An archaeological assessment
of the prehistoric and protohistoric evidence
from the island of Korčula, Croatia

In Two Volumes

Volume II

Appendices a
(Figures, Tables, Graphs)

Appendices b
(Site Record Database)

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88. Communication Routes on Korčula.
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90. Positions of Roman villae rusticae.
91. Main areas on Korčula targeted for survey during the research.
Plates

1. Aerial photo of Lumbarda, showing sand alluvium (1) and some of the more apparent regularity in the land divisions (2).

2. Aerial photo of “old/ancient road” (1) and modern tarmac road, ca. 2.5 kms. east of Pupnat village (Neg. # 001-26-2525).

3. Photo of Mala (a) and Vela (b) Palagruža, taken from a position above Čara, Korčula (c); (view to southwest, photo credit: Aldo Mirošević).

4. Aerial photo of sites KZ-002 (1) and KZ-015 (2), and relationship to the “old/ancient road” (3), ca. 1.5 kms. east of Pupnat village.

5. Aerial photo of Sutulija-KS-006 (a), south end of Prapratna polje (1), and Vela Stiniva fields (2).
Figure 1: The Adriatic Basin, and the location of Korčula.
Figure 3: General localities on Korčula mentioned in the text.
KORČULA: Geological Map (including nearby islands).

Figure 4: Geological aspects of Korčula and the adjacent islands.
Basic Soil Type
1. AEOLIAN BROWN, TERRA ROSSA
2. QUATERNARY SANDS
3. QUATERNARY LOAM, TERRA ROSSA

Quality Rating
A VERY FERTILE
B FERTILE
C POOR
D VERT POOR

Figure 5: General soil types and distributions on Korčula (areas > 5.0 hectares).
>humus horizon, grasses, small scrub brush, makija.

>10YR 3/3, dark brown soil, extensive root/organic inclusions; weak; platy/sub-rounded limestone inclusions (0.5-3.0 cm. size), no specific orientations.

>10YR 5/3, yellowish brown soil, clay loam; firm and fairly plastic; sticky when wet; minimal calcareous inclusions (smaller than 5.0 mm.); no stone inclusions; minor organic inclusions.

>10YR 5/8, yellowish brown soil, clay loam; firm and fairly plastic; sticky when wet; minimal calcareous inclusions (smaller than 5.0 mm.); no stone inclusions; minor organic inclusions.

>5Y 5/6, light olive brown clay, extremely plastic and firm, slightly adhesive when wet; limestone inclusions (1.0-2.0 mm.), some mottling of color (light gray), minor organic inclusions.

>5Y 4/4, dark reddish brown soil, sandy silt-loam; very compact, firm & adhesive, sticky when wet; extremely platy limestone inclusions (5.0-0.5 cm.), inclusions parallel with deposition of horizon (i.e. flat) other areas at 45° orientation, stone inclusions extremely concentrated, no organic inclusions.

>large rounded/sub-rounded limestones & beach cobbles; no soils present; at level of higher tide mark on the shoreline.

Figure 6: U.V. Stiniva (Stiniva Bay) pedogenic profile.
Figure 7: Caves and open sites investigated for natural depositional patterns. (1) Vela spilja (2) Spilja u istruškom dolcu (3) Jakasova spilja (4) U. V. Stiniva (Stiniva Bay)
Figure 8: Spilja u istruškom dolcu (KS-026). Top Plan.
Figure 9: Spilja u Istruškom dolcu, profile.
Figure 10: Spilja u istruskom dolcu (KS-026). Unit S1, East Profile.
Site: KS-026  
Unit: S1-east profile

Local Toponym:
-Spišja u Istruškom dolcu
-Cave in the Istruja valley

HARRIS MATRIX

![Diagram of the Harris Matrix]

General Description: Archaeological, Pedological and Geological Loci

001-humus; dark brown, mixed with organic matter (leaves/ small twigs) and extensive bat guano deposit
002/006-chalky calcareous deposit, light-gray horizon, med. compact, small charcoal inclusions; assessed as natural eroded limestone cave stratum with minor charcoal presence
003/007-charcoal deposit, med. compact, non-organic
008-charcoal deposit, med. compact (similar to 003/007), non-organic; >> associated pottery and one flint artifact<<
004/009-terra rossa-type soil, med. compact, non-organic, no inclusions
005/010-tan/ light brown soil deposit, loamy, no inclusions
012-humus-type soil, med. brown, non-compact; posthole-type intrusion from pointed implement (diameter ca. 4 cm. tapered to 1 cm.)
011/013-chalky calcareous deposit, light gray, compact, small terra rossa-type soil inclusions (flecks); assessed as natural eroded limestone cave stratum; with intrusion from 012
014/015-charcoal lens, compact; with intrusion from 012, >> charcoal sample taken from this locus for $^{14}$C testing
016/017-compact brown soil, no cultural material associated, above bedrock; with intrusion from 012
018-travertine/ bedrock

Figure II: Spilja u Istruškom dolcu; Harris Matrix and loci descriptions, Unit S1.
Figure 12: Location of pollen core studies from the East Adriatic Coast. (1) Malo Jezero (2) Peraško Blato (3) Lovorje Blato (4) Lake Palu, Istria (5) Gulf of Piran
Figure 13: Locations of pollen studies in the proximity of Korčula. (1) Malo Jezero, Mjlet (2) Peraško Blato (3) Lovorje Blato.
Figure 14: Central and South Dalmatia, Zones of Vegetation; after Horvat (1954), and Beug (1967).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS B.P.</th>
<th>DATING METHOD</th>
<th>CLIMATIC PERIOD</th>
<th>FOREST PERIOD</th>
<th>FOREST TYPE</th>
<th>GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF VEGETATION and CLIMATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ca.2250 B.P.</td>
<td>Roman colonization</td>
<td>Appearance of imported/ non-indigenous pollens in the cores.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Pinus, Pistacia, and Olea all have INCREASING percentages. Specifically, Pinus pollen INCREASES to ca. 25-30% of the pollen count. Juniperus percentage INCREASES.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca.2400 B.P.</td>
<td>Greek colonization</td>
<td>Appearance of imported/ non-indigenous pollens in the cores.</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>Quercus ilex</td>
<td>Olea, Castanea, Secale, and Juglans appear. These probably reflect Greek and later, Roman, colonization, trade, and contact in the Adriatic Basin. Pinus also RISES rapidly from the beginning of Period C3 to ca. 20%. Erica pollen appears. Pinus Quercus ilex INCREASES, Pinus pollen INCREASES slightly, and a subdominance of Erica pollens is visible. Pinus ilex pollen percentages INCREASE, Pinus pollen INCREASES slightly, and a subdominance of Erica pollens is visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca.2500 B.P.</td>
<td>Greek contact period</td>
<td>1st appearance of imported/ non-indigenous pollens in the cores.</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>Quercus ilex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca.4000-4500 B.P.</td>
<td>Calculation of sediments above the varve type sediments...</td>
<td>Post Atlantic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca.5200 B.P.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interpolation from pollen types found in the cores as compared to the 14C dates &amp; varve sedimentation analysis.</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>Quercus ilex</td>
<td>Juniperus DROPS rapidly, from ca.45% at the beginning of C1 to ca.5% by the close of C1. Quercus rises, and the overall Quercus ilex percentages INCREASE to ca. 75%. Erica pollen appear in the later C1 pollen sample. More modern Mediterranean climate with arid summers, mild winters, as reflected by the evergreen-type pollen increases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca.6000 B.P.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interpolation from pollen types found compared to the 14C dates.</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>Juniperus/ Phillyrea</td>
<td>Quercus ilex pollen percentage INCREASE to ca. 60% of the pollen sample. Phillyrea pollen percentages DROP rapidly. Juniperus begins to DROP. Pinus pollen percentage INCREASES. Slow change to a more modern Mediterranean climate with arid summers, mild winters, as reflected by the evergreen-type pollen increases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca.6840 B.P.</td>
<td></td>
<td>14C (calibrated)</td>
<td>Atlantic Period</td>
<td></td>
<td>Deciduous to evergreen ratio DROPS to 1.5/1. Clear evergreen predominance. Quercus ilex pollen percentages in the sample INCREASE, up to 10%. Climate changes to a more standard Mediterranean type with mild winters and arid summers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca.7600 B.P.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>Juniperus/ Phillyrea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca.8000 B.P.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boreal-Atlantic Transition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca.8420 B.P.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Quercus ilex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca.9000 B.P.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca.10000 B.P.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 15:** Postglacial Dalmatian forest vegetation and local climate, simplified from Beug (1961a-b, 1962, 1967), as gathered from the Malo Jezero core samples, Mljet island, Croatia.
Figure 16: Preserved domestic and wild grains (Early and Middle Neolithic contexts) at certain sites throughout the Adriatic Basin. (1) Vela spilja, Korčula (for reference). (2) Danilo Bitinj (3) Pokrovnik (4) Tinj-Podlivade (5) Lisičići (6) Kakanj (7) Obre (8) Lug (9) Grotto San Angelo di Ostuni (10) Le Macchie (11) Rendina (12) Passo di Corvo (13) Ripoli
**OBRAZAC ZA NALAZIŠTA I SPOMENIKE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD**

1. Koordinata Grid Coordinates: | GPS: | 2. Kote/ Elevation: |
2. Mjesto Izvjestaja/ Vlasnik/Korisnik/ Local Informants/ Owner/Tenant: |
3. Toponim / Locality Name/Description: |
4. Vrsta nalaza/ Type of Remains: |
5. Period / Diagnostic Telaka /Diagnostic Artifact: |
6. Nalazišta veličina / Site Size: (m. X m. / m²) |
7. Donjet material / Ut / Material Collected: |
8. Vreća i značka br. / bag and Tag No./ and comment): |
9. Tip zemljišta / Soil Type: |
10. Mješavinje: |
11. Stupanj erozije / Amount of Erosion: |
12. Topografija / Ped Teras / Topography / Surface Slope: |
13. Geologija / Geology: |
14. Terrasa / Terracing: |
15. Uzgoj / Cultivation: |
16. Vegetacija (nalazišta/ Vegetation (site): |
17. Vegetacija (područja/ Vegetation (area): |
18. Izvor Vode (potajnosti, sezonski / Water Source (distance, seasonal): |
19. Istraživost Vjetra (stupanj / Exposure to Wind (extent): |
20. Druga oštećenja / Oštećenja / Other Damage / Future Threat: |
21. Izloženost Vjetru / Exposure to Wind: |
22. Broj fotografija / Film / Reference No. of Photographs / Film: CB/ B&W: |
23. Podatke sakupio / Komentari / Recorder / Comments: |
Povijest i Testovi Na Naazišta / Site History and Tests Conducted
Associated Documentation

26. Trenutni Smještaž Nalaza / Current Position of Associated Finds:
Figure 20: Township municipalities on Korčula.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Township Area</th>
<th>Township Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Račišće*</td>
<td>KR (not used)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blato</td>
<td>KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čara</td>
<td>KC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korčula</td>
<td>KK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumbarda</td>
<td>KL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupnat</td>
<td>KP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smokvica</td>
<td>KS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vela Luka</td>
<td>KV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Žrnovo</td>
<td>KZ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Due to the small size of the Račišće township, the locality was incorporated into the Pupnat area for this thesis.

Example:

Site Code: **KV-027**

The site is located in the recognized *Vela Luka* township area on Korčula (KV), and is the 27th site to be recorded from that area into the database.

Figure: 19: Site Code Designation Used on Korčula for this Research: Reference Table

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**KORCULA ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH GROUP**

*Artifact/Sample Bag Documentation: Ziplock Bags and Card Inserts*

1.) **DATE:** dd. mm. year
   *eg.* 04-06-1996

2.) **SITE NUMBER:** K + (V, B, S, C, P, L, Z, K) -000
   *eg.* KV-012

3.) **NUMBER OF BAGS FROM SITE, AND SITE NUMBER (ABOVE):**
   - *eg.* Bag 1 of 1, KL-012
     (only 1 bag needed for artifacts/soils/samples)
   - *eg.* Bag 2 (3,4,5,...) of 7, KL-012
     (7 bags are needed; this one as bag 2 of 7 total)

5.) **GENERAL ARTIFACT/CONTENTS DESCRIPTION:**
   - *eg.* (pottery) amphorae fragment, rim sherd with handle; body shard; base; Hvar Culture rim, Impreso body sherd, Bronze/ Iron Age fragment, Misc. Hvar Culture fragments.
   - *eg.* (bone) mammal bone; fish bone; sea mammal bone tool; ovicaprid teeth, *Bos* teeth, etc.
   - *eg.* (lithic) debitage, core prep. flake, blade, burin, axe, etc.
   - *eg.* (shell) limpet, land snail, etc.
   - *eg.* soil sample
   - *eg.* 14C sample; charcoal.

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Figure: 21; Artifact, Sample, and Storage Bag: Documentation Format Used During this Research
Figure 22: Computer Field Codes and Site Attributes Used in the Thesis Database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAAA00</td>
<td>UNDETERMINED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAAA01</td>
<td>GRAVE/ BURIAL EVIDENCE-PRESENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAAA02</td>
<td>MAMMAL BONE/ KOSTI-PRESENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAAA03</td>
<td>SHELL/ SKOLJKE-PRESENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAAA04</td>
<td>METAL/ BRONZE/ IRON/ SLAG-PRESENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAAA05</td>
<td>ISOLATE/ SINGLE FIND SITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAAA06</td>
<td>GEOLOGICAL-EVIDENCE OF QUARRYING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAAA07</td>
<td>GEOLOGICAL/ PEDOLOGICAL-CLAY SOURCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAAA08</td>
<td>GEOLOGICAL-MATERIALS ASSOCIATED w/ SITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAAA09</td>
<td>GLASS FOUND ON SITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAAA10</td>
<td>COIN (S) FOUND ON SITE</td>
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<td>BAA001</td>
<td>BRONZE AGE (General)</td>
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<td>BAA002</td>
<td>EARLY BRONZE AGE</td>
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<td>BAA003</td>
<td>MIDDLE BRONZE AGE</td>
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<td>BAA004</td>
<td>LATE BRONZE AGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAA001</td>
<td>ROCK SHELTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAA002</td>
<td>CAVE SITE</td>
</tr>
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<td>CAA003</td>
<td>ARTIFACTS STORED IN MUSEUM CZK/VL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAA004</td>
<td>ARTIFACTS STORED ELSEWHERE</td>
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<td>ENEOLITHIC/ COPPER AGE-EVIDENCE PRESENT</td>
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<td>GEDETIC SURVEY MARKER ON SITE</td>
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<td>CAA007</td>
<td>TERRA ROSSA SOILS ON or NEAR SITE</td>
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<td>CAA008</td>
<td>OUTCROP INCORPORATED INTO STRUCTURE</td>
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<td>CAA009</td>
<td>1-2 HILLTOP/PREHISTORIC SITES IN VIEW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAA010</td>
<td>3-4 HILLTOP/PREHISTORIC SITES IN VIEW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAA011</td>
<td>5+ HILLTOP/PREHISTORIC SITES IN VIEW</td>
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<td>CAA012</td>
<td>SITE NEAR LAND COMMUNICATION ROUTE</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAA013</td>
<td>SITE NEAR CISTERNS or FRESH WATER SOURCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAA014</td>
<td>SITE HAS A VIEW TO THE SEA</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAA015</td>
<td>SITE SITUATED IN LOWLANDS or POLJE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAA016</td>
<td>SITE SITUATED ON HILLSIDE or SLOPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAA017</td>
<td>SITE SITUATED ON HILLTOP or HIGHPOINT</td>
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<td>GA001</td>
<td>GREEK (General)</td>
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<td>GA002</td>
<td>GREEK-ARCHAIC</td>
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<td>GREEK-CLASSICAL</td>
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<td>GA004</td>
<td>GREEK-HELLENISTIC</td>
</tr>
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<td>GA005</td>
<td>GREEK-HELLLENISTIC or ITALIAN GNATHIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>GA006</td>
<td>GREEK-COIN (S) FOUND</td>
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<td>IAO01</td>
<td>IRON AGE (General)</td>
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<td>IAO02</td>
<td>EARLY IRON AGE</td>
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<td>LATE IRON AGE-ILLYRIAN</td>
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<td>OLIVE-SIZED SEA COBBLES FOUND</td>
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<td>LITHIC FINDS w/ AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION</td>
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<td>MODERN DAMAGE or LOOTING</td>
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<td>SITE BADLY DAMAGED</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOD06</td>
<td>SITE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOD07</td>
<td>SITE WELL-PRESERVED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOD08</td>
<td>EXCAVATED/ SUB-SURFACE TESTED/ SAMPLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEO001</td>
<td>EARLY NEOLITHIC</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEO002</td>
<td>EARLY NEOLITHIC-IMPRESSO I (Impresso A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE</td>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEO02</td>
<td>EARLY NEOLITHIC-IMPRESSO II (Impresso B)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEO03</td>
<td>EARLY NEOLITHIC-IMPRESSO III (Tremolo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEO04</td>
<td>MID. NEOLITHIC-VELA LUKA CULTURE-DANILO</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEO05</td>
<td>LATE NEOLITHIC-HVAR I</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEO06</td>
<td>LATE NEOLITHIC-HVAR II</td>
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<td>NEO09</td>
<td>NEOLITHIC (General)</td>
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<td>PAL01</td>
<td>PALAEOLITHIC</td>
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<td>PRE00</td>
<td>CAIRN/ GOMILA w/ STRUCTURAL FEATURE (S)</td>
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<td>PRE01</td>
<td>PREHISTORIC (General)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRE02</td>
<td>LIMESTONE-TUMULUS/ GOMILA/ CAIRN</td>
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<td>PRE03</td>
<td>SIMPLE PREHISTORIC HILLTOP STRUCTURE</td>
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<td>POTTERY or CERAMICS PRESENT</td>
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<td>PRE06</td>
<td>LITHIC MATERIALS PRESENT</td>
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<td>PRE07</td>
<td>OTHER STRUCTURE (S) PRESENT</td>
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<td>PRE08</td>
<td>&quot;KULA&quot; TYPE STRUCTURE</td>
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<td>PUB00</td>
<td>SITE or REFERENCE TO SITE-PUBLISHED</td>
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<td>PUB01</td>
<td>SPECIALIST ANALYSIS ON MATERIALS</td>
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<td>REL00</td>
<td>CHURCH or RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE ON SITE</td>
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<td>MIDDLE ROMAN</td>
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<td>ROM05</td>
<td>ROMAN VILLA RUSTICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM06</td>
<td>BYZANTINE</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROM07</td>
<td>CEMENTUM or HYDROLIC MORTAR PRESENT</td>
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<td>ROM08</td>
<td>VILLA WALLS or STRUCTURE (S)-STANDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM09</td>
<td>ROMAN COIN (S) FOUND</td>
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<td>UWA01</td>
<td>UNDERWATER-FIND SPOT</td>
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<tr>
<td>UWA02</td>
<td>UNDERWATER-SHIPWRECK</td>
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<td>UWA03</td>
<td>SHORELINE SITE</td>
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<td>UWA04</td>
<td>SITE FOUND ON ADJACENT ISLET</td>
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<td>VEN01</td>
<td>VENETIAN or RENAISSANCE MATERIALS</td>
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<td>VRH00</td>
<td>PREHISTORIC HILLTOP STRUCTURE/ SITE</td>
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</table>
The research procession

New research designs, methodologies, past data re-examined - next season's fieldwork is planned - funding acquired

$$ ££ ¥¥

Interpretations, summary reports & publications

Information collected on the field forms is transferred to the computer data base - raw data processing conducted

Artefacts & samples processed at the Archaeological Museum in Vela Luka

Figure 23
Gudnjaca pećina
Pelješac Peninsula, South Dalmatia

6600BC 6400BC 6200BC 6000BC 5800BC 5600BC 5400BC 5200BC
Calibrated date

Prom Chapman (1988) «

Level I (XXV) Early Neo. Impressed Wares.
Level I (XXIV) Early Neo. Impressed Wares.
Level II (4.6m) Early Neo. Impressed Wares and Middle Neo. Danilo A Wares.
Level II (XXIII) Mid. Neo. Danilo Wares.

Figure: 24

Odnut II
Northwest Montenegro

Si 2217 6986±100BP
Si 2219 6550±100BP
Si 2222 6900±100BP
6600BC 6400BC 6200BC 6000BC 5800BC 5600BC 5400BC 5200BC
Calibrated date

From Srejovic (1974)

Odnut II a; associated with monochrome, Rnicovo, and Impresso pottery (Adriatic variants)
Odnut II b; transition, similar assemblage as above.
Odnut IIb; noticeable decrease in the monochrome ware percentage, Impresso of the Adriatic variant predominates.

Figure: 25

Tinj-Podlivade and Gospodina pećina
Central Dalmatia

Gn-15236 6980±160BP
Gn-15237 6670±260BP
Gn-15238 6280±210BP
GrN-15239 6000±110BP
Z 579 7010±90BP

7000BC 6500BC 6000BC 5500BC 5000BC 4500BC
Calibrated date

From Chapman, et al. (1990) «
From Chapman & Muller (1990) «
Tinj 1 Site; Associated with Impresso Wares (Early Adriatic Variants), wild and domestic fauna, some evidence of domestic cereals.
Tinj 2 Site; same as Tinj 1.
Tinj 3 Site; same as Tinj 1.
Gospodina pećina; Impresso Wares (Early Adriatic Variants)

Figure: 26

Sidari
Northern Coast of Corfu, Ionian Sea

GX0 771 7670±120BP
GX0 772 7340±180BP

7500BC 7000BC 6500BC 6000BC 5500BC 5000BC 4500BC
Calibrated date

From Sordinas (1967) «

Lower Level; plain and incised wares similar to finds from Molfetta, Italy.
Upper Level; Impresso Wares of Early Adriatic Variants, similar finds as in Crvena Stijena Level III, Zelena pećina, and Grotta della Mura (Italy-Puglia).

Figure: 27

Pokrvenik I
Central Dalmatia

Z-895 6300±150BP
HD-13202-12842 6290±65BP
Z-n.e. 7000±100BP

6500BC 6000BC 5500BC 5000BC 4500BC
Calibrated date

From Karg and Muller (1988) «

Date obtained from carbonized grains in a storage jar; associated with Danilo A phase of Early Middle Neolithic.
Obtained from in situ grains within the Danilo A of the Early Middle Neolithic.
No lab number published (Chapman and Muller 1990); associated with Impresso Wares.

Figure: 28
Late Middle Neolithic: Z-1742
5430 ± 100 BP
from Vela spilja, Korčula

1 σ 58.2% confidence
4360BC (0.91) 4140BC
4120BC (0.09) 4080BC

2 σ 95.4% confidence
4460BC (1.00) 4000BC

Relative Probability
4000BC 4000BC 4400BC 4500BC 5000BC 5500BC 6000BC 7000BC

Figure 29: From Srdoc et al. (1989: 86)

Bukovići-Lastvine
Central Dalmatia: Eneolithic

GrN 15244 4580±80BP
GrN 15242 4520±60BP
GrN 15241 4390±60BP
GrN 15243 3090±50BP

Figure 30: From Chapman et al. (1990)

Early and Middle Neolithic: Calibrated dates from Vela spilja, Korčula; South Dalmatia

Z-1742 5430±100BP
Z-n.a. 1 7000±1200BP
Z-n.a. 2 7200±1200BP

7500BC 7000BC 6500BC 6000BC 5500BC 5000BC 4500BC 4000BC 3500BC

Calibrated date

Figure 31: Note: Z-1742 more than likely dates to the Late Middle Neolithic (Srdoc et al 1989: 86) from 2.70 m. to 2.90 m. below surface; charcoal mixed with clay from hearth; Z-n.a. 1-2 were not published with lab numbers (see Chapman and Müller 1990: 129) and date the lowest Early Neolithic Impresso stratum in the cave, associated with two crouched inhumations.
Figure 32: Specific important sites mentioned in the text.

Figure 34: Various phases of Early Neolithic Motifs; after Müller (1988)
Figure 35: Middle Neolithic Danilo Cult Figurine, or “Salt Pot”, from Danilo-Bitinj, after Korošec (1964)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus-species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TERRESTRIAL SPECIES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Sus scrofa</em></td>
<td>wild boar</td>
<td>divlje svinja</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Lepus europaeus</em></td>
<td>hare</td>
<td>zec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Equus asinus</em></td>
<td>donkey</td>
<td>tovar (magarac)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Capra ibex (hircus?)</em></td>
<td>goat</td>
<td>koza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bos taurus</em></td>
<td>cow</td>
<td>govedo</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Canis familiaris intermedius</em></td>
<td>prehistoric dog (domesticated?)</td>
<td>divlje pas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Capreolus capreolus</em></td>
<td>roe deer</td>
<td>arna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Vulpes vulpes</em></td>
<td>fox</td>
<td>lisica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cervus elaphus</em></td>
<td>red deer</td>
<td>jelen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bos taurus primigenius</em></td>
<td>ox (auroch)</td>
<td>divlje govedo-tur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ovis aries</em></td>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>ovca</td>
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<td><strong>AVIAN SPECIES</strong></td>
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<td><em>Anas sp.</em></td>
<td>duck</td>
<td>divlja patka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Andrea sp.</em></td>
<td>heron or.</td>
<td>Čaplja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Casmerodius sp.</em></td>
<td>snowy egret</td>
<td>bjela čaplja</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Phasianus colchicus</em></td>
<td>pheasant</td>
<td>fazan</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pica sp.</em></td>
<td>magpie</td>
<td>svraka</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Corvus corone</em></td>
<td>crow</td>
<td>vrana</td>
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<td><strong>MARINE SPECIES</strong></td>
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<td><em>Delphinida delphis</em></td>
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<td>dupin</td>
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<td><em>Histophorida tetrapterus</em></td>
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<td>igloklijun</td>
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<td><strong>MOLLUSCS</strong></td>
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<td><em>Venus verrucosa</em> l.*</td>
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<td><em>Mytilus galloprovincialis lam.</em></td>
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<td>dagnja</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Charonia nodifera lam.</em></td>
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<td>tritonova truba</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cerithium vulgatum bruguier</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>vretenjača</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Murex trunculus</em> l.*</td>
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<td>volak kurgavi</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Arc as noal</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>kunjka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Patella coerulea</em> l.*</td>
<td>limpet</td>
<td>lumpar (priljepak)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Monodonta turbinata</em></td>
<td>sea snail</td>
<td>ogrc. nanara</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Astraea rusa</em></td>
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<td>odi Sveti Lucije</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ostrea edulius</em> l.*</td>
<td>rock oysters</td>
<td>ostriga kamenica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Spondylus goederopus</em> l.*</td>
<td>abalone</td>
<td>kopito</td>
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Figure 36: Marine and terrestrial fauna from the Neolithic levels at Vela spilja, Korčula.
Camera: WILD RC-10

Date of Original Photo Reconnaissance: 1991
Date of 35mm Reproduction: 09/1994

Scale Information:

1/8000 = 4 km. altitude
1/15000 = 7.5 km. altitude

Reproductions were made on 35mm negatives (with Ilford FP-4/100 a.s.a.) of photos from the original aerial reconnaissance contact prints (12 inch-type). Original large format negatives were not available for direct print copy. Archive numbers indicate the original large format negative/contact print data. These original contact prints are currently held in the Land Survey Offices in općina Korčula and općina Blato.

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<th>Site/Target</th>
<th>Alt.(km.)</th>
<th>Archive #</th>
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<tr>
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<td>07</td>
<td>Koludrt</td>
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<td>2071</td>
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<td>?</td>
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<td>09</td>
<td>Sv. Antun</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>2511</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Kopila</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Njivice -E of Sv. Ivan Gradina</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>N/W of Veli vrh-Pupnat</td>
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<tr>
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<td>FP-4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Gradac-S of Račišće</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Mala kapja-gomila</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Dubrava- E of Pupnat, old road</td>
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Figure 37: Aerial photo negatives: targets and sites documented (negs. in possession of the author).
Camera: WILD RC-10
Date of Original Photo Reconnaissance: 1991
Date of 35mm Reproduction: 09/1994

Scale Information:

1/8000 = 4 km. altitude
1/15000 = 7.5 km. altitude

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<td>Potirna</td>
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<td>Otok Proizd</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0002</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Greben-Hum-Potirna</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0002</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Greben-Hum</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0002</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Greben-Hum</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0002</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Gradina 555+ tumuli</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0002</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Gradina 555+ tumuli-Puhovo</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0002</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Sločajna</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0002</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Kom</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2413</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 38: Aerial photo negatives: Targets and sites documented (negs. in possession of the author).
Scale Information:

1/8000 = 4 km. altitude
1/15000 = 7.5 km. altitude

Reproductions were made on 35mm negatives (with Ilford FP-4/100 a.s.a.) of photos from the original aerial reconnaissance contact prints (12 inch-type). Original large format negatives were not available for direct print copy. Archive numbers indicate the original large format negative/contact print data. These original contact prints are currently held in the Land Survey Offices in općina Korčula and općina Blato.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roll #</th>
<th>Film Size</th>
<th>Film Type</th>
<th>Neg. #</th>
<th>Site/Target</th>
<th>Alt.(km.)</th>
<th>Archive #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Donje Blato</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Lumbarda</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Zlo polje - old road</td>
<td>4 km.</td>
<td>2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Zlo polje - old road-2 gomile</td>
<td>4 km.</td>
<td>2528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Cemetery at Smokvica</td>
<td>4 km.</td>
<td>2366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Cemetery at Smokvica</td>
<td>4 km.</td>
<td>2366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Jubak-Kosirica</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Bačva</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Glupca</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Račišće and kneža</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Lumbarda</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Račišće</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Punat with Jubak-Kosirica</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Pupnatska luka-Jubak-Kosirica</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2419 (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Ripna Stražišće and bay</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Smokviške Gradina, pipeline,villa</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Mala kapja gomila</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Kosirica - Jubak</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Ispod Puhovac (Hollywood site)</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>35mm</td>
<td>FP-4</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Mala i Vela Stražišće-Čara</td>
<td>7.5 km.</td>
<td>2408</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 39: Aerial photo negatives: Targets and sites documented (negs. in possession of the author).
Figure 40: Sediment particle size output (SediGraph); U.V. Stiniva, sample S1.
Figure 41: Sediment particle size output (SediGraph); U.V. Stiniva, sample S2.
Figure 42: Sediment particle size output (SediGraph); U.V. Stiniva, sample S3.
Figure 43: Standard Preparation of Clay Samples for Use in the Sedigraph

1. samples are reduced by pestle and mortar
2. samples are sieved to sub-63 μm particle size (μm = microns)
3. 1.5 g. sample (< 63 μm) in 75 ml. of (sodium hexmate phosphate/5% Calgon)
4. mixture treated for 10 min. in ultra-sonic bath
5. 5 min. magnetic stirring of the mixture
6. prepared mixture is introduced into the sedigraph (Micromentics 5000 ET)

Figure 44: General Outline of Particle Size Classes (BS 1377)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICLE SIZE</th>
<th>2mm</th>
<th>60 μm</th>
<th>2 μm</th>
<th>CLAY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEDIMENT TYPE</td>
<td>COURSE</td>
<td>MEDIUM</td>
<td>FINE</td>
<td>COURSE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAND: Mineral particles 0.06 - 2.00 mm. in diameter
SILT: Mineral particles 0.002 - 0.06 (0.063) mm. in diameter
CLAY: Mineral matter less than 0.002 in diameter

Basic tripolar arrangement of particle-size classes in BS 1377 (after Kenley and Macphail 1981: 228)

SediGraph Results: Stiniva Bay

Figure 45: Note: sand was not detected in any of the Stiniva samples.
Pottery Profile: XRF

Sample Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact No.</th>
<th>Lab. Code</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KV-012/1</td>
<td>1A</td>
<td>Vela spilja</td>
<td>Impresso body sherd and rim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KV-012/2</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Vela spilja</td>
<td>Dimina Vela Lukas Cult, body sherd-orange and buff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KV-012/3</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Vela spilja</td>
<td>Hvar Cult, body sherd-orange-buff with rim thickened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KV-012/4</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Vela spilja</td>
<td>Impresso body sherd-plain non impressions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KZ-013/1</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Jakasova spilja</td>
<td>Hvar Cult, body sherd with cave encrustation (orange-buff)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 46: XRF: Tabular/Graph Results on the Selected Neolithic Pottery (expressed as % amounts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>SiO₂</th>
<th>Al₂O₃</th>
<th>Fe₂O₃</th>
<th>MgO</th>
<th>CaO</th>
<th>Na₂O</th>
<th>K₂O</th>
<th>TiO₂</th>
<th>MnO</th>
<th>P₂O₅</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Loss on Ignition</th>
<th>Final Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1A</td>
<td>27.88</td>
<td>11.43</td>
<td>8.43</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>25.55</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.724</td>
<td>0.337</td>
<td>0.184</td>
<td>0.545</td>
<td>76.27</td>
<td>23.24</td>
<td>99.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5A</td>
<td>29.26</td>
<td>14.55</td>
<td>6.07</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>23.52</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>1.644</td>
<td>0.775</td>
<td>0.079</td>
<td>0.166</td>
<td>77.56</td>
<td>22.00</td>
<td>99.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6A</td>
<td>37.27</td>
<td>19.61</td>
<td>7.65</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>1.944</td>
<td>1.059</td>
<td>0.135</td>
<td>0.159</td>
<td>84.49</td>
<td>15.15</td>
<td>99.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2A</td>
<td>32.24</td>
<td>12.24</td>
<td>4.78</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>24.88</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>0.641</td>
<td>0.086</td>
<td>0.271</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>22.14</td>
<td>99.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4A</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>12.15</td>
<td>3.74</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>24.71</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>0.815</td>
<td>0.717</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td>0.184</td>
<td>77.72</td>
<td>21.98</td>
<td>99.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3A</td>
<td>27.74</td>
<td>8.02</td>
<td>3.61</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>31.33</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>1.282</td>
<td>0.432</td>
<td>0.099</td>
<td>0.102</td>
<td>73.82</td>
<td>25.63</td>
<td>99.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stiniva Clay Profile: XRF

Figure 47: XRF: Tabular and Graph Results on the Stiniva Clay * (expressed as % amounts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>SiO₂</th>
<th>Al₂O₃</th>
<th>Fe₂O₃</th>
<th>MgO</th>
<th>CaO</th>
<th>Na₂O</th>
<th>K₂O</th>
<th>TiO₂</th>
<th>MnO</th>
<th>P₂O₅</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Loss on Ignition</th>
<th>Final Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>15.04</td>
<td>9.64</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>7.43</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>1.557</td>
<td>0.811</td>
<td>0.244</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td>87.46</td>
<td>11.84</td>
<td>99.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td>51.45</td>
<td>13.61</td>
<td>5.65</td>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>9.84</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>1.569</td>
<td>0.771</td>
<td>0.119</td>
<td>0.113</td>
<td>87.11</td>
<td>12.79</td>
<td>99.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3</td>
<td>48.79</td>
<td>13.52</td>
<td>5.96</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>12.07</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>1.584</td>
<td>0.747</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.085</td>
<td>85.15</td>
<td>14.06</td>
<td>99.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The % amounts given are from an average derived from three separately tested samples from each clay.
Figure 48: Samples of diagnostic pottery.
Figure 50: Lithics (pestles)
Figure 51: Lithics (pestles)
Figure 52: Lithics (mortar)
Neolithic Evidence on Korčula: General Site Profile
(Multi and Single Occupation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE CODE</th>
<th>SITE NAME</th>
<th>SITE TYPE</th>
<th>Early Neolithic</th>
<th>Middle Neolithic</th>
<th>Late Neolithic</th>
<th>Eneolithic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KV-012</td>
<td>Vela spilja</td>
<td>cave</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KZ-013</td>
<td>Jakasova spilja</td>
<td>cave</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP-015</td>
<td>Spilja Samograd</td>
<td>cave</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KK-005*</td>
<td>Badija (Lokva)</td>
<td>open/lowland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The materials from the Lokva site on the island of Badija are either from the Late Neolithic Hvar Culture or possibly associated with the Eneolithic (Copper Age) Nakovanj Culture with links to the Nakovanj Cave assemblage from the adjacent Peljesac Peninsula.

