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Srednjovjekovni nadgrobni spomenici – stećci na prostoru Pline Istočne i Staševice, u zaleđu grada Ploča

U prvom dijelu rada daje se opširniji osvrt na stećke u pojasu Pline Istočne. Većim dijelom riječ je o spomenicima koji se tek usputno spominju u stručnoj literaturi te dosad nisu bili predmet pomnijeg razmatranja. Prikazani su zatečeni prostorni razmještaj lokaliteta prije izgradnje prometnice, kataloški pregled svih stećaka i njihove tipološke karakteristike te zastupljeni ikonografski repertoar. Ponovno se iznosi vremenska odrednica istraženih nalazišta. Drugi dio rada donosi pregled lokaliteta sa stećcima na području Staševice, susjedne Plini, popraćen kataloškim popisom i crtežima ukrašenih primjeraka. Osnovni je cilj ovog rada pokušati zaokružiti sliku stećaka s područja Pline i dati prikaz dosad poznatih nalazišta stećaka u današnjoj Staševici. Inicijalno, predmetna je tema proizašla iz diplomskog rada autorice, a u konačnici se rad može sagledati kao svojevrsna sinteza rezultata terenskih pregleda i podataka iz dosadašnjih objava.

Ključne riječi: *Plina Istočna, Staševica, topografski pregled, stećci, niski oblici stećaka, ukrasni motivi, datacija.*

Medieval monolithic tombstones – stećci in the area of Eastern Plina and Staševica, in the hinterland of the town of Ploče

The first part of this paper presents a comprehensive review of the stećci located in the area of Eastern Plina. Most of these monuments have been mentioned only in passing in scholarly literature and have not previously been the subject of a detailed analysis. The study reconstructs the original spatial distribution of the sites prior to the construction of the modern road, followed by a catalogue of all recorded stećci, including their typological characteristics and the range of decorative and iconographic motifs represented. The chronological attribution of the investigated sites is also reassessed. The second part of the paper provides an overview of sites with stećci in the neighbouring area of Staševica, accompanied by a catalogue and drawings of the decorated specimens. The primary aim of the study is to present a comprehensive synthesis of stećci in the Plina region, while also documenting all currently known stećak sites within the present-day territory of Staševica. The work originates from the author's master's thesis and represents an attempt to synthesise the results of field surveys with the evidence presented in previous publications.

Keywords: *Eastern Plina, Staševica, topographic survey, stećak (sg.)/ stećci (pl.), low forms of stećci, decorative motifs, dating*

Stećci na prostoru Pline Istočne

UVODNO RAZMATRANJE[1]

U zemljopisnom smislu Plina[2] obuhvaća pro-

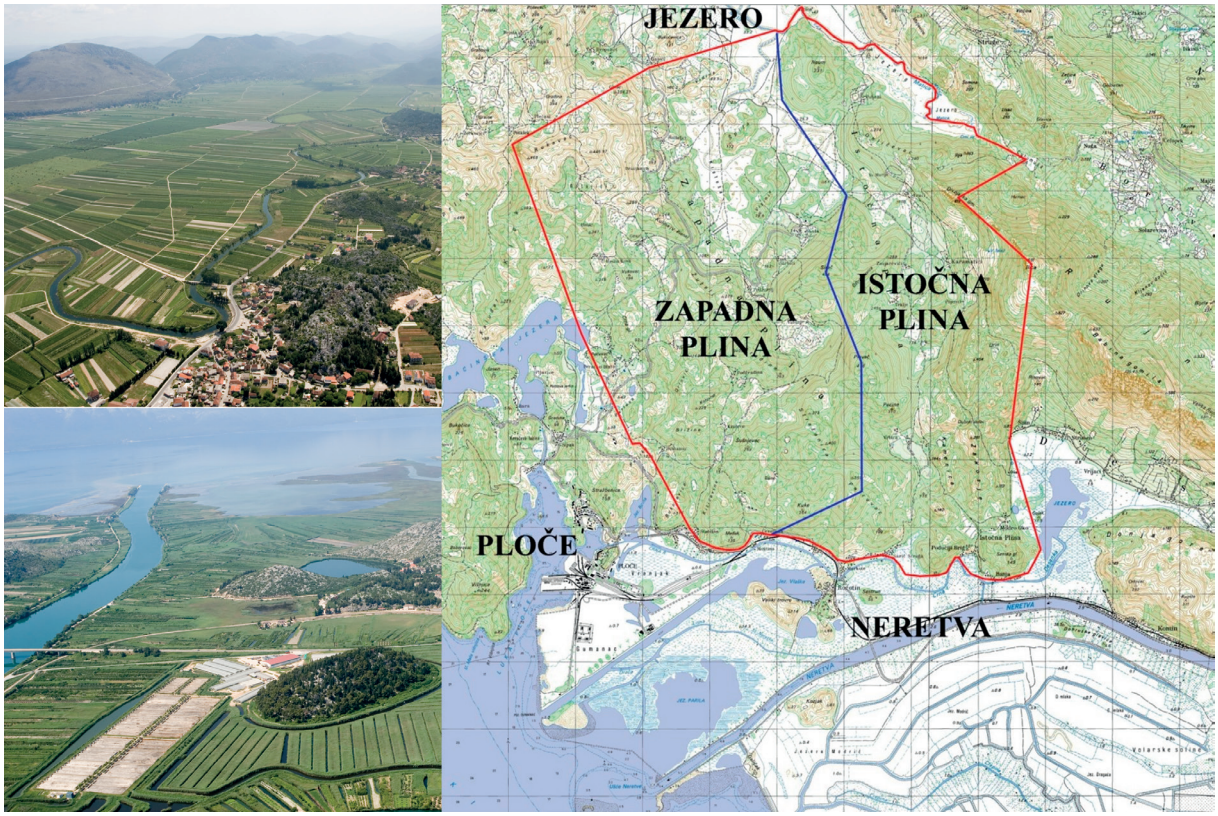
[1] Kao apsolventica arheologije, autorica je sudjelovala u zaštitnim arheološkim istraživanjima provedenim pri izgradnji spojne ceste Čvor Ploče – Luka Ploče kroz pločansko zaleđe. Istraživanja su provedena 2007. i 2008. godine pod nadzorom glavnog koordinatora dr. sc. M. Katića, tadašnjeg arheologa Konzervatorskog odjela u Trogiru, danas ravnatelja MHAS-a u Splitu. Voditelji istraživanja bili su prethodno spomenuti dr. sc. M. Katić, zatim M. Tomasović, ravnatelj Gradskog muzeja Makarska, dr. sc. A. Milošević, tadašnji ravnatelj MHAS-a, i dipl. arheologinja S. Bogdanović. Za izradu tehničke dokumentacije bio je zadužen profesor R. Maršić iz tvrtke Geographica d. o. o., danas djelatnik AM-a u Zadru. U provedbu istraživanja bile su uključene i privatne arheološke tvrtke Palisada d. o. o. i Arheo Plan d. o. o., a sudjelovali su i tadašnji studenti arheologije N. Šopić i J. Jovanović te dipl. arheolozi N. Topić i R. Kordić. Dulje vrijeme koje je autorica provela na projektu utjecalo je i na odabir teme njezina diplomskog rada (*Stećci donjoneretvanskog kraja*), obranjenog u prosincu 2008. na Sveučilištu u Zadru pod mentorstvom prof. dr. sc. dr. h. c. Ante Uglešića, tadašnjeg rektora Sveučilišta u Zadru. Budući da je rad većim dijelom bio utemeljen na rezultatima terenskih obilazaka, s primarnim fokusom na stećke u Plini i današnjoj Staševici, koji su u to vrijeme bili slabo istraženi, njezin je mentor sugerirao objavljivanje rada. Upravo su tada nastali nacrti nekoliko inicijalno planiranih tekstova i crteži ukrašenih stećaka u Staševici. Kako se zastupljenost dijela razmatranih lokaliteta u stručnim publikacijama otad nije znatnije promijenila, a svojedobno su uloženi velik trud, novčana sredstva i, ponajprije, entuzijazam kao temeljni pokretač cijelog pothvata, možda ne bi trebalo čuditi što je ovaj tekst dovršen nakon toliko godina. Autorica bi ovom prilikom željela zahvaliti glavnom koordinatoru istraživanja Miroslavu Katiću na pruženoj prilici, Robertu Maršiću na izradi crteža ukrašenih stećaka na području Staševice, kolegi Juri Šućuru na omogućivanju uvida u dio doktorske disertacije tijekom njezine izrade i prijatelju Šimi Vuliću na pomoći s dokumentacijom. Posebnu zahvalnost upućuje Dejanu Nikolcu sa Šarić(a) Struge na uloženom vremenu i pratnji tijekom terenskih obilazaka, ali i svim mještanima okolnih naselja koji su sudjelovali u projektu. Autorica ovim radom na neki način ispunjava i svojevrsnu obvezu prema Marinku Tomasoviću, koji je proteklih godina, očekujući predočenje teksta, u vlastitim objavama „zaobilazio" veći dio predmetnih stećaka, op. a.

[2] Naziv promatranog prostora „dovodi se u svezu s apelativom plina, tlo pod vodom" (Vidović 2013, str. 12). U novije se doba dijeli na istočni i zapadni dio, a linija njihova razgraničenja prolazi gorskim vrhovima Sirač, Plavač i Petrovac, od polja Jezera do Crne Ri(je)ke u dolini Neretve (Erak 1995, str. 7).

Stećci in the area of Eastern Plina

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS[1]

[1] As a final-year student of archaeology, the author participated in the rescue archaeological excavations conducted during the construction of the connecting road between Ploče Junction and Port of Ploče, which goes through the hinterland of Ploče. These investigations were conducted in 2007/2008 under the supervision of the chief coordinator Dr M. Katić, then an archaeologist at the Conservation Department in Trogir of the Croatian Ministry of Culture and currently director of the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments (MHAS) in Split. The investigations were led by the aforementioned Dr M. Katić, M. Tomasović – director of the Makarska Town Museum, Dr A. Milošević – then director of the MHAS, and by the archaeologist S. Bogdanović. Technical documentation was prepared by Professor Robert Maršić of Geographica d.o.o., now employed at the Archaeological Museum in Zadar. The fieldwork also involved the private archaeological companies Palisada d.o.o. and Arheo Plan d.o.o., as well as the then archaeology students N. Šopić and J. Jovanović, together with archaeologists N. Topić and R. Kordić. The considerable amount of time the author spent working on the project also influenced the choice of the topic of her master's thesis (*Stećci of the Lower Neretva Region*), defended in December 2008 at the University of Zadar under the supervision of Professor Ante Uglešić, PhD, Dr.h.c. then Rector of the University of Zadar. As the thesis was largely based on the results of field surveys, focusing primarily on the then poorly investigated stećci of Plina and present-day Staševica, her supervisor encouraged its publication. It was at that time that the first drafts of several planned papers, together with drawings of the decorated stećci from the Staševica area, were produced. Since the state of representation of many of the sites discussed here has not substantially increased in the scholarly literature in the intervening years, and considering the considerable effort, financial resources and, above all, the enthusiasm invested in this research, it may perhaps come as no surprise that this text has been completed after so many years. The author would like to express her sincere gratitude to Miroslav Katić, the chief coordinator of the excavations, for the opportunity to participate in the project; to Robert Maršić for preparing the drawings of the decorated stećci from the Staševica area; to her colleague Jure Šućur for granting access to part of his doctoral dissertation while it was still in preparation; and to her friend Šime Vulić for assistance with the documentation. Special thanks are also due to Dejan Nikolac from Šarić(a) Struga for his time and companionship during the field surveys, as well as to all the inhabitants of the surrounding settlements who contributed to the project. In a sense, the publication of this study also fulfils a long-standing obligation towards Marinko Tomasović who, while awaiting the comple-



Sl. 1 - Granice Pline; preuzeto iz: A. Erak, 1995 (foto: Z. Sunko)
Fig. 1 - The boundaries of Plina; taken from: A. Erak, 1995 (photo: Z. Sunko)

strano, brdovito zaleđe Ploča između neretvanske doline i Vrgoračko-neretvanskog polja, odnosno Jezera,[3] a donedavno je označavala zatvorenu, teže pristupačnu mikroregionalnu cjelinu. Zahvaljujući takvu položaju, u ranijim je povijesnim razdobljima imala prirodnu zaštitu od vanjskih neprijatelja, a njezini stanovnici siguran zaklon u nestabilnijim povijesnim prilikama[4] (sl. 1).

S vremenom, pak, sve više dolaze do izražaja nepovoljni učinci prostorne izoliranosti, naročito u pogledu njezine udaljenosti od većih središta, što za posljedicu ima stagnaciju u razvoju te u konačnici dovodi do iseljavanja stanovništva i osnivanja novih naselja, ponajprije na obližnjem području aluvijalne ravni, a kasnije i u priobalju.[5] Usporedo s gubitkom

In geographical terms, Plina[2] encompasses the expansive, hilly hinterland of Ploče lying between the Neretva valley and the Vrgorac–Neretva plain, that is Jezera,[3] and until recently it constituted a closed, relatively inaccessible micro-regional unit. Due to these geographical characteristics, it enjoyed natural protection from external enemies in earlier historical periods, while its inhabitants found secure refuge during more unstable historical circumstances.[4] (Fig. 1)

3 S obzirom na to da je polje bilo plavljeno sve do 1938. godine, odnosno do probijanja tunela prema Baćinskim jezerima, izraz *Jezeri* usvojen je kao geografski pojam (Glamuzina 1996b, str. 126, bilj. 1).

4 Uz ranije spomenuto teže prohodno jezero zaštitu su pružali i brdski lanci, čiji su istaknutiji vrhovi po potrebi služili kao promatračnice s kojih se moglo pravovremeno uočiti približavanje opasnosti (Erak 1995, str. 9).

5 Iseljavanje ruralnog stanovništva iz brdskog okvira

tion of the present paper, has deliberately 'omitted' discussion of a large part of the stećci examined here in his own publications (author's note).

2 The name of the area under study "is associated with the appellative term plina, 'land under water'" (Vidović 2013, p. 12). In more recent times, it is divided into an eastern and a western part, the line of their demarcation passing along the mountain peaks of Sirač, Plavač and Petrovac, from the field of Jezera to the river Crna Ri(je)ka in the Neretva valley (Erak 1995, p. 7).

3 Since the field was seasonally flooded until 1938, that is, before the construction of the tunnel leading towards the Baćina Lakes, the term *Jezeri* was adopted as a geographical designation (Glamuzina 1996b, p. 126, fn. 1).

4 In addition to the previously mentioned lake, which

stanovništva dolazi i do drastičnih promjena u krajoliku, koji većim dijelom zarasta u makiju i borovu šumu. Kada je riječ o egzistencijalnim djelatnostima, tadašnje su se zajednice primarno oslanjale na vlastitu proizvodnju hrane, uglavnom orijentiranu na poljodjelstvo i stočarstvo,[6] na što upućuju pojedini sačuvani toponimi ali i same prirodno-geografske karakteristike predmetnog područja.[7]

Konkretni povijesni podatci o razmatranom području vrlo su rijetki; poznato je da je Plina naznačena kao naselje na Waldseemüllerovoj karti iz 1513. godine, a prvi se put u izvorima spominje nešto kasnije, 1571. godine, kada se dobrovoljno predaje u podaništvo Mletačkoj Republici.[8]

S aspekta arheologije, razmatranom području nije se pridavala značajnija pozornost prije samih istraživanja. Pri rekognosciranju koje im je prethodilo[9] utvrđeno je postojanje gradinskih položaja i veće koncentracije kamenih tumula, što svjedoči o naseljavanju područja još u prapovijesti. Na značajan intenzitet života u razdoblju kasnog srednjeg vijeka upućivala je rasprostranjenost većeg broja nadgrobnih spomenika – stećaka. Rezultati arheoloških istraživanja u konačnici su pokazali kontinuitet čovjekova obitavanja, premda ne kroz sva razdoblja, a većinom je riječ o nalazištima grobljanskog karaktera.[10]

počinje tijekom 18. i 19. stoljeća, usporedno s prestankom vojnih osvajanja i početkom značajnih gospodarskih promjena, a intenzivira se nakon Drugog svjetskog rata, osobito šezdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća (Glamuzina 1996a, str. 60, 63).

6 Način prehrane tadašnjih stanovnika rekonstruiran je na temelju rezultata analize njihova oralnog zdravlja (Vodanović 2012, str. 97–107). Premda su za analizu prikupljeni ostatci lubanja isključivo iz istraženih grobova na nalazištu pri vrhu Mišje Drage, može se pretpostaviti da bi i analize uzoraka s preostalih istraženih lokaliteta pokazale slične rezultate, op. a.

7 Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 249.

8 Tomasović 2008b, str. 179, bilj. 60; Vidović 2013, str. 12. Povijesni kontekst vidjeti u: Šunjić 2009, str. 150–154. Vidjeti još: Glibota 2006; Budak 2008, str. 30–43; Alduk 2008, str. 44–55.

9 Rekognosciranje su u siječnju 2005. godine proveli arheolozi Marinko Tomasović i Miroslav Katić s ciljem ubikacije arheoloških lokaliteta ugroženih izgradnjom spojne ceste Čvor Ploče – Luka Ploče (Tomasović 2011b, str. 287, bilj. 7).

10 Najstariji horizont sahranjivanja datira u vrijeme kasnog eneolita i ranog brončanog doba, kada su podignuti istraženi kameni tumuli (Tomasović 2011a, str. 6). Za položaj pri vrhu Mišje Drage pretpostavljen je nastavak pokapanja i u kasnijim razdobljima bronča-

Over time, however, the adverse effects of spatial isolation came increasingly to the fore, particularly in respect of the area's distance from major centres, a circumstance that resulted in developmental stagnation and ultimately led to depopulation and to the establishment of new settlements, first in the nearby alluvial plain and later along the coast.[5] With the decline in population, there were, at the same a time, also drastic transformations of the landscape, which for the most part became overgrown with maquis and pine forest. In terms of subsistence activities, the communities of the period primarily relied on their own food production, largely oriented towards agriculture and animal husbandry.[6] This is ultimately also indicated by certain preserved toponyms, as well as by the natural and geographical characteristics of the area in question.[7]

Concrete historical data on the area under discussion are very scarce; it is known that it is marked as a settlement on Waldseemüller's map of 1513, and it is first mentioned in written sources somewhat later, in 1571, when it voluntarily submitted to the authority of the Venetian Republic.[8]

From an archaeological standpoint, this area received no significant scholarly attention prior to the investigations. Field reconnaissance that preceded them[9] identified the existence of hillfort sites and a

was difficult to cross, protection was also provided by the surrounding mountain ranges, whose more prominent peaks served, when needed, as lookout points from which approaching danger could be detected in good time (Erak 1995, p. 9).

5 The depopulation of the rural settlements within the mountainous hinterland began during the 18th and 19th centuries, following the end of military campaigns and the onset of major economic transformations. This process intensified after the Second World War, particularly during the 1960s (Glamuzina 1996a, pp. 60, 63).

6 The reconstruction of dietary practices is based on the results of an analysis of the oral health of the contemporary population (Vodanović 2012, pp. 97–107). Although the cranial skeletal remains analysed were collected exclusively from the excavated graves at the site near the top of Mišja Draga, it may reasonably be assumed that analyses of samples from the remaining excavated sites would have produced comparable results, author's note.

7 Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, p. 249.

8 Tomasović 2008b, p. 179, n. 60; Vidović 2013, p. 12. For the historical context see: Šunjić 2009, pp. 150–154. See also: M. Glibota, 2006; Budak 2008, pp. 30–43; Alduk 2008, pp. 44–55.

9 A field reconnaissance survey was carried out in Jan-

Većina istraženih lokaliteta pružala se prodolinom od zaseoka Eraka na sjeveru do priobalnog naselja Šarić(a) Struge, neposredno uz jedan od nekoliko komunikacijskih pravaca koji prolaze tim područjem, izgrađen na trasi ranije komunikacije, vjerojatno tijekom 15. stoljeća.[11]

Za istražena groblja sa stećcima u okolici Eraka utvrđeno je da su ih podigle rodovske zajednice koje su ih koristile dulje vrijeme, a dovode se u vezu s populacijom srednjovjekovnih Vlaha.[12] Ipak, za konačne zaključke u pogledu etničkog konteksta razmatranih stećaka potrebno je provesti potpunije analize.[13]

higher concentration of stone tumuli, attesting to the occupation of the area already in prehistory. The substantial intensity of life during the Late Medieval Ages was indicated by the widespread distribution of a larger number of funerary monuments—stećci. The results of archaeological investigations ultimately demonstrated a continuity of human habitation, although not across all chronological periods, with most sites being of a funerary character.[10]

Most of the investigated sites extended along a small valley running from the hamlet of Eraci in the north to the coastal settlement of Šarić(a) Struge, located directly along one of several communication routes passing through the area, a route laid out over an earlier line of communication, probably in the course of the 15th century.[11]

The cemeteries with stećci investigated in the vicinity of Eraci have been identified as having been established by kin-based communities that used them over a long period of time, and they are associated with the population of medieval Vlachs.[12] However, in order to reach definitive conclusions

nog doba (Milošević, Šućur 2008, str. 700). Rezultati istraživanja tumula na položaju Torine upućuju na fazu sahranjivanja i u razdoblju mlađeg željeznog doba (Šućur 2017, str. 118). U najvećem broju registrirani su ukopi iz kasnog srednjeg i ranog novog vijeka, a u manjoj mjeri i ukopi iz ranog srednjeg te kasnog novog vijeka (Tomasović 2011a, str. 7; Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 250; Šućur, Maljković 2017, str. 97–106). Radiokarbonska analiza ljudskih osteoloških ostataka datirala je i dva ukopa iz okolice Eraka u razvijeni srednji vijek, općenito vrlo slabo zastupljen horizont u dalmatinskim tumulima (Šućur 2017, str. 122). Djelomice su istraženi i ostatci stambene arhitekture, datirani u kasni srednji vijek ili označeni kao recentni objekti (Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 251). Izostanak otkrića rimskih lokaliteta ne znači da ih uopće nema, no zasad su iz tog razdoblja evidentirani tek sporadični nalazi (Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 252–253).

11 Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 250.

12 Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 265–267; Tomasović 2011b, str. 309–311.

13 Pitanje tko je sahranjen pod stećcima slojevita je problematika čije rasvjetljavanje izaziva najviše neslaganja od samih početaka njihovih istraživanja (Poklečki Stošić 2008, str. 17; Perkić 2019, str. 13) te je duže vrijeme bila razmatrana kroz prizmu različitih povijesnih narativa utemeljenih na nacionalnim ideologijama. Danas je poznato da stećke ne treba vezati isključivo za pojedinu vjersku ili etničku populaciju, već za pripadnike svih vjera i etničkih skupina na područjima njihova rasprostiranja (Perkić, Alduk, Ćaleta 2014, str. 9; Perkić 2019, str. 15). Sagledano kroz prizmu društvenog statusa pokojnika, smatra se da se pod njima pokapaju „svi oni koji sebi to mogu priuštiti“ (Alduk 2008, str. 54). Za postizanje najpotpunijih rezultata pri istraživanjima stećaka potrebno je sveobuhvatno sagledati njihovu tematiku, stoga se kao imperativ budućim proučavanjima nameće primjena multidisciplinarnog pristupa. Drugim riječima, za iznalaženje preciznijih odgovora na sve segmente njihove pojavnosti, u istraživanjima naglasak treba biti stavljen na sintezu rezultata arheoloških istraživanja izvornih ukopa pod stećcima i bioarheoloških analiza na ljudskim osteo-

uary 2005 by archaeologists Marinko Tomasović and Miroslav Katić with the aim of locating archaeological sites threatened by the construction of the connecting road Ploče Junction–Port of Ploče (Tomasović 2011b, p. 287, fn. 7).

10 The oldest burial horizon dates to the Late Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age, when the investigated stone tumuli were formed (Tomasović 2011a, p. 6). For the position at the top of Mišja Draga, burial activity is assumed to have continued throughout the later phases of the Bronze Age (Milošević, Šućur 2008, p. 700). The results of the excavation of the tumulus at the site of Torine indicate an additional burial phase during the Late Iron Age (Šućur 2017, p. 118). The majority of recorded burials date to the late medieval and early modern periods, while a smaller number belong to the early medieval and late modern periods (Tomasović 2011a, p. 7; Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, p. 250; Šućur, Maljković 2017, pp. 97–106). Radiocarbon dating of human osteological remains placed two burials from the vicinity of Eraci in the High Middle Ages, a burial horizon that is generally very poorly represented in Dalmatian tumuli (Šućur 2017, p. 122). Remains of residential architecture were also partly investigated; these were dated either to the Late Middle Ages or interpreted as recent structures (Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, p. 251). The absence of discoveries of Roman sites does not mean that there are none at all; for the present, however, only sporadic finds of that period have been recorded (Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, pp. 252–253).

11 Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, p. 250.

12 Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, pp. 265–267; Tomasović 2011b, pp. 309–311.

ZASTUPLJENOST U LITERATURI

Premda su stećci s prostora Pline uvedeni u literaturu još krajem 19. stoljeća, objavom uopćenih podataka o nalazištima stećaka u Plini Zapadnoj (Čeveljuša i Zavala) u izdanju *Starohrvatske prosvjete*,[14] značajan pomak u stupnju njihove istraženosti dogodio se tek tijekom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja u Plini Istočnoj, koja su i potaknula veći interes struke za stećke donjoneretvanskog pojasa. Upravo su tada, gotovo istovremeno, objavljeni radovi M. Tomasovića i M. Šunjić u kojima su prvi put na cjelovit i analitičan način prikazani isti stećci.[15] U razdoblju između objave polazišnog izvora i navedenih novijih radova usputno ih se dotiču i drugi autori: Š. Bešlagić,[16] V. Vrčić,[17] V. Sokol,[18] A. Erak[19] i R. Jurić,[20] a naknadno se pokazalo da je u radovima nekih od njih došlo i do određenih nesporazuma, ponajprije zbog načina na koji Š. Bešlagić ponavlja polazišnu informaciju, ostavljajući pogrešan dojam da u Plini Zapadnoj postoji samo jedan, a ne dva lokaliteta.[21]

Stećci s prostora Pline Istočne još se rjeđe spominju u stručnoj literaturi koja prethodi zaštitnim arheološkim istraživanjima. S druge strane, često su zastupljeni u tematskim osvrtima mjesnih svećenika i profesora, uglavnom općepovijesnog karaktera. Iako se u njima tek usputno navode neusklađeni statistički podatci, bez opsežnijih opisa, njihov je doprinos neosporan s obzirom na nedostatak stručne literature u razdoblju provedbe arheoloških istraživanja. Prema korištenim izvorima, prvi ih put spominje don R. Jerković još tridesetih godina prošlog stoljeća, a naročito je značajna njegova napomena o prostornom kontekstu stećaka i prapovijesnih tumula.[22] Tek četrdesetak godina kasnije na iste

loškim ostatcima (Perkić 2019, str. 206; Vučić, Lukačević 2022, str. 52).

14 Radić 1896, str. 65–66; Tomasović 2008b, str. 168; Šunjić 2009, str. 137.

15 Tomasović 2008b, str. 167–183; Šunjić 2009, str. 133–166, s tim da M. Šunjić razmatra isključivo lokalitet u Čeveljuši, op. a.

16 Bešlagić 1971, str. 86.

17 Vrčić 1974, str. 155.

18 Sokol 1980, str. 272.

19 Erak 1995, str. 25.

20 Jurić 2003, str. 337.

21 Bešlagić 1971, str. 86. Budući da su spomenuti nesporazumi obrazloženi u: Tomasović 2008a, str. 122–123; Tomasović 2008b, str. 168; Šunjić 2009, str. 137–138, više detalja vidjeti kod navedenih autora, op. a.

22 Vidović 2000, str. 408; Tomasović 2011b, str. 286, bilj. 5.

regarding the ethnic context of the stećci under consideration, more comprehensive analyses are required.[13]

REPRESENTATION IN THE LITERATURE

Although the stećci of the Plina area were introduced into the literature as early as the end of the 19th century, through the publication of generalised data on the *stećak* sites of Western Plina (Čeveljuša and Zavala) in the journal *Starohrvatska prosvjeta*,[14] a significant advancement in the level of research occurred only during rescue archaeological investigations in Eastern Plina, which in turn prompted greater scholarly interest in the stećci of the lower Neretva region. It was at that time that, almost simultaneously, the works of M. Tomasović and M. Šunjić were published, in which the same stećci were for the first time presented in a comprehensive and analytical manner.[15] In the period between the publication of the initial source and these more recent studies, other authors also addressed the material in passing, including Š. Bešlagić,[16]

13 The question of who was buried under the stećci represents a complex issue whose interpretation has generated the greatest degree of disagreement since the earliest stages of their scholarly investigation (Poklečki Stošić 2008, p. 17; Perkić 2019, p. 13). For a considerable period, it was approached through the lens of various historiographical narratives grounded in national ideologies. It is now generally accepted that stećci should not be associated exclusively with any single religious or ethnic group, but rather with members of all confessional and ethnic communities within the areas of their distribution (Perkić, Alduk, Ćaleta 2014, p. 9; Perkić 2019, p. 15). From the perspective of the social status of the deceased, it is considered that those buried under them were "all those who could afford it" (Alduk 2008, p. 54). In order to achieve the most comprehensive results in the research of the stećci, it is necessary to adopt an integrative approach to the entire phenomenon; accordingly, a multidisciplinary methodology is an imperative for future studies. In other words, in order to obtain more precise answers concerning all aspects of their occurrence, emphasis should be placed on synthesising the results of archaeological investigations of original burials beneath stećci and bioarchaeological analyses of human osteological remains (Perkić 2019, p. 206; Vučić, Lukačević 2022, p. 52).

14 Radić 1896, pp. 65–66; Tomasović 2008b, p. 168; Šunjić 2009, p. 137.

15 Tomasović 2008b, pp. 167–183; Šunjić 2009, pp. 133–166, although M. Šunjić considers exclusively the site at Čeveljuša, author's note.

16 Bešlagić 1971, p. 86.

spomenike ponovno upućuju fra V. Vrčić[23] i svećenik A. Škobalj.[24] Devedesetih godina prošlog stoljeća na njih se referiraju mjesni župnik A. Ribičić,[25] A. Erak[26] i profesor A. Kovačević.[27]

Osvrti V. Vrčića i A. Eraka pisani su na sličan način te daju, u cjelini, približno točne podatke o razmještaju nalazišta stećaka, osobito u pogledu sjevernih položaja. Stećke popisuju iz smjera juga prema sjeveru, u kontekstu triju prostornih mikrocjelina vezanih za put koji spaja Šarić(a) Strugu i brdo Obličevac. Prva se odnosi na prostor između priobalnog naselja Šarić(a) Struge i doline Vrbice, za koji vezuju „osam kamenih ploča"[28] s napomenom o ukrasima polumjeseca i vijenca, pri čemu se nesumnjivo referiraju na dio spomenika s najjužnijeg istraženog nalazišta, pri vrhu Mišje Drage.[29] Opisi koji slijede odnose se na lokalitete s područja između polja Vrbice i zaseoka Eraka, no nešto je teže razlučiti na koje se točno stećke referiraju. Vrčić najprije navodi „povrh Vrbice *četiri ploče, otvoreni grob s kostima i ploču veličine 50 cm"*,[30] zatim, u blizini kapelice,[31] „ogoljenu gomilu s dva groba i dvije ploče"[32] i naposljetku „na vrhu brdašca četiri ploče debljine 50 cm, na dvije se nalaze uklesani vijenci."[33] Erak ističe: „u neposrednoj

23 Vrčić 1974, str. 154–155.

24 Spominje motiv križa na sanduku s Ograde i stećak na položaju Glavica (Tomasović 2011b, str. 286).

25 Navodi podatak o ukupno 20 stećaka u Plini Istočnoj i 36 u Plini Zapadnoj, s napomenom o ukrasima križa i polumjeseca (Ribičić 1992, str. 18).

26 Erak 1995, str. 25.

27 Na potezu od Šarić(a) Struge do Vrbice spominje tri položaja s ukupno 16 spomenika, od čega 8 ukrašenih, a kod Eraka 11 stećaka u kontekstu položaja Ograde i Zelenik (Kovačević 1997, str. 30). Čini se da nalazišta iz okolice Eraka ne pripaja Plini Istočnoj, već Zapadnoj (?). Nije posve jasno zbog greške u tisku knjige, op. a.

28 Vrčić 1974, str. 154; Erak 1995, str. 25.

29 Milošević, Šućur 2008, str. 700; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 84. Svega 80-ak metara sjevernije od Mišje Drage, na prostoru toponima Dračevac, istražen je još jedan lokalitet sa stećcima (Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 84), koji, čini se, ni Vrčić ni Erak ne spominju. Navedeno ne iznenađuje jer su ti stećci zbog guste vegetacije bili teže zamjetni, op. a.

30 Vrčić 1974, str. 154.

31 Kapelica *Gospa na Granici* koja je zbog arheoloških istraživanja pomaknuta sa svoje izvorne pozicije, op. a. Nešto sjevernije nalazi se i kapelica *Gospa na Pećinama* (Ribičić 1992, str. 41).

32 Vrčić 1974, str. 154.

33 Vrčić 1974, str. 154.

V. Vrčić,[17] V. Sokol,[18] A. Erak[19] and R. Jurić.[20] It subsequently emerged that certain misunderstandings had arisen in the works of some of the aforementioned authors; primarily due to the manner in which Š. Bešlagić reiterates the initial information, creating the incorrect impression that there is only one, rather than two sites in Western Plina.[21]

The stećci of Eastern Plina are mentioned even more rarely in the scholarly literature predating the rescue archaeological excavations. They are, on the other hand, frequently included in thematic discussions by local priests and teachers, which generally are of a broad historical character. Although these accounts provide only brief and occasionally inconsistent statistical data, without more detailed descriptions, their contribution is nevertheless indisputable, particularly given the lack of specialist literature available at the time when the archaeological investigations were carried out. According to the consulted sources, the stećci were first mentioned by Don R. Jerković in the 1930s, whose observation regarding the spatial context of the stećci and prehistoric tumuli is of particular significance.[22] Some four decades later, the same monuments were again noted by Friar V. Vrčić[23] and the priest A. Škobalj.[24] In the 1990s they were further discussed by the local parish priest A. Ribičić,[25] A. Erak[26] and the teacher A. Kovačević.[27]

17 Vrčić 1974, p. 155.

18 Sokol 1980, p. 272.

19 Erak 1995, p. 25.

20 Jurić 2003, p. 337.

21 Bešlagić 1971, p. 86. Given that the mentioned misunderstandings are explained in: Tomasović 2008a, pp. 122–123; Tomasović 2008b, p. 168; Šunjić 2009, pp. 137–138, for more details, see the authors cited, author's note.

22 Vidović 2000, p. 408; Tomasović 2011b, p. 286, fn. 5.

23 Vrčić 1974, pp. 154–155.

24 He mentions the cross motif on a chest from Ograda and a stećak at the site of Glavica (Tomasović 2011b, p. 286).

25 He records the figure of a total of 20 stećci in Eastern Plina and 36 in Western Plina, with a note on ornaments of crosses and crescents (Ribičić 1992, p. 18).

26 Erak 1995, p. 25.

27 On the stretch from Šarić(a) Struge to Vrbica, he mentions three sites with a total of 16 monuments, 8 of them decorated, and at Eraci 11 stećci in the context of the sites of Ograde and Zelenik (Kovačević 1997, p. 30). It appears that the sites in the vicinity of Eraci does not belong to Eastern Plina but to Western Plina (?). It is not entirely clear, on account of a printing error in the book, author's note.

blizini raspoređeno je na tri mjesta šest ploča, dva groba, otvoreni grob, pet ploča debljine 50 cm, na dva se nalaze uklesani vijenci“[34] i smješta ih u širi prostorni kontekst toponima Granice. U konačnici, riječ je o ujednačenom broju lokaliteta (3) i spomenika (11), pri čemu broj nalazišta odgovara broju istraženih lokaliteta, dok se broj spomenika ne podudara u potpunosti s brojem stećaka evidentiranih tijekom istraživanja, a isto vrijedi i za istaknute ukrase. Ostaju donekle nejasne i predočene vrijednosti visine stećaka od 50 cm jer se na tom dijelu predmetnog područja nalaze isključivo niži oblici stećaka.[35] Naposljetku popisuju nalazišta u okolici Eraka s točnim brojem stećaka (Ograde/7, Krč/4 i Zelenik/4),[36] s tim da ih Vrčić netočno smješta u Plinu Zapadnu.[37] Erak ističe i simbol križa sa stećka na Ogradi te ukrašene stećke na Zeleniku.[38]

Što se tiče stručnih radova, R. Jurić spominje ih u dvama navratima: najprije u vidu uopćene opaske da u Plini stećaka ima na više položaja,[39] a zatim, referirajući se na osvrt fra V. Vrčića, navodi da su položeni „na cesti od Šarić Struge prema Obličevcu i između Šarić Struge i Vrbice“,[40] pri čemu prenosi i netočan smještaj sjevernih lokaliteta u Plinu Zapadnu.

Kao što je prethodno naznačeno, ključnu ulogu u stupnju istraženosti Pline imala su provedena arheološka istraživanja, koja su rezultirala i objavom rezultata istraživanja pojedinih lokaliteta.[41] Osnovni topografski i statistički podatci o predmetnim stećcima izneseni su i ranije u popratnom katalogu izložbe *Stećci*,[42] a spominju se i u doktorskoj diser-

The reviews of V. Vrčić and A. Erak are composed in a similar manner and, on the whole, offer reasonably accurate information regarding the distribution of the *stećak* sites, particularly those situated in the northern part. Both authors list the stećci monuments from south to north within the framework of three spatial micro-units associated with the route connecting Šarić(a) Struge and the hill of Obličevac. The first comprises the area between the coastal settlement of Šarić(a) Struge and the Vrbica valley, to which “*eight stone slabs*” are linked to.[28] They further note that some bear crescent and wreath motifs, undoubtedly referring to part of the monuments at the southernmost investigated site, at the top of Mišja Draga.[29] The descriptions that follow relate to the sites in the area between the Vrbica field and the hamlet of Eraci; however, it is somewhat more difficult to determine precisely which stećci are being referred to. Vrčić first mentions “*four slabs above Vrbica, an open grave with skeletal remains, and a slab measuring 50 cm*,”[30] followed, near the chapel,[31] by “*a bare tumulus with two graves and two slabs*”[32] and finally “*four slabs, 50 cm thick, at the top of a small hill, two of which bear carved wreath motifs*.”[33] Erak, by contrast, notes that “*in the immediate vicinity, at three separate locations, there are six slabs, two graves, an open grave, and five slabs 50 cm thick, two of which are decorated with carved wreaths*,”[34] placing these remains within the broader topographical context of the toponym Granice. Overall, the number of sites (3) and of monuments (11) is consistent, the recorded number of sites corresponding to the number of investigated sites, whereas the number of monuments

34 Erak 1995, str. 25.

35 S iznimkom jednog dislociranog primjerka visine od 45 do 51 cm, u zatečenom stanju utonulog u zemlju, op. a.

36 Vrčić 1974, str. 155; Erak 1995, str. 25. Na Zeleniku se zapravo nalazi 5 stećaka, međutim jedan nisu uočili jer je bio u cijelosti prekriven zemljom, op. a.

37 Vrčić 1974, str. 155.

38 Erak 1995, str. 25.

39 Jurić 1998, str. 29.

40 Jurić 2003, str. 337.

41 Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 249–284; Tomasović 2011b, str. 285–322; Šućur, Maljković 2017, str. 97–106.

42 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83–84; Tomasović 2008a, str. 120–129. Ovdje treba upozoriti na određene nepodudarnosti među podatcima koji se nalaze u: Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83–84 i u ovom radu, a odnose se na statističku neusuglašenost u pogledu broja stećaka na pojedinim nalazištima, o čemu će kasnije biti riječi. Budući da je riječ o informacija-

28 Vrčić 1974, p. 154; Erak 1995, p. 25.

29 Milošević, Šućur 2008, p. 700; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 84. Only circa 80 metres north of Mišja Draga, within the area of the toponym Dračevac, a further site with stećci was investigated (Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 84), which, it seems, neither Vrčić nor Erak mentions. This is not surprising, since these stećci were harder to notice due to the dense vegetation surrounding it, author’s note.

30 Vrčić 1974, p. 154.

31 The chapel of *Gospa na Granici*, which was moved from its original position due to the archaeological investigations, author’s note. Somewhat further north lies the chapel of *Gospa na Pećinama* (Ribičić 1992, p. 41).

32 Vrčić 1974, p. 154.

33 Vrčić 1974, p. 154.

34 Erak 1995, p. 25.

taciji J. Šućura[43] te u katalogu izložbe *Stećci u Neretvi – Umjetnost i obred*.[44]

U ovom kontekstu treba istaknuti i projekt poduzetnika M. Eraka i udruge građana *Obličevac* s područja grada Ploča,[45] čiji su rezultati pridonijeli stupnju istraženosti razmatranih lokaliteta sa stećcima, naročito kada je riječ o nalazištima današnje Staševice. Riječ je o projektu evidentiranja stećaka pločanskog zaleđa s ciljem njihove promocije i zaštite, čiji su rezultati javno dostupni na službenoj mrežnoj stranici Grada Ploča.[46]

Što se tiče Pline, M. Erak spominje ukupno šest nalazišta stećaka (dva u Plini Zapadnoj i četiri u Plini Istočnoj),[47] s tim da statistički podatci koji se odnose na prostor Pline Istočne prikazuju aktualnu situaciju, točnije brojno stanje nalazišta nakon provedenih istraživanja i izgradnje prometnice,[48] dok je u ovom radu razmotren zatečeni prostorni raspored lokaliteta prije samih istraživanja.

Ovdje se treba osvrnuti na spomenute nepodudarnosti među podatcima iz kataloga izložbe *Stećci* i kataloga koji slijedi.[49] Naime, danas se na brdu Obličevcu nalaze 33 izmještena stećka, a iz kataloga izložbe proizlazi da bi ih trebalo biti 29, pa je nedavno postavljeno pitanje konteksta preostalih četiriju spomenika.[50] U pokušaju iznalaženja odgo-

ma koje je autorica osobno proslijedila navedenim autorima, ovom se prilikom želi ispričati svima, premda su joj danas, s vremenskim odmakom, teže shvatljive okolnosti koje su dovele do nesporazuma, op. a.

43 Šućur 2015a; Šućur 2015b. Kraći prikaz stećaka iznesen je u okviru teme doktorske disertacije *Ukapanje u prapovijesnim tumulima od kasne antike do novog vijeka*, u čiju je svrhu autorica kolegi Šućuru proslijedila terensku dokumentaciju, uz prethodno odobrenje koordinatora istraživanja Miroslava Katića, op. a.

44 Volarević 2020.

45 Udruga koju je prije četiri godine osnovao privatni poduzetnik M. Erak djeluje na području očuvanja kulturno-povijesne baštine, zaštite okoliša, razvoja ruralnog turizma i ekološke proizvodnje. https://www.poslovna.hr/lite/oblicevac/1668531/subjekti.aspx [konzultirano 9. 3. 2024.].

46 Autor svih tekstova i fotografija je predsjednik udruge M. Erak, op. a.

47 Erak 2022, str. 40–42; https://www.klikploce.com.hr/identifikacija-stecaka-kod-crkve-uznesenja-bdm-na-oblicevcu/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.].

48 Kako je veći dio stećaka bio ugrožen izgradnjom prometnice, po završetku istraživanja izmješteni su na novu lokaciju, uz crkvu Sv. Marije na brdo Obličevac, op. a.

49 Vidjeti: str. 7, bilj. 42.

50 https://www.klikploce.com.hr/identifikacija-stecaka-

does not entirely coincide with the stećci documented during the excavations, nor do the recorded decorative motifs correspond in every instance. Equally problematic are the reported monument heights of 50 cm, since only lower forms of stećci occur in that part of the area.[35] Finally, both authors list the sites in the vicinity of Eraci, recording the correct number of stećci at each locality (Ograde/7, Krč/4 and Zelenik/4),[36] although Vrčić incorrectly places them in Western Plina.[37] Erak additionally notes the cross motif carved on the *stećak* from Ograde, as well as the decorated monuments at Zelenik.[38]

As regards scholarly works, R. Jurić mentions them on two occasions: in the form of a general remark that stećci occur at several locations in Plina,[39] and later, with reference to Friar V. Vrčić's account, that they lie "*on the road from Šarić Struga towards Obličevac and between Šarić Struga and Vrbica,*"[40] whereby he also repeats the erroneous attribution of the northern sites to Western Plina.

As already noted, the archaeological investigations carried out in the area were pivotal in advancing our knowledge of Plina and resulted in the publication of excavation reports for several sites.[41] Basic topographic and statistical data on the stećci were previously presented in the accompanying catalogue of the exhibition *Stećci*,[42] and they are also

35 With the exception of one dislocated specimen, 45–51 cm in height, sunk into the ground at the time of discovery, author's note.

36 Vrčić 1974, p. 155; Erak 1995, p. 25. At the site of Zelenik, there are in fact 5 stećci; one, however, they did not notice, since it was entirely covered with earth, author's note.

37 Vrčić 1974, p. 155.

38 Erak 1995, p. 25.

39 Jurić 1998, p. 29.

40 Jurić 2003, p. 337.

41 Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, pp. 249–284; Tomasović 2011b, pp. 285–322; Šućur, Maljković 2017, pp. 97–106.

42 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, pp. 83–84; Tomasović 2008a, pp. 120–129. It should be noted that certain discrepancies exist between the data presented in Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, pp. 83–84 and those presented in the present study. These relate to inconsistencies in the statistical data concerning the number of stećci recorded at individual sites, an issue discussed in greater detail below. Since the information in question was originally provided by the author to the above-mentioned authors, she wishes to take this opportunity to apologise for the misunderstanding, although today, with the passage of time, the circumstances that led to the misunderstanding are harder for her to grasp, author's note.

vora na tu statističku neusklađenost M. Erak dolazi do zaključka da je riječ o spomenicima s istraženih nalazišta koji gravitiraju zaseoku Eracima.[51] Međutim, u katalogu izložbe predočeni broj spomenika u kontekstu položaja Dračevac i Granica, koji gravitiraju priobalnom naselju Šarić(a) Struzi, ne odgovara njihovu stvarnom broju, zbog čega i dolazi do nesrazmjera između broja stećaka na Obličevcu i njihova brojnog stanja prema navedenom izvoru.

Koliko je autorici poznato, na Obličevac su izmješteni stećci s istraženih lokaliteta Mišja Draga, Dračevac, Granica i Garište (jug) te Krč i Pet prethistorijskih gomila – Tumul 4 iz okolice Eraka (sjever). Prema dostupnim podatcima, s položaja Dračevac izmješteno je pet stećaka, a s Granice šest spomenika.[52] Stvarna je situacija, međutim, nešto drukčija: na Dračevcu je evidentirano 8 stećaka, od kojih je jedan amorfni blok, a na Granici 7 spomenika (4 na tumulu i 3 dislocirana).[53]

Kada se tom broju pridodaju statistički usklađeni podatci s preostalih lokaliteta (Mišja Draga/11, Garište/3, okolica Eraka/5), riječ je o ukupno 34 stećka (uz pretpostavku da su na Obličevac izmještena i dva stećka ugrađena u rubni obzid kolnog puta na Granici). Ako bi se nadalje pretpostavilo da amorfni blok s Dračevca nije izmješten, u konačnici se dolazi do 33 stećka. Na osnovi navedenog, od četiriju stećaka „viška" koje spominje M. Erak, najmanje dva primjerka sa sigurnošću pripadaju južnom dijelu predmetnog područja, a ne Eracima na sjeveru.[54]

KATALOŠKO-TOPOGRAFSKI PREGLED STEĆAKA

Aktualni prostorni razmještaj lokaliteta sa stećcima u Plini Istočnoj uključuje brdo Obličevac s

kod-crkve-uznesenja-bdm-na-oblicevcu/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.]. No u cjelini ostaje pitanje prvobitnog prostornog konteksta svih izmještenih spomenika jer nisu označeni, op. a.

51 https://www.klikploce.com.hr/identifikacija-stecaka-kod-crkve-uznesenja-bdm-na-oblicevcu/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.].

52 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83–84.

53 Detaljan prikaz i pojašnjenja daju se u katalogu koji slijedi, op. a.

54 Autor također navodi da se na Obličevcu danas ne nalazi ukrašeni stećak s Granice (u ovom radu označen brojem 36) koji je sasvim sigurno izmješten na brdo Obličevac, gdje se nalazio i pri posljednjem autoričinom terenskom obilasku 2015. godine, op. a.

discussed in J. Šućur's doctoral dissertation[43] and in the exhibition catalogue *Stećci in the Neretva Region – Art and Ritual*.[44]

In this context, particular mention should also be made of the project initiated by the entrepreneur M. Erak and the citizens' association *Obličevac* of the town of Ploče,[45] The project's results have made a valuable contribution to the level of research of the *stećak* sites discussed here, especially those located within present-day Staševica. This project encompassed the recording of the stećci in the hinterland of Ploče, with the aim of promoting and protecting this cultural heritage, the results of which are publicly available on the official website of the Town of Ploče.[46]

With regard to Plina, M. Erak identifies a total of 6 *stećak* sites (2 in Western Plina and 4 in Eastern Plina).[47] The statistical data relating to Eastern Plina, however, reflect the present-day situation, i.e. the number of recorded sites following the archaeological investigations and the construction of the road,[48] whereas the present study reconstructs the original spatial distribution of the sites prior to excavation. At this point, it is necessary to address the discrepancies between the data presented in the exhibition catalogue *Stećci* and those contained in the catalogue that follows in this paper.[49] At present, 33 relocated stećci are preserved on the hill

43 Šućur 2015a; Šućur 2015b. A brief overview of the stećci was presented within the framework of the doctoral dissertation entitled "*Ukapanje u prapovijesnim tumulima od kasne antike do novog vijeka*," for the purpose of which the author passed her field documentation to her colleague Jure Šućur, having first obtained the permission of the excavation coordinator, Miroslav Katić, author's note.

44 Volarević 2020.

45 The association, established four years ago by the private entrepreneur M. Erak, is active in the fields of cultural and historical heritage preservation, environmental protection, rural tourism development and organic production (https://www.poslovna.hr/lite/oblicevac/1668531/subjekti.aspx (09/03/2024)).

46 The author of all the texts and photographs is the president of the association, M. Erak, author's note.

47 Erak 2022, pp. 40–42; https://www.klikploce.com.hr/identifikacija-stecaka-kod-crkve-uznesenja-bdm-na-oblicevcu/ (12/04/2024).

48 As the majority of the stećci were threatened by the construction of the road, they were relocated following the completion of the archaeological investigations to a new location beside the Church of St. Mary on the hill of Obličevac, author's note.

49 See: p. 7, fn. 42.



Sl. 2 - Karta s naznačenim položajem nalazišta stećaka u Plini Istočnoj prije provedbe zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja: 1. Mišja Draga (tri lokaliteta), 2. Dračevac (dva lokaliteta), 3. Vrbica (neistražen), 4. Put uz Vrbicu, 5. Granica, 6. Garište, 7. Pet prethistorijskih gomila – Tumul 4/Eraci, 8. Ograde (Dražice) /Eraci, 9a. Krč – Groblje u užem smislu/Eraci, 9b. Krč – Izdvojeni grob pod stećkom/Eraci, 10. Zelenik/Eraci (neistražen), (izradio: Š.Vulić)

Fig. 2 - Map indicating the location of the stećak tombstones sites in Plina Istočna before the implementation of rescue archaeological excavations: 1. Mišja Draga (three sites), 2. Dračevac (two sites), 3. Vrbica (unexcavated), 4. Put uz Vrbicu, 5. Granica, 6. Garište, 7. Five prehistoric mounds – Tumulus 4/Eraci, 8. Ograde (Dražice) /Eraci, 9a. Krč – Cemetery in the narrower sense/Eraci, 9b. Krč – Isolated grave under a stećak/ Eraci, 10. Zelenik/Eraci (unexcavated), (created by: Š. Vulić)

izmještenim stećcima kod crkve Sv. Marije, zatim položaje Zelenik, Ograde i Put uz Vrbicu te dva pojedinačna stećka u polju Vrbici.[55] Stećci na po-

of Obličevac, whereas the exhibition catalogue implies that there should be 29. This discrepancy has recently prompted questions concerning the context of the remaining four monuments.[50] In an attempt

[55] Riječ je o dvama stećcima koji se ne spominju u stručnoj literaturi, a navodi ih M. Erak (Erak 2022, str. 42). Autorica je primjerak ukrašen mačevima dokumenti-

[50] https://www.klikploce.com.hr/identifikacija-stecaka-kod-crkve-uznesenja-bdm-na-oblicevcu/

tonjim položajima i u polju Vrbici odreda se nalaze na svojim izvornim pozicijama. S druge strane, priložena karta rasprostranjenosti nalazišta stećaka u Plini Istočnoj (sl. 2)[56] prikazuje zatečenu situaciju prije arheoloških istraživanja, s iznimkom nedavno pronađenog primjerka na položaju Lokvica (polje Vrbica).[57]

Imajući u vidu njihov prostorni razmještaj, lokaliteti su u ovom radu grupirani u dvije cjeline: južnu, koja gravitira priobalnom naselju Šarić(a) Struzi, te sjevernu, u okolici zaseoka Eraka.[58] U konačnici je riječ o ukupno 56 stećaka, od kojih je 49 na istraženim, a 7 na neistraženim nalazištima. Radi postizanja cjelovitog prikaza, u katalog su uvršteni i već objavljeni spomenici sa sjevernih položaja.[59] U katalogu su, od juga prema sjeveru, predočene glavne značajke svakog lokaliteta te opisi spomenika (vrsta stećka, dimenzije, zatečeni položaj, očuvanost i ukrasi). Svi su stećci označeni rednim brojem, s tim da brojčani niz ne počinje iznova sa svakim novim lokalitetom, već se nastavlja na prethodni.

