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VINČA – LENGYEL AND TRANSYLVANIA

History of the problem. There was much writing about the relations between Vinča and Lengyel: I. Kutzian¹, J. Makkay², S. Dimitrijević³, N. Kalicz⁴ etc., the problem being particularly important for: the relative chronology, the genesis of the Lengyel and other related cultures, and the chronological and cultural links with the civilizations in the area from the Carpathians to the Danube. This contact gives birth to some groups of civilizations closely interrelated, all of them having as basis a series of ethno-cultural movements with different moving sense, defined by us with a more general term as the Vinča C “shock” (“impact”), considering this phenomenon as a southern impulse for the areas in the middle basin of the Danube.

Some discoveries or elements of Lengyel from Crișana or Transylvania are taken through the cultures Tisa and Herpály.

Most of the expressed opinions place the beginning of the Lengyel culture and of some related civilizations at the Vinča C1 level. Unlike that, we think that it is the stage Vinča C1 (gr. Bicske) that gives an impulse to the genesis of the Lengyel culture. Thus, the earliest Lengyel materials occur at the level Vinča C2 (a Lengyel I import from Hodoni dwelling 1, niv. Tisa I⁶). Their appearance is influenced by processes of migration and diffusion included in the formula the **Vinča C shock** (under this name there are phenomena belonging to the phase Vinča B2 advanced (6,2 m after us, when the influence Vinča C is seen in Zorlentu Mare, the next stage was named Vinča B2/C), the same that will give the impulse to the birth of the Petrești culture (Foeni group), Bicske aspect Lengyel culture (Aszód, fig. 1/4-5, 7,10), Gradešnica group, several aspects of the phase Vinča C and others: the birth of the groups Vărzi?⁷, culture Tisa, Herpály - Csőszhalom, Suplac group (fig. 1/1-3) and Iclod group (fig. 1/6,11-12 and DF, DE, EA, EB, EC, ED, EF).

The **origin and opinions** of the Lengyel culture in Hungary, based on the discoveries from Bicske, the late stage, must be related to the “**Vinča C shock**”⁸. This seems to be limited, as far as the present knowledge goes, to the site from Bicske and 2-3 other sites.

The discoveries from Bicske are obviously prior to those from Lengyel⁹. These materials are often considered as Protolengyel in the first stage being discoveries of Bicske - Biňa type and in the latest stage discoveries of Sé - Lužiansky type¹⁰.

¹I. Kutzian, ArchAust 40, 1966, 274.

²J. Makkay, A kokor és a rezkor fehjer meyeben. Fejér megye története I.1, 1970, 9-52.

³S. Dimitrijević, Sopotsko Lendelska kultura, Zagreb 1968, 69 ff.

⁴N. Kalicz, MittArchInst 195, 1972, 185, fig. 4/1-2, gr. VIIa; 184, fig. 4/7, at Vinča 6,1 m, n. 36; 70.

⁵W. Schier, Tradition und Innovation im Spätneolithikum des zentralen Balkanraumes am Beispiel der Gefäßkeramik aus Vinča Belo Brdo, Habilitationsschrift, Heidelberg - München 1995, II: Tafelteil; idem, in Karanovo III, Wien 2000, 349-359.

⁶F. Drașovean, D. Teicu, M. Muntean, Hodoni. Locurile neolitice și necropola medievală timpurie, Reșița 1996, 122, XLIV/3.

⁷D. Ignat, Grupul cultural neolic Suplacu de Barcău, Timișoara 1998, 67.

⁸Our opinions in Gh. Lazarovici, Z. Maxim, Fl. Drașovean, Analele Banatului, Arheologie-Istorie 3, 1994, 62 ff.

⁹J. Makkay (n. 2); idem, Alba Regia 1970, 9-60; Gh. Lazarovici, Neoliticul Banatului, Cluj-Napoca 1979, 71, 93, 98, 137, 155, 157, 160.

¹⁰J. Pavúk, in The Vinča Culture, Its Role and Cultural Connections, Timișoara 1996.

The strong local component is the one that differentiates in different areas the beginning stage.

The groups from the western area Sopot - Bicske - Lengyel

- **Sopot - Lengyel** by : B. Brukner¹¹; I. Kutzian¹²; J. Makkay¹³; by S. Dimitrijević¹⁴ the Starčevo, Vinča and linear elements in Transdanubia the stages are synchronized: the phases IA-IB with Vinča B1-B2 and B2C, the phase II-III with Vinča Pločnik (Vinča C-D) opinions accepted by P. Pattay¹⁵.

In our opinion, the association of the Sopot group, a local variety of the culture Vinča with local elements and evolution, must not link with Lengyel culture. Without direct links, "Bicske group" being in fact discoveries of Vinča C type, as it can see below, the genetic links between Sopot and Lengyel are only of general nature.

- **Sopot II - Bicske synchrony** Vinča B2/C1, with old or classic Tisza I Gorzsa D by F. Horváth and P. Raczyk¹⁶. Indirectly at M. Garašanin¹⁷ and P. Korošec¹⁸, who place it between Vinča and Lengyel. The information is correct, it being in fact a Vinča C.

- **Bicske group from the period of genesis** of the Lengyel or Prelengyel culture by I. Kutzian, J. Makkay having genetic links with the group *Lužiansky*, by the inventory of the grave from Szentendre. The notion of Sopot - Bicske also includes older phenomena¹⁹. In this group belong the discoveries from Bicske, Hidas, Ismény. Earlier, during the phase Vinča B2, to the North, there were Zselis communities (fig. 3/3).

The concept of Bicske group is erroneously put, in our opinion. There is not a normal evolution of a Sopot type station. It is, in fact, a migration of an early aspect of the impact Vinča C (impact with more stages and intensities, from areas and with different elements).

All of these are proved by all the types of idols and amulets, religious altars (fig. 3), sucking spoons (fig. 4), bottle vessels (fig. 2), some idols (fig. 2/9 – 10) and we think that it is the same in ceramics, but this is only few published.

These kind of idols and amulets there are in all early Vinča C discoveries, in Vinča (Serbia, Serbian and Romanian Banat, Oltenia), Turdaş²⁰. To underline her oldness, it is used the expression Vinča B2 – C.

Vinča links and influences. About these pronounced their opinion: Ida Kutzian²¹, S. Dimitrijević²², N. Kalicz²³, J. Makkay, B. Jovanović²⁴, J. Dombay²⁵, N. Vlassa²⁶, B. Brukner²⁷ and others.

¹¹ B. Brukner, Neolit u Vojvodinii, Belgrad - Novi Sad 1968, 57-58, 78, 80, 94.

¹² I. Kutzian (n. 1), 274.

¹³ J. Makkay (n. 2), 16, 26, 31; idem, Alba Regia (n. 9), 28-29, table.

¹⁴ S. Dimitrijević, in Praistorija Jugoslovenskih Zemalja, Sarajevo 1979, 269.

¹⁵ P. Pattay, FolArch 18, 1966-1967, 24-26, fig. 5.

¹⁶ F. Horvath, in The Late Neolithic of the Tisza Region, Budapest - Szolnok 1987, 105-125, fig. 2; P. Raczyk, in The Late Neolithic Tisza Region, Szeged - Szolnok 1987, 107.

¹⁷ M. Garašanin, BerRGK 39, 1958, 28.

