
PRILOG ARHEOLOŠKOJ KARTI SELA SVIB U OPĆINI CISTA PROVO

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE VILLAGE OF SVIB IN CISTA PROVO MUNICIPALITY

Članak donosi rezultate rekognosciranja područja sela Svib u Općini Cista Provo (Splitsko-dalmatinska županija). U nizu obilazaka provedenih između 2000. i 2004. godine autor je evidentirao ukupno devet arheoloških lokaliteta iz različitih povijesnih razdoblja (od čega šest gradina i dva nalazišta na otvorenom s površinskim nalazima keramike), više grobnih humaka i grobova pod stećcima. Također, prema podacima iz arhiva pretpostavlja položaj stare svibske župne crkve. Osim materijalnih ostataka, u razgovorima s lokalnim stanovništvom prikupio je i više informacija o toponimima i položajima na kojima je tijekom vremena pronađena arheološka građa.

Ključne riječi: rekognosciranje, arhivska građa, selo Svib, gradina, grobni humak, grob, stećak

The paper publishes the results of the survey of the village of Svib and its immediate surroundings in Cista Provo Municipality (Split-Dalmatia County). During several visits made between 2000 and 2004, the author identified nine archaeological sites belonging to various historical periods (including six hill-forts and two open-air sites with surface finds of pottery) and a number of grave mounds and graves under standing tombstones (*stećci*). Also, based on evidence from archives, he hypothesizes the location of the old parish church of Svib. In addition to finding material remnants, the author has gathered some information from the local people about the place names and positions where archaeological material was found over the years.

Key words: surveying, archive material, village of Svib, hill-fort, grave mound, grave, standing tombstone (*stećak*).

Zapadni rub Imotske krajine čini područje Općine Cista Provo. Općina obuhvaća šest naselja: Aržano, Biorine, Cista Velika, Cista Provo, Dobranje i Svib.

Cijelo je područje u arheološkome smislu vrlo zanimljivo. Nažalost, provedeno je premalo stručnih rekognosciranja, a još manje arheoloških istraživanja koja bi upotpunila poznavanje arheološke topografije ovoga kraja. Podatci o lokalitetima evidentiranim na širem području Općine pojavljuju se u literaturi sporadično, često zahvaljujući interesu pojedinaca, najčešće svećenika ili lokalnih župnika.¹ Osim poznatih stećaka iz Ciste Velike (Crlijivica)² i svih istraživanja koja je u istom mjestu, na lokalitetu Crkvina te kod crkve Sv. Jakova, proveo MHAS od 1992. do 2007. godine,³ nema puno podataka o arheološkim ostatcima. Nedavno je ipak, zahvaljujući izložbi i katalogu „Gradine u Imotskoj krajini“ autora Lj. Gudelja, ovome području posvećeno više interesa. U navedenoj se publikaciji autor usredotočio na gradine, i to puno širega područja, ali obuhvatio je i nekoliko važnih lokaliteta s područja Općine Cista Provo.⁴

U ovome radu pažnja je posvećena arheološkoj topografiji jednoga dijela Općine, odnosno područja sela Svib. Cilj je bio prikupljanje podataka o toponimima, obilazak lokaliteta i njihovo dokumentiranje te dijelom, koliko je to moguće, rekonstruiranje značenja pojedinih toponima. Baza prikupljenih podataka rađena je po modelu pozicioniranja na karti, opisa, snimanja ili skiciranja i fotografiranja. Osim obilaska terena, prikupljane su i zapisane neke zanimljive priče starijih ljudi iz pojedinih zaselaka u Svibu. Neke od njih, premda ponekad neizravno vezane uz arheološku toponimiju, tiču se više načina života i običaja te nisu uvrštene u rad. Također, korištena je građa iz Državnog arhiva u Zadru.⁵

Geografski položaj Sviba vrlo je karakterističan zbog činjenice da se nalazi oko polja omeđenoga brdima pa se ne može vidjeti dok se ne dođe do samog ulaza u selo (osim zaseoka Jasenak koji je udaljen 2 km od najzapadnijeg dijela polja, odnosno zaseoka Galići). Nadmorska visina u centru sela (kod stare župne crkve) je oko 600 m. Sa zapadne strane Sviba nalazi se selo Dobranje, sa sjeverozapadne Tijarica, sa sjeverne Aržano (zajedno s Malom Vinicom i Svibićem), s istočne Studenci, s jugoistočne Lovreć, s južne Cista Provo i s jugozapadne strane Cista Velika (Sl. 1). Na popisu stanovništva iz 1991. godine Svib je imao

Lying on the west margin of Imotska Krajina region, the municipality of Cista Provo comprises four villages: Aržano, Biorine, Cista Velika, Cista Provo, Dobranje and Svib.

The region is very interesting in terms of archaeology. Unfortunately, the expert surveys – not to mention archaeological excavations – that would help us gain a deeper insight into the archaeological topography of the region have been inadequate. Information on the sites identified in the municipality is found in literature only sporadically, often due to the efforts of individuals interested in the subject, mostly local priests.¹ With the exception of the well-known standing tombstones from Cista Velika (Crlijivica)² and all the excavations carried out here at Crkvina site and at St. Jacob's Church by MHAS between 1992 and 2007,³ other evidence of archaeological finds is very scarce. Since recently, however, more attention has been paid to this region owing to Lj. Gudelj's exhibition and catalogue *Gradine u Imotskoj krajini* (*Hill-forts in Imotska Krajina Region*). Although focusing on the hill-forts of the (much wider) region, the author of the publication also analyzes several important sites in the municipality of Cista Provo.⁴

This paper is focused on the archaeological topography of a part of the municipality – the village of Svib and its immediate surroundings. The goal was to gather information on place names, visit and document the sites and – as much as possible – establish the meanings of individual place names. The data base thus created relied on identifying positions on the map, making descriptions, geodetic surveying, or sketching and photographing. Besides making visits to the sites, interesting stories by elderly locals from Svib hamlets were collected and written down. Some of them, while sometimes indirectly relevant for the archaeological toponymy, are more concerned with the local ways and customs and have not been included in this paper. The material from the Zadar State Archives has also been used.⁵

The geographical position of Svib is very specific: the village lies along the rim of a field surrounded by hills and it cannot be seen until one arrives to its outskirts (with the exception of hamlet Jasenak, located two kilometers away from the westernmost point of the field, and hamlet Galići). The center of the village (near the old parish church) lies approx. 600m above sea level. The village of Dobranje lies

1 Tu su primjerice knjige fra V. Vrčića, A. Škobalj i dr.

2 L. Katić, 1954, 131-169; Š. Bešlagić, 1971; A. Milošević, 1991; I. Petričević, 1993; I. Petričević, 1995.

3 D. Maršić – Lj. Gudelj – M. Lozo, 2003, 115-128; Lj. Gudelj, 2005, 195-215.

4 Opisao je ukupno 18 gradina, redom: Gradina kod Gospe Ružarice, Glavica kod Sv. Jure, Gradina Biorine, Visočica, Osoje, Gradina kod Sv. Jakova, Vitrenik, Čelanova gradina, Milardovića gradina, Gradina Blagoslov, Gradina kod Galići, Perića gradina, Gradinica kod Jurkića staja, Stražbenica/Velika gradina, Šiljak, Gruno i Madunića-Blebića gradina.

5 Svi su arheološki nalazi doneseni u ovom radu sakupljeni po površini lokaliteta. Obilasci terena su rađeni od 2000. god. do 2004. god., i podatci odgovaraju stanju iz tog razdoblja, ali su unesene i poneke promjene. Fotografije su rađene u razdoblju od 2003. god. do 2016. god., ali uglavnom u ranijem periodu, kao i opisi.

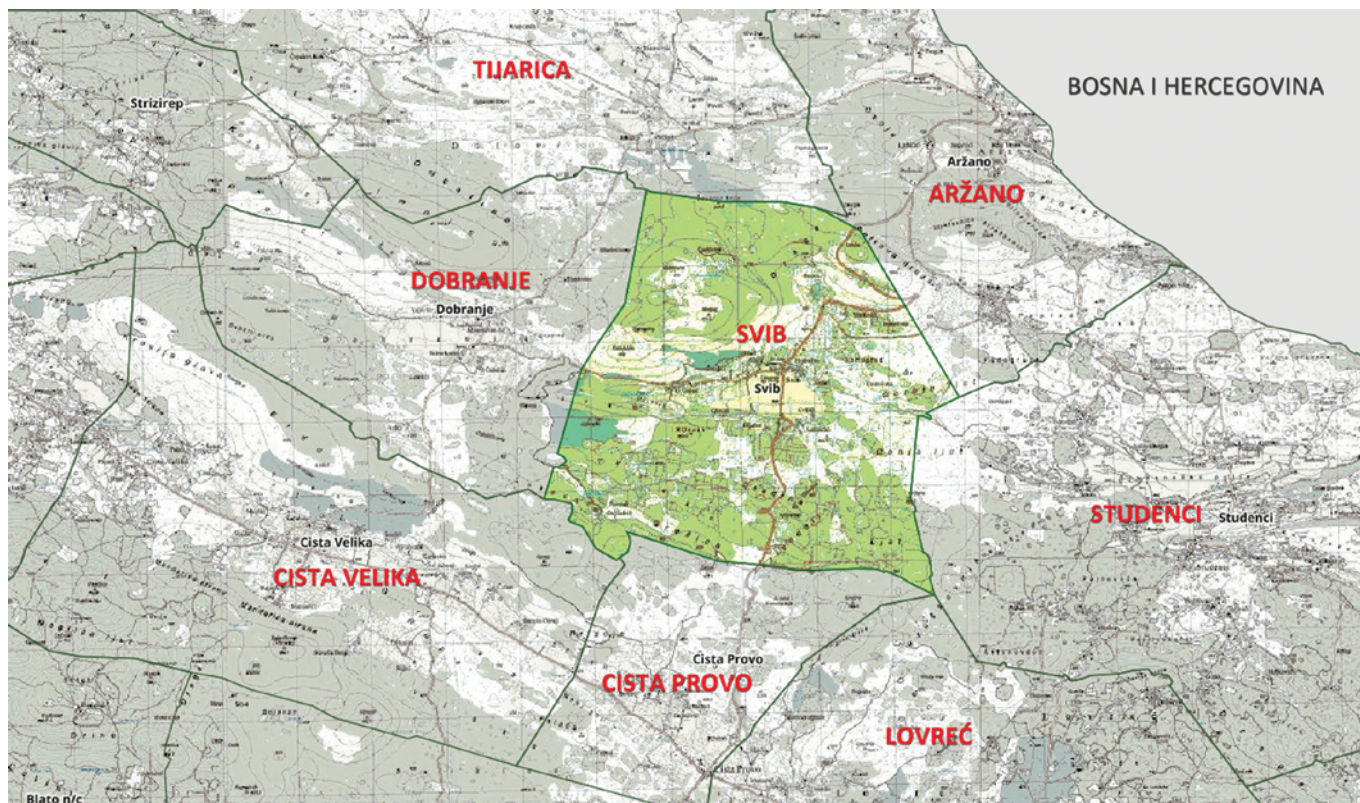
1 Such as the books by the Franciscan monk V. Vrčić, A. Škobalj and others.

