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KERAMIČKI NALAZI S LOKALITETA GLAVICE – STARA POVLJANA U KONTEKSTU PRAPOVIJESNIH NASELJA NA OTOKU PAGU*



CERAMIC FINDS FROM GLAVICE – STARA POVLJANA IN THE CONTEXT OF PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENTS ON THE ISLAND OF PAG*

Brojni ostatci keramičkih posuda otkriveni su tijekom arheoloških istraživanja provedenih 2012. godine na lokalitetu Glavice blizu Stare Poveljane na otoku Pagu. Neki od tih nalaza mogu se pripisati kasnom srednjem vijeku ili ranom novom vijeku (na što ukazuju i nalazi mletačkog novca), a drugi se datiraju u prapovijest, većinom u željezno doba. Nadalje, spomenuti ostatci nađeni su oko ili čak unutar vrlo oštećenih suhozidnih struktura koje, iako ne mogu biti precizno datirane u prapovijesno ili neko kasnije doba, ukazuju na dugotrajno korištenje tog lokaliteta kao naselja. Zahvaljujući kontekstu tih nalaza moguće je da je prapovijesno naselje bilo organizirano na

Numerous remains of ceramic vessels were discovered during the archaeological excavations carried out in 2012 at the site of Glavice near Stara Poveljana on the island of Pag. Some of these finds can be attributed to the Late Middle Ages and Early Modern Period (indicated also by the finds of Venetian coins), and others are clearly dated to the prehistoric period, predominantly Iron Age. The aforementioned remains were discovered around and even within the heavily damaged dry stone structures, which, although they cannot be precisely dated to either prehistoric or later periods, indicate the longevity of use of this site for habitation. Due to the context of these finds it is highly

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platou ispod obližnjeg brežuljka i blizu plodnog polja, što nije tipično za to područje i ukazuje na moguću promjenu u praksi smještanja naselja. Sukladno tome, u ovom radu analizirat će se ulomci prapovijesnog posuđa, njihova konzistencija, tipologija i dekoracija te će oni biti smješteni u kontekst prapovijesnih nalaza šireg područja. Isto tako, važnost ovog lokaliteta razmotrit će se kroz sveukupni raspored prapovijesnih naselja na otoku Pagu.

Ključne riječi: Glavice – Stara Poveljana; otok Pag; prapovijesne keramičke posude; prapovijesna naselja

possible that the prehistoric settlement was organized on the plateau below the nearby hill and adjacent to the arable field, which is considered to be atypical for the area and indicates a possible change in settlement placement patterns. Therefore, in this paper we shall analyse fragments of prehistoric vessels, their consistency, typology and decorations, and place them in the context of prehistoric finds in the wider territory as well as evaluate the importance of this site in the overall distribution of prehistoric settlements on the island of Pag.

Key words: Glavice – Stara Poveljana; island of Pag; prehistoric ceramic vessels; prehistoric settlements

UVOD

Lokalitet Glavice – Stara Poveljana nalazi se na otoku Pagu, u blizini današnjeg naselja Poveljana i nekadašnjeg naselja Stara Poveljana. U blizini je i kameniti brežuljak po imenu Glavica, odmah do Poveljanskog polja i pošumljene mikrolokacije zvane Plantaža (v. Sl. 1 i Kartu 1, br. 28).¹ Cijelo to područje dosta je plodno, pogotovo u odnosu na ostatak većinom golog i krševitog otoka Paga.² Uz to, vode ima i u polju jugozapadno od lokaliteta te na području blizu obale, zvanom Jezerine, 600 metara jugoistočno od Glavice. Druga je prednost tog područja obala pogodna za sidrenje, koja čak može poslužiti i kao lučica.³ Lokalitet i nalaze na njemu prve je uočio lokalni entuzijast i arheolog Ivo Oštarić. On je potaknuo

INTRODUCTION

The site of Glavice – Stara Poveljana is located on the island of Pag, near the current day settlement of Poveljana and the old settlement of Stara Poveljana. The location is also in the vicinity of the small stony hill called Glavica, next to Poveljansko polje and the micro-location called Plantaža, which is a forested area (see Fig. 1 and Map 1, no. 28).¹ This entire territory is quite fertile, especially in the context of predominantly barren and karstic island of Pag.² Apart from that, water can be found in the field southwest from the site as well in the area near the coast, called Jezerine, 600 m southeast from Glavice. Another favourable aspect of this area is the coast, which is convenient for mooring and can even be used as a small port.³ The site and its remains were first recognized by the local enthusiast and



Slika 1. Pogled s brežuljka zvanog Glavica na Poveljansko polje, položaj Plantaža i mjesto na kojem su se provela istraživanja (snimila Z. Serventi)

Figure 1. A view from the hill called Glavica towards Poveljansko polje, Plantaža and the site of the excavation (photo by Z. Serventi)

¹ Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 88.

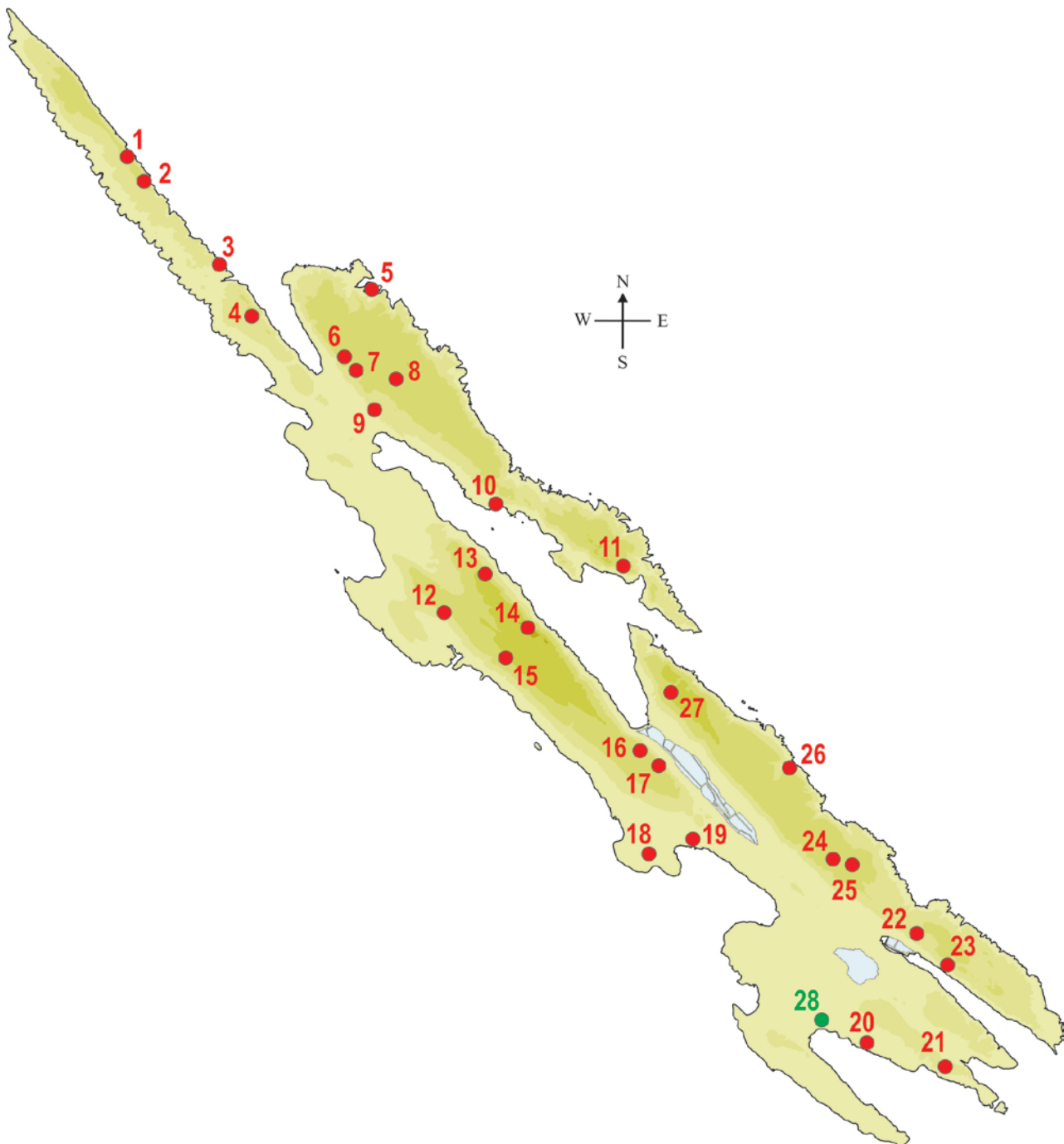
² Za više o geomorfološkim značajkama otoka Paga, v. Magaš 2011: 5 i d., s pripadajućom literaturom.

³ Oštarić 2017: 584.

¹ Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 88.

² For more on the geomorphological characteristics of the island of Pag see Magaš 2011: 5ff, with accompanying literature.

³ Oštarić 2017: 584.



Karta 1. Distribucija prapovijesnih gradina i naselja na otoku Pagu i lokalitet Glavice – Stara Poveljana: 1. Kučićine (Gradašnica) – Lun; 2. Gradac – Jakišnica; 3. Gradašnica; 4. Veli vrh – Škuncini stani; 5. Svetojanj; 6. Zaik; 7. Gračišće – Stara Novalja; 8. Tusto Čelo (Komorovac); 9. Košljun – Caska; 10. Škar-glava; 11. Vrh Teplic; 12. Donji Gradac – Kolan; 13. Gornji Gradac – Kolan; 14. Sv. Vid; 15. Olišnjak; 16. Gradac – Pag; 17. Kruna – paški Stari Grad; 18. Kruna na Zaglavi – Košljun; 19. Stagnica (Kruna) – Košljun; 20. Pustograd – Pusta greda; 21. Gradac – Smokvica; 22. Panos – Dinjiška; 23. Gramajnik; 24. Zvonigrad; 25. Stražica – Vrčići; 26. Arijafun; 27. Sv. Jure; 28. Stara Poveljana – Glavice (kartu načinili Z. Serventi i K. Juran na temelju karte I. Oštarića i A. Kurilić, 2013)

Map 1. Distribution of prehistoric hill-forts and settlements on the island of Pag and the location of Glavice – Stara Poveljana: 1. Kučićine (Gradašnica) – Lun; 2. Gradac – Jakišnica; 3. Gradašnica; 4. Veli vrh – Škuncini stani; 5. Svetojanj; 6. Zaik; 7. Gračišće – Stara Novalja; 8. Tusto Čelo (Komorovac); 9. Košljun – Caska; 10. Škar-glava; 11. Vrh Teplic; 12. Donji Gradac – Kolan; 13. Gornji Gradac – Kolan; 14. Sv. Vid; 15. Olišnjak; 16. Gradac – Pag; 17. Kruna – paški Stari Grad; 18. Kruna na Zaglavi – Košljun; 19. Stagnica (Kruna) – Košljun; 20. Pustograd – Pusta greda; 21. Gradac – Smokvica; 22. Panos – Dinjiška; 23. Gramajnik; 24. Zvonigrad; 25. Stražica – Vrčići; 26. Arijafun; 27. Sv. Jure; 28. Stara Poveljana – Glavice (made by Z. Serventi and K. Juran, based on Map by I. Oštarić – A. Kurilić, 2013)

arheološka istraživanja koja su uslijedila 2012. godine pod vodstvom profesorice Anamarije Kurilić i Zrinke Serventi te uz pomoć manjeg broja volontera.⁴ Prvo su opaženi izduženi kameni nasipi koji se pružaju od najviše točke lokaliteta prema području Plantaže, a unutar njih i ostatci suhozidnih struktura. Nakon pomnijeg pregledavanja šireg područja, identificirani su brojni ulomci glaziranih, ali i grubih keramičkih posuda, kao i ostatci građevinskog materijala, uglavnom crepova i cigala. Zbog ograničenog vremena i sredstava sonda (5 x 2,5 m) je postavljena na područje koje je bilo najperspektivnije i na kojem je moglo biti nalaza koji bi omogućili preciznije datiranje lokaliteta, odnosno smještena je na prostor na kojem su bile najvidljivije suhozidne strukture. Sukladno tome, u ovom ćemo radu prikazati rezultate tih istraživanja, pri čemu ćemo se prvenstveno usredotočiti na ostatke prapovijesnih keramičkih posuda te ćemo ih staviti u kontekst ostalih prapovijesnih naselja na otoku Pagu.

LOKALITET I SUHOZIDNE STRUKTURE

Kako je već prije navedeno, na lokalitetu su tijekom prvog pregleda otkriveni ostatci suhozidnih struktura prekriveni slojevima urušenog i nagomilanog kamenja (Sl. 2–3), za koje se činilo da na nekim mjestima formiraju pravokutne ograđene prostore, iako su potrebna daljnja istraživanja kako bi se to potvrdilo. Istraživanje je bilo zahtjevno zbog velike količine urušenog kamenja, a bilo je i teško razlikovati suhozide od okolnog materijala. Načinjene bez žbuke ili nekog drugog vezivnog sredstva, te su strukture bile slabe kvalitete pa je stoga od njih preostalo tek nekoliko redova kamenja (v. Sl. 4). U arheološkom smislu, važniji su bili plitki stratigrafski slojevi nađeni ispod kamenog nanosa jer su sadržavali većinu nađenih keramičkih predmeta, kao i brojne ostatke životinjskih kostiju, školjkaša i drugih mekušaca. Iako se tijekom

archaeologist Ivo Oštarić, who motivated subsequent archaeological excavations, which have been conducted in 2012 under the supervision of prof. Anamarija Kurilić and Zrinka Serventi and with a skeleton crew of volunteers.⁴ Elongated stone mounds were primarily detected extending from the high point of the site towards the area of Plantaža, and within them remains of dry stone structures. After the closer inspection of the entire wider area, numerous fragments of glazed and coarse ceramic vessels, as well as remains of building material, primarily roof tiles and bricks, have been identified. Due to the restrictions in time and finances, the test pit (5 x 2.5 m) was limited to the most promising area that could yield finds adequate for more precise dating of the site, which is actually the location of the most visible wall structures. Therefore, in this paper we shall present the results of these excavations, primarily focusing on the remains of prehistoric ceramic vessels, which will be set in the context of other prehistoric settlements on the island of Pag.

THE SITE AND THE WALL STRUCTURES

As was previously mentioned, during the first inspection the remains of wall structures covered with layers of collapsed and amassed stones were discovered at the site (Figs. 2–3), and at some parts they seemed to create rectangular enclosures, although further excavations have to be conducted to confirm this observation. The amount of stone rubble made the excavation quite laborious and it was also very hard to distinguish the dry-stone walls from the surrounding material. These structures were made without any mortar or sealant and as such were of poor quality and mostly reduced to a few remaining rows of stone (see Fig. 4). Shallow stratigraphic layers found below the stone rubble were archaeologically more relevant as they contained the majority of ceramic finds, as well as numerous remains of animal bones, shellfish and other molluscs. Although during the first inspection of the site it seemed like the majority of ceramic finds

⁴ Ostali članovi tima bili su Morana Vuković, Ivo Oštarić i Ivona Posedi, a geodetska mjerenja obavio je Jure Šučur. Željeli bismo im zahvaliti na predanosti i vremenu koje su posvetili ovom istraživanju. Željeli bismo također zahvaliti i profesorici A. Kurilić na velikoj pomoći i savjetima.

