

*Archaeological Abstracts — The Neolithic of East-Central Europe*

## Bulgaria

Хан Ван Кхан, КЪМ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯТА НА КЕРАМИКАТА ОТ ХАЛКОЛИТА В БЪЛГАРИЯ В СВЕТИНАТА НА ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТА (SUR LA TECHNOLOGIE DE LA CÉRAMIQUE DU CHALCOLITHIQUE EN BULGARIE À LA LUMIÈRE DE L'EXPÉRIENCE), "Археология", 21: 1979, 2, 37-41.

By means of experiments an attempt has been made to reconstruct particular phases of shaping various pottery forms current in Bulgaria during the Chalcolithic.

Хан Ван Кхан, ТЕХНОЛОГИЯТА НА КЕРАМИКАТА ОТ СЕВЕРОИЗТОЧНА БЪЛГАРИЯ; СУРОВИНЫ И ФОРМУВАНЕ (TECHNOLOGIE DE LA CÉRAMIQUE DU CHALCOLITHIQUE DE LA BULGARIE DU NORD-EST: MATIÈRES PREMIÈRES ET FAÇONNAGE), "Археология", 21: 1979, 4, 1-12.

Continuation of the research on the experimental reconstruction of pottery production in Bulgaria during the Chalcolithic. The subjects discussed include raw materials, the methods of the preparation and the phases of pottery shaping.

И. С. Иванов, РАННОХАЛКОЛИТНИ ГРОБОВЕ ДО ГРАД ВАРНА (FRÜNSHALKOLITHISCHE GRÄBER BEI VARNA), "Известия на Народния Музей Варна", 14(29): 1978, 81-93.

Report on rescue excavations of an early Chalcolithic cemetery near Varna. Two graves were destroyed and the third contained rich furniture which in addition to pottery included objects of gold, copper, stone, flint, bone and shells. The site has been assigned to the early part of the Chalcolithic and is linked with Karanowo V.

И. Ал. Йорданов, Г. Р. Маринов, АНТРОПОЛОГИЧЕСКО ПРОУЧВАНЕ НА КОСТНИЙ МАТЕРИАЛ ОТ РАННОХАЛКОЛИТНИ ГРОБОВЕ ДО ГРАД ВАРНА (ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY OF BONE MATERIAL FROM THE EARLY CHALCOLITHIC GRAVES NEAR VARNA), "Известия на Народния Музей Варна", 14 (29): 1978, 94-104.

Results of the anthropological analysis of bones from three graves explored in the Chalcolithic cemetery near Varna are presented. Grave no. 1 contained remains of a woman 25 years old, grave no. 2 — of a man 30-35 years old and grave no. 3 of a man 25-30 years old. The analysis of the skull from grave no. 3 indicates the dinaroid racial type.



Х. Тодорова, ПРОУЧВАНИЯ НА НЕОЛИТА И ЕНЕОЛИТА В ЛОНГОЗА (НАЧАЛО НА VI—КРАЯ НА V ХИЛЯЧОЛЕТИЕ ПР. Н.Е.), (UNTERSUCHUNGEN DES NEOLITHIKUMS UND ÄNEOLITHIKUMS DER LANDSCHAFT LONGOZ (ANFANG DES 6.— ENDE DES 5. — JAHRTAUSENDS V.U.Z)), "Известия на Народния Музей Варна", 14 (29): 1978, 1-9.

The cultural development of the Luda Kamčija and Goljama Kamčija basin (district Varna) is outlined. The Early Neolithic is represented by the Usoe I culture, the Late Neolithic by the Usoe II culture, the Early and Middle Eneolithic by the Sava culture and the Late Eneolithic — by the Kodžadermen and Varna cultures.

„Studia Praehistorica”, 1-2, „София”, 1978.

Contains papers read at the international symposium devoted to the Chalcolithic cemetery at Varna and to the problems of the Chalcolithic, held at Varna on 19-21 April, 1976.

1. I. S. Ivanov (Bulgaria), Les fouilles archéologiques de la nécropole chalcolithique à Varna (1972-1975), 13-26.

Outlines the history of the investigations and the general research problems of the cemetery at Varna.

2. A. Hartman (Federal Republic of Germany), Ergebnisse spektralanalytischer Untersuchung äneolithischer Goldfunde aus Bulgarien, 27-45.

Results of spectral analysis of 137 gold objects from the cemetery at Varna are presented.

3. K. Kančev (Bulgaria), Microwear Studies of Weapons and Tools from the Chalcolithic Necropolis at the City of Varna, 46-49.

Trasological analysis of the tools of stone (axes, perforated axes; etc.) and flint (retouched blades, side-scrapers) and of the tools and weapons of copper from the cemetery at Varna.

4. Y. A. Yordanov (Bulgaria), Anthropologic Study of Bone Remains from Persons Buried in the Varna Eneolithic Necropolis, 50-59.

Analysis of human remains discovered in 39 graves in the cemetery of Varna. Only skull from grave no. 43 was suitable for craniological analysis which showed the dominance of Nordic features.

5. G. Marinov, Y. Yordanov (Bulgaria), Preliminary Data from Studies of Bone Material from the Varna Chalcolithic Necropolis during the 1972-1975 Period, 60-67.

Analysis of human remains from the Varna cemetery with the determination of the age and sex of the individuals.

6. G. I. Georgiev (Bulgaria), Das Spätchalkolithikum in Bulgarien im Licht der neuesten archäologischen Untersuchung, 68-79.

Latest results of the investigations of site from the Chalcolithic — Karanovo VI, Chotnica, Azmak and others — are presented.

7. V. I. Georgiev (Bulgaria), La situation ethnique en Mysie intérieure et la nécropole des trésors de Varna, 79-83.

The ethnic situation in lower Moesia in the light of linguistic and historical analysis. The Varna cemetery has been hypothetically linked with the Thracian tribe of the Crobyzes.

8. J. Mellaart (England), The Late Chalcolithic Period in Anatolia: an Interim Assessment, 84-87.

Presents the cultural situation in Anatolia in the Late Chalcolithic with special emphasis on its transition to the Early Bronze Age.

9. M. Korfman (Federal Republic of Germany), Die Ausgrabungsergebnisse des Jahres 1975 an Demircihüyük, Nordwestanatolien, 88-95.

Results of the investigations of a multilayer site Demircihüyük in north-western Anatolia, showing the cultural sequence of the transition from the Chalcolithic to the Early Bronze Age.

10. M. Kančev (Bulgaria), Fouilles du tell près du village Sadievo, département de Sliven, 96-100.



Results of the investigations of a multicultural site at Sadievo. The settlement sequence comprises the transition from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age.

11. M. Garašanin (Yugoslavia), Betrachtungen zur Salçuta-Krivodol-Bubanj-Komplex auf dem Mittleren Balkan, 101-108.

Cultural situation in the central Balkans in the Eneolithic is presented and an attempt at a cultural and chronological synchronization with neighbouring areas made.

12. E. Comşa (Rumania), L'utilisation du cuivre par les communautés de la culture Gumelnița du territoire roumain, 109-120.

Metal objects (pins, axes, perforated axes) of the Gumelnița culture found in Rumania are described.

