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Prilozi poznavanju naseljavanja otoka Hvara u prapovijesti

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Autor donosi novi gradinski lokalitet na istočnom dijelu otoka Hvara i topografiju uspoređuje s jugozapadnim, gdje su špilje u neposrednoj blizini gradina i tumula. Ističe na otoku sačuvane toponime prapovijesnih položaja i njihov prirodni okoliš, kojemu se u neolitik čovjek prilagođavao. Utvrđivanjem gradina na strateškim pozicijama u metalnim razdobljima, a osobito tijekom željeznog doba domorodac okoliš podređuje sebi. Primjer je velika i moćna gradina na mjestu grada Hvara, u neposrednoj blizini koje su pronađeni grobovi s bogatom popudbinom iz razdoblja starijega željeznog doba.

Ključne riječi: Statuta, toponimi, špilje, tumuli, gradine, Zastrazišće, Hvar, apulska geometrijska keramika, nakit iz grobova, starije željezno doba

Contributions to an Understanding of Human Settlement on the Island of Hvar in Prehistory

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The author publishes a new hillfort site on the eastern side of the island of Hvar and compares the topography to the south-west side of the island, where there are caves in the immediate vicinity of hillforts and tumuli. He underscores the toponyms of prehistoric sites preserved on the island and their natural environment to which humans in the Neolithic era adapted. By establishing hillforts at strategic positions during the metal ages, and particularly during the Iron Age, the indigenes adapted the environment to themselves. An example is the large and sturdy hillfort at the site of the town of Hvar, at which graves with rich goods from the earlier Iron Age were discovered nearby.

Key words: Statute, toponyms, caves, tumuli, hillforts, Zastrazišće, Hvar, Apulian Geometric pottery, jewellery from graves, earlier Iron Age



Karta 1. / Map 1. 1. Vela glava, 2. Žižotina, 3. Gravanjuša, 4. Remetin dolac, 5. Za kamenicu, 6. Piriška glava, 7. Pokarvenik, 8. Vela Stiniva, 9. Mala Stiniva

Utvrđena prapovijesna naseobina gradinskog tipa na otoku Hvaru prvi se put spominje u antičkom literarnom izvoru u kojem se prepričavaju ratne operacije i utemeljenje antičkoga grada Farosa (*Diod. Bibl. hist. XV. 14*). Teško dostupno mjesto na uzvisini, na koje su se po dolasku Helena povukli domorodci, odgovara opisu prapovijesnih hvarskih gradina koje su većinom popisane u 20. stoljeću.¹ Njihovi ostatci su na brdima ili uzvisinama, najčešće u neposrednoj blizini izvora vode i lokvi. Gradine su na položajima odakle dominiraju nad prirodnim komunikacijama prema plodnim otočnim površinama i zaštićenim lukama. One nadziru plovne putove prema otoku i duž njega, o čemu svjedoči toponim Stražišće za dvije gradine, Glavicu sjeverno iznad Farosa (Starigrad), i Velu glavu, na Plamama, istočnom užem izduženom dijelu otoka² iznad mjesta Zastrazišće. Stari naziv koji je zbog strateškog položaja imalo brdo Vela glava, tj. Straža, kako ga još zovu mještani, sačuvan je pod toponimom Stražišće u Hvarskom statutu: *Item incipiendo a Chuhoraza a parte transversae usque ad ecclesiam*

Fortified prehistoric settlements of the hillfort type on the island of Hvar were first mentioned in the literary texts of Antiquity, in which military operations and the establishment of the ancient antique city of Pharos are recounted (*Diod. Bibl. hist. XV. 14*). A difficult-to-access site on a rise, to which the indigenous inhabitants retreated when the Hellenes arrived, corresponds to the description of the prehistoric hillforts on Hvar which were largely registered in the twentieth century.¹ Their remains are on hills or rises, most often in the immediate vicinity of sources of water and ponds. Hillforts were at locations that allowed for the control of natural communication routes to the island's fertile fields and protected coves. They overlooked navigation routes to the island and the entire island, to which the toponyms testify: Stražišće for two hillforts, Glavica north above Pharos (Starigrad), and Vela glava, at Plame, east of the narrow extended part of the island² above the settlement of Zastrazišće. The old name which the hill now called Vela glava had due to its strategic position, Straža, still used by local residents, has been preserved under the toponym

1 Novak 1924, str. 17, 18; Novak 1949, str. 150, 151, 157, 158; Novak 1960, str. 22-25; Zaninović 1978, str. 49-62; Petrić 1979, str. 67-77; Marović 1985, str. 5-33; Vujnović 1990, str. 47-64; Gaffney et al. 1997.

2 Zaninović 2000, str. 43.

1 Novak 1924, pp. 17, 18; Novak 1949, pp. 150, 151, 157, 158; Novak, 1960, pp. 22-25; Zaninović 1978, pp. 49-62; Petrić 1979, pp. 67-77; Marović 1985, pp. 5-33; Vujnović 1990, pp. 47-64; Gaffney et al. 1997.

2 Zaninović 2000, p. 43.



Karta 2. / Map 2. 1. Spile, 2. Mala lokva (Molo lokva), 3. Pećorov put, 4. Vela glava (Velo glova), 5. Glava od bure, 6. Grad Hvar, 7. Smokovina, 8. Lompić, 9. Markova špilja, 10. Babina špilja

*sancte Barbarae, et a dicta ecclesia usque ad montem appellatum Strazischie.*³

Arheološkoj karti otoka prilažemo prapovijesnu gradinu na brdu Piriška glava u sjeverozapadnom dijelu Zastrazišća, gdje su sredinom 20. stoljeća,⁴ a naročito potkraj stoljeća na cijelom tom području, provedena sustavna rekognosciranja terena.⁵ Istraživanja su se obavljala na gradini Vela glava i sjeveroistočno u uvali Pokarvenik u špilji Badanj.⁶ Također, poznata je Tamna špilja u južnom krajnjem dijelu mjesta Zastrazišće iznad Perkovića vale.⁷

Prije opisa novog lokaliteta Piriška glava, dosad nepoznatog u arheološko-povijesnoj literaturi, iznosimo nekoliko važnih podataka o topografiji Zastrazišća, što se odnose na prapovijesne spomenike sačuvane i danas u mjestu.

Prema opisu hvarskog Statuta, brdo Stražišće, danas Vela glava (karta 1, 1) nalazi se sjeveroistočno,

Stražišće in Hvar's medieval statute: *Item incipiendo a Chuhoraza a parte transversae usque ad ecclesiam sancte Barbarae, et a dicta ecclesia usque ad montem appellatum Strazischie.*³

The island's archaeological map can now be supplemented with a prehistoric hillfort on the hill called Piriška glava in the north-western part of Zastrazišće, where in the mid-twentieth century,⁴ and particularly at the end of the century, systematic field reconnaissance was conducted throughout the area.⁵ Research proceeded at the Vela glava hillfort and northeast in Pokarvenik Bay in Badanj Cave.⁶ Also known is Tamna Cave in the southern extreme part of Zastrazišće above Perkovića Bay.⁷

Before describing the new Piriška glava site, thus far unknown in the archaeological and historiographic literature, it would be worthwhile to present some important data on the topography of Zastrazišće

3 STATUTA 345. Mještani i danas za ovo brdo rabe stari naziv Straža; Novak 1960, str. 22; Zaninović 1996, str. 24; Petrić 2009, str. 472.

