
PRELIMINARNI REZULTATI REKOGNOSCIRANJA JUGOISTOČNOG VELEBITA

THE PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE SURVEY OF SOUTHEASTERN VELEBIT

U radu se iznose rezultati prve faze rekognosciranja šireg područja jugoistočnog Velebita koje je Arheološki muzej Zadar provodio tijekom travnja, lipnja i rujna 2018. godine. Osim odabranog dijela vršne zone ovog područja Velebita pregledani su i segmenti uz desnu obalu rijeke Zrmanje, koja čini granicu Parka prirode Velebit. Cilj pregleda popisivanje je kulturne, prije svega arheološke baštine ovog nekad vrlo živog područja. Iako su neki od lokaliteta uvrštenih u pregled spominjani u stručnoj literaturi, većinu se njih u ovom radu po prvi put detaljnije prikazuje, kao i neke dosad nepoznate lokalitete.

Ključne riječi: jugoistočni Velebit, rekognosciranje, gradine, gomile

The paper presents the results of the first phase of the survey of the greater Southeastern Velebit area, carried out by the Archaeological Museum Zadar in April, June and September 2018. In addition to a selected part of the crest zone of this part of Velebit, segments along the right bank of the River Zrmanja – the boundary of Velebit Nature Park – were also surveyed. The purpose of the survey was to take an inventory of the cultural – primarily archaeological – heritage of the once very bustling area. While some of the sites included in this overview have already been mentioned in the professional literature, most of them are presented in more detail for the first time. Some hitherto unknown sites are also included.

Key words: Southeastern Velebit, survey, hillforts, stone piles

UVOD

Odabrani prostor zauzima dosta veliko područje, na jugu i istoku omeđeno rijekom Zrmanjom, a prostire se kroz općine Obrovac, Ervenik i Gračac (Karta 1). Ako izuzmemo područje Crnopca, vršna zona prilično je niska u odnosu na ostatak masiva Velebita. Najviši vrh grebena Tremzine, Oklinak, visok je tek 1,186 mnv. Visina okolnog prostora uglavnom ne prelazi 1000 mnv, međutim, to ne umanjuje bogatstvo krškim osobitostima tipičnim za ovu planinu. Za razliku od ostatka podnožje jugoistočnog Velebita ne čini more, već rijeke Zrmanja i Krupa te njihove pritoke. U odnosu na južni dio Velebita, jugoistočni blago zaokreće, stvarajući prirodni amfiteatar u kojem se smjestio izvor Krupe. Zrmanja izvire sjeveroistočno, uvjetno rečeno iza Velebita, pod prijevojem koji vodi od gračackog prema kninskom prostoru. Spuštajući se na jug, a potom krećući prema zapadu, rijeka Zrmanja zaokružuje masiv jugoistočnog Velebita čineći tako njegovu prirodnu granicu, ali i granicu današnjeg Parka prirode Velebit.

Ovaj dio Velebita nije dovoljno arheološki valoriziran. Autori s početka dvadesetog stoljeća ubicirali su dominantne pozicije, uglavnom gradine i trasu rimske ceste, a taj je popis kasnije skromno nadopunjavao.¹

Tijekom travnja 2018. godine ekipa Arheološkog muzeja započela je s prvom fazom rekognosciranja jugoistočnog Velebita, a dio je odrađen i u mjesecu lipnju te rujnu.² Lokacije odabrane za pregled uglavnom su određene već u pripremi, prilikom istraživanja literature i pregleda karata.³ Neka su područja pregledavana zbog očiglednog potencijala koji je uočen prilikom obilaska. Gdje su to dopuštale morfološke karakteristike terena i vegetacija, rekognosciranje je provedeno na uobičajen način: ekipa je, raspoređena po odabranom prostoru, pregledavala teren. Većina lokaliteta i područja posjećena je ciljano, a pritom se pregledalo i područje uz putove

INTRODUCTION

The area surveyed is rather spacious; bordered by the River Zrmanja to the south and east, it stretches across the municipalities of Obrovac, Ervenik and Gračac (Map 1). With the exception of the Crnopac area, the elevation of the crest zone is rather low compared to the rest of the Velebit massif. Oklinak, the highest peak of Tremzina Ridge, is only 1,186 meters high. Although the peaks around it mostly do not exceed 1,000 meters, the area is rich with the karst phenomena typical of this mountain. While the rest of the mountain has the sea at its foot, Southern Velebit has the rivers Zrmanja and Krupa and their tributaries at its foot. The southeastern part of Velebit swerves slightly from the orientation of the southern part of Velebit, forming a natural amphitheater within which the spring of the Krupa is located. The spring of the Zrmanja can be seen in the northeast, "behind" the Velebit, underneath the pass connecting the Gračac and Knin areas. Descending towards south and then turning west, the Zrmanja encircles the massif of Southeastern Velebit as its natural boundary, while also forming the boundary of the present-day Velebit Nature Park.

No sufficient archaeological evaluation of this part of the Velebit has been made yet. The early-20th-century authors identified the dominant positions here, mostly hillforts and a Roman road route, and the list has been occasionally supplemented ever since.¹

The team from the Archaeological Museum Zadar began the first phase of surveying of the Southeastern Velebit in April 2018 and continued their work in June and September.² The sites to be included in the survey had mostly been identified during preparations, when literature and maps had been examined.³ Some areas were surveyed because of the obvious potentials observed during the survey. Where morphology and vegetation allowed it, the surveying was carried out in the

1 W. Buttler (W. Buttler, 1933, 183-198) opisuje prapovijesne gradine šireg područja Bukovice kao i Š. Batović nakon njega (Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], 853-887). Govoreći o arheološkim lokalitetima i istraživanjima obrovačkog područja, ovog se prostora dotiče više autora, a nabrojiti ćemo najvažnije: početkom dvadesetog stoljeća to su M. Abramić i A. Colnago (M. Abramić – A. Colnago, 2011 [1909], 221-244), a u novije vrijeme o temama teritorija i prometnica polemiziraju S. Čače (S. Čače, 2007, 39-82), I. Glavaš i Ž. Miletić (I. Glavaš – Ž. Miletić, 2013, 537-560), Š. Vrkić (Š. Vrkić, 2015, 101-122; 2016, 25-61). Sustavno bilježenje kulturnih dobara s ciljem zaštite kulturnog krajolika ovog predjela već godinama provodi Lepa Petri, viša stručna savjetnica iz Uprave za zaštitu kulturne baštine, Konzervatorski odjel u Zadru. Tijekom 2017. i 2018. godine, zajedno s višom kustosičom Arheološkog muzeja Zadar Timkom Alihodžić, pregledavala je prostor Žegara, Krupe i Golubića. Od srca zahvaljujem na pruženim informacijama, savjetima i podršci u radu.

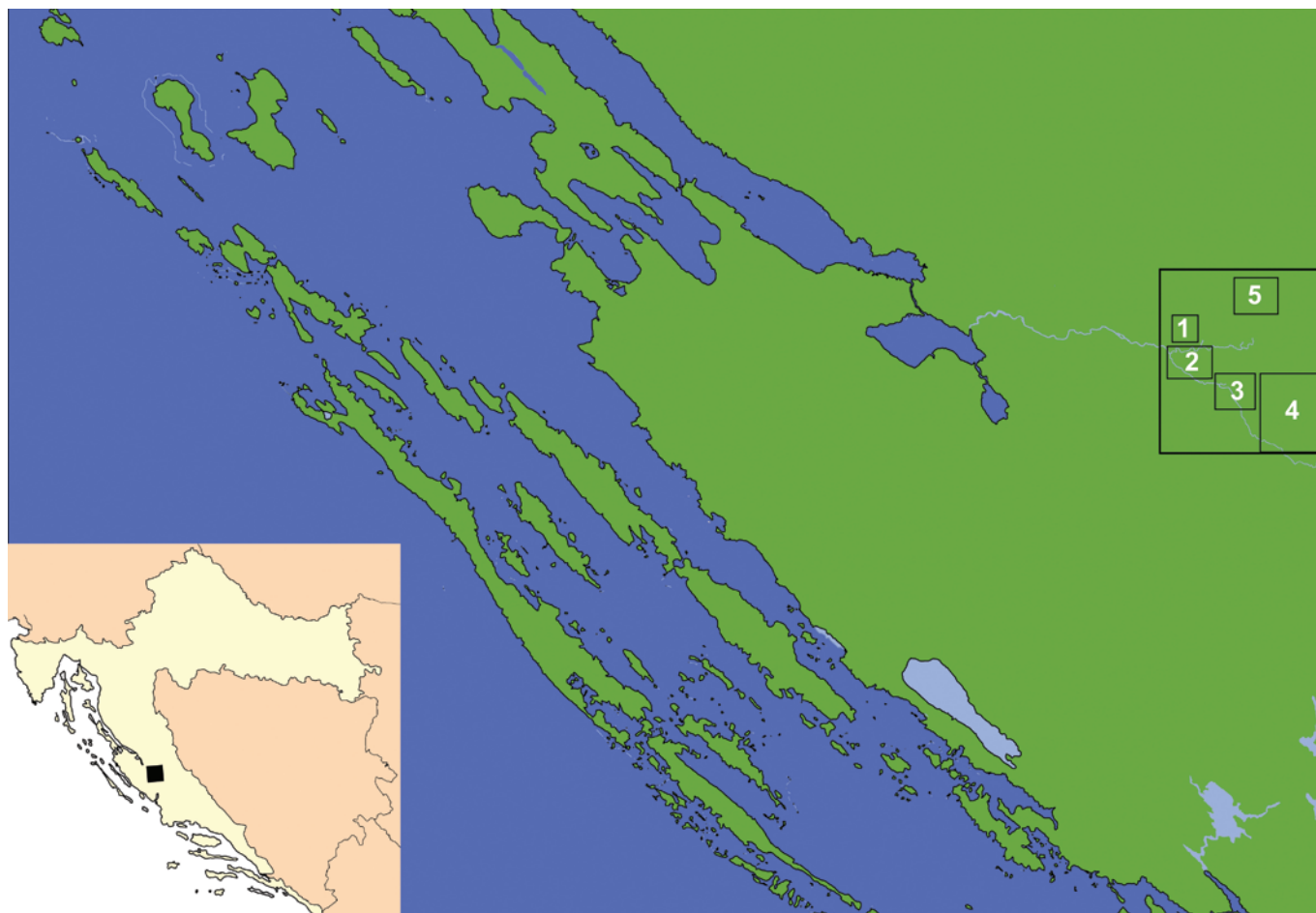
2 Ekipu Arheološkog muzeja Zadar činili su voditeljica, kustosičica Morana Vuković, dokumentarist Robert Maršić te studenti arheologije Sveučilišta u Zadru Krešimir Vacek i Slavko Šarčević. U nekoliko navrata pridružila nam se i konzervatorica Lepa Petri. Željela bih od srca zahvaliti suradnicima na entuzijazmu i predanosti – bez njih ništa ne bi bilo isto. Također zahvaljujem Rudolfu Katiću koji nam je bio na raspolaganju te omogućio prijevoz terenskim vozilom na teško pristupačna područja.

3 Prilikom pripreme koristila sam zračne snimke i topografske karte dostupne na internetskom servisu Arkod (<https://preglednik.arkod.hr>), Geoportal (<https://geoportal.dgu.hr>) te zračne snimke iz 1968. god., dostupne na internetskom servisu ISPU (<https://ispu.mgipu.hr>). Također sam koristila i povijesne karte iz 18. i 19. stoljeća, dostupne na internetskom servisu Mapire – Historical Maps Online (<https://mapire.eu>).

1 W. Buttler (W. Buttler, 1933, 183-198) described the prehistoric hillforts in Bukovica, as did Š. Batović after him (Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], 853-887). Of the authors tackling the archaeological sites and excavations in the Obrovac area, we will mention here the most important ones: M. Abramić and A. Colnago (M. Abramić – A. Colnago, 2011 [1909], 221-244) in the early 20th century; S. Čače (S. Čače, 2007, 39-82), I. Glavaš and Ž. Miletić (I. Glavaš – Ž. Miletić, 2013, 537-560), Š. Vrkić (Š. Vrkić, 2015, 101-122; 2016, 25-61) recently, debating the territory and roads in it. Lepa Petri, Senior Consultant at the Direction for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Conservation Department in Zadar, has been systematically inventorying the cultural heritage in this area for years in order to ensure its protection. In 2017 and 2018, together with Timka Alihodžić, Senior Curator at the Archaeological Museum Zadar, Petri surveyed Žegar, Krupa and Golubić areas. I am particularly indebted to them for all the information, suggestions and support provided.

2 The team of the Archaeological Museum Zadar was headed by Morana Vuković, a curator. Other members of the team were Rober Maršić, research assistant/record keeper, and Krešimir Vacek and Slavko Šarčević, students of archaeology at the University of Zadar. Conservator Lepa Petri joined the team on several occasions. I am grateful to the team members for their enthusiasm and dedication without which our task would not be possible. I am also grateful to Mr. Rudolf Katić who was there for us and drove us in his 4-wheel drive to inaccessible areas.

3 The materials used during the preparations included the aerial photographs and topographic maps available at Arkod web service (<https://preglednik.arkod.hr>), Geoportal (<https://geoportal.dgu.hr>) and the aerial photographs from 1968 available at ISPU web service (<https://ispu.mgipu.hr>). The historical maps from the 18th and 19th centuries, available at Mapire web service – Historical Maps Online (<https://mapire.eu>) were also used.



Karta 1. Zemljopisni položaj istraživanog prostora

Map 1. Geographical position of area surveyed

1. Golubić, 2. - 3. Nadovda, 4. Ervenik gornji, 5. Duboki dol i Vučjak

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

kojima se do njih došlo kao i, koliko je bilo moguće, šire područje oko samih lokaliteta.

Osim prikupljanja podataka o rasprostranjenju lokaliteta jedan od ciljeva ovog rekognosciranja je i dokumentiranje, izrada tlocrta i fotodokumentacije. Prikupljan je i pokretni arheološki materijal pronađen na površini. Uglavnom se radi o keramičkom materijalu koji je mahom loše očuvan, ponajviše zbog atmosferilija.

Planiranje rekognosciranja usmjerili su idući faktori: dostupnost interesnih područja ovisno o mogućnosti pristupa i stanju na terenu, stanju pristupnih cesta te bujnoj vegetaciji koja je prilično ometala vidljivost i mogućnost kretanja pojedinim predjelima. Vremenske prilike odredile su tijek i ritam terenskih pregleda.

GOLUBIĆ

Na području Golubića pregledane su dvije gradine. Prva od njih, Veselinovića gradina (Karta 2, 1; Sl. 1),⁴ položajem

usual way: the members of the team scattered around the terrain based on a predetermined pattern. While most of the sites and areas were targeted, the team also surveyed the terrain along the paths leading to them and – as much as it was possible – the areas surrounding the sites.

In addition to identifying the exact positions of the sites, one of the survey's goals was to document them, make their ground plans and photograph them. The movable finds from the surface were collected. Those were mostly pottery fragments, poorly preserved due to weathering agents.

The following factors were considered when the survey was planned: the accessibility of the areas of interest; situation on the terrain; condition of access roads; and lush vegetation affecting visibility and movement in some places. The course and rhythm of the survey trips depended on weather.

GOLUBIĆ

Two hillforts were surveyed in Golubić area. The first one, Veselinovića gradina (Map 2, 1; Fig. 1),⁴ dominated the area around Golubić and the River Krnjeza. It is a round-shaped

4 Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], Carte 1, br. 50, 855-856.

4 Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], Carte 1, no. 50, 855-856.



Slika 1. Veselinovića gradina, pogled s juga
Figure 1. Veselinovića gradina, view from South

foto / photo: M. Vuković



Karta 2. Lokaliteti na području Golubića: 1. Veselinovića gradina, 2. Grčka lokva i kamene gomile južno od nje, 3. Gradina Bilići

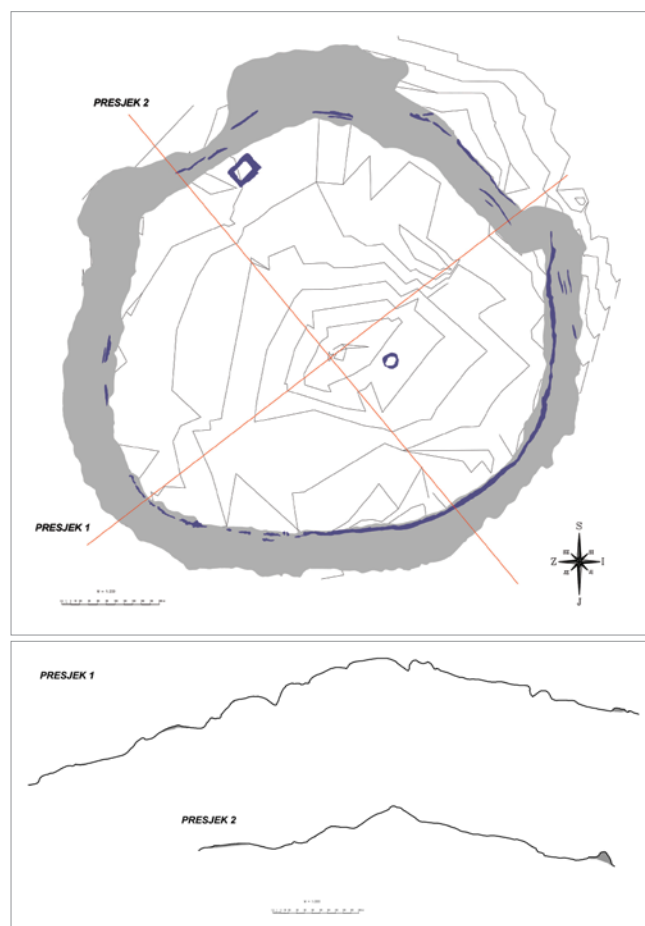
Map 2. Locations in Golubić area: 1. Veselinovića gradina hillfort, 2. Grčka lokva pond and stone piles south of it, 3. Bilići hillfort

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

dominira prostorom Golubića i Krnježe. Kružnog je oblika, utvrđena jakim kamenim bedemom čije osipine mjestimično dosežu i preko 10 m širine (Sl. 2). Blago izdignut plato ispresijecan je oštrim kamenom živcem, a kulturni je sloj ispran, no po površini se pronalazi nešto pokretnog arheološkog materijala, ulomaka grube željeznodobne keramike

hillfort with a massive stone rampart, the eroded parts of which are more than 10m wide in places (Fig. 2). The slightly elevated plateau is intersected in many places by rough bedrock. The cultural layer is washed out but some archaeological material – fragments of coarse Iron Age pottery – can be found on the surface. Such fragments can also be found on the slopes and in the drywalls lining the *ograde* on the southwestern side.⁵ West of the hillfort, a pond named Grčka lokva (Fig. 3), two waterholes which are still in use by the local cattle-breeders and five stone piles can be found. The stone piles are all located on the slope underneath the pond; they are up to 0.5m high and are approx. 4m in diameter (Map 2, 2).

Above Bilići hamlet, on a rocky hilltop, a small hillfort is located (Map 2, 3; Fig. 4, 5).⁶ The plateau on the top has a rampart on its northern side and the bedrock on its southern side. The rampart follows the bedrock in the east-west direction,



Slika 2. Veselinovića gradina, tlocrt i presjeci

Figure 2. Veselinovića gradina, ground plan and cross-sections

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

5 The enclosures lined by drywalls are called *ograde* by the locals. While they can have a square or rectangular shapes, they are usually asymmetrical, circular or oval. The drywalls that line them follow the configuration of the terrain, also lining the area surveyed. They are of various sizes and can be used for crops and cattle-breeding.

6 Š. Vrkić, 2015, n. 31.



Slika 3. Grčka lokva

Figure 3. Grčka lokva pond

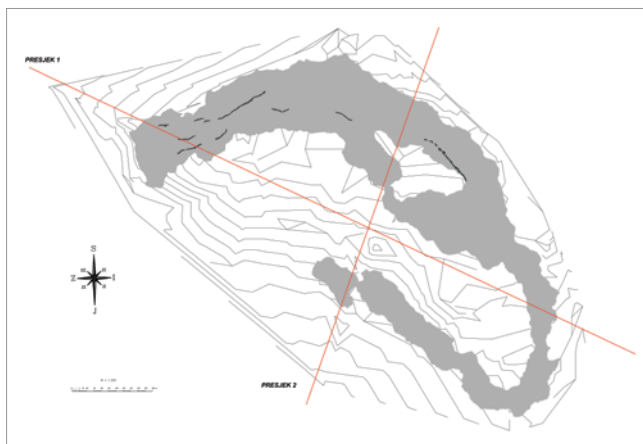
foto / photo: M. Vuković



Slika 5. Gradina iznad zaselka Bilići

Figure 5. Hillfort above Bilići hamlet

foto / photo: R. Maršić



Slika 4. Gradina iznad zaselka Bilići, tlocrt i presjeci

Figure 4. Hillfort above Bilići hamlet, ground plan and cross-sections

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

koje ima i na padinama i u zidovima ograda s jugozapadne strane.⁵ Sa zapadne strane gradine dokumentirani su Grčka lokva (Sl. 3), dva pojila koja se i danas koriste i održavaju za potrebe lokalnog stanovništva i uzgoja stoke te pet kamenih gomila. Sve su pozicionirane na padini pod lokvom, promjera oko 4 m i visine do 0,5 m (Karta 2, 2).

