

Marine shell hoard from the Late Neolithic site of Čepin-Ovčara (Slavonia, Croatia)

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ABSTRACT – *The focus of this paper is the ornament hoard from the Sopot culture site of Čepin-Ovčara in eastern Slavonia (the Republic of Croatia). The hoard contained pendants and beads made of shells of marine clam Spondylus gaederopus and scaphopod Antalis vulgaris. The paper analyses the context and use wear of the objects in the hoard. The results form a basis for: the reconstruction of the role of some of the items and the ways in which they were worn; the premise that the dynamics and mechanisms of acquisition of ornaments made of the two Mediterranean mollusc species could have differed; and the identification of a cross-cultural pattern of deposition of ornament hoards.*

IZVLEČEK – *V članku se osredotočamo na zakladno najdbo z nakitom iz časa sopotske kulture na najdišču Čepin-Ovčara v vzhodni Slavoniji (Republika Hrvatska). Depo vsebuje obeske in jagode, izdelane iz lupin morskih školjk vrste Spondylus gaederopus in polžkov vrste Antalis vulgaris. V članku analiziramo kontekste in sledove uporabe teh izdelkov. Rezultati nam nudijo osnovo za: rekonstrukcijo vloge nekaterih izdelkov in načinov nošenja nakita; premiso o različnih dinamikah in mehanizmih pridobivanja okrasov iz dveh sredozemskih vrst mehkužcev; in za prepoznavanje medkulturnih vzorcev odlaganja zakladnih najdb z nakitom.*

KEY WORDS – *Late Neolithic; Sopot culture; marine shell hoard; Spondylus; Antalis*

Introduction

Objects made of marine animal shell discovered at sites on the European mainland are important not only because of their basic and symbolic function; they are also evidence of contacts and exchange with communities that lived by the sea. The importance of these objects is reinforced through their exotic origin, their often highly meticulous manufacture, as well as their deposition in graves and hoards (*Chapman 2000; Müller 1997*). However, the distribution and ubiquity of such ornaments across the European continent have been considered primarily for objects made of *Spondylus* shell. In contrast, there are no sufficient data on areas and periods in which ornaments made from shell of other marine animals occur.

The distribution map of spondylus items (as shown in *Müller 1997; Dimitrijević, Tripković 2006; Todo-rova 1995; Willms 1985; Windler 2013*) shows that the territory of eastern Slavonia (the Republic of Croatia), bordered by the rivers Sava, Drava, and Danube, lies in the centre of an area in which the ornaments have been sporadically documented since the beginning of the 20th century (*Brunšmid 1902; Dimitrijević 1968*). The number of sites investigated in the region has significantly increased in the last decades, thanks primarily to rescue excavations that preceded the construction of major roads (see *Balen, Hršak and Šošić-Klindžić 2014*). Ornaments made from *Spondylus* and other marine species were found in graves and settlements from different phases of

the Neolithic. However, a single ornament hoard was discovered, at the Late Neolithic Čepin-Ovčara site, and this is the focus of this paper.

Method and terminology

For the taxonomic identification of shells in the Čepin hoard, preserved shell morphology was used according to the criteria provided in Walter Fischer *et alii* (1987) and Raymond Moore (1969) as well as the online source *Seashells collections* (Caro 1997–2011). The taxonomic nomenclature follows CLEMAM – Check List of European Marine Mollusca (Le Renard 1994).

Besides the scientific names of species, and also of higher-ranking taxa from which the shells used for the ornament manufacture derived (*Spondylus gaederopus*, *Spondylus*, *Antalis vulgaris*, Scaphopoda), common names are also used here. These are the names most often used by archaeologists to denote these kinds of objects, regardless of whether a taxonomic identification has been carried out or not: ‘spondylus’, for objects made of shell of *Spondylus gaederopus* and/or other species, and ‘dentalium’, for objects made of scaphopoda shells. The scientific names are given in italics, as is customary, and hence differentiated from the common names.

The morphological characteristics of the shells were observed with the naked eye, whereas the structure of the shell visible in cross-section was examined under a binocular magnifier with x45 magnification. The criteria (stated in Dimitrijević, Tripković 2006) were applied in order to exclude the possible use of fossil shells in the manufacture of the ornaments. The dimensions of the objects were taken with a caliper to 1mm precision. The weight was measured on digital scales to 0.1g precision.



Fig. 1. The site of Čepin-Ovčara (photo Museum of Slavonia).

The reconstruction of the function, *i.e.* the way in which shell items were worn, was performed through a macroscopic analysis of the incisions created by the strings on which individual pieces of ornament were originally placed. Traces of accidental damage on the objects resulting from their use were also observed microscopically by x45 binocular magnifier.

The Čepin-Ovčara site

Čepin is a village settlement located in a micro-region within the Drava-Danube lowlands of the eastern Croatian plain, 12km from the town of Osijek. The Ovčara archaeological site is situated on the outskirts of Čepin, immediately adjacent to the road to Djakovo, on a prominent hillock extending in the northwest-southeast direction (Fig. 1). The immediate surroundings of Čepin are in the area of an alluvial plain comprised of different landforms – the Drava river terrace and the Vuka river valley. This is swampy land interspersed with loess ridges (locally known as ‘*praporne grede*’), in the form of elongated areas of high ground that remain dry even in seasons of maximum water table. This land is now used for intensive agricultural production, and the region is characterised by long-lasting continuous habitation (Roglić 2006.134).

From 1997 to 2006, systematic archaeological investigations of a 300m² area were carried out by Jasna Šimić. A late medieval building (from the 13th to the 14th century), an early medieval cemetery of the Bjele Brdo culture, and a Neolithic settlement of the Sopot culture were discovered (Šimić 2006a.10; 2007b. 41; Rajković 2014). The presence of a medieval building furnished with an apse affected the planning of the fieldwork, as the walls of the building determined the shapes of the excavation trenches. Thus each room of the building had a separate

excavation trench. The remains of the Neolithic settlement include an array of diverse habitation elements, such as semi-subterranean structures, traces of above-ground architecture, postholes, pits and wells. Due to the disturbed stratigraphy and numerous burial pits, the relationships between individual stratigraphic units could not be clearly defined, and the excavation layers in different trenches could not be interconnected; this makes the entire interpretation of the sites’ stratigraphy very difficult.

Based on observations made so far, the Neolithic settlement comprises several building horizons (Šimić 2006a; 2006b; Rajković 2014). In the earliest horizon of Neolithic occupation, variously shaped pits made for different purposes were uncovered, as well as part of a large, irregularly shaped dug-out structure with traces of thick posts, which has been interpreted as a pit-house (Šimić 2006a; 2006b). These features were dug into the virgin soil. The earliest settlement phase was overlain with a layer consisting of the remains of rectangular above-ground buildings oriented northwest-southeast (Fig. 2). A total of 18 floors were detected, generally constructed from baked soil placed on top of a wooden construction sitting on a layer of hard-packed clay. In some trenches, more floor levels were noticed, probably pertaining to different building phases (Šimić 2006b. 41). Due to the small size of the areas excavated within the walls of the Late Medieval building, no single above-ground Late Neolithic structure could be investigated in its entirety, which constrains a wider interpretation of the excavated features.



Fig. 2. Čepin-Ovčara, sector 4: building SJ-75 (photo Museum of Slavonia).

A large quantity of diverse materials was recovered from the site. In addition to the usual products of pottery manufacture, one should mention a high number of animal bones, clay balls, spindle whirrs made of potsherds, chipped stone, obsidian, and an anthropomorphic clay figurine (Šimić 2007b.13). The vessel types include pots of different outline decorated with modelled bands filled with fingerprints, biconical and conical bowls, cups with a foot, miniature vessels, and ceramic strainers. The ceramic ware is mostly grey and black, while some of the fragments are decorated with red paint. The typological characteristics of the pottery, stone and chipped stone from the Late Neolithic layer indicate

the middle and later phases of the Sopot culture, *i.e.* phases II and III according to Dimitrijević (Dimitrijević 1968.41, 48–49).