⁴ Other members of the crew were Morana Vuković, Ivo Oštarić and Ivona Posedi, while the geodetic measurements were done by Jure Šučur. We would like to thank them for their dedication and time invested in this excavation. Also, we would like to thank prof. A. Kurilić for her extensive help and advice.



Slika 2. Ostatci suhozida okruženi kamenjem (snimila Z. Serventi)

Figure 2. Remains of dry-stone wall surrounded with stone rubble (photo by Z. Serventi)

prvog pregleda lokaliteta činilo da većina keramičkih nalaza potječe iz antičkog perioda (jer su ulomci bili u lošem stanju), daljnjim se istraživanjima ustanovilo da većina njih potječe iz prapovijesnog doba, kasnog srednjeg vijeka, pa čak i ranog novog vijeka, a da se nijedan ne može datirati u antiku. Zemlja oko suhozidnih struktura imala je sličnu konzistenciju i boju u cijelom kvadrantu, ali je brojnost kasne srednjovjekovne i rane novovjekovne glazirane keramike opadala s dubinom sloja. Najznačajnija koncentracija prapovijesnih nalaza ustanovljena je na najnižim razinama i u pukotinama živca, što se i očekivalo zbog stanja lokaliteta i pretpostavljene dugotrajnosti njegova korištenja.⁵

⁵ Stratigrafija ovog lokaliteta zapravo je vrlo jednostavna (v. Sl. 4): postoji samo 9 stratigrafskih slojeva, od kojih su dva (SJ006, SJ008) dijelovi urušenja kamenih struktura. Prvi stratigrafski sloj (SJ001) ujedno je i površinski sloj tla. Sloj SJ002 nalazi se ispod njega, između dviju suhozidnih struktura te je iste konzistencije i boje od vrha sve do kamena živca (SJ009). Zapadna suhozidna struktura nazvana je

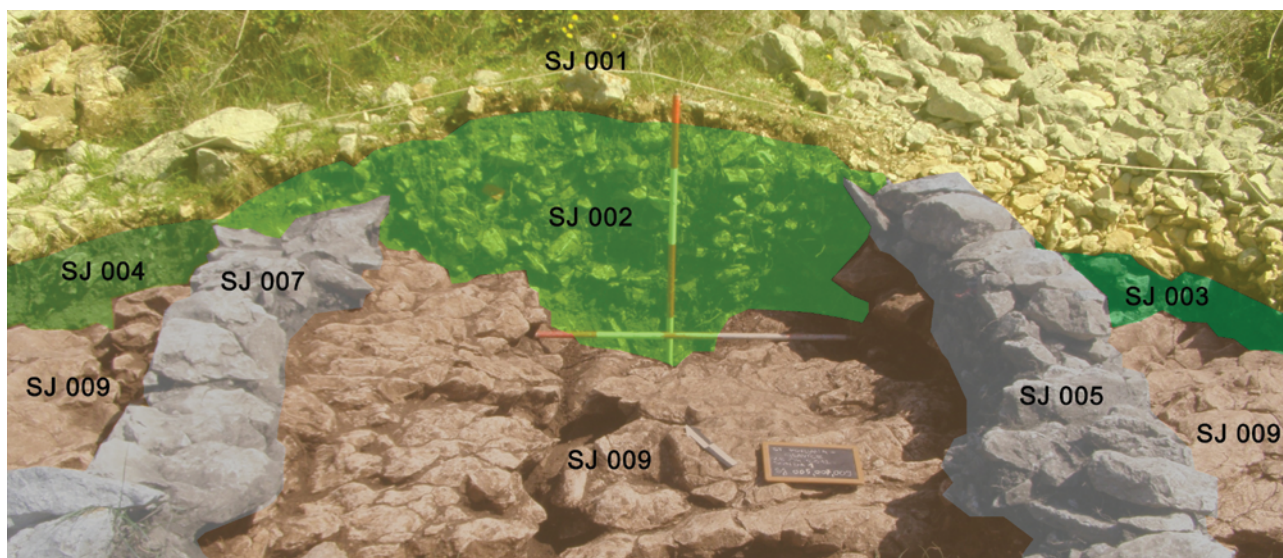


Slika 3. Ostatci suhozidnih struktura i kameni nanosi s pogledom na Plantažu (snimila Z. Serventi)

Figure 3. Remains of dry-stone structures and stone rubble with a view on Plantaža (photo by Z. Serventi)

came from the Roman period (due to the poor state of remains), during the excavation it became evident that majority of them was of prehistoric, Late Mediaeval and even Early Modern origin and none could be attributed to Roman times. The soil surrounding the stone structures was actually of similar consistency and colour throughout the quadrant, but the concentration of Late Mediaeval and Early Modern glazed ceramics dropped with the depth of the layer. The most substantial concentration of prehistoric finds was in the lowest levels and in the crevices of the bedrock, which was expected, due to the state of the site and the presumed longevity of its use.⁵

⁵ Stratigraphy for this site is actually quite simple (see Fig. 4) i.e. there are only 9 stratigraphic layers, among which two (SJ006, SJ008) were parts of fallen stone structures. The first stratigraphic layer (SJ001) was actually the topsoil. SJ002 was the layer which was underneath the topsoil, between the two dry-stone structures and it was of the same consistency and colour from the top to the bedrock (SJ009). Western dry-wall structure was named SJ007 and the eastern one was named SJ005. Although SJ002 was of the same consistency as the one to the west of SJ007 and to the east of SJ005 they both got their own designations, i.e. SJ004 and SJ003 respectively. The thickest stratigraphic layer was SJ002 (max 65 cm), while SJ004 and SJ003 were max. 30 cm thick. The majority of finds came from the SJ002, although SJ003 and 004 were not sterile but had similar finds to those from SJ002. Silver coin dated to the 15th century was found in SJ002 along with a bronze bodkin, two bronze coins dated to the Venetian period were found near each other in SJ004 and in SJ003 bronze applique, fibula, clasp and cone were found. Glass was found



Slika 4. Stratigrafija sonde (snimila Z. Serventi, uredila M. Vuković)

Figure 4. Stratigraphy of the test pit (photo by Z. Serventi, edited by M. Vuković)

Uske suhozidne strukture bile su međusobno udaljene 2,5 metra. Od njih su bila sačuvana samo dva ili tri reda kamenja, a temelji su im u najmanju ruku bili slabi, postavljeni izravno na živac ili na plitki sloj zemlje (v. Sl. 5 i 6). Između njih nalazio se sloj zemlje i kamena, koji je sadržavao i arheološke ostatke (zapuna?). Uпитno je jesu li te strukture mogle biti temelji bilo koje teže ili složenije konstrukcije ili krovišta iznad njih. Moguće je, međutim (a prema nalazima i vjerojatnije), da se ne radi o dva različita zida, već da su to, u stvari, vanjske strane jednog masivnog zida ispunjenog kamenjem i zemljom. Naime, vanjske strane (istočna strana istočne strukture i zapadna strana zapadne strukture) ujednačenije su, ravnije i konzistentnije od unutarnjih strana, što sugerira da

SJ007, a istočna SJ005. Iako je SJ002 iste konzistencije kao one zapadno od SJ007 i istočno od SJ005, svaka ima svoju vlastitu oznaku – SJ004, odnosno SJ003. Najdeblji stratigrafski sloj je SJ002 (najviše 65 cm), dok debljina slojeva SJ004 i SJ003 iznosi najviše 30 cm. Većina nalaza potječe iz sloja SJ002, iako SJ003 i SJ004 nisu sterilni, već su nalazi iz njih slični onima iz SJ002. Srebrna kovanica datirana u 15. stoljeće pronađena je u SJ002, zajedno s brončanim šilom. Dvije brončane kovanice datirane u mletačko razdoblje nađene su jedna do druge u SJ004. U sloju SJ003 nađeni su brončana aplika, fibula, kopčica i tuljac. Staklo većinom potječe iz SJ002, a željezni ulomci i čavli nađeni su u SJ002, SJ003 i SJ004. Različite vrste keramičkih ulomaka iz prapovijesti i kasnijih doba nađene su u slojevima SJ002, SJ003 i SJ004. Za više o stratigrafiji i nalazima v. izvještaj o arheološkim istraživanjima podnesen Konzervatorskom odjelu u Zadru.

The narrow dry-stone structures were 2.5 m apart, preserved in only two or three rows, and their foundations were weak at best, placed directly on the bedrock or on a shallow layer of earth (see Fig. 5 and 6). Between them was a layer of earth and stone containing archaeological remains as well (backfill?). It is highly questionable if these structures were able to support any heavy or complex upper construction or roofing. It is, however, possible (and according to finds more likely) that they were not two distinct walls, but were actually the outer fronts of one massive wall filled with rocks and earth. Namely, the outer sides (eastern of the eastern structure and western of the western structure) were more even, straight and consistent than the inner sides, indicating they were the ones that were supposed to be seen.⁶ The function of this presumed wall, as well as its dating, is still questionable. Perhaps it could have been used for housing or agriculture or it could have had a protective purpose. Also, it could have been made

predominantly in SJ002, and iron fragments and nails were found in SJ002, SJ003 and SJ004. Various types of ceramic fragments dating to prehistory and later times were found throughout the layers SJ002, SJ003 and SJ004. For more on the stratigraphy and finds see Report on the archaeological excavations submitted to the Department for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Zadar.

⁶ Data is taken from the documentation of archaeological excavations. See also briefly Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 88–89; Kurilić 2013: 632–633.



Slika 5. Sonda s ostacima suhozidnih struktura nakon završne faze arheoloških istraživanja (snimila Z. Serventi)

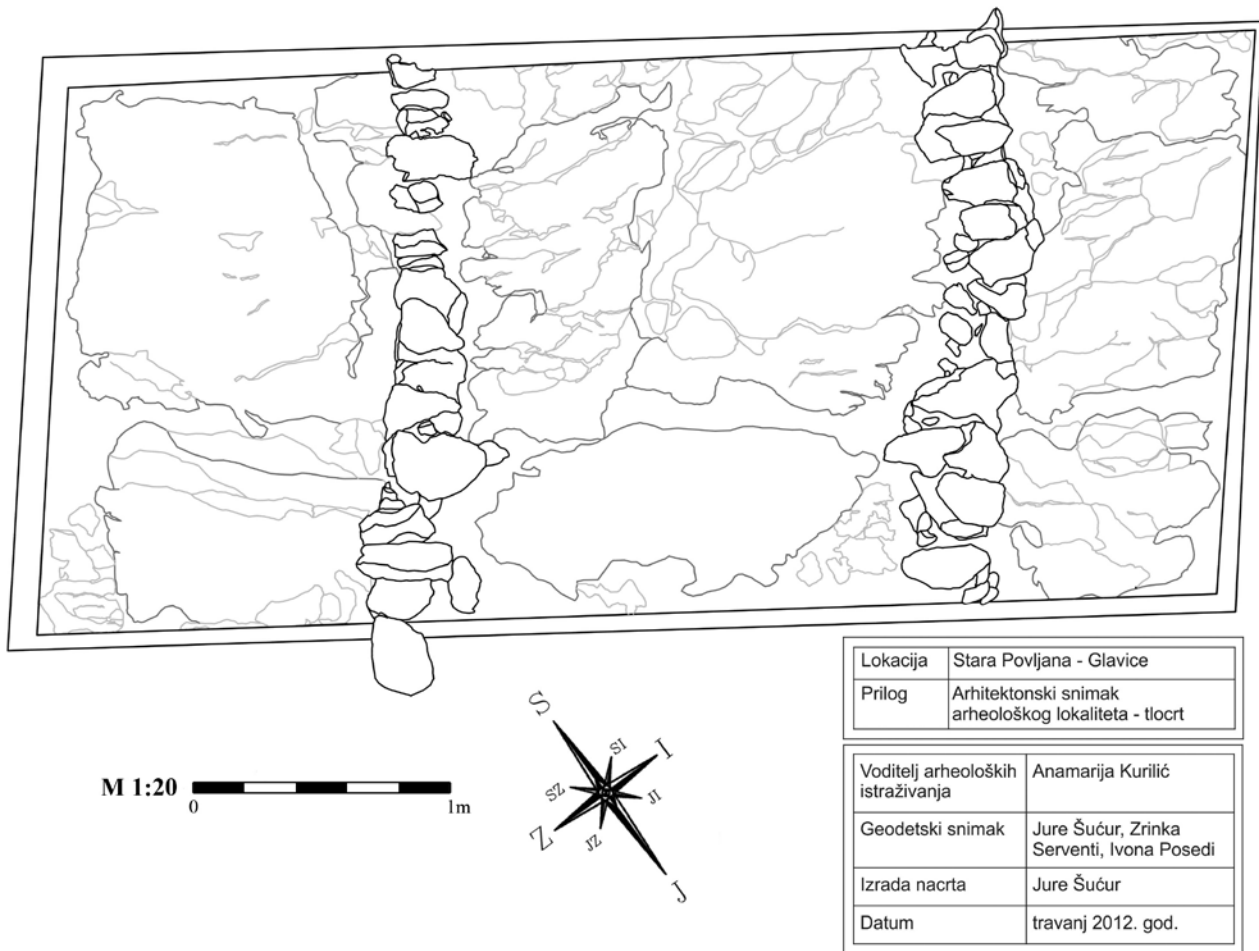
Figure 5. Test pit with the remains of dry-stone structures after the final phase of archaeological excavations (photo by Z. Serventi)

su upravo one trebale biti vidljive.⁶ Funkcija pretpostavljenog zida, kao i njegova datacija, još uvijek su upitne, odnosno mogao je služiti za stanovanje ili za zaštitu, ali mogao je imati i poljoprivrednu svrhu. Isto tako, mogao je biti načinjen u srednjem vijeku ili u ranom novom vijeku, pri čemu su njegovom izgradnjom uništeni prapovijesni ostatci, ili je mogao doista potjecati iz prapovijesnog perioda. Ako je prva hipoteza točna, još uvijek je nejasno zašto su te strukture tako slabo sačuvane i zašto su bile tako loše kvalitete. Moguće je da nisu bile namijenjene ljudima, nego životinjama (npr. torovi za ovce), no u tom bi slučaju trebalo biti znatno manje ulomaka

during the Mediaeval or Early Modern period, its construction destroying the prehistoric remains, or they were prehistoric remains proper. If the first hypothesis is correct, it is still questionable why the structures were reduced to such rubble and why they were of such low quality. It is possible they were not intended for humans but for animals (e. g. sheepfolds), but in that case the amount of pottery fragments should have been less numerous. Also, the finds of several coins (two bronze, dating to the 17th and 18th centuries and one silver, dating to the 15th century),⁷ bronze and iron items and numerous pottery fragments would indicate that these constructions had a greater importance, and were therefore not corrals for animals but were most

⁶ Podatci su preuzeti iz dokumentacije o arheološkim istraživanjima. Vidi ukratko i Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 88–89; Kurilić 2013: 632–633.

⁷ For dating of these coins see Ilkić & Vukušić 2012: 198ff.