¹⁸ P. Korošec, in Atti V CISPP, Rome 1962, 157.

¹⁹ S. Dimitrijević (n. 14), 269.

²⁰ Gh. Lazarovici (n. 9), 94-101, with literature.

²¹ I. Kutzian (n. 1), 274.

²² S. Dimitrijević (n. 14).

²³ N. Kalicz (n. 4), 185, fig. 4/1-2 gr. VIIa; 184, fig. 4/7, at Vinča 6,1 m, n. 36; but also later at the Vinča C2 level, D1, D2; idem (n. 4), 440; idem, Südliche Beziehungen in Neolithikum des südlichen Donaubeckens. Evolution und Revolution, Berlin 1971, 154-155; idem, Aszód. 10 Jahre archäologische Forschungen, Budapest 1970, 95; idem, JAM, 2, 1959, 22, fig. 9.

²⁴ Migration Vinča: B. Jovanović, Starinar, 9, 1965, 24.

²⁵ J. Dombay, ArchHung, 37, 1960, 13, fig. 87/3.

²⁶ N. Vlassa, Neoliticul Transilvaniei, Cluj-Napoca 1976, 135.

²⁷ The pot from Bać: B. Brukner (n. 11), 80, fig. VII-4.

Tisa - Herpály - Csőshalom links. There are opinions about these in the works of N. Kalicz²⁸. The notion of **Csőshalom** or **Polgár - Csőshalom** group imposes after the research from Polgár and the surrounding area. The ample research from the area of the highway in northern Hungary favored the research in that area. In the area of the Tisa, under the influences of the cultures Lengyel (from the west) and Lengyel - Stichband (from Little Poland) and Herpály - Salca, the Tisa culture evolves to the north into the group *Csőshalom*. The Lengyel component is evident in the ceramic shapes and painting.

Herpály - Salca Group, is considered by some as a group of the Lengyel culture²⁹. There are common elements but there are also essential differences³⁰. The Herpály - Salca Group diffuses also in the area of the Apuseni mountains, some imported pieces even reaching Cluj to the east: Cluj - *Sf. Ion - Biblioteca Academiei* and others³¹, reaching Sălaj to the north-east, at Zăuan - *Acastofo Domb* (a Herpály II fragment, with white painting³²); to the north and north-west, through the group *Csőshalom* or directly there is import at Azsód³³; to the south and south-east there are discoveries or materials of Herpály type that reach the area of the Petrești culture³⁴. So, it can be established the synchronism with Lengyel type discoveries.

Petrești culture, Foeni group imports appear also in the discoveries from Herpály³⁵.

There are Petrești materials also at Oradea - Salca (Petrești AB - B painted pot lid: or direct influences are in the plastics from Suplac³⁶ and in Hungary appear some Petrești imports at Véstö - *Magor*³⁷, Herpály *Magor*³⁸, at Öcsöd³⁹, correctly considered as an import from Transylvania (considered as Petrești import by Drașovean⁴⁰, it seems a late Lumea Nouă import, time at which there are only Petrești materials of the Foeni group, as it outcomes from the stratigraphy from Zau deep -240-220 m, level at which would be also placed the discovery from Öcsöd).

There are **Lengyel imports** at: Herpály⁴¹, Gorzsa, thing that allows the establishment of a synchronism process between the areas of Lengyel - Herpály - Gorzsa⁴²; Hodoni II (fig. 2/8), in the area of the Vinča culture, in one of the most southern Tisa sites (Tisa I =Vinča C2), probably of Gorzsa aspect (fig. 2/6)⁴³.

²⁸ N. Kalicz, Beziehungen (n. 23), 154-155.

²⁹ J. Korek, P. Pattay, RegFüz II, 2, 1956, 42.

³⁰ for Oradea - *Salca* Z. Maxim, Neo-Eneoliticul Transilvaniei, Doc. Diss, Iași 1998; eadem, Neo-eneolicul din Transilvania, Cluj 1999, s. v. Oradea; eadem, Repertoriul arheologic Bihor, Oradea 1974, 46-47.

³¹ Herpály I - Salca: Gh. Lazarovici, É. Lakó, AMN 18, 1981, 34, n. 40-42; Gh. Lazarovici, ActaAMP 10, 1986, 16, 26

³² Gh. Lazarovici, É. Lakó (n. 31), 34-36; Gh. Lazarovici (n. 31), 16, 26.

³³ N. Kalicz, Götter aus Ton. Das Neolithikum und die Kupferzeit in Ungarn, Budapest 1970, 21-22, fig. 8/1-3; N. Kalicz, P. Raczyk, in The Late Neolithic of the Tisza Region, Budapest - Szolnok 1987, 119, fig. 30/1-3, 5, 35.

³⁴ I. Paul, Revista Muzeelor II, 6, 1969, VII/2, apud F. Drașovean, Analele Banatului, serie nouă, 1990, 15, n. 25.

³⁵ N. Kalicz, F. Raczyk (n. 33), 119, fig. 30/4, maybe also 30/3.

³⁶ D. Ignat (n. 7), 34/7-8, 40/8, 41/5-7, 43/3,8.

³⁷ N. Kalicz, P. Raczyk (n. 33), 88, 5/1,3.

³⁸ Iidem, 119, 30/1-3,5.

³⁹ P. Raczyk (n. 16), 82-83, fig. 47.

⁴⁰ F. Drașovean (n. 34), 15, n. 31.

⁴¹ N. Kalicz, P. Raczyk (n. 33), 120, fig. 35 from the levels 6-10.

⁴² F. Horvath, ArchÉrt, 109, 1982, 17, fig. 17/1-2; idem, in The Late Neolithic of the Tisza Region, Budapest - Szolnok 1987, 34, fig. 5, 42, fig. 28.

⁴³ F. Drașovean, D. Teicu, M. Muntean (n. 6), 34, pl. XLIV/3.

The postulated links Lengyel – Tisa⁴⁴, accepted by Raczky, on the basis of the discoveries from Öcsöd (fig. 5/8)⁴⁵, are noticed by J. Pavúk as import in the early Prelengyel or Lengyel horizons⁴⁶ and also from other sites⁴⁷. We must not forget the beginning of the Tisa culture post Vinča C1 and the long lasted evolution of the Tisa culture, the existence of at least 2-3 phases, less clearly defined. At Otok Tisa associates with and appears in the Vinča D1 levels⁴⁸.

The relative chronological position of the Tisa culture and the signification for Lengyel relative chronology. The diggings from the Banat area, from Parța I, Parța II and mostly those from Hodoni I = Vinča C1; Hodoni II = Tisa I⁴⁹, as well as the old materials from Cenad, Beșenova, Lipova (Vinča C1, Tisa 1⁵⁰) and also some Vinča C discoveries or imports from Serbia (fig. 5/7)⁵¹, from the north of the Yugoslavia at Vinča D1 level⁵², associated in the level with Lengyel materials⁵³, from the south - east of Hungary at Cioka⁵⁴, *show undoubtedly the anteriority of the Vinča C discoveries reported to early Tisa at Gorzsa*

Links with the Suplac group:

– proved by the semicircular ceramic spoons with hole from Suplac and from the Iclod group (fig. 4), of which some are different⁵⁵. These appear in the phase of the trichromy, in different aspects of the Lengyel - Strelice culture⁵⁶. Child feeding spoons appear at: in Petrești culture appear at Păuca (dwelling 1)⁵⁷ or in the Iclod-Petrești synthesis at Vlaha⁵⁸. These spoons are characteristic for the Lengyel culture at Borsod⁵⁹, Letenye⁶⁰, Wetzelinsdorf⁶¹, Falkenstein (1/2 of a rhomb with analogies in Vinča culture fig. 3/2-4), Bodjak⁶², Etsmandorf MOG IIa⁶³, Pottenbrunn⁶⁴, at Sé⁶⁵ (ditch and palisade as at Iclod), Lengyel⁶⁶, Untermixnitz⁶⁷. Their presence is related to the diffusion of their functionality⁶⁸.