2 L. Katić, 1954, 131-169; Š. Bešlagić, 1971; A. Milošević, 1991; I. Petričević, 1993; I. Petričević, 1995.

3 D. Maršić, - Lj. Gudelj - M. Lozo, 2003, 115-128; Lj. Gudelj, 2005, 195-215.

4 Eighteen hill-forts (*gradine*) are described, in the following order: Gradina near Our Lady of the Rosary, Glavica near St. George, Gradina Biorine, Visočica, Osoje, Gradina near St. Jacob, Vitrenik, Čelanova gradina, Milardovića gradina, Gradina Blagoslov, Gradina near Galići, Perića gradina, Gradinica near Jurkića staja, Stražbenica/Velika gradina, Šiljak, Gruno and Madunića-Blebića gradina.

5 All the archaeological finds published in this paper were found on the surface. The field trips were made between 2000 and 2004 and the evidence corresponds with the situation found during that period. However, some changes have also been included. The photographs – and descriptions – were made between 2003 and 2016, but mostly in the beginning of that period.



Slika 1. Položaj Sviba u odnosu na okolna mjesta

Figure 1. Position of Svib as compared to the surrounding villages

podloga / survey map: www.geoportal.dgu.hr

907 stanovnika, 2011. godine njih 430, a ove, 2016. godine, ima ih manje od 250.

Godine 1914. Svib dobiva prvu cestu (kolni put), koja je prirodna veza Dalmacije s Bosnom, tj. Makarske i Omiša s Duvnom i Livnom.⁶ Do tada je selo živjelo prilično izoliranim životom, ali ne bez utjecaja sa strane, tako da toponimi, koji će dijelom biti obrađeni u ovom tekstu, govore umjesto kroničara i putopisaca koji su najčešće zaobilazili ovaj kraj.

Selo se sastoji od 11 zaselaka raspoređenih uokolo središnjega Svibskog polja, na prostoru veličine otprilike 5 x 5 km. Današnje stanovništvo polje i dalje obrađuje i na njemu pase stoku, mada u puno manjem obimu nego nekada. Na tome je području obilascima ustanovljeno više gradina, grobnih humaka,⁷ položaja gdje su pronađeni pojedinačni grobovi iz raznih razdoblja ili pojedinačni nalazi arheološke građe, te nekoliko stećaka.⁸ Neke od priča mještana potvrđene su usporedbom s arhivskim podacima.

west of Svib; Tijarica lies to its northwest, Aržano (together with Mala Vinica and Svibić) to its north, Studenci to its east, Lovreć to its southeast, Cista Provo to its south and Cista Velika to its southwest (Fig. 1). In 1991 Svib had 907 inhabitants. In 2011 there were 430 of them and this year (2016) the population dropped to less than 250.

The first road (a dirt road) to Svib was built in 1914 as Dalmatia's natural connection with Bosnia (leading from Makarska and Omiš to Duvno and Livno).⁶ Until that time, the area had been rather isolated, although not without an impact from the outside world. This is why the place names, some of which are analyzed in this paper, tell their stories instead of chroniclers and travel writers, who rarely visited the area.

The village consists of 11 hamlets scattered around the centrally located Svib Field, covering an area of approx. 5x5km. The locals still till the field and graze their livestock there, although to a much lesser extent than before. Several hill-forts, grave mounds,⁷ positions containing individual graves from various periods or individual archaeological finds and a few standing tombstones were identified there during the visits⁸. The archive evidence has confirmed some of the stories of the locals.

6 Državni arhiv u Zadru, Progetto per la costruzione della nuova strada Miš Madunić-Aržano fino al confine di Bosnia ed Ercegovina in continuazione alla regia strada commerciale Makarska-Duare-Šestanovac-Miš Madunić (1911.).

7 Humci koji se nalaze na gradinama opisani su u kontekstu gradine.

8 Koordinate lokaliteta su očitane na Geoportalu Državne geodetske uprave, a korišten je HTRS96/TM (Hrvatski terestrički referentni sustav za epohu 1995.55 kao službeni položajni koordinatni sustav Republike Hrvatske).

6 State Archives in Zadar, Progetto per la costruzione della nuova strada Miš Madunić-Aržano fino al confine di Bosnia ed Ercegovina in continuazione alla regia strada commerciale Makarska-Duare-Šestanovac-Miš Madunić (1911).

7 The mounds found at the hill-forts are described in the context of the latter.

8 The coordinates of the positions were taken from Geoportal of the State Geodetic Administration and HTRS96/TM (Croatian Terrestrial Reference System for the epoch 1995.55 as the official positioning coordinate system of the Republic of Croatia) was used.



Slika 1. Toponimi na području Sviba evidentirani tijekom navedenih rekognosciranja

Figure 1. Place names in Sviba area recorded during the surveys

podloga / survey map: www.geoportal.dgu.hr

GRADINE

1. Velika gradina

(Položaj: E 537529 N 4821864)

Velika gradina je brežuljak s laganim usponom do vrha, visine 597 do 606 metara, okružen trima bedemima koji su većim dijelom sačuvani (Sl. 3; Sl. 4).⁹ Gradina je orijentirana dužim dijelom u smjeru istok - zapad, s najvišom točkom na istočnoj strani na kojoj se nalazi polukružni zid. Ovaj suhozid ima oblik polukruga (slova „U“) promjera dvadesetak metara, čiji su krakovi spojeni pod pravim kutom. Drugi zid je na sjevernoj, istočnoj i dijelom južnoj strani udaljen od prvoga 6 do 6,5 m, dok se na zapadnu stranu pruža na udaljenosti od 20 do 25 m. Treći suhozid iste je širine kao i prva dva (do 2 metra), a udaljen je oko 80 m od unutrašnjega, manjeg zida na zapadnoj strani (Sl. 5). Sačuvan je na sjeveroistočnoj i jugozapadnoj strani, dok ga na sjeverozapadnoj i jugoistočnoj nema, kao ni naznaka da ga je ovdje uopće i bilo. Južna strana gradine prilično je nepristupačna zbog visokog kamenja s dubokim pukotinama, tako da je sam teren bio prirodni bedem. Stoga na ovoj strani nema drugoga i dijelom trećega suhozida.

HILL-FORTS

1. Velika gradina

(Position: E 537529 N 4821864)

Velika gradina is a hillock with a gentle climb up to a 597–606m-high top, surrounded by three defense walls, largely preserved (Fig. 3; Fig. 4).⁹ The hill-fort's longer side stretches in an east – west direction and its highest point is on the eastern side, where a semicircular wall can also be found. A large part of this drywall is semicircular (U-shaped), with a diameter of approx. 20 meters and its arms connected at a right angle. A second wall is 6-6.5m away from the first wall on the north, east and, partly, south side and 20-25m away on the west side. A third drywall is as wide as the first two walls (up to 2m) and it stretches approx. 80m away from the inner, smaller wall on the west side (Fig. 5). It has been preserved on the northeastern and southwestern sides but not a trace of it can be seen on the northwestern and southeastern sides, as if it has never been there. The southern side of the hill-fort is rather inaccessible due to high boulders with deep gaps between them. As a result, the terrain as such functioned as a natural defense wall. This is why neither second nor part of the third walls cannot be found on this side.

When the asphalt road through Sviba was built in 1978, large part of the above described drywalls was torn down and taken away. The stones were crushed and hauled away and, on the northern – more accessible – side of the hill-fort, the surface layer extending all the way to the hill-fort's top was removed by a bulldozer. The northwestern corner

⁹ Lj. Gudelj, 2016, 22, r.br.14. U ovom katalogu autor za Veliku gradinu koristi naziv Gradinica kod Jurkića staja.

⁹ Lj. Gudelj, 2016, 22, No.14. In this catalogue, the name Gradinica near Jurkića staja is used for Velika gradina hill-fort.



Slika 3. Velika gradina, Gromila i Gomilice
Figure 3. Velika gradina, Gromila and Gomilice

izvor / source: www.geoportal.dgu.hr

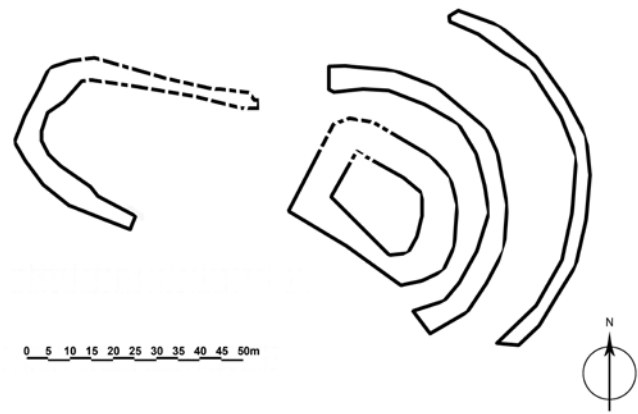


Slika 5. Bedemi Velike gradine
Figure 5. Defense walls of Velika gradina

foto / photo: I. Čondić

Prilikom gradnje asfaltne ceste koja je 1978. godine prošla kroz Svib, odnesen je i uništen dobar dio opisanih suhozidova. Kamen je odvožen i drobljen, a sa sjeverne strane, odakle je gradina pristupačnija, dozerom je skinut površinski sloj sve do samoga vrha gradine. Time je najviše stradao sjeverozapadni kut unutrašnjega, najmanjeg zida koji je doslovno skinut do živca. Na samom kutu odakle je odnesen dio zida (zapadni zid u dužini 6 m, a sjeverni u dužini 5 m) na tlu se vidi živac koji je klesanjem doveden na niveletu terena po kojem je slagano kamenje.

Prije par godina gradina je očišćena od raslinja i na nekoliko mjesta se opažaju plitki iskopi (?). U profilima ovih iskopa vidljivi su ulomci keramike. Arheološka građa također je vidljiva i po površini gradine, osobito na sjevernoj padini (prema Gomilicama) (T. 1; T. 2.). Riječ je o manjim ulomcima posuda većinom željeznodobnih obilježja.



Slika 4. Velika gradina, snimak s položajem bedema
Figure 4. Velika gradina, with view of defense wall

snimio / photo by: I. Čondić

of the inner (smallest) wall thus suffered the most damage as it was literally reduced to the bedrock. In the corner from where part of the wall was hauled away (6 meters of the western wall and 5 meters of the eastern wall), the bedrock can be seen on the ground. It has been reduced to the level line of the ground on which the stones were arranged.

