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# O KAMENIM GOMILAMA OTOKA ŠĆEDRA

## ON THE STONE MOUNDS OF THE ISLAND OF ŠĆEDRO

Izvorni znanstveni rad / prapovijesna arheologija

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U sklopu projekta „Mapiranje, dokumentiranje i pregled arheoloških lokaliteta otoka Šćedra“, provenjena u ljetu 2018. i 2019. godine, otkriven je izrazito veliki broj kamenih gomila na otoku Šćedru koje nisu bile ustanovljene u dosadašnjim stručnim i amaterskim arheološkim istraživanjima otoka. Terenskim su pregledom i zračnim istraživanjem, pored suvremenih suhozida, dokumentirane kružne, ovalne i izdužene rasute kamene gomile. Na osnovi pregleda satelitskih snimki Državne geodetske uprave iz 1968. i novih zračnih snimki, uočava se utjecaj vegetacije na (smanjenu) vidljivost takvih tvorevina iz zraka. Proučavanjem posebice kružnih gomila utvrđeno je postojanje obrazaca pri odabiru kamenoga materijala i položaja za njihovo podizanje. Temeljem njihovih karakteristika, smještaja u krajoliku i već istraženih sličnih struktura toga prostora, pretpostavljamo da su arheološkoga karaktera, i to prapovijesni grobni humci, što vjerojatno ukazuje na izrazitiji intenzitet korištenja otoka u prošlosti. Ipak, kao bi se potvrdio i jasno definirao karakter gomila, kao i kronološko određenje svake, trebaju se provesti stručna arheološka iskopavanja.

**Ključne riječi:** otok Šćedro, prapovijest, kamene gomile, tumuli, grobovi, terenski pregled, daljinsko istraživanje, zračna arheologija

Within the project 'Mapping, Documenting, and Surveying the Archaeological Sites on the Island of Šćedro', conducted in the summers of 2018 and 2019, many stone mounds were discovered on the island of Šćedro that had not been recorded in previous expert and amateur archaeological research. The field survey and remote (aerial) sensing documented circular, oval, and elongated bulk cairns, in addition to modern dry-stone walls. A review of satellite images from the State Geodetic Administration from 1968 and new aerial records observed the influence of vegetation on the (reduced) visibility of the archaeological formations from the air. In particular, the study of the circular cairns identified patterns in the selection of stone material and the position for their erection. Based on their characteristics, their location in the landscape, and similar structures already researched in the region, we assume that they are of an archaeological character, probably prehistoric burial mounds, whose presence on the island of Šćedro may indicate a marked intensity of use of the island in the past. However, the character and time of construction of each mound should be confirmed and clearly defined by expert archaeological excavations.

**Key words:** island of Šćedro, prehistory, cairns, tumuli, burials, field survey, remote sensing, aerial archaeology

## UVOD

Šćedro je jedan od manjih<sup>1</sup> otoka srednjega Jadrana karakterističnoga krškog krajolika. Nalazi se između Hvara na sjeveru, otoka Korčule na jugu, poluotoka Pelješca na istoku te arhipelaga Paklenih otoka na zapadu. Jugoistočno od Šćedra je i otočić Pločica, a zapadno su hridi Lukavci. Od otoka Hvara odijeljen je Šćedrovim kanalom širokim 2,7 km, a od Korčule oko 9 km širokim Korčulanskim kanalom. Za razliku od tih lako dostupnih otoka, do Šćedra se teško dolazi, a danas to čine jedino nautičari uz lokalne sezonske stanovnike koji ga posjećuju kroz godinu, pretežito ljeti. Život na otoku uvelike otežava nedostatak električne energije i pitke vode,<sup>2</sup> pa se otočani služe solarnom energijom te kišnicom. Razvojem nautičkoga turizma Šćedro se danas nalazi pred povratkom među nastanjene otoke, a kroz prošlost je isti bio intenzivnije naseljen i često pohoden o čemu svjedoče brojni arheološki nalazi, od prapovijesnoga kroz antičko do u srednjovjekovno doba.

U ljeto 2018. i 2019. godine, u sklopu projekta „Mapiranje, dokumentiranje i pregled arheoloških lokaliteta otoka Šćedra“, zabilježen je veći broj arheoloških nalazišta te površinskih nalaza i struktura. Ovaj je projekt<sup>3</sup> uspostavljen s ciljem prikupljanja građe koja bilježi kulturnu baštinu otoka Šćedra kako bi se rasvijetlila slabo poznata prošlost otoka i njegova podmorja te stekao bolji uvid u stanje istraženosti, što bi omogućilo znanstveno-stručnu i popularnu valorizaciju baštine otoka. Cilj je bio dokumentirati zatečeno stanje već registriranih spomenika i nalazišta kao i potencijalno ustanoviti nova nalazišta. Zbog toga se pristupilo i terenskome istraživanju koje je vršeno kombiniranjem neinvazivnih metoda: arheološki terenski pregled, daljinsko istraživanje, zračno dokumentiranje, bez sakupljanja površinskih nalaza, a bilježeći

## INTRODUCTION

Šćedro is one of the smaller<sup>1</sup> islands in the central Adriatic, characterized by a karst landscape. It is located between the islands of Hvar in the north and Korčula in the south, the Pelješac peninsula in the east and the archipelago of the Pakleni islands in the west. To the southeast of Šćedro there is the islet of Pločica, and to the west there are the reefs of Lukavci. It is separated from the island of Hvar by the 2.7 km wide Šćedro Channel, and from Korčula by the Korčula Channel, around 9 km wide. Unlike these easily accessible islands, Šćedro is difficult to reach, and today it is visited only by sailors with local seasonal residents, mostly in summer. Life on the island is hampered by the lack of electricity and potable water,<sup>2</sup> so the locals use solar energy and rainwater. With the development of nautical tourism, Šćedro is about to return to the group of inhabited islands; in the past, it was more intensively inhabited and often visited, as evidenced by numerous archaeological finds, from prehistoric times, through antiquity, to medieval times.

In the summers of 2018 and 2019, a number of archaeological sites and surface finds and structures were recorded within the project 'Mapping, Documenting, and Surveying the Archaeological Sites on the Island of Šćedro'. This project<sup>3</sup> was established with the aim of collecting material that reflects the cultural heritage of the island of Šćedro to shed light on the little-known past of the island and its seabed and to gain better insight into the state of research that would allow scientific and popular re-evaluation of the island's heritage. The aim was to document the current state of already registered monuments and sites and maybe to establish new archaeological sites. Therefore, field research combined the non-invasive methods of archaeological field survey, remote

1 Ukupna površina otoka iznosi 8.37 km<sup>2</sup>. Dužine je 6,5 km, a širine do 2 km. Ukupna duljina obalne linije iznosi 26 km.

2 Premda danas stanovništvo ne poznaje i ne crpi izvore pitke vode, na osnovi nekoliko zapisa (Patsch 1925: 117; 1925: 120; Petrić 2012: 35) i prema kartama Habsburške Monarhije iz treće vojne izmjere (1869. – 1887.) (MAPIRE), ali i onomastičkim istraživanjima toponima Studenac (Božanić, Marasović-Alujević 2020: 190, 196), Izvor, Stara Lokva, Wasser reservoir, pretpostavlja se da otok nije bio lišen izvora pitke vode (Marijan 2020).

3 Voditelj projekta bila je Mia Marijan, a istraživanje je provedeno pod mentorstvom prof. dr. sc. Tihomile Težak-Gregl s Odsjeka za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Financijska sredstva osigurao je Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu kroz Natječaj za sufinanciranje studentskih projekata za 2018. godinu. U provođenju projekta sudjelovali su Borna Čondić, Dino Dizdar, Filip Ferenčak, Clarissa Alessandra Gambuzza, Sanja Kupsjak, Ana Marija Kutleša, Iva Lučić, Matea Marić, Nina Marijan, Filip Medar, Antonija Pušić te Ivan Zečić.

1 The total area of the island is 8.37 km<sup>2</sup>. It is 6.5 km long and up to 2 km wide. The total length of its coastline is 26 km.

2 Although today's population is not aware of any fresh water springs and does not draw water, it is assumed from several records (Patsch 1925: 117; 1925: 120; Petrić 2012: 35) and maps of the Habsburg Monarchy from the third military survey (1869–1887) (MAPIRE), as well as onomastic research of toponyms Studenac (Božanić, Marasović-Alujević 2020: 190, 196), Izvor, Stara Lokva, Wasser reservoir, that the island had springs of potable water (Marijan 2020).

3 Mia Marijan was project leader; research was conducted under the mentorship of prof. dr. sc. Tihomila Težak-Gregl from the Department of Archaeology of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb. Financial resources were provided by the same institution, through the Student project co-financing competition for 2018. Members of the research group were Borna Čondić, Dino Dizdar, Filip Ferenčak, Clarissa Alessandra Gambuzza, Sanja Kupsjak, Ana Marija Kutleša, Iva Lučić, Matea Marić, Nina Marijan, Filip Medar, Antonija Pušić, and Ivan Zečić.

**GPS koordinate nalaza i nalazišta.** Tako je stvorena georeferencirana karta arheoloških spomenika na otoku te drugih važnih lokacija.<sup>4</sup> Prikazom postojećega stanja pojedinih spomenika nastojala se utvrditi devastacija nalazišta (destrukcija od strane domaćega stanovništva i/ili drugih posjetitelja otoku, kao i urušenje i propadanje spomenika zbog njihova neodržavanja) kojoj je otok do sada bio izložen, a naročito posljednjih stotinu godina, kako bi se osvijestilo javnost na zaštitu otoka, njegovih spomenika i baštine te upozorilo struku na potrebe hitnih konzervatorskih zahvata.

Preliminarni rezultati provedenoga istraživanja već su ranije publicirani (Marijan 2020).<sup>5</sup> Međutim, u ovome se radu donosi podrobnija analiza zabilježenih kamenih gomila. Pažnja je naročito usmjerena na kamene gomile kružna i ovalna oblika koje bi, sukladno karakteristikama i smještajem u krajoliku, kao i na osnovi već istraženih sličnih struktura s tog prostora, mogli opisati kao arheološke tvorevine, vjerojatno grobnoga karaktera, odnosno kao prapovijesne grobne humke ili tumule. Ipak, kako bi se ustavio i jasno definirao karakter svake gomile, kao i vrijeme njihova podizanja, trebaju se provesti stručna arheološka iskopavanja. Naime, do sada nije provedeno niti jedno sustavno arheološko iskopavanje ovih kamenih struktura na Šćedru,<sup>6</sup> ali je bilo pokušaja (Zaninović 1978; Petrić 1977b) te je zabilježeno i jedno amatersko iskopavanje (Patsch 1925).

## POVIJEST ISTRAŽIVANJA (PRAPOVIJESTI) OTOKA

Pregledom arhivske građe utvrđen je samo manji broj, što amaterskih, što stručnih pothvata provedenih na otoku, a prema kojima je ustavljen veći broj arheoloških nalazišta koja bilježe ljudsku aktivnost na ovome području već od prapovijesti, uz brojne antičke, srednjovjekovne te novovjekovne ostatke. Najbolje se poznaje antička i srednjovjekovna prošlost oto-

sensing, and aerial photography; instead of collecting surface finds, GPS coordinates were recorded for finds and sites. The result was a georeferenced map of archaeological monuments and other important locations<sup>4</sup> on the island. This effort was made to establish the devastation of the site (the destruction by the local population and/or other visitors to the island, as well as the collapse and deterioration of monuments due to lack of maintenance) to which the island has been exposed, especially in the last hundred years. The final aim was to raise public awareness of the rich heritage and monuments of the island in order to protect it and preserve it, and to warn the professional community of the need for urgent conservation work.

The preliminary results of research have already been published (Marijan 2020).<sup>5</sup> However, this paper provides a more detailed analysis of the recorded stone mounds. Particular attention is paid to circular and oval stone mounds; on the basis of their characteristics, their location in the landscape, and similar structures researched before in the area, they could be described as archaeological features, probably graves or prehistoric burial mounds or tumuli. However, to establish and clearly define the character of each cairn, as well as its time of erection, expert archaeological excavations should be conducted. So far, no systematic archaeological excavations of these stone structures have been carried out on Šćedru,<sup>6</sup> but there have been attempts (Zaninović 1978; Petrić 1977b) and one recorded amateur excavation (Patsch 1925).

## HISTORY OF RESEARCH OF THE ISLAND (PREHISTORY)

The examination of the archival material revealed few amateur and professional research endeavours on the island, but they recorded a large number of archaeological sites indicating human activity in this area since prehistory, with numerous ancient, medieval, and modern remains. The

4 Pod ključnim lokacijama se smatraju: arheološke tvorevine i nalazišta, površinski nalazi, glavne luke otoka, špilje i pripadajuće, izvori vode, kamenolomi, kamene gomile te obradive površine odnosno polja.

5 Preliminarni rezultati prikazani su i u radu *Arheologija otoka Šćedra* za koji je autorica dobila Rektorovu nagradu u akademskoj godini 2019./2020. na Filozofском fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu.

6 U postupku objave ovog rada, započela su sustavna arheološka istraživanja kamenih gomila na Šćedru na zahtjev udruge Prijatelji otoka Šćedro. Istraživanje je provedeno 2020. i 2021. godine pod vodstvom arheologa Eduarda Viskovića iz tvrtke Kanthalos d.o.o. (Visković 2020; 2021). U istraživanjima zasada nije pronađen pokretni arheološki materijal (Visković 2020: 33; 2021: 18).

4 Key locations include archaeological structures and sites, surface findings, main ports of the island, caves and shelters, water springs, quarries, cairns, and arable fields.

5 The preliminary results are presented in the paper *Archaeology of Island Šćedro*, for which the author received the Rector's Award for the academic year 2019/2020 at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Zagreb.

6 In the process of publishing this work, systematic archeological research of the stone cairns on Šćedro began at the request of the association Prijatelji otoka Šćedro. The research was conducted in 2020 and 2021 under the guidance of archaeologist Eduard Visković from the company Kanthalos Ltd. (Visković 2020; 2021). So far, no movable archaeological material has been found during these excavations (Visković 2020: 33; 2021: 18).

ka na osnovi istraživanja i objava don F. Bulića (1898), C. Patscha (1925), N. Dubokovića-Nadalini (1957; 1958; 1970; 1988), M. Nikolancija (1974; 1989), N. Petrića (1976; 1977a; 1977b; 1980; 1993; 1998), I. Fiskovića (1980; 2011), M. Orlića i M. Jurišića (1993), A. Tudora (2011), M. Petrića (2012; 2013), T. Katunarić Kirjakov (2019) te drugih (Nikolanci 1974; Novak 1960; Zaninović 1978; Kozličić 1990; Gaffney et al. 1997; Denegri et al. 2019).

Prapovijest otoka je slabo izučena, a postoje samo poneki spomeni i kraće objave. Najprije, davne 1483. godine, njemački hodočasnik Feleks Fabri na povratku iz Svetе Zemlje pristaje u jednu od uvala otoka Šćedra, prema njegovim navodima „...pustu luku okruženu ilirskim brdima...“ (Petrić 2012: 33). M. Petrić (2012) zaključuje da je vjerojatno uplovio u Veli Porat, a upravo se u Portu, na padinama poluotoka što okružuju ovu uvalu, mogu vidjeti nekoliko gomila koje se često tumače kao ostavština Ilira. Zatim, početkom prošloga stoljeća, 1909. godine, otok obilazi kustos Zemaljskoga muzeja u Sarajevu, C. Patsch te ostavlja vrijedne podatke o Šćedru, među njima i vijest o amaterskome istraživanju jedne gomile s kamenom škrinjom u kojoj su se nalazile kosti pokojnika i različiti prilozi (Patsch 1925: 112–137). Nedugo nakon ovoga posjeta, 1923. godine na otok pristiže i G. Novak kada provodi prvo arheološko sondiranje na otoku i to Ratine spilje prilikom kojega bilježi nalaze željeznodobne keramike (Novak 1964; Gaffney et al. 1997: 157). Nekoliko desetljeća kasnije, 1973. i 1977., arheolozi M. Zaninović i N. Petrić obavljaju prvu arheološku prospekciju otoka nakon čega kreću s istraživanima tzv. Kadunjih gomila, no nažalost s neuспјehom (Zaninović 1978: 60; Petrić 1976: 3–4; 1977a: 3, 7–8; 1979: 67–77). Tek 1989. godine vrši se prvi temeljiti arheološki pregled otoka u sklopu međunarodnoga projekta „Jadranski otoci“ pod vodstvom arheologa N. Vujnovića, V. Gaffneya, M. Petrića i B. Kirigina (Gaffney et al. 1997: 153–161, 279, 290; Petrić 2013: 48). Tim je istraživanjem stvoren register sastavljen od 52<sup>7</sup> arheološka nalazišta na Šćedru te tako predstavlja najiscrpljniju objavu o arheološkoj topografiji otoka, a time i o postojećim prapovijesnim spomenicima. Među spomenutim nalazištima dokumentirano je i kartirano preko 50 kamenih gomila od čega više od pola kružnih

ancient and medieval past of the island is best known from research and publications by don F. Bulić (1898), C. Patsch (1925), N. Duboković-Nadalini (1957; 1958; 1970; 1988), M. Nikolanci (1974; 1989), N. Petrić (1976; 1977a; 1977b; 1980; 1993, 1998), I. Fisković (1980; 2011), M. Orlić and M. Jurišić (1993), A. Tudor (2011), M. Petrić (2012; 2013), T. Katunarić Kirjakov (2019), and others (Nikolanci 1974; Novak 1960; Zaninović 1978; Kozličić 1990; Gaffney et al. 1997; Denegri et al. 2019).

The prehistory of the island has been poorly studied, and there are only a few mentions and brief publications. Back in 1483, the German pilgrim Felix Fabri, on his way back from the Holy Land, docked in one of the coves of the island of Šćedro and described it as "a deserted port surrounded by Illyrian hills" (Petrić 2012: 33). M. Petrić (2012) concludes that Fabri probably docked in Veli Porat, since the slopes of the peninsula around that cove have several visible cairns that are often interpreted as the legacy of the Illyrians. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, in 1909, the curator of the National Museum of Sarajevo, C. Patsch, left valuable information about Šćedro, reporting on the amateur excavation of a cairn with a stone chest containing the bones of the dead and various grave goods (Patsch 1925: 112–137). In 1923, G. Novak conducted the first archaeological excavation on the island, opening one test pit in Ratina (Rato's) Cave and recording finds of Iron Age pottery (Novak 1964; Gaffney et al. 1997: 157). Several decades later, in 1973 and 1977, archaeologists M. Zaninović and N. Petrić performed the first archaeological prospection of the island, after which they started excavating the "Kadunje Gomile" mounds, but unfortunately without success (Zaninović 1978: 60; Petrić 1976: 3–4; 1977a: 3, 7–8; 1979: 67–77). It was only in 1989 that the first thorough archaeological survey of the Adriatic islands was carried out as part of the international Adriatic Islands Project, led by the archaeologists N. Vujnović, V. Gaffney, M. Petrić, and B. Kirigin (Gaffney et al. 1997: 153–161, 279, 290; Petrić 2013: 48). This research created a register consisting of 52<sup>7</sup> archaeological sites on Šćedro and representing the most comprehensive publication on the archaeological topography of the island and its prehistoric monuments. Among these sites, over 50 stone mounds have been documented and mapped; more than half of

<sup>7</sup> Ukupno 52 nalazišta koja su označena brojevima 1, 3–53 (Gaffney et al. 1997: 290, karta 14; 279).

<sup>7</sup> A total of 52 sites marked with numbers 1, 3–53 (Gaffney et al. 1997: 279, 290, Map 14).

i ovalnih te nešto manji broj izduženih gomila (Gaffney et al. 1997: 279, 290, karta 14). Na koncu je 2012. godine i M. Petrić, zajedno s A. Tudorom, N. Tomasović i N. Bracanović, posjetio otok kako bi bolje upoznao stanje zapuštenih i zaboravljenih spomenika Šćedra (Petrić 2012: 33). Po tada izvršenome obilasku, ali i pregledu postojeće arhivske građe, spomenuti je ostavio dva zapisa o baštini otoka u kojima se kratko dotiče i prapovijesnih spomenika (Petrić 2012: 33–36; 2013: 48–51).

## METODA ISTRAŽIVANJA

Tijekom 2018. i 2019., u sklopu projekta „Mapping, dokumentiranje i pregled arheoloških lokaliteta otoka Šćedra“, obavljen je terenski pregled cijelog otoka. Zbog guste vegetacije i zapuštenosti otoka, samu je metodu terenskoga pregleda bilo potrebno prilagoditi geomorfološkim karakteristikama krajolika i izraditi zaseban metodološki sustav prilagođen zatečenom stanju (sl. 1). Terenskim je pregledom prehodan otok na onim područjima koja su bila prohodna, dok je za neprohodna područja korištena bespilotna letjelica. Tako je istraživanje vršeno bez skupljanja arheološkoga materijala te su kombinirane pješačka tehnika i daljinsko istraživanje uz pomoć drona, kao i pregledavanje starih kartata, katastarskih i satelitskih snimki,<sup>8</sup> ali i već postojećeg registra s kartom arheoloških nalazišta otoka Šćedra (Gaffney et al. 1997: 279, 290, karta 14). Na taj su način pretraživana i snimana ciljana područja iz zraka.

Ovakav oblik pregleda pokazao se vrlo korisnim pri lociranju većih arheoloških struktura poput kamenih gomila. Sve su gomile podrobneji dokumentirane i fotografirane, a njihove su lokacije snimljene GPS-om te uz pomoć koordinata portalna Državne geodetske uprave za one do kojih se fizički nije uspjelo doći. Ti su podaci uneseni u svojevrsnu tablicu kao bazu podataka, a geografske su koordinate dodatno pridružene kartografskoj projekciji georeferenciranoj u AutoCAD-u. Ipak, zbog neprohodnih površina (sl. 1), pretpostavlja se postojanje dodatnih arheoloških tvorevina koje ni primjenom prilagođene metode daljinskoga istraživanja nisu bile zamičeće ni zabilježene.

<sup>8</sup> Korištene su karte Habsburške monarhije, druge i treće vojne izmjere te austrougarski katastar (MAPIRE), zatim satelitski snimci Državne geodetske uprave iz 1968. te 2017./2018. godine (Geoportal DGU) te preglednik ARKOD kao i digitalne mrežne karte: Hrvatske Google Maps i Google Earth.

them are circular and oval, while there are slightly fewer cairns of elongated or irregular shape (Gaffney et al. 1997: 279, 290, Map 14). Lastly, M. Petrić, together with A. Tudor, N. Tomasović, and N. Bracanović, visited the island in 2012 to better understand the condition of the neglected and forgotten monuments of Šćedro (Petrić 2012: 33). After the visit, he created two publications on the heritage of the island, briefly mentioning prehistoric monuments (Petrić 2012: 33–36; 2013: 48–51).

## RESEARCH METHOD

During 2018 and 2019, a field survey of the entire island was performed as part of the project 'Mapping, Documenting, and Surveying the Archaeological Sites on the Island of Šćedro'. Due to the dense vegetation and wildness of the island, it was necessary to adapt the field survey method to the geomorphological characteristics of the landscape and to develop a new methodological system adapted to the existing conditions (Fig. 1). The field survey was conducted in those areas that were passable, while an unmanned aerial vehicle was used for impassable areas. Thus, research was carried out without collecting archaeological material: it combined walking techniques and remote sensing with the help of drones, and reviewed old maps, cadastral and satellite images,<sup>8</sup> but also the existing register with a map of the archaeological sites on the island of Šćedro (Gaffney et al. 1997: 279, 290, Map 14). In this way, the target areas were searched and recorded from the air.

This form of survey proved to be particularly useful for locating larger archaeological structures such as stone mounds. All the cairns were documented and photographed in detail, and their locations were recorded by GPS, with the help of the coordinates from the State Geodetic Administration website for those that could not be physically reached. This information was turned into a database and a cartographic projection with the geographical coordinates of the sites georeferenced in AutoCAD. However, due to impassable surfaces (Fig. 1), it is assumed that there are other archaeological structures which were not noticed or recorded by applying the adapted method of remote sensing.

