

ŠIMUNI, NOVO PODVODNO BRONČANODOBNO NALAZIŠTE U ZADARSKOJ ŽUPANIJI

Krajem 2016. godine Vedran Dorušić, instruktor ronjenja i vlasnik ronilačkoga centra Foka na otoku Pagu, naišao je na zanimljive nalaze drvenih stupova i keramike u maloj luci Šimuni. Izvijestio je o svom nalazu arheologe MCPA Zadar, a oni su pregledali nalazište i napravili početnu procjenu i dokumentaciju. Nalazište je smješteno na dubini od 2 do 3 metra. Nedavno je otkriveno od svojega pješčanog i kamenog pokrova zbog velikog ribarskog broda koji se sidri neposredno iznad ovoga mjesta. Četrdesetak drvenih stupova viri iz raskopanoga morskog dna, tvoreći dva ili više nizova. Oko ove strukture nalazi se mnogo prapovijesne keramike, većinom dobro očuvanih komada. Na tome području također se može naći ulomaka rimske keramike. Sudeći prema prvom pregledu vrlo je vjerojatno da su nizovi drvenih stupova povezani s brončanodobnom keramikom koja se nalazi u istome sloju. Vjerojatno se radi o naselju ili/i pristaništu iz brončanoga doba, a očigledno je potrebno žurno zaštitno arheološko istraživanje.

Ključne riječi: drveni stupovi, naselje, podvodni nalazi, keramika, brončano doba

ŠIMUNI, NEW BRONZE AGE UNDERWATER SITE IN ZADAR COUNTY

At the end of 2016, Vedran Dorušić, dive instructor and owner of the Foka dive center from the island of Pag near Zadar came across interesting finds of wooden pylons and pottery in a small haven in the village of Šimuni. He reported his find to the archaeologists from the International Center for Underwater Archaeology (ICUA) in Zadar, who inspected the site and made first documentation and assessment. The site is located at the depth of 2 - 3 meters. A cover of sand and stones has been recently removed by a large fishing vessel that was anchored over the site. Around forty wooden pylons protrude from a dug up sea bottom, forming two or more rows. Abundance of prehistoric pottery lies around this structure, mostly well preserved pieces. Fragments of Roman pottery can also be found in the area. At first sight it seems likely that the wooden pylon structure is associated with the Bronze Age pottery, found in the same layer. The site, probably a Bronze Age settlement or a pier, evidently needs a proper rescue excavation.

Key words: wooden pylons, settlement, underwater finds, pottery, Bronze Age



Slika 1. Označen položaj nalaza u zaštićenoj uvali Šimuni na otoku Pagu

Figure 1. Marked position of the site in well protected Šimuni cove on the island of Pag

foto / photo: L. Bekić

Podvodna prapovijesna nalazišta vrlo su rijetka u Hrvatskoj, a posebno tragovi naselja, uglavnom zbog konfiguracije obale koja je visoka i stjenovita. Međutim, u posljednjih desetak godina pronađena su brojna zanimljiva nalazišta, a neka od njih čak su i djelomično istražena. Spomenuti treba nekoliko zanimljivijih: paleolitičko i neolitičko nalazište Kaštel Štafilić – Resnik;¹ Zambratija blizu Savudrije, s tragovima naselja bakrenoga doba te šivanim brodom iz brončanoga doba;² bakrenodobni nalazi kod otoka Oruda kod Maloga Lošinja;³ brončanodobno naselje Ričul u blizini Turnja⁴ te nalazište Pakoštane – Janice, s naseobinskim nalazima od kamenoga do bakrenoga doba.⁵

Krajem 2016. godine Vedran Dorušić, ronilački instruktor i vlasnik ronilačkoga centra Foka na otoku Pagu kod Zadra, naišao je na zanimljive nalaze drvenih pilona i keramike u maloj luci mjesta Šimuni (Sl. 1). On je o svojem otkriću na otoku Pagu odmah izvijestio arheologe Međunarodnoga centra za podvodnu arheologiju u Zadru (MCPA) koji provode sustavno rekognosciranje podmorja Zadarske županije. Ubrzo je napravljen prvi, preliminarni pregled nalazišta te je izrađena osnovna nacrtana dokumentacija pilona. Izrađena je fotodokumentacija i video-

Underwater prehistoric sites in Croatia are rarely found, and settlement traces even more so, mainly because of high and rocky coastline configuration. However in the last ten years many interesting sites have been pinpointed, and some of them were even partially excavated. Several such sites are the Palaeolithic and Neolithic site in Kaštel Štafilić – Resnik,¹ then Zambratija near Savudrija with traces of the Eneolithic settlement and sewn ship from the Bronze Age,² Eneolithic finds found near the island of Oruda near Mali Lošinj,³ then the Bronze Age settlement Ričul in the vicinity of Turanj⁴ and the site of Pakoštane – Janice with settlement remains dating from the Stone Age to the Eneolithic.⁵

At the end of 2016 Vedran Dorušić, dive instructor and owner of the Foka dive centre from the island of Pag near Zadar came across interesting finds of wooden pylons and pottery in a small haven of the Šimuni village (Fig. 1). He immediately informed the archaeologists of the International Center for Underwater Archaeology in Zadar (ICUA) about his discovery as they conduct systematic survey of the underwater in Zadar County. Soon first preliminary inspection of the site was undertaken and basic documentation of the pylons was made. Photo and video documentation was made and some twenty pottery sherds were gathered. On the basis of the aforementioned activities it was possible to make the first general overview of the site in Šimuni and to denote its potential for future research.⁶

