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U radu su obrađeni i prezentirani arheološki ostatci prikupljeni prilikom novih istraživanja neolitičkog nalazišta u Pokrovniku. Prikupljena arheološka građa važna je u kontekstu daljnjeg proučavanja karaktera i dinamike razvoja neolitičkih zajednica istočnog Jadrana, posebno prijelaza iz ranog u srednji neolitik. Uz stilsko-tipološke srodnosti dviju zastupljenih kultura, u radu je poseban naglasak stavljen na pojedinačne keramičke i ukrasne predmete koji upotpunjuju kulturnu sliku neolitika istočnog Jadrana.

Ključne riječi: neolitik, Pokrovnik, impresso kultura, danilska kultura

The archaeological remains collected during recent excavations of the Neolithic site of Pokrovnik are discussed and presented in this work. The collected archaeological material is important in the context of further study of the character and dynamics of the development of the Neolithic community of the eastern Adriatic, particularly at the transition from the Early to the Middle Neolithic. Along with stylistic and typological similarities of the two cultures in question, special emphasis is placed on individual pottery and decorative objects that complement the cultural image of the eastern Adriatic Neolithic.

Keywords: Neolithic, Pokrovnik, Impressed Ware culture, Danilo culture

UVOD

Neolitičko nalazište impresso i danilske kulture u Pokrovniku već dugi niz godina predstavlja nezaobilaznu referenciju pri proučavanju različitih pitanja vezanih uz neolitičke aglomeracije istočnog Jadrana. Glavni su razlog tomu rezultati ranije provedenih istraživanja usmjerenih upotrijebljavanju kulturne slike starijeg i srednjeg neolitika istočnog Jadrana (Brusić 2008), jasnijem razumijevanju vremenskih i kulturoloških relacija između zajednica impresso i danilske kulture (McClure et al. 2014) i boljem poznavanju početaka razvoja poljodjelstva i zemljoradnje na području Dalmacije (Karg, Müller 1990; Moore et al. 2007; Legge, Moore 2011). Iako glavni doprinos istraživanja provedenih od 2010. do 2011. i 2013. u Pokrovniku¹ predstavljaju novi podatci o naseobinskim aspektima (usporediti prilog B. Marijanovića u ovom broju časopisa), prikupljena i u ovom radu prezentirana arheološka građa ima važnu ulogu u kontekstu daljnje

¹ Istraživanja je poduzeo Odjel za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru od 2010. do 2011. i 2013. godine. Uz voditelja iskopavanja prof. B. Marijanovića, u istraživanju su sudjelovali autora ovog članka. Ovim putem zahvaljujemo prof. Marijanoviću na dopuštenju objave materijala.

INTRODUCTION

The Neolithic site of the Impressed Ware and Danilo cultures at Pokrovnik has represented an indispensable reference in the study of various issues related to the Neolithic agglomerations of the eastern Adriatic for many years. The main reasons for this were the results of previous research oriented to supplementing the cultural image of the Early and Middle Neolithic of the eastern Adriatic (Brusić 2008), better understanding of the chronological and cultural relations between the Impressed Ware and Danilo culture communities (McClure et al. 2014), and improved knowledge of the beginnings of agriculture and farming in the region of Dalmatia (Karg, Müller 1990; Moore et al. 2007; Legge, Moore 2011). Although the main contributions of the excavations carried out in 2010–2011 and 2013 at Pokrovnik consist of new data about aspects of the settlement (cf. the paper by B. Marijanović in this issue of the journal),¹ the archaeological material collected and presented in this work

¹ The excavations were carried out by the Department of Archaeology of the University of Zadar, in 2010–2011 and 2013. Along with the director of excavations, Prof. B. Marijanović, the authors of this article also participated in the research. We would like to thank Prof. Marijanović for permission to publish this material.

rasprave o karakteru i dinamici razvoja neolitičkih kultura istočnog Jadrana, posebno proučavanja čvrstih kulturnih veza između zajednica starijeg i zajednica srednjeg neolitika.

Današnje selo Pokrovnik smješteno je između Konjevrate i Pakova Sela, na putu od Šibenika prema Drnišu. Krajolik svojim odlikama savršeno odgovara zahtjevima neolitičkih zajednica. S jedne strane, tu su brojna uzvišenja i krški brežuljci grede Mideno brdo koji pogoduju uzgoju stoke sitnog zuba. S druge se strane nalazi prostrana ravnica s plodnom zemljom potrebnom za uzgoj različitih vrsta poljoprivrednih kultura. No najvažnija odrednica okoliša, posebno važna za život prapovijesnih zajednica, manji je izvor koji se nalazi u plitkoj pećini u podnožju Gradine.

Nalazište Pokrovnik nalazi se na rubu polja, u samom podnožju grede. Kulturni sloj debljine 150 cm započinje od površine, iako prvih 30 cm otkopa čini sloj zahvaćen recentnim poljoprivrednim radovima. Ispod se javlja intaktni kulturni sloj srednjeg neolitika s ostacima nastambi pronađenih u više naseobinskih razina i kulturnim inventarom u kojem dominiraju nalazi danilske kulture. Ispod danilskih slojeva, bez vidljivog hijatusa u taloženju, slijede depoziti i objekti iz vremena starijeg neolitika. Na istraženoj površini među strukturama iz vremena starijeg neolitika najviše se ističe masivni zid s dva lica od krupnijeg kamenja, dio masivnih lučnih struktura koje okružuju naselje impresso kulture (sl. 1; Marijanović 2017).

has an important role in the context of further discussion about the character and dynamics of the development of the Neolithic cultures of the eastern Adriatic, particularly the study of the strong cultural connections between the communities of the Early and Middle Neolithic.

The present-day village of Pokrovnik is located between Konjevrate and Pakovo Selo, on the road from Šibenik to Drniš. The characteristics of the landscape perfectly correspond to the requirements of Neolithic communities. On one side there are numerous elevations and karst hills on Mideno Brdo ridge, suitable for raising small livestock. On the other is an extensive plain with fertile soil necessary for the cultivation of different types of agricultural crops. However, the most important environmental factor, particularly significant for the life of prehistoric communities, was the small spring located in a shallow cave at the base of the hillfort called Gradina.

Pokrovnik is located on the edge of the plain, at the base of the ridge. The cultural layer with a depth of 150 cm begins from the very surface, although the first excavated 30 cm consisted of a deposit disturbed by recent agricultural work. Below this appeared an intact cultural layer from the Middle Neolithic with remains of dwellings discovered in several settlement levels and a cultural inventory dominated by the Danilo culture finds. Without any visible hiatus in the deposits, the Danilo layers were followed by deposits and structures from the Early Neolithic. On the surfaces among the structures from the period of the Early Neolithic a massive wall made of large stones with two faces stands out, part of massive arched structures that enclosed the settlement of the Impressed Ware culture (Fig. 1; Marijanović 2017).



Sl. 1 Pogled na masivne kamene strukture ranoneolitičkog naselja (snimio: D. Stanin)
Fig. 1 View of the massive stone structure of the Early Neolithic settlement (photo: D. Stanin)

PREDMETI OD KAMENA, KOSTI I ŠKOLJAKA

Za razliku od keramičkih ulomaka koji čine apsolutnu dominantu među nalazima s Pokrovnika, na preostale kategorije nalaza otpada tek manji postotak. Većinom je riječ o litičkim izrađevinama i koštanom alatu, dok manji dio čine predmeti od školjaka i glačanog kamena. Iako se u naselju izdvaja nekoliko naseobinskih razina, nalazi će biti predstavljeni kroz glavne razvojne faze: stariji i srednji neolitik. Važno je pritom naglasiti da mali broj nalaza u slojevima starijeg neolitika onemogućuje donošenje čvrstih zaključaka. Malom broju nalaza doprinijela je i činjenica da se depozit nije prosijavao. Ovakav pristup sigurno je utjecao na manje litičke tehnološke kategorije, prije svega kršje, ali i druge vrste artefakata.

Izrađevine od lomljenog kamena

Izrađevine od lomljenog kamena na nalazištu u Pokrovniku prisutne su kroz tri glavne tehnološke kategorije: oruđe (artefakti s retušem), lomljevina (neretuširani odbojci i sječiva) i kršje (krhotine i odbojčići). Na nalazištu nisu zabilježene jezgre ni sirovina u izvornom obliku, a lomljevina čini najveći dio litičkog skupa. Brojčani podatci (tab. 1–2) pokazuju da je uzorak za stariji neolitik premalen da bi bio pouzdan, pa je detaljnija obrada provedena tek za danilsku fazu, gdje je raspoloživi uzorak nešto brojniji.

OBJECTS OF STONE, BONE, AND SHELL

In contrast to the pottery fragments, which are absolutely predominant among the finds from Pokrovnik, other categories of finds are less abundant. They mostly consisted of lithic implements and bone tools, with a smaller amount of objects made from shellfish and polished stone. Although several settlement levels were recognized in the settlement, the finds will be presented through the main developmental phases – the Early and Middle Neolithic. It is important to note, however, that the small number of finds in the Early Neolithic layers does not allow for firm conclusions. The small amount of finds was also caused by the fact that the soil from the deposits was not sieved. Such an approach certainly affected the smaller lithic technological categories, above all the debitage, but also other types of artifacts.

Chipped stone artifacts

Chipped stone artifacts were present at the site of Pokrovnik in three main technological categories: tools (retouched artifacts), debitage (unretouched flakes and blades) and debris (chunks and small flakes). No cores or raw material in its original form were found at the site, and debitage represent the greatest part of the lithic assemblage. The numerical data (Tab. 1–2) show that the sample size for the early Neolithic is too small to be reliable, so a more detailed analysis was carried out only for the Danilo phase, in which somewhat larger sample

	Srednji neolitik / Middle Neolithic	Stariji neolitik / Early Neolithic
sječivo / blade	28	4
prvotno sječivo / primary blade	2	0
drugotno sječivo / secondary blade	3	1
ulomak sječiva / blade fragment	17	5
odbojak / flake	40	4
prvotni odbojak / primary flake	1	0
drugotni odbojak / secondary flake	1	0
odbojčić / flake (< 15 mm)	1	0
pločica / bladelet	19	2
krhotine i otkrhak / chunks and chips	8	1
Ukupno / Total	120	17

Tab. 1 Tehnološke kategorije litičkoga skupa
Tab. 1 Technological categories of the lithic assemblage

	Srednji neolitik / Middle Neolithic	Stariji neolitik / Early Neolithic
grebalo / endscraper	1	0
dubilo / burin	2	0
komadić s djelomičnom obradom / partial retouch piece	1	1
sječivo/pločica s mikroretušem / blade/bladelet with microretouch	12	3
sječivo s rubnom obradom / retouched blade	9	3
svrdlo / drill	1	0
zarubljeno sječivo / truncation	1	0
strelica / arrow	3	0
Ukupno / Total	30	7

Tab. 2 Tipološke kategorije litičkoga skupa
Tab. 2 Typological categories of the lithic assemblage

Izrazito mali litički skup karakterizira slojeve koji se mogu pripisati naselju impresso kulture. Sveukupno je pronađeno 17 artefakata (tab. 1; T. 1: 20–25), pa je svaki pokušaj statističke obrade suvišan. Lomljevinna je većinom predstavljena sječivima trokutastog ili trapezoidnog presjeka (n=10), uz manji broj odbojaka (n=4). Prva faza obrade zastupljena je tek s jednim sječivom s okorinom. Plohak je kod gotovo svih primjeraka ravan, osim na jednom komadu gdje je dvoplošan. Među pronađenim tehnološkim kategorijama sedam primjeraka ima tragove obrade. Retuš je izravan, polustrm i dosta neuredan tako da ostavlja nazubljen rub. Tri su komada obrađena s ventralne, tri s dorzalne strane, a jedan primjerak ima izmjenični retuš. Najčešće se obrada nalazi na jednom rubu, a tek su kod dva primjerka obrađena oba lateralna ruba. Na dva se primjerka primjećuje tzv. sjaj srpa (*sickle gloss*).²

Više litičkih nalaza pronađeno je u depozitima koji se mogu pripisati srednjem neolitiku. Litički skup ove faze čini 120 artefakata (tab. 1; T. 1: 1–19). Početna faza odbijanja i formiranja jezgre zastupljena je malim brojem prvotnih/drugotnih sječiva i odbojaka koji čine oko 4% inventara (n=5). Mali broj odbojaka i sječiva s okorinom u kombinaciji s nedostatkom neobrađene sirovine, jezgri te odbojaka od obrade, okrušaka ili drugih izravnih pokazatelja izrade predmeta može pokazivati da se izrada alata odvijala izvan istraženog dijela naselja. Tek nekoliko pronađenih krhotina uklapa se u navedeno. Kod lomljevine može se primijetiti sličan omjer sječiva i odbojaka uz nešto veći postotak prvih, a ako u ovu kategoriju dodamo i različite ulomke sječiva te pločice, taj se postotak penje na 53% od ukupno pronađenih predmeta.

Tipološkom analizom obuhvaćeno je 30 primjeraka oruđa ili 25% litičkog inventara (tab. 2). No treba napomenuti da većina sječiva ima oštre rubove i mogla se upotrebljavati bez dodatnog retuša. Zbog navedenog je u tipološku analizu uvrštena i kategorija sječiva/pločica s kontinuiranim mikroretušem (n=12) koji može upućivati na korištenje predmeta kao neformalnog oruđa. Za razliku od omjera sječiva i odbojaka unutar lomljevine, kod oruđa se primjećuje usmjerenost na korištenje sječiva za izradu alata. Veličina sječiva kreće se od 3 do 14 cm. Trokutastog su ili trapezoidnog presjeka. Izraženost bulbosa i zakrivljenost može ukazivati na tehniku neizravnog odbijanja. Plohak je u gotovo svim slučajevima ravan. Izuzevši dvije strelice gdje je obrada površinska i obostrana, na ostalim predmetima obrada je izravna, polustrma i sitna. Kod šest primjeraka nalazi se na ventralnoj, dok se na ostalim obrada nalazi na dorzalnoj strani. Na deset se primjeraka vide tragovi *sjaja srpa* što može upućivati na korištenje ovih predmeta na biljkama.

Materijal za izradu većinom je rožnjak. Drugih sirovina, prije svega opsidijana, izrazito je malo. Pri novijim istraživanjima na Pokrovniku pronađen je tek jedan odbojak od opsidijana, a manji je broj pronađen prilikom istraživanja A. Moorea (Moore et al. 2007: 29). Predmeti od opsidijana i inače su rijetki u naseljima ranih faza neolitika, a prema do-

An exceptionally small lithic assemblage characterized the layers that can be attributed to the settlement of the Impressed Ware culture. A total of 17 artifacts were found (Tab. 1; Pl. 1: 20–25), hence any attempt at statistical analysis would be useless. Debitage is mostly represented by blades of triangular or trapezoidal section (n=10), with a lesser number of flakes (n=4). The primary stage of processing is represented by only a single blade with cortex. Striking platforms are usually plain, except on one example where it was dihedral. Among the discovered technological categories, seven examples have visible retouch. The retouch is short, semi-abrupt, and quite sloppy, so that it left a denticulated edge. Three examples were worked from the ventral, and three from the dorsal side, while one example had alternating retouch. Most often the retouch was located on one edge, and both lateral edges were worked on only two examples. On two examples sickle gloss can be noted.²

More lithic finds were discovered in deposits that can be attributed to the Middle Neolithic. The lithic assemblage of this phase consisted of 120 artifacts (Tab. 1; Pl. 1: 1–19). The beginning phase of chipping and formation of the core was represented by a small number of primary/secondary blades and flakes that make up around 4% of the inventory (n=5). The small number of flakes and blades with cortex, combined with the lack of unworked raw material, cores and flakes from processing, chunks or other direct indicators of production show that the manufacture of tools took place outside the investigated part of the settlement. Only a very few discovered chunks fit the above. Among the debitage, a similar proportion can be noted of blades and flakes, with a somewhat greater percentage of the first, and if various fragments of blades and bladelets are added to this category, this percentage increases to 53% of the total discovered objects.

The typological analysis encompassed 30 examples of tools or 25% of the lithic inventory (Tab. 2). It should be mentioned that the majority of blades had sharp edges, and could have been used without additional retouch. Accordingly, in the typological analysis a category was introduced of blades/bladelets with continuous microretouch (n=12), which could indicate the use of the objects as an informal tool. In contrast to the proportion of blades and flakes among the debitage, a preference can be noted for using blades for the production of tools. The size of the blades varied from 3 to 14 cm, and they had triangular or trapezoidal sections. The prominence of the bulbs of percussion and curvature of blade could indicate to the technique of indirect striking. Butt is almost regularly plain. With the exception of two points where the retouching was bifacial, on the other artifacts the retouch was direct, semi-abrupt and marginal. It was present on six examples on the ventral side, while on the other examples it was on the dorsal side. Traces of *sickle gloss* can be seen on ten examples, which could indicate the use of these objects on plants.

Most of the material used for manufacture was chert. Other raw materials, particularly obsidian, were exceptionally rare. During recent excavations at Pokrovnik only one

2 Karakteristični sjaj srpa (*sickle gloss*) može se povezati s načinom uporabe artefakta (Semenov 1964: 113–122). Iako su neke analize pokazale da se sjaj može pojaviti pri tkanju, obradi kože ili gline, najčešće se pojava rubnog sjaja veže uz srpove korištene pri poljodjelskim aktivnostima (Perles 2001: 205).

2 The characteristic sickle gloss can be related to the manner of utilization of the artifact (Semenov 1964: 113–122). Although some analyses have shown that such a gloss can also appear because of weaving, or processing leather or clay, most often the appearance of gloss on the edge is related to sickles used in agricultural activities (Perles 2001: 205).

sadašnjim analizama većinom je uvožen s Liparskih otoka (Batović 1979: 536–537).

Izrađevine od ostalih vrsta kamena

U slojevima naselja starijeg neolitika izrađevine od glačanog kamena zastupljene su trima ulomcima sjekira/sjekirica. U dva slučaja riječ je o jezičastim sjekiricama, a u trećem slučaju riječ je o vrhu masivne sjekire (T. 2: 8). U kategoriju kamenog oruđa spadaju tri vapnenačke kugle, fragmenti brusa te tri manja rastirača.

Nešto je veći broj kamenih predmeta pronađen u danilskim slojevima. Izrađevine od glačanog kamena zastupljene su u ovoj fazi s devet fragmenta sjekirica. Dvije sjekirice gotovo su cjelovite (T. 2: 1–2), dok su druge jako oštećene i fragmentirane, što može biti posljedica konstantnog oštećivanja prilikom recentne obrade zemljišta (T. 2: 3–4). Tipološki, većina pripada sjekirama kalupastog tipa. Također, pronađen je i fragment narukvice od glačanog kamena trokutastog presjeka (T. 2: 5), kao i različiti vapnenački oblutci (13 komada). Uz njih se izdvaja pet oblikovanih kamenih kugli, oko 5 cm promjera. Osim navedenog, inventar predmeta od kamena čini i deset ulomaka rastirača većinom pješčenjaka.