Four radiometric dates were obtained for the Neolithic occupation of the site (Tab. 1). The date Z-3750 on charcoal places the earliest investigated cultural layer of the site in the period from 5054 to 4730 cal BC (at 95.4% probability). This horizon would cor-

Laboratory code	Sample	Radiocarbon age (BP)	Calibrated date
Z-3750	charcoal; cultural layer (Sj 62) between houses Sj 47 and Sj 60	6010 ± 60	68.2% probability 4986 (68.2%) 4836 cal BC 95.4% probability 5054 (93.7%) 4765 cal BC 4758 (1.7%) 4730 cal BC
Z-3751	charcoal; layer Sj 69 (ashy layer with some charcoal)	5940 ± 70	68.2% probability 4902 (14.2%) 4863 cal BC 4856 (54%) 4725 cal BC 95.4% probability 5006 (94.6%) 4679 cal BC 4636 (0.8%) 4619 cal BC
Z-3264	charcoal; semi-subterranean structure Sj 28/29	5900 ± 90	68.2% probability 4908 (67.2%) 4684 cal BC 4630 (1.0%) 4624 cal BC 95.4% probability 4996 (95.4%) 4547 cal BC
Z-3263	charcoal; floor of the house Sj 16/17	5500 ± 90	68.2% probability 4452 (54.3%) 4314 cal BC 4301 (13.9%) 4261 cal BC 95.4% probability 4537 (87.5%) 4223 cal BC 4207 (4.0%) 4159–4070 cal BC 4018 (0.1%) 3998 cal BC

Tab. 1. Radiocarbon dates from Čepin-Ovčara. Dates were calibrated using OxCal v4.2.4 Bronk Ramsey (2013); r5; IntCal 13 atmospheric curve (Reimer et al. 2013).

respond with the earlier part of the classical period of Sopot culture (between 5000 and 4500/4400 cal BC, according to *Balen, Čataj 2014*; phases IB–III after *Dimitrijević 1968*). Somewhat later, but still during the classical period of Sopot culture, are the dates Z-3751 and Z-3264, which range between 5006 and 4619 cal BC and between 4996 and 4547 cal BC, respectively (at 95.4% probability). The latest date (Z-3263) for the settlement, obtained from charcoal recovered from the floor of an above-ground structure, indicates the period from 4537 to 4070 cal BC (at 95.4% probability). This range falls mostly within the Eneolithic sequence of Sopot culture (*Balen, Čataj 2014*) which so far has not been reported for the site. It is thus clear that the radiometric dates point to the continuity of the Neolithic settlement through several phases of development, but a stronger correlation between absolute and relative chronology is yet to be established.

The marine shell hoard

The hoard of objects made of sea shells was discovered in 2006 on the south side of a burnt house (sector P4, SJ-75), covered by its remains (Fig. 3ab). The remains of the structure derive from the final occupation horizon of the Late Neolithic settlement. The floor of the structure was not fully excavated, and one part of it extends into the north profile of the trench. The dimensions of the area of the exposed portion of the floor are 2.80 x 0.70m. The floor consisted of 10–15cm thick burnt soil, under which was a layer of charred wood comprising the remains of a substructure assembled from planks placed on top of a layer of compact clay. The overall thickness of the floor was 30cm (*Šimić 2007a.66–68; 2007b.13*). On the basis of the burnt remains, it can be assumed that this building was destroyed by fire, as was the case with other buildings at the site. The archaeological material found in the floor includes a fragment of a stone quern and another complete quern, a worked antler and a microlith; pottery was not recorded.

The hoard comprised 15 oval and trapezoidal pendants, one elongated pendant, 58 beads made of spondylus, and 386 tubular dentalium beads (Figs. 4–5). The total weight of the objects is 166g. The



Fig. 3. Čepin-Ovčara, marine shell hoard: a broader context, b detail (photo Museum of Slavonia).

pendants and beads were deposited in the largest of the pendants, created from a whole valve of the clam (*Šimić 2007b.13*). The objects in the hoard probably formed three composite ornaments. The spondylus pendants each have two stringing holes, and it is assumed that they were parts of a single piece of adornment – a belt – while the spondylus beads were probably strung on a thread for one necklace, and the dentalium beads for another. In the text that follows, these composite decorative objects are described separately.

The belt

Fifteen objects made of spondylus shell, each fitted with two holes for stringing, can be interpreted as pendants or, as we prefer for this particular set, as

segments of a single belt. The largest piece was created from a left valve, whereas the remaining 14 represent circular, oval and polygonal cut-outs from the shell. The morphological elements of the valve indicating the type of shell from which the pendants were made are preserved only on the largest of the segments, on the inner surface of the valve; the outer surface of the valve and the hinge line have been worked and significantly modified. The original natural ornamentation of the valve is not preserved. The valve margins were trimmed and rounded, and the hinge area smoothed and flattened so that there are no traces of the ligamental grooves or the hinge teeth. Based on the shape and size of the valve, as well as the appearance of the hinge mechanism and the position of the ligament, it can be concluded that the largest segment was from the left valve of a shell of the genus *Spondylus*; its dimensions suggest that it is *Spondylus gaederopus*. The valve is oval, and appears elongated in vertical cross-section. On the inside of the valve, the scar of a large adductor muscle and the pallial line are clearly visible. The preserved height of the valve is 85mm, and its preserved thickness, measured in the centre of the valve, is 6mm. Among the species of the genus *Spondylus* that occur in European seas (*Clemam*

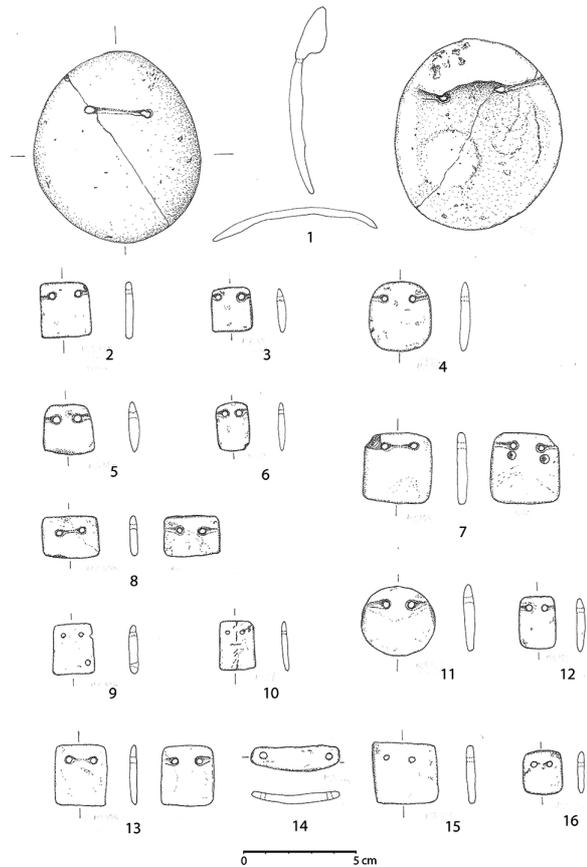


Fig. 4. Čepin-Ovčara hoard: *spondylus* pendants (drawings by D. Radman).

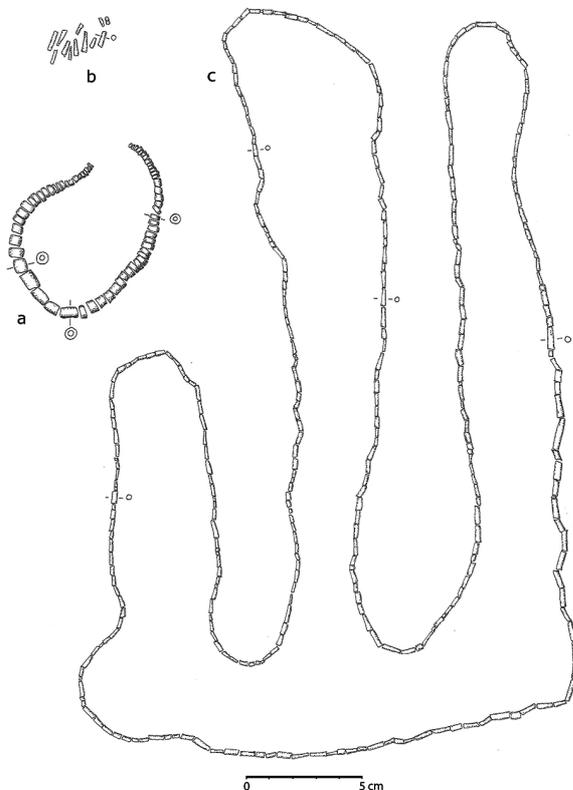


Fig. 5. Čepin-Ovčara hoard: a *spondylus* beads arranged in a string, b few loose *dentalium* beads, c *dentalium* beads arranged in a string (drawings by D. Radman).

