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**NADIN – LIBURNSKI KULT MRTVIH  
 ISTRAŽIVANJA 2004.–2006., 2009. god.**

*NADIN – LIBURNIAN CULT OF THE DEAD,  
 RESEARCH CAMPAIGNS 2004–2006, 2009*

*Apstrakt*

*Autor iznosi nove rezultate istraživanja liburnskog Nadina (Nedinum) u kontekstu dosadašnjih saznanja o nadinskom arheološkom kompleksu s kontinuitetom života od ranoga brončanog doba do 17. st. Cjelovito su istraženi humak 13 te grobni prostor (14 x 6,8 m), nazvan cela I, u sastavu nekropole na ravnome podno Gradine (Nedinum).*

*Humak 13, u upotrebi od 9. do 6. st. pr. Kr., s 19 kružno (koncentrično) raspoređenih grobova, s 37 identificiranih individua (od toga 16,2% djece), bitno upotpunjuje poznavanje liburnskih humaka: njihovu planimetriju, stanovite konstrukcijske, obredne i društvene aspekte.*

*Nakon otkrića spaljivanja mrtvih iz brončanog doba (Podvršje – Matakov brig, Nadin, Ervenik, Duševića glavica – Krneza) u sjevernoj Dalmaciji, u humku 13 iz Nadina, s*

*Abstract*

*The author presents the latest results of the excavations of Liburnian Nadin (Nedinum) in the context of current knowledge about the Nadin archaeological complex with continuity of life from the Early Bronze Age to the 17th century. Burial mound 13 was completely explored as well as the grave area (measuring 14 x 6,8 m) designated as “cella I” within a flat necropolis at the foot of Gradina (Nedinum).*

*Burial mound 13, dated from the 9th to 6th centuries BC, has 19 circularly (concentrically) distributed graves with 37 identified individuals (16,2% of which were children). This burial mound contributes significantly to the study of Liburnian burial mounds: their planimetry, certain constructional, ritual and social aspects. Following the discovery of cremation of the dead from the Bronze Age (Podvršje – Matakov*

najvećim brojem pokojnika kod Liburna, otkriveni su uz gr. 4 iz Dragišića, prvi spaljeni liburnski pokopi u sjevernoj Dalmaciji.

Cela I, ogledni uzorak velike nadinske nekropole na ravnome, sklop je sastavljen od grobova i arhitekture; prvi je takav istražen oblik u liburnskoj kulturi. Dokumentirane su dvije osnovne faze izradnje cele: liburnska, iz željeznog doba, i liburnsko–rimska iz vremena romanizacije. Drugoj fazi pripadaju ogradni zidovi cele, četvrtasti postament monumentalnog spomenika (?) ili edikule (?), spaljeni pokopi, te brojni pokretni spomenici.

Cela je u rimsko doba bila sastavni dio pravilnog rastera liburnsko–rimske nekropole planiranog tipa “uz prometnice“. Podignuta nad starim liburnskim grobljem, samo djelomično je “negirala“ i uništila njegovu prostornu strukturu. Jer, liburnskoj fazi ukapanja pripada većina grobova, s dominacijom zgrčenih pokojnika, s prilozima uglavnom od 6. st. pr. Kr. nadalje. Liburnsko ograđivanje grobnih četvrtastih parcela vrstom obzida potvrđuje stanovitu planiranost i monumentalnost i liburnske nekropole iz “starijega“ željeznog doba.

*Ključne riječi:* Nadin (Nedinum), Liburni, brončano doba, željezno doba, pokop – inhumacija, incineracija, humak, cela – nekropola na ravnome

brig, Nadin, Ervenik, Duševića glavica – Krneza) in northern Dalmatia, burial mound 13 from Nadin, with the greatest number of buried individuals in Liburnian society, yielded first Liburnian cremation burials in northern Dalmatia, along with grave 4 from Dragišić.

Cella I which is a typical sample of great Nedinum flat necropolis, is a complex consisting of graves and architecture; it is the first of the kind to be investigated in the Liburnian culture. Two basic building phases of the cella were identified: the Liburnian phase, from the Iron Age, and the Liburnian–Roman phase from the Romanization period. Enclosing walls of the cella belong to the second phase as well as a rectangular base of a great monument (?) or aedicule (?), cremation burials and a multitude of movable monuments.

In the Roman period cella was a part of a regular scheme of Liburnian–Roman necropolis of the planned type “near the roads“. It only partially “negated” and destroyed the structure of the old Liburnian cemetery above which it was raised. Namely most of the graves belong to the Liburnian phase of burials with prevalence of crouched position of the deceased. Most grave goods can be dated from the 6<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Liburnian enclosing of rectangular grave parcels with a kind of wall confirms certain premeditation and monumentality of Liburnian necropolis from the “Early” Iron Age.

*Keywords:* Nedinum, Liburni, Bronze Age, Iron Age, burial – incineration, inhumation, burial mound, cella – flat necropolis

Nadin /Sl. 1/ je našao mjesto među “Stotinu hrvatskih arheoloških nalazišta”<sup>1</sup>; on je među najvažnijim nalazištima u Zadarskoj županiji. Njegova je vrijednost u očuvanosti i povijesnoj kompleksnosti spomenika, u kontinuitetu od brončanog (II. tis. pr. Kr.), željeznog (I. tis. pr. Kr.) do rimskoga, srednjovjekovnog i novovjekovnog doba (17. st.). Te epohe dodiruju se u prvom redu na Gradini – starom naselju *Nedinum* /Sl. 2, Sl. 3/, a zatim na njegovim grobljima: humcima i na prostranoj liburnsko–rimskoj nekropoli na ravnome.

Arheološki (terenski) najviše je istraživana prapovijest. Objavom poznatoga nadinskog mača iz kasne bronce 1911. (A. Colnago), točnije njegovom znanstvenom interpretacijom 1953. godine,<sup>2</sup> počinje (simbolično) istraživanje nadinske prapovijesti.

Dvije velike grobnice od klesanih ploča (gr. 1, 2) s brojnim keramičkim i metalnim priložima /Sl. 46, Sl. 47/, istražene 1968. godine,<sup>3</sup> dokumentirale su uglavnom helenistička obilježja nadinske nekropole na sjeverozapadnoj padini Gradine /Sl. 28, Sl. 30/. One su pružile prva konkretna saznanja o nekim promjenama u kultu mrtvih, odnosno, u liburnskom društvu u njegovim zadnjim fazama, od 4. do 1. st. pr. Kr., kada se u Nedinumu izgrađuju i monumentalni bedemi. Njima

Nadin /Fig. 1/ found its place in the edition “Stotinu hrvatskih arheoloških nalazišta” (“One hundred Croatian archaeological sites”)<sup>1</sup> as one of the most important sites in the Zadar county. Its importance lies in good condition of preservation and historical complexity of monuments in continuity from the Bronze (2nd millennium BC) and Iron (1st millennium BC) Ages to Roman, medieval and modern period (17th cent.). These epochs adjoin primarily on Gradina – the old settlement of *Nedinum* /Fig. 2, Fig. 3/, and also on its cemeteries: burial mounds and spacious Liburnian–Roman flat necropolis.

Prehistoric segments of this site were excavated most intensively. The beginning of the study of *Nedinum* prehistory is marked (symbolically) by publishing a Late Bronze Age sword from Nadin in 1911 (A. Kolnago), or to be precise, by its scientific interpretation in 1953.<sup>2</sup>

Two large graves made of dressed stone slabs (gr. 1, 2) with abundant ceramic and metal goods /Fig. 46, Fig. 47/, which were excavated in 1968,<sup>3</sup> documented primarily Hellenistic characteristics of the necropolis in Nadin on the north–western slope of Gradina /Fig. 28, Fig. 30/. They offered first firm insights about certain changes in the cult of the dead i.e. in the Liburnian society in its last phases, from the 4th to 1st centuries BC, when monumental walls were built in *Nedinum*. The third grave (gr. 3) should be added to the

<sup>1</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 2006, 172–173.

<sup>2</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1953, 145–161.

<sup>3</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 121–125.

<sup>1</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 2006, 172–173.

<sup>2</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1953, 145–161.

<sup>3</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 121–125.



Sl. 1. Karta s položajem Nadina u središtu Ravnih kotara.

Fig. 1. Map with the position of Nadin.

treba pridodati i treću grobnicu (gr. 3), koja je otkrivena i samo djelomično istražena 1983., no, već je tada bila oštećena. Iskapanja nadinske nekropole na ravnome 2005. god. krenula su upravo od položaja gr. 3, tj. od zidom ograđenog prostora na nekropoli nazvanog cela I,<sup>4</sup> /Sl. 31/. Prvim pak cjelovitim rekognosciranjem i sondažnim iskapanjem nadinskog kraja 1983.–1986. godine<sup>5</sup> ustanovljen je nasebinski kontinuitet od brončanog do rimskog doba, uz neznatnu promjenu mjesta na širem prostoru Nadina. Arheološki, taj slijed kultura potvrđuje poseban prostorno–vremenski odnos triju nadinskih gradina: Križove glavice –

<sup>4</sup> S. KUKOČ – Š. BATOVIĆ, 2006, 65–72.

<sup>5</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – J. CHAPMAN, 1986, 204–206; Š. BATOVIĆ – J. CHAPMAN, 1986a, 33–36; Š. BATOVIĆ – J. CHAPMAN, 1987, 28–32; Š. BATOVIĆ – J. CHAPMAN, 1987a, 72–74; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 16; J. CHAPMAN – R. S. SHIEL – Š. BATOVIĆ, 1996, 116–130, 231, Sl. 85–95, 231–251.

aforementioned ones which was discovered and partially explored in 1983, but unfortunately it had already been devastated. Excavations of the flat necropolis in Nadin in 2005 started from the position of grave 3 i.e. from the area at the necropolis which was enclosed by a wall designated as “cella I”,<sup>4</sup> /Fig. 31/.

The first thorough field survey and trial excavations of the Nadin region from 1983 to 1986<sup>5</sup> ascertained continuity of habitation from the Bronze Age to the Roman period with a minor relocation of settlement in the wider Nadin region. Archaeologically this sequence of cultures is confirmed by particular spatial–chronological relation between three hill–forts from Nadin: Križova glavica – Vinac (Vijenac) – Gradina (*Nedinum*) /Fig. 3, Fig. 4/.<sup>6</sup> Numerous burial mounds which were recognized in the field survey confirm the mentioned continuity. The cult of the dead was not investigated (archaeologically) within the project from 1983 to 1986.

<sup>4</sup> S. KUKOČ – Š. BATOVIĆ, 2006, 65–72.

<sup>5</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – J. CHAPMAN, 1986, 204–206; Š. BATOVIĆ – J. CHAPMAN, 1986a, 33–36; Š. BATOVIĆ – J. CHAPMAN, 1987, 28–32; Š. BATOVIĆ – J. CHAPMAN, 1987a, 72–74; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 16; J. CHAPMAN – R. S. SHIEL – Š. BATOVIĆ, 1996, 116–130, 231, Sl. 85–95, 231–251.

<sup>6</sup> In the project from 1983 to 1986 two new hill–forts were discovered, Križova glavica (Early Bronze Age) and Vinac (Vijenac) (Late Bronze Age) which are closely related to Gradina (*Nedinum*) spatially. Trial trenches were excavated on all three hill–forts on the same occasion; cultural stratification from Liburnian period to the Middle Ages and onwards was discovered on Gradina (*Nedinum*); Š. BATOVIĆ – J. CHAPMAN, 1987, 28–32; Š. BATOVIĆ – J. CHAPMAN, 1987a, 72–74; BATOVIĆ, 1990, 92, 112, Sl. 23, 29; J. CHAPMAN – R. S. SHIEL – Š. BATOVIĆ, 1996, 116, 231.



Sl. 2. Pogled sa sjeveroistoka na Nadin s Gradinom (*Nedinum*) (snimila: S. Kukoč, 2009.).  
 Fig. 2. View from north–east on Nadin with Gradina (*Nedinum*) (photo: S. Kukoč, 2009).

Vinca (Vijenca) – Gradine (*Nedinum*) /Sl. 3, Sl. 4/.<sup>6</sup> O istom kontinuitetu svjedoče brojni humci, također rekognoscirani u okolici ovih gradina. U sklopu projekta 1983.–1986. god. nije se, međutim, (terenski) istraživao kult mrtvih.

Kult mrtvih kroz brončano i željezno doba obogaćen je cijelim nizom novih činjenica i spoznaja tijekom prvih većih iskapanja nadinskoga kraja iz

However the study of the cult of the dead in the Bronze and Iron Ages benefited from the first more comprehensive excavations of the Nadin region from 2002–2003 with a series of new facts and insights.<sup>7</sup> Out of about 70 burial mounds recorded in the vicinity of Nadin, 14 have been excavated on that occasion on the Nadin – Biljane – Rašević stretch.<sup>8</sup> Burial mounds 8 and 12 belong to the Iron Age /Fig. 4/, and the others to the Bronze Age; burials in burial

<sup>6</sup> Projektom 1983.-1986. otkrivene su dvije nove gradine, Križova glavica (rano brončano doba) i Vinac (Vijenac) (kasno brončano doba), koje su s Gradinom (*Nedinum*) prostorno najuže povezane. Tada su sve tri gradine sondirane; na Gradini (*Nedinum*) ustanovljena je kulturna stratifikacija od liburnskog doba do srednjeg vijeka i nadalje; Š. BATOVIĆ – J. CHAPMAN, 1987, 28–32; Š. BATOVIĆ – J. CHAPMAN, 1987a, 72–74; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, Sl. 23, 29; 92, 112; J. CHAPMAN – R. S. SHIEL – Š. BATOVIĆ, 1996, 116, 231.

<sup>7</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 58–90.

<sup>8</sup> In the group of burial mounds north–western of Nadin, in the Biljane region, out of seven (1–7) excavated burial mounds most did not yield graves but only human bones (burial mound 7), and some pottery of the Cetina culture. In the group of burial mounds beneath the north–eastern slope of Gradina burial mounds 6, 8, 11, 12 definitely had sepulchral purpose. They can be dated to the Late Bronze and Iron Ages; Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 78–83.



Sl. 3. Satelitska snimka gradine Križova glavica, nadinske Gradine (*Nedinum*) i gradine Vinac – (Vijenac) (preuzeto: Google Earth).

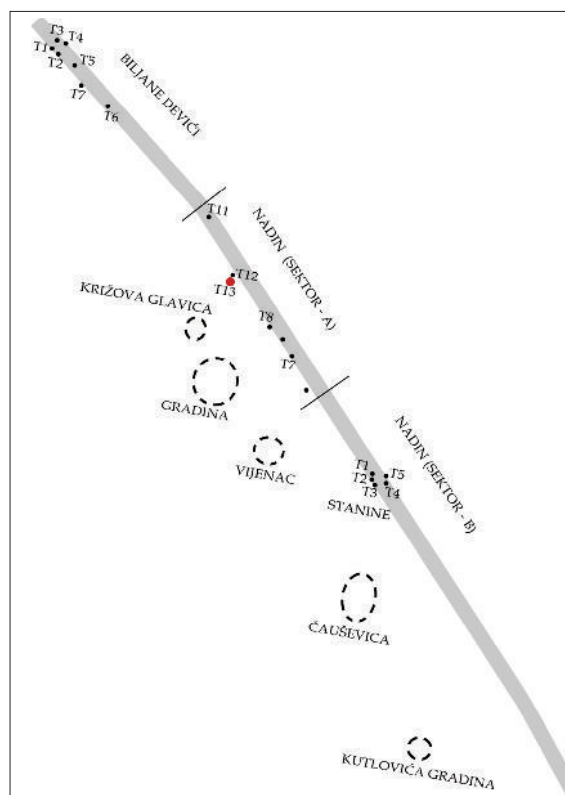
Fig. 3. Satellite image of the hill-fort Križova glavica, Gradina (*Nedinum*) in Nadin and hill-fort Vinac (Vijenac) (taken from Google Earth).

2002.–2003. godine.<sup>7</sup> Od oko 70 otkrivenih humaka oko Nadina tom zgodom iskapano ih je 14 na potezu Nadin – Biljane – Raštevčić.<sup>8</sup> Humci 8 i 12 su iz željeznog /Sl. 4/, a ostali iz brončanog doba; u humku 12 pokapalo se od kasne bronce do kraja željeznog doba.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 58–90.

<sup>8</sup> U skupini humaka sjeverozapadno od Nadina, na prostoru Biljana, od sedam (1–7) istraženih u većini nisu otkriveni grobovi već samo ljudske kosti (humak 7), ali i keramika cetinske kulture. U skupini humaka podno sjeveroistočne padine Gradine sigurnu grobnu namjenu imali su humci 6, 8, 11, 12, iz kasne bronce i željeznog doba; Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 78–83.

<sup>9</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 82–83.



Sl. 4. Položaj gradina i istraženih humaka na potezu Biljane – Nadin – Raštevčić (prema: Š. Batović – N. Čončić, 2005.)

Fig. 4. Positions of the hill-forts and explored burial mounds on the Biljane – Nadin – Raštevčić stretch (after: Š. Batović – I. Čončić, 2005).

mound 12 can be dated from the Late Bronze to the end of the Iron Age.<sup>9</sup>

Burial mound 13 which was excavated in 2004<sup>10</sup> /Fig. 5, Fig. 11–13/ is a part of a larger group of 14 burial mounds excavated in 2002–2003 /Fig 4./. Spatially it is closely

<sup>9</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 82–83.

<sup>10</sup> Within the project of S. Kukoč “The cult of the dead in the eastern Adriatic”, Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Croatia, with the technical assistance of the Archaeological Museum in Zadar; S. KUKOČ, 2004, 192–194; S. KUKOČ – Š. BATOVIĆ, 2005, 58–63.

Humak 13, iskapan 2004. godine<sup>10</sup> /Sl. 5, Sl. 11–13/, tvori cjelinu sa skupinom od 14 nadinskih humaka istraženih 2002.–2003. god. /Sl. 4/, prostorno najuže povezan sa skupinom (6–12) iskopanih humaka SI od nadinske Gradine.<sup>11</sup> On je najbliži Gradini, udaljen od njezine sjeveroistočne padine oko 200 m /Sl. 5, Sl. 6/. Od humka 12 udaljen je samo 20 m, te oko 50 m JZ od autoceste /Sl. 4/. Sa svojih 19 grobova upotpunio je sliku o kompleksu nadinskih humaka iz željeznog doba, no i o liburnskom pokopu u cjelini. U njemu su uočene neke potpuno nove pojave ili su pak bolje definirani neki elementi liburnskog kulta mrtvih koji su se do sada samo nazirali. U humku se pokapalo od 9. do 6. st. pr. Kr. Ostao je neistražen humak 14, također u neposrednoj blizini Gradine.

Skroman je fundus podataka za “rekonstrukciju” liburnskog kulta mrtvih. Dugogodišnjim rekognosciranjem uočen je velik broj humaka u liburnskoj kulturi, ali vrlo malo ih je sustavno iskapano.<sup>12</sup> Zato je

<sup>10</sup> U sklopu projekta S. Kukoč “Kult mrtvih na istočnom Jadranu”, Ministarstvo ZO Republike Hrvatske, uz tehničku pomoć Arheološkog muzeja u Zadru; S. KUKOČ, 2004, 192–194; S. KUKOČ – Š. BATOVIĆ, 2005, 58–63.

<sup>11</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 78.

<sup>12</sup> Najvažniji iskapani liburnski humci: Zaton kod Nina (Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983, 31–32), Vrsi – Kosa kod Mula (Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973, 27–31.), Dobropoljci (Š. BATOVIĆ, 1960, 79–85; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 5–142), Biljane Donje (Š. BATOVIĆ, 1959, 54–57; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 82), Gromačica kod Lopara na Rabu (R. MATEJČIĆ, 1968, 75–84), Materiza kod Nina (Š. BATOVIĆ, 1968, 18.), Ljubačka Kosa (D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010, u tisku); Iz Biljana Donjih jedan humak pripada eneolitiku (zaselak Trljuge), a jedan željeznom dobu; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1959, 54–57; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 81–82.

related to a group (6–12) of excavated burial mounds north–eastern of Gradina in Nadin.<sup>11</sup> This burial mound is closest to Gradina, situated some 200 m from its north–eastern slope /Fig. 5, Fig. 6/. It is only 20 m distant from burial mound 12 and about 50 m south–western of the highway /Fig. 4/. Burial mound 13 yielded 19 graves which completed the picture of the complex of Nadin burial mounds from the Iron Age, and of the Liburnian burial in general. Some new phenomena were discovered in it, and some elements of the Liburnian cult of the dead which were previously barely discernible were defined in a more satisfying manner. The burial mound was used for burials from the 9th to 6th centuries BC. Burial mound 14 which is located in the immediate proximity of Gradina remained unexplored.

Data for the “reconstruction” of the Liburnian cult of the dead are quite meager. Long–term field surveys resulted in the discovery of many burial mounds of the Liburnian culture, but very few were systematically excavated.<sup>12</sup> Therefore it is impossible to define all the differences between them and the earlier, Bronze Age burials under mounds; it is not clear what exactly was inherited from the past in the concept of Liburnian burial mound (and of the flat burial),

<sup>11</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 78.

<sup>12</sup> The most important excavated Liburnian burial mounds: Zaton near Nin (Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983, 31–32), Vrsi – Kosa near Mulo (Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973, 27–31), Dobropoljci (Š. BATOVIĆ, 1960, 79–85; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 5–142), Biljane Donje (Š. BATOVIĆ, 1959, 54–57; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 82), Gromačica near Lopar on the island of Rab (R. MATEJČIĆ, 1968, 75–84), Materiza near Nin (BATOVIĆ, 1968, 18), Ljubačka Kosa (D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010, in print); One burial mound from Biljane Donje was built in the Eneolithic (small village Trljuge), and the other one in the Iron Age; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1959, 54–57; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 81–82.

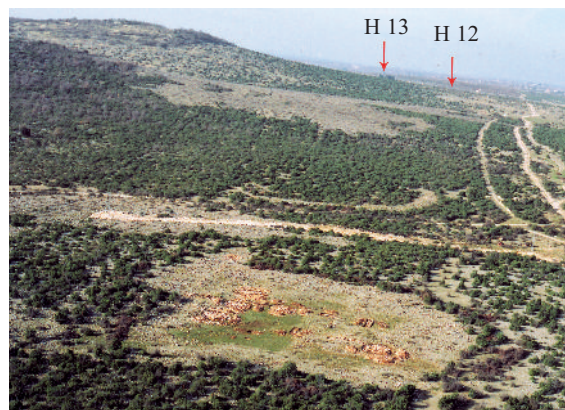


Sl. 5. Humak 13 podno nadinske Gradine tijekom iskapanja (snimio: M. Parica, 2004.).

*Fig. 5. Burial mound 13 at the foot of Gradina in Nadin during the excavations (photo: M. Parica, 2004).*

nemoguće definirati sve razlike između njih i ranijih, brončanodobnih pokopa pod humcima; nejasno je što se točno naslijedilo iz dublje prošlosti u konceptu liburnskoga grobnog humka (ali i pokopa na ravnome), odnosno, kada se definitivno oblikuje (ali i prestaje)<sup>13</sup> tip pokopa pod humcima koji nazivamo liburnskim. Uz kontinuitet nekih osnovnih konstruktivnih oblika (grobna škrinja, obzid i dr.) od brončanog do rimskog doba, sigurno su među njima postojale i konkretne razlike (formalne, osobito religijske: obredi i vjerovanja). Na to upućuje nekoliko istraženih humaka iz brončanog doba: Mala glavica, na kosi Matakov brig – Podvršje /Sl. 7 (1)/, s nizom

<sup>13</sup> U nekim gomilama sigurno se pokapalo i u rimsko doba, možda i u humcima iz Dobropoljaca; (Lovačka glavica: R 11–12,5, vis. 0,85 m, gr. 2; Dobropoljci – Jaruv, položaj Greblje); Usp. Š. BATOVIĆ, 1960, T. XII, T. XIII/1–2; U spomenutim humcima kombinirani su zgrčen i ispružen položaj umrloga (bez priloga).



Sl. 6. Položaj Stanine (u prvom planu) i humaka 13 i 12 na SI padini nadinske Gradine.

*Fig. 6. Aerial view of the Stanine position (in foreground) and mounds 13 and 12 on the NE slope of Gradina in Nadin.*

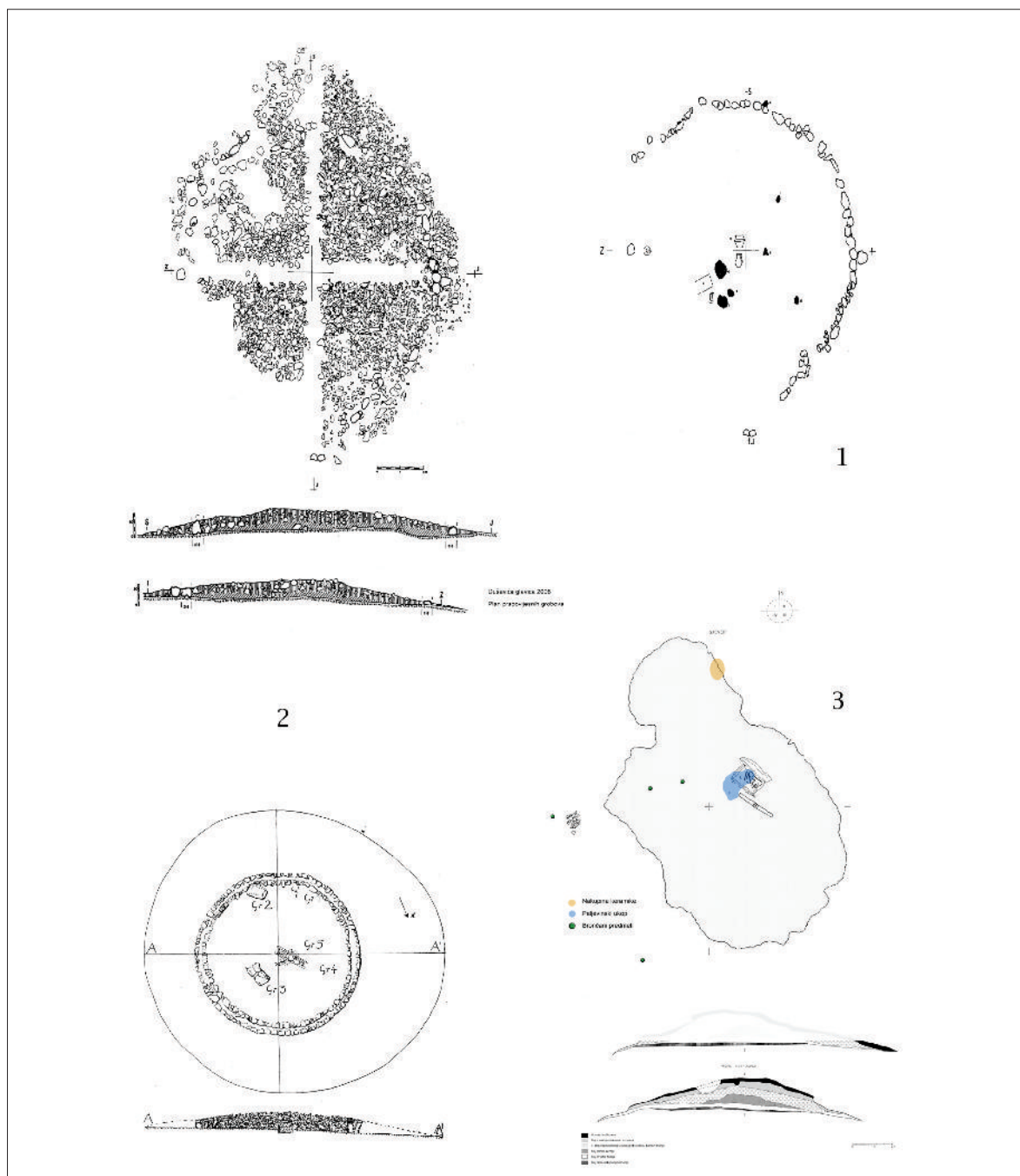
i.e. when is the type of burial under a mound referred to as Liburnian definitely formed (and abandoned).<sup>13</sup> Besides the continuity of some basic constructive forms (stone cists, enclosing walls etc.) from the Bronze Age to the Roman period, it is certain that there were some specific differences between them (formal, especially religious; rituals and beliefs). Several excavated burial mounds from the Bronze Age point in that direction: Mala glavica, on the slope of Matakov brig – Podvršje /Fig. 7 (1)/, with a series of specific ritual elements of the Cetina culture, with cremation rite;<sup>14</sup> burial mound 1 on position Stanine /Fig. 9 (2)/ in the immediate vicinity of *Nedinum*, also with the remains of the same culture from the Early

<sup>13</sup> Some burial mounds were used for burials in the Roman period, perhaps the ones from Dobropoljci (Lovačka glavica: R 11–12,5, height 0,85 m, gr. 2; Dobropoljci – Jaruv, position Greblje); Cf. BATOVIĆ, 1960, Pl. XII, Pl. XIII/1–2; In the mentioned burial mounds crouched and extended positions were combined (without grave goods).