13. B. Nikolov (Bulgaria), Développement du Chalcolithique en Bulgarie de l'Ouest et du Nord-Ouest, 121-129.

Cultural situation in eastern and north-eastern Bulgaria during the Chalcolithic is presented.

14. N. Usulescu (Rumania), Sur des débuts du Chalcolithique à l'est des Carpates, 130-135.

The notion of the Eneolithic (Chalcolithic) is precisely defined and the beginning of this period — coinciding with the Precucuteni culture — in the Southern Carpathians is established.

15. H. Todorova (Bulgaria), Das Späteneolithikum an der westlichen Schwarzmeerküste, 136-145.

The Late Eneolithic in the western part of the Pontic area is characterized. It is represented by the Kodžadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI (KGK VI) horizon.

16. A. Margos (Bulgaria), Les sites lacustres dans les lacs de Varna et la nécropole de Varna, 146-148.

The Eneolithic settlement zone on the Varna lake, contemporary with the cemetery, is discussed.

17. N. Попов (Bulgaria), Résultats principaux des fouilles du tell près de la ville de Smiadovo, département de Šumen, 149-156.

Results of the investigations of a tell at Smiadovo are described. The settlement sequence includes the Chalcolithic and is linked with the Kodžadermen-Gumelnița-Karanovo VI horizon.

18. Т. Г. Иванов (Bulgaria), О некоторых строках погребального обряда и представлений о загробном мире во время неолита и халколита в Болгарии, , 157-162.

General elements of burial rite current in Bulgaria during the Neolithic and Chalcolithic are presented. A characteristic trait is the presence of cemeteries outside settlements.

19. L. Peničeva (Bulgaria), Sites et habitations du Chalcolithique en Bulgarie, 163-169.

The Chalcolithic settlement in Bulgaria is characterized.

20. Е. Н. Черных (U.S.S.R), О юго-восточной зоне Балкано-Карпатской металлургической провинции эпохи энеолита, 170-181.

Description of the south-Carpathian metallurgical zone including the chemical characterization of the artifacts occurring in this area.

21. A. Hartman (Federal Republic of Germany), Die Goldsorten des Aneolithikums und der Frühbronzezeit im Donauraum, 182-191.

Finds of gold from the Danubian basin dated to the Eneolithic and EBA are described.

22. B. Jovanović (Yugoslavia), Early Gold and Eneolithic Copper Mining and Metallurgy of the Balkans and Danube Basin, 192-197.

Basing on the investigations of the Rudna Glava mine in Yugoslavia the Eneolithic gold and copper mining is discussed.

23. J. Nandris (England), Some Features of Neolithic Climax Societies, 198-211.

Certain problems concerning the man-environment relationship in the highly developed Neolithic cultures of south-eastern Europe are discussed.

24. M. Novotná (Czechoslovakia), Anfänge der Metallurgie in der Slovakei und die Beziehungen zum Ostbalkan, 212-217.

The beginnings of metallurgy in Slovakia are described and its links with the metallurgical centre in the Eastern Balkans are emphasized.



25. I. Panajotov (Bulgaria), Typological Distinction of the Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age Metal Tools, 218-223.

Main types of metal tools of the two periods are characterized and the evident differences in ideas, form and technology are stressed.

26. D. Garašanin (Yugoslavia), Zur Kenntnis einer frühen Welle der Steppenbewegungen auf dem Balkan, 224-227.

The find of 14 flint blades from the cave near Lastava (Hercegovina) is linked with the influence exerted by the early wave of the Pontic people.

27. G. Tončeva (Bulgaria), Néropole tumulaire de l'âge du bronze ancien pres du village Belogradec, 228-237.

Results of the investigations of the EBA cemetery at Belogradec are presented.

28. E. Neustupny (Czechoslovakia), Mathematical Analysis of an Aeneolithic Cemetery, 238-243.

Discusses the use of the mathematical analysis in the determination of the characteristics of the burial rite employed in the Corded Ware cemetery at Vikletice (Czechoslovakia).

29. K. Honea (USA), Thermoluminescent Dating of Ceramics and Stone: New Developments, 244-247.

30. J. Neustupny (Czechoslovakia), Problèmes de la contemporanéité des civilisations énéolithiques, 248-252.

Surveys views on the relative chronology of the Eneolithic cultures in Bohemia and Moravia in relation to the neighbouring areas.

31. Schlusswort von Professor G. Il. Georgiev, Vorsitzender des Organisationsvorstandes, 253-254.

*Jerzy Kopacz*

## Hungary

N. Kalicz, FRÜH- UND SPÄTNEOLITHISCHE FUNDE IN DER GEMARKUNG DES ORTES LÁNYCSÓK (VORBERICHT) (KORA- ÉS KÉSŐNEOLITIKUS LELETEK LÁNYCSÓK HATÁRÁBAN), „A Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve”, vol. XXII: 1977 (published 1978), 137-156, 12 pls.

The most representative series of finds from 3 among 15 pits of the Starčevo culture, discovered on a multicultural site in SE Transdanubia, is published. The finds are evidence of the early Neolithic habitation in Transdanubia. They show links with the Starčevo finds from NW Yugoslavia, probably with the earlier phase of this culture. Moreover they indicate a somewhat different development of the Körös and Starčevo branch of the Körös-Starčevo complex. Among the finds a small altar claims attention.

The Lengyel culture is represented there by 4 graves and 1 pit. Chronologically, the material represents the transitional stage between the early and the late phase of the Lengyel culture.

Zs. K. Zoffmann, ANTHROPOLOGICAL FINDS IN LÁNYCSÓK, HUNGARY, FROM THE EARLY NEOLITHIC STARČEVO CULTURE (A KORANEOLITIKUS STARČEVO KULTÚRA EMBERTANI LELETEI LÁNYCSÓKRÓL), „A Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve”, vol. XXII: 1977 (published 1978), 156-162, 1 map, 1 pl.

Two contracted skeletons — one of a 53-59-year-old woman and the other of a 2-year-old child — were found in a pit of the Körös-Starčevo culture. The adult skeleton represents a low-head (European) Alpine type.

J. Makkay, EXCAVATIONS AT BICSKE. I. THE EARLY NEOLITHIC — THE EARLIEST LINEAR BAND CERAMIC, “Alba Regia”, vol. XVI: 1978, 9-60, 7 text figs, 27 pls.



This is the first part of a monographic study presenting the results of 8 excavations seasons on the Galagonyás site at Bicske in NE Transdanubia. The site yielded traces of early Transdanubian Linear Band Pottery (LBP) and early Notenkopf LBP settlement as well as two phases of the Sopot-Bicske culture. Materials from two features, — house 1.1971 and a pit in trench III.1976, discussed in this paper — have allowed the author to distinguish the earliest phase (preceding Notenkopf) in Transdanubia. The materials betray the influence of the Körös-Starčevo, Protovinča and Vinča A. culture.

Zs. K. Zoffmann, EXCAVATIONS AT BICSKE. II. ANTHROPOLOGICAL FINDS FROM THE NEOLITHIC CEMETERY, "Alba Regia", vol. XVI: 1978, 61-69, 8 tables, 2 pls.

Eleven skeletons — 8 adult males and 3 children of undetermined sex — are described. They come from the Galagonyás site at Bicske and have been assigned to the Sopot-Bicske culture. The skeletons represent the Cromagnon type with elements of the leptodolichomorph type. The author points out that in the anthropological materials of the Lengyel culture, in the formation of which the Sopot-Bicske culture had taken part, the dominant Mediterranean type is accompanied by elements of the Cromagnon type.

