

Branko KIRIGIN, Tea KATUNARIĆ & Goran SKELAC

PALAGRUŽA 2003.
PRELIMINARNI IZVJEŠTAJ S ARHEOLOŠKIH ISKOPAVANJA

PALAGRUŽA 2003
PRELIMINARY REPORT ON ARCHEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION

UDK 904(497.5)(210.7 Palagruža)“2003”
Primljeno/Received: 01. 09. 2004.
Prihvaćeno/Accepted: 15. 10. 2004.

Branko Kirigin
Arheološki muzej Split
Zrinsko-frankopanska 25
HR 21000 Split
branko.kirigin@st.htnet.hr

Tea Katunarić
Umjetnička akademija Split
Fausta Vrančića 17
HR 21000 Split
teakatun@yahoo.com

Goran Skelac
Geoarheo d.o.o.
Ulica kaktusa 70
HR 10 360 Sesvete
goran.skelac@zg.htnet.hr

U radu se ukratko navode rezultati terenskoga rada na Palagruži tijekom rujna 2003. koji je nastavak radova obavljenih 1996. i 2002. Opisuje se nalaz ulomaka keramičkoga cjedila iz ranoga neolitičkog razdoblja na položaju Jonkova njiva, nalazi kasnoantičke arhitekture («utvrde») otkriveni ispred crkve sv. Mihovila te brojni nalazi, osobito grčke i helenističke keramike, na južnoj padini koji također potvrđuju postojanje Diomedova svetišta na Palagruži. Georadarska prospekcija pokazala je da ispod kamenog pločnika za sakupljanje kišnice postoje stariji arhitektonski ostaci. Na Palagruži se postavljaju trojezične ploče koje upozoravaju posjetioce na važnost njezina očuvanja. Započet je i rad na projektu uređenja Salamandrije i arheološke zbirke u svjetioniku.

Ključne riječi: Palagruža, iskopavanja, rani neolitik, grčka keramika, grafiti, kasna antika, zaštita

Kampanja 2003. trajala je od 4. do 26. rujna¹ i planirana je kao nastavak radova iz 2002. kada su uz pot-

This work briefly outlines the results of field work on the island of Palagruža conducted in September 2003 which was a resumption of works that commenced in 1996 and 2002. There are descriptions of the fragment of a ceramic strainer from the early Neolithic period found at Jonkova njiva, Late Roman architecture ("fortification") discovered in front of the Church of St. Michael, and numerous finds, particularly of Greek and Hellenistic pottery, on the southern slope, which also confirms the existence of a Diomedes sanctuary on Palagruža. Georadar remote sensing has shown that there are older architectural remains under the stone pavement used to collect rainwater. Signs in three languages have been posted to caution visitors of the importance of their preservation. Works have also commenced on the project to landscape Salamandrija and set up an archeological collection in the lighthouse.

Key words: Palagruža, excavations, Early Neolithic, Greek pottery, graffiti, Late Roman period, protection

Campaign of 2003 lasted from 4 to 26 September¹ and it was planned as a continuation of works from

¹ Za istraživanja na Palagruži Ministarstvo kulture je 2003. odobrilo 50.000 kuna. Plovput iz Splita sponzorirao je smještaj ekipe na svjetioniku i u kućici na Žolu, a Hrvatska ratna mornarica

¹ The Ministry of Culture approved HRK 50,000 for research on Palagruža in 2003. Plovput from Split sponsored the accommo-

poru Ministarstva kulture nastavljena istraživanja prekinuta 1996.²

Iskopavanja³ su vršena na Salamandriji, na središnjem platou Velo Palagruže, i to na dva mjesta: na samom platou između ostataka Crkve sv. Mihovila (istraženih 1996.) i kamenog pločnika za sakupljanje kišnice te na južnoj padini iza spomenutog pločnika. Georadarskom prospekcijom pregledan je prostor cijelog pločnika i prostor istočno od njega. Pregled snimljenog dijela ukazuje na pozitivne rezultate, no prava obrada podataka tek slijedi.

Rekognosciranje predjela Jonkova njiva na samom istočnom dijelu Velo Palagruže, gdje su 1993. otkriveni nalazi iz ranog neolitika (Forenbahe *et al.* 1994: 37–39), ponovno su iznijela na vidjelo nekoliko ulomaka iz tog razdoblja. Radi se o ulomcima cjedila s ornamentom urezanim pomoću školjke (Sl. 1).

1. PROSTOR IZMEĐU PREDVORJA CRKVE I PLOČNIKA ZA SAKUPLJANJE KIŠNICE

Prilikom iskopavanja na južnom dijelu ovog prostora 1996. i 2002. otkriveni su zidovi ugla koji vjerojatno pripadaju nekoj fortifikaciji (kvadranti B i C – 10, Sl. 3, donji dio). Pokretni arheološki materijal otkriven u unutarnjem dijelu ugla te «utvrde» (kvadrant A – 10) ukazivao je na to da bi ta građevina mogla biti iz kasnoantičkoga doba (Kirigin 2003: 368–369, Sl. 3 i 4). Jedan zid – zid 1 ove «utvrde» – pruža se prema zapadu ispod pločnika za sakupljanje kišnice, dok se drugi – zid 2 – pruža prema sjeveru (sl. 3).

omogućila je prijevoz do Palagruže i s nje. Vremenske prilike bile su loše, što je posve neuobičajeno za ovo doba godine na Palagruži. Npr., u jednom je danu palo 28 litara kiše po četvornome metru, a to se ne pamti otkad postoji meteorološka stanica na otoku. Godišnje na Palagruži padne prosječno 120 litara kiše na 1 m², što je pet puta manje nego na Visu ili na Hvaru. Zato se nije radilo 8. rujna popodne, 10. i 12. rujna cijeli dan i 13. rujna ujutro i to je prilično poremetilo planirani rad. Od dvadeset predviđenih radnih dana na terenu tri su izgubljena.

U arheološkoj su ekipi uz spomenute bili *arheolozi* Lucijana Šešelj, znanstvena novakinja na Sveučilištu u Zadru, mr. Sanjin Mihelić, kustos Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, Dubravka Zaninović, kustos Muzeja grada Siska, *konzervator* Ivo Donelli iz Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu, *studenti arheologije* Maja Miše, Marija Dražančić i Zoran Čučković sa Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, *arhitekt* Ante Mardešić iz studija A&U iz Komiže, *kuhar* Pero Demarija iz Komiže i *logističar* Zdravko Štrbac iz Splita. Svima njima srdačno zahvaljujemo. Posebno smo zahvalni Hrvatskoj ratnoj mornarici koja nam je osigurala prijevoz do Palagruže i natrag, Plovputu iz Splita koji nam je osigurao smještaj, Poljoprivrednoj zadruzi iz Komiže koja nam je donirala svoje proizvode, Proplinu iz Kaštel Sućurca koji nam je donirao dvije boce plina i trgovini Gavrilović iz Splita koja nam je dala 5% popusta na kupljenu hranu.