<sup>14</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, 5–64, T I –LI.

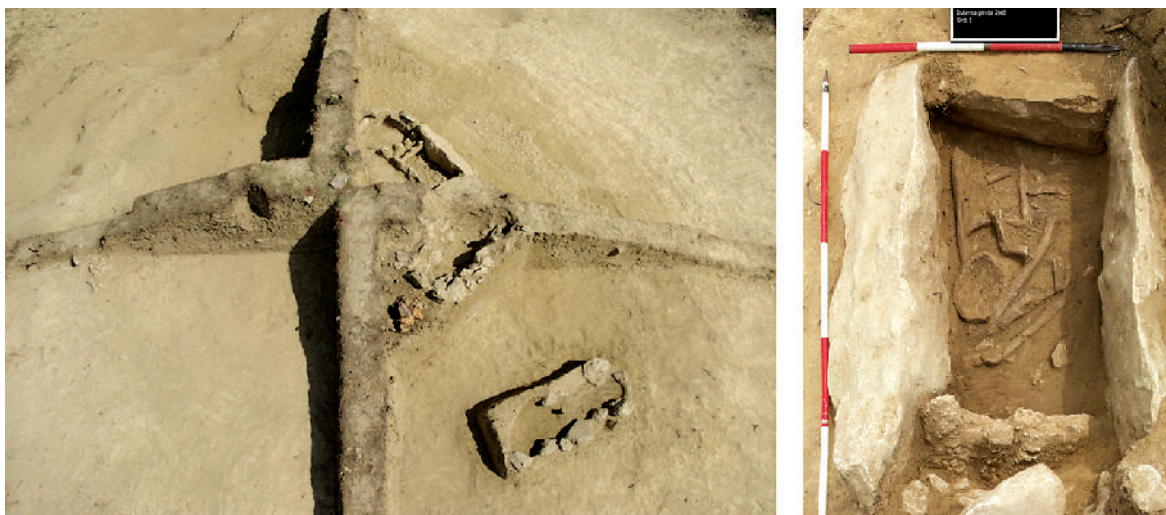
<sup>15</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 86–87, Fig. 7.





Sl. 7. Humci s ritusom spaljivanja iz brončanog doba: 1) Mala glavica, Podvršje (prema: Š. Batović – S. Kukoč, 1988); 2) Ervenik (prema: W. Buttler, 1932); 3) Duševića glavica – Krneza (prema: K. Gusar – D. Vujević, 2010a).

Fig. 7. Burial mounds with cremation rite from the Bronze Age: 1) Mala glavica, Podvršje (after Š. Batović – S. Kukoč, 1988); 2) Ervenik (after: Buttler, 1932), 3) Duševića glavica – Krneza (after: K. Gusar – D. Vujević, 2010a).



Sl. 8. Humak Duševića glavica – Krneza (prema: K. Gusar – D. Vujević, 2010a).

Fig. 8. Burial mound Duševića glavica – Krneza (after: K. Gusar – D. Vujević, 2010a).

sačuvanih osebujnih obrednih elemenata cetinske kulture, s ritusom spaljivanja,<sup>14</sup> humak 1 na položaju Stanine /Sl. 9 (2)/ u neposrednoj blizini *Nedinuma*, također s ostacima iste kulture ranoga brončanog doba, s ritusom spaljivanja,<sup>15</sup> te humak Krneza – Duševića glavica,<sup>16</sup> također sa spaljivanjem /Sl. 7 (3), Sl. 8/.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, TI – LI, 5–64.

<sup>15</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, Sl. 7, 86–87.

<sup>16</sup> K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010a, (u tisku).

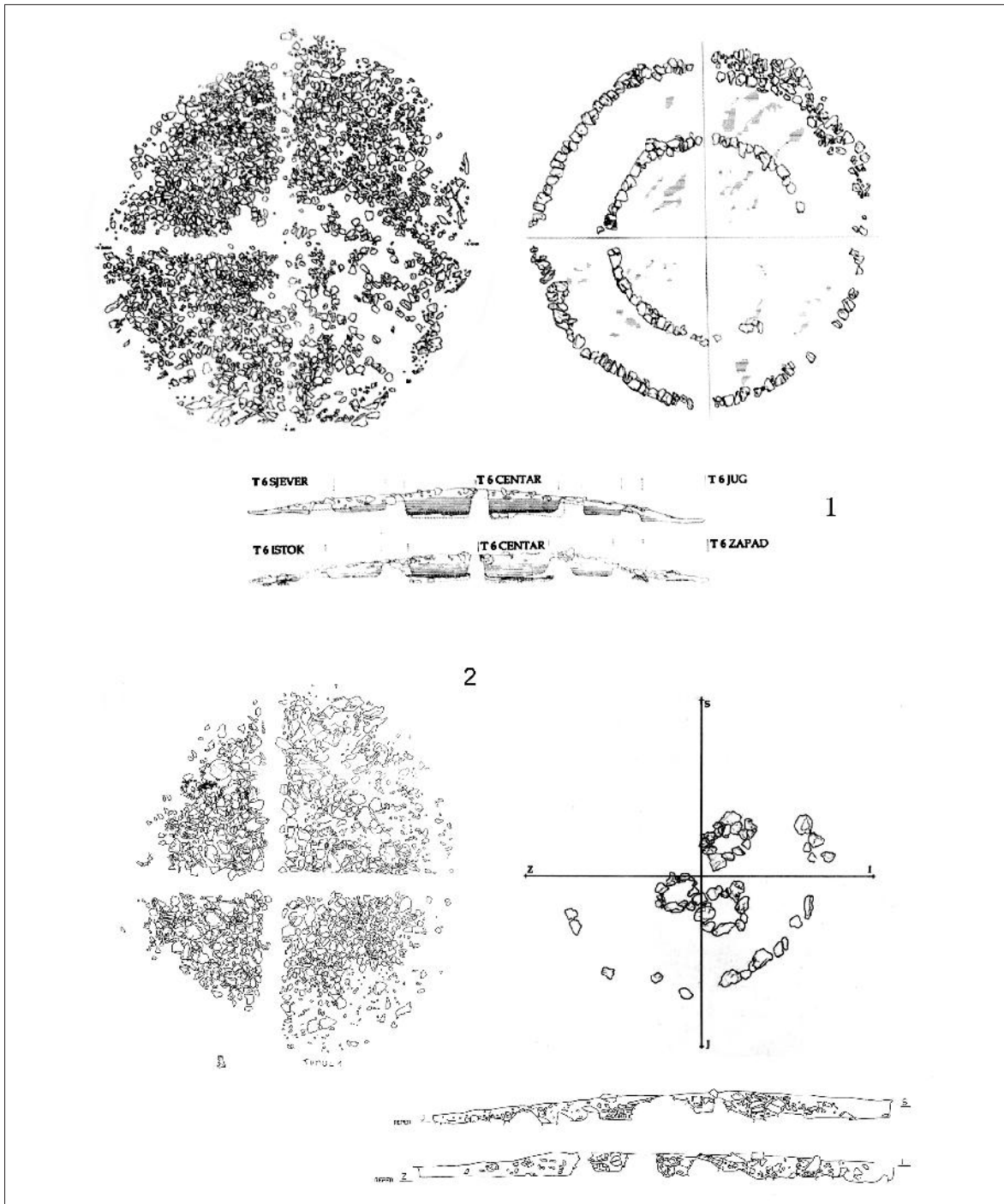
<sup>17</sup> Za sada, Ervenik, Podvršje i Nadin/Stanine jedine su pojave cetinskog spaljenog pokopa u sjevernoj Dalmaciji. Možda mu treba priključiti i humak iz Krneze – Duševića glavica, vidi bilj. 24; Činjenica je, ipak, da je u humku iz Ervenika jedini spaljeni, središnji grob 5 bio gotovo potpuno uništen naknadnim ukopom (gr. 4, s kamenom konstrukcijom duž 2,7 m); W. BUTTLER, 1932, 355; U širem pak nadinskom kraju: humak 7 – Biljane, humak 1 – Stanine (Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 80, 86) prisutna je incineracija i inhumacija, što je vjerojatno prvi primjer usporednog postojanja na jednom užem prostoru dvaju ritusa u kontekstu cetinske kulture u sjevernoj Dalmaciji.

Bronze Age, with cremation burial,<sup>15</sup> and burial mound Krneza – Duševića glavica,<sup>16</sup> with cremation as well /Fig. 7 (3), Fig. 8/.<sup>17</sup>

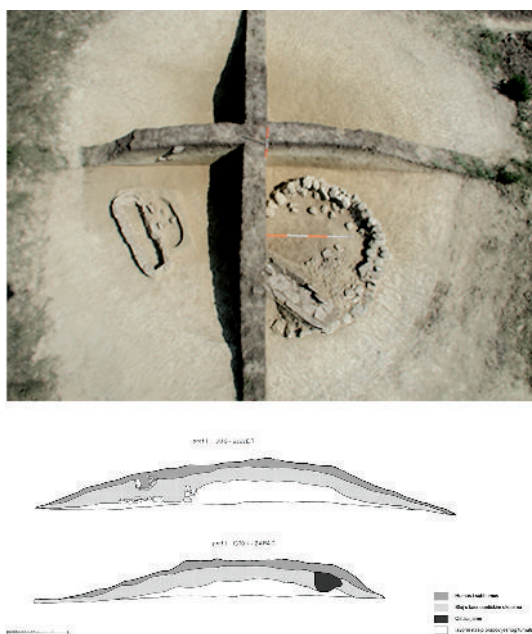
All differences (building structure, spatial arrangement, ritual elements) between the burial mounds from the Bronze and Iron Ages can be explained only in the context of the specific culture (Liburnian and Cetina cultures). In this region, similar as in many European prehistoric cultural circles, burial mounds

<sup>16</sup> K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010a, (in print).

<sup>17</sup> For now Ervenik, Podvršje and Nadin/Stanine are the only examples of cremation burial of the Cetina culture in northern Dalmatia. Perhaps the burial mound from Krneza – Duševića glavica should be added to this list; see note 24; However the fact is that in the burial mound from Ervenik the only cremation burial in the central grave 5 was almost completely destroyed by subsequent burial (gr. 4 with a stone construction 2,7 m long); W. BUTTLER, 1932, 355; In the wider Nadin region (burial mound 7 – Biljane, burial mound 1, Stanine (Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 80, 86) we find cremation and inhumation which is probably the first example of coexistence of two burial rites in a limited area in the context of the Cetina culture in northern Dalmatia.



Sl. 9. Humci s ritusom spaljivanja iz brončanog doba: 1) Nadin (Biljane), humak 6 (prema: I. Čondić, 2007.); 2) Stanine – Nadin, Humak 1 (prema: Š. Batović – N. Čondić, 2005.).  
 Fig. 9. Burial mounds with cremation rite from the Bronze Age: 1) Nadin (Biljane), burial mound 6 (after: I. Čondić, 2007); 2) Stanine – Nadin, burial mound 1 (after: Š. Batović – I. Čondić, 2005).



Sl. 10. Humak Matakova glavica u Podvršju (prema: K. Gusar – D. Vujević, 2010, u tisku).

Fig. 10. Burial mound Matakova glavica in Podvršje (after: K. Gusar – D. Vujević, 2010, in print).

Sve razlike (struktura građenja, raspored u prostoru, obredni sadržaji) između humaka brončanog i željeznog doba mogu se objašnjavati tek u kontekstu konkretne kulture (cetinske, odnosno, liburnske). Na ovom prostoru, slično mnogim europskim prapovijesnim kulturnim krugovima, humci, građeni već u eneolitiku, intenzivno su proširena pojava u kultu mrtvih od ranoga brončanog doba.<sup>18</sup> Konkretno, na prostoru sjeverne Dalmacije najbolje istraženi najstariji humci su iz ranoga brončanog doba (cetinska kultura: Vrsi – Kosa kod Mula<sup>19</sup>, Zaton,<sup>20</sup>

which were built in the Eneolithic were quite widespread phenomenon in the cult of the dead from the Early Bronze Age.<sup>18</sup> Specifically, in the northern Dalmatia region we know more about the earliest burial mounds from the Early Bronze Age (Cetina culture: Vrsi – Kosa near Mulo,<sup>19</sup> Zaton,<sup>20</sup> Podvršje,<sup>21</sup> Ervenik,<sup>22</sup> Nadin<sup>23</sup> Krneza – Duševića glavica<sup>24</sup> /Fig. 7–9/) whereas archaeological confirmations of their use in the Eneolithic are rare (Vrsi – Kosa near Mulo,<sup>25</sup> burial mound from Biljane Donje<sup>26</sup>).

The longest continuity of burials in a single burial mound in northern Dalmatia covers the Late Bronze and Iron Ages (Zaton near Nin; Nadin, burial mound 12,

<sup>18</sup> About the burial mounds from the Bronze and Iron Ages from the wider Benkovac region, Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 80–84.

<sup>19</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973, 27–31.

<sup>20</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983, 30–32.

<sup>21</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, 5–64, Pl. I – LI.

<sup>22</sup> W. BUTTLER, 1932, 354–364, Fig. 2.

<sup>23</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 74.

<sup>24</sup> This earthen burial mound (with medieval burials) which might have been raised as early as the Early Bronze Age during the Cetina culture, contained tiny remains of burnt human bones in the center. The bones were placed directly on the earth, only one sherd of a ceramic vessel resembling forms of the Cetina culture was found in the burial mound. However, the other prehistoric grave in this burial mound, in a stone cist (120 x 96 x 80 cm), without grave goods *in situ*, was dated to the Middle Bronze Age (1630–1450 BC) by radiocarbon analysis of human remains. I would like to thank my colleagues D. Vujević, K. Gusar and B. Marijanović for this information and some other still unpublished data about the newly excavated mounds: K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010, (in print).

<sup>25</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973, 30.

<sup>26</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1959, 54–57; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 81–82.

<sup>18</sup> O humcima brončanog i željeznog doba širega benkovačkog prostora: Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 80–84.

<sup>19</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973, 27–31.

<sup>20</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983, 30–32.

Podvršje,<sup>21</sup> Ervenik,<sup>22</sup> Nadin,<sup>23</sup> Krneza – Duševića glavica<sup>24</sup> /Sl. 7–9/) njihova uporaba u eneolitiku za sada je arheološki slabo potvrđena (Vrsi – Kosa kod Mula,<sup>25</sup> humak iz Biljana Donjih<sup>26</sup>).

Najduži kontinuitet pokopanja u jednom humku u sjevernoj Dalmaciji obuhvaća kasno brončano i željezno doba (Zaton kod Nina; Nadin, humak 12, /Sl. 4/).<sup>27</sup> A najduži kontinuitet pokopanja, od rane bronce kroz željezno doba, unutar jedne uže “zatvorene” cjeline, uočen je u Zatonu kod Nina pri iskapanju sedam humaka,<sup>28</sup> ali i u navedenoj skupini nadinskih /Sl. 4/.<sup>29</sup> U Vrsima – Kosa kod Mula prvi je put pak u sjevernoj Dalmaciji otkriven kontinuitet pokopanja

/Fig. 4/).<sup>27</sup> The longest continuity of burials from the Early Bronze Age throughout the Iron Age in a “closed” unit was recorded in Zaton near Nin on the occasion of excavating seven burial mounds,<sup>28</sup> as well as in the aforementioned group of the Nadin burial mounds /Fig. 4/.<sup>29</sup> Continuity of burials at the same place from the Eneolithic to the Roman period was discovered in Vrsi – Kosa near Mulo for the first time in northern Dalmatia.<sup>30</sup>

Burial mound 13 from Nadin /Fig. 11–13/ supplements our knowledge about the construction and planimetry of Liburnian burial mounds from the 1st millennium BC. Along with two more burial mounds from Nadin (8, 12),<sup>31</sup> some burial mounds from Vrsi and Zaton near Nin, and three newly discovered burial mounds on Ljubačka kosa,<sup>32</sup> this burial mound is the best example of the structure of Liburnian burials under mounds.<sup>33</sup> Typical Liburnian burial mound consists of dumped stones, which are sometimes covered with soil and rocks. Only rarely it consists

21 Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, T I – LI, 5–64.

22 W. BUTTLER, 1932, Sl. 2, 354–364.

23 Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 74.

24 Ovaj zemljani humak (sa srednjovjekovnim ukopima), možda podignut već u ranoj bronci za trajanja cetinske kulture, u središtu je imao sitne ostatke spaljenih ljudskih kostiju, postavljene izravno na zemlju, te samo jedan ulomak keramičke posude bliske cetinskim oblicima. Ali, drugi prapovijesni grob u ovom humku, s kamenom škrinjom (120 x 96 x 80 cm), no bez priloga *in situ*, datiran je, analizom C–14 ljudskih ostataka, u srednje brončano doba (1630.–1450. g. pr. Kr.). Na ovom i drugim još neobjavljenim podacima o novoiskapanim humcima zahvaljujem kolegama D. Vujeviću, K. Gusar i B. Marijanoviću; (K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010a, u tisku).

25 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973, 30.

26 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1959, 54–57; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 81–82.

27 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983, 32–31; Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 83.

28 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983, 32.

29 Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 58–90.

27 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983, 32–31; Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 83.

28 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983, 32.

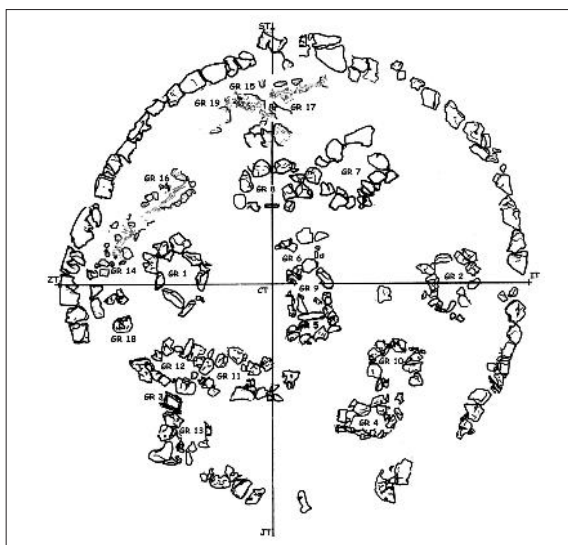
29 Š. BATOVIĆ – I. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 58–90.

30 Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973, 30.

31 Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 81–82.

32 D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010, ( in print); excavated by the Department of Archaeology of the University of Zadar in 2007, research leader B. MARIJANOVIĆ.

33 Burial mound with 6 burials (9–6 cent. BC) from the site of Gromačica near Lopar on the island of Rab was heavily damaged and it lacks complete documentation (layout etc): Iron Age burial mounds from Zaton and Vrsi near Nin, Dobropoljci and Biljane Donje, were also published preliminarily without complete documentation.



Sl. 11. Tlocrt kamenog plašta humka 13 u Nadinu (crtež: I. Čondić, 2004.).

Fig. 11. Layout of the stone upper layer of burial mound 13 in Nadin (drawing: I. Čondić, 2004).

na jednom mjestu od eneolitika do rimskog doba.<sup>30</sup>

Humak 13 iz Nadina /Sl. 11–13/ nadopunjuje saznanja o konstrukciji i planimetriji liburnskih humaka iz I. tis. pr. Kr. Za sada, upravo on, uz još dva nadinska (8, 12),<sup>31</sup> neke iz Vrsi i Zatona kod Nina, te tri novotkrivena humka na Ljubačkoj kosi,<sup>32</sup> pruža najbolji uvid u strukturu liburnskog pokapanja pod gomilama.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973, 30.

<sup>31</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 81–82.

<sup>32</sup> D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010 (u tisku); Iskapao Odjel za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru 2007., voditelj istraživanja B. MARIJANOVIĆ.

<sup>33</sup> Humak sa 6 pokopa (9.–6. st. pr. Kr.) na lokalitetu Gromačica kod Lopara na Rabu bio je dosta oštećen i nema cjelovitu dokumentaciju (tlocrt i sl.); željeznodobni humci iz Zatona i Vrsi kod Nina, te iz Dobropoljaca i Biljana Donjih, također su samo sumarno objavljeni uglavnom bez cjelovite dokumentacije.

exclusively of soil covering the stone core.<sup>34</sup> Architecture of a burial mound depended on the landscape, at least to a certain degree.<sup>35</sup> A more complex course of building of Liburnian burial mounds is not known nor their distinct constructional characteristics, particularly those related to rituals. We can speak generally about the procedure of flattening the terrain (source rock)<sup>36</sup>, filling up the levelled terrain and finally raising one or more layers of the burial mound, usually made of stones with some soil.

The type of great burial mound such as Materiza near Nin, probably from the Iron Age has somewhat different structure – it is

<sup>34</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1987, 356; In the structure of some burial mounds from Vrsi – Kosa near Mulo there are two or three layers of building: layer of stones with some soil (humus), beneath it a layer of stones with red soil, and occasionally on the surface of the burial mound a layer consisting of stones only; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973, 28.

<sup>35</sup> E.g. on the island of Pašman, almost all burial mounds recorded in the field survey were made of broken stone; there were no small burial mounds, as was the case on shore, and there were no groups of burial mounds, but only individual burial mounds, quite distant from one another; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1987a, 43–44; However there are several examples that building material was transferred from great distances: reddish soil, almost clear red soil forming the cover (above the bedrock, i.e. under the upper layer made of stones and dark soil) with graves in the burial mound Mala glavica – Podvršje from the Early Bronze Age (Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, 11–12) and sandy soil for covering the earthen burial mound Škornica – Privilaka; B. MARIJANOVIĆ, 2006, 343.

<sup>36</sup> As early as the Cetina culture period outcrops of the source rock were flattened by rough carving as in burial mound 6 from Biljane, as well as in the burial mound of the Cetina culture from Rašević, where a layer of soil was laid out prior to the construction of the enclosing wall; Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 80, 87.

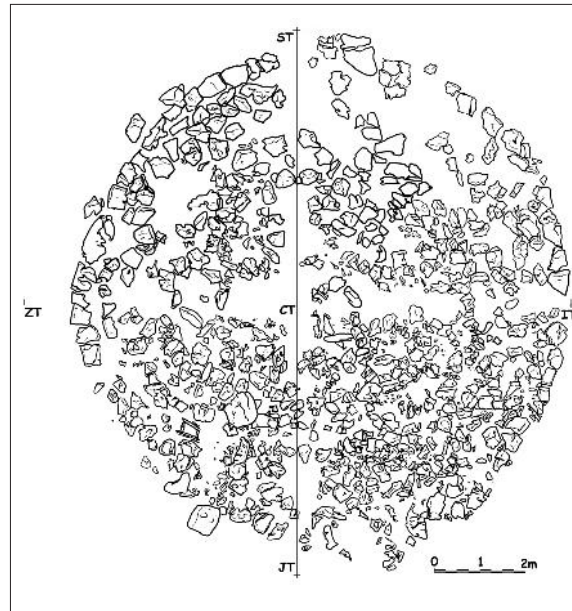
Tipičan liburnski humak sastoji se od nabacanoga kamenja, ponekad je nasut mješavinom zemlje i kamenja, rjeđe je sastavljen isključivo od zemlje koja prekriva kamenu jezgru.<sup>34</sup> Arhitektura humka ovisila je, bar djelomično, o krajoliku.<sup>35</sup> Uglavnom nije poznat neki složeniji tijek gradnje liburnskih humaka niti su otkrivene njihove izraženije konstrukcijske osobitosti, posebno one obredno uvjetovane. Može se uopćeno govoriti o postupku poravnavanja zemljišta (matične stijene<sup>36</sup> i sl.), nasipavanju poravnatog zemljišta i, napokon, podizanju jednog ili više slojeva plašta humka, najčešće od kamenja s nešto zemlje.

Strukturom se donekle izdvaja tip velikog humka, poput Materize kod Nina

<sup>34</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1987, 356; U sastavu nekih humaka iz Vrsi – Kosa kod Mula izdvajaju se 2–3 sloja građenja: sloj kamenja s nešto zemlje (humusa), ispod toga sloj kamenja s crvenicom, te ponekad na površini humka sloj sastavljen isključivo od kamenja; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973, 28.

<sup>35</sup> Npr. na Pašmanu, gotovo svi rekognoscirani humci su od lomljena kamena; također, nema malih humaka, poput onih na kopnu i nema skupina humaka, već samo pojedinačnih, međusobno dosta udaljenih (Š. BATOVIĆ, 1987a, 43–44); No, ima više primjera da se građevinski materijal dovodio s veće udaljenosti: crvenkasta zemlja, gotovo čista crvenica, koja je tvorila nasip (povrh zdravice, odnosno, ispod plašta od kamenja i tamnije zemlje) s grobovima u humku Mala glavica – Podvršje iz ranoga brončanog doba (Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, 11–12) te pjeskulja za nasipavanje zemljanog humka Škornica – Privlaka; B. MARIJANOVIĆ, 2006, 343.

<sup>36</sup> Već u vrijeme cetinske kulture poravnavaju se grubim klesanjem vrhovi matične stijene (humak 6 iz Biljana); također i u humku cetinske kulture iz Raševića, gdje je prije podizanja obzida nasut sloj zemlje; Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 80, 87.