A couple of years ago, vegetation was cleared at Gradina and shallow excavations (?) can now be seen in some places. Pottery fragments are visible in the profiles of these excavations. Archaeological material is also found on Gradina's surface, particularly on its northern slope (towards Gomilice) (T. 1; T. 2.). These are small fragments of vessels, mostly with Iron Age features.

2. Mala gradina

(Position: E 537135 N 4821925)

Northwest of Velika gradina, across the above mentioned road passing right between them, lies Mala gradina (Fig. 6). That position, 607m above sea level, once probably had a direct line of communication with the settlement at Velika gradina. Due to the rugged terrain, Mala gradina has not been fully examined yet. As most of its surface is covered with hornbeam and thorn-bushes, one can hardly walk on it, not to mention document anything (Fig. 7). This is why no material remains have been found on the surface. However, the bedrock was obviously processed in places, possibly as an adaptation to the structures that have not been preserved.

3. Perića gradina

(Position: E 536263 N 4823097)

Perića gradina hill-fort is located some 100 meters west of the last houses in Gluvića brig, a hamlet on the south-western side of Svib Field (Fig. 8).¹⁰ The field lies to its north,



Slika 6. Pogled na Svibsko polje i Veliku i Malu gradinu s Novog bunara

Figure 6. Svib Field, Velika gradina and Mala gradina as seen from Novi bunar

foto / photo: I. Čondić

2. Mala gradina

(Položaj: E 537135 N 4821925)

Sjeverozapadno od Velike gradine, a od nje odijeljena već spomenutom cestom koja je probijena točno između njih, nalazi se Mala gradina (Sl. 6). Taj je položaj, nadmorske visine 607 m, nekada vjerojatno imao izravnu komunikaciju s naseljem na Velikoj gradini. Zbog nepristupačnog terena, Mala gradina nije u potpunosti pregledana. Površina je većim dijelom obrasla grabovinom i dračom i vrlo je teško po njoj hodati, a još teže ili gotovo nemoguće bilo što na njoj dokumentirati (Sl. 7), stoga nisu pronađeni površinski materijalni ostatci. Jedino se mjestimično uočava obrađivan živac, moguće radi eventualne adaptacije prilikom gradnje građevina koje nisu sačuvane.

3. Perića gradina

(Položaj: E 536263 N 4823097)

Perića gradina nalazi se stotinjak metara zapadno od zadnjih kuća na Gluvića brigu, zaseoku na jugozapadnoj strani Svibskog polja (Sl. 8).¹⁰ Sa sjeverne strane gradine je polje, s južne dolci, a sa zapadne se nalazi položaj zvan Galića gradina. Ime je dobila po Perića kući koja je sagrađena neposredno uz položaj na kojem se sama gradina nalazi. Lokalitet je dosta karakteristična izgleda: elipsasti plato dužine oko 260 m i (najveće) širine 65 m po sredini presijeca veliki humak koji ga po dužini dijeli na dva dijela (Sl. 9). Promjer humka je oko 37 m, a visina oko 8 m. Na njemu je šezdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća postavljen stup za električni vod. U podnožju stupa, gdje je tada vršen iskop, po površini se pronalaze ulomci keramike (T. 5, br. 7 i 8). Inače,



Slika 7. Mala gradina, površina

Figure 7. Mala gradina, surface

foto / photo: I. Čondić

little karst valleys to its south and the position called Galića gradina to its west. The hill-fort was named after the Perić family house, built in its immediate vicinity. The site is rather distinctive: an approx. 260m-long and-up-to-65m-wide ellipsoidal plateau is cut into two longitudinal halves by a large mound (Fig. 9). The mound's diameter is approx. 37m and its height approx. 8m. An overhead-line tower was installed on it in the 1960s. Underneath the tower, where excavations were carried out at the time, pottery fragments were found on the surface (T. 5, No. 7 and 8). Otherwise, the entire surface of the plateau is covered with grass and no material remnants were detected. The only access to the hill-fort is from the east, where a partly preserved gate in the form of a semicircular elevation can be seen. The grass cover prevents us from reconstructing its detailed appearance. The remnants of the hill-fort's walls can be seen from some places around the plateau.

4. Jaram

(Position: E 534315N 4823517)

Although belonging to the cadastral district of Dobranje, Jaram hill-fort is located on the border of Svib area.



Slika 8. Perića gradina, pogled sa sjevera i presjek
Figure 8. Perića gradina, northern view and cross-section
izradio / prepared by: I. Čonđić

čitava je površina platoa obrasla travom i na njoj nisu uočeni nikakvi materijalni ostatci. Jedini pristup gradini nalazi se na istoku, gdje je ulaz djelomično sačuvan u formi polukružnog uzvišenja. Zbog trave koja prekriva površinu, teško je jasnije definirati njegov točan izgled. Ostatci bedema gradine mjestimično su vidljivi uokolo platoa.

4. Jaram

(Položaj: E 534315N 4823517)

Gradina Jaram katastarski pripada selu Dobranje, ali se nalazi na samoj granici s područjem Sviba. Ovaj lokalitet Lj. Gudelj donosi pod nazivom Gradina Blagoslov.¹¹ Uglavnom ravna i ujednačena površina platoa dim. 50 x 30 m na zapadnom rubu završava živcem. Podno ovog prirodnog ruba nastavlja se padina, sa sjeverne i zapadne strane dosta strma. Jaram je osobito zanimljiv sa suprotne, sjeverne strane gdje se uočava pet paralelnih nizova kamenih struktura građenih poput podzida (ili stepenica), međusobne udaljenosti oko 50 cm i visinske razlike oko 30 cm (Sl. 10). Ispod zadnje ovakve „stepenice“ nastavlja se strma padina dužine tridesetak metara, prekrivena kamenim nasipom.



Slika 9. Perića gradina, pogled s platoa prema humku na sredini gradine

Figure 9. Perića gradina, view from plateau, with mound in hill-fort's center

foto / photo: I. Čonđić

Lj. Gudelj mentions this site as Gradina Blagoslov.¹¹ Mostly flat and with an even, 50x30m plateau, it ends in bedrock on its western edge. A slope, rather steep on its northern and western sides, extends underneath this natural edge. Jaram is particularly interesting on the opposite northern



Slika 10. Jaram, sjeverna strana

Figure 11. Jaram, northern side

foto / photo: I. Čondić



Slika 11. Jaram, humak na istočnoj strani platoa

Figure 11. Jaram, mound on eastern side of plateau

foto / photo: I. Čondić



Slika 12. Jaram, put probijen kroz humak

Figure 12. Jaram, path cutting through mound

foto / photo: I. Čondić

Možda se radi o urušenom bedemu ili eventualno građevinskom materijalu koji se obrušio s platoa. Na samom se vrhu s istočne strane platoa nalazi veliki humak promjera od 8 do 10 m (Sl. 11). Njegov je vrh ujedno i najviša točka ovog položaja. Sam je humak sačuvan u visini od oko 1 m. Obzid od jednog niza obrubnog kamenja vidljiv je s južne strane.

Uzimajući u obzir geografski položaj, dimenzije i plato s istaknutim humkom, upitno je je li Jaram bio stalno naselje. Zbog strateškog položaja na nadmorskoj visini od 751 m - dvjestotinjak metara iznad okolnih polja - koji omogućuje dobar pregled nad čitavim Dobranjskim poljem, a dijelom i Svibskim, možda se radilo o stražarnici na kojoj su podizane manje građevine. O njihovom postojanju svjedoče ostatci lijepa s vidljivim utorima i ulomci kućne keramike (T. 4, 1-5), iako na samom platou zidovi (suhozidi) za sada nisu vidljivi. Ulomci keramike mahom su željeznodobnih svojstava.

side, where five parallel lines of stone structures resembling supporting masonry (or stairs) can be seen. These structures are approx. 50cm away from each other and each one being approx. 30cm higher than the preceding one (Fig 10). A steep slope, around 30m long and covered with a stone fill, continues underneath the last such "stair". It could be a collapsed defense wall or, perhaps, construction material that fell from the plateau. On the top on the eastern side of the plateau a large mound with 8 to 10 meters in diameter can be seen (Fig. 11). Its peak is also the highest point of this position. The mound itself has been preserved as an elevation approx. 1m high. The wall lining consisting of a single line of stones can be seen from south.

Taking into account its geographic position, dimensions and the plateau with a prominent mound, it is questionable whether Jaram was a permanent settlement. Based on its strategic position 751m above sea level – some 200m higher than the surrounding fields – that commands an excellent view of the entire Dobranje and Svib Fields, we can assume it could have been a watchtower with some additional minor structures around it. The remnants of daub with visible grooves and fragments of household pottery (T. 4, 1-5), although walls (drywalls) have not been discovered yet on the plateau itself. The pottery fragments mostly have Iron Age features.

In 2000/2001, for the purpose of erecting a large stone cross at the western part of the hill-fort, an access path was built to the top of the hill-fort (Fig. 12). During its construction, part of the mound described here was damaged and an approx. 2m-long plaster-bound wall was discovered.

Zbog postavljanja velikog betonskog križa na zapadnom dijelu gradine 2000./2001. godine, probijen je, na tom dijelu, pristupni put do samoga vrha gradine (Sl. 12). Put je dijelom ošteti opisani humak, a prilikom njegova probijanja otkriven je, u dužini oko 2 m, zid vezan žbukom.

HUMCI

5. Gomilice

(Položaj: E 537516 N 4821956)

Sa sjeverne strane Velike gradine, na površini od oko 250 m², nalazi se šest malih humaka promjera od šest do osam metara i visine od tridesetak do šezdesetak centimetara (Sl. 3; Sl. 13). Položaj se zove *Gomilice*. Jedan od navedenih humaka dopola je oštećen gradnjom makadamske ceste koja je probijena uz rub gradine, a spaja se s asfaltnom cestom na njezinoj sjeverozapadnoj strani. Prema kazivanju mještanina Slavka Čondića (1954.), pok. Josipa, prilikom odnošenja kamenja s Velike gradine u jednom je humku nađeno brončano koplje.

Također, 1978.god. dozerom je na području Gomilica skinuta površina u dužini od 100 i širini oko 75 m. Na tom je prostoru bila planirana izgradnja nogometnog igrališta, ali ideja nije nikada realizirana. Područje je danas zaraslo i na jednom se dijelu odlaže otpad. Prema priči mještana Ivana Galića (1955.) pok. Mirka i Slavka Čondića (1954.) pok. Josipa, prilikom ovih radova uništeno je nekoliko humaka.

Zbog gustog raslinja po površini (drača i grabovina), nije bilo moguće uočiti eventualnu arheološku građu.