² O rezultatima istraživanja 1996. i 2002. godine vidi: Kirigin & Katunarić 2002; Kirigin 2003.

³ Iskopavanja su se obavila po stratigrafskoj metodi opisanoj u knjizi P. Barkera (Barker 2000).

2002, when research discontinued in 1996 was resumed with support from the Ministry of Culture.²

Excavations³ were conducted in Salamandrija, on the central plateau of Velo Palagruže, and two sites: on the plateau itself between the ruins of the Church of St. Michael (researched in 1996) and the stone pavement for rain-water collection, and on the southern slope behind this pavement. Georadar remote sensing was used to survey the area of the entire pavement and the area to its immediate east. A review of the surveyed section indicated positive results, although a genuine analysis of the data has yet to be conducted.

Reconnaissance of the Jonkova njiva section at the very eastern part of Vela Palagruža, where Early Neolithic finds were discovered in 1993 (Forenbahe *et al.* 1994: 37–39), once more resulted with several fragments from this period. These are fragments of a strainer with ornamentation engraved with the help of a shell (Fig. 1).

1. AREA BETWEEN CHURCH VESTIBULE AND RAIN-WATER COLLECTION PAVEMENT

During excavations on the southern side of this area in 1996 and 2002, the walls of a corner were dis-

tribution of the crew at the lighthouse and in a cottage on Žola, while the Croatian Navy facilitated transportation to and from Palagruža. Climatic conditions were poor, which is entirely unusual for Palagruža during this time of year. For example, in a single day 28 liters of rain per square meter fell, and nothing similar has been recorded since the establishment of a weather station on the island. Average precipitation on Palagruža is 120 liters per 1 m² annually, which is five times less than on Vis or Hvar. This is why no work was conducted in the afternoon on September 8, all day September 10 and 12, and in the morning on September 13, and this marred the work schedule considerably. Out of 20 planned fieldwork days, three were lost.

The archeological team, besides the aforementioned, included *archeologists* Lucijana Šešelj, a junior researcher at the University of Zadar, Sanjin Mihelić, M.A., curator of the Archeological Museum in Zagreb, Dubravka Zaninović, curator of the Sisak Town Museum, *conservator* Ivo Donelli from the Archeological Museum in Split, *archeology students* Maja Miše, Marija Dražančić and Zoran Čučković from the University of Zagreb, *architect* Ante Mardešić of A&U Studio in Komiža, *chef* Pero Demarija from Komiža and *logistics coordinator* Zdravko Štrbac from Split. We extend our heartfelt thanks to all of them. We are particularly grateful to the Croatian Navy, which secured transport to and from Palagruža, Plovput from Split, which arranged accommodations for us, the Agricultural Cooperative from Komiža, which donated its products, Proplin from Kaštel Sućurac, which donated two cylinders of natural gas, and the Gavrilović market from Split, which gave us a 5% discount on food purchases.

² For the results of research in 1996 and 2002, see: Kirigin & Katunarić 2002; Kirigin 2003.

³ Excavations were conducted using the stratigraphic method described in the book by P. Barker (Barker 2000).

Postojanje «fortifikacijskog» zida koji se pruža prema zapadu potvrđen je georadarskim snimanjem pločnika za sakupljanje kišnice (kvadranti U – 9 i V – 10, crvena isprekidana crta na sl. 12). Zid 2 prekinut je u kvadrantu B – 11 zbog izgradnje jame za gašenje vapna. Stoga smo, na temelju georadarskih indikacija, prema sjeveru otvorili prostor od 36 m², to jest prostor dužine 10 m i širine 4 m (kvadranti B – 12–16 i A – 12–15 na sl. 12). Na cijelom prostoru B – 12–16 otkriven je istočni zid «utvrde», to jest zid 2 (Sl. 2 i 3).

Većim je dijelom sačuvana samo temeljna žbuka ovog zida u koju je polagan prvi red kamenja. Zid je sačuvan do visine od 80 cm samo u kvadrantu B – 16. Ukupna dužina zida sada iznosi oko 14 m (Sl. 3). U kvadrantima A – 13 i A – 14 te B – 13 i B – 14 otkrivena su dva zida (4 i 5) uža od glavnoga zida koji s njim tvore prostoriju širine od oko 3 m, a njihov se zapadni kraj pruža ispod pločnika. Unutarnji zidovi prostorije bili su ožbukani, no nisu nađeni tragovi podnice koja se vjerojatno nalazila na višem nivou. Iznad neravnoga živca, uz rubove prostorije s južne strane i uz sjevernu polovinu, otkriven je sloj s gareži. U njemu su nađeni ulomci lonaca kuhinjske keramike i stakla. Lonci i zdjele (Sl. 4) ukazuju na fature koje nisu karakteristične pa je moguće da su ih proizvele neke lokalne jadranske radionice u 3. i 4. st. ili pak malo kasnije.⁴ Lonac 1 od dobro je pečene gline s primjesama bijelih zrnaca i tinjca srednje gustoće. Vanjska i unutarnja površina svjetlosmeđe su boje s tamnijom sredinom u presjeku. Lonac 2 je djelomično izgorio; ujednačenog je presjeka i također ima sitnih bijelih primjesa i tinjca srednje gustoće. Unutarnja i vanjska površina velikog lonca (ili zdjele) br. 3 svijetlosmeđe su boje, sa sivom sredinom u presjeku te primjesama sitnih bijelih i crvenih zrnaca i tinjca male gustoće. Zdjela br. 4 ujednačene je svijetlosmeđe boje s gustom primjesom bijelih, sivih i crvenih zrnaca te sitnijeg šljunka.

U kvadrantima A – 12 i A – 15 otkriveni su ostaci zidova (6 i 7) predvorja Srkve sv. Mihovila koji se pružaju i ispod pločnika (Sl. 2 i 3).