Figure: 53

Prehistoric Hilltop Structures on Korčula: Levels of Preservation, Destruction, and Damage
(Bronze and Iron Age)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE TYPE</th>
<th>Number of Sites</th>
<th>Recent Damage</th>
<th>Military Bunkering</th>
<th>Site Destroyed</th>
<th>Badly Damaged</th>
<th>Slightly Damaged</th>
<th>Site Well Preserved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complex Structure</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Structure</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure: 54

Prehistoric Hilltop Structures on Korčula: General Viewsheds, Inter-site Spatial Data, and Toponym Table
(Bronze and Iron Age)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE TYPE</th>
<th>Number of Sites</th>
<th>1-2 Sites in Viewshed</th>
<th>3-4 Sites in Viewshed</th>
<th>5+ Sites in Viewshed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complex Structure</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Structure</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table indicates only other prehistoric hilltop sites which are in the viewshed. Viewsheds to the sea are from those sites where a direct view to the immediate waters around Korčula is possible. The route of the prehistoric and Roman communication route across the island is not completely known. Only those cases where the route clearly traversed have been listed.

Figure: 55
Specific Geographic Variables Related to the Prehistoric Hilltop Structures (Bronze and Iron Age)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE TYPE</th>
<th>Number of Sites</th>
<th>Viewshed to the Sea</th>
<th>Near Fresh H2O Source</th>
<th>Site Adjacent to a Quarry</th>
<th>Site Near Terra Rossa Soils</th>
<th>Site Near Land Communication Route</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complex Structure</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Structure</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure: 56

Limestone Cairn (Gomila): General Data Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE TYPE</th>
<th>Number of Sites</th>
<th>Documented or Verified Burial Evidence</th>
<th>Prehistoric Pottery Associated with Cairn</th>
<th>Small Sea Cobbles Associated with Cairn</th>
<th>Visible Structural Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cairns/Gomile</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilltop Gomile*</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This excludes the simple prehistoric hilltop structures K3-007 and KZ-006, which have clear structural evidence indicating a tower, or hula, and are therefore not classified as cairns.

Figure: 57

Greek Associated Sites: General Data Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Number of Sites</th>
<th>Colony or Settlement Site</th>
<th>Burials</th>
<th>Inscriptions (including Lumbarda/Psynkione)</th>
<th>Coin Findspot</th>
<th>Greek or Gnathia Pottery Findspots</th>
<th>Greek and Illyrian Finds (in ancient context)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10+*</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The exact position of many coin find-spot is not known. Likewise, the provenance of the Corinthian oinochoe from the "Blato area" is not known.

Figure: 58

Roman Associated Sites: General Data Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Number of Sites</th>
<th>Villa Rustica Sites</th>
<th>Villa Rustica Situated on Shoreline</th>
<th>Villa Walls Preserved</th>
<th>Cementum or Hydraulic Mortar on Site</th>
<th>Byzantine Evidence</th>
<th>Underwater Findspot</th>
<th>Roman Shipwreck Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
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Figure: 59

Overall Archaeological Sites and Monuments on Korčula: General Profile

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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Archaeological Sites (Confirmed) *</th>
<th>Submerged Sites</th>
<th>Prehistoric Sites</th>
<th>Sites Destroyed</th>
<th>Sites Badly Damaged</th>
<th>Sites Slightly Damaged</th>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>195</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
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</table>

*Due to the constraints of this thesis (time, finances, etc.) certain periods were not covered completely. These periods were out of the scope of this thesis research, but should nevertheless be noted: Palaeo-Christian, Medieval, Venetian.

Figure: 60
NOTE
>> Triangles/ Simple hilltop structures <<
>> Circles/ Complex hilltop structures <<

Figure 61: Thiessen polygons: Bronze and Iron Age Korčula.
Geographic delineations define zones created by natural features on the island.
Four Different Occupational Span Types

Figure 62: Span of Occupation types (after Dewar 1991: 608 and Kintigh 1994: 144).

* Dashed line indicates points in time when the site may have been occupied.
**The letters (a, b, c, d) indicate periods when the site was probably occupied based on the ceramics recovered at the site:
   (a) sites which were established in the previous period and abandoned some time in the current one
   (b) sites established before the period begins and abandoned after it ends
   (c) sites which begin during the current period and terminate in the subsequent one.
   (d) sites with occupation spans contained within the current period.
***The $t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4$ are transitions points (eg. the transition from Phase X to Phase Y would be $t_2$.)
Figure 7: Prehistoric hilltop structures on Korčula: Bronze/Iron Age.
FIG. 72

KŽ-006
Lokvica
KP-003
Sjeverno od Pupnata
(1)

FIG. 76
FIG. 79

KS-013
Velo Gračišče (central)
FIG. 81
FIG. 87
Figure 88: Probable communication routes on Korčula (ancient / prehistoric).
- ○ are simple hilltop structures, • are complex hilltop structures.
Figure 89: Pupnat locality and major Bronze - Iron Age sites.
Figure 90: Major Roman localities (villas, other structural remains, cisterns, quarries, etc).

(1) Gibeša (2) Gradina (3) Poplat (4) Brdat (5) Potirna Mirje (6) iznad U. Gradaća (7) Potirna Kunjas (8) Kalos (Crkva Gospe od zdravlja na Badu)
Figure 91: Areas on Korčula which were surveyed during the research.
1. Aerial photo of Lumbarda, showing sand alluvium (1) and some of the more apparent regularities in the land divisions (2).
2. Aerial photo of "old/ancient road" (1) and modern tarmac road (2), ca. 2.5 kms. east of Pupnat village (Neg. # 001-26-2525).
3. Photo of Mala (a) and Vela (b) Palagruža, taken from a position above Ćara, Korčula (c); (view to southwest, photo credit: Aldo Mirošević).
4. Aerial photo of sites KZ-002 (1) and KZ-015 (2), showing the proximity of the sites to the "old/ancient road" (3), ca. 1.5 kms. east of Pupnat village.
5. Aerial photo of Sutulija-KS-006 (a), south end of Prapratna polje (1), and Vela Stiniva fields (2).
Archaeological sites on Korčula surveyed, documented, or confirmed during this thesis research

>Sites arranged by township<

>Where applicable, bibliographic references have been included and can be consulted in the “Referenced Cited” section, Volume I<

>Field codes and site attributes used in the database have been listed in tabular form at the front of the section<

>'Record date' refers to either: 1.) the date of survey and investigation by the author, or 2.) in the case of unvisited sites, the date the record was entered into the database by the author<
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The map toponym is "Izmeta", although an old lady working near the locality said it is also called Dubovac. The latter toponym appears on the map as "Dubovo", on a nearby hilltop. The surrounding area is rather heavily overgrown with vegetation, consisting of thick pines, both saplings and older forest, makija, and scrub brush. The site was detected on the edge of a small field. The immediate area near the site appears to have been generally cleared, perhaps for some future farming activity. Small weeds and scrub are randomly scattered throughout the field (ca. 100 m. x 300 m. in size). The locality is fairly remote, as the access is only facilitated by a rough dirt road. However, it appears as though there are small plots of land that are currently farmed in and adjacent to the field. The sea is ca. 1.10 km. due south of the site.

Site Description:
The possible Roman villa site was registered by D. Radić and B. Bass. The scatter of artifacts extends over an area of roughly 50 m. x 50 m. Diagnostic artifacts were collected and labelled: Bag 1 of 1, KB-001. Amphorae and pithoi fragments were spread across the southwest corner of the Izmeta polje. There is a steep canyon that runs down from this corner of the field to the sea, spilling out into a small bay also called Izmeta. No cementum was found on the site, and no tegulae fragments were seen or collected. These latter are usually found on the villa type-sites on Korčula, so perhaps there was some other Roman activity in this small field. No cisterns are visible near the polje. This position is fairly difficult to reach from the sea due to extensive pine coverage in the steep canyon. However, the position is not by any means inaccessible and perhaps this direct route to the interior of the island was preferred from the bay below. In any case, the vegetational cover is fairly extensive and this limited the survey around the edges of the field. Field walls were found along the southern edge of the field, but these were overgrown with heavy vines and this hindered a thorough investigation. The hillsides in the area above the polje are terraced, but abandoned and overgrown with pine and makija. The possibility of a villa at this site is likely as the soils and immediate landscape are ideal (and typical) of other Roman villa occupational loci on the island.

References:

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KB-002

RECORD DATE: 18/06/1993
UTM (E): 6394120
UTM (N): 4754390
ELEVATION (m.): 105

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The toponym of this general locality is Potirna, while the large field is known as the Potirna polje. At the eastern end of the polje is a hilltop with the toponym "Gradac". This hilltop is also a complex prehistoric hilltop structure, registered as KB-003. This site is located at the base of the Gradac hilltop, on the southwest slope, facing the sea. The area is covered in scrub brush and makija. Surface limestone breccia and limestone outcrops are visible in the area. The position is highly exposed to winds and the sea is ca. 0.5 km. due south.

Site Description:
The southern fringe on the Potirna polje locality is littered with tumuli and could be one of the so-called "public necropoli" that have been detected during the survey (see the KV-019 group, KP-008-013 group, and the KZ-007-012, 014 group). This dry-stone structure measures 10.5 m. n/s x 11.10 m. e/w and is 1.5 m. in height. One prehistoric ceramic fragment (undiagnostic) and numerous small sea cobbles and pebbles (see KB-013, KS-007, KB-017 regarding small sea cobbles) were collected: KB-002, Bags 1 and 2 of 2. The site would appear to be a "kula", or tower-type structure. Two of the type have been documented elsewhere on Korčula (KZ-006 and KS-007) and details are given in the text concerning another that has been documented in the Slovenian karst region. Three concentric dry-stone courses are visible on the inside of the structure. There are also a few rough courses of limestone (dry-stone) reinforcements on the east and west sides of the structure. The structure might appear as a badly damaged tumulus. Since similar sites (KS-007 and KZ-006) have been documented on the island, this has been recorded as a "kula" type. The presence of numerous tumuli with visible limestone structural features on the island should not rule out the fact that this could be a very badly damaged tumulus. However, there is a lack of the usual material in the area (tumble and scattered limestone) to suggest that this site was badly disturbed. This site is in an ideal position for observations to the sea, although it is rather low for observations across vast expanses of landscape. In any case, the site is not exactly on the polje and has a view to many of the tumuli recorded below.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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KB-003  
RECORD DATE: 18/06/1993  
UTM (E): 6394675  
UTM (N): 4754520  
ELEVATION (m.): 230

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The hilltop has the toponym "Gradac" and is situated at the eastern end of the Potirna polje. There are numerous limestone outcrops on the hilltop and there is a fair amount of surface limestone breccia. The usual vegetation is found on the position in the form of makija, small trees, and scrub brush. The position is highly exposed to winds. Other erosional elements such as rain and forest fires have also had a clear impact on the hilltop soils and vegetation. Soils on site are the darker Aeolian type, but these tend to be rather dispersed from the hilltop down to the polje. The actual hilltop is mostly barren, with only small grasses present. The western slope of the hilltop has a small plateau, ca. 30 meters lower in elevation that the actual hilltop. The hilltop 400 m. to the east of Gradac with the toponym "Celinjac" (elev. 265 masl) was surveyed. No pottery or structural remains were detected and it should be noted that the position is highly exposed to winds, with consequential erosion quite evident. However, since this latter position is only separated geographically from Gradac by a small saddle, it would be safe to suggest that it could have been associated, in some capacity, with the main site on Gradac. Further survey might shed more light on this situation.

Site Description:
The site was registered by D. Radić, B. Bass, and A. Mirošević, although the position has been archaeologically mentioned before, and probable Iron Age connections have been made (earlier connections are not yet clear). 5 prehistoric ceramic fragments were collected on the site, including one handle fragment and one rim fragment with impressions. However, these sherds are not necessarily diagnostic (Bronze/ Iron Age). These fragments were collected and labelled: KB-003, Bag 1 of 1. Scattered terracing is on the hillside leading up to the hilltop. Most of this is agriculturally inactive at the present. The site was fairly difficult to interpret due to its sprawling nature and surface scrub brush. There are what appear to be rampart terrace structures arranged across the southwest slope of Gradac. One dry-stone wall (or terrace rampart) measures 25 m. in length and is 2 m. in height. Further downslope, another of these structures is visible, measuring 10 m. in length and is 1 m. in height. Both of these structures have natural limestone outcrops incorporated, but these two aforementioned terrace ramparts do not appear to be connected. Of note is the fact that there are two circular dry-stone structures between the upper and lower terrace ramparts. These measure 1-2 courses in height (ca. 25-40 cm. in height), with a diameter of ca. 5.5 m. and are constructed with the usual stacked breccia limestone. Similar structures were observed and recorded on a plateau near the KB-020 prehistoric hilltop structure. The geographic position (plateau, below the hilltop) of these circular limestone structures (KB-003) is exactly the same as those recorded on KB-020. The Gradac hilltop itself did not yield any pottery, but a large scatter of sherds spreads roughly 200 m. west (downslope) and 100 m. south (downslope) of the hilltop. The site has a clear view to the many tumuli of the Potirna polje (public necropolis?), and the nearby prehistoric hilltop structures KV-026, KV-003, and from the Celinjac hilltop, KB-020 is clearly visible. Naturally, the towering KS-014 (KOM), 14 km. distant, is visible from this position as well. Views from this site are unobstructed to the south, towards the islands of Lasovo, Susac, small associated islets, as well as the distant island of Palagruža. To the west, the island of Vis and its associated islets are visible.

References:  
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<td>SITE NEAR CISTERN or FRESH WATER SOURCE</td>
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<td>OUTCROP INCORPORATED INTO STRUCTURE</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This site is located in the toponym "Potirna", also known locally as Potirna/Sutvara, and referred to as the Potirna polje (field). The area immediately around the tumulus has been cleared but there are pines, makija, and scrub brush in the immediate area. Modern farming activity occurs on random farming plots in and around all of the tumuli/gomile in the Potirna polje. The soils in this part of the Potirna polje are the terra rossa type, although there is a fair amount of surface breccia.

Site Description:
The southern fringe on the Potirna polje locality is littered with tumuli and could be one of the so-called "public necropoli" that have been detected during the survey (see the KV-019 group, KP-008-013 group, and the KŽ-007-012, 014 group). This site was recorded by B. Bass and D. Radić. The limestone gomila measures 14.40 m. n/s x 17.10 m. e/w and is 2.5 m. in height. No pottery was collected. It has been argued that these might in fact be stone clearance cairns. However, the Potirna polje gomile occur in groups, are not particularly adjacent to the main field soils, and are constructed of limestones that are generally of a uniform size and weight. In effect, they do not "appear" to be random clearance.

References:

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KB-005  RECORD DATE: 17/06/1993  UTM (E): 6393770  UTM (N): 4754870  ELEVATION (m.): 80

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This site is located in the toponym "Potirna", also known locally as Potira/ Sutvara, and referred to as the Potirna polje (field). The area immediately around the tumulus has been cleared but there are pines, makija, and scrub brush in the immediate area. Modern farming activity occurs on random farming plots in and around all of the tumuli/gomile in the Potirna polje. The soils in this part of the Potirna polje are the terra rossa type, although there is a fair amount of surface breccia.

Site Description:
The site was recorded by B. Bass and D. Radić. The limestone gomila measures 11.90 m. n/s x 12.10 m. e/w and is 2.5 m. in height. 15 prehistoric pottery fragments were collected on and near the tumulus and labelled: KB-005, Bag 1 of 1. These finds consisted of Medieval, Roman, and prehistoric fragments and so it appears as though this was a small field clearance thrown onto the cairn by the farmer. The extent of the damage to the tumulus is unknown, although there has been minor surface disturbance of the stones.

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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KB-006  
RECORD DATE: 17/06/1993  
UTM (E): 6393900  
UTM (N): 4754825  
ELEVATION (m.): 80

**Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:**

This site is located in the toponym "Potirna", also known locally as Potirna/Sutvara, and referred to as the Potirna polje (field). The area immediately around the tumulus has been cleared but there are pines, makija, and scrub brush in the immediate area. Modern farming activity occurs on random farming plots in and around all of the tumuli/gomile in the Potirna polje. The soils in this part of the Potirna polje are the terra rossa type, although there is a fair amount of surface breccia.

**Site Description:**

The site was recorded by B. Bass and D. Radić. The limestone gomila measures 14.80 m. e/w x 14.10 m. n/s and is 2.5 m. in height. The site is highly disturbed and it appears that 3 pothunting ventures have intruded into the structure. These are not military in type however. Prehistoric pottery (undagnostic) was collected: KB-006, Bag 1 of 1. Tegulae fragments were found on-site, but this is not surprising given the proximity of 3 Roman villa rusticae on the Potirna polje. Damage has also occurred from the construction of a modern field wall near the cairn. This gomila is located (grouped?) near 2 others; KB-007, KB-008. B/W photo of D. Radić on tumulus was taken/printed by A. Mirošević.

**References:**

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This site is located in the toponym "Potirna", also known locally as Potirna/ Sutvara, and referred to as the Potirna polje (field). The area immediately around the tumulus has been cleared but there are pines, makija, and scrub brush in the immediate area. Modern farming activity occurs on random farming plots in and around all of the tumuli/ gomile in the Potirna polje. The soils in this part of the Potirna polje are the terra rossa type, although there is a fair amount of surface breccia.

Site Description:

The site was recorded by B. Bass and D. Radić. This gomila site is situated in the cluster with KB-006 and KB-008. These tumuli/ gomila are ca. 25 meters apart. This cairn measures 11.20 m. e/w x 8.50 m. n/s and is 1.0 m. in height. The site is disturbed by the construction of a modern wall, as is KB-006 and KB-008. No pottery was found.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This site is located in the toponym "Potirna", also known locally as Potirna/ Sutvara, and referred to as the Potirna polje (field). The area immediately around the tumulus has been cleared but there are pines, makija, and scrub brush in the immediate area. Modern farming activity occurs on random farming plots in and around all of the tumuli/gomile in the Potirna polje. The soils in this part of the Potirna polje are the terra rossa type, although there is a fair amount of surface breccia.

Site Description:
The site was recorded by B. Bass and D. Radić. The limestone cairn measures 15.10 m. e/w x 10.5 m. n/s and is 1.0 m. in height. The site has been damaged by the field wall, as in KB-006 and KB-007. No pottery was found on site.

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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KB-009  

**RECORD DATE:** 17/06/1993  
**UTM (E):** 6393800  
**UTM (N):** 4754700  
**ELEVATION (m):** 80

**Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:**

This site is located in the toponym "Potirna", also known locally as Potirna/ Sutvara, and referred to as the Potirna polje (field). The area immediately around the tumulus has been cleared but there are pines, makija, and scrub brush in the immediate area. Modern farming activity occurs on random farming plots in and around all of the tumuli/gomile in the Potirna polje. The soils in this part of the Potirna polje are the terra rossa type, although there is a fair amount of surface breccia.

**Site Description:**

The site was recorded by B. Bass and D. Radić. The tumulus measures 11.70 m. n/s x 12.10 m. e/w x 1.0 m in height. 1 sherd of prehistoric pottery was found and collected on-site: KB-009, Bag 1 of 1. The site appears to have been disturbed somewhat by intrusions into the cairn, although the extent of this activity is not apparent. This cairn is in the cluster with KB-010 and KB-011.

**References:**

**Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description**

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This site is located in the toponym "Potirna", also known locally as Potirna/Sutvara, and referred to as the Potirna polje (field). The area immediately around the tumulus has been cleared but there are pines, makija, and scrub brush in the immediate area. Modern farming activity occurs on random farming plots in and around all of the tumuli/gomile in the Potirna polje. The soils in this part of the Potirna polje are the terra rossa type, although there is a fair amount of surface breccia.

Site Description:

The site was recorded by B. Bass and D. Radić. The limestone cairn measures 8.70 m. e/w x 4.60 m. n/s x 0.50 m. in height. The site does not appear to be disturbed, although it is near a field wall. Scrub brush and makija are quite heavy in the immediate area. The site is located in the cluster with KB-009 and KB-011. No pottery was found on the site.

References:

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KB-011

RECORD DATE: 17/06/1993  UTM (E): 6393830  UTM (N): 4754680
ELEVATION (m.): 80

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This site is located in the toponym "Potirna", also known locally as Potirna/ Sutvara, and referred to as the Potirna polje (field). The area immediately around the tumulus has been cleared but there are pines, makija, and scrub brush in the immediate area. Modern farming activity occurs on random farming plots in and around all of the tumuli/gomile in the Potirna polje. The soils in this part of the Potirna polje are the terra rossa type, although there is a fair amount of surface breccia.

Site Description:
The site was registered by B. Bass and D. Radić. The limestone cairn measures 11.10 m. e/w x 6.90 m. n/s x 1.5 m. in height. The site occurs in the cluster with KB-009 and KB-010. The site does not appear to be disturbed. The three tumuli in the group stretch ca. 30 m. from KB-009 to KB-011. A possible tumulus appears to be near KB-011, ca. 6 m. north, but there is a massive modern disturbance on the position, in the form of a ditch, probably for modern farming use. This has hindered further investigations.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This site is located in the toponym "Potirna", also known locally as Potirna/ Sutvara, and referred to as the Potirna polje (field). The area immediately around the tumulus has been cleared but there are pines, makija, and scrub brush in the immediate area. Modern farming activity occurs on random farming plots in and around all of the tumuli/gomile in the Potirna polje. The soils in this part of the Potirna polje are the terra rossa type, although there is a fair amount of surface breccia.

Site Description:

The site was registered by B. Bass and D. Radić. The limestone cairn measures 5.60 m. n/s x 8.10 m. e/w x 1.0 m. in height. No pottery was found on site. B/W photo taken from this site to KB-003. Negs. held by B. Bass.

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Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)  

KB-013  
RECORD DATE: 17/06/1993  
UTM (E): 6393850  
UTM (N): 4754590  
ELEVATION (m.): 80

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This site is located in the toponym "Potirna", also known locally as Potirna/ Sutvara, and referred to as the Potirna polje (field). The area immediately around the tumulus has been cleared but there are pines, makija, and scrub brush in the immediate area. Modern farming activity occurs on random farming plots in and around all of the tumuli/gomile in the Potirna polje. The soils in this part of the Potirna polje are the terra rossa type, although there is a fair amount of surface breccia.

Site Description:
The site was registered by B. Bass and D. Radić. The limestone cairn measures 17.70 m. n/s x 16.80 e/w x 3.0 m. in height. Small olive-sized sea cobbles were again found at the site and collected, along with 2 prehistoric ceramic fragments, labelled: KB-013, Bag 1 of 1. There is evidence, in the form of a semi-dressed dry-stone course visible encompassing the base of the cairn, that this site might have a more extensive underlying structure.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This site is located in the toponym "Potirna", also known locally as Potirna/ Sutvara, and referred to as the Potirna polje (field). The area immediately around the tumulus has been cleared but there are pines, makija, and scrub brush in the immediate area. Modern farming activity occurs on random farming plots in and around all of the tumuli/gomile in the Potirna polje. The soils in this part of the Potirna polje are the terra rossa type, although there is a fair amount of surface breccia.

Site Description:
The site was registered by D. Radić and B. Bass. The limestone cairn measures 13.80 m. n/s x 13.10 m. e/w x 2.0 m. in height. No pottery was found on the site.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is on a small hilltop on the southern edge of the Blatsko polje, located below the larger hilltop "Puhovac" (no archaeological site has been recorded/surveyed on the Puhovac hilltop) and between the Blato polje. Hence the site is labelled "izmedu puhovca i blatskog polje." The cairn site has no vegetation on it. However, the surrounding area has the usual scrub brush, bushes, makija, and small trees. The site is fairly exposed to wind, but not as severely as the shoreline or higher elevation hilltop sites. The site has a commanding view to the Blato polje.

Site Description:
This simple prehistoric hilltop structure was registered by B. Bass and A. Mirošević. The hilltop locality actually has 2 separate cairn-type structures, but they were catalogued as separate until contemporaneity (and association) can be established. The site appears as a large limestone tumulus, with measurements 17.80 m. n/s x 16.0 m. e/w x ca. 2.5 m. in height. Prehistoric ceramic fragments (undiagnostic) were found and collected, labelled: KB-015, Bag 1 of 1. The structure has been looted, as there is an exposed cyst grave clearly visible in the center of the tumulus. The ceramic fragments were all found around the entrance to the exposed grave. The grave consists of large vertical slightly dressed limestone slabs, on the sides and back of the cyst, with a large slab capstone covering the top of the grave. The opening of the grave is ca. 1.0 m. below the former top of the cairn structure. The grave itself is 1.0 m. wide and 2.4 m. long (these are the measurements of the stone slabs) and positioned along a northwest to southeast axis. The opening to the grave is towards the southeast. Of note concerning the damage is the fact that there is a geodetic survey marker on site (i.e. recent visits by the local/national survey). KB-016, the other cairn on this position, is 25 m. distant at bearing 210 degrees. Much of KB-015 appears in situ despite the rather large central intrusion into the grave, and it is possible that there might be other burials within the cairn structure. If excavated, or even cleared properly, the site could still yield valuable structural and burial information. In view from this hilltop site are prehistoric hilltop sites KB-017, KV-022, and KV-011, as well as the Blatsko polje and the sole land communication route possible across the Blatsko polje.

References:

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<td>PRE05</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is on a small hilltop on the southern edge of the Blatsko polje, located below the larger hilltop "Puhovac" (no archaeological site has been recorded/surveyed on the Puhovac hilltop) and between the Blato polje. Hence the site is also labelled "izmedu puhovca i blatskog polje." The cairn site has no vegetation on it. However, the surrounding area has the usual scrub brush, bushes, makija, and small trees. The site is fairly exposed to wind, but not as severely as the shoreline or higher elevation hilltop sites. The site has a commanding view to the Blato polje. This description is the same as that for KB-015.

Site Description:
The site was registered by B. Bass and A. Mirosiević. The limestone cairn structure measures 19.6 m. n/s x 17.6 m. e/w x 2.0 m. in height. 1 fragment of non-diagnostic prehistoric pottery was collected and labeled: KB-016, Bag 1 of 1. Although not as badly disturbed as KB-015, KB-016 has 6 minor intrusions into the surface stones of the structure. These are too shallow to be military-type, so it can be assumed that these were probable probes to find a possible grave(s). A semi-dressed dry-stone foundation is visible on the southwest side of the cairn, but tumble has obscured the extent. Similar cairns on Korčula with structural features are KZ-002, KL-004, or the KP-008 Mocila/Krušev dol group.

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KB-017

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This complex prehistoric hilltop site is known by the toponym "Kopila." Local vegetation consists of shrubs, trees, pines, and makija. The general site area has been terraced, now inactive, and the slope from the hilltop is rather steep but still walkable. The on-site soils seem to be dark brown Aeolian type, but the area has been left to the elements, so the soil integrity is not that consistent. Numerous limestone outcrops are visible on and near the hilltop site. The position overlooks a majority of the western end of the Blatško polje.

Site Description:

The site was registered by B. Bass and D. Radić (see fig. ), although there have been prior archaeological references to the site. After the initial survey was complete, the team conducted a small test sounding. Artifacts collected from the surface and the sounding were labelled: KB-017, Bags 1-6 of 6. The hilltop has one cairn at each end of the site, with a semi-destroyed dry-stone wall connecting the two cairns. In a few areas along the length of this wall, specifically at the northeast end of the collapsed wall, there is evidence of an earlier semi-dressed dry-stone wall (underlying). This could actually be the main wall itself, as the tumble obscuring this might be from above and not a later addition. There is a rather large amount of tumble from the wall, possibly reflecting on the original size of the wall. This situation is not normally seen on Korčula, as most hilltop sites have very low ramparts or terrace ramparts, often described as "undefended". This site has no view to the sea, and one must keep in mind the fact that the current Blatško polje was, until the last century, a wetlands/marsh area. The sounding was performed downslope from the main dry-stone wall, in a spot near a large limestone outcrop. The point of this was to test the subsoil integrity and artifact density in a spot that appeared to be less disturbed. The yield from the sounding consisted of small, olive-sized sea cobbles (see KS-007, KB-002, KB-013), 1+ kgs. of bone (small/medium mammal) and shell, 3+ kgs. of prehistoric/Late Iron Age ceramic fragments, mainly small body sherds, common Greek/Roman functional pottery fragments (amphorae frs.: note: these could be Greek-type/Greek origin), 25 Greek fine ware pottery sherds (analyzed by Dr. John Hayes; 3 rims, 3 handles from late Classical/Hellenistic, ca. 4 pieces of Italian-type Gnathia ware, and 2 ceramic loom weight fragments (local materials, see fig. ). The sounding measured 50 cm. x 50 cm. and terminated at a depth of 38 cm., on limestone. The stratigraphy was labelled 001 surface (0-8 cm.: medium brown humus, with many organic inclusions, and 002 (8-38 cm.: dark brown silty loam, minor organic inclusions, with the artifacts from this stratum). The soils were similar to those on-site. The soil/artifact integrity was not so good, as modern artifacts were detected in the sounding, such as rifle cartridges and pieces of modern wire. This material was obviously transported downslope either from anthropomorphic means or erosion. Other hilltop sites visible from here are: KV-003 (Hum), KV-026 (Greben), KS-014 (Kom), KB-022 (Maslinovik), KV-011 (Ancinovo), and KB-015/016 hilltop sites.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The position has the toponym "Lukoravac". The area is mostly inactive terraces with makija and shrubs. The cairn was near the hilltop, but the powerline project has destroyed most of the site. The position is on the northern fringe of the Blatsko polje. The site is higher than the polje itself and has an excellent view onto the Blato field below.

Site Description:
The site was recognized by D. Radic before the KARG survey began. The limestone cairn remains are situated on the Lukoravac hill, but electrical pole construction has damaged the site. One sherd of prehistoric pottery was collected and is in the possession of D. Radic in the CZK/VL. The structure measures ca. 16.0 m. x 16.0 m. and is ca. 2.0-2.5 m. in height. In view is the Blatsko polje, KB-017 (Kopila), KV-022 (Maslinovik), KV-011 (Ančinovo), KB-015/016, KS-014 (Kom), KV-003 (Hum), and KV-026 (Greben) prehistoric hilltop sites. However, the KARG did not visit this particular site, so more work needs to be conducted to determine the exact type and function of this structure.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site was known as the "Dučilova Gomila", found (and destroyed) near the current tarmac road leading from Vela Luka to the village of Blato. The site is known by many of the people in the village of Blato, and it has been briefly mentioned in local literature (see below). The nearby area is flat terrain, with many of the areas under active agriculture, although the exact crops in the area at the time of the site’s destruction are not known.

Site Description:
The site is known from old villager memory and was briefly discussed by Ivo Protic (1976), although artifacts from the tumulus (tumuli-?) were mentioned almost 100 years earlier by Radic and Vuletic-Vukasovic (1887). The site size measured about 40m. x 40m. although this figure is not necessarily accurate. A cyst-type grave was uncovered which revealed a stone slab construction which formed a "battleship" or elliptical-type shape. It is not clear if the urn, described as prehistoric, and the central grave are contemporary or even if they were found in the same context. D. Radic has mentioned that there was local reference that it might have been a Palaeochristian grave. The grave could also be tied to the legend of some Venetian princes from the island, and this could be one of the graves (see Protic 1976). Further research has yet to be conducted to separate fact from fiction regarding this site.

References:
Radic and Vuletic-Vukasovic (1887:106); Protic (1976: 14-16).

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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KB-020

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is on the hilltop with the toponym "Kula", which translates as "Tower". The hilltop is due east of the Sitnica field (Blato "sitnica" as opposed to the Smovske "sitnica") and has a commanding view of the Sitnica field itself. The position is highly exposed to wind and the sea is ca. 1 km. due south. The hilltop is fairly steep and rugged, with numerous limestone outcrops and an abundance of surface breccia. The slope gradually eases about half way down the western slope leading to the Sitnica field. The vegetation in the area consists of shrubs, scrub brush, and makija. There are 2 areas ca. 50 m. x 50 m. to the north and south of the site that have Aeolian brown-type soils. There is no terracing in the area.

Site Description:
The structure was recorded by B. Bass and D. Radić. The site itself spreads across the hilltop ca. 90 m. e/w x 50 m. n/s and takes full advantage of the limestone outcrops, which have been incorporated into the structure. The low dry-stone rampart or terrace rampart consists of about 3-4 courses of limestones that measure a mere 0.50 m.- 1.0 m. in height. This dry-stone "rampart" feature is very erratic and disappears in many areas where the actual outcrops were included into the structure. The rampart encompasses the west and north sides of the geographic hilltop. There is tumble near the rampart and in the immediate area, although this is not extensive and could be mixed with the natural surface breccia. The site does not have the usual enclosed nature of the other complex prehistoric hilltop structures, but this could be due to the rugged nature of the hilltop. One sea cobble was found that has evidence of battering as well as extensive smoothing (not polished) on the ventral side. This artifact also appears to be weathered due to exposure. A few badly weathered fragments (3) of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery were found and are labelled: KB-020, Bags 1, 2 of 2. There are 3 smaller circular dry-stone structures within the confines (natural) of the hilltop and the limestone ramparts. One is against the western limits of the rampart, and the other two are in the north/central confines of the hilltop. These structures consist of 1-2 loosely stacked dry-stone (limestone) circular courses, each measuring 3 meters in diameter. These are not military bunkering due to their rudimentary (and low) nature. Similar structures were detected on the nearby KB-003 hilltop structure. Due to the vegetation coverage and the ruggedness of the hilltop itself, accurate plans were fairly difficult to prepare for this site. The fields near the site should be checked, ideally sub-surface, for further occupational evidence. In site from this position are the KV-026 (Greben) and KV-003 (Hum) hilltop sites, as well as the Celinjak hilltop that joins with the KB-003 (Gradac) hilltop site, KB-017 (Kopila) and possibly KC-002 (Gradina 555). There is also a good view to the sea (due south), as well as a commanding view to the small "Dolac od Brusje" canyon which leads down to the sea.

