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PRAPOVIJESNA KERAMIKA IZ PEĆINE GARBINOVICE KOD POREČA: PROBNO ARHEOLOŠKO ISTRAŽIVANJE IZ 2013. GODINE

PREHISTORIC POTTERY FROM GARBINOVICA CAVE NEAR POREČ: A TRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION PERFORMED IN 2013

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UDK 903-033.64(497.571 Garbine)
902.03(497.571 Garbine)“2013”
Pregledni znanstveni članak
Primljeno: 12.6.2015.
Odobreno: 11.9.2015.

UDC 903-033.64(497.571 Garbine)
902.03(497.571 Garbine)“2013”
Scientific review
Received: June 12, 2015
Approved: September 11, 2015

Oko 200 m jugoistočno od sela Garbine, u neposrednoj blizini Poreča, u rujnu i listopadu 2013. godine probnim arheološkim istraživanjem potvrđeno je postojanje dosad javnosti nepoznate pećine. U osam probnih sondi prikupljeni su ulomci novovjekovne, antičke, brončanodobne, eneolitičke i neolitičke keramike, kremenene alatke, ostaci životinjskih i ljudskih kostiju, morskih školjaka i puževa. Ovaj se rad temelji na tipološkoj obradi najkarakterističnijih ulomaka prapovijesne keramike.

Approximately 200 m to the southeast of the village of Garbina, in the immediate vicinity of Poreč, the existence of a heretofore unknown cave was confirmed as a result of trial archaeological explorations in September and October of 2013. Eight probes yielded fragments from the early and late modern era, the period of antiquity, the Bronze Age, as well as Eneolithic and Neolithic pottery, flint utensils, and the remains of human and animal bones, seashells and snails. This paper is based on a typological study of the most characteristic fragments of prehistoric pottery.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: Istra, pećina, stratigrafija, tipologija, neolitik, eneolitik, brončano doba

KEY WORDS: Istria, cave, stratigraphy, typology, Neolithic, Eneolithic, Bronze Age

UVOD

Područje Poreštine obuhvaća nekadašnju općinu Poreč, tj. prostor prirodno omeđen Limskim kanalom na jugu i dolinom rijeke Mirne na sjeveru, a proteže se i nekih 15-ak kilometara u unutrašnjosti, gdje graniči s pazinskom općinom (Buršić-Matijašić 1987, 33). Ovo područje je kroz povijest bilo gusto naseljeno, o čemu svjedoče mnogobrojni višeslojni arheološki lokaliteti. Jedan od najznačajnijih je svakako prapovijesni lokalitet Mali sveti Anđeo s ostacima kružne megalitičke strukture (Šonje 1966, 311). Sjeveroistočno od Malog svetog Anđela smještena je prapovijesna gradina Mordela, gotovo u potpunosti uništena radom kamenoloma. O veličini ove gradine nema preciznijih podataka te se pretpostavlja da je imala samo jedan suhozid (Čović 1983a, 123). Unatoč tome, zabilježeni su brojni prapovijesni nalazi keramike, koji je datiraju u rano brončano doba (Šonje 1966, 317). Jugozapadno od Malog svetog Anđela nalazi se brežuljak Veliki sveti Anđeo, jedna od najbolje sačuvanih prapovijesnih gradina Poreštine, a karakteriziraju je tri platoa, od kojih je na srednjem zabilježena veća količina prapovijesne keramike. Taj niz od tri brežuljka (Mali sveti Anđeo, Mordele i Veliki sveti Anđeo) obično se zove zajedničkim nazivom Mordele i zbog svoje je važnosti u postupku upisa u Registar kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske, Listu nepokretnih kulturnih dobara.

Nekoliko kilometara jugoistočno od Mordela nalaze se Picugi, tri brežuljka, gradinska naselja u nizu (Picugi I - III) s pripadajućim željeznodobnim žarnim nekropolama za koje se smatra da datiraju u XI. - II./I. st. pr. Kr. Na svakom se brežuljku nalazi gradinsko naselje zaštićeno s po tri koncentrična bedema, a pretpostavlja se da je postojao i četvrti bedem, koji je povezivao Picuge u cjelinu. Sudeći po slučajnim nalazima, drži se da su gradine bile posjećivane ili nastanjene od kasnoga srednjeg neolitika do rimskoga doba (Mihovilić 2005, 586).

Na oranici zvanoj Dugača, ispod brda Petrovac koja se nalazi između Vrvara i Velenika, također su zabilježeni arheološki nalazi koji ukazuju da je riječ o prapovijesnom groblju, koje Šonje datira u željezno doba (Šonje 1966, 307).

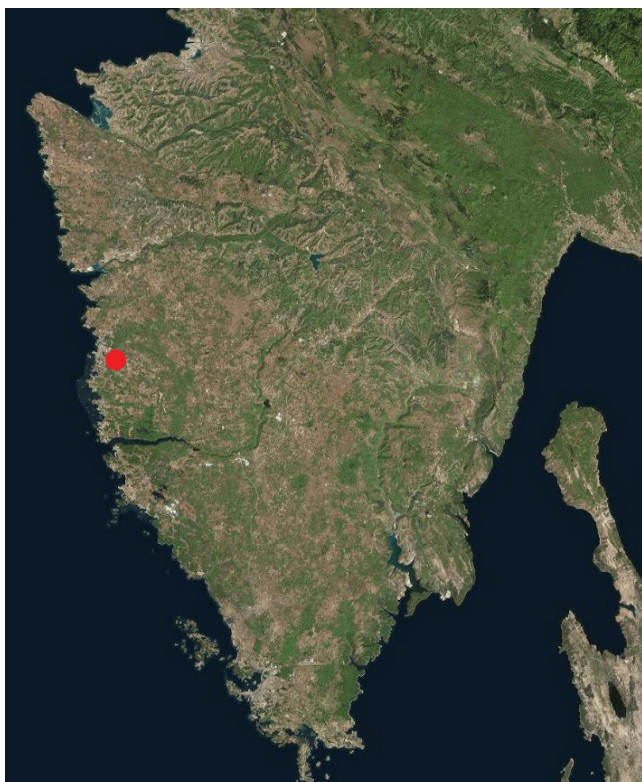
U blizini ovih značajnih prapovijesnih nalazišta smješten je brežuljak Garbinovica, na čijem je jugozapadnom obronku probnim arheološkim istraživanjem 2013. godine otkrivena urušena pećina. Od arheoloških nalaza prikupljeni su ulomci novovjekovne, antičke, brončanodobne, eneolitičke i neolitičke keramike, kremene alatke, ostaci životinjskih i ljudskih kostiju,

INTRODUCTION

The Poreč region encompasses the former municipality of Poreč, i.e., the area that is naturally bordered with the Lim Channel to the south, and the Mirna River valley to the north, extending approximately 15 kilometers inland, where it borders with the municipality of Pazin (Buršić-Matijašić 1987, 33). Throughout history this was a densely populated area, which is corroborated by numerous multi-layered archaeological sites. One of the most important ones is surely the prehistoric site of Mali Sveti Anđeo, featuring the remains of a circular megalithic structure (Šonje 1966, 311). Located to the northeast of Mali Sveti Anđeo is the prehistoric hillfort of Mordela, which was almost completely destroyed by the nearby stone quarry. There are no precise data regarding the size of this hillfort and it is presumed that it had but a single drywall (Čović 1983a, 123). In spite of this, numerous finds of prehistoric pottery were recorded and dated into the Early Bronze Age (Šonje 1966, 317). Located to the southwest of Mali Sveti Anđeo is the hillock of Veliki Sveti Anđeo, one of the best preserved prehistoric hillforts in the Poreč region, which is characterized by three plateaus, the central one featuring a large amount of prehistoric pottery. This row comprising the three hillocks (Mali Sveti Anđeo, Mordele and Veliki Sveti Anđeo) is usually known under the name of Mordele, and due to its importance it is scheduled to be included in the Register of Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Croatia, in the List of Immovable Cultural Heritage. A few kilometers to the southeast of Mordele lie Picugi, three hillocks - hillfort settlements in a row (Picugi I - III), with the appurtenant Iron Age urn necropolises that were dated into the period of the 11th - 2nd/1st century BCE. Each hillock features a hillfort settlement protected with three concentric, enclosing walls; the existence of a fourth wall is presumed, which connected Picugi into a whole. Judging by casual finds, it is believed that the hillforts were either visited or inhabited from the Late Middle Neolithic to the Roman period (Mihovilić 2005, 586). On a plough-field called Dugača, underneath Petrovac Hill, which is situated between Vrvar and Velenik, we also recorded archaeological finds that point to the existence of a prehistoric cemetery dated by Šonje into the Iron Age (Šonje 1966, 307).

In the vicinity of these important prehistoric sites lies a hillock called Garbinovica, on whose southwestern slope a collapsed cave was discovered as a result of a trial archaeological exploration in 2013. The discovered archaeological finds include pottery fragments from the modern era, the period of antiquity, the Bronze Age,

morskih školjaka, puževa i ribljih kostiju. Ovaj rad se temelji na obradi najtipičnijih prapovijesnih ulomaka keramike.



Sl. 1 Položaj pećine Garbinovice.
Fig. 1 The position of Garbinovica Cave.

IZGLED I SMJEŠTAJ PEĆINE

Pećina Garbinovica smještena je oko 200 metara jugoistočno od sela Garbine, u neposrednoj blizini grada Poreča, na jugozapadnom obronku istoimenog brežuljka, na 56 m nadmorske visine (Gauss Kruegerova projekcija x 5392097, y 5008903, na k.č. 31/4 i 31/5, k.o. Mušalež).



Sl. 2 Položaj pećine Garbinovice na topografskoj karti.
Fig. 2 The position of Garbinovica Cave on a topographic map.

Eneolithic and Neolithic, as well as flint utensils, remains of animal and human bones, seashells, snails and fish bones. This paper is based on the study of the most typical prehistoric pottery fragments.

The appearance and location of the cave

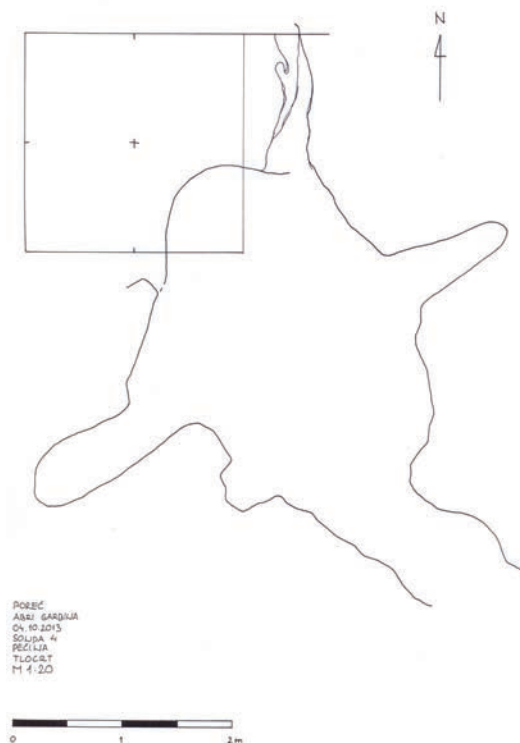
Garbinovica Cave is located approximately 200 meters to the southeast of the village of Garbina, in the immediate vicinity of the city of Poreč, on the southwestern slope of the homonymous hillock, at a height of 56 m above sea level (Gauss Krueger projection x 5392097, y 5008903, on cadastral plot 31/4 and 31/5, cadastral commune of Mušalež).



Sl. 3 Ortofotografski prikaz položaja pećine Garbinovice.
Fig. 3 An orthophotographic depiction of the position of Garbinovica Cave.

The cave was completely unknown to the public - it obtained its name from the derivative of the toponym of the hillock on which it is located. The hillock itself is a typical, rugged, limestone plateau overgrown with Mediterranean macchia and coniferous forest. The cave lies just underneath the top of the hillock, its entrance facing westwards. Before the start of the explorations the entrance to the cave was approximately 1 meter wide and

Pećina je bila potpuno nepoznata javnosti te joj je naziv dan iz izvedenice toponima brežuljka na kojem je smještena. Sam brežuljak je tipična vapnenačka krševita visoravan, obrasla sredozemnom makijom i crnogoričnom šumom. Pećina je smještena ispod vrha brežuljka te joj je ulaz okrenut prema zapadu. Prije početka istraživanja ulaz pećine je bio oko 1 m širine i 40-ak cm visine, dok su na kraju istraživanja dimenzije ulaza 3,20 m širine i 2,50 m visine. Izgled terena je upućivao na postojanje urušene pećine. Uočeno je polukružno urušeno stijenje koje je obraslo u vegetaciju, a vidljive su bile i šupljine ispod kamenih blokova, u kojima su svoje utočište pronašle životinje. Pećina se sastoji od dva dijela: prvog, koji je najvjerojatnije sačinjavao prostoriju čiji je svod urušen i danas se samo nazire jer je obrastao u gusto raslinje i veliko urušeno kamenje, te od očuvanog dijela, gotovo u cijelosti zatrpanog kanala koji je podsjećao na samo malo veću šupljinu između velikog urušenog kamenja. Dimenzije prvog (urušenog) dijela pećine možemo samo pretpostaviti jer je raslinje prilično gusto pa su konture intaktnih stijena vidljive samo na nekim dijelovima. Očuvani dio, kanal, pruža se u smjeru istok-sjeveroistok, dužine je oko 10 metara i ispunjen sedimentom debljine oko 3 metra. Važno je da konačna dužina kanala nije mogla biti utvrđena jer se on sužava, pa se bez daljnjeg istraživanja ne može potvrditi konačan kraj i izgled pećine.



Sl. 4 Crtež očuvanog dijela pećine Garbinovica.
Fig. 4 A drawing of the preserved section of Garbinovica Cave.

roughly 40 cm high; towards the end of the explorations the entrance was enlarged and measured 3.20 m in width, and 2.50 m in height. The appearance of the terrain indicated the existence of a collapsed cave. A semicircular pattern of caved in rocks was observed, which were overgrown with vegetation, and underneath the boulders there were also visible hollows that served as shelter for animals. The cave comprises two parts: the first part most probably consisted of the area whose ceiling collapsed and can hence only be discerned because it was overgrown by dense vegetation and is full of caved in stones; the preserved part consists of an almost entirely filled canal that reminded us of a slightly larger hollow between the large collapsed stones. The dimensions of the first (collapsed) part of the cave can only be presumed since the vegetation is so dense that the contours of the intact cliffs are only visible in certain sections. The preserved section, the canal, extends itself in the east-northeast direction, in a length of approximately 10 meters, and it is filled with sediment that is approximately 3 meters thick. It is important to stress that the definitive length of the canal could not be established because it narrows and it was hence impossible to confirm the actual end of the cave and its appearance, without engaging in further excavations.

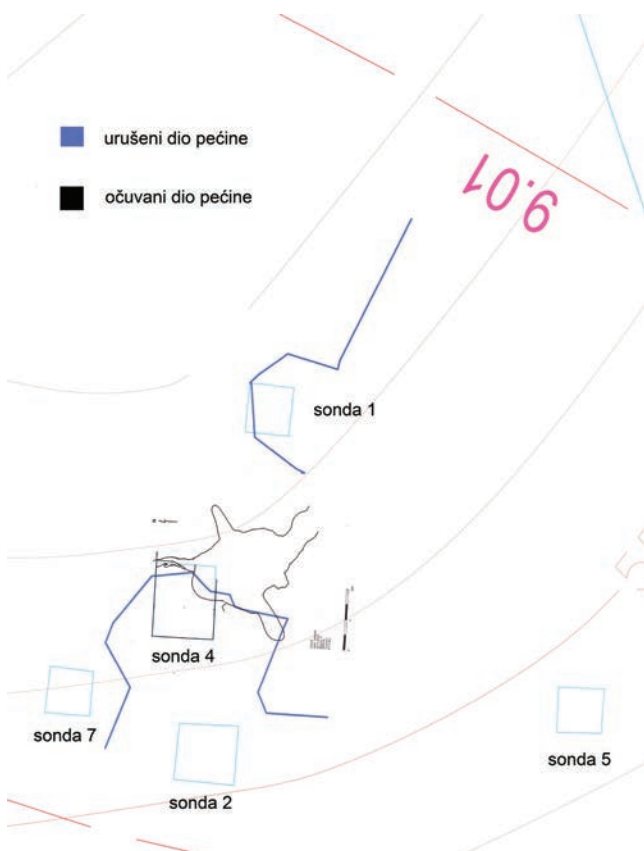
EXPLORATION HISTORY

The first information regarding a possible archaeological site on this location was recorded in the course of a rescue archaeological exploration of a nearby Roman site of Radi - VU 303, on the route of the Vodnjan - Umag gas pipeline, in October of 2009. During a field inspection, the employees of the Archaeological Museum of Istria noticed several hollows in live rock in the immediate vicinity of the site, which in turn indicated the existence of a collapsed speleological structure, while fragments of prehistoric pottery were gathered on the surface (Šalov 2010, 332).

On January 22, 2010, the Archaeological Museum of Istria carried a survey of this area because a project of the southern part of the Poreč bypass, the section Vrvari - Bijela Uvala, had to be made. On that occasion it was established that the area of the planned route of the southern part of the Poreč bypass, the section Vrvari - Bijela Uvala, passes exactly through the location of the potentially collapsed cave. On the surface itself, a large amount of prehistoric pottery was recorded, thus the conditions for a trial exploration were established which would hopefully confirm the existence of an archaeological site, either in the shape of a cave structure, or, a site in the open. In the period from September 16

POVIJEST ISTRAŽIVANJA

Prvi podaci o mogućem arheološkom lokalitetu na ovom položaju zabilježeni su prilikom zaštitnog arheološkog istraživanja obližnjeg antičkog lokaliteta Radi - VU 303, na trasi magistralnog plinovoda Vodnjan - Umag, u listopadu 2009. godine. Djelatnici Arheološkog muzeja Istre su obilaskom terena u neposrednoj blizini samog lokaliteta uočili šupljine u matičnoj stijeni, koje su ukazivale na urušen speleološki objekt, a na površini su prikupljeni ulomci prapovijesne keramike (Šalov 2010, 332).

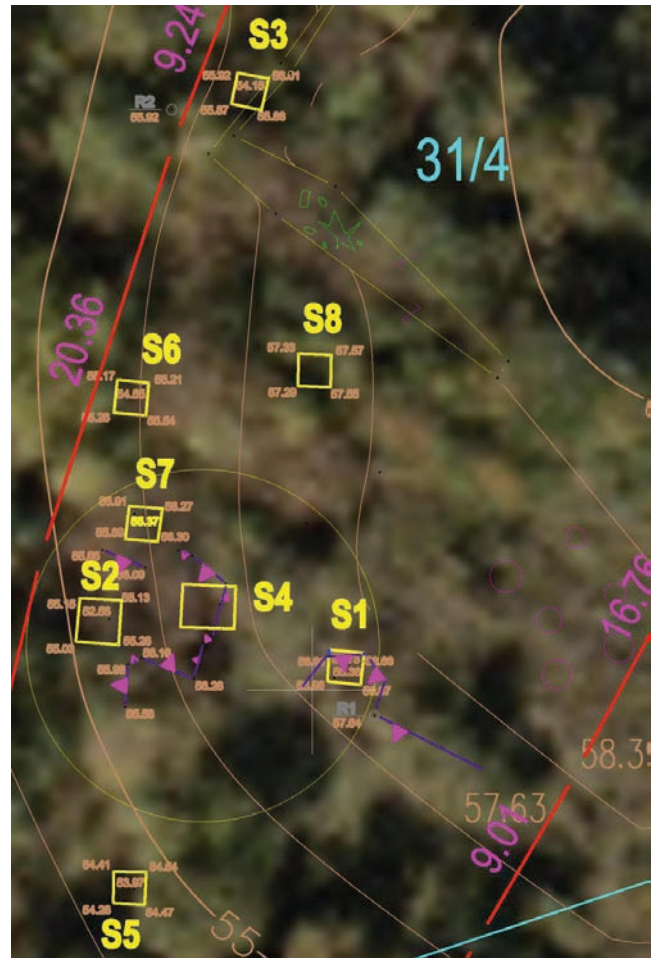


Sl. 5 Crtež pećine u odnosu na položaj probnih sondi.

Fig. 5 A drawing of the cave in relation to the positioning of the probes.

Arheološki muzej Istre je 22. siječnja 2010. godine, zbog potrebe izrade projekta južnog dijela zaobilaznice Poreča - dionica Vrvari - Bijela uvala, izvršio rekognosciranje ovog područja. Utvrđeno je da područje planirane trase južne zaobilaznice Poreča, dionica Vrvari - Bijela uvala, prolazi točno kroz položaj potencijalno urušene pećine. Na samoj površini zabilježena je veća količina prapovijesne keramike pa su određeni uvjeti za probno sondiranje kojim bi se potvrdilo postojanje arheološkog lokaliteta, bilo da je riječ o pećinskom objektu ili lokalitetu na otvorenom. U razdoblju od 16. rujna do

to October 4, 2013, a trial archaeological exploration (probe) was carried out on this locality. Eight probes were explored, six of which measured 1.5 x 1.5 m, a single measured 2 x 2 m, while the last one measured 2 x 2.5 m. Probes 2 and 4 yielded the most concrete results, indicating the existence of a cultural layer that most likely extends over the whole area of the cave.



Sl. 6 Prikaz probnih sondi.

Fig. 6 A depiction of the probes.

STRATIGRAPHY

Out of the eight explored probes, four were rather shallow (**Probes 5, 6, 7 and 8**) (live rock appears at a depth of between 37 and 64 cm) and were almost sterile; a single layer was recorded in them, and the stratigraphy is quite clear. The layer sediment is almost identical in all the probes. It was a compact, hard, moderately humid, clayish-silty sediment containing approximately 60% of small stones, red-brown in color (MUN¹ 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown, the sample was taken in sunny weather

¹ The color nuances were determined in accordance with the Munsell soil color charts (GretagMacbeth, 1994), in further text: MUN.

4. listopada 2013. godine na ovom položaju je obavljeno probno (sondažno) arheološko istraživanje. Istraženo je osam probnih sondi, od kojih je šest bilo dimenzija 1,5 x 1,5 m, jedna 2 x 2 m, a jedna 2 x 2,5 m. Sonde 2 i 4 dale su najkonkretnije nalaze te ukazuju na postojanje kulturnog sloja koji se najvjerojatnije nalazi na cijeloj površini pećine.

STRATIGRAFIJA

Od osam istraženih sondi, četiri su (**sonde 5, 6, 7 i 8**) prilično plitke (matična stijena javlja se na dubini između 37 i 64 cm) i gotovo sterilne; u njima je zabilježen samo jedan sloj te je stratigrafija prilično jasna. Sediment sloja je u sondama gotovo identičan. Riječ je o kompaktnom, tvrdom, umjereno vlažnom, glinasto-siltastom sedimentu s oko 60 % malog kamenja, crvenosmeđe boje (MUN¹ 5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown, uzorak je uzet prilikom sunčanog vremena). Od arheoloških nalaza pronađeno je svega nekoliko



Sl. 7 Sonda 3.
Fig. 7 Probe 3.

¹ Nijanse slojeva određivane su po Munsell soil color charts (GretagMacbeth, 1994), u daljnjem tekstu: MUN.

conditions). The archaeological finds only included several fragments of quite eroded pottery that arrived here by way of erosion. The simplicity of the stratigraphy derives from the fact that the probes were most likely placed outside of the borders of the site.

Probe 3 was likewise located outside of the borders of the site, which was located approximately 20 meters to the north of the cave, at the foot of a tall, vertically rising cliff. Due to lack of time and the danger of the profile collapsing, coupled by the shortage of archaeological finds, this probe was not explored to the end, i.e., to live rock level; its explored depth amounted to 194 cm. Probe 3 had three layers: layer 1 was approximately 50 cm thick and was composed of a compact, hard, clayish-silty sediment containing roughly 10 % of small stones, and it was red-brown in color (MUN 5YR3/3 dark reddish brown, the sample was taken in sunny weather conditions). Within this layer the mixed fragments of glazed modern era, Roman and prehistoric pottery were unearthed, which most likely arrived at this spot by way of erosion. Layer 2 was approximately 90 cm thick and consisted of a compact, hard, humid clayish sediment without any admixed stones, and was red brown in color (MUN 5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown, the sample was taken in sunny weather conditions). Only a few fragments of prehistoric pottery were discovered in the upper sections of this layer. Layer 3 was made up of compact, compressed, exceptionally hard clayish-silty sediment devoid of any stones, red brown in color (MUN 5 YR 3/3 dark reddish brown, the sample was taken in sunny weather conditions), and it was approximately 50 cm thick. Small black manganese lumps were recorded in the sediment (MUN 5YR2.5/1 black, the sample was taken in sunny weather conditions). No archaeological finds were discovered in this layer.

Probe 1 has a similar stratigraphy. It was placed on the southeastern section of the hill, in front of an abri that indicated that the entrance to the cave might be on this spot. The dimensions were 1.5 x 1.5 m and it was explored to a depth of 160 cm. Two layers were recorded in this probe. The sediment of layer 1 was compact, exceptionally hard, clayish, humid and red brown in color (MUN 2.5 YR 2.5/4 dark reddish brown, the sample was taken in cloudy weather conditions), it included quite a bit of small, medium-sized and large stones (approximately 50 %), and it was approximately 70 cm thick; in it we discovered the mixed fragments of Roman and prehistoric pottery. The sediment of layer 2 was compact, hard, humid, clayish, having less stones in comparison with layer 1, red brown in color (MUN 2.5 YR 2.5/4 dark reddish brown, the sample was taken in cloudy weather conditions), and it was approximately 90 cm thick. A smaller amount

ulomaka izrazito erodirane keramike, koja je tu vjerojatno došla putem erozije. Jednostavnost stratigrafije proizlazi iz činjenice da su sonde najvjerojatnije smještene izvan granica nalazišta.

Izvan granica nalazišta smještena je i **sonda 3**, koja se nalazi 20-ak metara sjeverno od pećine, u podnožju visoke okomite stijene. Zbog nedostatka vremena i mogućnosti urušavanja profila te pomanjkanja arheoloških nalaza ova sonda nije istražena do kraja, odnosno do matične stijene; njezina istražena dubina je 194 cm. Sonda 3 ima tri sloja: sloj 1 je debljine oko 50 cm, sastavljen od kompaktnog, tvrdog, glinasto-siltastog sedimenta, s oko 10 % malog kamenja, crvenosmeđe boje (MUN 5YR3/3 dark reddish brown, uzorak je uzet prilikom sunčanog vremena). Unutar sloja pronađeni su izmiješani ulomci novovjekovne glazirane, antičke i prapovijesne keramike, koji su najvjerojatnije tu došli putem erozije. Sloj 2 debljine je oko 90 cm i sastavljen od kompaktnog, tvrdog, vlažnog, glinastog sedimenta bez kamenja, crvenosmeđe boje (MUN 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown, uzorak je uzet prilikom sunčanog vremena). U gornjim dijelovima ovog sloja pronađeno je tek nekoliko ulomaka prapovijesne keramike. Sloj 3 sastoji se od kompaktnog, nabijenog, izrazito tvrdog, glinasto-siltastog sedimenta bez kamenja, crvenosmeđe boje (MUN 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown, uzorak je uzet prilikom sunčanog vremena), debljine oko 50 cm. U sedimentu su zabilježene male manganizirane grudice crne boje (MUN 5 YR2.5/1 black, uzorak je uzet prilikom sunčanog vremena) te u ovom sloju nisu pronađeni arheološki nalazi.

Sličnu stratigrafiju ima **sonda 1**, koja je postavljena na jugoistočnom dijelu brda, ispred abrija koji je ukazivao da bi na tom mjestu mogao biti ulaz u pećinu. Dimenzija je 1,5 x 1,5 m i konačne istražene dubine 160 cm. U sondi su zabilježena dva sloja. Sediment sloja 1 je kompaktna, izrazito tvrd, glinast, vlažan, crvenosmeđe boje (MUN 2.5 YR 2.5/4 dark reddish brown, uzorak je uzet prilikom oblačnog vremena) s dosta malog, srednjeg i velikog kamenja (oko 50 %), debljine oko 70 cm; u njemu su pronađeni izmiješani ulomci antičke i prapovijesne keramike. Sediment sloja 2 je kompaktna, tvrd, vlažan, glinast, s manje kamenja u odnosu na sloj 1, crvenosmeđe boje (MUN 2.5 YR 2.5/4 dark reddish brown, uzorak je uzet prilikom oblačnog vremena), debljine oko 90 cm. U sloju 2 je pronađena manja količina prapovijesne keramike, koja se u donjim dijelovima sloja u potpunosti gubi. Otkrivena manja količina arheološke građe u sondi 1 upućuje da je riječ o sondi koja je smještena izvan ili na samoj granici lokaliteta.