2014), only *Spondylus gaederopus* attains these dimensions. On the outer and inner surfaces of the valve the interior structure is visible in places, and is particularly clear in the area of the hinge. It is characterised by alternating transparent and opaque white laminae, *i.e.* growth lines whose frequency and curvature varies depending on the angle at which the valve is cut. The lines extend in the form of a wave of variable amplitude. The growth lines were also sporadically noticed in other segments (for example, segments No. 1 in Table 2, Fig. 8.c, and No. 14, Fig 8b), along with a rare trace of the valve's morphology. For instance, in the central part of one item (Fig. 4.15, No. 15 in Table 2) there is a shallow depression remaining from the scar of the adductor muscle that was flattened out through polishing. In another one (Fig. 4.5, No. 8 in Table 2), in the area above the stringing holes there is a dimple, which is either from the scar of the adductor muscle or is an irregularity on the inner surface of the valve.

The largest pendant or belt segment is ovoid in outline, and has one smooth convex surface which can be defined as the outer face, which was created by shaping the outer surface of the valve (Figs. 4.1; 6).

There are two holes near the upper margin set 20mm apart. The impressions of the string are visible in the area between the holes. The opposite, inner face of the object, which is the inner surface of the valve, was most probably turned towards the body. The hinge was flattened through polishing; its upper parts, initially rectangular, were trimmed to obtain the rounded, ovate outline of the whole object. The remainder of the inner face consists of the concave inner surface of the valve whose central part was not worked, and thus it preserves the scar of the adductor muscle and the pallial line. The flattened hinge and the trimmed, flattened and rounded edges of the valve are all in the same plane, *i.e.* they lean almost perfectly against the background. It is very probable that when the pendant was worn, its inner side faced the body and the convex side was visible, because if the pendant had been turned the other way, it would have been uncomfortable to wear it, given its large size, and would also result in deep incisions made by the string. On the inner surface of the pendant, the holes for stringing are located immediately below the hinge. The impressions of the string extend horizontally from the holes towards the lateral sides of the object, and are tilted slightly upwards. It is thus clear that this is not a pendant or an amulet worn around the neck, since if it were, then the use wear on the inner surface would extend vertically from each of the holes and upwards, rather than horizontally sideways.

For the remaining 14 pendants, *i.e.* belt segments, it can also be assumed which side was turned toward the body and which side was readily seen. These pendants are shaped as small plates with an oval, trapezoid or rhomboid outline (Fig. 4.2-13, 15-16). In most of them, one side is slightly convex while the other is flat. Usually, the slightly convex surface looks glossier, *i.e.* it appears more polished than the flat side. Also, in most pendants, this better polished surface is covered with fine scratches oriented in various directions, probably due to wear when the pendants were used. There are fewer of these marks on the other, flat side.

The imprints of the string in the area between the holes are in all pieces located on the convex, better polished surface; the string marks that extend from the holes towards the lateral sides of the objects are visible on their flat surface. Similar to the largest of the pendants, here it can also be assumed that the slightly convex, smooth surface was the front side, while the less carefully worked surface was the back and was turned towards the body. The pendants



Fig. 6. The largest pendant made of left *Spondylus gaederopus* valve, Čepin-Ovčara hoard (Museum of Slavonia, inventory no. 155438).

were all strung in the same way, and hung on a string tied around the body and sitting approximately horizontally. This leads to the assumption that the objects served as segments of a belt.

However, we cannot be entirely sure. For the majority of decorative objects, the way in which they were worn can only be ascertained when they are discovered on the body of a burial, or if they are explicitly shown in depictions. However, this, should not impede the examination of the characteristics that the 15 objects share or recognising the strong possibility that they were parts of a whole, or attempts to reconstruct the way they were worn. The pendants were probably not attached to a piece of textile or some other kind of material. If they had been, the impressions of the string would have remained in the area between the holes and the edges on the flat side of the pendants, because the string would have been run through the fabric immediately under the holes. The string imprints are deeper and more pronounced on the flat back side than on the front. This is probably because on the front side the string was firmly fixed between the two holes, whereas it was relatively loose between the segments and could move. There are no traces along the edges to indicate that two neighbouring segments rubbed against each other, so it can be supposed that there was some space between the segments.

The largest of the pendants, made from left valve of the shell, is at least 2.5 times higher than any other pendant in this group, and its weight is 6.5 times greater (Tab. 2). Hence it can be safely assumed that it was placed in the centre, because its weight would pull the belt downwards. There are 14 other segments, of which seven were probably placed on each side of the central piece (Fig. 7). They were probably arranged in descending order of size, from the largest piece placed next to the central pendant,

down to the smallest, *i.e.* of the smallest height, placed at the end of the row. The traces left by string in the area between the holes and the lateral sides can, to some extent, help infer whether an individual piece was placed to the left or right of the central pendant. In most segments, the string imprints on either the left or the right extend somewhat obliquely upwards. This could be due to the central pendant pulling the string of the belt downwards with its weight, which means that the other belt segments were slanted, and the intensity and angle at which the string made marks on the surface to the left and to the right of the holes were variable. Clearly, the arrangement of the individual segments could have been different, and almost certainly changed during use, given the traces of modifications and repair on some of the pieces.

As well the two usual holes, one of the segments (Figs. 4.9; 8.b; No. 14 in Tab. 2) has another complete hole and a portion of a hole positioned on the lateral side. Initially, a larger object was created with a pair of holes. It seems that the object was used for a short time before it was fractured across one of the holes. After it got broken, a pendant of different orientation was made, two new holes drilled, and the lower edge of the primary trapezoid was cut so as to again obtain a trapezoid, but this time

#	Museum inventory	height/length (cm)	width (cm)	thickness (cm)	diameter of holes (cm)	weight (gr)
1	155423	3.2	2.9	0.4	0.3	11
2	155424	2.7	2.4	0.4	0.3	7
3	155425	2.7	2.8	0.4	0.3	7
4	155426	3.2	3	0.5	0.4	9
5	155427	3.2	2.8	0.5	0.3	7
6	155428	2.2	1.7	0.3	0.2	2
7	155429	2.4	1.6	0.3	0.3	3
8	155430	2.7	2.3	0.3	0.4	4
9	155431	2.5	2.3	0.4	0.3	4
10	155432	2	1.7	0.3	0.3	2
11	155433	1.8	2.5	0.4	0.3	4
12	155434	2	1.8	0.3	0.3	3
13	155435	2.2	1.4	0.3	0.3	2
14	155436	2.3	1.9	0.3	0.2	3
15	155437	3.9	1	0.4	0.3	3
16	155438	8.5	7.3	0.5	0.4	71

Tab. 2. List of spondylus pendants from the Čepin-Ovčara hoard.

one of smaller dimensions. The two new holes bear the usual string marks, only now the incisions are somewhat shallower compared to those in the other pendants in the collection.

