

## REKOGNOSCIRANJE TRASE PLINOVODA NA PROSTORU JUŽNOGA VELEBITA I BUKOVICE (GRAD OBROVAC) TIJEKOM 2009. GODINE\*

## THE FIELD SURVEY OF THE PIPELINE ROUTE IN THE SOUTH VELEBIT AND BUKOVICA (THE TOWN OF OBROVAC) AREAS IN 2009\*

U radu su prezentirani rezultati terenskoga pregleda provedenoga 2009. godine na trasi predviđenoj za izgradnju sustava plinovoda za Liku i Dalmaciju. Pregledan teren geografski zauzima dio prostora južnoga Velebita i Bukovice (grad Obrovac), koje dijeli tok rijeke Zrmanje. Iako je ovim istraživanjima pregledan tek jedan manji segment obrovačkoga prostora, važno ga je objelodaniti u cilju stvaranja buduće arheološke slike toga slabo istraženoga područja. U radu je obrađeno 26 lokaliteta pronađenih pregledom terena na prostoru grada Obrovca. Veći je broj lokaliteta dosad nepoznat arheološkoj javnosti, dok su pojedini samo spomenuti u stručnoj literaturi. Brojnošću dominiraju nalazišta iz prapovijesnoga perioda (gradine, grobni humci, nalazišta brončanodobne keramike i dr.), čija upotreba okvirno datira od ranoga brončanog doba do konca željeznoga doba. Istraživanjima je dokumentirano i nekoliko lokaliteta iz antičkoga i srednjovjekovnoga perioda kao i nalazišta iz novovjekovnoga perioda. Dio nalazišta smješten je na trasi plinovoda, a također su dokumentirana i nalazišta smještena ponešto izvan zadane trase, koja su uočena prigodom terenskoga pregleda.

**Ključne riječi:** grad Obrovac, plinovod, rekognosciranje, južni Velebit, Bukovica.

The paper presents the results of the field survey carried out in 2009 along the route of the planned pipeline system for Lika and Dalmatia. Geographically, the areas surveyed include part of the southern Velebit mountain and Bukovica region (the town of Obrovac), which are divided by the Zrmanja River. Although only a minor segment of the Obrovac surroundings was explored during this survey, publishing its results is important for creating the future archaeological review of this insufficiently researched area. The paper analyzes the 26 sites identified during the survey of the Obrovac surroundings. Most of the sites have been unknown to the archaeologists and only a few of them are mentioned in expert literature. The most numerous are prehistoric sites (hill-forts, burial mounds, sites with Late Bronze Age finds etc.) that can roughly be dated to the period between Early Bronze Age and Late Iron Age. A few Antiquity and Middle Age sites and Modern Age sites were also documented. While some of the sites are located along the new pipeline route, other documented sites – also identified during the survey – can be found somewhat off the planned route.

**Keywords:** town of Obrovac, pipeline, field survey, Southern Velebit, Bukovica.

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\* This paper was submitted to the editorial board of *Diadora* in September 2011 but technical difficulties prevented its publishing until this issue. Consequently, the paper presents the author's insight into the results of the survey of the area as known at the time of its submission for printing.

## TIJEK ISTRAŽIVANJA

Sjeverni dio Zadarske županije, kojemu pripada prostor grada Obrovca, spada među arheološki vrlo slabo istražena područja. Obrovačko područje geografski obuhvaća južne obronke masiva Velebita i Bukovicu, koje dijeli kanjon rijeke Zrmanje. Terenom prevladava strmi i ravni krš s rijetkim plodnim površinama razmještenim po krškim poljima i vrtačama, što je i uvjetovalo orijentiranost kraja na stočarstvo i škrtu zemljoradnju. O tome svjedoče ostatci arhitekture raznovrsnih objekata građenih u suhozidu, koja se na razmatranom prostoru prati od prapovijesnih razdoblja do novovjekovnoga perioda. Iako je ovim istraživanjima pregledan tek jedan manji segment obrovačkoga prostora, važno ga je objelodaniti u cilju stvaranja buduće arheološke slike toga područja.

Tijekom mjeseca ožujka i travnja 2009. godine proveden je terenski pregled Zadarske županije u sklopu trasiranja koridora za izgradnju 3. dijela sustava plinovoda za Liku i sjevernu Dalmaciju.<sup>1</sup> Terenski pregled trase proveden je na prostoru koji je uz područje grada Obrovca obuhvatio i manje dijelove općine Gračac, katastarske općine Perušić Benkovački, grada Zadra i Biograda od stacionaže 156+431 u općini Gračac, do 201+004 u k. o. Perušić Benkovački, te odvojci za Zadar (0+000 do 36+880), Biograd (0+000 do 12+657) i Obrovac (0+000 do 5+675) (Karta 1).<sup>2</sup> Provedenim rekognosciranjem pregledana je trasa u ukupnoj dužini od oko 51 km i širini od 60 m, od čega je na prostoru grada Obrovca trasiran potez u dužini od oko 20 km i jednakoj širini.

Zbog brojnosti pronađenih lokaliteta i prostornoga pružanja trase plinovoda rad je ograničen na prostor grada Obrovca, koji se dijeli na katastarske općine: Muškovci, Žegar, Krupa, Golubić, Zaton Obrovački, Gornji Karin, Bilišane, Kruševo i Zelengrad. Prvi dio istraživanja proveden je na obroncima južnoga Velebita sa sjeverne strane toka rijeke Zrmanje. Obuhvatio je prostor katastarske općine Muškovci (na potezu Jaščište – Dračov vršić – Bunari – Gajine) prema jarugi Čavle (Pećica), gdje se trasa plinovoda odvaja na zapad prema Zatonu Obrovačkom (potez Marovac – Milanci – Bravarica – Bravar) do zaseoka Maričići. Drugi dio terenskoga pregleda nastavio se s južne strane rijeke Zrmanje na prostoru Bukovice, počevši od predjela Ražovac i Suvaljak na prostoru katastarske općine Bilišane prema položajima Šanguše, Badže te zaseocima Veselinovići, Čorluke, Adam i

## THE COURSE OF THE SURVEY

Very few archaeological excavations have been carried out in the northern part of Zadar County that Obrovac surroundings are part of. Geographically, the area of the town of Obrovac incorporates the southern slopes of the Velebit massif and the region of Bukovica, which are divided by the canyon of the Zrmanja River. The area is dominated by steep and flat karst disrupted by occasional fertile land in karst fields and valleys. As a result, the locals have been oriented to cattle growing and subsistence farming. Evidence to it are the remainders of various structures built in drywall technique the continuity of which can be traced from prehistoric period to Modern Age. Although only a minor segment of the Obrovac surroundings was explored during this survey, publishing its results is important for creating the future archaeological review of the area.

A field survey of Zadar County was carried out in March and April 2009 as part of the surveying of the route of the third part of the pipeline system for Lika and Northern Dalmatia.<sup>1</sup> The route survey was carried out in the Obrovac surroundings, small parts of Municipality of Gračac and in the cadastral district of Perušić Benkovački, Cities of Zadar and Biograd from chain-age 156+431 in Municipality of Gračac to 201+004 in Perušić Benkovački, as well as branches to Zadar (0+000 to 36+880), Biograd (0+000 to 12+657) and Obrovac (0+000 to 5+675) (Map 1).<sup>2</sup> The area along the route covered by the field survey was 51km long and 60m wide, its section in the Obrovac surroundings being 20km long and equally wide.

Due to the large number of identified sites and the substantial length of the pipeline route, the scope of this paper is limited to the surroundings of the town of Obrovac which is divided into the following cadastral districts: Muškovci, Žegar, Krupa, Golubić, Zaton Obrovački, Gornji Karin, Bilišane, Kruševo and Zelengrad. The first part of the survey was carried out on the slopes of southern Velebit, north of the course of the Zrmanja. It covered the cadastral district of Muškovci (the Jaščište – Dračov vršić – Bunari – Gajine section) towards Čavle (Pećica) ravine, where the pipeline route branches off to west, towards Zaton Obrovački (the Marovac – Milanci – Bravarica – Bravar section), all the way to Maričići hamlet. The second

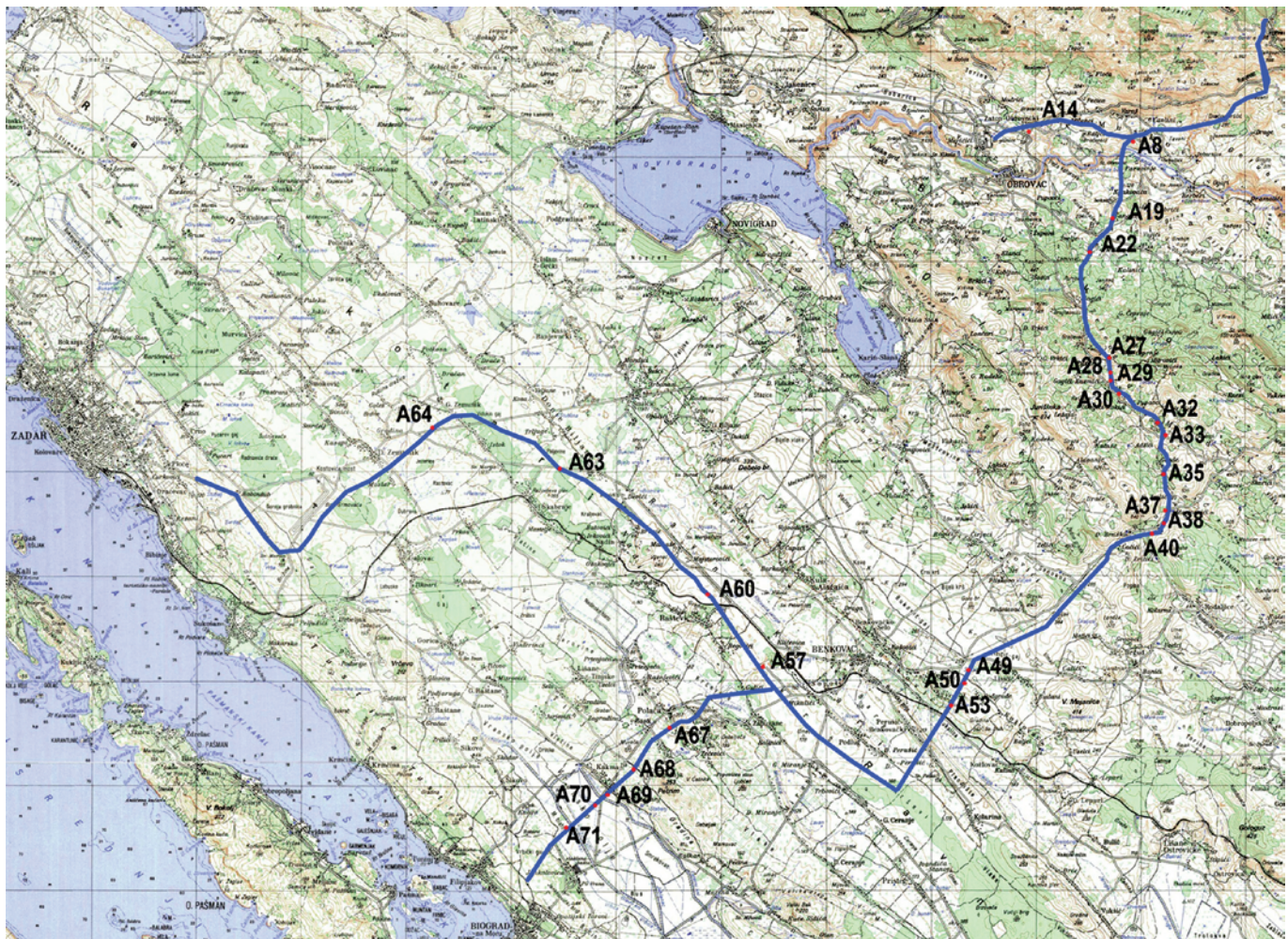
1 Terenski pregled izvršili su djelatnici Arheološkoga muzeja u Zadru pod vodstvom prof. dr. sc. Dražena Maršića. Sudjelovali su još arheolozi Jakov Vučić, Timka Alihodžić (AMZd) i Martina Dubolnić Glavan (Zavod za povijesne znanosti HAZU-a u Zadru) te dokumentaristi Robert Maršić i Ivan Čondić iz Arheološkoga muzeja u Zadru. Ovom prigodom zahvaljujemo prof. dr. sc. Draženu Maršiću, dr. sc. Jakovu Vučiću i dr. sc. Smiljanu Gluševiću na dopuštenju za objavljivanje građe te dokumentaristu prof. Robertu Maršiću, koji je izradio tehničku dokumentaciju.

2 Izvješće s rezultatima terenskoga pregleda trase plinovoda kod J. Vučić, 2010, 522-524.

1 The field survey was carried out by the staff of Archaeological Museum Zadar led by Professor Dražen Maršić, PhD. Other participants included archaeologists Jakov Vučić, Timka Alihodžić (Archaeological Museum Zadar) and Martina Dubolnić Glavan (Institute for Historical Sciences of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zadar) and documentarists Robert Maršić and Ivan Čondić from the Archaeological Museum Zadar. We are using this opportunity to express our gratitude to Professor Dražen Maršić, PhD, Jakov Vučić, PhD and Smiljan Glušević, PhD for their permission to publish the material and to documentarist Prof. Robert Maršić who prepared the technical documentation.

2 The report with the results of the pipeline route survey at J. Vučić, 2010, 522-524.





**Karta 1. Položaj trase plinovoda na prostoru Zadarske županije s označenim nalazištima**  
 Map 1. Pipeline route in Zadar County with designated sites

prema / according to: J. Vučić, 2009

Tepše na prostoru katastarske općine Zelengrad (Karta 2).

Provedeno istraživanje može se okarakterizirati kao ekstenzivni terenski pregled. Njemu su prethodila priprema istraživanja koja su obuhvatila studiju stručne literature, zračnih snimaka i katastarskih planova, čime se stekao uvid u stanje istraženosti i geomorfologiju razmatranoga prostora. S obzirom na širinu pregledavane trase, istraživanje je obuhvatilo 4 sudionika, od kojih je svaki pregledavao unaprijed zadani segment istraživana prostora. Sudionici su raspoređeni pravilno u prostoru na razmaku od 10 do 15 m, krećući se jednolinijski. Kretanje sudionika na pojedinačnim predjelima bilo je otežano zbog guste vegetacije, a mjestimično i izrazito strmih, gotovo neprohodnih dijelova krša. Vidljivost istraživane površine na krševitim predjelima s izrazito rijetkom vegetacijom bila je vrlo dobra, no na mjestima je bila izrazito ograničena, odnosno vrlo loša zbog visoke vegetacije.

Istraživanjima su dokumentirani lokaliteti ubicirani na trasi plinovoda, ali i pojedini lokaliteti smješteni ponešto

part continued to the south of the Zrmanja, in the Bukovica area, from Ražovac and Suvaljak in cadastral district Bilišane to Šanguše and Badže locations and the hamlets of Veselinovići, Čorluke, Adam and Tepše in cadastral district Zelengrad (Map 2).

The above mentioned field survey was of extensive nature. It was preceded by preliminary research that included studying expert literature, aerial images and cadastral maps. An insight into the level of exploration and geomorphology of the area in question was thus gained. As the route surveyed was of a substantial width, four persons carried it out, each of them focusing on a pre-assigned segment of the area. The participants were spaced 10 to 15 meters apart, advancing in parallel with each other. In some parts, their advance was hindered by dense vegetation and, occasionally, by very steep, almost impenetrable sections of karst. While visibility of the surveyed surface in karst-covered parts with very sparse vegetation was good, in places it was very limited due to tall vegetation.

