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ČUVARI HRANE I PIĆA

O antropomorfnim ukrasima na posudama iz ranog i srednjeg brončanog doba s gradine Monkodonja u Istri

GUARDIANS OF FOOD AND DRINK

About anthropomorphic vessel decorations of the Early and Middle Bronze Age from the Monkodonja hillfort in Istria

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Ovim prilogom predstavlja se važna grupa posuda iz ranog i srednjeg brončanog doba na istarskim gradinama, koja je do danas bila potpuno nepoznata. Proizašla je iz velike količine keramičkih nalaza koji su nađeni tijekom dvanaestogodišnjeg istraživanja na gradini Monkodonja pored Rovinja u Istri. Riječ je o posudama koje su karakteristične po antropomorfnom ukrašavanju. Obrađeni su veliki barbotin lonci i pithosi koji su ukrašeni urezanim lukovima ili apliciranim lučnim trakama u kombinaciji s bradavicama ili gumbima, pa sliče ljudskom licu, kao i zaobljene trbušaste boce, ukrašene punim reljefima ili tutulima ponekad okruženim kanelurama, što ih povezuje sa ženskim svijetom jer predstavljaju hraniteljicu i donatoricu tekućine. Proučena je rasprostranjenost posuda s antropomorfnim ukrasima unutar istraženog područja samog naselja Monkodonje i drugih lokaliteta u Istri, kao i tršćanskog Krasa i susjednih pokrajina.

This paper presents an important group of vessels from the Early and Middle Bronze Age on Istrian hillforts, which remained entirely unknown to date. It emerged from the vast amount of pottery finds that have been collected in the course of the twelve-year exploration on the hillfort of Monkodonja near Rovinj in Istria. These are vessels that are characteristic on account of their anthropomorphic ornamentation. We studied the large barbotine jars and pithoi that were decorated with incised arches, or applied arch-shaped bands in combination with nubs or buttons, which made them resemble a human face; we also researched the rounded, globular bottles decorated with full plastic or hollow tutuli sometimes surrounded by channels as well, which linked them to the female world, because they supply food and provide liquids. The spread of vessels with anthropomorphic decorations, within the excavated areas of the settlement of Monkodonja was examined, and the same was done for other sites in Istria, the Trieste Karst and neighboring regions.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: rano i srednje brončano doba, Istra, Monkodonja, keramika, antropomorfnii ukrasi

KEY WORDS: Early and Middle Bronze Age, Istria, Monkodonja, pottery, anthropomorphic decorations

Gradina Monkodonja, smještena na zapadnoj obali Istre nedaleko od Rovinja, utvrđeno je naselje na brežuljku, koje datira u rano i srednje brončano doba. Zadnjih je godina postala poznata široj javnosti putem brojnih publikacija (izdvaja se: Teržan, Mihovilić, Hänsel 1999; Teržan, Hänsel, Mihovilić 2006; Hänsel, Teržan, Mihovilić 2007; Hänsel, Matošević, Mihovilić, Teržan 2009; Monkodonja i Mušego 2011). Keramički nalazi, uglavnom pronađeni tijekom dvanaestogodišnjeg istraživanja (npr. Teržan, Mihovilić, Hänsel 1999, 178-188), bili su do sada objavljeni samo u prethodnim priopćenjima. Keramika koja je bila otkrivena tijekom iskapanja koja je vodio B. Bačić pedesetih godina prošlog stoljeća prezentirana je krajem devedesetih u monografiji K. Buršić-Matijašić (Buršić-Matijašić 1998).

U ovom prilogu bit će obrađen samo dio odabranih posuda koje su pronađene na Monkodonji za vrijeme istraživanja koja su vodili B. Hänsel, K. Mihovilić i B. Teržan u sklopu zajedničkog njemačko-hrvatsko-slovenskog projekta¹.

Poseban oblik posuda za čuvanje zaliha iz Monkodonje predstavljaju one zvonolikog oblika i pithosi s barbotinom, koji u gornjoj trećini imaju naglašen ukras sačinjen od urezanih lukova ili apliciranih traka u obliku luka, u kombinaciji s ručkama i bradavicama, koje podsjećaju na lica (T. 2-3)².

Općenito, zvonoliki tip pithosa s barbotinom široko je rasprostranjen u ranom i srednjem brončanom dobu. Takve primjerke moguće je naći od južne Njemačke³ preko Mađarske⁴, Slovenije⁵ pa sve do Alpa⁶ (usporedi s T. 1).

Te velike posude za čuvanje zaliha prezentiraju većinom primjerci koji do gornje trećine posude nemaju nikakav ukras osim vodoravnih plastičnih traka s otiscima prsta i četiri nasuprotno postavljene ručke.

Ne bi li se mogla razmotriti odabrana keramika potreban je prethodni uvod. Građa koja se ovdje obrađuje, kao i mnoštvo ostalih keramičkih nalaza, pokazuje vrlo

The Monkodonja hillfort, situated on the west coast of Istria, not far from Rovinj, is a fortified settlement on a hill, which is dated into the Early and Middle Bronze Age. In recent years it became known to the public at large because of the large number of publications (we single out: Teržan, Mihovilić, Hänsel 1999; Teržan, Hänsel, Mihovilić 2006; Hänsel, Teržan, Mihovilić 2007; Hänsel, Matošević, Mihovilić, Teržan 2009; Monkodonja and Mušego 2011). The pottery finds that were mainly discovered in the course of the twelve-year-long excavations (e.g., Teržan, Mihovilić, Hänsel 1999, 178-188) were to date publicized solely in preliminary reports. The pottery finds that were unearthed during the explorations conducted by B. Bačić in the fifties of the last century, were presented in the nineties within the framework of a monograph by K. Buršić-Matijašić (Buršić-Matijašić 1998).

This contribution will deal only with a select group of vessels that were discovered on Monkodonja during the excavations led by B. Hänsel, K. Mihovilić and B. Teržan, within the framework of a joint German-Croatian-Slovene project¹.

Bell-shaped jars, and pithoi featuring barbotine, are special food-storage vessel forms from Monkodonja, which are in their upper third, decorated by an emphasized decoration comprised of incised arches, or bands applied to form an arch, in combination with handles and nubs that give the impression of faces (T. 2-3)².

In general, bell-shaped, barbotine pithoi are widely spread in the Early and Middle Bronze Age. Such specimens can be traced from Southern Germany³, across Hungary⁴, Slovenia⁵, and all the way to the Alps⁶ (compare with T. 1).

These large vessels for storing provisions are for the most part specimens that are devoid of any decoration up to the upper third of the vessel, except for horizontal plastic bands featuring finger impressions, and four handles that are placed fronting each other.

¹ Autorica priprema monografiju o keramičkim nalazima sa zadnjih iskopa u Monkodonji. Zahvaljujem svim srcem K. Mihovilić i Arheološkom muzeju Istre u Puli za danu mi mogućnost obrade keramike; usto, ovu je studiju omogućila dvogodišnja stipendija Feodor Lynen-Forschungsstipendium za postdoktorante iz Alexander von Humboldt fondacije.

² Svi crteži na T. 2-3, 6: A. Hellmuth.

³ Npr. iz Sengkofen (Koschik 1975, 36, sl. 2, 1), Wallerfinga (*Fundchronik* 1972, 130 sl. 30, 1) ili Treuchtlingen-Schambacha (*Fundchronik* 1987, 93 sl. 64). Vidi T. 1, 1-3.

⁴ Npr. iz Börzönce-Temetóia dűlő (Bondár 1995, T. 172, 325-326).

⁵ Nalazi sa zaštitnog istraživanja Bevke. Zahvaljujem dr. M. Črešnar (Ljubljana) koji mi je omogućio publiciranje građe. Vidi T. 1, 4.

⁶ Npr. iz sojeničkog naselja Arbon-Bleiche (Fischer 1971, Tabla 20, 7; Hochuli 1994, 359, T. 111, 1109). Pogledaj ovdje T. 1, 5-6.

¹ The author is preparing a monograph dealing with pottery finds from the last excavations on Monkodonja. May I express my heartfelt thanks to K. Mihovilić and the Archaeological Museum of Istria at Pula, for giving me an opportunity to process this pottery; and, withal, this study was made possible by a two-year Feodor Lynen Research Scholarship for post-doctoral fellows, from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.

² All drawings on T. 2-3, 6: A. Hellmuth.

³ For example, from Sengkofen (Koschik 1975, 36, Fig. 2, 1), Wallerfinga (*Fundchronik* 1972, 130, Fig. 30, 1), or Treuchtlingen-Schambach (*Fundchronik* 1987, 93, Fig. 64). See T. 1, 1-3.

⁴ For example, from Börzönce-Temetóia dűlő (Bondár 1995, T. 172, 325-326).

⁵ Finds from the rescue excavation at Bevke. I would like to thank Dr. M. Črešnar (Ljubljana), who was kind enough to allow us to publicize the materials. See T. 1, 4.

⁶ For example, from the pile-dwelling settlement of Arbon-Bleiche (Fischer 1971, Plate 20, 7; Hochuli 1994, 359, T. 111, 1109). See here, T. 1, 5-6.

loše stanje očuvanosti zbog brojne fragmentacije i oštećenja površine (usporedi Teržan, Mihovilić, Hänsel 1999, 178). Iako je dokumentacija bila precizna, kod iskapanja se nije vidjelo da se između masivnih komada kamena razrušenog obrambenog zida skrivaju ponegdje cijele posude. Tek tijekom detaljne obrade keramičkih nalaza pokazalo se da je moguće među prividno nehomogenom masom keramičke fragmente povezati, pa čak i oblikovati u cijelu posudu⁷.

Lonci iz Monkodonje su duboke posude čija je visina veća u odnosu na maksimalnu širinu otvora, koji može mjeriti od 12 do 35 cm. Veliki primjerci, promjera ruba većeg od 35 cm, definirani su kao pithosi, iako im je srednja vrijednost oko 45 cm. Procijenjeno je da se 32 % od svih statistički obrađenih posuda i fragmenata (7.420 jedinica) mogu definirati kao lonci i pithosi. Pretpostavlja se da se najvjerojatnije još 3 % krhotina može povezati s loncima i pithosima.

Najčešće se kod lonaca i pithosa s antropomorfnim ukrasima radi o posudama koje su tijekom proizvodnje bile izložene različitom dotoku zraka (redukcijsko-oksidacijsko pečenje)⁸. Boja na njihovoj vanjskoj površini mijenja se kroz razne tonalitete crvene, smeđe, narančaste i rjeđe bež⁹, dok im je unutrašnjost najčešće crna.

Vanjski dio posuda je ili grubo obrađen ili, u većini slučajeva, s barbotin ukrasom, dok je unutrašnja strana obrađena, a ponekad i izgladena. Radi se o manje poroznoj keramici, pore su joj srednje veličine, oko 0,3 mm¹⁰.

U upotrebi je bila uglavnom sirovina koja, promatrana golim okom, nije imala srednja i veća zrna¹¹. Za

A preliminary introduction is necessary in order to examine the chosen pottery. The materials that are being processed here, as well as a large number of other pottery finds, display a very poor state of preservation on account of numerous cases of fragmentation and superficial damage (compare Teržan, Mihovilić, Hänsel 1999, 178). Even though the documentation was very precise, during the excavation it was not apparent that in certain places there were whole vessels hidden between the massive pieces of stone from the devastated defensive wall. It was not until a more detailed processing of pottery finds, that it became apparent that it is possible not only to connect the pottery fragments between themselves, but also in some instances to form a whole vessel out of what looked like an inhomogeneous mass⁷.

The jars from Monkodonja are deep vessels, whose height is larger in relation to the maximal width of the opening that can measure from 12 to 35 cm. Large specimens, whose edge diameter exceeds 35 cm, are defined as pithoi, even though their mean value is approximately 45 cm. It has been estimated that 32 % of all statistically processed vessels and fragments (7,420 units) can be defined as jars and pithoi. It is further assumed that at least another 3 % of shards can be connected to jars and pithoi.

Jars and pithoi with anthropomorphic decorations are for the most part vessels that were exposed to different flows of air during their production (reduction-oxidation firing)⁸. The color on their outer surface varies, to include a whole scale of tones of red, brown, orange, and rarely, beige⁹, whereas the interior is mostly black.

The outer section of the vessels is either coarsely treated, or, in the majority of cases, it features a barbotine decoration, whereas the interior side is smoothed and sometimes burnished. This is a less porous kind of pottery, the pores measuring on average approximately 0.3 mm¹⁰.

⁷ Zahvaljujem B. Krambergeru za njegovu veliku pomoć pri zahtjevnom radu u spajanju fragmenata.

⁸ Za opis keramike usporedi: Schneider 1989.

⁹ Po skali boja Munsell Soil Color Charts grupirane su sljedeće boje: crveni tonaliteti (7.5R5/8; 7.5R4/6-8; 10R5/8; 10R4/6; 10R4/6); smeđi tonaliteti (5R5/2-4; 5R4/2-4; 5R3/2; 5R2.5/2; 7.5R3/2; 10R3/2; 2.5YR4/4-8; 5YR3/3; 7.5YR3/2); narančasti tonaliteti (2.5YR7/8; 2.5YR6/6-8; 2.5YR5/8; 2.5YR5/6-8; 5YR7/8; 5YR6/8); bež tonaliteti (5YR8/2-4; 7.5YR8/2-4).

¹⁰ Generalno se poroznost keramike razlikuje po sitnim i velikim porama (Schneider 1989, 11). Pritom su predložene određene granične vrijednosti između manje i veće poroznosti, npr. od 0,2 mm (ibidem) ili 0,25 mm (Shepard 1980, 117) smatra se srednjim promjerom pora. Praksa ipak govori da ima smisla individualno ih modificirati s obzirom na mjesto nalazišta (usporedi Horejs 2007, 54).

¹¹ Za keramiku iz Monkodonje definirano je da je izrađena od 29 vrsta sirovina, ako uzmemo u obzir parametre kao što su veličina, broj i vrsta čestica koje se mogu razaznati golim okom. Prema modelu kojeg je B. Horejs (2007, 58) primijenila na keramici iz grčkog Olyntha, i u ovom smo slučaju izmijenili mjerne jedinice Odjela za poljoprivredu SAD-a; veličina zrna: sitna - do 0,5 mm, srednja - do 1 mm, velika - više od 1 mm.

⁷ I would like to thank B. Kramberger for his great help in joining the fragments.

⁸ For a description of the pottery compare: Schneider 1989.

⁹ In accordance with the color scale in the Munsell Soil Color Charts, the following colors were grouped: red tonalities (7.5R5/8; 7.5R4/6-8; 10R5/8; 10R4/6; 10R4/6); brown tonalities (5R5/2-4; 5R4/2-4; 5R3/2; 5R2.5/2; 7.5R3/2; 10R3/2; 2.5YR4/4-8; 5YR3/3; 7.5YR3/2); orange tonalities (2.5YR7/8; 2.5YR6/6-8; 2.5YR5/8; 2.5YR5/6-8; 5YR7/8; 5YR6/8); beige tonalities (5YR8/2-4; 7.5YR8/2-4).

¹⁰ In general, the porosity of pottery differs on account of small and large pores (Schneider 1989, 11). In accordance with this, certain limit values were suggested to differentiate between greater and lesser porosity, e.g., 0.2 mm (ibid.) or 0.25 mm (Shepard 1980, 117) is considered a mean pore diameter. However, practical experience speaks in favor of modifying these values individually on the basis of their findspot (compare Horejs 2007, 54).

odmaščivanje su korišteni vapno, kalcit, usitnjena keramika, tinjac te nedefinirane kamene čestice, kao i minerali.

Posude i pithosi s antropomorfnim ukrasima iz Monkodonje značajni su zbog svojih karakteristika.