Koštani artefakti

Koštane izrađevine ranog neolitika pronađene su isključivo u slojevima koji pripadaju završnim stambenim razinama naselja impresso kulture. Pronađeni su ulomci deset različitih glačalica od kojih su četiri sačuvane gotovo u cijelosti (T. 3: 4–7). Prema sačuvanim proksimalnim dijelovima možemo reći da je za izradu korištena potkoljencična kost ovikaprda koja je na distalnom kraju koso zasječena i više ili manje zaobljena na samom vrhu. Pronađeno je i pet cjelovitih te šest ulomaka različitih ubadala (T. 3: 13–16, 24–29). Kao predmet kojeg nema u drugim fazama naselja treba izdvojiti udicu (T. 3: 17). Vrh je udice slomljen, dok se na proksimalnom dijelu predmeta mogu primijetiti tanki utori za vezivanje.

Nalazi koji se mogu smjestiti u kategoriju koštanih artefakata brojniji su u slojevima koji se mogu pripisati srednjem neolitiku iako repertoar čine gotovo iste kategorije kao i kod prethodne faze. Predmeti su većinom pronađeni izvan granica naseobinskih objekata. Pronađen je 21 što cjelovit, što fragmentiran utilitarni koštani predmet. Najbrojnija kategorija među njima jesu glačalice: 13 ulomaka isto toliko različitih glačalica. Samo su dvije sačuvane gotovo cjelovite (T. 3: 1–2), dok je od ostalih sačuvan samo dio distalnog ili proksimalnog kraja. Prema sačuvanim primjercima možemo reći da je za izradu glačalica korištena podlaktična ili potkoljencična kost ovikaprda koja je na jednom kraju koso zasječena i na vrhu zaobljena. Uglačanost većine ulomaka može govoriti o intenzivnom korištenju predmeta. Druga kategorija po zastupljenosti jesu alati namijenjeni ubadanju (n=18; T. 3: 8–12, 18–23).

Ukrasni predmeti

Među ukrasne predmete iz ranog neolitika možemo uvrstiti probušenu školjku – jestivu čančicu (*Cerastoderma glaucum*), s jednostavno probušenim rubom (T. 4: 7), a kao

obsidian flake was discovered, while few obsidian artefacts were unearthed in the excavations by A. Moore (Moore et al. 2007: 29). Obsidian objects are rare at the settlements of the early phase of the Neolithic, and analyses indicate that for the most part they were imported from the Aeolian islands (Batović 1979: 536–537).

Artifacts made of other types of stone

Polished stone artifacts are represented in the layers of the Early Neolithic settlement by three fragments of axes/hatchets. Two were elongated axes, while the third represented the top of a massive axe (Pl. 2: 8). The category of stone tools also includes three limestone balls, fragments of a whetstone, and three small handstones.

A somewhat greater number of stone objects were found in the Danilo layers. Objects of polished stone were represented in this phase by nine axe fragments. Two small axes were almost complete (Pl. 2: 1–2), while the others were badly damaged and fragmented, which could have been result of constant damage during recent ploughing of the land (Pl. 2: 3–4). In terms of typology most of them belong to adzes. A fragment was also found of a triangular sectioned bracelet of polished stone (Pl. 2: 5), as well as various limestone cobbles (13 pieces). Five worked stone balls, ca. 5 cm in diameter, can also be distinguished. In addition to the above, the inventory of stone objects also includes ten fragments of handstones, mostly made of sandstone.

Bone artifacts

The Early Neolithic bone artifacts were found exclusively in layers that belong to the final settlement layers in the Impressed Ware culture settlement. Fragments of ten different polishers were found, four of them preserved almost completely (Pl. 3: 4–7). On the basis of the preserved proximal parts, it can be concluded that the lower leg bones of ovicaprids had been used (tibia/radius), which had been cut at a slant on the distal end, and were more or less rounded at the very top. Five complete points were found, as well as six fragments of various kinds of points (Pl. 3: 13–16, 24–29). A hook should be noted as an object that was not present in other phases of the settlement (Pl. 3: 17). The top of the hook is broken, while thin grooves for attachment can be noted on the proximal part of the object.

Finds that can be placed in the category of bone artifacts are more numerous in layers that can be attributed to the Middle Neolithic, although the repertory consists of almost the same categories as in the previous phase. The objects were mostly discovered beyond the boundaries of the settlement structures. A total of 21 both complete and fragmentary utilitarian bone objects were discovered. Polishers make the highest represented category: for 13 fragments, the same number of different polishers. Only two were almost entirely preserved (Pl. 3: 1–2), while for the others, only part of the distal or proximal ends was preserved. On the basis of the preserved examples, it can be stated that the lower foreleg or rear leg bones (tibia/radius) of ovicaprids were used to make polishers, which were cut on a slant at one end and rounded on the top. The smoothness of most of the fragments could indicate the intensive use of the objects. The second highest represented category are different types of points (n=18; Pl. 3: 8–12, 18–23).

jedinstven nalaz iz vremena starijeg neolitika treba izdvojiti nazubljeni privjesak (sl. 5). Izrađen je od središnjeg dijela kosti rebra velikog unglata (vjerojatno *Bos sp.*; usmeno priopćenje S. Radović). Na jednom kraju ima blago zaobljeno proširenje s vidljivim ostatcima perforacije pri samom rubu, dok na središnjem dijelu koso urezani zupci idu na obje strane. Kako su svi zupci slomljeni, teško je odrediti njihovu stvarnu dužinu. S obzirom na vrstu kosti od koje je predmet izrađen i njezinu maksimalnu širinu, a uzimajući u obzir kutove rezanja, maksimalna duljina zubaca ne može prelaziti 7 mm. Drugi kraj također završava proširenjem.

Uz navedeno, pronađena je i pločica od spondilusa koja je mogla služiti kao spatula (T. 4: 11) te zaobljena koštana pločica s perforacijom na jednom od krajeva (T. 4: 3). Od rupe ukoso ide žlijeb prema desnom bočnom kraju, a tragovi drugoga vide se po sredini pločice.

U danilskoj fazi naselja pronađene su četiri probušene školjke – jestive čančice (*Cerastoderma glaucum*), s jednostavnom perforacijom bulbusa kod tri primjerka (T. 4: 8, 10). Bulbus jedne blago je pak stanjen brušenjem prije samog probijanja rupe (T. 4: 9). Osim školjaka, pronađena su još četiri ukrasna predmeta. Jedan je jednostavan keramički privjesak kapljicaštog oblika (T. 4: 5). Drugi je veći diskoidni privjesak izrađen od kosti (T. 4: 4). Vanjska strana mu je ravna i uglačana, rubovi su mu zaobljeni, dok je unutrašnja strana više-manje neobrađena. Veća kružna perforacija u središnjem dijelu postavljena je bliže jednom od krajeva. Dva su pak privjeska izrađena od većeg komada kalcita koji je odsječen po rubovima i dodatno uglačan (T. 4: 1–2). Perforacija je vršena s obje strane. Uz njih je pronađen i jedan komad uglačanog kalcita bez perforacije. Skupu predmeta s dekorativnim karakteristikama može se pripisati i fragment dijafize duge kosti velikog unglata, točnije dio distalnog kraja metapodijalne kosti goveda (*Bos. sp.*; usmeno priopćenje S. Radović i S. Vitezović) s modificiranim zglobnim dijelom (sl. 6).

KERAMIČKE IZRAĐEVINE

Keramičke izrađevine koje od neolitika nadalje postaju dio ljudske svakodnevice, na Pokrovniku predstavljaju najzastupljeniju vrstu arheološke građe. Uglavnom je riječ o ulomcima keramičkih posuda, a u manjoj mjeri o keramičkim izrađevinama posebne namjene (ritonima, falusoidnom idolu, životinjskoj figuri i pločici sa žlijebom), zastupljenim isključivo u slojevima danilske kulture.

Keramika ranog neolitika

Keramička produkcija impresso faze u potpunosti je koherentna cjelina, unutar koje jedinu razliku predstavlja pojava ukrasa. Sukladno navedenom, u keramičkom fundusu impresso kulture moguće je izdvojiti dvije keramičke vrste: ukrašenu i neukrašenu keramiku.³ Razlike u tehnološkim

³ Kao uzorak za analizu uzet je dio Bloka A (usporedi prilog B. Marijanovića u ovom broju) površine 70 m² ili 25% od ukupnoga istraživačkog prostora. Odnos između ukrašene i neukrašene keramike iznosi približno 65 : 35% u korist neukrašene keramike. U starijoj impresso fazi ukrašeno je oko 20% ulomaka, dok je u mlađoj fazi riječ o približno 40%. Naveden omjer obrnuto je proporcionalan podacima dobivenim ranijim istraživanjima, u kojima je omjer između ukrašene i neukrašene keramike iznosio 65 : 35% u korist ukrašene keramike (Brusić 2008: 37).

Decorative items

The decorative objects from the Early Neolithic include a perforated shell of an edible lagoon cockle (*Cerastoderma glaucum*) with a simply perforated edge (Pl. 4: 7). A unique find from the period of the early Neolithic should be emphasized – a toothed pendant (Fig. 5). It was made from the central part of a rib bone of a large ungulate (probably *Bos sp.*; pers. comm. with S. Radović). At one end it has a gently rounded widening with visible remains of a perforation at the edge, while the central section features obliquely carved teeth on both sides. As all of the teeth are broken, it is difficult to determine their actual length. Considering the type of bone from which the object was made and its maximum width, as well as the angle of cutting, the maximum length of the teeth could not exceed 7 mm. The other end also terminated in a widening.

Other items found included a flat object made of spondylus that could have served as a spatula (Pl. 4: 11), and a rounded bone platelet with a perforation on one of the ends (Pl. 4: 3). A groove runs at an angle from the hole to the right lateral end, and traces of another can be seen in the middle of the platelet.

In the Danilo phase of the settlement, three perforated lagoon cockle shells (*Cerastoderma glaucum*) were discovered, with a simple perforation of the bulbus on two examples (Pl. 4: 8, 10). The bulbus of one was slightly thinned by grinding before the hole was perforated (Pl. 4: 9). Another four decorative items were found in addition to the shells. One was a simple teardrop-shaped pottery pendant (Pl. 4: 5). Another was a larger disc-shaped pendant made of bone (Pl. 4: 4). The outer side is flat and polished, the edges are rounded, while the inner side is more or less unworked. The large circular perforation in the central part was placed closed to one of the ends. Another two pendants were made from large pieces of calcite, which were cut along the edges and additionally polished (Pl. 4: 1–2). The perforation was made from both sides. A piece of polished calcite without a perforation was found with them. The group of objects with decorative characteristics also includes a fragment of a long bone diaphysis of a large ungulate, more exactly the distal end of the metapodial bone of a cow (*Bos. sp.*; pers. comm. S. Radović and S. Vitezović) with a modified joint section (Fig. 6).

POTTERY PRODUCTS

Pottery products, which from the Neolithic onwards become a part of everyday life, were the most abundant type of archaeological finds at Pokrovnik. This usually refers to fragments of pottery vessels, and to a lesser extent to ceramic products with special purposes (rhytons, phallus-shaped idols, animal figurines, and plates with grooves), only present in the layers of the Danilo culture.

The Early Neolithic pottery

The pottery production of the Impressed Ware phase is a coherent unit, the only criterion for differentiation being the appearance of decoration. Accordingly, two pottery types can be distinguished in the pottery of the Impressed Ware culture: decorated and undecorated pottery.³ There

³ The sample utilized for analysis was Block A (cf. the paper by B.

i tipološkim obilježjima između ukrašenih i neukrašenih ulomaka ne postoje. Riječ je o keramici izrađenoj od pročišćene gline s primjesama usitnjenoga amorfnog vapnenca i sitnijega kristalnog vapnenca. Primjese su dobro vidljive u presjeku keramičkih ulomaka i na stijenkama posuda čija debljina rijetko prelazi 2 cm. Površina je dobro poravnata, a vrlo rijetko i dodatno premazana i/ili glačana. Posude su uglavnom ujednačeno pečene u smeđim, crvenkasto-smeđim i oker nijansama. Kontrast između vanjske i unutarnje stijenke očituje se kod manjeg broja posuda koje imaju svjetliju (crvenkastosmeđu ili smeđu) vanjsku, a tamniju (crnu) unutarnju stijenkicu.

Među oblicima nema velike raznovrsnosti. Zastupljeni su lonci i zdjele.⁴ Na osnovi tipološki odredivih ulomaka, među loncima su izdvojeni sljedeći tipovi i njihove varijante:

- duboki lonci blago uvučenog otvora, neprofiliranog ili ravnog oboda (T. 5: 7),
- duboki ovalni ili jajoliki lonci suženog otvora, neprofiliranog oboda (T. 5: 8),
- duboki lonci ravnog otvora, neprofiliranog ili ravnog oboda.

Zdjele se javljaju u sljedećim tipovima i njihovim varijantama:

- duboke loptaste zdjele blago uvučenog ili blago razgrnutog otvora, neprofiliranog oboda (T. 5: 1–2, 4–5),
- kuglaste zdjele s malim otvorom (T. 5: 6),
- dublje i pliće poluloptaste zdjele blago uvučenog otvora, neprofiliranog oboda (T. 5: 3).

Lonci imaju ravno dno koje je ponekad dodatno prošireno na rubovima (T. 6: 9). Kod zdjela su zastupljena ravna i prstenasta dna. Potonji oblik češći je u kasnijoj danilskoj fazi, jednako kao što je to slučaj i sa šupljim cilindričnim nogama koje su u ovoj fazi tek sporadično zastupljene. Drške nisu brojne. Pronađeno je svega nekoliko masivnih tunelastih i trakastih drški od kojih su neki primjerci bogato ukrašeni. Ulomci s bradavičastim ispupčenjima i kružnim perforacijama izvedenim ispod oboda posude u ovoj su fazi vrlo rijetki.

Premda ukrašena keramika u *impresso* slojevima u kvantitativnom smislu zaostaje za onom neukrašenom na čitavoj istraženoj površini, ornamentalni je sustav zanimljiv i po raznovrsnosti tehnika ukrašavanja i po sukladno komponiranim ukrasnim cjelinama. Pri izvođenju ukrasa primijenjene su sve tipične *impresso* tehnike. Primarna je odlika prevladavanje samo jedne tehnike ukrašavanja, no postoje i oni primjerci na kojima su međusobno kombinirane dvije tehnike (npr. urezivanje i ubadanje). Najzastupljenija je tehnika utiskivanja. Uglavnom je riječ o utiskivanju ruba nazubljene (T. 5: 5; T. 6: 9) ili nenazubljene školjke (T. 5: 7; T. 6: 1, 6, 8), rjeđe utiskivanja ili povlačenja njihove poledine. Ukrašen je izveden preko cijele vanjske površine ili samo na truhu posude. Otisci su gusto raspoređeni u pravilne vodoravne ili kose nizove koji formiraju skladne ukrasne kompozicije. Uz školjke, u glinu su se utiskivali i različiti instrumenti koji su ostavljali veće ili manje ovalne, okrugle, polumjesečaste ili trokutaste otiske (T. 6: 5). Iako je ukras uglavnom izveden samo jednim instrumentom, postoje i oni primjerci koji su

are no differences in the technological and typological traits of the decorated and undecorated pottery. This pottery is made from refined clay with inclusions of tiny amorphous limestone and even smaller crystalline limestone. The inclusions are visible in the cross-sections of the pottery fragments and on the walls of the vessels, whose thickness rarely exceeds 2 cm. The surface is well smoothed, and very rarely additionally coated and/or polished. The vessels are mostly fired evenly in brown, reddish-brown, and ochre shades. A contrast between the exterior and interior walls can be noted for a small number of vessels that have a paler (reddish-brown or brown) outer wall and a darker (black) inner wall.

No great variety exists among the forms, consisting of pots and bowls.⁴ On the basis of typologically determinable fragments, the following types and their variants have been defined:

- deep pots with a slightly inverted opening, with an unprofiled or straight rim (Pl. 5: 7),
- deep oval or egg-shaped pots with a narrowed opening and an unprofiled rim (Pl. 5: 8),
- deep pots with a straight opening and an unprofiled or straight rim.

Bowls appear in the following types and their variants:

- deep globular bowls with a slightly inverted or slightly everted opening and an unprofiled rim (Pl. 5: 1–2, 4–5),
- spherical bowls with a small opening (Pl. 5: 6),
- deep and shallow hemispherical bowls with a slightly inverted opening and unprofiled rim (Pl. 5: 3).

The pots have a flat base, which is sometimes additionally widened to the edges (Pl. 6: 9). Both flat and annular bases are present among bowls. The latter form is more common in the later Danilo phase, as is also the case with hollow cylindrical feet, which are only sporadically present in this phase. Handles are not numerous. Only a few massive tunnel-shaped and strap handles have been found, some of them richly decorated. Fragments with small round protrusions and circular perforations under the rim of the vessel are very rare in this phase.

Although decorated pottery in the *Impressed Ware* layers is lesser in quantitative terms than undecorated pottery throughout the entire excavated area, the ornamental system is interesting in terms of the variety of decorative techniques and harmoniously composed decorative elements. All the typical *Impressed Ware* techniques were used in executing the decorations. Primary characteristic is predominance of only one decorative technique, but examples do exist with combinations of two techniques (i.e. incision and pricking). The most widely used technique is *impressing*. This mainly consisted of *impressing* the edge of a ribbed (Pl. 5: 5; Pl. 6: 9) or smooth shell (Pl. 5: 7; Pl. 6: 1, 6, 8),

Marijanović in this issue) with a surface area of 70 m² or 25% of the total excavated area. The proportion between the undecorated and decorated pottery was approximately 65 : 35% in favor of undecorated pottery. In the earlier, *Impresso* phase, about 20% of the fragments were decorated, while in the later phase this measured approximately 40%. This cited proportion was the reverse of the percentage data acquired through earlier excavations, where the ratio between decorated and undecorated pottery measured 65 : 35% in favour of the decorated pottery (Brusić 2008: 37). The cited proportion was the reverse of the data acquired from earlier.

4 Tipološko razvrstavanje posuda izvršeno je na osnovi odnosa promjera i visine, te profiliranja oboda.

4 The typological classification of the vessels was performed on the basis of the ratio of the diameter to the height, and the moulding of the rim.

ukrašeni utiskivanjem dvaju različitih predmeta ili jednog predmeta koji je upotrijebljen (utisnut) na dva različita načina (T. 5: 8). Otisci su poredani u jednostruke ili višestruke horizontalne linije smještene na trbuh posude, dok je vratna zona neukrašena. Formiranje kosih linija i trokuta iznimno je rijetko, kao i kombinacije horizontalnih i vertikalnih uboda. Izuzetak u ovoj skupini ukrasa predstavlja plitki utisak predmeta potkovičastog oblika izveden u koncentričnoj dispoziciji (T. 6: 7).

Ukrasi izvedeni utiskivanjem nokta ili instrumenata koji su ostavljali otiske slične utisnutom noktu, rjeđe su zastupljeni od prethodnih ukrasa. I kod njih je uglavnom riječ o utiscima raspoređenim u vodoravne nizove (T. 6: 2), a rjeđe je riječ o nepovezanim ili kaotično raspoređenim utiscima.

Likovno su najzanimljiviji ulomci ukrašeni tehnikom žigosanja, kod kojih su pravilna organizacija i raspored, pa čak i finoća izrade najviše došli do izražaja. U skladnim ukrasnim kompozicijama ponavljaju se gusto poredani sitni kružni motivi ili trokuti, često sučelice postavljeni. Ukrašen je izveden na čitavoj vanjskoj stijenci ili samo na trbuhu posude.