Sonde 2 i 4 dale su najkonkretnije nalaze te su ukazivale na postojanje kulturnog sloja za koji se pretpostavlja da

of prehistoric pottery was unearthed in layer 2, which totally vanished in the nether sections. The small amount of archaeological material discovered in Probe 1 indicates that this probe lies outside or on the very border of the site. Probes 2 and 4 yielded the most concrete finds and indicated the existence of a culture layer for which it was supposed that it most likely extends over the entire area of the cave. We must stress that we discovered quite a disturbed stratigraphy in the upper layers of these probes, which was primarily due to animal-related activities; hence we should regard these layers with the necessary degree of caution. Besides, on the spot where Probes 2 and 4 were excavated, we noticed a strong erosion that was most likely aided by the caved in vault of the cave.



Sl. 8 Fotografija sonde 2 i 4.

Fig. 8 A photograph showing Probes 2 and 4.

Probe 2 was set to the southwest of Probe 1, above the earth that was most likely dug out by some animal (perhaps a badger). Its dimensions were 2 x 2 m and it was 262 cm deep. The stratigraphy of this probe is quite mixed up because the canals filled with litter and recent pieces of paper appear throughout its depth and width (layer 3). Notwithstanding all this, five layers were recorded in this probe. Layer 1 consists of humid, distinctly loose, clayish sediment, dark brown in color (MUN 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown, the sample was taken in cloudy weather conditions), containing a very small amount of stones – 2-3 %. Layer 1 was approximately 45 cm deep. Roman and prehistoric pottery was unearthed within the sediment, as well as a stone utensil, a fragment of ocher, and the remains of animal bones. The discovered archaeological finds were admixed with recent glass remains, plastic bags, cans, and the like. Layer 2 was approximately 40 cm thick and was made up of looser sediment as compared with the sediment of layer 1; it was devoid of stones in the upper section of the layer, while in the nether section we began to notice a small amount of small-sized stones. The layer

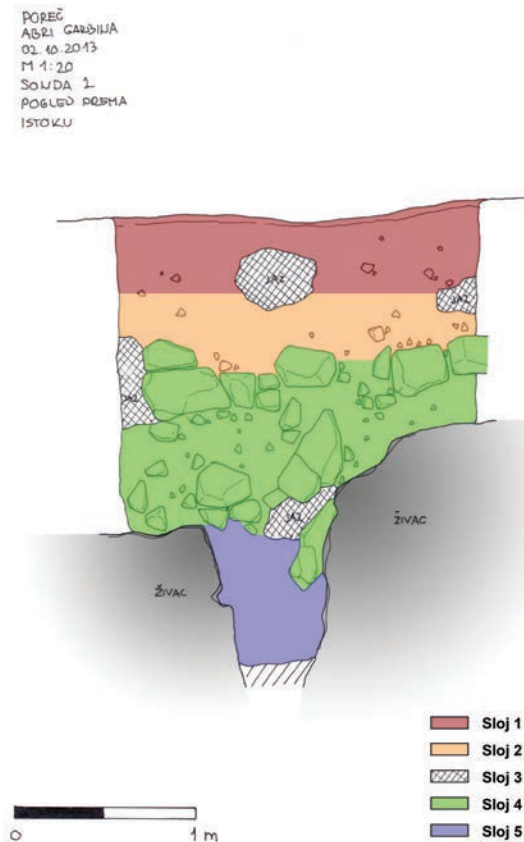
se najvjerojatnije širi po cijeloj površini pećine. Nužno je naglasiti da je stratigrafija u gornjim slojevima tih sondi prilično disturbirana zbog djelovanja životinja pa navedene slojeve treba promatrati s oprezom. Pored toga, na mjestu iskopa sonde 2 i 4 uočeno je veliko djelovanje erozije, koja je najvjerojatnije potpomognuta i urušenjem svoda pećine.

Sonda 2 postavljena je jugozapadno od sonde 1, iznad zemlje koju je najvjerojatnije izbacila neka životinja (možda jazavac). Dimenzija je 2 x 2 m i konačne dubine 262 cm. Stratigrafija je u ovoj sondi prilično izmiješana jer se kanali ispunjeni steljom i recentnim papirićima javljaju kroz cijelu njenu dubinu i širinu (sloj 3). Unatoč tome, u sondi je zabilježeno pet slojeva. Sloj 1 se sastoji od vlažnog, izrazito rahlog, glinastog sedimenta tamnosmeđe boje (MUN 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown, uzorak je uzet prilikom oblačnog vremena) s jako malo kamenja, 2–3 %. Sloj 1 je debljine oko 45 cm. Unutar sedimenta pronađena je antička i prapovijesna keramika, kremena alatka, ulomak okera te ostaci životinjskih kostiju. Pronađeni arheološki nalazi izmiješani su s recentnim ostacima stakla, plastičnim vrećicama, limenkama i sl. Sloj 2 debljine je oko 40 cm i sastoji se od rahlijeg sedimenta u odnosu na sediment sloja 1, bez kamenja u gornjem dijelu sloja, dok se u donjem dijelu počinje javljati manja količina manjeg kamenja. Sediment sloja 2 je umjereno vlažan, glinasto siltast, tamnosmeđe boje (MUN 7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown, uzorak je uzet prilikom sunčanog vremena). Unutar sloja 2 pronađena je znatna količina prapovijesne keramike i fragmenata životinjskih kostiju. Sloj 3 je, kao što smo već ranije spomenuli, ispunjena kanala koje je napravila neka životinja, sastavljen od suhe trave, slame (takozvana stelja) i rahle zemlje. Sediment sloja 3 je umjereno vlažan, glinasto-siltast, bez kamenja, tamnosmeđe boje (MUN 7.5 YR 2.5/2 very dark brown, uzorak je uzet prilikom sunčanog vremena). Pronađena je jako mala količina prapovijesne i antičke keramike te životinjske kosti koje su izmiješane s ostacima najlonskih vrećica i papirića. Sloj 4 je debljine oko 90 cm, sadržava oko 10 % izrazito tvrdog, kompaktnog, glinasto siltastog, suhog sedimenta tamnosmeđe boje (MUN 10 YR 3/3 dark brown, uzorak je uzet prilikom sunčanog vremena) i oko 90% sitnog, srednjeg i velikog kamenja, koje gotovo u potpunosti prekriva površinu sonde. Riječ je najvjerojatnije o urušenju stropa pećine. U donjem dijelu sedimenta količina kamenja se smanjuje. Između velikog urušenog kamenja pronađeni su ulomci prapovijesne keramike. Sloj 5 je sastavljen od suhog, siltasto-glinastog sedimenta, tamnosmeđe boje (MUN 10 YR 3/3 dark brown, uzorak je uzet prilikom sunčanog vremena),

2 sediment was moderately humid, clayish-silty, and dark brown in color (MUN 7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown, the sample was taken in sunny weather conditions). Quite an amount of prehistoric pottery and animal bone fragments was unearthed within layer 2. As was already mentioned, layer 3 was made up of a canal fill, dug by some animal and consisting of dry grass, hay (so-called litter) and loose earth. The layer 3 sediment was moderately humid, clayish-silty, devoid of any stones, and dark brown in color (MUN 7.5 YR 2.5/2 very dark brown, the sample was taken in sunny weather conditions). A very small amount of prehistoric and Roman pottery and animal bones was unearthed, admixed with the remains of plastic bags and small pieces of paper. Layer 4 was approximately 90 cm thick and it contained roughly 10 % of distinctly hard, compact, clayish-silty, dry sediment, dark brown in color (MUN 10YR 3/3 dark brown, the sample was taken in sunny weather conditions), coupled with approximately 90 % of small, medium-sized and large stones that covered almost the entire surface of the probe. This was most probably related to the collapsed ceiling of the cave. The amount of stone decreased in the nether regions of the sediment. Fragments of prehistoric pottery were discovered amongst the large-size collapsed stones. Layer 5 was made up of dry, silty-clayish sediment, dark brown in color (MUN 10YR 3/3 dark brown, the sample was taken in sunny weather conditions), and it was approximately 70 cm thick. A large amount of prehistoric pottery was discovered within this layer, as well as several flint utensils and flakes, and the fragments of animal bones, sea snails and shells. The amount of pottery decreased sharply in the nether regions of the layer. This layer continued naturally onto live rock.

Probe 4 was located approximately 7 m to the east of Probe 2, on the spot where there was a visible hollow in the cliff, approximately 1 m wide and 40 cm high. During the excavation of Probe 4, after the larger collapsed stones were removed, it was possible to confirm the entrance into a newly discovered speleological structure whose opening was oriented towards the west and was gradually widened so as to measure 2.50 m in height and approximately 3 m in width. The dimensions of Probe 4 measured 2 x 2.5 m and it was explored up to a depth of 302 cm. It is necessary to stress that we did not proceed to conclude this particular excavation, i.e., we did not proceed to live rock level, due to lack of time and, above all, the unstable statics of the profile that showed signs of an imminent collapse. The stratigraphy was quite similar to the one of Probe 2, the only difference being that the canal dug by the badger was visible only in the northern profile of the probe. Three layers were recorded

debljine oko 70 cm. Unutar sloja pronađena je velika količina prapovijesne keramike, nekoliko kremenih alatki i odbitaka te fragmenti životinjskih kostiju, morskih puževa i školjaka. U donjim dijelovima sloja količina keramike se znatno smanjuje. Sloj se prirodno nastavlja na matičnu stijenu.



Sl. 9 Prikaz stratigrafskih odnosa unutar sonde 2.
Fig. 9 A depiction of stratigraphic relations within Probe 2.

Sonda 4 smještena je oko 7 metara istočno od sonde 2, na mjestu gdje je bila vidljiva šupljina u stijeni, širine oko 1 m i visine oko 40 cm. Prilikom kopanja sonde 4, nakon što se uklonilo veće urušeno kamenje, potvrđeno je postojanje ulaza u novootkriveni speleološki objekt čiji je ulaz orijentiran prema zapadu te je proširen i iznosi 2,50 m visine i oko 3 m širine. Sonda 4 je dimenzija 2 x 2,5 m i konačne istražene dubine 302 cm. Nužno je naglasiti da se, zbog nedostatka vremena i nestabilne statike profila koji su prijetili urušavanjem, nije došlo do kraja iskopa, tj. do matične stijene. Stratigrafija je prilično slična onoj iz sonde 2, s tim da je jazavčev kanal vidljiv samo u sjevernom profilu sonde. U sondi 4 zabilježena su tri sloja. Sloj 1 je debljine oko 70 cm

in Probe 4. Layer 1 was approximately 70 cm thick and consisted of distinctly loose, moderately humid, silty-clayish sediment containing roughly 20 % of small and medium-sized stones, and was dark brown in color (MUN 7.5 YR 3/3 dark brown, the sample was taken in sunny weather conditions). It must be stressed that the surface of layer 1 most probably consists of earth that was dug out from the lair located in the northern profile of the probe, which explains the loose quality of the sediment itself. A larger amount of pottery was unearthed within this layer (modern era, Roman and prehistoric pottery), as well as recent bones, parts of cans, plastic bags and iron wire. This was obviously a disturbed layer that featured archaeological material admixed as a result of animal activities and erosion. Layer 2 comprises approximately 90 % of the collapsed medium-sized, large and very large stones that were part of the collapsed ceiling of the cave, as well as approximately 10 % of loose, silty-clayish, dark brown sediment (MUN 7.5 YR 3/3 dark brown, the sample was taken in sunny weather conditions). Layer 2 was distinctly unstable as it collapsed during the excavation, while part of the sediment simply vanished into the crevices between the rocks. In the western part of the probe the explorers encountered a rock that was 1.80 m long and approximately 50 cm wide, which was left on site due to security concerns connected with the statics of the profile. There were no archaeological material remains in layer 2. Layer 3 was located underneath layer 2 and was approximately 80 cm thick. The sediment of layer 3 was clayish-sandy, very wet (due to rain that fell on the preceding day), it contained quite a bit of large stones (approximately 40 %), and was dark reddish-brown in color (MUN 5 YR 3/4 dark reddish-brown, the sample was taken in sunny weather conditions). A large amount of prehistoric pottery and flint utensils was unearthed, as well as animal bone fragments and parts of sea snails and shells. Fragments of Danilo culture pottery were discovered in the lower section of the layer, which also corroborates the existence of Middle Neolithic pottery within the collapsed section of the cave. In any case it is necessary to stress that the goal of this trial archaeological exploration was, first and foremost, to establish the existence of the archaeological site, at the same time defining its borders and possible stratigraphy. Probes 2 and 4, which yielded concrete archaeological finds, were unfortunately located on positions that were distinctly disrupted by animal activities as well as erosion, which also brings the stratigraphy itself into question. Further explorations on a larger area of this archaeological site would provide us with a better insight into a clearer and more precise stratigraphy.

i sastavljen od izrazito rahlog, umjereno vlažnog, siltasto-glinastog sedimenta s oko 20 % malog i srednjeg kamenja, tamnosmeđe boje (MUN 7.5 YR 3/3 dark brown, uzorak je uzet prilikom sunčanog vremena). Nužno je naglasiti da je površina sloja 1 najvjerojatnije zemlja izbačena iz jazbine koja je smještena u sjevernom profilu sonde, što objašnjava rahlost samog sedimenta. Unutar ovog sloja pronađena je veća količina keramike (novovjekovne, antičke, prapovijesne), recentnih kostiju, dijelova konzervi, najlonskih vrećica i željeznih žica. Očito je riječ o disturbiranom sloju u kojem se arheološki materijal izmiješao zbog djelovanja životinja te erozije tla. Sloj 2 sačinjava oko 90 % urušenog srednjeg, velikog i jako velikog kamenja koje je dio urušenog stropa pećine te oko 10 % rahlog, siltasto-glinastog, tamnosmeđeg sedimenta (MUN 7.5 YR 3/3 dark brown, uzorak je uzet prilikom sunčanog vremena). Sloj 2 je bio izrazito nestabilan, prilikom kopanja se urušavao, a dio sedimenta jednostavno je sipio u pukotine između kamenja. U zapadnom dijelu sonde istraživači su došli do stijene dužine 1,80 cm i širine oko 50 cm, koja je ostavljena u iskopu zbog sigurnosti i statike profila. U sloju 2 nisu zabilježeni arheološki materijalni ostaci. Sloj 3 se nalazi ispod sloja 2 i debljine je oko 80 cm. Sediment sloja 3 je glinasto-pjeskast, jako mokar (zbog kiše koja je padala prethodnog dana), s dosta velikog kamenja (oko 40 %), tamne crvenosmeđe boje (MUN 5 YR 3/4 dark reddish brown, uzorak je prikupljen prilikom sunčanog vremena). Pronađena je velika količina prapovijesne keramike i kremenih alatki te ulomci životinjskih kostiju, dijelovi morskih puževa i školjaka. U donjem dijelu sloja otkriveni su ulomci keramike koji pripadaju danijskoj kulturi, što potvrđuje postojanje srednje neolitičke keramike i unutar urušenog dijela pećine. U svakom slučaju, nužno je naglasiti da je cilj ovog probnog arheološkog sondiranja prije svega bio utvrditi postojanje arheološkog nalazišta te ustanoviti njegove granice i moguću stratigrafiju. Sonde 2 i 4, koje su dale konkretnije arheološke nalaze, nažalost su smještene na položajima na kojima su aktivnost životinja i erozija izrazito naglašene pa je i sama stratigrafija prilično upitna. Daljnjim istraživanjima veće površine ovog arheološkog nalazišta dobio bi se bolji uvid u jasniju i precizniju stratigrafiju.

ODABRANI ULOMCI PRAPOVIJESNE KERAMIKE

Kao što je već ranije naglašeno, slojevi u sondama većim su dijelom disturbirani. Stratigrafska situacija, dakle, ne omogućava finije statističko razvrstavanje ukupnog keramičkog materijala, već je jedino moguće



Sl. 10 Fotografija sonde 4, ulaz u pećinu.

Fig. 10 A photograph of Probe 4, the entrance to the cave.

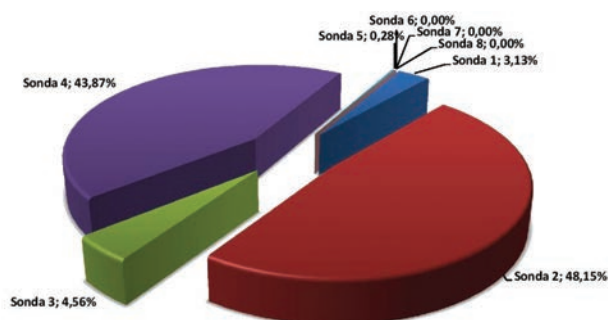
SELECTED FRAGMENTS OF PREHISTORIC POTTERY

As was already stressed beforehand, the layers in the probes were for the most part disturbed. The stratigraphic situation, hence, does not permit a more precise statistical classification of all pottery material; it only permits to make a cultural-chronological definition of individual diagnostic shards based on their typological and ornamental features and publicized analogies. In further text we therefore treat this pottery as a unique assemblage, while the affiliation of separate fragments to any particular probe and layer is listed in the catalog.

Trial archaeological explorations in the cave of Garbinovica have yielded a smaller amount of modern era and Roman material during 2013. The greatest number of finds represents fragments of prehistoric pottery (3,178), which were divided into diagnostic (rims, bases, handles and decorated fragments) and non-diagnostic ones. The greater number consists of latter ones (which were marked), while the 354 diagnostic shards were given inventory numbers from P-52815 to P-53169 and were stored in the depot of the Archaeological Museum of Istria. The greatest quantity of archaeological material, and with it distinct fragments of prehistoric pottery, were obtained from Probes 2 and 4, i.e., more than 40 % from each. Most numerous amongst diagnostic shards are base fragments, of which there are 152, 22 of them decorated; bases follow with 94 fragments, and there are 71 fragments featuring a decoration, while there are only 33 handle fragments. Amongst rims we noticed several variants, from flat to drawn in ones, from slightly thickened to drawn out ones. As far as bases are concerned, simple, flat bases prevail, followed by bases that are flat and molded, concave with a low annular foot, and those having feet with a concave lower side. Here I shall briefly mention a vessel base

kulturno-kronološki odrediti pojedine dijagnostičke ulomke na temelju njihovih tipoloških i ukrasnih odlika te publiciranih analogija. Stoga je u daljnjem tekstu keramika obrađena kao jedinstveni skup nalaza, a pripadnost izdvojenih ulomaka određenoj sondi i sloju navedena je u katalogu.

U pećini Garbinovici probnim arheološkim istraživanjem 2013. godine pronađena je manja količina novovjekovnog i antičkog materijala. Najveći broj nalaza sačinjavaju ulomci prapovijesne keramike (3.178), koji su podijeljeni na dijagnostičke (obodi, dna, ručke i ukrašeni ulomci) i nedijagnostičke. Veći dio su nedijagnostički ulomci (koji su signirani), dok je dijagnostičkih zabilježeno 354, koji su označeni inventarnim brojevima od P-52815 do P-53169 te se danas nalaze u depou AMI-ja. Najveću količinu arheološkog materijala, a samim time i izrazitih ulomaka prapovijesne keramike, dale su sonde 2 i 4, više od 40 % svaka. Među dijagnostičkim ulomcima prednjače ulomci dna, kojih je 152, a od njih su 22 na sebi imala ukras; slijede dna s 94 ulomka, zatim 71 ulomak na kojem je zabilježen ukras, dok je najmanje zabilježeno ručki, 33 ulomka.



Sl. 11 Učestalost dijagnostičkih ulomaka prapovijesne keramike unutar sondi.
Fig. 11 The occurrence of diagnostic shards of prehistoric pottery within the probes.

Među obodima zapažamo više varijanti, od onih ravnih, zatim uvučenih, blago zadebljanih do onih izvučenih na van. Što se tiče dna možemo reći da uglavnom prevladavaju jednostavna ravna dna, zatim ravna profilirana, konkavna s niskom prstenastom nogom te noge s konkavnom donjom stranom. Ovdje ću se kratko osvrnuti na ulomak dna posude, tj. male noge na kojoj su vidljivi ostaci crvene boje (T.XVII:107). Moguće da je on na sebi imao ukras urezom, ali budući da je riječ o izrazito erodiranom ulomku, to možemo samo pretpostaviti. Inkrustacija bijelom ili crvenom bojom jedna je od glavnih karakteristika danilske kulture (Batović 1973, 76). Analogije ovakvom tipu dna s malom nogom nailazimo u Pupićinoj peći (Hulina i Forenbaher

fragment, i.e., a small foot on which there are visible traces of red color (T.XVII: 107). It is quite possible that it also featured an incised decoration, but because it is an extremely eroded specimen we can only surmise this. Incrustation using white or red colors is one of the main characteristics of the Danilo culture (Batović 1973, 76). There are analogies for this type of base featuring a small foot from Pupićina Cave (Hulina and Forenbaher 2011, Fig. 5: 3), Grotta degli Zingari (Gilli and Montagnari Kokelj 1994-1995, Fig. 19: 113), and the like.

The oldest pottery specimens discovered at Garbinovica Cave were thus fragments that with their form and decoration belong to the Danilo culture. Except for the mentioned base with remnants of ocher on it, we also discovered several fragments representing parts of the body of vessels, which feature a clearly visible spiral decoration incised on them. These unearthened fragments are very fragmented and their interpretation is thus based primarily on the mode of decoration. These are unpolished, coarse pottery fragments with calcite temper in their fabric, decorated with the spiral motif. Spirals are the most frequently applied motif of the Danilo culture in which, among others, also prevail combinations of an endless spiral in a horizontal row (Batović 2002, 267). Among the fragments decorated with spirals there is also a section of a vessel body (T.XVIII: 119), decorated with an endless spiral motif that was executed in a rather simple manner, without any filled in interstices. And then there are the two fragments (T.X: 54 and 55) that feature a clearly visible spiral on themselves, which most probably continues onto the next one. Except for the clearly visible spirals, we also discovered distinctly fragmented shards decorated with incised, arch-shaped lines for which we can presume that they are remnants of former spirals (T.XI:66, T.X:60, T.XIX:122, 125, T.I:3). In Istria, pottery fragments with a spiral motif can be found on the site of Kargadur (Komšo 2005, 212-214, Komšo 2006 a, 233-235, Komšo 2006 b, 111-118, Komšo and Čuka 2014 a, 86-89), Jačmica Cave (Jerbić Percan 2011, 16), Sv. Mihovil (Zlatunić 2008, 184, T.1: Fig. 2), Pupićina Cave (Hulina, Forenbaher and Miracle 2011, 176, T.1:1-3, Batović 1973, 76²), Limska Gradina (Bačić 1976, T.XIV: 2, 3), and Laganiši (Komšo 2008, 9-10, Komšo and Čuka 2014 b, 90-91). Along the endless spiral motif, we discovered but a single fragment (T.X:56) that was decorated with a spiral meander motif, which was ascribed to the Middle Neolithic period (Forenbaher, Rajić Šikanjić and Miracle 2006, 20), for

² In this paper Šime Batović discusses the material from Vešanska Cave, but in actual fact this material stems from Pupićina Cave; my heartfelt gratitude goes to Kristina Mihovilić for this piece of information.

2011, sl. 5:3), Grotti degli Zingari (Gilli i Montagnari Kokelj 1994-1995, Fig. 19:113) i sl.



Sl. 12 Ulomak dna posude na kojem su vidljivi ostaci crvene boje.
Fig. 12 A fragment of the base of a vessel on which the remains of red color are visible.

Najstariji primjerci keramike pronađeni u pećini Garbinovici su dakle ulomci koji svojim oblikom i ukrasom pripadaju danilskoj kulturi. Osim spomenutog dna s ostacima okera, pronađeno je i nekoliko ulomaka, dijelova tijela posuda, koji na sebi jasno vidljiv urezani spiralni ukras. Pronađeni ulomci izrazito su fragmentirani i njihova interpretacija se prvenstveno temelji na načinu ukrašavanja. Riječ je o nepoliranim, grubljim ulomcima keramike s primjesom kalcita u fakturi, ukrašenih motivom spirale. Spirala je najčešći motiv danilske keramike, u kojoj među ostalim prevladavaju i kombinacije tekuće spirale u vodoravnom nizu (Batović 2002, 267). Među ulomcima ukrašenim spiralama javlja se dio tijela posude (T.XVIII:119) ukrašen motivom tekuće spirale, koja je izvedena prilično jednostavno, bez ispunjenih međuprostora. Tu su i dva ulomka (T.X: 54 i 55) koja na sebi imaju jasno vidljivu spiralu, koja se najvjerojatnije nastavlja na iduću. Osim jasno vidljivih spirala, pronađeni su i izrazito fragmentirani ulomci ukrašeni urezanim lučnim linijama, za koje se može pretpostaviti da su ostaci nekadašnjih spirala (T.XI:66, T.X:60, T.XIX:122,125, T.I:3). Ulomke keramike sa spiralnim motivom u Istri možemo pronaći na lokalitetu Kargaduru (Komšo 2005, 212-214, Komšo 2006a, 233-235, Komšo 2006b, 111-118, Komšo i Čuka 2014a, 86-89), pećini Jačmici (Jerbić Percan 2011, 16), Sv. Mihovilu (Zlatunić 2008, 184, T.1: Fig. 2), Pupićinoj peći (Hulina, Forenbaher i Miracle 2011, 176, T.1:1-3, Batović 1973, 76²), Limskoj gradini (Bačić 1976, T.XIV: 2, 3) i Laganišima (Komšo 2008, 9-10, Komšo i Čuka 2014b, 90-91). Uz motiv tekuće spirale pronađen je samo

which we can also provide an analogy with the fragment from Vela Cave near Vranja (Forenbaher, Rajić Šikanjić and Miracle 2006, Fig. 8:1), followed by the one from Jačmica (Jerbić Percan 2011, 55), and from Pupićina Cave (Forenbaher and Kaiser 2006, 216, T.5.6:1). Except in Istria, this mode of decoration also appeared on fragments discovered in Dalmatia, such as Pokrovnik (Brusić 2008, T.XLV:1,2, T.LIV:1,2, T.LVI:2-7, T.LVII:1,2,5, T.LVIII...), Smilčić (Batović 1960-1961, Fig. 13, Fig. 14), Danilo Bitinjš (Korošec 1959, T.XXX, T.XXX:7,10, T.XXXII:2,5, T.XXXIV:1 - 4), Vela Spila (Čečuk and Radić 2005, T.31:1, T.36:5), and others. According to most authors, the endless spiral motif is typical for the Danilo culture (Jerbić Percan 2011, 16, Bregant 1968, 73, Batović 1973, 78). On the southern part of the Istrian Peninsula, as well as on the Kvarner Islands, in northern Dalmatia, and further on towards the southeast, authors equate the Danilo group with the Middle Neolithic, and regard it as a continuation of the Early Neolithic impresso group. The main feature of the Danilo group is the decoration technique using incision; we encounter white and red incrustation, also appearing often are spiral motifs, rows of hatched triangles or those filled with a reticular pattern, sheafs of zigzag lines, zigzag bands, meanders, rhombi, checkered fields, and meanders with rhombi (Batović 1973, 78). Some authors believe that in the region of northern Istria and its hinterland, as well as in the Trieste and Slovenian Karst, the cultural-historical sequence differs somewhat in relation to that in northern Dalmatia. Thus Forenbaher and Miracle state that in the area in question impresso pottery appears in exceptionally modest quantities and in dubious stratigraphic contexts, hence it seems that the premier pottery appearing here is that of the Danilo-Vlaška style (Forenbaher and Miracle 2006, 492-495). Based on stylistic features, Danilo pottery is associated with the "Vlaška group" or "vasi al Coppa", and it is called Danilo-Vlaška, and regarded as a Middle Neolithic phenomenon of this region. The beginnings of the Danilo-Vlaška style is dated into the period around 5650/5500 BCE, but its entire length remains a mystery to date (Forenbaher and Kaiser 2006, 172, 196, 206). The "Middle Neolithic" disposition in the case of the Danilo-Vlaška style should be taken conditionally (due to the simultaneity with the Dalmatian Danilo culture), because it is highly probable that this is in fact the beginning of the Neolithic, at least in the sense of the appearance of the ceramic part of the "Neolithic package" in northern Istria and the Karst region (Forenbaher and Miracle 2006, 507, 518). The Vlaška group is characterized by globular pots with a distinctly drawn in rim and a short concave foot, as well as broad bowls and plates, all of which is quite

² Šime Batović u ovom članku navodi materijal iz Vešanske pećine, ali u biti je riječ o materijalu iz Pupićine peći; na ovom podatku uvelike zahvaljujem Kristini Mihovilić.