Slika 6. Geodetski plan istraživnog područja i suhozidnih struktura (načinio J. Šučur)

Figure 6. Geodetic plan of the excavated area and dry-stone walls (made by J. Šučur)

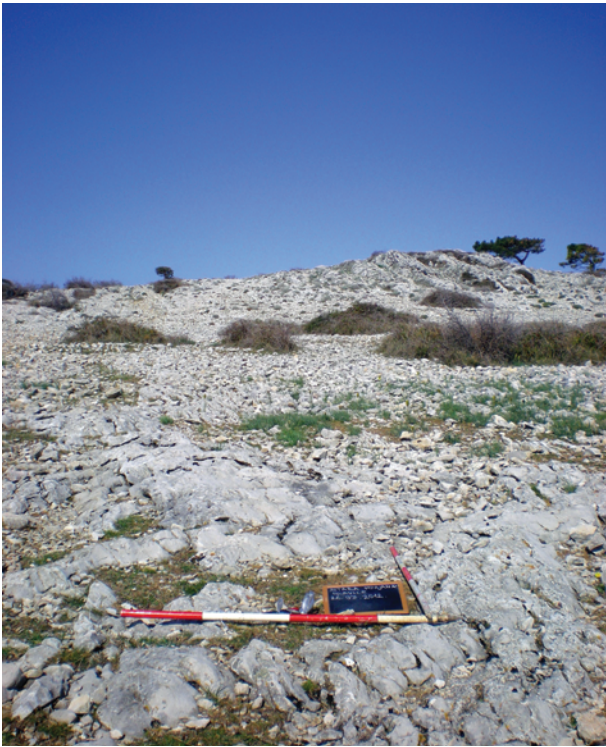
keramičkog materijala. Osim toga, nalazi nekoliko kovanica (dvije brončane iz 17. odnosno 18. stoljeća te jedna srebrna iz 15. stoljeća),⁷ brončanih i željeznih predmeta i brojnih ulomaka keramike ukazuju na to da su te strukture imale veću važnost, odnosno da nisu bile obori za životinje, već, najvjerojatnije, ljudske nastambe. Na postojanje starijih nastambi na lokalitetu jasno ukazuju i nalazi kućnog lijepa, no dosadašnja su istraživanja bila suviše malena opsega da bi se mogli donijeti precizniji zaključci o njihovim lokacijama i razmještaju. Može se uzeti u obzir i mogućnost da je suhozidna struktura sagrađena u 18. ili 19. stoljeću za potrebe poljodjelstva, odnosno radi raščišćavanja tla,⁸ ali iznad kamena živca jednostavno

likely used for human inhabitants. The existence of ancient buildings in the surrounding area is clearly indicated, especially by the finds of clay daub, although the small scale of the excavation prevents us from reaching more precise conclusions regarding their location and distribution. We have also considered the possibility that the dry-stone structure was built during the 18th or 19th century for agriculture, i.e. as a result of clearing the land,⁸ but there is just not enough soil above the bedrock for it to be a viable solution of the problem (see Fig. 5 and Fig. 7). It is also unlikely that this is an Iron Age rampart (although the construction of two outer dry-stone walls with inner backfill

⁷ Za dataciju ovog novca, v. Ilkić & Vukušić 2012: 198 i dalje.

⁸ Za više informacija o tradicionalnim novovjekovnim suhozidnim građevinama i zidovima v. npr. Kale 2010: 453 i d.; Puntarović-Vlahnić 1989: 121 i d.; Živković 2013.

⁸ For more on the traditional Modern Age dry-stone buildings and walls see e.g. Kale 2010: 453ff; Puntarović-Vlahnić 1989: 121ff; Živković 2013.



Slika 7. Pogled prema povišenom dijelu lokaliteta Glavica (snimila Z. Serventi)

Figure 7. A view towards the high-point of the site called Glavica (photo by Z. Serventi)

nema dovoljno tla da bi takva struktura bila funkcionalna (v. Sl. 5 i 7). Podjednako je malo vjerojatno da se radi o bedemu iz željeznog doba (iako su dva vanjska suhozida sa zapunom između njih česta pojava na liburnskim gradinama)⁹ zato što se brojni nalazi (naročito glazirana keramika) datiraju u kasnija razdoblja, položaj zida nije idealan za funkciju bedema, a i čini se da se spomenuti kameni nasipi nastavljaju u različitim smjerovima (v. Sl. 2 i 3).

Nažalost, stratigrafija je poprilično nejasna i ne pomaže nam mnogo u preciznijem datiranju. Naime, iako su recentniji nalazi ustanovljeni u višim slojevima, svejedno se pojavljuju i u onim nižim, s prapovijesnom keramikom (koja se pojavljuje i pri površini), što sugerira da je lokalitet poremećen, odnosno da su jedini netaknuti slojevi u pukotinama živca.¹⁰ Mogućnost da su nalazi djelovanjem padalina i erozije dospjeli na ovu lokaciju s nekog višeg položaja nije

is quite common in Liburnian hill-forts),⁹ primarily because there are numerous remains dating to later periods (especially glazed ceramics), the location of the wall is not ideal for a rampart, and also it seems that these elongated mounds continue in various directions (see Fig. 2 and Fig 3).

Unfortunately, the stratigraphy is quite inconclusive and does not help a great deal with more precise dating, and although more recent finds were more prominent at the upper layers, they still occurred in the lower ones, along with the prehistoric pottery (which also appeared in the top layers), which indicates that the entire area had been disturbed (the only intact layers were small patches of earth in the crevices of the bedrock).¹⁰ The possibility of these finds being transferred to this location from a higher ground with rainfall and erosion is unlikely since the nearest elevation is not that high (see Fig. 7),¹¹ and even if this was the case it is highly unlikely that eroded earth would form mounds, which are quite visible at the site. It is possible that this wall was of a later date and consequently the material that was used to fill the gap was collected from the wider area of the site, which is why the finds are so fragmented, dispersed and belong to such various periods. Namely, the majority of all finds came from only one stratigraphic unit, which was the thickest layer of the same consistency and colour from the top to the bedrock, found between the said dry-stone structures (Fig. 8). From that central high point the thickness of stratigraphic layers abated and in parts was only a few centimetres above bedrock (see Figs. 4 and 5), which created a small mound and similar elongated mounds were visible in the surrounding area. In this context we have also considered the possibility that during the forestation of the site the earth was transferred to Glavice from a further away location, as a base for pine tree seedlings. However, the area which was excavated is not covered with heavy growth making even this possibility unlikely (see Figs. 1 and 7).

⁹ Za više o liburnskim bedemima i zidovima, v. Batović 1987: 351–355, a za strukture nađene na otoku Pagu, v. Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 17–107.

¹⁰ Za više o stratigrafiji, v. bilj. 5.

⁹ For more on Liburnian ramparts and walls see Batović 1987: 351–355, and for structures found on the island of Pag see Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 17–107.

¹⁰ For more on the stratigraphy see note 5.

¹¹ According to the topographic map of the area the elevation difference on the site (k.č. 2084 Poveljana) is max 10 m. Topographic map is available on <https://katastar.hr/>

vjerojatna jer najbliža uzvisina i nije toliko visoka (v. Sl. 7),¹¹ ali čak i da je bilo tako, malo je vjerojatno da bi erodirano tlo formiralo nasipe koji su na lokalitetu prilično uočljivi. Moguće je da taj zid potječe iz kasnijeg razdoblja te da je, prema tome, materijal kojim je ispunjen prostor među suhozidima sakupljen na širem području lokaliteta zbog čega su onda nalazi i mogli biti tako fragmentirani, raspršeni i iz toliko različitih razdoblja. Naime, većina svih nalaza potječe iz samo jedne stratigrafske jedinice, smještene između navedenih suhozidnih struktura, pri čemu je to bio i najdeblji sloj, jednolike konzistencije i boje od vrha pa sve do živca (Sl. 8). On je tvorio i najviši, središnji dio u sondi, a debljina stratigrafskih slojeva onda se smanjivala prema krajevima iskopa i mjestimično je iznosila tek nekoliko centimetara iznad živca (v. Sl. 4 i 5), čime je i vizualno tvorila svojevrsni humak koji je nalikovao već spomenutim izduženim nasipima ustanovljenim na lokalitetu. Svakako se treba uzeti u obzir i mogućnost da je tijekom pošumljavanja zemlja prenesena na Glavice s jedne dalje lokacije kako bi poslužila za sadnju borova, ali s obzirom na to da istraživano područje nije prekriveno visokim raslinjem, ta je mogućnost malo vjerojatna (v. Sl. 1 i 7).

Na kraju, iako stratigrafija lokaliteta nije osobito komplicirana, tako veliki broj nalaza, datiranih u rasponu od prapovijesti do novog vijeka, u tako maloj sondi i iz tako plitkih slojeva, bio je prilično neočekivan. Takav raspon nalaza može se svakako očekivati u urbanom kontekstu, unutar naselja s dugim kontinuitetom života (npr. Zadar ili Nadin), ali svakako nije bio očekivan u ruralnom području Poveljanskog polja, daleko od cesta i suvremene civilizacije i bez jasne i duboke stratigrafije. Prema tome, jedini zaključci koje možemo izvesti iz svega navedenog jesu da te tanke suhozidne strukture vjerojatno nisu bile zasebne, već da su obje predstavljale vanjske strane jednog masivnog zida ispunjenog kamenjem i zemljom te da su vjerojatno bile korištene kao ljudske nastambe, bilo u prapovijesti bilo u nekom kasnijem razdoblju.¹²

¹¹ Prema topografskoj karti područja, visinska razlika na lokalitetu (k. č. 2084 Poveljana) iznosi najviše 10 metara. Topografska karta može se pronaći na: <https://katarstar.hr/>

¹² Za različito mišljenje, odnosno dataciju u novija razdoblja, v. Kurilić 2013: 633.

Finally, although the stratigraphy at the site is not that complicated, the sheer number of finds ranging from prehistory to the modern period, from such a small test pit and shallow layers was quite unexpected. Namely, such a range of finds can certainly be expected in an urban setting, within a settlement with a long continuity of life (e.g. Zadar or Nadin), but it was certainly not anticipated in the rural area of Poveljana field, far away from roads and modern civilisation and without clear and deep stratigraphy. Therefore, the only conclusions that can be drawn from all of this are that these thin dry-stone structures were, as previously noted, most likely not separate but were actually the outer fronts of one massive wall filled with rocks and earth, and that these structures are still more likely to have been used for habitation, either during the prehistoric period or in later times.¹²

PREHISTORIC CERAMIC VESSELS

The majority of prehistoric ceramic remains found at the site of Glavice – Stara Poveljana were coarse, everyday kitchen ware. Unfortunately, such household vessels are notoriously difficult to date with certainty, because the consistency of the clay and granulation of infiltrated additives (tempers in a paste) as well as many forms of such vessels were almost identical from prehistory to present times. However, there were certainly numerous fragments that could be dated to prehistoric, most likely Iron Age period.¹³ Therefore, in our analysis the more recent 14th to 16th century vessels were not taken into consideration, but only those fragments that could be with some certainty attributed to prehistory. In total there were 2778 corresponding fragments and

¹² See Kurilić 2013: 633 for a different opinion, i.e. dating only in the more recent periods.

¹³ Iron Age pottery finds from this site display all the characteristics attributed to the Liburnian pottery and analogies can be drawn to material found at archaeological sites throughout the Liburnian territory like Zadar (Čondić & Vuković 2017), Nin (Batović 1970), Radovin (Batović 1968, Šešelj & Vuković 2013, Vuković 2014), Zemunik (Čelhar & Borzić 2016), Vrčevo – Gorica (Čelhar 2013), Bribir (Batović 1980, Krošec & Korošec 1980), Zadar's islands (Batović 1973) and those found in the territory of highlands of southern Velebit (Forenbaher & Vranjicanin 1985, Vuković 2018).



Slika 8. Pogled na SI profil sonde i sloja SJ002 (snimila Z. Serventi)

Figure 8. A view on the NE profile of the test pit and layer SJ002 (photo by Z. Serventi)

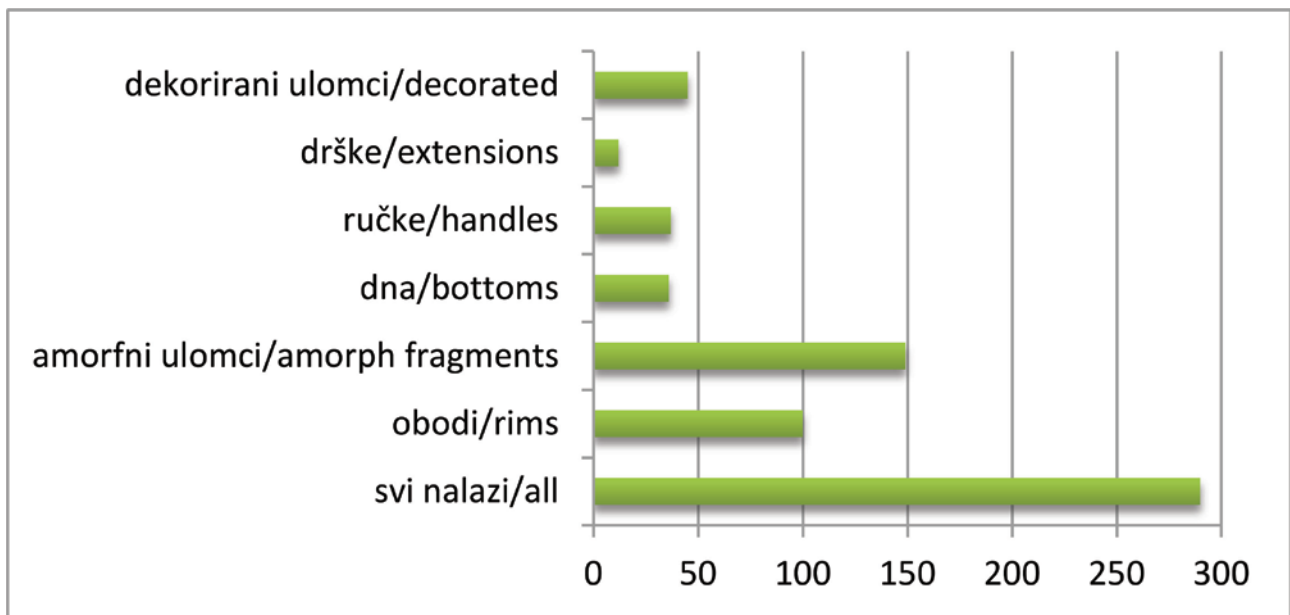
PRAPOVIJESNI KERAMIČKI MATERIJAL

Većina ostataka prapovijesnog keramičkog materijala pronađenog na lokalitetu Glavice – Stara Poveljana otpada na ulomke svakodnevnog kuhinjskog posuda grube izrade. Nažalost, takve nalaze obično je teško datirati sa sigurnošću zato što su konzistencija gline i granulacija dodanih primjesa (u glinenoj smjesi) te brojni oblici posuda ostali gotovo posve jednaki od prapovijesti do danas. Među keramičkim nalazima brojni su upravo ulomci koji se mogu datirati u prapovijest, i to najvjerojatnije u željezno doba.¹³ Stoga pri analizi

among them 362 were selected for more thorough analysis, because they were either decorated or were parts of the vessel that could indicate form, type or period. Among all those fragments, the decorated ones (only 54 in total – Chart 2), along with some rims and handles, were more specific and datable. In total there were 132 rim fragments, 50 bottom fragments and 75 handles and extensions, handles being more numerous (Chart 1). As has been stated before, a large number of these prehistoric pottery fragments can with some certainty be attributed to the Iron Age, however, some fragments defy that attribution and will therefore be discussed in further detail subsequently.