<sup>8</sup> Maps of the Habsburg Monarchy, the second and third military surveys, and the Austro-Hungarian cadastre (mapire.eu), but also satellite images of the State Geodetic Administration from 1968 and 2017/2018 (Geoportal DGU), the ARKOD browser, and digital maps: Google Maps and Google Earth.



Sl. 1 — Zračna snimaka središnjega dijela otoka Šćedra (snimila: M. Marijan 2019)  
Fig. 1 — Aerial photograph of the central part of the island of Šćedro (photo by: M. Marijan 2019)

## KARAKTERISTIKE KAMENIH GOMILA ŠĆEDRA

Ovim je istraživanjem na Šćedru, pored suvremenih suhozida, ustanovljeno i pregledano preko stotinu rasutih kamenih gomila (tab. 2–3). Pregledavajući takve rasute gomile, jasno se izdvajaju gomile pravilnoga oblika, kružnoga do ovalnoga (tab. 2), od gomila izdužena i nepravilna oblika (tab. 3).

U ovoj se objavi dotičemo pretežito gomila kružna ili ovalna tlocrta koje (po brojnosti) prevladavaju, a vrlo vjerojatno su arheološkoga karaktera. Ukupno je ustanovljeno 75 takvih gomila. Iako se nalaze posvuda na otoku, uglavnom su koncentrirane u središtu i u unutrašnjosti otoka te su grupirane, pa je stoga moguće izdvojiti 7 skupina s na okupu većim brojem (od 6 do preko 15) kružnih kamenih gomila (sl. 2): tzv. Kadunje gomile smještene jugoistočno od uvale Moster (G1 – G15) (skupina A); gomile u središtu otoka, sjeveroistočno od maslinika zaselka Nastane (polozaj Beletine gomile)<sup>9</sup>

## CHARACTERISTICS OF CAIRNS ON ŠĆEDRO

This research on the island of Šćedro discovered and documented not only modern dry-stone walls, but also over a hundred bulk stone mounds (Tab. 2–3). The examination of these bulk cairns distinguishes cairns of regular circular or oval shape (Tab. 2) from elongated and irregularly shaped cairns (Tab. 3).

This paper focuses on the cairns of circular or oval shape, which are more numerous and most probably from archaeological context. A total of 75 such cairns were identified. Although they can be found in different parts of the island, they are mostly concentrated in groups in its centre and interior, so we can single out 7 groups with a larger number (from 6 to more than 15) of circular stone mounds (Fig. 2): the so-called Kadunje mounds, located southeast of Moster Bay (G1 – G15) (Group A); the mounds in the centre of the island, northeast of the olive groves of the hamlet of Nastane (the Beletine mound position)<sup>9</sup> (G16 –

<sup>9</sup> Prema J. Božanić i M. Marasović-Alujević (2020: 175), toponim Beletine gomile je ime terena jugoistočno od rukavca Šrida u uvali Porat, sjeveroistočno od područja Nastane i sjeverno od područja Velo poje. S obzirom na dan opis, toponim Beletine gomile odgovara lokaciji gomila

<sup>9</sup> According to J. Božanić and M. Marasović-Alujević (2020: 175), the toponym of Beletine Gomile is the name of the terrain southeast of Šrida Cove in Porat Bay, northeast of the Nastane area and north of the Velo Poje area. Given the description, the toponym of Beletine Gomile corresponds to the

(G16 – G24) (skupina B); skupina gomila zapadno od maslinika zaselka Nastane i sjeveroistočno od uvale Pakleni bočić (G26 – G35) (skupina C); skupina različitih gomila na zapadu otoka kod najvišega vrha Vele Glave (G36 – G49, G72) (skupina D); skupina gomila u polju iznad sjeverne obale uvale Lovište (polozaj Jugoslavija)<sup>10</sup> (G50 – G57) (skupina E); skupina gomila na području Rake<sup>11</sup> istočno od rukavca Srida (G58 – G63) (skupina F); gomile na poluotoku Kotilo (G64 – G71) (skupina G). Navedene skupine gomila koncentrirane su na središnjem i zapadnome dijelu otoka, u njegovoj unutrašnjosti, a protežu se na ukupno 2,3 km zračne udaljenosti, dok je čitav otok dug 6,5 km.

G24) (group B); a group of mounds west of the olive groves of the hamlet of Nastane and northeast of the cove of Pakleni Bočić (G26 – G35) (group C); a group of different mounds in the west of the island close to the highest peak of Vela Glava (G36 – G49, 72) (group D); a group of mounds in a field above the northern shore of Lovište Bay (the Yugoslavia position)<sup>10</sup> (G50 – G57) (Group E); a group of mounds in the Rake area,<sup>11</sup> to the east of the cove of Srida (G58 – G63) (group F); and the mounds on Kotilo Peninsula (G64 – G71) (Group G). These groups of mounds are concentrated in the central and western part of the island, in its interior, spanning 2.3 km out of 6.5 km, the total length of the island.



Sl. 2 — Karta otoka Šćedra s naznačenim skupinama kamenih gomila (A–H) i važnim toponomima (podloga: Geoportal DGU; doradila: M. Marijan)

Fig. 2 — Map of the island of Šćedro with groups of cairns (A–H) and important toponyms (base: Geoportal SGA; modified by: M. Marijan)

Od navedenih sedam grupacija, prva poznatija pod imenom Kadunje gomile nalazi se jugoistočno od uvale Moster,<sup>12</sup> na zaravnjenome platou iznad udoline koja vodi do same uvale (sl. 2; 4). Ovaj kompleks je prekrila gusta borova šuma (sl. 4: desno) izrasla nakon požara iz 1922. godine<sup>13</sup>

skupine B. Pored ovoga, navode da u spomenutome toponimu gomila označava hrpu ograđenoga kamenja u polju (obično kružnoga oblika), grobni humak, ili široki dvostruki zid građen u suhozidu u kojem je nabacano kamenje (Božanić, Marasović-Alujević 2020: 175).

10 Toponim prema Božanić, Marasović-Alujević 2020: 179.

11 Toponim prema Božanić, Marasović-Alujević 2020: 188.

12 M. Marasović-Alujević i J. Božanić (2020) u svome radu navode i toponim Kadunje gomile kojeg su nažalost pogrešno smjestili iznad zapadne obale uvale Moster (Božanić, Marasović-Alujević 2020: 179, karta toponima). Naime, zbog guste vegetacije Kadunje gomile se više ne vide iz zraka, a u literaturi se obično samo spominju kao gomile iznad uvale Moster, pa bez dodatnoga istraživanja njihove lokacije lako može doći do pogreške. Kadunje su gomile smještene jugoistočno od uvale Moster, istočno od položaja Dobra njiva.

13 Š. Meštrović prilikom terenske nastave studenata zagrebačkoga

Of these seven groups, the first, known as Kadunje Gomile, is located southeast of Moster Cove,<sup>12</sup> on a flat plateau above the valley leading to the cove (Fig. 2; 4). This complex is covered by the dense pine forest (Fig. 4: right) that grew after the fire of 1922<sup>13</sup> (Meštrović 1964: 439), so it was

location of group B. In addition, they state that this cairn toponym means a cairn of stones as a fence (usually circular), a grave mound, or a wide double dry-stone wall with a stone fill (Božanić, Marasović-Alujević 2020: 175).

10 Toponim after Božanić, Marasović-Alujević 2020: 179.

11 Toponim after Božanić, Marasović-Alujević 2020: 188.

12 In their work, M. Marasović-Alujević and J. Božanić (2020) mention the toponym of Kadunje Gomile, which they wrongly place above the west shore of Moster Cove (Božanić, Marasović-Alujević 2020: 179, map of toponyms). Due to the dense vegetation in the area of Kadunje Gomile, the cairns are no longer visible from the air; the papers usually mention them only as mounds above Moster Cove, so an error can easily occur without further research on their location. The Kadunje mounds are located southeast of Moster Cove, east of the Dobra Njiva position.

13 During the fieldwork of the students of the Zagreb Faculty of Forestry, held between 11 and 21 May 1964, Š. Meštrović wrote that there were

(Meštović 1964: 439), pa je bilo teško pristupiti svim gomilama ove skupine. Terenskim je pregledom dokumentirano i pregledano 11 gomila (G1 – G7, G10 – G13), dok su prema satelitskom snimku zabilježene još četiri (G8 – G9, G14 – G15), što čini ukupno 15 gomila. Arheolozi M. Zaninović i N. Petrić su ranije (1973) pregledali ovaj kompleks te su ih nabrojili 22 (Zaninović 1978: 60). Već tada napominju kako ih u gustoj borovoj šumi i mađiji ima još, a navode i da se ove gomile nižu iznad uvale, kao u nekom lancu, jedna za drugom (Zaninović 1978: 60; Petrić 1976: 3). Slično je potvrđeno i ovim terenskim i daljinskim<sup>14</sup> istraživanjem. Čini se kao da su te gomile građene u dva paralelna niza koji su mjestimično okomito presjećeni kraćim nizovima. Jedan niz čine gomile G3, G4 i G15 te se nastavljaju u pravcu juga izduženom rastom gomilom označenom kao G94 koja se proteže sve do gomile G10. Drugi paralelan niz započinje s gomilom G14 te se nastavlja na gomile G6 i G7 i proteže se u pravcu juga izduženom gomilom G93. Kraći okomiti niz čine gomile G11, G12 i G13. Zbog ovakvoga karakterističnog razmještaja veliki se broj gomila iz skupine dodiruje te je stoga teško razlučiti njihov točan broj, a naročito kod onih koje su kroz vrijeme izgubile uobičajen kružni oblik, ili je njihov oblik narušen devastacijom.

Prema pregledanim gomilama možemo istaknuti da su pretežito kružnoga do ovalnoga oblika te su građene sitnim lomljenim kamenom. Prosječan promjer im je 25 m, a visina oko 2,5 m. Svojim se dimenzijama ističe gomila G5 o kojoj je bilo spomena i u istraživanjima N. Petrića i M. Zaninovića (Zaninović 1978: 60). Riječ je o najvećoj gomili u skupini najmanje dužine 40 m, širine 30 m te visine barem 4,5 m. Na njenome zapadnom dijelu se vidi rov kao i kod gomile G4. Najviše je otvorena gomila G4 (sl. 5), a u samome su kopu prilikom njenoga obilaska bili vidljivi ulomci različitih keramičkih posuda: jedan ulomak ruba P presjeka (sl. 3: a) te dva ulomka tijela posuda svijetle fakture od kojih je jedan ukrašen vodoravnim dubokim kanelurama (sl. 3: b).

N. Petrić i M. Zaninović već su ranije pokušali istražiti skupinu ovih gomila te su otvorili upravo dvije, ali su nakon nekoga vremena odustali, kako kaže N. Petrić zbog pomanjkanja radne snage (Petrić 1977b: 2). U izvještajima ovoga istraživanja nisu dane precizne lokacije dvaju djelomično

difficult to access all the mounds in this group. Our field survey was able to document 11 cairns (G1 – G7, G10 – G13), while satellite imagery recorded four more (G8 – G9, G14 – G15), making a total of 15 cairns. Archaeologists M. Zaninović and N. Petrić already (1973) examined this complex and counted 22 of them (Zaninović 1978: 60). Even then they mentioned that there were more of them in the dense pine forest and maquis, and that the mounds lined up above the cove, as in a chain, one after the other (Zaninović 1978: 60; Petrić 1976: 3). This was confirmed by our field and remote sensing research.<sup>14</sup> It seems that these cairns were built in two parallel rows, interspersed in places with shorter perpendicular rows of cairns. One row consists of cairns G3, G4 and G15 and continues in a southerly direction with an elongated bulk cairn, marked as G94, which extends all the way to cairn G10. The second parallel sequence of stone mounds begins with the G14 cairn and continues to the G6 and G7 cairns, extending in a southerly direction along the elongated G93 cairn. The shorter vertical rows consist of cairns G11, G12, and G13. Due to this characteristic arrangement, a large number of cairns in the group are adjacent, making it difficult to establish their exact number, especially because some lost their circular shape over time, or their shape was carelessly disturbed.

Based on the examined mounds, we can point out that they are mostly circular to oval and were built of small, crushed stones. Their average diameter is 25 m, and their height is about 2.5 m. The dimensions of the G5 mound stand out, as also mentioned in the work of N. Petrić and M. Zaninović (Zaninović 1978: 60). It is the largest mound in the group: at least 40 m long, 30 m wide, and more than 4.5 m high. A trench can be seen in its western part, just like on the G4 mound. The G4 mound had the widest trench (Fig. 5), with visible fragments of various ceramic vessels: one fragment of a P-shaped rim (Fig. 3: a) and two fragments of the body of a light-textured vessel, one of which is decorated with deep horizontal grooves (Fig. 3: b).

It was N. Petrić and M. Zaninović who tried to investigate this group of cairns and opened two of them, but after a while they gave up, as N. Petrić says, due to a lack of workforce (Petrić 1977b: 2). The reports of this research do not give the ex-

Šumarskog fakulteta održane između 11. i 21. svibnja 1964. piše kako se na Šćedru na površini oko 400 ha nalazi veoma lijepa šuma alepskoga bora koja je nastala prirodnim putem poslije požara iz 1922. godine (Meštović 1964: 439–447).

<sup>14</sup> Snimkama iz drona te pregledom satelitskih snimki.

very beautiful Aleppo pine woods over an area of about 400 ha on Šćedro, grown naturally after the fire of 1922 (Meštović 1964: 439–447).

<sup>14</sup> Drone footage and satellite imagery.



Sl. 3 — Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz gomile G4: a) rub P presjeka; b) središnji ulomak ukrašen višestrukim paralelnim kanelurama (snimila: M. Marijan 2019)

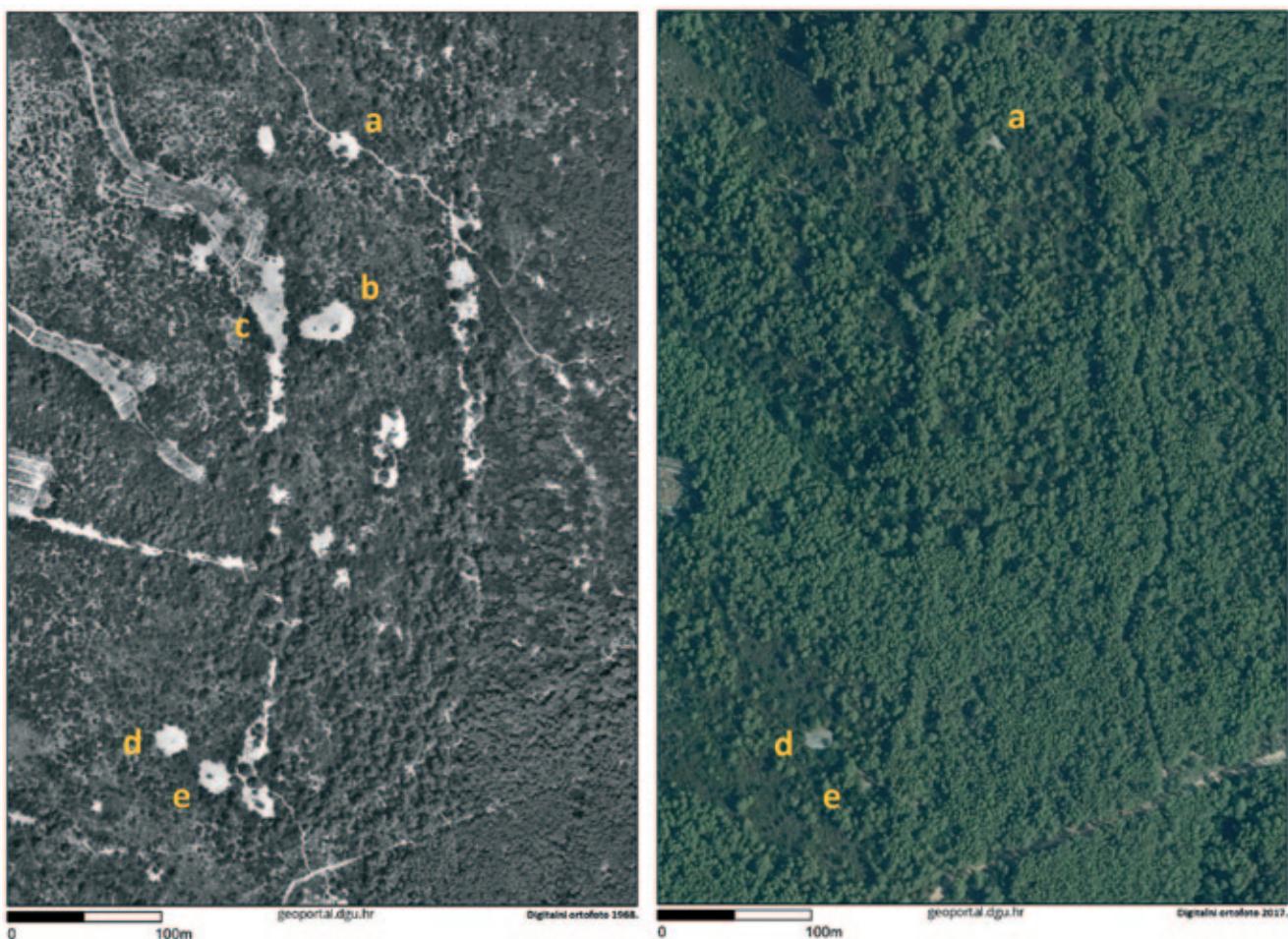
Fig. 3 — Fragments of ceramic vessels found in cairn G4: a) P-shaped rim fragment; b) potsherd decorated with multiple parallel grooves (photo by: M. Marijan 2019)

istražena tumula, ali znamo da je N. Petrić isprva otvorio veliki tumul te je zaključio kako ga neće uspjeti istražiti, pa se prebacio na manji od kojega je istražio 1/5 došavši do sredine tumula, no nije naišao na grobnu komoru čije je otkriće trebalo uslijediti (Petrić 1977b: 2). Prema stanju na terenu i spomenutome opisu N. Petrića, moguće je da je prva velika gomila koju su pokušali istražiti upravo najveća gomila G5 (sl. 4: b), a druga manja gomila koja se nalazi zapadno i koju su većim dijelom istražili, odgovarala bi gomili G4 s najvećim ukopom (sl. 4: c).

Usporedbom digitalnog ortofoto snimka iz 1968. (sl. 4: lijevo) i snimka iz 2017. godine (sl. 4: desno), jasno se vidi kako je vegetacija u posljednjih 50-tak godina gotovo u potpunosti prekrila ovaj kompleks, a danas su iz zraka djelomično vidljive samo gomile G2, G5, G11 i susjedna joj gomila G12.

act locations of the two partially explored tumuli, but we know that N. Petrić first opened a large tumulus and concluded that he would not be able to investigate it, so he switched to a smaller one and excavated one fifth of it, reaching the middle of the tumulus, but did not come across the expected tomb chamber (Petrić 1977b: 2). Based on the situation at the site and this description by N. Petrić, it is possible that the first large mound they tried to investigate was the largest one (G5) (Fig. 4: b), and the second one, smaller and more excavated, would correspond to the mound with the widest trench (G4), located to the west (Fig. 4: c).

The comparison of the digital orthophoto image from 1968 (Fig. 4: left) with the image from 2017 (Fig. 4: right) shows that the vegetation has almost entirely covered this tumuli complex in the last 50 years; today, only the mounds G2, G5, G11, and G12 are partially visible from the air.



Sl. 4 — Usporedba digitalnog ortofoto snimka iz 1968. (lijevo) te snimka iz 2017. (desno). Snimka prikazuje Kadunje gomile (skupina A): b) najveća kamena gomila na otoku (G5); c) kamena gomila sa središnjim rovom koju je prepostavljamo pokušao istražiti i djelomično otkopao N. Petrić (G4); gomile danas vidljive iz zraka – a) G2; d) G11; e) G12 (podloga: Geoportal DGU; doradila: M. Marijan)

Fig. 4 — Comparison of digital orthophotos from 1968 (left) and 2017 (right). The image shows a group of cairns named Kadunje Gomile (group A): b) the largest stone mound on the island (G5); c) the cairn with a central dig, probably excavated by N. Petrić (G4); cairns visible from the air today – a) G2; d) G11; e) G12 (base: Geoportal SGA; modified by: M. Marijan)

Sljedeća grupa kamenih gomila su one smještene sjeverno od maslinika koji pripada zaselku Nastane (sl. 5: skupina B). Prema M. Marasović-Alujević i J. Božanić (2020: 175) jugoistočno od uvale Srida, sjeveroistočno od područja Nastane i sjeverno od područja Velo poje je položaj terena zvanog Beletine gomile prema čemu zaključujemo da je ovo lokalni naziv za tu skupinu. Riječ je o devet izrazito kružnih (G16 – G24) i dvije izdužene rasute gomile (G85 i G86) nasipane sitnim ( $5 \times 5 \times 2$  cm) lomljenim kamenom. Pet kružnih gomila (G16 – G20) su raspoređene tako da tvore krug, a još četiri, smještene nešto istočnije, zračnom linijom zatvaraju pravokutan oblik. Promjera su od 20 do 25 m te visine od 1 do preko 2,5 m. Ovo je najpristupačnija skupina gomila koja se

The next group of cairns is north of the Nastane olive grove (Fig. 5: group B). According to M. Marasović-Alujević and J. Božanić (2020: 175), the terrain southeast of Srida Cove, northeast of the Nastane area, and north of the Velo Poje area, is called the Beletina mounds, so we can conclude that this is the local name for this group. These are nine distinctly circular (G16 – G24) and two elongated stone mounds (G85 and G86) filled with small ( $5 \times 5 \times 2$  cm) crushed stones. Five circular tumuli (G16 – G20) are arranged in a circle; another four, located slightly to the east, form a rectangular shape. They are 20 to 25 m in diameter and 1 to over 2.5 m high. It is the most accessible group of mounds, located on a plateau in the very centre of the is-

nalazi na zaravni u samome središtu otoka, uz današnju komunikaciju. Upravo zbog pristupačnoga položaja, uz komunikaciju, u ovoj su skupini uspješno pregledane sve gomile, a iz istih razloga tu je ustanovljeno najviše devastiranih gomila. Kroz gomilu G17 od ranije je prolazio put, stoga je u nedavnome širenju makadamskoga puta<sup>15</sup> dodatno oštećena te joj danas nedostaje oko 1/3 (sl. 5: a). U istim je radnjama još nekoliko gomila iz ove skupine uništeno na rubovima plašta poput gomile G19 (sl. 9; 5: b) i gomile G22 (sl. 5: c). Nadalje, protekle 2020. te 2021. godine, gomila G22 dodatno je značajno devastirana odnošenjem kamena za gradnju kuća i dvaju kružnih tokova na otoku, a ta se devastacija jasno vidi već i na novoj digitalnoj mrežnoj karti, odnosno Google Earth satelitskom snimku (snimak iz 19. 01. 2021.). Ovdje napominjemo da takve radnje od strane tamošnjega stanovništva iz godine u godinu uzrokuju sve više nepovratnih devastacija kulturne baštine otoka Šćedra, stoga je potrebno što hitnije dodatno<sup>16</sup> uputiti otočane i javnost na vrijednost arheoloških nalazišta koje otok baštini i tako zaustaviti njihovo daljnje uništavanje.