Iznad zaseoka Bilići, na kamenoj je glavici smještena omanja gradina (Karta 2, 3; Sl. 4, 5).⁶ Vršni plato utvrđen je bedemom sa sjeverne strane te kamenom živcem s južne. Bedem se hrptom kamena živca spušta na istok i zapad, štiteći širi prostor na južnoj, strmoj padini glavice. Ojačan je sa zapadne strane, gdje utvrđuje niži plato, a doima se da se između njega i vrha nalazi ulazna rampa. I na vrhu i na južnoj padini pronalazimo prapovijesnu, vjerojatno željeznodobnu keramiku, loše očuvane, sitne i grube ulomke keramičkih posuda s prijesama kalcita.

from the top down the steep slope. It protects the area on the southern slope. It is reinforced on its western side, where it protects a lower plateau. The impression is that an access ramp used to be between the rampart and the top. Both on the top and on the southern slope, prehistorical pottery (probably from the Iron Age) is found. These are small, coarse and poorly preserved fragments of ceramic vessels with admixtures of calcite.

Underneath the hillfort, right next to a small enclosed valley surrounded by rocky ground, the team recorded a recently made and nicely walled pond. The shortage of springs in these parts is compensated with building ponds. It is possible that such ponds had been built earlier in the past but were walled recently. A trail used by shepherds runs to Prezid Pass in the north, passing by the hillfort and small depressions where drywall-lined plots of local farmers are located. South of the hillfort, larger fertile land plots amidst rocky ground can be seen. The locals still till them.

NADVODA

The right bank of the Zrmanja, opposite Žegarsko polje, is called Nadvoda. A number of hamlets can be found there, close to each other, on the rocky slopes above fertile fields

5 Lokalni izraz „ograde“ označava prostor ograđen suhozidom. Mogu biti kvadratnog ili pravokutnog oblika, ali češće su nepravilnog, kružnog ili ovalnog, te prate konfiguraciju terena opasavajući interesno područje. Različitih su veličina, a mogu služiti i za poljoprivredu i za stočarstvo.

6 Š. Vrkić, 2015, bilj. 31.

U sjevernom podnožju gradine, tik do male ograđene doline okružene kršem, dokumentiramo recentnu, lijepo obzidanu lokvu. Očit nedostatak žive vode kompenzira se gradnjom lokvi koje su mogle biti i starijeg datuma te obzidane u novije vrijeme. Uz gradinu i manje udoline gdje se nalaze ograde obližnjih zaselaka, prolazi pastirska staza na sjever, prema prijevoju na Prezidu, a s južne strane prostiru se veća plodna polja u kršu koja se i dandanas obrađuju.



Karta 3. Lokaliteti na zapadnom dijelu Nadvode: 1. Nosak, 2. Gradinica, 3. Babića gradina, 4. Prostor južno od Gradinice, 5. Čosina gradina, 6. Padina s kamenim konstrukcijama, 7. Skupina od tri kamene gomile uz put pod Čosinom gradinom, 8. Kamene gomile između ograda zaseoka Kljuje, 9. Gradina Trebačnik, 10. Čosina glavica, 11. Kamena gomila na padini pod Čosinom glavicom

Map 3. Locations in western part of Nadvoda: 1. Nosak, 2. Gradinica, 3. Babića gradina hillfort, 4. Area south of Gradinica, 5. Čosina gradina hillfort, 6. Slope with stone structures, 7. Group of three stone piles by the trail underneath Čosina gradina, 8. Stone piles between *ograde* of Kljuje hamlet, 9. Trebačnik hillfort, 10. Čosina glavica, 11. Stone pile on slope underneath Čosina glavica

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

NADVODA

Područje desne obale Zrmanje, nasuprot Žegarskom polju, gdje su gusto raspoređeni zaselci na kamenim padinama iznad plodnih polja uz rijeku, naziva se Nadvoda. Cijeli je taj kraj pust, krševit i većinom prilično zarastao.

Zapadni dio Nadvode čini „trokutasti“ prostor između Zrmanje i Krupe, od gradine Trebačnik do Sastavaka – mjesta gdje se Krupa ulijeva u Zrmanju (Sl. 6). Među lokalnim stanovništvom to se područje naziva Nusak.

Glavica Nosak, iznad zaselka Radmilovići, naizgled je pusta i krševita zaravan (Karta 3, 1). Na jugoistočnom rubu nalazi se suhozidna, kružna konstrukcija promjera 10 m (Sl. 7). Ulaz je na sjevernoj strani flankiran izduženim zidom sa zapadne i četvrtastim objektom s istočne strane. Također, na ulaznoj su rampi vidljive barem dvije podzide koje su vjerojatno bile dio planiranja prostora, poravnanja za ulaz.



Slika 6. Sastavci, mjesto gdje se Krupa ulijeva u Zrmanju

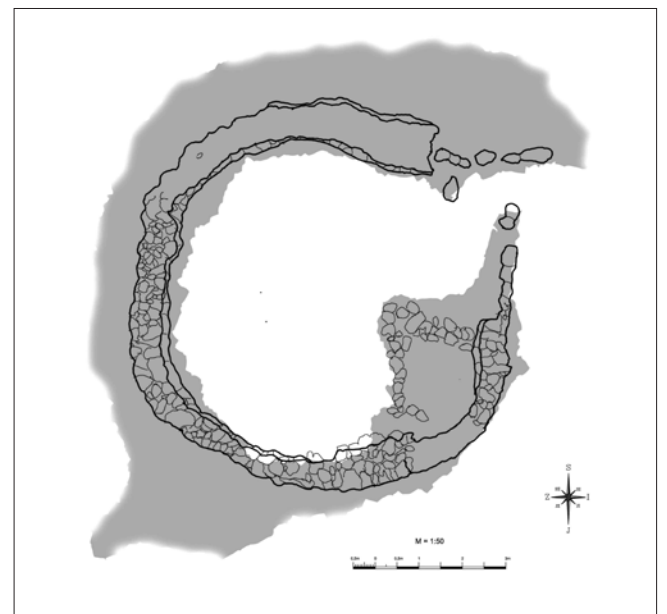
Figure 6. Sastavci, point where Krupa joins Zrmanja

foto / photo: M. Vuković

along the river. The whole area is desolate, craggy and mostly covered with vegetation.

The western part of Nadvoda consists of a triangular area bordered by the Zrmanja and Krupa, stretching from Trebačnik hillfort to Sastavci (the place where the Krupa joins the Zrmanja) (Fig. 6). The locals call the area Nusak.

Nosak hilltop above Radmilovići hamlet is a seemingly desolate and rocky plateau (Map 3, 1). A circular drywall structure, 10m in diameter, can be seen on the southeastern edge (Fig. 7). The entrance on the northern side is flanked by an elongated wall to the west and a rectangular structure to the east. At least two foundations



Slika 7. Kamena konstrukcija na poziciji Nosak, tlocrt

Figure 7. Stone structure at Nosak site, ground plan

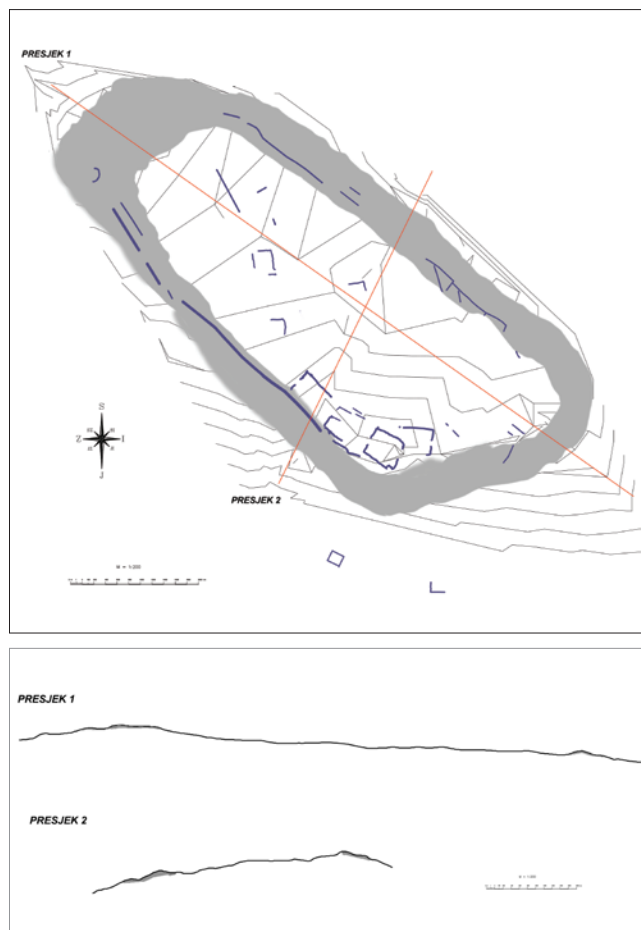
izradio / made by: R. Maršić

Lice zida s unutarnje strane lijepo je vidljivo, uslojenje sačuvano u najmanje dva reda, dok se s vanjske strane vidi urušenje. Jako je dobra vidljivost na sve strane, a osobito na Žegarsko polje u daljini, gradine Trebačnik, Čosinu gradinu i Veselinovića gradinu te na poprečne komunikacije uz plodna polja Babića i Prodanovića. Nažalost, ovdje nije pronađeno nikakvih drugih ostataka osim same gradnje, pa se ne može znati kojem vremenu ova konstrukcija pripada. S obzirom na položaj, moguće je da se radi o objektu koji je mogao služiti kao dio komunikacijskog ili obrambenog sustava.

U zaselku Babići, na topografskim je kartama označena kota 102 m/nv, a lokalno stanovništvo zove ju Gradinica (Karta 3, 2; Sl. 8). Već je na satelitskim snimkama vidljivo da se radi o gradini. Uspoređujući podatke koje imamo zahvaljujući Konzervatorskom odjelu u Zadru te one iz relevantne literature nije u potpunosti jasno je li ova gradina već zabilježena.⁷ Duguljastog je oblika i zauzela je prostor manjeg izduženog uzvišenja (Sl. 9, 1). Osipina bedema široka je i do 10 m, dok je zapadni kraj dodatno ojačan i čini njegovu najvišu točku. Mnoštvo je ostataka ulomaka željeznodobne keramike i kućnog lijepa na koje se nailazi po cijelom prostoru Gradinice. Keramika je gruba, čvrsta i s primjesama usitnjenog kalcita (T. 1, 1-3). Unutar ograđenog prostora vidljivi su ostatci planiranja prostora koji bi mogli pripadati originalnoj gradnji, ali zbog dostupnosti gradine treba uzeti u obzir mogućnost naknadnog korištenja prostora. Duž sjeverne strane bedema ove gradine nalaze se pravokutne konstrukcije usađene u njegov plašt.

Sjeverno od Gradinice nalazi se brdo Babića gradina na kojem se, unatoč sugestivnom imenu, nije našlo nikakvih arheoloških ostataka (Karta 3, 3). Na širokom platou dominiraju nakupine kamena živca, a kroz prohodnije prostore prolaze pastirski putevi. No na južnoj padini glavice, koja gleda na Čosinu gradinu i spušta se prema obližnjog jarugi, na pojedinim su mjestima vidljive evidentne ljudske intervencije u krškom okolišu. Na više pozicija vidljivo je zaravnavanje prostora u vidu zapunjavanja kamena živca

7 Gradinica nije opisana u najstarijoj literaturi, a Š. Batović (Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], 853-887) donosi mnoštvo lokaliteta, međutim, karta priložena uz tekst dosta je nejasna. Pokriva prilično veliko područje pa nije moguće znati o kojoj se mikrolokaciji točno radi. Već je na prvi pogled vidljivo da su neke pozicije ili imena problematična. Naime, Š. Batović spominje gradinu Nosak i označava ju na karti brojem 43 (Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], Carte 1, br. 43, 856), no nedoumica proistječe iz činjenice da na glavici nedaleko od Gradinice, koja na kartama nosi upravo to ime – Nosak, postoji omanja, kružna kamena konstrukcija. Teško da je takva manja struktura mogla biti nazvana gradinom. Vjerojatnije je da nije bila viđena tijekom obilaska zbog nedostupnijeg položaja pa je moguće da se označena točka ipak odnosi na Gradinicu. Ovaj se naziv, Gradinica, pojavljuje na Batovićevu popisu, ali se odnosi na lokalitet s druge strane Zrmanje. Jedan od zbunjujućih primjera je i „Gradina, Žegar, zaselak Prende“. Takav zaselak ne postoji na označenom položaju na kartama žegarskog područja iz raznih vremenskih razdoblja ni u sjećanju lokalnog stanovništva. Ta bi gradina odgovarala Gradini u zaseoku Prndelji, koju opisuje W. Buttler nazivajući ju „Gradina bei Prendelj“ (W. Buttler, 1933, 196). Moguće je da se jednostavno radi o zabuni ili nehotičnom skraćivanju. Zahvaljujem kolegici Marini Jurjević, kustosici u Zavičajnom muzeju Obrovac, na konstruktivnoj raspravi o ovoj temi.



Slika 8. Gradinica, tlocrt i presjeci

Figure 8. Gradinica, ground plan and cross-sections

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

are visible on the access ramp; they were probably built when the access was leveled as part of the spatial planning. The wall is very visible on the inside, with at least two layers preserved. It has collapsed on the outside. The site commands a great view on all sides, particularly on Žegarsko polje (a karst field) in the distance, Trebačnik, Čosina gradina and Veselinovića gradina (hillforts) and transversal roads along the fertile fields in Babića do and Prodanovića do (small valleys). Unfortunately, as no other remains besides the structure itself have been found here, the structure cannot be dated. Given the position, we can assume that it was part of some communication or defense systems.

The hill in Babići hamlet, designated on topographic maps as Hill 102, is called Gradinica by the local population (Map 3, 2; Fig. 8). Even satellite photos clearly show it is a hillfort. When the data from the Conservation Department in Zadar are compared with those from the relevant literature, it is not quite clear whether this



Slika 9. Pogled s jugozapada na gradine: 1. Gradinica, 2. Ćosina gradina, 3. Trebačnik, 4. Ruja

Figure 9. Southwestern view of hillforts: 1. Gradinica, 2. Ćosina gradina, 3. Trebačnik, 4. Ruja

foto / photo: R. Maršić; označila / marked by: M. Vuković

sitnijim kamenjem te plitkih podzida (Sl. 10). To je prostor kojim prolazi pastirski put, a u neposrednoj se blizini nalazi nekoliko prirodnih kamenica koje se očito i danas koriste za napajanje stoke (Sl. 11).⁸ Je li se radilo o objektima, možda nekom naselju ili obrambenim pozicijama koje bi korespondirale Ćosinoj gradini i očuvanju pristupa jarugi, koja vjerojatno sezonski ima vode, te komunikaciji koja se ovdje pruža prema sjeveru, ostaje pitanje. Svakako je moguće da je u narodu važnost ovog prostora sačuvana upravo u imenu kojim ga zovu.

Na padini južno od Gradinice mnogo je razrušenih kamenih struktura (Karta 3, 4). Uglavnom se radi o kamenim zidovima, nasipima, mjestimično vidljivim, a onda im se trag gubi u kamenitom okolišu oštrog živca. Na samom rubu padine nalazi se kamena gomila. Sredina je gomile izrovana, a od kamena s gomile napravljen je kružni zaklon. Mnogo je ostataka modernih materijala, paljevine, ali i pokretnog arheološkog materijala. I ovdje se radi o ulomcima grube željeznodobne keramike.

⁸ Naziv „kamenica“ označava prirodnu udubinu u kamenu živcu u kojoj se skuplja kišnica. U izvornom obliku privremeni su izvor vode, a ponekad se većim kamenicama zidanjem povećavao obujam ili se potpunim zatvaranjem i izgradnjom vijenca od njih napravio bunar.

hillfort has already been documented.⁷ It is oblong and it lies on an elongated high ground (Fig. 9, 1). The eroded part of the rampart is up to 10m wide. Its reinforced western end is its highest point. Numerous fragments of Iron Age pottery and remains of daub can be found all over Gradinica. The pottery is coarse, hard and with admixture of crushed calcite (Pl. 1, 1 – 3). The traces of spatial planning that can be seen within the enclosure could have belonged to the original structure, but the fact that the hillfort is rather accessible allows the possibility that the space it occupies could have been used in some later period. Rectangular structures are fixed into the northern side of hillfort's rampart.

North of Gradinica there is a hill called Babića gradina that, despite its promising name (which means Babića

⁷ Gradinica is not described in the earliest literature. Š. Batović (Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], 853-887) mentions numerous sites, but the accompanying map is rather unclear. As it covers a rather large region, the exact microlocation cannot be identified. It is clear even at the first sight that some locations and place names are dubious. Š. Batović mentions Nosak hillfort and designates it with No. 43 on the map (Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], Carte 1, no. 43, 856), but what creates a dilemma is the fact that there is a small round rocky structure on a hilltop near Gradinica, also designated on maps as Nosak. The toponym Gradinica can be found on Batović's list, but it refers to a site on the opposite bank of the Zrmanja.

Another confusing example is the entry "Gradina, Žegar, hamlet of Prende". Such a hamlet cannot be found on this location on any map of the Žegar area nor do locals remember it. This hillfort would correspond with the one in the hamlet of Prndelji, described by W. Buttler as "Gradina bei Prndelji" (W. Buttler, 1933, 196). It is possible that it was a misunderstanding or that the place name was misspelled. I am indebted to Marina Jurjević, a curator in the Regional Museum in Obrovac, for her constructive discussion on the subject.



Slika 10. Kamene konstrukcije na jugoistočnoj padini brda Babića gradina

Figure 10. Stone structures on southeastern slope of Babića gradina hill

foto / photo: R. Maršić

Gradina zabilježena čestim imenom – Gradina, smještena je na brdu u zaleđu zaseoka Ćose (Karta 3, 5; Sl. 9, 2). Š. Batović ovu poziciju označava kao Ćosina gradina.⁹ Na njezinu vrhu nalazi se rasuti bedem nepravilne elipsaste forme, čije su osipine prosječno debele oko 10 metara (Sl. 12). Unutar ograđenog prostora nailazi se na suhozidne konstrukcije te keramiku željeznodobnih odlika po površini. Na tijelu bedema uočljive su nepravilne strukture veličine unutrašnjosti prosječno oko 1 x 1 m. Nejasna je njihova namjena i podrijetlo, a ima ih i na drugim gradinama.¹⁰

Na kamenitoj padini podno Ćosine gradine nalazi se desetak kamenih konstrukcija (Karta 3, 6). Pravokutnog su oblika, sagrađene na platoima kamena živca, ali loše očuvane, s vidljivim ostacima tek ponekog osutog zida. Na platou iznad njih polukružni je kameni nasip dužine 20-ak metara i visine 0,70 m. Nema pokretnih nalaza.

9 Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], Carte 1, br. 43, 856.

10 Osim na Ćosinoj gradini ovakvih struktura ima i na nekim drugim gradinama koje smo obuhvatili pregledom, kao na primjer na Gradnici ili gradini iznad zaseoka Kabići, ali ima ih i na gradinama šireg područja, poput one u Turnju, koju smo posjetili tijekom lipnja 2018. godine. Ove strukture mahom su neuredne i djeluju kao rupe iskopane u tijelu bedema, s tek neznatno izdignutim zidovima koji su mogli nastati vađenjem kamenja prilikom izrade. Često se ove strukture nižu jedna do druge. Ove se konstrukcije svojom neurednom strukturom uklapaju u osipine bedema. Teško je odrediti vrijeme njihova nastanka kao i namjenu. Vjerojatno su služile kao neka vrsta zaklona, s obzirom na lošu konstrukciju i veličinu koja ne prelazi 1,5 x 1,5 m. Također, treba uzeti u obzir da gradine često zauzimaju dominantne položaje koji su zanimljivi i u drugim okolnostima pa su ove strukture isto tako mogle nastati i u nekom recentnijem ratnom periodu.