1 I. Karavanić *et al.*, 2014, 147-150.

2 I. Koncani-Uhač – M. Čuka, 2015.

3 J. Benjamin – L. Bekić – D. Komšo – I. Koncani-Uhač – C. Bonsall, 2011, 198.

4 M. Čelhar – M. Ilkić – M. Parica – D. Vujević, 2017.

5 L. Bekić – M. Pešić – R. Scholz – M. Meštrović, 2015.

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5 L. Bekić – M. Pešić – R. Scholz – M. Meštrović, 2015.

6 L. Bekić, 2017.

dokumentacija te je prikupljeno dvadesetak površinskih ulomaka keramike. Na osnovi svega toga bilo je moguće napraviti prvi okvirni prikaz nalazišta u Šimunima i tako naznačiti njegov potencijal za buduća istraživanja.⁶

Položaj nalaza je na dubini od svega 2-3 metra. Očito su piloni bili pokriveni debelim slojem pijeska i kamenčića, ali se odnedavno na tome mjestu sidri veći ribarski brod koji je razvukao morski sediment. Naime, kako bi se izvukao iz pličine u danima kada je izražena oseka, brod snažno vozi unatrag te tako raskopava morski sediment propelerom. Sveukupno je uočeno četrdesetak drvenih stupova koji vire iz iskopanoga morskog dna (Sl. 4). Stupovi su promjera od 10 do 30 cm, a zabijeni su tako da tvore dva ili više nizova. Oko ove drvene strukture leži mnoštvo ulomaka prapovijesne keramike, uglavnom dobro očuvane, u većim komadima. Sudeći na prvi pogled, vrlo je vjerojatno da je drvena struktura povezana s prapovijesnom keramikom, jer se nalazi u istome sloju. Na ovome području mogu se pronaći i ulomci antičke keramike, ali u mnogo manjemu broju.

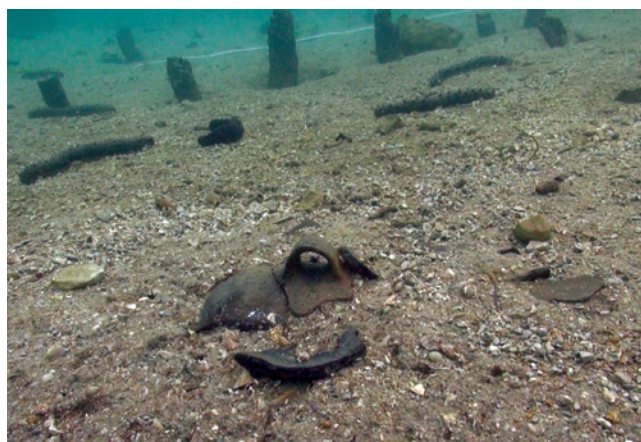
Od petnaestak prapovijesnih keramičkih nalaza ističu se dijelovi velikih lonaca koji su na širem dijelu trbuha imali tunelaste ručke (T. 1: 4, 5; Sl. 2). Lonci su izrazito trbušasti, s užim uspravnim vratom (T. 1: 1; T. 2: 7). Više je primjeraka, na vrhu oboda blago ili jako razvraćenih grla, ukrašeno utiskivanjem prstima. Na blago ili jako razvraćenim grlima, na više primjeraka se na vrhu oboda nalazi ukrašavanje utiskivanjem prstima (T. 1: 2, 3, 6; T. 2: 7). Na trima ulomcima javlja se i reljefna traka. Ona može biti položena vodoravno ispod samoga oboda (T. 1: 1, 6) ili pak ukoso na tijelu posude (T. 1: 2), a neke su i ukrašene otiscima prstiju u nizu (T. 1: 2, 6).

Na sjevernodalmatinskome području rijetke su objave nalaza keramike iz brončanoga i željeznoga doba pa se neka preciznija datacija u lokalnome okruženju ne može odrediti. Ipak, očito je kako nedostaju oblici tipični za rano brončano doba te srednje brončano doba na Jadranu. Značajke keramike iz Šimuna najbližije su onima keramike kulture polja sa žarama. U to doba na sjeveru Hrvatske najčešći su lonci i žare s trbušastim oblikom i izduženim uspravnim vratom, koji imaju široke tunelaste ručke na širem dijelu trbuha⁷ te ukrase reljefnih rebara ili plastičnih traka, koje su pak ukrašene utiskivanjem prstiju,⁸ po tijelu posude. Među keramičkim ulomcima prikupljenim u Šimunima nedostaju ukrasi tipični za kasnije faze kulture žarnih polja pa, po svemu sudeći, više nalikuju starijim fazama koje se datiraju od 14. do 12. st. pr. Kr.⁹

Usporedbe s nalazima s istočne obale nije lako pronaći u literaturi. Batović navodi kako na zadarskome otočju

The site is located at the depth of only 2-3 meters. Evidently the pylons were covered with a thick layer of sand and small stones, but a large fishing vessel has recently started to anchor at this position spreading the marine sediment in that way. Namely in order to get out of the shallow on days of low tide, the boat pushes backwards strongly, digging out the marine sediment with its propeller. Total of about forty wooden pylons have been noticed protruding out of the dug up seabed (Fig. 4). The pylons' diameter varies from 10 to 30 cm, and they are grouped so as to form two or more rows. A number of mostly large sherds of well preserved prehistoric pottery are scattered around this wooden structure. At first sight it seems likely that the wooden structure might have been associated with the prehistoric pottery as they belong to the same layer. Fragments of Roman pottery can also be found in this area but far less abundant.