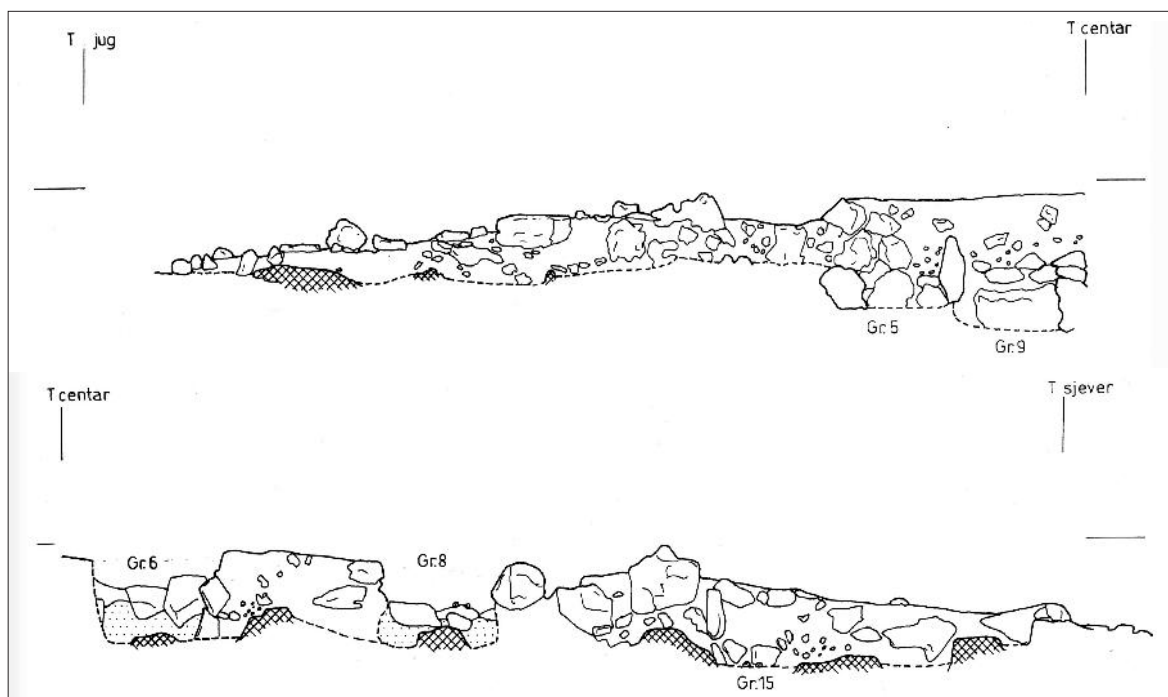


Sl. 12. Nadin, tlocrt humka 13 s grobovima i obzidom (crtež: I. Čondić, 2004.).

*Fig. 12. Layout of burial mound 13 with graves and enclosing wall, Nadin (drawing: I. Čondić, 2004).*

made of soil, with a stone core and enclosing wall.<sup>37</sup> This central heap of stones of unknown function resembles the appearance of central construction on some other (earthen) burial mounds. To be specific, in all three burial mounds Troglavce – Rašnovac from the Bronze Age in the proximity of Nin there is a mention of the enclosing wall, then conical stone core (height ca. 1,5 m and diameter ca. 6–7 m), covered by a layer of sandy soil or clay (over the entire burial mound) and at the very top

<sup>37</sup> Excavated burial mound Materiza is one of several great earthen burial mounds (R 30, height 8 m) in the vicinity of Nin. Its function remains unclear; it was probably related to certain rituals. In the center of the burial mound, near the bottom was a heap of stones; a grave was not found, but only Liburnian pottery, several flint objects and some charcoal; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1968, 18.



Sl. 13. Presjeci humka 13 u Nadinu (crtež: A. Žderić, 2004.).

Fig. 13. Cross-sections of burial mound 13 in Nadin (drawing: A. Žderić, 2004).

vjerojatno iz željeznog doba, od zemlje, s kamenom jezgrom i obzidom.<sup>37</sup> Ta središnja gomila kamenja nejasne funkcije podsjeća na pojavu središnje konstrukcije kod nekih drugih (zemljanih) humaka. Konkretno, u sva tri humka Troglavce – Rašnovac u okolici Nina iz brončanog doba govori se o postojanju obzida, zatim kamene stožaste jezgre (vis. oko 1,5 i promjera oko 6–7 m), povrh toga nasipa pjeskulje ili gline (preko cijelog humka) i na

a layer of humus, and a layer of different carbonized seeds.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>37</sup> Istražen humak Materiza jedan je u nizu velikih zemljanih humaka (R 30, vis. 8 m) u okolici Nina. Njegova funkcija ostala je nejasna; vjerojatno u vezi s određenim obredima. U središtu humka, pri dnu je bila gomila kamenja; grob nije nađen već samo liburnska keramika, nekoliko kremenih predmeta i nešto ugljena; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1968, 18.

<sup>38</sup> In only one burial mound there was a layer of burnt soil which originally might have covered the entire surface of the burial mound. In the segment of the south-eastern burial mound with an enclosing wall there was a burnt surface, measuring about 1 m in diameter, about 10 cm thick, consisting of clay and stones, then there was a burnt surface 4,5–5 m in diameter, and the remains of human bones (without preserved graves). In the largest (central) burial mound without an enclosing wall, with abundance of ceramic sherds, there were also carbonized seeds, probably deposited ritually when the burial mound was raised; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1984, 16–17; Structure (particularly appearance of the central stone core) of these three burial mounds from Nin (Troglavce), as well as the earthen burial mound Materiza with a similar (?) central heap of stones is explained by influences of the inland on the coastal region, i.e. within a context of a wider phenomenon of great burial mounds of the Bronze Age in Europe (including Lički Osik); Š. BATOVIĆ, 1984, 17.



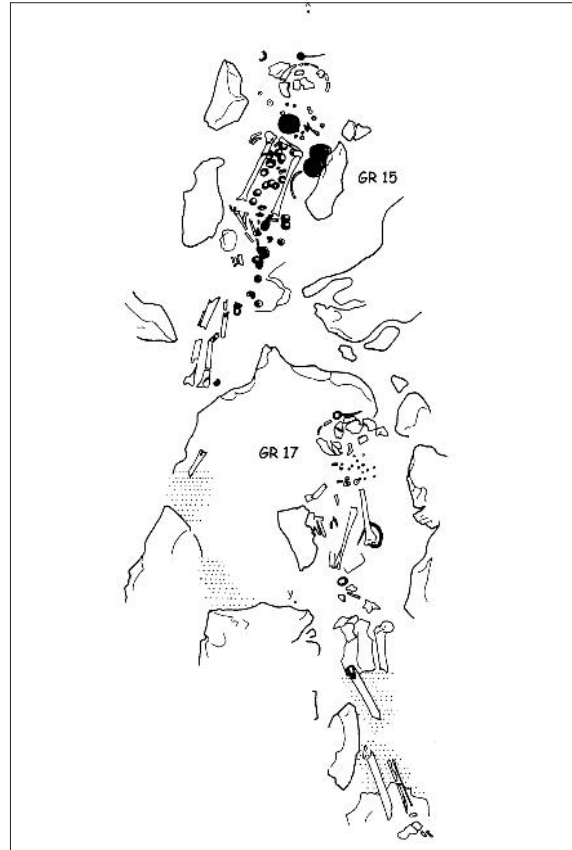


Sl. 14. Obzid humka 13 u Nadinu (snimio: Š. Vrkić, 2004.).

*Fig. 14. Enclosing wall of burial mound 13 in Nadin (photo: Š. Vrkić, 2004).*

samom vrhu sloja humusa, te sloja raznoga pougljenog sjemenja.<sup>38</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Samo u jednom humku nađen je sloj pečene zemlje, koji se izvorno možda prostirao po cijeloj površini humka. Konkretno, u dijelu jugoistočnog humka s obzidom nađena je pečena površina, promjera oko 1 m, deb. desetak cm, sastavljena od gline i kamenja, zatim paljevina promjera 4,5–5,5 m, te ostatci ljudskih kostiju (bez sačuvanih grobova). U najvećem pak (središnjem) humku, bez obzida, s dosta keramičkih ulomaka, bilo je i pougljenog sjemenja, vjerojatno obredno polaganog pri podizanju humka; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1984, 16–17; Struktura, osobito postojanje središnje kamene jezgre ovih triju ninskih humaka (Troglavce), kao i zemljanoga humka Materiza, sa sličnom (?) središnjom gomilom kamenja, objašnjava se utjecajem zaleđa na primorje, odnosno, u kontekstu šire pojave velikih humaka brončanog doba Europe (uključujući i Lički Osik); Š. BATOVIĆ, 1984, 17.

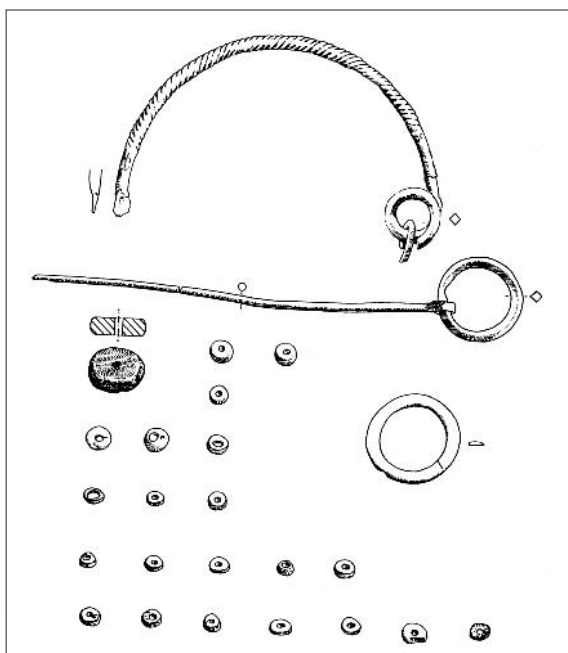


Sl. 15. Nadin, humak 13, grobovi 15 i 17 (crtež: A. Žderić, 2004.).

*Fig. 15. Nadin, burial mound 13, graves 15 and 17 (drawing: A. Žderić, 2004).*

The structure of great earthen burial mounds in northern Dalmatia was observed more closely on the example of the aforementioned burial mounds in the vicinity of Nin (Troglavce – Rašnovac).<sup>39</sup> We can see that earthen burial mounds in northern Dalmatia lasted throughout the Bronze Age (Duševića glavica – Krneza /Fig. 7 (3), Fig.

<sup>39</sup> Burial mounds are partially explored, they are 35–40 m apart, raised in a group of similar, but somewhat smaller burial mounds; their diameters vary from 25,5–26,5 m (the largest) to 20,5 m, i.e. 21,5 m; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1984, 15–17.



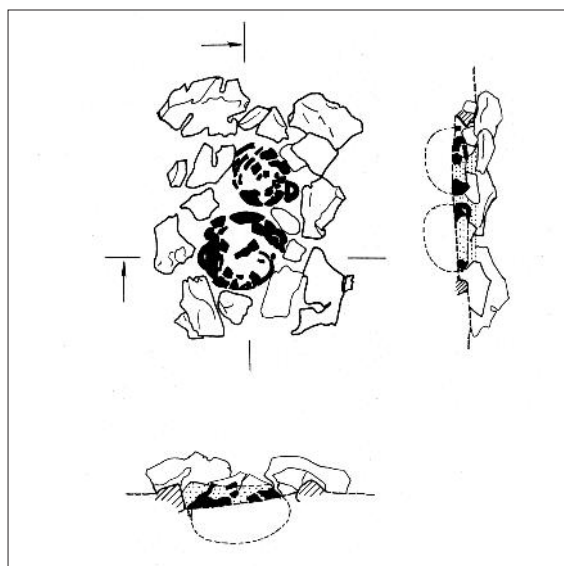
Sl. 16. Grob 17, humak 13 iz Nadina (crtež: I. Čondić, 2005.).

Fig. 16. Grave 17, burial mound 13 from Nadin (drawing: I. Čondić, 2005).

Struktura velikih zemljanih humaka u sjevernoj Dalmaciji prvi put je detaljnije uočena upravo kod triju navedenih humaka u okolici Nina (Troglavce – Rašnovac).<sup>39</sup> Zemljani humci u sjevernoj Dalmaciji, dakle, traju kroz brončano doba (Duševića glavica – Krneza /Sl. 7 (3), Sl. 8/, Zemunjača – Smilčić,<sup>40</sup> Troglavce –

<sup>39</sup> Humci su djelomično istraženi, udaljeni međusobno 35–40 m, podignuti u skupini sličnih, ali nešto manjih humaka; različitih su promjera: od 25,5–26,5 m (najveći), te 20,5, odnosno, 21,5 m; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1984, 15–17.

<sup>40</sup> Velik zemljani humak Zemunjača u Smilčiću, nestručno iskapan 1923., u svom središtu ipak je imao grob s pločama sa zgrčenim pokojnikom sa sačuvanom odjećom i jednom posudom pokraj umrloga, vjerojatno iz kasnoga brončanog doba; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983a, Sl. 20/27, 277, 308; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 96–97.



Sl. 17. Grob 4, humak 13 iz Nadina (crtež: A. Žderić, 2004.).

Fig. 17. Grave 4, burial mound 13 from Nadin (drawing: A. Žderić, 2004).

8/, Zemunjača – Smilčić,<sup>40</sup> Troglavce – Rašnovac, Matakova glavica – Podvršje /Fig. 8/,<sup>41</sup> Škornica – Privlaka) and during the Iron Age (Materiza – Nin). Most of the explored burial mounds were only partially excavated, or they were devastated in the past, e.g. by late antique and medieval burials<sup>42</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Big earthen burial mound Zemunjača in Smilčić which was illicitly excavated in 1923 contained in its center a grave made of slabs with a crouched skeleton in preserved clothes and a vessel next to it, probably from the Late Bronze Age; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983a, 277, 308, Fig. 20/27; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 96–97.

<sup>41</sup> Since prehistoric grave was not preserved but only some pottery and metal jewelry, dating of the burial mound is uncertain, the Late Bronze or Iron Age; K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010, (in print).

<sup>42</sup> Frequent, almost direct connection between these burial mounds and medieval burials i.e. cult has been noticed long time ago (such as St. Nicholas at Prahulje near Nin with a flat necropolis in the vicinity of the burial mound).

Rašnovac, Matakova glavica – Podvršje /Sl. 8/,<sup>41</sup> Škornica – Privlaka) i tijekom željeznog doba (Materiza – Nin). Većina istraživanih ipak je samo djelomično iskapano, ili su neki već u prošlosti bili uništavani, npr. kasnoantičkim i srednjovjekovnim ukopima<sup>42</sup> (Matakova glavica – Podvršje, Duševića glavica – Krneza, Škornica – Privlaka). No, ovi zadnji ipak su pružili nove podatke o strukturi humaka ovog tipa: o odnosu obzida, kamene jezgre i prapovijesnoga groba, te sastavu grobne arhitekture.<sup>43</sup> Stožasta unutrašnja kamena konstrukcija (platforma), za sada nejasne namjene, zabilježena je, dakle, u više (zemljanih) humaka iz brončanog i željeznog (?) doba, s

<sup>41</sup> Kako prapovijesni grob nije sačuvan, već samo keramika i nešto metalnog nakita, nesigurno je vrijeme upotrebe humka (u kasno brončano ili pak željezno doba); K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010, (u tisku).

<sup>42</sup> Odavna je uočena pojava česte, gotovo izravne prostorne povezanosti ovih humaka i srednjovjekovnih ukopa, tj kulta, npr. sv. Nikola u Prahuljama kod Nina, s nekropolom na ravnome u blizini humka.

<sup>43</sup> Konkretno, u humku Matakova glavica postoji prstenasta kamena konstrukcija (R, 4 m), za koju je, zbog oštećenja teško odrediti predstavlja li izvorno platformu (nesačuvanog) pokopa ili pak unutrašnji obzid humka; K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010, Sl. 6, T. VII,1, (u tisku); U humku Škornica – Privlaka, s obzidom kamenja, plašt sastavljen od glinaste zemlje i sloja pjeskulje, prekrivao je kamenu jezgru u kojoj je bio položen (devastiran?) grob, s izrazito malom količinom kostiju, sastavljen od kamenih ploča različitih veličina, prekriven jednom velikom kamenom pločom, koji se, međutim, zbog nedostatka priloga, ne može vremenski odrediti. Ali, kamena jezgra s grobom nije bila u središtu humka; B. MARIJANOVIĆ, 2006, 342–345.



Sl. 18. Keramička urna, gr. 4, humak 13 iz Nadina (snimio: S. Govorčin, 2009.).

Fig. 18. Ceramic urn, gr. 4, burial mound 13 from Nadin (photo: S. Govorčin, 2009).

(Matakova glavica – Podvršje, Duševića glavica – Krneza, Škornica – Privlaka). However the previously mentioned ones offered some new facts about the structure of this type of a burial mound: about the relation between the enclosing wall, stone core and prehistoric grave, and about the composition of grave architecture.<sup>43</sup> Conical inner stone construction (platform) whose function remains unclear for now, was recorded in

<sup>43</sup> Specifically, in the burial mound Matakova glavica there is a damaged ring-shaped stone construction (R 4 m) which might have been a platform of the burial (which was not preserved) or an inner enclosing wall of the burial mound; K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010, Fig. 6, Pl. VII, 1 (in print); The burial mound Škornica – Privlaka has an enclosing wall made of stones, and its upper layer consists of clayish soil and a layer of sandy soil. It covered a stone core in which a grave (devastated?) was placed, with very few bones. The grave was made of stone slabs of different sizes, covered with a large stone slab. The grave could not be dated due to complete absence of grave goods. However, the stone core with the grave was not in the center of the burial mound; B. MARIJANOVIĆ, 2006, 342–345.



Sl. 19. Keramička urna, gr. 4, humak 13 iz Nadina (snimio: S. Govorčin, 2009.).

Fig. 19. Ceramic urn, gr. 4, burial mound 13 from Nadin (photo: S. Govorčin, 2009).

tim da je samo u nekim slučajevima u ovoj strukturi uočen (Škornica) odnosno, pretpostavljen pokop (humak Matakova glavica, s posudom nađenom u ostacima unutrašnje konstrukcije /Sl. 10/).<sup>44</sup>

U humcima Liburna podizanje jednog obzida gotovo je pravilo. No, sve funkcije i značenja dvaju koncentričnih obzida, koji se samo ponekad susreću u liburnskim pokopima, nisu do kraja poznati. Već je jedan obzid, uz praktična, imao i simbolična značenja svojevrsnoga svetog rekcinkta, prstena, s funkcijom razgraničenja izvanjskog i unutrašnjeg (svetog) prostora, što je u vremenu i prostoru široko zabilježena pojava.

U skupini iskopanih humaka sjeverozapadno od Gradine – *Nedinum*, na prostoru Biljana, dvostruki koncentrični obzid postoji u humku 6 već iz ranoga brončanog doba s keramikom cetinske kulture, ali bez grobova, koji su vjerojatno

several (earthen) mounds from the Bronze and Iron (?) Ages. Only in some cases a burial was noticed (Škornica) or assumed within this structure (burial mound Matakova glavica, with a vessel found in the remains of inner construction /Fig. 10/).<sup>44</sup>

Construction of an enclosing wall was almost a rule in Liburnian burial mounds. However all possible functions and meanings of two concentric enclosing walls which appear only sporadically in Liburnian burials are not completely defined. A single enclosing wall had practical purpose but also a symbolical meaning of a kind of a holy precinct, or a ring, functioning as a boundary between the outer and inner (holy) area, which is a widespread phenomenon in different regions and periods.

In the group of excavated burial mounds north–western of Gradina – *Nedinum* in the Biljane region, double concentric enclosing wall was found in burial mound 6 (north–western of Gradina – *Nedinum*) from the Early Bronze Age with the pottery of the Cetina culture, but without graves, which were probably destroyed over the course of time /Fig. 4, Fig. 9 (1)/.<sup>45</sup> Enclosing wall consisting of two parallel walls was found in burial mound 11 (with four cist graves), 250 m north of Križova glavica, most likely from the Late Bronze Age.<sup>46</sup> Three burial mounds from Zaton also have a concentric wreath, i.e. inner enclosing wall, and perhaps also the burial mound from Vrsi – Kosa near Mulo.<sup>47</sup> Perhaps a ring–shaped construction from the earthen burial mound Matakova glavica –

<sup>44</sup> K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010, Fig. 6–8, (in print).

<sup>45</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 80.

<sup>46</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 82.

<sup>47</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973, 28–32; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983, 32.

<sup>44</sup> K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010, Sl. 6–8, (u tisku).



Sl. 20. Restaurirana željezna narukvica iz groba 9, humak 13, Nadin (snimio: M. Parica, 2009.).  
Fig. 20. Restored iron bracelet from grave 9, burial mound 13, Nadin (photo: M. Parica, 2009).

uništeni tijekom vremena /Sl. 4, Sl. 9 (1)/.<sup>45</sup> Obzid pak sastavljen od dva usporedna zida nalazio se u humku 11 (s četiri groba sa škrinjama), 250 m sjeverno od Križove glavice, najvjerojatnije iz kasnoga brončanog doba.<sup>46</sup> Tri zatonska humka također imaju koncentrični vijenac, tj. unutrašnji obzid, možda i jedan humak u Vrsima – Kosa kod Mula.<sup>47</sup> Možda je i prstenasta konstrukcija iz zemljanog humka Matakova glavica – Podvršje iz brončanog doba,<sup>48</sup> ako nije ostatak oštećene stožaste unutrašnje konstrukcije (platforme), imala istu funkciju unutrašnjeg obzida humka /Sl. 10/. U humku pak iz Ervenika unutrašnji obzid bio je zid (šir. 80 cm) s dva lica i unutrašnjom ispunom /Sl. 7 (2)/.<sup>49</sup>

<sup>45</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 80.

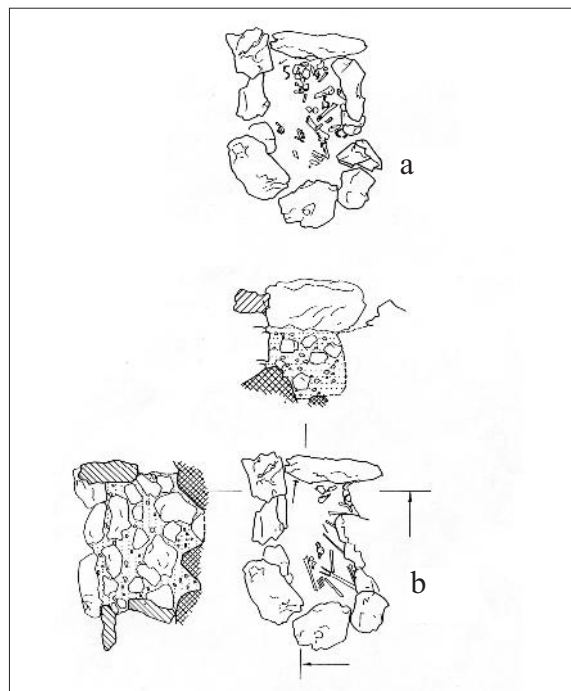
<sup>46</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 82.

<sup>47</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973, 28–32; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983, 32.

<sup>48</sup> K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010, Sl. 6; T, 1; T VII, 1, (u tisku).

<sup>49</sup> W. BUTTLER, 1932, Sl. 1–2.

Podvršje from the Bronze Age<sup>48</sup> had the same function of inner enclosing wall of the burial mound, if it does not represent the remains of the damaged conical inner construction (platform) /Fig. 10/. In the burial mound from Ervenik inner enclosing wall was a double-faced wall (80 cm thick) with infilling /Fig. 7 (2)/.<sup>49</sup>

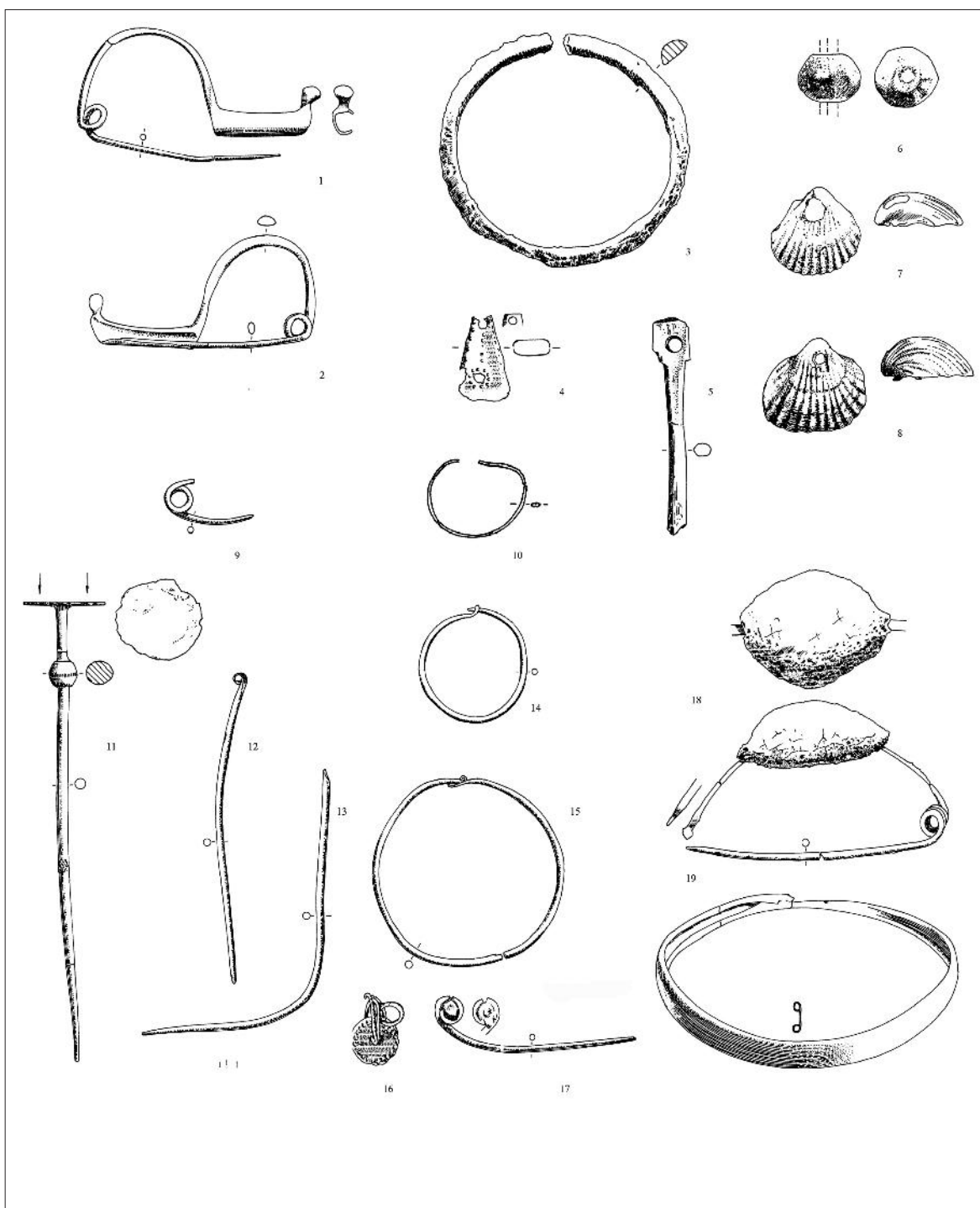


Sl. 21. Humak 13, Nadin, tlocrt i presjeci gr. 9 s višestrukim ukopima: a) ostatci kostura i artefakata na dub. 20–25 cm; ostatci kostura i priloga (igla s pločastom glavom i dr.) na dub. 60–65 cm. (crtež: A. Žderić, 2004.).