The survey documented the sites located on the pipeline route, but also some off-route sites that were visible during the survey. The positions of the identified sites were established by GPS devices (Garmin Etrex, Vista); they were measured and photographed. Archaeological artifacts were collected from the surface.





Karta 2. Nalazišta ubicirana terenskim pregledom trase plinovoda i bliže okolice na prostoru južnoga Velebita i Bukovice (grad Obrovac)  
Map 2. Sites located during field survey of pipeline route and immediate surroundings in Southern Velebit and Bukovica regions (Town of Obrovac)

izradio / prepared by: R. Maršić



izvan trase, koji su bili vidljivi prigodom terenskoga pregleda. Pronađeni lokaliteti pozicionirani su GPS-uređajima (Garmin Etrex, Vista), izmjereni su i fotografski dokumentirani, a s površine je sakupljan arheološki materijal.

Na razmatranom prostoru ubicirano je 26 raznovrsnih lokaliteta, koji se okvirno mogu datirati u širok vremenski raspon od brončanoga doba do novoga vijeka. Prigodom kataoške obrade svakom je lokalitetu uz redni broj pridano nekoliko parametara: značenje (A – arheološki lokalitet, E – etnološki lokalitet, P – prirodna baština), toponim, vrsta lokaliteta, opis, položaj u odnosu na trasu plinovoda i katastarsku podjelu te koordinate lokaliteta. Većina ubiciranih objekata ima arheološko značenje, dok ih je tek nekolicina etnološki značajna ili ima status prirodne baštine. Brojčano prevladavaju nalazišta iz prapovijesnoga perioda, koja su ostala vidljiva zahvaljujući izostanku građevinskih intervencija na pojedinim dijelovima istraživanoga prostora. Pojedine lokalitete nije bilo moguće sa sigurnošću odrediti jer se njihovo datiranje oslanja isključivo na površinske nalaze pokretne građe i rjeđe na ostatke arhitekture. To se posebno odnosi na nalaze kamenih ili kameno-zemljanih gomila, kod kojih u nekoliko slučajeva nije bilo moguće odrediti je li riječ o arheološkom nalazištu ili pak o recentnoj konstrukciji. Valorizaciju pojedinih položaja omogućit će tek objava zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja provedenih tijekom 2010. g., koja su prethodila radovima na postavljanju konstrukcije plinovoda. Spomenutim iskopavanjima obuhvaćeni su samo lokaliteti smješteni direktno na užoj trasi plinovoda širine 16 m, koje nije bilo moguće zaobići izmještanjem trase plinovoda.

## POPIS LOKALITETA

### 1. A? E. Vrsta lokaliteta: kamena gomila.

#### Toponym: Dračov vrščić.

Lokalitet se nalazi na vršnom dijelu uzvišenja Dračov vrščić (275 m). Gomila je nepravilnoga kružnog oblika, dimenzija 4,5 x 5 m, visine 0,5 m. Građena je od nabacanoga većeg kamenja. Na površini gomile mjestimično se uočava naslagano kamenje koje ukazuje na naknadne gradnje, vjerojatno za sklonište pastirima. Površinskim pregledom nisu uočeni pokretni nalazi, pa se ne može sa sigurnošću utvrditi namjena gomile. Lokalitet je smješten pedesetak metara jugoistočno od trase plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 1412/6 k. o. Muškovci, x: 5563281, y: 4897442, z: 275 m, između 164+000 i 165+000).

### 2. A? E. Vrsta lokaliteta: kamena gomila.

#### Toponym: Bunari, Bunarić.

Lokalitet je smješten s južne strane dolca Bunari, oko 40 m južno od veće lokve vode, po kojoj je čitav predio dobio ime. Gomila je nepravilnoga kružnog oblika, dimenzija 15 x 14 m, visine 2 m (Sl. 1). Građena je od krupnoga i srednje velikoga kamenja. Smještena je na blagoj padini, kojom

The 26 various sites located in the surveyed area can roughly be dated to a wide period from Bronze Age to Modern Age. When the sites were catalogued, each of them was assigned an ordinal number and several parameters: relevance (A – archaeological site, E – ethnological site, P – natural heritage), toponym, type of site, description, position in relation to the pipeline route and cadastral division, and site coordinates. Most of the located sites are of archaeological relevance and only a few are of ethnological relevance or have the status of natural heritage. Predominant are the sites from prehistoric period which remained visible due to the fact that no construction works had taken place in some parts of the area surveyed. Some sites could not be positively established because their dating was almost exclusively based on the surface finds of movable archaeological materials, rarely on architectural remains. This particularly refers to the finds of stone mounds and stone-and-earth mounds for which it was not possible to establish whether they were archaeological sites or recent structures. The evaluation of certain sites would only be made possible after the archaeological excavations of 2010 that preceded the pipeline construction works. These excavations were carried out only on the sites located directly on the immediate, 16-meter-wide route of the pipeline that could not have been bypassed by shifting the route.

## THE LIST OF SITES

### 1. A? E. Site type: stone mound.

#### Toponym: Dračov vrščić.

The site is located on top of the Dračov vrščić hill (275m). The mound is of an asymmetrical round shape, measuring 4.5x5m and 0.5 meters high. Randomly stacked stones on the mound's surface indicate subsequent construction works, probably to provide shelter for shepherds. As no movable finds were discovered by examination of the surface, we can only speculate about the purpose of the mound. The site is located around 50 meters southeast of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 1412/6 cadastral district Muškovci, x: 5563281, y: 4897442, z: 275m, between 164+000 and 165+000).

### 2. A? E. Site type: stone mound.

#### Toponym: Bunari, Bunarić.

The site is located south of the round karst valley Bunari, some 40m south of the pond that gave its name to the whole area. The mound is of an asymmetrical round shape, measuring 15x14m and 2 meters high (Fig. 1). It is made of large and medium-sized stones. Located on a mild slope dominated by flat karts covered with underbrush and hornbeams, it is not easily detected. Four semi-circular drywalls can be found on the northern half of the





dominira ravni krš zarastao u makiju i grab, pa je loše vidljiva. Na sjevernoj polovini gomile sagrađena su četiri suhozida polukružnoga oblika koja su vjerojatno služila kao pastirska skloništa. Južna polovina gomile djeluje netaknuta. Površinskim pregledom nisu uočeni pokretni nalazi, pa se namjena gomile ne može sa sigurnošću utvrditi. No, prema vanjskim karakteristikama, može se pretpostaviti da je riječ o prapovijesnom tumulu. Lokalitet je smješten oko 200 m južno od trase plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 1412/6 k. o. Muškovci, x: 5562935, y: 4897055, z: 178 m, između 165+000 i 165+345).

### **3. A? Vrsta lokaliteta: kamena gomila.**

#### **Toponim: Bunari, Bunarić.**

Lokalitet je smješten s jugoistočne strane dolca Bunari, oko 60 m jugoistočno od veće lokve vode i oko 25 m istočno od lokaliteta br. 2. Gomila je nepravilnoga kružnog oblika, dimenzija 6 x 4,5 m, visine 0,4 m. Građena je od nabacanoga krupnog i srednje velikoga kamenja. Smještena je na zavravnom terenu, kojim dominira ravni krš zarastao u travu. Gomila ne djeluje devastirana. Površinskim pregledom nisu uočeni pokretni nalazi, pa se namjena gomile ne može sa sigurnošću utvrditi. Prema vanjskim karakteristikama može se pretpostaviti da je riječ o prapovijesnom tumulu.

### **Slika 1. Kamena gomila na položaju Bunari (br. 2) prigodom terenskoga pregleda**

Figure 1. Stone mound on Bunari site (No. 2), during field survey

foto / photo: M. Dubolnić Glavan

mound. They were probably used as shepherds' shelters. As no movable finds were discovered by examination of the surface, we can only speculate about the purpose of the mound, but its outer features indicate it is a prehistoric *tumulus*. The site is located around 200 meters south of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 1412/6 cadastral district Muškovci, x: 5562935, y: 4897055, z: 178m, between 165+000 and 165+345).

### **3. A? Site type: stone mound.**

#### **Toponym: Bunari, Bunarić.**

The site is located southeast of the round karst valley Bunari, some 60m south of a pond and some 25m east of the site No. 2. The mound is of an asymmetrical round shape, measuring 6x4.5m and 0.4 meters high. It is made of randomly piled large and medium-sized stones. It is located on a leveled ground dominated by karst covered with grass. The mound does not seem to be devastated. As no movable finds were discovered by examination of



Lokalitet je smješten oko 200 m južno od trase plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 1412/6 k. o. Muškovci, x: 5562945, y: 4897026, z: 165 m, između 165+000 i 165+345).

#### 4. A? E. Vrsta lokaliteta: kamena gomila.

##### Toponim: Gajine.

Lokalitet se nalazi na južnoj strani bezimenoga uzvišenja (149 m n. v.), oko 300 m istočno od groblja Gajine. Smješten je na blago padinastom terenu, kojim prevladava ravni krš zarastao u niže raslinje. Radi se o većim dijelom urušenoj suhozidnoj konstrukciji izduženoga oblika dužine 3,3 m, širine 1,8 m i visine 0,4 m. Objekt je orijentiran po dužini u smjeru sjeveroistok-jugozapad. Građen je od krupnoga neobrađenog kamenja. Na bočnim su stranama još mjestimično sačuvana lica zidova. Na središnjem dijelu objekta nalazi se udubljenje, pa je možda riječ o naknadno pregrađivanoj prapovijesnoj gomili ili nekom objektu vezanom uz stočarstvo. Površinskim pregledom gomile nisu uočeni pokretni nalazi, pa se ne može sa sigurnošću utvrditi njezina namjena. Lokalitet je smješten desetak metara sjeverno od trase plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 1265/1 k. o. Muškovci, x: 5561147, y: 4897006, z: 134 m, između 166+400 i 167+002).

#### 5. E. Vrsta lokaliteta: mirila. Toponim: Čavlini.

Lokalitet se nalazi oko 300 m južno od zaseoka Čavlini, s istočne strane ceste iz smjera zaseoka Čavlini prema groblju Gajine. Mirila su smještene na prostoru između vodovodne cijevi reverzibilne hidroelektrane Velebit i spomenute ceste (Sl. 2, 3). Prigodom terenskoga pregleda ubicirano je oko šezdesetak mirila smještenih na blago položenom terenu kojim dominira ravni krš zarastao u travu i makiju. Jedan je dio uočenih mirila relativno dobro sačuvan, dok ih je više rasutih i zaraslih u vegetaciju te se slabo uočavaju u prostoru. Mirila su građena suhozidnom tehnikom od neobrađenoga kamenja, pri čemu su uspravne uzglavnica i uznožnica, dok se "popločenje" sastoji od hrpice složenoga ili nabacanoga kamenja. Uzglavnice mirila su anepigrafske i bez ikakvih ukrasa. Za uzglavni i uznožni kamen upotrijebljeno je obično, malo veće kamenje, koje nije naknadno obrađivano. Neobrađeno kamenje također je upotrijebljeno za popločenje, pa mirila vizualno podsjećaju na grobove i teže su uočljiva u okolnom kršu. Pojedina su mirila novije izrade, što se uočava prema okrenutom kamenju, koje još uvijek nije dobilo patinu, ali je također moguće da su i naknadno popravljana (Sl. 3). Većina je mirila međusobno paralelna i orijentirana u smjeru sjeveroistok-jugozapad, okomito u odnosu na put.

#### Slika 2. Mirila podno zaseoka Čavlini (br. 5) prigodom terenskoga pregleda, pogled s jugozapada

Figure 1. Mirila underneath Čavlini hamlet (No. 5) during field survey, southwestern view

foto / photo: M. Dubolnić Glavan

the surface, we can only speculate about the purpose of the mound, but its outer features indicate it is a prehistoric tumulus. The site is located around 200 meters south of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 1412/6 cadastral district Muškovci, x: 5562945, y: 4897026, z: 165m, between 165+000 and 165+345).

#### 4. A?, E. Site type: stone mound. Toponym: Gajine.

The site is located south of a nameless hill (elevation: 149m), around 300m east of Gajine cemetery, on a mild slope dominated by flat karst covered with underbrush. It is mostly a caved-in, elongated drywall structure 3.3m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4m high. The structure extends in the northeast – southwest direction. It is made of large uncut stones. Wall faces can still be seen in places on its lateral sides. As there is a niche in its central part, it could be a subsequently partitioned prehistoric mound or a cattle-growing related structure. As no movable finds were discovered by examination of the surface, we can only speculate about the purpose of the mound. The site is located around 10 meters north of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 1265/1, cadastral district Muškovci, x: 5561147, y: 4897006, z: 134m, between 166+400 and 167+002).

#### 5. E. Site type: mirila. Toponym: Čavlini.

The site is located approx. 300m south of Čavlini hamlet, to the east of the road connecting the hamlet and Gajine cemetery. The *mirila* are located between the Velebit Reversible Hydroelectric Power Plant water-main and the said road (Fig. 2, 3). Some sixty mirila were located during the field survey. They are located on a mildly leveled ground dominated by flat karst covered with grass and underbrush. Some of them are relatively well preserved. A number of them are scattered around and covered with vegetation and are not easy to detect. Mirila were made of uncut stones, using the drywall technique. Headstone and foot stone are vertical and heaps of stacked or randomly piled stones are used as the "paving". Headstone and foot







**Slika 3. Mirila podno zaseoka Čavlini (br. 5),  
pogled na pojedinačno mirilo**

Figure 3. Mirila underneath Čavlini hamlet (No. 5),  
view of a mirilo

foto / photo: M. Dubolnić Glavan

stone are non-epigraphic and with no decoration. Ordinary, relatively large stones – not subsequently cut – were used as headstones and foot stones. Uncut stones were also used for the paving, so the mirila visually remind of graves and are hard to detect in the surrounding karst. Some mirila are more recent than the others. They are distinguished by the overturned stones with no patina. It is possible that later interventions have been made on them (Fig. 3). Most of the mirila are in parallel with each other. They are positioned vertically to the road, in the northeast – southwest direction.

The custom of building drywall-mirila while a deceased person was escorted from their house to the cemetery was present in northern and central Dalmatia, Lika, Primorje, Velebit and Podgorje.<sup>3</sup> Compared to the higher-quality mirila (made of cut stones with epigraphic or ornamented headstone and foot stone and well-arranged paving) documented in the area of southern Velebit (Starigrad-Paklenica),<sup>4</sup> these mirila are more rustic, probably due to local tradition but also due to stonemasons' skills and the economic power of the local population. As the mirila's headstone lack inscriptions and years, we cannot positively identify the time of their making. We can only roughly date them to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The site is located on the immediate pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 346/2 cadastral district Muškovci, x: 5560475, y: 4897059, z: 108m, between 167+379 and 167+552).

#### **6. A?, E? Site type: stone mound.**

##### **Toponym: Kojića vrščić.**

The site is located on the southeastern slope of Kojića vrščić hill (127m). The mound is of a round shape; it is 3.5m across and 0.3m high. It is made of randomly piled large stones. It is located on a very craggy ground. Being fully covered with vegetation, it is hard to detect. As no movable finds were discovered by examination of the surface, we can only speculate about the purpose of the mound. The site is located in the wider area of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 953/2, cadastral district Muškovci, x: 5559966, y: 4896897, z: 112m, at 0+073).