Južna skupina stećaka

Pod nazivom *južna skupina stećaka* podrazumijevaju se spomenici registrirani na području koje gravitira priobalnom naselju Šarić(a) Struzi (sl. 2: 1 – 6). Riječ je o ukupno 38 stećaka, od kojih je

rala još 2008. godine te je uvršten u njezin diplomski rad, a drugi je tek nedavno otkrio M. Erak. https://www.klikploce.com.hr/identifikacija-stecaka-kod-crkve-uznesenja-bdm-na-oblicevcu/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.]. Autor oba stećka smješta u zajednički prostorni kontekst s primjercima na istraženom lokalitetu Put uz Vrbicu, stoga zaključno navodi podatak o ukupno četiri nalazišta stećaka u Plini Istočnoj, odnosno šest u pojasu Pline (Erak 2022, str. 40–42).

56 Zbog njihove prostorne blizine, nalazišta na području toponima Mišja Draga i Dračevac na karti nisu označena zasebnim brojevima. U literaturi se spominje i stećak na Glavici, zapadno od Ograde (Tomasović 2011b, str. 286; str. 307, bilj. 32) koji se vrlo moguće odnosi na primjerak položen na istraženi izdvojeni grob sa šireg prostora toponima Krč (Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 263, 266), na karti označen 9b, op. a.

57 Erak 2022, str. 42.

58 Naselja Šarić Struga i Eraci međusobno su udaljena oko 5 km, dok udaljenost između posljednjeg južnog i prvog sjevernog lokaliteta iznosi 2,7 km. Zanimljivo je spomenuti da je čak i u vrijeme zaštitnih istraživanja južnim lokalitetima bilo moguće pristupiti isključivo pješačkim pravcima, op. a.

59 Vidjeti u: Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 249–284; Tomasović 2011b, str. 285–322.

to resolve this statistical inconsistency, M. Erak concluded that these additional monuments originated from the excavated sites gravitating towards the hamlet of Eraci.[51] However, the number of monuments attributed in the exhibition catalogue to the sites of Dračevac and Granica, both gravitating towards the coastal settlement of Šarić(a) Struge, does not correspond to their actual number, which is precisely why a disproportion arises between the number of stećci at Obličevac and the figures presented in the catalogue.

To the best of the author's knowledge, the stećci relocated to Obličevac originated from the excavated sites of Mišja Draga, Dračevac, Granica and Garište (south), as well as from Krč and the Five Prehistoric Tumuli– Tumulus 4 in the vicinity of Eraci (north). According to available documentation, five stećci were relocated from Dračevac and six from Granica.[52] The actual situation, however, is somewhat different: at Dračevac 8 stećci were recorded, of which one is an amorphous block, and at Granica 7 monuments (4 on the tumulus and 3 displaced).[53] When these figures are combined with the statistically consistent data from the remaining sites (Mišja Draga/11, Garište/3, and the Eraci area/5), the total amounts to 34 stećci (assuming that the two monuments incorporated into the retaining wall of the cart track at Granica were also relocated to Obličevac). If, however, it is assumed that the amorphous block from Dračevac was not relocated, the final figure comes to 33 monuments. On the basis of these observations, it may be concluded that, of the four "additional" stećci identified by M. Erak, at least two can be securely attributed to the southern part of the area in question rather than to the Eraci area in the north.[54]

(12/04/2024). But also, on the whole, the question of the original spatial context of all the relocated monuments, since they are not marked, author's note.

51 https://www.klikploce.com.hr/identifikacija-stecaka-kod-crkve-uznesenja-bdm-na-oblicevcu/ (12/04/2024).

52 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, pp. 83–84.

53 A detailed overview and explanations are provided in the catalogue that follows, author's note.

54 The author also states that the decorated stećak from Granica (designated in the present study as no. 36) is no longer located on Obličevac hill. This monument was unquestionably relocated to the hill and was still present during the author's most recent field survey, conducted in 2015, author's note.

14 ukrašenih, a evidentirani su u kontekstu devet različitih tumula. Ovoj grupi pripada i nedavno pronađeni ukrašeni primjerak na Lokvici (Vrbica).[60] Dakle, u konačnici je riječ o ukupno 39 spomenika, od kojih je 15 s ukrasima. S iznimkom položaja dvaju pojedinačnih stećaka u Vrbici, nalazišta su bila predmetom arheoloških istraživanja.[61]

1) Mišja Draga[62]

Prostor obuhvaćen toponimom označava najjužnije nalazište stećaka smješteno na zapadnim obroncima brda Kamenice. Na mjestu gdje se Mišja Draga spušta prema delti Neretve, uz stari komunikacijski pravac, evidentirana su i istražena tri kamena tumula, radno označena kao AN 58 – Tumuli 5, 6 i 7. Pokazalo se da je grobnu funkciju imao samo najveći (T7), s dvama istraženim prapovijesnim grobovima, ali i da su sva tri korištena naknadno. Iz razdoblja kasnog srednjeg vijeka istraženo je ukupno 40 grobova, od kojih je 11 označeno stećcima.[63]

1a) Tumul 5[64]

Od triju istraženih tumula ovaj je bio najmanji i najjužniji. Imao je osnovu kružnog oblika, promjer 8 m i relativnu visinu kamenog nanosa do 1 m. Na prostoru tumula pronađena su dva nadgrobna spomenika – stećka.[65]

Stećak 1 – niži sanduk, dim. 170 × 70 – 95 × 35 – 42 cm. Vjerojatno je bio položen nad jednim od

CATALOGUE AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF THE STEĆCI

The current spatial distribution of *stećak* sites in Eastern Plina comprises the hill of Obličevac, with the relocated stećci beside the Church of St. Mary, together with the sites of Zelenik, Ograde and Put uz Vrbicu, as well as two isolated stećci situated in the Vrbica field,[55] all of which remain in their original locations. The accompanying map of the distribution of the *stećak* sites in Eastern Plina (Fig. 2)56 depicts the situation as encountered prior to the archaeological investigations, with the exception of the recently discovered specimen at the site of Lokvica (Vrbica field).[57]

On the basis of their spatial distribution, the sites have been grouped into two clusters: a southern group associated with the coastal settlement of Šarić(a) Struge and a northern group located in the vicinity of the hamlet of Eraci.[58] In total, the study encompasses 56 stećci, of which 49 derive from investigated sites and seven from sites that have not been archaeologically investigated. To provide a comprehensive overview, the catalogue also

60 Erak 2022, str. 42.

61 S iznimkom stećaka u Vrbici, osnovni podatci o spomenicima iz kataloga koji slijedi nalaze se u: Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83–84.

62 Opis položaja preuzet iz: Milošević, Šućur 2008, str. 699–701. Opis stećaka prema: Šućur 2015b, str. 598–648, nadopunjen bilješkama s terenskih provjera koje je poduzela autorica rada (stećci su uvršteni u diplomski rad autorice, uz prethodno odobrenje voditelja istraživanja A. Miloševića), op. a.

63 Milošević, Šućur 2008, str. 700. J. Šućur naknadno spominje još dva amorfna bloka (označava ih pločama) i jednu ploču neuobičajenog oblika, u kontekstu manjih tumula T5 i T6 (Šućur 2015b, str. 600, 612). Uvršteni su u katalog „u pogledu konteksta njihove pojave na groblju sa stećcima“ (Tomasović 2008b, str. 172), iako njihova funkcija nije sa sigurnošću utvrđena, op. a.

64 Postojale su određene nedoumice u pogledu ovog lokaliteta, u smislu je li riječ o tumulu ili ne, a u konačnici je sagledan kao takav (Šućur 2015a, str. 144–145).

65 Šućur 2015b, str. 598.

55 These are two stećci that have not previously been mentioned in the scholarly literature but are noted by M. Erak (Erak 2022, p. 42). The author documented the specimen decorated with swords as early as 2008, and it was subsequently included in her master's thesis, whereas the second monument was only recently discovered by M. Erak (https://www.klikploce.com.hr/identifikacija-stecaka-kod-crkve-uznesenja-bdm-na-oblicevcu/ (12/04/2024)). The author places both stećci in a shared spatial context with the specimens at the investigated site of Put uz Vrbicu, and consequently identifies a total of four sites with stećci in Eastern Plina, or six within the Plina area as a whole (Erak 2022, pp. 40–42).

56 Due to their close spatial proximity, the sites at the toponyms of Mišja Draga and Dračevac are not indicated by separate numbers on the map. The literature also mentions a stećak at the Glavica location, west of Ograde (Tomasović 2011b, p. 286; p. 307, fn. 32), which most likely corresponds to the monument placed over the isolated excavated grave within the wider area of the toponym Krč (Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, pp. 263, 266), marked 9b on the map, author's note.

57 Erak 2022, p. 42.

58 The settlements of Šarić Struga and Eraci are about 5 km apart, while the distance between the last southern and the first northern site is 2.7 km. It is worth mentioning that even at the time of the rescue investigations the southern sites could be reached only by footpaths, author's note.

uništenih grobova.[66] Sužava se prema jednoj strani. Cjelovito očuvan. U odnosu na druge stećke na Mišjoj Drazi pokazuje nešto lošiju kvalitetu izrade. Bez ukrasa.

Stećak 2 – amorfni blok, dim. 120 × 110 × 22 cm. Nalazio se nad grobom 1 (S-J).

1b) Tumul 6

Bio je podignut između manjeg tumula na jugu (T5) i najvećeg na sjeveru (T7). Imao je osnovu ovalnog oblika, promjer od 11 (S-J) do 12 m (I-Z) te relativnu visinu kamenog nanosa do 1 m. Na zapadnom dijelu tumula istraženo je ukupno osam kasnosrednjovjekovnih grobova.[67]

Stećak 3 – ploča, dim. 180 × 89 × 22 cm. Nalazila se nad grobom 2 (SZ-JI). Cjelovito očuvana. Dobre izrade, s neznatno oštećenim uglom. Nije ukrašena, ali ima „ravno uleknuće paralelno s užom stranom".[68]

Stećak 4 (?) – ploča, dim. 168 × 22 – 47 cm (širina). Neuobičajenog oblika, pronađena istočno od groba 1. Bez ukrasa.

Stećak 5 – amorfni blok, dim. 112 × 89 × 20 – 22 cm. Pronađen zapadno od groba 2. Nije sigurno da je bio u funkciji nadgrobnog spomenika.[69]

1c) Tumul 7

Ovaj se tumul nalazio 12 m sjeverno od prethodnog. Imao je osnovu kružnog oblika, promjer od 24 m i relativnu visinu u rasponu od 1 m na sjevernoj do 5,5 m na južnoj strani. U nanosu tumula evidentirano je i istraženo 30 kasnosrednjovjekovnih grobova i 8 stećaka. Oko 16 m sjeverno od tumula pronađen je i izdvojeni grob sa stećkom. Dakle, ukupno je istražen 31 grob iz razdoblja kasnog srednjeg vijeka, od kojih je 9 označeno stećcima.[70]

Stećak 6 – ploča, dim. 160 × 65 – 70 × 15 – 20 cm. Pokrivala je grob 3 (SZ-JI), a u zatečenom je stanju bila djelomično pomaknuta s njega. Cjelovito očuvana. Dobre izrade. Neukrašena.

66 Šućur 2015b, str. 601. Zbog nesretnog slučaja (prevrtanje bagera) veći je dio tumula bio uništen prije početka istraživanja i ostao je sačuvan samo jedan grob (Šućur 2015a, str. 144–145; Šućur 2015b, str. 599).

67 Šućur 2015b, str. 602–603.

68 Šućur 2015b, str. 605.

69 Šućur 2015b, str. 612.

70 Šućur 2015b, str. 614–615.

includes monuments from the northern sites that have already been published.[59] The catalogue presents the principal characteristics of each site in geographical order from south to north, followed by descriptions of the individual monuments (type of *stećak*, dimensions, original position, state of preservation, and decorative features). Each *stećak* is assigned a consecutive catalogue number, with the numbering continuing throughout the catalogue rather than restarting at each new site.

The southern group of stećci

The designation *southern group of stećci* denotes the monuments recorded in the area gravitating towards the coastal settlement of Šarić(a) Struga (Fig. 2; 1–6). This group consists of a total of 38 stećci, of which 14 are decorated, recorded in the context of nine separate tumuli. Also included within this group is the recently discovered decorated *stećak* at Lokvica (Vrbica field).[60] Consequently, the southern group currently comprises a total of 39 monuments, 15 of which bear decorative motifs. With the exception of the locations of the two isolated stećci in the Vrbica field, all of these sites have been subjected to archaeological investigation.[61]

1) Mišja Draga[62]

The toponymic area of Mišja Draga represents the southernmost stećak site, located on the western slopes of the hill of Kamenica. At the point where Mišja Draga descends towards the Neretva Delta, along an old communication route, three stone tumuli were identified and investigated, provisionally designated as AN 58 – Tumuli 5, 6 and 7. It was established that only the largest tumulus (T7) had a funerary function, containing two investiga-

59 See: Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, pp. 249–284; Tomasović 2011b, pp. 285–322.

60 Erak 2022, p. 42.

61 With the exception of the stećci at Vrbica, the basic information on the monuments included in the catalogue below is taken from: Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, pp. 83–84.

62 The description of the position is taken from: Milošević, Šućur 2008, pp. 699–701. The description of the stećci follows: Šućur 2015b, pp. 598–648, supplemented by notes from the field surveys undertaken by the author of the study (the stećci were included in the author's master's thesis, with the prior approval of the director of the investigations, A. Milošević), author's note.

Stećak 7 – ploča, dim. 185 × 102 × 25 – 30 cm. Pokrivala je grob 5 (Z-I). Cjelovito očuvana. Dobre izrade. Gornja ploha je zaglađena, ali i napukla, te sadržava reljefni prikaz polumjeseca.

Stećak 8 – ploča, dim. 188 × 93 – 112 × 18 cm. Prekrivala je grob 7 (SZ-JI). Cjelovito očuvana. Dobre izrade. Sužava se prema jednoj strani. Bez ukrasa.

Stećak 9 – ploča, dim. 183 × 95 × 16 – 24 cm. Bila je položena nad grobom 1 (Z-I), djelomično pomaknuta s njega. Cjelovito očuvana. Dobre izrade. Na njezinoj gornjoj plohi nalazi se kružno udubljenje oivičeno tordiranim vijencem. Uz rub gornje stranice nalaze se obrisi bordure u obliku trake ispunjene kosim crticama.[71]

Stećak 10 – ploča, dim. 158 × 94 × 15 – 19 cm. Označavala je grob 2 (Z-I), s kojeg je u zatečenom stanju bila djelomično pomaknuta. Cjelovito očuvana. Dobre izrade. Neukrašena.

Stećak 11 – ploča, dim. 203 × 96 × 20 cm. Bila je položena nad grobom 8 (SZ-JI). Cjelovito očuvana. Dobre izrade. Bez ukrasa.

Stećak 12 – niži sanduk, dim. 198 × 102 × 35 – 43 cm. Nalazio se nad grobom 28 (Z-I). Cjelovito očuvan. Dobre izrade. Oštećenog ugla. Plohe zaglađene. Na gornjoj se plohi nalazi reljefni prikaz polumjeseca.

Stećak 13 – sanduk, dim. 175 × 86 × 47 cm. Označavao je grob 6 (SZ-JI). Djelomično pomaknut s njega. Cjelovito očuvan. Vrlo dobre izrade. Gornja ploha zaglađena. Donja ostala nedorađena. Duž bočnih stranica vidljiva je plića pukotina. Na gornjoj plohi nalazi se tordirani vijenac. Urešena je i njegova čeona ploha, djelomično oštećenim motivom križa.[72] Iznad križa javlja se i bordura u obliku tordirane vrpce koja se djelomice proteže i na dvije uzdužne plohe.

Stećak 14 – sanduk, dim. 207 × 98 – 108 × 39 – 60 cm. Nalazio se nad grobom 29 (SZ-JI), 16 m sjeverno od tumula. Cjelovito očuvan. Vrlo dobre

[71] Navedena bordura nije naznačena na crtežu stećka. Pri terenskom pregledu, nakon nanošenja vode na gornju plohu spomenika, dio bordure je bio jasno uočljiv, što je i fotodokumentirano, op. a.

[72] U literaturi je spomenut uopćeno kao motiv križa (Milošević, Šućur 2008, str. 700; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 84; Šućur 2015b, str. 621) ili kao njegov grčki oblik (Šućur 2015a, str. 196).

ted prehistoric graves, but also that all three had been used subsequently. A total of 40 graves from the Late Middle Ages were excavated, of which 11 were marked with stećci.[63]

1a) Tumulus 5[64]

Of the three investigated tumuli, this was the smallest and the southernmost. It had a circular base, a diameter of 8 m and a relative height of the stone fill of up to 1 m. Two funerary monuments (stećci) were discovered within the tumulus.[65]

Stećak 1 – lower chest, dim. 170 × 70–95 × 35–42 cm. It was probably laid over one of the destroyed graves.[66] . It tapers towards one side. It is completely preserved. In comparison with other stećci at Mišja Draga, it shows somewhat poorer workmanship. It is without decoration.

Stećak 2 – amorphous block, dim. 120 × 110 × 22 cm. It was located above grave 1 (N–S).

1b) Tumulus 6

This tumulus was situated between the smaller southern tumulus (T5) and the largest to the north (T7). It had an oval base, a diameter ranging from 11 (N–S) to 12 m (E–W) and a relative height of stone fill of up to 1 m. A total of eight late medieval graves were investigated in the western part of the tumulus.[67]

Stećak 3 – slab, dim. 180 × 89 × 22 cm. It lay over grave 2 (NW–SE). Completely preserved. Well executed, with a slightly damaged corner. It

[63] Milošević, Šućur 2008, p. 700. J. Šućur subsequently mentions two additional amorphous stone blocks (classified by him as slabs) and one slab of unusual form in the context of the smaller tumuli T5 and T6 (Šućur 2015b, pp. 600, 612). These have been included in the catalogue "*in view of the context of their occurrence within the cemetery with stećci* " (Tomasović 2008b, p. 172), although their function has not been established with certainty, author's note.

[64] There was initially some uncertainty as to whether this site should be interpreted as a tumulus; ultimately, however, it was identified as such (Šućur 2015a, pp. 144–145).

[65] Šućur 2015b, p. 598.

[66] Šućur 2015b, p. 601. As a result of an accident (the overturning of an excavator), the greater part of the tumulus had been destroyed before archaeological investigations commenced, leaving only a single grave preserved (Šućur 2015a, pp. 144–145; Šućur 2015b, p. 599).

[67] Šućur 2015b, pp. 602–603.

izrade, s tim da je njegova donja ploha ostala nedorađena. Gornja ploha sadržava motiv virovite rozete,[73] a neposredno ispod njezinih rubova, na svim bočnim stranicama, pruža se bordura u obliku tordirane vrpce.

2) Dračevac[74]

Prostor obuhvaćen toponimom nalazi se sa zapadne strane stare komunikacije, oko 80 m sjevernije od Mišje Drage. Budući da je navedena lokacija bila prekrivena gustom vegetacijom, prije raščišćavanja terena nije bilo moguće precizno odrediti gabarite nalazišta. U konačnici je utvrđeno postojanje dvaju lokaliteta, radno označenih kao AN 57 (Tumul 3) i AN 57a (Tumul 4) (sl. 3).



Sl. 3 - Položaj tumula pri vrhu Mišje Drage (T 5, T 6, T 7) i na Dračevcu (T 3, T 4), (foto: Z.Sunko)

Fig. 3 - Location of the tumuli near the top of Mišja Draga (T 5, T 6, T 7) and at Dračevac (T 3, T 4), (photo: Z. Sunko)

2a) Tumul 3

Kameni tumul, sačuvanog promjera oko 11 m i relativne visine do 1,80 m, bio je podignut na manjem prirodnom grebenu, na 88 m n/v. Njegova izvorna veličina nije ostala sačuvana jer je nad

[73] Ovaj je motiv u literaturi naznačen kao tordirani vijenac (Milošević, Šućur 2008, str. 700; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 84) ili virovita rozeta (Šućur 2015b, str. 644). Autorica se odlučila za potonju interpretaciju, o čemu će riječi biti kasnije, op. a.

[74] Opis je iznesen prema nacrtnoj dokumentaciji (R. Maršić) i terenskom dnevniku (B. Maljković 2008a), op. a.

is not decorated, but it has "*a straight depression parallel to the narrow side.*"[68]

Stećak 4 (?) - slab, dim. 168 × 22–47 cm (width). Of unusual form, found to the east of grave 1. Without ornament.

Stećak 5 - amorphous block, dim. 112 × 89 × 20–22 cm. Found to the west of grave 2. It is not certain that it served as a tombstone.[69]

1c) Tumulus 7

This tumulus lay 12 m north of the preceding one. It had a circular base, a diameter of 24 m and a relative height ranging from 1 m on the northern side to 5.5 m on the southern. A total of 30 late medieval graves and 8 stećci were identified and excavated within the fill of the tumulus. An isolated grave marked by a stećak was also discovered approximately 16 m north of the tumulus. In total, 31 late medieval graves were investigated, nine of which were marked by stećci.[70]

Stećak 6 – slab, dim. 160 × 65–70 × 15–20 cm. It covered grave 3 (NW–SE), and was found slightly displaced from its original position. Completely preserved. Well executed. Undecorated.

Stećak 7 – slab, dim. 185 × 102 × 25–30 cm. It covered grave 5 (W–E). Completely preserved. Well executed. The upper surface is smoothed but cracked and bears a relief depiction of a crescent.

Stećak 8 - slab, dim. 188 × 93–112 × 18 cm. It covered grave 7 (NW–SE). Completely preserved. Well executed. It tapers towards one end. Undecorated.

Stećak 9 – slab, dim. 183 × 95 × 16–24 cm. It was placed above grave 1 (W–E) and had been partially displaced from its original position. Completely preserved. Well executed. The upper surface bears a circular recess enclosed by a twisted-rope wreath. Along the edge of the upper face runs the outline of a border in the form of a band filled with oblique incised lines.[71]

[68] Šućur 2015b, p. 605.

[69] Šućur 2015b, p. 612.

[70] Šućur 2015b, pp. 614–615.

[71] The said border is not indicated in the drawing of the stećak. During the field survey, after water had been applied to the upper surface of the monument, part of the border became clearly visible and was documented photographically, author's note.

tumul naknadno položeno srednjovjekovno groblje pod stećcima. Iz prapovijesnog razdoblja definirani su dio prstena i dva groba. Istraženo je ukupno 18 kasnosrednjovjekovnih grobova gusto raspoređenih u nanosu tumula, od kojih je šest označeno stećcima.

Stećak 15 – ploča, dim. 179 × 93 × 28 cm. Položena nad grobom 14 (Z-I), s kojeg je bila neznatno pomaknuta. Cjelovito očuvana. Solidne izrade. Izražen utjecaj atmosferilija. Bez ukrasa.

Stećak 16 – ploča, dim. 170 × 83 × 26 cm. Nalazila se nad grobom 1 (Z-I), s kojeg je bila djelomice pomaknuta. Solidne izrade, s jednim odlomljenim uglom. Izražen utjecaj atmosferilija. Bez ukrasa.

Stećak 17 – ploča, dim. 102 × 45 – 52 × 24 cm. Položena nad grobom 17 (Z-I). Cjelovito očuvana. Lošije kvalitete izrade. Neukrašena.

Stećak 18 – ploča, dim. 153 × 78 – 85 × 20 cm. Nalazila se nad grobom 9 (Z-I). Grublje izrade, nedorađena, nepravilnih rubova i hrapavih ploha; približava se amorfnoj ploči. Neukrašena.

Stećak 19 – ploča, dim. 93 × 48 – 55 × 20 cm. U zatečenom stanju bila je nad grobovima 10 i 16. Usporedbom dimenzija pretpostavljeno je da je vjerojatno prekrivala grob 16 (SZ-JI). Cjelovito očuvana. Jedna strana zaobljena. Lošije kvalitete izrade. Neukrašena.

Stećak 20 – amorfna ploča, dim. 125 × 55 × 19 cm. Djelomično je prekrivala grob 5 (SZ-JI).

2b) Tumul 4

Svega desetak metara južno od prethodnog tumula, unutar kraške depresije s dviju strana obrubljene kamenom liticom, evidentirani su kameni nanos manje površine, stećak i amorfni blok, a istražena su i četiri srednjovjekovna groba. U ovom je slučaju vjerojatno riječ o horizontalnom pomicanju nakon popunjavanja prostora većeg tumula. U prilog toj pretpostavci idu i rezultati radiokarbonske analize sačuvanih osteoloških ostataka odrasle ženske osobe iz groba 3, koji upućuju na nešto kasnije razdoblje ukopavanja u odnosu na grobove ukopane na prostoru tumula T3.[75]

Stećak 21 – niži sanduk, dim. 160 × 88 × 32 cm. Nalazio se nad grobom 4 (Z-I). Solidne izrade, s ne-

Stećak 10 – slab, dim. 158 × 94 × 15–19 cm. It marked grave 2 (W–E), and was found slightly displaced from its original position. Completely preserved. Well executed. Undecorated.

Stećak 11– slab, dim. 203 × 96 × 20 cm. It covered grave 8 (NW–SE). Completely preserved. Well executed. Without ornament.

Stećak 12 – lower chest, dim. 198 × 102 × 35–43 cm. It lay over grave 28 (W–E). Completely preserved. Well executed, although one corner is damaged. The surfaces are carefully smoothed. The upper face bears a relief depiction of a crescent.

Stećak 13 – chest, dim. 175 × 86 × 47 cm. It marked grave 6 (NW–SE) and had been slightly displaced from its original position. Completely preserved. Very finely executed. The upper surface is smoothed, whereas the underside remained unfinished. A shallow longitudinal fissure is visible along the lateral sides. The upper face is decorated with a twisted-rope wreath. The front face is also ornamented with a partially damaged cross motif.[72] Above the cross is a border in the form of a twisted-rope band, which extends partly onto the two longitudinal sides as well.

Stećak 14 – chest, dim. 207 × 98–108 × 39–60 cm. It lay over grave 29 (NW–SE), 16 metres north of the tumulus. Completely preserved. Very finely executed, although the underside remained unfinished. The upper face is decorated with a whirling rosette,[73] while immediately beneath its edges all lateral sides are bordered by a twisted-rope moulding.

2) Dračevac[74]

The area encompassed by the toponym Dračevac is situated on the western side of the old commu-

[72] In the literature, this motif has been identified simply as a cross (Milošević, Šućur 2008, p. 700; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 84; Šućur 2015b, p. 621) or, more specifically, as a Greek cross (Šućur 2015a, p. 196).

[73] In the literature, this motif has been interpreted either as a twisted wreath (Milošević, Šućur 2008, p. 700; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 84) or as a whirling rosette (Šućur 2015b, p. 644). The author has adopted the latter interpretation, which is discussed in greater detail below, author's note.

[74] The description is based on the technical drawings prepared by R. Maršić and the field diary compiled by B. Maljković (B. Maljković 2008a), author's note.

[75] Šućur 2015a, str. 144. Za ovaj su tumul postojale iste nedoumice kao i za Tumul 5 na Mišjoj Drazi, op. a.

znatno oštećenim uglom. Gornja ploha zaglađena, s prirodnim pukotinama. Bez ukrasa.

Stećak 22 – amorfni blok, dim. 145 × 120 × 19 cm. Pronađen južno od groba 2.

3) Vrbica[76]

Toponim označava omanje kraško polje i zaselak koji je na tom području postojao do sredine prošlog stoljeća, a prvi se put u povijesnim izvorima spominje 1646. godine.[77] Prilikom terenskog pregleda autorica je u polju evidentirala veći kameni tumul na čijem je rubu položen i najatraktivnije ukrašen stećak među razmatranim spomenicima (stećak 23; sl. 4), o kojem donedavno nije bilo spomena u literaturi.[78] Na drugoj je lokaciji nedavno pronađen još jedan ukrašeni stećak,[79] u radu označen brojem 24. Budući da se navedene pozicije nisu nalazile na trasi cestovnog pravca, nisu bile predmetom arheoloških istraživanja.



Sl. 4 - Neistraženi tumul sa stećkom 23, Vrbica, (foto: B. Maljković)
Fig. 4 - Unexcavated tumulus with stećak 23, Vrbica, (photo: B. Maljković)

[76] Treba napomenuti da lokalitet koji se u pojedinim publikacijama spominje pod nazivom *Vrbica* (Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 84; Šunjić 2009, str. 140; Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 264, bilj. 51; Volarević 2020) ne označava ovo nalazište već istraženi lokalitet *Put uz Vrbicu*, op. a.

[77] Vidović 2013, str. 12.

[78] Koliko je autorici poznato, spominje se tek u: Erak 2022, str. 42.

[79] Erak 2022, str. 42.

nication route, approximately 80 m north of Mišja Draga. Since the area was densely overgrown prior to clearance, it was initially impossible to determine the precise extent of the site. Subsequent investigation established the presence of two archaeological sites, provisionally designated AN 57 (Tumulus 3) and AN 57a (Tumulus 4). (Fig. 3)

2a) Tumulus 3

This stone tumulus, with a preserved diameter of approximately 11 m and a relative height of up to 1.80 m, was constructed on a small natural ridge at an elevation of 88 m a.s.l. Its original dimensions could not be established because a medieval cemetery with stećci had subsequently been laid upon it. Part of the stone ring and two graves have been identified from the prehistoric phase. In total, 18 late medieval graves, densely distributed within the body of the tumulus, were excavated, six of which were marked by stećci.

Stećak 15 – slab, dim. 179 × 93 × 28 cm. It was placed above grave 14 (W–E) and was found slightly displaced from its original position. Completely preserved. Of sound workmanship. Marked by pronounced weathering. Without ornament.

Stećak 16 – slab, dim. 170 × 83 × 26 cm. It covered grave 1 (W–E) and had been partially displaced from its original position. Of sound workmanship, with one corner broken off. Marked by pronounced weathering. Without ornament.

Stećak 17 – slab, dim. 102 × 45–52 × 24 cm. It covered grave 17 (W–E). Completely preserved. Of poorer workmanship. Undecorated.

Stećak 18– slab, dim. 153 × 78–85 × 20 cm. It covered grave 9 (W–E). Coarsely worked and unfinished, with irregular edges and rough surfaces, approaching the form of an amorphous slab. Undecorated.

Stećak 19 – slab, dim. 93 × 48–55 × 20 cm. At the time of excavation, it lay above graves 10 and 16. On the basis of its dimensions, it was presumed that it originally covered grave 16 (NW–SE). Completely preserved. One end is rounded. Of poorer workmanship. Undecorated.

Stećak 20 - amorphous slab, dim. 125 × 55 × 19 cm. It partly covered grave 5 (NW–SE).

Stećak 23 – ploča, dim. 190 × 102 – 109 × 29 – 32 cm. Nalazi se u podnožju tumula. Orijentirana u smjeru SZ-JI. Cjelovito očuvana. Dobre izrade. Gornja stranica stećka uzdužno je podijeljena užim urezanim žlijebom na dva jednaka dijela ukrašena istovjetnim motivima postavljenima u vertikalni niz. Kompozicijom dominiraju prikazi dvaju mačeva s okruglom drškom i ravnom nakrsnicom. Iznad svakog mača naznačeni su i šesterokraka zvijezda (šesterolatična rozeta) i polumjesec. Kompozicija je uokvirena bordurom u obliku tordirane vrpce koja se nazire i na bočnim plohama. Zbog utjecaja atmosferilija i izvedbe u tehnici vrlo plitkog reljefa dio motiva teže je čitljiv.

Stećak 24 – nalazi se na položaju Lokvica, nedaleko od prethodno spomenutog stećka. Označen je kao sanduk, a na njegovoj gornjoj plohi prikazan je tordirani vijenac.[80]

4) Put uz Vrbicu[81]

Na sjeveroistočnom rubu polja Vrbice, uz cestu, na mjestu gdje se teren počinje spuštati prema polju, istražen je tumul radnog naziva AN 52 (Tumul 11). Bio je izgrađen na nadmorskoj visini od 133 m, na jednom od prirodnih kamenih platoa koji se stepenasto spuštaju prema polju. Imao je osnovu kružnog oblika, promjer od 14 m i sačuvanu visinu od 1,5 m. Ispod kamenog nanosa definirana su, do sloja zdravice, i tri zemljana sloja s nalazima prapovijesne keramike. Istraženi su jedan prapovijesni i 13 srednjovjekovnih grobova, od kojih je pet označeno stećcima82 (sl. 5).

Stećak 25 – niži sanduk, dim. 155 × 75 × 25 – 35 cm. Označavao je grob 8 (SZ-JI). Dobre izrade. Zaravnjene gornje plohe, s odlomljenim i oštećenim uglovima. Bez ukrasa.

Stećak 26 – ploča, dim. 185 × 88 × 18 – 21 cm. Položena nad grobom 7 (Z-I), u zatečenom stanju djelomično pomaknuta s njega. Solidne izrade. Manji dio stećka odlomljen. Na gornjoj stranici

[80] Erak 2022, str. 42. Budući da dimenzije nisu naznačene, a uzimajući u obzir tipološku sliku južnih stećaka, vjerojatno je riječ o nižem sanduku, op. a.

[81] Stećci s ovog lokaliteta uvršteni su u rad uz suglasnost voditeljice istraživanja, S. Bogdanović, kojoj autorica ovdje izražava zahvalnost na ustupljenim podatcima, op. a.

[82] Bogdanović 2008, *rukopis*.

2b) Tumulus 4

Approximately 10 m south of the preceding tumulus, within a karst depression bounded on two sides by a rocky escarpment, a smaller stone accumulation, one *stećak* and one amorphous stone block were recorded, together with four medieval graves. This feature most probably represents the result of horizontal displacement following the infilling of the larger tumulus. This assumption is supported by the results of radiocarbon analysis of the preserved osteological remains of an adult female from grave 3, which indicates a somewhat later date of burial than that of the graves interred within tumulus T3.[75]

Stećak 21 – lower chest, dim. 160 × 88 × 32 cm. It lay over grave 4 (W–E). Of sound workmanship, with a slightly damaged corner. The upper surface is smoothed and exhibits natural fissures. Without ornament.

Stećak 22 - amorphous block, dim. 145 × 120 × 19 cm. Found south of grave 2.

3) Vrbica[76]

The toponym Vrbica denotes a small karst field and the associated hamlet, which remained inhabited until the mid-20th century and is first mentioned in historical sources in 1646.[77] During field survey, the author recorded a large stone tumulus on the edge of which lay the most elaborately decorated stećak among the monuments considered in this study (stećak 23; Fig. 4), a monument that until recently had not been noted in the scholarly literature.[78] A second decorated stećak was discovered more recently at another location[79] and is designated here as stećak 24. As neither of these locations lay within the route corridor of the road construction project, they were not subject to archaeological investigation.

[75] Šućur 2015a, p. 144. The same uncertainties regarding the interpretation of this tumulus existed as in the case of Tumulus 5 at Mišja Draga, author's note.

[76] It should be noted that the site mentioned in certain publications under the name *Vrbica* (Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 84; Šunjić 2009, p. 140; Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, p. 264, n. 51; Volarević 2020) does not correspond to the present site but rather to the excavated site of *Put uz Vrbicu*, author's note.

[77] Vidović 2013, p. 12.

[78] So far as the author is aware, it is mentioned only in: Erak 2022, p. 42.

[79] Erak 2022, p. 42.



Sl. 5 - Put uz Vrbicu – fotogrametrija zatečenog stanja, (izradio: R. Maršić)

Fig. 5 - Put uz Vrbicu – photogrammetry of the existing state, (created by: R. Maršić)

prikazane su dvije dijagonalno ukrižene tordirane vrpce.[83] Uz rubove iste plohe naziru se i obrisi nedefinirane bordure.

Stećak 27 – ploča, dim. 160 × 50 – 73 × 20 cm. Ležala je preokrenuta, najvjerojatnije kao posljedica prevrtanja niz padinu, zbog čega je jednim dijelom i prekrivala grob 9. Pretpostavljeno je da je prvobitno bila položena nad grobom 3, definiranim na strmijem dijelu padine, usporedno s grobom 9.[84] Cjelovito očuvana, nepravilnih rubova. Lošije izrade. Sužava se prema jednoj strani. Primjetan utjecaj atmosferilija. Bez ukrasa.

Stećak 28 – prepolovljena ploča, dim. 164 – 174 – 181 × 92 – 97 – 100 × 15 – 20 – 25 cm. Bila je

[83] U literaturi naznačene i kao trake s kosim crticama (Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 84).

[84] Šućur 2015b, str. 565.

Stećak 23 – slab, dim. 190 × 102–109 × 29–32 cm. It is situated at the foot of the tumulus and is oriented NW–SE. Completely preserved. Well executed. The upper surface is divided longitudinally by a narrow incised groove into two equal fields, each decorated with an identical series of motifs arranged vertically. The composition is dominated by representations of two swords with circular pommels and straight crossguards. A six-pointed star (six-petalled rosette) and a crescent are depicted above each sword. The entire composition is framed by a border in the form of a twisted-rope moulding, faintly discernible on the lateral faces as well. Due to weathering and the execution of the decoration in very shallow relief, some of the motifs are difficult to discern.

Stećak 24 – located at the site of Lokvica, not far from the previously described stečak. It is classified as a chest, and its upper surface is decorated with a twisted-rope wreath.[80]

4) Put uz Vrbicu[81]

At the north-eastern edge of the Vrbica field, beside the road, at the point where the terrain begins to descend towards the fields, a tumulus provisionally designated AN 52 (Tumulus 11) was excavated. It had been built at an elevation of 133 m a.s.l. on one of the natural stone terraces descending stepwise towards the field. The tumulus had a circular base, a diameter of 14 m, and a preserved height of 1.5 m. Beneath the stone fill, three soil layers containing prehistoric pottery were identified down to the bedrock. One prehistoric grave and 13 medieval graves were excavated, five of which were marked by stećci. [82] (Fig. 5).

Stećak 25 – lower chest, dim. 155 × 75 × 25–35 cm. It marked grave 8 (NW–SE). Of good workmanship. The upper surface is levelled, although the corners are broken and damaged. Without ornament.

[80] Erak 2022, p. 42. As no dimensions are provided and in view of the typological characteristics of the stećci from the southern group, the monument was most probably a lower chest, author's note.

[81] The stećci from this site were included in the study with the consent of the director of the investigations, S. Bogdanović, to whom the author wishes to express her gratitude for providing the information, author's note.

[82] Bogdanović 2008, *manuscript*.

položena nad grobom 6 (JZ-SI). Djelomično pomaknuta s njega. Izražen utjecaj atmosferilija. Na gornjoj stranici prikazan je pravokutni štit kose gornje stranice, ojačan tordiranim rubovima i s utorom za koplje. Iza štita nalazi se koso položen mač. Postoji mogućnost da je i na plohi štita izvedena određena oznaka. Iznad štita nalaze se tordirani vijenac i prema njemu otvoren polumjesec.

Stećak 29 – niži sanduk, dim. 187 × 90 × 37 – 40 cm. Vjerojatno je izvorno bio položen nad grobom 10 i kasnije gurnut s njega niz padinu.[85] Cjelovito očuvan. Dobre izrade. Uz kraće strane gornje plohe nalazi se bordura u obliku vitice s trolistom.

5) Granica[86]

Oko 800 m sjeverno od Dračevca i nedaleko od lokaliteta Put uz Vrbicu bio je podignut još jedan tumul, radno označen kao AN 49 (Tumul 2). Prostor obuhvaćen toponimom nalazi se na raskrižju putova, sa zapadne strane ceste, a sam tumul bio je izgrađen na kraškoj kosini na 150 m n/v, koja blago pada od zapada prema istoku. U zatečenom stanju kameni nanos tumula bio je znatno snižen brojnim ukopima mlađih grobova. Istraživanja su pokazala da je u ovom slučaju riječ o kompleksnijem nalazištu s nekoliko razvojnih faza.[87] Od prapovijesnog horizonta, odnosno prve razvojne faze, definiran je dio prstena tumula i istražen jedan grob. Drugu fazu predstavljaju srednjovjekovni grobovi pod stećcima na prostoru tumula, od kojih su neki korišteni i u novom vijeku, a treću čine novovjekovni ukopi sa sjeverne strane tumula. Dakle, kod naknadnih ukopa riječ je o dvjema zasebnim grobnim cjelinama koje prostorno nisu bile sasvim odvojene, već je dio prstena iskorišten kao svojevrsna „pregrada" između njih. Definirano je 29 grobova, većim dijelom kasnosrednjovjekovnih, ali i onih s novovjekovnim ukopima.[88] Za četiri stećka pronađena na jugoistočnom dijelu tumula utvrđeno je da su pomicana s izvornih pozicija, a u njegovoj neposrednoj blizini

[85] Šućur 2015b, str. 561, 565.

[86] Opisi su izneseni prema nacrtnoj dokumentaciji (R. Maršić) i terenskom dnevniku (B. Maljković), op. a.

[87] Šućur, Maljković 2017, str. 99.

[88] Za nekoliko njih naknadno je pretpostavljeno ili utvrđeno da nije riječ o grobovima (Šućur 2015b, str. 516). S obzirom na to da se u radu ne obrađuju istraženi grobovi, a pojašnjenje zahtijeva otvaranje drugih tema, ovdje autorica iznosi podatak o broju pretpostavljenih grobova pri istraživanjima, op. a.

Stećak 26 – slab, dim. 185 × 88 × 18–21 cm. It covered grave 7 (W–E) and was found slightly displaced from its original position. Sound workmanship. A small part of the monument is broken away. The upper surface is decorated with two diagonally crossed twisted-rope bands.[83] Traces of an indistinct border are also discernible along the edges of the upper face.

Stećak 27 – slab, dim. 160 × 50–73 × 20 cm. It was found overturned, most probably as a result of having rolled down the slope, and consequently partially covered grave 9. It is assumed that it originally covered grave 3, situated on the steeper part of the slope, parallel to grave 9.[84] Completely preserved, with irregular edges. Of poorer workmanship. It tapers towards one end. Pronounced weathering is evident. Without ornament.

Stećak 28- slab broken in halves, dim. 164–174–181 × 92–97–100 × 15–20–25 cm. It covered grave 6 (SW–NE) and had been partially displaced from its original position. The monument exhibits pronounced weathering. The upper surface is decorated with a rectangular shield reinforced by a twisted-rope border, with sloping upper sides and a central spear groove. Behind the shield is a diagonally positioned sword. It is possible that a particular mark was originally depicted on the surface of the shield. Above the shield are a twisted-rope wreath and an inward-facing crescent.

Stećak 29 – lower chest, dim. 187 × 90 × 37–40 cm. It most probably originally marked grave 10 and was subsequently pushed downslope from its original position.[85] Completely preserved. Of good workmanship. The shorter sides of the upper face are decorated with a border consisting of a tendril terminating in a trefoil motif.

5) Granica[86]

Approximately 800 m north of Dračevac, and not far from the site Put uz Vrbicu, was another tumulus, provisionally designated AN 49 (Tumulus

[83] Designated in the literature also as bands with oblique strokes (Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 84).

[84] Šućur 2015b, p. 565.

[85] Šućur 2015b, pp. 561, 565.

[86] The descriptions are based on the technical drawings (prepared by R. Maršić) and the field diary (B. Maljković), author's note.

locirana su još tri: dva ugrađena u rubni obzid puta, a treći pronađen prilikom raščišćavanja terena na suprotnoj strani ceste. Može se pretpostaviti da su označavali neke od istraženih grobova (crtež 1).[89]

Stećak 30 – ploča, dim. 179 × 80 – 85 × 20 – 30 cm. Djelomično je pokrivala grob 16 (SZ-JI) te je pretpostavljeno da se izvorno nalazila nad njim. Cjelovito očuvana, s neznatno oštećenim uglom. Gornja ploha zaravnjena. Donja stranica nedorađena. Bez ukrasa.

Stećak 31 – niži sanduk, dim. 122 – 133 – 140 × 70 – 76 × 29 – 41 cm. U zatečenom stanju preokrenut, uz grob 17 (SZ-JI), koji je vjerojatno i označavao. Solidne izrade. Cjelovito očuvan, s manjim oštećenjima. Gornja ploha sadržava prikaz ženske figure u položaju *en face*, u dugačkoj haljini ravnog završetka. Njezina glava oivičena je tordiranom vrpcom, lijeva ruka podignuta je i svinuta u laktu tako da dodiruje glavu, dok je desna položena na bok (šake ni noge nisu naznačene). Iznad figure prikazan je tordirani vijenac,[90] a s njezine desne strane urezan je i manji križ.

Stećak 32 – ploča, dim. 88 × 52 × 15 – 24 cm. Pronađena uz rub tumula, na formaciji označenoj kao grob 4.[91] Cjelovito očuvana, s odlomljenim uglom. Lošije kvalitete izrade. Nije ukrašena.

Stećak 33 – ploča, dim. 158 × 84 × 20 – 25 cm. Položena nad grobom 28. Zbog veće razlike u dimenzijama ploče i groba vjerojatno je izvorno prekrivala drugi grob. Dio stećka odlomljen. Osrednje izrade. Izražen utjecaj atmosferilija. Bez ukrasa.

Stećak 34 – ploča, dim. 169 × 80 – 89 × 24 cm. U zatečenom stanju bila je ugrađena u rubni obzid starog kolnog puta. Solidne izrade. Djelomično zaobljenih uglova. Neukrašena.

Stećak 35 – ploča, dim. 94 × 70 × 28 cm. U zatečenom stanju bila je ugrađena u rubni obzid starog kolnog puta. Solidne izrade. Nije ukrašena.

Stećak 36 – sanduk, dim. 135 × 58 – 63 × 45 – 51 cm. Nalazio se s istočne strane tumula, u nje-

[89] Iz originalnog tlocrta izbačena je poklopnica prapovijesnog groba, op. a.

[90] Iako se iz crteža iščitava motiv donekle potkovičastog oblika, ipak je riječ o vijencu. Pod određenim kutom osvjetljenja čini se da figura možda ima i neku oznaku na haljini, op. a.

[91] Naknadno je utvrđeno da ovo nije grob te je stećak vjerojatno prekrivao drugi grob (Šućur 2015b, str. 520).

2). The locality is situated at a road junction on the western side of the road, while the tumulus itself was built on a karst slope at an elevation of 150 m a.s.l., gently descending from west to east. At the time of excavation, the stone fill had been considerably reduced by numerous later burials. Archaeological investigations revealed that this was a complex site comprising several developmental phases.[87] Part of the tumulus ring and a single excavated grave have been identified from the prehistoric horizon, i.e. from the earliest phase. The second phase is represented by medieval burials marked by stećci within the area of the tumulus, some of which continued to be used into the early modern period. The third phase comprises early modern burials situated on the northern side of the tumulus. These later interments comprised two distinct grave units that were not entirely spatially separated; instead, part of the stone ring was used as a kind of 'partition' between them. In total, 29 graves were recorded, the majority dating to the late medieval period, while there were also some graves with burials from the early modern period.[88] It was established that four stećci discovered in the south-eastern part of the tumulus had been displaced from their original positions. A further three monuments were identified in the immediate vicinity: two incorporated into the retaining wall bordering the road and a third during the clearing of the terrain on the opposite side of the road. It may reasonably be assumed that these monuments originally marked some of the excavated graves (Drawing 1)[89]

Stećak 30 – slab, dim. 179 × 80–85 × 20–30 cm. It partly covered grave 16 (NW–SE), and it is assumed that this was its original position. Completely preserved, with slight damage to one corner. The upper surface is levelled, whereas the underside remained unfinished. Undecorated.

Stećak 31 – lower chest, dim. 122–133–140 × 70–76 × 29–41 cm. It was found overturned beside

[87] Šućur, Maljković 2017, p. 99.

[88] For several of them, it was subsequently assumed or established that they did not represent graves (Šućur 2015b, p. 516). Since the present study does not address the excavated graves themselves, and a detailed discussion would require consideration of additional issues beyond its scope, the author here provides the number of presumed graves during the excavations, author's note.

[89] The cover slab of the prehistoric grave has been removed from the original plan, author's note.

govoj neposrednoj blizini, a u zatečenom je stanju bio posve utonuo u zemlju. Cjelovito očuvan, dobre izrade, zaglađenih površina, s jednim oštećenim uglom. Čeona stranica ima oštećenja u vidu nekoliko pukotina. Ima tri ukrašene plohe: na gornjoj je izveden štit s blago zaobljenim uglovima,[92] po sredini uzdužne plohe prikazan je reljefni nož, a čeona stranica sadržava plitkoreljefni prikaz križa s jabučastim završetcima gornje uspravne i poprečne haste. Donji dio križa teže je raspoznatljiv, a pretpostavljeno je da završava stilizacijom koja sugerira ljudske noge (?), moguće i postoljem (?). Iznad gornje haste križa nalazi se i manje kružno ispupčenje (?).

6) Garište[93]

Na mikrolokaciji poznatoj pod nazivom Garište, sa zapadne strane starog puta, na nadmorskoj visini od 166 m, bio je podignut kameni tumul ovalnog oblika, promjera od 17 do 19 m i sačuvane relativne visine do 2,20 m, označen kao AN 48 (Tumul 1). Na istočnom, odnosno jugoistočnom rubu tumula nalazila su se i tri stećka oštećena djelovanjem atmosferilija, ali i ljudskim djelovanjem. Istraženi su jedan prapovijesni i 13 srednjovjekovnih grobova,[94] koji su uglavnom bili grupirani na istočnom i jugoistočnom rubu tumula (sl. 6).

Stećak 37 – niži sanduk, dim. 186 × 70 – 85 × 36 – 38 cm. Pronađen je uz grob 1 (S-J), koji je vjerojatno izvorno označavao. Sužava se prema jednoj strani. Cjelovito očuvan. Solidne izrade. Na gornjoj stranici nalazi se kružno udubljenje oivičeno reljefnim tordiranim vijencem.

Stećak 38 – niži sanduk, dim. 166 – 172 × 84 – 90 × 16 – 35 cm. Djelomično je prekrivao grob 16 (JZ-SI). Cjelovito očuvan. Solidne izrade, nedorađenih bočnih ploha i oštećene donje plohe. Primjetne su pukotine. U gornju stranicu urezan je manji križ s produžetkom haste u obliku sidra.

Stećak 39 – niži sanduk, dim. 146 – 151 × 90 – 94 × 29 – 36 cm. Djelomično je prekrivao grob 15

[92] Postoji mogućnost da se na plohi nalaze i drugi ukrasi, op. a.

[93] Opis je dan prema nacrtnoj dokumentaciji (R. Maršić) i terenskom dnevniku (S. Bogdanović, B. Maljković).

[94] Šućur, Maljković 2017, str. 98. Inicijalno je definirano 14 srednjovjekovnih grobova, a naknadno je utvrđeno da grobovi 5 i 6 predstavljaju jedan grob (Šućur 2015b, str. 499).

grave 17 (NW–SE), which it most probably originally marked. Of sound workmanship. Completely preserved, with minor damage. The upper surface bears the representation of a female figure shown *en face*, in a long gown with a straight hem. Her head is framed by a twisted band, the left arm is raised and bent at the elbow so as to touch the head, while the right arm is placed on the hip (neither hands nor feet are depicted). Above the figure is a twisted-rope wreath,[90] as well as an incised small cross to her right.

Stećak 32 – slab, dim. 88 × 52 × 15–24 cm. It was discovered at the edge of the tumulus, on a formation designated as grave 4.[91] Completely preserved, with one broken corner. Of poorer workmanship. Undecorated.

Stećak 33 – slab, dim. 158 × 84 × 20–25 cm. It was placed above grave 28. Due to a significant discrepancy between the dimensions of the slab and the grave, it most likely originally covered a different burial. Part of the monument is broken off. Moderate workmanship. Marked by pronounced weathering. Without ornament.

Stećak 34 – slab, dim. 169 × 80–89 × 24 cm. It was built into the retaining wall of an old cart track when it was found. Of sound workmanship. With partly rounded corners. Undecorated.

Stećak 35 – slab, dim. 94 × 70 × 28 cm. It was built into the retaining wall of an old cart track when it was found. Of sound workmanship. With partly rounded corners. Undecorated.

Stećak 36 – chest, dim. 135 × 58–63 × 45–51 cm. It was located on the eastern side of the tumulus, in its immediate vicinity, and was completely embedded in the soil at the time of excavation. It is completely preserved, well executed, with smoothed surfaces and one damaged corner. The front face exhibits several cracks. It has three decorated faces: the upper face bears a shield with slightly rounded corners;[92] in the centre of the lon-

[90] Although the drawing suggests a motif of somewhat horseshoe-shaped form, it is in fact a wreath. Under certain lighting conditions, the figure also appears to bear a possible mark or ornament on the gown, author's note.

[91] It was subsequently established that this is not a grave, and the stećak probably covered another grave (Šućur 2015b, p. 520).

[92] It is possible that additional decorative motifs are pres-



Sl. 6 - Tumul i stećci na Garištu, (foto: R. Maršić)
Fig. 6 - Tumulus and stećak tombstones in Garište, (photo: R. Maršić)

(S-J). Cjelovito očuvan. Solidne izrade, zaobljenih uglova. Na gornjoj je stranici uparan manji istokračni križ.