Niti jedan primjerak nije sličan drugom kada uspoređujemo kombinaciju plastičnih traka u obliku lukova ili krugova/očiju, ureze i kanelure, ručke i bradavice (usporedi s T. 2 i 3). Na temelju nađene građe moguće je izvesti podjelu na šest tipova "lica" (sl. 1):

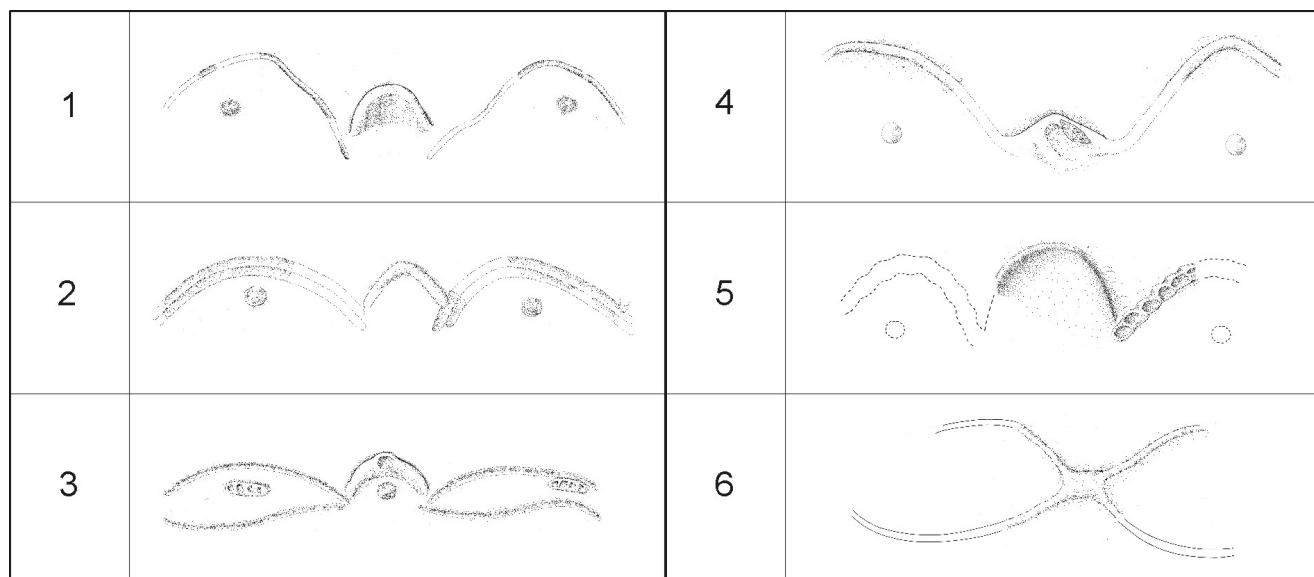
1. s očima jednostavno urezanim ili kaneliranim s gornje strane (T. 2,5,8; T. 3,5)
2. s očima dvostruko kaneliranim s gornje strane (T. 3,9)
3. s očima urezanim i kaneliranim s gornje i donje strane (T. 2,1-3; T. 3,4,6-7)
4. s jednostavnim plastičnim lukovima na gornjoj strani (T. 2,7; T. 3,8)
5. s jednostavnim plastičnim lukovima i otiscima prstiju na gornjoj strani (T. 2,4,6; T. 3,3)
6. s plastičnim lukovima s gornje i donje strane (T. 3,1-2)

The fabric that was for the most part in use was, regarded with the naked eye, devoid of medium and large particles¹¹. For degreasing purposes, lime, calcite, ceramic-pieces, mica, and undefined rock particles as well as minerals were used.

The vessels and pithoi with anthropomorphic ornaments from Monkodonja are significant because of their individual features.

Not a single specimen is similar to another when comparing a combination of plastic bands shaped like arches or circles/eyes, incisions and channels, handles and nubs (compare with T. 2 and 3). On the basis of the unearthed materials, it is possible to differentiate between six types of "faces" (Fig. 1):

1. With eyes that are simply incised, or channeled on the upper side (T. 2, 5, 8; T. 3, 5);
2. with eyes featuring a double channel on the upper side (T. 3, 9);
3. with eyes that are incised and channeled on the upper and lower side (T. 2, 1-3; T. 3, 4, 6-7);
4. with simple plastic arches on the upper side (T. 2, 7; T. 3, 8);
5. with simple plastic arches and fingerprints on the upper side (T. 2, 4, 6; T. 3, 3);
6. with plastic arches on the upper and lower side (T. 3, 1-2).

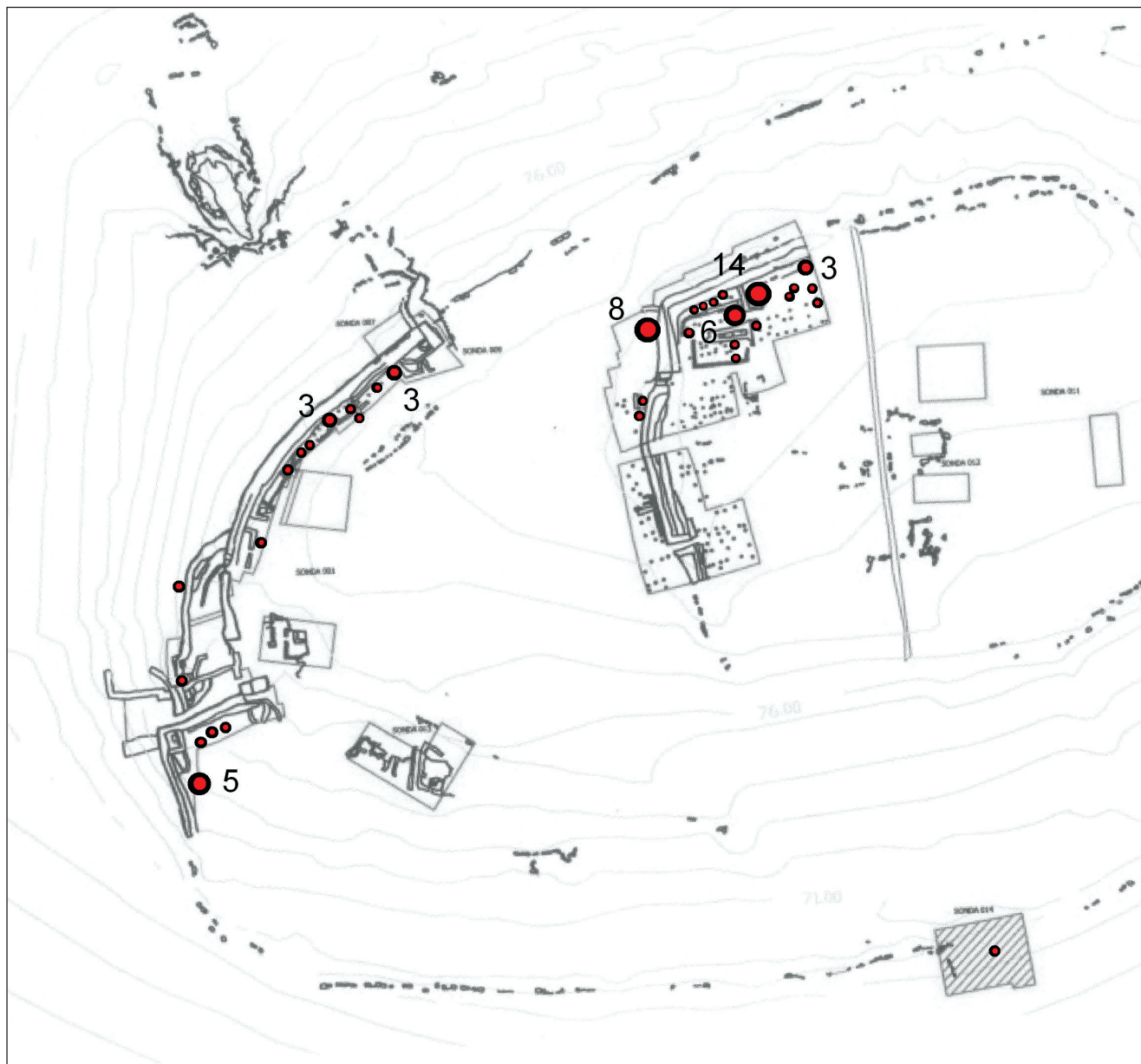


Sl. 1 Glavni tipovi antropomorfnog ukrašavanja.

Fig. 1 The main types of anthropomorphic decorations.

Potrebno je istaknuti karakteristiku tipa 6 koja se ne pojavljuje na zvonolikim posudama i pithosima s barbotinom, već ju nalazimo na trbušastom pithosu s uskim vratom i poliranom, sjajnom površinom (T. 3, 1) te na zdjeli sa zaobljenim stijenkama i ušćem, bež boje i ispolirane površine (T. 3, 2).

¹¹ The pottery from Monkodonja was defined as having 29 fabrics if we take into consideration the basic parameters such as size, and the number and type of particles that are visible with the naked eye. As B. Horejs (2007, 58) did for the pottery from Olynth in Greece, in this case we modified the standard measurements of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; particle size: small - up to 0.5 mm, medium - up to 1 mm, large - more than 1 mm.



Sl. 2 Rasprostranjenost nalaza lonaca i pithosa s antropomorfnim ukrasima u Monkodonji (bazirana na kartama Monkodonje i Mušega 2011.).

Fig. 2 The spread of finds consisting of jars and pithoi with anthropomorphic decorations at Monkodonja (based on charts of Monkodonja and Mušega, 2011).

Nadalje, podjela lonaca i pithosa s antropomorfnim ukrasima treba se obraditi i s obzirom na samo nalazište (sl. 2). Pritom valja pripaziti na neka područja koja na kartama izgledaju kao da su bez nalaza, a zapravo sadrže materijal, ali nisu uvrštena u istraživanje zbog lošeg stanja građe¹². Za područja čiji je materijal detaljno analiziran moguće je reći da je zastupljenost lonaca s antropomorfnim ukrasima izrazito velika.

¹² To su kuće na padini (sonda 1, 2 i 13) kao i u centralnom dijelu akropole (sonda 11, 12). Materijal iz dijela oko ulaza u akropolu (sonda 10) bio je u jako lošem stanju i nije obrađen, kao u ostalim dijelovima akropole (sonda 3, 8) i obrambenih zidina oko ulaza (sonda 9, 5, 4, 6), osim za komade koji su nađeni u boljem stanju. Kod odabira materijala sa stanovišta funkcionalnosti trebalo je postići da se cijeli spektar keramike dijeli na finu i grubu, ukrašeni i neukrašeni materijal, kao i odredi koje su forme posuda najkarakterističnije.

It is necessary to highlight the particular feature of type 6, which neither appears on bell-shaped jars or pithoi featuring barbotine, but it appears on a globular pithos with a narrow neck and a polished, shiny surface (T. 3, 1) and on a bowl with rounded walls and mouth, which is beige in color and has a polished surface (T. 3, 2).

Furthermore, the classification of jars and pithoi with anthropomorphic ornamentation should also be processed on the basis of its findspot (Fig. 2). When doing this, particular attention should be paid to certain areas that according to the charts seem to be devoid of any finds, but in reality they contained materials that were, however, not included in the

Znatnija koncentracija nalaza prisutna je u dijelu akropole, ali moguće je naći puno lonaca i pithosa s antropomorfnim ukrasima i u drugim dijelovima naselja. Veća količina može se naći kod nastambi s unutrašnje strane obrambenih zidina (vidi: Teržan, Mihovilić, Hänsel 1999, 164-166; 163, sl. 8), kao i s vanjske strane zidina na području gornjega grada, što ukazuje na prisutnost skladišta. Drugi su lonci nađeni u građevinama nalik kazamatima, s unutarnje strane vanjskih zidina, ali ne u takvoj koncentraciji kao na akropoli.

Iznenaduje što se jedna druga skupina nalazi u blizini bastiona zapadnog ulaza, gdje je pronađena i kamena grobna škrinja (grob B) (Hänsel, Matošević, Mihovilić, Teržan 2009, 161 i ss.).

Drugi pithos s antropomorfnim ukrasima (T. 2,5) nađen je u blizini druge kamene grobne škrinje (grob A). Grobnica je stajala na kvadratnom postolju pored sjevernog krila zapadnog ulaza, a u jednoj kasnijoj fazi bila je pregrađena zidom (ibid. 168 i dalje). Pretpostavlja se da su vaze s apotropejskim licima bile namjerno pozicionirane u blizini grobova. Doista je moguće zamisliti da vrčevi sa "zastrašujućim" licima naglašavaju blizinu grobnica.

Kod razmatranja slične građe, s namjerom da se nađu paralele loncima i pithosima s antropomorfnim ukrasima iz Monkodonje, posebno se istaknuo jedan nalaz: pithos grobnica iz Grotte S. Croce s Krasa, sjeverno od Trsta (T. 4,1 a, b; T. 5,1) (Moretti 1983, 132-133 fig. 19-20). Zvonoliki pithos s malim istaknutim dnom, čija se forma može dobro usporediti s primjercima iz Monkodonje (pogledaj usporedbe radi T. 2, 5-6), ima u gornjoj trećini nasuprotno raspoređeni redosljed dviju horizontalnih drški, koje prelaze u plastične trake u obliku očiju ili naočala te u dvije šiljate istaknute ručke ukrašene otiscima prstiju. U sredini plastičnih traka u obliku očiju ili naočala nalaze se jednostavne bradavice. Taj je pithos sadržavao sahranjeno tijelo i nađen je zajedno s loncem koji ima širok otvor i četiri šiljate istaknute ručke ukrašene otiscima prstiju (usporedi s T. 5,1), a koji je bio grobni prilog. Urban je naglasio posebnost tog lonca i problem u njegovu datiranju (Urban 1993, 241). Nadovezavši se na Moretti, podsjeća na pokapanja u posudama na području sjeverne Italije u vrijeme ranobrončanodobne kulture Polada te na srednjobrončanodobne nalaze iz južne Italije, kao i pithos grobnice kulture Věteřov iz srednje Europe. Moguće je nadovezati se i na pithos grobnice koje su nam poznate iz Grčke i Krete, npr. iz Archanesa (Vasilakis 1999, 109)¹³ (usporedi s T. 5,2).

study due to their poor state of preservation¹². For areas whose materials were analyzed in detail, it is possible to state that the occurrence of jars with anthropomorphic decoration is exceptionally high.

A section of the acropolis boasts a larger concentration of finds, whereas in the remainder of the settlement there were likewise many jars as well as scores of pithoi with anthropomorphic decorations. A larger quantity of finds was located near the dwellings, on the interior side of the defensive wall (see: Teržan, Mihovilić, Hänsel 1999, 164-166; 163, Fig. 8), as well as on their exterior side in the area of the upper town, which points out to the presence of storage facilities. Other jars were unearthed in structures resembling casemates, on the interior side of the exterior defensive wall, however, not in such concentrations as on the acropolis.

What is surprising is that another group was located in the vicinity of the bastion pertaining to the western gate, where a stone cist grave was discovered as well (Grave B) (Hänsel, Matošević, Mihovilić, Teržan 2009, 161 and ss.). Another pithos with anthropomorphic decorations (T. 2, 5) was unearthed in the vicinity of another cist grave (Grave A). This cist grave was located within a square pedestal next to the northern wing of the western gate, and in a later phase it was crossed by a wall (ibid. 168 and forth). It is assumed that the vases featuring apotropaic faces, were positioned close to the graves on purpose. It is also plausible to imagine that the vessels were equipped with "scary" faces because they were located close to the graves.

When looking for analogies for the jars and pithoi with anthropomorphic decorations from Monkodonja, we immediately stumble upon a certain find: the pithos grave from the Grotta di S. Croce in the Karst region to the north of Trieste (T. 4, 1 a, b; T. 5, 1) (Moretti 1983, 132-133, Fig. 19-20). The bell-shaped pithos with a small, emphasized base, whose form offers a good comparison with the specimens from Monkodonja (for comparison purposes see T. 2, 5-6), has in its upper third an antithetically placed combination consisting of two horizontal handles that transition into plastic bands in the shape of eyes or spectacles, and two pointed, emphasized handles decorated with fingerprints. Simple nubs are located in the middle of the plastic bands formed like eyes

¹² These are the houses on the slope (Probe 1, 2 and 13), as well as in the central section of the acropolis (Probe 11, 12). The materials from the section around the entrance to the acropolis (Probe 10) were in a very poor state and were not processed like the materials from other sections of the acropolis (Probe 3, 8) and the outer defensive walls with the gates (Probe 9, 5, 4, 6), with the exception of the fragments that were unearthed in a better state. When selecting the materials from a standpoint of functionality, one goal was paramount, i.e., to be able to divide the whole range of pottery into coarse and fine ware, decorated and undecorated material, and to determine which vessel forms are most characteristic.