Kod tehnike urezivanja korišteni su oštri instrumenti kojima su se izvodili duži ili kraći urezi (T. 6: 4) i duže linije. Kratki urezi obično su formirani u vodoravne redove koji prekrivaju cijelu vanjsku stijenu ili njezin veći dio. Rjeđe je riječ o kratkim urezima nemarno izvedenim jedan preko drugog, kraćim urezima koji tvore cak-cak motive ili urezima formiranim u koncentrične trokute. Iako je potonji motiv jedan od glavnih u ukrasnom sustavu danilske kulture, njegova pojava na nalazištima datiranim u sam kraj ranog neolitika sjeverne i srednje Dalmacije nije nepoznanica (Batović 1966: 67; Marijanović 2009: 77–78; Marijanović, Horvat 2016: 52). Višestruke vodoravne linije koje usporedno u jednakim razmacima prekrivaju cijelu vanjsku površinu posude izvedene su na nekoliko ulomaka.

Ukras izveden u tremolo tehnici zastupljen je na svega nekoliko keramičkih ulomaka. Riječ je ulomcima glačane i premazane unutarnje i vanjske stijenske, s ukrasnom zonom smještenom ispod oboda posude (T. 5: 1–3, 6) ili na njezinu trbuhu. Viseći trokuti ispunjeni kosim linijama i koncentrični trokuti glavni su ukrasni motivi (T. 5: 3).

Keramika srednjeg neolitika

Slijedom konvencionalne podjele, keramičke nalaze mlađe danilske kulture moguće je podijeliti u dvije osnovne tehnološke kategorije: grubu i finu keramiku (*figulinu*). Gruba keramika po zastupljenosti daleko premašuje finu čiji udio ne premašuje 5% u ukupnom prikupljenom keramičkom repertoaru danilske kulture. Gruba keramika izrađena je od pročišćene gline s primjesama usitnjenog vapnenca i kristalnog vapnenca. S obzirom na količinu primjesa, boju površine i finoću obrade vanjskih stijenki, u ovoj keramičkoj skupini razlikuju se grublje i finije obrađeni proizvodi. Udio iznosi približno 80 : 20% u korist grublje obrađene keramike. Iako su obje kategorije zajedno zastupljene kroz obje danilske faze, valja naglasiti da grublji proizvodi prevladavaju u starijoj fazi njezina razvoja, a oni finiji u gornjim i potpovršinskim slojevima. Kod onih grubljih količina primjesa je veća, a stijenske su debele i do 3 cm. Površina stijenki uglav-

more rarely stamping or dragging the back of the shell. The decoration is carried out on the entire exterior surface or only on the belly of the vessel. The impressions are densely arranged in regular horizontal or oblique lines that create harmonious decorative compositions. Along with shells, various instruments were impressed into the clay that left large or small oval, circular, crescent-shaped or triangular prints (Pl. 6: 5). Although the decoration was mostly carried out with only one implement, examples exist that were decorated with the impression of two different objects or one object that was used (impressed) in two different manners (Pl. 5: 8). The impressions are arranged in single or multiple horizontal lines located on the body of the pot, while the neck area is undecorated. The formation of slanted lines and triangles is exceptionally rare, as is also the combination of horizontal and vertical prickings. The exception in this group of decorations is a shallow impression of a horseshoe-shaped object in a concentric design (Pl. 6: 7).

Decorations carried out with the impression of fingernails, or objects leaving prints similar to nails, are represented more rarely than the previous decorations. They too are mostly arranged in horizontal rows (Pl. 6: 2), and rarely the impressions are unrelated or chaotically arranged.

Most interesting fragments in terms of visual appearance are decorated with the technique of stamping, in which regular organization and arrangement, and even refinement of workmanship were most distinct. The harmonious decorative compositions feature densely arranged tiny circular motifs or triangles, often facing one another. The decoration was carried out on the entire exterior wall or merely on the body of the vessel.

In the incision technique, sharp instruments were utilized to make long or short incisions (Pl. 6: 4) and long lines. Short incisions are usually arranged in horizontal rows that cover the entire exterior wall or most of it. More rarely these were short incisions carelessly made over each other, short incisions creating zigzag motif, or incisions formed into concentric triangles. Although the latter motif is one of the main ones in the decorative system of the Danilo culture, it is not unknown at sites dated to the end of the early Neolithic in northern and central Dalmatia (Batović 1966: 67; Marijanović 2009: 77–78; Marijanović, Horvat 2016: 52). Multiple parallel horizontal lines that cover the entire exterior surface of a vessel in equal spacing are known from a few fragments.

Decoration in the tremolo technique is known from only a very few pottery fragments. These are fragments with polished and coated inner and outer walls, with decorative zones located beneath the rim of the vessel (Pl. 5: 1–3, 6) or on its body. Hanging triangles filled with slanted lines and concentric triangles are main decorative motifs (Pl. 5: 3).

The Middle Neolithic pottery

Following the conventional division, the Danilo culture pottery finds can be divided into two basic technological categories: coarse and fine pottery (*figulina*). Coarse pottery is far more common than the fine ware, whose representation does not exceed 5% of the total pottery repertory of the Danilo culture. Coarse pottery is made of refined clay with inclusions of crushed limestone and crystalline limestone. Coarser and more finely made products are distinguished

nom je samo poravnata, a vrlo rijetko dodatno premazana tankim premazom. Prevladavaju oker i smeđi tonovi, a rjeđe su zastupljene crne nijanse. Kao posljedica neujednačenog pečenja na nekim se ulomcima javljaju kombinacije svijetlih i tamnih tonova, koje se očituju isključivo na vanjskoj stijenci posude (T. 11: 2–5). Finije obrađeni keramički proizvodi imaju tanje stijenske, manje primjesa u vidu sitnih svjetlucavih zrnaca kristalnog vapnenca i fino uglačanu površinu. Njihove vanjske stijenske gotovo su u pravilu crne boje (T. 11: 1), a unutarnje u nijansama crvene ili oker, rjeđe crne boje.

Na osnovi tipološki odredivih ulomaka, u kategoriji grube keramike izdvojeni su sljedeći oblici: zdjele, zdjelice, plitice, lonci i cjedilo. Najzastupljeniji i tipološki najraznovrsniji oblik su zdjele, među kojima je moguće izdvojiti sljedeće tipove i njihove varijante:

- duboke zdjele ravnog otvora, neprofiliranog, ravnog ili diskretno naglašenog oboda (T. 7: 6; T. 11: 4),

- duboke loptaste zdjele uvučenog otvora, neprofiliranog, ravnog ili prstenasto zadebljanog oboda (T. 9: 2, 4),

- duboke zdjele uvučenog otvora, kratkoga prstenastog vrata (T. 9: 1, 3),

- poluloptaste zdjele neprofiliranog ili s unutarnje strane zadebljanog oboda (T. 7: 2, 5; T. 10: 2),

- loptaste zdjele s višim cilindričnim vratom (T. 11: 1–2),

- loptaste zdjele s kratkim prstenastim vratom (T. 9: 5),

- poluloptaste zdjele široka otvora, diskretno naglašenog oboda (T. 7: 1, 4),

- poluloptaste zdjele s kratkim prstenastim vratom (T. 12: 6),

- zdjele blagog S-profila (T. 7: 3; T. 9: 6),

- konične zdjele,

- kuglaste zdjele s malim otvorom (T. 10: 1),

- duboke i plitke bikonične zdjele (T. 8: 3, 5–7).

Valja naglasiti da bikonični oblici prevladavaju u mlađem danilskom horizontu, u kojem su gotovo isključivo vezani uz skupinu finije obrađenih keramičkih proizvoda.

Zdjelice se javljaju u pet varijanti:

- loptaste zdjelice blagog S-profila, neprofiliranog ili prstenasto zadebljanog oboda (sl. 2b),

- loptaste zdjelice blago razgrnutog otvora, neprofiliranog oboda,

- poluloptaste zdjelice razgrnutog otvora, prstenasto zadebljanog oboda (T. 8: 1; sl. 2a),

- poluloptaste zdjelice blago uvučenog otvora, neprofiliranog ili na unutarnjoj strani zadebljanog oboda (T. 8: 2),

- bikonične zdjelice (T. 8: 4).

Među posudama koje su determinirane kao lonci zastupljeni su:

- dublji lonci blago uvučenog otvora, neprofiliranog ili zadebljanoga ravnog oboda (T. 12: 5),

- lonci ravnog otvora, prstenasto zadebljanog ili ravnog oboda,

- lonci blago razgrnutog otvora, prstenasto zadebljanog oboda (T. 12: 7).

Plitice se javljaju u tri varijante:

- plitice na niskoj prstenastoj nozi,

- plitice s konveksnim dnom,

- plitice na ravnoj nozi.

in this pottery group based on the quantity of the inclusions, the colour of the surface, and the workmanship of the outside walls. The proportion is approximately 80 : 20% in favour of the more coarsely made pottery. Although both categories are represented together throughout both Danilo phases, it should be noted that the coarser products predominate in the earlier phase, while the finer products dominate in the upper layers and those under the surface. The quantity of inclusions is greater for the coarser pottery, while the walls are up to 3 cm thick. The surface of the walls is usually merely smoothed, and very rarely it can have an additional thin coating. Ocher and brown tones predominate, while shades of black are rarer. As a result of uneven firing, combinations of light and dark tones appear on some fragments, which can be seen exclusively on the outer walls of the vessel (Pl. 11: 2–5). More finely made pottery products have thin walls, less inclusions in terms of tiny shiny grains of crystal limestone, and a finely polished surface. Their exterior walls are almost always black (Pl. 11: 1), while the interior can have shades of red or ocher, more rarely black.

On the basis of typologically determinable fragments, the following forms were distinguished in the category of coarse pottery: bowls, small bowls, platters, pots, and collanders. The most common and typologically most diverse forms are bowls, among which it is possible to distinguish the following types and their variants:

- deep bowls with a straight opening, unprofiled, straight, or slightly emphasized rim (Pl. 7: 6; Pl. 11: 4),

- deep spherical bowls with an inverted opening, unprofiled, straight, or annularly thickened rim (Pl. 9: 2, 4),

- deep bowls with an inverted opening, short annular neck (Pl. 9: 1, 3),

- hemispherical bowls, unprofiled or with a thickening on the inner side of the rim (Pl. 7: 2, 5; Pl. 10: 2),

- spherical bowls with a tall cylindrical neck (Pl. 11: 1–2),

- spherical bowls with a short annular neck (Pl. 9: 5),

- hemispherical bowls with a broad opening, discretely emphasized rim (Pl. 7: 1, 4),

- hemispherical bowls with a short annular neck (Pl. 12: 6),

- bowls with a slight S-shaped profile (Pl. 7: 3; Pl. 9: 6),

- conical bowls,

- globular bowls with a small opening (Pl. 10: 1),

- deep and shallow biconical bowls (Pl. 8: 3, 5–7).

It should be noted that biconical forms predominate in the late Danilo horizon, where they are almost exclusively related to the group of more finely worked pottery products.

Small bowls appear in five variants:

- small spherical bowls with a slight S-shaped profile, unprofiled or annularly thickened rim (Fig. 2b),

- small spherical bowls with a slightly everted opening, unprofiled rim,

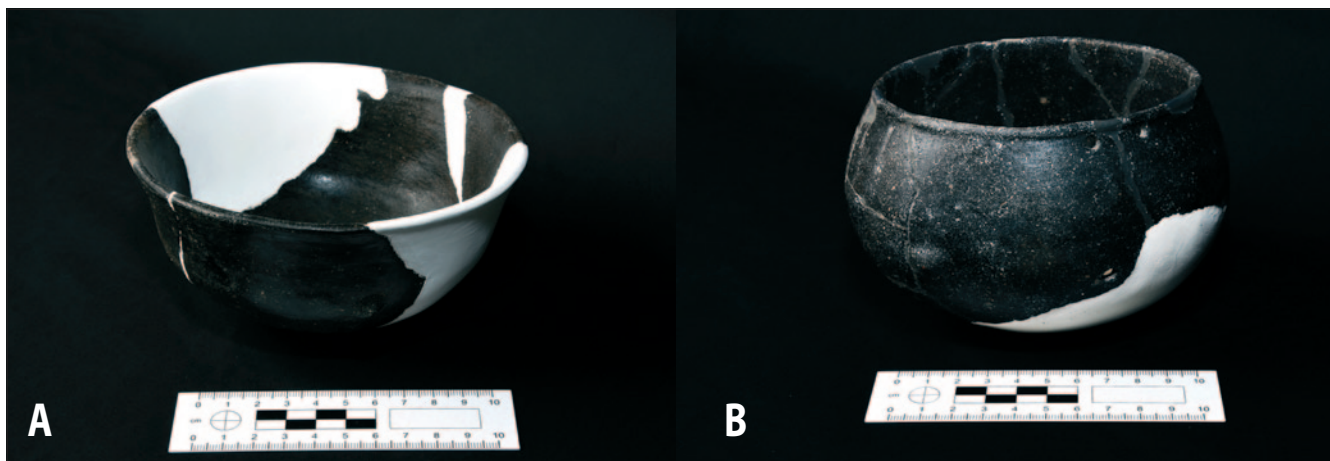
- small hemispherical bowls with a flared opening, annularly thickened rim (Pl. 8: 1; Fig. 2a),

- hemispherical small bowls with a slightly inverted opening, unprofiled or thickened on the inner side rim (Pl. 8: 2),

- biconical small bowls (Pl. 8: 4).

The vessels that were classified as pots consisted of:

- deep pots with a slightly inverted opening, unprofiled or thickened straight rim (Pl. 12: 5),



Sl. 2a–b Rekonstruirane posude danilske kulture (snimio: P. Igljić)
 Fig. 2a–b Reconstructed vessels of the Danilo culture (photo: P. Igljić)

Cjedilima pripada samo jedan manji keramički ulomak (T. 12: 8). Riječ je o tipu posuda koje se na području istočnog Jadrana javljaju od srednjeg neolitika nadalje (Korošec 1958: T. 47: 2; Forenbaher, Kaiser 2006: 175; Kocani Uhač 2009: 266; Jerbić Percan 2011: 21).

Uz ravna dna čiji su rubovi kod posuda debljih stijenki ponekad dodatno prošireni, u keramičkoj produkciji danilske kulture na Pokrovniku zastupljena su niska prstenasta dna (T. 12: 2), konveksna dna i šuplje cilindrične noge (T. 12: 1). Od drški su zastupljene jedino trakaste drške, smještene na trbuh (T. 12: 3) ili vrat posude (T. 12: 4). Manji broj posuda ima višestruke kružne perforacije izvedene ispod oboda posude (T. 12: 5) ili na njezinu trbuhu.

Nasuprot tipološkoj raznovrsnosti stoji prilično jednostavan ali prepoznatljiv danilski ukrasni sustav.⁵ Među tehnikama ukrašavanja dominira urezivanje (T. 9: 1–3). Ono je ponekad kombinirano s utiskivanjem ili ubadanjem (T. 9: 5–6; T. 10: 7). Urezani motivi često su ispunjeni bijelom (T. 9: 4; T. 10: 2) ili crvenom inkrustacijom (T. 10: 3; sl. 4). Plastična dekoracija u vidu reljefnog ukrasa isključivo je izvedena kao samostalna tehnika i rijetko je zastupljena u keramičkom repertoaru danilske kulture (T. 10: 8–9), dok su različite plastične aplikacije izvedene u obliku većih i manjih plastičnih zadebljanja uobičajene i česte (T. 8: 1; sl. 2b).

Ukras je kod bikoničnih posuda izveden na gornjem dijelu posude, dok je kod kuglastih (T. 5: 6; T. 10: 1), polulopastih (T. 10: 2) i loptastih posuda uglavnom ukrašena cijela vanjska stijenka (T. 9: 4–6) ili samo područje ispod oboda (T. 9: 1–3). Ukrašavanje oboda, drška i dna iznimno je rijetko. Gusti ovalni utisci izvedeni su po rubu samo jednoga ravnog dna, dok je kosim urezima ukrašeno nekoliko zadebljanjih, ravnih oboda. Drške i plastične aplikacije ukrašene su sporadično.

Bogatu ornamentiku karakterizira stroga geometrizacija

⁵ U analiziranom uzorku od ukupno 13779 keramičkih ulomaka, ukrašeno je 483 ulomaka ili 3,5%. Zastupljenost ukrašene keramike raste od starijih nasebinskih razina danilskog naselja (2,5%) prema mladima (8,3%).

-pots with a straight opening, annularly thickened or straight rim,
 -pots with a slightly everted opening, annularly thickened rim (Pl. 12: 7).

Platters appear in three variants:

- platters on a low annular foot,
- platters with a convex base,
- platters on a straight foot.

Only one small pottery fragment belonged to a colander (Pl. 12: 8). This is a type of vessel that appears in the eastern Adriatic region from the Middle Neolithic onwards (Korošec 1958: Pl. 47: 2; Forenbaher, Kaiser 2006: 175; Kocani Uhač 2009: 266; Jerbić Percan 2011: 21).

In addition to flat bases, whose edges are sometimes additionally expanded on the vessels with thick walls, the pottery production of the Danilo culture at Pokrovnik also included a low annular base (Pl. 12: 2), a convex base and a hollow cylindrical foot (Pl. 12: 1). Among handles, only strap handles are represented, placed on the body (Pl. 12: 3) or neck of a vessel (Pl. 12: 4). A small number of vessels have multiple circular perforations below the rim of the vessel (Pl. 12: 5) or on its body.

In contrast to the typological variety is the fairly simple but recognizable Danilo decorative system.⁵ Incision dominates among the decorative techniques (Pl. 9: 1–3). This is sometimes combined with impression or pricking (Pl. 9: 5–6; Pl. 10: 7). The incised motifs are often filled with white (Pl. 9: 4; Pl. 10: 2) or red encrustation (Pl. 10: 3; Fig. 4). Relief decoration *per se* is performed exclusively as an independent technique and is rarely to be found in the pottery repertory of the Danilo culture (Pl. 10: 8–9), while various relief decorations in form of large or small relief thickenings are common and frequent (Pl. 8: 1; Fig. 2b).

Decoration was applied to the upper part of biconical vessels, while for the globular (Pl. 5: 6; Pl. 10: 1), hemispherical (Pl. 10: 2) and spherical vessels, the entire exterior walls

⁵ In the analyzed sample of 13779 pottery fragments, 483 fragments were decorated or 3.5%. The representation of decorated pottery increased from the earlier settlement levels of the Danilo settlement (2.5%) to the later ones (8.3%).



Sl. 3 Rekonstruirane posude danijske kulture (snimio: P. Igljić)
 Fig. 3 Reconstructed vessels of the Danilo culture (photo: P. Igljić)

s pravocrtnim i krivocrtnim motivima (sl. 3–4). Među pravocrtnim motivima zastupljeni su motivi trokuta, cik-cak linije, meandri i rombovi (T. 9: 1–6). Viseći trokuti šrafirani kosim linijama ili mrežasto komponiranim uzorkom pretežno su izvedeni ispod oboda posude (T. 9: 1–3), dok su složenije kompozicije u vidu višestrukih cik-cak linija, koncentričnih trokuta, traka ispunjenih kosim urezima, nizova sučelice postavljenih rombova s bogato ispunjenim međuprostorom ukrašenim utiskivanjem ili ubadanjem izvedeni na čitavoj vanjskoj stijenci (T. 9: 5–6). Od krivocrtnih motiva zastupljene su kružnice i spirale (sl. 3–4; T. 10: 1–9). One su kombinirane s kosim linijama, trokutima, motivom riblje kosti ili sitnim ubodima (T. 10: 1–5, 7). Kao samostalan motiv javlja se urezana koncentrična spirala (T. 10: 6) i plastično oblikovana koncentrična spirala (T. 10: 8), ponekad kombinirana s urezivanjem (T. 10: 9).