Sjeverna skupina stećaka

Nazivom *sjeverna skupina stećaka* označeni su stećci registrirani u okolici zaseoka Eraka (sl. 2: 7 – 10). Riječ je o pet lokaliteta i ukupno 17 stećaka, od kojih je pet ukrašenih. S iznimkom položaja označenog brojem 10, nalazišta su bila predmetom arheoloških istraživanja.[95]

7) AN 41 Pet prethistorijskih gomila – Tumul 4

Uz staru komunikaciju prema Eracima i crkvi Sv. Marije na Obličevcu istraženo je nekoliko tumula, među kojima se nalazio i ovdje spomenuti, djelomično devastirani i jedini iz te skupine na čijem je prostoru pronađen stećak. U njegovu jugoistočnom dijelu istražena su dva srednjovjekovna groba, od kojih je jedan bio označen stećkom koji nije bio vidljiv na površini.[96]

[95] Osim lokaliteta koji slijede, u literaturi se spominje i lokalitet Pet prethistorijskih gomila – Tumul 5, u kontekstu poklopnice prapovijesnog groba naknadno „položene nad polegnutom obložnicom G2 čime je dobila funkciju nalik stećku-ploči“ (Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 255–256). Drukčije mišljenje iznosi J. Šućur (Šućur 2015a, str. 191, bilj. 702). Taj primjerak nije uvršten u rad, op. a.

[96] Opis preuzet iz: Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 253–255. Više o lokalitetu vidjeti u navedenom radu, op. a.

gitudinal one is a relief depiction of a knife; and the front face contains a low-relief representation of a cross with apple-shaped terminals on the upper vertical and horizontal arms. The lower part of the cross is more difficult to discern; it is assumed that it terminates in a stylised form suggesting human legs (?), possibly also a base (?). There is also a small circular protrusion above the upper arm of the cross (?).

6) Garište[93]

At the micro-location known as Garište, on the western side of the old path, at an altitude of 166 m, an oval stone tumulus had been built, with a diameter of 17–19 m and a preserved relative height of up to 2.20 m, designated AN 48 (Tumulus 1). On the eastern, or rather south-eastern edge of the tumulus, three stećci were identified, all of which were damaged as a result of both weathering and human activity. One prehistoric grave and 13 medieval graves were investigated,[94] the majority of which were concentrated on the eastern and south-eastern edge of the tumulus. (Fig. 6)

Stećak 37 – lower chest, dim. 186 × 70–85 × 36–38 cm. It was found beside grave 1 (N–S), which it most probably originally marked. The monument tapers towards one end. Completely preserved. Well executed. The upper surface bears a circular recessed motif enclosed by a twisted-rope wreath in relief.

Stećak 38 – lower chest, dim. 166–172 × 84–90 × 16–35 cm. It partly covered grave 16 (SW–NE). Completely preserved. Of sound workmanship, although the lateral faces remained unfinished and the underside is damaged. Natural fissures are visible. The upper surface bears an incised small cross, the lower arm of which is extended into the form of an anchor.

Stećak 39 – lower chest, dim. 146–151 × 90–94 × 29–36 cm. It partly covered grave 15 (N–S).

ent on the upper surface of the monument, author's note.

[93] The description is based on the technical drawings (prepared by R. Maršić) and the field diary (S. Bogdanović, B. Maljković).

[94] Šućur, Maljković 2017, p. 98. Initially, 14 medieval graves were identified, and it was subsequently established that graves 5 and 6 represent a single grave (Šućur 2015b, p. 499).

Stećak 40 – niži sanduk, dim. 151 – 158 × 60 – 75 × 33 cm.[97] Bio je položen nad grobom 3 (SI-JZ). Cjelovito očuvan. Gornja ploha zaglađena. Bočne stranice nisu finije obrađene. Neukrašen.

8) Ograda (Dražice) – Tumul 1[98]

Oko 300 m jugoistočno od Eraka, na manjoj zaravni, istražen je još jedan tumul na kojem je naknadno položeno i kasnosrednjovjekovno groblje sa sedam stećaka grupiranih na sjeveroistočnoj polovini tumula. Stećci su solidne izrade, cjelovito očuvani i nisu pomicani s grobova. Primjerci 46 i 47 imaju grublje gornje stranice, spomenici 43, 44, 46 i 47 „ravnije bočne plohe i pravilnije linije bridova“,[99] a spomenici 43 i 44 i zaglađeniju gornju stranicu. U konačnici je istraženo 16 kasnosrednjovjekovnih grobova.

Stećak 41 – niži sanduk, dim. 145 × 95 × 27 cm. Označavao je grob 15 (Z-I). Njegova gornja, donekle neravna ploha sadržava plitkoreljefni „rustičan prikaz mača s remenom“.[100]

Stećak 42 – niži sanduk, dim. 155 × 77 × 30 cm. Bio je položen nad grobom 9 (Z-I). Neukrašen.

Stećak 43 – sanduk, dim. 174 × 88 × 67 cm. Bio je položen nad grobom 10 (Z-I). Bez ukrasa.

Stećak 44 – sanduk, dim. 161 × 90 × 61 cm. Bio je položen nad grobom 11 (Z-I). Gornja je stranica zaglađena i sadržava reljefni križ nepravilnog malteškog izgleda.

Stećak 45 – sanduk, dim. 157 × 79 × 41 cm. Označavao je grob 13 (Z-I). Neukrašen, s tim da se na gornjoj plohi nalaze polukružni bazenčići.

Stećak 46 – niži sanduk, dim. 191 × 95 × 36 cm. Bio je položen nad grobom 14 (Z-I). Neukrašen.

Stećak 47 – sanduk, dim. 184 × 90 × 44 cm. Bio je položen nad grobom 12 (Z-I). Bez ukrasa.

97 U literaturu su greškom ubačene dimenzije drugog stećka. Autorica zahvaljuje kolegi Š. Vuliću na upozorenju i ispravnim dimenzijama, kao i na ustupljenim dimenzijama stećaka na širem prostoru toponima Krč, op. a.

98 Opis lokaliteta i stećaka preuzet iz: Tomasović 2011b, str. 285–287, 292–299.

99 Tomasović 2011b, str. 307.

100 Tomasović 2011b, str. 308, sl. 36–37.

Completely preserved. Of sound workmanship, with rounded corners. The upper surface bears a lightly incised cross with equal arms.

The northern group of stećci

This designation denotes the stećci recorded in the vicinity of the hamlet of Eraci (Fig. 2; 7–10). The group comprises 5 sites and 17 stećci in all, 5 of them decorated. With the exception of the site marked as number 10, these sites were the subject of archaeological investigation.[95]

7) AN 41 Five Prehistoric Tumuli – Tumulus 4

Alongside the old route leading to Eraci and the Church of St. Mary at Obličevac, several tumuli were excavated, including the partially destroyed tumulus discussed here. This is the only tumulus in the northern group within whose area a stećak was found. Two medieval graves were excavated in its south-eastern sector, one of which was marked by a stećak that had not been visible at the surface prior to excavation.[96]

Stećak 40 – lower chest, dim. 151–158 × 60–75 × 33 cm.[97] It covered grave 3 (NE–SW). Completely preserved. The upper surface is smoothed, whereas the lateral faces were left more roughly worked. Undecorated.

8) Ograda (Dražice) – Tumulus 1[98]

Approximately 300 m south-east of Eraci, another tumulus, situated on a small plateau, was excavated, over which a late mediaeval cemetery

95 In addition to the sites discussed below, the literature also mentions the site of Five prehistoric tumuli – Tumulus 5, in connection with the cover slab of a prehistoric grave that was subsequently “*placed over the recumbent lining slab G2, thereby acquiring a function resembling that of a slab-shaped stećak*” (Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, pp. 255–256). J. Šućur has proposed a different interpretation (Šućur 2015a, p. 191, fn. 702). This specimen has not been included in the present study, author’s note.

96 The description is taken from: Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, pp. 253–255. For more details on the site, see the cited publication, author’s note.

97 The dimensions of another stećak were erroneously inserted into the literature. The author wishes to thank her colleague Š. Vulić for drawing attention to this error and for providing the correct measurements, as well as for providing the dimensions of the stećci from the wider area of the toponym Krč, author’s note.

98 The description of the site and the stećci is taken from: Tomasović 2011b, pp. 285–287, 292–299.

9) Krč[101]

Na prostoru toponima, na dvjema različitim lokacijama, istraženo je ukupno osam grobova, od kojih su četiri bila označena stećcima. To su jedini predmetni lokaliteti sa stećcima pronađeni izvan konteksta tumula.[102]

9a) Groblje u užem smislu

Nedaleko od istraženog tumula sa stećcima na Ogradi, neposredno uz komunikaciju, pronađeno je i istraženo manje srednjovjekovno groblje: sedam grobova, od kojih su tri bila označena stećcima. Riječ je o slabije isklesanim sanducima s poluobrađenim gornjim i bočnim stranicama. Donje su stranice ostavljene u prirodnom obliku.[103] Groblje je bilo s dviju strana ograđeno suhozidom, a s obzirom na to da su za njegovu izgradnju najvjerojatnije poslužili i ulomci stećaka, pretpostavljeno je da je zid nastao nakon što je ono izgubilo svoju funkciju.[104] Svi su stećci neukrašeni.

Stećak 48 – niži sanduk, dim. 181 × 114 × 40 – 52 cm. Pronađen uz grob 1 (I-Z). Cjelovito očuvan.

Stećak 49 – sanduk, dim. 148 – 157 × 70 × 55 – 77 – 84 cm. Pronađen uz grob 3 (JI-SZ). Cjelovito očuvan, s odlomljenim uglom.

Stećak 50 – niži sanduk, dim. 155 × 67 × 40 cm. Prekrivao je grob 6 (I-Z), a bio je orijentiran u smjeru JI-SZ. Cjelovito očuvan, s nepravilnim rubovima.

9b) Izdvojeni grob pod stećkom

Oko 200 m sjeverozapadno od gore navedenog groblja, uz put koji se pruža od crkve Sv. Marije prema Eracima, na padini Obličevca, istražen je i jedan izdvojeni grob sa stećkom.

Stećak 51 – ploča. Pokrivala je grob orijentacije JI-SZ. Cjelovito očuvana. Gornja i bočne plohe priklesane. Donja ploha neobrađena. Neukrašena.[105]

10) Zelenik

„Uz donju stranu ceste između Eraka i groblja na Obličevcu“[106] nalazi se manja skupina od pet ste-

[101] Opis preuzet iz: Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 263–266.
[102] Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 263.
[103] Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 263.
[104] Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 265.
[105] Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 263.
[106] Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83, gdje se nalaze i opći podatci o samim stećcima, op. a.

was established, with 7 stećci concentrated in the north-eastern half of the tumulus. All of the monuments are completely preserved, well executed and remained in their original positions above the graves. Stećci 46 and 47 have rougher upper surfaces, while stećci 43, 44, 46 and 47 are characterised by "*flatter lateral faces and more regular edge lines*."[99] Monuments 43 and 44 also have a smoother upper side. In total, 16 late mediaeval graves were investigated.

Stećak 41 – lower chest, dim. 145 × 95 × 27 cm. It marked grave 15 (W–E). Its upper, somewhat uneven face bears a low-relief "*rustic depiction of a sword with a belt*."[100]

Stećak 42 – lower chest, dim. 155 × 77 × 30 cm. It covered grave 9 (W–E). Undecorated.

Stećak 43 – chest, dim. 174 × 88 × 67 cm. It covered grave 10 (W–E). Without ornament.

Stećak 44 – chest, dim. 161 × 90 × 61 cm. It covered grave 11 (W–E). The smoothed upper surface bears a relief cross of irregular Maltese form.

Stećak 45 – chest, dim. 157 × 79 × 41 cm. It marked grave 13 (W–E). Undecorated, although the upper surface contains shallow semicircular depressions.

Stećak 46– lower chest, dim. 191 × 95 × 36 cm. It covered grave 14 (W–E). Undecorated.

Stećak 47 – chest, dim. 184 × 90 × 44 cm. It covered grave 12 (W–E). Without ornament.

9) Krč[101]

Within the area of this toponym, a total of eight graves were investigated at two separate locations, four of which were marked by stećci. These are the only sites considered in this study where stećci were found outside the context of a tumulus.[102]

9a) The cemetery in the narrower sense

Not far from the investigated tumulus with stećci at Ograda, immediately alongside the route of communication, a smaller medieval cemetery was

[99] Tomasović 2011b, p. 307.
[100] Tomasović 2011b, p. 308, figs. 36–37.
[101] The description is taken from: Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, pp. 263–266.
[102] Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, p. 263.



Sl. 7 - Stećci, Zelenik, (foto: R. Maršić)
Fig. 7 - Stećak tombstones, Zelenik, (photo: R. Maršić)

ćaka, od kojih je jedan fragmentiran, a jedan utonuo u zemlju. Solidne su izrade, a lokalitet nije bio predmetom arheoloških istraživanja (sl. 7).

Stećak 52 – sanduk, dim. 152 × 74 – 80 × 50 – 55 cm. Cjelovito očuvan. Na gornjoj plohi urezano je pet manjih križeva grčkog i latinskog oblika.

Stećak 53 – niži sanduk, dim. 132 × 54 × 32 cm. Cjelovito očuvan, oštećenih rubova. Neukrašen.

Stećak 54 – sanduk (?),[107] dim. 157 – 160 × 76 – 89 – 92 cm × debljina nemjerljiva. Utonuo u zemlju. Rubovi gornje plohe neznatno su oštećeni, a na njoj se nalazi virovita rozeta.[108]

Stećak 55 – sanduk, dim. 129 – 133 × 66 – 75 × 44 cm. Cjelovito očuvan. Bez ukrasa.

Stećak 56 – sanduk u ulomcima, s ukrasom polumjeseca u reljefu.[109]

PROSTORNI RASPORED, TIPOLOŠKE ODLIKE, IZRADA I DRUGA OBILJEŽJA RAZMATRANIH STEĆAKA

Istraživanja su pokazala da su gotovo sva groblja sa stećcima u Plini Istočnoj bila podignuta na

[107] S obzirom na tipološka obilježja drugih stećaka na sjeveru, vjerojatno je riječ o sanduku, op. a.
[108] Ukras je u literaturi naznačen i kao tordirani vijenac (Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83).
[109] Na osnovi crteža stećka stječe se dojam da je riječ o polumjesecu u paru, op. a.

found and investigated. It comprised seven graves, three of which were marked by stećci. The monuments are rather roughly worked chests, with partially dressed upper and lateral surfaces, while the undersides were left in their natural state.[103] The cemetery was enclosed on two sides by a dry-stone wall. Since fragments of stećci were most probably incorporated into its construction, it has been suggested that the wall was built after the cemetery had lost its function.[104] All are undecorated.

Stećak 48– lower chest, dim. 181 × 114 × 40–52 cm. Found beside grave 1 (E–W). Completely preserved.

Stećak 49– chest, dim. 148–157 × 70 × 55–77–84 cm. Found beside grave 3 (SE–NW). Completely preserved, with a corner broken off.

Stećak 50– lower chest, dim. 155 × 67 × 40 cm. It covered grave 6 (E–W), oriented SE–NW. Completely preserved, with irregular edges.

9b) Isolated grave beneath a stećak

Approximately 200 m north-west of the cemetery mentioned above, beside the path running from the Church of St. Mary towards Eraci, on the slope of Obličevac, an isolated grave with a stećak was also investigated.

Stećak 51 – slab; it covered a grave oriented SE–NW. Completely preserved. The upper and lateral faces are dressed, while the underside remained unfinished. Undecorated.[105]

10) Zelenik

"*Along the lower side of the road between Eraci and the cemetery at Obličevac*"[106] there lies a smaller group of five stećci, one of which is fragmented and another partially buried in the ground. The monuments are of sound workmanship, and the site has not been archaeologically investigated. (Fig. 7)

Stećak 52– chest, dim. 152 × 74–80 × 50–55 cm. Completely preserved. The upper surface bears five small incised crosses of both Greek and Latin forms.

[103] Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, p. 263.
[104] Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, p. 265.
[105] Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, p. 263.
[106] Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 83, where general information on the stećci is also provided, author's note.

prostoru prapovijesnih tumula ili u njihovoj neposrednoj blizini te uz cestovni pravac,[110] a sagledano u cjelini, navedeno obilježje pokazuje polovica ukupnog broja nalazišta stećaka u donjoneretvanskom pojasu.[111]

Što se tiče pojave naknadnih ukopa u postojeća grobna mjesta, teško je sa sigurnošću reći ukazuje li takva praksa na postojanje svjesne želje stanovništva da na taj način izrazi poštovanje prema tradiciji, odnosno održi svojevrsni kontinuitet svetih mjesta,[112] ili je u pitanju tek slučajan izbor određen nekim drugim čimbenicima, u smislu „traženja pozicija za groblje prema sličnim načelima (neplodno zemljište, blizina komunikacije, dominantni položaj i sl)".[113] U kontekstu geomorfoloških značajki pojasa Pline, a ponajviše niskog udjela obradivih površina, formiranje predmetnih groblja sa stećcima na mjestima ranijih ukopišta sasvim je moguće razmotriti i kao pokazatelj „svjesnog čuvanja plodnoga zemljišta".[114] U njihovoj drugoj prostornoj

[110] Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 250, 264. Od ukupnog broja istraženih nalazišta tog tipa jedino ukopi sa stećcima u kontekstu toponima Krč nisu prostorno vezani za prapovijesne tumule (Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 263). Ovdje treba skrenuti pozornost i na istraženi lokalitet *Prapovijesni tumul s guvnom* na Ogradi (Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 257–263), koji ne ulazi u okvir teme rada, a nalazio se 30-ak metara jugoistočno od istraženog Tumula 1 sa stećcima (Tomasović 2011b, str. 285), na prostoru istog toponima. Naime, u njemu su pronađeni ostatci srednjovjekovnog objekta pretpostavljene sakralne namjene, a ako bi takva hipoteza bila potvrđena, grobovi na Tumulu 1 bili bi prostorno vezani za najneposredniju blizinu crkve (Tomasović 2011b, str. 310). U cjelini, zasad je u Plini tek stećke na Zavali (Plina Zapadna) moguće vezati za prostorni kontekst crkve (Tomasović 2008b, str. 178). U istom bi se kontekstu možda mogli razmotriti i stećci na Zeleniku, u odnosu na crkvu Sv. Marije na brdu Obličevac (Tomasović 2008b, str. 178; Tomasović 2011b, str. 309–310). Postoji i vjerovanje da je na tumulu u Čeveljuši, u Plini Zapadnoj, postojala crkva (Šunjić 2009, str. 137; Tomasović 2016b, str. 129), a M. Erak navodi da je na rubu najvećeg tumula možda pronašao njezine ostatke (Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/udruga-oblicevac-ciscenje-nekropole-stecaka-grebine-u-plini-donijelo-nekoliko-iznenadenja [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.].

[111] Volarević 2020.

[112] Alduk 2008, str. 47; Perkić 2019, str. 12, 203; Soldo, Tomas 2019, str. 183–184.

[113] Milošević 1991, str. 40; Perkić 2019, str. 203.

[114] Šunjić 2009, str. 153. Autorica se ovdje referira na po-

Stećak 53– lower chest, dim. 132 × 54 × 32 cm. Completely preserved, with damaged edges. Undecorated.

Stećak 54– chest (?),[107] dim. 157–160 × 76–89–92 cm × thickness could not be measured because the monument is partially embedded in the ground. The edges of the upper surface are only slightly damaged. The upper surface bears a whirling rosette.[108]

Stećak 55 – chest, dim. 129–133 × 66–75 × 44 cm. Completely preserved. Without ornament.

Stećak 56– chest in fragments, with a crescent ornament in relief.[109]

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION, TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES, WORKMANSHIP AND CERTAIN OTHER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STEĆCI UNDER DISCUSSION

Archaeological investigations have shown that almost all the cemeteries with stećci in Eastern Plina were established either on prehistoric tumuli or in their immediate vicinity, as well as alongside a communication route.[110] Considered as a whole,

[107] In view of the typological characteristics of the remaining stećci from the northern part, this monument was most probably a chest-shaped stećak, author's note.

[108] The ornament is designated in the literature also as a twisted wreath (Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 83).

[109] Judging from the drawing of the monument, the motif appears to represent a pair of crescents, author's note.

[110] Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, pp. 250, 264. Of the total number of investigated sites of this type, only the burials with stećci in the context of the toponym Krč are not spatially associated with prehistoric tumuli (Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, p. 263). Attention should also be drawn here to the investigated site *Prehistoric tumulus with a threshing floor at Ograda* (Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, pp. 257–263), which falls outside the scope of the study. It was situated approximately 30 m southeast of the excavated Tumulus 1 with stećci (Tomasović 2011b, p. 285), within the same toponym. The site yielded the remains of a medieval structure tentatively interpreted as having had a sacred function. Should this hypothesis be confirmed, the graves in Tumulus 1 would have been spatially associated with the immediate vicinity of a church (Tomasović 2011b, p. 310). At present, within the Plina area as a whole, only the stećci at Zavala (Western Plina) can be securely associated with the spatial context of a church (Tomasović 2008b, p. 178). The stećci at Zelenik may

odrednici, smještanju uz cestovni pravac, ogleda se široko rasprostranjen običaj podizanja groblja uz prometnicu, prisutan od prapovijesti, a upravo su komunikacije jedno od najčešćih mjesta na kojima su stećci polagani.[115] Kao svojevrsnu specifičnost pojasa Pline treba istaknuti odsutnost stećaka tipa sljemenjaka, koji su, s druge strane, zastupljeni na Plini susjednim područjima.[116]

Tipološka slika razmatranih stećaka[117] pokazuje prevlast nižih oblika. Najučestalije su deblje i tanje ploče (24) te niži sanduci (17), zatim slijede srednje visoki sanduci (11) i amorfni blokovi (3). I u slučaju primjerka nemjerljive debljine na Zeleniku najvjerojatnije je riječ o sanduku.[118] Dakle, predočena podjela u konačnici pokazuje da tek neznatno prevladava oblik sanduka, pri čemu 58 % pripada nižem tipu. Svakako treba naglasiti i primjetne tipološke razlike između južnih i sjevernih stećaka. Naime, uz iznimku stećka 51, u okolici Eraka nalaze se isključivo sanduci, uključujući i najviši primjerak

this pattern characterises approximately half of all known stećak sites in the Lower Neretva region.[111]

With regard to the phenomenon of later burials within already existing burial places, it is difficult to determine with certainty whether this practice reflects a deliberate intention of the population at that time to express respect for tradition. i.e. to maintain a form of continuity of sacred places,[112] or whether it simply represents the incidental selection of locations determined by other factors, such as "*the choice of cemetery locations according to similar principles (infertile land, proximity to communication routes, prominent topographical position, etc.*)."[113] In the context of the geomorphological features of the Plina belt, and particularly in view of the limited extent of arable surfaces, the establishment of the cemeteries with stećci on the sites of earlier burial grounds may also be interpreted as evidence of "*the conscious effort to preserve fertile land*."[114] Their second defining spatial characteristic—their location alongside communication routes—reflects the widespread custom of establishing cemeteries adjacent to roads, a practice documented from prehistory onwards. Indeed, communication routes represent one of the most common settings in which stećci were erected.[115] A distinctive characteristic of the Plina region is the complete absence of gabled stećci (*sljemenjac*i), a type that is, by contrast, well represented in the neighbouring areas surrounding Plina.[116]

stavljanje groblja sa stećcima u Čeveljuši (također na prostoru prapovijesnih tumula) uz rub kraškog polja, op. a.

115 Alduk 2008, str. 47; Perkić 2019, str. 12.

116 Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 263–264. Sljemenjaci su uopće slabo zastupljeni u donjoneretvanskom pojasu, s tek šest primjeraka (Volarević 2020). Zbog rijetkosti, posebno je značajna pojava dvaju sljemenjaka niskih krovnih ploha, tzv. pločastih sljemenjaka, na području Staševice: jedan se nalazi na Grebinama iznad Jezerca (Tomasović 2008a, str. 123; Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 264), a drugi južno od groblja crkve Svih svetih na Bristi (Maljković 2008b, str. 64–65). Na razmatranom području nisu registrirane ni kasnosrednjovjekovne križine, u donjoneretvanskom pojasu evidentirane u Perki, u Plini Zapadnoj (Tomasović 2008a, str. 124), na groblju crkve Svih svetih na Bristi (Tomasović 2016a, str. 23–28), kod crkve sv. Nikole u Borovcima i na groblju kod crkve Male Gospe u Dobranjama (Tomasović 2016a, str. 26).

117 Tipološka klasifikacija stećaka nije posve usuglašena u stručnoj literaturi. Uglavnom se sanducima smatraju stećci viši od 30 cm, dok neki autori kao granicu između ploča i sanduka uzimaju i visinu od 40 cm, a često je presudan i osobni dojam (Bešlagić 1982, str. 75–128; Milošević 1982, str. 195; Perkić 2020, str. 27, bilj. 48). O stećcima na širem pločansko-neretvanskom području najviše je pisao M. Tomasović koji za stećke u Plini Zapadnoj predlaže kriterij tipološke podjele sanduka na niže (visine 30 – 40 cm), srednje visoke (40 – 60 cm), više (70 cm) i visoke tipove (od 80 cm), uz uvažavanje njihovih omjera (Tomasović 2008b, str. 173).

118 S obzirom na gotovo isključivu zastupljenost sanduka na tom dijelu predmetnog prostora, op. a.

likewise be considered in relation to the Church of St. Mary on the hill of Obličevac (Tomasović 2008b, p. 178; Tomasović 2011b, pp. 309–310). There is also a local tradition that a church once stood on the tumulus at Čeveljuša in Western Plina (Šunjić 2009, p. 137; Tomasović 2016b, p. 129), while M. Erak reports that he may have identified its remains at the edge of the largest tumulus (Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/udruga-oblicevac-ciscenje-nekropole-stecaka-grebine-u-plini-donijelo-nekoliko-iznenadenja (12/04/2024)).

111 Volarević 2020.

112 Alduk 2008, p. 47; Perkić 2019, pp. 12, 203; Soldo, Tomas 2019, pp. 183–184.

113 Milošević 1991, p. 40; Perkić 2019, p. 203.

114 Šunjić 2009, p. 153. The author here refers to the placing of the cemetery with stećci at Čeveljuša (likewise within prehistoric tumuli) along the edge of a karst field, author's note.

115 Alduk 2008, p. 47; Perkić 2019, p. 12.

116 Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, pp. 263–264. Gabled stećci are generally rare in the Lower Neretva region, with only six specimens recorded (Volarević 2020). Their

izmjerene visine od 67 cm (stećak 43). Tipološka slika južnih stećaka pokazuje sasvim drukčije odnose: najbrojnije su ploče (23), zatim slijede niži sanduci (10) te svega tri primjerka srednje visokih sanduka.[119] Južnim lokalitetima pripadaju i amorfni blokovi, općenito iznimno rijetko zastupljen oblik na donjoneretvanskim nalazištima stećaka.[120] Nekoliko njih ima izraženiju vrijednost dužine i(li) širine,[121] a pojedini se izdvajaju i manjim dimenzijama.[122]

Tipološki gledano, zastupljenost većeg broja ploča u Plini Istočnoj svojevrsna je iznimka za širi donjoneretvanski pojas, gdje prevladavaju sanduci.[123] Za taj je prostor karakteristična i iznimno rijetka pojava visokih sanduka,[124] što se pokazalo i na primjeru proučavanog područja, gdje takvi pri-

The typological structure of the stećci considered in this study[117] is characterised by the predominance of lower forms. The most frequent types are slabs, both thicker and thinner variants (24), followed by lower chests (17), medium-height chests (11) and amorphous blocks (3). The specimen from Zelenik, whose height could not be measured because it is partially buried, most probably also belongs to the chest type.[118] Overall, this typological distribution indicates a slight predominance of chest-shaped monuments, of which 58% belong to the lower chest subtype. Marked typological differences are also evident between the southern and northern groups of stećci. With the exception of stećak 51, only chest-shaped monuments occur in the vicinity of Eraci, including the tallest recorded example, measuring 67 cm in height (stećak 43). The southern group displays a markedly different composition: slabs are by far the most numerous type (23), followed by lower chests (10), whereas only

119 Ovdje treba spomenuti da je odnosom njihovih ukupnih dimenzija nekoliko stećaka moguće sagledati kao deblje ploče ili niže sanduke, odnosno niže ili srednje visoke sanduke. Međutim, navedeno neznatno utječe na konačnu tipološku sliku, op. a.

120 Volarević 2020.

121 Riječ je o stećcima 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 23 i 48, kada ih se usporedi s drugim spomenicima. Najveća izmjerena dužina iznosi 207 cm (stećak 14), širina 114 cm (stećak 48), a svega osam primjeraka ima visinu koja se približava vrijednosti od 50 cm ili više (stećci 13, 14, 36, 43, 44, 48, 49, 52 i vjerojatno 56).

122 Stećci 17, 19, 31, 32, 33, 35, op. a.

123 Tomasović 2014b, str. 42; Volarević 2020. U Plini Zapadnoj su iznimna pojava (Tomasović 2008b, str. 170–172). Nešto veća zastupljenost ploča registrirana je na Grebinama u Crnoči, na prostoru Staševice (Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, str. 846) i na Greblju u Proviću/Slivno Ravno (Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012b, str. 870). Sanduci dominiraju i u Makarskom primorju (Tomasović 2008a, str. 123).

124 Tomasović 2008b, str. 173. Prostorno najbliži primjer visokog sanduka dolazi iz Baćine (Sladinac) gdje je ostao sačuvan primjerak visine preko 1 m (Tomasović 2007, str. 109). Na Zanogi u Borovcima najviši sanduk doseže visinu od 67 cm (Tomasović 2001, str. 40–43). Na području Staševice debljine stećaka nešto su niže vrijednosti; u Crnoči ne prelaze 48 cm (Tomasović 2008b, str. 173), na Grebinama iznad Jezerca kreću se u rasponu od 50 do 58 cm, na groblju crkve Svih svetih na Bristi od 44 do 53 cm (na temelju rezultata terenskih izvida autorice rada, s tim da na nekoliko stećaka nije moguće izmjeriti ukupnu debljinu, op. a.), na području zaseoka Miluše od 46 do 53 cm (Tomasović 2013, str. 16–17; Tomasović 2014b, str. 40; Tomasović 2014c, str. 110), u kontekstu toponima Krstine od 50 do 60 cm. Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ [konzultirano 14. 4. 2024.].

scarcity makes the occurrence of two gabled stećci with low roof slabs—the so-called slab-shaped gabled stećci in the Staševica area particularly significant. One is located at Grebine above Jezerac (Tomasović 2008a, p. 123; Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, p. 264), while the other lies south of the cemetery of the Church of All Saints at Brista (Maljković 2008b, pp. 64–65). No late medieval cross-shaped monuments have been recorded within the study area. In the Lower Neretva region, such monuments have so far been documented only at Perka, in Western Plina (Tomasović 2008a, p. 124), in the cemetery of the Church of All Saints at Brista (Tomasović 2016a, pp. 23–28), near the Church of St. Nicholas at Borovci, and within the cemetery of the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Dobranje (Tomasović 2016a, p. 26).

117 The typological classification of stećci is not entirely standardised in the scholarly literature. In general, monuments exceeding 30 cm in height are classified as chest-shaped stećci, although some authors place the threshold between slabs and chest-shaped forms at 40 cm, and the final classification often depends on the researcher's judgement (Bešlagić 1982, pp. 75–128; Milošević 1982, p. 195; Perkić 2020, p. 27, fn. 48). The most comprehensive typological study of the stećci from the wider Ploče–Neretva area was undertaken by M. Tomasović, who proposed, for the monuments of Western Plina, a subdivision of chest-shaped stećci into low (30–40 cm), medium-high (40–60 cm), higher (around 70 cm), and high (80 cm and above) types, while also taking their overall proportions into account (Tomasović 2008b, p. 173).

118 Given the almost exclusive predominance of chest-shaped stećci in this part of the study area, author's note.

mjerci posve izostaju. S druge strane, tri su stećka u Plini Zapadnoj, visine od 62 i oko 70 cm, „u pogledu njihova izdvajanja od preostalih“,[125] visinom ili ukupnim dimenzijama, razmotrena kao visoki sanduci.[126] U tom bi se kontekstu i prethodno istaknuti stećak 43 mogao donekle sagledati kao takav, naročito kada ga se usporedi sa znatno nižim južnim stećcima. U Plini Zapadnoj registrirani su gotovo isključivo sanduci,[127] stoga i zaokružena tipološka slika stećaka u pojasu Pline pokazuje prevlast tog oblika, od čega 55 % otpada na niže sanduke.[128]

U pogledu njihove kvalitete u zatečenom stanju, s iznimkom stećaka „u formi dobro klesanih, monolitnih ploča“[129] pri vrhu Mišje Drage, južna grupa stećaka ostavlja dojam rustičnije izrade, naročito primjerci na Dračevcu. Većina sjevernih spomenika solidne je izrade, ravnijih bočnih i zaglađenijih gornjih ploha.[130] Donje stranice u pravilu su ostale neravne ili neobrađene. Na mnogim stećcima primjetna su oštećenja nastala djelovanjem atmosferilija, ali i devastacijom uzrokovanom ljudskim djelovanjem.[131] Najveći dio stećaka očuvan je u cjelovitom stanju, a u pogledu zastupljenosti ukrasa dominiraju južni lokaliteti. Za spomenike na Ogradi utvrđeno je da nisu pomicani s izvornih pozicija, što upućuje na zaključak da su grobovi ostali intaktni.[132] Zabilježeni su i primjeri sekundarne upotrebe stećaka, točnije primjerci iskorišteni kao građevni materijal (sl. 8). Imajući u vidu da je riječ o učestaloj pojavi,[133] njihov je broj zasigurno i veći.

three medium-height chests are represented.[119] The southern sites also include the amorphous blocks, a monument type that is otherwise exceptionally rare among the sites with stećci of the Lower Neretva region.[120] Several of these exhibit unusually large length and/or width,[121] while others are distinguished by their comparatively small dimensions.[122]

From a typological perspective, the predominance of slabs in Eastern Plina represents something of an exception within the wider Lower Neretva region, where chest-shaped stećci constitute the dominant form.[123] Another characteristic feature of the region is the exceptionally rare occurrence of high chests,[124] as proved to be the case in the area

125 Tomasović 2008b, str. 173.

126 Tomasović 2008b, str. 173.

127 Kako M. Šunjić analizira isključivo spomenike u Čevelјuši, autorica se ovdje referira na rad M. Tomasovića (Tomasović 2008b, str. 167–183). Kod navedenih autora postoji i manja neusklađenost u pogledu broja i tipa stećaka. Za usporedbu vidjeti: Šunjić 2009, str. 162, tab. 1.

128 U Plini Zapadnoj, na dvama lokalitetima, ukupno je 28 stećaka (Tomasović 2008b, str. 167–183). Dakle, sveukupno su u pojasu Pline evidentirana 84 stećka, od čega 52 primjerka sanduka (29 nižih). Navedeno u manjoj mjeri odstupa u odnosu na raniji podatak o 75 stećaka u Plini (Tomasović 2011b, str. 307, bilj. 32), op. a.

129 Milošević, Šućur 2008, str. 700.

130 Tomasović 2011b, str. 307.

131 Na dvama stećcima na Garištu piturom su naznačena osobna imena, op. a.

132 Tomasović 2011b, str. 287.

133 Najpoznatiji primjer devastacije na okolnom području dolazi s prostora Baćine gdje se svojevremeno nalazilo vjerojatno najveće groblje sa stećcima u Makarskom

119 It should also be noted that, on the basis of their overall proportions, several monuments could equally be classified either as thick slabs or as lower chest-shaped stećci, or alternatively as lower or medium-high chest-shaped stećci. This ambiguity, however, has only a negligible effect on the overall typological picture, author's note.

120 Volarević 2020.

121 This applies to stećci nos. 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 23 and 48 when compared with the remaining monuments. The maximum recorded length is 207 cm (stećak no. 14), while the greatest width reaches 114 cm (stećak no. 48). Only eight examples have a height approaching or exceeding 50 cm (stećci nos. 13, 14, 36, 43, 44, 48, 49, 52 and probably no. 56).

122 Stećci 17, 19, 31, 32, 33, 35, author's note.

123 Tomasović 2014b, p. 42; Volarević 2020. Such monuments are exceptionally rare in Western Plina (Tomasović 2008b, pp. 170–172). A somewhat greater number has been recorded at Grebine in Crnoča, in the area of Staševica (Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, p. 846), and at Greblje in Prović/Slivno Ravno (Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012b, p. 870). Chest-shaped stećci predominate also in the Makarska Littoral (Tomasović 2008a, p. 123).

124 Tomasović 2008b, p. 173. The geographically closest example of a high chest-shaped stećak comes from Sladinac near Baćina, where a monument exceeding 1 m in height has been preserved (Tomasović 2007, p. 109). At Zanoga in Borovci, the tallest chest-shaped stećak reaches a height of 67 cm (Tomasović 2001, pp. 40–43). In the Staševica area, the thickness of the monuments is generally somewhat lower: at Crnoča it does not exceed 48 cm (Tomasović 2008b, p. 173); at Grebine above Jezerac it ranges from 50 to 58 cm; at the cemetery of the Church of All Saints at Brista from 44 to 53 cm (based on the author's field observations, although the total thickness of several monuments could not be measured; author's note); in the hamlet of Miluša from 46 to 53 cm (Tomasović 2013, pp. 16–17; Tomasović 2014b, p. 40; Tomasović 2014c, p. 110); and within the area of the toponym Krstine



Sl. 8 - Primjer sekundarne upotrebe stećaka, Granica, (foto: R. Maršić)
Fig. 8 - An example of the secondary use of stećak tombstones, Granica, (photo: R. Maršić)

Na Ogradama su svi spomenici bili grupirani na sjeveroistočnoj polovini tumula,[134] a na Garištu na njegovu jugoistočnom rubu. Unatoč tomu što su i stećci na Granici pronađeni grupirani na jugoistočnom dijelu tumula, zbog njihova pomicanja i dislociranih primjeraka teže je utvrditi njihov prvobitni položaj.

Raspored grobova na najvećem tumulu na Mišjoj Drazi uvjetovali su položaj i veličina samog tumula; najveći broj grobova evidentiran je na sjeverozapadnom dijelu tumula, a tek nekoliko na njegovu jugoistočnom rubu.[135] U cjelini, na lokali-

primorju (Tomasović 2001, str. 59). Brojni su primjeri devastacije stećaka i na prostoru Staševice (Volarević 2020).

134 Tomasović 2011b, str. 287.

135 Šućur 2015a, str. 188–189. Naime, tumul je formiran „na dvama terasama zbog kojih je njegova jugoistočna strana visoka preko 5 m, a njegove strane tu su izuzet-

studied, where such monuments are entirely absent. By contrast, three stećci from Western Plina, measuring approximately 62 and 70 cm in height, have been classified as high chests on account of "*their distinction from the remaining examples*"[125] in terms of height or overall dimensions.[126] Within this context, stećak 43 might to some degree be regarded as such, particularly when compared with the considerably lower monuments of the southern group. Since almost all stećci recorded in Western Plina are chest-shaped monuments,[127] the overall typological composition of the Plina region likewise demonstrates the predominance of this form, with lower chests accounting for 55% of all chest-shaped examples.[128]

With regard to workmanship and preservation at the time of their discovery, the southern group of stećci generally conveys the impression of a more rustic execution, particularly the monuments from Dračevac, with the exception of the stećci at the top of Mišja Draga, which are described as being "*in the form of well-worked monolithic slabs*."[129] Most of the northern monuments exhibit sound workmanship, characterised by flatter lateral faces and smoother upper surfaces.[130] The undersides generally remained uneven or entirely unfinished. Many monuments display damage resulting both from prolonged weathering and from deliberate human activity.[131] The majority of the stećci are preserved

from 50 to 60 cm (Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ (14/04/2024)).

125 Tomasović 2008b, p. 173.

126 Tomasović 2008b, p. 173.

127 As M. Šunjić analyses exclusively the monuments at Čeveljuša, the present discussion refers instead to the study by M. Tomasović (Tomasović 2008b, pp. 167–183). It should also be noted that minor discrepancies exist between these authors regarding the number and typological classification of the stećci. For comparison, see M. Šunjić 2009, p. 162, Table 1.

128 In Western Plina, two sites comprise a total of 28 stećci (Tomasović 2008b, pp. 167–183). Consequently, 84 stećci have so far been recorded throughout the Plina area, of which 52 are chest-shaped monuments, including 29 lower chest-shaped specimens. These figures differ slightly from the earlier total of 75 stećci reported for Plina (Tomasović 2011b, p. 307, fn. 32), author's note.

129 Milošević, Šućur 2008, p. 700.

130 Tomasović 2011b, p. 307.

131 On two stećci at Garište personal names are indicated

tetima su polagane manje skupine stećaka, odnosno riječ je o grobljima manjih rodovskih zajednica,[136] što se i uklapa u opću sliku donjoneretvanskog kraja: dvije trećine nalazišta sadržavaju manje od deset spomenika, a tek tri više od 30 stećaka.[137] Predmetna su groblja pokazala veću razliku u broju položenih spomenika u odnosu na ukupan broj istraženih grobova, a taj se odnos kreće u rasponu od jednog stećka na 4,34 groba do jednog stećka na 1,75 groba, odnosno u prosjeku je 40 % grobova bilo označeno stećcima.[138] U orijentaciji grobova prevladava smjer zapad-istok ili sjeverozapad-jugoistok, uz uobičajena odstupanja, a manji dio grobova pokazuje i drukčiju orijentaciju.[139]

Na nekoliko istraženih lokaliteta evidentirani su i primjeri izdvojenih ukopa. Njihova se pojava uglavnom tumači kao odraz želje samog pojedinca da bude izdvojen ili pak želje zajednice da pokojnik na svojevrstan način bude izoliran (u smislu nagrade ili kazne).[140] Na osnovi više indicija, primjer takva ukopa na najjužnijem položaju (Mišja Draga) sugerira da je riječ o važnom članu zajednice: nalazio se oko 16 m od groblja (T7), nad grobom je bio položen najveći stećak, koji se ističe i kvalitetom izrade, a pokazalo se da su u njemu pokopane muška i ženska osoba kod kojih je ustanovljen običaj ponovnog sahranjivanja već sahranjenih pokojnika.[141] Još jedan primjer izdvojenog ukopa, vjerojatno muške osobe, nalazio se desetak metara jugoistočno od istraženog tumula na položaju Put uz Vrbicu.[142] Na prostoru toponima Krč, oko 200 m sjeverozapadno od istraženog groblja, istražen je izdvojeni grob pod stećkom u kojem su bile pokopane najmanje tri osobe.[143] Katkad osamljeni stećci

substantially intact, while decorated monuments are markedly more numerous among the southern sites. It has been established that the monuments at Ograda have not been moved from their original positions, indicating that the graves have remained intact.[132] Examples of secondary reuse of stećci were also recorded, specifically monuments incorporated as building material (Fig. 8).

Given that this is a frequent occurrence,[133] the actual number of reused stećci was undoubtedly greater than that currently documented. At Ograda, all of the monuments were concentrated on the north-eastern half of the tumulus,[134] whereas at Garište they were grouped along its south-eastern edge. Although the stećci at Granica were likewise found clustered on the south-eastern sector of the tumulus, their original positions are more difficult to reconstruct due to the displacement of several monuments and the presence of dislocated specimens.

The distribution of graves within the largest tumulus at Mišja Draga was largely determined by the position and size of the tumulus itself. The greatest concentration of burials occurred in its north-western sector, while only a few graves were identified along the south-eastern edge.[135] Overall, the investigated sites contained relatively small groups of stećci, indicating that they served as cemeteries of smaller kin-based communities.[136] This pattern corresponds closely with the general characteristics of the Lower Neretva region, where approximately two-thirds of all stećak sites contain fewer than ten monuments, and only three sites comprise more than 30 stećci.[137] The cemeteries investigated in the present study reveal a considerable discrepancy

no strme, pa je ukapanje bilo moguće samo na samom rubu tumula.“ (Šućur 2015a, str. 189).

136 Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 265; Tomasović 2011b, str. 309.

137 Volarević 2020.

138 Šućur 2015a, str. 191–192. U izračun nisu uvršteni grobovi na Krču (osam, od kojih je četiri pod stećcima), op. a.

139 Prema: Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 255, 264; Tomasović 2011b, str. 287–289; Šućur 2015b, str. 498–648.

140 Alduk 2008, str. 47.

141 Šućur 2015a, str. 189, 207–208. Povezan s iskazivanjem poštovanja uglednim članovima zajednice, a u nekim slučajevima i sa strahom od umrlih (Šućur 2015a, str. 208).

142 Anđelinović *et al.* 2013, str. 157; Šućur 2015a, str. 189.

143 Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 266.

in paint, author’s note.

132 Tomasović 2011b, p. 287.

133 The best-known example of the destruction of stećci in the surrounding area comes from Baćina, where what was probably the largest stećci cemetery in the Makarska Littoral once stood (Tomasović 2001, p. 59). Numerous examples of damage to stećci have likewise been recorded in the Staševica area (Volarević 2020).

134 Tomasović 2011b, p. 287.

135 Šućur 2015a, pp. 188–189. The tumulus was formed “*on two terraces, causing its southeastern side to have a height of over 5 m, with exceptionally steep slopes, so that burials could only be placed along the very edge of the tumulus*” (Šućur 2015a, p. 189).

136 Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, p. 265; Tomasović 2011b, p. 309.

137 Volarević 2020.

ne označavaju groblje, već može biti riječ o spomenicima koji su naknadno doneseni na te položaje, što je pretpostavljeno za desetak takvih primjera na donjoneretvanskom prostoru.[144] Za dva takva položaja u Vrbici zasad nije moguće sa sigurnošću ustvrditi označavaju li izdvojene grobove ili manje groblje ili su pak stećci izmješteni s druge lokacije. U slučaju stećka 23, imajući u vidu njegov položaj na rubu tumula, postojanje groblja realna je pretpostavka i ne čini se izglednim da je premješten s neke druge lokacije.

UKRAŠAVANJE STEĆAKA

Od njihova ukupnog broja 20 stećaka sadrži ukrase (15 sanduka i 5 ploča), odnosno ukrašeno je nešto više od trećine primjeraka.[145] Budući da je za nalazišta stećaka u donjoneretvanskom pojasu karakteristična relativno slaba zastupljenost ukrašavanja,[146] na temelju navedenog stječe se dojam da razmatrani stećci donekle izlaze iz tog okvira. S druge strane, treba naglasiti da je u cjelini ipak riječ o jednostavno ukrašenim primjercima. Većina motiva izvedena je u tehnici plitkog reljefa, a rjeđe i urezivanjem. Nešto naglašenija plastičnost reljefa primjetna je u izvedbi tordiranih vijenaca koji obrubljuju manja kružna udubljenja, samostalnih prikaza polumjeseca i bordura u obliku tordirane vrpce. Motivi se najvećim dijelom nalaze na gornjim stranicama stećaka.[147]

between the number of erected stećci and the total number of excavated graves. The ratio ranges from one stećak for every 4.34 graves to one stećak for every 1.75 graves, indicating that, on average, approximately 40% of burials were marked by stećci.[138] In terms of grave orientation, the predominant alignments are west–east and north-west–south-east, with the usual minor deviations, although a smaller number of graves display also different orientations.[139]

At several investigated sites, examples of isolated burials were also documented. Their occurrence is generally interpreted as reflecting either an individual desire for spatial separation or, alternatively, of the community to isolate the deceased in a particular way (in the sense of reward or punishment).[140] On the basis of multiple indicators, the example of such a burial at the southernmost position (Mišja Draga) suggests that the deceased was an important member of the community: it was located approximately 16 m from the cemetery (T7), and the grave was covered by the largest stećak, which also stands out for its quality of workmanship. It was further established that two individuals, male and female, were interred within the grave, with evidence of the practice of secondary burial of previously interred remains.[141] Another example of an isolated burial, most likely of a male individual, was located approximately ten metres south-east of the excavated tumulus at the Put uz Vrbicu site.[142] Within the area of the toponym Krč, approximately 200 m north-west of the excavated cemetery, an isolated grave marked by a stećak was investigated, containing the remains of at least three individuals.[143] In some cases, isolated stećci do not necessarily mark burial grounds; instead, they may represent monuments that were subsequently transported to their recorded positions, a hypothesis proposed for

144 Volarević 2020.

145 Ako se od ukupnog broja ukrašenih stećaka izuzmu primjerci s prikazom manjih urezanih križeva, i dalje ostaje relativno visok udio ukrašenih spomenika (30 %). Pojedinačno, nalazišta pak pokazuju različit stupanj njihove zastupljenosti: 28 % (Granica, Ograde), 55 % (Mišja Draga – Tumul 7), 60 % (Put uz Vrbicu, Zelenik), 100 % (Vrbica, Garište). U Plini Zapadnoj evidentirano je 28 stećaka, od kojih su 4 ukrašena (Tomasović 2008b, str. 170–172), iz čega proizlazi da su u pojasu Pline registrirana 84 stećka, od kojih su 24 ukrašena, odnosno 28 % spomenika sadrži ukrase. Isti postotak ukrašenih stećaka naveden je i u: Tomasović 2011b, str. 307, bilj. 32, s tim da je naveden manji ukupan broj stećaka, op. a.

146 Milošević 2011, str. 215; Tomasović 2013, str. 17; Tomasović 2014c, str. 110. Rečeno se odnosi u cjelini na sve dalmatinske stećke od čijeg ukupnog broja tek 10 % otpada na ukrašene primjerke (Milošević 2013, str. 91). Novija istraživanja (Volarević 2020) ukazuju na mogućnost da je na širem donjoneretvanskom prostoru njihova zastupljenost i veća, no, za konačne zaključke potrebno je detaljnije proučiti statističke odnose, op. a.

147 Općenito su stećci s više ukrašenih ploha vrlo slabo

138 Šućur 2015a, pp. 191–192. The graves at Krč (8, 4 of them beneath stećci) were not included in the calculation, author's note.

139 According to: Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, pp. 255, 264; Tomasović 2011b, pp. 287–289; Šućur 2015b, pp. 498–648.

140 Alduk 2008, p. 47.

141 Šućur 2015a, pp. 189, 207–208. This practice has been associated with expressing respect towards prominent members of the community and, in certain cases, with fear of the deceased (Šućur 2015a, p. 208).

142 Anđelinović et al. 2013, p. 157; Šućur 2015a, p. 189.

143 Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, p. 266.

Ako bi se jednostavno urezani križ razmotrio kao ukrasni element,[148] među središnjim bi motivima dominirao simbol križa. Slijede polumjesec, tordirani vijenac, oružje, (virovita) rozeta/zvijezda, ženska figura i kružno ispupčenje. Zastupljene su i „ukrižene" tordirane vrpce koje dijagonalno dijele gornju plohu stećka te uzdužni žlijeb u funkciji razdjelne linije. Od bordura su zastupljene tordirana vrpca, vitica s trolistom i traka ispunjena kosim crticama. Tordirana vrpca ili uže korišteni su i pri oblikovanju pojedinih središnjih motiva.[149] Iako su u cjelini stećci jednostavno ukrašeni, uglavnom pojedinačnim likovnim prikazima (tek stećak 23 sadržava donekle složeniju kompoziciju motiva), ukrasi na spomenicima koji gravitiraju priobalnom naselju Šarić(a) Struzi zaslužuju nešto veću pozornost jer u dostupnoj literaturi nisu pojedinačno razmatrani, a njihov je repertoar donekle raznovrsniji u odnosu na ukrašavanje stećaka kod Eraka.[150] Ne ulazeći u kompleksnu problematiku ikonografske analize prikaza na stećcima, u daljnjem se tekstu donosi pregled ukrasnih motiva[151] i svojevrsna sinteza ikonografskog repertoara stećaka u pojasu Pline.

Križ

Simbol križa javlja se jedanaest puta na sedam stećaka: u obliku grčkog (stećak 13, Mišja Draga),

zastupljeni u donjoneretvanskom pojasu; evidentirano je svega 11 takvih primjeraka (Volarević 2020).

148 Za pojavu takvih križeva u kontekstu stećaka do sada nije posve usuglašeno označavaju li broj pokojnika ili su naknadno urezani u plohe (Tomasović 2008b, str. 177). U tom smislu treba spomenuti istražene predmetne grobove koji su bili označeni stećcima s prikazom manjih urezanih istokračnih križeva: u grobu 15 na Gorištu pokopana su dva djeteta, ne istovremeno; u grobu 17 na Granici (ovdje zajedno s nekim drugim motivima), također dvije osobe, žena i muškarac (Šućur 2015a, str. 195–196); u grobu 16 na Gorištu, označenom stećkom s manjim urezanim „sidrolikim" križem, pronađeni su ostatci dviju odraslih žena (Šućur 2015b, str. 513).

149 Treba spomenuti i pojavu polukružnih bazenčića na stećku 45 s Ograde (Tomasović 2011b, str. 308, sl. 38–39) i „uleknuće" na stećku 3, na Mišjoj Drazi (Šućur 2015b, str. 605) koji nisu razmatrani kao ukrasi, op. a.

150 Veći dio ukrasnih motiva istaknut je u popratnim katalozima izložbi *Stećci* (Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83–84; Tomasović 2008a, str. 124–126) i *Stećci u Neretvi – Umjetnost i obred* (Volarević 2020).

151 Zbog oštećenosti dijela motiva ili izvedbe u [tehnici] vrlo plitkog reljefa, pojedine likovne detalje nije moguće nedvosmisleno protumačiti (različiti kut osvjetljenja otvara različite mogućnosti njihove percepcije), op. a.

approximately ten such examples within the Lower Neretva region.[144] For two such locations in Vrbica, it is currently not possible to determine with certainty whether they mark isolated burials, smaller cemeteries, or whether they were displaced from another context. In the case of stećak 23, however, given its position on the edge of a tumulus, the existence of an associated cemetery is a plausible interpretation, and it does not appear likely that the monument was relocated from some other location.

