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Prethodno priopćenje

Preliminary report

Primljeno:

Received:

10. listopada 2017.

RANOSREDNJOVJEKOVNI KOŠTANI TULJAC IZ BIOGRADA NA MORU

EARLY MEDIEVAL BONE TUBE FROM BIOGRAD NA MORU

Apstrakt

U članku se daje osvrt na najznačajnije rezultate zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja na Narodnom trgu (Trg Brce) u Biogradu na Moru koja su 2008. godine proveli stručnjaci Arheološkoga muzeja iz Zadra i Zavičajnog muzeja iz Biograda. Narodni trg se proteže sjeveroistočno od ostataka crkve sv. Ivana Evanđeliste (11. st.) koja je pripadala nekadašnjem muškom benediktinskom samostanu. Posebice se obrađuje ukrašeni koštani tuljac cilindričnog oblika.

Ključne riječi: Biograd na Moru, Narodni trg, grobovi, graditeljski ostaci, koštani tuljac

Abstract

The paper offers an overview of the most important results of the rescue archaeological excavations at People's Square (Trg Brce) in Biograd na Moru conducted in 2008 by the experts from the Archaeological Museum in Zadar and Regional Museum in Biograd. People's Square is situated north-east of the remains of the Church of St. John the Evangelist (11th century) that once belonged to the former male Benedictine monastery. Special attention is paid to a decorated bone tube.

Keywords: Biograd na Moru, People's Square, graves, architectural remains, bone tube

U ranom srednjem vijeku Biograd¹ (*Albamaris civitas*, *Belgradon* i dr.) se razvija kao utvrda, te vrlo rano postaje važno uporište hrvatske države na Jadranu. Biograd prvi put spominje Konstantin VII. Porfirogenet u 10. stoljeću pod imenom *Belgradon* i ubraja ga među devet nastanjenih mjesta tadašnje Hrvatske. Početkom 11. st. Biograd je postao *civitas* – grad pod upravom priora,² pa je bio izuzet od županijske vlasti. Bio je jedini *civitas* koji je potpuno izjednačen s gradovima bizantske Dalmacije.

U 11. st. postao je krunidbeni grad. U biogradskoj stolnici vjerojatno je krunjena čitava dinastija Krešimirovića, a 1102. godine i Arpadović Koloman, kralj Ugarske, Dalmacije i Hrvatske. Napredak grada osobito je poticao kralj Petar Krešimir IV, koji je 1059. godine utemeljio muški benediktinski samostan sv. Ivana Evanđeliste, a ubrzo nakon toga i ženski benediktinski samostan sv. Tome.

Godine 1125. Biograd je osvojio i uvelike porušio mletački dužd Dominik

In the Early Middle Ages Biograd¹ (*Albamaris civitas*, *Belgradon* etc.) developed as a fort becoming an important stronghold of the Croatian state in the Adriatic very early. Biograd was mentioned for the first time by Constantine VII Porphyrogennetos in the 10th century as *Belgradon*, among nine inhabited places in Croatia at the time. At the beginning of the 11th century Biograd became a *civitas* – city governed by a prior,² so that it was exempt from the county administration. It was the only *civitas* with equal rights as the cities of the Byzantine Dalmatia.

In the 11th century it became a coronation city. Probably the entire dynasty of Krešimirović was crowned in the Biograd cathedral, as well as Coloman the Learned in 1102, king of Hungary, Dalmatia and Croatia. Development of the city was incited in particular by King Petar Krešimir IV who founded the male Benedictine monastery of St. John the Evangelist in 1059, and soon thereafter the female Benedictine monastery of St. Thomas.

¹ O Biogradu u srednjem i novom vijeku usp. priloženi popis literature koja se odnosi na ta razdoblja.

² Bio je jedini *civitas* među gradovima na području ranosrednjovjekovne hrvatske države: F. ŠIŠIĆ, 1925, 500-501; N. BUDAK, 1994, 153; P. VEŽIĆ, 2009, 195.

¹ On Biograd in the Middle Ages and Modern Period cf. list of literature relating to these periods.