Na prostoru kvadranta C – 14, koji se kopao 1996, u jami djelomično zidanoj recentnim opekama i kamenom od crkve, na nivou nižem od zidanog dijela jame otkriven je skelet odrasle osobe koji je, očito, naknadno ubačen jer su mu kosti posve izmiješane. Priloga nije bilo. Po svemu sudeći jama je nastala prije gradnje crkve, a zidani je dio nastao nakon izgradnje crkve.

covered which probably belonged to some sort of fortification (quadrants B and C – 10, Fig. 3, lower portion). The moveable archeological materials discovered in the corner's interior of this "fortification" (quadrant A – 10) indicate that this structure may date back to the Late Roman period (Kirigin 2003: 368–369, Fig. 3 and 4). One wall, wall 1 of the "fortification" – extends to the west under the rain-water collection pavement, while the other wall, wall 2, extends to the north (Fig. 3). The existence of a "fortification" wall that extends to the west was confirmed by georadar recording of the pavement (quadrants U – 9 and V – 10, red dotted line on Fig. 12). Wall 2 is discontinued in quadrant B – 11 due to construction of a pit to slake limestone. Therefore, based on georadar indications, we opened a space toward the north with a surface of 36 m², a space with a length of 10 m and width of 4 m (quadrants B – 12–16 and A – 12–15 on Fig. 12). The eastern wall of the "fortification," i.e. wall 2, was uncovered in the entire area of B – 12–16 (Fig. 2 and 3).

In large part, only the foundation plaster of this wall, into which the first row of stones is laid, has been preserved. The wall has been preserved to a height of 80 cm only in quadrant B – 16. The total length of the wall is now approximately 14 m (Fig. 3).

In quadrants A – 13 and A – 14, and B – 13 and B – 14, two walls (4 and 5) were discovered that are narrower than the main wall that forms an enclosed space with them that is approximately 3 m wide, while their western end extends under the pavement. The internal walls of the space were plastered, but there are no traces of a floor, which was probably at a higher level. Above the uneven rock, along the edges of the space from the south side and along the northern section, a layer with soot was uncovered. Fragments of kitchen pottery and glass were found in it. The pots and bowls (Fig. 4) exhibit uncharacteristic texture, so it is possible that they were made by local Adriatic workshops in the third and fourth centuries, or even a little later.⁴ Pot 1 is made of well-baked clay containing admixtures of white grains and mica of medium density. The external and internal surface are light brown with a darker middle in cross-section. Pot 2 is charred; its cross-section is uniform and it also has tiny white admixtures and medium-density mica. The internal and external surfaces of the large pot (or bowl) no. 3 are light brown, with a gray middle in cross-section and an admixture of white and black grains and

⁴ Ulomke je pregledao John Hayes u Oxfordu 22. veljače 2004. i zato mu srdačno zahvaljujemo. Prema njegovom mišljenju vjerojatno se radi o italiskim imitacijama kuhinjskih posuda iz Male Azije.

⁴ The fragments were examined by John Hayes in Oxford on 22 February 2004, for which we express our sincere gratitude. In his opinion, these are probably Italic imitations of kitchen pottery from Asia Minor.



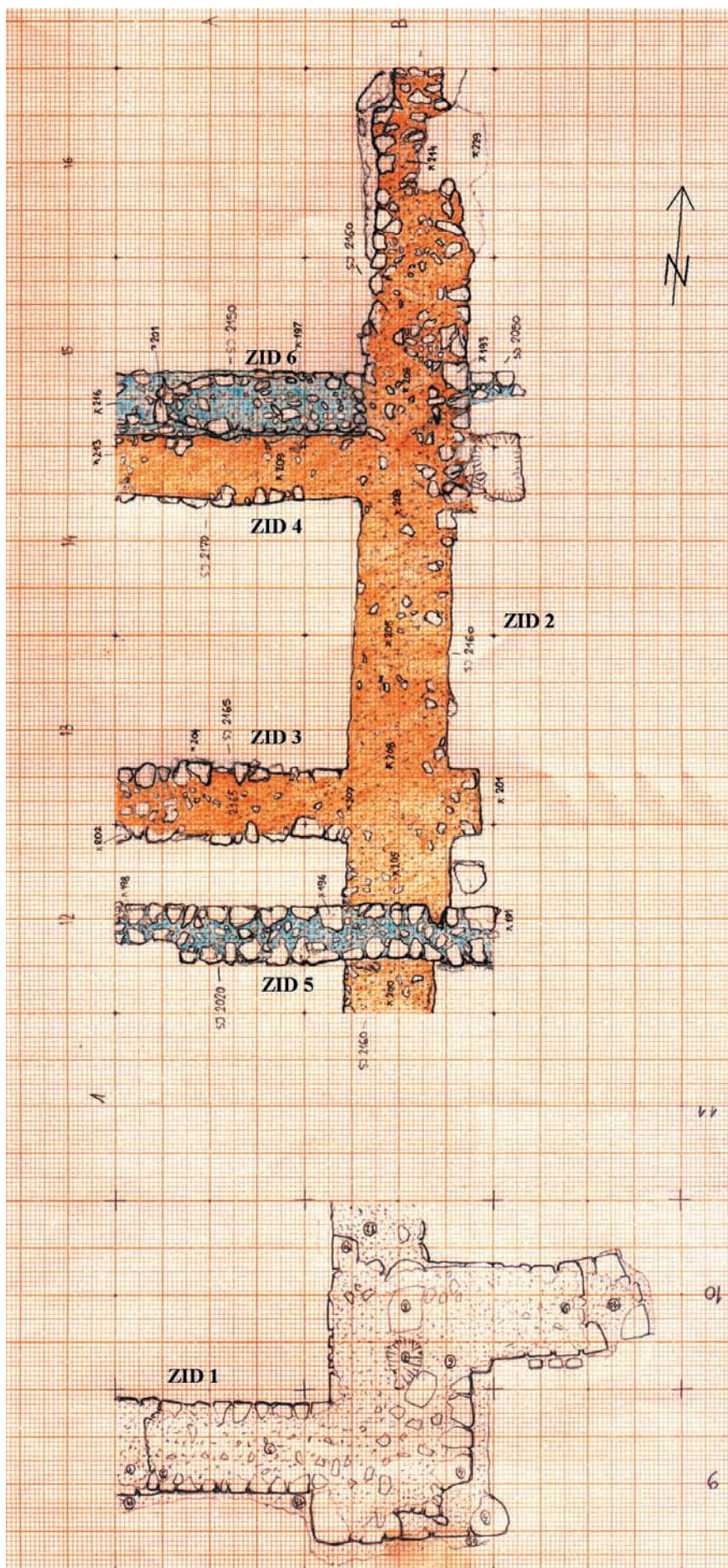
Slika 1. Ulomci ranoneolitičke keramike otkriveni na položaju Jonkova njiva na Velu Palagruži (arhiv Arheološkog muzeja Split).