THE DECORATION OF THE STEĆCI

Out of the total number, 20 stećci bear decorative elements (15 chest-shaped monuments and 5 slabs), meaning that slightly more than one third of the specimens are decorated.[145] Given that the stećci from the Lower Neretva region are generally characterised by a relatively low frequency of ornamentation,[146] the present group appears to somewhat exceed this regional norm. At the same time, it must be emphasised that, as a whole, these are nevertheless simply decorated monuments. Most of the motifs are executed in the technique of shallow relief, and more rarely by incision. A somewhat more pronounced plasticity of the relief is visible in the execution of twisted wreaths encircling smaller circular depressions, isolated depictions of crescents and in the borders in the form

144 Volarević 2020.

145 Even if monuments bearing only small incised crosses are excluded from the total number of decorated stećci, the proportion of decorated examples remains relatively high (30%). Individual sites, however, display considerable variation: 28% at Granica and Ograde, 55% at Mišja Draga (Tumulus 7), 60% at Put uz Vrbicu and Zelenik, and 100% at Vrbica and Gorište. In Western Plina, 28 stećci have been recorded, four of which are decorated (Tomasović 2008b, pp. 170–172). Consequently, the Plina area as a whole contains 84 recorded stećci, of which 24 are decorated, meaning that 28% of all monuments bear decorative motifs. The same percentage of decorated stećci is also reported by Tomasović (2011b, p. 307, fn. 32), although he records a smaller total number of monuments, author's note.

146 Milošević 2011, p. 215; Tomasović 2013, p. 17; Tomasović 2014c, p. 110. This observation applies to all Dalmatian stećci, of which only approximately 10% are decorated (Milošević 2013, p. 91). More recent research (Volarević 2020) suggests that the proportion of decorated monuments may be even higher across the wider Lower Neretva region; however, a more detailed statistical analysis is required before definitive conclusions can be drawn, author's note.

jabučastog (stećak 36, Granica), sidrolikog (stećak 38, Garište), malteškog (stećak 44, Ograde) i manjih urezanih, uglavnom istokračnih križeva. Potonja je inačica i najzastupljenija: dolazi kao jedini motiv na stećcima 39 (Garište) i 52 (Zelenik) te zajedno s drugim motivima na stećku 31 (Granica) (T. I: 1 – 7). Takav se križ nalazi i na stećcima u Plini Zapadnoj (osam puta na dvama stećcima), a svega jednom na stećcima u Staševici.[152]

Grčki oblik križa s čeone plohe stećka 13 jedan je od najčešćih oblika prikazivanja križeva na stećcima,[153] a u pogledu njegove pojave na donjoneretvanskim nalazištima ustanovljeno je da je nešto zastupljeniji na stećcima desne obale Neretve.[154] Za prikaz križa nepravilnog malteškog izgleda s gornje plohe stećka 44 prethodno je povučena paralela s izvedbama takvih križeva na ljubuškim stećcima,[155] a srodnost pokazuju i križevi sa stećaka na području Staševice i Makarskog primorja, s tim da su primjeri u Staševici pravilnije izvedeni.[156]

Zbog svojih antropomorfnih odlika među zastupljenim oblicima posebno se ističe plitkoreljefni križ neujednačenih, *jabučasto* proširenih završetaka hasti s čeone plohe stećka 36. Vrh njegove gornje uspravne haste većeg je promjera i drukčije oblikovan od završetaka poprečne haste te asocira na glavu, a kraj donjeg kraka, raščlanjen u dvije romboidne (?) istake, sugerira ljudske noge.[157] Antropomorfni element dodatno je istaknut prikazom elegantnih, vitkih hasti te postavljanjem njihova spoja neposredno ispod završetka vrlo kratkog gornjeg uspravnog kraka, zbog čega prikaz u konačnici vi-

of twisted bands. In most cases, the motifs are located on the upper surfaces of the stećci.[147]

If a simple incised cross is also considered a decorative element,[148] then the dominant central motif is the cross. It is followed by the crescent moon, twisted wreath, weaponry, (whirling) rosette/star, female figure and circular depression. Also represented are "crossed" twisted bands dividing the upper surface of the stećak diagonally, as well as longitudinal grooves functioning as dividing lines. Among border motifs, the twisted band, tendrils with trefoil and a band filled with oblique incised strokes are attested. The twisted band or rope motif was also used in the shaping of certain central motifs.[149] Although, in general, the stećci are modestly decorated, mostly with individual figural representations (only stećak 23 exhibits a somewhat more complex compositional arrangement), the ornaments on the monuments gravitating towards the coastal settlement of Šarić(a) Struga deserve particular attention. This is primarily due to the fact that they have not been individually analysed in the available literature and that their repertoire is somewhat more diverse in comparison with the decorative schemes of the stećci at Eraci.[150] Without

[152] Tomasović 2008b, str. 177–178. Sagledano u cjelini, od ukupno 35 prikaza križa na stećcima Pline i Staševice, čak 17 primjera otpada upravo na urezane manje križeve grčkog ili latinskog oblika, op. a.

[153] Bešlagić 1982, str. 178–179.

[154] Volarević 2020.

[155] Tomasović 2011b, str. 307–308.

[156] Tomasović 2008a, str. 126.

[157] Uvjetno rečeno, „romboidne" jer istake nisu šiljate već više zaobljene i podsjećaju na listoliki oblik. Kao što je ranije navedeno u kataloškom opisu stećaka, čeona ploha sanduka djelomice je oštećena, a donji dio prikaza križa lošije sačuvan, stoga je nešto teže iščitati završetak njegove donje haste. Iz priloženog se crteža (crtež 2) razabire da je njezin završetak ostavljen nedefiniran, a prvotni je dojam bio da je zatvorena horizontalnom linijom. Autorica se odlučila za ovdje izloženo tumačenje na osnovi dijela fotodokumentacije, s tim da ostaje dvojba u pogledu mogućnosti da donja hasta ima i razvijeno postolje (kako je naznačeno u T. I: 3).

[147] In general, stećci decorated on more than one face are very rare in the Lower Neretva region, with only eleven specimens recorded to date (Volarević 2020).

[148] With regard to the occurrence of such crosses in the context of stećci, no consensus has yet been reached as to whether they indicate the number of individuals buried beneath the monument or whether they represent subsequently made incisions (Tomasović 2008b, p. 177). In this context, attention should be drawn to several excavated burials marked by stećci bearing small incised equal-armed crosses. Grave 15 at Garište contained the remains of two children, interred at different times. Grave 17 at Granica (in this case with several other motifs) also contained the remains of two individuals—a woman and a man (Šućur 2015a, pp. 195–196). Grave 16 at Garište, marked by a stećak decorated with a small incised anchor-shaped cross, contained the remains of two adult women (Šućur 2015b, p. 513).

[149] Mention should also be made of the semicircular small basins on stećak no. 45 from Ograde (Tomasović 2011b, p. 308, Figs. 38–39) and the "*depression*" on stećak no. 3 at Mišja Draga (Šućur 2015b, p. 605), neither of which has been considered a decorative motif, author's note.

[150] Most of the decorative motifs have been illustrated in the accompanying exhibition catalogues *Stećci* (Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, pp. 83–84; Tomasović 2008a, pp. 124–126) and *Stećci u Neretvi – Umjetnost*



Sl. 9 - Motiv jabučastog križa, stećak 36, Granica, (preuzeto iz: Tomasović 2014a, str. 156, sl. 3.)
Fig. 9 - Pommel cross motif (jabučasti križ), stećak 36, Granica, (taken from: Tomasović 2014a, p. 156, fig. 3.)

zualno više podsjeća na ljudsku figuru nego na križ. Za omanje reljefno kružno ispupčenje iznad križa ne može se sa sigurnošću reći je li riječ o prirodnoj tvorevini ili ukrasu[158] (sl. 9).[159]

I u ovom je slučaju riječ o široko rasprostranjenoj inačici križa na stećcima[160] koja se javlja „najčešće u slučajevima kada se takvom izvedbom želi naglasiti antropomorfni oblik“,[161] s tim da se njegova veća zastupljenost uglavnom vezuje za nalazišta u istočnoj Hercegovini.[162]

[158] Kružna se ispupčenja pojavljuju uz razne križeve, uključujući i njegove antropomorfne oblike (Vidović 1954, str. 128, 133, T. V). Sličan je motiv, s polumjesecom, prikazan i na stećku u Plini Zapadnoj (protumačen kao sunce/polulopta/polujabuka), a nalazi se i na primjerku s prostora Baćine (Tomasović 2008b, str. 177).

[159] Autorica izražava zahvalnost ravnatelju Gradskog muzeja u Makarskoj, Marinku Tomasoviću, na ustupanju fotografije stećka (objavljena u: Tomasović 2014a, str. 156, sl. 3).

[160] Žeravica 2009, str. 449.

[161] Milošević 2011, str. 218.

[162] Milošević 2011, str. 218; Vučić 2023, str. 57. Novija su istraživanja pokazala da je taj oblik križa na stećcima u zapadnoj Hercegovini zastupljeniji nego što se do sada smatralo (Vučić 2023, str. 57). Svojevrsni presjek najučestalijih inačica jabučastih križeva na stećcima prikazanih u knjizi M. Wenzel vidjeti u: Milošević 2011, str. 219, sl. 15.

entering into a detailed iconographic analysis of the depictions on the stećci, the following section provides an overview of the decorative motifs[151] and a kind of synthesis of the iconographic repertoire on the stećci of the Plina belt.

The cross

The symbol of the cross occurs eleven times on seven stećci: in the form of a Greek cross (stećak 13, Mišja Draga), a cross pommé (stećak 36, Granica), a cross moline (stećak 38, Garište), a Maltese cross (stećak 44, Ograde), and smaller incised, predominantly equal-armed crosses. The latter variant is the most frequent: it occurs as the sole motif on stećci 39 (Garište) and 52 (Zelenik), and in combination with other motifs on stećak 31 (Granica) (Pl. I: 1–7). The same type of cross is also present on stećci from Western Plina (eight times on two monuments), while it appears only once on the stećci in Staševica.[152]

The Greek form of the cross on the frontal face of stećak 13 is one of the most common representations of crosses on stećci.[153] In terms of its distribution within the Lower Neretva sites, it has been observed to be somewhat more frequent on the stećci discovered on the right bank of the Neretva river.[154] For the depiction of the irregular Maltese-type cross on the upper surface of stećak 44, a comparison was previously made with similar representations on the stećci from the Ljubuški area.[155] Parallels can also be found in crosses on stećci from the Staševica area and the Makarska littoral, although the examples from Staševica are more regular in execution.[156]

Due to its anthropomorphic features, the low-

i obred (Volarević 2020).

[151] Due to the damage of parts of the motifs and the execution of some carvings in extremely low relief, certain iconographic details cannot be interpreted with certainty (different angles of illumination opens up different possibilities for their perception), author's note.

[152] Tomasović 2008b, pp. 177–178. Viewed as a whole, of the 35 cross motifs recorded on the stećci of Plina and Staševica, as many as 17 consist of small incised crosses of either the Greek or Latin type, author's note.

[153] Bešlagić 1982, pp. 178–179.

[154] Volarević 2020.

[155] Tomasović 2011b, pp. 307–308.

[156] Tomasović 2008a, p. 126.

Najbliža analogija za predmetni prikaz dolazi u obliku plitkoreljefne izvedbe križa s jabučastim završetcima hasti na čeonoj plohi visokog sanduka na prostoru Baćine.[163] Osim srodnosti samih križeva i odabira mjesta njihova prikaza, među njima bi se uvjetno mogla povući i tipološka paralela ako bi se u obzir uzela znatna zastupljenost stećaka – ploča i nižih sanduka u Plini Istočnoj. Stećak 36 izdvaja se svojom visinom od većine preostalih, što naročito dolazi do izražaja u odnosu njegovih ukupnih dimenzija.[164] S druge strane, u prikazu baćinskog križa izostaju prethodno navedene antropomorfne karakteristike, odnosno nisu posebno istaknute kao u slučaju predmetnog primjera, čime je u cjelini umanjen dojam njihove srodnosti.

S ljubuškog područja (Bijača) dolazi primjer sanduka koji u više detalja pokazuje podudarnost sa stećkom 36: osim pojave jabučastih križeva na njihovim čeonim stranicama,[165] na uzdužnim plohama obaju sanduka prikazano je oružje – mač na ljubuškom[166] te vrsta bodeža (možda nož) na predmetnom primjerku (crtež 2). Ukrašene su i njihove gornje plohe, a srodni su i tipološki, s približno jednakim vrijednostima visine.

Paralela se donekle može povući i s prikazima križeva na gornjim plohama nekoliko stećaka na lokalitetu *Grebine iznad Jezerca* (Staševica). Dva primjera uskih krakova i jabučasto oblikovanih završetaka gornje i poprečne haste, koja se oštro lomi prema gore, sugeriraju lik u stavu oranta (sl. 10).[167] Imajući u vidu da motiv sa stećka 36 asocira na svojevrsni „prijelazni oblik“ između prikaza križa i ljudske figure,[168] u tom je smislu moguće pronaći njihovu podudarnost.

[163] Tomasović 2007, str. 61.

[164] 135 × 58 – 63 × 45 – 51 cm, op. a.

[165] Baćinski je križ gotovo istovjetan prikazu križa sa sanduka na Bijači, op. a.

[166] Vego 1954, str. 18; T. XXIV, 48. Mač i jabučasti križ prikazani su na različitim plohama još jednog spomenika s prostora zapadne Hercegovine (Wenzel 1965, T. XXVIII, 25).

[167] Primjer s priložene fotografije nalazi se i u: Kaer 1887, str. 28, sl. 12; Wenzel 1965, T. LXXXVI, 2; Maljković 2008b, str. 55, sl. 26. Drugi su nedavno otkrili članovi udruge *Obličevac*, o čemu će riječi biti kasnije, a detalje pronalaska vidjeti na: https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-staro-greblje-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi-pored-stasevice [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.].

[168] Vidović 1954, str. 123.

relief cross with uneven, apple-shaped expanded terminals of its arms, present on the frontal face of stećak 36, stands out among the represented forms. The upper terminal of the vertical arm is of larger diameter and differently shaped from the transverse arm endings, evoking a head-like form, while the lower arm, divided into two rhomboid (?) projections, suggests human legs.[157] The anthropomorphic element is further emphasised by the elegant, slender arms and by the placement of their intersection immediately below the end of the very short upper vertical arm, which in visual terms brings the composition closer to a human figure than to a conventional cross. It cannot be stated with certainty whether the small circular protrusion above the cross represents a natural formation or a deliberate decorative element.[158] (Fig. 9).[159]

In this case as well, the motif corresponds to a widely distributed variant of the cross on stećci,[160] which "*most often appears in cases where such an execution is intended to emphasise the anthropomorphic form,*"[161] although its higher frequency is generally associated with sites in eastern Herzegovina.[162]

[157] They may only conditionally be described as "rhomboid", since the projections are not pointed but rather rounded, giving them a leaf-like form. As noted previously in the catalogue description of the stećak, the front face of the chest-shaped monument is partially damaged, while the lower part of the cross is poorly preserved, making it difficult to determine the termination of its lower arm. The accompanying drawing (Drawing 2) indicates that the end of the lower arm was intentionally left undefined, although the initial impression was that it terminated in a horizontal line. The author has adopted the interpretation presented here on the basis of part of the photographic documentation; nevertheless, some uncertainty remains as to whether the lower arm originally rested on a developed base (as indicated in Plate I (Pl. I:3)).

[158] Circular protrusions occur beside various crosses, including its anthropomorphic forms (Vidović 1954, pp. 128, 133, Pl. V). A similar motif, with a crescent, is depicted also on a stećak in Western Plina (interpreted as a sun/hemisphere/half-apple), as well as on a specimen from the Baćina area (Tomasović 2008b, p. 177).

[159] The author expresses her gratitude to the director of the Makarska Town Museum, Marinko Tomasović, for kindly providing the photograph of the stećak (published in: Tomasović 2014a, p. 156, fig. 3).

[160] Žeravica 2009, p. 449.

[161] Milošević 2011, p. 218.

[162] Milošević 2011, p. 218; Vučić 2023, p. 57. More recent research has shown that this form of cross is more



Sl. 10 - Prikaz križa koji asocira na figuru u stavu oranta, stećak 7, Grebine iznad Jezerca, (foto: B. Maljković)

Fig. 10 - Depiction of a cross resembling a figure in the orant position, stećak 7, Grebine above Jezerac, (photo: B. Maljković)

Oblikovna svojstva jabučastog križa koji zauzima cijelu gornju stranicu jednog drugog stećka također sugeriraju antropomorfni koncept, naročito zbog različite širine jabučastih krajeva njegovih hasti, pri čemu gornji asocira na ljudsku glavu. S druge strane, taj se primjer reljefnošću i ukupnim dimenzijama ipak udaljava od predmetnog prikaza[169] (sl. 11).

U pogledu stiliziranih završetaka donje haste upečatljiv je i križ naznačen preko sredine krovnih ploha niskog, odnosno pločastog sljemenjaka koji se nalazi južno od groblja crkve Svih svetih na Bristi,[170] s tim da je u ovom slučaju riječ o posve drukčijem načinu prikazivanja križa (sl. 12).

Što se tiče posljednjeg primjera iz ove grupe motiva, križ sa stećka 38 na Garištu (T. I: 5) može se protumačiti kao inačica tzv. sidrolikog križa,[171]

[169] Kaer 1887, str. 26, sl. 9; Maljković 2008b, str. 51, sl. 22. Križevi jabučastih završetaka hasti sporadično se pojavljuju i na stećcima u Makarskom primorju (Tomasović 2007, str. 131, T. IX, 3), kod Vrgorca (Milošević 2011, str. 216–220), na zapadnom dubrovačkom području (Perkić 2019, T. VI: 2, 3, 13, 14, 21), u Konavlima (Žeravica, Kovačić 2002, str. 39, sl. 8) i na užem neumskom području (Puljić 2007, str. 116).

[170] Kaer 1887, str. 23, sl. 7; Maljković 2008b, str. 65, sl. 38.

[171] Iako je riječ o urezanom manjem križu, zbog svojeg specifičnog oblika opisan je zasebno, op. a.

The closest analogy for this representation is found in a low-relief execution of a cross with apple-shaped arm terminals on the frontal face of a high chest-shaped monument from the Baćina area.[163] In addition to the similarities in the crosses themselves and the choice of their placement, a tentative typological parallel may also be drawn between them, insofar as the considerable presence of slab-shaped stećci and lower chest-shaped monuments in Eastern Plina is taken into account. Stećak 36 stands out due to its height in relation to most other specimens, particularly evident in the proportion of its overall dimensions.[164] On the other hand, the depiction of the Baćina cross lacks the previously noted anthropomorphic features, that is they are not as prominently emphasised as in the present example, which overall reduces the impression of their similarity.

From the Ljubuški area (Bijača) comes an example of a chest-shaped stećak that shows several points of correspondence with stećak 36. Apart from the presence of crosses pommé on their frontal sides,[165] both monuments feature depictions of weapons on their longitudinal faces: a sword on the specimen in Ljubuški[166] and a type of dagger (possibly a knife) on the present specimen (Drawing 2). Their upper surfaces are decorated as well, and they are also typologically related, with approximately equal heights.

A partial parallel may also be drawn with the cross depictions that occur on the upper surfaces of several stećci at the site of *Grebine above the Jezerac field* (Staševica). Two examples with narrow arms and apple-shaped terminals of the vertical and transverse arms, sharply bent upwards, suggest a figure in the orans posture (Fig. 10).[167] Given that the

frequently represented on the stećci of western Herzegovina than previously believed (Vučić 2023, p. 57). An overview of the most common variants of crosses pommé on stećci, as presented in M. Wenzel's monograph, is provided by Milošević 2011, p. 219, fig. 15.

[163] Tomasović 2007, p. 61.

[164] 135 × 58–63 × 45–51 cm, author's note.

[165] The Baćina cross is almost identical to the cross depiction on the chest at Bijača, author's note.

[166] Vego 1954, p. 18; Pl. XXIV, 48. A sword and a cross pommé are depicted on different surfaces of another monument from western Herzegovina (Wenzel 1965, Pl. XXVIII, 25).

[167] The specimen illustrated in the accompanying photograph has also been published in: Kaer 1887, p. 28, Fig. 12; Wenzel 1965, Pl. LXXXVI:2; and Maljković



Sl. 11 - Motiv križa na stećku 3, Grebine iznad Jezerca, (foto: B. Maljković)
Fig. 11 - Cross motif on stećak 3, Grebine above Jezerac, (photo: B. Maljković)

odnosno svojevrsna kombinacija latinskog i sidrolikog križa ili kao čisti simbol sidra. Ako se promotri kao simbol križa, za takav je njegov oblik teže pronaći odgovarajuću analogiju na stećcima te se, prema literaturi i rezultatima terenskih izvida, ne nalazi na drugim stećcima donjoneretvanskog pojasa.[172] Njegove inačice kakve se sporadično javljaju na stećcima Bosne i Hercegovine[173] morfološki se razlikuju od predmetnog prikaza, a zanimljive su kombinacije jabučastog i sidrolikog križa s prostora

motif on stećak 36 evokes a kind of "transitional form" between the depiction of a cross and a human figure,[168] a degree of correspondence may be recognised in this respect.

The formal characteristics of a cross pommé on the entire upper surface of another stećak likewise suggest an anthropomorphic concept, particularly in the differing widths of the apple-shaped arm terminals, whereby the upper terminal evokes a human head. However, this example departs from the discussed specimen in terms of relief execution and overall dimensions.[169] (Fig. 11)

A cross incised across the roof slabs of a low, slab-shaped gabled monument located south of the cemetery of the Church of All Saints at Brista[170] is also noteworthy in terms of stylised terminal forms of its lower arm, although in this case the cross is represented in a fundamentally different manner (Fig. 12).

In the case of the final example within this group of motifs, the cross on stećak 38 from Garište (Pl. I, 5) may be interpreted as a variant of the so-called anchor-shaped cross (cross moline),[171] i.e. as a form combining a Latin cross and a cross moline, or alternatively as a purely anchor symbol. If interpreted as a cross, an appropriate analogy for such a form is harder to find on stećci, and, according to the literature and the results of field surveys, it does not occur on other stećci of the Lower Neretva region.[172] Its variants, sporadically attested on stećci in

[172] Stilizacije križeva sidrolikih završetaka uopće su rijetko zastupljene na stećcima i, kao takve, nisu prepoznate kao karakterističan motiv za određeno područje njihova rasprostiranja (Bešlagić 1954a, str. 182), a u literaturi su uglavnom promotrene u okviru „neobičnih" motiva (Bešlagić 1965, str. 120; Vučić, Uglešić 2014, str. 73).

[173] Bešlagić 1954a, str. 81, sl. 54; str. 149, sl. 110; str. 150; Bešlagić 1954b, str. 195, sl. 15; Vego 1954, T. XVI, 32; Bešlagić 1959, str. 55, T. II; Bešlagić 1962a, str. 90, T. I; Bešlagić 1965, str. 119, sl. 6; Wenzel 1965, T. XXVI, 15; Vučić, Uglešić 2014, str. 75; Palameta 2020, str. 104, sl. 8; str. 105.

2008b, p. 55, Fig. 26. A second specimen was recently discovered by the *Obličevac* association and will be discussed below; details of its discovery are available at: https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-staro-greblje-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi-pored-stasevice (12/04/2024).

[168] Vidović 1954, p. 123.

[169] Kaer 1887, p. 26, fig. 9; Maljković 2008b, p. 51, fig. 22. Crosses with apple-shaped arm terminals also occur sporadically on the stećci of the Makarska Littoral (Tomasović 2007, p. 131, Pl. IX, 3), near Vrgorac (Milošević 2011, pp. 216–220), in the western area of Dubrovnik (Perkić 2019, Pl. VI: 2, 3, 13, 14, 21), in Konavle (Žeravica, Kovačić 2002, p. 39, fig. 8) and in the narrower area of Neum (Puljić 2007, p. 116).

[170] Kaer 1887, p. 23, fig. 7; Maljković 2008b, p. 65, fig. 38.

[171] Although this is a small incised cross, it is described separately due to its distinctive form, author's note.

[172] Stylisations of crosses with anchor-shaped terminals are generally rare on stećci and, as such, have not been recognised as a characteristic motif of any particular region within their distribution area (Bešlagić



Sl. 12 - Niski, tzv. pločasti sljemenjak s motivom križa (stećak 4), južno od groblja crkve Svih Svetih na Bristi, (foto: B. Maljković)
Fig. 12 - Low, so-called slab-like ridge-featured tombstone (pločasti sljemenjak) with a cross motif (stećak 4), south of the cemetery of the Church of All Saints in Brista, (photo: B. Maljković)

Ljubinja,[174] ujedno i najsličnije predmetnom primjeru, te sidra i polumjeseca iz ljubuškog kraja.[175] Na nadgrobnim spomenicima s područja Dalmacije pojavljuje se i čisti simbol sidra, u svojstvu oznake obrtnika karakterističnih za taj prostor, poput primjera s otoka Rivnja iz 18. stoljeća.[176]

Sagledano u cjelini, na prostoru Pline (Istočne i Zapadne) simbol križa pojavljuje se ukupno dvadeset puta na deset stećaka, a prevladavaju manji urezani križevi latinskog i grčkog oblika, s čak 15 prikaza.[177]

[174] Bešlagić 1965, str. 119, sl. 6.

[175] Vego 1954, str. 17; T. XVIII, sl. 36; Vučić, Uglešić 2014, str. 78.

[176] Medić 2017, str. 115; str. 116, sl. 101/4. Često se nalazi i na tekstilnim izrađevinama, stoga se njegova pojava na stećcima može promotriti i kao odraz narodne umjetnosti (Benac 1952, str. 39; Bešlagić 1954a, str. 168; Perkić 2017, str. 90). U kombinaciji s cik-cak trakom čini jednu specifičnu borduru karakterističnu isključivo za spomenike „na prostoru od Ljubuškog i Lištice prema Mostaru i Konjicu“ (Miletić 1982, str. 38).

[177] U Plini Zapadnoj, na čeonoj plohi bogato ukrašenog stećka u Čevelјuši, ujedno i najukrašenijeg primjerka u Plini, nalazi se križ listolikih završetaka hasti i pravokutnog udubljenja na donjoj hasti, a s istog prostora dolaze još dva spomenika s urezanim križevima grčkog i latinskog oblika (Tomasović 2008a, str. 126; Tomasović 2008b, str. 175–176; Šunjić 2009, str. 147, sl. 12).

Bosnia and Herzegovina,[173] differ morphologically from the present example. Particular interesting are forms combining pommé and moline cross types from the Ljubinje area,[174] which are also the closest parallels to the specimen under discussion, as well as combinations of an anchor and crescent motif from the Ljubuški region.[175] Funerary monuments from Dalmatia feature also a pure anchor symbol, functioning as a mark associated with craftsmen characteristic of that region, such as the example from the island of Rivanj dated to the 18th century.[176]

Viewed as a whole, within the Plina region (both Eastern and Western), the symbol of the cross appears a total of twenty times on ten stećci, with a clear predominance of small incised crosses of Latin and Greek form, with as many as 15 depictions.[177]

The crescent

It occurs six times on five stećci, at four sites (Pl. II: 1–5): on stećci 7 and 12 (Mišja Draga) and 56 (Zelenik) as the only motif, and together with other motifs on stećci 23 (Vrbica) and 28 (Put uz Vrbicu). By its dimensions and somewhat ‘higher’ relief, the

1982, p. 182). Consequently, they have generally been discussed in the literature under the category of “unusual” motifs (Bešlagić 1965, p. 120; Vučić, Uglešić 2014, p. 73).

[173] Bešlagić 1954a, p. 81, fig. 54; p. 149, fig. 110; p. 150; Bešlagić 1954b, p. 195, fig. 15; Vego 1954, Pl. XVI, 32; Bešlagić 1959, p. 55, Pl. II; Bešlagić 1962a, p. 90, Pl. I; Bešlagić 1965, p. 119, fig. 6; Wenzel 1965, Pl. XXVI, 15; Vučić, Uglešić 2014, p. 75; Palameta 2020, p. 104, fig. 8; p. 105.

[174] Bešlagić 1965, p. 119, fig. 6.

[175] Vego 1954, p. 17; Pl. XVIII, fig. 36; Vučić, Uglešić 2014, p. 78.

[176] Medić 2017, p. 115; p. 116, fig. 101/4. The motif is also frequently encountered on textile products, and its occurrence on stećci may therefore be interpreted as a reflection of folk art (Benac 1952, p. 39; Bešlagić 1982, p. 168; Perkić 2017, p. 90). Combined with a zigzag band, it forms a distinctive border motif characteristic exclusively of monuments “*from the area extending from Ljubuški and Lištica towards Mostar and Konjic*” (Miletić 1982, p. 38).

[177] In Western Plina, the richly decorated stećak at Čevelјuša—the most elaborately ornamented example in the Plina area—bears on its front face a cross with leaf-shaped arm terminals and a rectangular recess at the base of the lower arm. Two further monuments from the same area display incised crosses of the Greek and Latin types (Tomasović 2008a, p. 126; Tomasović 2008b, pp. 175–176; Šunjić 2009, p. 147, fig. 12).

Polumjesec

Polumjesec se pojavljuje šest puta na pet stećaka na četirima lokalitetima (T. II: 1 – 5): na stećcima 7, 12 (Mišja Draga) i 56 (Zelenik) kao jedini motiv te zajedno s drugim motivima na stećcima 23 (Vrbica) i 28 (Put uz Vrbicu). Po svojim dimenzijama i donekle „višem" reljefu može se izdvojiti prikaz sa sačuvanog ulomka stećka 56 (sl. 13). Kako se i ovaj motiv ubraja među najčešće motive na stećcima,[178] općenito je česta pojava i na donjoneretvanskim stećcima.[179] U Plini Zapadnoj evidentiran je na dvama stećcima, zajedno s nekim drugim motivima.[180] Sagledano u cjelini, na prostoru Pline taj se motiv pojavljuje osam puta na sedam stećaka.



Sl. 13 - Ulomak stećka 56 s motivom polumjeseca, Zelenik, (foto: R. Maršić)
Fig. 13 - Fragment of stećak 56 with a crescent moon motif, Zelenik, (photo: R. Maršić)

Kružni vijenac

Ovaj se motiv na predmetnom području javlja šest puta na šest stećaka i pet lokaliteta, isključivo u tordiranoj inačici (stećci 9 i 13/Mišja Draga, stećak 24/Vrbica, stećak 28/Put uz Vrbicu, stećak 31/Granica, stećak 37/Garište). U ovu skupinu nisu uvršteni primjeri sa stećaka 14/Mišja Draga i 54/

178 Perkić 2019, str. 189.
179 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83, 96–97; Volarević 2020.
180 Tomasović 2008b, str. 178, sl. 16; Erak 2023, www.klikploce.com.hr/udruga-oblicevac-ciscenje-nekropole-stecaka-grebine-u-plini-donijelo-nekoliko-iznenadenja/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.].

depiction on the surviving fragment of *stećak* 56 may be singled out (Fig. 13). Since this motif also belongs to the group of the most common motifs on stećci,[178] it is in general also a frequent occurrence on the stećci in the Lower Neretva region.[179] In Western Plina, it was recorded on two stećci, together with certain other motifs.[180] Viewed as a whole, this motif occurs eight times on seven stećci in the Plina area.

The circular wreath

In the area in question this motif occurs six times on six stećci and five sites, exclusively in the twisted variant (stećci 9 and 13/Mišja Draga, stećak 24/Vrbica, stećak 28/Put uz Vrbicu, stećak 31/Granica, stećak 37/Garište). Not included in this group are the examples on stećci 14/Mišja Draga and 54/Zelenik, although they are designated as twisted wreaths in the literature.[181] Namely, it has also been suggested that the motif on stećak 14 should be interpreted as a whirling rosette.[182] Given the noticeable differences in the execution of the various examples of this motif (Pl. II: 6–12),[183] particularly the fact that the motifs on stećci 14 and 54 closely resemble whirling rosettes in their form[184] (Pl. II: 8, 11), the author is likewise inclined to favour this interpretation. The depictions of twisted wreaths that occur together with other motifs are of smaller dimensions (Pl. II: 10, 12), whereas those depicted as independent motifs are executed in somewhat 'higher' relief (Pl. II: 6–7, 9). Some of these representations may also be interpreted as stone basins (as they encircle shallow circular depressions), frequently represented on the stećci of Herzegovina,[185] and interpreted as receptacles intended to hold holy water[186] or offerings of food and drink for the deceased.[187]

178 Perkić 2019, p. 189.
179 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, pp. 83, 96–97; Volarević 2020.
180 Tomasović 2008b, p. 178, fig. 16; Erak 2023, www.klikploce.com.hr/udruga-oblicevac-ciscenje-nekropole-stecaka-grebine-u-plini-donijelo-nekoliko-iznenadenja/ (12/04/2024).
181 Milošević, Šućur 2008, p. 700; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, pp. 83–84.
182 Šućur 2015a, p. 644.
183 The specimen from the Lokvica/Vrbica site is missing, author's note.
184 According to: Bešlagić 1982, p. 168.
185 Bešlagić 1982, p. 382.
186 Lozo 1990, p. 9.
187 Perkić 2019, p. 190.

Zelenik, premda su u literaturi označeni kao tordirani vijenci.[181] Naime, za primjer sa stećka 14 postoji i mišljenje da je riječ o virovitoj rozeti.[182] Imajući u vidu primjetne razlike u načinu oblikovanja predmetnih inačica ovog motiva (T. II: 6 – 12),[183] od kojih primjeri sa stećaka 14 i 54 načinom oblikovanja nalikuju virovitim rozetama[184] (T. II: 8, 11), autorica je također sklona potonjem mišljenju. Prikazi tordiranih vijenaca koji se pojavljuju zajedno s drugim motivima manjih su dimenzija (T. II: 10, 12), dok su samostalni prikazi izvedeni u donekle „višem" reljefu (T. II: 6 – 7, 9). Pojedine je prikaze moguće sagledati i kao kamenice (obrubljuju plića kružna udubljenja), učestalo zastupljene na stećcima u Hercegovini,[185] a pretpostavlja se da su služile kao recipijent za blagoslovljenu vodu[186] ili hranu i piće namijenjene pokojniku.[187] Tordirani vijenac općenito se često javlja na donjoneretvanskim stećcima,[188] s tim da nije zabilježen u Plini Zapadnoj. Primjeri s dvaju stećaka u Staševici pojavljuju se zajedno s motivima polumjeseca i zvijezda, znatno su finije i pravilnije izvedeni te su većih dimenzija, a kako je utvrđeno, produkt su jedne radionice koja je svojedobno djelovala na širem području od Makarskog primorja do Ljubuškog.[189]

Oružje

Ova se grupa motiva javlja šest puta na četirima stećcima na četirima lokalitetima: u vidu dvaju mačeva (stećak 23 u Vrbici), štita s mačem (stećak 28, Put uz Vrbicu), štita i noža (na različitim plohama stećka 36 s Granice) te pojedinačnog mača s remenom (stećak 41, Ograde) (T. I: 8 – 11).

Prikaz dvaju mačeva s gornje plohe stećka 23 dio je kompozicije koja taj spomenik čini vizualno najatraktivnijim stećkom s prostora Pline Istočne, a sam je spomenik ujedno i jedini primjerak s ukrasi-

[181] Milošević, Šućur 2008, str. 700; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83–84.
[182] Šućur 2015a, str. 644.
[183] Nedostaje primjer s položaja Lokvice/Vrbica, op. a.
[184] Prema: Bešlagić 1982, str. 168.
[185] Bešlagić 1982, str. 382.
[186] Lozo 1990, str. 9.
[187] Perkić 2019, str. 190.
[188] Tomasović 2008a, str. 126. Evidentiran je na tek četirima stećcima zapadnog dubrovačkog područja, u tordiranoj inačici (Perkić 2019, str. 190). Ne javlja se na stećcima Makarskog primorja (Tomasović 2008a, str. 126).
[189] Alduk 2011, str. 176–177.

The twisted wreath is generally a common motif on the stećci in the Lower Neretva region,[188] though it has not been recorded in Western Plina. The examples on two stećci in Staševica occur in combination with crescent and star motifs and are executed with considerably greater precision, regularity and larger dimensions. As previously established, they are the products of a single stone-carving workshop that was active across a wider area extending from the Makarska littoral to the Ljubuški region.[189]

Weapons

This group of motifs occurs six times on four stećci, at four sites: in the form of two swords (stećak 23 at Vrbica), a shield with a sword (stećak 28, Put uz Vrbicu), a shield and a knife (on different faces of stećak 36 from Granica), and a single sword with a belt (stećak 41, Ograde). Pl. I: 8–11.

The depiction of two swords on the upper surface of stećak 23 is part of a composition of motifs that makes this monument the visually most attractive stećak of the Eastern Plina area and the only specimen decorated across its entire upper surface. The composition is dominated by two long swords with globular pommels and straight crossguards, a motif that, within the context of stećci, is generally interpreted as a symbol of authority or noble status.[190] As this monument differs from the majority of the remaining examples not only in its ornamentation but also in its dimensions and quality of workmanship, it may be assumed that it was intended for a prominent member of the community. In this context, the motifs accompanying the swords (a star/rosette and a crescent) may be interpreted as an additional indication of the "*higher social status of its owner*."[191] No other stećci have been recorded at the site, although it is impossible to determine with certainty whether others originally existed. A distinctive feature of the decorative composition suggests the possibility that the monument marked a double burial. A *dividing line,* in the form of a

[188] Tomasović 2008a, p. 126. The motif has been recorded on only four stećci in the western area of Dubrovnik, where it appears in the twisted variant (Perkić 2019, p. 190). It does not occur on the stećci of the Makarska Littoral (Tomasović 2008a, p. 126).
[189] Alduk 2011, pp. 176–177.
[190] Alduk 2012, p. 119. These are characteristic late medieval swords of the 14th and 15th centuries. (Tomasović 2008a, p. 125; Perkić 2019, p. 182).
[191] Alduk 2012, p. 119.

ma preko cijele plohe. Prikazom dominiraju dugački mačevi s jabučastim završetcima drški i ravnim nakrsnicama, čija se pojava u kontekstu stećaka uglavnom tumači kao oznaka vlasti ili plemstva.[190] Budući da se taj stećak izdvaja od većine preostalih, ne samo ukrašavanjem nego i dimenzijama te kvalitetom izrade, može se pretpostaviti da je bio namijenjen istaknutijem članu zajednice. U tom je kontekstu popratne motive mačeva (zvijezda/rozeta, polumjesec) moguće sagledati kao svojevrsnu dodatnu potvrdu „višega društvenog položaja njezina vlasnika".[191] Na lokalitetu nisu evidentirani drugi stećci, a je li ih prvobitno bilo, teško je sa sigurnošću kazati. Specifičan detalj u kompoziciji motiva upućuje na mogućnost da stećak označava grob s dvojnim ukopom. Naime, po sredini gornje ukrašene plohe pruža se *razdjelna linija*, odnosno uži žlijeb koji plohu dijeli na dva jednaka uzdužna polja ukrašena identičnim motivima.[192] Prema sadašnjem stupnju istraženosti čini se da žlijeb u funkciji razdjelnice dosad nije evidentiran na spomenicima donjoneretvanskog pojasa,[193] premda, gledano u cjelini, nije rijetka pojava na stećcima[194] (crtež 3, sl. 14).

Donekle slična pojava nalazi se na tzv. pločastom sljemenjaku u pojasu Staševice (Grebine iznad Jezerca):[195] središnjim bridom njegove gornje plohe

[190] Alduk 2012, str. 119. Riječ je o karakterističnim kasnosrednjovjekovnim mačevima 14. i 15. st. (Tomasović 2008a, str. 125; Perkić 2019, str. 182).

[191] Alduk 2012, str. 119.

[192] Postoji mišljenje da takvo definiranje plohe označava dvojni grob (Bešlagić 1962a, str. 93; Wenzel 1965, str. 19; Rakić 1984, str. 49, T. I, 2; str. 50; Perkić 2017, str. 95).

[193] Benac 1953, str. 60–65; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83–85, 96–97; Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, str. 845–847; Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012b, str. 868–871; Volarević 2020. Autorica je pri terenskim izvidima zabilježila tek jedan primjer koji bi mogao predstavljati razdjelnicu; po sredini gornje plohe jednog stećka u Proviću nalazi se uži „žlijeb", a njegovom dužinom i manja nepravilna udubljenja (Maljković 2008b, str. 107, sl. 78); međutim, kako su na plohi vidljive i prirodne pliće pukotine, možda je riječ o prirodnoj pojavi.

[194] Bešlagić 1970, str. 154. Neki od primjera razdjelnica: Konavle (Perkić 2017, str. 95), Ljubuški (Vego 1954, T. VI), Široki Brijeg (Benac 1952, T. I, 1), Boljuni (Perkić 2017, str. 95), Hodovo (Bešlagić 1970, str. 154). Ponekad se uzdužno po sredini plohe pružaju i bordure u vidu tordiranog užeta ili šire trake (Wenzel 1965, T. I, 23–30, T. II, 2–4, 20).

[195] Kaer 1887, str. 26, sl. 9; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk

narrow groove, extends along the centre of the decorated upper surface, dividing it into two equal longitudinal fields decorated with identical motifs.[192] According to the current state of research, it appears that such a groove, functioning as a divider, has not yet been recorded on monuments in the Lower Neretva region,[193] although, when viewed more broadly, it is not an uncommon feature on stećci in general.[194] (Drawing 3; Fig. 14)

A somewhat comparable example is found on the so-called slab-shaped gabled stećak from the Staševica area (Grebine above Jezerac),[195] where the central ridge of the upper surface is accentuated by a raised twisted band or plastic rib, while the shallow gabled surfaces are divided by an identical rhomboid pattern into several undecorated fields.

With regard to the swords, the closest geographical parallel for the depiction in question is provided by a displaced stećak from nearby Desne, whose upper surface bears two identically positioned swords, although in this case without the accompanying motifs or the central dividing line.[196] Another noteworthy parallel is a slab from the Mostar area decorated with two swords separated by a longitudinal twisted band extending across the centre of

[192] It has been suggested that such a division of the surface denotes a double grave (Bešlagić 1962a, p. 93; Wenzel 1965, p. 19; Rakić 1984, p. 49, Pl. I, 2; p. 50; Perkić 2017, p. 95).

[193] Benac 1953, pp. 60–65; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, pp. 83–85, 96–97; Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, pp. 845–847; Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012b, pp. 868–871; Volarević 2020. During field surveys, the present author recorded only a single example that might represent a central dividing line. A narrow 'groove' extends along the centre of the upper surface of one stećak at Proviće, accompanied by a series of smaller irregular depressions (Maljković 2008b, p. 107, Fig. 78). However, since naturally occurring shallow fissures are also visible on the surface, this feature may equally represent a natural phenomenon.

[194] Bešlagić 1970, p. 154. Some examples of dividing lines: Konavle (Perkić 2017, p. 95), Ljubuški (Vego 1954, Pl. VI), Široki Brijeg (Benac 1952, Pl. I, 1), Boljuni (Perkić 2017, p. 95), Hodovo (Bešlagić 1970, p. 154). Sometimes borders in the form of a twisted rope or a wider band also run lengthwise along the middle of the face (Wenzel 1965, Pl. I, 23–30, Pl. II, 2–4, 20).

[195] Kaer 1887, p. 26, fig. 9; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 83.

[196] Božanić-Bezić 1965, pp. 173–174; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 85.



Sl. 14 - Stećak 23 u Vrbici, (foto: B. Maljković)
Fig. 14 - Stećak 23 in Vrbica, (photo: B. Maljković)

proteže se reljefno uže ili svojevrsno plastično zadebljanje, a plitka su sljemena istovjetnim romboidnim uzorkom podijeljena u više neukrašenih polja.

Što se tiče mačeva, prostorno najbliža paralela za predmetni prikaz dolazi iz nedalekih Desana, s gornje stranice dislociranog stećka na kojoj se nalazi prikaz dvaju identično pozicioniranih mačeva, u ovom slučaju bez popratnih motiva i razdjelne linije.[196] Zanimljiva je i jedna ploča s prostora Mostara, ukrašena dvama mačevima između kojih se uzdužno, po sredini plohe, pruža i tordirano uže.[197] S istog područja dolaze i idejno srodne paralele u smislu podjele gornjih ploha stećaka na dva identično ukrašena polja, s razdjelnicom i bordurama,[198] a slični su primjeri zastupljeni i u ljubuškom kraju,[199] na Radimlji,[200] na području Širokog Brijega[201] i Imotskoga.[202]

2008, str. 83.

196 Božanić-Bezić 1965, str. 173–174; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 85.

197 Wenzel 1965, T. LVII, 3. Još neki primjeri kombinacije mača, polumjeseca i(ili) zvijezda (rozeta), ponekad i s nekim drugim motivima, iz dubljeg zaleđa: Benac 1952, T. XXI, 29; Bešlagić 1961, str. 185, sl. 30; Wenzel 1965, T. LVI, 7, 9, 12; T. LVII, 4. Prikaz dvaju mačeva vjerojatno se nalazi i na jednom stećku s dubrovačkog područja (Perkić 2012, str. 27). Kombinacija mača (u ruci) i polumjeseca prikazana je i na nadgrobnoj ploči na Kozjaku (Alduk 2012, str. 117).

198 Wenzel 1965, str. 24; T. I, 26. Slično i: T. I, 30.

199 Vego 1954, str. 9, T. VI, 12; T. XLII, 84.

200 Benac 1950, T. XXIV, 51.

201 Benac 1953, T. I, 1; T. II, 3.

202 Wenzel 1964, T. II, 8.

the surface.[197] Conceptually related examples from the same region likewise exhibit upper surfaces divided into two identically decorated fields by a central divider and bordered by framing bands.[198] Comparable examples are also known from the Ljubuški area,[199] at Radimlja,[200] as well as in the areas of Široki Brijeg[201] and Imotski.[202]

The closest parallel for the single sword depicted on stećak 41 at Ograde (Pl. I: 11) is found among the depictions of swords on monuments from the Ljubuški area.[203] It belongs to the same sword type as the one depicted on stećak 23, although the example on stećak 41 additionally includes a belt.

On stećak 28, the sword is depicted together with a shield, above which are a twisted wreath and, opening towards it, a crescent. Attention should be drawn here to a detail visible in the drawing of this monument (Drawing 4). Namely, in addition to the motifs already described, the drawing—more specifically, the shield—appears to show a dagger with a curved hilt and a curved lower part of the blade, giving the impression of a type of sabre. However, the possibility that the shield actually bears the depiction of a sabre remains highly speculative. The weathered surface and the execution of the decoration in extremely shallow relief render this motif, if it is indeed present, virtually illegible. Furthermore, given that the sabre is otherwise unknown as a motif on stećci in this context, such an interpretation should be treated with considerable caution.[204] The

197 Wenzel 1965, Pl. LVII, 3. Some further examples of the combination of sword, crescent and/or stars (rosettes), sometimes with certain other motifs, from the deeper hinterland: Benac 1952, Pl. XXI, 29; Bešlagić 1961, p. 185, fig. 30; Wenzel 1965, Pl. LVI, 7, 9, 12; Pl. LVII, 4. A depiction of two swords probably also occurs on a stećak from the Dubrovnik region (Perkić 2012, p. 27). The combination of a sword (held in the hand) and a crescent is likewise represented on a grave slab at Kozjak (Alduk 2012, p. 117).

198 Wenzel 1965, p. 24; Pl. I, 26. Similarly: Pl. I, 30.

199 Vego 1954, p. 9, Pl. VI, 12; Pl. XLII, 84.

200 Benac 1950, Pl. XXIV, 51.

201 Benac 1953, Pl. I, 1; Pl. II, 3.

202 Wenzel 1964, Pl. II, 8.

203 Tomasović 2011b, p. 308, fn. 35.

204 The sabre is an exceptionally rare motif on stećci (Bešlagić 1954a, p. 180) and, when depicted together with a shield, occurs exclusively as a substitute for the sword, as exemplified by the stećci of Popovo Polje, described as a "*unique occurrence on the stećci of Bosnia and Herzegovina*" (Bešlagić 1966, pp. 75, 92; p. 121, Fig. 33; p. 145, Fig. 80). Among the few other

Za pojedinačni mač na stećku 41 na Ogradi (T. I: 11) paralela je povučena s prikazima mačeva na ljubuškim spomenicima.[203] Riječ je o istom tipu mača kao i na stećku 23, s tim da primjer sa stećka 41 ima dodatak u vidu remena.

Na stećku 28 mač dolazi zajedno sa štitom, a iznad njih izvedeni su tordirani vijenac i prema njemu otvoren polumjesec. Ovdje se treba osvrnuti na detalj s crteža spomenutog stećka (crtež 4).

Naime, uz navedene motive, na crtežu se, točnije na štitu, razabire i bodež povijene drške i donjeg dijela sječiva koji, čini se, podsjeća na vrstu sablje. Međutim, mogućnost da je na štitu prikazana sablja ostaje na razini vrlo tanke pretpostavke. Oštećenost plohe i izvedba u tehnici vrlo plitkog reljefa taj motiv, ako uopće postoji, čine nečitkim. Imajući nadalje u vidu da motiv sablje u predočenom kontekstu nije poznat na stećcima, navedeno treba uzeti s velikom zadrškom.[204] Mač je postavljen iza štita, a njegov se vrh ne razabire, možda zbog loše očuvanosti, ili uopće nije naznačen.[205] Što se tiče prikaza štita, riječ je o njegovoj pravokutnoj inačici s kosom gornjom stranicom i utorom za koplje.[206] Rubovi štita

sword is positioned behind the shield, and its tip is not discernible, either due to poor preservation or because it was never represented at all.[205] The shield itself belongs to the rectangular type with a sloping upper edge and a notch for a spear.[206] The edges of the shield are enforced with a twisted band, a feature that is not uncommon in depictions of this type of shield on stećci. Another striking detail is its rotated orientation: rather than being shown upright, the shield is depicted in what may be described as a rotated position. Field survey established that this variant of shield, with edges rendered as a twisted band, represents the only known example on the stećci of Plina and Staševica.[207] Considered wit-

203 Tomasović 2011b, str. 308, bilj. 35.

204 Sablja je iznimno rijetka pojava na stećcima (Bešlagić 1954a, str. 180), a zajedno sa štitom dolazi isključivo kao zamjena maču, poput primjera na stećcima Popova polja označenih kao „jedinstvena pojava na stećcima Bosne i Hercegovine“ (Bešlagić 1966, str. 75, 92; str. 121, sl. 33; str. 145, sl. 80). Od još nekih poznatih primjera, sablja se nalazi i na devastiranoj nadgrobnoj ploči iz 18. st., kod Solina, rađenoj „u maniri stećaka i srednjovjekovnih nadgrobnih ploča“ (Alduk 2012, str. 120, bilj. 20). Spominje se i križina u blizini Slanog, možda ukrašena sabljom (Bešlagić 1971, str. 91), no to nije potvrđeno u recentnoj literaturi („Takva križina tijekom zadnjih pregleda nije pronađena, a upitno je je li riječ o stećku u obliku križine ili više puta spominjanim križevima s jabukama na kraju krakova, s kraja 19. stoljeća.“ – Perkić 2019, str. 111). Savinuti mač na štitu dolazi s nadgrobne ploče u Mlinima, nastale vjerojatno pod utjecajem ploča dubrovačke vlastele, te nema izravne veze s kulturom stećaka (Fisković 1961, str. 164–165). O razlici između nadgrobnih ploča i stećaka vidi Tomasović 2007, str. 23–26, 64.

205 Rezultati radiokarbonskih analiza pokazali su da je groblje sa stećkom 28 ponovno korišteno za ukapanje u ranom novom vijeku (Šućur, Maljković 2017, str. 99–100), a rezultati antropološke analize očuvanih ljudskih osteoloških ostataka da je u grobu pod stećkom 28 (G6) pokopano najmanje šest muških osoba (Anđelinović *et al.* 2013, str. 145; Šućur 2015b, str. 557).

206 Prema nekim autorima takvi se štitovi pojavljuju u Europi od 12./13. st., ali postoji i mišljenje da se ne

known examples, a sabre also appears on a damaged 18th-century grave slab near Solin, made "*in the manner of stećci and medieval grave slabs*" (Alduk 2012, p. 120, fn. 20). A cross-shaped monument near Slano has likewise been reported as possibly decorated with a sabre (Bešlagić 1971, p. 91); however, this has not been confirmed in the recent literature ("Such a cross-shaped monument was not identified during the most recent surveys, and it remains uncertain whether the reference concerns a cross-shaped stećak or the repeatedly mentioned late 19th-century crosses pommé " (Perkić 2019, p. 111). A bent sword depicted on a shield occurs on a grave slab from Mlini, probably made under the influence of the grave slabs of the Dubrovnik nobility, and therefore bears no direct connection with the stećak tradition (Fisković 1961, pp. 164–165). For the distinction between grave slabs and stećci, see: Tomasović 2007, pp. 23–26, 64.

205 The results of radiocarbon analyses showed that the cemetery with stećak 28 was reused for burials in the early modern period (Šućur, Maljković 2017, pp. 99–100), and the results of anthropological analysis of the preserved human osteological remains showed that at least six male persons were buried in the grave beneath stećak 28 (G6) (Anđelinović et al. 2013, p. 145; Šućur 2015b, p. 557).

206 According to some authors, such shields occur in Europe from the 12th/13th centuries, although another view holds that they did not emerge before the 15th century (Alduk 2008, pp. 50–51, fn. 41; Perkić 2019, p. 182). In combination with a sword, they occur frequently on stećci in the hinterland, particularly in Herzegovina (Alduk 2011, p. 179; Perkić 2019, pp. 181–182). This combination constitutes the most common decorative motif on medieval funerary monuments of the Makarska Littoral (Tomasović 2007, p. 67). It is also frequently encountered on the stećci at Prović, where shields reinforced with a twisted rope occur sporadically (Benac 1953, pp. 64–65, fig. b).