⁴⁴ J. Makkay, Alba Regia (n. 9), 31, fig. 18.

⁴⁵ P. Raczky (n. 16), 107.

⁴⁶ J. Pavúk, SlovArch 17, 1969, 2, 348-350.

⁴⁷ I. Korek, P. Pattay, Folia Archaeologica 18, 1966-67, 24-25; J. Dombay, ArchHung 37, 1960, 14, pl. 86 /19-24, 28, 30-31, 85/1.

⁴⁸ S. Dimitrijević (n. 3), 86, fig. 18/1-2.

⁴⁹ F. Drașovean, D. Teicu, M. Muntean (n. 6); F. Drașovean, Vinča târzie în Banat, Timișoara 1996.

⁵⁰ Gh. Lazarovici (n. 9), s. v. *cultura Tisa*; F. Drașovean (n. 49); idem, Apulum 22, 1996

⁵¹ M. M. Vasić, Preistorijska Vinča, I-IV, 1932-1936, 53, pl. XXI/74; M. Vukmanović, in Vinča, Belgrad 1984, cat. 35, at the depth of 5,5 m, the transition from C1 to C2, form that keeps to early Tisa.

⁵² S. Dimitrijević (n. 3), 86, fig. 18/1-2.

⁵³ Ibidem, 85, fig. 15.

⁵⁴ I. Banner, ActaArchBp 12, 1960, 1-56.

⁵⁵ The typology of VI. Podborski, Numeriskz kod moravske malovane keramiky. Problemy descripcie v archeologii, Brno 1977, types 652, 654, 657, 664, 665; Z. Kalmar, ActaMP 10, 1986, 61-70.

⁵⁶ R. Pittioni, Geschichte Österreichs. Urzeit I, Wien 1980, 21.

⁵⁷ J. Chapmann, The Vinča Culture of South East Europe, in East Europe, BAR 117, 1-2, Oxford 1981, 285, fig. 85/8; Z. Kalmar, ActaMP 10, 1986, 69, 5/4.

⁵⁸ Eadem, 64, fig. 5/3.

⁵⁹ F. Tompa, ActaArchHung, 56, 1929, pl. XXIII/8-9; J. Makkay, Alba Regia (n. 9), 23/8, 2 pieces.

⁶⁰ N. Kalicz, Aszód (n. 23), 109.

⁶¹ With rhombic and spiraled decoration considered as Rutkay 1997, ideogram p. 61, fig. 1/1.

⁶² J. Makkay, Alba Regia (n. 9), 35-36, fig. 23/8.

⁶³ E. Rutkay, ForschUrFruhg, Wien 1985, 8/5.

⁶⁴ In early phase E. Lennis, Ch. Neugebauer-Maresch, E. Rutkay, Die Jungsteinzeit im Osten Österreichs, St. Pölten – Wien 1995, 103, fig. 48 top.

⁶⁵ N. Kalicz (n. 4), 77, fig. 22/2; N. Kalicz, M. Karolyi, MittArchInst 8-9 (1978-1979), 1980.

⁶⁶ M. Wosinski, Das prähistorische Schanzwerk von Lengyel, seine Erbauer und Bewohner, Budapest 1888, pl. XII/62-63.

⁶⁷ H. Maurer, AKB 8, 1978, 9-11 fig. 1.

⁶⁸ Z. Kalmar (n. 57), 64.

- proved by the incineration tombs from Suplac next to those from Aszód (15 tombs⁶⁹; from Austria 22,2% are incinerated⁷⁰; they also appear at Szakály - Rétföldek.

- proved by inhumation tombs: skull of a child from Iclod with analogies at Zalai⁷¹; Mórág - Tűzkődomb (*Feuersteinhügel* tomb 32 skull of a child in a pot), Zengővárkony skull in a pit.

Links between Lengyel - Azsod - Iclod. These can be general, proved by the fortification system; the round type one from Friebitz - Süd⁷², cover 2, proved by the ditch the exterior palisade; belonging to the early phase MOG I and relates to the Zelizovce group (import at Vinča B2 fig. 3/3)⁷³; the fortification from Sé ditch and interior palisade⁷⁴, Bohemia⁷⁵, links and close contacts on wide areas as in the example of Lengyel - Zengővárkony, Becsehely, Brezovljani, Biňa, Bicske, Aszód, Svodin, Lužiansky, Unterwölbung etc.

The double zoomorphic idols Iclod, museum Gherla analogies in Lengyel at Zalassyentlalász⁷⁶, idol from Bošovice (with wide hole on the back) Vypčapy - Štěpanovice, Těšetice - Kyjovice (and fortification system)⁷⁷.

By locating the graves outside the settlement (phase Iclod I/II and II) with the ones from the Lengyel culture from Transdanubia⁷⁸, by the cups with bitronconic foot, by some feeding bottle shapes, by the existence of the funerary ritual and the cemeteries at Zengővárkony, Pécsvárad, Villánykövesd, Lánygók, Paradicom - Agoston pusta Lengyel⁷⁹; Somodor pusta, Aszód, Svodin (Slovakia)⁸⁰, at Azsod⁸¹; , concentric rhombi on M1, cup especially in tombs plus others cult elements in Stichband and Lengyel, at Wetzleinsdorf, Falkenstein, Střelice, Cifer - Pác, in Vinča at Gomolava, Fafos, Potporanj fig. 3/1-3, to notice that in Vinča and Banatului cultures the representation of the sex, the regeneration, cosmological myths⁸². Links with the Balkans for the middle Lengyel stages; by the painting in a cross and shaded bands from the Lužiansky pit stage already formed⁸³(Hungary at Sé⁸⁴), digging from 1942⁸⁵, the S shaped cups⁸⁶, by the idol on the pot with arms turned towards the inside

⁶⁹ N. Kalicz, Aszód 32, 1985, 99; idem, J. Makkay, Die Linienbandkeramik in der großen ungarischen Tiefebene, Budapest 1977, 24.

⁷⁰ E. Rutkay (n. 63), 29; E. Lennis, Ch. Neugebauer-Maresch, E. Rutkay (n. 64), 93.

⁷¹ Zalai - Gáál, Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte 33-34, 1984, 337 ff., fig. 1-2.

⁷² E. Lennis, Ch. Neugebauer-Maresch, E. Rutkay (n. 64).

⁷³ idem, 61.

⁷⁴ N. Kalicz, M. Karolyi (n. 65), 418, fig. 126, 215-217 as at Iclod.

⁷⁵ I. Pavlú, A Berí Bologh Adam Múzeum Évkönyve 13, 1986, 255 ff.