U kategoriji grube keramike posebnu skupinu čine ulomci ukrašeni slikanjem. Oni su isključivo izvedeni na posudama uglačanih, tankih stijenci. Slikanje je izvedeno prije pečenja, a za njegovo izvođenje korištene su dvije boje: crvena i smeđa. Ukrašen je izveden na dva načina. Ili je riječ o širokoj traci izvedenoj s vanjske i/ili unutarnje strane ispod oboda posude ili je riječ o slikanju izvedenom na unutarnjoj stijenci. U potonjem slučaju izvedeni su pravocrtni motivi, među kojima su na bolje sačuvanim ulomcima prepoznate

were usually decorated (Pl. 9: 4–6) or only the area below the rim (Pl. 9: 1–3). Decoration of the rims, handles, and bases was extremely rare. Dense oval impressions were noted along the edge of only one flat base, while several thickened straight rims were decorated with slanted incisions. Handles and relief additions were sporadically decorated.

The rich ornamentation is characterized by strict geometry of straight or curvilinear motifs (Figs. 3–4). The linear motifs include motifs of triangles, zigzag lines, meanders, and rhomb's (Pl. 9: 1–6). Hanging triangles hatched with oblique lines or a webbed pattern were primarily placed below the rim of the vessel (Pl. 9: 1–3), while more complex compositions can be found in the form of multiple zigzag lines, concentric triangles, a band filled with slanted incisions, and rows of rhomb's with decorative impressions in interspaces or prickings on the entire outer wall (Pl. 9: 5–6). Curvilinear motifs include circles and spirals (Figs. 3–4; Pl. 10: 1–9). They are combined with slanted lines, triangles, herring-bone motifs, or tiny prickings (Pl. 10: 1–5, 7). Incised concentric spirals appear as an independent motif (Pl. 10: 6), along with concentric spirals in relief (Pl. 10: 8), sometimes combined with incisions (Pl. 10: 9).

A special group among the coarse pottery is composed of fragments decorated with painting. This was done exclusively on vessels with polished thin walls. They were painted prior to firing, and two colours were utilized: red and



Sl. 4 Rekonstruirane posude danilske kulture (snimio: M. Parica)
Fig. 4 A reconstructed vessel of the Danilo Culture (photo: M. Parica)

kose linije, koncentrični trokuti i trokuti ispunjeni kosim linijama (T. 11: 6–7).

Keramičkoj produkciji srednjeg neolitika pripadaju i dvije žlice. Jedna žlica ima u cijelosti sačuvanu dršku okruglog presjeka, dok su joj krajevi udubljenog dijela odlomljeni (T. 12: 9). Druga žlica ima dršku okruglog presjeka koja je uzdužno perforirana. Udubljeni dio žlice tek je djelomično sačuvan. Stijenke obiju žlica fino su izrađene, a faktura odgovara ostatku keramičkog repertoara grube danilske keramike, izrađene od gline s manjom količinom primjesa. Žlice pripadaju skupini iznimno rijetkih keramičkih izrađevina u neolitiku istočnog Jadrana, a dosad su zabilježene samo na uskom zadrsko-šibenskom području, isključivo u sklopu naselja srednjeg i kasnog neolitika (Horvat 2015). Žlica s perforiranom drškom jedini je takav primjerak na navedenom području.

Uzdužno perforiran keramički pršljen cilindričnog oblika jedini je primjerak ove vrste predmeta na istraženom dijelu depozita.

U skupini keramičkih izrađevina posebne (kultne) namjene, koje prema načinu izrade, fakturi, tehnici ukrašavanja i stilskim obilježjima odgovaraju gruboj danilskoj keramici, zastupljene su posude na četiri noge (ritoni),⁶ fragmentarno sačuvani primjerak falusoidnog idola, ulomak životinjske figure i manji fragment pločice sa žlijebom. Među navedenim oblicima najzastupljeniji su ritoni, od kojih su pronađene drške i noge. Većina pronađenih primjeraka bogato je ukra-

brown. The decoration was composed in two ways: either it was a broad band on the exterior and/or interior below the rim of the vessel or the painting was carried out on the inner wall. In the latter case, linear motifs were applied, among which on better-preserved fragments it is possible to recognize slanted lines, concentric triangles, and triangles filled with slanted lines (Pl. 11: 6–7).

The pottery production of the Middle Neolithic at this site also includes two spoons. One spoon has a completely preserved handle with a circular section, while the ends of the hollowed section are broken off (Pl. 12: 9). The other spoon has a handle with a circular section that is perforated lengthwise. The hollowed part of the spoon is only partially preserved. The walls of both spoons were finely made, and the fabric corresponds to the rest of the pottery repertory of the coarse Danilo pottery made from clay with a small quantity of inclusions. The spoons belong to a group of exceptionally rare pottery products from the Neolithic cultures of the eastern Adriatic, so far noted only in the Zadar–Šibenik region, exclusively in the context of the settlements from the Middle and Late Neolithic (Horvat 2015). The spoon with a perforated handle is the only such example in the cited region.

The pottery spindle whorl of cylindrical form with a lengthwise perforation is the only example of this type of object in the excavated part of the cultural deposit.

The group of pottery products with a special (cult) purpose, which correspond to the coarse Danilo pottery in terms of manufacture, fabric, decoration technique, and stylistic characteristics, are represented in the form of ve-

6 Svi pronađeni ulomci ručki i nogu ritona (n=14) pripadaju mlađim naseobinskim razinama danilskog naselja.

šena u tipičnom danilskom stilu. Pri izvođenju ukrasa primijenjena je tehnika urezivanja, često kombinirana s bijelom ili crvenom inkrustacijom (T. 13: 4a–b) i/ili premazom crvenom bojom (T. 13: 4a–b). Od ukrasnih motiva na ručkama su zastupljene spirale, koncentrične kružnice i spiralni motivi u kombinaciji s cik-cak linijama, različitim kombinacijama trokuta ili motivom riblje kosti. Noge ritona obično su ukrašene samo na vanjskim stranama (T. 13: 2) gdje su izvedeni rombovi ispunjeni ravnim ili kosim linijama, motivi meandra i cik-cak linije. Ostaci premaza crvene boje zabilježeni su na jednoj nozi.

Među plastičnim izrađevinama kulturnog karaktera posebno je zanimljiv fragmentirano sačuvani falusoidni idol (T. 13: 5a–d). Riječ je o vrsti predmeta koji se u stručnoj literaturi najčešće povezuju s kultom plodnosti (Batović 1968: 5–9; 1979: 548; Težak-Gregl 1998; Rak 2008: 151–169). Od idola je sačuvan samo gornji, valjkasto oblikovani dio koji se postupno širi u šuplji zvonoliki donji dio koji nedostaje. Idol je ukrašen dvjema tehnikama: utiskivanjem i urezivanjem. Plitki utisci raspoređeni su u četiri vodoravne trake obrubljene urezanim linijama.

Životinjskoj figuri pripada manje stopalo koje je, prema cjelovito sačuvanim životinjskim figurama iz Smilčića, moguće pripisati govedu ili svinji (Batović 1979: T. XCII: 1). Od keramičkih pločica sa žlijebom sačuvan je tek manji, fragmentirani ulomak sa žlijebom izvedenim na dužoj strani. Ulomak je ukrašen urezanim cik-cak linijama (T. 13: 3) (Horvat, Vujević 2013: 97).

Fina keramika (*figulina*) zastupljena je u svim slojevima danilske kulture. Izrađena je od dobro pročišćene gline bez primjesa. Njezina je faktura kompaktna, a površina ujednačene narančasto-crvene ili oker boje. Na stijenkama gotovo svih bolje sačuvanih ulomaka vidljivi su ostaci premaza blijedožute boje koji je služio kao podloga za izvođenje slikanog ornamenta. Iako je ukras na većini ulomaka slabo sačuvan, temeljem vidljivih ostataka premaza moguće je pretpostaviti da je sva fina keramika imala slikani ukras.

Na osnovi tipološki odredivih ulomaka, u kategoriji fine keramike izdvojene su dvije tipološke kategorije: zdjele i plitice. Zdjele se javljaju u sljedećim tipovima i njihovim varijantama:

- zdjele razgrnutog ili blago uvučenog otvora, neprofiliranog oboda,

- zdjele ravnog ili blago uvučenog otvora, ravnog oboda, -poluloptaste zdjele.

Plitice su zastupljene u dvije varijante:

- plitice na ravnoj nozi,

- plitice s konkavnim dnom.

Osim jedne male subkutane drške, na finoj su keramici zastupljene veće i manje trakaste drške. One su postavljene na loptasti recipijent ili vrat posude. Kružne perforacije izvedene su na manjem broju posuda, jednako kao i aplicirani ukras u vidu jednostrukih zadebljanja, ponekad perforiranih.

Osnovno obilježje ove keramičke vrste jest slikani ukras izveden na prethodno pripremljenoj podlozi, tj. blijedožutom premazu. Kako su ostaci premaza kod većine ulomaka vidljivi i na unutarnjoj i na vanjskoj stijenci, moguće je pret-

ssels on four feet (rhytons),⁶ a partially preserved example of a phallus-shaped idol, a fragment of an animal figurine, and a small fragment of a platelet with a groove. Among these forms, the most common are rhytons, from which handles and feet have been found. Most of the discovered examples are richly decorated in the typical Danilo style. The decoration was carried out in the technique of incision, often combined with white or red encrustation (Pl. 13: 4a–b) and/or a coating with red paint (Pl. 13: 4a–b). The decorative motifs on the handles include spirals, concentric circles, and spiral motifs in combination with zigzag lines, various combinations of triangles, or a herring-bone motif. The feet of the rhytons are usually decorated only on the outer sides (Pl. 13: 2), with rhomb's filled with straight or slanted lines, or motifs of meanders and zigzag lines. The remains of a coating of red paint were noted on one foot.

The relief artifacts of a cult character include a particularly interesting fragmentary phallus-shaped idol (Pl. 13: 5a–d). This is a type of object that is most often associated with the cult of fertility in the archaeological literature (Batović 1968: 5–9; 1979: 548; Težak-Gregl 1998; Rak 2008: 151–169). Only the cylindrically shaped upper part of the idol has been preserved, which gradually widens into the hollow bell-shaped lower section that is missing. The idol was decorated using two techniques: impressing and incision. Shallow impressions are arranged in four horizontal bands bordered by incised lines.

A small hoof belonged to a zoological figurine, which can be attributed to a cow or a pig on the basis of completely preserved animal figurines from Smilčić (Batović 1979: Pl. XCII: 1). Only a small, fragmentary piece with a groove on the longer side was preserved from the category of ceramic platelets with grooves. The fragment is decorated with incised zigzag lines (Pl. 13: 3) (Horvat, Vujević 2013: 97).

Fine pottery (*figulina*) was represented in all layers of the Danilo culture. It was made from highly refined clay without inclusions. Its fabric was compact, and the surface had a uniform orange-red or ochre colour. On the walls of almost all better-preserved fragments, traces of a coating in pale yellow colour are visible, which served as the basis for the painted decoration. Although the decoration on the majority of fragments was poorly preserved, on the basis of the visible remains of the coating, we can assume that all fine pottery had similar decoration.

On the basis of typologically determinable fragments, two typological categories of fine pottery were defined: bowls and platters. The bowls appear in the following types and their variants:

- bowls with an everted or slightly inverted opening and an unprofiled rim,

- bowls with a straight or slightly inverted opening and a straight rim,

- hemispherical bowls.

Platters were represented in two variants:

- platters on a flat base,

- platters with a concave base.

Other than one small lug, large and small strap handles are present on the fine pottery. They were placed on the spherical body or the neck of a vessel. Circular perforations were made on a small number of vessels, as well as the

6 All the discovered fragments of handles and feet of rhytons (n=14) belong to the later dwelling layers of the Danilo settlement.

postaviti da su obje stijenske bile oslikane. Među zastupljenim bojama korištenim za izvođenje slikanog ornamenta dominira siva, a uz nju se javljaju crvena, crna i smeđa boja. Smeđa boja uglavnom je korištena samostalno, dok je siva boja izvođena ili samostalno ili u kombinaciji s crvenom i crnom bojom. Crvena boja ponekad se javlja samostalno, dok je crna boja isključivo korištena za izvođenje neke vrste okvira, odnosno za međusobno odvajanje ukrasnih zona izvedenih sivom i/ili crvenom bojom.

Iako je slikani ukras sačuvan na manjem broju ulomaka, posve je jasno da stroga geometrijska kompozicija predstavlja osnovu ukrasnog stila ove keramičke vrste. Među ukrasnim motivima zastupljeni su pravocrtni i krivocrtni motivi. Kao i kod grube keramike, pravocrtni motivi prevladavaju. Riječ je o kosim paralelnim linijama (T. 11: 9–10), trokutima i rombovima. Među krivocrtnim motivima prepoznata je jedino koncentrična kružnica (T. 11: 8).

Keramičkoj produkciji fine keramike pripada i jedna plastično oblikovana noga (T. 13: 1a–c). Riječ je o manjoj nozi svijetlonarančaste boje koja je, sudeći po ostacima premaza blijedožute boje, bila oslikana po cijeloj vanjskoj stijenci. Ostaci premaza na unutarnjoj strani nisu vidljivi. Iako baza nije sačuvana u cijelosti, prema oblikovanju noge i polukružnom udubljenju na unutarnjoj strani, moguće je pretpostaviti da je riječ o donjem dijelu manje posude. Tehnološki i tipološki gledano, ona podsjeća na zoomorfno oblikovane posude s područja središnje Italije (pokrajine Abruzzo) (Tozzi, Zamagni 2001; Colombo 2012a: Fig. 2; 2012b) gdje je u uobičajenom repertoaru fine keramike uz zoomorfno oblikovane posude također zastupljena antropomorfna i zoomorfna plastika (Robb 2007: 46–50). U keramičkoj produkciji fine keramike na području istočnog Jadrana plastično oblikovane izrađevine dosad nisu evidentirane, pa je nalaz iz Pokrovnika u tom smislu izniman. Njegovu je izuzetnost, međutim, važno dovesti u svezu sa stupnjem (ne)istraženosti danilske kulture, poznavanju čijih će stilskih i tipoloških odlika zasigurno pridonijeti daljnja istraživanja u Pokrovniku ali i na drugim nalazištima danilske kulture. Tomu u prilog ne govori samo ovaj, zasad jedinstven nalaz, koji odstupa od danas poznatog (tipičnog) sadržaja danilske kulture, nego i rezultati analiza grube i fine keramike s područja Dalmacije i Italije. Oni su na oba spomenuta područja potvrdili da je riječ o lokalnoj proizvodnji (Spataro 2002: 187–189; Fadem 2009: 87; Teoh et al. 2014). Ako u obzir uzmemo činjenicu da su u danilskoj kulturi različiti oblici (npr. zdjele suženog otvora i pojedine varijante plitica) zastupljeni i u keramičkom repertoaru grube i u keramičkom repertoaru fine keramike, nema razloga ne pretpostaviti da se ista situacija ponavlja i s danas dobro poznatim keramičkim izrađevinama posebne namjene, poput ritona, antropomorfnih i zoomorfnih figurina, zoomorfno oblikovanih posuda i dr. Domišljatost i umijeće neolitičkih zajednica, kao i pojava plastično oblikovanih izrađevina u keramičkom repertoaru fine keramike, međutim, ostaju pitanjem budućih arheoloških istraživanja na tim područjima.

applied decoration in form of a single thickening, sometimes perforated.

The basic characteristic of this pottery type is painted decoration on a previously prepared surface in the form of a pale yellow coating. As the remains of the coating are visible on most of the fragments both on the inner and outer walls, it is possible to conclude that both walls were painted. Among the colours used for painted decoration, grey predominates, with red, black, and brown also in use. Brown was usually used alone, while grey was used either alone or in combination with red and black. Red also sometimes appears alone, while black was used exclusively for making borders, i.e. the separation of decorative zones in grey or red.

Although painted decoration was preserved on a small number of fragments, it is quite clear that strict geometric composition represents the basis for the decorative style of this pottery type. Both linear and curvilinear motifs were represented. As was the case with the coarse pottery, linear motifs predominate, such as slanted parallel lines (Pl. 11: 9–10), triangles, and rhomb's. Only concentric circles are known among the curvilinear motifs (Pl. 11: 8).

Fine pottery production included one foot in relief (Pl. 13: 1a–c). This is a small pale orange foot that judging from the remains of a pale yellow coating had been painted over the entire exterior wall. The remains of coating are not visible on the interior side. Although the base was not entirely preserved, according to the formation of the foot and the semicircular cavity on the inner side, it can be assumed to be the lower part of a small vessel. In technological and typological terms, it is reminiscent of the zoomorphic vessels from the central Italian region (Abruzzo province) (Tozzi, Zamagni 2001; Colombo 2012a: Fig. 2; 2012b), where along with zoomorphic vessels, anthropomorphic and zoomorphic relief elements are also present in the common repertory of fine pottery (Robb 2007: 46–50). So far no sculpturally shaped artifacts have been noted in the fine pottery production from the eastern Adriatic, hence the find from Pokrovnik is exceptional in that sense. Its rarity, however, must be related to the state of investigation (or lack thereof) of the Danilo culture. The knowledge of its stylistic and typological characteristics will certainly be improved by further excavations at Pokrovnik, as well as at other sites of the Danilo culture. This is supported not merely by this as yet unique find that deviates from the present known (typical) content of the Danilo culture, but also the results of the analysis of coarse and fine pottery from regions of Dalmatia and Italy. This research has confirmed local pottery production for both areas (Spataro 2002: 187–189; Fadem 2009: 87; Teoh et al. 2014). If we take into consideration the fact that in the Danilo culture various forms (such as bowls with constricted opening and individual variants of platters) were represented both in the ceramic repertory of coarse pottery and the ceramic repertory of fine pottery, there is no reason not to assume that the same situation would also exist with well-known pottery artifacts of special purpose, such as rhytons, anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figurines, zoomorphic vessels, and so forth. The extent of the ingenuity and skills of the Neolithic communities, as well as the appearance of sculpturally shaped artifacts in the ceramic repertory of fine pottery, however, must remain a question for future archaeological investigations in these areas.