207 It is noteworthy that the depiction of a shield and sword (together with a warrior) on one stećak in Staševica (Kaer 1887, p. 28, Fig. 11; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk

ojačani su tordiranim užetom, što nije neuobičajeno u prikazima takvih štitova na stećcima. Drugi upečatljiv detalj očituje se u njegovu zakrenutom položaju, odnosno nije prikazan uspravno, nego je, uvjetno rečeno, „zarotiran". Terenskim je izvidima ustanovljeno da predmetna inačica štita, s rubovima izvedenim od tordiranog užeta, predstavlja jedini takav primjer na stećcima u Plini i Staševici.[207] Sagledano u cjelini, na donjoneretvanskim je stećcima kombinacija štita i mača češće zastupljena na spomenicima lijeve obale Neretve, dok su na primjercima s desne obale učestaliji pojedinačni prikazi oružja.[208]

Istovjetna kombinacija (štit s mačem, polumjesec i tordirani vijenac) pojavljuje se i na jednom stećku u pelješkom zaleđu, u ovom slučaju sa srcolikom inačicom štita i drukčijim rasporedom ukrasa.[209] Kao dio kompleksnije kompozicije, motivi zastupljeni na stećku 28 zajedno se pojavljuju i na stećku iz ljubuškog kraja, s tim da su polumjesec i tordirani vijenac većih dimenzija i fine izvedbe.[210] U pogledu odabira motiva i razrade plohe stećku 28 sličan je i jedan sanduk iz ljubuškog kraja čija gornja ploha sadržava pravokutni štit ojačan tordiranim užetom, mač, polumjesec i rozetu.[211]

Drugi štit naznačen je na gornjoj plohi stećka 36 kao jedini prikaz, uz pretpostavku da izvorno nije bilo drugih motiva. Pravokutnog je oblika, s blago zaobljenim uglovima i ravnom gornjom stranicom,

javljaju prije 15. st. (Alduk 2008, str. 50–51, bilj. 41; Perkić 2019, str. 182). U kombinaciji s mačem često se pojavljuju na stećcima u zaleđu, naročito u Hercegovini (Alduk 2011, str. 179; Perkić 2019, str. 181–182). Navedena je kombinacija najzastupljeniji motiv na srednjovjekovnim nadgrobnim spomenicima u Makarskom primorju (Tomasović 2007, str. 67). Često se javlja i na stećcima u Proviću, sporadično i štit ojačan tordiranim užetom (Benac 1953, str. 64–65, sl. b).

207 Zanimljivo je da štit s mačem (zajedno s ratnikom) s jednog stećka u Staševici (Kaer 1887, str. 28, sl. 11; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83) predstavlja jedini prikaz oružja na tim stećcima (ako se izuzme Kaerov podatak o drugom stećku s ukrasima štita i mača (Kaer 1887, str. 21) koji, prema dostupnim podatcima, nije registriran terenskim izvidima niti se spominje u novijoj literaturi, op. a.

208 Volarević 2020.

209 Benac 1953, str. 65, sl. b, 7.

210 Vego 1954, T. XXV, 50; Alduk 2011, str. 177. I produkt već spomenute radionice koja je djelovala na širem području od Makarskog primorja do Ljubuškog (Alduk 2011, str. 176–177).

211 Vego 1954, T. VI, sl. 11; Wenzel 1965, T. XXV, 2.

hin the broader corpus of the stećci of the Lower Neretva area, the combination of shield and sword occurs more frequently on monuments situated on the left bank of the Neretva, whereas isolated depictions of weapons predominate on monuments from the right bank.[208]

An identical combination (shield with sword, crescent and twisted wreath) also occurs on a stećak in the Pelješac hinterland, in this case with a heart-shaped variant of the shield and a different arrangement of the ornaments.[209] As part of a more elaborate decorative composition, the same combination of motifs found on stećak 28 also appears on a stećak from the Ljubuški area, yet the crescent and the twisted wreath are of larger dimensions and fine execution.[210] In terms of both motif selection and the workmanship of the decorated surface, stećak 28 is also similar to a chest from the Ljubuški area, whose upper surface is decorated with a rectangular shield reinforced with a twisted band, a sword, a crescent and a rosette.[211]

A second shield is indicated on the upper surface of stećak 36, as the only motif, assuming that no other motifs were originally present. It is rectangular in shape with slightly rounded corners and a straight upper side, narrowing slightly towards the lower one and thus approaching a trapezoidal form (Pl. I: 10). Notably, it is depicted in a rotated orientation, as is the shield on stećak 28. Shields depicted without an accompanying sword are relatively uncommon on stećci and are characteristic primarily of the narrow coastal zone, particularly in their heart-shaped variant,[212] as exemplified by the monument at Čevelјuša in Western Plina.[213] Nevertheless, isolated depictions of rectangular shield

2008, p. 83) represents the only depiction of weaponry recorded on the stećci at this site, if Kaer's reference to another stećak decorated with a shield and sword is not taken into account (Kaer 1887, p. 21), which, according to the available evidence, has neither been documented during subsequent field surveys nor mentioned in more recent literature, author's note.

208 Volarević 2020.

209 Benac 1953, p. 65, fig. b, 7.

210 Vego 1954, Pl. XXV, 50; Alduk 2011, p. 177. Also a product of the aforementioned workshop that was active in the wider area extending from the Makarska Littoral to Ljubuški (Alduk 2011, pp. 176–177).

211 Vego 1954, Pl. VI, fig. 11; Wenzel 1965, Pl. XXV, 2.

212 Miletić 1982, p. 62.

213 Tomasović 2008b, p. 177, figs. 14–15; Šunjić 2009, p. 144; p. 145, fig. 11.



Sl. 15 - Motiv na uzdužnoj plohi stećka 36, Granica, (foto: B. Maljković)
Fig. 15 - Motif on the longitudinal side of stećak 36, Granica, (photo: B. Maljković)

a blago se sužava prema donjoj stranici i približava trapezoidnom obliku (T. I: 10). Zanimljivo je da je „zarotiran" kao i primjer štita na stećku 28. Štit bez mača rijetka je pojava na stećcima, karakteristična za uži primorski pojas i njegovu srcoliku inačicu,[212] poput primjera u Čevelјuši, u Plini Zapadnoj.[213] Međutim, poznati su i samostalni prikazi njegovih pravokutnih inačica.[214] Oblikovno je srodan pojedinim štitovima sa stećaka pelješkog zaleđa,[215] a donekle i primjerima s dubrovačkog područja, u pogledu ravnih gornjih stranica i zaobljenijih uglova.[216] Potonja je karakteristika osnovno oblikovno svojstvo pravokutnih inačica štitova na stećcima s Popova.[217]

Posljednji primjer iz ove grupe motiva, najvjerojatnije nož (sl. 15), nalazi se na uzdužnoj plohi stećka 36. Pojedinačna analogija za taj motiv nije pronađena, no stećak 36 prethodno je doveden u vezu s jednim sandukom na Bijači.[218] S ljubuškog područja dolaze i drugi primjeri stećaka čije uzdužvariants are also known.[214]. In terms of form, this example is closely related to certain shield representations on stećci from the Pelješac hinterland[215] and, to some extent, to examples from the Dubrovnik region, particularly in the straight upper edge and more rounded upper corners.[216] The latter characteristic is, moreover, the defining morphological feature of rectangular shields depicted on the stećci of Popovo.[217]

The last example in this group of motifs, most probably representing a knife (Fig. 15), is found on the longitudinal face of stećak 36. No direct parallel has been identified for this motif, however, stećak 36 has previously been associated with a chest at Bijača.[218] Other examples from the Ljubuški area also display representations of various types of weapons on their longitudinal faces, most commonly swords in the case of the monuments at Bijača.[219]

To complete the overview of weapon motifs on the stećci of the Plina region, it is worth recalling, in light of this new discovery,[220] the richly decorated stećak at Čevelјuša.[221] In addition to the previously mentioned relief depiction of a heart-shaped shield on a stećak from the same site, this stećak is of particular importance because it was discovered in situ in an overturned position, with its upper surface lying face down on the ground. Although it was not previously possible to confirm whether this surface was also decorated, the ornamentation preserved on its remaining faces suggested that it was likely to bear decoration as well, a supposition that has since

212 Miletić 1982, str. 62.
213 Tomasović 2008b, str. 177, sl. 14–15; Šunjić 2009, str. 144; str. 145, sl. 11.
214 Na stećcima dubljeg zaleđa (Benac 1950, T. XIV, 29; XXXIV, 71; Bešlagić 1962a, str. 93; Bešlagić 1965, str. 155; Bešlagić 1966, str. 107, sl. 5), a nalazi se i na nadgrobnoj ploči na Kozjaku (Alduk 2012, str. 117, kat. br. 2).
215 Benac 1953, T. IV, 2; T. V, 2.
216 Perkić 2019, T. II, 5, 6; T. III, 1. Nijedan štit nije prikazan pojedinačno i većih su dimenzija, op. a.
217 Bešlagić 1966, str. 75.
218 Vidjeti: str. 29, op. a.

214 On the stećci in the deeper hinterland (Benac 1950, Pl. XIV, 29; XXXIV, 71; Bešlagić 1962a, p. 93; Bešlagić 1965, p. 155; Bešlagić 1966, p. 107, fig. 5), the motif also occurs on the grave slab at Kozjak (Alduk 2012, p. 117, cat. no. 2).
215 Benac 1953, Pl. IV, 2; Pl. V, 2.
216 Perkić 2019, Pl. II, 5, 6; Pl. III, 1. None of the shields is depicted individually, and all are of relatively large dimensions, author's note.
217 Bešlagić 1966, p. 75.
218 See: p. 29, author's note.
219 Vego 1954, Pl. XIX, 38; Pl. XXI, 42, Pl. XXIV, 48.
220 Erak 2023, www.klikploce.com.hr/udruga-oblicevac-ciscenje-nekropole-stecaka-grebine-u-plini-donijelo-nekoliko-iznenadenja/ (12/04/2024). As the present author participated in repositioning the stećak to its original position, she is familiar with the decoration of its upper surface. At that time, a sword, a crescent and a rosette were identified, author's note.
221 Tomasović 2008b, p. 177, figs. 14–15; Šunjić 2009, p. 138, fig. 4.

ne plohe sadržavaju prikaze različitog oružja, među kojima na Bijači prevladavaju prikazi mačeva.[219]

Kako bi se zaokružila zastupljenost motiva oružja na stećcima u pojasu Pline, uz ranije spomenuti reljefni srcoliki štit na stećku u Čeveljuši, u svjetlu novog otkrića,[220] treba još jednom podsjetiti na bogato ukrašeni stećak s istog lokaliteta,[221] koji je pronađen preokrenut, s gornjom plohom položenom na tlo. Iako tada nije bilo moguće potvrditi da je i ta stranica ukrašena, imajući u vidu ukrašenost njegovih preostalih ploha, dalo se pretpostaviti da i ona sadrži ukrase, što se pokazalo točnim. Iz nedavno objavljene fotografije[222] razabire se da zastupljeni motivi nisu dobro očuvani, a mogu se prepoznati pravokutni štit ravne gornje stranice i zaobljenijih gornjih uglova, koji vjerojatno zauzima veći dio plohe, te iza štita vertikalno položen mač. Štit je nadalje dijagonalnom trakom podijeljen na dva segmenta ukrašena šesterokrakom zvijezdom (šesterolisnom rozetom) i polumjesecom, motivima koji u cjelini predstavljaju najčešće oznake na štitovima sa stećaka.[223]

Štit koji sadržava određene oznake u kontekstu stećaka katkad se može promatrati kao vid dodatnog naglašavanja posebnog statusa pokojnika, kao što je, primjerice, protumačen štit s jednog stećka kod Vrgorca zbog oznaka kojima se izdvaja od ostalih štitova s tog prostora.[224]

Vjerojatno se isto može reći i za navedeni primjer iz Pline Zapadne, naročito imajući u vidu ukrašenost svih njegovih ploha, po čemu se izdvaja ne samo od preostalih spomenika na samom nalazištu već, u cjelini, i od preostalih stećaka u pojasu Pline.

[219] Vego 1954, T. XIX, 38; T. XXI, 42, T. XXIV, 48.

[220] Erak 2023, www.klikploce.com.hr/udruga-oblicevac-ciscenje-nekropole-stecaka-grebine-u-plini-donijelo-nekoliko-iznenadenja/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.]. Budući da je autorica sudjelovala u postavljanju stećka u njegov prvobitni položaj, poznata joj je ukrašenost njegove gornje plohe, s napomenom da su tada uočeni mač, polumjesec i rozeta, op. a.

[221] Tomasović 2008b, str. 177, sl. 14–15; Šunjić 2009, str. 138, sl. 4.

[222] Erak 2023, www.klikploce.com.hr/udruga-oblicevac-ciscenje-nekropole-stecaka-grebine-u-plini-donijelo-nekoliko-iznenadenja/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.].

[223] Alduk 2011, str. 179. Neki primjeri: Benac 1953, str. 65, sl. b, 11; str. 67, sl. c, 10; str. 71, sl. e, 3; Bešlagić 1966, str. 107, sl. 5; str. 148, sl. 85; str. 153, sl. 95; Perkić 2019, T. I, 8; T. II, 3, 5–6; T. III, 3.

[224] Alduk 2012, str. 179.

been confirmed. A recently published photograph[222] shows that the motifs are poorly preserved; nevertheless, it is possible to distinguish a rectangular shield with a straight upper side and rounded upper corners, probably occupying most of the surface, together with a vertically positioned sword placed behind it. The shield is further divided by a diagonal band into two fields decorated with a six-pointed star (six-petalled rosette) and a crescent, motifs which together constitute the most common depiction on shields on stećci.[223]

A shield bearing particular marks may, in the context of stećci, in certain cases be interpreted as an additional means of emphasising the elevated status of the deceased. Such an interpretation has, for example, been proposed for the shield depicted on a stećak near Vrgorac, whose distinctive marks set it apart from other examples in the area.[224]

The same interpretation may also be applicable to the aforementioned example from Western Plina, particularly in view of the decoration covering all of its faces. This feature distinguishes it not only from the remaining monuments at the site itself but also, more broadly, from the other stećci in the Plina region.

At present, this completes the corpus of weapon motifs identified on the stećci of the Plina region. Such motifs occur a total of eight times on six monuments, comprising three depictions of swords, two representations of a shield paired with a sword, and one example each of an isolated rectangular shield, a heart-shaped shield and a type of dagger (possibly a knife).[225]

The rosette (star/flower) [226]

On the stećci in question this motif occurs in the form of two six-pointed stars (six-petalled rosettes),

[222] Erak 2023, www.klikploce.com.hr/udruga-oblicevac-ciscenje-nekropole-stecaka-grebine-u-plini-donijelo-nekoliko-iznenadenja/ (12/04/2024).

[223] Alduk 2011, p. 179. Some examples: Benac 1953, p. 65, fig. b, 11; p. 67, fig. c, 10; p. 71, fig. e, 3; Bešlagić 1966, p. 107, fig. 5; p. 148, fig. 85; p. 153, fig. 95; Perkić 2019, Pl. I, 8; Pl. II, 3, 5–6; Pl. III, 3.

[224] Alduk 2012, p. 179.

[225] All the swords have apple-shaped hilts and straight crossguards. Spears also occur, as do two swords within the composition depicting a wagon with a mounted rider and a deer hunt on the stećak from Čeveljuša (Tomasović 2008b, pp. 170–171).

[226] In the context of stećci, this term is used to denote the motif of a star or a flower, two forms that are often difficult to distinguish (Perkić 2019, p. 189).

Ovime je zasad zaokružena zastupljenost motiva oružja na stećcima u Plini: javlja se ukupno osam puta na šest stećaka, od čega mačevi tri puta, štit s mačem dva puta, a po jedanput samostalni pravokutni štit, srcoliki štit i vrsta bodeža (možda nož).[225]

Rozeta (zvijezda/cvijet) [226]

Ovaj se motiv na predmetnim stećcima javlja u vidu dviju šesterokrakih zvijezda (šesterolisnih rozeta) s krakovima (listovima) oblika romba na stećku 23 iz Vrbice (T. II: 4). One predstavljaju najzastupljeniju inačicu tog motiva,[227] a pojavljuju se zajedno s motivima mačeva i polumjeseca. I u ovom je slučaju riječ o jednom od najučestalijih motiva na stećcima,[228] stoga nije rijetka pojava ni na donjoneretvanskim stećcima.[229] Ovoj skupini možda pripadaju i prikazi sa stećaka 14 i 54, u smislu mogućnosti da je riječ o virovitim rozetama. Termin koristi Š. Bešlagić opisujući načine predstavljanja motiva zvijezde na stećcima: „Kod nekih zvijezda se krakovi povijaju, pretvarajući se tako u virovite rozete, koje se obično smatraju predstavama sunca.“[230] Zajedno s primjerom sa stećka u Plini Zapadnoj, na stećcima Pline javlja se ukupno pet puta na četirima spomenicima.

Ženska figura

Shematski prikaz ženskog lika na gornjoj plohi stećka 31 s Granice jedini je figuralni motiv na stećcima u Plini Istočnoj. Figura je prikazana u dugačkoj haljini koja se neznatno širi od struka te ima ravan donji rub. Tordirana vrpca oko njezine glave, jedini istaknuti detalj, asocira na kosu[231] i ostav-

[225] Svi mačevi imaju jabučaste drške i ravne nakrsnice. Također se javljaju i koplje te dva mača, u okviru prikaza kola s konjanikom i lova na jelena, sa stećka u Čeveljuši (Tomasović 2008b, str. 170–171).

[226] Ovaj se naziv, u kontekstu stećaka, koristi za označavanje motiva zvijezde ili cvijeta koje je u principu teže razlikovati (Perkić 2019, str. 189).

[227] Perkić 2019, str. 189. Desni je primjer teže uočljiv, a oblikom „latica“ više podsjeća na cvijet (T. II, 4), op. a.

[228] Perkić 2019, str. 189.

[229] Volarević 2020.

[230] Bešlagić 1982, str. 168.

[231] Bešlagić 1982, str. 300. Tordirani vijenac oko glave nije rijetka pojava kod predstavljanja ljudskih figura na stećcima (Benac 1950, T. VI, 12; T. VII, 14; T. XXIV, 50; T. XXXIII, 69; Benac 1953, str. 66; T. II, 2; T. III, 1; Bešlagić 1965, str. 155; Rakić 1984, str. 49, T. I, 2), a učestalo se javlja u prikazima figura na

with rhomboidal arms (petals), on stećak 23 from Vrbica (Pl. II: 4). They represent the most common variant of this motif[227] and occur together with depictions of swords and a crescent. In this case as well, it represents one of the most frequent motifs on stećci[228] and is therefore not uncommon on the stećci of the Lower Neretva region.[229] The depictions on stećci 14 and 54 possibly also belong to this group, in the sense that they may be interpreted as whirling rosettes. This term is used by Š. Bešlagić in describing variants of the star motif on stećci: "*In some stars the arms are curved, thus transforming them into whirling rosettes, which are generally interpreted as representations of the sun*."[230] Together with the example from the stećak in Western Plina, the motif occurs a total of five times on four monuments in the Plina region.

The female figure

The schematic representation of a female figure on the upper surface of stećak 31 from Granica is the only figural motif among the stećci of Eastern Plina. The figure is depicted wearing a long dress that widens slightly from the waist and ends in a straight hemline. A twisted band around her head, the only emphasised detail, suggests hair[231] and gives the impression of an oversized head in relation to the rest of the body. Her right arm is bent at the elbow and lowered to the hip, while her left arm is raised and bent so that the hand touches the head. Above the woman there is a small twisted wreath, and along the right edge of the same surface a small incised cross is also visible (Drawing 5). In general, figural motifs are sparsely represented on the stećci of the Lower Neretva region. According to available data, in addition to the present example, only four other individual human figures have been

[227] Perkić 2019, p. 189. The example on the right is more difficult to discern, while the shape of its "petals" more closely resembles a flower (Pl. II, 4), author's note.

[228] Perkić 2019, p. 189.

[229] Volarević 2020.

[230] Bešlagić 1982, p. 168.

[231] Bešlagić 1982, p. 300. A twisted wreath around the head is not a rare occurrence in the representation of human figures on stećci (Benac 1950, Pl. VI, 12; Pl. VII, 14; Pl. XXIV, 50; Pl. XXXIII, 69; Benac 1953, p. 66; Pl. II, 2; Pl. III, 1; Bešlagić 1965, p. 155; Rakić 1984, p. 49, Pl. I, 2), and it occurs frequently in depictions of figures on the stećci of western Herzegovina (Uglešić, Vučić 2014, p. 74).

lja dojam predimenzioniranosti glave u odnosu na ostatak tijela. Njezina desna ruka svinuta je u laktu i spuštena na bok, dok je lijeva podignuta i svinuta u laktu tako da dodiruje glavu. Iznad žene prikazan je i manji tordirani vijenac, a uz desni rub iste plohe urezan je manji križ (crtež 5).

Općenito su figuralni motivi slabo zastupljeni na stećcima donjoneretvanskog pojasa, a prema dostupnim podatcima, uz predmetni primjer, zabilježene su još svega četiri pojedinačne ljudske figure:[232] osim ratnika sa štitom i mačem na stećku u Staševici,[233] preostali su primjeri u literaturi naznačeni kao ljudska figura sa štitom i ljudski likovi u stavu oranta.[234] Ipak se ne može sa sigurnošću ustvrditi je li predmetni prikaz jedina zastupljena ženska figura na stećcima donjoneretvanskog kraja.[235] Unatoč razlikama u načinu njihova oblikovanja, prikaz ženskog lika sa spomenika na prostoru Ljubinja donekle je moguće sagledati kao idejno srodnu paralelu predmetnom primjeru, ponajviše zbog položaja njezinih ruku. Riječ je o prikazu žene s čeone stranice sljemenjaka, s lijevom rukom podignutom i svinutom u laktu tako da dodiruje glavu te desnom rukom položenom u visini grudi,[236] a takav položaj ruku odražava žalbeni stav.[237]

Zajednička karakteristika ocrtava se i u prikazu tordiranih vrpci oko njihovih glava. Ipak, treba naglasiti da je ljubinjska figura prikazana i s drugim detaljima te da nije okružena drugim motivima.[238] Budući da predmetna figura dolazi zajedno s tordi-

recorded:[232] apart from the warrior with shield and sword on a stećak in Staševica,[233] the remaining examples are described in the literature as a human figure with a shield and human figures in an orans pose.[234] However, it cannot be stated with certainty whether the present depiction is the only female figure represented on the stećci of the Lower Neretva region.[235] Despite differences in the manner of their shaping, the depiction of a female figure on a monument in the Ljubinje area may to some degree be regarded as a conceptually related parallel for the example in question, primarily due to the position of the arms. This depiction shows a woman on the front face of a gabled stećak, with her left arm raised and bent at the elbow so that the hand touches the head, and her right arm positioned at chest height;[236] such an arm position is interpreted as a gesture of mourning.[237] A shared characteristic is also evident in the depiction of twisted bands around their heads. Nevertheless, it should be emphasised that the Ljubinje figure is represented with additional details and is not accompanied by other motifs.[238] Since the figure in question occurs together with a twisted wreath, it might also carry a symbolic meaning.[239]

stećcima zapadne Hercegovine (Uglešić, Vučić 2014, str. 74).

232 Volarević 2020.

233 Kaer 1887, str. 28, sl. 11; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83; Volarević 2020.

234 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83–85, 96–97; Perkić, Alduk, Ćaleta 2014, str. 29; Volarević 2020.

235 Slično se može primijetiti i za neka druga područja, primjerice za pojas Dalmatinske zagore s čijeg prostora dolazi osam stećaka s prikazima isključivo pojedinačnih muških likova (Kužić 2001, str. 49, 50–53). Ljudske figure vrlo su rijetka pojava i na spomenicima zapadnog dubrovačkog područja (Perkić 2019, str. 180–181).

236 Bešlagić 1965, str. 129–130, sl. 25; Wenzel 1965, T. LXXXV, sl. 2; Rakić 1984, str. 65–66, T. XII, 6.

237 Miletić 1982, str. 79. Općenito su kod prikaza ženskih figura na stećcima, gotovo u pravilu, obje ruke na bokovima (Bešlagić 1982, str. 306–307; Rakić 1984, str. 66, T. XII), a jedan takav primjer dolazi iz Konavala (Žeravica, Kovačić 2002, str. 40; Rakić 1984, str. 66, T. XII, 2).

238 Istaknute su joj oči, nos, usta, pojas oko struka, noge i stopala (Bešlagić 1965, str. 129). Autor je interpretira kao prikaz plesačice, op. a.

232 Volarević 2020.

233 Kaer 1887, p. 28, fig. 11; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 83; Volarević 2020.

234 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, pp. 83–85, 96–97; Perkić, Alduk, Ćaleta 2014, p. 29; Volarević 2020.

235 A similar pattern may also be observed in other regions, for example in the Dalmatian hinterland, where eight stećci are known to bear depictions exclusively of individual male figures (Kužić 2001, pp. 49, 50–53). Human figures are likewise very rare on the funerary monuments of the western Dubrovnik region (Perkić 2019, pp. 180–181).

236 Bešlagić 1965, pp. 129–130, fig. 25; Wenzel 1965, Pl. LXXXV, fig. 2; Rakić 1984, pp. 65–66, Pl. XII, 6.

237 Miletić 1982, p. 79. In general, depictions of female figures on stećci almost invariably show both hands placed on the hips (Bešlagić 1982, pp. 306–307; Rakić 1984, p. 66, Pl. XII). One such example is known from Konavle (Žeravica, Kovačić 2002, p. 40; Rakić 1984, p. 66, Pl. XII, 2).

238 The figure is characterised by emphasised eyes, nose, mouth, a belt around the waist, legs and feet (Bešlagić 1965, p. 129). The author interpreted the figure as a female dancer, author's note.

239 According to some authors, female figures accompanied by other motifs, or those holding objects in their hands, also convey specific symbolic meanings (Rakić 1984, pp. 47–49). Among other examples of single human figures (in the sense of without other figural depictions), mention should be made of a depiction of a

ranim vijencem, mogla bi imati i simbolično značenje.[239]

Bogato ukrašeni stećak u Plini Zapadnoj jedini je primjerak s prostora Pline koji sadržava složenije figuralne kompozicije – lov na jelena s konjanikom i mješovito kolo[240] – te prikaze životinja (ptice, konj, jelen).[241] Takvi scenski prikazi vrlo se rijetko pojavljuju na donjoneretvanskim stećcima: motiv plesa evidentiran je na samo još jednom stećku, a i prikazi životinja iznimno su rijetki.[242]

„Ukrižene" tordirane vrpce

Dio gornje plohe stećka 26 (Put uz Vrbicu) sadrži tordirane vrpce koje plohu dijagonalno dijele na neukrašena polja (crtež 6, T. III: 3), a čini se da je zastupljena i bordura koja je u zatečenom stanju nečitka. Prema dostupnim podatcima i rezultatima terenskih izvida, drugi primjer takve podjele ploha nije evidentiran u donjoneretvanskom pojasu. Slična je pojava, u obliku jedne dijagonalno postavljene trake po sredini gornje plohe stećka, uokvirene bordurom istog tipa, registrirana na primjerku u Staševici (Grebine iznad Jezerca; crtež 19), a s istog lokaliteta dolazi i spomenuta podjela krovnih ploha pločastog sljemenjaka na neukrašena romboidna polja.[243]

The richly decorated stećak in Western Plina represents the only example from the Plina area that contains more complex figural compositions, including a deer hunt with a mounted rider and a mixed round dance (*kolo*),[240] together with depictions of animals (birds, horse, deer).[241] Such narrative scenes are extremely rare among the stećci of the Lower Neretva region: the dance motif has been documented on only one other stećak, while animal representations are likewise exceptionally uncommon.[242]

'Crossed' Twisted Bands

Part of the upper surface of stećak 26 (Put uz Vrbicu) is decorated with twisted bands that divide the surface diagonally into undecorated fields (Drawing 6; Pl. III: 3). It also appears that a border, now largely illegible due to the state of preservation, was originally present. According to available data and the results of field surveys, no other example of such a division of the surface has been recorded in the Lower Neretva region. A similar occurrence, in the form of a single diagonally placed band running across the centre of the upper surface of a stećak and framed by a border of the same type, has been documented on one specimen from Staševica (Grebine above Jezerac; Drawing 19). From the same site comes the aforementioned division of the roofing surfaces of a slab-shaped gabled stećak into undecorated rhomboid fields.[243]

239 Prema nekim autorima, ženske figure okružene drugim motivima ili one koje imaju nešto u rukama, nose i određenu simboliku (Rakić 1984, str. 47–49). Od drugih primjera pojedinačnih ljudskih likova (u smislu bez drugih figuralnih prikaza) može se spomenuti i prikaz ženske figure u pokretu, s desnom rukom svinutom do glave i lijevom ispruženom, a koja dolazi zajedno s motivima polumjeseca i zvijezde, s područja Imotskog (Katić 1954, str. 144; sl. 37; Vego 1954, str. 23; T. XXV, 50). Sa stećka na području Širokog Brijega dolazi ženska figura koja u desnoj ruci drži vijenac, a lijeva je podignuta (Benac 1952, T. XIX, 25). Na prostoru Ljubuškog, u okviru složenije kompozicije motiva, na jednom je spomeniku prikazana ženska figura za čiji položaj ruku u literaturi postoji neujednačen opis (Vego 1954, str. 23, T. XXV, 50; Wenzel 1965, T. CXI, 26). Treba spomenuti i prikaz dviju orantica iz Vrgorca i Konavala, zajedno s drugim motivima (Bešlagić 1962b, str. 69; T. V, V; Alduk 2011, str. 173, 181).

240 Tomasović 2008b, str. 170, 174, sl. 8–9. U ovom su slučaju ženske figure naznačene donekle širim haljinama, s kosim donjim rubom, op. a.

241 Tomasović 2008b, str. 176, sl. 11–13.

242 Volarević 2020.

243 Kaer 1887, str. 26, sl. 9; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83.

female figure in motion from the Imotski area, shown with her right arm bent towards her head and her left arm outstretched, accompanied by the motifs of a crescent and a star (Katić 1954, p. 144, Fig. 37; Vego 1954, p. 23, Pl. XXV, 50). A stećak from the Široki Brijeg area shows the depiction of a female figure holding a wreath in her right hand, while her left arm is raised (Benac 1952, Pl. XIX, 25). In the Ljubuški area, a female figure is represented on one monument as part of a more complex decorative composition, although the position of her arms has been described inconsistently in the literature (Vego 1954, p. 23, Pl. XXV, 50; Wenzel 1965, Pl. CXI, 26). Mention should also be made of the depictions of two orans figures from Vrgorac and Konavle, both accompanied by other decorative motifs (Bešlagić 1962b, p. 69; Pl. V, V; Alduk 2011, pp. 173, 181).

240 Tomasović 2008b, pp. 170, 174, figs. 8–9. In this case the female figures are indicated by somewhat wider gowns, with a sloping lower hem, author's note.

241 Tomasović 2008b, p. 176, figs. 11–13.

242 Volarević 2020.

243 Kaer 1887, p. 26, fig. 9; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 83.

Slična podjela ploha pojavljuje se na stećcima – pločama s područja Biska i Imotskog; njihove su gornje plohe obrubljene bordurama i sadržavaju ukrižene trake koje ih dijagonalno dijele na polja ukrašena raznim motivima, a takav je način ukrašavanja označen kao regionalna dalmatinska pojava.[244] Zanimljiv je motiv pravokutnog oblika s jednog stećka na Bijači, opisan kao „pojas za okvir“,[245] s ukriženim tordiranim trakama i vijencem u njihovu sjecištu. Na istom se stećku nalaze i tordirana vrpca, vitica s trolistom i oružje, motivi koji se pojavljuju i na predmetnim stećcima. Sličan primjer, s neukrašenim poljima, dolazi i sa stećka iz okolice Širokog Brijega.[246]

Predmetni je stećak možda ostao nedovršen, a postoji i mogućnost da ukrižene trake nose određenu simboliku, u smislu asocijacije na simbol križa. Takvi primjeri, protumačeni kao križevi, pojavljuju se na štitovima s pojedinih stećaka.[247]

Bordure

Na predmetnom području bordure se javljaju isključivo na južnim stećcima: tordirana vrpca na stećcima 13, 14 (Mišja Draga; T. III: 1, 4) i 23 (Vrbica; T. III: 5),[248] vitica s trolistom na stećku 29 (Put uz Vrbicu; T. III: 2), zatim traka ispunjena kosim crticama na stećku 9 (Mišja Draga),[249] a moguće je da i stećak 26 (Put uz Vrbicu) sadrži određenu borduru. Stećci 13 i 14 pripadaju istom nalazištu, pri vrhu Mišje Drage, stoga bi se *tordirana vrpca* na njihovim bočnim plohama mogla sagledati kao zajednička karakteristika tih stećaka, a i njihove su gornje plohe ukrašene sličnim motivima. U Plini Zapadnoj i Staševici zastupljena je po jednim primjerom.[250] Dakle, u pojasu Pline pojavljuje se na pet stećaka.

[244] Milošević 1991, str. 42, sl. 52–53; Wenzel 1965, T. II, 10–12.

[245] Vego 1954, str. 18, T. XXI, 42.

[246] Benac 1953, str. 19, T. XV, 21; Wenzel 1964, T. II, 14.

[247] Vego 1954, str. 33; T. XXXV, 70; Benac 1950, T. XXXIV, 71.

[248] U priloženoj tabli (T. III) nije naznačena bordura sa stećka 9, op. a.

[249] Koja predstavlja svojevrsnu varijaciju tordiranog užeta (Bešlagić 1982, str. 141; Novović, Tomasović 2010, str. 77). I u slučaju primjera sa stećka 23 može biti riječ o traci ispunjenoj kosim crticama. Općenito su u literaturi neujednačeni nazivi za te bordure i katkada se, u različitim radovima, za istovjetne primjere koristi različita terminologija, op. a.

[250] Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83; Maljković 2008b, str. 40, sl. 7; str. 54, sl. 24. Javlja se i na stećcima pelješkog zaleđa (Benac 1953, str. 75) i Makarskog primorja/tordirano uže (Tomasović 2007, str. 70).

A similar division of surfaces also appears on slab stećci from the Bisko and Imotski areas. Their upper surfaces are framed by borders and feature intersecting bands that divide them diagonally into fields decorated with various motifs. This manner of ornamentation has been identified as a regional phenomenon of Dalmatia.[244] A particularly interesting motif is a rectangular composition from a stećak at Bijača, described as a "*frame belt*"[245] consisting of intersecting twisted bands with a wreath at their intersection. The same monument also features a twisted ribbon, a tendril with a trefoil and weapons—motifs that also appear on the stećci discussed here. A similar example is known from a stećak in the vicinity of Široki Brijeg, featuring undecorated fields.[246] The *stećak* in question may have remained unfinished, and it is also possible that the intersecting bands carried a symbolic meaning, perhaps evoking the form of a cross. Such examples, interpreted as crosses, occur on shields of certain stećci.[247]

Borders

In the area in question borders occur exclusively on the southern stećci: a twisted band on stećci 13 and 14 (Mišja Draga; Pl. III: 1, 4) and 23 (Vrbica; Pl. III: 5),[248] a tendril with a trefoil on stećak 29 (Put uz Vrbicu; Pl. III: 2), and a band filled with oblique strokes on stećak 9 (Mišja Draga).[249] It is possible that also stećak 26 (Put uz Vrbicu) has some form of border decoration. Stećci 13 and 14 belong to the same site close to the top of Mišja Draga; therefore, *the twisted band* on their lateral faces may be regarded as a shared characteristic of these monuments, especially since their upper surfaces are also decorated with similar motifs. In Western Plina

[244] Milošević 1991, p. 42, figs. 52–53; Wenzel 1965, Pl. II, 10–12.

[245] Vego 1954, p. 18, Pl. XXI, 42.

[246] Benac 1953, p. 19, Pl. XV, 21; Wenzel 1964, Pl. II, 14.

[247] Vego 1954, p. 33; Pl. XXXV, 70; Benac 1950, Pl. XXXIV, 71.

[248] The border on stećak 9 is not indicated in the accompanying plate (Plate III), author's note.

[249] This represents a variant of the twisted-rope motif (Bešlagić 1982, p. 141; Novović, Tomasović 2010, p. 77). In the case of stećak 23, the motif may likewise represent a band filled with oblique strokes. More generally, the terminology applied to these borders is inconsistent in the literature, and identical examples are sometimes described using different terms in different publications, author's note.

Vitica s trolistom[251] jedini je zastupljeni motiv na gornjoj plohi stećka 29 (sl. 16). Pruža se uz rub njezinih užih strana i predstavlja jedini primjer takve bordure na stećcima Pline i Staševice, a čini se da je općenito rijetka pojava na donjoneretvanskim spomenicima.[252] Izravna analogija za predmetni primjer dolazi iz ljubuškog kraja (Bijača), u vidu dislociranog sanduka s prikazom istovjetnog motiva uz rub jedne uže strane njegove gornje plohe.[253] Općenito se često javlja na stećcima ljubuškog kraja, a najčešće na Bijači.[254] Kao jedini motiv pojavljuje se i na stećcima pelješkog zaleđa[255] te Popova polja.[256]

Jedini lokalitet koji pokazuje određene zajedničke karakteristike u pogledu ukrašavanja najveće je groblje pri vrhu Mišje Drage, čiji se stećci ističu i kvalitetom izrade. Za stećke s tog nalazišta karakteristični su bordura (tordirana vrpca) na njihovim bočnim plohama i motivi polumjeseca, tordiranog vijenca i/ili virovite rozete na gornjim plohama, koji se ponavljaju nekoliko puta. Stećci pločansko-neretvanskog područja već su dovedeni u vezu s ljubuškim spomenicima, a na više mjesta autori upućuju na uži likovni krug koji obuhvaća donjoneretvansko, gornjomakarsko, vrgoračko i ljubuško područje,[257] što se u konačnici očituje i na primjeru predmetnih stećaka, koji pokazuju najviše srodnosti upravo sa stećcima iz šireg hercegovačkog zaleđa. Podudarnosti su naročito izražene sa spomenicima na Bijači (Ljubuški), odakle dolazi i nekoliko izravnih analogija.[258] Za pojedine izvedbe paralele dolaze i sa spomenika iz dubljeg zaleđa.

[251] Smatra se klasičnim motivom hercegovačkih stećaka (Bešlagić 1982, str. 146), a učestalo se pojavljuje i na stećcima na dubrovačkom području (Perkić 2019, str. 191).

[252] Volarević 2020.

[253] Vego 1954, str. 15; T. XIV, 27.

[254] Vego 1954, str. 42. Ali i na stećcima dubljeg zaleđa, primjerice, sličan primjer zajedno s drugim motivima nalazi se i na stećku kod Blidinja (Bešlagić 1959, sl. 39).

[255] Benac 1953, str. 75.

[256] Bešlagić 1966, str. 71.

[257] Tomasović 2008a, str. 126; Tomasović 2008b, str. 177; Novović, Tomasović 2010, str. 81–83; Tomasović 2011b, str. 307–308; Alduk 2011, str. 176–177.

[258] Primjetna je i njihova tipološka srodnost, u smislu iznimno rijetke pojave visokih sanduka, sljemenjaka i križina na stećcima zapadne Hercegovine (Vučić 2018, str. 212, 314). Zajednički element predstavlja i pojava obilježavanja grobova učelcima (Vučić 2023, str. 61–62).

and Staševica, this feature is represented by a single example at each site.[250] Consequently, within the Plina region, borders occur on five stećci.

The tendril with a trefoil[251] is the only motif present on the upper surface of stećak 29 (Fig. 16). It runs along the edge of its narrow sides and represents the only known example of such a border on the stećci of Plina and Staševica, and it appears to be generally rare on monuments of the Lower Neretva region.[252] A direct analogy for this example comes from the Ljubuški area (Bijača), in the form of a displaced chest-shaped stećak bearing the same motif along the edge of one of the narrow sides of its upper surface.[253] The motif is otherwise relatively common on stećci from the Ljubuški area, and most frequently at Bijača.[254] As the sole motif, it occurs also on the stećci of the Pelješac hinterland[255] and in the plain of Popovo.[256]

The only site that shows certain shared characteristics in terms of ornamentation is the largest cemetery near the top of Mišja Draga, whose stećci are also distinguished by their high-quality workmanship. The characteristic features of the monuments from this site include borders (twisted bands) on their lateral faces and motifs such as crescents, twisted wreaths and/or whirling rosettes on their upper surfaces, which are repeated several times. The stećci of the Ploče–Neretva area have already been associated with monuments from the Ljubuški region, and in several instances authors have identified a narrower artistic circle encompassing the Lower Neretva, Upper Makarska, Vrgorac and Ljubuški areas.[257] This is ultimately also evident in

[250] Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 83; Maljković 2008b, p. 40, fig. 7; p. 54, fig. 24. The motif also occurs on stećci from the Pelješac hinterland (Benac 1953, p. 75) and the Makarska Littoral/ twisted rope (Tomasović 2007, p. 70).

[251] It is regarded as a classic motif of the Herzegovinian stećci (Bešlagić 1982, p. 146), and it occurs frequently on the stećci of the Dubrovnik area as well (Perkić 2019, p. 191).

[252] Volarević 2020.

[253] Vego 1954, p. 15; Pl. XIV, 27.

[254] Vego 1954, p. 42. B The motif also occurs on stećci from the deeper hinterland; for example, a comparable example accompanied by other decorative motifs is known from a stećak near Blidinje (Bešlagić 1959, fig. 39).

[255] Benac 1953, p. 75.

[256] Bešlagić 1966, p. 71.

[257] Tomasović 2008a, p. 126; Tomasović 2008b, p. 177; Novović, Tomasović 2010, pp. 81–83; Tomasović 2011b, pp. 307–308; Alduk 2011, pp. 176–177.



Sl. 16 - Bordura u vidu vitice s trolistom, stećak 29, Put uz Vrbicu, (foto: B. Maljković)
Fig. 16 - Border in the form of a tendril with a trefoil, stećak 29, Put uz Vrbicu, (photo: B. Maljković)

VREMENSKA ODREDNICA RAZMATRANIH NALAZIŠTA

Predmetni su lokaliteti datirani na temelju numizmatičkih nalaza iz istraženih grobova i rezultata radiokarbonskih analiza odabranih uzoraka ljudskog osteološkog materijala.[259] Budući da je tema već obrađena,[260] ovdje se donosi prilagođeni tekst s osnovnim podatcima relevantnima za rad. Unatoč provedenim radiokarbonskim analizama, preciznija datacija nije uvijek dobivena, stoga treba istaknuti da su upravo prikupljeni numizmatički nalazi potvrdili upotrebu dijela kasnosrednjovjekovnih grobova i u ranom novom vijeku,[261] na što je upućivao i niz pokazatelja tijekom samih istraživanja.[262]

[259] Analize ljudskih osteoloških ostataka provedene su za potrebe doktorske disertacije kolege J. Šućura (Šućur 2015a, Šućur 2015b), kojem autorica još jednom izražava zahvalnost za uvid u dobivene rezultate još u fazi izrade doktorskog rada, op. a.

[260] Detaljniji uvid u dataciju istraženih nalazišta vidjeti u Šućur, Maljković 2017, str. 97–106.

[261] Šućur, Maljković 2017, str. 102.

[262] Šućur 2015a, str. 134–135.

the present examples, which show the closest affinities with stećci from the wider Herzegovinian hinterland. The similarities are particularly pronounced with monuments from Bijača (Ljubuški), several of which provide close or even direct parallels.[258] In certain instances, comparable examples are also found on monuments from the deeper inland regions.

THE CHRONOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE INVESTIGATED SITES

The sites in question have been dated on the basis of numismatic finds recovered from excavated graves and the results of radiocarbon analyses of selected samples of human osteological material.[259] Since the subject has already been addressed,[260] the present section provides an adapted synthesis containing only the basic data relevant to the study. Despite the application of radiocarbon dating, a more precise chronological attribution was not always achieved; it should therefore be emphasised that it was precisely the recovered numismatic finds that confirmed the continued use of part of the late medieval graves into the early modern period,[261] as already indicated by a range of field observations during the excavations themselves.[262]

In terms of the southernmost site, located near the top of Mišja Draga, analysis of the remains from the only preserved grave within the smallest investigated tumulus (*Tumulus 5*) has dated this smaller cemetery to the first half of the 15th century.[263] For the area of *Tumulus 6*, it has been established that part of the graves originated in the 15th century, while burial activity continued into the early mo-

[258] Their typological affinity is also evident, particularly in the exceptionally rare occurrence of high chest-shaped stećci, gabled stećci and cross-shaped monuments in western Herzegovina (Vučić 2018, pp. 212, 314). Another shared characteristic is the practice of marking graves with headstones (*učelci*) (Vučić 2023, pp. 61–62).

[259] The analyses of the human osteological remains were carried out for the purposes of J. Šućur's doctoral dissertation (Šućur 2015a; Šućur 2015b). The present author wishes once again to express her gratitude to him for providing access to the results during the preparation of the dissertation, author's note.

[260] For a more detailed account of the dating of the investigated sites see: Šućur, Maljković 2017, pp. 97–106.

[261] Šućur, Maljković 2017, p. 102.

[262] Šućur 2015a, pp. 134–135.

[263] Šućur 2015a, pp. 144–145.

Što se tiče najjužnijeg nalazišta, pri vrhu Mišje Drage, analiza ostataka iz jedinog sačuvanog groba na prostoru najmanjeg istraženog tumula, *Tumula 5*, datirala je ovo manje groblje u prvu

polovinu 15. stoljeća.[263] Za prostor *Tumula 6* utvrđeno je da je dio grobova nastao još u 15. stoljeću, a ukapanje je nastavljeno u ranom novom vijeku.[264] Srednjovjekovni horizont ukapanja na prostoru *Tumula 7* smješten je u prvu polovinu 15. stoljeća, s najvjerojatnijom datacijom od 1430. do 1460. godine.[265]

Srednjovjekovni ukopi na prostoru *Tumula 3* (Dračevac) datirani su u posljednja dva desetljeća 14. i na sam početak 15. stoljeća.[266] Manje groblje na prostoru *Tumula 4* vjerojatno pripada kraju 15. i početku 16. stoljeća, a vrlo je izgledno da u ovom slučaju dolazi do horizontalnog pomicanja nakon popunjavanja prostora tumula T3.[267]

Što se tiče groblja na položaju Put uz Vrbicu, prema rezultatima radiokarbonske analize njegov je nastanak datiran u sredinu 15. stoljeća, a nalazi kovanica iz dvaju istraženih grobova potvrđuju ponovno korištenje za ukope u ranom novom vijeku.[268]

Kada je riječ o položaju Granici, za dio istraženog groblja na prostoru samog tumula utvrđeno je da nastaje najkasnije do sredine 16. stoljeća, dok nalazi kovanica u grobu 16 pod stećkom svjedoče da je barem dio tih grobova bio korišten i tijekom novog vijeka. Dio groblja sjeverno od tumula bio je korišten u novom vijeku. Radiokarbonske analize sačuvanih ljudskih osteoloških ostataka iz dvaju grobova (jednog s prostora tumula, a drugog sjeverno od tumula) nisu pomogle u postavljanju užeg vremenskog okvira ukapanja, odnosno dale su širok raspon od kraja 17. pa sve do kraja 20. stoljeća.[269] Slična je situacija i s pokretnim nalazima iz grobova sjeverno od tumula, od kojih se izdvajaju dvije svetačke medaljice iz 17. i 18. stoljeća te nalaz Caravaca križa. Budući da su ti križevi bili omiljeni u 16. i 17. stoljeću, vjerojatnije je da su i obje medaljice iz 17. stoljeća.[270]

[263] Šućur 2015a, str. 144–145.

[264] Šućur 2015a, str. 146–147; Šućur, Maljković 2017, str. 101.

[265] Šućur 2015a, str. 149; Šućur, Maljković 2017, str. 101.

[266] Šućur 2015a, str. 141, 142; Šućur, Maljković 2017, str. 100.

[267] Šućur 2015a, str. 144.

[268] Šućur, Maljković 2017, str. 99–100.

[269] Šućur, Maljković 2017, str. 99.

[270] Šućur, Maljković 2017, str. 99. Imajući u vidu karakter pokretnih nalaza koji se prenose kroz generacije, pre-

dern period.[264] The medieval burial horizon within *Tumulus 7* has been dated to the first half of the 15th century, with the most probable dating from 1430 to 1460.[265]

The medieval burials within *Tumulus 3* (Dračevac) have been dated to the last two decades of the 14th century and the very beginning of the 15th century.[266] The smaller cemetery at *Tumulus 4* most likely belongs to the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century, and it is highly probable that in this case horizontal displacement occurred after the burial space of *Tumulus 3* was filled to its maximum.[267]

As regards the cemetery at the site Put uz Vrbicu, radiocarbon analysis has dated its formation to the mid-15th century, while coin finds from two excavated graves confirm its reuse for burials in the early modern period.[268]

At the site of Granica, it has been established that part of the investigated cemetery within the tumulus itself was formed no later than the mid-16th century, while coin finds from grave 16 beneath a stećak indicate that at least a portion of these graves continued to be used into the early modern period. Part of the cemetery north of the tumulus was likewise in use during the early modern period. Radiocarbon analyses of preserved human osteological remains from two graves (one within the tumulus area and the other north of the tumulus) did not help to determine a more precise chronological frame for the burials, instead they provided a broad time range from the end of the 17th right up to the end of the 20th century.[269] A similar situation applies to the moveable finds from graves north of the tumulus, among which two saintly medallions dated to the 17th and 18th centuries and a find of a Caravaca cross stand out. Given that such crosses were particularly popular in the 16th and 17th centuries, it is more likely that the medallions also belong to the 17th century.[270]

[264] Šućur 2015a, pp. 146–147; Šućur, Maljković 2017, p. 101.

[265] Šućur 2015a, p. 149; Šućur, Maljković 2017, p. 101.

[266] Šućur 2015a, pp. 141, 142; Šućur, Maljković 2017, p. 100.

[267] Šućur 2015a, p. 144.

[268] Šućur, Maljković 2017, pp. 99–100.

[269] Šućur, Maljković 2017, p. 99.

[270] Šućur, Maljković 2017, p. 99. Given the nature of movable finds, which are passed down through generations, the proposed dating should nevertheless be

Posljednji južni lokalitet (Garište) radiokarbonska analiza osteoloških ostataka iz groba 16 pod stećkom 38 datirala je između 1435. – 1490. i 1605. – 1610., a zaključeno je da groblje nastaje kroz drugu polovinu 15. stoljeća.[271]

Od ukupnog broja istraženih sjevernih lokaliteta sa stećcima radiokarbonska analiza provedena je jedino na uzorku s nalazišta Pet prethistorijskih gomila – Tumul 4, koje je na temelju dobivenih rezultata (1262. – 1297.) datirano u drugu polovinu 13. stoljeća.[272]

Pokretni nalazi iz zatvorenih grobnih cjelina na položaju Krč, prvenstveno kovanica, upućuju na kontinuitet ukopavanja najranije od druge polovine 14. do druge polovine 16. stoljeća.[273] Sličan je vremenski okvir postavljen i za istraženo groblje sa stećcima na Ogradama, od kasnog 14. do početka 16. stoljeća.[274] Za neistraženi lokalitet na Zeleniku ne postoje indicije na osnovi kojih bi se mogla utvrditi njegova uža vremenska odrednica, jednako kao ni za osamljeni stećak na Lokvici (Vrbica), osim uobičajenog okvira opće datacije stećaka od kraja 14. do sredine 15. stoljeća. Drugi osamljeni stećak iz Vrbice, u podnožju neistraženog tumula, također se može okvirno datirati u 14. i 15. stoljeće, i to na osnovi prikaza mačeva s njegove gornje plohe.

The last southern site (Garište) was dated by radiocarbon analysis of the osteological remains from grave 16 beneath stećak 38 to between 1435–1490 and 1605–1610, and it was concluded that the cemetery was established in the course of the second half of the 15th century.[271]

Of the total number of investigated northern sites with stećci, radiocarbon analysis was carried out only on a sample from the site "Five prehistoric tumuli – Tumulus 4," which, based on the obtained results (1262–1297), has been dated to the second half of the 13th century.[272]

Moveable finds from closed grave contexts at the site of Krč, primarily coins, indicate a continuity of burial from the second half of the 14th century at the earliest to the second half of the 16th century.[273] A similar chronological framework has been proposed for the investigated cemetery with stećci at Ograde, ranging from the late 14th to the beginning of the 16th century.[274] For the unexcavated site at Zelenika, there are no indicators on the basis of which a more precise chronological attribution could be established. This is also the case for the isolated stećak at Lokvica (Vrbica), which, beyond the general chronological range of stećci (late 14th to mid-15th century), cannot be more precisely dated. The second isolated stećak from Vrbica, located at the foot of an unexcavated tumulus, can likewise be broadly dated to the 14th and 15th centuries on the basis of the depiction of the swords on its upper surface.

dočenu dataciju ipak treba uzeti s određenom dozom opreza (Šućur 2015a, str. 135–136; Šućur, Maljković 2017, str. 99).

271 Šućur 2015a, str. 132; Šućur, Maljković 2017, str. 98.

272 Šućur 2015a, str. 354.

273 Ivišić, Bilić, Vulić 2011, str. 266–267.

274 Tomasović 2011b, str. 311.

treated with a degree of caution (Šućur 2015a, pp. 135–136; Šućur, Maljković 2017, p. 99).