4 Novak 1949, str. 157, 158.

5 Vujnović 1990, str. 47-64; Hayes et al. 1991, str. 41-45; Hayes et al. 1994, str. 70-75; Hayes, Kirigin 1994, str. 243-254; Gaffney et al. 1997, str. 146-148.

6 Gaffney et al. 1997, str. 148.

7 Novak 1949, str. 157, 158.

3 STATUTA 345. Local residents today use the old name Straža for this hill; Novak 1960, p. 22; Zaninović 1996, p. 24; Petrić 2009, p. 472.

4 Novak 1949, pp. 157, 158.

5 Vujnović 1990, pp. 47-64; Hayes et al. 1991, pp. 41-45; Hayes et al. 1994, pp. 70-75; Hayes, Kirigin 1994, pp. 243-254; Gaffney et al. 1997, pp. 146-148.

6 Gaffney et al. 1997, p. 148.

7 Novak 1949, pp. 157, 158.



Sl. 1. Gomila na Žižotini
Fig. 1. Gomila na Žižotini

iznad Crkve sv. Barbare, do koje je predio Kuharače,⁸ s ostacima starih kamenih kuća Harašića dvorih.⁹ Na zapadnom dijelu Kuharača, uz južni rub manjeg polja, dvije su veće lokve, Šporka, za stoku, i Čista, za ljude. Popisujući lokalitete kojima se stiže sa zapada do brda Stražišće, Statut nam prije Kuharača bilježi i jedan toponim u kojem se prepoznaje prapovijesna gomila *Sanotigna Gomilla*.¹⁰ Ona se prema popisu lokaliteta trebala nalaziti prije Koromačišća, sjeverno nasuprot Paklinišća u zapadnom dijelu Zastrazišća.¹¹ Danas se taj predio zapadno od Koromačišća naziva Žižotina, a na njemu su ostaci velike kamene gomile koju mještani nazivaju Gomila na Žižotini (karta 1, 2).¹² Prema sačuvanoj strukturi radi se o prapovijesnom tumulu (sl. 1), promjera 24 m i sačuvane visine oko 5 m. Južno ispod Gomile na Žižotini u prošlosti je sa zapadne strane vodio stari put prema Kuharačama i dalje prema Sv. Barbari.

Sjeveroistočno od Koromačišća iznad navedenog puta izdiže se brdo Gravanjuša, sred kojeg su na vrhu ostaci druge prapovijesne gomile, promjera 21 m i visine oko 3,5 m (sl. 2; karta 1, 3). Prateći navedenu dionicu južno ispod brda Sveti Nikola, odmah do ceste u Remetinu dolcu, iza suhozida u gustom raslinju sačuvani su ostaci još jedne velike gomile, promjera 11 m, što je također prema strukturi najvjerojatnije bila prapovijesni tumul (karta 1, 4). Četvrta gomila u ovom nizu iznad puta nalazi se istočno od Sv. Barbare, prema Veloj glavi, 200 m iznad lokve Banjičevica, na predjelu Za kamenicu (karta 1, 5). Ta gomila promjera



Sl. 2. Gravanjuša - gomila
Fig. 2. Gravanjuša - mound

pertaining to the prehistoric monuments preserved there to this today.

Based on the description from the Hvar Statute, Stražišće Hill, today Vela glava (Map 1, 1) is north-east above the Church of St. Barbara, and adjacent to it is the Kuharače tract,⁸ with the remains of old stone houses called Harašića dvorih.⁹ On the western side of Kuharače, next to the southern edge of a small field, there are two large ponds, one called Šporka, for livestock, and Čista, for people. Listing the localities on the way from the west to Stražišće Hill, the Statute records a toponym before Kuharače in which a prehistoric mound can be recognized, *Sanotigna Gomilla*.¹⁰ Based on the list of places, it should be before Koromačišće, north and opposite of Paklinišće in the western part of Zastrazišće.¹¹ Today this tract west of Koromačišće is called Žižotina, and the remains of a large stone mound are on it, which the locals call Gomila na Žižotini (Map 1, 2).¹² In line with its preserved structure, this is a prehistoric tumulus (Fig. 1) with a diameter of 24 m and a preserved height of roughly 5 m. South below Gomila na Žižotini there was formerly a trail from the west side that led to Kuharače and farther to St. Barbara's.

Gravanjuša Hill rises northeast of Koromačišće above this trail; the remains of another prehistoric mound with a diameter of 21 m and a height of approximately 3.5 m (Fig. 2; Map 1, 3) are situated on its peak. Along this route, south of Sveti Nikola Hill, the remains of yet another large mound with a

8 Poznato je i po najstarijoj maslini na otoku.

9 Petrić 2009, str. 472. Postoji izreka: *Harašići opustili, Kuharače napustili!*

10 STATUTA 344.

11 *Item incipiendo a dicto loco versus partem transversae versus Sanotigna Gomilla...* (STATUTA 344).

12 Gomilu navodi Vujnović 1990.

8 It is also known for the oldest olive tree on the island.

9 Petrić 2009, p. 472. There is a saying: *Harašići laid to waste, Kuharače deserted!*

10 STATUTA 344.

11 *Item incipiendo a dicto loco versus partem transversae versus Sanotigna Gomilla...* (STATUTA 344).

12 The mound is cited in Vujnović 1990.



Sl. 3. Gomila Za kamenicu
Fig. 3. "Za kamenicu" mound

17 m i sačuvane visine oko 2 m sastoji se od većeg kamenja, na površini lomljenca (sl. 3). Na zapadnoj strani gomila je po vrhu podijeljena težačkim suhozidom koji se pruža pravcem sjever–jug, a istočno od suhozida sredinom gomile iskopana je veća rupa promjera oko 3 m.

Obilazeći predio Zastrazišća između Gomile na Žižotini i Vele glave, krenuli smo na brdo Piriška glava (sl. 4; karta 1, 6), koje je sjeverno od brda Gravanjuša.¹³ Prema zaravnjenom vrhu brda Piriška glava s južne strane teren je teško prohodan, ponajviše zbog gustog raslinja. Južna strana podnožja brda omeđena je težačkim suhozidima, a o poljoprivrednoj aktivnosti kroz novovjeku povijest svjedoče ostatci nekoliko kuća i bazen za vodu usječen u kamenu hrid. Uspinjući se prema vrhu brda, uočili smo po južnoj padini podzidane terase na kojima su po površini razbacani ulomci prapovijesnih keramičkih posuda. Iznad tih terasa na vrhu je dominantna odvojena polukružnim suhozidom, koji je bedem prapovijesne gradine. Vanjsko lice zida bedema građeno je od velikih, djelomice obrađenih blokova, kako bi se bolje zaštitio prilaz najprohodnijom južnom stranom brda prema dominanti (sl. 5). Ostatak suhozidnog bedema koji poput obruča obuhvaća rub vrha od istočne do sjeverne strane, reduciranih je dimenzija, zbog prirodno defenzivnog



Sl. 4. Piriška glava
Fig. 4. Piriška glava

diameter of 11 m are preserved behind a stacked stone wall and covered in thick vegetation, which judging by its structure was also most likely a prehistoric tumulus (Map 1, 4). The fourth mound in this series above the trail is east of Sveta Barbara, in the direction of Vela glava, 200 m above Banjičevica Pond, on a tract known as *Za kamenicu* (Map 1, 5). This mound, with a diameter of 17 m and a preserved height of approximately 2 m, consists of large stones, with undressed, broken stones on its surface (Fig. 3). On its western side, the mound is divided at its top by a stacked stone wall that extends in a north-south direction, while east of the stacked stone wall, a hole was dug in the middle of the mound, with a diameter of roughly 3 m.

