

# The Middle Bronze Age in the Banat. Old Controversies on the Vatina Culture\*

**Florin GOGÂLTAN**

*Institute of Archaeology and Art History, Cluj-Napoca*

E-mail: [floringogaltan@gmail.com](mailto:floringogaltan@gmail.com)

---

*Article: archeology; Received: 15.03.2023; Revised: 17.03.2023*

*Accepted: 18.03.2023; Available online: 28.04.2023.*

©2022 Studia UBB Historia. Published by Babeş-Bolyai University.



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License

---

**Abstract:** Nearly 20 years ago I presented a brief historiographical overview of the so-called Vatina culture. Being published in Romanian, the article had a limited distribution. My concluding remarks on the so-called Corneşti-Crvenka group were the only ones noticed, probably because they were included in the English summary. Now I found it useful to publish in English this historiographical work concerning the Vatina culture, because it is still relevant today and can be the basis for future discussions concerning the Middle Bronze Age in the historical Banat.

**Keywords:** Banat region, Middle Bronze Age, Vatina culture, historiographical overview

**Rezumat:** Cu aproape 20 de ani în urmă prezentam o schiță istoriografică privind așa numita cultură Vatina. Fiind publicat în limba română, articolul a avut o circulație restrânsă. Au fost remarcate doar concluziile mele referitoare la așa numitul grup Corneşti-Crvenka, care se regăseau în rezumatul în limba engleză. Am considerat utilă publicarea în limba engleză a acestui demers istoriografic privind cultura Vatina, care este încă actual, pe care se pot clădi viitoare discuții privind bronzul mijlociu în Banatul istoric.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** Banat, bronz mijlociu, cultura Vatina, perspectivă istoriografică

---

\* This article has been completed during my Alexander von Humboldt scholarship at the Freie Universität Berlin, Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie, under the supervision of the late Professor B. Hänsel (2000-2001). I must once again express my thanks to colleagues T. Soroceanu, N. Boroffka, V. Sava, A. Stăvilă, L. Ruscu and G. Florea for their helpful comments on this study.

Almost 20 years ago I presented a historiographical overview of the so-called Vatina culture<sup>1</sup>. The article, being published in Romanian, had limited circulation. Only my conclusions concerning the so-called Cornești-Crvenka group, included in the English abstract, have been remarked<sup>2</sup>. Those who are interested in the Vatina culture cannot use C. Ihde's PhD thesis because it remains unpublished<sup>3</sup>. Another history of research was published in Hungarian by K. P.Fischl and V. Kiss<sup>4</sup>. M. Ljuština's recent synthesis of this archaeological phenomenon can only be read by those who know Serbian<sup>5</sup>. For that reason, I found it useful to publish in English this historiographical approach on the Vatina culture, which I believe it is still relevant today, on which future debates on the Middle Bronze Age in the historical Banat can be built.

\*

When I started investigating the Bronze Age in the Banat, I was surprised by the fact that for the same artifacts there are different chronological classifications and cultural designations in the literature. In 1992, at a symposium gathering archaeologists from the Romanian Banat organized by F. Medeleş in Buziaş, becoming familiar with the older<sup>6</sup> and newer<sup>7</sup> scientific contributions of Serbian colleagues and processing a good

---

<sup>1</sup> Gogăltan 2004.

<sup>2</sup> See especially the citations made by M. Ljuština (Ljuština 2012; Ljuština 2013; Ljuština 2014; Ljuština 2015; Ljuština 2019; Ljuština 2022) or more recently Molloy et al. 2023.

<sup>3</sup> Ihde 2001a; Ihde 2001b.

<sup>4</sup> Fischl, Kiss 2002, 125-129.

<sup>5</sup> Ljuština 2022.

<sup>6</sup> The general former Yugoslavian literature consulted for this issue is: Vulić, Grbić 1937, Pl. 19-27; Grbić 1939, 57-58; Mano-Zisi et al. 1948; M.Garašanin, D.Garašanin 1951, 64-105; Gavala 1952a, 24-26; Gavala 1952b, 53, Fig. 6; Grbić 1953; Rašajski, Šulman 1953; Gavala 1953, 60-66, Tab. I, III; M.Garašanin 1954; D.Garašanin 1954b; Gavala 1955; Grbić 1956, 19-27; Grbić 1958; M.Garašanin 1959, 75-82; Trbuhović 1961; Jovanović 1961; Tasić 1961; Tasić 1962; Jovanović 1963, 21-26; Medović 1963; Tasić 1963; Tasić 1964; Medović 1964, 30; Gavala 1964, 44, Tab. X-XI; Tasić 1967a; Trbuhović 1968a; Trbuhović 1968b, 62-69; Gavala 1971, 200; Tasić 1972; Kolarić 1972; D.Garašanin 1972; M.Garašanin 1973, 319-352; Tasić 1973, 22-37; Tasić 1974a, 212-224; Tasić 1974b; Uzelac 1975; Tasić 1976, 11; Tasić 1977; Balen-Letunić 1978, 104-108; Jevtić 1981, 31, Tab. IV-VI; Tasić 1981; Tasić 1982; M.Garašanin 1983, 504-519; Tasić 1983, 58-75; Majnarić-Pandžić 1984; Tasić 1984c; Tasić 1984e; Zotović 1985, 35-48; Bogdanović 1986; Vukmanović, Popović 1986; Stojić 1986, 148, Fig. 26-32; Petrović 1986; Gačić 1987; Tasić 1988b, 64-70; Tasić 1989; Tasić 1991.

<sup>7</sup> Among the publications on the Vatina culture after 1992, I would mention the following: Stojić 1992, 217-218; Majnarić-Pandžić 1994, 66-70; Stojić 1995, 21-22; Uzelac 1996; Grčki-Stanimirov 1996, 75-76; Bogdanović 1996; Stojić 1996, 249-251; Jevtić, Vukmanović 1996; Medović 1996b; Stojić, Nikitović 1996, 207-212; Tasić 1997a, 82-83; Tasić 1997b, 49-51; Stojić 1997; Srejević, Lazić 1997, 233-247; Uzelac et al. 1997; Majnarić-Pandžić 1998, 179-181; Medović 1998b, 149-151; M.Garašanin 1998, 12-13; Tasić 1998, 34-35; Stojić 1998; Babović 2001. For investigations in and around Feudvar or for links to other cultural circles in the area see also

part of the materials from the Cornești settlement<sup>8</sup>, I affirmed for the first time that there cannot be a Vatina culture in the Romanian Banat<sup>9</sup>.

Such a remark attracted a lot of criticism from my colleagues. I tried to explain that there is no Vatina culture in the Romanian Banat as it was defined by some archaeologists from former Yugoslavia. At the same time I suggested that the presence of the Verbicioara culture in the historical Banat cannot be accepted.

A basic point that confused me from the very beginning was the fact that the emergence of the Vatina culture was placed by some Serbian colleagues in the Early Bronze Age<sup>10</sup>, while other specialists, and I mention only those from the Carpathian Basin, saw in this cultural manifestation an expression of the Middle Bronze Age<sup>11</sup>.

Even if I intended to elaborate, through my PhD thesis, a synthesis of the Early and Middle Bronze Age in the Banat, because of the outbreak of the war in former Yugoslavia<sup>12</sup>, the modest financial funds I received, but especially because of the need to have a broad discussion on the chronology of this period in south-eastern Central Europe, I had to limit my study only to chronology and metallurgy problems in the Romanian Banat and on the lower Mureș River<sup>13</sup>. The conclusions I reached have already been published, so there is no need to repeat them.

I consider that Middle Bronze Age period begins after 2100 BC and is marked by the development of tell settlements in the lowland area of the Banat and a flourishing bronze and gold metallurgy. The end of the Middle Bronze Age is marked by the emergence of two cultural manifestations

---

the literature cited below. Serbian literature was also checked with the help of colleagues Marija Ljuština and Valentin Cedica, whom I thank here again.

<sup>8</sup> Radu 1972a; Radu 1972b; Soroceanu, Radu 1974; Medeleț 1993, 119-122; Gogâltan 1999b, Fig. 9-11; Gogâltan 2004, Pl. III-V.

<sup>9</sup> In the following I will use the cultural term "Vatina", as it has become established among specialists in Romania and beyond, with the same meaning as "Vatin" or "Vattina=Wattina=Watin" sometimes found in Serbian or German literature.

<sup>10</sup> Grbić 1958, 38; Tasić 1967a; Tasić 1973, 25; Tasić 1974a, 207-224; Tasić 1974b, 199; Tasić 1977, 17; Tasić 1981, 205; Tasić 1983, 73-74, 152; Tasić 1984b, 12-13; Tasić 1984c, 74; Bogdanović 1986, 69-70; Tasić 1988b, 64, Fig. 3 (the second phase of the Early Bronze Age); Tasić 1989, 92; Tasić 1991, 14; Vasić 1994, 3; Tasić 1995; Uzelac 1996; Stojić 1996, 249-250, 254; Tasić 1997a, 82-83; Tasić 1997b, 49-51; Uzelac et al. 1997; Srejšević, Lazić 1997, 233-247; Tasić 1998, 34-35.

<sup>11</sup> Grbić 1939, 58; Nestor 1960, 108; Berciu 1966, 176-178; Popescu 1966, 560-562; D.Garašanin 1967, 205-206; D.Garašanin 1972, 36-37; M.Garašanin 1973, 334-335; Soroceanu, Radu 1974, 33; Bóna 1975, 179-186; Petrescu-Dîmbovița 1978, 83; Lazarovici 1977, 90-93; Morintz 1978, 17-22; Lazarovici, Săcărîn 1979, 76-81; Dumitrescu et al. 1983, 192-193; M.Garašanin 1983, 506; Majnarić-Pandžić 1984; Zotović 1985, 46-48; Dumitrescu, Vulpe 1988, 67; Soroceanu 1991, 77-78, 120-121; Bóna 1992, 32; Majnarić-Pandžić 1994, 66-70; Gumă 1997, 42-54; etc.

<sup>12</sup> The invitation made in the summer of 1991 by Professor B. Hänsel to participate in the entire research campaign at Feudvar could not be complied with.

<sup>13</sup> Gogâltan 1999a.

whose origins can be found to the west of my area of interest: the Cruceeni-Belegiș culture situated in the central area of the Romanian Banat and the *Hügelgräberkultur* on the lower Mureș River. The phenomenon takes place some time before 1500 BC and is associated with the end of tell settlements and the emergence of the urnfield graves in the Banat plain. I consider that the Late Bronze Age begins in the Banat along with the emergence of the two already mentioned cultures. Considering the Central European chronology, the Middle Bronze in the area covers the period from the end of stage A1 - up to and including stage B1<sup>14</sup> (Fig. 1).

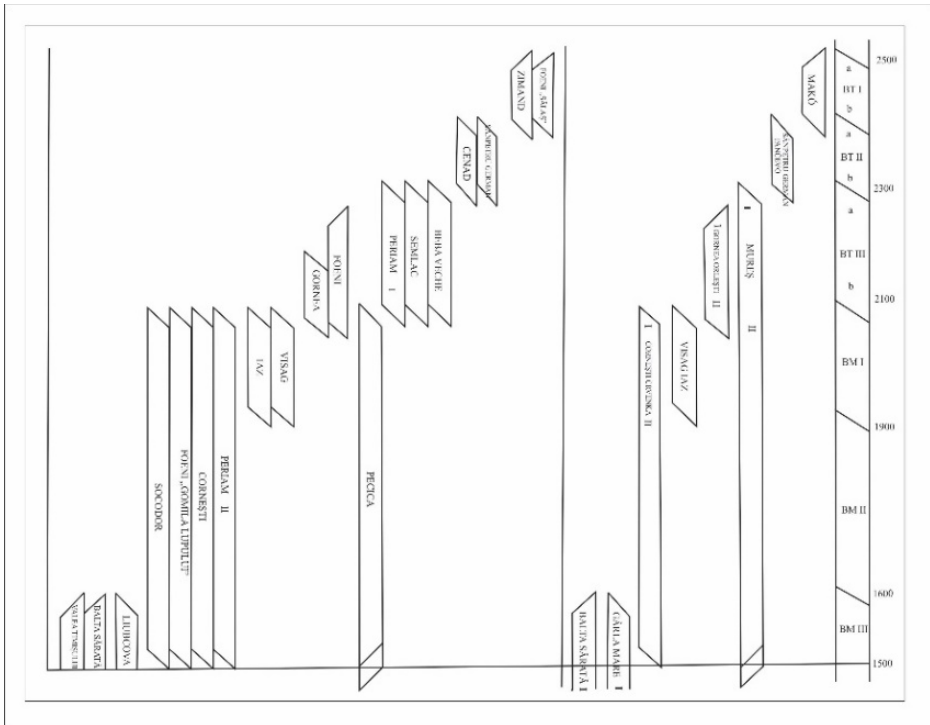


Fig. 1. The Early and the Middle Bronze Age of the Romanian Banat. The chronological and cultural evolution.

\*

In the following, discussing terminology issues, I will focus on the most important moments that led to the identification of the cultural realities belonging to the Middle Bronze Age in the Banat, specifying my position towards them.

<sup>14</sup> Gogâltan 1998a, 197-200; Gogâltan 1999a, 205-209; Gogâltan 2001, 292-293 ; Gogâltan 2004, Fig. 1.

The first step is marked by the work of B. Milleker<sup>15</sup>. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the following one he discovered at Vatin (Vatina, Vattina) a series of artifacts of great importance for the prehistory of the Banat<sup>16</sup>. Until now specialists from the former Yugoslavia and Romania have avoided a thorough analysis of them. This is due both to the fact that they were relatively different from what was published from other sites in 1937 by N. Vulić and M. Grbić<sup>17</sup>, and to the unsystematic and non-stratigraphic nature of the excavations, as the archaeological material discovered could only be used from a typological point of view<sup>18</sup>.

Things became clearer with N. Tasić's outlining of the characteristics of the urnfield graves<sup>19</sup>. In my opinion, and not only mine, I consider that in the eponymous settlement of the Vatina culture there is a lot of material coming from a settlement, with slightly different pottery from what was known before the Second World War from Pančevo<sup>20</sup>, Omoljca<sup>21</sup>, Čoka<sup>22</sup>, Ljuljaci<sup>23</sup> or Vinča<sup>24</sup> and different assemblage constituting the inventory of a necropolis or necropolises<sup>25</sup>. It is certainly a Cruceni-Belegiš necropolis (with numerous imports of the Dubovac-Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare culture), composed of about 400 cremation graves in urns<sup>26</sup>. At least one burial grave<sup>27</sup> can be added, whose ritual and funerary inventory link it to the manifestations of the *Hügelgräberkultur* of Bačka<sup>28</sup>, the south-eastern Alföld<sup>29</sup> and the lower Mureş valley<sup>30</sup>. It should be noted that the finds made by B. Milleker

---

<sup>15</sup> Scherer 1983.

<sup>16</sup> Milleker 1894; Milleker 1896a; Milleker 1897a, 122-144; Milleker 1897b, 52-62; Milleker 1899; Milleker 1902; Milleker 1903; Milleker 1905; Milleker 1906, 181; Milleker 1907, 93; Milleker 1908, 187-188; Milleker 1909, 382.

<sup>17</sup> Vulić, Grbić 1937, Pl. 19-27.

<sup>18</sup> M.Garašanin 1973, 319.

<sup>19</sup> Tasić 1964; Tasić 1967b.

<sup>20</sup> Milleker 1925, 6 "Bachmanischen Zieglei"; Vulić, Grbić 1937, Pl. 24-27; Grbić 1939, Tab. III/8-10, 13.

<sup>21</sup> Vulić, Grbić 1937, Pl. 20-22; 23/1-8; Grbić 1939, Tab. III/7, 11-12.

<sup>22</sup> Vulić, Grbić 1937, Pl. 19/11.

<sup>23</sup> Vulić, Grbić 1937, Pl. 23/9-14.

<sup>24</sup> Vasić 1936a, 135, Tab. LXXVII/290-291; Vasić 1936b, Tab. LXXIV/228-229; LXXV-LXXVI/233-236; Vulić, Grbić 1937, Pl. 19/4-10.

<sup>25</sup> Tasić 1974a, 213; Tasić 1977, 17; Tasić 1984c, 62, 68.

<sup>26</sup> Milleker 1905, 60-67, Pl. XIV, XV/1a-b, 3, XVI/5, XVIII/2, etc. Hänsel 1968, 239 (Vatina group); M.Garašanin 1973, 321-322 (Vatina group); Tasić 1983, 88-99 (Belegiš culture).

<sup>27</sup> Milleker 1894, 3-4; Milleker 1897a, 122-123; Milleker 1905, 12-13, 63, Pl. I.

<sup>28</sup> Trogmayer, Szekeres 1968; Tasić 1972.

<sup>29</sup> Foltiny 1957; Trogmayer 1975.

<sup>30</sup> Gogáltan 1999a, 210, n. 127 with the bibliography.

have led Bronze Age researchers to use the term *Vatina culture/group/type* in the literature<sup>31</sup>.

M. Grbić, in his *Prehistory of Vojvodina*, discusses three cultures in the Bronze Age: Mokrin, Vatin and Vršac<sup>32</sup>. He thus made a distinction between the finds from Vatin and Vršac. Without giving too many details, Grbić placed discoveries such as those at Pančevo and Omoljca in the Vatin culture, and discoveries near Vršac in a culture with the same name<sup>33</sup>. In the 1950s, his articles covered the whole issue of the Vatina culture: origin, area, chronology<sup>34</sup>. On the basis of the results of the new investigations at Ilandža<sup>35</sup>, he revives the earlier idea of the existence of two consecutive groups Vatina and Vršac, the former characterized by the finds from Pančevo and Omoljca, and the latter by the use of white encrusted vessels<sup>36</sup>. Considering that the area of distribution of the Vatina culture included the Banat, part of Serbia, Slavonia and Bosnia, Grbić came to the conclusion that this manifestation of the Early Bronze Age is not a "Pannonian" culture, but an Illyrian one. Its origin must therefore be sought in the Balkans (Armenochori horizon) and not in the Middle Danube area<sup>37</sup>. As we shall see below, some of these theories can still be supported today. Grbić's separation of the artifacts from the Pančevo and Omoljca settlements from those of the encrusted pottery necropolis also remains important.

In over 50 years of investigating ancient history, M. Garašanin has not been able to avoid tackling one of the most spectacular European

---

<sup>31</sup> I mention only specialists up to the beginning of the Second World War: Miske 1909, 135-136, 143-144; Miske 1910, 150 ("versecz-vattinai"); Borovszky 1911, 304; Franz 1922, 98 ("Wattina-Kultur"); Schmidt 1924, 88 ("Vattina Kultur"); Childe 1929, 287-290 ("The Vattina Culture"); Dunăreanu-Vulpe 1930, 22-26; Nestor 1933, 100 ("Vattina-Vârșeț-Gruppe"), 102-103 ("Vattina-Gruppe"), 110 ("Die späte Vattina Kultur"); Tompa 1937, 83 ("Vattinaer Typ"); Holste 1939, 5, 20 ("Vattina-Art"). In his famous, at the time, summary of prehistoric art in Europe, M. Hoernes placed the finds from Vatin and Vršac in a so-called "Pannonian" pottery group of the Bronze Age (Hoernes, Menghin 1925, 404-412), probably influenced by M. Wosinsky (Wosinsky 1904, 63-65, Pl. LXXXI-LXXXIX). O. Menghin discusses a "Werschetzer Kultur" (Hoernes, Menghin 1925, 825-826). Later O. Menghin used this term for the settlements and necropolises of Vatin, Vršac, Tolvädia (today Livezile), Dubovac, Satu Mare etc. (Menghin 1928, 27). After WW II, it is surprising that V. Trbuhović, in his doctoral thesis published in 1968, still uses the term "Vojvođansko-panonska grupa" for these findings (Trbuhović 1968b, 62-69)!

<sup>32</sup> Grbić 1939, 56-58.

<sup>33</sup> Grbić 1939, Tab. III/7-13 (Vatina culture) and Tab. III/14-16 (Vršac culture).

<sup>34</sup> Grbić 1953; Grbić 1956, 19-23; Grbić 1958.

<sup>35</sup> Marijanski 1957.

<sup>36</sup> Grbić 1953.

<sup>37</sup> Grbić 1958, 37-38.

civilizations of the Bronze Age: the Vatina culture<sup>38</sup>. Discussing the chronology of the Bronze Age in the Banat, Garašanin established two stages of development for the Vatina culture: an earlier one called Pančevo-Omoljca and a later one called Vatin-Vršac<sup>39</sup>. This inner chronology is used to this day by some colleagues in Serbia. Through the publications of B. Milleker from Vatin, the culture also includes material that would later be defined as the Cruceni-Belegiš culture<sup>40</sup>. They will be classified in a "late phase" of the Vatina culture<sup>41</sup>, later called "Belegiš-Ilandža"<sup>42</sup>. At the same time, M. Garašanin is the first to mention a local group (phase) of the Vatina culture in western Serbia based on finds from Ljuljaci - in the Belotić - Bela Crkva and Dobrača area<sup>43</sup>. It should be noted that the settlements at Foeni and Cornești in the Romanian Banat are included among the manifestations of the Vatina culture<sup>44</sup>.

When we refer to what M. Garašanin wrote about the Vatina culture, we must take into account the state of research at the time. Today it is clear that the Banat and Srem urnfield graves belong to another cultural phenomenon: Cruceni-Belegiš. Moreover, even M. Garašanin has given up these old opinions, accepting the results of new research<sup>45</sup>. As will be seen later on, I am inclined to believe that the two evolutionary phases of the Vatina culture, proposed by M. Garašanin in 1954, are in fact regional developments of the same civilization. As for accepting the existence of a western variant of the Vatina culture, as defined by M. Garašanin, N. Tasić<sup>46</sup> or M. Bogdanović<sup>47</sup>, I express strong reservations. Obviously these "Dobrača-type" materials cannot be neglected. In addition to the older finds mentioned above, I would add those published by M. Zotović from the Jančići, Krstac and Kriva Reka burial mounds<sup>48</sup>, or the Lugovi-Bent

---

<sup>38</sup> M.Garašanin, D.Garašanin 1951, 64-105; M.Garašanin 1954; M.Garašanin 1959, 75-82; M.Garašanin 1973, 319-336, 353, 392; M.Garašanin 1983.

<sup>39</sup> M.Garašanin 1954, 59-61.

<sup>40</sup> M.Garašanin 1959, 77, 79, Pl. 16/4; M.Garašanin 1973, 321-336, Tab. 59. In the same way it also discusses in Alexander 1972, 71, 78-79.

<sup>41</sup> M.Garašanin 1973, 324.

<sup>42</sup> M.Garašanin 1983, 506-507.

<sup>43</sup> M.Garašanin 1959, 95103; M.Garašanin 1973, 320-321, 359-361. For materials from Bela Crkva and Dobrača see: D.Garašanin 1954b; M.Garašanin, D.Garašanin 1956, 11-12, Fig. 5-8. Further Zotović 1985, 35-48, with the resumption of the discussion.

<sup>44</sup> M.Garašanin 1983, 511. It is about the Foeni "Gomila lupului" site, some material from here ending up in the museum in Zrenjanin (Marinković 1996: Verbicioara culture - Tab. I, Sl. 1-2, 4; but also Vatina culture: Sl. 3, 5).

<sup>45</sup> M.Garašanin 1998, 12-13.