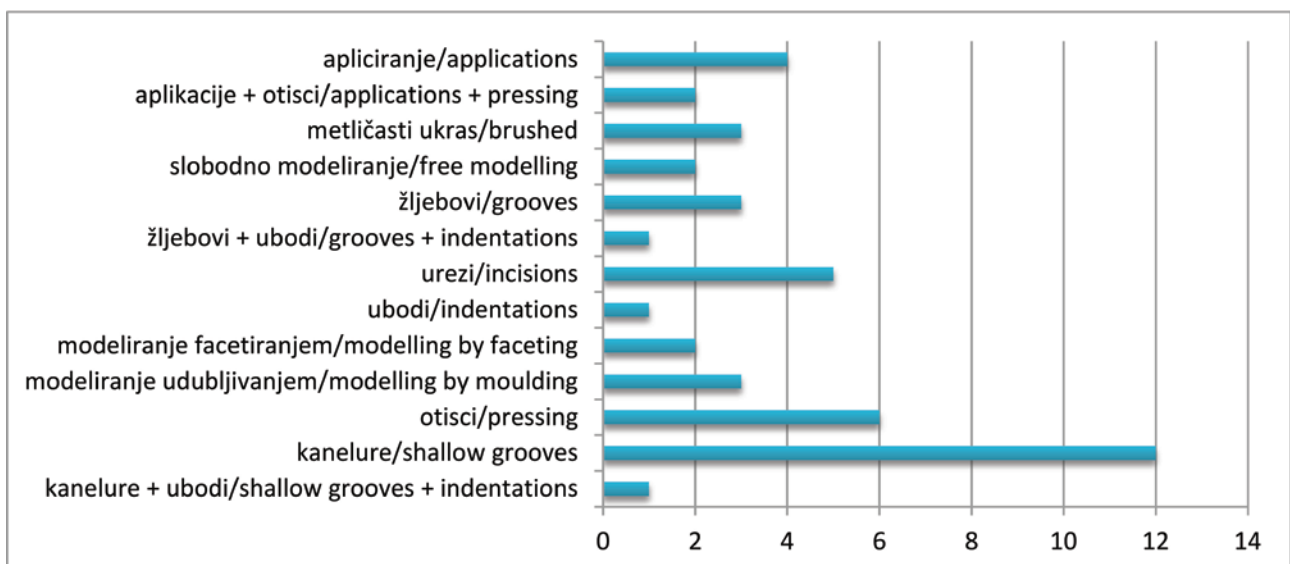
Generally speaking, Liburnian pottery was made from fired clay combined with crushed inorganic tempers without the use of pottery wheel. Despite this, and the fact that Liburnian pottery and its typology is still insufficiently researched, there is a general consensus on several types of vessels.

¹³ Željeznodobna keramika pronađena na ovom lokalitetu pokazuje sve značajke koje se inače pripisuju liburnskoj keramici. Analogije se mogu povući s materijalom pronađenim na arheološkim nalazištima na cijelom liburnskom teritoriju



Grafikon 1. Odabrani i analizirani ulomci prapovijesne keramike i različiti dijelovi posuda

Chart 1. Selected and analysed prehistoric pottery fragments and different parts of vessels



Grafikon 2. Dekoracije na ulomcima prapovijesne keramike

Chart 2. Decorations on prehistoric pottery fragments

nismo uzele u obzir novije posude (iz razdoblja od 14. do 16. stoljeća), već samo one ulomke koji se s

[Zadar (Čondić & Vuković 2017), Nin (Batović 1970), Radovin (Batović 1968, Šešelj & Vuković 2013, Vuković 2014), Zemunik (Čelhar & Borzić 2016), Vrčevo – Gorica (Čelhar 2013), Bribir (Batović 1980, Krošec & Korošec 1980), zadarski arhipelag (Batović 1973)] te s materijalom pronađenim na području južnog Velebita (Forenbaher & Vranjicanin 1985, Vuković 2018).

First are pots with flat base, round body, shorter or longer neck and shorter or longer everted rim. This form is also found in smaller size and is thus classified as a smaller pot. Apart from them, quite common are bowls, cups and plates.¹⁴ Decorative system present on Liburnian pottery is seemingly simple but when analysed more closely the richness

¹⁴ Šešelj & Vuković 2013: 339–340; Vuković 2014: 23.

određenom sigurnošću mogu pripisati prapovijesti. Ukupno je bilo 2778 takvih ulomaka, od kojih su 362 odabrana za temeljitiju analizu, bilo zato što su dekorirani bilo zato što pripadaju posudama kojima je moguće odrediti oblik, tip ili razdoblje kojem pripadaju. Među svim tim ulomcima specifičniji su bili oni dekorirani (ukupno 54 komada – Grafikon 2), kao i neki obodi i ručke, pa se njih lakše moglo datirati. Ukupno je bilo 132 ulomka oboda, 50 ulomaka dna te 75 ručki i drški (pri čemu su ručke bile brojnije – Grafikon 1). Kao što je već navedeno, veliki broj ulomaka prapovijesne keramike može se s određenom sigurnošću pripisati željeznoj dobi. Neke ulomke, međutim, još nismo uspjeli sa sigurnošću determinirati te ćemo ih stoga uskoro detaljnije razmotriti.

Općenito govoreći, liburnska je keramika načinjena od gline pomiješane s usitnjenim anorganskim primjesama, bez upotrebe lončarskog kola. Unatoč toj činjenici, postoji generalni uzus kada govorimo o tipologiji, pa iako se o toj temi još uvijek ne zna dovoljno, možemo sa sigurnošću izdvojiti nekoliko najčešćih tipova posuda. To su ponajprije veći lonci ravnog dna, okruglog tijela, s kraćim ili duljim vratom te kraćim ili duljim prema van izvijenim obodom. Taj se oblik pojavljuje i u manjim dimenzijama te se stoga klasificira kao manji lonac ili lončić. Osim lonaca, česte su i zdjele, šalice i pladnjevi.¹⁴ Na prvi se pogled dekoracije na liburnskoj keramici čine jednostavnima, ali temeljitija analiza otkriva bogatstvo kombinacija tehnika, kao i kombinacija ukrasa, a najčešće se pronalaze na zonama oboda, trbuha, ručki i drški ili dna posude. Najčešće su korištene tehnike utiskivanja, apliciranja i kaneliranja, a samim time najčešći su ukrasi koje pronalazimo razne vrste otisaka (okrugli, ovalni, rižoliki, kvadratni), plastične trake i bradavice te razne varijante kanelura.¹⁵

Iako je postotak ukrašenih ulomaka malen, na osnovi tih podataka ne možemo govoriti općenito o liburnskoj keramici kao o neukraшеноj. S obzirom na to da ukras zauzima manji dio posude, logično je da je veći broj pronađenih ulomaka neukrašen. Što se tiče nalaza s ovog lokaliteta, problem predstavlja to što su pronađeni ulomci u najvećoj mjeri jako maleni

of combinations of techniques and decorations becomes apparent, and it is mostly found on rims, carinations, handles, extensions and base of the vessels. The most common techniques used were embossing, appliqué and grooving and, consequently, the most common decorations are various types of indentations (circular, oval, ricelike, rectangular), plastic bands, thorns (nubs) and various types of grooves (cannelures).¹⁵ Although statistically the number of decorated fragments is not significant, we cannot simply conclude that Liburnian pottery was mostly undecorated. Namely, since the decoration encompassed only a small portion of the vessel it is only logical that a larger part of the excavated fragments is going to be undecorated. With the fragments excavated at our site the biggest problem is their small size, which makes their attribution to a certain type of vessel quite problematic, occasionally even impossible, even if they are fragments of a rim. However, some fragments are still indicative enough to attribute to previously mentioned types (Pl. I, 1–13).

The majority of fragments can be attributed to coarse ware, clearly identified by thick walls and high amount of infiltrated additives/temper in a paste (materials like quartz sand and crushed limestone), which are also present in various sizes and forms. Weathering and corrosive soil increased the disintegration of the pottery remains and added to the coarse appearance of these fragments, although it is noticeable that these vessels, at least to some degree, originally had a finely applied coating and in some cases polished surface, which in time was eroded away. Some fragments, however, had thin walls, small tempering fragments, fine structure and surface finish and they could be regarded as parts of fine-ware vessels (although most likely still of local production).

The handles found at this site belong to common Liburnian types and can be attributed to vertically fixed, strapped or ring-shaped ones (Pl. I, 12; Pl. II, 3, 4), while the horizontally fixed handles are less frequent (Pl. II, 6, 8). Especially indicative is a fragment of a double handle, which is characteristic for the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age period (Pl.

¹⁴ Šešelj & Vuković 2013: 339–340; Vuković 2014: 23.

¹⁵ Vuković 2014: 23–29.

¹⁵ Vuković 2014: 23–29.

te samim time najčešće ne mogu pružiti informaciju o tipu posude kojoj su pripadali; čak i ako se radi o ulomcima oboda, određivanje tipa može biti prilično osjetljivo. Ipak, neki od njih pokazuju dovoljno da se iz njih može iščitati ranije navedena tipologija (Tabla I, 1–13).

Većina ulomaka pripada posudama grube izrade, različitih dimenzija i oblika, prepoznatljivim po debljim stijenkama i velikoj količini primjesa u glinenoj smjesi (materijala poput kvarcnog pijeska i drobljenog vapnenca). Izloženost atmosferilijama i loš sastav tla doprinijeli su raspadanju keramičkih ostataka i njihovu grubom izgledu, iako je uočljivo da je, barem u određenoj mjeri, prvobitno postojao fini premaz, a ponegdje i glačana površina koja je u međuvremenu erodirala. Neki ulomci, međutim, imaju tanke stijenke, jako usitnjene primjese, finu fakturu i obradu površine te se mogu smatrati dijelovima fine keramike (iako najvjerojatnije lokalne proizvodnje).

Ručke pronađene na lokalitetu pripadaju uobičajenim liburnskim tipovima: okomitim, trakastim ili prstenastim (Tabla I, 12; Tabla II, 3, 4), dok su vodoravne ručke rjeđe (Tabla II, 6, 8). Posebno je indikativan ulomak dvostruke ručke, tipične za kasno brončano i rano željezno doba (Tabla II, 8).¹⁶ I drške su prisutne u više varijanti, ali većina njih su jezičaste drške (posebno je značajan ulomak rogolike drške) (Tabla II, 1, 2, 5, 7). Raznolikost je prisutnija kod oboda – kreću se od potpuno prema van izvijenih do onih ravnih, dok oblik i visina vrata

II, 8).¹⁶ Extension handles are also present in typical variants, but majority belong to ledge handles (particularly indicative is a fragment of horn-like handle) (Pl. II, 1, 2, 5, 7). Fragments of rims have a higher degree of variation, from extremely inverted to completely flat, and correspondingly to that the form and size of necks vary as well (Pl. I, 1–7, 13). Shapes of vessels could be determined according to those rims, bottoms and handles, and majority of them could be attributed to bigger pots and cups, while just one fragment could be attributed to a tray or a platter (Pl. I, 11). Also, there are some fragments which belong to the group of smaller kitchenware, mostly smaller pots or even cups, and four ceramic weights/whorls were discovered as well (Fig. 9, nos. 1–4).

The decorations are quite simplistic, but they are still indicative of the production period (see Chart 2). Namely, in addition to characteristic shapes of rims, handles and extensions the decorations were usually made by applying, embossing, channelling, grooving, modelling by faceting and moulding, and some of the motives can be, with caution, attributed to Iron Age (Pl. I. 3, 4, 6, 8–11; Pl. II, 3, 5, 6; Pl. III, 4).¹⁷

However, as we have mentioned before, among all selected pottery fragments some, due to their

¹⁶ Za neke tipove ručaka i drški pitanje kronološkog određenja, pa samim time i pripadnosti određenom periodu, predstavlja već poznatu problematiku. Naime, zbog niza razloga još uvijek je teško sa sigurnošću determinirati kulturološku i kronološku pripadnost dvostrukih ručki. To je razlog tomu što se u radovima koji se bave takvom tematikom često pronalaze napomene kako materijal pripada brončanom dobu, ali se proteže i u željezno doba ili se jednostavno napominje da ima brončanodobne karakteristike, ne ulazeći u konkretniju determinaciju. Međutim, tijekom rada na keramičkom materijalu s Beretinove gradine, koji se čuva u Arheološkom muzeju Zadar, primijećena je prisutnost dvostrukih ručki. Ti nalazi potječu iz nižih slojeva arbitrarnog iskopa istraženih kvadranta, koji se pripisuju starijem periodu željeznog doba. Navedene analize bit će objavljene u doktorskoj disertaciji M. Vuković. Prema tome, iako još uvijek nema suglasja oko preciznije datacije, ovaj se materijal može općenito datirati u kasno brončano i rano željezno doba. Vidjeti: Batović 1993: 142, Vuković 2014: 23, s pripadajućom literaturom.

¹⁶ For some types of handles and extensions the question of chronological classification, and related attribution to a certain prehistoric period, presents a well-known problem. Concurrently, it is still hard to determine with certainty culturological and chronological determination of double handles. Because of that, papers dealing with such finds often leave the dating quite vague, attributing them to Bronze Age with continuity into the Iron Age, or with a note that they have Bronze Age characteristics without precisely dating the finds. However, by analysing pottery material from Beretinova gradina, which is kept in the Archeological museum Zadar, the authors have noted the presence of double handles at this site. These finds have been discovered at lower levels of the excavated quadrants, which can be attributed to the early periods of the Iron Age. Said analyses are going to be published in the doctoral dissertation written by M. Vuković. Therefore, even though there is still no scientific consensus on the more precise dating, this material, according to all of these studies, can generally be dated to the end of the Bronze Age and the beginning of the Iron Age. For more on these handles see Batović 1993: 142, Vuković 2014: 23, with accompanying literature.

¹⁷ For more on Iron Age Liburnian decorations see Vuković 2014: 23–27.

variraju (Tabla I, 1–7, 13). Oblike posuda moguće je odrediti prema obodu, dnu i ručkama; većina njih pripadala je većim loncima i čašama, a samo se jedan ulomak može pripisati pladnju (Tabla I, 11). Tu su i ulomci koji pripadaju skupini manjih kuhinjskih posuda, uglavnom lončića i čaša, a otkrivena su i četiri keramička utega/pršljena (Sl. 9, br. 1–4).

Dekoracije su dosta jednostavne, ali svejedno ukazuju na razdoblje u kojem su posude proizvedene (v. Grafikon 2). Konkretno, osim karakterističnih oblika oboda, ručki i drški, karakteristični su i načini ukrašavanja: dekoracije su obično izvedene apliciranjem, utiskivanjem, kaneliranjem, žljebljenjem, modeliranjem facetiranjem i modeliranjem udubljivanjem. Neki od motiva mogu se, uz određeni oprez, datirati u željezno doba (Tabla I, 3, 4, 6, 8–11; Tabla II, 3, 5, 6; Tabla III, 4).¹⁷

Međutim, kao što smo već spomenule, među odabranim ulomcima keramike potrebno je istaknuti nekoliko njih koji zahtijevaju daljnju analizu jer po svojem specifičnom obliku i dekoraciji ne spadaju u standardnu tipologiju uočenu na ovom lokalitetu. Jedan takav nalaz jest maleni porozni ulomak ukrašen paralelnim žljebovima. Svaki drugi međuprostor između tih žljebova ispunjen je okruglim ubodima (Tabla III, 3). Svjetlosmeđe je boje, izrađen od pečene gline s fino usitnjenim anorganskim primjesama. Moguće je da je u smjesi bilo i organskih primjesa s obzirom na to da su vidljive sitne rupice. Iako je nemoguće rekonstruirati cijelu dekoraciju na temelju tako malenog ulomka, konzistencija glinene smjese i kompozicija ukrasa ukazuju na eneolitički period, odnosno ljubljansku kulturu (jadranski tip) razvijenog eneolitika, ali slične se dekoracije mogu naći širom jadranske obale i unutrašnjosti; neke potječu iz ranog brončanog doba (poput onih iz zapadne Hercegovine), a neke iz kasnoneolitičke hvarske kulture.¹⁸

¹⁷ Za više o željeznodobnim liburnskim dekoracijama, v. Vuković 2014: 23–27.