¹³ Moretti (1983, 133) nam ukazuje na pokapanje u posudama u Maloj Aziji, u Troji, kao i grčkoj Beociji i Meseniji.

Urbanu nisu poznate paralele s pithosom iz mjesta S. Croce, no ukazuje na još dvije vaze s antropomorfnim ukrasima iz nekropole kod Bovolonea, lokalitet Castello (Urban 1993, 241, nadovezuje se na Peronija 1963, fig. 12, 3). Ipak, te se posude oblikom bitno razlikuju od one iz S. Croce (uspoređi Urban 1993, 242, fig. 136, 9).

Pronalaskom lonaca i pithosa s antropomorfnim ukrasima iz Monkodonje po prvi je put lonac iz S. Croce dobio paralelu. Ipak, treba uočiti i razlike, jer pithos iz S. Croce ima plastične trake u obliku očiju ili naočala s bradavicom bočno od horizontalnih ručki, što nije slučaj kod onih iz Monkodonje. Posude iz Monkodonje imaju najčešće motiv "oka" u kombinaciji s jezičastim drškama (npr. T. 3, 5) ili običnim ručkama s otiscima prstiju (npr. T. 2, 3), dok kombinacija s horizontalnim drškama do sada nije poznata¹⁴. No, ipak je tu i tamo moguće naći nalazišta u sjevernoj Italiji gdje ima fragmenata lonaca i pithosa s horizontalnim i vertikalnim ručkama, koji su ukrašeni plastičnim trakama u obliku naočala na bočnoj strani. Radi se o raznim rano i srednjobrončanodobnim nalazištima: jedan komad je nađen u Terramari, Ca' de' Cessi (Rapi, Scandolo 1992, 107, T. 5, 7; ovdje T. 4, 3), jedan u Porpettu (Vitri i drugi 1994, 283, fig. 4, 5; ovdje T. 4, 5) i dva primjerka u Pramarine di Sesto al Reghena (Botti 2006, 75, fig. 15, 113-115: ovdje T. 4, 7 a, b), kao i vjerojatno jedan fragment iz Casa di Zucca¹⁵ (Bianchin Citton 1994, 174, fig. 14, gore lijevo; ovdje T. 4, 8). S obzirom da spomenuti sjevernotalijanski primjerci s ručkama i plastičnim trakama u obliku naočala, nalik "licima", predstavljaju izuzetak, postavlja se pitanje radi li se kod ovih o izuzetno pojednostavljenoj formi dekoracije (ili jednostavno zastarjelost?) ili je pak kod pithosa iz S. Croce riječ o mješovitoj formi, koja sadrži simboliku lica iz Istre u kombinaciji s dekoracijom i ručkama iz sjeverne Italije.

U Istri dosad nisu nigdje drugdje nađeni lonci i pithosi s antropomorfnim ukrasima sličnima ovima iz Monkodonje, što prije svega znači da do sada nisu bile prepoznate forme tih velikih zvonolikih pithosa s barbotinom, kao ni njihovi antropomorfnih ukrasi. Publicirani radovi o keramičkim nalazima s poznatih gradina u Istri u brončano doba svode se do sada samo na prezentaciju fragmenata. Pokušaji da se posude rekonstruiraju, pogotovo one velike, nisu bili uspješni (npr. Buršić-Matijašić 1997; ista 1998; ista 2010). Ipak, među tim nalazima mogu se često naći komadi posuda s

or spectacles. A body was interred in this pithos that was discovered together with a jar featuring a wide opening and four pointed, emphasized handles decorated with fingerprints (compare with T. 5, 1), which was a grave offering. Urban stressed the unique character of this jar and mentioned the problems associated with its dating (Urban 1993, 241). With reference to Moretti, he reminds us of interments in vessels on the territory of Northern Italy during the period of the Early Bronze Age Polada culture, the Middle Bronze Age finds from Southern Italy, and the pithos grave of the Věteřov culture from Central Europe. In this respect it is also possible to mention the pithos interments from Greece and Crete, e.g., from Archanes (Vasilakis 1999, 109)¹³ (compare with T. 5, 2). Urban was not aware of analogies for the pithos from S. Croce, however, he also mentions two other vases with anthropomorphic decorations from the necropolis near Bovolone, on the site of Castello (Urban 1993, 241, he makes a reference to Peroni 1963, Fig. 12, 3). It should nevertheless be mentioned that these vessels differ substantially in form in comparison with the one from S. Croce (compare Urban 1993, 242, Fig. 136, 9).

The jar from S. Croce got its first analogy with the discovery of jars and pithoi featuring anthropomorphic decorations at Monkodonja. However, the differences should also be mentioned, as the pithos from S. Croce is equipped with plastic bands in the shape of eyes or spectacles with a nub, which are positioned laterally with respect to the horizontal handles, which is not the case with those from Monkodonja. The vessels from Monkodonja predominantly feature an "eye" motif in combination with linguiform handles (e.g., T. 3, 5), or plain handles with fingerprints (e.g., T. 2, 3), whereas a combination with horizontal handles remains unknown to date¹⁴. However, here and there it is nevertheless possible to find sites in Northern Italy, where there are fragments of jars and pithoi with horizontal and vertical handles, which are decorated laterally with plastic bands shaped like spectacles. These include various Early and Middle Bronze Age sites: one such piece was unearthed at Terramare, Ca' de' Cessi (Rapi, Scandolo 1992, 107, T. 5, 7; here T. 4, 3), another at Porpetto (Vitri et al. 1994, 283, Fig. 4, 5; here T. 4, 5), two specimens come from Pramarina di Sesto al Reghena (Botti 2006, 75, Fig. 15, 113-115: here T. 4, 7 a, b), and a single fragment probably comes from Casa di Zucca¹⁵ (Bianchin Citton 1994,

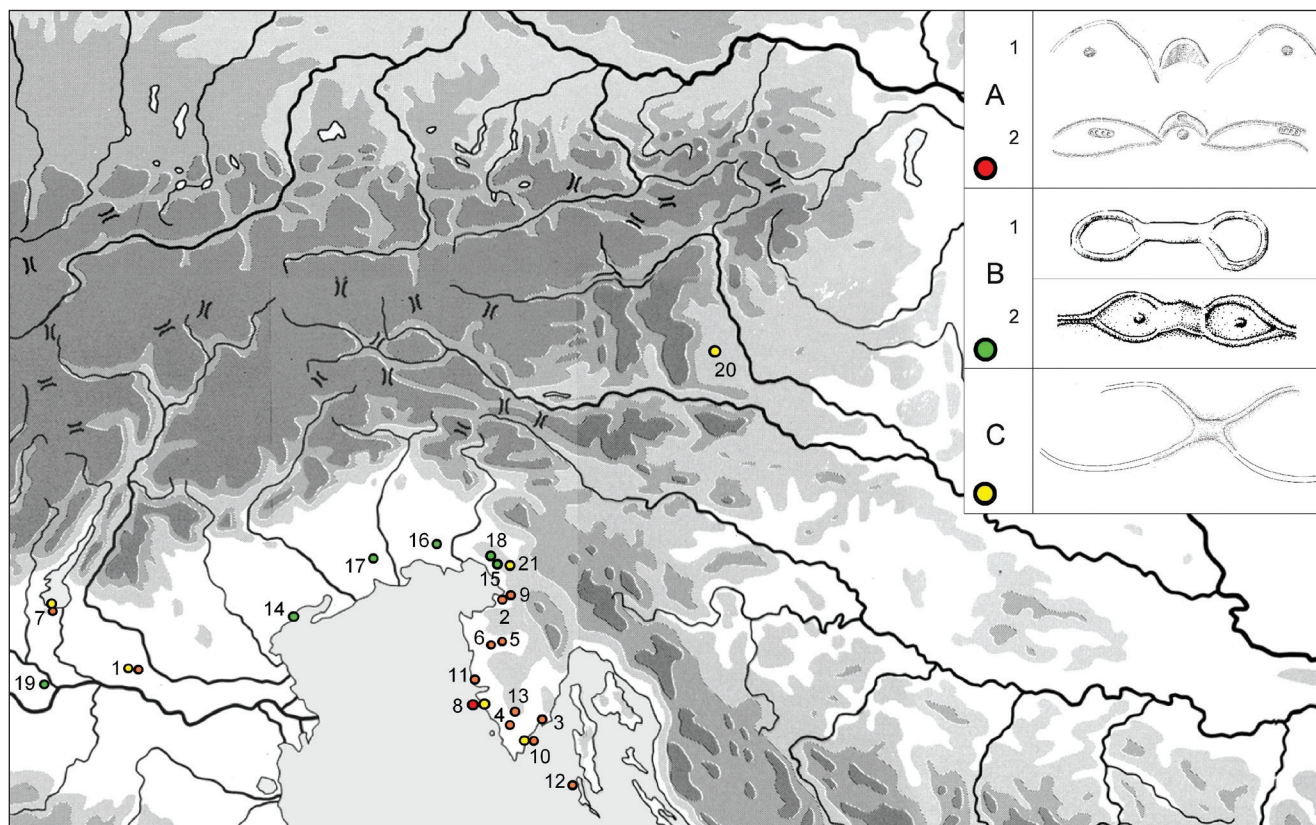
¹³ Moretti (1983, 133) also points out to the vessel interments in Asia Minor, at Troy, and at Beozia and Messenia in Greece.

¹⁴ In general, pithoi with horizontal handles are most represented at Monkodonja, even though they also appear on undecorated vessels with a smooth surface.

¹⁵ This fragment refers us to the presence of a nub in the center of spectacle-shaped bands in relief, as opposed to the other fragments mentioned here, and especially the one from S. Croce.

¹⁴ Generalno su u Monkodonji horizontalne ručke na pithosima najzastupljenije, iako ih možemo naći i na neukrašenim posudama s glatkom površinom.

¹⁵ Ovaj fragment nas navodi, za razliku od ostalih ovdje istaknutih, i svakako onog iz S. Croce, na prisutnost bradavice u sredini reljefnih traka u obliku naočala.



Sl. 3 Rasprostranjenost lonaca/pithosa s antropomorfnim ukrasima (pogledaj listu 1).

Fig. 3 The spread of jars and pithoi with anthropomorphic decorations (see List 1).

Lista 1 / List 1

Crveno/narančasto (grupa A) / Red/orange (Group A) : 1 - Cerea Tombola, Italija - Veneto (Urban 1993, T. 67,1); 2 - Elleri, Italija - Trst (Lonza 1981, T. 6,10; T. 52,15-16); 3 - Gradac - Turan, Istra (Mihovilić 1997, T. 1,7-9); 4 - Gropi - Stari Guran, Istra (Mihovilić 2007-2008, 62 T. 1,8); 5 - Jama Valeron, Istra (Sakara Sučević 2004, 105 fig. 17,1); 6 - Kaštelir, Istra (Sakara Sučević 2004, 183 fig.466); 7 - Lavagnone, Italija - Garda (De Marinis 2002, 251 fig. 15,101); 8 - Monkodonja; 9 - Montedoro, Italija - Trst (Civico Museo Muggia 1997, 160 T. 4,8.10-11;162 T. 6,3); 10 - Nezakcij, Istra (Mihovilić 2001, 417 T. 119,17); 11- Školjić/Funtana, Istra (Mihovilić 1995, T. 1,15); 12 - Unije, kvarnerski otok (Miletić 2002, T. 14,1); 13 - Vrčin/Monte Orcino, Istra (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, T. 4, 40-45).

Zeleno (grupa B) / Green (Group B): 14 - Casa di Zucca, Italija - Veneto (Bianchin Citton 1994, 174 fig.14, gore lijevo); 15 - Grotta Cotarivova, Italija - Trst (Lonza 1973-74b, fig.5,3); 16 - Porpetto, Italija - Friuli (Vitri i dr. 1994, 283 fig. 4,5); 17 - Pramarine di Sesto al Reghena, Italija - Friuli (Botti 2006, 75 fig. 15, 113-115); 18 - S. Croce, Italija - Trst (Moretti 1983, 132-133 fig. 19-20); 19 - Terramara di Ca' de' Cessi, Italija - Veneto (Rapi, Scandolo 1992, 107 T. 5,7).

Žuto (grupa C) / Yellow (Group C): 1 - Cerea Tombola, Italija - Veneto (Urban 1993, T. 67,10); 20 - Groß St. Florian, Austrija - Štajerska; 21 - Grotta del B. Lonza, Italija - Trst (Lonza 1973-1974a, 41 fig. 7,5); 7 - Lavagnone, Italija - Garda (De Marinis 2002, 175 fig. 35,177); 8 - Monkodonja; 10 - Nezakcij, Istra (Mihovilić 2001, 411 T. 113,1).

kombinacijom plastičnih traka u obliku lukova, kanelura, bradavica i ručki, što bi se moglo povezati s posudama i pithosima s antropomorfnim ukrasima nalik onima iz Monkodonje. Mogu se nabrojati fragmenti iz Vrčina-Monte Orcino (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, T. 4, 40-45), Školjića-Funtane (Mihovilić 1995, T. 1, 15), Gropa-Starog Gurana (Mihovilić 2007-2008, 62 T. 1, 8), Gradca-Turna pored Koromačna (Mihovilić 1997, T. 1, 7-9), Kaštelira kod Nove Vasi (Sakara Sučević 2004, 183 fig. 466), Jama Valeron (ibidem 105, fig. 17, 1), kao i oni iz naselja na gradini Elleri (Lonza 1981, T. 52, 15-16) i Montedoro (*Civico Museo Muggia* 1997, 160 T. 4, 8, 10-11; 162 T. 6, 3) na tršćanskom Krasu te naposljetku i nalaz s gradine Kaštel na otoku Unije u Kvarnerskom zaljevu (Miletić 2002, T. 14, 1) (sl. 3).

Manja posuda sa šiljatom zakrivljenom plastičnom trakom koja završava na ručki s otiskom prsta pronađena je u sloju 3 u Cereji, Tomboli u Venetu (Urban 1993, T. 67, 1), kao i fragment većeg lonca za skladištenje sa zakrivljenom plastičnom trakom ispod koje se nalazi bradavica, iz mjesta Lavagnone na Lago di Gardi (De Marinis 2002, 251 fig. 15, 101). Isto se odnosi i na ostatak posude sa zakrivljenom plastičnom trakom ispod koje se nalazi bradavica, iz mađarskog Börzönce-Temetóia dűlő (Bondár 1995, T. 143, 154), koja kao i prethodne ima antropomorfne ukrase¹⁶. To nas navodi na zaključak da veliki lonci i pithosi s antropomorfnim ukrasima predstavljaju karakterističnu formu posuda za vrijeme brončanog doba na istarskim gradinama, kao i sporadično na području sjeverne Italije, u Venetu, sve do Lago di Garde.

Postoji još jedna jako stilizirana verzija motiva "oka", s ukrasom koji se sastoji od dvije reljefne dvostruke trake, koje su u sredini spojene jednostavnom ručkom (T. 3, 1-2). Kao što sam već pojasnila, taj motiv se u Monkodonji ne pojavljuje na zvonolikim loncima ili pithosima s barbotinom, već na trbušastom pithosu s uskim grlom i ispoliranom površinom¹⁷ te na zdjeli. Motiv "oka", sačinjen od plastičnih traka koje završavaju ručkom, pojavljuje se ponekad na nalazištima prilično udaljenim jedno od drugog. Moguće je povući još jednu paralelu, i to s loncem širokog grla iz Nezakcija (Mihovilić 2001,

174, Fig. 14, upper left side; here T. 4, 8). Bearing in mind that the mentioned north Italian specimens with handles and spectacle-shaped plastic bands, resembling "faces", represent an exception, it is appropriate at this time to ask whether these are merely examples of an exceptionally simplified form of decoration (or perhaps mistaken?), or is it perhaps that the pithos from S. Croce is decorated using a mixture of decorative forms, containing the symbolism of the faces from Istria, in combination with the decoration and handles from Northern Italy.