<sup>46</sup> Tasić 1977, 24; Tasić 1981, 201.

<sup>47</sup> Bogdanović 1996, 97.

<sup>48</sup> Zotović 1985, 39, 44, T. VII/3-5.

necropolis in Mojsinje<sup>49</sup>. All these discoveries are enlightening in the shaping of a self-contained cultural reality in the late Middle Bronze Age – early Late Bronze Age period in central and western Serbia. It certainly has links with the Vatina world, but the investigation of necropolises alone cannot give us a complete picture of this manifestation.

D. Garašanin will accept the scenario advanced by M. Garašanin for the internal evolution and general chronology of Vatina culture<sup>50</sup>.

Another important moment in shaping the notion of the Vatina culture was marked by the work of N. Tasić<sup>51</sup>. In publishing a series of artifacts from the Serbian Banat, N. Tasić distinguished between some sites belonging to the Vatina culture and others characteristic of the Verbicioara culture<sup>52</sup>. This distinction, at the time, seemed evident and was accepted by the vast majority of specialists in former Yugoslavia<sup>53</sup>. Sites such as Vršac "Crvenka", Cornești, Vršac "Ludoš", Lepen, etc., were considered to belong to the Verbicioara Culture<sup>54</sup>. The demarcation line between the two cultures was established on the alignment of the Vatin-Vršac-Židovar settlements<sup>55</sup>. Such a cultural classification was based on the fact that there were pottery materials, especially around Vršac, slightly different from those found in southern Serbian Banat (Omoljica "Zlatica"<sup>56</sup>, Pančevo "Donje Varoška/Najeva ciglana – Tamiška Industrija cigle i crepa"<sup>57</sup>, Židovar near Orešac<sup>58</sup>, etc.), in the south of Bačka (Popov Salaš near Novi Sad<sup>59</sup>, Feudvar near Mošorin<sup>60</sup>), south of the Danube in Srem and Šumadija

---

<sup>49</sup> Nikitović et al. 1997.

<sup>50</sup> D.Garašanin 1972, 37.

<sup>51</sup> Tasić 1973; Tasić 1974a, 212-224; Tasić 1977; Tasić 1981; Tasić 1982; Tasić 1983, 58-63 (151-153); Tasić 1984c; Tasić 1988b, 64-70; Tasić 1991.

<sup>52</sup> Tasić 1968, 19; Tasić 1974a, 209, 457; Tasić 1983, 67-69.

<sup>53</sup> Vukmanović, Popović 1986 (Mala Vrbica "Livade"); Gačić 1987 (Barice "Bugarska Humka", Vršac "Crvenka", Vršac "At"); Uzelac 1996, Map 2; Jevtić, Vukmanović 1996, Map 1.

<sup>54</sup> Tasić 1984d.

<sup>55</sup> Tasić 1974a, T. XXI.

<sup>56</sup> Trbuhović 1968a, 177-180, Fig. 9-11; Kolarić 1972, cat. no. 69; M.Garašanin 1973, T. 58; M.Garašanin 1983, Tab. LXXVII/1-4, 6-7; Tasić 1983, Tab. IX/2.

<sup>57</sup> M.Garašanin, D.Garašanin 1951, 92-93, Tab. IV/b, d; Kolarić 1972, cat. no. 70, 72-73; Tasić 1982, Fig. 1/4-6; Tasić 1983, Tab. VIII/3, 5-6. On the excavations here see Mano-Zisi et al. 1948.

<sup>58</sup> M.Garašanin, D.Garašanin 1951, 75; Gavela 1952a, 24-26, Sl. 23/3, 5; 24 (some ceramic fragments), 26, 28-29 (some ceramic fragments); Gavela 1952b, 53, Fig. 6; Gavela 1953, 60-65, Tab. III/9-12; Gavela 1964, 44, Tab. X-XI; Gavela 1965; Gavela 1966; Gavela 1971, 200; Gavela 1972, 41, T. VI/11-14. More data at Uzelac et al. 1997.

<sup>59</sup> Medović 1963, 25-26, T. 3-5; Medović 1964, 30; Tasić 1965a, 52-53; Majnarić-Pandžić 1971, 15, 21, Tab. II/5; Vilotijević 1971, 34; Balen-Letunić 1978, 100, 104-105, Tab. III/1; Tasić 1982, Fig. 1/1-3; Tasić 1983, 60-61, 64, Sl. 22, 24; Tab. VI.

<sup>60</sup> Rašajski, Šulman 1953, Tab. II/10; III/10. See also Medović 1998d.



(Belegiš "Šančine"<sup>61</sup>, Gomolava on the Sava near Hrtkovci<sup>62</sup>, Vinča near Belgrade<sup>63</sup>, Gradina on the Bosut river – near Šid<sup>64</sup>, Ljuljaci "Milića Gradina" near Kragujevac<sup>65</sup>). These discoveries had some analogies in what D. Berciu defined, otherwise rather vaguely, in the early 1960s as the Verbicioara culture<sup>66</sup>.

For these considerations, N. Tasić talks about of *finds of the Cornești-Crvenka type*, as a group of materials that did not belong to the Vatina culture and in which the Verbicioara elements are present<sup>67</sup>. This group was considered as a local manifestation, an evolved aspect of the Verbicioara culture, which was placed at the end of its evolution (characteristic of the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase)<sup>68</sup> and strongly influenced by the "Vatina style". The finds from southern Banat could thus be described as "Verbicioara-Vatin Keramik"<sup>69</sup>. However, what Tasić avoided taking into consideration was precisely the Vatin "Bela Bara" settlement<sup>70</sup>. In line with N. Tasić's argument that channels, volutes, spirals and their derivatives are characteristic of the Vatina culture, and that ornaments made of lines suggesting triangles, garlands, semilunar segments, etc. belong to the Verbicioara motif<sup>71</sup>, the Vatin "Bela Bara" site would belong to the last-mentioned ceramic style. The illustration published by B. Milleker

---

<sup>61</sup> Trbuhović 1961, 163-164; Tasić 1961; Tasić 1962; Tasić 1963; Tasić 1964; Tasić 1971, 19; M.Garašanin 1973, 320; Tasić 1977, 22; Tasić 1983, 63.

<sup>62</sup> Level IVa: Tasić 1965b, 196-198; Tasić 1976, 11; Tasić 1977, 20-21; Tasić 1983, 61, 64, Sl. 23; Petrović 1986; Tasić 1988a, 48-51.

<sup>63</sup> Gavella 1953, Tab. I/1-4; Gavella 1955; Jovanović 1961; M.Garašanin 1973, T. 57; Tasić 1977, 19-20, Pl. I-IV; Tasić 1983, 61, Sl. 21, 26-27; Tasić 1984c, Pl. XIII-XV; Tasić 1984e.

<sup>64</sup> Tasić 1968, 26, Fig. 8; Tasić 1973, 25; Tasić 1977, 22; Tasić 1983, 64; Medović 1996a, 167-168; Popović, Radojčić 1996, 26-27.

<sup>65</sup> M.Garašanin, D.Garašanin 1951, 32; Srejšević 1965, 54-55; Kolarić 1972, cat. no. 33; Tasić 1977, 22, 24.

<sup>66</sup> Berciu 1961a; Berciu 1961b; Berciu 1966, 176-178.

<sup>67</sup> Tasić 1983, 67, 153.

<sup>68</sup> I would mention that in the opinion of N. Tasić the Verbicioara culture in former Yugoslavia has, like B. Hänsel surmised (Hänsel 1976, 57-61), only three phases: the first phase corresponds to stages I-II of D. Berciu, the second phase is identical to Verbicioara III at Berciu, and the third phase is characteristic of "Crvenka-Cornești type" ceramics (Tasić 1983, 67-68; Tasić 1984d, 87).

<sup>69</sup> Tasić 1984d, 85. See also Tasić 1983, 58 (Vatin-Verbicioara cultural complex).

<sup>70</sup> In the *Prehistory of Vojvodina* or in other publications of N. Tasić, there is no exact toponym for the Vatin site. The finds from "Selo" and "Bele vode" are sometimes mentioned (Tasić 1974a, 215) or "Zamsko Polje" (Tasić 1982, 258). At Uzelac 1996, 37, in the area of Vatin, the sites "Bela Bara", "Zamsko Polje" and "Zeljeznička starica" are mentioned. I used the toponym "Bele Voda" (Gogăltan 1999a, 207, n. 101). J. Uzelac informed me that the current correct toponym for the former Szimics, Naschitz and Kory parcels of land, where the published material by B. Milleker (Milleker 1905, 3) comes from, is "Bela Bara".

<sup>71</sup> Tasić 1984d, 85.

convincingly demonstrates this<sup>72</sup>. We would thus have a Vatina civilisation in which the eponymous settlement belongs to another culture!<sup>73</sup>.

Such a conclusion could be reached because at the time N. Tasić examined the finds in Banat there was actually no available monograph of any Vatina or Verbicioara site. Systematic excavations were just at the beginning, as there were practically no discoveries from the Romanian Banat, apart from the settlements of Periam (Pl. VII)<sup>74</sup> and Cornești<sup>75</sup>. It was reasonable to link this to what was already published: a few plates with Verbicioara artifacts. Today, however, we are faced with a different body of evidence, which I think demands that we revisit some older theories. It is obvious that without the previous efforts of a generation of specialists from former Yugoslavia and from Romania, it would not have been possible to take the steps forward. In my opinion, the Vatin "Bela Bara" settlement is a representative site of the Vatina culture, being located not on the periphery of this cultural manifestation<sup>76</sup>, but at its very epicentre.

Moreover, I cannot agree with the suggestion that "Cornești-Crvenka-type finds" are characteristic only of a relatively short period of time, as long as the Verbicioara III phase continues. The stratigraphy at Cornești "Dealul Cornet"<sup>77</sup> and Foeni "Gomila lupului"<sup>78</sup> shows a somewhat a longer evolution of the Vatina communities that settled at these sites. The published pottery belonging to the lower levels of these sites suggests obvious links with the Gornea-Orlești group of the late Early Bronze Age<sup>79</sup>. The import, probably Szeremle-Bijelo Brdo<sup>80</sup>, found in the last level at Foeni "Gomila lupului" demonstrates that the settlement here was in use until the end of the Middle Bronze Age (Pl. IV/3). It is thus clear,

---

<sup>72</sup> Milleker 1905, Pl. XII-XIII, XIV/2, XV/4, XVI/1-3, 4, 6-9, XVII/1-2, XVIII/6, etc. In fact, even N. Tasić, when discussing the ceramic forms of the Verbicioara culture, often refers to the Vatin settlement (Tasić 1974a, 210, V. 114-115, 119, Fig. 140, 142-142; Tasić 1984d, 86-87, Pl. XIX/1, 7). This has also been criticised by S. Morintz (Morintz 1978, 26, n. 45).

<sup>73</sup> Equally surprising is P. Medović's remark that the most significant site of the Banat Verbicioara culture is the settlement at Vatin (Medović 1997a, 46)!

<sup>74</sup> Roska 1911; Roska 1913; Roska 1914; Roska 1923. Also from the materials published by T. Soroceanu, at Periam "Movila Șanțului" there is a clear Vatina level that overlaps the early Mureș type settlement (Soroceanu 1991, 96-122, Taf. 41-84).

<sup>75</sup> Radu 1972a; Radu 1972b; Soroceanu, Radu 1974.

<sup>76</sup> Tasić 1974a, 213.

<sup>77</sup> O. Radu described ceramic fragments found at a depth of 130 cm, without being archaeological features (Radu 1972a, 279).

<sup>78</sup> In the test excavation I carried out in 1993 in the tell settlement from here, the base of the culture layer was reached at a depth of 170 cm.

<sup>79</sup> Gogâltan 1999b, Fig. 9, 12.

<sup>80</sup> I mention that I have not found a satisfactory analogy for this ceramic fragment. From the most recent bibliography on ceramics with white inlaid decoration on the middle Danube I quote Medović 1996a; Tasić 1996b; Šimić 2000.

at least to me, that the "Cornești-Crvenka type finds", in N. Tasić's understanding, cover the entire Middle Bronze Age period.

For I. Bóna the Vatina group, together with the Verbicioara group, is part of the so-called "Kultur der Kantharos-Keramik"<sup>81</sup>. Considering the time when his monograph was actually written (1958), compared to M. Garašanin, I. Bóna did not include in the Vatina group the urn field graves. Thus the most important settlements of this cultures are Vatin, Satu Mare, Vinča, Pančevo, Židovar, etc. Using the data provided by B. Milleker and probably having studied the unpublished material in the museum in Vršac, the Hungarian researcher rightly attributed the settlement at Satu Mare<sup>82</sup>, located in northern Romanian Banat, to the Vatina culture. From a chronological point of view, by proposing in 1998 the use of the system employed for the Early and Middle Bronze Age in Hungary for the Banat and Transylvania, I fully agree with the hypotheses put forward by I. Bóna. In the light of the material available to us today, I believe that it was not the Balkan background that was the direct origin of the Vatina culture<sup>83</sup>, but the cultural realities of south-eastern Central Europe.

V. Boroneanț assigned to the Verbicioara culture several cave sites located on the Romanian banks of the Danube, in the area of the Iron Gates: Dubova (Climente's Cave I, Climente's Shelter/Potcapina) or the settlement of Gornea "Păzăriște" (Pl. VI)<sup>84</sup>. This cultural classification has not been accepted by all archaeologists in Romania<sup>85</sup>. Two significant observations by V. Boroneanț: the existence of several differences between the pottery from Gornea and that of the Dubova caves, as well as the occurrence of various elements borrowed in the Verbicioara culture from early Bronze finds such as those from Gornea and Orlești<sup>86</sup>.

Publishing in 1977 the monograph *Gornea prehistory*<sup>87</sup> and later in 1979 together with C. Săcărin a synthesis on the Bronze Age of the Iron Gates area<sup>88</sup>, G. Lazarovici attributed to the Vatina culture findings identical to those considered by N. Tasić to be Verbicioara. This cultural

---

<sup>81</sup> Bóna 1975, 179-186.

<sup>82</sup> Gogăltan 2004, Pl. XI.

<sup>83</sup> Bóna 1975, 189.

<sup>84</sup> Boroneanț 1976; Boroneanț, Miu 1998, 106.

<sup>85</sup> Critical comments at Lazarovici 1977, 92, n. 23. See also Lazarovici, Săcărin 1979, 76-77, 80; Gumă 1997, 43 (it cannot be excluded that it is part of the Cornești-Crvenka series of finds), 45 (difficult to attribute culturally), 47 (possible Verbicioara); Rogozea 1998, 140. Same opinions as V. Boroneanț at S. Morintz (Morintz 1978, 22, 26 - some analogies with the Vatina culture, but also with the Otomani culture) or G. Crăciunescu (Crăciunescu 1998, 115).

<sup>86</sup> Boroneanț 1976, 29.

<sup>87</sup> Lazarovici 1977, 90-93.

<sup>88</sup> Lazarovici, Săcărin 1979.

classification was based on a comparison of the pottery found in central and northern Romanian Banat with that of Oltenia<sup>89</sup>. The arguments put forward by Lazarovici still stand today, and I agree with him that the area of the Verbicioara culture cannot be pushed westwards. If we are to accept that the finds from the Danube Gap belong to the Verbicioara culture then we would find ourselves in the following scenario: "there is no Verbicioara I-III culture, but this is about the penetration of an early Vatina group up to Oltenia..."<sup>90</sup>. To this I must add that it is hard to explain why the Židovar tell, with its 3 m stratigraphy, belongs to the Vatina culture<sup>91</sup>, as we notice that it is located on the most natural access route of the Verbicioara communities in the Serbian Banat: the Danube – Caraș rivers.

According to S. Morintz, the most characteristic findings of the Vatina culture are: Vatin, Vršac, Gomolava (level IVA), Popov Salaš, Pančevo, Omoljca, Židovar, Cornești and those on the Ostrov of Moldova Veche<sup>92</sup>. Pottery from the first three phases of the Verbicioara culture has been identified in the Banat area at Vršac "Crvenka", Vatina, Kladovo, Visag, Gornea "Păzăriște" (here Sichevița), Băile Herculane and Dubova (here Ogradena)<sup>93</sup>. The answer to the question why the two contemporary cultures are spread over the same territory cannot be found in Morintz's book!

While discussing the westernmost area of the Vatina culture, N. Majnarić-Pandžić rightly argues that this typical Middle Bronze Age phenomenon developed differently in eastern Slavonia and Sirmium<sup>94</sup>. Its early phase is not identical to the Pančevo-Omoljca group of southern Banat, but, due to the connections with the "Perjamoš-Mokrin group", one can speak, starting with the Reinecke A2 stage in Central Europe, of a Slavonic-Sirmian variant of the early Vatina culture. Later, in the Reinecke B1 period, the so-called "Lovas type" amphorae would evolve, defined that way in 1958 by Z. Vinski<sup>95</sup>. During the same evolutionary phase, but later (Reinecke B2 - C1), the Vatina culture of eastern Slavonia enters into contact with those who developed pottery decorated with "pseudo-schnur". This led N. Majnarić-Pandžić to name the phase as "Vatin-Belegiš". In her latest

---

<sup>89</sup> Lazarovici, Săcărin 1979, 77-81.

<sup>90</sup> Lazarovici, Săcărin 1979, 77.

<sup>91</sup> Lazić 1997b.

<sup>92</sup> Morintz 1978, 17.

<sup>93</sup> Morintz 1978, 22.

<sup>94</sup> Majnarić-Pandžić 1984; Majnarić-Pandžić 1998, 177-181.

<sup>95</sup> Vinski 1958, 20-34.

contributions she abandons the "Vatin-Belegiš" phase theory, aligning with the results of new research<sup>96</sup>.

In a series of articles presenting the results of the Yugoslav-German mission to investigate the Feudvar tell and its surroundings, B. Hänsel and P. Medović, as well as other members of the team, provide important information on the Vatina culture<sup>97</sup>. It should be noted that in the 2.50 m of the tell's stratigraphy, as far as they were investigated until 1990, several levels of constructions attributed to an early Vatina culture, a classical phase, a sequence in which there is a so-called "Pančevo-Omoljca Stils" and a late Vatina horizon were identified<sup>98</sup>. Systematic research of the complete Titel plateau allowed the reconstruction of the prehistoric habitat of the area, as well as the links between a main settlement and secondary ones<sup>99</sup>.

Trying to avoid any confusion between the Vatina and Verbicioara cultures, I have initially used the name of Cornești or Socodor type materials for some of the Middle Bronze finds in the Banat<sup>100</sup>. After studying a number of unpublished finds of the collections belonging to the museums of the Banat, I carried out a test trench on the Foeni "Gomila lupului" tell settlement<sup>101</sup>. This small excavation provided me with a reliable stratigraphy. Thanks to the courtesy of my colleagues J. Uzelac and P. Medović, I was able to compare the pottery with the finds from the Serbian Banat stored in the museum in Vršac and with the results of the Yugoslav-German mission to Feudvar in the museum in Novi Sad. On the basis of this analysis I proposed in 1995, for what some Serbian colleagues called the Verbicioara culture ("Cornești-Crvenka finds"), others the Vatin-Vršac stage of the Vatina culture, and Romanian specialists the Vatina culture, the name of the *Cornești-Crvenka group*. This term was based on two sites that I considered representative: Cornești "Dealul Cornet" in Romania and Vršac "Crvenka" in former Yugoslavia<sup>102</sup>. Subsequently, I

---

<sup>96</sup> Majnarić-Pandžić 1985; Majnarić-Pandžić 1989; Majnarić-Pandžić 1994, 66-70.

<sup>97</sup> Medović, Hänsel 1989a; Medović, Hänsel 1989b; Hänsel, Medović 1991a; Hänsel, Medović 1991b; Hänsel 1991; Urban 1991; Grčki-Stanimirov 1991; Trajković 1991; Bukvić 1991; Gačić 1991; Becker 1991; Hänsel, Medović 1992; Görsdorf 1992; Hänsel, Medović 1994; Becker 1994; Hänsel, Medović 1995; Hänsel 1996, 246-249; Medović 1996b, 118, Sl. 3; Falkenstein 1997; Medović 1997a, 48, 53-55; Medović 1997b; Hänsel 1998; Medović 1998d; Borić 1998; Becker 1998; Kroll 1998; Falkenstein 1998.

<sup>98</sup> Hänsel, Medović 1991b, Fig. 4; Urban 1991.

<sup>99</sup> Medović 1998a, 53-58; Medović 1998c; Falkenstein 1998, 264-268.

<sup>100</sup> Gogăltan 1993a, 63.

<sup>101</sup> Gogăltan 1999b, Fig. 12-14.

<sup>102</sup> Gogăltan 1996, 46. I have advanced this designation after those "Funde vom Typ Crvenka-Cornesti" considered by Tasić to be characteristic of the third phase of the Verbicioara culture (Tasić 1984d, 87, Pl. XIX/ 2-6, 8). F. Medeleş reproached me, in private, the fact that for the material from the Serbian Banat I used a toponym "Crvenka" and not

included the space between the rivers Mureş and Crişul Alb in the area of spread of this regional group of the Vatina culture<sup>103</sup>, an area considered to be inhabited by communities of the Otomani culture<sup>104</sup> (Pl. IX).

Among other contributions, I would like to mention J. Uzelac's synthesis of the Bronze Age in the southern Serbian Banat<sup>105</sup>. Concerning the subject of this article, I notice both from the distribution maps and the catalogue of finds that the eastern Serbian Banat belongs to the Vatina and Verbicioara cultures. Vatin "Bela Bara" and Vršac "Crvenka" as representative sites are classified in both cultures<sup>106</sup>, stating later that among the six Vatina finds in southern Yugoslav Banat "...Vatin Bela Bara and Vršac-Crvenka being the most important"<sup>107</sup>!

M. Gumă, being familiar with all my findings and arguments, took this name and based on what was already published, tried to define it in his book concerning the Bronze Age in the Banat<sup>108</sup>. The Corneşti-Crvenka group was regarded as an independent cultural manifestation of the Vatina culture, which covered the eastern part of the Serbian Banat, the Romanian Banat and the territory north of the Mureş as far as Socodor. On the Danube there would have been a mixture aspect with Vatina I-II type manifestations. Taking only a "critical" look at this important contribution to the clarification of the Bronze Age realities of the historical Banat, apart from some issues related to the internal chronology of this group that I will not discuss further, I must say that I cannot agree with the separation of this group from the Vatina civilization.

\*

---

the name of Vršac. This observation should be clarified. The use of toponyms for the names of cultures, cultural groups, stages in the evolution of cultural manifestations is common in the literature of Romania or the rest of Europe (see for example the Noua culture, Wietenberg, etc.) and there has been no problem in introducing them into the scientific circuit. I have used the toponym "Crvenka" and not Vršac, as it would have seemed more logical, for several reasons: firstly, to respect the notion first introduced by N. Tasić; secondly, because under such a name this site is most often mentioned (Milleker 1896b, 91; Rašajski 1962; Tasić 1984d) and not least to distinguish the material here from other finds around Vršac, such as those at "At" (Rašajski 1975a; Rašajski 1975b; Majnarić-Pandžić 1985; Rašajski 1989, 13-14, Sl. 2; Tasić 1996b, 147; Medović 1996a, 169-170), Ludoş (Milleker 1897a, 161-183; Milleker 1897b, 40-52, Tab. I-V; Wosinsky 1904, 63-64; M.Garašanin, D.Garašanin 1951, 71-73; Kolarić 1972, cat. no. 77-81 (Vršac-Vatin culture); Tasić 1981, 205 (Cruceni-Belegiš culture); Tasić 1983, Tab. XIV/4; XIX/1-2) or "Strmoglovnica" (Medović 1996a, 167. This site is not mentioned by J. Uzelac (Uzelac 1996, 37-38).