jedan ulomak (T.X:56), ukrašen motivom spiralnog meandra koji se pripisuje srednjem neolitiku (Forenbaher, Rajić Šikanjić i Miracle 2006, 20), a za koji možemo naći analogiju s ulomkom iz Vele peći kod Vranje (Forenbaher, Rajić Šikanjić i Miracle 2006, sl. 8:1), zatim iz Jačmice (Jerbić Percan 2011, 55) i iz Pupićine peći (Forenbaher i Kaiser 2006, 216, T.5.6:1). Osim u Istri, ovakav način ukrašavanja javlja se na ulomcima pronađenim u Dalmaciji, kao što su Pokrovnik (Brusić 2008, T.XLV:1,2, T.LIV:1,2, T.LVI:2-7, T.LVII:1,2,5, T.LVIII...), Smilčić (Batović 1960-1961, sl. 13, sl. 14), Danilo Bitinj (Korošec 1959, T.XXX, T.XXX:7,10, T.XXXII:2,5, T.XXXIV:1 - 4), Vela spila (Čečuk i Radić 2005, T.31:1, T.36:5) i dr. Motiv tekuće spirale po većini je autora tipičan u danilskoj kulturi (Jerbić Percan 2011, 16, Bregant 1968, 73, Batović 1973, 78). Na južnom dijelu istarskog poluotoka, kao i na kvarnerskim otocima, u sjevernoj Dalmaciji te dalje prema jugoistoku, autori danilsku skupinu izjednačuju sa srednjim neolitikom te je smatraju nastavkom ranoneolitičke impresso skupine. Glavna obilježja danilske skupine je tehnika ukrašavanja urezivanjem; javlja se bijela i crvena inkrustacija, česti su spiralni motivi, nizovi šrafiranih ili mrežasto ispunjenih trokuta, snopovi cik-cak crta, cik-cak vrpce, meandri, rombovi, šahovska polja te meandri s rombovima (Batović 1973, 78). Neki autori smatraju da je na području sjeverne Istre i njenog zaleđa, kao i na tršćanskom i slovenskom Krasu, kulturno-povijesni slijed nešto drugačiji u odnosu na sjevernu Dalmaciju. Tako Forenbaher i Miracle navode da je na navedenom području impresso keramika zabilježena u iznimno skromnoj količini i nesigurnim stratigrafskim kontekstima pa se čini da je prva keramika koja se tu pojavljuje ona danilsko-vlaškog stila (Forenbaher i Miracle 2006, 492-495). Na temelju stilističkih obilježja danilska se keramika povezuje s "vlaškom skupinom" ili "vasi al Coppa" te joj se daje naziv danilsko-vlaška i određuje se kao srednjoneolitička pojava tog područja. Početak pojave danilsko-vlaškog stila datira se u period oko 5650/5500. god. pr. Kr., ali njegovo ukupno trajanje zasad nije moguće utvrditi (Forenbaher i Kaiser 2006, 172, 196, 206). "Srednjoneolitičko" određenje u slučaju danilsko-vlaškog stila treba uzeti uvjetno (zbog istovremenosti s dalmatinskom danilskom kulturom), budući da je vrlo vjerojatno to zapravo početak neolitika, barem u smislu pojave keramičarskog dijela "neolitičkog paketa" u sjevernoj Istri i na Krasu (Forenbaher i Miracle 2006, 507, 518). Vlašku grupu karakteriziraju trbušasti lonci s izrazito uvrnutim obodom i konkavnom kratkom nogom te široke zdjele i plitice, što je dosta slično danilskim nalazima. Sličnosti koje se najviše spominju

similar as compared with the Danilo finds. The similarities that are most frequently mentioned are a multitude of heterogeneous oval, biconical and globular bowls with a rounded base or a low annular foot, shallow plates, vessels on a high foot, rhytons, the tendency to use incision for decoration, certain geometrical motifs, and a similar layout of ornaments on vessels. The most readily observed difference is the almost total lack of painted pottery in the Vlaška group (Forenbaher and Kaiser 2006, 200). The high degree of similarity between Vlaška and Danilo pottery is expressed by the majority of authors, while some believe that both groups should be regarded as coming out of a single tradition (Forenbaher and Kaiser 2006, 200). The fragments that were unearthed at Garbinovica are for the most part coarse; no polished fragments were recorded, which are characterized by symmetrical, almost perfect spirals with filled-in interstices, which in turn connect to lines filled with red or white color. Notwithstanding this, the spiral motifs themselves don't vary much in relation to those that were discovered on the listed sites. This exploration encompassed a relatively small area of the site, hence the possibility exists that such fragments have yet to be unearthed, and it is impossible to claim with certainty that they are non-existent at Garbinovica. In addition to the spiral motif, a pottery fragment (T.X:57) was unearthed in Garbinovica Cave, a section of the rim that is immediately underneath the edge decorated with a horizontal line onto which a hatched triangle is connected, which is also one of the typical motifs of the Danilo culture (Batović 1973, 78, Batović 1979, 541). Analogies for this fragment can be found in Pupićina Cave (Forenbaher and Kaiser 2006, T.5.2: 13,14), Limska Gradina (Bačić 1976, T.XIV:4), Smilčić (Batović 1973, T.7:1,3,6, Batović 1960-1961, Fig. 12:1,2), and then in Vela Spila (Čečuk and Radić 2005, T.29:4,8) and Pokrovnik (Brusić 2008, T.LXXII: 2,3), as well as on the site of Grotta degli Zingari (Gilli and Montagnari Kokelj 1994-1995, Fig. 15:63,71).

Due to the present degree of exploration it is still not possible to determine exactly until when the Danilo-Vlaška style lasted. It is quite certain that it also lasted during the 5th millennium BCE, contemporarily with the Late Neolithic Hvar style in Dalmatia. In Istria and in the Karst region, Hvar (or at least "Hvaroid") elements on pottery have rarely appeared to date; however, they are of great help in recognizing assemblages of Late Neolithic sub-phases of the Danilo-Vlaška style (Forenbaher and Miracle 2006, 496; Forenbaher 2014, 50).

Most of the motifs on Danilo culture vessels continue in their tradition at the beginning of the Late Neolithic, and taking into account that the fragments discovered

su mnoštvo raznolikih ovalnih, bikoničnih te kuglastih zdjela sa zaobljenim dnom ili niskom prstenastom nogom, plitki tanjuri, posude na visokoj nozi, ritoni, sklonost ukrašavanju urezivanjem, određeni geometrijski motivi te sličan smještaj ukrasa na posudama. Najuočljivija razlika je gotovo potpuna odsutnost oslikane lončarije u vlaškoj grupi (Forenbaher i Kaiser 2006, 200). Visoki stupanj sličnosti vlaške i danilske lončarije zastupa većina autora, dok neki smatraju i da obje grupe treba smatrati jednom jedinstvenom tradicijom (Forenbaher i Kaiser 2006, 200). Pronađeni fragmenti iz Garbinovice uglavnom su grublji te nisu zabilježeni polirani ulomci koje karakteriziraju pravilne, gotovo savršene spirale s ispunjenim međuprostorom, koje se vezuju na linije ispunjene crvenom ili bijelom bojom. Unatoč tome, sami spiralni motivi ne razlikuju se mnogo od onih pronadenih na navedenim lokalitetima. Ovo istraživanje obuhvatilo je relativno malu površinu nalazišta pa postoji mogućnost da takvi ulomci još nisu pronadeni i ne možemo sa sigurnošću ustvrditi da ih u Garbinovici nema.

Pored motiva spirale, u pećini Garbinovici je pronađen i ulomak keramike (T.X:57), dio oboda koji je ispod samog ruba ukrašen vodoravnom linijom na koju se vezuje motiv šrafiranog trokuta, što je također jedan od tipičnih motiva danilske kulture (Batović 1973, 78, Batović 1979, 541). Analogije ovom ulomku možemo pronaći u Pupićinoj peći (Forenbaher i Kaiser 2006, T.5.2:13,14), Limskoj gradini (Bačić 1976, T.XIV:4), Smilčiću (Batović 1973, T.7:1,3,6, Batović 1960-1961, sl. 12:1,2), zatim u Veloj spili (Čečuk i Radić 2005, T.29:4,8) i Pokrovniku (Brusić 2008, T.LXXII:2,3) te na nalazištu Grotta degli Zingari (Gilli i Montagnari Kokelj 1994-1995, Fig. 15:63,71)

Zbog trenutnog stupnja istraženosti, još uvijek nije moguće točno odrediti do kada traje danilsko-vlaški stil. Sasvim je izvjesno da traje i tijekom 5. tisućljeća pr. Kr., istovremeno s kasnoneolitičkim hvarskim stilom u Dalmaciji. U Istri i na Krasu, hvarski (ili barem "hvaroidni") elementi na keramici su zasad malobrojni, no ipak su od velike pomoći pri prepoznavanju skupova nalaza kasnoneolitičkih podfaza danilsko-vlaškog stila (Forenbaher i Miracle 2006, 496; Forenbaher 2014, 50). Većina motiva na posudama danilske kulture nastavlja svoju tradiciju i u početak kasnog neolitika, a budući da su ulomci pronadeni na Garbinovici prilično fragmentirani i erodirani, moguće da je riječ o nalazima koji bi se mogli svrstati u prijelazno razdoblje, dakle u period na prijelazu iz srednjeg u kasni neolitik. U Istri, tj. na poluotoku Pradišiel, na Brijunima i otoku Pisulju južno od Rovinja zabilježeni su nalazi završne faze danilske kulture, točnije

in Garbinovica are quite fragmented and eroded, it is possible that these are in actual fact finds that could be included into the transition period, i.e., into the period at the transition from the Middle to the Late Neolithic. In Istria, i.e., on the Pradišiel Peninsula, on the Brioni Isles and on Pisulj Island to the south of Rovinj, finds from the end phase of the Danilo culture were recorded, which was at the transition from the Middle to the Late Neolithic. However, the majority of the mentioned sites are devoid of any stratigraphy so that Neolithic material is mixed with Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age material (Mihovilić 1986, 50). A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a brown vessel decorated with incised lines that create a decoration in the form of zigzag lines (T.VI:26), would fit into this transition period. This motif appears rather often and it can be seen on numerous archaeological sites. Almost identical fragments were discovered on the site of Sv. Mihovil (Zlatunić 2008, T.2:Fig. 1, T.1:Fig.5). Analogies can also be found with the fragments from Vela Spila (Čečuk and Radić 2005, T.65:1,2), Pokrovnik (Brusić 2008, T.XIX:7), Danilo Bitinj (Korošec 1959, T.XXXVI:1), and Smilčić (Batović 1970, T.7:1). This is a decoration that during a gradual evolution developed directly from the Danilo into the Hvar phase, and according to Batović belongs to the youngest phase of Smilčić (Batović 1973, 84).

Several small handles were likewise discovered at Garbinovica, which are shaped in the form of a nub-shaped protuberance. These are mostly loops (vertically perforated, nub-shaped protuberances), two of which are complete, the other two being fragmented (T.XVIII:118, T.XIX:133, T.X:58 and T.V:16). This type of handles was also discovered at Pupićina Cave, where the authors placed them among Middle Neolithic pottery (Forenbaher and Kaiser 2006, T.5.7:1-4). Similar fragments also appear at Smilčić, and they can be in the form of nub-shaped protuberances of different shapes (simple nubs, double, split, elongated or oval), or, simple, small, perforated handles. Sometimes they appear together in groups of one to four of them, and usually there are several of them on a single vessel; Batović includes them into the late phase of the Danilo culture (Batović 1964, 105). They were also discovered on the locality of Grotta degli Zingari (Gilli and Montagnari Kokelj 1994-1995, Fig. 6:1, 2, Fig. 15:63, Fig. 25:161). In any case, these are most probably fragments that could belong to the transition period from the Middle into the Late Neolithic. The hemispherical bowls with a short annular neck and a slightly everted rim (T.XVII:109 and T.XVIII:115) are a powerful reminder of the Late Neolithic (Hvar) pottery, while a similar bowl (T.XIII:75) whose neck is separated from the body of the vessel in a more emphasized manner, likewise shows a

na prijelazu iz srednjeg u mladi neolitik. Međutim, većina spomenutih nalazišta je bez stratigrafije pa se neolitski materijal miješa s eneolitskim i ranobrončanodobnim (Mihovilić 1986, 50). U taj prijelazni period išao bi prije svega ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude smeđe boje, ukrašen urezanim linijama koje tvore ukras u obliku cik-cak linija (T.VI:26). Ovaj motiv prilično je čest i možemo ga susresti na brojnim arheološkim lokalitetima. Gotovo identični ulomci pronađeni su na lokalitetu Sv. Mihovil (Zlatunić 2008, T.2:Fig.1, T.1:Fig.5). Analogije možemo pronaći s ulomcima iz Vele spile (Čečuk i Radić 2005, T.65:1,2), Pokrovnika (Brusić 2008, T.XIX:7), Danilo Bitinja (Korošec 1959, T.XXXVI:1) i Smilčića (Batović 1970, T.7:1). Riječ je o ukrasu koji se postupnom evolucijom izravno razvio iz danilske u hvarsku fazu i, po Batoviću, spada u najmlađi stupanj Smilčića (Batović 1973, 84).

U Garbinovici je pronađeno i nekoliko ručkica u obliku bradavičastog izbočenja. Uglavnom je riječ o ušicama (okomito perforiranim bradavičastim ispupčenjima), od kojih su dvije cjelovite, a druge dvije fragmentirane (T.XVIII:118, T.XIX:133, T.X:58 i T.V:16). Takav tip ručki nalazimo i u Pupićevoj peći, gdje ih autori određuju u srednjoneolitičku keramiku (Forenbaher i Kaiser 2006, T.5.7:1-4). Slične ulomke imamo i u Smilčiću te mogu biti u obliku bradavičastih izbočenja raznih oblika (jednostavne bradavice, dvostruke, razrezane, duguljaste ili ovalne) ili samo probušene ručice. Ponekad su grupirane jedna do četiri zajedno, obično ih ima više na jednoj posudi, a Batović ih svrstava u mladu fazu danilske kulture (Batović 1964, 105). Nalazimo ih i na lokaciji Grotta degli Zingari (Gilli i Montegnari Kokelj, 1994-1995, Fig.6:1,2, Fig.15:63, Fig.25:161). U svakom slučaju, najvjerojatnije je riječ o ulomcima koji bi mogli pripadati prijelaznom razdoblju iz srednjeg u mladi neolitik. Na kasnoneolitičku (hvarsku) keramiku uvelike podsjećaju polukuglaste zdjele kratkog prstenastog vrata i blago izvijenog oboda (T.XVII:109 i T.XVIII:115), dok slična zdjela (T.XIII:75), čiji je vrat naglašenije odvojen od tijela posude, također pokazuje kasnoneolitičku formu, ali je istovremeno bliska i tipičnim ranoeneolitičkim (nakovanskim) formama (Forenbaher i Kaiser 2006, T.5.8:2, T.5.9:1; Forenbaher i Vranjican 1985, T.3:4, 9; Forenbaher 1987, T.4:8-10).

Među materijalom u Garbinovici pronađeno je 40-ak ulomaka koji su ukrašeni metličastim ukrasom i javljaju se kroz sve slojeve. Riječ je o jednostavnoj metličastoj keramici bez drugih ukrasa, a linije su u rasponu od jače utisnutih i jasno vidljivih do onih jedva vidljivih. Ovi ulomci uglavnom imaju u fakturi veliku količinu primjese kalcita (T.XIX:124, 127, 128).

Late Neolithic form, but is at the same time close to the typical Early Neolithic (Nakovana) forms (Forenbaher and Kaiser 2006, T.5.8:2, T.5.9:1; Forenbaher and Vranjican 1985, T.3:4, 9; Forenbaher 1987, T.4:8-10).

Among the material from Garbinovica there were also 40 odd fragments decorated with a brushed surface, which appeared through all layers. This is simple brushed pottery devoid of any other decorations, the lines being in a range from strongly impressed and clearly visible ones, to those that are barely visible. These fragments for the most part feature a large amount of calcite temper in the fabric (T.XIX:124, 127, 128). The most important localities on the territory of Istria and in the Karst region where this type of pottery appears, and which can be compared with the fragments from Garbinovica, are Brijuni, Srbani, Cingarella, Trogrla Cave, Novačka Cave, Podosojna, Pupićevo Cave, Romualdova Cave (Mihovilić 1990, 106) and Jačmica (Jerbić Percan 2011, 10), and the open sites of Limska Gradina, Šandalja, Pradišel (Mihovilić 1990, 106), Picugi, Golaš-Veliki, Maklavun and Moričovica - Sv. Klement (Buršić-Matijašić 1990, 255). Brushed pottery also appears on sites in the Trieste and Slovenian Karst, on Kvarner, and in Lika (Hulina, Forenbaher and Miracle 2011, 156). Brushed walls sometimes serve as a background for simple punctate lines, which is corroborated by several fragments unearthed at Garbinovica (T.XVIII:120, T.XIX:121, 129). These are for the most part sections of vessel rims that except for the simple brushed decoration also feature a series of punctate decorations underneath the very edge, which were executed with some object (most probably a small stick). Almost identical fragments can be observed on Limska Gradina (Bačić 1976, T.XV:2,3,7), Brijuni (Buršić-Matijašić 1990, Fig.1:2-4, 6), and Jačmica (Jerbić Percan 2011, T.8:3). Brushed surface decoration, i.e., pottery that features scrawled, more or less impressed, dense or less dense lines that were executed with a brush or some similar object (Jerbić Percan 2011, 10), was the subject of numerous papers and discussions, all of which place it into the period from the Neolithic to the Middle Bronze Age. In Istria and on the Karst it appears from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age (Hulina, Forenbaher and Miracle 2011, 156). Govedarica placed this type of pottery chronologically into the period of the Eneolithic (Govedarica 1989, 71). Čović believes that it appeared in Istria during the Late Eneolithic and that it goes into the first transitional phase of the very beginning of the Early Bronze Age (Čović 1983a, 120). Petrić is of the opinion that this type represents the leading kind of pottery at the beginning of the Early Bronze Age in Istria, and this during both phases of the Early Bronze Age, and suggests

Najvažniji lokaliteti na području Istre i Krasa na kojima se javlja ovaj tip keramike, a koji se može usporediti s ulomcima iz Garbinovice, jesu Brijuni, Srbani, Cingarella, Trogrla pećina, Novačka peć, Podosojna, Pupićina peć, Romualdova pećina (Mihovilić 1990, 106) i Jačmica (Jerbić Percan 2011, 10), a od otvorenih nalazišta Limska gradina, Šandalja, Pradišel (Mihovilić 1990, 106), Picugi, Golaš-Veliki, Maklavun i Moričovica - Sv. Klement (Buršić-Matijašić 1990, 255). Metličasta keramika se javlja i na lokalitetima tršćanskog i slovenskog Krasa, na Kvarneru i u Lici (Hulina, Forenbaher i Miracle 2011, 156). Metličasto obrađene stijenske ponekad se koriste i kao podloga za jednostavne linije uboda, što potvrđuje i nekoliko ulomaka pronađenih u Garbinovici (T.XVIII:120, T.XIX:121,129). Riječ je uglavnom o dijelovima oboda posuda, koji osim jednostavnih ukrasa metlicom imaju ispod samog ruba ukras u vidu niza uboda nekim predmetom (najvjerojatnije štapićem). Gotovo identične ulomke možemo vidjeti na Limskoj gradini (Bačić 1976, T.XV:2,3,7), Brijunima (Buršić-Matijašić 1990, Fig.1:2-4, 6) i Jačmici (Jerbić Percan 2011, T.8:3). O metličastom načinu ukrašavanja, odnosno o keramici koju karakteriziraju prošarane, nepravilne, slabo ili jako, gusto ili rijetko utisnute linije izvedene metlicom ili nekim sličnim predmetom (Jerbić Percan 2011, 10), postoje brojni radovi i rasprave, koji je svrstavaju u razdoblje od neolitika do srednjeg brončanog doba. Pojavljuje se u Istri i na Krasu od neolitika do brončanog doba (Hulina, Forenbaher i Miracle 2011, 156). Govedarica kronološki ovaj tip keramike stavlja u razdoblje eneolitika (Govedarica 1989, 71). Čović smatra da se u Istri javlja tijekom kasnog eneolitika i ide u prvu prijelaznu fazu samog početka ranog brončanog doba (Čović 1983a, 120). Petrić ovaj tip smatra vodećom vrstom keramike na početku ranog brončanog doba Istre, i to tijekom obje faze ranog brončanog doba, te predlaže da dobije naziv brionska kultura (Petrić 1978-1979, 233-236). Hulina, Forenbaher i Miracle navode da Leben, Gilli i Montagnari Kokelj, Turk i dr. te Bartfield metličastu keramiku kronološki stavljaju u period neolitika/eneolitika ili ranog eneolitika, Bačić i Vitasović je datiraju u kasni neolitik ili rani eneolitik, dok Buršić-Matijašić smatra da je riječ o isključivo eneolitičkoj pojavi. Hulina i dr. na temelju rezultata iz Pupićine peći metličastu keramiku sve rjeđe pronalaze nakon kasno neolitičkog/ranog eneolitičkog sloja te je ne vide kao obilježje kasnog eneolitika i ranog brončanog doba (Hulina, Forenbaher i Miracle 2011, 157). Zbog činjenice da se metličasta keramika uglavnom javlja kroz sve slojeve, nemoguće je njeno svrstavanje u točno određeno razdoblje. Većina se autora slaže da metličasti

that it be named the Brioni culture (Petrić 1978-1979, 233-236). Hulina, Forenbaher and Miracle state that Leben, Gilli and Montagnari Kokelj, Turk and others, as well as Bartfield, place brushed surface pottery chronologically into the period of the Neolithic/Eneolithic, or the Early Eneolithic, Bačić and Vitasović date it into the Late Neolithic or Early Eneolithic, while Buršić Matijašić believes that it represents exclusively an Eneolithic phenomenon. Based on the results from Pupićina Cave, Hulina and others seem to make ever rarer discoveries of brushed surface pottery after the Late Neolithic/Early Eneolithic layer, and regard it as a mark of the Late Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age (Hulina, Forenbaher and Miracle 2011, 157). Due to the fact that brushed surface pottery appears in all layers, it is impossible to place it into a precisely defined period. Most authors agree that brushed surface completely disappears in the Middle Bronze Age.

It is also necessary to mention the part of the vessel body decorated with a slab-like (button-like) application with a recess in the middle (T.XIV:82). According to Čović, this type of decoration is classified among the material from the Early Bronze Age, and as such it was recorded on the Vrčin hillfort (Čović 1983a, 127, T.13:7); it can be associated with the button-like applications on pottery from the Early Bronze Age coming from the region of Glasinac, from the tumulus of Gosinja (Čović 1983c, Fig. 13:1). Such a mode of decoration can be likewise encountered among the finds from Monkodonja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 99, T.27, 772-783), and Trogrla Cave (Bačić 1978, 167, T.6). A linguiform handle featuring a sag at the top belongs amongst the typical phenomena of the Early Bronze Age in the region of the central Adriatic and in Istria. This type of handle represents a novelty with regard to the previous Eneolithic phase, and in the next phase it will even appear on a more frequent basis (Čović 1983a, 117). A fragment was unearthed at Garbinovica (T.XVI:96), and we can look for analogies amongst those discovered on Monkodonja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T.26:431, 435), Srbani (Čuka 2009, T.IV:23), Gradac-Turan from layer IV, which belongs to the Istria II phase (Hänsel, Mihovilić and Teržan 1997, 98, Fig. 46), and Vaganačka Cave (Forenbaher and Vranjican 1985, T.6:15). Forenbaher and Vranjican place linguiform handles unearthed in Vaganačka Cave, which feature a sag in the middle, into the Early and part of the Middle Bronze Age (Forenbaher and Vranjican 1985, 10). Cardarelli on the other hand places them as type 121 into the Middle and/or Late Bronze Age (Cardarelli 1983, 92-93, T.18:121).

ukras u potpunosti nestaje u srednjem brončanom dobu. Nužno je spomenuti i dio tijela posude ukrašen pločastom (dugmetastom) aplikacijom s udubljenjem u sredini (T.XIV:82). Prema Čoviću ovakav se tip ukrasa svrstava među materijal ranog brončanog doba, a zabilježen je na gradini Vrčin (Čović 1983a, 127, T.13:7) te se može povezati s dugmetastim aplikacijama na keramici ranog brončanog doba Glasinačkog područja, i to s tumula Gosinja (Čović 1983c, Sl.13:1). Ovakav način ukrašavanja susrećemo i među nalazima s Monkodonje (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 99, T.27, 772-783) te Trogrle pećine (Bačić 1978, 167, T:6).

Među tipične pojave ranog brončanog doba na području srednjeg Jadrana i Istre spada jezičasta ručka s ulegnućem na vrhu. Ovaj tip ručki predstavlja novost u odnosu na prethodnu eneolitsku fazu, a u sljedećoj će se fazi pojavljivati još češće (Čović 1983a, 117). U Garbinovici je pronađen ulomak (T.XVI:96), a analogije možemo naći s onima nađenima na Monkodonji (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T.26:431, 435), Srbanima (Čuka 2009, T.IV:23), Gradcu-Turanu iz sloja IV, koji spada u fazu Istra II (Hänsel, Mihovilić i Teržan 1997, 98, sl. 46), i Vaganačkoj pećini (Forenbaher i Vranjican 1985, T.6:15). Forenbaher i Vranjican jezičaste ručke s ulegnućem u sredini iz Vaganačke pećine smještaju u rano i dio srednjeg brončanog doba (Forenbaher i Vranjican 1985, 10). Cardarelli ih pak svrstava kao tip 121 u srednje i/ili mlađe brončano doba (Cardarelli 1983, 92-93, T.18:121). Jedna od karakteristika na prijelazu iz ranog u početak srednjeg brončanog doba Istre jesu i obične trakaste ručke (Čović 1983a, 126). U Garbinovici je pronađeno nekoliko ulomaka (T.VI:25, T.IX:51, T.XVI:97,98) pa se mogu usporediti s ulomcima pronađenim na Monkodonji (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T.16,24) i Srbanima (Čuka 2009, T.III,15,16). Po Cardarellijevoj kronologiji tipova ove ručke su označene brojem 103 A i karakteristika su srednjeg i/ili kasnog brončanog doba, a traju i u mlađe brončano doba (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 72).

Osim običnih trakastih pronađeno je i nekoliko ulomaka trokutastih ručki (T.II:6, T.XIII:77,78) čije analogije možemo naći na Monkodonji (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T.14,22), Vrčinu (Čović 1983, T.XIV:1a) i Ellerima (Lonza 1977, T.V:5). U trokutasti tip ručki pripadale bi i one s pločicom koja stoji horizontalno u odnosu na stijenku posude, a koje se uglavnom nazivaju koljenastim ručkama s polukružnom ili trokutastom pločicom (T.III:7, T.XVI:99, T.IV:15) te predstavljaju jednu od karakteristika srednjeg brončanog doba (Forenbaher i Vranjican 1985, 12). Ovaj tip ručki ima dobre analogije u Vaganačkoj pećini, u donjem dijelu 7. faze, koja je kronološki određena od početka srednjeg brončanog

Common strap handles are one of the characteristics at the transition from the Early to the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age in Istria (Čović 1983a, 126). Several fragments were unearthed at Garbinovica (T.VI:25, T.IX:51, T.XVI:97,98), and we can thus compare them with the fragments discovered on Monkodonja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T.16:24), and Sr bani (Čuka 2009, T.III:15, 16). In accordance with Cardarelli's chronology of types, these handles are marked under number 103 A and are characteristic for the Middle and/or Late Bronze Age; they lasted into the Late Bronze Age (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 72).

In addition to common strap handles, we also discovered a few fragments of triangular handles (T.II:6, T.XIII:77,78) whose analogies can be found on Monkodonja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T.14:22), Vrčin (Čović 1983, T.XIV:1a), and Elleri (Lonza 1977, T.V:5). Included amongst triangular handles are also those that are equipped with a small plate that stands horizontally with respect to the vessel wall, and which are called flat-top handles with a small semicircular or triangular plate (T.III:7, T.XVI:99, T.IV:15); they represent one of the characteristics of the Middle Bronze Age (Forenbaher and Vranjican 1985, 12). This type of handles has good analogies in Vaganačka Cave, in the lower section of the 7th phase that was chronologically determined from the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age to the end of the Bronze and the beginning of the Iron Age; in Istria it appears at the transition from the Early into the Middle Bronze Age (Forenbaher and Vranjican 1985, 11, T.7:1-3). Analogies can also be observed on Monkodonja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T.256). They also appear in the 3rd and 4th layer of the Gradac-Turan hillfort located above Koromačno, which belong chronologically into the Middle Bronze Age (Mihovilić 1997, 43), in Elleri, where Lonza defined them as Type Aa (Lonza 1977, T.II), and in Sr bani (Čuka 2009, T.VI:29). Čović states that this type of handles was created during the 2nd phase of the Early Bronze Age (Istria II) (Čović 1983a, 126), and that they are typical for the Middle Bronze Age (Čović 1983b, 238). Cardarelli chronologically placed this type of handle into the Late Middle and the beginning of the Late Bronze Age, as Type 113 (Cardarelli 1983, 92-93, T.18:113).