References:

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

The map toponym of this site "Vela Strana" which consists of a series of hilltops just north of Sitnica (west of Blato village, adjacent to KB-020). The site is on the eastern slope, 100 m. down from the hilltop. Vegetation includes very small shrubs, scrub brush, and makija, but recent fire has burned much of the foliage in the area. Surface breccia, dolomitized limestone, and limestone outcrops are rather abundant on these "Vela Strana" hilltops, much more than is usually seen on the surface in other parts of the island. This is more than likely due to the erosion caused by the almost annual brush fires on the slope. The fires originate from the Sitnica trash dump, ca. 400 meters south and downslope of the Vela Strana hilltops. The position is highly exposed to winds.

Site Description:

The site was recorded by B. Bass and consists of a single pottery sherd found on the slope of Vela Strana. The locality was surveyed with Jadranko Oreb (from Vela Luka), including the Vela Strana ridge and its 3 hilltops, but nothing else was detected. Viewshed is excellent from this position down to the Sitnica, over to the Blatsko polje, and to numerous prehistoric hilltop sites on this end of the island. No structural evidence was visible.

References:

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

The site is on the shoreline position with the toponym "Poplat" on the western end of the island. The site more or less covers the adjacent shore and the field above, although modern houses have distorted the exact extent of the artifact scatter. There is an extensive field (Poplat polje) near the site with rather good terra rossa soils (see soils figure). There is semi-active terracing in the area, mostly the hillside west of the Poplat field. Limestone outcrops are found near the edges of the field and on the surrounding hillsides. The site is sheltered from extreme winds, and there is direct access from the field into the bay (U. Poplat).

Site Description:

The Roman villa site (and associated finds) has been known for a few years but was first registered by B. Bass, A. Mirošević, and D. Radić. The artifact collected was of 1 granite pestle, labelled: Bag 1 of 1, KB-022. There is ample artifact scatter around the field and on the nearby terraces. The artifacts noted were cementum, pithoi, amphorae, and tegulae fragments, as well as mosaic fragments that were collected by a local family. However, these mosaics appear to be of the type used for lining cisterns, not those of the well known artistic sort, so this should be investigated further. The site has excellent sea access, a well protected bay, and a field with excellent soils. Regarding the Roman occupations of the landscape, this site is one of the most ideal recorded on Korčula. Mask and snorkel survey in the bay revealed fragments of amphorae on the sea bed. This was conducted along the southern edge of the Poplat Bay adjacent to the site.

References:

Oreb (1972: 130); Bass and Radić (in press: a).
Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The villa site is located on the western end of the Potirna polje. The area is actively farmed, although only in scattered plots. The villa site is known as "Potirna-Mirje". A follow-up visit in 1995 (Summer) to the site revealed that the farmer who owns the property had cleared away the weeds and growth around the site. Generally, the location looked maintained, although the walls are in danger of collapse. Olive trees are actively cultivated near the site, and some have taken root into the walls of the villa.

Site Description:
The site has been known for a while to local people, including archaeologists (see Radić 1989 for a description of the site). The walls (opus insertum) are still standing on the villa, and the artifact scatter is fairly extensive in the area. The site, although badly damaged, does appear to be maintained by the local farmer. However, some wall collapse is visible, and further collapse does seem imminent. This site needs further research to explore its role in the Roman occupations on the island. The level of preservation at this site is better than that seen at most of the other villa rusticae. The KB-024 site should be examined in detail regarding this villa and the adjacent Potirna field. A point to note is that there appears to be evidence of the old Roman road system under the current road tarmac near the site. This can be seen along the edges of the tarmac road as dressed stones protruding from the blacktop. This situation is similar to other areas on Korčula where the old road (Roman?) is visible (e.g. near KZ-002, and behind KC-003)... 30/08/1996...site revisited, glass fragments (with patina) visible in the agriculturally active field due 25 m.east of the site, not collected; pottery fragments of diagnostic nature from terrace walls and active field collected; labelled Bag 1 of 1, KB-023 (red fine ware fragments (n=2), amphorae handle fragments (n=3), amphorae rim fragment (n=1), and one fragment of prehistoric course ware (Iron Age). This site is more than likely associated with the KB-024 site; a Roman soil retention feature built into the landscape.

References:

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The trail leads to the south face of the Potirna polje. The immediate area is heavily overgrown in vines, pine trees, makija, and small and large shrubs. The site itself is at the open (northern) end of a small canyon which leads from the Potirna field down to the sea. There are local outcrops of limestone, but surface breccia is minimal. Most of this was probably cleared over the last two thousand years for agricultural pursuits on the polje. (See position of the site on aerial photo, fig.)

Site Description:
The site was recorded by B. Bass, P. Novaković, and D. Radić. The site consists of a Roman dam that traverses the canyon which leads from the Potirna field down to the sea. There are not really any other type-sites to compare regarding this Roman structure. As the shrubs were cleared, it became more apparent that this was some sort of control device to hinder soils from exiting the field. The important point here is to note that, although the dam feature is not large (ca. 10.5 m. in length, 1.1 m. in height at the highest point, and 1.5 m. wide, it does in fact act as a barrier to leaves, soils, and other debris that would otherwise erode out of the Potirna polje. This appears to be a type of erosion control feature. Pithoi and amphorae fragments were found near the structure as the area was cleared, although these artifacts could have come from the field above (the polje has 2 documented Roman villas). The wall consists of the "opus insertum" type construction, with dressed limestones held in place by cementum. The canyon leads directly to the sea, and the local farmers have folk stories about vipers and other creatures living in the canyon. Likewise, there is a local story that the bottom of the canyon, just before the bay, appeared to be under the sea level and hence creates a strange optical illusion. At the right tidal moment, the sea appears to be almost eye level. Hence, the viewer believes that he/she is actually below sea level. See the attached VAHD article (Bass and Radić 1996), for similar information concerning this site. However, the site does have importance in the Roman use and modification of the landscape. One could easily argue that this soil control feature, in situ, is still performing the duty assigned to it roughly 2 millennia ago...09/08/1996...follow up visit was conducted to continue work on the site. Vegetation was cleared from the south side of the retaining wall to reveal the complete face of the structure. Of note during the clearing process was the minor accumulation of soils and breccia on the side of the structure leading down the canyon to the sea. This would be expected on a structure of this type. The up-slope side has extensive soils and vegetation extending to the top of the structure. This pattern of accumulation would also be expected if this structure is in fact a soil retaining wall. The south face of the structure was not completely exposed in order to preserve the integrity of the structure's function. However, it appears that the structure is still performing its intended purpose with only minor damages and no visible slumping. Of note is a foot path occasionally used by the locals to access the sea, via the canyon. The trail leads directly over the top of this archaeological feature, and this could eventually impact the site.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The Roman villa site is located at the eastern end of the Potirna polje and has been labelled "Potirna-Kunjas". The area has makija, shrubs, small trees, and some of the plots in the area are farmed. However, most of the landscape is not used at the present. There are many limestone outcrops in the area, and surface breccia is quite abundant.

Site Description:
The site was noted by D. Radić. The level of preservation at this site is much less than the other villa rustica on the polje (KB-023). The Potirna locality has been discussed in the archaeological literature and given the recent finding of the dam/soil control feature (KB-024) on the southern edge of the polje, the Roman (and Late Iron Age) use of this field must have been quite intensive. It would be premature at this point, due to lack on information, to speculate the earlier agricultural activities in the polje.

References: Radić 1989;

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This Roman site is situated in the "Sitnica" polje. The hillside just north of the Sitnica field is now used as a trash dump. There is a small seasonal freshwater pond, known in Croatian as a "lokva", on the western edge of the Sitnica field. The area immediately surrounding this lokva is currently used for agriculture, although most other parcels of the Sitnica field are abandoned. The soils appear to be of the Aeolian/terra rossa type near the lokva, with the same type found elsewhere on the field, but in sparse quantities. Surface breccia and limestone outcrops are rather abundant throughout the field. The latter geologic features have probably been exposed through erosion due to disuse of the field. Soil transport appears to have occurred downslope, towards the southern edge of the field.

Site Description:

The site was recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass. The Roman artifacts were found on the northern edge of the field. Most of the finds consisted of pithoi, amphorae, and tegulae fragments. No cementum was found in the area, so until more extensive testing is performed in the field, it is not clear as to whether this is actually a villa site or perhaps a specialized site related to the fresh water lokva. The general proximity of the finds to the lokva is important to note. The finds were scattered along the northern edge of the field, with no specific central locus.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The Roman site is located in the vicinity of the Sv. Kuzma church, often referred to as "Kuzma i Damijan". The area is fairly overgrown with weeds and ivy, but the small church on the site is maintained and still active at certain times during the year. Access is via a dirt road. There are a few plots of land in the immediate area that are under various forms of cultivation, including olive tree, fig, and vine.

Site Description:
The site has been known for a while to the locals (as a Palaeo-Christian church) and is known as the Roman villa site "Kuzma i Damijan". Remains of a former Roman villa rustica (or perhaps another type of Roman structure) are found near the church. The remains consist of the usual cementum, pithoi, and tegula fragments. No amphorae fragments were found during the KARG visit, although the area is extensively covered in vegetation which drastically limited ground visibility during the survey visit.

References: Fiskovic (1980).

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is situated on the southeast edge of the Blatsko polje, although the specific locality has the toponym "Sv. Mihovil", named after the church that is situated on that position. The area is active in modern cultivation, and the small church is regularly visited. The modern yet less used tarmac road (i.e. not the main island road), going from Blato village towards Potirna, Sitnica, Poplat and on to Vela Luka, is quite close to the site. This is another road that is believed to be overlying the older Roman road system.

Site Description:
The apparent Roman villa remains on the site consist of cementum, pithoi, tegula, and amphorae fragments. The site is situated near what is believed to be one of the trans-island communication and transportation routes. This route is visible on older maps as a broken line. Likewise, this information is supported by many of the older locals who refer to it as the "old road". This route goes across the southern edge of the Blatsko polje, while a modern tarmac route transits the northern edge of the field. There is no evidence that would indicate two alternate routes around the polje in antiquity, but prehistoric and Roman sites are documented along both sides of the Blatsko polje. Hence, it is unclear as to whether there was a route across the northern edge of the field in prehistoric times. Another point to bear in mind concerning this area is the fact that until the end of the last century, the Blatsko polje was a marsh/wetlands area (drained during the Austro-Hungarian occupation of the island).

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is situated along the northern edge of the Blatsko polje, near the current road junction that leads to Blato. The toponym is "Sv. Marija", as there is a church on this position. The area near the site, on the Blatsko polje, is agriculturally active, although the immediate area near the church is mostly overgrown.

Site Description:
This site has been excavated by F. Oreb (1988: 203-211). The site position is near the modern road that leads across the island, adjacent to the junction which branches towards the eastern end of the Blatsko polje or south, to the village of Blato itself. The excavation was the only systematic sub-surface research conducted on any of the Roman villa sites on Korčula.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This Roman site is located at the eastern end of the Blatsko polje. The area is actively farmed near the site, although the site itself is fairly well overgrown with vegetation.

Site Description:
The villa remains consist of the usual cementum, pithoi fragments, amphorae sherds, and tegulae fragments. This site was not visited during the KARG survey, although D. Radić had previously been to the site and briefly documented the finds.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The cairn site is located just downslope from the hilltop near the connecting road leading from Blato village to the port of Prigradica (north shore of Korčula). The area has no toponym on the map, although there are 2 small churches situated near the site. The area is currently well vegetated with Cypress trees, makija, and scrub brush. The churches in the area, as well as the modern cemetery, are still active.

Site Description:
This limestone cairn was recorded by D. Radić. The cairn has been disturbed, although the extent of this activity is not yet known. The limestone structure measures 8.0 m x 8.0 m. Radić did not find pottery on the site. This locality could have an important role as a transit point (from one end of the Blatsko polje to the other), as the position has a commanding overview of the Blatsko polje to the west and the smaller fields due east, known as "Vela Krtinja" and "Mala Krtinja".

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The cairn site is located just downslope from the hilltop near the connecting road leading from Blato village to the port of Prigradica (north shore of Korčula). The area has no toponym on the map, although there are 2 small churches situated near the site. The area is currently well vegetated with Cypress trees and scrub brush. The churches in the area, as well as the modern cemetery, are both still active.

Site Description:
The cairn structure was recorded by D. Radić. The limestone structure measures 7.0 m. x 7.0 m. and has been disturbed, similar to that seen on KB-032. Two active churches are near the sites, as well as an active cemetery. This locality could prove to have a more important role in the communication/transport route from one end of the Blatso polje to the other, as the position has a commanding view to the Blatsko polje to the west and the smaller fields due east, known as "Vela Krtinja" and "Mala Krtinja".

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This Roman villa site is located on the toponym "Sv. Martin". The area has been terraced, although most of the terraces are currently inactive. The locality is seen on the map as "Mala Krtinja". There are terra rossa soils near the site. Although this area appears as an extension of the Blatsko polje (as one transits the island on the main tarmac road) geographically it is not. Generally, the soils here are more Aeolian brown in type, and much less loamy than the Blatsko polje soils.

Site Description:

The site was noted by D. Radić and consists of the remains of a Roman villa rustica. The usual remains were observed, including cementum, pithoi, amphorae, and tegulae fragments, as reported by Radić.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The locality has the toponym "Čelopike". The area is terraced, although most of the area is inactive. There are numerous limestone outcrops in the area in and around Čelopike.

Site Description:
The site was noted by D. Radić. The gomila has been disturbed, perhaps due to the power lines that have been erected in the area. This area deserves further survey. The locality has been actively farmed but is not, in the topographic or geographic sense, part of the Blatsko polje. The area has some fairly low elevation limestone cairns that have been detected, as well as a documented prehistoric stone slab/cyst-type grave, discovered during road constructions (see KB-035). The soil type and deposition in this area is different than those in the Blatsko polje suggesting that this locality might well have more prehistoric sites that can be readily detected on surface survey.

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KB-035  
RECORD DATE: 15/07/1995  
UTM (E): 6403480  
UTM (N): 4756260  
ELEVATION (m.): 70

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located in the area with the toponym "M. Krtinja". The area has had much building and construction activity in the last 25 years, including the new road across the island and the recent construction of an electrical powerstation.

Site Description:
The grave was situated on a parcel of land that belongs to Mladen Petković (from Blato). The stone slab/cyst-type grave was discovered by the road construction crew. Although the site was destroyed, the situation was photographed by Aldo Mirošević (from Vela Luka). The description of the site tends to vary somewhat from those present as it was destroyed, so a further round of questioning with those individuals present at the scene might shed more light on the situation. It is not clear as to whether there was any associated pottery or other grave finds. It is not clear as to whether there were human remains in the grave. Furthermore, like the exposed slab cyst graves of KB-035 and KP-008, the grave cyst has been set directly into the ground.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located on the position with the toponym "Vrsine". The site appears to be on a hilltop, but the site was not surveyed by the KARG. Local geology consists of limestone outcrops and the vegetation varies from pines to makija and other types of scrub brush.

Site Description:
The site is supposedly on a hilltop, placing it into a "simple prehistoric hilltop structure" category. However, the site was not visited during the survey and the situation is not clear from the information given to the author. Regardless of the fact that the site might well be vital for the hilltop structures study, since it was not properly visited, speculations as to its type and function will not be extended yet. This site must be researched due to its position on the hilltop and its potential viewshed.

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Arheološki Muzej /20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KB-037  RECORD DATE: 01/08/1995  UTM (E): 6401940  UTM (N): 4751850  ELEVATION (m.): 5

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The Roman site is located on the small peninsula near the locality with the toponym "U. Mala Prižba". The area is currently a resort which is popular with many tourists. Most of the local property is owned by the people from the village of Blato. The summer of 1996 also brought the opening of a sport SCUBA diving center on the small peninsula. If there are any finds in the waters near the site, they will surely be impacted in some manner by diving activity.

Site Description:
The site was noted by D. Radić. The site is not varified a villa due to the lack villa-type evidence in the immediate area. However, a villa settlement might have had enough land on the peninsula for agriculture, if coupled with the fields due north. If there was a villa associated with the area, it was probably in the field below the "Mišina glavica" toponym, ca. 400 meters north of the find spot. The artifact find spot, with its seaside setting, is a perfect position for a small harbor. Some locals have also mentioned amphorae being found in the seas nearby (location unknown).

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The location of this Roman shipwreck is just off the small islet of Vrhovnjak, ca. 300 meters NE of the east end of that small island. The depth of the waters near the wreck is ca. 8.5 m.

Site Description:
A lead Roman anchor was found at this position and is currently stored in the CZK/VL. The find was passed on to D. Radić by Irena Radić (Zagreb) and the team from the Zavod, Zagreb. The research was conducted in 1989, but only consisted of random dive survey as the research vessel was traveling northward from the Dubrovnik area. The anchor find, as well as some amphorae fragments, were given to D. Radić at that time.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The shipwreck is located off the islet of Trstenik, ca. 100 m. off the east end of the island. Depth is ca. 20.0 m.

Site Description:
Minimal information is known about this reported shipwreck, as systematic underwater survey has yet to be conducted by the KARG. D. Radić has noted the site, but its period and exact finds are unclear.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This shipwreck is situated off the west end of Korčula (main island). The location of the wreck is just off the point with the toponym "U.M. Trstena", near the bay of "U.V. Trstena". The depth is ca. 10.0 m.

Site Description:
Minimal information is known about this reported shipwreck as well, as systematic underwater survey has yet to be conducted by the KARG. D. Radić has noted the site, but its period and exact finds are unclear. There are known Roman villa rustica in the general area (see KB-022 or KB-023), hence a Roman-era wreck might be expected.

References:

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The shipwreck is situated at the entrance to the bay with the toponym "Uvala Poplat". The depth at the position of the reported wreck is ca. 45.0-55.0 m.

Site Description:
Minimal information is known about this reported shipwreck as well, as systematic underwater survey has yet to be conducted by the KARG. D. Radić has noted the site, but its period and exact finds are unclear. There is a known Roman villa rustica on the shore of the Poplat bay (see KB-022). This bay has a most obvious connection to the Roman occupation. Mask and snorkel survey along the shoreline will reveal small fragments of Roman pottery. Likewise, many Roman finds can be detected in the soils near the small fishing villas along the shore (see KB-022).

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Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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<td>UWA02</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This shipwreck site is found 1.8 km. east of the bay of Prigradica. Notes given by D. Radić have the wreck position off the small islet of hr. Naplovci. The depth listed on this site report is estimated and has not been confirmed.

Site Description:

Minimal information is known about this reported shipwreck as well, as systematic underwater survey has yet to be conducted by the KARG. D. Radić has noted the site, but its period and exact finds are unclear according to those references. Dinko Lovričević (Vela Luka) has mentioned to the author that there is a very visible Roman wreck near one of these small islets. He reported that the wreck can be seen quite easily with a mask and snorkel and that the entire site is well encrusted. He also reported that there are encrusted amphorae visible near or on the wreck. This site has not been verified by the KARG.

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Site Database: Code and Attribute Description

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<td>UWA02</td>
<td>UNDERWATER-SHIPWRECK</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The location of this underwater find spot is along the shoreline in the bay of Poplat. The site is on the shoreline position in the bay with the toponym "Poplat", situated on the western end of the island. The waters are extremely clear in the bay and offer good visibility. The bottom is mostly a rocky type and after ca. 10 m. depth, the seabed becomes covered with grasses which obscures the actual bottom.

Site Description:
There is a known Roman villa rustica along the shore (see KB-022), so it is clear that these finds must be associated to that site. The finds associated with this underwater site are all visible in the water without the need for SCUBA or related support equipment (i.e. visible on simple mask and snorkel survey).

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Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This site is on a hilltop with the toponym "Strazišće" which translates from Croatian as "...watch point or tower" and is above the bay with the toponym "U. Ripna". The area around the hilltop is fairly steep. The vegetation in the area includes pines, small trees, makija, and shrubs. On-site vegetation consists of a few small trees that have taken root in the soils under the breccia. The hilltop has extensive limestone outcrops and most of the surface of the hilltop is covered in limestone breccia, although most of this appears be tumble from the prehistoric structure. The hilltop is visited quite regularly by the local farmer. Bird traps and a water collection tank have been set up on the site.

Site Description:
The site was registered and surveyed by D. Radić and B. Bass. The actual structure is fairly well destroyed, although some of the ramparts and associated cairns can be readily identified. Prehistoric pottery was found and collected, labelled Bag 1 of 1, KC-001. The drystone limestone rampart is mostly tumble, although a few dressed courses can be seen on the northern side of the hilltop. A possible kula (tower) type limestone cairn structure is situated on the eastern end of the hilltop. This structure is approximately 8 meters in diameter and ca. 2.0 m. in height. A similar structure is on the opposite end of the hilltop, measuring 13.6 meters in diameter and 0.50 m. in height. The south side of the hilltop does not have any evidence of a drystone rampart or wall. The escarpment is much steeper in that position. This incorporated natural geographic feature on the hilltop structure probably supplements the drystone rampart (common situation on the East Adriatic islands). The situation at this prehistoric hilltop structure appears similar to that on Kopila (KB-017) regarding the 2 "limit-cairn" features. Only proper excavation of the tumble will reveal information concerning the function of these cairns associated with the hilltop sites. The sea is well in view from this site and is ca. 500 m. south (bay of Ripna). In view from this position are the prehistoric hilltop structures of KC-005 (Čara polje Strazišće), KS-006 (Sutulija), KP-007 (Sutvara), and KC-003 (Velo Strazišće). Likewise, the eastern edge of the Čara polje is in view, although it is partially obscured by trees and high makija.

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<td>PRE07</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The toponym here is "Gradina", once again translated as "...hilltop settlement". The elevation of the position is ca. 555 masl., so the site also goes by the nickname "555". The site is fairly hard to access, as the approach from the south, towards the Puhovo polje, is mostly cliff. From the north, the approach is a bit more gradual, minimal cliffs which can be circumnavigated, but the northern approach is also harder to access from the main island road. The site is on a hilltop. There are shrubs, trees, pines, makija, and scrub brush in the areas around the site. On site, there are only small trees within the confines of the structure. There are on-site soils within the limits of the structure of the Aeolian type (the on-site vegetation has rooted in these areas). Limestone outcrops are found on the hilltop and are incorporated into the drystone wall. The position is highly exposed to wind and the view from this site is extremely commanding, not only onto other parts of Korčula, but north to the Korčula Channel, Pelješac Peninsula, and to the island of Hvar.

Site Description:
The complex prehistoric hilltop structure was recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass, although D. Radić had been to the position prior the the official KARG survey. This prehistoric hilltop structure appears to have the best preservation on the island. The structure measures 57 m. n/s x 46 m. e/w (without the tower). The tower is ca. 3.0 m. in height, 2.5 meters in depth, and the actual tower structure (including tumble) has a diameter of 27 m. The limestone rampart encompassing the hilltop structure is well preserved. The construction is the usual drystone/ limestome type, but the height is a mere 0.50 - 1.0 m. The site layout has more of a "hillfort design" than others on Korčula, although the walls are not defensive in nature (see accompanying figure). The tower is constructed from drystone/ limestone, but the tumble has obscured any possible structural features. Inside the tower, modern glass has been found so it can be concluded that the locals might visit this spot on occasion, probably for the view. There is no evidence of military bunkering on the site. There is a probable entrance to the hilltop structure in the form of a natural outcrop formation to the northeast of the site that appears to be built into the rampart wall of the structure. This outcrop is enhanced with a few courses of limestone and appears as a natural passageway allowing access to the internal grounds of the hilltop structure. There is also a semi-circular dry-stone structure, ca. 3 courses in height, on the northern end of the site. This does not appear to be a bunker. Approximately 5 tumuli, ca. 800 meters to 1 kilometer distant, are visible from the 555 hilltop. All are situated southwest of the site, in an area of mild rolling hills with a flat polje in the center; toponym "Sločajna". Non-diagnostic prehistoric ceramics were collected and labelled: Bag 1 of 1, KC-002. Likewise, a few amphorae fragments were found (probable Roman association).

References: Gjivoje (1952: 205).

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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KC-003  RECORD DATE: 16/08/1995  UTM (E): 6415040  UTM (N): 4755740
ELEVATION (m.): 350

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The complex prehistoric hilltop site has the map toponym "Stubica" although it is recognized as Velo Stržišće (big guard) by the locals from Cara village. The position overlooks the Cara polje, and has a good view to the sea (south). The site has small trees, shrubs, and makija, and appears to have a large amount of breccia scattered throughout the area. There has been military bunkering on the site in various spots. Likewise, a modern electrical powerline pole has damaged the northern limits of the site (most of the visible impact is to the drystone rampart).

Site Description:
The site was recorded by D. Radić, B. Bass, P. Novaković, although it had been visited a few times by KARG members before the survey (see fig. ). Two bags of pottery (3+ kgs.) were collected from both the lower and upper sections of the site and labelled KC-003, Bags 1, 2 of 2. The site itself is a combination of drystone/limestone rampart terraces and natural outcrop. The site spreads over the entire hilltop, but there does not appear to be a complete encompassing rampart around the hilltop. The upper section of the hilltop has the extensive damage from bunkering and the electrical pole construction. However, pottery is scattered across the site and it does not appear that the general site integrity has been compromised. The situation at the site is not entirely clear. The limestone rubble around the site might just be a result of the bunkering and the powerline project. With some general removal and clean-up, the situation concerning the site's rampart terraces might be a bit more clear. The lower area (due south of the hilltop) is not necessarily separated from the main hilltop by any feature. This so-called lower area is actually situated on a small promontory. There are two structures on this point. They appear to be of rather late construction (see fig. ), and could actually be Medieval. The pottery from the upper site does extend down into this lower area. It is not clear whether both areas were occupied at the same time due to the level of destruction on the upper part and the lack of further survey and excavation. The view from this position is clear to the hilltop sites of Stržišće Ripna, Gomila, Stržišće, Sutvara, and Sutulija.

References:
Gjivoje (1952: 204); Bass and Radić (in press: a).
Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is on the locality with the toponym "Gomila", which of course means "pile or mound." The site is situated on a hilltop between the Cara polje and the polje of Smovica. The area around the site is the usual scrub brush, makija, small trees, and pines. The entire Cara polje is agriculturally active on an annual basis as the soils there are some of the most nutrient rich on the island. Numerous limestone outcrops are near the hilltop of "Gomila".

Site Description:
The site was recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass. The site is very similar to Ančinovo (KV-011). Sites of this type may very well be tumuli. However, they do occur on hilltops (as opposed to the many other tumuli that do not) and this could be the significant typological aspect possibly relating to function. The limestone cairn structure measures 10.5 m. x 9.50 m. and is ca. 2.0 m. in height. It is unclear due to disturbances as to whether this site has any underlying dressed stone or drystone structural features. The argument can't be ruled out that these are multi-purpose structures, serving as a watch towers, graves, and/or a landscape monuments of some kind.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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<td>GEO06</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is on the hilltop with the toponym "Stražišće", meaning "guard", but is known locally as "Malo Stražišće". The site is located towards the eastern end of the Carska polje and is fairly visible from the field. The area is frequently visited by the locals. There seems to be a branch of some sort poking out of the top of the structure and whenever this happens to fall, a local seems to replace it. The general area near the site has the usual shrubs, scrub brush and small trees. The entire Cara polje is agriculturally active on an annual basis as the soils there are some of the most nutrient rich on the island.

Site Description:
The site was recorded by B. Bass. The limestone cairn structure measures ca. 10.0 m. e/w x 8.0 m. n/s and is ca. 2.5 m. in height. There is no evidence of underlying structural features, such as dressed stone foundation, but the situation is not entirely clear due to the damage on the structure. Proper clearing and minor excavation would shed some light on the situation. Like KC-004, it is not clear as to whether this is a tower or a landscape monument/cairn. Perhaps, like the others, the situation is that these simple hilltop structures serve both of these functions.

References:
Gjivoje (1952: 204-205).

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The limestone cairn site has been noted with the local toponym "Prosika" by D. Radić. The cairn is actually on the Čara polje, due east of the KC-005 site. The site is surrounded by modern agriculture that is seasonally active.

Site Description:
The site was noted by D. Radić. The tumulus is 5.0 m. e/w x 4.9 m. n/s x 1.0 m. in height. There is some field clearance on the tumulus from the local farmer's work in the area. The site does not look as if it has been plundered, but this is mere speculation judging from the exterior of the tumulus. Other tumuli were reported to be in the area, but now destroyed. Further questioning of the local farmers would be necessary to sort out the facts. This could actually be a clearance cairn. The site was not visited by the KARG survey.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site has the toponym "Stubaj". "Stuba" or "Stube" are translated as stairs, although the name does have an Austrian link as well, coming from the "Stubai" Glacier above Innsbruck. Since the island was once part of the Austro-Hungarian empire, and some of the first systematic mapping was done by the Austro-Hungarian forces on the island, this latter option can't be ruled out. The area around the site is covered in shrubs and scrub brush.

Site Description:
The site was recorded by B. Bass. The limestone cairn structure measures 9.0 m. e/w x 11.0 m. n/s and is 2.0 m. in height. The position has a commanding view to the Cara polje, the adjacent sites of KC-004 and KC-005, as well as KC-003. There are no dressed or drystone structural features visible on the cairn. However, the site has an abundance of tumble and has been slightly damaged (filled bunker?), and this might mask any underlying structural evidence.

References:

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**Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:**

The Roman villa site is located on the edge of the Cara polje just south of the village of Cara. There area is used for modern agriculture, with figs and small vineyards in the area.

**Site Description:**

The site was noted by D. Radić. The exact extent of the villa is not clear due to overgrowth and impact from modern farming practices. However, some of the villa walls with cementum construction are in situ and have been incorporated into the modern farming plots. The site is "typical" of the Roman villa sites that are found on Korčula. Pottery in the area includes pithoi, amphorae, and tegula fragments.

**References:**

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The Roman villa site is located in the area with the toponym "Glavicje", although this refers more to the hilltop above than the field below. "Glava" means head, or on the landscape, sometimes this refers to a hilltop or outcrop. There is modern agriculture in the area, and the villa appears to have been incorporated into the field walls belonging to the local farmer.

Site Description:
The site was recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass. Many of the villa walls are still in situ, although they have been incorporated into the land ownership demarcations in the area. It is not clear as to whether the site belongs to one or many farmers. The dressed limestone and cementum villa walls do not appear to be in any immediate collapse danger or under any local construction threats. Pottery found in the area is the usual villa rustica type consisting of pithoi, amphorae, and tegula fragments.

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<tr>
<td>ROM05</td>
<td>ROMAN VILLA RUSTICA</td>
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<td>ROM07</td>
<td>CEMENTUM or HYDROLIC MORTAR PRESENT</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is on the toponym with the name "Mračica". This is a general local toponym referring to the eastern end of the Čara polje. The area is actively cultivated with vineyards. Likewise, the entire Cara polje is agriculturally active on an annual basis as the soils there are some of the most nutrient rich on the island.

Site Description:
The limestone cairn site was noted by D. Radić. The structure measures 6.0 m n/s x 5.90 m. e/w x 1.0 m. in height. This is one of the many tumuli/ cairns that are found (or have been reported) along the edge of the Čarsko polje. These are highly suspect, as they could very well be field clearances. This particular site was not visited by the KARG during the 1992-96 seasons.

References:

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The cairns in this group (KC-011-015) are all situated in an area with the toponym "Sločajna". It is not really clear whether this locality has been used for agriculture in the past, as it is one of the more remote areas on the island. The altitude ranges from ca. 400 masl to 450 masl. The surface limestone breccia is quite extensive throughout the Sločajna area, and limestone outcrops are abundant. Local vegetation consists of heavy makija and smaller scrub brush, while the adjacent higher elevations near KC-002 (Gradina 555) have a dense pine cover. All of these cairns are well within the viewshed of the prehistoric hilltop structure KC-002. A point to note in the general area is the presence of a freshwater spring at the eastern end of the nearby Puhovo polje (due east).

Site Description:
The cairns were originally noted by D. Radić. It is clear that they are not field clearances, as there does not appear to be any evidence of agricultural activities, past or present. When one is on the higher elevations, or on the hilltop site KC-002, these cairns are clearly visible. It would be fairly easy to suggest that these cairns must be related to the aforementioned prehistoric hilltop structure. The Sločajna and Puhovo polje are situated in a lowland valley. A series of hilltops ring these valleys and the KC-002 site, at elevation 555 masl, is one of the most prominent. The situation here is very ideal for a case study of the cairns and their connection to the prehistoric hilltop site as well as natural resources in the surrounding areas.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The cairns in this group (KC-011-015) are all situated in an area with the toponym "Sločajna". It is not really clear whether this locality has been used for agriculture in the past, as it is one of the more remote areas on the island. The altitude here is ca. 400-450 masl, so this might have something to do with the lack of agriculture. The surface limestone breccia is extensive throughout the Sločajna area, and limestone outcrops are abundant. Vegetation consists of heavy makija and smaller scrub brush, while in the adjacent higher elevations near KC-002 (Gradina 555) have a dense pine cover. All of these cairns are well within the viewshed on KC-002. A point of note in the general area is the presence of a freshwater spring at the eastern end of the nearby Puhovo polje, due east.

Site Description:
The cairns were originally noted by D. Radić. It is clear that they are not field clearances, as there does not appear to be any evidence of agricultural activities, past or present. When one is on the higher elevations, or on the hilltop site KC-002, these cairns are clearly visible. It would be fairly easy to suggest that these cairns must be related to the aforementioned prehistoric hilltop structure. The Sločajna and Puhovo polje are situated in a lowland valley. A series of hilltops ring these valleys and the KC-002 site, at elevation 555 masl, is one of the most prominent. The situation here is very ideal for a case study of the cairns and their connection to the prehistoric hilltop site as well as natural resources in the surrounding areas.

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Site Description:
The cairns were originally noted by D. Radić. It is clear that they are not field clearances, as there does not appear to be any evidence of agricultural activities, past or present. When one is on the higher elevations, or on the hilltop site KC-002, these cairns are clearly visible. It would be fairly easy to suggest that these cairns must be related to the aforementioned prehistoric hilltop structure. The Sločajna and Puhovo polje are situated in a lowland valley. A series of hilltops ring these valleys and the KC-002 site, at elevation 555 m.a.s.l., is one of the most prominent. The situation here is very ideal for a case study of the cairns and their connection to the prehistoric hilltop site as well as natural resources in the surrounding areas.

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The cairns in this group (KC-011-015) are all situated in an area with the toponym "Sločajna". It is not really clear whether this locality has been used for agriculture in the past, as it is one of the more remote areas on the island. The altitude here is ca. 400-450 masl, so this might have something to do with the lack of agriculture. The surface limestone breccia is extensive throughout the Sločajna area, and limestone outcrops are abundant. Vegetation consists of heavy makija and smaller scrub brush, while in the adjacent higher elevations near KC-002 (Gradina 555) have a dense pine cover. All of these cairns are well within the viewshed on KC-002. A point of note in the general area is the presence of a freshwater spring at the eastern end of the nearby Puhovo polje, due east. This site, as well as KC-015, have been called "Ispod (below) Gradine", as they are situated on the landscape below the KC-002 Gradina.