RASPRAVA

Litički skup iz Pokrovnika, unatoč činjenici da se u naselju mogu izdvojiti različiti nasebinski horizonti, malim brojem nalaza onemogućuje širu raspravu o promjenama u litičkoj tehnologiji. Time se Pokrovnik ubraja u niz neolitičkih nalazišta istočne obale s oskudnim litičkim skupovima ili se radi o ograničenim podacima (Batović 1962; 1979; Benac 1958; 1975; Korošec 1958). Tek se pojedini uzorci mogu primijetiti, s tim da ostaje pitanje odražava li uzorak kojim raspolažemo zaista realno stanje. Npr. kao i kod većine dosad objavljenih litičkih skupova, kod Pokrovnika se na prvi pogled primjećuje razlika u brojnosti između ranoneolitičkih i srednjoneolitičkih skupova. Sličnu situaciju imamo u Smilčiću (Batović 1962: 97; 1979: 502), Markovoj špilji (Čečuk 1974: 234), Crvenoj stijeni (Benac 1975: 128–140), Pupićinoj peći (Forenbaher 2006), Gudnji (Marijanović 2005) ili pak Nakovani na Pelješcu (Forenbaher, Perhoč 2015). Sudeći po tome, danilsku kulturu odlikuje veća raznolikost nego što je to slučaj u starijoj fazi neolitika, i po količini i po vrstama oruđa, što bi, prema Batoviću, odražavalo „složeniji i napredniji način života“ (Batović 1979: 536).

Od ovakvog tumačenja odstupa naselje starijeg neolitika Crno vrilo gdje brojnost kremenih nalaza premašuje sva ostala nalazišta ranog neolitika zajedno, a brojnošću nadmašuje i bilo koje nalazište iz vremena srednjeg neolitika (Korona 2009: 161). Većina nalazišta na otvorenom istraženih u novije vrijeme poput Crnog vrila (Korona 2009) ili Barica (Vujević, Horvat 2012) pokazuju pak da u oba razdoblja možemo očekivati veće litičke skupove i da nema jasne razlike u broju nalaza između razdoblja neolitika. Ona je vidljiva tek u varijabilnosti samog repertoara što je opet uvjetovano nizom faktora – od karaktera nalazišta, duljine njegova trajanja, potreba zajednica, stanja privrede, uz koje na naše predodžbe utječe i samo stanje istraženosti pojedinih nalazišta, te način prikupljanja nalaza.

Upotreba kremenog oruđa u neolitiku je široka, od rezanja, bušenja, struganja, ali ono služi i za ubiranja žita, pripremu hrane, proizvodnju stvari od mekših materijala. Kod većine navedenih poslova nije potreban invazivni retuš. Uglavnom se samo rubovi oruđa retuširaju, dok je površinska obrada u neolitiku vrlo rijetka. Izuzevši dvije strelice gdje je obrada površinska i obostrana, na ostalim predmetima obrada je izravna, polustrma i sitna. Sječiva su sama po sebi spremna za upotrebu i bez dodatne obrade, što se kod Pokrovnika vidi u činjenici da gotovo polovica svih nalaza s tragovima (n=15; 42%) spada u kategoriju sječiva/pločica s mikroretušem, koji nastaje dosljednom uporabom izrađevine. S obzirom na to da se sječiva mogu koristiti i bez obrade, kod dodatno obrađenih primjeraka, kao i na drugim neolitičkim nalazištima, svrha retuša nije zaoštavanje rubova nego može biti riječ o zatupljivanju ili postizanju radnog ruba prikladnog za struganje, piljenje i slične aktivnosti (Korona 2009: 164).

Razlika u odnosu na stariji neolitik jest pojava pojedinih kategorija koje prije nisu bile poznate. Dio je njih vezan uz lovnu privredu. Naime, u slojevima starijeg neolitika na nalazištima istočnog Jadrana za sada nisu pronađeni nalazi strelica nego se lov vjerojatno obavljao pomoću drugih

DISCUSSION

Despite the fact that various settlement horizons can be distinguished at the site of Pokrovnik, the small number of lithic finds makes it impossible to discuss changes in the lithic technology on a broader scale. Therefore Pokrovnik can be included in a series of Neolithic sites on the eastern coast of the Adriatic with scarce lithic finds with deficient or non-existent data (Batović 1962; 1979; Benac 1958; 1975; Korošec 1958). Only individual samples can be noted, with the question remaining as to whether the available sample actually reflects the true situation. At first glance a difference can be noted in the amounts for the Early Neolithic and Middle Neolithic assemblages from Pokrovnik as was the case with most lithic assemblages published so far. The situation is similar in Smilčić (Batović 1962: 97; 1979: 502), Markova špilja (Čečuk 1974: 234), Crvena stijena (Benac 1975: 128–140), Pupićina peć (Forenbaher 2006), Gudnja (Marijanović 2005), and even Nakovana on Pelješac peninsula (Forenbaher, Perhoč 2015). Judging from the aforementioned, the Danilo culture is characterized by a greater variety than the earlier phase of the Neolithic both in terms of quantity and types of tools, which, according to Batović, would reflect “a more complex and advanced way of life” (Batović 1979: 536).

The Early Neolithic settlement of Crno vrilo does not correspond to such interpretation, as the amount of the flint tools exceeds all other sites of the Early Neolithic together, and in fact exceeds any single site from the period of the Middle Neolithic (Korona 2009: 161). Most of the open-air sites excavated in the recent period, such as Crno vrilo (Korona 2009) or Barice (Vujević, Horvat 2012), in fact show that in both periods greater lithic assemblages can be expected, and that there is no clear difference in the number of finds among the Neolithic periods. A difference is visible only in the variability of the repertory, which is caused by a series of factors, from the character of the site, its duration, needs of the community, economic development, along with different perceptions related to the state of research at individual sites and the manner of collecting the finds.

Flint tools in the Neolithic period were used for cutting, drilling, and scraping, but also for harvesting grain, food preparation, and producing items from softer materials. For most of the above tasks, invasive retouch was not necessary. Mostly only the edges of the tool were retouched, while surface was worked very rarely in the Neolithic. With the exception of two bifacially retouched arrows, on other objects the retouch was direct, marginal and semi-abrupt. Blades are ready for use without any additional working, which can be seen at Pokrovnik in the fact that almost half of all finds with working traces (n=15; 42%) belong to the category of blades/bladelets with micro-retouch, which is generated by consistent use of the artifact. Considering that blades can be utilized without further working, for those that do display additional working, like at other Neolithic sites, the purpose of retouch is not to sharpen the edges, rather perhaps to dull them or create a working edge suitable for scraping, sawing, and similar activities (Korona 2009: 164).

The difference in relation to the Early Neolithic is the appearance of individual categories that had not been known before. Some of these are related to hunting. Specifically, in the Early Neolithic layers at the eastern Adriatic sites finds of

vrsta projektila. Kamene kugle i uglačani oblutci mogli bi biti pokazatelj korištenja bacačkog oružja. Valutice su tek neznatno modificirane, dok su kugle izrađene od komada vapnenca namjerno oblikovane. Naravno, jedan dio njih može imati i funkciju rastirača ili pak udarača (tvrdog čekića) korištenog pri izradi predmeta od cijepanog kamena, no analogije s drugim nalazištima pokazuju da bi oni mogli biti i svojevrsni projektili (Marijanović 2009: 56; Vujević, Horvat 2012: 34). Navedeni nalazi javljaju se kroz sve horizonte naselja, s blagim povećanjem broja u nasebinskim horizontima danilske kulture.

Pojava pak strelica tek u srednjem neolitiku opća je karakteristika naselja na obalnom dijelu istočnog Jadrana. Pronađeni primjerci pretežno su trapezoidnog oblika, s izraženim zašiljenim prijelazom oštrice u trn, sa zaobljenim ili uvučenim rubom (Batović 1979: 536). U mlađim slojevima danilske kulture na nalazištima Smilčić i Danilo nađeno je po desetak primjeraka (Batović 1979: 536). Na položaju Janice kod Pakošтана pronadjen je jedan primjerak (Meštov, Vujević, u tisku). Na nalazištu Barice u Benkovcu pronadjen je vrh obostrano obrađene strelice listolikog tipa s izraženim trnom i zatupljenim vrhom, a više strelica pronadeno je i prilikom različitih rekognosciranja terena. Većinom je riječ o trapezoidnom tipu sa slabo naglašenim trnom i krilcima (Vujević, Horvat 2012: 34, T. II: 2).

Na Pokrovniku su prilikom iskopavanja Z. Brusića pronadene tri varijante kamenih strelica (listolika bez trna, listolika s trnom i romboidna s malim ispupčenjima poput krilaca) ali zastupljene manjim brojem primjeraka (Brusić 2008: 58, T. LII). Jedna izrađena od vulkanskog stakla pronadjena je prilikom istraživanja A. Moorea 2006. godine (Ferić 2009: 32). Tri nove, pronadene u posljednjim istraživačkim kampanjama, tipološkim se odlikama uklapaju u već dosad pronadene ali i u opće standarde danilske kulture. Jedna je listolikog oblika s trnom (T. 1: 19), druga romboidna bez vidljivog trna za nasađivanje (T. 1: 18), a posljednja je trokutasta sa širokim trnom (T. 1: 17). Pojava strelica u srednjem neolitiku može govoriti o promjenama u lovnoj strategiji zajednica, ali njihov mali broj, uz daljnje korištenje kamenih kugli i drugih kamenih predmeta koji su mogli poslužiti kao projektili, pokazuje da su lovne taktike starijeg razdoblja još uvijek duboko ukorijenjene u ponašanje zajednice. S druge strane, ne treba ni očekivati veću količinu nalaza vezanih uz lovne aktivnosti. Mali broj navedenih uklapa se u ostatke faune pronadene prilikom iskopavanja gdje se jasno vidi da je lov sekundarna privredna aktivnost koja tek upotpunjuje prehranu i to u vrlo malom postotku.⁷

Predmeti od glačanog kamena u neolitiku istočnog Jadrana jesu malobrojni, a Pokrovnik se ni u tom pogledu ne razlikuje od ostalih nalazišta. U Smilčiću je pronadeno svega 20-ak, a u Danilu 30-ak primjeraka sjekira. Sve su bez ušica za nasađivanje i malih dimenzija dužine od 3 do 8 cm (Batović 1979: 537). Za spomenuti je i nalazište Barice u Benkovcu

arrow points have been unknown so far, and probably other kinds of projectiles were used for hunting. Handstones and polished pebbles could be indicators of the use of throwing weapons. The pebbles were just slightly modified, while the balls made of limestone were shaped intentionally. Naturally, some of them could have had the function of a chisel or hammer used in the production of chipped stone objects, however, analogies with other sites indicate that they could also represent projectiles (Marijanović 2009: 56; Vujević, Horvat 2012: 34). The mentioned finds appear throughout all phases of the settlement, with a slight increase in the number of the settlement horizons of the Danilo culture.

The appearance of arrow points only in the Middle Neolithic is a general characteristic of settlements in the coastal part of the eastern Adriatic. The discovered examples are primarily trapezoidal, with an emphasized pointed transition from the blade to the tang, with a rounded or indented edge (Batović 1979: 536). In the later layers of the Danilo culture at the sites of Smilčić and Danilo some dozen examples were found (Batović 1979: 536). At the site of Janice near Pakošтана one example was found (Meštov, Vujević in print). At the site of Barice in Benkovac a tip of a biface leaf-shaped point was found with an emphasized tang and a blunted tip, and several more arrowheads were discovered during field survey of the terrain. Most were trapezoidal with a slightly emphasized tang and wings (Vujević, Horvat 2012: 34, Pl. II: 2).

Three variants of arrow points were discovered at Pokrovnik during the excavations by Z. Brusić (leaf-shaped without a tang, leaf-shaped with a tang, and rhomboid with small wing-like protrusions) but were represented with a small number of examples (Brusić 2008: 58, Pl. LII). One made of volcanic glass (obsidian) was discovered during the excavations by A. Moore in 2006 (Ferić 2009: 32). Three new points, discovered in the most recent excavation campaigns, correspond typologically to those already discovered, but also to the general standards of the Danilo culture. One was leaf-shaped with a tang (Pl. 1: 19), the second rhomboid without a visible tang (Pl. 1: 18), while the last was triangular with a broad tang (Pl. 1: 17). The appearance of points in the Middle Neolithic can refer to changes in the hunting strategies of the community, but their small number, along with the further use of stone balls and other stone objects that could be used as projectiles, indicate that the hunting tactics of the earlier period were still deeply embedded in the behavior of the community. On the other side, no great quantity of finds related to hunting activities should be expected. The small number mentioned above corresponds to the faunal remains discovered during the excavations, where it can be clearly seen that hunting was a secondary economic activity, only used to supplement the diet and only in a very small percentage.⁷

Polished stone artifacts are rare on the eastern Adriatic, and Pokrovnik does not differ from the other sites in that regard. At Smilčić some 20 axes were found, and some 30 at Danilo. All lacked sockets and were of small dimen-

7 Prilikom prethodnih istraživanja pronadjeni su ostatci raznolike faune. Dominiraju domesticirane vrste životinja, dok su lovne životinje minimalno zastupljene (Moore et al. 2007: 30). Preliminarne analize životinjskih ostataka pronadenih prilikom novih istraživanja potkrepljuju već poznato i pokazuju da većinom pripadaju ovicapridima te u manjem postotku govedu (usmeno priopćenje S. Radović).

7 Various faunal remains were discovered during previous excavations. Domesticated animals were dominant, while game was minimally represented (Moore et al. 2007: 30). Preliminary analysis of the animal remains discovered during the recent excavations supports the already known pattern and shows that the same majority belonged to ovicaprids, with a lesser percentage of cattle (oral communication: S. Radović).

kod kojeg je pronađeno 36 većinom cjelovitih sjekira različitih dimenzija (Vujević, Horvat 2012: 36) te Crno vrilo (Crnjaković 2009). Primjerci s novih istraživanja Pokrovnika uz još nekoliko poznatih otprije uklapaju se u naše predodžbe o danilskoj i impresso kulturi.

Oručje od glačanog kamena na Jadranu je korišteno i razmjenjivano od ranog neolitika. Među njim treba razlikovati dvije kategorije utilitarnih predmeta te malobrojne ukrasne predmete. Masivne sjekire korištene su najviše za čišćenje područja, sječu i rad s drvom, a možda i za kopanje (Robb, Farr 2005: 29). Jedan primjerak iz danilske faze na Pokrovniku spadao bi u ovu kategoriju. Druga su kategorija sjekire manjih dimenzija kod kojih nije uvijek jasna namjena. Dimenzije ukazuju da su mogle poslužiti za rad na drvetu ili kosti, a oštećenja na oba kraja mogla bi upućivati na udaranje. Slično je i na drugim neolitičkim nalazištima (Karimali 2005: 198). Zbog toga se u literaturi koriste termini sjekirice, dljijeta ili dljijeta za cizeliranje, čime se pokušava istaknuti njihova praktična namjena (Marijanović 2009: 54). No kao i kod mnogih predmeta teško je odvojiti utilitarnu od simboličke funkcije. Sjekire mogu biti i statusni simboli, simboli prestiža, a pojedini probušeni primjerci pokazuju da su mogle biti nošene i kao privjesci (Karimali 2005: 200). Primjere za simboličko tumačenje imamo na nalazištu Crno vrilo gdje se ni na čeonom dijelu ni na oštricama, dakle radnim površinama, ne mogu uočiti bilo kakvi tragovi uporabe, a kako je riječ o uvoznim, pa prema tome i skupocjenim materijalima, pretpostavlja se da su mogle imati i apotropejsko značenje (Marijanović 2009: 54). Također, na Baricama je pronađena mala sjekirica kalupastog tipa izrađena od spondilusa (Vujević, Horvat 2012: 38, T. VI: 1a–b). Materijal od kojeg je izrađena poništava utilitarnost i ostavlja samo mogućnost da je riječ o ukrasu ili sjekirici koja sama po sebi ima simboličko značenje. Na Pokrovniku postoje sjekire manjih dimenzija, no njihov oblik i oštećenja ili pak istrošenost radnih rubova pokazuju da je u osnovi riječ o alatu.

Kao i kamenu tako i koštani predmeti količinom ili oblikovanjem ne odudaraju od općih postavki starijeg i srednjeg neolitika (Batović 1979: 537–538; Vujević 2009). U starijem neolitiku najveći broj nalaza spada u kategoriju glačalica i ubodnih predmeta izrađenih od kostiju ovicaprida. Primjećuje se tek blago povećanje broja koštanog alata u srednjem neolitiku, ali bez promjene u kategorijama nalaza. Za izdvojiti je pronalazak koštane udice u slojevima starijeg neolitika, koja je rijetka na neolitičkim nalazištima istočnog Jadrana. Udica je pronađena na nalazištu Crno vrilo (Vujević 2009: 97), a slični predmeti pronađeni su na nalazištu Kargadur kod Ližnjana (Komšo 2011).

Među koštanim artefaktima iznimno rijedak nalaz predstavlja pronalazak nazubljenog privjeska u sloju iz vremena starijeg neolitika (sl. 5). Na prvi pogled privjesak podsjeća na prikaz ribe iako je upitno prikazuje li to zaista. Motiv ribe mogao je imati simbolički značaj u neolitiku iako ga je teško dovesti u direktnu vezu sa zajednicom koja u svom privrednom inventaru faunu morske provenijencije broji tek u promilima. U najboljem bi slučaju takav motiv, kao i

sions, from 3 to 8 cm (Batović 1979: 537). The site of Barice in Benkovac should also be mentioned, where 36 mostly complete axes of various dimensions were found (Vujević, Horvat 2012: 36) as well as Crno vrilo (Crnjaković 2009). Examples from the recent excavations at Pokrovnik, as well as other previously known specimens, correspond to our concepts of the Danilo and Impressed Ware cultures.

Polished stone tools were utilized and exchanged from the Early Neolithic on the Adriatic. Two categories of utilitarian artifacts should be distinguished, along with few decorative objects. Massive axes were used mostly for land clearance, cutting wood and working with it, and perhaps even for digging (Robb, Farr 2005: 29). One example from the Danilo phase at Pokrovnik would belong to this category. The other category consists of small axes of whose purpose is not always clear. The dimensions indicate that they could have been used for working on wood or bone, while damage on both ends means they could have been used for striking. The same is true at other Neolithic sites (Karimali 2005: 198). Hence in the relevant literature the terms hand-axe, chisel, or chisel for carving are used, in an attempt to suggest their practical purpose (Marijanović 2009: 54). But as for many other objects, it is difficult to separate utilitarian from symbolic functions. Axes can also represent status symbols, symbols of prestige, while individual perforated examples show that they could also be worn as pendants (Karimali 2005: 200). Examples suitable for a symbolic interpretation can be found at the site of Crno vrilo, where no traces whatsoever can be noted of use either on the head or the blade, i.e. the working areas, and as these were made from imported and hence expensive materials, they can be suggested to have had an apotropaic meaning (Marijanović 2009: 54). Similarly, at Barice small axe made from a *spondylus* shell was found (Vujević, Horvat 2012: 38, Pl. VI: 1a–b). The material from which it was made negates any utilitarian nature and leaves only the possibility that it was a decoration or an axe that had a symbolic meaning. Small axes were found at Pokrovnik, but their form and damage or wear on the working surfaces show that they were used as tools.

Like the stone objects, the items made from bone do not differ either in quantity or form from the general parameters of the Early and Middle Neolithic (Batović 1979: 537–538; Vujević 2009). The greatest number of finds in the Early Neolithic belonged to the category of polishers and objects for perforation made from the bones of ovicaprids. Only a slight increase in the number of bone tools can be noted for the Middle Neolithic, but with no changes in the find categories. Bone hook which was unearthed in the Early Neolithic layers is a particularly interesting find, as they are rare at the Neolithic sites on the eastern Adriatic. One hook was found at the site of Crno vrilo (Vujević 2009: 97), while similar objects were discovered at the site of Kargadur near Ližnjan (Komšo 2011).

