

Tihomir Glavaš
Maja Soldo

Zavod za zaštitu
kulturno-povijesne i prirodne baštine
Županije Zapadnohercegovačke
*Institute for the Protection of Cultural,
Historical and Natural Heritage
of the West Herzegovina County*
Stjepana Radića 37 b
88220 Široki Brijeg, BiH
soldo.maja15@gmail.com

UDK: 902:303.833]:Ćemeri, Podbila (497.6Posušje)
27-789.32:272-774Podbila"15/16"(497.6Zapadna
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Pregledni rad / Review

Rezultati arheološkog istraživanja sjedišta stare župe Podbila kod Posušja

Ovaj rad donosi rezultate istraživanja nalazišta Ćemeri, Podbila (općina Posušje, BiH). Radi se o iznimnom nalazištu, građevinskom kompleksu u kojem je franjevačka župna kuća uklopljena dijelom u visoku kamenu liticu. Iako prvi pisani tragovi datiraju s početka 17. stoljeća, moguće je kako je ovaj lokalitet bio u upotrebi od sredine ili od druge polovice 16. stoljeća. Burno vrijeme pod osmanlijskom vlasti nije spriječilo franjevce da podjeljuju sakramente i onda kada je bilo najteže.

Ključne riječi: *građevinski kompleks, župa Podbila, 16./17. stoljeće, zapadna Hercegovina.*

Results of the archaeological research of the seat of the old parish of Podbila near Posušje

This paper presents the results of the research at the site of Ćemeri, Podbila (the municipality of Posušje, BiH). It is an exceptional site, a building complex of the Franciscan parish house partly incorporated in a high stone cliff. Although the first written traces date from the beginning of the 17th century, it is possible that this site was in use from the middle or the second half of the 16th century. The turbulent period under Ottoman rule did not prevent the Franciscans from giving the sacraments even when it was most difficult.

Keywords: *building complex, parish of Podbila, 16th/17th century, western Herzegovina.*

Uvod

Zalaganjem MZ Podbila, Općina Posušje, na čelu s Milanom Budimirom, te uz potporu Federalnog ministarstva kulture i športa provedeno je arheološko istraživanje na lokalitetu Čemeri, Podbila u Općini Posušje. Terensko-istraživački radovi započeli su 7. studenog 2007. godine i trajali su do 29. listopada 2008. godine. Voditelj radova bio je prof. Tihomir Glavaš. Glavni cilj i svrha ovog projekta bio je istražiti sjedište stare župe Podbila. Ostatci stare franjevačke župne kuće na lokalitetu Čemeri jedinstven su primjer spajanja graditeljstva s prirodnom konfiguracijom litice koja je natkrivala prostor za rad i stanovanje. Prilagodljivost prirodnim fenomenima krškog reljefa odraz je sposobnosti graditelja koje vidimo na ovom jedinstvenom građevinskom kompleksu. Pogled od Čemera pruža se prema dolini rijeke Ričine, kako bi se brzo uočilo neprijatelja te moglo neopaženo pobjeći kroz procep među liticama. Usjeci za drvene grede, usječne stube u litici, pragovi i dovratnici samo su neki od dokaza koje smo pronašli. Prilikom rekognosciranja terena oko 100 m jugozapadno od istraživanog nalazišta pronađena je topovska željezna kugla (đule). Tijekom arheološkog istraživanja otkriven je prapovijesni kulturni sloj s arheološkom građom od neolitika do ranog brončanog doba. Najbrojniji su ulomci keramike, životinjske kosti i kreneni artefakti. Slojevi su poremećeni zbog gradnje kuće te su ostali sačuvani samo najstariji stratumi. Sustavno pustošenje ostataka arhitekture kako bi se izgradila obližnja kuća i mlinice otkrili su ostatke na lokalitetu, a na nekim se mjestima tragovi temelja mogu identificirati tek po ostacima žbuke na kamenoj podlozi.

Povijesni pregled

Podbila je stara župa koju su u vrijeme njenog prvog spomena u pisanim izvorima pastorizirali franjevci imotskog samostana. Franjevci su se oko 1300. godine nastanili u Imotskom.¹ Ostale tri župe su: Drinovci, Gorica i Kamenmost. Četiri župe imotskog samostana imale su oko 400 kuća.² Jedno je vrijeme taj samostan bio smješten na otočiću Prološkoga blata, koji pripada Postranju, dijelu Prološca. Povijesni izvori u kojima se Podbila prvi put spominje kao župa Podbila datiraju iz 1623. godine,

¹ Vidović, 1981, str. 89-90.

² Vidović 1981, str. 90.

Introduction

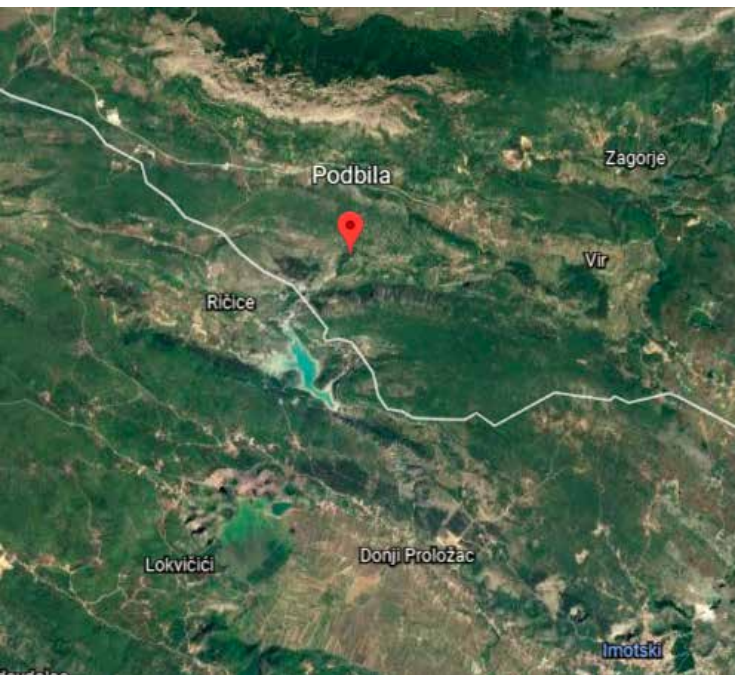
Thanks to the efforts of the local community of Podbila, the Municipality of Posušje, led by Mr. Milan Budimir, with the support of the Federal Ministry of Culture and Sports, an archaeological investigation was conducted at the site of Čemeri, Podbila in the Municipality of Posušje. Field research works were initiated on 7 November 2007 and lasted until 29 October 2008. The works were directed by Tihomir Glavaš, Prof. The main objective of the project was to investigate the seat of the old parish of Podbila. The remains of the old Franciscan parsonage at the site of Čemeri are a unique example of construction combined with the natural configuration of the cliff that covered the living and working spaces. The ability to adapt to natural phenomena of the karst topography is a reflection of the builders' capabilities one can see in this unique building complex. The view from Čemeri extends towards the valley of the river Ričina in order to quickly spot the enemy and be able to escape unnoticed through a gap between the cliffs. Slots for wooden beams, stairs cut into the cliff, thresholds and door jambs, are but some of the evidence we found. During the field survey, an iron cannon-ball was discovered about 100 metres south-west of the investigated site. The archaeological research discovered a prehistoric cultural layer with archaeological material from the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age. The most numerous are fragments of pottery, animal bones and flint artefacts. The layers were disturbed by the construction of the house, and only the earliest strata have survived. Systematic ravaging of architectural remains for a nearby house and water-mills depleted the site. Traces of the foundation can be identified in some places only by the residues of plaster on the stone base.

Historical survey

Podbila is an old parish, pastorized by the Franciscans of the Imotski monastery at the time of its first mention in written sources. The Franciscans settled in Imotski around the year 1300.¹ The other three parishes are Drinovci, Gorica, and Kamenmost. The four parishes of the Imotski monastery had about 400 houses.² For a while, this monastery was located on the islet on Prološko blato, which

¹ Vidović, 1981, pp. 89-90.

² Vidović 1981, p. 90.



Makarska biskupija (16-17 st.)

Sl. 1. Makarska biskupija 16. - 17. stoljeće
(preuzeto iz: Grabovac 1995, str. 134.)

Fig. 1 Diocese of Makarska in the 16th–17th century
(taken from: Grabovac 1995, p. 134.)

kada imotski kadija Hadži-Hasan odobrava fra Petru, redovniku samostana u Postranju, „da u mjestu koje je poznato kao Luka, u granicama sela Podbila, može dana 28. X. 1623. godine, kršćanima čitati evanđelja i držati propovijed, kako je to od starine uobičajeno“.³ Premda opsegom kratka, ova turska isprava daje nam dragocjene podatke. Mjesto Luka u Podbilij koje se tu spominje danas je nenaseljeni dio prodoline uz povremeni tok Ričine, koji se prostire ispod lokaliteta Ćemeri, gdje su sačuvani ostatci fratarske i župne kuće te navodne crkvice. Značajan je i podatak da su se vjerski obredi ondje obavljali „od starine“, što bismo mogli protumačiti najmanje u drugoj polovici 17. stoljeća ili čak od vremena turske okupacije. Tri godine kasnije makarski biskup fra Bartul Kačić Žarković, u redovitom izvješću Svetoj Stolici i nakon vizitacije koju je obavio ranije, 1624. i 1625. godine, među četiri župe koje opslužuju redovnici imotskog samostana navodi župu Podbilu.⁴ To biskupovo izvješće ne govori nam jesu li fratri tamo bili i nastanjeni ili su povremeno dolazili. Međutim, jedan nešto kasniji podatak iz makarskog samostana uklanja ovu dvojbu. Naime, 1629. godine „imotski kadija Mustafa redovniku fra Mihovilu iz otoka Postranja u nahiji Imota, koji stanuje u selu Podbila, odobrava da u crkvi u selu Gorica može kršćanima držati

belongs to Postranje, a part of Proložac. Historical sources in which Podbila was first mentioned as a parish date from 1623, when the qadi of Imotski Haji-Hassan allowed Friar Petar, a monk of the monastery in Postranje, “to read the Gospels and preach to the Christians, as of old, on 28 October 1623, in the place known as Luka, within the limits of the village of Podbila.”³ Despite its brevity, this Turkish document is a source of valuable information. The mentioned place of Luka in Podbila is now an uninhabited part of the hollow near the occasional course of the Ričina, which runs below the site of Ćemeri, where the remains of a friar-house, the parsonage and a presumed small church have been preserved. The information referring to local religious services “as of old” is also important. This could be interpreted as occurring no later than the second half of the 17th century, or even from the time of the Turkish occupation. Three years later, in his regular report to the Holy See and after his earlier visitations in 1624 and 1625, the Bishop of Makarska, Friar Bartul Kačić Žarković, mentioned the parish of Podbila as one of the four parishes served by the monks from the Imotski monastery.⁴ This report of the Bishop does not tell whether the friars were settled there or visited occasionally. However, a somewhat later piece of information from the Makarska monastery resolves this dilemma. Namely, in 1629,

³ Grabovac 1995, str. 62.