Kod treće skupine (skupina C, sl. 6), gomile se također nalaze u unutrašnjosti otoka, na zaravni raspoređene u krug. Položene su 400 m jugozapadno od prethodno navedenih, a razdvaja ih manja udolina. Jedna od gomila u ovoj skupini, gomila G26 (sl. 6: a), svega je 15 m udaljena od današnjega makadamskog puta, stoga se do skupine može lako doći. Ipak, ove gomile okružuje prostor zarastao u makiji i garigu te danas nije lako svakoj pojedinačno prići. Upravo je gomila G26 i najveća gomila u skupini, promjera preko 25 m. Uz nju se nalazi jedna manja gomila (sl. 6: b), vidljiva samo na površini, a visina joj ne dostiže ni 1 m te možda čini samo dio spomenute velike gomile zbog čega ju nismo zasebno dokumentirali. U ovoj skupini se ističe još jedna veća gomila (G30; sl. 6: c) u čijem je jugozapadnom dijelu dokumentirana dodana konstrukcija zatvorenoga polukružnog oblika (slova D). Terenskim je pregledom te snimkama uz pomoć drona ustanovljeno kako se ovdje nalazilo barem 10 kružnih gomila koje čini lomljeni kamen manjih

land, next to today's path. All the cairns in this group were successfully documented because of their accessible position, which also seems to be the reason for the fact that this group contained more devastated cairns. In the last decades the path was passing through the G17 cairn; the recent<sup>15</sup> widening of the macadam paths on the island damaged the cairn even more, so today about one third is missing (Fig. 5: a). The same actions destroyed the edges of the mantle of several more cairns from this group, such as cairn G19 (Fig. 9; 5: b) and cairn G22 (Fig. 5: c). Unfortunately, in the last two years (2020 and 2021), cairn G22 was damaged further by the removal of stones for the construction of houses and two roundabouts on the island; the devastation is also visible on the new digital Google Earth satellite image (image from 19th January 2021). It should be noted that such actions by the local population cause increasingly irreversible devastation of the cultural heritage of the island of Šćedro, so it is necessary to urgently inform the locals and the public about the value of the archaeological sites on Šćedro and thus stop their further destruction.<sup>16</sup>

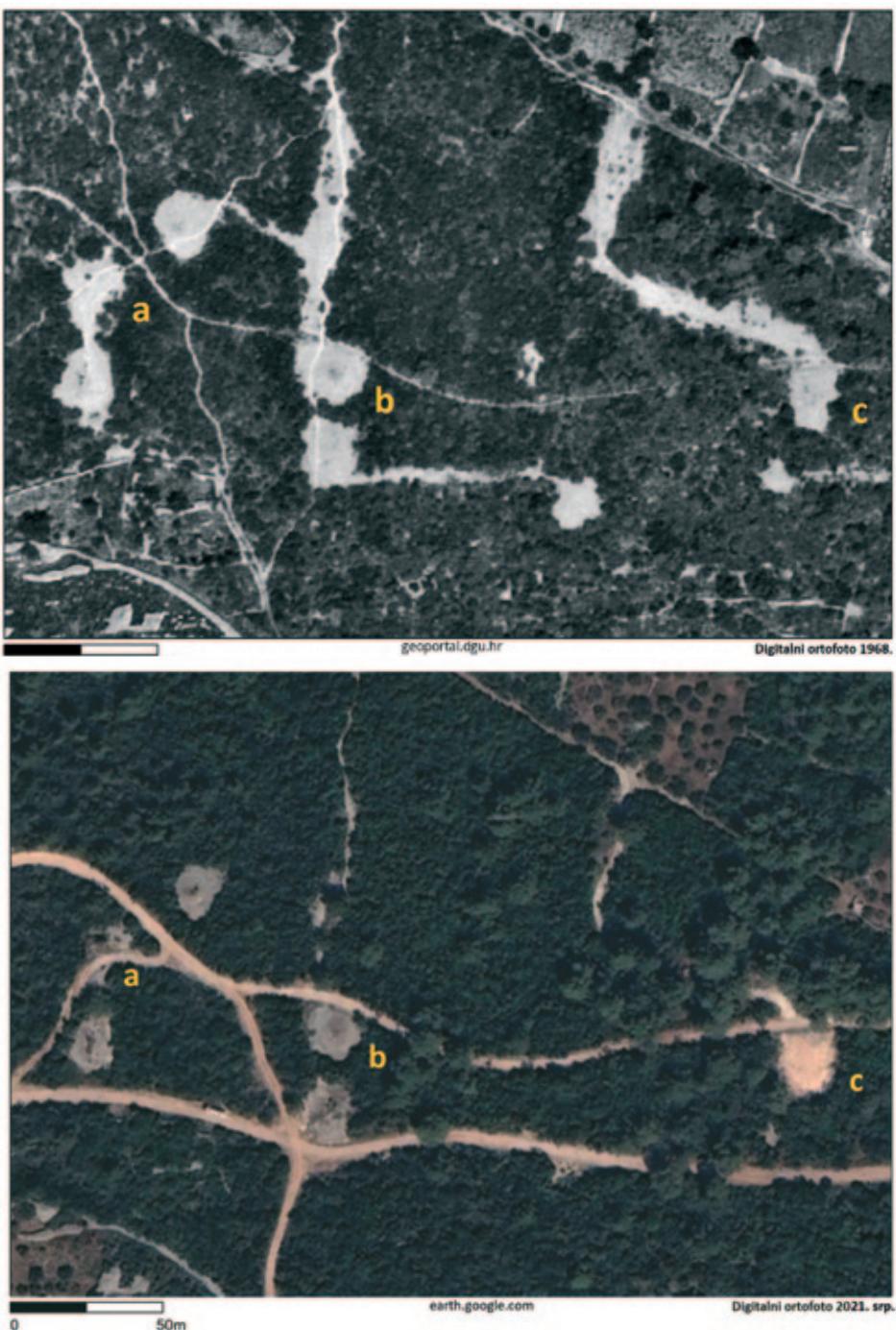
In the third group (group C, Fig. 6), also in the interior of the island, the mounds are arranged in a circle on a plateau. They are located 400 m southwest of the abovementioned group, separated by a small valley. One of the cairn in this group, G26 (Fig. 6: a), is only 15 m away from today's macadam road, so the group can be easily reached. However, the area around these mounds is overgrown with maquis and garrigue, so today it is not easy to approach every single one. The G26 cairn is the largest one in the group, over 25 m in diameter. Next to it there is a smaller pile of stones (Fig. 6: b), visible only from the ground and standing under 1 m in height, so it was not documented separately as it is perhaps only a part of the large cairn. In this group there is another large cairn standing out (G30; Fig. 6: c), with a documented added construction of a closed semi-circular shape (like the letter D) in its south-western part. Field and aerial surveys revealed that there were at least 10 circular mounds of smaller dimen-

<sup>15</sup> Naime, 2015. godine širena je većina poljskih staza i putova u akcijama navodne izgradnje vatrogasnog puta kao zaštite otoka u slučaju požara. Tom prilikom usuđujemo se reći da je porušena šuma na širem području te su devastirana pojedina arheološka nalazišta, odnosno kamene gomile, pretežito iz neznanja.

<sup>16</sup> Već 1977. N. Petrić izvještava kako je prilikom stručnoga boravka na Šćedru između 27. 07. i 02. 08. 1977. posebno nastojao objasniti stanovnicima otoka arheološki i spomenički značaj ovih gomila i njihovu znanstvenu korist za prošlost otoka (Petrić 1977b: 3).

<sup>15</sup> In 2015, most of the field paths were expanded in what was described as the construction of a fire road to protect the island. We can say that the woods in the wider area, together with some archaeological sites (tumuli), were devastated in the process, mostly out of ignorance.

<sup>16</sup> As early as 1977, N. Petrić reported that during his professional visit to Šćedro between 27th July and 2nd August 1977 he particularly tried to explain to the inhabitants of the island that the mounds were significant as monuments, archaeological finds, and a basis for scientific research of the past of the island (Petrić 1977b: 3).

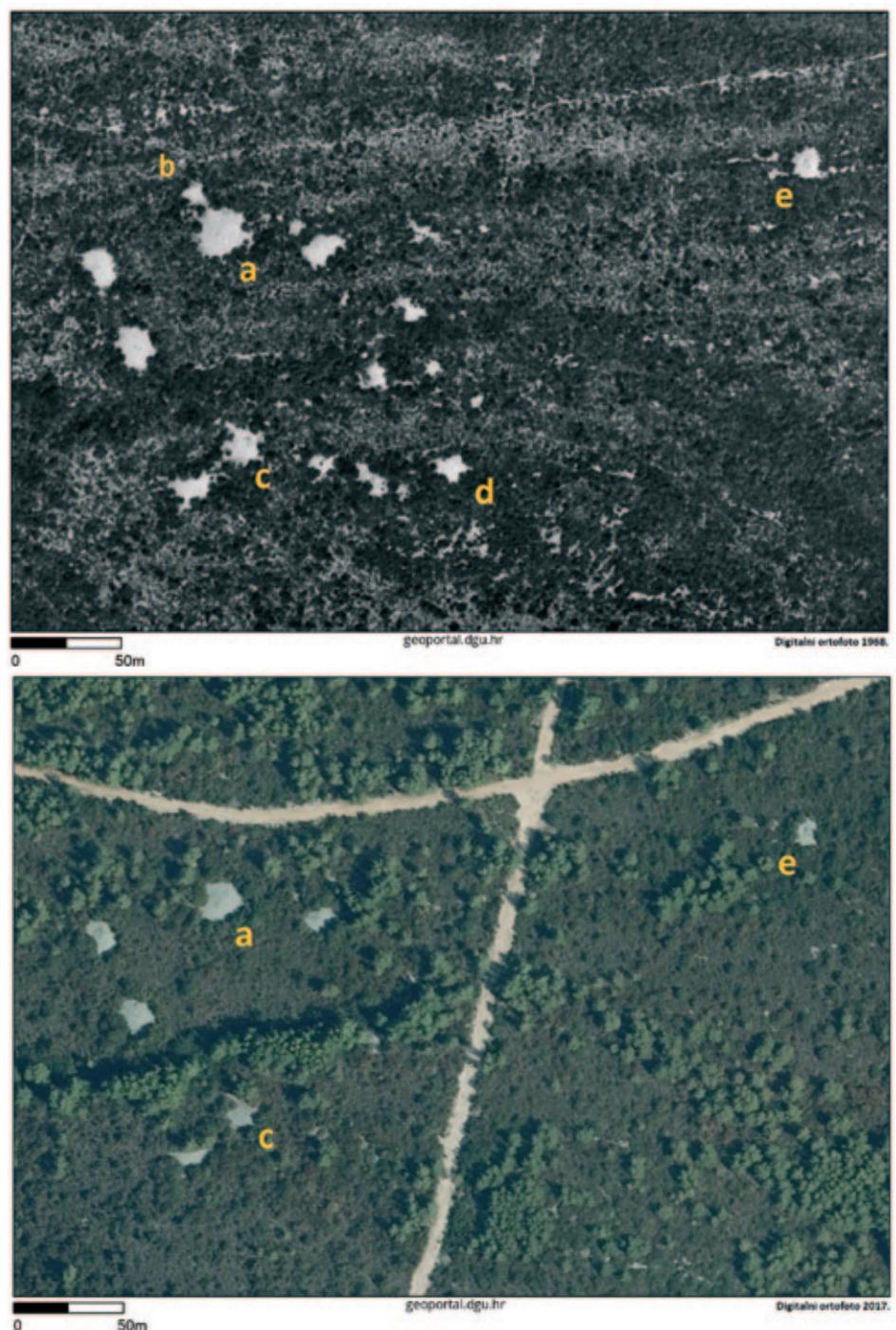


Sl. 5 — Usporedba digitalnog ortofoto snimka iz 1968. (gore) te snimka iz 2021. (dolje). Snimka prikazuje skupinu kamnenih gomila u središtu otoka (skupina B): a) gomila uništena širenjem makadamskih staza (G17); b) gomila devastirana u svome plaštu (G19); c) gomila devastirana 2021. (G22) (podloga: Geoportal DGU, Google Earth satelitska snimka Image © 2022 Maxar Technologies 19.1.2021.; doradila: M. Marijan)

Fig. 5 — Comparison of digital orthophotos from 1968 (above) and 2021 (below). The image shows a group of cairns in the centre of the island (group B): a) a cairn destroyed by the widening of macadam paths (G17); b) a cairn with a damaged mantle (G19); c) a cairn destroyed in 2021 (G22) (base: Geoportal SGA, Google Earth satellite Image © 2022 Maxar Technologies 19.1.2021.; modified by: M. Marijan)

dimenzijsa, dok izdužene gomile nisu uočene. Za razliku od stanja iz 1968. godine (sl. 6: gore) jasno je kako je do danas i ove gomile djelomično prekrila gusta vegetacija niskoga i visokoga raslinja (sl. 6: dolje), zbog čega se pretpostavlja

sions formed of crushed stones, but no elongated mounds were observed. In contrast to the situation in 1968 (Fig. 6: above), it can be established that these mounds have been partially covered by dense vegetation (Fig. 6: below), which means



Sl. 6 — Usporedba digitalnog ortofoto snimka iz 1968. (gore) te snimka iz 2017. (dolje). Snimka prikazuje skupinu kamenih gomila sjeverno od uvale Pakleni bočić (skupina C) te pojedinačnu gomilu (G25): a) najveća gomila unutar skupine (G26); b) manja prateća gomila; c) gomila s dodatnom kamenom konstrukcijom u jugozapadnome dijelu plašta (G30); d) gomila devastirana gradnjom puta (G32); e) pojedinačna kružna kamena gomila (G25) (podloga: Geoportal DGU; doradila: M. Marijan)

Fig. 6 — Comparison of digital orthophotos from 1968 (above) and 2017 (below). The image shows a group of cairns north of Pakleni Bočić Cove (group C) and a single circular cairn (G25): a) the largest cairn within the group (G26); b) a smaller accompanying stone pile; c) a cairn with an outer construction on its south-western part (G30); d) a cairn damaged by road construction (G32); e) a single circular cairn (G25) (base: Geoportal SGA; modified by: M. Marijan)

postojanje još gomila u ovoj skupini. Pored ovega, čini se da je jedna u skupini, gomila G32 (sl. 6: d), potpuno devastirana gradnjom makadamskoga (vatrogasnog) puta.

there could be more stone mounds in this group. In addition, it appears that one of the cairns in the group, G32 (Fig. 6: d), was completely destroyed by the construction of a macadam (fire) road.

**Četvrta skupina gomila (skupina D)** nalazi se na zapadnome dijelu otoka, sjeveroistočno od najvišega vrha Vele Glave ( $\Delta$  113 m) te se razlikuje od prethodnih. Najprije, to je najudaljenija skupina gomila na otoku. Gomile unutar skupine nisu kružno raspoređene, već prate pad terena te su raspoređene u vidu polumjesečastih paralelnih linija, no ne predstavljaju pravilne nizove poput pravocrtno nizanih Kadunjih gomila. Za razliku od skupina kružnih gomila smještenih na zaravni, ove su gomile građene na blagoj padini te su pretežito ovalnoga ili izduženoga oblika (G43 – G49), uz samo nekoliko izrazito kružnih gomila (G36 – G39, G42). Dimenzije njihovih promjera variraju od 15 do 35 m. Unatoč razlikama, zamjećuju se sličnosti ovih gomila s gomilama prethodno navedenih skupina i to u položaju na uzvišenome području te vrsti nasipa od sitnoga lomljenog kamenja. Unutar ove skupine naročito se ističu nekoliko kružnih i ovalnih gomila (G40 – G42, G44; sl. 7) na kojima je na površini vidljiv izdužen niži suhozid, ili tragovi ruba pločnika kako su to zabilježili Gaffney et al. (1997: 158, Site number: JE0194.00). Pregledom starih i novih satelitskih snimki, vidljivo je da se zbog nabujale vegetacije većina gomila ove skupine danas slabije vidi iz zraka (sl. 7).

Do pete skupine gomila (skupina E) iznad kuće obitelji Radonić na tzv. položaju Jugoslavija,<sup>17</sup> na zaravni nad sjevernim dijelom rukavca Lovišće nismo uspjeli doći. Prema satelitskim snimcima vidljivo je kako su raspoređene uokolo ruba suhozida, dakle izvan polja koje taj suhozid ogradije. Na snimkama se vidi barem osam kružnih gomila (G49 – G57) te jedna izdužena rasuta (G104). S druge strane, snimkom iz drona ustanovljeno je da su gomile ove skupine građene sitnim lomljenim kamenom, a kod gomile G56 je vidljiv rov u središtu. Najveće dimenzije mjeri gomila G55 približnog promjera do 15 m.

Slično prethodnoj skupini, zbog iznimno gусте vegetacije nije bilo moguće obići ni skupinu kružnih gomila smještenih na poluotoku Kotilo (skupina G, sl. 8), kao ni neke gomile između uvala Moster i Porat, na položaju zvanom Rake (skupina F), ali smo ih uspješno dokumentirali uz pomoć bespilotne letjelice. Tako je kod skupine s poluotoka Kotilo ustanovljeno ukupno osam kružnih gomila (G64 – G71) građenih sitnim lomljenim kamenom opasanih s nekoliko rasutih izduženih gomila (G89 – G92, sl. 2). Za razliku

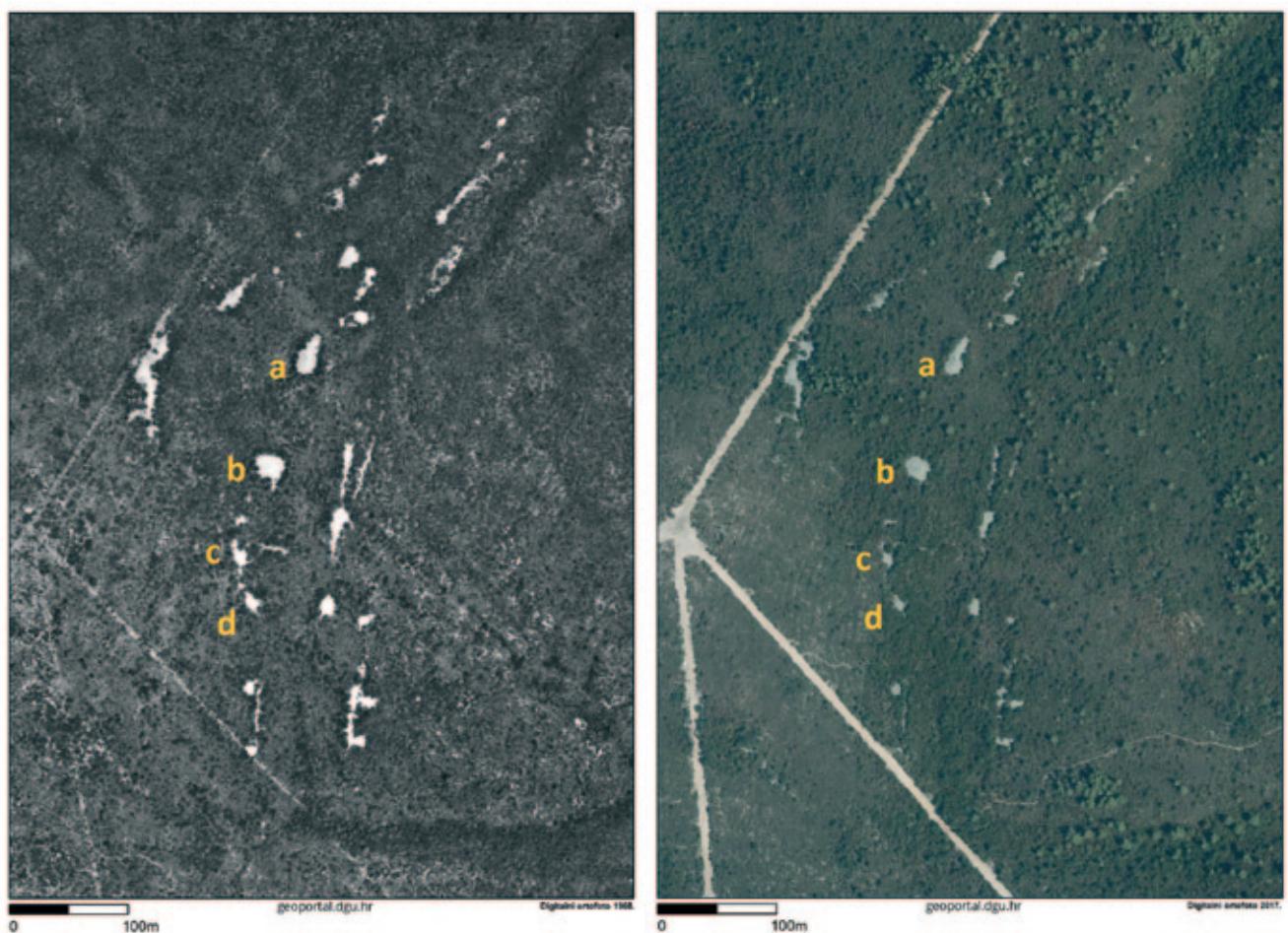
The fourth group of mounds (group D) is in the western part of the island, northeast of the highest peak of Vela Glava ( $\Delta$  113 m), and differs from the previous ones. Firstly, it is the most remote group of cairns on the island. The clusters within the group are not arranged in a circle but follow the fall of the terrain in the form of crescent-shaped parallel lines, however not in regular arrays like those from group A (Kadunje Gomile). Unlike the groups of circular mounds located on plateaus, these mounds stand on a gentle slope and are mostly oval or elongated (G43 – G49), with only a few distinctly circular mounds (G36 – G39, G42). Their diameters vary between 15 and 35 m. Despite these differences, there are similarities with the previously mentioned groups of cairns in the position and the type of stones used for their erection. Within this group, several circular and oval mounds (G40 – G42, G44; Fig. 7) stand out because of an elongated lower wall or traces of a walkway on its surface, as noted by Gaffney et al. (1997: 158, Site number: JE0194.00). The review of old and new satellite images shows that most of the cairns are now less visible from the air due to vegetation growth (Fig. 7).

We were unable to reach the fifth group of cairns (group E) above the house of the Radonić family at the "Jugoslavia" position,<sup>17</sup> on the plateau above the northern part of Lovišće Cove. Satellite images show that they are arranged around the edge of a dry-stone wall, outside the field enclosed by the wall. The images show at least eight circular mounds (G49 – G57) and one elongated bulk cairn (G104). On the other hand, the drone image shows that the cairns within this group were built of small, crushed stones; in the case of cairn G56, there is visible damage in the centre. Cairn G55 is the largest, with an approximate diameter of up to 15 m.

Similarly, due to extremely dense vegetation, it was not possible to reach the group of circular mounds located on Kotilo Peninsula (group G, Fig. 8), nor the mounds between Moster and Porat coves, at a position called Rake (group F), but we successfully documented it with the help of a drone. Thus, a total of eight circular mounds (G64 – G71) built of small, crushed stones surrounded by several bulk elongated cairns (G89 – G92, Fig. 2) were established on Kotilo Peninsula. Unlike the mounds of group E, positioned outside a field surrounded by dry stone walls, this group of circular

<sup>17</sup> Toponim Jugoslavija zabilježili su J. Božanić i M. Marasović-Alujević (2020: 179).

<sup>17</sup> The toponym Jugoslavija is mentioned by J. Božanić and M. Marasović-Alujević (2020: 179).



