

EVIDENCE OF SETTLEMENT ON DELUBANG SITE AND TOROAN SITE IN MADURA SINCE PRE-NEOLITHIC PHASE UP TO RECENT

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to reveal the evidence of Pre-Neolithic and Neolithic phase in Madura. The evidences consist of the bones of fauna, pottery, shells, and human bones. Several research activities were conducted, such as survey, excavation, and lab analysis to identify the past technology on fauna bones artefacts, stone artefacts, and pottery. Furthermore, phytolith analysis and fauna bones analysis were conducted to reveal the environmental character of the sites at the time of occupation. Comparative study was also conducted to place the Delubang and Toroan sites in the prehistoric context Southeast Asia.

This research managed to collect evidences that Delubang Site had been occupied on the cultural phases of Pre-Neolithic (4.470 ± 30 BP and 4.430 ± 30 BP) in which evidences of all Neolithic characters are absent in that layer, and Neolithic (3.790 ± 30 BP up to 1.300 ± 30 BP) with Neolithic indicator consisting of pottery. From Toroan only the Neolithic phase (3750 ± 30 BP) evidences were revealed. The finding of only pottery as Neolithic indicator in both sites is weak, but the dating is still belong to the range of other Neolithic datings in Indonesia.

During Pre-Neolithic phase, the Delubang was occupied not intensively, and became more intensive in the Neolithic phase. Based on the identification and analysis of human bones in Toroan, it showed that Toroan had been occupied by the Australomelanesid race. Pottery was also found in the same context with the findings of human bones.

The resources that support Pre-Neolithic and Neolithic occupation in Delubang and Toroan were sea, coastal, estuary and inland. Human occupied Delubang Site and Toroan Site had been roaming four types of environments for the fulfillment of their nutrition necessity. Marine environment still affected their diet, although not as much as inland environment. Although the range of diet between Delubang Site and Toroan Site were similar, there were differences in the magnitude of the environmental impacts. The diet of human occupied Toroan was more influenced by marine environment, which was a little different with diet of human occupied Delubang that was more impacted with inland forest environment.

Keywords: *Pre-Neolithic, Neolithic, Delubang, Toroan, Madura*

BUKTI-BUKTI PENGHUNIAN SEJAK FASE PRANEOLITIK SAMPAI RESEN DI SITUS DELUBANG DAN SITUS TOROAN, MADURA

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap bukti-bukti penghunian manusia pada perkembangan budaya Praneolitik dan Neolitik di Pulau Madura. Bukti-bukti tersebut terdiri dari tulang-tulang fauna, gerabah, cangkang kerang dan tulang-tulang manusia. Beberapa aktivitas riset telah dilaksanakan, seperti survei, ekskavasi dan analisis di laboratorium untuk mengidentifikasi teknologi masa lalu yang diterapkan pada artefak tulang, artefak batu dan gerabah. Selain itu analisis fitolit dan tulang-tulang fauna dilakukan juga untuk mengungkap karakteristik lingkungan pada waktu situs-situs tersebut dihuni. Selanjutnya studi perbandingan temuan arkeologis dilakukan untuk menempatkan Delubang dan Toroan dalam konteks prasejarah di Asia Tenggara.

Penelitian ini berhasil mengumpulkan bukti-bukti bahwa Situs Delubang telah dihuni pada fase budaya yaitu Praneolitik (antara 4.470 ±30 BP dan 4.430 ±30 BP), di mana semua bukti-bukti karakter Neolitik tidak ditemukan pada layer tersebut, dan pada fase budaya Neolitik (3.790 ±30 BP hingga 1.300 ±30 BP) dengan temuan indikator Neolitik berupa gerabah. Dari situs Toroan (3750 ±30 BP), hanya bukti-bukti dari fase Neolitik yang dapat diungkap. Ditemukannya hanya satu jenis indikator Neolitik di kedua situs dapat dikatakan lemah, tetapi pertanggalan tersebut termasuk dalam kisaran pertanggalan beberapa situs Neolitik di Indonesia.

Pada Fase Praneolitik Situs Delubang dihuni secara tidak intensif, dan menjadi lebih intensif pada fase Neolitik. Berdasarkan hasil identifikasi dan analisis tulang manusia di situs Toroan, diketahui bahwa manusia yang tulang-belulanganya ditemukan di situs Toroan berasal dari ras Australomelanesid. Gerabah juga ditemukan pada konteks tulang-belulang tersebut.

Sistem subsistensi yang mendukung penghunian pada fase Praneolitik dan Neolitik adalah dengan mengeksploitasi sumber laut, pantai, muara, sungai dan pedalaman, manusia penghuni Situs Delubang dan Situs Toroan telah menjelajahi empat jenis lingkungan dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan nutrisi mereka. Lingkungan laut juga tetap berpengaruh terhadap sumber diet tetapi tidak sebesar pengaruh lingkungan pedalaman. Meskipun variasi sumber makanan antara Situs Delubang dan Situs Toroan mirip, tetapi terdapat perbedaan pada besaran pengaruh lingkungan. Diet manusia penghuni Situs Toroan lebih banyak dipengaruhi lingkungan laut, agak berbeda dengan diet manusia di Situs Delubang yang lebih banyak dipengaruhi oleh lingkungan hutan pedalaman.

Kata kunci: *Praneolitik, Neolitik, Delubang, Toroan, Madura*