Fig. 21. Burial mound 13, Nadin, layout and cross-sections of grave 9 with multiple burials: a) remains of skeleton and artifacts at the depth of 20–25 cm; remains of skeleton and grave goods (pin with a flat head etc) at the depth of 60–65 cm (drawing: A. Žderić, 2004).

<sup>48</sup> K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010, Fig. 6; Pl, 1; T VII, 1, (in print).

<sup>49</sup> W. BUTTLER, 1932, Fig.1–2.



Sl. 22. Prilozi u grobu 9, humak 13, Nadin (crtež: I. Čondić, 2005.).

Fig. 22. Grave goods in gr. 9, burial mound 13, Nadin (drawing: I. Čondić, 2005).

Humak 13, dosta oštećen,<sup>50</sup> sa zatečenim promjerom oko 12 m (tj. 11 m prema sačuvanom obzidu) i visinom od 0,70–1,05 m, sastojao se od krupnoga kamenja i veće količine tamnosmeđe zemlje /Sl. 13/. Njegov obzid /Sl. 14/ dobro je sačuvan (nedostaje mu četvrtina); sastavljen je od krupnoga kamenja; poneko je visoko/široko 1 m. Ono je pravilno nanizano uglavnom u jednom redu. Pri konstrukciji ovog humka, prije podizanja obzida i nasipavanja ograđenog prostora, živac kamena bio je poravnat i njegove udubine izravnate nasutom tamnosmeđom zemljom sa sitnim kamenjem, u kojoj je bilo dosta ulomaka keramike i životinjskih kostiju. Taj nasip, koji je nalegao na matičnu stijenu (slojnicu vapnenca) s crvenicom u njezinim udubinama, ima deb. oko 30 cm. Grobovi (i obzid) podignuti su, dakle, nad nasipom, djelomično i nad matičnom stijenom izravno. U nasipu su mjestimično raspoređene crnkaste površine, poput paljevine, koje se vide i ispod obzida i pojedinih grobova; one upućuju na obredne radnje. Može se pri tome pretpostaviti razbijanje posuda i njihovo razbacivanje po tlu; jer, nađena je vrlo velika količina njihovih ulomaka u svim dijelovima humka, što ističe važnost recipijenata vjerojatno u različitim fazama pogreba, no, bez sumnje već u početnoj fazi gradnje humka, prije



Sl. 23. Nadin, humak 13, gr. 3 (snimio: M. Parica, 2004.).

*Fig. 23. Nadin, burial mound 13, gr. 3 (photo: M. Parica 2004).*

Burial mound 13 was heavily damaged.<sup>50</sup> Its extant diameter measures about 12 m (i.e. 11 m on the basis of preserved enclosing wall) and its height is 0,70 – 1,05 m. It consisted of large stones and great amount of dark brown soil /Fig. 13./. The enclosing wall /Fig. 14/ is well preserved (one quarter is missing); it consists of large stones, some of which measure 1 m in height/width. They were regularly arranged mostly in one course. When this burial mound was constructed, the bedrock had been flattened and its cavities had been leveled with dark brown soil which

<sup>50</sup> Većina kamenja s njega odnesena je; pojedini su grobovi djelomično virili na površini humka. Svi su grobovi bili više ili manje oštećeni; svi su bez poklopca.

<sup>50</sup> Most stones from this burial mound were taken away; certain graves were partially exposed on the surface of the burial mound. All graves were more or less damaged; they were all without lids.

podizanja obzida i većine grobova.<sup>51</sup> Povrh ovog nasipa i grobova prostire se ostatak plašta humka: sloj kamenja i zemlje koji je nejednolično raspoređen (sačuvan) po humku.

Nalaz mjestimično raspoređene crnkaste zemlje/paljevine podsjeća na situaciju u nadinskom humku 8 /Sl. 4/, podno SI padine nadinske Gradine, iz 9.–6. st. pr. Kr.<sup>52</sup> Tu je paljevina (debljine 10–30 cm) s dosta keramike i nagorenih kamenčića, nađena ispod obzida.<sup>53</sup> Tijekom željeznog doba, pri poravnavanju površine (uključujući i grubo klesanje matične stijene), na koju će biti postavljen obzid i nasut humak (humak 8 i 13 u Nadinu), ali i znatno ranije (cetinski humak 6, SZ od Nadina, bez sačuvanih grobova /Sl. 9/), najvjerojatnije su se odvijali obredi koji su uključivali vatru. Slični obredi vjerojatno su postojali i u drugim fazama korištenja pojedinog humka. Je li tu bio prakticiran i

contained small rocks, many pottery sherds and animal bones, before the enclosing wall was raised and the enclosure was filled up. This deposit which is about 30 cm thick, covered the source rock (limestone layer) which contained red soil in its cavities. Graves and enclosing wall were raised on this fill, and partially also on the source rock. In the fill there are some blackish surfaces in places, resembling soot, which are also visible under the enclosing wall and some graves; they point to ritual activities. One can assume they implied breaking pottery and scattering the sherds on the floor since great amount of sherds were found in all parts of the burial mound, which emphasizes the importance of recipients probably in different phases of a funeral, undoubtedly as early as the initial phase of the construction of the burial mound, before the enclosing wall and most of the graves were made.<sup>51</sup> Above this fill and graves there is the remain of the upper layer of the burial mound: layer consisting of rocks and soil which was unevenly distributed (preserved) on the burial mound.

Find of scattered blackish soil/soot is similar to the situation in burial mound 8 /Fig. 4/ at the foot of north–eastern slope of

<sup>51</sup> Odavna je uočena pojava vjerojatno obrednog razbijanja keramičkih posuda oko grobova u liburnskim humcima u Dalmaciji; (Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 83.) Veće količine, vjerojatno hotimice razbijanih keramičkih posuda, ponekad su nađene i u humcima bez grobova, npr. u maloj skupini od tri humka iz Dobropoljaca; (Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 83.) Sličan ritual uništavanja keramičkih recipijenata primjetan je u humcima s pokopom iz brončanog doba. U humku cetinske kulture iz Podvršja nađena je, uz dosta ulomaka keramike po cijeloj površini humka, i jedna posuda s probušenim dnom, koja se vjerojatno koristila u nekom obredu libacije. U spomenutom humku bilo je i sjemenje divlje loze; Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, 42, 58; Recipijenti koji su ovdje, u grobnom kontekstu, razbijani sigurno su sadržavali neku (žrtvenu) tvar.

<sup>52</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 80–82.

<sup>53</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 80–82.

<sup>51</sup> Breaking of ceramic vessels, probably as a part of a ritual, around graves in Liburnian burial mounds was noticed long time ago; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 83; Great amounts of probably intentionally broken ceramic vessels were noticed in burial mounds from the Bronze Age. In the burial mound of the Cetina culture from Podvršje a vessel with perforated bottom was found among many sherds distributed across the surface of the burial mound. This vessel was probably used in some libation ritual. Wild grape pips were found in this burial mound as well; Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, 42, 58; Recipients which were broken in a funeral context definitely contained certain (sacrificial) substances.





Sl. 24. Gr. 6, humak 13 u Nadinu – detalj (snimio: Š. Vrkić, 2004.).

*Fig. 24. Gr. 6, burial mound 13 in Nadin – detail (photo: Š. Vrkić, 2004).*

obred blizak funerarnoj gozbi? Npr. u humku 13, uz gr. 1, na dub. od 60 cm (tj. ispod razine groba i među matičnom stijenom) postoji manja površina (oko 0,50 m) crnkaste zemlje (paljevine) s dosta keramičkih ulomaka (oko 200 kom.), pomiješanih sa životinjskim kostima (i zubima krupnijih životinja), od kojih su neke nagorene. Sličan sloj, s većom količinom keramike, nalazio se uz unutrašnji rub obzida, posred SZ kvadranta, na površini 2 x 1 m, deb. oko 20 cm. Inače, životinjske kosti rasute su gotovo u svim dijelovima humka 13, no njihova analiza nije pružila uvjerljive podatke o intenzivnijem mesarenju, spaljivanju ili drugim srodnim obrednim (gozbenim) radnjama u prostoru humka.<sup>54</sup>

Taj humak, sa svojih 19 grobova, primjer je najbrojnijega liburnskog pokopa pod humcima. U humku iz ninskog Zatona

<sup>54</sup> Elaborat “Zooarheološka analiza ostataka kralješnjaka s liburnskog nalazišta Nadin – Tumul 13” učinio je S. Radović, Zavod za paleontologiju i geologiju kvartara HAZU, Zagreb, 2009 (1–63).



Sl. 25. Gr. 15, humak 13, Nadin – detalj (snimio: Š. Vrkić, 2004.).

*Fig. 25. Gr. 15, burial mound 13, Nadin – detail (photo: Š. Vrkić, 2004).*



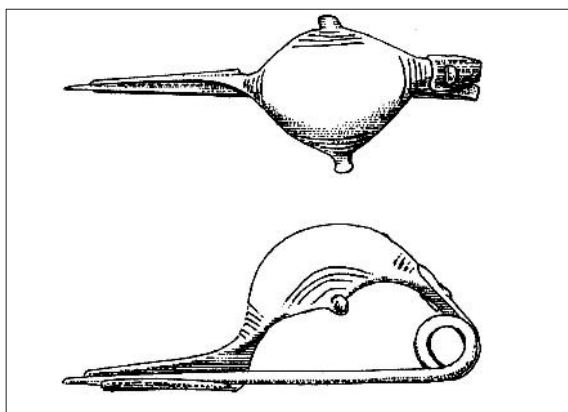
Sl. 26. Gr. 2, humak 13 u Nadinu – detalj (snimio: Š. Vrkić, 2004.).

*Fig. 26. Gr. 2, burial mound 13 in Nadin (detail) (photo: Š. Vrkić, 2004).*

Gradina in Nadin dated to the period from the 9th to 6th centuries BC.<sup>52</sup> In this case soot (10–30 cm thick) with a lot of pottery sherds and burnt rocks was found under the enclosing wall.<sup>53</sup> In the Iron Age rituals involving fire probably took place here, while the terrain was leveled (including rough carving of the source rock) in order to erect the enclosing wall and the burial mound (burial mounds 8 and 13 in Nadin), and also

<sup>52</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 80–82.

<sup>53</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 80–82.



Sl. 27. Brodolika fibula iz gr. 2, humak 13, Nadin (crtež: I. Čondić, 2005.).

Fig. 27. Boat-shaped fibula from grave 2, burial mound 13, Nadin (drawing: I. Čondić, 2005).

bilo je 18, a u humku iz Vrsi 8 grobova.<sup>55</sup> Rijedak je velik broj grobova u liburnskim humcima. Još se ne može definirati karakter (obiteljski ?, gentilni ?) grupnih liburnskih pokopa pod humcima.<sup>56</sup>

Zbog slabe istraženosti nisu uočene “zakonitosti” u planimetriji liburnskih humaka s više grobova; samo je bio naslućen raspored “donekle kružnog nizanja grobova”.<sup>57</sup> Taj raspored “kolektivnog” pokopa u dva više–manje prostorno definirana koncentrična kruga na prostoru sjeverne Dalmacije prvi je put otkriven u iskopanom liburnskom humku 8 iz Vrsi – Kosa kod Mula,<sup>58</sup> no, nije jasno

considerably earlier (Cetina burial mound 6, NW of Nadin, without preserved graves /Fig 9/). Similar rituals probably existed in other phases of use of certain burial mounds. Was a ritual similar to funeral feast practised here? E.g. in burial mound 13, next to grave 13, on the depth of 60 cm (i.e. under the level of the grave and in between the source rock) there was a smaller surface (about 0,50 m) of blackish soil (soot) with a lot of pottery sherds (almost 200 pieces) mixed with animal bones (and teeth of larger animals) some of which were burnt. Similar layer with greater amount of pottery was found near the inner edge of the enclosing wall, in the center of the NW quadrant, on the surface of 2 x 1 m, about 20 cm thick. Animal bones were scattered in almost all segments of burial mound 13. However analysis of these bones did not offer convincing data about intensive butchering and burning, and other similar ritual (festive) activities in the area of burial mound 13.<sup>54</sup>

This burial mound with 19 graves is an example of the greatest number of Liburnian burials under a mound. In the burial mound from Zaton near Nin there were 18 graves, and in the burial mound from Vrsi 8 graves.<sup>55</sup> Great number of graves in Liburnian burial mounds appears rarely. For now it is impossible to define the character (family?, gentile?) of Liburnian group burials under mounds.<sup>56</sup>

<sup>55</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973, 29; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983, 31.

<sup>56</sup> Analiza DNK osteoloških ostataka iz humka 13 iz Nadina, koja je u tijeku, možda će pridonijeti rasvjetljavanju ovog problema.

<sup>57</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1987, 358.

<sup>58</sup> U ovom humku prilozi su postojali samo u tri groba; u jednom je bio privjesak od spondila (*spondylus*); Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973, 29–30; Privjesak od *cardium* školjke nađen je u nadinskom humku 13 (gr. 9).

<sup>54</sup> Report “Zooarchaeological analysis of vertebrates from the Liburnian site of Nadin – tumulus 13” was written by S. Radović, Institute for Quaternary Paleontology and Geology of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb 2009 (1–63).

<sup>55</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973, 29; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1983, 31.

<sup>56</sup> Analysis of DNA osteological remains from the burial mound 13 from Nadin which is underway might contribute to better understanding of this problem.



Sl. 28. Snimka iz zraka cele I na nadinskoj nekropoli na ravnome (2006.).

Fig. 28. Aerial view of cella I at the Nadin flat necropolis (2006).

koliko taj raspored, sličan onomu u humku kod Lopara na Rabu, ali i samom nadinskom humku 13, odražava neke aspekte socio-političkog ustroja liburnskog društva, a koliko je pak uvjetovan drugim razlozima, uključujući i pojavu dugotrajnoga, stoljetnog pokapanja unutar zadanoga, kružno koncipiranog (svetog) prostora.

Nadinski humak 13 potvrđuje postojanje te kružne sheme, točnije, svojevrsnih koncentričnih krugova u rasporedu grobova. Shema ističe dva prostorna prstena, s jasno naglašenim središtem humka. U samom središtu su tri groba (5, 6, 9), do njih, u prvom koncentričnom krugu je većina grobova (zgrčeni), dok je u vanjskom krugu, uz rub

Regular patterns in the planimetry of Liburnian burial mounds with several graves were not noticed due to unsatisfying level of exploration, only the distribution of “roundish arranging of graves” was assumed.<sup>57</sup> This distribution of a “collective” burial in two more or less concentric circles was discovered for the first time in northern Dalmatia in the excavated Liburnian burial mound 8 from Vrsi – Kosa near Mulo;<sup>58</sup> however it is not clear if this distribution, similar to the one from the burial mound near Lopar on the island of Rab, and the Nadin

<sup>57</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1987, 358.

<sup>58</sup> In this burial mound grave goods were found in only three graves; a *spondylus* pendant was in one of them; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1973, 29–30.

humka nanizano šest grobova. Dva spaljena, osobito gr. 4 /Sl. 17–19/, također gravitiraju vanjskom krugu. Ispruženi pokojnici protežu se od sjevernog ruba SI kvadranta do sjevernog ruba JZ kvadranta. “Periferni” smještaj ispruženih pokojnika ponavlja se i u nadinskom humku 12, iz kasnoga brončanog i željeznog doba, koji je prostorno najbliži humku 13; međutim, u humku 8 iz željeznog doba ispruženi pokojnici razmješteni su u različitim prostornim segmentima; nisu isključivo vezani za pojas uz obzid.<sup>59</sup> Kao i nadinski humak 12 (sa 6 grobova), sa središnjim grobom (s najmanje tri zgrčena pokojnika) i s 5 grobova (ispruženih pokojnika, bez arhitekture) oko njega kružno raspoređenih,<sup>60</sup> nadinski humak 13 ističe važnost središta i kružnog oblika.

Pokapanje pokojnika u ispruženom položaju uglavnom se smještalo u mlađa razdoblja liburnske kulture (4.–1. st. pr. Kr.), i kasnije, u doba podmakle romanizacije (Dobropoljci – Lovačka glavica: R 11–12,5 m, vis. 0,85 m, gr. 2,<sup>61</sup> Dobropoljci – Jaruv, položaj Greblje,<sup>62</sup> i dr.), kada u njezin kult mrtvih, s

burial mound 13, reflects some aspects of socio–political organization of Liburnian society, or it might be caused by different reasons, including the phenomenon of long–term, centennial interring inside of a defined, circularly shaped (holy) area.

Burial mound 13 from Nadin confirms existence of this circular scheme, or to be precise certain kind of concentric circles in the distribution of graves. The scheme emphasizes two spatial rings with distinctly pronounced center of the burial mound. Three graves (5, 6, 9) are in the center; most of the graves (crouched) are in the first concentric circle whereas six graves are in the outer circle, near the burial mound edge. Two cremation graves, especially grave 4 /Fig. 17–19/ are closer to the outer circle. Graves with skeletons in an extended position are distributed from the northern edge of the NE quadrant to the northern edge of the SW quadrant. “Peripheral” position of the graves with an extended position appears in burial mound 12 from Nadin as well from the Late Bronze and Iron Ages which is spatially the closest to burial mound 13; however in burial mound 8 from the Iron Age graves with an extended position appear in different segments, they were not concentrated solely near the enclosing wall.<sup>59</sup> As well as burial mound 12 from Nadin (with 6 graves), burial mound 13 from Nadin also emphasizes the importance of a center and of circular shape with its central grave (with at least three crouched skeletons) and five graves (extended skeletons, without architecture) surrounding it in a circular formation.<sup>60</sup>

<sup>59</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 81–82.

<sup>60</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 82–83.

Jedan od ispruženih pokojnika (gr. 6) bio je pokopan s krivim nožem–bodežom.

<sup>61</sup> Uz grob bez arhitekture iz željeznog doba sa zgrčenim pokojnikom bio je podignut grob od kamenih ploča s ispruženim pokojnikom bez priloga, koji je možda iz rimskog doba; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1960, T. XII, 82, 84.

<sup>62</sup> Od dva groba, ukopana u zdravicu, gr. 1 je bio zgrčenac (?) sa škrinjom od ploča, dok je gr. 2, također s arhitekturom od kamenih ploča, sadržavao ispruženog pokojnika; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1960, T. XIII. Sl. 1–2, 81.

<sup>59</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – I. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 81–82.

<sup>60</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – I. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 82–83; One of the deceased in an extended position (grave 6) was buried with a bent knife–dagger.



Sl. 29. Snimka iz zraka istražene cele I na SZ padini nadinske gradine (AeroPixel, 2009.).

*Fig. 29. Aerial view of the explored cella I on the NW slope of the hill-fort in Nadin (AeroPixel, 2009).*

prevladavanjem zgrčenog pokopa, prodiru novi elementi pod helenističkim strujanjima (V. Mrdakovica, Dragišić,<sup>63</sup> Nadin, gr. 1, 2, 3) ili možda pod utjecajem susjednih Japoda (Kastav, Grobišće – Grobnik<sup>64</sup>). Ali, u nekropoli Gradine kod Dragišića ispruženi pokop prevladava već u najstarijim grobnicama (često usječenim u prirodnu liticu), s višestrukim ukopima, izvana obilježenim kružno poslaganim kamenjem, od kraja 6.–3. st. pr. Kr.<sup>65</sup> Ispruženi pokop

Burials of the deceased in an extended position were usually dated to the later periods of the Liburnian culture (4–1 cent. BC) and later, to the period of advanced Romanization (Dobropoljci – Lovačka glavica: R 11–12, 5 m, height 0,85 m, gr. 2;<sup>61</sup> Dobropoljci – Jaruv, position Greblje,<sup>62</sup> etc.) when the crouched

<sup>63</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, T. XX, 11.

<sup>64</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1987, 356; M. BLEČIĆ, 2002, 65–146; M. BLEČIĆ, 2004, 82.

<sup>61</sup> Next to the grave without architecture from the Iron Age with a crouched position of the deceased, a grave was made of stone slabs with an extended position of the deceased, without grave goods, which may belong to the Roman period.

<sup>62</sup> Out of two graves dug into bedrock, gr. 1 contained a skeleton in a crouched (?) position in a stone cist, whereas gr. 2 also with architecture of stone slabs contained an extended skeleton; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1960, 81, T XIII, Fig. 1–2.



Sl. 30. Tlocrt nadinske Gradine (prema: J. Chapman – R. S. Shiel – Š. Batović, 1996.).

Fig. 30. Layout of Gradina in Nadin (after: J. Chapman – R. S. Shiel – Š. Batović, 1996).

ovdje se, dakako, nastavlja u novom, mlađem tipu helenističkih pravokutnih (uzidanih) grobnica 20, 22, 24 (poput onih iz Velike Mrdakovice ili Nadina (gr. 1 i 2 /Sl. 46–47/) koje su građene od klesanoga kamenja (u suho ili s vezivom) i na površini (?) obilježene, tj. ograđene masivnim blokovima, negdje od 2. st. pr. Kr.<sup>66</sup>

Nadinski grobovi (15, 17, 19, 16, 14, 18) u humku 13 /Sl. 11/, ali i pojedini

<sup>65</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, T. XII, T. XVI, T. XXV, 1, 6.

<sup>66</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, 11.

position was abandoned and new elements under Hellenistic influences penetrated into the cult of the dead (V. Mrdakovica, Dragišić,<sup>63</sup> Nadin, gr. 1, 2, 3) or perhaps under the influences of neighbouring Iapodes (Kastav, Grobišće – Grobnik).<sup>64</sup> However in the necropolis of Gradina near Dragišić the extended burial is prevalent in the earliest graves (often cut into a natural cliff) with multiple burials which were marked on the outside by circularly arranged stones, dated from the 6th to 3rd centuries BC.<sup>65</sup> Naturally, extended burial continued in a new, younger type of Hellenistic rectangular (built in) graves 20, 22, 24 (similar to the ones from Velika Mrdakovica or Nadin (gr. 1 and 2 /Fig. 46–47/) which were built of dressed stones (with or without mortar) and marked on the surface (?) i.e. enclosed by massive blocks, approximately from the 2nd century BC.<sup>66</sup>

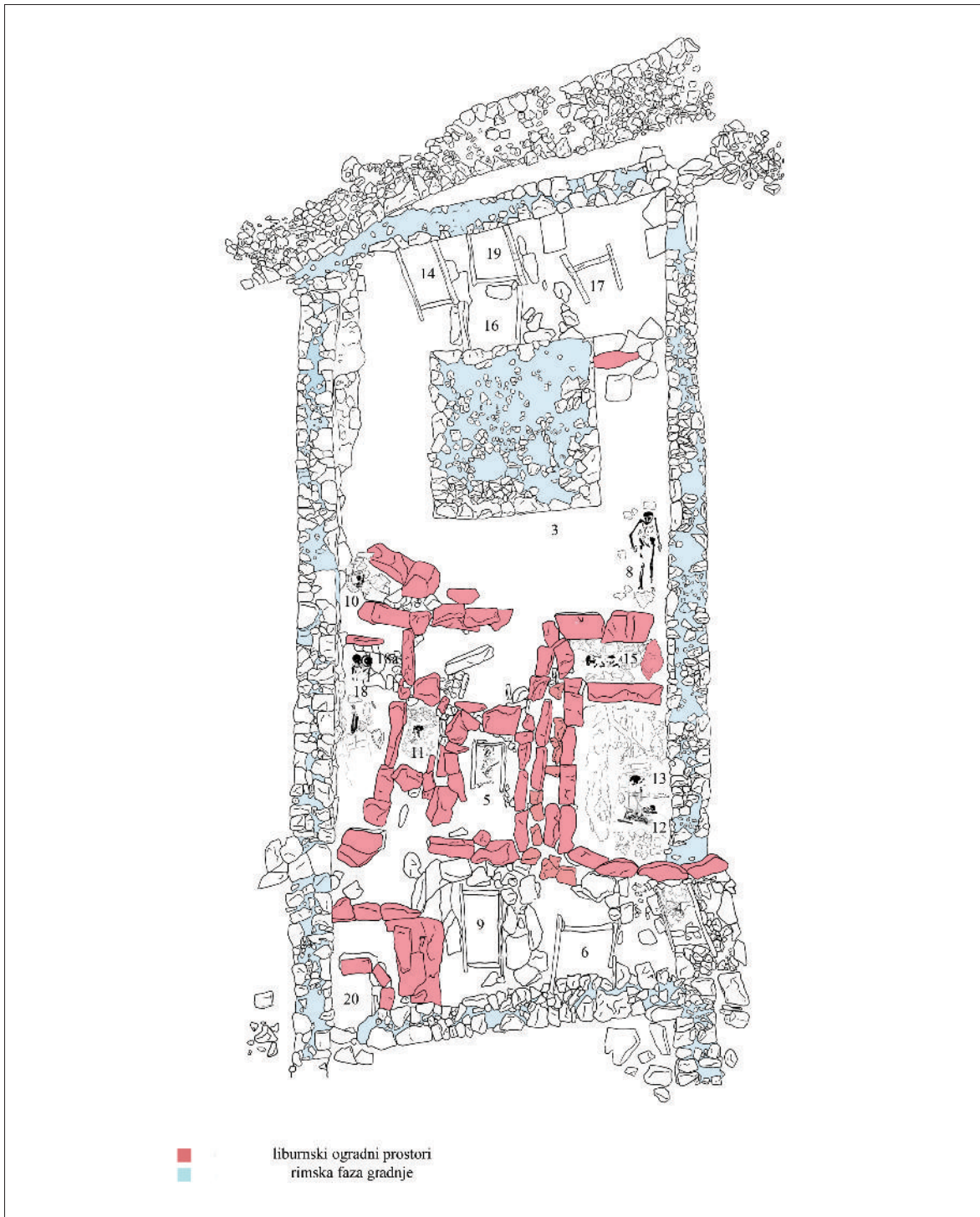
Graves from Nadin (15, 17, 19, 16, 14, 18) from burial mound 13 /Fig. 11/, and certain graves from the Nadin burial mound 8 (9th–6th cent. BC), as well as graves in burial mound 11 from the Late Bronze Age (?), and in burial mound 12 (probably 11th–4th/3rd cent. BC) from

<sup>63</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, 11, Pl. XX.

<sup>64</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1987, 356; M. BLEČIĆ, 2002, 65–146; M. BLEČIĆ, 2004, 82.