⁷⁶ E. Bánffy, Cult Objects of the Neolithic Lengyel Culture, Budapest 1997, 116, fig. 182.

⁷⁷ (Podborsky 1985, 132, fig. 83, 136, fig. 92, pl. 135/1, close 143/1)

⁷⁸ N. Kalicz (n. 4), 56.

⁷⁹ I. Bona, The early Bronze Age Urn Cemetery at Kulcs and the Kulcs Group, Budapest 1960, 36.

⁸⁰ Pavúkova 1986; N. Kalicz, JAM (n. 23), 20; idem, Forschungen (n. 23), 94-95; idem, MittArchInst, 8-9, 1978, 140-141; Idem (n. 4), 67 ff., 182, 1-7 pots; idem, N. Kalicz, Jahrschrift der Mitteldeutschen Vorgeschichte, 60, 1976, 117.

⁸¹ P. Pattay (n. 15), 24; I. Bona (n. 79), 36.

⁸² M. Gimbutas, The Gods and Goddesses of Old Europe 7000 3500 BC, Los Angeles 1974; eadem, Neolithic Macedonia, Los Angeles 1976.

⁸³ E. Lennis, Ch. Neugebauer-Maresch, E. Rutkay (n. 64), 61.

⁸⁴ N. Kalicz, M. Karolyi (n. 65).

⁸⁵ B. Novotny, Luzianska Skupina, Bratislava 1962, 91, fig. 13/1, as well as the manner of č. 2/1942, fig. 15/111-2.

⁸⁶ B. Novotny (n. 85), pl. VIII/1,6; painting of wide bands under the rim or on the neck pl. X/6-7; the bowls with 2-3 holes pl. XXXI/4.

(Aszód⁸⁷), by the cups, especially their paste and slip that comes off plus imports Tisa from Iclod II-III.

Zorlențu Mare type idols (fig. 7) and Bicske amulets have links Vinča C and Turdaș by:

- **Idols of type Zorlenț IIIa**⁸⁸; Čoka⁸⁹; Lengyel⁹⁰.

- **Bische type amulets**, in our area the Zorlenț type, variant IVa1⁹¹; pieces that appear at Vinča at 5,2 and 5,7 m which corresponds to a stage Vinča C1 and C2 at Milojčić⁹² and Bregant⁹³;

- **painting with black on incised bands** appears at Turdaș - *Luncă*, in the new research of S. Luca⁹⁴, have analogies at Ocăd⁹⁵, and by these relate to the discoveries from Azsod.

In fact this is the moment of the Vinča C1 migration, moment that involves Turdaș type elements, it is not known yet which is the road by which they reach the Yugoslavian Banat at Vršac - At. Their road is marked by discoveries at Homojdia⁹⁶ and Zorlențu Mare⁹⁷.

The large number of connections, analogies, syntheses, were made by the same process of migration, connected sometimes with diffusion, named by us Vinča C expressing these processes along these three stages Vinča C1 – C3, resulting the changes of the development Neolithic till the Late Neolithic (Turdaș = Vinča C1 – C2; c. Tisa, group Iclod I, group Suplac, during the stage Vinča C2) group Foeni, group Herpály – Salca during the stage Vinča C 3, in some areas, respectively, Early Neolithic in the most of areas (Vinča D1, the culture Petrești A).

⁸⁷ N. Kalicz (n. 4), fig. 57/8.

⁸⁸ Gh. Lazarovici (n. 9), pl. XXIIH12-13.

⁸⁹ I. Banner (n. 54), XXXII/13.

⁹⁰ J. Makkay, Alba Regia 8-9, 1967-1968, fig. 6/1.

⁹¹ Gh. Lazarovici (n. 9), p. 95, fig. 8.

⁹² Vl. Milojčić, Chronologie der jüngeren Steinzeit Mittel- und Südosteuropas, Berlin 1949; idem, BSA, 44, 1949.

⁹³ T. Bregant, Ornamentika na neolitski keramiki u Jugoslaviji, Ljubljana 1968, Priloga 3.

⁹⁴ S. A. Luca, Liubcova – Ornița, Târgoviște 1998, I/4, 6.

⁹⁵ P. Raczky (n. 16), 73, fig. 23.

⁹⁶ Gh. Lazarovici, in Cultura Vinča în România, Timișoara 1991.

⁹⁷ Ibidem; Gh. Lazarovici, Z. Maxim, Fl. Drașovean (n. 8), 77, 3/2,4,6.