An exceptionally rare find among the bone artifacts was a toothed pendant from an Early Neolithic layer (Fig. 5). At first glance, the pendant seems to depict a fish, but it is questionable whether this is actually the case. The motif of a fish could have had a symbolic significance in the Neolithic, although it is difficult to make a direct connection with a community where the faunal remains contained only small amounts of fish or seafood. At best, such a motif, like the

kod korištenja morskih plodova za ukrašavanje keramičkih posuda, mogao biti samo odraz općeg simboličkog i estetskog izričaja neolitičkih zajednica Jadrana.

use of seashells to decorate pottery vessels, could represent merely a reflection of a general symbolic and aesthetic expression of the Neolithic communities of the Adriatic.



Sl. 5a Nazubljeni koštani privjesak (snimio: D. Vujević)
Fig. 5a Toothed bone pendant (photo: D. Vujević)



Sl. 5b Idealna rekonstrukcija privjeska
Fig. 5b Reconstruction of the pendant

Iako su sačuvani tek sitni zupci, nije isključeno da je osim ukrasne, ovaj predmet imao i utilitarnu svrhu. Postojanje zubaca otvara mogućnost korištenja predmeta kao češlja. Korištenje češljeva počinje s trenutkom kada su ljudi počeli voditi brigu o svojoj kosi. Indirektni dokazi, npr. frizure na figurinama iz paleolitičkih nalazišta s prostora Francuske, Češke ili Rusije, pokazuju da se to moralo dogoditi već u gornjem paleolitu, iako stvarni početak vjerojatno nećemo nikada spoznati. Konkretni nalazi govore o korištenju češljeva u vremenu pretkeramičkog neolitika Bliskog istoka. Nalazi minijaturnog češlja iz Mureybeta od prije 12 tisuća godina (Cauvin, Watkins 2000: 24, Fig. 5/7; Stordeur, Christodou 2008: 532–533, Fig. 52), ili nešto mlađih iz Jerihona ili Nahal Hemara u Palestini (Dayagi-Mendels 1993: 74–86; King, Stager 2001: 74; Akkermans, Schwartz 2003: 79), govore o upotrebi češljeva kako u dekorativne tako i u higijenske svrhe. Na širem prostoru Jadrana nema tako ranih nalaza. Ako je zaista riječ o češlju, nalaz iz Pokrovnika sa svojim dvostrukim oblikovanjem i rupom za vezivanje najvjerojatnije je služio za osobno korištenje jer s obzirom na veličinu zubaca teško da je mogao služiti u nekom privrednom kontekstu.

Različiti nazubljeni predmeti nalaze se i na drugim neolitičkim lokalitetima Bliskog istoka i Europe. Nekoliko ih je pronađeno je na lokalitetu Mureybet. Smatra se da su imali utilitarnu namjenu, ali različite analize i eksperimenti nisu dali jasne odgovore na pitanje konkretne funkcije ovakvih predmeta (Stordeur, Christodou, 2008: 522–528, Fig. 47). Četiri plosnata artefakta s nazubljenim rubovima pronađeni su i u Çatalhöyük. Analize pokazuju da su korišteni na mekanim materijalima, no kao ni u slučaju Mureybeta nisu ponudile odgovore na pitanje funkcionalne interpretacije (Russell, Griffiths 2013: 291). Slični nazubljeni predmeti počeću s različitih nalazišta s prostora Srbije (Vitezović 2010).

Although only tiny teeth were preserved, it is not excluded that this object could have had a utilitarian purpose as well as a decorative one. The existence of teeth opens the possibility that the object had been used as a comb. The use of combs began when people started to take particular care of their hair. Indirect proof, such as styled hair on figurines from Paleolithic sites in France, Czech Republic, or Russia, indicates that this must have occurred as early as the Upper Paleolithic, although the actual beginnings will probably never be discovered. Actual finds indicate the use of combs in the pre-pottery Neolithic in the Near East. The finds of a miniature comb from Mureybet from 12 thousand years ago (Cauvin, Watkins 2000: 24, Fig. 5/7, Stordeur, Christodou 2008: 532–533, Fig. 52), or somewhat later examples from Jericho or Nahal Hemar in Palestine (Dayagi-Mendels 1993: 74–86; King, Stager 2001: 74; Akkermans, Schwartz 2003: 79) suggest the use of combs for both decorative and hygienic purposes. No such early finds exist in the broader area of the Adriatic. If it is truly a comb, the find from Pokrovnik with its double-sided formation and hole for suspension most probably served for personal use, as given the size of the teeth, it is difficult to imagine that it could have served in some context of production.

Various toothed objects can also be found at other Neolithic sites in the Near East and Europe. Several were found at the site of Mureybet. They were considered to have a utilitarian purpose, but various analyses and experiments have not offered solid answers to the question of the actual function of such objects (Stordeur, Christodou 2008: 522–528, Fig. 47). Four flat artifacts with denticulated edges were also found at Çatalhöyük. Analysis showed that they had been used on soft material, but as in the case of Mureybet no answers were provided in terms of functional interpretation (Russell, Griffiths 2013: 291). Similar toothed objects also

S. Vitezović (2010: 330–331) pretpostavlja da su mogli služiti za raščešljavanje, ravnomjerno nanošenje pigmenta, ili, s obzirom na pronalazak ulomka keramike na Grivcu sa sličnim uzorkom, da su ovakvi predmeti mogli biti korišteni za izradu ukrasa na keramičkim posudama. Iako je privjesak pronađen u sloju starijeg neolitika, kada izrađivači preferiraju ukrašavanje posuda upravo utiskivanjem različitih elemenata, na Pokrovniku nisu pronađeni keramički ulomci sa sličnim uzorkom tako da trenutačno nije moguće dovesti nazubljeni predmet u direktnu vezu s ukrašavanjem keramike.

come from various sites in Serbia (Vitezović 2010). S. Vitezović (2010: 330–331) hypothesized that they could have served for combing, applying pigments evenly, or, given the discovery of a fragment of pottery at Grivac with a similar pattern, such objects could have been used for decoration on pottery vessels. Although the pendant was discovered in the layer of the Early Neolithic, when pottery makers preferred decorating vessels with impressions of various elements, at Pokrovnik no pottery fragments with a similar pattern were found, so that at the moment it is not possible to associate the toothed artifact directly to the pottery decoration.



Sl. 6 Koštani predmet sa stiliziranom životinjskom glavom (snimio: D. Vujević)
Fig. 6 Bone object with a stylized animal head (photo: D. Vujević)

Rijedak koštani nalaz predstavlja i fragment metapodijalne kosti goveda (*Bos. sp.*) s modificiranim zglobnim dijelom (sl. 6). Očito je riječ o dekorativnom elementu na dršci nekog predmeta iako, s obzirom na nedostatak distalnog kraja, nemamo sigurnih naznaka o kojem bi to predmetu mogla biti riječ. Gotovo identična stilizacija pronađena je na artefaktima iz Hacilara (Turska) (Mellaart 1961: T. 4c; 1970: Fig. 180), Samovodene (Stanev 2002: 95, Fig. 220) i Mursaleva (Bugarska; usmeno priopćenje S. Vitezović.) i to uvijek kao ukrasni element, tj. stilizacija životinjske glave na proksimalnom kraju koštane spatule. Istrošenost ulomka iz Pokrovnika svakako se uklapa u predodžbu spatula kao predmeta s dugotrajnom upotrebom, a odabir materijala

Another rare bone find was the fragment of a metapodial cow bone (*Bos. sp.*) with a modified joint section (Fig. 6). This was evidently a decorative element on the handle of some object, although given the absence of the distal end it is not certain what type of object this could be. An almost identical stylization was discovered on artifacts from Hacilar (Turkey) (Mellaart 1961: Pl. 4c; 1970: Fig. 180), Samovodene (Stanev 2002: 95, Fig. 220) and Mursalevo (Bulgaria; personal communication S. Vitezović), regularly as a decorative element, as the stylization of an animal head on the proximal end of a bone spatula. The wear on the fragment from Pokrovnik certainly supports the assumption of its use as a spatula, as an object with lengthy utilization, while the

za izradu koji je i kod sličnih predmeta isključivo vezan uz bovide, u kombinaciji sa stiliziranom životinjskom glavom, može svjedočiti i o simboličkom značenju ovih, u osnovi, utilitarnih predmeta (Vitezović 2016).

Nedvojbena osobna ukras predstavlja velik diskoidni privjesak. Tri identična privjeska pronađena su na nalazištu Barice u Benkovcu (Vujević, Horvat 2012: 39–40). Pronađeni primjerci s Barice jesu fragmentirani (prepolovljeni), a druge polovice nisu pronađene. No nalaz s Pokrovnika pomogao je u rekonstrukciji cjelovitog izgleda. Riječ je o privjescima diskoidnog oblika izrađenim od jelenjeg roga sa širokom perforacijom po sredini. Jedna ploha je privjeska zaravnjena i ugačana, dok je druga zaobljena što privjesku daje D-presjek. U ukrasne predmete možemo uvrstiti i koštanu pločicu s dva žlijeba i rupom za vezivanje. Slične pločice mogu se naći i na drugim neolitičkim nalazištima, a po jedna je pronađena na Crnom vrilu (Vujević 2009: 98) i na Smilčiću (Batović 1981: 8).

Općenito govoreći, nakit je na Pokrovniku nešto raznovrsniji i bogatiji u razdoblju srednjeg neolitika nego u razdoblju prije iako je u oba slučaja riječ o malom broju predmeta. Brojem i oblikovanjem uklapa se u dosadašnje spoznaje o nakitu u neolitiku, koji je i inače skroman i jednostavan (Batović 1981: 7; Marijanović 2009: 61–62). Izrađuje se od kamena, keramike, školjaka i kostiju, a kao i na drugim nalazištima istočnog Jadrana pronađene su narukvice, privjesci te razni drugi probušeni predmeti (kolutovi, pločice, itd.). Najveći broj ukrasnih predmeta pripada probušenim školjkama i to vrste jestiva čančica (*Cerastoderma glaucum*) koja je očigledno bila omiljena kroz obje faze neolitika zastupljene na Pokrovniku. Jednostavnim probijanjem baze školjke dobio bi se efektan privjesak za ogrlicu. Za spomenuti je i jako rijetke privjeske od kalcita. Nekoliko neuspjelih pokušaja probijanja na jednom od primjeraka upućuje na teško oblikovanje ove sirovine što je vjerojatno razlog što se, unatoč efektivnosti i činjenici da ga se može naći u većim količinama u blizini naselja, ovakav materijal i nije često koristio za izradu ukrasnih predmeta.

U kontekstu daljnjeg razmatranja problematike odnosa između impresso i danilske kulture koji zaokupljaju pozornost velikog broja istraživača neolitika istočnog Jadrana još od sredine 20. st. (Korošec 1962: 104; Batović 1966: 157–166; 1979: 522; Brusić 2008: 83; Marijanović 2009: 115), u Pokrovniku je najvažnija bogata keramička produkcija. Ona, naime, i po tehnološkim i po stilsko-tipološkim srodnostima dviju kultura, može poslužiti kao oslonac općeprihvaćenom mišljenju o kontinuiranom razvojnom slijedu između starijeg i srednjeg neolitika. U tehnološkom pogledu, riječ je o podudarnosti impresso keramike i kategorije grubo obrađene danilske keramike, koja kroz cijeli srednji neolitik u Pokrovniku predstavlja najzastupljeniju keramičku kategoriju. Tipološki gledano, među zastupljenim danilskim oblicima evidentirani su neki oblici poznati još od ranog neolitika, primjerice duboki lonci, kuglaste zdjele s malim otvorom, prstenasta dna i šuplje cilindrične noge. Isti je slučaj u ukrasnom sustavu s motivom trokuta. On je, naime, jedan od glavnih ukrasnih elementa danilske kulture, kako u Pokrovniku tako i na

choice of material for its production, which for similar objects was also exclusively related to bovids, in combination with the stylized zoomorphic head, could imply symbolic meaning of this, in fact, utilitarian object (Vitezović 2016).

The large discoid pendant undoubtedly represented a personal decoration. Three identical pendants were discovered at the site of Barice in Benkovac (Vujević, Horvat 2012: 39–40). The discovered examples from Barice were fragmentary (broken in half), and the other halves were not discovered. The find from Pokrovnik was useful in reconstructing the original appearance. These were disc-shaped pendants made from deer antler with a broad perforation in the center. One surface of the pendant was flattened and polished, while the other was rounded, giving the pendant a D-shaped section. The decorative objects also include a bone platelet with two grooves and a hole for hanging. Similar platelets can be found at other Neolithic sites, and one each was found at Crno vrilo (Vujević 2009: 98) and at Smilčić (Batović 1981: 8).

Generally speaking ornaments at Pokrovnik were somewhat more varied and richer in the period of the Middle Neolithic than in the previous period, although in both cases there were only few objects. In terms of number and form, it corresponds to what is presently known about jewelry in the Neolithic, which is otherwise modest and simple (Batović 1981: 7; Marijanović 2009: 61–62). The ornaments were made of stone, pottery, shells, and bone, and like at other sites on the eastern Adriatic, bracelets, pendants, and various other perforated objects (discs, platelets, etc.) were found. The greatest number of decorative objects consisted of perforated shells, of the lagoon cockle species (*Cerastoderma glaucum*), which was evidently popular throughout both phases of the Neolithic at Pokrovnik. A simple drilling through the base of the shell created an attractive pendant for a necklace. The very rare pendants of calcite should also be mentioned. Several unsuccessful attempts to create a hole on one of the examples indicated possible difficulties in working with this raw material, which was probably the reason why it was not often used for the manufacture of decorative objects, despite its presence in large quantities nearby the settlement.

In the context of further consideration of the relationship between the Impressed Ware and Danilo cultures, which has always been the focus of a large number of researchers of the Neolithic of the eastern Adriatic from the middle of the 20th century onwards (Korošec 1962: 104; Batović 1966: 157–166; 1979: 522; Brusić 2008: 83; Marijanović 2009: 115), the abundant pottery production of was most important at Pokrovnik. It can serve as a support for the generally accepted idea about continuous developmental sequence between the Early and Middle Neolithic in terms of technological and stylistic-typological similarities of the two cultures. In terms of technology, this refers to correspondence between the impressed ware and the category of coarse Danilo pottery, which throughout the entire Middle Neolithic was the most abundant pottery category at Pokrovnik. In typological terms, certain forms known from as early as the early Neolithic were also documented among the recovered Danilo examples, such as deep pots, and globular bowls with a small opening, annular base, and hollow

drugim danilskim nalazištima sjeverne i srednje Dalmacije (Korošec 1958: 79; Brusić 1973: 420; Vujević, Horvat 2012: 56). Njihova pojava u danilskoj fazi naselja u Pokrovniku nije nova nego se može povezati s ranijim ukrasnim kompozicijama u kojima su jednostavne varijante trokuta izvedene tipičnim *impresso* tehnikama. Stilsko-tipološke srodnosti između dviju kultura upotpunjuju i keramički ulomci ukrašeni tremolo tehnikom. Riječ je o ukrasnoj tehnici tipičnoj za sam kraj ranog neolitika (Batović 1979: 509; Müller 1994: 117), odnosno prema ranijim istraživanjima u Pokrovniku za horizont u kojem se uz keramiku ukrašenu tipičnim *impresso* tehnikama javljaju kvalitetnije izrađene posude ukrašene tremolo tehnikom (Brusić 2008: 83; McClure et al. 2014: 1032). Prilikom novih istraživanja u Pokrovniku pronađeni su ulomci kuglastih zdjela s malim otvorom od kojih su na nekima urezivanjem izvedene spirale (T. 10: 1), a na nekima ukrasi u tremolo tehnici (T. 5: 6). Kako je riječ o tipu posuda karakterističnom za srednji neolitik istočnog Jadrana (Batović 1979: sl. 25: 9; Forenbaher, Kaiser 2006: 174), a ne za stariji, ulomci kuglastih zdjela ukrašeni tremolo tehnikom jasno svjedoče o stilsko-tipološkim preklapanjima dviju kultura, odnosno izrastanju danilskih oblika i ukrasa na jakim tradicijama ranog neolitika.

U prilog čvrste teritorijalne povezanosti i kulturnog jedinstva sjeverne i srednje Dalmacije u srednjem neolitiku govore nalazi keramičkih žlica i fine keramike. Naime, riječ je o dvjema keramičkim pojavama tipičnim isključivo za zadarsko i šibensko zaleđe (Teoh et al. 2014: 350–353; Horvat 2015).⁸

U sklopu pitanja povezanih s relativno-kronološkom pozicijom danilskog naselja u Pokrovniku i unutarnjom razvojnou dinamikom danilske kulture, posebno su indikativne promjene koje se očituju slijedom vertikalne stratigrafije. Naime, od starijih prema mlađim danilskim slojevima postupno raste broj posuda bikonične profilacije i kuglastih zdjela s malim otvorom.⁹ Istovremeno, od starijih prema mlađim slojevima dolazi do postupnog porasta udjela ukrašene keramike, na što su uputila i ranija istraživanja (McClure et al. 2014: 1030–1036). Tremolo tehnika potpuno nestaje u mlađim danilskim slojevima, dok su različite ukrasne kompozicije sa spiralama, meandrima, rombovima i cik-cak linijama i dalje zastupljene. Elementi klasične hvarske kulture poput *crusted* slikanja crvenom bojom, urezanih girlandi ili polumjesečastih motiva poznatih iz Pokrovniku najbližega istraženog nalazišta kasnog neolitika Velištaka (Podrug 2010) nedostaju. Sukladno njihovom nedostatku, odnosno isključivoj dominaciji danilskih motiva, početak i trajanje danilskog naselja u Pokrovniku treba vezati uz rane faze danilske kulture, čemu u prilog govore i dostupni radiokarbonski datumi s ranijih istraživanja (McClure et al. 2014: tab. 1).

cylindrical feet. The situation is identical with the triangle motif in the decorative system. This was one of the main decorative elements of the Danilo culture, both at Pokrovnik, as well as other Danilo sites in northern and central Dalmatia (Korošec 1958: 79; Brusić 1973: 420; Vujević, Horvat 2012: 56). Their appearance in the Danilo phase of the settlement at Pokrovnik does not represent a novelty, rather it can be related to earlier decorative compositions in which simple variants of triangles were carried out in the typical *Impressed Ware* culture techniques. The stylistic and typological similarities between the two cultures are further supplemented by pottery fragments decorated with the tremolo technique. This is a decorative technique that is typical for the very end of the Early Neolithic (Batović 1979: 509; Müller 1994: 117), or according to earlier investigations at Pokrovnik, for the horizon where in addition to pottery decorated with the typical *Impresso* techniques, better quality vessels also appear decorated with the tremolo technique (Brusić 2008: 83; McClure et al. 2014: 1032). During the recent excavations at Pokrovnik, fragments were found of globular bowls with a small opening, some of them with incised triangles (Pl. 10: 1), and some with tremolo technique decoration (Pl. 5: 6). As this was a vessel type characteristic of the Middle Neolithic of the eastern Adriatic (Batović 1979: Fig. 25: 9; Forenbaher, Kaiser 2006: 174), and not of the Early Neolithic, the fragments of globular bowls decorated with the tremolo technique testify to stylistic and typological overlapping of decoration among the two cultures, or rather the development of the Danilo forms and decoration on the basis of strong traditions of the Early Neolithic.