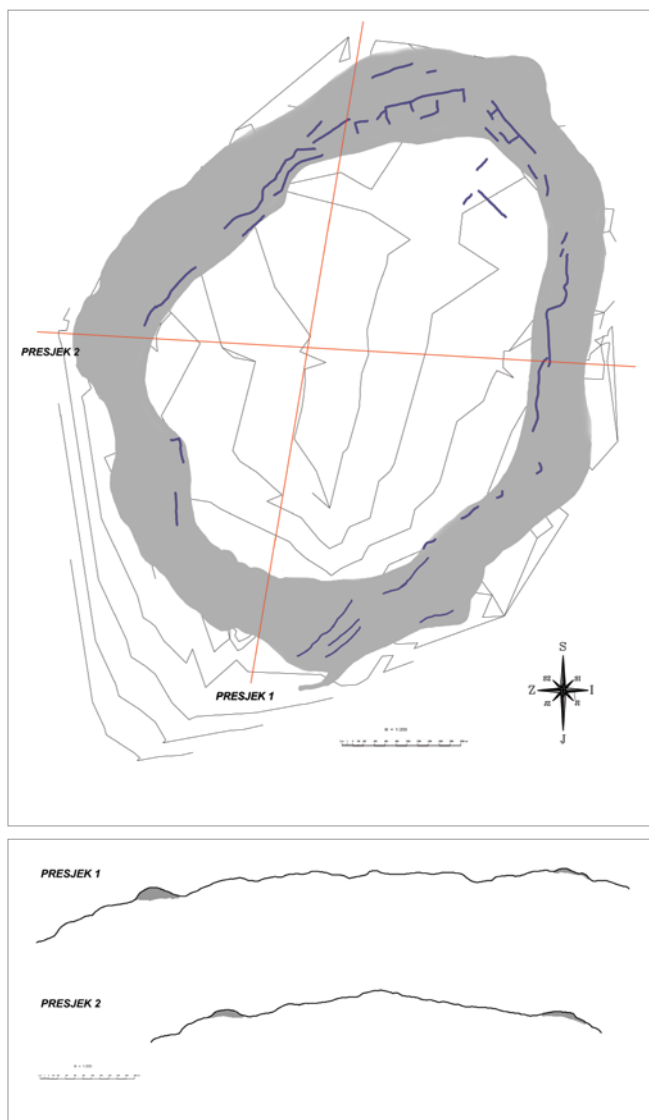
Slika 11. Kamenica na jugoistočnoj padini brda Babića gradina
Figure 11. Kamenica (natural recess in bedrock where rainwater collects) on southeastern slope of Babića gradina hill

foto / photo: M. Vuković

hillfort), yielded no archaeological remains (Map 3, 3). The wide plateau is dominated by natural stone piles. Shepherds' trails run through its more penetrable parts. But on the southern slope of the hill, the one facing Ćosina gradina and descending toward a nearby gully, man-made alterations in the karst environment can be seen in places. The surface was visibly leveled in several places, by back-filling the bedrock with smaller rocks and by using shallow foundations (Fig. 10). A shepherds' trail runs here and a few natural *kamenice*, obviously still used for watering, can be seen nearby (Fig. 11).⁸ It remains to be seen if these were structures, perhaps a settlement or some fortified positions that would correspond with Ćosina gradina and guarding the access to the gully (probably filled with water seasonally) and the road stretching to the north. It is certainly possible that the importance of this area is reflected in the toponym the locals use for it.

On the slope south of Gradinica, many stone structures reduced to rubble can be seen (Map 3, 4). These are mostly stone walls and dikes which are visible in places before getting lost in the rocky environment of the rough bedrock. A stone pile can be seen on the slope's edge. The

8 A *kamenica* is a natural recess in the bedrock where rainwater collects. Originally, it is a temporary source of water. People would sometimes wall it in and increase its volume or – if it was a larger *kamenica* – they would seal it off and turn it into a well by building a wellhead.



Slika 12. Čosina gradina, tlocrt i presjeci

Figure 12. Čosina gradina, ground plan and cross-sections

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

Istočno od ovog položaja, uz pastirski put, dokumentirane su tri kamene gomile (Karta 3, 7). Sve su tri većih dimenzija, preko 7 m u promjeru i 0,70 m visine (Sl. 13). Građene su od većeg kamena sa sitnijom ispunom i prilično su rasute, a na dvjema su izgrađeni pastirski zakloni, od materijala sa samih gomila. Nešto niže, među ograda- ma zaseoka Kljuje, dokumentiramo četiri kamene gomile: dvije veće, promjera oko 10 m i visine 0,5 m, te jednu promjera 8 m, visine 0,5 m i drugu promjera 3 m, visine 0,3 m (Karta 3, 8; Sl. 14). Nismo našli arheoloških ostataka, kako artefakata tako i tragova eventualne grobne arhitekture.

Na najvišoj točki ovog predjela smještena je gradina Trebačnik (Karta 3, 9; Sl. 15).¹¹ Jedna od najvećih na području jugoistočnog Velebita, ova kompleksna gradina

central portion of the stone pile is furrowed and a circular shelter was made of the stones from the pile. There are many remains of modern materials, charred traces and movable archaeological finds – also fragments of coarse Iron Age pottery.

The hillfort known by a common name – Gradina (hillfort) – is located on a hill in the vicinity of Čose hamlet (Map 3, 5; Fig. 9, 2). Š. Batović designated this location as Čosina gradina.⁹ A ruined rampart of an oval shape can be seen on its top. On average, its eroded parts are approx. 10 meters thick (Fig. 12). Drywall structures are found within the enclosure, with Iron Age pottery scattered on the surface. Asymmetrical structures with the interiors of approx. 1x1m can be seen on the rampart. Such structures can be seen in other hillforts, too. Their purpose and origin are not clear.¹⁰

On a rock-strewn slope underneath Čosina gradina, a dozen rectangular stone structures (Map 3, 6) can be found. Made on the bedrock plateaus, they are poorly preserved – only the remains of a few eroded walls can be seen. A semicircular stone dike can be seen on the plateau above them. It is approx. 20m long and 0.70m high. No movable finds.

East of this position, next to a shepherds' trail, three large stone piles were documented (Map 3, 7). Each of them is more than 7m in diameter and 0.70m high (Fig. 13). They consist of massive stones and fine filling. The piles are rather strewn about. Shepherds' shelters are built on two of them, made of the material from the piles. A bit lower, between the *ograde* owned by the people from the hamlet of Kljuje, four stone piles were documented: two large ones (approx. 10m in diameters and 0.5m high), one 8m in diameter and 0.5m high, and one 3m in diameter and 0.3m high (Map 3, 8; Fig. 14). No archaeological remains – neither artefacts nor traces of sepulchral architecture – were found here.

Trbačnik hillfort (Map 3, 9; Fig. 15) lies on the highest point of this area.¹¹ One of the largest in Southeastern Velebit, this complex hillfort dominates the greater surrounding area (Fig. 9, 3). The well-fortified main plateau commands an unobstructed view in all directions, which gave it strategic importance. The well protected areas to the west and to the east provided good places for living. A part of the defense wall on the northern side

9 Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], Carte 1, no. 43, 856.

10 Besides on Čosina gradina, such structures are also found in some other hillforts included in the survey, such as Gradinica hillfort or the one above Kabičić hamlet. They can also be found in the hillforts in other places in the region, like the one in Turanj, visited in June 2018. Most of these structures look sloppy, like holes dug in the rampart, with slightly elevated walls that could have been made during the removal of the rocks. These sloppy structures fit well in the eroded ramparts. It is hard to date them or determine their purpose. Given their poor execution and their size that never exceeds 1.5x1.5m, they were probably used as shelters of a sort. It should also be kept in mind that hillforts are often located on dominant positions which might be of interest in different circumstances, too – so the structures could have been made in a more recent period.

11 W. Buttler, 1933, 189, T. 31/5; Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], 856, Carte 1, br. 45.

11 W. Buttler, 1933, 189, Table 31/5; Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], 856, Carte 1, no. 45.



Slika 13. Kamene gomile i Čosina gradina

Figure 13. Stone piles and Čosina gradina

foto / photo: M. Vuković



Slika 14. Kamene gomile između ograda Ključje

Figure 14. Stone piles between Ključje ograde

foto / photo: M. Vuković



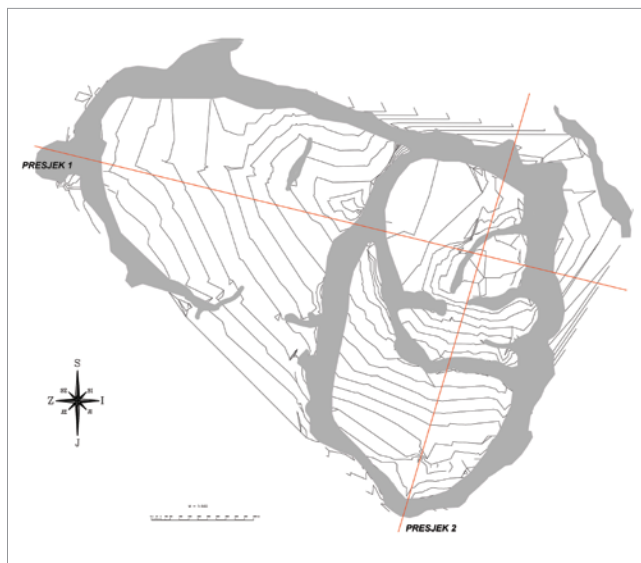
Slika 16. Kamene gomile na Čosinoj glavici

Figure 16. Stone piles on Čosina glavica

foto / photo: M. Vuković

dominira širim područjem (Sl. 9, 3). S dobro utvrđenog glavnog platoa seže nesmetani pogled u svim pravcima, što joj daje strateški značaj, a dobro zaštićeni prostori sa zapadne i južne strane stvaraju mjesto za život. Na sjevernoj je strani gradine devastiran dio bedema prilikom probijanja pristupnog makadamskog puta bagerom. Po površini gradine i na mjestu probijenog bedema pronađeno je dosta željeznodobne keramike. Sva je keramika jako fragmentirana, gruba, s primjesama kalcita (T. 1, 4).

Podno gradine Trebačnik, na prostoru naziva Čosina glavica i Dračevac, rasprostiru se tri veće ograde između kojih prolazi makadamska cesta (Karta 3, 10). Ovaj prostor, naoko pust, prepun je recentnih i starijih intervencija i struktura. Uočljivo je da se radi o sustavu ograđenih prostora od čijih su zidova danas ostale tek blage naznake u prostoru. Tek se na nekoliko mjesta može uhvatiti



Slika 15. Trebačnik, tlocrt i presjeci

Figure 15. Trebačnik, ground plan and cross-sections

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

was demolished by an excavator when the access macadam road was built. Quite a lot of Iron Age pottery was found on the hillfort's surface and on the place where the wall had been demolished. The pottery is very fragment, coarse and with admixtures of calcite (Pl. 1, 4).

potez ne dulji od par metara gdje je zide uslojeno u dva ili više redova. Unutar prostora koji zatvaraju ovi zidovi uočili smo najmanje 15 kamenih humaka (Sl. 16). Neki od njih uništeni su nedavnim intervencijama, vjerojatno prilikom probijanja makadamskog puta. Prosječno su promjera oko 4 m, a visoki najviše do 0,8 m. Nije pronađeno pokretno arheološkog materijala.

Kamene strukture i gomile vidljivi su i unutar obližnje ograde s istočne strane, gdje se jasno razlikuju od novijih krčevina i suhozida. Tu se nalazi nekoliko kamenozemljanih gomila promjera oko 4 m i visine do 0,70 m te skupina od desetak malih kamenih gomila, promjera ne većeg od 1,20 m i najviše do 0,5 m visine. Iako su dvojbeneog značaja, gomile su dokumentirane kao i ostatci starije kamene konstrukcije čiji se trag prati unutar danas ograđenog prostora.

Jugozapadno od Čosine glavice, na krševitoj padini, nalazi se usamljena kamena gomila, promjera oko 7m, visine do 0,4m, podignuta na kamenu živcu (Karta 3, 11). Dosta je uništena i rasuta, a arheoloških pokretnih nalaza nema. Ono što privlači pozornost jest elipsasta kamena struktura koja okružuje gomilu. Veličine je 108 x 60 m i sastavljena je od niza suhozidnih četvrtastih prostorija kojima se može pristupiti s unutarne strane, dok ih s vanjske povezuje jedinstven suhozid (Sl. 17). Veličine su prosječno oko 2 x 2 m, zidova debelih i preko 0,5 m te sačuvanog uslojenja u barem dva reda, a i više, pa i visina mjestimično iznosi preko pola metra. Na nekoliko mjesta ova je struktura prekinuta, no nema ostataka koji bi potvrdili da je na tim mjestima uništena. Nekoliko ovakvih, ali samostalnih objekata nalazi se i u neposrednoj blizini. Iz osnovne elipse prema jugu, u dužini nešto malo manjoj od 100 m, pruža se krak sastavljen od istih konstrukcija. Nije moguće odrediti radi li se o arheološkim ili pak o nekim recentnim konstrukcijama, jesu li služile u svrhu stočarstva ili su dio nedavne povijesti, vojnih, možda ratnih djelovanja.

Istočni predio Nadvode čine zaseoci koji su smješteni na kamenitim padinama visoravni Grabovača oko vrela Mijića i Relja, gdje Zrmanja zavija prema jugu.

Na prostoru oko zaselaka Relje, Nanići i Prndelji te na predjelima Grabovače i Laskovače dokumentirano je više desetaka kamenih te kameno-zemljanih gomila (Karta 4, 1-6, 9, 10). Najčešće su građene na kamenu živcu. Nerijetko je vidljiva kružna kamena struktura gomile od krupnijeg kamena, zapunjena sitnijom ispunom. Mnoge od njih na vrhu imaju izgrađen recentni kameni zaklon otvoren prema južnoj, jugozapadnoj ili jugoistočnoj strani (Sl. 18). Na nekima smo pronašli ulomke keramičkih posuda. Treba naglasiti da je ovaj prostor izrazito zarastao pa je tako i većina objekata djelomično ili potpuno obrasla vegetacijom što je jako otežalo kako kretanje prostorom tako i sam pregled. Na širem području zaselaka Relje i Nanići dokumentirali smo 13

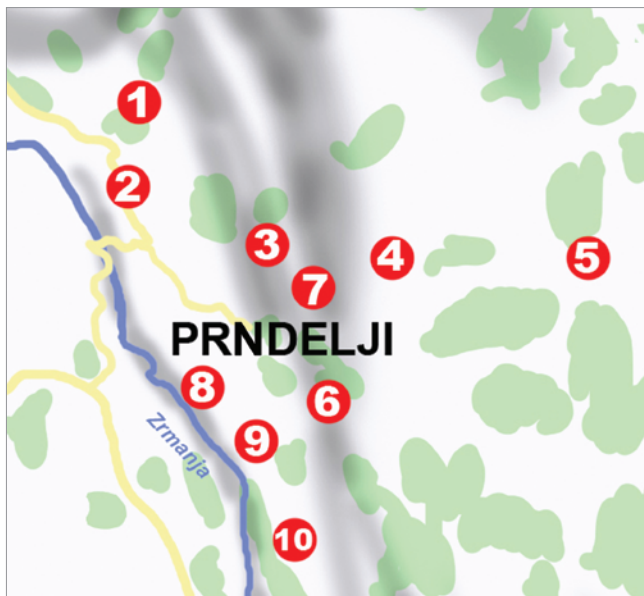
Underneath Trebačnik hillfort, on the locations named Čosina glavica and Dračevac, there are three large *ograde* with a macadam road between them (Map 3, 10). This area, seemingly desolate, is full of recent and older man-made alterations and structures. Obviously it is a system of enclosures the walls of which have been reduced to traces. Only on a few places there are sections of walls (never exceeding a few meters) where two or more layers can be identified. In the enclosures between these walls, we observed not less than 15 stone mounds (Fig. 16). Some of them were destroyed by recent alterations, probably when the macadam road was built. On average, they are approx. 4m in diameter and up to 0.8m high. There were no movable archaeological finds.

Stone structures and piles can also be seen in a nearby enclosure to the east. They are distinctly different from newer clearings and drywalls. Several stone-and-earth piles approx. 4m in diameter and up to 0.70m high can be seen here, as well as a dozen small stone piles 1.20m in diameter and up to 0.5m high. Although their relevance is questionable, the piles documented, together with the remains of an older stone structure the traces of which can be seen in the present-day enclosure.

On a rocky slope southwest of Čosina glavica there is a lonely stone pile approx. 7m in diameter and up to 0.4m high, lying directly on the bedrock (Map 3, 11). It is rather devastated and strewn about, with no movable archaeological finds. What makes it interesting is the oval stone structure surrounding it. This 108x60m structure consists of a series of drywall-built square rooms that can be accessed from the inside and interconnected by a single drywall on the outside (Fig. 17). The average size of the rooms is 2x2m. Their walls are 0.5m thick and have two or more layers; in places, their height exceeds 0.5m. The structure is interrupted in several places but no remains indicate that it is due to destruction. A few such structures, but detached, can be found in the immediate vicinity. An arm consisting of identical structures extends from the basic oval towards south, somewhat less than 100 meters. It is not possible to establish whether these are archaeological or recent structures and if they were used for cattle-breeding or recent military purposes, perhaps in some recent wars.

The hamlets lying around Mijići and Relja springs on the rock-strewn slopes on Grabovača plateau where the Zrmanja turns south constitute the eastern part of Nadvoda.

In the tract around the hamlets of Relja, Nanići and Prndelji and in Grabovača and Laskovača areas, dozens of stone and stone-and-earth piles have been documented (Map 4, 1 – 6, 9, 10). Most of them are built on the bedrock. Circular piles made of large stones and finer fillings can often be seen. Many of them have stone-made shelters on the top. These recent shelters are open towards south, southwest or southeast (Fig. 18). Fragments of ceramic vessels were found on some of them. As this tract is densely vegetated,



Karta 4. Lokaliteti na istočnom dijelu Nadvode: 1. Zaseok Relje, 2. Zaseok Nanići, 3. Zaseok Prndelji, Staro selo, 4. Vodosprema, 5. Žegarska gromila, 6. Gomile u ogradama istočno od zaseoka Prndelji, 7. Suhozidni objekt, 8. Gradina Prndelji, 9. Prostor s kameno-zemljanim gomilama jugoistočno od Gradine, 10. Laskovača
 Map 4. Locations in eastern part of Nadvoda: 1. Relje hamlet, 2. Nanići hamlet, 3. Prndelji hamlet, "Old Village", 4. Water-reservoir, 5. "Žegarska gromila" stone pile, 6. Piles in *ograde* east of Prndelji hamlet, 7. Drywall structure, 8. Prndelji hillfort, 9. Area with stone-and-earth piles southeast of Gradina, 10. Laskovača
 izradio / made by: R. Maršić



Slika 18. Jedna od velikih kamenih gomila na području zaselka Relje, s kamenim zaklonom na vrhu
 Figure 18. One of large piles near Relja hamlet, with stone-made shelter on top
 foto / photo: R. Maršić

kamenih gomila (Karta 4, 1, 2). Od toga su njih četiri izrazito velikih dimenzija, 10 i više metara u promjeru i preko 1,5 m visine. Ostale su manje, prosječnog promjera oko 5 metara. Pregledali smo više ograda na ovom području. U dvije ograde pronašli smo ulomke keramike na površini (Sl. 19). Ulomci grubo izrađene, vjerojatno



Slika 17. Kamena konstrukcija oko gomile podno Čosine glavice
 Figure 17. Stone structure around pile underneath Čosina glavica
 foto / photo: M. Vuković



Slika 19. Jedna od ograde s ulomcima keramičkih posuda na površini, zaseok Relje
 Figure 19. One of *ograde* with fragments of ceramic vessels on surface, Relje hamlet
 foto / photo: R. Maršić

most of these structures are partly or completely covered with vegetation, which made moving around and surveying very difficult. In the area surrounding Relja and Nanići hamlets, we documented 13 stone piles (Map 4, 1, 2). Of these, four are very large – 10 or more meters in diameter and more than 1.5m high. Others are smaller – 5 meters in



Slika 20. Žegarska gomila

Figure 20. "Žegarska gomila" stone pile

foto / photo: M. Vuković

željeznodobne keramike s primjesama jako su sitni i loše očuvani.

Zaselak Prndelji zauzima široko područje. Današnje kuće grupirane su u skupinama na padini prema plodnim livadama na južnoj strani. Sjeverno i sjeveroistočno iznad zaselka pruža se veliki prostor krševite zaravni Grabovača. Taj je prostor u prošlosti eksploatiran pa je mjestimično prošaran ogradama koje su ograđivale malo plodnog tla u ljutom kršu za poljoprivredu, dok je okolni prostor služio za ispašu. Iako se danas polja više ne obrađuju, stoka se i dalje tjera u te predjele. Prolazeći putom iznad zaseoka Prndelji prema Grabovači, izbija se na čistinu među ogradama. Lokalno stanovništvo ovu poziciju naziva Staro selo (Karta 4, 3). I zaista, cijeli je prostor pun pravokutnih struktura, obrušenih zidova, na blagoj padini koja gleda na jugozapad, iznad današnjih zaselaka i u blizini ograđenih polja. Iznad Starog sela pusta je zaravan na kojoj su dokumentirane tri kamene gomile. Dvije su promjera oko 6 m i visoke do 0,7 m, dosta uništene i s recentnim kamenim zaklonom na vrhu, a treća je manja, promjera 6 m i visine 0,40 m, također rasuta. Sjeveroistočno od gomila nalazi se pojilo s masivnim kamenim podzidima u ravnini ostalog prostora. Recentni put u blizini vodi do

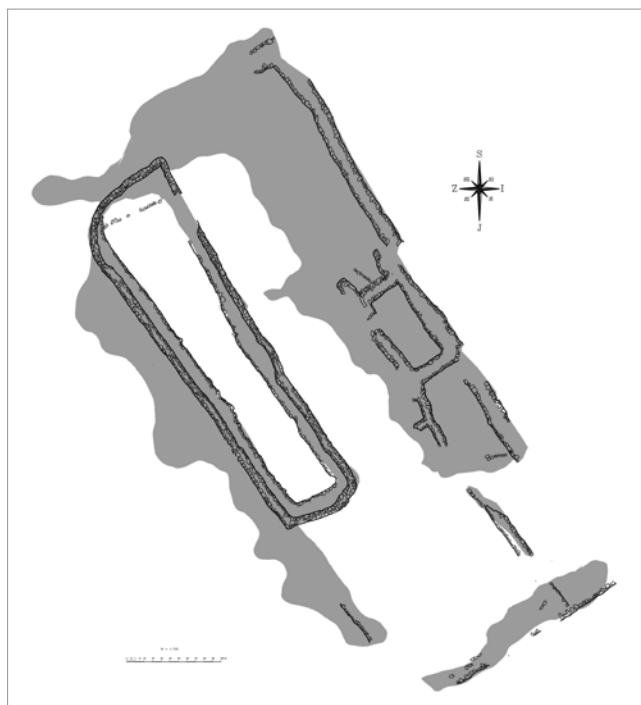
diameter on average. We examined a number of *ograde* in this area. On the surface of two of them we found fragments of coarse pottery with admixtures (Fig. 19). These fragments, probably from Iron Age, are very small and poorly preserved.