Out of about fifteen prehistoric pottery finds, fragments of large pots with tunnel-shaped handles on the wider segment of the body are particularly interesting (T. 1: 4, 5; Sl. 2). Pots are pronouncedly squat, with a narrow vertical neck (T. 1: 1; T. 2: 7). Top of the rim was decorated with finger impressions on slightly or strongly everted mouth on a few specimens (T. 1: 2, 3, 6; T. 2: 7). Relief strip occurs on three sherds. This strip can be horizontally laid under the rim (T. 1: 1, 6), or it can be slanted on the vessel body (T. 1: 2), and some are also decorated with finger impressions in a row (T. 1: 2, 6).



Slika 2. Prapovijesni lonac napola iskopan iz morskoga dna
Figure 2. Prehistoric pot partly excavated from the seabed

foto / photo: V. Dorušić

Publications of pottery from the Bronze and Iron Age from the northern Dalmatia region are scarce so it is impossible to determine precise dating in the local surrounding. However it is evident that forms typical of the Early and Middle Bronze Age in the Adriatic are missing. Pottery from Šimuni exhibits most similarities with the ceramic finds of the Urnfield culture. Pots and urns with

6 L. Bekić, 2017.

7 K. Vinski-Gasparini, 1973, T. 4: 3, 4, 6; T. 11: 1, 2, 3, 5; T. 15: 1; T. 16: 2, 8.

8 K. Vinski-Gasparini, 1973, T. 7: 9; T. 21: 6, 18.

9 K. Vinski-Gasparini, 1973, 196.



Slika 3.
Prapovijesna
i antička
keramika na
morskome dnu
Figure 3. Pottery
dating from
prehistory and
antiquity on the
seabed

foto / photo: V. Dorušić

gotovo da nisu poznati nalazi iz brončanoga doba.¹⁰ Što se tiče nalaza iz Istre, jedno od najvećih je Monkodonja, iz srednjega brončanog doba, a u tamošnjoj građi ne nalaze se sličnosti s nalazima iz Šimuna. Na Monkodonji nisu prisutni ukrasi utiskivanjem prstima u obod, nema traka ispod oboda, tunelastih ručki itd.¹¹ Monkodonja se datira otprilike od 1850. do 1450. g. pr. Kr., što spada u fazu Br B2 – Br C ili Istra III.¹²

Značajke šimunskih nalaza karakteristične su za nalaze najmlađe faze nalazišta Vaganačka pećina na Velebitu¹³ te Vele peći kod Vranje u Istri,¹⁴ koji se pripisuju kasnom brončanom dobu (Ha A2 / B1), a pojedini ulomci i početku željeznoga doba.

Iz repertoara željeznodobne liburnske keramike na zadarskome području (Pag – Kolan, Božava – Krana, Sali – Omiš, Beretinova gradina, Donji Zemunik) mogu se usporediti samo plastične reljefne trake s utorima¹⁵ i završeci oboda ukrašeni utiskivanjem prsta.¹⁶ Tunelaste ručke poznate su pak sa željeznodobnoga nalazišta Vizače (Nezakcij) kod Pule, gdje su bogato zastupljene u raznim inačicama, pa i takvim kakve se pojavljuju u Šimunima.¹⁷

Na nalazištu u Šimunima ipak za sada sasvim nedostaju vodoravno položene ručke okrugloga ili trakastoga presjeka, okomite ručke koje nadvisuju obod, jezičaste i

squat body and elongated vertical neck are frequent in the northern Croatia in this period. They usually have wide tunnel-shaped handles in the wider part of the body⁷ and ornaments in shape of relief ribs or embossed strips on the vessel body decorated with finger impressions.⁸ Ceramic fragments found in Šimuni lack ornaments typical of the later phases of the Urnfield culture, so it is more likely that they can be associated with the earlier phases dating from the 14th to 12th century BC.⁹

As for the comparisons with the finds from the eastern Adriatic coast, it is not easy to find them in the literature. Batović claims that finds from the Bronze Age are virtually unknown in the Zadar archipelago.¹⁰ As for the finds from Istria, Monkodonja is one of the biggest sites dating to the Middle Bronze Age. These finds are not similar to the assemblage from Šimuni as there are no finger impressions on the rim, strips under the rim, tunnel-shaped handles etc.¹¹ Monkodonja is dated roughly from 1850 to 1450 BC (phase BrB2 – BrC or Istra III).¹²

Characteristics of the finds from Šimuni have parallels in the finds from the latest phase of the site of Vaganačka pećina on Velebit,¹³ and Vela peć near Vranja in Istria¹⁴ where they are ascribed to the Late Bronze Age (Ha A2 / B1), and certain fragments to the beginning of the Iron Age.