271 Šućur 2015a, p. 132; Šućur, Maljković 2017, p. 98.

272 Šućur 2015a, p. 354.

273 Ivišić, Bilić, Vulić 2011, pp. 266–267.

274 Tomasović 2011b, p. 311.

2. STEĆCI NA PROSTORU STAŠEVICE (NEKADAŠNJE BRISTE – PASIČINE) [275]

UVOD[276]

U zemljopisnom smislu područje današnje Staševice obuhvaća „rubni donjoneretvanski pojas njegove zapadne strane obalnom granicom dodirnut Gornjim Makarskim primorjem, sa sjevera Vrgorskom krajinom i pojasom Pline na istoku“,[277] desetak kilometara sjeverno od grada Ploča. Riječ je o novijem naselju koje nastaje nakon preseljenja stanovništva iz zabitnijih brdskih sela prema plodnom polju nastalom isušivanjem nekadašnjeg Vrgoračkog jezera.[278] O ondašnjem životu danas svjedoče zapušteni zaseoci razasuti negostoljubivim krajobrazom, dok brojni kameni tumuli i nadgrobni spomenici – stećci svjedoče o naseljenosti područja i u daljoj prošlosti. Povijesni izvori koji se dotiču Staševice također su vrlo oskudni i uglavnom se odnose na novija razdoblja.[279] Poznato je da se zaseoci Pasičina i Miluša u povijesnim zapisima spominju još od 1417. godine,[280] a za Pasičinu je značajna i 1571. godina, kada se, zajedno sa susjednim selima, dobrovoljno stavlja pod zaštitu Mletačke Republike.[281]

Što se tiče stećaka, njihov prvi spomen datira iz davne 1887. godine, kada je objavljen rad neka-

[275] Toponim Pasičina dovodi se u svezu s apelativom *paséka* „mjesto na kojemu se iskrčila šuma da bi se dobilo plodno tlo“ (Vidović 2013, str. 12). Za ime nekadašnjeg naselja Briste navodi se podatak da potječe od riječi *brstilo*, *brst* (šuma, grmlje, trava), s napomenom da je s vremenom, radi lakšeg izgovora, preuzet oblik Brista (Rončević-Lekić 2016, str. 22). Novije je naselje Staševica nazvano po solinskom mučeniku svetom Stašu, odnosno Anastaziju (Vidović 2013, str. 12).

[276] Autorica je terenske obilaske triju najvećih nalazišta stećaka u pojasu Staševice provela u više navrata: 2008. godine kada je načinjena i fotodokumentacija stećaka, u svrhu izrade diplomskog rada, zatim 2009. godine, u pratnji R. Maršića, u svrhu izrade geodetskih situacijskih snimki zatečenog stanja lokaliteta i crteža urešenih spomenika i posljednji put 2015. godine, op. a.

[277] Tomasović 2014c, str. 101.

[278] Marinović 2013, str. 431; Jurišić 2006, https://www.franjevci-split.hr/stasevica-2/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.].

[279] Marinović 2013, str. 431.

[280] Vidović 2013, str. 12; Tomasović 2014c, str. 103, bilj. 7.

[281] Vidović 2013, str. 12. Općenito, za literaturu o Staševici vidjeti: Tomasović 2014c, str. 113–114.

2. STEĆCI IN THE AREA OF STAŠEVICA (FORMERLY BRISTA – PASIČINA) [275]

INTRODUCTION[276]

In geographical terms, the area of present-day Staševica encompasses the “*marginal Lower Neretva belt, which, on its western side, is bordered by the Upper Makarska Littoral, the Vrgorac region to the north and the Plina area to the east.”* [277] It is situated approximately 10 km north of the town of Ploče. It is a relatively recent settlement that developed after the population moved from the more remote hill villages to the fertile plain, which was formed by the drainage of the former Vrgorac Lake.[278] The abandoned hamlets scattered across this inhospitable landscape bear witness to the former way of life, while the numerous stone tumuli and funerary monuments (stećci) testify to the area’s occupation in far earlier periods. Historical sources referring to Staševica are likewise scarce and relate predominantly to more recent periods.[279] It is known that the hamlets of Pasičina and Miluša are mentioned in historical records as early as 1417,[280] while the year 1571 is particularly significant for Pasičina, when, together with neighbouring villages, it voluntarily placed itself under the protection of the Republic of Venice.[281]

[275] The toponym Pasičina has been associated with the appellative *paséka*, meaning “*an area where woodland was cleared to create fertile land*” (Vidović 2013, p. 12). The former settlement name Briste is considered to derive from the words *brstilo* or *brst* (woodland, scrub, grass), with the note that the form Brista was gradually adopted for ease of pronunciation (Rončević-Lekić 2016, p. 22). The more recent settlement of Staševica was named after the martyr of Salona, Saint Staš, that is, Anastasius (Vidović 2013, p. 12).

[276] The present author conducted field surveys of the three largest stećak sites in the Staševica area on several occasions: first in 2008, when photographic documentation of the stećci was produced for the purposes of her master’s thesis; subsequently in 2009, together with R. Maršić, in order to prepare geodetic survey plans of the sites in their existing condition and drawings of the decorated monuments; and the last time in 2015, author’s note.

[277] Tomasović 2014c, p. 101.

[278] Marinović 2013, p. 431; Jurišić 2006, https://www.franjevci-split.hr/stasevica-2/ (12/04/2024).

[279] Marinović 2013, p. 431.

[280] Vidović 2013, p. 12; Tomasović 2014c, p. 103, n. 7.

[281] Vidović 2013, p. 12. In general, for the literature on Staševica see: Tomasović 2014c, pp. 113–114.

dašnjeg župnika Pasičine P. Kaera, s iscrpnim tekstualnim sadržajem o nalazištima stećaka i skicama ukrašenih primjeraka.[282] Tijekom prvih terenskih izvida autorice teksta pokazalo se da u pogledu dotadašnjeg stupnja istraženosti stećaka u Staševici od Kaerove objave gotovo da nije bilo značajnijeg pomaka, stoga je upravo njegov rad predstavljao najznačajniju referencu za te stećke. Kasnije su objave uglavnom bile općepovijesnog karaktera,[283] a podatci u stručnoj literaturi svedeni na nazive toponima i brojno stanje stećaka,[284] za koje se naknadno pokazalo da ne odgovara u potpunosti stvarnoj situaciji na terenu.

U vrijeme arheoloških istraživanja u Plini Istočnoj objavljen je popratni katalog izložbe *Stećci*, koji sadržava i popis nalazišta stećaka u pojasu Staševice prema tadašnjem stupnju istraženosti.[285] Navedena su istraživanja u cjelini potaknula i veći interes struke za razmatrani prostor, naročito za stećke, zbog čega se u međuvremenu dogodio i značajan pomak u stupnju njihove istraženosti. Kada je riječ o stručnoj literaturi, ponajprije se misli na objave rezultata terenskih izvida M. Tomasovića, koji su doveli i do novih spoznaja kojima je u konačnici upotpunjena topografija stećaka u Staševici.[286] S druge strane, stručne publikacije koje detaljnije analiziraju najveća nalazišta još uvijek izostaju, uz

[282] Kaer 1887, str. 1–30; Tomasović 2008a, str. 122. Na prvih dvadesetak stranica rada iznosi općenita zapažanja o krajoliku (opisuje ga otužnim, napuštenim, negostoljubivim), spomenicima (oblicima, ukrasnim motivima, pretpostavkama o načinu obrade kamena, transporta), zatečenim devastacijama, arhitekturi grobov te prikaz zastupljenosti stećaka u dotadašnjoj literaturi. Navodi podatak o najmanje desetak lokaliteta sa stećcima, od kojih sadržajnije opisuje nedovršene primjerke nedaleko crkve Svih svetih na Bristi, spomenike na groblju crkve, veće *Staro Greblje* iznad Jezerca i stećke iskorištene za gradnju puta na položaju Krstine. Tek usputno spominje da stećaka ima i na položajima Crnoča, Žutovica, Staševica i Krvavac. U kontekstu stećaka, potonji toponim spominje i ranije (Kaer 1885, str. 109).

[283] Jurišić 1968, str. 24–26; Škobalj 1970, str. 283–285; Vrčić 1974, str. 193; Vidović 2000, str. 392.

[284] Radić 1896, str. 65; Bešlagić 1971, str. 86; Sokol 1980, str. 272; Jurić 2003, str. 337.

[285] Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83; Tomasović 2008a, str. 120–129. Podatci su djelomično utemeljeni na rezultatima terenskih provjera (Gnječi – Grebine u Crnoči i Grebine iznad Jezerca), a dijelom na informacijama iz ranije literature, op. a.

[286] Tomasović 2013, str. 13–19; Tomasović 2014b, str. 37–44; Tomasović 2014c, str. 101–114; Tomasović 2016a, str. 23–28.

The earliest reference to the stećci dates back to 1887, when the former parish priest of Pasičina, P. Kaer, published a study containing a detailed textual description of the stećak sites together with sketches of the decorated monuments.[282] During the author's initial field surveys, it became evident that, with regard to the state of research on the stećci of Staševica, little substantial progress had been made since Kaer's publication. Consequently, his work remained the principal point of reference for these monuments. Later publications were largely of a general historical nature,[283] while information in the archaeological literature was generally limited to the names of toponyms and the recorded number of stećci,[284] figures that subsequently proved not to correspond fully to the actual situation in the field.

During the archaeological investigations in Eastern Plina, the accompanying exhibition catalogue *Stećci* was published, which contains also a list of the stećak sites in the Staševica area according to the stage of research at that time.[285] These investigations, taken as a whole, stimulated greater scholarly interest in the area under consideration, particularly in its stećci. As a result, significant progress has since been made in their investigation. In terms of specialist literature, this refers primarily to the publications of the results of field surveys conducted

[282] Kaer 1887, pp. 1–30; Tomasović 2008a, p. 122. In the first twenty pages of his study, Kaer presents general observations on the landscape (describing it as bleak, deserted and inhospitable), on the monuments (their forms, decorative motifs, assumptions regarding stone working and transport), on the destruction observed at the sites, on grave architecture, and on the distribution of stećci in the literature available at the time. He records at least ten stećak sites, providing more detailed descriptions of the unfinished monuments near the Church of All Saints at Brista, the monuments within the church cemetery, the larger cemetery of *Staro Greblje* above Jezerac, and the stećci reused in the construction of the road at Krstine. He mentions only briefly the presence of stećci at Crnoča, Žutovica, Staševica and Krvavac. The latter toponym had already been mentioned by Kaer in connection with stećci in an earlier publication (Kaer 1885, p. 109).

[283] Jurišić 1968, pp. 24–26; Škobalj 1970, pp. 283–285; Vrčić 1974, p. 193; Vidović 2000, p. 392.

[284] Radić 1896, p. 65; Bešlagić 1971, p. 86; Sokol 1980, p. 272; Jurić 2003, p. 337.

[285] Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 83; Tomasović 2008a, pp. 120–129. The data are based partly on the results of field surveys (Gnječi-Grebine in Crnoća and Grebine above Jezerac) and partly on information from the earlier literature, author's note.

iznimku objave kraćeg izvješća o dokumentiranju najvećeg lokaliteta po broju spomenika, *Gnječi – Grebine* u Crnoči,[287] a koliko je autorici poznato, sadržajniji rad o samim stećcima nije objavljen. Opći podatci o staševačkim stećcima nalaze se i u katalogu relativno nedavno održane izložbe *Stećci u Neretvi – Umjetnost i obred*.[288]

Izvan okvira znanstveno-stručne literature od posebnog je značenja nedavno realizirani projekt evidencije nalazišta stećaka na području grada Ploča koji je provela udruga *Obličevac*,[289] a koji je u konačnici rezultirao spoznajama koje vjerojatno zaokružuju sliku stećaka u Staševici, odnosno njihov prostorni raspored prema publikaciji P. Kaera.

KATALOŠKO-TOPOGRAFSKI PREGLED STEĆAKA[290]

U katalogu koji slijedi donosi se svojevrsna sinteza, odnosno pregled nalazišta stećaka u pojasu Staševice prema sadašnjem stupnju njihove istraženosti te popis ukrašenih primjeraka.[291] Iznose se vrsta, dimenzije i stanje očuvanosti stećaka te zastupljeni ukrasni motivi. Urešeni spomenici označeni su rednim brojevima, s tim da sa svakim novim nalazištem brojčani niz započinje iznova. Prema dostupnim podatcima i rezultatima dosadašnjih terenskih provjera, nalazišta stećaka na području Staševice utvrđena su na sljedećim položajima: *Gnječi – Grebine u Crnoči*, *Grebine iznad Jezerca*, *groblje crkve Svih svetih na Bristi* te na trima položajima na prostoru zaseoka Miluše (*Krvavac*, *Greblje* i *Tangarija*).[292] Nedavno su terenskim obilascima

287 Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, str. 845–847.

288 Volarević 2020. Zastupljena su tri najveća lokaliteta i stećci u kontekstu toponima Krvavac čije je brojno stanje u međuvremenu nadopunjeno, prema: Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-3-novootkrivena-stecka-na-stasevici [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.].

289 Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ [konzultirano 14. 4. 2024.].

290 Većina je spomenika opisana prema terenskim bilješkama autorice teksta, osim gdje je naznačeno drukčije, op. a.

291 Svu priloženu nacrtnu dokumentaciju izradio je R. Maršić, op. a.

292 Kaer 1887, str. 1–30; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83; Tomasović 2013, str. 13–18; Tomasović 2014b, str. 37–44; Tomasović 2014c, str. 101–114; Volarević 2020.

by M. Tomasović, which provided new findings and ultimately contributed to a more complete understanding of the topography of the stećci in Staševica.[286] On the other hand, detailed analytical studies of the largest sites are still lacking, with the exception of a brief report on the documentation of the largest site, in terms of the number of monuments, *Gnječi–Grebine* in Crnoća.[287] To the best of the author's knowledge, no comprehensive study devoted specifically to these stećci has yet been published. General information on the stećci of Staševica is also included in the catalogue of the relatively recent exhibition *Stećci u Neretvi – Umjetnost i obred* (Stećci in the Neretva Region – Art and Ritual).[288]

Outside the scope of academic and professional literature, of particular importance is the recently completed project conducted by the *Obličevac* association,[289] which involved the documentation of stećak sites in the area of the City of Ploče. The project ultimately produced findings that most likely complete the current picture of the stećci of Staševica, particularly with regard to their spatial distribution as originally outlined in the publication by P. Kaer.

CATALOGUE AND TOPOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF THE STEĆCI [290]

The following catalogue presents a synthesis, i.e. an overview of stećak sites in the Staševica area according to the current state of research, together with a list of the decorated specimens,[291] as well as information on the type, dimensions, state of

286 Tomasović 2013, pp. 13–19; Tomasović 2014b, pp. 37–44; Tomasović 2014c, pp. 101–114; Tomasović 2016a, pp. 23–28.

287 Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, pp. 845–847.

288 Volarević 2020. The three largest sites are included, together with the stećci associated with the toponym Krvavac, the recorded number of which has since been supplemented according to: M. Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-3-novootkrivena-stecka-na-stasevici (12/04/2024).

289 Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ (14/04/2024).

290 Unless otherwise indicated, the majority of the monuments are described on the basis of the author's field notes, author's note.

291 All of the accompanying line drawings were prepared by R. Maršić, author's note.

članova udruge *Obličevac* potvrđena još tri položaja koja u kontekstu stećaka spominje još P. Kaer: tri primjerka *u kontekstu kamenoloma nedaleko crkve Svih svetih na Bristi*, odnosno, kako P. Kaer navodi, „stotinjak koraka sjeverno od stare župne kuće“,[293] te nedavno otkriveni stećci na položajima *Krstine* i Žutovica.[294] Budući da se ne spominju u stručnim publikacijama, za njihovo je „ponovno otkriće“ zaslužna navedena udruga.

1) Gnječi – Grebine u Crnoči

S 35 evidentiranih stećaka, prostorno vezanih za komunikaciju koja se pruža od priobalja prema unutrašnjosti i za prapovijesni tumul,[295] lokalitet u Crnoči predstavlja najveće i najlakše dostupno groblje sa stećcima u Staševici.[296] Toponim se prvi put u izvorima spominje 1452. godine,[297] a u kontekstu stećaka u publikaciji P. Kaera.[298] Kasnije ga spominju don R. Jerković[299] te M. Jurišić, koji navodi podatak o 30-ak stećaka, uz napomenu o pojedinim ukrasima i navodnim ostatcima nekadašnje crkve,[300] a njegove informacije o stećcima kasnije prenosi Š. Bešlagić.[301]

[293] Kaer 1887, str. 21; Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-otkriven-polozaj-kaerovog-kamenoloma-stecaka-i-identificirani-novi-stecci-pored-crkve-svih-svetih-u-bristi/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.].

[294] Detalje vidjeti na: Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-otkriven-polozaj-kaerovog-kamenoloma-stecaka-i-identificirani-novi-stecci-pored-crkve-svih-svetih-u-bristi [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.]; Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ [konzultirano 14. 4. 2024.].

[295] Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, str. 845. Premda je riječ o novijoj komunikaciji, istim prostorom prolazi i stari cestovni pravac (Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, str. 845).

[296] Nalazište se u literaturi uglavnom spominje u prostornom kontekstu naselja Staševice, no u Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a navodi se da je lokalitet smješten „južno od zaselka Gnječa, u naselju Plina Jezero (u blizini administrativne granice prema naselju Staševica), u okviru grada Ploča, k.č. 652/1, 652/2, k.o. Pasičina“ (Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, str. 845).

[297] Vidović 2013, str. 12.

[298] Kaer 1887, str. 30, gdje Crnoču spominje tek toponimom, uz kraću napomenu da i ondje ima stećaka, op. a.

[299] Vidović 2000, str. 392.

[300] Jurišić 1968, str. 24.

[301] Bešlagić 1971, str. 86.

preservation and recorded decorative motifs. Decorated monuments are marked with serial numbers, whereby the numerical sequence restarts at each new site. According to available data and the results of previous field surveys, stećak sites in the Staševica area have been identified at the following localities: *Gnječi–Grebine in Crnoća, Grebine above Jezerac, the cemetery of the Church of All Saints in Brista*, and at three locations in the area of the hamlet of Miluša (*Krvavac, Greblje* and *Tangarija*).[292] Recently, additional field surveys conducted by members of the Obličevac association have confirmed three further locations already mentioned by P. Kaer in the context of stećci: three specimens in the vicinity of a *quarry near the Church of All Saints in Brista*, or, as Kaer describes, "*a hundred paces or so north of the old parish house,*"[293] as well as newly identified stećci at the site of *Krstine* and *Žutovica*.[294] Since they are not mentioned in the scholarly publications, their "rediscovery" is credited to the aforementioned association.

1) Gnječi-Grebine in Crnoća

With 35 recorded stećci, spatially associated with a communication route extending from the coastal zone towards the interior and a prehistoric tumulus,[295] the site in Crnoća represents the largest and most easily accessible cemetery with stećci in Staševica.[296] The toponym is first mentioned in

[292] Kaer 1887, pp. 1–30; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 83; Tomasović 2013, pp. 13–18; Tomasović 2014b, pp. 37–44; Tomasović 2014c, pp. 101–114; Volarević 2020.

[293] Kaer 1887, p. 21; Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-otkriven-polozaj-kaerovog-kamenoloma-stecaka-i-identificirani-novi-stecci-pored-crkve-svih-svetih-u-bristi/ (12/04/2024).

[294] For details see: Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-otkriven-polozaj-kaerovog-kamenoloma-stecaka-i-identificirani-novi-stecci-pored-crkve-svih-svetih-u-bristi (12/04/2024); Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ (14/04/2024).

[295] Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, p. 845. Although the present-day road is of more recent origin, the same route was already used by an earlier road communication (Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, p. 845).

[296] The site is generally mentioned in the literature within the spatial context of the settlement of Staševica.

Istih se stećaka dotiču i V. Vrčić, također s napomenom o mogućim ostatcima crkve na prostoru lokaliteta,[302] te, dosta uopćeno i uglavnom tek navođenjem naziva toponima, V. Sokol[303] i R. Jurić.[304] Opći podatci o nalazištu predočeni su i u popratnom katalogu izložbe *Stećci* (spominje se 36 stećaka, od kojih su 22 tipa sanduka, te ukrasni motivi).[305] Značajan je projekt dokumentiranja nalazišta, o kojem je sastavljeno i kraće izvješće[306] u kojem se spominje 35 stećaka (20 sanduka i 15 ploča), orijentiranih u smjeru sjeverozapad-jugoistok i većim dijelom sačuvanih *in situ*.[307] Kada je riječ o njihovoj izradi, zastupljeni su primjerci izvrsne i solidne izrade, ali i amorfni oblici, dok svega četiri primjerka sadrže ukrase.[308] Isti je broj stećaka predočen i u katalogu izložbe *Stećci u Neretvi – Umjetnost i obred*.[309]

Stećak 1 – sanduk, dim. 198 – 202 × 79 – 86 × 35 – 48 cm.[310] Djelomice utonuo u zemlju. Solidne izrade. Cjelovito očuvan, s odlomljenim uglom i prirodnim usjekotinama na gornjoj plohi, koja sadržava reljefni prikaz polumjeseca. Na istoj se plohi nalazi i manji urezani križ[311] (crtež 7).

Stećak 2 – niži sanduk, dim. 145 × 68 – 77 × 36 – 42 cm. Cjelovito očuvan. Solidne izrade, ali ipak lošije u usporedbi s preostalim ukrašenim primjercima. Gornja ploha je neravna i sadržava reljefni prikaz grčkog križa[312] (crtež 8).

Stećak 3 – ploča (prema odnosu ukupnih dimenzija stećka: 213 – 228 × 121 × 38 – 40 cm). Cjelovito očuvana. Dobre izrade. Gornja zaglađena ploha ima reljefni prikaz malteškog križa (crtež 9).

Stećak 4 – niži sanduk, dim. 167 – 173 × 110 × do 45 cm. Cjelovito očuvan. Dobre izrade. Na

302 Vrčić 1974, str. 193.
303 Sokol 1980, str. 272.
304 Jurić 2003, str. 337.
305 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83.
306 Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, str. 845–847.
307 Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, str. 845–846.
308 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83; Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, str. 846.
309 Volarević 2020. Primjetna manja neusklađenost statističkih podataka u literaturi, ne samo na primjeru ovog već i preostalih lokaliteta, ne treba čuditi jer je sve donedavno prostor većine položaja bio dosta nepregledan, u smislu guste vegetacije i bez raščišćavanja terena bilo je teže uočiti sve pojave, op. a.
310 Mjerljive debljine, op. a.
311 Tomasović 2008b, str. 178.
312 Fotografija stećka objavljena u: Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, str. 845.

historical sources in 1452,[297] and in the context of stećci in the publication of P. Kaer.[298] It was later referenced by Don R. Jerković,[299] and by M. Jurišić, who records approximately 30 stećci, noting the presence of certain ornaments and alleged remains of a former church.[300] His information on the stećci was subsequently cited by Š. Bešlagić.[301]

The same monuments are also mentioned by V. Vrčić, likewise with reference to possible remains of a church at the site.[302] They are also mentioned, albeit in a rather general manner and primarily through toponymic references, by V. Sokol[303] and R. Jurić.[304] General data on the site are also presented in the accompanying catalogue of the exhibition *Stećci* (which records 36 stećci, of which 22 are chest-shaped monuments, along with decorative motifs).[305] A significant documentation project was subsequently undertaken, resulting in a brief report[306] in which 35 stećci are recorded (20 chest-shaped monuments and 15 slabs), oriented northwest–southeast and for the most part preserved *in situ*.[307] In terms of workmanship, the represented specimens include examples of excellent and solid craftsmanship, as well as more amorphous forms, while only four specimens are decorated.[308] The same number of stećci is also presented in the catalogue of the exhibition *Stećci u Neretvi – Umjetnost i obred*.[309]

However, Kovačević Bokarica and Perkić (2012a) state that it is located "*south of the hamlet of Gnječa, within the settlement of Plina Jezero (near the administrative boundary with the settlement of Staševica*), in the area of the town of Ploče, cadastral parcels 652/1 and 652/2, cadastral municipality of Pasičina" (Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, p. 845).
297 Vidović 2013, p. 12.
298 Kaer 1887, p. 30, where Crnoča is mentioned only by its toponym, accompanied by the brief remark that stećci are also present there, author's note.
299 Vidović 2000, p. 392.
300 Jurišić 1968, p. 24.
301 Bešlagić 1971, p. 86.
302 Vrčić 1974, p. 193.
303 Sokol 1980, p. 272.
304 Jurić 2003, p. 337.
305 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 83.
306 Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, pp. 845–847.
307 Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, pp. 845–846.
308 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 83; Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, p. 846.
309 Volarević 2020. Minor discrepancies in the statistical data presented in the literature, not only for this site but also for the other sites, are unsurprising, since until recently the area of most of the sites was rather diffi-

bočnim plohama primjetna su oštećenja. Gornja zaravnjena ploha sadržava ukrase. Kompozicijom dominira reljefni prikaz malteškog križa, a u uglovima stranice nalaze se osmerokrake zvijezde (osmerolatične rozete) izduženih, šiljatih krakova. Čitava je kompozicija obrubljena bordurama u obliku niza urezanih trokuta i tordirane vrpce. Potonja se pruža i bočnim plohama, a ispod nje se ponavljaju viseći trokuti[313] (crtež 10).

Osim ukrašenih, zbog njihovih oblikovnih značajki treba izdvojiti i dva neukrašena spomenika: ploču dimenzija 176 × 82 × 20 cm, koja s jedne bočne strane ima reljefno uzdignut rub (4 cm), i primjerak dimenzija 206 × 100 × 34 cm sa zakošenim rubovima na gornjoj strani, *„čime se dobiva dojam krova na četiri vode"*.[314] U kontekstu nalazišta treba podsjetiti i na natuknicu M. Jurišića o mogućim ostatcima crkve koja bi se, prema predaji, trebala nalaziti na prostoru samog lokaliteta i „starih zidina" u njegovoj blizini.[315] Slijedom navedenog, u pratnji M. Radaljca[316] autorica je ponovila terenski obilazak, pri čemu su u blizini groblja fotodokumentirani fragmenti keramike i konstrukcije, odnosno klesanci za koje se može pretpostaviti da predstavljaju ostatke određenih gradnji.[317] Jurišićev podatak ističe i M. Tomasović, s napomenom da je za utvrđivanje stvarnog karaktera mogućih ostataka gradnje nužna provedba arheoloških istraživanja.[318] Nedavno su prilikom raščišćavanja okolnog terena u neposrednoj blizini lokaliteta i članovi udruge *Obličevac* pronašli i fotodokumentirali „dobro očuvane strukture objekata".[319]

[313] Fotografija stećka objavljena u: Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, str. 845–846; Tomasović 2017, str. 303, sl. 24, a crtež istog stećka u: Tomasović 2008a, str. 128.

[314] Tomasović 2008a, str. 124; Maljković 2008b, str. 39, sl. 6; str. 41–42, sl. 9–10; Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, str. 846.

[315] Jurišić 1968, str. 24.

[316] Autorica ovim putem zahvaljuje kolegi M. Radaljcu na pomoći, op. a.

[317] Maljković 2008b, str. 44–46.

[318] Tomasović 2016b, str. 129–130.

[319] Detaljniji opis vidjeti kod: Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/senzacionalno-otkrice-pored-nekropole-stecaka-grebine-crnoca [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.], gdje se nalaze i opći podatci o broju i ukrasima stećaka, op. a.

Stećak 1 – chest, dim. 198–202 × 79–86 × 35–48 cm.[310] Partly sunk into the ground. Of sound workmanship. Completely preserved, with a corner broken off and natural incisions on the upper surface, which features a relief depiction of a crescent. The same surface also contains a smaller incised cross.[311] (Drawing 7)

Stećak 2 - lower chest, dim. 145 × 68–77 × 36–42 cm. Completely preserved. Of sound workmanship, although of somewhat lower quality compared to the other decorated specimens. The upper surface is uneven and bears a relief depiction of a Greek cross.[312] (Drawing 8)

Stećak 3– slab (overall dimensions of the stećak: 213–228 × 121 × 38–40 cm). Completely preserved. Of good workmanship. The smoothed upper surface has a relief depiction of a Maltese cross. (Drawing 9)

Stećak 4 – lower chest, dim. 167–173 × 110 × up to 45 cm. Completely preserved. Of good workmanship. Damage is visible on the lateral faces. The flattened upper surface is decorated: the composition is dominated by a relief depiction of a Maltese cross, while the corners of the surface contain eight-pointed stars (octopetalous rosettes) with elongated pointed arms. The entire composition is framed by borders consisting of a series of incised triangles and a twisted band. The latter also runs along the lateral faces, beneath which a repeated motif of hanging triangles appears.[313] (Drawing 10)

In addition to the decorated examples, two unadorned monuments should also be highlighted due to their morphological features: a slab measuring 176 × 82 × 20 cm, which on one lateral side has a raised relief edge (4 cm), and a specimen measuring 206 × 100 × 34 cm, with chamfered upper edges "*creating the impression of a four-pitched roof*."[314] In the context of the site, mention should

cult to survey, in the sense of dense vegetation. Without vegetation clearance, it was difficult to identify all of the monuments and features present, author's note.

[310] Measurable thickness, author's note.

[311] Tomasović 2008b, p. 178.

[312] A photograph of the stećak is published in: Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, p. 845.

[313] A photograph of the stećak is published in: Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, pp. 845–846; Tomasović 2017, p. 303, fig. 24, and a drawing of the same stećak in: Tomasović 2008a, p. 128.

[314] Tomasović 2008a, p. 124; Maljković 2008b, p. 39, fig.

2) Grebine iznad Jezerca[320]

Drugo po broju stećaka najveće nalazište nalazi se na ostatcima prapovijesnog kamenog tumula podignutog na strmom uzvišenju iznad manjeg polja Jezerca. Za razliku od prethodnog, ovaj je položaj teže pristupačan te je potrebno otprilike pola sata uspona do ravnog platoa sa stećcima, s kojeg se pruža atraktivna vizura na okolni krajobraz. P. Kaer ističe da je groblje položeno „gotovo posred manje doline, između Gradine i drugih nižih brežuljaka koji dominiraju poljem Jezerac kroz koje prolazi i put prema naselju Pasičini"[321] i prilaže skicu zatečene situacije, odnosno 27 stećaka sa zastupljenim ukrasima.[322] U kontekstu istog položaja M. Jurišić spominje 22 stećka, s napomenom da ih, prema kazivanju mjesnog stanovništva, ima još.[323] Slične podatke iznose Š. Bešlagić i V. Vrčić te ističu simbol križa kao najučestaliji motiv na stećcima.[324] U katalogu izložbe *Stećci* navodi se podatak o 22 sanduka i jednom primjerku pločastog sljemenjaka, od kojih je sedam ukrašeno.[325] Isti broj stećaka donosi i katalog izložbe *Stećci u Neretvi – Umjetnost i obred*.[326] Pri ponovljenom obilasku položaja autorica je popisala 24 stećka i pločasti sljemenjak, od kojih je devet ukrašeno.[327]

U pogledu ovog lokaliteta značajni su rezultati terenskih izvida članova udruge *Obličevac*, od kojih je najintrigantniji „pronalazak" jednog od spomenika s Kaerovih crteža, točnije primjerka s prikazom dviju muških figura i neodređenog predmeta (?),[328] koji nije evidentiran pri ranijim izvidima. M. Erak

[320] Autorica je prvi put razgledala lokalitet s ravnateljem Gradskog muzeja Makarska, M. Tomasovićem, op. a.

[321] Kaer 1887, str. 25–26.

[322] Kaer 1887, str. 26, sl. 9.

[323] Jurišić 1968, str. 24–25.

[324] Bešlagić 1971, str. 86; Vrčić 1974, str. 193.

[325] Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83.

[326] Volarević 2020.

[327] Maljković 2008b, str. 47–57.

[328] Kaer 1887, str. 26, sl. 9; M. Erak 2022, https://ploce.com.hr/kultura/foto-vracanje-kaerovog-stecka-na-originalno-mjesto-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.]. U dvama objavljenim tekstovima Erak spominje različiti broj stećaka: 25, odnosno 26 primjeraka; više detalja o njegovim opažanjima vidjeti kod: M. Erak 2022, https://ploce.com.hr/kultura/foto-vracanje-kaerovog-stecka-na-originalno-mjesto-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.]; M. Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-staro-greblje-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi-pored-stasevice/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.].

also be made of M. Jurišić's note concerning possible remains of a church, which, according to local tradition, would have been located within the site itself, as well as "*old structures*" in its vicinity.[315] Following this information, and accompanied by M. Radaljac,[316] the author conducted a renewed field inspection, during which fragments of pottery and architectural elements, i.e. dressed stone blocks that may represent the remains of certain structures, were documented in the vicinity of the cemetery.[317] Jurišić's information is also cited by M. Tomasović, with the remark that archaeological investigations would be necessary in order to determine the actual nature of these potential structural remains.[318] Recently, during site clearance works in the immediate vicinity of the locality, members of the Obličevac association also identified and photographically documented "*well-preserved structures of buildings*."[319]

2) Grebine above Jezerac[320]

The second largest site by number of stećci lies on the remains of a prehistoric stone tumulus erected on a steep elevation above the small field of Jezerac. Unlike the previous site, this location is more difficult to access, requiring approximately a thirty-minute ascent to a flat plateau with stećci, from which an attractive view of the surrounding landscape opens. P. Kaer notes that the necropolis is situated "*almost in the middle of a small valley, between Gradina and other lower hills that dominate the field of Jezerac through which the road towards the settlement of Pasičina passes*,"[321] and provides a sketch of the situation as encountered, namely 27 stećci with visible ornaments represen-

6; pp. 41–42, figs. 9–10; Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, p. 846.

[315] Jurišić 1968, p. 24.

[316] The author hereby thanks her colleague M. Radaljac for his help, author's note.

[317] Maljković 2008b, pp. 44–46.

[318] Tomasović 2016b, pp. 129–130.

[319] For a more detailed description see: Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/senzacionalno-otkrice-pored-nekropole-stecaka-grebine-crnoca (12/04/2024), which also provides general information on the number and decoration of the *stećci*, author's note.

[320] The present author first visited the site together with M. Tomasović, Director of the Makarska Town Museum, author's note.

[321] Kaer 1887, pp. 25–26.

također navodi da tijekom prvog posjeta nalazištu nije uočio taj stećak, a u konačnici se ispostavilo da je netko svojedobno okrenuo stećak na njegovu bočnu ukrašenu plohu te je naposljetku vraćen u prvobitni položaj.[329]

Drugo značajno otkriće dodatno obogaćuje sliku ukrašavanja stećaka iznad Jezerca, a odnosi se na motiv koji asocira na figuru u stavu oranta, zastupljen na drugom stećku koji je bio preokrenut na ukrašenu, u ovom slučaju gornju plohu. Taj motiv dotad nije registrirao ni P. Kaer, što upućuje na zaključak da je stećak okrenut prije Kaerova dolaska na teren[330] (crtež 11).[331]

U svjetlu svega navedenog, a naročito imajući u vidu slabu zastupljenost ukrašavanja stećaka u donjoneretvanskom kraju,[332] lokalitet se posebno ističe upravo brojem ukrašenih primjeraka. U konačnici je riječ o 12 ukrašenih spomenika,[333] što iznosi gotovo polovicu njihova ukupnog broja.[334] Nalazište je značajno i s tipološkog aspekta, u smislu evidencije već istaknutog rijetkog primjerka niskog, tzv. pločastog sljemenjaka,[335] a istovjetan je primjerak

[329] M. Erak 2022, https://ploce.com.hr/kultura/foto-vracanje-kaerovog-stecka-na-originalno-mjesto-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.]. Uz potporu I. Alduka, pročelnika Konzervatorskog odjela u Imotskom, op. a. Kada se analitičnije promotri Kaerova tlocrtna skica nalazišta (Kaer 1887, str. 26, sl. 9) nakon ovog saznanja, prvobitni položaj stećka zapravo je jasno uočljiv, odnosno razabire se postojanje ukrasa na bočnoj stranici jednog od stećaka, premda posve nečitljiv, op. a.

[330] Erak 2022, https://ploce.com.hr/kultura/foto-vracanje-kaerovog-stecka-na-originalno-mjesto-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi/; Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-staro-greblje-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi-pored-stasevice [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.].

[331] Stećci 10, 11 i 12: primjerak s možebitnim ukrasom štapa (br. 10) i dva spomenika koja su u novije vrijeme otkrili članovi udruge *Obličevac* – jedan s prikazom dviju muških figura (br. 11), a drugi s motivom koji asocira na oranta (br. 12). U vrijeme dokumentiranja nalazišta teren je bio jako nepristupačan i obrastao raslinjem, stoga su izgledna manja odstupanja od stvarnog stanja, op. a.

[332] Milošević 2011, str. 215; Tomasović 2013, str. 17; Tomasović 2014c, str. 110.

[333] Motiv štapa nije potvrđen, ali je izgledan, a stećak 5 je uvršten zbog reljefne istake, op. a.

[334] Ako se uzme u obzir Kaerov podatak o 27 spomenika, 44 % stećaka je ukrašeno. Aktualni podatci idu u rasponu od 25 do 26 stećaka, a u tom slučaju 48 %, odnosno 46 % stećaka imas ukrase, op. a.

[335] Tomasović 2008a, str. 123; Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, str. 264.

ted.[322] In the same context, M. Jurišić mentions 22 stećci, adding that, according to local population, more may exist.[323] Similar data are provided by Š. Bešlagić and V. Vrčić, who emphasise the cross as the most frequent motif on these monuments.[324] The catalogue of the exhibition *Stećci* records 22 chest-shaped monuments and one slab-shaped gabled stećak, of which seven are decorated.[325] The same number of stećci is also given in the catalogue of the exhibition *Stećci u Neretvi – Umjetnost i obred*.[326] During a renewed field survey, the author recorded 24 stećci and one slab-shaped gabled specimen, of which nine are decorated.[327]

Of particular importance for this site are the results of field surveys conducted by members of the *Obličevac* association, the most intriguing of which was the "rediscovery" of one monument depicted in Kaer's drawings, namely a stećak with a representation of two male figures and an indeterminate object (?),[328] which had not been recorded during earlier surveys. M. Erak also notes that during his first visit to the site he did not notice this stećak. It was subsequently established that someone had at some point turned the stećak onto its decorated lateral face, but it was later returned to its original position.[329]

[322] Kaer 1887, p. 26, fig. 9.

[323] Jurišić 1968, pp. 24–25.

[324] Bešlagić 1971, p. 86; Vrčić 1974, p. 193.

[325] Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 83.

[326] Volarević 2020.

[327] Maljković 2008b, pp. 47–57.

[328] Kaer 1887, p. 26, fig. 9; M. Erak 2022, https://ploce.com.hr/kultura/foto-vracanje-kaerovog-stecka-na-originalno-mjesto-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi/ (12/04/2024). In two published articles, Erak gives different totals for the number of stećci at the site, namely 25 and 26 specimens. For a more detailed discussion of his observations, see: M. Erak 2022, https://ploce.com.hr/kultura/foto-vracanje-kaerovog-stecka-na-originalno-mjesto-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi/ (12/04/2024); M. Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-staro-greblje-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi-pored-stasevice/ (12/04/2024).

[329] M. Erak 2022, https://ploce.com.hr/kultura/foto-vracanje-kaerovog-stecka-na-originalno-mjesto-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi (12/04/2024). This was carried out with the support of I. Alduk, head of the Conservation Department in Imotski (author's note). When Kaer's ground plan of the site (Kaer 1887, p. 26, Fig. 9) is re-examined in light of this discovery, the original position of the stećak becomes readily apparent. It is also possible to discern decoration on the side face of one of the monuments, although the motif itself is entirely illegible, author's note.

registriran i južno od groblja crkve Svih svetih na Bristi.[336] Većina je spomenika solidne izrade, ali su zastupljeni i lošije izrađeni stećci. Gotovo je isključivo riječ o sanducima, uglavnom nižim oblicima. Stećci su orijentirani u smjeru istok-zapad, a za pojedine je primjerke utvrđeno da su pomicani.[337]

Stećak 1 – niži sanduk, dim. 170 – 176 – 185 × 103 × do 30 cm. Položen na istočnom rubu groblja. Djelomice oštećen. Dobre izrade. Njegova je zapadna strana reljefno istaknuta. Gornja je ploha ukrašena reljefnim prikazom muške figure sa štitom i mačem, odnosno ratnika. Njegova desna ruka svinuta je u laktu i podignuta u razini glave, a u lijevoj drži štit iza kojeg je postavljen mač s jabučastim završetkom drške (crtež 12).

Stećak 2 – pločasti sljemenjak, dim. 126 – 135 × 70 – 80 × 25 – 28 cm, na istočnom rubu groblja. Solidne izrade. Dio stećka odlomljen. Središnjim bridom gornje plohe proteže se „reljefno uže", odnosno svojevrsno plastično zadebljanje, a njegova su plitka sljemena istovjetnim uzorkom podijeljena na više neukrašenih romboidnih polja (crtež 13).

Stećak 3 – niži sanduk, dim. 130 × 60 × 43 cm (mjerljive vrijednosti), na istočnom dijelu groblja. Dobre izrade. Čitavu gornju plohu zauzima reljefni križ s jabučastim završetcima gornjih hasti, a donji krak ima razvijeno postolje. Sugerira antropomorfni karakter. Poviše postolja, sa strana križa, nalaze se i dva kružna bazenčića (crtež 14).

Stećak 4 – sanduk, dim. 132 – 136 × 72 × 50 – 58 cm, na istočnom dijelu groblja. Dobre izrade. Cjelovito očuvan. Sredinom gornje stranice izvedeno je svojevrsno postolje, odnosno reljefno izdignuta površina pravokutnog oblika s reljefnim prikazom križa proširenih završetaka hasti (crtež 15).

Stećak 5 – niži sanduk, dim. 117 – 124 × 42 – 56 × 23 – 30 cm, na središnjem dijelu groblja. Lošije izrade, s nepravilnim rubovima i blago zaobljenim uglovima. Čini se da je pomican. Na gornjoj stranici nalazi se reljefno ispupčenje ovalnog oblika s kružnim bazenčićem po sredini (crtež 16).

Stećak 6 – sanduk, dim. 142 × 46 – 63 × 40 – 50 cm, na središnjem dijelu groblja. Dobre izrade. Cjelovito očuvan. Gornja je ploha ukrašena „izduženim" križem blago proširenih krajeva hasti. Po-

A second significant discovery further enriches the understanding of the decoration of the stećci above Jezerac, referring to a motif resembling a figure in an orans pose on another monument that had been overturned onto its decorated upper surface, which in this case had not been recorded by P. Kaer. This suggests that the monument had been turned prior to Kaer's field visit.[330] (Drawing 11)[331]

In light of the above, and particularly considering the limited occurrence of decorated stećci in the Lower Neretva region,[332] the site stands out for the number of decorated examples. In total, 12 decorated monuments have been identified,[333] which amounts to almost half their total number.[334] The site is also significant from a typological perspective due to the presence of the already noted rare specimen of a lower, so-called slab-shaped gabled stećak,[335] a form also recorded south of the cemetery of the Church of All Saints at Brista.[336] Most monuments are of solid workmanship, although poorly executed examples are also present. These are almost exclusively chest-shaped monuments, predominantly of the lower forms. The stećci are oriented east–west, and certain specimens were determined to have been shifted.[337]

336 Maljković 2008b, str. 64–65, sl. 37–38.

337 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83.

330 Erak 2022, https://ploce.com.hr/kultura/foto-vracanje-kaerovog-stecka-na-originalno-mjesto-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi/ ; Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-staro-greblje-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi-pored-stasevice (12/04/2024).

331 Stećci 10, 11 and 12 denote the monument possibly decorated with the motif of a staff (no. 10) and two monuments 'newly identified' by the *Obličevac* association: one depicting two male figures (no. 11) and the other bearing a motif reminiscent of an orans figure (no. 12). At the time the site was documented, the terrain was extremely difficult to access and heavily overgrown with vegetation; consequently, minor discrepancies from the actual situation are to be expected, author's note.

332 Milošević 2011, p. 215; Tomasović 2013, p. 17; Tomasović 2014c, p. 110.

333 The staff motif has not been confirmed, although its presence appears likely, while stećak 5 has been included on account of its relief projection, author's note.

334 If Kaer's figure of 27 monuments is taken into account, then 44% of the stećci are decorated. According to current data, which ranges between 25 and 26 stećci, the proportion of decorated stećci rises to 48% or 46%, respectively, author's note.

335 Tomasović 2008a, p. 123; Bilić, Ivišić, Vulić 2011, p. 264.

336 Maljković 2008b, pp. 64–65, figs. 37–38.

337 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 83.

stoji mogućnost da je iznad njega naznačen i motiv kružnog oblika (crtež 17).

Stećak 7 – niži sanduk (?), dim. 114 × 55 – 64 × 22 – 29 cm (mjerljive debljine). Dijelom je ukopan u kameni nanos. Nalazi se na zapadnom dijelu groblja. Cjelovito očuvan, nepravilnih rubova. Gornja ploha sadržava prikaz plitkoreljefnog križa koji asocira na figuru u stavu oranta, vrlo sličan „novootkrivenom" motivu. Njegov je gornji krak naznačen vijencem, odnosno čini se da u ovom slučaju nije ni prikazan, već je prikazan isključivo njegov završetak u obliku reljefno oblikovanog kružnog vijenca, koji sugerira glavu, a njegova se poprečna hasta, s kružno oblikovanim završetcima, oštro lomi prema gore i asocira na uzdignute ruke. Donji je krak zatvoren horizontalnom linijom ili „gredom" (crtež 18).

Stećak 8 – sanduk, dim. 177 × 83 – 94 × 27 – 38 cm. Zajedno sa stećkom 9 nalazi se na sjevernijem, izvučenijem rubu groblja. Dobre izrade. Cjelovito očuvan. Gornja ploha oivičena je bordurom u obliku tordirane vrpce,[338] ali i dijagonalno presječena drugom vrpcom. Na istoj se stranici nalazi i tordirani vijenac koji oivičuje (?) kružno udubljenje, odnosno kamenicu (crtež 19).

Stećak 9 – sanduk, dim. 160 × 68 – 81 – 87 × 44 – 47 cm. Cjelovito očuvan. Bočne plohe oštećene. Sužava se prema istočnoj strani. Gornja ploha sadržava reljefni motiv latinskog križa (crtež 20).

Stećak 10 – niži sanduk, dim. 121 × 62 × 28 cm, lošije izrade. Evidentiran na središnjem dijelu groblja. Čini se da na gornjoj plohi sadrži motiv, moguće vrstu štapa (?)[339] (sl. 17).

Opisi posljednjih dvaju stećaka preuzeti su od M. Eraka, odnosno izneseni su prema sadržaju i priloženim fotografijama u dostupnim tekstovima.[340]

Stećak 11 – sanduk, položen s južne strane stećka 4, u zatečenom stanju okrenut na bočnu plohu ukrašenu prikazom dviju muških figura i predmeta (?).[341]

[338] U literaturi naznačena i kao bordura od kosih crtica (Tomasović, perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83).

[339] Taj motiv spominje i Škobalj, ali zajedno s kamenicom, čini se na istom stećku (Škobalj 1970, str. 283).

[340] Erak 2022, https://ploce.com.hr/kultura/foto-vracanje-kaerovog-stecka-na-originalno-mjesto-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.]; Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-staro-greblje-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi-pored-stasevice [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.].

[341] Crtež stećka nalazi se u: Kaer 1887, str. 27, sl. 10.

Stećak 1 – lower chest, dim. 170–176–185 × 103 × up to 30 cm. Located on the eastern edge of the cemetery. Partially damaged. Well executed. Its western side is emphasised in relief. The upper surface bears a relief depiction of a male figure with shield and sword, i.e. a warrior. His right arm is bent at the elbow and raised to the level of the head, while in his left hand he holds a shield behind which is placed a sword with a globular pommel. (Drawing 12)

Stećak 2 – slab-shaped gabled stećak, dim. 126–135 × 70–80 × 25–28 cm, on the eastern edge of the cemetery. Of sound workmanship. Part of the stećak is broken off. Along the central ridge of the upper surface runs a 'relief cord', i.e. a kind of plastic raised band, while the shallow sloping surfaces are divided by an identical pattern into several undecorated fields forming rhomboid fields. (Drawing 13)

Stećak 3 – lower chest, dim. 130 × 60 × 43 cm (measurable values), located in the eastern part of the cemetery. Well executed. The entire upper surface is occupied by a relief cross with apple-shaped terminals to the upper arms, while the lower arm has an expanded base, suggesting an anthropomorphic character. Above the base, on either side of the cross, are two circular small basins. (Drawing 14)

Stećak 4 – chest, dim. 132–136 × 72 × 50–58 cm, located in the eastern part of the cemetery. Well executed. Completely preserved. Along the centre of the upper surface is a kind of base, i.e. a raised rectangular field with a relief depiction of a cross with expanded arm terminals. (Drawing 15)

Stećak 5 – lower chest, dim. 117–124 × 42–56 × 23–30 cm, located in the central part of the cemetery. Poorly executed, with irregular edges and slightly rounded corners. It appears to have been displaced. The upper surface contains an oval relief protrusion with a circular small basin in the middle. (Drawing 16)

Stećak 6 - chest, dim. 142 × 46–63 × 40–50 cm, located in the central part of the cemetery. Well executed. Completely preserved. The upper surface is decorated with an "elongated" cross with slightly broadened arm terminals. There is a possibility that a circular motif is also indicated above it. (Drawing 17)

Stećak 7 – lower chest (?), dim. 114 × 55–64 × 22–29 cm (measurable thickness). Partially embed-



Sl. 17 - Motiv štapa (?) na stećku 10, Grebine iznad Jezerca, (foto: B. Maljković)
Fig. 17 - Staff motif (?) on stećak 10, Grebine above Jezerac, (photo: B. Maljković)

Stećak 12 – sanduk (?). U zatečenom je stanju također bio preokrenut na svoju ukrašenu gornju stranicu. Zanimljivo je da je položen uz stećak 7, koji sadržava gotovo istovjetan motiv. U ovom je slučaju riječ o urezanom prikazu križa koji također asocira na figuru u stavu oranta, a razlike su primjetne u izvedbi gornjih uspravnih hasti i dimenzijama motiva: za razliku od prikaza na stećku 7, koji zauzima tek dio gornje plohe, ovdje prikaz zauzima njezin veći dio.

3) Groblje crkve Svih svetih na Bristi

Treće najveće nalazište po broju stećaka nalazi se uz staru župnu crkvu Svih svetih, koja se prvi put spominje 1733. godine.[342] Na nekoliko se mjesta u dostupnoj literaturi nailazi na podatak da je crkva sagrađena na mjestu manje crkve ili kapelice sv. Ivana. Prvi ga navodi don R. Jerković, međutim bez navođenja izvora te informacije, a kasnije je podatak preuzet bez dodatnog pojašnjenja.[343] Naselje je pak prvi put istaknuto u ranije navedenom dokumentu iz 1571. godine, u kontekstu dobrovoljne predaje Mletcima.[344]

S platoa crkve pruža se vizura na okolno područje. Neposredno uz crkvu nalazi se veći kameni tumul, a s njezine južne strane, izvan areala dvorišta, i ostatci drugih, manjih tumula. Nakon

[342] Jurišić 1968, str. 11.
[343] Tomasović 2016b, str. 130.
[344] Rončević-Lekić 2016, str. 22.

ded in the stone fill. Located in the western part of the cemetery. Completely preserved, with irregular edges. The upper surface bears a low-relief cross resembling a figure in an orans pose, very similar to the newly identified motif. Its upper arm is indicated by a wreath, i.e. it appears that in this case it is not even depicted, only its terminal in the form of a relief-shaped circular wreath, suggesting a head – while its transverse arm, with circularly shaped terminals, bends sharply upwards, resembling raised arms. The lower arm is closed by a horizontal line or "beam" (Drawing 18)

Stećak 8 – chest, dim. 177 × 83–94 × 27–38 cm. Together with stećak 9, it is located on the northern, more exposed edge of the cemetery. Well executed. Completely preserved. The upper surface is framed by a border in the form of a twisted band,[338] but also diagonally intersected by another band. The same surface also contains a twisted wreath encircling (?) a circular depression, i.e. a basin. (Drawing 19)

Stećak 9 – chest, dim. 160 × 68–81–87 × 44–47 cm. Completely preserved. The lateral faces are damaged. It tapers towards the eastern side. The upper surface features a relief motif of a Latin cross. (Drawing 20)

Stećak 10 – lower chest, dim. 121 × 62 × 28 cm, poorly executed. Recorded in the central part of the cemetery. It appears to bear a motif on the upper surface, possibly a type of staff (?).[339] (Fig. 17).

The descriptions of the last two stećci are taken from M. Erak, i.e. they are presented according to the content and the accompanying photographs in the available texts.[340]

Stećak 11 – chest, located on the southern side of stećak 4, *in situ* overturned onto its lateral face, which is decorated with a depiction of two male figures and an object (?).[341]

[338] Also described in the literature as a border of oblique strokes (Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 83).
[339] This motif is also mentioned by Škobalj, although together with a small stone basin, apparently on the same stećak (Škobalj 1970, p. 283).
[340] Erak 2022, https://ploce.com.hr/kultura/foto-vracanje-kaerovog-stecka-na-originalno-mjesto-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi/ (12/04/2024); Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-staro-greblje-iznad-jezerca-u-bristi-pored-stasevice (12/04/2024).
[341] A drawing of the stećak is published in: Kaer 1887, p. 27, fig. 10.