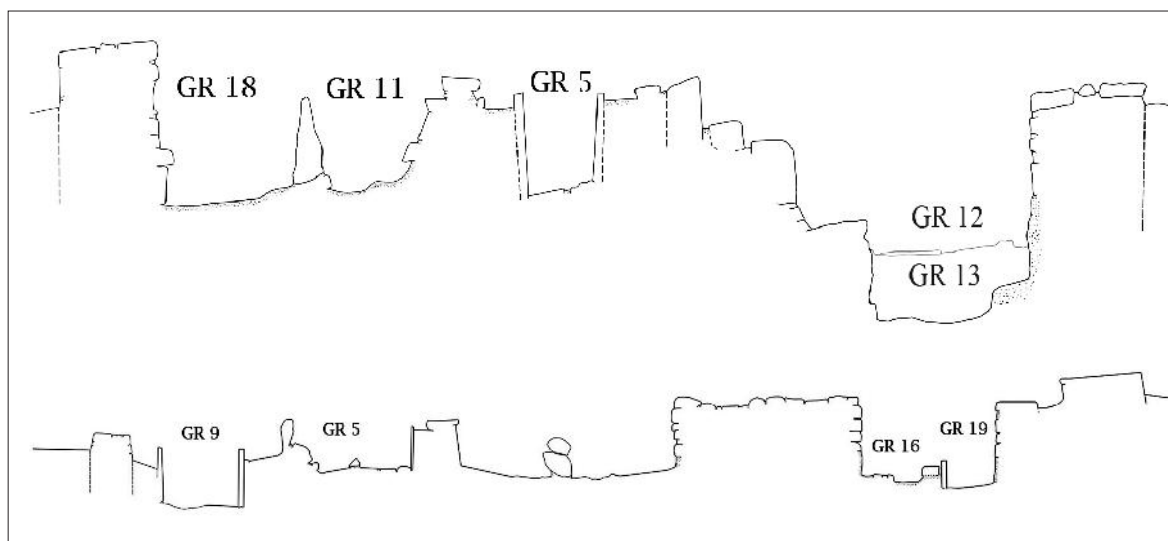
<sup>65</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, 1, 6 Pl. XII, TXVI, Pl. XXV.

<sup>66</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, 11.



Sl. 31. Tlocrt cele I (crtež: 2009.).

Fig. 31. Layout of cella I (drawing from 2009).



Sl. 32. Poprečni i uzdužni presjek cele I (crtež: 2009.).

Fig. 32. Transversal and longitudinal cross-sections of cella I (drawing from 2009).

grobovi u nadinskom humku 8 (iz 9.–6. st. pr. Kr.), zatim grobovi u humku 11 koji su iz kasne bronce (?), te u humku 12 (vjerojatno od 11. do 4.–3. st. pr. Kr.) iz Nadina,<sup>67</sup> upućuju na zaključak da ispruženi pokop i nije tako rijedak i da ga ne treba vezivati isključivo za zadnju fazu liburnske kulture. U humku 13 neki ispruženi pokopi pripadaju samom početku liburnske kulture (gr. 17, s lučnom fibulom tordiranog luka /Sl. 15–16/). Grob 15 /Sl. 15, Sl. 25/ s ispruženim pokojnikom najbogatiji je pokop u humku 13. Svi su nadinski pokopi iz brončanog i željeznog doba s ispruženim pokojnicima bez grobne arhitekture.

U humku 13, u kojem se pokapalo kroz starije željezno doba (9.–6. st. pr. Kr.) koegzistiraju, dakle, zgrčeni (vjerojatno u 11 grobova) i ispruženi pokojnici (u 6 grobova), te oni spaljeni (dva groba). Za sada, to je jedini liburnski primjer uske

Nadin,<sup>67</sup> indicate that extended burial was not that rare and that it should not be related solely to the final phase of the Liburnian culture. In burial mound 13 some extended burials belong to the very beginning of the Liburnian culture (gr. 17, with a twisted-bow fibula /Fig. 15–16/). Grave 15 /Fig. 15, Fig. 25/ with an extended position of the deceased is the richest burial in burial mound 13. All burials from Nadin dated to the Bronze and Iron Ages with extended burials lack grave architecture.

In burial mound 13 which can be dated to the Early Iron Age (9th–6th cent. BC), crouched (probably in 11 graves) and extended burials (in 6 graves) appear simultaneously as well as the cremation burials (two graves). For now this is the only Liburnian example of close spatial and chronological relation between the mentioned types of burials in a burial mound. After the

<sup>67</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 83.

<sup>67</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 83.



prostorne, ali i vremenske povezanosti navedenih tipova pokapanja u humku. Nakon ranoga brončanog doba, konkretno, cetinske kulture (Ervenik,<sup>68</sup> humak u Podvršju,<sup>69</sup> humak 1 na gradini Stanine – Nadin,<sup>70</sup> Krneza – Duševića glavica<sup>71</sup>) /Sl. 7–9/ ovo su prvi primjerci spaljivanja umrlih tijekom željeznog doba na prostoru sjeverne Dalmacije. Humak 13 iz Nadina prvi je, dakle, otkriven primjer biritualnosti (pod humcima) iz željeznog doba: biritualnost pak u jednom humku iz brončanog doba prvi je put u sjevernoj Dalmaciji otkrivena u Krnezi – Duševića glavica /Sl. 8/.<sup>72</sup> Ali, u nadinskom humku 13 spaljivanje u keramičkim žarama još nije precizno datirano /Sl. 17/. U najnovije vrijeme, u liburnskoj kulturi spaljivanje pokojnika u keramičkoj urni ipak je u jednom slučaju (Krneza – Jokina glavica) datirano u 8. st. pr. Kr.<sup>73</sup> Nadinske žare velike su posude (veća je vis. 43,5 cm /Sl. 18/) grube su fature, neukrašene, naglašena trbuha s dvije horizontalne ručke, razvrćena oboda.

Slična kombinacija istih položaja pokojnika (zgrčen, ispružen), odnosno rituala pokapanja (spaljivanje, inhumacija) primjetna je u gr. 4 u nekropoli na ravnome podno gradine iz Dragišića, doduše u potpuno različitom kontekstu, tek iz 4.–3. st.

Early Bronze Age, and the Cetina culture (Ervenik,<sup>68</sup> burial mound in Podvršje,<sup>69</sup> burial mound 1 on the hill–fort Stanine – Nadin,<sup>70</sup> Krneza – Duševića glavica<sup>71</sup>) /Fig. 7–9/ these are the first examples of cremation of the deceased in the Iron Age in the northern Dalmatia region. Burial mound 13 from Nadin is the first example of biritualism (under burial mounds) from the Iron Age; biritualism in a Bronze Age burial mound was discovered for the first time in northern Dalmatia in Krneza – Duševića glavica /Fig. 8/.<sup>72</sup> But in burial mound 13 from Nadin cremation in ceramic urns cannot be precisely dated /Fig. 17/. Cremation of the deceased in the ceramic urn was recently dated to the 8th century BC in one case (Krneza – Jokina glavica).<sup>73</sup> Urns from Nadin are large vessels (the larger measures 43,5 cm in height /Fig. 18/), of coarse fabric, undecorated, with pronounced belly, two horizontal handles and an everted rim.

Similar combination of identical positions of the deceased (crouched, extended), i.e. of the rituals of burying (cremation, inhumation) is noticeable in quite different context dated to the 4th and 3rd centuries BC,<sup>74</sup> in gr. 4 in the flat necropolis at the foot of hill–fort from Gradišić. Grave 4, i.e. grave with three burials, belongs to a

<sup>68</sup> W. BUTTLER, 1932, 354–364.

<sup>69</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, 5–64.

<sup>70</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 86–85.

<sup>71</sup> K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010a (u tisku).

<sup>72</sup> K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010a (u tisku).

<sup>73</sup> U humku su otkrivene četiri urne pokrivene kamenom pločom sa spaljenim pokojnicima: pokopi su datirani metodom C–14 u 800. g. pr. Kr.; B. MARIJANOVIĆ, 2009 (u tisku).

<sup>68</sup> W. BUTTLER, 1932, 354–364.

<sup>69</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – S. KUKOČ, 1988, 5–64.

<sup>70</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 86–85.

<sup>71</sup> K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010a (in print).

<sup>72</sup> K. GUSAR – D. VUJEVIĆ, 2010a (in print).

<sup>73</sup> Four urns with cremated remains covered with a stone slab were discovered in the burial mound. The burials were dated by radiocarbon (C–14) analysis to the year 800 BC; B. MARIJANOVIĆ, 2009 (in print).

<sup>74</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, 8.

pr. Kr.<sup>74</sup> Grob 4, točnije grobnica s tri pokopa, spada u skupinu grobova s neobičnom arhitekturom na Dragišiću. To su četvrtasti ili ovalni prostori, svojim dnom često usječeni u živac, a na površini zemlje ograđeni ovalno postavljenim nizom kamenja.<sup>75</sup> Najgornji pokop u grobu (4A) tipično je liburnski, sa zgrčenim pokojnikom sa škrinjom, ispod njega slijedi spaljeni pokop (4B) i, napokon, onaj s ispruženim pokojnikom (4C).

U oba spaljena groba (4, 13) u nadinskom humku 13, žara s kostima položena je izravno u zemlju. Spaljeni grob 4, s dvije velike keramičke žare, nalazi se u jugoistočnom, a gr. 13 u jugozapadnom kvadrantu /Sl. 11/ Spaljeni grobovi, poput onih ispruženih, nemaju, dakle, arhitekturu; no izvana su omeđeni nizom kamenja. Nemaju ni priloge, osim jedne ukrasne igle u gr. 4, u žari /Sl. 18/, odnosno vrlo usitnjenih dijelova brončanog lima (gr. 13).

Ipak, većina grobova, njih 10, a možda i 11 (svi sa zgrčenim kosturima), bila je ograđena nizom kamenja, najčešće neobrađenog. Samo je gr. 3 imao grobnu škrinju od četiri okomito položene prirodne ploče /Sl. 23/. Grobovi 1 i 9 /Sl. 21/ imali su samo po dvije takve ploče, dok su im ostale stranice bile od neobrađena i nepravilna kamenja.

Višestruki pokop u jednom grobu, bilo pod humkom ili na ravnome, rijedak je u liburnskoj kulturi, osobito u njezinim starijim fazama. Najčešće su se pokapali pojedinačni pokojnici ili pak nekolicina.<sup>76</sup>

group of graves with unusual architecture on Dragišić. These are rectangular or oval spaces, often their bottoms are cut into the bedrock, on the surface they are surrounded by an ovally arranged group of stones.<sup>75</sup> The uppermost burial in the grave (4A) is typically Liburnian, in a crouched position with a cist, underneath is the cremation burial (4B), and finally, the one in an extended position (4C).

In both cremation graves (4, 13) from burial mound 13 from Nadin an urn with bones was placed directly into the earth. Cremation grave 4 with two big ceramic urns was found in the south-eastern quadrant, and grave 13 in the south-western /Fig. 11/. Cremation graves, similar to the extended ones, do not have any architecture, but they are enclosed by a row of stones. They do not contain grave goods, except for one decorative pin in gr. 4, in urn 2 /Fig. 18/, and some tiny pieces of bronze sheet (gr. 13).

However most graves, 10 or perhaps even 11 (all with crouched burials) were enclosed by a row of stones, usually unworked. Only gr. 3 had a stone cist made of four vertically placed natural slabs /Fig. 23/. Graves 1 and 9 /Fig. 21/ had only two such slabs whereas their other sides were made of unworked and irregular stones.

Multiple burial in a single grave, flat or under a burial mound, is rare in the Liburnian culture particularly in its earlier phases. Most frequently individuals or small groups were buried.<sup>76</sup> Multiple burials are usually interpreted as family tombs, with monumental funerary construction, mainly from the last phase of the Liburnian culture (V. Mrdakovica,<sup>77</sup> Dragišić, Nadin).

<sup>74</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, 8.

<sup>75</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, T. III–VI, 6–9.

<sup>76</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1987, 357.

<sup>75</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, 6–9, Pl. III–VI.

<sup>76</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1987, 357.

<sup>77</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 1976, 116; Z. BRUSIĆ, 1980, 11–12, Pl. III, Pl. VII–VIII, Pl. X.



Sl. 33. Jugoistočni dio cele I s razbacanim ulomcima kamenja, arhitektonskih spomenika i crnkastim slojem zemlje SI od četvrtastog postamenta (snimila: M. Čelhar, 2009.).

*Fig. 33. South-eastern segment of cella I with scattered fragments of stones, architectural monuments and blackish layer of soil NE of the rectangular base (photo: M. Čelhar, 2009).*

Višestruki ukopi obično se vezuju za obiteljske grobnice, s monumentalnom grobnom konstrukcijom, uglavnom iz zadnje faze liburnske kulture (V. Mrdakovića,<sup>77</sup> Dragišić, Nadin).

U nadinskom humku 13, gdje je većina (15) grobova imala jednostruki pokop, u gr. 1 pokopano je 5 pokojnika, dok je u gr. 9 bilo minimalno 10 odraslih osoba i dvoje djece.<sup>78</sup> Iako je nekoliko kostura u humku bilo jako dobro očuvano, s prisutnim gotovo svim koštanim elementima, stanje većine kosturnih ostataka je loše. Stoga je

<sup>77</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 1976, 116; Z. BRUSIĆ, 1980, T. III, T. VII–VIII, T. X, 11–12.

<sup>78</sup> Antropološku analizu kostiju uradila je P. Rajić-Šikanjić, 2005, 1–28, s Instituta za antropološka istraživanja u Zagrebu; izvještaj je sažeto publiciran: P. RAJIĆ-ŠIKANJIĆ, *Coll. Antropol.* 30/2006, 795–799.

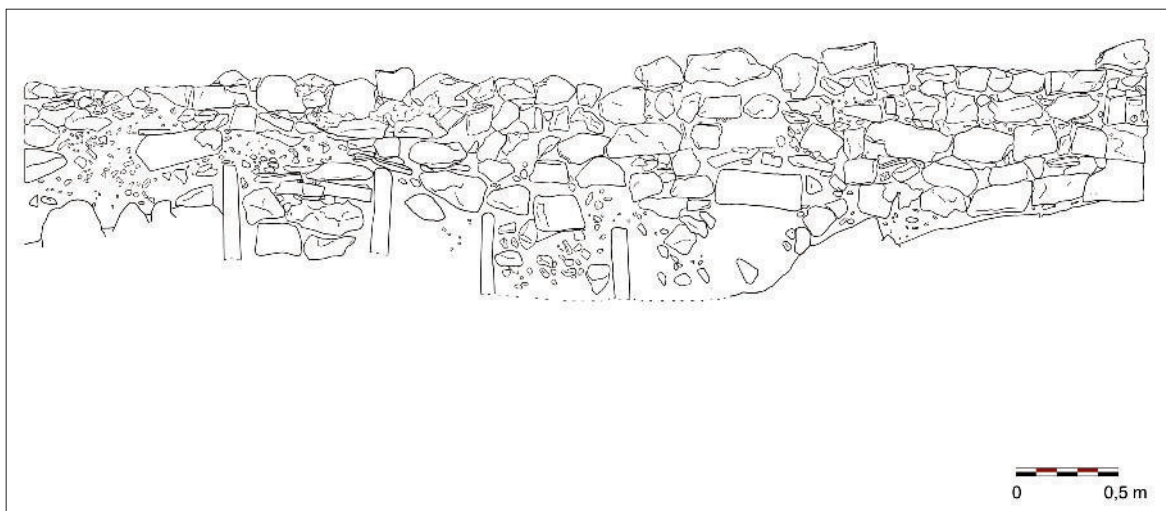
In burial mound 13 from Nadin where most (15) graves contained a single burial, in gr. 1 five individuals were buried, whereas in grave 9 minimally ten adults and two children were interred.<sup>78</sup> Although several skeletons in the burial mound were exceptionally well preserved, with almost all osteological elements, the condition of the majority of bone remains was poor which is why it was difficult to determine



Sl. 34. Ulomak arhitektonskog spomenika ukrašenog zoomorfnim motivom (snimila: M. Čelhar, 2005.).

*Fig. 34. Fragment of an architectural monument decorated with a zoomorphic motif (photo: M. Čelhar, 2005).*

<sup>78</sup> Anthropological analysis of the bones was performed by P. Rajić Šikanjić 2005, 1–28, from the Institute for Anthropological Research in Zagreb; brief report was published: P. RAJIĆ-ŠIKANJIĆ, *Coll. Antropol.* 30/2006, 795–799.



Sl. 35. JI zid cele I podignut nad grobovima 14, 19 (crtež: 2009.).

Fig. 35. SE wall of cella I built on graves 14, 19 (drawing from 2009).

određivanje dobi i spola prisutnih individua bilo otežano. Antropološkom analizom ipak je identificirano 37 individua, od toga šestoro djece (16,2%).<sup>79</sup> Ovaj nadinski humak stoga ima i najveći broj pokopanih pokojnika među liburnskim humcima.

Grob 9 (obiteljska grobnica?) nalazi se gotovo u središtu humka, u skupini grobova (5, 6, 9); pravokutna je oblika (duž. 93; šir. 46–60 cm; dub. oko 65 cm), bez poklopca, s arhitekturom sastavljenom uglavnom od većega neobrađenog kamenja. Prilično loše sačuvani ostatci pojedinačnih kostura nađeni su sve do dna groba /Sl. 21/. U grobu 9 mrtvi su se pokapali jedan iznad drugoga kroz duže razdoblje, no zbog slabe sačuvanosti kostura ne mogu se jasno razgraničiti pojedini pokopi i izvorna

the age and sex. Nevertheless anthropological analysis identified 37 individuals, six of which were children (16,2 %)<sup>79</sup> meaning that this burial mound from Nadin contained the greatest number of buried individuals among all Liburnian burial mounds.

Grave 9 (a family tomb?) is located almost in the center of the burial mound, in a group of graves (5, 6, 9); it is rectangular (length 93 cm, width 46–60 cm; depth ca. 65 cm), without a lid. Its architecture consists mainly of larger unworked stones. Poorly preserved remains of individual skeletons were found all the way to the bottom of the grave /Fig. 21/. In grave 9 the deceased were buried one above the other over a longer period, but due to poor state of skeletons' preservation individual burials and original combinations of their grave goods could not

<sup>79</sup> P. RAJIĆ–ŠIKANJIĆ, 2006, 795–799.

<sup>79</sup> P. RAJIĆ–ŠIKANJIĆ, 2006, 795–799.



Sl. 36. Sl. zid cele I – detalj (snimila: S. Kukoč, 2009.).  
Fig. 36. NE wall of cella I – detail (photo: S. Kukoč, 2009).

kombinacija njihovih priloga.<sup>80</sup> Prilozi u grobu uglavnom su metalni, brončani, te jedan željezni (narukvica /Sl. 20/).<sup>81</sup> Igla s pločastom proširenom glavom i kuglastim dodatkom ispod glave /Sl. 22/ ukrašenim

<sup>80</sup> Narukvica je nađena (na dubini 20–25 cm od površine) uz dislocirane i oštećene ostatke umrlog, vjerojatno u zgrčenom položaju; zatim, u vezi s dubljim pokopima, dvije brončane pracertosoidne fibule, brončana alkica, koštana igla s probušenom glavicom, probušena školjka *cardium*, trokutasti privjesak, brončana naušnica od koluta žice s jednim zašiljenim i drugim zavnutim krajem, ulomak igle s jednom zavojnicom neke fibule. Najdublji pak kostur (oko 65 cm dub.), vrlo mlade osobe, u zgrčenom položaju, položen na živcu, kao prilog imao je iglu s jednom zavojnicom neke fibule, naušnicu ili sljepoočničarku od koluta žice, naušnicu ili privjesak od okrugle brončane ploče, zatim, ukrasnu iglu s ušicom uz lijevo rame. Na približno istoj dubini nađena je i ogrlica u obliku vrpce od brončanog lima sa zavnutim krajevima u presjeku, fibula sa zrnom jantara, zakrivljena igla s nesačuvanom ušičastom glavom i, napokon, ukrasna igla s diskasto proširenom i pločasto zaravnjenom glavom.

<sup>81</sup> S. KUKOČ – M. ČELHAR, 2008, Sl. 12, 89–102.

be clearly distinguished.<sup>80</sup> Grave goods were mostly made of metal – bronze, a single artifact was made of iron (bracelet /Fig. 20/).<sup>81</sup> Pin with a flatly widened head and a



Sl. 37. Četvrtasti postament u celi I (snimila: M. Čelhar, 2009.).  
Fig. 37. Rectangular base in cella I (photo: M. Čelhar, 2009).

<sup>80</sup> Bracelet was found (at the depth of 20–25 cm from the surface) near the dislocated and damaged remains of the deceased, probably in a crouched position; then, related to the deeper burials, two bronze fibulae with certain characteristics of Certosa fibulae from the early phase of their development, small bronze loop, bone pin with a perforated head, perforated *cardium* shell, triangular pendant, bronze earring made of coil of wire with one pointed end whereas the other end is bent, fragment of a pin with a coil of some fibula. The deepest skeleton (about 65 cm deep) of a very young adult, in a crouched position, laid on the bedrock having a pin with a coil of some fibula, earring or a temple ring made of coil of wire, earring or a pendant made of round bronze plate, and perforated decorative pin near the left shoulder as grave goods. At approximately the same depth a ribbon-shaped bracelet made of bronze sheet was found as well as a fibula with an amber bead, bent pin with unpreserved perforated head and finally decorative pin with discoid and flattened head.

<sup>81</sup> S. KUKOČ – M. ČELHAR, 2008, 89–102, Fig. 12.

nizom urezanih crtica, najstariji je artefakt gr. 9, iz 8. st. pr. Kr.<sup>82</sup> U ovom “središnjem” grobu, s najvećim brojem pokopanih, pokapalo se, dakle, od 8. do 6. st. pr. Kr.

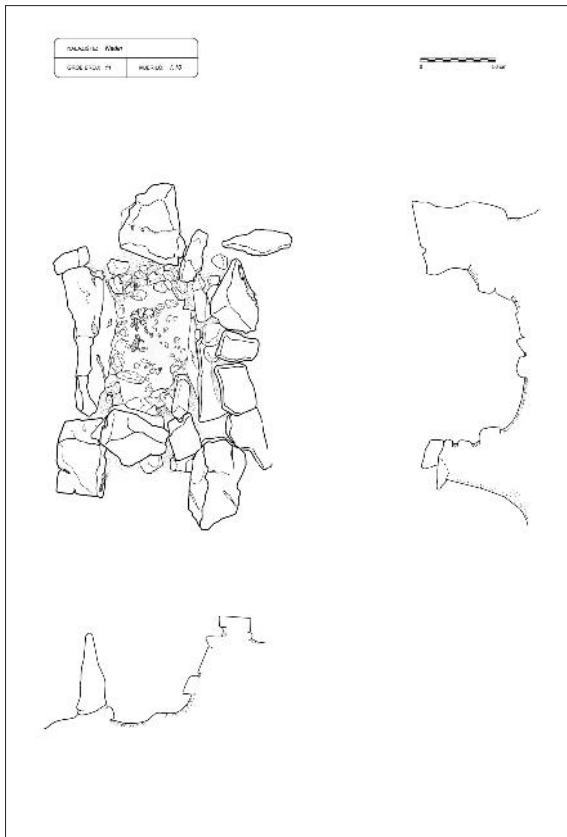
U humku 13 bez priloga bilo je šest grobova (3, 7, 8, 11, 12, 18). Grobovi s prilozima (1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19) pripadaju 9.–6. st. pr. Kr., tj. starijim fazama liburnske kulture. Prilozi su isključivo nakit, dijelovi nošnje (vezice za pojas, toke) i osobnog pribora. Najstariju fazu pokapanja iz 9. st. pr. Kr. najbolje oslikava gr. 17 (s ispruženim pokojnikom, /Sl. 16/) s 28 artefakata. Najveća količina predmeta (preko 120, od čega preko 60 brončanih toka) nađena je u gr. 15 /Sl. 25/,

spherical knob beneath the head /Fig. 22/ decorated with a series of incised lines is the oldest artifact from gr. 9 dated to the 8th century BC.<sup>82</sup> In this “central” grave, with the greatest number of interred individuals, burials were dated from the 8th to 6th centuries BC.

In burial mound 13 there were six graves without grave goods (3, 7, 8, 11, 12, 18). Graves with goods (1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19) belong to the period from the 9th to 6th centuries BC i.e. to the earlier phases of the Liburnian culture. Grave goods consist of jewelry, parts of attire (belt mounts, buttons) and personal items. The earliest phase of burials from the 9th century BC is best illustrated by gr. 17 (with an extended

<sup>82</sup> Iгла ima određene analogije u liburnskim iglama 6. st. pr. Kr. (Nin, gr. 12); Š. BATOVIĆ, 1981, Sl.10–29, 121; Formalno, ona ipak najviše asocira na igle u sastavu liburnskih dvodijelnih fibula tipa Osor iz 8.–7. st. pr. Kr.; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1981, Sl. 9; Inače, osnovnim oblikom igla je srodna iglama iz panonskoga i balkanskoga kulturnog kruga; konkretno, igli iz mlađe kulture polja sa žarama sjeverne Hrvatske (Krupače) te igli iz 8. st. pr. Kr. iz ostave Gajina Pećina kod Drežnika, s vratom ukrašenim kosim urezanim crtama ispod pločaste glave i kuglasto-bikonična odebljanja, ali i iglama s drugih nalazišta (Osredak kod Bosanske Krupe, Glasinac); K. VINSKI–GASPARINI, 1973, T. 100/11; T. 128/13; Ž. ŠKOBERNE, 2002, Sl. 19, 50, 90; Premda igla iz Nadina nema ukrašen vrat, tipološki je vrlo bliska igli iz japodskog groba iz Ostrošca kod Cazina iz 8. st. pr. Kr., sa ženskom nošnjom (s dvije spiralne fibule), karakterističnom za početak željeznog doba u širem balkanskom krugu; B. TERŽAN, 1987, Sl. 11, 8–9; (Iгла je najvjerojatnije nošena na glavi). Također, nadinska igla bliska je iglama sa zadebljanjem i pločastom glavom iz 8. st. kod Histra (Pula, gr. 125) koje imaju analogije na prostoru od srednje Slovenije do sjeverne Italije; S. GABROVEC – K. MIHOVIĆ, 1987, T. XXXI/11, 306, 308.

<sup>82</sup> This pin has certain analogies in Liburnian pins from the 6th century BC (Nin, gr. 12); Š. BATOVIĆ, 1981, 121, Fig. 10–29; Formally it is closest to the pins of the Liburnian two-part fibulae of the Osor type dated to the 8th and 7th centuries BC; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1981, Fig. 9; By its basic shape it is similar to the pins from Pannonian and Balkanic cultural circle; specifically, to the pin belonging to the later Urnfield culture from the northern Croatia (Krupače), and the pin from the hoard Gajina Pećina near Drežnik whose neck is decorated by oblique cuts under the flat head and spherical-biconical knob dated to the 8th century BC, and also to the pins from other sites (Osredak near Bosanska Krupa, Glasinac); K. VINSKI – GASPARINI, 1973, Pl. 100/11; Pl. 128/13; Ž. ŠKOBERNE, 2002, 50, 90, Fig. 19; Although pin from Nadin does not have decorated neck, typologically it is very close to the pin from Iapodean grave from Ostrožac near Cazin dated to the 8th century BC with female attire (with two spiral fibulae) characteristic of the beginning of the Iron Age in the wider Balkanic circle; B. TERŽAN, 1987, 8–9, Fig. 11, 8–9; (Pin was most likely worn on the head); Likewise, pin from Nadin is similar to the Histrian pins with a thickening and plate-shaped head from the 8th century (Pula, gr. 125) which have analogies in the region from central Slovenia to northern Italy; S. GABROVEC – K. MIHOVIĆ, 1987, 306, 308, Pl. XXXI/ 11, 306, 308.