<sup>103</sup> Gogăltan 1999b.

<sup>104</sup> Pădureanu 1973; Pădureanu 1988; Bader 1998, 47, Fig. 1

<sup>105</sup> Uzelac 1996.

<sup>106</sup> Uzelac 1996, 37, Map 1-2.

<sup>107</sup> Uzelac 1996, 27.

<sup>108</sup> Gumă 1997, 43-54.

Considering the multitude of opinions on the Banat Bronze Age, it is reasonable to ask to which culture these finds actually belong? Is it necessary to introduce a new name in the literature? Is it appropriate? Does it respond to the cultural realities?

There are two basic arguments for proposing the term Cornești-Crvenka group. Firstly, I hope it will avoid future terminological confusion. The Cornești-Crvenka group is a part of a culture for which, by virtue of tradition, the name Vatina culture can be retained. However, the Verbicioara culture is representative of the Middle and Late Bronze Age in Oltenia<sup>109</sup>. The contact region of the two cultures lies in the Danube Iron Gates area. On both sides of the Danube there are sites that are difficult to separate culturally. They have been classified as either Vatina or Verbicioara. In this respect, in addition to the finds from the Dubova caves mentioned above, the settlements at Ljubcova "Stenca" (Pl. V)<sup>110</sup>, Lepen near Boljetin (Boljetin I)<sup>111</sup>, Manastir "Gospodin vir"<sup>112</sup>, Gornea "Păzăriște" (Pl. VI)<sup>113</sup>, Mala Vrbica "Livade"<sup>114</sup>, Moldova Veche "Ostrov" (Pl. I-II)<sup>115</sup>, Klisura<sup>116</sup> etc., or those in the Timoc Valley area (Timočka Krajina)<sup>117</sup> should be mentioned. Such a reality is quite natural at the "border" between two cultures, where, due to more intense exchanges and population movements, specific phenomena arise. The same situation can also be seen on the northern edge of the Vatina territory<sup>118</sup>.

In addition to the fact that the two cultures: Vatina (through the Cornești-Crvenka group) and Verbicioara are neighbouring and contemporary during the Middle Bronze Age, I consider that they

---

<sup>109</sup> From the bibliography on this cultural manifestation I mention: Crăciunescu 1996; Bogdanović 1996; Jevtić, Vukmanović 1996; Crăciunescu 1998, 115-116, Pl. I-X; Nica 1998; Crăciunescu 1999.

<sup>110</sup> Gumă 1977, 79-86, Pl. VIII, X/3 (Vatina culture); Petrovszky, Gumă 1979, 54, n. 5 (Vatina culture); Gumă 1997, 47-49 (Vatina culture).

<sup>111</sup> Jevtić 1982; Tasić 1983, 84 (Verbicioara culture); Jevtić, Vukmanović 1996, 285 (Verbicioara culture); Tasić 1998, 34 (Verbicioara culture). For N. Tasić, the entire Iron Gates area belongs to the Verbicioara culture (Tasić 1998, 35)

<sup>112</sup> Brukner 1969, 137, T. XXXVI/4; XXXVII/1-4 (Vatina culture).

<sup>113</sup> Boroneanț 1976, 26-28, Pl. VII/1-16 (Verbicioara culture); Lazarovici 1977, 90-93 (Vatina culture); Morintz 1978, 22, n. 33 (Verbicioara culture); Lazarovici, Săcărin 1979, 87, Fig. 4-5, 8-14 (Vatina culture). Noile cercetări la Lazarovici et al. 1993, Fig. 10/10-13, 15-22; 11-12 (Vatina culture).

<sup>114</sup> Vukmanović, Popović 1986 (Verbicioara culture).

<sup>115</sup> Berciu 1961a, 125 (Verbicioara culture); Morintz 1978, 17, 21 (Vatina culture); Lazarovici, Săcărin 1979, 79, 85, Fig. 6/1-3; 15 (Vatina culture); M.Garašanin 1983, 511 (Vatina culture); Oprinescu 1989, 242-243 (Vatina culture); Roman 1998b, 21 (Vatina culture).

<sup>116</sup> Letica 1984, 193-194.

<sup>117</sup> Srejović, Lazić 1997, 247 (Vatina culture or "cultura Gamzigrad").

<sup>118</sup> Gogăltan 1999b, 53-55.

originated on a common background, represented by the Gornea-Orlești group (ceramics decorated with textile ornaments, tree bark-like incisions or made with brooms or combs)<sup>119</sup>. This explains once again the many common characteristics found in the early stages of these cultural manifestations<sup>120</sup>.

The second argument in favor of using a new name is the need to separate the communities that inhabited the plain east of the Deliblatska peščara to the north of the Mureș River (the eastern extremity of the Serbian Banat, the Romanian Banat, southern Crișana) from those who lived in the settlements of Feudvar, Gomolava, Pančevo, Omoljca, Vinča, Ljuljaci, Židovar, etc. in Serbia, or Liubcova<sup>121</sup> (Pl. V), Moldova Veche (Pl. I-II) in the southern Romanian Banat (Iron Gates of the Danube)<sup>122</sup>. Although the whole area can be integrated into the Vatina civilisation, this 'northern' group produced pottery containing different elements. What makes the "Danube" group distinctive are: the cultural background on which it was formed, the stronger links with the Mureș culture, or the so-called "Pančevo-Omoljca style".

Compared to the elements underlying the formation of the Cornești-Crvenka group of the Vatina culture and the Verbicioara culture, the genetic background of the "Danube" group of the Vatina culture seems to have been partly different. Thus, for the settlements of the southern Bačka, Srem, Šumadija, it is considered that the so-called "proto-Vatina" materials were the origin of this culture<sup>123</sup>. This is what M. Garašanin has more convincingly defined as the "Pančevo-Donja Varoš, Bubanj-Hum IIIb, Vecina Mala-Majur

---

<sup>119</sup> Basic literature on the origin of the Vatina culture in Bóna 1975, 187-190; M.Garašanin 1983, 519; Tasić 1984c, 73-74; Gumă 1997, 46.

<sup>120</sup> I refer to coarse pottery decorated with broom or comb: Gogâltan 1999b, Fig. 9, 12; this can be compared to Popilian et al. 1980, 255-256, Fig. 3; Crăciunescu 1996, Pl. I/4-9, II, III, etc.; Crăciunescu 1998, Pl. VIII/3, IX/2-3, X/1, 5; Nica 1998, Fig. 4/1-3, 13; 8/9; Crăciunescu 1999, Pl. V/2-3; VI/4-5; as well as the survival of textile ornaments: Crăciunescu 1998, Pl. X/2; Nica 1998, Fig. 6/8; Crăciunescu 1999, Pl. IV/3; VI/5.

<sup>121</sup> Gumă 1977.

<sup>122</sup> At the beginning of 1997, when I wrote the article on the southern area of the Otomani culture, I was only familiar with what was published on the Moldova Veche-Ostrov (Morintz 1978, Fig. 5-6). Suspecting a situation similar to that at Vatin "Bela Bara" and regarding the Cornești-Crvenka site at Gornea "Păzăriște" (Boroneanț 1976, Pl. VII; Lazarovici 1977, Pl. LXVIII-LXXIV; Lazarovici, Săcărin 1979, Fig. 4-5, 8-14), I have included among the Cornești-Crvenka discoveries also the sites of Liubcova and Moldova Veche (Gogâltan 1999b, Fig. 15). New clarifications made by M. Gumă (Gumă 1997, 47-49) and P. Roman (Roman 1998b, 21, Fig. 9), as well as studying the material here, has led me to revise my opinion (Gogâltan 1999a, 206, n. 98).

<sup>123</sup> Bogdanović 1986, 59-61; Bogdanović 1996, 101-102. The term "proto-Vatina", used for a number of materials from Ljuljaci, Pančevo, Omoljca, Feudvar, is not fully clarified. It is difficult to understand whether they have an organic connection with what is Vatina culture or precede it.



Grube 2" horizon<sup>124</sup>. In addition to the Pančevo "Donja Varoš" settlement<sup>125</sup> and Vecina Mala near Svetozarevo<sup>126</sup>, similar finds have also been identified after the later level of the Baden-Kostolac stage at Omoljca<sup>127</sup>, or in what is Ljuljaci I<sup>128</sup>. Unornamented vessels with globular bodies and two handles have also appeared at Ostrovul Corbului<sup>129</sup>, proving a wide spread of the phenomenon. This also prompted L. Nikolova to include them in a so-called "horizon of two-handled beakers" or the Bubanj III-Pernik culture and Pančevo-Donja Varoš type<sup>130</sup>.

From a stratigraphic point of view at Ljuljaci or Omoljca these materials would be directly superimposed on the "Pančevo-Omoljca phase"<sup>131</sup>. However, at Ostrovul Corbului a different stratigraphic situation occurs. There, subsequent to some discoveries with "...gute Analogien mit dem Bubanj III, Vecina und Armenochori – Funden"<sup>132</sup>, a Gornea-Orlești settlement has been identified. Also from Ostrovul Corbului we know that later there is a level whose "Materialien an die Otomani II-Periode von Vărșand erinnerten"<sup>133</sup>. They demonstrate the sense of evolution of the Gornea-Orlești group towards the Middle Bronze Age. Pottery decorated with broom and comb has also been identified in the lowest levels at Židovar<sup>134</sup>. From the above, one may ask the following question: are these discoveries, which belong to the "horizon of two-handled beakers", the only ones that contribute to the formation of the Vatina culture in the Danube region? I think not, although we cannot give a definite answer to this question at the moment, but future research will provide further clarification.

Strong connections between the pottery from Feudvar and that of the Mureș culture have also been noted in a detailed report of the

---

<sup>124</sup> M.Garašanin 1998, 12. See also Stojić, Nikitović 1996, 207-212. The first researcher who looked for the Vatina culture's origins within the Armenochori horizon was M. Grbić (Grbić 1958, 37-38).

<sup>125</sup> Grčki-Stanimirov 1996. I also quote the preliminary report in which the site appears under the toponym "Vatrogasni dom" (Rašajski, Gačić 1985, 16, T. VII).

<sup>126</sup> Stojić 1986.

<sup>127</sup> Trbuhović 1968a, 177; Trbuhović 1968b, 61 (misclassified in the Mokrin-Periam group); Tasić 1974a, 212.

<sup>128</sup> Bogdanović 1986, 59-61, T. I-II; Bogdanović 1996, 97.

<sup>129</sup> Roman 1998b, 18, Fig. 5.

<sup>130</sup> Nikolova et al. 1999, 233-234.

<sup>131</sup> Tasić 1973, 25; Tasić 1974a, 212; Tasić 1981, 201; Tasić 1984c, 63; Bogdanović 1996, 97.

<sup>132</sup> Roman 1998b, 18, Fig. 5. I prefer to continue citing in quotation marks what P. Roman said to avoid being accused, unjustly in fact (see Gogâltan 1999a, 204, n. 74), that I did not respect the meaning of some conclusions put forward by the Bucharest professor.

<sup>133</sup> Roman 1998b, 19.

<sup>134</sup> Friendly information M. Jevtić and J. Uzelac. I was also able to see this during a visit to the site in September 2000.

excavations at Feudvar<sup>135</sup>. We no longer know what Vatina and Mureş ceramic styles really mean. This fact also led I. Bóna, 30 years earlier, to propose the existence of a Gerjen group of what he defined as "Die Perjámos-Kultur"<sup>136</sup>.

What can explain this reality? First, we cannot exclude that the two cultures have the same background, as discussed above. The regional differences are unknown at this point, but there were other factors besides the environment of the Lower Mureş. Secondly, coexistence of the two cultures in the lowland led to intense exchanges, as we saw it happen on the eastern and northern periphery of the Vatina culture. The Danube provided an easier route for the movement of these goods and allowed their rapid spread throughout its basin. The discovery of a Mureş culture grave at Starčevo "Kod Krsta" or certain artifacts from Pančevo "Okolina", about 100 km south of Bočar near Kikinda<sup>137</sup>, indicates that such communities may have reached the southern Banat before the Vatina culture<sup>138</sup>.

Regarding the so-called "Pančevo-Omoljica style", the stratigraphic findings from Feudvar are to be taken in consideration<sup>139</sup>. Though more than 50 years have passed since extensive excavations were carried out at Pančevo and Omoljica, the finds and the stratigraphy here remained unpublished. The pottery assemblages from Vatin "Bela Bara"<sup>140</sup>, some from Moldova Veche – Ostrov "Humca"<sup>141</sup> or Corneşti (Pl. III/1-2)<sup>142</sup> are also of little stratigraphic value. According to the available evidence, the pottery fragments of the "Pančevo-Omoljica style" discovered in the Moldova Veche-Ostrov "Spitz" (Pl. II) settlement point to a similar reality to that of Feudvar. They were found within 40 cm of the stratigraphy here, alongside pottery from the so-called "Vatin-Vršac" phase<sup>143</sup>. In this case we have to accept that this type of pottery decoration is characteristic of a shorter period of time, covering the end of the Middle Bronze II – beginning of the Middle Bronze III in the southern Romanian Banat<sup>144</sup>.

---

<sup>135</sup> Hänsel 1991, 79. See for example the vessels published by Medović, Hänsel 1989b, Tab. VII.

<sup>136</sup> Bóna 1975, 111-119. The Feudvar site was one of the discoveries of this group (Bóna 1975, 113).

<sup>137</sup> Girić 1987, Fig. 1.

<sup>138</sup> Jocić 1991. J. Uzelac considers this to be an isolated phenomenon (Uzelac 1996, 29, Map. 2).

<sup>139</sup> Hänsel, Medović 1991a; Hänsel, Medović 1991b, 66; Hänsel 1991, 80; Urban 1991, 106.

<sup>140</sup> Milleker 1905, Pl. XIV/4-6, XVI/10, XVIII/1, etc; Bóna 1975, Pl. 201; Kolarić 1972, cat. no. 83; Tasić 1982, Fig. 2.

<sup>141</sup> Gogăltan 2004, 96, Pl. I-II. Roman 1998b, Fig. 1, 6 "zwischen den Dünen".

<sup>142</sup> Both fragments belong to the same vessel.

<sup>143</sup> Morintz 1978, 21, Fig. 5-6; Roman 1998, 21.

<sup>144</sup> As long as there are no relevant stratigraphic finds in the area (we are waiting for the publication of the Židovar tell) it is very difficult to date these materials exactly. Now we can only work with indirect evidence: the end of the Corneşti-Crvenka settlement at Gornea

Therefore, it has great chronological value and represents at the same time a characteristic element of the "Danube" variant of the Vatina culture. As the links with this area become more and more disconnected, the number of imports decreases in the Romanian Banat and southern Crişana. While there are still numerous imports from Vatin, there are currently no finds from Foeni "Gomila lupului", and only one vessel currently found at Corneşti. Moreover, no pottery fragments with such decoration are reported from the Lower Mureş area (Periam, Satu Mare, Sânpetru German, Arad, Cicir, etc.)<sup>145</sup> to the Crişul Alb at Socodor<sup>146</sup>.

Regarding the two phases of the Vatina culture with which Serbian colleagues operate: Pančevo-Omoljica and Vatin-Vršac or Vatin I and Vatin II, I consider them to be in fact regionalizations of the same phenomenon, each with a distinct evolution<sup>147</sup>. As we have already seen, the Pančevo-Omoljica group corresponds to the "Danube" variant of the Vatina culture. The so-called Vatin-Vršac phase is, by and large, characteristic of the Corneşti-Crvenka group.

Even though N. Tasić has attempted to organise the available data, I do not consider that any significant chronological differences between these assemblages can be proved on a clear stratigraphic basis or by comparing artifacts (metal pieces, ceramics, etc.)<sup>148</sup>. In any case the assemblages published so far cannot support such a hypothesis. The known bronze and gold artifacts from sites such as Gomolava<sup>149</sup>, Popov Salaš<sup>150</sup>, Vinča<sup>151</sup>, Židovar<sup>152</sup> or Feudvar<sup>153</sup> on the one hand and Vatin<sup>154</sup>,

---

"Păzărişte" (it is possible that the pressure of Pančevo-Omoljica communities led to the fortification of this site) and the formation of the Dubovac-Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare culture in the Danube Plain. Needles with conical head, decorated sickle-shaped shafts from Feudvar (Hänsel 1991, 66, 68, Fig. 6/1) and Ostrovul Corbului (Hänsel, Roman 1984, 196, Fig. 6/2-3) also provide us with a good chronological reference for the Pančevo-Omoljica "style", *i.e.*, the first phase of the Dubovac-Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare culture: Middle Bronze Age III (MD II=Bz. B 1).

<sup>145</sup> Pădureanu 1973; Pădureanu 1988; Soroceanu 1991; Gogâltan 2004.

<sup>146</sup> Popescu 1956; Gogâltan 1999b.

<sup>147</sup> See also Tasić 1974a, 212; Tasić 1984c, 64.

<sup>148</sup> Tasić 1983, 64-67; Tasić 1984c, 63, 68-70.

<sup>149</sup> Tasić 1984c, 68, Fig. 5, 70; Tasić 1988a, Fig. 2.

<sup>150</sup> Tasić 1984c, 68, Fig. 6-8.

<sup>151</sup> Vasić 1936, T. XXXIX/95; D.Garašanin 1954a, Pl. 46/1; Mozsolics 1968, 56.

<sup>152</sup> Lazić 1997b, 25-26, Fig. 21.

<sup>153</sup> Hänsel, Medović 1991a, 116-117, Fig. 5; Hänsel 1991, 66, 68, Fig. 6/1.

<sup>154</sup> v. Márton 1912, 189, Fig. 9; Vinski 1959, Tab. V/Sl. 42-57; VI/Sl. 58-67; Mozsolics 1968, 28, 56, Pl. 26/1-8; M.Garašanin 1973, 328; Tasić 1974a, 220; Tasić 1984c, 70, Fig. 4.

Vršac<sup>155</sup>, Pecica-Rovine<sup>156</sup>, Satu Mare<sup>157</sup> or Cornești<sup>158</sup> on the other hand are demonstrating a parallel evolution of these cultural groups during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> phases of the Middle Bronze Age (Apa-Hajdúsámson and Koszider horizon)<sup>159</sup>. In addition, there are other finds of high chronological value, such as harness fittings and bone ornaments<sup>160</sup>. As for ceramics, to the numerous imports of trans-Danubian encrusted pottery from the Vatina settlements in former Yugoslavia<sup>161</sup>, we can add the above-mentioned ceramic fragment found in the last level of the tell at Foeni "Gomila lupului" (Pl. IV/3). Other imports, such as Wietenberg<sup>162</sup>, may also be included in the discussion, which may prove the existence at the same time at Socodor<sup>163</sup>, Cornești<sup>164</sup> or Židovar<sup>165</sup> of ornaments foreign to the Vatina culture. To these we can add the connections with the Mureș<sup>166</sup> or Otomani-Füzesabony<sup>167</sup> cultural circles.

Whether or not the name Cornești-Crvenka was well chosen, the publication of the materials from Cornești, Foeni (which actually began) and that from Vršac "Crvenca"<sup>168</sup> will, I think, answer that question convincingly. Currently, the largest ceramic assemblage originates from these sites.

By publishing the findings of these two settlements as soon as possible, the third question concerning the individuality of the two groups of the Vatina culture would also be answered. Furthermore, besides Eastern Slavonia and Syrmium, Pančevo-Omoljica and Cornești-Crvenka, another regional group may emerge in the future, south of the Danube in Šumadija and especially on the Morava, where thanks to the efforts of M. Stojić we are aware of several assemblages<sup>169</sup>.

---

<sup>155</sup> M.Garašanin 1973, 328 (Noppenring).

<sup>156</sup> Gogăltan 1999a, 101, Fig. 42.

<sup>157</sup> Gogăltan 1999a, 104-106 (with older bibliography).

<sup>158</sup> Gogăltan 1999a, 93, 134, Fig. 9/2; 47/6.

<sup>159</sup> See also Falkenstein 1998, 39; Fischl, Kiss 2002, 131-137.

<sup>160</sup> For bone harness pieces I quote the works of H.-G. Hüttel (Hüttel 1981; Hüttel 1982) or N. Boroffka's paper, where you can also find the whole bibliography of the problem (Boroffka 1998). For other bone pieces see in particular Hänsel, Medović 1991b, Fig. 6/2-3; Hänsel 1997 or David 1997 with the complete literature and catalogue of findings.

<sup>161</sup> The general framework of the problem at Tasić 1965a; Tasić 1972; Kovács 1988. The more recent bibliography can be found at Gogăltan 1999a, 208, n. 117.

<sup>162</sup> Boroffka 1994, Karte 5.

<sup>163</sup> Popescu 1956, Fig. 33/2-3.

<sup>164</sup> Soroceanu, Radu 1975, 38.

<sup>165</sup> Lazić 1997b, 33-34, Fig. 16.

<sup>166</sup> Soroceanu 1991, 120-121, with the bibliography.

<sup>167</sup> Tasić 1974a, 221-222, Fig. 157b (Vatin); Banner, Bóna 1974, 53, 153; Bóna 1975, 186.

<sup>168</sup> See also Kolarić 1972, cat. no. 82; Tasić 1983, Tab. XII/4-5; XIII/1-3; M.Garašanin 1983, Tab. LXXVIII/7-7a, 10, 12; Gačić 1987, T. V/6; VI/1-3; VII/1,3.

<sup>169</sup> Stojić 1986, 148, Fig. 26-32; Stojić 1992, 217-218; Stojić 1995, 21-22; Stojić 1996, 249-251; Stojić 1997, 54-55, Pl. I/1-3; Stojić 1998. See also Uzelac 1996, 24, n. 9.

\*

Summing up this complex debate, I believe that when discussing the Vatina culture, the following realities must be considered:

1. Suggestive for absolute dating are the <sup>14</sup>C samples from Feudvar, Ljuljaci and Omoljica or those from other sites in our area of interest, which actually belong to other cultures: Mureş, Otomani-Füzesabony, Wietenberg (cultures for which connections with the Vatina have already been confirmed). These dates roughly places the Vatina culture in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC<sup>170</sup>.
2. The use of tripartite relative chronology is based on the stratigraphy documented in several sites (the situation at Foeni "Gomila lupului", Feudvar, Ljuljaci), but also supported by the metal artefacts. Accepting these two basic premises will make it possible to establish a common chronological language for the whole of south-eastern Central Europe and further west, as well as for the Balkan and Helladic world in the south.
3. By placing the Vatina culture only in the Middle Bronze Age, we are responding to the realities of communities adapting to a relatively different environment than in the previous or subsequent period. The Early Bronze Age in the Romanian Banat is marked by the Makó-Koshi-Čaka culture<sup>171</sup>, Somogyvár-Vinkovci<sup>172</sup>, Sânpetru-German-Pančevo finds<sup>173</sup>, the Mureş I culture<sup>174</sup> and the Gornea-Orleşti group<sup>175</sup> (Fig. 1; Pl. VIII). If at the beginning of the sub-Boreal the rainy climate gradually changes, making the transition to a colder<sup>176</sup> and, in the opinion of some, drier period<sup>177</sup>, around 2000 BC the temperature gradually increased. Compared to the previous Late Eneolithic period, we are witnessing an increase in climate warming and rainfall<sup>178</sup>. These climatic factors are accompanied by the control of an abundant natural resource area and an advantageous geographical

---

<sup>170</sup> Gogâltan 1999a, 62-67, Pl. 8-9, 13-14, 16-17.