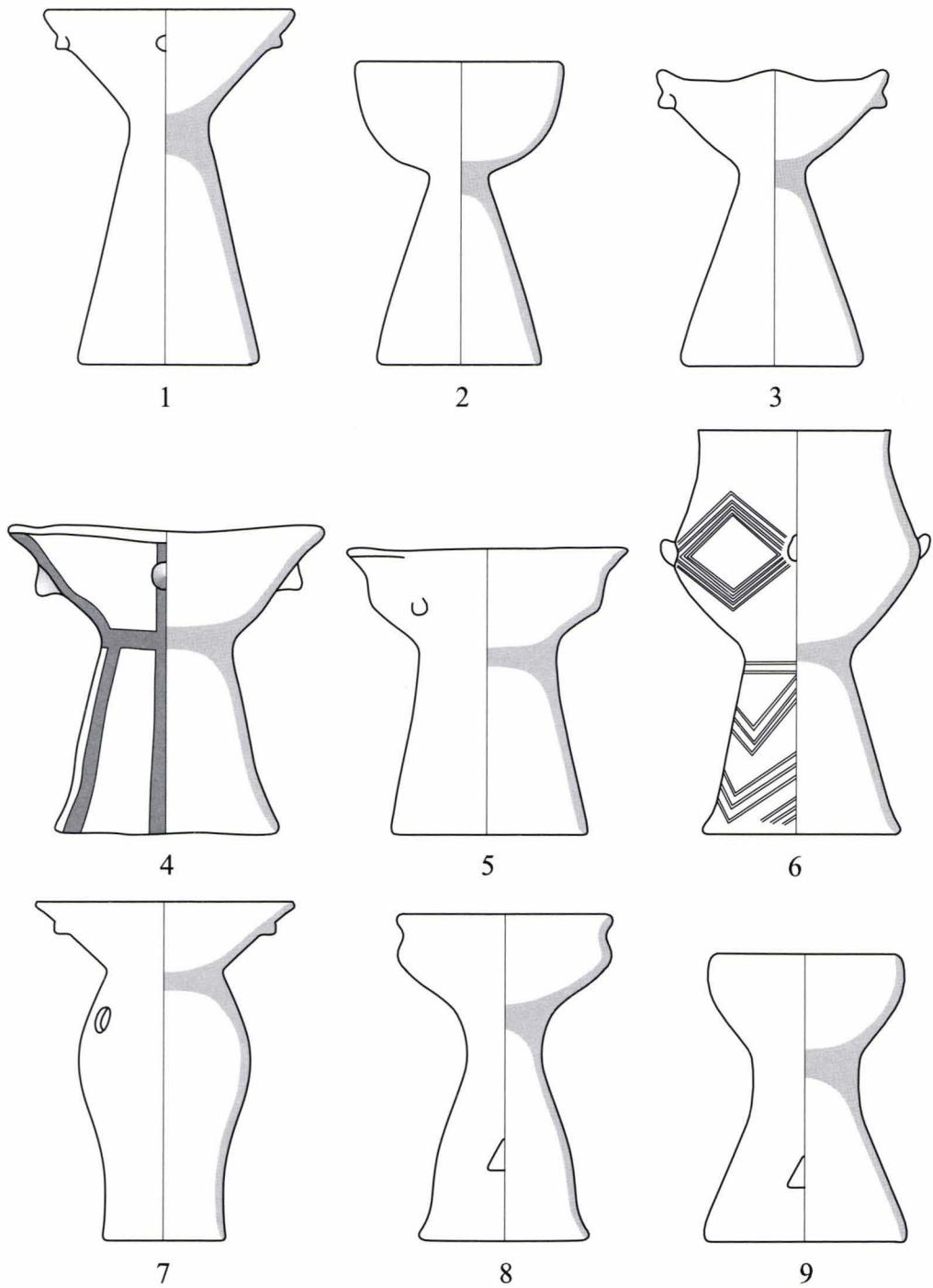


Fig. 1. Coup from: Lengyel (4-5, 7) - Suplac (1-3) - Iclod (6, 8-9).

The “impact” Vinča C has more component parts and more stages (see Schier 1995; 1991): C1 Vinča, Belo Brdo phase 6, ▼ 6,5 – ▼ 6m, C2 Vinča, Belo Brdo phase 7, ▼ 6 – ▼ 5m, C3 Vinča, Belo Brdo phase 8a? ▼ 5 – 4,5m

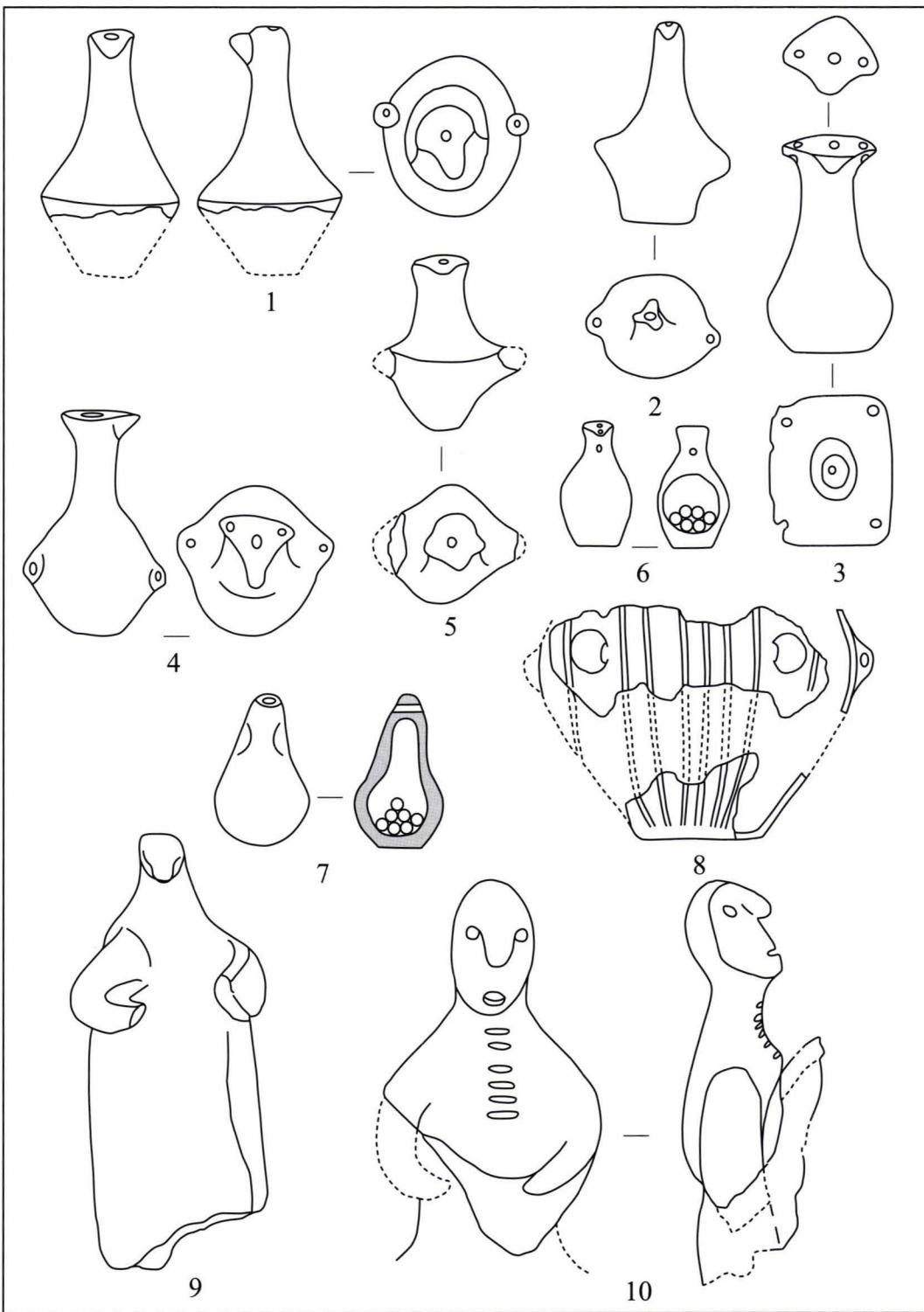


Fig. 2. Vase Vinča C typ and idols, 1 Chișoda; 2 Sânandrei; 3 Parta; 4, 5 Borjaș; 6 Vâhvătință; 7 Iclod; 8 Lengyel import from Hodoni; 9 Öcsöd; 10 Iclod.