² Biograd was the only *civitas* among the cities in the area of the early medieval Croatian state: F. ŠIŠIĆ, 1925, 500-501; N. BUDAK, 1994, 153; P. VEŽIĆ, 2009, 195.

Michieli s namjerom da se grad više ne obnovi. Stanovništvo je raseljeno, a biskupija premještena u Skradin. Tada je ponajviše stradao urbanitet Biograda, a izgubljena je institucija gradskog priora i gradskog biskupa. Urušen je tako civitet grada. Poslije se u vlasti nad gradom izmjenjivala Venecija, ugarsko-hrvatski vladari i moćni hrvatski feudalci. U to doba je Biograd bio naselje od nevelike važnosti. Poradi turskih opasnosti u zaleđu, Biograd nanovo dobiva na važnosti, a 1531. godine opasan je i zidinama. Godine 1646. Osmanlije su osvojili više naselja u zadarskom naselju te napali Biograd. Prema zapovijedi mletačkog generala Foscola branitelji su zapalili grad, povukli se na galije, a potom je Foscolo grad porušio bombardiranjem. Biograd se počeo obnavljati tijekom 18. st., a izglede urbanog naselja dobiva koncem 19. st.

Od nekad slavne prošlosti danas se može vidjeti vrlo malo. Od velebne katedrale nije ništa vidljivo. Između 1902. i 1904. istraživanje toga značajnog sakralnog objekta provodio je don Luka Jelić.³ Otkriće je imalo velikoga odjeka u tadašnjim medijima i javnosti uopće. Međutim, odlukom Općinskog Poglavarstva 1906. godine i ono što je istraživanjima izišlo na vidjelo je porušeno, a teren poravnat.⁴ Nakon više od šest desetljeća (1969. i 1970.) ponovno se pokreću arheološka istraživanja i to na položaju gdje se nalaze ostaci crkve sv. Ivana Evanđeliste,

In 1125 Biograd was conquered and demolished by the Venetian Doge Dominique Michieli with an aim of preventing city's renovation. The population was scattered, and the diocese was moved to Skradin. This was the time when urban character of Biograd was heavily damaged, and institutions of the city prior and city bishop were lost. Civic qualities of the city were devastated in that way. In the subsequent years the city was ruled intermittently by Venice, Hungarian-Croatian rulers and powerful Croatian feudal lords. Due to Ottoman danger in the hinterland, Biograd gained prominence once again, and in 1531 it was enclosed by walls. In the year 1646 the Ottomans conquered several settlements in the Zadar region and they attacked Biograd. The Venetian general Foscolo ordered the defenders to burn the city and retreat to galleys, then Foscolo destroyed the city by bombing. Renovation of the city started only in the 18th century, and it attained urban features at the end of the 19th century.

Presently little can be seen of once grand history. Nothing is visible of magnificent cathedral. Fr Luka Jelić conducted excavations of this important sacral object between 1902 and 1904.³ The discovery was met with powerful response in the media of the time and in general public. However all the excavated features were destroyed by the decision of the municipal authorities in 1906, and the terrain was leveled.⁴ After

³ F. BUŠKARIOL, 1988, 21-55; F. BUŠKARIOL – L. JELIĆ, 1990, 331-371.

⁴ F. BUŠKARIOL – L. JELIĆ, 1990, 363-364.

³ F. BUŠKARIOL, 1988, 21-55; F. BUŠKARIOL – L. JELIĆ, 1990, 331-371.

⁴ F. BUŠKARIOL – L. JELIĆ, 1990, 363-364.



Sl. 1. Biograd na Moru, zračni snimak

Fig.1. Biograd na Moru, aerial view

(foto / photo: Z. Alajbeg)

koja je pripadala slavnom benediktinskom samostanu. Nedugo potom crkva je konzervirana i prezentirana. Sve radove je vodio Janko Belošević,⁵ stručni djelatnik u Arheološkom muzeju u Zadru /Sl. 1, 2/.

