Case 3-A328-EUR-Vinca-Figure-Male-Terra cotta-5500-4500 BCE

  

Figs. 1-3. EUR-Vinca-Figure-Male-Terra cotta-5500-4500 BCE **Formal Label:** Vinca-Neolithic-Ceramic-Female Anthropomorphic Figurine, 5500-4500 BCE

**Accession Number: A328**

**Formal Label:** EUR-Vinca-Figure-Male-Terra cotta-5500-4500 BCE

**Display Description:**

The Vinča culture was named for its type site, Vinča-Belo Brdo tell or mound, on the right bank of the Danube River in Belgrade, Serbia.

Early anthropomorphic figurines from this site have triangular heads, flat bodies with short outstretched arms and closed legs. The treatment of facial and body features was done by simple incisions into the clay without modeling. Later anthropomorphic figurines are more polygonal, with more pronounced facial features, such as modeled noses and distinctive half-moon eyes and modeled arms. For both periods no indication of a mouth is present. Some theorize that these figurines are deities for ritual practice, while others see them as ancestral cult objects.

This diminutive Vinca ceramic male anthropomorphic figurine is from the later period. It has an almost aquiline nose, and two heavily modeled, slanting eyes. No hair or clothing is discernible. No feet are discernible.

**LC Classification:** GN776.2.V5

**Date or Time Horizon:** Middle Neolithic/Copper Age-5500-4500 BCE

**Geographical Area:** SE Europe

**Map, GPS coordinates:** 44°45′43″N 20°37′23″E (Vinča Belo-Brdo, Serbia)



Fig. 4. Map of the extent of Vinča culture. Adapted after Kaiser and Voytek (1983: 333, fig. 1) and Chapman (1981); from https://www.ucl.ac.uk/silva/rise-metallurgy-eurasia/images/5.1.jpg?hires

Fig. 5. Map of the Central Balkans. Beograd = Belgrade, Serbia, and the approximate location of the Vinča Belo-Brdo site. From http://drakenberg.weebly.com/uploads/6/7/4/7/6747442/9582880.jpg?578

**Cultural Affiliation:** Vinča Culture

**Medium:** Clay

**Dimensions:** H 53.80 mm, 2.117 in

**Weight: 12 gm, 3/8 oz**

**Condition: original**

**Provenance:** Michael Davies, 2 Hanover Court, Didcot, Oxfordshire, ox11 8nu, United Kingdom

**Discussion:**

The Vinča culture emerged at the inception of the Middle Neolithic/Copper or Chacolithic Age (5500-4500 BCE) with origins that are debated as either having derived from the earlier Starčevo culture (6200-4500 BCE) of the area, which has been reputed to have been the source of a Proto Indo-European language (PIE), or from migrations from a PIE homeland of a Kurgan or mound-building culture in the Pontic steppe north of the Black Sea (The Kurgan Hypothesis).

Vinča settlers initiated a cultural uniformity that they expressed in farming, making dark pottery fired under reducing conditions comprising zoomorphic and anthropomorphic figurines and making clay tablets with so-called Vinča symbols, which have the appearance of proto-writing (Winn Luca 2008: 26). The type site of the Vinča-Belo Brdo comprised 7 m of Vinča cultural debris overlying 2 m of the previous Starčevo culture. Elsewhere in Serbia and the western part of Romania large Vinča tell villages ranged up to 100 ha in size.





Fig. 6. The extent of the Starčevo culture (6200-4500 BCE) in southeast Europe. After https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/ea/Starcevo\_culture.png/450px-Starcevo\_culture.png

Fig. 7. Overview of [Marija Gimbutas](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=Marija_Gimbutas&action=edit&redlink=1)' [Kurgan](https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kurgan&action=edit&redlink=1) hypothesis showing the PIE migrations from the Pontic Steppes into southeastern Europe. Made by [en:User:Dbachmann](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Dbachmann) and originally at [en:Image:Kurgan map.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Kurgan_map.png).

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