In addition to strap handles, a single blind x-handle was likewise unearthed at Garbinovica (T.XIII:76), which is located on an orange vessel body fragment. The size of this handle with respect to the fragment itself indicates that it played a purely decorative role (Govedarica 1989, 82). The appearance of blind x-handles marks the transition from the Early into the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age in Istria, and Čović connects them with handles having

doba do kraja brončanog i početka željeznog, a u Istri se javlja na prijelazu iz ranog u srednje brončano doba (Forenbaher i Vranjican 1985, 11, T.7:1-3). Analogije možemo vidjeti i na Monkodonji (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T.256). Javljaju se i u III. i IV. sloju iz gradine Gradac - Turan iznad Koromačnog, koji kronološki spadaju u srednje brončano doba (Mihovilić 1997, 43), u Ellerima, gdje ih je Lonza definirao kao tip Aa (Lonza 1977, T.II), te u Srbanima (Čuka 2009, T.VI:29). Čović navodi da je taj tip ručki nastao u drugoj fazi ranog brončanog doba (Istra II) (Čović 1983a, 126), a tipične su za srednje brončano doba (Čović 1983b, 238). Ovaj tip ručke Cardarelli je kronološki smjestio u kasno srednje i početak kasnog brončanog doba kao tip 113 (Cardarelli 1983, 92-93, T.18:113).

Osim trakastih, u Garbinovici je pronađena i jedna slijepa X ručka (T.XIII:76), koja se nalazi na ulomku tijela posude narančaste boje. Veličina ručke u odnosu na sam ulomak upućuje da je imala dekorativnu funkciju (Govedarica 1989, 82). Pojava slijepih X ručki obilježava u Istri prelazak iz ranog u početak srednjeg brončanog doba, a Čović ih dovodi u vezu s drškama srodnog oblika, rasprostranjenim u nalazištima ranog brončanog doba istočnog Jadrana i njegovog zaleđa, s nalazima iz Zelene pećine, Varvare, Nakovane te Vlaške pećine pored Senja (Čović 1983a, 126-131). Analogiju ovoj možemo naći na lokalitetu Picalu (Šonje 1966, T.4:2). Unatoč tome što se ova ručka iz Garbinovice ponešto razlikuje od tipičnih slijepih X ručki kakve nalazimo na brončanodobnim nalazištima kao što su Monkodonja (Hänsel, Mihovilić i Teržan 1997, sl. 41:7, Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T.18:325, 327), Vrčin (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, 139, T.5:73 i 145, T.11:181), Elleri (Lonza 1981, 99, T.3:6), S. Giovanni della Corneta (Lonza 1977, 69, T.III:2, 5) i sl., možemo ih kronološki smjestiti na prijelaz iz ranog u srednje brončano doba. Točnije vremensko određivanje ručki u obliku slova X nije uvijek jednostavno i u većini slučajeva se smještaju u rano i srednje brončano doba Istre. Hänsel, Mihovilić i Teržan smatraju da X ručke u svim svojim formama predstavljaju jednu od glavnih značajki ranog i srednjeg brončanog doba Istre (Hänsel, Mihovilić i Teržan 1997, 85). Bačić ih dovodi u vezu s panonskim kulturama ranog brončanog doba, Čović slične ulomke izdvaja u tumulima ranog brončanog doba glasinačkog područja, a Marović-Čović u II. stupanj cetinske kulture (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 75). Cardarelli je X ručke kao tipove 96, 97 i 106 svrstao u srednje brončano doba (Cardarelli 1983, 90).

U pećini Garbinovici javljaju se i ulomci keramike s ukrasom u obliku bradavice, koji su karakteristični za srednje brončano doba. Pronađena su svega dva ulomka

a similar form, which were spread on sites of the Early Bronze Age on the eastern Adriatic and its hinterland, with finds from Zelena Ceve, Varvara, Nakovana and Vlaška Cave in the vicinity of Senj (Čović 1983a, 126-131). An analogy for this can be found on the site of Pical (Šonje 1966, T.4:2). In spite of the fact that this handle from Garbinovica differs somewhat in comparison with other typical blind x-handles that were discovered on Bronze Age sites such as Monkodonja (Hänsel, Mihovilić and Teržan 1997, Fig. 41:7, Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T.18:325, 327), Vrčin (Buršić-Matijašić 1997, 139 T.5:73 and 145, T.11:181), Elleri (Lonza 1981, 99, T.3:6), S. Giovanni della Corneta (Lonza 1977, 69, T.III:2, 5), and the like, we can place them chronologically at the transition from the Early into the Middle Bronze Age. A more precise dating of x-handles is not always a simple matter and they are mostly placed into the period of the Early and Middle Bronze Age in Istria. Hänsel, Mihovilić and Teržan believe that x-handles, in all their forms, represent one of the main characteristics of the Early and Middle Bronze Age in Istria (Hänsel, Mihovilić and Teržan 1997, 85). Bačić associates them with Pannonian cultures of the Early Bronze Age, Čović singles out similar fragments in tumuli of the Early Bronze Age of the Glasinac region, while Marović-Čović places them into the 2nd phase of the Cetina culture (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 75). Cardarelli placed x-handles as Types 96, 97 and 106 into the Middle Bronze Age (Cardarelli 1983, 90).

In the cave of Garbinovica there are also pottery fragments featuring a nub-shaped decoration, which are characteristic for the Middle Bronze Age. Only two fragments were discovered (T.VI:27, T.XVI:103), which can be compared with those unearthed at Monkodonja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T.48), where a more common decoration appears in the form of a combination featuring a nub together with another motif (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 99). An analogy can also be found in Vlaška Cave near Senj, where this mode of decoration was associated with finds from Istria by Miroslavljević (Brijuni-Javorika), pointing out to a new phenomenon of the Early Bronze Age (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 98). Čović is of the opinion that plasticity represents one of the main stylistic features of Istrian pottery from the Middle Bronze Age, be it that we are talking about nubs, channels, or a combination thereof (Čović 1983b, 238). This motif continues into the 1st phase of the Iron Age, which is corroborated by finds from Limska Gradina (Mihovilić 1972, 43). A jug fragment (?) with a long neck that broadens in a more emphasized way towards the rim, could perhaps be dated into the Early and/or Middle Bronze Age (T.XIX:132) (Forenbaher and Vranjican 1985, T.3:10). Furthermore,

(T.VI:27, T.XVI:103), koje možemo usporediti s onima pronađenim na Monkodonji (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T.48), gdje je ipak češći ukras u vidu kombinacije bradavice s drugim motivom (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 99). Analogiju možemo naći i u Vlaškoj peći kod Senja, gdje ovaj način ukrašavanja Mirosavljević povezuje s nalazima u Istri (Brijuni-Javorika) te ukazuje na novu pojavu ranog brončanog doba (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 98). Čović smatra da je u Istri plastičnost osnovno stilsko obilježje keramike srednjeg brončanog doba, bez obzira je li riječ o bradavicama, kanelurama ili njihovoj kombinaciji (Čović 1983b, 238). Ovaj motiv nastavlja se i u I. fazi željeznog doba, o čemu svjedoče nalazi s Limske gradine (Mihovilić 1972, 43). U rano i/ili srednje brončano doba možda bi se mogao datirati i ulomak vrča (?) dugog vrata koji se izraženije širi prema obodu (T.XIX:132) (Forenbaher i Vranjican 1985, T.3:10). Nadalje, zastupljen je i tip lonca stegnutog vrata i izvijenog oboda (T.XII:73, T.IX:50, T.XV:90, T.XVI:93, T.XIX:130) koji je, po publiciranim analogijama, karakteristika srednjeg brončanog doba, uz mogućnost da se pojavi i krajem ranog brončanog doba (Forenbaher 1987, T.1:1; Forenbaher i Kaiser 2006, T.5.10:2).

U Garbinovici su pronađeni i ulomci keramike ukrašeni samo utiskivanjem. Riječ je o ukrasnim tehnikama i motivima koje su široko geografski i kronološki zastupljene, od kasnog neolitika do kraja željeznog doba. Razlikujemo jednostavne ulomke, dijelove oboda posuda koje su na vratu ukrašeni otiskom prsta, nokta ili nekog predmeta (T.V:18, T.XI:69, T.XIX:126), zatim ulomke oboda posuda koji su na samom rubu ukrašeni nizom utisaka (T.IV:10, T.XIV:85) te ulomke s horizontalnim plastičnim trakama koje na sebi imaju otisak prsta (T.XIII:79, 80, T.XIV:83, T.XVI:101) i mogu biti u kombinaciji s ukrasom u vidu niza utisaka na samom rubu (T.V:17). U Istri način ukrašavanja utiskivanjem nalazimo među spiljskom istarskom keramikom, potom u eneolitskoj keramici s Brijuna, na gradinskim naseljima, pa čak i u kasnijim stoljećima željeznog doba, kada su ukrasi pravilniji (Bačić 1956, 334). Analogije ulomcima oboda koji su ukrašeni nizom uboda odmah ispod ruba ili malo niže nalazimo na lokalitetima Sveti Mihovil (Zlatunić 2008, T.2:Fig2), Brijunima (Vitasović 1999, T.VI:1), Jačmici (Jerbić Percan 2011, T.8:5), Veloj spili (Čečuk i Radić 2005, T.92:1,2,7,9), Vaganačkoj peći (Forenbaher i Vranjican, 1985, T.6:5) i Pupićinoj peći (Hulina, Forenbaher i Miracle 2011, T.4:4). Čečuk i Radić navode da je ovaj motiv nizanja sitnih ureza ili utisaka u vodoravno usmjerenim vrpčama jedna od karakteristika ranog brončanog doba (cetinske kulture) Vele spile (Čečuk i Radić 2005, 246-247). Zlatunić

a type of pot with a constricted neck and an everted rim is also represented (T.XII:73, T.IX:50, T.XV:90, T.XVI:93, T.XIX:130), which is, in accordance with the published analogies, a characteristic of the Middle Bronze Age, allowing for the possibility that it could also have appeared towards the end of the Early Bronze Age (Forenbaher 1987, T.1:1; Forenbaher and Kaiser 2006, T.5.10:2). Fragments of pottery decorated solely by impression were likewise unearthed in Garbinovica. These decorative techniques and motifs were geographically and chronologically broadly spread, from the Late Neolithic to the end of the Iron Age. We differentiate between simple fragments, sections of rims of vessels that were on the neck decorated by an impression of a finger, nail or some other object (T.V:18, T.XI:69, T.XIX:126), followed by rim fragments of vessels that were on the very edge decorated by a series of impressions (T.IV:10, T.XIV:85), and fragments featuring horizontal, plastic straps that are equipped with a finger impression (T.XIII:79, 80, T.XIV:83, T.XVI:101) and can also appear in combination with a decoration consisting of a series of impressions on the very edge (T.V:17). In Istria, decoration by impression can be found among Istrian cave pottery, in Eneolithic pottery from Brijuni, on hillfort settlements, and even in later centuries of the Iron Age, when decorations were more symmetrical (Bačić 1956, 334). Analogies for rim fragments decorated with a series of punctate decorations immediately underneath the edge or somewhat lower can be found on localities such as Sveti Mihovil (Zlatunić 2008, T.2:Fig. 2), Brijuni (Vitasović 1999, T.VI:1), Jačmica (Jerbić Percan 2011, T.8:5), Vela Spila (Čečuk and Radić 2005, T.92:1,2,7,9), Vaganačka Cave (Forenbaher and Vranjican 1985, T.6:5), and Pupićina Cave (Hulina, Forenbaher and Miracle 2011, T.4:4). Čečuk and Radić state that this motif, consisting of a series of minute incisions or impressions in horizontally orientated straps, is one of the characteristics of the Early Bronze Age (of the Cetina culture) in Vela Spila (Čečuk and Radić 2005, 246-247). Zlatunić placed almost identical fragments into the Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age period (Zlatunić 2008, 185), while the authors date the fragments from Pupićina Cave into the transition period from the Late Eneolithic to the Early Bronze Age, stressing that the incidence of impressed decoration was on the rise during this period (Hulina, Forenbaher and Miracle 2011, 163). As was already pointed out, in addition to this decoration, other pottery fragments such as sections of vessel rims were also discovered, which were decorated by a finger impression on the very edge (T.IV:10, T.XIV:85). Analogies for these fragments can be found on finds from Monkodonja (Hänsel, Mihovilić and Teržan 1997, Fig. 14:8), Cingarella

gotovo identične ulomke svrstava u razdoblje eneolitika i ranog brončanog doba (Zlatunić 2008, 185), dok autori ulomke iz Pupićine peći datiraju u prijelazni period od kasnog eneolitika do ranog brončanog doba, naglašavajući da se u tom periodu pojačava učestalost utiskivanja (Hulina, Forenbaher i Miracle 2011, 163). Osim ovog ukrasa, kao što je već navedeno, pronađeni su i ulomci keramike, dijelovi oboda posude koji su na samom rubu ukrašeni otiskom prsta (T.IV:10, T.XIV:85). Analogije ovim ulomcima možemo vidjeti na nalazima iz Monkodonje (Hänsel, Mihovilić i Teržan 1997, sl. 14:8), pećine Cingarele kod Momjana (Bačić 1956, 358, T.VI:5), Srbanima (Čuka 2009, T.2:6), Veloj peći kod Vranje (Forenbaher, Rajić Šikanjić i Miracle 2006, Sl.14:7), zatim iz Ellera (Lonza 1981, 106, T.10:2) i Osora (Mladin 1960, 230, T.5:4, 8). Ponekad se ovaj ukras koristi u kombinaciji s plastičnom trakom ukrašenom otiskom prsta, a analogije ovim ulomcima možemo vidjeti u Vaganačkoj pećini (Forenbaher i Vranjican 1985, T.4D:16), Srbanima (Čuka 2009, T.2:7, T.3:11), Ellerima (Lonza 1981, T.13:1) i Jačmici (Jerbić Percan 2011, T.20:4). Način ukrašavanja utiskivanjem prsta po rubu posude javlja se u kasnom neolitu i brončanom dobu te u kasnijim stoljećima željeznog doba, i to na prostoru od Španjolske pa do Rusije i Male Azije (Bačić 1956, 334). Pored jednostavnog motiva nastalog utiskivanjem prsta, nokta ili nekog predmeta, u Garbinovici su, kako je već spomenuto, pronađeni ulomci keramike ukrašeni plastičnom trakom koja na sebi ima nizove otisaka prsta. Analogije možemo pronaći na Monkodonji (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T.45:653,654), Jačmici (Jerbić Percan 2011, T.2:1, T.5:8), Srbanima (Čuka 2009, T.2:9, T.3:10,12), Veloj peći kod Vranje (Forenbaher, Rajić Šikanjić i Miracle 2006, sl. 14:3), Cingareli kod Momjana (Bačić 1956, T.V:1), Ellerima (Lonza 1981, T.9:6-9, T.12:2) i brojnim drugim nalazištima. Ovaj način ukrašavanja tipičan je za brončano doba (Jerbić Percan 2011, 21), a Čović ga kronološki smješta u rano brončano doba Istre i ističe kao jednu od karakteristika koje odvajaju ovu fazu od prethodne eneolitske te naglašava da se nastavlja i u mlađim fazama brončanog i željeznog doba (Čović 1983a, 120-121, 130). Ovaj motiv ukrašavanja Marchesetti opisuje kao jednu od glavnih karakteristika istarskih gradina (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 95). Osim plastičnih linija ukrašenih otiskom prsta u Garbinovici je pronađen i ulomak posude ukrašen plastičnom trakom bez ikakvog utiskivanja na sebi (T.XIV:81). Analogije možemo naći na nalazištu Grotta degli Zingari (Gilli i Montagnari Kokelj 1994-1995, Fig. 41:289). Obične i ukrašene trake se u analogijama vrlo rijetko odvajaju te su uvijek dokumentirane zajedno. Po

Cave near Momjan (Bačić 1956, 358, T.VI:5), Srbani (Čuka 2009, T.2:6), Vela Cave near Vranja (Forenbaher, Rajić Šikanjić and Miracle 2006, Fig.14:7), and also in Elleri (Lonza 1981, 106, T.10:2) and Osor (Mladin 1960, 230, T.5:4, 8). Sometimes this decoration is used in combination with a plastic strap decorated with a finger impression, while analogies for these fragments can be seen in Vaganačka Cave (Forenbaher and Vranjican 1985, T.4D:16), Srbani (Čuka 2009, T.2:7, T.3:11), Elleri (Lonza 1981, T.13:1), and Jačmica (Jerbić Percan 2011, T.20:4). This mode of decoration by impressing a finger along the edge of a vessel appears in the Late Neolithic and the Bronze Age, as well as in subsequent centuries of the Iron Age, and this on a territory extending from Spain to Russia and Asia Minor (Bačić 1956, 334). Along with the simple motif created by the impression of a finger, nail or some other object, as was already mentioned, other pottery fragments were unearthed in Garbinovica, which were decorated with a plastic strap that features a series of finger impressions on it. Analogies for this can be found on Monkodonja (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T.45:653,654), Jačmica (Jerbić Percan 2011, T.2:1, T.5:8), Srbani (Čuka 2009, T.2:9, T.3:10,12), Vela Cave near Vranja (Forenbaher, Rajić Šikanjić and Miracle 2006, Fig. 14:3), Cingarela near Momjan (Bačić 1956, T.V:1), Elleri (Lonza 1981, T.9:6-9, T.12:2), and numerous other sites. This mode of decoration is typical for the Bronze Age (Jerbić Percan 2011, 21), and Čović places it chronologically into the Early Bronze Age in Istria, pointing out that it is one of the characteristics that separate this phase from the preceding Eneolithic one, stressing that it also continues in the younger phases of the Bronze and Iron Age (Čović 1983 a, 120-121, 130). This decorative motif was described by Marchesetti as one of the main characteristics of Istrian hillforts (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 95). Except for plastic lines decorated with finger impressions, at Garbinovica we also discovered a vessel fragment decorated with a plastic strap devoid of any impressions (T.XIV:81). Analogies for this can be found on the site of Grotta degli Zingari (Gilli and Montagnari Kokelj 1994-1995, Fig. 41:289). Plain and decorated straps are very rarely separated in analogies as they are always documented together. It seems that they are not chronologically separable (Buršić-Matijašić, 1998, 97). Forenbaher and Vranjican believe that this mode of decoration is in Vaganačka Cave represented on fragments from the Early and part of the Middle Bronze Age (Forenbaher and Vranjican 1985, 10-11, T.6:6). In any case, we can conclude that based on the typological study of the most characteristic fragments of prehistoric pottery discovered by the trial archaeological exploration, life in Garbinovica Cave went on in the period from the

svemu sudeći, izgleda da nisu kronološki djeljive (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 97). Forenbaher i Vranjican smatraju da je ovaj način ukrašavanja u Vaganačkoj pećini zastupljen na ulomcima ranog i dijela srednjeg brončanog doba (Forenbaher i Vranjican 1985, 10-11, T.6:6).

U svakom slučaju, po tipološkoj obradi najkarakterističnijih ulomaka prapovijesne keramike pronađene probnim arheološkim istraživanjem možemo zaključiti da se u pećini Garbinovici život odvijao u rasponu od srednjeg neolitika do kraja ranog brončanog doba. Određeni ulomci bi se po starijoj literaturi mogli svrstati u srednje brončano doba, međutim novija literatura (Hänsel, Mihovilić i Teržan 1997) svrstava te ulomke u kasno rano brončano doba. Naravno, treba naglasiti da su pronađeni antički i novovjekovni nalazi koje ovaj rad nije obuhvatio te da se na ovom nalazištu život nastavio i u kasnijim razdobljima. Tu je nužno napomenuti da su antički i novovjekovni nalazi zabilježeni u slojevima iznad sloja urušenja stropa pećine, što ukazuje da je do samog urušenja najvjerojatnije došlo u prapovijesti.

ZAKLJUČAK

U neposrednoj blizini grada Poreča, oko 200 metara jugoistočno od sela Garbine, smješten je brežuljak Garbinovica koji se topografski nalazi u blizini najznačajnijih prapovijesnih nalazišta Poreštine. Ispod vrha brežuljka, na njegovom jugozapadnom obronku, izgled terena je upućivao na postojanje urušene pećine, što je potvrđeno probnim arheološkim istraživanjem 2013. godine. Otkrivena je urušena pećina koja je do tada bila nepoznata javnosti, a naziv joj je dan iz izvedenice toponima brežuljka na kojem je smještena. Prije početka istraživanja dimenzije ulaza pećine, okrenutog prema zapadu, iznosile su oko 1 m širine i 40-ak cm visine, a na kraju istraživanja 3,20 m širine i 2,50 m visine. Pećina se sastoji od dva dijela, prostorije čiji je svod urušen i danas se ondje tek nazire veliko urušeno kamenje obraslo u gustu makiju, i očuvanog kanala koji je bio gotovo u cijelosti zatrpan i čiji je ulaz podsjećao na malo veću šupljinu. Kanal se pruža u smjeru istok-sjeveroistok, dužine je oko 10 metara i ispunjen je sedimentom debljine oko tri metra. Urušenom dijelu nemoguće je odrediti točne dimenzije. Probnim sondiranjem istraženo je osam sondi, od kojih su sonde 2 i 4 dale najveću količinu arheološkog materijala. Stratigrafija nalazišta je prilično disturbirana, ali unatoč tome zabilježena je značajna količina arheološkog materijala. Pored novovjekovne i antičke građe, koja nije obuhvaćena ovim radom, pronađeni su i ulomci brončanodobne, eneolitske i neolitske keramike. Među prapovijesnim arheološkim materijalom najstariji su ulomci danijske keramike, koju

Middle Neolithic to the end of the Early Bronze Age. In accordance with earlier literature, certain fragments could be classified into the Middle Bronze Age; however, newer literature (Hänsel, Mihovilić and Teržan 1997) classifies these fragments into the late Early Bronze Age. Naturally, we should stress that there were also Roman and modern era finds that were not encompassed by this paper, and that life on this site went on in subsequent periods as well. At this point it is necessary to mention that Roman and modern era finds were recorded in layers situated over the layer with traces of the ceiling collapse in the cave, all of which indicates that the ceiling collapsed in the prehistoric period.

CONCLUSION

In the immediate vicinity of the town of Poreč, approximately 200 meters to the southeast of the village of Garbina lies the hillock of Garbinovica that is topographically located in the vicinity of the most important prehistoric sites of the Poreč territory. Underneath the top of this hillock, on its southwestern slope, the appearance of the terrain indicated the existence of a collapsed cave, which was corroborated by a trial archaeological exploration in 2013. A collapsed cave hitherto unknown to the public was discovered. It was given a name that was a derivative from the toponym of the hillock on which it is located. Before the beginning of the exploration, the dimensions of the cave entrance that was facing west were approximately 1 m in width and 40 odd cm in height; at the end of the exploration the entrance was 3.2 m wide and 2.5 m high. The cave comprises two parts, the first includes the area of the collapsed ceiling, which features large rocks overgrown with a dense macchia, and the preserved canal that was almost entirely filled in and whose entrance resembled a slightly larger hollow. The canal extends in an east-northeast direction and it is approximately 10 m long and filled with sediment that is approximately 3 m thick. It was not possible to determine the exact dimensions of the collapsed section of the cave. Eight probes were explored within the framework of the trial exploration, Probes 2 and 4 yielding the largest quantity of archaeological material. The stratigraphy of the site was quite disturbed but notwithstanding this we managed to record an important amount of archaeological material. Except for modern era and Roman material that is not encompassed by this paper, we also discovered fragments of Bronze Age, Eneolithic and Neolithic pottery. Oldest among the prehistoric archaeological material are fragments of Danilo pottery that is, among other things, characterized by a motif consisting of spirals and hatched triangles which are dated into the period of the Middle

među ostalim karakteriziraju motiv spirala i šrafiranih trokuta, a datiraju se u razdoblje srednjeg neolitika. Spomenuti ulomci pronađeni su u kontaktu s materijalom koji se datira u kasni neolitik te s ulomcima koje možemo svrstati u razdoblje eneolitika, kao i ranog brončanog doba. Neki bi se ulomci po starijoj literaturi mogli svrstati u srednje brončano doba, ali novija literatura (Hänsel, Mihovilić i Teržan 1997) svrstava te ulomke u kraj ranog brončanog doba. Stoga možemo zaključiti da se u prapovijesti život u Garbinovici odvijao upravo do kraja ranog brončanog doba. Sve u svemu, sa sigurnošću možemo reći da je ovim probnim istraživanjem utvrđeno postojanje novog potencijalno bogatog arheološkog nalazišta, čije će buduće istraživanje obogatiti spoznaje o prošlosti Poreštine i Istre.

KATALOG³

Tabla I, površinski nalazi

1. Ulomak keramike, dio ravnog dna posude crno-crvene boje, s primjesom većih komada kalcita u stijenci. Visina 4,27 cm, širina 6,72, debljina 1,37 cm, težina 44,73 g. Inventarni broj: P-53168
2. Ravno dno posude crveno-sive boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Promjer 143,3 cm, debljina 3,3 cm, težina 1122 g. Inventarni broj: P-53169
3. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude crne boje, ukrašen linijama lučnog oblika koje su sačinjavale ukras u obliku spirale. Visina 2,94 cm, širina 2,86 cm, debljina 0,49 cm, težina 3,82 g. Inventarni broj: P-52835

Tabla II, sonda 1, sloj 2

4. Ulomak keramike, dio prstenaste noge s blago konkavnim donjim dijelom, crvenonarančaste boje s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 6,22 cm, širina 7,77 cm, debljina 3,96 cm, težina 172,28 g. Inventarni broj: P-52836
5. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba i tijela zdjele spojen od dva ulomka, smeđe-crne boje s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 5,65 cm, širina 11,46 cm, debljina 1,17 cm, težina 89,34 g. Inventarni broj: P-52817 + P-52818
6. Ulomak keramike, dio trokutaste ručke smeđe boje. Visina 2,7 cm, širina 4,75 cm, debljina 1 cm, težina 16,29 g. Inventarni broj: P-52815

Tabla III, sonda 2, sloj 1

7. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude koji na sebi ima apliciranu koljenastu ručku s polukružnom

Neolithic. The mentioned fragments were discovered in contact with material dated into the Late Neolithic, and together with fragments that can be placed into the period of the Eneolithic and the Early Bronze Age. In accordance with older literature, some of the fragments could be included into the Middle Bronze Age, but newer literature (Hänsel, Mihovilić and Teržan 1997) includes these fragments to the end of the Early Bronze Age. We can therefore conclude that prehistoric life in Garbinovica went on to the end of the Early Bronze Age. All in all, we can state with a degree of certainty that this trial exploration determined the existence of a new and potentially rich archaeological site whose future exploration will enrich the knowledge related to the past of the territory around Poreč, and Istria.