Običaj gradnje suhozidnih konstrukcija mirila prigodom nošenja pokojnika od kuće prema groblju bio je raširen na prostoru sjeverne i srednje Dalmacije, Like, Primorja, Velebita i Podgorja.<sup>3</sup> U odnosu na kvalitetnije građena mirila (od obrađenoga kamenja s epigrafičkim ili ukrašenim uzglavnicama i uznožnicama te fino složenim popločenjem) dokumentirana na prostoru južnoga Velebita (Starigrad-Paklenica),<sup>4</sup> izrada je spomenutih mirila rustičnija, što je vjerojatno odraz narodne tradicije, ali i klesarskoga umijeća i gospodarske moći lokalnoga stanovništva. S obzirom na to da na uzglavnicama mirila nedostaju natpisi i godine, ne može se sa sigurnošću odrediti vrijeme njihova nastanka, već se mogu okvirno datirati u 19. i 20. st. Lokalitet je smješten na užoj trasi plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 346/2 k. o. Muškovci, x: 5560475, y: 4897059, z: 108 m, između 167+379 i 167+552).

#### **6. A? E? Vrsta lokaliteta: kamena gomila.**

##### **Toponim: Kojića vrščić.**

Lokalitet se nalazi na jugoistočnoj padini uzvišenja Kojića vrščić (127 m). Gomila je kružnoga oblika, promjera 3,5 m, visine 0,3 m. Građena je od nabacanoga krupnog kamenja. Nalazi se na izrazito krševitom terenu. U potpunosti je

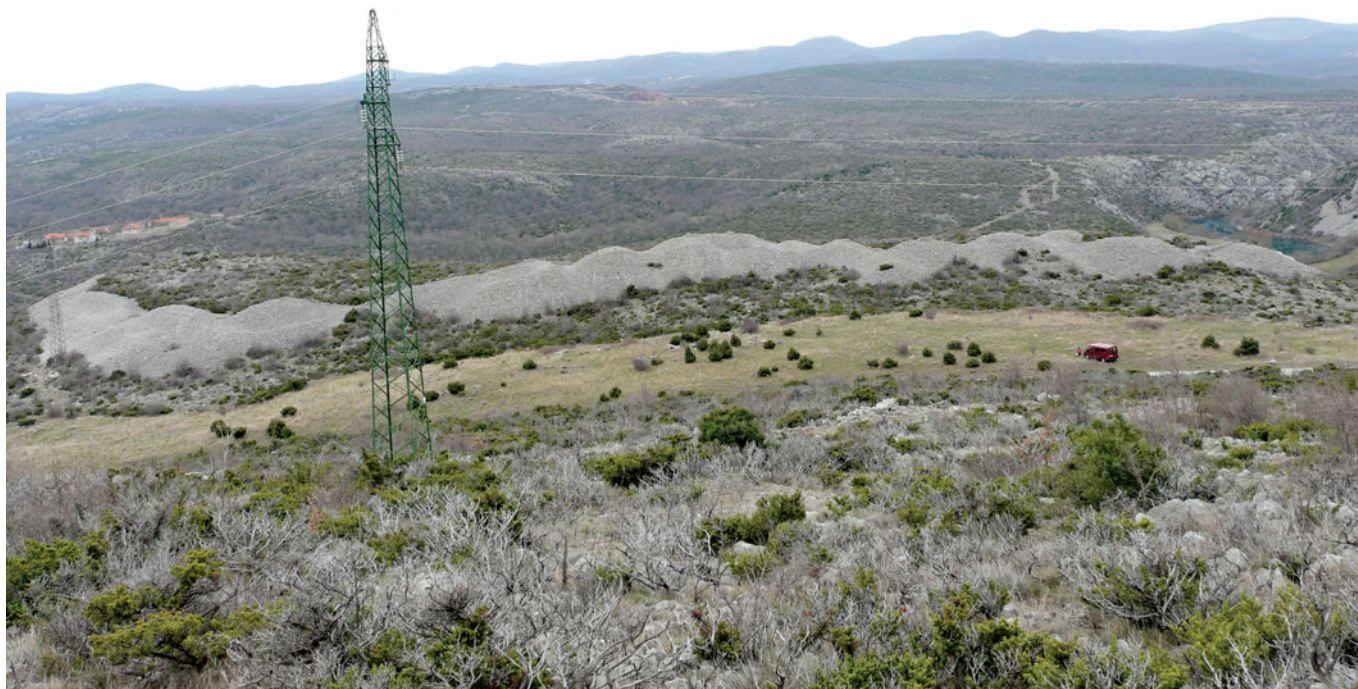
<sup>3</sup> M. Katić, 2010, 15.

<sup>4</sup> M. Trošelj, 1995, 261-266; 2010, 63-93; M. Dubolnić Glavan, 2009, 502-504; 2010, 534-537.

<sup>3</sup> M. Katić, 2010, 15.

<sup>4</sup> M. Trošelj, 1995, 261-266; 2010, 63-93; M. Dubolnić Glavan, 2009, 502-504; 2010, 534-537.





zarasla u raslinje i loše je uočljiva u prostoru. Površinskim pregledom nisu uočeni pokretni nalazi, pa se ne može sa sigurnošću utvrditi namjena gomile. Lokalitet se nalazi na široj trasi plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 953/2 k. o. Muškovci, x: 5559966, y: 4896897, z: 112 m, kod 0+073).

### 7. A. Vrsta lokaliteta: gradina.

#### Toponim: Gradina (Muškovci).

Lokalitet se nalazi na uzvišenju Gradina (71 m), s istočne strane jaruge potoka Čavle (Pećica), uz desnu (sjevernu) stranu toka rijeke Zrmanje.<sup>5</sup> U stručnoj se literaturi spominje na popisu gradinskih lokaliteta Liburnije pod nazivom Gradina, Muškovci, no do sada nije bilo istraživanja ili detaljnijih rekonosciranja.<sup>6</sup> Središtem uzvišenja pruža se prostran plato dužine oko 400 m u pravcu istok-zapad i oko 170 m u pravcu sjever-jug. Površinu platoa gradine sa sjeverne, istočne i zapadne strane zatvaraju bedemi izrazite visine i širine, koji prate konfiguraciju terena (Sl. 4). Južna i jugozapadna strana zaštićene su liticama kanjona

### Slika 4. Gradina kod Muškovaca (br. 7) prigodom terenskoga pregleda, pogled sa sjeveroistoka

Figure 4. Gradina near Muškovci (No. 7) during field survey, northeastern view

foto / photo: M. Dubolnić Glavan

### 7. A. Site type: hill-fort. Toponym: Gradina (Muškovci).

The site is located on Gradina Hill (71m), east of the Čavle (Pećica) Creek gully, along the right (northern) bank of the Zrmanja.<sup>5</sup> In expert literature it can be found on the list of hill-fort sites in Liburnia under the name Gradina, Muškovci; however, no excavations or detailed field surveys have been carried out so far.<sup>6</sup> A spacious plateau, approx. 400 meters long in the east – west direction and approx. 170m long in the north – south direction, extends across the middle of the hill. On the northern, eastern and western sides, the area of the hill-fort's plateau is surrounded by ramparts of substantial height that follow

5 J. Vučić, 2010, 522, lokalitet A 8.

6 D. Alačević, 1879, 42, br. 41; Š. Batović, 2004 (1977), 855-856, Carte 1, no. 51; M. Glavičić, 1995, 220-221, br. 77.

5 J. Vučić, 2010, 522, site A 8.

6 D. Alačević, 1879, 42, No. 41; Š. Batović, 2004. (1977), 855-856, Carte/Map 1, No. 51; M. Glavičić, 1995, 220-221, No. 77.





**Slika 5. Pogled sa sjeveroistoka na ostatke bedema Gradine kod Muškovca**

Figure 5. Northeastern view of rampart remnants of Gradina near Muškovci

foto / photo: M. Dubolnić Glavan

rijeke Zrmanje i njezine pritoke Čavle (Pećica). Bedem je građen suhozidnom tehnikom od neobrađenoga ili mjestimično priklesanoga vapnenca. Zidovi bedema većim su dijelom urušeni, a njihova osipina prati se u širini 15 – 30 m i visini mjestimično i višoj od 10 m (Sl. 5). Na više položaja sačuvano je po nekoliko vanjskih i unutrašnjih lica zidova, koji tvore kompaktnu zidnu masu, prema čemu se može zaključiti da je bedem gradine bio građen stepenasto, odnosno tehnikom naslanjanja većega broja suhozida jedan uz drugi. Time je poboljšana statika zidova u odnosu na konfiguraciju terena, koja na potezu bedema pokazuje znatne oscilacije u visini. Na mjestima gdje su osipine bedema najšire može se pretpostaviti postojanje obrambenih kula i ulaza. Površinom platoa dominira ravni, a mjestimično i strmi krš obrastao u travu i makiju. Kulturni je sloj izrazito tanak i loše sačuvan. Površinskim pregledom platoa i obronaka Gradine pronađeno je svega nekoliko manjih ulomaka grube keramike, koja bi se po fakturi mogla okvirno datirati u prapovijesni period (brončano ili željezno doba). S obzirom na veličinu lokaliteta začuđuje tako mali broj pokretnih nalaza. Gradina se ističe znatnim

the configuration of the terrain (Fig. 4). The southern and southwestern sides are protected by the cliffs of the canyon of the Zrmanja and its tributary the Čavle (Pećica). The rampart was made of uncut and – in places – chiseled limestone, using drywall technique. Its walls are mostly caved in and their tumble is 15-30 meters wide and, in places, more than 10 meters high (Fig. 5). Several outer and inner wall faces making up compact wall structures have been preserved on a number of locations. This indicates that the hill-fort's rampart was built in a step-like form, using the technique where a number of drywalls lean against each other. It helped improve the statics of the walls compared to the configuration of the terrain which is characterized by significant oscillations in height on the section where the rampart is built. We can assume that defense towers and gates stood on the places where the rampart tumble is the widest. The plateau is dominated by flat – and occasionally steep – karst covered with grass and underbrush. The cultural layer is very thin and poorly preserved. The examination of Gradina's plateau and slopes resulted in finding but a few small fragments of coarse pottery. Based on the workmanship, it could be roughly dated to prehistoric period (Bronze or Iron Age). Given the size of the site, such a small number of movable finds is rather surprising. Although Gradina is characterized by a large plateau and massive construction of its ramparts, its poorly defined cultural layer and a



dimenzijama platoa i masivnošću gradnje konstrukcija bedema, no zbog slabo definiranoga kulturnog sloja i maloga broja površinskih nalaza nije moguće donijeti zaključke o njezinoj namjeni i kronološkom određenju. S obzirom na to da sjeverozapadnim dijelom lokaliteta prolazi trasa plinovoda, na tom dijelu Gradine tijekom 2010. g. provedena su zaštitna arheološka istraživanja. Njihova bi objava svakako trebala dati više odgovora na pitanje namjene i kronologije ovoga zanimljivog lokaliteta (rasprostiranje: k. č. 953/2 k. o. Muškovci, x: 5559730, y: 4896556, z: 69 m, između 168+387 i 168+511).

#### **8. E, P. Vrsta lokaliteta: špilja.**

##### **Toponim: špilja Čavle, Čavlińska peč.**

Špilja se nalazi sa sjeverne strane rijeke Zrmanje na krajnjem sjeveroistočnom dijelu njezina pritoka Čavle (Pećica), koji izvire iz izvora podno špilje. Među lokalnim stanovništvom objekt je poznat pod nazivom Čavlińska peč, dok se u stručnoj literaturi spominje kao špilja Čavle. Ulazni je otvor kružnoga oblika, dimenzija 7 x 5 m, okrenut prema zapadu (Sl. 6). Smješten je u dnu jaruge i okružen kamenim kršjem. Objekt je dosad bio istraživani u speleološke i biospeleološke svrhe, pa je u stručnoj literaturi poznat kao tipsko stanište jedne endemske vrste speleološkoga organizma.<sup>7</sup> Špilju tvori razgranat sustav podzemnih kanala u dužini od 591 m, mjestimične visine do 13 m. Može se okarakterizirati kao povremeni izvor špilja, koji je posebno hidrološki aktivan za kišnih mjeseci.<sup>8</sup> U sušnim periodima ulazni dio špiljskoga kanala potpuno je suh. Ulazni kanal špilje pregrađen je suhozidom građenim od naslaganih većih kamenih blokova te ukazuje na recentno korištenje špilje, vjerojatno kao skloništa za pastire i njihovu stoku. Tlo je ispunjeno tankim zemljanim slojem, pomiješanim sa stočnim izmetom. Unutrašnjost objekta posebna je po velikom broju sigastih tvorevina raznih boja i oblika, pa objekt uz etnološku, ima geomorfološku i biospeleološku važnost. Smješten je oko 200 metara sjeverno od trase plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 953/2 k. o. Muškovci, x: 5559670, y: 4896724, z: 30 m, kod 0+073).

#### **9. A? E? Vrsta lokaliteta: ostatci suhozidne arhitekture.**

##### **Toponim: Pećica, Čavle.**

Lokalitet se nalazi u donjem dijelu procijepa jaruge Čavle (Pećica), pedesetak metara južno od ulaznoga otvora špilje Čavle. Na središnjem dijelu rasjeda izvora Pećica nalazi se blago uzvišenje, na kojem su ubicirani ostatci rasutih suhozidnih struktura građenih od neobrađenoga vapnenca. Danas je na lokalitetu vidljivo nekoliko gomila kamenja s mjestimično očuvanim zidovima, koji su činili nekoliko prostorija (Sl. 6). Ostatci objekata pružaju se na povišenom



**Slika 6. Pogled sa zapada na ulazni otvor špilje Čavle (br. 8) i ostatke prostorija nedefinirane namjene (br. 9) u dnu jaruge Čavle – Pećica**

Figure 6. Western view of entrance of Čavle Cave (No. 8) and remnants of rooms used for undefined purposes (No. 9) on the bottom of Čavle-Pećica gully

foto / photo: M. Dubolnić Glavan

small number of surface finds prevent us from establishing its purpose and chronology. Since the pipeline route stretches along the northwestern part of the site, rescue excavations were carried out on that part of Gradina in 2010. The publishing of their results should certainly cast more light on the purpose and chronology of this interesting site (site location: cadastral plot 953/2 cadastral district Muškovci, x: 5559730, y: 4896556, z: 69m, between 168+387 and 168+511).

#### **8. E, P. Site type: cave.**

##### **Toponym: Špilja Čavle, Čavlińska peč.**

The cave is located north of the Zrmanja River, on the far northeastern part of its tributary the Čavle (Pećica) the source of which is underneath the cave. While locals call the cave Čavlińska peč, expert literature knows it as Čavle Cave. It has a westward, 7x5m round entrance (Fig. 6). The entrance is on the bottom of a ravine and is surrounded by craggy karst. As speleologists and biospeleologists have explored it, the cave is known in literature as a typical habitat of an endemic cave species.<sup>7</sup> The cave consists of a 591m-long network of underground channels, up to 13 meters high in places. The cave functions a periodical spring the

7 B. Jalžić – H. Bilandžija – F. Kljaković Gašpić – M. Pavlek, 2010, 42-43.

8 T. Kovačević – M. Garašić – Z. Međimurec – M. Šebian, 1991, 15-21, sl. 3.

7 B. Jalžić – H. Bilandžija – F. Kljaković Gašpić – M. Pavlek, 2010, 42-43.





terenu u dužini od pedesetak metara i širini od oko 20 m na prostoru koji, izgleda, ne poplavi za vrijeme bujica Čavle. Zbog nedostatka površinskih nalaza ne može se sa sigurnošću odrediti njihova funkcija niti datacija. Prema tehničkoj gradnji i stanju sačuvanosti suhozidnih struktura može se pretpostaviti da su srednjovjekovna ili novovjekovna postanka. Lokalitet je smješten oko 150 metara sjeverno od trase plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 953/2 k. o. Muškovci, x: 5559594, y: 4896672, z: 30 m, između 0+073 i 0+124).