Navedeni samostan je 1059., kao što smo već rekli, osnovao kralj Krešimir IV. Bio je u funkciji do 1125. kada je Biograd porušen, a benediktinci se preselili na Čokovac kod Tkona na otoku Pašmanu. U

more than six decades (1969 and 1970) archaeological excavations were re-initiated at the position of the remains of the Church of St. John the Evangelist that belonged to the renown Benedictine monastery. Shortly thereafter the church was conserved and presented. All the works were managed by Janko Belošević,⁵ archaeologist from the Archaeological Museum in Zadar /Fig. 1, 2/.

⁵ J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1971, 167-168.

⁵ J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1971, 167-168.



Sl. 2. Bazilika sv. Ivana Evanđeliste, arheološka istraživanja prof. J. Beloševića 1969. i 1970. godine.

Fig. 2. Basilica of St. John the Evangelist, archaeological excavations led by prof. J. Belošević in 1969 and 1970. (foto / photo: J. Belošević)

sklopu uređenja povijesne jezgre Biograda i ugradbe novog kanalizacijskog sustava, 2008. provedena su zaštitna arheološka istraživanja na više položaja: spoj Ulice kneza Trpimira i Trga Sv. Stošije, na spoju Ulice Grgura Ninskog i Trga hrvatskih velikana, u ulicama Sv. Ivana i kralja Zvonimira (Sv. Toma).⁶ Najopsežnija istraživanja su izvedena na Narodnom

The mentioned monastery was founded by King Krešimir IV in 1059, as already stated. It was used until 1125 when Biograd was demolished, and the Benedictines moved to Čokovac near Tkon on the island of Pašman. During renovation of the historical nucleus of Biograd and construction of the new sewage system, rescue archaeological excavations were carried out at several locations: junction of Kneza Trpimira Street and Square of St. Stošija, junction of Grgura Ninskog Street

⁶ R. JURIC', 2009, 1-6.

trgu,⁷ (Trg Brce, Žegar) koji se proteže sjeveroistočno od ostataka bazilike sv. Ivana Evanđeliste /Sl. 2, 3/. Tim istraživanjima se pristupilo prema konzervatorskim uvjetima Uprave za zaštitu kulturne baštine, Konzervatorski odjel u Zadru, a prije uređenja samoga trga. Istraživanja je financijskom potporom Grada Biograda proveo zadarski Arheološki muzej u suradnji sa Zavičajnim muzejom iz Biograda na Moru.

Uz sjeveroistočni zid bazilike sv. Ivana Evanđeliste proveli smo revizijska istraživanja (uski pojas) i zaštitna istraživanja u dužini od 30 m i širini do 6 m. U toj zoni ukupno je istraženo 17 grobova, dok su 3 groba (s ukopom djece) istražena u prostoru od 15 do 20 m sjeveroistočno od crkve. Gotovo svi grobovi su bili s grobnom arhitekturom (uglavnom zidani i vezani žbukom, a nekoliko ih je i s okomito postavljenim pločama). Većina grobova je sadržavala više od jednog pokojnika. Takve obiteljske grobnice su višekratno korištene. U grobovima su pronađeni veoma skromni nalazi nakita (uglavnom brončane karičice). Ovdje se zasigurno radi o grobovima iz kasnog srednjeg vijeka i ranog novog vijeka. Po svemu se čini da je to bilo nakon što su Mlečani 1125. g. do temelja porušili Biograd, odnosno obnovom života u tom naselju u kasnijim stoljećima.

Arhitektonski ostaci su najvećim dijelom otkriveni u sjeveroistočnom, a manje u zapadnom i istočnom dijelu Narodnoga trga.

and Square of Croatian dignitaries (*Trg hrvatskih velikana*), in Sv. Ivana and Kralja Zvonimira streets (St. Thomas).⁶ The most comprehensive research was conducted at the People's Square,⁷ (Trg Brce, Žegar) located to the north-east of the remains of the Basilica of St. John the Evangelist /Fig. 2, 3/. Conservation terms set by the Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Department of Conservation in Zadar were respected in this research, before the square was renovated. The research was conducted by the Archaeological Museum in Zadar in cooperation with the Regional Museum in Biograd na Moru, with financial support of the City of Biograd.