CATALOG³

Table I, surface finds

1. A pottery fragment, a section of the flat base of a vessel, black-red in color, with a temper consisting of larger calcite lumps in the vessel wall. Height 4.27 cm, width 6.72 cm, thickness 1.37 cm, weight 44.73 g. Inventory number: P-53168
2. The flat base of a vessel, red-gray in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Diameter 143.3 cm, thickness 3.3 cm, weight 1,122 g. Inventory number: P-53169
3. A pottery fragment, a section of a black vessel body, decorated with arch-shaped lines that formed a spiral-shaped decoration. Height 2.94 cm, width 2.86 cm, thickness 0.49 cm, weight 3.82 g. Inventory number: P-52835

Table II, Probe 1, Layer 2

4. A pottery fragment, a section of an annular foot with a slightly concave lower section, red-orange in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 6.22 cm, width 7.77 cm, thickness 3.96 cm, weight 172.28 g. Inventory number: P-52836
5. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge and body of a bowl conjoined out of two fragments, brown-black in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 5.65 cm, width 11.46 cm, thickness 1.17 cm, weight 89.34 g. Inventory number: P-52817 + P-52818
6. A pottery fragment, a section of a brown, triangular handle. Height 2.7 cm, width 4.75 cm, thickness 1 cm, weight 16.29 g. Inventory number: P-52815

³ Izrada crteža: Zoran Grbin, Ivo Juričić
Grafička izrada tabli: Gordan Grzunov

³ Drawings made by: Zoran Grbin, Ivo Juričić.
Graphical execution of the tables: Gordan Grzunov.

pločicom koja stoji horizontalno u odnosu na stijenku, tamnosmeđe boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina ulomka 9,14 cm, širina ulomka 7,93 cm, debljina ulomka 0,86 cm, dužina ručke 5,1 cm, širina ručke 2,29 cm, debljina ručke 1,18 cm, težina 170,32 g. Inventarni broj: P-52871

8. Ulomak keramike, dio ravnog dna posude, smeđe boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 5,79 cm, širina 4,8 cm, debljina 1 cm, težina 42,31 g. Inventarni broj: P-52863
9. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude s bradavičastim ispupčenjem. Visina 2,97 cm, širina 4,3 cm, debljina 2,41 cm, težina 21,68 g. Inventarni broj: P-52866

Tabla IV, sonda 2, sloj 2

10. Ulomak keramike, dio oboda posude blago izvučenog prema van, tamnosmeđe boje, ukrašen nizom otisaka prstiju na samom rubu. Visina 2,86 cm, širina 5,78 cm, debljina 1,05 cm, težina 19,65 g. Inventarni broj: P-52864
11. Ulomak keramike, dio ravnog dna posude smeđe boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 4,06 cm, širina 12,16 cm, debljina 2 cm, težina 429,04 g. Inventarni broj: P-52837
12. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude koji je zadebljan i blago izvijen prema van. Visina 3,44 cm, širina 4,25 cm, debljina 0,92 cm, težina 16,13 g. Inventarni broj: P-52847
13. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude smeđe boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 3,06 cm, širina 3,55 cm, debljina 1,23 cm, težina 20,90 g. Inventarni broj: P-52851
14. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude sivosmeđe boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 3,15 cm, širina 3,29 cm, debljina 1,17 cm, težina 12,1 g. Inventarni broj: P-52853
15. Ulomak keramike, dio trokutaste pločice, ostataka koljenaste ručke s pločicom koja stoji horizontalno u odnosu na stijenku posude. Dužina 3,5 cm, širina 5,4 cm, debljina 1,31 cm, težina 20,9 g. Inventarni broj: P-52852

Tabla V, sonda 2, sloj 2 (16-20) i sloj 4 (21-24)

16. Horizontalna ručkica u obliku bradavičastog izbočenja crvenosmeđe boje. Visina 2,57 cm, širina 3,57 cm, debljina 1,41 cm, težina 14,09 g. Inventarni broj: P-52854
17. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude crveno-crne boje koji je na samom obodu ukrašen nizom otisaka

Table III, Probe 2, Layer 1

7. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, which has an applied flat-top handle with a small semicircular plate that stands horizontally in relation to the vessel wall, dark-brown in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height of fragment 9.14 cm, width of fragment 7.93 cm, thickness of fragment 0.86 cm, length of handle 5.1 cm, width of handle 2.29 cm, thickness of handle 1.18 cm, weight 170.32 g. Inventory number: P-52871
8. A pottery fragment, a section of the flat base of a vessel, brown in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 5.79 cm, width 4.8 cm, thickness 1 cm, weight 42.31 g. Inventory number: P-52863
9. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel having a nub-shaped protuberance. Height 2.97 cm, width 4.3 cm, thickness 2.41 cm, weight 21.68 g. Inventory number: P-52866

Table IV, Probe 2, Layer 2

10. A pottery fragment, a section of the slightly everted rim of a vessel, dark-brown in color, decorated with a series of finger impressions on the very edge. Height 2.86 cm, width 5.78 cm, thickness 1.05 cm, weight 19.65 g. Inventory number: P-52864
11. A pottery fragment, a section of the flat base of a brown vessel, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 4.06 cm, width 12.16 cm, thickness 2 cm, weight 429.04 g. Inventory number: P-52837
12. A pottery fragment, a section of the vessel edge that is thickened and slightly everted towards the outside. Height 3.44 cm, width 4.25 cm, thickness 0.92 cm, weight 16.13 g. Inventory number: P-52847
13. A pottery fragment, a section of the vessel edge, brown in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 3.06 cm, width 3.55 cm, thickness 1.23 cm, weight 20.90 g. Inventory number: P-52851
14. A pottery fragment, a section of the vessel edge, gray-brown in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 3.15 cm, width 3.29 cm, thickness 1.17 cm, weight 12.1 g. Inventory number: P-52853
15. A pottery fragment, a section of a small triangular plate, the remnant of a flat-top handle with a small plate that stands horizontally in relation to the vessel wall. Length 3.5 cm, width 5.4 cm, thickness 1.31 cm, weight 20.9 g. Inventory number: P-52852

Table V, Probe 2, Layer 2 (16-20) and Layer 4 (21-24)

16. A small horizontal handle in the form of a nub-shaped protuberance, red-brown in color. Height 2.57 cm, width 3.57 cm, thickness 1.41 cm, weight 14.09 g. Inventory number: P-52854

- prsta. Visina 5,51 cm, širina 4,2 cm, debljina 1,24 cm, težina 27,33 g. Inventarni broj: P-52845
18. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude narančaste boje, ukrašen ispod samog oboda nizom otisaka prsta. Visina 3,15 cm, širina 4,76 cm, debljina 1 cm, težina 20,02 g. Inventarni broj: P-52850
 19. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude ukrašen izbočenjem nastalim najvjerojatnije štibanjem. Visina 3,25 cm, širina 2,47 cm, debljina 1,55 cm, težina 15,5 g. Inventarni broj: P-52857
 20. Ulomak keramike, dio trakaste ručke smeđe boje. Visina 6,27 cm, širina 3,68 cm, debljina 1,23 cm, težina 36,94 g. Inventarni broj: P-52838
 21. Ulomak keramike, dio niske noge s konkavnom donjom stranom, spojen od dva ulomka, crvene boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 5,67 cm, širina 6,03 cm, debljina 1,53 cm, težina 91,98 g. Inventarni broj: P-52912
 22. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude koji izvijen za van, spojen od četiri ulomka, smeđe boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 4,03 cm, širina 5 cm, debljina 0,6 cm, težina 18,39 g. Inventarni broj: P-52913
 23. Ulomak keramike, dio oboda posude sa zadebljanim rubom, smeđe boje, koja je ispod oboda ukrašena slabo vidljivim nizom otisaka prstiju. Visina 3,16 cm, širina 3,89 cm, debljina 0,7 cm, težina 9,17 g. Inventarni broj: P-52916
 24. Ulomak keramike, dio oboda posude sa zadebljanim rubom, crvene boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 4,94 cm, širina 5,12 cm, debljina 0,74 cm, težina 18,26 g. Inventarni broj: P-52921
 17. A pottery fragment, a section of the vessel edge, red-black in color, whose rim is decorated with a series of finger impressions. Height 5.51 cm, width 4.2 cm, thickness 1.24 cm, weight 27.33 g. Inventory number: P-52845
 18. A pottery fragment, a section of an orange vessel edge, decorated with a series of finger impressions immediately underneath the rim. Height 3.15 cm, width 4.76 cm, thickness 1 cm, weight 20.02 g. Inventory number: P-52850
 19. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel decorated by a protuberance that was most probably created by pinching. Height 3.25 cm, width 2.47 cm, thickness 1.55 cm, weight 15.5 g. Inventory number: P-52857
 20. A pottery fragment, a section of a brown strap handle. Height 6.27 cm, width 3.68 cm, thickness 1.23 cm, weight 36.94 g. Inventory number: P-52838
 21. A pottery fragment, a section of a low foot with a concave lower side, conjoined out of two fragments, red in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 5.67 cm, width 6.03 cm, thickness 1.53 cm, weight 91.98 g. Inventory number: P-52912
 22. A pottery fragment, a section of the vessel edge that is everted towards the outside, conjoined out of four fragments, brown in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 4.03 cm, width 5 cm, thickness 0.6 cm, weight 18.39 g. Inventory number: P-52913
 23. A pottery fragment, a section of the rim of a vessel with a thickened edge, brown in color, decorated with a poorly visible series of finger impressions underneath the rim. Height 3.16 cm, width 3.89 cm, thickness 0.7 cm, weight 9.17 g. Inventory number: P-52916
 24. A pottery fragment, a section of the rim of a vessel with a thickened edge, red in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 4.94 cm, width 5.12 cm, thickness 0.74 cm, weight 18.26 g. Inventory number: P-52921

Tabla VI, sonda 2, sloj 3 (27) i sloj 4 (25, 26, 28-31)

25. Ulomak keramike, dio trakaste ručke s primjesom sitnog kalcita u stijenci. Visina 5,26 cm, širina 3,55 cm, debljina 1,71 cm, težina 42,32 g. Inventarni broj: P-52898
26. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude smeđe boje ukrašen urezanim cik-cak linijama, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 5,18 cm, širina 4,04 cm, debljina 1,04 cm, težina 21,82 g. Inventarni broj: P-52825
27. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude crvene boje, ukrašen bradavicom. Visina 3,24 cm, širina 4,31 cm, debljina 1,52 cm, težina 18,86 g. Inventarni broj: P-52926
28. Ulomak keramike, dio dna posude koji je blago konkavan s donje strane, spojen od dva fragmenta
25. A pottery fragment, a section of a strap handle with fine calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 5.26 cm, width 3.55 cm, thickness 1.71 cm, weight 42.32 g. Inventory number: P-52898
26. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a brown vessel, decorated with incised zigzag lines, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 5.18 cm, width 4.04 cm, thickness 1.04 cm, weight 21.82 g. Inventory number: P-52825
27. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, red in color, decorated with a nub. Height 3.24 cm,

Table VI, Probe 2, Layer 3 (27) and Layer 4 (25, 26, 28-31)

- i ukrašen slabo vidljivim metličastim ukrasom. Visina 5,04 cm, širina 5,07 cm, debljina 2,56 cm, težina 63,83 g. Inventarni broj: P-52840
29. Ulomak keramike, dio dna posude koji je konkavan s donje strane, crveno-crne boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 5,9 cm, širina 5,7 cm, debljina 3,51 cm, težina 79,71 g. Inventarni broj: P-52841
30. Ulomak keramike, dio dna posude koji je konkavan s donje strane, crveno-crne boje s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 4,76 cm, širina 4,56 cm, debljina 3,02 cm, težina 52,13 g. Inventarni broj: P-52842
31. Ulomak keramike, dio noge posude s konkavnim dnom, narančaste boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 6,31 cm, širina 7,26 cm, debljina 2,42 cm, težina 174,97 g. Inventarni broj: P-52928

Tabla VII, sonda 2, sloj 4

32. Ulomak keramike, dno posude s profiliranom petom i neravnom donjom stranom, spojeno od osam ulomaka, smeđe boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Promjer 118 cm, debljina 1,54 cm, težina 218,08 g. Inventarni broj: P-52939
33. Ulomak keramike, dio dna posude s prstenastom nogom koja je blago konkavna s donje strane, crne je boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 4,68 cm, širina 5,2 cm, debljina 1,27 cm, težina 43,58 g. Inventarni broj: P-52944
34. Ulomak keramike, dio prstenastog dna posude crne boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 4,14 cm, širina 4,17 cm, debljina 0,73 cm, težina 15,90 g. Inventarni broj: P-52947
35. Ulomak keramike, dio noge posude koja je konkavna s donje strane, spojena od dva ulomka narančaste boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 3,22 cm, širina 6,69 cm, debljina 2,53 cm, težina 43,88 g. Inventarni broj: P-52948
36. Ulomak keramike, dio noge posude koja je konkavna s donje strane, crvene boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 3,47 cm, širina 4,43 cm, debljina 1,24 cm, težina 46,83 g. Inventarni broj: P-52949

Tabla VIII, sonda 2, sloj 4

37. Ulomak keramike, dio dna posude koji je blago konkavan s donje strane, crne boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 2,8 cm, širina 4,3 cm, debljina 1,16 cm, težina 13,23 g. Inventarni broj: P-52956

width 4.31 cm, thickness 1.52 cm, weight 18.86 g. Inventory number: P-52926

28. A pottery fragment, a section of the base of a vessel, which is slightly concave on the lower side, conjoined out of two fragments and decorated with a poorly visible brushed surface. Height 5.04 cm, width 5.07 cm, thickness 2.56 cm, weight 63.83 g. Inventory number: P-52840
29. A pottery fragment, a section of the base of a vessel, which is concave on the lower side, red-black in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 5.9 cm, width 5.7 cm, thickness 3.51 cm, weight 79.71 g. Inventory number: P-52841
30. A pottery fragment, a section of the base of a vessel, which is concave on the lower side, red-black in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 4.76 cm, width 4.56 cm, thickness 3.02 cm, weight 52.13 g. Inventory number: P-52842
31. A pottery fragment, a section of the foot of a vessel with a concave base, orange in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 6.31 cm, width 7.26 cm, thickness 2.42 cm, weight 174.97 g. Inventory number: P-52928

Table VII, Probe 2, Layer 4

32. A pottery fragment, the base of a vessel with a molded heel and an uneven lower side, conjoined out of eight fragments, brown in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Diameter 11.8 cm, thickness 1.54 cm, weight 218.08 g. Inventory number: P-52939
33. A pottery fragment, a section of the base of a vessel with an annular foot that is slightly concave on the lower side, black in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 4.68 cm, width 5.2 cm, thickness 1.27 cm, weight 43.58 g. Inventory number: P-52944
34. A pottery fragment, a section of the annular base of a black vessel, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 4.14 cm, width 4.17 cm, thickness 0.73 cm, weight 15.90 g. Inventory number: P-52947
35. A pottery fragment, a section of the foot of a vessel that is slightly concave on the lower side, conjoined out of two orange fragments, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 3.22 cm, width 6.69 cm, thickness 2.53 cm, weight 43.88 g. Inventory number: P-52948
36. A pottery fragment, a section of the foot of a vessel that is concave on the lower side, red in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 3.47 cm, width 4.43 cm, thickness 1.24 cm, weight 46.83 g. Inventory number: P-52949

38. Ulomak keramike, dio dna posude koji je blago konkavan s donje strane, smeđe boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 4,44 cm, širina 8,13 cm, debljina 0,92 cm, težina 94,23 g. Inventarni broj: P-52973
39. Ulomak keramike, dio noge posude koja je konkavna s donje strane, sivosmeđe boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 3,88 cm, širina 3,73 cm, debljina 1,09 cm, težina 16,89 g. Inventarni broj: P-52976
40. Ulomak keramike, dio noge posude s konkavnim donjom stranom, smeđe boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 3,92 cm, širina 6,29 cm, debljina 1,85 cm, težina 54,98 g. Inventarni broj: P-52977
41. Ulomak keramike, dio noge posude s konkavnim donjim dijelom, smeđe boje, spojen od dva ulomka, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 3,23 cm, širina 6,23 cm, debljina 1,23 cm, težina 63,05 g. Inventarni broj: P-52982
42. Ulomak keramike, dio prstenastog dna posude, crne boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 5,33 cm, širina 5,76 cm, debljina 1,43 cm, težina 47,80 g. Inventarni broj: P-52996

Tabla IX, sonda 2, sloj 4

43. Ulomak keramike, dio zadebljanog, razvraćenog ruba posude crvene boje, izražen plitkom kanelurom odmah ispod oboda. Visina 6,04 cm, širina 6,93 cm, debljina 1,18 cm, težina 63,26 g. Inventarni broj: P-52942
44. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude koji ide prema van, spojen od dva ulomka, s metličastim ukrasom. Visina 2,23 cm, širina 4,4 cm, debljina 0,82 cm, težina 12,30 g. Inventarni broj: P-52951
45. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude crno-crvene boje. Visina 3,21 cm, širina 3,37 cm, debljina 0,81 cm, težina 10,52 g. Inventarni broj: P-52954
46. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude smeđe boje, s metličastim ukrasom. Visina 2,21 cm, širina 3,03 cm, debljina 0,72 cm, težina 5,13 g. Inventarni broj: P-52955
47. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude crvene boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 3,91 cm, širina 3,67 cm, debljina 0,86 cm, težina 15,48 g. Inventarni broj: P-52961
48. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude crne boje, ukrašen vodoravnom linijom. Visina 2,18 cm, širina 3,05 cm, debljina 0,69 cm, težina 4,18 g. Inventarni broj: P-52962

Table VIII, Probe 2, Layer 4

37. A pottery fragment, a section of the base of a vessel, which is slightly concave on the lower side, black in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 2.8 cm, width 4.3 cm, thickness 1.16 cm, weight 13.23 g. Inventory number: P-52956
38. A pottery fragment, a section of the base of a vessel, which is slightly concave on the lower side, brown in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 4.44 cm, width 8.13 cm, thickness 0.92 cm, weight 94.23 g. Inventory number: P-52973
39. A pottery fragment, a section of the foot of a vessel that is concave on the lower side, gray-brown in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 3.88 cm, width 3.73 cm, thickness 1.09 cm, weight 16.89 g. Inventory number: P-52976
40. A pottery fragment, a section of the foot of a vessel with a concave lower side, brown in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 3.92 cm, width 6.29 cm, thickness 1.85 cm, weight 54.98 g. Inventory number: P-52977
41. A pottery fragment, a section of the foot of a vessel with a concave lower side, brown in color, conjoined out of two fragments, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 3.23 cm, width 6.23 cm, thickness 1.23 cm, weight 63.05 g. Inventory number: P-52982
42. A pottery fragment, a section of the annular base of a vessel, black in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 5.33 cm, width 5.76 cm, thickness 1.43 cm, weight 47.80 g. Inventory number: P-52996

Table IX, Probe 2, Layer 4

43. A pottery fragment, a section of the thickened, everted edge of a red vessel, emphasized with a shallow channel immediately below the rim. Height 6.04 cm, width 6.93 cm, thickness 1.18 cm, weight 63.26 g. Inventory number: P-52942
44. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel, which turns outwards, conjoined out of two fragments, having a brushed surface. Height 2.23 cm, width 4.4 cm, thickness 0.82 cm, weight 12.30 g. Inventory number: P-52951
45. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a black-red vessel. Height 3.21 cm, width 3.37 cm, thickness 0.81 cm, weight 10.52 g. Inventory number: P-52954
46. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a brown vessel with a brushed surface. Height 2.21 cm, width 3.03 cm, thickness 0.72 cm, weight 5.13 g. Inventory number: P-52955
47. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a red vessel with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height

49. Ulomak keramike, dio ravnog ruba posude crne boje, s metličastim ukrasom. Visina 4,42 cm, širina 5,19 cm, debljina 0,99 cm, težina 35,65 g. Inventarni broj: P-52995
50. Ulomak keramike, dio lonca sa stegnutim otvorom i izvijenim obodom, narančaste boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 3,42 cm, širina 5 cm, debljina 0,84 cm, težina 23,48 g. Inventarni broj: P-53000
51. Ulomak keramike, dio trakaste ručke crne boje. Visina 3,59 cm, širina 2,63 cm, debljina 1,11 cm, težina 13,47 g. Inventarni broj: P-52946
52. Ulomak keramike, fragmentirana horizontalna ručkica. Visina 1,91 cm, širina 3,74 cm, debljina 1,76 cm, težina 17,6 g. Inventarni broj: P-52983

Tabla X, sonda 2, sloj 4

53. Ulomak keramike, dio male horizontalne ručkice, crvene boje. Visina 2,96 cm, širina 3,46 cm, debljina 0,86 cm, težina 10,80 g. Inventarni broj: P-53001
54. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude, smeđe boje, s primjesom pijeska i kalcita u stijenci, ukrašen urezanom spiralom. Visina 4,5 cm, širina 3,8 cm, debljina 0,79 cm, težina 16,54 g. Inventarni broj: P-52827
55. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude, crvene boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci, ukrašen urezanom spiralom. Visina 3,26 cm, širina 4,11 cm, debljina 0,86 cm, težina 15,56 g. Inventarni broj: P-52824
56. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude, smeđe boje, ukrašen motivom spiralnog meandra. Visina 4,41 cm, širina 4,5 cm, debljina 0,8 cm, težina 17,98 g. Inventarni broj: P-52833
57. Ulomak keramike, dio oboda posude, smeđe boje. Ispod samog ruba nalazi se pravilna urezana linija na koju se nadovezuje motiv urezanog, šrafiranog trokuta. Visina 3,2 cm, širina 3,27 cm, debljina 0,76 cm, težina 9,50 g. Inventarni broj: P-52834
58. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude, oker boje, ukrašen bradavicom. Visina 4,43 cm, širina 5,31 cm, debljina 0,95 cm, težina 33,94 g. Inventarni broj: P-52941
59. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude s metličastim motivom. Visina 4,43 cm, širina 5,31 cm, debljina 0,95 cm, težina 33,94 g. Inventarni broj: P-52967
60. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude, crvene boje, ukrašen urezanim, lučnim linijama za koje se može

3.91 cm, width 3.67 cm, thickness 0.86 cm, weight 15.48 g. Inventory number: P-52961

48. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a black vessel decorated with a horizontal line. Height 2.18 cm, width 3.05 cm, thickness 0.69 cm, weight 4.18 g. Inventory number: P-52962
49. A pottery fragment, a section of the flat edge of a black vessel with a brushed surface. Height 4.42 cm, width 5.19 cm, thickness 0.99 cm, weight 35.65 g. Inventory number: P-52995
50. A pottery fragment, a section of a pot with a constricted opening and an everted rim, orange in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 3.42 cm, width 5 cm, thickness 0.84 cm, weight 23.48 g. Inventory number: P-53000
51. A pottery fragment, a section of a black strap handle. Height 3.59 cm, width 2.63 cm, thickness 1.11 cm, weight 13.47 g. Inventory number: P-52946
52. A pottery fragment, a small, fragmented, horizontal handle. Height 1.91 cm, width 3.74 cm, thickness 1.76 cm, weight 17.6 g. Inventory number: P-52983

Table X, Probe 2, Layer 4

53. A pottery fragment, a section of a small horizontal handle, red in color. Height 2.96 cm, width 3.46 cm, thickness 0.86 cm, weight 10.80 g. Inventory number: P-53001
54. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, brown in color, with sand and calcite temper in the vessel wall, decorated with an incised spiral. Height 4.5 cm, width 3.8 cm, thickness 0.79 cm, weight 16.54 g. Inventory number: P-52827
55. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, red in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall, decorated with an incised spiral. Height 3.26 cm, width 4.11 cm, thickness 0.86 cm, weight 15.56 g. Inventory number: P-52824
56. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, brown in color, decorated with a spiral meander motif. Height 4.41 cm, width 4.5 cm, thickness 0.8 cm, weight 17.98 g. Inventory number: P-52833
57. A pottery fragment, a section of the rim of a vessel, brown in color. Immediately underneath the edge is a symmetrical incised line that continues with an incised, hatched triangle motif. Height 3.2 cm, width 3.27 cm, thickness 0.76 cm, weight 9.50 g. Inventory number: P-52834
58. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, ocher in color, decorated with a nub. Height 4.43 cm, width 5.31 cm, thickness 0.95 cm, weight 33.94 g. Inventory number: P-52941

pretpostaviti da su ostaci spirala. Visina 5,51 cm, širina 3,5 cm, debljina 1,02 cm, težina 20,12 g. Inventarni broj: P-52943

61. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba i tijela posude, narančaste boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 3,51 cm, širina 7,3 cm, debljina 0,79 cm, težina 26,99 g. Inventarni broj: P-52940

Tabla XI, sonda 2, sloj 5 (62-65) i urušeni profil (66), sonda 3, sloj 1 (67-69)

62. Ulomak keramike, dio noge posude s konkavnom donjom stranom, crne boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Dužina cm 4,24 cm, širina 8,07 cm, debljina 1,21 cm, težina 76,58 g. Inventarni broj: P-53002
63. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude s metličastim ukrasom. Visina 3,35 cm, širina 3,85 cm, debljina 0,85 cm, težina 15,24 g. Inventarni broj: P-53010
64. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude smeđe boje, ukrašen kanelurama. Visina 3,71 cm, širina 5,11 cm, debljina 0,97 cm, težina 20,08 g. Inventarni broj: P-53011
65. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude smeđe boje, ukrašen dubokom linijom koja ukazuje na to da je riječ o ukrasu u obliku spirale. Visina 2,11 cm, širina 2,78 cm, debljina 0,93 cm, težina 7,85 g. Inventarni broj: P-53016
66. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude smeđe boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci, ukrašen urezanim, lučnim linijama za koje se može pretpostaviti da su ostaci spirala. Visina 3,18 cm, širina 3,32 cm, debljina 0,66 cm, težina 7,27 g. Inventarni broj: P-52826
67. Ulomak keramike, dio noge posude s konkavnom donjom stranom, narančaste boje, s primjesom sitnog kalcita u stijenci. Visina 3,21 cm, širina 4,88 cm, debljina 1,33 cm, težina 30,42 g. Inventarni broj: P-53034
68. Ulomak keramike, dio noge posude s konkavnom donjom stranom, spojen od tri ulomka, crno-smeđe boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 3,61 cm, širina 7,32 cm, debljina 1,17 cm, težina 60,93 g. Inventarni broj: P-53017
69. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude spojen od sedam ulomaka, crvene boje; ispod oboda posude nalazi se ukras učinjen nizom otisaka prstiju. Visina 6 cm, širina 8,72 cm, debljina 1,21 cm, težina 59,66 g. Inventarni broj: P-53024

59. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel with a brushed motif. Height 4.43 cm, width 5.31 cm, thickness 0.95 cm, weight 33.94 g. Inventory number: P-52967

60. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, red in color, decorated with incised, arch-shaped lines for which we can presume that they are remnants of spirals. Height 5.51 cm, width 3.5 cm, thickness 1.02 cm, weight 20.12 g. Inventory number: P-52943

61. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge and body of a vessel, orange in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 3.51 cm, width 7.3 cm, thickness 0.79 cm, weight 26.99 g. Inventory number: P-52940

Table XI, Probe 2, Layer 5 (62-65) and the collapsed profile (66), Probe 3, Layer 1 (67-69)

62. A pottery fragment, a section of the foot of a vessel with a concave lower side, black in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Length 4.24 cm, width 8.07 cm, thickness 1.21 cm, weight 76.58 g. Inventory number: P-53002

63. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel with a brushed surface. Height 3.35 cm, width 3.85 cm, thickness 0.85 cm, weight 15.24 g. Inventory number: P-53010

64. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, brown in color, decorated with channels. Height 3.71 cm, width 5.11 cm, thickness 0.97 cm, weight 20.08 g. Inventory number: P-53011

65. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, brown in color, decorated with a deep line that indicates a spiral-shaped ornament. Height 2.11 cm, width 2.78 cm, thickness 0.93 cm, weight 7.85 g. Inventory number: P-53016

66. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, brown in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall, decorated with incised, arch-shaped lines that are presumably the remnants of spirals. Height 3.18 cm, width 3.32 cm, thickness 0.66 cm, weight 7.27 g. Inventory number: P-52826

67. A pottery fragment, a section of the foot of a vessel with a concave lower side, orange in color, with fine calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 3.21 cm, width 4.88 cm, thickness 1.33 cm, weight 30.42 g. Inventory number: P-53034

68. A pottery fragment, a section of the foot of a vessel with a concave lower side, conjoined out of three fragments, black-brown in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 3.61 cm, width 7.32 cm,

Tabla XII, sonda 4, sloj 1

70. Ulomak keramike, dio ravnog dna posude s profiliranom petom, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 6,59 cm, širina 8,37 cm, debljina 2,14 cm, težina 99 g. Inventarni broj: P-53045
71. Ulomak keramike, dio ručke posude, crne boje. Visina ulomka 3,66 cm, širina ulomka 5,73 cm, debljina ulomka 0,74 cm, dužina ručke 3,84 cm, širina ručke 3,83 cm, debljina ručke 1,8 cm, težina 38 g. Inventarni broj: P-53058
72. Ulomak keramike, dio dna posude koji je blago konkavan s donje strane, smeđe-crne boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 6,4 cm, širina 7,78 cm, debljina 0,82 cm, težina 43 g. Inventarni broj: P-53072
73. Ulomak keramike, dio lonca sa stegnutim vratom i izvijenim obodom, crne boje. Visina 5,53 cm, širina 7,38 cm, debljina 0,96 cm, težina 53 g. Inventarni broj: P-53047
74. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba i tijela posude s otvorom blago izvijenim prema van, crvenonarančaste boje. Visina 3,16 cm, širina 5,66 cm, debljina 1,05 cm, težina 25 g. Inventarni broj: P-53048

Tabla XIII, sonda 4, sloj 1

75. Ulomak keramike, dio zdjele s vratom, koji je naglašenije odvojen od tijela posude, crne boje. Visina 4,42 cm, širina 4,32 cm, debljina 0,6 cm, težina 12 g. Inventarni broj: P- 53066
76. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude, crvene boje, sa slijepom X ručkom. Visina 8 cm, širina 5,75 cm, debljina 0,87 cm, težina 49,07 g. Inventarni broj: P-52830
77. Ulomak keramike, dio trbuha posude, crvene boje, s dijelom trakaste ručke koja se sužava. Visina ulomka 6,45 cm, širina ulomka 10,27 cm, debljina ulomka 0,8 cm, dužina ručke 3,94 cm, širina ručke 4,7 cm, debljina ručke 0,67 cm, težina 97,31 g. Inventarni broj: P-52831
78. Ulomak keramike, ručka posude, crne boje. Dužina 4,22 cm, širina 4,02 cm, debljina 1,33 cm, težina 24,61 g. Inventarni broj: P-53103
79. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude, smeđe boje, ukrašen plastičnom trakom na kojoj je otisak prsta. Visina 5,42 cm, širina 6,22 cm, debljina 1,32 cm, težina 42 g. Inventarni broj: P-53049

thickness 1.17 cm, weight 60.93 g. Inventory number: P-53017

69. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel conjoined out of seven fragments, red in color; underneath the rim of the vessel is a decoration consisting of a series of finger impressions. Height 6 cm, width 8.72 cm, thickness 1.21 cm, weight 59.66 g. Inventory number: P-53024