#### 10. A. Vrsta lokaliteta: kamena gomila.

##### Toponim: Marovac.

Lokalitet se nalazi na istočnim padinama uzvišenja Marovac (98 m), uz sjevernu stranu toka rijeke Zrmanje. Smješten je stotinjak metara južno od makadama iz smjera jaruge Čavle (Pećica) prema zaseoku Baljci (Dračevac). Gomila je nepravilnoga kružnog oblika, dimenzija 11 x 10 m, visine 1,5 m (Sl. 7). Građena je od krupnoga i srednje veličnoga kamenja. Na zapadnom dijelu gomila je poremećena gradnjom suhozida polukružnoga oblika (dimenzija 1,5 x 1,5 m), koji je vjerojatno služio kao pastirsko sklonište. Nalazi se na blago položenom terenu kojim prevladava ravni krš, zarastao u niže raslinje. Prigodom obilaska lokaliteta u okolici primijećeno je još nekoliko sličnih gomila, koje tom prigodom nisu dokumentirane, ali upućuju na zaključak da je riječ o nekropoli pod humcima. Lokalitet je smješten stotinjak metara južno od trase plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 974/9 k. o. Muškovci, x: 5558728, y: 4896768, z: 115 m, između 1+000 i 1+024).

#### 11. A. Vrsta lokaliteta: površinski nalazi keramike.

##### Toponim: Bravarica.

Lokalitet se nalazi na južnim padinama uzvišenja Bravarica (256 m), s istočne strane obrovacke glavne ceste.<sup>9</sup> Prostor je nekoć bio intenzivno obrađivan, a danas se koristi kao pašnjak. Na poljima, koja se spuštaju na istok prema Jurjevića

#### Slika 7. Kamena gomila na predjelu Marovac (br. 10), pogled s juga

Figure 7. Stone mound in Marovac area (No. 10), southern view

foto / photo: M. Dubolnić Glavan

hydrological activities of which peak in rainy season.<sup>8</sup> In dry season, the entrance of the cave channel is totally dry. The entrance is partitioned with a drywall made of large, stacked stone blocks indicating its recent use, probably as a shelter for shepherds and their cattle. The floor is covered with a thin layer of dirt mixed with cattle droppings. As the cave boasts a large number of dripstones of various shapes and colors, its relevance is not just of ethnological, but also of geomorphologic biospeleological nature. The cave is located around 200 meters north of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 953/2 cadastral district Muškovci, x: 5559670, y: 4896724, z: 30m, at 0+073).

#### 9. A? E? Site type: drywall architecture remains.

##### Toponim: Pećica, Čavle.

The site is located in the lower part of the Čavle (Pećica) gully, some 50 meters south of the Čavle Cave entrance. In the middle section of the Pećica spring fault there is a mild elevation where remnants of scattered drywall structures made of uncut limestone were located. We can see on the site several piles of stones and, in some places, preserved walls that used to partition rooms (Fig. 6). The remains of the structure are located on an elevated ground. They are approx. 50 meters long and 20 meters high. It seems that the area occupied by them never gets inundated when the Čavle overflows the surroundings. Due to lack of surface finds, we cannot positively establish their purpose or date them. Based on their condition and the building technique used, we can assume the drywall structures can be dated to Middle Ages or Modern Age. The site is located around 150 meters north of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 953/2 cadastral district Muškovci, x: 5559594, y: 4896672, z: 30m, between 0+073 and 0+124).

#### 10. A. Site type: stone mound. Toponym: Marovac.

The site is located on the eastern slopes of Marovac Hill (98m), along the northern bank of the Zrmanja and some 100m south of the macadam road connecting Čavle (Pećica) ravine and Baljci (Dračevac) hamlet. The mound is of an asymmetrical round shape, measuring 11x10m and 1.5 meters high (Fig. 7). It is made of randomly piled large and medium-sized stones. On its western side it is disrupted by a semicircular drywall structure (1.5x1.5m) which probably served as a shepherds' shelter. It is located on a

9 J. Vučić, 2010, 522, lokalitet A 14.

8 T. Kovačević – M. Garašić – Z. Međimurec – M. Šebian, 1991, 15-21, fig. 3.





**Slika 8. Kameni nasipi s površinskim nalazima keramike na predjelu Bravarica (br. 11) prigodom terenskoga pregleda**  
Figure 8. Stone dikes with surface finds of ceramics in Bravarica area (No. 11) during field survey

foto / photo: R. Maršić

dragi, nalazi se niz kamenih nasipa nastalih obradom tla (Sl. 8). Nasipi se pružaju na prostoru promjera stotinjak metara. Građeni su većinom od neobrađenoga kamena, širine 3 – 6 m, visine mjestimično 1,5 – 2 m. Na nasipima, a dijelom i na okolnom tlu, površinskim pregledom pronađeno je više ulomaka keramike (tegula, amfora i gruboga kuhinjskog posuđa), koja se okvirno može datirati u antički period. Manji dio prikupljenih keramičkih ulomaka pripada gruboj kuhinjskoj keramici, koja se okvirno može datirati u srednjovjekovni period. Pronađeni nalazi očigledno potječu iz bliže okolice spomenutih nasipa, kamo su dospjeli prigodom krčenja i čišćenja tla za poljoprivredu, pa možemo zaključiti da odražavaju približni smještaj lokaliteta u prostoru. Zidane strukture nisu uočene, ali nije isključeno njihovo postojanje u nižim slojevima kamenih nasipa ili u njihovoj blizini. Na to bi upućivalo i obrađeno kamenje, koje se mjestimično pojavljuje u strukturi nasipa. Prema prikupljenim površinskim nalazima na mjestu ili u blizini nalaza, može se pretpostaviti postojanje lokaliteta iz antičkoga perioda. Indikativan je i položaj nalazišta – stotinjak metara istočno od trase rimske ceste preko Velebita ubicirane početkom 20. st.<sup>10</sup> Rubni dio lokaliteta smješten je na užoj trasi plinovoda (rasprostriranje: k. č. 115/1, 114/3, 114/2, 114/1, 114/4, 113/3 k. o. Zaton Obrovački, x: 5555768, y: 4897011, z: 119 m, između 4+000 i 4+379).

10 Ostatci rimske ceste dokumentirani su sa sjeverne strane Zrmanje, nedaleko od Obrovca, kod mjesta Rastić na predjelu Bravar. Odatle se prate na potezu Oštrelj – Senica preko Deminjaka i Rastovca prema usponu kod Križa, gdje cesta u nastavku prelazi masiv Velebita. A. Colnago – J. Keil, 1905, 48-50, sl. 12; M. Abramić – A. Colnago, 1909, 23-26, sl. 4; Karte; Ž. Miletić, 2004, 17; S. Čače, 2007, 48-49, sl. 1.

slightly leveled ground dominated by flat karst covered with underbrush. During the survey, a few other similar mounds were noticed in the vicinity. They were not documented at the time but it all indicates a necropolis under mounds. The site is located around 100 meters south of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 974/9 cadastral district Muškovci, x: 5558728, y: 4896768, z: 115m, between 1+000 and 1+024).

### 11. A. Site type: surface finds of ceramics.

#### Toponym: Bravarica.

The site is located on the southern slopes of Bravarica Hill (256m), east of the Obrovac main road.<sup>9</sup> The area was once intensively farmed and today it is used as a grazing land. On the fields descending eastward to Jurjevića draga there is a series of stone dikes made while the land was farmed (Fig. 8). The dikes stretch across an area approximately 100 meters long. They are mostly made of uncut stones and are 3-6 meters wide and, in places, 1.5-3 meters high. Surface examination of the dikes and parts of the surrounding land resulted in the finding of a number of ceramic fragments (tegulae, amphorae and coarse kitchenware) that can roughly be dated to Antiquity. A minor portion of the fragments belong to the coarse kitchenware roughly dated to Middle Ages. The finds obviously come from the vicinity of the dikes, where they ended up during clearing and cleaning land for cultivation. We can therefore conclude that they reflect the approximate position of the site in the area. Wall structures have not been established but their existence in the lower layers of stone dikes or in their vicinity cannot be excluded. The dressed stones found in some places in the dike would indicate that. Based on the surface finds collected, presence of an Antiquity site on or around the places of the finds can be assumed. The location of the site – around 100 meters east of the route of a Roman road across Velebit Mountain identified in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century – is also indicative.<sup>10</sup> The peripheral part of the site is located on the immediate pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 115/1, 114/3, 114/2, 114/1, 114/4, 113/3 cadastral district Zaton Obrovački, x: 5555768, y: 4897011, z: 119m, between 4+000 and 4+379).

### 12. A? Site type: stone-and-earth mounds.

#### Toponym: Bravarica.

The site is located on the southeastern slopes of Bravarica Hill (256m), west of the Obrovac main road. Five mounds of an asymmetrical round shape were located within a stretch

9 J. Vučić, 2010, 522, site A 14.

10 Remnants of a Roman road were documented north of the Zrmanja near Obrovac, near Rastić in Bravar area. From there they can be traced along the Oštrelj – Senica section, via Deminjak and Rastovac, towards a slope near Križ, where the road crosses the Velebit massif. A. Colnago – J. Keil, 1905, 48-50, fig. 12; M. Abramić – A. Colnago, 1909, 23-26, fig. 4; Maps; Ž. Miletić, 2004, 17; S. Čače, 2007, 48-49, fig. 1.



**12. A? Vrsta lokaliteta: kameno-zemljane gomile.****Toponim: Bravarica.**

Lokalitet se nalazi na južnim padinama uzvišenja Bravarica (kota 256 m), sa zapadne strane obrovačke glavne ceste. Na prostoru dužine stotinjak metara ubicirano je pet gomila nepravilnoga kružnog oblika. Gomile su građene od zemlje i kamenja, promjera 3 – 7 m, visine 0,3 – 0,5 m. Nalaze se na blago položenom terenu zaraslom u niže raslinje, pa su loše uočljive u prostoru. Površinskim pregledom nije pronađen pokretni arheološki materijal, pa se ne može sa sigurnošću utvrditi je li riječ o tumulima ili pak o gomilama nastalim probijanjem obližnjega makadamskog puta. Gomile se djelomično nalaze na široj trasi plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 121/215 k. o. Zaton Obrovački, x: 5555359, y: 4897101, z: 155 m, između 4+536 i 4+731).

**13. A? Vrsta lokaliteta: kameno-zemljane gomile.****Toponim: Šanguše.**

Lokalitet je smješten pedesetak m sjeverno od zaseoka Šanguše, na prostoru općine Bilišane.<sup>11</sup> Radi se o skupini kameno-zemljanih gomila, smještenih na širem prostoru s obje strane ceste iz smjera zaseoka Šanguše prema zaseoku Berberi. Zabilježeno je ukupno 13 gomila, koje se prostiru u dužini od oko 110 m u pravcu istok-zapad. Gomile su nepravilnoga kružnog oblika, promjera 4 – 10 m, visine 0,3 – 1,5 m. Građene su od zemlje i kamenja. Smještene su na terenu gusto zaraslom u makiju, pa im je vidljivost izrazito loša. Površinskim pregledom pronađena su tek dva atipična ulomka grube keramike, koja bi se mogla okvirno datirati u prapovijesni period. Na većini gomila kameni plašt djeluje poremećen, vjerojatno zbog odnošenja kamenja za gradnju okolnih kuća. Na temelju šturih površinskih ostataka namjena gomila ne može se sa sigurnošću utvrditi. Lokalitet je djelomično smješten na široj trasi plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 4891/1, 5196 k. o. Bilišane, x: 5559226, y: 4895484, z: 54 m, između 171+390 i 171+784).

**14. A? Vrsta lokaliteta: kameno-zemljana gomila.****Toponim: Šanguše.**

Lokalitet se nalazi na južnom ulazu u mjesto Šanguše, s istočne strane ceste prema zaseoku Berberi. Gomila je nepravilnoga kružnog oblika promjera 8 m, visine 1 m. Građena je od zemlje i krupnoga kamenja. Nalazi se na blago položenom terenu zaraslom u travu i makiju. Gomila je dijelom oštećena gradnjom suhozida koji prolazi preko njezina jugoistočnoga dijela. Površinskim pregledom nisu uočeni pokretni nalazi, pa se ne može sa sigurnošću utvrditi namjena gomile. Lokalitet je smješten na široj trasi plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 5196 k. o. Bilišane, x: 5558924, y: 4893526, između 171 + 784 i 172 + 000).

of some 100 meters. The mounds are made of earth and stones; they are 3 – 7 meters across and 0.3 – 0.5 meters high. They are located on a mildly leveled ground covered with underbrush so they are not easily detected. As no movable finds were discovered by examination of the surface, we can only speculate whether these are tumuli or mounds created during the construction of the adjacent macadam road. The mounds are partly located in the wider area of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 121/215 cadastral district Zaton Obrovački, x: 5555359, y: 4897101, z: 155m, between 4+536 and 4+731).

**13. A? Site type: stone-and-earth mounds.****Toponym: Šanguše.**

The site is located some 50m north of Šanguše hamlet in Bilišane municipality.<sup>11</sup> It is a cluster of stone-and-earth mounds scattered on both sides of the road connecting Šanguše with Berberi hamlet. A total of 13 mounds were registered, stretching around 110 meters in the east – west direction. The mounds are of an asymmetrical round shape; they are 4 – 10 meters across and 0.3 – 1.5 meters high. They are made of earth and stones. As they are located on a mildly sloping ground covered with underbrush, they are very hard to detect. Based on only two atypical fragments of roughly worked ceramics that were found when the mounds' surface was examined, they could be roughly dated to the prehistoric period. The outer layer of stones on most of the mounds seems disturbed, probably because the stones were used for building of houses in the vicinity. The purpose of the mounds cannot be positively established based on the scarce remains found on their surface. The site is partly located in the wider area of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 4891/1, 5196 cadastral district Bilišane, x: 5559226, y: 4895484, z: 54m, between 171+390 and 171+784).

**14. A? Site type: stone-and-earth mound.****Toponym: Šanguše.**

The site is located on the southern access to Šanguše hamlet, to the east of the road connecting it with Berberi hamlet. The mound is of an asymmetrical round shape; it is 8 meters across and 1 meter high. It is made of earth and large stones. It is located on a mildly leveled ground covered with grass and underbrush. The mound was partly damaged when the drywall that crosses its southeastern part was built. As no movable finds were discovered by examination of the surface, we can only speculate about the purpose of the mound. The site is partly located in the wider area of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 5196 cadastral district Bilišane, x: 5558924, y: 4893526, between 171+784 and 172+000).

11 J. Vučić, 2010, 522, lokalitet A 19.

11 J. Vučić, 2010, 522, site A 19.



**15. A. Vrsta lokaliteta: površinski nalazi keramike.**  
**Toponim: Badže, Badžin dolac.**

Lokalitet je smješten stotinjak metara jugozapadno od zaseoka Badže.<sup>12</sup> U polju Badžin dolac, koje se blago uzdiže prema jugozapadu u dužini od gotovo 300 m, na više mjesta pronađeni su ulomci prapovijesne keramike. Prikupljeni su ulomci grube fature, rađeni s primjesama kalcita bez lončarskoga kola. Nekolicina je ulomaka ukrašena urezanim gustim paralelnim linijama. Među ostalim, pronađen je i kameni predmet crvenkastosmeđe boje, zaglađen s tri strane, koji vjerojatno pripada ostatcima kamene glačane sjekire (T. IV/1). Prema pronađenim površinskim nalazima, lokalitet se može okvirno datirati u rano brončano doba (cetinska kultura). Smješten je pedesetak metara zapadno od trase plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 6316/2, 6326, 6347, 6350 k. o. Bilišane, x: 5558049, y: 4892428, z: 229 m, između 173+000 i 173+421).