J. Makkay, A SZEGVÁR-TÜZKÖVESI ÚJKÖKORI FÉRFISZOBOR ÉS A „FÖLD ÉS ÉG ELVÁLASZTÁSÁNAK” ŐSI MÍTOSZA (THE NEOLITHIC MALE FIGURINE FROM SZEGVÁR-TÜZKÖVES AND THE ANCIENT MYTH OF THE SEPARATION OF HEAVEN AND EARTH), AÉ, vol. 105: 1978, pt. 2, 164-183.

The article continues studies on the development of religions ideas in south-eastern Europe during the Neolithic. The author broadens the interpretation and historic significance of the unique find of the Tisza culture from Szegvár, representing a male figurine with a sickle on the shoulder.

The autor points out close connections of this find with the mythology of the Near East and Anatolia on the one hand and with the early Greek mythology on the other.

I. Ecsedy, KORAI RÉZKORI SÍROK SZABOLCSOBÓL (EARLY COPPER AGE GRAVES FROM SZABOLCS), FA, vol. 28: 1977, 11-38, 25 figs.

10 graves of the Tiszapolgár culture, which are part of a larger now destroyed cemetery situated on the upper Tisza, are published. The grave goods were mainly limited to the pottery of the Lučky group of the Tiszapolgar culture, showing links with the Basatanya group.

P. Patay, A TISZAVALK-TETESI RÉZKORI TEMETŐ ÉS TELEP (KUPFERZEITLICHES GRÄBERFELD UND SIEDLUNG VON TISZAVALK-TETES), FA, vol. 29: 1978, 21-58, 41 figs.

Two cemeteries from the Copper Age — on Kenderföld site and on the bank of the Tetes stream — were explored at Tiszavalk. The second site has yielded materials of various cultures such as Alföld Linear Band Pottery, Tiszapolgar, Sarmatian and Arpad. In this paper, which is the first part of the study of this site, finds from the Bodrogkeresztur cemetery are discussed. 25 graves richly furnished with pottery, tools of obsidian and flint and ornaments (2 gold discs) were explored. The stratigraphical sequence — a pit of the Hunyadihalom group dug into a Bodrogkeresztur grave — confirms the formerly established chronology.

I. Ecsedy, EXCAVATIONS AT LÁNYCSÓK IN 1976 (PRELIMINARY REPORT) (ÁSATÁS LÁNYCSÓK-ÉGETTMALOM LELŐHELYEN [ELŐZETES JELETÉS]), „A Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve”, vol. 22: 1977 (published 1978), 119-135, 9 text figs, 7 pls.

The multicultural site at Lánycsók (Baranya county, Mohacs district, south-eastern Transdanubia) lies on a plateau not far from the Danube valley. The Neolithic and Eneolithic cultures represen-



ted there include Starčevo, Lengyel, Balaton and Boleraz groups; BA is represented by Vučedol-Zok, Somogyvár-Vinkovci, Kisapostag, the Pannonian Incrusted Pottery and Urn-field; the discoveries from the Iron Age comprised 4 La Tène and Roman pits and 6 Avar graves.

I. Ecsedy, DIE FUNDE DER SPÄTKUPFERZEITLICHEN BOLERÁZ-GRUPPE VON LÁNYCSÓK (A KÉSŐRÉZKORI BOLERÁZI CSOPORT LELETEI LÁNYCSÓKRÓL), „A Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve”, vol. 22: 1977 (published 1978), 163-183, 3 text figs, 12 p/ls.

2 pits from the early phase of the Boleraz group, discovered on a multicultural site in south-eastern part of Transdanubia, are published. The links noted between Boleráz-Cernavoda III-Ezero point to the existence of relations between the areas on the lower Danube and Transdanubia in the period under discussion.

Fragments of two crucibles for copper smelting are so far an only find of this type in the Boleraz group, characterized by a regress in the metallurgical production.

I. Ecsedy, THE PEOPLE OF THE PIT-GRAVE KURGANS IN EASTERN HUNGARY, Budapest 1979, 147 pp.

This is a monographical study and a catalogue of 44 explored barrows and a cemetery (the total number of recorded barrows is about 3000), supplemented by anthropological, chemical (ochre), zoological and cartographical analyses.

The barrows are evidence of the expansion of the people of the Pit-Grave culture from the Pontic steppes who reached eastern Hungary, roughly as far as the Tisza. The distinctive features of the burial rite include the supine position of the skeletons with drawn up legs, the W-E orientation and poor grave-goods — mainly lumps of ochre placed near the head. The graves placed in pits under the barrows contained traces of timber constructions or of covering the dead with mats, textiles or grass.

The author revises the views on the chronology of the barrows and maintains that the main wave of the steppe people coincided with the decline of the Bodrogkeresztur culture and was contemporaneous with the Boleráz group.

*Barbara Burchard*

## Poland

M. Godłowska, A. Kulczycka-Leciejewiczowa, J. Machnik, T. Wiślański, NEOLIT, pt. II of PRAHISTORIA ZIEM POLSKICH, Wrocław—Warszawa—Kraków—Gdańsk 1979, 452 pp, 254 text figs, no summary.

This synthesis of the Neolithic is part of a 5-volume work covering the prehistory of Poland. It contains comprehensive papers devoted to particular culture areas and cultures of the Neolithic. Economic, social, classification and chronological problems are discussed. Moreover, the book deals with the origin of particular cultures and their transformation in new cultural patterns are dealt with. First farming societies settled in Poland and linked with the Danubian cultures (Bandkeramik, Stroke-ornamented Pottery, and cultures of the Lengyel-Polgar area) are discussed by A. Kulczycka-Leciejewiczowa. T. Wiślański describes the TRB, Globular Amphorae and sub-Neolithic cultures (Comb Ware and Pit-comb Ware cultures). M. Godłowska covers the Radial-decorated Pottery (Baden) culture and J. Machnik deals with the Corded Ware culture area (Corded Ware, Rzucewo and Złota cultures). Moreover, he discussed the Silesian and Little Polish groups of the Bell Beakers culture in Poland.



POCZĄTKI NEOLITYZACJI POLSKI POŁUDNIOWO-ZACHODNIEJ, conference materials Wrocław 1979, 169 pp.