Site Description:

The cairns were originally noted by D. Radić. It is clear that they are not field clearances, as there does not appear to be any evidence of agricultural activities, past or present. When one is on the higher elevations, or on the hilltop site KC-002, these cairns are clearly visible. It would be fairly easy to suggest that these cairns must be related to the aforementioned prehistoric hilltop structure. The Sločajna and Puhovo polje are situated in a lowland valley. A series of hilltops ring these valleys and the KC-002 site, at elevation 555 masl, is one of the most prominent. The situation here is very ideal for a case study of the cairns and their connection to the prehistoric hilltop site as well as natural resources in the surrounding areas.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The cairns in this group (KC-011-015) are all situated in an area with the toponym "Sločajna". It is not really clear whether this locality has been used for agriculture in the past, as it is one of the more remote areas on the island. The altitude here is ca. 400-450 masl., so this might have something to do with the lack of agriculture. The surface limestone breccia is extensive throughout the Sločajna area, and limestone outcrops are abundant. Vegetation consists of heavy makija and smaller scrub brush, while in the adjacent higher elevations near KC-002 (Gradina 555) have a dense pine cover. All of these cairns are well within the viewshed on KC-002. A point of note in the general area is the presence of a freshwater spring at the eastern end of the nearby Puhovo polje, due east.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOD08</td>
<td>SITE WELL PRESERVED</td>
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</table>
Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The open cist grave is situated near the "Sločajna" locality, but the closest toponym is a small dip in the topography called "Raškovi dovci". It is not really clear whether this locality has been used for agriculture in the past, as it is one of the more remote areas on the island. The surface limestone breccia is extensive throughout the Sločajna area, and limestone outcrops are abundant. Vegetation consists of heavy makija and smaller scrub brush and some smaller trees, while in the adjacent higher elevations near KC-002 (Gradina 555) have a dense pine cover. This position is within the viewshed of KC-002, and is situated along the limestone footpath/track to the "Puhovo polje". This small field is located at the SE base of the KC-002 (Gradina 555). A point of note in the area is the presence of a freshwater spring at the eastern end of the Puhovo polje.

Site Description:
The site was noted by D. Radić. The contents of this grave have been removed. The measurements are ca. 1.5 m. x 40 cm. Construction consists of limestone slabs arranged in a rectangular manner, typical of the slab-cyst arrangements seen throughout the region.

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<td>MOD06</td>
<td>SITE BADLY DAMAGED</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The map toponym at this position is "Luka Zavalatica." The shipwreck site, as the name implies, is just outside the entrance to the bay that leads to the small village of Zavalatica. The bay is rather narrow, but deep enough to shelter craft from most winds (except Yugo and possibly Levant).

Site Description:
The site was noted by D. Radić. The road leading from the bay to the large Čara polje (due northeast ca. 1.5km.) has an adjacent documented Roman villa rustica (KC-009), so it should be valid to assume that the current tarmac road is over or near the old Roman access road leading from the bay. The site has not been visited by the KARG, so this wreck's temporal association is not verified.

References:

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<td>UWA02</td>
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<td>UWA01</td>
<td>UNDERWATER-FIND SPOT</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The Roman villa rustica site is located on the shore of the "Uvala Luka Banja" bay (cove). The small bay is well protected from the general currents of the Pelješac Channel. The site has been noted as the "Banja/Žrnovo" villa rustica by D. Radić. Local vegetation is the usual makija, scrub, and some pines. As noted above, the site is directly on the shoreline and offers a nice refuge from the usual winds which blow up and down the Pelješac Channel.

Site Description:
The site was noted by F. Radić. The site has been fairly well destroyed, as reported by F. Radić. The position is typical of the Roman "modus operandi" of occupation (sheltered port or harbor), although there is not that much open area for crops near the site. However, there is an abundance of terracing, none dated, that could have been used for agriculture during the Roman period. Soils here are of the terra rossa type, although of a poorer quality than those soils found in the fields and larger polje.

References:
F. Radić (1892b: 77-79).
Arheološki Muzej /20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KK-002 RECORD DATE: 21/06/1993 UTM (E): 6434400 UTM (N): 4757500 ELEVATION (m.): 5

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The Roman villa site is situated on the small island of Majsan, located in the Pelješac Channel, ca. 4.5 km. east of Korčula town. The island has the usual vegetation on it consisting of pines, shrubs, scrub brush, and makija. The site is fairly exposed to the winds from the Pelješac Channel. The Roman site is on the west end of the small island. Elevation of the site extends from the shoreline to ca. 10 masl. The island's highest elevation is ca. 35 masl.

Site Description:
The site has been visited by many archaeologists and related articles have been published. Standing architecture exists on-site, rather extensive, in the form of in situ arches or butresses, villa walls, and other villa rustica structures (rooms, alcoves, etc.). There is evidence in the small bay adjacent to the site (row of stones, perpendicular to the shore of the cove, protruding at lower tides) that there might have been a small dock or breakwater of some kind. Other evidence concerning sea level changes since Roman times in the Mediterranean suggest that this structure would have been near-shore if not actually on-shore. The site has been classified as slightly damaged only when compared to other Roman sites. The site is visited by tourists, but generally, the site is only accessible to those with a means to reach the small island. The site was visited by the KARG in the summer of 1993 with assistance from Neven Fazinić (Korčula).


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<tr>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The prehistoric site is situated on the small island of Majsan, located in the Pelješac Channel, ca. 4.5 km. east of Korčula town. The island has the usual vegetation on it consisting of pines, shrubs, scrub brush, and makija. The site is fairly exposed to the winds from the Pelješac Channel. The prehistoric site is on the east end of the small island. The island's highest elevation is ca. 35 masl.

Site Description:
There is a prehistoric site (possibly Neolithic) that has been recorded by C. Fisković on this small island, although the information in the literature is not very good. D. Radić has detailed this in his personal notes.

References:
Fisković (1984: 5-27); Fisković (1986: 154), and see KK-004.

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<tr>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This quarry site and church is on the small island of Sutvara (Santa Barbara), located in the Pelješac Channel ca. 5 km. southeast of the town of Korčula. There is a large cave towards the center of the island that has been used as a limestone quarry, probably in Roman times. The vegetation on the island consists of pines, shrubs, makija, and scrub brush. The highest elevation on the island is 38 masl.

Site Description:
The quarry site was brought to the attention of the author by Neven Fazinić (from Korčula). There are not too many known Roman sites in the area that have used this specific limestone material, but there is no reason to exclude the possibility that it was taken away after quarry, perhaps to Solona or Spalato, possibly for use in the construction Diocletian's palace. The site might well have been a Venetian quarry. The material is very fine-grained white limestone with minimal inclusions. Excavation marks can be seen in the exposed sections. The extent of Roman use, if any, should not be detailed until the site is investigated further. There are not any known artifacts that suggest qualitative temporal associations to the quarrying activities. The church from the island is a palaeo-christian type and has been detailed by two authors, dating probably to the IV-V century A.D.

References: F. Radić (1892a: 50-52); Fisković (1975: 141-151).

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The site is located on the island of Badija. The island is heavily covered in vegetation consisting of dense makija, scrub brush, and smaller trees. There are numerous fire breaks cut into the vegetation on the island. The highest elevation is 75 masl. The island is the largest "islet" in the Pelješac Channel and is ca. 1.4 km. southeast from the town of Korčula.

Site Description:

The site was recorded by Marinko Gjivoje (1969), and discussed briefly by Dimitrijević (1970). Lithics were found, but it is not clear as to whether there was any pottery associated with the site was collected or even found. The site deserves a follow-up visit to determine the stratigraphy, provenience of artifacts, and the general integrity of the site. The island is well overgrown with vegetation, so there is a good chance that the site (or other sites on Badija) are well preserved. According to a man in Korčula town who claims to have visited the area near the site, there is a view to the sea. This fact has not yet been confirmed. The actual site is located near a map toponym known as "Lokva". This translates as "..pond or seasonal pond". This would suggest that there might be an association between the fresh water source and the occupation. The lithic assemblage is similar to those finds associated with the Eneolithic occupations of Vela spilja (KV-012). The finds from Badija consist of a lithic blades (material is chert, but type or source unknown) that are quite long. One blade, now on display in the Korčula Museum (Korčula town) is nearly 20 cm. in length. This aspect of the assemblage is not typical of the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in the region, and since there is an association with the "long knives" of Vela spilja's Eneolithic, a comparison can be made. However, it would be most premature to assign this period without further investigation into the site. Gjivoje has the site labelled as Neolithic.

References:

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is on the hilltop with the map toponym Sv. Antun (St. Anton). The church on this position is still active and the vegetation on site consists of Cypress trees and small bushes. The site has a good view to the "Donje blato" field. The church (hilltop) is visited regularly by locals and tourists, and there are numerous limestone outcrops on and near the location of the hilltop.

Site Description:
The site has been known for a while and was noted by D. Radić. There are pieces of a drystone wall encompassing various sections of the hilltop, but much of the site has been impacted by the church, tourist visits, and general construction near the hilltop. Fragments of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery (Bronze/ Iron Age-type) were observed near the hilltop and church, but not collected (abundance). The site has a good view to the Donje blato. Unfortunately, impact to the site (construction) has made it rather difficult to assess the situation, and since the site is a registered monument (church), this would make it fairly difficult to plan any sub-surface testing. The hilltop does have a reference in the Korčula Statut, probably prior to the construction of the church. The reference name of "Gradac" or "Gradač" was used in conjunction with the site.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This Roman villa site is situated on the shoreline with the map toponym "Solina", located between Korčula town and Lumbarda, directly opposite the islet of Kamenjak. The position is near the small Ježevica Kanal. A small cove at the site and the small islets in the area make this an ideal sheltered anchorage point. The vegetation in the area is rather mixed. There is the usual scrub brush, along with smaller trees and some abandoned terraces. There are terra rossa soils 100 m. west of the site, and although the soil situation in antiquity (Late Iron Age) is not totally understood at the present, the geographic setting of this site is typical of the Roman occupations.

Site Description:

The site was noted by D. Radić. He has recorded the site as a villa, which would include cementum, amphorae, pithoi, and tegula fragments as the finds. The site is in an excellent position for anchorage, as the Ježevica Kanal is very sheltered from the outer Pelješki Kanal. The site was not visited during the 1993-96 KARG survey.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is on the local toponym known as "Slana Glavica", as told to D. Radić by a local. However, this does not appear on the map. The map toponym near the site is "Solina". So, the name might well be "Solina Glavica". "Glavica" means a mound or knoll. There is no direct word for "Solina" in Croatian, however, "Solingo" in Italian translates as "...solitary, or enjoying solitude". "Solana" translates from Croatian as "salt-works", so this seaside position might have a connection to past salt production.

Site Description:
The site was noted by D. Radić, although the situation is not very clear as to whether the site is a hilltop structure, or a hillside cairn or tumulus. The site was not visited during the KARG survey, but the position is very suspicious as it is between the Sv. Antun hilltop structure and the Donje blato field. The material is reported to be the usual limestone, and until further investigation the site is classified as a gomila/cairn type.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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<td>LIMESTONE-TUMULUS/ GOMILA/ CAIRN</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is on the small islet of Kam-enjak, located ca. 3 km. s/e of the town of Korčula. The island has a fair sized population during the summer due to the numerous summer homes built there. The geologic materials from the quarry do not appear to be the finest limestone. However, the better materials could have been completely extracted during antiquity.

Site Description:
The site was visited by B. Bass briefly during the summer of 1993. The quarry there was recorded at the end of the 1800s by the team of Radić and V.V. Vuletić. Pottery in the area suggests that this site was used extensively by the Romans, possibly in later times during the building of Diocletian's palace.

References: Radić and V. Vukasović (1887: 106).

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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<td>SITE HAS A VIEW TO THE SEA</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is situated on the island of "Gubavac", off the eastern end of Korčula in the Pelješki Kanal. The island is covered with light vegetation, and some of the local people from Korčula town have small areas of active vineyards.

Site Description:
The site has been detailed by Cvito Fisković. The island was visited by B. Bass during the early years of the KARG survey. The church is well preserved in that the walls are all standing. However, local shifts in the soils could be affecting the foundations of the church. Some minor collapse appears to have occurred towards the back of the structure, and it appears that some of the stones in the walls might be unstable. The church is a palaeo-Christian IV-V century A.D. structure.

References:  
Fisković (1975: 151-156)
Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is situated on the small island of "Lučnjak", off Korčula's eastern end. The islet is in the Pelješki Kanal, just northeast of Badija. There is almost no vegetation on the island except for very small grasses and a few low shrubs. The position is highly exposed to the winds which funnel down the channel.

Site Description:
The site was visited by B. Bass during the first research season of the KARG. The palaeo-christian church site is well destroyed, although remains are still visible. These consist primarily of the foundation and the outline of the positions of the former walls. The structure probably dates to the IV-V century A.D. It should be noted that the site could still support research, even excavation, as there are some pockets of soils on the island which might have some evidence of the former church and related activities. A stella is also known from the site and is discussed by Fisković.

References: Fisković (1975).

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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KL-001

RECORD DATE: 02/07/1995

UTM (E): 6431600

UTM (N): 4752740

ELEVATION (m.): 55

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is a cave that has been called "Spilja na Glogovcu" by Grga Novak. The actual toponym has the name "Glogovcu". The area is covered in makija and larger shrubs, and there are limestone outcrops in the vicinity of the site.

Site Description:
The extremely small cave site was recently published on a general archeological map of Korčula (Bass and Radić 1995), although test excavations were conducted many years prior by Grga Novak (1954). Pottery found is reported to be of a rough-type material. Unfortunately, this applies to both Early Neolithic Impresso pottery, as well as local Bronze and Iron Age pottery and certain Medieval wares. Novak also reported that he found 1 small fragment of a Greek vase. Unfortunately, this description, without further clarification, could also be of the Gnathia Ware-type, imported from Italy. The site has not been systematically surveyed by the KARG, but the position deserves a more thorough examination.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located on the northern shoreline of the Lumbarda polje. There is a general map toponym "Bili Žal", which means "...shore or beach area". The shoreline in this area is exposed and eroded limestone outcrop. The western end of the shoreline is sandy beach.

Site Description:
The site was recorded by B. Bass and Ante Mirošević (Vela Luka). The scatter spreads along most of the shoreline and it is quite obvious from the local topography that the artifacts are all secondary deposition. Roman pottery was collected and labelled (BAG 1 OF1, KL-002). Approximately 150 m. south is the quite large and well documented Lumbarda Roman villa rustica (KL-007) and it can be assumed that many of these artifacts are somehow associated with this site. The shoreline has a fairly high amount of wave action due to the fact that is is oriented towards the Pelješac Channel and Pelješac Peninsula. Artifacts arriving on the shoreline are more than likely falling from the Lumbarda polje (field) as many artifacts can be seen protruding from erosions in the shoreline field retaining wall. Of note here is the fact that many local divers have been pulling up amphorae for many years from deeper waters just off the shores of Lumbarda. Also of note is a section of the field retaining wall adjacent to the site that contains cementum. It has not been acertained as to whether this latter feature is Roman or modern. This could be associated with a possible Roman port or anchoring locality.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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<tr>
<td>GEO01</td>
<td>TERRA ROSSA SOILS ON or NEAR SITE</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located on the northern shoreline of the Lumbarda field. There are terra rossa soils on the field itself, and the local vegetation consists of domestic farm vegetables, vineyards, and wild overgrowth. The site itself is in an erosion from a footpath that leads from the Lumbarda field to the shoreline. All of the artifacts collected were on the exposed terra rossa of the polje.

Site Description:
The prehistoric site was recorded by B. Bass. The artifacts collected were labelled (BAGS 1, 2, 3, OF 3, KL-003). These finds consisted of lithics, undiagnostic prehistoric pottery fragments, Roman glass (with patina), and pieces of iron (age undetermined). The site, as mentioned in the toponym description, was detected in an erosion caused from pedestrian traffic on a footpath from the Lumbarda field above to the shoreline below. The artifacts appear to be from many different periods and since they were found in such a small area (the erosion was in an area measuring 2 m. x 2 m.), it can be assumed that they are all in secondary deposition. The fact is not clear as to whether the deposition is from intentionally relocated soils for farming purposes or from simple field erosion. If the latter is the case, then the locality warrants subsurface investigation. It should also be noted that the erosion is ca. 1 meter below the field surface so essentially the artifacts were probably from a sub-surface context. A possible scenario is an eroding sub-surface prehistoric site and intrusion of Roman artifacts into the deposition. (see Bass and Radič 1996 for published references).

References:
Radič and Bass (in press: a).

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site has the toponym "Vela Straža" which would translate as "the big watch tower". The site is naturally on a hilltop and vegetation in the area consists of trees, shrubs, and dense scrub brush. There are limestone outcrops in the area, but due to heavy makija vegetation cover, this cannot be examined further at this preliminary stage. The approach to the hilltop from all sides is quite steep. There are no terra rossa soils in the area and most of the ground cover is grassy humus. The position is highly exposed to wind. Terracing is found west and southwest of the hilltop, although inactive.

Site Description:
The site was recorded by B. Bass and P. Novaković and measures 22.5 m. n/s x 12 m. e/w, and ca. 2-3 meters in height. One fragment of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery was found and collected (BAG 1 OF 1, KL-004). The site appears to be two cairns, but this could be merely due to the extensive military bunkering that was recorded on-site. The site has been classified as a simple prehistoric hilltop structure due to a collection of facts. First, the site is almost identical to the KB-015 and KB-016 sites found in a similar geographic position on the opposite end of the island. Second, the site is on a toponym that has very heavy geographical and archaeological (Vela Straža) overtones which, before testing, would categorize the position as a hilltop structure and not a tumulus. Likewise, a local villager from nearby mentioned that during the Second World War, he was a partisan and had set up a small bunker on the hilltop with some of the locals. When asked about any archaeological sites, he replied that nothing was there except for some old stone structures and some pottery.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This site, as well as KL-006, are located in an area with the map toponym "Krmacha", which means "stern". In this case, there is an obvious maritime implication. The site is located along the shoreline of the Račište Bay due west of Kaludrt hilltop. The vegetation on site is light scrub overgrowth, and the site is ca. 25-50 meters from the main island road.

Site Description:

The site was recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass during a survey along the route for the island's new fiber-optic cables. The site is located due south of the main that runs through to Korčula town and ca. 25-50 m. from the shoreline. There was no evidence of cementum, but fragments of pithoi, tegulae, and amphorae were found, as well as one fragment of Greek fine ware. Artifacts were left on-site except for the more diagnostic fragments and labelled (BAG 1 OF1, KL-005). This site is probably an extension of the larger nearby Roman site (KL-006) since the latter has an in situ wall, obviously a villa or sea-side structure of some sort. There is an extensive spread of Roman artifacts (teglae, many amphorae, some pithoi fragments) in the locality extending down to, and along, the shoreline. It should be noted that KL-005 looks very disturbed if not entirely destroyed, if in fact this was another villa. Judging by the amount of artifacts found at the KL-006 site, it is very possible that this site is a mere extension of the KL-006 villa site.

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</table>
KL-006

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This site, as well as KL-005, are located in an area with the map toponym "Krmača", which means "stern" (maritime implications). The site is located along the shoreline of the Račište Bay due west of Kaludrt hilltop. This site is on the western side of the small Račište Bay. The villa wall is fairly close to a modern house, and the usual fishing and farming equipment has been piled onto of the wall.

Site Description:
The site was recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass on the route for the island's new fiber optic cable route. There is a partial Roman wall with the usual cementum and dressed stone construction (opus insertum) found on the site, as well as an over-abundance of artifacts including slag, amphorae fragments, pithoi fragments, and tegula fragments (BAG 1 OF1, KL-006). There is also a rather large scatter along the shoreline with most the the artifacts mixed among modern roof tile fragments. The artifact scatter extends to the waterline, with some fragments actually in the water. The extent of the scatter is alarming (ca. 300 fragments visible along a 100 m. strip by the waterline). There is a fair amount of local foot traffic in the area along the shore. It would be safe to assume that this was a rather large Roman (earlier Greek?) port or harbor. The fine ware fragment from KL-005 raises questions about the "supposed" earlier Greek occupations in the area...30/08/1996...site revisited, with one amphorae rim fragment collected on the surface (shoreline) and put into Bag 1 of 1, KL-006.

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The Roman villa site is located on the Lumbarda polje, on the northern edge of the field, in a position that is known as Bili Žal. The site itself is currently used by the local landowner. Vinyards are in and around the villa walls. Likewise, the entire polje is active almost year-round with the vineyards for the grapes that go to the production of the "Grk" wine. By the summer of 1996, the dirt road passing ca. 50 cm. by the villa was covered with asphalt. This has permitted much more vehicular traffic through the polje and unfortunately, dangerously close to the villa.

Site Description:

The site has been known for a while by many archaeologists. The villa walls are still standing, although they are in constant threat due to the proximity of the villa to the dirt road that passes through the Lumbarda field. Since the KARG survey started in 1993, the northwest corner of the villa has taken an impact from a car or truck that has toppled some of the villa wall stones. In a dressed stone/cementum supported wall, this is no easy task, so the vehicle must have been travelling at a good speed before the impact. The local farmer has fixed the wall by putting the stones, more or less, back where they came from in the wall. The wall is of a particular construction style known as "opus reticulatum" and, as far as KARG is aware, this is the only Roman villa in this immediate area of the Dalmatia Coast with this sort of construction. There are rumors that there is an underground passage that goes from the villa to a Medieval tower located ca. 100m. due west of the villa. However, this has never been proven to the author's knowledge, and since the two structures are from entirely different periods, this needs further investigation. Of note concerning the villa is that two small dressed stone/cementum walls (non-opus reticulatum) bisect the western villa wall and appear to go into the villa wall. It would appear that the wall must have been built after the two parallel walls that bisect the villa wall. This, then, puts the villa at a later date than the parallel walls. This might be of interest concerning an earlier occupation of the site, perhaps Greek. However, greek site usually do not have cementum. The KARG also detected a foundation under the south villa wall. The type and technique should be investigated further. Naturally, there is Roman pottery found in the area, although much has been cleared from the soils by the local farmers.

References:

References which generally discuss the Lumbarda polje area and briefly mention the site: Kirigin (1990: 291-320); Zanimović (1980-81: 91-95); Regarding the site: Alibranti (1886: 121-123); F. Radić (1887b: 10-24); Novak (1954: 42-43).
Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The Medieval tower is located on the Lumbarđa polje, on the northern edge of the field, in a position near Bili Zal. Vineyards are in and around the tower. Likewise, the entire polje is active almost year-round with the vineyards for the grapes that go to the production of the "Grk" wine. By the summer of 1996, the dirt road passing ca. 2.50 cm. by the tower was covered with asphalt. This has permitted much more vehicular traffic through the polje and unfortunately, dangerously close to this site. Elevation is ca. 5 masl.

Site Description:
The site has been identified as a tower dating to the Medieval period, probably as a Venetian watch tower of some sort. See KL-007 for more information regarding this site and the villa. The structure is ca. 20 m. in height, quadratic, and constructed of dressed drystone. The Korčula Statut mentions Venetian activity in the area, dating at least from the mid 1200's.

References:

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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KL-009 RECORD DATE: 02/07/1993 UTM (E): 6432340
UTM (N): 4754100 ELEVATION (m.): 35

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is on a hilltop with the map toponym "Kaludrt" or sometimes seen as "Koludrt". The site overlooks the Lumbarda polje, the town of Lumbarda, the bays of Prvi Zal and U. Raciste, and the Pelješki Kanal. The area is covered with olive trees, makija, and small shrubs. Agriculture is active in some areas near the hilltop, but many areas near the hilltop are not well maintained and overgrown.

Site Description:
The site is famous for the "Lumbarda Psephisma", the probable 3rd century B.C. inscription detailing, in Greek, which details two Illyrian landowners permission for a Greek colony from Vis (Issa) to settle in Lumbarda. The text of the Psephisma establishes the parameters for the allotment of lands for these settlers and gives some general guidelines in which these settlers were expected to adhere. The actual position is also a cistern (the hilltop), and there is ample evidence, in the form of amphorae fragments, that it was quite active during the contemporaneous period of the colony. Surprisingly, even though the actual psephisma has had much examination (analysis of text, type, content, references to Greek names, etc.) the actual site and the immediate area have had almost no significant field research at all. The KARG has conducted brief survey in the area and there is still no evidence of walls or other structures which would be contemporaneous with the Greek colony. The psephisma text has been re-examined recently (Lombardo 1993; Cahill 1993), although it has been detailed extensively elsewhere (cf Rendić-Miočević 1965 and see detailed references listed below). See Bass and Radić 1996 for a discussion of the aerial photos of the area, possible survey strategies for the area, and pedogenic data which directly affects the Lumbarda area and associated archaeological remains.

References:
Psephisma text examined: Lombardo (1993); Cahill (1993); Site detailed extensively: Rendić-Miočević (1965); Zaminović (1980); General references to Koludrt and related archaeological sites: Kirigin (1990); Rendić-Miočević (1966); Radić and Bass (in press: a).

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The Greco-Roman site is located opposite the modern cemetary below Kaludrt. The area nearby is active in agriculture, and there have been numerous building projects near the site, including house construction and fiberoptic cable lines.

Site Description:
The site has been discussed (Kirigin 1985: 311), and the fact noted that the excavations were not very systematic. There is now evidence from the other end of the island that dates to the same period (KB-017) as these Hellenistic graves. More investigation is needed into these sites. A recent survey of the area near KL-010 by KARG revealed numerous fragments of Hellenistic Greek pottery, Roman pottery (amphorae, pithoi fragments), one chert fragment (radiolarite ?) and later Venetian evidence (Miolica wares) (also, see site KL-019). Perhaps this evidence can be used in support of the Issian colony, situated somewhere in the vicinity but as yet, undetected. The Hellenistic pottery would be contemporaneous with this settlement.

KL-011

RECORD DATE: 06/07/1994

UTM (E): 6431040

UTM (N): 4753400

ELEVATION (m.): 50

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located in the area with the toponym "Mindel", due west of Vela Stráža (KL-004) ca. 400 m. distant. The area is terraced, although the agriculture in this area has been mostly abandoned. There are a few active plots in the area, however, these are quite small. The site(s) are near a modern road, although this is not the main road for transit on the island. Vegetation in the area consists of makija, small trees, olive trees, and scrub brush. There are numerous limestone outcrops in the area, and in general, the landscape is typical of this part of the island. (Extensively terraced, very abandoned, soils, if at all visible, are more Aeolian than terra rossa type; generally, the area has the look of a very overused and now abandoned farming landscape).

Site Description:
The limestone tumulus site was recorded during the cutting of a fire break by the island's fire brigade. A bulldozer had cut through the middle of the limestone tumulus, revealing a small stone slab/cist grave (ca. 1.5 m x 1 m.). The tumulus measured ca. 8 m. x 8 m. and was roughly 2 m. in height. The rest of the grave was excavated by an archaeologist from Orebić, a Mr. Vincent Lupis. This was done in a very hurried manner, no systematic excavation techniques were employed, and so the burial information is not exact. Perhaps this was due to the need for the bulldozer to clear the area. However, by the time the KARG arrived, the grave had been cleared, no bulldozer was in sight. If there was an immediate need for the bulldozer to cut the path over the grave, reasons for this activity were certainly not apparent. Aldo Mirošević did take black and white photos (negatives currently held in Vela Luka/Centar za Kulturu) of the grave as Lupis excavated. (Mirošević was passing by in his car and noticed the work in progress). It was more than likely an Illyrian (Late Iron Age) grave, judging by the photos and structure of the cist, although no pottery was detected. A similar grave has been exposed near the Pupnat area (KP-008).

References: see KL-012.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located in the area with the toponym "Mindel", due west of Vela Straža (KL-004) ca. 4-500 m. The area is terraced, although the agriculture in this area has been mostly abandoned. There are a few active plots in the area, however, these are quite small. The site(s) are near a modern road, although this is not the main road for transit on the island. Vegetation in the area consists of makija, small trees, olive trees, and scrub brush. There are numerous limestone outcrops in the area, and in general, the landscape is typical of this part of the island. (Extremely terraced, very abandoned, soils, if all visible, are more Aeolian than terra rossa type; generally, the area has the look of a very overused and now abandoned farming landscape).

Site Description:
The cairn site was noted by D. Radić but originally documented by Radić and V. V. Vukasović (1887) and consists of a limestone cairn measuring ca. 8m. x 8m. The site was not visited during the KARG survey. The Mindel toponym is also mentioned in the Korčula Statut. It is probable, given the extensive field systems in the area, that this was once very active in agriculture.

References: Radić and V. Vukasović (1887: 106-107); and in the Korčulanski Statut, see Hanel (1877: 136, in Jelić 1995).
Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located in the area with the toponym "Mindel", due west of Vela Straža (KL-004) ca. 500 m. The area is terraced, although the agriculture in this area has been mostly abandoned. There are a few active plots in the area, however, these are quite small. The site(s) are near a modern road, although this is not the main road for transit on the island. Vegetation in the area consists of makija, small trees, olive trees, and scrub brush. There are numerous limestone outcrops in the area, and in general, the landscape is typical of this part of the island. (Extremely terraced, very abandoned, soils, if all visible, are more Aeolian than terra rossa type; generally, the area has the look of a very overused and now abandoned farming landscape).

Site Description:
This limestone cairn was not visited by the KARG, although it was noted by D. Radić, as was KL-012. A. Mirošević (from Vela Luka) has also seen the site. The Mindel toponym is mentioned in the Korčula Statut. It is probable that the area was once very active in agriculture.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located due south of the Gornje blato field, hence the name given to the tumuli/gomila in the area as "Gornje blato gomile". Vegetation in the area consists of makija, smaller trees, and some minor active agricultural plots. The area has been terraced, although most of this is inactive at the present.

Site Description:
This limestone cairn site, as well as the others in the immediate area, were the only tumuli sites not visited by the KARG, although they were noted earlier by D. Radić. These tumuli/gomile sites occur in an area of the island that was once extensively farmed. Recent changes in the island's economy have seen this area fall into massive disuse and abandonment. Numerous forest fires have come near this area over the last 10 years. The tumulus/gomila measures ca. 8.0 m x 8.0 m. and is ca. 1.5 m. in height.

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Site Description:
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located due south of the Gornje blato field, hence the name given to the tumuli/gomila in the area as "Gornje blato gomile". Vegetation in the area consists of makija, smaller trees, and some minor active agricultural plots. The area has been terraced, although most of this is inactive at the present.

Site Description:
This limestone cairn site, as well as the others in the immediate area, were the only tumuli sites not visited by the KARG, although they were noted earlier by D. Radić. These tumuli/gomile sites occur in an area of the island that was once extensively farmed. Recent changes in the island's economy have impacted this area of Korčula landscape, seen by the numerous abandoned terraces and farming plots. Frequent forest fires have come near and through this area over the last 10 years. The tumulus/gomila measures ca. 8.0 m. x 8.0 m. and is ca. 1.5 m. in height.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
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Site Description:
This limestone cairn site, as well as the others in the immediate area, were the only tumuli sites not visited by the KARG, although they were noted earlier by D. Radić. These tumuli/gomile sites occur in an area of the island that was once extensively farmed. Recent changes in the island's economy have impacted this area of Korčula landscape, seen by the numerous abandoned terraces and farming plots. Frequent forest fires have come near and through this area over the last 10 years. The tumulus/gomila measures ca. 8.0 m x 8.0 m and is ca. 1.5 m in height.

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KL-018

RECORD DATE: 30/08/1996

UTM (E): 6434020

UTM (N): 4753360

ELEVATION (m.): 5

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located on the northern shoreline of the Lumbarda field. There are terra rossa soils on the field itself, and the local vegetation consists of domestic farm vegetables, vineyards, and wild overgrowth. The artifacts were found in the terra rossa soils at the edge of the Lumbarda polje where the field's soils abut the limestone retaining wall above the shoreline.

Site Description:
The site was recorded by B. Bass and was found on a quick spot check of the soils that constantly erode from the Lumbarda polje, over the field wall on the north shore, and down onto the shore. Both pottery fragments appear to be the usual undiagnostic local prehistoric course wares, although they could also be of local Medieval manufacture, perhaps attributed to the later Venetian activities in and near the Lumbarda polje. The origin of the artifacts from this site, as well as KL-003, is not very clear regarding primary or secondary-type deposition. Artifacts collected and labelled Bag 1 of 1, KL-018.


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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KL-019

RECORD DATE: 10/08/1995
UTM (E): 6432440
UTM (N): 4753700
ELEVATION (m): 3

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located near the KL-010 grave site (see Kirigin 1985 for the general description of the finds). Local vegetation consists of grasses and various domesticated plants. The site is ca. 2 m. from the main road leading to the town of Lumbarda.

Site Description:
The site was recorded by B. Bass. The position has been excavated by a large earth-moving machine to reveal ca. 2 m. of deposit. The original purpose of this trenching is not entirely clear, and the local residents have not been interviewed. The soils appear to be transported through geomorphological and anthropogenic means. This can be deduced from the lack of stratigraphic profile (except for the humus horizon) extending down the 2 meters of the trench. Essentially, the soils appear to be alluvium from the surrounding areas. The finds consist of: 1 fragment of chert debitage, 2 fragments of Miolica-type pottery, 1 Byzantine-type pot sherd, 4 fragments of red fine ware (Greco-Roman), numerous fragments of worn Greco-Roman pottery, one small glass fragment (probably Greek or Roman; artifact has a deep patina), and 4 fragments of undiagnostic Prehistoric or Medieval pottery. Artifacts were collected and labelled BAG 1 of 1, KL-019.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

The site is on the hilltop north of the Pupnat village. The toponym for this locality is "Velj Vrh" which means "the big summit or peak, or the high point". Archaeologically, the site is now referred to as the 'Pupnat Gradina'. Most of the slope leading up to the summit is terraced but not all of the area is currently cultivated. Since this land is so close to the village, many different farmers own the plots so the cultivation appears spotty on the hillside. The plots that are not cultivated are fairly well overgrown with shrubs and smaller trees. The hilltop itself has smaller trees and scrub brush scattered about, but most of the hilltop at the time of the survey was barren. There are the usual outcrops of limestone on the hilltop and many of these have been incorporated into the ramparts of the hilltop structure. The hilltop does have a barren look, probably due to erosion from deforestation and local agriculture. Surface breccia is quite abundant. On-site soils are of the humus-aolian type, but these are fairly sparse. The site is also extensively exposed to wind.