10 Š. Batović, 1973, 65, 66.

11 A. H. Kramberger, 2017a; 2017b.

12 A. H. Kramberger, 2017a.

13 S. Forenbaher – P. Vranjican, 1985, T. 10, 11.

14 S. Forenbaher – P. Rajić-Šikanjić – P. T. Miracle, 2006, sl. 14: 7.

15 Š. Batović, 1973, T. LXIV: 2; T. LXXII: 6; M. Vuković, 2014, kat.12.

16 Š. Batović, 1973, T. LXXX: 9; M. Vuković, 2014, kat. 5, 8, 19, 40, 46, 50, 51; M. Čelhar – I. Borzić, 2015, T. 1: 5, 6, 8, 9.

17 K. Mihovilić, 2009, 45, T. 125 i druge. Nalazi iz Vizača su datirani u željezno doba, ali se napominje kako su tunelaste ručke u uporabi i tijekom cijeloga kasnog brončanog doba.

7 K. Vinski-Gasparini, 1973, Pl. 4: 3, 4, 6; Pl. 11: 1, 2, 3, 5; Pl. 15: 1; Pl. 16: 2, 8.

8 K. Vinski-Gasparini, 1973, Pl. 7: 9; Pl. 21: 6, 18.

9 K. Vinski-Gasparini, 1973, 196.

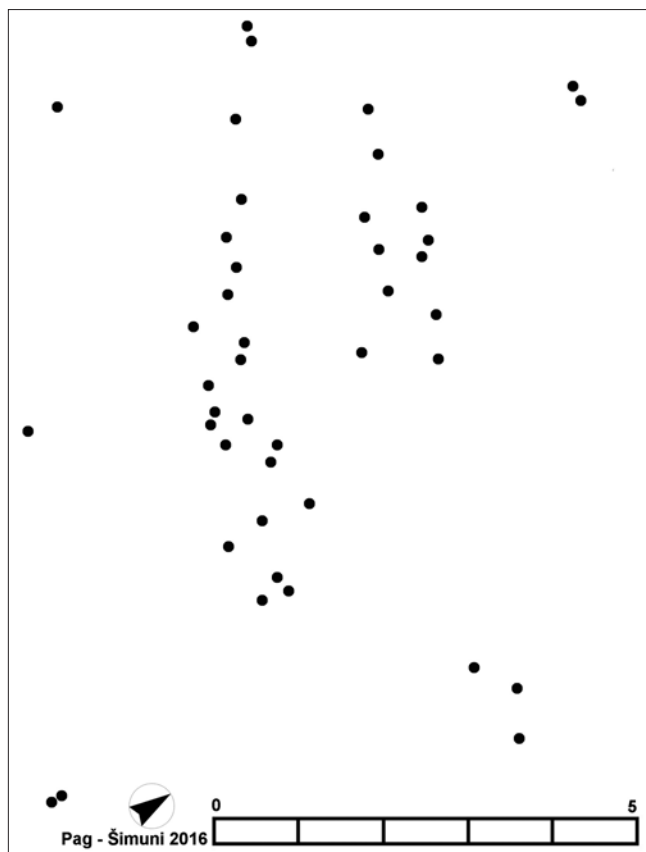
10 Š. Batović, 1973, 65, 66.

11 A. H. Kramberger, 2017a; 2017b.

12 A. H. Kramberger, 2017a.

13 S. Forenbaher – P. Vranjican, 1985, Pl. 10, 11.

14 S. Forenbaher – P. Rajić-Šikanjić – P. T. Miracle, 2006, fig. 14: 7.



Slika 4. Nacrtr položaja drvenih pilona na prostoru koji je raskopan propelerom.

Figure 4. Plan of the position of the wooden pylons in the area dug up by a propeller

foto / photo: L. Bekić

polumjesečaste drške, okomite kanelure i ostale tipične značajke željeznodobne keramike na ovome području. Stoga se za sada čini da naselje u Šimunima nije postojalo u to doba, ali je moguće je da će se tijekom budućih istraživanja pronaći i ti nalazi.

Osim prapovijesne, pronađeno je i nekoliko ulomaka rimske keramike. Jedan trakasti obod (T. 2: 10) vjerojatno pripada manjoj amfori ili nekome većem vrču. Nađen je dio oboda lonca od crveno pečene gline (T. 2: 9), a slične fature je i dio kuglaste zdjele lonca koji posjeduje uglačanu površinu (T. 2: 8).¹⁸ Primjese glini u ovim ulomcima, odnosno njihova faktura, ukazuju na sjevernoafričku produkciju. Za keramičku produkciju sjeverne Afrike karakteristično je korištenje primjese pustinjaškoga pijeska koji u sebi sadrži brojni zaobljeni i izlizani kvarc.¹⁹ Jedan veći dio bikoničnoga lonca grublje fature, kojemu je donji dio vodoravno narebren, primijećen je na morskome dnu (Sl. 3), a manji dio sličnoga lonca je i prikupljen (T. 2: 12). Oba vjerojatno pripadaju gruboj kuhinjskoj keramici podrijetlom iz sjeverne Afrike i to obliku koji se naziva kaserola.²⁰ Fina i gruba sjevernoafrička keramika čest su nalaz na istočnoj