Sl. 38. Tlocrt i presjeci gr. 11 u celi I (crtež: 2009.).  
 Fig. 38. Layout and cross-sections of gr. 11 in cella I (drawing from 2009).



Sl. 39. Gr. 11 u celi I (snimila: M. Čelhar, 2009.).  
 Fig. 39. Gr. 11 in cella I (photo: M. Čelhar, 2009).

također s jednostrukim ispruženim pokopom. U grobu 9 (s 12 pokojnika) bilo je 19 predmeta.

U humku 13 otkriveni su neki novi liburnski artefakti: željezna narukvica (gr. 9) /Sl. 20/, valjkasta ili kolutasta jantarna zrna, igla s alkom u ušici glave (gr. 17, /Sl. 16/). U ovom kontekstu posebno se ističe nadinski gr. 2 s brodolikom fibulom s dva mala kuglasta odebljanja na rubu luka /Sl. 27/.

Igla s alkom vrlo slična nadinskoj poznata je iz Dragišića, među najstarijim artefaktima ove nekropole; kombinirana je s

burial /Fig. 16/) with 28 artifacts. The greatest amount of objects (over 120, of which more than 60 bronze buttons) were found in gr. 15 /Fig. 25/, also with a single extended burial. Nineteen artifacts were found in gr. 9 (with 12 individuals).

In burial mound 13 some new Liburnian artifacts were discovered: iron bracelet (gr. 9) /Fig. 20/, cylindrical or ring-shaped amber beads, pin with a loop in the perforation on the head (gr. 17, /Fig. 16/). In this context it is important to mention grave 2 from Nadin with a boat-shaped fibula with two little spherical knobs on the edge of the bow /Fig. 27/.

osebujnim dugim iglama<sup>83</sup> u grobu 12 iz 6.–5. st. pr. Kr.<sup>84</sup> Iгла (ali i fibula), bez sumnje su značajan dio liburnske nošnje vezane za pokojnikovu glavu (kosu, različita pokrivala). Ta funkcija igala jasno je potvrđena u više novootkrivenih nadinskih grobova djece i odraslih: u humku 13 i na nekropoli na ravnome /Sl. 28/.

U humku 13, kao i mnogim u drugim nadinskim humcima,<sup>85</sup> nije nađen pokop iz mlađih faza liburnske kulture (5./4.–1. st. pr. Kr.).<sup>86</sup> Ali, u to vrijeme intenzivno se pokapalo na nadinskoj nekropoli na ravnome, na sjeverozapadnoj padini Gradine /Sl. 28, Sl. 30/. Dok je nadinski humak 13, usprkos svojim osobitostima, pojava dobro poznata u liburnskom kultu mrtvih, sklop sastavljen od grobova i arhitekture, nazvan cela I /Sl. 29, Sl. 58/, unutar velike nadinske nekropole na ravnome, u biti je prvi takav istražen liburnski oblik; dao je, stoga, neka nova, mada neizbježno ograničena saznanja o strukturi jednoga liburnskog groblja na ravnome tijekom “starijega“ željeznog doba, zatim u helenizmu, osobito u procesu romanizacije liburnske zajednice. U novije doba, nešto od tih liburnsko–rimskih dodira u prostoru nekropole najbolje je zabilježeno u samom Zadru (*Iader*) na velikoj nekropoli

A pin with a loop, which is very similar to the pin from Nadin, is among the oldest artifacts from the necropolis in Dragišić; it was found together with interesting long pins<sup>83</sup> in grave 12 from the 6th and 5th centuries BC.<sup>84</sup> Pin (and fibula) undoubtedly represent an important part of the Liburnian attire related to the deceased person's head (hair, different types of head dress). This function of pins was firmly confirmed in several newly discovered graves of adults and children in Nadin: in burial mound 13 and at the flat necropolis /Fig. 28/.

In burial mound 13, just like in many other burial mounds from Nadin,<sup>85</sup> there were no burials from the later phases of the Liburnian culture (5th/4th–1st cent. BC).<sup>86</sup> During this period the flat necropolis in Nadin, on the north–western slope of Gradina was used intensively for burials /Fig. 28, Fig. 30/.

Burial mound 13 from Nadin, despite its specific features, represents a well known phenomenon in the Liburnian cult of the dead, whereas composition consisting of graves and architecture, designated as “cella I” /Fig. 29, Fig. 58/, within great flat necropolis in Nadin stands out as the first such Liburnian form that was explored. “Cella I” offered some new, but inevitably limited insights about the structure of a Liburnian flat cemetery during the

<sup>83</sup> Igle imaju na vrhu nastavak oblikom vrlo srodan završetku dugih igala s roščićima iz delmatske (srednjodalmatinske) kulture iz 7.–6. st. pr. Kr. Usp. B. ČOVIĆ, 1987, Sl. 26/6, 459.

<sup>84</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, T. X–XIV, 12.

<sup>85</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 78–83.

<sup>86</sup> No, u nadinskomu humku 12 pokapalo se i u najmlađem razdoblju liburnske kulture; Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 83.

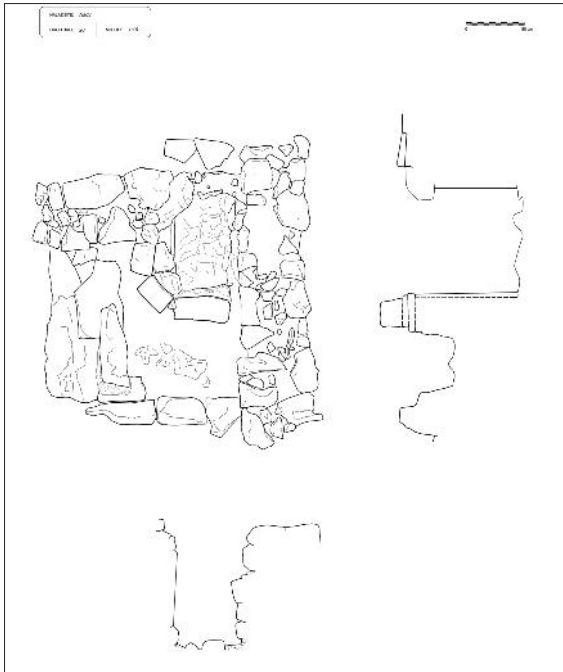
<sup>83</sup> These pins have an extension at the top which is very similar morphologically to the endings of long pins with horn-shaped knobs from Delmatian (Central Dalmatian) culture from the 7th and 6th centuries BC. Cf.; B. ČOVIĆ, 1987, 459, Fig. 26/6.

<sup>84</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, 12, Pl. X–XIV.

<sup>85</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 78–83.

<sup>86</sup> However there are burials from the latest period of the Liburnian culture in burial mound 12 from Nadin; Š. BATOVIĆ – N. ČONDIĆ, 2005, 83.





Sl. 40. Tlocrt i presjeci gr. 20 u celi I (crtež: 2009.).  
Fig. 40. Layout and cross-sections of gr. 20 in cella I (drawing from 2009).

na Relji,<sup>87</sup> no tamo je liburnska osnova na kojoj se provodila romanizacija, arheološki lošije sačuvana nego u Nadinu, kvantitativno slabije odražena u kultu mrtvih. I izvan sfere mrtvih, Nadin je sa svojim spomenicima (iz rimskog doba: kult Latre,<sup>88</sup> različiti onomastički ostatci), odavna uočen kao nalazište posebno pogodno za proučavanje odnosa između onog autohtonoga liburnskog i rimskog. U susjednoj pak Aseriji (*Asseria*) također je slabije nego u Nadinu sačuvana autohtona komponenta bitna u objašnjenju romanizacije; posebno je problematičan



Sl. 41. Gr. 20 u celi I (snimila: M. Čelhar, 2009.).  
Fig. 41. Gr. 20 in cella I (photo: M. Čelhar, 2009).

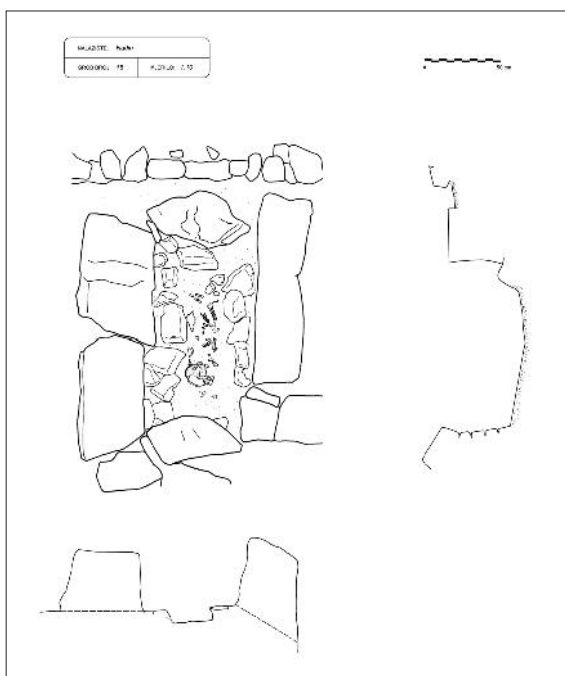
“Early” Iron Age, then in Hellenism, and particularly in the process of Romanization of the Liburnian community. Recently some of the Liburnian–Roman contacts in a necropolis area were best recorded in Zadar itself (*Iader*), at a large necropolis at Relja;<sup>87</sup> at this site Liburnian basis which was romanized was preserved less well than it was in Nadin and it was quantitatively less present in the cult of the dead. Except for the sphere of the dead, Nadin was recognized long time ago as a site particularly suitable for the study of relations between the autochthonous Liburnian and Roman elements due to its monuments (Roman-era ones: cult of Latra,<sup>88</sup> different

<sup>87</sup> I. FADIĆ, 2006, 350; I. FADIĆ, 2007, 166; S. GLUŠČEVIĆ, 2002, 383; S. GLUŠČEVIĆ, 2005, 1–424.

<sup>88</sup> J. MEDINI, 1984, 223–243.

<sup>87</sup> I. FADIĆ, 2006, 350; I. FADIĆ, 2007, 166; S. GLUŠČEVIĆ, 2002, 383; S. GLUŠČEVIĆ, 2005, 1–424.

<sup>88</sup> J. MEDINI, 1984, 223–243.



Sl. 42. Tlocrt i presjeci gr. 15 u celi I (crtež: 2009.).  
Fig. 42. Layout and cross-sections of gr. 15 in cella I (drawing from 2009).

nedostatak liburnskih oblika iz starijih faza željeznog doba.<sup>89</sup>

Arheološko istraživanje nadinske nekropole na ravnome počelo je iskapanjem cele I u 2005. godini,<sup>90</sup> i nastavilo se u lipnju 2009.<sup>91</sup> kada je cela u cijelosti istražena.<sup>92</sup> Nekropola je

onomastic remains). In adjacent Asseria autochthonous component important for the explanation of Romanization was preserved less well than it was in Nadin; lack of the Liburnian forms from the earlier phases of the Iron Age is especially problematic.<sup>89</sup> Archaeological research of the flat necropolis from Nadin started with an excavation of cella I in 2005<sup>90</sup> and it continued in June of 2009,<sup>91</sup> when the cella was explored completely.<sup>92</sup> The necropolis is situated on both sides of the old road, at



Sl. 43. Gr. 15 u prostoru cele I (snimila: S. Kukoč, 2009.).

Fig. 43. Gr. 15 in the area of cella I (photo: S. Kukoč, 2009).

<sup>89</sup> O ostacima liburnske nekropole v. N. KLARIN, 2001, 23–71; Z. BRUSIĆ, 2005, 7–24.

<sup>90</sup> U sklopu projekta S. Kukoč “Kult mrtvih na istočnom Jadranu u željezno doba”, Ministarstvo ZO Republike; S. KUKOČ, 2005, 307–309; S. KUKOČ – Š. BATOVIĆ, 2006, 65–72.

<sup>91</sup> U sklopu projekta S. Kukoč “Naselja i groblja na istočnom Jadranu u željezno doba, simbolički aspekti”, Ministarstvo ZO Republike Hrvatske, uz financijsku pomoć Grada Benkovca.

<sup>92</sup> S. KUKOČ – M. ČELHAR, 2010, (u tisku); S. KUKOČ – M. ČELHAR, 2010a, (u tisku).

<sup>89</sup> About the remains of the Liburnian necropolis, N. KLARIN, 2001, 23–71; Z. BRUSIĆ, 2005, 7–24.

<sup>90</sup> Within the project of S. Kukoč “Cult of the dead in the eastern Adriatic in the Iron Age”, Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Croatia; S. KUKOČ, 2005, 307–309; S. KUKOČ – Š. BATOVIĆ, 2006, 65–72.

<sup>91</sup> Within the project of S. Kukoč “Settlements and cemeteries in the eastern Adriatic in the Iron Age, symbolical aspects”, Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Croatia, with the financial support of the town of Benkovac.

<sup>92</sup> S. KUKOČ – M. ČELHAR, 2010; S. KUKOČ – M. ČELHAR, 2101a, (in print).

smještena s obje strane stare prometnice, podno Gradine (*Nedinum*), točnije, između Gradine i Križove glavice, gradinskog naselja iz ranoga brončanog doba /Sl. 30/.

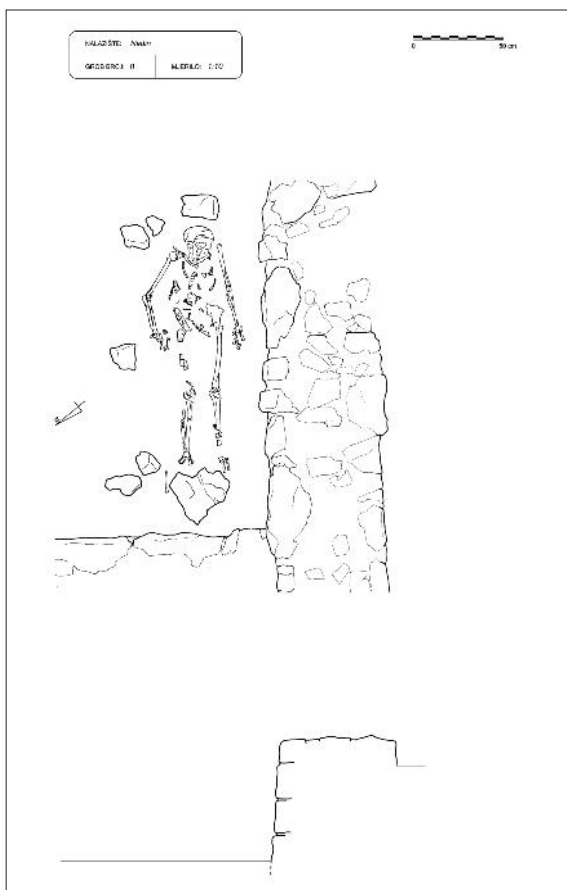
Kulturni sloj u celi I pretežno je jednolična tamna zemlja s dosta sitnog i nešto krupnijeg kamenja; nalazi se gotovo do same površine. Jedino oko četvrtastoga zidanog objekta povrh tog sloja je sloj sastavljen od dosta kamenja različitih veličina, uključujući i arhitektonske ulomke urušene sa zidova cele i s četvrtastog objekta /Sl. 33./. U kulturnom sloju razbacana je i izmiješana različita, više–manje fragmentirana arheološka građa: staklena, keramička, metalna, ljudske kosti, te spomenuti kameni ulomci (nadgrobni spomenici helenističko–rimskog tipa i dr.) koncentrirani oko četvrtastog objekta, sigurno postamenta nekog spomenika ili edikule (?). Prosječna dubina iskopa je oko 1 m, a njegova najveća dubina (oko 1,6 m) na položaju grobova 14 i 16. Na većem dijelu cele zdravicu čini prirodno zaravnjena i zakošena vapnenačka matična stijena, ponegdje s istaknutim usjeklinama i gotovo pravilnim udubinama; rijetko je matična stijena neznatno obrađivana (priklesana). Prostorna struktura cele I, tj. nekropole (posebno arhitektura grobova) jasno je određena geomorfološkim osobinama nadinskog pejzaža. U njemu su i danas brojni ostatci starih kamenoloma, gdje se iz vapnenačkih zaravnjenih stijena u graditeljske svrhe (nekropola, bedemi, stan) vadio kamen (slojnice) koji se lako i pravilno lomio.

Kao posljedica liburnskih i rimskih zahvata oblikovana su dva osnovna prostorna dijela u celi /Sl. 31/; prvi, u

the foot of Gradina (*Nedinum*), or to be precise, between Gradina and Križova glavica, hill–fort settlement from the Early Bronze Age /Fig. 30/.

Cultural layer in cella I for the most part consists of uniform dark soil with a lot of small and somewhat larger rocks; this layer can be found almost at the surface. Only around the rectangularly constructed object this layer was covered by another one consisting of a lot of rocks of different sizes, including architectural fragments collapsed from the walls of the cella and rectangular object /Fig. 33/. Various, more or less fragmented archaeological material is scattered and mixed in the cultural layer: glass, ceramic, metal finds, human bones and stone fragments (funerary monuments of Hellenistic–Roman type etc.) are distributed around the aforementioned rectangular object, which must have been a base of some monument or aedicule (?). Average depth of the trench is around 1 m; it is deepest (ca. 1,6 m) at the position of graves 14 and 16. In the larger part of the cella bedrock consists of a naturally flattened and sloped limestone source rock, with distinct fissures and almost regular cavities in places; source rock was rarely worked (dressed). Spatial structure of the cella I, i.e. of the necropolis (especially the architecture of the graves) is clearly determined by geomorphological characteristics of the Nadin landscape in which we can still see numerous remains of old quarries. Stone (layered type) which breaks easily and regularly was taken from these quarries, from the flattened limestone rocks for building purposes (necropolis, walls, houses).

As a consequence of Liburnian and Roman interventions there are two main spatial segments in the cella /Fig. 31/ the first,



Sl. 44. Tlocrt i presjeci gr. 8 (crtež: 2009.).

Fig. 44. Layout and cross-sections of gr. 8 (drawing from 2009).

njezinoj SZ polovici, s gustom “mrežom“ pokopa, i drugi (II), s četvrtastim postamentom, koji ovdje dominira; oko njega i općenito u južnom dijelu cele liburnski grobovi bitno su prorijeđeni i uglavnom devastirani. Izgled drugog (II) dijela cele dobrim je dijelom, dakle, uvjetovan izgradnjom postamenta nad starijim (liburnskim) pokopima. Mogu se, dakle, izdvojiti i pratiti dvije osnovne faze izgradnje cele, odnosno, nekropole: liburnska, iz željeznog doba, i rimska, točnije liburnsko–rimska iz vremena

in its north–western half, with a dense netlike pattern of burials, and the second (SE) with the rectangular base which is dominant here; around it and generally in the southern part of the cella Liburnian graves are rare and mostly devastated. The look of the second (SE) part of the cella is for the most part conditioned by building of the base over earlier (Liburnian) burials.

Two basic phases of building the cella, i.e. necropolis, can be distinguished: Liburnian, dated to the Iron Age, and Roman, or more precisely Liburnian–Roman from the Romanization period.

In the Roman period cella was a part of a regular pattern of Liburnian–Roman necropolis of the planned type “near the



Sl. 45. Gr. 18 i spaljeni grob 18a u keramičkoj žari u celi I (snimila: M. Čelhar, 2009.).

Fig. 45. Gr. 18 and cremation grave 18a in a ceramic urn in cella I (photo: M. Čelhar, 2009).



Sl. 46. Položaj istraženih grobova (liburnskih i spaljenih rimskih) na nadinskoj nekropoli podno Gradine (izrada karte: I. Čondić, 2009.).

Fig. 46. Position of explored graves (Liburnian and Roman cremation ones) at the Nadin necropolis at the foot of Gradina (map by I. Čondić, 2009).

romanizacije. Jer, cela je u rimsko doba bila sastavni dio pravilnog rastera liburnsko–rimske nekropole planiranog tipa “uz prometnice“ (*Gräberstrassen*). Nekropola je bila sastavljena od mreže pravokutnih grobnih prostora (cele), koji se i danas mjestimično vide na terenu. Cele su na površini od 500 x 100 m raspoređene oko prometnice u dva niza, dijelom i u tri. Ova planimetrija nekropole ustanovljena je povremenim rekognosciranjem terena, osobito 1983.–1986.<sup>93</sup> I dimenzije njezinih cela do sada su se pretpostavljale na osnovi terenskog opažanja. Iskapanjima pak 2005. i

roads” (*Gräberstrassen*). It consisted of a network of rectangular grave parcels (cellae) which can still be seen in places. Cellae are distributed over the surface of 500 x 100 m delineating the road in two rows, at some segments even in three rows. This planimetry of the necropolis was discovered by occasional field surveys, especially from 1983 to 1986.<sup>93</sup> Dimensions of the cellae were hitherto assumed on the basis of field survey observations. Excavations in 2005 and 2009 revealed the exact dimensions of the rectangular cella measuring 14 x 6,8 m.

For now it is impossible to determine precisely the beginning of the construction of a

<sup>93</sup> J. CHAPMAN – R. S. SHIEL – Š. BATOVIĆ, 1996, Sl. 94, 124.

<sup>93</sup> J. CHAPMAN – R. S. SHIEL – Š. BATOVIĆ, 1996, Fig. 94, 124.

2009. god utvrđeno je da je pravokutna cela I obuhvaćala površinu od 14 x 6,8 m.

Za sada nije moguće točno vremenski odrediti početak izgradnje vrlo prostrane mreže pravilnih cela; bila je podignuta, sudeći prema celi I, nad starijom liburnskom nekropolom, koja je također, u stanovitoj mjeri, bila planirana. Podignuta nad liburnskim grobljem, pravilna “rimska” grobna planimetrija samo djelomično je “negirala” i uništila stariju liburnsku prostornu strukturu. Drugoj “rimskoj” fazi, koju je još teško vremenski točno definirati, pripadaju ogradni zidovi cele /Sl. 35–36/, četvrtasti postament /Sl. 37/, spaljeni pokopi u žari (10, 18a, /Sl. 45, Sl. 49/) i pokretni spomenici “rimskog” tipa: ulomci ukrašenih i neukrašenih kamenih nadgrobničkih (?) spomenika, sitni artefakti. Samo se između postamenta i SI zida cele, ispod sloja s arhitektonskim ulomcima i sloja s tamnosmeđom zemljom s dosta školjke i sitnog kamenja, prostirao sivkasti sloj s pepelom i većom količinom životinjskih kostiju. Na ovom mjestu nema naznaka o pokapanju; vjerojatno su se tu odvijali funerarni obredi.<sup>94</sup> Također, uz SI zid bili su koncentrirani svi spaljeni pokopi.<sup>95</sup> Ne može se, međutim, zaključiti koji je grob četvrtasti postament “označavao”, vjerojatno neki nesačuvan i spaljen (?).

very large network of regular cellae. Judging from the cella I, this network was built on the earlier Liburnian necropolis which was also planned to a certain extent. Raised on the Liburnian cemetery, regular “Roman” planimetry of cemetery only partially “negated” and destroyed earlier Liburnian spatial structure.

Enclosing walls of the cella /Fig. 35–36/, rectangular base /Fig. 37/, cremated burials in urns (10, 18a, /Fig. 45, Fig. 49/) and movable monuments of the “Roman” type: fragments of decorated and undecorated stone funerary (?) monuments and small artifacts belong to the second “Roman” phase which is difficult to determine chronologically. Only between the base and the NE wall of the cella, a greyish layer with ash and great amount of animal bones was found beneath the layer with architectural fragments and the layer with dark brown soil with a lot of rubble and small rocks. There are no signs of burials at this spot; most likely funerary rituals took place there.<sup>94</sup> In addition, all cremation burials were found near the NE wall.<sup>95</sup> It is impossible to ascertain which grave was “marked” by the rectangular base, probably some unpreserved cremation grave (?).

The cella walls are 60–65 cm thick, they were made of roughly dressed and unworked stones, of different shapes and sizes, mostly rectangular, bound by mortar, arranged in horizontal courses. Horizontal stratification and certain regularity of stones are visible only at segments of certain walls

<sup>94</sup> Drugačija je situacija između postamenta i JZ zida cele, gdje su sačuvani ostatci pokapanja (gr. 8, gr. 3 ?) i općenito veća količina razbacanih ljudskih kostiju.

<sup>95</sup> I uz spaljeni grob 10, u razini dna urne, sačuvao se tanki sloj pepela i gareži na površini od 10 x 15 cm.

<sup>94</sup> There is a different situation between the base and the SW wall of the cella where remains of burials were preserved (gr. 8, gr. 3?) and generally greater amount of scattered human bones.

<sup>95</sup> A thin layer of soot and ash covering the area of 10 x 15 cm was preserved near cremation burial 10, at the level of the bottom of the urn.

Zidovi cele široki su 60–65 cm, građeni su od slabo klesana i neobrađena kamenja, različitih veličina i oblika, uglavnom četvrtastih, vezanih žbukom, složenih u horizontalne nizove.

i.e. of entire wall surface /Fig. 36/. Walls have two faces and the interior is filled with a mixture of stones, rubble and mortar (*opus incertum*). The height of excavated walls is around 1 m.



Sl. 47. Izbor artefakata iz nadinske grobnice 1 (Arheološki muzej u Zadru, snimio: I. Čondić, 2007.).

Fig. 47. Selection of artifacts from grave 1 in Nadin (Archaeological Museum in Zadar, photo: I. Čondić, 2007).

Horizontalna slojevitost i određena pravilnost kamenja vidljivi su tek na dijelovima pojedinog zida, odnosno, zidnog plašta u cijelosti /Sl. 36/. Imaju dva lica i unutrašnjost ispunjenu mješavinom kamenja, škalje i žbuke (*opus incertum*). Visina iskopanih zidova je oko 1 m. Na nekoliko mjesta su oštećeni, prekinuti u nekoliko svojih gornjih slojeva: u nekim

The walls were damaged at several places, and they were also interrupted in several upper layers: in certain corners of the cella, then the wall (SW) which goes over gr. 4 /Fig. 31/. North-eastern wall (at the distance of 2 m from the northern corner of the cella) is intersected by a course of stones, more precisely larger slabs, whose function remains unknown for now. These slabs lead to adjacent, unexplored (NE) cella. We can see



Sl. 48. Gr. 12 s pokojnikom i prilozima (snimila: M. Čelhar, 2009).  
 Fig. 48. Gr. 12 with a skeleton and grave goods (photo: M. Čelhar, 2009).

kutovima cele, zatim zid (JZ) koji ide preko gr. 4. /Sl. 31/ SI pak zid (na udaljenosti od 2 m od S kuta cele) presijeca niz kamenja, točnije većih ploča, za sada nejasne funkcije, koje zalaze u susjednu, još neiskopanu (SI) celu. Zidovi su, dakle, podizani preko pojedinih grobova /Sl. 35/ ili izravno na kamenom živcu ili na nasipu zemlje i kamenja. Ponegdje, npr. na potezu SI zida, postoji i svojevrsno temeljno proširenje, različite širine, mjestimično s dosta žbuke /Sl. 36/.

