

An aerial photograph of a coastal area. The water is a vibrant turquoise color, with darker patches indicating submerged rocks or structures. In the upper left corner, there are buildings and a small dock. A few small boats are visible in the water. The overall scene is a mix of natural and man-made elements.

POTOPLJENO
NEOLITIČKO
NALAZIŠTE NA
SOLINAMA
(Korčula)

Submerged
Neolithic site
in Soline
(Korčula)



Lokalitet Soline nalazi se oko 2,5 kilometara jugoistočno od grada Korčule. (Parica 2021; Parica, Radić 2022) Istraživanja iz 2022. godine druga su po redu sistematska istraživanja ovog lokaliteta. Istraživanjima iz 2021. jasno je definiran segment zidane obale koja u obliku sedmerokuta okružuje cijeli lokalitet. Na glavnu liniju obale, s vanjske strane, mjestimično se spajaju manji podzidi koji mogu biti posljedica širenja lokaliteta, ili je pak riječ o konstrukcijama koje bi mogle služiti za izvlačenje plovila.

Jasno definirana zidana obala čini granicu neolitičkog naselja prema moru, stoga je ovogodišnja kampanja bila usmjerena na istraživanje unutrašnjeg dijela naselja. Nedaleko od sonde 1 i 2 iz 2021. godine, prema unutrašnjosti nalazišta, primijećena je depresija koja, u odnosu na okolno područje, nije imala kamenja po površini. Sonde 3 i 4 postavljene su u prostor površinski vidljive depresije, odnosno prostora koji je okružen većom koncentracijom kamena koja je desetak centimetara viša u odnosu na pješčanu površinu u sredini.

Istraživani prostor pokazao je znatno drukčiju strukturu u odnosu na ostale dijelove lokaliteta. Deponirani sloj sastoji se većinom od mulja i drvenih grana, iverja, te komadića ugljena. Na nekim mjestima primijećena je i koncentracija biljnih vlakana nalik na sijeno. Na nekoliko nivoa vide se i urušenja pločastog kamena od okolnih

The site of Soline is located about 2.5 kilometers southeast of the town of Korčula. (Parica 2021; Parica, Radić 2022) The 2022 excavation is the second campaign of the systematic research of this site. The excavations of 2021 clearly defined the segment of the seawall that surrounds the entire site in the form of a heptagon. The main line of the seawall, on the outside, is joined in places by smaller retaining walls that may be the result of the expansion of the site, or they may be structures used to pull out vessels.

A clearly defined seawall forms the border of the Neolithic settlement towards the sea, therefore this year's campaign was focused on investigating the inner part of the settlement. Not far from trenches 1 and 2 opened in 2021, towards the inner part of the site, a depression without stones on the surface was noticed, standing out in the surrounding area. Trenches 3 and 4 were placed in the area of the depression visible on the surface, that is, the area surrounded by a higher concentration of stone that is ten centimeters higher than the sandy surface in the middle.

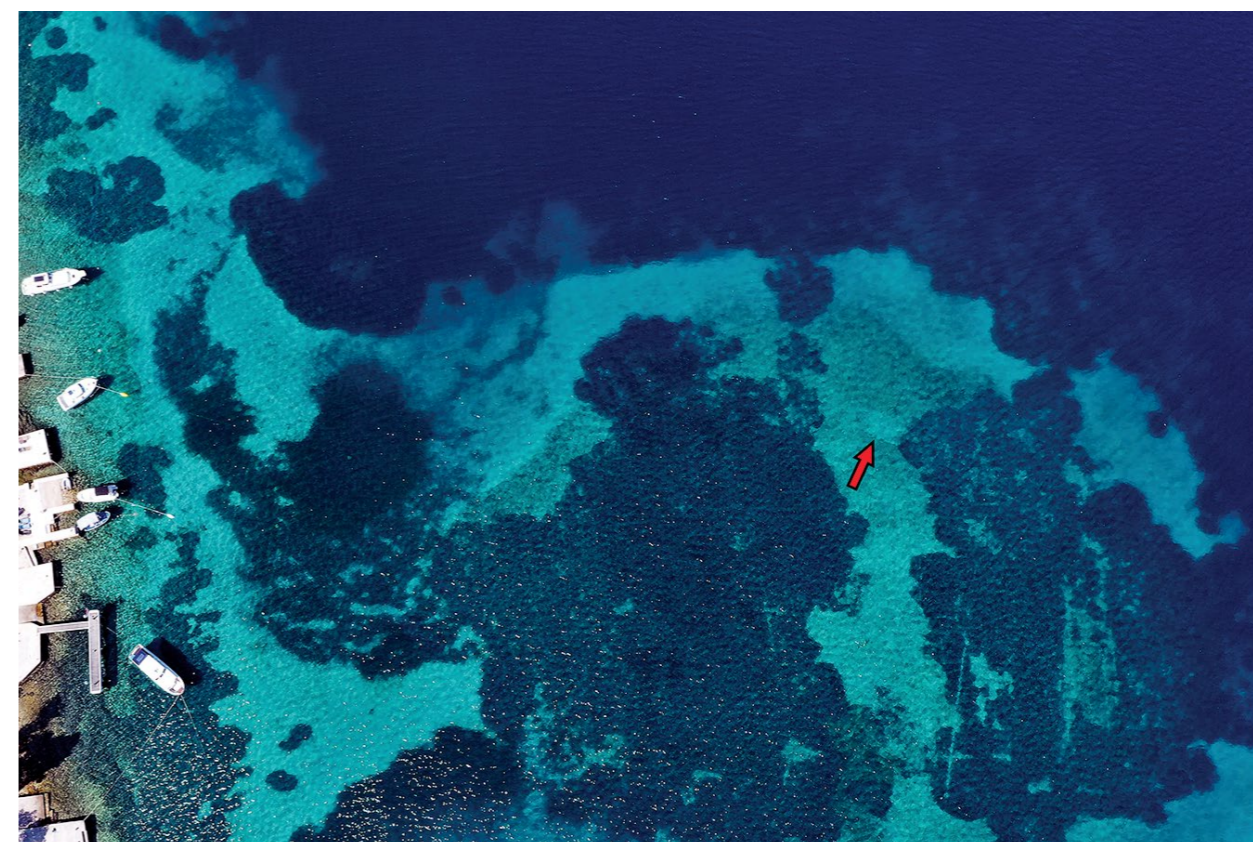
The investigated area showed a significantly different structure compared to other parts of the site. The deposited layer consists mostly of silt and wood branches, splinters, and pieces of coal. A concentration of plant fibers similar to hay was observed in some places. On several levels, one can