Renewed excavations (narrow belt) and rescue excavations in length of 30 m and width of 6 m were conducted along the north-eastern wall of the Basilica of St. John the Evangelist. Total of 17 graves were excavated in that zone, while three graves with child burials were excavated in the area from 15 to 20 m north-east of the church. Almost all graves had grave architecture (mostly built and bound with mortar, and several had vertical slabs). Most graves contained more than one deceased person. Such family tombs were used more than once. Modest jewelry finds (mostly bronze circlets) were found in the graves. These are definitely graves from the Late Middle Ages and Early Modern Period. In all likelihood

⁷ R. JURIĆ, 2009, 1-4.

⁶ R. JURIĆ, 2009, 1-6.

⁷ R. JURIĆ, 2009, 1-4.



Sl. 3. Biograd na Moru, Narodni trg (Trg Brce).
 Fig. 3. Biograd na Moru, People's Square (Trg Brce).
 (foto / photo: I. Čondić).

Radi se o graditeljskim objektima koji su služili za stanovanje i druge svrhe. Objekti se razlikuju, oblikom, veličinom, kao i fazama izgradnje. Visina zidova je od 10 cm do 1 m. Veličinom se izdvaja jedna građevina dužine 14,5 m, a širine 3,5 m. Zidovi su građeni od manje ili više obrađenog kamena, neujednačene veličine i vezani su žbukom. Temelji im leže izravno na živcu. Mjestimiце se nailazilo na ostatke podnica od nabijene zemlje ili loše žbuke, kao i kamenih ploča. Na nekoliko mjesta se naišlo i na slojeve

it was the period after the Venetians had completely destroyed Biograd in 1125 i.e. when the life was restored in that settlement in subsequent centuries.

Most architectural remains were uncovered in the north-eastern segment, and somewhat less abundantly in the western and eastern part of People's Square. These objects were used for dwelling and other purposes. They differ regarding shape, size and construction phases. Height of the walls varies from 10 cm to 1 m. One object stands

paljevine i izrazito crne zemlje koja je u svezi s tom paljevinom, što bi se moglo dovesti u svezu s rušenjima i paljenjem Biograda od srednjeg do novog vijeka.

Na cijeloj površini Trga pronadjeni su ulomci zemljanih posuda (gruba keramika, od koje jedan dio i ukrašen, te ulomci glazirane keramike – majolika). Od cjelovitih keramičkih predmeta vrijednošću se izdvaja jedna ranosrednjovjekovna uljanica.

Na samom kraju sjeveroistočnog dijela Trga (kv. VII/XVIII) otkriven je omanji četvrtasti objekt /Sl. 4/. U njemu je ispod štuta i debelog sloja kamenih ploča nađena velika količina ulomaka zemljanih posuda i životinjskih kostiju. Posebice se izdvaja nalaz koštanog tuljca /Sl. 5/ koji pripada ranom srednjem vijeku,⁸ a čuva se u Zavičajnom muzeju u Biogradu na Moru.

Opis: koštani tuljac eliptičnog presjeka. Ukrašen je urezima višeprutih vrpca koje se međusobno presijecaju, a u sjecištima se nalaze koncentrične kružnice s točkicom u središtu. Taj je ukras uokviren cik-cak crtama. Pri kraju koji je više izdužen nalazi se niz koncentričnih kružnica s točkicom u sredini, dok se pri vrhu uže strane nalaze dvije rupice od kojih je jedna deformirana, a druga se jedva nazire jer je na tom mjestu tuljac oštećen i nedostaje mu jedan dio. Dimenzije: v. 9,2 cm; šir. gornjeg otvora 5,8 cm; šir. donjeg otvora 4,2 cm; deblj. 0,4 do 1,5 cm.

out in terms of size as it is 14,5 m long, and 3,5 m wide. Walls were made of more or less dressed stones, of uneven size and bound by mortar. The foundations lie directly on the bedrock. At places remains of floors made of rammed earth or poor mortar were found as well as stone slabs. Layers of soot were found at several places, and black soil associated with the soot that may be related to devastations and arsons in Biograd from the Middle Ages to the Modern Period.