P. Kaera[345] istih se stećaka dotiče R. Jerković, uz spomen drugih primjeraka „na Milušoj na mjestu Krvavac".[346] M. Jurišić navodi šest stećaka[347] i taj se podatak duže vrijeme ponavljao u literaturi.[348]

Autorica je prvi terenski obilazak provela u razdoblju kada su Jurišićevi podatci još bili aktualni te je u diplomskom radu prikazala njihovu dopunjenu sliku.[349] Obilaskom terena zamjetni su brojni primjeri devastacije i sekundarne upotrebe stećaka koje opisuje još P. Kaer.[350] *Što se tiče* recentnije stručne literature, čini se da ažurirane statističke podatke donosi tek katalog izložbe *Stećci u Neretvi – Umjetnost i obred*, u kojem se navodi ukupno 16 cjelovito očuvanih spomenika i još desetak ulomaka stećaka, uz napomene o ukrasima.[351]

Aktualno stanje na lokalitetu nedavno je prikazao i M. Erak.[352] U konačnici je te*ško* ustvrditi koliko se stećaka prvobitno nalazilo na lokalitetu, osim očite činjenice da je njihov veći broj poslužio kao građevinski materijal, o *čemu svjedoč*e primjerci ugrađeni u zid ograde crkvenog dvorišta, u dvorišna vrata ili u kapelicu.[353] Može se ipak pretpostaviti da tipološki prevladavaju sanduci, a kao što je već istaknuto, evidentiran je i niži, tzv. pločasti sljemenjak.[354] Od njihova ukupnog broja četiri su ukrašena, a gornja ploha jednog stećka s južne strane crkve ima i manje kružno udubljenje.[355] Na prostoru groblja, uz zapadni ulaz u šimatorje crkve, evidentirana je i ukrašena kamena križina[356] (crtež 21).[357]

Stećak 1 – sanduk, dim. 166 – 174 × 65 – 72 × do 30 cm mjerljive debljine. Nalazi se s južne strane crkve. Cjelovito očuvan. Izvrsne izrade. Sužava se prema istočnoj strani. Sredinom gornje plohe pri-

345 Kaer 1887, str. 21–23.
346 Vidović 2000, str. 392.
347 Jurišić, 1968, str. 25–26.
348 Bešlagić 1971, str. 86; Vrčić 1974, str. 193; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83.
349 Maljković 2008b, str. 57–67.
350 Kaer 1887, str. 22–23.
351 Volarević 2020.
352 Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-otkriven-polozaj-kaerovog-kamenoloma-stecaka-i-identificirani-novi-stecci-pored-crkve-svih-svetih-u-bristi/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.].
353 Maljković 2008b, str. 58–59.
354 Većini nije moguće izmjeriti visinu, od nih čije je moguće uglavnom niži sanduci, op. a.
355 Maljković 2008b, str. 62, sl. 33.
356 Više o križini vidjeti u: Tomasović 2016a, str. 23–28; na tlocrtu je označena brojkom 5, op. a.
357 Na tlocrtu nisu zastupljeni svi stećci ugrađeni u dvorišni zid, kapelicu i crkvu, op. a.

Stećak 12 – chest (?). In situ, also overturned onto its decorated upper surface. Notably, it is positioned next to stećak 7, which bears an almost identical motif. In this case, the motif consists of an incised cross also resembling a figure in an orans pose, with differences visible in the execution of the upper vertical arms and in the dimensions of the motif; unlike the depiction on stećak 7, which occupies only part of the upper surface, here it covers a much larger area.

3) The cemetery of the Church of All Saints at Brista

The third largest site by the number of stećci is located next to the old parish Church of All Saints, which is first mentioned in 1733.[342] According to several publications available, the church was built on the site of an earlier church or chapel dedicated to St John. This information first appears in the work of Don R. Jerković, although no source is cited for the claim, and which has subsequently been repeated in the literature without further explanation.[343] The settlement itself was first mentioned in the aforementioned document of 1571, in the context of the voluntary submission to Venice.[344]

The church plateau offers extensive views over the surrounding landscape. Immediately next to the church lies a large stone tumulus, while the remains of several smaller tumuli are situated south of the church, outside the churchyard enclosure. After being recorded by P. Kaer,[345] the same stećci are mentioned by R. Jerković, together with a mention of other specimens "*at Miluša at the place called Krvavac.*"[346] M. Jurišić records 6 stećci,[347] a number that was repeated in the literature for a long time.[348]

The author carried out the first field survey when Jurišić's data were still considered up-to-date and subsequently presented a more comprehensive assessment in her master's thesis.[349] The field visit revealed numerous instances of devastation and secondary use of stećci, which P. Kaer had already

342 Jurišić 1968, p. 11.
343 Tomasović 2016b, p. 130.
344 Rončević-Lekić 2016, p. 22.
345 Kaer 1887, pp. 21–23.
346 Vidović 2000, p. 392.
347 Jurišić 1968, pp. 25–26.
348 Bešlagić 1971, p. 86; Vrčić 1974, p. 193; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 83.
349 Maljković 2008b, pp. 57–67.



Sl. 18 - Motiv na stećku ugrađenom u kapelicu, groblje crkve Svih Svetih na Bristi, (foto: B.Maljković)
Fig. 18 - Motif on a stećak built into the chapel, cemetery of the Church of All Saints in Brista, (photo: B. Maljković)

kazan je veći tordirani vijenac, a iznad njega dvije osmerokrake zvijezde ili osmerolatične rozete te veći polumjesec. Kompoziciju uokviruje bordura načinjena od „S" vitica (crtež 22).

Stećak 2 – niži sanduk, dim. 173 × 112 × 40 cm. Nalazi se s južne strane crkve. Oštećen. Izvrsne izrade. Ukrašen je istovjetnim motivima kao i prethodni primjerak, s tim da je njihov raspored drukčiji. Na gornjoj plohi nalazi se reljefni polumjesec u prvom planu, iznad njega, u kutovima plohe, dvije osmerokrake zvijezde (osmerolatične rozete),[358] a na donjoj polovini plohe izveden je tordirani vijenac. Kompozicija je obrubljena specifičnom bordurom od „S" vitica s krajevima povijenima na istu stranu. U plohu su uklesane i godine 1856. i 1913.[359] (crtež 23).

[358] Tomasović 2008a, str. 127.

[359] „Stara župna crkva Svih Svetih podignuta je godine 1733., na mjestu srušene kapele posvećene sv. Ivanu… u crkvi je podignut godine 1913., oltar Gospe Lurdske sa špiljom". Jurišić 2006, https://www.franjevci-split.hr/stasevica-2/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.]. Moguće je da se 1913. godine na stećku odnosi na navedeni događaj. Druga, 1856. godina bi se možda mogla povezati s kultom, odnosno štovanjem sv. Liberana (zaštitnik bolesnika) i epidemijom kolere koja je 1885. godine pogodila dolinu Neretve, a na području Staševice postoje dvije „putne kapelice" posvećene tom svetcu zaštitniku, od kojih jedna na području nekadašnje Briste izgrađena 1927. godine (Mišur 2022, str. 313–314), a možda je povezana i s tadašnjim župnikom crkve Svih svetih, op. a.

described.[350] With regard to more recent scholarly literature, it appears that updated statistical data are provided only in the exhibition catalogue *Stećci u Neretvi – Umjetnost i obred*, which records a total of 16 completely preserved monuments and approximately 10 additional stećak fragments, noting that some bear decorative motifs.[351]

The current state of the site was recently presented by M. Erak as well.[352] It is, however, difficult to determine the original number of stećci at the site, apart from the evident fact that many were reused as building material. This is demonstrated by examples incorporated into the churchyard enclosure wall, in the context of the courtyard gate, or built into the chapel.[353] It may nevertheless be assumed that chest-shaped monuments predominated typologically, while, as noted above, a lower slab-shaped gabled stećak has also been identified.[354] Of their total number, four monuments are decorated, while the upper surface of one stećak situated south of the church features also a small circular depression.[355] Within the cemetery, adjacent to the western entrance to the churchyard, a decorated stone cross has also been recorded.[356] (Drawing 21)[357]

Stećak 1 – chest, dim. 166–174 × 65–72 × up to 30 cm of measurable thickness. Located south of the church. Completely preserved. Excellent workmanship. The monument narrows towards the east. The centre of the upper surface is occupied by a large twisted wreath, above which two eight-pointed stars (octopetalous rosettes) and a larger crescent are depicted. The composition is framed by a border composed of S-tendrils. (Drawing 22)

[350] Kaer 1887, pp. 22–23.

[351] Volarević 2020.

[352] Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-otkriven-polozaj-kaerovog-kamenoloma-stecaka-i-identificirani-novi-stecci-pored-crkve-svih-svetih-u-bristi/ (12/04/2024).

[353] Maljković 2008b, pp. 58–59.

[354] The height of most monuments cannot be measured. Among those for which measurements are possible, the majority are lower chest-shaped stećci, author's note.

[355] Maljković 2008b, p. 62, fig. 33.

[356] For a more detailed discussion of the cross-shaped monument, see Tomasović 2016a, pp. 23–28. It is designated as no. 5 on the site plan, author's note.

[357] The site plan does not include all stećci incorporated into the courtyard wall, chapel and church, author's note.

Stećak 3 – pločasti sljemenjak, dim. 150 × 70 – 80 × 38 – 44 – 53 cm, pronađen na ostatcima manjeg tumula, 20-ak metara južno od crkve. Dobre izrade. Cjelovito očuvan. Duž spoja krovnih ploha naznačen je križ neznatno proširenih krajeva hasti i stiliziranog završetka donje haste[360] (crtež 24).

Stećak 4 – ugrađen u zid kapelice (?), nasuprot pročelju crkve, s reljefnim prikazom križa (?)[361] (sl. 18, crtež 25).

4) Tri nedovršena stećka u kontekstu kamenoloma za stećke, Brista

Koliko je autorici poznato, ovaj je položaj nakon P. Kaera[362] locirao jedino M. Erak iz udruge *Obličevac*[363] te se ne spominje u dosadašnjoj stručnoj literaturi. Za ovaj lokalitet Kaer navodi: „Stotinjak koraka sjeverno od župne kuće najprije se nailazi na svojevrsnu gomilu kamenja koja predstavlja drevnu, moguće i prapovijesnu inačicu grobnice. Uz nju se nalaze tri jednostavna stećka, od kojih se tek u slučaju posljednjeg donekle raspoznaje forma kvadrata. Njihov položaj, konfiguracija terena i potpuno odsustvo tragova ukopa dokazuju da nikada nisu iskorišteni za pokrov groba. Vjerojatnijim se čini da je ovdje riječ o klesarskoj radionici, tim više što su brojne krhotine tog istog kamena posvuda na zemlji.“[364]

Prema navedenom tekstu M. Eraka, članovi udruge pronašli su sva tri stećka. Međutim, prema P. Kaeru, čini se da jedan od stećaka sadržava i ukrase, koje M. Erak ne spominje. Riječ je o borduri naznačenoj kao „les dents de loup“,[365] u doslovnom prijevodu „vučji zubi“, a mogla bi biti riječ o tzv. visećim trokutima, poput primjera u Crnoči. Spo-

[360] P. Kaer prilaže crtež stećka i napominje da je riječ o primjerku „s iste nekropole“ (Kaer 1887, str. 22–23).

[361] Mjerljive dimenzije stećka iznose 80 – 87 × 34 – 43 × 17 – 20 cm, op. a.

[362] Kaer 1887, str. 21.

[363] Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-otkriven-polozaj-kaerovog-kamenoloma-stecaka-i-identificirani-novi-stecci-pored-crkve-svih-svetih-u-bristi/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.].

[364] Kaer 1887, str. 21; slobodan prijevod autorice teksta, op. a. Sličan prijevod donosi i M. Erak: Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-otkriven-polozaj-kaerovog-kamenoloma-stecaka-i-identificirani-novi-stecci-pored-crkve-svih-svetih-u-bristi/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.].

[365] Kaer 1887, str. 21.

Stećak 2 – lower chest, dim. 173 × 112 × 40 cm. Located south of the church. Damaged. Excellent workmanship. Decorated with the same motifs as the preceding specimen, although arranged differently. The upper surface features a relief crescent in the foreground; above it, in the corners of the slab, are two eight-pointed stars (octopetalous rosettes),[358] while a twisted wreath occupies the lower half of the surface. The composition is enclosed by a distinctive border of S-tendrils with their terminals curved in the same direction. The years 1856 and 1913 have also been incised into the surface.[359] (Drawing 23)

Stećak 3– slab-shaped gabled stećak, dim. 150 × 70–80 × 38–44–53 cm. Discovered on the remains of a small tumulus approximately 20 m south of the church. Good workmanship. Completely preserved. Along the ridge formed by the junction of the roof slabs is a cross with slightly expanded arm terminals and a stylised termination of the lower arm.[360] (Drawing 24)

Stećak 4 – built into the wall of the chapel (?), opposite the facade of the church, with a relief depiction of a cross (?).[361] (Fig. 18, Drawing 25)

4) Three unfinished stećci associated with a stećak quarry, Brista

To the best of the author's knowledge, this site was, after P. Kaer, [362] located only by M. Erak of the

[358] Tomasović 2008a, p. 127.

[359] *"The old parish church of All Saints was built in 1733, on the site of a demolished chapel dedicated to St John… In 1913, the Church was furnished with an altar of Our Lady of Lourdes with a grotto…"* (Jurišić 2006, https://www.franjevci-split.hr/stasevica-2/ (12/04/2024)). It is possible that the date 1913 carved on the stećak refers to this event. The second date, 1856, may perhaps be connected with the cult or veneration of St. Liberan (the patron saint of the sick) and the cholera epidemic that affected the Neretva Valley in 1885. Two roadside chapels dedicated to this patron saint are known in the Staševica area, one of them within the former settlement of Brista, built in 1927 (Mišur 2022, pp. 313–314). Alternatively, the inscription may be connected with the parish priest of the Church of All Saints serving at that time, author's note.

[360] P. Kaer provides a drawing of the stećak and notes that it is a monument "*from the same necropolis*" (Kaer 1887, pp. 22–23).

[361] The measurable dimensions of the stećak are 80–87 × 34–43 × 17–20 cm, author's note.

[362] Kaer 1887, p. 21.

minje se i štit koji na sebi ima oznake, četiri križa, te mač postavljen iza štita.[366]

5) Lokaliteti na prostoru zaseoka Miluše, Pasičina

Tri položaja koja se nalaze na prostoru zaseoka Miluše detaljno je opisao M. Tomasović,[367] a u daljnjem se tekstu prenose isključivo osnovni podatci vezani za temu rada. Riječ je o nalazištima čije precizne lokacije u ranijoj literaturi uglavnom nisu naznačene, odnosno opisane su na donekle nejasan način, stoga ih je bilo teže locirati.[368]

5a) Krvavac

P. Kaer ovaj lokalitet spominje u dvama navratima, ali tek usputno: prvi put navodeći da se u blizini gradinskog položaja Tangarije „nalazi mjesto zvano Krvavac, na kojemu se nahodi nikoliko stećaka. O njih ću drugdje; samo mi je ovdje napomenuti, kako na obronku obližnjega brežuljka imade suhozidni meteriz sastavljen od ogromnih neiztesanih kamenja“,[369] a drugi put spominjući toponim i upozoravajući da ondje ima stećaka.[370] Riječ je o nizinskom položaju u istočnom podnožju gradine Tangarije s „dva zaravnata, suhozidnim međama zatvorena kružna zapuštena dočića“,[371] od kojih južniji označava ovaj lokalitet.[372] Do prije desetak godina u literaturi se u kontekstu ovog toponima uglavnom spominjalo šest stećaka ugrađenih u suhozide,[373] a zatim je M. Tomasović terenskim izvidima utvrdio postojanje devet spomenika (osam nižih ili srednje visokih sanduka i jedne ploče), različite izrade, iskorištenih za gradnju suhozida ili kao dovratnik, od kojih jedan sadržava borduru.[374] Prema najnovijim podatcima, nakon temeljitog čišćenja okolnog terena, na lokalitetu je u konačnici utvrđeno 12 stećaka.[375]

[366] Prema slobodnom prijevodu autorice, op. a. Detaljniji opis vidjeti u: Kaer 1887, str. 21.

[367] Tomasović 2013, str. 13–19; Tomasović 2014b, str. 37–44; Tomasović 2014c, str. 101–114.

[368] Tomasović 2014c, str. 101–103.

[369] Kaer 1885, str. 109; Tomasović 2013, str. 14.

[370] Kaer 1887, str. 30; Tomasović 2013, str. 14.

[371] Tomasović 2013, str. 14.

[372] Tomasović 2013, str. 14.

[373] Jurišić 1968, str. 26; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83. Detaljniji uvid u spomen tih stećaka u literaturi vidjeti u: Tomasović 2013, str. 14–16, op. a.

[374] Tomasović 2013, str. 14–18. Na prostoru samog lokaliteta autor navodi i podatak o ostatcima gradnje za koje smatra da je riječ o crkvi sv. Bartula, op. a.

[375] Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-otkriven-polozaj-kaerovog-kamenoloma-stecaka-i-identificirani-novi-stecci-pored-crkve-svih-svetih-u-bristi/ (12/04/2024).

Obličevac[363] association and has not been discussed in the specialist literature to date. Referring to this site, Kaer states: "*Approximately one hundred paces north of the parish house one first encounters a kind of stone mound representing an ancient, possibly even prehistoric, form of tomb. Beside it are three simple stećci, of which only the last retains, to some extent, a discernible quadrangular form. Their position, the configuration of the terrain, and the complete absence of any traces of burials confirm that they were never used as grave covers. It appears more likely that this was a stonemason's workshop, especially given that numerous fragments of the same stone are scattered across the ground."*[364]

According to the said text of M. Erak, the members of the association succeeded in locating all three stećci. However, according to Kaer's account, one of the monuments appears to bear decorative motifs, a detail not mentioned by M. Erak. Specifically, Kaer refers to a border described as "*les dents de loup,*"[365] in literal translation "*wolf's teeth*,"" which may correspond to the motif of so-called hanging triangles, comparable to the example recorded at Crnoća. He further mentions a shield bearing certain emblems, four crosses and sword placed behind the shield.[366]

5) Sites within the hamlet of Miluša, Pasičina

The three sites within the hamlet of Miluša were described in detail by M. Tomasović,[367] yet only the basic information relevant to the present study is presented here. These are sites whose precise locations were generally not specified in the earlier literature or were described in a rather confusing manner, making their identification in the field particularly difficult.[368]

[363] Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-otkriven-polozaj-kaer-ovog-kamenoloma-stecaka-i-identificirani-novi-stecci-pored-crkve-svih-svetih-u-bristi/ (12/04/2024).

[364] Kaer 1887, p. 21; free translation by the author of the text, author's note. A similar translation is also provided by M. Erak: Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-otkriven-polozaj-kaer-ovog-kamenoloma-stecaka-i-identificirani-novi-stecci-pored-crkve-svih-svetih-u-bristi/ (12/04/2024).

[365] Kaer 1887, p. 21.

[366] According to the free translation by the author, author's note. For a more detailed description see: Kaer 1887, p. 21.

[367] Tomasović 2013, pp. 13–19; Tomasović 2014b, pp. 37–44; Tomasović 2014c, pp. 101–114.

[368] Tomasović 2014c, pp. 101–103.

Stećak 1 – ploča, postavljena „na nož“ u funkciji dovratnika, dim. 200 × 110 × 28 cm. Dobre izrade. Gornju, hrapaviju plohu obrubljuje ukrasni žlijeb.[376]

5b) Greblje

I ovaj se lokalitet tek usputno spominje u literaturi, a nalazi se na zapadnoj strani zaseoka, oko 700 m zapadno od Tangarije, gdje su evidentirana dva neukrašena stećka: prvi u obliku sanduka solidne izrade, u kontekstu prapovijesnog tumula, a drugi relativno dobre izrade, ugrađen u put, nemjerljive debljine (do 19 cm), ali vjerojatno tipa ploče.[377]

5c) Pojedinačni stećak kod Tangarije

Ime ovog gradinskog položaja „povezuje se s apelativom tangàrije ‘mjesto na kojemu se boji tkanina’“,[378] a na njegovoj je zaravni pronađen neukrašeni stećak u obliku sanduka, visine veće od 46 cm.[379]

6) Stećci u kontekstu toponima Krstine, Pasičina

Ovaj se toponim u kontekstu stećaka uopće ne spominje u novijoj stručnoj literaturi, a prvi ga put ističe P. Kaer.[380] Lokalitet su nedavno otkrili članovi udruge *Obličevac*.[381] Kaer ne navodi podatak o točnom broju stećaka, već samo informaciju da su iskorišteni za izgradnju ceste, s iznimkom najvećeg, koji nije ukrašen, ali je dobre izrade.[382] M. Erak navodi da su „u dijelovima konstrukcije ceste, na dionici koji se više ne koristi kao put, identificirali desetke ugrađenih stećaka, ali je njihov broj zasigurno mnogo veći jer se nalaze unutar ceste pa stoga više

plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-3-novootkrivena-stecka-na-stasevici/ [konzultirano 12. 4. 2024.].

376 Tomasović 2013, str. 17.

377 Tomasović 2014b, str. 37–42.

378 Što upućuje na nekadašnju gospodarsku djelatnost stanovnika (Tomasović 2014c, str. 106).

379 Tomasović 2014c, str. 106–110. Detaljniji uvid o lokalitetu vidjeti u: M. Tomasović 2014c, str. 101–114.

380 Kaer 1887, str. 29–30. Kasnije se spominje u: Radić 1896, str. 65 i u: Vidović 2000, str. 392; Kaerov podatak prenosi i Škobalj 1970, str. 284–285.

381 Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ [konzultirano 14. 4. 2024.].

382 Kaer 1887, str. 29.

5a) Krvavac

P. Kaer mentions this site on two occasions, but only in passing. The first is in connection with the nearby hillfort of Tangarija, where he notes that: “*there is a place called Krvavac, where several stećci are located. I shall discuss them elsewhere; here I wish only to mention that on the slope of the nearby hillock there is a dry-stone rampart constructed of enormous unworked stones*.”[369] and the second time by mention of the toponym and a note that there are stećci there.[370] The site occupies a low-lying position at the eastern foot of the Tangarija hillfort and comprises “*two levelled, abandoned circular sinkholes enclosed by dry-stone walls,*”[371] the southern of which corresponds to this locality.[372] Until approximately a decade ago, six stećci built into the dry-stone walls were generally mentioned in the literature in the context of this toponym.[373] However, subsequent field survey by M. Tomasović identified nine monuments (eight lower or medium-height chest-shaped stećci and one slab) reused in the construction of dry-stone walls or as a doorpost, of varying workmanship, and one of them bearing a border decoration.[374] According to the most recent data, following the systematic clearing of the surrounding vegetation, a total of 12 stećci has now been recorded at the site.[375]

Stećak 1- slab, set ‘on edge’ to serve as a doorpost, dim. 200 × 110 × 28 cm. Of good workmanship. The rougher upper surface is bordered by a decorative groove.[376]

5b) Greblje

This site is likewise mentioned only in passing in the literature; it lies on the western side of the

369 Kaer 1885, p. 109; Tomasović 2013, p. 14.

370 Kaer 1887, p. 30; Tomasović 2013, p. 14.

371 Tomasović 2013, p. 14.

372 Tomasović 2013, p. 14.

373 Jurišić 1968, p. 26; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 83. For a more detailed account of the mention of these stećci in the literature, see: Tomasović 2013, pp. 14–16, author’s note.

374 Tomasović 2013, pp. 14–18. The author also provides information on structural remains within the site itself, interpreting them as the Church of St. Bartholomew, author’s note.

375 Erak 2023, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-3-novootkrivena-stecka-na-stasevici/ (12/04/2024).

376 Tomasović 2013, p. 17.

nisu vidljivi.“[383] Jedan od njih ima i najveću izmjerenu širinu (130 cm) među razmatranim stećcima, a evidentirani su i ukrašeni primjerci.[384]

Stećak 1 – ugrađen u Put uz Krstinu, dim. 130 × 75 × 35 cm. Fine izrade, s motivom reljefnog križa na gornjoj plohi.

Stećak 2 – ugrađen u Put uz Krstinu, dim. 100 × 50 × oko 30 cm. Fine izrade, s reljefnim motivima „svastike“ i dvama astralnim simbolima na gornjoj plohi.[385]

Kaer u kontekstu lokaliteta spominje i jedan ukrašeni primjerak o kojem u kasnijoj literaturi nema podataka, a čini se da nije evidentiran pri terenskim pregledima ili nije spomenut u tekstu. Prema Kaeru, riječ je o stećku čija čeona ploha sadržava jabučasti križ, a gornja motive tordiranog vijenca, zvijezde/rozete i polumjeseca te borduru u obliku tordirane vrpce.[386]

7) Žutovica

I ovaj položaj P. Kaer spominje tek usputno, napominjući da ondje ima stećaka, a kasnije se ne spominje u literaturi. Postojanje tih stećaka nedavno je potvrdila udruga *Obličevac*, a prema njihovim podatcima stećci se nalaze „između Spilica i Staševice prema jugozapadu neposredno uz suvremeno brišćansko groblje i kapelicu Svih Svetih“.[387] Evidentirano je nekoliko ulomaka stećaka i dva cjelovito očuvana primjerka, od kojih jedan ima urezani križ na gornjoj plohi.[388]

hamlet, about 700 m west of Tangarija, where two undecorated stećci have been recorded. The first is a chest-shaped monument of solid workmanship associated with a prehistoric tumulus, while the second, of relatively good workmanship, has been incorporated into a pathway. Its thickness cannot be measured (up to 19 cm), although it most probably belongs to the slab type.[377]

5c) Single stećak near Tangarija

The name of this hillfort position “*is associated with the appellative tangàrije, ‘a place where cloth is dyed’.*”[378] On the plateau of the hillfort, a single undecorated chest-shaped stećak, exceeding 46 cm in height, was recorded.[379]

6) Stećci in the context of the toponym Krstine, Pasičina

In the more recent archaeological literature, this toponym has not been mentioned at all in the context of stećci. The first to note it was P. Kaer.[380] The site was recently rediscovered by members of the Obličevac association.[381] Kaer gives no information on the exact number of stećci, only the information that they were used in the construction of the road, with the exception of the largest, which, although undecorated, was finely executed.[382] According to M. Erak, *“in parts of the road structure, along a section no longer in use, dozens of built-in stećci were identified; however, their actual number is certainly much higher, since many remain incorporated within the road itself and are therefore no longer visible*.”[383] One of them has the greatest me-

383 Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ [konzultirano 14. 4. 2024.].

384 Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ [konzultirano 14. 4. 2024.]. Opisi dvaju ukrašenih stećaka preuzeti su iz teksta M. Eraka, s navedene mrežne stranice, op. a.

385 Opis stećaka prema: Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ [konzultirano 14. 4. 2024.].

386 Kaer 1887, str. 29; str. 30, sl. 13. To bi bila direktna analogija za stećak 36 u Plini Istočnoj, op. a.

387 Kaer 1887, str. 30; Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ [konzultirano 14. 4. 2024.].

388 Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-

377 Tomasović 2014b, pp. 37–42.

378 This points to the former economic activities of the local population (Tomasović 2014c, p. 106).

379 Tomasović 2014c, pp. 106–110. For a more detailed account of the site, see: M. Tomasović 2014c, pp. 101–114.

380 Kaer 1887, pp. 29–30. It is later mentioned in: Radić 1896, p. 65 and in: Vidović 2000, p. 392; Kaer’s information was also reproduced by Škobalj 1970, pp. 284–285.

381 Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ (14/04/2024).

382 Kaer 1887, p. 29.

383 Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ (14/04/2024).

Stećak 1 – sanduk ugrađen pokraj puta. Dimenzije nisu navedene. Gornja ploha ima manji urezani križ.[389]

Ovime bi završio prikaz aktualnog stanja lokaliteta sa stećcima na području današnje Staševice. U literaturi općepovijesnog karaktera u kontekstu stećaka istaknut je još toponim Greda: „Ove stećke su odvajali od velikih litica u obližnjem brdašcu Krstini ili malo podalje na padini brda zvanom Greda. Ostaci oštećenih stećaka i danas se nalaze na padini Grede, dok je onaj koji se nalazio na brdašcu Krstine, srušen 2014. godine, prilikom probijanja ceste za selo Ruiće je do danas dobro sačuvano.“[390] Ovdje je vjerojatno riječ o ranije navedenom položaju za koji autor koristi drukčije nazivlje. M. Jurišić spominje stećak ukrašen križem „nedaleko od župske kuće na Grebinama“.[391] Jedini pojedinačni stećak čiji opis odgovara Jurišićevu opisu jest stećak kat. br. 4 nedaleko od groblja crkve Svih svetih na Bristi, u čijoj se blizini nalazi i stara župna kuća. Stećci se spominju i „nedaleko od Kužića kuća prema Grnčeniku“,[392] a naknadno se pokazalo da ondje stećaka uopće nema, nego da je riječ o nesporazumu i da se podatak odnosi na Krvavac.[393]

OSNOVNE KARAKTERISTIKE STEĆAKA

Prema navedenim podatcima, u današnjoj Staševici utvrđeno je postojanje 94 cjelovito očuvana stećka.[394] Budući da se pokazalo da svaki novi obilazak donosi i neka nova otkrića te imajući nadalje u vidu evidenciju većeg broja fragmentiranih primjeraka, predočeni broj svakako nije konačan. Razvidan je prostorni kontekst stećaka i prapovijesnih tumula te prevlast nižih oblika sanduka. Stećci tipa ploče u pravilu se rijetko pojavljuju, s iznimkom Grebina u Crnoči, a značajna je evidencija dvaju primjeraka tzv. pločastih sljemenjaka. Prema oblikasured width (130 cm) among the stećci discussed here, and decorated specimens were recorded as well.[384]

Stećak 1 - built into the road *Put uz Krstinu*, dim. 130 × 75 × 35 cm, of fine workmanship, with a relief cross motif on the upper surface.

Stećak 2 - built into the road *Put uz Krstinu*, dim. 100 × 50 × ca. 30 cm, of fine workmanship, with relief motifs of a “swastika” and two astral symbols on the upper surface.[385]

In the context of the site, Kaer mentions also one decorated specimen of which there is no information in the later literature, and which appears not to have been recorded during the field surveys or not mentioned in the text. According to Kaer, this stećak had a cross pommé on its frontal face, while its upper surface was decorated with a twisted wreath, a star/rosette and a crescent, and framed by a border in the form of a twisted band.[386]

7) Žutovica

The site of Žutovica is likewise mentioned only briefly by P. Kaer, who simply notes the presence of stećci there, but it is not mentioned in later literature. Their existence was recently confirmed by members of the Obličevac association, who recorded the monuments “*between Spilica and Staševica, to the southwest, immediately adjacent to the modern cemetery of Brista and the Chapel of All Saints*.”[387] A few fragments of stećci were recorded, and two completely preserved ones, of which one bears an incised cross on its upper surface.[388]

projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ [konzultirano 14. 4. 2024.].

389 Opis stećka prema: Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ [konzultirano 14. 4. 2024.].

390 Rončević-Lekić 2016, str. 21.

391 Jurišić 1968, str. 26.

392 Jurišić, 1968, str. 26; Bešlagić 1971, str. 85; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 83.

393 Tomasović 2014b, str. 37.

394 Ovdje nije uvršten neodređeni veći broj stećaka ugrađenih u put na položaju Krstine, op. a.

384 Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ (14/04/2024). The descriptions of the two decorated stećci are taken from the text of M. Erak, from the said website, author’s note.

385 Description of the stećci according to: Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ (14/04/2024).

386 Kaer 1887, p. 29; p. 30, fig. 13. This would be a direct analogy for stećak 36 in Eastern Plina, author’s note.

387 Kaer 1887, p. 30; Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ (14/04/2024).

388 Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ (14/04/2024).

kovnim svojstvima izdvaja se i nekoliko neukrašenih spomenika, a registrirana je i križina. Od njihova ukupnog broja 24 su primjerka ukrašena. U tom se smislu naročito ističe lokalitet Grebine iznad Jezerca, s visokim postotkom ukrašenih stećaka. Što se tiče brojnosti, najčešće se javljaju razni oblici križeva, na 15 stećaka. I u tom se pogledu ističe nalazište iznad Jezerca, gdje polovica ukrašenih stećaka sadržava simbol križa. Drugi najbrojniji motiv predstavljaju zvijezde, odnosno rozete. Isključivo je zastupljena njihova osmerokraka inačica, osam puta na trima stećcima, zajedno s nekim drugim motivima. Navode se i „dva astralna motiva".[395] Tordirani vijenac javlja se tri puta na trima stećcima, zajedno s drugim ukrasima, a u jednom slučaju obrubljuje kamenicu. Figuralni motivi nalaze se isključivo na spomenicima iznad Jezerca, u vidu triju muških figura, a mogu im se pridodati i prikazi križeva koji asociraju na figure u stavu oranta. Oružje je zastupljeno tek jednim primjerom štita s mačem. Po jedanput se javljaju vrsta posude (?), štap (?) i možda sunce uz jedan od križeva. Treba spomenuti i manja kružna udubljenja (bazenčiće) na trima stećcima, od kojih se jedno nalazi na reljefnoj istaci. Registrirani su i dijagonalno postavljena traka i motiv romba.

Od bordura, na dvama su stećcima evidentirane tordirane vrpce, na jednom stećku niz visećih trokuta, na dvama stećcima „S" vitice, a na jednom uži žlijeb.

Ovim je prikazom iznesena dosadašnja ikonografska slika stećaka u pojasu današnje Staševice, a konkretnije analize ostavljaju se za neka buduća istraživanja. Ipak, u stručnoj je literaturi već utvrđena ikonografska i stilska podudarnost dijela stećaka na groblju crkve Svih svetih na Bristi sa stećcima ljubuškog, makarskog i vrgoračkog kraja, za koje je utvrđeno da su produkt jedne radionice.[396] Što se tiče datacije, zasad ih je moguće tek okvirno datirati u 14. i 15. stoljeće.[397] Manja križina na groblju kod crkve Svih svetih datirana je u razdoblje od druge polovine 15. do početka ili sredine 16. stoljeća.[398]

[395] Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ [konzultirano 14. 4. 2024.].

[396] Više o tome vidjeti u: Alduk 2011, str. 176–177.

[397] Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, str. 846; Tomasović 2013, str. 17; Tomasović 2014b, str. 44; Tomasović 2014c, str. 110.

[398] Tomasović 2016a, str. 26.

Stećak 1 – chest incorporated beside the road; dimensions not provided. The upper surface bears a small incised cross.[389]

This concludes the overview of the current state of the stećak sites in the area of present-day Staševica. General historical literature also mentions the toponym Greda in connection with stećci: "*These stećci were quarried from the large rock faces on the nearby hillock of Krstine or somewhat farther away on the slope known as Greda. Remains of damaged stećci are still visible on the slope of Greda, while the specimen that stood on the hillock of Krstine, demolished in 2014 during the construction of the road to the village of Ruići, has been well preserved to this day.*"[390] This most likely refers to the site discussed above, though the author uses a different name for it. M. Jurišić mentions a stećak decorated with a cross "*not far from the parish house at Grebine*."[391] The only individual stećak whose description corresponds to Jurišić's is cat. no. 4 near the cemetery of the Church of All Saints at Brista, in the immediate vicinity of the former parish house. Stećci are likewise reported "*not far from the Kužić houses towards Grnčenik*."[392] Subsequent field investigations, however, revealed that no stećci exist at that location and that the reference was based on a misunderstanding. It actually relates to the site of Krvavac.[393]

BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STEĆCI

According to the available data, 94 completely preserved stećci have so far been identified within the territory of present-day Staševica.[394] Since every new field survey has produced additional discoveries and a considerable number of fragmented monuments have also been recorded, this figure should not be regarded as final. The spatial association between the stećci and prehistoric burial

[389] Description of the stećak according to: Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ (14/04/2024).

[390] Rončević-Lekić 2016, p. 21.

[391] Jurišić 1968, p. 26.

[392] Jurišić 1968, p. 26; Bešlagić 1971, p. 85; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 83.

[393] Tomasović 2014b, p. 37.

[394] The unspecified larger number of stećci built into the road at the site of Krstine has not been included here, author's note.

NEKA ZAKLJUČNA OPAŽANJA O STEĆCIMA U PLINI I STAŠEVICI

Slijedom svega navedenog, danas se u pojasu Pline i Staševice nalazi 17 lokacija sa stećcima.[399]

U radu je navedeno 178 stećaka, od kojih je 48 ukrašenih, s tim da je njihov ukupan broj prema najnovijim podatcima i veći. Zajednička karakteristika većine nalazišta jest njihov prostorni kontekst s prapovijesnim tumulima i cestovnim pravcima te tipološka prevlast nižih oblika sanduka. Veća zastupljenost stećaka tipa ploče utvrđena je na južnim lokalitetima Pline Istočne i u Crnoči. Drugo zajedničko obilježje ogleda se u izostanku visokih sanduka. Evidentirana su dva primjerka pločastih sljemenjaka i dva kamena križa. U cjelini, stećci su prosječne izrade, od amorfnih oblika do primjeraka izvrsne izrade. U pogledu kvalitete izrade motiva ističu se stećci s groblja crkve Svih svetih na Bristi. Općenito su ukrasni motivi sa spomenika u Staševici finije i pravilnije izrade u odnosu na ukrase sa stećaka u Plini Istočnoj. Najukrašeniji je sanduk u Plini Zapadnoj, ujedno i jedini koji ima ukrašene četiri plohe, a izniman je po scenskim prikazima koji posve izostaju na preostalim stećcima Pline i Staševice. Križ je uvjerljivo najzastupljeniji motiv i pojavljuje se u raznim inačicama ukupno 35 puta na 25 stećaka, s tim da 17 primjera otpada na manje urezane križeve grčkog i latinskog oblika. Dok su motivi raznog oružja relativno često zastupljeni na stećcima u Plini, na stećcima Staševice oružje je zastupljeno samo jednim primjerom. Čest je i motiv zvijezde/rozete, koji uvijek dolazi zajedno s drugim motivima (na stećcima Pline isključivo u šesterokrakoj inačici, a na stećcima u Staševici u osmerokrakoj inačici), s iznimkom njegova tzv. virovitog oblika, koji se pojavljuje kao samostalan motiv. Zatim dolaze polumjesec, u kombinaciji s drugim motivima ili pojedinačno, te tordirani vijenac. Ljudski likovi i prikazi životinja rijetko se pojavljuju: zastupljeni su po jedan ratnik i jedna ženska figura te dvije muške figure. Neki od prikaza križeva pokazuju antropomorfne karakteristike, od kojih se ističu dva primjera koja asociraju na figuru u stavu oranta. Pojavljuju se i motivi sunca, štapa (?), posude (?), trake preko štita, kružnog ispupčenja (?), ukriženih tordiranih

[399] Erak navodi podatak o 11 nekropola s preko 200 stećaka. Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ [konzultirano 14. 4. 2024.].

tumuli is readily apparent, as is the predominance of lower chest-shaped monuments. In general, slab-type stećci are only sporadically present, with the exception of the site of Grebine at Crnoča, while the occurrence of two specimens of the so-called slab-shaped gabled stećak is of particular significance. Several undecorated monuments also stand out because of their morphological characteristics, and a stone cross has likewise been documented. Of the total number of monuments, 24 are decorated. In this respect, the cemetery at Grebine above Jezerac is especially noteworthy owing to its exceptionally high proportion of ornamented monuments. Crosses, represented by a variety of forms, constitute the most frequent decorative motif, occurring on 15 monuments. The site above Jezerac is again particularly distinctive, as approximately half of its decorated stećci bear cross motifs. The second most common motif consists of stars or rosettes. Only the eight-pointed variant is represented, appearing eight times on three monuments in combination with other decorative motifs. "*Two astral motifs*" [395] are also mentioned. The twisted wreath occurs three times on three different monuments, together with other motifs, and on one occasion together with a bowl-shaped depression. Figural representations are confined exclusively to the monuments from Grebine above Jezerac, in the form of three male figures. To these may also be added the cross motifs that evoke figures depicted in the orans posture. Weapons are represented by only a single example, consisting of a shield accompanied by a sword. Individual examples of a type of vessel (?), a staff (?), and perhaps the sun occur beside one of the crosses. Small circular depressions (basins) occur on three monuments, one of them positioned on a raised relief element. A diagonally arranged band and a rhomboid motif have likewise been documented.

Among the border ornaments, twisted bands occur on two monuments, a row of hanging triangles on one monument, S-tendrils on two monuments, and a narrow incised groove on one specimen.

This overview presents the current state of knowledge regarding the iconography of the stećci in the area of present-day Staševica, while more

[395] Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ (14/04/2024).

vrpci, trake preko gornje stranice stećka, razdjelnice plohe, motiv romba i reljefne istake. Od bordura su najzastupljenije tordirane vrpce. Na dvama stećcima javljaju se i „S“ vitice u dvjema varijacijama, s neujednačenim krajevima.[400] Borduru u vidu niza trokuta sadržava jedan stećak, kao i viticu s trolistom. Zastupljeni su još uski žlijeb i trake s kosim linijama. Česti su i tzv. bazenčići. Najviše analogija dolazi sa šireg hercegovačkog područja, naročito s lokaliteta ljubuškog kraja.

[400] Tomasović 2008a, str. 127.

detailed analyses are left for future research. Nevertheless, previous scholarship has already identified iconographic and stylistic similarities between a number of stećci in the cemetery surrounding the Church of All Saints at Brista and monuments from the Ljubuški, Makarska and Vrgorac regions, which have been attributed to the work of a single workshop.[396] As regards chronology, the monuments may at present be dated only broadly to the 14th and 15th centuries.[397] The small stone cross at the cemetery of the Church of All Saints has been dated to the period from the second half of the 15th century to the beginning or middle of the 16th century.[398]

SOME CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS ON THE STEĆCI OF PLINA AND STAŠEVICA

Based on the evidence presented above, 17 stećak sites are currently known within the areas of Plina and Staševica.[399]

The present study records 178 stećci, of which 48 are decorated, although recent discoveries indicate that the total number is in fact somewhat higher. A defining characteristic of most sites is their spatial association with prehistoric burial tumuli and communication routes, together with the typological predominance of lower chest-shaped monuments. A greater proportion of slab-type stećci has been identified at the southern sites of Eastern Plina and at Crnoča. Another shared feature is the complete absence of tall chest-shaped monuments. Two examples of slab-shaped gabled stećci and two stone crosses have also been documented. Overall, the monuments display workmanship ranging from amorphous and roughly finished examples to specimens of exceptionally high quality. In terms of the execution of decorative motifs, the stećci from the cemetery of the Church of All Saints at Brista particularly stand out. More generally, the ornamentation on the Staševica monuments is executed with greater precision and regularity than that on the

[396] For more details on this, see: Alduk 2011, pp. 176–177.

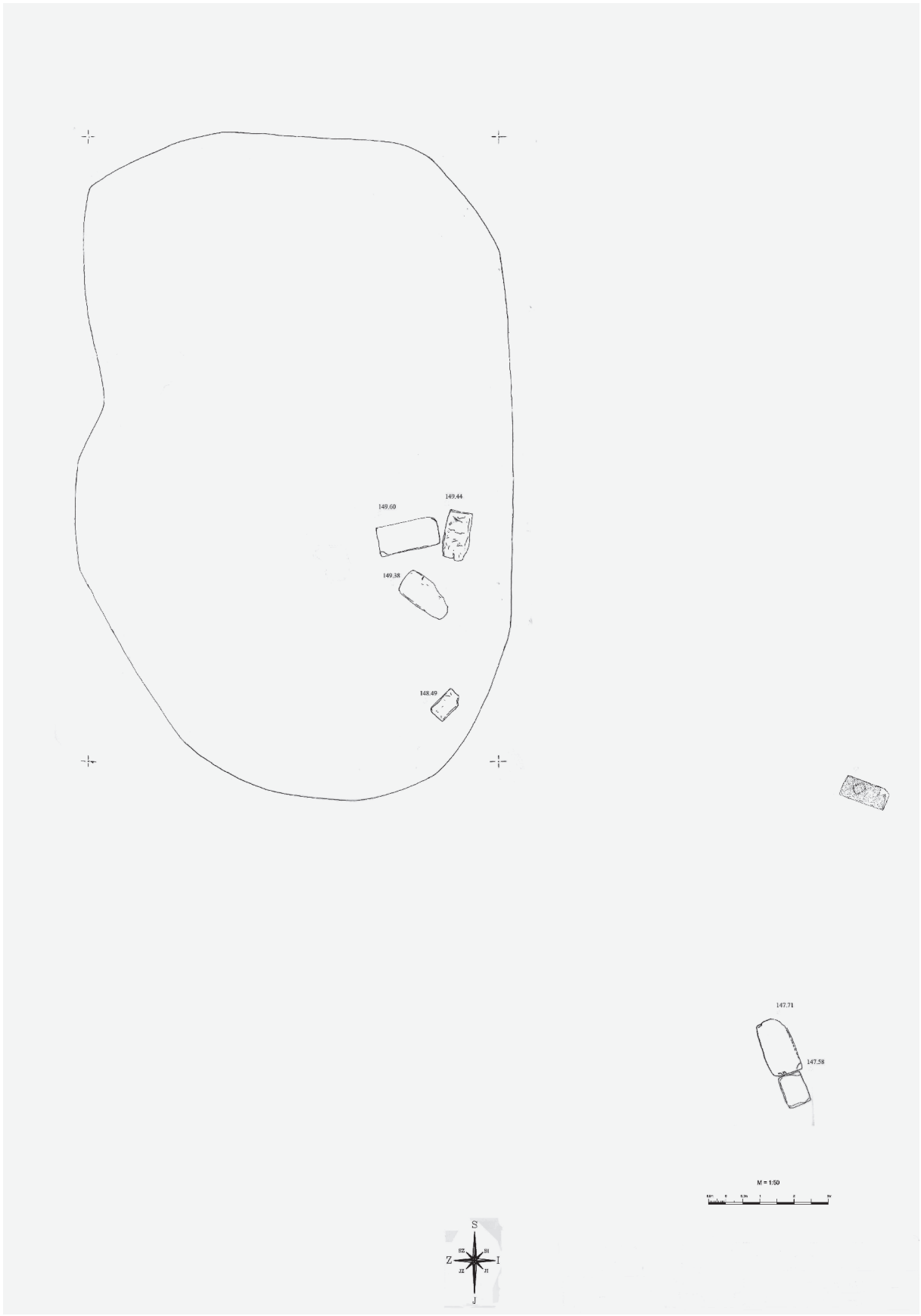
[397] Kovačević Bokarica, Perkić 2012a, p. 846; Tomasović 2013, p. 17; Tomasović 2014b, p. 44; Tomasović 2014c, p. 110.

[398] Tomasović 2016a, p. 26.

[399] Erak reports a total of 11 necropolises containing more than 200 stećci (Erak 2024, https://www.klikploce.com.hr/zavrsen-projekt-stazama-plocanskih-stecaka-faza-1-pronadeni-stecci-koji-do-sada-nisu-nigdje-zabiljezeni/ (14/04/2024)).

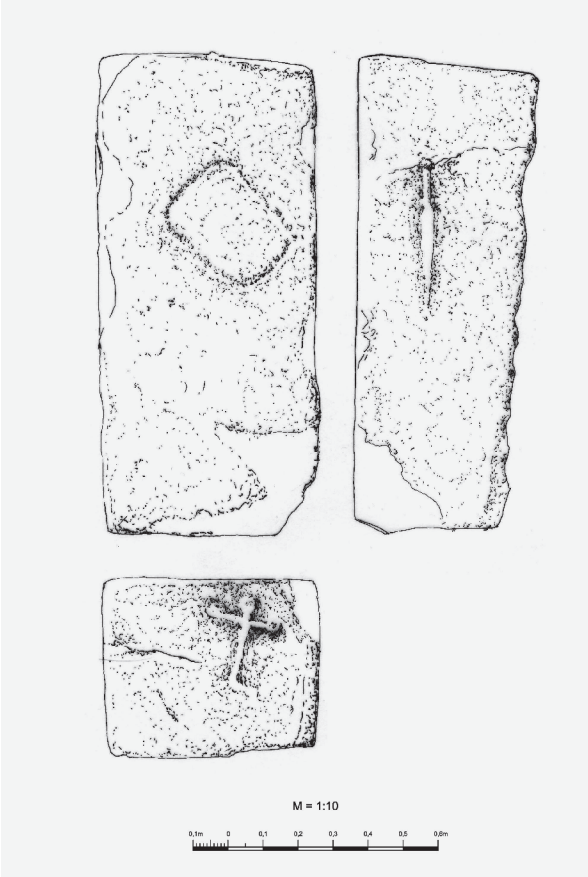
stećci of Eastern Plina. The most richly decorated monument is the chest-shaped stećak from Western Plina, which is also the only example ornamented on all four sides. It is exceptional for its narrative compositions, motifs that are entirely absent from the remaining stećci of Plina and Staševica. The cross is by far the most common decorative motif, occurring in a variety of forms 35 times on 25 monuments. Of these, 17 examples consist of small incised Greek and Latin crosses. While representations of weapons are relatively common on the stećci of Plina, they are represented in Staševica by only a single example. The star/rosette is likewise a frequent motif, which always occurs together with other motifs (on the stećci of Plina exclusively in the six-pointed variant, and on the stećci of Staševica in the eight-pointed variant), with the exception of the so-called whirling rosette, which appears as an independent motif. Other common motifs include the crescent, occurring either independently or in combination with other motifs, and the twisted wreath. Human figures and depictions of animals are rare: one example each of a warrior and a female figure, and two male figures. Several cross motifs display anthropomorphic characteristics, among which two examples are particularly noteworthy for their resemblance to figures in the orans posture. Other recorded motifs include the sun, a staff (?), a vessel (?), a band across a shield, a circular raised element (?), crossed twisted bands, a band extending across the upper surface of the monument, a longitudinal dividing line, a rhomboid motif and a raised relief projection. Among border ornaments, twisted bands are the most common. Two monuments feature S-tendrils, represented in two variants distinguished by the differing treatment of their terminals.[400] A border composed of a row of triangles occurs on one monument, as does a tendril with trefoil leaves. Represented are also a narrow incised groove and bands with oblique lines. Small circular basins are also a recurring feature. The greatest number of analogies are found across the wider Herzegovinian hinterland, particularly at the sites of the Ljubuški region.

[400] Tomasović 2008a, p. 127.