<sup>171</sup> Kulcsár 1998. See also Gogâltan 1999a, 200-202.

<sup>172</sup> A useful summary at Bondár 1995, 220-254.

<sup>173</sup> Gogâltan 1995, 57, Fig. 2-3; Gogâltan 1996, 45, T. II-III; Grčki-Stanimirov 1996; Gumă 1997, 22, 37, Pl. III.

<sup>174</sup> Soroceanu 1991, Fig. 1; Girić 1996; O'Shea 1996, Fig. 3.1.

<sup>175</sup> The bibliography on this late Early Bronze Age – possibly early Middle Bronze Age cultural horizon can be found in Gogâltan 1999a, 204, n. 71-81.

<sup>176</sup> Čurčić 1998, 272.

<sup>177</sup> Vadász 1969, 90; Gyulai 1993, 18. A. Choyke believes that the sub-Boreal is characterised by a warm and humid climate (Choyke 1984, 25).

<sup>178</sup> Kordos 1987, Fig. 2-3; Járαι-Komlódi 1987, 44-46; Gyulai 1993, 18.

position, to which other interdependent primary factors should be added, such as: a predominantly surface dwelling architecture made of wood and clay; a population concentration determined by insecurity, religion, housing tradition and social evolution; an economy showing a more pronounced sedentarisation of the communities compared to the Late Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age period and, last but not least, subjective factors, almost impossible to prove archaeologically, led to the formation of the first Bronze Age tells<sup>179</sup>. During the Middle Bronze Age, this phenomenon becomes widespread, as this way of life becomes distinctive of this period<sup>180</sup>. Other climatic changes are supposed to occur around 1500 BC<sup>181</sup>. To a great extent, the geographical distribution of the Cruceni-Belegiš culture is overlapping on the previous area of the Cornești-Crvenka group<sup>182</sup>. With the beginning of the Late Bronze Age, the tells are abandoned, new metal artefacts are developed, and a new burial rite and ritual is adopted – the urnfields graves<sup>183</sup>.

The abandonment of the Vatina tells and flat settlements is a long process. Their end should not necessarily be seen as sudden and violent<sup>184</sup>, but gradual, as living conditions worsen and different groups of allogenic populations appear in the Pannonian Plain. The following examples are suggestive. Take the case of the settlement of Vršac "Crvenka"<sup>185</sup>. If the Szeremle pottery discovered in several Vatina settlements suggests a possible coexistence with those buried at Vršac "At", the Cruceni-Belegiš necropolis (with numerous Dubovac-Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare imports) at Vršac "Ludoš" is certainly later, bringing the evolution of this site to an end<sup>186</sup>. The same situation occurs at Vatin "Bela Bara". However, it is difficult to say whether "tumulus" communities (*Hügelgräberkultur*), as suggested by the well-known warrior

---

<sup>179</sup> Gogâltan 2002.

<sup>180</sup> Gyulai 1992, 66-67; Ecsedy 1994, 21; Kovács 1994b, 23-24.

<sup>181</sup> Kovács 1977, 21; Ingram et al. 1981, 17; Gyulai 1993, 18; Kovács 1994b, 26; Cârciumar 1996, 20-23.

<sup>182</sup> Tasić 1972, Fig. 1-2; Gogâltan 1998b, Pl. X; Gogâltan 1999a, Fig. 53.

<sup>183</sup> Gumă 1993, 150-152, with older bibliography; Gogâltan 1993b, with bibliographical additions. For the so-called Cruceni-Belegiš culture see also: Gačić 1995, 57, Pl. V-VI; Anđelić 1995, 80, Pl. II/7-13; III; Dizdar 1996; Medeleț 1996; Gumă 1997, 55-57; Perić 1997; Gogâltan 1998b; Medović 1998b, 153-154; Medović 1998e; Szentmiklósi 1998.

<sup>184</sup> Mozsolics 1957. Recently the discussion is taken up by W. David (David 1998).

<sup>185</sup> Katalog. Sto godina rada i razvoja Narodnog Muzeja u Vršcu 1882-1982, Vršac, 1982, Fig. 2; Gačić 1987.

<sup>186</sup> See also Tasić 1972, 101; Tasić 1996b, 150-151.

grave<sup>187</sup>, reached the area before the Cruceni-Belegiš culture. In southern Serbian Banat, the end of the Vatina tell at Židovar is due, I believe, to a population that used a baroque pottery decorated and encrusted with white. This may explain the presence of graves in the vicinity, under the present-day village in Orešac, in which there are elements of Szeremle-Bijelo Brdo, Dubovac-Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare and Cruceni-Belegiš<sup>188</sup>. A similar situation occurs at Omoljica, where graves that can be linked to the populations that uses encrusted ornaments have been found<sup>189</sup>. In the Danube Gorge, the Vatina communities were replaced by the Dubovac-Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare culture<sup>190</sup>. Taken into account the finds in the key settlement of Ostrovul Corbului<sup>191</sup>, this new type of pottery started to be used in the late Middle Bronze Age<sup>192</sup>.

4. A comparison of ceramic assemblages published by G. Crăciunescu<sup>193</sup> and M. Nica<sup>194</sup> from southern Oltenia with those from the Banat clearly shows that we cannot speak of a presence of the Verbicioara culture here, just of common elements surviving from the same Gornea-Orlești background. Initially numerous, these elements gradually disappear, eventually resulting in a totally different development during the last phase of the Middle Bronze Age<sup>195</sup>. While there are possible Verbicioara imports in the historical southern Banat<sup>196</sup>, their number remains within the range of typical intercultural connections. Moreover,

---

<sup>187</sup> This does not belong to the Vatina culture (M.Garašanin 1959, 77; M.Garašanin 1983, 508, 515), but is obviously a "tumulus" discovery. The discussion at Tasić 1972, 108-115; Uzelac 1996, 32-33.

<sup>188</sup> Krstić 1962; Majnarić-Pandžić 1989.

<sup>189</sup> Rašajsky 1985.

<sup>190</sup> Lazarovici, Săcărin 1979, 80-81.

<sup>191</sup> Hänsel, Roman 1984.

<sup>192</sup> Gogăltan 1999a, 208.

<sup>193</sup> Crăciunescu 1996, Pl. I-VII; Crăciunescu 1998, Pl. I-X.

<sup>194</sup> Nica 1998, Fig. 2-16.

<sup>195</sup> Morintz 1978, 21-27, Fig. 9/8; 10; Nica 1998, Fig. 13-16.

<sup>196</sup> Tasić 1974a, Fig. 143; Bóna 1975, 186, Pl. 202/14; Tasić 1983, Fig. 31a (Vatin); Simu 1943, Fig. 7 (Moldova Veche); Gumă 1977, Pl. VIII/1 (Liubcova) Lazarovici, Săcărin 1979, Fig. 15/1 (Moldova Veche). For the time being it is a fact that the most numerous specimens of this type are in the Verbicioara culture: Berciu 1961a, Fig. 5/1-5; Morintz 1978, Fig. 10. See also Lazić 1997b, 33. For G. Lazarovici, this type of vessel may be a common element of both cultures (Lazarovici, Săcărin 1979, 78). As an argument in support of this idea I could bring two cups from Vatin, whose shapes and ornaments are found in the repertoire of the Vatina culture, and the handles in that of the Verbicioara culture (Kolarić 1972, cat. no. 86, 119). The two-handles cup from Vršac-Crvenka, considered by M. Garašanin as Verbicioara (M.Garašanin 1983, 510, T. LXXVIII/12), also appears in the Cornești-Crvenka sites in the Romanian Banat.

if there had been an effective presence of Verbicioara in the south of historical Banat, there would be no explanation for the existence of clear Vatina settlements, such as those on the "Stenca" at Liubcova (Pl. V), Gornea "Păzăriște" (Pl. VI) or Ostrovul Mare at Moldova Veche (Pl. I-II), in the region of the Danube Plain (Đerdap)<sup>197</sup>. The discoveries at Visag<sup>198</sup> and the settlement at Iaz "Damb"<sup>199</sup> do not belong to the Verbicioara area<sup>200</sup> and even less to the Balta Sărată group<sup>201</sup>. P. Roman saw in these finds (Visag-Iaz type) a distinct cultural manifestation<sup>202</sup>, which I have classified as early Middle Bronze Age<sup>203</sup>. The hypothesis of their inclusion in the complex process of formation of the Cornesti-Crvenka group cannot be excluded; however, this requires a more detailed analysis that exceeds the framework of this paper<sup>204</sup>.

The existence of at least two groups within the Vatina culture is an older idea, proposed by M. Garašanin as early as the late 1950s<sup>205</sup>. This idea was adopted by N. Tasić who, however, saw the Pančevo-Omoljica group as a western variant of the Vatina culture<sup>206</sup>. Later it was called "westliche Variante der Vatin-Kultur" or "Sremer Variante der Vatina-Kultur"<sup>207</sup>. Based on the strong links in Eastern Slavonia and Syrmium between the early phase of the Vatina culture and the Mureș culture, N. Majnarić-Pandžić believes that it is possible to speak of a Slavonic-Syrmian variant of the Vatina culture at this time<sup>208</sup>. Such a remark, as I tried to argue above, seems to be correct. As a further argument, I would add the comparison between the

---

<sup>197</sup> A large number of specialists agree that these sites belong to the Vatina culture: Lazarovici, Săcărin 1979, 77-81; Morintz 1978, 21; M.Garašanin 1983, 511; Gumă 1997, 43-47; etc. According to Serbian researchers they are found in the area of the Verbicioara culture (Tasić 1984d, 85; Jevtić, Vukmanović 1996, Map 1; etc.).

<sup>198</sup> Dumitrescu, Stratan 1967.

<sup>199</sup> Petrovszky, Guma 1979, 58-61.

<sup>200</sup> Berciu 1961a, 125, 154; Tasić 1984d, 84, 87-88 (with some reservations).

<sup>201</sup> Petrovszky, Gumă 1979, 66-71; Rogozea 1994, Pl. I (a "pre"-stage of the Balta Sărată group); Boroffka 1994, 265, n. 31, 269, n. 40; Guma 1997, 49-50.

<sup>202</sup> Roman 1988, 221-222.

<sup>203</sup> Gogăltan 1999a, 206-207, Fig. 54. I. Bóna also disagrees with the assignment of the Visag necropolis to the Verbicioara culture. He rightly sees links with the "Hatvan-Ottomány" circle, placing it chronologically no later than the end of the Early Bronze Age - the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age (Bóna 1975, 192, n. 15).

<sup>204</sup> G. Lazarovici also expressed the same opinion (Lazarovici 1977, 92).

<sup>205</sup> M.Garašanin 1959, 95-103.

<sup>206</sup> Tasić 1974a, 212, 457-458.

<sup>207</sup> Tasić 1988a, 48; Tasić 1991, 14.

<sup>208</sup> Majnarić-Pandžić 1984, 88.



pottery shapes and ornaments discovered in Cornești or Foeni on the one hand and Feudvar on the other. Compared to this group, the finds from western Serbia (outlined by M. Garašanin) from Dobrača, Jančići, Krstac and Kriva Reka<sup>209</sup> or Lugovi-Bent<sup>210</sup> are clearly different, suggesting the existence of a regional group. Although the archaeological material published by M. Stojić is in small amount<sup>211</sup>, it is possible that a new group is emerging in the Morava Valley. In this case the Cornesti-Crvenka group may not be the only regional expression of Vatina culture, adding to those of Eastern Slavonia and Syrmium, the Danube (Pančevo-Omoljiaca) or the Moravian area.

\*

The above remarks, together with the pottery assemblage processed to date from the old excavations: Cornești "Dealul Cornet"<sup>212</sup>, Ciuta "Cornul dealului"<sup>213</sup>, Satu Mare "Weingarten"<sup>214</sup>, Sânpetru German "Mănăstirea Bezdin"<sup>215</sup>, Moldova Veche "Insula Ostrovul Mare"<sup>216</sup> etc., or from more recent research: Foeni "Gomila lupului"<sup>217</sup>, Dinaș "Gomilă"<sup>218</sup>, Peciu Nou "In irigat"<sup>219</sup> or Cruceni "La sondă"<sup>220</sup>, may constitute a basis for further debate on the Vatina culture and, implicitly, on the Middle Bronze Age in the historical Banat (Pl. IX). As I have already noted, in M. Garašanin's article published in the volume of the second Roman-Yugoslav colloquium in Drobeta Turnu-Severin<sup>221</sup>, or in M. Jevtić's contribution on several Bronze Age and Early Iron Age materials from the Romanian Banat stored in the museum in Vršac<sup>222</sup>, there is already a willingness to discuss and include what was considered by Serbian colleagues to be Verbicioara

---

<sup>209</sup> Zotović 1985, 39, 44, T. VII/3-5.

<sup>210</sup> Nikitović et al. 1997.

<sup>211</sup> See footnote 164.

<sup>212</sup> See footnote 8.

<sup>213</sup> Petrescu 1988; Petrescu 1995. See also Gogâltan 2004, Pl. X.

<sup>214</sup> Bibliography at Gogâltan 1999a, 104. See also Gogâltan 2004, Pl. XI.

<sup>215</sup> Gogâltan 2004, Pl. XII. Excavations M. Moga 1948. Materials in the collections of the Banat Museum in Timișoara.

<sup>216</sup> Bibliography in Gogâltan 1999a, 96-97. See also Gogâltan 2004, Pl. I-II. These materials could be drawn courtesy of P. Roman.

<sup>217</sup> El Susi 1993; Gogâltan 1999b, Fig. 12-14; Gogâltan 2004, Pl. VI-IX.

<sup>218</sup> Milleker 1897a, 34-33; Medeleț, Bugilan 1987, 12; Gogâltan 2004, Pl. XIII. Survey F. Drașovean și D. Ciobotaru - 1997. I thank them once again for the opportunity to study these materials.

<sup>219</sup> The research at the point "In irigat=Stiezel", about 800 m south-west of the commune, will be published by F. Marțiș, who also informed me about the settlement here. See also Gogâltan 2004, Pl. XIV, XV/1-2.

<sup>220</sup> Survey carried out with A. Szentmiklosi, in the summer of 2000, at the point "La sondă". See also Gogâltan 2004, Pl. XV/3-7.

<sup>221</sup> M. Garašanin 1998, 13.

<sup>222</sup> Jevtić 1998, 55, n. 13.

among what I consider to be the Cornești-Crvenka finds, as part of the Vatina culture<sup>223</sup>. N. Tasić continues to consider the Cornești-Crvenka group as part of the Verbicioara culture<sup>224</sup>. However, at present it is classified as an early phase of the Verbicioara culture. During my conversations with C. Ihde, I was surprised to find that independently of me (analysing the Vatina settlement at Feudvar) he came to the same conclusions about the existence of regional groups within the Vatina culture. This opinion was presented in his PhD thesis<sup>225</sup>. Concerning the Romanian scholars, some immediately adopted the new terminology, using it in the sense suggested by myself or M. Gumă<sup>226</sup>, while others were more reserved, regarding with suspicion this new classification of the Middle Bronze Age finds in the Banat, awaiting, understandably, new data on the Cornești-Crvenka group<sup>227</sup>.

Even though almost 300 years have passed since Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli published in his *Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus*<sup>228</sup> the first Vatina artifacts and thus made the Feudvar site known<sup>229</sup>, issues raised by this culture remain far from being addressed. However, taking the example of the great Enlightenment scholar, we should collect all the available data to reconstruct the daily life of those we identify today as the 'Vatina culture'.

## References

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Alexander 1972 | J. Alexander, <i>Jugoslavia before the Roman Conquest</i> , London, 1972.   |
| Anđelić 1995   | D. Anđelić, <i>Tragovi naselja bronzanog i starijeg gvozdeno</i> , in <i>Arheološka istraživanja duž autoputa kroz Srem</i> , Novi Sad, 1995, 73-89.  |
| Bader 1998     | T. Bader, <i>Bemerkungen zur Bronzezeit im Karpatenbecken. Otomani/Füzesabony-Komplex. Überblick und Fragestellung</i> , in <i>Jahresschrift für mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte</i> , 80, 1998, 43-108. |

---

<sup>223</sup> See also Jevtić, Vukmanović 2000; Fischl, Kiss 2002, 130-131.

<sup>224</sup> Tasić 1998, 34-35.

<sup>225</sup> Ihde 2001a; Ihde 2001b.

<sup>226</sup> Ciugudean 1997, cat. no. 145-155; Crăciunescu 1998, 115; Rogozea 1998, 140; Barbu et al. 1999; Petrescu 2000, 67.

<sup>227</sup> Roman 1998b, 21; Șandor-Chicideanu 2003, 194-197.

<sup>228</sup> The full title of the paper, quoted from Nebhay 1981, is *Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus, Observationibus geographicis, astronomicis, hydrographicis, historicis, physicis perlustratus Et in sex Tomos digestus ab Aloysio Ferd. Com. Marsili Socio Regiarum Societatum Parisiensis, Londinensis, Monspeliensis, Hagae Comitum, Apud P. Gosse, R. Chr. Alberts, de Hondt, Amstelodami, Apud Herm. Uytwer & Franç. Changuion, M.D.CC.XXVI.*

<sup>229</sup> Nebhay 1981, 79-85, Fig. 4-7; Falkenstein 1998, 20.

- Babović 2001 L. Babović, *Prilog proučavanju elementa kalendarografije bronzanog doba južnog Banata*, in *Zbornik Narodnog Muzeja. Archeologija*, XVII, 1, 2001, 53-82.
- Balen-Letunić 1978 D. Balen-Letunić, *Prilog proučavanju nakita Koszider-horizonta u jugoslavenskom Podunavlju*, in *Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu*, X-XI, 1977-78, 97-114.
- Banner, Bóna 1974 J. Banner, I. Bóna, *Mittelbronzezeitliche Tell-Siedlung bei Békés*, Budapest, 1974.
- Barbu et al. 1999 M. Barbu, P. Hügel, G.P. Hurezan, E.D. Pădureanu (Eds.), *Repertoriul arheologic al Mureşului Inferior. Judeţul Arad (The Archaeological Gazetteer of the Lower Mures. Arad County)* Timişoara, 1999.
- Becker 1991 C. Becker, *Haustierhaltung und Jagd in der frühen Bronze- und Eisenzeit in der Vojvodina – Erste Resultate zu Tierknochenfunden aus Feudvar*, in Hänsel, Medović 1991b, 178-193.
- Becker 1994 C. Becker, *Pferdefleisch – Notnahrung oder Gaumenfreude? Einblicke in bronzzeitliche Eßgewohnheiten durch archäozoologische Untersuchungen der Tierreste von Feudvar/Vojvodina*, in *Das Altertum*, 40, 1994, 29-46.
- Becker 1998 C. Becker, *Möglichkeiten und Grenzen von Tierknochenanalysen am Beispiel der Funde aus Feudvar. Mogućnosti i granice analize životinjskih kostiju na primeru nalaza iz Feudvara*, in Hänsel, Medović 1998, 321-332.
- Berciu 1961a D. Berciu, *Die Verbicioara-Kultur. Vorbericht über eine neue in Rumänien entdeckte bronzzeitliche Kultur*, in *Dacia N.S.*, V, 1961, 123-161.
- Berciu 1961b D. Berciu, *Câteva probleme ale culturii Verbicioara (Some Questions on the Verbicioara Culture)*, in *Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche*, XII, 2, 1961, 227-240.
- Berciu 1966 D. Berciu, *Zorile istoriei în Carpaţi şi la Dunăre (The Dawn of History in the Carpathians and on the Danube)*, Bucureşti, 1966.
- Bogdanović 1986 M. Bogdanović, *Ljuljaci, naselje protovatinske i vatinske kulture*, Kragujevac, 1986.

- Bogdanović 1996 M. Bogdanović, *Mittelserbien in der Bronzezeit und die Vattina-Kultur*, in Tasić 1996a, 97-108.
- Bóna 1975 I. Bóna, *Die mittlere Bronzezeit Ungarns und ihre südöstlichen Beziehungen*, Budapest, 1975.
- Bóna 1992 I. Bóna, *Bronzezeitliche Tell-Kulturen in Ungarn*, in Meier-Arendt 1992, 9-39.
- Bondár 1995 M. Bondár, *Early Bronze Age Settlement Patterns in South-West Transdanubia*, in *Antaeus*, 22, 1995, 197-268.
- Borić 1998 D. Borić, *Fortführung der Ausgrabungen in Feudvar im Jahre 1960. Nastavak iskopavanja na Feudvaru 1960. Godine*, in Hänsel, Medović 1998, 179-194.
- Boroffka 1994 N. Boroffka, *Die Wietenberg-Kultur. Ein Beitrag zur Erforschung der Bronzezeit in Südosteuropa*, Bonn, 1994.
- Boroffka 1998 N. Boroffka, *Bronze- und früheisenzeitliche Geweihtrensenknebel aus Rumänien und ihre Beziehungen. Alte Funde aus dem Museum für Geschichte Aiud, Teil II*, in *Eurasia Antiqua*, 4, 1998, 81-135.
- Boroneanț 1976 V. Boroneanț, *Descoperiri aparținând culturii Verbicioara din regiunea Porțile de Fier (Finds Belonging to the Verbicioara Culture in the Region of the Iron Gates)*, in *Drobeta*, II, 1976, 14-29.
- Boroneanț, Miu 1998 V. Boroneanț, S. Miu, *Bronze Age in the Iron Gates Region*, in *Die Kulturen der Bronzezeit in dem Gebiet des Eisernen Tores. Kolloquium in Drobeta-Turnu Severin (22.-24. November 1997)*, Bukarest, 1998, 105-114.
- Borovszky 1911 S. Borovszky, *Torontál vármegye, Magyarország vármegyei és városai*, Budapest, 1911.
- Brukner 1969 B. Brukner, *Manastir, Gospođin vir – praistorijsko nalazište*, in *Arheološki Pregled*, 11, 1969, 136-139.
- Bukvić 1991 L. Bukvić, *Pyraunoi der Bronze- und Eisenzeit*, in Hänsel, Medović 1991b, 137-140.
- Cârciumaru 1996 M. Cârciumaru, *Paleobotanica. Studii în preistoria și protoistoria României (Paleobotany. Studies Regarding Romania's Prehistory and Protohistory)*, Iași, 1996.
- Childe 1929 V.G. Childe, *The Danube in Prehistory*, Oxford, 1929.