Embossed relief strip with grooves¹⁵ and top of the rim decorated with finger impressions¹⁶ are the only comparable characteristics in the repertory of the Iron Age Liburnian pottery in the Zadar region (Pag-Kolan, Božava - Kruna, Sali-Omiš, Beretinova gradina, Donji Zemunik). Tunnel-shaped handles were found on the Iron Age site of Vizače (Nesactium) near Pula, where they are present in different variants, including the ones from Šimuni.¹⁷

Horizontal handles with round or strip-shaped cross-section are completely lacking at the site in Šimuni as well as the vertical handles surmounting the rim, tongue-shaped and crescent-shaped handles, vertical grooves and other characteristics typical of the Iron Age pottery in this region. Therefore for now it seems that the settlement in Šimuni did not exist in that period, but it is possible that future research will result in the finds from this period.

Several fragments of Roman pottery were found in addition to prehistoric sherds. A strip-shaped rim (T. 2: 10) probably belongs to a small amphora or some larger jug. There was also a rim fragment of a pot made of red fired clay (T. 2: 9), and a fragment of a spherical bowl-pot that has similar fabric and polished surface (T. 2: 8).¹⁸ Inclusions in the clay of these fragments, that is their fabric indicates north African production. Pottery production of north Africa is characterized by the use of inclusions of desert sand that contains rounded and worn out quartz.¹⁹ A large fragment of a biconical pot of coarse fabric whose lower part was horizontally ribbed was noticed on the seabed (Fig. 3), and smaller fragment of such pot was gathered (T. 2: 12). They both probably belong to coarse kitchen ware originating from north Africa in the form known as casserole.²⁰ Fine and coarse north African pottery are frequent finds on the eastern Adriatic coast from the 3rd to 6th century, but forms from Šimuni are rarely found. The most unusual feature is the upper part of a vessel with a rim of triangular cross-section, directed inward (T. 2: 11).

18 Površina nalikuje tzv. afričkom „Red slip ware“-u.

19 „The larger inclusions are mainly composed of well-sorted rounded (aeolian?) quartz grains...“, C. Capelli – V. Leitch, 2011, 69; osim primjera iz Libije ovo vrijedi i za kasnoantičku produkciju većega dijela sjeverne Afrike; prema osobnom priopćenju: Mladen Pešić i Michel Bonifay.

20 J. W. Hayes, 1972, 203, 204, fig. 35, Form 183, 184 i daljnji podtipovi kaserola 2. i 3. st.

15 Š. Batović, 1973, Pl. LXIV: 2; Pl. LXXII: 6; M. Vuković, 2014, kat. 12.

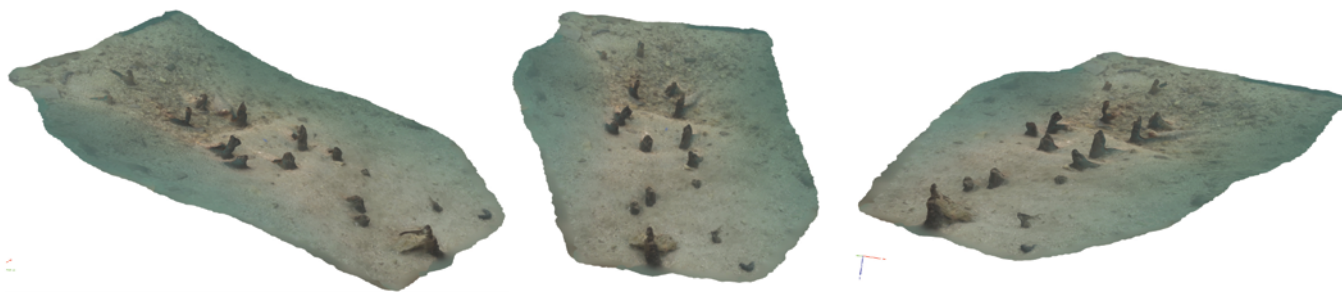
16 Š. Batović, 1973, Pl. LXXX: 9; M. Vuković, 2014, cat. 5, 8, 19, 40, 46, 50, 51; M. Čelhar – I. Borzić, 2015, Pl. 1: 5, 6, 8, 9.

17 K. Mihovilić, 2009, 45, Pl. 125. ff. Finds from Vizače have been dated to the Iron Age, but it is stated that the tunnel-shaped handles were used throughout the Late Bronze Age.

18 Surface resembles so-called African “Red slip ware.”

19 “The larger inclusions are mainly composed of well-sorted rounded (aeolian?) quartz grains...“, C. Capelli – V. Leitch, 2011, 69; except for this example from Libya this is valid for the late antique production of big part of north Africa, according to personal communication: Mladen Pešić and Michel Bonifay.

20 J. W. Hayes, 1972, 203, 204, fig. 35, Form 183, 184 and further subtypes of casseroles from the 2nd and 3rd centuries.