¹⁸ Za eneolitik, v. Marijanović 2005: Tabla XLII, 4, Tabla XLVI, 2; Marijanović 2012: Tabla I, 7; Tabla II, 2; Tabla V, 1; za brončano doba: Čović 1983: Tabla XIX, 1; Čečuk & Radić 2005, Tabla 85; za ljubljansku kulturu: Dimitrijević 1979: 321–324, Tabla XLI; Forenbaher 2018: 117–124; 120, Sl. 3, br. 6; 133, Sl. 9; za neolitik: Batović 1979: Tabla XCIX, 7, 9.



Slika 9. Različiti brončani, koštani i keramički predmeti otkriveni na lokalitetu (snimila Z. Serventi, uredila M. Vuković)

Figure 9. Various bronze, bone and ceramic items discovered at the site (photo by Z. Serventi, edited by M. Vuković)

specific form and ornamentation, have to be pointed out and further analysed, because they do not fit in the standard typology detected at this site. One such find is a small and porous fragment, which was decorated with parallel grooves which had every second interspace filled with round indentations (Pl. III, 3). The fragment is of a light brown colour with finely ground inorganic additives. It is also possible that the clay contained organic additives, since it has small holes throughout the surface. Although it is impossible to reconstruct the whole decorative composition based on such a small piece, consistency of clay paste and decorations would generally point towards the Eneolithic period, like the Ljubljana culture (Adriatic subtype) from the Late Eneolithic, but similar decorations can also be found throughout the wider Adriatic area and hinterland during the Early Bronze Age (e.g. in western Herzegovina) or in late Neolithic Hvar group.¹⁸

Another, slightly larger find, pieced together from two pottery fragments, is a part of the body of

¹⁸ For Eneolithic see: Marijanović 2005: Pl. XLII, 4, Pl. XLVI, 2; Marijanović 2012: Pl. I, 7; Pl. II, 2; Pl. V, 1; for Bronze Age: Čović 1983: Pl. XIX, 1; Čečuk & Radić 2005, Pl. 85; for Ljubljana culture: Dimitrijević 1979: 321–324, Pl. XLI; Forenbaher 2018: 117–124; 120, Fig. 3, no. 6; 133, Fig. 9; for Neolithic: Batović 1979: Pl. XCIX, 7, 9.

Drugi, nešto veći nalaz, fragment iz dva dijela, dio je trbuha posude čiji tip na osnovi ovog ulomka ne možemo utvrditi, možemo reći samo da se radi o loncu manjih dimenzija. Ovaj je ulomak čvršćeg sastava i potpuno je crne boje. Ispod dviju linija vodoravnih žljebova nalazi se vodoravna linija uboda. Odmah ispod njih nalazi se kompozicija cik-cak žljebova čiju donju liniju prati niz s njom paralelnih uboda. Žljebovi su tanki i jako plitki, ali uredno izrađeni, dok su ubodi neuredniji, ali također plitki (Tabla III, 4). Slične dekoracije poznate su od neolitika pa do željeznog doba. Ako bismo razmatrali mogućnost da je riječ o žlijebljenoj keramici eneolitika, u kojem se pronalaze slične kompozicije ukrasnih elemenata, moramo biti svjesni da je sama izvedba eneolitičke keramike mnogo grublja i da su žljebovi neuredniji i dublji, dok se ovdje radi o fino izrađenim, plitkim žljebovima te plitkim ubodima.¹⁹ Kombinacija tehnika žlijebljenja i uboda jako podsjeća na dio nalaza koji pripadaju cetinskoj kulturi. Ipak, uzorci i dekoracije te brončanodobne kulture dosta su specifični pa se ovaj ulomak, iako pokazuje slične tehnike i fakturu, ne bi uklopio u taj stil.²⁰ No, ako bismo ovim ulomcima pripisali željeznodobno podrijetlo (iako takvi motivi nisu tipični za područje istočnog Jadrana), najbliža bi im analogija, zbog upotrijebljenih tehnika i fakture, bila lokalno proizvedena liburnska keramika iz Bribira.²¹ Uzimajući u obzir samu kompoziciju ukrasa, analogije bi se mogle pronaći i na širem području – u Ratu blizu Ložišća na Braču,²² ali i u nekim primjerima s kontinentalnog područja, poput keramike s lokaliteta Kiringrad u središnjoj Hrvatskoj te u željeznodobnoj kulturnoj grupi Donja Dolina – Sanski Most u Bosni i Hercegovini.²³

¹⁹ Za više o eneolitičkoj keramici, v. npr. Čečuk & Radić 2005; Marijanović 2005; Forenbaher 2018.

²⁰ Forenbaher 2018: 125, sl. 5, 16; sl. 6, 6, 7. Za više o cetinskoj kulturi, v. Marović & Čović 1983; Olujić 2012, s pripadajućom literaturom.

²¹ Korošec & Korošec 1980: tabla X–XIII.

²² Barbarić 2010, 161, sl. 9.

²³ Za Kiringrad, v. Dimitrijević 1961, 30–33, Tabla XIV–XVII, Balen-Letunić 1987, Tabla 5–6. Potrebno je naglasiti da je materijal iz Kiringrada problematičan te da je isprva bio pripisan lasinjskoj kulturi. Kasnije su istraživači, međutim, bili skloniji datirati te nalaze u željezno doba (usp. Čučković 1986: 17, bilj. 3; Marković 1986: 22). Za Bosnu i Hercegovinu, v. Čović 1987: Tabla XXIX, 17.

the vessel, although its type cannot be clearly defined, apart from it being a smaller pot. These fragments are completely black and made from a denser, better quality clay, decorated with two lines of horizontal grooves below which is a horizontal set of round indentations and below them is a zig-zag composition made also of grooves, followed by another set of round indentations. These grooves are shallow and delicate, neatly made, while the indentations are shallow but more inconsistent (Pl. III, 4). Similar decorations range from Neolithic up to the Iron Age. If we would consider attributing these fragments to the Eneolithic period, since Eneolithic grooved pottery has similar compositions and decorative elements, the fragments found in Poveljana have finely executed shallow grooves and indentations, while Eneolithic pottery is usually much coarser and its grooves are less accurate and much deeper.¹⁹ Combination of grooving techniques with indentations resembles considerably a part of the material found in Cetina culture, but the composition of the decoration of this Bronze age culture is quite specific and our fragment, although the techniques and facture are similar, still does not fit into that style.²⁰ Furthermore, these fragments can perhaps be attributed to the Iron Age (although such motives are not typical for the territory of the Eastern Adriatic), primarily based on the decoration techniques and facture, and the closest analogies can be found in the locally produced Liburnian vessels from Bribir.²¹ Taking into consideration the composition of the decoration, analogies can be found in the wider area as well, at Rat near Ložišća on the island of Brač,²² but also in some fragments found in the continental Croatia, like in the pottery from Kiringrad in central Croatia, and also in Iron Age group Donja dolina – Sanski most in Bosnia and Herzegovina.²³

¹⁹ For more on the Eneolithic pottery see e.g. Čečuk & Radić 2005; Marijanović 2005; Forenbaher 2018.

²⁰ Forenbaher 2018: 125, Fig. 5, 16; Fig. 6, 6, 7. For more on the Cetina culture see Marović & Čović 1983; Olujić 2012, with accompanying literature.

²¹ Korošec & Korošec 1980: Pl. X–XIII.

²² Barbarić 2010, 161, Fig. 9.

²³ For Kiringrad see in Dimitrijević 1961, 30–33, Pl. XIV–XVII, Balen-Letunić 1987, Pl. 5–6, we must emphasize that material from Kiringrad is problematic and was firstly

Vrlo je zanimljiv i maleni narančasto-smeđi ulomak s dva duboka žlijeba u cik-cak liniji i tri male na kružna otiska, naročito zato što je moguće da je u jednom od njih možda ostao sićušan trag bijele boje (inkrustacije), iako je za pouzdani zaključak o tome potrebno obaviti daljnje analize (Tabla III, 5). Slične dekorativne kombinacije mogu se naći na neolitičkoj keramici iz Barica, iako su načinjene plitkim urezima, bez inkrustacija, i drukčije su konzistencije. Neke druge analogije potječu iz kasnijih razdoblja i sa šireg područja, poput dvaju ulomaka datiranih u rano brončano doba istočne i zapadne Hercegovine, jednog iz ljubljanske kulture (jugoi-stočno-alpska regija) te nekoliko ulomaka pripisanih cetinskoj kulturi.²⁴ Ulomci ukrašeni gustim, paralelnim žlijebljenim linijama prilično su malih dimenzija te je nemoguće odrediti je li taj ukras bio dijelom nekog većeg uzorka ili je bio samostalan, poput čestih ukrasa na metličastoj keramici (Tabla III, 1). Primjeri poput ovog potječu iz brončanog doba, ali mogu sezati sve do neolitika.²⁵ I konačno, ulomak s plitkim žlijebljenim spiralnim motivom može se usporediti s poznatim primjerima kuglastih posuda s niskom prstenastom nogom iz srednjeg neolitika (Tabla III, 2).²⁶

Nalazi s lokaliteta Glavice – Stara Poveljana pokazuju sličnost s materijalom pronađenim na različitim lokacijama na otoku Pagu.²⁷ Međutim, većina tog materijala pronađena je tijekom rekognosciranja, što komplicira analizu i dovodi u pitanje sve analogije i datacije. Osim toga, različite okolnosti u kojima je materijal pronađen i specifični uvjeti u različitim područjima otoka mogu imati utjecaj na konačno stanje keramičkog materijala te time povećati broj mogućih varijacija. Za proizvodnju tog materijala korištena je glina s različitih lokacija i s primjesama različite kvalitete i konzistencije, čime su definirani konačan izgled i tip tih keramičkih posuda, ali je

Small orange-brown fragment with two deep, zig-zag grooves and three small circular stamps is also quite interesting, especially because it is possible that a tiny trace of white colour (incrustation) remained in one of the circular grooves (although for a decisive conclusion on the subject further analysis will have to be conducted) (Pl. III, 5). Similar decorative combinations can be found on Neolithic pottery from Barice, although they were made with shallow carvings, without incrustation, and are of different consistency. Some other analogies come from later periods and from the wider area, like two fragments attributed to early Bronze Age of Eastern and Western Hercegovina, one from Ljubljana group (South-eastern Alpine region) and some fragments attributed to Cetina culture.²⁴ Fragments decorated with thick, parallel grooved lines are rather small, which makes it impossible to determine if the decoration was part of some bigger composition or it stood alone, like common brushed pottery decoration (Pl. III, 1). Examples like this are found in the Bronze Age but they could range even to the Neolithic period.²⁵ Lastly, a fragment with shallow grooved spiral motif is similar to the well-known examples of globular vessels with low ring-type foot from the middle Neolithic period (Pl. III, 2).²⁶

Findings from Glavice – Stara Poveljana show similarities to the material detected at different locations on the island of Pag as well;²⁷ however, the majority of that material was found during field surveys, which complicates the analysis, causing all analogies and datings to remain quite questionable. Also, different circumstances in which material was found and specific conditions in different

²⁴ Za Barice, v. Vujević & Horvat 2012: Tabla IX, 3; za brončano doba: Gabrovec 1983: 63–70, Tabla XII, 14, 14a; za ljubljansku kulturu: Čović 1983: Tabla XVIII, 12; Tabla XX, 7; za cetinsku kulturu: Olujić 2012, 63, Sl. 11, 12; Tabla 8.

²⁵ Vidjeti Batović 1966: LXXIV, Sl. 5, 6; Hulina, Forenbaher & Miracle 2012: 144–171.

²⁶ Usp. Batović 1979: Sl. 25/9, Tabla LXXXIV, Sl. 12; Batović 1990: Tabla III, 1.

²⁷ Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 17–214.

attributed to Lasinja culture, however later researchers are more inclined to date these finds to the Iron Age (cf. Čučković 1986: 17, bilj. 3; Marković 1986: 22). For Bosnia and Herzegovina see Čović 1987: Pl. XXIX, 17.

²⁴ For Barice see: Vujević & Horvat 2012: Pl. IX, 3; for Bronze Age: Gabrovec 1983: 63–70, Pl. XII, 14, 14a; for Ljubljana group: Čović 1983: Pl. XVIII, 12; Pl. XX, 7; for Cetina group: Olujić 2012, 63, Fig. 11, 12; Pl. 8.

²⁵ See Batović 1966: LXXIV, figs. 5, 6; Hulina, Forenbaher & Miracle 2012: 144–171.

²⁶ Cf. Batović 1979: fig. 25/9, Pl. LXXXIV, fig. 12; Batović 1990: Pl. III, 1.

²⁷ Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 17–214.



Slika 10. Kasnoantička brončana pticolika fibula, nakon konzervacije (snimila i načinila M. Vuković)

Figure 10. Late Antiquity bronze bird-shaped fibula after conservation (photo and editing by M. Vuković)

ujedno i otežana njihova datacija. Ipak, općenito se može zaključiti da, po svojoj strukturi, morfologiji i dekoracijama, keramički materijal s lokaliteta Glavice – Stara Poveljana pokazuje sličnosti s drugim nalazima prapovijesnog keramičkog materijala na otoku Pagu, uglavnom s onima iz željeznog doba, iako neki ulomci, kao što smo vidjeli, imaju analogije i s keramikom iz starijih razdoblja.²⁸ Analogije za ulomke s Glavice moguće je pronaći i u keramičkom materijalu s drugih liburnskih nalazišta,²⁹ naročito u onom iz Radovina, Nina i Bribira, ali postoje i sličnosti s udaljenijim nalazima iz Istre.³⁰ Važno je naglasiti i da je na nekoliko gradinskih lokaliteta na otoku (na primjer Gradac u Jakišnici kraj Luna, Kruna kraj

²⁸ Koristimo priliku da zahvalimo Kristini Horvat i Martini Čelhar s Odjela za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru te Nataliji Čondić, kustosici Arheološkog muzeja Zadar, na pomoći pruženoj pri definiranju ovih nalaza.

²⁹ Vidjeti Batović 1987: 339–390.

³⁰ Za nalaze keramičkih posuda iz Radovina, v. Batović 1968: 60–61, Tabla XXIV–XXXI; Šešelj & Vuković 2013: 337–341, Tabla 1–3; Vuković 2014: 22–51; iz Nina: Batović 1970: 37–39, Sl. 8–47; iz Bribira: Korošec & Korošec 1980: 112–139, tabla IX–XIX; iz Istre: Mihovilić 1997: 39–59; Mihovilić 2009: 37–79.

regions of the island may affect the final condition of ceramic material adding to the possible variations. Different sources of clay as well as the quality and consistency of tempering material were used for production of this pottery, which defined the final look and type of vessels, but also made their attribution that much harder. Still, it is generally possible to conclude that ceramic material from Stara Poveljana - Glavice shows similarities in structure, morphology and decorations with other findings of prehistoric ceramic material from the island of Pag, predominantly dating to the Iron Age, but some of the fragments, as we have seen, have analogies with pottery dating to older periods.²⁸ Analogies can also be drawn between finds from Glavice and the ceramic vessels from other Liburnian sites,²⁹ particularly to known prehistoric material of Radovin, Nin and Bribir, but similarities can be detected in other more distant finds from Istria.³⁰ It is also important to point out that several hill-fort sites on the island (like Gradac in Jakišnica near Lun, Kruna near Košljun, Gradac in Smokvica) had imported vessels,³¹ but at Glavice such products were not discovered.