⁴ Kovačić 1975, str. 33.

³ Grabovac 1995, p. 62.

⁴ Kovačić 1975, p. 33.

propovijed“.⁵ Izvješće biskupa fra Marijana Lišnjića iz 1670./71. godine donosi vijest kako ne postoji više župa Podbila. Ratni sukobi i pljačke doveli su do toga da se spominje samo župa Gorica, u kojoj se mise slave samo 2-3 puta godišnje.⁶ Nakon ovog razdoblja župa je obnovljena. Posljednji spomen župe Podbila nalazimo u još jednom izvješću franjevačkog vizitatora, iz 1708. godine, u kojem se spominje kao župa s osam sela i malobrojn timerobiteljima, koju opslužuje fra Martin Kraljević.⁷ Nakon toga ili najkasnije nakon oslobođenja Imotske krajine 1717. godine, sjedište župe seli se u Vinjane.⁸

Istraživanje

Lokalitet Ćemeri proteže se na prostoru dužine nekoliko stotina metara, uz desnu (pretežito sjevernu) stranu vododerine Ričina, koja započinje u selu Tribistovu (Posušje, BiH), a završava u Prološcu (RH). Sjevernu stranu ovog lokaliteta čine gotovo okomite litice, visoke i nekoliko desetaka metara. Ispod tih okomica teren se dosta intenzivno spušta prema povremenom vodotoku. Padine su nekad bile intenzivno obrađivane, o čemu svjedoče podzidi (terase) na tragovima podivljale vinove loze i voćaka. Premda je riječ o siromašnom terenu, na nekoliko mjesta postoje izvori vode. Do lokaliteta se dolazi starim putem Vir-Ričice, djelomice pokaldrmnjenim starim (tovarnim) putom, koji je, sudeći po svemu, nastao nakon rušenja građevinskog kompleksa. Osnovni plan građevine i ležišta drvenih greda u litici na sjevernoj i istočnoj strani ukazuju na zaključak kako su prve dvije prostorije (P. I. i P. II.) bile prizemne, a da su druge dvije (P. III. i P. IV.) imale po još jedan kat. Prizemne prostorije nisu kroz vrata komunicirale s ostalim dijelom kuće. Pristup katu išao je stubama iza istočnog ulaza. S kata se kroz prolaz između stijena, u slučaju opasnosti, preko kamenih i djelomice drvenih stuba, moglo neopaženo napustiti kuću.

Najzapadnija prostorija, P. I., imala je podnicu od nabijene ilovače te bunar koji je izgrađen posebnim načinom gradnje, koja ostavlja mogućnost kako se radilo o krstionici, s obzirom na križice usječene u blizini, ili se zapravo radi samo o spremištu pitke vode. Između sjeverne stijene i južne nakoso položene stijene naišlo se na prostor koji je

“the qadi of Imotski, Mustapha, allowed Friar Mihovil, a monk from the island of Postranje in the nahiye of Imota, who lived in the village of Podbila, to deliver a sermon to Christians in the church in the village of Gorica.”⁵ A report of the Bishop, Friar Marijan Lišnjić, from 1670/71, announced that the parish of Podbila no longer existed. Armed conflicts and pillage eventually entailed that only the parish of Gorica used to be mentioned, where Masses were celebrated only two to three times a year.⁶ After this period, the parish was rebuilt. The last mention of the parish of Podbila can be found in another report of a Franciscan visitator from 1708, where it is described as a parish with eight villages and few families, served by Friar Martin Kraljević.⁷ After that or at the latest after the liberation of the region of Imotska krajina in 1717, the seat of the parish was shifted to Vinjani.⁸

Research

The site of Ćemeri stretches over several hundred metres along the right (mostly northern) bank of the gully of Ričina, which starts in the village of Tribistovo (Posušje, BiH), and ends in Proložac (the Republic of Croatia). The northern side of this site consists of almost perpendicular cliffs up to several dozen metres high. Below these verticals, the surface slopes quite abruptly towards the occasional watercourse. The slopes used to be intensively cultivated, as evidenced by retaining walls (terraces) on the traces of wild vines and fruit trees. Although this area is passive, there are several water sources. The site can be reached by the old partly cobbled Vir-Ričice (freight) road, apparently made after the undoing of the building complex. The baseline layout of the building and the slots of wooden beams in the cliff in the north and east indicate that the first two rooms (P. I. and P. II.) were single-storey, while the other two (P. III. and P. IV.) each had another floor. The ground floor rooms had no communication with the rest of the house through doors. The first floor was accessed by a staircase behind the east entrance. A flight of stone and partly wooden stairs served as an emergency exit through a passage between the rocks, allowing one to leave the house unnoticed.

⁵ Jurišić, 1972.

⁶ Pandžić 1977, str. 38.

⁷ Batinić 1885, str. 93-94.

⁸ Vrčić 1967, str. 26, 78.

⁵ Jurišić, 1972.

⁶ Pandžić 1977, p. 38.

⁷ Batinić 1885, pp. 93-94.

⁸ Vrčić 1967, pp. 26, 78.



Sl. 2. Dvije zapadne prostorije, pogled s istočne litice
(foto: T. Glavaš)

*Fig. 2 Two western rooms, view from the east cliff
(photograph: T. Glavaš)*

arheološki zanimljiv, što se moglo vidjeti po mjestima na sjevernoj litici, koji su bili uporište gredama na istočnoj strani južne stijene. Prostor među ovim stijenama ispunjen je građevnim šutom. Južna stijena odvojena je od istočne, stvarajući tako djelomice zatvoren prostor. Iz tri rupe na sjevernoj litici (uglu) curi voda. U istočnom dijelu prostora nalazili su se temelji južnog zida (uz odvojenu liticu), koji se pružaju sve do pregradnog zida susjedne prostorije na zapadu. U sjeveroistočnom dijelu istočne prostorije nakon što se skinuo bršljan sa sjeverne litice, zamijećeni su, nešto istočnije od ranije poznatih kristograma, još tri u litici urezana križa. U susjednoj prostoriji nakon čišćenja građevinske šute pojavio se južni zid prostorije naslonjene na liticu, koja je priklesana (zaravnjena) za temelje zida. Širine ove i prethodne susjedne prostorije nisu jednake. Pregradni zid među ovim dvjema prostorijama, koji je na ovoj razini vidljiv oko sredine, čini veće kamenje. Nekoliko većih blokova nađenih u šutu ovih dviju prostorija moglo bi biti iz ovog pregradnog zida. U sjeveroistočnom kutu istočne prostorije pao je dio litice na kojemu je trag usijecanja. Taj komad litice pao je na dio arhitekture u obliku kanala koji vodi prema jugu. Njegova bi funkcija mogla biti odvođenje vode, koja izbija na tri mjesta iz litice. Problem vlage očit je i u srednjoj prostoriji (P. II.), gdje su na litici vidljivi usjeci u obliku oluka koji bi mogli imati funkciju odvodnje s kritičnih dijelova.

Na zapadnom dijelu građevinskog sklopa nalazi se otvor (vrata) istaknut dvama klesanim blokovima, kroz koji se ulazi u unutrašnjost crkve. Ovaj je



Sl. 3. Stube usječene u liticu na početku tajnog izlaza
(foto: T. Glavaš)

Fig. 3 Stairs cut into the cliff in the first section of the secret exit (photograph: T. Glavaš)

The westernmost room P. I. had a floor composed of rammed clay, and a well of special construction, which leaves open the possibility that it was a font, in light of the small crosses incised in the vicinity, or perhaps it was merely a drinking water tank? An archaeologically interesting area was found between the north rock and the south sloping rock, with certain points on the northern cliff which served as rests for the beams on the east face of the south rock. The space between these rocks is filled with construction debris. The south rock is separated from the east one, thus forming a partially enclosed space. Water leaks from three holes in the north cliff (a corner). In the eastern part of this area there were the foundations of the south wall (by a separate cliff) that extended all the way to the partition wall of the adjoining room to the west. Three more crosses carved in the cliff were found in the north-eastern part of the east room, once the ivy was removed from the north cliff. They were located slightly to the east of the previously known Christograms. The removal of construction waste in the adjacent room exposed the south wall of the room butting on the cliff dressed and joined with



Sl. 4. Unutrašnjost bunara krstionice (?)
(foto: M. Soldo)

*Fig. 4 Inside of the baptismal well (?)
(photograph: M. Soldo)*

dio prostora P. III. čini se bio djelomice ozidan velikim blokovima obrađenima samo s jedne (unutarne) strane. Prostorija se s vremenom našla na trasi recentnog puta iz sela prema mlinovima na Ričini, pa je nekoliko (najmanje tri) kamenih blokova iz zida ove prostorije našlo mjesto u podzidu rečenoga puta nešto niže od izvornoga mjesta. Ulaz je istaknut s dva velika bloka. Najveći dio ove zapadne prostorije erodiran je novom izgradnjom puta. Pri litici na sjeveru prilikom istraživanja naišlo se na recentnu jamu, koju su ostavili kopači za blagom.

Na dijelu najzapadnije prostorije građevinskog sklopa preko kojega prolazi put prema Ričini, teren pada prema jugu (od litice) uza samu stijenu koja čini četvrti zid prostorije; tu se nalazi još jedna recentna jama, posljedica rada tragača za blagom. Na 40-ak cm dubine kod ulaza na zapadu naišlo se na kulturni sloj crne boje. Na granici tog sloja otkriven je manji komad crne keramike s primjesom kvarcnog pijeska na prostoru oko sredine samog ulaza. U iskopu je građevinska šuta s primjesom zemlje, a tijekom istraživanja težilo se dosezanju ove razine na cijeloj površini prostorije. Sjeverni zid ove prostorije čini litica koja se nadvija nad dijelom unutrašnjosti. Na zapadnom su zidu udubljenja širine 1,5 m, vezana za dvoranu s kamenim dovratnicima s urezanim četvrtastim udubljenjima. Južni zid naznačen je temeljnim kamenjem. Na istočnom



Sl. 5. Prag istočnog ulaza (foto: T. Glavaš)

*Fig. 5 Threshold of the eastern entrance
(photograph: T. Glavaš)*

the wall foundations. This room and the previous adjoining one are not equally wide. The partition wall between these two rooms, visible around the middle at this level, is made of large stones. Several large blocks found in the debris of these two rooms could originate from this partition wall. In the north-east corner of the east room, a part of the cliff with traces of incisions collapsed. This portion of the cliff fell on an element of architecture in the form of a canal running south. It could have been used to drain the water springing from the cliff in three places. The issue of moisture is also evident in the middle room (P. II.), where gutter-like cuts are visible on the cliff, possibly intended to carry off water from critical parts.