Collection of papers read at the archaeological conference devoted to the beginnings of the neolithization of south-western Poland. The volume includes: W. Wojciechowski, *Badania nad neolitem w Polsce południowo-zachodniej i ich rola dla studiów nad młodszą epoką kamienia w Polsce* (Forschungen zum Neolithikum im südwestlichen Polen und deren Bedeutung für die Studien über die jüngere Steinzeit in Polen), 7-20; Z. Bagniewski, *Problem związków ludności mezolitycznej i neolitycznej na terenie Polski południowo-zachodniej* (Zur Frage der Beziehungen zwischen der mesolithischen und der neolithischen Bevölkerung im südwestlichen Raum von Polen), 21-35; A. Kulczycka-Leciejewiczowa, *Węzłowe problemy kultury ceramiki wstęgowej rytej w Polsce południowo-zachodniej* (Zu Schlüsselfragen der linearbandkeramischen Kultur im südwestlichen Polen), 27-50; J. Romanow, *Węzłowe problemy kultury ceramiki wstęgowej klutej na Śląsku* (Zu den Schlüsselfragen der stichbandkeramischen Kultur in Schlesien), 51-56; J. Pavúk, *Genetické a chronologické vzťahy lineárnej keramiky v strednom Podunajsku* (Genetische und chronologische Beziehungen der Linearkeramik im mittleren Donaugebiet), 69-80; S. Šiška, *Počiatky neolitického osídlenia východného Slovenska* (Anfänge der neolithischen Besiedlung in der Ostslowakei), 81-92; J. Pa velčík, *Problem zasiedlenia Moraw północnych przez ludność ceramiki wstęgowej*, 93-103, no summary; D. Kaufmann *Gedanken zur Neolithisierung im Südwesten der DDR*, 106-119, no summary; J. Lech, *Krzemieniarstwo w kulturze społeczności ceramiki wstęgowej rytej w Polsce. Próba zarysu* (Zur Frage der Silexindustrien der Gemeinschaften der linearbandkeramischen Kultur in Polen. Versuch eines Abrisses), 121-136; J. Kruk, *Z badań nad geografią osadnictwa neolitycznego na lessach w dorzeczu górnej Wisły* (Untersuchungen zur Geographie der neolithischen Besiedlung der Lössgebiete am Oberlauf der Wisła), 137-152.

All papers are based on the latest archaeological investigations and include essential problems concerning the Neolithie of south-western Poland.

M. Kaczanowska, J. Lech, **THE FLINT INDUSTRY OF DANUBIAN COMMUNITIES NORTH OF THE CARPATHIANS**, AAC. vol. 17: 1977, 5-28, 9 text figs.

An attempt is made to characterise the flint industry of the Danubian communities north of the Carpathians. Three chronological phases have been distinguished. Phase A. coincides with the Bandkeramik culture, phase B with the early and middle stages of the Lengyel-Polgar culture and phase C comprises the assemblages of the Wyciąże-Złotniki group of the so-called Lublin-Volhyn group of the white painted pottery from the site of Złota. The analysis of assemblages from various chronological phases has shown the continuity of evolutionary tendencies in the flint industry of Little Poland.

A. Prinke, J. Skoczylas, **Z METODYKI BADAŃ NAD UŻYTKOWANIEM SUROWCÓW KAMIENNYCH W NEOLICIE, (ON THE METHODOLOGY OF STUDIES CONCERNING THE USE OF STONE RAW MATERIAL IN THE NEOLITHIC)**, Prz. Arch., vol. 26: 1978, 43-66, 8 text figs.

1557 tools and weapons made of rock (excluding flint) and derived from west-central Poland are analysed. The investigations made indicate the existence in the Neolithic of the Polish Lowland of a long-range import of raw material from Volhynia and Western Sudeten. The paper is part of a program of petro-archaeological research and contains description of methodological principles underlying this program.

A. Koško, **ROZWÓJ KULTUROWY SPOŁECZEŃSTW KUJAW W OKRESACH SCHYŁKOWEGO NEOLITU I WCZESNEJ EPOKI BRĄZU, (CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF KUYAVIAN COMMUNITIES AT THE DECLINE OF THE NEOLITHIC AND EARLY BRONZE AGE)**, „Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu”, Seria Archeologiczna, no. 12, Poznań 1979 256 pp, 10 text figs and 19 maps.



An attempt is made to reconstruct the development of prehistoric communities inhabiting Kuyavia in the period of cultural changes at the turn of the Neolithic and the Bronze Age. The author concludes that in the Neolithic the society of Kuyavia formed a certain cultural "centre" linked by multidirectional contacts in the area between the Elbe and the Vistula. A catalogue of 361 habitation sites used in the study is included.

J. Machnik, *ZE STUDIÓW NAD KULTURĄ CERAMIKI SZNUROWEJ W DORZECZU GÓRNEGO DNIESTRU (STUDIES ON CORDED WARE CULTURE IN THE UPPER DNIESTER BASIN)*, AAC, vol. 19: 1979, 51-71, 2 text figs.

The subjects discussed in the paper include the chronology and division into cultural units of the Corded Ware culture in the upper Dniester basin and the links of this region with other areas. The Corded Ware culture has been divided into three phases. At the end of the Neolithic and in the EBA cultural trends, mainly from the west and south, crossed in the upper Dniester basin. Gradual eastward expansion of areas inhabited by the Corded Ware people occurred at that time.

A. Kempisty, *THE CORDED WARE CULTURE IN THE LIGHT OF NEW STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE*, Prz. Arch., vol. 26: 1978, 5-41, 15 text figs, no summary.

Archaeological investigations of four barrows in the Little Polish Upland (Miernów I and II, Żerniki Górne and Kolosy) have yielded new stratigraphical evidence on the basis of which the periodization of the Corded Ware culture has been established. The author deals first of all with the primary graves and divides the culture into two periods: the barrow period and the niche-grave period. Social and economic problems are also discussed.

K. Tunia, *CMENTARZYSKO KULTURY CERAMIKI SZNUROWEJ W KONIUSZY, WOJ. KRAKÓW, (THE CEMETERY OF THE CORDED WARE CULTURE AT KONIUSZA, PROVINCE OF KRAKÓW)*, Spr. Arch., vol. 31: 1979, 57-77, 20 text figs.

The Corded Ware cemetery at Koniusza is described. Basing on typology the author has distinguished three phases of the development of the cemetery. The site contained also barrow and niche graves. The monography is supplemented by two papers: E. Gleń, *Analiza antropologiczna materiałów kostnych z cmentarzyska kultury ceramiki sznurowej w Koniuszy, woj. Kraków* (The anthropological analysis of skeletal remains from the cemetery of the Corded ware culture at Koniusza, province of Kraków), 79-90; B. Drobiewicz, *Analiza traseologiczna wyrobów krzemienych z cmentarzyska kultury ceramiki sznurowej w Koniuszy, woj. Kraków* (The traseological analysis of flint artifacts from the cemetery of the corded ware culture at Koniusza, province of Kraków), 91-94.

J. Rydlewski, P. Valde-Nowak, *PROBLEM OSADNICTWA EPOKI KAMIENIA W POLSKICH KARPATACH ZACHODNICH W ŚWIETLE BADAŃ NA POLSKIEJ ORAWIE I W REJONIE PRAWOBRZEŻNYCH DOPLÝWÓW GÓRNEJ WISŁY (ZUR STEINZEITLICHEN BESIEDLUNG IN DEN POLNISCHEN WESTKARPATEN IM HINBLICK AUF DIE FORSCHUNGEN IN DER POLNISCHEN ORAWA UND IM BEREICHE DER RECHTEN NEBENFLÜSSE DER OBEREN WISŁA)*, AAC, vol. 19: 1979, 5-36, 11 text figs.

Basing on the materials from their own investigations and on those housed in the museum, the authors discuss the problems of settlement in the Western Carpathians in Poland. The materials used date from the Stone Age (Palaeolithic and Neolithic). An attempt is made to answer the question if the sites discovered mark the flow of the population across the Carpathians or are evidence of a more permanent exploitation of this environment.