Prndelji hamlet covers a wide area. The present-day houses are scattered in groups on the slope facing fertile valleys in the south. A vast craggy plateau called Grabovača extends to the north and northeast of the hamlet. The plateau was exploited in the past, so it is criss-crossed with the *ograde* that encircled what little fertile land there was in this rocky area, while the surrounding area was used for grazing. Although the fields are not tilled any more, cattle still graze here. The path running from Prndelji to Grabovača passes across a clearing between the *ograde*. Local people call this location Staro selo ("old village") (Map 4, 3). Indeed, the whole area is full of rectangular structures and dilapidated walls, lying on a gentle slope facing southwest, above the present-day hamlets and in the vicinity of enclosed field. Above Staro selo there is a desolate plateau on which three stone piles were documented. Two of them are 6m in diameter and up to 0.7m high, rather devastated and with recent shelters built on their tops. The third one is smaller, 6m in diameter and 0.40m high, also strewn about. A stone-walled waterhole leveled with the surrounding area can be seen northeast of the piles.

nikad završene vodospreme,¹² a od nje dalje prema istoku vodi seoski put uz koji se nalazi Žegarska gomila (Karta 4, 5).¹³ Na ovom je potezu dokumentirano šest kamenih gomila. Od njih je najveća upravo Žegarska gomila, sagrađena na kamenom platou, promjera desetak metara i visine 1,5 m (Sl. 20). Vidljiva je kružna struktura gomile i ispunjena od sitnijeg kamenja, dok je krupno kamenje s vrha iskorišteno za gradnju pastirskog zaklona. Na površini gomile pronađen je jedan ulomak loše očuvane, vjerojatno željeznodobne keramike, grube i s primjesama. Sličnih su karakteristika gomile u ogradama sjeveroistočno od zaseoka Prndelji te ona sjeverno od vodospreme, dok su ostale manjih dimenzija, oko 5 do 6 m promjera i visine koja varira, ali ne prelazi 0,7 m.

U zaraslom predjelu podno puta za vodospremu, usred kamenite padine gusto obrasle vegetacijom, nalazi se pravokutni, suhozidni objekt dimenzija 67 x 28 m (Karta 4, 7; Sl. 21). Prostor objekta omeđen je zidom širine 0,8 m koji izbija iz plašta osipine u visini jednog reda (Sl. 22). Na njegovoj sjeveroistočnoj strani smještena su tri manja urušena objekta, dimenzija približno 8 x 5 m, bolje očuvanih zidova, debelih preko 0,5 m. Na jugozapadnom kraju suhozidnog objekta, uz dužu stranu, duguljasto je polje dimenzija 40 x 7 m, ograđeno tanjim zidom i podzidom s unutarnje strane, u jednom uslojenju, širine do 1 m. Duž cijele vanjske, jugozapadne strane objekta vidljiva je osipina širine 4 m. Na livadi je pronađeno mnoštvo sitnih ulomaka grube keramike, neki s primjesama kalcita, neki bez nje. Po svojim karakteristikama vjerojatno pripadaju nekom od mlađih prapovijesnih razdoblja, najvjerojatnije brončanom ili željeznom dobu. Nekoliko većih ulomaka keramičkog posuđa i amorfni ulomci pečene zemlje nalazili su se na sjeverozapadnom plaštu osipine bedema, a jedan usamljeni ulomak keramike pronašli smo zapadno od objekta (T. 1, 5). S južne strane objekta dokumentiramo jednu kamenu gomilu, a sa zapadne nekoliko pozicija gdje je kamen u jednom do dva sloja naslagan na živac u pravokutne zaravnate konstrukcije.

Brina,¹⁴ kako taj prostor naziva lokalno stanovništvo,¹⁵ područje je koje se prostire istočno od gradine Prndelji. Izdiže se nad Zrmanjom, a na topografskim kartama označeno je dvama susjednim toponimima, Gradina i Laskovača. Sa sjeverne strane brine nalazi se udolina s plodnim poljima od kojih se prema zapadu pruža jaruga čije vode utječu u Zrmanju, a prema istoku se teren penje i tu



Slika 21. Suhozidni objekt sjeveroistočno od zaselka Prndelji, tlocrt

Figure 21. Drywall structure northeast of Prndelji hamlet, ground plan

izradio / made by: R. Maršić



Slika 22. Suhozidni objekt sjeveroistočno od zaselka Prndelji
Figure 22. Drywall structure northeast of Prndelji hamlet

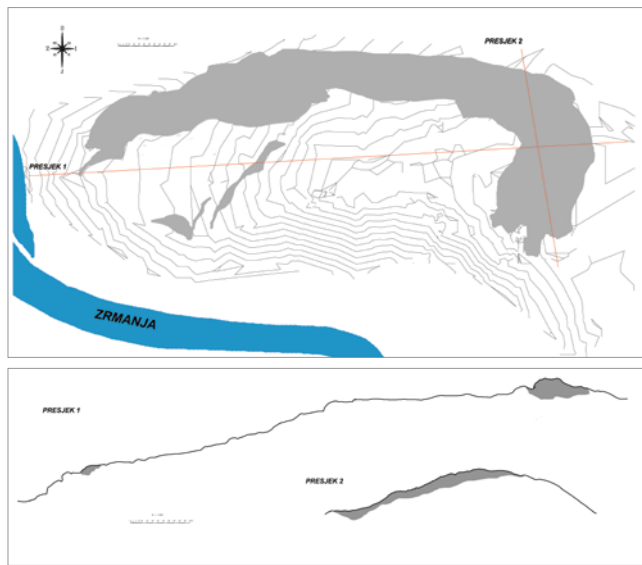
foto / photo: M. Vuković

12 Prije Domovinskog rata ovdje je započeta gradnja vodovodnog sustava. Duž cijelog puta do derutne, nezavršene zgrade vodospreme pratimo iskop u kamenu živcu, danas zatran.

13 Na topografskoj karti na internetskom portalu Arkod ova je kamena gomila obilježena imenom Žegarska gomila i kotom 272 mnnv.

14 Lokalni naziv „brina“ obično označava neki izdignuti položaj. Najčešće se radi o nekom većem kamenitom uzdignuću u krševitom krajoliku.

15 Posebna zahvala sugovornicima iz zaselaka koje smo posjetili: Ljubomiru Švonji iz Babića, Zorki i Milanu Grozdanić te Mariji i Lazaru Dubroja iz zaselaka Prndelji.



Slika 23. Gradina Prndelji, tlocrt i presjeci

Figure 23. Prndelji hillfort, ground plan and cross-sections

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

je nekoliko većih ograđenih polja u nizu. Na zapadnom kraju brine smještena je gradina Prndelji (Karta 4, 8; Sl. 23).¹⁶ Izdvojenost rijekom, jarugom i poljima od okolnog prostora omogućila je dobro čuvanu poziciju s pogledom na Zrmanju, Žegarsko polje i Velebit. Na sjevernim padinama gradine pruža se danas osuti bedem, dok je na istočnoj strani postavljen poprečno po brini i dominantno se izdiže nad prostorom platoa gradine (Sl. 24). Po sredini hrpta na kojem se nalazi Gradina, uočava se blago povišenje širine oko 1,5 m i visine do 0,5 m, sastavljeno od kamena i zemlje, a naleglo na kamen živac. Vjerojatno se radi o dijelu obrambenog sustava gradine nad strmom južnom liticom iznad rijeke. Pokretni arheološki materijal pronalazimo na osipini bedema i na južnoj padini prema Zrmanji, dok na samom platou izostaje. Radi se o ulomcima keramičkih posuda, grube izrade i s primjesama kalcita, a po svojim karakteristikama mogu se datirati u željezno doba (T. 1, 6-8).

Istočno od Gradine nekoliko je ograda i kamenih objekata, vjerojatno starije, napušteno naselje.¹⁷ Dalje na jugoistok ova se kamena brina širi; prostor je kamenit i krševit, prošaran kamenom živcem. Sve je obraslo u gustu vegetaciju, a prostor je tek mjestimično krčen pa je tako nastalo nekoliko manjih, duguljastih, suhozidom zaštićenih polja. Na udaljenosti 600 m zračne linije jugoistočno od Gradine Prndelji, na potezu od 500 m, zabilježeno je preko pedeset kamenih i kameno-zemljanih gomila (Karta 4, 9; Sl. 25). Kamene gomile pretežno su većih dimenzija,

A present-day track nearby leads to the never-completed water reservoir.¹² A village road runs from there to the east, past the Žegarska gromila (Map 4, 5).¹³ Six stone piles were documented on this stretch. Built on a rocky plateau, Žegarska gromila is the largest among them, with approx. 10m diameter and up to 1.5m high (Fig. 21). The pile is circular and contains fillings made of small stones. The massive stones from the top were used for a shepherds' shelter. A poorly preserved fragment of coarse pottery with admixtures, probably from Iron Age, was found on the pile's surface. The piles in the *ograde* northeast of Prndelji hamlet have similar features, and so does the one north of the water-reservoir. Other piles are of a smaller size, 5-6m in diameter and up to 0.7m high.

In the densely vegetated area under the road to the water-reservoir, in the middle of a rocky slope covered with lush vegetation, a 67x28m rectangular drywall structure can be seen (Map 4, 7; Fig. 21). The area around the structure is bordered by a 0.8m-wide wall. The single-layer wall projects from the eroded section (Fig. 22). Three smaller collapsed structures, approx. 8x5m, are located on its northeastern side. Their walls are better preserved and over 0.5m thick. On the southwestern side of the drywall structure, along the longer side, lies an elongated field. 40x7m in size, it is fenced with a thinner, single-layer wall and supporting wall on the inside, up to 1m wide. A 4m-wide eroded section can be seen along the entire outer (southwestern) side of the structure. Numerous coarse pottery fragments, some with admixtures of calcite, some without them, were found on the meadow. Based on their features, they can probably be dated to one of the later prehistoric periods, most likely Bronze or Iron Ages. Some larger pottery fragments and amorphous fragments of fired earth were found on the northwestern face of the eroded rampart and a single fragment was found west of the structure (Pl. 1, 5). A stone pile was documented south of the structure and a few locations with one or two layers of stones arranged in rectangular structures lying on the bedrock were documented west of the structure.

Brina,¹⁴ as the locals call this area,¹⁵ stretches from Prndelji hillfort to the east, towering above the Zrmanja. On topographic maps it is designated with two neighboring place names, Gradina and Laskovača. A valley with fertile

16 W. Buttler, 1933, T. 39/3, 196; Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], Carte 1, br. 39; S ove gradine potječe i više nalaza predrimskog novca (v. u: M. Ilkić, 2017, 154, bilj. 6; M. Ilkić – L. Šešelj, 2017, 296; M. Ilkić – M. Čelhar, 2017, 491).

17 Od sugovornika, Marije i Lazara Dubroje, saznajemo da se ta pozicija smatra starim selom, odakle su se ljudi raselili na druga mjesta.

12 Construction of a water-supply system began here before the Homeland War. A ditch was drilled in the bedrock along the entire road leading to the dilapidated unfinished water-reservoir building. It is filled now.

13 On Arkod web portal, this stone pile is designated as Žegarska gromila, 272m above sea level.

14 The local term *brina* usually refers to an elevated position. In most cases, it is a prominent rocky high ground in a craggy area.

15 We are particularly indebted to the people from the hamlets we visited, who provided us with various information: Ljubomir Švonja from Babići, Zorka and Milan Grozdanić and Marija and Lazar Dubroja from Prndelji.



Slika 24. Gradina Prndelji

Figure 24. Prndelji hillfort

foto / photo: M. Vuković



Slika 25. Jedna od kamenih gomila na zaraslom predjelu istočno od gradine Prndelji

Figure 25. One of stone piles in overgrown area east of Prndelji hillfort

foto / photo: R. Maršić

prosječno promjera od 6 do 8, pojedine čak i do 10 metara, i rasprostiru se i na prostoru Laskovače (Karta 4, 10). Kameno-zemljane gomile su manje, teže vidljive, promjera prosječno oko 4 metra i visine najviše do 0,5 m te su grupirane bliže Gradini. Moguće je da ih ima i dalje na jugoistoku, ali ovim pregledom nisu zabilježene.

Sa sjeverne strane Laskovače široki je prolaz koji do nje vodi između dviju ograda. Sjeverni ulaz u taj prolaz popričen je visokim, masivnim kamenim nasipom. Od njega, preko Laskovače, prema Zrmanji kontinuirano se prati niži, do 0,5 m visok kameno-zemljani nasip širine 3-4 m. Na jednom dijelu on se pretvara u uslojenu kamenu strukturu s jasnim licem na zapadnoj strani koja zatvara polukružni prostor te nastavlja dalje opet kao kameno-zemljani nasip. Nažalost, bujna vegetacija onemogućila je detaljniji pregled i bolje definiranje ove strukture.

fields lies north of the *brina*. A ravine stretches from these fields towards west. The waters from the ravine flow into the Zrmanja. The terrain rises towards east; a series of fenced fields can be found here. Prndelji hillfort lies on the western end of the *brina* (Map 4, 8; Fig. 23).¹⁶ Its position, commanding a view of the Zrmanja, Žegarsko polje and Velebit, is well-guarded because the river, ravine and fields separate it from the surrounding area. A rampart, now eroded, extends on the northern slopes of Gradina. On the eastern side it traverses the *brina*, towering above the hillfort's plateau (Fig. 24). A slight elevation, approx. 1.5m wide and up to 0.5m high, extends along the central part of the ridge on which Gradina is located. Lying directly on the bedrock, the elevation consists of stones and earth. It was probably part of the hillfort's defense system on the steep southern cliff above the river. There were movable archaeological finds on the eroded section of the rampart and on the southern slope facing the Zrmanja. There were no such finds on the plateau itself. Those were fragments of ceramic vessels, coarse and with calcite admixtures. Based on their features, they can be dated to Iron Age (Pl. 1, 6 – 8).

East of Gradina there are several *ograde* and stone structures – probably an old deserted settlement.¹⁷ This *brina* widens further east; the craggy area is full of natural rock piles. It is densely vegetated. As clearings were made in some places, a few small, elongated fields bounded with drywalls were thus created. Southeast of Prndelji hillfort, 600m by air, more than fifty stone piles and stone-and-earth piles can be seen along a 500-meter stretch (Map 4, 9; Fig. 25). The stone piles are mostly larger, 6-8m in diameter on average, some even 10m. They are also found in Laskovača area (Map 4, 10). The stone-and-earth piles are smaller, harder to detect, 4m diameter on average and up to 0.5m high; they are grouped closer to Gradina. It is possible that they may extend further to southeast, but this survey did not establish it.

A wide passage between two *ograde* leads to Laskovača from the north. The northern access to this passage is blocked with a high, massive stone dike. A lower, up to 0.5m high and 3-4m wide uninterrupted stone-and-earth dike stretches from the stone dike via Laskovača to the Zrmanja. At one section, it turns into a layered stone structure with a visible western face, closing a semicircular space and continuing again as a stone-and-earth dike. Unfortunately, lush vegetation prevented detailed surveying and better defining of this structure.

16 W. Buttler, 1933, Pl. 39/3, 196; Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], Carte 1, no. 39; A number of pre-Roman coins were also found in this hillfort (see M. Ilkić, 2017, 154, n. 6; M. Ilkić – L. Šešelj, 2017, 296; M. Ilkić – M. Čelhar, 2017, 491).

17 The locals we spoke to – Marija and Lazar Dubroja – told us that this location was believed to be the old village, from where the people had moved to other places.

ERVENIK GORNJI

Ovim su pregledom obuhvaćene i neke od gradina na krajnjim jugoistočnim padinama Velebita. Te su gradine nedavno spominjane u literaturi, u kontekstu izgradnje velikog kamenog zida čiji jedan kraj započinje upravo u blizini gradine Kočo.¹⁸ Iako naizgled daleko od prostora Golubića, Krupe, Nadvode i Dubokog doła, danas u drugoj općini, čak i drugoj županiji, prostor ovih gradina zasigurno je s njima bio usko povezan i općenito važan kako za kontrolu prolaza prema Krupi, Zrmanji i velebitskim prijevojima tako i za odnose sa susjednim zajednicama na istoku.¹⁹

Gradina Kočo (Karta 5, 1; Sl. 26) smještena je na prilično strmom brdu i zauzima cijelu njegovu vršnu zonu.²⁰ Sa zapadne i sjeverozapadne strane brani ju osuti bedem na strmoj padini i izraženi kamen živac, dok je s istočne i sjeveroistočne opasana visokim, masivnim bedemom kojem su mjestimično vidljivi dijelovi konstrukcije i lica (Sl. 27 a i b). Prostor gradine podijeljen je na dvije cjeline: gornji plato, čiji je središnji dio sačinjen od ogoljenog kamena živca, a zemljani sloj pruža se uz unutarnji rub istočne strane bedema, te donji, niži plato, pretežno zemljani, što se spušta prema jugozapadu. Gornji je plato gradine od donjeg odijeljen poprečnim segmentom bedema koji je djelomično vidljiv u osipini. Na istočnoj strani potpuno je rasut, a doima se da je tu mogao biti prolaz između gornjeg i donjeg platoa. Cijeli prostor bogat je ulomcima željeznodobne keramike. Gruba je i s primjesama usitnjelog kalcita, a dosta je ulomaka oboda, ručki i drški prepoznatljivih oblika, kao i ukrasa tipičnih za željeznodobni keramički materijal (T. 2, 1-8).²¹ Zabilježena su i dva pojila, jedno na južnoj padini odmah podno gradine i drugo u manjoj udolini jugozapadno od gradine.

Na brdu na suprotnoj strani doline, istočno od gradine Kočo, nalazi se Gradina, iznad polja zaseoka Kabići (Karta 5, 2; Sl. 28).²² Zauzima prostor strmog brda zaravnjenog vrha što izbija iz korpusa znatno višeg masiva koji se izdiže s istočne i sjeveroistočne strane. Kružnog je oblika, s bedemom čija je osipina široka prosječno 4 metra. Tek se s južne strane ta osipina dodatno širi s obzirom na konfiguraciju terena, odnosno izraženu padinu kamena živca na čijem se najvišem dijelu nalazi bedem gradine (Sl. 29). To odaje dojam da je na ovom mjestu osipina bedema znatno veća nego na ostalim pozicijama. Plato je unutar bedema ravan, a među kamenom

ERVENIK GORNJI

This survey also included some of the hillforts on the Velebit's southeastern most slopes. These hillforts were mentioned in the literature recently, in the context of the construction of a large stone wall one end of which begins in the immediate vicinity of Kočo hillfort.¹⁸ Although seemingly far from Golubić, the Krupa, Nadvoda and Duboki dol – today in a different municipality, even in a different county – these hillforts were certainly well-connected with them. They were important not only because they controlled the access to the Krupa, Zrmanja and Velebit mountain passes, but also because they enabled contacts with the neighboring communities in the north.¹⁹

Kočo hillfort (Map 5, 1; Fig. 26) is located on a rather steep hill, stretching across its entire crest zone.²⁰ On its western and northwestern sides it is defended by an eroded rampart on a steep slope and natural stone piles, while its eastern and northeastern sides are protected with a high, massive rampart with parts of its structure and face visible in places (Fig. 27 a and b). The hillfort has two parts: the upper plateau, the central part of which is made of bedrock and a layer of soil extends along the inner edge of the rampart's eastern side; and the lower plateau, predominantly covered with soil, subsiding towards southwest. A transversal segment of the rampart, partly visible in the eroded section, separates the hillfort's upper and lower parts. It is completely eroded on the eastern side. The impression is that a passage between the upper and lower plateaus could have been here. Numerous fragments of Iron Age pottery can be found here. The pottery is coarse, with admixtures of crushed calcite. There are many fragments of rims and handles of recognizable shapes, as well as decorations typical of Iron Age pottery finds (Pl. 2, 1 – 8).²¹ Two waterholes were also recorded – one on the southern slope just underneath the hillfort and the other in a small valley southwest of the hillfort.

On a hill across the valley, east of Kočo hillfort and above the fields belonging to Kabići hamlet, Gradina hillfort is located (Map 5, 2; Fig. 28).²² It lies on a steep hill with a flattened top, projecting from a much higher massif rising to the east and northeast. The hillfort is of a circular shape, with a rampart the eroded part of which is approx. 4m wide. The eroded part becomes wider on the eastern side, owing to the configuration of the terrain (a bedrock slope on the top of which the hillfort's rampart is) (Fig. 29). This leaves an impression that the eroded part of the

18 O velikom suhozidu v. u Š. Vrkić, 2017, 25-61.

19 Š. Vrkić, 2017, 29-31.