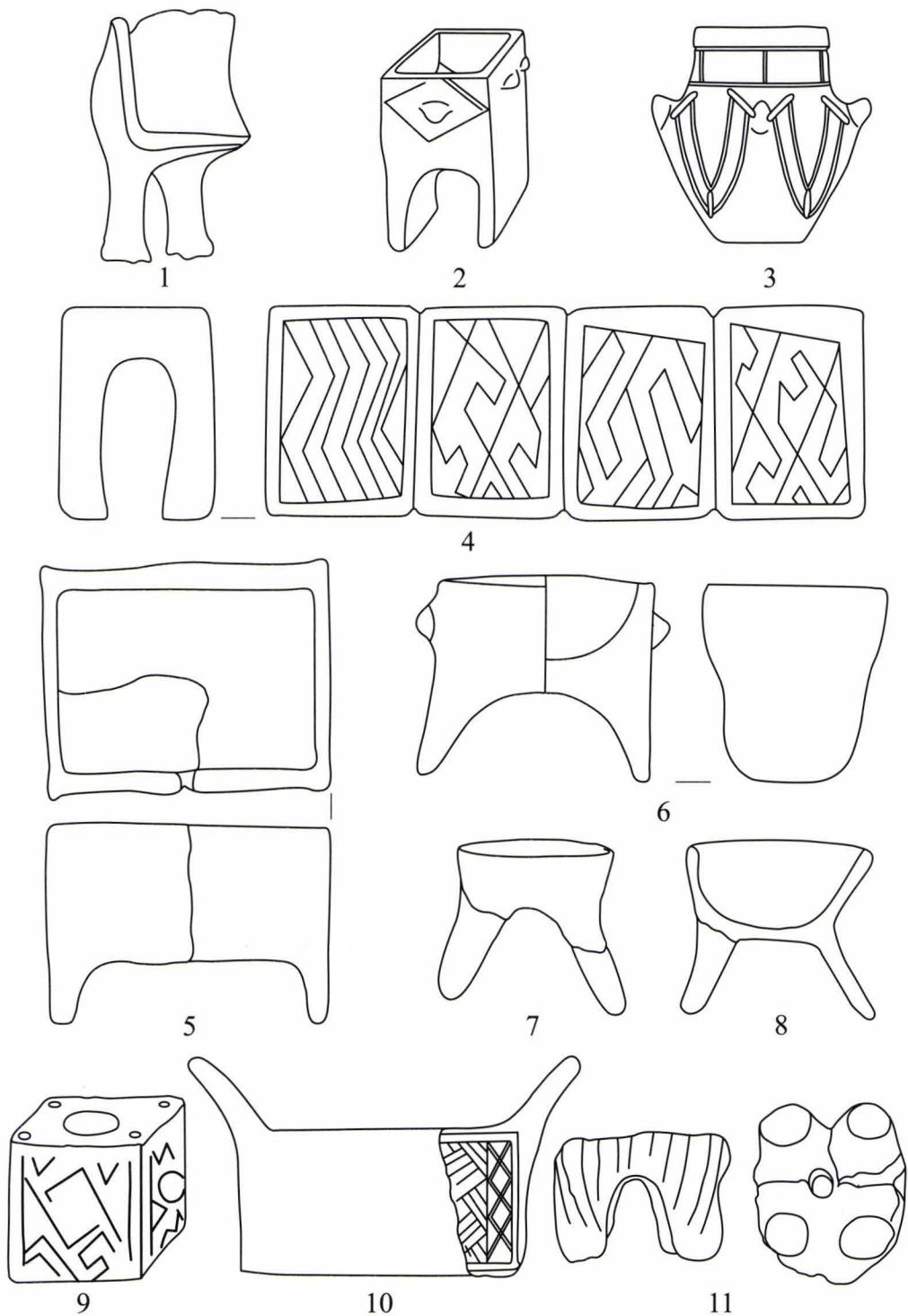


Fig. 3. Religious altars, 3 Vessel, imported from Zselis to Vinča, phase B2; 1-2, 4-5 Suplac; 6-8 Iclod; 9-10 Lengyel; 11 Zorlențu Mare.

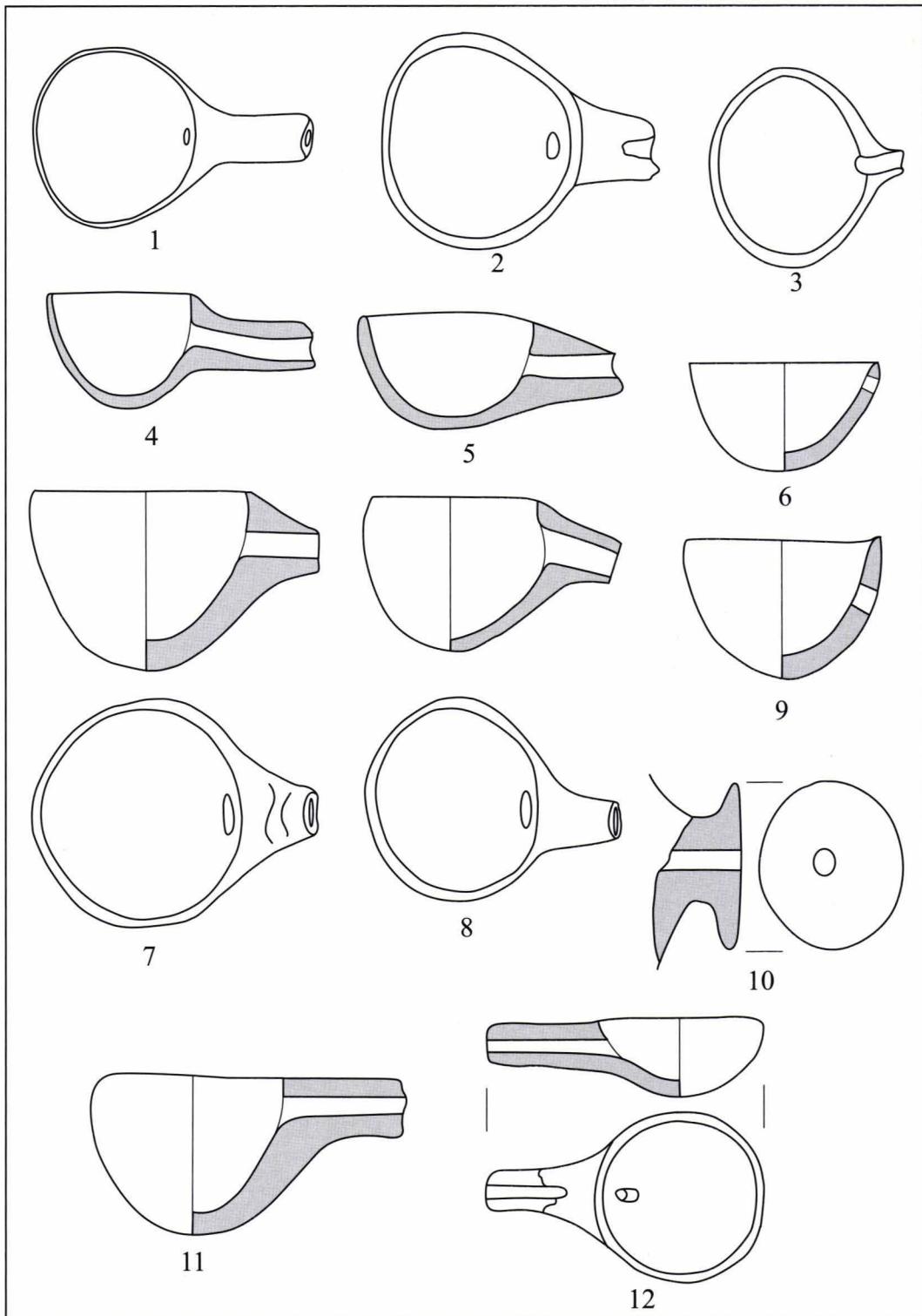


Fig. 4. Sucking spoons (Iclod and Suplac).