Touring the Zastrazišće area between Gomila na Žižotini and Vela glava, we set forth for the hill called Piriška glava (Fig. 4; Map 1, 6), which is north of Gravanjuša.¹³ The terrain is quite difficult to traverse on the south side toward the flattened peak of Piriška glava, mostly because of the thick vegetation. The south side of the hill's foot is fenced off by stacked stone walls made by farm labourers, and the remains of several houses and a water basin cut into solid

13 Pri razgledanju okoliša neizmjereno mi je pomogao težak i povjerenik iz udruge Faros Z.B.O.R.S. Faros, Latko Pavičić Ivelja, koji odlično poznaje topografiju otoka i starine; u Zastrazišću su nam se pridružili njegovi prijatelji od kojih nam je dosta podataka o mjestu dao Mate (Šarko) Stipinović pok. Nikole, a pripomogli su nam Karmelino Barbarić, Andrija Fistončić (Lulić) pok. Stjepana, Juraj Fistončić pok. Stjepana. Na pomoći i savjetima o povijesnim izvorima otoka Hvaru posebno sam zahvalan kolegama Arsenu Duplančiću (Arheološki muzej u Splitu) i Nikši Račiću (Udruga Faros Z.B.O.R.S. Faros).

13 In inspecting the terrain, I received incalculable assistance from farm labourer and commissioner Latko Pavičić Ivelja, from Faros Z.B.O.R.S. Faros, who has exemplary knowledge of the island's topography and antiquities; in Zastrazišće we were joined by his friends, of whom Mate (Šarko) Stipanović (son of deceased Nikola) gave us considerable information on the area, and we were also assisted by Karmelino Barbarić, Andrija Fistončić (Lulić – son of deceased Stjepan), Juraj Fistončić (son of deceased Stjepan). I am particularly grateful to my colleagues Arsen Duplančić (Archaeological Museum in Split) and Nikša Račić (Faros Z.B.O.R.S. Faros Association) for their assistance and advice on historical sources for the island of Hvar.



Sl. 5. Piriška glava - vanjsko lice južnog poteza bedema

Fig. 5. Piriška glava - external face of rampart's southern section

terena, strme padine i kamenih litica. Stoga su graditelji megalitima pojačavali samo dijelove sjeverne padine na najprohodnijim dionicama prema vrhu brda.

Vrh brda obrastao gustom makijom zaravnjen je ljudskom rukom, jer je na njemu bila dominantna gradina. Sredinom dominantne najviša točka je kameni greben kružnog oblika na koji je nabacana gomila od većeg kamena. Sjeveroistočno ispod grebena zemljani teren dominantne raskopale su divlje životinje, pa se na površini može uočiti manja količina ulomaka prapovijesnih posuda.

Ulomci prapovijesne keramike uočavaju se i na površini navedenog južnog poteza bedema. Bedem je dužine oko 29 m i širine oko 5,50 m, najjači je pri završetku južne strane i na početku jugoistočne strane brda, gdje se može vidjeti da je bio rađen od četiri paralelna suhozida složena od većeg djelomice obrađenog kamena, dok je prostor među zidovima ispunjen manjim lomljencem. Cijela konstrukcija bila je postavljena na poravnati kameni greben, koji na početku istočne strane vrha postaje manja litica. Taj je potez prapovijesne fortifikacije najmonumentalniji; tu je sačuvan ulaz poput hodnika kojemu su lica zidova pojačana megalitima (sl. 6). Hodnik ulaza širine je 1,40 m, a u odnosu na zapadni zid, istočni je zid hodnika izbačen za 1,90 m prema van. Taj istaknuti dio, postavljen na veći greben poput bastiona, čuvao je pristup vratima u bedemu, tako da je napadaču, s koje god strane prilazio, desno rame uvijek bilo nepokriveno štitom. Slična rješenja zaštite ulaza u bedemu gradine, postoje i na susjednom obalnom prostoru. Jedan od primjera je utvrđena gradina na brdu Sveti Ilija u Segetu Gornjem iznad trogirskog Malog polja, poznata po keramičkim nalazima koji svjedoče o življenju u toj velikoj gradini blizu koje je na malom



Sl. 6. Piriška glava - ulaz

Fig. 6. Piriška glava - entrance

rock testify to agricultural activities throughout the early modern and modern eras. Climbing toward the hilltop, we observed walled terraces on the southern slope on which prehistoric potsherds were scattered over the surface. Above these terraces, at the top there is a dominant stand-alone semi-circular stacked stone wall, which was the rampart of a prehistoric hillfort. The external face of the rampart wall consists of large, partially dressed blocks to better protect the passage to the most accessible southern side of the hill toward its dominant formation (Fig. 5). The remains of the stacked stone rampart which encompasses the edge of the hilltop from the east to north sides like an encircling wall has reduced dimensions because of the natural defensive terrain, the steep slopes and stone cliffs. Thus, the builders only reinforced parts of the north slope with megaliths at the most accessible sections toward the hilltop.

The hilltop overgrown with thick maquis was flattened by human hands, because there was a dominant hillfort on it. In the middle of the dominant position, at its highest point, there is a circular ridge onto which a mound of large stones was piled. Northeast below the ridge, the topsoil on this dominant position was dug up by wild animals, so small quantities of prehistoric potsherds can be seen on the surface.

Prehistoric potsherds can also be observed on the surface of the aforementioned southern section of the rampart. The rampart is approximately 29 m long and approximately 5.5 m wide, and it is best reinforced at the end of the southern side and at the beginning of the south-east side of the hill, where it is apparent that it was made of four parallel walls with faces consisting of large partially dressed stones, while the space between the walls is filled with small broken and undressed stones. The entire structure was set on a flattened stone ridge, which at the beginning of its eastern



Sl. 7. Lokva Berguja
Fig. 7. Berguja Pond

otočiću uz obalu na mjestu današnjeg Trogira bio u razdoblju helenizma Tragurion.¹⁴

Nedaleko od Zastrazišća u zapadnom dijelu sela Poljica nalazi se gradina Košnjak. Ostaci njezina bedema u obliku duge lučne velike gomile zatvaraju cijelu istočnu stranu sedlastog vrha, koji dominira padinom kuda se prema sjeveru spuštao prirodni put do Male Stinive. Iako vizualno ne komunicira s gradinom Piriška glava, te je udaljena od lokve u mjestu Poljica, gradina Košnjak smještena je na položaju odakle se najbolje vidjela opasnost koja je uvali Mala Stiniva dolazila s mora.