Figure 1. Fragments of Early Neolithic pottery discovered at the Jonkova njiva site on Velo Palagruže (archive of the Archaeological Museum Split).

Slika 2. U prednjem je planu zapadni zid Crkve sv. Mihovila. Iza nje je uzdužni istočni zid "utvrde" s poprečnim zidovima. Krajnje lijevo i desno poprečni su zidovi predvorja crkve koji idu preko zida «utvrde» (arhiv Arheološkog muzeja Split).

Figure 2. The western wall of the Church of St. Michael is in the foreground. Behind it is the longitudinal eastern wall of the "fortification" with perpendicular walls. The extreme left and right perpendicular walls are the vestibule of the church which run over the wall of the "fortification" (archive of the Archaeological Museum Split).





Slika 3. Salamandrija. Ostaci antičke «utvrde». Donji dio (bijeli) istražen je 2002, a gornji 2003 (arhiv Arheološkog muzeja Split).

Figure 3. Salamandrija. Ruins of the Roman "fortification." The lower portion (white) was examined in 2002, while the upper portion was examined in 2003 (archive of the Archaeological Museum Split).

low-density mica. Bowl no. 4 has a uniform light brown color with a thick admixture of white, gray and red grains and smaller gravel.

In quadrants A – 12 and A – 15 the ruins of walls (6 and 7) were discovered. These belong to the vestibule of the Church of St. Michael, which also extend under the pavement (Fig. 2 and 3).

In quadrant C – 14, which was excavated in 1996, an adult human skeleton was discovered in a pit partially walled with recent bricks and stone from the church at a level lower than the walled portion of the pit. The skeleton was obviously thrown in subsequently, as the bones are in complete disarray. There were no goods accompanying it. By all indications, the pit was made prior to construction of the church, while the walled portion appeared after construction of the church.

2. SOUTHERN SLOPE OF SALAMANDRIJA

A large quantity of moveable archeological material was discovered in this area in 1996 and 2002 (Fig.

2. JUŽNA PADINA SALMANDRIJE

Na ovom je prostoru 1996. i 2002. (Sl. 5) otkrivena velika količina pokretnog arheološkog materijala: 39.869 keramičkih ulomaka težine 19.501 g u kvadrantima Z - 7 i Z - 8 te V - 7 i V - 8, a pritom južna polovina kvadranta V i Z - 7 nije istražena do živca. Bilo je predviđeno da se to obavi ove godine. Zbog loših smo vremenskih uvjeta uspjeli do kraja istražiti kvadrante Z - 6 i Z - 7. Nismo istražili samo manji dio kvadranta V - 7 uz južni profil, a kvadrante V - 6 i U - 6 samo smo djelomično iskopali jer smo tu naišli na skelet u zgrčenom položaju (Sl. 6) i to je također usporilo naše radove. Skelet nije imao grobne rake niti priloga, a najvjerojatnije je ukopan s druga dva pokojnika otkrivena u neposrednoj blizini 2002. (vide se u donjem desnom uglu na slici 5). Stratigrafski govoreći, ti grobovi pripadali bi novijem dobu (18.-20. stoljeće).

Ukupan keramički materijal iz sondi V - 7 i V - 8, Z - 6, Z - 7 i Z - 8 (20 m² iskopanih 1996, 2002. i 2003.) prikazan je u Tablici 1.

Nalazi su po kvaliteti i raznovrsnosti vrlo slični onima iskopanim prethodnih godina (1996. i 2002.): obsidijan, kremene alatke, cetinska keramika, grčki crno i crvenofiguralni ulomci (Sl. 7), grafiti (Sl. 9) - 41 ulomak (među kojima ima i nekoliko onih koji upućuju na Diomedovo ime), helenističko i rimsko fino i kuhinjsko posuđe, svjetiljke, staklo, geme, grčki novci (njih 15), brončana ukosnica, igle, fibule, prstenje, vrhovi strelica, čavli (Sl. 8) te nešto manje ulomaka amfora, opeka i pitosa/dolia.

Među grafitima zanimljiv je ulomak br. 97 stope kylixa iz ranog 5. st. pr. Kr. na čijoj je unutarnjoj strani

5): 39,869 pottery fragments weighing 19,501 g in quadrants Z - 7 and Z - 8, and V - 7 and V - 8, while the southern half of quadrants V and Z - 7 has not been examined up to solid rock. This activity was planned for this year. Due to poor weather, we were able to examine quadrants Z-6 and Z-7 completely. Only a smaller part of quadrant V-7 was not examined along the southern profile, while quadrants V-6 and U-6 were only partially excavated because here we came upon a skeleton in a contorted position (Fig. 6) and this also slowed our work. The skeleton was not in a grave pit nor was it accompanied by goods, and it was probably buried together with the two other deceased persons discovered in the immediate vicinity in 2002 (seen in the lower right-hand corner of Fig. 5). In stratigraphic terms, these graves date to a more recent period (eighteenth to twentieth centuries).

The total amount of pottery from probe V - 7 and V - 8, Z - 6, Z - 7 and Z - 8 (20 m² excavated in 1996, 2002 and 2003) is shown in Table 1:

In terms of quality and diversity, the finds are very similar to those excavated in the preceding years (1996 and 2002): obsidian, flint tools, pottery of the Cetina culture, Greek black- and red-figured pottery (Fig. 7), graffiti (Fig. 9) - 41 fragments (among them there are several that indicate the name of Diomedes), Hellenistic and Roman fine and kitchen pottery, lamps, glass, gems, Greek coins (15), bronze hairpins, needles, fibulae, rings, arrowheads, nails (Fig. 8) and some smaller fragments of amphorae, brick and pithoi/dolia.