Table XII, Probe 4, Layer 1

70. A pottery fragment, a section of the flat base of a vessel with a molded heel, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 6.59 cm, width 8.37 cm, thickness 2.14 cm, weight 99 g. Inventory number: P-53045.
71. A pottery fragment, a section of a handle of a vessel, black in color. Height of fragment 3.66 cm, width of fragment 5.73 cm, thickness of fragment 0.74 cm, length of handle 3.84 cm, width of handle 3.83 cm, thickness of handle 1.8 cm, weight 38 g. Inventory number: P-53058
72. A pottery fragment, a section of the base of a vessel that is slightly concave on the lower side, brown-black in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 6.4 cm, width 7.78 cm, thickness 0.82 cm, weight 43 g. Inventory number: P-53072
73. A pottery fragment, a section of a pot with a constricted neck and an everted rim, black in color. Height 5.53 cm, width 7.38 cm, thickness 0.96 cm, weight 53 g. Inventory number: P-53047
74. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of the body of a vessel with an opening that is slightly everted towards the outside, red-orange in color. Height 3.16 cm, width 5.66 cm, thickness 1.05 cm, weight 25 g. Inventory number: P-53048

Table XIII, Probe 4, Layer 1

75. A pottery fragment, a section of a bowl with a neck that is separated from the body of the vessel in a more emphasized manner, black in color. Height 4.42 cm, width 4.32 cm, thickness 0.6 cm, weight 12 g. Inventory number: P- 53066
76. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, red in color, with a blind x-handle. Height 8 cm, width 5.75 cm, thickness 0.87 cm, weight 49.07 g. Inventory number: P-52830
77. A pottery fragment, a section of the belly of a vessel, red in color, with a section of a strap handle that narrows. Height of fragment 6.45 cm, width of fragment 10.27 cm, thickness of fragment 0.8 cm, length of handle 3.94 cm, width of handle 4.7 cm, thickness of handle 0.67 cm, weight 97.31 g. Inventory number: P-52831

80. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude smeđe boje, ukrašen plastičnom trakom na kojoj je niz otisaka prstiju. Visina 3,79 cm, širina 5,25 cm, debljina 1,41 cm, težina 22 g. Inventarni broj: P-53050

Tabla XIV, sonda 4, sloj 1

81. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude spojen od dva ulomka, narančaste boje, ukrašen plastičnim vodoravnim rebrom na koji se okomito spaja drugo plastično rebro. Visina 7,34 cm, širina 10,76 cm, debljina 1,12 cm, težina 134 g. Inventarni broj: P-53065
82. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude crvene boje, s plastičnim ukrasom kružnog oblika. Visina 6,7 cm, širina 4,16 cm, debljina 1,13 cm, težina 33 g. Inventarni broj: P-53071
83. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude crvene boje, ukrašen plastičnom trakom na kojoj je vidljiv niz otisaka prstiju. Visina 2,93 cm, širina 4,01 cm, debljina 1,15 cm, težina 14 g. Inventarni broj: P-53075
84. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude, crne boje, ukrašen ispod ruba izrazito erodiranim ukrasom u obliku plastične trake s otiskom prsta. Visina 4,02 cm, širina 3,35 cm, debljina 0,71 cm, težina 14 g. Inventarni broj: P-53077
85. Ulomak keramike, dio oboda posude, crne boje, ukrašen na samom rubu nizom otisaka prstiju. Visina 4,55 cm, širina 5,79 cm, debljina 0,79 cm, težina 23,99 g. Inventarni broj: P-53102
86. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude, s metličastim ukrasom. Visina 2,58 cm, širina 3,69 cm, debljina 0,98 cm, težina 10,13 g. Inventarni broj: P-53105

Tabla XV, sonda 4, sloj 3

87. Ulomak keramike, dio ravnog dna posude smeđe-narančaste boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 5,8 cm, širina 8,67 cm, debljina 1,62 cm, težina 114,46 g. Inventarni broj: P-52880
88. Ulomak keramike, dio dna posude spojen od dva ulomka, smeđe-crne boje. Visina 5,91 cm, širina 7,22 cm, debljina 1,15 cm, težina 54,01 g. Inventarni broj: P-53101
89. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude, smeđe-crne boje. Visina 4,23 cm, širina 5,43 cm, debljina 0,74 cm, težina 21,71 g. Inventarni broj: P-53087

78. A pottery fragment, a black vessel handle. Length 4.22 cm, width 4.02 cm, thickness 1.33 cm, weight 24.61 g. Inventory number: P-53103
79. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, brown in color, decorated with a plastic strap with a finger impression. Height 5.42 cm, width 6.22 cm, thickness 1.32 cm, weight 42 g. Inventory number: P-53049
80. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, brown in color, decorated with a plastic strap with a series of finger impressions. Height 3.79 cm, width 5.25 cm, thickness 1.41 cm, weight 22 g. Inventory number: P-53050

Table XIV, Probe 4, Layer 1

81. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, conjoined out of two fragments, orange in color, decorated with a plastic, horizontal rib onto which another plastic rib connects vertically. Height 7.34 cm, width 10.76 cm, thickness 1.12 cm, weight 134 g. Inventory number: P-53065
82. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, red in color, with a plastic, circular decoration. Height 6.7 cm, width 4.16 cm, thickness 1.13 cm, weight 33 g. Inventory number: P-53071
83. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, red in color, decorated with a plastic strap on which a whole series of finger impressions is visible. Height 2.93 cm, width 4.01 cm, thickness 1.15 cm, weight 14 g. Inventory number: P-53075
84. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel, black in color, decorated underneath the edge with a particularly eroded ornament in the shape of a plastic strap featuring a finger impression. Height 4.02 cm, width 3.35 cm, thickness 0.71 cm, weight 14 g. Inventory number: P-53077
85. A pottery fragment, a section of the rim of a vessel, black in color, decorated on the very edge by a series of finger impressions. Height 4.55 cm, width 5.79 cm, thickness 0.79 cm, weight 23.99 g. Inventory number: P-53102
86. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel with a brushed surface. Height 2.58 cm, width 3.69 cm, thickness 0.98 cm, weight 10.13 g. Inventory number: P-53105

Table XV, Probe 4, Layer 3

87. A pottery fragment, a section of the flat base of a vessel, brown-orange in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 5.8 cm, width 8.67 cm, thickness 1.62 cm, weight 114.46 g. Inventory number: P-52880

90. Ulomak keramike, dio lonca sa stegnutim otvorom i izvijenim obodom, svjetlosmeđe boje. Visina 3,23 cm, širina 4,81 cm, debljina 0,96 cm, težina 17,57 g. Inventarni broj: P-53090
91. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude s dijelom vrata koji je istaknut blagim žlijebom. Visina 4,91 cm, širina 5,9 cm, debljina 0,83 cm, težina 31,72 g. Inventarni broj: P-52882
92. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude smeđe boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 5,11 cm, širina 5,69 cm, debljina 0,82 cm, težina 32,21 g. Inventarni broj: P-52883

Tabla XVI, sonda 4, sloj 3

93. Ulomak keramike, dio lonca sa stegnutim vratom i izvijenim obodom, smeđe-narančaste boje. Visina 2,8 cm, širina 3,95 cm, debljina 0,67 cm, težina 8,75 g. Inventarni broj: P-52889
94. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude, crne boje. Visina 2,25 cm, širina 2,98 cm, debljina 0,69 cm, težina 7,68 g. Inventarni broj: P-53118
95. Ulomak keramike, dio zdjele sa stegnutim vratom i izvijenim obodom, crne boje. Visina 2,22 cm, širina 4,03 cm, debljina 0,92 cm, težina 9,60 g. Inventarni broj: P-53119
96. Ulomak keramike, jezičasta ručka, crno-crvene boje. Dužina 2,73 cm, širina 5,85 cm, debljina 0,95 cm, težina 31,54 g. Inventarni broj: P-52884
97. Ulomak keramike, dio trakaste ručke, smeđe boje. Dužina 3,63 cm, širina 3,23 cm, debljina 0,79 cm, težina 12,33 g. Inventarni broj: P-52886
98. Ulomak keramike, crvenkastosmeđe boje, dio trakaste ručke spojen od dva komada. Dužina ulomka 7,37 cm, širina ulomka 11,42 cm, debljina ulomka 0,99 cm, dužina ručke 5,51, širina ručke 6,87 cm, debljina ručke 1,12 cm, težina 156,41 g. Inventarni broj: P-53111
99. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude, crne boje, s koljenastom ručkom koja završava polukružnom pločicom koja stoji horizontalno u odnosu na stijenku posude. Visina 5,72 cm, širina 4,86 cm, debljina 0,68 cm, težina 45,68 g. Inventarni broj: P-53112
100. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude, narančaste boje. Visina 4,54 cm, širina 4,76 cm, debljina 1,27 cm, težina 34,89 g. Inventarni broj: P-52885
101. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude, ukrašen plastičnom trakom na kojoj je vidljiv otisak prsta.

88. A pottery fragment, a section of the base of a vessel, conjoined out of two fragments, brown-black in color. Height 5.91 cm, width 7.22 cm, thickness 1.15 cm, weight 54.01 g. Inventory number: P-53101
89. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel, brown-black in color. Height 4.23 cm, width 5.43 cm, thickness 0.74 cm, weight 21.71 g. Inventory number: P-53087
90. A pottery fragment, a section of a pot with a constricted opening and an everted rim, light-brown in color. Height 3.23 cm, width 4.81 cm, thickness 0.96 cm, weight 17.57 g. Inventory number: P-53090
91. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel with part of the neck emphasized by a shallow channel. Height 4.91 cm, width 5.9 cm, thickness 0.83 cm, weight 31.72 g. Inventory number: P-52882
92. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel, brown in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 5.11 cm, width 5.69 cm, thickness 0.82 cm, weight 32.21 g. Inventory number: P-52883

Table XVI, Probe 4, Layer 3

93. A pottery fragment, a section of a pot with a constricted neck and an everted rim, brown-orange in color. Height 2.8 cm, width 3.95 cm, thickness 0.67 cm, weight 8.75 g. Inventory number: P-52889
94. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel, black in color. Height 2.25 cm, width 2.98 cm, thickness 0.69 cm, weight 7.68 g. Inventory number: P-53118
95. A pottery fragment, a section of a bowl with a constricted neck and an everted rim, black in color. Height 2.22 cm, width 4.03 cm, thickness 0.92 cm, weight 9.60 g. Inventory number: P-53119
96. A pottery fragment, a linguiform handle, black-red in color. Length 2.73 cm, width 5.85 cm, thickness 0.95 cm, weight 31.54 g. Inventory number: P-52884
97. A pottery fragment, a section of a strap handle, brown in color. Length 3.63 cm, width 3.23 cm, thickness 0.79 cm, weight 12.33 g. Inventory number: P-52886
98. A pottery fragment, reddish-brown in color, a section of a strap handle conjoined out of two pieces. Length of fragment 7.37 cm, width of fragment 11.42 cm, thickness of fragment 0.99 cm, length of handle 5.51 cm, width of handle 6.87 cm, thickness of handle 1.12 cm, weight 156.41 g. Inventory number: P-53111
99. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel, black in color, with a flat-top handle terminating with a small, semicircular plate that

Visina 3,52 cm, širina 3,07 cm, debljina 1,18 cm, težina 13,04 g. Inventarni broj: P-52887

102. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude, smeđe boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 2,03 cm, širina 2,76 cm, debljina 0,93 cm, težina 5,26 g. Inventarni broj: P-52892
103. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude narančaste boje, spojen od dva ulomka; ispod samog oboda nalazi se ukras u obliku bradavice. Visina 2,93 cm, širina 2,57 cm, debljina 0,84 cm, težina 8,79 g. Inventarni broj: P-53093

Tabla XVII, sonda 4, sloj 3

104. Ulomak keramike, dio blago koničnog dna s donje strane posude, narančastocrvene boje. Visina 8,64 cm, širina 8,88 cm, debljina 1,79 cm, težina 155,66 g. Inventarni broj: P-53121
105. Ulomak keramike, dio prstenastog dna posude, koničan s donje strane, crne boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 4,27 cm, širina 6,77 cm, debljina 0,75 cm, težina 42,28 g. Inventarni broj: P-53122
106. Ulomak keramike, dio ravnog dna posude, svjetlosmeđe boje s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 4,45 cm, širina 7,49 cm, debljina 1,04 cm, težina 60,59 g. Inventarni broj: P-53123
107. Ulomak keramike, dio noge posude koja je konična s donje strane, crne boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Na ulomku su vidljivi ostaci crvene boje. Visina 2,49 cm, širina 3,19 cm, debljina 1,6 cm, težina 12,51 g. Inventarni broj: P-53134
108. Ulomak keramike, dio ravnog dna posude crvenkastosmeđe boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Na donjoj strani dna vidljiv je ukras u obliku kratkih urezanih vodoravnih linija. Visina 2,58 cm, širina 4,1 cm, debljina 1,29 cm, težina 16,25 g. Inventarni broj: P-53157
109. Ulomak keramike, dio polukuglaste zdjele kratkog prstenastog vrata i blago izvijenog oboda, crne boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci. Visina 3,48 cm, širina 5,6 cm, debljina 0,71 cm, težina 18,96 g. Inventarni broj: P-53125
110. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude, crne boje. Visina 2,4 cm, širina 4,16 cm, debljina 0,84 cm, težina 10,87 g. Inventarni broj: P-53127

stands horizontally in relation to the vessel wall. Height 5.72 cm, width 4.86 cm, thickness 0.68 cm, weight 45.68 g. Inventory number: P-53112

100. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel, orange in color. Height 4.54 cm, width 4.76 cm, thickness 1.27 cm, weight 34.89 g. Inventory number: P-52885
101. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, decorated with a plastic strap on which a finger impression is visible. Height 3.52 cm, width 3.07 cm, thickness 1.18 cm, weight 13.04 g. Inventory number: P-52887
102. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel, brown in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 2.03 cm, width 2.76 cm, thickness 0.93 cm, weight 5.26 g. Inventory number: P-52892
103. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel, orange in color, conjoined out of two fragments; immediately underneath the rim is a nub-shaped decoration. Height 2.93 cm, width 2.57 cm, thickness 0.84 cm, weight 8.79 g. Inventory number: P-53093

Table XVII, Probe 4, Layer 3

104. A pottery fragment, a section of the slightly conical base on the lower side of the vessel, orange-red in color. Height 8.64 cm, width 8.88 cm, thickness 1.79 cm, weight 155.66 g. Inventory number: P-53121
105. A pottery fragment, a section of the annular base of a vessel, conical on the lower side, black in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 4.27 cm, width 6.77 cm, thickness 0.75 cm, weight 42.28 g. Inventory number: P-53122
106. A pottery fragment, a section of the flat base of a vessel, light-brown in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 4.45 cm, width 7.49 cm, thickness 1.04 cm, weight 60.59 g. Inventory number: P-53123
107. A pottery fragment, a section of the foot of a vessel that is conical on the lower side, black in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Traces of red are visible on the fragment. Height 2.49 cm, width 3.19 cm, thickness 1.6 cm, weight 12.51 g. Inventory number: P-53134
108. A pottery fragment, a section of the flat base of a vessel, reddish-brown in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Visible on the lower side of the base is a decoration in the form of short, incised, horizontal lines. Height 2.58 cm, width 4.1 cm, thickness 1.29 cm, weight 16.25 g. Inventory number: P-53157
109. A pottery fragment, a section of a hemispherical bowl with a short annular neck and a slightly everted

Tabla XVIII, sonda 4, sloj 3

111. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude crno-smeđe boje, sa slabo vidljivim metličastim ukrasom. Visina 3,37 cm, širina 4,12 cm, debljina 0,96 cm, težina 16,24 g. Inventarni broj: P-53128
112. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude, crne boje. Visina 2,74 cm, širina 3,05 cm, debljina 0,79 cm, težina 8,13 g. Inventarni broj: P-53130
113. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude, crne boje. Visina 3,15 cm, širina 3,2 cm, debljina 0,63 cm, težina 10,62 g. Inventarni broj: P-53139
114. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude smeđe-crvene boje; s unutrašnje strane stijenke je slabo vidljiv metličasti ukras. Visina 2,85 cm, širina 3,66 cm, debljina 0,87 cm, težina 10,86 g. Inventarni broj: P-53141
115. Ulomak keramike, dio polukuglaste zdjele kratkog prstenastog vrata i blago izvijenog oboda, crne boje. Visina 3,6 cm, širina 4,18 cm, debljina 0,48 cm, težina 11,84 g. Inventarni broj: P-53156
116. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude smeđe boje, s fragmentiranim ostatkom ručke. Visina 3,3 cm, širina 6,19 cm, debljina 2,43 cm, težina 40,30 g. Inventarni broj: P-53124
117. Ulomak keramike, dio trakaste ručke crveno-crne boje. Dužina 4,27 cm, širina 6,1 cm, debljina 1,23 cm, težina 48,59 g. Inventarni broj: P-53152
118. Horizontalna ručka svjetlosmeđe boje, u obliku bradavice. Dužina 2,42 cm, širina 2,74 cm, debljina 1,75 cm, težina 13,27 g. Inventarni broj: P-53162
119. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude crvene boje, s primjesom kalcita u stijenci, ukrašen nizom urezanih spirala. Visina 4,06 cm, širina 6,36 cm, debljina 1,37 cm, težina 41,58 g. Inventarni broj: P-52823
120. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude, sa slabo vidljivim metličastim ukrasom i nizom uboda noktima ili nekim predmetom. Visina 4,44 cm, širina 4,07 cm, debljina 0,92 cm, težina 19,62 g. Inventarni broj: P-52828

Tabla XIX, sonda 4, sloj 3

121. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude, narančaste boje, ukrašen ispod samog oboda nizom ureza noktima. Visina 4,85 cm, širina 7,74 cm, debljina 0,9 cm, težina 42,14 g. Inventarni broj: P-52829

rim, black in color, with calcite temper in the vessel wall. Height 3.48 cm, width 5.6 cm, thickness 0.71 cm, weight 18.96 g. Inventory number: P-53125

110. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel, black in color. Height 2.4 cm, width 4.16 cm, thickness 0.84 cm, weight 10.87 g. Inventory number: P-53127

Table XVIII, Probe 4, Layer 3

111. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a black-brown vessel with a barely visible brushed surface. Height 3.37 cm, width 4.12 cm, thickness 0.96 cm, weight 16.24 g. Inventory number: P-53128
112. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a black vessel. Height 2.74 cm, width 3.05 cm, thickness 0.79 cm, weight 8.13 g. Inventory number: P-53130
113. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a black vessel. Height 3.15 cm, width 3.2 cm, thickness 0.63 cm, weight 10.62 g. Inventory number: P-53139
114. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a brown-red vessel; on the inner side of the vessel wall is a poorly visible brushed surface. Height 2.85 cm, width 3.66 cm, thickness 0.87 cm, weight 10.86 g. Inventory number: P-53141
115. A pottery fragment, a section of a hemispherical bowl with a short annular neck and a slightly everted rim, black in color. Height 3.6 cm, width 4.18 cm, thickness 0.48 cm, weight 11.84 g. Inventory number: P-53156
116. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a brown vessel with the fragmented remains of a handle. Height 3.3 cm, width 6.19 cm, thickness 2.43 cm, weight 40.30 g. Inventory number: P-53124
117. A pottery fragment, a section of a strap handle, red-black in color. Length 4.27 cm, width 6.1 cm, thickness 1.23 cm, weight 48.59 g. Inventory number: P-53152
118. A light-brown, nub-shaped horizontal handle. Length 2.42 cm, width 2.74 cm, thickness 1.75 cm, weight 13.27 g. Inventory number: P-53162
119. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a red vessel, with calcite temper in the vessel wall, decorated with a series of incised spirals. Height 4.06 cm, width 6.36 cm, thickness 1.37 cm, weight 41.58 g. Inventory number: P-52823
120. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel with a poorly visible brushed surface and a series of punctate decorations executed with nails or some object. Height 4.44 cm, width 4.07 cm, thickness 0.92 cm, weight 19.62 g. Inventory number: P-52828

122. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude, crvene boje, ukrašen dvjema urezanim linijama koje su se spajale te jednom urezanim linijom lučnog oblika koja je činila spiralu. Visina 2,9 cm, širina 3,34 cm, debljina 1,23 cm, težina 16,58 g. Inventarni broj: P-52832
123. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude, smeđe boje, ukrašen kosim linijama. Visina 3,36 cm, širina 2,93 cm, debljina 0,88 cm, težina 10,37 g. Inventarni broj: P-52839
124. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude, smeđe boje, ukrašen paralelnim linijama. Visina 4,78 cm, širina 3,89 cm, debljina 0,83 cm, težina 20,46 g. Inventarni broj: P-53136
125. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude, ukrašen dvjema paralelnim urezima. Visina 2,54 cm, širina 2,89 cm, debljina 0,69 cm, težina 6,55 g. Inventarni broj: P-53142
126. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude, smeđe boje. Visina 2,45 cm, širina 2,93 cm, debljina 0,68 cm, težina 5,57 g. Inventarni broj: P-53143
127. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude svjetlosmeđe boje, s metličastim ukrasom. Visina 2,34 cm, širina 3,84 cm, debljina 0,75 cm, težina 10,08 g. Inventarni broj: P-53145
128. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude crveno-crne boje, s metličastim ukrasom. Visina 3,24 cm, širina 7,4 cm, debljina 1,11 cm, težina 35,81 g. Inventarni broj: P-53146
129. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude koji ispod samog oboda ima niz uboda, s metličastim ukrasom. Visina 4,24 cm, širina 4,47 cm, debljina 1,16 cm, težina 31,97 g. Inventarni broj: P-53155
130. Ulomak keramike, dio lonca stegnutog otvora i izvijenog oboda, crveno-crne boje. Visina 3,56 cm, širina 3,9 cm, debljina 1,05 cm, težina 15,24 g. Inventarni broj: P-53163
131. Ulomak keramike, dio ruba posude, crne boje. Visina 2,17 cm, širina 3,5 cm, debljina 0,68 cm, težina 6,54 g. Inventarni broj: P-53164
132. Ulomak keramike, dio vrča (?) dugog vrata koji se izraženije širi prema obodu, oker boje. Visina 5,7 cm, širina 3,41 cm, debljina 0,68 cm, težina 6,54 g. Inventarni broj: P-53165

Table XIX, Probe 4, Layer 3

121. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel, orange in color, decorated immediately underneath the rim with a series of punctate decorations executed with nails. Height 4.85 cm, width 7.74 cm, thickness 0.9 cm, weight 42.14 g. Inventory number: P-52829
122. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, red in color, decorated with two incised lines that used to connect with each other, and an arch-shaped, incised line that formed a spiral. Height 2.9 cm, width 3.34 cm, thickness 1.23 cm, weight 16.58 g. Inventory number: P-52832
123. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, brown in color, decorated with oblique lines. Height 3.36 cm, width 2.93 cm, thickness 0.88 cm, weight 10.37 g. Inventory number: P-52839
124. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, brown in color, decorated with parallel lines. Height 4.78 cm, width 3.89 cm, thickness 0.83 cm, weight 20.46 g. Inventory number: P-53136
125. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel decorated with two parallel incisions. Height 2.54 cm, width 2.89 cm, thickness 0.69 cm, weight 6.55 g. Inventory number: P-53142
126. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel, brown in color. Height 2.45 cm, width 2.93 cm, thickness 0.68 cm, weight 5.57 g. Inventory number: P-53143
127. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, light-brown in color, having a brushed surface. Height 2.34 cm, width 3.84 cm, thickness 0.75 cm, weight 10.08 g. Inventory number: P-53145
128. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, red-black in color, having a brushed surface. Height 3.24 cm, width 7.4 cm, thickness 1.11 cm, weight 35.81 g. Inventory number: P-53146
129. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel that has a series of punctate decorations immediately underneath the rim, having a brushed surface. Height 4.24 cm, width 4.47 cm, thickness 1.16 cm, weight 31.97 g. Inventory number: P-53155
130. A pottery fragment, a section of a pot with a constricted opening and an everted rim, red-black in color. Height 3.56 cm, width 3.9 cm, thickness 1.05 cm, weight 15.24 g. Inventory number: P-53163
131. A pottery fragment, a section of the edge of a vessel, black in color. Height 2.17 cm, width 3.5 cm, thickness 0.68 cm, weight 6.54 g. Inventory number: P-53164

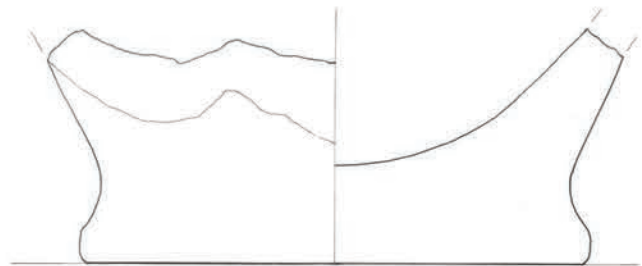
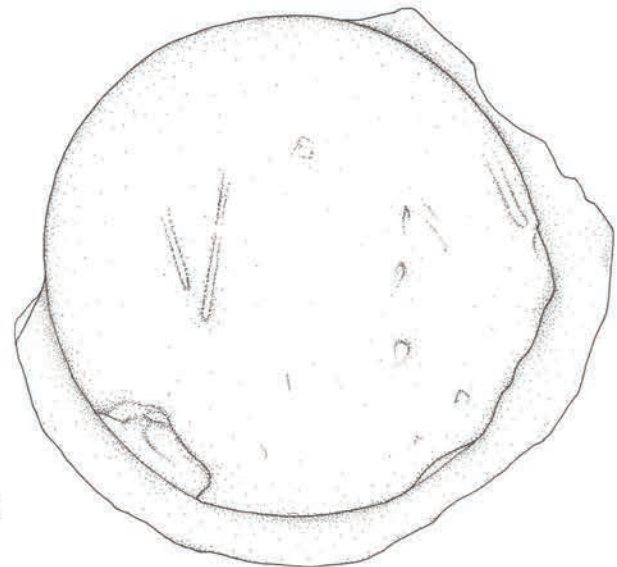
133. Ulomak keramike, dio tijela posude, tamnocrvene boje, vidljiv ostatak horizontalne ručke s rupicom. Visina 3,3 cm, širina 4,36 cm, debljina 1,74 cm, težina 25,30 g. Inventarni broj: P-53166
132. A pottery fragment, a section of a jug (?) with a long neck that broadens in a more emphasized manner towards the rim, ocher in color. Height 5.7 cm, width 3.41 cm, thickness 0.68 cm, weight 6.54 g. Inventory number: P-53165
133. A pottery fragment, a section of the body of a vessel, dark-red in color; there is a visible remnant of a horizontal handle with a small perforation. Height 3.3 cm, width 4.36 cm, thickness 1.74 cm, weight 25.30 g. Inventory number: P-53166



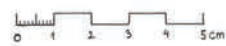
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2