20 Š. Vrkić, 2017, 38-39.

21 Radi se prepoznatljivom željeznodobnom materijalu: prema van izvnutim obodima posuda, ulomcima manjih i većih trakastih ručki, ulomcima vodoravnih ručki okruglog presjeka, jezičastim drškama. Također, pronađeno je nešto ulomaka ukrašenih utiskivanjem, udobljivanjem te facetiranjem (više o ukrašavanju liburnske keramike u M. Vuković, 2014, 21-52).

22 Š. Vrkić, 2017, bilj. 13.

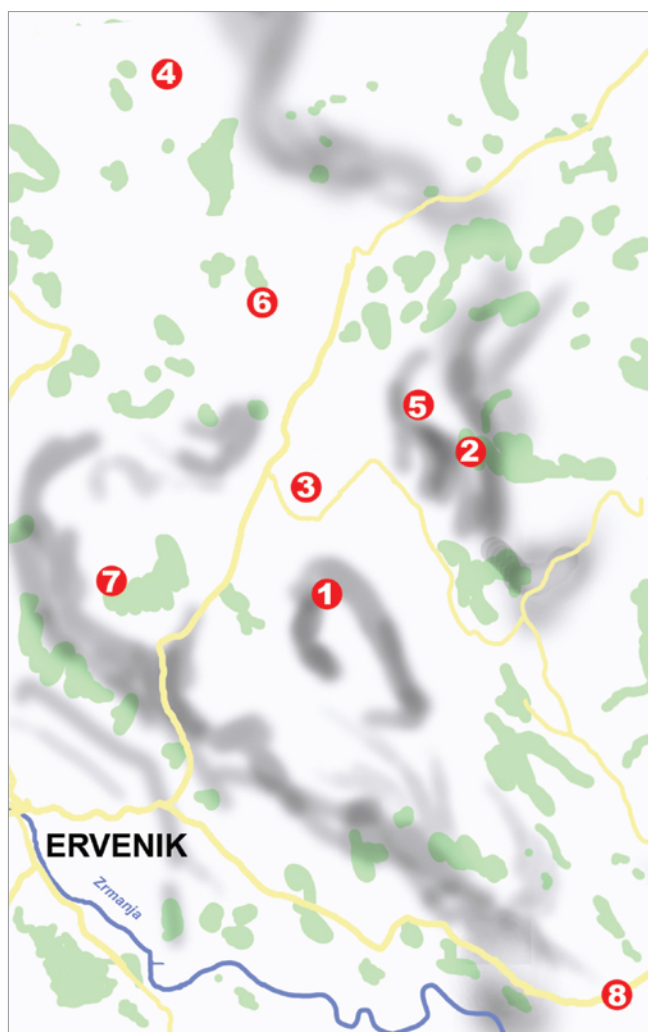
18 For large drywall, see Š. Vrkić, 2017, 25-61.

19 Š. Vrkić, 2017, 29-31.

20 Š. Vrkić, 2017, 38-39.

21 These are distinctive Iron Age finds: flared rims, fragments of small and large strap handles, fragments of horizontal round-section handles. Some fragments of impressed, indented and faceted pottery were also found (for more on decorating Liburnian pottery, see M. Vuković, 2014, 21-52).

22 Š. Vrkić, 2017, n. 13.



Karta 5. Lokaliteti na području Ervenika: 1. Gradina Kočo, 2. Gradina iznad zaseoka Kabići, 3. Gradina Jokića glavica, 4. Gradina Orlić, 5. Kamene gomile iznad zaselaka Kabići i Mlađani, 6. Kamena gomila na položaju Krš drenovi, 7. Kamena konstrukcija na brdu Lončarići, 8. Gomile jugoistočno od brda Jagodnik, uz cestu Ervenik – Mokro Polje

Map 5. Locations in Ervenik area: 1. Kočo hillfort, 2. Hillfort above Kabići hamlet, 3. Jokića glavica hillfort, 4. Orlić hillfort, 5. Stone piles above Kabići and Mlađani hamlets, 6. Stone pile at Krš drenovi site, 7. Stone structure on Lončarići Hill, 8. Piles southeast of Jagodnik Hill, by Ervenik – Mokro polje road

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

živcem nekoliko je manjih zemljanih livada. Grube i loše očuvane ulomke vjerojatno željeznodobnog keramičkog posuđa s primjesama pronašli smo na južnoj strani platoa unutar gradine te osobito na plaštu bedema. S ove se gradine pruža pogled jugozapadno na udolinu, zapadno na gradine Kočo, Jokića glavicu i cijeli prostor prema gradini Trebačnik, sjeverno prema gradini Orlić te na kamene gomile na susjednoj, sjevernoj padini. Na jugozapadnoj strani bedema niz je zaklona ukopanih u njegov plašt, koji su vjerojatno recentnijeg datuma.



Slika 26. Gradina Kočo, tlocrt i presjeci

Figure 26. Kočo hillfort, ground plan and cross-sections

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

rampart here is much bigger than on other locations. The plateau within the ramparts is flat; there are several small, soil-covered meadows surrounded by the bedrock. Coarse, poorly preserved fragments of ceramic vessels with admixtures, probably from Iron Age, were found on the southern side of the plateau within the hillfort and, particularly, on the rampart's face. The hillfort commands a view of a valley to the southwest, Kočo, Jokića glavica and Trebačnik hillforts to the west, and Orlić hillfort and stone piles on the neighboring northern slope to the north. A number of shelters were made in the rampart's southwestern face. They were probably made in a recent period.



Slika 27.a Gradina Kočo, sjeveroistočni bedem, pogled na jugoistok

Figure 27.a Kočo hillfort, southeastern view from northeastern rampart

foto / photo: M. Vuković

Na zapadnom kraju udoline smještena je Jokića glavica (Karta 5, 3; Sl. 30), gradinica izduženog potkovastog oblika.²³ Zapadnu stranu ove gradine čuva ravna linija strmog kamena živca, dok je sa svih drugih strana opasana kamenim bedemom osipine široke mjestimično i preko 10 m (Sl. 31). Gradina Jokića glavica zauzima prilično maleni prostor kamenitog vrha, a na njoj smo pronašli tek jedan grubi ulomak keramičke posude. S obzirom na položaj, ova je gradina vjerojatno imala značajnu ulogu u kontroli prostora; osim na zapad i sjever, ima direktni neometani pogled južno prema udolini i prolazu kroz nju prema prostoru Mokrog polja, između gradina Kočo i one iznad Kabića.

Osamljena gradina između izvora Krupe i udoline Razdolje nalazi se na vrhu Orlić (Karta 5, 4; Sl. 32, 1).²⁴ Smještena

23 Š. Vrkić, 2017, bilj. 13.

24 Š. Vrkić, 2017, bilj. 13.



Slika 27.b Gradina Kočo, sjeveroistočni bedem, pogled na sjeverozapad

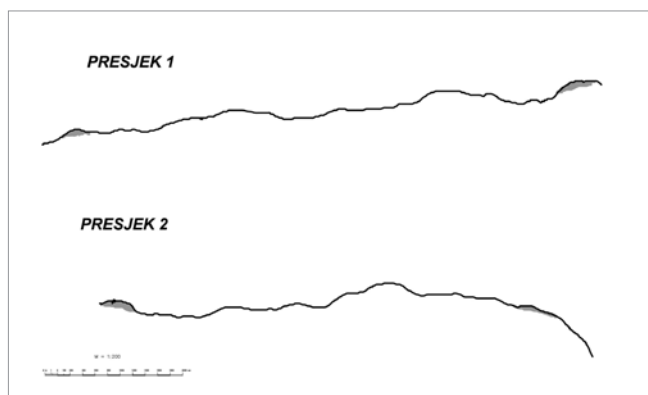
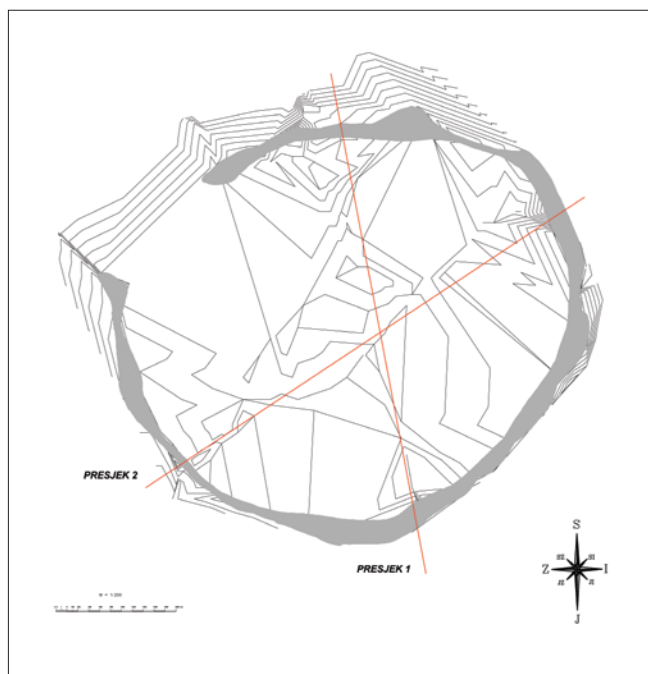
Figure 27.b Kočo hillfort, northwestern view from northeastern rampart

foto / photo: M. Vuković

Jokića glavica hillfort lies on the western end of the valley (Map 5, 3; Fig. 30). It is a small, elongated, horseshoe-shaped hillfort.²³ Its western side is guarded by a straight line of steep bedrock. On all other sides it is surrounded with eroded rampart, with the width exceeding 10m in places (Fig. 31). Jokića glavica hillfort covers a rather small area of the rocky hilltop. We found a single coarse fragment of a ceramic vessel there. Given its location, this hillfort was probably important for controlling the area; in addition to west and north, it commands an unobstructed view of the valley to the south and the passage running through it towards Mokro polje area, between Kočo hillfort and the one above Kabići hamlet.

A solitary hillfort can be found on Orlić Peak, between the spring of the Krupa and Razdolje Valley (Map

23 Š. Vrkić, 2017, n. 13.



Slika 28. Gradina kod zaseoka Kabići, tlocrt i presjeci
Figure 28. Hillfort near Kabići hamlet, ground plan and cross-sections

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

je na sjevernom uzvišenju manjeg hrpta preko čijeg prijevoja prolazi put na istok. Malena je i ima dva reda bedema kružnog oblika (Sl. 33). Unutarnji prsten zatvara prostor promjera približno 30 m, a cjelokupna osipina donjeg bedema ima promjer oko 80 m. Jako je malo, gotovo nimalo zemljanog prostora. U plaštu gornjeg bedema, na zapadnoj strani, nalaze se dvije prostorije veličine otprilike 2 x 2 metra. Pokretnih arheoloških nalaza nema. Vidljivost je s ove gradine izuzetna. Zapadno, pogled seže u daljinu i obuhvaća cijeli prostor od prije spomenutih gradina na području Ervenika Gornjeg preko Nadvode, Golubića, Krupe do vršne zone i dalje prema Crnopcu i Tulovim gredama. Sjeverno ima neometan pogled na padine Gostuše, splet vrhova na grebenu iznad Krupe, a istočno na spust s vršne zone te djelomično na prolaz iz udoline Razdolje.

Ovim smo pregledom dokumentirali i tri kamene gomile. Dvije se nalaze na brdu između zaselaka Kabići



Slika 29. Gradina kod zaseoka Kabići
Figure 29. Hillfort near Kabići hamlet

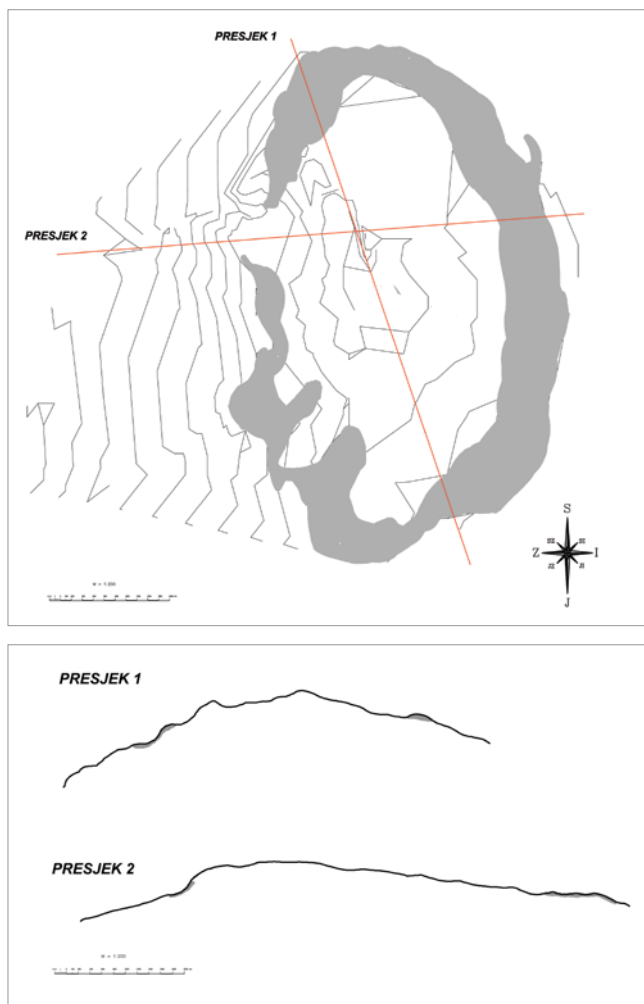
foto / photo: M. Vuković

5, 4; Fig. 32, 1).²⁴ It is located on the northern elevation of a small ridge. There is a pass on the ridge and a road to east runs over it. The hillfort is small and it has two lines of circular ramparts (Fig. 33). The inner ring encompasses an area approx. 30m in diameter and the entire eroded part of the lower rampart is approx. 80m in diameter. Soil is very scarce, almost non-existent. In the face of the upper rampart, on the western side, two 2x2m rooms can be seen. There are no movable archaeological finds. The hillfort commands an excellent view, even of remote areas, from the above mentioned hillforts in Ervenik gornji area to those in Nadvoda, Golubić and the Krupa to the crest zone and further to Crnopac and Tulove grede. To the north, there is an unobstructed view of the slopes of Gostuša and of a group of peaks of the ridge above the Krupa. To the east, of a slope dropping from the crest zone and, partially, of the passage from Razdolje Valley.

Three stone piles were also documented as part of this survey. Two are located on a hill between Kabići and Mlačani hamlets (Map 5, 5; Fig. 32, 2). They are of equal sizes, approx. 6m in diameter, 0.5m high and very scattered. Their stones were used for building shepherds' shelters on their tops. The third pile can be seen on the location called Krš drenovi (Map 5, 6; Fig. 34). It is a huge pile, approx. 20m in diameter, approx. 2 meters high and consisting of large stones and finer fillings. There were no movable archaeological finds.

Two valleys can be found in this part of the Velebit, both extending to the River Zrmanja. The first one, between Kočo

24 Š. Vrkić, 2017, n. 13.



Slika 30. Jokića glavica, tlocrt i presjeci

Figure 30. Jokića glavica, ground plan and cross-sections

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

i Mlađani (Karta 5, 5; Sl. 32, 2). Podjednake su veličine, promjera oko 6 m, visine oko 0,5 m, i jako su rasute. Na vrhu su od kamena s gomila sagrađeni pastirski zakloni. Treća gomila nalazi se na prostoru pod imenom Krš drevnovi (Karta 5, 6; Sl. 34). Radi se o golemoj gomili, promjera oko 20 m, visine oko 2 m, građenoj od većeg kamena sa sitnijom ispunom. Pokretnih arheoloških ostataka nismo našli.

Na ovom predjelu Velebita, prema Zrmanji se pružaju dvije velike udoline. Prva, između gradine Kočo i Gradine iznad Kabića, blago se spušta na jugoistok. Druga, Razdolje, pruža se prema istoku, između Gradine iznad Kabića i gradine Orlić, na višoj nadmorskoj visini (prosječno oko 600 mnv). Dok na istočnoj strani završava na rubu strmog, ali prohodnog dijela kanjona rijeke Zrmanje, na zapadu se blago spušta prema nižim predjelima. Između njih se dižu brda s najvišim vrhom Jagodnik (969 mnv) te greben Kom na istoku, s 1002 mnv visokim vrhom Golić. Sjeverno od Razdolja uzdiže se središnji kameniti masiv jugoistočnog Velebita čiji splet vrhova doseže visinu nešto višu od 1000 mnv.



Slika 31. Jokića glavica, istočna padina bedema

Figure 31. Jokića glavica, rampart's eastern slope

foto / photo: R. Maršić



Slika 32. Gradina Orlić i kamena gomila na brdu iznad zaselka Kabići, pogled s Gradine kod Kabića

Figure 32. Orlić hillfort and stone pile on hill above Kabići hamlet, view from hillfort near Kabići

foto / photo: M. Vuković

hillfort and Gradina above Kabići, subsides gently to the southeast. The second one, Razdolje, extends eastward, between Gradina above Kabići and Orlići hillfort, on a higher elevation (on average, 600m above sea level). In the east, it ends on the edge of a steep, but penetrable part of the Zrmanja canyon; in the west, it subsides gently towards the lower reaches. Hills stretch between them, with Jagodnik (969m) as their highest peak. Kom Ridge is in the east, with its Golić Peak (1002m). The central rocky massif of the Southwestern Velebit extends north of Razdolje, with a group of peaks somewhat higher than 1000m.

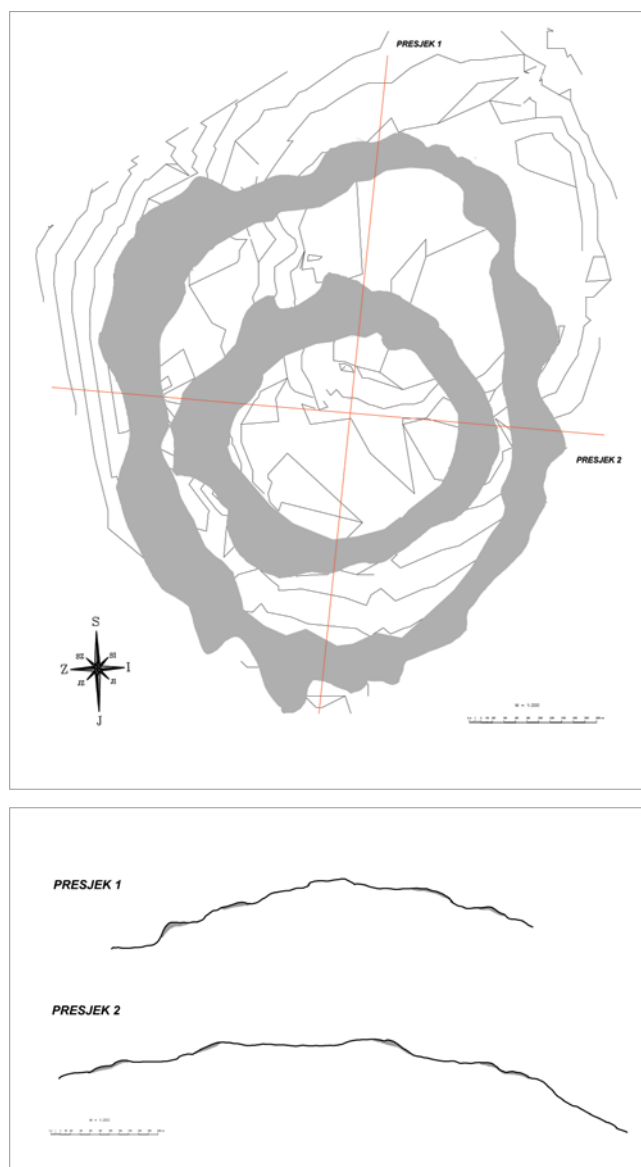
The two larger valleys – Razdolje and the southern one between Kočo hillfort and Kabići hillfort – enable optimal access to the eastern and southeastern edges of the Velebit and to the Zrmanja's winding canyon. The

Upravo su ove dvije velike udoline, Razdolje i ona nešto južnija između gradine Kočo i gradine kod Kabića, pogodni prolazi prema istočnom i jugoistočnom rubu Velebita, odnosno vijugavom kanjonu rijeke Zrmanje. Osobito je pogodan ovaj južni prolaz koji se spušta u Mokro Polje gdje rijeka teče kroz polje te nema kanjona i prepreka koje čine problem pri prelasku na velikom dijelu Zrmanjina toka. Ne čudi zato velika koncentracija lokaliteta na ovom području. Jedna od zanimljivijih konstrukcija koje se nalaze na ovom prostoru veliki je suhozid čiji je jedan kraj ubiciran na grebenu južno od gradine Kočo, a njegov se najveći dio proteže na suprotnoj obali Zrmanje, sve do rijeke Krke. Opisujući ga i tražeći smisao njegove izgradnje, Š. Vrkić smješta veliki suhozid u povijesni okvir rimsko-delmatskih sukoba, između 50. i 9. g. pr. n. e. Osim izgradnje velikog suhozida pretpostavlja i postojanje drugih građevinskih intervencija poput ojačanja bedema gradine Kočo.²⁵ Bez arheoloških istraživanja nemoguće je znati je li to ovdje slučaj. Međutim, primjetno je da sve tri gradine smještene na ovom prolazu, Kočo, Jokića glavica i gradina iznad Kabića, imaju masivnije građene bedeme prema strani udoline. Pretpostavljajući da su ipak građene daleko prije samog velikog suhozida, nameće se zaključak da je dotični prolaz oduvijek imao veliki značaj te da je potreba za kontrolom ovog prostora već i ranije postojala. Samim time bi se reklo da konstrukcija bedema ovih gradina nije uvjetovana novonastalim situacijama u kasno predrimsko vrijeme, već da su njihov izgled i smještaj u prostoru u skladu s životnim okolnostima i potrebama u trenutku izgradnje.