Pendant No. 11 (Figs. 4.8; 8.a) is trapezoidal, but unlike all the other examples, its height is less than its width. Moreover, the lower edge is curved and damaged. The damage is the most likely reason for 'shortening' the originally regularly shaped trapezoid of which the height is greater than the width. There are traces of two holes - the drilling of which had started but was soon abandoned - under the

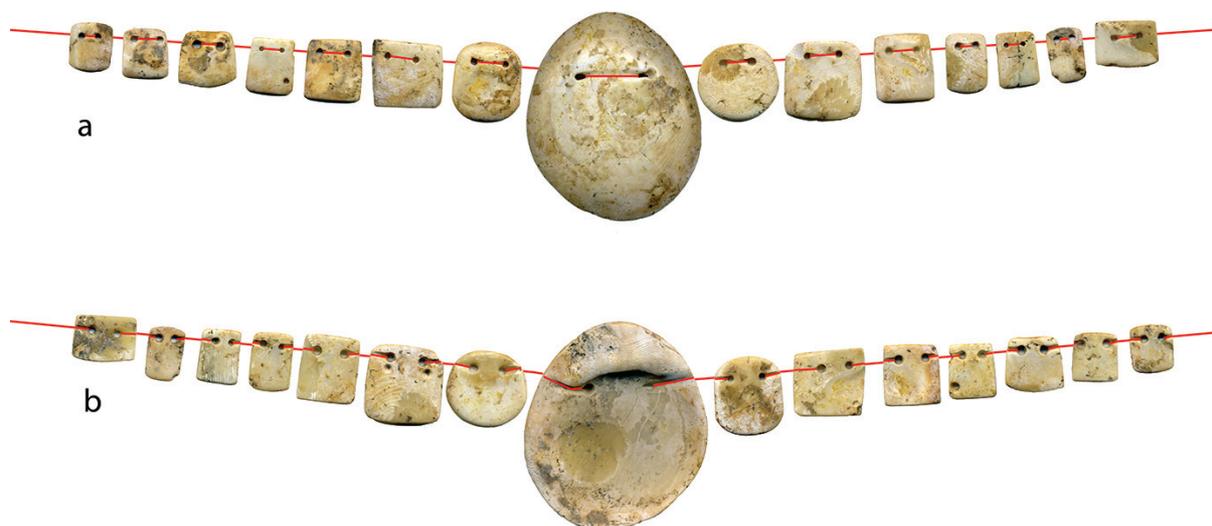


Fig. 7. Reconstruction of the belt made of spondylus pendants: a outer surface, turned away from the body, b inner surface, facing the body.

perforations on the flat back side of pendant No. 1 (Figs. 4.7; 8.c). This initial drilling was probably attempted prior to opening the holes that were actually in use, but was abandoned because the position of the drilling was too far from the upper edge.

In all the segments, drilling into the convex front side alternated with drilling of the same hole on the back, flat side. Drilling into the back would expose three quarters of the height of the hole, and the hole would then be completed by drilling into the front. This order of drilling procedure is also documented on pendant No. 1 (Fig. 8.c) where two unfinished holes are preserved.

Finally, it should not go unnoticed that the beauty of this exclusive composite ornament lies in the similarity between the segments in the proportions and the location of the holes, but that despite this, each segment is unique. This beauty in the contrast between similarities and differences between the pieces is greatly enhanced by the material from which the pieces were created. The material gives them all a translucency and pretty, bright, ivory colour, but it also renders them unique, since the different irregularities of the shell surface and the

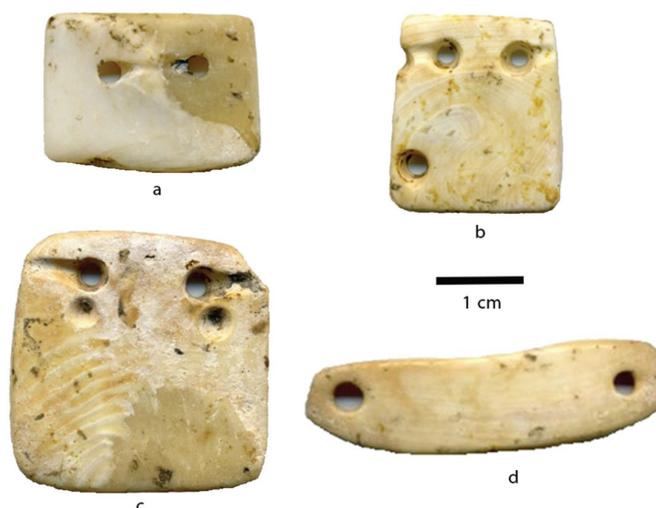


Fig. 8. Examples of *spondylus* pendants, Čepin-Ovčara hoard (specimens No. 11, 14, 1 and 15 in Table 2).

different exposed sections of the internal shell structure renders each pendant distinct. Above all, and certainly not of least importance for the aesthetic, but also symbolic perception of the individual pendants, is their remotely anthropomorphic character, achieved by placing the string holes in such a way that they remind one of human eyes.

The pendant shaped as an elongated oval (No. 15 in table 2; Figs. 4.14; 8.d) could have been an element of the belt and served as a kind of a safety pin; or it could have had a similar purpose, but as an element of one of the necklaces; but it could have also been worn on its own. The holes are located at the edges, and no string marks are visible on either the outer or inner surface. However, the areas around the holes appear polished, and it is possible that the string was pulled through both of the holes. The string could have been tied into a knot on the convex outer side of the pendant, and sown onto a textile or some other kind of material.

The string of spondylus shell beads

The string consists of 58 discoid beads of various dimensions, diameters and heights (Figs. 5.a; 9). The majority of beads (79.3%) are up to 4mm, and as many as 91.3% are 6mm long (Fig. 10). They are made of the same material used for the pendants of the belt. Alternating wavy growth lines characteristic of the different sections through the spondylus shell valves are also visible on the beads. The diameter of the stringing holes is 0.3cm and is uniform in all the beads. The standardised diameter of the stringing holes indicates that the beads belong to the same necklace. When they are string together, the length of the string is 19cm.



Fig. 9. *Spondylus* beads arranged in a string. Čepin-Ovčara hoard.

The string of dentalium shell beads

The cylinder-shaped beads made of significantly thinner shell than that of spondylus were probably also strung as a single item (Figs. 5.b-c; 11). There are 386 of them, and when strung, the length of the string is 128cm. Scaphopods shells¹ were used for making these beads. These animals are characterised by a cylindrical shell open at both ends, which can thus be used as a pendant or a bead without modification. Large amounts of these shells have been found at archaeological sites dated from the Palaeolithic onwards (Zilhão 2006; Bar-Yosef Mayer, Gümmüs 2010; Ivanova 2012) and a number of their possible uses have been recorded in traditional communities (Sprague 2004; Barton 1994). In the archaeological literature, these shells or, rather, ornaments made from them, are commonly referred to as dentalium, after the best-known genus *Dentalium*.

The beads from Čepin are 1.5–14.2mm long (their average length is 6.3mm), whereby 69% of the beads are 4–8mm long (Fig. 12). The thickness of the shell is about 0.2mm; it is smooth, ivory in colour and translucent (Fig. 13). This shows that the shells are modern, not fossilised². None of the shells is complete; instead, all the beads were produced from transversely broken shells. On the beads made from the back, tapered end of the shell, one can observe fine longitudinal lines that gradually become faint

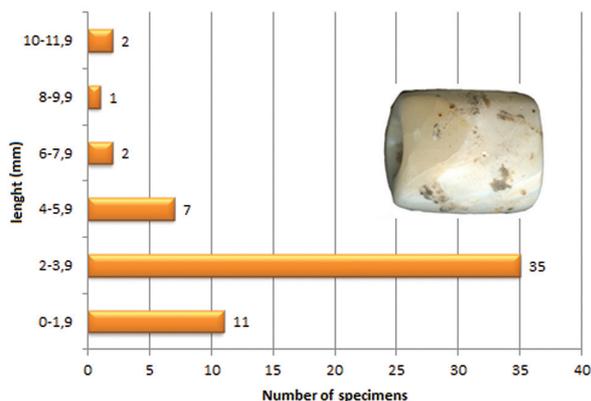


Fig. 10. Distribution of lengths of spondylus beads. Čepin-Ovčara hoard.

towards the very end and blend into the smooth surface. This type of shell surface pattern is characteristic of *Antalis vulgaris*³. No traces of cutting were detected. The rounded edges of the beads suggest that, instead of complete shells and subsequent transverse cutting to obtain beads of the desired length being used, already broken shells were collected and used. However, this hypothesis should be tested by observing the shells under greater magnification than the one used for this study. In the vast majority of beads, the edges were routinely rounded, i.e. smoothed and rounded naturally. A number of beads have spout-like protrusions around the edge, which indicates that they were broken along the growth lines⁴. They were probably collected on beaches where the waves leave shells of decomposed organisms; as waves roll ashore, they crush the shells and sand smooth their edges. The presence of tiny dimples on the surface of some shells confirms this impression; these occur as a result of the activity of so-called drilling organisms⁵. Given that scaphopods live buried in mud, these organisms inhabit the shell only if it is empty.