Among the graffiti, fragment no. 97 is interesting, as it is the inside base of a kylix from the early fifth

Tablica 1 / Table 1

Kvadrant Quadrant	p	gfp	rfp	g&rfp	gkp	amf	op	sr/suv	Ukupno Total	Težina (g) Weight (g)
V - 7	306	1324	275	499	461	166	334	14	3379	18732
V - 8	172	547	77	5	239	252	95	0	1387	11048 ca
Z - 6	624	1360	317	504	803	144	983	5	4740	20596
Z - 7	418ca	4577ca	543	3193	655	89	620	3	10098	21006
Z - 8	258	2025	919	734	1304	131	465	8	5844	16427 ca
Ukupno/ Total:	1778	9833	2131	4935	3462	782	2497	30	25448	87809 ca

p = prehistorija; gfp = grčko fino posuđe; rfp = rimsko fino posuđe; g&rfp = grčko i rimsko fino posuđe; gkp = grubo kuhinjsko posuđe; amf = amfore; op = opeke; sr/suv = srednjovjekovno / suvremeno posuđe

p = prehistory; gfp = Greek fine pottery; rfp = Roman fine pottery; g&rfp = Greek and Roman fine pottery; gkp = coarse kitchen pottery; amf = amphorae; op = brick; sr/suv = medieval/modern pottery

urezano ime SIMOS, a ono nije tako rijetko u grčkom svijetu. Prava je šteta što ulomak br. 134 nije bolje očuvan (Sl. 9).⁵

Među zanimljivim figuralnim ulomcima pronašli smo ulomak crnoglazirane keramike s okom u reljefu (Sl. 10, lijevo) i ulomak s bradavicama koje predstavljaju kosu ili bradu (Sl. 10, desno). Oba bi ulomka mogla pripadati takozvanim «*head vases*» koje su se izrađivale u Ateni u 5 st. pr. Kr.⁶ Zanimljiv je također rijedak ulomak terakotne statue, odnosno stražnjeg dijela glave neke figure visoke oko 70 cm, na kojem se vidi valovita kosa.

REZULTATI GEOFIZIČKIH ISTRAŽIVANJA

Dosadašnje su spoznaje ukazivale na mogućnost da se ispod pločnika za sakupljanje kišnice, koji su najvjerojatnije izgradili komiški ribari koncem 18. ili početkom 19. stoljeća, nalaze arhitektonski ostaci iz vremena prije gradnje kasnoantičke «fortifikacije». Naime ovaj prostor je jedina zaravan i najprikladnije je mjesto za gradnju. Golema količina pokretnih arheoloških nalaza na južnoj padini, otkrivenih u kvadrantima U, V i Z – 6–8, njihova izmiješanost (prehistorijski, grčki i ranorimski nalazi u istom sloju) te brojni nalazi na sjevernoj padini govore da svetište nije njihov izvorni položaj, nego su u njega dospjeli zato što se ono u određenim trenucima čistilo od darova, a možda i zato što je netko poravnavao teren gdje je bilo svetište i odlagao materijal na južnoj i nešto manje na sjevernoj padini (možda u trenutku kada se gradila «utvrda»). Kako je spomenuti pločnik doista vrijedno graditeljsko djelo, bilo je jasno da ga ne treba skidati u cijelosti (oko 350 m²) s namjerom da se dođe do nekih ranijih arhitektonskih struktura. Zato smo izvršili georadarsku prospekciju pločnika za sakupljanje kišnice (Sl. 11).

Prospekcija je otkrila veoma zanimljive pokazatelje. Pored zidova antičke «utvrde» (područje koje obuhvaća zapadno pružanje zida 1, sjeverno pružanje zida 2 te zidova 3 i 4) pojavljuju se neke strukture koje upućuju na postojanje arhitektonskih ostataka ispod jugozapadnog i sjevernog dijela pločnika.

Profili pokazuju da su neke vidljive zidane strukture visoke i oko 1,5 m (Sl. 13, desno). Ovaj će postupak uvelike olakšati planiranje budućih iskopavanja kojima se mogu otkriti i ostaci antičkog svetišta.

century BC on which the name SIMOS is engraved; this name is not that rare in the Greek world. It is truly unfortunate that fragment no. 134 is not better preserved (Fig. 9).⁵

Among the interesting figured fragments we found a fragment of black-glazed ceramic with an eye in the relief (Fig. 10, left) and a fragment with bumps that represent either hair or a beard (Fig. 10, right). Both fragments may be so-called “head vases” which were made in Athens in the fifth century BC.⁶ Also interesting is the rare fragment of a terracotta statue, i.e. the back side of a head of a figure approximately 70 cm high, on which wavy hair is visible.

RESULTS OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH

All previous discoveries indicate the possibility that there are architectural remains from the era prior to the construction of the Late Roman “fortification” beneath the stone pavement for rain-water collection—which was probably made by Komiža fishers at the end of the eighteenth or beginning of the nineteenth century. This is the only flat space and it is the most suitable for construction. The immense quantity of moveable archeological finds on the southern slope, discovered in quadrants U, V and Z – 6–8, their intermingling (prehistoric, Greek and early Roman finds in the same layer) and the numerous finds on the northern slope indicate that the shrine is not their original location, rather they ended up where they were due to instances when these offerings were cleaned out, and perhaps because somebody leveled the terrain where the shrine was and then disposed of the material on the southern and, to a lesser extent, northern slope (perhaps when the “fortification” was being built). Since this stone pavement is truly a valuable work of construction, it is clear that it should not be entirely removed (approximately 350 m²) to reach some earlier architectural structures. This is why georadar remote sensing of the pavement was conducted (Fig. 11).

