

## **THE NEOLITHIZATION OF THE SOUTHEAST PANONIA AND THE BOUNDARY ZONE\*\***

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In the last few years, a very early stage of the early Neolithic of the Central Balkans and southern Carpathian regions has been defined which in the Literature is known as Gura Baciului, equivalent to the early Starcevo I Phase (M. Garasanin). Protostarčevo I (D. Srejovic), or the Monochrome stage in the Preclassic phase of the Starčevo culture (S. Dimitrijevic). In question are the earliest living horizons in the Yugoslavi Danube Valley: Donje Branjevine III (pit 2), Lepenski Vir IIIa (lower level), and probably Rudnik I in South Serbia, as well as the known Roumania sites: Gura Baciului I (lower level) and Cîrcea I (lower level). We believe that on these sites it is possible to follow the initial phase of neolithization originating in the early pottery of Greece, i.e., the Protosesklo period (Achilleion Ia.)

It seems to us that in this period north of the Drava and Moris there are no indications of the existence of Körös I.

The find from Donja Branjevina III allow one to hypothesize that in the Alföld, at this time, the process of neolithization had just begun, within the framework of the phase of incipient distiction, the Protokoros stage. Because of this, it seems very certain to that at the time the Körös group was becoming it is not possible to speak of the farmation of the boundaries with the representatives of the Linear Pottery complex, since the northern parts of the Alföld and Western Hungary were inhabited by mesolitic peoples (Fig. 1).

At the time of the beginning of the spread and the maximal development of the Starčevo group, within the Starčevo IIa - IIb phase, occurred the consolidation of the group within the Körös I-II phase.

**\*\* Except from Balcanica XVIII-XIX  
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