The Čepin hoard in a regional context

In Europe, Spondylus shell ornaments were in use between the 7th and 4th millennium BC, whilst their distribution was widest – from the Aegean Sea to the Paris Basin – between the mid-6th and mid-5th millennium BC (Müller 1997; Seferiades 1995; Windler 2013). Over the three millennia, the ornaments were manufactured exclusively from contemporary shells. The results of previous (Shackleton, Renfrew 1970; Shackleton, Elderfield 1990) and new stable isotope analysis (Bajnóczi et al. 2013) suggest that the shells were sourced in the eastern Mediterranean, i.e. from the Aegean and/or the Adriatic Sea. Based on the archaeological data from the coastal zone, researchers agree that the Aegean region was an important shell source throughout this period, and that both jewellery and shells were transported from here to the mainland of the Balkan Peninsula, and later all the way to the west coast of the

1 Scaphopoda means 'shovel-foot' (scapho = shovel, poda = foot) and the term refers to the organ located at the wider end of the shell and which serves for burrowing in sand or moving through sea sand and mud. They are also commonly known as 'tusk shells' because their shells are conical and curved, making them look like miniature tusks (Dimitrijević, Tripković and Jovanović 2010).

2 See the description of differences between fossilised and modern shells in Dimitrijević and Tripković (2006). The paper describes decorative objects made of modern shells (i.e. coeval with the archaeological finds) *Spondylus* and *Glycymeris* and of Miocene dentalium shell.

3 *Antalis vulgaris* Da Costa, 1178, formerly determined as *Dentalium vulgare*.

4 Naturally broken and rounded fossil dentalium shells used as beads at the site of Vinča – Belo Brdo had a similar shape (Dimitrijević, Tripković and Jovanović 2010). Also, based on the similar taphonomical characteristics of shells, Bar-Yosef Mayer (2008) concluded that in the prehistory of the Levant, primarily in the Natufian, shells collected on beaches were used as beads.

5 Primarily Bryozoa (moss animals).

Black Sea. From the mid-6th century, items made of spondylus were frequent at sites along the Danube and its tributaries; this led to the conclusion that the Danube corridor was the main route for transporting and exchanging goods in the central part of the European continent (*Chapman 1981*). The interfluves of the Sava, Drava, and Danube formed an integral part of the continental route, which may explain the origin of the ornaments in the Sopot culture settlement.

Still, there are different opinions on the origin of the ornaments found in continental Europe. For instance, spondylus items discovered in Central Europe and the Carpathian Basin have characteristics documented region-wide; however, the frequently found large belt buckles are absent from the Aegean and the eastern Balkans. This led to the assumption that ornaments from central Europe was manufactured from shells obtained from a different source, *i.e.* from the Adriatic (*Müller 1997*). As has recently become increasingly evident, the Neolithic communities of the eastern Adriatic undoubtedly used and created spondylus ornaments (*Batović 1979; Kukoč 2012*). They probably established and maintained communication with communities in the hinterland (*Batović 1979*). The best evidence for these contacts derives from the settlements in central Bosnia, Obre I from the Early Neolithic (*Benac 1973*) and Obre II from the Late Neolithic (*Benac 1971*), where the material culture bears numerous characteristic of the Adriatic cultural circle, and where spondylus items were also documented (Fig. 14.a). This indicates that the inhabitants of the central Bosnian settlements possibly mediated the northward distribution of valuable objects from the Adriatic. The closest areas in the neighbourhood, and located on this route, are the interfluves of the Sava, Drava, and Danube.

Unlike spondylus, for the manufacture of dentalium beads, both fossil and contemporary shells were used. The regional distribution and ubiquity of objects made of dentalium are still not well understood. According to the available data, in the middle Danube area and the Carpathian Basin, the beads occur most frequently during later prehistory; these are chiefly examples of the use of fossil shells (*Todorova 1995; Dimitrijević, Tripković and Jovanović 2010; Girić 1971; Sümeği 2009; Sztancs, Beldiman 2010*). They are relatively common at the Lengyel sites in south-eastern Transdanubia (*Siklósi 2013*) and at the Vinča-Belo Brdo site in Serbia (*Dimitrijević 2014*). As regards the Vinča site, it was estab-



Fig. 11. Čepin-Ovčara hoard. *Antalis vulgaris* beads arranged in a string.

lished that the shells were procured from a Miocene outcrops in the vicinity of the settlement (*Dimitrijević 2014; Dimitrijević, Tripković and Jovanović 2010*).

Beads made from contemporary shells, such as those in the Čepin-Ovčara hoards, have not been documented at other sites in the Slavonian and Srem regions, and are also very rare in the wider area (*Dimitrijević, Tripković and Jovanović 2010*). However, they are frequently found in the Aegean (*Karali 1999; Nikolaidou 2003*) and along the Black Sea coast, while they are especially abundant at the necropolises at Durankulak and Varna (*Todorova 2002; Avramova 2002*). Given that scaphopods do not live in the Black Sea, it is assumed that people in this region acquired them through sea trade, probably with the Aegean, and that the subsequent exchange was confined to the local coastal areas (*Ivanova 2012*). The scaphopod shells that are the focus of this paper could have originated from the Adriatic, which is 300km away as the crow flies from the Čepin site. However, they could as well have originated from other parts of the Mediterranean Basin such as the Aegean.

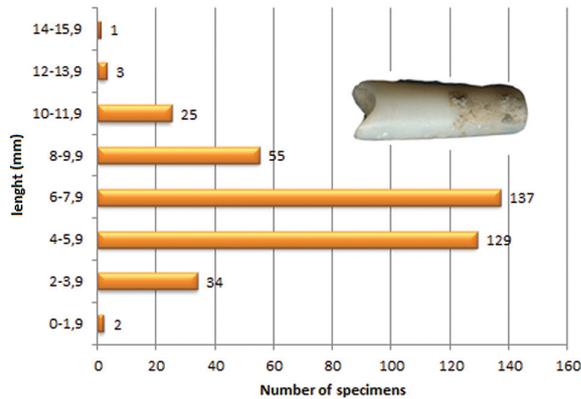


Fig. 12. The distribution of lengths of *Antalis vulgaris* beads. Čepin-Ovčara hoard.

Considering the variations between Neolithic sites in the distribution and ubiquity of adornments made of spondylus and dentalium, it is possible that they were acquired in different ways. Spondylus items exchange was a matter of cultural routine in the Neolithic, and a number of people were involved in its production, procurement, use, and re-working. This is supported by the long use-period of the objects in the Čepin hoard. The lack of evidence in the wider region of the use of contemporary scaphopod shells might suggest that the bead necklace from the hoard was not obtained via the same communication route used for obtaining objects made of spondylus. Furthermore, very few intermediaries or, rather, acquisition directly from the source of the raw material, perhaps better explain the mechanism by which the beads were obtained.