Utvrđivanje vrha brda Piriška glava, koje se izdiže južno nad pučinom bilo je nužno zbog nadzora obližnjih uvala, zapadno Vele Stinive i istočno uvale Dubac. Prema stožastom vrhu brda uspinjanje od obale bilo je prohodnije s južne i jugozapadne strane, gdje su sačuvani ostatci bedema i impresivan hodnik ulaza na dominantu. Na padinama brda u blizini gradine nalaze se i dvije lokve, istočno je manja, uništena Martinova lokva iznad novoga makadamskog puta prema uvali Dubac, a zapadno je veća, na predjelu Berguja (sl. 7) udaljena dvadesetak metara južno od makadamskog

face becomes a small cliff. This section of the prehistoric fortification is the most monumental; here at the very end the entrance corridor has been preserved. Its wall surfaces are reinforced by megaliths (Fig. 6). The entrance corridor is 1.4 m wide, and in relation to the western wall, the corridor's eastern wall juts out 1.9 m. This prominent section, set on the larger ridge like a bastion, guarded access to the gate in the rampart, so that any attacker from any side would always approach out in the open with a right shoulder unprotected by a shield. A similar solution for the protection of the entrance in the hillfort's rampart can also be seen in the neighbouring mainland zone. One example is a fortified hillfort on Sveti Ilija Hill in Seget Gornji above Malo polje near Trogir, known for its pottery finds which testify to life in this large hillfort that was close to the small islet next to the seashore at the site of today's Trogir, which was Tragurion during the Hellenistic Era.¹⁴

The Košnjak hillfort is located not far from Zastrazišće in the western part of the village of Poljice. The remains of its ramparts in the form of long arched large mounds enclose the entire eastern side of the saddled top, which dominates a slope on which a natural trail leads to Mala Stiniva to the north. Even though it does not communicate with the Piriška glava hillfort visually, and is quite distant from the pond at Poljice, Košnjak is at a site which offers the best view of any threat from the sea coming into the Mala Stiniva Cove.

Fortification of the hilltop at Piriška glava, which rises south above the sea, was necessary for the sake of surveillance of nearby coves, Vela Stiniva to the west and Dubac to the east. The ascent toward the conical hilltop from the seashore was more passable from the southern and south-western side, where the remains of a rampart and an impressive entrance corridor on the dominant position were preserved. Two ponds

14 Branko Kirigin opisujući morfologiju gradine Sv. Ilija prilaže svoj osvrt na rad A. Miletića, Kirigin 2010, str. 27, 28: *U novije vrijeme više pažnje ovoj gradini posvetio je Alen Miletić. Utvrdio je da je bedem gradine dug oko 120 m, da je na mjestima širok 14m.* Međutim, spomenute dimenzije odnose se na rasuti prapovijesni suhozid koji ima oblik osipine, a ne na izvorni bedem gradine, čija se lica zidova mogu pratiti na više mjesta duž gomile. Usporedi Miletić 2008, str. 136: *Na zračnoj snimci možemo vidjeti veličinu osipa bedema Sutilije, njihov perimetar od sjeverne do sjeverozapadne strane iznosi oko 120 m, a tu je bedem ujedno i najjači o čemu svjedoči širina osipa od 14 m.*

14 Branko Kirigin, in describing the morphology of the hillfort of Sveti Ilija, referred to the work by A. Miletić, Kirigin 2010, pp. 27, 28: "In recent years, Alen Miletić dedicated greater attention to this hillfort. He established that the hillfort's rampart was approximately 120 m long, and that it was 14 m wide at places." However, these dimensions pertain to the scattered prehistoric stacked stone wall which has the form of an eroded dry stone wall, rather than the hillfort's original rampart, and the faces of its walls can be followed at several places on the mound. Cf. Miletić 2008, p. 136: "In an aerial photograph we can see the size of the eroded rampart of Sutilija, its perimeter from the north to northwest sides is approximately 120 m, and here the rampart is also the strongest, to which the 14 m width of the eroded wall testifies".



Sl. 8. Špilja na Puntini Stinive
Fig. 8. Cave at Punta Stinive

puta sred malog plodnog polja.¹⁵ Zapadno od Berguje padina se strmo spušta prema uvali Vela Stiniva, gdje su tri špilje: sjeveroistočna na puntini Stinive, s otvorom prema jugu odmah iznad mora (sl. 8); druga špilja je na zapadnoj strani uvale kod punte Plažica, a treća, najveća, iznad Crkvice sv. Ante.¹⁶ Prema sačuvanim prapovijesnim nalazištima naseljavanje Zastrazišća, od neolitika do početka povijesti utemeljenjem helenškoga grada Farosa godine 384. pr. Kr., odvijalo se između uvala Vela Stiniva i Pokarvenik, gdje su u neposrednoj blizini špilja ostaci gradina na vrhovima Vela glava i Piriška glava.

Slična topografija, gdje se iznad špiljskih nalazišta podižu gradine, postoji na jugozapadnoj strani otoka, u blizini sadašnjega grada Hvara. Istočno od grada prostiru se plodne Njive, s podzidanim parcelama što se sa sjeverne strane kaskadno spuštaju prema vapnenačkom grebenu, koji ih poput bedema prirodno zatvara. Na početku opisanog predjela istočno od grada



Sl. 9. Spile - ostaci kamenog sanduka groba
Fig. 9. Spile - remains of stone grave

were also situated near the hillfort: to the east was the smaller and now destroyed Martinova lokva, above a macadam road that runs to Dubac Cove, while to the west is the larger one, on the Berguja tract (Fig. 7), about twenty meters south of the macadam road in the middle of a small fertile field.¹⁵ West of Berguja the slope descends steeply to Vela Stiniva, where there are three caves: the first is at the northeast, called Na puntini Stinive, with an opening facing south immediately above the sea (Fig. 8); the second cave is on the western side of the cove at the point called Plažica; and the third, largest cave is above the small St. Anthony's Church.¹⁶ Based on the preserved prehistoric find sites, the habitation of Zastrazišće, from the Neolithic era to the beginning of written history upon the establishment of the Hellenistic city of Pharos in 384 BC, proceeded between the coves of Vela Stiniva and Pokarvenik, where the remains of hillforts on the peaks of Vela glava and Piriška glava were found in the immediate vicinity of the caves.

A similar topography, where hillforts rise above cave finds, can be found on the south-western side of the island, near today's town of Hvar. The fertile Njive extend east of the town, with walled plots that cascade on the northern side toward a limestone ridge, which encloses them like a natural bulwark. At the beginning of the described tract east of the town of Hvar, the toponym Spile has been preserved, which was even noted in the Hvar Statute: *Item salvae et reservatae aliquae Ogradice supra Spile circumdatae maceria, quae sunt specialium personarum.*¹⁷ This site is the spacious southern slope of the oblong,

15 Sredinom udoline koja se s južne strane spušta u Velu Stinivu, nalazi se kamenica za vodu usječena u hrid.

16 Vujnović 1990, str. 56.

15 In the middle of the vale that descends to Vela Stiniva in the south, there is a stone water basin cut into solid rock.