Pottery sherds (coarse pottery, some decorated, and fragments of glazed pottery – majolica) were found all over the square. An early medieval oil lamp stands out among the complete ceramic objects.

A rather small square object /Fig. 4/ was unearthed at the very end of the north-eastern part of the square (quadrats VII/XVIII). Large amount of pottery sherds and animal bones were found in it under the rubble and thick layer of stone slabs. Find of a bone tube dated to the Early Middle Ages is particularly important /Fig. 5/⁸ and it is kept in the Regional Museum in Biograd na Moru.

Description: bone tube with elliptical cross-section. It is decorated with incised multi-band intersecting strips. Their intersections are marked with concentric circles with a dot in the middle. This ornament is framed with zig-zag lines. On the elongated end is a row of concentric circles with a dot in the middle, while at the top of the narrow side are two holes one of which

⁸ R. JURIC, 2009, 3-4.

⁸ R. JURIC, 2009, 3-4.



Sl. 4. Biograd na Moru, Narodni trg (Trg Brce).

Fig. 4. Biograd na Moru, People's Square (Narodni trg, Trg Brce).

(foto / photo: I. Čondić)

U starohrvatskim grobljima na području ranosrednjovjekovne Hrvatske pronađeno je više predmeta izrađenih od kosti i rožina.⁹ To su koštani recipijenti, tuljci, iglenici, češljevi, pršljenovi, oplata za drške noževa, nakitni predmeti i dr. Takvi predmeti se većim dijelom javljaju u

is deformed, and the other is barely visible as the cylinder was damaged at this spot and one fragment is missing. Dimensions: height 9,2 cm, width of the upper opening 5,8 cm, width of the lower opening 4,2 cm, thickness 0,4 to 1,5 cm.

Several objects made of bone and antler were found in the early Croatian cemeteries in the area of early medieval

⁹ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 130; J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1980, 123-128; J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 2007, 194-296; 417-424; M. PETRINEC, 2009, 184-190; 261-263.



Sl. 5. Biograd na Moru, Narodni trg. Koštani tuljac.
 Fig. 5. Biograd na Moru, People's Square. Bone tube.
 (foto / photo: I. Čondić)

grobljima s poganskim, nego u grobljima s kršćanskim značajkama pokapanja na spomenutom teritoriju. Koštani tuljci dosad su otkriveni u grobovima na Gorici u Stranču¹⁰ (tri primjerka), na Goričini u

Croatia⁹ such as bone receptacles, cylinders, needle cases, combs, spindle whorls, knife handle scales, jewelry etc. Such objects are usually found at the cemeteries with pagan burial characteristics, more often than at the ones characterized by Christian burial customs in the mentioned region. So far bone tubes have been found in graves in Gorica

¹⁰ Ž. CETINIĆ, 1998, 93-96, 186, kat. br. 147, 191, kat. br. 186; Ž. CETINIĆ 2011, 231-236, Sl. 98-100, 104, T. XIX, 3 (grob 58), T. XXX, 2 (grob 91), T. XLIII, 2, 2a (grob 134, pripada sloju grobova s poganskim načinom pokapanja); M. PETRINEC, 2008, 81-84; M. PETRINEC, 2009, 187, 261-262.

⁹ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 130; J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 1980, 123-128; J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 2007, 194-296; 417-424; M. PETRINEC, 2009, 184-190; 261-263.

Pridragi¹¹ (1 primjerak), na brdu Spas u Kninu¹² (2 primjerka), u Gomjenici¹³ kod Prijedora (1 primjerak), po jedan primjerak s nepoznatih položaja u Solinu i Smrdeljima kod Skradina (i oni najvjerojatnije potječu iz grobova)¹⁴ te jedan kod crkve sv. Lovre u Donjem polju.¹⁵ Njima pridodajemo jedanaesti primjerak /Sl. 2, 5/ iz Biograda na Moru (Narodni trg), koji nije pronađen u grobu nego u naseobinskom sloju.¹⁶