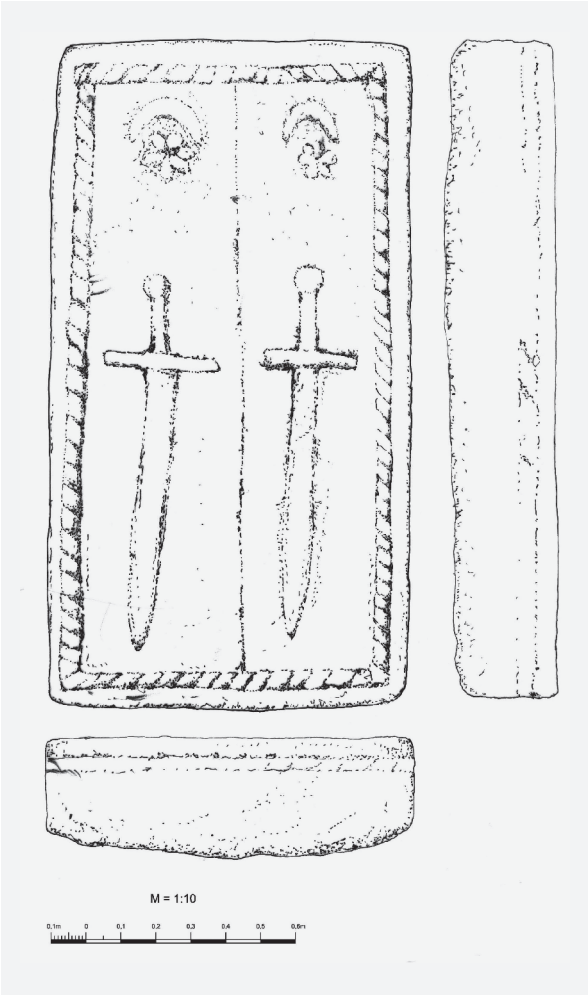


Crtež 1 - Tlocrt stećaka, Granica, (izradio R. Maršić)

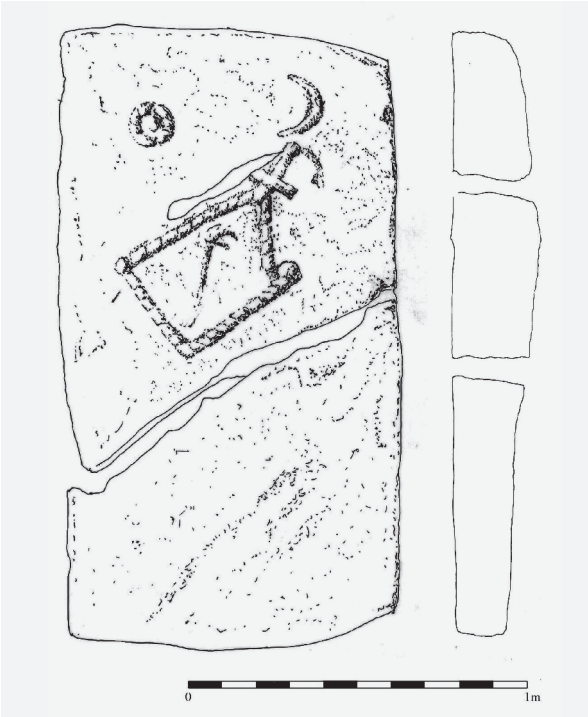
Drawing 1 - Ground plan of stećak tombstones, Granica, (created by: R. Maršić)



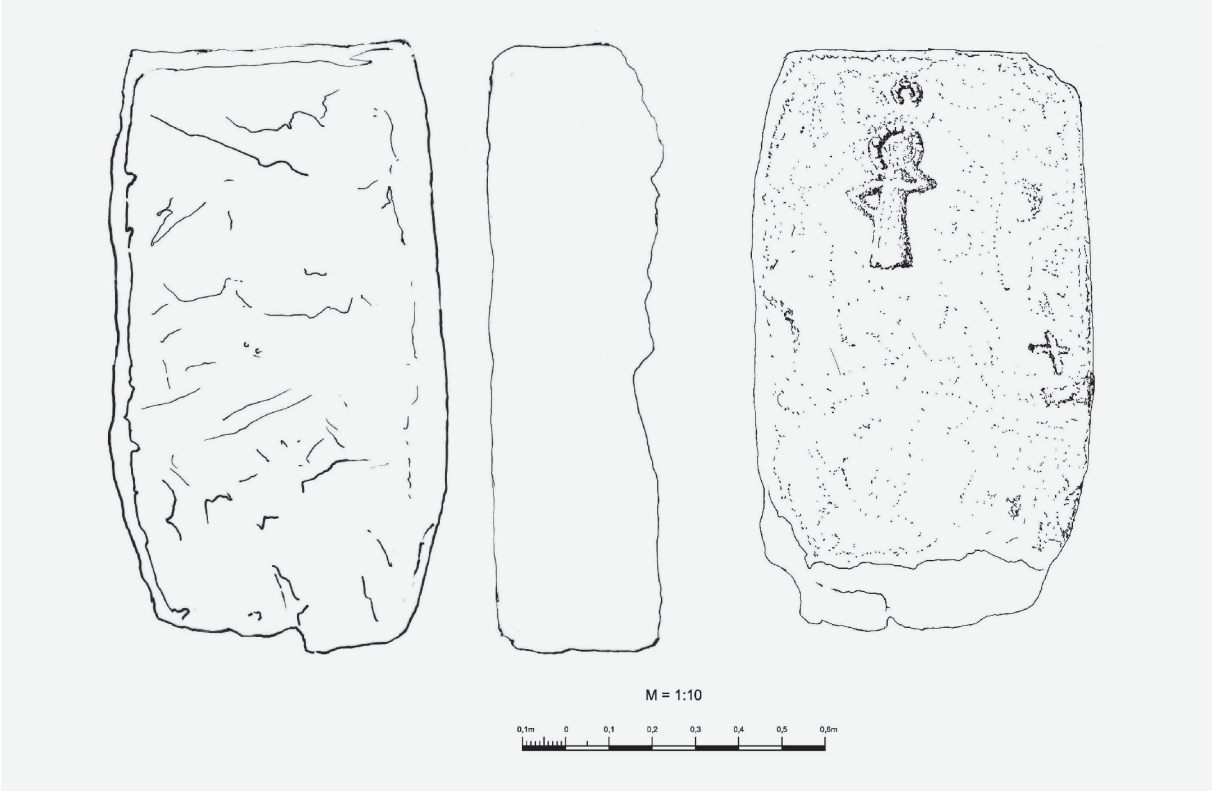
Crtež 2 - Motivi na stećku 36, Granica, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 2 - Motifs on stećak 36, Granica, (created by: R. Maršić)



Crtež 3 - Stećak 23, Vrbica, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 3 - Stećak 23, Vrbica, (created by: R. Maršić)



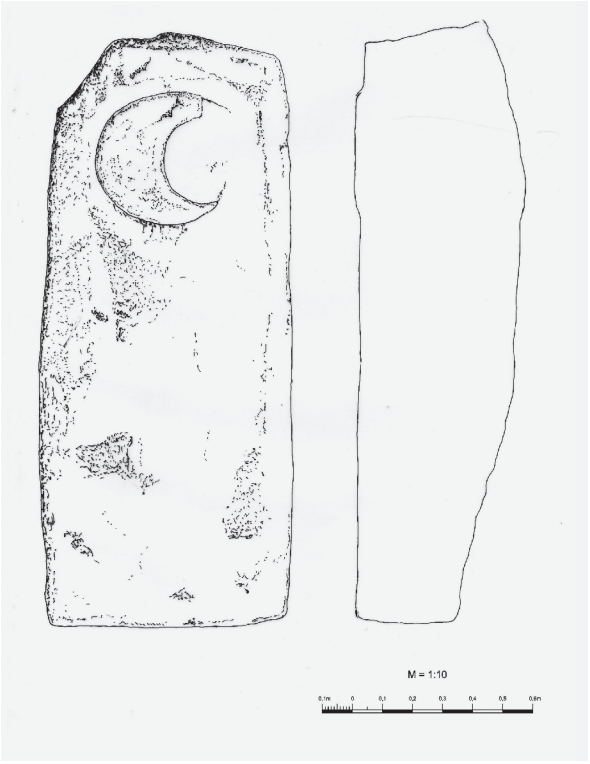
Crtež 4 - Stećak 28, Put uz Vrbicu, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 4 - Stećak 28, Put uz Vrbicu, (created by: R. Maršić)



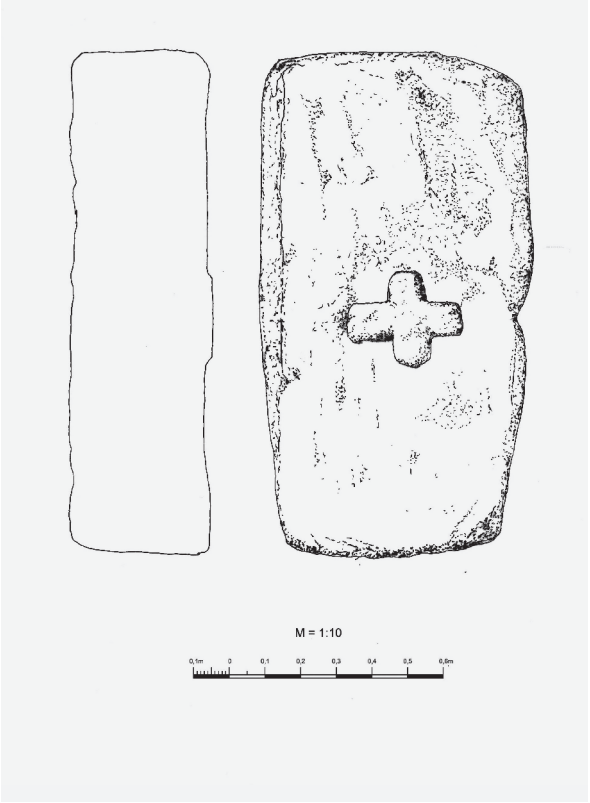
Crtež 5 - Ukrasni motivi na stećku 31, Granica, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 5 - Decorative motifs on stećak 31, Granica, (created by: R. Maršić)



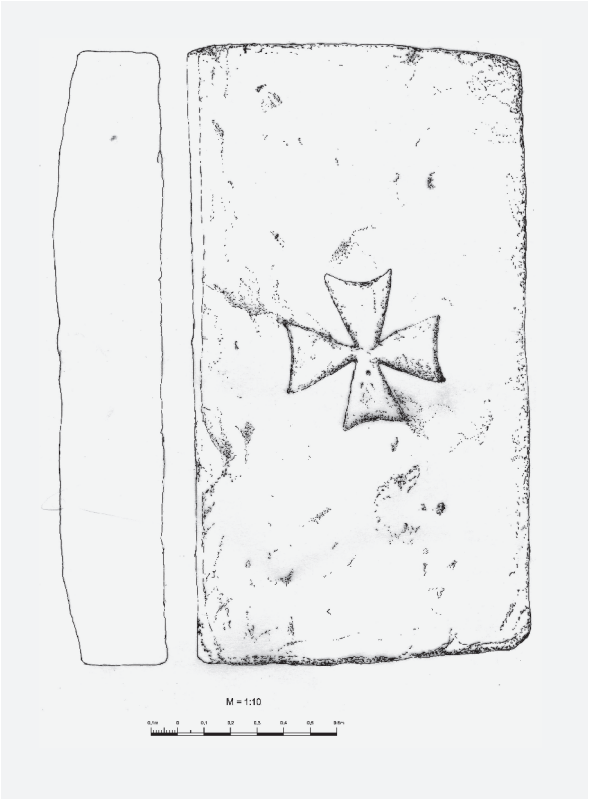
Crtež 6 - Ukrižene tordirane vrpce na stećku 26, Put uz Vrbicu, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 6 - Crossed twisted bands on stećak 26, Put uz Vrbicu, (created by: R. Maršić)



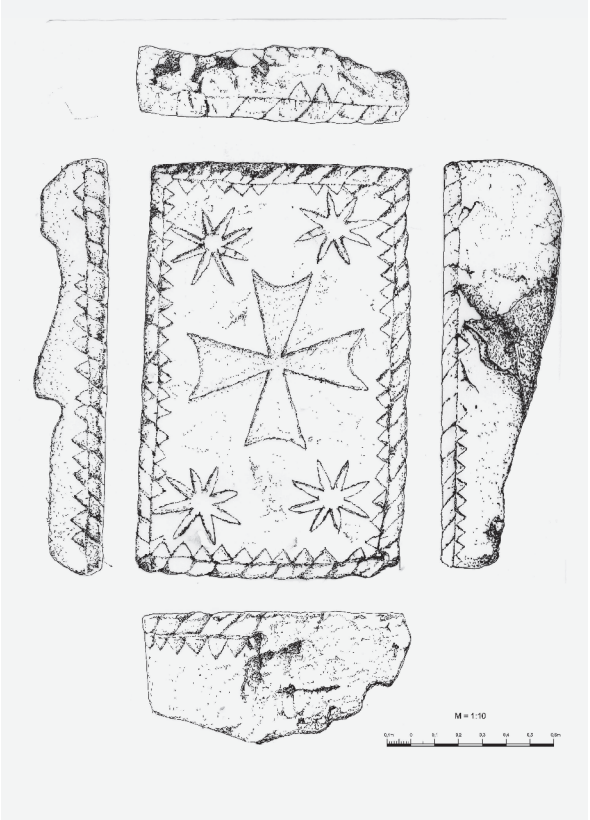
Crtež 7 - Stećak 1, Gnječi-Grebine u Crnoči, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 7 - Stećak 1, Gnječi-Grebine in Crnoča, (created by: R. Maršić)



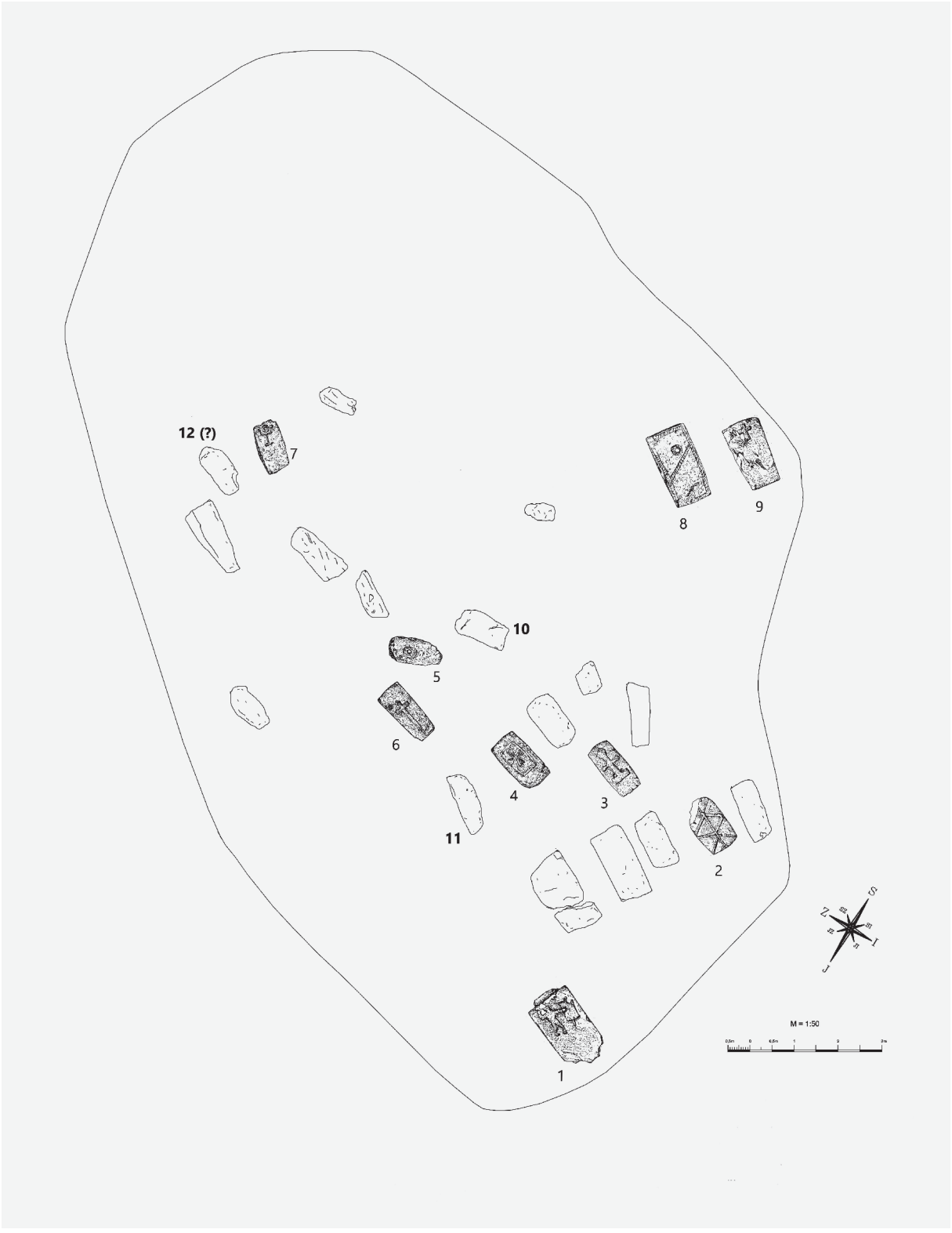
Crtež 8 - Stećak 2, Gnječi-Grebine u Crnoči, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 8 - Stećak 2, Gnječi-Grebine in Crnoča, (created by: R. Maršić)



Crtež 9 - Stećak 3, Gnječi-Grebine u Crnoči, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 9 - Stećak 3, Gnječi-Grebine in Crnoča, (created by: R. Maršić)

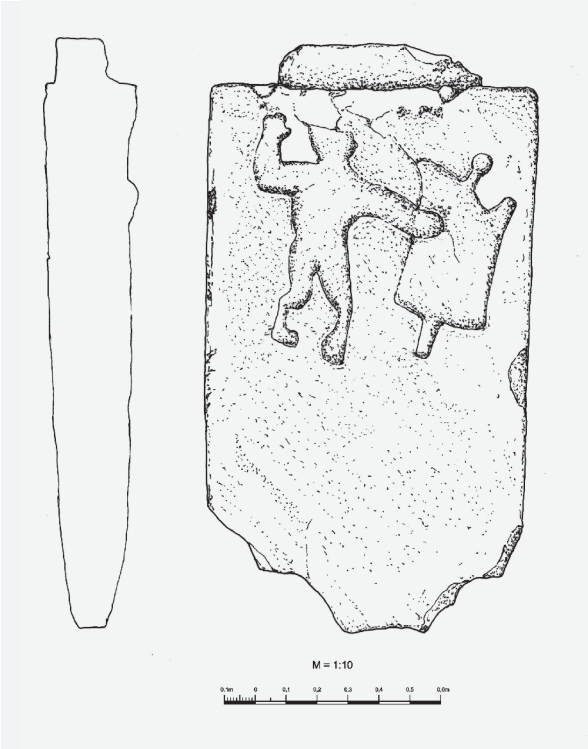


Crtež 10 - Stećak 4, Gnječi-Grebine u Crnoči, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 10 - Stećak 4, Gnječi-Grebine in Crnoča, (created by: R. Maršić)

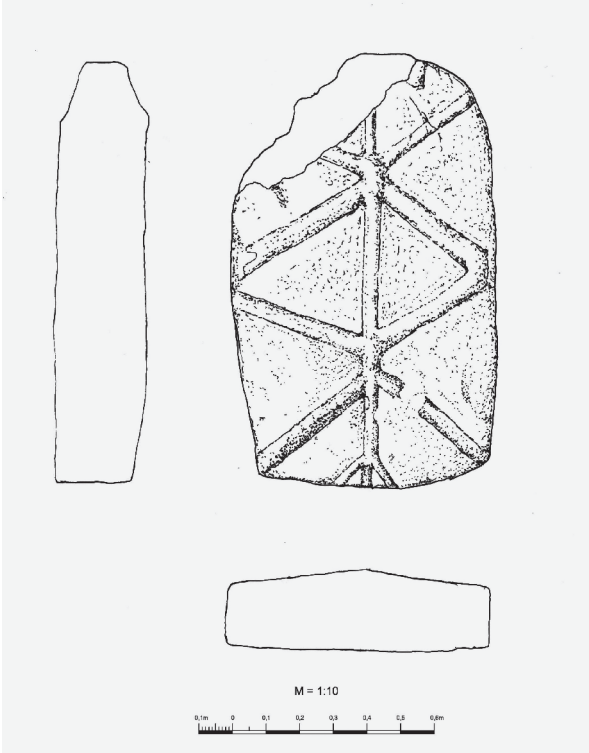


Crtež 11 - Tlocrt stećaka, Grebine iznad Jezerca, (izradio R. Maršić)

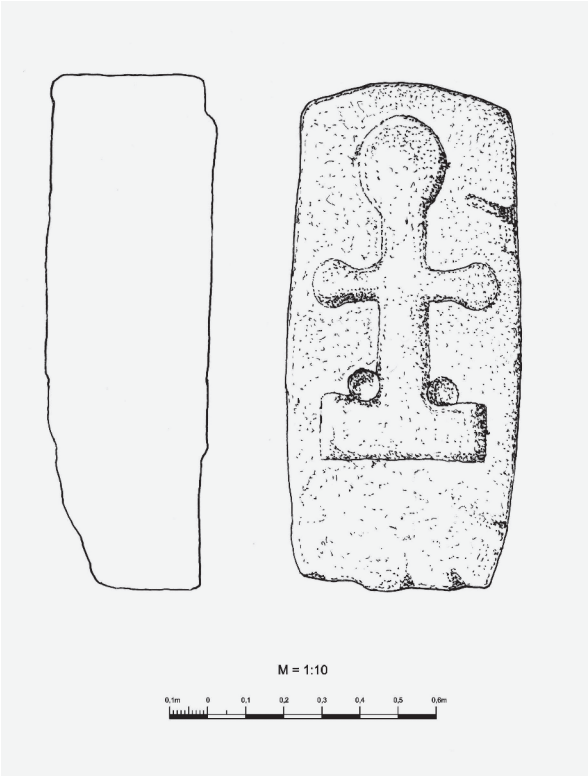
Drawing 11 - Ground plan of stećak tombstones, Grebine above Jezerac, (created by: R. Maršić)



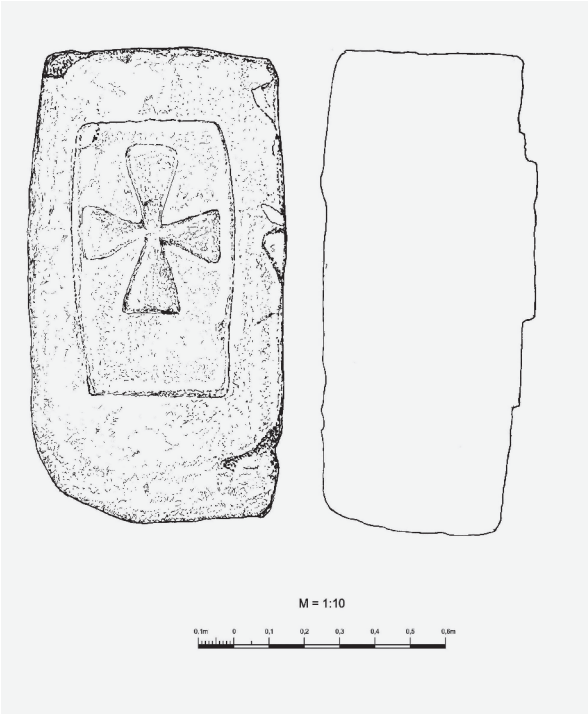
Crtež 12 - Stećak 1, Grebine iznad Jezerca, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 12 - Stećak 1, Grebine above Jezerac, (created by: R. Maršić)



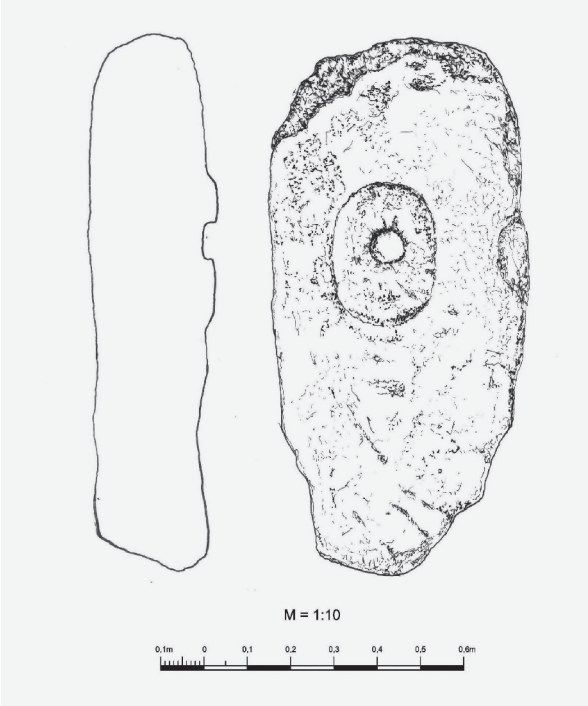
Crtež 13 - Stećak 2_ pločasti sljemenjak, Grebine iznad Jezerca, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 13 - Stećak 2 – slab-like ridge-featured tombstone (pločasti sljemenjak), Grebine above Jezerac, (created by: R. Maršić)



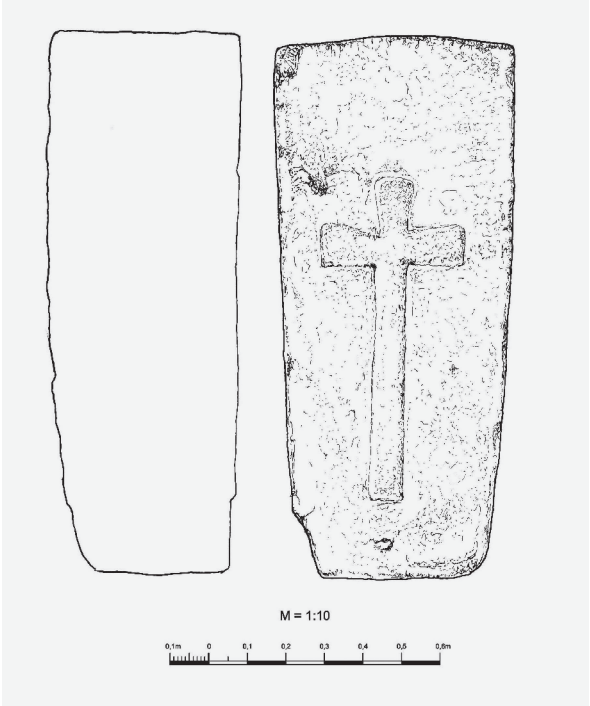
Crtež 14 - Stećak 3, Grebine iznad Jezerca, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 14 - Stećak 3, Grebine above Jezerac, (created by: R. Maršić)



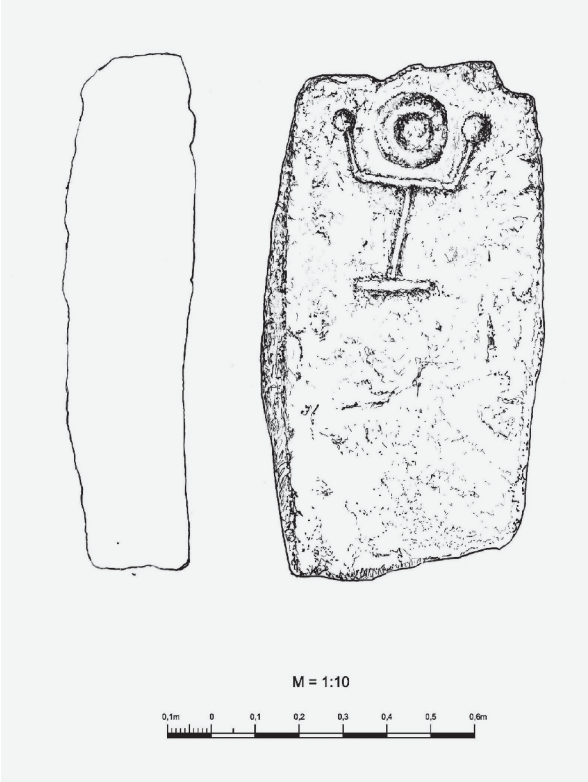
Crtež 15 - Stećak 4, Grebine iznad Jezerca, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 15 - Stećak 4, Grebine above Jezerac, (created by: R. Maršić)



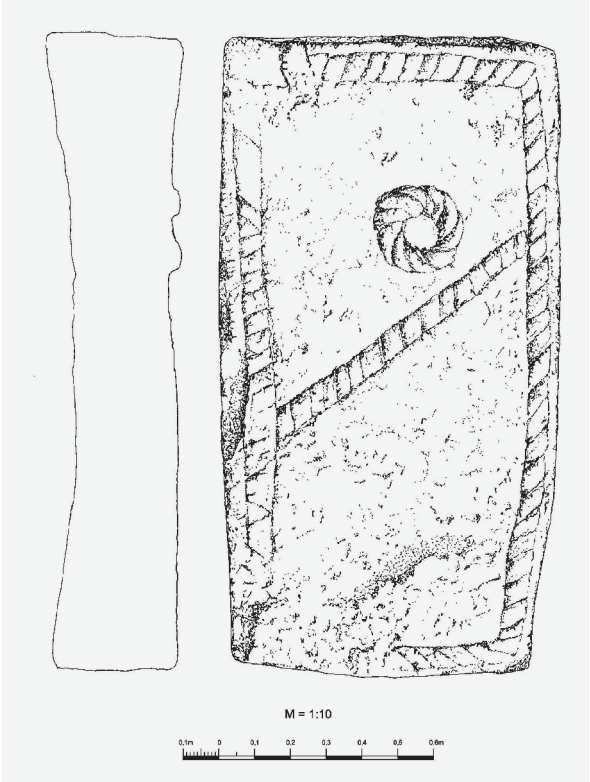
Crtež 16 - Stećak 5, Grebine iznad Jezerca, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 16 - Stećak 5, Grebine above Jezerac, (created by: R. Maršić)



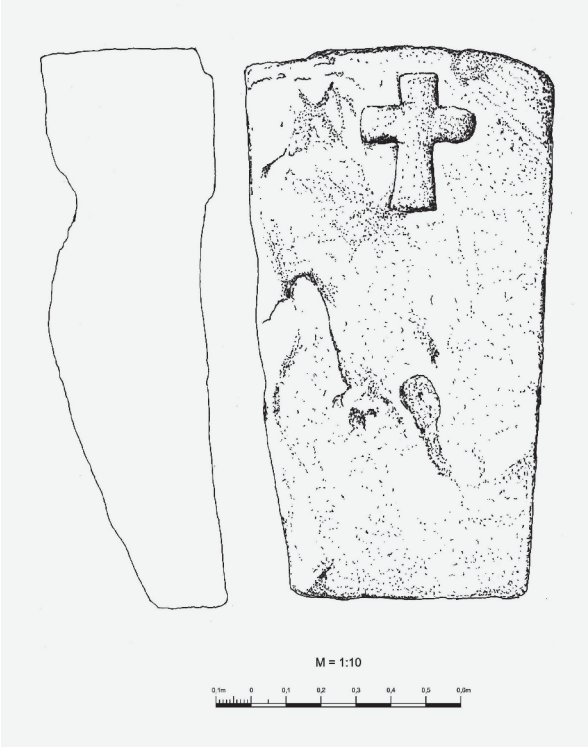
Crtež 17 - Stećak 6, Grebine iznad Jezerca, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 17 - Stećak 6, Grebine above Jezerac, (created by: R. Maršić)



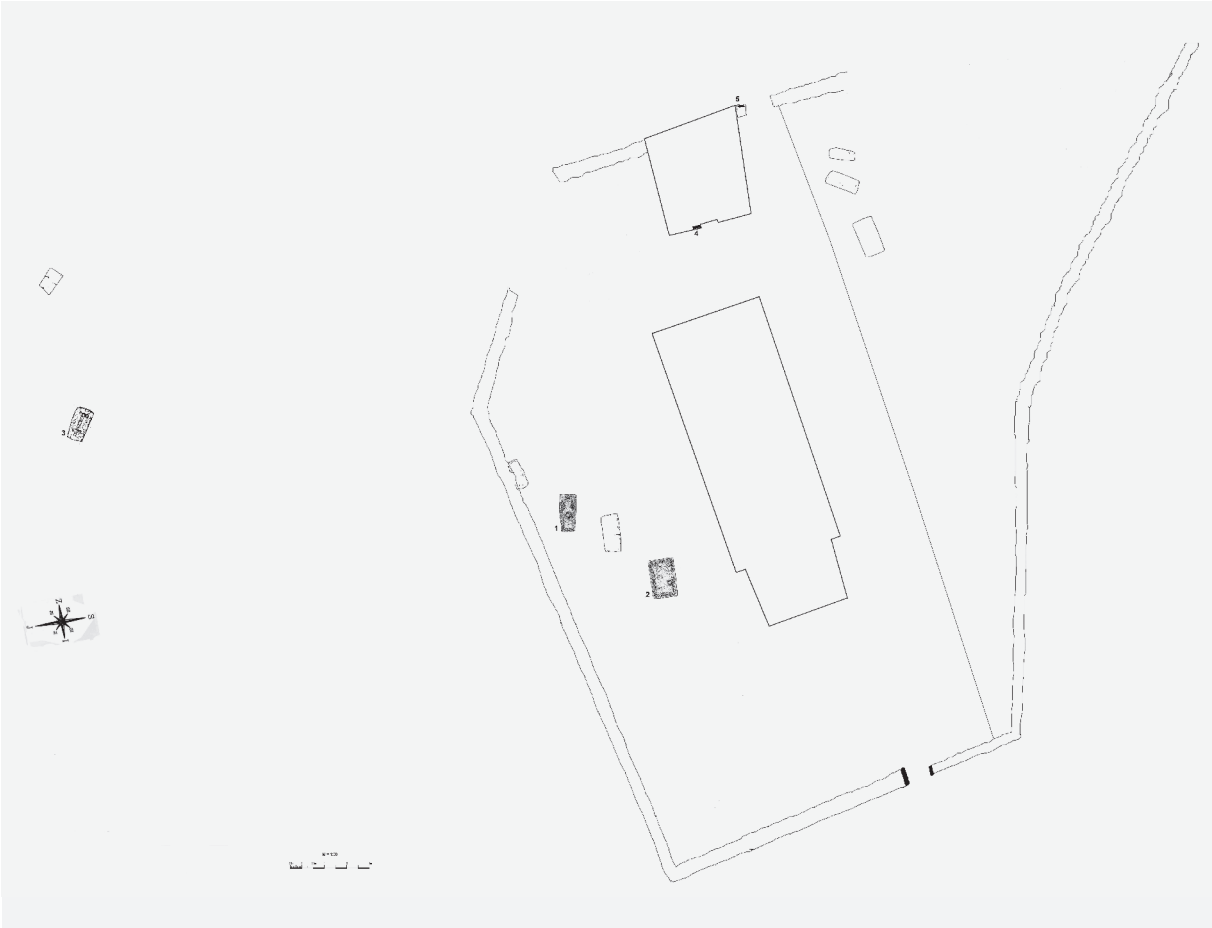
Crtež 18 - Stećak 7, Grebine iznad Jezerca, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 18 - Stećak 7, Grebine above Jezerac, (created by: R. Maršić)



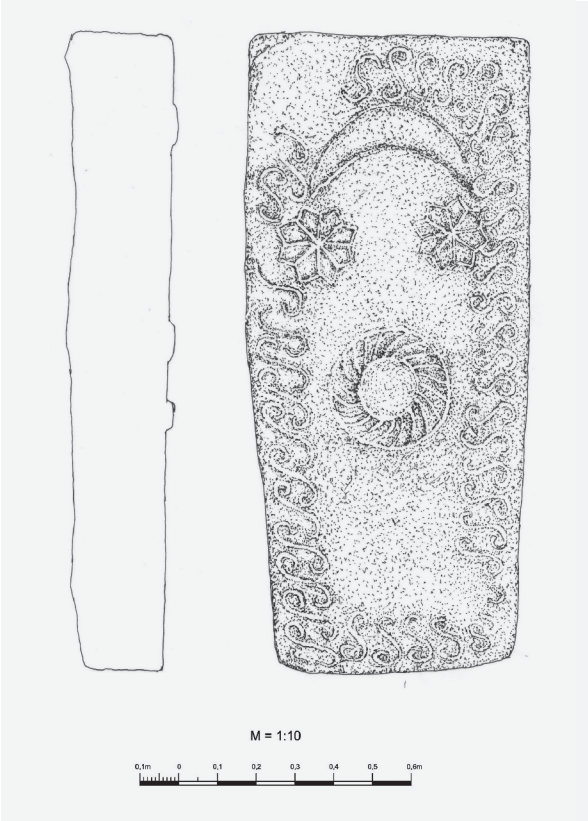
Crtež 19 - Stećak 8, Grebine iznad Jezerca, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 19 - Stećak 8, Grebine above Jezerac, (created by: R. Maršić)



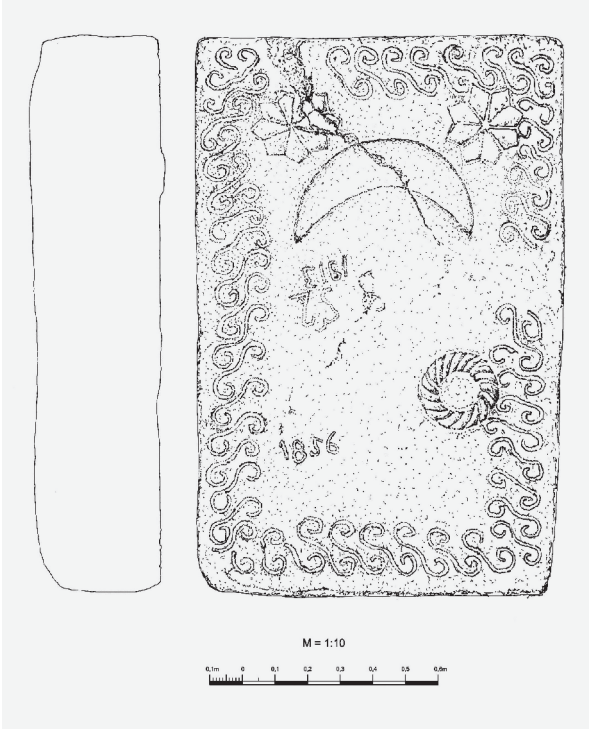
Crtež 20 - Stećak 9, Grebine iznad Jezerca, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 20 - Stećak 9, Grebine above Jezerac, (created by: R. Maršić)



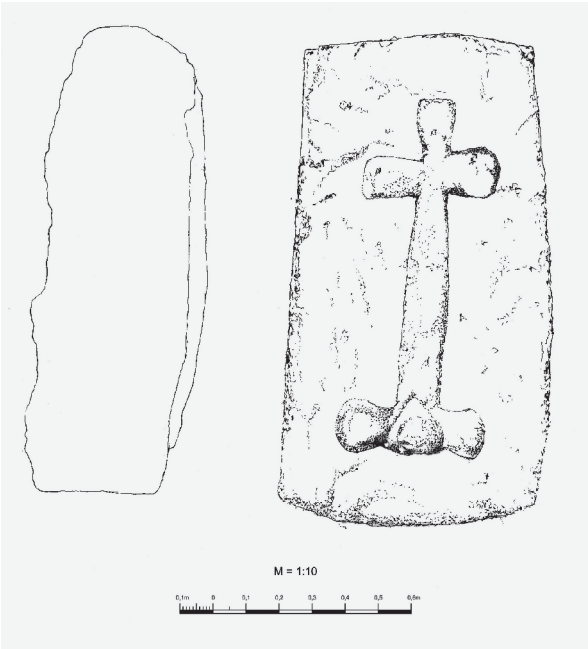
Crtež 21 - Tlocrt stećaka, Groblje crkve Svih Svetih na Bristi, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 21 - Ground plan of stećak tombstones, Cemetery of the Church of All Saints in Brista, (created by: R. Maršić)



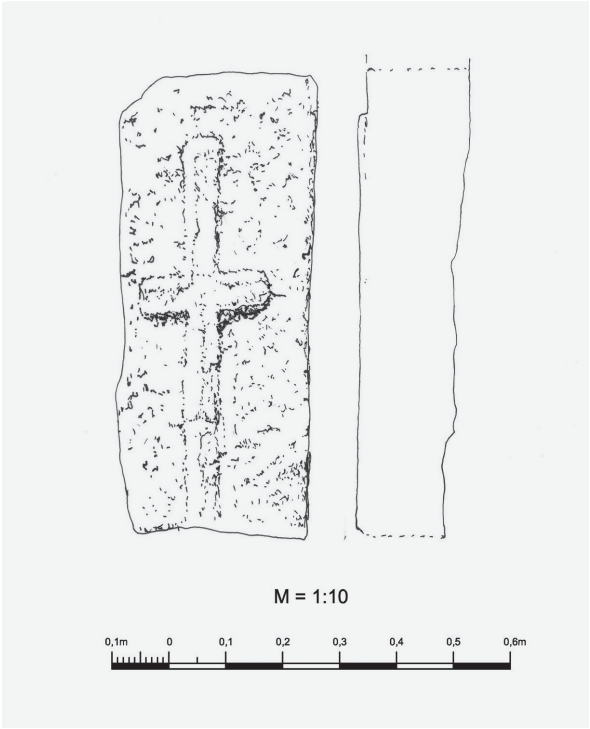
Crtež 22 - Stećak 1, Groblje crkve Svih Svetih na Bristi, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 22 - Stećak 1, Cemetery of the Church of All Saints in Brista, (created by: R. Maršić)



Crtež 23 - Stećak 2, Groblje crkve Svih Svetih na Bristi, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 23 - Stećak 2, Cemetery of the Church of All Saints in Brista, (created by: R. Maršić)



Crtež 24 - Stećak 3_ pločasti sljemenjak, južno od crkve Svih Svetih na Bristi, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 24 - Stećak 3 – slab-like ridge-featured tombstone (pločasti sljemenjak), south of the Church of All Saints in Brista, (created by: R. Maršić)



Crtež 25 - Stećak 4 (ugrađen u kapelicu), Groblje crkve Svih Svetih na Bristi, (izradio R. Maršić)
Drawing 25 - Stećak 4 (built into the chapel), Cemetery of the Church of All Saints in Brista, (created by: R. Maršić)

Table I, II, III. Ukrašavanje stećaka u Plini Istočnoj (izradio Š. Vulić) crteži motiva s lokaliteta pri vrhu Mišje Drage (preuzeto iz Šućur 2015b, str. 616, 620-621, 643-644) crteži motiva s lokaliteta Ograde (preuzeto iz: Tomasović 2011b, str. 308, sl. 35, 37)

Plates I, II, III. Decoration of stećak tombstones in Plina Istočna (created by: Š. Vulić); drawings of motifs from the site near the top of Mišja Draga (taken from: Šućur 2015b, pp. 616, 620-621, 643-644); drawings of motifs from the site of Ograde (taken from: Tomasović 2011b, p. 308, figs. 35, 37)

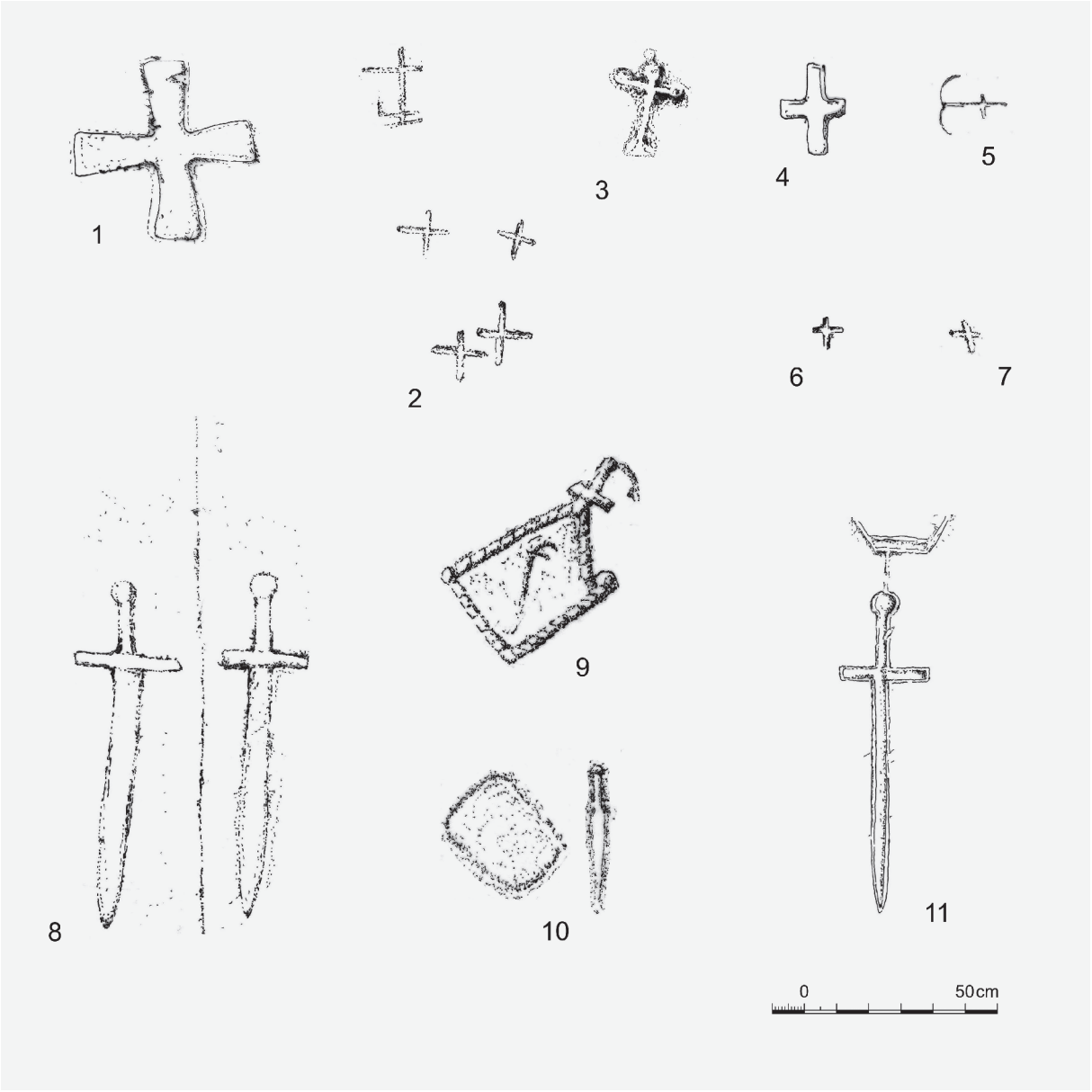


TABLA 1

1. Ograde, kat. br. 44, 2. Zelenik, kat. br. 52, 3. Granica, kat. br. 36, 4 Mišja Draga, kat.br.13, 5. Garište, kat. br.38, 6. Garište, kat. br. 39, 7. Granica, kat. br. 31, 8. Vrbica, kat. br. 23; 9. Put uz Vrbicu, kat. br. 28, 10. Granica, kat. br. 36, 11. Ograde, kat. br. 41.

PLATE 1

Ograde, cat. no. 44, 2. Zelenik, cat. no. 52, 3. Granica, cat. no. 36, 4. Mišja Draga, cat. no. 13, 5. Garište, cat. no. 38, 6. Garište, cat. no. 39, 7. Granica, cat. no. 31, 8. Vrbica, cat. no. 23; 9. Put uz Vrbicu, cat. no. 28, 10. Granica, cat. no. 36, 11. Ograde, cat. no.

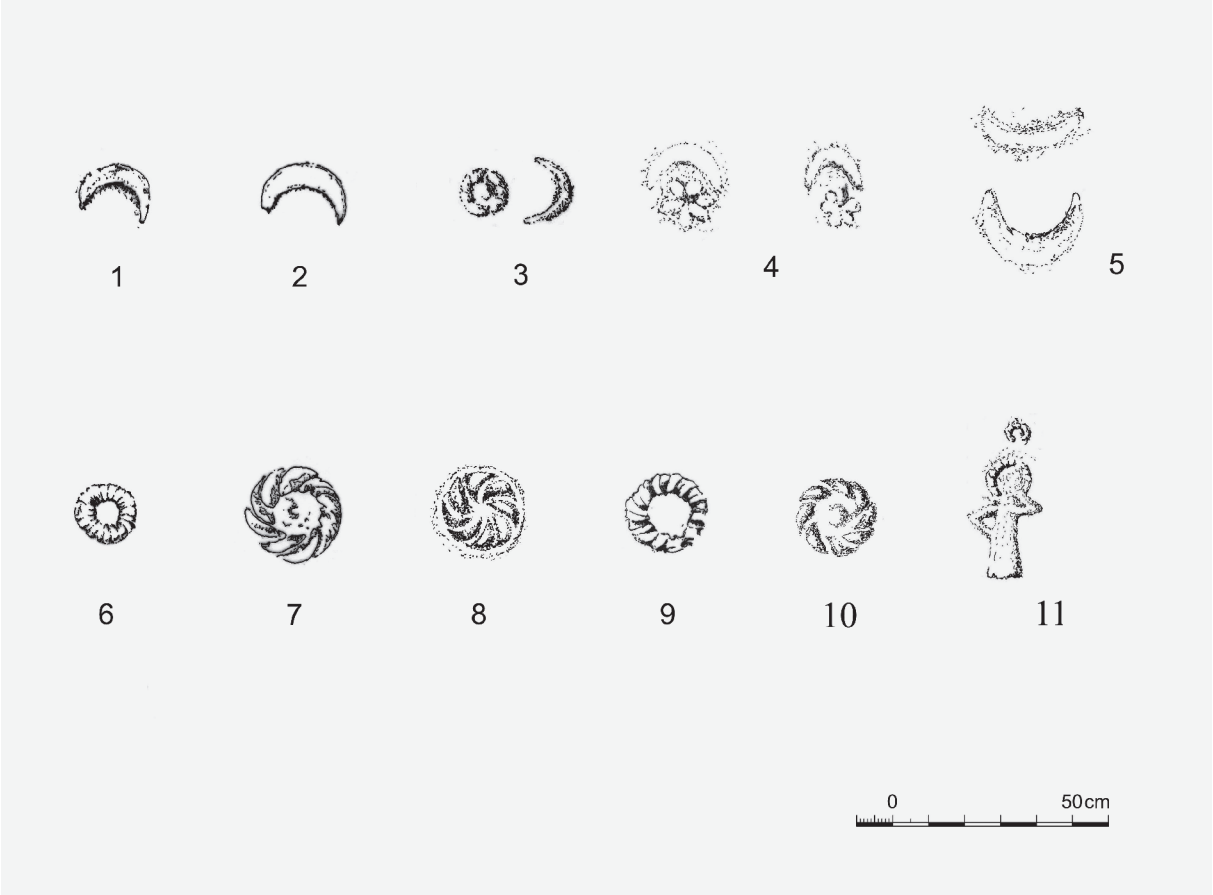


TABLA 2

1. Mišja Draga, kat. br. 7; 2. Mišja Draga, kat. br. 12; 3. Put uz Vrbicu, kat.br. 28; 4. Vrbica, kat. br. 23; 5. Zelenik, kat. br. 56; 6. Mišja Draga, kat. br. 9; 7. Mišja Draga, kat. br. 13; 8. Mišja Draga, kat. br. 14; 9. Garište, kat. br. 37; 10. Put uz Vrbicu, kat.br. 28, 11. Zelenik, kat. br. 54; 12 Granica, kat. br. 31.

PLATE 2

1. Mišja Draga, cat. no. 7; 2. Mišja Draga, cat. no. 12; 3. Put uz Vrbicu, cat. no. 28; 4. Vrbica, cat. no. 23; 5. Zelenik, cat. no. 56; 6. Mišja Draga, cat. no. 9; 7. Mišja Draga, cat. no. 13; 8. Mišja Draga, cat. no. 14; 9. Garište, cat. no. 37; 10. Put uz Vrbicu, cat. no. 28, 11. Zelenik, cat. no. 54; 12. Granica, cat. no. 31.

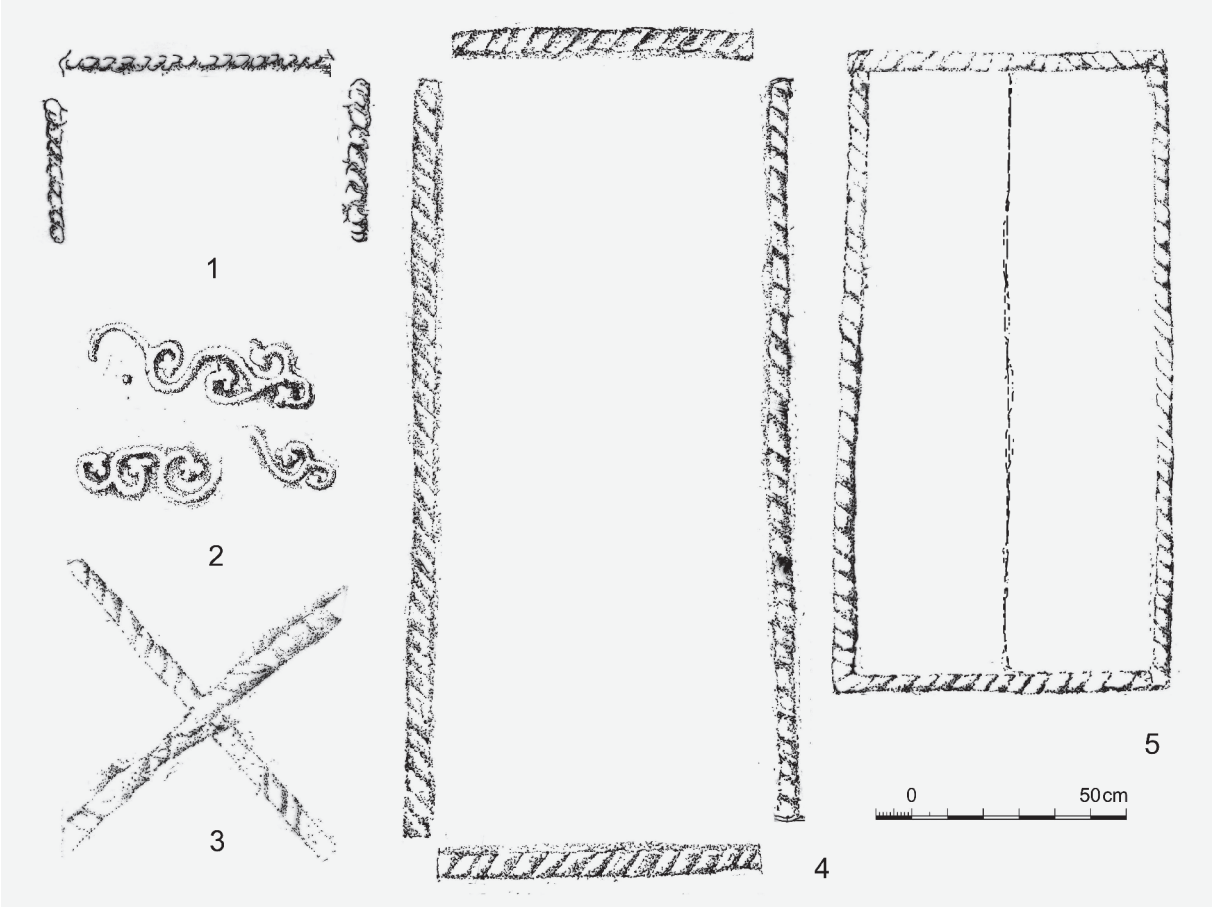


TABLA 3
1. Mišja Draga, kat. br. 13; 2. Put uz Vrbicu, kat. br. 29; 3. Put uz Vrbicu, kat. br. 26; 4. Mišja Draga, kat. br. 14; 5. Vrbica, kat. br. 23.

PLATE 3
1. Mišja Draga, cat. no. 13; 2. Put uz Vrbicu, cat. no. 29; 3. Put uz Vrbicu, cat. no. 26; 4. Mišja Draga, cat. no. 14; 5. Vrbica, cat. no. 23.

Skraćenice / *Abbreviations*

ACTA GEOGR. CROATICA – Acta Geographica Croatica (Zagreb)
ANU BiH – Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine (Sarajevo)
AM ZADAR – Arheološki muzej Zadar
AM ZAGREB – Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu
CROAT. SLAV. IADERT. – Croatica et Slavica Iadertina (Zadar)
HAD – Hrvatsko arheološko društvo (Zagreb, Split)
HAG – Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak, Ministarstvo kulture Republike Hrvatske (Zagreb)
JAZU – Jugoslavenska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti
NS – Naše starine (Sarajevo)
OPUSC. ARCHAEOL. – *Opuscula archaeologica* (Zagreb)
SHP – Starohrvatska prosvjeta (Knin, Split, Zagreb)
VAMZ – Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu
MHAS – Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika Split

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