- Choyke 1984 A.M. Choyke, *An Analysis of Bone and Antler and Tooth Tools from the Bronze Age Hungary*, in *Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Institutes der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 12/13, 1982/1983 (1984), 13-57.
- Ciugudean 1997 H. Ciugudean, *Catalogul expoziției. Catalogue of the Exhibitions*, in H. Ciugudean (Ed.), *The Bronze Age Civilization in Transylvania, Alba Iulia*, 1997, 25-50.
- Ciugudean, Gogâltan 1998 H. Ciugudean, F. Gogâltan (Eds.), *The Early and Middle Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin. Proceedings of the International Symposium in Alba Iulia, 24-28 September 1997, Alba-Iulia*, 1998.
- Crăciunescu 1996 G. Crăciunescu, *Cultura Verbicioara în județul Mehedinți (The Verbicioara Culture in Mehedinți County)*, in *Drobeta*, VII, 1996, 35-48.
- Crăciunescu 1998 G. Crăciunescu, *L'Âge du Bronze moyen et final au nord du Danube, à l'est des Portes de Fer*, in *Die Kulturen der Bronzezeit in dem Gebiet des Eisernen Tores. Kolloquium in Drobeta-Turnu Severin (22.-24. November 1997)*, Bukarest, 1998, 115-138.
- Crăciunescu 1999 G. Crăciunescu, *Contributions à l'étude de la culture Verbicioara. La station archéologique de Rogova (dép. de Mehedinți)*, in *Thraco-Dacica*, XX, 1999, 79-108.
- Ćurčić 1998 S. Ćurčić, *Das Plateau von Titel und seine Umgebung: Geomorphologie und Besiedlungsverhältnisse. Titelski breg i okolina: Orohidrološke karakteristike i uslovi za naseljavanje*, in Hänsel, Medović 1998, 261-278.
- David 1997 W. David, *Altbronzezeitliche Beinobjekte des Karpatenbeckens mit Spiralwirbel- oder Wellenbandornament und ihre Parallelen auf der Peloponnes und Anatolien in frühmykenischer Zeit*, in P. Roman (Ed.), *The Thracian World at the Crossroads of Civilisations. I. "Proceedings of the Seventh International Congress of Thracology"*. Constanța-Mangalia-Tulcea 20-26 May 1996, Bucharest, 1997, 247-305.
- David 1998 W. David, *Zum Ende der bronzezeitlichen Tellsiedlungen im Karpatenbecken*, in H. Küster, A. Lang, Schauer (Eds.), *Archäologische Forschungen in urgeschichtlichen Siedlungslandschaften. Festschrift für Georg Kossack zum 75. Geburtstag*, Regensburg, 1998, 231-267.

- Dizdar 1996 M. Dizdar, *Brončanodobno naselje u Vinkovcima – Duga ulica br. 23*, in *Opuscula Archaeologica*, 20, 1996, 7-38.
- Dumitrescu, Stratan 1967 V. Dumitrescu, I. Stratan, *Necropola de incineratie din epoca bronzului de la Visag (r. Lugoj, reg. Banat) (The Bronze Age Cemetery in Visag, Lugoj County, Banat region)*, in *Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche*, 18, 1, 1967, 71-81.
- Dumitrescu, Vulpe 1988 V. Dumitrescu, A. Vulpe, *Dacia înainte de Dromichete (Dacia Before Dromichaites)*, București, 1988.
- Dumitrescu et al. 1983 V. Dumitrescu, A. Bolomey, Fl. Mogoșanu, *Esquisse d'une prehistoire de la Roumanie jusqu'à la fin de l'âge du bronze*, Bucarest, 1983.
- Dunăreanu-Vulpe 1930 E. Dunăreanu-Vulpe, *Considérations sur certaines formes caractérisant de l'âge du bronze de l'Europe sud-orientale*, Paris, 1930.
- Ecsedy 1994 I. Ecsedy, *The Emergence of the Bronze Age in Hungary*, in Kovács 1994a, 17-21.
- El Susi 1993 G. El Susi, *Rapport préliminaire sur le matériel faunique de l'établissement Vatina de Foeni (département Timiș)*, in *Analele Banatului (SN)*, III, 1993, 184-191.
- Falkenstein 1997 F. Falkenstein, *Die Siedlungsgeschichte des Titeler Plateaus. Studien zum Ablauf der ur- und frugeschichtlichen Besiedlung in einer Kleinlandschaft am Donau-Theiß-Zusammenfluß (ehem. Jugoslawien)*, in *Archäologisches Nachrichtenblatt*, 2, 1, 1997, 58-62.
- Falkenstein 1998 F. Falkenstein, *Die Siedlungsgeschichte des Titeler Plateaus*, Kiel, 1998.
- Fischl, Kiss 2002 K. P. Fischl, V. Kiss, *A Vattina-kultúra kutatása és északi kapcsolatainak kérdése*, in *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyvei. Studia Archaeologica*, VIII, 2002, 125-145.
- Foltiny 1957 I. Foltiny, *A halomsíros és lausitzi kultúra nyomai Szeged környékén. Die Spuren der Hügelgräberkultur und der Lausitzer Kultur in der Umgebung von Szeged*, Budapest, 1957.

- Franz 1922 L. Franz, *Vorgeschichtliche Funde aus Rumänien*, in *Wiener Prähistorische Zeitschrift*, IX, 3-4, 1922, 89-98.
- Gačić 1987 Đ. Gačić, *Novi nalazi Verbicioara grupe u južnom Banatu*, in *Građa za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine*, XIV, 1987, 5-17.
- Gačić 1991 D. Gačić, *Knochengeräte*, in Hänsel, Medović 1991b, 140-144.
- Gačić 1995 Đ. Gačić, *Lokaliteti bakarnog u bronzanog doba*, in *Arheološka istraživanja duž autoputa kroz Srem*, Novi Sad, 1995, 51-63.
- D.Garašanin 1954a D. Garašanin, *Katalog metala. Katalog der vorgeschichtlichen Metalle*, Beograd, 1954.
- D.Garašanin 1954b D. Garašanin, *Prilog proučavanju bronzanog doba Srbije i Vojvodine*, in *Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja*, 3, 1954, 67-73.
- D.Garašanin 1967 D. Garašanin, *Skica periodizacije bronzanog doba Srbije*, in *Materijali IV. Kongres arheologa Jugoslavije, Herceg-Novi*, 1966, Beograd, 1967, 203-208.
- D.Garašanin 1972 D. Garašanin, *The Bronze Age of Serbia*, in Kolarić 1972, 27-42.
- M.Garašanin 1954 M. Garašanin, *Jedan prilog hronologiji bronzanog doba u Banatu*, in *Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja*, 3, 1954, 57-65.
- M.Garašanin 1959 M. Garašanin, *Neolithikum und Bronzezeit in Serbien und Makedonien*, in *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, 39, 1958 (1959), 1-130.
- M.Garašanin 1973 M. Garašanin, *Praistorija na tlu SR Srbije*, I-II, Beograd, 1973.
- M.Garašanin 1983 M. Garašanin, *Vatinska grupa*, in A. Benac (Ed.), *Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja. IV. Bronzano doba*, Sarajevo, 1983, 505-519.
- M.Garašanin 1998 M. Garašanin, *Zu den Problemen der Bronzezeit im Becken der Unteren Donau und auf dem Balkan*, in *Die Kulturen der Bronzezeit in dem Gebiet des Eisernen Tores. Kolloquium in Drobeta-Turnu Severin (22.-24. November 1997)*, Bukarest, 1998, 9-16.

- M.Garašanin,  
D.Garašanin 1951 M. Garašanin, D. Garašanin, *Arheološka nalazišta u Srbiji*, Beograd, 1951.
- M.Garašanin,  
D.Garašanin 1956 M. Garašanin, D. Garašanin, *Neue Hügelgräberforschung in Westserbien*, in *Archaeologia Iugoslavica*, II, 1956, 11-18.
- Gavela 1952a B. Gavela, *Keltski oppidum Židovar. Prilog kulturnoj istoriji naše zemlje protoistoriskog doba*, Beograd, 1952.
- Gavela 1952b B. Gavela, *Keltski opidum Židovar*, in *Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja*, 1, 1952, 48-59.
- Gavela 1953 B. Gavela, *Jedan prilog etničkoj i hronološkoj determinaciji panonske keramike u srednjem Podunavlju*, in *Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja*, 2, 1953, 59-66.
- Gavela 1955 B. Gavela, *Vinča i Iliri*, in *Starinar*, III-IV, 1952-1953 (1955), 17-24.
- Gavela 1964 B. Gavela, *Židovar, Jasenovo – višeslojno naselje*, in *Arheološki Pregled*, 6, 1964, 39-45.
- Gavela 1965 B. Gavela, *Židovar, Jasenovo – višeslojno bronzanodobno i latensko naselje*, in *Arheološki Pregled*, 7, 1965, 59-60.
- Gavela 1966 B. Gavela, *Židovar, Jasenovo – višeslojno praitorijsko naselje*, in *Arheološki Pregled*, 8, 1964, 38-40.
- Gavela 1971 B. Gavela, *Židovar pres de Vršac*, in G. Novak (Ed.), *Époque préhistorique et protohistorique en Yougoslavie – Recherches et résultats*, Beograd, 1971, 200.
- Gavela 1972 B. Gavela, *Etude méthodologique sur la stratification archéologique, chronologique et historique de Židovar*, in *Archaeologia Iugoslavica*, XIII, 1972, 39-44.
- Girić 1987 M. Girić, *Naselja moriške kulture*, in *Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja*, 30, 1986-1987, 71-83.
- Girić 1996 M. Girić, *Siedlungstypen der Maros-Kultur*, in L. Nicolova (Ed.), *Early Bronze Age Settlement Patterns in the Balkans (ca 3500-2000 BC, Calibrated Dates)*, I, 2-4, Sofia, 1995 (1996), 395-403.
- Gogâltan 1993a F. Gogâltan, *Foeni, eine frühbronzezeitliche Siedlung aus dem Südwesten Rumäniens. Vorläufiger Bericht*, in *Thraco-Dacica*, XIV, 1993, 51-64.



- Gogâltan 1993b F. Gogâltan, *Materiale arheologice aparținând culturii Crucești-Belegiș (Finds Belonging to the Crucești-Belegiș Culture)*, in *Tibiscum*, VIII, 1993, 63-73.
- Gogâltan 1996 F. Gogâltan, *About the Early Bronze Age in the Romanian Banat*, in Tasić 1996a, 43-67.
- Gogâltan 1998a F. Gogâltan, *Early and Middle Bronze Age Chronology in South-West Romania. General Aspects*, in Ciugudean, Gogâltan 1998, 191-212.
- Gogâltan 1998b F. Gogâltan, *The Crucești-Belegiș Cemetery from Livezile (Toloădia), Commune Banloc, District Timiș, in Roman 1998a*, 181-205.
- Gogâltan 1999a F. Gogâltan, *Bronzul timpuriu și mijlociu în Banatul românesc și pe cursul inferior al Mureșului. I. Cronologia și descoperirile de metal (The Early and Middle Bronze Age in the Romanian Banat and on the Lower Mures Valley. I. The Chronology and the Metal Artefacts)*, Timișoara, 1999.
- Gogâltan 1999b F. Gogâltan, *The Southern Border of the Otomani Culture*, in *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyvei. Studia Archaeologica*, V, 1999, 51-76.
- Gogâltan 2001 F. Gogâltan, *Le bronze ancien et le bronze moyen du sud-ouest de la Roumanie: une perspective critique sur les systèmes chronologiques*, in F. Drașovean (Ed.), *Festschrift für Gheorghe Lazarovici zum 60. Geburtstag*, Timișoara, 2001, 281-310.
- Gogâltan 2002 F. Gogâltan, *Zur Terminologie der bronzezeitliche Tellsiedlungen im Karpatenbecken*, in A. Rustoiu, A. Ursuțiu (Eds.), *Interregionale und kulturelle Beziehungen im Karpatenraum (2. Jht. v. Chr. – 1. Jht. n. Chr.)*, Cluj-Napoca, 2002, 11-45.
- Gogâltan 2004 F. Gogâltan, *Bronzul mijlociu în Banat. Opinii privind grupul Cornești-Croenka (The Middle Bronze Age in Banat. Considerations Regarding the Cornești-Croenka Group)*, in P. Rogozea, V. Cedică (Red.), *Festschrift für Florin Medeleț. Zum 60. Geburtstag*, Timișoara, 2004, 79-153.
- Görsdorf 1992 J. Görsdorf, *Interpretation der <sup>14</sup>C-Datierungen im Berliner Labor an Materialien eines Hauses von Feudvar bei Mošorin in der Vojvodina*, in *Germania*, 70, 1992, 279-291.

- Grbić 1939 M. Grbić, *Praistorijsko doba Vojvodine, in Vojvodina I. Od najstarijih vremena do velike seobe*, Novi Sad, 1939, 47-90.
- Grbić 1953 M. Grbić, *Pitanje geneze vatinske i dubovačke grnčarije. Tipološke paralele*, in *Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja*, 2, 1953, 73-75.
- Grbić 1956 M. Grbić, *Preklasična grnčarija srednjeg Balkana. Veze i paralele sa Egejom, srednjim Podunavljem i Anatolijom*, in *Starinar*, V-VI, 1954-1955 (1956), 1-27.
- Grbić 1958 M. Grbić, *Postanak vatinske grnčarije*, in *Starinar*, VII-VIII, 1956-1957 (1958), 35-38.
- Grčki-Stanimirov 1991 S. Grčki-Stanimirov, *Eine bronzezeitliche Vorratsgrube*, in Hänsel, Medović 1991b, 110-117.
- Grčki-Stanimirov 1996 S. Grčki-Stanimirov, *Pančevo - "Donja varoš" - Horizont der ersten Siedlungen der frühen Bronzezeit im südlichen Banat*, in Tasić 1996a, 69-80.
- Gumă 1977 M. Gumă, *Cercetări arheologice pe Stenca Liubcovei (jud. Caraș-Severin) (Archeological Excavations on the Stenca Liubcovei, Caras-Severin County)*, in *Banatica*, 4, 1977, 69-104.
- Gumă 1993 M. Gumă, *Civilizația primei epoci a fierului în sud-vestul României (The Civilization of the Early Iron Age in South-Western Romania)*, București, 1993.
- Gumă 1997 M. Gumă, *Epoca bronzului în Banat. Orizonturi cronologice și manifestări culturale (The Bronze Age in the Banat. Chronological Levels and Cultural Entities)*, Timișoara, 1997.
- Gyulai 1992 F. Gyulai, *Umwelt, Pflanzenbau, Ernährung*, in Meier-Arendt 1992, 66-68.
- Gyulai 1993 F. Gyulai, *Environment and Agriculture in Bronze Age Hungary*, Budapest, 1993.
- Hänsel 1968 B. Hänsel, *Beiträge zur Chronologie der mittleren Bronzezeit im Karpatenbecken*, Bonn, 1968.
- Hänsel 1976 B. Hänsel, *Beiträge zur regionalen und chronologischen Gliederung der älteren Hallstattzeit an den unteren Donau*, Bonn, 1976.
- Hänsel 1982 B. Hänsel (Ed.), *Südosteuropa zwischen 1600 und 1000 v.Chr.*, Berlin, 1982.
- Hänsel 1991 B. Hänsel, *Die bronzezeitliche Besiedlung und ihre Funde*, in Hänsel, Medović 1991b, 71-83.

- Hänsel 1996 B. Hänsel, *Bronzezeitliche Siedlungssysteme und Gesellschaftsformen in Südosteuropa: vorstädtische Entwicklungen und Ansätze zur Stadtwerdung*, in C. Belardelli, J.-W. Neugebauer, M. Novotná, B. Novotny, C. Pare, R. Peroni (Eds.), *The Bronze Age in Europe and in the Mediterranean. The Colloquia of the XIII<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, Forlì (Italia), 8-14 September 1996*, Volume 11, Forlì, 1996, 241-251.
- Hänsel 1997 B. Hänsel, *Die Quadratur des Kreises in der Bronzezeit Serbiens*, in M. Lazić (Ed.), *ANTIΔΩPON Dragoslavo Srejskić. Completis LXV annis ab amicis collegis discipulis oblatum*, Belgrade, 1997, 253-258.
- Hänsel 1998 B. Hänsel, *Das Feudvar-Projekt – eine Einleitung. Ausgrabungen und Geländeuntersuchungen auf dem Plateau von Titel und in seiner Umgebung. Projekat Feudvar – priprema istraživanja i rekognosciranja na Titelskom platou i njegovoj okolini*, in Hänsel, Medović 1998, 15-37.
- Hänsel, Roman 1984 B. Hänsel, P. Roman, *Siedlungsfunde der bronzezeitlichen Gârla Mare-Gruppe bei Ostrovu Corbului östlich des Eisernen Tores*, in *Prähistorische Zeitschrift*, 59, 2, 1984, 188-229.
- Hänsel, Medović 1991a B. Hänsel, P. Medović, *Zur Stellung des bronzezeitlichen Pančevo-Omoljica-Stils innerhalb der Keramikentwicklung der Vattina-Kultur*, in *Starinar*, XL-XLI, 1989-1990 (1991), 113-120.
- Hänsel, Medović 1991b B. Hänsel, P. Medović, *Vorbericht über die jugoslawisch-deutschen Ausgrabungen in der Siedlung von Feudvar bei Mošorin (Gem. Titel, Vojvodina) von 1986-1990. Bronzezeit-Vorrömische Eisenzeit*, in *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, 72, 1991, 45-204.
- Hänsel, Medović 1992 B. Hänsel, P. Medović, *<sup>14</sup>C-Datierung aus den früh- und mittelbronzezeitlichen Schichten der Siedlung von Feudvar bei Mošorin in der Vojvodina*, in *Germania*, 70, 1992, 251-257.

- Hänsel, Medović  
1994 B. Hänsel, P. Medović, *Bronzezeitliche Inkrustationskeramik aus Feudvar bei Mošorin an der Theißmündung*, in *Zalai Múzeum*, 5, 1994, 189-199.
- Hänsel, Medović  
1995 B. Hänsel, P. Medović, *Seit wann gibt es Zungensicheln*, in B. Schmidt-Sikimić, P. Della Casa (Eds.), *Trans Europam. Beiträge zur Bronze- und Eisenzeit zwischen Atlantik und Altai. Festschrift für Margarita Primas*, Bonn, 1995, 59-67.
- Hänsel, Medović  
1998 B. Hänsel, P. Medović (Eds.), *Feudvar. Ausgrabungen und Forschungen in einer Mikroregion am Zusammenfluß von Donau und Theiß. I. Das Plateau von Titel und die Šajkaška. Archäologische und naturwiissenschaftliche Beiträge zu einer Kulturlandschaft. Titelski plato i Šajkaška. Arheološki i prirodnjački prilozi o kulturnoj slici područja*, Kiel, 1998.
- Hoernes, Menghin  
1925 M. Hoernes, O. Menghin, *Urgeschichte der bildenden Kunst in Europa. Von den Anfängen bis um 500 vor Christi*, Wien, 1925.
- Holste 1939 F. Holste, *Zur chronologischen Stellung der Vinča-Keramik*, in *Wiener Prähistorische Zeitschrift*, XXVI, 2, 1939, 1-21.
- Hüttel 1981 H.-G. Hüttel, *Bronzezeitliche Trensens in Mittel- und Osteuropa. Grundzüge ihrer Entwicklung*, München, 1981.
- Hüttel 1982 H.-G. Hüttel, *Zur Abkunft des danubischen Pferd-Wagen-Komplexes der Altbronzezeit*, in Hänsel 1982, 39-63.
- Ihde 2001a C. Ihde, *Die früh- und mittelbronzezeitliche Keramik von Feudvar, Gem. Mošorin, Vojvodina (Serbien)*, PhD thesis, Berlin, 2001, mss.
- Ihde 2001b C. Ihde, *Die früh- und mittelbronzezeitliche Keramik von Feudvar, Gem. Mošorin, Vojvodina (Serbien)*, in *Archäologische Informationen*, 24, 1, 2001, 135-139.
- Ingram et al. 1981 M. J. Ingram, G. Farmer, T. M. L. Wigley, *Past Climates and their Impact on Man: a Review*, in T. M. L. Wigley, M. J. Ingram, G. Farmer (Eds.), *Climate and History. Studies in Past Climates and Their Impact on Man*, Cambridge, 1981, 3-50.

- Járai-Komlódi 1987 M. Járai-Komlódi, *Postglacial Climate and Vegetation History in Hungary*, in Pécsi, Kordos 1987, 37-47.
- Jevtić 1982 M. Jevtić, *Praistorijsko naselje kod Boljetina - prilog poznavanju ranog gvozdenog doba u Đerdapu*, in *Starinar*, XXXII, 1981 (1982), 19-32.
- Jevtić 1998 M. Jevtić, *Prilozi poznavanju kultura bronzanog i ranog gvozdenog doba rumunskog Banata. Nalazi keramike iz stare zbirke Narodnog muzeja u Vršcu*, in *Glasnik muzeja Banata*, 8, 1998, 47-58.
- Jevtić, Vukmanović 1996 M. Jevtić, M. Vukmanović, *Late Bronze and Early Iron Age in the Danube Valley from V. Gradište down to Prahovo*, in Tasić 1996a, 283-293.
- Jevtić, Vukmanović 2000 M. Jevtić, M. Vukmanović, *Verbiciara culture and Croenka-Cornești finds in the Serbian Danube Basin*, in *Tibiscum*, X, 2000, 237-254.
- Jocić 1991 S. Jocić, *Grob moriške kulture iz Starčeva*, in *Glasnik muzeja Banata*, 1, 1991, 3-10.
- Jovanović 1961 B. Jovanović, *Pojava keramike vatinskog tipa na vinčanskom naselju*, in *Vesnik muzejsko-konzervatorskog društva*, 1-2, 1961, 5-14.
- Jovanović 1963 B. Jovanović, *Les groupes de civilisation de l'âge des métaux a Vinča*, in *Archaeologia Iugoslavica*, IV, 1963, 19-24.
- Kolarić 1972 M. Kolarić (Ed.), *Bronzano doba Srbije. The Bronze Age of Serbia*, Beograd, 1972.
- Kordos 1987 L. Kordos, *Climatic and Ecological Changes in Hungary During the Last 15,000 Years*, in Pécsi, Kordos 1987, 11-24.
- Kovács 1977 T. Kovács, *Die Bronzezeit in Ungarn*, Budapest, 1977.
- Kovács 1988 T. Kovács, *Die topographische und chronologische Stelle der Szeremle-Kultur in der Bronzezeit des südlichen Karpatenbeckens*, in Tasić, Petrović 1988, 155-167.
- Kovács 1994a T. Kovács (Ed.), *Treasures of the Hungarian Bronze Age. Catalogue to the Temporary Exhibition of the Hungarian National Museum, September 20-December 31, 1994*, Budapest, 1994.
- Kovács 1994b T. Kovács, *The Middle Bronze Age: Florescence*, in Kovács 1994a, 22-29.