Site Description:

The site was recorded by D. Radić, B. Bass, and P. Novaković. Most of the villagers of Pupnat, when asked about the summit above the village, would respond with "Why do you want to go up there? You will only find some old walls and a few military bunkers." Five fragments of non-diagnostic prehistoric pottery were collected (BAG 1 OF 1, KP-001) from the inner confines of the site. The site itself is classified as a complex prehistoric hilltop structure consisting of a completely encompassing rampart and a partial second terrace rampart due east of the hilltop. The latter rampart, similar in construction to KS-006 (Sutulija) or KV-022 (Maslinovik), has been bunkered by the military (Second World War) so the situation has been somewhat distorted from this activity. The site has a direct view south onto the KP-007 (Jubak-Kosarica) complex prehistoric hilltop structure, as well as the KP-008-013 (Močila Group), to the north the KP-005 (Gradac) complex hilltop structure is in view, to the southwest towards the KP-002 (Vela Strana) simple prehistoric hilltop structure, and due south to the KP-021, 022, 023 sites (Lozica). Likewise, there is a commanding view of the village of Pupnat, the Pelješac Channel, Pelješac Peninsula, and due northwest, the KP-005 (Gradac) complex prehistoric hilltop structure. The site appears quite barren regarding vegetation and it is not quite clear how often the site is visited by the locals. There appears to be information (mostly verbal) that the village of Pupnat was formerly situated 2 km. distant and to the north, which would either put it at the present location of the small coastal community of Kneža, or slightly west, near the coastal town of Račišće. The small village of Kneža still belongs to the administrative unit of Pupnat, so perhaps this link reveals the former location of the current Pupnat. The first location of Pupnat was moved apparently because of its exposed position towards the Pelješac Channel and the alleged problems the village had with "sea pirates". There are quite a few stories that circulate around the island concerning the village of Pupnat, and it is rather difficult to sort fact from fiction.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The prehistoric hilltop site has the toponym "Vela Strana" which can be roughly translated as the "big side" in Croatian. It is clear from looking at the topography that this name is fitting to the locality. The site area has fairly heavy vegetation including makija, scrub brush, pines and smaller trees. There are limestone outcrops on the site and in the area and many of them have been incorporated into the structure. Surface limestone breccia is abundant. The position is heavily exposed to wind.

Site Description:
This prehistoric site was surveyed by D. Radić, B. Bass, and P. Novaković and is classified as a simple prehistoric hilltop structure. There has been very heavy military bunkering on the position so much of the structure has clearly been altered. A fragment of an airplane wing was found on site along with numerous rifle cartridges, so this appears to have been an active partisan position at one point. One piece of non-diagnostic prehistoric pottery (BAG 1 OF 1, KP-002) was collected. The limestone rubble and general drystone cairn remains measure 25 m. e/w x 23 m. n/s x ca. 2 m. in height. No clear ramparts are visible, which is one of the reasons why this has been classified as a simple-type structure. Likewise, the structure does not fall into a general tumulus description and it is located on a hilltop. In view from this site are the prehistoric hilltop sites KP-001 (Veli Vrh), KP-005 (Gradac), KP-007 (Jubak-Kosarica), as well as the KP-008-013 (Močila Group), and KP-021, 022, 023 (Lozica).

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This site has no map toponym. Geographically, it is west of KP-001 (Veli Vrh). The vegetation in the area consists of smaller shrubs with some active cultivation (non-terraced) in the area. This site as well as KP-004 are on a knoll downslope of two large hilltops, one with the KP-001 (Veli Vrh) site, the other hilltop identified as "Konsčar". The soils in the area around the site are terra rossa and dark aeolian-humus. There appears to be erosion from the hilltops into the area around the site in the form of topsoil wash. This could account for the good agricultural soils in the area. Perhaps this geographic aspect has some influence on the location of this site as well as KP-003. There are a few limestone outcrops in the area and part of the site's structure has these outcrops incorporated into it.

Site Description:

The site was recorded by D. Radić, B. Bass, and P. Novaković. The situation here is similar to KP-004. The KP-004 is located 15 meters east of KP-003. Undiagnostic prehistoric pottery was collected (BAG 1 OF 1, KP-003) in and around the site. At this moment, it is difficult to comment on the possible function(s) of these structures as they appear in an uncommon position on the terrain and are of a type not well documented on the island. It is quite small to be a dwelling, however it does appear similar to the possible shelters that have been recorded on hilltop structures (like KS-006, but specifically as found on KB-003, or KB-020, which have small set-stone enclosures). They could be preserved lowland prehistoric shelters, dwellings, or agricultural structures of some sort. (pers. com. Zoran Stanič: re.: Dalmatian island of Brač, lowland prehistoric sites).

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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

**KP-004**

**RECORD DATE:** 08/08/1994  
**UTM (E):** 6421400  
**UTM (N):** 4757380  
**ELEVATION (m.):** 320

**Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:**

This site has no map toponym. Geographically, it is downslope and west of KP-001 (Veli Vrh). The vegetation in the area consists of smaller shrubs with some active cultivation (non-terraced) in the area. This site as well as KP-003 rest on a knoll downslope of two large hilltops. The soils in the area around the site are terra rosa and dark humus. There appears to be erosion from the hilltops into the area around the site in the form of soil wash. This could account for the good agricultural soils in the area and perhaps has some influence on the location of this site as well as KP-003. There are a few limestone outcrops in the area and part of the site’s structure has incorporated these.

**Site Description:**

The site was recorded by D. Radić, B. Bass, and P. Novaković. The structure is classified as ‘other prehistoric structure’ as it is not on a hilltop, and does not have a shape or construction that corresponds to any of the known prehistoric hilltop or lowland structures. The situation is not entirely clear at this site due to the fact that there is a fair amount of farming in the area and this has impacted the site. The structure consists of a small limestone enclosure with set-stones on the ground (one course in height). The limestones are in the 2-10 kg/size-weight type. A few limestone outcrops have also been incorporated into the structure. Three fragments of prehistoric pottery were collected (BAG 1 OF 1, KP-004), although at this point, it is difficult to put this site into a temporal context. The site is a non-hilltop prehistoric structure that does not appear to be of the tower/tumulus-type. It is quite small to be a dwelling, however it does appear similar to the possible shelters that have been recorded on hilltop structures (specifically on KS-006, but similar to those found on KB-003, or KB-020, which have small set-stone enclosures).

**References:**

**Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description**

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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KP-005

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The prehistoric hilltop structure has the toponym "Gradac" which loosely translates as the "town guard" (in this case) There is extremely heavy vegetation on the approach to the site, in the surrounding area, and on-site. This consists of heavy makija, scrub brush, and smaller trees. This part of the island is very remote (i.e. extremely difficult to access, not used by local farmers) and the survey to the site took ca. 3 hours to cover the 2 kilometers from KP-003/ 004 to this position. The site is located on a hilltop and is extremely exposed to wind. Humus-aeolian type soils are found in the approach to the site. Extensive abandoned terraces are seen throughout this area of the island, although none were on-site. Sheer cliffs are situated on the eastern limits of the hilltop, and many limestone outcrops are visible on and near the hilltop with many serving as a natural rampart features in the structure. The view from the site to the western end of the Pelješac Channel and the adjacent Pelješac Peninsula is completely unobstructed.

Site Description:
The prehistoric hilltop structure was recorded by D. Radić, B. Bass, and P. Novaković. Unfortunately, this site was heavily covered in makija and large scrub brush so a complete survey, along the parameters established for this preliminary research, was not possible. Regardless, undiagnostic prehistoric pottery was recovered (BAG 1 OF 1, KV-005) and a general sketch-plan of the hilltop structure was made. Military bunkering was found on the site, although this did not appear as extensive or intrusive as the bunkering recorded on other hilltop sites around the island. Low ramparts of the usual drystone/ limestone construction were found partially encompassing the hilltop in a typical manner similar to the island's other complex hilltop structures. Limestone slabs also appear to have been stacked and used as a retaining wall/ rampart in the eastern sections of the hilltop, just before the aforementioned sheer cliff. Perhaps this was to prevent off-site soil transport. The only other hilltop site in view is KP-001 (Veli Vrh), although numerous unsurveyed hilltops due east were well within view. The viewshed should be explored further considering the site's view of the Pelješac Channel/ Peninsula.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This isolate find site was detected in an area with no toponym. The site is located just below extremely large and active terraces, so the site has been called the "Big Terraces", due southwest of KP-006 ca. 500 meters. Various types of domesticated fruits are found on the terraces and there is no indigenous vegetation within 50 meters.

Site Description:

The find site consisted of a few sherds of prehistoric pottery (BAG 1 OF 1, KP-006). Since the finds are so close to the terraces, it would be difficult to suggest that they are in situ. The soil in the terraces is terra rossa, so the artifacts could have been deposited there by the local farmer or soil transport. Another scenario could be that they have been transported down from the KP-005 (Gradac) site due north ca. 500 meters.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This site is located on the hilltop with no map toponym. The site has been called "Kosirica or Jubak", but these topographic names are technically incorrect. Kosirica is ca. 600 meters northeast, while Jubak is directly east, but contains no evidence of cultural remains. Since this has not been clarified until this time, the site will carry the name "Jubak-Kosarica". The site itself has the usual makija, scrub brush, and small tree vegetation on the approach from the north. Near the southern limits of the structure, there is a small area, ca. 25 m x 25 m., with very dark humus/ aeolian soils and terra rossa soils. There is terracing (non-contemporaneous?) on the western slope of the site that contains this rich humus/aeolian soil as well. Wild pig activity in the area was visible on the day of the survey, in the form of upturned roots and disturbed soil. The position is very exposed to wind. The bay of Smokova, due south ca. 700 m., is clearly in view from the site. Although this site is easily seen from the main road that transits the island, the KARG believes that this position was unknown until the main road was built. The "old road", which passes within 2 kms. of the site, has no view to the area at all. So, it is logical to believe that until the new road and new viewshed were established, this massive hilltop site went unnoticed.

Site Description:

The prehistoric hilltop structure has been known for some time by D. Radic and other archaeologists, as it is easily seen when in transit on the island's main highway. The site was surveyed by D. Radic, B. Bass, A. Zec, A. Mirosevic, and P. Novakovic. The site is classified as a complex prehistoric hilltop structure. There are numerous ramparts and at least two towers in situ. Due to some military bunkering on the site, it is difficult at this preliminary point in the research to develop a better picture of these towers. However, a decent site plan was possible and for the time, this will suffice. A small sounding was conducted at the northern limits of the outer rampart by D. Radic and A. Zec (ca. 1m x 1m x 30 cm. depth.). This revealed significant amounts of pottery, including many rim fragments, a few handle fragments, large mammal bones fragments, as well as large mammal teeth (molars) (sounding artifacts labelled, Bag 3 of 3). There is a recent historical link to the nearby village of Pupnat regarding the raising of cattle (pre- World War Two). So, the larger mammal bones found in the sounding might reflect a prehistoric phase of animal husbandry in the locality. A surface collection also produced significant amounts of pottery (BAGS 1, 2, 3 OF 3, KP-007). It should be pointed out that access to the bay of Smokova would be possible yet cumbersome, due to the steep terrain between the site and the sea. The elevation change is ca. 340 meters from the site down through two rough canyons to the bay. However, this should not rule out possible access or use in the past. The large bay known as Pupnatska luka is situated ca. 3 km. west of this bay. There are no recorded prehistoric sites in or near Pupnatska luka, but the vegetation is quite heavy and has prohibited proper survey. A possible limestone cairn has been observed on the ridge east of Pupnatska luka, but the position has not been surveyed. The general locality of Pupnat has a potential for a good settlement/landscape use study. The KP-007 site overlooks the extensive Močilo group of tumuli and the peculiar cairn structures (see KP-008-012 for site information). Likewise, KP-007 has a direct view to the KP-001 and KP-002 hilltop sites. Due to the rather varied construction on many of the Močilo cairns, it is quite possible that this entire locality had some special functions in prehistoric times. In view from this site are prehistoric hilltop sites KP-001 (Veli Vrh), KP-002 (Vela Strana), KZ-006 (Lokvica), KS-013 (Kom), as well as KS-006 (Sutulija) and KS-007 (Sutvara).
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

The prehistoric sites found in this area, KP-008-012, and KP-018, are in the general area with the recognized toponym "Močilo". However, the exact hilltop and its north slope (the position of this group of sites) do not have toponyms. KP-008 is located near the southern end of the hilltop. The position due east, ca. 100 meters, has the toponym "Krušev dol". The word "moč" translates as 'power, might..or "močan"...powerful or mighty..often referring to relics.' This is a rather peculiar coincidence as the area was an Illyrian stronghold, according to some local folklore and possibly supported by the archaeological evidence. The "Krušev dol" toponym is more than likely applicable to the small valley due east of the hilltop, since the rough translation of this toponym is "..valley of pears." The surrounding area consists of limestone outcrops and extensive surface breccia. The vegetation is mild makija, pines and small trees. Views from this site are rather good, either towards to huge hilltop site of KP-007, the large field west known as Kuta Močila, and directly north to both hilltop structures above Pupnat (KP-001/002). There are soils in the area, although not technically adjacent to the site. The Kuta Močila field is divided by numerous dry-stone wall divisions, but many are completely abandoned at the present time.

Site Description:

The exposed prehistoric grave was recorded by B. Bass and A. Mirošević, although the general area has been known as an archaeological locality. The grave measures 1.25 m. e/w x 60 cm. n/s. The construction consists of limestone slabs on all four sides, although there is no evidence of the capstone. The grave cist is directly on the surface of the landscape, so it must have been covered at one point by at least a capstone, and probably the usual breccia limestone rubble. The cist was not countersunk into the ground in any way, nor are there many stones in the area which would suggest that this was deep into a larger (and now destroyed) tumulus. The situation is not clear as to how the grave was uncovered, as the entire grave is exposed to the elements at this point. The size suggests an infant or juvenile burial, and a possible in situ correlate might be the small, undisturbed cairn (KZ-014) in the Zahomja/Lokvica group (KZ-006-012). General reference for Močila: (Cečuk and Radić 1995: 46-48).

References:

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**Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:**

The prehistoric sites found in this area, KP-008-012, and KP-018, are in the general area with the recognized toponym "Močilo". However, the exact hilltop and its north slope (the position of this group of sites) do not have toponyms. KP-009 is located near the northern end of the hilltop. The position due east, ca. 100 meters, has the toponym "Krušev dol". The word "moć" translates as ',power, might.' or "močan"...'powerful or mighty...often referring to relics.' This is a rather peculiar coincidence as the area was an Illyrian stronghold, according to some local folklore and possibly supported by the archaeological evidence. The "Krušev dol" toponym is more than likely applicable to the small valley due east of the hilltop, since the rough translation of this toponym is "...valley of pears." The surrounding area consists of limestone outcrops and extensive surface breccia. The vegetation is mild makija, pines and small trees. Views from this site are rather good, either towards the huge hilltop site of KP-007, the large field west known as Kuta Močila, and directly north to both hilltop structures above Pupnat (KP-001/002). There are soils in the area, although not technically adjacent to the site. The Kuta Močila field is divided by numerous dry-stone wall divisions, but many are completely abandoned at the present time.

**Site Description:**

This extensive archaeological locality has not been examined in any great detail, although as previously mentioned, the site has been known for some time. The "Močilo Group" was surveyed by B. Bass and A. Mirošević. The area is a very complicated archaeological situation, with one known grave (KP-008), three very large tumuli/gomila with basal structures consisting of limestone slabs (KP-010/012), one cairn/gomila with a flat platform on top (KP-012), and a limestone quarry (KP-018). All of these sites run across the spine of the same hilltop. This entire area needs more investigation. KP-009 appears to be a large limestone cairn measuring 13.50 m. n/s x 14.30 m. e/w, ca. 3 meters in height. This site is ca. 20 m. northeast of the quarry (KP-018).

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The prehistoric sites found in this area, KP-008-012, and KP-018, are in the general area with the recognized toponym "Močilo". However, the exact hilltop and its north slope (the position of this group of sites) do not have toponyms. KP-010 is located on the northern slope, leading down from the hilltop. The position due east, ca. 100 meters, has the toponym "Krušev dol". The word "moč" translates as 'power, might.' or "močan,...'powerful or mighty...often referring to relics.' This is a rather peculiar coincidence as the area was an Illyrian stronghold, according to some local folklore and possibly supported by the archaeological evidence. The "Krušev dol" toponym is more than likely applicable to the small valley due east of the hilltop, since the rough translation of this toponym is '...valley of pears.' The surrounding area consists of limestone outcrops and extensive surface breccia. The vegetation is mild makija, pines and small trees. Views from this site are rather good, either towards to huge hilltop site of KP-007, the large field west known as Kuta Močila, and directly north to both hilltop structures above Pupnat (KP-001/002). There are soils in the area, although not technically adjacent to the site. The Kuta Močila field is divided by numerous dry-stone wall divisions, but many are completely abandoned at the present time.

Site Description:
This prehistoric limestone structure has no correlate on Korčula. The structure appears to be a limestone cairn, but the top is completely flat and can be generally described as a platform of some sort. This flat platform area measures 6.0 m. n/s x 5.50 m. e/w and is filled with small plum-sized limestones. The perimeter has been reinforced with slightly dressed limestones to maintain the level top. This could be a modern wheat chafing area, but these or similar crops are not found in the area at all, so this possibility should be ruled out. The terrain does not look like it would have supported such agricultural activities in the past either. A basal structural feature is visible along the northern side of the site. This appears to be a course of drystone/limestones, probably in some type of support function for the structure. Pottery was found in the area but not collected. The KP-010 site is ca. 150 northwest of KP-009.

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The prehistoric sites found in this area, KP-008-012, and KP-018, are in the general area with the recognized toponym "Mocilo". However, the exact hilltop and its north slope (the position of this group of sites) do not have toponyms. KP-010 is located on the northern slope, leading down from the hilltop. The position due east, ca. 100 meters, has the toponym "Krušev dol". The word 'moc' translates as '..power, might..' or "močan"...'powerful or mighty...often referring to relics.' This is a rather peculiar coincidence as the area was an Illyrian stronghold, according to some local folklore and possibly supported by the archaeological evidence. The "Krušev dol" toponym is more than likely applicable to the small valley due east of the hilltop, since the rough translation of this toponym is "...valley of pears." The surrounding area consists of limestone outcrops and extensive surface breccia. The vegetation is mild makija, pines and small trees. Views from this site are rather good, either towards the huge hilltop site of KP-007, the large field west known as Kuta Močila, and directly north to both hilltop structures above Pupnat (KP-001/002). There are soils in the area, although not technically adjacent to the site. The Kuta Močila field is divided by numerous dry-stone wall divisions, but many are completely abandoned at the present time.

Site Description:

Both KP-011 and 012 are of a similar type of structure. The structures appear to have been limestone cairns with large slab-stone support structures encompassing the base of the cairn. These appear to be semi-dressed limestone slabs, ca. 35-65 cm. in height, set up directly into the ground or supported by smaller limestones. These two sites are almost completely destroyed. There is an abundance of limestone tumble and rubble (5 kg.-20 kg. size/weight) in the general area, so it would appear as though these two sites were destroyed for possible looting purposes. It is important to note that the cairns have been almost levelled to the ground and there is no evidence of burials, graves, larger slab stones or capstones that would have been used in such structures. The only features that appear in situ are the very large slab-stone basal structures encompassing the cairns. Rough prehistoric pottery was found near these two sites as well.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The prehistoric sites found in this area, KP-008-012, and KP-018, are in the general area with the recognized toponym "Močilo". However, the exact hilltop and its north slope (the position of this group of sites) do not have toponyms. KP-010 is located on the northern slope, leading down from the hilltop. The position due east, ca. 100 meters, has the toponym "Krušev dol". The word "moč" translates as 'power, might..or "močan" powerful or mighty...often referring to relics.' This is a rather peculiar coincidence as the area was an Illyrian stronghold, according to some local folklore and possibly supported by the archaeological evidence. The "Krušev dol" toponym is more than likely applicable to the small valley due east of the hilltop, since the rough translation of this toponym is "...valley of pears." The surrounding area consists of limestone outcrops and extensive surface breccia. The vegetation is mild makija, pines and small trees. Views from this site are rather good, either towards the huge hilltop site of KP-007, the large field west known as Kuta Močila, and directly north to both hilltop structures above Pupnat (KP-001/002). There are soils in the area, although not technically adjacent to the site. The Kuta Močila field is divided by numerous dry-stone wall divisions, but many are completely abandoned at the present time.

Site Description:
Both KP-011 and 012 are of a similar type of structure. The structures appear to have been limestone cairns with large slab-stone support structures encompassing the base of the cairn. These appear to be semi-dressed limestone slabs, ca. 35-65 cm. in height, set up directly into the ground or supported by smaller limestones. These two sites are almost completely destroyed. There is an abundance of limestone tumble and rubble (5 kg.-20 kg. size/weight) in the general area, so it would appear as though these two sites were destroyed for possible looting purposes. It is important to note that the cairns have been almost levelled to the ground and there is no evidence of burials, graves, larger slab stones or capstones that would have been used in such structures. The only features that appear in situ are the very large slab-stone basal structures encompassing the cairns. Rough prehistoric pottery was found near these two sites as well...16/08/1996...follow-up survey revealed one fragment of undiagnostic (temporal) prehistoric pottery, possibly a base fragment and partially encrusted by CaCo. The fragment was collected and labelled BAg 1 of 1, KP-012.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The cairn site is located on the southwest edge of a field in a valley east of the "Močila" group of sites. The position has the map toponym "Krušev dol". The "Krušev dol" toponym is more than likely applicable to the small valley, since the rough translation of this toponym is "...valley of pears." The vegetation around the field consists of heavy makija, some pines and smaller trees. The field itself has very good quality terra rossa soils. Active crops at the time of the survey included grapes (vineyards), corn, small melons, and tomatoes. Many areas of the field were fallow yet quasi-prepared for future agriculture.

Site Description:
The limestone cairn site was recorded by B. Bass and A. Mirošević. The tumulus measures 15 m. c/w x 15 m. n/s x ca. 2 m. in height. The northeast side of the cairn has some traces of a structural feature. This consists of semi-dressed limestones partially encompassing the base of the cairn. Some military bunkering is visible on the cairn, in the form of a 2 m. x 2 m. x 1.5 m. deep hole. Of note concerning this position is that the extensive "Močila" group is in a direct line-of-sight. This site is due east of the Močilo Group ca. 400 meters. The cairn is directly adjacent to the Krušev dol field, although there is almost no evidence that would indicate that this is field clearance. Most of the limestones in the structure are of a uniform size and shape (2-10 kg).

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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KP-014

RECORD DATE: 01/06/1993

UTM (E): 6422200

UTM (N): 4759500

ELEVATION (m.): 2

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The Roman villa site is located on the position with the toponym "Kneža". The villa is just at the end of the bay known as U. Kneža. Kneža translates generally as "...the princess". The area is terraced, and most of it is active on a semi-annual basis. The site is currently on the shoreline just above the high tide mark.

Site Description:
The site was only visited briefly, although a follow-up should be conducted for further evidence. This spot makes an ideal harbor, as it shelters from the southeast bound currents through the Pelješac Channel. This site is ideal for the type needed for a Greek colony, and it is surprising that none of the previous authors have examined this area concerning the supposed Cnidian colony. The usual finds at the site were cementum, pithoi, amphorae, and tegulae fragments. There is evidence on a Venetian map of the channel, ca. 1688, that shows the tiny islet (V. Kneža) as an anchorage point. This small passage through the channel must have had a strategic nature, as this point is the closest to the actual Pelješac Peninsula (ca. 1.1 km.)

References:
F. Radić (1887a: 75).

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

**KP-015**

**RECORD DATE:** 05/08/1995  
**UTM (E):** 6418300  
**UTM (N):** 4758960  
**ELEVATION (m):** 75

**Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:**
The site is on the position with the toponym "Samograd", although the site name is "Splija Samograd u uvali Samograd". The area is covered in makija, small trees and shrubs. Neven Fazinić (Korčula) has been to the cave and reports that the entrance is ca. 100 m. up from the bay of Samograd.

**Site Description:**
The site has been known for a while and was originally noted by M. Gjivoje. The cave has had a few visitors. One of these individuals has given the author a rim fragment of fine black polished ware, of the Late Neolithic Hvar Culture type. The site has seen no systematic research into the prehistoric aspects of the cave. N. Fazinić has shown the author a small video of an expedition into the cave. Full speleological equipment would be needed (lights, ropes, etc.) for a proper research project at this cave site.

**References:**  
Radić and V. Vukasović (1894); Gjivoje (1952: 10-12); Novak (1954: 54).

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is on the position with the toponym "Žukovica". The area is covered in makija, small trees, and scrub. The site is ca. 250 m. from the sea shore, just above the Pelješac Channel. As the site was not visited, no other data can currently be offered.

Site Description:
The site was noted by Novak (1954), although not much is known about the finds. The only materials noted were "prehistoric" pottery, probably typical Bronze or Iron Age wares. The exact extent of the deposit is not well detailed. The KARG did not visit this site during the survey.

References:
Novak (1954: 54).

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The underwater find spot is in the bay of "Pupnatska Luka". The visibility here is excellent, as the bay is rather isolated. Local geology consists of massive limestone cliffs of the Lower Cretaceous in the general area, with small valleys with aeolian soils leading down to the actual bay. The bay has no electrical current, so there are few homes found there. The few that are on the bay are owned by the villagers from Pupnat. There is some minor agriculture in the valley which leads down from the east and dumps into the sea. The sea floor here is limestone with many patchy areas of sandy bottom. The bay is almost completely sheltered from the winds, except for the Yugo (south wind).

Site Description:
The finds from the bay consisted of pottery sherds (probably Roman). These were detected on a snorkel survey of the bay. The bottom is sandy in some areas, although numerous rocky outcrops are found throughout the bay. A local landowner named Mile (Pupnat) told the KARG that one of his friends pulled an amphora out of the water just southeast of the opening to the bay of Pupnatska Luka. He also said that an anchor was found, and by description, (semi-flat, squared-off ends, two arms in construction, rectangular opening in the center, lead material) it would appear to be Roman. A similar one was brought to the CzK/VL by the dive team from Zagreb. A point of interest is the small tract of land that spills into the Pupnatska Luka. This was surveyed by B. Bass and D. Radić, although no pottery or other remains were detected. The location is ideal for a smaller Roman villa. The vegetation was rather dense (bracken, vines, makija, etc.) during he survey, so a follow-up survey when the local farmer has cleared the land might yield different results. Also of note is the possible prehistoric cairn structure on the ridge above the bay, due east, ca. 150 meters. This ridge is unsurveyed.

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<td>UWA02</td>
<td>UNDERWATER-SHIPWRECK</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

The prehistoric sites found in this area, KP-008-012, and KP-018, are in the general area with the recognized toponym "Močilo". However, the exact hilltop and its north slope (the position of this group of sites) do not have toponyms. KP-010 is located on the northern slope, leading down from the hilltop. The position due east, ca. 100 meters, has the toponym "Krušev dol". The word "moc" translates as 'power, might,' or "močan" 'powerful or mighty', often referring to relics. This is a rather peculiar coincidence as the area was an Illyrian stronghold, according to some local folklore and possibly supported by the archaeological evidence. The "Krušev dol" toponym is more than likely applicable to the small valley due east of the hilltop, since the rough translation of this toponym is "...valley of pears." The surrounding area consists of limestone outcrops and extensive surface breccia. The vegetation is mild makija, pines and small trees. Views from this site are rather good, either towards to huge hilltop site of KP-007, the large field west known as Kuta Močila, and directly north to both hilltop structures above Pupnat (KP-001/002). There are soils in the area, although not technically adjacent to the site. The Kuta Močila field is divided by numerous dry-stone wall divisions, but many are completely abandoned at the present time.

Site Description:

This position, between the KP-008 grave and the KP-009 cairn, is a limestone quarry site. Only a few quarry sites have been identified on Korčula. This one is situated among a group of prehistoric sites known as the "Močilo Group". The quarried area clearly stretches over 50 m. in length in a north/ south direction. There is some residual limestone breccia in the area. It is difficult at this point to ascertain whether the site might have also been a Medieval/ post-Medieval quarry, used possibly to make field walls. The material on the quarry site appears to be the same size/ weight (5-25 kgs.) as those limestones found on the nearby prehistoric cairns. However, this size/ weight type can be found on almost all cairns on Korčula, and can be seen in the construction of numerous field walls. Due to the fact that construction of the nearby prehistoric sites seems to be of similar type material, it is probably safe to assume that the source of these limestone was this quarry site. Hence, the site would have been a prehistoric quarry.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The isolate find site is located on the southwest edge of a field in a valley east of the "Močila" group of sites. The position has the map toponym "Krušev dol". The "Krušev dol" toponym is more than likely applicable to the small valley, since the rough translation of this toponym is "...valley of pears." The vegetation around the field consists of heavy makija, some pines and smaller trees. The field itself has very good quality terra rossa soils. Active crops at the time of the survey included grapes (vineyards), corn, small melons, and tomatoes. Many areas of the field were fallow yet quasi-prepared for future agriculture.

Site Description:
The flint blade/scaper was found during a surface survey of the Krušev dol polje by B. Bass, P. Novaković, and A. Zec. The artifact was found on the edge of the field, in a plowed and inactive agricultural zone, at the southwestern limit of the field. The artifact material type, consisting of a brown-red chert or radiolarite, has not been identified with any other lithic artifact from Korčula. The typology of the find does have links to Mesolithic scrapers found at a few regional sites, such as Lepenski Vir (Letica 1969: pl. III, fig. 5) or the Mesolithic assemblage from Odmut Cave (cf Srejović 1974: 5, fig. 7). Likewise, there are no artifacts in the massive Neolithic and Eneolithic lithic assemblage from Korčula's Vela spilja that appear to be of the same material or typology. It would be safe to put forth the theory that this artifact has Mesolithic connections. The general area would be ideal for a Mesolithic site, with seasonal freshwater sources, sheltered fields and valleys, and the potential for exploitation of the numerous natural resources normally associated with these geographical features. Further investigations are definitely needed in this area, specifically with sub-surface testing as a focus of the enquiry.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The prehistoric sites found in this area have the toponym "Močilo". There are terra rossa soils in the area, although not technically adjacent to the site. The vegetation in the area consists of heavy makija, scrub brush and small trees. The site is situated on a hilltop with no actual map toponym, so for the archaeological purposes, the site is called "Iznad Močilo" (above Močilo). Views from this site are rather good, either towards to huge hilltop site of KP-007, the large field west known as Kuta Močila, and directly north to both hilltop structures above Pupnat (KP-001/002). There are soils in the area, although not technically adjacent to the site.

Site Description:
The complex prehistoric hilltop structure was recorded by B. Bass, P. Novaković, and A. Zec. The hilltop structure is situated ca. 100 m. north of the KP-012 cairn, and just above the entire Močilo Group. The small hilltop was fairly overgrown with heavy vegetation. However, possible limestone ramparts were found, along with associated circular limestone structures. Similar limestone structures were detected at other hilltop sites, such as KB-020 (Kula) or KB-003 (Gradac). The site might have been damaged by military bunkering, although vegetation cover prevented a more thorough investigation.

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The sites of KP-021, 022, 023 are all situated on the hilltop with the map toponym "Lozica". This position is just southeast of the village of Pupnat. The vegetation on and near the hilltop consists of makija, some scattered pines, and general shrubs. The position has an excellent viewshed, not only to the south, towards the Mocilo Group and the KP-007 hilltop site, but to the north, over the village of Pupnat, to KP-001 (Veli Vrh), and to the northeast, to KP-002 (Vela Strana). Likewise, this position has a good viewshed to the island's main road, as well as clear views to the "old road". There are numerous limestone outcrops on this hilltop. Likewise, there is a very large limestone exposure near these two sites that has been extensively quarried. There is some agricultural activity in the area (the lowlying areas below the hilltop, but most of the land in the Pupnat area is strewn with breccia and limestone outcrops. There are many active areas of agriculture near Pupnat, but most are private plots and rather small in size (unlike the Cara polje or Blatsko polje).

**Site Description:**

The site was surveyed by B. Bass, P. Novaković, A. Zec, and N. Hester. This destroyed limestone cairn was found on northeast side of the Lozica hilltop, which is situated just southeast of the village of Pupnat. Pottery was collected and labelled: Bag 1 of 1, KP-021. Military bunkering (Second World War) on the hilltop is extremely extensive. This includes pillbox-type bunkers as well as trenches. The fact that there is such heavy military bunkering on the position indicates the strategic importance of this hilltop. During the Second World War, there was a front line on this position, held by the Partisans. The views in all directions are quite good.

**References:**

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<td>AAA06</td>
<td>SIMPLE PREHISTORIC HILL/TOP STRUCTURE</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

The sites of KP-021, 022, 023 are all situated on the hilltop with the map toponym "Lozica". This position is just southeast of the village of Pupnat. The vegetation on and near the hilltop consists of makija, some scattered pines, and general shrubs. The position has an excellent viewshed, not only to the south, towards the Močilo Group and the KP-007 hilltop site, but to the north, over the village of Pupnat, to KP-001 (Veli Vrh), and to the northeast, to KP-002 (Vela Strana). Likewise, this position has a good viewshed to the island's main road, as well as clear views to the "old road". There are numerous limestone outcrops on this hilltop. Likewise, there is a very large limestone exposure near these two sites that has been extensively quarried. There is some agricultural activity in the area (the lowlying areas below the hilltop, but most of the land in the Pupnat area is strewn with breccia and limestone outcrops. There are many active areas of agriculture near Pupnat, but most are private plots and rather small in size (unlike the Cara polje or Blatsko polje).

Site Description:

The site was surveyed by B. Bass, P. Novaković, A. Zec, and N. Hester. This destroyed limestone cairn was found on east/central side of the Lozica hilltop, which is situated just southeast of the village of Pupnat. Pottery was collected and labelled: Bag 1 of 1, KP-022. Military bunkering (Second World War) on the hilltop is extremely extensive. This includes pillbox-type bunkers as well as trenches. The fact that there is such heavy military bunkering on the position indicates the strategic importance of this hilltop. During the Second World War, there was a front line on this position, held by the Partisans. The views in all directions are quite good.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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<td>GEOLOGICAL-EVIDENCE OF QUARRYING</td>
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<tr>
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<td>GEO05</td>
<td>5+ HILLTOP/PREHISTORIC SITES IN VIEW</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

The sites of KP-021, 022, 023 are all situated on the hilltop with the map toponym "Lozica". This position is just southeast of the village of Pupnat. The vegetation on and near the hilltop consists of makija, some scattered pines, and general shrubs. The position has an excellent viewshed, not only to the south, towards the Mocilo Group and the KP-007 hilltop site, but to the north, over the village of Pupnat, to KP-001 (Veli Vrh), and to the northeast, to KP-002 (Vela Strana). Likewise, this position has a good viewshed to the island's main road, as well as clear views to the "old road".

There are numerous limestone outcrops on this hilltop. Likewise, there is a very large limestone exposure near these two sites that has been extensively quarried. There is some agricultural activity in the area (the lowlying areas below the hilltop, but most of the land in the Pupnat area is strewn with breccia and limestone outcrops. There are many active areas of agriculture near Pupnat, but most are private plots and rather small in size (unlike the Cara polje or Blatsko polje).

Site Description:

The quarry site was surveyed by B. Bass, P. Novaković, A. Zec, and N. Hester. The site is found on central spine of the Lozica hilltop, which is situated just southeast of the village of Pupnat. The exposure is quite similar to the KP-018 quarry site, due south of this position. Military bunkering (Second World War) on the hilltop is extremely extensive. This includes pillbox-type bunkers as well as trenches. The fact that there is such heavy military bunkering on the position indicates the strategic importance of this hilltop. During the Second World War, there was a front line on this position, held by the Partisans. The views in all directions are quite good.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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KP-024  RECORD DATE: 16/08/1996  UTM (E): 6421460  UTM (N): 4756400  ELEVATION (m.): 300

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The prehistoric sites found in this area have the toponym "Mocilo". There are terra rossa soils in the area, although not technically adjacent to the site. The vegetation in the area consists of heavy makija, scrub brush and small trees. See KB-008-012 for more detailed area description.