OTHER FINDS

This site was not used only during prehistory but also in later periods, which is attested by numerous finds dated to Late Antiquity and even to the Late Middle Ages and Early Modern Period. Namely, the Late Antiquity bird-shaped fibula (Fig. 10),³²

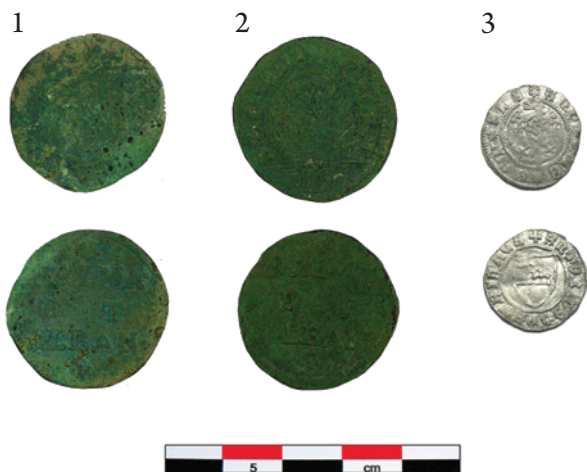
²⁸ We are grateful to Kristina Horvat and Martina Čelhar from the Department of Archaeology, University of Zadar and Natalija Čondić, curator in the Archaeological Museum in Zadar, for their help in defining these finds.

²⁹ See: Batović 1987: 339–390.

³⁰ For ceramic finds from Radovin see: Batović 1968: 60–61, Pl. XXIV–XXXI; Šešelj & Vuković 2013: 337–341, Pl. 1-3; Vuković 2014: 22–51; from Nin: Batović 1970: 37–39, fig. 8–47; from Bribir: Korošec & Korošec 1980: 112–139, Pl. IX–XIX; from Istria: Mihovilić 1997: 39–59; Mihovilić 2009: 37–79.

³¹ Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 19.

³² We are grateful to Jakov Vučić, director of the Archaeological Museum in Zadar, for his help in defining this find. For more on bird-shaped fibulae see Vinski 1991: 28, Pl. XIII, 14, Pl. XVII, 4; Ivčević 2002: 238, 245, 265–266, 268, Pl. XXII, 204, Pl. XXIV, 232; Fabijanić 2007: 263ff; Busuladžić 2009: 26,



Slika 11. Novac otkriven na lokalitetu (snimila Z. Serventi, uredila M. Vuković)

Figure 11. Coins discovered at the site (photo by Z. Serventi, edited by M. Vuković)

Košljuna, Gradac u Smokvici) pronađena importirana keramika,³¹ no na Glavicama takvi nalazi nisu otkriveni.

OSTALI NALAZI

Lokalitet nije korišten samo u prapovijesti, već i u kasnijim razdobljima, što je potvrđeno brojnim nalazima datiranim u kasnu antiku, pa čak i u kasni srednji vijek i rani novi vijek. Konkretno, kasnoantička fibula u obliku ptice (Sl. 10),³² s još nekim drugim ulomcima keramičkih posuda, ukazuje na to da se tim područjem služilo u navedenom razdoblju.

³¹ Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 19.

³² Željeli bismo zahvaliti Jakovu Vučiću, ravnatelju Arheološkog muzeja Zadar, na pomoći pri definiranju ovog nalaza. Za više o fibulama u obliku ptice, v. Vinski 1991: 28, Tabla XIII, 14, Tabla XVII, 4; Ivčević 2002: 238, 245, 265–266, 268, Tabla XXII, 204, Tabla XXIV, 232; Fabijanić 2007: 263 i d.; Busuladžić 2009: 26, 34, 48, Sl. 7; Busuladžić 2010: 81–82, 185–186, kat. br. 241–244; Tomasović 2010: 477 i d.; Katić & Kapetanić 2019: 7 i dalje. Vidjeti i Brozzi 1976: 510 i d.; Maurina & Postinger 2010: 65 i d.; Melissano 2015: 95 i dalje. Ipak, kad je riječ o ovoj fibuli, najbolje analogije mogu se pronaći u Saloni i Kninu jer je u pitanju specifična pločasta fibula u obliku ptice, dok su ostale veće i realističnije oblikovane.

along with some ceramic fragments, indicate the use of the area during the aforementioned period. Also, one small silver coin from Aquileia by patriarch Antonio II. Panciera, dated to 1402–1411 (Fig. 11, no. 3), and two Venetian coins for Dalmatia and Albania, dated to the 17th and 18th centuries, were found during the excavation (Fig. 11, nos. 1, 2).³³ The coins were in very good condition, barely used, and they clearly show that this site was frequented at various periods. In addition to that, several iron nails and other iron fragments were found, as well as bronze appliques, clasps, awls and similar small bronze items (Fig. 9, nos. 5–8), and fragments of various glass vessels. These finds, although they do not facilitate the more precise dating of the site, show that life existed at the location of Glavice after the prehistoric period. The fragment of millstone and several smaller (prehistoric?) flints are also hard to date (Figs. 12 and 13), as so is the bone tool (Fig. 9, no. 9), but they still prove the longevity of use of the site, most likely for settlement purposes.

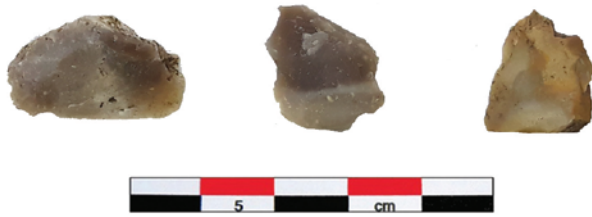


Slika 12. Dio mlinskog kamena (snimila Z. Serventi, uredila M. Vuković)

Figure 12. Part of the stone mill (photo by Z. Serventi, edited by M. Vuković)

34, 48, fig. 7; Busuladžić 2010: 81–82, 185–186, cat. no. 241–244; Tomasović 2010: 477ff; Katić & Kapetanić 2019: 7ff. See also Brozzi 1976: 510ff; Maurina & Postinger 2010: 65ff; Melissano 2015: 95ff. However, when it comes to this fibula, the best analogies can be found in Salona and Knin, since it is a specific type of plate fibula in the form of a bird, while others were larger and more realistically sculpted.

³³ Ilkić & Vukušić 2012: 198ff, cat. no. 25 (Antonio II Panciera), cat. no. 96–97 (coin for Dalmatia and Albania). See also accompanying literature.



Slika 13. Kremenje otkriveno na lokalitetu (snimila Z. Serventi, uredila M. Vuković)

Figure 13. Flints discovered at the site (photo by Z. Serventi, edited by M. Vuković)

Osim toga, tijekom istraživanja pronađene su i jedna mala srebrna kovanica akvilejskog patrijarha Antonija II. Panciere, datirana u razdoblje od 1402. do 1411. godine (Sl. 11, br. 3), i dvije mletačke kovanice za Dalmaciju i Albaniju, datirane u 17. odnosno 18. stoljeće (Sl. 11, br. 1, 2).³³ Kovanice su bile u vrlo dobrom stanju, jedva korištene, i jasno pokazuju da je lokalitet bio posjećivan u različitim razdobljima. Uz to je pronađeno i nekoliko željeznih čavala i drugih željeznih ulomaka, kao i brončane aplikе, kopče, šila i slični brončani predmeti (Sl. 9, br. 5–8) te ulomci različitih staklenih posuda. Iako ne olakšavaju preciznije datiranje lokaliteta, ti nalazi pokazuju da su ljudi na lokalitetu Glavice živjeli nakon prapovijesnog doba. Ulomak mlinskog kamena i nekoliko primjера manjeg (prapovijesnog?) kremenja također se ne mogu lako datirati (Sl. 12 i 13), a isto vrijedi i za oruđe od kosti (Sl. 9, br. 9). Ipak, svi oni potvrđuju dugotrajnost korištenja lokaliteta, i to vrlo vjerojatno u naseobinske svrhe.

Nadalje, brojni ulomci glaziranih posuda koji su iskopani tijekom istraživanja okvirno se mogu datirati u razdoblje od 14. do 16. stoljeća (Sl. 14). Na temelju tehnike proizvodnje i ukrasa ti se ulomci mogu klasificirati u tri osnovna tipa: jednostavne posude s olovnom glazurom (tzv. *invetriata*), datirane u 14. i 15. stoljeće, engobirane posude (dekorirana i nede­korirana varijanta), datirane u razdoblje od 14. do 16. stoljeća, te majolika, koju se također može datirati u isto razdoblje. Te su posude pretežno zdjele različitih

Furthermore, numerous fragments of glazed vessels were unearthed during the excavation and they can be broadly dated to the period from 14th to 16th century (Fig. 14). These fragments, based on the production technique and decoration, can be attributed to three basic types: to simple vessels with translucent lead glaze (so called *invetriata*), dated to 14th and 15th century, to engobe (underglazed) pottery (undecorated and decorated variant), dated from 14th to 16th century, and to majolica, which can also be dated from 14th to 16th century. These vessels were predominantly bowls of different dimensions, pots and jugs and they were imported from workshops in Northern and Central Italy.³⁴ Furthermore, they can also be interpreted in the context of the nearby mediaeval settlement in the cove of Stara Poveljana, which was first mentioned in 1334, during the construction of the church of St. Martin (Sv. Martin).³⁵ The church of St. Nicholas (Sv. Nikola) in nearby Poveljana, dating to 10th or 11th century, also attests to the importance of the area during the Middle Ages,³⁶ while the archaeological excavations conducted at several locations in the cove, which revealed numerous graves dated from 8th to 11th century, prove its early mediaeval inhabitation.³⁷ Furthermore, it has been hypothesized that the settlement of Stara Poveljana was founded in the 16th century, but its inhabitants moved to higher ground due to the attacks which came from Zadar, until in 1650 last inhabitants moved out and the settlement was completely abandoned.³⁸

³⁴ We must express our gratitude to Karla Gusar from the Department of Archaeology at the University of Zadar who analysed, dated and attributed these Late Mediaeval and Early Modern fragments, which will also be published in her upcoming book. For more on Late Mediaeval and Early Modern pottery see also Bradara 2006; Gusar 2007: 177ff; Gusar & Visković 2010: 2ff.; Gusar 2010, with accompanying literature.

³⁵ Hilje 2011: 170–171; Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 295–296.

³⁶ Hilje 2011: 169–170, with accompanying literature.

³⁷ Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 296. Graves dating to 8th and 9th century were discovered at the site of Belotine ograde (in the cove of Stara Poveljana) and Gomilica (Poveljansko polje), while the remains of the necropolis dating to 10th and/or 11th century were discovered in the cove of Stara Poveljana. For more on these finds see Belošević 1970: 203ff; Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 295–296.

³⁸ Oštarić 2017: 584.

³³ Ilkić & Vukušić 2012: 198 i d., kat. br. 25 (Antonio II. Panciera), kat. br. 96–97 (novac za Dalmaciju i Albaniju). Vidjeti i pripadajuću literaturu.

dimenzija te lonci i vrčevi, uvezene iz radionica sjeverne i središnje Italije.³⁴ Moguće ih je interpretirati i u kontekstu obližnjeg srednjovjekovnog naselja u uvali Stara Poveljana, koje se prvi put spominje 1334. godine, u vrijeme gradnje crkve sv. Martina.³⁵ I crkva sv. Nikole u obližnjoj Poveljani, iz 10. ili 11. stoljeća, potvrda je važnosti ovog područja u srednjem vijeku,³⁶ dok su arheološka istraživanja provedena na nekoliko lokaliteta u uvali, koja su rezultirala otkrićem brojnih grobova iz razdoblja od 8. do 11. stoljeća, dokazala prisutnost ranosrednjovjekovnog stanovništva na ovom prostoru.³⁷ Osim toga, smatra se da je naselje Stara Poveljana osnovano u 16. stoljeću, ali su se njegovi stanovnici preselili na viši položaj zbog napada koji su dolazili iz Zadra, sve dok ono nije u potpunosti napušteno 1650. godine.³⁸

LOKALITET U USPOREDBI S DRUGIM PRAPOVIJESNIM NASELJIMA NA OTOKU

Prapovijesni nalazi s lokaliteta Glavice – Stara Poveljana jasno ukazuju na to da je tamo bilo smješteno prapovijesno naselje koje je najvjerojatnije bilo intenzivno korišteno tijekom željeznog doba, ali u određenoj mjeri i u ranijim razdobljima, što je značajno za sveukupan uvid u distribuciju takvih naselja na otoku Pagu, posebno ako se ima u vidu da većina prapovijesnih naselja dosad nije prikladno proučena i istražena.

Tijekom željeznog doba otok je najvjerojatnije pripadao teritoriju autohtonih Liburna, poznatih

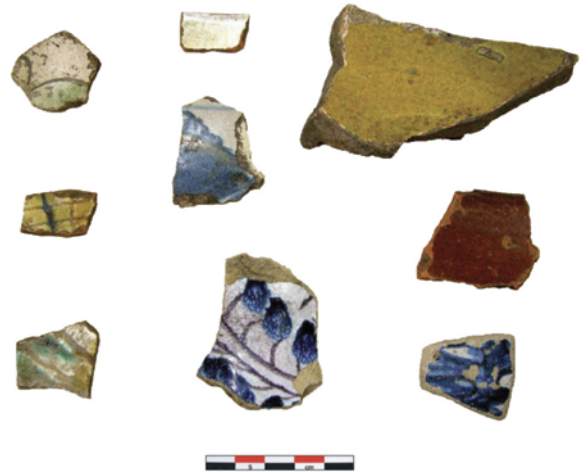
³⁴ Izražavamo zahvalnost Karli Gusar s Odjela za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru koja je analizirala, datirala i atribuirala ove kasnosrednjovjekovne i ranonovovjekovne ulomke, a koji će biti objavljeni u njezinoj skorjoj knjizi. Za više o kasnosrednjovjekovnoj i ranonovovjekovnoj keramici, vidjeti također Bradara 2006; Gusar 2007: 177 i d.; Gusar & Visković 2010: 2 i d.; Gusar 2010, s pripadajućom literaturom.

³⁵ Hilje 2011: 170–171; Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 295–296.

³⁶ Hilje 2011: 169–170, s pripadajućom literaturom.

³⁷ Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 296. Grobovi datirani u 8. i 9. stoljeće otkriveni su na lokalitetima Belotine ograde (u uvali Stara Poveljana) i Gomilica (Poveljansko polje), a ostatci nekropole datirane u 10. i/ili 11. stoljeće otkriveni su u uvali Stara Poveljana. Za više o tim nalazima, v. Belošević 1970: 203 i d.; Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 295–296.

³⁸ Oštarić 2017: 584.