Sl. 7 — Usporedba digitalnog ortofoto snimka iz 1968. (lijevo) te snimka iz 2017. (desno). Snimka prikazuje skupinu kamenih gomila s Vele glave (skupina D). Označene su gomile s dodatnom kamenom konstrukcijom: a) G44; b) G42; c) G41; d) G40 (podloga: Geoportal DGU; doradila: M. Marijan)

Fig. 7 — Comparison of digital orthophotos from 1968 (left) and 2017 (right). The image shows a group of cairns on Vela Glava (group D). The marked cairns have an outer construction: a) G44; b) G42; c) G41; d) G40 (base: Geoportal SGA; modified by: M. Marijan)

od skupine s položaja Jugoslavija koje se nalaze izvan polja ograđenoga suhozidom, ova je skupina kružnih gomila smještena unutar područja koje okružuju izdužene rasute gomile zasada nepoznate namjene (npr. ogradnjog ili obrambenoga karaktera). Osim toga, ovo je jedina skupina gomila koja nije znatno udaljena od obale, ali se nalazi u unutrašnjosti poluotoka što ga čine uvale Porat i Moster. Kod dvije u skupini (G64 – G65) su vidljive naknadne devastacije. Jedna je gomila (G64; sl. 8: a) uništena ugradnjom topa iz Drugoga svjetskog rata zajedno s bunkerom (Gaffney et al. 1997: 154, Site number: JE0173.00), dok je u drugoj (G65) u središtu vidljiv veći rov koji je moguće također nastao za ratnih vremena (sl. 8: a). Najveća u skupini je gomila G69 s prosječnim promjerom većim od 25 m, a na njoj je naknadno dodan ugao ogradnjoga suhozida obradivoga

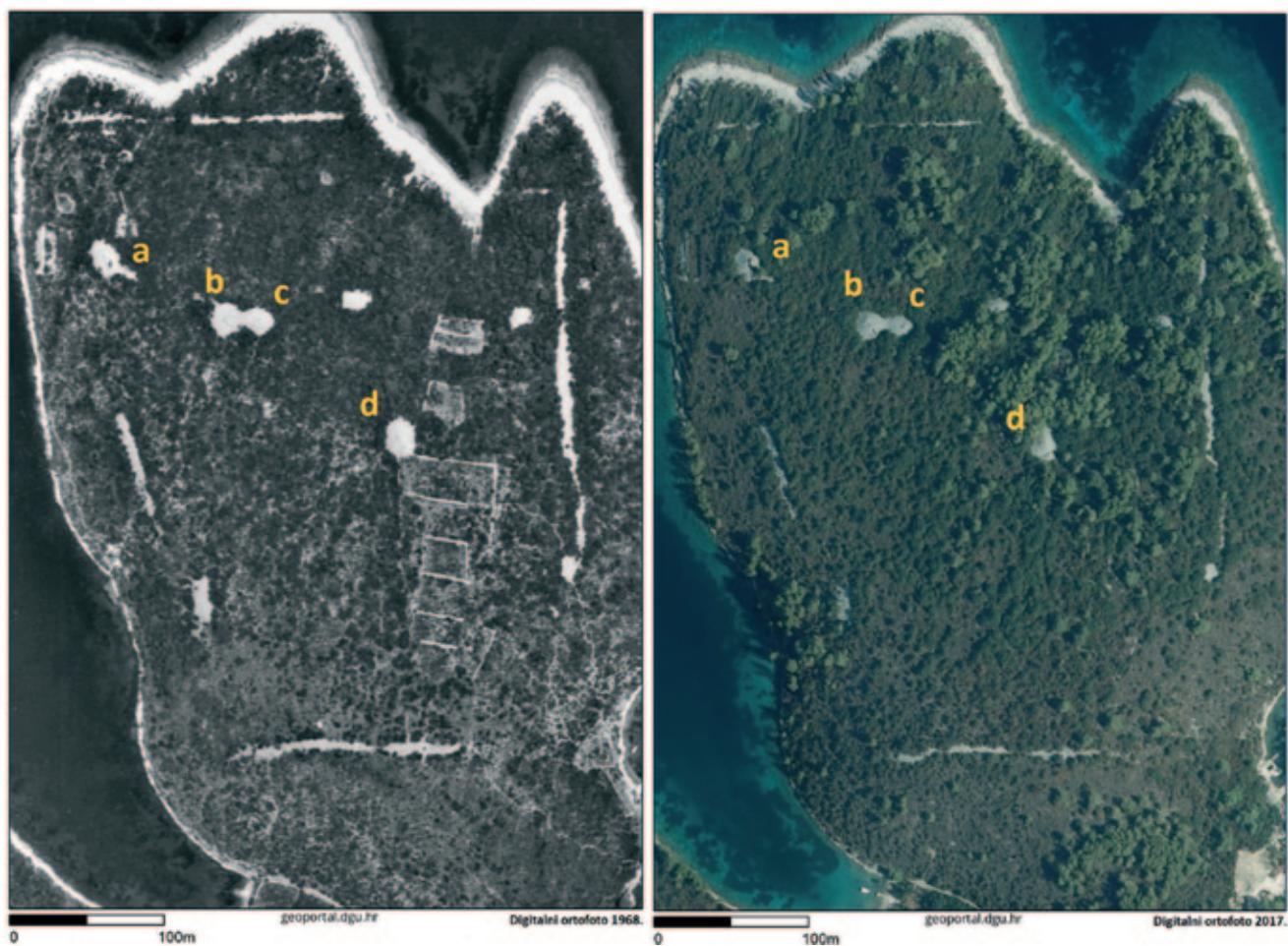
mounds is located within an area surrounded by elongated loose mounds of a currently unknown function (e.g. fencing or defense). Also, this is the only group of mounds that is not significantly distant from the shore but located in the interior of the peninsula between the coves of Porat and Moster. Subsequent damage is visible on two elements of the group (G64 – G65). One is a mound (G64; Fig. 8: a), destroyed by the installation of a World War II cannon along with a bunker (Gaffney et al. 1997: 154, Site number: JE0173.00), while the other is a cairn (G65) with a visible large trench, which may have also been created during the war (Fig. 8: a). Stone mound G69 is the largest in the group, with an average diameter of more than 25 m, and a subsequently added corner of a modern dry-stone wall (Fig. 8: d). There are also two mounds (G65 and G66), erected next to each

polja (sl. 8: d). Tu se još ističu i dvije gomile (G65 i G66) podignute jedna uz drugu koje možemo nazvati i dvojnom gomilom (sl. 2). Moguće je da su ove gomile s poluotoka Kotilo upravo ona ilirska brda o kojima je davne 1483. godine pisao<sup>18</sup> njemački hodočasnik Feliks Fabri kada je na povratku iz Svetе Zemlje pristao u jednu uvalu otoka Šćedra, prema mišljenju M. Petrića, u uvalu Porat (Petrić 2012: 33).

Posljednja skupina gomila (skupina F) smještena je u središtu otoka na zaravni južno od rukavca Rake te istočno od rukavca Srida. Ovo je skupina s najmanje kružnih kamenih gomila na okupu, i to šest (G58 – G63), koje su relativno nepravilno raspoređene. Najveća u skupini je gomila G61 s preko 25 m u promjeru. Pored spomenute, u ovoj je skupini i jedna gomila (G58) s nekoliko dodat-

other, which can be called a double mound (Fig. 2). These mounds from Kotilo Peninsula could be the "Illyrian hills"<sup>18</sup> that the German pilgrim Felix Fabri wrote about back in 1483 when he docked in a cove of the island of Šćedro on his return from the Holy Land – the cove of Porat according to M. Petrić (Petrić 2012: 33).

The last group of mounds (group F) is located in the centre of the island, on a plateau south of Rake and east of Srida Cove. This group has the smallest number of circular stone mounds – six (G58 – G63) – and they are distributed in a relatively irregular way. The largest mound in the group is G61, over 25 m in diameter. On the other hand, in this group there is also one cairn (G58) with several additional characteristics. A dry-stone wall was added in the eastern part of



Sl. 8 — Usporedba digitalnog ortofoto snimka iz 1968. (lijevo) te snimka iz 2017. (desno). Skupina kamenih gomila s poluotoka Kotilo (skupina G): a) gomila uništena ugradnjom bunkera (G64); dvojna gomila b) (G65) i c) (G66); d) najveća gomila u skupini (G69) (podloga: Geoportal DGU; doradila: M. Marijan)

Fig. 8 — Comparison of digital orthophotos from 1968 (left) and 2017 (right). A group of cairns on Kotilo Peninsula (group G): a) a cairn destroyed by the installation of a bunker (G64); double cairns b) (G65) and c) (G66); d) the largest cairn in the group (G69) (base: Geoportal SGA; modified by: M. Marijan)

nih karakteristika. Na istočnome dijelu gomile je naknadno dodan ogradni suhozid, na njenome zapadnom rubu se nalazi svojevrsno pojilo u kojem se skuplja kišnica, dok je u samome središtu vidljiv popriličan rov, vjerojatno devastacija. Ovdje valja istaknuti da postoji spomen o jednome amaterskom istraživanju koje se odvilo moguće upravo na ovoj gomili. Naime, 1909. kustos Zemaljskoga muzeja u Sarajevu C. Patsch posjetio je otok i u razgovoru s Nikolom Radonićem došao je do informacije da je nešto ranije od njegovog dolaska dotični N. Radonić istočno od svoje kuće otvorio jedan kameni tumul i pronašao kamenu škrinju s kostima pokojnika te prilozima ljuštura morskih školjki i ulomaka keramičkih posuda (Patsch 1925: 114–131). O kojem je tumulu točno riječ nije jasno, ali je vjerojatno da bi to mogao biti neki na potezu između Raka i Nastana jer se prema navodima C. Patscha (1925: 122) na toj trasi nalazila kuća N. Radonića.<sup>19</sup> Pregledom svih gomila toga područja, samo je na gomili G58 ustanovljena značajna devastacija, pa iz toga proizlazi pretpostavka da je to amaterski istražena grobna gomila. K tomu, već i sam naziv položaja (Rake) prema J. Božanić i M. Marasović-Alujević (2020: 188) dobio je ime po prapovijesnim gomilama. Naime, onomastičkim je istraživanjima na susjednome otoku Hvaru oko Starogradskoga polja zabilježen toponom Rake koji se odnosi na „područje gdje je pronađeno osam prehistoricnih gomila pod kojim su se nalazile grobne rake s kovčezima od ploča“ pa autori tvrde da je takav toponom motiviran tim nalazima (Božanić, Marasović-Alujević 2020: 188).

Pored ovih skupina s većim brojem grupiranih gomila, pregledavajući isključivo satelitske snimke, na južnoj padini otoka sjeverno od uvale Gorma ustanovljena je još jedna skupina (skupina H) koju čine samo dvije kružne kamene gomile (G74 – G75) (sl. 2). Zbog guste vegetacije, ovim se gomilama danas ne može prići, a čini se da su, u usporedbi s gomilama iz skupina, nešto manjih dimenzija, promjera oko 10 m.

S druge strane, u terenskom je pregledu dokumentirana i jedna gomila koja stoji samostalno (G25) (sl. 2; 6; 10). Nalazi se između dvije skupine gomila u središtu otoka: između Beletinih gomila (skupina B) te gomila sjeverno od uvale Pakleni Bočić (skupina C). Riječ je o gomili građenoj krupnijim kamenom (dimenzija prosječ-

the mound; on its western edge there is a kind of watering hole where rainwater collects; in the very centre there is a considerable trench, most probably damage. Here it should be noted that there is a mention of a possible amateur excavation of mound G58. When C. Patsch, the curator of the National Museum of Sarajevo, visited the island in 1909, he learned from Nikola Radonić that shortly before his arrival N. Radonić opened a stone tumulus east of his house and found a stone chest with the bones of the dead, seashells, and fragments of ceramic vessels (Patsch 1925: 114–131). It is not clear which tumulus it was, but it is probable that it was on the path between Rake and Nastane, since the house of N. Radonić was located on that route according to C. Patsch (1925: 122).<sup>19</sup> The investigation of all the cairns in the area found significant damage only on cairn G58, so it is assumed that it was the excavated burial mound. In addition, the area was given its toponym (Rake) after the prehistoric mounds, according to J. Božanić and M. Marasović-Alujević (2020: 188). In fact, onomastic research around Starogradsko Polje on the neighbouring island of Hvar recorded the toponym Rake as referring to “the area of eight prehistoric mounds above tombs made of stone slabs”, so the authors claim that the toponym is motivated by the finds (Božanić, Marasović-Alujević 2020: 188).

In addition to these groups with large numbers of mounds, the examination of satellite images found another group (group H) on the southern slope of the island, to the north of Gorma Cove, consisting of only two circular stone mounds (G74 – G75) (Fig. 2). Due to dense vegetation, these mounds cannot be approached today, and it seems that, compared to the mounds from other groups, they are somewhat smaller in size, about 10 m in diameter.

On the other hand, the field survey also documented one mound standing alone (G25) (Figs. 2; 6; 10). It is located between two groups of mounds in the centre of the island: between the Beletine mounds (group B) and the mounds north of Pakleni Bočić Cove (group C). It is a mound built of large stones (with an average size of 50 x 30 x 20 cm) (Fig. 10), over 2 m high, and about 15 m in diameter. At the top of this mound there is visible damage in the form of three large trenches, possibly looting attempts or an ama-

<sup>19</sup> Raspitali smo se na otoku, ali čini se da se nitko ne sjeća te informacije. Moguće je da je spomenuti bio rod otočanina Ratomira Radonića iz uvale Lovišće, no s njim nismo uspjeli stupiti u kontakt što se u budućnosti može provjeriti.

<sup>19</sup> We inquired on the island, but it seems that nobody remembers that information. It is possible that he was a relative of the islander Ratomir Radonić from Lovišće Cove, but we were not able to get in touch with him. It can be verified in the future.

no 50 x 30 x 20 cm) (sl. 10), visine preko 2 m, a čiji je promjer oko 15 m. Na vrhu ove gomile primijećena je devastacija u vidu tri veća rova, moguće pokušaja pljačke ili nekog amaterskoga otkopa. Svakako je da se ova gomila ističe među svim pregledanima, što po vrsti materijala kojim je nasipana što po izoliranosti te držimo da je taka razlika značajna.

Pregledavajući gomile na otoku ustanovljen je i veći broj površinskih nalaza pretežito na izduženim gomilama. Riječ je o ulomcima keramičkih posuda te ponešto građevinskog materijala, navlastito ulomaka rimskih tegula i amfora. Samo su u rovu jedne od kružnih Kadunjih gomila (G4, sl. 4) identificirana tri ulomka koje bi po fakturi mogli pripisati prapovijesnoj dobi (sl. 3), kao i nekoliko ulomaka nađenih na obali uvale Moster te na velikoj gomili nepravilna oblika na kraju polja u istoj uvali (G76, sl. 2). Kada govorimo o prapovijesnoj keramici, valja istaknuti da su do sada jedini dokazi o naseljenosti otoka tijekom prapovijesti pronađeni u Ratinoj spilji.<sup>20</sup> Naime, 1923. godine prilikom obilaska otoka, arheolog G. Novak sondirao je jednu manju spilju na njegovoju južnoj strani kada je našao prve prapovijesne ostatke i to ulomke keramičkih posuda prema kojima je ustavio ljudsku aktivnost na otoku tijekom željezne dobe<sup>21</sup> (Novak 1960: 41; 1964; Gaffney et al. 1997: 157; Petrić 2013: 48, 50). Ispred ulaza u spilju sa zapadne se strane nalazi zaravnjeni plato koji je mogao biti vrlo pogodan za obitanje. Ipak, tek bi se dodatnim ispitivanjima valjalo ustanoviti postojanje prapovijesnoga naselja koje do sada na otoku još nije zabilježeno. Iako današnji stanovnici ne poznaju i ne crpe izvore pitke vode, na osnovi zapisa i toponima (Marijan 2020: 41–42) može se tvrditi da je ovdje bilo takvih izvora te da se život u prošlosti na otoku mogao nesmetano odvijati. Osim toga, već je utvrđeno da je izdizanjem morske razine došlo do potapanja arheoloških nalazišta, kako antičkih, tako vjerojatno i prapovijesnih, koja možda nikada neće moći biti istražena, pa smo danas lišeni mnoštva podataka o tim najstarijim zajednicama otoka Šćedra.

teur excavation. This cairn certainly stands out among all those examined, both in terms of the type or size of stone material used for its construction and in terms of its insulation from other groups.

As the mounds on the island were examined, a large number of surface finds were discovered, mostly on elongated mounds. These are fragments of ceramic vessels and construction material – mainly fragments of Roman tegulae and amphorae. The only sherds that could be attributed to prehistory were three sherds (Fig. 3) found the trench of one of the devastated circular stone mounds from the Kadunje Gomile group (G4, Fig. 4) and several sherds found on the shore and on a large bulk mound in Moster Cove (G76, Fig. 2). When we talk about prehistoric pottery, it should be noted that the only evidence that the island was populated during prehistory has been found in Ratina (Rato's) Cave.<sup>20</sup> During a visit to the island in 1923, archaeologist Grga Novak opened one test pit inside a small cave on the south side of the island and found the first prehistoric remains on the island. Based on the pottery he found, it was concluded that there were activities in the cave during the Iron Age<sup>21</sup> (Novak 1960: 41; 1964; Gaffney et al 1997: 157; Petrić 2013: 48, 50). In front of the entrance to the cave on the west side there is a flat plateau that could have been suitable for living. However, only additional test pits or excavations could establish the existence of a prehistoric settlement, which has not been recorded on the island yet. Although today's inhabitants do not know of any sources of drinking water, it can be argued on the basis of records and toponyms (Marijan 2020: 41–42) that there are water springs on the island and that there could have been life in the past. Also, it has already been established that the rising sea level led to the sinking of archaeological sites, both ancient and probably prehistoric as well, which may never be explored or found, depriving us of much information about the oldest communities on the island of Šćedro.

<sup>20</sup> Istu su spilju krajem prošlog stoljeća obišli N. Vujnović i V. Gaffney dok su pregledavali otok i bilježili arheološka nalazišta (Gaffney et al. 1997: 157). Kako spomenuti nisu znali za uvalu Spilski dolac s južne strane Vele glave, tu se našao otočanin Ratomir (odmila Rato) Radonić koji ih je odveo do spilje iznad spomenute uvale, a u čast svojem informatoru nazvali su je Ratina spilja, pa ona danas nosi ovaj naziv (Gaffney et al. 1997: 157, 279, 290).

<sup>21</sup> Prema arheološkim izvorima, poznato je jedino da je Ratina spilja duboka otprilike 20 m i da sadrži ulomke željeznobodne keramike (Gaffney et al. 1997: 157).

<sup>20</sup> At the end of the 20th century, N. Vujnović and his colleague V. Gaffney visited the cave while surveying the island and recording archaeological sites (Gaffney et al. 1997: 157). As they did not know about the cove of Spilski Dolac on the south side of Vela Glava, the islander Ratomir (Rato) Radonić took them to the cave above the cove; in his honour, they have named it Rato's Cave (Gaffney et al. 1997: 157, 279, 290).

<sup>21</sup> According to archaeological sources, it is only known that Ratina Cave is approximately 20 m deep and that it contains fragments of Iron Age pottery (Gaffney et al. 1997: 157).



Sl. 9 — Kružna kamera gomila nasipana sitnim lomljenim kamenom (sl. 5: G19) (snimila: M. Marijan)  
Fig. 9 — Circular cairn built with small, crushed stones (Fig. 5: G19) (photo by: M. Marijan 2019)



Sl. 10 — Pojedinačna kružna kamera gomila građena krupnjim kamenom (sl. 2: G25) (snimila: M. Marijan)  
Fig. 10 — Single circular cairn built of large stones (Fig. 2: G25) (photo by: M. Marijan 2019)

## RASPRAVA

O prapovijesti na otoku Šćedru sveukupno ima malo podataka. Samo je jedno istraživanje do sada iznjedrilo nalaze prapovijesne keramike, i to probno sondiranje Ratine spilje (Novak 1960), dok je na prvoj mjestu utvrđeno da otok obiluje kamenim gomilama, odnosno prapovijesnim tumulima. Kamenim gomilama na Šćedru rijetki<sup>22</sup> su se bavili, a do sada nije provedeno niti jedno sustavno arheološko iskopavanje ovih struktura.

Termin 'gomila' prema strukovnom nazivlju podrazumijeva humak od kamenja najčešće nastao kao posljedica čišćenja obradivih površina ili namjenski kao grobni humak (STRUNA: gomila). U arheološkoj literaturi je često korišten pojam no podrazumijeva opetovane napore u razjašnjavanju značenja u kojem se koristi. Problematika je ta što nije svaka gomila arheološkoga karaktera kako i sama definicija kaže te je teško, a često i nemoguće odrediti karakter gomile sve dok se ne provedu stručna arheološka iskopavanja na što se često upozorava (Milošević 2017: 41; Perkić 2018: 22; Barbarić 2011: 145). Ovo je istraživanje ipak bilo usmjereni isključivo na pregled takvih struktura nedestruktivnim metodama jer može služiti kao podloga za planiranje budućih istraživanja, odnosno iskopavanja na otoku te tako predstavlja vrijednu bazu podataka o površinskim kamenim strukturama toga prostora.

Pregledom arhivske građe i raznih satelitskih snimki, a naročito provođenjem kombinirane metode terenskoga i zračnoga istraživanja, na otoku Šćedru je ustanovljen velik broj novih, do sada nepoznatih kamenih gomila. Pored suvremenih suhozida koji nisu detaljno proučavani, zamijećen je i podrobnijs dokumentiran velik broj rasutih kamenih gomila. Prema obliku razlikujemo dva tipa rasutih gomila: izdužene gomile (i/ili gomile nepravilna oblika) te gomile kružna i/ili ovalna tlocrta.

Izduženim gomilama i gomilama nepravilna oblika nije ovdje dana naročita pozornost zbog nesigurnosti o njihovoj funkciji, pa tako i vremenu nastanka, ali su dokumentirane one najistaknutije (sl. 2; tab. 3). Ukupno je popisano 29 takvih gomila (G76 – G104) koje nisu suvremeni suhozidi<sup>23</sup> te su moguće arheološkoga karaktera, no njihova se funkcija samo prepostavlja. One su najčešće smještene na istaknutim, uzvišenim položajima, npr. vrhovima brda (G77 – G78, G82, G89, G92,

## DISCUSSION

Overall, there is little information about prehistory on the island of Šćedro. Only one research activity so far has resulted in finds of prehistoric pottery – the test pit of Ratina (Rato's) Cave (Novak 1960) – while it was established in the first place that the island was rich in stone mounds or prehistoric tumuli. Few people<sup>22</sup> have dealt with stone mounds on Šćedro, and there have been no systematic archaeological excavations of these structures.

The term 'gomila' (stone mound or cairn), according to terminology studies, means a pile of stones most often created as a result of clearing arable land or intended as a grave mound (STRUNA: gomila). The term is often used in archaeological literature, but it always requires an effort to clarify its meaning. The problem is that not every stone mound or cairn is of an archaeological character, and it is difficult and often impossible to determine the character of the mound until expert archaeological excavations are carried out, as is often emphasized (Milošević 2017: 41; Perkić 2018: 22; Barbarić 2011: 145). However, this research work was focused exclusively on the examination of such structures by non-destructive methods because it can serve as a basis for planning future research or excavations on the island and thus represents a valuable database of surface stone structures in the area.

By reviewing archival material and various satellite images, and especially by conducting a combined method of field and aerial research, a large number of new, hitherto unknown, stone cairns have been established on the island of Šćedro. In addition to modern dry-stone walls that have not been studied in depth, a large number of bulk stone mounds have been observed and documented. According to shape, we distinguish two types of bulk mounds: elongated (and/or mounds of irregular shape) and circular and/or oval.

Due to uncertainty about their function and thus the period of their erection, less attention is given to the mounds of elongated and irregular shape, but the most prominent ones have been documented (Fig. 2; Tab. 3). A total of 29 such mounds (G76 – G104), which are not modern dry-stone walls,<sup>23</sup> have been listed; it is assumed that they are of an archaeological nature, but their function is unknown and can

<sup>22</sup> Samo arheolozi: M. Zaninović (1978), N. Petrić (1977a) te N. Vujnović, V. Gaffney et al.. (1997).

<sup>23</sup> Za neke je jasno da nisu ni krčevine nastale čišćenjem polja s obzirom da se ne nalaze uokolo takvih površina.

<sup>22</sup> Only these archaeologists: M. Zaninović (1978), N. Petrić (1977a), N. Vujnović, V. Gaffney et al. (1997).

<sup>23</sup> And it is clear that some were not created by clearing the fields, since they are not around such areas.