**16. A. Vrsta lokaliteta: kamena gomila. Toponim: Selina.**

Lokalitet je smješten na obroncima uzvišenja Selina, sa zapadne strane staze koja se spušta prema zaseoku Badže. Gomila je nepravilnoga kružnog oblika, promjera 10 m, visine oko 1,5 m. Građena je od krupnoga i srednje velikoga kamenja. Smještena je na zaravnjenom terenu kojim dominira ravni krš zarastao u travu. Površinskim pregledom nisu pronađeni pokretni nalazi koji bi ukazivali na karakter gomile. Lokalitet je smješten na užoj trasi plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 7083 k. o. Bilišane, x: 5557899, y: 4891959, z: 271 m, između 173+421 i 174+000). Tijekom 2010. g. na spomenutom lokalitetu provedena su arheološka istraživanja, kojima je ustanovljen sepulkralni karakter gomile. Više će se moći reći nakon objave rezultata istraživanja.

**17. A. Vrsta lokaliteta: površinski nalaz keramike.**  
**Toponim: Zelengrad, Veselinovići (Jožići).**

Lokalitet se nalazi na prostoru zaseoka Veselinovići (Jožići), s istočne strane uzvišenja Zelengrad (553 m).<sup>13</sup> Površinskim pregledom pronađen je jedan ulomak posude grube fature, narančastosmeđe boje, rađene sa sitnim primjesama kalcitnih zrnaca. Radi se o ulomku ravnoga oboda posude s polukružnim završetkom, koji se okvirno može datirati u prapovijesno razdoblje (brončano ili željezno doba). Lokalitet se nalazi na širem potezu trase plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 1737 k. o. Zelengrad, x: 5558353, y: 4888447, između 177+000 i 178+000).

**18. A. Vrsta lokaliteta: gradina, srednjovjekovna utvrda.**  
**Toponim: Zelengradina, Zelengrad.**

Uzvišenje Zelengrad nalazi se na 553 m nadmorske visine nedaleko zaseoka Veselinovići na zapadnome dijelu

**15. A. Site type: surface finds of ceramics.**  
**Toponym: Badže, Badžin dolac.**

The site is located around 100 meters southwest of Badže hamlet.<sup>12</sup> In Badžin dolac field, almost 300 meters wide and gently rising to the southwest, fragments of prehistoric ceramics were found. The fragments are of coarse workmanship, made with an admixture of calcite and not on a potter's wheel. A few fragments are decorated with closely carved parallel lines. A stone artifact of reddish-brown color, polished on three sides, was also found. It is probably a remainder of a polished stone axe (T. IV/1). Based on the surface finds, the site could roughly be dated to Early Bronze Age (Cetina Culture). The site is located around 50 meters west of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 6316/2, 6326, 6347, 6350 cadastral district Bilišane, x: 5558049, y: 4892428, z: 229m, between 173+000 and 173+421).

**16. A. Site type: stone mound. Toponym: Selina.**

The site is located on the slopes of Selina Hill, west of the path coming down to Badže hamlet. The mound is of an asymmetrical round shape; it is 10 meters across and around 1.5 meters high. It is made of large and medium-sized stones. It is located on a leveled ground dominated by flat karts covered with grass. As no movable finds were discovered by examination of the surface, we can only speculate about the purpose of the mound. The site is located on the immediate pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 7083 cadastral district Bilišane, x: 5557899, y: 4891959, z: 271m, between 173+421 and 174+000). The archaeological excavations carried out on this site in 2010 established that the mound had been used for sepulchral purposes. We will be able to say more about it after the results of the excavations are published.

**17. A. Site type: surface find of ceramics.**  
**Toponym: Zelengrad, Veselinovići (Jožići).**

The site is located in the vicinity of Veselinovići (Jožići) hamlet, east of Zelengrad Hill (553m).<sup>13</sup> Surface examination resulted in finding one fragment of a coarse orange-brown vessel made with a small admixture of calcite grains. It is a fragment of a flat rim of a vessel with semicircular end that can be roughly dated to prehistory (Bronze or Iron Age). The site is located in the wider area of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 1737 cadastral district Zelengrad, x: 5558353, y: 4888447, between 177+000 and 178+000).

12 J. Vučić, 2010, 522, lokalitet A 22.  
13 J. Vučić, 2010, 522, lokalitet A 27.

12 J. Vučić, 2010, 522, site A 22.  
13 J. Vučić, 2010, 522, site A 27.



istoimenoga mjesta Zelengrad. Položaj Zelengradina spominje se u starijoj literaturi kao rimsko naselje i važna utvrda iz srednjovjekovnog perioda,<sup>14</sup> a također i na popisu liburnskih gradina pod nazivom Zelengrad.<sup>15</sup>

Naziv Zelengrad vjerojatno potječe od guste šume koja je nekoć prekrivala brdo, no drži se da je vegetacija nestala u novovjekovnom periodu zbog intenzivne sječe lokalnoga stanovništva.<sup>16</sup> Uzvišenjem danas prevladava krševita gola litica, mjestimično zarasla u raslinje (Sl. 9). Prigodom obilaska vrha i obronaka brda ubiciran je lokalitet gradinskoga tipa, koji se proteže prostorom gotovo čitavoga uzvišenja. Vršni dio i ostale strane brda strmi su i krševiti, ali se između litica na nekoliko razina nalaze položeni platoi – terase dužine stotinjak metara i više, ispunjene kulturnim slojem. Posebno su duge i položene terase s južne strane, koja je i bila najpogodnija za boravak. Na vršnom dijelu uzvišenja nisu uočeni tragovi bedema, dok su na južnim obroncima mjestimično zabilježene gomile odronjenoga kamenja i podzidi rađeni u suhozidu. Na čitavome prostoru gradine uočava se znatna količina keramičke građe, a pogotovo na terasama s južne strane, na mjestima gdje je kulturni sloj poremećen atmosferalijama i djelovanjem životinja. Površinskim pregledom vršnoga dijela i južnih

**Slika 9. Uzvišenje Zelengradina (Zelengrad), pogled s južne strane**

Figure 9. Zelengradina (Zelengrad) Hill, southern view

foto / photo: M. Dubolnić Glavan

**18. A. Site type: hill-fort, medieval fortification. Toponym: Zelengradina, Zelengrad.**

Zelengrad Hill (553m) is located in the vicinity of Veselinovići hamlet, on the western side of the village of Zelengrad. The Zelengradina location is mentioned in older literature as a Roman settlement and an important medieval fortification.<sup>14</sup> It can also be found on the list of Liburnian hill-forts under the name Zelengrad.<sup>15</sup>

The name Zelengrad probably comes from the dense forest that once covered the hill. It is believed that the vegetation disappeared some time in Modern Age due to intensive logging carried out by the local population.<sup>16</sup> Today, the hill is mostly a cragged, bare cliff, covered with vegetation in some places (Fig. 9). During the survey of the hilltop and slopes, a site of the hill-fort type was located, stretching almost across the entire hill. The hilltop and the slopes are steep and craggy, but leveled plateaus

14 D. Alačević, 1879, 40; S. Zlatović, 1896, 87; J. Colnago, 1928, 131-132.

15 Š. Batović, 2004 (1977), 855-856, karta 1, br. 56; S. Glavičić, 1995, 220, br. 87.

16 J. Colnago, 1928, 131.

14 D. Alačević, 1879, 40; S. Zlatović 1896, 87; J. Colnago, 1928, 131-132.

15 Š. Batović, 2004 (1977), 855-856, Carte/Map 1, No 56; M. Glavičić, 1995, 220, No. 87.

16 J. Colnago, 1928, 131.



obronaka brda prikupljeno je više ulomaka raznovrsnoga keramičkoga posuđa, koje se može okvirno datirati u željezno doba. Prikupljeni keramički ulomci pretežno su grube fature, rađeni bez lončarskoga kola s primjesama kalcita. Prevladavaju trakaste ručke i bradavičaste tzv. pseudo-ručke, razvršteni i fasetirani obodi te ravna dna posuda i lonaca (T. 1, T. 2). Pronađeno je i nekoliko ulomaka masivnih posuda za skladištenje hrane. S prostora ove gradine također potječu i raniji slučajni nalazi kartaškoga novca.<sup>17</sup> Također treba spomenuti i slučajni nalaz željeznoga srpa (pronađen na južnim obroncima Zelengrada), koji se može okvirno datirati u antički period (T. IV/2).<sup>18</sup> Prema postojanju kulturnoga sloja s većim brojem keramičkih nalaza i znatnim dimenzijama zemljanih platoa – terasa, može se zaključiti da su one činile nasebinski prostor gradine. Gradinski lokalitet na Zelengradini bio je u upotrebi tijekom željeznoga doba, a vjerojatno i tijekom rane antike.

Na vršnome dijelu brda nalazi se zemljani plato iz kojega strši kamena litica (dimenzija oko 30 x 15 m), na kojoj se nalaze ostatci srednjovjekovne utvrde Zelengrad. Utvrda je dokumentirana dvadesetih godina 20. st., kada je još uvijek bila relativno dobro sačuvana. Imala je šestorokutni oblik, dok joj je unutrašnjost bila izvedena kružno. Objektu se pristupalo s južne strane, gdje se nalazio ulaz. S vanjske strane uz ulazni otvor nalazila se cisterna za vodu pravokutnoga oblika.<sup>19</sup> Prema tlocrtu građevine i njezinu opisu u starijoj literaturi, uočljivo je da se objekt odonda dodatno urušio. Danas je sačuvan samo južni kut utvrde u visini od 3,5 m, dok su ostali dijelovi građevine i pripadajuće cisterne vidljivi mjestimično samo u temeljima. U ispravama 16. st. objekt se spominje kao vlasništvo knezova Kurjakovića.<sup>20</sup> Tijekom turskih osvajanja od 1523. g. utvrda je bila pod osmanskom vlašću sve do 1684. godine, kada je zauzimaju Mlečani. Nakon svega nekoliko godina Mlečani je napuštaju te je odonda prepuštena propadanju.<sup>21</sup> Lokalitet je smješten oko 400 m zapadno od trase plinovoda (rasprostiranje k. č. 1813/1 k. o. Zelengrad, x: 5558302, y: 4888443, z: 553 m, kod 178+000).

## 19. A. Vrsta lokaliteta: kamena gomila.

### Toponim: Zelengrad.

Lokalitet se nalazi s jugoistočne strane brda Zelengrad (553 m), pedesetak metara poviše ceste iz smjera zaseoka Veselinovići (Jožići) prema zeseoku Ćorluk. Gomila je

– terraces 100 or more meters long, filled with the cultural layer – are located between the cliffs on a few levels. Particularly long and leveled are the terraces on the south side – the one that was the most favorable for living. No traces of ramparts were spotted on the hilltop. Rockslide masses and underpinning masonry made in drywall technique were spotted on some places on the southern slopes. A significant quantity of ceramic items can be found on the entire area occupied by the hill fort, particularly on the south-side terraces, on the places where the cultural layer has been disrupted by weathering factors and animals. A number of fragments of various ceramic vessels were collected during the examination of the surface of the hilltop and south slopes. They can be roughly dated to Iron Age. The collected fragments are mostly of coarse workmanship, mixed with calcite and made without potter's wheel. Prevailing are the ribbon-shaped handles and so called pseudohandles with wart-shaped protrusions, flared and faceted rims and flat bottoms of vessels and pots (T. 1, T. 2). A few fragments of massive food-storing vessels were also found. The earlier accidental finds of Carthage coins also come from this hill-fort.<sup>17</sup> We should also mention here the accidental find of an iron sickle (found on Zelengrad's southern slopes) which can roughly be dated to Antiquity (T. IV/2).<sup>18</sup> Based on the cultural layer with a number of ceramic finds and large size of earth-covered plateaus-terraces, we can conclude that these terraces were the residential part of the hill-fort. The hill-fort site on Zelengradina was in use throughout Iron Age and probably during the early Antiquity.

On the hilltop there is an earth-covered plateau with a protruding cliff (approx. 30x15m) where remains of the medieval Zelengrad fortification can be found. The fortification was documented in the 1920s, when it was still relatively well preserved. It was hexagonal on the outside and round on the inside. The structure could be accessed from the south side, where the gate was. A rectangular cistern was located outside, next to the gate.<sup>19</sup> If we take a look at the plan and description found in older literature, the structure has clearly deteriorated in the meantime. Only the 3.5m-high southern corner of the fortification remains today. As for the rest of the structure and its cistern, only the foundations can be seen in places. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century documents the structure is mentioned as a possession of the Kurjaković princes.<sup>20</sup> The fortification was captured by

17 Prema usmenom priopćenju nalaznika M. Rebića, kojemu ovom prigodom zahvaljujemo na informacijama o spomenutim nalazima.

18 Nalazi se u Arheološkom muzeju u Zadru. Na nalaz nas je upozorila voditeljica prapovijesnoga odjela Arheološkoga muzeja u Zadru Natalija Čondić, na čemu joj zahvaljujemo. Srp je izrađen od željeza, tehnikom kovanja, dužine 16 cm, širine 2,7 cm, promjera nasada 1,5 cm. Vrlo je sličan srpju pronađenom 1904. godine istraživanjem obližnje Gradine u Medvidi, A. Colnago – J. Keil, 1905, 51-52, Fig. 13a.

19 J. Colnago, 1928, 131-132, sl. 14, sl. 15.

20 J. Predovan – M. Ćurković – M. Jurjević 2010, 164-167.

21 S. Zlatović, 1896, 87; J. Colnago, 1928, 131-132.

17 Based on the oral statement of the finder, M. Rebić, to whom we are indebted for the information about the said finds.

18 It is now in Archaeological Museum Zadar. We are grateful to Natalija Čondić, the Head of the Prehistoric Collection of the Museum, who has drawn our attention to the find. The sickle is made of wrought iron. It is 16cm long, 2.7cm wide and the diameter of its flange is 1.5cm. It is very similar to the sickle found during the 1904 excavations at the nearby hill-fort in Medvidica, A. Colnago – J. Keil, 1905, 51-52, fig. 13a.

19 J. Colnago, 1928, 131-132, fig. 14, fig. 15.

20 J. Predovan – M. Ćurković – M. Jurjević, 2010, 164-167.



**Slika 10. Kamena gomila (br. 19) na obroncima brda Zelengradina (Zelengrad), pogled s južne strane**  
Figure 10. Stone mound (No. 19) on the slopes of Zelengradina (Zelengrad) Hill, southern view

foto / photo: M. Dubolnić Glavan

nepravilnoga kružnog oblika, promjera 4 m, visine 0,5 m (Sl. 10). Građena je od krupnoga kamenja. Smještena je na zaravnjenom terenu kojim prevladava ravni krš s nešto nižega raslinja. Iz gomile mjestimično strši kameni živac, vjerojatno zbog djelovanja erozije. Površinskim pregledom nisu uočeni pokretni nalazi, pa se namjena gomile ne može sa sigurnošću utvrditi. Prema vanjskim karakteristikama može se pretpostaviti da je riječ o prapovijesnom tumulu. Smještena je pedesetak metara zapadno od trase plinovoda (rasprostiranje k. č. 1813/1 k. o. Zelengrad, x: 5558844, y: 4888235, z: 470 m, kod 178+000).