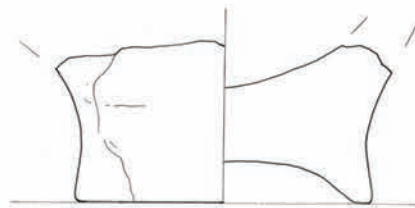
3



T. I Površinski nalazi.
T. I Surface finds.



4



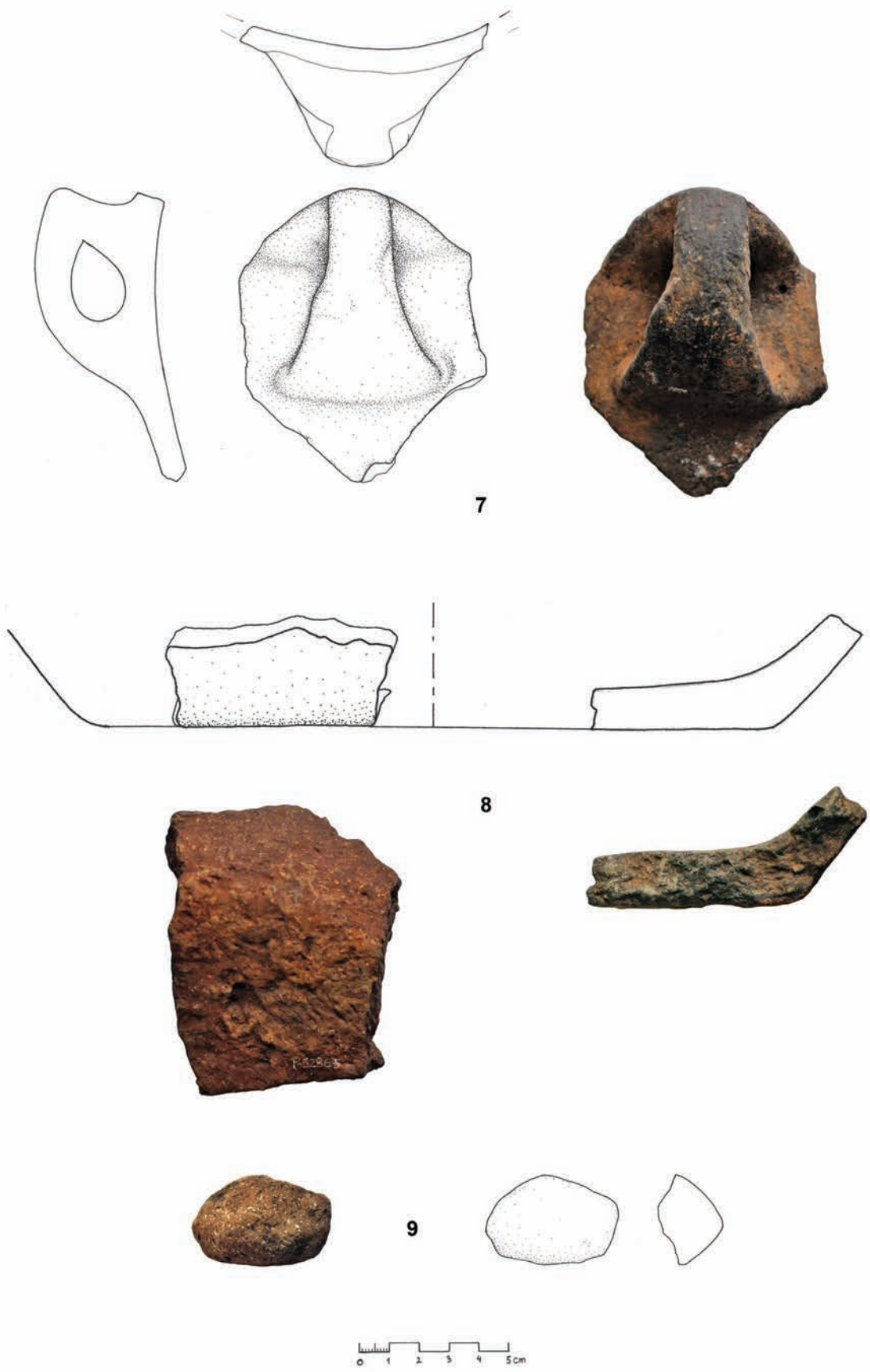
5



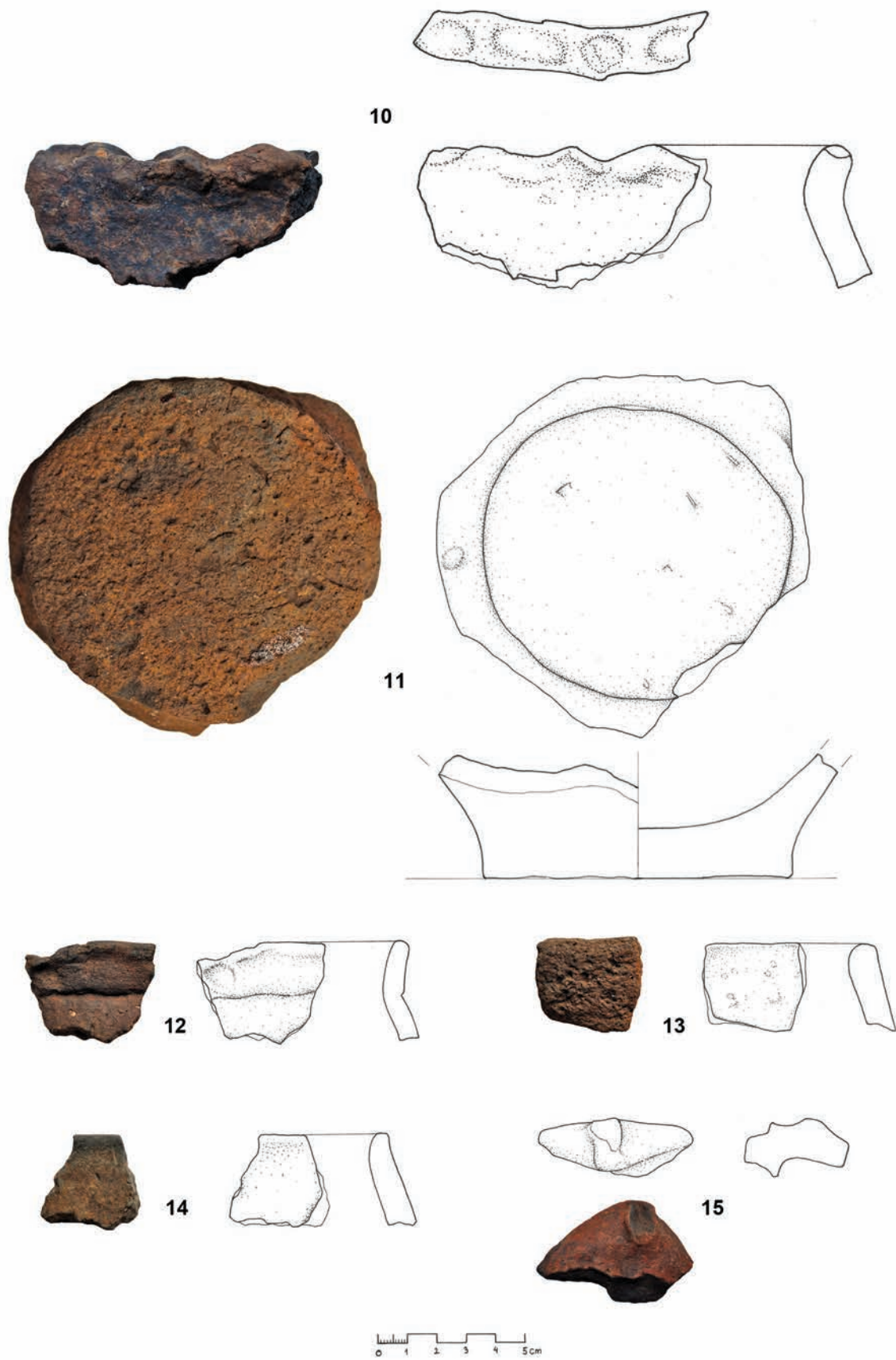
6



T. II Sonda 1, sloj 2.
T. II Probe 1, Layer 2.



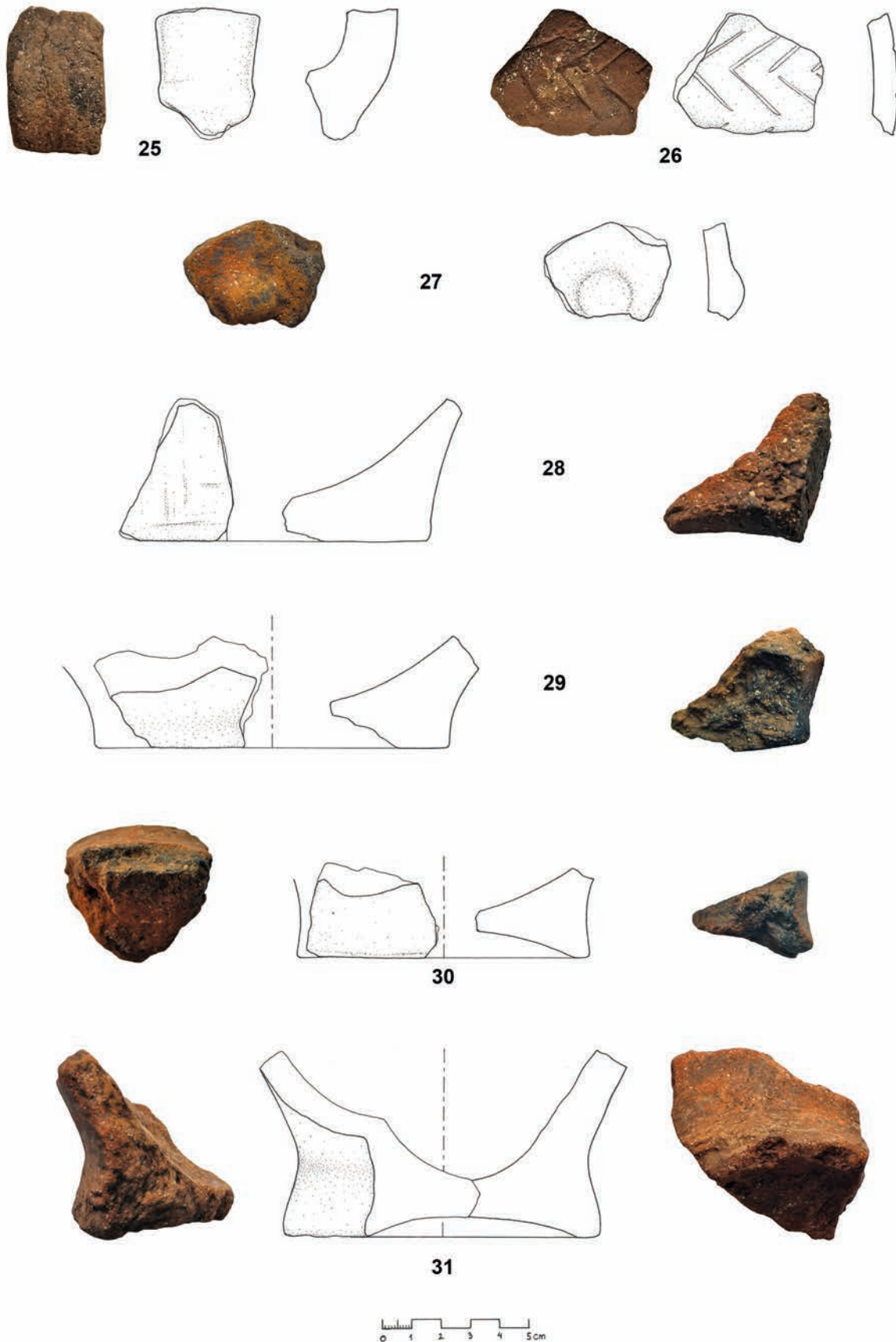
T. III Sonda 2, sloj 1.
T. III Probe 2, Layer 1.



T. IV Sonda 2, sloj 2.
T. IV Probe 2, Layer 2.

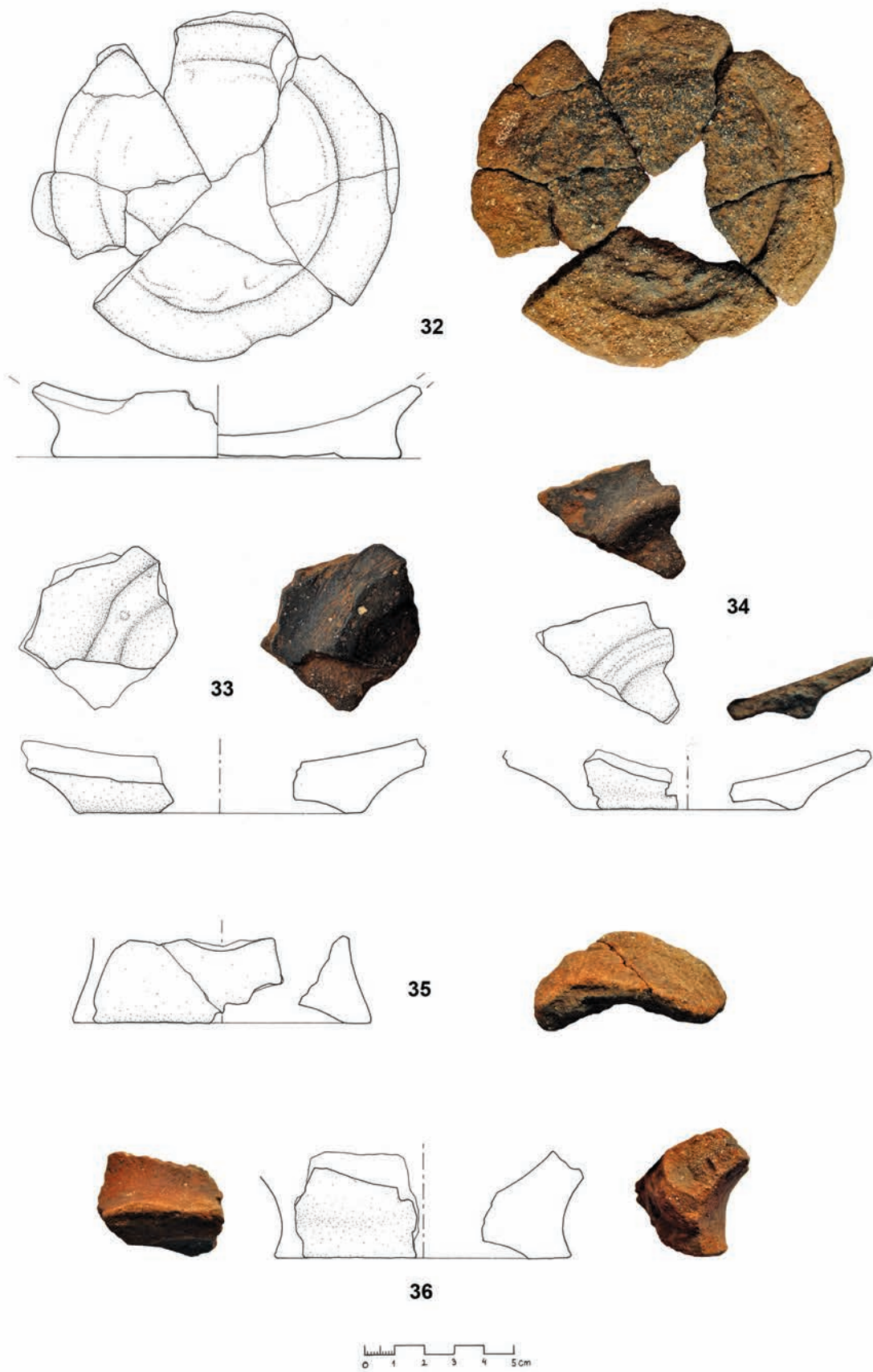


T.V Sonda 2, sloj 2 (16-20) i sloj 4 (21-24).
T.V Probe 2, Layer 2 (16-20) and Layer 4 (21-24).

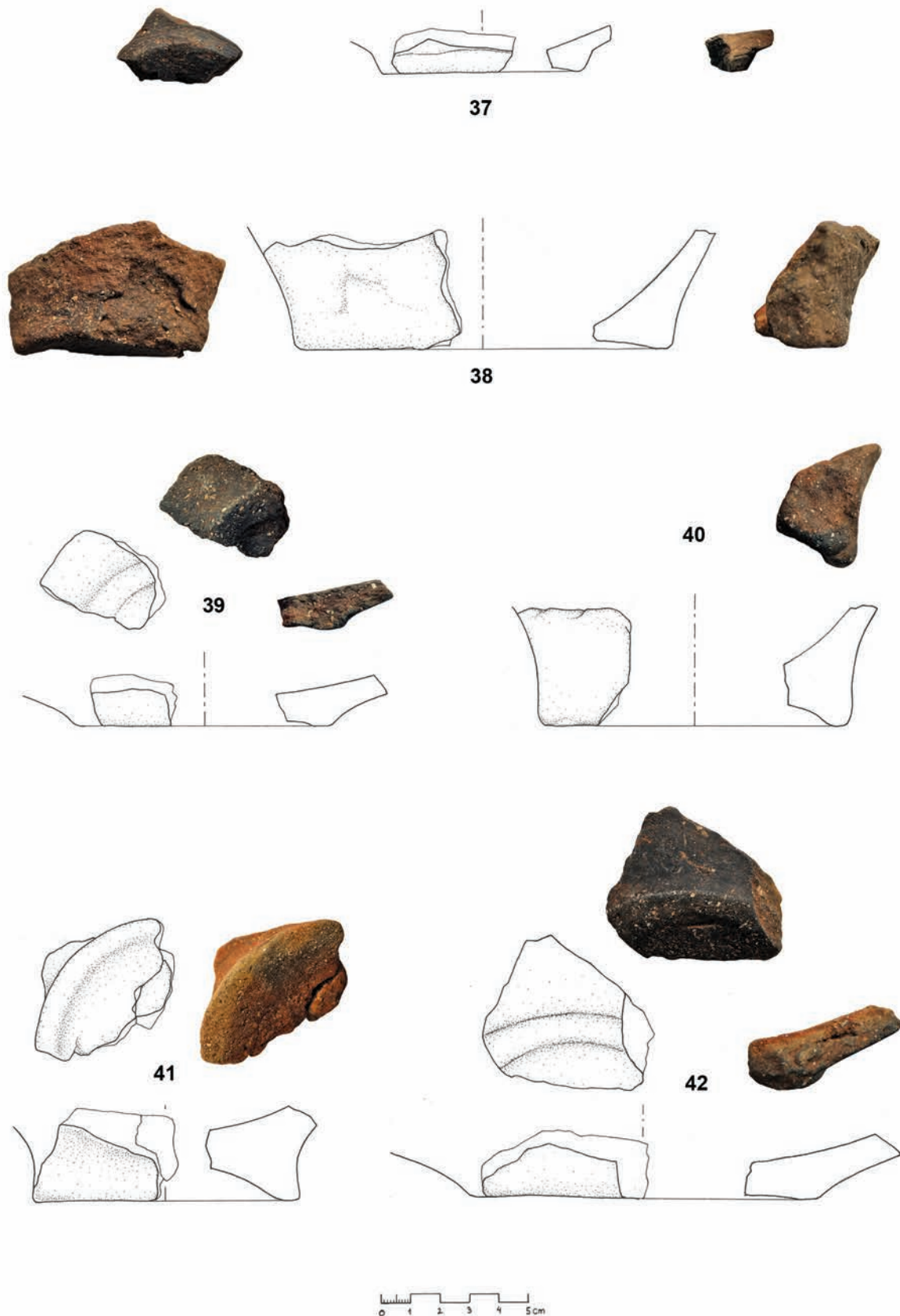


T.VI Sonda 2, sloj 3 (27) i sloj 4 (25, 26, 28-31).

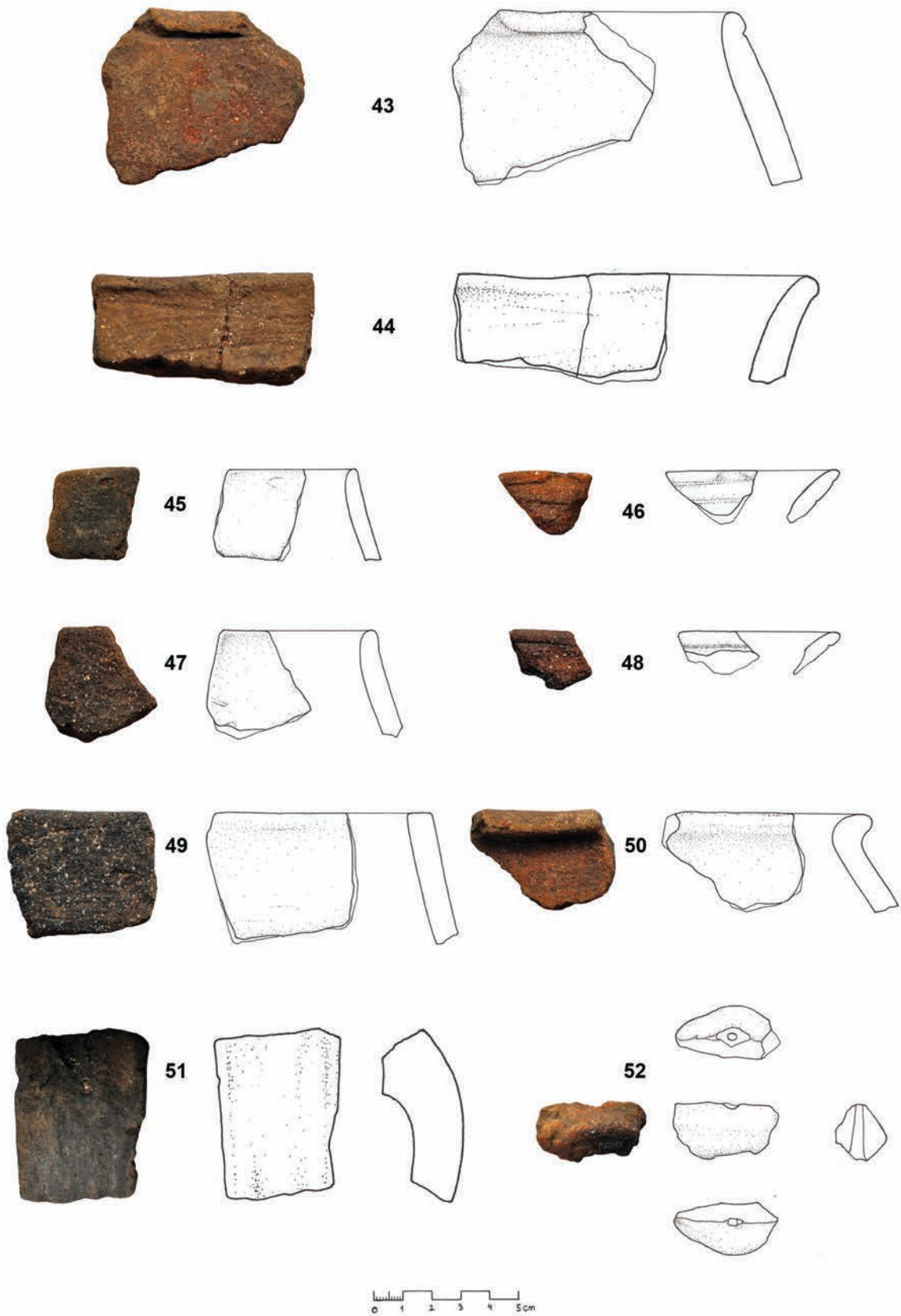
T.VI Probe 2, Layer 3 (27) and Layer 4 (25,26, 28-31).



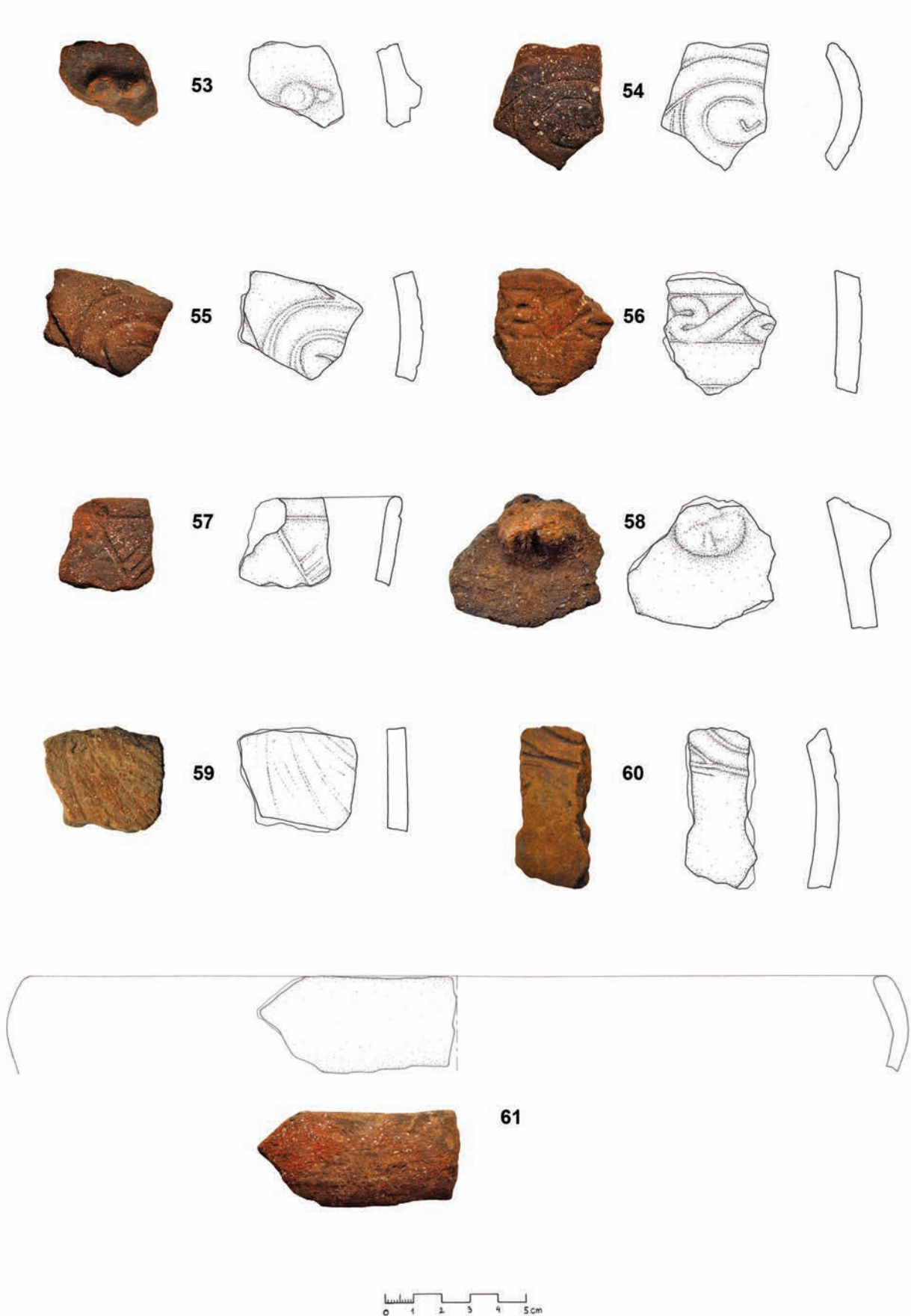
T.VII Sonda 2, sloj 4.
T.VII Probe 2, Layer 4.



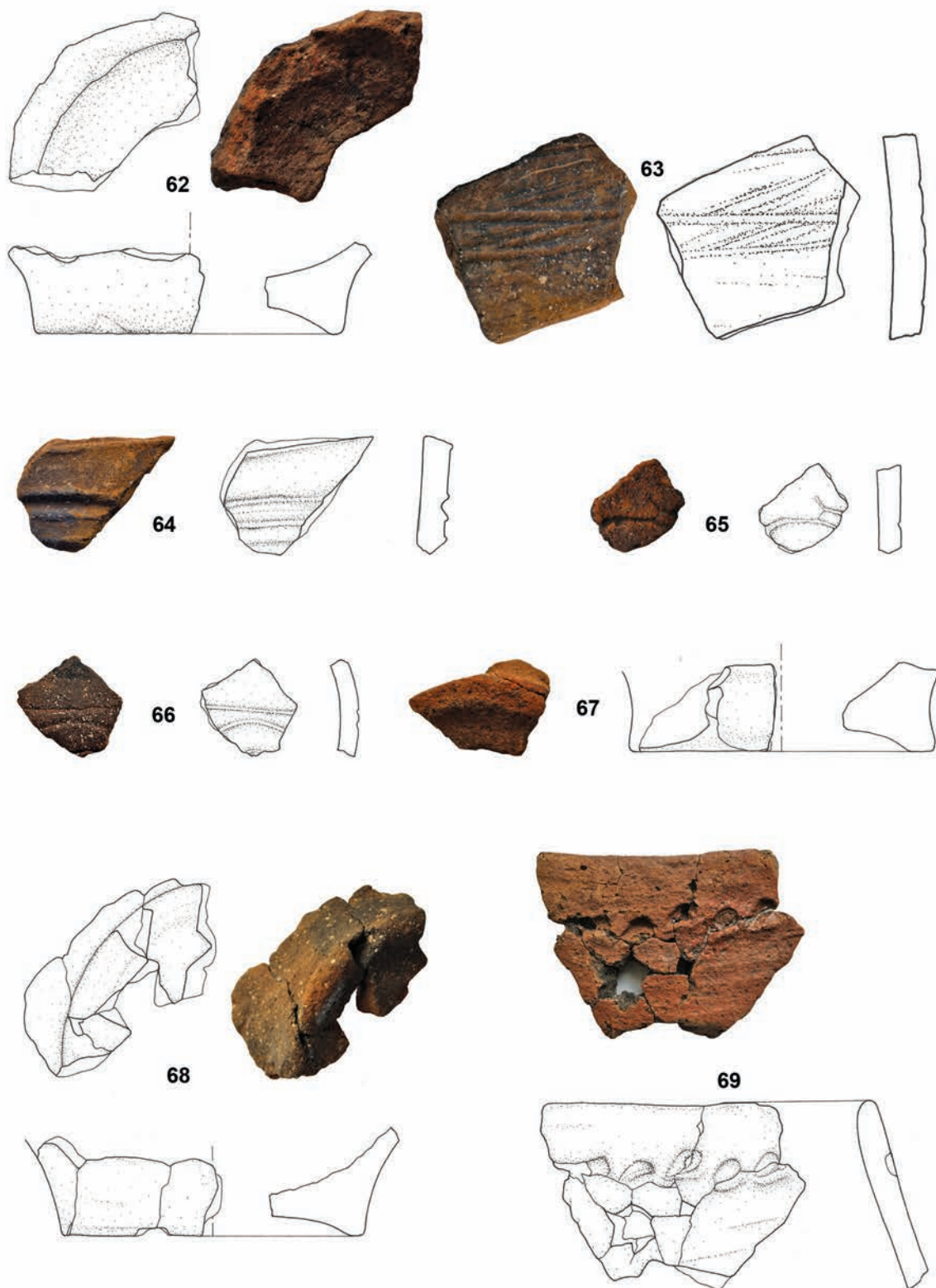
T.VIII Sonda 2, sloj 4.
T.VIII Probe 2, Layer 4.