G102) te bi moglo biti obrambenoga karaktera poput gomila iz Zastražića na o. Hvaru kako je to iskopavanjem ustanovio G. Novak (1960: 22–23), ali i nadzornoga te ogradijnoga karaktera ili kao markeri u polju. U odnosu na cijelu površinu otoka te se gomile nalaze u vezi s kružnim kamenim gomilama (G85 – G86, G90, G93 – G102) te su koncentrirane u centralnome dijelu otoka, uokolo dvije najveće i najsigurnije luke koje su i danas jedine naseljene (G79 – G81, G83, G87 – G88). Za pretpostaviti je da su i prapovijesne zajednice bile sigurne položaje za boravak na otoku. U ovome slučaju i s obzirom na prisutnost velikih rasutih kružnih i izduženih gomila (koje nisu moderni suhozidi), moguće upravo položaje u blizini dvije spomenute luke, što ne isključuje odabir i drugih pozicija za obitavanje na otoku poput položaja oko Ratine spilje na južnoj strani. Neke su izdužene gomile izrazito pravocrtnе (G89 – G91), ili se pod pravim kutom sijeku i zatvaraju obradiva polja (G80 – G84, G90) prema čemu valja zaključiti da su imale funkciju zida, najvjerojatnije ograde, odnosno međe određene parcele ili polja. Takve su gomile mogle nastati raščišćavanjem zemlje kako bi se dobila veća obradiva polja (Bintliff et al. 1989: 44). Osim toga, na njima je često vidljiva veća količina antičkoga keramičkog materijala što dodatno govori o čišćenju površina, ali također nagovještava i blizinu arheološkoga nalazišta, što je česta pojava na otocima (Zaninović 1978: 52). Jedna takva je gomila u dnu uvale Moster (G76, sl. 2) kao i suhozid u dnu uvale Rake, na kojima je primijećen obilan skup keramičkoga materijala antičkih karakteristika. Već je ranije potvrđeno postojanje većega gospodarskog rimskodobnog kompleksa u istim uvalama (Patsch 1925: 126; Nikolanci 1958: 58; Zaninović 1967: 366; Petrić 1980: 68; 2013: 51).

Intenzivnije smo se tako usredotočili na promatranje gomila izrazito kružnoga i ovalnoga tlocrta<sup>24</sup> za koje, temeljem već istraženih sličnih struktura s prostora Hvara,<sup>25</sup> drugih obližnjih otoka,<sup>26</sup> ali i širega područja sjeverne, srednje i južne Dalmacije i zaleda,<sup>27</sup> pretpostavljamo da su arheološkoga

24 Više o dimenzijama pojedinačnih gomila zabilježeno je projektom Jadran-ski otoci (vidi: Gaffney et al. 1997: 152 –162).

25 Istraživanja gomila na otoku Hvaru: Novak 1960; Petrić 1979; Gaffney et al. 1997; 2017; Vujnović 2002; 1990; Miletić 2014; Marović 1985: 5–35; Zaninović 1978: 52–53.

26 Istraživanja gomila na otocima: Pakleni otoci (Novak 1959; Zaninović 1978: 54); o. Korčula (Radić 2010; Fadić, Eterović Borzić 2017); o. Mljet (Marović 1969); o. Brač (Stančić et al. 1999; Marović 1971); o. Šolta (Gaffney et al. 2017; Kirigin et al. 2006), o. Vis (Buškariol 1982).

27 Istraživanja gomila na području sjeverne Dalmacije: Chapman et al. 1996; Kukoč 2009: 51–82; Podrug et al. 2008; Velebita: Glavić 1982; Dubolnić Glavan 2015: 23–52; Vuković 2018: 49–88; srednje Dalmacije: Barbarić 2011: 145–152; Marović 1980; 1991; Paraman et al. 2020; Šuta 2007; južne Dalmacije: Marijan 2001; Perkić 2018; Milošević, Šućur 2009; dalmatinskoga zaleda: Bukovac 2018; Čondić 2016: 7–30; Olujić 2012;

only be guessed at. These elongated bulk mounds are mostly located in prominent, elevated positions, e.g., on hilltops (G77 – G78, G82, G89, G92, G102). It could mean they had a defensive character, like the mounds from Zastražiće on the island of Hvar, as established by G. Novak (1960: 22–23), but a supervisory and fencing character is also possible, as they could have been built as field markers. Considering the entire surface of the island, these clusters (G85 – G86, G90, G93 – G102) have a relation with circular stone mounds and are concentrated in the central part of the island, around the two largest and safest anchorages (G79 – G81, G83, G87 – G88), which are still the only inhabited ones. It is to be assumed that prehistoric communities also chose safe locations to settle on the island. In this case, and given the presence of large bulk circular and elongated mounds (which are not modern dry-stone walls), they possibly chose positions near the two mentioned anchorages, which does not preclude the choice of other positions for settling on the island, such as the positions on the south side in the area of Rato's Cave. Some elongated cairns are extremely rectilinear (G89 – G91), or intersect at right angles and close arable fields (G80 – G84, G90), so it should be concluded that they served as walls, most likely fences, i.e. the boundaries of a particular plot or field. For such cairns it is even more likely that they were formed by clearing the soil to obtain larger arable fields (Bintliff et al. 1989: 44). In addition, they often produce a large amount of ancient ceramic material, which again indicates the clearing of land, but also suggests the proximity of archaeological sites, which is common on the islands (Zaninović 1978: 52). One such cairn is at the bottom of Moster Cove (G76, Fig. 2), and there is a dry stone wall at the bottom of Rake Cove, where an abundant set of ceramic material of ancient characteristics was found and the existence of large Roman economic complex was detected earlier (Patsch 1925: 126; Nikolanci 1958: 58; Zaninović 1967: 366; Petrić 1980: 68; 2013: 51).

However, we focused more intensively on the examination of cairns of circular and oval shape,<sup>24</sup> which we assume to be of an archaeological nature, as prehistoric burial mounds, based on similar structures from Hvar,<sup>25</sup> other nearby islands,<sup>26</sup>

24 More about the dimensions of individual cairns was recorded in the Adriatic Islands Project (see: Gaffney et al. 1997: 152–162).

25 Research on cairns on Hvar: Novak 1960; Petrić 1979; Gaffney et al. 1997; 2017; Vujnović 2002; 1990; Miletić 2014; Marović 1985: 5–35; Zaninović 1978: 52–53.

26 Research on cairns on the islands: Pakleni otoci (Novak 1959; Zaninović 1978: 54); Korčula (Radić 2010; Fadić, Eterović Borzić 2017); Mljet (Marović 1969); Brač (Stančić et al. 1999; Marović 1971); Šolta (Gaffney et al. 2017; Kirigin et al. 2006), Vis (Buškariol 1982).

karaktera, i to prapovijesni grobni humci. N. Petrić (2013: 50) ih je na cijelome otoku nabrojao oko 28, Gaffney et al. preko 30 (1997: 152–162), dok je ovim istraživanjem ustanovljeno barem 75 (sl. 2; tab. 2), što je znatno veći broj od već prethodno zabilježenih (sl. 11). Zbog neprohodnih površina te guste vegetacije makije, gariga i šume alpskoga bora pretpostavlja se postojanje još ponekih gomila koje ovim, ali i prethodnim istraživanjima nisu ustanovljene (Zaninović 1978: 60). Naime, pregleđavajući satelitske snimke iz 1968. (sl. 4–8: lijevo/gore) u usporedbi s današnjim stanjem (sl. 4–8: desno/dolje), vidljivo je da je u posljednjih pedesetak godina vegetacija na Šćedru značajno porasla zbog čega se brojna nalazišta, a tako i kamene gomile, danas više ne vide iz zraka. To se najintenzivnije uočava na primjeru Kadunjih gomila (skupina A, sl. 4) koje je gotovo u potpunosti prekrila gusta borova šuma, zbog čega je ovim istraživanjem ustanovljeno manje gomila (15) unutar skupine od već prethodno zabilježenih (22) (Zaninović 1978: 60). Prema tome, na Šćedru bi bilo potrebno primjeniti tehnologiju prostornoga laserskog skeniranja (LiDAR) kako bi se jasno ustanovile sve strukture na otoku.

Nekoliko je osnovnih karakteristika koje smo promatrali pri dokumentiranju ovih kružnih i ovalnih gomila: veličina odnosno ukupna površina, promjer i visina gomile, vrsta nasipa kojim je građena, veličina kamena korištenoga za nasipavanje, lokacija odnosno položaj u prostoru na kojem je podignuta, lokacija u odnosu na druge kružne ili izdužene gomile i skupine gomila, tragovi devastacije, postojanje dodane strukture te prisutnost površinskih nalaza, uglavnom keramike. Takve karakteristike predstavljaju osnovu istraživanja ovakvih struktura<sup>28</sup> te omogućuju statističku i komparativnu analizu istih na širem geografskom području (Barbarić 2011: 148–149).<sup>29</sup>

O njihovoj veličini, odnosno dimenzijama teško je raspravljati. Naime, preko 50 % ustanovljenih kružnih i/ili ovalnih gomila dokumentirano je samo iz zraka pomoću bespilotne letjelice ili uz pomoć satelitskih snimki. S druge strane, kod onih gomila koje su bile lakše dostupne i do kojih je pristup bio

Marović 1971; 1984; Milošević 1980; 2017; Matas 2002.

28 Na osnovi dosadašnjih istraživanja gomila, ponajviše rezultatima dvaju velikih projekata: Neothermal Dalmatia Project (Chapman et al. 1996) i Adriatic Islands Project (Gaffney et al. 1997; Stančić et al. 1999; Kirigin et al. 2006), ustanovljeno je da su se korištenjem ovih vrijednosti u statističkim analizama pojavili obrasci od značaja za interpretaciju i daljnje istraživanje takvih struktura (Barbarić 2011: 149).

29 V. Barbarić (2011: 148) u analizama gomila bilježi i važnost odnosa položaja gomile i vrste tla na kojoj se ista nalazi. Ipak, u ovome radu nismo posebno naglašavali karakteristike tla s obzirom da na otoku prevladava krš. Za buduća istraživanja bilo korisno zabilježiti detaljne karakteristike tla uokolo svake skupine gomila zasebno.

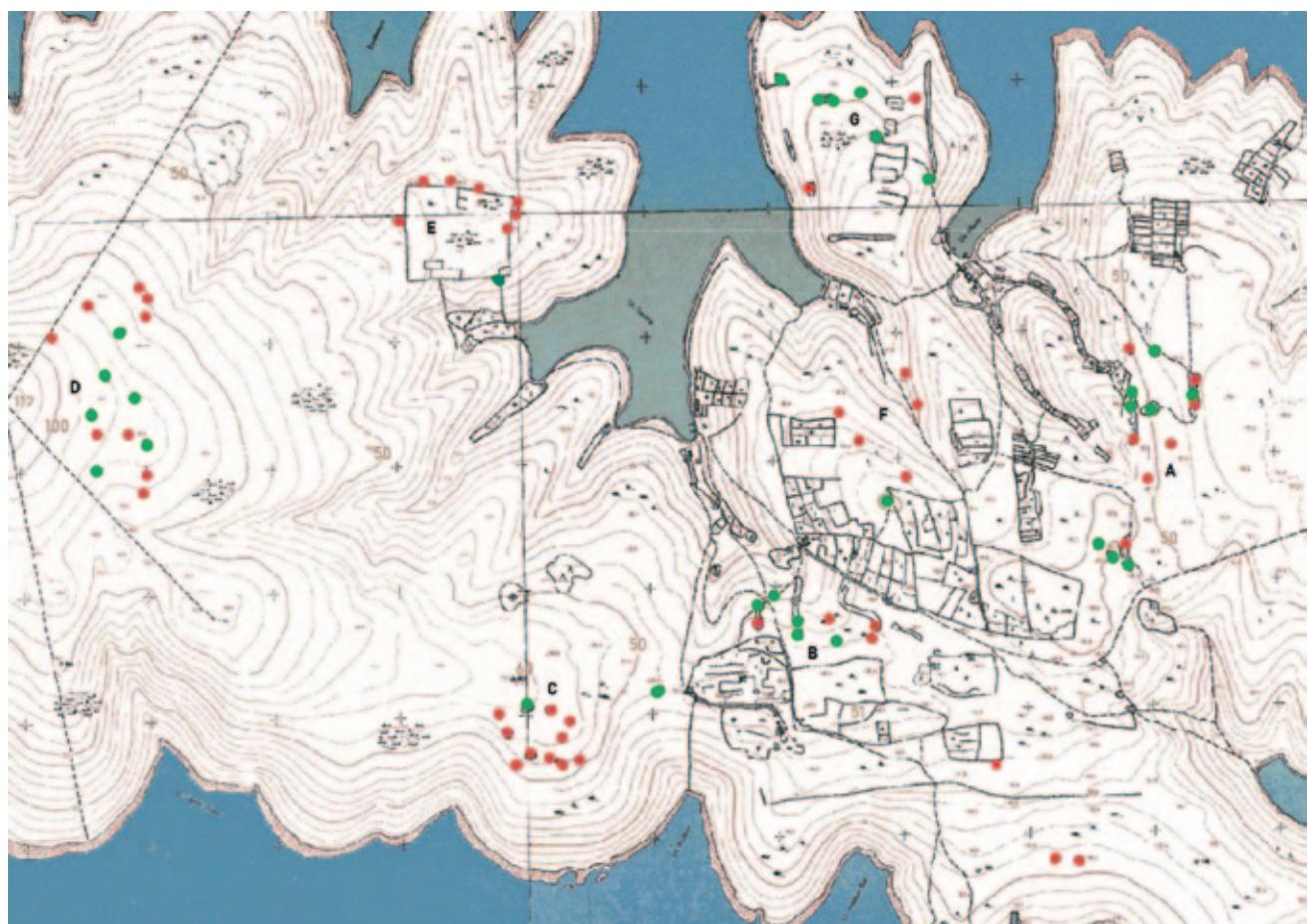
but also the wider area of northern, central, and southern Dalmatia and its hinterland.<sup>27</sup> On the island of Šćedro, N. Petrić counted about 28 of them (Petrić 2013: 50), Gaffney et al. over 30 (1997: 152–162), while this research established at least 75 (Fig. 2; Tab. 2), which is a significantly higher number than previously recorded (Fig. 11). Due to impassable surfaces and dense vegetation of maquis, garrigue, and Aleppo pine woods, it is assumed that there are still some mounds that have not been established by this or previous research activities (Zaninović 1978: 60). When satellite images from 1968 (Figs. 4–8: left/up) are compared to today's situation (Figs. 4–8: right/down), it can be seen that the vegetation on Šćedro has grown significantly in the last fifty years, which is why many sites, including stone mounds, can no longer be seen from the air. This is most obvious in the example of the Kadunje mounds (group A, Fig. 4), which are almost completely covered by dense pine woods, which is why this study found fewer mounds (15) within the group than previously recorded (22) (Zaninović 1978: 60). Therefore, it would be necessary to apply the 3-D laser scanning method (LiDAR) on Šćedro in order to clearly identify all structures on the island.

There are several basic characteristics that we observed when documenting these circular and oval mounds: size or total area, diameter and height of the cairn, type of material and size of the stones used in construction, position in the landscape, position within the groups of cairns and relationship to other circular or elongated cairns or groups of cairns, traces of damage and/or presence of some kind of outer construction, and presence of surface finds, mostly pottery. Such characteristics represent the basis of research on such structures<sup>28</sup> and enable their statistical and comparative analyses in a wider geographical area (Barbarić 2011: 148–149).<sup>29</sup>

27 Research on cairns in north Dalmatia: Chapman et al. 1996; Kukoč 2009: 51–82; Podrug et al. 2008; Velebit area: Glavičić 1982; Dubolnić Glavan 2015: 23–52; Vuković 2018: 49–88; central Dalmatia: Barbarić 2011: 145–152; Marović 1980; 1991; Paraman et al. 2020; Šuta 2007; south Dalmatia: Marijan 2001; Perkić 2018; Milošević, Šućur 2009; Dalmatian hinterland: Bukovac 2018; Čondić 2016: 7–30; Olujić 2012; Marović 1971; 1984; Milošević 1980; 2017; Matas 2002.

28 Based on the research of the cairns conducted so far, mostly resulting from two large projects – the Neothermal Dalmatia Project (Chapman et al. 1996) and the Adriatic Islands Project (Gaffney et al. 1997; Stančić et al. 1999; Kirigin et al. 2006) – it has been found that the use of these values in statistical analysis produces patterns of importance for the interpretation and further research of such structures (Barbarić 2011: 149).

29 In his analysis of cairns, V. Barbarić (2011: 148) also notes the importance of the relationship between the position of the mound and the type of soil on which it is located. However, our paper does not particularly emphasize the characteristics of the soil, given that the island is dominated by karst. For future research, it would be useful to record detailed soil characteristics around each group of cairns separately.



Sl. 11 — Topografska karta središnjega dijela otoka Šćedra s naznačenim kružnim kamenim gomilama. Zelenom bojom označene već registrirane gomile (Gaffney et al. 1997), dok su crvenom bojom ucrtane novouvrđene gomile (podloga: Hrvatska osnovna karta, Geoportal DGU; doradila: M. Marijan)

Fig. 11 — Topographic map of the central part of the island of Šćedro with indicated cairns. Those already registered (Gaffney et al. 1997) are marked in green, while those newly discovered are marked in red (base: Croatian basic map, Geoportal SGA; modified by: M. Marijan)

moguć, utvrdili smo da su njihova podnožja uglavnom sasvim prekrivena vegetacijom i/ili tlom te da su stvarne dimenzije veće od onih vidljivih na površini. Potom, na njima su često vidljivi površinski tragovi devastacije, moguće pokušaji pljačke ili amaterskih istraživanja stoga su im izvorne dimenzije poremećene. Ipak, prema zabilježenim i sakupljenim podacima dobivenim terenskim pregledom, pregledom iz zraka i pomoću satelitskih snimki i drona te na osnovi već postojećega registra, možemo govoriti o njihovim površinskim dimenzijama. Najčešći (preko 50 %) površinski promjer kružnih gomila je od 20 do 25 m,<sup>30</sup> ali se rjeđe javljaju i one manjeg promjera (do 15 m),<sup>31</sup> kao i poneke koje imaju veći promjer. Primjerice, jedna ovalna gomila znatno se razlikuje svojim dimenzi-

Here it should be noted that it is difficult to discuss the size or dimensions of these mounds. Over 50% of the established circular and/or oval mounds were documented only from the air with the help of a drone or satellite images. On the other hand, for those cairns that were more easily accessible, we found that their foothills were mostly covered with vegetation and/or soil and that the actual dimensions were larger than those visible on the surface. Also, they often have visible surface damage, possibly caused by looting attempts or amateur excavations, disturbing their original dimensions. However, we can talk about their surface dimensions on the basis of recorded and collected data that was obtained by field surveys, aerial surveys, satellite images and drones, and from the earlier register. The most common surface diameter of circular mounds (over 50% of them) is 20 to

<sup>30</sup> Ukupne površine preko 150 m<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>31</sup> Ukupne površina manje od 150 m<sup>2</sup>.

jama te se ističe među ostalima. Riječ je gomili iz skupine Kadunje gomile koja mjeri približno 40 x 30 m i tako predstavlja najveću<sup>32</sup> gomilu na otoku (G5, sl. 4: a).

Visine gomila bilo je teško izmjeriti, no približnom procjenom možemo ih podijeliti u dvije skupine: 1) niske (gomile do 2 m visine) te 2) visoke (gomile preko 2 m visine) (tab. 2). Među gomilama kružna ili ovalna oblika prevladavaju visoke gomile. Upravo je ona najveća gomila na otoku, ujedno i najviša, s uzvišenjem na istočnome dijelu i do 4,5 m (Zaninović 1978: 60). Zbog čestih znanstveno neutemeljenih interpretacija,<sup>33</sup> valja napomenuti kako visina gomile, pa već i same dimenzije, za sada nisu jasni parametri niti indikatori za donošenje interpretacija o važnosti gomila te bogatstvu i broju grobova/pokojnika što je ustanovljeno statističkom studijom arheološki istraženih srednjodalmatinskih gomila s otoka Brača, Hvara, Šolte i Visa te okolice Makarske (Barbarić 2011: 150).<sup>34</sup>

Iako o dimenzijama ne možemo značajnije raspravljati, no raspravljati se može o vrsti materijala tj. kamena kojim su nasipane. Naime, gotovo sve gomile na otoku nasipane su sitnim lomljenim kamenom, prosječnih dimenzija od 5 x 5 x 2 cm kojim otok obiluje (sl. 9). Ipak, uočena je jedna<sup>35</sup> gomila (G25) građena drugačijim, krupnijim tipom kamena, dimenzija oko 50 x 30 x 20 cm, pretpostavljamo također lokalnim (sl. 10; 6: e; 2: označena crvenom bojom). Upravo je ta gomila imala i manje dimenzije (približno 15 x 15 m) od prosječnih dimenzija preostalih kružnih gomila te se nije nalazila unutar neke od zabilježenih skupina gomila već stoji izdvojena i udaljena od tih grupacija. Smatramo da je ova razlika značajna,<sup>36</sup> a jasnije bi se interpretacije za takve razlike mogle utvrditi samo sustavnim arheološkim iskopavanjem te uz pomoć geološke studije otoka. Iako se u publikaciji projekta Jadranski otoci spominju i druge dvije gomile s većim kamenom i one s kamenom srednjih dimenzija (Gaffney et al. 1997: 153–161), obilaskom ovih gomila utvrđeno je kako nije riječ

25 m.<sup>30</sup> There are only a few with a larger diameter. For example, one oval mound from group A (Kadunje Gomile) measures approximately 40 x 30 m and thus represents the largest mound on the island (G5, Fig. 4: a).<sup>31</sup> Those with a smaller diameter (up to 15 m) are also less common.<sup>32</sup>

The height of the cairns was difficult to measure as well, but it can be roughly divided into two groups: 1) low (stone cairns up to 2 m high), and 2) high (over 2 m) (Tab. 2). Among the circular or oval cairns, the high ones dominate. The largest mound on the island is also the highest, with an elevation of up to 4.5 m in the eastern part (Zaninović 1978: 60). Since scientifically unfounded interpretations are common,<sup>33</sup> it should be noted here that the height of a mound, and even its dimensions, are not clear parameters or indicators for interpreting the importance of the mound, or for the richness or number of their graves or their dead, as established by a statistical study of the archaeologically excavated Central Dalmatian cairns from the islands of Brač, Hvar, Šolta, Vis, and the surroundings of Makarska (Barbarić 2011: 150).<sup>34</sup>

Although nothing significant can be learned from their dimensions, we can discuss the type of material, i.e. the stone with which they were filled and formed. Almost all the mounds on the island are constructed of small, crushed stones, with an average size of 5 x 5 x 2 cm, which abound on the island (Fig. 9). Still, one observed cairn<sup>35</sup> (G25) was built of a different, larger type of stone, measuring about 50 x 30 x 20 cm, that we assume to be local too (Figs. 10; 6: e; 2: marked in red). This mound is smaller (measuring approximately 15 x 15 m) than the other circular mounds; it is not located within any of the recorded groups of mounds, but stands apart and away from these groups. We believe that this difference is significant,<sup>36</sup> but any clearer interpretations of such differences could rely only on systematic

30 Total area over 150 m<sup>2</sup>.

31 Total area around 750 m<sup>2</sup>.

32 Total area less than 150 m<sup>2</sup>.

33 Cairn size was very often associated with the alleged importance of the person buried in it (e.g., Matas 2002: 66), but without research and on the basis of subjective impressions.

34 Moreover, based on the excavated cairns, it was noticed that those with a diameter of more than 20 m had a significantly lower percentage of burials than the cairns with a diameter of less than 10 m (Barbarić 2011: 150, Tab. 6).

35 Since some of the island is impassable, it was not possible to access every cairn, and there could be more of them in the dense woods, so additional research would be needed to establish whether only this mound was built of large stones.

36 Such a difference in the size of the stones used for their construction could indicate different funeral customs on Šćedro in prehistory, and possibly the presence of different communities or differences in the time of their erection.