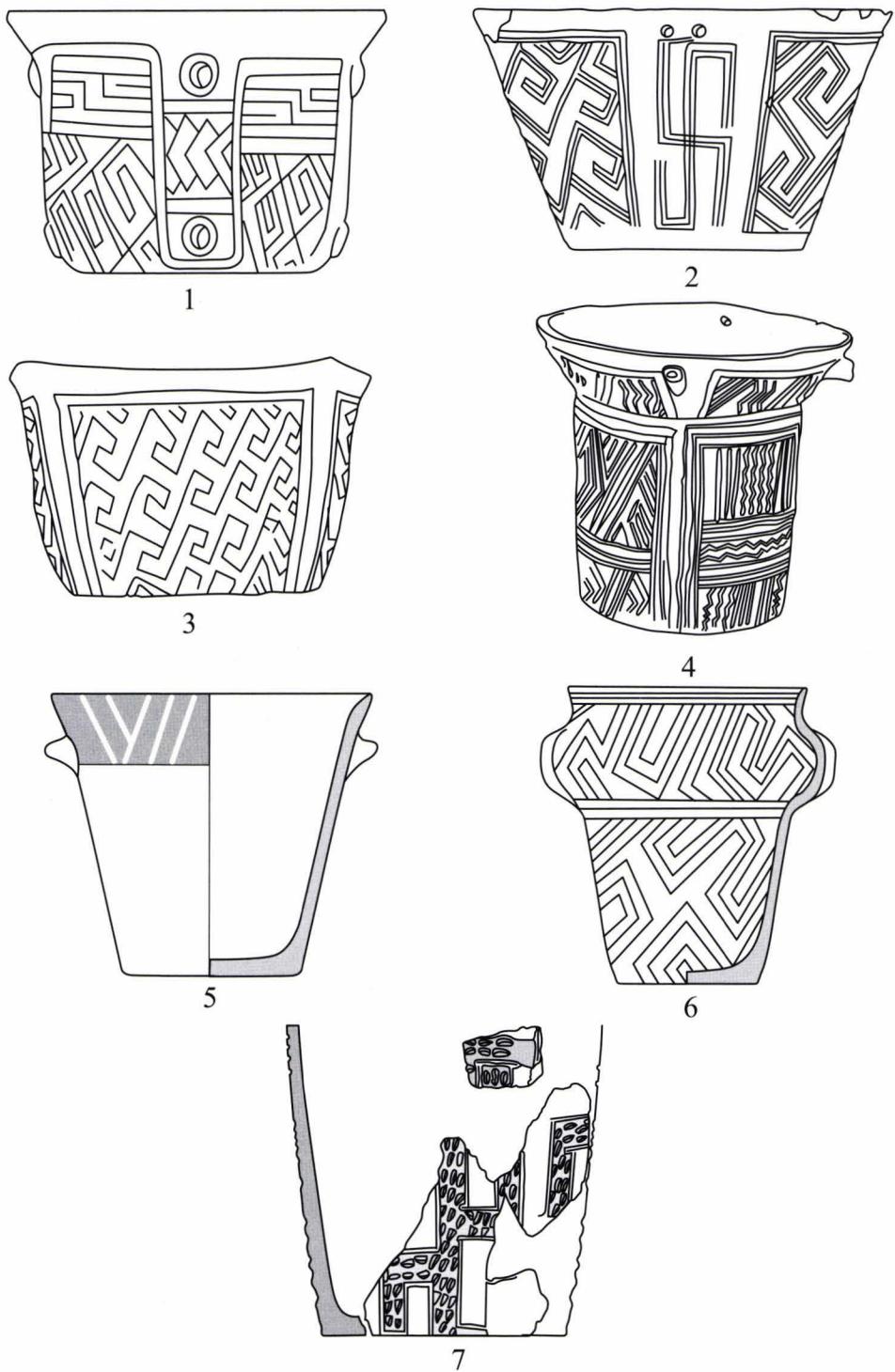


Fig. 5. The quatrilateral vessels from 1-3 Aszód; 4 Gorzsá; 5-6 Hodoni II; 7 Öcsöd import Turdaş -(Vinča C2)- Tisa I.

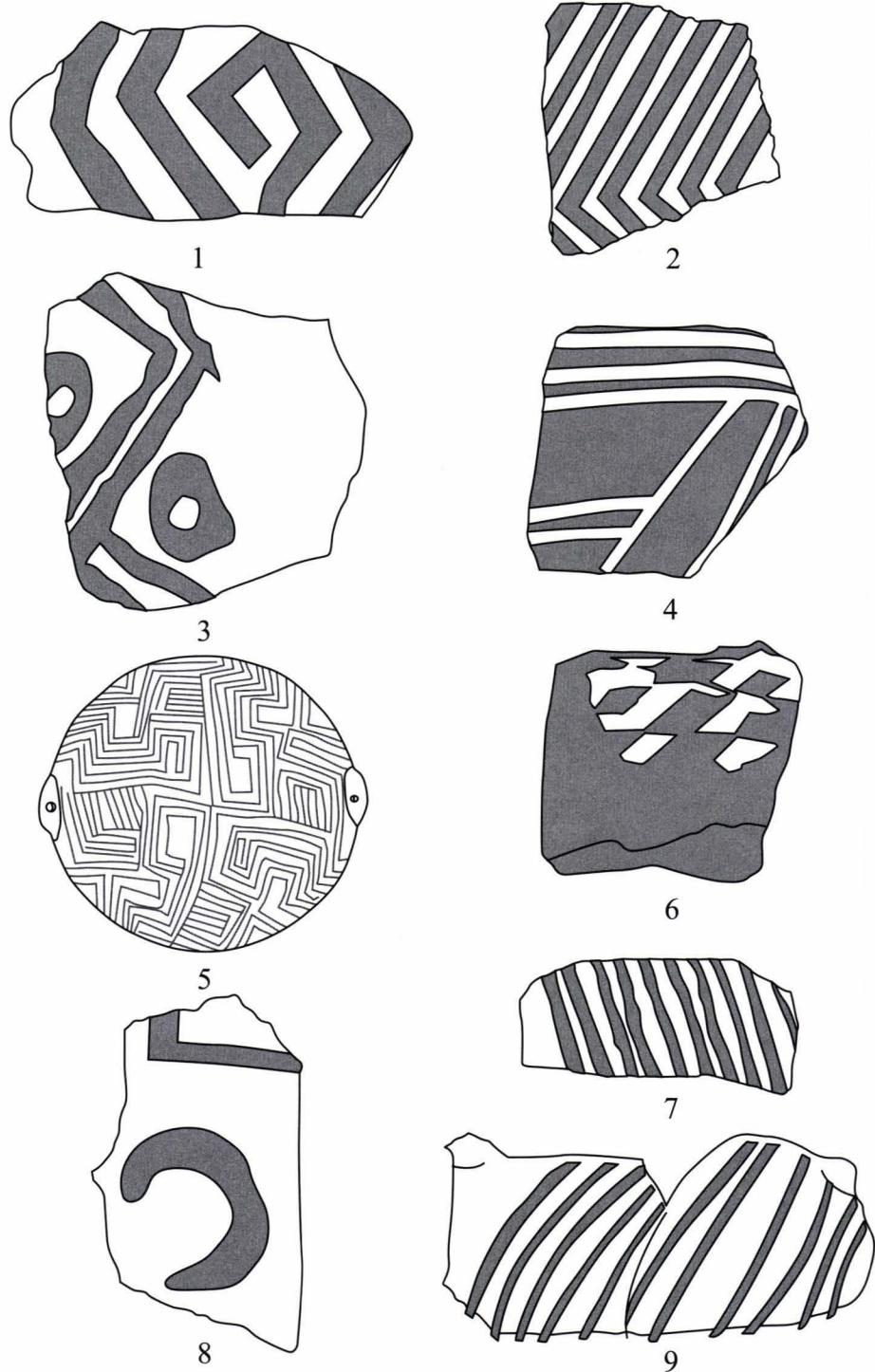


Fig. 6. Painted pottery: Petreşti and group Foeni imports inside Herpály surroundings (2, 4, 6-9; during the phases Vinča C3), 1, 3, 6, Petreşti AB (Vinča D1), 5 Oradea Salca (Petreşti AB in Herpály-Salca surroundings).