In the western part of the building complex there is an opening (doors), accentuated by two dressed blocks, through which one can enter the interior of the church. It seems that this part of P. III. was partially walled with large blocks dressed on only one (inner) side. The room eventually ended up on the route of a recent road from the village to the watermills on the Ričina. Consequently, several (at least three) stone blocks from the wall of this room were embedded in the retaining wall of the road, a bit further down from the original location. The entrance is featured by two large blocks. The bulk of this western room was eroded by the new road



Sl. 6. i 7. Južna strana građevine, pogled sa zapada (foto: T. Glavaš, M. Soldo)

Figs. 6 and 7 South side of the building, view from the west (photographs: T. Glavaš, M. Soldo)

su zidu vrata širine 1,3 m. Na dovratnicima su profilacije za vrata. Prag je na desnoj strani prilagođen udubljenjem za osovinu vrata koja su se otvarala prema susjednoj prostoriji. Zapadna vrata također postoje, ali bez ovog udubljenja.

Kada je dosegnuta dubina do razine praga, došlo se do kulturnog sloja, u kojemu su pronađena dva manja ulomka crne keramike. Susjedna prostorija očišćena je od građevinskog šuta i nanosa pepela te nagorenog granja zaostalih za pastirima i lovcima, koji su se ovdje okupljali. Dubina iskopa u ovoj prostoriji nešto je veća, produbljujući se dalje prema sjeveru. Južnu podnicu prostorije čini litica koja je uz veliki trud zaravnjena. Istočni zid čine veliki klesani blokovi, ali na sačuvanoj visini nema tragova vrata. Izgledno je da ova prostorija i ona zapadna čine aneks nastao naknadno. Južni zid ove prostorije sačuvan je u vidljivim tragovima žbuke na litici, gdje je bio naslonjen na temelj na zapadnom kraju koji je činio jedan kamen. Procjep između stijena se od sjeveroistočnog ugla građevinskog kompleksa pruža prema istoku.

Sjeverna litica bila je uporište gredama te usječenim stepenicama na istočnoj strani južne stijene. Prostor među ovim stijenama ispunjen je građevnim šutom. Južna stijena odvojena je od istočne, stvorivši tako djelomice zatvoren prostor, u čiju istočnu polovicu rijetko kada pada kiša, jer na ovom dijelu nema lišaja ni mahovine.

U istočnom dijelu prostora naišlo se na temelje južnog zida (uz odvojenu liticu), koji se pružaju sve do pregradnog zida susjedne prostorije.

construction. A recent pit, made by treasure-diggers, was found during the research near the cliff in the north.

In the section of the westernmost room in the building complex over which the road to Ričina passes and the ground slopes to the south (from the cliff) along the rock that forms the fourth wall of the room, there was another recent pit, made by treasure hunters. A darker, “cultural”, layer was found at a depth of about 40 centimetres near the entrance in the west. A small piece of black pottery tempered with quartz sand was discovered at the border of that layer, around the middle of the entrance. There was construction debris mixed with earth in the excavation. The aim during the research was to attain this level across the whole surface of this room. The north wall of this room is the cliff that rises above a part of the interior. On the west wall there are recesses 1.50 metres wide, connected to the hall with stone door jambs with incised square sockets. The south wall is marked with foundation stones. The east one has a door 1.30 metres wide. The jambs have mouldings for the doors. The right side of the threshold has a socket made for the axis of the doors that opened towards the adjacent room. The west door also has it, but without the socket.

The cultural layer was reached at the threshold level. Two small fragments of black pottery were discovered in it. The adjacent room was filled with construction debris, sediment, ash and burnt branches as a result of the gathering of hunters and



Sl. 8. i 9. prikaz kristograma i križića iznad bunara krstionice (?) (foto: M. Soldo)

Figs. 8 and 9 View of the Christogram and crosses above the baptismal well (?) (photographs: M. Soldo)

Nakon grubog čišćenja nešto istočnije od ranije poznatih kristograma uočena su još tri u litici urezana križa. I na ovom se dijelu javlja južni zid prostorije naslonjene na liticu koja je priklesana (zaravnjena) za temelje zida. Širina ove i prethodne prostorije nije potpuno ista.

Pregradni zid među ovim dvjema prostorijama, koji je na ovoj razini vidljiv oko sredine, čini veće kamenje. Nekoliko većih blokova nađenih u šutu ovih dviju prostorija moglo bi biti iz pregradnog zida. U sjeveroistočnom kutu istočne prostorije pao je dio litice na kojemu je trag usijecanja. Pao je na strukturu u obliku kanala orijentiranog u pravcu juga. Njegova bi funkcija mogla biti odvođenje vode koja izbija na tri mjesta iz litice.

Problem vlage očit je i u srednjoj prostoriji, P. II., gdje su na litici vidljivi usjeci koji bi mogli imati funkciju odvodnje s kritičnih dijelova. U najzapadniji dio građevinskog sklopa ulazi se iz unutrašnjosti crkve kroz otvor (vrata) dvama klesanim blokovima. Ovaj dio prostora P. III. je čini se bio djelomice ozidan velikim blokovima obrađenima samo s jedne (unutarnje) strane. Ova se prostorija s vremenom našla na trasi recentnog puta iz sela prema mlinovima na Ričini, pa je nekoliko (najmanje tri) zidnih blokova našlo mjesto u podzidu nasvedenog puta nešto niže od izvornoga mjesta. Ulaz (vanjski) iz ove prostorije učvršćen je dvama velikim blokovima. Najveći dio te najzapadnije prostorije erodiran je novom izgradnjom puta.

Na dijelu, preko kojega prolazi put prema Ričini teren pada prema jugu (od litice) uza samu stijenu

shepherds. All this waste was removed. The excavation in this room was somewhat deeper, and even more so northward. The southern floor of the room is made of the cliff levelled with considerable effort. The eastern wall consists of large dressed blocks, but there are no traces of a door at the preserved height. It seems that this room and the western one form a subsequently added extension. The south wall of this room is preserved in visible traces of plaster on the cliff, where it butted the foundation at the west end, made of a single rock. The gap between the rocks extends from the north-east corner of the building complex to the east.

The north cliff served as a beam rest, and had stairs cut into the eastern face of the south rock. The space between these rocks is filled with construction debris. The south rock is separated from the east one, thus forming a partially enclosed space, with rare rainfall in its southern half, given there is no lichen or moss in this section.

In the eastern part of this area, the foundations of the south wall (by a separate cliff) were found, extending all the way to the partition wall of the adjoining room.

Coarse scouring revealed three more crosses carved in the cliff, slightly to the east of the previously known Christograms. The south wall of the room butting on the cliff dressed and joined with the wall foundations can also be seen in this section. This room and the previous one are not equally wide. The partition wall between these two rooms, visible around the middle at this level, is made of



Sl. 10. i 11. Zapadna i istočna stijenka ulazne prostorije (foto: T. Glavaš)

Figs. 10 and 11 West and east walls of the entrance room (photographs: T. Glavaš)

koja čini četvrti zid prostorije; na tom mjestu nalazila se recentna jama. Na 40-ak cm dubine pored zapadnog ulaza ističe se crnji sloj, gdje je otkriven manji komad crne keramike s primjesom kvarcnog pijeska. Taj je nalaz otkriven otprilike na sredini ulaza. U iskopu ovog dijela nađena je građevinska šuta s primjesama zemlje.

Negdje na dubini do razine praga, kada započinje kulturni sloj, pronađena su dva manja ulomka crne keramike. Dubina iskopa u ovoj prostoriji je nešto veća, produbljujući se prema sjeveru. Južnu podnicu prostorije čini litica koja je uz veliki trud zaravnjena. Istočni zid čine veliki klesani blokovi, ali na sačuvanoj visini nema tragova vrata. Južni zid ove prostorije sačuvan je u vidljivim tragovima žbuke na litici.

large stones. Several large blocks found in the debris of these two rooms could originate from this partition wall. In the north-east corner of the east room, a part of the cliff with traces of incisions collapsed. This portion of the cliff fell on an element of architecture in the form of a canal running south. It could have been used to drain the water springing from the cliff in three places.

The issue of moisture is also evident in the middle room P. II., where gutter-like cuts are visible on the cliff, possibly intended to carry off water from critical parts. The westernmost part of the building is entered from the inside of the church through an opening (door) with two carved blocks. It seems that this part of P. III. was partially walled with large blocks dressed on only one (inner) side. The room eventually ended up on the route of a recent road from the village to the watermills on the Ričina. Consequently, several (at least three) stone blocks from the wall of this room were embedded in the retaining wall of the road, a bit further down from the original location. The entrance (external) from this room is secured by two large blocks. The bulk of this westernmost room was eroded by the new road construction.

There was a recent pit in the section over which the road to Ričina passes, and the ground slopes to the south (from the cliff) along the rock that forms the fourth wall of the room. A darker layer was conspicuous at a depth of about 40 centimetres, by the entrance in the west. A small piece of black pottery tempered with quartz sand was discovered in this stratum. This find was unearthed around the middle of the entrance. The excavation in this part had construction waste mixed with earth.



Sl. 12. Lijevi dovratnik istočnog ulaza (foto: T. Glavaš)

Fig. 12 Left jamb of the east entrance (photograph: T. Glavaš)



Sl. 13. Dio neolitičke bikonične posude
(foto: T. Glavaš)

*Fig. 13 Part of a Neolithic biconical vessel
(photograph: T. Glavaš)*



Sl. 14. Ulomci keramike bakrenog doba (eneolitika)
(foto: T. Glavaš)

*Fig. 14 Fragments of pottery from the Copper Age
(Eneolithic) (photograph: T. Glavaš)*

Procjep između stijena od sjeveroistočnog ugla građevinskog kompleksa pruža se prema istoku. Stube usječene u liticu upućuju na mogućnost postojanja tajnog izlaza s gornjeg kata.

Istočni dio unutrašnjosti (naspram istočnog ulaza) dosta je vlažan, zbog vode koja iz četiri rupe izbija iz litice slijevajući se u četvrtastu jamu u dnu koja je nasuta građevinskom šutom i zemljom. Iskop između praga istočnog ulaza i sedrenog tla prema sjevernoj litici na dubini od oko 0,50 m činio je lomljeni kamen s primjesom pijeska i ulomaka žbuke, gdje je pronađeno sedam ulomaka keramike. Na jednom manjem ulomku vidljiv je ornament u vidu valovnice.