*Barbara Baczyńska*



## Rumania

E. Comşa, CONSIDERAȚII CU PRIVIRE LA MORMINTELE CU OCRU, DE PE TERITORIUL DOBROGEI, (CONSIDÉRATIONS CONCERNANT LES TOMBES À OCRE SUR LE TERRITOIRE DE LA DOBROUDJA), „Pontica”, vol. XI: 1978, 19-26, 1 fig.

A list and descriptions of the so far investigated graves with ocre in Dobrudja are presented. The graves date from the period between the Cucuteni and the Coslogeni cultures.

A. Păunescu, CERCETĂRILE ARCHEOLOGICE DE LA CUINA TURCULUI-DUBOVA (JUD. MEHEDINȚI), (LES FOUILLES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES DE CUINA TURCULUI-DUBOVA [DEP. DE MEHEDINȚI]), „Tibiscus”, 1978, 11-56, 27 figs.

The 1964-1969 investigations of the rock shelter Cuina Turcului in the area of the great Danubian waterfalls revealed, in a 10 m thick layer, traces of settlement of many periods, including the Neolithic. The Neolithic layer, 2 m thick, and divided from the Epipalaeolithic one by a thin sterile layer contained materials from three chronological horizons of the Starcevo-Criș culture. The finds included red white painted pottery, numerous tools and buttons of bone, chisels and polished stone axes. This layer was overlaid by a layer dating from the late phase of the Coțofeni culture with Kostelac and Vučedol elements.

Gh. Lazarovici, LEGĂTURILE FAZEI VINČA A CU ZONA NORD-THESSALICĂ ȘI SUDBALCANICĂ, „Tibiscus”, 1978, 57-66, 42 figs.

In the author's view, a number of elements in the pottery of the Vinča A-Starčevo IV culture indicate the influences from the south and are linked with the Dimini culture. These influences contributed to the formation of new cultures such as Predimini, Veselinovo, Dudești, Early Dimini, Vinča A.

O. Radu, PLASTICĂ NEOLITICĂ DE LA CHIȘODA VECHĂ ȘI CÎTEVA PROBLEME ALE NEOLITICULUI DIN NORDUL BANATULUI, (DIE NEOLITHISCHE PLASTIK VON ALT-KISCHODA UND EINIGE PROBLEME DER FRÜHEREN STEINZEIT IN NORDEN BANATS), „Tibiscus”, 1978, 67-76, 4 PIs.

20 human statuettes, their fragments and a clay seal from Chișoda Veche are published. The influences from the south (Vinča culture) and north (Bandkeramik culture) meeting in Banat led to the formation of Tisa I culture. The figural art provides here major arguments. Direct links with Vinca B and B2C culture have been established.

R. Petrovszky, SONDAJUL ARHEOLOGIC DE LA IAZ (COMUNA OBREJA, JUDEȚUL CARAȘ-SEVERIN), (DIE ARCHÄOLOGISCHE PROBEGRABUNGEN VON IAZ [GEMEINDE OBREJA, KREIS CARAȘ-SEVERIN]), „Tibiscus”, 1978, 77-96, 12 figs.

Test investigations at Iaz have revealed a stratigraphical sequence in which the second phase of the Starcevo-Criș culture is followed by the EBA settlement of the Coțofeni I culture and of later periods.

M. Gumă, R. Petrovszky, NOI DESCOPERIRI ENEOLITICE TIMPURI ÎN ZONA CARANSEBESULUI, (NEUE FRÜHENEOLITHISCHE FUNDE IN DER KARANSEBESCHER UMGEBUNG), „Tibiscus”, 1978, 97-114, 14 figs.

The investigations of two settlements of the Tiszapolgar culture at Balta Sărată with painted pottery of the earliest phase and at Valea Timisului of phases I and II have widened the knowledge of this culture in Rumania and revealed its links with other cultures, notably the Salcuța culture.



I. T. Dragomir, NOI DESCOPERIRI ARHEOLOGICE DE OBIECTE DE ARMĂ ȘI DE BRONZ ÎN REGIUNEA DE SUD A MOLDOVEI, (NOUVELLES TROUVAILLES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES D'OBJETS DE CUIVRE ET DE BRONZE DANS LA RÉGION MÉRIDIIONALE DE LA MOLDAVIE), „Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche și Arheologie”, vol. 30: 1979, 591-601, 3 figs.

Nine metal objects (3 of copper and 6 of bronze) found at different times in Moldavia, are published. Copper objects include 2 axe-hammers cross-shaped in section and a chisel. The finds attest the development of metallurgy in this area.

E. Popușoi, UN TOPOR — CIOCAN DE TIP VIDRA, DESCOPERIT LA LUPEȘTI (JUD. VASLUI), (EINE BEI LUPEȘTI [KREIS VASLUI] ENTDECKTE HAMMERAXT VON VIDRA-TYPUS), „Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche și Arheologie”, vol. 30: 1979, 301-302, 1 fig.

The site “La Stufariq” at «Fintina Mare» has yielded an axe-hammer of the Vidra type, lying on burnt clay within a feature of the Cucuteni A culture. Similar finds are reported from Cucuteni-Băiceni and Margineni in Moldavia and also from sites lying further to the south such as Prundu and Vidra.

A. Bolomey, GOSPODĂRIREA ANIMALELOR NEOLITICĂ DE LA FĂRÇAȘU DE SUS (ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AT THE NEOLITHIC OF FARÇAȘU DE SUS), „Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche și Arheologie”, vol. 30: 1979, 3-10, 5 pls.

The zoological analysis of animal bones from the site of the Dudești culture at Fărcașu de Sus has shed light on the economy of the inhabitants of this settlement. Cattle (38%) were bred for meat alone, being killed off at the age of 1 1/2-2 years, before achieving breeding maturity. On the other hand, sheep/goats (23%) were killed when 8 to 10 years old, This indicates that they were kept also for milk and wool.

S. Haimovici, CARACTERISTICILE PALEOFAUNEI DIN AȘEZĂRILE PERIOADEI DE TRANZIȚIE DE LA ENEOLITIC LA EPOCA BRONZULUI DIN MOLDOVIA, (LES CARACTÉRISTIQUE DE LA PALEOFAUNE DES STATIONS DE LA MOLDOVIE APPARTENANTS À L'ÉPOQUE DE TRANSITION DE L'ÉNÉOLITHIQUE À CELLE DU BRONZE), „Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche și Arheologie”, vol. 30: 1979, 11-20, 9 pls.

On the basis of the analysis of over 4000 animal bones from four sites (Foltești, Stoicani, Horodiștea, Erbiceni) from the transitional period (Neolithic/Bronze Age) it has been possible to reconstruct the economy of the inhabitants. Stock-breeding dominated there over hunting (mainly deer). In the first three settlements cattle were predominant, closely resembling — like sheep/goat — the Neolithic cattle. At Erbiceni, on the other hand, sheep/goats prevailed. They were bigger in size than the Neolithic ones. The frequency of horse, probably domesticated, varies on particular sites. The economic activity of the population caused changes in the natural environment.

M. Nica, T. Niță, LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS NÉOLITHIQUES DE LEU ET PADEA DE LA ZONE D'INTERFÉRENCE DES CULTURES DUDEȘTI ET VINÇA, „Dacia”, vol. 23: 1979, 31-64, 24 figs.