**o značajno krupnijem kamenu kakav je zabilježen na spomenutoj gomili (G25), a prilikom terenskoga pregleda ni na ostatku otoka nije zamijećena niti jedna slična. Za sada izgleda da je ovo jedina takva gomila na otoku, no zbog karakterističnoga krškog krajolika i gустe vegetacije postoje mogućnosti da nisu dokumentirane sve postojeće gomile.**

Kada se raspravlja o rasporedu, uz iznimku jedne izolirane, odnosno pojedinačne gomile (G25), kružne gomile na Šćedru pretežito se javljaju koncentrirane u skupinama. Zabilježeno je sedam skupina s na okupu većim brojem (od šest preko 15)<sup>37</sup> kružnih kamenih gomila (tab. 1) te jedna manja skupina koju čine dvije gomile (G73 – G74). Slično kao na Šćedru, na susjednim otocima te obali gomile se također uglavnom nalaze u većim (npr. 20 gomila u uvali Vira na o. Hvaru; 15 gomila kod Ivan dola i Prapratnog te 22 gomile kod Mravinjca na zapadnom dubrovačkom području) i manjim skupinama (npr. na području Sućurja na lokalitetu Umić, o. Hvar, bilježi se grupa od četiri grobne gomile), ali i pojedinačno (npr. pojedinačne gomile na istaknutim brežuljcima na području Selaca Bogomoljskih, o. Hvar; pojedinačne gomile na zapadnom dubrovačkom području) (Zaninović 1978: 52; Vujnović 1990: 55; Perkić 2018: 36, 53). Sveukupno, u do sada provedenim istraživanjima na otocima Hvaru, Braču i Šolti te na području Makarske ustanovljeno je grupiranje gomila i to od tri do 22 u skupini, a prosjek broja gomila u grupaciji na obližnjem Hvaru je devet (Barbarić 2011: 150). Upravo se i na Šćedru prosječan broj gomila u skupinama kreće od devet do deset (tab. 1).

Među skupinama gomila na Šćedru najpoznatije su tzv. Kadunje gomile (skupina A, sl. 2; 4) iznad uvale Moster koje čini se okupljaju najveći broj gomila, 15 kružnih (G1 – G15) te nekoliko izduženih (G93 – G94) kako je zabilježeno ovim istraživanjem, no ranije je ustanovljen i veći broj (22) (Zaninović 1978: 60; 2002: 10; Petrić 1976: 3; 2013: 50). Za istaknuti je i skupinu gomila na Veloj glovi koja također broji oko 15 kružnih i ovalnih (G36 – G49, G71) uz veći broj izduženih gomila (G95 – G103).

Promatrajući raspored gomila unutar skupina, može se primijetiti kako često tvore pravilan kružan oblik kao što je to izraženo kod Beletinih gomila (skupina B, sl. 5) te skupine gomila sjeverno od uvale Pakleni Bočić (skupina C, sl. 6). Specifičan raspored imaju Kadunje gomile koje se nižu jedna za drugom (skupina A, sl. 4), što je ustanovljeno

archaeological excavations helped by a geological study of the island. Although the publication of the Adriatic Islands Project mentions two other mounds of larger stones and one of stones of medium dimensions (Gaffney et al. 1997: 153–161), a visit to these mounds revealed that the stones were not significantly larger than the ones from G25. Moreover, the field survey noticed nothing similar in the rest of the island. For now, it seems that this is the only such mound on the island, but due to the characteristic karst landscape and dense vegetation, there is a possibility that not all existing mounds have been documented.

Regarding the layout, except for one isolated or single cairn (G25), the circular cairns on Šćedro are mostly concentrated in groups. There are seven groups with a larger number (from six to over 15)<sup>37</sup> (tab. 1) and one smaller group consisting of two circular stone cairns (G73 – G74). Similarly, the cairns on the neighbouring islands and coast are also mostly gathered in larger groups (e.g. 20 cairns in the cove of Vira on the island of Hvar; 15 cairns near Ivan Dol and Prapratno, 22 cairns near Mravinjac in the western Dubrovnik area) or smaller groups (e.g. the group of four grave mounds at the Umić site in the area of Sućuraj, island of Hvar), but can be single (e.g. single mounds on prominent hills in the area of Selca Bogomoljska, island of Hvar; single mounds in the western Dubrovnik area) (Zaninović 1978: 52; Vujnović 1990: 55; Perkić 2018: 36, 53). Overall, the number of cairns found in clusters on the islands of Hvar, Brač, Šolta, and in the area of Makarska, varies from three to 22, and the average number of cairns per group on nearby Hvar is nine (Barbarić 2011: 150). On Šćedro, the average number of cairns ranges from nine to ten per group (Tab. 1).

The most famous cluster is the so-called Kadunje Gomile (group A, Figs. 2; 4) above Moster Cove, which seems to gather the largest number of mounds – 15 circular (G1 – G15) and several elongated (G93 – G94) as noted in this research work – but earlier explorations established an even larger number (22) (Zaninović 1978: 60; 2002: 10; Petrić 1976: 3; 2013: 50). The other noteworthy group of mounds, on Vela Glova, also has about 15 circular and oval cairns (G36 – G49, G71) and a number of elongated mounds (G95 – G103).

Regarding the arrangement of the mounds within the groups, it can be noticed that they often

<sup>37</sup> Ranije (Zaninović 1978: 60) je zabilježeno da skupinu Kadunje gomile čine 22 gomile koje je danas prekrila gusta vegetacija. Stoga pri terenskom istraživanju nismo uspjeli pristupiti svim gomilama iz skupine te je njihov konačan broj vrlo vjerojatno veći od zabilježenih 15.

<sup>37</sup> It was noted earlier (Zaninović 1978: 60) that the Kadunje Gomile group consisted of 22 mounds, but they are covered by dense vegetation today, so we were unable to access all the mounds in the group. Their actual number is probably larger than 15.

skupina / group A	skupina / group B	skupina / group C	skupina / group D	skupina / group E	skupina / group F	skupina / group G	skupina / group H
Kadunje gomile	Beletine gomile	gomile sjeverno od uvale Pakleni bočić / cairns north of the bay Pakleni Bočić	Vela glova	Jugoslavija	Rake	Kotilo	gomile iznad uvale Gorma' / cairns north of the bay Gorma
15 <sup>2</sup> (22 <sup>3</sup> )	9	10	15	8	6	8	2

- 1 S obzirom da ovim gomilama zbog guste vegetacije nismo uspjeli prići, zabilježene su samo na osnovi satelitskoga snimka Državne geodetske uprave iz 1968. ([Geoportal.dgu.hr](#)). / Since we were not able to approach these cairns due to the dense vegetation, they were recorded only on the basis of a satellite image of the State Geodetic Administration from 1968 ([Geoportal.dgu.hr](#)).
- 2 Pri ovom terenskom istraživanju zabilježeno je 15 gomila unutar skupine Kadunje gomile, no napominjemo kako zbog guste vegetacije nismo uspjeli pristupiti svim gomilama iz skupine te je njihov konačan broj vrlo vjerojatno veći od zabilježenih 15. / During the field survey, 15 mounds were recorded within the Kadunje gomile group, but due to dense vegetation we were not able to access all the mounds in the group and their final number is very likely higher than the 15 recorded.
- 3 Ranije je zabilježeno da oву skupinu čine 22 gomile (Zaninović 1976: 60). / In previous research (Zaninović 1976: 60) 22 cairns were documented within this group.

Tab. 1 — Broj kružnih kamenih gomila zabilježenih unutar izdvojenih skupina gomila na Šćedru (izradila: M. Marijan)  
Tab. 1 — Number of circular stone mounds recorded within the established groups of cairns on the island of Šćedro (made by: M. Marijan)

i drugdje, pa tako D. Perkić opisuje osam gomila u nizu na području Mravinjca (općina Dubrovnik) poredanih tako da tvore pravilnu liniju, kao da se nastavljaju jedna na drugu do mjere da su pojedine gotovo spojene (Perkić 2018: 53, sl. 25; 186). Kod ovakvih spojenih gomila, za istaknuti je pojavu dvojne gomile, odnosno po dvije gomile spojene u svome podnožju. Na Šćedru se jedna takva nalazi u skupini gomila na poluotoku Kotilo (skupina G; G65 – G66, sl. 8), što nije iznimka te ih ima i na Hvaru, npr. dvije gomile, jedna do druge na lokalitetima Gomilice i Račevinja (Vujnović 1990: 55) te na području Slanoga u južnoj Dalmaciji (Perkić 2018: 74, SLG 16 i 17).

Zapažanjem smještaja u prostoru i okoline u kojoj se nalaze kružne gomile na Šćedru, ali i na drugim prostorima, možemo tvrditi kako i tu postoji pravilnost, odnosno određeni uzorak u odabiru lokacija za njihovo podizanje. Uglavnom su građene na istaknutim položajima: višim ili najvišim dijelovima otoka, na krškim zaravnima, dublje u unutrašnjosti otoka ili kopna te na vrhovima poluotoka što ih čine veće i manje uvale. U odnosu na korištenja prostora danas, nalaze se na neprohodnim i nepristupačnim područjima. Takva karakteristika može govoriti u prilog njihovome arheološkom karakteru, odnosno da gomile nisu nastale nedavno npr. raščišćavanjem plodnih polja s obzirom da se prostor na kojem se nalaze danas ne koristi. U odnosu na obradiva polja, samo se jedna skupina gomila (skupina E) nalazi u blizini, odnosno na rubovima izvan suhozidne ograde. Nadalje, tu je i jedna skupina (skupina G) smještena unutar

form a regular circular shape as expressed in the Beletine mounds (group B, Fig. 5) and the groups of mounds north of Pakleni Bočić Cove (group C, Fig. 6). The Kadunje mounds have a specific arrangement: constructed in a row, close to each other (group A, Fig. 4), as established elsewhere. D. Perkić describes eight mounds in a row in the area of Mravinjac (Dubrovnik municipality) arranged so as to form a regular line, so close to each other that some are almost connected (Perkić 2018: 53, Fig. 25; 186). Such connected cairns are not an exception. We should emphasize the cases of a double cairn, i.e. two cairns connected at their base. On Šćedro, one of these was found on Kotilo Peninsula (group G; G65 and G66, Fig. 8), and there are some on Hvar, for example, at the sites of Gomilica and Račevinja (Vujnović 1990: 55), and in the area of Slano in south Dalmatia (Perkić 2018: 74: SLG 16 and 17).

Considering their position on Šćedro, but also in other areas, we can claim that there is regularity or a certain pattern in the choice of locations for their erection. They mostly stand on prominent positions: on higher or highest parts of the island, on karst plateaus, deeper in the interior of the island or mainland, and at the tops of peninsulas; in terms of the current use of space, they are remote, mostly in impassable and inaccessible areas that are not used today. Such a characteristic may speak in favour of their archaeological character, meaning that the mounds were not formed recently by clearing the land for agricultural activities. In relation to the existing ar-

prostora kojega okružuju rasute izdužene kamene gomile koje ne nalikuju na suvremene suhozide. Slično kao i na Šćedru, gomile na Hvaru smještene su najčešće na rubnome području poljskih oaza te na istaknutim točkama u pejzažu (Vujnović 1990: 55). Ipak, najveći je broj gomila na Šćedru smješten na krškim zaravnima na višim dijelovima otoka udaljenim od obale, što je ustanovljeno i na zapadnom dubrovačkom području, npr. kod Rudina (Perkić 2018: 186). Samo su dvije ovalne gomile s poluotoka Kotilo (G64, G71) smještene bliže, na oko 50 m od obalne linije. D. Perkić (2018) istraživanjem gomila na zapadnome dubrovačkom području također primjećuje da se gomile rijetko podižu uz obalu u blizini mora (npr. gomile u središtu poluotoka u Brsečinama) te zaključuje da se takve gomile javljaju tek tijekom željeznoga doba i razvoja trgovine morskim putem (Perkić 2018: BRG 1, 49, 185).

Na posljeku, kod proučavanja gomila istraživači se, gotovo u pravilu, osvrću i na promatranje gradina koje se često nalaze u blizini. Stoga se promatra odnos i komunikacija između gradina i gomila (Vujnović 1990: 55; Perkić 2018: 25). Za razliku od do sada istraživanih prostora s nalazištima gradina i gomila, na otoku Šćedru nisu zabilježene gradinske niti slične naseobinske strukture, ali su primijećene pojedine rasute kamene gomile izdužena ili nepravilna oblika čija funkcija nije sigurna, a ne nalikuju na današnje suhozide, ograde polja ni krčevine, kao ni na kružne kamene gomile za koje pretpostavljamo da bi mogle biti grobnoga karaktera.

Na koncu, kod kružnih kamenih gomila često su vidljivi tragovi devastacije. Naime, njihova očita karakteristika je naglašena vidljivost u prostoru (Perkić 2018: 22). Poradi toga, takve su strukture oduvijek privlačile pozornost i poticale ljudi na prekopavanje i pljačkanje grobova u potrazi za „blagom“ ili su služile kao pogodan izvor sirovine, odnosno kamaena. Tako je na Šćedru na nekoliko gomila, najčešće u središtu, vidljivo prekopavanje. One koje su smještene uz današnju komunikaciju pokazuju veće tragove devastacije, dok su neke (barem četiri) potpuno uništene širenjem putova i odnošenjem kamena za građevinske pothvate. Za upozoriti je da se devastacija događa i danas, pretežito od strane lokalnoga stanovništva, iako je ranije već bilo pokušaja da se ukaže na spomenički značaj ovih gomila i njihovu općenito znanstvenu korist za prošlost otoka (Petrić 1977b: 2). Ipak, u usporedbi s izrazitim devastacijama gomila okolnoga prostora, primjetno je da je slaba naseljenost otoka u posljednjim desetljećima pridonijela relativno manjem omjeru devastacija ovih spomenika na Šćedru.

able fields, only one group of cairns (group E) is located around a field, outside of the dry-stone wall. Furthermore, there is one group (group G) located inside a space surrounded by bulk elongated stone mounds that do not seem to be modern dry-stone walls. Similar to Šćedro, the mounds on Hvar are most often located at prominent points in the landscape and on the edge of fields (Vujnović 1990: 55). However, the largest number of mounds on Šćedro is located on karst plateaus, far away from the shore, as in the western Dubrovnik area, for example, near Rudina (Perkić 2018: 186). Only two oval mounds from Kotilo Peninsula (G64, G71) are located closer to the shore, about 50 m from the shoreline. The research of the mounds in the western Dubrovnik area also notes that the mounds rarely rise along the coast near the sea (e.g., mounds in the centre of the peninsula in Brsečine) and concludes that such mounds occur only during the Iron Age and the development of trade by sea (Perkić 2018: BRG 1, 49, 185).

Finally, it has been observed that cairns have a relation and communication with hillfort sites, since they are often found in their vicinity (Vujnović 1990: 55; Perkić 2018: 25). Unlike the previously explored areas with hillforts and mounds, no hillforts or similar settlement structures have been recorded on the island of Šćedro; however, there are some bulk stone mounds of elongated or irregular shape with an unclear function that do not seem to be modern dry-stone walls, nor cairns created by agricultural activities, and their shape differs from the circular mounds that are assumed to have a burial character.

Finally, circular stone mounds often have visible signs of damage. Since their obvious characteristic is emphasized visibility in space (Perkić 2018: 22), these structures have always attracted attention and encouraged people to dig and loot graves in search of ‘treasure’ or served as a suitable source of raw materials or stone. Thus, several cairns on Šćedro have pits, most often in the centre. Those near today’s paths are more damaged, with several (at least four) completely destroyed by the widening of the roads and the removal of stone used for construction purposes. It should be noted that damage is being made even today, mostly by the local inhabitants, although there have been attempts to point out the significance of these mounds as monuments and as a basis for scientific research of the island’s past (Petrić 1977b: 2). However, compared to the damage inflicted to these features in the nearby regions, the

Što se tiče pokretnih nalaza, kružne gomile na Šćedru uglavnom ne sadržavaju površinske nalaze, već samo nekoliko izduženih (G87 – G88, G84) ili nepravilnoga oblika (G76). Samo je na jednoj djelomično devastiranoj kružnoj gomili (G4) bilo pronađeno nekoliko ulomka keramike. Kako bi se u potpunosti uključilo ili isključilo postojanje pokretnih nalaza, moraju se provesti arheološka istraživanja. Ovdje valja napomenuti kako je kod već istraženih gomila na obližnjem prostoru ustanovljeno da prisutnost keramičkih nalaza ne jamči i postojanje groba unutar gomile, stoga se ne bi trebali interpretirati isključivo kao tragovi ritualnih aktivnosti npr. pogrebne gozbe, iako su u određenim slučajevima to vjerojatno i bili (Barbarić 2011: 150).

Na osnovi svih zapaženih karakteristika kružnih kamenih gomila te spoznajom da je njihov smještaj uvjetovan, a ne slučajan, zaključujemo da su arheološkoga karaktera. Činjenica da takve gomile nisu smještene unutar današnjih obradivih polja niti unutar naselja, pridonosi vjerojatnosti da nisu nastale kao krčevine. S obzirom na spomen (Patsch 1925: 114–131) o amaterskome istraživanju jedne takve strukture na otoku koje je iznjedrilo nalaz groba i priloga unutar istoga, uz objave već istraženih sličnih struktura na okolnome prostoru (npr. o. Hvar: Novak 1960; Zaninović 1978; Petrić 1979; Marović 1969; 1971; 1985; Barbarić 2011; Pakleni otoci: Novak 1959; Petrić 1979; o. Brač i Mljet: Marović 1969; 1971; 1985; Dalmatinska zagora: Marović 1980; Milošević 2017; Bukovac 2018; zapadno dubrovačko područje: Perkić 2018) za pretpostaviti je da je riječ o grobnim humcima te da se i u ostalim kružnim gomilama na Šćedru nalazi jedan ili više grobova građenih u obliku „kamene škrinje ili sanduka“, s po nekoliko (najčešće četiri, ali i ponekad više) kamenih ploča obložnica okomito postavljenih u zemlju te potom zatvorenih jednom većom kamennom preklopnicom (ili s više manjih). Na osnovi istraživanja kamenih gomila s otoka Hvara, primjerice nalazišta Gdinj, Bogomolje i Vira, o kojima nas je izvjestio I. Marović (1985: 32), saznajemo da je pokojnik bio pokopan u zgrčenom položaju. Isto je potvrđeno i u recentnim zaštitnim istraživanjima brončanodobnih tumula na prostoru općine Pojezerje u kojima je ustanovljeno i da je pokojnik ležao na lijevom ili desnom boku (Bukovac 2018: 91). S druge strane, istraživanjem grobova u Žganj docu kod Sumartina (o. Brač) doznajemo da su pokojnici bili polože-

damage to the monuments on Šćedro is noticeably smaller, because of the low population of the island in the past decades.

As far as movable finds are concerned, on Šćedro there are usually no visible surface finds on the circular cairns, but only on a few elongated (G87 – G88, G84) or irregularly shaped (G76) cairns. The exception is one partially damaged circular mound (G4), on which a few fragments of pottery were found. In order to definitely establish the existence or lack of movable finds, archaeological excavations are needed. It should be noted that the excavations of the mounds in the nearby regions have shown that the presence of ceramic finds does not guarantee the existence of a grave within the mound; they should not be interpreted solely as traces of ritual activities such as funeral feasts, although it is probable in some cases (Barbarić 2011: 150).

Based on all the observed characteristics of the circular stone mounds, it can be concluded that their location is conditional, not accidental, and that they are of an archaeological nature. The fact that such cairns are located neither within today's arable fields nor within settlements contributes to the likelihood that they did not originate from agricultural clearing. Considering the mention (Patsch 1925: 114–131) of the amateur excavation of one such structure on the island that resulted in the finding of a grave with its goods, and considering the published excavations of similar structures in the region (e.g. island of Hvar: Novak 1960; Zaninović 1978; Petrić 1979; Marović 1969; 1971; 1985; Barbarić 2011; Pakleni islands: Novak 1959; Petrić 1979; Brač and Mljet: Marović 1971; 1969; 1985; Dalmatian hinterland: Marović 1980; Milošević 2017; Bukovac 2018; west Dubrovnik area: Perkić 2018), it can be assumed that these are burial mounds with graves built in the shape of a 'stone chest' with several (usually four, but sometimes more) stone slabs placed vertically in the ground and then closed with one large stone lid (or several smaller ones). Based on the excavations of stone mounds on the island of Hvar, for example at the sites of Gdinj, Bogomolje, and Vir, reported by I. Marović (1985: 32), we learn that the individual was buried in a crouched position. This was confirmed by the recent rescue archaeological excavations of the Bronze Age tumuli in the Pojezerje Municipality, which also established that the dead were laid on their left or right flank (Bukovac 2018: 91).

ni i u zgrčenome, ali i u opruženome položaju, a ta je razlika pratila i veličinu groba<sup>38</sup> (Marović 1969: 16). Uz pokojnika se polagalo keramičko posuđe u kojem je vrlo vjerojatno ostavljena hrana kao popedbina u zagrobni život (Bukovac 2018: 92; Marović 1985: 32). Keramički nalazi, osim u grobu, često budu sakupljeni uz grob ili po cijeloj površini gomile, odnosno u kamenom nanosu (Marović 1971: 17) što se tumači prakticiranjem obredne gozbe za vrijeme i nakon ukopa (Bukovac 2018: 92). No, takvi bi tragovi mogli ukazivati i na druge radnje ponajviše kod gomila koje nisu grobnoga karaktera (Barbarić 2011: 150). Na osnovi recentno istraženih gomila na području Pojezerja kod kojih je većina pokretnih nalaza pronađena u zdravici te je kod svih potvrđena grobna funkcija, zaključeno je kako je podizanje tumula uslijedilo odmah poslije pogreba (Bukovac 2018: 92). Kako se čini, i na Šćedru je unutar groba bilo pronađeno keramičko posuđe, ali su pokojniku bili priloženi i drugi predmeti, i to školjke (Patsch 1925: 114–131). S druge strane, bogatiji prilozi u grobovima su rijetki što je ustanovljeno istraživanjima kamenih gomila oko vrela rijeke Cetine (Marović 1971: 17).

Prema postojećim spoznajama, na prostoru istočne jadranske obale s otocima i pripadajućem zaleđu kameni tumuli javljaju se od kasnoga eneolitika te se intenzivno grade tijekom cijelog brončanog doba pa sve do konca željeznoga doba (Vujnović 1990: 47; Marović 1971: 17; Bukovac 2018: 91; Perkić 2018: 21–22), dok kroz mlađe željezno doba postupno nestaju (Šućur 2017: 117). Stoga pretpostavljamo da su i grobne gomile na Šćedru nastale u prapovijesti, vrlo vjerojatno u brončanome ili željeznom dobu poput gomila na Hvaru (npr. u uvali Vira, Zaninović 1978: 52), čime ne osporavamo mogućnost postojanja naknadnih ili sekundarnih ukopa (npr. u antičkome ili srednjovjekovnome dobu) kako je drugdje primjećeno (Bukovac 2018: 91; Perkić 2018: 23). N. Petrić povlačeći usporedbe s hvarskim tumulima samo pretpostavlja da i na Šćedru vrlo veliki tumuli pripadaju starijim razdobljima (Petrić 1980: 68). Ovdje valja napomenuti da, iako u to doba ovo jest dominantan oblik grobova, nije isključivi i na pojedinim mjestima se javljaju i nekropole na ravnom npr. u Žganju docu kod Sumartina na

On the other hand, the excavation of the graves in Žaganj Dolac near Sumartin (island of Brač) revealed that the dead were laid in crouched but also stretched positions, depending on the size of the grave<sup>38</sup> (Marović 1969: 16). Pottery vessels were placed next to the bodies, most likely containing food for the afterlife (Bukovac 2018: 92; Marović 1985: 32), considered to be a result of the ritual feasts during and after burial (Bukovac 2018: 92); however, such traces could indicate other actions, especially in the case of cairns without burials (Barbarić 2011: 150). Aside from the grave, ceramic finds are often collected next to the tumuli or in the entire stone fill (Marović 1971: 17). Based on the recently excavated tumuli with a burial character in the Pojezerje area, where most of the pottery was found in the virgin soil, it was concluded that the erection of each tumulus followed immediately after the funeral (Bukovac 2018: 92). On Šćedro, amateur excavations of graves produced not only potsherds, but other objects as well, like seashells (Patsch 1925: 114–131). On the other hand, richer contributions in graves are rare, as confirmed by the excavations of the stone tumuli around the spring of River Cetina (Marović 1971: 17).