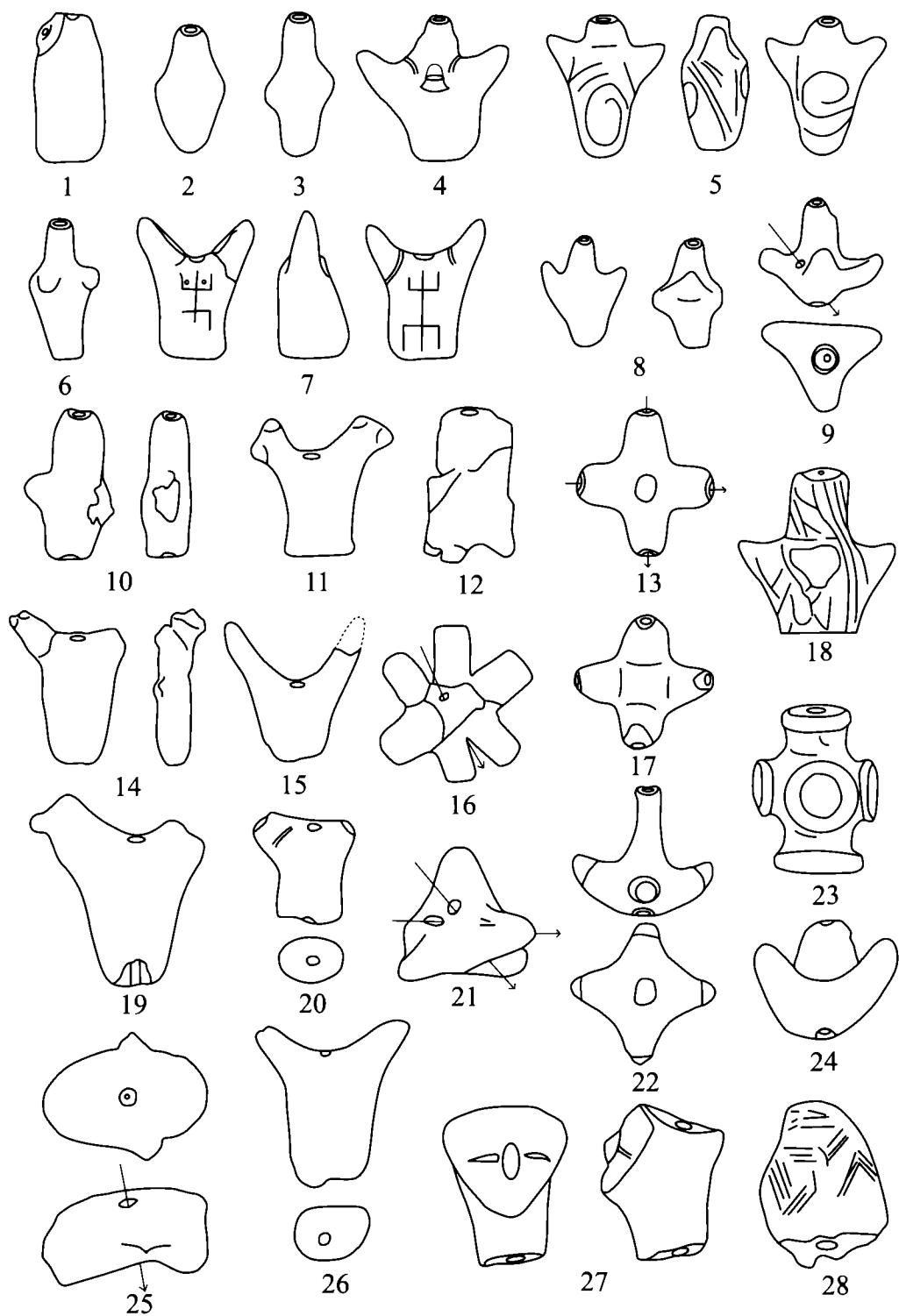


Fig. 7. Bicske type amulets (16) in the rest Zorlenț type idols, Vinča culture, phase C; 5 Parța, another Zorlenț Mare.

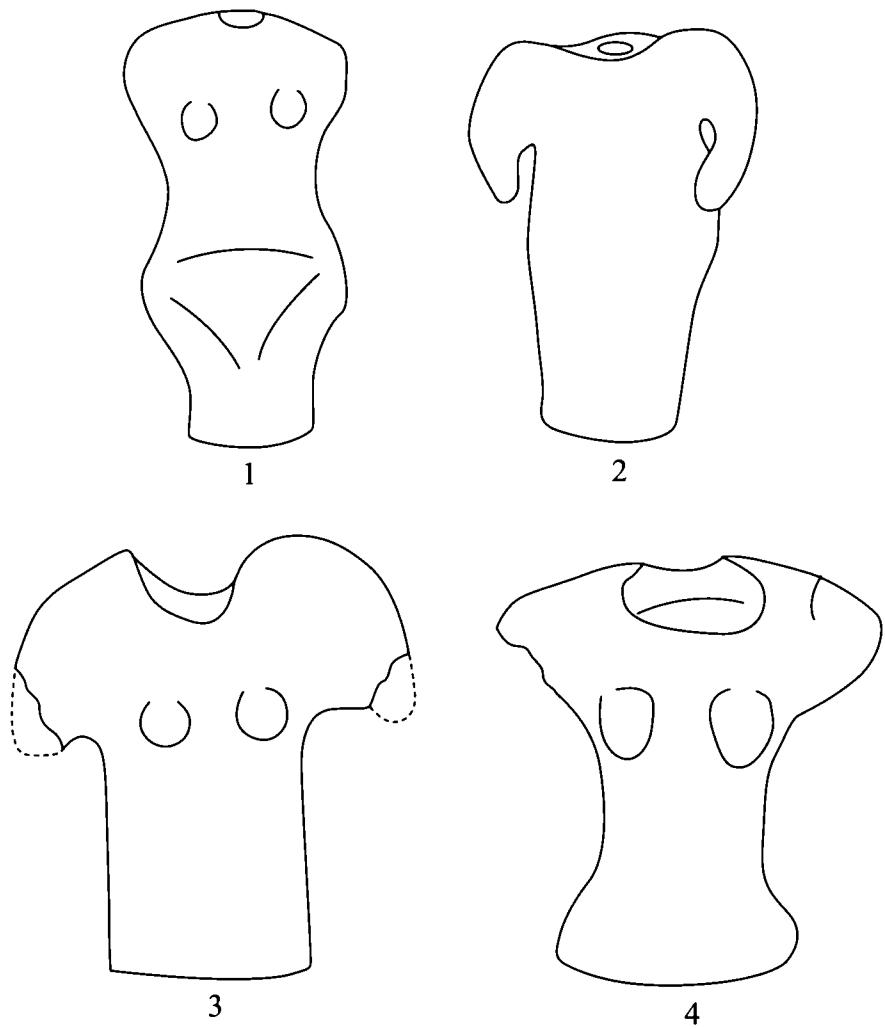


Fig. 8. Thessalian Idols.