Distribution and use of the ornaments

During later prehistory, objects made of shells of marine organisms were commonly used as ornaments. Those made from a complete valve of *Spondylus* shell are particularly ubiquitous in the Carpathian Basin and central Europe (Müller 1997; Kalicz, Szénászkly 2001). They are frequently found in graves; based on their find location near the abdomen of the deceased, and/or the traces of use, it was determined that they were used as belt buckles (Nieszery, Breinl 1993). This type of ornament, more than any other, demonstrates that regions and cultures had specific requirements in terms of the manufacture, appearance and use of the objects. Thus the clasps with V-shaped opening were made exclusively from the right valve of the shell, and the opening served as part of the buckling mechanism. These are typical of the Linearbandkeramik culture of central and western Europe and were usually found only in male graves (Müller 1997; John 2009). They very rarely occur in other regions; in the southern Balkan

Peninsula they are known only from the sites at Dispilio (Ifantidis 2009) and Alepotrypa Cave (Papa-thanasopoulos 1996) in Greece. In contrast, pieces with two perforations, identical to the example from the Čepin hoard, were manufactured from the left valve of the shell. These are particularly common in female graves in the Carpathian Basin during the period of Alföld Linear Pottery and the early Tisza culture (Kalicz, Szénászkly 2001; Siklósi 2004; 2013). The reconstruction of their use suggests that they represented the central part of a belt (Nieszery, Breinl 1993). A specimen of spondylus valve, that is most probably belt buckle with multiple perforations, was recently discovered in a grave 476 (unsexed adult, aged 18–20 years) at the Sopot culture site Alsónyék-Bátaszék (Oross et al. 2016). Date OxA-28246 obtained on human rib places the grave in the period from 5135 to 4995 cal BC (at 93% probability). Besides in Čepin hoard, no other finds of spondylus valves have been found at the Sopot culture sites in the Sava-Drava-Danube interfluves. Some 40 km to the east of the site, however, a similar object was discovered at Mostonga near Odžaci (Serbia) in a grave dating from the early Vinča culture (Karmanski 1977.Pl. 7).

In the Sava-Drava-Danube interfluves (Fig. 14.b), other objects made of marine shells are encountered throughout the Neolithic. Yet, their number increases through time and particularly towards the final Neolithic. From the Early Neolithic (Starčevo culture), a small pendant with two perforations made of spondylus was discovered in the settlement at Tržnica-Vinkovci, in the grave of a child placed in a flexed position (Dimitrijević 1979.241; Burić 2009.Fig. 24). At Zlatara near Ruma, three spondylus beads were recovered from the grave of a woman of 40–45 years of age (Leković 1985).

The largest number of objects made of marine shells from the Sopot culture, is from the Čepin-Ovčara site. Besides the finds in the hoard, three more pendants

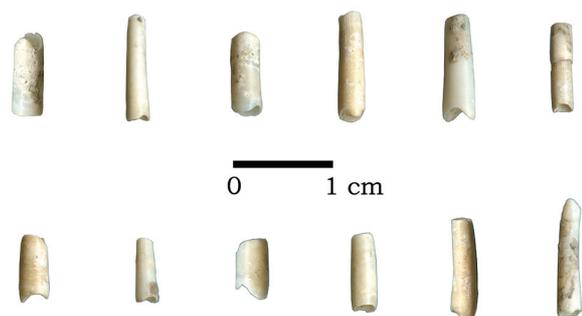


Fig. 13. Examples of *Antalis vulgaris* shell beads. Čepin-Ovčara hoard.

and nine fragments of spondylus bracelets were discovered elsewhere in the settlement⁶. Pendants and fragmented bracelets found in the settlement at Gradac-Bapska (Burić 2009.22, 47, Fig. 5, 46, 66; 2011; 2014.9), two pendants with perforations from Sopot-Vinkovci (Dimitrijević 1968.47, Pl. XVI/1, Pl. XX/7; 1979.267, 292; Balen 2006.28–29), and ornaments from Štrbinci near Đakovo (Dimitrijević 1979.292) derive from the same period. Also, at least 19 spondylus items were unearthed at Filipovica/Hermanov vinograd near Osijek, including mainly rectangular and oval pendants with two perforations, fragments of bracelets and a bead (Šimić 2006.40; 2008.34–35).

The regional assemblage of marine shell ornaments is completed by the objects from, probably, graves found by chance at Željeznička stanica (a bracelet and beads) and Lijeva Bara (three bracelets) in Vukovar, dated to the Neolithic/Eneolithic (Brunšmid 1902.63–64, Fig. 20; Kukoč 2012; Chapman, Gaydarska and Balen 2012). Furthermore, three cylindrical beads of various sizes and unknown provenance are today kept at the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek (Inventory no. 896). Lastly, a pendant and an elongated cylindrical spondylus bead were discovered within an early post-Vinča culture horizon at Gomolava in eastern Srem (Serbia), in a layer that yielded a combination of material associated with the Sopot and Tiszapolgar cultures (Brukner 1981.24–25).

It appears that the inhabitants of Late Neolithic settlements in the interfluves of the Sava, Drava, and Danube generally used smallish oval and rectangular pendants with two perforations, like the ones predominant in the Čepin hoard. Pendants of similar design and dimensions were documented at the nearby Late Neolithic sites of Sopot (Dimitrijević 1968), Hermanov vinograd (Šimić 2006; 2008) and Bapska

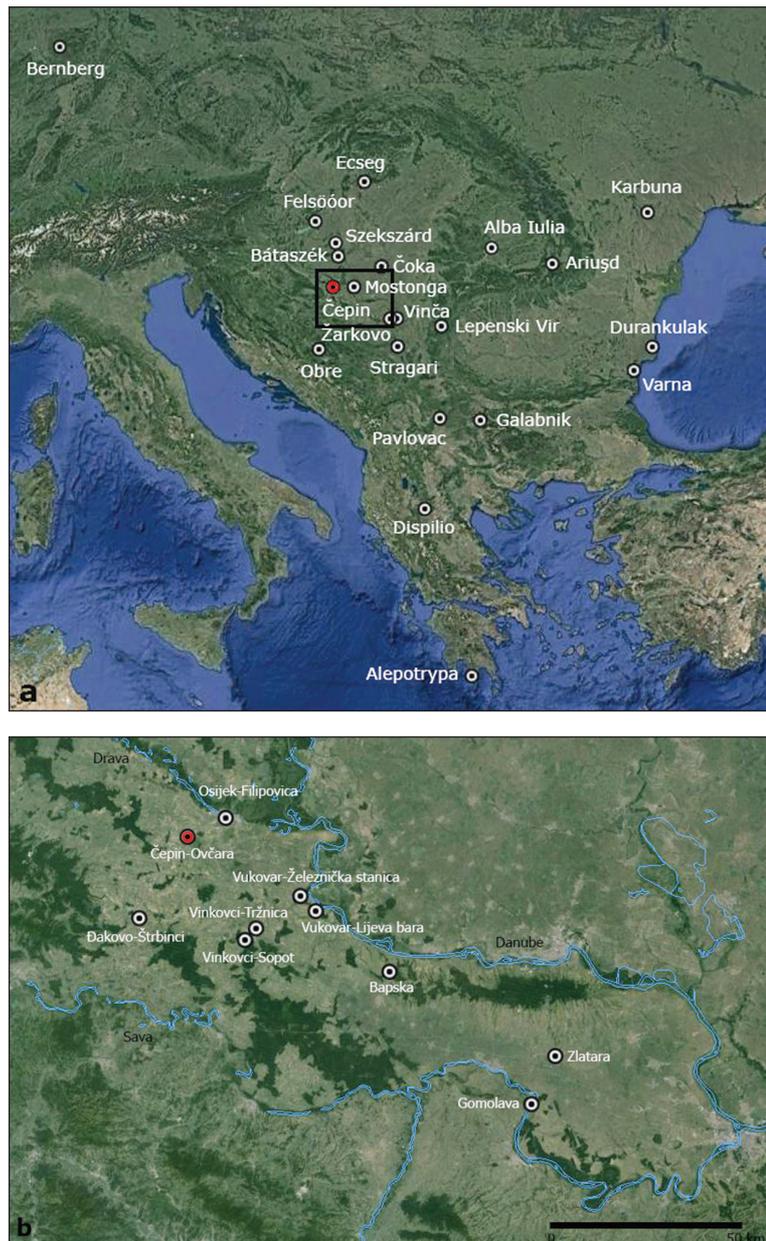


Fig. 14. Neolithic sites with finds of marine shell items mentioned in the text: a in the Carpathian Basin and South-East Europe, b in the area defined by the rivers Sava, Drava and Danube (area marked by a square in Fig 14.a). Adapted Google Earth picture.