Nowhere in Istria were there any discoveries of jars and pithoi with anthropomorphic decorations resembling the ones from Monkodonja to date. This indicates primarily that until now, the forms of these large bell-shaped pithoi with barbotine were not recognized, and the same applies to their anthropomorphic decorations. Papers dealing with pottery finds from the known Istrian Bronze Age hillforts, merely present the unearthened fragments. Efforts at vessel-reconstruction, and especially those larger ones, were unsuccessful (e.g., Buršić-Matijašić 1997; same 1998; same 2010). Among these finds we can nonetheless frequently encounter vessel fragments with a combination of plastic bands in the shape of arches, channels, nubs and handles, all of which could be associated with vessels and pithoi with anthropomorphic decorations similar to those from Monkodonja. We can list the fragments from Vrčina-Monte Orcino (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, T. 4, 40-45), Školjić-Funtana (Mihovilić 1995, T. 1, 15), Gropi-Stari Guran (Mihovilić 2007-2008, 62, T. 1, 8), Gradac-Turan near Koromačno (Mihovilić 1997, T. 1, 7-9), Kaštelir near Nova Vas (Sakara Sučević 2004, 183, Fig. 466), Jama Valeron (ibid. 105, Fig. 17, 1), as well as those from the settlement on the hillfort of Elleri (Lonza 1981, T. 52, 15-16) and Montedoro (*Civico Museo Muggia* 1997, 160, T. 4, 8, 10-11; 162, T. 6, 3) in the Karst region around Trieste, and finally, the find from the Kaštel hillfort on the island of Unije in Kvarner Bay (Miletić 2002, T. 14, 1) (Fig. 3).

A smaller vessel with a pointed, curved plastic band that ends on a handle with a fingerprint, was discovered in stratum 3, Cerea Tombola in Veneto (Urban 1993, T. 67, 1), while a fragment of a somewhat larger jar used for storage, which had a curved plastic band underneath which was a nub, was unearthened at Lavagnone on the Garda Lake (De Marinis 2002, 251, Fig. 15, 101). A vessel fragment with an arch-shaped plastic band and a nub underneath it, from the Hungarian Börzönce-Temetóia dűlő (Bondár 1995, T. 143, 154), was perhaps

¹⁶ S obzirom na ostali materijal iz Börzönce-Temetóia dűlő, ovaj fragment se doima neobično. Iako se radi možda o jednom izoliranom slučaju motiva u obliku luka ili potkove od reljefnih traka s bradavicom, to nam jasno govori o vezi s Monkodonjom i naposljetku s Istrom. Uz motiv "oka", i reljefna traka u obliku luka ili potkove s bradavicom predstavlja karakterističnu tipologiju (usporedi npr. T. 30, 482 Buršić-Matijašić 1998).

¹⁷ Obrada površine vrča navodi nas na hipotezu da je služio za serviranje pića. U Monkodonji se radi o jednom jedinom primjerku, ako ga promatramo unutar cijelog spektra formi.

411 T. 113, 1; ovdje T.4,2) i s fragmentom iz Grotte del B. Lonza u tršćanskom Krasu (Lonza 1973-1974a, 41 fig. 7,5; ovdje T. 5,6).

Ostale posude sličnog ukrasa koje bi se mogle usporediti nalaze se poprilično daleko, i to u sjevernoj Italiji, u sojenskom naselju u mjestu Lavagnone na Lago di Gardi (De Marinis 2002, 175 fig.35,177; ovdje T. 4,6)¹⁸ te u sloju 3 Cerea Tombola u Venetu (Urban 1993, T. 67,10) i štajerskom Groß St. Florianu (Stering 2007, 201 T. 5,1; ovdje 4,4). Pritom treba napomenuti da primjerak iz Lavagnonea ima lukove od usko postavljenih plastičnih traka, a ne zaobljenih u obliku "oka", kao u Monkodonji ili Nezakciju. Koso razgranate reljefne trake, sa ili bez drški, Urban definira karakterističnim čestim ukrasima u srednjobrončanodobnim nalazištima sjeverne Italije (Urban 1993, 169 i ss.)¹⁹. Posude kod kojih se po dvije paralelne ili trapezoidne reljefne trake sjedinjuju s vertikalnom ručkom možemo naći u velikom broju u Lago di Ledru (Rageth 1975, T. 84,1-17), dok druge nalazimo i u Lavagnoneu (De Marinis 2002, 175 fig. 35, 175). Vrijedno je spomenuti da ukras s paralelnim tj. trapezastim reljefnim trakama koje se sjedinjuju s vertikalnom ručkom možemo naći na grobnoj vazii u brončanodobnoj nekropoli u Velikoj Grudi u Crnoj Gori (Della Casa 1996, 32.36 fig. 38,11; 37 fig. 37; ovdje sl. 4)²⁰.

Ukrasi sačinjeni od plastičnih traka u obliku oka s ručkom, koje nalazimo u Monkodonji i Nezakciju, najvjerojatnije su bili uzori koso razgranatim reljefnim ukrasima iz sjeverne Italije, pogotovo onima s područja Lago di Garde.

Valja spomenuti i dvije veće posude za čuvanje zaliha iz naselja Oloris-Dolnji Lakoš u sjeveroistočnoj Sloveniji, koje su datirane od srednjeg do kasnog brončanog doba (Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002). I tu nalazimo motiv "oka", iako dosta stiliziran (ovdje T. 5,4): četiri nasuprotno postavljene vertikalne ručke na kojima se spajaju, s njihove gornje i donje strane, jedna iznad druge, prstima aplicirane trake u obliku girlandi, koje su u sredini spojene još jednom vertikalnom trakom (ibidem, T. 32,2). Dok ručke asociraju na nos tj. uši, trake u obliku girlandi formiraju oči sa šarenicom (vertikalna traka) u sredini. Sličan motiv

also part of an anthropomorphic decoration¹⁶. This brings us to the conclusion that large jars and pithoi with anthropomorphic decorations represent a characteristic vessel form on Istrian hillforts during the Bronze Age, and sporadically this was also the case on the territory of Northern Italy, in Veneto, and all the way to the Garda Lake.

There is another, heavily stylized version of the "eye" motif, with a decoration that consists of two double bands in relief, which are in the middle connected with a simple handle (T. 3, 1-2). As I have already pointed out, this motif does not appear on bell-shaped jars or pithoi with barbotine from Monkodonja, but rather, on a globular pithos with a narrow neck and a polished surface¹⁷, as well as on a bowl. The "eye" motif that is made up of plastic bands that end in a handle, at times appears on sites that are rather far away from one another. It is possible to draw another analogy with a jar featuring a broad neck, discovered at Nesactium (Mihovilić 2001, 411, T. 113, 1; here T. 4, 2), and with a fragment from Grotta del B. Lonza in the Trieste Karst (Lonza 1973-1974a, 41, Fig. 7, 5; here T. 5, 6).

The other vessels with a similar decoration that could be included in a comparison, are located at quite a distance, in Northern Italy, in the pile-dwelling settlement at Lavagnone on the Garda Lake (De Marinis 2002, 175, Fig. 35, 177; here T. 4, 6)¹⁸, in stratum 3 at Cerea Tombola in Veneto (Urban 1993, T. 67, 10), and in the Styrian Groß St. Florian (Stering 2007, 201, T. 5, 1; here 4, 4). It should be mentioned here that the specimen from Lavagnone features arches made of narrowly placed plastic bands that are not rounded so as to form an "eye", as is the case in Monkodonja and Nesactium. Urban defines the obliquely ramified bands in relief, with or without handles, as characteristic, frequent decorations on the Middle Bronze Age sites in Northern Italy (Urban 1993, 169 and ss.)¹⁹. Vessels that feature two parallel or trapezoidal bands in

¹⁶ This fragment is rather unusual with regard to the other materials from Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Even though this is perhaps but an isolated case of a motif in the shape of an arch or horseshoe made of bands in relief with a nub, it nevertheless points to a connection with Monkodonja, and with it, Istria. Together with the "eye" motif, the arch- or horseshoe-shaped band in relief with a nub likewise represents a characteristic typology (compare e.g., T. 30, 482, Buršić-Matijašić 1998).

¹⁷ The treatment of the vessel surface leads us to the assumption that it served for the storage of liquids. In Monkodonja this represents an isolated case, if we are to regard it within the entire spectrum of forms.

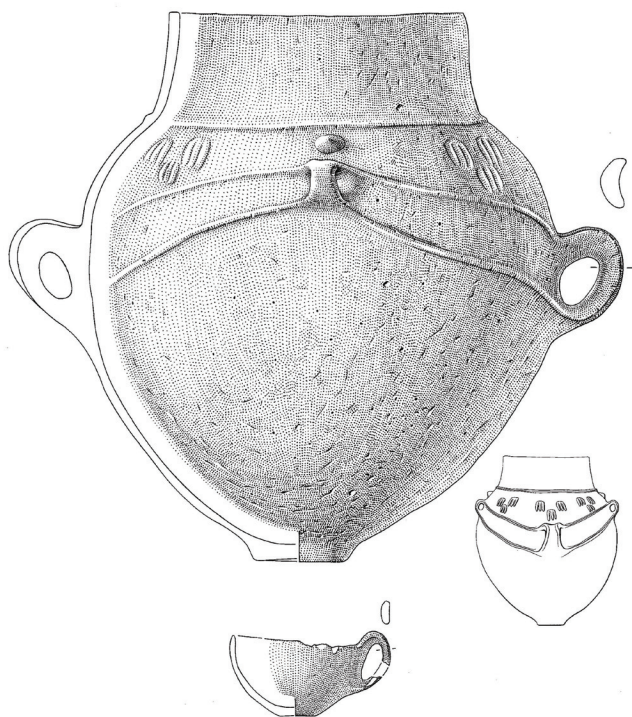
¹⁸ The decorations from Lavagnone, which feature irregular horizontal bands, appear mostly on vessels with a broad neck (compare De Marinis 2002, 165-168, Fig. 28-31), while the aforementioned vessel with eye-shaped bands in relief represents an exception.

¹⁹ For example, Urban's decorations nos. 514, 523, 610-611.

¹⁸ Ukrasi s nepravilnim horizontalnim trakama u Lavagnoneu se najčešće pojavljuju na posudama sa širokim grlom (usporedi De Marinis 2002, 165-168 fig. 28-31), dok spomenuta posuda s reljefnim trakama u obliku "oka" predstavlja izuzetak.

¹⁹ Npr. Urbanovi ukrasi br. 514, 523, 610-311.

²⁰ Posuda je sadržavala kosture dvoje dojenčadi (Della Casa 1996, 32) i pored reljefnih traka ukrašena je tutulima iznad četiri nasuprotno postavljene vertikalne ručke, kao i apliciranim reljefima u obliku ptičjih stopala.



Sl. 4 Posuda za pokapanje iz Velike Grude, Crna Gora (po Della Casa 1996).

Fig. 4 A burial vessel from Velika Gruda, Montenegro (after Della Casa 1996).

mogao bi se pripisati i posudi iz Vorwalda u Štajerskoj (Schamberger 2007, 292 T. 4,17; ovdje T. 5,5)²¹. Još jedna posuda iz Olorisa ima dvije urezima ukrašene paralelne reljefne trake, koje teku jedna uz drugu prema po jednoj kvadratnoj i horizontalnoj ručki (Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002, T. 13,1). Podsjećaju na posude s razgranatim reljefnim ukrasima na horizontalnim i vertikalnim ručkama iz sjeverne Italije, Lago di Garde. B. Teržan je prva pisala o antropomorfnim ukrasima na pithosu iz Olorisa-Dolnjeg Lakoša (Teržan 1986, 23). Ona je usporedila tu posudu s grobnim pithosom iz S. Croce i povezala antropomorfne ukrase na pithosima u duhovnom kontekstu. O formalnoj sličnosti između posuda iz Olorisa-Dolnjeg Lakoša i grobnog pithosa iz S. Croce piše i T. Urban (Urban 1993,241); pritom vrčevi iz Olorisa imaju manji promjer grla s obzirom na maksimalnu širinu (zato predstavljaju zatvorenu formu), dok pithos iz S. Croce ima tek nešto manji promjer grla s obzirom na maksimalnu širinu (i zato predstavlja otvorenu formu). S formalnog stanovišta, veću sličnost s pithosom iz S. Croce pokazuju novi nalazi iz Monkodonje.

²¹ Schamberger (2007, 262) ukazuje na još tipoloških sličnosti između keramičkog materijala iz Vorwalda i Olorisa.

relief, which connect themselves with a vertical handle, can be found in large numbers at Lago di Ledro (Rageth 1975, T. 84, 1-17), while others were also discovered at Lavagnone (De Marinis 2002, 175, Fig. 35, 175). It is worth mentioning that the decorations with the parallel, i.e., trapezoidal bands in relief, which unite with a vertical handle, were also applied onto a sepulchral vase from the Bronze Age necropolis at Velika Gruda in Montenegro (Della Casa 1996, 32. 36, Fig. 38, 11; 37, Fig. 37; here Fig. 4)²⁰.

Decorations made up of eye-shaped plastic bands with a handle, of the kind discovered at Monkodonja and Nesactium, probably served as a model for the obliquely ramified decorations in relief from Northern Italy, and especially for those from the area of the Garda Lake.

We should likewise mention the two large vessels for the storage of provisions, from the settlement of Oloris-Dolnji Lakoš in northeastern Slovenia, which were dated from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age (Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002). Here too we find the "eye" motif, even though it is rather stylized (here T. 5, 4): four antithetically placed vertical handles on which, from their upper and lower side, one above the other, the garland-shaped bands that were applied with the fingers join together, which are in the middle connected with another vertical band (ibid., T. 32, 2). While the handles are reminiscent of a nose, i.e., ears, the garland-shaped bands form the eyes with the iris (the vertical band) in the middle. A similar motif could be ascribed to a vessel from Vorwald in Styria (Schamberger 2007, 292, T. 4, 17; here T. 5, 5)²¹. Another vessel from Oloris is equipped with two parallel bands in relief, decorated with incisions, each of which runs one alongside the other, joining together on a square and a horizontal handle respectively (Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002, T. 13, 1). They are reminiscent of the vessels that feature ramified decorations in relief on horizontal and vertical handles from Northern Italy, the Garda Lake. B. Teržan was the first to write about the anthropomorphic decorations on the pithos from Oloris-Dolnji Lakoš (Teržan 1986, 23). She compared this vessel with the sepulchral pithos from S. Croce, and linked, in a spiritual context, the anthropomorphic decorations on pithoi. T. Urban also writes about the formal similarity between the vessels from Oloris-Dolnji Lakoš and the sepulchral pithos from S. Croce (Urban 1993, 241); it should be mentioned here, that the vessels from Oloris

²⁰ The vessel contained the skeletal remains of two infants (Della Casa 1996, 32), and besides with bands in relief, it was also decorated with tutuli above the four antithetically placed vertical handles, as well as with an applied motif in relief, representing a bird's trail.

²¹ Schamberger (2007, 262) points out further typological similarities between the pottery material from Vorwald and Oloris.

Unutar keramičkog spektra formi s Monkodonje možemo naći još jednu grupu posuđa, kod koje je više riječ o dekoraciji nego o pravom ukrašavanju. Radi se o bocama različitih veličina, koje na prijelazu s grla na trbuh imaju pune reljefe ili konkavne tutule (T. 6,1-10), koji su ponekad okruženi koncentričnim kanelurama (T. 6, 1.6)²².

Te se posude definiraju bocama jer imaju trbušastu formu i vrat koji završava malim promjerom grla. Postoje vrlo mali primjerci, s tankim stijenkama, visine tek 10 cm, ali i veliki, koji imaju i do 46 cm. Njihov postotak u cjelokupnoj podjeli svih ustanovljenih formi posuda iznosi manje od 1 % (n = 7.420). Ali, taj mali broj ne odražava realan postotak boca ili posuda u obliku boce u cjelokupnom spektru posuda s Monkodonje. Pojedini fragmenti oboda bez prijelaza na trbuh posude mogli bi se interpretirati kao dio boce, no to je teško tvrditi.