Two small fragments of black pottery were found approximately at the depth of the threshold, i.e. the beginning of the cultural layer. The excavation in this room was somewhat deeper, and even more so northward. The southern floor of the room is made of the cliff levelled with considerable effort. The eastern wall consists of large dressed blocks, but there are no traces of a door at the preserved height. The south wall of this room is preserved in visible traces of plaster on the cliff.

The gap between the rocks extends from the north-east corner of the building complex to the east. Stairs cut into the cliff indicate the possibility of a secret exit from the upper floor.

The eastern part of the interior (facing the east entrance) is rather damp because of water springing from four holes in the cliff and flowing into a square pit at the bottom, filled with construction debris and earth. Seven fragments of pottery were found at a depth of about 0.50 metres in the excavation formed of broken stones mixed with sand and plaster fragments, between the threshold of the eastern entrance and travertine soil towards the northern cliff. A wavy line ornament is visible on one small fragment.

In the eastern part, north of the eastern entrance (between the cliffs), the excavation consisted of small broken stones mixed with some sand and an occasional large fragment of plaster. Only one potsherd was unearthed.

The excavated water receptacle, i.e. the basin by the northern cliff, is 0.45 metres wide and approximately 1 metre long. Eight fragments of black pottery were found together with a few stones in very damp soil. When the pit into which water flows from the cliff was deepened to a depth of 1.50 metres, about 20 fragments of atypical pottery (two fragments of a black vessel) were found. The northern (shorter) side of the basin is formed of the cliff. The other three sides are built of carefully stacked flagstones and plaster in the upper zone (about 0.50 metres). It is not possible to see whether the deeper zones were built in the same manner, because of the travertine formed in that part. It is possible that the walls were partially cut in the travertine soil.

In the excavation behind the eastern entrance, between two cliffs, there was dark brown earth with somewhat larger stones at a depth of 1 metre. Two large stones were found across the entire free surface. Several fragments of coarse pottery were

Na istočnom dijelu, sjeverno od istočnog ulaza (između litica), u iskopu se nalazio sitan lomljeni kamen s nešto primjesa pijeska i pokojim većim ulomkom žbuke. Od nalaza je pronađen samo jedan ulomak keramike.

Prikupljalište vode, bazen uz sjevernu liticu, sa sedrenom podlogom, iskopan je u dimenzijama širine 0,45 m i dužine oko 1 m. U vrlo vlažnoj zemlji uz pokoji kamen pronađeno je osam ulomaka crne keramike. Produbljujući dalje jamu, u koju se slijeva voda s litice do dubine od 1,50 m, pronađeno je 20-ak ulomaka atipične keramike (dva ulomka crne posude). Sjevernu (kraću) stranu bazena čini litica. Ostale tri strane u gornjoj su zoni (oko 0,50 m), zidane pomno složenim pločastim kamenom i žbukom. Jesu li tako izgrađene i dublje zone, nije moguće vidjeti, jer se na tom dijelu formirala sedra. Moguće je da su stijenke djelomice isklesane u sedreno tlo.

Iza istočnog ulaza među dvjema liticama u iskopu, na dubini od 1 m nalazila se tamnosmeđa zemlja s nešto krupnijim kamenom. Na cijeloj slobodnoj površini naišlo se na dva oveća kamena. U iskopanoj zemlji oko njih naišlo se na nešto ulomaka grube keramike u kojoj se izdvaja jedan vrat posude, ispod kojega je urezana tanka crta; ispod nje se nalazilo još ukrasa izvedenih istom tehnikom. Uz keramiku je bilo nešto životinjskih kostiju. Ispod kamenja se nalazila tamnosmeđa zemlja, koja je uklonjena sve do sedrene podloge, ali bez nalaza.

Prostor od istočnog ulaza prema unutrašnjosti očišćen je također do sedrene podloge; kod zdenca desno i lijevo je litica. Dosegnuta je krajnja dubina, koja je iznosila 2,90 m od gornje razine praga istočnog ulaza. U iskopu je pri dnu iskopan sloj tamnosmeđe zemlje debljine oko 0,50 m. Nad ovim slojem je zemlja iste boje pomiješana s nešto krupnijim amorfnim kamenjem. Debljina ovog sloja iznosila je 0,30 m. Nad njim je bila šuta do podnožja praga, koja se sastojala od lomljenog kamena. Pronađeno je nekoliko ulomaka keramike, među kojima se ističu tri ruba (na jednom su tragovi crvene boje i životinjske masti?).

U prostoriji P. I. prvi otkopni sloj bio je debljine 0,15 m od podnice; sastojao se od gline, kaldrme i unutarnjeg praga. U sloju punom sitnog kamena koji je dopunjavala tamnosmeđa gotovo crna zemlja, bilo je nešto ulomaka keramike i izlomljenih životinjskih kostiju. Nađena su i dva komada kremenja, od kojih je jedan dio noža (?). Prilikom čišće-



Sl. 15. Ulomci brončanodobne keramike (foto: T. Glavaš)

Fig. 15 Fragments of Bronze Age pottery (photograph: T. Glavaš)



Sl. 16. Ulomci rubova i dna srednjovjekovnih posuda (foto: T. Glavaš)

Fig. 16 Fragments of rims and a bottom of medieval vessels (photograph: T. Glavaš)

found in the spoil around them, the most prominent being the neck of a vessel. Below this neck there is a thin incised line, and some more decorations below it, made using the same technique. Some animal bones were also found together with the pottery. Beneath the stones there was dark brown earth, which was removed all the way to the travertine base, but no finds were discovered.

The area from the eastern entrance to the interior was also cleared to the travertine base. The cliff is to the right and left of the well. The final depth was reached at 2.90 metres from the upper level of the east entrance threshold. A layer of dark brown soil

nja zida uz desni dovratnik na ulazu u razini gornje površine otkopnog sloja I nađeno je brončano zvonice, a nešto sjevernije oveći željezni klin, dva dijela nekog željeznog okova te jedan manji klin. Uz sjeverni rub prostorije P. I. pojavio se kamen kojim je ispunjena recentna jama pred lijevom stranom ulaza u susjednu prostoriju P. II. (u P. I.) te ostatci gline koja je činila podnicu ove prostorije.

Otkopni sloj II na južnoj strani bio je debljine 0,15 m. Otkopan je dio prostorije P. I., do amorfno kamenja sa zapadnog ulaza u P. I. Sastav otkopnog sloja II činila je tamnosmeđa zemlja pomiješana s dosta sitnog kamenja. Nakon ovog iskopa dobila se slobodna površina između kamenja pred zapadnim izlazom i glinenog naboja pred ulazom u P. II. Pod liticom na sjevernoj strani P. I. naišlo se na gotovo sam kamen, gdje je bilo jama od nekog ranijeg kopanja.

Od nalaza se naišlo na ulomke keramike i kosti. Prigodom čišćenja lijevog dovratnika na zapadnom ulazu s unutarnje strane nađen je željezni mehanizam u razini I. otkopnog sloja, na visini gdje su prethodno pronađena zvana. Otkopni sloj III, debljine 0,15 - 0,20 m s južne strane sadržavao je samo crnu zemlju s puno sitnog kamenja, dok se od nalaza naišlo samo na nešto keramike i usitnjenih životinjskih kostiju. Prilikom istraživanja otkopnog sloja IV u P. I., koji je ležao na zdravici, došlo je do neujednačene debljine, zbog konfiguracije terena.

Na potpunom otkopu P. I. stratigrafija je sljedeća: na desnoj strani su skupine od tri oveća kamenja, a međuprostor ispunjava sitnije kamenje i zemlja. Pred ulazom u P. II. s lijeve strane se nalazi naboj žućkaste gline, koji prema pragovima ima položaj podnice P. I. Prostor pod ovim nabojem ostavljen je kao kontrolni profil za ovu prostoriju. Zapadno od ovog naboja do sjevernog dovratnika i litice naboja je kamenje kojim je ispunjena recentna jama.⁹

Dubina iskopa iza istočnog ulaza u građevinski sklop iznosila je 2,75 m od razine praga. Dubina između praga i kulturnog sloja iznosi 2,15 m, a debljina kulturnog sloja na dnu iznosila je 0,60 m. Prilikom poslova dokumentiranja nađen je ulomak ruba zemljane posude debljih stijenki, jedan rub tanjih stijenki te još četiri ulomka. Tlocrt je ucrtan u mjerilu 1:50. U svrhu nivelacije prostora u prostoriji P. I. vraćeno je kamenje koje je bilo izdvojeno prilikom istraživanja ovog dijela.

⁹ Student Tino Tomas radio je poslove dokumentiranja, a prilikom istraživanja pomogla je i prof. Ankica Odža.

was uncovered at approximately 0.50 metres near the bottom of the excavation. The earth above this layer is of the same colour and mixed with somewhat larger amorphous rocks. This layer was 0.30 metres thick. Above it there is debris consisting of broken stones up to the base of the threshold. Several pottery fragments were unearthed, the most prominent being three rims (with possible traces of red paint and animal fat on one of them).

The first excavation layer in room P. I. was at 0.15 metres from the floor. It consisted of clay, cobblestones and the inner threshold. In a layer full of small stones (flint) with dark brown, almost black, earth, there were several fragments of pottery and broken animal bones. Two pieces of flint were also found, one of which may be a part of a knife. While cleaning the wall next to the right door jamb at the entrance at the level of the upper surface of excavation layer I, a small bronze bell was found, and, a little further north, a large iron wedge, two parts of an iron fitting and a small wedge. Near the northern edge of room P. I., the excavations unearthed a stone filling the recent pit in front of the left side of the entrance to the adjoining room P. II. (in P. I.) and the remains of clay that had formed the floor of the room.

Excavation layer II in the south side was 0.15 metres. A part of room P. I. was excavated to the amorphous stone from the western entrance to P. I. Excavation layer II consisted of dark brown earth mixed with a lot of small stones. After this excavation, a vacant surface was attained between the stones in front of the western exit and the clay fill in front of the entrance to P. II. Under the cliff, on the north side of P. I., there were almost only rocks in the section with pits from some earlier digging.

As to finds, fragments of pottery and bones were uncovered. The cleaning of the left door jamb at the western entrance from the inside uncovered an iron mechanism at the level of the excavation layer I, at the height of the previously found bells. Excavation layer III, 0.15-0.20 metres thick in the south, contained only dark earth with a lot of small stones. Only some pottery and chipped animal bones were found. During the research of excavation layer IV in P. I., which rested on the subsoil, we found it to be of uneven thickness due to the lay of the land.