**20. A. Vrsta lokaliteta: kamena gomila.**  
**Toponim: Zelengrad.**

Lokalitet se nalazi na manjem kosom platou u podnožju brda Zelengrad (553 m), sedamdesetak metara poviše ceste iz smjera zaseoka Veselinovići (Jožići) prema zaseoku Čorluk. Gomila je nepravilnoga izduženog oblika, promjera 13 m, visine 1,5 – 2 m. Građena je od krupnoga kamenja. Vršni dio gomile većim je dijelom uništen i poravnat, pa na dijelovima mjestimično strši kameni živac. Površinskim pregledom nisu uočeni pokretni nalazi, pa se namjena gomile ne može sa sigurnošću utvrditi. Prema vanjskim karakteristikama može se pretpostaviti da je riječ o prapovijesnom tumulu. Lokalitet je smješten sedamdesetak metara zapadno od trase plinovoda (rasprostiranje k. č. 1813/1, k. o. Zelengrad, x: 5558808, y: 4888255, z: 480 m, kod 178+000).

**21. A. Vrsta lokaliteta: površinski nalazi keramike, ostatci arhitekture. Toponim: Zelengrad, Kamenice, Brvna.**

Lokalitet se nalazi u južnom podnožju uzvišenja Zelengrad (553 m), uz istočni rub ceste prema zaseocima Mitrovići i

the Turks during the 1523 raid and it remained under Ottoman control until 1684, when it was taken over by Venice. The Venetians abandoned it after a few years and it has been dilapidating ever since.<sup>21</sup> The site is located around 400 meters west of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 1813/1 cadastral district Zelengrad, x: 5558302, y: 4888443, z: 553m, at 178+000).

**19. A. Site type: stone mound. Toponym: Zelengrad.**

The site is located southeast of Zelengrad Hill (553m), around 50m above the road connecting Veselinovići (Jožići) hamlet and Čorluk hamlet. The mound is of an asymmetrical round shape; it is 4 meters across and 0.5 meters high (Fig. 10). It is made of large stones. It is located on a leveled ground dominated by flat karst with some underbrush. Occasional outcrops of solid rock can be seen in places, probably due to erosion. As no movable finds were discovered by examination of the surface, we can only speculate about the purpose of the mound, but its outer features indicate it is a prehistoric tumulus. The site is located around 50 meters west of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 1813/1 cadastral district Zelengrad, x: 5558844, y: 4888235, z: 470m, at 178+000).

**20. A. Site type: stone mound. Toponym: Zelengrad.**

The site is located on a small sloping plateau underneath Zelengrad Hill (553m), around 70m above the road connecting Veselinovići (Jožići) hamlet and Čorluk hamlet. The mound is of an asymmetrical elongated shape; it is 13 meters across and 1.5 – 2 meters high. It is made of large stones. As the top part of the mound is mostly destroyed and leveled, outcrops of solid rock can be seen in places. As no movable finds were discovered by examination of the surface, we can only speculate about the purpose of the mound, but its outer features indicate it is a prehistoric tumulus. The site is located around 70 meters west of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 1813/1 cadastral district Zelengrad, x: 5558808, y: 4888255, z: 480m, at 178+000).

**21. A. Site type: surface finds of ceramics, architectural remains. Toponym: Zelengrad, Kamenice, Brvna.**

The site is located at the southern foot of Zelengrad Hill (553m), by the eastern edge of the road to the hamlets of Mitrovići i Veselinovići (Jožići), on a mildly leveled ground dominated by flat karst with some fertile land covered with underbrush. A number of earth and stone dikes were spotted in the 100x80m area. The dikes are of an elongated and asymmetrical shape, up to 1.5 meters high and covered with earth in places. During the

21 S. Zlatović, 1896, 87; J. Colnago, 1928, 131-132.





**Slika 11. Kolotrazi ceste u kamenom žvcu na položaju Kamenice (br. 22) poviše zaseoka Čorluk, pogled s juga**  
 Figure 11. Road ruts in solid rock on Kamenice location (No. 22) above Čorluk hamlet, southern view

foto / photo: M. Dubolnić Glavan

Veselinovići (Jožiči). Smješten je na blago položenom terenu, kojim prevladava ravni krš s ponešto plodne zemlje zarasle u niže raslinje. Na prostoru dimenzija 100 x 80 m uočeno je više nasipa od zemlje i kamenja. Nasipi su izduženoga nepravilnog oblika, visine do 1,5 m i mjestimično zatrpani zemljom. Površinskim pregledom spomenutih nasipa uočeno je obrađeno kamenje s ostacima žbuke te ulomci tegula, imbreksa i posuđa koje se okvirno može datirati u antički period. Na temelju površinskih nalaza može se pretpostaviti da je riječ o ostacima uništene arhitekture iz antičkoga perioda. U podnožju uzvišenja Zelengrad, na predjelu koji lokalno stanovništvo naziva "Brvna", J. Colnago spominje ostatke rimskoga naselja,<sup>22</sup> pa ostatci ubicirani istraživanjem vjerojatno pripadaju spomenutom nalazištu. S lokaliteta također potječu slučajni nalazi rimskoga novca, od čega i jedna kovanica s likom Dioklecijana.<sup>23</sup> Treba spomenuti i nalaz jednoga rimskog votivnog žrtvenika s natpisom koji potječe s nepoznatoga nalazišta na širem prostoru Zelengrada.<sup>24</sup> Lokalitet je smješten stotinjak metara zapadno od trase plinovoda (rasprostriranje k. č. 1813/1 k. o. Zelengrad, x: 5558630, y: 4888075, z: 447 m, kod 178+000).

surface examination of the dikes, dressed stones with traces of plaster were spotted, together with fragments of tegulae, imbrices and kitchenware that can roughly be dated to Antiquity. Based on the surface finds, we can assume these are remnants of destroyed architecture from Antiquity. At the foot of Zelengrad Hill, in the area called Brvna by the locals, J. Colnago mentions the remains of a Roman settlement,<sup>22</sup> so the remains located during the survey probably belong to the said site. Accidental finds of Roman coins, including one with the image of Diocletian, also come from the site.<sup>23</sup> We should also mention here the Roman votive altar with an inscription coming from an unknown site in Zelengrad's surroundings.<sup>24</sup> The site is located around 100 meters west of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 1813/1 cadastral district Zelengrad, x: 5558630, y: 4888075, z: 447m, at 178+000).

## 22. A. E. Site type: road route.

### Toponym: Kamenice, Gradina, Čorluk.

The site is located between Kamenica area and Gradina Hill (519m), above the hamlet of Čorluk.<sup>25</sup> Ruts in the solid rock, belonging to the remnants of a road, can be seen on the terrain dominated by flat karst (Fig. 11). The ruts have been documented as 250m long and 0.9m wide. The road goes in the north – south direction and is somewhat lower than the level of the surrounding terrain. It goes through a very craggy terrain, heading south to soil-covered little karst valleys near Čorluk, where it disappears. The present-day beaten track from Čorluk to Veselinovići and Zelengrad Hill follows the same route. The road's route has been used in Modern Age, but finding the route of the Roman road along it could be expected. The road's topography and the direction of its extension between hill-fort sites Zelengradina and Gradina (Čorluk) on the route that used to connect Cvijina gradina (*Ansiu*?) and Gradina in Medviđa (*Sidrona*) indicate that.<sup>26</sup> The site is located on the immediate pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 1783, 576/2, 2934 cadastral district Zelengrad, x: 5558353, y: 4888447, between 178+041 and 179+000).

22 J. Colnago, 1928, 131-132.

23 Prema usmenom priopćenju nalaznika M. Rebića.

24 M. Abramić – A. Colnago, 1909, 34-35, sl. 9.

22 J. Colnago, 1928, 131-132.

23 Based on the oral statement of the finder, M. Rebić.

24 M. Abramić – A. Colnago, 1909, 34-35, fig. 9.

25 J. Vučić, 2010, 522, site A 28.

26 A. Colnago – J. Keil, 1905, 49-52, fig. 12; M. Abramić – A. Colnago, 1909, 16-17, 23-26, fig. 4: Maps, 44-45; S. Čače, 2007, 48-49, fig. 1.

## 22. A. E. Vrsta lokaliteta: trasa ceste. Toponim: Kamenice, Gradina, Čorluk.

Lokalitet se nalazi na prostoru između predjela Kamenice i brda Gradina (519 m), poviše zaseoka Čorluk.<sup>25</sup> Na terenu kojim dominira ravni krš uočavaju se kolotrazi u kamenom živcu koji pripadaju ostatcima ceste (Sl. 11). Kolotrazi ceste dokumentirani su u dužini od 250 m i širini 0,9 – 1 m. Cesta je položena u smjeru sjever-jug, ponešto je snižena u odnosu na okolni teren. Pruža se izrazito krševitim terenom prema jugu i zemljanim dolcima, nedaleko zaseoka Čorluk, gdje joj se gubi trag. Istom trasom i danas vodi ugažena staza od zaseoka Čorluk prema Veselinovićima i brdu Zelengrad. Trasa ceste korištena je u novovjekovnom periodu, no u njezinu postojanju trebalo bi očekivati trasu rimske prometnice. Na to upućuje topografski položaj i smjer pružanja ceste između gradinskih lokaliteta Zelengradina i Gradina (Čorluk), na trasi koja je povezivala Cvijinu gradinu (*Ansiu*?) i Gradinu u Medviđi (*Sidrona*).<sup>26</sup> Lokalitet se nalazi na užoj trasi plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 1783, 576/2, 2934 k. o. Zelengrad, x: 5558353, y: 4888447, između 178+041 i 179+000). Tijekom 2010. g. provedena su arheološka istraživanja kojima je potvrđen arheološki karakter lokaliteta. Više će se moći reći nakon objave rezultata istraživanja.

## 23. A. E. Vrsta lokaliteta: površinski nalazi keramike, ostatci suhozidne arhitekture. Toponim: Čorluk (Gradina), Podvornica, Zvijezda.

Lokalitet se nalazi sa sjeverne i južne strane zaseoka Čorluk, koji je smješten na manjem brežuljku na južnim padinama brda Gradina (519 m).<sup>27</sup> Zaselak je danas tek manjim dijelom naseljen, pa prevladavaju napuštene i urušene kamene kuće (Sl. 12). Sa sjeverne i južne-jugoistočne strane zaseoka nalaze se manja krška polja Podvornica i Zvijezda, koja su danas u upotrebi za ispašu stoke. Površinskim pregledom zemljanoga dolca u dužini od oko 300 m od sjevera prema jugu pronađeni su ulomci prapovijesne keramike. Pronađeno je 113 ulomaka keramike, jedan ulomak kamenoga brusa i dva nedefinirana kamena predmeta (T 3/1-9). Prapovijesna je keramika grube fature, tamnosmeđe do narančaste boje, rađena sa ili bez primjesa kalcita. Mogu se istaknuti nalazi ravnih i fasetiranih oboda posuda, trakastih ručki proširenih prema krajevima (x ručke) te jedan ulomak ukrašen kružnom bradavicom stožastoga presjeka. Pojedini ulomci ukrašeni su urezanim gustim paralelnim linijama i motivom utisnutih trokuta. Pronađen je i jedan nedefinirani keramički ulomak ljevkastoga oblika, kružnoga presjeka, koji je mogao pripadati dijelu neke masivne posude ili predmeta. Pronađeni keramički ulomci mogu

The archaeological excavations carried out on this site in 2010 established its archaeological importance. We will be able to say more about it after the results of the excavations are published

## 23. A, E, Site type: surface finds of ceramics, drywall architecture remains. Toponym: Čorluk (Gradina), Podvornica, Zvijezda.

The site is located to the north and south of Čorluk hamlet which is located on a hillock on the southern slopes of Gradina Hill (519m).<sup>27</sup> The hamlet is mostly deserted today, so abandoned and caved-in stone houses prevail in it (Fig. 12). Small karst fields Podvornica and Zvijezda can be found on northern and southeastern sides of the hamlet. They are used as grazing land today. When surface examination of the 300m-wide soil-covered karst valley stretching in the north – south direction was carried out, fragments of prehistoric ceramics were found. The finds included 113 fragments of ceramics, one fragment of a whetstone and two undefined stone items (T 3/1-9). The prehistoric ceramics are of coarse workmanship, of dark brown to orange color, made with or without admixture of calcite. Of these, we can underline here the flat and faceted vessel rims, ribbon-shaped handles widening towards their ends (x handles) and a fragment decorated with a round wart of conical cross-section. Some fragments are decorated with closely carved parallel lines and impressed triangles. An undefined funnel-shaped ceramic fragment was also found; it could have belonged to a part of some massive vessel or item. These ceramic fragments can roughly be dated to Bronze Age (Cetina Culture). While prehistoric ceramics were found on several locations in fields, fragments of coarse ceramics that could roughly be dated to Middle Ages were found on the southern periphery of the hamlet, just underneath the hillock. A threshing floor encircled by a drywall that could be classified as ethnological heritage was also documented in the said field. The site is located on the immediate pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 15/1, 21, 40/1, 40/2, 40/3, 40/4, 40/5, 43/1, 43/2, 43/9, 43/10, 44/1, 44/2, 45, 46/1, 46/2, 46/3, 46/4, 47, 48, 49, 52/1, 52/2, 53, 55, 2837/1, 2837/2, 2840, 2841, 2845, 2846/1, 2847/1, 2847/2, 2848/1, 2848/2, 2849/1, 2849/2, 2850/1, 2850/2, 2851/1, 2851/2, 2851/3, 2934 cadastral district Zelengrad, mean value coordinates: x: 5558387, y: 4888785, z: 443m, between 179+000 and 179+701). The archaeological excavations carried out on this site in 2010 established its archaeological importance. We will be able to say more about it after the results of the excavations are published.

25 J. Vučić, 2010, 522, lokalitet A 28.

26 A. Colnago – J. Keil, 1905, 49-52, sl. 12; M. Abramić – A. Colnago, 1909, 16-17, 23-26, sl. 4; Karte, 44-45; S. Cače, 2007, 48-49, sl. 1.

27 J. Vučić, 2010, 522-523, lokalitet A 29.

27 J. Vučić, 2010, 522-523, site A 29.





se okvirno datirati u rano brončano doba (cetinska kultura). Prapovijesna keramika pronađena je na više položaja u poljima, dok su uz južni rub zaseoka uz padine brežuljka pronađeni ulomci grube keramike, koja se okvirno može datirati u srednjovjekovni period. Na spomenutom je polju također dokumentirano i jedno gumno okruženo suhozidom, koje se može okarakterizirati kao etnološka baština. Lokalitet se nalazi na užoj trasi plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č.15/1, 21, 40/1, 40/2, 40/3, 40/4, 40/5, 43/1, 43/2, 43/9, 43/10, 44/1, 44/2, 45, 46/1, 46/2, 46/3, 46/4, 47, 48, 49, 52/1, 52/2, 53, 55, 2837/1, 2837/2, 2840, 2841, 2845, 2846/1, 2847/1, 2847/2, 2848/1, 2848/2, 2849/1, 2849/2, 2850/1, 2850/2, 2851/1, 2851/2, 2851/3, 2934 k. o. Zelengrad, koordinate srednja vrijednost: x: 5558387, y: 4888785, z: 443 m, između 179+000 i 179+701). Tijekom 2010. g. provedena su arheološka istraživanja, kojima je potvrđen arheološki i etnološki karakter lokaliteta. Više će se moći reći nakon objave rezultata istraživanja.