Firm territorial coherence and cultural unity of northern and central Dalmatia in the Middle Neolithic is indicated by the finds of pottery spoons and fine pottery. These, in fact, represent two phenomena typical exclusively of the Zadar and Šibenik hinterland (Teoh et al. 2014: 350–353; Horvat 2015).⁸

In the context of questions related to the relative chronological position of the Danilo settlement at Pokrovnik and the internal developmental dynamics of the Danilo culture, the changes that can be perceived through the sequence of the vertical stratigraphy are particularly indicative. For instance, the number of vessels with a biconical profile and globular vessels with a small opening gradually increases from the earlier to later Danilo layers.⁹ At the same time, gradual increase of decorated pottery occurs from the earlier to the later layers, as indicated by earlier research (McClure et al. 2014: 1030–1036). The tremolo technique entirely disappears in the later Danilo layers, while various decorative compositions with spirals, meanders, rhomb's, and zigzag lines were still used. Elements of the classic Hvar culture, such as *crusted* painting with red paint, incised garlands, or crescent-shaped motifs, known from the nearest excavated site of the Late Neolithic at Velištak, are missing

8 Jedini izuzetak u tom kontekstu predstavljaju sporadični nalazi fine keramike na području Istre i tršćanskog Krasa pripisani tzv. vlaškoj lončariji (Forenbaher, Kaiser 2006: 198–202).

9 Zanimljivo je primijetiti da je jednaki oblik kuglastih zdjela s malim otvorom i u Danilu u većem broj zastupljen od druge faze naselja (Korošec 1964: 54).

8 The only exception in this context is represented by sporadic finds of fine pottery in the regions of Istria and the Kras region in the hinterland of Trieste attributed to the so-called "local pottery production" (Forenbaher, Kaiser 2006: 198–202).

9 It is interesting to note that the same form of globular bowls with a small opening was represented at Danilo more abundantly from the second phase of the settlement (Korošec 1964: 54).

ZAKLJUČAK

Neolitičko nalazište u Pokrovniku ima posebno mjesto u proučavanju neolitika istočnog Jadrana. Osnovni je razlog tomu činjenica da ono predstavlja najbolje istraženo naselje otvorenog tipa sa zastupljenim kulturnim slojevima iz starijeg i srednjeg neolitika. Osim toga, u Pokrovniku nisu utvrđeni sterilni slojevi na osnovi kojih bi bilo moguće stratigrafski odvojiti slojeve starijeg od slojeva srednjeg neolitika, što je vrlo važno pri razmatranju naseobinskog kontinuiteta naselja, ali i tumačenju čvrstih kulturnih veza između zajednica *impresso* i danilske kulture utvrđenih temeljem stilsko-tipoloških srodnosti keramičke građe dviju zastupljenih kultura.

Kulturna slika naselja starijeg i srednjeg neolitika u Pokrovniku ni u jednom horizontu naselja ne odstupa od neolitičkih standarda kakve poznajemo s drugih nalazišta istočne obale Jadrana. Riječ je o tipičnom neolitičkom inventaru u kojem su uz uobičajene i dobro poznate oblike evidentirani tek pojedinačni ukrasni predmeti i keramički oblici dosad nepoznati u kulturnom repertoaru neolitika istočnog Jadrana. Sličan kulturni inventar i postojanje predmeta identičnih onima s drugih neolitičkih nalazišta uklapa se u predodžbu regionalnog razvoja neolitičkih kultura istočnog Jadrana. S druge strane, pronalazak ulomka koštane spatule sa stiliziranom životinjskom glavom, čiju pojavu možemo pratiti sve do Anatolije, pokazuje prijenos ideja i općih značajki neolitičkog paketa na daleko širem području.

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at Pokrovnik (Podrug 2010). Given their lack, or rather the exclusive domination of Danilo motifs, the beginning and continuation of the Danilo settlement at Pokrovnik should be related to the early phase of the Danilo culture, as is also indicated by the available radiocarbon dates from earlier investigations (McClure et al. 2014: Tab. 1).

CONCLUSION

The Neolithic site at Pokrovnik occupies a special place in the study of the Neolithic of the eastern Adriatic. The basic reason therein is that it represents the best investigated open air settlement with cultural layers from the Early and Middle Neolithic. Additionally, no sterile layers were established at Pokrovnik on the basis of which it would have been possible to separate stratigraphically the layers of the Early Neolithic from the layers of the Middle Neolithic, which is very important in considering the settlement continuity of the site but also in interpreting the firm cultural relations between the communities of the Impressed Ware and Danilo cultures established on the basis of stylistic and typological similarities of the pottery finds of the two cultures.

The cultural image of the settlement of the Early and Middle Neolithic at Pokrovnik in all settlement horizons corresponds fully to the Neolithic standards known from other sites on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. This was a typical Neolithic inventory, where along with the usual and well-known forms, only individual decorative objects and pottery forms were documented that were so far unknown in the cultural repertory of the Neolithic of the eastern Adriatic. A similar cultural inventory and presence of objects identical to those at other Neolithic sites correspond to the image of the regional development of the Neolithic cultures of the eastern Adriatic. On the other hand, the discovery of a bone spatula fragment with a stylized animal head, whose appearance can be followed all the way to Anatolia, shows the transmission of ideas and general features of the total Neolithic package across a far wider area.

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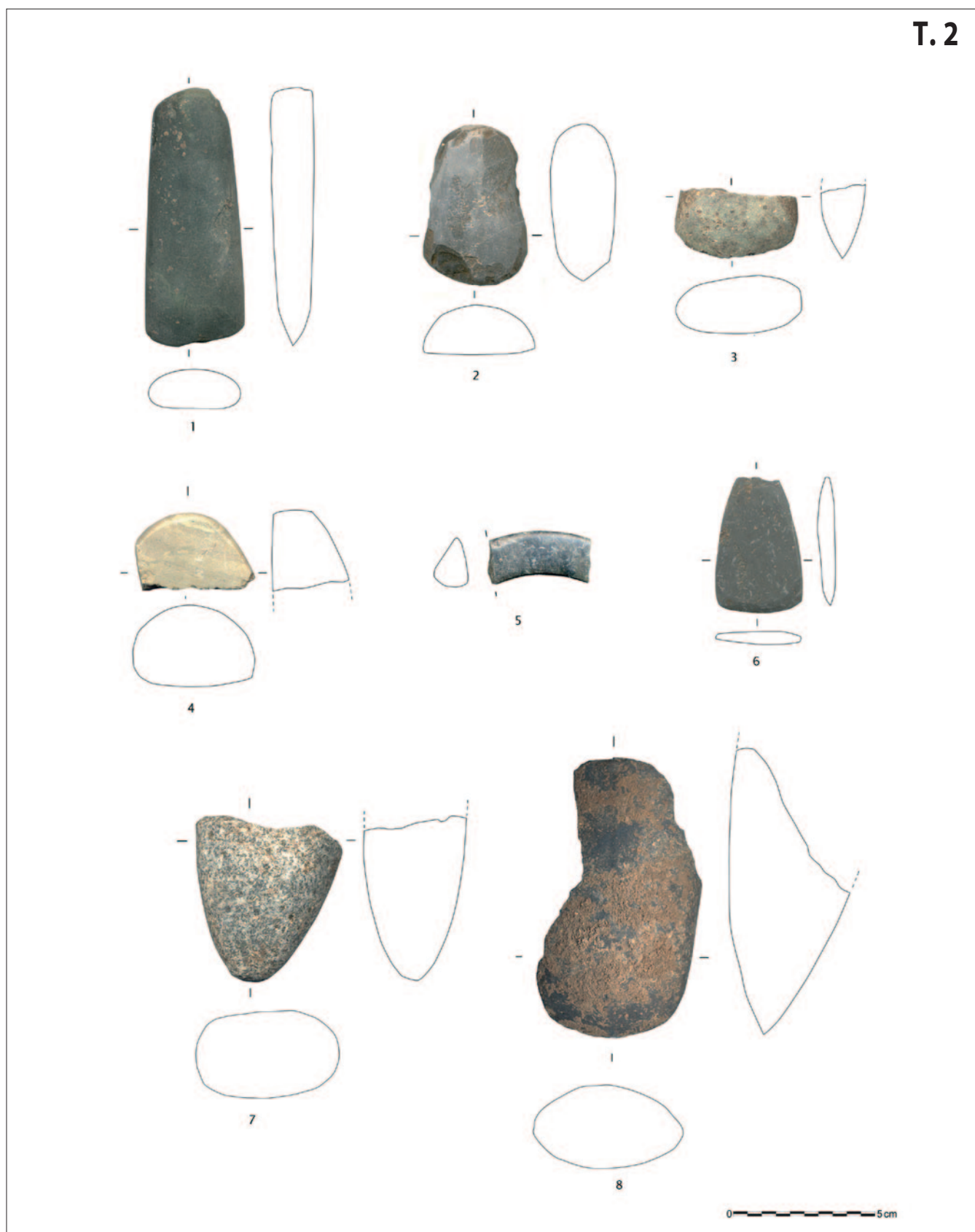
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T. 1



T. 1 1–19 (srednji neolitik); 20–25 (stariji neolitik) (snimio: D. Vujević)
Pl. 1 1–19 (Middle Neolithic); 20–25 (Early Neolithic) (photo: D. Vujević)

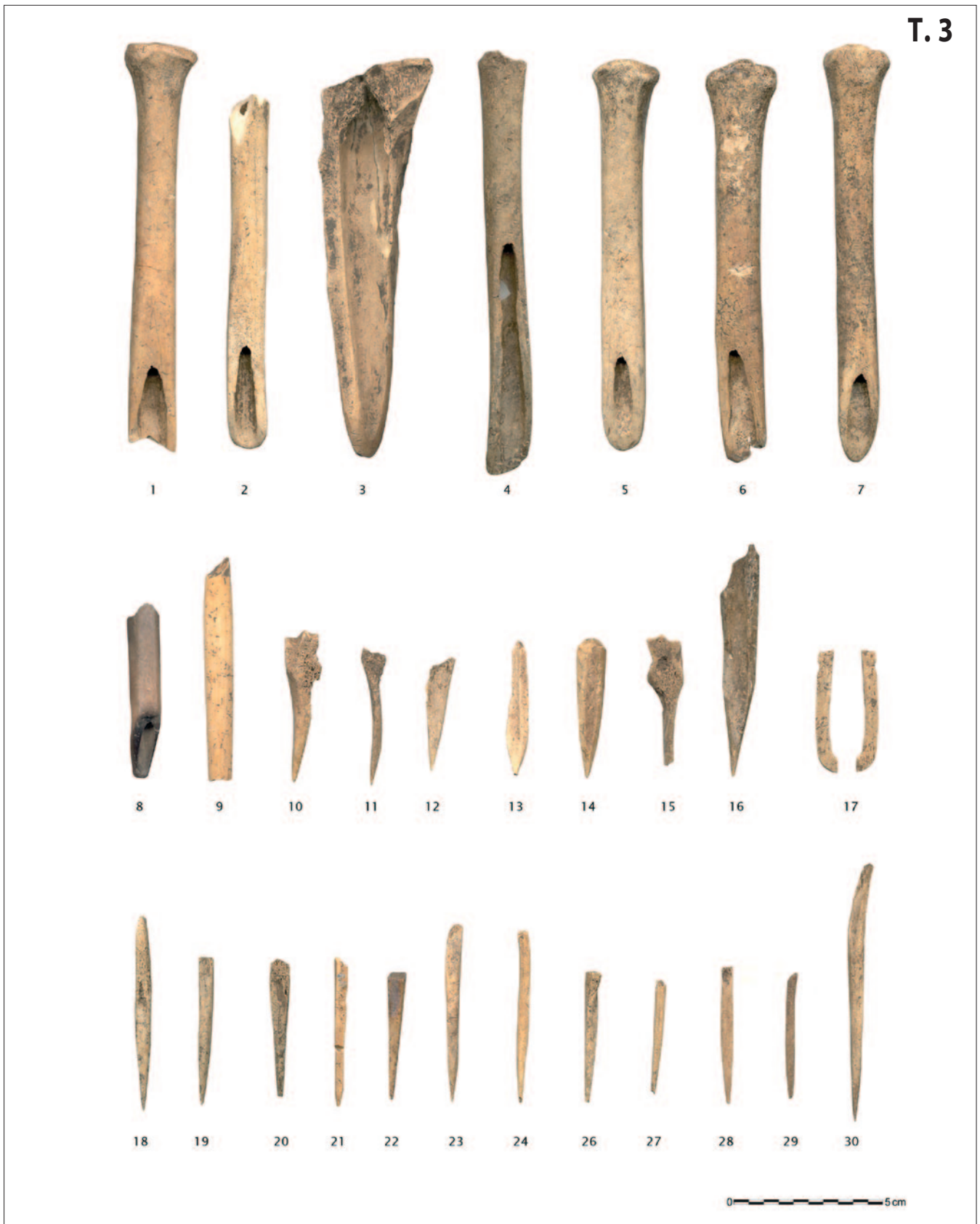
T. 2



T. 2 1–5, 7 (srednji neolitik); 6, 8 (stariji neolitik) (snimio: D. Vujević)

Pl. 2 1–5, 7 (Middle Neolithic); 6, 8 (Early Neolithic) (photo: D. Vujević)

T. 3



T. 3 1–2, 8–12, 18–23 (srednji neolitik); 4–7, 13–17, 24–30 (stariji neolitik) (snimio: D. Vujević)

Pl. 3 1–2, 8–12, 18–23 (srednji neolitik); 4–7, 13–17, 24–30 (Early Neolithic) (photo: D. Vujević)

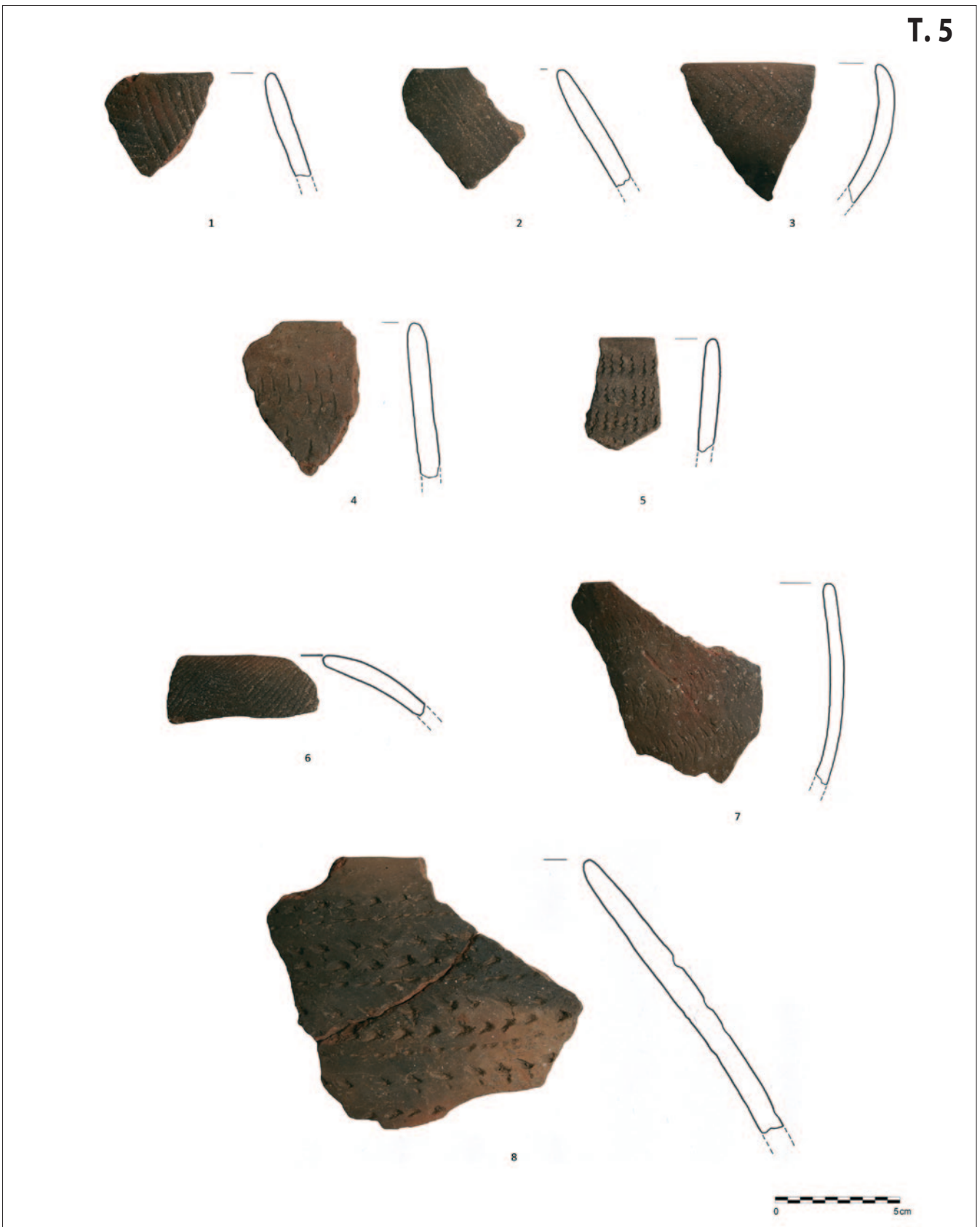
T. 4



T. 4 1–2, 4–6, 8–10 (srednji neolitik); 3, 7, 11 (stariji neolitik) (snimio: D. Vujević)

Pl. 4 1–2, 4–6, 8–10 (Middle Neolithic); 3, 7, 11 (Early Neolithic) (photo: D. Vujević)