6. Gromila

(Položaj: E 537784 N 4822022)

Dvjestotinjak metara sjeveroistočno od Velike gradine nalazi se Gromila (Sl. 3; Sl. 14). To je kameni humak slične



Slika 14. Gromila

Figure 14. Gromila

foto / photo: I. Čondić



Slika 13. Jedan od humaka na položaju Gomilice

Figure 13. One of mounds on Gomilice position

foto / photo: I. Čondić

MOUNDS

5. Gomilice

(Position: E 537516 N 4821956)

North of Velika gradina, covering an area of about 250m², there are six small mounds with 6-8m in diameter and 30-60cm high (Fig. 3; Fig. 13). The position is called *Gomilice*. One of the mounds was partly damaged during the construction of the macadam road stretching along the hill-fort's edge and connecting with the asphalt road northwest of it. According to the account given by the local Slavko Perić (born in 1954, son of late Josip), a bronze spear was found in one mound when stones were hauled away from Velika gradina hill-fort. Also, a surface layer 100m long and approx. 75m wide was removed by a bulldozer in Gomilica area in 1978. A football field was planned there but it was never built. The area is now overgrown and part of it is used as a waste dump. According to Ivan Galić (born in 1955, son of late Mirko) and Slavko Čondić (born in 1954, son of late Josip), a few mounds were destroyed during the work.

Due to the thick vegetation (thorn-bushes and horn-beam), no archaeological material, if any, could have been detected.

6. Gromila

(Position: E 537784 N 4822022)

Some two hundred meters northeast of Velika gradina lies Gromila site (Fig. 3; Fig. 14). It is a stone mound on the similar elevation like Velika gradina, with 15-17m in diameter and up to approx. 2m high. The remnants of the mound's wall lining – one or two lines of stones – can be seen on southern and western sides and, in places, on northeastern side. A 180cm-long and approx. 50cm-wide grave can be seen on the surface on northeastern side, some 4 meters from the mound's center (Fig. 15). No archaeological remains were detected on the surface.

nadmorske visine kao i Velika gradina, promjera 15 do 17 metara i visine do oko 2 metra. Obzid humka sačuvan u visini jednog ili dva reda kamenja vidljiv je na južnoj i zapadnoj strani te mjestimično na sjeveroistočnoj. Na sjeverozapadnoj strani, oko 4 m od centra humka, na površini je vidljiv grob dužine 180 cm i širine oko 50 cm (Sl. 15).

Po površini nisu uočeni arheološki ostatci.

7. Jarebova gromila

(Položaj: Veliki humak: E 536948 N 4823056, dvije gomile na Nikoličića docu E 536875 N 4823038)

Oko 1 km sjeverozapadno od Velike i Male gradine, odnosno na samom rubu polja, nalazi se Jarebova gromila (Sl. 2; Sl. 16). Smještena je po sredini prirodnog uzvišenja koje obrubljuje polje s južne strane. Visina ovoga uzvišenja varira od 1 m na istočnom, do tridesetak metara na zapadnom rubu polja, kod zaseoka Galići.¹² Toponim „Jarebova gromila“ odnosi se na područje veličine oko 90 x 90 metara, na nadmorskoj visini 616 m. Polovinu tog šireg područja čini blaga padina, dok drugu polovinu zauzimaju ograđeni dolci koji se već dugo ne obrađuju. Na samom vrhu, područje je sa sjeverne i istočne strane obraslo grabovinom i dijelom dračom, dok je većina južne i cijela zapadna strana pod travom i površina je puno preglednija.

Na opisanom se prostoru Jarebove gromile nalazi ukupno pet više ili manje uočljivih humaka, različitih veličina i stupnja sačuvanosti.

Najveći se humak, promjera više od dvadeset i visine oko jednog metra, nalazi na samom vrhu Jarebove gromile. Humak je djelomično devastirala lokalna obitelj 1977. godine, kad je dio kamena na sjeverozapadnom dijelu površinskog plašta vađen i drobljen zbog izgradnje kuće. Uništavanje je prekinuo pronalazak groba s ukopanim pokojnikom. Prema priči, u grobu je pronađen mali (dječji) kostur, a grob je imao i priloge – zelene metalne (vjerojatno brončane) predmete.¹³ Južna polovica humka je u ogradi pa preko njega danas prelazi zid. Površina toga dijela prekrivena je travom, dok je na dijelu izvan ograde prekrivena raslinjem (grab, crnograb i drača). U profilu humka, ispod zida ograde, jedan je grob i danas vidljiv (Sl. 17).

Kako je naprijed rečeno, travom prekrivena zapadna strana Jarebove gromile dobro je pregledna. Ovdje se lako uočavaju tri manja humka smještena na najzapadnijem rubu područja, pedesetak metara od Nikoličića kuća (Sl. 18). Sva su tri humka slične veličine – promjera oko 6 do 8 m i visine oko 1 do 1,20 m. Premda im je površina pod travom, vidljivo je da su građeni od kamena.



Slika 15. Grob na površini Gromile
Figure 15. Grave on surface of Gromila

foto / photo: I. Condić

7. Jarebova gromila

(Position: Veliki humak: E 536948 N 4823056, two piles in Nikoličića dolac E 536875 N 4823038)

Jarebova gromila (Fig. 2; Fig. 16) is located approx. 1 kilometer northwest of Velika gradina and Mala gradina, on the edge of the field, in the center of the natural high ground bordering the field on its southern side. The elevation of the high ground ranges from 1 m on the eastern border of the field to approx. 30 m on the western border, near the hamlet of Galići.¹² The place name Jarebova gromila refers to a 90x90 m area 616 m above sea level. A gentle slope covers a half of the area. The other half contains a number of fenced karst valleys where no farming has been done for a long time. On the northern and eastern sides at its highest point, the area is covered with hornbeam and, occasionally, thorn-bushes. Most of the southern side and the entire western side are covered with grass and are much easier to survey.

12 Istočni, niži dio uzvišenja naziva se *Ponori* jer je tu ponirao potok čiji je izvor bio na suprotnoj, zapadnoj strani polja.

13 Kazivala Marica Condić (1924.), pok. Stipana. Također, rekla je kako je nakon podnošenja prijave i intervencije policije prekinuto odnošenje kamenja s humka.

12 The eastern, lower part of the high ground is called *Ponori* (Precipice) because a stream that sprang on the opposite, western side of the field and ran across it sank into the ground here.



Slika 16. Pogled iz Selina na Jarebovu gromilu
Figure 16. Jarebova gromila as seen from Selina

foto / photo: I. Čondić



Slika 17. Jarebova gromila, pogled na grob u profilu najvećega humka

Figure 17. Jarebova gromila, view of grave in profile of largest mound

foto / photo: I. Čondić



Slika 18. Jarebova gromila, dva humka prema Nikoličića kućama

Figure 18. Jarebova gromila, two mounds in area near Nikoličića kuće hamlet

foto / photo: I. Čondić



Slika 19. Jarebova gromila, humak na južnom dijelu
Figure 19. Jarebova gromila, mound on southern side

foto / photo: I. Čondić

The said area of Jarebova gromila contains five more or less visible mounds of different dimensions and states of preservation.

The highest mound, with more than 20m in diameter and approx. 1m high, is found at the peak of Jarebova gromila. The mound was partly devastated by a local family when they removed some stones from the northeastern side of the surface layer and crushed them to build their house in 1977. The devastation was stopped when a grave with an interred person was found. According to an account, a small (child's) skeleton was found in the grave and there were some grave goods, too: green metal (probably bronze) objects.¹³ The southern side of the mound is fenced off today and a wall stretches across it. The surface of this part is covered with grass and – outside the fence – with vegetation (hornbeam, hop hornbeam and thorn-bushes). In the mound's profile, underneath the fence wall, a grave can still be seen (Fig. 17).

As we said earlier, the grass-covered western side of Jarebova gromila is easy to survey and three small mounds are very visible here. They are located in the westernmost part of the area, some fifty meters from Nikoličića kuće hamlet (Fig. 18). They are all of similar size: approx. 6-8m in diameter and 1-1.20m high. Despite the grass cover, one can tell they are built of stone.

The next mound can be seen in the southern part of Jarebova gromila. It is damaged (cut) on the southwestern side because it lies in a small karst valley that used to be tilled (Fig. 19).

Due to thick vegetation, no archaeological remains were found during the visits to the area surrounding Jarebova gromila. However, some human bones (teeth, ribs

¹³ According to Marica Čondić (1924), daughter of late Stipan. She also said that the removal of stones from the mound stopped after a police intervention.



Sljedeći humak uočava se na južnom dijelu Jarebove gromile. Sa jugozapadne strane je oštećen (odsječen), jer se taj dio nalazi na dolcu koji se obrađivao (Sl. 19).

Obilaskom cijelog šireg područja Jarebove gromile zbog površinskog raslinja nisu uočeni arheološki ostaci. Međutim, na mjestu na kojem je devastiran najveći humak pronađeno je nešto ljudskih kostiju (zubi, ravne duge kosti - vjerojatno podlaktične i potkoljениčne, rebra), više ulomaka keramike i osam brončanih kalotastih aplika (T.3). Kako se radi o užem području na kojem je nađen grob, moguće je da su nabrojani nalazi dio njegovog sadržaja.

8. Galića gradina uz Lukovac mali

(Položaj: E 535895 N 4823207)

Oko 130 do 150 m zapadno od Perića gradine, odnosno na uzvisini južno od zaseoka Galići, nalazi se položaj Gradina s vidljivim platoom i djelomično sačuvanim bedemom (Sl. 2; Sl. 20). Na ovom se položaju nalaze dva kamena humka, međusobno udaljena oko 120 metara.¹⁴ Promjer zapadnijeg humka iznosi više od 30 m. Po njegovoj je površini pregledom pronađeno desetak ulomaka keramike svijetlosmeđih tonova, u presjeku tamnosmeđih i crnih, a u strukturi je vidljiv sitno mrvljeni kalcit. Humak istočno od prethodnoga nešto je manjeg promjera (manjeg od 15 ili oko 15 m), a na njegovoj je površini pronađeno nekoliko ulomaka keramike istih svojstava. Oba humka ograđena su kamenim zidom koji je poprilično rasut, ali vidljiv.

9. Ivanova krstina

(Položaj: E 538311 N 4820551)

Od područja gradine Jaram i sela Dobranje na suprotnu stranu, prema naselju Lovreć, a na katastarskom području naselja Cista Provo, nalazi se jedan veliki humak. Toponim je Ivanova krstina, a položaj mu je također uz samu granicu Sviba. U potpunosti je građen od kamena,

Slika 20. Galića gradina, pogled sa sjeverozapada (iz zaseoka Galići)

Figure 20. Galića gradina, northwestern view (from Galići hamlet)

foto / photo: I. Čondić

and long, flat bones – probably shin bones and forearm bones), some pottery fragments and eight bronze domed appliques (T.3) were found on the place at the largest, devastated mound. Since they were found in the immediate vicinity of the grave, chances are they belonged to its contents.