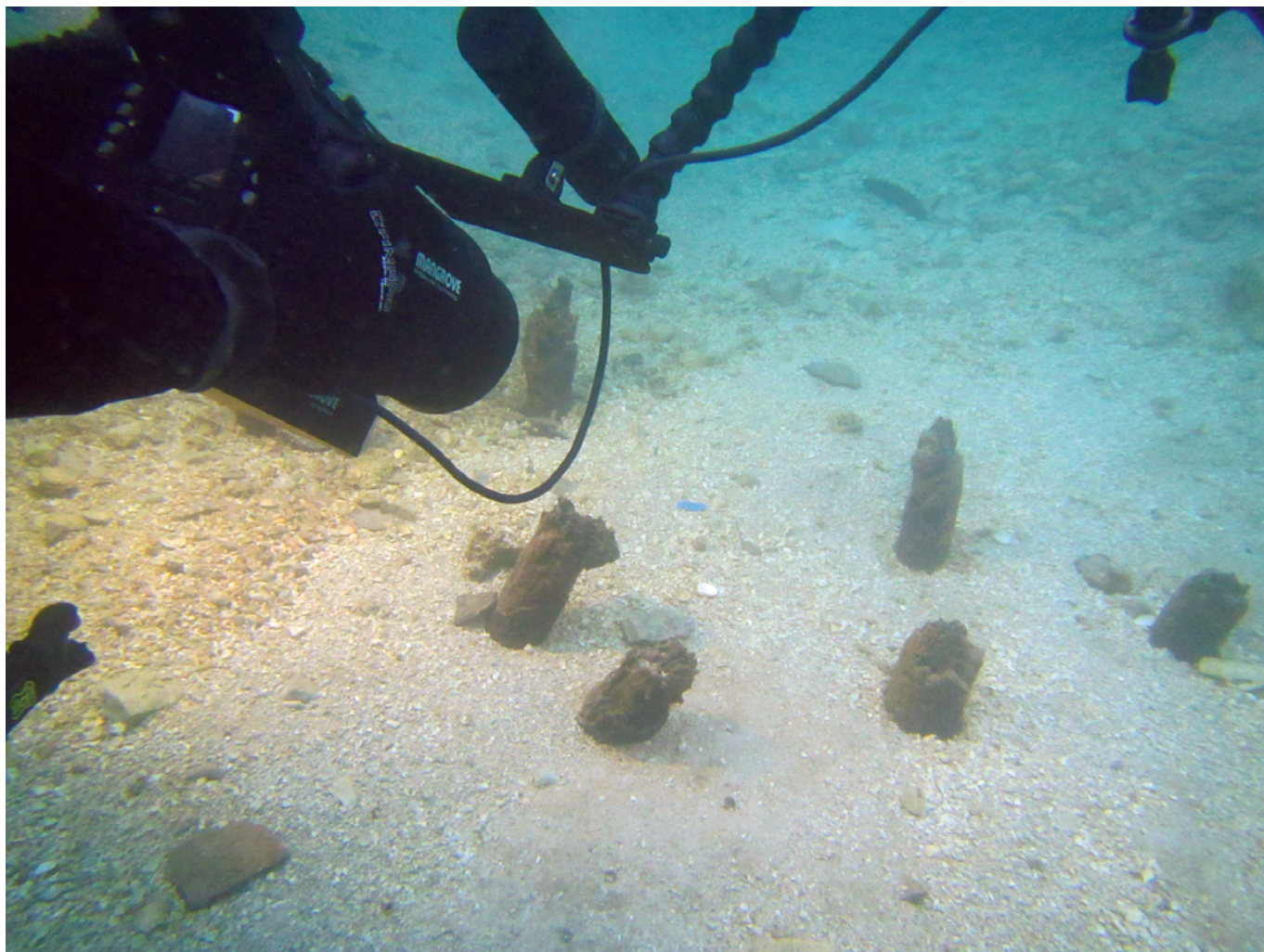
Slika 5. Pogledi na središte nalazišta iz Agisoft 3D modela

Figure 5. Views at the site center from Agisoft 3D model

foto / photo: V. Dorušić, R. Surić

obali Jadrana od 3. do 6. st., ali šimunski oblici rijetko su zastupljeni. Najneobičniji je gornji dio zdjele koja ima obod trokutastoga presjeka, usmjeren prema unutrašnjosti posude (T. 2: 11).

Although archaeological excavations have not been conducted so far, most likely this was a Late Bronze pile-dwelling settlement or at least a pier. Underwater drawing and measuring were used to make a standard plan (Fig. 4), and 3D model of the central row of pylons was made on the basis of the photo and video documentation (Fig. 5).²¹ Distribution of the pylons in rows and their dimensions correspond to standard finds of pile-dwelling settlements.²² Cove in Šimuni is well protected from all winds



Slika 6. Videodokumentacija pilona in situ

Figure 6. Video documentation of pylons in situ

foto / photo: L. Bekić

21 Photogrammetry 3D model was made by Roko Surić on the basis of underwater photographs by Vedran Dorušić.

22 For example in the settlement in Sutz-Lattringen - Lattringen Riedstation, A. Hafner, 2000, Abb. 2.; or the example of the site of Servier - Les Mongets (Haute - Savoie) J. Suter - H. Schlichterle *et al.*, 2009, 84, fig. 2, etc.