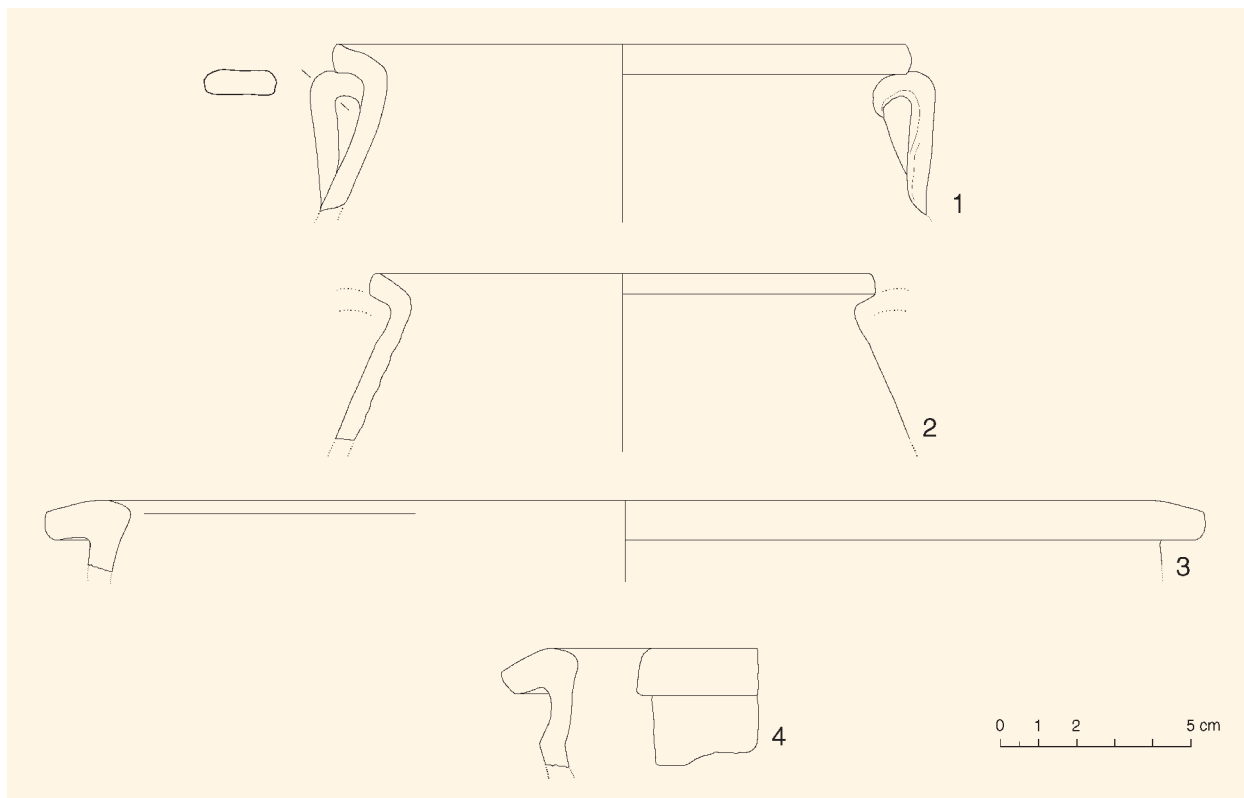
The remote sensing uncovered some very interesting indicators. Besides the Roman “fortification” (the area that encompasses the western extension of wall 1, the northern extension of wall 2 and walls 3 and 4), certain structures appear that indicate the existence of architectural remains under the southwestern and northern parts of the pavement.

⁵ Zahvaljujemo kolegi Alanu Johnstonu, našem suradniku u proučavanju korpusa grčkih grafiti iz Dalmacije, na ovim komentarima.

⁶ Usp. Vickers 1999: 37.

⁵ We would like to thank our colleague Alan Johnston, who helped us examine the body of Greek graffiti from Dalmatia, for these comments.

⁶ See Vickers 1999: 37.



Slika 4. Kasnoantička kuhinjska keramika (crtala Tea Katunarić).

Figure 4. Late Roman kitchen pottery (drawing by Tea Katunarić).

Slika 5. Sonde U, V i Z – 6–8 na južnoj padini Salamandrije. Lijevo je pločnik za sakupljanje kišnice, desno su dva groba otkrivena 2002. U gornjem su lijevom uglu ostaci antičke «utvrde» (arhiv Arheološkog muzeja Split).

Figure 5. Probes U, V and Z – 6–8 on the southern slope of Salamandrija. The pavement for rain-water collection is to the left, two graves discovered in 2002 are on the right. The remains of the Roman "fortification" are in the upper left-hand corner (archive of the Archaeological Museum Split).





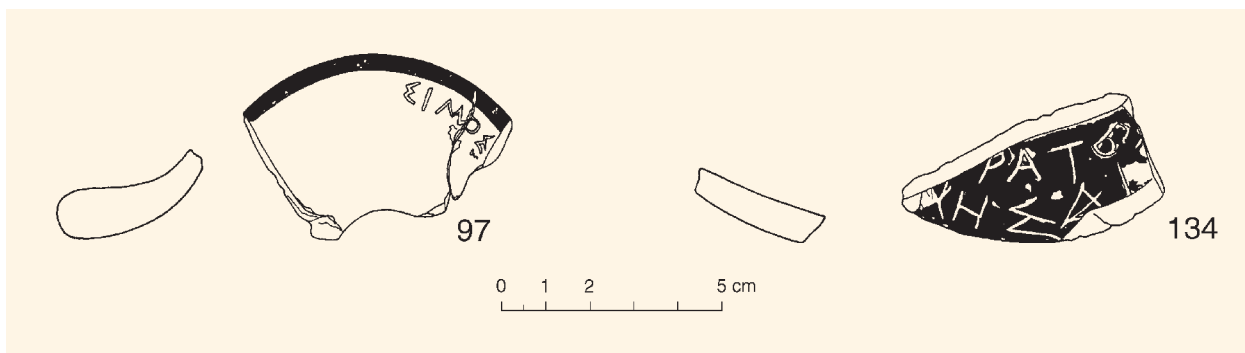
Slika 6. Salamandrija, grob 4 (arhiv Arheološkog muzeja Split).

Figure 6. Salamandrija, grave 4 (archive of the Archaeological Museum Split).



Slika 7. Ulomci crno i crvenofiguralnih posuda iz kvadranta Z-7, sloj 4050 (arhiv Arheološkog muzeja Split).

Figure 7. Fragments of black- and red-figured pottery from quadrant Z-7, layer 4050 (archive of the Archaeological Museum Split).



Slika 8. Brončani predmeti (novci, igle, vrhovi strelica, čavli) prije čišćenja (arhiv Arheološkog muzeja Split).

Figure 8. Bronze items (money, needles, arrowheads, nails) prior to cleaning (archive of the Archaeological Museum Split).

Slika 9. Ulomci s grafitima otkriveni na Palagruži 2003. u sloju 4050 (arhiv Arheološkog muzeja Split).

Figure 9. Fragments with graffiti discovered on Palagruža in 2003 in layer 4050 (archive of the Archaeological Museum Split).

Slika 10. Ulomci atičke keramike iz 5. st. pr. Kr. otkriveni u sloju 4050 (arhiv Arheološkog muzeja Split).

Figure 10. Fragments of Attic pottery from the fifth century BC discovered in layer 4050 (archive of the Archaeological Museum Split).



Slika 11. Salamandrija i prostor gdje je izvršena georadarska prospekcija (arhiv Arheološkog muzeja Split).

Figure 11. Salamandrija and the place where georadar remote sensing was conducted (archive of the Archaeological Museum Split).

ZAŠTITA PALAGRUŽE

U dogovoru s Ministarstvom za zaštitu okoliša i Plovputom iz Splita na Palagruži smo postavili tri ploče sa sljedećim natpisom (Sl. 14):

Otočje Palagruže zakonom je zaštićeno spomeničko područje. Strogo je kažnjivo odnositi ili uništavati prirodne i kulturne vrijednosti.

Čuvajmo Palagružu. Molimo, ne zaboravite pokupiti vaše otpatke.