8. Galića gradina near Lukovac mali

(Position: E 535895 N 4823207)

Some 130 to 150 meters west of Perića gradina, on the high ground south of Galići hamlet, the position called Gradina is located. It has a visible plateau and a partly preserved defense wall (Fig. 2; Fig. 20). Two stone mounds can be found here, approx. 120m away from each other.¹⁴ The one further to the west has a diameter of more than 30m. A survey of its surface resulted in finding a dozen light-brown pottery fragments – dark brown and black in the cross-section and with finely ground calcite in the structure. The other mound, east of the first one, is of a somewhat smaller diameter (smaller than or around 15m). A few pottery fragments of identical characteristics were found on its surface. Both mounds are fenced off with a rather scattered but visible stone wall.

9. Ivanova krstina

(Position: E 538311 N 4820551)

Opposite Jaram hill-fort and Dobranje village, towards the village of Lovreć and in the cadastral district of Cista Provo, a large mound can be seen. It is called Ivanova krstina and is located very near the outskirts of Svib. It is completely made of stone and is almost perfectly circular, with approx. 25m in diameter and 3m high. Stone sepulchral architecture can be seen on the surface, but no archaeological material has been found.

10. Butiga

(Position: E 537403N 4822951)

This name place comes from the tavern/store run by Biluša (also called "the Widow" by the villagers) in the early 20th century. It is located on the southern side of the field, between hamlets Bijaderi to the west and Cvijići to the east. The road from Cista Provo to Aržano cuts through part of Butiga. In 1978, when the road was built and the cutting towards the field was made, construction machines removed a few graves. Also, on the plot No. 883/1, behind

Slika 21. Kameni humak na Butigi

Figure 21. Stone mound on Butiga

foto / photo: I. Čondić

ima oblik skoro pravilnog kruga promjera oko 25 m, i visine oko 3 m. Po površini je vidljiva kamena grobna arhitektura, ali nije uočena arheološka građa.

10. Butiga

(Položaj: E 537403N 4822951)

Naziv toponima nastao je po gostionici/trgovini koju je držala Biluša (u selu su je još zvali Udovica), negdje početkom 20. st. Nalazi se s južne strane polja, između zaselaka Bijaderi, sa zapadne strane i Cvijići, s istočne strane. Preko jednog dijela Butige prolazi cesta od Ciste Provo prema Aržanu. Prilikom gradnje ceste 1978. god., na mjestu gdje je napravljen usjek prema polju, radnim strojevima je uklonjeno nekoliko grobova. Osim toga, na parceli br. 883/1, iza kuće Milenka Čondića, u ogradi sjeverno od ulice, nalazi se kameni humak, promjera nešto većeg od 8 m i visine oko 1 m (Sl. 21). Po površini su vidljive konstrukcije nekoliko grobova s kamenim obložnicama. Na lijevoj i desnoj strani humak se dijelom nalazi na susjednim parcelama pa preko rubova prelaze kameni zidovi, suhozidi. Po površini nije uočena arheološka građa.

11. Uništeni humci

Podatci o humcima koji su vremenom uništeni zbog gradnje kuća ili novih cesta mogu se pronaći kako u pričama mještana tako i u postojećoj literaturi. Fra Vjeko Vrčić navodi: „Iza župske kuće postojala je Ilirska gomila s grobovima. Samljevena je prigodom gradnje ceste.“¹⁵ Navedeni podatak potvrđuju i mještani – riječ je o dva humka srušena prilikom gradnje ceste i kuće Stjepana Čondića, na položaju između zaselaka Brdari i Bodrožići (kod župne kuće). Prema kazivanju pok. Nedjeljka Čondića (1941.) u tim je humcima pronađeno više grobova s ostacima pokojnika i prilozima (prema opisu, radilo se o brončanim predmetima). Nalaznici su kosti izvadili i pokopali na mjesnom groblju.

NALAZI POJEDINAČNIH GROBOVA

1. Pezaruša

(Položaj: E 536537 N 4823155)

Sa sjeverne strane Perića gradine, u polju, nalazi se njiva zvana „Pezaruša“. O pronalascima grobova prilikom obrade zemlje na Pezaruši govorilo je nekoliko mještana. Neke od tih priča živopisno prikazuju odnos stanovništva prema takvim događajima. Primjerice, Marija Čondić Gluvić (1948.)



Milenko Čondić's house, in the fence north of the street, a stone mound can be seen, with a bit more than 8m in diameter and approx. 1m high. Structures of several graves with stone lining can be seen on its surface. As the left and right parts of the mound lie on the adjacent plots of land, drywalls cross its edges. No archaeological material has been found on the surface.

11. Destroyed mounds

Information on the mounds destroyed over time during the construction of houses or new roads can be found both in the accounts of the locals and in the literature. Friar Vjeko Vrčić quotes: "Behind the parish house there used to be an Illyrian pile with graves. It was crushed when the road was being built."¹⁵ The locals also confirm it – two mounds were destroyed when the road and Stjepan Čondić's house were built. They used to be on a location between the hamlets of Brdari and Bodrožići (near the parish house). According to late Nedjeljko Čondić (1941), the mounds contained a number of graves with remnants of persons and grave goods (based on the description, we can assume they were made of bronze). The founders took the bones and interred them at the local cemetery.

INDIVIDUAL GRAVES

1. Pezaruša

(Position: E 536537 N 4823155)

North of Perića gradina, there is a tilled part of the field. It is called "Pezaruša". A few locals gave their accounts about graves found on Pezaruša during farming. Some of these accounts offer a colorful depiction of the locals' reactions to such finds. For example, Marija Čondić Gluvić (1948) describes how Marko Čondić, while plowing Pazaruša, lifted a large stone slab with his plowshare and saw a grave containing a skeleton "with its arms and legs contracted".



kazuje kako je Marko Čondić, orući na Pezaruši, podigao ralom veliku kamenu ploču i, ugledavši pod njom grob s kosturom „skupljenih ruku i nogu“, u strahu pobjegao s njive na koju se danima nije htio vratiti.

2. Čelaruša

(Položaj: E 536576 N 4823145)

Nedaleko od Pezaruše, u istom redu njiva sjeverno od Perića gradine, nalazi se njiva Čelaruša na kojoj je Ante Čondić Grgić (1971.) pok. Petra prilikom oranja traktorom plugom strugao po kamenim pločama starih grobova, ali ih, prema njegovu kazivanju, nije htio podizati.

3. Od Butige prema polju

(Položaj: E 537198 N 4823145)

Od položaja Butiga prema polju mjestimično je proširivan put kako bi se moglo traktorom do njiva. Na površini parcele br. 793/8 vidljive su obložne ploče groba (Sl. 22), dok pokrovne nisu sačuvane i najvjerojatnije su uklonjene kad je probijan put. Ranijih godina grob se puno bolje vidio, ali voda je s vremenom nanijela zemlju, pa se sada teže uočava.

4. Popov vrta

(Položaj: E 536955 N 4823764)

Na položaju između Selina, Zidina i gornjih Čondića, ispod zaseoka Vuletići, nalazi se desetak malih vrtova koji se zajedno zovu *Popov vrta*. Dvadesetih godina 20. st. Petar Čondić (1897. – 1987. god.) kopao je svoj vrt i našao grob u kojemu je bila pokopana odrasla osoba. Po priči mještana, grob je bio dugačak oko 2.5 metra. U selu se i danas priča o bedrenoj kosti toga pokojnika: Petar ju je stavio pored sebe i mjerio, a sezala mu je do pojasa (!).

STEĆCI

1. Staro (Čelarevo) groblje

(Položaj: E 537961 N 4823214)

Jugoistočno od zaseoka Čelari nalazi se oграда u kojoj je humak promjera desetak metara i visine do 1,5 m. Po čitavom se humku uočavaju mali kameni nadgrobni

Slika 22. Obložnice groba ispod Butige

Figure 22. Lining slabs of grave underneath Butiga

foto / photo: I. Čondić

On seeing this, he ran from the land and would not return there for days.

2. Čelaruša

(Position: E 536576 N 4823145)

In the vicinity of Pezaruša, in the same line of tilled fields north of Perića gradina, there is a field called Čelaruša. Ante Čondić Grgić (born in 1971, son of late Petar) plowed the land with his tractor there and the plow would often scratch the stone slabs of old graves. However, he claims he never wanted to lift the slabs.

3. From Butiga towards the field

(Position: E 537198 N 4823145)

The section of the path between Butiga and the field was widened in places to allow access to the fields by tractors. Grave lining slabs can be seen on surface on land plot No. 793/8 (Fig. 22). The cover slabs have not been preserved – most likely they were removed when the path was built. The grave used to be much more visible, but water has covered it with soil over time and is now harder to see.

4. Popov vrta

(Position: E 536955 N 4823764)

On the position between Seline, Zidine and Gornji Čondići, underneath the hamlet of Vuletići, there are a dozen kitchen-gardens jointly called *Popov vrta*. In the 1920s, while tending his garden, Petar Čondić (1897 – 1987) found a grave with an adult person inside. According to the locals, the grave was approx. 2.5m long. The village still talks about the femur of the interred person: Petar placed it vertically in front of himself to measure it; it reached his waist (!).

STANDING TOMBSTONES (STEĆCI)

1. Old (Čelar's) Cemetery

(Position: E 537961 N 4823214)

Southeast of the hamlet of Čelari there is a fenced-off area containing a mound with approx. ten meters in diameter and up to 1.5m high. Small headstones – some worked and some not – can be found all over the mound. Three small crosses carved in a very low relief are found on every headstone (Fig. 23). On the mound's top there is a grave under a thick stone slab (of the *sanduk* form), its headstone being a standing stone (*stećak*) in the form of a massive stone cross (Fig. 24; Fig. 25). A carved shield with a sword (cross) can be seen on one side of the monument and a relief depiction of the Greek cross on the other (Fig. 26). The depth of the relief varies from 2 to 2.5cm.