Site Description:
The rectangular structure was recorded by B. Bass, P. Novaković, and A. Zec. The structure is on the hillside just south and below the KP-020 hilltop site. It is unclear as to the temporal association of this structure. There does not appear to be any tumble in the area, nor is there any limestone shaleslabs which would indicate a former roof on the structure. There is a clear entrance to the structure on the northwest side. One piece of pottery was found at the site, although it is not at all diagnostic; Bag 1 of 1, KP-024. The structure could have connections to the Medieval period, perhaps as some sort of enclosure for animals.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The prehistoric sites found in this area have the toponym "Močilo". There are terra rossa soils in the area, although not technically adjacent to the site. The vegetation in the area consists of heavy makija, scrub brush and small trees. See KB-008-012 for more detailed area description.

Site Description:
This site is an isolate consisting of a blade fragment found below KP-020, on the south slope. A. Zec found the fragment, while B. Bass and P. Novaković were elsewhere in the locality. The material has been badly weathered, but it would appear to be radiolarite. There is some evidence along the edge of the blade for use wear. This could also be related to the activity that eventually snapped the blade. There is no cortex on the fragment, and the dorsal side has the core preparation ridge running parallel to the blade edges. Labelled Bag 1 of 1, KP-025.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The prehistoric sites found in this area have the toponym "Močilo". There are terra rossa soils in the area, although not technically adjacent to the site. The vegetation in the area consists of heavy makija, scrub brush and small trees. See KB-008-012 for more detailed area description.

Site Description:
The isolate find-spot consists of pottery collected from a small concentration of slope wash. The material is possibly Roman but the materials are highly abraded so a proper diagnosis is problematic. The site is ca. 30 m. n/e of KP-011, 012. Artifacts collected and labelled: Bag 1 of 1, KP-026.

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Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The prehistoric sites found in this locality are on the general area with the recognized toponym "Močilo". The word "moc" translates as '...power, might...or "močan"...'powerful or mighty...often referring to relics.' This is a rather peculiar coincidence as the area was an Illyrian stronghold, according to some local folklore and possibly supported by the archaeological evidence. The surrounding area consists of a few limestone outcrops, with scattered plots of land that are active in agriculture. There is an abundance of overgrown vegetation in the form of blackberry vines and scrub brush. The Kuta Močilo field, where the find is from, is divided by numerous dry-stone wall divisions for agriculture, but many are completely abandoned at the present.

Site Description:
One prehistoric pottery fragment collected and labelled: Bag 1 of 1, KP-027, as found by B. Bass. The find was from found directly on the Močilo field in an area of plowed but fallow soils.

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<td>GEO01</td>
<td>TERRA ROSSA SOILS ON or NEAR SITE</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The prehistoric sites found in this locality are on the general area with the recognized toponym "Močilo". The word "moč" translates as 'power, might' or "močan"...'powerful or mighty...often referring to relics.' This is a rather peculiar coincidence as the area was an Illyrian stronghold, according to some local folklore and possibly supported by the archaeological evidence. The surrounding area consists of a few limestone outcrops, with scattered plots of land that are active in agriculture. There is an abundance of overgrown vegetation in the form of blackberry vines and scrub brush. The Kuta Močilo field, where the finds are from, is divided by numerous dry-stone wall divisions for agriculture, but many are completely abandoned at the present. The road is used by the local farmers for access to the fields of Močilo/ Kuta, as well as the Krušev dol area.

Site Description:
Artifacts found on the small dirt road that leads from the old Pupnat road (towards Pupnatska luka) to the Močilo and Kuta polje areas. Modern pottery is also quite abundant on the dirt road, so origins of the prehistoric material are not clear. This could be fill brought in from another site and used to line the road. Artifacts labelled; Bag 1 of 1, KP-028.

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KS-001

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site has the map toponym "Gradina", which translates as "...hilltop settlement or fortification". Archaeologically, the site is known as "Smoviska Gradina". The site is situated on top of a hill that lies in an inland valley. Most of the hilltop is covered in large shrubs, pines and scrub brush. There are numerous limestone outcrops on and around the hilltop, many of which have been incorporated into the hilltop structure. Both the new road and the fresh water pipeline pass the base of the Gradina. The pipeline probably follows the older road which could be the former Roman road across the island. Some of the paving stones are still visible on certain sections of this road.

Site Description:
The prehistoric hilltop site has been visited or discussed by other archaeologists prior to the survey. The site was recorded by D. Radic and B. Bass. This complex prehistoric hilltop structure site on perhaps the most strategic geographic location on the island. Below the site is possible evidence of the Roman road which bridged one side of the island to the other. It would be safe to assume, given the geography on the island, that this was also the prehistoric road as well. The only other means of passing from one side of the island to the other is the southern island road. However, this was built in fairly recent times with the aid of modern road building equipment. Geographically, the valley can be described as a pass. The mountains on all sides range from 220 masl. to the hilltop "Kom" which has an elevation of 508 masl. The valley floor, on which the modern and ancient roads transit, is ca. 110 masl. It is no surprise that this area was used by the island's Partisans during the Italian occupation of the island. There is evidence of some Medieval remains on the hilltop in the form of a dressed, drystone/ limestone facing (probably reinforcement for the hilltop structure) and a few ceramic fragments that were formerly collected by D. Radic. The hilltop has the dimensions of ca. 47 m. n/s x 21 m. e/w. It should be noted that these are roughly the geographic dimensions of the hilltop itself. There is cliff facing around most of the hilltop and the approach to the hilltop from all sides is quite steep, so this is clearly one of the best examples of natural geologic features being incorporated fully into the structure. One bronze fragment was found on the Radic/Bass visit to the site and was collected (KS-001 BAG 1 OF 1). It should also be noted that the view from this site is excellent down to the valley floor below, as well as on the remains of the water pipe route/old road. The only other prehistoric hilltop site in view from this locality is KS-014 (Kom). However, the large tumulus (KS-003) in the Malo Kapja polje (field) below is also visible. REFERENCES: Paulini (Istoria ecclesiastico-profana di Curzola, Cap. III. i XX. rukopisno djelo "handwritten copy"), Ostoic 1878: 95, Radic and Vuletic-Vukasovic 1887: 104-105, and Novak 1954: 54.

References: Paulini (n/a); Ostoic (1878: 95); Radic and V. V. Vuletic (1887: 104-105); Novak (1954: 54); Radic and Bass (in press b).

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<td>GEO03</td>
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<td>GEO08</td>
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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KS-002 RECORD DATE: 22/06/1993 UTM (E): 6409610 UTM (N): 4755870 ELEVATION (m.): 200

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This site is located at the base of KS-001 (Smokviška Gradina). The entire area is covered in thick vegetation that included shrubs, barbed vines, makija, and smaller pines. Some patches of terra rossa soils are found in this area and there are a few plots of active cultivation in the area. The locality is also terraced, but most areas are completely inactive.

Site Description:
This probable Roman villa site was recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass. It is classified as a villa site, although no cementum was detected during the initial visit. The site consists of a scatter measuring ca. 20 m. e/w x 15 m. n/s that includes amphorae, pithos, and tegula fragments. Of note is the proximity of the water pipeline/old road to this site, ca. 50 meters west/southwest.

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Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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<td>ROM01</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located in an area known as Mala Kapja. The area, which consists of a small polje (field), is actively cultivated and terraced. Terra rossa soils are present throughout the polje and there are limestone outcrops scattered across the landscape. Of note is the location of what appears to be fresh water spring or upwelling in the center of the polje. This is ca. 175 m. due south of the tumulus. However, it is unclear as to whether this was present in antiquity.

Site Description:
The limestone cairn was originally recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass. The structure is quite visible on the landscape as seen from the road as one drives from one side of the island to the other (through the Mala Kapja pass). The tumulus measures ca. 18 m. ø/w x 16 m. n/s and is ca 3 m. in height. Undiagnostic prehistoric ceramics were detected on the initial visit, as well as Roman pottery from the nearby villa site (KS-004). There is the usual intrusive damage into the top of the tumulus but due to its size, the site seems well preserved. There is minimal field clearance on the tumulus. This would suggest that the size of the structure has not been distorted even though there is active farming in the area.

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Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KS-004

RECORD DATE: 22/06/1993
UTM (E): 6408360
UTM (N): 4756855
ELEVATION (m.): 130

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This site is also in the Mala kapja polje and located ca. 15 m. east of KS-003. The area has active cultivation in the form of modern agriculture (vineyards, various domestic crops). There is terracing throughout the polje, although it is not all active. Terra rossa soils are found throughout the area as well. The site is on a gradual slope and there are the usual limestone outcrops throughout the area.

Site Description:
The Roman villa site was recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass. This site is ca. 140 m. e/w x 70 m. n/s. Pithoi, amphorae, and tegulae fragments were found throughout the site. Cementum was also found on the site, although there is no evidence of standing walls or other architecture. The artifacts collected were labelled (BAG 1 AND 2 OF 2, KS-004). Of note once again is the natural well/ cistern in the middle of the field (near a rock outcrop) due southeast of the site.

References:

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located at the southeast end of the Prapratna polje (field). Terra rossa soils are found throughout the field and the majority of the field is active in cultivation. On site are smaller shrubs and scrub brush. The site is ca. 300 meters from the bay "Uvala Mirje". There are some outcrops of limestone on the hillside west of the site leading up to the KS-006 (Sutulija) complex hilltop structure.

Site Description:
This Roman villa site has been known for a while due to the local farmer's finds, but the locality was first investigated archaeologically by D. Radić and B. Bass. The site consists of a partially destroyed Roman villa. Part of the southern wall of the villa is still standing. The usual cementum and dressed stone construction of opus insertum type is clearly visible. However, due to erosion of the soils from the field, it is difficult to determine if the other walls might be in situ. Pithoi, amphorae, and tegulae fragments are found throughout the site. Due to the general diagnostic nature of these artifacts, none were collected on the initial visit. The local farmer from Smokvica village, Mr. Ivan Tomasić, has found 3 Roman coins as well as Hellenistic (or possibly Gnathia/Italian copies) wares near the site. These finds are all at the home of Mr. Tomasić. Of note here is the quality of the soils in the polje and the bay located ca. 300m. due south.

References:

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site has the toponym "Sutulija" and is located on a hilltop above the Prapratna polje. Terracing is found throughout the area, although it is entirely inactive. There are shrubs, makija, and small trees found around the site, with a few trees and scrub brush found on-site. There are numerous limestone outcrops in the area and on site. The site is extensively exposed to wind and the sea is due south ca. 400 m. The only terra rosa soils are found in the Prapratna field due north ca. 200 m.

Site Description:
The prehistoric hilltop site was recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass. The site consists of a complex prehistoric hilltop structure measuring ca. 70 m. n/e to s/w x 58 m. n/w to s/e. Two pieces of prehistoric pottery (undiagnostic) were found and collected (BAG 1 OF 1, KS-006). The numerous limestone outcrops have been fully incorporated into the ramparts of the site. There appears to be a military bunker-type disturbance in the structure but the damage is not extensive. The site is completely encompassed by one rampart of the usual drystone/limestone construction (2-10 kgs. size/ weight) with another outer rampart partially encompassing the the inner but ca. 20 m. distant. This second rampart is on the sea side (i.e. southern side) of the site. Like most of the ramparts found on prehistoric hilltop sites, these are on average only 1 m. in height with only minimal tumble visible. There is a very small rectangular structure measuring ca. 1. x 3 m. along the east side of the inner rampart. This does not appear to be military due to its lack of protection and quite small for domesticated animals. The only logical explanation at this point is that it is a small shelter, similar to the KP-003 or KP-024 sites. The inner rampart also has an adjoining stone feature which appears to be the remains of a small limestone cairn (tower?), once again on the sea-side of the site. In view from this site are KC-002 (555), KC-001 (Strazice), KC-003 (Vela Stražičće), KS-007 (Sutvara), and KP-007 (Jubak-Kosarica).

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<td>SITE HAS A VIEW TO THE SEA</td>
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<td>5+ HILLTOP/PREHISTORIC SITES IN VIEW</td>
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<td>POTTERY or CERAMICS PRESENT</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located on a hilltop with the toponym "Sutvara". There are no soils visible on site due to the extensive limestone outcrops and tumble. The vegetation on site consists of small shrubs and a small tree in the middle of the structure. Heavy brush, makija, and trees are found in the area around the site. The position is very exposed to wind and there is moderate limestone escarpment around the entire position. The sea is due south ca. 0.8 km.

Site Description:
This prehistoric hilltop site was recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass. It is classified as a simple prehistoric hilltop structure due to its "kula" or tower appearance. The site measures roughly 15 m. n/s x 17 m. e/w. A modern disturbance is present on the site, probably reflecting some sort of military activity from its appearance. A small sounding was conducted at the base of a possible structural feature on the site. The sounding yielded 3 limpet shells, various rodent bones, various medium-sized mammal bones, 2 medium-sized mammal bimolars, cranium fragments of a medium-sized mammal, and one flint blade (core preparation flake) with evidence of use wear (BAG 1 OF 1, KS-007). The material might have links to the radiolarite quarry detected by T. Kaiser on the island of Palagruža (pers. com.). The sounding revealed an internal structure which appeared to be a facing of slightly dressed limestones. A similar course was found joining at a right angle. However, it appears as though the right angle was added on at a later date due to the fact that the original facing lies under this right angle extension and therefore predates the extension. The site requires much more testing before any conclusions can be drawn regarding the associated artifacts or the structure.

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Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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<td>LIT00</td>
<td>OLIVE-SIZED SEA COBBLES FOUND</td>
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The site toponym is "Sitnica", although the locals sometimes call it "blatina" which translates as "...of mud or muddy soils". The site is referred to archaeologically as the "Smokvica football field", since there is a football field there for the local village, or "Smokviške sitnica". Terra rossa soils are found throughout the field. This field in particular is known for the grapes that produce the well known "Pošip" wine. This is clearly reflected in the bright red nutrient rich soils found in the field. The area is actively cultivated and there are many cisterns in the field which are used by the farmers for the Pošip grapes. Vegetation in the areas around the field consists of pines, makija, and scrub brush.

**Site Description:**

This site and the surrounding area was surveyed initially by D. Radić and B. Bass. Most of the artifacts collected on the initial visit were found in the two round trenches, excavated by a bulldozer, that had been dug behind one of the goals (northeast end) at the football field. The trench purpose is not entirely clear. Some remains of an old water pipe were observed in the trench, but is was not clear as to whether the excavation was to repair the pipe. A local farmer said that he thought it was for a changing room for the players, but a smaller one exists nearby, so this information is not at all reliable. In any case, the artifacts collected there (BAGS 1 AND 2 OF 2, KS-008) consist of 7 pieces of Roman pottery (pithoi and tegulae fragments) as well as 3 fragments of flint debitage, 2 of a light brown material, 1 a yellowish brown. One of the fragments, a microlith which appears to be a backed bladelet (possibly from a a geometric-type tool kit), has rather extensive retouch (see fig. XXX, e). The material (a light brown/yellow, fine grained chert) has not been seen on the island before, but given the limited amount of excavation outside of Vela spilja, this fact does not carry any specific diagnostic weight. However, the other tool of possible Mesolithic origin (KP-018) has a material that is not seen at any of the Neolithic sites. Of note is the fact that a farmer from Smokvica recently found a polished stone axe (described as a greenish-stone, polished, of the tongue-type shape) in the west end of the field. This was discovered while he was digging a new cistern ca. 100 m. southwest of the Sv. Petar church. From the appearance of the axe, it could be from the Late Neolithic Hvar Culture or possible Eneolithic. This assumption is based solely on the fact that there are similar axes from these periods have been recovered in the excavations at Vela špilja, above Vela Luka (stored in the CZK/VL). The fact that the material consists of a greenish colored chert and is finely polished points in another direction however. At Odmot Cave, in the nearby Bosnian hinterlands, polished stone axes of a similar description are associated to the Early Neolithic and Impreso pottery (cf. Marković 1974: 8). Further investigation will be necessary. The soils in this field appear to be highly anthropogenic and anthropomorphic. These could have been transported from the local hillsides, brought in from surrounding areas by the local farmers, or it could be from leaching (below) due to the presence of a rather abundant water table. In any case, it is not clear yet as to whether the artifacts are in situ or have been deposited. The Roman artifacts could have been thrown into the trenches as field clearance, since they were on the surface of the back-hoe trenches. The chert artifacts were embedded into the soils in the trenches.

**References:**

Re: polished stone axe, see Marković (1974: 8); General ref: Radić and Bass (in press: a).
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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KS-009  RECORD DATE: 05/06/1994  UTM (E): 6404620  UTM (N): 4752260  ELEVATION (m.): 215

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The map toponym for this site is "Sv. Marko" due to the fact that it is on the location of the Sv. Marko church. The site sits in a saddle between two hilltops and overlooks the Morkan polje, due north, and the sea, due south. The Morkan polje has terra rossa soils throughout, although only two-thirds of the field is actively cultivated. The site has numerous limestone outcrops and the vegetation on site is makija, small pines, and shrubs.

Site Description:
The site was recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass. The church is still visited, so it is unclear where the artifacts originated. Many of the pieces collected (BAG 1 OF 1, KS-009) are not entirely diagnostic. Some of them appear to be very late prehistoric or possibly Medieval. This fact does not allow a clear temporal diagnosis of the artifacts.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KS-010  
RECORD DATE: 15/07/1994  
UTM (E): 6407280  
UTM (N): 4752800  
ELEVATION (m.): 255

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The prehistoric hilltop structure is on the hilltop chain with the map toponym "Velo Gračišće", along with sites KS-011 and KS-012. It has archaeologically been called "Velo Gracisce-Dubrovica" or the "Brna Bunker", due to the military bunker on the position. The vegetation description prevails here as larger pines, shrubs, and dense scrub brush off-site, with smaller shrubs on-site. There is no soil on site, but there is a small field due north ca. 50 m. with active cultivation. The hilltop is positioned above Brna Bay with a clear view to sections of the bay. There are limestone outcrops around the site with steep escarpment on the east, west, and south sides of the position. These have been identified as formations from the Upper Jurassic. The site is highly exposed to wind and there is minimal erosion on-site.

Site Description:
The site was originally recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass, with a follow-up visit with P. Novaković on 7-08-94. There is a well preserved military bunker on the top of the structure. The site itself is a complex prehistoric hilltop structure with numerous visible phases. The bunker sits on top of a quadratic-type drystone/limestone structure. The facing of the north side of this quadrat was cleared of tumble to reveal part of the structure. This consists of a few separate courses of limestone that are ca. 1m. in height. The northeast edge of the quadrat was also exposed to verify the "quadratic" shape of the structure. Pottery was collected (BAGS 1, 2, 3 OF 3, KS-010) and this consisted of the usual undiagnostic prehistoric pottery. A point of interest is the discovery on the north side of the quadrat tumble clearance of a fragment of Hellenistic fine ware (skyphos handle?). This could perhaps shed some light on the apparent "Classical" or "Greek" appearance of this quadratic structure, but without further investigation, this point cannot be carried any further. An earlier structure is visible below the quadrat. This is clear from the clearance of the tumble from the quadrat. It is unclear what shape this earlier structure had due to the impact from the later quadrat construction. This was possibly a large limestone cairn (tower/kula?) of some kind. Of note, however, is the extensive limestone rampart wall that is connected to this earlier structure. This rampart is of the usual limestones of the 2-10 kg. size/weight range. The wall itself is now a mere 1m. in height in some places and less in others due to tumble. The limestone outcrops have been used as natural structural enhancements along the wall's length. Prehistoric hilltop sites in view from this locality are KS-012 (Kom), KC-002 (Gradina 555), KS-013 (Brdo Gomila), KC-003 (Stubica), KP-007 (Jubak-Kosarica), and KC-001 (Strazisce Ripna).

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is on the locality with the map toponym "Velo Gračisce". The vegetation description prevails here as larger pines, shrubs, and brush, off-site, with smaller shrubs on-site. Of note here are rather extensive and exposed limestone outcrops in and around the site. These have been identified as formations from the Upper Jurassic. There is terracing due west of the site, although it is all inactive. The only soils that are active are located on the Morkan polje ca. 400m. west of the hilltop.

Site Description:
This prehistoric hilltop site was recorded by B. Bass and Jadranko Oreb (from Vela Luka). The situation is not entirely clear at this site. This might be due impact from the geodetic survey activity that took place on the hilltop or the exposure to wind and erosion that appears to have been subjected to the site. One structure appears to be quadratic in shape, albeit rather small. The geodetic survey cross is resting on top of this quadrant, so it is not clear how much of these stones were used to prepare the flat surface needed for the geodetic measuring point. There is evidence of some limestones that comprise a small facing structure on the west side of the site. This appears to have allowed the quadrant to be flat, perhaps even some type of platform arrangement. However, on querying the geosurvey crews on the island, there was no recollection of what was done at this location. A smaller structure is found ca. 4m. east of the quadrant. This appears to be a round shelter built of limestone rocks. It could be a crude military bunker, but definitely not for protection. Both of these structures are of completely different type and construction. Due to the fact that they are a mere 4 meters distant, this situation on the site is very unclear. A possible piece of jasper (non-indigenous to Korčula) was collected on the site (BAG 1 OF 1, KS-011). In view from this locality are KS-013 (Kom), KC-002 (Gradina 555), KS-012 (Velo Gracinio), the sea, and the Morkan field.

References:
Radić and Bass (in press: a); Radić and Bass (in press: b).

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

The site has the map toponym "Velo Gračišće", which could be loosely translated as the large or big construction. Archaeologically, the site has also been called the "Wild Pig Site" due to the extensive wild pig activity in the nearby soils that produced the artifacts collected on the survey. The site is situated on one of three hilltops in the locality Velo Gračišće. On-site vegetation consists of small shrubs, smaller trees, and scrub brush. The area is heavily covered in large pines, dense shrubs, and scrub brush. There is terracing on the slopes leading up to the hilltop, but it is not possible to determine the extent due to the vegetation cover. Terra rosa soils are found in some of the terracing, however, most of the terraces appear to have been dormant for quite a while and this reflects in the inclusions found in the soils. Limestone outcrops are found throughout the area, including on site, with fairly steep limestone escarpment found on all sides of the hilltop site. These have been identified as formations from the Upper Jurassic.

Site Description:

The site was detected and recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass. The first point of note is the fact that all artifacts were collected on the western terrace just below the hilltop itself. There had been intensive wild pig foraging in the area and this uncovered the humus layer and the top soils as well as the pottery. The site is a complex prehistoric hilltop structure measuring ca. 50 m. n/s x 18 m. e/w. The limestone outcrops have been incorporated into the structure. The low terrace ramparts consist of the usual limestone rocks that are of the 2-10 kg. size/weight. There is steep escarpment on all sides of the structure which serves as a natural structural feature. There is a small inner structure, round in shape, at the northern limits of the site. This consists of a ring of limestones, similar in structure to the outer rampart, encompassing a section on the internal site grounds. The sea and Brna Bay are in view and due south at ca. 0.7 km. In sight from this structure, discounting the clearly visible sea approach, are KS-011 (Velo Gračišće West), KS-013 (Kom), and KS-010 (Velo Gračišće East). The pottery artifacts collected (BAGS 1, 2 OF 2, KS-012) included 2 base fragments, two handles, and what appears to be a large-sized mammal bone (distal femural fragment?).

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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KS-013

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The vegetation description prevails here as larger pines, scrub brush, and heavy makija. The site is on the map toponym Velo Gračišće, located in the saddle between KS-011 and KS-012.

Site Description:
The limestone cairn site was recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass. The tumulus is completely flattened due to farming activity in the area. However, the structure shape was still visible. The site measures ca. 5 m x 5 m. The structure is located between KS-011 and KS-012. The area has been extensively terraced, although it is all inactive at the present.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is on the map toponym "Kom", which could be a shortened word stemming from the Croatian "komand" or "komanda" or "komandir". This locality has perhaps the most commanding view of any hilltop found on the island, so this toponymic root seems to fit. There is terracing along the slopes leading up to the actual hilltop. The saddle between the main hilltop and the hilltop due east is also terraced. This terracing is all inactive and fairly overgrown with small and medium sized shrubs, makija, small trees, and some pines. There are the usual limestone outcrops in and around the site. It is extremely exposed to wind. No soils are visible on the site, although the extensive terraces hint that there are good soils in the vicinity.

Site Description:
The site was surveyed by D. Radić and B. Bass. The only part of the site that was detected was a rather extensive limestone rampart (extensive by Dalmatian standards) that measured ca. 400 m. e/w and ca. 100m. n/s. Natural limestone outcrops were incorporated into the structure. The limestone rampart was of the usual 2-10 kg. size/ weight limestone and measuring a mere 1 meter in height in some areas. No pottery was found. The points that should be mentioned concerning this site center around the viewshed. The site allows a 360 degree view of the entire western half of the island, as well as all of the neighboring islands (Mljet, Šipan, Lastovo, Vis, Hvar, Brač, Palagruža, Pelješac Peninsula) as well as the selected spots along the Croatian coast. It is unfortunate that the site with the best view, and indeed "in view" from almost every prehistoric hilltop structure on Korčula, does not have more extensive prehistoric evidence in the form of pottery, although the site definitely needs further investigations. The heavy erosional forces at work on this toponym might play a role.

References: Radić and Bass (in press: a); Radić and Bass (in press: b).

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<td>OUTCROP INCORPORATED INTO STRUCTURE</td>
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<td>GEO08</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRE04</td>
<td>COMPLEX PREHISTORIC HILLTOP STRUCTURE</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is 10 m. east of the hilltop with the toponym "Marča vrh". The area is covered in small trees, pines, makija, and scrub brush. There is active agriculture in the area due north of the site, known as Sitnica. This is the location of the "Pošip" vineyards. The modern road passes just below the site, between the Marča vrh and the modern cemetery.

Site Description:
The site was noted by D. Radić. The cairn/tumulus has been destroyed by the construction of the modern road to the village of Smokvica. The grave(s) were allegedly from the hillside that was cut by the earth moving equipment when the road was made. Of note is the fact that the modern cemetery is a mere 100 m. east of the site. The sub-soils in the Sitnica polje have yielded numerous lithics, possibly dating to the Neolithic, so the entire area needs to have a much better survey, with subsurface testing, to reveal more evidence and clarify the situation on the anthropomorphic landscape.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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<td>PRE02</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located in the small field with the map toponym of "Banja", ca. 1.5 km. southwest of Smokvica village. Banje translates as "spa" in Croatian, so the area might have some toponymic connection with the Roman occupations in the area. The area is actively cultivated on a year-round basis, due to the excellent soils in the polje. Most of the crops are vineyards.

Site Description:
The Roman villa site was recorded by D. Radic as "Donje" villa. The villa remains consist of cementum, pithoi fragments, amphorae fragments, and tegulae fragments. The site was not visited by the KARG survey.

References:

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<td>ROM01</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROM05</td>
<td>ROMAN VILLA RUSTICA</td>
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</table>
Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located in the small field of "Banja", ca. 1.3 km. southwest of Smokvica village. Banja translates as "..spa" in Croatian, so the area might have some toponymic connection with the Roman occupations in the area. The area is actively cultivated on a year-round basis, due to the excellent soils in the polje. Most of the crops are vineyards.

Site Description:
The Roman villa site was recorded by D. Radić as "Banja" villa. The villa remains consist of cementum, pithoi fragments, amphorae fragments, and tegulae fragments. The site was not visited by the KARG survey.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

The site is located in the small field of "Banja", ca. 1.3 km. southwest of Smokvica village. Banje translates as "..spa" in Croatian, so the area might have some toponymic connection with the Roman occupations in the area. The area is actively cultivated on a year-round basis, due to the excellent soils in the polje. Most of the crops are vineyards.

Site Description:

The Roman villa site was recorded by D. Radić as "Višnje" villa. The villa remains consist of cementum, pithoi fragments, amphorae fragments, and tegulae fragments. The site was not visited by the KARG survey.

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</table>
Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is near the hilltop position with the map toponym "Brig". "Briga" translates from Croatian as "...a worry or trouble." The site is near the Smokviške polje, and there is active agriculture in the area in the form of vineyards for the Pošip wine. The actual hilltop elevation is 139 masl., and the vegetation on the slopes consists of small trees, shrubs, makija, and scrub brush.

Site Description:
The site was noted by D. Radić and consists of a limestone cairn or gomila. The site measures ca. 9 m. x 9 m. and is the usual drystone/limestone construction.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is ca. 100 m. west of the Sv. Andrej church located on the northern edge of the Smokvička polje. The nearby section of the Smokvička polje has the map toponym "Dracevica". "Drac" translates as "...thorn bushes, brambles, or weeds", so dračevica roughly equates to "...the small area of brambles or thorn bushes."

Site Description:
The site was first visited by the KARG in early winter, 1990. There are standing walls at the site, with the usual villa artifacts consisting of pithoi, amphorae, and tegulae fragments, as well as cementum. Photo documentation was done by B. Bass.

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Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located southeast of the hilltop with the map toponym "Prapratski brig" and northeast of the Prapratna polje. The area is covered in makija, small trees and scrub brush.

Site Description:
The site was recorded by D. Radić and consists of a tumulus/gomila. No other information is available at the present. This could be a misplaced map coordinate for the KS-015 site. This needs to be verified on survey.

References:

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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KS-022  RECORD DATE: 01/04/1996  UTM (E): 6409160  UTM (N): 4754240
ELEVATION (m.): 220

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located on the hilltop with the toponym "Marča vrh". The area is covered in small trees, pines, makija, and scrub brush. There is active agriculture in the area due north of the site, known as Sitnica. This is the location of the "Pošip" vineyards. The modern road passes just below the site, between the Marča vrh and the modern cemetery.

Site Description:
The site was noted by D. Radić. The remains consist of a limestone tumulus/gomila. This site has not been surveyed, and since it is on a hilltop overlooking the Sitnica polje, this deserves a more intensive investigation. The site was only recently brought to the author's attention, but it would appear, if this is in fact a hilltop structure of some kind, that it would play a vital role in a visual communication link from the western side of the island to the Smokvica and Čara areas.

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Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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<tr>
<td>PRE02</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This Roman villa site is in the area with the map toponym "Podobavlje". The area is actively farmed, as the locality is the source for the grapes for the "Pošip" wines of Smokvica. The villa remains are on the edge of the field.

Site Description:

The villa site was documented by D. Radić, but was not visited on the KARG survey. No other information concerning the site is presently available.

References:

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<td>GEO01</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOD06</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The structures located are due north of the field with the map toponym "Kapja velika", near the "Splvnik" and "Zahumlje" hilltops. The immediate area is pine, scrub brush, and makija. There is evidence of a recent brush fire. There are numerous rather large limestone outcrops in the area, and there is a good amount of surface breccia. The sites are on the slope that leads from the rather steep and rugged hilltop "Zahumlje".

Site Description:
These two natural enclosures recorded at the hillside site are not specifically or temporally diagnostic. There are no dry-stone walls, but it appears as though the natural outcrops might have been dressed, quarried, or otherwise "prepared" to be a holding pen (goats?) or shelter. This could be from the partisan activities during the Second World War. The immediate area is quite rugged. Both of the nearby hilltops were surveyed, but no artifacts or structures were detected.

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<tr>
<td>GEO06</td>
<td>SITE NEAR LAND COMMUNICATION ROUTE</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The shipwreck is situated off the point "RT. V. Zaglav", due southeast of the entrance to the bay at Brna, also known as "RT. M. Zaglav".

Site Description:
The shipwreck site was noted by D. Radić. There are numerous sites inland from the Brna bay, so it would seem logical that the well protected harbor would have been used in antiquity. The KARG has not yet conducted any underwater survey, so the area has not been properly assessed.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

The cave site is not located in an area with a corresponding map toponym. The cave is situated on a small canyon which leads from the bay of Istruga to the Ćarsko polje. The cave has been called "Spilja u Istruškom Dolcu" or "Cave in the Istruga valley" by the KARG. Local vegetation consists of heavy pine forest, dense makija, and scrub brush. The valley itself was dry at the time of the survey (summer 1996). However, it would appear that the valley is the primary means for water run-off from the west end of the Ćarsko polje. The floor of the valley is covered in extremely dense makija and vines, forming an almost jungle-type canopy. Survey in the valley proved to be quite frustrating due to the sharp vines and the complete lack of a open space for writing notes or even walking. The floor of the valley had to be crawled for the last 200 m. before the team could get out (at the bay of Istruga). There are numerous limestone outcrops near the actual cave, with many more in the general area. The cave is actually situated on the side of the valley, with the length of the cave running approximately perpendicular to the direction of the canyon. The heavy trees from the canyon floor partially obscure the view from the cave.

Site Description:

The site was detected by B. Bass, D. Radić, and P. Novaković. The cave has been known for a while to the local villagers from Smokvica and Brna. There were plans to build a bunker there for shelter during the war. However, this never transpired and the path that had been cut to the cave became overgrown. The team took directions from many of the locals, but the vegetation was too dense to even begin a proper systematic search for the site. As it turned out, many of these locals knew of the cave, but had never been to the cave. Naturally, they were always helpful and the directions seemed quite simple, but after 7 hours in the brush, the survey seemed fruitless. Finally, an older woman was found who said she knew the way to the cave. In ca. 1 hour, she had cut the path to the cave. The next 3 days were spent clearing a proper path to the cave with machete and kosor tools. The cave floor was mapped and 2 soundages, both 1 m. x 1m., were set up. Soundings 1 (S1) yielded flint, prehistoric pottery, Late Iron Age/ Roman pottery, mammal bone, and fire affected rock. S2 yielded some Roman and Greek pottery fragments as well as some mammal bone fragments. S2 did not seem to have good soil integrity. This could be due to the position of this unit near the cave's entrance. See figures xxx and xxx for S1 profile, cave plans.

References:

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The cairn is located in an area with the local toponym "Njivice", although this name is not found on the 1:25,000 maps. The gomila is on a mild slope with terracing in the immediate area. Most of this is inactive, but there is some cultivation in the vicinity. Most of the active cultivation in the vicinity consists of olive trees. Both KV-001 and KV-002 are ca. 200 meters from the sea.

Site Description:
The site was originally recorded by Aldo Mirošević (Vela Luka) and D. Radić and consists of a limestone cairn measuring ca. 8 m. x 10 m. The cairns are near land that is owned by the family of Aldo Mirošević. No artifacts were recovered at this site. The center of the cairn was lightly damaged by the farmer who owns the property, as reported by Aldo Mirošević. This activity could be from looting attempts, although the extent of this activity is not clear.

References:

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KV-002  
RECORD DATE: 01/01/1991  
UTM (E): 6393510  
UTM (N): 4759525  
ELEVATION (m.): 65

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The cairn is located in an area with the toponym "Njivice", although this name is not found on the 1:25,000 maps. The gomila is on a mild slope with terracing in the immediate area. Most of this is inactive, but there is some cultivation in the vicinity. Most of the active cultivation in the vicinity consists of olive trees. Both KV-001 and KV-002 are ca. 200 meters from the sea.