The stratigraphic situation of the complete excavation at P. I. is as follows: there are groups of three large stones on the right-hand side, while the

Istočna polovina P. II. u iskopu imala je zemlju sitnu poput luga, ali u njoj nije bilo nalaza osim sitnih ulomaka kostiju i keramike. Zapadni dio P. II. imao je iskop koji je sadržavao nešto vlage; pronađeno je više ulomaka keramike, od kojih je moguće izdvojiti nekoliko ulomaka jedne posude od kojih je neke moguće sastaviti. Površina posude je crveno glačana; ulomci čini se pripadaju donjem dijelu posude. U sredini istočne polovice P. II. naboj je žućkasta glina. Ostatak otkopa I pred zapadnim ulazom u P. II. dao je nešto ulomaka keramike, među kojima se izdvajaju ostatci ruba jedne posude, dvije ručke veće i manje posude te brojni ulomci različite kakvoće i oblika. Također je pronađeno dosta sitnih ulomaka kostiju (zuba) goveda.

Kad je završeno iskapanje otkopnog sloja I u P. II., evidentirano je kamenje u istočnoj polovici i naboj od gline, te jedan kamen u zapadnoj polovici prostorije. Otkop II u prostoriji P. II. dao je također nešto ulomaka keramike (sitnijih primjeraka) i usitnjenih kostiju goveda. Pri dnu otkopa II nalazila se žućkasta šljunkovita podloga pri zapadnoj i istočnoj strani P. II., tako da se kulturni sloj produbio prema sredini i sjevernoj strani. Sloj III u P. II. se naglo sužava prema litici na sjevernoj strani prostorije. Ovaj otkop III u iskopu bojom se ne razlikuje od prethodnog sloja. Sastojao se od vrlo rastresite tamnosmeđe zemlje pomiješane s nalazima atipične keramike i izlomljenih kostiju. Kako se može vidjeti na prvi pogled, keramika pripada ranom brončanom dobu. Među brojnim ulomcima ističe se jedan obod, koji pripada cetinskoj kulturi. Dubina ovog otkopnog sloja ide dosta duboko ispod razine podnice P. II. Otkopni sloj III produbljivanjem se sužava između dviju litica sjeverne i južne na samo 50-60 cm širine. Pri samom dnu gdje se pojavljuju nešto brojniji primjerci kamena; nađen je jedan ulomak polirane keramike, koji bi mogao pripadati neolitiku. Ovaj otkop na najvećoj dubini završava sterilnim slojem, koji se bojom ne razlikuje od iskopa iznad njega. Iskopan je uzak profil ispred prolaza iz P. II. u P. I., koji leži na ilovastom sterilnom sloju do razine otkopnog sloja I u prostoriji P. II. i tu je pronađeno nekoliko ulomaka grube keramike. Otkopni sloj I u P. III. sastojao se uglavnom od vrlo sitne, gotovo praškaste zemlje sivkaste boje, u kojoj je bilo vrlo malo sitnih ulomaka keramike te usitnjenih životinjskih kostiju.

Nakon iskopavanja otkopnog sloja I kamenje koje je provirivalo prema dnu se širi, pojavljuje se

space between is filled with small stones and earth. In front of the entrance to P. II., there is a yellowish clay fill which is at the same level as the floor of P. I., judging by the thresholds. The space under this fill was left as a baulk for this room. West of this fill, to the north door jamb and the cliff, there are compacted rocks that fill the recent pit.⁹

The excavation behind the eastern entrance to the building complex was 2.75 metres deep from the threshold level. The depth between the threshold and the cultural layer is 2.15 metres, while the cultural layer at the bottom was 0.60 metres thick. During the recording phase, a thick-walled fragment of the rim of an earthen vessel, one thin-walled rim, and four other fragments were discovered. The scale of the plan is 1:50. The stones that had been removed during the research of this part were returned for the purpose of levelling the ground in room P. I.

The soil in the excavation in the eastern half of P. II. was powdery like ashes, but contained no finds except for small fragments of bones and pottery. The excavation in the western part of P. II. was somewhat damp, and yielded quantities of pottery, of which it is possible to single out a number of fragments of one vessel, some of which can be assembled. The surface of the vessel is red burnished. The fragments seem to belong to the lower part of the vessel. In the middle of the eastern half of P. II. the fill is composed of yellowish clay. The rest of excavation I in front of the western entrance to P. II. yielded some fragments of pottery, the most prominent being the remains of the edge of one vessel, two handles (one large, and the other small), vessels and numerous fragments of different quality and shapes. Quite a few tiny fragments of cattle bones (teeth) were also found.

When the excavation of layer I in P. II. was completed, we recorded several stones in the eastern half and a clay fill, as well as one stone in the western half of the room. Excavation II in room P. II. also yielded some fragments of pottery (smaller specimens) and chipped cattle bones. Near the bottom of excavation II there was a yellowish gravelly base near the west and east sides of P. II., and the cultural layer deepened towards the middle and the north side. Layer III in P. II. abruptly tapers towards the cliff in the north side of the room. The

⁹ Student Tino Tomas did the documentation work, and Anika Odža, Prof., helped him with research.



Sl. 17. Topovska kugla (foto: T. Glavaš)
Fig. 17 Cannon-ball (photograph: T. Glavaš)

novo kamenje (sedra), tako da se prostor za istraživanje bitno smanjio. U crnom sloju uz sedrenu podlogu na istoku P. III. iz profila je iskopano nešto ulomaka keramike, među kojima se izdvaja jedan rub posude. Kako se južna litica kontinuirano spušta prema sjeveru, a na njoj i nekoliko komada ovećeg kamenja i sedre, prostor za istraživanje sveo se na profil uz sjeverni rub prostorije P. III. Nakon skidanja površinskog sloja, isušene rastresite zemlje nalik lugu, u iskopu je nešto vlažnija zemlja, kojoj vlažnost daje nešto tamniju boju. Od nalaza se mogu spomenuti nalazi keramike i usitnjene kosti, čini se goveda.

Na dnu ovog otkopnog sloja pojavilo se još nekoliko ovećih komada sedre i kamena uglavljenih u kulturni sloj (pod njim je također zemlja, kao i na njima i oko njih). Nakon što se povadilo krupno kamenje i sedra ispod ovećeg kamena sedre koji se dijelom naslanjao na sjevernu liticu pronađena su samo dva ulomka crvenkaste deblje keramike sa žljebovima, koja potječe od ulomaka amfore. Ostali su nalazi iz repertoara dosadašnjih nalaza. Iskop s ovog dijela odložio se u P. II. radi nivelacije terena. Na isti način niveliran je i prostor P. I., gdje je bio tamnosmeđi sloj s puno žila i loze koje su se ovamo pružile zbog vlage koja im je dolazila iz zdenca na istoku. U zemlji je dosta sitnog kamena. Od nalaza je pronađeno nešto ulomaka keramike i usitjenih kosti goveda.

soil from excavation III does not differ in colour from the previous layer. It consisted of very loose dark brown earth mixed with finds of atypical pottery and broken bones. At first glance, the pottery belongs to the Early Bronze Age. Among the numerous fragments, the most prominent is one rim, a product of the Cetina culture. This excavated layer is quite deep below the floor level of P. II. Excavated layer III tapers with depth between two cliffs (the north and south) to a width of only 50–60 cm. A fragment of burnished pottery, which could belong to the Neolithic, was found near the very bottom, where specimens of stones were somewhat more numerous. At its greatest depth, this excavation ends with a sterile layer that does not differ in colour from the excavation above it. A narrow profile was excavated in front of the passage from P. II. to P. I., which lies on a loamy sterile layer up to the level of excavation layer I in room P. II. Several fragments of coarse pottery were found there. Excavated layer I in P. III. consisted mainly of almost powdery greyish earth with very few small fragments of pottery and chipped animal bones.

The protruding stones in excavated layer I get wider towards the bottom. In addition, new stones (travertine) appeared, which significantly reduced the space for research. Some fragments of pottery were unearthed from the profile in the dark layer near the travertine base in the east of P. III., the most prominent being one edge of a vessel. As the southern cliff continuously dips to the north, including several larger rocks and travertine on it, the exploration area was reduced to the profile by the northern edge of room P. III. When the surface layer was removed, i.e. dry loose earth like ashes, the soil in the excavation was slightly damper, and the moisture made it somewhat darker. As to finds, pottery and chipped bones, seemingly of cattle, can be mentioned.

At the bottom of this excavated layer there were several larger pieces of travertine and rocks nested in the cultural layer (with soil beneath it, as well as on and around them). When large stones and travertine were removed, only two fragments of a reddish thick-walled amphora with grooves were found under a large travertine stone. The remaining finds are in line with the previous ones. The spoil from this part was deposited in P. II. to level the surface. The same manner of levelling was applied in P. I., where there was a dark brown layer with a lot of rootlets



Sl. 18. Lokalizacija Turske kule u Podbiljoj (foto: M. Soldo)
Fig. 18 Site of the Turkish tower in Podbila (photograph: M. Soldo)

Ostatci turske kule

Arheološko istraživanje lokaliteta Kula u Podbiljoj provedeno je od 10. svibnja do 21. lipnja 2016. godine pod vodstvom Ljube i Krunoslave Oreč.¹⁰ Nakon završetka prve kampanje otkriveni su temelji utvrde, uz pokretni materijal, keramiku koja je pripadala brončanom dobu i kasnom srednjem vijeku.¹¹ Položaj „Turske kule“ jedan je od najviših na području Podbile te samim time ima strateško značenje. Debljina površinskog humusnog sloja iznosila je 0,20 do 0,85 cm. Prilikom istraživanja otkriveni su zidovi utvrde i stražarske staze od kamena i nabijene zemlje, koja prati unutarnje strane fortifikacijskog zida. Širina staze je 0,80 – 0,86 cm, visina oko 0,35 cm. Utvrda se sastoji od središnje prostorije; s njezine sjeveroistočne strane, na 3,66 m, nalazi se kvadratna cisterna obzidana prikle-

and vines that extended here because of the moisture from the well in the east. The earth contained a lot of small stones. As to finds, some fragments of pottery and chipped cattle bones were unearthed.