Features and materials from the sites of the Dudești-Vinca culture at Leu and Padea in the central part of Oltenia are described and analysed. On this basis the authors maintain that under the influence of three big cultural complexes: Dudești, Vinča and Karanovo, a cultural complex named Dudești-Vinča emerged in central Oltenia. It differs from the complexes occupying the Olt valley in economy (dominance of agriculture over stock-breeding in the Dudești-Vinca culture), building (large overground houses), pottery, flint working and in other details. On the sites under



discussion the development of the Dudești-Vinča settlement was interrupted by the Vădastra culture. Three settlement phases distinguished on the sites are synchronized with the phases of the Dudești, Vinča and Karanovo cultures.

M. Cârciumar, ANALYSE POLLINIQUE DES COUCHES NÉOLITHIQUES DE PADEA ET DE LEU (DÉP. DE DOLI), „Dacia”, vol. 23: 1979, 65-68, 4 figs.

Pollen analysis of the settlement layers of the Dudești-Vinča culture near Padea has made it possible to reconstruct climate and vegetation. At this time Oltenia, so far sylvan-steppe in character, was becoming increasingly steppe-like. This process was connected with the economic activity of the population, such as development of farming and stock-breeding (pastures).

E. Comșa, LES FIGURINES EN OS APPARTENANTS À LA PHASE MOYENNE DE LA CULTURE GUMELNIȚA, „Dacia”, vol. 23: 1979, 69-77, 7 figs.

The typology and chronology of flat anthropomorphic figurines are established. The figurines are linked with the Gumelnița culture and occur in south-eastern Rumania and northeastern Bulgaria.

*Anna Dzieduszycka-Machnikowa*

### Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОТКРЫТИЯ, 1978 ГОДА, Moscow 1979, 622 pp, numerous text figs, no summaries.

Collection of short reports on archaeological excavations conducted in the USSR in 1978. Many of those reports contain information about sites from the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.

А. П. Журавлев, ЭНЕОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ ЭТАП В КАРЕЛЬСКОЙ АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЕ И ПРОБЛЕМА ЕГО ДАТИРОВКИ (ENEOLITHIC STAGE IN THE KARELIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURE AND PROBLEM OF ITS DATING), Краткие Сообщения, 157: 1979, 82-86, no summary.

Two chronological phases have been distinguished among the Eneolithic sites situated on the north-western shores of Lake Onega (northern area of the European part of the Soviet Union). The earlier phase (Vigaynavolok) is characterized by the use of native copper, and in the later (Pegrema) there occur already open furnaces for copper smelting and workshops for its working.

Э. Л. Врублевская, МЕТАЛЛОГРАФИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ОБРАЗЦОВ С ПОСЕЛЕНИЯ ПЕГРЕМА I, (METALLOGRAPHICAL ANALYSES OF SAMPLES FROM THE SETTLEMENT PEGREMA I), Краткие Сообщения, 157: 1979, 87, no summary.

Results of the analysis of 11 copper samples obtained during investigations of the site Pegrema I in Karelia are described. The samples showed characteristic traits of native copper. The copper objects were mostly made by cold hammering. Similar results were obtained during the analysis of finds from sites Pegrema VII and Sandermocha I.

В.И. Тимофеев, ПАМЯТНИКИ КАМЕННОГО ВЕКА ВОСТОЧНОЙ ЧАСТИ КАЛИНИНГРАДСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ, (SITES OF THE STONE AGE IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE KALININGRAD REGION), Краткие Сообщения, 157: 1979, 61-69, no summary.



A survey of sites (with short characterizations) from the Mezo- and Neolithic, situated in the eastern part of the Kaliningrad region. A series of Neolithic sites is dated by C14 method. A site of the Corded Ware culture was for the first time localized in this region, at a place named Tushino on the river Sheshupa. It is dated to the period of the third littoral transgression (turn of the 3rd/2nd millennium BC).

R. Rimantienė, ŠVENTOJI. NARVOS KULTURES GYVENVIETĖS (SVENTOJI. AUSGRABUNGEN DER NARWAKULTURSIEDLUNGEN), Vilnius 1979, 188 pp, numerous text figs.

Results of excavations of a number of sites of the Narva (or Narva-Nemen) culture, situated between Šventoji and Kunigiškiai in Lithuania, are presented. In the Early Neolithic the culture occupied the Baltic coast from Kurskiy Lagoon to Lake Ladoga. In addition to the description of finds the paper contains results of palinological and radiocarbon analyses as well as observations concerning the economy, architecture, burial rite and relations with neighbouring cultures.

П. М. Долуханов, А. М. Микляев, КУЛЬТУРНО-ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ПОСТРОЕНИЯ АБСОЛЮТНОЙ ХРОНОЛОГИИ НЕОЛИТА И РАННЕЙ БРОНЗЫ В БАССЕЙНЕ ЗАПАДНОЙ ДВИНЫ, (CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL BASES OF THE ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY OF THE NEOLITHIC AND THE EARLY BRONZE AGE IN THE BASIN OF THE WESTERN DVINA), Краткие Сообщения, 157: 1979, 73-81, no summary.

Materials from three sites in the basin of the western Dvina — Usvaty IV, Serteya II and Nau-movo — are analysed. These multilayer sites are remains of palafitte settlements located on lakes. Three categories of artifacts — such as tools of flint and stone, objects of horn and pottery — were analysed within 5 stages distinguished on the sites. The least similarity of the objects, statistically calculated, is noted at the turn of phases III/IV (about 2 000 BC). This coincides with the transition from the Neolithic Usvaty culture to the northern White Russian Corded Ware culture. The change of the cultural system could be achieved by a) adaptation and change of the natural environment, b) social movements, c) self-development of a culture, d) diffusion of customs, e) migration of the people.

А. С. Смирнов, НЕОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ СТОЯНКИ В УРОЧИЩАХ БЕСЕЦ-БЕЛЫНЕЦ (THE NEOLITHIC SITES IN LOCALITY BESETZ-BELYNETZ), Sov. Arch., No. 2: 1979, 133-144.

Materials from 5 late Neolithic sites in Besetz-Belynetz, Bryansk region, on the Desna, are published. On the ground of pottery, found there in small quantities, the sites are dated to the second half of the 3rd millennium BC.

Л. Л. Зализняк, НЕОЛИТИЧНИ ПАМ'ЯТКИ Р. ЗДВИЖ (NEOLITHIC SITES ON THE RIVER ZDVIZH), "Археология", No. 31: 1979, 54-65, no summary.

4 new Neolithic sites in the valley of the river Zdvizh (rightbank tributary of the river Teteriv) are published. The important role played by the late Neolithic Janislawice culture in the neolithization of Polesie and the Nemen basin is emphasized.

Н. А. Хотинский, Б. А. Фоломеев, М. А. Гуман, АРХЕОЛОГО-ПАЛЕОГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ НА СРЕДНЕЙ ОКА (ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOGEOGRAPHIC INVESTIGATIONS IN THE MIDDLE OKA BASIN), Sov. Arch., No. 3: 1979, 63-81.

Results of interdisciplinary studies of sites situated in the middle Oka basin and dating from the Neolithic to the 18th cent. AD are presented. Palinological researches carried out there have led to a fuller explanation of local problems concerning the man-environment relationship.