16 Vujnović 1990, p. 56.

17 STATUTA 337.

Hvara sačuvan je toponim Spile, koji nalazimo već u Hvarskom statutu: *Item salvae et reservatae aliquae Ogradice supra Spile circumdatae maceria, quae sunt specialium personarum.*¹⁷ Navedeni lokalitet prostrana je južna padina duguljastoga jezičastog brijega Spile (karta 2, 1) iznad kojeg kosi plato završava Propodom, gdje prema pučkoj predaji prebiva Sotona.¹⁸ Koliko je ovo područje bogato prapovijesnim nalazištima, opisao je početkom 20. stoljeća Girometta: *Nad najvinodnijem polju otoka Hvara, koje se Njivama nazivlje povrh ranorimskih ruševina, nalazi se čitavo predhistoričko selo, što se poredalo počev od Propoda dalje put istoka. Desetak je tu pećina, u kojima se našlo svu silu kremenih strelica, po svoj prilici kasno paleolitske i mlado neolitske dobe, čitavih glinenih posuda, a i ogroman broj raznog posuđa i oruđa.*¹⁹ Upravo s tog područja objavljen je prvi opis jedne prapovijesne grobnice građene od četiri kamene ploče i pokrivene masivnim kamenim poklopcem, koju su sredinom 19. stoljeća istraživali Grgur Bučić i Petar Boglić: *Enorme la grandezza del coperchio, e di alcune delle lastre laterali poste sempre per coltello.*²⁰ U tumulu čiji su ostatci kamene škrinje grobnice sačuvani i danas na položaju Spile (sl. 9), obojica nalaze bogatu popudbinu.²¹ Prema sačuvanim ostacima grob završava zemljom u koju su usađene ploče, postavljene okomito na nož. Taj je kameni sanduk dimenzija 1,30 m x 0,60 m orijentiran u pravcu sjeveroistok–jugozapad, a prema načinu izrade isti je kao i dva groba u neposrednoj blizini Mole Lokve na Pelegrinu (karta 2, 2), te dva uz Pećorov put sjeveroistočno ispod Smokovnika (karta 2, 3), gdje su pokojnici bili pokopani u zgrčenom položaju.²²

U jednom od tumula iznad Njiva (najvjerojatnije se radi o opisanom na položaju Spile), pronađena je bogata popudbina pohranjena kod Jerolima Machieda²³, koju je prvi put objavio Boglić 1873. godine: *Si raccolse un fuso di bronzo, e dello stesso metalo una fibia a semicerchio un anello, un amo, alcune di quelle spirali che sono caratteristiche di quest epoca,*

tongue-shaped hill Spile (Map 2, 1) above which the slanted plateau Propode ends. According to popular legend, Satan lives here.¹⁸ The wealth of this area's prehistoric sites was described at the beginning of the twentieth century by Girometta: "Above the most fertile wine fields on the island of Hvar, called Njive, atop Early Roman ruins, there is an entire prehistoric village, which starts at Propode and extends farther eastward. There are a dozen caves here, in which all manner of flint arrowheads were found, dating roughly to the late Palaeolithic and early Neolithic eras, whole clay vessels, and an enormous number of various vessels and implements".¹⁹ It was precisely from this area that the first description of a prehistoric tomb made of four stone slabs and covered with a massive stone lid was published. It was researched in the nineteenth century by Grgur Bučić and Petar Boglić: *Enorme la grandezza del coperchio, e di alcune delle lastre laterali poste sempre per coltello.*²⁰ The tumulus, of which the remains of the stone-walled tomb are preserved even today at the Spile site (Fig. 9), contains rich goods.²¹ Based on the preserved remains, the tomb had an earthen bottom into which the slabs were set, placed vertically at sharp angles. This stone box has dimensions of 1.3 m x 0.6 m and has a north-east/south-west orientation, while their construction is the same as that in two tombs found in the immediate vicinity of Mola Lokva at Pelegrin (Map 2, 2), and two from Pećorov put northeast below Smokovnik (Map 2, 3), where the deceased were buried in a crouched position.²²

In one of the tumuli above Njive (probably the one described at the Spile site), rich goods were discovered which are stored with Jerolim Machiedo,²³ and which were first published by Boglić in 1873: *Si raccolse un fuso di bronzo, e dello stesso metalo una fibia a semicerchio un anello, un amo, alcune di quelle spirali che sono caratteristiche di quest epoca, e pez-zetini di ambra.*²⁴ Most likely the *fibia a semicerchio* pertains to the description of an arched fibula *ad arco*

17 STATUTA 337.

18 *Na sjev.-istoku Hvara u krednom vapnencu nalazi se jama „Propod“ (13. 12. 1913), u narodnom pričanju obitavalište Sotone, zavodioca nedužnih djevojaka i oca tolike na lomači spaljene djece* (Girometta 1913, str. 15).

19 Girometta 1913, str. 15.

20 Boglich 1873, vidi u 1898, 7.

21 Weiser 1884, str. 4, 5.

22 Miletić 2012, str. 34-40.

23 Brunšmid 1895-1896, str. 149-151; Petrić 1979, str. 71; Marović 1985, str. 24; Buškariol 1988, str. 36.

18 "On the n. east of Hvar the 'Propod' pit is situated in cretaceous limestone (13 Dec. 1913), in popular legend the abode of Satan, the seducer of innocent girls and the father of so many children burned at the stake" (Girometta 1913, p. 15).

19 Girometta 1913, p. 15.

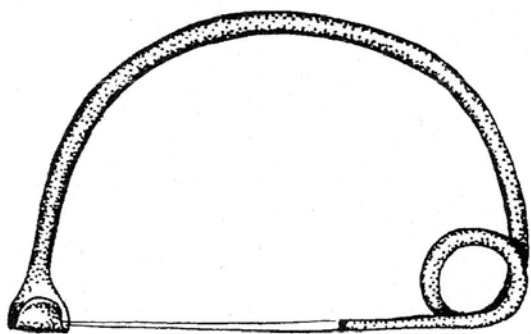
20 Boglich 1873, see in 1898, 7.