- Kroll 1998 H. Kroll, *Die Kultur- und Naturlandschaften des Titeler Plateaus im Spiegel der metallzeitlichen Pflanzenreste von Feudvar*. *Biljni svet Titelskog platoa u bronzanom i gvozdenom dobu – paleobotanička analiza biljnih ostataka praistorijskog naselja Feudvar*, in Hänsel, Medović 1998, 305-317.
- Krstić 1962 D. Krstić, *Tri praistorijske nekropole u Orešcu*, *Zbornik Narodnog Muzeja*, in *Arheologija*, III, 1960/61 (1960), 75-92.
- Kulcsár 1998 G. Kulcsár, *The Distribution of the Makó Culture in South-Eastern Hungary*, in Ciugudean, Gogâltan 1998, 31-53.
- Lazarovici 1977 G. Lazarovici, *Gornea. Preistorie (Gornea. Prehistory)*, Reșița, 1977.
- Lazarovici, Săcărin 1979 G. Lazarovici, C. Săcărin, *Epoca bronzului în "Clisura Dunării" (The Bronze Age in the Danube Gorges)*, in *Banatica*, 5, 1979, 71-105.
- Lazarovici et al. 1993 G. Lazarovici, Z. Maxim, D. Țeicu, A. Oprinescu, *Șantierul arheologic Gornea, 1989 (The Archaeological Excavations of 1989 in Gornea)*, in *Banatica*, 12, 1993, 295-319.
- Lazić 1997a M. Lazić (Ed.), *Arheologija istočne Srbije*, Beograd, 1997.
- Lazić 1997b M. Lazić, *Židovar in the Bronze Age*, in Uzelac et al. 1997, 21-35.
- Letica 1984 Z. Letica, *Klisura, naselje bronzanog doba*, in *Starinar*, XXXIII-XXXIV, 1982-1983 (1984), 193-194.
- Ljuština 2012 M. Đ. Ljuština, *Stratigrafija naselja i periodizacija Vatinske culture u Vojvodini*, doktorska disertacija, Beograd, 2012.
- Ljuština 2013 M. Ljuština, *Sudul Câmpiei Panonice în prima jumătate a mileniului II î.Hr. Studiu de caz: Židovar, Banatul de sud, Serbia (The Southern Border of the Panonian Plain in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC: Case Study of Židovar, Southern Banat, Serbia)*, in *Istros*, XIX, 2013, 79-117.
- Ljuština 2014 M. Ljuština, *The Beginning of the Late Bronze Age in Southern Banat and the End of the Vatin Culture: Case Study of Židovar*, in D. Ložnjak Dizdar, M. Dizdar (Eds.), *The Beginning of the Late Bronze Age between the Eastern Alps and the Danube*.

- Proceedings of the International Conference in Osijek, October 20-22, 2011, Zagreb, 2014, 273-283.*
- Ljuština 2015 M. Ljuština, *Dunărea conectează: aşezările din epoca de mijloc a bronzului de la Omoljica-Zlatica și Pančevo-Ciglana vs. vecinii lor de la Vinča-Belo Brdo, nordul Serbiei (The Danube Connects: The Middle Bronze Age Settlements at Omoljica-Zlatica and Pančevo-Ciglana vs. their Neighbours from Vinča-Belo Brdo, North Serbia)*, in *Istros*, XXI, 2015, 57-106.
- Ljuština 2019 M. Ljuština, *Rame uz rame: zajednice vatinske kulture u Banatu*, in V. Filipović, A. Bulatović, A. Kapuran (Eds.), *Papers in Honour of Rastko Vasić's 80<sup>th</sup> Birthday. Зборник радова у част 80 г. juboma Растка Васића*, Belgrade, 2019, 125-135.
- Ljuština 2022 M. Ljuština, *Izazovi srednjeg bronzanog doba: vatinska kultura i balkanski susedi*, Beograd, 2022.
- Majnarić-Pandžić 1971 N. Majnarić-Pandžić, *Prilog tipologiji i rasprostranjenosti krilastih igala*, in *Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja*, 20, 1971, 13-23.
- Majnarić-Pandžić 1984 N. Majnarić-Pandžić, *Srednje brončano doba u istočnoj Slavoniji*, in *Arheološka istraživanja u istočnoj Slavoniji i Baranji. Znanstveni skup Vukovar 6-9. X. 1981*, Zagreb, 1984, 63-90.
- Majnarić-Pandžić 1985 N. Majnarić-Pandžić, *Srednjobrončanodobni grobovi na Atu u Vršcu*, in *Opuscula Archaeologica*, 10, 1985, 41-61.
- Majnarić-Pandžić 1989 N. Majnarić-Pandžić, *Tri neobjavljena srednjobrončanodobna groba iz Orešca u Banatu*, in *Opuscula Archaeologica*, 14, 1989, 43-54.
- Majnarić-Pandžić 1994 N. Majnarić-Pandžić, *Sjaj bronce i željeza u praskozorju povijesti*, in I. Karaman (Ed.), *Vukovar – vjekovni hrvatski grad na Dunavu*, Zagreb, 1994, 65-80.
- Majnarić-Pandžić 1998 N. Majnarić-Pandžić, *Brončano i željezno doba*, in S. Dimitrijević, T. Težak-Gregl, N. Majnarić-Pandžić, *Prapovjest*, Zagreb, 1998, 159-369.
- Mano-Zisi et al. 1948 Đ. Mano-Zisi, M. Ljubinković, M. Garašanić, J. Kovačević, R. Veselinović, *Zaštitno iskopavanje kod Pančeva*, in *Muzeji*, 1, Beograd, 1948, 53-95.

- Marijanski 1957 M. Marijanski, *Groble urni kod Ilandža*, in *Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja*, 6, 1957, 5-26.
- Marinković 1996 S. Marinković, *Keramika ranog bronzanog doba iz Muzeja u Zrenjaninu*, in *Glasnik muzeja Banata*, 6, 1996, 21-27.
- v. Márton 1912 L. von Márton, *Die wichtigsten Resultate vor- und frühgeschichtlicher Forschung in Ungarn (1911)*, in *Prähistorische Zeitschrift*, IV, 1912, 175-191.
- Medeleț 1993 F. Medeleț, *În legătură cu fortificația de pământ de la Cornești (comuna Orțișoara, județul Timiș)* (About the Earthen Fortification in Cornesti, commune of Orțișoara, Timiș County), in *Analele Banatului (SN)*, II, 1993, 119-150.
- Medeleț 1996 F. Medeleț, *Die Urnengräberfelder im Banat*, in Tasić 1996a, 231-245.
- Medeleț, Bugilan 1987 F. Medeleț, I. Bugilan, *Contribuții la problema și la repertoriul movilelor de pământ din Banat* (Contributions to the Study and Catalogue of the Earth Mounds in the Banat), in *Banatica*, 9, 1987, 87-198.
- Medović 1963 P. Medović, Popov Salaš, Kać - praistorijsko naselje i nekropola bronzanog doba, in *Arheološki Pregled*, 5, 1963, 25-26.
- Medović 1964 P. Medović, Popov Salaš, Kać, Novi Sad - praistorijsko naselje i nekropola bronzanog doba, in *Arheološki Pregled*, 6, 1964, 30.
- Medović 1996a P. Medović, *Die inkrustierte Keramik der Mittelbronzezeit in der Vojvodina*, in Tasić 1996a, 163-183.
- Medović 1996b P. Medović, *Prilog proučavanju odnosa mikenskog sveta i jugoslovenskog Podunavlja u bronzanom i ranom gvozdenom dobu*, in *Zbornik Narodnog Muzeja. Archeologija*, XVI/1, 1996, 117-124.
- Medović 1997a P. Medović, *Bronzano i starije gvozdeno doba. Bronze Age and Early Iron Age*, in *Muzej Vojvodine. Stalna postavka. The Museum of Vojvodina. Permanent exhibition*, Novi Sad, 1997, 44-66.
- Medović 1997b P. Medović, *Ein neuer Idoltyp aus der Nekropole Sturbarlija bei der Siedlung Feudvar/Vojvodina*, in C. Becker, M.-L. Dunkelmann, C. Metzner-Nebelsick, H. Peter-Röcher, M. Roeder und B. Terzan (Eds.), *Χρονοζ. Beiträge zur prähistorischen*



- Archäologie zwischen Nord- und Südosteuropa. Festschrift für Bernhard Hänsel, Espelkamp, 1997, 335-340.*
- Medović 1998a P. Medović, *Die Geländebegehungen im Raum um das Titeler Plateau 1965 und 1969. Rekognosciranje Titelskog platoa i bliže okoline 1965. i 1969, in Hänsel, Medović 1998, 41-140.*
- Medović 1998b P. Medović, *Stand der archäologischen Forschung in der Šajkaška. Arheološka slika Šajkaške u odnosu na širi prostor jugoslovenskog Podunavlja, in Hänsel, Medović 1998, 141-165.*
- Medović 1998c P. Medović, *Ausgrabungen auf dem Titeler Plateau in den Jahren 1951-1952. Istraživanja Titelskog platoa 1951-1952. Godine, in Hänsel, Medović 1998, 167-169.*
- Medović 1998d P. Medović, *Untersuchungen in Feudvar in den Jahren 1951-1952. Istraživanja Feudvara 1951-1952. Godine, in Hänsel, Medović 1998, 171-177.*
- Medović 1998e P. Medović, *Die Rettungsgrabung in der Nekropole Pod Gracom in Lok, Gemeinde Titel. Zaštitno istraživanje nekropole sa urnama Pod Gracom u Loku, Opština Titel, in Hänsel, Medović 1998, 195-200.*
- Medović, Hänsel 1989a P. Medović, B. Hänsel, Mošorin/Feudvar. *Utvrđeno naselje bronzanog i gvozdenog doba. Fortified Settlement of the Bronze and Iron Ages, in Arheološki Pregled, 28, 1987 (1989), 65-68.*
- Medović, Hänsel 1989b P. Medović, B. Hänsel, *Feudvar kod Mosorina. Naselje gvozdenog i bronzanog doba, in Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja, 31, 1988-1989, 21-36.*
- Meier-Arendt 1992 W. Meier-Arendt (Hrsg.), *Bronzezeit in Ungarn. Forschungen in Tell-Siedlungen an Donau und Theiss, Frankfurt am Main, 1992.*
- Menghin 1928 O. Menghin, *Ka preistoriji vršačke oblasti, in Starinar, III, 4, 1927 (1928), 15-29.*
- Milleker 1894 B. Milleker, *A vattinai őstelep, in Archaeologiai Értesítő, XIV, 1894, 1-5.*
- Milleker 1896a B. Milleker, *Vattina 1895. évi leletei, in Történelmi és Régészeti Értesítő, XII, 1896, 36-40.*
- Milleker 1896b B. Milleker, *A verseczi városi múzeumról, in Archaeologiai Értesítő, XVI, 1896, 90-91.*

- Milleker 1897a B. Milleker, *Délmagyarország régiségletei a honfoglalás előtti időkből*, I, Temesvár, 1897.
- Milleker 1897b B. Milleker, *Verseczi és vattinai őskori régiségek*, in *Archaeologiai Közlemények*, XX, 1897, 40-62.
- Milleker 1899 B. Milleker, *Vattinai leletek a verseczi muzeumban*, in *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, XIX, 1899, 150-182.
- Milleker 1902 B. Milleker, *Újabb vattinai leletek*, in *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, XXII, 1902, 48-68.
- Milleker 1903 B. Milleker, *Újabb vattinai leletek*, in *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, XXIII, 1903, 181-190.
- Milleker 1905 B. Milleker, *A vattinai őstelep*, Temesvár, 1905.
- Milleker 1906 B. Milleker, *A verseczi városi múzeum gyarapodása*, in *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, XXVI, 1906, 181-182.
- Milleker 1907 B. Milleker, *A verseczi városi múzeum gyarapodása*, in *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, XXVII, 1907, 92-93.
- Milleker 1908 B. Milleker, *A verseczi városi múzeum és könyvtár*, in *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, XXVIII, 1908, 187-188.
- Milleker 1909 B. Milleker, *A verseczi városi múzeum és könyvtár*, in *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, XXIX, 1909, 382-383.
- Milleker 1925 F. Milleker, *Geschichte der Stadt Pančevo*, Pančevo, 1925.
- Miske 1909 K. Miske, *A magyarországi Alduna vidékéről való ősemlékek korrendi osztályozása (Első közlemény)*, in *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, XXIX, 1909, 130-146.
- Miske 1910 K. Miske, *A magyarországi Alduna vidékéről való ősemlékek korrendi osztályozása (Második közlemény)*, in *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, XXX, 1910, 140-153.
- Molloy et al. 2023 B. Molloy, D. Jovanović, C. Bruyere, M. Estanqueiro, M. Birclin, L. Milašinović, A. Šalamon, K. Penezić, C. Bronk Ramsey, D. Grosman, *Resilience, Innovation, and Collapse in Later Bronze Age Europe: New Survey Data from the Southern Carpathian Basin*, in *PLoS ONE*, 2023.
- Morintz 1978 S. Morintz, *Contribuții arheologice la istoria tracilor timpurii. I. Epoca bronzului în spațiul carpato-balcanic (Archaeological Contributions to the History of the Early Thracians: The Bronze Age in the Carpathian and the Balkan Regions)*, București, 1978.

- Mozsolics 1957 A. Mozsolics, *Archäologische Beiträge zur Geschichte der grossen Wanderung*, in *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, VIII, 1957, 119-156.
- Mozsolics 1968 A. Mozsolics, *Goldfunde des Depotfundhorizontes von Hajdúsámson*, in *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, 45-47, 1965-1966 (1968), 1-76.
- Nebehay 1981 S. Nebehay, *Prähistorisches bei Marsigli*, in *Archaeologia Austriaca*, 65, 1981, 75-88.
- Nestor 1933 I. Nestor, *Der Stand der Vorgeschichtsforschung in Rumänien*, in *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, 22, 1932 (1933), 11-181.
- Nestor 1960 I. Nestor, *Începuturile societății gentilice patriarhale și ale destrămării orânduirii comunei primitive. Epoca bronzului (The Beginnings of the Gentilic and Patriarchal Society and the Dissolution of the Primitive Commune. The Bronze Age)*, in *Istoria României*, I, București, 1960, 90-113, 114-132.
- Nica 1998 M. Nica, *La genèse, l'évolution et les relations chronologiques et culturelles des cultures Verbicioara et Gârla Mare dans le contexte des civilisations de l'âge du bronze de l'Europe centrale et du Sud-Est*, in *Roman* 1998a, 151-180.
- Nikitović et al. 1997 L. Nikitović, R. Vasić, M. Stojić, *The Mound Necropolis Lugovi-Bent in Mojsinje. Excavations in 1997*, in *Starinar*, 48, 1997, 123-132.
- Nikolova et al. 1999 L. Nikolova, I. Manzura, C. Schuster, *The Balkans in Later Prehistory. Periodization, Chronology and Cultural Development in the Final Copper and Early Bronze Age (Fourth and Third Millennia BC)*, Oxford, 1999.
- O'Shea 1996 J. O'Shea, *Villagers of the Maros. A Portrait of an Early Bronze Age Society*, New York, 1996.
- Oprinescu 1989 A. Oprinescu, *Descoperiri aparținând culturii Vatina pe Ostrovul de la Moldova Veche (Finds Belonging to the Vatina Culture at Ostrovul de la Moldova Veche)*, in *Symposia Thracologica*, 7, 1989, 242-243.

- Pădureanu 1973 E.D. Pădureanu, *Noi descoperiri neolitice și din epoca bronzului în județul Arad*, in *Banatica*, 2, 1973, 395-402.
- Pădureanu 1988 E.D. Pădureanu, *Noi așezări din epoca bronzului în județul Arad*, in *Acta Musei Napocensis*, XXIV-XXV, 1987-1988, 507-528.
- Pécsi, Kordos 1987 M. Pécsi, L. Kordos, (Eds.), *Holocene Environment in Hungary. Contribution of the INQUA Hungarian National Committee to the XIIth INQUA Congress*, Ottawa, Canada, 1987, Budapest, 1987.
- Perić 1997 S. Perić, *Kalvarija, eine Siedlung der jüngeren Phase der Belegiš-Cruceni-Gruppe*, in *Starinar*, 48, 1997, 145-164.
- Petrescu 1988 S. Petrescu, *Ceramica din așezarea din epoca bronzului de la Ciuta (com. Obreja, jud. Caraș-Severin) (The Pottery Found in the Bronze Age Settlement in Ciuta, Commune of Obreja, Caras-Severin County)*, in *Tibiscum*, VII, 1988, 135-152.
- Petrescu 1995 S. Petrescu, *Așezarea din epoca bronzului de la Ciuta (com. Obreja, jud. Caraș-Severin) (The Bronze Age Settlement at Ciuta, commune of Obreja, Caras-Severin County)*, in *Acta Musei Napocensis*, 32, I, 1995, 589-617.
- Petrescu 2000 S. Petrescu, *Locuirea umană a peșterilor din Banat până în epocă romană (The Human Occupation of the Caves in the Banat up to the Roman period)*, Timișoara, 2000.
- Petrescu-Dîmbovița 1978 M. Petrescu-Dîmbovița, *Scurtă istorie a Daciei preromane (A Brief History of Pre-Roman Dacia)*, Iași, 1978.
- Petrović 1986 J. Petrović, *Bronzano doba. The Bronze Age, in Gomolava. Od praistorije do srednjeg veka. Gomolava. Prehistory - Middle Ages*, Novi Sad, 1986, 31-36.
- Petrovszky, Gumă 1979 R. Petrovszky, M. Gumă, *Un nou grup cultural al epocii bronzului în sud-vestul României - Descoperirile de tip Balta Sărată (A New Bronze Age Cultural Group in South-Western Romania - Balta Sarata Type Finds)*, in *Studii și Comunicări*, Caransebeș, 1979, 53-110.

- Popescu 1956 D. Popescu, *Cercetări arheologice în Transilvania. I. Sondajele de la Socodor - 1948 - (Archaeological Excavations in Transylvania - Test Trenches in Socodor, 1948)*, in *Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice*, II, 1956, 43-88.
- Popescu 1966 D. Popescu, *Asupra începuturilor epocii bronzului în România (Partea a V-a) (About the Beginnings of the Bronze Age in Romania. Part V)*, in *Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche*, 17, 3, 1966, 557-570.
- Popilian et al. 1980 G. Popilian, M. Nica, C. Tătulea, *Raport asupra cercetărilor de la Locusteni, jud. Dolj (Report on the Archaeological Excavations in Locusteni, Dolj County)*, in *Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice*, Tulcea, 1980, 254-260.
- Popović, Radojčić 1996 D. Popović, N. Radojčić, *Gradina na Bosutu. Katalog izložbe, Šid*, 1996.
- Radu 1972a O. Radu, *Contribuții la cunoașterea culturii Vatina - Săpăturile de la Cornești, jud. Timiș (Contributions to the Knowledge of the Vatina Culture - the Excavations of Cornești, Timiș county)*, in *Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche*, 23, 2, 1972, 271-283.
- Radu 1972b O. Radu, *Cultura "Vatina" în așezarea de epocă a bronzului de la Cornești județul Timiș (The Vatina Culture in the Bronze Age Settlement at Cornești, Timiș County)*, in *Tibiscus*, 2, 1972, 35-38.
- Rašajski 1962 R. Rašajski, *Crovenka, Vršac - Višeslojno nalazište*, in *Arheološki Pregled*, 4, [I], 1962, 38-41.
- Rašajski 1975a R. Rašajski, *At, Vršac - neolitsko naselje i nekropola bronzanog doba*, in *Arheološki Pregled*, 17, 1975, 14-17.
- Rašajski 1975b R. Rašajski, *Obredno ukopavanje keramike u nekropoli na Atu*, in *Zbornik Narodnog Muzeja. Archeologija*, VIII, 1975, 55-64.
- Rašajsky 1985 R. Rašajski, *Grobni nalaz bronzanog doba kod Omoljice*, in *Glasnik Srpsko Arheološko Drštvo*, 2, 1985, 166-173.
- Rašajski 1989 R. Rašajski, *Nalaz "Idola u obliku vekne hleba" kod Banatske Palanke*, in *Rad Muzeja Vojvodjane*, 31, 1988-1989, 13-20.

- Rašajski, Šulman 1953 R. Rašajski, M. Šulman, *Praistorijka gradina Feudvar kod Mošorina*, in *Rad Muzeja Vojvodjane*, 2, 1953, 117-141.
- Rašajski, Gačić 1985 R. Rašajski, Đ. Gačić, *Pančevo, Vatrogasni dom – višeslojno praistorijsko naselje*, in *Arheološki Pregled*, 24, 1985, 14-18.
- Rogozea 1994 P. Rogozea, *Cronologia grupului cultural Balta Sărată (The Chronology of the Balta Sărată Group)*, in *Analele Banatului (SN)*, III, 1994, 179-183.
- Rogozea 1998 P. Rogozea, *Bronze Age Dwellings in the Caves from the Danube Iron Gates Area (România)*, in *Die Kulturen der Bronzezeit in dem Gebiet des Eisernen Tores. Kolloquium in Drobeta-Turnu Severin (22.-24. November 1997)*, Bukarest, 1998, 139-146.
- Roman 1988 P. Roman, *Ostrovoľ Corbului (Rumänien) und Malé Kosihy (Tschechoslowakei)*, in *Slovenská Archeológia*, XXXVI, 1, 1988, 217-224.
- Roman 1998a P. Roman (Ed.), *The Thracian World at the Crossroads of Civilisations. II. "Proceedings of the Seventh International Congress of Thracology". Constanța-Mangalia-Tulcea 20-26 May 1996*, Bucharest, 1998.
- Roman 1998b P. Roman, *Aufzeichnungen aus den Grabungsheften zu den Forschungen in den bronzezeitlichen Ansiedlungen von Ostrovul Corbului und Ostrovul Moldova Veche*, in *Die Kulturen der Bronzezeit in dem Gebiet des Eisernen Tores. Kolloquium in Drobeta-Turnu Severin (22.-24. November 1997)*, Bukarest, 1998, 17-31.
- Roska 1911 M. Roska, *Ásatás a perjámosi SÁnc-halmon. Fouilles aux remparts (SÁnc-halom) Perjamos*, in *Földrajzi Közlemények*, XXXIX, 1911, 2-29, 2-39.
- Roska 1913 M. Roska, *Ásatás a perjámosi SÁnchalmon*, in *Múzeumi és Könyvtári Értesítő*, VII, 2-3, 1913, 81-122.
- Roska 1914 M. Roska, *Ásatás a perjámosi SÁnchalmon*, in *Múzeumi és Könyvtári Értesítő*, VIII, 2-3, 1914, 73-104.
- Roska 1923 M. Roska, *Săpăturile arheologice de la Periamoș-Banat (Archaeological excavations at Periamoș-Banat)*, in *Gemina*, 1, 1923, 9-15; 51-56; 78-93; 128-137.