#### **24. A, E. Vrsta lokaliteta: špilja.**

##### **Toponim: Pećina, Dumača, Čorluk**

Lokalitet se nalazi uz sjeverni rub dolca Dumača, stotinjak metara sjeverno od ceste Čorluke – Mitrovići. Špilja je jednostavne morfologije. Sastoji se od jednoga uskog kanala dužine 20 m, širine 1 – 1,5 m, visine do 2,5 m. Kanal se pruža u smjeru istok-zapad, a karakterizira ga više manjih pukotina i otvora kroz koje prodire danje svjetlo. Kanal ima dva ulazna otvora okrenuta prema jugu (dimenzija 3 x 1 m). Istočni ulaz pregrađen je suhozidom sлагanim od krupnoga kamenja u dužini od 1 m i visini 0,5 m. Tlo kanala

#### **Slika 12. Pogled s juga na napuštene kuće zaseoka Čorluk i travnati dolac Podvornice s nalazima brončanodobne i srednjovjekovne keramike (br. 23)**

Figure 12. View of abandoned houses in Čorluk hamlet and grassy karst valley Podvornice with finds of Bronze Age and Medieval ceramics (No. 23)

foto / photo: M. Dubolnić Glavan

#### **24. A, E. Site type: cave.**

##### **Toponym: Pećina, Dumača, Čorluk**

The site is located along the northern edge of karst valley Dumača, around 100 meters north of the Čorluke – Mitrovići road. The cave has a simple morphology. It consists of a single channel, 20m long, 1 – 1.5m wide and up to 2.5m high. The channel runs in the east-west direction and is characterized by a number of small crevices and openings letting daylight in. The channel has two entrances to the south (3x1m each). The eastern entrance was shut off with a drywall made of stacked large stones. The drywall is 1 meter long and 0.5 meters high. The channel floor consists of earth, small rocks and, in places, rock debris fallen from the ceiling. When surface examination was carried out, a fragment of the rim of a coarse vessel made without potter's wheel was found. By its workmanship, the ceramics are the same as the ones found around the neighboring hamlet of Čorluk (No. 23), so we can roughly date it to the same period (Bronze Age). A fragment of a round grindstone with traces of dressing on three sides was also found in front of the entrance. The





sastoji se od zemlje, sitnoga kamenja i mjestimično napađanoga kamenog kršja. Prigodom površinskoga pregleda pronađen je ulomak oboda posude grube fature rađene bez lončarskoga kola. Keramika je po fakturi istovrsna nalazima pronađenim uokolo obližnjega zaseoka Čorluk (br. 23), pa se može okvirno datirati u isti period (brončano doba). Ispred ulaza pronađen je i ulomak kamenoga žrvnja kružnoga oblika, s tragovima obrade na tri strane. Lokalitet se nalazi stotinjak metara sjeveroistočno od trase plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 12 k. o. Zelengrad, x: 4887338, y: 5559215, z: 464 m, između 179+104 i 179+701).

#### **25. A. Vrsta lokaliteta: površinski nalazi keramike.**

##### **Toponim: Adam.**

Lokalitet se nalazi na pedesetak metara sjeveroistočno od napuštenoga zaseoka Adam.<sup>28</sup> Površinskim pregledom manjega krškog polja uz zaseok Adam pronađeni su ulomci keramike. Većina keramičkih ulomaka prikupljena je u izbačenoj zemlji uokolo stupa za struju koji je tamo nedavno postavljen. Ulomci keramike pretežno su atipični, grube fature te se mogu okvirno datirati u prapovijesni period (brončano ili željezno doba). Lokalitet se nalazi na užoj trasi plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 93, 91 k. o. Zelengrad, x: 5559199, y: 4887047, između 179+000 i 179+701). Tijekom

#### **Slika 13. Gomila 1 na položaju Tepše (br. 26), pogled na ostatke arhitekture groba**

Figure 13. Mound 1 on Tepše location (No. 26), view of remnants of sepulchral architecture

foto / photo: R. Maršić

site is located around 100 meters northeast of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 12 cadastral district Zelengrad, x: 4887338, y: 5559215, z: 464m, between 179+104 and 179+701).

#### **25. A. Site type: surface finds of ceramics.**

##### **Toponym: Adam.**

The site is located around 50 meters northeast of the deserted hamlet of Adam.<sup>28</sup> When surface examination of a minor karst field near Adam was carried out, ceramic fragments were found. Most of the fragments were found in the earth pile created during the earthworks when a lamp-post was put there recently. The fragments are mostly atypical and of coarse workmanship. They can be roughly dated to prehistoric period (Bronze Age or Iron Age). The site is located on the immediate pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 93, 91 cadastral district Zelengrad, x: 5559199, y: 4887047, between 179+000 and 179+701). The archaeological excavations carried out on this site in 2010 confirmed its importance. We will be able to say more about it after the results of the excavations are published.

#### **26. A. Site type: stone-and-earth mounds.**

##### **Toponym: Tepše.**

The site is located south of a deserted hamlet of Tepše, underneath the beaten track leading to the hamlet of.<sup>29</sup> Three mounds, approx. ten meters away from each other, can be found here. They are located on a mildly sloping ground dominated by flat karst covered with grass and underbrush. The largest mound (Mound 1) is slightly elevated. It is made of earth and stones and is 9 meters across and 0.5 meters high. The mound is partly destroyed, probably due to erosion or robbery. The two stone linings of a 65cm-wide grave that can be seen in the middle portion (Fig. 13) indicate it was a burial mound. The other two mounds can be found in the immediate vicinity. They are made of earth and stones and are 6x7m and 7x8m across and 0.5 to 1m high, respectively. They are in a rather good condition and do not seem devastated. The mounds are located in the wider area of the pipeline route (site location: cadastral plot 108/1 cadastral district Zelengrad, x: 5559722, y: 4886594, z: 461m, between 179+970 and 180+030).

28 J. Vučić, 2010, 522, lokalitet A 30.

28 J. Vučić, 2010, 522, site A 30.

29 J. Vučić, 2010, 522, site A 31.



2010. g. provedena su arheološka istraživanja kojima je potvrđen arheološki karakter lokaliteta. Više će se moći reći nakon objave rezultata istraživanja.

## **26. A. Vrsta lokaliteta: kameno-zemljane gomile.**

### **Toponim: Tepše.**

Lokalitet se nalazi s južne strane napuštenoga zaseoka Tepše, podno ugažene staze prema zaseoku Pupavci.<sup>29</sup> Radi se o tri gomile međusobno udaljene desetak metara. Smještene su na blago padinastom zemljanom terenu, kojim dominira ravni krš zarastao u travu i niže raslinje. Najveća gomila (gomila 1) smještena je na blagoj uzvisini. Građena je od zemlje i kamenja, promjera 9 m, visine 0,5 m. Gomila je djelomično uništena, vjerojatno erozijom ili pljačkom. Po sredini se uočavaju dvije kamene obložnice groba široka oko 65 cm (Sl. 13), pa se može zaključiti da je riječ o grobnoj gomili. Ostale dvije gomile nalaze se u neposrednoj blizini. Građene su od zemlje i kamenja, promjera 6 x 7 m i 7 x 8 m, visine od 0,5 do 1 m. U prilično su dobrom stanju i ne djeluju devastirano. Spomenute gomile nalaze se na široj trasi plinovoda (rasprostiranje: k. č. 108/1 k. o. Zelengrad, x: 5559722, y: 4886594, z: 461 m, između 179+970 i 180+030). Gomila 1 smještena je na užoj trasi plinovoda. Tijekom 2010. g. provedena su arheološka istraživanja kojima je potvrđena grobna namjena gomile. Više će se moći reći nakon objave rezultata istraživanja.

## **ZAKLJUČAK**

Od ukupno 26 lokaliteta ubiciranih provedenim rekognosciranjima većina ih se može označiti kao arheološka baština, pojedini i kao etnološka ili prirodna baština, dok ih je 6 nesigurnoga karaktera. Većina je lokaliteta dosad nepoznata stručnoj javnosti, dok se 3 spominju u literaturi. Nekolicina lokaliteta smještena je na užoj trasi plinovoda, pa su na njima tijekom 2010. g. provedena arheološka istraživanja (lokaliteti br. 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 22, 23, 25, 26), čija će objava, nadamo se, uslijediti ubrzo i ukazati na njihov pravi karakter. Među katalogiziranom arheološkom baštinom dominiraju prapovijesni lokaliteti, i to većinom kamene ili kameno-zemljane gomile, mada za dio gomila nije moguće sa sigurnošću odrediti karakter. Tako se za lokalitete br. 2, 3, 10, 19 i 20 može s većom sigurnošću pretpostaviti sepulkralni karakter, što su, uostalom, za lokalitete br. 16 i 26 potvrdila i naknadno provedena arheološka istraživanja.<sup>30</sup> Karakter ostalih gomila (br. 1, 4, 6, 12, 13, 14) ne može se sa sigurnošću odrediti dok se na njima ne provedu arheološka istraživanja.

Mound 1 is located on the immediate pipeline route. The archaeological excavations carried out on this site in 2010 established that the mound had been used for sepulchral purposes. We will be able to say more about it after the results of the excavations are published.

## **CONCLUSION**

Of 26 sites located during the field survey, most of them can be classified as archaeological heritage. A few can be classified as ethnological or natural heritage and six of them are undefined. Most of the sites have not been familiar to experts so far; three of them are mentioned in literature. As a few sites are located on the immediate pipeline route, archaeological excavations took place there in 2010 (the sites No. 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 22, 23, 25, 26). We hope that their results will be published very soon, indicating the true nature of the sites. Dominant among the sites catalogued as archaeological heritage are the prehistoric sites, mostly stone or stone-earth mounds, although the true nature of some of the mounds cannot be positively defined. Thus, it can be established with a high degree of certainty that the sites 2, 3, 10, 19 and 20 are of sepulchral nature. Subsequent archaeological excavations confirmed that for the sites No. 16 and 26.<sup>30</sup> The nature of the remaining mounds (No. 1, 4, 6, 12, 13 and 14) cannot be ascertained until archaeological excavations are carried out on them.

A few of the catalogued sites can be roughly dated to Bronze Age: the surface finds of ceramics in Badža area (No. 15), Čorluk hamlet area (No. 23) and in the cave in Dumača area (No. 24). Two hill-fort sites were also found: Gradina near Muškovci (No. 7) and Zelengradina (No. 18). These two have only been mentioned in literature so far. This report draws attention to their importance – particularly Zelengrad Hill, in the surroundings of which remnants of architecture and movable Iron Age, Antiquity and Medieval items were found. As regards the chronological specification and purpose of Gradina near Muškovci, we will be able to say more after the results of the excavations carried out there are published. The ceramic fragments found in Bravarica area (No. 11) and those found in Kamenice-Brvna location (No. 21) south of Zelengrad Hill can be roughly dated to Antiquity. The accidental surface finds at the hill-fort site of Zelengradina (No. 18) would indicate that the hill-fort was already in use in Early Antiquity. The ruts in solid rock located in Kamenica area (No.

29 J. Vučić, 2010, 522, lokalitet A 31.

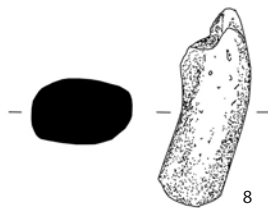
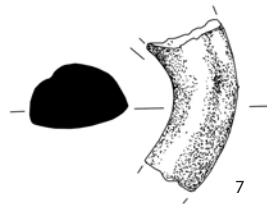
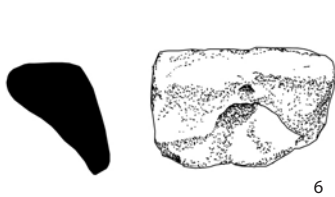
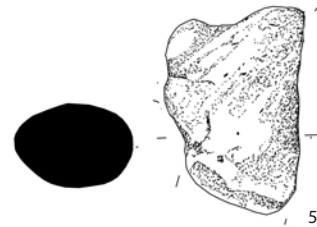
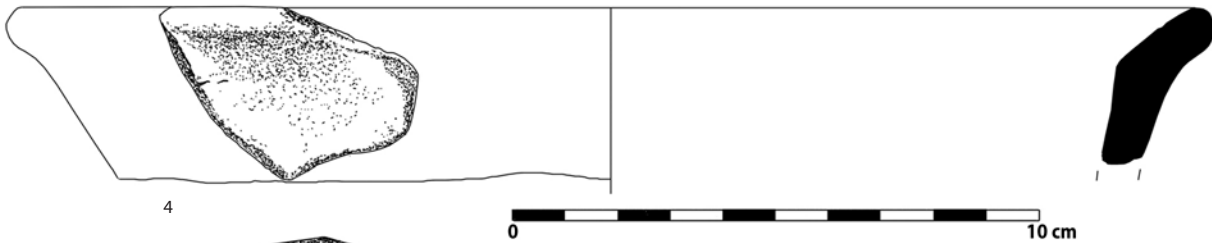
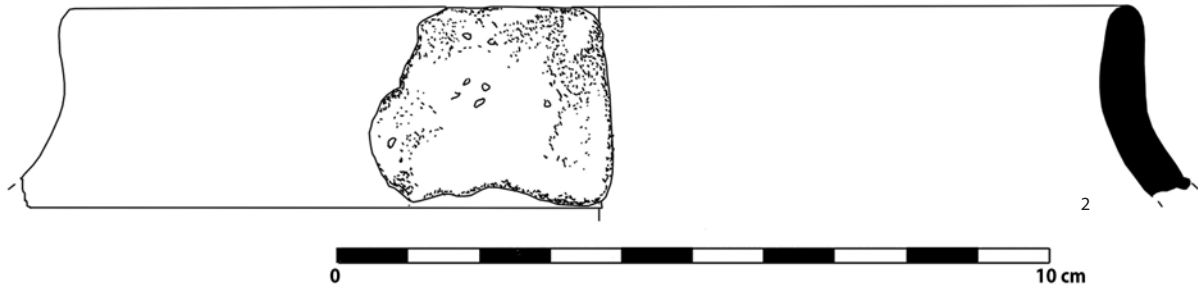
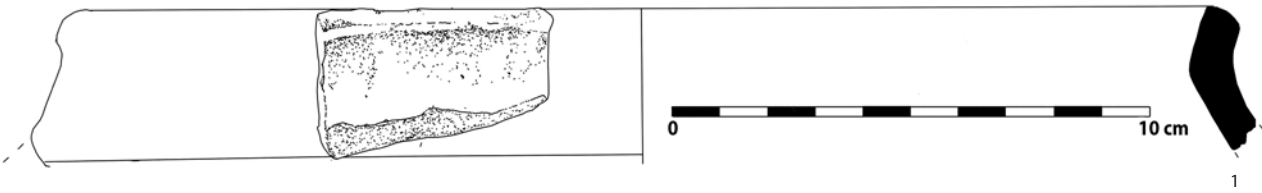
30 Podatci su dobiveni usmenim priopćenjem djelatnika Uprave za zaštitu kulturne baštine, Konzervatorski odjel u Zadru, pod čijim su nadzorom tijekom 2010. g. provedena iskopavanja koja su prethodila radovima na postavljanju konstrukcije plinovoda.