21 Weiser 1884, pp. 4, 5.

22 Miletić 2012, pp. 34-40.

23 Brunšmid 1895-1896, pp. 149-151; Petrić 1979, p. 71; Marović 1985, p. 24; Buškariol 1988, p. 36.

24 Boglich 1898, p. 7; cf. Novak 1924, p. 16: "Bones of different individuals of varying age, i.e., children and elderly persons, then various women's bronze



Sl. 10. Lučna fibula (preuzeto od Petrić 2003, 132)
Fig. 10. Arched fibula (cited from Petrić 2003, 132)

e pezzetini di ambra.²⁴ Najvjerojatnije se *fibula a semicerchio* odnosi na opis lučne fibule *ad arco semplice*, čiji je crtež sačuvan u Brunšmidovu notesu.²⁵ Zahvaljujući notesu poznate su nam i njezine dimenzije: 8,8 cm dužine i 6,5 cm visine (sl. 10).²⁶ Prema crtežu i dimenzijama najbližnja je brončanim lučnim fibulama zabilježenima u grobovima II. faze (A stupanj) liburnske kulture iz 8. st. pr. Kr.²⁷

Pedesetak metara istočno od navedenog tumula sačuvana je druga velika gomila (sl. 11), a preko nje je sagrađen kameni težački suhozid u smjeru sjever – jug, koji ograđuje vrh iznad Spila. Navedena gomila sastoji se od većeg nepravilnog kamenja, većinom upotrijebljenog za suhozid. Nedostaje sjeverna strana, po kojoj se na površini od razbacanog kamena vide ulomci grube prapovijesne keramike, što upućuje da se najvjerojatnije zapadno ispod suhozida unutar sačuvanog dijela gomile nalazi grob ili nekoliko njih.²⁸

Sjeveroistočno od gomile izdiže se veliki brijeg Vela glava, na vrhu kojeg su ostatci gradine (T. II, 4).²⁹ Radi se o trima paralelnim dugim lučnim gomilama unutar kojih se naziru ostatci suhozidnog bedema, što je na istočnoj strani čuvao prilaz prema dominantni gradine (sl. 12).



Sl. 11. Gomila Spile
Fig. 11. Spile mound

semplice, of which a sketch has been preserved in Brunšmid's notebook.²⁵ Thanks to this notebook, its dimensions are known: 8.8 cm long and 6.5 cm wide (Fig. 10).²⁶ Based on the sketch and the dimensions, it is most similar to the bronze arched fibulae recorded in graves of the Liburnian culture's phase II (stage A) from the eighth century BC.²⁷

Another large mound (Fig. 11) is roughly fifty meters east of the aforementioned tumulus. A stacked stone wall was built over in the north-south direction which fences the peak above Spile. This mound consists of large irregular stones, mostly used to make the stone wall. The northern side is missing. Pieces of coarse prehistoric pottery can be seen on its surface of scattered stones, which indicates that there is most likely a grave or several of them to the west below the stacked stone wall.²⁸

The large hill called Vela glava rises northeast of the mound, atop which there are remains of a hillfort (Map 2, 4).²⁹ These are three parallel long arched mounds inside which the remains of a stacked stone rampart can be discerned; this rampart guarded access to the hillfort's dominant position on the eastern side (Fig. 12).

24 Boglich 1898, str. 7; usporedi Novak 1924, str. 16: *Kosti raznih individua razne dobi, t. j. dece i starijih ljudi, zatim raznih ženskih nakita od bronca, jednu fibulu, jedan poluobruč, jednu udicu, jednu spiralu, jedan prsten, jedan komad sličan jantaru (čilibaru).*

25 Marović 1985, str. 24; Petrić 2003, str. 130, 132.

26 Buškariol 1988, str. 36.

27 Batović 1973, str. 118; Batović 1987, str. 350; Batović 2005, str. 19, 20.

28 Gaffney et al. 1997, str. 96 (HV 0069.00), 106 (HV 0143.00).

29 Gaffney et al. 1997, str. 105, (0139 00); Katić 1995, str. 51; Šimunović 1999, str. 42, 43; Zaninović 2002, str. 251.

jewellery, a fibula, a half-bracelet, a hook, a coil, a ring, and a piece similar to amber".

25 Marović 1985, p. 24; Petrić 2003, pp. 130, 132.

26 Buškariol 1988, p. 36.

27 Batović 1973, p. 118; Batović 1987, p. 350; Batović 2005, pp. 19, 20.

28 Gaffney et al. 1997, pp. 96 (HV 0069.00), 106 (HV 0143.00).

29 Gaffney et al. 1997, p. 105 (0139 00); Katić 1995, p. 51; Šimunović 1999, pp. 42, 43; Zaninović 2002, p. 251.



Sl. 12. Vela glava (Velo glova)
Fig. 12. Vela glava (Velo glova)

Zapadno od Vele glave, prvi brijeg, Glava od bure³⁰ na vrhu ima dominantu zaštićenu suhozidnim bedenom. Građen je u vanjskom licu velikim, djelomice obrađenim kamenjem (sl. 13; karta 2, 5) i lučno se pruža zatvarajući cijelu zapadnu stranu ruba vrha, počevši od sjeverozapada. Istočna strana brijega branjena je liticom, a južna hridima i strmom padinom. Ispod sjeverozapadnog poteza bedema obzidana je terasa gdje se na površini nalaze razbacani ulomci prapovijesne grube keramike, od kojih izdvajamo dva ulomka različitih posuda izrađenih rukom bez lončarskog kola.³¹

1. Prstenasta ručica vodoravno postavljena na ulomak stijenke najvjerojatnije gdje se spajaju trbuh i rame lonca. Sačuvana veličina je 10,3 x 8 x 1,2 cm, od čega je ručica 10 x 4,2 x 3,2 cm, dok je promjer otvora 3 cm (sl. 14a). Ručica je bila spuštena prema dolje, što pokazuje debljina stijenke posude. Donja je strana ravnija, dok je gornja zaobljena. Većina zaobljenog ruba ručice oštećena je na prijelazu u donji dio. Glina je smeđa, a na površini stijenke posude istaknuto je dosta usitnjena kamena među kojima ima i krupnijih zrnaca.

2. Ulomak vrata posude izvijen prema van s obo-dom, glina je svjetlosmeđa uz dodatak zrnaca usitnjelog kamena. Veličina ulomka je 4,4 x 3,2 x 1,1 cm (sl. 14b).



Sl. 13. Glava od bure
Fig. 13. Glava od bure (hill)

West of Vela glava, the first hill, Glava od bure³⁰ has on its top a dominant position protected by a stacked stone rampart. It was constructed on its external face with large, partially dressed stones (Fig. 13; Map 2, 5) and it extends in an arc, enclosing the entire western edge of the hilltop, beginning in the northwest. The eastern side of the hill was defended by a sheer cliffside, and the southern side by crags and a steep slope. Below the northwest section of the rampart there is a walled terrace with coarse prehistoric potsherds scattered over its surface, of which two fragments of different vessels made by hand, without use of a potter's wheel.³¹

1. A ring-shaped small handle horizontally set on the fragment of a vessel wall most likely where the belly and shoulder of a pot met. Its preserved dimensions are 10.3 x 8 x 1.2 cm, of which the handle has dimensions of 10 x 4.2 x 3.2 cm, while the diameter of the opening is 3 cm (Fig. 14a). The small handle was turned downward, which shows the thickness of the vessel wall. The lower side is straighter, while the upper is rounded. Most of the rounded edge of the handle is damaged at the transition to its lower portion. The clay is brown, while on the surface of the vessel wall a considerable quantity of crushed stones, with even larger grains among them, is prominent on the surface.

30 Šimunović 1999, str. 41-43.