According to the existing studies of the region of the eastern Adriatic coast with its islands and hinterland, stone tumuli appeared in the late Eneolithic, were intensively built throughout the Bronze Age until the end of the Iron Age (Vujnović 1990: 47; Marović 1971: 17; Bukovac 2018: 91; Perkić 2018: 21–22), and gradually disappeared in the Late Iron Age (Šućur 2017: 117). Therefore, we assume that the circular stone mounds on Šćedro originate from prehistory, most likely from the Bronze or Iron Ages, just like the tumuli on Hvar (e.g. in Vira Cove, Zaninović 1978: 52), which does not preclude the possibility of subsequent or secondary burials (e.g. in ancient or medieval times) as observed elsewhere (Bukovac 2018: 91; Perkić 2018: 23). Drawing parallels with the Hvar tumuli, N. Petrić only assumes that the large tumuli on Šćedro also belong to the older periods (Petrić 1980: 68). Although this was the dominant form of burial at that time, it should be noted that it was not exclusive and that in some places there are necropolises on flatland, e.g. in Žaganj Dolac near

<sup>38</sup> S obzirom na dimenzije ustanovljene su dvije vrste grobova: jedni, duži ( $1,70 \times 0,60$  m) u kojima je pokojnik položen u opruženome položaju, drugi kraći ( $1,10 \times 0,60$  m) u kojima se kostur nalazi u zgrčenome položaju (Marović 1969: 16).

<sup>38</sup> In terms of dimensions, two types of graves can be noted: a longer one ( $1.70 \times 0.60$  m), in which the individual was laid in a stretched position and a shorter one ( $1.10 \times 0.60$  m), in which the skeleton is in a crouched position (Marović 1969: 16).

otoku Braču (Marović 1971: 17) te u speleološkim objektima (Perkić 2018: 25–26). Valja spomenuti i specifičan oblik grobnica na Kopili kod Blata na otoku Korčuli (Fadić, Eterović Borzić 2017; Radić 2010).

Ipak, valja napomenuti i da su upravo dosadašnja istraživanja pokazala kako nije svaka gomila arheološkoga karaktera imala funkciju grobnice. Naime, istraživači razne gomile u kojima nije pronađen grob opisuju kao kenotafe i ritualne prostore, zatim kao dijelove fortifikacijskoga sustava, za obranu ili stražu, kao granične oznake i sl. (Novak 1960: 22–23; Perkić 2018: 21–29). Da je naizgled teško pretpostaviti je li neka gomila arheološkoga karaktera ili ne, pokazuje primjer kružnih i ovalnih kamenih gomila na Šćedru s Vele glave s ostacima tragova ruba pločnika (G40 – G42, G44) (Gaffney et al. 1997: 158) za koje se ne može ustanoviti je li to njihova sekundarna namjena, dok je kod jedne gomile s poluotoka Kotilo s ugrađenim bunkerom iz Drugoga svjetskog rata (G64) sigurno da je riječ o kasnijoj intervenciji. Dakle, bez arheološkoga iskopavanja gotovo je nemoguće utvrditi i sa sigurnošću raspravljati o karakteru gomile, a tako ni o kronološkome određenju (Perkić 2018: 22). Dodatni površinski arheološki nalazi koji bi pomogli interpretaciji gomila na Šćedru nisu pronađeni, kako niti na gomilama, tako niti u njihovoj blizini, osim tri fragmenta vjerojatno prapovijesne keramike u rovu jednoga tumula (G4) iz skupine Kadunje gomile (skupina A).

## ZAKLJUČAK

Provodenje arheološkoga istraživanja kombinacijom nedestruktivnih metoda na otoku Šćedru pokazalo se vrlo korisno pri lociranju i dokumentiranju većih arheoloških struktura poput kamenih gomila. Osim što je takvim istraživanjem ustanovljen puno veći broj kamenih struktura nego što su do tada bile poznate, primjećene su sličnosti i razlike, odnosno svojevrsni obrasci koji su se primjenjivali pri odabiru položaja za njihovo podizanje, ali i vrste materijala za njihovo nasipavanje. Takvo postojanje pravilnosti ili uzorka koji se slijedi može ukazati na složeniju organizaciju zajednice i postojanje te poštivanje svojevrsnih društvenih normi ili pravila, a onda i obličaja i tradicija. Prema dosadašnjim spoznajama, najstariji su posjetitelji i/ili stanovnici otoka bile zajednice željeznoga doba, a brojnost ustanovljenih kamenih gomila

Sumartin on the island of Brač (Marović 1971: 17), and in speleological features (Perkić 2018: 25–26); it is also worth mentioning the specific shape of the graves on Kopila near Blato on the island of Korčula (Fadić, Eterović Borzić 2017; Radić 2010).

However, it should be noted that previous research has shown that not every stone mound of an archaeological character served for burials. Various mounds in which no grave was found are described by researchers as cenotaphs and ritual spaces, or as parts of fortification systems, serving for defence or guard, as border markers etc. (Novak 1960: 22–23; Perkić 2018: 21–29). The difficulty of guessing whether a mound has an archaeological character or not is shown by the example of the circular and oval stone mounds with the remains of a curb on Vela Glava on Šćedro (G40 – G42, G44) (Gaffney et al. 1997: 158), for which it is not possible to establish whether this was their secondary purpose. On the other hand, the cairn (G64) with a built-in bunker from World War II on Kotilo Peninsula is certainly a later intervention. Therefore, without archaeological excavations, it is almost impossible to determine and discuss with certainty the character and the time period of any cairn (Perkić 2018: 22). Additional surface finds which could help to interpret the cairns on Šćedro have not been found either on or near the mounds, except for the three fragments of probably prehistoric pottery in the trench of a partially destroyed tumulus (G4) from the Kadunje Gomile group (group A).

## CONCLUSION

Conducting archaeological research with a combination of non-destructive methods on the island of Šćedro has proved particularly useful for locating and documenting large archaeological structures such as cairns or stone mounds. Apart from the fact that such research established a much larger number of stone structures than previously known, it highlighted similarities and differences. They imply that there is a pattern in terms of choosing the position and type of materials used for their erection. Such regularity may indicate a more complex organization of the community and the existence and observance of certain social norms or rules, costumes and traditions. According to current knowledge, the oldest visitors and/or inhabitants of the island were Iron Age communities; the number of

dodatno ukazuje na intenzivnu naseljenost i/ili posvećivanost Šćedra, a tako i na važnost njegove uloge u pomorskim komunikacijama tijekom prapovijesnih razdoblja, ali i kasnije.

Nedostatak ove vrste istraživanja je nemoćnost sigurnoga određenja karaktera i starosti svake gomile. Naime, kako niti jedna gomila na otoku nije stručno arheološki istražena, dodatni bi se zaključci o njihovim funkcijama i vremenu nastanka mogli donijeti i utvrditi isključivo arheološkim iskopavanjem. Ipak, na osnovi primjećenih obrazaca i postojanju brojnih sličnih karakteristika kružnih gomila, kao i temeljem spomena jednoga amaterskog istraživanja na Šćedru, a naročito već istraženih sličnih struktura u bližoj i daljoj okolini, pretpostavljamo kako su takve gomile na Šćedru arheološkoga karaktera, odnosno vjerojatno prapovijesni grobni humci.

Ovim su istraživanjem prikupljeni brojni podaci o površinskim kamenim strukturama na otoku te tako čine vrijednu bazu podataka koja može poslužiti kao podloga za planiranje budućih istraživanja, odnosno iskopavanja. Za zaključiti je da su nedostupnost otoka, njegova zapuštenost i slaba naseljenost danas pridonijele relativno manjem omjeru devastacija ovih struktura u usporedbi s istima na širem području istočne jadranske obale i pripadajućega zaleđa. Stoga otok Šćedro ima velik arheološki potencijal, naročito za buduća istraživanja ovih struktura, a tako i zajednica koje su ih gradile.

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established stone mounds is another proof of the intensive habitation of Šćedro and the importance of the island's role in maritime communications in prehistoric and later times.

The disadvantage of this type of research is the inability to reliably determine the character and date of each cairn. Any further conclusions about their functions and time of origin could be made and determined only by archaeological excavations, but no cairn on the island has been archaeologically excavated. However, based on the observed patterns and numerous similarities of the circular stone mounds, the mention of the amateur excavation on Šćedro, and especially the excavations of similar structures in the region, we assume that such circular cairns on Šćedro are of an archaeological nature, possibly prehistoric burial mounds.

These research activities have collected numerous data on the surface structures on the island, forming a valuable database that can serve as a basis for planning future research and excavations. After this research work, it can be concluded that the inaccessibility of the island, its neglect and low population today, have contributed to the stone mounds being less damaged than those in the wider region of the eastern Adriatic coast and hinterland. Therefore, the island of Šćedro has great archaeological potential, especially for future research on these structures and the communities that built them.

Oznaka gomile / Cairn number	Toponim / Toponym	Oblik gomile / Cairn shape	Vrsta nasipa / Type of fill	Visina gomile <sup>1</sup> / Cairn height	Površina gomile / Cairn area (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>	Smještaj / Location	Napomena / Remark	Oznaka nalazišta prema / Site ID after Gaffney et al. (1997) <sup>3</sup>	Koordinate Y, X / Coordinates (HTRS96 / TM)
G1	Kadunje gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	200	Na zaravni, iznad udoline, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, above the valley, in the interior of the island	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0175.00* <sup>4</sup>	517177, 4772423
G2	Kadunje gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	340	Na zaravni, iznad udoline, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, above the valley, in the interior of the island	Vidljiv ukop. Nekada je put prelazio preko ove gomile. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / Visible pit. The road used to cross this cairn. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0174.00*	517239, 4772420
G3	Kadunje gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	350	Na zaravni, iznad udoline, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, above the valley, in the interior of the island	Gomila u nizu (za jedno s G4, G15). Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / A cairn in a row (along with G4, G15). It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0178.01*	517183, 4772340
G4	Kadunje gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	600	Na zaravni, iznad udoline, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, above the valley, in the interior of the island	Gomila u nizu. Vidljiv veći ukop. Pretpostavlja se da je ovo druga gomila koju su pokušali istražiti M. Zaninović i N. Petrić 1977. g. došavši do njene sredine. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / A cairn in a row. There is visible larger pit in the center of the cairn. It is assumed that this is the second mound that M. Zaninović and N. Petrić tried to excavate in 1977. reaching its middle. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0176.00*	517185, 4772312

Oznaka gomile / Cairn number	Toponim / Toponym	Oblik gomile / Cairn shape	Vrsta nasipa / Type of fill	Visina gomile <sup>1</sup> / Cairn height	Površina gomile / Cairn area (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>	Smještaj / Location	Napomena / Remark	Oznaka nalazišta prema / Site ID after Gaffney et al. (1997) <sup>3</sup>	Koordinate Y, X / Coordinates (HTRS96 / TM)
G5	Kadunje gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	750	Na zaravni, iznad udoline, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, above the valley, in the interior of the island	Najveća i najviša gomila u skupini. Vidljiv veći ukop. Prepostavlja se da je ovo prva gomila koju su pokušali istražiti M. Zaninović i N. Petrić 1977. g. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / The largest and highest cairn in the group. There is visible larger pit in the center of the cairn. It is assumed that this is the first mound that M. Zaninović and N. Petrić tried to excavate in 1977. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0177.00*	517227, 4772302
G6	Kadunje gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	330	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Gomila u nizu (zajedno s G7, G14). Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / A cairn in a row (along with G7, G14). It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0176.00*	517305, 4772337
G7	Kadunje gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	230	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Gomila u nizu (zajedno s G6, G14). Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / A cairn in a row (along with G6, G14). It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		517310, 4772312
G8	Kadunje gomile	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	520	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Gomila u nizu (zajedno s G9). Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / A cairn in a row (along with G9). It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		517259, 4772232
G9	Kadunje gomile	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	250	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Gomila u nizu (zajedno s G8). Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / A cairn in a row (along with G8). It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		517215, 4772164
G10	Kadunje gomile	Ovalna / Oval	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	420	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Gomila u nizu (zajedno s G12). Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / A cairn in a row (along with G12). It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		517170, 4772027

Oznaka gomile / Cairn number	Toponim / Toponym	Oblik gomile / Cairn shape	Vrsta nasipa / Type of fill	Visina gomile <sup>1</sup> / Cairn height	Površina gomile / Cairn area (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>	Smještaj / Location	Napomena / Remark	Oznaka nalazišta prema / Site ID after Gaffney et al. (1997) <sup>3</sup>	Koordinate Y, X / Coordinates (HTRS96 / TM)
G11	Kadunje gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	360	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Gomila u nizu (zajedno s G12, G13). Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / A cairn in a row (along with G12, G13). It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0186.00	517125, 4772032
G12	Kadunje gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	370	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Gomila u nizu (zajedno s G11, G13). Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / A cairn in a row (along with G11, G13). It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0185.00	517154, 4772005
G13	Kadunje gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	370	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Gomila u nizu (zajedno s G11, G12). Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / A cairn in a row (along with G11, G12). It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0184.00	517186, 4771988
G14	Kadunje gomile	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	310	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Gomila u nizu (zajedno s G6, G7). Nekad je put prelazio preko ove gomile. / A cairn in a row (along with G6, G7). It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		517308, 4772368
G15	Kadunje gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	450	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Gomila u nizu (zajedno s G3, G4). Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / A cairn in a row (along with G3, G4). It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		517183, 4772241
G16	Beletine gomile <sup>11F<sup>5</sup></sup>	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	360	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Nekada je put prolazio preko ove gomile. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. Povezana s izduženom gomilom. / The path used to pass through this cairn. It belongs to a larger group of cairns. It is connected to an elongated cairn.	JE0166.00	516472, 4771930

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G17	Beletine gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	370	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Poprilično uništena nedavnim <sup>6</sup> širenjem makadamskog puta. Današnji put prolazi kroz središte ove gomile. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. Smještena neposredno pored gomile G18. / Significantly destroyed in road construction. The path is passing through this cairn. It is partially destroyed. It belongs to a larger group of cairns. Located right next to the cairn G20.	JE0165.00	516444, 4771908
G18	Beletine gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	390	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Nekada je put prolazio preko ove gomile. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. Smještena neposredno pored gomile G17. / The path used to pass through this cairn. It belongs to a larger group of cairns. Located right next to the cairn G17.		516440, 4771876
G19	Beletine gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	380	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Nekada je put prolazio preko ove gomile. Uništена u svom plaštu širenjem današnjeg makadamskog puta. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. Smještena neposredno pored gomile G20. Povezana sa izduženom gomilom G86. / The path used to pass through this cairn. It is partially destroyed. It belongs to a larger group of cairns. Located right next to the cairn G20. It is connected with the cairn G86.	JE0168.02	516523, 4771881

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G20	Beletine gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	370	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Nekada je put prolazio preko ove gomile. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. Smještena ne-posredno pored gomile G19. / The path used to pass through this cairn. It belongs to a larger group of cairns. Located right next to the cairn G19.	JE0167.00	516524, 4771854
G21	Beletine gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	250	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Djelomično uništena gradnjom makadamskog puta. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / Partially destroyed by the construction of a macadam road. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0169.00	516601, 4771832
G22	Beletine gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	290	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. Između 2020. i 2021. g. uništena pri površini vađenjem kamena za gradnju obližnjeg raskršća. Povezana sa širokom izduženom gomilom G85. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns. Between 2020 and 2021 it was destroyed by quarrying stone to build a nearby crossroads. Associated with a elongated cairn G85.	JE0170.01	516679, 4771872
G23	Beletine gomile	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	100	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		516668, 4771847
G24	Beletine gomile	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	100	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		516580, 4771886
G25	/	Kružna / Circular	Krupno kamjenje / Large stones	Visoka / High	140	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a plateau, in the interior of the island	Pojedinačna gomila. Vidljiva 3 ukopa na vrhu gomile. / An individual and isolated cairn. At the top of the cairn there are tree pits visible.	JE0220.00	516248, 4771743

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G26	/	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	450	Na zaravni / On a plateau	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0221.00	515982, 4771711
G27	/	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	250	Na zaravni / On a plateau	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		515927, 4771694
G28	/	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	300	Na zaravni / On a plateau	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		515943, 4771660
G29	/	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	270	Na zaravni / On a plateau	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		516030, 4771703
G30	/	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	310	Na zaravni / On a plateau	U JZ dijelu gomile se nalazi dodatna kamena konstrukcija zatvorenog polukružnog oblika (slova D). Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / In the SW part of the cairn there is an additional outer construction. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		515990, 4771614
G31	/	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	260	Na zaravni / On a plateau	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		515968, 4771596
G32	/	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	180	Na zaravni / On a plateau	Uništena gradnjom puta. / Destroyed during path construction.		516081, 4771607
G33	/	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	150	Na zaravni / On a plateau	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		516043, 4771600
G34	/	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	150	Na zaravni / On a plateau	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		516043, 4771650
G35	/	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	130	Na zaravni / On a plateau	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		516062, 4771678

Oznaka gomile / Cairn number	Toponim / Toponym	Oblik gomile / Cairn shape	Vrsta nasipa / Type of fill	Visina gomile <sup>1</sup> / Cairn height	Površina gomile / Cairn area (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>	Smještaj / Location	Napomena / Remark	Oznaka nalazišta prema / Site ID after Gaffney et al. (1997) <sup>3</sup>	Koordinate Y, X / Coordinates (HTRS96 / TM)
G36	Vela glova	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	160	Na blagoj padini, oko najvišeg vrha otoka, u središtu zapadnog dijela otoka / On a gentle slope, around the highest peak of the island, in the center of the western part of the island	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. Stoji uz izduženu gomilu. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns. It stands next to elongated cairn.		515215, 4772135
G37	Vela glova	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	180	Na blagoj padini, oko najvišeg vrha otoka, u središtu zapadnog dijela otoka / On a gentle slope, around the highest peak of the island, in the center of the western part of the island	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. Stoji uz izduženu gomilu. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns. It stands next to elongated cairn.		515224, 4772168
G38	Vela glova	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	180	Na blagoj padini, oko najvišeg vrha otoka, u središtu zapadnog dijela otoka / On a gentle slope, around the highest peak of the island, in the center of the western part of the island	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. Stoji uz izduženu gomilu. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns. It stands next to elongated cairn.	JE0190.00/ JE0191.00	515123, 4772179
G39	Vela glova	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	230	Na blagoj padini, oko najvišeg vrha otoka, u središtu zapadnog dijela otoka / On a gentle slope, around the highest peak of the island, in the center of the western part of the island	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		515188, 4772247
G40	Vela glova	Nepravilan do ovalni / Irregular to oval	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	170	Na blagoj padini, oko najvišeg vrha otoka, u središtu zapadnog dijela otoka / On a gentle slope, around the highest peak of the island, in the center of the western part of the island	Na gomili je vidljiv dodatan prateći zid, ili tragovi ruba pločnika prema Gaffney i sur. (1997: 158). Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / An additional supporting wall is visible on the mound, or traces of the curb edge according to Gaffney et al. (1997: 158). It belongs to a larger group of crows.		515127, 4772252

Oznaka gomile / Cairn number	Toponim / Toponym	Oblik gomile / Cairn shape	Vrsta nasipa / Type of fill	Visina gomile <sup>1</sup> / Cairn height	Površina gomile / Cairn area (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>	Smještaj / Location	Napomena / Remark	Oznaka nalazišta prema / Site ID after Gaffney et al. (1997) <sup>3</sup>	Koordinate Y, X / Coordinates (HTRS96 / TM)
G41	Vela glova	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	260	Na blagoj padini, oko najvišeg vrha otoka, u središtu zapadnog dijela otoka / On a gentle slope, around the highest peak of the island, in the center of the western part of the island	Na gomili je vidljiv dodatan prateći zid, ili tragovi ruba pločnika prema Gaffney i sur. (1997: 158). Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / An additional supporting wall is visible on the mound, or traces of the curb edge according to Gaffney et al. (1997: 158). It belongs to a larger group of crowds.	JE0192.00	515116, 4772294
G42	Vela glova	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Nepoznato / Unknown	480	Na blagoj padini, oko najvišeg vrha otoka, u središtu zapadnog dijela otoka / On a gentle slope, around the highest peak of the island, in the center of the western part of the island	Na gomili je vidljiv dodatan prateći zid, ili tragovi ruba pločnika prema Gaffney i sur. (1997: 158). Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / An additional dry stone wall or traces of the curb edge according to Gaffney et al. (1997: 158) is visible on the cairn. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0194.00	515140, 4772363
G43	Vela glova	Ovalna / Oval	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	390	Na blagoj padini, oko najvišeg vrha otoka, u središtu zapadnog dijela otoka / On a gentle slope, around the highest peak of the island, in the center of the western part of the island	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. Od ove gomile se protežu dvije izdužene gomile. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns. Connected to a two elongated cairns.	JE0196.00	515199, 4772319
G44	Vela glova	Ovalna / Oval	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	450	Na blagoj padini, oko najvišeg vrha otoka, u središtu zapadnog dijela otoka / On a gentle slope, around the highest peak of the island, in the center of the western part of the island	Na gomili je vidljiv dodatan prateći zid, ili tragovi ruba pločnika prema Gaffney i sur. (1997: 158). Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / An additional supporting wall is visible on the mound, or traces of the curb edge according to Gaffney et al. (1997: 158). It belongs to a larger group of crowds.	JE0195.00	515171, 4772451

Oznaka gomile / Cairn number	Toponim / Toponym	Oblik gomile / Cairn shape	Vrsta nasipa / Type of fill	Visina gomile <sup>1</sup> / Cairn height	Površina gomile / Cairn area (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>	Smještaj / Location	Napomena / Remark	Oznaka nalazišta prema / Site ID after Gaffney et al. (1997) <sup>3</sup>	Koordinate Y, X / Coordinates (HTRS96 / TM)
G45	Vela glova	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	270	Na blagoj padini, oko najvišeg vrha otoka, u središtu zapadnog dijela otoka / On a gentle slope, around the highest peak of the island, in the center of the western part of the island	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		515220, 4772489
G46	Vela glova	Ovalna / Oval	Nepoznato / Unknown	Niska / Low	270	Na blagoj padini, oko najvišeg vrha otoka, u središtu zapadnog dijela otoka / On a gentle slope, around the highest peak of the island, in the center of the western part of the island	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		515287, 4772576
G47	Vela glova	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Niska / Low	210	Na blagoj padini, oko najvišeg vrha otoka, u središtu zapadnog dijela otoka / On a gentle slope, around the highest peak of the island, in the center of the western part of the island	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		515209, 4772540
G48	Vela glova	Ovalna / Oval	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	350	Na blagoj padini, oko najvišeg vrha otoka, u središtu zapadnog dijela otoka / On a gentle slope, around the highest peak of the island, in the center of the western part of the island	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		515109, 4772506
G49	Vela glova	Neprvilan do ovalni / Irregular to oval	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	350	Na blagoj padini, oko najvišeg vrha otoka, u središtu zapadnog dijela otoka / On a gentle slope, around the highest peak of the island, in the center of the western part of the island	Poprilično niska rasuta gomila. Moguće da nije grobnog karaktera. Pripada većoj skupini gomila te čini dio veće izdužene gomile G102. / Low cairn. It may not be a burial mound. It belongs to a larger group of cairns and is connected to a larger elongated cairn G102.		515038, 4772445