Site Description:
The site was recorded by Aldo Mirošević and consists of a slightly damaged tumulus measuring ca. 8 m. x 10 m. No pottery was collected on this site. Mirošević reported that the center of this cairn was disturbed, possibly from looting attempts by locals, although this latter fact is not conclusive.

References:

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This site has the toponym "Hum" although some of the older local farmers have called it "Brdo Hum". The site sits on a promontory and overlooks the bay of Vela Luka. The hilltop also has a commanding view of the Adriatic Sea, nearby islands, the complete western half of Korčula itself, and the Croatian coastline. An Austro-Hungarian military fort was built on this location and the fort still serves as a military observation post and lookout for the island's fire brigade. Limestone outcrops are found in various locations on the hilltop and the surrounding area. The vegetation in and around the site consists of pines, larger shrubs, makija, and scrub brush. The winds tend to be extensive on this hilltop position. There are no hilltops on this end of the island that are higher than "Hum", so change in wind directions does not effect (or lessen) the amount of exposure to the hilltop. The view from this hilltop is a complete 360 degrees and totally un-obstructed. All of the neighboring islands are in view, including Palagruža on clearer days. Likewise, it is possible to see the Bosnian hinterland mountains and the Neretva river delta from this position.

Site Description:

The location of "Hum" is frequented by many of the locals and tourists seeking an overview of the sea, adjacent islands, coast, and Korčula itself. The fact that it was used militarily over many years is clearly attributed to the fact that the hilltop does indeed have a commanding 360 degree view. On clear winter days, even the island of Palagruža is visible. When the atmospheric conditions are permitting, even the outline of the coast of Italy can be seen without optical assistance, as reported by the fire lookout. Unfortunately, the consecutive military occupations have destroyed any prehistoric structure that would surely have been situated on this hilltop. D. Radić interviewed Lavor Dragojević concerning the history of the military construction on this location. Mr. Dragojević reported that his grandfather was a geodat (a geographical survey specialist) and that his grandfather told him about a large stone cairn-type structure that was on top of the hill before the Austro-Hungarian military started the construction of the fort. The grandfather reported "one big gomila" that was on the current position of the Austro-Hungarian fort and that during the construction of the fort, while surveying, he found pottery (type unknown) on this location. A recent follow-up survey for this thesis revealed a few undiagnostic prehistoric ceramic sherds as well as limestone rocks similar in size to the ones found on known prehistoric hilltop structures on the island. This site cannot be classified as complex due to the level of destruction, but it can be at least classified as simple based the description given by Mr. Dragojević and supported by the random pottery finds. Other prehistoric hilltop structures in view from this location are KV-026 (Greben), KB-003 (Potirna "Gradac"), KV-006 (Sw. Ivan), KB-017 (Kopila), KV-011 (Ančinovo), KB-020 (Kula), KV-022 (Maslinovik), and KS-014 (Kom).

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This cairn site is situated at the base of the hilltop with the toponym "Lisac" and has been called "Pod (below) Lisac" by the KARG. The cluster of cairns in this area are situated between Lisac and the Blato polje (field), ca. 100 m. north of the modern road that leads to Vela Luka. Local vegetation consists of smaller pines, makija, and shrubs. Numerous limestone outcrops are in the area and the area has been terraced for agriculture, although, at the present, the vinyards are inactive and abandoned. All of the recorded gomila in this area are on a gradual slope.

Site Description:
The collection of tumuli in this locality, KV-004, 005, 008, 009, 010, was originally recorded by Dinko Radić. This destroyed cairn measures ca. 15 m. x 15 m., although it appears as though damage to the site, in part, might have included the flattening of the tumulus for the purpose of harvesting wheat. Other damage to the site includes a modern cross (Roman Catholic type) that has been erected as well as random rearrangement of the stones for uses by the local farmer. This group of tumuli is located ca. 1 km. southwest of the KB-017 (Kopila) prehistoric hilltop structure and ca. 1 km. northeast of the KV-011 (Ancinovo) hilltop site. Likewise, all of the cairns in this group are in clear view of these two sites. Presently, a complete view is obscured by trees. The cairn appears to have been completely flattened and could have been used to harvest wheat or other grains. This is a process that has been recorded throughout the Mediterranean which involves tossing the wheat stalks and grains into the wind, which causes the heavier grain and seeds to separate from the grassy stalks.

References:

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This cairn site is situated at the base of the hilltop with the toponym "Lisac" and has been called "Pod (below) Lisac" by the KARG. The cluster of cairns in this area are situated between Lisac and the Blato polje (field), ca. 100 m. north of the modern road that leads to Vela Luka. Local vegetation consists of smaller pines, makija, and shrubs. Numerous limestone outcrops are in the area and the area has been terraced for agriculture, although at the present, the vineyards are inactive and abandoned. All of the recorded gomila in this area are on a gradual slope.

Site Description:

This limestone cairn site was also recorded by Dinko Radic. The cairn measures ca.16 m. x 16 m. and is ca. 2.5 meters in height. No artifacts were found around the site and no damage has been detected there. The tumulus has been recorded intact and undisturbed.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

The site is the location of the Sv. Ivan church located in "Gradina". This word is almost synonymous with a hilltop structure. The site has references that date to the 1500's and was supposedly the site of a Benedictine monastery. The writer Farletti, in "Illyricum sacrum" VI/388, details this. There are limestone outcrops on and near the hilltop, with sheer cliffs to the south and west. Vegetation on site consists of pines and small shrubs. The hilltop is maintained/landscaped regularly because of the active church on the position. There are some good soils on the actual "Gradina" peninsula, and there is terracing, mostly inactive, found on the land. There has been some fairly recent building activity on the Gradina (see KV-007), but the area is semi-protected from intrusion by modern building due to construction codes in the Vela Luka area.

Site Description:

This complex hilltop structure has a modern church built in the middle of the site. There are ruined dry-stone walls (limestone) around the edge of the hilltop that might be part of the aforementioned monastery. The site measures 87 m. n/ w- s/ e x 26 m. s/ w- n/ e. No material was collected from this site as there were no immediate diagnostics (prehistoric) detected. The hilltop slopes away to the east in a gradual manner as this is the only approach to the site. Cliffs are found to the south and west, while the north is slightly steeper near the hilltop but eases down to the waterline. Pine trees, makija, and scrub surround the hilltop. The sea more or less encompasses the Gradina, but it is actually attached to the main part of Korčula by a small modern causeway. The history of this causeway is not clear. However, since the hilltop has been in use since prehistoric times, one would suspect that there could be evidence of an older causeway below. Winds on the site range from moderate to extensive due to the exposed position of the land. The sections of the wall around the hilltop that are prehistoric can be distinguished from the later Roman wall by the presence of cementum in the Roman additions. Tegulae, amphorae, and a few pithoi fragments were found on the site. The entrance to the site, from the east, has a few stones that appear to be dressed in a rather specific manner, possible for a hinging door. The best preserved pieces of the prehistoric wall are on the north and east of the hilltop. The church located on the site is still active. Better evidence for this site, regarding prehistoric artifacts, comes from KV-007. There is also a small relief statuette in Vela Luka that was reportedly found on the hilltop. The piece is now above the door of a family in the village. The piece probably dates to the Caesar period, and shows Aineis (big figure) and Anchises (small figure), with Aineis holding the palladium on his shoulder. The motif depicts the escape from Troy.

References:


Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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KV-007

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located at the base of the Sv. Ivan (St. John) church and the prehistoric hilltop structure KV-006. The map toponym for this locality is Gradina, which roughly translates as "...guard or fort" in Croatian. The local people still call this small island and the bay due north Gradina. Earlier this century, a small land bridge was constructed between the small island and the land mass of Korčula island. This landfill spans a mere 10 meters, and the water on either side is quite shallow (1-2 meters deep), so it is unclear as to whether the "recent" land bridge was simply a reconstruction over an earlier connection. Terra rossa soils were found on and near the site as well as the usual limestone outcrops. The vegetation in the area is a mixture of pines, shrubs, and domesticated garden plants. The small island is terraced but most of the terracing, except for a few private plots, is fallow.

Site Description:
This site was discovered as the family Marinović (from Vela Luka) was building their summer home on a piece of recently purchased land at the base of the Sv. Ivan hilltop. The local land ownership records also show a previous structure on this site (house/fishing villa) that has since been destroyed. The artifacts were detected in the backfill from the newly dug house foundations. Various prehistoric ceramic sherds were found (non-diagnostic) as well as flint debitage. A small piece of Greek pottery collected was examined by John Hayes and the preliminary conclusion is that it is a fragment of Late Archaic Corinthian fine ware. The artifacts collected were labelled: KV-007, Bags 1, 2 of 2 and are currently stored in the CZK/VL. It is more than likely that these artifacts are in a secondary-type deposition, considering that there is a prehistoric hilltop structure up-slope (under the Sv. Ivan church). It would also appear that the land in this particular area might have been active for quite a while due to the proximity of nearby Roman villa rustica (KV-025), modern private agriculture, and construction of modern summer homes. Therefore, it would be premature to conclude that these artifacts are in situ, as the activity in the area suggests more anthropomorphic or anthropogenic origins....30/08/1996...site was revisited with the permission of Gino Marinović. Construction had continued since the first visit, and further pottery was collected from the exposed soils due 15 m. south of the house. The father of Gino said that the soils were not transported to the position for construction of the house were in fact local soils from around the house. The location of a few graves, period unknown, was pointed out during the 1996 visit. These graves were said to have been situated just east of the house, near what is now a limestone terrace/retaining wall (which is positioned between the house and the shoreline). The prehistoric pottery is similar to the samples collected on the previous visit; entirely undiagnostic course ware fragments. No lithic materials or Greek Roman pottery was detected. Gino pointed out a small fragment head (limestone; type and origin unknown due to wear) that was found during further constructions at the house. This is more than likely linked to one of the various hilltop occupations. Pottery was collected during the 1996 visit and labelled Bag 3 of 3, KV-007.


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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This cairn site is situated at the base of the hilltop with the map toponym "Lisac" and has been called "Pod (below) Lisac" by the KARG. The cluster of cairns in this area are situated between Lisac and the Blato polje (field), ca. 150 m. north of the modern road that leads to Vela Luka. Local vegetation consists of smaller pines, makija, and shrubs. Numerous limestone outcrops are in the area and the area has been terraced for agriculture, although at the present, the vineyards are inactive and abandoned. All of the recorded gomila in this area are on a gradual slope.

Site Description:
The site was recorded by Dinko Radić. This tumulus has had the center destroyed, probably due to pot hunting rather than agriculture since there are no terraces in the immediate area which would require the limestone material to be transported elsewhere. The tumulus measures ca. 16 m.x 16 m. and is approximately 2 m. in height. The tumulus is also situated on a gradual slope and is in the general proximity of the KV-004, 005, 009, and 010 cairns. No artifacts were found at this site.

References:

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Arheološki Muzej/ 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KV-009

RECORD DATE: 24/06/1993 UTM (E): 6398125 UTM (N): 4757320

ELEVATION (m.): 80

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This cairn site is situated at the base of the hilltop with the map toponym "Lisac" and has been called "Pod (below) Lisac" by the KARG. The cluster of cairns in this area are situated between Lisac and the Blato polje (field), ca. 200 m. north of the modern road that leads to Vela Luka. Local vegetation consists of smaller pines, makija, and shrubs. Numerous limestone outcrops are in the area and the area has been terraced for agriculture, although at the present, the vineyards are inactive and abandoned. All of the recorded gomila in this area are on a gradual slope.

Site Description:
This site was recorded by Dinko Radic. This cairn is almost entirely destroyed. The site was levelled for the installation of the electrical power lines that run from Blato to Vela Luka. One of the iron supports for the electrical lines is situated directly in the center on the former tumulus. Of note is the fact that this tumulus, if that is what it was, is situated on a small promontory. Also of note, tumulus site KV-010 nearby yielded one probable Bronze Age ceramic vessel handle (high handle, near rim of the vessel, usual course ware with small limestone inclusions, reddish color, not polished).

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KV-010

RECORD DATE: 24/06/1993  UTM (E): 4757355  UTM (N): 6398150

ELEVATION (m.): 80

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This cairn site is situated at the base of the hilltop with the toponym "Lisac" and has been called "Pod (below) Lisac" by the KARG. The cluster of cairns in this area are situated between Lisac and the Blato polje (field), ca. 200 m. north of the modern road that leads to Vela Luka. Local vegetation consists of smaller pines, makija, and shrubs. Numerous limestone outcrops are in the area and the area has been terraced for agriculture, although at the present, the vinyards are inactive and abandoned. All of the recorded gomila in this area are on a gradual slope.

Site Description:

This tumulus was also recorded by Đinko Radić. As has been seen on many of the tumuli on the island, this site also had signs of disturbance or pot hunting in the center of the tumulus. Preliminarily, Radić reported finding one ceramic piece, collected, that is attributed to the Bronze Age as determined by the position this handle fragment type would have on the body of the vessel (see KV-009). Due to the relatively close proximity of this tumulus and the others (KV-004, 005, 008, 009), the other tumuli in the area might also be from the same period. However, without some sort of testing, this scenario cannot be fully accepted.

References:

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The map toponym of this site is "Ančinovo" or "Brdo Ančinovo". Brdo can be translated as "...hill or small mountain." The site is situated on a hilltop with terracing throughout the area, although only some of the terraces are currently active. Most of the active terraces consist of olive trees. Limestone outcrops are found throughout the area and the local vegetation consists of smaller shrubs and pines, with the overall cover quite dense near the hilltop.

Site Description:
The cairn site was initially surveyed by Aldo Mirošević and D. Radić. The initial assessment was that this was a tumulus, although the situation has been described in this thesis which classifies this as a simple prehistoric hilltop structure. There is a geodetic survey marker from the recent aerial survey painted on the top of the stone structure. The structure measures 10 m. n/s x 8.5 m. e/w and the height is ca. 2.5 m. No pottery or other artifacts were detected during the initial Radić/Mirošević visit or during the follow-up visit by the KARG during the Summer 1995 season. There are numerous areas of damage to the structure which appear to be separate from the geodetic "X" that has been arranged on the top of the structure. It appears as though these are the usual remains of pothunters, although the hilltop is quite dominant on the surrounding landscape so this could also be the effects of rudimentary military bunkering. Perhaps the most important point concerning this site is its views to other hilltop sites in the surrounding landscape. Visible from KV-011 are KV-003 (HUM), KV-006 (Sv. Ivan Gradina), KB-017 (Kopila), KS-013 (Kom), and KV-022 (Maslinovik).

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This well known cave site is called "Vela Spilja" or "Vela Špilja", which translates as "..the big cave". The cave is situated on the map toponym of "Pinski (spilinski) rats" which translates as "..the cave point". Most of the vegetation in the area consists of fig trees, olive trees, and some vineyards. There are patches of scrub brush and makija in the area, as well as a few pines. The terracing on the slopes west of the cave which leads down to the sea shore is active in many areas. There are many limestone outcrops in the area near the cave. A tarmac road leads directly to the entrance of the cave, making it one of the easiest sites to access. Unfortunately, this has also lead to unwanted pot hunting in the cave by locals. There were plans to put steel bars in from of the entrance, but one of the villagers stole the bars before the crew could get them in place. The exposed sections of stratigraphy in the cave have been plundered in many areas. Given the regional importance of this site, this activity is very worrying.

Site Description:

The cave was first recognized in literature, purely as a beautiful natural feature, by Ostoic (1853). The prehistoric evidence was not found until Gjivoje, in 1950, opened a trench. In 1951, Novak opened up a few trenches. From 1974 onwards, Novak lead the excavations at the cave and after his death in 1978, B. Cevuk took over the research rights to the site. In short, the material in the cave spans from the Early Neolithic (with all the known types and phases "I, II, III" of Impresso pottery), to the Middle Neolithic (regionally known as Danilo, now recognized by B. Cevuk as the "Vela Luka Culture" with its stylistic painted pottery), to the Late Neolithic (Hvar Culture wares, with all known phases represented "I, II, III"), on to the Eneolithic evidence, usually called the "Adriatic" variant of the Ljubljana Culture, through to the Bronze and Iron Ages. Two burials associated with the Hvar Culture have been recovered in the cave. These are the first known in situ burials that have been found on any of the Adriatic islands, so the information that can be gleaned from these would be vital to regional research. Later in the excavations, D. Radić excavated an infant burial that was situated below the Impresso Neolithic strata. It is not entirely clear as to whether this can be assigned to the E. Neolithic, or even the Mesolithic, since the excavations were done in such a manner that stratigraphic reconstruction is almost impossible. An urn burial associated with the Eneolithic was also recovered. The burial appears to be that of an infant. However, no analysis has been conducted on the materials and so nothing further can be stated without pure speculation. It is quite unfortunate that, up to the present time of writing this thesis (1996), the cave's excavations represent more of an archaeological plundering than scientific research. No other site in the entire Adriatic basin, if not the entire region, has the rich occupational evidence that Vela Spilja possesses. Archaeological researchers who see the site always claim that the material could form a textbook in itself that would be invaluable for regional studies. It is hoped that in the future, the KARG can tackle this most important site with the proper resources and research design to produce a valuable study of a very rare archaeological situation. The text summary will cover the material in more detail.

References:

Ostoic (1853); Gjivoje (1955); Novak (1954); Cevuk (1975); Cevuk (1978); Cevuk (1980); Cevuk (1981a); Cevuk (1982); Cevuk (1984); Cevuk (1985a); Cevuk (1986a); Cevuk (1986b); Cevuk (1987); Cevuk (1989a); Cevuk (1989b); Cevuk (1990); Cevuk (1992a); Cevuk (1994); Radić and Bass (in press: a); and for a general overview of the materials from all periods excavated in the cave; Cevuk and Radić (1995).
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The locality toponym is called "Vlašića Glavica." Glava translates literally as "head", although glavica is also used in geographic terms meaning "...a knoll or mound." The area is terraced and there are some active vineyards in the area, although most of the terraces are inactive at the present. The local vegetation consists of smaller shrubs and pines and there are a few limestone outcrops visible in the area. Terra rosa soils are found in the area, but this makes sense since the terraces are (or were) wine terraces. The site is actually located west of the base of Vlašića Glavica.

Site Description:
The limestone cairn site was originally surveyed by Dinko Radić. The limestone cairn measures ca. 7 m. x 8 m. and is ca. 3.5 m. in height. The structure was damaged or perhaps more accurately, deformed, due to the terracing that has been constructed around the site. No pottery was found on the initial Radić survey.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The locality toponym is called "Vlašića Glavica." Glava translates literally as "head," although glavica is also used in geographic terms as meaning "...a knoll or mound." The area is terraced and there are some active vinyards in the area, although most of the terraces are inactive at the present. The local vegetation consists of smaller shrubs and pines and there are a few limestone outcrops visible in the area. Terra rosa soils are found in the area, but this makes sense since the terraces are (or were) wine terraces. The site is actually located west of the base of Vlašića Glavica.

Site Description:
The site was initially surveyed by Dinko Radić. The limestone cairn measures ca. 6 m. x 8 m. and is ca. 3.5 m. in height. The same scenario exists as in KV-013 which is that the site was slightly damaged due to the terracing around it. No pottery was detected on the initial Radić visit.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The locality toponym is called "Vlašića Glavica." Glava translates literally as "head", although glavica is also used in geographic terms as meaning "...a knoll or mound." The area is terraced and there are some active vinyards in the area, although most of the terraces are inactive at the present. The local vegetation consists of smaller shrubs and pines and there are a few limestone outcrops visible in the area. Terra rosa soils are found in the area, but this makes sense since the terraces are (or were) wine terraces. The site is actually located west of the base of Vlašića Glavica. This site does differ from the others in the area in that the immediate area has not been cultivated.

Site Description:
The limestone cairn measures ca. 10 m. x 10 m. and is ca. 1 m. in height. The tumulus appears to be in its original shape (i.e. not deformed due to the terracing that affected the other tumuli in the area). The center has been destroyed somewhat, but it is not clear if this is due to pot hunting or removal for terracing. No pottery was detectedon the initial Radić visit.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The tumulus site is located at the western end of the Blato Polje (Blato Field). The toponym for the area is "Malušćica", although the local people call the area "Zablaće". This is loosely derived from the word "zablatiti", which translates as "... soil or muddy area". The area is actively cultivated and there are small field walls and terracing in the area. This western end of the Blatsko polje is actively used by the locals on a year-round basis for agricultural activities.

Site Description:
This site was originally surveyed by Dinko Radić. The tumulus measures ca. 25 m. x 15 m. and is ca. 3 m. in height. The situation is not at all clear here. What might be present are actually 2 tumuli that appear as one due to the intrusions from the intensive farming in the area. The ceramics that were found on the structure are Roman, not Prehistoric. They are probably from the rather large Roman villa rustica (KV-030) located ca. 250 meters northeast of the site. It is obvious that the ceramics are from field clearance, although the same cannot be said of the limestone structure. This will require further testing to clarify the situation.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The tumulus site is located at the western end of the Blato Polje (Blato Field). The map toponym for the area is "Malušćica", although the local people call the area "Zablaće". This is loosely derived from the word "zablatiti", which translates as "... soil or muddy area". The area is actively cultivated and there are small field walls and terracing in the area. This western end of the Blatko polje is actively used by the locals on a year-round basis for agricultural activities.

Site Description:
This tumulus, like KV-016 recorded by D. Radić, yielded pottery from the Roman villa located ca. 250 m. due north. The tumulus measures ca.15 m. x 15 m. and ca. 4 m. in height. The Roman pottery found on top of the structure is obviously field clearance from the local farming activity. The center of this structure is damaged in the usual intrusive manner, suggesting an earlier episode of possible pot hunting.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The submerged site is in the bay of Gradina, known as "Uvala Gradina". Many artifacts have come from the general underwater locality near the islet of Gubeša (see KV-025), and Roman sherds can still be found on the sandy sea floor.

Site Description:
The site was noted by D. Radić and a follow-up snorkel survey was conducted by B. Bass. Roman pithoi and tegulae fragments can be found on the sandy bottom of the bay. However, due to the heavy traffic in and out of the bay (tourist and local), the integrity of these underwater finds is not clear. It has been speculated that they are from a shipwreck, although the close proximity of a Roman villa on the islet of "Gubeša" might also account for these aquatic finds. Many complete Roman vessels, mostly domestic/cooking types, have been recovered and a few are on exhibit in the Vela Luka museum (CzK/VL). As mentioned on the KV-025 site, other examples have been examined by the author in a private home in the village of Prižba (kuća Eberhard and Mladenka Sistig-Belić).

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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KV-019  RECORD DATE: 19/08/1995  UTM (E): 6390320  UTM (N): 4761400  ELEVATION (m.): 50

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The map toponym for this area is "Zanavlje", although the local people say that it has never been called this. Perhaps this locality, falsely labelled Zanavlje on the topographic maps, sorts out the mystery of the incorrectly labelled nearby toponym "Gomile" (see KV-020). The local people say that Zanavlje is in fact the area recognized as Gomile and Gomile is the area known on the topo maps as Zanavlje. This would make sense since there are at least the remains of ca. 17 gomile in the "Gomile" area. There is some cultivation in the area and a few active terraces. The vegetation in the area is mostly pines, makija, and shrubs. There are some olive trees in the area. Exposure to the wind is moderate.

Site Description:
This site was surveyed by B. Bass and Predrag Novaković. It must be noted that due to recent construction of houses in the area and the debris and destruction this has caused, the situation at this site is not entirely clear. Judging by the shape of the stone cairn features, it is estimated that ca. 17 tumuli are in the area. The problem of diagnosis lies in the fact that these tumuli are more or less arranged in a line or row running more than 300 m. from east to west and the tumble between the structures has made the tumuli appear as one long stone structure. There are outlines of ca. 17 limestone mounds within this long structure which tends to suggest that they were probably gomile. This is definitely not a rampart or wall or a large terrace due to the round shape of these 17 features and the fact that it would be of the wrong construction and size to be a terrace (this structure is rather large for a terrace). The site is located ca. 0.5kms. from the sea on flat terrain. Pottery was collected and labelled: Bag 1 of 1, KV-019. This is probably prehistoric, although once again not diagnostic. This could be something like a public necropolis, similar to the Potirna necropolis, although this would need significant further investigation. A local boy (Jadranko Oreb) says that there is a legend of an Illyrian king who lived in the area, although this story has not been examined further.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is on a toponym called "Gomile", which is plural for "gomila" (tumulus). The local people say that the toponym as found on the maps is incorrect and most people interviewed say that this area has never been called Gomile. This is more than likely a cartographic error (see KV-019). Nevertheless, there is at least one gomila (tumulus) that was found in the area. The local vegetation consists of olive trees and a few plots of vegetables. The usual makija and smaller shrubs are found in the area. Likewise, the entire area is terraced and except for the few plots of active soil and the olive trees, the majority of the area is out of use. The soil, where visible, is terra rosa, although where erosion from the terraces has occurred, limesone outcrops and surface breccia are visible.

Site Description:
The tumulus has been partially destroyed either by pot hunters or local farmers repairing the terraces with the stones from the structure. The former is probably the case, since stones are not in short supply in the immediate area. A small prehistoric ceramic sherd was found and collected, labelled: Bag 1 of 1, KV-020. The site was originally found by Aldo Mirosević but was initially surveyed by B. Bass and Predrag Novaković. The tumulus measures 8.7 m. n/s x 9 m. e/w. and is ca. 1 m. in height. The center of the tumulus, along with the northeast quarter, has been completely removed down to the humus layer. This appears to have been systematic looting. There are no terraces that appear to have required repair near the site. No real structural features were visible in the disturbance. the sherd was found in the soil near the middle of the disturbance. The closest tumuli in the area are KV-001 and KV-002. The Sv. Ivan Gradina site is ca. 1.5 kms. distant to the southwest. Due east ca. 300 meters is site KV-021, which is a lithic scatter.

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Arheološki Muzej /20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KV-021 RECORD DATE: 19/08/1995 UTM (E): 6394250 UTM (N): 4760170 ELEVATION (m.): 90

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is near the locality with the map toponym "Draca Pasika", situated about 300 meters east of the falsely named "Gomile" toponym. The field in which the scatter was found is completely terra rossa soils and currently active with agriculture. Most of the field is active year round with local vegetables. Surrounding the field are terraces that are mostly inactive with some olive trees scattered about.

Site Description:
The site was found and surveyed by B. Bass and P. Novaković. The lithic and pottery scatter was found on a partially cultivated field measuring ca. 200 m. n/ s x 100 m. e/ w. The field was surveyed using transects in the areas that were not actively cultivated. Silex (finegrained chert) debitage was collected, although it is not at all diagnostic. Most of the 50 (ca.) pieces of debitage show no obvious signs of retouch, platforms, bulbs of percussion or use wear that would indicate that it is indeed cultural material. Likewise, this material has not been seen before on the island. This fact of course does not rule out any cultural connection. However, some of the material, ranging from milky white to light brown in color, has larger granular inclusions which make it appear quite rough for reliable tool manufacture. This does not necessarily exclude a cultural connection, as good flint is hard to find on the Dalmatian islands. The white appearance might be due to exposure to the sun. The pottery was completely undiagnostic as well. All the artifacts were bagged and labelled: Bag 1 of 1, KV-021). The soil in the field is not from outside erosion onto the field. This leaves a few conclusions about the source of the lithic material. Either it is from a site located on or near the field, or the nutrient rich soil has been transported here from another locality by a local farmer. However, none of the locals were around to ascertain this situation. At the present, this is the only lithic "scatter" recorded on Korčula.

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The site has the toponym "Maslinovik", probably stemming from the Croatian word "maslina", which means olive (tree). There are some olive trees in the locality, all still bearing olives, but it is not known how long this area has had this name. The site is situated on the actual hilltop of Maslinovik. The local vegetation consists of pines and shrubs, while further down the slope there are scattered olive trees. The vegetation on-site is relatively dense making the ground visibility in some areas is completely obscured by the growth. There are limestone outcrops on and near the site and the soil, where visible, is a dark brown humus-type. The site is quite exposed to wind due to its hilltop location. There is some terracing in the area, but it is not active.

Site Description:
Aldo Mirosević, B. Bass, A. Zec and P. Novaković surveyed this complex hilltop structure. Originally, the locality was described by Mirosević's father as a gomila. This semantic issue concerning the definition of "gomila" has been explored in the thesis text, but nevertheless, the father had used this area to hunt and he said he saw what appeared to be a gomila. Wild pigs had been active in the terraces on the southern slope of the hill and this activity had exposed the first sherds found on the survey. This scatter lead up to the top of the hill where 2 ramparts were visible. The main rampart, drystone constructed of limestone (2-10kgs. in size/weight) completely encompasses the hilltop. Various limestone outcrops were incorporated into this rampart and in most spots, the actual rampart was mostly tumble measuring merely 0.5-1.0 m. in height. An inner rampart was also detected that only seemed to run 2-3 m. parallel to the outer rampart for a distance of perhaps 10 m. This inner rampart is in the s-s/ w side of the hilltop structure. In a few spots, the original rampart structure appears undisturbed (i.e. not tumble) and it is not clear whether the site had a limiting tumulus or tower structure due to the extent of the tumble. Most of the pottery collected at the site might be temporally diagnostic to the Bronze Age. Similar types and materials have been recently excavated on the south Dalmatian Coast at the site of Velika Gruda, and this material apperas quite contemporaneous. Two ceramic handle fragments were also collected, as well as some rim sherds, but once again they are not complete enough to be thoroughly diagnostic. The most promising find was a probable bronze fragment. Keeping in mind that many of the hilltop sites are multi-occupational, this bronze fragment does not necessarily place the structure strictly into this period. The bags were labelled: BAGS 1 AND 2 OF 2, KV-022. In view from this site are hilltop structures KB-020 (Kula), KV-011 (Ančinovo), KV-017 (Kopila), KS-013 (Kom), KV-003 (Hum), KV-026 (Greben), KB-003 (Potirna Gradac), and KB-015/016. ...Summer 1996...follow-up survey with P. Della Casa (Univ. Zurich) and B. Schmid-Sikimić Univ. Zurich) to the site revealed a new locus of remains. The slope due west of the hilltop has an abundance of pottery fragments scattered throughout the soils. Many diagnostic fragments were collected, including some brown polished ware sherds that more than likely indicate Eneolithic or Bronze Age connections. Likewise, A portable mortar was found on the slope and collected. This soil integrity appears to be quite good in the area, hence a proper excavation might yield stratigraphic information about the hilltop occupations. The pottery and mortar fragments collected were labelled; Bags 3, 4, 5 of 5, KV-022.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
This isolated find site is actually on a terrance. The area has no map toponym, but it is below the hilltop "Tečar", so it has been called "Pod (below) Tečar". There are many inactive terraces in the area and a few olive trees that are still cultivated. The soil in these terraces is generally terra rossa, but in a few spots where erosion has occurred, limestone outcrops are visible.

Site Description:
The site was detected and recorded by B. Bass. The find was an isolated and temporally undiagnostic prehistoric ceramic sherd found on an inactive terrace. Of note in the area are rather extensively constructed terraces. Many terraces on this hillside, just west of the Bradat polje, are rather high (1.0-2.5 m.) and uniform in construction. Nothing else can be said at the present concerning these terraces or their origin, but it is apparent that the Roman and prehistoric occupations in the surrounding areas were extensive.

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The toponym for this field locality is "Bradat", and the site has been called "Bradat-Primirje". The area is partially cultivated with a few terraces active. The field itself has more extensive cultivation. The entire hillside area east of Bradat is terraced. There are numerous olive trees in the area. The site is cleared of brush by the property owner during the cultivation period for the olive trees and this has been observed for three summers. There is also a water source (lokva) towards the south end of the Bradat polje.

Site Description:

The Roman artifact scatter on this site is quite extensive. Most of the artifacts are found quite easily on the terracing that runs throughout the site area. The artifacts consist of cementum, pithoi, tegulae, and amphorae fragments, with slag, and hydraulic mortar found by the KARG on the 1995 season. There are no standing walls visible on the site. Of particular note is a very old olive tree on the site. A rough estimate based purely on size would place the tree at least 1000 years old, although there is no reason to rule out the possibility of direct association with Late Roman/Byzantine agricultural activities in the Bradat polje. Some Roman coins have reportedly been found in the field due west of this site (type/source of mint unknown). Visible in a small field ca. 50 m. west of the main scatter (and the dirt road) is a line of limestone rocks protruding from the ground. These could be the base of a former wall or other structure related to the Roman villa, although this is not conclusive at this point.

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<td>GEO07</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROM01</td>
<td>ROMAN (General)</td>
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</table>
Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This Roman villa site has the toponym "Gubeša". The locality is a small island located just outside of the bay Gradina. Gubeša is derived from "guba", which means leprosy. There are three small islands around Korčula called Gubeša. It is said that these were the islands where people were sent with the Plague or leprosy. The island is ca. 120 m. x 120 m. (a/ w x n/s) and in clear view of the "Gradina", Uvala (Bay) Gradina, and the shore of the Gradina area. There are some limestone outcrops on the small, privately owned island. At the present, there is a dry-stone sea wall (limestone) encompassing the island and terracing, mostly inactive. There are some olive trees on the island as well. (See fig.).

Site Description:

The Roman villa is on a privately owned island. Some of the villa walls are still standing and the usual amphorae, pithoi, and tegulae fragments are found in the area. Some Roman ceramic cooking vessels have also been recovered from the waters of Gradina bay, due east of the island. Some of these pieces, donated by individuals, can be seen in the main Vela Luka archaeological museum. Likewise, the author has seen similar Roman cooking vessels in a private home near Prižba. These pieces had encrustations (sea origin) and the family said that they were given as a gift from a family in Vela Luka (the village area where Gubeša is located). Likewise, some fragments of pithoi and amphorae have also been recovered from the sea. The underwater visibility here is generally quite good, as the bay is mostly a sandy-bottom type, and a few fragments can be recovered by snorkel survey. REFERENCES: (Oreb 1972: 125, 126).

References:  Oreb (1972: 126); Radić and Bass (in press: a).
Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KV-026  RECORD DATE: 01/06/1994   UTM (E): 6393450   UTM (N): 4755980

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This site has the map toponym "Greben", which translates as "...crag, cliff, or ridge". The site has the usual makija, shrubs, and taller bushes on and near the site. There is abandoned terracing on most of the surrounding landscape with most of this terracing leading up to, but not intruding on, the site. There are numerous limestone outcrops on the hilltop which of course reflects in the toponym. The site has excellent views, specifically onto the Potirna polje, but also to the KB-003 (Potirna Gradac) complex hilltop structure and KB-020 (Kula) complex hilltop structure. Naturally, views to the sea (south/ west). The position is highly exposed to winds.