Slika 14. Ulomci kasnosrednjovjekovne i ranonovovjekovne glazirane keramike (snimila Z. Serventi, uredila M. Vuković)

Figure 14. Fragments of Late Mediaeval and Early Modern glazed pottery (photo by Z. Serventi, edited by M. Vuković)

THE SITE IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENTS AT THE ISLAND

The prehistoric finds from Glavice – Stara Poveljana clearly indicate a possible location of prehistoric settlement, most likely extensively used during the Iron Age, but to some extent even during earlier periods, which is important for the overall knowledge of the distribution of such sites on the island of Pag, especially taking into consideration that majority of the prehistoric settlements were never properly examined and excavated.

During the Iron Age the island most likely belonged to the territory of native people of Liburni, who were well known for their hill-fort settlements.³⁹ According to the most recent re-

³⁹ Kurilić 2011: 58; Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 18. Perhaps at some point during the Iron Age the island was part of the territory of Mentori ethné, but it was later incorporated into the Liburni territory (or at least attributed to them by the ancient sources). For more on the quite problematic topic of distribution of native communities in the Eastern Adriatic and the span of Liburnian territory see e. g. Čače 1979: 43ff; Čače 1985; Kurilić 2008: 11ff; Wilkes 1969; Wilkes 2001,

po gradinskim naseljima.³⁹ Prema najnovijim istraživanjima (točnije rekognosciranjima terena), na Pagu ima oko 27 lokaliteta koje bi se s određenom sigurnošću moglo svrstati u tu vrstu naselja (v. Kartu 1).⁴⁰ No samo se devet od tih naselja može datirati u željezno doba (lokacije 2, 3, 7, 9, 13, 17, 18, 21 i 27 na Karti 1); ostala se ili nisu mogla datirati ili su pripadala brončanom dobu ili, u stvari, nisu bila prava naselja, već vjerojatnije refugiji. Budući da je otok krševit, prave željeznodobne gradine najvjerojatnije su bile međusobno udaljenije i orijentirane prema malobrojnim plodnim poljima pogodnima za poljodjelstvo. Najistaknutija među tim gradinama bila je gradina Košljun kraj Caske (Karta 1, br. 9), jedno od najvećih dosad poznatih prapovijesnih naselja i vjerojatno jedna od središnjih gradina na otoku Pagu (ili barem na sjevernom dijelu otoka).⁴¹ Taj je lokalitet bio dobro poznat već u 19. stoljeću, a nedavna su istraživanja dokazala kontinuitet života u željeznom dobu i u antici. Lokalitet se može povezati i s antičkom *Cissom*, a brojni luksuzni predmeti i nalazi pronađeni na njemu svjedoče o razvijenosti i blagostanju te zajednice.⁴² Druga ključna gradina najvjerojatnije se nalazila blizu plodnog Kolanskog polja, jednog od malobrojnih plodnih područja na Pagu (Karta 1, br. 13),⁴³ dok je na južnom dijelu otoka jedna od najvećih i najdominantnijih gradina bio Gradac kraj Smokvice, u blizini Vlašića (karta 1, br. 21).⁴⁴

³⁹ Kurilić 2011: 58; Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 18. Možda je otok u nekom trenutku u željeznom dobu pripadao teritoriju Mentora, ali je poslije inkorporiran u liburnski teritorij (ili je barem atribuiran Liburnima u antičkim izvorima). Za više o dosta problematičnoj temi distribucije autohtonih zajednica na istočnoj obali Jadrana i o prostiranju liburnskog teritorija, v. npr. Čače 1979: 43 i d.; Čače 1985; Kurilić 2008: 11 i d.; Wilkes 1969; Wilkes 2001, s pripadajućom literaturom. Za više o arheološkim ostacima liburnske kulture, v. Batović 2005, uključujući i njihovo korištenje gradina kao primarnog oblika naselja.

⁴⁰ Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 20–106; usp. Batović 1973: 5 i d.; Batović 1990a: 26 i d.; Batović 1992: 74 i d.; Kurilić 2011: 58–62.

⁴¹ Za više o temi središnjih gradina na otoku i njihovoj funkciji na liburnskom teritoriju, v. npr. Čače 2007; Čače 2013, s pripadajućom literaturom.

⁴² Gluščević & Grosman 2013: 548–550; Gluščević & Grosman 2015: 453–455.

⁴³ Pavlović *et al.*, 2015: 483–484.

⁴⁴ Gradac je imao vizualnu komunikaciju sa Sv. Vidom i Ljubčem, kao i dobar pregled obale i mora. Nalazio se u blizini plodnih polja

search (or, more accurately, field survey), there are approximately 27 sites on the island of Pag that can be, with some certainty, attributed to this settlement type (see Map 1).⁴⁰ However, amid those only nine settlements can be attributed to the Iron Age (locations 2, 3, 7, 9, 13, 17, 18, 21, 27 on Map 1), while others were undatable, belonged to the Bronze Age or were not actual settlements, but more likely refuges. Due to the karstic characteristics of the island the proper Iron Age hill-forts were most likely further apart and oriented towards those few fertile fields suitable for agriculture. Among these hill-forts the most notable was the site of Košljun near Caska (Map 1, no. 9), which is one of the largest prehistoric settlements currently known on the island of Pag and was most likely one of the central hill-forts on the island (or at least of the northern part of the island).⁴¹ The site was well known even in the 19th century and the recent excavations have proven the continuity of life from the Iron Age into the Roman period. It can also be connected to the ancient *Cissa* and the numerous luxury items and finds excavated at this site attest to the prosperity and wealth of this community.⁴² Another crucial hill-fort was most likely situated near the fertile Kolan field, one of few fertile areas of Pag (Map 1, no. 13),⁴³ and on the southern part of the island one of the largest and dominant hill-forts was Gradac near Smokvica in the vicinity of Vlašići (Map 1, no. 21).⁴⁴

with accompanying literature. For more on archaeological remains of Liburnian culture see Batović 2005, including their use of hill-forts as their primary type of settlement.

⁴⁰ Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 20–106; cf. Batović 1973: 5ff; Batović 1990a: 26ff; Batović 1992: 74ff; Kurilić 2011: 58–62.

⁴¹ For more on the topic of central hill-forts and their function in the Liburnian territory see e.g. Čače 2007; Čače 2013, with accompanying literature.

⁴² Gluščević & Grosman 2013: 548–550; Gluščević & Grosman 2015: 453–455.

⁴³ Pavlović *et al.*, 2015: 483–484.

⁴⁴ Gradac visually communicated with Sv. Vid and Ljubuč, and had a good overview of the coast and sea. It was situated near the fertile fields and had massive defensive walls and ramparts. Iron age local and imported pottery was found throughout the site as well as remains of houses, ovens and ceramic spindle whorls. For more on the site see Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 91–94, with accompanying literature.

Ono malo što znamo o tim gradinama svodi se na pronađene raznolike suhozidne konstrukcije, fortifikacije s jednim do tri zaštitna bedema i česta podgrađa u podnožju brda.⁴⁵ Kuće su uglavnom bile pravokutne, a prvi red kuća protezao se odmah do obrambenih zidova. Sve strukture građene su suhozidnom tehnikom, a neke od njih u kasnijim su razdobljima ponovno upotrijebljene u recentnijim kućama ili, još češće, torovima za ovce. Njihov donekle pravilan raspored na otoku, odličan nadzor šire okolice (koji je često uključivao i obalu i more) te očiti međusobni vizualni kontakt ukazuju na njihov strateški značaj, što dovodi do zaključka da su one najvjerojatnije bile povezane u nekakav sustav koji je služio za komunikaciju i rano upozoravanje. To je možda i razlog zašto su mnoge od njih dugotrajno korištene, osobito tijekom brončanog i željeznog doba. Moguće je i da je opći distribucijski obrazac gradina, ustanovljen u brončanom dobu, zadržan i u sljedećem razdoblju, samo što se gustoća naselja u međuvremenu povećala.⁴⁶ Ipak, većina gore navedenih lokaliteta datirana je samo približno, a samo jedan od njih, Košljun u Novaljskom polju blizu Caska, temeljitije je istražen. To navodi na zaključak da će mnoge od njih možda trebati iznova datirati, a možda čak i iznova interpretirati, nakon istraživanja koja tek trebaju uslijediti.

No lokalitet Glavice – Stara Poveljana ne bi trebalo smatrati gradinom, već upravo suprotno – kamene strukture, keramičke posude, komadi kućnog lijepa i nizinski smještaj ukazuju na mogućnost da je to bilo nizinsko naselje. Takva su naselja rijetkost ne samo među lokalitetima na Pagu, već i u cijeloj Liburniji, možda i zbog raširenog i duboko ukorijenjenog uvjerenja da su gradine bile jedina vrsta naseobina u željeznom dobu. Ipak, iako na otoku Pagu postoji nekoliko lokaliteta koji bi se hipotetski mogli smatrati takvim nizinskim prapovijesnim naseljima,⁴⁷ zasad se, bez provedenih istraživanja, čini

i imao je masivne zidine i bedeme. Po cijelom lokalitetu pronađeni su domaća i uvozna željeznodobna keramika, kao i ostatci kuća, peći i keramičkih pršljenova. Za više o tom lokalitetu, v. Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 91–94, s pripadajućom literaturom.

⁴⁵ Za više o gradinama, bedemima i liburnskim kućama, v. Batović 1973: 68 i d.; Kurilić 2011: 58 i d.; Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 17–107.

⁴⁶ Kurilić 2011: 58; Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 20–21.

⁴⁷ Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 18, 21. Ti su lokaliteti: Tašnice i Seline u Poveljani, Pešandovo – Šuprahini stani, Gračišće i

Little that is known about these hill-forts sums up to their different constructive elements made of dry stone walls, fortifications with one to three protective ramparts and quite often “*suburbium*” on the lower levels of the hill.⁴⁵ Houses were predominantly rectangular and the first row was built next to the protective walls. The constructions were all dry-stone walls but some of them were re-used in later times in local houses or, more often, sheep-corral. Their somewhat regular dispersion along the island, excellent overview of their greater surrounding, quite often including the coast and the sea, and their apparent visual contact is indicative of their strategic importance, which leads to the conclusion that they most likely formed some type of communication and warning system. This is perhaps also the reason why many of them were used for extended periods of time, expanding their continuity from Bronze to Iron Age. It is also possible that the general distribution pattern of hill-forts, established during the Bronze Age, was kept in the subsequent period, but the density of the settlements was increased.⁴⁶ Still, the majority of the aforementioned sites were just approximately dated, and only one of them, Košljun in Novaljsko polje near Caska, was more extensively excavated, which leads to the conclusion that many of them will have to be re-dated and perhaps even completely re-interpreted after their (still pending) excavation.

However, Glavice – Stara Poveljana, should not be considered a hill-fort, on the contrary, stone structures, ceramic vessels and fragments of clay daub as well as its lowland placement indicate a possible lowland settlement. Such settlements are a rarity among sites not only on the island of Pag but in the entire Liburnia, perhaps due to the widespread and deeply rooted preconception that hill-forts were the only and exclusive habitation type built during the Iron Age. There are also several sites on the island of Pag which were hypothetically attributed to such lowland prehistoric settlements,⁴⁷ but for now, and without excavations, they

⁴⁵ For more on the hill-forts, ramparts and Liburnian houses see Batović 1973: 68ff; Kurilić 2011: 58ff; Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 17–107.

⁴⁶ Kurilić 2011: 58; Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 20–21.

⁴⁷ Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 18, 21. The sites are: Tašnice and Seline in Poveljana, Pešandovo - Šuprahini stani, Gračišće and

vjerojatnijim da potječu iz nekog novijeg razdoblja, što ovaj lokalitet čini jedinstvenim na otoku i na širem liburnskom području. Nadalje, ustanovljeni arheološki lokaliteti na području Poveljane sugeriraju da je taj teritorij bio jedno od najčešće i najgušće naseljenih područja na otoku, ne samo u prapovijesti, već i sve do današnjeg vremena.⁴⁸

ZAKLJUČAK

Zaključno se može reći da svi analizirani nalazi ukazuju na dugotrajnu naseljenost lokaliteta Glavice – Stara Poveljana, a keramički nalazi indiciraju dvije faze intenzivnije uporabe tog prostora. Jedna je faza trajala tijekom kasnog srednjeg vijeka i ranog novog vijeka, a druga je bila u željeznom dobu, iako bi neki ulomci keramičkih posuda mogli biti i stariji, što bi značilo da je lokalitet bio naseljen i u ranijim razdobljima.

Prapovijesni materijal sadrži ulomke keramike različite strukture i morfologije, u rasponu od vrlo grube do fine, koje je u određenoj mjeri teško klasificirati i datirati. Oblici tih posuda variraju, baš kao i njihove dekoracije i način na koji su proizvedene. Iako bi se neki ulomci mogli datirati u šire razdoblje, npr. u neolitik, eneolitik ili brončano doba, većina njih pokazuje tipične značajke lokalne liburnske željeznodobne proizvodnje keramičkih posuda.

Ipak, problem ovog lokaliteta opća je „kakofo-nija“ nalaza koja se ponekad ne uklapa u situacije koje su uobičajene na arheološkim nalazištima. Naime, svi su ti brojni i raznoliki nalazi (tri kovanice

still seem more likely to be from a more recent period, making this site unique for the island and the wider Liburnian area. Furthermore, archaeological sites found in the Poveljana area indicate that this territory has been one of the most frequently and densely inhabited areas on the island, not only during the prehistory but throughout the centuries up to present time.⁴⁸

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, all of the analysed remains indicate the continuity of habitation at Glavice – Stara Poveljana, while ceramic finds reveal two phases of more intense use of the site; one phase was Late Medieval and Early Modern, and the other was Iron Age, although some pottery shards could even be older, indicating the use of the site in the previous periods as well.

Prehistoric material contains pottery fragments of different structure and morphology, ranging from very coarse to fine ones, which are, to some degree, difficult to attribute and date. Shapes of these vessels varied as well as their decorations and production methods. Although some fragments could be attributed to a wider time-span, i.e. to the Neolithic, Eneolithic and Bronze Age, the majority of them fit into the typical characteristics of local Liburnian Iron Age ceramic production.

Still, the problem with this site is the general “cacophony” of finds which in certain instances defy common archaeological situations. Namely, all

Četvrta klaša kod Kolana, Milkino i Mihovilje u Novalji, Turnić u Dinjiškoj i Gramače u blizini Vidalića u Barbatima.

⁴⁸ Za više o arheološkim nalazima na području Poveljane, v. Jurić & Batović 2007: 335–337; Jurić 2008: 403–404; Kurilić 2011a: 552–553; Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 88–89, 267–268, 295–296. Isto tako, tijekom arheoloških istraživanja 2015. godine rekognosciran je teren na području poznatom kao Rt Rastovac kraj Stare Poveljane nakon čega su 2016. uslijedila istraživanja koja je predvodila M. Vuković, kustosica Arheološkog muzeja Zadar. Na tom su rtu većinom pronađeni keramički nalazi iz prapovijesti i antike, a na jednom položaju utvrđena je veća koncentracija rimske građevne keramike. Tijekom istraživanja 2016. godine otkriveni su ostatci vapnenice i jedan grob odmah do njih. Pregledom terena koji je na obližnjoj livadi zvanj Gašparovi lazi izvršio Ivan Matković otkrivene su još nedatirane kamene strukture i jedan kameni humak. Za više o tom nalazu, v. M. Vuković, 2016, 568–569.

Četvrta klaša near Kolan, Milkino and Mihovilje near Novalja, Turnić near Dinjiška and Gramače near Vidalići in the vicinity of Barbati.