Boce ukrašene tutulima uglavnom su proizvedene reduciranom oksidacijom; rijetke su one pečene u prisutnosti kisika. Boce koje su bile izložene prvoj fazi sagorijevanja imaju unutarnju i vanjsku stranu posve crnu ili crno-smeđu, a one koje su bile izložene zadnjoj fazi imaju narančaste i bež tonove. Površina im je s unutarnje i vanjske strane dobro, čak i vrlo dobro izgladana, a poneki primjerci su s vanjske strane i ispolirani. Riječ je o manje poroznoj keramici, koja ima veličinu pora ispod srednje vrijednosti od 0,3 mm²³. Upotrijebljene sirovine sadržavale su malu količinu vrlo sitnih čestica²⁴.

Boce, posude za tekućinu s voluminoznom tijelom, dekorirane tutulima u gornjoj trećini, asociraju na "ženski svijet", na dobronamjerne hraniteljice i donatorice tekućine.

Posude u obliku boca ukrašene tutulima²⁵ već su poznate u različitim neolitičkim kulturama, pri čemu je posuda s jasno izrađenim ženskim grudima iz sojeničkog naselja kod Züricha "Kleiner Hafner" (Suter 1987, 355 T. 66,1, isto tako 355 T. 66,2; Ruoff 1981, 11 fig. 11; ovdje T. 7,8 a-b) eklatantna poveznica između boce (i onoga što ona sadrži) i ženske figure.

Vrijedno je spomenuti da amfora koja je korištena za pokapanja, a o kojoj je ranije bilo riječi, iz nekropole kod Velike Grude u Crnoj Gori, ima na jednoj strani ispod vrata ukras s tutulima (Della Casa 1996,32.36

have a comparatively small diameter of the mouth in relation to the maximal width (they consequently represent a closed form), while the pithos from S. Croce has only a slightly smaller diameter in relation to the maximal width (and it consequently represents an open form). From a formal point of view, the new finds from Monkodonja show a greater similarity with the pithos from S. Croce.

Regarding the spectrum of pottery forms from Monkodonja, within it we can discern another group of vessels, whose ornamentation can be seen as more than a pure embellishment. This group consists of bottles of different sizes, which have full plastic or hollow tutuli underneath the transition from the neck to the belly of the vessel (T. 6, 1-10), which can be additionally surrounded by concentric channels (T. 6, 1.6)²².

These vessels are defined as bottles because they are belly-shaped and have a neck that terminates with a small diameter of the mouth. There are small specimens with thin walls, which measure a mere 10 cm, but there are also big ones measuring up to 46 cm. Percentage-wise they account for less than 1 % of all established vessel forms (n = 7.420). However, this small number does not reflect the real percentage of bottles or bottle-shaped vessels in the whole spectrum of vessels from Monkodonja. Certain rim fragments without a transition to the vessel belly could be interpreted as belonging to a bottle, but it is very difficult to classify them as such.

The bottles decorated with tutuli were mostly produced in a reducing atmosphere and only rarely in an oxidizing atmosphere. The bottles exposed to the first firing procedure have either black or black-brown, inner and outer walls and core, whereas those exposed to the latter procedure, feature different shades of orange and beige color. Their inner and outer surface is well, even very well burnished, some specimens being even polished on the outside. This is less porous pottery, whose pore size lies underneath the average value of 0.3 mm²³. The fabrics mostly had a small amount of very fine particles²⁴.

Bottles, containers for storing liquids, with a voluminous body and an ornamentation consisting of tutuli in the upper third of the vessel, create a connection to the "female world", to the benevolent supplier of food and provider of liquids.

Bottle-shaped vessels decorated with tutuli²⁵ are already known from various Neolithic cultures, the vessels with clearly defined female breasts from the pile-dwelling

²² Prijelaz s vrata na trbuh boce može biti naglašen reljefima (T. 6,2.4-5.9), horizontalnim paralelnim urezima ili kanelurama (T. 6,1.3.6-8).

²³ Usporedi s fusnotom 14.

²⁴ Usporedi s fusnotom 15.

²⁵ Npr. Keefer 1993, 120 fig. b ispod desno; 144 fig. u sredini desno; 149 fig. u sredini dolje.

²² The transition from the neck to the belly of a bottle can be emphasized with reliefs (T. 6, 2.4-5.9), parallel horizontal incisions, or channels (T. 6, 1.3.6-8).

²³ Compare with footnote 14.

²⁴ Compare with footnote 15.

²⁵ For example, Keefer 1993, 120, Fig. b, below right; 144, Fig. center right; 149 Fig. below center.

fig. 38,11; 37 fig. 37; usporedi ovdje sl. 4). Činjenica da je sadržavala kosture dvoje dojenčadi (ibidem 32) bez sumnje nam govori o njezinom zaštitničkom ženskom aspektu. Za razliku od boca, pithosima iz Monkodonje ne možemo pripisati ikakve prepoznatljive spolne karakteristike.

Ako unutar gradine Monkodonje uspoređujemo mjesto pronalaska boca koje su ukrašene tutulima s mjestom pronalaska lonaca i pithosa s antropomorfnim ukrasima, dobivamo jednu potpuno drugačiju sliku (sl. 5; usporedi sl.2).

Dok je za ove potonje koncentracija veća u unutarnjem dijelu akropole, u kućama koje graniče s obrambenim zidinama i pored bastiona kod zapadnog ulaza, gdje

settlement of “Kleiner Hafner” near Zürich (Suter 1987, 355, T. 66, 1, same as 355, T. 66, 2; Ruoff 1981, 11, Fig. 11; here, T. 7, 8 a-b), showing the connection between such a vessel (and its contents) and the female aspect.

It is worth mentioning that the afore mentioned amphora that was used for interments, from the necropolis near Velika Gruda in Montenegro, has on one of its sides, underneath the neck, a decoration featuring tutuli (Della Casa 1996, 32.36, Fig. 38, 11; 37, Fig. 37; compare here, Fig. 4). The fact that it contained the remains of two infants (ibid. 32), is doubtlessly evidence that speaks of its protective female character. As distinguished from bottles, we cannot ascribe any recognizable gender characteristics to the pithoi from Monkodonja.



Sl. 5 Rasprostranjenost nalaza boca s tutulima u Monkodonji (bazirana na kartama Monkodonje i Mušega 2011.).

Fig. 5 The spread of finds consisting of bottles decorated with tutuli at Monkodonja (based on charts of Monkodonja and Mušega, 2011).

je nađena kamena grobna škrinja, za boce ukrašene tutulima u ove dvije lokacije može se konstatirati samo mali broj nalaza.

Jedino su uz vanjski dio zidina na gornjem gradu nađene brojne posude i pithosi s antropomorfnim ukrasima, kao i hrpa boca s ukrasnim tutulima. Tako se i kod objekata građenih poput kazamata mogu s unutarnje strane vanjskih zidina te dvije grupe posuda naći gotovo u podjednakom omjeru. Sasvim je drugačija situacija s unutarnje strane zida u obliku luka, uz sjeverni ulaz (Hänsel, Matošević, Mihovilić, Teržan 2009, 168). Dok je ovdje nađen jedan jedini pithos s antropomorfnim ukrasima, boce s tutulima su mnogobrojne. I u ovom slučaju moguće je povezati pronalazak boca s tutulima u blizini kamene grobne škrinje A. Čini se da se tekućina nije držala zajedno s prehranbenim artiklima.

Potruga za bocama ukrašenim tutulima, onakvima kakve nalazimo u Monkodonji, teška je, jer su publikacije o tome u Istri rijetke²⁶.

Samo je fragment iz Jame Valeron (Sakara Sučević 2004, 106 fig. 18,10 ; ovdje T. 7,6) i fragment iz Montedora (*Civico Museo Muggia* 1997, 162 T. 6,4; ovdje T. 7,5) moguće gotovo sa sigurnošću povezati s bocama ili posudama u obliku boca s ukrasnim tutulima na ramenima. Pritom je zanimljivo dodati da je na fragmentu iz Jame Valeron ispod tutulusa, na najširem dijelu tijela boce, prisutna vertikalna ručka. S obzirom da je većina fragmenata boca iz Monkodonje očuvana jedva do ispod tutula, tj. do te razine bilo ih je moguće rekonstruirati (usporedi T. 6), razumljiva je pretpostavka da su – pogotovo veće posude – zbog lakšeg rukovanja morale imati ručke. To nam potvrđuju vertikalne ručke nađene na zaobljenim sferičnim fragmentima. Još jedna velika posuda u obliku boce, iz špilje Krajicina na otoku Visu u južnoj Dalmaciji, nađena na najudaljenijoj južnoj paraleli (Kaiser/Forenbaher 2002, 106 fig.9,1)²⁷, ima vertikalnu ručku na najširem dijelu tijela (T. 7,2). Za brojna druga nalazišta u Istri i tršćanskom Krasu, kao i na gradinama Elleri (Lonza 1981, T. 35,10-23), Gradac-Turan (Mihovilić 1997, 58 ploča 9,7), Grotta dell' Ansa (Visentini 1992/1993, 178 fig. 13,92), Kunci (Kos 2005, 57 ploča 2,6), špilja Cingarella (Bačić 1956,357 T. 5,8), Nezakcij (Mihovilić 2001, 429 T. 131, 9-10),

If within the confines of the Monkodonja hillfort we compare the findspot of the bottles decorated with tutuli, with the findspot of the jars and pithoi featuring anthropomorphic decorations, we obtain a thoroughly different picture (Fig. 5; compare Fig. 2).

While there are concentrations of the latter inside the acropolis, in the houses that border on the defensive wall, and alongside the corner bastion near the western gate, where the cist grave was discovered, the bottles decorated with tutuli appear only rarely in the above mentioned locations.

It was only alongside the outer section of the wall in the upper town that a large number of vessels and pithoi with anthropomorphic decorations were unearthed, together with a large mass of bottles with decorative tutuli. On the inner side of the outer walls of structures that were built like casemates, we can likewise detect these two groups of vessels in more or less the same ratio. There is a completely different situation on the interior side of an arch-shaped wall, located alongside the northern gate (Hänsel, Matošević, Mihovilić, Teržan 2009, 168). While only a single pithos with anthropomorphic decorations was unearthed here, there exist scores of bottles with tutuli. Here too we can link the discovery of the bottles featuring tutuli, with the vicinity of cist grave A. It seems that there was a separate storage area for liquids and for other provisions.

A search for bottles decorated with tutuli, of the kind encountered at Monkodonja, is difficult, because publications covering this are quite rare in Istria²⁶.

The only two fragments that can be linked, with an almost absolute certainty, to bottles or vessels in the shape of bottles with decorative tutuli on the shoulders, is the fragment from Jama Valeron (Sakara Sučević 2004, 106, Fig. 18, 10; here T. 7, 6), and the one from Montedoro (*Civico Museo Muggia* 1997, 162, T. 6, 4; here T. 7, 5). It is interesting to note here, that the fragment from Jama Valeron is also equipped with a vertical handle positioned underneath the tutulus, on the broadest section of the bottle body.

With respect to the fact that the majority of bottle fragments from Monkodonja were preserved just barely underneath the tutuli, which means that it was possible to reconstruct them only to this level (compare T. 6), the assumption that especially larger vessels had to have handles in order to facilitate handling, is readily understandable. This is corroborated by vertical handles

²⁶ I boce pripadaju jednoj kategoriji posuda tj. formi koje do sada nisu bile uzete u obzir unutar spektra formi keramike na istarskim gradinama i tršćanskom Krasu u brončano doba. Samo u rijetkim slučajevima uspjelo se publicirati cijele profile posuda, većinom se radilo o prezentaciji fragmenata. Usporedi fusnotu 21.

²⁷ Mali tutuli se mogu najbolje usporediti s nalazima iz sonde 5 iz Monkodonje, usporedi T. 6, 8.

²⁶ Bottles likewise belong to a category of vessels, i.e., forms that were to date not taken into consideration within the spectrum of pottery forms from Istrian hillforts, and from the Karst region around Trieste, in the Bronze Age. It was only on very rare occasions that whole vessel profiles were publicized, as for the most part only fragments were presented. Compare footnote 21.

Sermin (Sakara Sučević/Stokin 2007, 98 T. 2, 18) ili gradina Turan na otoku Unije (Miletić 2002, 246 T. 11, 1-3) moguće je konstatirati prisutnost boca s ukrasnim tutulima samo na osnovi tankih²⁸ ulomaka s tutulima, koji mogu biti sa ili bez koncentričnih kanelura (sl. 6). Moguće je stoga ustvrditi da i boce s ukrasnim tutulima predstavljaju jednu karakterističnu formu posuda istarskih brončanodobnih gradina.

Najbolja paralela bocama s ukrasnim tutulima iz Monkodonje nalazi se u slovenskoj Dolenskoj (Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002, 180 fig. 24, 2; ovdje T. 7, 1). Posuda iz Krke, najvjerojatnije grobni nalaz, koja je poradi velike sličnosti usporediva s jednim primjerkom nađenim kod vanjskog obrambenog zida u Monkodonji, u zoni iskopavanja sonde 14 (usporedi T. 6, 10), otkrivena je zajedno sa zdjelom izvijenog ruba i velikim bikoničnim loncem za skladištenje. Potonji ima na ramenima iznad vertikalnih ručki, koje su smještene na najširem dijelu tijela, ukrasne tutule okružene koncentričnim kanelurama (ibidem 180 fig. 24, 1.3). Kombinacija tutula koji se nalaze iznad vertikalne ručke podsjeća nas na gore opisan nalaz iz Jame Valeron (Sakara Sučević 2004, 106 fig. 18, 10) u Istri (usporedi T. 7, 6). Još jedna bikonična posuda s kombinacijom tutula i vertikalnim ručkama, s tom razlikom da je grlo užeg promjera u odnosu na maksimalnu širinu posude, poznata nam je iz Krške Jame (Murgelj 2008, 70 fig. 14, gore). Ostaci boca s ukrasnim tutulima mogu se naći i među fragmentima posuda iz srednjobrončanodobnog naselja Podsmreka kod Višnje Gore na Dolenskom (ibidem T. 88, 6; 37, 1).