С. С. Березанська, В. К. Пясецкий, ПЕРШЕ ПОСЕЛЕННЯ КУЛЬТУРИ КУЛЯСТИХ АМФОР НА УКРАЇНІ (FIRST SETTLEMENTS OF THE GLOBULAR AMPHORAE CULTURE IN THE UKRAINE), „Археология”, No. 30: 1979, 75-82, no summary.

Materials from the first Globular Amphorae settlements to be discovered in the Ukraine are described. The sites of which 8 have been so far recorded lie in eastern Volhyn in Zhitomir region. They share analogical geographical conditions, being located on dune rises in the neighbourhood of grassland, marshes and peat-bogs. Their culture layer is extremely poor.

М. Ф. Потушняк, НЕОЛІТИЧНЕ ПОСЕЛЕННЯ ДЯКОВО I НА ЗАКАРПАТТІ, (THE NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT DYAKOVO I IN THE TRANSCARPATHIAN REGION), „Археология”, No. 30: 1979, 57-74, no summary.

Materials discovered on the settlement at Dyakovo I in the Transcarpathian region have allowed the author to distinguish a separate Dyakovo group, assigned to the mid-4th millennium BC. It formed by the assimilation of Bük elements in the milieu of the final phase of the east Slovakian Linear Pottery culture.

М. А. Пелешишин, ЕНЕОЛІТИЧНЕ ПОСЕЛЕННЯ ПОБЛИЗУ М. БЕРЕГОВЕ НА ЗАКАРПАТТІ, (AN ENEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT NEAR BEREGOVO IN THE TRANSCARPATHIAN REGION), „Археология”, No. 29: 1979, 83-94, no summary.

Describes materials from a settlement near Beregovo in the Transcarpathian region. The analysis of pottery has led to the conclusion that the materials can be assigned to the little known group of finds from the upper Tisza basin, dating from the Early Eneolithic. Genetically, they are linked with the culture of the Polgar cycle and show influence of Lengyel elements.

Д. Я. Телегин, НОВЫЕ ПАМЯТНИКИ КУЛЬТУРЫ ЛИНЕЙНО-ЛЕНТОЧНОЙ КЕРАМИКИ НА УКРАИНЕ, (NEW SITES OF THE BANDKERAMIK CULTURE IN THE UKRAINE), Sov. Arch., No. 2: 1979, 229-234, no summary.

Sums up the actual state of knowledge of the Bandkeramik culture in the western part of the Soviet Union. The materials of this culture have been recorded on 16 settlement, 3 cemeteries and on about 20 sites of undetermined character, situated in Volhyn, Podolia and between the rivers Dniester and Rieul in Moldavia.

В. С. Бейлекчин, РАННИЙ ЭНЕОЛИТ НИЗОВЬЕВ ПРУТА И ДУНАЯ (THE EARLY ENEOLITHIC IN THE LOWER BASIN OF THE PRUT AND DANUBE), Kishinev, 152 pp, 76 text figs, no summary.

This is a monograph of the Eneolithic Gumelnița culture in the Soviet Union. So far 26 Gumelnița sites have been recorded, all concentrated in southern Moldavia. Six of these were excavated and two — Vulkanești II and Lopacika — are described. A detailed analysis of pottery, flint artifacts, figural art and architecture has led to the conclusion that the Moldavian sites of the Gumelnița culture belong to its local variant — Aldeni II.

Т. А. Попова, ХРОНОЛОГИЯ ПОЛИВАНОВА ЯРА И ЕЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ДЛЯ ПЕРИОДИЗАЦИИ ТРИПОЛЬСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ (THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE SITE POLIVANOV YAR AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE PERIODIZATION OF THE TRIPOLYE CULTURE), Краткие Сообщения, 157: 1979, 69-72, no summary.

The materials from the site Polivanov Yar, Tchernovce region in Bukovina, have been re-analysed. Some time ago, this multilayer site allowed T. S. Passek to divide the Tripolye culture into three chronological phases — B<sub>I</sub>, B<sub>II</sub> and γ<sub>I</sub>. A more detailed analysis of the materials has allowed



to distinguish sub-phases ( $B_{11}$ ,  $B_{12}$  and  $B_{13}$ ) which have been correlated with neighbouring cultural complexes.

**В. А. Дергачев, ВЫХВАТИНСКИЙ МОГИЛЬНИК (THE CEMETERY AT VYHVATINCY),** Kishinev 1978, 75 pp, 22 text figs, no summary.

The studies so far performed of the cemetery at Vyhvatincy, Rybnica region in Moldavia, are summed up. The excavations of the cemetery carried out in 1947-1959 have revealed 63 richly furnished graves of the late phase of the Tripolye culture. Together with contemporaneous neighbouring sites the cemetery under discussion has been assigned to one of the four variants — the middle Dniester one — of the Late Tripolye culture. Data concerning the burial rite and grave goods have been summed up and on their basis four chronological phases of the cemetery development have been distinguished.

**М. С. Великанова, ПАЛЕОАНТРОПОЛОГИЯ ПРУТСКО-ДНЕСТРОВСКОГО МЕЖДУРЕЧЬЯ (THE PALAEOANTHROPOLOGY OF THE AREA BETWEEN THE PRUT AND THE DNIESTER),** Moscow 1975, 282 pp, numerous tables and diagrams, no summary.

This is an anthropological study of the people living in the area between the Prut and the Dniester from the Eneolithic to the 19th century AD. The analysis made for the Eneolithic is based on the materials from the cemetery of the late Tripolye phase at Vyhvatincy, Rybnica region in Moldavia. On the basis of the measurements of skeletons from the cemetery combined with data from other Tripolyan sites and from certain Neolithic cultures of south-eastern Europe the author tries to define the anthropological type of the Tripolyan people.

**И. В. Васьилев; Г. И. Матвеева, МОГИЛЬНИК У С. СБЕЗЖЕЕ НА Р. САМАРЕ (THE CEMETERY NEAR THE VILLAGE SYEZZHEE AT THE SAMARA RIVER),** Sov. Arch., N. 4: 1979, 147-166.

Materials from the Eneolithic cemetery at Syezzhee, Kuybyshev region on the river Samara (left bank tributary of the Volga) are published. The cemetery has revealed 9 burials containing skeletons in the supine position, with heads to E or NE, coloured with ochre. Some were richly furnished with tools of bone, flint or stone and with ornaments of bone, boar's tusks and shells. A certain amount of pottery has also come to light. A series of settlement with similar materials has been recorded in the Samara basin. On this basis a new local culture, named the Samara culture, has been distinguished. It is dated to the 4th millennium BC and thus coincides with the earliest assemblages of the Yamnaya culture.

**Н. А. Рычков, К ВОПРОСУ ОБ АНТРОПОМОРФНЫХ СТЕЛАХ РУБЕЖА ЭНЕОЛИТА И ЭПОХИ БРОНЗЫ (THE PROBLEM OF THE ANTHROPOMORPHIC STELAE FROM THE TURN OF THE ENEOLITHIC AND THE BRONZE AGE),** 14-20 [in:] ПАМЯТНИКИ ДРЕВНИХ КУЛЬТУР СЕВЕРНОГО ПРИЧЕРНОМОРЬЯ (ANTIQUITIES OF THE ANCIENT CULTURES OF THE NORTH PONTIC REGION), Kiev 1979, no summaries.