⁴⁸ For more on the archaeological finds in the Poveljana area see Jurić & Batović 2007: 335–337; Jurić 2008: 403–404; Kurilić 2011a: 552–553; Oštarić & Kurilić 2013: 88–89, 267–268, 295–296. Also, during 2015 archaeological field survey has been conducted in the area known as Rt Rastovac near Stara Poveljana, which was followed by archaeological excavations undertaken in 2016, both led by M. Vuković, curator in the Archaeological museum Zadar. Mostly ceramic finds, attributed to prehistoric and Roman period, were found throughout the peninsula and one location had a greater concentration of Roman architectural ceramics. Excavations in 2016 unearthed the remains of a lime kiln and one grave next to it, and accompanying field survey, conducted in the nearby meadow called Gašparovi lazi by Ivan Matković, discovered some yet undated stone structures and one stone mound. For more on this find see M. Vuković, 2016, 568–569.

s ostalim metalnim, staklenim i keramičkim nalazima) pronađeni u sondi čije dimenzije ne prelaze 2,5 x 5 metara, s plitkim stratigrafskim slojevima i s nalazima iz različitih razdoblja, prisutnim gotovo posvuda u tim slojevima. Drugi su problem suhozidne strukture i njihovo datiranje. Kao što je već prije navedeno, one su mogle biti izgrađene u srednjem ili ranom novom vijeku ili u prapovijesti. Mogle su pripadati kući, oboru ili nečem sličnom, pri čemu nam nalazi ne pomažu razjasniti tu situaciju. Prema tome, jedino što se s određenom sigurnošću može zaključiti jest da to nisu bile zasebne suhozidne strukture, već da predstavljaju vanjske strane jednog masivnog zida ispunjenog kamenjem i zemljom te da je taj zid bio dijelom veće građevine koja je vjerojatno služila kao ljudska nastamba. I prapovijesna keramika pronađena u pukotinama kamena živca ukazuje na to da se na tom lokalitetu nalazilo naselje te da se možda radi o dosta rijetkom željeznodobnom nizinskom naselju. Budući da arheoloških istraživanja prapovijesnih lokaliteta na Pagu dosad praktički nije ni bilo, ti su ostatci dragocjeni za bolje razumijevanje proizvodnje i distribucije keramike na otoku, kao i za intenzitet njegova naseljavanja. Iako je istraživanje ove sonde bilo nedovoljno za precizniju dataciju i klasifikaciju mnogih nalaza, smatrali smo da ih je potrebno objaviti jer su brojni i jedinstveni te se nadamo da će neka daljnja istraživanja odgovoriti na mnoga, još neodgovorena pitanja o ovom lokalitetu.

of these extensive and various finds (three coins, along with numerous other metal, glass and pottery finds) were excavated from the test pit measuring just 2.5 x 5 m, with shallow stratigraphic layers and with finds of various periods appearing almost throughout these layers. Another problem are the dry-stone structures and their dating. Namely, as has been stated before, they could have been made during the Mediaeval or Early Modern period, or during prehistory. They might have belonged to a house, a sheepfold, or something similar, and the finds do not help clarify the situation. Therefore, the only relatively certain conclusion is that these dry stone structures were not separate but were actually the outer fronts of one massive wall filled with rocks and earth, and that the wall was a part of a larger design more likely used for human habitation. The prehistoric pottery found in the crevices of the bedrock also indicates that the settlement was most likely built at that site and that perhaps it was quite a rare Iron Age lowland settlement. Also, taking into consideration that archaeological excavations of prehistoric sites on the island of Pag are almost non-existent, these remains are valuable in better understanding of pottery production and distribution as well as intensity of inhabitation of the island. In the end, although this test pit was insufficient for more precise dating and classification of many finds, we thought it was necessary to publish them, since they were numerous and quite unique, in a hope that some further excavation will give a more definite solution to many questions we still have regarding this site.

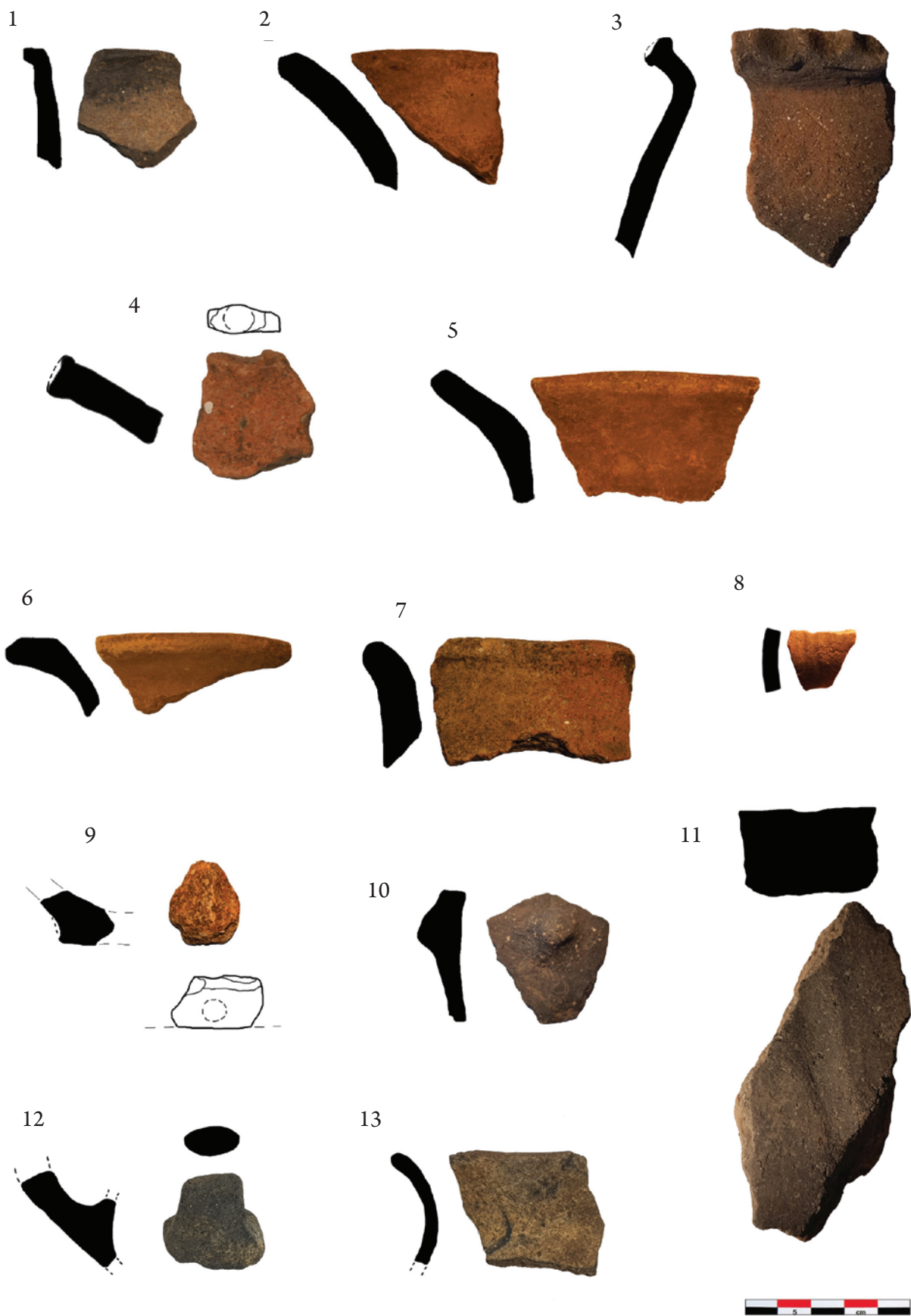


Tabla I. Ulomci keramike – obodi (načinila M. Vuković)

Plate I. Pottery fragments – rims (made by M. Vuković)

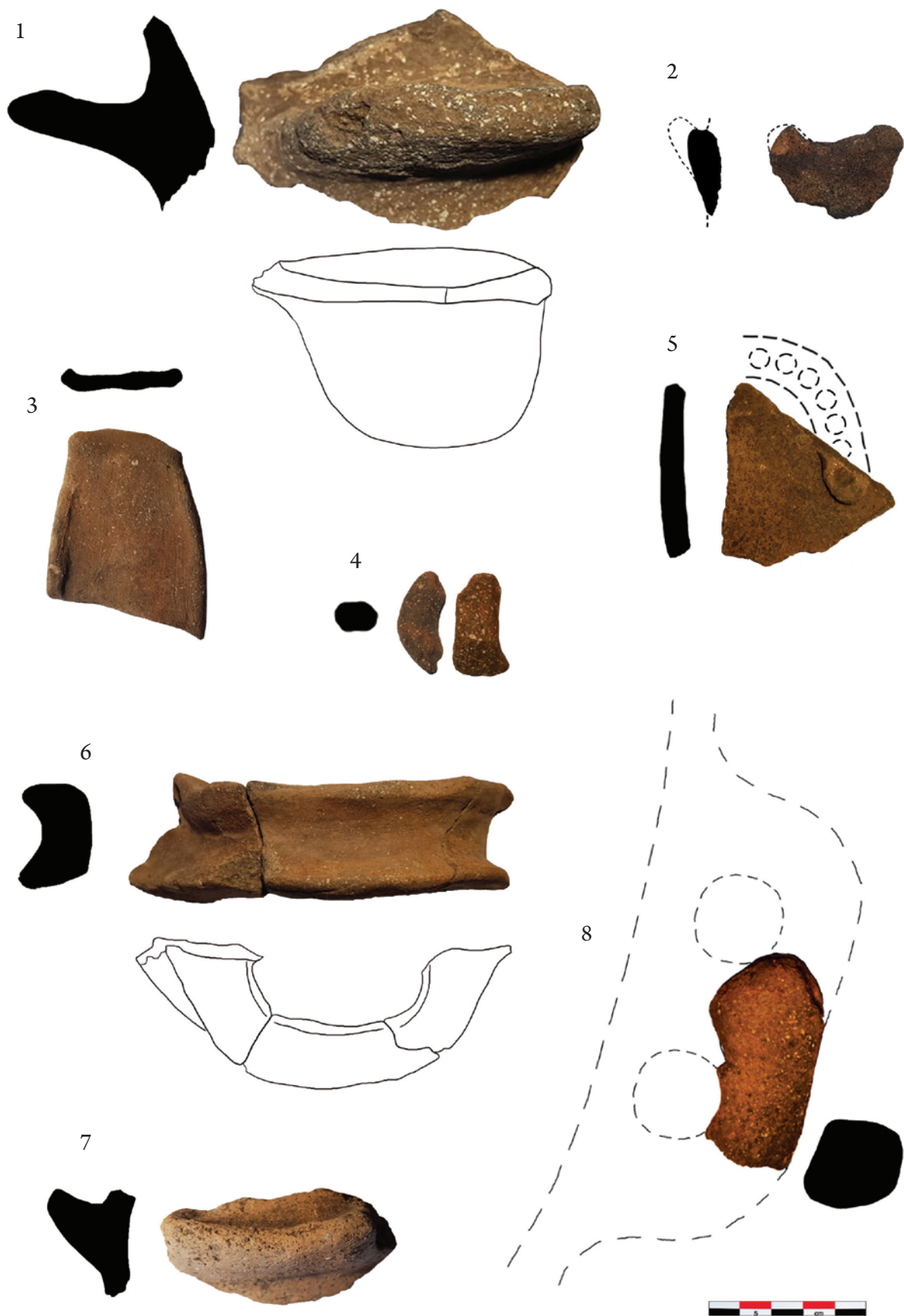


Tabla II. Ulomci keramike – ručke i drške (načinila M. Vuković)

Plate II. Pottery fragments – handles and extensions (made by M. Vuković)

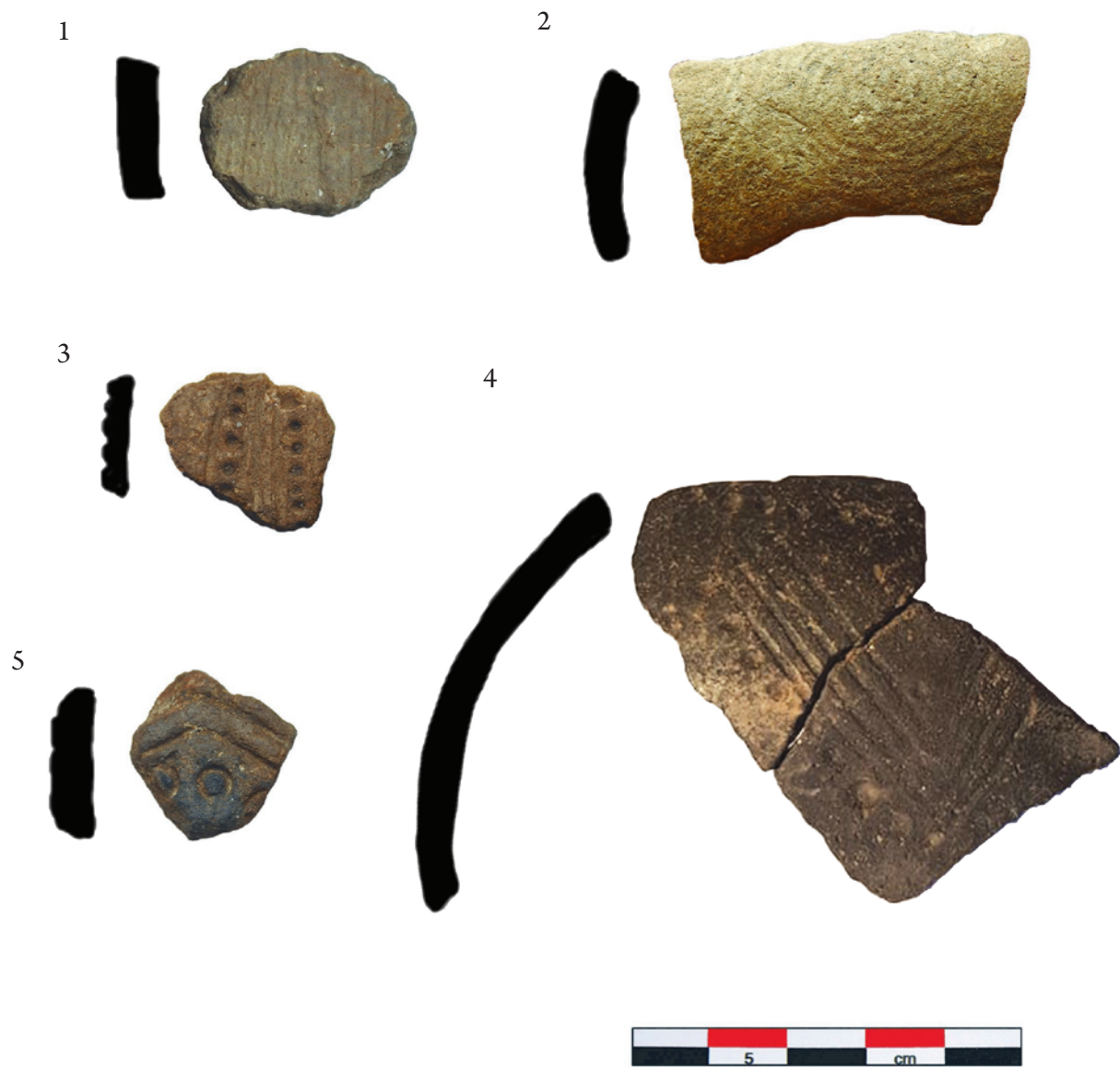


Tabla III. Dekorirani ulomci keramike (načinila M. Vuković)

Plate III. Decorated pottery fragments (made by M. Vuković)

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