U novije vrijeme o koštanim tuljcima cilindričnog oblika pisala je M. Petrinec.¹⁷ Prenosim neka njena zapažanja. Svi dosad poznati tuljci u Hrvatskoj, osim jednog primjerka iz groba 134 iz Stranča, pripadaju sloju grobova s kršćanskim načinom pokapanja i datirani su u vremenskom rasponu od sredine 9. do sredine 10. st. Najstariji su primjerci poznati iz avarskih i avaroslavenskih groblja na prostoru Karpatske kotline. Poradi novog nalaza iz Biograda valja istaknuti da su slični tuljci pronađeni u naseobinskim

in Stranče¹⁰ (three examples), in Goričina in Pridraga¹¹ (one example), and on Spas hill in Knin¹² (two examples), in Gomjenica¹³ near Prijedor (one example), one example from unknown findspots in Solin and another one from Smrdelji near Skradin respectively (most likely they were also found in graves)¹⁴ and one from the Church of St. Lawrence in Donje polje.¹⁵ We can add the eleventh specimen /Fig. 2, 5/ from Biograd na Moru (People's Square) to this list, recovered not from a grave but settlement layer.¹⁶

Recently Maja Petrinec has written about the cylindrical bone tubes.¹⁷ I shall reiterate some of her remarks. All tubes found in Croatia, except for one example from grave 134 in Stranče belong to the

¹¹ S. GUNJAČA, 1963, 60, tab. XVI, 27; M. PETRINEC, 2008, 82-83; M. PETRINEC, 2009, 261-262.

¹² D. JELOVINA, 1989, 218-219, tab. VIII, tab. XI; *Imaginarni svijet*, 85-86; M. PETRINEC, 2009, 261-262.

¹³ N. MILETIĆ, 1966-1967, 137, T. XX.

¹⁴ M. PETRINEC, 2008, 82-83; *Imaginarni svijet*, 87-89; D. JELOVINA, 1976, 130, T. LXXXIV, 10-11. Za primjerak iz Solina vidi. A. ŠARIĆ, 1992, 146, sl. 21, 22; A. PITEŠA, 2008, 89.

¹⁵ Ž. KRNČEVIĆ – E. PODRUG, 2015, (bez oznake stranica).

¹⁶ R. JURIĆ, 2009, 4.

¹⁷ M. PETRINEC, 2008, 81-84; M. PETRINEC, 2009, 261-263.

¹⁰ Ž. CETINIĆ, 1998, 93-96, 186, cat. no. 147, 191, cat. no. 186; Ž. CETINIĆ, 2011, 231-236, Sl. 98-100, 104, T. XIX, 3 (grob 58), T. XXX, 2 (grob 91), T. XLIII, 2, 2a (grave 134, belongs to the layer of graves with pagan burial characteristics); M. PETRINEC, 2008, 81-84; M. PETRINEC, 2009, 187, 261-262.

¹¹ S. GUNJAČA, 1963, 60, tab. XVI, 27; M. PETRINEC, 2008, 82-83; M. PETRINEC, 2009, 261-262.

¹² D. JELOVINA, 1989, 218-219, tab. VIII, tab. XI; *Imaginarni svijet*, 85-86, M. PETRINEC, 2009, 261-262.