Oznaka gomile / Cairn number	Toponim / Toponym	Oblik gomile / Cairn shape	Vrsta nasipa / Type of fill	Visina gomile <sup>1</sup> / Cairn height	Površina gomile / Cairn area (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>	Smještaj / Location	Napomena / Remark	Oznaka nalazišta prema / Site ID after Gaffney et al. (1997) <sup>3</sup>	Koordinate Y, X / Coordinates (HTRS96 / TM)
G50	Jugoslavija 13F <sup>7</sup>	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	140	Na vrhu brda, na zaravni, uz rubove polja ogradienog suhozidom / At the top of the hill, on a plateau, along the edges of a field	U dodiru sa suhozidom. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / In contact with drywall. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		515734, 4772672
G51	Jugoslavija	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	90	Na vrhu brda, na zaravni, uz rubove polja ogradienog suhozidom / At the top of the hill, on a plateau, along the edges of a field	U dodiru sa suhozidom. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / In contact with drywall. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		515776, 4772756
G52	Jugoslavija	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	130	Na vrhu brda, na zaravni, uz rubove polja ogradienog suhozidom / At the top of the hill, on a plateau, along the edges of a field	U dodiru sa suhozidom. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / In contact with drywall. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		515827, 4772756
G53	Jugoslavija	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	120	Na vrhu brda, na zaravni, uz rubove polja ogradienog suhozidom / At the top of the hill, on a plateau, along the edges of a field	U dodiru sa suhozidom. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / In contact with drywall. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		515885, 4772744
G54	Jugoslavija	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	70	Na vrhu brda, na zaravni, uz rubove polja ogradienog suhozidom / At the top of the hill, on a plateau, along the edges of a field	U dodiru sa suhozidom. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / In contact with drywall. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		515964, 4772711
G55	Jugoslavija	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	90	Na vrhu brda, na zaravni, uz rubove polja ogradienog suhozidom / At the top of the hill, on a plateau, along the edges of a field	U dodiru sa suhozidom. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / In contact with drywall. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		515959, 4772684
G56	Jugoslavija	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	160	Na vrhu brda, na zaravni, uz rubove polja ogradienog suhozidom / At the top of the hill, on a plateau, along the edges of a field	U dodiru sa suhozidom. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / In contact with drywall. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0205.01	515943, 4772665
G57	Jugoslavija	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	120	Na vrhu brda, na zaravni, uz rubove polja ogradienog suhozidom / At the top of the hill, on a plateau, along the edges of a field	U dodiru sa suhozidom. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / In contact with drywall. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		515953, 4772688

Oznaka gomile / Cairn number	Toponim / Toponym	Oblik gomile / Cairn shape	Vrsta nasipa / Type of fill	Visina gomile <sup>1</sup> / Cairn height	Površina gomile / Cairn area (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>	Smještaj / Location	Napomena / Remark	Oznaka nalazišta prema / Site ID after Gaffney et al. (1997) <sup>3</sup>	Koordinate Y, X / Coordinates (HTRS96 / TM)
G58	Rake14F <sup>8</sup>	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	320	Na zaravni / On a plateau	U središtu vidljiv veći ukop. Pretpostavlja se da je ovo gomila koju je otvorio N. Radonić. Na zapadnom dijelu integrirano pojilo, na istočnom dodan suhozid. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / A larger pit is visible in the center. It is assumed that this is a cairn excavated by N. Radonić. Integrated water through in the western part, dry-wall added in the eastern part. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0188.00	516705, 4772122
G59	Rake	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	300	Na zaravni / On a plateau	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		516738, 4772171
G60	Rake	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	210	Na zaravni / On a plateau	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		516647, 4772242
G61	Rake	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	350	Na zaravni / On a plateau	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		516602, 4772297
G62	Rake	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznato / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	220	Na padini, u udolini / On the slope, in the valley	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		516764, 4772314
G63	Rake	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Nepoznato / Unknown	200	Na padini, u udolini / On the slope, in the valley	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		516740, 4772373
G64	Kotilo	Ovalna / Oval	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	430	Na zapadnoj padini poluotoka / On the western slope of the peninsula	Devastirana ugradnjom topa iz Drugog svjetskog rata zajedno s bunkerom. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / Devastated by the construction of a cannon along with a bunker. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0173.00	516487, 4772960

Oznaka gomile / Cairn number	Toponim / Toponym	Oblik gomile / Cairn shape	Vrsta nasipa / Type of fill	Visina gomile <sup>1</sup> / Cairn height	Površina gomile / Cairn area (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>	Smještaj / Location	Napomena / Remark	Oznaka nalazišta prema / Site ID after Gaffney et al. (1997) <sup>3</sup>	Koordinate Y, X / Coordinates (HTRS96 / TM)
G65	Kotilo	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	380	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti poluotoka / On the plateau, at the top of the peninsula	Vidljiv veći rov u južnom dijelu gomile. Dvojna gomila spojena s G66. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / Visible larger trench in the southern part of the cairn. Double cairn connected to G66. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0208.00	516565, 4772920
G66	Kotilo	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	300	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti poluotoka / On the plateau, at the top of the peninsula	Dvojna gomila spojena s G65. Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / Double cairn connected to G65. It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0208.00	516586, 4772918
G67	Kotilo	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	240	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti poluotoka / On the plateau, at the top of the peninsula	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0210.00	516649, 4772933
G68	Kotilo	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	170	Na zaravni, na vrhu istočne padine poluotoka / On the plateau, on the eastern slope of the peninsula	Smještena je uz izduženu kamenu gomilu (G90). / It is located next to an elongated stone mound (G90).		516755, 4772921
G69	Kotilo	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	430	Na zaravni, u unutrašnjosti poluotoka / On the plateau inland of the peninsula	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. U jugozapadnom uglu dodan ogradni suhozid. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns. A drywall fence was added in the southwest corner.	JE0211.00	516676, 4772843
G70	Kotilo	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	180	Na zaravni, na vrhu istočne padine poluotoka / On the plateau, on the eastern slope of the peninsula	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. Smještena je uz izduženu kamenu gomilu (G90). / It belongs to a larger group of cairns. It is located next to an elongated stone mound (G90).	JE0212.00	516785, 4772760
G71	Kotilo	Ovalna / Oval	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Visoka / High	380	Na vrhu zapadne padine poluotoka / At the top of the western slope of the peninsula	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.		516549, 4772737
G72	Vela glova	Kružna / Circular	Sitno kamjenje / Small stones	Niska / Low	100	Na vrhu brda, na blagoj padini / On a gentle slope at the top of the hill,	Pripada većoj skupini gomila. / It belongs to a larger group of cairns.	JE0197.00	515220, 4772235

Oznaka gomile / Cairn number	Toponim / Toponym	Oblik gomile / Cairn shape	Vrsta nasipa / Type of fill	Visina gomile <sup>1</sup> / Cairn height	Površina gomile / Cairn area (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>2</sup>	Smještaj / Location	Napomena / Remark	Oznaka nalazišta prema / Site ID after Gaffney et al. (1997) <sup>3</sup>	Koordinate Y, X / Coordinates (HTRS96 / TM)
G73	/	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznat / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	100	Na zaravni, u središtu otoka, uz rub danas obradivog polja / On a plateau, in the center of the island, along the edge of today's arable field			516897, 4771724
G74	/	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznat / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	140	Na blagoj padini / On a gentle slope	Pripada manjoj skupini gomila sjeverno od uvale Gorma. / It belongs to a group of cairns north of Gorma Bay.		517037, 4771402
G75	/	Kružna / Circular	Nepoznat / Unknown	Nepoznato / Unknown	80	Na blagoj padni / On a gentle slope	Pripada manjoj skupini gomila sjeverno od uvale Gorma. / It belongs to a group of cairns north of Gorma Bay.		517085, 4771400

1 Niska: >2 m. Visoka: <2 m. Vrijednosti su približne. / Low: > 2 m. High: <2 m. Values are approximate.

2 Približna vrijednost ustanovljena prema satelitskome snimku Državne geodetske uprave iz 1968. godine (Geoportal.dgu.hr). / Approximate value determined according to the satellite image of the State Geodetic Administration from 1968 (Geoportal.dgu.hr).

3 U registru nalazišta otoka Šćedra, V. Gaffney i sur. (1997) su popisali brojne kamene gomile u ubilježili njihove koordinate. Svako je nalazište, pa tako i gomila, dobila oznaku prema kojoj je moguće pretražiti informacije o istoj. / In the register of sites of Šćedro, V. Gaffney et al. (1997) listed numerous stone mounds and recorded their coordinates. Each site, including the pile, was given a label according to which it is possible to search for information about it.

4 Pregledom koordinata gomila koje su popisali V. Gaffney i sur. (1997) ustanovljeno je da je došlo do pogreške pri upisu te da se na zapisanim lokacijama ne nalaze opisane strukture. Stoga, za neke se gomile ustanovljene ovim istraživanjem pretpostavlja da bi mogle odgovarati gomili koju su V. Gaffney i sur. (1997) već dokumentirali. \*označava pretpostavku da je riječ o određenoj gomili. / By reviewing the coordinates of stone mounds listed by V. Gaffney et al. (1997) it was found that on recorded locations no structures can be found. Therefore, for some mounds established by this study, it is assumed that they might correspond to the mound that V. Gaffney et al. (1997) documented. \* indicates the assumption that it is a certain cairn.

5 Osim toponima Beletine gomile, na ovome se području pojavljuju i toponimi Velo grebje i Donje grebje (prema: J. Božanić i M. Marasović-Alujević 2020: 176, 193, 199). / In addition to the toponym Beletine gomile, the toponyms Velo grebje and Donje grebje also appear in this area (according to: J. Božanić and M. Marasović-Alujević 2020: 176, 193, 199).

6 S početka stoljeća, a naročito 2015. godine. / From the beginning of the century, and especially in 2015.

7 Toponim Jugoslavija zabilježili su J. Božanić i M. Marasović-Alujević (2020: 179). / The toponym Yugoslavia was recorded by J. Božanić and M. Marasović-Alujević (2020: 179).

8 Toponim Rake zabilježili su J. Božanić i M. Marasović-Alujević (2020:188). Autori smatraju da ime toponima dolazi upravo prema nalazištima prapovijesnih grobnih gomila (Božanić, Marasović-Alujević 2020:188). / The toponym Rake was recorded by J. Božanić and M. Marasović-Alujević (2020: 188). The authors say that that name is gaved after prehistoric burial mounds (Božanić, Marasović-Alujević 2020: 188).

Tab. 2 — Popis kamenih gomila kružna do ovalna oblika, njihovih osnovnih karakteristika te lokacije pronalaska (otok Šćedro) (izradila: M. Marijan)

Tab. 2 — List of circular and oval cairns with their basic characteristics and locations (island of Šćedro) (made by: M. Marijan)

Oznaka gomile / Cairn number	Toponim / Toponym	Oblik gomile / Cairn shape	Dužina gomile <sup>1</sup> / Cairn length (m)	Smještaj / Location	Napomena / Remark	Oznaka nalazišta prema / Site ID after Gaffney et al. (1997)	Koordinate / Coordinates Y, X (HTRS96 /TM)
G76	Moster / Mali dolac	Izdužena / Elongated	480	Na padinama brijega, u udolini uvale / On the slopes of the hill, in the valley of the bay	Kompleks gomila koji okružuje područje oko današnjih kuća, obradivo polje i dominikanski samostan. / A cairn complex that surrounds the area around today's houses, arable land and a Dominican convent.		516300, 47721782
G77	Rake	Izdužena / Elongated	100	Na vrhu brda / At the top of the hill	Presijeca vrh brda i pruža se okomito na padinu i udolinu u uvali Rake, u smjeru SI-JZ. Nastavlja se na izduženu gomilu G78. Građena manjim lomljenim kamenom. / It intersects the top of the hill and extends perpendicular to the slope and valley in the bay Rake, in the direction NE-SW. It is connected with an elongated cairn G78. Built with smaller crushed stone.	JE0201.00	516561, 4772398 – 516638, 4772457
G78	Rake	Izdužena / Elongated	65	Na vrhu brda / At the top of the hill	Presijeca vrh brda i pruža se okomito na padinu i udolinu u uvali Rake, u smjeru SI-JZ. Nastavlja se na izduženu gomilu G77. Građena manjim lomljenim kamenom. / It intersects the top of the hill and extends perpendicular to the slope and valley in the bay Rake, in the direction NE-SW. It is connected with an elongated cairn G77. Built with smaller crushed stone.		516715, 4772481 – 516776, 4772498
G79	Rake	Izdužena / Elongated	205	U udolini / In the valley			516733, 4772308 – 516842, 4772143
G80	Rake / Dobra njiva	Izdužena / Elongated	365	Na zaravni, u središtu otoka, uz rub polja / On a plateau, in the center of the island, along the edge of a field	Međa obradivog polja. Paralelna je s gomilama G83, G84, G87, G88. / Arable field boundary. It is parallel to the cairns G83, G84, G87, G88.		516845, 4772126 – 516486, 4772169
G81	Dobra njiva	Izdužena / Elongated	135	Na zaravni, u središtu otoka / On a plateau, in the center of the island	Stoji okomito u odnosu na gomile G83 i G87. / It stands perpendicular to the cairns G83 and G87.		516905, 4772219 – 516869, 4772094
G82	Moster	Izdužena / Elongated	125	Na vrhu brda / At the top of the hill	Pruža se u smjeru SZ-JI. / It extends in the NW-SE direction.		516842, 4772438 – 516887, 4772325

Oznaka gomile / Cairn number	Toponim / Toponym	Oblik gomile / Cairn shape	Dužina gomile <sup>1</sup> / Cairn length (m)	Smještaj / Location	Napomena / Remark	Oznaka nalazišta prema / Site ID after Gaffney et al. (1997)	Koordinate / Coordinates Y, X (HTRS96 /TM)
G83	Dobra njiva	Izdužena / Elongated	265	Na zaravni, u središtu otoka, uz rub polja / On a plateau, in the center of the island, along the edge of a field	Jedan dio gomile je međa obradivog polja. Paralelna je s gomilama G80, G84, G87, G88. / One part of the cairn is today's arable field boundary. It is parallel to the cairns G80, G84, G87, G88.	JE0183.0	516907, 4772219 – 516173, 4772146
G84	Dobra njiva	Izdužena / Elongated	300	Na zaravni, u središtu otoka, uz rub polja / On a plateau, in the center of the island, along the edge of a field	Međa obradivog polja. V. Gaffney i sur. (1997) zabilježili su da se na ovoj lokaciji nalazi kružna kamenogomila. / Arable field boundary. V. Gaffney et al. (1997) noted that there is a circular stone mound on this location.	JE0172.00	516827, 4772990 – 516545, 4772054
G85	Beletine gomile	Izdužena / Elongated	135	Na zaravni, u središtu otoka / On a plateau, in the center of the island	Nalazi se u skupini s kružnim gomilama. Povezana s kružnom gomilom G22. Ima oblik pasje noge (Gaffney et al. 1997). Danas preko ove gomile prolazi put. / It is located in a group with circular cairns. Connected to cairn G22. It has the shape of a dog's foot (Gaffney et al. 1997). Today, a path passes over this cairn.	JE0170.02	516671, 4772885 – 516610, 4772964
G86	Beletine gomile	Izdužena / Elongated	80	Na zaravni, u središtu otoka / On a plateau, in the center of the island	Nalazi se u skupini s kružnim gomilama. Povezana s kružnom gomilom G19. / It is located in a group with circular cairns. Connected to a cairn G19.	JE0168.01	516509, 4772891 – 516512, 4772978
G87	Dobra njiva	Izdužena / Elongated	250	Na zaravni, u središtu otoka, uz rub polja / On a plateau, in the center of the island, along the edge of a field	Paralelna je s gomilama G80, G83, G84, G88. / It is parallel to the cairns G80, G83, G84, G88.		516872, 4772035 – 516109, 4772947
G88	Dobra njiva	Izdužena / Elongated	110	Na zaravni, u središtu otoka, uz rub polja / On a plateau, in the center of the island, along the edge of a field	Paralelna je s gomilama G80, G83, G84, G87. / It is parallel to the cairns G80, G83, G84, G87.		516862, 4772934 – 516963, 4772894
G89	Kotilo	Izdužena / Elongated	150	Na padini, iznad morske obale / On a slope, above the sea line	Izrazito pravocrtnog oblika. Omeđuje poluotok Kotilo zajedno s gomilama G90, G91 i G92. Paralelna je s gomilom G91. / It has distinctly rectilinear shape. It borders the Kotilo Peninsula together with the cairns G90, G91 and G92. It is parallel to the cairn G91.	JE0199.00	516567, 4772644 – 516715, 4772645

Oznaka gomile / Cairn number	Toponim / Toponym	Oblik gomile / Cairn shape	Dužina gomile <sup>1</sup> / Cairn length (m)	Smještaj / Location	Napomena / Remark	Oznaka nalazišta prema / Site ID after Gaffney et al. (1997)	Koordinate / Coordinates Y, X (HTRS96 /TM)
G90	Kotilo	Izdužena / Elongated	250	Na padini, iznad morske obale / On a slope, above the sea line	Izrazito pravocrtnog oblika. Omeđuje poluotok Kotilo zajedno s gomilama G89, G91 i G92. Stoji okomito u odnosu na gomile G89 i G91. / It has distinctly rectilinear shape. It borders the Kotilo Peninsula together with the cairns G89, G91 and G92. It stands perpendicular to the cairns G89 and G91.	JE0213.00	516782, 4772753 – 516775, 4772002
G91	Kotilo	Izdužena / Elongated	180	Na padini, iznad morske obale / On a slope, above the sea line	Izrazito pravocrtnog oblika. Omeđuje poluotok Kotilo zajedno s gomilama G89, G90 i G92. Vidljivo lice zida na mjestima. / It has distinctly rectilinear shape. It borders the Kotilo Peninsula together with the cairns G89, G90 and G92. In places there is visible part of the dry-stone wall.	JE0201.00	516633, 4772054 – 516455, 4772052
G92	Kotilo	Izdužena / Elongated	70	Na padini, iznad morske obale / On a slope, above the sea line	Omeđuje poluotok Kotilo zajedno s gomilama G89, G90 i G91. / It borders the Kotilo Peninsula together with the cairns G89, G90 and G91.		516489, 4772861 – 516510, 4772796
G93	Kadunje gomile	Izdužena / Elongated	190	Na zaravni, u središtu otoka / On a plateau, in the center of the island	Pruža se u smjeru S-J. Povezuje kružne gomile G14, G6 i G7 te se nastavlja u smjeru juga. Stoji paralelno u odnosu na niz gomila G94. / It extends in a N-S direction. It connects the circular cairns G14, G6 and G7 and continues in a southerly direction. It stands parallel to cairn G94.	*JE0178.00	517313, 47722199 – 517313, 4772390
G94	Kadunje gomile	Izdužena / Elongated	305	Na zaravni, u središtu otoka / On a plateau, in the center of the island	Pruža se u smjeru S-J. Povezuje kružne gomile G3, G4 i G15 te se nastavlja u smjeru juga do gomila G10 i G12. Stoji paralelno u odnosu na niz gomila G93. / It extends in the N-S direction. It connects the circular cairns G3, G4 and G15 and continues in a southerly direction to the cairns G10 and G12. It stands parallel to a cairn G93.		517176, 4772034 – 516187, 4772347
G95	Vela glova	Izdužena / Elongated	50	Na blagoj padini, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a slope, in the interior of the island	Pruža se u smjeru S-J počevši od kružne gomile G38. Stoji paralelno uz niz gomila G96. / It extends in a N-S direction starting from the cairn G38. It stands parallel to cairn G96.		515121, 4772133 – 515124, 4772179

Oznaka gomile / Cairn number	Toponim / Toponym	Oblik gomile / Cairn shape	Dužina gomile <sup>1</sup> / Cairn length (m)	Smještaj / Location	Napomena / Remark	Oznaka nalazišta prema / Site ID after Gaffney et al. (1997)	Koordinate / Coordinates Y, X (HTRS96 /TM)
G96	Vela glova	Izdužena / Elongated	75	Na blagoj padini, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a slope, in the interior of the island	Pruža se u smjeru S-J. Povezuje kružne gomile G76, G36, G37. Stoji paralelno u odnosu na gomilu G95. / It extends in a N-S direction. It connects circular cairns G76, G36, G37. It stands parallel to the cairn G95.	JE0198.00	515200, 4772131 – 515212, 4772202
G97	Vela glova	Izdužena / Elongated	90	Na blagoj padini, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a slope, in the interior of the island	Pruža se u smjeru S-J počevši od ovalne gomile G43 te se nastavlja u smjeru sjevera. Stoji paralelno u odnosu na gomilu G98. / It extends in a N-S direction starting from the cairn G43 and continuing in a northerly direction. It stands parallel to the cairn G98.		515205, 4772339 – 515221, 4772392
G98	Vela glova	Izdužena / Elongated	60	Na blagoj padini, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a slope, in the interior of the island	Pruža se u smjeru S-J počevši od ovalne gomile G43 te se nastavlja u smjeru sjevera. Stoji paralelno u odnosu na gomilu G97. / It stretches in a N-S direction starting from the oval cairn G43 and continues in a northerly direction. It stands parallel to the cairn G97.		515195, 4772334 – 515202, 4772391
G99	Vela glova	Izdužena / Elongated	60	Na blagoj padini, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a slope, in the interior of the island	Pripada skupini gomila (D). Pruža se u pravcu SI-JZ. / It belongs to the group of cairns (D). It stretches in the NE-SW direction.		515262, 4772506 – 515296, 4772557
G100	Vela glova	Izdužena / Elongated	80	Na blagoj padini, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a slope, in the interior of the island	Pripada skupini gomila (D). Pruža se u pravcu SI-JZ. / It belongs to the group of cairns (D). It stretches in the NE-SW direction.		515274, 4772572 – 515331, 4772629
G101	Vela glova	Izdužena / Elongated	60	Na blagoj padini, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a slope, in the interior of the island	Pripada skupini gomila (D). Pruža se u pravcu SI-JZ. / It belongs to the group of cairns (D). It stretches in the NE-SW direction.		515185, 4772584 – 515231, 4772628
G102	Vela glova	Izdužena / Elongated	105	Na blagoj padini, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a slope, in the interior of the island	Pripada skupini gomila (D). Pruža se u pravcu S-J. Povezana je s ovalnom gomilom G49. / It belongs to the group of cairns (D). It stretches in the N-S direction. It is connected to the cairn G49.		515034, 4772391 – 515051, 4772496

Oznaka gomile / Cairn number	Toponim / Toponym	Oblik gomile / Cairn shape	Dužina gomile <sup>1</sup> / Cairn length (m)	Smještaj / Location	Napomena / Remark	Oznaka nalazišta prema / Site ID after Gaffney et al. (1997)	Koordinate / Coordinates Y, X (HTRS96 /TM)
G103	Vela glova	Izdužena / Elongated	30	Na blagoj padini, u unutrašnjosti otoka / On a slope, in the interior of the island	Pripada skupini gomila (D). Položena je u smjeru I-Z, odnosno stoji okomito na pravac pružanja preostalih gomila u skupini. Počinje od kružne gomile G41 te se nastavlja u pravcu istoka. / It belongs to the group of cairns (D). It is placed in the E-W direction, i.e. it stands perpendicular to the direction of other cairns in the group. It starts from the cairn G41 and continues on east.		515114, 4772301 – 515151, 4772295
G104	Jugoslavija	Izdužena / Elongated	190	Na brijegu / On the hill	Pripada skupini gomila (E) te je u dodiru s kružnom gomilom G57. Položena je u smjeru I-Z. Po središtu gomile se vide ostaci suhozida koji zatvara obradivo polje. / It belongs to the group of cairns (E) and is in contact with the cairn G57. It is laid in the E-W direction. In the center of the cairn are the remains of a dry stone wall.	JE0205.00	515756, 4772557 – 515941, 4772571

1 Približna vrijednost ustanovljena prema satelitskom snimku Državne geodetske uprave iz 1968. godine uz pomoć alata za mjerjenje (Geoportal.dgu.hr). / Approximate value was determined with the help of measuring tools of the State Geodetic Administration satellite image from 1968 (Geoportal.dgu.hr).

Tab. 3 — Popis izduženih kamenih gomila, njihovih osnovnih karakteristika te lokacije pronađnika (otok Šćedro) (izradila: M. Marijan)

Tab. 3 — List of elongated cairns with their basic characteristics and locations (island of Šćedro) (made by: M. Marijan)

## ON-LINE IZVORI ON-LINE SOURCES

**ARKOD** – Arkod preglednik / Arkod browser, <http://www.arkod.hr/>

**Geoportal DGU** – Geoportal Državne geodetske uprave / Geoportal of the State Geodetic Administration, <https://geoportal.dgu.hr/>

**Google Karte / Google Maps** – <http://www.google.com/maps/> (2021)

**Google Earth** – <http://www.earth.google.com/>

**MAPIRE** – Karte Habsburške Monarhie / Maps of the Habsburg Monarchy, <https://mapire.eu/en/>

**STURNA** – Terminološka baza hrvatskog strukovnog nazivlja Struna / Terminological database of Croatian professional terminology Struna, <http://struna.ihjj.hr/>

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