(Balen 2006; Burić 2011), as well as at the Čepin-Ovčara settlement itself (unpublished, Museum of Slavonia, Osijek). The traces of use of these pendants have not been described, and the published photographs and drawings are usually insufficient to conclude how the objects were worn. In the photographs and drawings of the pendants from Bapska and Sopot that show only one side, usually the front, of the objects, imprints of string are visible between the two holes (Fig. 15).

⁶ The objects have not been published and are kept in the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek.

However, at least one of the pieces from the site at Hermanov vinograd (unpublished; inventory no. AP-1454, Museum of Slavonia in Osijek), and another from Sopot (Burić 2011.112, Fig. 36), also have horizontal incisions that extend from the perforations towards the edge of the objects, suggesting that they were attached and worn in the same manner as the pendants from the hoard described here. A detailed analysis of use wear on the other pendants from the Sopot culture sites and the wider region is necessary for any further assumptions about the ways in which they were worn. That they could have been strung in different ways is indicated by the example from Vinča, which has two pairs of perforations, one opposite the other, and without visible traces of string impressions (Dimitrijević, Tripković 2006.Fig. 7). If our reconstruction, based on the finds' context and use wear, is correct – that the pendants from the Čepin hoard are parts of a composite belt – the design of the belt can be compared with, and is, in fact, similar to, the depictions of belts on anthropomorphic figurines from the coeval Vinča culture. For instance, some of the figurines from Vinča, Žarkovo, Pavlovac (Fig. 16) and Stragari (Stanković 1988.98) bear representations of a belt in the form of one or more circular applications that reminiscent the ornaments made of spondylus shell. The belts depicted on the figurines from Vinča (not shown in Fig. 15, but see Vasić 1932.Pl. 19.95; 1936.Pl. 32. 158) and Pavlovac (Fig. 16.d) bear the closest resemblance to our reconstruction of the belt from Čepin-Ovčara.

The remaining objects from the hoard, such as the crescent-shaped pendant with perforations at both ends, and the discoid spondylus beads, do not display any specific cultural or regional characteristics. They could have been created from the previously unworked shells or, through reduction and re-working, from fragmented bracelets and other objects, which contributed to their wide distribution, diversity and abundance (see Todorova, Vaisov 2001.Fig. 2). Both types of ornament have been documented at different sites in the immediate vicinity of Čepin, although only the lunular pendant from the settlement at Bapska, with holes at both ends, securely dates to the period of Sopot culture (Balén 2006). For the two bead necklaces, one most probably from a grave at Željeznička stanica in Vukovar and the other from an unknown location near Vinkovci, the context of the finds and the period from which they derive have not been confirmed. The Vukovar necklace is broadly placed in the period from the Late Neolithic to the Bronze Age, although the general opinion is that it is Late Neolithic/Early Eneolithic

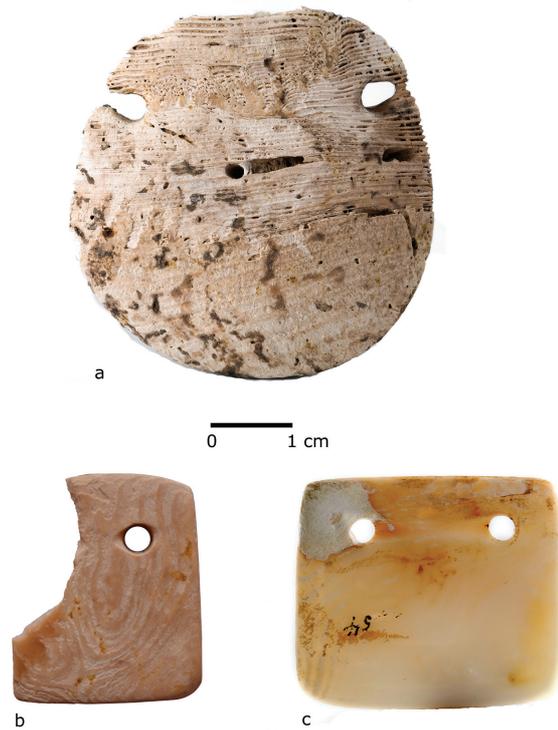


Fig. 15. Spondylus pendants: a Čepin-Ovčara (Rajković 2014); b Čepin-Ovčara (Museum of Slavonia in Osijek, inventory no. 166960); c Hermanov vinograd (Museum of Slavonia in Osijek, inventory no. AP-1454).

(Chapman, Gaydarska and Balén 2012). The necklace is composed of at least 81 discoid beads, 88% of which is up to 6mm thick, which makes them similar to most of the spondylus beads from the Čepin hoard. However, the beads from Vinkovci are different; the necklace consists of 11 large cylindrical beads that, based on the dimensions, probably originate from an earlier period.

There are no useful data from the Sopot sites in the Sava-Drava-Danube interflaves on the ways in which the necklaces were worn. In other regions, spondylus as well as dentalium beads are more abundant in graves characterised by rich offerings for the deceased, and in hoards (Chapman 2000). They were worn in diverse ways. They were usually attached to clothing or strung and worn around the wrist or neck, or as an ornamental headdress (diadem) or decorative belt, and this can be deduced from their various locations in the graves with inhumations (Avramova 2002; Ivanov, Avramova 2000; Nieszery, Breinl 1993). An illustrative example, and the one closest to the Čepin-Ovčara site, comes from the Alsónyék-Bátaszék site in south-eastern Transdanubia in Hungary, where 2359 Late Neolithic graves were detected, and some 100 contain rich offerings accompanying the deceased (Osztas, Zalai-Gaal and

Banffy 2012; *Banffy et al.* 2014). In one of the graves characterised by a complex funeral ritual, a woman was buried with her body and clothes decorated with numerous ornament pieces. There were bracelets made of spondylus beads on her left and right arms, and spondylus, dentalium and copper/malachite beads on her chest, while particularly impressive is a belt made of spondylus beads wrapped 12 times around the body (*Banffy et al.* 2014:361, Figs. 14–15).

Given its frequent presence in the graves, seashell adornment must have had a significant role in the construction and reinforcing individual identities. The objects from the Čepin hoard, as elements of a personal set of accessories, had the same purpose, but we cannot determine whether they belonged to one or more persons. The belt clasp with two perforations for stringing was probably part of a woman's dress, as in the Carpathian Basin (*Siklósi* 2013); based on this, we can assume that at least some of the objects in the Čepin hoard was worn by a female. We cannot, however, be entirely sure about this. The cultural affinities involved in the collection and wearing of ornaments made of sea shells could have varied greatly, as evidenced in the settlement at Vinča near Belgrade (Serbia), which is only 150km from Čepin. A number of bracelets made of the Mediterranean clam *Glycymeris glycymeris* were discovered at this Late Neolithic site beside the Danube (*Dimitrijević, Tripković* 2006), as well as beads made of fossil dentalium shells (*Dimitrijević* 2014; *Dimitrijević, Tripković and Jovanović* 2010); both are entirely absent at Čepin and other sites in the interfluvies of the Sava, Drava and Danube. Besides the previously described certain similarities, the inhabitants of the settlements in the two neighbouring regions were obviously guided by different value systems in the procurement and use of ornaments made of marine shells. Thus investigations of the regional and local specifics concerning the use of seashell adornment remain an important research task.