Ogradni zidovi cele i četvrtasti postament građeni su istom tehnikom. Postament (dim. 2,73 x 2,55 m) podignut je nad slojem (deb. 20–30 cm) sitnoga kamenja pomiješanog s tamnom, odnosno, svijetlom smeđom zemljom, nad kamenim živcem. Taj sloj osobito se dobro vidi sa SZ i JI strane postamenta. On je ovdje djelomično služio izravnavanju terena pri podizanju postamenta, ali i zidova cele. Postament je zidan od nekoliko “slojeva”, uglavnom srednjeg i sitnijeg kamenja i

that the walls were built over certain graves /Fig. 35/ or directly on the bedrock or on a fill of soil and rocks. In some places, e.g. at the segment of the north–eastern wall there is a kind of widening at the bottom, of varying width, with a lot of mortar in places /Fig. 36/.

Enclosing walls of the cella and rectangular base were built by using the same technique. The base (dimensions 2,73 X 2,55 m) was erected above the layer (20–30 cm thick) of small rocks mixed with dark, and light brown soil, above the bedrock. This layer is particularly easily recognizable from the NW and SE sides of the base. It was used here partially for leveling the terrain prior to raising the base, and the cella walls.

The base was built of several “layers”, mostly of medium–sized and small rocks and mortar. However, the stratification of its cross–section is minor. There is a thick deposit of mortar on the horizontal surface of the base. As opposed to the interior, the base has a more regular face on its four outer sides, made of roughly dressed medium–sized stones which were partially horizontally arranged. Certain regularity (horizontality) in the arrangement of rectangular cuboids is most evident on the NW frontal (?) side of the object /Fig. 37/. It was probably elaborated with some “fine” architectural elements; some of quite large fragments of dressed cuboids (monument base?) were found precisely around it together with the remains of stone monuments decorated in relief /Fig. 38/.

All burials in the cella are Liburnian except for two cremation burials. Nineteen graves were discovered in the cella (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18–18a, 19, 20). However judging from the human bones scattered in the cella area, originally there must have been many more. Many graves were partially damaged, especially



žbuke. No, slojevitost njegova presjeka ipak je neznatna. Na horizontalnoj plohi postamenta debela je naslaga žbuke. Za razliku od unutrašnjosti, izvana, sa svoje četiri strane, postament ima pravilnije zidano lice od priklesana kamenja, srednje veličine, koje je djelomično horizontalno uslojeno. Stanovita pravilnost (horizontalnost) u slaganju četvrtastih kvadera naočitija je na SZ, frontalnoj (?) strani objekta /Sl. 37/. On je, najvjerojatnije, bio nadograđen nekim “finijim” arhitektonskim elementima; upravo oko njega nađeno je, uz ostatke reljefno ukrašenih kamenih spomenika /Sl. 38/, vrlo velikih ulomaka klesanih kvadera (baza spomenika?).

Svi su pokopi u celi liburnski, osim dvaju spaljenih. U celi je otkriveno 19 grobova (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18–18a, 19, 20). No, sudeći prema ljudskim kostima razbacanim u prostoru cele, izvorno ih je moralo biti znatno više. Dobar dio grobova djelomično je oštećen, posebno njihova arhitektura (većini nedostaje poklopna ploča); kosturi i prilozima su više–manje dislocirani. Ta oštećenja uglavnom su posljedica očito velikih intervencija na liburnskoj nekropoli pri podizanju “rimskih” ogradnih zidova cele, postamenta i najmlađih ukopa iz 1.–2. st. n. Kr., ali i tijekom starijih liburnskih stoljetnih ukapanja. Novopodignuti zidovi cele na više mjesta “negiraju” stariju, zatečenu situaciju na nekropoli; konkretno, oni su djelomično nalegli na pojedine grobove. To je općenito najočitije u JI dijele cele u vezi s grobovima 14, 19, odnosno, u SZ dijelu cele u vezi s grobovima 6, 20; ponekad se stare grobne konstrukcije koriste



Sl. 49. Rimski pokop u keramičkoj žari, grob 10 (snimila: M. Čelhar, 2009.).

*Fig. 49. Roman burial in a ceramic urn, grave 10 (photo: M. Čelhar, 2009).*

their architecture (most lack the covering slab), skeletons and grave goods are more or less dislocated. These damages are mostly a consequence of obviously large-scale interventions on the Liburnian necropolis when “Roman” enclosing walls of the cella were built as well as the base and the latest burials from the 1st and 2nd centuries BC, and also during the earlier Liburnian centuries-long interment. Newly built cella walls “negate” the earlier situation at the necropolis; specifically, they partially lie on some graves. It is most evident in the SE section of the cella in relation to graves 14, 19, and in the NW section of the cella in relation to graves 6, 20; sometimes old grave constructions were used as a kind of a wall foundation, e.g. cella wall was built in gr. 14 /Fig. 35/ or in graves 19, 20 /Fig. 35, Fig. 40–41/.

Several skeletons were found *in situ*, with more or less disturbed original position (or lack) of some bones, but with accompanying grave goods: specifically, gr. 5 (child’s) /Fig. 52–54/, gr. 8 /Fig. 44/, gr. 11 (child’s) /Fig. 38–39/, gr. 12 /Fig. 48/, gr. 13

kao svojevrsni temelj zidu, npr. zid cele podignut u gr. 14 /Sl. 35/, ili pak u grobovima 19, 20 /Sl. 35, 40–41/. *In situ* je ipak nađeno nekoliko kostura, dakle, s više ili manje poremećenim izvornim položajem (ili nedostatkom) pojedinih kostiju, ali s pripadajućim grobnim priložima: konkretno gr. 5 (dječji) /Sl. 52–54/, gr. 8 /Sl. 44/, gr. 11 (dječji) /Sl. 38–39/, gr. 12 /Sl. 48/, gr. 13 /Sl. 50–51/, gr. 15 (dječji) /Sl. 42–43/, gr. 18 /Sl. 45/ i svi spaljeni pokopi u keramičkoj žari (gr. 7, 10, 18a). Najsačuvaniji grobovi su 11 i 13, s gotovo cjelovitom arhitekturom i grobnim priložima. *In situ* je, dakle, 10 pokojnika, od čega troje djece, četvero odraslih i tri spaljena, kojima se za sada ne može utvrditi spol.<sup>96</sup>

U celi I postoji nekoliko tipova grobne arhitekture. Najčešća je škrinja (sa zgrčenim pokojnikom položenim na bok) sastavljena od okomito postavljenih prirodnih ploča prosječne deb. oko 5–6 cm (gr. 4, 5, 6, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20). Nije cjelovito sačuvana niti jedna; škrinjama uglavnom nedostaju poklopnice. One su ipak nađene nad grobovima 11, 13, ali napukle i urušene /Sl. 38–39, Sl. 50/. Zbog slabe sačuvanosti arhitekture groba 12 (dijelovi okomitih ploča i poklopnice /Sl. 50/) njegova se škrinja, sa zgrčenim pokojnikom, pretpostavlja. Jedna pak okomita ploča u sastavu groba 19 bila je obrađena, zaobljenih bridova. U grobu 5 (dim. 67 x 48 cm; dub. 52 cm), sa zgrčenim pokojnikom na žučkastoj glinastoj zemlji (zdravica?), grobne ploče su, kao i kod nekih drugih grobova, prilagođene

/Fig. 50–51/, gr. 15 (child's) /Fig. 42–43/, gr. 18 /Fig. 45/ and all cremation burials in ceramic urns (gr. 7, 10, 18a). Best preserved graves are 11 and 13, with almost complete architecture and grave goods. Ten skeletons were found *in situ*, of which three children, four adults and three cremated individuals, whose sex could not be determined for now.<sup>96</sup>

There are several types of grave architecture in cella I. A cist (with a crouched corpse lying on its side) consisting of upright natural slabs with average thickness of about 5–6 cm is most frequent (gr. 4, 5, 6, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20). Not a single cist was preserved completely; they mostly lack lids. They were found, although broken and collapsed /Fig. 38–39, Fig. 50/ on graves 11, and 13. Due to poor condition of preservation of the architecture of grave 12 (fragments of vertical slabs and lid /Fig. 50/) existence of its cist (with a crouched corpse) is only assumed. A vertical slab from grave 19 was dressed, with rounded edges. In gr. 5 (dimensions 67 x 48 cm; depth 52 cm) which contained a crouched burial on a yellowish clay soil (bedrock?), grave slabs were adjusted to the sloping bedrock, as we have seen on some other graves. A lot of graves (4, 6, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20) although having a well preserved cist or some of its characteristic details, were robbed in the past which is why they contain no substantial cultural remains.

Up to now the depth of a Liburnian grave cist of about 1 m was considered to be unusual. Perhaps this pronounced depth, noticed at several graves /Fig. 32/ in the cella (90–95 cm, gr. 6; 80 cm, gr. 9; 91 cm, gr. 20) was a consequence of adjustment of the standard Liburnian type of grave cists (1 x 0,

<sup>96</sup> Antropološka analiza osteoloških ostataka iz cele I je u tijeku.

<sup>96</sup> Anthropological analysis of osteological remains from cella I is underway.

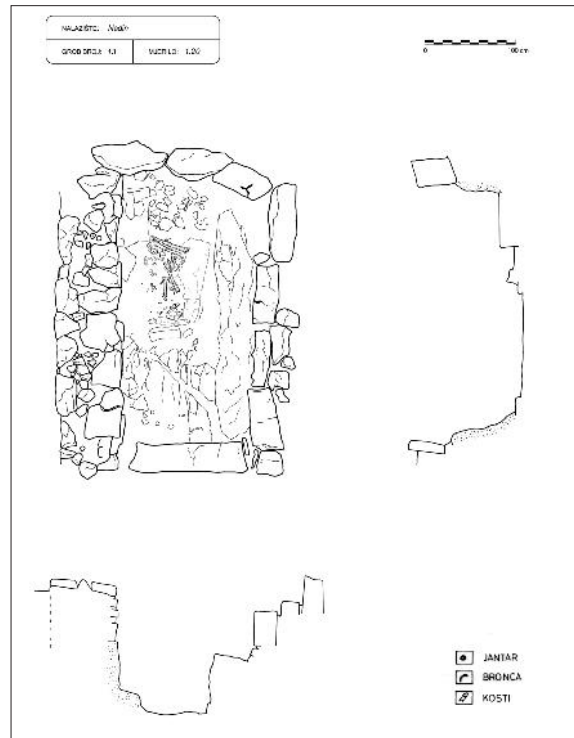


Sl. 50. Ograđeni prostor s ostacima kamene škrinje gr. 12 i velikom poklopom pločom gr. 13 – ispod gr. 12 (snimila: M. Čelhar, 2009.).

*Fig. 50. Enclosure with the remains of a stone cist of gr. 12 and a large cover slab of gr. 13 – located under gr. 12 (photo: M. Čelhar, 2009).*

zakošenom kamenom živcu. Dosta grobova (4, 6, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20), iako ima relativno dobro sačuvanu grobnu škrinju ili pak neke njezine karakteristične detalje, bilo je već u prošlosti očišćeno; stoga su bez značajnih kulturnih ostataka

Do sada je dubina liburnske grobne škrinje od oko 1 m smatrana neuobičajenom. Možda je ta naglašena dubina, uočena kod više grobova /Sl. 32/ u celi (90–95 cm, gr. 6; 80 cm, gr. 9; 91 cm, gr. 20) posljedica prilagođavanja standardnoga liburnskog tipa grobnih škrinja (1 x 0,50; dub. 0,50–0,60 m) potrebama višestrukoga



Sl. 51. Tlocrt i presjeci gr. 13 (crtež: 2009.).

*Fig. 51. Layout and cross-sections of gr. 13 (drawing from 2009).*

50; depth 0,50–0,60 m) to the needs of multiple (family) burial in the last (?) centuries of the Liburnian culture. These quite deep graves with cists (4, 6, 20, 9 etc.) cannot be dated for now due to lack of finds *in situ*. Mixed osteological remains of different (?) individuals were found in some of them as well as some cultural remains indicating their long-term (?) use (besides, funerary stone cist similar to the Liburnian example, with dimensions 120 x 96 cm, 80 cm deep, with a crouched corpse, and without grave goods was dated to the Middle Bronze Age with certainty /Fig. 8/).<sup>97</sup>

The north-eastern and north-western wall lean heavily on gr. 20, which is located in

<sup>97</sup> See note 22.

(obiteljskog) pokopa u zadnjim (?) stoljećima liburnske kulture. Ali, ti dosta duboki grobovi sa škrinjom (4, 6, 20, 9 i dr.) ne mogu se za sada datirati zbog nedostatka priloga *in situ*. U nekima od njih nalaze se izmiješani osteološki ostatci različitih (?) individua, te kulturni ostatci koji bi upućivali na njihovu dugotrajniju (?) upotrebu (osim toga, kamena grobna škrinja poput liburnske, dim. 120 x 96, s dubinom od 80 cm, sa zgrčenim pokojnikom bez priloga, sigurno je datirana već u srednje brončano doba /Sl. 8/).<sup>97</sup>

Gr. 20, u samom kutu cele, na koji su nalegli SI i SZ zid, na vrhu svoje kamene škrinje ima zanimljiv polukružni niz četvrtastog kamenja /Sl. 40–41/. Ono je izvorno kružno (?) ograničavalo grobnu škrinju; stoga blijedo asocira na običaj jasnoga kružnog označavanja pojedinoga groba nizom neobrađenog kamenja na nekropoli podno Gradine u Dragišiću<sup>98</sup> ili pak u Ninu<sup>99</sup>. U celi I postoji i dobro poznat tip liburnske grobne arhitekture od neobrađenog kamenja različitih dimenzija i oblika. I ta vrsta arhitekture uglavnom prati “zgrčence”, koji su u celi dominantni. Konkretno, u grobovima 11, 13, 15 (zgrčeni) pokojnik bio je ograđen nizom sitnijeg /Sl. 38–39, Sl. 42–43, Sl. 51/, a u grobu 8 (ispruženi) nizom srednjeg kamenja /Sl. 44/. Grob 18 nije imao arhitekturu /Sl. 45/. Malobrojni ispruženi pokojnici (gr. 8, 18) u celi, dakle, uglavnom nemaju dobro sačuvanu i izrazitiju arhitekturu. Ispruženi pokojnici

the corner of the cella. This grave has an interesting semicircular row of rectangular stones at the top of its stone cist /Fig. 40–41/. Originally these stones marked the grave cist in a circular formation (?); therefore they faintly evoke ritual of clear circular designation of a separate grave by a row of unworked stones at the necropolis at the foot of Gradina in Dragišić<sup>98</sup> or in Nin.<sup>99</sup>

In cella I there is also a well known type of Liburnian grave architecture made of unworked stones of different shapes and dimensions. This type of architecture can also be related to crouched burials which are dominant in the cella. Specifically in graves 11, 13 and 15 (crouched) corpse was enclosed by a row of small stones /Fig. 38–39, Fig. 42–43, Fig. 51/ and in gr. 8 (extended) corpse was enclosed by a row of medium-sized stones /Fig. 44/. Gr. 18 did not contain any architecture /Fig. 45/. Few extended burials (gr. 8, 18) in the cella chiefly do not have well preserved or distinct architecture. Extended burials are located near the cella walls, near the north-eastern, or south-western wall.

Perhaps originally there was a family (?) burial of extended corpses (devastated gr. 3) in the cella which might have been analogous by its architecture to the burials in graves 1 and 2, explored in 1968 /Fig. 46–47/.<sup>100</sup> Namely although in the latest excavations in 2005 and 2009 a lot of human bones and archaeological, mainly Hellenistic material which is typologically (chronologically) similar to the material from graves 1 and 2 from Nadin (with a lot of grey

<sup>97</sup> Vidi bilj. 22.

<sup>98</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, T. XI, 6.

<sup>99</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2002, Sl. 7, 217.

<sup>98</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, 6, Pl. XI.

<sup>99</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2002, 217, Fig. 7.

<sup>100</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 115, T XXV.



Sl. 52. Gr. 5 u sjevernom dijelu prostora cele I (snimila: S. Kukoč, 2009.).

Fig. 52. Gr. 5 in northern part of the area of cella I (photo: S. Kukoč, 2009).

nalaze se uza zidove cele, sjeveroistočni, odnosno, jugozapadni zid. Možda je u celi izvorno bio i obiteljski (?) pokop ispruženih pokojnika (devastiran gr. 3) koji je arhitekturom eventualno bio analogan pokopu u grobovima 1 i 2, istraženima 1968. godine /Sl. 46–47/.<sup>100</sup> Naime, iako je i u posljednjim iskapanjima 2005., 2009. god. na mjestu uništenog gr. 3 /Sl. 31/ i u njegovoj neposrednoj blizini nađeno dosta ljudskih kostiju i arheološke, mahom helenističke građe, koja je tipološki (vremenski) srodna građi iz nadinskih gr. 1 i gr. 2 (s dosta sive reljefne keramike)<sup>101</sup>

<sup>100</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, T. XXV, 115.

<sup>101</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, Sl. 34, 124.

relief pottery)<sup>101</sup> were found at the place of the destroyed gr. 3 and in its immediate surrounding, osteological remains of the deceased and architecture of gr. 3 were not found *in situ*.<sup>102</sup> We can see that the type of burial similar to graves 1 and 2 from Nadin was not confirmed with certainty in cella I.

These monumental graves without preserved lids (probably family graves with extended burials) were made of roughly worked massive limestone slabs (20–45 cm thick) placed vertically and horizontally around the grave.<sup>103</sup> Only grave 1 (length

<sup>101</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 124, Fig. 34.

<sup>102</sup> The area of gr. 3 was definitely destroyed (dug over) during the Croatian War of Independence.

<sup>103</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 114, 121, Fig. 120, Pl. XXVI.



Sl. 53. Gr. 9; u drugom planu gr. 5 (snimila: M. Čelhar, 2009.).

Fig. 53. Gr. 9; in the background gr. 5 (photo: M. Čelhar, 2009).

osteološki ostaci pojedinih pokojnika i arhitekture groba 3 nisu ustanovljeni *in situ*.<sup>102</sup> U celi I, dakle, još nije sigurno utvrđen tip pokopa poput gr. 1 i 2 iz Nadina. Ti monumentalni grobovi, bez sačuvanih poklopnica, vjerojatno obiteljske grobnice s ispruženim pokojnicima, rađeni su od neznatno klesanih masivnih kamenih ploča od vapnenca (deb. 20–45 cm) postavljenih okomito i vodoravno oko groba.<sup>103</sup> Na terenu je još vidljiv samo gr. 1 (duž. 1,90; šir. 1,25; vis. 0,82–1,18 m), s

<sup>102</sup> Jer, prostor gr. 3 bio je definitivno uništen (prekopan) za vrijeme Domovinskog rata.

<sup>103</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, Sl. 120, T. XXVI, 114, 121.

1,90; width 1,25; height 0,82–1,18 m) is still recognizable, with ten skeletons, at the position Ograda, about 100 m west of Gradina /Fig. 46/.<sup>104</sup>

All cremation burials in the cella (gr. 7, 10, 18a) had a funerary urn. In gr. 7 it was of coarse fabric, without grave goods so that it is not datable. Gr. 10 is a typical Roman burial with a ceramic urn with a lid, circularly enclosed by a row of irregular stones /Fig. 49/. Between the urn and enclosing stones was a lamp with a stamp OCTAVI (late 1st and 2nd cent. AD). Another lamp (CASII) was found among the finds from the Roman period, scattered across the cella (glass artifacts, stone monuments, pottery, coins: the as of Agrippa and Domitian).

Burial of a single deceased person is present in all well preserved graves; however, as previously mentioned, multiple burial might have originally been represented in some of the devastated graves, especially the very deep ones (graves 6, 20, and others), probably in grave 3 which was never precisely located as it was dug over.

Orientation of graves is for the most part uniform; SE–NW direction is dominant, which is also the direction of longitudinal walls of cella I. Only two graves deviate from this orientation (12, 15 /Fig. 31/), laid out in NE–SW direction.

The second basic spatial whole of the cella, its NW half, reflects pre–Roman spatial structure at its best due to Roman intervention

<sup>104</sup> Recently, during 2009 grave 2 was completely covered up and is no longer visible after expanding the courtyard of the house towards the village road through Staro selo (“old village”). Since the village of Nadin is spreading rapidly towards the slopes of old *Nedinum*, numerous monuments are at risk and their protection should be intensified urgently.

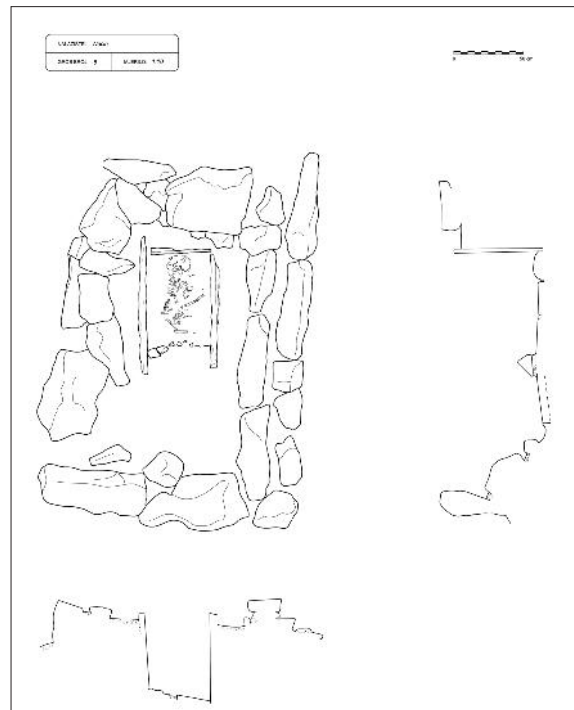
desetak pokojnika, na položaju Ograda, oko 100 m zapadno od Gradine /Sl. 46/.<sup>104</sup>

Svi spaljeni pokopi u celi (gr. 7, 10, 18a) imali su grobnu žaru. I dok je ona u gr. 7 bila grube fakture i bez priloga, pa se ne može vremenski odrediti, gr. 10 je tipičan rimski pokop s keramičkom žarom s poklopcem, kružno ograđenom nizom nepravilnoga kamenja /Sl. 49/. Između urne i ogradnog kamenja nađena je lucerna s pečatom OCTAVI (kraj 1. i 2. st. n. Kr.). Među materijalom iz rimskog razdoblja, razbacanim po cijeloj celi (stakleni artefakti, kameni spomenici, keramika, novčići: as Agripe i Domicijana) nađena je i lucerna CASII.

U svim sačuvanim grobovima primjetan je samo jednostruki pokop; no, višestruki pokop, kako je spomenuto, možda je izvorno postajao u nekim devastiranim grobovima, posebno u onima vrlo dubokim (grobovi 6, 20, i drugi) vjerojatno i u nikad točno ubiciranom, prekopom gr. 3. Orijentacija grobova uglavnom je ujednačena; dominira pravac JI–SZ, što je i smjer pružanja uzdužnih zidova cele I. Od ove orijentacije jasno odstupaju samo dva groba (grobovi 12, 15 /Sl. 31/) postavljena u pravcu SI–JZ.

Druga osnovna prostorna cjelina cele, njezina SZ polovica, zbog znatno slabije intervencije u rimsko doba, najbolje odražava predrimsku prostornu strukturu.

<sup>104</sup> U najnovije vrijeme, tijekom 2009., proširenjem dvorišta jedne kuće prema seoskom putu, grob 2, na putu kroz Staro selo, u potpunosti je zatrpan i više nije vidljiv na terenu. Kako se selo Nadin ubrzano širi na padine starog Nedinuma, brojni su spomenici ugroženi i njihova zaštita trebala bi se hitno intenzivirati.



Sl. 54. Tlocrt i presjeci gr. 5 (crtež: 2009.).

*Fig. 54. Layout and cross-sections of gr. 5 (drawing from 2009).*

of much smaller scope. We can see Liburnian enclosing of space around one or several graves; the areas are in contact and they lean on each other forming a kind of horizontal rows, of which we can barely recognize three, most clearly the central one with graves 18, 11, 5, 12, 13. The related data will be more specific only after the area of adjacent cella and other cellae at the necropolis are explored as well. For now it is not clear to what extent certain Liburnian enclosed grave areas (Liburnian “parcels”) stretched under the walls of cella I. Best preserved original Liburnian situation in the cella refers to the “central” belt of graves (15, 12, 13, 11, 18, 5, partially 20). However, even here, near the NE wall there were some of the latest burials, those Roman cremation ones (gr. 10, 18a /Fig. 45, Fig. 49/).



Sl. 55. Prostorni odnos četvrtastog postamenta, grobova i “pregrade” u II dijelu cele I (snimila: S. Kukoč, 2009.).

*Fig. 55. Spatial relation of the rectangular base, graves and “partition” in SE segment of cella I (photo: S. Kukoč, 2009).*

Radi se o liburnskom ograđivanju prostora oko 1 ili više grobova; prostori se dodiruju i naslanjaju jedan na drugi, te “povezuju” u svojevrsne horizontalne nizove, od kojih se naziru tri, najjasnije onaj srednji s grobovima 18, 11, 5, 12, 13. Podatci o tome bit će konkretniji tek kada se istraži prostor susjednih i drugih cela na nekropoli. Sada je još nejasno koliko se neki liburnski ograđeni grobni prostori (liburnske “parcele”) pružaju ispod zidova cele I. Najsačuvanija izvorna liburnska situacija u celi odnosi se, dakle, na “srednji” pojas grobova (15, 12, 13, 11, 18,

In the southern part of the cella, behind the base /Fig. 31, Fig. 55/ we can barely recognize a belt of more regularly distributed Liburnian graves (14, 16, 17, 19). Enclosing and outer marks in form of massive stones were not preserved on these graves which were originally quite close to one another. Density of graves, in which an enclosed area i.e. grave with its architecture leans onto another one, intensifies the impression of order of a Liburnian necropolis from the Iron Age whose arrangement seems to be planned ahead. Uniform orientation of its grave architecture



5 djelomično i 20). No, i tu su, gotovo uz sam SI zid, bili “ubačeni” najmlađi pokopi, oni rimski spaljeni (gr. 10, 18a /Sl. 45, Sl. 49/).