Site Description:

The complex hilltop structure was recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass. Originally, the site was examined with binoculars from the KV-003 (Hum) site due north ca. 800 meters. Some of the local reserve military soldiers on forest-fire watch went up to the ridge initially and reported that they had seen nothing that looked like a structure. Due to its highly suspicious position on the landscape (the ridge is directly above the Potirna Polje with has a recorded prehistoric necropolis/numerous tumuli, and the ridge is also in view from a number of other hilltop structures) the KARG determined that a survey should be conducted. A limestone drystone rampart or rampart terrace of the usual low construction was detected surrounding the geographical hilltop and the small knoll due east ca. 100m. No pottery was found on site. The locality is highly exposed to wind due to its hilltop location and the fact that it is on the extreme western (windard) exposure during the mistral winds from the Adriatic. No soils, except for surface humus, were observed on-site, although the terracing around the hilltop has patches of terra rossa soils. There are numerous limestone outcrops and limestone surface breccia on and near the hilltop. Two small limestone cairns were found on the hilltop which could be the remains of some kind of small tower or shelter structures (as seen elsewhere on the island). However, these structures are not intact and the limestone tumble is quite extensive in and around the area. In view from this site are the hilltop sites of KV-022 (Maslinovik), KB-003 (Potirna Gradac), KB-020 (Kula), KV-003 (Hum), KB-017 (Kopila), KS-013 (Kom), KV-011 (Ančinovo) as well as the Potirna polje necropolis (tumuli), due south ca. 1 km.

References:

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<td>5+ HILLTOP/PREHISTORIC SITES IN VIEW</td>
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<td>SITE HAS A VIEW TO THE SEA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre04</td>
<td>COMPLEX PREHISTORIC HILLTOP STRUCTURE</td>
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This site is known as "Benificij" due to Roman inscriptions found associated with a Roman grave at the location. The area is actively farmed by the people of Vela Luka. Terra rossa soils are rather abundant in the immediate area. There are some limestone outcrops in the area, but most have been incorporated into terrace walls.

Site Description:
This Roman villa rustica site has been known to the people of Vela Luka for many years. Recently, a farmer found a Roman copy of a Corinthian column capital on the site. The villa sites in this area would have been fairly large, due to the availability of good soils and the proximity to the excellent port and bay of Vela Luka. More research should be performed on some of these larger villa sites to extract further occupational information.

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<td>ROMAN (General)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM05</td>
<td>ROMAN VILLA RUSTICA</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is on the location of the "Greben" shipping yard and is known as "Bobovišća". There is a small cove there, but the area has been radically changed due to the rather large and still active "Greben" shipbuilding factory on the site.

Site Description:
The reported villa site has been recorded before the extensive shipyards were constructed. The site is totally destroyed, but one of the so-called "Greek" coins, perhaps dating to a Cnidian colony, was found on this site. The site was originally recorded by Ostoić in 1839.

References: Ostoić (1878: 12); Liščar (1951); Oreb 1972.
Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located at the end of the bay of Vela Luka. The medical facility near the site is called "Kalos" which is actually Greek for rehabilitation, although the immediate toponym is "Kale". The church that actually sits on top of the site was constructed in 1886 and is called "The Church of Our Lady of Health" (Crkva Gospe od zdravlja na Badu). The site would have been on the shoreline, but the villa is more or less destroyed. Vegetation in the area consists of the usual village shrubs and brush.

Site Description:
The site size is not readily apparent due to the modern activity in the area and the aforementioned church that actually sits on top of the site. Pottery is visible around the church, in the form of pithoi and tegulae fragments. Pottery can also be found at the shoreline during the lower tides. Cementum chunks are also scattered in the field near the church, so it is not hard to surmise that this was some kind of standing structure, probably a villa rustica. Test excavation could yield some results, as it is not clear what the sub-surface integrity is in the area.

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Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KV-030  RECORD DATE: 07/07/1995  UTM (E): 6397600  UTM (N): 4756890  ELEVATION (m.): 40

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The toponym for this area is "Malušćica", although the site has been labelled "Rodovje" by D. Radić. The area is actively farmed and has been terraced by the villagers from Vela Luka. Many of the plots of land are fallow, and those in use have varying domestic crops.

Site Description:
The Roman villa site is totally destroyed. However, the terraces contain many of the artifacts from the former villa. These include pithoi fragments, amphorae fragments, cementum chunks, slag, tegula fragments, and bits of granite (this is an imported lithic/not indigenous). The scatter (visible) covers an area of about 100 m. x 100 m. and if permission is granted from the local farmers, this area could yield some good information concerning the Roman occupations. This site, like Bradat, appears to have had a rather extensive villa, as the artifact types reveal.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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<td>ROMAN (General)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM05</td>
<td>ROMAN VILLA RUSTICA</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The toponym here is Malušićica, near Vela Luka. Due to heavy agricultural activity in the area, this might actually be a field clearance. See the site description below for further details.

Site Description:
The site allegedly consists of a limestone cairn roughly 5.0 m. x 5.0 m. in size. The site is reported to have been impacted heavily by the local farmers, and the situation is unclear as to whether this is a prehistoric site. This site was not visited during the KARG survey and there might be some confusion between this site and the nearby KV-017. Although the the cairn size descriptions do vary considerably between these two sites, the position should be properly surveyed to determine the archaeological parameters of these limestone cairns.

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Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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<tr>
<td>PRE02</td>
<td>LIMESTONE-TUMULUS/ GOMILA/ CAIRN</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The Roman villa site is located in the area north of the town of Vela Luka with the toponym "Vrbovica". The area is used by the locals for agriculture, although most of the area is not active at the present.

Site Description:
This Roman villa site was noted by D. Radić but originally detected by the famous archaeological crew of Radić and Vukasović during the last century. The site was not visited on the KARG survey.

References:
Radić and Vuletić-Vukasović 1887: 3.

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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<td>ROM05</td>
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<td>TERRA ROSSA SOILS ON or NEAR SITE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOD06</td>
<td>SITE BADLY DAMAGED</td>
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</table>
Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The shipwreck is found in the bay with the map toponym "Uvala Gradina", near the sites KV-006, 007, 025. The position has been mapped as ca. 150-200 meters NE of the islet of Gubeša (see site KV-025).

Site Description:
Information about this wreck is fairly limited. It has been noted by D. Radić (pers. com.), although the site has not been verified by the KARG.

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<td>UWA02</td>
<td>UNDERWATER-SHIPWRECK</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is situated on the bay known by the toponym Uvala Vela Stiniva (U.V. Stiniva). The position is ca. 2 km north of the village of Vela Luka. Vegetation in the area, down to the shoreline, consists of makija and small pines on the upper slopes of the hill leading down to the bay. Grasses are also found in the area, which appears to be rather unusual for the island and could reflect on the soils that appear to be in this position. The actual clay exposures (horizons) are along the eroding slope that abuts the shoreline. Outcrops of limestone are quite abundant along the shoreline with many jutting out into the bay. Smaller sea-worn limestone cobbles are visible on the shoreline, which can be seen as the bathing area for the locals.

Site Description:
The site was registered by B. Bass, although the clay horizons have been known for some time to the locals. Many of the locals have mentioned collecting samples of the clay for school art projects. The position was shown to B. Bass by Ante Mirošević (Vela Luka). Three samples of the clay were taken from various exposures; UTM= S1: 6396090, 4761070; S2: 6396110, 4761070; S3: 6396125, 4761070. The exposures varied regarding moisture and color. S1 and S3 were completely dry, with fissures in the material indicating a complete lack of moisture. Likewise, both of these samples contained organic inclusions (roots) from the humus layer above. S2 was quite moist, appearing as clay that would be bought in an art supply store. There were no visible organic inclusions in this material, and the clays also appear to be free of granular or visible limestone or calcareous inclusions. The sea water near this exposure was also a milky color from the clays eroding into the sea. A follow-up visit was conducted to draw the stratigraphy of the pedologic horizons visible in the exposure. The stratigraphical evidence was best seen at the location of S3, so the main profile was conducted at that position. Notes were taken at the other sample positions. Likewise, the general geological and pedogenic situation was recorded.

References:

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<td>PUB01</td>
<td>SPECIALIST ANALYSIS ON MATERIALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOD09</td>
<td>EXCAVATED/ SUB-SURFACE TESTED/ SAMPLED</td>
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The prehistoric hilltop structure site is located on a hill overlooking the village of Žrnovo. The map toponym of the site is "Stružica", which translates from Croatian as "...the little watch tower or little guard tower". The hillside leading up to the site is covered in trees, shrubs, light makija and pines. On-site vegetation includes smaller trees and some small bushes. Below the site is the field known as the Žrnovsko polje (Žrnovo Field) which is actively cultivated and is rich in terra rossa soils.

**Site Description:**

The prehistoric hilltop structure was originally recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass. The site measures ca. 60 m. q/w x 50 m. r/s. There has been extensive military bunkering on the hilltop so it is very difficult to determine the original size of the hilltop structure. The low drystone/lime structure rampart might be enhanced due to past Partisan military activities on the hilltop. The situation in this regard is not very clear. There is a modern cross (Roman Cath. type) on the site and judging from the trash, it appears to be visited frequently by the locals. There are bonnets from modern autos that presumably were used in some sort of military related function. Pottery was found on site in the form of non-diagnostic prehistoric fragments as well as Roman pithoi fragments. None were collected due to the poor preservation of the fragments and the fact that none were temporally specific enough to be of present use. The position is highly exposed to wind. Of interest here is the position of this site above, and its viewshed onto, the old (ancient) road to Korčula town. This road passes around the Žrnovsko polje and is ca. 0.75 km. distant from the KZ-001 hilltop site. The viewshed north from the site is directly onto the Pelješac Channel, Pelješac Peninsula, and the rather large bay of Uvala Luka Banja, ca. 0.8 km. north of KZ-001. On-site damage has hindered a reasonable surface assessment of the site. It would appear that there are no other hilltop sites in view of this structure. This fact is rather odd given the usual scenario of intervisibility concerning the prehistoric hilltop structures on Korčula. The one option is the hilltop due south west known as "Veliki hom". There is a small church on the position known as Sv. Ilija. The first KARG visit determined that the ramparts around the church were recent. However, this was determined well before the intervisibility of hilltop sites seemed relevant. The position should be re-visited and another assessment made. KZ-001 does have a view directly onto the "old road", as well as the bay below. This hilltop site, as well as KZ-002 and KZ-003, fall into the 'blank spot' on the viewshed analysis. Although these sites have clear views onto cairns or the ancient road, they do not have a viewshed directly to other hilltop sites. This is the only area on Korčula where this occurs. Perhaps this reflects on the fact that some nearby hilltops have not been surveyed yet. Hence, other hilltop sites might be in the viewshed, yet are unknown at the present. This might also reflect on the function of these three aforementioned hilltop sites. A viewshed to the sea, Žrnovsko polje, and the old road might only be the visibility attributes that were required from these positions.

**References:**

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**Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:**

The site itself does not have a map toponym, although it is found on a flat area below a locality with the map toponym "Smokvo Brdo" which translates loosely as "...the hill of figs". Near the site are pines, shrubs, and heavy makija. Local geology consists of surface breccia and scattered limestone outcrops. The area nearby is terraced and mostly abandoned. At the present, most of the active cultivation is down on the Zlo polje or the Dubrava polje, ca. 250-300 meters southeast of the site. The soils in the two polje nearby are terra rossa-type, but very scattered, as not all areas are currently under cultivation. Of note regarding nearby toponyms is the area due east ca. 200 m. called "Moce", or possibly 'Močo'. This can either be translated as "...wet, swampy" or "powerful, regarding relics."

**Site Description:**

The site was recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass. The limestone cairn structure is classified as a simple prehistoric hilltop structure, although in this special case, the site is not specifically located on a hilltop, but rather a rise overlooking the Dubrava polja. The site appears to be of a similar construction to KZ-006, KZ-003, or KP-012, in that it is structurally round and appears to have some sort of reinforced or purposefully arranged drystone/limestone courses of larger, semi-dressed limestone blocks at the base. The measurements of the site are ca. 18 m. e/w x 16 m. n/s and it is ca. 3 m. in height. Likewise, there is evidence at the top of the structure that it might have been a tower or watchpoint and not simply a limestone cairn. The intrusion or depression at the top of the site might be tumble into a tower and not necessarily pot hunter probes. This is deduced from the size of the intrusion as compared to known looted or bunker sites. There was no pottery detected at the site on the first visit. Of interest here is the fact that the ancient road (Roman/earlier?) runs directly past the base of this site. Also of interest is the fact that there appears to be an adjoining road that intersects the main ancient road. This intersection is also at the base of the KZ-002 structure. The adjoining or bisecting road leads down to the bay of Piske ca. 2 kms. north of the site. The site has a view to these two roads as well as the fields and the KZ-005 cairn, due southeast. (Comparisons to KZ-002 should be made to the "Ostri Vrh" tower, recently excavated, in the karst SW Slovenia, by P. Turk and B. Teržan, from the University of Ljubljana; P. Turk and P. Novaković, pers. com.)

**References:**

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site has the map toponym "Gomila" which translates loosely as "...a crowd or mob or a pile up". Specifically, "gomila" is used when referring to a pile of stones. This could be found on the landscape as a drystone/limestone tumulus, a field clearance, or even a tower or a tumble from a wall. The KZ-003 site is located on a hilltop. On-site vegetation is not present due to the stone structure inhibiting plant growth. The area has trees and small shrubs. Humus/surface grass is visible on the ground cover in the area so this indicates that there is soil of some sort in the area. The area is heavily outcropped in limestone, abundant in surface breccia, and highly exposed to wind.

Site Description:
This site consists of a simple prehistoric hilltop structure which was recorded by D. Radić, B. Bass, and P. Novaković. The name "Gomila" is of course misleading in the archaeological sense, and this has been discussed in the text of the thesis. The limestone cairn-type site measures 16 m. n/s x 17 m. e/w and is ca. 3 m in height. Prehistoric pottery was collected on-site (BAG 1 OF 1, KZ-003). Natural limestone outcrops are found incorporated into the structure. The limestones in the structure are the 2-10 kg. size/weight-type. Military bunkering is present on the site as well as a modern water collection system used by the local farmer. In commanding view are the Pelješac Channel and the Pelješac Peninsula. However, in this case it was unclear what other sites were in view from this locality. This was due to the early evening haze during the initial KARG survey of the area. Tumble was present, and no sub-structure was visible.

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Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The isolate/single-find site is located on a terrace below the KZ-003 site. There is inactive and extensive terracing in the area. Local vegetation cover varies from pines to makija, and the cover is scattered. The old access road to Piske runs near the find site.

Site Description:
The site was recorded by D. Radić, B. Bass, and P. Novaković and consists of a single find site located on an abandoned terrace. Of note however is the proximity to the old (ancient/Roman) road that leads down to the Piske Bay. The artifacts collected consisted of Byzantine pottery fragments (BAG 1 OF 1, KZ-004).

References:
**Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:**
The cairn site is located in the middle of an area with the toponym "Dubrava". This polje (field) is ca. 1.5 km. east of Pupnat village and 500 m. east of the St. Jokov church. The immediate area near the site is mainly shrubs and pines with many parts of the Dubrava field in active cultivation. Some areas have been cleared, but are not currently being cultivated. There are varying qualities of terra rossa soils throughout the polje.

**Site Description:**
The site was recorded by D. Radić and B. Bass. The situation at this locality is not entirely clear. There appear to be either one or two rather large limestone cairns in the center of the Dubrava field. Apparently, a dry-stone wall has been incorporated into these cairns. This structure encircles the limestone cairns, although it is not clear if this was part of the original structure or erected to keep the massive pile of limestone from tumbling into the polje. However, due to the extensive agriculture in the area and the field walls found throughout the field, the situation has been distorted. This could be two tumuli that were somehow incorporated into the field walls or perhaps some field clearances. However, the stones are all of roughly the same size (2-7 kg. size/weight-type) so it does not appear as a field clearance (i.e. this is not the random collection of stones of any size from the cultivated field). Likewise, there are few, if any, field clearances seen on the island that are larger than 1m. x 1m. x 1m. in height, and these usually have a wide range of limestone sizes, shapes, weights, plus the usual surface debris. This is particular to Korčula and not seen on many of the other islands where rather large field clearances are quite common. Due to their size, location, and general size of the material found in the structure (s), they are considered cairns, not clearances, until further investigation. No pottery was collected or observed at this site.

**References:**

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**KZ-006**

**Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology**:

The site is on a hilltop with the map toponym "Lokvica". "Lokva" means 'pool or puddle' so it can be assumed that Lokvica means the little puddle or little pool. The field below the site, due west, called Zahomje, is perhaps an older doline. Geologically, this would account for the so-called pond, or "lokva" that was once in this position. The soils in this field are terra rossa type, and quite moist. Perhaps this is the "pond" or lokva, of the nearby "lokvice" toponym. The general area near the site is covered in makija and small scrub brush. This is a classic situation, as the landscape has been burned recently, and this vegetation is the first to arrive after such clearances. This side of the island has a slightly different vegetation cover. This could either be due to the exposure, or lack thereof, to winds, soil differences in this area, erosions, over-use of the landscape in the past, or a combination of all of these factors. There is a humus layer in the locality that appears to be from recent brush fires in the area and the consequential plant decay and evergreen growth. There are limestone outcrops scattered throughout the entire locality along with many isolate limestones of the 1-25 kg. size/ weight-type. Exposure of this site to wind is quite extensive.

**Site Description**:

The prehistoric hilltop structure site was detected during survey by D. Radić, B. Bass, A. Zec, and P. Novaković. This locality also has 7 cairns (or possible tumuli) that are found within 700 meters of the KZ-006 tower. It is clear that this is not a robbed or destroyed tumulus site. Some type of minor military bunkering has occurred in the tower, but the damage is very limited to the southwest rampart of the tower. There is also some tumble around the site, but it is still possible to determine the general dimensions of the original structure. A small tree has grown in the center of the site. No pottery was found at this site, although pottery was found in the area. Similar type-sites would include KZ-003 (Gomila) or an even better preserved example would be KS-007 (Sutulija). There is a direct view from this site to the KP-007 (Jubak-Kosarica) prehistoric hilltop structure as well as KS-013 (Kom) hilltop site. Of particular note here is the fact that this tower-type structure also has a view to the 7 tumuli in the area as well as the Zahomje polje (field) due northwest ca. 300 m. Likewise, a complete body fragment with handle and rim in situ was collected on one of the nearby tumuli and at this preliminary point, judging by typology, this appears to be from the Bronze Age. The field of Zahomje is partially cultivated and fairly swampy in some areas. The soil here is not necessarily a terra rosa (kalichi) type but more a darker humus based silty clay. This could be that the field receives up-slope drainage from all sides. The closest site in view would be KZ-001 (Zrnovo Strazica), but this is only visible from perhaps 300 m. north of the tower. Once again, comparisons to KZ-002 should be made to the "Ostri Vrh" tower, recently and fully excavated, in the karst SW Slovenia, by P. Turk and B. Teržan, from the University of Ljubljana; (1996: P. Turk and P. Novaković, pers. com.)

**References**:

Radić and Bass (in press: a); Radić and Bass (in press: b).

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The field below the site due west with the map toponym Zahomje, is perhaps an older karst doline. The soils in this field are terra rossa type, and quite moist. Perhaps this is the pond, as translated from Croatian "lokva", of the nearby "lokvica" toponym. The general area near the site is covered in makija and small scrub brush. This is a classic situation, as the landscape has been burned recently, and this vegetation is the first to arrive after such clearances. This side of the island has a slightly different vegetation cover. This could either be due to the exposure, or lack thereof, to winds, soil differences in this area, erosions, over-use of the landscape in the past, or a combination of all of these factors. There is a humus layer in the locality that appears to be from recent brush fires in the area and the consequential plant decay and evergreen growth. There are limestone outcrops scattered throughout the entire locality along with many isolate limestones of the 1-25 kg size/weight-type.

Site Description:
The limestone cairn site was recorded by D. Radić, B. Bass, A. Zec, and P. Novaković. The tumulus has been heavily disturbed but the general structure is still clear. The site measures 8 m. e/w x 8.5 m. n/s and is ca. 1 m. in height. There is a small tree growing near the center of the site as well. This tumulus is immediately adjacent, downslope and ca. 70 meters north, of the tower structure (KZ-006).

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The field below the site, due west, called Zahomje, is perhaps an older doline. The soils in this field are terra rossa type, and quite moist. Perhaps this is the "pond" or lokva, of the nearby "lokvice" toponym. The general area near the site is covered in makija and small scrub brush. This is a classic situation, as the landscape has been burned recently, and this vegetation is the first to arrive after such clearances. This side of the island has a slightly different vegetation cover. This could either be due to the exposure, or lack thereof, to winds, soil differences in this area, erosions, over-use of the landscape in the past, or a combination of all of these factors. There is a humus layer in the locality that appears to be from recent brush fires in the area and the consequential plant decay and evergreen growth. There are limestone outcrops scattered throughout the entire locality along with many isolate limestones of the 1-25 kg. size/weight-type.

Site Description:
This limestone cairn site was also detected by D. Radić, B. Bass, A. Zec and P. Novaković. A follow-up visit by Bass on a clear morning revealed the pot sherd that was collected (BAG 1 OF 1, KZ-008) at this partially disturbed cairn/tumulus. The site measures 6.5 m. n/s x 6 m. e/w, and is a mere 30-40 cm. in height. There has been a fairly extensive pot hunting intrusion into the center of the site which appears to have rearranged the tumulus. The sherd was found among the stones that were removed from the center of the tumulus. The find consists of a body sherd with handle and rim in situ (see fig. ). Matching this with other finds in the region, specifically the well documented and dated Velika Gruda necropolis in Montenegro (Della Casa: 1994), this appears to be a Bronze Age type, possibly E.B., but similar finds might also date to the M.B., hence the tag on this find of 'Bronze Age/ E.B-M.B?'

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The field below the site, due west, called Zahomje, is perhaps an older doline. The soils in this field are terra rossa type, and quite moist. Perhaps this is the "pond" or lokva, of the nearby "lokvia" toponym. The general area near the site is covered in makija and small scrub brush. This is a classic situation, as the landscape has been burned recently, and this vegetation is the first to arrive after such clearances. This side of the island has a slightly different vegetation cover. This could either be due to the exposure, or lack thereof, to winds, soil differences in this area, erosions, over-use of the landscape in the past, or a combination of all of these factors. There is a humus layer in the locality that appears to be from recent brush fires in the area and the consequent plant decay and evergreen growth. There are limestone outcrops scattered throughout the entire locality along with many isolate limestones of the 1-25 kg. size/weight-type.

Site Description:
The limestone cairn site was recorded by D. Radić, B. Bass, A. Zec and P. Novaković. This structure is moderately disturbed and measures 6.3 m. n/s x 6.2 m. e/w, ca. 1-2 meters in height. A small body sherd was found on the tumulus (BAG 1 OF1, KZ-009). The pot hunting activity does not appear as aggressive as that found on other cairns in the area, but the site is nevertheless disturbed.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This site, however, is located adjacent to a modern house situated on the edge of the Zahomje field. The field below the site, due west, called Zahomje, is perhaps an older doline. The soils in this field are terra rossa type, and quite moist. Perhaps this is the "pond" or lukva, of the nearby "lokvića" toponym. The general area near the site is covered in makija and small scrub brush. This is a good example of the typical floral regeneration found throughout the Mediterranean. The landscape has been burned recently, and the aforementioned vegetation is the first to arrive after such clearances on the landscape. This side of the island has a slightly different vegetation cover. This could either be due to the exposure, or lack thereof, to winds, soil differences in this area, erosions, over-use of the landscape in the past, or a combination of all of these factors. There is a humus layer in the locality that appears to be from recent brush fires in the area and the consequential plant decay and evergreen growth. There are limestone outcrops scattered throughout the entire locality along with many isolate limestones of the 1-25 kg. size/weight-type.

Site Description:

This limestone cairn was recorded by D. Radić, B. Bass, A. Zec, and P. Novaković. The structure measures ca. 8 m. x 6 m, ca. 1.5 meters in height. However, it is unclear how much of the cairn has been disturbed by the construction of the nearby farmhouse. No pottery was found at this site.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

The field below the site, due west, called Zahomje, is perhaps an older doline. The soils in this field are terra rossa type, and quite moist. Perhaps this is the "pond" or lokva, of the nearby "lokvice" toponym. The general area near the site is covered in makija and small scrub brush. This is a classic situation, as the landscape has been burned recently, and this vegetation is the first to arrive after such clearances. This side of the island has a slightly different vegetation cover. This could either be due to the exposure, or lack thereof, to winds, soil differences in this area, erosions, over-use of the landscape in the past, or a combination of all of these factors. There is a humus layer in the locality that appears to be from recent brush fires in the area and the consequential plant decay and evergreen growth. There are limestone outcrops scattered throughout the entire locality along with many isolate limestones of the 1-25 kg. size/weight-type.

Site Description:

This large limestone cairn site was recorded by D. Radić, B. Bass, A. Zec, and P. Novaković. The structure is significantly larger than the others in the area, measuring ca. 12 m. n/s x 10 m. e/w, ca. 2 meters in height. The site has been pot hunted as is evidenced by the shallow intrusions on the surface of the tumulus. These are not military bunkering gauged by their proximity to each other and the relatively light amount of stones that have been displaced. No pottery was found associated with the site.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This tumulus is also situated along the edge of the Zahomje field, this time on the western edge of the field. The field below the site, due west, is called Zahomje, is perhaps an older doline. The soils in this field are terra rossa type, and quite moist. Perhaps this is the "pond" or lokva, of the nearby "lokvica" toponym. The general area near the site is covered in makija and small scrub brush. This part of Korčula has a slightly different vegetation cover which could either be attributed to the exposure to the south winds (mainly the "yugo"), the poor soils found throughout this area which are susceptible to frequent erosions, over-use of the landscape in the past, or more than likely, a combination of all of these aforementioned factors. There is a humus layer in the locality that appears to be from recent brush fires in the area and the consequential plant decay and evergreen growth. There are limestone outcrops scattered throughout the entire locality along with many isolate limestones of the 1-25 kg. size/weight-type.

Site Description:

The limestone cairn site was recorded by D. Radić, B. Bass, A. Zec, and P. Novaković. The road through the field passes within 2 meters of the structure and it is apparent that this site might have been rearranged by this activity. There is active agriculture at this end of the field, so this might have had some affect on the cairn. However, this structure measures ca. 6 m. e/w x 4 m. n/s x 2 m. in height and it does not appear as though the body of the cairn has been damaged. No pottery was found on the site.

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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:

This site is located in the cave with the map toponym "Jakasova pećina" or "Jakasova špilja". Translated, this means "Jakas' Cave". The cave is located on the private property of Mr. Jakas. The cave is a typical limestone cavern of the type that are found throughout the karst formations of Dalmatian coast and up through Slovenia. The cave consists of two caverns that are ca. 35 m. in length individually and are linked by a small crawl space/narrow passage. Stalagmites and small stalagtites are found throughout both chambers and limestone encrustations cover many of the exposed rocks and pottery on the surface of the cave. This is due to the seepage of water through the limestone formation, the consequential erosion, and eventual drip onto the limestone on the cave floor. The inside temperature of the cave is an estimated 25 degrees cooler than the outside temperature (summer). There is natural light in the cave from the entrance. However, this decreases as one goes to the back of the cave. Except for perhaps the initial 15 meters after the cave entrance, the light is not enough to assist in sampling or excavation. The talus is not specifically in situ, as there is terracing just outside of the cave. The cave itself is fossilized. That is to say, the limestone leaching processes are still occurring, but at a rather slow rate. There are sediments in the cave in the form of caliche-type terra rossas. These are most likely from the disintegrating limestone cave and not blown into the cave by wind.

Site Description:

Jakasova spilja (Jakas' cave) was briefly investigated in the early 1900s by numerous visitors. Jurasek noted that the cave had prehistoric occupations of some kind, specifically using the surface scatter pottery as an estimate of the age (1916: 170-171, 1916: 115). His observations were published well before regional Neolithic and Eneolithic chronologies were established or even known (i.e. Hvar Culture, Vela Luka Culture, Danilo, etc.), so these discoveries are important for general historical information but lack the descriptive text which can be translated into current archaeological chronologies. The cave was explored for speleological interest by Marčić (1916: 170) and later by Girometta (1924: 120). With specific archaeological interests in mind, the site was first explored by Grga Novak and M. Gjivoje in the 1950s. They performed 2 soundings towards the back of the second chamber of the cave and measure 1 m. x 1 m.; ca. 30-50 cm. in depth. The soundings are well preserved due to the secluded position of the cave (it is rarely visited), the fact that artificial lighting is needed to explore the cave, There also appears to be a rather slow process of sedimentation into the cave (post-Glacial/Holocene). This geological aspect is also supported by the fact that most of the artifacts collected from the surface of the cave have a thin layer of limestone encrustation but are more or less in situ. Most of the pottery collected during the author's survey was Late Neolithic Hvar Culture, I-III phases. One fragment of Middle Neolithic, Vela Luka Culture painted pottery, otherwise known as the local variant of Danilo Neolithic, was also collected. Some possible bone tools were collected (aweis), as well as limpet shells, and pestles, and one human tooth (lower bicuspid). There was no sub-surface sampling conducted on the initial visit, although some of the artifacts, such as the bone material and tooth, might be sourced to the small open trench just inside the entrance to the cave. The fact should be noted that the entrance appears to have cultural artifacts in a loose, silty soil. This could be the talus, pushed into the cave to make the terrace area flat.

Given the fact that there are relatively few excavated Neolithic cave sites in the Adriatic Basin, and even fewer with in situ surface scatter, this site requires a very thorough investigation...09/01/96...The site was re-visited with Philippe Della Casa (Univ. Zurich), Biljana Schmid (Univ. Zurich), and Aldo Mirošević (Vela Luka). Some
very well preserved fragments of Hvar Culture pottery were collected, again from the surface. Likewise, a few fragments of Eneolithic/Early Bronze incised and encrusted ware were found which belong to the so-called Adriatic Variant of the Ljubljana Culture (Eneolithic). These finds were all from the back of the first chamber. Many of the finds appear to have recent damage, probably due to foot traffic through the cave. It was therefore determined that the fragments that seemed to be in danger of destruction were collected. Bags of pottery collected from the cave by B. Ćečuk and D. Radić, held in the Arheološki Muzej in Vela Lukawere, were also examined by the author. The finds are from the earlier Ćečuk soundage (location unknown) and a small soundage conducted by D. Radić prior to this research. The sounding was conducted near the cave entrance. Examination (by the author) of the material recovered from the bottom (i.e. earliest) strata revealed one fragment of Early Neolithic Impresso pottery which was overlooked by Radić after his initial excavations. In any case, this find is the first fragment of Impresso pottery known from the cave and indicates a much earlier cultural association with the cave than was previously suspected.

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Arheološki Muzej / 20270 Vela Luka, Korčula, Croatia: Archaeological Site Report (General)

KZ-014
RECORD DATE: 27/08/1995
UTM (E): 6424780
UTM (N): 4754250
ELEVATION (m.): 300

Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The field below the site, due west, called Zahomje, is perhaps an older doline. The soils in this field are terra rossa type, and quite moist. The field below the site, due west, is called Zahomje. The general area near the site is covered in makija and small scrub brush. This part of Korčula has a slightly different vegetation cover which could either be attributed to the exposure to the south winds (mainly the "yugo", the poor soils found throughout this area which are susceptible to frequent erosions, over-use of the landscape in the past, or more than likely, a combination of all of these aforementioned factors. There is a humus layer in the locality that appears to be from recent brush fires in the area and the consequential plant decay and evergreen growth. There are limestone outcrops scattered throughout the entire locality along with many isolate limestones of the 1-25 kg. size/weight-type. Exposure of this site to wind is quite extensive.

Site Description:
This small limestone cairn site was recorded by Bass and I. Mirosultić (from Vela Luka). The cairn measures a mere 2 m x 2 m x 2 m. in height and is located 17 m. from the KZ-012 tumulus. The tumulus appears to be completely in situ with no intrusions or disturbances visible. This is not a field clearance due to the similar sized stones and the fact that an inactive terrace actually goes around the tumulus. Perhaps this is an infant burial.

References:

Site Data Base: Code and Attribute Description

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<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MOD08</td>
<td>SITE WELL PRESERVED</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRE01</td>
<td>PREHISTORIC (General)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRE02</td>
<td>LIMESTONE-TUMULUS/ GOMILA/ CAIRN</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located near two small churches in the village of Žrnovo. The cairn is located approximately 600 m. north of the hilltop with the map toponym "Bilišin vrh". This hilltop has not been surveyed, although from the road there appears to be a rather extensive antenna situated on the position. A modern cemetery is located near the site.

Site Description:
This limestone cairn was noted by D. Radić. The area is very active with modern agriculture, although this is merely due to the fact that the location is well within the immediate Žrnovo village area, hence very active plots of land. The measurements of the site are approximately 8m. x 8m., although a follow-up survey is needed to record the actual structure.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MOD07</td>
<td>SITE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRE01</td>
<td>PREHISTORIC (General)</td>
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<td>PRE02</td>
<td>LIMESTONE-TUMULUS/ GOMILA/ CAIRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REL00</td>
<td>CHURCH or RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE ON SITE</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site is located on the position with the map toponym "Pisteš". The site is not exactly on the hilltop of Pisteš, but situated 40 m. east of the hilltop. The site overlooks the geographically protected bay of U. Luka banja. The structure is ca. 100 m. away from the shoreline.

Site Description:
This limestone structure was noted by Dinko Radić. The site is in a rather peculiar spot for a cairn. No other documented "cairn/tumulus" has been recorded in a position so close to the sea. This site also has an excellent view to the bay of U. Luka banja. The site deserves more survey, as the position suggests that it might very well be a "kula" type structure. Of note is the fact that a Roman villa rustica (KK-001) is directly opposite the tumulus (situated on the other side of the bay). The bay is almost ideal for an underwater survey, as it is well protected from the Pelješac Channel currents.

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<td>LIMESTONE-TUMULUS/ GOMILA/ CAIRN</td>
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<tr>
<td>UWA03</td>
<td>SHORELINE SITE</td>
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Local Geography, Topography, Vegetation, and Geology:
The site itself does not have a toponym, although it is found on a flat below a locality with the toponym "Smokvo Brdo" which translates loosely as "...the hill of figs". Near the site are pines, shrubs, and heavy makija. The area nearby is terraced and mostly abandoned. Currently, most of the cultivation is down on the Zlo polje or the Dubrava polje, ca. 250-300 meters southeast of the site. The soils in the two polje nearby are terra rossa-type but very scattered, as not all areas are currently under cultivation. This site is situated ca. 75 meters west of KZ-002.

Site Description:
The site was recorded by B. Bass and D. Radić. Originally, KZ-002 was surveyed and due to heavy vegetation, this site (KZ-017) was not recognized. Aerial photographs of the position then revealed that there was another structure due west of KZ-002. The site was not revisited. Both sites are situated along the Roman Roman road (identified by D. Radić, pers. com.), or "stari put" (old road) as the locals call this route. The structures are at a junction in this old road. One road leads to Žrnovo, the other leads down to the sea. Probable Byzantine pot sherds were found at a site along the road that leads to the sea. The KZ-002 site has a view to the Dubrava and Zlo polje. The area is seen on the landscape as a crossroads from the east Pupnat area to the Zlo polje and on eastwards to Žrnovo. Due to the proximity of the "old road", it would hardly be surprising if these structures did not have a very functional purpose on the landscape.

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>PRE02</td>
<td>LIMESTONE-TUMULUS/ GOMILA/ CAIRN</td>
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