Spondylus and dentalium in ornament hoards

Only about 20 hoards containing spondylus and dentalium ornaments have been documented for the Neolithic and Copper Age of southeast Europe and



Fig. 16. Representation of belts on the figurines of the Vinča culture: a Vinča (Tasić 2008); b Vinča (Ignjatović 2008); c Žarkovo (Petrović, Katić and Spasić 2009); d Pavlovac (Vuković, Perić 2014).

the Carpathian Basin (*Chapman* 2000; *Siklósi* 2013). The instance of spondylus valve with two perforations functioning as a container for storing other pieces of jewellery is not known from other sites. A ceramic vessel was usually used as a container; objects were placed inside, and then everything was stored in the house or deposited within or even outside the settlement (*Chapman* 2000). The available data reveal that, apart from Čepin, dentalium beads have so far been found only in the Early Neolithic hoard from Galabnik (western Bulgaria) and in the Late Neolithic hoard from Felsőóors (Hungary). In both cases, the jewellery was placed in a ceramic vessel. There were more than 10 000 beads made of dentalium, stone and bone in the Galabnik hoard, along with the rings manufactured from spondylus and nephrite (*Chapman* 2000). The Felsőóors hoard contained 280 objects made of mollusc shells and some stone beads; malacological analysis determined the presence of a fossil species, *Dentalium badense* (*Regenye et al.* 2009; cf. *Sztancs, Beldiman* 2010).

On the other hand, miscellaneous spondylus objects commonly occur in hoards, and sometimes they are the only pieces of adornment in them. Besides Galabnik, the only other Early Neolithic hoard that included spondylus items is the one from Lepenski Vir. This hoard consisted of beads of spondylus and palygorskite, possibly parts of the same bead strand, and

deposited in a Starčevo culture vessel (*Srejšović 1969*). Some other of the earliest examples of ornament hoards comprised exclusively of spondylus objects and deriving from the second half of the 6th millennium BC from the Carpathian Basin and central Europe include: the Bernburg hoard (Germany) consisting of two bracelets, 178 beads and two pendants/belt pieces deposited in a Linearbandkeramik vessel (*Willms 1985.333, Fig. 1*); Ecseg hoard (Hungary), probably deriving from the same period, contained a V-shaped belt clasp, bracelets and beads (*Siklósi 2013*); a chance find (hoard?) from Szekszárd-Palánki-hegy (Hungary) included a valve with two perforations, three massive bracelets and elongated cylindrical beads (*Siklósi 2004; 2013*); finally, the Alba Iulia hoard from the early Vinča culture should also be mentioned – it comprised two belt clasps and nine large beads (*Comşa 1973.71*). It is important to emphasise that these hoards include belt clasps, *i.e.* pendants that have the same purpose and/or shape as the central belt piece from the Čepin hoard.

From the end of the 6th millennium BC, in the wider Middle Danube area, a much greater number of items, made from various materials, were deposited in hoards; this was the beginning of a trend that characterised the following millennium. Two hoards were discovered in the early 20th century in the close proximity of Čepin-Ovčara at a settlement at Čoka-Kremenjak that combines elements of the early Vinča and the Tisza cultures. Some of the contents of these hoards have been lost over time (*Raczky 1994*). The Čoka 1 hoard contained items made from marine shells, marble, malachite and animal teeth, and also ochre lumps *etc.*, all placed in a sizeable ceramic pot with two horizontally attached handles. The spondylus objects included 3231 beads, one bracelet and fragments of bracelets, as well as several pendants (*Raczky 1994*). Čoka 2 comprised similar materials, with pendants manufactured from shell, bone and animal teeth, and stored in a spherical vessel (*Raczky 1994*). The contents of these hoards clearly demonstrate the practices of collecting, keeping and storing adornment made from various materials, many of which are white, directly signalling the raw material being emulated. This is particularly indicative in the case of two objects from the Čoka 1 hoard (*Raczky 1994.Pls. 1, 3.1–2*), which are made of marble and appear similar to the large belt buckles made of spondylus.

The trend of collecting and cache-depositing various objects can be considered a hallmark of the 5th mil-

lennium BC in the broader region, best exemplified by the hoards at Ariuşd (Romania) and Karbuna (Moldavia) in eastern Europe. In the hoard from Ariuşd (Ariuşd culture, Cucuteni-Tripolye cultural complex) more than 2233 objects were deposited in two pots with lids found within a possible residential structure (*Sztánacsuj 2005*). The majority of items were made of copper (1938 beads and six bracelets), while the rest of the hoard consisted of bone pendants and plaques, animal teeth pendants, stone beads, gold twisted wire and plaques made of freshwater shells, as well as over 40 objects made of spondylus (*Sztánacsuj 2005*). Among these, fragmented lunular pendants, often with preserved one or two perforations, predominated; some of them showed traces of repair (*Sztánacsuj 2005.95*). The shape of these objects renders them very similar to the crescent-shaped pendant from the Čepin hoard. The hoard from Karbuna (Tripolye A culture) contained 852 objects made of copper (beads, appliqués and axes), stone (axes), beads made of red deer teeth, and ornaments made of marine shells, all placed in a ceramic container. The spondylus assemblage includes 254 beads, plaques and bracelets.

The Ariuşd and Karbuna hoards consist of a large number of spondylus ornaments, but they are not the principal component. Instead, copper prevails, as it was a raw material whose importance significantly increased during the 5th millennium BC. The expansion of choice of raw materials took place in the Carpathian Basin and eastern Europe in parallel to the process of disintegration of Neolithic social and economic networks that had for centuries facilitated the exchange of spondylus objects. From the mid-5th millennium BC onwards, spondylus hoards were deposited only in the eastern Balkans (*Chapman 2000*). They mainly contain chipped stone tools, fragmented bracelets and beads. During this period, the circulation of items made of Mediterranean seashells ceased on the European mainland, and the traditional ornaments were replaced by ornaments manufactured from other materials (*Georghiou 2012*). The best evidence of continuity of use and the significance of ornaments over this period comes in the form of a representative hoard from Brad in east Romania dated to phase A3 of the Cucuteni culture, *i.e.* the late 5th millennium BC (*Anthony 2010*). In addition to the numerous pendants made of deer teeth and various copper objects, the hoard included five copper and gold discs which, judging by their shape, size and probably also function, mimic the traditional spondylus pendants and belt clasps from earlier periods.

Although they derive from different periods, all of the described hoards share a characteristic that can help us better understand cross-cultural patterns in the procurement and deposition of ornaments crafted from exotic seashells. It is worth noting that the locations at which the hoards were registered are distributed along the edge of the area of exchange across the continent of ornaments made from Mediterranean shells. During the first half of the 5th millennium, when the Čepin hoard was deposited, the amount of spondylus objects reaching western and central Europe had already decreased, and the Carpathian Basin was the last major centre in continental Europe where the exchange and use of Mediterranean items was intensive (see *Windler 2013*). Thus, if the hoards indeed reflect inter-communal relationships, as suggested by Chapman (2000), then the reasons for hoarding of ornaments should also be sought in the realm of the intensive social competition that characterised the Late Neolithic of the region. Just as the objects were acquired for social display, we expect that they were deposited in hoards in order to be secured and/or concealed.

Conclusions

The only hoard of marine shell ornaments to have been discovered in the interflaves of the Sava, Drava, and Danube was discovered in the Sopot culture settlement at Čepin-Ovčara. It was found next to a house belonging to the latest settlement horizon of the Sopot culture. The ornaments in the hoard included two strands of strung beads made of shells of *Spondylus gaederopus* and a scaphopod *Antalis vulgaris*, and 15 pendants made of *Spondylus gaedero-*

pus that are, based on their use wear, here interpreted as segments of a belt. Pendants have distinct traces from being worn and re-worked, which led to the conclusion that they had been in use for a long time before being placed in the hoard.

Across the Danubian region, similar objects were widely used for decorating the body and clothing; only in hoards and graves furnished with rich offerings for the deceased have they been found in very large quantities. Unlike these, the beads made of *Antalis vulgaris* shell are unique examples in the region. They have been known only from the Aegean and eastern Balkans, which indicates that the dynamics and mechanism of their exchange in inland areas were different. Nonetheless, both types of ornaments document that, during the Late Neolithic, body adornment and clothing accessories were important aspects of social life in the Sava-Drava-Danube interflaves, and that ornaments made of Mediterranean marine shells played a particularly important part in it.

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