Jedan od razloga zašto možda nije postojala potreba za jačom obranom i kontrolom prolaza kroz udolinu Razdolje može, između ostalog, ležati u činjenici da se radi o nešto višem predjelu koji na krajnjoj istočnoj strani završava strmom liticom koja se spušta direktno u, na tom mjestu s obje strane prilično strm, kanjon Zrmanje.

Gomila na poziciji Krš drenovi, na zapadnom rubu udoline što se spušta s Razdolja, udaljena je točno 2 km i od gradine Orlić na sjeveru i od Gradine kod Kabića na jugu. Ako se doista radi o prapovijesnoj konstrukciji, mogla je imati ulogu promatračnice.

Na brdu Lončarići, zapadno od gradine Kočo, nalazi se kamena konstrukcija (Karta 5, 7). Iako se na prvi pogled čini kao prirodni izboj kamena živca, ipak se radi o ljudskoj intervenciji. Kamenje je rasuto na potezu od 200-tinjak metara duž sjeverne strane brda. Mjestimično se uočava uslojenje, a osim krupnijeg kamena posvuda je rasuta i sitnija ispuna (Sl. 35). Najveća širina zida iznosi 2 m, a s osipinom mjestimično i preko 4 m. Zapadni kraj konstrukcije završava rasutom kružnom kamenom gomilom sastavljenom od pretežno pločastog kamenja. S cijele dužine konstrukcije pruža se nesmetan pogled na prostor od izvora Krupe preko gradine Orlić do zaseoka



Slika 33. Gradina Orlić, tlocrt i presjeci

Figure 33. Orlić hillfort, ground plan and cross-sections
izradio / made by: R. Maršić

southern passage is particularly suitable – it descends to Mokro Polje, where the Zrmanja flows through a field and there are no canyons and obstacles to crossing like on other sections of the river. It is no surprise therefore that so many sites are concentrated in this area. One of the more interesting structures here is a large drywall that begins on a ridge south of Kočo hillfort and extends – most of it – along the opposite bank of the Zrmanja, all the way to the River Krka. While describing it and trying to grasp its purpose, Š. Vrkić dated the large drywall to the period of Roman-Delmataean conflicts between 50 BC and 9 BC. He proposed that, besides construction of the drywall, other construction work could have been carried out here – e.g. reinforcement of the ramparts of

25 Š. Vrkić, 2017, 56.



Kabići, a osobito prema Razdolju, pa je ova struktura mogla imati značaj u kontroli prostora. S obzirom na konstrukciju i položaj na brdovitom potezu što se spušta od gradine Kočo na istoku do brda Stražbenica na zapadu, možda bi se svrha ove konstrukcije mogla tražiti i u kontekstu velikog suhozida koji se pruža s jugoistočne strane gradine Kočo.²⁶ Ova ideja bi mogla biti još prihvatljivija ako bi se detaljnijim pregledom potvrdila pretpostavka postojanja nastavka ovog suhozida dalje prema izvoru Krupe (Sl. 36).²⁷

Pregledali smo i dio prostora južno od vrha Jagodnik (Karta 5, 8).²⁸ Niz jugoistočnu padinu ovog brda spušta se veliki suhozid te nestaje kod ograda koje presjeca makadam što vodi iz Ervenika u Mokro Polje. Zapadno od ograda, s južne strane spomenute makadamske ceste što vodi iz Ervenika u Mokro Polje, zabilježili smo dvadesetak kamenozemljanih i kamenih gomila prosječnog promjera oko 4 m i visine 0,5 m. Na istom prostoru, ali nasuprot, sjeverno od ceste, pust je kamenit prostor na kojem uočavamo desetak kamenih gomila prosječnog promjera oko 4 m te visine do 0,80 m. Daljnjim pregledom malo zapadnije uočena je još

26 Na brdu Stražbenica registrirana je manja gradina s kamenom gomilom na vrhu, a u podnožju sa zapadne strane prolazila je rimska cesta. Ovaj lokalitet nije obuhvaćen pregledom. Brdo Stražbenica najzapadniji je izboj brdskog predjela Ervenika, a dalje na zapad pruža se niži, ravniji prostor imena Kosa što se nadovezuje na Nadvodu. Više v. u: I. Glavaš – Ž. Miletić, 2013, 546; Š. Vrkić, 2017, bilj. 13.

Konstrukcija na brdu Lončarići nalikuje na opis segmenta velikog suhozida u predjelu bliže gradini Kočo. Vrkić taj segment opisuje kao „manje hrpe lomljenog kamena, najčešće nabacane na izbojcima kamena živca“, ali ih bez sumnje smatra dijelom velikog suhozida. Više v. u: Š. Vrkić, 2017, 29.

27 Između Lončarića i izvora Krupe, na prostoru Bila, na satelitskim je snimkama mjestimično vidljiv isprekidani pravac kamene strukture. Ovim pregledom terena to područje nije obuhvaćeno. Tu je strukturu na satelitskim snimkama također uočio, ali i fizički pregledao N. Cesarik 2018. godine. Radi se o više isprekidanih segmenata razasutog kamena širine otprilike 2 m koji svojim izgledom podsjećaju na konstrukciju velikog suhozida, a pregledan je potez duljine 900 m. On je, osim kamenih segmenata, uočio i ostatke u vidu blago povišenog hrpta koji se pruža u spomenutom pravcu i nadopunjuje ove kamene dijelove. Od srca se zahvaljujem kolegi N. Cesariku na pruženim informacijama, fotografijama i konstruktivnoj raspravi.

28 Dva su vrha imena Jagodnik na ovom prostoru. Jedan vrh nalazi se na brdu istočno od Gradine kod Kabića i visok je 969 mnv, a drugi, o kojem ovdje govorimo, visine je 488 mnv i nalazi se na krajnjem jugoistočnom izboju grebena što se pruža od gradine Kočo na sjeverozapadu.

Slika 34. Gomila Krš drenovi

Figure 34. Stone pile at Krš drenovi

foto / photo: R. Maršić

Kočo hillfort.²⁵ Without archaeological excavations, we cannot say if this was really the case here. We can see, however, that all three hillforts located along this passage – Kočo, Jokića glavica and the one above Kabići – have massive ramparts on their valley side. If we assume it is most likely they were built long before the large dry-wall, it is only logical to conclude that the passage had always been important and that the need for controlling this area had existed even before. This would mean that the structure of the ramparts in these hillforts was not the consequence of the newly created conditions in the pre-Roman times; instead, their shape and location followed from the needs and living conditions that had existed at the moment of construction.

Among other things, one of the reasons why stronger defense and control of the passage through Razdolje Valley were not required was the fact that it was a higher ground that, on its eastern side, ended with a steep cliff dropping directly to the canyon of the Zrmanja, rather steep on both sides there.

The pile at the Krš drenovi location, on the western edge of the valley subsiding from Razdolje, lies exactly 2km from both Orlić hillfort to the north and Gradina hillfort near Kabići to the south. If it is indeed a prehistoric structure, it could have been used as a watchtower.

On Lončarići Hill, west of Kočo hillfort, a stone structure can be seen (Map 5, 7). While at first sight it looks like a natural stone pile, it is a man-made one. The stones are scattered across an approx. 200m-long stretch of the northern hillside. Layers can be seen in places. In addition



Slika 35. Kamena konstrukcija na brdu Lončarići

Figure 35. Stone structure on Lončarići Hill

foto / photo: M. Vuković

jedna skupina od petnaestak zemljano-kamenih gomila, teško vidljivih u prostoru (Sl. 37). Njihov promjer također je oko 4 m, ali su znatno niže, do 0,30 m u visinu. Sjeverozapadno od gomila, na padini prema Jagodniku, nalazi se ograđeni, neznatno povišeni plato podijeljen kamenim nasipima na tri cjeline. Zid kojim je plato ograđen širok je najviše 0,70 m, i visok ne više od 0,50 m. Ono što plijeni pozornost jest kamenje od kojeg je zid sastavljen: većih je dimenzija, duguljastog oblika i neobično zaobljeno, što prilično odskače od izgleda kamenja kojim su građene ostale strukture u blizini, kako gomile tako i suhozidi. Ogradna konstrukcija prekinuta je na dva mjesta, na južnoj i sjevernoj strani, gdje prolazi dobro utabani put paralelan s velikim suhozidom i penje se pod Jagodnik.

Ni na gomilama ni na ograđenom platou nismo našli pokretnih arheoloških nalaza.

to large stones, fine fillings are scattered everywhere (Fig. 35). The wall's maximum width is 2m – even more than 4m on eroded sections. The structure's western part ends with a pile of strewn stones consisting primarily of flat stones. As the entire structure offers unobstructed view of the area stretching from the source of the Krupa to Orlič hillfort to Kabići hamlet and Razdolje, it is possible that it was important for the control of this area. As regards the purpose of this structure, given its shape and position on a hilly stretch subsiding from Kočo hillfort in the east to Stražbenica Hill in the west, maybe the answer should be sought in the context with the large drywall extending



Slika 36. Kamena konstrukcija na Bilu

Figure 36. Stone structure on Bilo

foto / photo: N. Cesarik



Slika 37. Kamenozemljana gomila sjeverno od ceste Ervenik – Mokro Polje

Figure 37. Stone-and-earth pile north of Ervenik – Mokro polje road

foto / photo: M. Vuković

DUBOKI DOL I VUČJAK

Zadnji segment koji se ovdje opisuje obuhvaća područje vršne zone jugoistočnog Velebita, prostor oko Dubokog dola i Vučjaka, između kojih je najniži prijelaz preko Velebita (Karta 6, 1, 2). Ono što najčešće privlači interes za ovo područje jesu ostatci spurila duž prijevoja koji čine okosnicu za pretpostavku o postojanju rimske ceste za koju se smatra da je dio prometnice na pravcu Akvileja – Dirahij.²⁹ To je i očekivano jer tuda prolazi, kako je navedeno, najniži prijelaz preko velebitskog masiva, a najkraći i najjednostavniji, gledajući iz stanovišta putnika koji trebaju premostiti Velebit na putu prema jugu ili unutrašnjosti.³⁰

S istočne strane doline Duboki dol (Sl. 38), pruža se širok pojas brdovitog terena prošaran livadama prema istoku i jugoistoku sve do Zrmanje. Zapadno od Dubokog dola uzdiže se Jareći vrh visok 895 mnv, a na toj padini, držeći visinu od 700 do 750 mnv, prolazi put prema sjeveru. Sjeverozapadno od Dubokog dola nalazi se dolina Vučjak, a zapadno od nje prevlada krševit i brdovit predio sve do ispod padine Crnopca (Sl. 39). Iako je taj predio teško prohodan, vjerojatno je da je bio eksploatiran i u daljoj prošlosti, kao što je to slučaj i u recentno vrijeme, a čemu govore u prilog brojni ostatci stanova, ograda i lokvi te jedan od putova što premošćuju Velebit, pastirski put preko zaselka Jabukovac prema Cerovačkim pećinama.

Pregled terena započet je od prijevoja nad Razdrtim docima (Karta 6, 3) gdje smo potražili, pronašli i dokumentirali segmente ceste i kolotragova (Sl. 40). Kao što je poznato

southeast of Kočo hillfort.²⁶ This idea could be even more acceptable if a detailed survey confirmed the assumption that this drywall continues further towards the source of the Krupa (Fig. 36).²⁷

We also surveyed the area south of Jagodnik Peak (Map 5, 8).²⁸ A large drywall extends down the southeastern slope of the hill and disappears between the *ograde* cut by the Ervenik – Mokro Polje macadam road. West of the *ograde*, south of the macadam road, we recorded approx. twenty stone-and-earth and stone piles 4m in diameter on average and 0.5m high. In the same area, but on the north side of the road, there is a barren rocky terrain with approx. ten stone piles 4m in diameter on average and up to 0.80m high. Further west, another group of fifteen or so stone-and-earth piles, was (Fig. 37). They are hard to notice. They are also approx. 4m in diameter, but are much lower up to 0.30m. Northwest of the piles, on the slope towards Jagodnik Peak, an enclosed, slightly elevated plateau can be seen. Stone dikes divide it into three parts. The wall surrounding the plateau is up to 0.70m wide and up to 0.50m high. Particularly interesting are the stones the wall is made of: they are massive, elongated and unusually round – quite different from the stones used for other structures in the vicinity, be it piles or drywalls. The wall structure is interrupted in two places, on its southern and northern sides, where the well-beaten Jagodnik trail parallel with the large drywall cuts through it.

There were no movable archaeological finds, either on the piles or on the enclosed plateau.

DUBOKI DOL AND VUČJAK

The final segment described here encompasses the crest zone of the Southeastern Velebit, the area around Duboki dol and Vučjak, including the mountain pass between them – the lowest pass in the Velebit (Map 6, 1, 2). The most interesting feature in this area are the

26 A small hillfort with a stone pile on the top was recorded on Stražbenica Hill. Underneath the hill, on its western side, there used to be a Roman road. This location was not included in the survey. Stražbenica Hill is the westernmost part of the hills around Ervenik. A lower, flatter area known as Kosa – a continuation of Nadvoda – stretches further to the west. For more on this, see I. Glavaš – Ž. Miletić, 2013, 546; Š. Vrkić, 2017, n. 13.

The structure on Lončarići Hill reminds of a description of a segment of a large drywall close to Kočo hillfort. Vrkić describes this segment as “small piles of crushed stone, usually accumulated on natural stone piles”, but he considers them parts of the large drywall. More in Š. Vrkić, 2017, 29.

27 Between Lončarići Hill and the source of the Krupa, in Bilo area, satellite photographs show an intermittent, occasionally visible stone structure. This area was not included in the survey. N. Cesarik also noticed the structure in the satellite photos; he also examined it physically in 2018. The structure consists of a number of intermittent eroded segments, approx. 2m wide, that remind of the large drywall structure. A 900m-long stretch was surveyed. In addition to the stone segments, Cesarik also noticed the remains in the form of a gently elevated ridge extending in the said direction and supplementing the segments. I am indebted to my colleague N. Cesarik for the information, photographs and a constructive discussion.

28 There are two peaks named Jagodnik in this area. One is located east of Gradina near Kabići and is 969m in elevation. The other, discussed here, is located on the southeasternmost part of the ridge stretching from Kočo hillfort in the northwest and is 488m in elevation.

29 M. Abramić – A. Colnago, 2011, 230-231; I. Glavaš – Ž. Miletić, 2013, 558-559.

30 S. Čače, 2007, 50.



Karta 6. Lokaliteti na vršnoj zoni Velebita, oko Dubokog dola: 1. Duboki dol, 2. Vučjak, 3. Prijevoj iznad Razdrtih dolaca, 4. Gradina Duboki dol, 5. Zakope, 6. Područje uz prijelaz prema Lici, 7. Smiljanića grob, 8. Gradina Ruja, 9. Vučji vrh, 10. Jareća glavica, 11. Lokacija Vitreni mlini

Map 6. Locations in Velebit's crest zone, around Duboki dol: 1. Duboki dol, 2. Vučjak, 3. Pass above Razdrti doci, 4. Duboki dol hillfort, 5. Zakope, 6. Area around passage to Lika, 7. Smiljanića grob, 8. Ruja hillfort, 9. Vučji vrh, 10. Jareća glavica, 11. Vitreni mlini

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

iz literature, radi se vjerojatno o rimskoj cesti, djelomično uklesanoj u kamen živac i mjestimično poduprtoj podzidima.³¹ Iako dosta propala i zarasla u vegetaciju, trasa ceste lako je uočljiva i vidljiva u prostoru. Od vrha Razdrtih dolaca pratimo ju u dužini od jednog kilometra niz padinu sa zapadne strane udoline. Trasa ceste mogla bi se pratiti i dalje, ali zbog ograničenog vremena te bujne vegetacije ostavljamo to za drugu priliku.

Na samom vrhu Razdrtih dolaca, na početnom platou prijevoja, tik uz današnju makadamsku prometnicu, nalazi se kameno-zemljana gomila promjera oko 4 m. Sasvim utopljena u okoliš, teško uočljiva, ova je gomila razrovana u svojoj sredini. Plašt joj čini zemlja pomiješana sa srednje velikim kamenjem, dok je u središnjoj rupi sama zemlja.

wheel tracks visible on the pass, suggesting there could have been a Roman road here as part of the Aquileia – Dyrrachium route.²⁹ It is to be expected because, as we said, it is the lowest pass across the Velebit massif and the shortest and simplest way to cross the mountain on the way to south or to the hinterland.³⁰

East of Duboki dol valley (Fig. 38), there lie rolling hills interrupted with meadows to the east and southeast all the way to the River Zrmanja. West of Duboki dol there is Jareći vrh, an 895m high peak. On its slope, at an elevation between 700 and 750m, a northbound road can be seen. Northwest of Duboki dol lies Vučjak Valley. The area west of it is predominantly hilly, extending all the way to the slopes of Crnopac (Fig. 39). Although rugged, this area was probably exploited not only recently, but also long ago. Witnessing its recent exploitation are the remains of shepherds' dwellings, *ograde* and walled waterholes, as well as a shepherds' trail leading across the Velebit from Jabukovac hamlet to Cerovačke pećine cave complex.

We started surveying this terrain at the pass above Razdrti doci (Map 6, 3), where we sought, found and documented segments of a road with wheel tracks (Fig. 40). According to the literature, it is probably a Roman road, cut in the bedrock in some places and supported with retaining walls in others.³¹ Although rather dilapidated and covered with growth, the route of the road is easily detectable. From the top of Razdrti dolci we followed it for one kilometer down the slope on the western side of the valley. It was possible to follow it even further, but, due to limited time and lush vegetation, we chose to leave it for some other time.

On the very top of Razdrti doci, on the plateau where the pass begins, right next to the present-day macadam road, a stone-and-earth pile approx. 4m in diameter can be seen. Completely blended into its setting and hard to detect, this pile is rutted in its center. The pile's face is made of earth mixed with medium-size stones and the hole in the center contains just earth. It is hard to conclude when the pile was made and when it was devastated, particularly because there are no movable archaeological finds. We cannot rule out the possibility that it designated the border between Lika and Dalmatia,³² because it was right here where the borderline once passed. Also, a point designated as Erbine is designated here on maps.³³ Only a

29 M. Abramić – A. Colnago, 2011, 230-231; I. Glavaš – Ž. Miletić, 2013, 558-559.

30 S. Čače, 2007, 50.

31 M. Abramić – A. Colnago, 2011, 230.

32 Maps from the 18th and 19th centuries, available at MAPIRE web service, were used for studying the borderlines in this part of the Velebit.

33 I am grateful to Dr. Anamarija Kurilić and Dr. Nikola Vuletić for their assistance about Erbine toponym. The toponym appears on the 18th-century maps of this region in two places. One designated a point on the pass between Duboki dol and Razdrti doci and the other one, Zidane Erbine, designated Ruja hillfort. Erbine was the then orthographic convention for the toponym Rbine. On present-day maps, the latter toponym refers to a larger area west of Ruja hillfort. It is probably a derivative of the root *hrb-*, found in the word *hrbat* ("ridge"). If the sound /h/ is dropped, the word Rbine is what remains.



Slika 38. Pogled na Duboki dol sa prijevoja iznad Razdrtih dolaca

Figure 38. View of Duboki dol from mountain pass above Razdrti doci

foto / photo: M. Vuković

Koje je vrijeme donijelo devastaciju ove gomile i, na kraju krajeva, kojem vremenu ona uopće pripada, teško je zaključiti, a tome doprinosi i nedostatak pokretnih arheoloških nalaza. Nije isključeno da je poslužila kao dio razgraničenja Like i Dalmacije,³² jer je granica prolazila upravo ovim potezom te je na ovoj poziciji označena točka imena Erbine.³³ Tek je jedan osamljeni ulomak keramičke posude željezodobnih karakteristika pronađen stotinjak metara istočnije, na krševitom platou vidikovca što gleda u Duboki dol.

single fragment of an Iron Age ceramic vessel was found here – some one hundred meters to the east, on the rocky plateau offering view of Duboki dol.

To the east and northwest of Duboki dol, there are passes leading to neighboring valleys. To the south, the rugged area of Gostuša is located.³⁴ To the north, the 1186m high Tremzina Ridge can be seen. The village of Duboki Dol, populated until recently, lies on the northeastern edge of the valley. The valley's northern slopes are very rocky. Above the village, a number of walled wells once used by the villagers can be found. The village lies on supported terraces used as vegetable patches. The valley was used for agriculture and, although overgrown a bit, land plots, retaining walls and *ograde* can still be seen. Lush vegetation in late summer indicates presence of water.

32 Za proučavanje razgraničenja na ovim predjelima Velebita korištene su povijesne karte 18. i 19. stoljeća s internetskog servisa MAPIRE.

