive study on artifacts of flint and other silicious rocks, obtained during excavations of 1929-1934. The work includes raw material analysis, technical analysis of cores and blanks, typology of retouched tools, the issue of development trends within chipped industries of the site under discussion and their reference to the wide cultural background.

T. Težak-Gregl, NEOLITICKA I ENEOLITIČKA ANTROPOMORFNA PLASTIKA IZ FUNDUSA ARHEOLOŠKOG MUZEJA U ZAGREBU (NEOLITHISCHE UND ÄNEOLITHISCHE ANTHROPOMORPHE PLASTIK AUS DEM FUNDUS DES ARCHÄOLOGISCHEN MUSEUMS IN ZAGREB), "Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu", 16-17, Zagreb 1983-1984, 15-48, 8 plates.

Treatise on Neolithic and Eneolithic anthropomorphic plastics in collection of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. Described finds (female figurines) pertain to Vinča, Sopot, Baden, Lasinja and Vučedol cultures. It is assumed they are the evidence of the motherhood worship.

Z. K. Zoffmann, NEOLITHISCHE ANTHROPOLOGISCHE FUNDE AUS DER UMGEBUNG VON ODŽACI (BAČKA, JUGOSLAWIEN), „Рад Војвођанских Музеја”, 28, Нови Сад 1982-1983, 35-38.

Anthropological analysis of two skeletons from the cemetery of Donja Branjevina, belonging to the Starčevo culture. The skeletons show resemblance to those from the Vinča culture cemetery in Gomolava.

Jerzy Kopacz