U južnom dijelu cele, iza postamenta /Sl. 31, Sl. 55/ također se naslućuje pojas pravilnijeg nizanja liburnskih grobova (14, 16, 17, 19). Ali, ograđivanje i izvanjsko označavanje masivnim kamenjem ovih grobova, koji su i izvorno u prostoru bili dosta zbijeni, nije se sačuvalo. Zbijenost grobova, pri čemu se jedan ograđen prostor, odnosno grob sa svojom arhitekturom naslanja na drugi, pojačava dojam uređenosti, štoviše stanovite planiranosti liburnske nekropole iz željeznog doba. Tome pridonosi i prilično ujednačena orijentacija njezine grobne arhitekture, odnosno, umrlih. Ograđivanje veće ili manje grobne parcele (s jednim ili više grobova) izvodilo se vrstom obzida izvedenog u “tehnicu” kombiniranja okomito postavljenoga i horizontalno poslaganoga četvrtastog kamenja različitih veličina, često vrlo masivnog. Ograđivanje grobova bilo je istodobno s gradnjom pojedinih grobova. Iako je kamenje neobrađeno, ono je ponekad bilo oštro i precizno lomljeno. Ovo arhitektonsko isticanje mjesta pokopa nije strano liburnskoj kulturi, ali upravo u Nadinu ima stanovite monumentalne naglaske, koji podsjećaju, između ostalog, na neke formalno srodne istarske pojave iz brončanog (Vrčin) i željeznog doba (Gradina iznad Limskog kanala, Nezakcij i dr.).<sup>105</sup> Samo jednom ograđeno je više grobova kamenom ogradom, konkretno,

i.e. of the deceased contributes to this general impression.

A larger or smaller grave parcel (with one or several graves) was enclosed by a kind of wall, made by using a “technique” of combining vertically placed and horizontally laid rectangular stones of different sizes, often quite massive. Enclosing was simultaneous with the construction of separate graves. Although stones were not dressed, sometimes they were broken sharply and precisely. This architectural emphasizing of the burial place is not unknown in the Liburnian culture, but it is exactly in Nadin that it has certain monumental elements which are reminiscent of some formally similar Istrian phenomena from the Bronze (Vrčin) and Iron Ages (Gradina above Limski kanal, Nezakcij etc), among others.<sup>105</sup>

In only one case several graves were enclosed by a stone fence, specifically graves 12 and 13; one grave is above the other. Enclosed area (dimensions 1,5 x 3 m) around graves 12 and 13 spreads on the step-like source rock /Fig. 50–51/. Gr. 13 with preserved cist and grave goods is partially under the SE wall; the deceased had lied on a flattened source rock /Fig. 50/.

Enclosing of the grave area was not so well preserved in gr. 4, 6, 9 or gr. 11 which actually “used” enclosing walls of adjacent burials: graves 5 and 18. One of the most monumental details of grave enclosing is a stone (slab) measuring about 1 m in height /Fig. 45/ placed vertically between graves 11 and 18. It is likely that the area around grave 20 was also enclosed /Fig. 31, Fig. 40–41/. Enclosed grave parcels can be recognized in this part of the

<sup>105</sup> J. MLADIN, 1969, prilog I; K. MIHOVILIĆ, 1972, 8, 43.

<sup>105</sup> J. MLADIN, 1969, appendix I; K. MIHOVILIĆ, 1972, 8, 43.

grobovi 12 i 13 položeni su jedan povrh drugoga. Ograđeni prostor (dim. 1,5 x 3 m) oko grobova 12 i 13 prostire se nad stepeničasto profiliranom matičnom stijenom. /Sl. 50, Sl. 51/. Grob 13, sa sačuvanom škrinjom i prilozima, neznatno je podvučen pod JZ zid; pokojnik je ležao na poravnatoj matičnoj stijeni /Sl. 51/. Ograđivanje prostora oko groba slabije je sačuvano kod gr. 4, 6, 9 ili pak kod gr. 11, koji je zapravo “iskoristio“ ograde susjednih pokopa: groba 5, odnosno, 18. Jedan od najmonumentalnijih detalja grobnog ograđivanja jedna je stijena (ploča) visoka oko 1 m /Sl. 45/, okomito postavljena između gr. 11 i 18. Ograđen je, vjerojatno, bio i prostor oko groba 20 /Sl. 31, Sl. 40–41/. Ograđene grobne parcele mogu se prepoznati u ovom dijelu cele i na mjestima gdje nisu otkriveni pokopi.

Ogradna konstrukcija ipak je najdojmljivija oko gr. 5; tekla je na udaljenosti od 20 do 25 cm od grobne škrinje koju je obrubljivala sa svih strana u cijeloj njezinoj visini, s jednim ili dva (?) niza kamenja /Sl. 52, Sl. 53/. Ova ogradna konstrukcija, kao i sve druge, nema vezivni materijal, niti su njezini dijelovi čvršće povezani.<sup>106</sup> Škrinju (bez sačuvanog poklopca) mjestimično je nadvisivala desetak cm. Nije jasno koliko je masivna konstrukcija oko gr. 5 izvorno bila vidljiva

cella and in places where burials were not discovered.

Enclosing construction is most impressive around gr. 5; it was 20–25 cm distant from the grave cist which it enclosed on all sides in full height, with one or two (?) courses of stones /Fig. 52–53/. This enclosing construction, as all others, has no bonding agent whatsoever, nor were its parts bound firmly.<sup>106</sup> It was about 10 cm higher in places than the cist (without preserved lid).

It is not clear to what extent was the massive construction around grave 5 visible from all sides as enclosing constructions around graves 11, 5, 12 and 13 lean on adjacent enclosed areas with their longitudinal (and transversal) sides; it is unclear whether this Liburnian enclosing was originally visible at all at the surface.

On a small excavated sample of the Nadin necropolis – cella I, for which we do not know as yet how representative it is, we may discuss certain planning of the old Liburnian cemetery. But despite certain “repetitions” in marking separate grave parcels, we should not expect geometric regularity in the spatial structure of the entire Liburnian necropolis. Over a course of time, in a centennial existence of the necropolis it could not be retained for long.

Construction of unclear function, similar to a partition wall, “connects” the rectangular base and the SW cella wall /Fig.

<sup>106</sup> Konkretno, kraća, poprečna (JI) stranica ograde oko gr. 5 sastojala se od dviju okomitih, vrlo masivnih i nepravilnih, neobrađenih ploča nad kojima je poslagano manje kamenje i zemlja, te povrh svega, na površini zemlje, horizontalno položeno masivno pločasto kamenje. Visina ove ogradne stranice je oko 80 cm, što je bila i približna visina cijele konstrukcije oko gr. 5.

<sup>106</sup> Specifically, the shorter, transversal (SE) side of the enclosing wall around gr. 5 consisted of two vertical, very massive and irregular, unworked slabs covered by small stones and soil. On the surface massive flat stones were placed above all the aforementioned. Height of this segment of the wall is about 80 cm which was the approximate height of the entire construction around gr. 5.

sa svih strana, jer se ogradne konstrukcije oko grobova 11, 5, 12 i 13 svojim uzdužnim (i poprečnim) stranicama naslanjaju na susjedne ograđene prostore; nejasno je i koliko se ovo liburnsko ograđivanje izvorno uopće vidjelo na površini zemlje.

Na malom iskopanom uzorku nadinske nekropole, celi I, za koji se ne zna koliko je reprezentativan, može se, dakle, govoriti o određenoj planiranosti staroga liburnskog groblja. Ali, unatoč određenim “ponavljanjima“ u označavanju pojedinih grobnih prostora, ipak ne treba očekivati geometrijsku pravilnost u prostornoj strukturi cijele liburnske nekropole. Tijekom vremena, u stoljetnom životu nekropole, ona se i nije mogla dugo održati.

Konstrukcija pak, nejasne funkcije, poput pregrade, “povezuje“ četvrtasti postament i JZ zid cele /Sl. 55/. Sastavljena je od nekoliko srednjih kamenja i velikoga pločastoga kamena (duž. 85, vis. 45, deb. 27–30 cm). U sastavu ove “pregrade“, u njezinu donjem dijelu, položenom na matičnu stijenu, vidljivo je više žućkastih ploča (deb. 20–30 cm) različitih oblika, kvadratnih do pravokutnih, vrlo izduženih; nisu obrađivane, no djeluju pravilno. Slične ploče nalaze se po cijeloj celi, u različitim kontekstima, dakle, imaju različite funkcije; mjestimično su ubačene (spolija?) u zidove cele. U sjevernom dijelu cele te ploče često su u sastavu grobne arhitekture; u južnom pak dijelu gdje je njihova koncentracija najveća, žućkaste ploče ugrađuju se u zidove cele, ispod njih, te u temelje četvrtastog postamenta, dakle, uglavnom se ovdje (sekundarno?) koriste pri gradnji najmlađih, “rimskih“ arhitektonih elemenata. Zbog njihove naglašene koncentracije u samom



Sl. 56. Pogled sa SI na suhozid i JI dio cele (snimila: M. Čelhar, 2009.).

*Fig. 56. View from NE on drystone wall and SE part of the cella (photo: M. Čelhar, 2009).*

55/. It consists of several medium-sized stones and a large flat stone (length 85, thickness 27–30 cm). In the structure of this “partition”, in its lower part which lies on the source rock, there are several yellowish slabs (thickness 20–30 cm) of different shapes – square and rectangular, very elongated. Although they were not dressed, they seem regular.

Similar slabs can be found all over the cella, in different contexts, meaning they have different functions; in places they were incorporated into the cella walls (spolia?). In the northern segment of the cella these slabs were often parts of the grave architecture; in the southern segment where they are most densely concentrated, yellowish slabs were

južnom kutu cele, nameće se pitanje: nisu li ovdje ostatci neke starije predrimске (?) gradnje (?).

Cela I je nedvojbeno bila “umrežena“ u strukturu sličnih cela /Sl. 57–58/. Za sada se zaključuje da je s tri strane bila okružena drugim celama /Sl. 31/. To se ili jasno vidi po iskopanim produžecima zidova u njezinim kutovima, ili se samo nazire na površini zemlje na susjednom, još neiskapanom terenu, gdje se mjestimično prate zidovi.<sup>107</sup> Jedino još prema jugu, u pravcu Gradine, nisu uočeni tragovi druge cele. Naime, u istočnom kutu cele I presijecaju se SI i JI zid, te široki suhozid, koji je naknadno podignut, djelomično nad JI zidom, ošteti ga i skrio sam vrh kuta cele /Sl. 56/. Stoga se ovdje, kao i u južnom kutu, ne razaznaje jasno je li cela prema jugu (Gradini) bila spojena s nekim drugim prostorom. Suhozid (šir. 120 cm) koji se ne može vremenski odrediti, sastoji se samo od jednog reda složenoga kamenja i ispod toga, od nepravilno nabacanog kamenja srednje veličine i dosta zemlje.

“Mrežasta“ planimetrija, vjerojatno iz (rano)rimskog razdoblja, možda nije na cijelom prostoru svog prostiranja nadslojavala stariju liburnsku nekropolu. Terenskim rekognosciranjem, naime, primijećena je određena razlika u orijentaciji između grobnih cela najbližih nadinskoj

built into the cella walls, beneath them and into the foundations of the rectangular base – they are chiefly used (secondarily) for building the latest, “Roman” architectural elements. Considering their heavy concentration in the southern corner of the cella the imminent question is whether the remains of some earlier pre-Roman (?) aedifice could be located here.

Cela I was undoubtedly integrated into a structure of similar cellae /Fig. 57–58/. For now we can conclude that it was surrounded by other cellae from three sides /Fig. 31/. It is easily noticeable from excavated wall extensions in its corners, or it can be barely recognized at the surface on adjacent plot which has not been excavated where walls are recognizable in places.<sup>107</sup>

Only southwards, in the direction of Gradina, no traces of other cella were recorded. In the eastern corner of cella I, the NE and SE walls intersect with a wide drystone wall which was raised subsequently, partially above the SE wall which it damaged and hid the top of the cella’s corner /Fig. 56/. Therefore, as well as in the southern corner, it is impossible to discern whether the cella was connected with some other area southwards (towards Gradina). The drystone wall (width 120) which is not datable consists of only one course of arranged stones under which we find randomly dumped medium-sized stones and a lot of soil.

<sup>107</sup> Konkretno, početak druge, susjedne cele najjasniji je u zapadnom kutu cele I; tu se JZ zid nastavlja prema SZ. Također, može se pretpostaviti nastavak poprečnog SZ zida cele u susjednu celu, prema SI. Naime, s vanjske strane sjevernog, ali i zapadnog, kuta cele, na površini se nazire nekoliko nepovezanih kamenja koji bi mogli pripadati susjednim celama.

<sup>107</sup> Specifically, the beginning of another, neighbouring cella is the clearest in the western corner of the cella; here the SW wall continues towards NW. In addition we can assume the continuation of transversal NW wall of the cella into the neighbouring cella towards NE. Namely on the outer side of the northern and western corner of the cella, at the surface there are several disjointed stones which might belong to adjacent cellae.

Gradini i onih od Gradine najudaljenijih. Radi se o skretanju prema sjeveru, u dužini oko 300 m, vjerojatno najmlađega (rimskog) dijela nadinske nekropole.<sup>108</sup> Za sada se ipak ništa točnije ne može kazati o površini na kojoj se prostirala liburnska, odnosno liburnsko/rimska nekropola, niti se mogu definirati prostorni odnosi ovih dviju faza pokapanja na padinama liburnskog i rimskog Nedinuma.

U interpretaciji nadinske nekropole na ravnome, njezinih detalja i pojedinih

It is possible that “netlike” planimetry, probably from the (early) Roman period, did not cover the earlier Liburnian necropolis entirely. Field survey revealed certain difference in orientation between grave cellae closest to Gradina in Nadin and those most distant from Gradina. It is a northward deviation, some 300 m long, probably of the latest (Roman) segment of the necropolis from Nadin.<sup>108</sup> Little can be said about the surface that the Liburnian, i.e. Liburnian/Roman necropolis covered, nor can we define spatial



Sl. 57. Cella I nakon završetka istraživanja (snimila: M. Čelhar, 2009.).

Fig. 57. *Cella I after the end of excavations (photo: M. Čelhar, 2009).*

<sup>108</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 114.

<sup>108</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1990, 114.

aspekata, ali i njezine cjelovite strukture (s liburnskom i antičkom fazom), neizbježan komparativan materijal su nekropole grčkoga i greciziranoga protopovijesnog, osobito helenističkog svijeta na Jadranu (i šire),<sup>109</sup> zatim rimske planirane nekropole (uz prometnice)<sup>110</sup> i dakako, liburnske nekropole na ravnome. Ali, malobrojne su iskopane liburnske nekropole toga tipa (Nin, Dragišić i dr.); većinom su djelomično istražene.

Nadinska liburnska nekropola podno Gradine u nekim vidovima podsjeća na onu iz Dragišića: ne samo kronologijom/tipologijom dosta zastupljenog materijala iz mlađega željeznog doba (uglavnom od kraja 6. st. pr. Kr.)<sup>111</sup> već i smještajem uz prometnicu koja vodi iz prapovijesnog naselja. Pokop podno gradine, odnosno, uz prometnicu, bio je stari liburnski običaj koji se u zadnjim stoljećima ponekad manifestirao u monumentalnim i novim oblicima, u Nadinu (municipiju), dakako znatno intenzivnije nego u Dragišiću. Najmlađi ukop na Dragišiću je gr. 13 s incineracijom, iz druge polovice 1. st. pr. Kr.<sup>112</sup> Dragišiću prostorno vrlo bliska Velika Mrdakovica, svojim bogatim spaljenim grobovima iz zadnjih desetljeća stare ere,<sup>113</sup> za sada možda najbolje oslikava utjecaj rimskog obreda (spaljivanja) u liburnskom kultu mrtvih izvan većih urbanih aglomeracija (*Iader*). Iako su u celi

relations between these two phases of burial on the slopes of Liburnian and Roman *Nedinum*.

In the interpretation of the flat necropolis from Nadin, its details and individual aspects, as well as its integral structure (with the Liburnian and Roman phases), inevitable comparative material should be sought in the necropolises of Greek and graecized protohistoric, particularly Hellenistic world in the Adriatic (and further),<sup>109</sup> then Roman planned necropolises (near roads)<sup>110</sup> and of course Liburnian flat necropolises. But excavated Liburnian necropolises of this type (Nin, Dragišić, etc.) are rare; they are mostly explored only partially.

Liburnian necropolis at the foot of Gradina in Nadin is similar to the one in Gradišć in some aspects: not only with regard to chronology/typology of a great part of discovered material from the Late Iron Age (mainly from the end of the 6th century BC)<sup>111</sup> but also considering its position near the road leading from prehistoric settlement. Burial at the foot of a hill–fort was an old Liburnian ritual which was in last centuries sometimes manifested in monumental and new forms, far more intensively in Nadin (municipium) than in Dragišić. The latest burial at Dragišić was gr. 13 with cremation from the second half of the 1st century BC.<sup>112</sup> Rich cremation graves from the last decades BC were found at Velika Mrdakovica which is spatially very close to Dragišić.<sup>113</sup> For now this is perhaps the best illustration of the influence of Roman ritual

<sup>109</sup> E. LIPPOLIS, 1987, 139–154.

<sup>110</sup> N. CAMBI, 1987, Sl. 88–89, 273.

<sup>111</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, 1.

<sup>112</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, 12.

<sup>113</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, 13.

<sup>109</sup> E. LIPPOLIS, 1987, 139–154.

<sup>110</sup> N. CAMBI, 273, Fig. 88–89.

<sup>111</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, 1.

<sup>112</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, 12.

<sup>113</sup> Z. BRUSIĆ, 2000, 13.



Sl. 58. Snimka iz zraka istražene cele I na SZ padini nadinske Gradine (AeroPixel, 2009.).

Fig. 58. Aerial view of the excavated cella I on NW slope of Gradina (AeroPixel, 2009).

malobrojni spaljeni rimski pokopi, dosta arheološke građe (keramika: posude, lucerne; staklo: balzamarij i druge posudice; metalni artefakti; kameni spomenici), u grobovima i izvan njih, rimskog je tipa; velik dio pripada pak helenističkom razdoblju i tipičan je za zadnju fazu liburnske kulture (4.–1. st. pr. Kr.).<sup>114</sup> Uz domaću (grubu) keramiku ima dosta one helenističke uvezene (reljefna, uglavnom siva, te *gnathia* i druga keramika rađena na kolu).

Ostala građa pripada starijim fazama liburnske kulture. U metalnom repertoaru

(cremation) on the Liburnian cult of the dead outside of larger agglomerations (*Iader*).

Although Roman cremation burials are rare in the cella, substantial amount of archaeological material (pottery: vessels, lamps; glass: balsamarium and other small vessels; metal artifacts; stone monuments) in and outside the graves is of Roman type; great number of finds belong to Hellenistic period and they are typical for the last phase of the Liburnian culture (4th–1st cent. BC).<sup>114</sup> Besides local (coarse) pottery there is a lot of imported Hellenistic ware (relief ware, mostly grey, *gnathia*, and other types made on wheel).

<sup>114</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1987, 351.

<sup>114</sup> Š. BATOVIĆ, 1987, 351.

prevladava nakit. Od fibula: *pracertosa* tip, zatim, *certozoidne*, *ranolatenoidne*, *srednjolatenske*, fibula sa zrnim jantara i neke druge. Narukvice i ostali oblici, osobito oni od brončanog lima, uglavnom su fragmentirani. Zastupljene su kružne pojasne kopče, toke, ogrlica od brončanoga savijenog, zaobljenog lima s jednim zašiljenim krajem, relativno dosta artefakata od jantara (perle, privjesci), keramičke perle koje oponašaju (?) jantar, te staklene perle. Nađeno je i helenističko prstenje (2 kom.). Među željeznim artefaktima ističu se čavli (gr. 8, 9).<sup>115</sup> Neke pak grobne cjeline upotpunjuje prilaganje maloga keramičkog recipijenta (šalice) domaće proizvodnje (gr. 11, 12) što je bio stari obredni čin u kultu mrtvih, prakticiran već na samim počecima liburnske kulture.

Prilozi u grobovima *in situ*, tipološko–vremenski “osjetljivi,” za sada nisu brojni. To je fibula *pracertozoidnog* tipa u dječjem gr. 11, nađena ispod pokojnikove glave; ista fibula u gr. 12; kružna pojasna kopča s upisanim križem, te tordirana igla s kružnom pločicom na vrhu glave u gr. 13; fibula *a tre bottoni* s dugom nogom u dječjem gr. 15, ispod pokojnikove lubanje; igla s kuglastom glavom u dječjem gr. 5, položena također ispod lubanje. Očito je, za sada, premalo sigurnih dokaza za datiranje najstarijih pokopa u celi u prva stoljeća liburnske kulture (9.–8./7. st. pr. Kr.).<sup>116</sup>

<sup>115</sup> U grobu 8 bilo je više komada željezne zgure.

<sup>116</sup> U tom kontekstu ističe se igla s kuglastom glavom koja na liburnskom prostoru ima stanovite analogije u igli iz Nina s kuglastom glavom i malim diskastim zadebljanjem i snopom poprečnih crta na vratu, iz 9. (?) st. pr. Kr.; Š. BATOVIĆ, 1981, Sl. 10/35, 121.

The remaining finds belongs to the earlier phases of the Liburnian culture. Jewelry is dominant in the metal repertory. Fibulae are represented with the following types: the pre–*Certosa* type, then fibulae with certain characteristics of *Certosa* fibulae, early phase of the fibulae with certain characteristics of *La Tène* fibulae, Middle *La Tène* fibulae, fibula with an amber bead etc. Bracelets and other items, particularly the ones made of bronze sheet are mostly fragmented. There are also round belt buckles, buttons, necklace made of bent, rounded bronze sheet with a pointed end, relatively great amount of amber artifacts (beads, pendants), ceramic beads imitating (?) amber, and glass beads. Hellenistic rings (2 pieces) were also found. Nails represent the most distinct iron artifacts (gr. 8, 9).<sup>115</sup> Some grave units contained locally produced small ceramic recipients (cups) (gr. 11, 12) which was an old ritual act in the cult of the dead, practised in the early beginnings of the Liburnian culture.

Grave goods *in situ* which are typologically and chronologically determinable are not abundant. These are: a fibula with certain characteristics of *Certosa* fibulae from the early period of their development, which was found under the deceased person’s head; the same fibula in gr. 12; round belt buckle with an inscribed cross, and a twisted pin with a round plaque at the tip of the head in gr. 13; fibula *a tre bottoni* with a long foot in a child’s grave 15, under the deceased person’s head; pin with a spherical head in a child’s grave 5, also found under the skull. Evidently there are not enough

<sup>115</sup> Several pieces of iron slag were found in grave 8.



Iako vrlo malo istražen, nadinski arheološki kompleks pogodan je za rasvjetljavanje temeljnih, odavno uočenih problema u vezi s kultom mrtvih kroz brončano i željezno doba u sjevernoj Dalmaciji. Liburnski kult mrtvih bio je cilj istraživanja 2004., 2005. i 2009. god.<sup>117</sup> No, taj kult potrebno je promatrati u cjelini kulture, što pretpostavlja poznavanje nasebinskih struktura. Nadinski pak kraj pravi je izvor arheoloških podataka o odnosima groblja i naselja kroz prapovijest, te kroz rimsku epohu i kasnije. Tek sustavna istraživanja mogu otkriti razloge djelomično istodobnog pokopa u nadinskim humcima (humak 13 i drugi) i na ravnome kroz (starije) željezno doba, tj. definirati točan početak nekropole na sjeverozapadnoj padini Nedinuma, zatim nastanak njezine kasne “mrežaste“ planimetrije i odnos te planimetrije prema prostornoj strukturi starijega liburnskog groblja iz željeznog doba. Također, sustavna iskapanja upravo nadinskih mjesta pokapanja rasvijetlila bi slabo poznat ritam liburnskoga društvenog raslojavanja, osobito “grobne“ manifestacije tog procesa, posebno u epohi kada kod Liburna društvena diferencijacija postaje izraženija, o čemu, za sada, najbolje svjedoče (uz Dragišić, V. Mrdakovicu) bogati nadinski grobovi 1, 2, 3(?) /Sl. 47/. Iskapanja malog opsega tijekom 2005., 2009. god. na nekropoli podno Gradine (*Nedinum*) još jednom ističu poznatu

<sup>117</sup> S. KUKOČ, 2004, 192–194; S. KUKOČ, 2005, 307–309; S. KUKOČ – Š. BATOVIĆ, 2005, 58–63; S. KUKOČ – Š. BATOVIĆ, 2006, 65–72; S. KUKOČ – M. ČELHAR, 2010, (u tisku); S. KUKOČ – M. ČELHAR, 2010a, (tisku).

definite proofs for dating the earliest burials in the cella to the first centuries of the Liburnian culture (9th–8th/7th cent. BC).<sup>116</sup>

Although it is not sufficiently explored, the Nadin archaeological complex is very suitable for shedding more light on basic problems relating the cult of the dead throughout the Bronze and Iron Ages in northern Dalmatia which were noticed long time ago. Liburnian cult of the dead was the aim of the research in 2004, 2005 and 2009.<sup>117</sup> But this cult needs to be observed within a culture which implies certain knowledge about the dwelling structures. The Nadin region is an excellent source of archaeological data about the relations between cemeteries and settlements throughout prehistory, the Roman period and later on.

Only systematic reserach can reveal the reasons for partially simultaneous burial in the burial mounds from Nadin (burial mound 13 and others) and on the flat surface through (earlier) Iron Age i.e. define the exact beginning of the necropolis on the north–western slope of *Nedinum*, then the formation of its later “netlike” planimetry and the relation of this planimetry to spatial structure of the earlier Liburnian cemetery from the Iron Age. In addition, systematic excavations of precisely Nadin burial places

<sup>116</sup> In that context a pin with a spherical head is quite interesting as it has certain analogies in the Liburnian region in the pin from Nin with a spherical head, a small discoid thickening and a set of transversal lines on the neck, from the 9th cent. BC (?); Š. BATOVIĆ, 1981, Fig. 10/35, 121.

<sup>117</sup> S. KUKOČ, 2004, 192–194; S. KUKOČ, 2005, 307–309; S. KUKOČ – Š. BATOVIĆ, 2005, 58–63; S. KUKOČ – Š. BATOVIĆ, 2006, 65–72; S. KUKOČ – M. ČELHAR, 2010, (in print); S. KUKOČ – M. ČELHAR, (in print).

činjenicu o posebnoj važnosti nadinskog arheološkoga kompleksa za proučavanje liburnske kulture u cijelosti i njezinog odnosa prema rimskoj civilizaciji.

would contribute to the study of poorly known rhythm of Liburnian social stratification, especially to “funerary” manifestation of the process, particularly in an epoch when social stratification in Liburnian society became more distinct which is most evident from the rich graves 1, 2, 3 (?) /Fig. 47/ from Nadin (besides Dragišić and Velika Mrdakovica). Small scale excavations in 2005 and 2009 at the necropolis at the foot of Gradina (*Nedinum*), once more emphasized well known fact about the great significance of the Nadin archaeological complex in the study of the Liburnian culture as a whole and its relation to Roman civilization.

**Kratice / Abbreviations**

*VAHD* – Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju (povijest) dalmatinsku, Split

*AP* – Arheološki pregled, Ljubljana

*PJZ* – Prahistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja, Sarajevo

*RFF u Zadru* – Radovi Filozofskog Fakulteta u Zadru, Zadar

*OA* – Opuscula Archaeologica, Zagreb

*VAMZ* – Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja Zagreb, Zagreb

*HAG* – Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak, Zagreb

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