Larhipelago di Pelagosa é un bene ambientale e culturale. Come tale é protetto della legge. Non asportiamo e non devastiamo oggetti di valore naturale o culturale.

Salviamo Pelagosa anche raccogliendo i nostri rifiuti.

Islands of Palagruža are protected by law as a heritage area. It is a serious crime to remove or destroy objects of natural and cultural interest.

Save Palagruža. Please don't forget to collect your garbage.

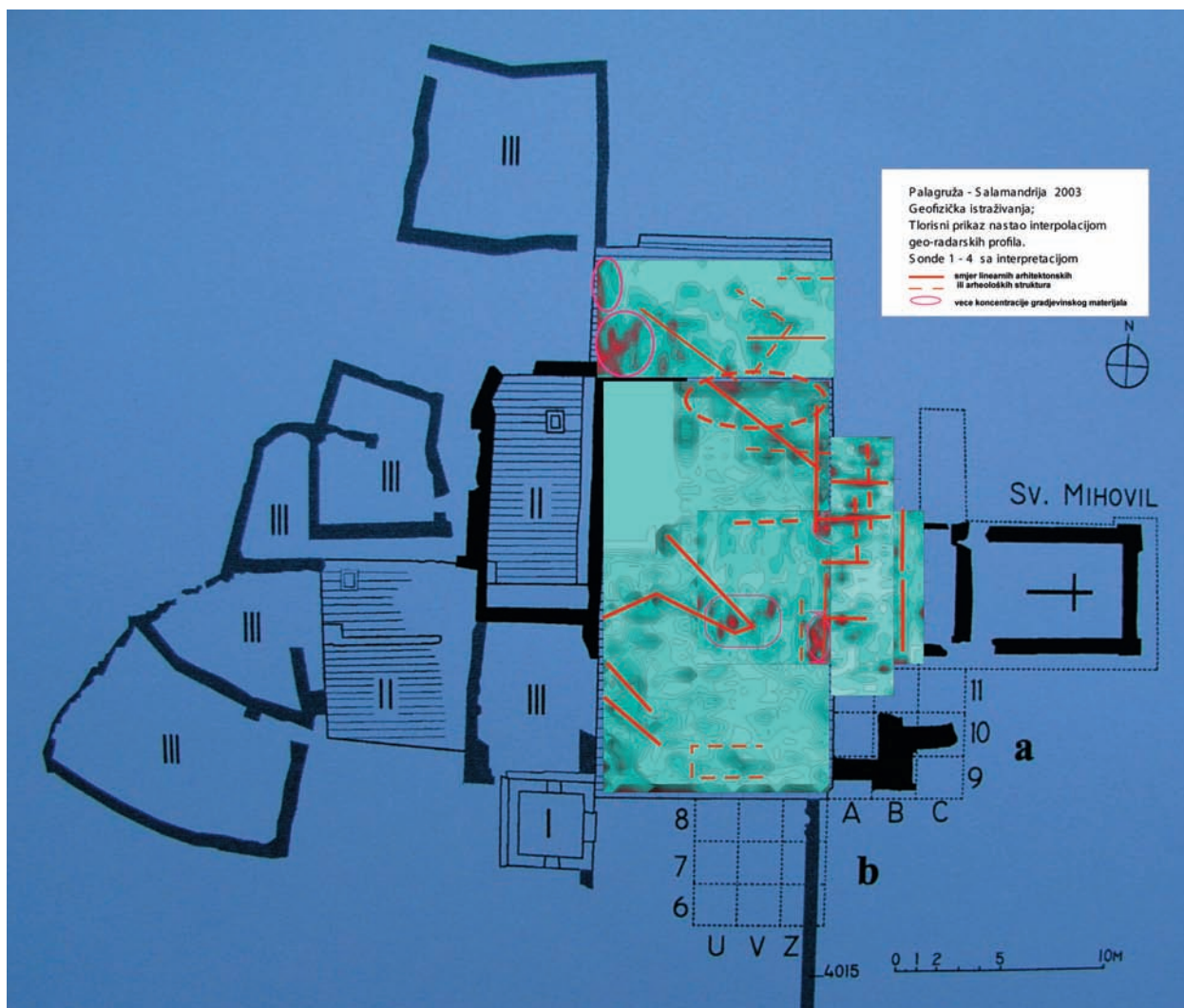
The profiles show that certain visible walled structures are as high as 1.5 m (Fig. 13, right). This procedure will greatly facilitate planning of future excavations whereby the remains of a Roman shine may be discovered.

PROTECTION OF PALAGRUŽA

In agreement with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Plovput from Split, we placed three signs on Palagruža bearing the following message (Fig. 14):

Otočje Palagruže zakonom je zaštićeno spomeničko područje. Strogo je kažnjivo odnositi ili uništavati prirodne i kulturne vrijednosti.

Čuvajmo Palagružu. Molimo, ne zaboravite pokupiti vaše otpatke.