Remains of a Turkish tower

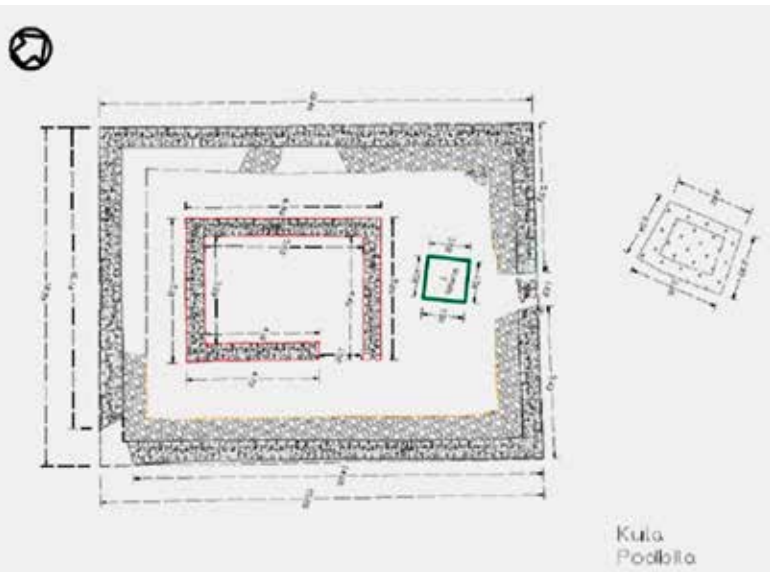
The archaeological investigation of the site of Kula in Podbila was conducted from 10 May 2016 to 21 June 2016 under the leadership of Ljubo and Krunoslava Oreč.¹⁰ After the completion of the first campaign, the foundations of a fortification were discovered, along with movable material items, pottery that belonged to the Bronze Age and the late Middle Ages.¹¹ The “Turkish Tower” is located on one of the highest locations in the area of Podbila and therefore has an important strategic position. The surface humus layer was 0.20 – 0.85 centi-

¹⁰ Lokalitet je poznat u narodu pod toponimom Turska kula, dok u stručnoj literaturi nije poznat. U istraživanju su sudjelovali: Tomislav Bešlić, Jerko Budimir, Ivan Polić, Tomislav Mihalj i Hrvoje Budimir. Istraživanje je inicirala udruga *Alpina* iz Podbile. Zahvaljujemo kolegama Oreč na ustupljenom izvješću.

¹¹ Oreč 2016.

¹⁰ The people call this site the Turkish tower, whereas it is unknown in the professional literature. The following took part in the research: Tomislav Bešlić, Jerko Budimir, Ivan Polić, Tomislav Mihalj, and Hrvoje Budimir. The research was initiated by the Alpina association from Podbila. We would like to thank our colleagues Oreč for the provided report.

¹¹ Oreč 2016.



Sl. 19. Tlocrt utvrde (preuzeto iz: Oreč 2016, prilog 3)
 Fig. 19 Ground plan of the fortification (taken from:
 Oreč 2016, appendix 3)

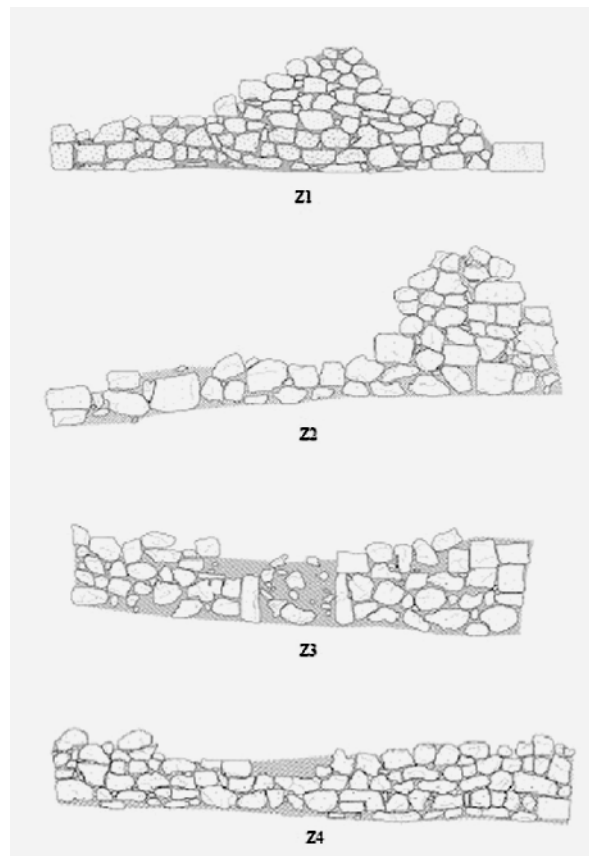
sanim kamenom poslaganim u dva reda. Tehnika zidanja utvrde sastojala se od površno priklesanog kamena i krupnih oblutaka uz vezivno sredstvo malter. Kutovi središnje prostorije ojačani su dodatnim blokovima kvalitetnije izrade.¹² Površina središnje prostorije iznosila je 21,60 m². Sjeveroistočni zid sačuvan je u visini od 1 m. Ulaz se nalazio na jugoistočnom dijelu zida. Najveći broj pokretnih nalaza činili su keramički ulomci, koji su najvećim dijelom pronađeni uz stražarsku stazu. Većim dijelom radi se o neukrašenim ulomcima, a manji dio ukrašen je otiscima vrha prsta te geometrijskim motivima izvedenim oštrim predmetom; pronađeno je i nekoliko ulomaka glazirane keramike i stakla.¹³ Istražitelj je utvrdu datirao u 17. – 18. stoljeće, na temelju otkrivenih ostataka arhitekture i pokretnog materijala.

Zaključak

Nakon izlaganja podataka do kojih se došlo prilikom arheološkog iskopavanja, jasno je kako se radi o ostacima najstarijeg objekta koji su koristili franjevci u vrijeme osmanlijske vladavine na ovim prostorima, sjedištu stare župe Podbila. Snalažljivost graditelja, prilagodba prirodnom zaklonu i konfiguraciji terena rezultirali su fascinantnim graditeljskim kompleksom, župnom kućom i manjom crkvicom, čiji su zidovi uklopljeni u kamenu liticu.

¹² Oreč 2016, str. 2-4.

¹³ Oreč 2016, str. 4-5.



Sl. 20. Crtež zidova centralne prostorije s vanjske strane (preuzeto iz: Oreč 2016, prilog 3)
 Fig. 20 Drawing of the walls of the central room, viewed from the outside (taken from: Oreč 2016, appendix 3)

metres thick. The research discovered walls of the fortification and the patrol path made of stone and compacted earth, in line with the inner faces of a fortification wall. The path was 0.80 – 0.86 centimetres wide, and about 0.35 centimetres high. The fortification consists of a central room, while 3.66 metres north-east there is a square cistern walled with double-stacked semi-hewn stones. The masonry technique applied at the fortification consisted of stones with minimal dressing and large pebbles with mortar as binding material. The corners of the central room are reinforced with better-made additional blocks.¹² The area of the central room was 21.60 m². The north-east wall has been preserved to a height of one metre. The entrance was in the south-east part of the wall. The bulk of movable finds were pottery fragments, mostly found along the patrol path. Most of them are undecorated fragments, while a small part is decorated with fingerprints and

¹² Oreč 2016, pp. 2-4.



Sl. 21. Lokalizet Podbila Čemeri, 2020.
(foto: M. Soldo)
Fig. 21 Site of Podbila Čemeri, 2020
(photograph: M. Soldo)

Dvokatnost i izlaz za nuždu samo su neki od načina prilagodbe novonastaloj situaciji, u kojoj su se fratri morali snalaziti kako bi održavali svetu misu i dijelili sakramente okolnom stanovništvu. Iznad ove litice otkriveni su i istraženi ostatci turske kule, koji lako mogu biti povezani s ostacima stambeno-sakralnog objekta u Čemerima. Iako nisu pronađeni ostatci crkvenog namještaja, logično je i pretpostaviti kako se kompleks nije ni smio isticati, nego, naprotiv, prilagoditi uvjetima nastanka i korištenja u skromnom i praktičnom izdanju. Dostupnost vode, kameniti teren, strme i skliske litice, blizina granice s RH samo su neke od pogodnosti koje su fratri koristili kako bi ovakvo mjesto opstalo i poslužilo za očuvanje kršćanstva i u najtežim vremenima. Apsida crkvice ima polukružni oblik, no drugi polukružni dio ne nedostaje, nego je praktično uklopljen u kamenu liticu, kako bi se dobio dojam da se ne radi o crkvenom objektu s tipičnom polukružnom apsidom. Stambeni i crkveni objekt svakako su povezani radi lakšeg korištenja, kao i lakše komunikacije u slučaju nužde. Sa sjeverne je strane kompleks zaštićen liticom visokom 30-ak metara, koja se nadvija nad njim, štiteći ga od bure i padalina. Na istočnoj

geometric motifs made with a sharp instrument, as well as several fragments of glazed pottery and glass.¹³ The researcher dated the fortification to the 17th–18th century, based on discovered remains of architecture and movable material items.

Conclusion

After presenting the information obtained during the archaeological excavations, it is clear that these are the remains of the earliest building used by the Franciscans during the Ottoman rule in this area, the seat of the old parish of Podbila. The resourcefulness of the builders and the adaptation to a natural shelter and the lay of the land resulted in a fascinating building complex, a parish house and a small church, whose walls are embedded in a stone cliff. Two floors and an emergency exit are but some of the methods of adapting to a new situation, in which the friars had to make do in order to celebrate the Eucharist and give the sacraments to the local population. The remains of a Turkish tower above this cliff were discovered and investigated. They can easily be connected with the remains of the residential and sacral building in Čemeri. Although no remains of church furniture were found, it is logical to assume that the complex was not supposed to be conspicuous. On the contrary, it had to adapt to the conditions of its origin and use in a modest and practical way. The accessibility of water, rocky terrain, steep and slippery cliffs, and the proximity of the border with Croatia are but some of the benefits that the friars used to keep this place alive and going in order to preserve Christianity even in the most difficult times. The apse of the small church has a semi-circular shape, whereas the other semi-circular section is not missing, but practically embedded in the stone cliff to give the impression that it is not a church building with a typical semi-circular apse. The residential and church buildings are definitely connected to facilitate their use and communication in case of emergency. On the north side, the complex is protected from bora and precipitation by a 30-meter-high overhanging cliff. There is another high cliff on the east side, and a massive rock about three meters high on the south side. The site was open only to the west, with a distant view of the Ričina valley. Cuts could be seen on the surrounding cliffs. They could have served as rests for wood-

¹³ Oreč 2016, pp. 4–5.