31 Ulomci s gradine Glava od bure nalaze se u zbirci Pjerina i Đorđa Šimunovića u Hvaru, kojima zahvaljujem jer su mi dopustili njihovu objavu. U istoj zbirci su i ulomci apulske geometrijske keramike pronađene na površini južne terase ispod tvrđave Španjole u gradu Hvaru. Za obilaska Njiva bio sam u društvu Mladena Dulčića (Siri), a na gradini Glava od bure uz braću Šimunović pridružio se i Siniša Matković Mikulčić.

30 Šimunović 1999, pp. 41-43.

31 Fragments from the hillfort on Glava od bure are held in the collection of Pjerino and Đorđe Šimunović in Hvar, whom I thank as they allowed me to publish them. This same collection includes pieces of Apulian Geometric ware that were found on the surface of the southern terrace below the Španjola fortress in the town of Hvar. When touring Njive I was accompanied by Mladen Dulčić (Siri), and while at the Glava od bure hillfort, in addition to the Šimunović brothers I was also joined by Siniša Matković Mikulčić.



Sl. 14a. Glava od bure - ručka
Fig. 14a. Glava od bure - handle

Primjerak ulomka lonca s vodoravnom prstenastom ručicom pripada keramičkim nalazima koji se tipološki ne mogu precizno datirati. Takav oblik ručice najbliži je primjercima iz Gospodarske pećine u selu Cetina istočno od Knina³² i onima pronađenima na obalnoj strani Podgore.³³ Oni se datiraju od kasnog brončanog pa kroz cijelo željezno doba, a tada je isključivo zbog svojega strateškog položaja gradina Glava od bure bila u funkciji.³⁴ Prema organizaciji u prostoru dvije navedene gradine: Glava od bure i Vela glava nalaze se na pozicijama odakle se sa sjevera može odlično nadgledati pristup velikoj gradini, koja je bila na mjestu kasnijega grada Hvara (karta 2, 6).³⁵

Prostor nad kojim dominiraju gradine počevši zapadno od Pelegrina, gdje je poznata Markova špilja, do brda Motokit, kojem je na jugoistočnoj padini Babina špilja, počeo se naseljavati u neolitiku,³⁶ kada se čovjek morao prilagođavati ambijentu koji je odabrao za stanište.³⁷ Špilju kao primjer predgrađinskog naseljavanja nalazimo i na prostoru Brusja, oko 300 m jugozapadno iznad uvala Gračišće, u špilji



Sl. 14b. Glava od bure - ulomak oboda
Fig. 14b. Glava od bure - piece of rim

2. A vessel neck fragment is drawn outward with its rim, the clay is light brown with the addition of crushed stone grains. The dimensions of the fragment are 4.4 x 3.2 x 1.1 cm (Fig. 14b).

The example of the potsherd with a small horizontal handle belongs among the ceramic finds which cannot be typologically dated with any precision. This handle shape most resembles the examples from Gospodarska Pećina cave in the village of Cetina east of Knin³² and those found on the coastal side of Podgora.³³ They have been dated from the late Bronze to the entire Iron Age, and it was during this period that the hillfort on Glava od bure was functional exclusively due to its strategic position.³⁴ Based on their spatial organization, the two aforementioned hillforts, Glava od bure and Vela glava, are situated at positions affording outstanding surveillance of the large hillfort that was at the site of the later town of Hvar (Map 2, 6).³⁵

This area dominated by hillforts, beginning west from Pelegrin, the site of the well-known Markova Cave, to Motokit Hill, with Babina Cave on its south-

32 Marović 1979, str. 28-32, sl. 9.

33 Sličnu ručicu pronađenu na jednom prapovijesnom nalazištu s južne strane Podgore objavio je Marinko Tomasović: Tomasović 2004, str. 22, 62; Kunac, Mucić, Tomasović 2006, str. 53, 64, 74, T. IX. 1.

34 Arheološka istraživanja dat će precizniju dataciju i najvjerojatnije početak naseljavanja prostora gradine.

35 Gradine Purkin kuk, Gračišće i Tor, iako međusobno udaljene, nalaze se uz prirodne komunikacije koje se od središnjega visokog brdskog lanca spuštaju padinama u plodnu otočnu ravnicu između Staroga Grada, Vrboske i Jelse Miletić 2010, str. 51, 52.

36 Brunšmid 1895-1896, str. 151, 152; Girometta 1914, str. 15, 16; Novak 1924, str. 14; Novak 1949, str. 159; Novak 1959a; Novak 1962; Čečuk 1976, str. 53; Petrić 1993-1994, str. 5, 6.

37 Marijanović 2003, str. 51, 52.

32 Marović 1979, pp. 28-32, Fig. 9.

33 A similar handle found at a prehistoric site on the southern side of Podgora was published by Marinko Tomasović: Tomasović 2004, pp. 22, 62; Kunac, Mucić, Tomasović 2006, pp. 53, 64, 74, P. IX. 1.

34 Archaeological research will yield more precise dating and, most likely, the beginning of settlement of the hillfort's area.

35 The hillforts at Purkin kuk, Gračišće and Tor, although mutually distant, are situated along a natural communication line which descends from the central high hill chain down slopes to the island's fertile plain between Stari Grad, Vrboska and Jelsa Miletić 2010, pp. 51, 52.



Sl. 15. Lompić
Fig. 15. Lompić

Smokovina (T. II, 7), s keramičkim nalazima koji svjedoče o boravku čovjeka u neolitiku.³⁸ Podižući gradine u metalnim razdobljima prapovijesti, čovjek zapravo počinje prilagođavati prirodu sebi, štiteći svoj okoliš. Potvrđuju to u Brusju nalazi kamenih masivnih sjekira jezičastog oblika koje su služile kao oružje, što upućuje na postojanje gradine u eneolitiku.³⁹ Također, nedaleko od špilje Smokovina sjeverna se padina spušta u uvalu Gračišće, čiju malu istočnu uvalu mještani Brusja nazivaju Lampesa, a nad kojom se istočno izdiže oštri brdoviti rt Lompić.⁴⁰ Uski duguljasti vrh Lompića obrubljen je duž cijele zapadne strane ostatcima bedema gradine, koji završava gomilom na južnoj strani, a ona zatvara dominantu gradine od uske sedlaste padine s kojom je spojena (sl. 15; karta 2, 8). Gradina je bila naseljena u željezno doba, što potvrđuje nekoliko različitih ulomaka apulske keramike.⁴¹

Više ulomaka apulske geometrijske keramike nađeno je na području grada Hvaru,⁴² pa tim nalazima prilažem i dio oboda s bojanim ornamentom koji najvjerojatnije pripada daunskoj oli (sl. 16).⁴³ Ulomak je pronađen na površini terase južno ispod tvrđave,