Slika 23. Križevi uklesani na jednoj od uzglavnica
Figure 23. Crosses carved in one of the headstones

foto / photo: I. Čondić

(uzglavni) spomenici, dijelom obrađeni, a dijelom ne. Na svakome od njih uklesana su u vrlo plitkom reljefu tri mala križa (Sl. 23). Na vrhu humka nalazi se grob ispod debele kamene ploče (sanduk), a uzglavni spomenik čini stećak u obliku masivnog kamenog križa (Sl. 24; Sl. 25). S jedne je



Slika 25. Pogled sa SZ na spomenik
Figure 25. Northwestern view of monument

foto / photo: I. Čondić



Slika 24. Nadgrobni spomenik na vrhu humka
Figure 24. Tombstone on top of mound

foto / photo: I. Čondić

2. Standing tombstones near old St. Anthony's parish church

(Position: E 537331 N 4823678)

2.a. The old St. Anthony's Church is located at the present-day local cemetery in Svib. Next to the church there



Slika 26. Motiv na križu
Figure 26. Motif on cross

foto / photo: I. Čondić



Slika 27. Stara mrtvačnica na mjesnom groblju
Figure 27. Old mortuary at local cemetery

foto / photo: I. Čondić



Slika 28. Stećak uzidan u mrtvačnicu
Figure 28. A standing tombstone (*stećak*) built into mortuary

foto / photo: I. Čondić



Slika 29. Dio stećka s rozetom na vanjskom oltaru stare crkve
Figure 29. Part of *stećak* with rosette on exterior altar of old church

foto / photo: I. Čondić

strane na ovom spomeniku isklesan štit sa mačem (križem), a s druge strane je reljefno istaknut grčki križ (Sl. 26). Dubina reljefa varira od 2 do 2.5 cm.

2. Stećci kod stare župne crkve sv. Ante

(Položaj: E 537331 N 4823678)

2.a. Na današnjem mjesnom groblju u Svibu nalazi se stara crkva sv. Ante, a nedaleko od nje i stara mrtvačnica.

is an old mortuary. In the right front corner of the mortuary, where a capsella used to be held,¹⁶ there is a walled-in *stećak* (Fig. 27; Fig. 28). Since the beginning of its top can be seen from the outside, originally it must have been made as a *sljemenjak*¹⁷, and the top must have been chiseled off later so that the stone could better fit into the mortuary wall.¹⁸ It is 118cm long, 73cm high and 58cm thick. On its three visible sides it has a bas-relief motif of a wheel dance, or a dance of angels. The fourth side – the back one – and the upper side are built into the mortuary wall. The mortuary sustained substantial damage in the past dozen years because the trunk of a climbing plant that grew from the western wall almost split the wall in half.

2.b. According to the account given by Stjepan Čondić (born in 1941, son of late Petar), a *stećak* resembling the one built into the mortuary wall was crushed when the cemetery's old boundary wall was built.

2.c. The upper slab of the exterior altar of the old St. Anthony's Church is actually the chiseled-off part of the *stećak*. Part of the motif – a rosette or sun (Fig. 29) – has remained on the slab.

16 The chest in which a deceased person would be carried from their house to the grave. Chests were used by families not wealthy enough to pay for the chest in which the deceased would be buried.

17 For types of *stećci*, see: Š. Bešliagić, 1971, 31 -35.

18 In the catalogue *Stećci, Klovičevi dvori* 2008, p. 85, this *stećak* was typologically classified as *sanduk* (quote): "St. Anthony's Church, Svib – a high *sanduk* depicting a wheel dance is built into the wall of the cemetery chapel (or mortuary)."

U desni prednji kut mrtvačnice u kojoj se držala kapsela,¹⁶ uzidan je stećak (Sl. 27; Sl. 28). Budući da se s vanjske strane vidi početak sljemena, stećak je vjerojatno primarno napravljen kao sljemenjak,¹⁷ a kasnije je otklesan gornji dio zbog lakšeg slaganja kamena prilikom zidanja zida mrtvačnice.¹⁸ Dužine je 118 cm, visine 73 cm i debljine 58 cm. Klesan je u plitkom reljefu, s motivom kola ili plesom anđela s tri vidljive strane. Četvrta, stražnja strana i gornja uzidane su u zid mrtvačnice. U posljednjih desetak godina mrtvačnica je jako stradala jer je njezin zapadni zid gotovo prepоловило stablo rašeljke koje je iz njega naraslo.

2.b. Prema kazivanju Stjepana Čondića (1941.) pok. Petra, prilikom gradnje staroga ogradnog zida groblja samljeven je stećak nalik onome uzidanom u mrtvačnicu.

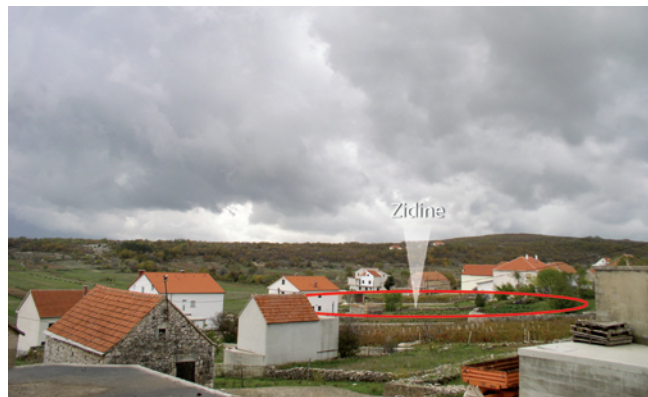
2.c. Gornja ploča vanjskog oltara stare crkve sv. Ante je zapravo dio stećka koji je otklesan, ali je na ploči ostao dio motiva rozete ili sunca (Sl. 29).

NALAZI GRAĐE PO POVRŠINI

1. Seline

(Položaj: E 536753 N 4823705)

Seline su predio između zaselaka Jurkići i Mađeri u gornjim Čondićima (Sl. 30). Danas su tu vinogradi koji su sađeni šezdesetih godina 20. stoljeća, nakon što je zemlja iskrcena i napravljene njive na terase, s kamenim podzidima. U posljednjih desetak godina taj je predio dijelom zapušten i loza se više ne obrađuje kao prije. Po površini njiva uočavaju se ulomci keramike od tamno pečene gline, među kojima ima i komada s urezanim valovnicama (T.5).



Slika 31. Zidine
Figure 31. Zidine

foto / photo: I. Čondić



Slika 30. Seline
Figure 30. Seline

foto / photo: I. Čondić

SURFACE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

1. Seline

(Position: E 536753 N 4823705)

Seline is a tract between the hamlets of Jurkići and Mađeri in Gornji Čondići (Fig. 30). It is covered by the vineyards planted here in the 1960s, after the land had been cleared and terraced fields with stone underpinnings had been made. In the past dozen years, the tract has been neglected and wine grape is not tended any more as it used to be. Pottery fragments of dark fired clay, including some with wavy lines cut in, can be found on the surface of the fields (T.5).

2. Zidine

(Position: E 536888 N 4823572)

Next to the field, underneath Seline, at the position called Zidine (Fig. 31), a plaster-bound, approx. 60cm-wide stone wall was found during the foundation work for a house there. There were also some human bones in the ground, probably from a grave.

Also, in the early 1970s, Marinko Čondić Jurkić (born in 1955, son of late Slavo found two child's graves while clearing the land for his vineyard.

ARCHIVE EVIDENCE

1. Dry creek beds

The hamlets of Galići and Jasenak are today connected by a road passing between the Perića gradina and Lukovac mali sites. However, the old Austrian maps, published between 1832 and 1836, show a creek bed on the site of the road (Fig. 32). It is the former Dražice Creek that once flew into the Rivine Creek, the bed of which still extends along the entire Svib Field. Both creeks are now totally dry; story

16 Škrinja u kojoj se pokojnik nosio od pokojnikove kuće do groba. Koristile su je obitelji koje su bile slabijeg imovinskog stanja i nisu mogle same platiti škrinja u kojoj će pokojnik biti pokopan.

17 O oblicima stećaka vidi u: Š. Bešlagić, 1971, 31 -35.

18 U katalogu Stećci, Klovićevi dvori 2008, str. 85 ovaj je stećak tipološki određen kao sanduk (cit.); „Crkva sv. Ante, Svib – u kapelicu (ili mrtvačnicu) na groblju je uzidan visoki sanduk s prikazom kola.“



2. Zidine

(Položaj: E 536888 N 4823572)

Uz samo polje, ispod Selina, na položaju koji se zove Zidine (Sl. 31), prilikom kopanja temelja za gradnju kuće pronađen je kameni zid širine oko 60 cm, vezan žbukom. Osim njega, u zemlji su bile i ljudske kosti, vjerojatno ostatci groba.

Također, početkom sedamdesetih godina 20. st. Marinko Čondić Jurkić (1955.) pok. Slave, krčevići zemlju za sadnju loze pronašao je dva dječja groba.

AHIVSKI PODATCI

1. Korita nekadašnjih potoka

Zaseoke Galići i Jasenak danas spaja put koji prolazi između lokaliteta Perića gradina i Lukovac mali. Međutim, na austrijskim katastarskim kartama iz 1832. do 1836. godine, na mjestu današnjega puta ucrtano je korito potoka (Sl. 32). To je nekadašnji potok Dražice koji je utjecao u Rivine, korito koje još postoji i proteže se cijelom dužinom Svibskoga polja. Potoci su danas u potpunosti presušili i vode više nema; prema priči, razlog tomu je pokušaj jednog mještanina da miniranjem proširi izvor, što je rezultiralo skretanjem vodenoga toka.

2. Popova ulica

(Položaj: E 536998N 4822914)

Prema predaji, u Popovoj ulici, koja se u dužini od 250 m proteže između područja Jarebove gromile i zaseoka Vlaka, nalazile su se stara crkva i župna kuća. Predaja dalje kaže kako su zvona s crkve jedne noći skinuta i zakopana u Ponorima kod Cvijića (zaselak pod poljem), kako ne bi bila rastaljena. Danas ovu ulicu širine 3 do 6 m s obje strane obrubljuje kameni zid (suhozid) visine 130 do 180 cm. Da ima osnove za pretpostavku kako je u Popovoj ulici doista bila stara svibska župna crkva govori arhivska građa: na istočnoj strani ulice, oko 70 m

Slika 32. Austrijska katastarska karta s ucrtanim potocima

Figure 32. Austrian cadastral map with creeks on it

izvor / source: Državni arhiv u Zadru / State Archives in Zadar

has it that a local once tried to widen the spring by blasting it, which resulted in the creeks changing their course.

2. Popova ulica (Street)

(Position: E 536998N 4822914)

Tradition has it that an old church and parish house used to be in the 250m-long Popova ulica connecting Jarbova gromila area and the hamlet of Vlaka. It is also said that the church bells were taken down one night and buried in Ponori near Cvijići (a hamlet near the field) so that they would not be melted. Today, this 3-6m-wide street is on both sides lined with a stone wall (drywall), 130-180cm high. Archive evidence supports the hypothesis that the old Svib parish church indeed was located in Popova ulica: on the street's eastern side, some 70m after one enters it, there is a plot of land with the cadastral number 826/1. On the old Austrian maps (1832-1836), this plot is designated with the cadastral number 825 and it contains two structures with the text "Veg Chiesa Parochiale"¹⁹ next to them (Fig. 33).