Pored paralela iz Dolenske u Sloveniji, moguće ih je naći i u sjevernoj Italiji kod posuda s ukrasnim tutulima na području ramena. Urban je zabilježio prisutnost posuda (šalice, tj. zdjelica zaobljenog tijela i bikoničnih lonaca) ukrašenih tutulima koji su okruženi kanelurama, pogotovo u okolici Lago di Garde (Urban 1993, 180, 181 fig. 95). Pritom se na bikoničnim posudama mogu naći jednostavni ukrasni tutuli, kao što je moguće vidjeti na T. 7, 3 s primjerkom iz sojeničkog naselja kod Lago di Ledra (Rageth 1975, T. 64, 13). Jedna posuda u obliku boce s cilindričnim vratom iz Lago di Ledre na području ramena ima jednostavan ukras s kružnim kanelurama (ibidem T. 65, 6). Češće su kvržice tj. tutuli na bikoničnim posudama kombinirani s ostalim ukrasnim elementima,

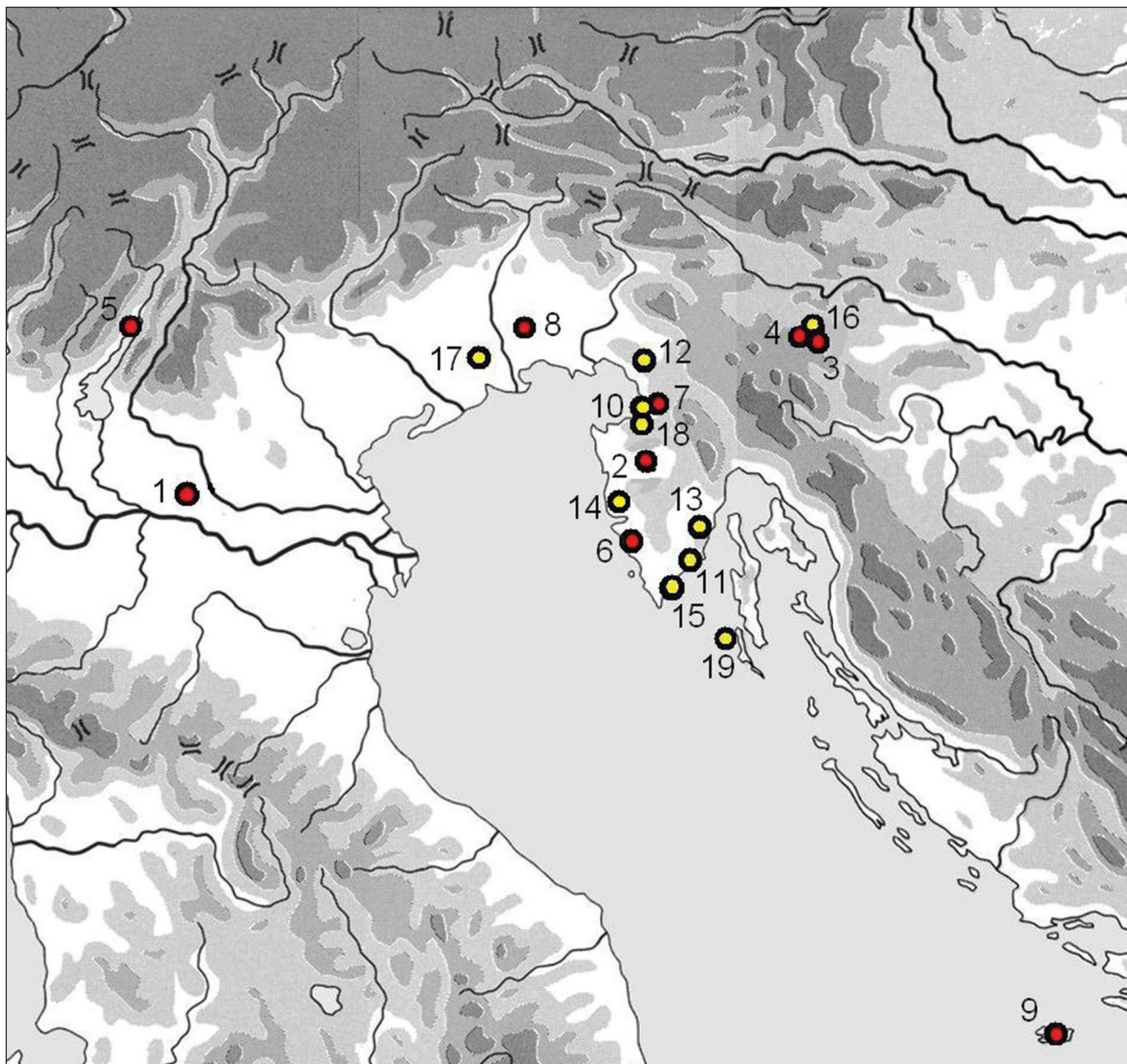
that were discovered on rounded spherical fragments. Another large vessel in the shape of a bottle, from the cave of Krajčina on the island of Vis in Southern Dalmatia, which also represents the southernmost analogy (Kaiser, Forenbaher 2002, 106, Fig. 9, 1)²⁷, is equipped with a vertical handle on the broadest section of the body (T. 7, 2). For numerous other sites in Istria and the Trieste Karst, as well as on the hillforts of Elleri (Lonza 1981, T. 35, 10-23), Gradac-Turan (Mihovilić 1997, 58, T. 9, 7), Grotta dell'Ansa (Visentini 1992/1993, 178, Fig. 13, 92), Kunci (Kos 2005, 57, T. 2, 6), Cingarella Cave (Bačić 1956, 357, T. 5, 8), Nesactium (Mihovilić 2001, 429, T. 131, 9-10), Sermin (Sakara Sučević, Stokin 2007, 98, T. 2, 18), or at the Turan hillfort on the island of Unije (Miletić 2002, 246, T. 11, 1-3), it is possible to determine a presence of bottles featuring decorative tutuli, only on the basis of thin²⁸ fragments with tutuli, which can be either with or without concentric channels (Fig. 6). It is consequently possible to establish that bottles with decorative tutuli likewise represent a characteristic vessel form from Istrian Bronze Age hillforts.

The best analogy for bottles featuring decorative tutuli from Monkodonja, comes from Lower Carniola in Slovenia (Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002, 180, Fig. 24, 2; here T. 7, 1). The vessel from Krka, probably a sepulchral find, which is due to the great similarity comparable with a specimen unearthed near the outer defensive wall at Monkodonja, in the zone of excavation of Probe 14 (compare T. 6, 10), was discovered together with a bowl featuring an everted edge, and a large biconical storage jar. The latter is equipped with decorative tutuli encircled with concentric channels (ibid. 180, Fig. 24, 1.3), which are on the shoulder, above the vertical handles that are located on the broadest section of the body. The combination of tutuli located above the vertical handle, reminds us of the afore described find from Jama Valeron (Sakara Sučević 2004, 106, Fig. 18, 10) in Istria (compare T. 7, 6). Another biconical vessel with a combination of tutuli and vertical handles, the only difference being the mouth that has a narrower diameter in relation to the maximal width of the vessel, is known to us from Krška Jama (Murgelj 2008, 70, Fig. 14, above). The remnants of bottles with decorative tutuli can likewise be found among vessel fragments from the Middle Bronze Age settlement of Podsmreka near Višnja Gora in Lower Carniola (ibid. T. 88, 6; 37, 1).

²⁸ Fragmenti s tankim stijenjkama i ukrasnim tutulima, pogotovo oni s koncentričnim kanelurama, značajni su jer u Monkodonji i zdjele imaju ukrasne tutule s koncentričnim kanelurama (usporedi *Monkodonja i Mušego 2011*, 15). Međutim, ovdje je slučajno riječ o posudama s debljim stijenjkama.

²⁷ Small tutuli can best be compared with the finds from Probe 5 from Monkodonja; compare T. 6, 8.

²⁸ Fragments with thin walls and decorative tutuli, especially those with concentric channels, are significant because at Monkodonja there are also bowls that are equipped with concentric channels (compare *Monkodonja and Mušego 2011*, 15). However, here we are, by chance, dealing with vessels that have thicker walls.



Sl. 6 Rasprostranjenost boca s tutulima (pogledaj listu 2).

Fig. 6 The spread of bottles with tutuli (see List 2).

Lista 2 / List 2

Crveno / Red: 1 - Cerea, Italija - Veneto (Urban 1993, ploča 54,10); 2 - Jama Valeron, Istra (Sakara Sučević 2004, 106 fig. 18,10); 3 - Krka, Slovenija (Dular, Šavel, Tecco Hvala 2002, 180 fig. 24,2); 4 - Krška jama, Slovenija (Murgelj 2008, 70 fig.14, gore); 5 - Lago di Ledro, Italija - Garda (Rageth 1975, T. 64,13); 6 - Monkodonja; 7 - Montedoro, Italija - Trst (Civico Museo Muggia 1997, 162 T. 6,4); 8 - Rividischia; Italija - Friuli (Lambertini, Tasca 2006, 146 fig. 19,89); 9 - Vis, dalmatinski otok (Kaiser, Forenbaher 2002, 106 fig. 9,1).

Žuto (mogući nalazi boca s tutulima) / Yellow (possible discoveries of bottles with tutuli): 10 - Elleri, Italija - Trst (Lonza 1981, T. 35,10-23); 11 - Gradac - Turan; Istra (Mihovilović 1997, 58 T. 9,7); 12 - Grotta dell' Ansa, Italija - Trst (Visentini 1992/1993, 178 fig. 13,92); 13 - Kunci, Istra (Kos 2005, 57 T. 2,6); 14 - Špilja Cingarela, Istra (Bačić 1956, 357 T. 5,8); 15 - Nezakcij, Istra (Mihovilović 2001, 429 T. 131,9-10); 16 - Podsmreka, Slovenija (Murgelj 2008, T. 88,6); 17 - Pramarine di Sesto al Reghena, Italija - Friuli (Botti 2006, 83 fig. 21,172-173); 18 - Sermin, Slovenija (Sakara Sučević, Stokin 2007, 98 T. 2,18); 19 - Unije, kvarnerski otok (Miletić 2002, 246 T. 11,1-3).

kao što su horizontalne kanelure, udubljenja, točke, urezane cik-cak linije, trokuti, lukovi i vijenci koji u više redova, jedan iznad drugog, prekrivaju cijelu gornju polovicu posuda. Budući da je povezanost tih dviju regija iskazana kroz jako stiliziranu verziju motiva “oka”, sačinjenog od dvaju lukova izvedenih reljefnim trakama u sredini povezanih ručkom (usporedi sl. 3, C), može ih se opet dovesti u zajednički kontekst i zbog bradavičastog ukrasa na zatvorenoj formi posuda.

Fragmenti nađeni kod Castelliere di Rividischija u Furlaniji (Lambertini, Tasca 2006, 146 fig. 19,89; ovdje T. 7,4) također pripadaju boci, tj. posudi u obliku boce s ukrasnim tutulima. Na tom nalazištu ima još ulomaka posuda koje bi se mogle klasificirati kao boce i pritom ih povezati s Monkodonjom (ibidem 133 fig. 13,41. 139 fig. 15,63. 167 fig. 26,213/1-2,216).

ZAKLJUČAK

Bez obzira što su posude s antropomorfnim ukrasima ili one antropomorfne oblika, koje su bile povezane s nekim kultom ili pogrebnim običajem²⁹, poznate u vrijeme brončanog doba i za ranija i kasnija razdoblja u različitim kulturama, one iz Monkodonje doimaju se posebnima. Te su posude u svakidašnjem životu brončanodobnog čovjeka predstavljale vezu između materijalnog i duhovnog svijeta. U svakodnevnoj uporabi imale su ulogu spremnika, a vjerovalo se da sa svojom apotropejskom dekoracijom utječu i kao zaštitnici. Mjesto njihova nalaza, često u blizini grobnica, u zoni ulaza u Monkodonju, potkrepljuje još više ovu tezu. Ako se pithos s antropomorfnim ukrasima upotrebljavao kao posuda za pokapanje, onda je fantastičan primjer dat nalazom iz S. Croce na tršćanskom Krasu, koji je u sklopu dosadašnjih istraživanja ostao jedinstven.

Bez obzira na skromni napredak u istraživanjima i mali broj publikacija o keramici iz brončanog doba na istarskim gradinama, moguće je zaključiti da su antropomorfnim ukrasima na velikim posudama, kao i ukrasnim tutulima na bocama, prisutni i u drugim visinskim naseljima te su stoga najvjerojatnije karakteristika tzv. gradinske kulture. Rijetki nalazi s jače ili slabije stiliziranim “licima” na posudama iz sjeverne Italije i Slovenije s jedne strane reflektiraju kontakt bliskih

Besides the analogies from Lower Carniola in Slovenia, it is also possible to find them in Northern Italy, with vessels that feature decorative tutuli in the area of the shoulder. Urban noted the existence of vessels (cups, i.e. small bowls with a rounded body, and biconical jars) decorated with tutuli encircled by channels, above all in the environs of Lago di Garda (Urban 1993, 180, 181, Fig. 95). Simple decorative tutuli can be seen on biconical vessels, as is apparent on T. 7, 3, with an example from a pile-dwelling settlement near Lago di Ledra (Rageth 1975, T. 64, 13). A single vessel in the shape of a bottle with a cylindrical neck, from Lago di Ledra, has a simple decoration with circular channels in the area of the shoulder (Ibid. T. 65, 6). The small bulges, i.e. tutuli, on biconical vessels are more often combined with other decorative elements, such as horizontal channels, recesses, dots, incised zigzag lines, triangles, arches and garlands that in several rows, one above the other, cover the entire upper half of the vessel. As the connection between these two regions is shown in the form of a very stylized version of the “eye” motif that consists of two arches executed with bands in relief that are in the middle linked with a handle (compare Fig. 3, C), we can regard a nub-shaped ornament on the closed form of the vessels as contextually equal too.

The fragments unearthed near Castelliere di Rividischia in Friuli (Lambertini/Tasca 2006, 146, Fig. 19, 89; here T. 7, 4) also belong to a bottle, i.e. to a bottle-shaped vessel featuring decorative tutuli. This site boasts further vessel fragments that could be classified as bottles and linked with Monkodonja (ibid. 133, Fig. 13, 41. 139, Fig. 15, 63. 167, Fig. 26, 213/1-2, 216).

CONCLUSION

Although the vessels with anthropomorphic decorations or those with an anthropomorphic form, which were connected with some cult or funeral rite²⁹, were known in the Bronze Age and in earlier and later periods in different cultures, the ones from Monkodonja do seem to be something special. These vessels represented the link between the material and spiritual world in the daily routine of Bronze Age man. In everyday life they were used as containers, but it was also believed that with their apotropaic decoration they also possess

²⁹ Misli se npr. na posude s antropomorfnim ukrasima iz ranobrončanog i bakrenog doba iz Male Azije (primjerice Podzuweit 1979, 193-194, ploča 15,2; Easton 2002, npr. fig. 124,C30; 138, 73-147x; 163, 72-1443x; 171, 73-342; 182, 73-610; 183, 232; 187, 191-3483), Ungarns (Müller-Karpe 1998, 260 fig. 42 sredina) ili “posude s licima” iz Szakálhát kulture (Hansen i dr. 2011, 50) kao i željeznodobne “urne s licima” iz istočne Pomeranije (Kneisel 2012).

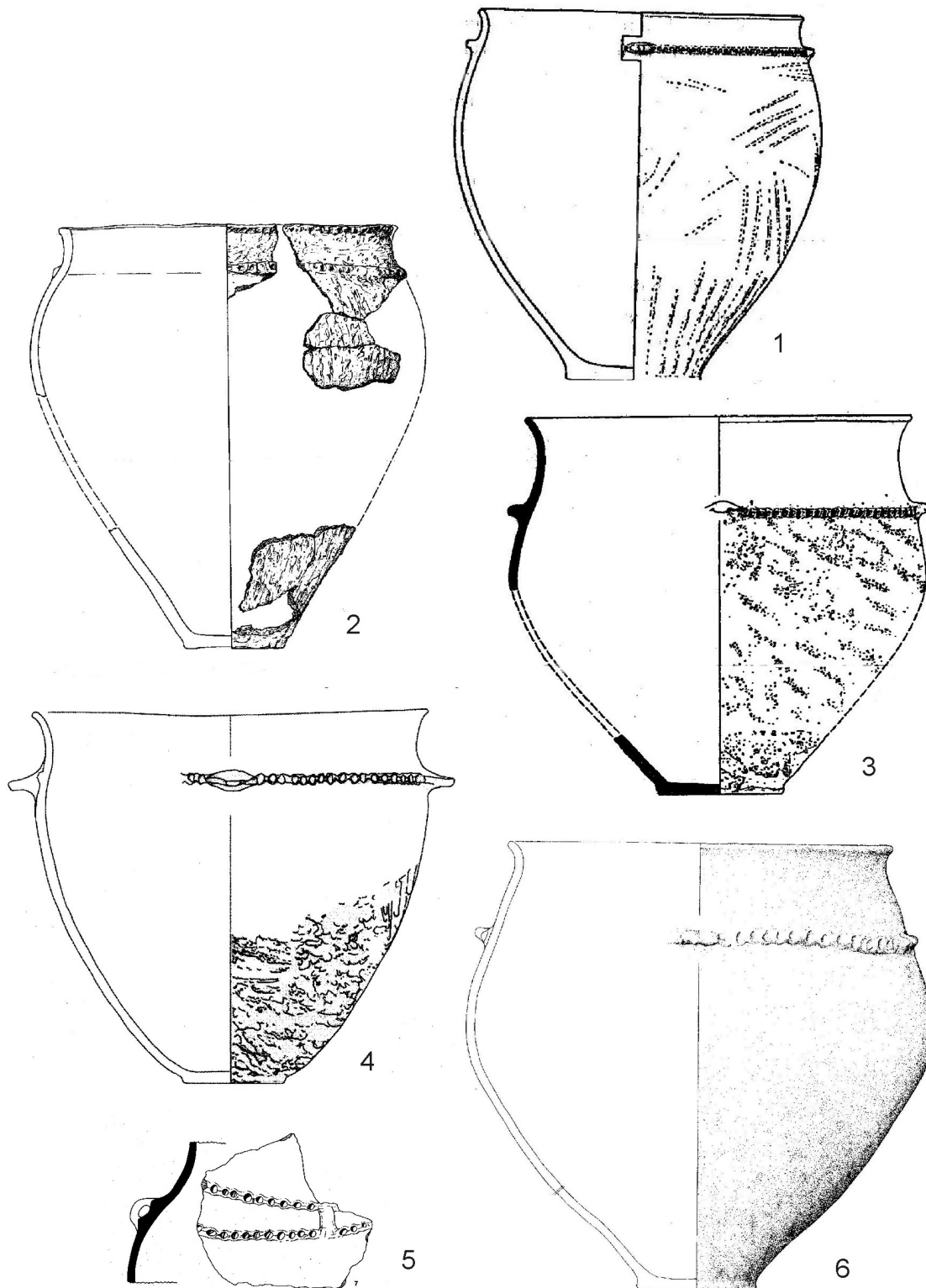
²⁹ Meant here are, for example, vessels with anthropomorphic decorations from the Early Bronze and Copper Age from Asia Minor (e.g., Podzuweit 1979, 193-194, T. 15, 2; Easton 2002, e.g. Fig. 124, C30; 138, 73-147x; 163, 72-1443x; 171, 73-342; 182, 73-610; 183, 232; 187, 191-3483), Hungary (Müller-Karpe 1998, 260, Fig. 42 center), or, “vessels with faces” from the Szakálhát culture (Hansen et al. 2011, 50), as well as Iron Age “urns with faces” from Eastern Pomerania (Kneisel 2012).

područja, a s druge duhovni utjecaj brončanodobne Istre na susjedna područja, u smislu preuzimanja intelektualnog bogatstva i vjerovanja da lica imaju apotropejski učinak.

the powers of a protector. Their findspots, often in the vicinity of graves, in the zone of the entrance gate to Monkodonja, further enhances this thesis. If the pithos with anthropomorphic decorations was used as a burial vessel, then a fantastic example was given by the find from S. Croce on the Trieste Karst, which remains unique within the framework of the research conducted to date.