Mate PARICA
mparica@unizd.hr



Podvodna fotografija obalnog zida istraženog 2021. godine (foto: E. Visković)
Underwater photo of the seawall explored in 2021 (photo: E. Visković)



Zona bez površinskog kamena vidljiva na zračnoj snimci (foto: B. Kačan)
Zone without surface stones visible on an aerial photo (photo: B. Kačan)



Površinski dio sonde 4 (foto: M. Parica)
Surface part of trench 4 (photo: M. Parica)





Mogući ostatci balastnog kamena (foto: M. Parica)
Possible remains of ballast stone (photo: M. Parica)



Dio bioarheoloških ostataka (foto: Š. Vrkić)
Some of bioarchaeological remains (photo: Š. Vrkić)

konstrukcija. Unutar sloja se nalazila i veća količina keramičkih oblika čiji ukrasi dokazuju vrijeme kasneolitičke hvarske kulture, zatim kremena sječiva i vrhovi kremenih strelica. Osim toga pronađene su i fino obrađene koštane alatke. Od bioarheološkog materijala pronađene su životinjske kosti, te brojne ljušture badema, te tek tri koštice masline.

Površina dna u sondama 3 i 4 nalazila se na 4,1 metar ispod današnje morske razine. Na dnu sonde 3 i 4, oko 140 centimetara dublje od površine dna, nalazi se živa stijena, kamen i veliki kameni oblutci. Ovdje je riječ o izvornom dnu pličine na kojoj je izgrađeno neolitičko naselje. Istraživanje spomenute depresije ostavilo je brojne upitnike u organizaciji naseobinskog prostora neolitičkog nalazišta. Prije svega ne može biti riječ o objektu, jer bi njegovo dno bilo ispod tadašnje morske razine. Deponiranje slojeva u sondama 3 i 4 pokazuje jednu fazu, odnosno izgleda da je za vrijeme funkcioniranja naselja spomenuta depresija bila prazna, poput bazena unutar naselja. Prestankom života na naselju i podizanjem morske razine, more je s površine naselja zapunjavalo prazni prostor arheološkim materijalom, a djelomično i kamenim pločama s okolnih objekata. Južno od istraživane

see the collapse of flat stone from the surrounding constructions. Inside the layer there was also a large amount of ceramic forms whose decorations indicate the time of the Late Neolithic Hvar culture. There were also flint blades and flint arrowheads, and finely worked bone tools. Bioarchaeological material comprised animal bones, numerous almond shells, and only three olive pits.

The bottom surface in trenches 3 and 4 was 4.1 meters below today's sea level. Bedrock, stone and large stone pebbles are found at the bottom of trenches 3 and 4, about 140 centimeters deeper than the surface of the bottom. This is the original bottom of the shoal on which the Neolithic settlement was built. Investigation of the mentioned depression left many open questions about the organization of the settlement area of the Neolithic site. First of all, it cannot be a dwelling because its bottom would have been below the sea level at the time. The deposition of the layers in trenches 3 and 4 shows one phase, that is, it seems that while the settlement was functional, the mentioned depression was empty, like a pool inside the settlement. With the end of life in the settlement and sea level rise, the sea kept filling the empty space from the surface of the settlement with archaeological mate-



površine primjećuju se oblutci većih dimenzija od importiranog kamena koji mogu pripadati balastnom kamenju.

Pretpostavka je da je sav bioarheološki materijal istovremen s neolitičkim naseljem, no, naravno, potrebna je doza opreza sve dok se radiokarbonskom metodom ne datiraju ljušture badema i maslina. Jedan uzorak drvenaste strukture pronađen u prošlogodišnjoj kampanji radiokarbonski je datiran te je pokazao starost od 4938 do 4778 kal. god. prije Krista (90,4 %), što odgovara pronađenim keramičkim oblicima hvarske kulture.

rial, and partly with stone slabs from the surrounding buildings. Imported stone pebbles of larger dimensions, possibly belonging to ballast stones can be noticed to the south of the investigated area.

The assumption is that all bioarchaeological material is synchronous with the Neolithic settlement, but caution is necessary until olive pits and almond shells are dated using the radiocarbon method. Radiocarbon dating of one sample of a wooden structure found in last year's campaign offered a time frame between 4938 and 4778 cal. BC (90.4 %), which corresponds to the recovered ceramic forms of the Hvar culture.

LITERATURA / BIBLIOGRAPHY

PARICA, M. 2021, *Prapovijesne maritimne konstrukcije Dalmacije i Kvarnera*, Zadar.

PARICA, M., Radić, D. 2022, Soline na Korčuli – potopljeno naselje Hvarske kulture, *Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva*, 34/2019., Zagreb, 55–66.