Instead of a conclusion

Detailed field trips (surveys) and archaeological mapping are a basis for gaining an insight into the archaeological and historical heritage of an area. Isolated regions with declining local populations have preserved their heritage almost intact, but, with the arrival of new generations, old stories

19 Veg from Vestigi – remains, or Veg from Vecchia – old; contextually, the text refers to a former structure (the Remains of the Old Parish Church or the Old Parish Church). I am grateful to my colleague Ivna Anzulović for the explanation of the term.

Slika 33. Austrijska karta iz 19. st., detalj karte

Figure 33. Austrian 19th-century map, detail

izvor / source: Državni arhiv u Zadru / State Archives in Zadar

od ulaza u nju, nalazi se parcela s katastarskim brojem 826/1. Na starim austrijskim kartama (1832. god. – 1836. god.), ta ista parcela ima katastarski broj 825 i na njoj su ucrtane dvije građevine uz koje stoji tekst: „Veg Chiesa Parochiale“¹⁹ (Sl. 33).

Umjesto zaključka

Provođenje detaljnih obilazaka (rekognosciranja) terena i izrada arheološke karte osnova su za stjecanje uvida u arheološku i povijesnu baštinu pojedinoga područja. Izolirani krajevi sa sve manje lokalnog stanovništva svoju su baštinu sačuvali gotovo netaknutom, ali smjenom generacija priče i znanja o njoj nepovratno nestaju. U namjeri da se barem dio toga znanja sačuva, pisan je i ovaj prilog.



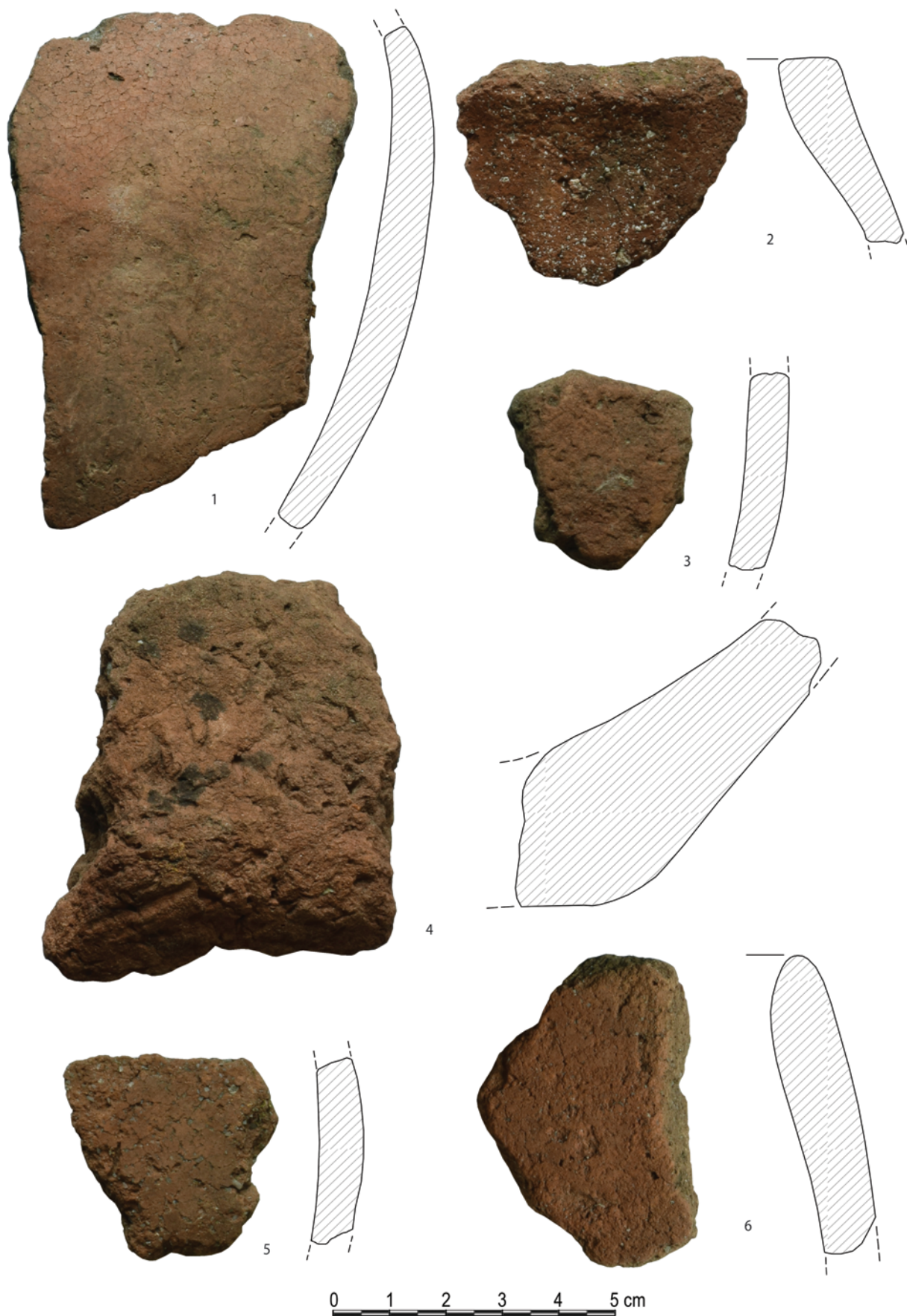
and lore are disappearing for good. This paper represents an effort to contribute to the preservation of at least some of that lore.

Literatura / Bibliography

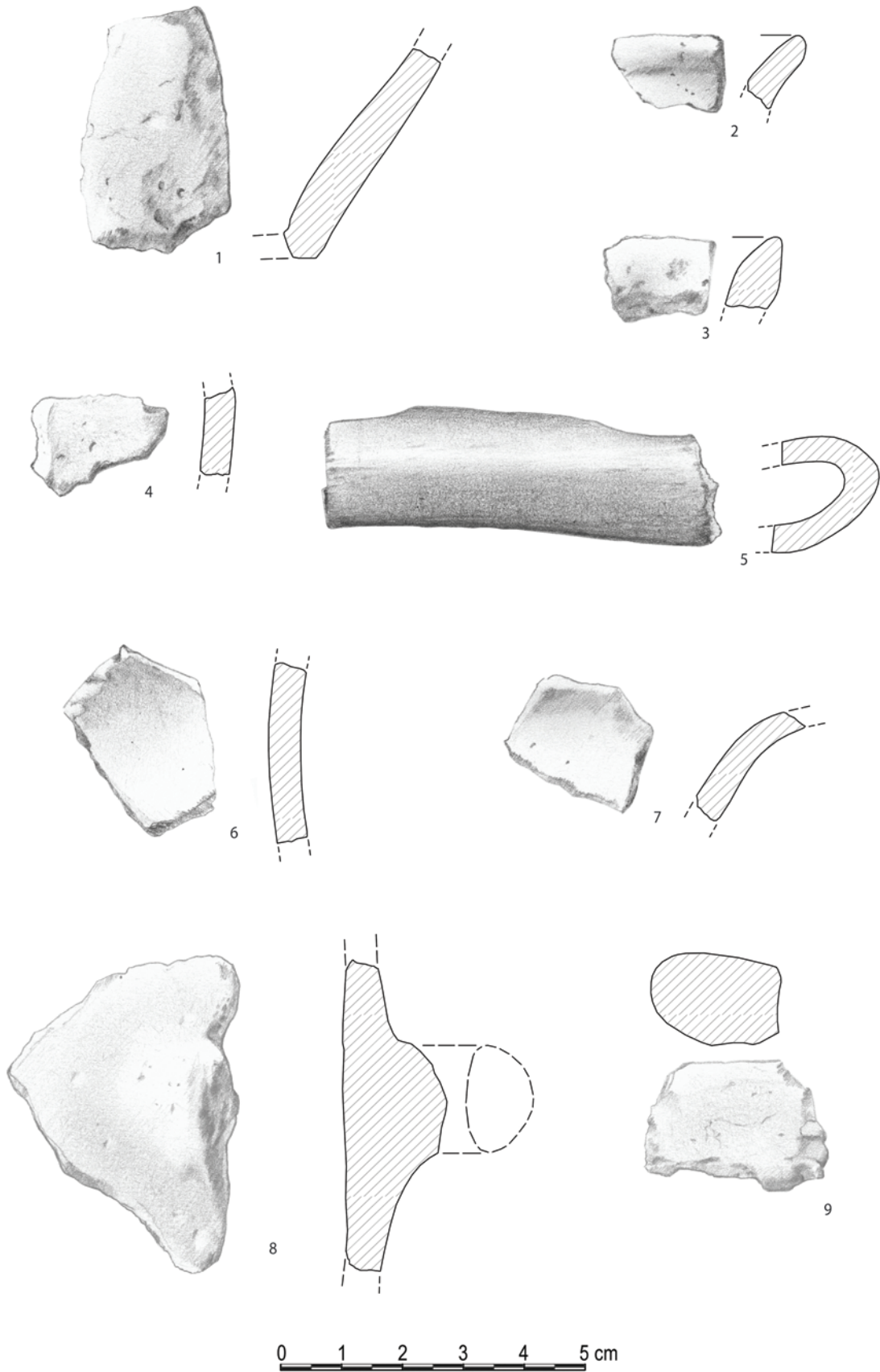
- Bešlagić, Š., 1971 – *Stećci i njihova umjetnost*, Sarajevo, 1971.
Gudelj, Lj., 2016 – *Gradine u Imotskoj krajini*, Split, 2016.
Gudelj, Lj., 2005 – Velika Crljivica i groblje kod crkve sv. Jakova. Zaštitna istraživanja u Općini Cisti Provo 2004.-2005. godine, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta* III. ser., sv. 32, Split, 2005, 195-215.
Katić, L., 1954 – Stećci u Imotskoj krajini, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta*, III. ser., sv. 3, Split, 1954, 131-169.
Maršić, D. – Gudelj, Lj. – Lozo, M., 2003 – Crkvine, Cista Velika, izvješće o arheološkim istraživanjima 1992-1999 godine, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta*, III. ser., sv. 27, Split, 2003, 115-128.
Milošević, A., 1991 – *Stećci i Vlasi*, Split, 1991.

- Petričević, I., 1993 – Milinovićev prilog poznavanju stećaka, *Lovreć: monografija župe Lovreć – Opanci*, Lovreć 1993, 551-558.
Petričević, I., 1995 – Prilog poznavanju stećaka zapadnog dijela Imotske krajine, *Imotski zbornik* 3, Imotski, 1995, 135-168.
Stećci, 2008 – Stećci, 4.9.2008.-2.11.2008., Klovićevi dvori, Zagreb, 2008.
Škobalj, A., 1970 – *Obredne gomile*, Sv. Križ, Čiovo, 1970.
Vrčić, V., 1990 – *Plemena Imotske krajine*, sv. II, Split – Imotski, 1990.