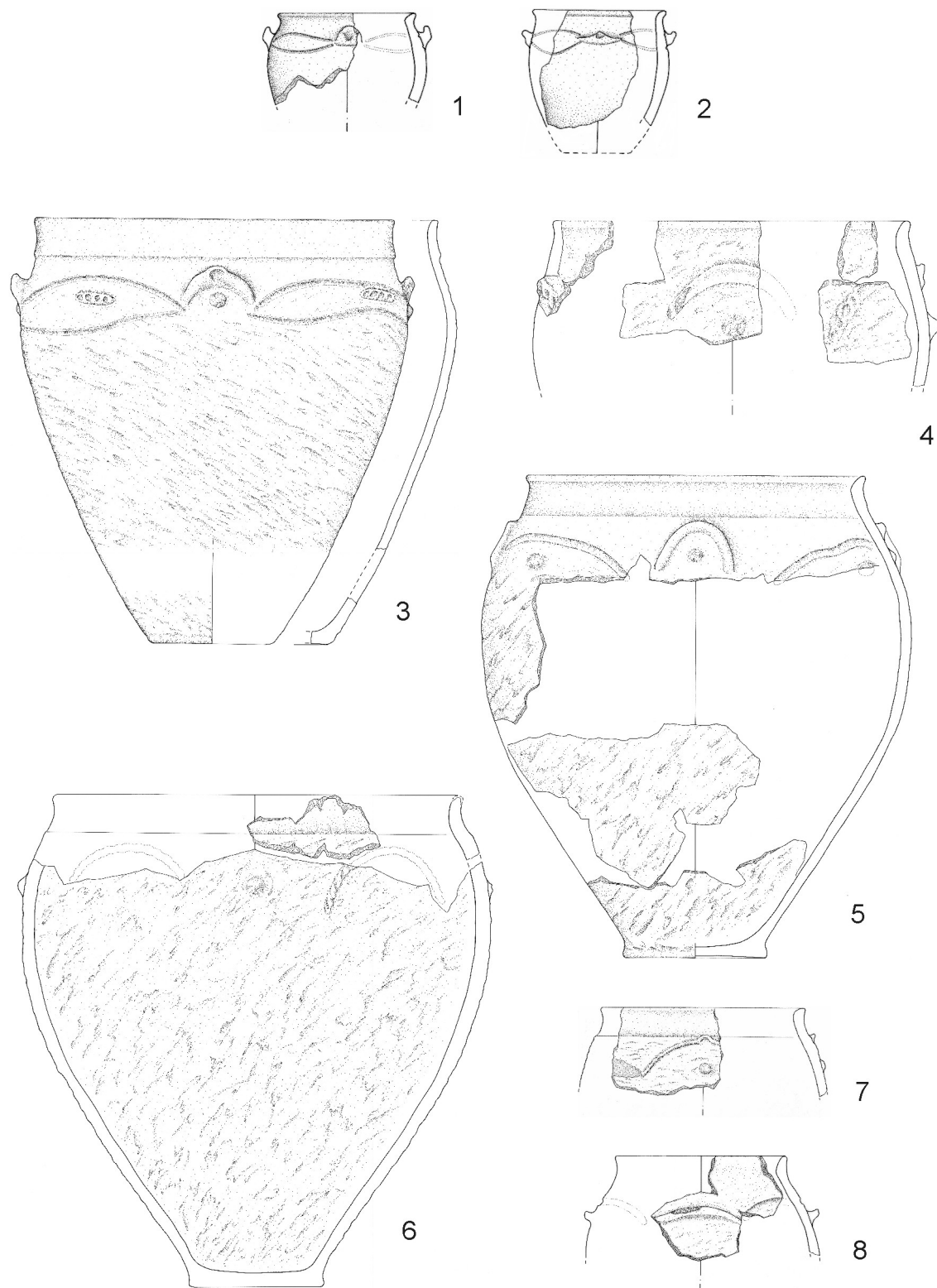
Regardless of the modest progress made in the field of explorations, and notwithstanding the small number of publications about pottery from the Bronze Age on Istrian hillforts, it is nevertheless possible to conclude that anthropomorphic decorations on large vessels, and decorative tutuli on bottles, were also present on other hillfort settlements, and represent therefore, most probably, a characteristic of the so-called hillfort culture. The rare finds featuring more or less stylized "faces" on vessels from Northern Italy and Slovenia, reflect on one side the contacts between these neighboring regions, and on the other, the spiritual influence that Bronze Age Istria exerted on these neighboring territories, as regards the take-over of intellectual property, and the belief that the faces have some sort of apotropaic influence.

T. 1.



1: Sengkofen (prema Koschik 1975); 2: Treuchtlingen-Schambach (prema *Fundchronik* 1987); 3: Wallerfing (prema *Fundchronik* 1972); 4: Bevke (neobjavljen); 5-6: Arbon-Bleiche (prema Fischer 1971; Hochuli 1994). Različita mjerila.
 1: Sengkofen (after Koschik 1975); 2: Treuchtlingen-Schambach (after *Fundchronik* 1987); 3: Wallerfing (after *Fundchronik* 1972); 4: Bevke (not published); 5-6: Arbon-Bleiche (after Fischer 1971; Hochuli 1994). Different scales.

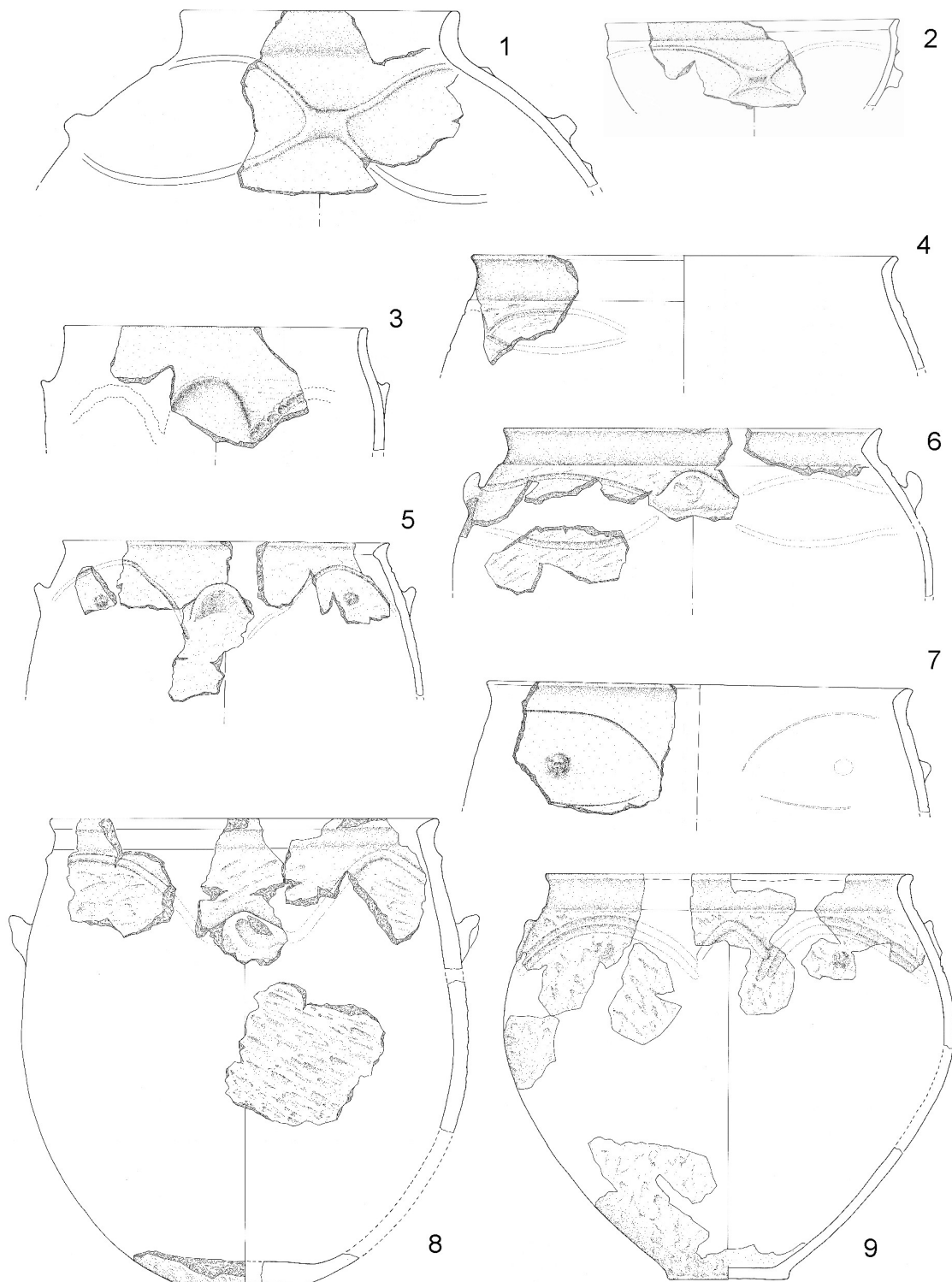
T. 2.



Monkodonja - 1: FK 30178 (Sonda 3); 2: FK 31086 (Sonda 3); 3: FK 30139/30140/30250 (Sonda 3); 4: FK 3812 (Sonda 3); 5: FK 4113 (Sonda 4); 6: FK 30820 (Sonda 3); 7: FK 8661 (Sonda 8); 8: FK 3546 (Sonda 3). Mjerilo 1-2 = 25% izvorne veličine, 3-6 = 15% izvorne veličine.

Monkodonja - 1: FK 30178 (Probe 3); 2: FK 31086 (Probe 3); 3: FK 30139/30140/30250 (Probe 3); 4: FK 3812 (Probe 3); 5: FK 4113 (Probe 4); 6: FK 30820 (Probe 3); 7: FK 8661 (Probe 8); 8: FK 3546 (Probe 3). Scale 1-2 = 25% of original size, 3-6 = 15% of original size.

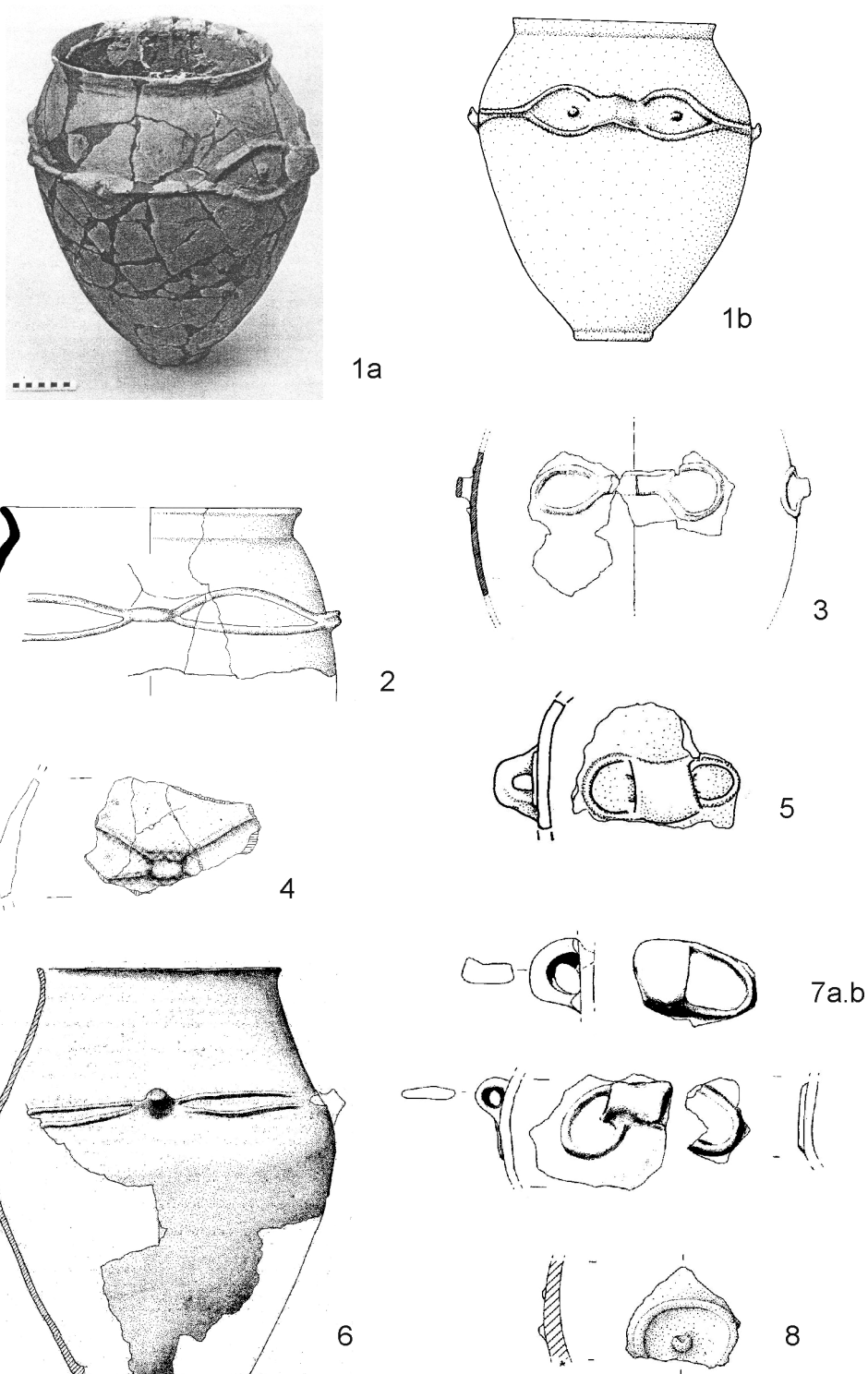
T. 3.