- Scherer 1983 A. Scherer, Felix Milleker (1858-1942). *Persönlichkeit und Werk des Archäologen, Polyhistor und Schöpfers des Städtischen Museums zu Werschetz (Banat)*, München, 1983.
- Schmidt 1924 H. Schmidt, *Vorgeschichte Europas. Grundzüge der alteuropäischen Kulturentwicklung. I. Stein- und Bronzezeit*, Leipzig-Berlin, 1924.
- Šimić 2000 J. Šimić, *Kulturne skupine s inkrustiranom keramikom u brončanom dobu sjeveroistočne Hrvatske*, Zagreb-Osijek, 2000.
- Simu 1943 T. Simu, *Indicatorul obiectelor mai importante păstrate în Muzeul Județului Severin (Catalogue of the Most Important Artefacts Kept in the Severin County Museum)*, Lugoj, 1943.
- Soroceanu 1991 T. Soroceanu, *Studien zur Mureș-Kultur*, Buch am Erlbach, 1991.
- Soroceanu, Radu 1975 T. Soroceanu, O. Radu, *Șantierul arheologic Cornești (jud. Timiș). Săpăturile din 1973 și 1974 (The Archaeological Excavation Campaigns of 1973 and 1974 in Cornești, Timiș County)*, in *Tibiscus*, IV, 1975, 33-40.
- Srejović 1965 D. Srejović, *Milića Gradina, Ljuljaci, Kragujevac – gradina bronzanog doba*, in *Arheološki Pregled*, 7, 1965, 54-55.
- Srejović, Lazić 1997 D. Srejović, M. Lazić, *Naselja i nekropole bronzanog doba u Timočkoj Krajini*, in Lazić 1997a, 225-247.
- Stojić 1986 M. Stojić, *Praistorijsko naselje Vecina Mala u Majuru kod Svetozareva*, in *Starinar*, XXXVII, 1986, 145-152.
- Stojić 1992 M. Stojić, *Nalazišta vatinske kulturne grupe u srednjem Pomoravlju*, in *Zbornik Narodnog Muzeja*, XIV/1, Beograd, 1991 (1992), 213-220.
- Stojić 1995 M. Stojić, *Odnos Pomoravlja i srpskog Podunavlja u bronzano i gvozdeno doba*, in *Zbornik Narodnog muzeja – Čačak*, XXIV, Čačak, 1995, 19-27.
- Stojić 1996 M. Stojić, *Le Bassin de la Morava à l'âge du bronze et à la période de transition de l'âge du bronze à celui de fer*, in Tasić 1996a, 247-256.
- Stojić 1997 M. Stojić, *Gobelets ornés du motif de spirale incrustée dans la vallée de Jagodina – Paraćin et leur rapport avec des gobelets semblables dans d'autres parties des*

- vallées de Morava et Vardar, in *Starinar*, 48, 1997, 53-61.
- Stojić 1998 M. Stojić, *Lieux de trouvaille de la céramique de type Vatin en Serbie au sud de la Save et du Danube*, in *Die Kulturen der Bronzezeit in dem Gebiet des Eisernen Tores. Kolloquium in Drobeta-Turnu Severin (22.-24. November 1997)*, Bukarest, 1998, 81-104.
- Stojić, Nikitović 1996 M. Stojić, L. Nikitović, *Ada in Prijevor bei Čačak. Beitrag zur Erforschung der Bronzezeit im Moravagebiet und im serbischen Donaugebiet*, in *Starinar*, XLVII, 1996, 205-212.
- Szentmiklosi 1998 A. Szentmiklosi, *Câteva morminte plane de incineratie de la sfârșitul epocii bronzului din hotarul comunei Voiteni (A Few Flat Incineration Burials from the End of the Bronze Age in the Commune of Voiteni)*, in *Analele Banatului (SN)*, VI, 1998, 197-207.
- Șandor-Chicideanu 2003 M. Chicideanu-Șandor, *Cultura Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare. Contribuții la cunoașterea epocii bronzului la Dunărea Mijlocie și Inferioară (The Žuto Brdo-Gârla Mare Culture. Contributions to the Archaeology of the Bronze Age on the Middle and Lower Danube)*, București, 2003.
- Tasić 1961 N. Tasić, *Šančine, Belegiš*, in *Arheološki Pregled*, 3, 1961, 34-38.
- Tasić 1962 N. Tasić, *Belegiš Stara Pazova*, in *Arheološki Pregled*, 4, 1962, 46-50.
- Tasić 1963 N. Tasić, *Stojića Gummo, Belegiš, Stara Pazova – nekropola ravnih polja sa urnama*, in *Arheološki Pregled*, 5, 1963, 50-52.
- Tasić 1964 N. Tasić, *Gradac, Stojića Gummo, Belegiš Stara Pazova – kompleks praistorijskih nekropole i naselje*, in *Arheološki Pregled*, 6, 1964, 25-28.
- Tasić 1965a N. Tasić, *Nalazi inkrustovane keramike južne Transdanubije na teritoriji Vojvodine*, in *Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja*, 14, 1965, 49-65.
- Tasić 1965b N. Tasić, *Poznoeneolitski, bronzanodobni i sloj starijeg gvozdenog doba na Gomolavi*, in *Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja*, 14, 1965, 177-228.
- Tasić 1967a N. Tasić, *Predlog periodizacije bronzanog doba Vojvodine*, in *Materijali IV. Kongres arheologa Jugoslavije, Herceg-Novci*, 1966, Beograd, 1967, 209-217.



- Tasić 1967b N. Tasić, *Problem kulture ravnih polja sa urnama u Vojvodini*, in *Starinar*, XVII, 1966 (1967), 15-30.
- Tasić 1968 N. Tasić, *Die Vinkovci-Gruppe – eine neue Kultur der Frühbronzezeit in Syrmien und Slawonien*, in *Archaeologia Jugoslavica*, IX, 1968, p. 19-30.
- Tasić 1971 N. Tasić, *Belegiš kod Stare Pazove – kompleks praistorijskih nalazišta*, in *Praistorijska nalazišta Vojvodine. Katalog izložbe*, Novi Sad, 1971, 19-20.
- Tasić 1972 N. Tasić, *Die Pannonische Tiefebene und der Zentralbalkan am Übergang von der mittleren in die späte Bronzezeit*, in *Balcanica*, III, 1972, 93-115.
- Tasić 1973 N. Tasić, *The Problem of "Mycenaean influences" in the Middle Bronze Age cultures in the southeastern part of the Carpathian Basin*, in *Balcanica*, IV, 1973, 19-37.
- Tasić 1974a N. Tasić, *Bronzano doba*, in B. Brukner, B. Jovanović, N. Tasić, *Praistorija Vojvodine*, Novi Sad, 1974, 185-256, 452-464.
- Tasić 1974b N. Tasić, *Die Kulturen der frühen Bronzezeit im jugoslawischen Donaauraum und ihre Beziehungen zu den Kulturen der mittleren und der nördlichen Pannonischen Tiefebene*, in *Balcanica*, V, 1974, 197-204.
- Tasić 1976 N. Tasić, *Die Verbindungen Westpannoniens und des syrmisch-slawnischen Raumes in der Früh- und Mittelbronzezeit*, in *Archaeologia Jugoslavica*, XVII, 1976, 8-12.
- Tasić 1977 N. Tasić, *Neue Funde der Vatinen Kultur aus dem jugoslawischem Donaauraum*, in *Archaeologia Jugoslavica*, XVIII, 1977, 17-24.
- Tasić 1981 N. Tasić, *Die Vatin-Kultur und ihr chronologisches Verhältnis zu den Kulturen von Vinkovci und Moriš und zur Kultur der Transdanubischen inkrustierten Keramik*, in N. Kalicz, R. Kaliz-Schreiber (Eds.), *Die Frühbronzezeit im Karpatenbecken und in den Nachbargebieten. Internationales Symposium 1977, Budapest-Velem, Budapest, 1981, 199-206.*
- Tasić 1982 N. Tasić, *Neue Ergebnisse in der Erforschung der frühen und mittleren Bronzezeit im jugoslawischen Donaauraum*, in Hänsel 1982, 255-266.

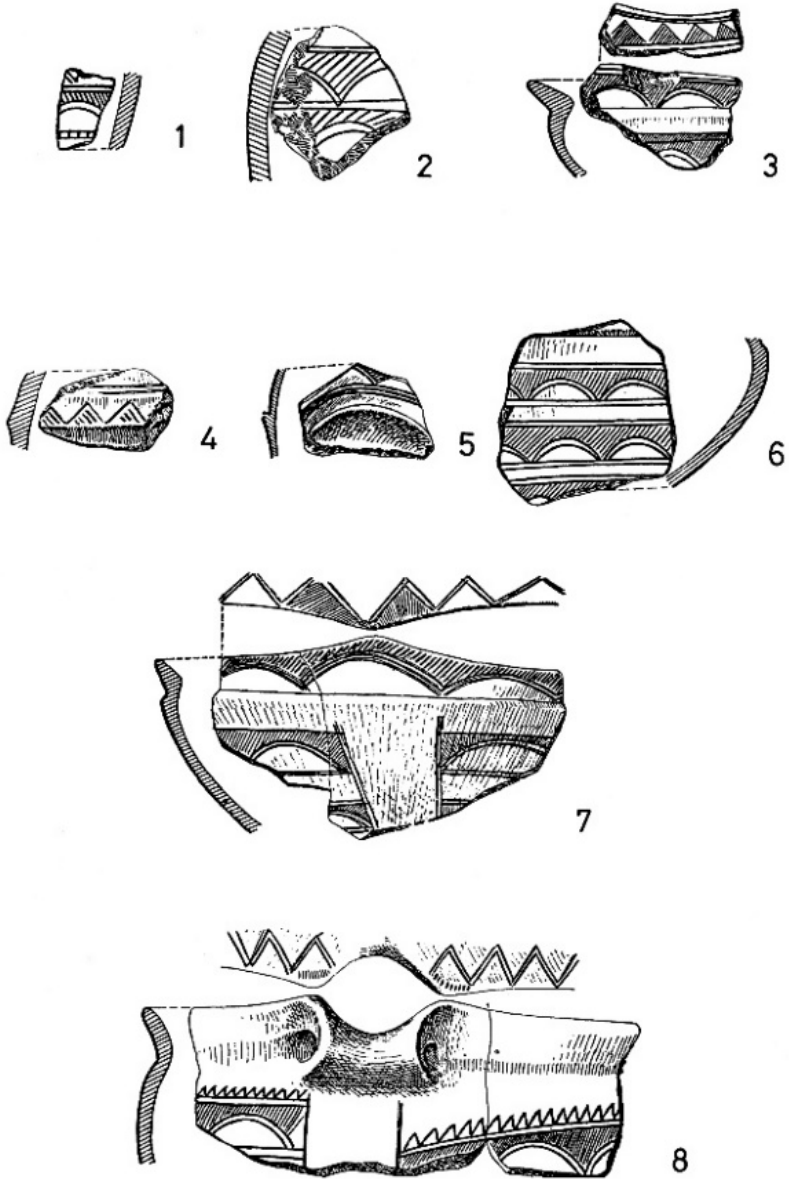
- Tasić 1983 N. Tasić, *Jugoslovensko Podunavlje od indoevropske seobe do prodora Skita*, Novi Sad-Beograd, 1983.
- Tasić 1984a N. Tasić (Ed.), *Kulturen der Frühbronzezeit des Karpatenbeckens und Nordbalkans*, Beograd, 1984.
- Tasić 1984b N. Tasić, *Einleitung*, in Tasić 1984a, 9-14.
- Tasić 1984c N. Tasić, *Die Vatin-Kultur*, in Tasić 1984a, 59-81.
- Tasić 1984d N. Tasić, *Die Verbicioara-Kultur*, in Tasić 1984a, 83-92.
- Tasić 1984e N. Tasić, *Naselje vatinske kulture*, in S. Ćelić (Ed.), *Vinča u praistoriji i srednjem veku*, Beograd, 1984, 76-83.
- Tasić 1988a N. Tasić, *Bronze- und ältere Eisenzeit auf Gomolava*, in Tasić, Petrović 1988, 47-58.
- Tasić 1988b N. Tasić, *Der jugoslawische Donaauraum und das Karpaten-Becken in der Frühbronzezeit*, in *Balcanica*, XVIII-XIX, 1987-1988, 61-70.
- Tasić 1989 N. Tasić, *Mittlere Bronzezeit im Jugoslawischen Donaauraum*, in *Godišnjak Centra za Balkanološka Ispitivanja Akademije Nauka i Umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine*, 25, 1989, 91-107.
- Tasić 1991 N. Tasić, *Précis du développement des cultures de la zone carpato-danubienne au II<sup>e</sup> millénaire avant notre ère (l'âge du bronze)*, in *Balcanica*, XXII, 1991, 7-29.
- Tasić 1995 N. Tasić, *Die Zone Südpannoniens und der Donauniederung in der frühen Bronzezeit. Kulturgeschichtliches Aussehen*, in *Balcanica*, XXVI, 1995, 7-33.
- Tasić 1996a N. Tasić (Ed.), *The Yugoslav Danube Basin and the Neighbouring Regions in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Millenium B.C.*, Belgrade-Vršac, 1996.
- Tasić 1996b N. Tasić, *Das Problem der Funde von Szeremle im Banat und ihre Chronologie*, in Tasić 1996a, 147-162.
- Tasić 1997a N. Tasić, *Eneolit i bronzano doba severoistočne Srbije*, in Lazić 1997a, 79-90.
- Tasić 1997b N. Tasić, *Niederösterreich und der jugoslawische Donaauraum in der Früh- und Mittelbronzezeit*, in *Starinar*, 48, 1997, 41-52.
- Tasić 1998 N. Tasić, *Die Entwicklung der Bronzezeit im Raum des Eisernen Tores (Djerdap)*, in *Die Kulturen der Bronzezeit in dem Gebiet des Eisernen Tores*.

- Kolloquium in Drobeta-Turnu Severin (22.-24. November 1997), Bukarest, 1998, 33-46.
- Tasić, Petrović 1988 N. Tasić, J. Petrović (Hrsg.), *Gomolava – Chronologie und Stratigraphie in den vorgeschichtlichen und antiken Kulturen der Donauniederung und Südosteuropas. Internationales Symposium*, Ruma, 1986, Novi Sad, 1988.
- Tompa 1937 F. v.Tompa, *25 Jahre Urgeschichtsforschung in Ungarn 1912-1936*, in *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, 24-25, 1934-35 (1937), 27-127.
- Trajkovič 1991 C. Trajkovič, *Bronzezeitliche Fischpfannen*, in Hänsel, Medović 1991b, 117-119.
- Trbuhović 1961 V. Trbuhović, *Praistorijska nekropola u Belegišu*, in *Starinar*, XI, 1960 (1961), 163-180.
- Trbuhović 1968a V. Trbuhović, *Neka razmatranja o stratigrafiji na naseljima bronzanog doba u Vojvodini (Omoljica-Belegiš)*, in *Starinar*, XVIII, 1967 (1968), 175-180.
- Trbuhović 1968b V. Trbuhović, *Problemi porekla i datovanja bronzanog doba u Srbije*, Beograd, 1968.
- Trogmayer 1975 O. Trogmayer, *Das bronzezeitliche Gräberfeld bei Táapé*, Budapest, 1975.
- Trogmayer, Szekeres 1968 O. Trogmayer, L. Szekeres, *Prilog istoriji kasnog bronzanog doba Vojvodine*, in *Rad Vojvodjanskih Muzeja*, 15-17, 1966-1968, 17-30.
- Urban 1991 T. Urban, *Eine Hausstelle der frühen und mittleren Bronzezeit*, in Hänsel, Medović 1991b, 83-109.
- Uzelac 1975 J. Uzelac, *Predmeti od kosti i roga iz Vatina u zbirci Narodnog muzeja u Vršcu*, in *Starinar*, XXVI, 1975, 131-141.
- Uzelac 1996 J. Uzelac, *Bronze Age of the South Yugoslavian Banat - History and present state of Research*, in Tasić 1996a, 23-42.
- Uzelac et al. 1997 J. Uzelac, M. Lazić, M. Jevtić, M. Sladić, A. Jovanović, *Židovar. Bronze Age and Iron Age Settlement*, Belgrade-Vršac, 1997.
- Vadász 1969 V. Vadász, *Zur prähistorischen Siedlungs- und Klimageschichte des Bezirks von Kalocsa*, in *A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve*, 1969/2, 83-92.

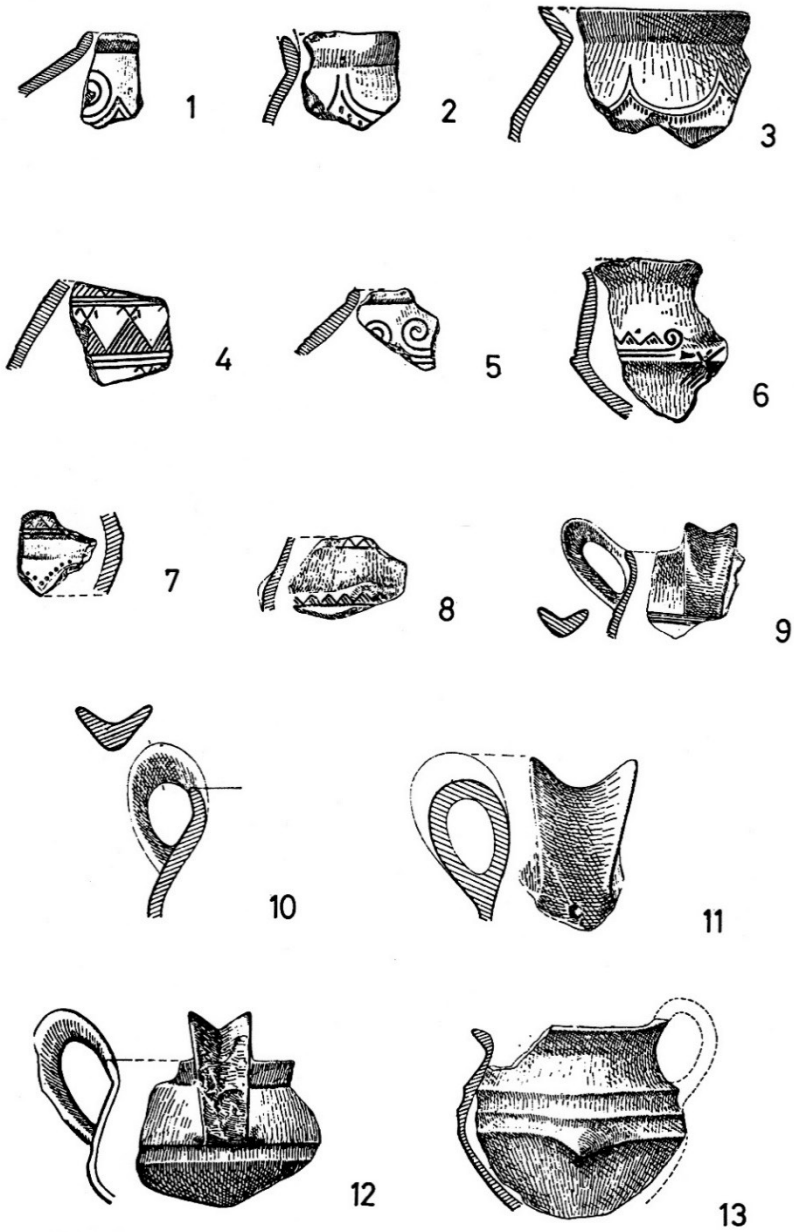
- Vasić 1936a M. Vasić, *Praistorijska Vinča. II. Oblici grobova. Mistične oči. Igra na tabli. Datovanje Vinče*, Beograd, 1936.
- Vasić 1936b M. Vasić, *Praistorijska Vinča. IV. Keramika*, Beograd, 1936.
- Vasić 1994 R. Vasić, *Die Sichern im Zentralbalkan (Vojvodina, Serbien, Kosovo und Mazedonien)* Stuttgart, 1994.
- Vilotijvić 1971 D. Vilotijvić, "Popov Salaš" – naselje i nekropola bronzanog doba, in *Praistorijska nalazišta Vojvodine. Katalog izložbe*, Novi Sad, 1971, 34.
- Vinski 1958 Z. Vinski, *Brončanodobne ostave Lovas i Vukovar*, in *Vjesnik Arheološkog Muzeja u Zagrebu*, I, 1958, 1-34.
- Vinski 1959 Z. Vinski, *O prethistorijskim zlatnim nalazima u Jugoslaviji*, in *Arheološki radovi i rasprave*, I, 1959, 207-236.
- Vukmanović,  
Popović 1986 M. Vukmanović, Popović, *Recherches archéologiques sur la localité "Livade" près de Mala Vrbica*, in *Cahiers des Portes de Fer*, III, 1986, Belgrade, 7-26.
- Vulić, Grbić 1937 N. Vulić, M. Grbić, *Corpus vasorum antiquorum. Yougoslavie*, Fasc. 3, Belgrade, 1937.
- Wosinsky 1904 M. Wosinsky, *Die inkrustierte Keramik der Stein- und Bronzezeit*, Berlin, 1904.
- Zotović 1985 M. Zotović, *Arheološki i etnički problemi bronzanog i gvozdenog doba zapadne Srbije*, Beograd, 1985.

## LIST OF FIGURE AND PLATES

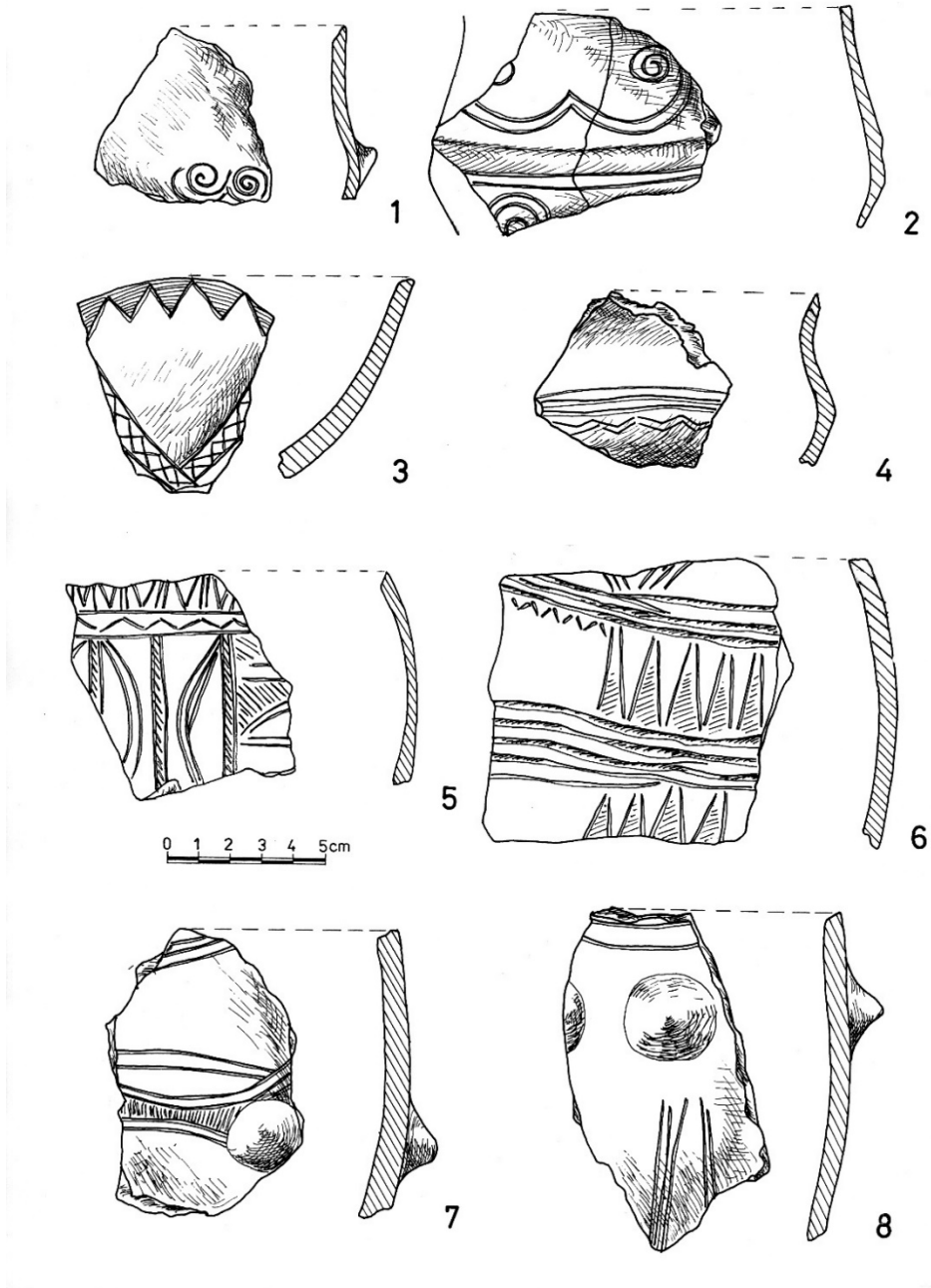
- Pl. I. Moldova Veche "Ostrov" (reordered after Morintz 1978).  
Pl. II. Moldova Veche "Ostrov" (reordered after Morintz 1978).  
Pl. III. Cornești "Dealul Cornet" (drawings by F. Gogâltan).  
Pl. IV. Cornești "Dealul Cornet" (drawings by F. Gogâltan).  
Pl. V. Liubcova "Stenca" (reordered after Gumă 1977).  
Pl. VI. Gornea "Păzăriște" (reordered after Lazarovici 1977).  
Pl. VII. Periam "Movila Șanțului" (reordered after Soroceanu 1991).  
Pl. VIII. The Early Bronze Age of the Romanian Banat: ● 1. Foeni; 2. Parța; 3. Periam; 4. Stamora Germană; 5. Timișoara; 6. Uivar. ▼ 1. Cenad; 2. Sânpetru German. ▲ 1. Beba Veche; 2. Dudești Vechi; 3. Periam; 4. Sânicolau Mare; 5. Semlac; 6. Valcani. ■ 1. Arad; 2. Foeni; 3. Giroc; 4. Gornea; 5. Valea Timișului.
- Pl. IX. The Vatina culture in Romania: 1. Aluniș; 2. Arad "Uzina de apă"; 3. Arad "Bufniți 1"; 4. Băile Herculane; 5. Bocșa Vasioveii; 6. Carani; 7. Caransebeș; 8. Cicir; 9. Ciuta; 10. Cornești "Pustă=Râtul cu Peri"; 11. Cornești "Dealul Cornet"; 12. Cruceni "Pe drumul între Șagu și Cruceni"; 13. Cruceni "La Sondă"; 14. Curtici; 15. Cuvin; 16. Dubova "Peștera lui Climente I"; 17. Dubova "Adăpostul lui Climente I"; 18. Foeni "Sălaș"; 19. Foeni "Gomila lupului"; 20. Frumușeni; 21. Gad; 22. Gornea; 23. Grăniceri; 24. Horia; 25. Jebel; 26. Jupa; 27. Liubcova; 28. Moldova Veche; 29. Parța; 30. Peciu Nou; 31. Periam; 32. Satu Mare; 33. Sânpetru German "Mănăstirea Bezdin"; 34. Sânpetru German "Wolfsberg"; 35. Sichevița; 36. Silagiu; 37. Socodor; 38. Vinga; 39. Zimandu Nou.