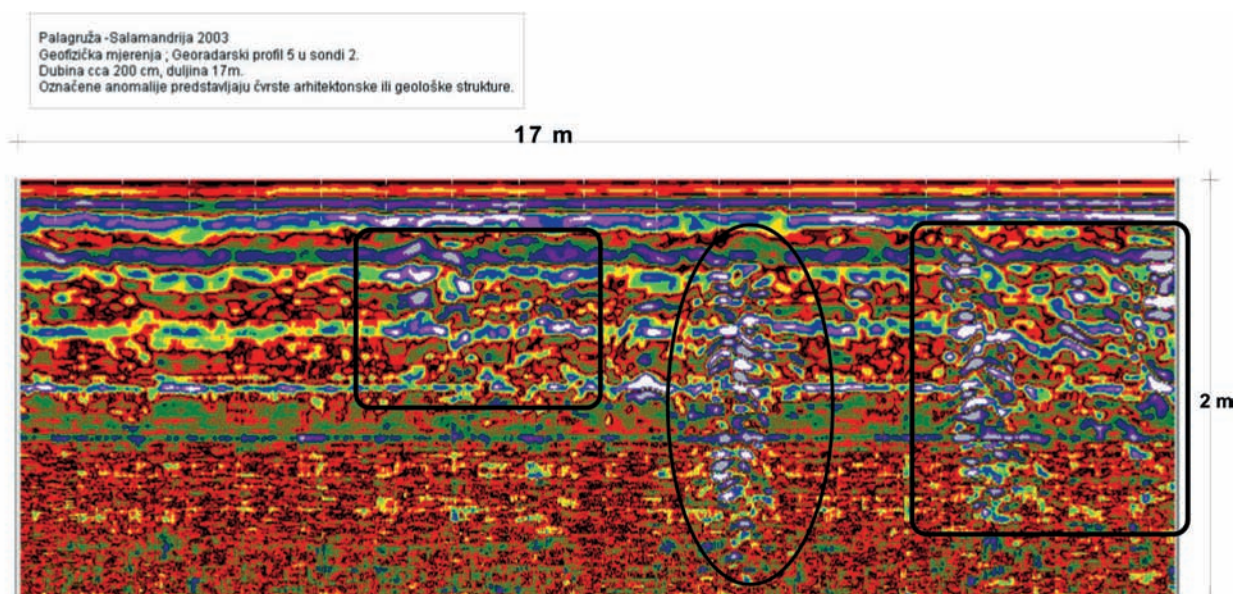


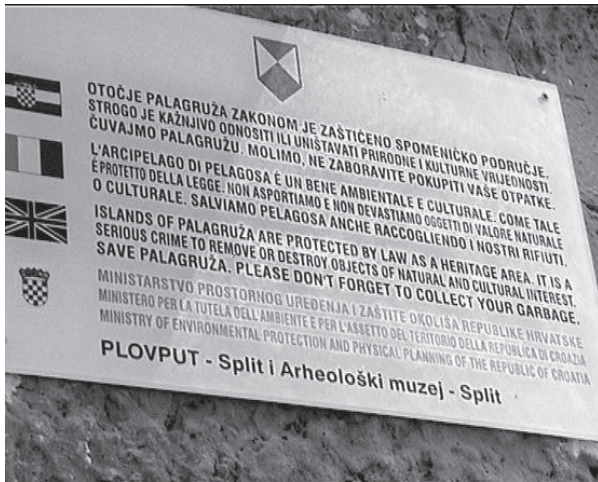
Slika 12. Georadarska prospekcija pločnika na Salamandriji (arhiv Arheološkog muzeja Split).

Figure 12. Georadar remote sensing of the pavement at Salamandrija (archive of the Archaeological Museum Split).

Slika 13. Georadarski profil br. 5 u sondi 2 (arhiv Arheološkog muzeja Split).

Figure 13. Georadar profile no. 5 in probe 2 (archive of the Archaeological Museum Split).





Slika 14. Ploča koja upozorava na zaštitu Palagruže (arhiv Arheološkog muzeja Split).

Figure 14. Sign that calls for the protection of Palagruža (archive of the Archaeological Museum Split).

Jedna je ploča postavljena na kućici na Žolu, druga u uvali Stora Vloka, a treća u zgradi svjetionika.

UREĐENJE SALMANDRIJE I ARHEOLOŠKE ZBIRKE U SVJETIONIKU

Arhitekt Tonko Mardešić iz studija A&U iz Komiže započeo je rad na izradi idejnog rješenja za salamandrijski prostor koji bi se uređio kao park. U njemu bi se prezentirali arheološki nalazi, ostaci Crkve sv. Mihovila i gustirne koju su na tom mjestu izgradili komiški ribari. Također se planiraju izraditi vitrine i panoji za izlaganje nalaza koje su sakupili svjetioničari. Na taj bi se način posjetioce pokušalo upoznati s iznimnom prošlošću Palagruže i upozoriti ih na važnost njezina očuvanja.

ZAKLJUČAK

Zahvaljujući terenskom radu 2003. došli smo do niza novih i važnih spoznaja koje će uvelike olakšati planiranje sljedećih kampanja. Planira se dovršenje iskopavanja na južnoj padini, ali i ostavljanje mogućnosti da iskopavanja dovrše iduće generacije arheologa. Osim toga, definirat će se kasnoantički objekt na samom platou i izvršiti ciljana iskopavanja ispod pločnika za sakupljanje kišnice. Cijeli bi se ovaj prostor trebao urediti kao spomenička cjelina, a to podrazumijeva i izgradnju nove kapele sv. Mihovila.

L'arhipelago di Pelagosa è un bene ambientale e culturale. Come tale è protetto della legge. Non asportiamo e non devastiamo oggetti di valore naturale o culturale.

Salviamo Pelagosa anche raccogliendo i nostri rifiuti.

Islands of Palagruža are protected by law as a heritage area.

It is a serious crime to remove or destroy objects of natural and cultural interest.

Save Palagruža. Please don't forget to collect your garbage.

One of the signs was placed on the cottage on Žola, the other in Stora Vloka Cove, and the third in the lighthouse.

LANDSCAPING AND ORGANIZATION OF SALAMANDRIJA AND THE ARCHEOLOGICAL COLLECTION IN THE LIGHTHOUSE

Architect Tonko Mardešić of A&U Studio from Komiža has begun working on a preliminary design for the Salamandrija area, which would be landscaped as a park. In it, the archeological finds, the ruins of the Church of St. Michael and *gustirna* (pavement) built at this site by Komiža fishers would be presented. There are also plans to make display cases and boards to exhibit the finds collected by the lighthouse operators. In this manner visitors could be informed of the exceptional past of Palagruža, and instructed as to the importance of its preservation.

CONCLUSION

Thanks to field work in 2003, we have made a series of new and important discoveries that will greatly ease planning of subsequent projects. The completion of excavations on the southern slope has been planned, as well as the possibility that excavations will be completed by the next generation of archeologists. Additionally, the Late Roman structure on the plateau itself will be defined, as will the targeted excavation under the stone pavement for rain-water collection. This entire area should be set aside as a monumental complex, and this implies the construction of a new Chapel of St. Michael.

LITERATURA / BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Barker 2000 P. Barkera: *Tehnike arheoloških iskopavanja*, Split, 2000.
- Forenbaher *et al.* 1994 S. Forenbaher, V. Gaffney, J. Hayes, T. Kaiser, B. Kirigin, P. Leach & N. Vujnović: "Hvar – Vis – Palagruža 1992–1993, A Preliminary Report of the Adriatic Island Project (Contact, Commerce and Colonisation 6000BC–600 AD)", *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku* 86, 1994, 13–52.
- Kirigin 2003 B. Kirigin: "Palagruža godine 2002. Preliminarni izvještaj s arheoloških iskopavanja", *Opuscula archaeologica* 27, 2003, 367–378.
- Kirigin & Katunarić 2002 B. Kirigin & T. Katunarić: "Palagruža – crkva sv. Mihovila, izvještaj sa zaštitnih iskopavanja 1996", *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku* 94, 2002, 297–324.
- Vickers 1999 M. Vickers: *Ancient Greek pottery*, Oxford, 1999.