Monkodonja - 1: FK 8942 (Sonda 8); 2: FK 31109 (Sonda 3); 3: FK 6126 (Sonda 6); 4: FK 8761 (Sonda 8); 5: FK 3523 (Sonda 3); 6: FK 30140 (Sonda 3); 7: FK 910241 (Sonda 9); 8: FK 3528/3538 (Sonda 3); 9: FK 30448 (Sonda 3). Mjerilo 15% izvorne veličine.

Monkodonja - 1: FK 8942 (Probe 8); 2: FK 31109 (Probe 3); 3: FK 6126 (Probe 6); 4: FK 8761 (Probe 8); 5: FK 3523 (Probe 3); 6: FK 30140 (Probe 3); 7: FK 910241 (Probe 9); 8: FK 3528/3538 (Probe 3); 9: FK 30448 (Probe 3). Scale 15% of original size.

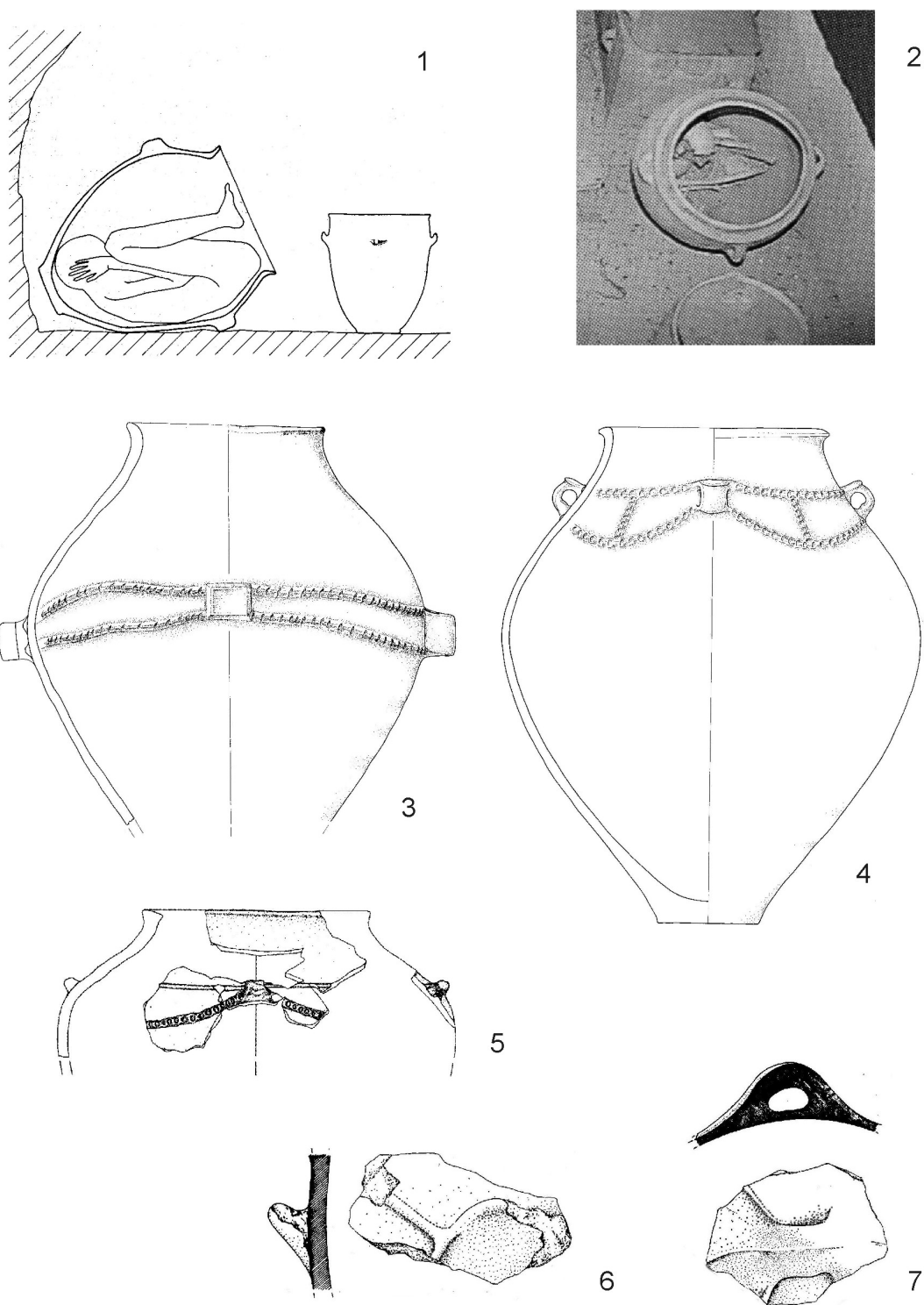
T. 4.



1a-b: S. Croce (prema Bianchin Citton 1993); 2: Nesactium (prema Mihovilić 2001); 3: Terramara di Ca' de' Cessi (prema Rapi, Scandolo 1992); 4: Groß St. Florian (prema Stering 2007); 5: Porpetto (prema Vitri et al. 1994); 6: Lavagnone (prema de Marinis 2002); 7 a-b: Pramarine (prema Botti 2006); 8: Casa di Zucca (prema Vitri et al. 1994). Različita mjerila.

1a-b: S. Croce (after Bianchin Citton 1993); 2: Nesactium (after Mihovilić 2001); 3: Terramara di Ca' de' Cessi (after Rapi, Scandolo 1992); 4: Groß St. Florian (after Stering 2007); 5: Porpetto (after Vitri et al. 1994); 6: Lavagnone (after de Marinis 2002); 7 a-b: Pramarine (after Botti 2006); 8: Casa di Zucca (after Vitri et al. 1994). Different scales.

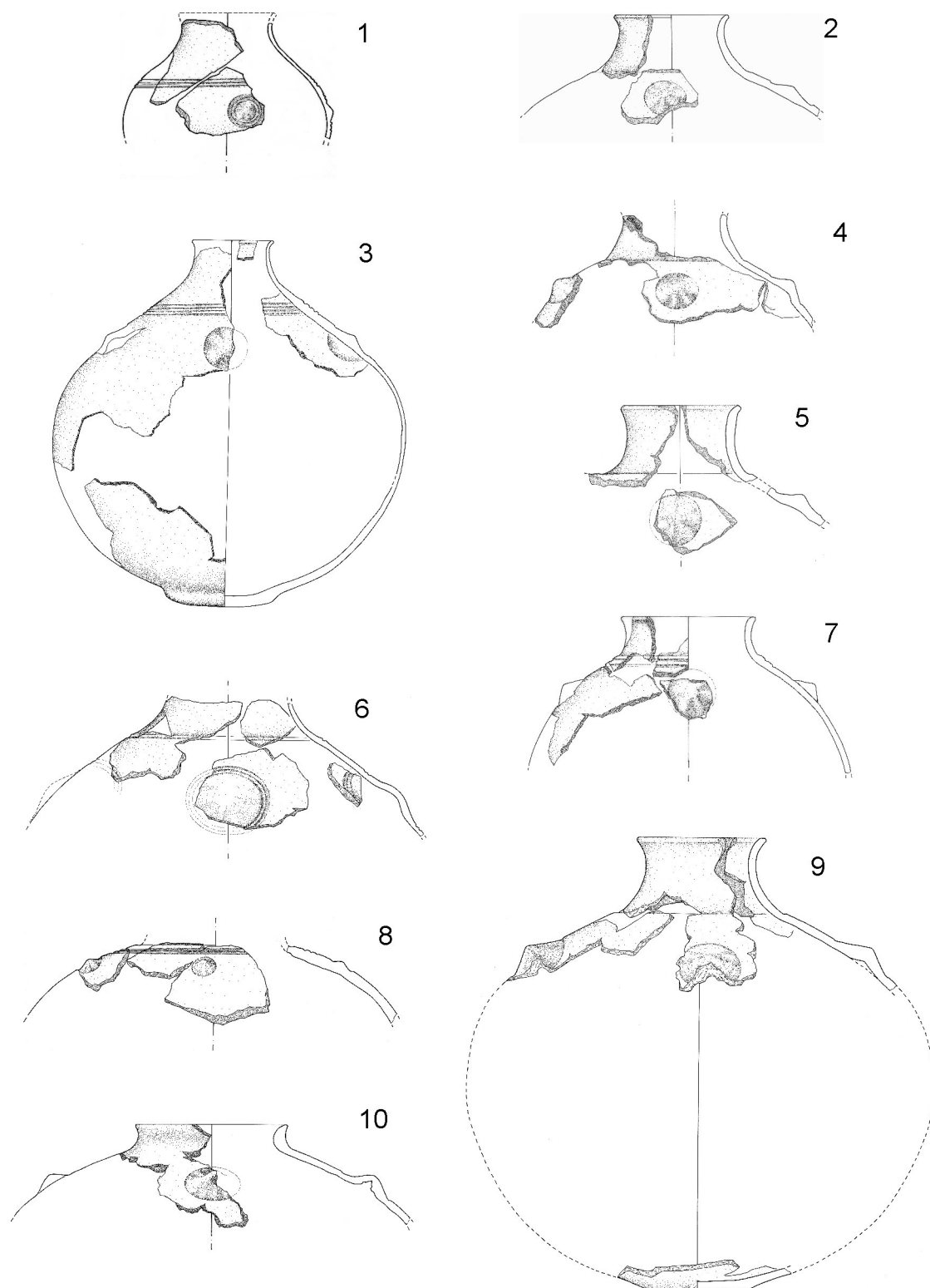
T. 5.



1: S. Croce (prema Bianchin Citton 1993); 2: Archanes, Kreta (prema Vasilakis 1999); 3-4: Oloris (prema Dular et al. 2002); Vorwald (prema Schamberger 2007); 6: Grotta del B. Lonza (prema Lonza 1973/1974a); 7: Grotta Cotariova (prema Lonza 1973/1974b). Različita mjerila.

1: S. Croce (after Bianchin Citton 1993); 2: Archanes, Crete (after Vasilakis 1999); 3-4: Oloris (after Dular et al. 2002); Vorwald (after Schamberger 2007); 6: Grotta del B. Lonza (after Lonza 1973/1974a); 7: Grotta Cotariova (after Lonza 1973/1974b). Different scales.

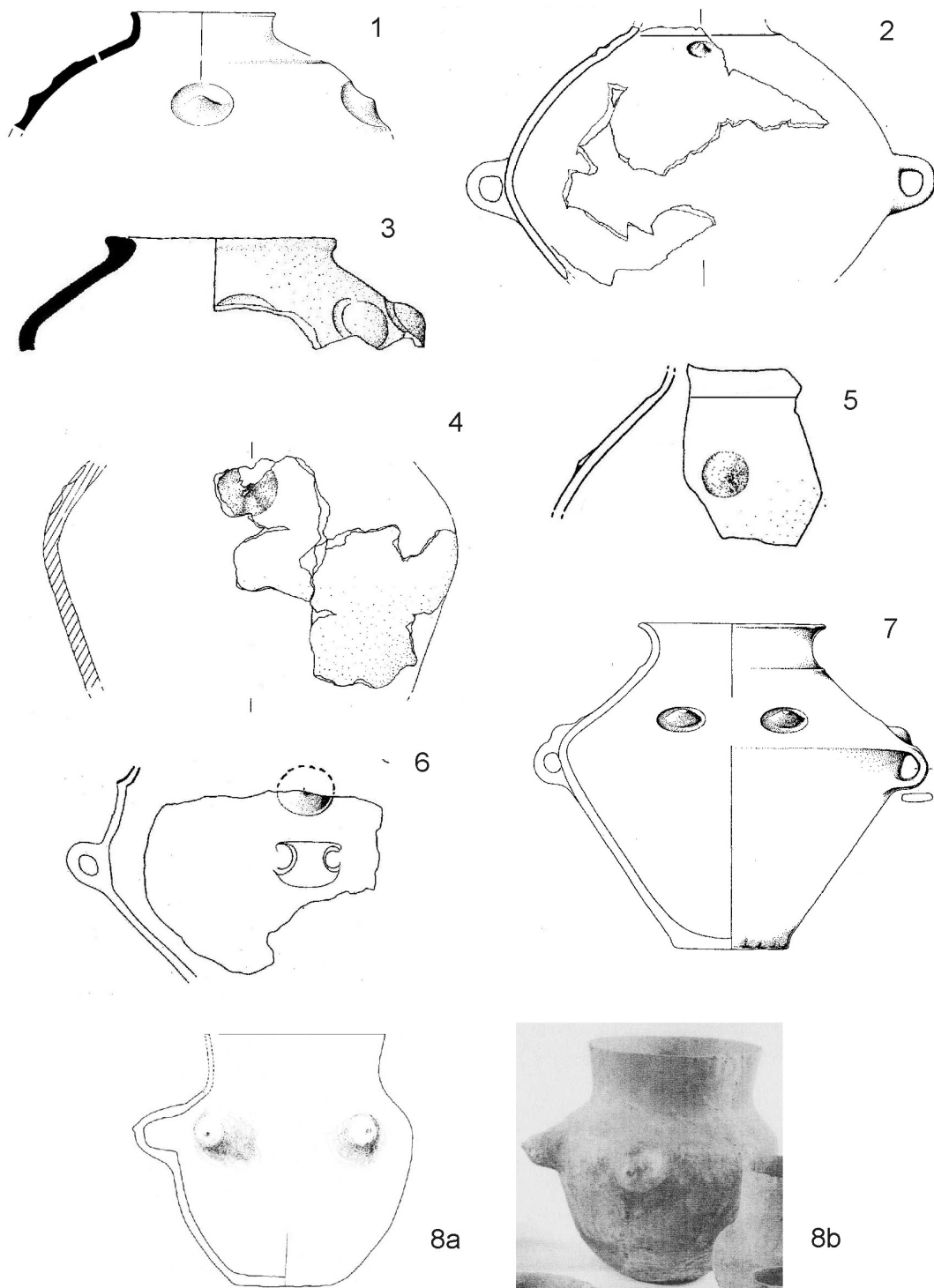
T. 6.



Monkodonja - 1: FK 30529 (Sonda 3); 2: FK 8908 (Sonda 8); 3: FK 910210, 910218 (Sonda 9); 4: FK 43 (Sonda 14); 5: FK 3763 (Sonda 3); 6: FK 3714 (Sonda 3); 7: FK 9533-9535 (Sonda 9); 8: FK 5411 (Sonda 5); 9: FK 30401 u. W. (Sonda 3); 10: FK 50 (Sonda 14). Mjerilo 1 = 25% izvorne veličine, 2-10 = 15% izvorne veličine.

Monkodonja - 1: FK 30529 (Probe 3); 2: FK 8908 (Probe 8); 3: FK 910210, 910218 (Probe 9); 4: FK 43 (Probe 14); 5: FK 3763 (Probe 3); 6: FK 3714 (Probe 3); 7: FK 9533-9535 (Probe 9); 8: FK 5411 (Probe 5); 9: FK 30401 u. W. (Probe 3); 10: FK 50 (Probe 14). Scale 1 = 25% of original size, 2-10 = 15% of original size.

T. 7.



1: Krka (prema Dular et al. 2002); 2: Vis, Krajčina Spilja (prema Kaiser, Forenbaher 2002); 3: Lago di Ledro (prema Rageth 1975); 4: Rividischia (prema Lambertini, Tasca 2006); 5: Montedoro (prema *Muggia* 1997); 6: Jama Valeron (prema Sakara Sučević 2004); 7: Krška Jama (prema Murgelj 2008); 8a-b: Zürich "Kleiner Hafner" (prema Suter 1987; Ruoff 1981). Različita mjerila.

1: Krka (after Dular et al. 2002); 2: Vis, Krajčina Spilja (after Kaiser, Forenbaher 2002); 3: Lago di Ledro (after Rageth 1975); 4: Rividischia (after Lambertini, Tasca 2006); 5: Montedoro (after *Muggia* 1997); 6: Jama Valeron (after Sakara Sučević 2004); 7: Krška Jama (after Murgelj 2008); 8a-b: Zürich "Kleiner Hafner" (after Suter 1987; Ruoff 1981). Different scales.

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