Pl. I. Moldova Veche "Ostrov" (reordered after Morintz 1978).

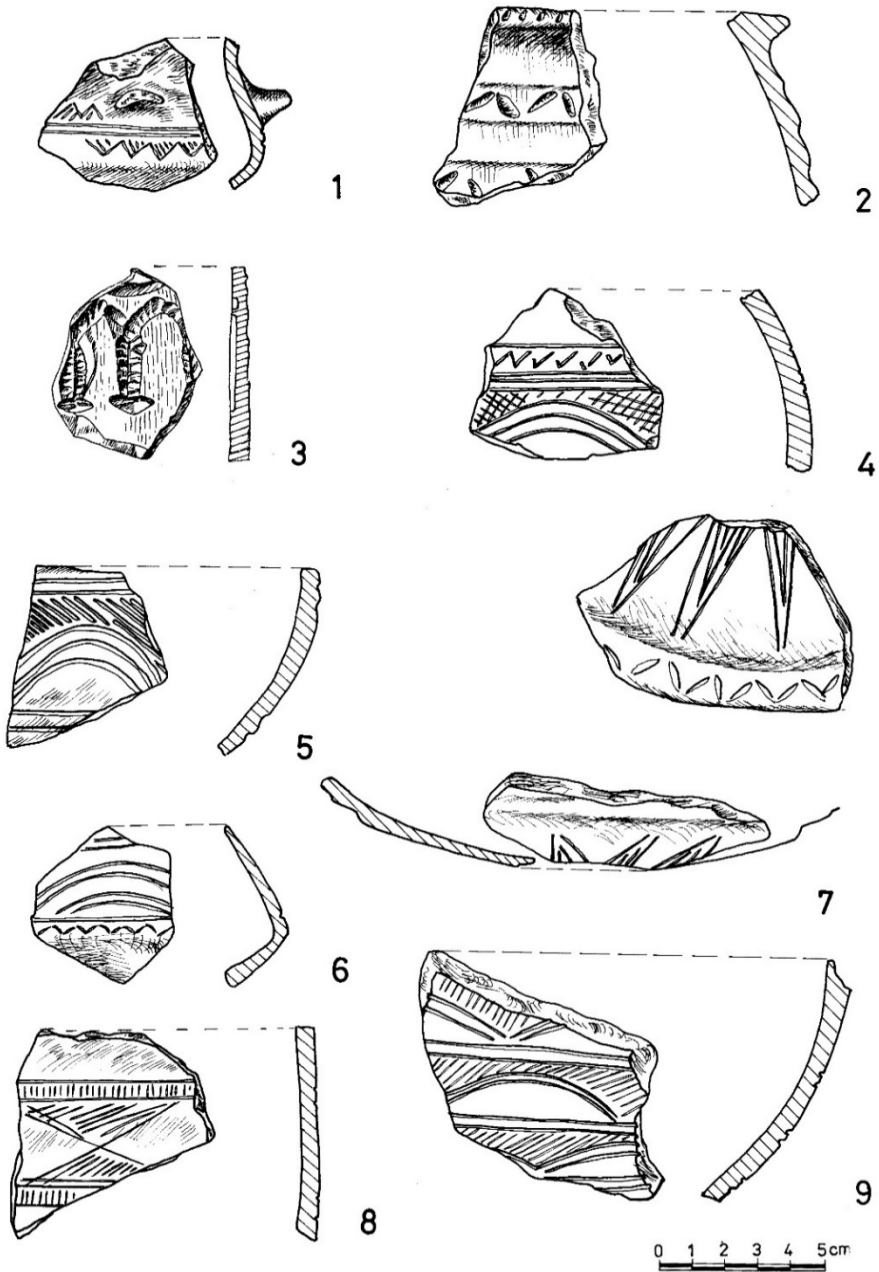


Pl. II. Moldova Veche "Ostrov" (reordered after Morintz 1978).

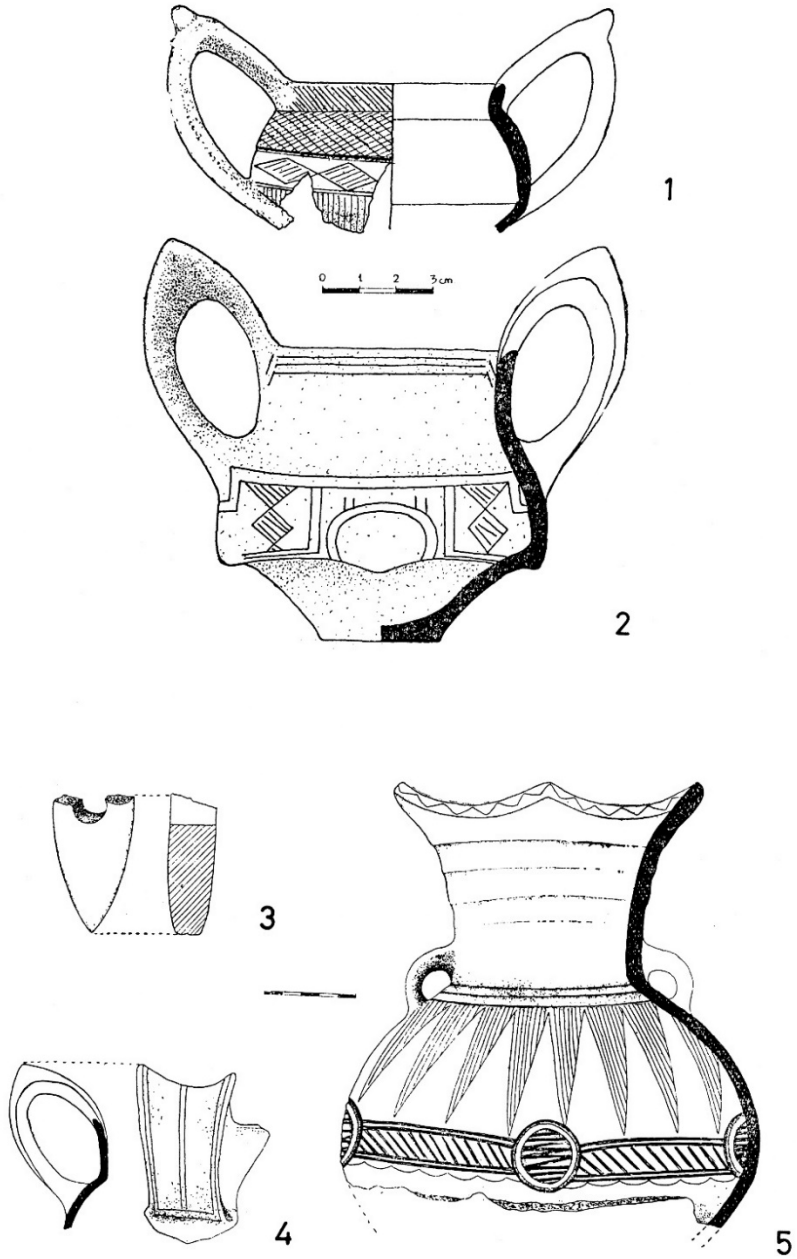


Pl. III. Cornești "Dealul Cornet" (drawings by F. Gogâltan).

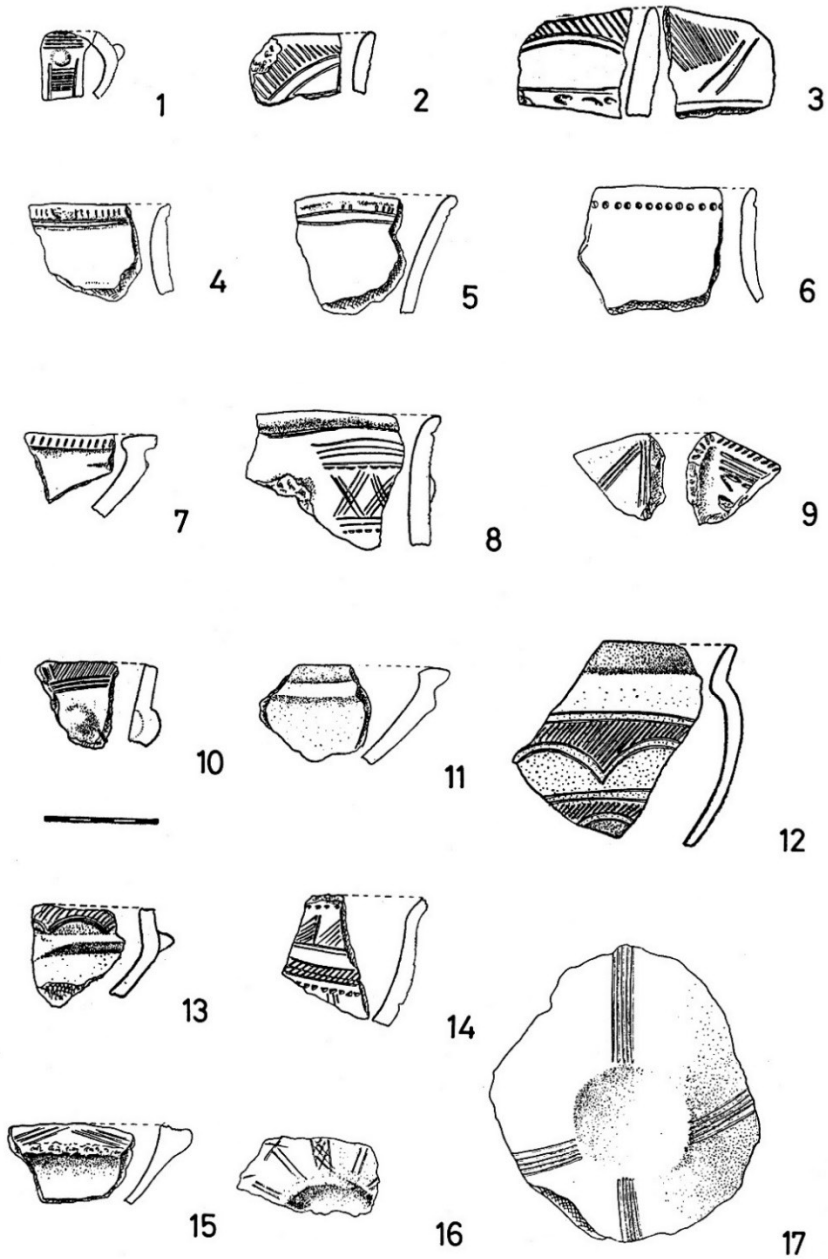




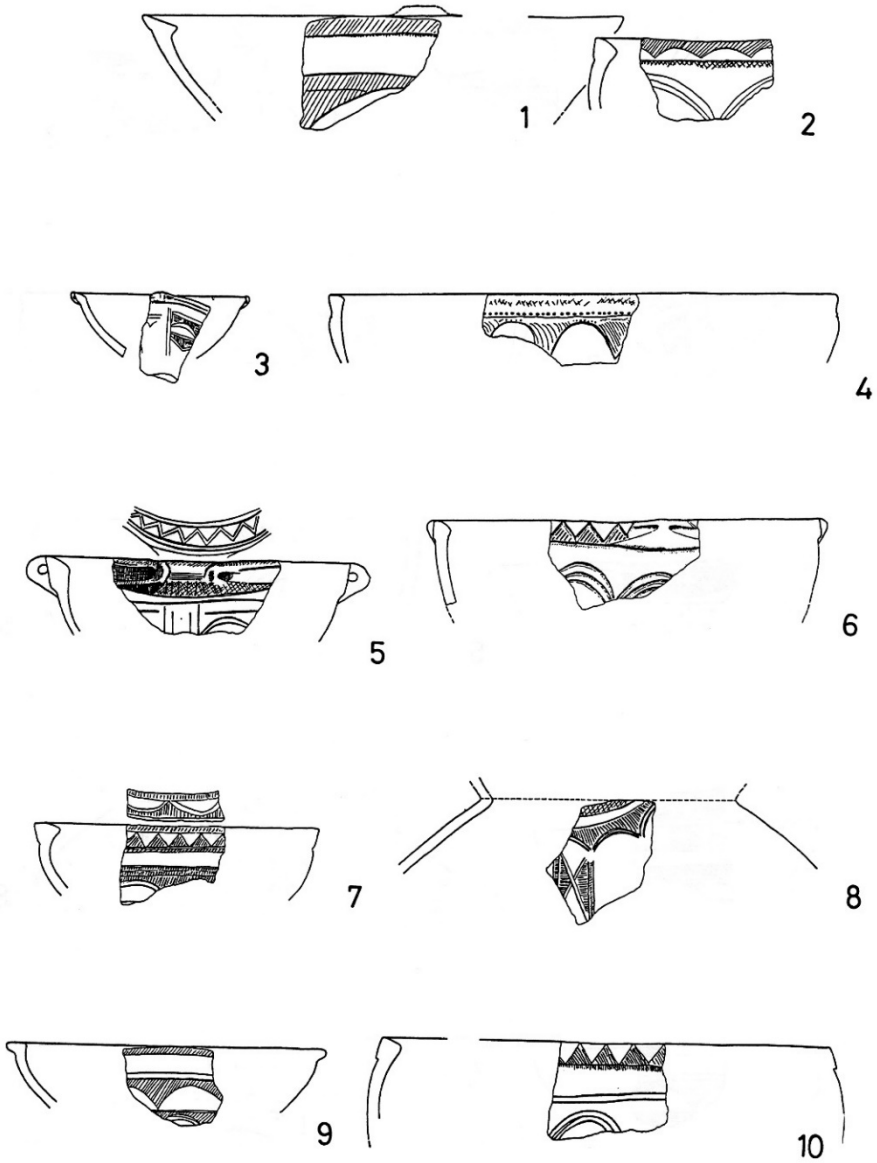
Pl. IV. Cornești "Dealul Cornet" (drawings by F. Gogâltan).



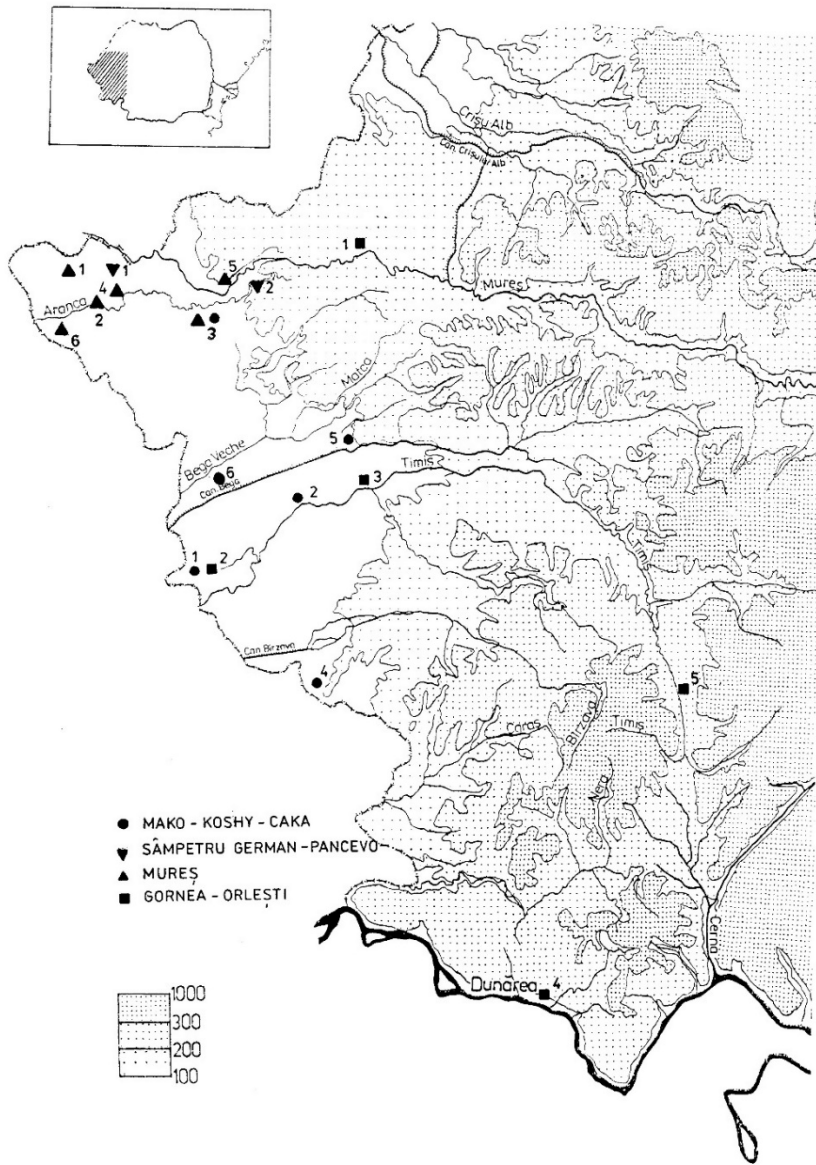
Pl. V. Liubcova "Stenca" (reordered after Gumă 1977).



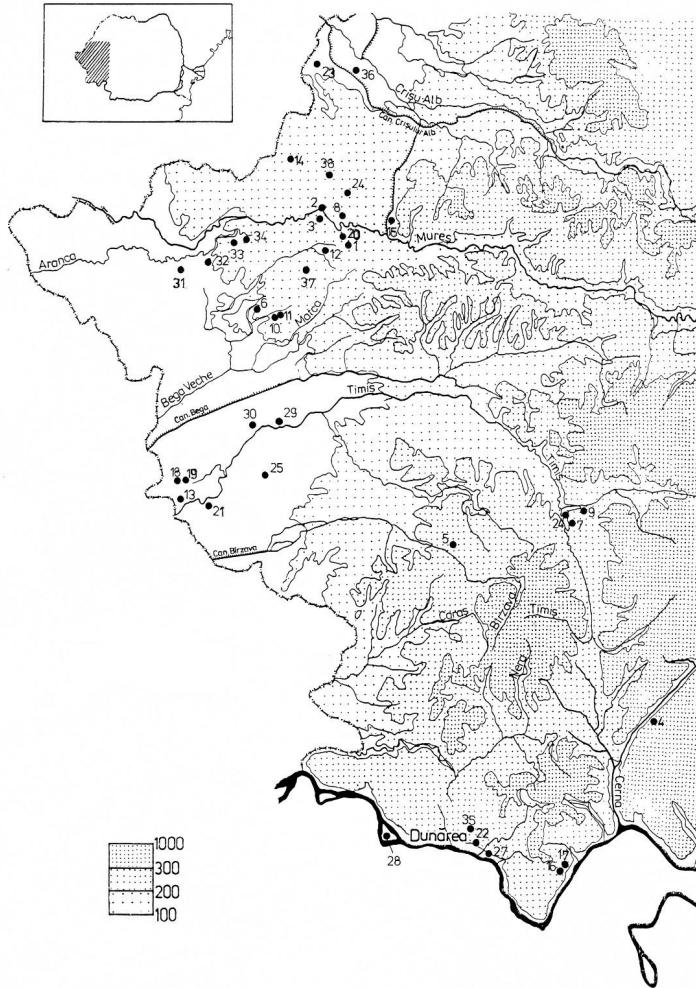
Pl. VI. Gornea "Păzăriște" (reordered after Lazarovici 1977).



Pl. VII. Periam "Movila Șanțului" (reordered after Soroceanu 1991).



Pl. VIII. The Early Bronze Age of the Romanian Banat: ● 1. Foeni; 2. Pața; 3. Periam; 4. Stamora Germană; 5. Timișoara; 6. Uivar. ▼ 1. Cenad; 2. Sâmpetru German. ▲ 1. Beba Veche; 2. Dudești Vechi; 3. Periam; 4. Sânicolau Mare; 5. Semlac; 6. Valcani. ■ 1. Arad; 2. Foeni; 3. Giroc; 4. Gornea; 5. Valea Timișului.



Pl. IX. The Vatina culture in Romania: 1. Aluniș; 2. Arad "Uzina de apă"; 3. Arad "Bufniți 1"; 4. Băile Herculane; 5. Bocșa Vasiovei; 6. Carani; 7. Caransebeș; 8. Cicir; 9. Ciuta; 10. Cornești "Pustă=Râțul cu Peri"; 11. Cornești "Dealul Cornet"; 12. Cruceni "Pe drumul între Șagu și Cruceni"; 13. Cruceni "La Sondă"; 14. Curtici; 15. Cuvin; 16. Dubova "Peștera lui Climente I"; 17. Dubova "Adăpostul lui Climente I"; 18. Foeni "Sălaș"; 19. Foeni "Gomila lupului"; 20. Frumușeni; 21. Gad; 22. Gornea; 23. Grăniceri; 24. Horia; 25. Jebel; 26. Jupa; 27. Liubcova; 28. Moldova Veche; 29. Parța; 30. Peciou Nou; 31. Periam; 32. Satu Mare; 33. Sânpetru German "Mănăstirea Bezdin"; 34. Sânpetru German "Wolfsberg"; 35. Sichevita; 36. Silagiu; 37. Socodor; 38. Vinga; 39. Zimandu Nou.