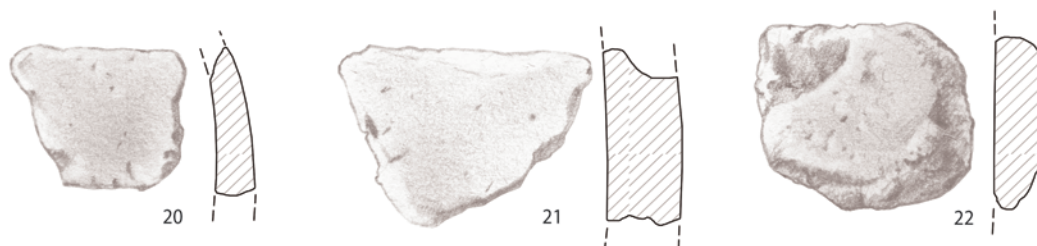
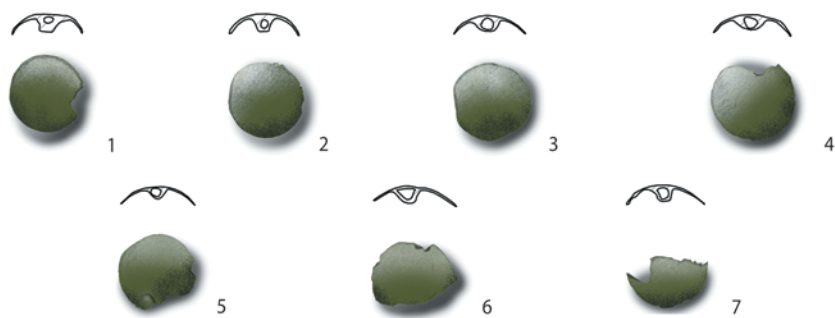
19 Veg od Vestigi – ostatci, ili Veg od Vecchia – stara, kontekst značenja bi bio da se tekst odnosi na nekadašnju građevinu (Ostatci župne crkve ili Stara župna crkva). Na objašnjenju pojma zahvaljujem kolegici Ivni Anzulović.



1 – 6 keramika, Velika gradina / 1 – 6 pottery, Velika gradina

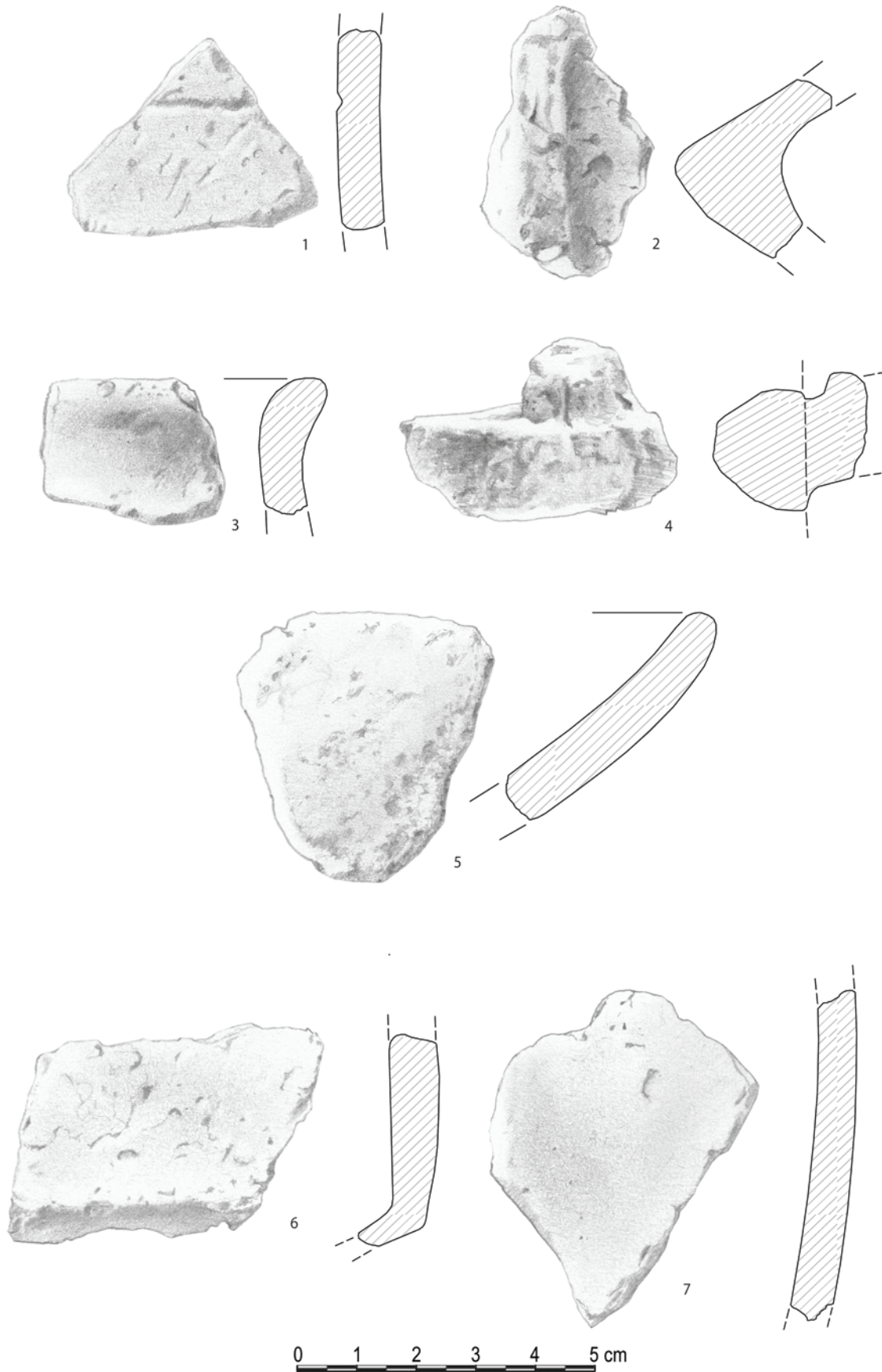


1 – 4, 6 – 9 keramika, 5 – kost, Velika gradina / 1 – 4, 6 – 9 pottery, 5 – bone, Velika gradina

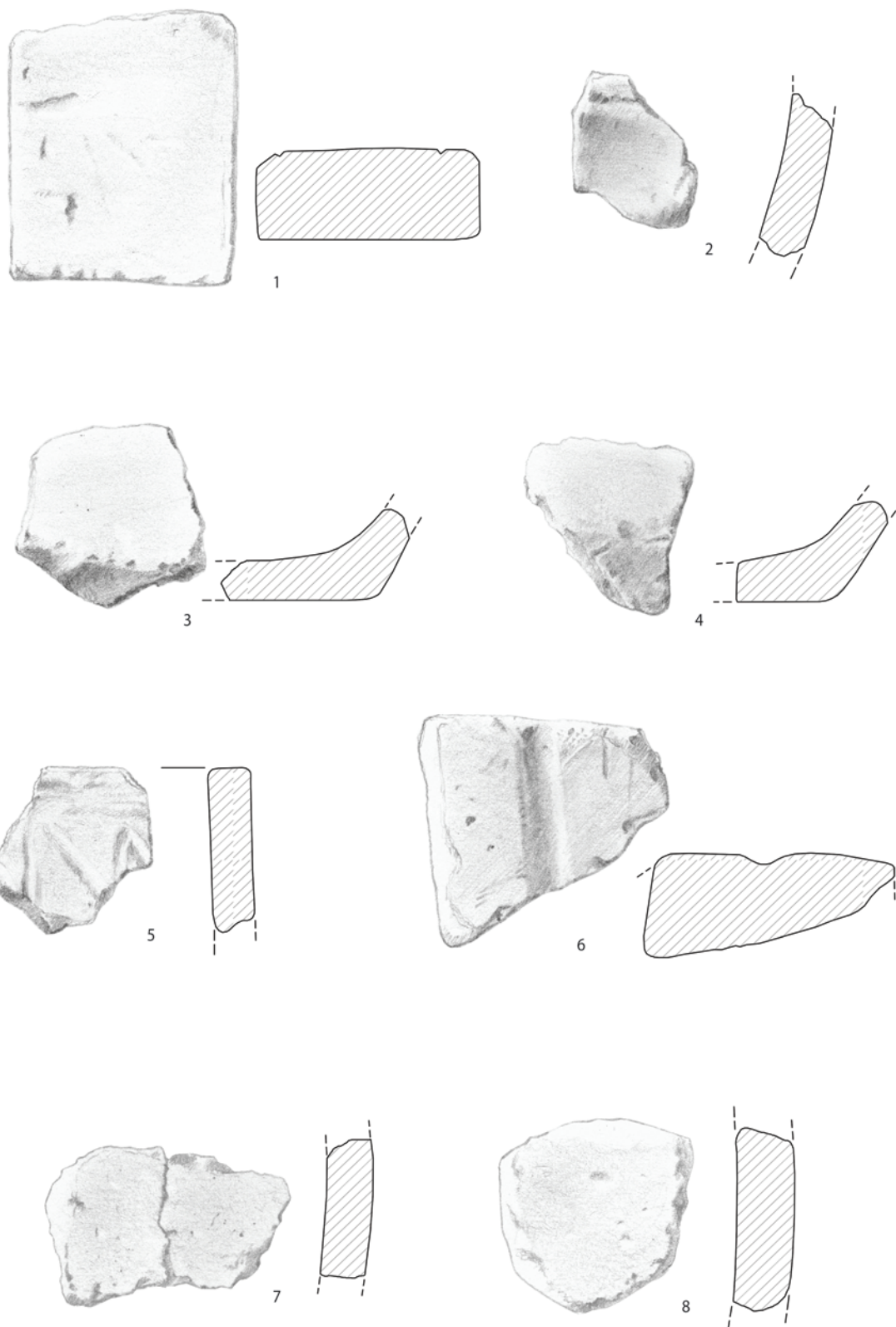


28

1 – 7 bronzane aplike, 8 – 9, 18 – 19 kosti, 10 – 17 zubi, 20 – 22 keramika, Jarebova gromila /
1 – 7 bronze appliques, 8 – 9, 18 – 19 bones, 10 – 17 teeth, 20 – 22 pottery, Jarebova gromila



1 – 5 keramika, Jaram; 6 – 7 keramika, Galića gradina / 1 – 5 pottery, Jaram; 6 – 7 pottery, Galića gradina



30



1 – 6 keramika, Seline; 7 – 8 keramika, Perića gradina / 1 – 6 pottery, Seline; 7 – 8 pottery, Perića gradina

crtež / drawing: I. Čondić