Sl. 22. i 23. Kapelica u Čemerima iznad koje je podignuta kuća (foto: M. Soldo)
Figs. 22 and 23 Oratory in Čemer, above which a house was built (photograph: M. Soldo)

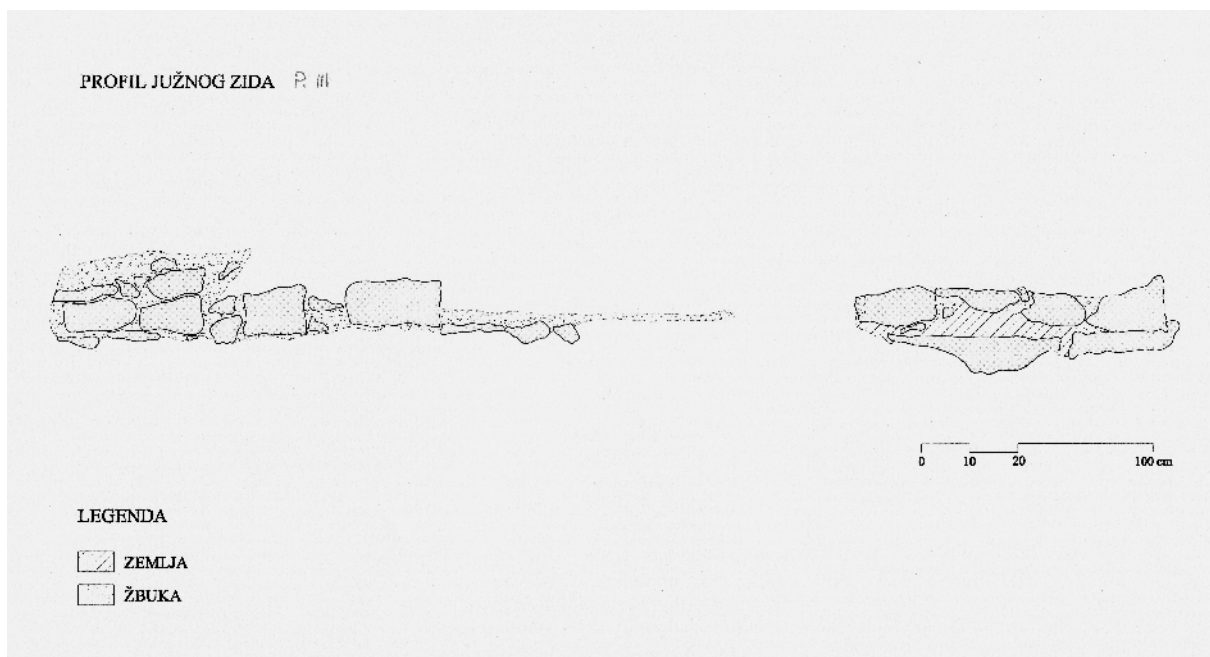
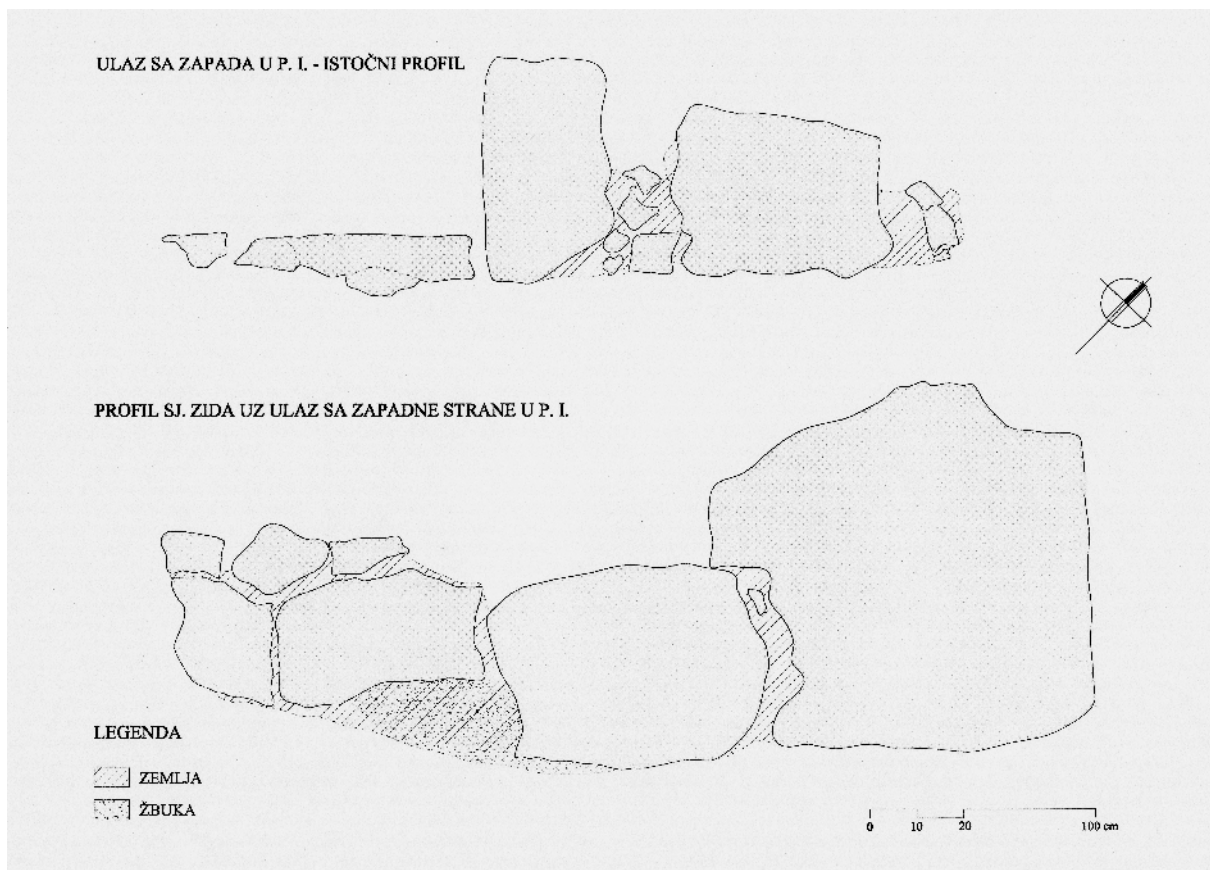
je strani također visoka litica, a na južnoj golema stijena visoka oko tri metra. Mjesto je bilo otvoreno samo prema zapadu, kuda je pucao dalek pogled na dolinu Ričine. Na okolnim liticama vidjeli su se usjeci koji su mogli služiti kao ležišta drvenim gredama, na zapadnoj polovici jednoetažne, a na istočnoj dvoetažne gradnje. Osim toga, na stijeni s južne strane usječena su ležišta greda i stepenice koje su vodile na kat. Na stijenama su bili usječeni znakovi križa, ukupno njih šest. Južno od ovog kompleksa župne kuće, stotinjak metara južnije nalazila se mala kapelica, dužine 5,50 m, širine 3,30 m, visine 2,25 m. Nadsvođena je ćemerom. Pokraj ove prostorije nalazila se još jedna prostorija, dimenzija 4,17 x 3,15 x 2,12 m. Tijekom vremena objekti su bili napušteni, iznad kapelice izgrađena je kuća, a prostorije u prizemlju (kapelica i možda sakristija) služile su kao podrumi. U blizini ove kuće (danas napuštene) nalaze se mlinice, koje su mještani obnovili te se koriste i danas. Istraživanje sjedišta stare župe Podbila predstavlja izniman doprinos proučavanju kršćanstva i crkvene arhitekture tijekom stoljeća na području zapadne Hercegovine, ali i šire.

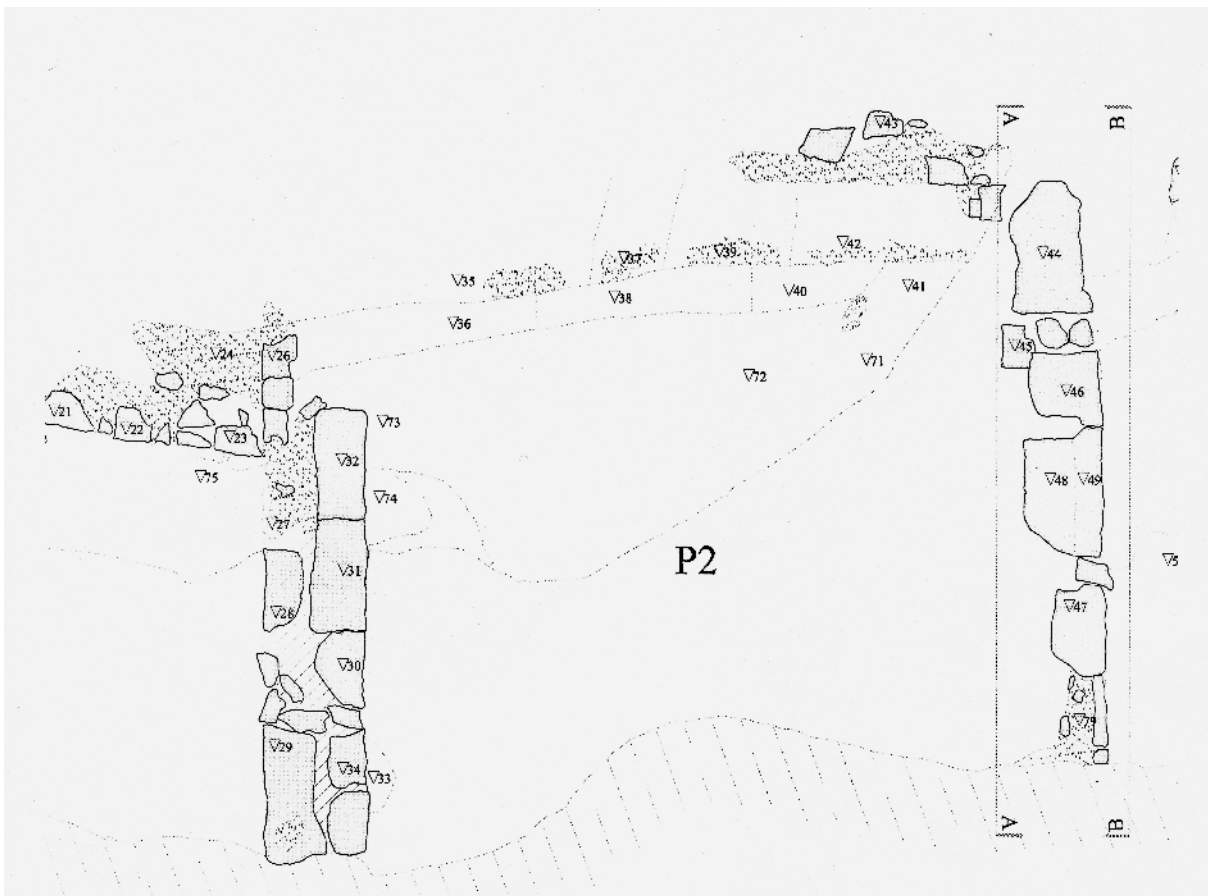
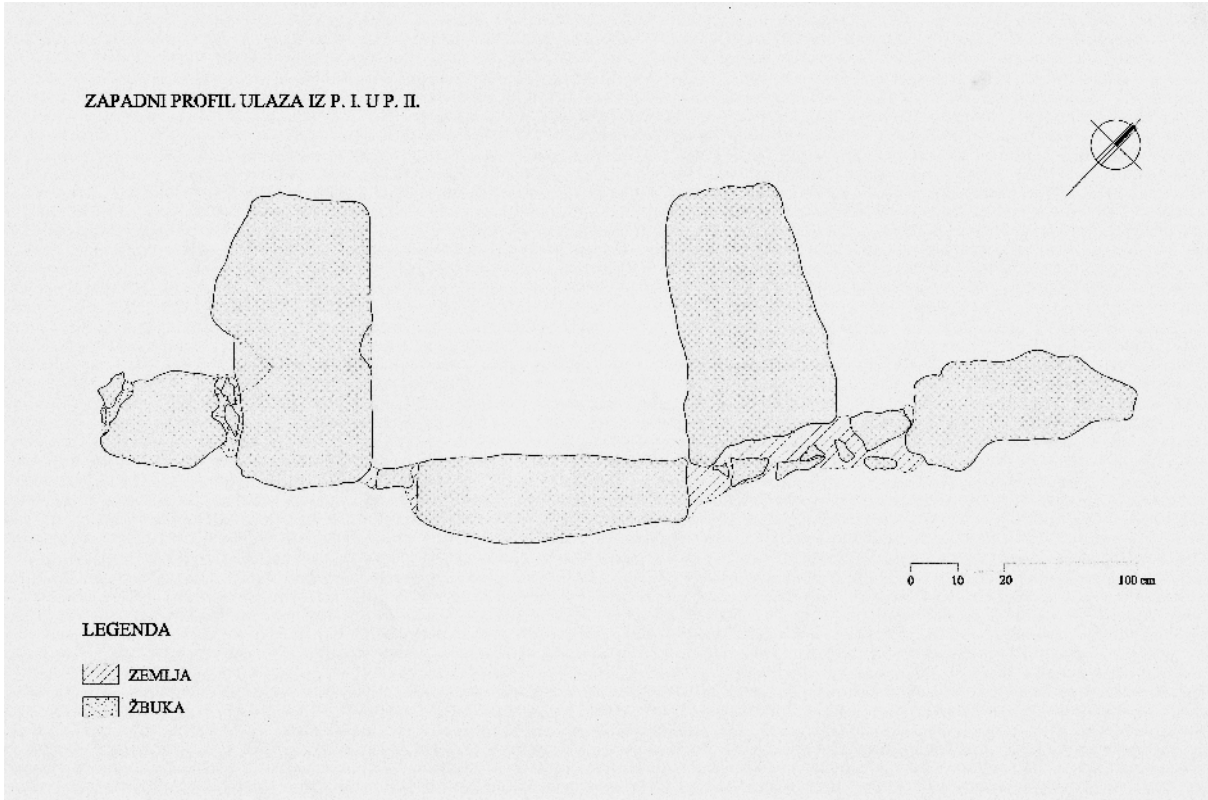
en beams, in the western half for one storey, and in the eastern for two floors. In addition, rests for beams and the staircase to the first floor were cut into the rock on the south side. A total of six signs of the cross were incised on the rocks. Some hundred metres to the south of the parsonage complex there was an oratory, 5.50 metres long, 3.30 metres wide, and 2.25 metres high. It is vaulted. Next to this room there was another one, measuring 4.17 x 3.15 x 2.12 metres. The buildings were abandoned over time, and a house was built above the oratory, while the rooms on the ground floor (the oratory and possibly a vestry) served as cellars. In the vicinity of this house (now abandoned) there are watermills, restored and still used by the locals. The research of the seat of the old parish of Podbila represents a huge contribution to the study of Christianity and church architecture through the centuries in western Herzegovina and beyond.