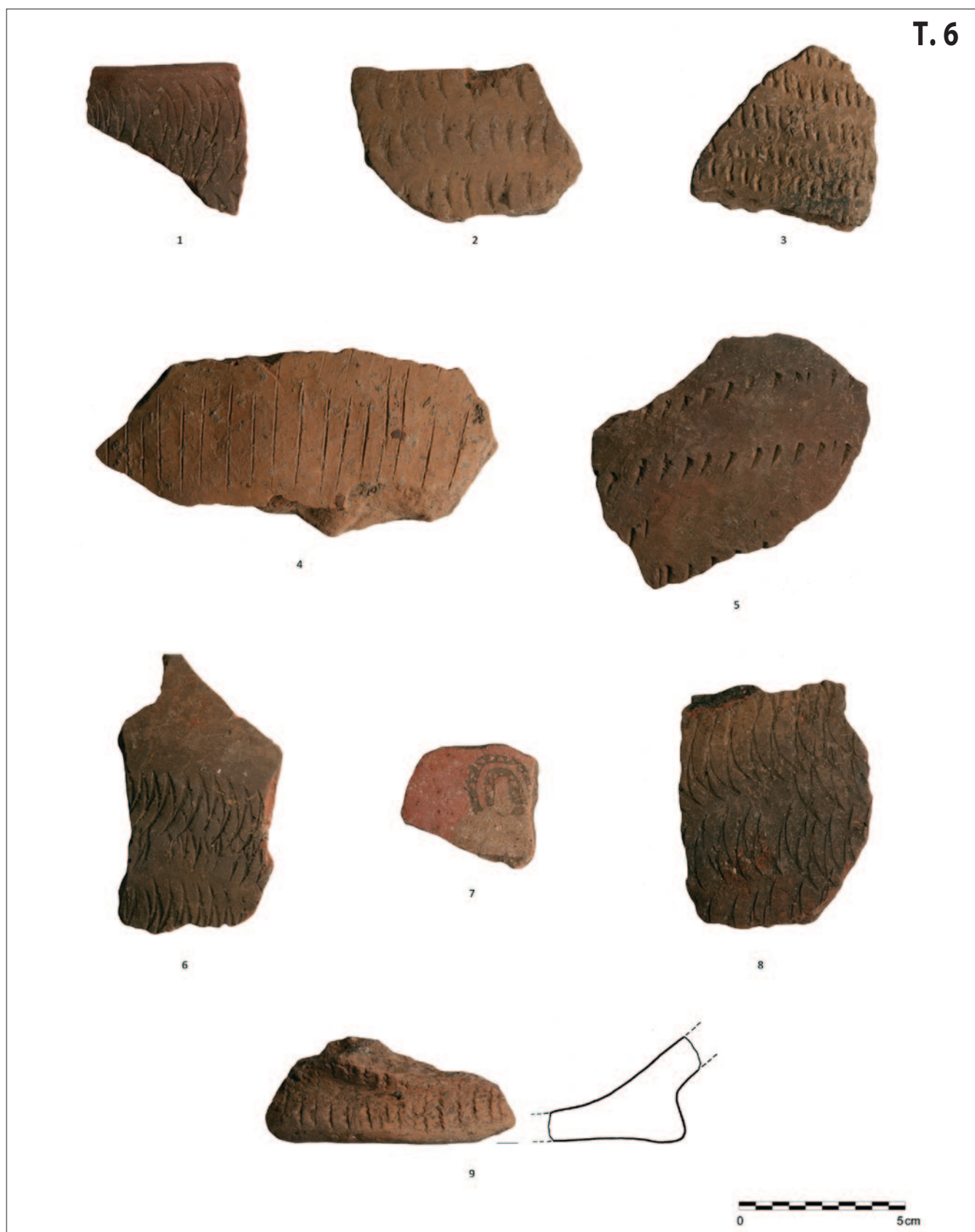
T. 5



T. 5 1–8 (stariji neolitik) (snimio: M. Parica, crtež: Z. Bakić)

Pl. 5 1–8 (Early Neolithic) (photo: M. Parica, drawing: Z. Bakić)

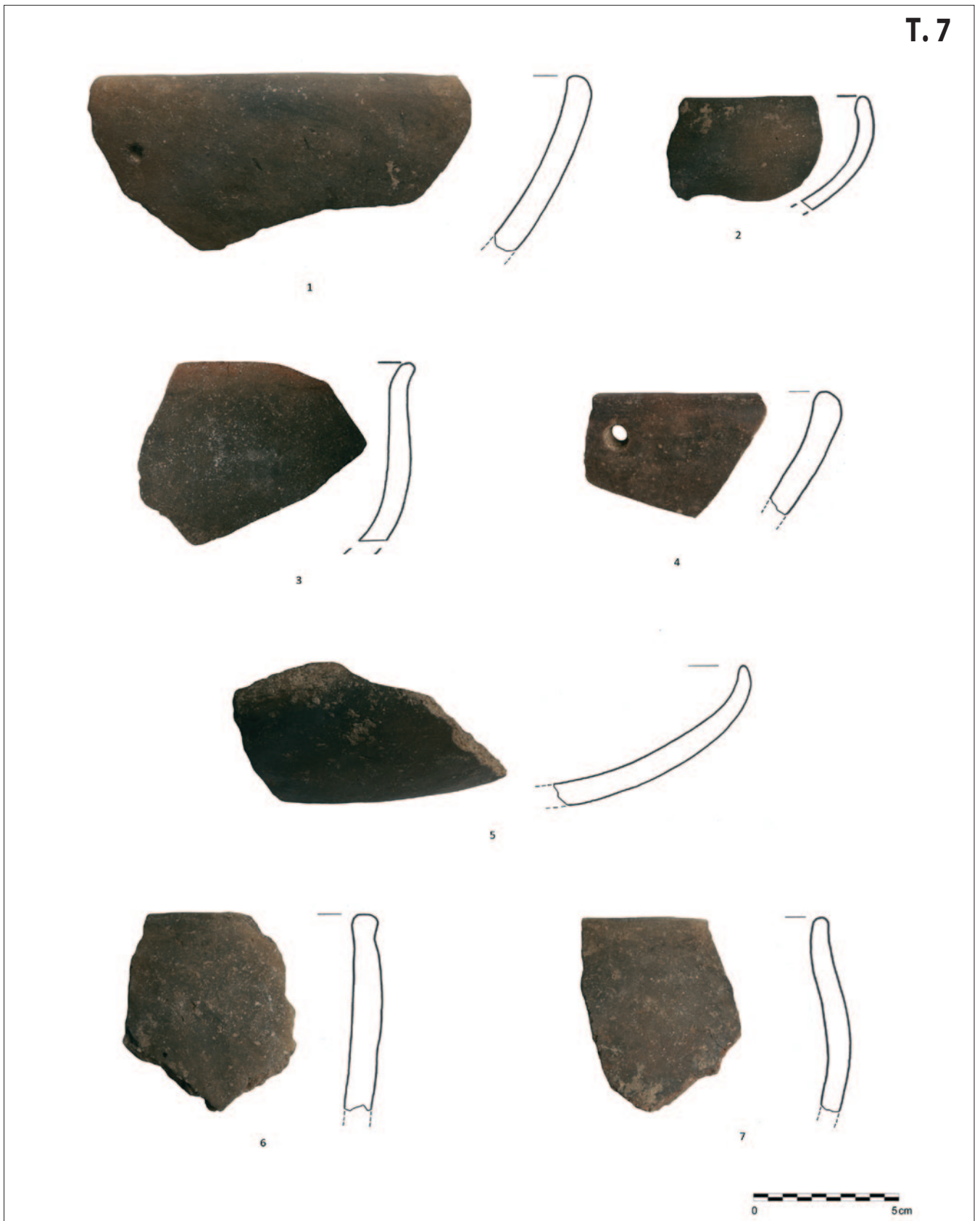
T. 6



T. 6 1–9 (stariji neolitik) (snimio: M. Parica, crtež: Z. Bakić)

Pl. 6 1–9 (Early Neolithic) (photo: M. Parica, drawing: Z. Bakić)

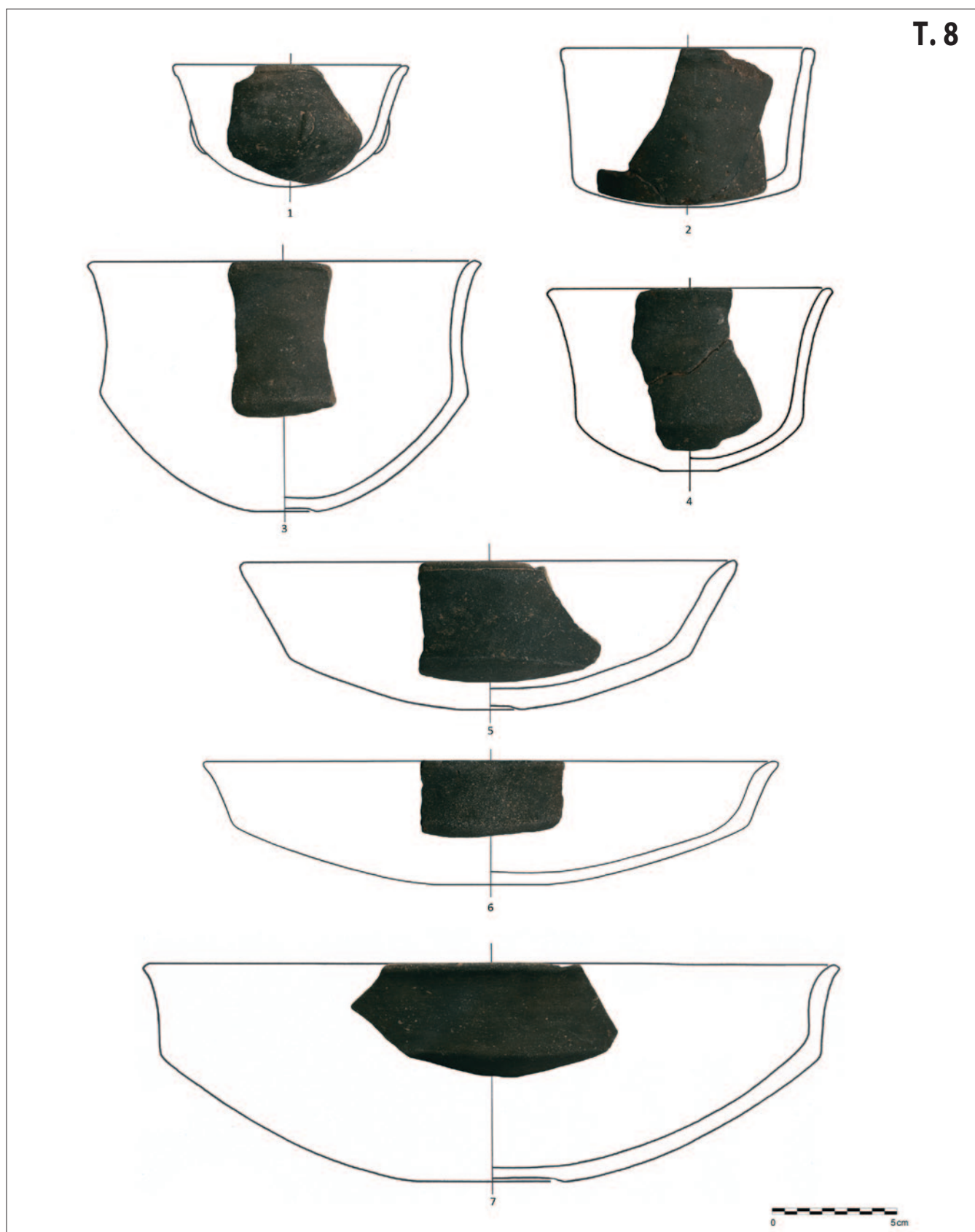
T. 7



T. 7 1–7 (srednji neolitik) (snimio: M. Parica, crtež: Z. Bakić)

Pl. 7 1–7 (Middle Neolithic) (photo: M. Parica, drawing: Z. Bakić)

T. 8



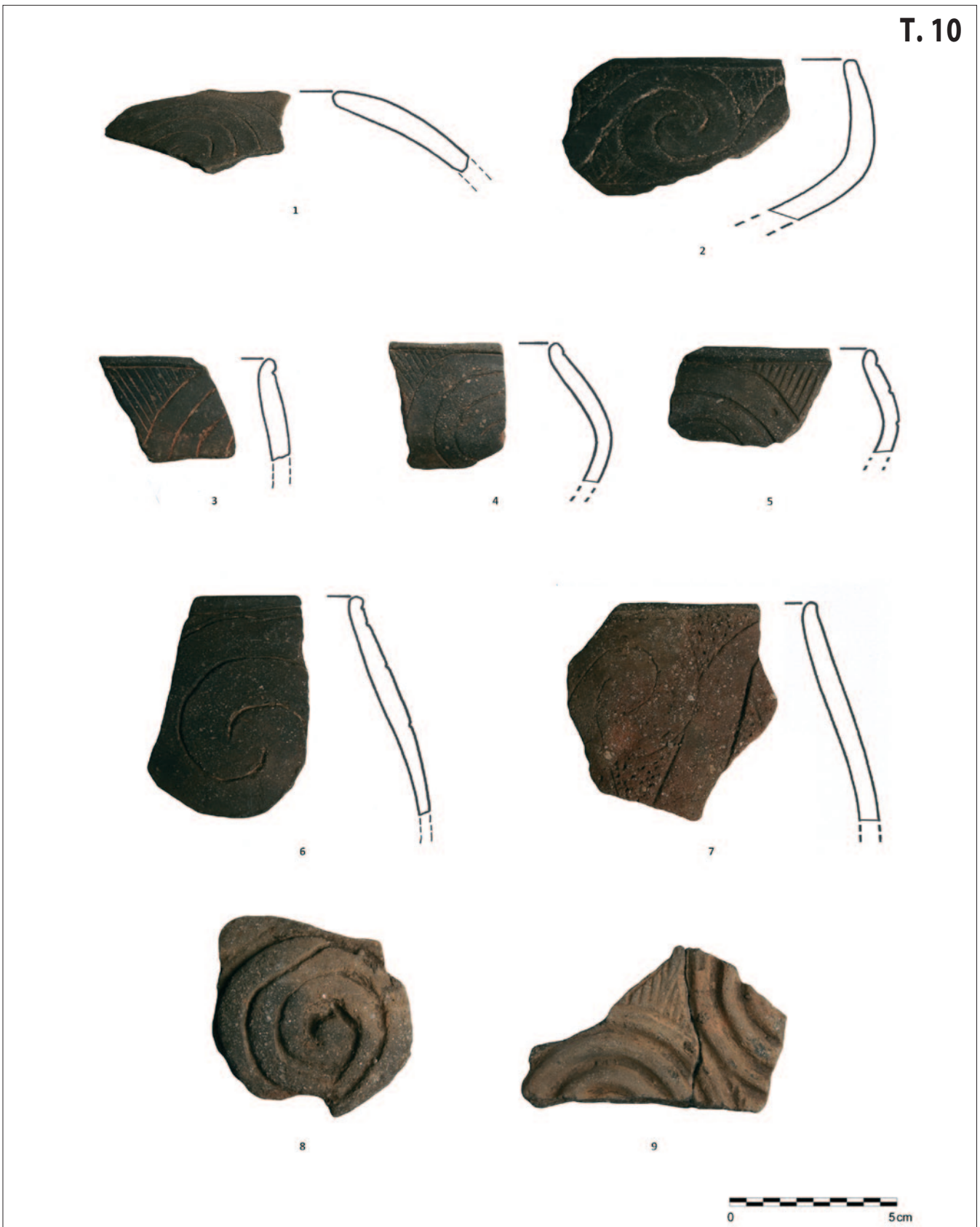
T. 8 1–7 (srednji neolitik) (snimio: M. Parica, crtež: Z. Bakić)
Pl. 8 1–7 (Middle Neolithic) (photo: M. Parica, drawing: Z. Bakić)

T. 9



T. 9 1–6 (srednji neolitik) (snimio: M. Parica, crtež: Z. Bakić)
Pl. 9 1–6 (Middle Neolithic) (photo: M. Parica, drawing: Z. Bakić)

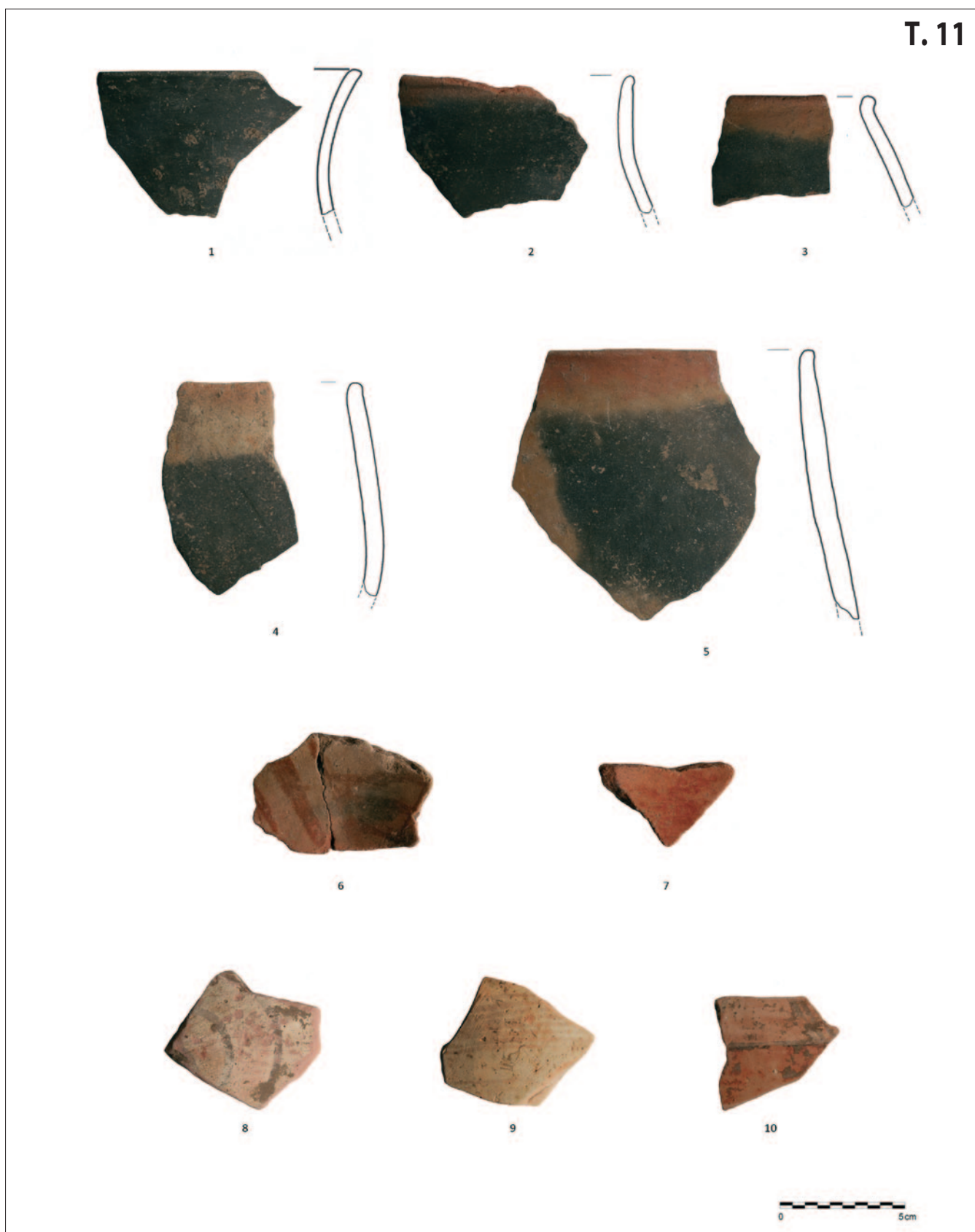
T. 10



T. 10 1–9 (srednji neolitik) (snimio: M. Parica, crtež: Z. Bakić)

Pl. 10 1–9 (Middle Neolithic) (photo: M. Parica, drawing: Z. Bakić)

T. 11



T. 11 1–10 (srednji neolitik) (snimio: M. Parica, crtež: Z. Bakić)

Pl. 11 1–10 (Middle Neolithic) (photo: M. Parica, drawing: Z. Bakić)

T. 12



T. 12 1–9 (srednji neolitik) (snimio: M. Parica, crtež: Z. Bakić)

Pl. 12 1–9 (Middle Neolithic) (photo: M. Parica, drawing: Z. Bakić)

T. 13



T. 13 1–5 (srednji neolitik) (snimio: M. Parica)

Pl. 13 1–5 (Middle Neolithic) (photo: M. Parica)