Certain problems posed by the stone stelae from the turn of the Eneolithic and the Bronze Age are discussed. The stelae are distributed over a vast area — from the Iberian Peninsula to the Caucasus, being particularly numerous in the north Pontic steppe region. They are assigned there to various late Neolithic and early Bronze Age cultures, yet most of them have been discovered on Yamnaya graves. The stelae assigned to this culture are characterized by a considerably simplified form — principally only the head and trunk are outlined. The considerable extent of the stelae should be explained by the diffusion of similar religious ideas, and the stelae themselves can be interpreted as a representation of a deity. It is suggested that they could have been much more numerous and made of more easily available material, i.e. wood, yet they have not survived until now.



Л. С. ИЛЬЮКОВ, МЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКИЕ “ВИЛКИ” МАЙКОПСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ (METALLIC “FORKS” OF THE MAYKOP CULTURE), *Sov. Arch.*, No. 4: 1979, 138-146.

The autor discusses problems posed by characteristic objects of the Maikop culture — two-prong metal forks — 12 of which have been so far found on sites of this culture. They are supposed to have been used in taking out boiled meat from pots during ritual feasts, both in this and in after-life — therefore they are found in grave assemblages.

К. Х. Кушнарева, Г. Н. Лисицына, О ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИИ ПАШЕННОГО ЗЕМЛЕДЕЛИЯ В ЗАКАВКАЗЕ (ON THE ORIGIN OF THE TILLAGE AGRICULTURE IN TRANS-CAUCASIAN REGION), *Sov. Arch.*, No. 2: 1979, 5-18.

Problems concerning the origin of tillage agriculture in the Transcaucasian region are outlined. Comparative data from the Near East combined with archaeological and palaeobotanical materials and with linguistic and palaeodemographic findings suggest that developed forms of agriculture existed already in the second half of the 3rd millennium BC. Certain facts indicate that the origins of this process date as far back as the 4th or close of the 5th millennium BC. Material indicators of this form of economy include the knowledge of artificial irrigation, introduction of improved harvest tools, use of yoked animals and of a definite set of cultivated plants.

З. Ф. Патокова, УСАТОВСКОЕ ПОСЕЛЕНИЕ И МОГИЛЬНИКИ (A SETTLEMENT AND CEMETERIES AT USATOVO), Kiev 1979, 184 pp, numerous text figs, no summary.

This is the first full monograph of a settlement complex at Usatovo consisting of a settlement and two cemeteries — one with barrows and the other with flat graves. This complex which had been investigated with breaks for over 50 year lies in the steppe zone of the north Pontic region, in the neighbourhood of Odessa. The monograph includes analyses of settlement materials and of graves with a detailed description of their furniture and of burial rites. It is supplemented with the analysis of animal bones and metal artifacts. The study on the origin of this complex points to the links of Usatovo with the sites of the Late Tripolye culture, and to the presence, of distinct traits associated with the Neolithic steppe culture. The chronology of Usatovo has been assigned to stages C<sub>II</sub> — Y<sub>II</sub> of the Tripolye culture (second half of the 3rd millennium BC).

*Krzysztof Tunia*

## Yugoslavia

PRAISTORIA JUGOSLAVENSIS ZEMALJA, Sarajevo 1979

Vol. II. Neolitsko doba, 705 pp., 99 p's.

The synthesis of the Neolithic of Yugoslavia containing the following chapters:

1. D. Srejšović, Protoneolit — kultura Lepenskog vire, 33-76.  
Pre-ceramic assemblages connected with the Lepenski vir culture.
2. M. Garašanin, Centralnobalkanska zona, 79-212.  
Cultural development in the Central Balkan zone during the Neolithic.
3. B. Brukner, Körös-grupa, 213-226.  
The Körös group in relation to analogical groups in Hungary.
4. S. Dimitrijević, Sjeverna zona. Neolit u centralnom z zapadnom djelu sjeverne Jugoslavije, 229-361.  
Cultural development in northern Yugoslavia (Slavonia, Bosnia, northern Serbia).
5. A. Benac, Prelazna zona, 363-470.  
Cultural development in the transitional zone including central Bosnia, Pelagonia and Serbia.



6. Š. Batović, Jadranska zona, 473-634.

Cultural development in the Adriatic zone.

7. A. Benac, M. Garašanin, D. Srejović, Zaključna razmatranja, 635-667.

Recapitulation of the cultural development in Yugoslavia during the Neolithic.

Vol. III, Eneolit, 500 pp., 51 pls.

The synthesis of the Eneolithic of Yugoslavia containing the following chapters:

1. B. Jovanović, Rudarstvo i metalurgija eneolitskog perioda Jugoslavije, 27-54.

The earliest mining of metal ores and Eneolithic metallurgy.

2. N. Tasić, Tiszapolgar i Bodrogkeresztúr kultura, 55-85.

The Tiszapolgar and Bodrogkeresztúr cultures in Yugoslavia.

3. N. Tasić, Bubanj-Salčuța-Krivodol kompleks, 87-114.

The Bubanj-Salčuța-Krivodol complex in Yugoslavia and Rumania.

4. N. Tasić, Coșofeni (Kocofeni) kultura, 115-128.

The Coșofeni culture in Rumania (Banat, Oltenia) and Yugoslavia (part of Serbia).

5. N. Tasić, Vajska-Hunyadihalom grupa, 129-134.

The Vajska-Hunyadihalom group in the Hungarian-Yugoslavian borderland.

6. S. Dimitrijević, Lasinjska kultura, 137-181.

The Lasinja culture in northern Yugoslavia and in adjacent parts of Austria.

7. S. Dimitrijević, Badenska kultura, 183-234.

The Baden culture in Yugoslavia.

8. N. Tasić, Kostolačka kultura, 235-266.

Finds of the Kostolač culture, mainly grouped in the region of Belgrade.

9. S. Dimitrijević, Vučedolska kultura i vučedolski kulturni kompleks, 267-341.

The Vučedol culture and related groups which together form the Vučedol cultural complex.

10. S. Dimitrijević, Retz-Gajary kultura, 343-365.

Finds of the Retz-Gajary culture from north-western Yugoslavia, in the periphery of the Trans-Danubian centre.

11. S. Dimitrijević, Problem eneolita na istočnoj jadranskoj obali, 367-370.

The cultural situation in the Adriatic zone during the Eneolithic.

12. B. Jovanović, Stepska kultura u eneolitskom periodu Jugoslavije, 381-395.

Elements of the steppe cultures from the Pontic area in the Eneolithic of Yugoslavia.

13. B. Jovanović, Indoevropljani i eneolitski period Jugoslavije, 397-416.

Ethnic identity of the Eneolithic people in Yugoslavia and the problem of the early Indo-European wave.

14. N. Tasić, S. Dimitrijević, B. Jovanović, Zaključna razmatranja, 417-460.

The recapitulation of the cultural development in Yugoslavia.

T. П. Букановић, Неолитска маска од теракоте из Павловца (A NEOLITHIC TERRA-COTTA MASK FROM PAVLOVAC), „Врански Гласник”, Вран е, 1-15.

An interesting terra-cotta mask from Pavlovac near Vranje, associated with the Starčevo and Vinča cultures, is described. The mask is interpreted as a cult find.

*Jerzy Kopacz*