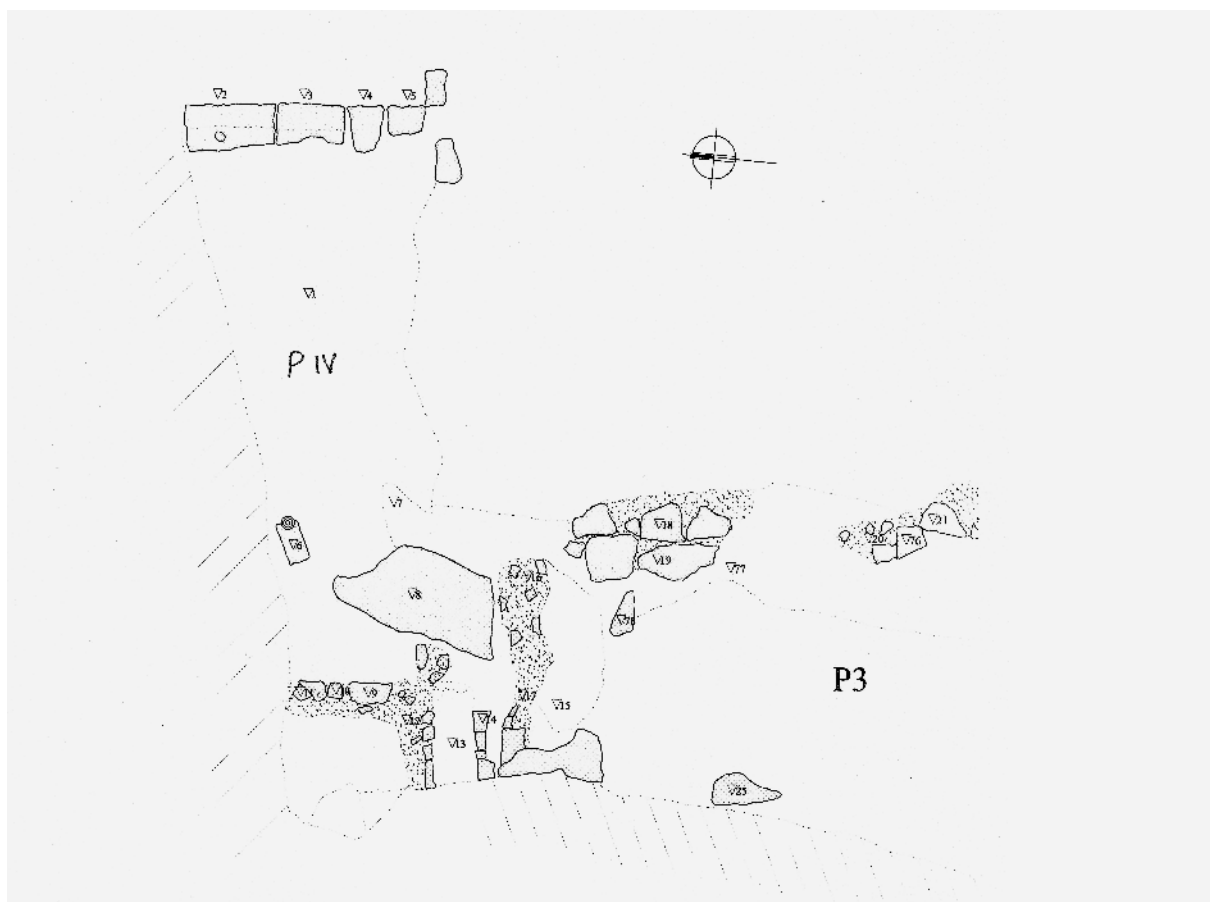
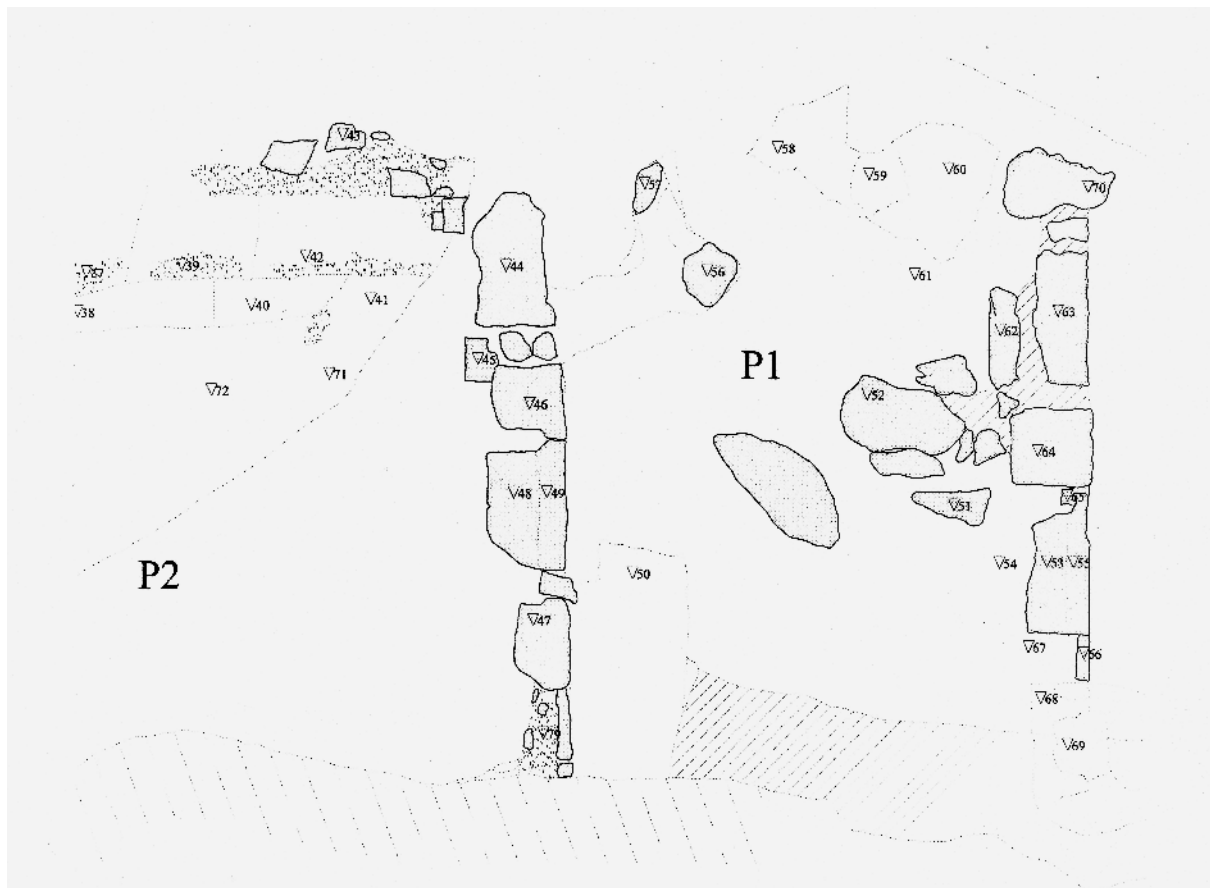
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Sl. 24. Istraživanje 2008. godine
Fig. 24 2008 research







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