33 Zahvaljujem dr. sc. Anamariji Kurilić te dr. sc. Nikoli Vuletiću na pomoći oko toponima Erbine. Naime, kao što je iz teksta vidljivo, ime Erbine javlja se u kartama ovog područja iz 18. stoljeća, i to na dva mjesta. Prvo označava točku na prijevoju između Dubokog dola i Razdrtih dolaca, a drugo, Zidane Erbine, gradinu Ruja. Naziv Erbine bila bi onovremena grafijska konvencija za Rbine, naziv koji u današnjim kartama označava šire područje zapadno od gradine Ruja. Vjerojatno je u pitanju izvedenica od *hrb-*, koju pronalazimo u riječi *hrbat*, a uz gubljenje glasa *h* dolazi do naziva Rbine.

34 On the northeastern slopes of the Velebit above the source of the Krupa, between Duboki dol and Orlić hillfort, only one site is mentioned in the literature – Gostuša hillfort (Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], Carte 1, no.47). The position of the site on Batović's map is not very clear. It is shown as one of the highest prehistoric hillforts (as much as 838m in elevation) (Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], 871). However, I found no peak or hill with such name on recent maps. Instead, this toponym marks a wider area around the peaks southwest of Duboki dol. On the 18th-century maps, on the border between Lika and Dalmatia, one peak is named Gostuša, but its elevation exceeds 1000m.



S istočne i sjeverozapadne strane Dubokog dola nalaze se prijevoji kojima se prelazi u susjedne udoline, dok se s južne strane uzdižu vrleti Gostuše,³⁴ a sa sjeverne obronci oko 1186 m visokog grebena Tremzine. Na sjeveroistočnom rubu udoline smješteno je selo Duboki Dol, u kojem se još donedavno živjelo. Sjeverne padine doline izrazito su kamenite, a iznad sela niz je obzidanih bunara kojima su stanovnici priskrbli vodu. Selo je smješteno na podzidanim terasama koje su iskorištavane kao vrtovi. Ravnica doline korištena je u poljoprivredne svrhe pa, iako je već pomalo zarasla, na njoj se još uvijek vide parcele, podzidi i ograde, a bujna vegetacija u kasnom ljetnom periodu svjedoči o prisutnosti vode. Sam pregled prostora ne bi donio vjerojatno nikakve rezultate da nismo imali i malo sreće. Ovaj kraj bogat je divljači, poglavito divljim svinjama koje smo i susreli tijekom boravka. S obzirom na to da vole ovakva zemljana područja jer su bogata za njih pogodnom prehranom, divlje svinje prerovale su cijelu udolinu. Upravo u jednoj od tako prerovanih pozicija pronašli smo i dva ulomka prapovijesne keramike. Ulomci su maleni, krhki i s rupicama od organskog materijala što je izgorio tijekom izrade. Ne čini se puno, ali to su zasad jedini arheološki

34 Na sjeveroistočnoj padini Velebita iznad izvora Krupe, između Dubokog dola pa do gradine Orlič, u literaturi se bilježi samo jedan lokalitet, gradina Gostuša (Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], Carte 1, br. 47). Smještaj lokaliteta na Batovićevoj karti prilično je nejasan. Ističe se kao jedna od najviših prapovijesnih gradina na čak 838 mnv (Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], 871) Međutim, pregledavajući recentne topografske karte nisam naišla ni na vrh ni na kotu obilježenu tim imenom, već taj toponim obilježava širi prostor vrhova jugozapadno od Dubokog dola. Tek je na kartama 18. stoljeća, i to na liniji razgraničenja Like i Dalmacije, jedan vrh obilježen imenom Gostuša, ali na visini od preko 1000 mnv.

Slika 39. Pogled s istoka na prostor između gradine Ruja i Crnopca

Figure 39. Eastern view of area between Ruja hillfort and Crnopac

foto / photo: K. Vacek

We were also lucky during the survey. This area is rich with game, particularly boars – we even saw some during the survey. Because they like such terrain – rich with soil and the things they eat – the boars have turned up ground with their snouts in the whole valley. It was in one such place, with turned up soil, that we found two fragments of prehistoric pottery. The fragments are small and fragile, full of perforations developed due to the organic material burnt during manufacturing. It may not seem much, but these are the only archaeological finds recorded at Duboki dol area. As such, they can encourage further research in this area.

The northwestern slope of Duboki dol climbs up to the pass leading to Vučjak Valley. Upon entering the southeastern part of the valley, one can notice a prehistoric hillfort there (Map 6, 4; Fig. 41). Although its name is not designated on the maps studied, I believe it is the one that Š. Batović named Duboki dol hillfort³⁵ (even though the name Vučjak would be more appropriate, as it is located on the southern edge of that valley). Circular and approx. 100m in diameter, the hillfort lies on a small hill rising above the pass (Fig. 42).

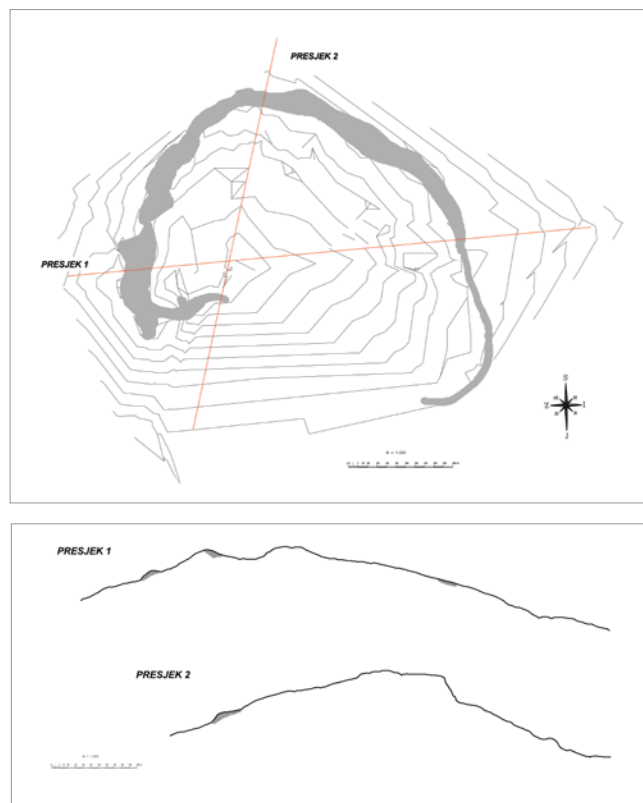
35 Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], Carte 1, no. 49.



Slika 40. Kolotrazi na prijevoju iznad Razdrtih dolaca
Figure 40. Wheel-tracks on mountain pass above Razdrti doći
foto / photo: M. Vuković

nalazi na području Dubokog dola te su poticaj za daljnje istraživanje ovog područja.

Sjeverozapadna padina Dubokog dola uzdiže se na prijevoj prema dolini Vučjak. Na početnom dijelu jugoistočne strane doline smjestila se prapovijesna gradina (Karta 6, 4; Sl. 41). Iako njezino ime nije naznačeno na konzultiranim kartama, vjerojatno je upravo na nju mislio Š. Batović, nazivajući ju Gradina Duboki dol,³⁵ mada bi joj bolje pristajao naziv Vučjak, po dolini na čijem se južnom rubu smjestila. Kružnog je oblika, promjera oko 100 m i smještena je na manjem brdašću uzdignutom nad spomenutim prijevojem (Sl. 42). Gradina je opasana osutim kamenim bedemom. Nejednake je debljine i mjestimično nalegao na kamen živac koji je osobito istaknut na jugoistočnoj i južnoj strani. Unutar kamenog bedema visoki je sloj zemlje s dva nivoa terasa, dok na samom vrhu izbijaju rebra kamena živca. S južne strane gradine nalazi se najmanje još jedna terasa prema dubokoj vrtači opasanoj masivnim suhozidima. Bujna i gusta vegetacija onemogućuje stjecanje jasnijeg dojma o konstrukciji gradine na južnom i jugoistočnom predjelu. Izan kamenog bedema na istočnoj i sjevernoj strani vidljiv



Slika 41. Gradina Duboki dol, tlocrt i presjeci
Figure 41. Duboki dol hillfort, ground plan and cross-sections
izradio / made by: R. Maršić

It is encircled by an eroded stone rampart. Its thickness is uneven and in some places it lies on the bedrock – particularly its southeastern and southern sides. Inside the stone rampart there is a rather thick layer of soil, with two levels of terraces. Rib-shaped outcrops of bedrock can be seen on the top. On the hillfort's southern side there is at least one more terrace, facing a deep sinkhole surrounded by massive drywalls. Lush vegetation prevented us from gaining a better insight into the southern and southeastern parts of the hillfort. Outside the stone rampart, to the east and north, a leveled plateau can be seen. Extending along the rampart's edge, it was probably a functional part of the hillfort itself. The board did us a favor once again – they had turned the ground on several positions, uncovering numerous fragments of prehistoric pottery (Pl. 2, 9 – 11). Somewhat more fragile, with perforations developed due to the admixed organic material and of darker brown color, this pottery could belong to Bronze Age. Identical pottery was found on a high ground approx. 100 meters northeast of the hillfort. The hillfort's location is interesting. Its top commands view of the area stretching from the meadows of Vučjak to the Lika-bound pass in the north, slopes of the Tremzina to the east and the pass between Duboki dol and Vučjak to the south. The present-day macadam road that follows the exact route of the older road runs east of the hillfort, across a

35 Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], Carte 1, br. 49.



je zaravnat plato koji prati rub bedema i vjerojatno je dio funkcionalne strukture same gradine. I ovdje su nas usrećile divlje svinje izrovavši nekoliko pozicija na kojima smo pronašli obilate količine ulomaka prapovijesne keramike (T. 2, 9-11). Nešto krhkija, s rupicama nastalim od u smjesu umiješanog organskog materijala, i tamnije smeđe boje, ova bi keramika mogla pripadati brončanodobnom periodu. Keramiku istih karakteristika pronašli smo i na uzvisini stotinjak metara sjeveroistočno od gradine.

Zanimljiv je njezin položaj. S vrha gradine pruža se pogled sjeverno, preko gotovo cijelog prostora livada Vučjaka sve do prijevoja prema Lici te istočno na padine Tremzine i južno na prijevoj između Dubokog dola i Vučjaka. Današnji makadam koji preslojava stariju prometnicu prolazi upravo tuda, s istočne strane gradine, preko blagog i širokog prijevoja, no sa zapadne strane gradine, kroz usjek između same gradine i hrpta na čijem se kraju nalazi, također prolazi lijepi put. Uz podnožje gradine taj utabani put vodi do Zakopa, lokacije podno obližnjeg brda Visočica, gdje su ljudi iskoristili mogućnost prikupljanja vode izgrađivši najmanje sedam zidanih bunara (Karta 6, 5; Sl. 43). Put je vidljiv u dužini od 600-tinjak metara, od donjeg dijela prijevoja, uz gradinu i Zakope, a vjerojatno vodi dalje prema Vučjaku. Nije to obični pastirski put, već je širok oko

Slika 42. Pogled na gradinu Duboki dol sa sjevera

Figure 42. Northern view of Duboki dol hillfort

foto / photo: M. Vuković

gentle, wide pass. West of the hillfort, through a cutting between the hillfort and the ridge at the end of which it lies, there is also a good track. Running at the foot of the hillfort, this beaten track leads to Zakope, a location underneath the neighboring hill Visočica, where people built at least seven walled wells in order to use the possibility of water accumulation (Map 6, 5; Fig. 43). The track can be followed approx. 600m in length, from the lower part of the pass via the hillfort and Zakope. It probably goes further towards Vučjak. It is not an ordinary shepherds' trail. It is 1 to 1.5m wide, supported by well-maintained drywalls in some places and cut through the bedrock in others. Its route is very visible in grassy areas. While claiming this was a prehistoric or Roman-period track would be hasty, it did have some relevance in both periods, if we presume that water had always been available at Zakope. The survey of Vučjak plateau, where retaining walls and traces of recent spatial planning can be seen, resulted in no relevant archaeological finds.

1 do 1,5 m i mjestimično podzidan urednim suhozidima te usječen u kamen živac, a njegovi se gabariti jasno vide na travnatim predjelima. Ishitreno bi bilo tvrditi da se radi o prapovijesnoj ili antičkoj prometnici, ali taj je pravac vjerojatno imao značaj i u jedno i u drugo vrijeme ako pretpostavimo prostor Zakopa kao mjesto gdje je voda uvijek bila dostupna. Pregled visoravni Vučjak, na kojoj su vidljivi podzidi i recentno planiranje prostora, nije pružio arheološki relevantnih rezultata.

Prijelaz u Liku s Vučjaka moguć je na dva mjesta. Ovom prilikom pregledan je istočni prijevoj gdje makadam prolazi prema Lici, kao i brda s njegove zapadne strane (Karta 6, 6). Na nekoliko pozicija očigledne su ljudske intervencije vidljive na izbojima kamena živca u vidu jednostrukih nizova kamenja kao zidića te ostataka jednog omanjeg objekta građenog od masivnog kamena. Arheoloških nalaza nema, a ostatci su nedovoljno jasni da bi se moglo utvrditi o čemu se točno radi. Zapadnije se nalazi nešto više kamenito brdo Vršeljak s kojeg je pregledan pogled na cijeli prostor doline Vučjak, gradinu Duboki dol i prolaz prema Lici koji se nalazi na zapadnoj strani. Na samom vrhu nailazimo na ostatke suhozidnih zaklona po cijelom platou. S obzirom na smještaj, može se zaključiti da su ove gradnje vezane uz kontrolu doline i prijelaza prema Lici. I na kartama iz 18. stoljeća, na području istočnog prijevoja prema Lici, označena je točka *Alter Posto* što ukazuje na važnost ovog područja i u recentnijim vremenima.³⁶

U blizini se nalazi Smiljanića grob (Karta 6, 7), gdje je prema legendi u 17. stoljeću ubijen i zakopan uskok Ilija Smiljanić.³⁷ Nedaleko je lokva za napajanje blaga koja je nastala djelomičnim uništenjem i proširivanjem zidanog Smiljanić bunara.

Pregledan je i prostor zapadno od gradine Duboki dol i Zakopa. Već na prvi pogled u tom pravcu pažnju zaokuplja udaljeno brdo zaravnjenog vrha. Prateći stari put od Zakopa prema selu Jabukovcu, kozja staza skreće s puta i vodi njegovom sjevernom stranom do vrha, na plato dosad nepoznate gradine na položaju Ruja (Karta 6, 8; Sl. 44). Ruja, vrh visok 945 mnnv, nesumnjivog je strateškog značaja za pregled i kontrolu okolnog prostora (Sl. 45). Najviši dio gradine čini utvrđen, prirodno zaravnati



Slika 43. Pogled sa sjeverozapada na Zakope i gradinu Duboki dol
Figure 43. Northwestern view of Zakope and Duboki dol hillfort

foto / photo: M. Vuković

Lika can be reached from Vučjak at two places. This time we surveyed the eastern pass with a Lika-bound macadam road, as well as the hills west of it (Map 6, 6). Traces of man-made alterations on outcrops of the bedrock can be seen in a few places in the forms of single rows of stones arranged like small walls and the remains of a small structure made of massive stones. There are no archaeological finds and the remains are hard to identify. Vršeljak, a somewhat higher rocky hill commanding view of the entire Vučjak Valley, Duboki dol hillfort and Lika-bound passage on the western side is located further west. On the very top, remains of drywall shelters can be found throughout the plateau. Based on their position, it can be concluded that these structures had to do with control of the valley and of the passes leading to Lika. The 18th-century maps also include a place named *Alter Posto* near the eastern pass leading to Lika. This indicates that the area had certain importance in recent times, too.³⁶

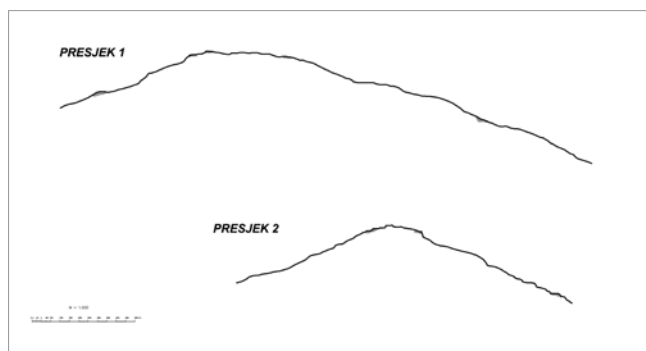
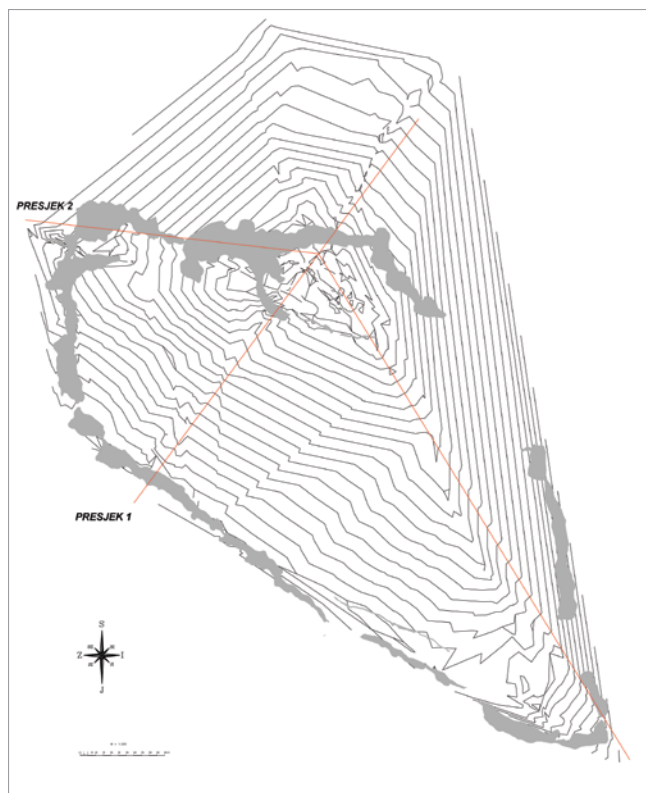
Smiljanića grob site (Map 6, 7), where – as legend has it – Ilija Smiljanić, a well-known *uskok*, was killed and buried in the 17th century.³⁷ Not far from here, there is a

36 Na povijesnoj karti Europe u 18. st. (MAPIRE) duž granice i u njezinoj neposrednoj blizini obilježene su bitne točke. Osim jednostavnih crvenih oznaka, ucrtavane su i one u obliku kućice koje su označavale značajnije pozicije. Uglavnom se nalaze uz prometne pravce, a uz ime obično imaju i oznaku CP, Altes Wachthaus ili Posto. Pozicija na prijevoju prema Lici označena je kućicom i nazivom *Alter Posto*. S južne strane ovog prijelaza preko Velebita, na prijevoju uz put, ucrtana je još jedna takva pozicija naziva *Posto Vitreni Mlini* (Karta 6, 11). Pregledali smo i taj prostor te na njemu pronašli ostatke dvaju kružnih kamenih konstrukcija koje su vjerojatno pripadale nekadašnjim vjetrenim mlinovima stanovnika Dubokog Dola.

37 Ilija Smiljanić bio je opjevani uskok poznat po ratovanju tijekom Kandijskog rata (1645. – 1669.). Ubijen je 5. studenog 1654. godine na Vučjaku na Velebitu. Na lokaciji koja je na kartama iz 18. stoljeća obilježena kao Smiljanića grob nalazi se kamenje neuredno poslagano u travi, u pravokutnom obliku veličine 1,5 x 2,5 m. S južne strane jedan je veći kamen s imenom upisanim na ćirilici.

36 On an 18th-century map of Europe (MAPIRE), important points along the border and in its immediate vicinity are designated. In addition to plain red marks, those shaped as little houses, designating more important locations, can also be found. They mostly lie along roads, and designations like CP, Altes Wachthaus or Posto can be seen next to the place names. The location on the Lika-bound pass is designated with a little house and the name *Alter Posto*. South of this passage across the Velebit, on the pass next to the road, another such location is designated and named *Posto Vitreni Mlini* (Map 6, 11). We surveyed this area and found remains of two circular stone structures that had probably been parts of the windmills of the people of Duboki dol.

37 Ilija Smiljanić was a celebrated *uskok*, known by his participation in the Cretan War (1645–1669). He was killed at Vučjak on the Velebit on 5 November 1654. At the location designated on 18th-century maps as Smiljanića grob (“Smiljanić’s grave”), stones arranged as an asymmetrical 1.5x2.5m rectangle can be found in the grass. On the southern side there is a large stone with Smiljanić’s name.



Slika 44. Gradina Ruja, tlocrt i presjeci

Figure 44. Ruja hillfort, ground plan and cross-sections

izradio / made by: R. Maršić

omanji plato. Bedem je rasut po kamenu živcu. U njegovu tijelu razaznaje se nekoliko prostorija koje bi mogle biti i novijeg datuma, a unutar bedema rasuto kamenje daje naslutiti nekadašnje objekte. Na gornjem platou nije pronađeno površinskih nalaza. Niži plato je od višeg odvojen strmim izbojima kamena živca i izdužen je u pravcu istok-zapad. To je strm, terasasti prostor na kojem ima dosta zemlje i rasutog kamenja među kojim je vidljiv arheološki materijal. Pronađeni ulomci keramičkog posuđa jako su fragmentirani te uništeni atmosferilijama. Vidljive su sitne primjese kalcita i rupice od organskog materijala te ulomci vjerojatno pripadaju brončanom ili željeznom dobu. Dok sa zapadne strane bedem zaokružuje prostor, s istočne on prati konfiguraciju kamena živca sve dok ne izbije nad udolinu. Na tom izboju kamena živca niveliran je plato koji

cattle-watering pond created by partial collapsing and widening of the masonry well Smiljanić bunar.