Mada arheološka iskopavanja za sada nisu obavljena, prema svemu sudeći riječ je o kasnobrončanodobnom sojeničkom naselju ili barem pristaništu. Podvodnim crtanjem i mjerenjem izrađen je standardni nacrt (Sl. 4), a na osnovi fotodokumentacije te videodokumentacije i 3D model središnjega niza pilona (Sl. 5).²¹ Raspored pilona u nizovima i njihova dimenzija za sada se uklapaju u standardne nalaze sojeničkih naselja.²² Uvala u Šimunima odlično je zaštićena od svih vjetrova (Sl. 1), najbolje na cijeloj zapadnoj obali dugačkoga otoka Paga, pa je ovo bio prirodan izbor za naseljavanje u prapovijesti. Pojedinačni nalazi rimske keramike svjedoče o korištenju uvale u Šimunima za sidrenje i u to doba. Prostor koji je raskopan korištenjem luke veličine je oko 100 m², ali može se pretpostaviti da se i na okolnome, neraskopanom dijelu nalazišta mogu pronaći drugi piloni.

S obzirom na ugroženost nalaza, bilo bi poželjno čim prije provesti zaštitna podvodna arheološka istraživanja. Uspjeh u zaštiti podvodne kulturne baštine može se postići samo ako ronionci odmah izvijeste arheologe, upravo kao što je u ovom slučaju učinio ronilac Vedran Dorušić. On je do sada već u osam slučajeva pronašao vrijedna podvodna nalazišta koja je prijavio arheolozima, što je za našu struku neprocjenjiva pomoć.

(Fig. 1), situated at the best position regarding protection from wind in the entire western coast of the long island of Pag so that this was natural selection for settling in prehistory. Individual finds of the Roman pottery testify to use of the cove in Šimuni for anchoring in the Roman period. The area dug up by the use of haven is about 100 m², but it is reasonable to expect discovery of pylons in the other, intact part of the site.

Since the site is endangered, it is recommendable to conduct rescue archaeological underwater excavations as soon as possible. Successful protection of the underwater cultural heritage can be achieved only if the divers inform the archaeologists immediately just as diver Vedran Dorušić did in this case. He has already found eight important underwater sites that he reported to the archaeologists which is invaluable help to our profession.

21 Fotogrametrijski 3D model je, na osnovi podvodnih snimki Vedrana Dorušića, u programu Agisoft izradio Roko Surić.

22 Na primjer u naselju Sutz-Lattringen - Lattringen Riedstation, A. Hafner, 2000, Abb. 2.; ili na primjeru nalazišta Servier - Les Mongets (Haute - Savoie) J. Suter - H. Schlichterle *et. al.*, 2009, 84, fig. 2, itd.