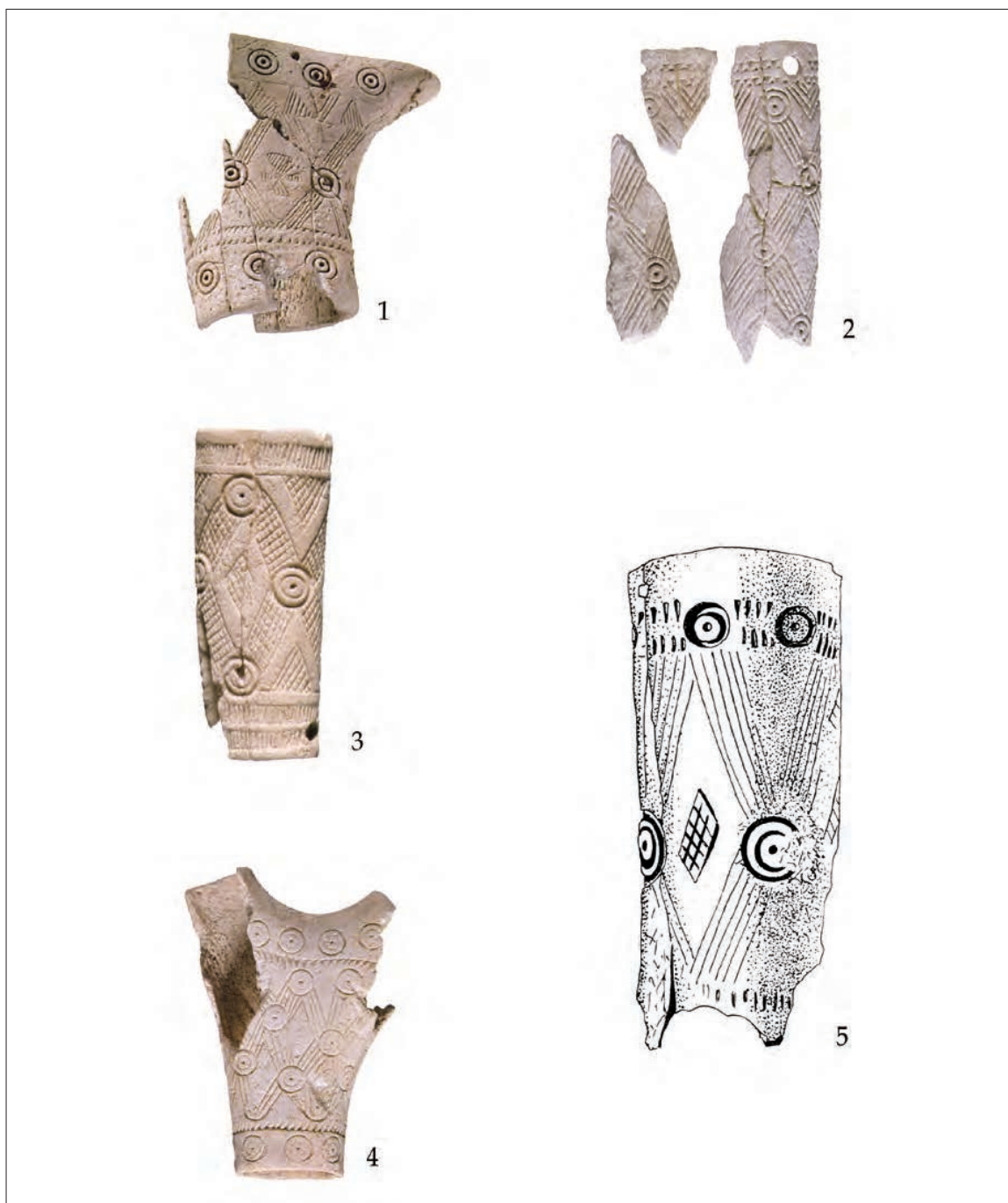
¹³ N. MILETIĆ, 1966-1967, 137, T. XX.

¹⁴ M. PETRINEC, 2008, 82-83; *Imaginarni svijet*, 87-89; D. JELOVINA, 1976, 130, T. LXXXIV, 10-11. For the example from Solin see: A. ŠARIĆ, 1992, 146, fig. 21, 22; A. PITEŠA, 2008, 89.

¹⁵ Ž. KRNČEVIĆ – E. PODRUG, 2015, (no page numbers).

¹⁶ R. JURIĆ, 2009, 4.

¹⁷ M. PETRINEC, 2008, 81-84; M. PETRINEC, 2009, 261-263.



Sl. 6. Koštani tuljci cilindričnog oblika: 1, 3. Knin (Spas), 2. Pridraga (Goričina), 5. Gomjenica kod Prijedora, 4. Tročlani koštani recipijent Y-oblika, nepoznato nalazište.

Fig. 6. Cylindrical bone tubes: 1, 3. Knin (Spas), 2. Pridraga (Goričina), 5. Gomjenica near Prijedor, 4. Y-shaped three-part bone receptacle (foto / photo: G. Vranić).