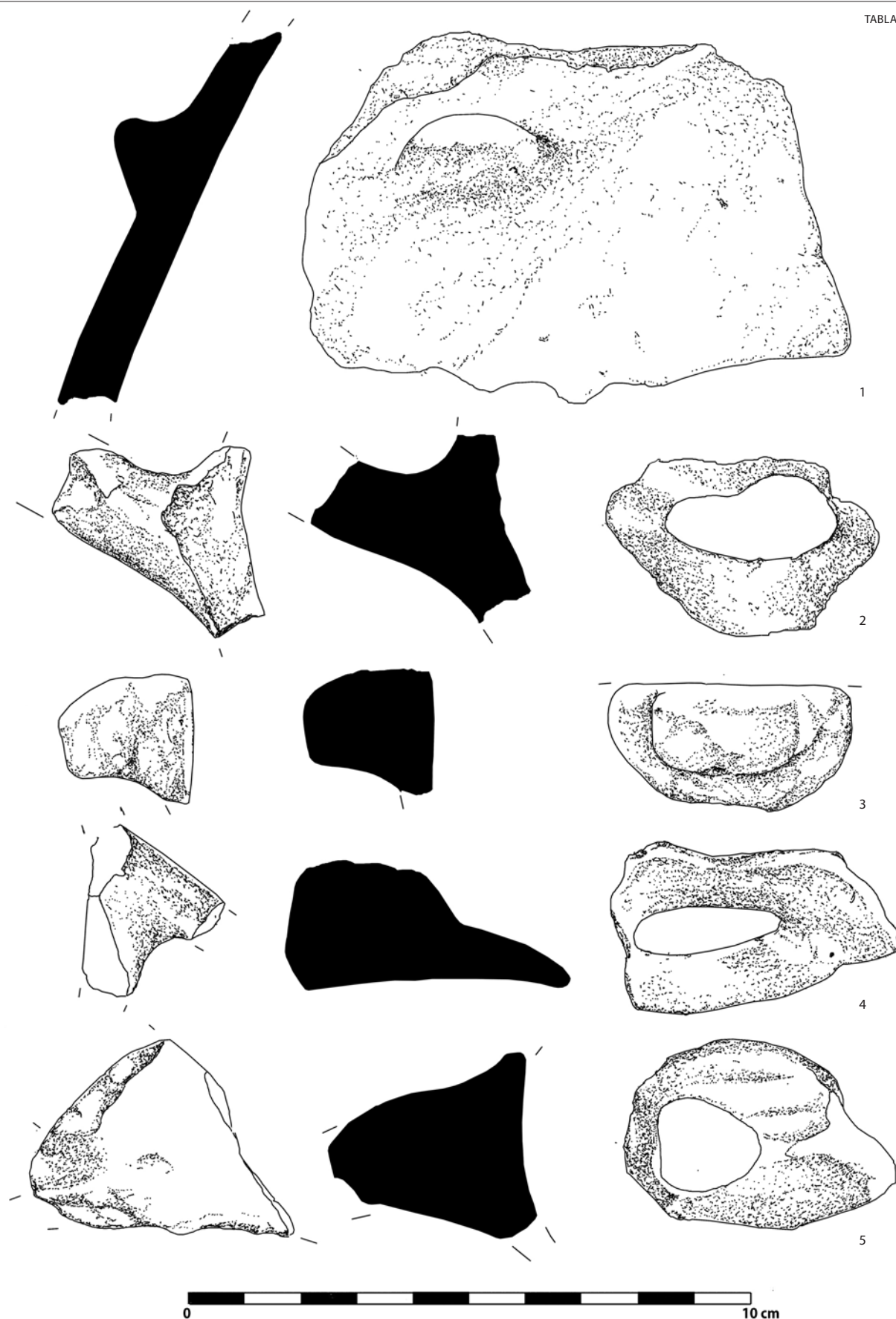
30 The information was obtained in the form of an oral statement of Ms. Barbara Peranić, an employee of the Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Zadar Conservation Department, under whose supervision were carried out the 2010 excavations that preceded the pipeline construction works.

Od kataloški obrađenih lokaliteta nekolicina se može okvirno datirati u brončano doba: površinski nalazi keramike na predjelu Badže (br. 15) i na prostoru zaseoka Čorluk (br. 23) te površinski nalazi iz speleološkoga objekta na predjelu Dumača (24). Pronađena su i dva gradinska lokaliteta: Gradina kod Muškovaca (br. 7) i Zelengradina (br. 18), koji su dosad samo spomenuti u literaturi. Ovim je izvještajem ukazano na njihovu važnost, pogotovo na važnost uzvišenja Zelengrad, na čijem su širem prostoru pronađeni ostatci arhitekture i pokretni nalazi iz željeznoga doba, antike i srednjega vijeka. O kronološkom određenju i namjeni Gradine kod Muškovaca više će se moći reći nakon objave provedenih iskopavanja. U antički period mogu se okvirno datirati keramički nalazi pronađeni na predjelu Bravarica (br. 11) te nalazi pronađeni na položaju Kamenice – Brvna (br. 21) s južne strane brda Zelengrad. Slučajni površinski nalazi s gradinskoga lokaliteta Zelengradina (br. 18) ukazivali bi na upotrebu gradine i tijekom rane antike. Kolutrazi u kamenom živcu ubicirani na predjelu Kamenice (br. 22) vjerojatno pripadaju trasi rimske ceste, na što upućuje topografski položaj i smjer pružanja njezine trase. Ulomci keramičkoga posuđa, koji se okvirno mogu datirati u srednjovjekovni period, pronađeni su na položaju Bravarica (br. 11) i uz zaseok Čorluk (br. 23), dok je na uzvišenju Zelengrad (br. 18) zabilježena srednjovjekovna utvrda, koja se u povijesnim izvorima spominje kao posjed knezova Kurjakovića. Dosad su nepoznat lokalitet i Mirila podno zaseoka Čavline (br. 5). Njih je svakako nužno publicirati u smislu doprinosa poznavanju topografije te vrste lokaliteta kao odraza duhovne i materijalne kulture stanovništva Velebita i Bukovice tijekom novovjekovnoga perioda, ali i modernoga doba. Ovim istraživanjima pregledan je manji segment prostora grada Obrovca – područja koje obiluje arheološkom građom. Nadamo se da će objava ovih, kao i rezultata ostalih istraživanja sličnoga ili istoga karaktera u budućnosti potaknuti interes arheološke struke za provođenjem daljnjih terenskih pregleda i arheoloških iskopavanja ovoga zanimljivog područja.

22) probably belong to the Roman road route, which is indicated by the topography and direction of its route. Fragments of ceramic vessels that can roughly be dated to Middle Ages were found on Bravarica site (No. 11) and near Čorluk hamlet (No. 23). A medieval fortification mentioned in historical sources as a possession of the Kurjaković princes was registered on Zelengrad Hill (No. 18). Mirila near Čavline hamlet (No. 5) is also a site unknown so far. It should certainly be studied and published as a contribution to better understanding of the topography of that custom as a reflection of the spiritual and material culture of the population of Velebit and Bukovica regions in Modern Age and also in modern times. These surveys covered a small segment of the surroundings of the town of Obrovac – the area abounding in archaeological material. We hope that the publishing of the results of these and other similar or same excavations will boost archaeologists' interest in carrying out additional field surveys and archaeological excavations in this interesting region.

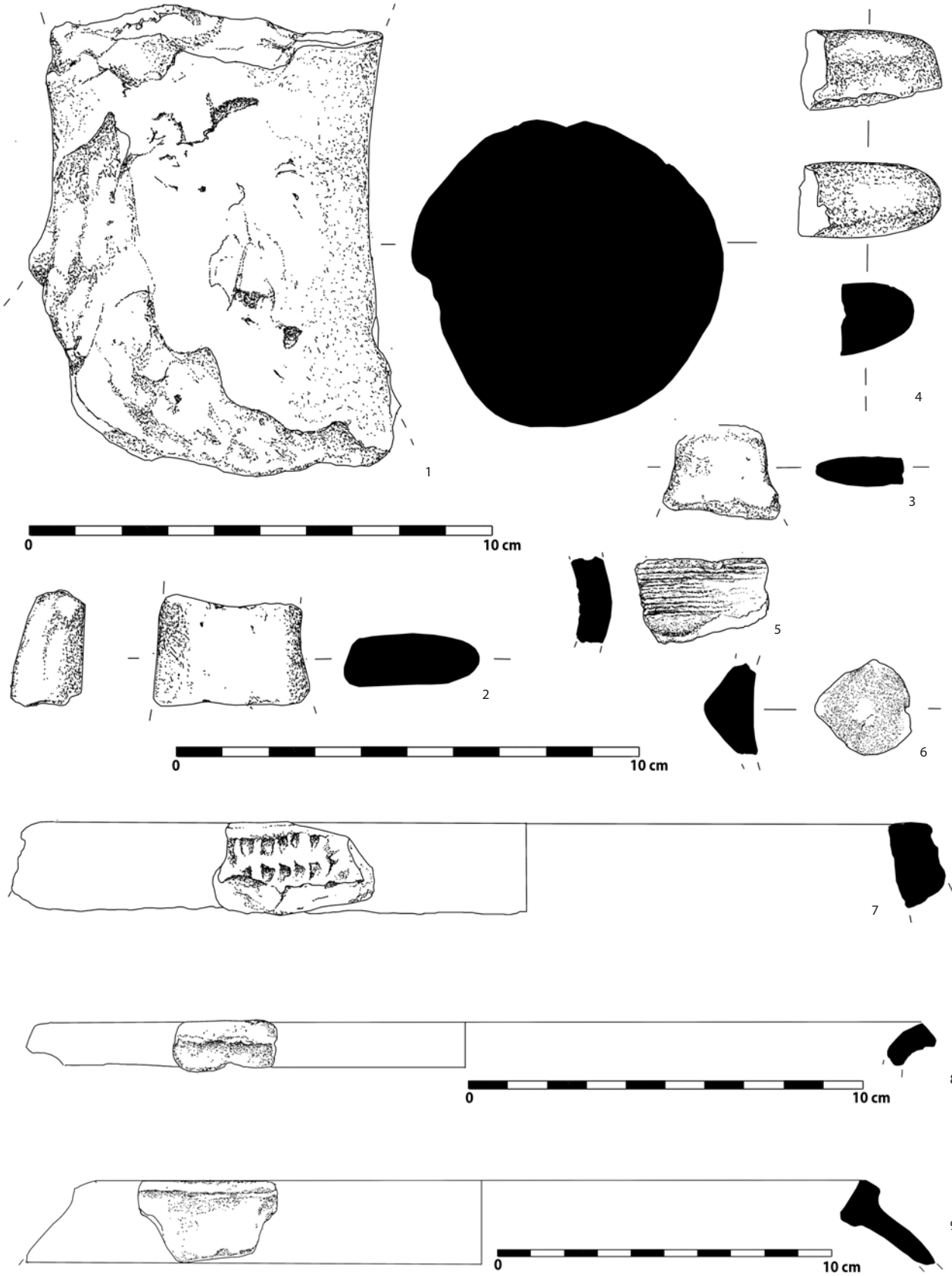






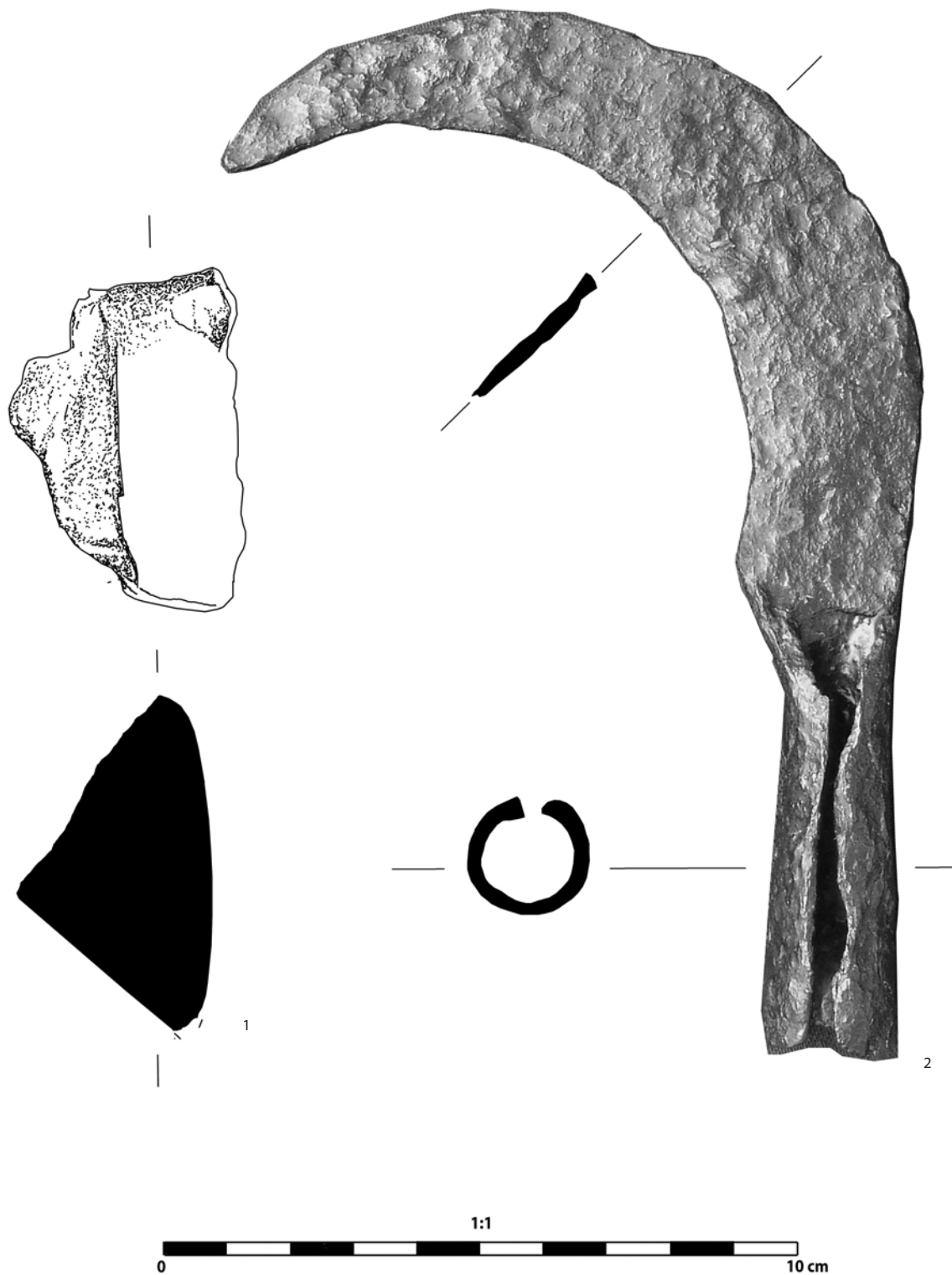
Površinski nalazi željeznodobne keramike s lokaliteta br. 18 (Zelengradina)  
 Surface finds of Iron Age ceramics from site No. 18 (Zelengradina)





Površinski nalazi brončanodobne keramike s lokaliteta br. 23 (Ćorluk – Podvornice)  
 Surface finds of Bronze Age ceramics from site No. 23 (Ćorluk-Podvornice)

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1. Površinski nalaz ulomka glačane sjekire s lokaliteta br. 15 (Badžin dolac – Bilišane)

2. Slučajni nalaz željeznoga srpa s lokaliteta br. 18 (Zelengradina)

1. Surface find of fragment of polished axe from site No. 15 (Badžin dolac-Bilišane)

2. Accidental find of iron sickle from site No. 18 (Zelengradina)



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