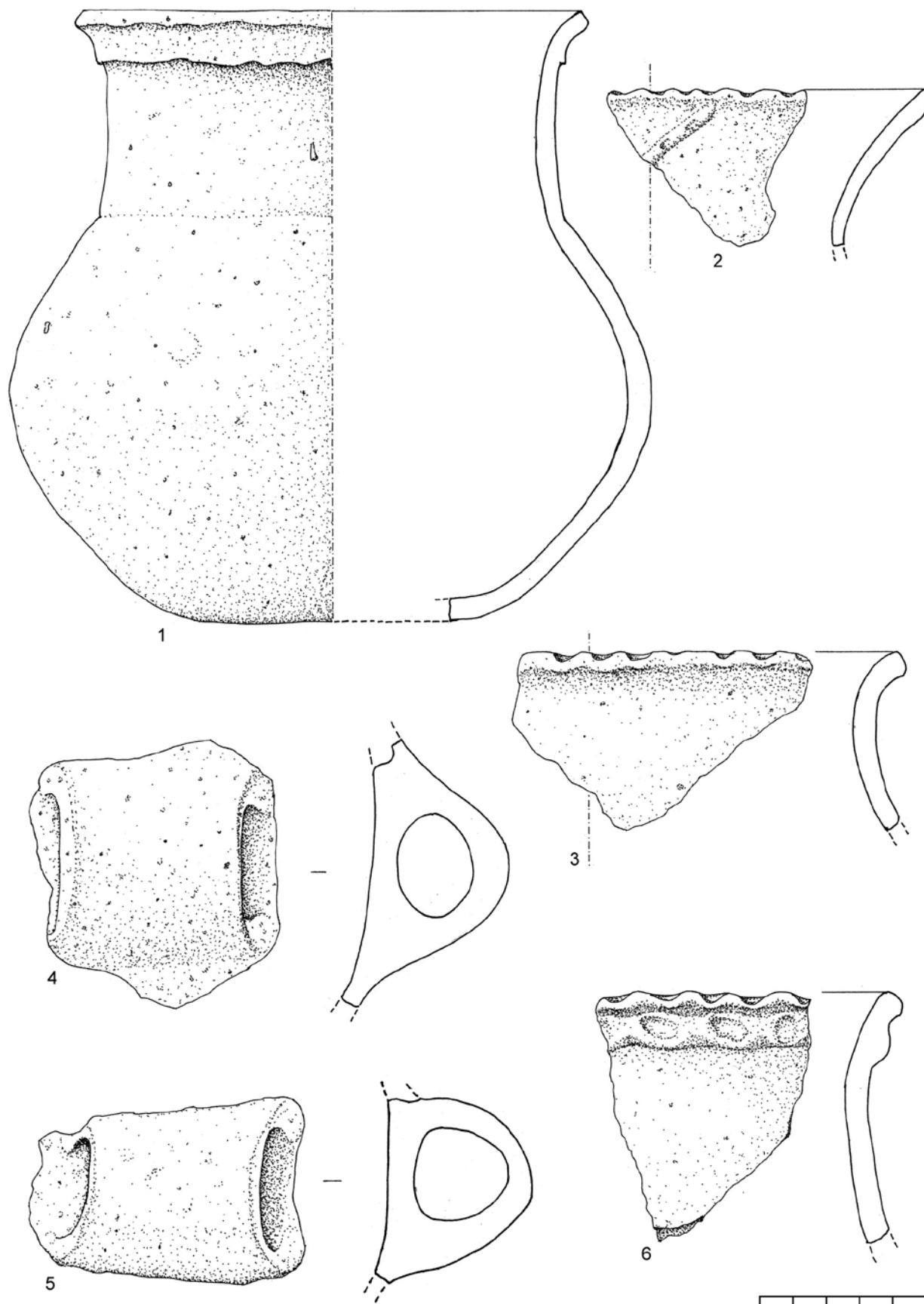


Tabla 1. Prapovijesna keramika iz podmorja Šimuna
 Table 1. Prehistoric pottery from the seabed in Šimuni

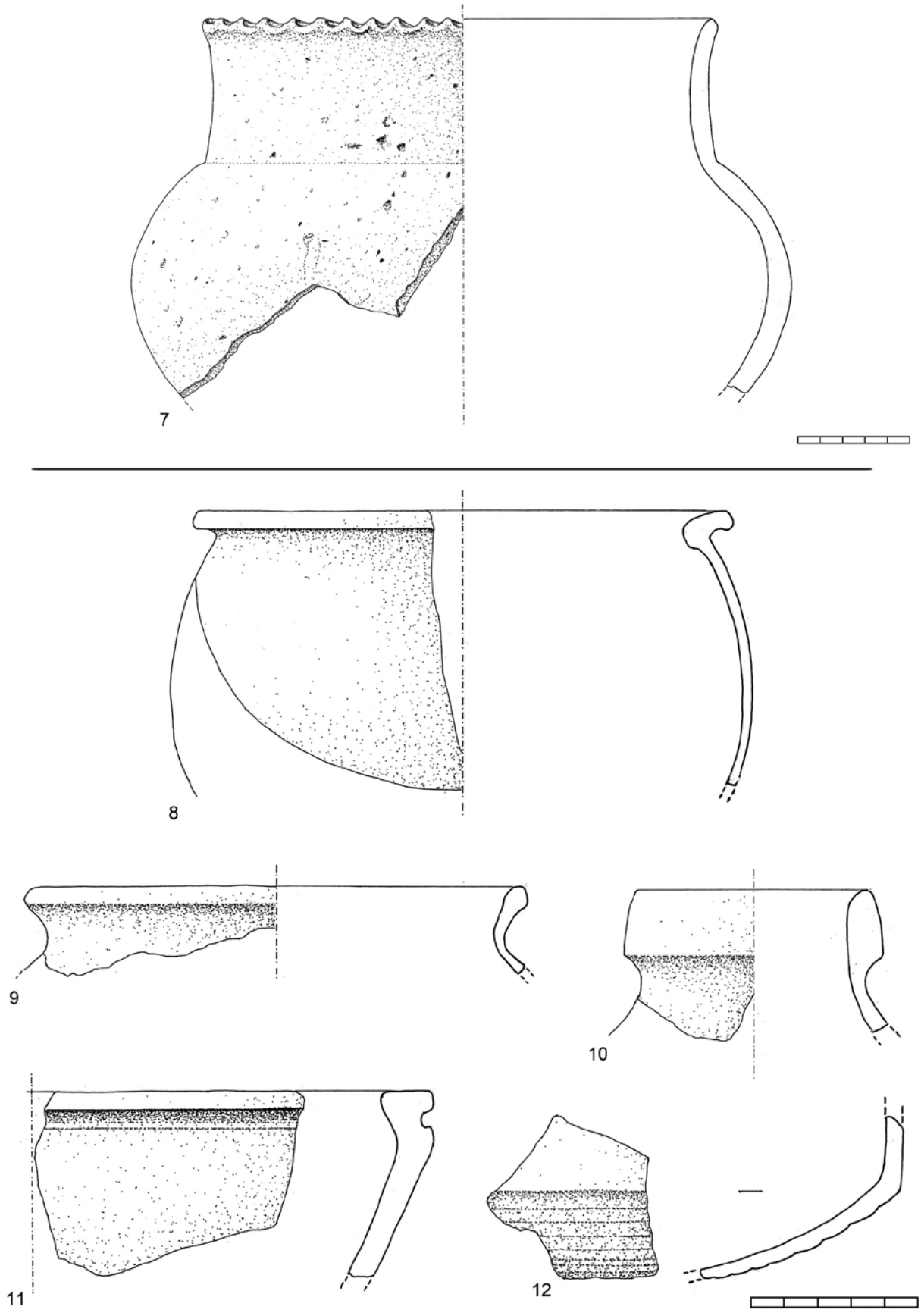


Tabla 2. Prapovijesna (7) i antička (8-12) keramika iz podmorja Šimuna
 Table 2. Prehistoric (7) and ancient (8-12) pottery from the seabed in Šimuni

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