The area west of Duboki dol hillfort and Zakope was also surveyed. A distant hill with a flattened top immediately attracted our attention. Following the old track from Zakope to the village of Jabukovac, a goat trail leaves the track and runs along its northern side to the top, where a plateau with a hitherto unknown hillfort on Ruja location can be found (Map 6, 8; Fig. 44). Beyond doubt, the 945m-high peak Ruja was of strategic importance for the control of the surrounding area (Fig. 45). The highest part of the hill-for consists of a naturally flat, fortified small plateau. The eroded rampart extends across the bedrock. Several rooms can be identified inside the rampart (which could originate from some recent period) and numerous individual stones scattered inside the rampart indicate former structures. No surface finds were recorded on the upper plateau. The lower plateau, stretching in the east-west direction, is separated from the upper plateau with steep outcrops of the bedrock. The lower plateau is a steep, terraced terrain with abundant soil and scattered rocks among which archaeological material is found. The fragments of ceramic vessels are very small and worn out by weathering agents. As small admixtures of calcite and perforations from an organic material can be seen, these fragments probably belong to Bronze or Iron Ages. The rampart encloses the area on the western side and it follows the configuration of the bedrock to above the valley on the eastern side. A plateau is leveled on this bedrock outcrop. Together with the rampart coming down the ridge from the north, the plateau flanks one of the entrances to the valley.

Meadows stretch all around the hillfort. Rugged, rocky terrain covered with thick vegetation lies on the northern, and particularly on the northwestern side; it stretches all the way to Crnopac. On the southwestern side, terraced slopes descend towards Golubić and the Krupa. The area to the southeast consists of a number of conical peaks extending to Duboki dol hillfort and obstructing the view of Duboki dol valley and the main pass above Razdrti dolci (Fig. 46). Minor stone structures were found on some high grounds on these conical peaks (Map 6, 9, 10). They are round, made of an asymmetrical drywall up to 80cm high and approx. 6m in diameter. No movable archaeological finds were recorded. The first fortification, lying atop the nearby Vučji vrh hill, is located east of Ruja hillfort. On its western side it has a drywall room that could have served as a shelter. There is a good view of Razdrti doci to the south, Ruje hillfort and the surrounding meadows to the northeast, as well as the passage to Duboki dol hillfort. From another hilltop further east, Jareća glavica, there is a good view of Duboki dol, the road on the slope of this hill and the pass leading to the Krupa.

Given their importance for the control over this territory, it is possible that these peaks were important back in prehistory. However, as no movable archaeological finds

s bedemom, što se po hrptu spušta sa sjevera, vjerojatno flankira jedan od ulaza u gradinu.

Sa svih strana gradine pružaju se livade, a sa sjeverne i osobito sjeverozapadne strane započinje teško prohodan krševit teren obrastao gustom vegetacijom, koji se pruža sve do padina Crnopca. S jugozapadne strane padine terasasto se spuštaju prema prostoru Golubića i Krupe. Jugoistočnu stranu čini niz kukova koji se pružaju sve do gradine Duboki dol i priječe pogled prema dolini Duboki dol i glavnom prolazu preko prijevoja iznad Razdrtih dolaca (Sl. 46). Na tim kukovima, na dva su uzvišenja pronađene omanje kamene konstrukcije (Karta 6, 9, 10). Kružnog su oblika, građene neurednim suhozidom visine do 80 cm, promjera oko 6 metara. Pokretnog arheološkog materijala nema. Prvo utvrđenje, na obližnjoj glavici Vučji vrh, istočno je od gradine Ruja i ima suhozidnu prostoriju sa zapadne strane, koja je mogla služiti kao zaklon. Već s tog položaja dobro se vide Razdrti doci na jugu te prostor oko gradine Ruja i livade na sjeveroistoku, kao i prolaz prema gradini Duboki dol. S druge pozicije, Jareće glavice, koja se nalazi još istočnije, pruža se dobar pogled na Duboki dol, na put koji se nalazi na padini podno ovog brda te na prijevoj prema Krupi.

S obzirom na značaj u kontroli prostora, moguće je da su ovi vrhovi bili važni još u prapovijesno vrijeme, međutim, pokretnih arheoloških nalaza na ovim konstrukcijama nema, pa se ne može reći kojem vremenu pripadaju. Zanimljivo je da se upravo preko gradine Ruja, koja je na kartama iz 18. stoljeća zabilježena imenom Zidane Erbine, sve do Zakopa pa nazad na prijevoj iznad Razdrtih dolaca, gdje je obilježen položaj Erbine i Posto Vitreni mlini nešto niže, pružala linija nekadašnje granice Dalmacije i Like, pa bi ove suhozidne konstrukcije mogle pripadati i recentijim vremenima. Istom linijom teče i današnja granica između općina Obrovac i Gračac.

ZAKLJUČAK

Ovim rekonosciranjem dokumentirano je ukupno dvanaest gradina, tri kružne suhozidne konstrukcije, jedan suhozidni objekt, preko stotinu kamenih i kameno-zemljanih gomila te više arheološki zanimljivih struktura kao što su nasipi, ograde i pozicije na kojima je pronađen pokretni arheološki materijal.

Gradine obuhvaćene ovim pregledom nalaze se u skupinama ili pojedinačno na područjima uz plodna polja duž prostora oko izvora Krupe. To je područje sa sjeverne i istočne strane okruženo vrhovima Velebita (gradine Ruja i Duboki dol u vršnoj zoni te Orlič i skupina gradina u Erveniku Gornjem na jugoistočnim padinama Velebita: gradina kod Kabića, Jokića glavica i Kočo), južno je omeđen rijekom Zrmanjom (osamljena gradina Prndelji u istočnom dijelu Nadvode te skupina gradina u



Slika 45. Pogled s Vučjeg vrha na gradinu Ruja

Figure 45. View of Ruja hillfort from Vučji vrh

foto / photo: M. Vuković

were recorded on these structures, their dating is not possible. Interestingly, it was via Ruja hillfort (designated on 18th-century maps as Zidane Erbine), all the way to Zakope and back to the pass above Razdrti doci (where toponyms Erbine and Posto Vitreni mlini are designated somewhat below) that the former borderline between Lika and Dalmatia extended. It is therefore possible that these drywall structures could be attributed to a more recent period. The present-day boundary between the municipalities of Obrovac and Gračac follows the same line.

CONCLUSIONS

This survey documented a total of twelve hillforts, three circular and one rectangular drywall structures, more than one hundred stone-and-earth and stone piles and a number of archaeologically interesting structures such as dikes, enclosures and locations where movable archaeological finds were recorded.

In groups or individually, the hillforts included in the survey are located along fertile fields in the area around the source of the Krupa. This area is surrounded by the Velebit peaks (Ruja and Duboki dol hillforts in the crest zone, and Orlič and a group of hillforts in Ervenik gornji on the Velebit's southeastern slopes: Jokića glava, Kočo and the hillfort near Kabići) in the north and east; River Zrmanja (the lonely Prndelji hillfort in the eastern part of Nadvoda and a group of hillforts in its western part: Trebačnik, Čosina gradina and Gradinica) in the south; and the high, rugged area around the present-day Golubić (Veselinovića gradina and Bilića gradina) to the west. There are also some recorded hillfort sites in this area that were not included in this survey.³⁸



zapadnom: Trebačnik, Čosina gradina i Gradinica), dok se na zapadu nalazi visoki, krševiti predio današnjeg Golubića (Veselinovića i Bilića gradina). Osim pregledanih gradina, na ovom se prostoru nalazi još nekoliko zabilježenih gradinskih lokaliteta koji nisu obuhvaćeni ovim pregledom.³⁸

Ove su gradine različitih tlocrta. One jednostavnog kružnog oblika su Veselinovića i Čosina gradina, Gradina kod Kabića te Duboki dol. Gradine Gradinica, Prndelji i Jokića glavica imaju izdužen oblik. Sličnog su tlocrta Ruja i gradina kod Bilića. Manji vršni plato im se nalazi na strmom kamenitom vrhu, mjestimično ojačanom kamenjem. Niži platoi ovih gradina izduženi su i jako strmi. Kočo i Trebačnik gradine su s nekoliko terasa odijeljenih bedemima. Svojim kompleksnijim oblikom, s dva kružna prstena bedema, od ostalih odskaje gradina Orlić. Među ostalim, izrazito kamenitim gradinama, svojom se zemljanokamenom konstrukcijom izdvaja gradina Duboki dol.³⁹

Slika 46. Pogled s vršnog platoa gradine Ruja prema jugu

Figure 46. Southern view from Ruja hillfort top plateau

foto / photo: M. Vuković

These hillforts have various ground plans. The simple round ones include Veselinovića gradina and Čosina gradina, Gradina near Kabići and Duboki dol. Gradinica, Prndelji and Jokića glavica hillforts are elongated. The ground plans of Ruja hillfort and the one near Bilići are similar. They have small plateaus atop steep rock-strewn peaks, in places reinforced with stones. The lower plateaus of these hillforts are elongated and very steep. Kočo and Trebačnik hillforts have several terraces divided by ramparts. Orlić hillfort differs from others with its more complex features that include a double circular rampart. With its stone-and-earth structure, Duboki dol hillfort stands out among other hillforts which are primarily made of stone.³⁹

38 Š. Vrkić, 2015, sl. 9.

39 Više o liburnskim naseljima u Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], 853-901; S. Čače, 1985, 376-384.

39 For more on Liburnian settlements, see Š. Batović, 2004 [1977], 853-901; S. Čače, 1985, 376-384.

Ostatci keramičkih posuda pronađeni na spomenutim gradinama uglavnom su jako fragmentirani i uništeni atmosferijama. Većinom su to ulomci grube, rukom rađene keramike s primjesama usitnjenog kalcita, a tek pojedini keramički ostatci imaju jasnije sačuvane oblike pa se mogu prepoznati tipični željeznodobni oblici oboda, ručki i drški, čak i ukrasa.⁴⁰ Materijal s gradine Duboki dol potpuno je drugih karakteristika. Krhkiji i tamnije smeđe boje, ulomci posuda s ove gradine nemaju primjese kalcita, već su prisutne rupice od organskog materijala koji je izgorio tijekom pečenja posuda, što je svojstveno brončanodobnom keramičkom materijalu.

Zabilježene gomile, preko stotinu njih pronađenih ovim terenskim pregledom, mogu se podijeliti na dvije grupe: kamene i kamenozemljane. Kamene su različitih dimenzija. Najmanje od njih promjera su oko 4 m, prosječnog su promjera oko 6 m, dok najveća zabilježena gomila ima promjer 20 m. Ove se gomile često pronalaze pojedinačno, ali i u skupinama od 3 i više gomila. Skupine kamenih gomila zabilježene ovim pregledom nalaze se na području pod Veselinovića gradinom, Čosinom gradinom, Trebačnikom te u zaseoku Nanići, istočno od gradine Prndelji i uz makadamsku cestu Ervenik – Mokro Polje.

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Na površini kamenih gomila pronalazeni su loše očuvani ulomci keramičkih posuda, a često su na njihovu vrhu izgrađeni recentni pastirski zakloni. Kamenozemljane gomile pronađene ovim rekognosciranjem najvećeg su promjera 5 m i uglavnom su niske; visina im rijetko prelazi 0,5 m. Nalaze se u skupinama i na njihovoj površini nije pronađen arheološki materijal. Ovim su pregledom skupine kamenozemljanih gomila zabilježene na dvije lokacije: jugoistočno od gradine Prndelji i uz makadamsku cestu Ervenik – Mokro Polje.

Suhozidne konstrukcije, nasipi i objekti najčešće osim same arhitekture nemaju drugog arheološkog materijala. Ovdje treba izdvojiti suhozidni objekt sjeveroistočno od zaselka Prndelji na kojem je pronađeno dosta ulomaka keramičkih posuda. Na istom je području pronađen keramički materijal i na prostorima ograda.

Pregledane lokacije i područja nalaze se na velikom prostoru jugoistočnog Velebita. No iako međusobno udaljena, ova su područja imala mnogo zajedničkih interesa. Naoko pust i nepristupačan, prostor jugoistočnog Velebita pruža mnogo prirodnih resursa. Izvor Krupe nesumnjivo je plijenio pažnju, kao i sama rijeka Krupa te Zrmanja i plodne livade uz njih. S druge strane, tu je vršna zona Velebita koja osim eksploatacije visinskih pašnjaka na ovom predjelu omogućuje i najlakši prijelaz između Like i Dalmacije. S obzirom na manju nadmorsku visinu povećana je i mogućnost života tijekom cijele ili barem većeg dijela godine.

The remains of ceramic vessels found at the above mentioned hillforts are mostly very fragmented and destroyed by weathering agents. These are mostly fragments of coarse, hand-made pottery, with the admixture of fine calcite; better preserved parts remain only on individual fragments, enabling us to recognize typical Iron Age rims, handles and even decoration.⁴⁰ The pottery found at Duboki dol hillfort has completely different features. More fragile and darker brown, the pottery fragments from this hillfort do not have calcite admixtures; instead, they have perforations developed due to the organic material burnt during manufacturing (a distinguishing feature of the Bronze Age pottery).

The piles recorded – more than a hundred of them found during this survey – can be divided in two groups: stone piles and stone-and-earth piles. The stone piles are of various sizes. The smallest among them are approx. 4m in diameter, the average ones are approx. 6m in diameter and the biggest pile has 20m in diameter. These piles are often found individually, but also in groups of three or more.

The groups of stone piles recorded during the survey are found under Veselinovića gradina, Čosina gradina and Trebačnik hillforts, in Nanići hamlet, east of Prndelji hillfort and by the Ervenik – Mokro polje macadam road. Poorly preserved fragments of ceramic vessels were found on the surface of the stone piles. Recent shepherds' shelters can often be found on the top of these piles. The stone-and-earth piles found during the survey have up to 5m in diameter and are usually low; their height rarely exceeds 0.5m. They are found individually and no archaeological finds were recorded on their surface. During this survey, groups of stone-and-earth piles were found at two locations: southeast of Prndelji hillfort and by the Ervenik – Mokro polje macadam road.

Apart from architecture, none of the drywall structures and dikes yielded any other archaeological material. We should particularly mention here the drywall structure northeast of the hamlet of Prndelji, on which many fragments of ceramic vessels were found. Ceramic material was also found along the *ograde* in the area.

The locations and areas surveyed are located in the greater Southeastern Velebit area. Although miles apart, these areas shared many common interests. Seemingly desolate and rugged, Southeastern Velebit abounds in natural resources. The source of the Krupa was important beyond doubt, and so were the Rivers Krupa and Zrmanja and fertile meadows along them. Also, the crest zone of this part of the Velebit enables not only high-ground grazing, but also the

40 Oblici i ukrasi mogu se usporediti s drugim keramičkim nalazima na liburnskom području. Više o oblicima v. u L. Šešelj – M. Vuković, 2013, 333-350. O ukrasima više u: M. Vuković, 2015, 21-52.

40 The shapes and decorations can be compared with other pottery finds in the Liburnian territory. For more on the shapes, see L. Šešelj – M. Vuković, 2013, 333-350. For more on the decorations, see M. Vuković, 2015, 21-52.

Zbog svih navedenih razloga ne čudi gusto raspoređen niz arheoloških lokaliteta koji obuhvaćaju sve segmente života, od svakodnevnog življenja, obrane, komunikacije do prostora za svijet mrtvih. A i danas je ovo područje pogodno za život pa se, unatoč nedostatku modernih komfornosti i lošoj povezanosti, ovdje još uvijek živi od poljoprivrede i stočarstva.

Mada su ova tek započeta rekognosciranja obuhvatila samo pojedine predjele odabranog prostora, nalazi su prilično brojni. Svjedoče o bogatoj prošlosti ovog kraja i daju vjetar u leđa za daljnji rad.

easiest connection between Lika and Dalmatia. Given the lower elevation, life is possible here throughout the year, or, at least, for most of the year. For all the above reasons, it is no surprise that there are densely distributed archaeological sites here, comprising all segments of life, from everyday activities, defense and roads to the spaces reserved for the world of the dead. As this area is still suitable for living, farmers and cattle-growers still prosper here despite the lack of modern amenities and undeveloped road-network.

Although the surveying has only begun and only parts of the selected area were included in it, the finds are rather ample. They can be seen as evidence of the region's rich past and they encourage future efforts.



Tabla 1. Ulomci keramičkih posuda: 1. – 3. Gradinica, 4. Trebačnik, 5. Zapadno od suhozidnog objekta sjeveroistočno od zaselka Prndelji, 6. – 8. Gradina Prndelji

Table 1. Fragments of ceramic vessels: 1. – 3. Gradinica, 4. Trebačnik, 5. West of drywall structure northeast of Prndelji hamlet, 6. – 8. Prndelji hillfort
izradila / made by: M. Vuković

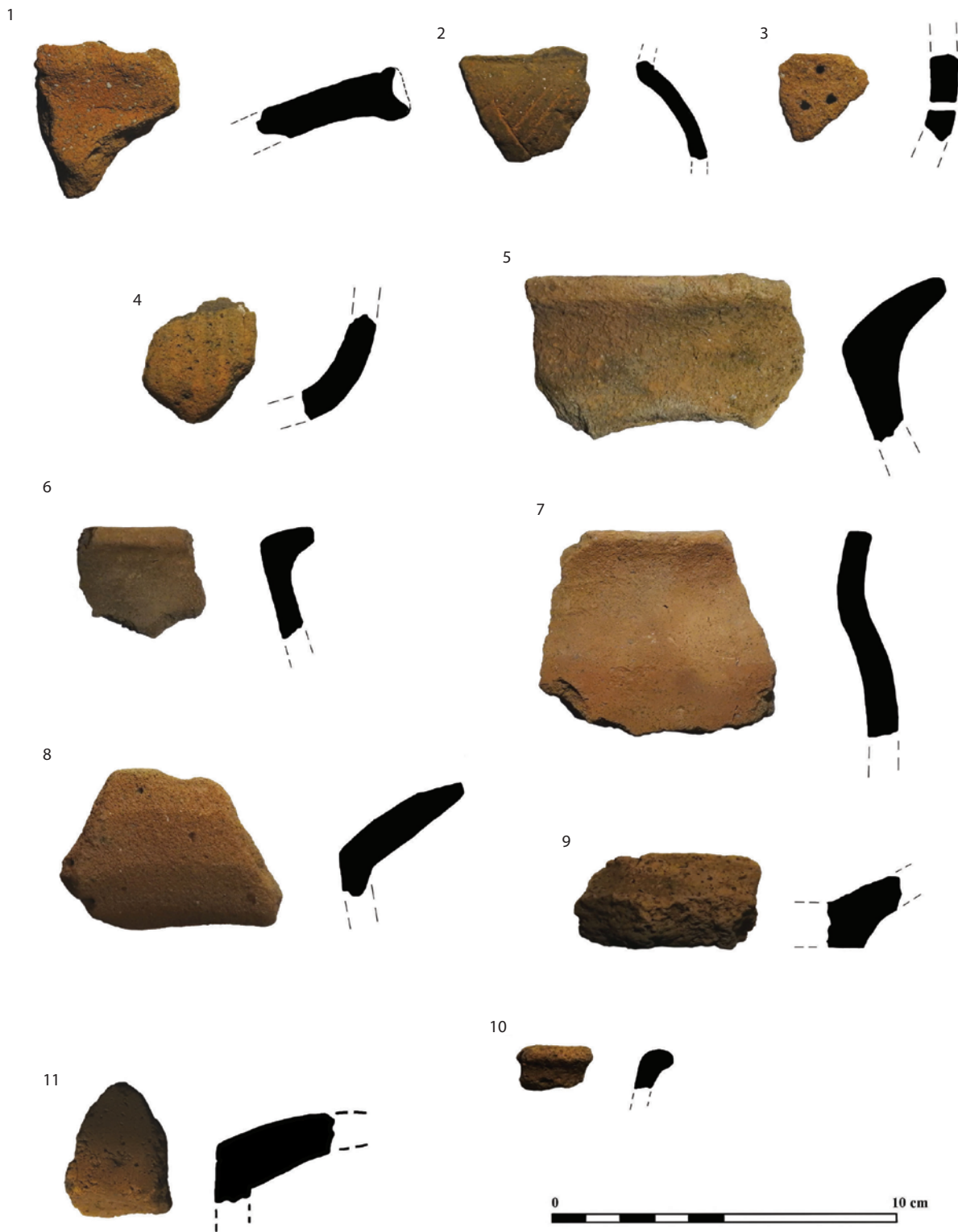


Tabla 2. Ulomci keramičkih posuda: 1. – 8. Gradina Kočo, 9. – 11. Gradina Duboki dol
 Table 2. Fragments of ceramic vessels: 1. – 8. Kočo hillfort, 9. – 11. Duboki dol hillfort
 izradila / made by: M. Vuković

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