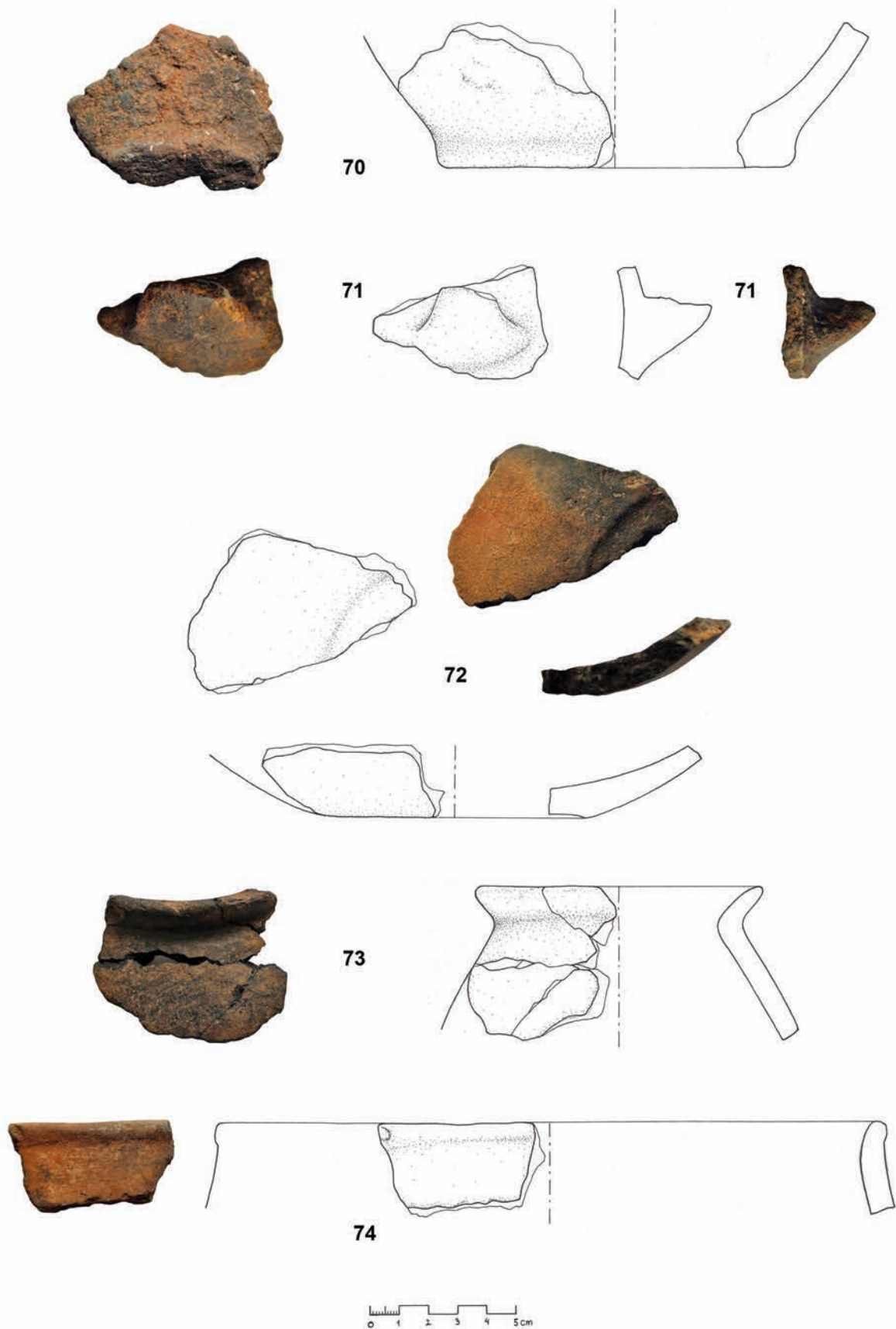
T. IX Sonda 2, sloj 4.
T. IX Probe 2, Layer 4.



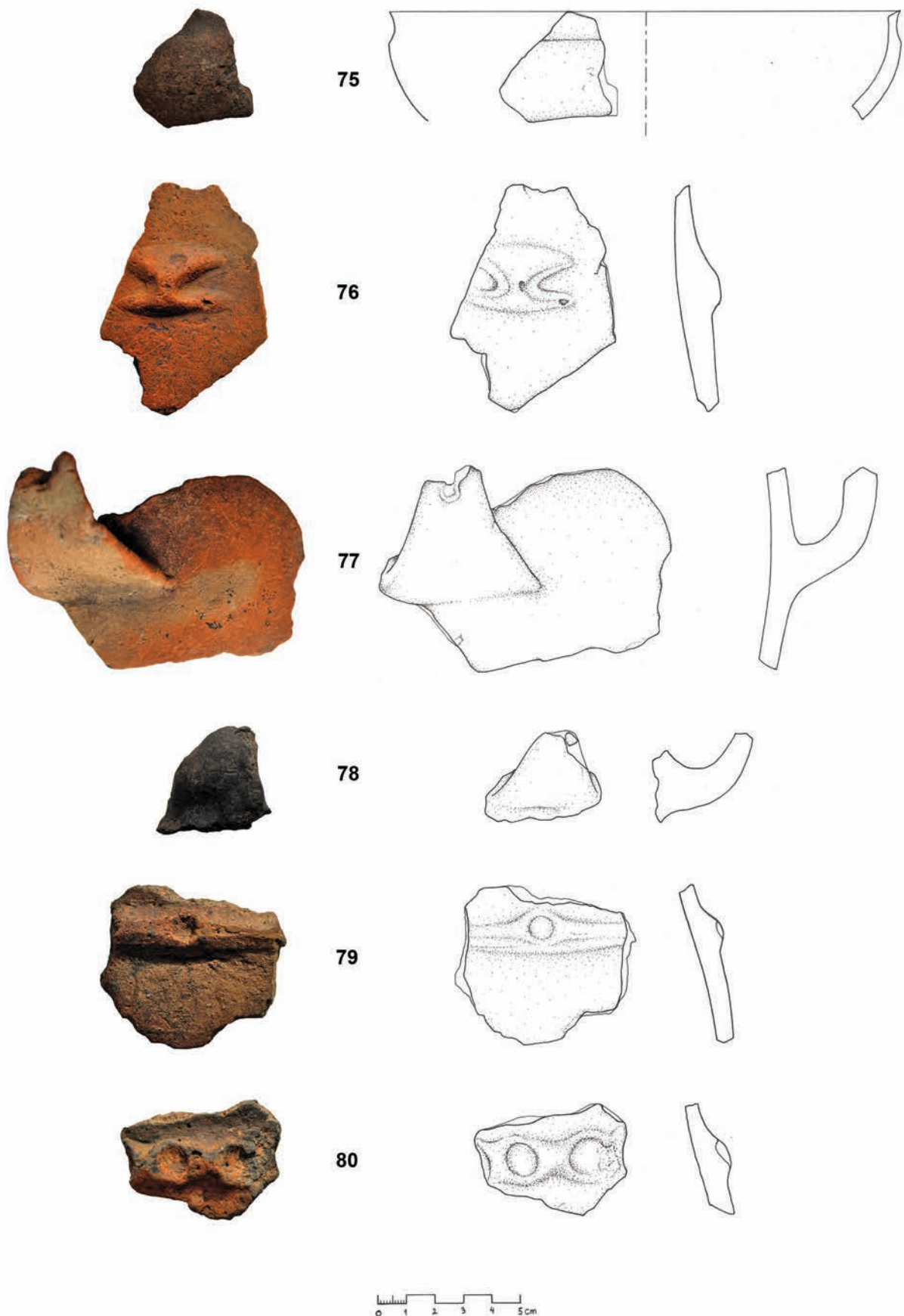
T. X Sonda 2, sloj 4.
T. X Probe 2, Layer 4.



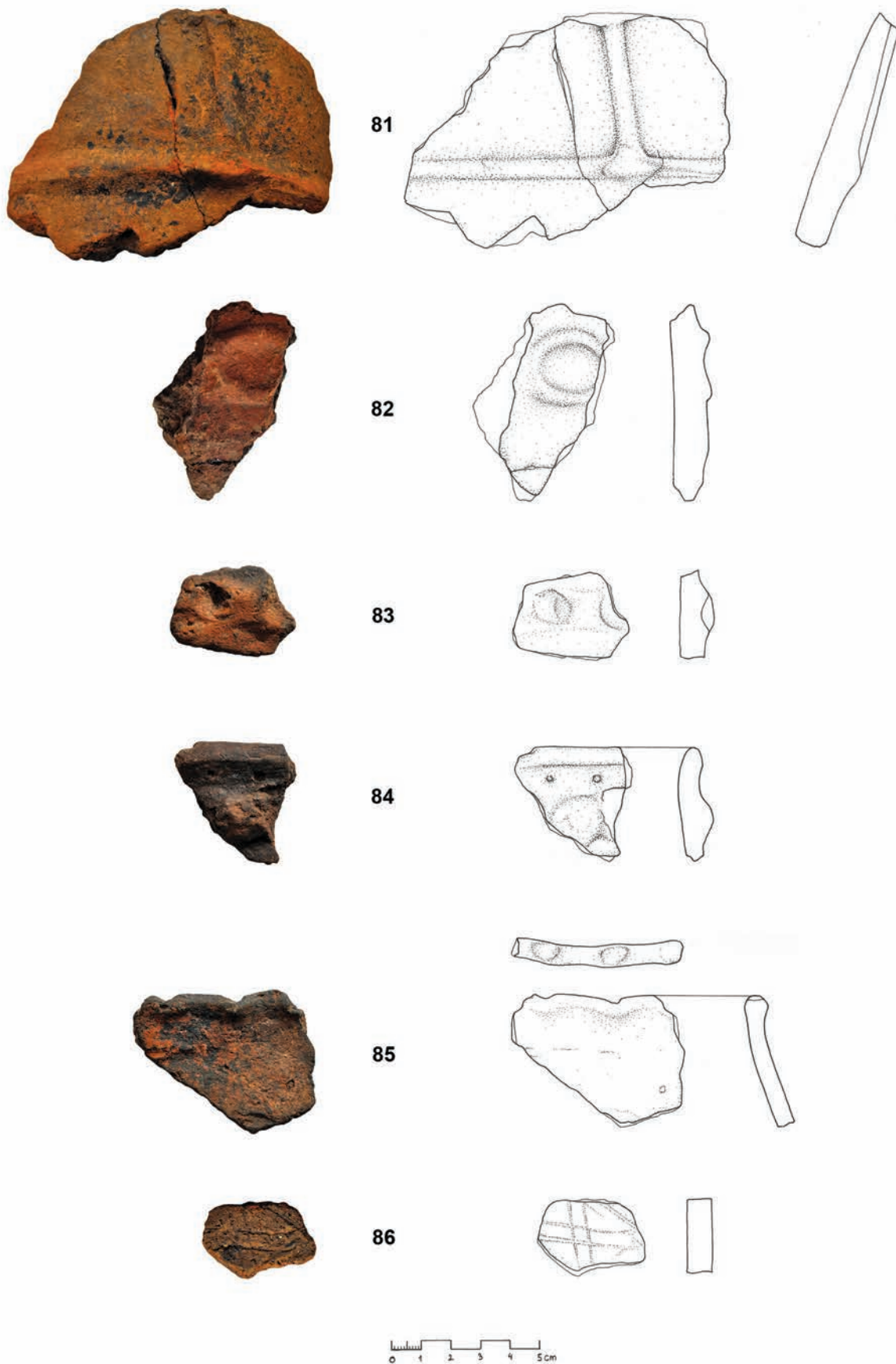
T. XI Sonda 2, sloj 5 (62-65) i urušeni profil (66), Sonda 3, sloj 1(67-69).
T. XI Probe 2, Layer 5 (62-65) and collapsed profile (66), Probe 3, Layer 1 (67-69).



T. XII Sonda 4, sloj 1.
T. XII Probe 4, Layer 1.



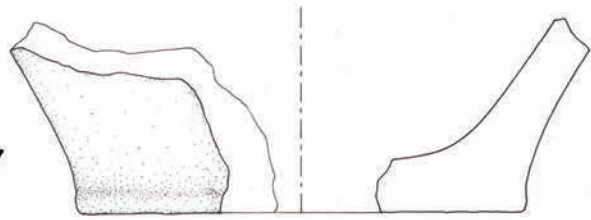
T. XIII Sonda 4, sloj 1.
T. XIII Probe 4, Layer 1.



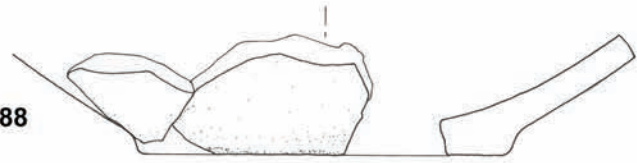
T. XIV Sonda 4, sloj 1.
T. XIV Probe 4, Layer 1.



87



88



89



90



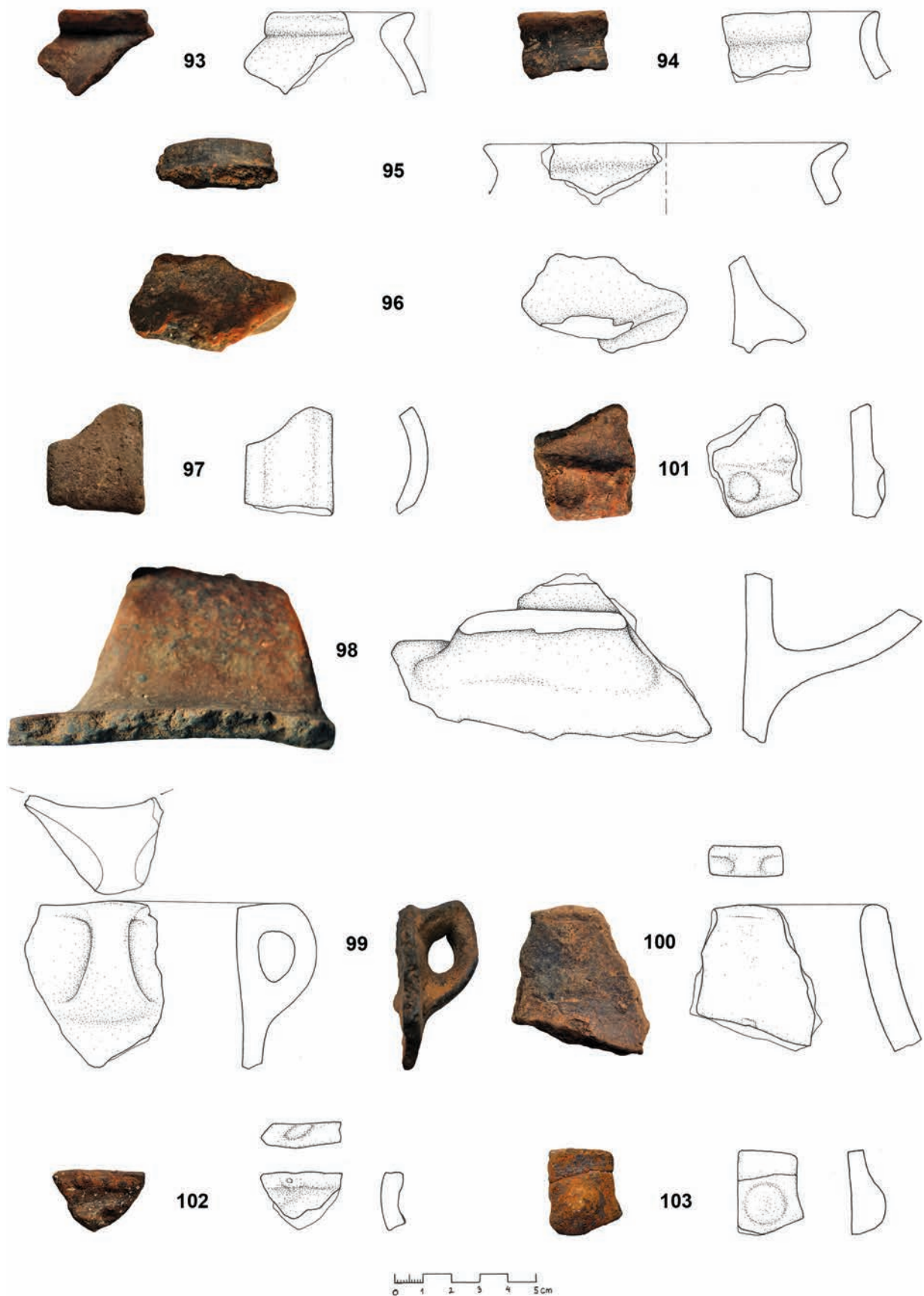
91



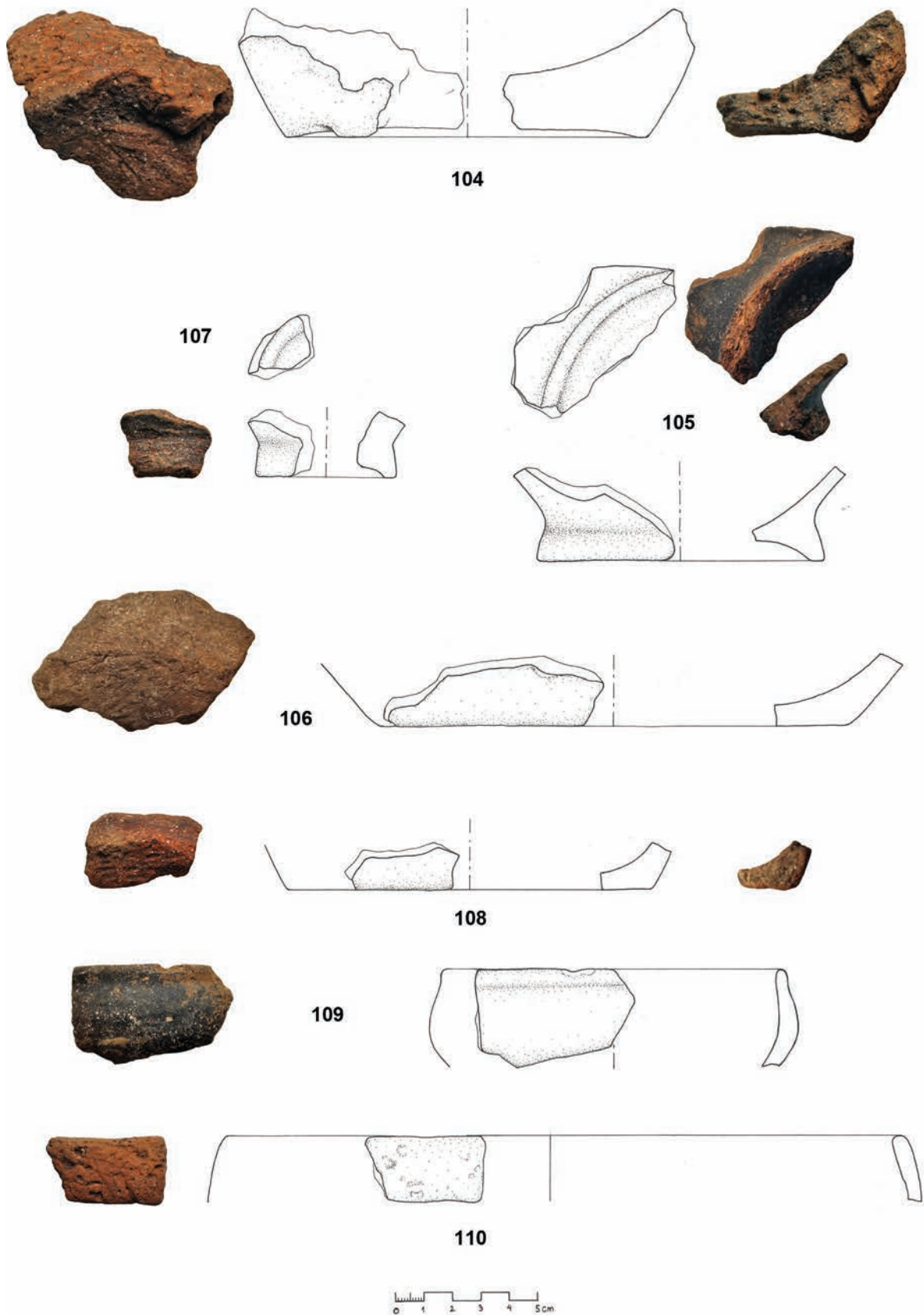
92



T. XV Sonda 4, sloj 3.
T. XV Probe 4, Layer 3.



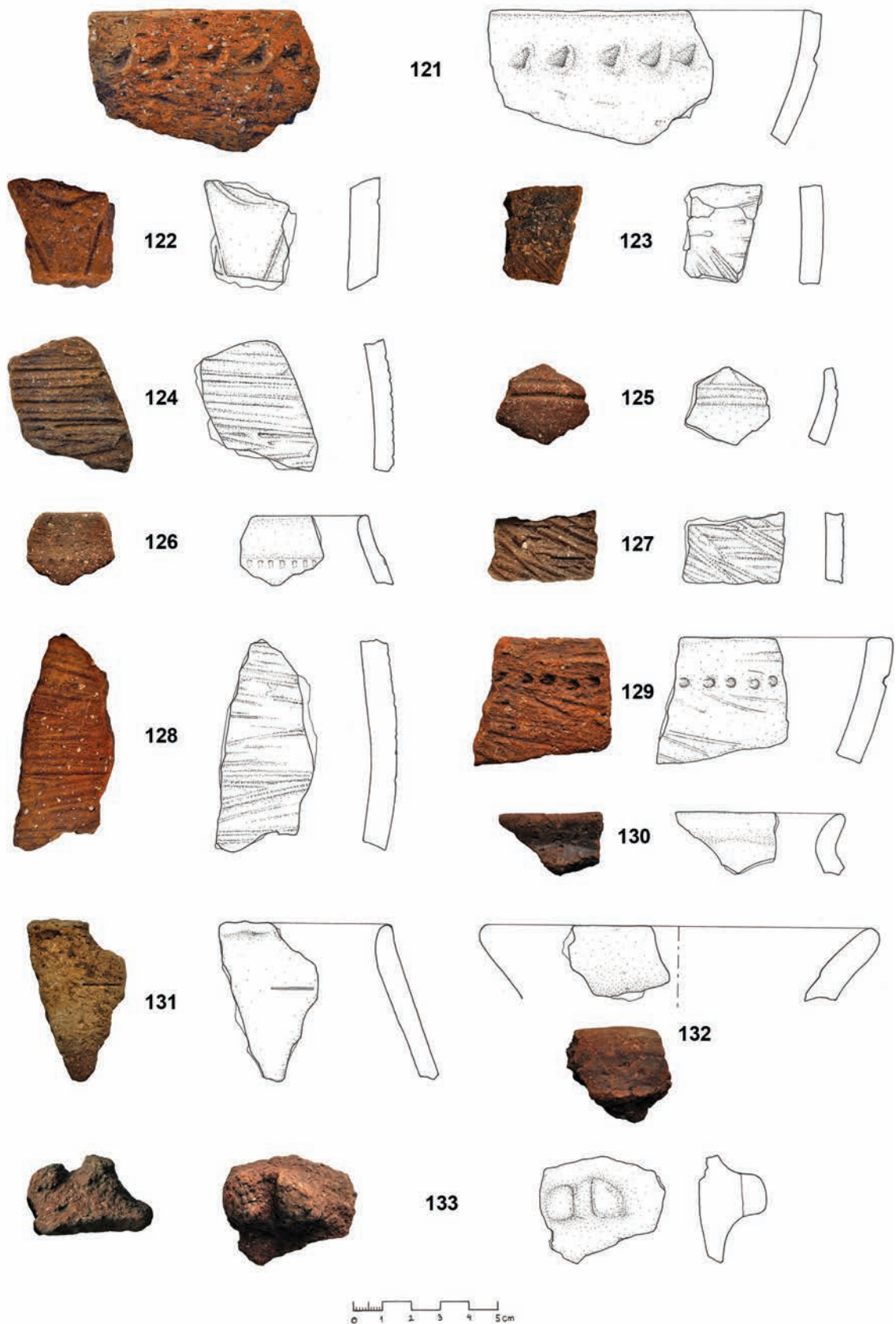
T. XVI Sonda 4, sloj 3.
T. XVI Probe 4, Layer 3.



T. XVII Sonda 4, sloj 3.
T. XVII Probe 4, Layer 3.



T. XVIII Sonda 4, sloj 3.
T. XVIII Probe 4, Layer 3.



T. XIX Sonda 4, sloj 3.
T. XIX Probe 4, Layer 3.

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SAŽETAK

Probnim arheološkim istraživanjem 2013. godine u neposrednoj okolici Poreča, u blizini sela Garbina, otkrivena je urušena pećina koja je do tada bila u potpunosti nepoznata javnosti. Pećina se sastoji od dva dijela, prostorije čiji je svod urušen i očuvanog kanala koji je gotovo u cijelosti zatrpan. Probnim sondiranjem je istraženo osam sondi, od kojih su sonde 2 i 4 dale najveću količinu građe. Stratigrafija probnih sondi je prilično disturbirana, ali unatoč tome zabilježena je značajna količina arheološkog materijala.

Pronađeni nalazi datiraju se u širok raspon, od novog vijeka do srednjeg neolitika. Ovaj rad se temelji isključivo na obradi prapovijesnih dijagnostičkih ulomaka, od kojih su najstariji ulomci keramike ukrašeni motivima karakterističnim za razdoblje srednjeg neolitika (danilsku kulturu). Susrećemo se tako sa spiralama, šrafiranim trokutom i cik-cak motivom. Nužno je istaknuti i ulomak dna posude na kojem su vidljivi ostaci crvene boje, što je jedna od karakteristika danilske kulture. Brojni autori razdoblje srednjeg neolitika u Istri povezuju s vlaškom kulturom te je određuju kao danilsko-vlašku. Pećina Garbinovica, poput brojnih nalazišta u Istri u kojima je zabilježena keramika s danilskim obilježjima, ima disturbiranu stratigrafiju pa dolazi do miješanja srednjeneolitičkog i eneolitičkog/rano brončanodobnog materijala. Tako nailazimo na ulomke ukrašene nizovima uboda, običnim plastičnim trakama, kao i one ukrašene otiskom prsta. Također, susrećemo se s jezičastim ručkama, slijepim X ručkama, onima trakastim, trokutastim i koljenastim s polukružnom pločicom koja se okomito spaja na stijenku, te s ostalim materijalom koji je tipičan za istarske brončanodobne gradine. Ovim probnim istraživanjem utvrđeno je postojanje novog potencijalno bogatog arheološkog nalazišta, čije će daljnje proučavanje zasigurno uvelike obogatiti nove arheološke spoznaje.

ABSTRACT

A collapsed cave that was heretofore unknown to the public was discovered as a result of trial archaeological explorations in the immediate surroundings of Poreč, in the vicinity of the village of Garbina, in 2013. The cave consists of two parts, the area whose ceiling collapsed, and the preserved canal that was almost entirely filled in. Trial explorations included eight probes of which Probes 2 and 4 yielded the greatest quantity of finds. The stratigraphy of these probes was quite disturbed but notwithstanding that it was possible to record a significant amount of archaeological material. The unearthed finds were dated into a broad period of time, from the modern era to the Middle Neolithic. This paper is based exclusively on the study of prehistoric diagnostic shards of which the oldest pottery fragments are decorated with motifs characteristic for the period of the Middle Neolithic (the Danilo culture). Thus we encountered spirals, a hatched triangle and a zigzag motif. It is absolutely necessary to emphasize the fragment of the base of a vessel, which features the remains of red color, this being one of the characteristics of the Danilo culture. Numerous authors connect the period of the Middle Neolithic in Istria with the Vlaška culture, defining it as the Danilo-Vlaška culture. Garbinovica Cave has a disturbed stratigraphy, as is the case with many sites in Istria where pottery featuring Danilo culture characteristics was recorded. This results in the mixing of Middle Neolithic and Eneolithic/Early Bronze Age material. Thus we encounter fragments decorated with series of punctate decorations, common plastic straps, as well as those decorated by finger impressions. We likewise discovered linguiform handles, blind x-handles, strap handles, triangular handles, and flat-top handles with a small semicircular plate that connects vertically onto the vessel wall, as well as other material typical for Istrian Bronze Age hillforts. This trial exploration corroborated the existence of a potentially rich archaeological site whose further study will surely greatly enrich new archaeological perceptions.