Sl. 16. Gradina Hvar - ulomak oboda daunske ole (Daunio I - polovica 6 st. pr. Kr.)
Fig. 16. Hillfort at Hvar - piece of rim from Daunian olla (Daunio I - mid-6th cent. BC)

east slope, began to be settled in the Neolithic,³⁶ when people had to adapt to their environment they chose as their habitat.³⁷ A cave as an example of pre-hillfort settlement can also be found in the area of Brusje, approximately 300 m southwest above Gračišće Cove, in Smokovina Cave (Map 2, 7), with pottery finds that testify to human habitation in the Neolithic.³⁸ By erecting hillforts in the prehistoric metal ages, humans actually began to adapt the natural environment to themselves, while safeguarding their surroundings. This is confirmed by the massive tongue-shaped stone axes found in Brusje that were used as weapons, which points to the existence of a hillfort in the Eneolithic.³⁹ Additionally, not far from Smokovina Cave, the north slope descends to Gračišće Cove, which has a smaller eastern cove that Brusje residents call Lampesa, above which the craggy Cape Lompić rises.⁴⁰ The narrow oblong peak of Lompić is bordered along its entire western side by the remains of a hillfort rampart, which ends in a mound on the southern side, and it encloses the dominant position of the hillfort from the narrow saddle-shaped slope with which it is connected (Fig. 15; chart 2, 8). The hillfort was

38 Petrić 1976, str. 217.

39 Korištenje bakra i stočarstvo kao nova gospodarska grana dovode do međusobnih sukoba, zbog čega nastaju prve gradine na prirodno zaštićenim vrhovima. Batović 1973, str. 61, 64.

40 Hraste 1956, str. 360, 361; Novak 1959b, str. 321; Novak 1960, str. 23; Petrić 1979, str. 72, 73; Zaninović 1996, str. 42, 43.

41 Kirigin 2003, str. 26, 27.

42 Petrić 1986, str. 12, 14. Najstariji je primjerak rekonstruirane ole "Geometrico Iapigio antico" iz druge polovice 9. stoljeća pr. Kr. Petrić 1999, str. 43-55; Petrić 2003, str. 130; Kirigin 2003, str. 33.

43 Bergonzi 1983 (1984.), str. 180, 186; Dimitrijević, Težak-Gregl, Majnarić-Pandžić 1995, str. 258.

36 Brunšmid 1895-1896, pp. 151, 152; Girometta 1914, pp. 15, 16; Novak 1924, p. 14; Novak 1949, p. 159; Novak 1959a; Novak 1962; Čečuk 1976, p. 53; Petrić 1993-1994, pp. 5, 6.

37 Marijanović 2003, pp. 51, 52.

38 Petrić 1976, p. 217.

39 The use of copper and livestock as a new economic branch led to mutual conflicts, which is why the first hillforts appeared on the naturally protected hilltops. Batović 1973, pp. 61, 64.

40 Hraste 1956, pp. 360, 361; Novak 1959b, p. 321; Novak. 1960, p. 23; Petrić 1979, pp. 72, 73; Zaninović 1996, pp. 42, 43.

gdje je u željezno doba bilo veliko podgrađe, odvojeno na zapadnoj strani ispod vrha velikim kamenim nasipom, koji je potpuno uništen u prvoj polovici 20. stoljeća.⁴⁴

Moćna gradina s kojom se može povezati grob na Spilama s bogatim i raznovrsnim nakitom i najvjerojatnije grobovi kod Mole Lokve, imala je odličan nadzor i lak pristup glavnom nosiocu gospodarstva na otoku - moru, kojim je od 8. do 5. stoljeća pr. Kr. prolazila intenzivna razmjena između istočne i zapadne obale Jadrana.⁴⁵ Stanovnicima hvarskih gradina more je značilo trgovinu, prosperitet i opstanak, što nam najbolje potvrđuje nalaz brončane udice, u popudbini pokojnika u jednom od hvarskih tumula u blizini grada Hvara.⁴⁶

inhabited during the Iron Age, which is confirmed by several different Apulian ware potsherds.⁴¹

Several Apulian Geometric ware pieces were found in the town of Hvar,⁴² so I would add to these finds the shard of a rim with painted ornamentation which probably belonged to a Daunian olla (Fig. 16).⁴³ The piece was found on the surface of a terrace south below the fortress, where there was a large external settlement in the Iron Age, separated on the western side below the hilltop by a large stone embankment, which was entirely destroyed in the first half of the twentieth century.⁴⁴

The powerful hillfort that can be linked to the grave at Spile with its rich and diverse jewellery and, most likely, those at Mola Lokva, offered excellent supervision and easy access to the mainstay of the island's economy – the sea, which from the eighth to fifth centuries BC was used for intensive trade between the eastern and western shores of the Adriatic.⁴⁵ The sea meant trade, prosperity and survival to the residents of Hvar's hillforts, which is best confirmed by the find of a bronze hook in the goods accompanying a deceased individual in one of Hvar's tumuli near the town of Hvar.⁴⁶

44 *Ispod zapadne tvrđavske kule bio je sve do 1933. veliki kameni nasip, koji je rasturen najvećim dijelom prilikom gradnje putova i uređenja parka-šetališta ispod tvrđave ...* Zaninović 1978, str. 49; Zaninović 1996, str. 11, 12.

45 Batović 1976, str. 98.

46 Weiser 1884, str. 5; Boglić 1898, str. 7; Petrić 1979, str. 71. Na liburnskom području zabilježene su brončane udice u *naseobinskim naslagama u Ninu i ostavi iz Jagodnje*; Batović 1987, str. 363. Četiri brončane udice pronađene su i u Farosu; Jeličić-Radonić 1996, str. 68; Petrić 1998, str. 28.

41 Kirigin 2003, pp. 26, 27.

42 Petrić 1986, pp. 12, 14. The oldest example of a reconstructed *Geometrico Iapigio antico* olla from the latter half of the ninth century BC. Petrić 1999, pp. 43-55; Petrić 2003, p. 130; Kirigin 2003, p. 33.

43 Bergonzi 1983 (1984.), pp. 180, 186; Dimitrijević, Težak-Gregl, Majnarić-Pandžić 1995, p. 258.

44 "Below the western tower of the fortress there was, until 1913, a large stone embankment, which was taken apart mostly during construction of paths and the landscaping of a park-promenade below the fortress..." Zaninović 1978, p. 49; Zaninović 1996, pp. 11, 12.

45 Batović 1976, p. 98.

46 Weiser 1884, p. 5; Boglić 1898, p. 7; Petrić 1979, p. 71. In Liburnian territory on the Dalmatian mainland, bronze hooks have been recorded in *the settlement layers in Nin and in a hoard from Jagodnja*; Batović 1987, p. 363. Four bronze hooks were also found in Pharos; Jeličić-Radonić 1996, p. 68; Petrić 1998, p. 28.

KRATICE / ABBREVIATIONS:

ARR – Arheološki radovi i rasprave
BAR IS – British Archaeological Reports, International Series
HA – Histria antiqua
Izdanja HAD – Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva
Ljetopis JAZU – Ljetopis Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti
MAG – Mittheilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien
Obavijesti HAD – Obavijesti Hrvatskog arheološkog društva
PI – Periodični izvještaj Centra za zaštitu kulturne baštine otoka Hvara
PJZ – Praistorija jugoslovenskih zemalja
RFFZd – Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta u Zadru
VAHD – Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku
VHAD – Viestnik Hrvatskoga arheološkoga društva

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