
STAROHRVATSKI GROBOVI OTKRIVENI NA POLOŽAJU BANOVAC U NINU, S OSVRTOM NA OSTALE SREDNJOVJEKOVNE GROBOVE

EARLY CROATIAN GRAVES FROM THE BANOVAC SITE IN NIN, WITH REFERENCE TO OTHER MEDIEVAL GRAVES

Prerana smrt spriječila je Matu Radovića, dugogodišnjeg kustosa Arheološkog muzeja u Zadru (Muzeja ninskih starina), da objavi katalog starohrvatskih grobova i nalaza iz grobova s položaja Banovac u Ninu, pronađenih prilikom arheoloških istraživanja 2006. i 2010. godine. Namjera ovog rada jest kataloški obraditi neobjavljene starohrvatske grobove i grobne nalaze s položaja Banovac u Ninu i stručnoj javnosti predstaviti uže polje interesa pokojnog kolege kojem je posvećeno ovogodišnje izdanje časopisa *Diadora*. U radu se kataloški obrađuju i ostali srednjovjekovni ukopi i grobni nalazi s istog položaja, a koji su istraživani 2001., 2004. i 2010. godine. Cilj ovog rada jest da svi otkriveni grobovi budu dostupni za buduće znanstvene analize.

Ključne riječi: Nin, Banovac, ranosrednjovjekovno groblje, srednji vijek

Premature death prevented Mate Radović, a longtime curator of the Archaeological Museum in Zadar (Museum of Nin Antiquities) from publishing a catalogue of the early Croatian graves and accompanying finds from graves from the Banovac site in Nin, unearthed in the 2006 and 2010 excavations. The intention of this paper is to offer a catalogical analysis of the early Croatian graves and grave goods from the Banovac site in Nin, and to present specific field of interest of our late colleague to whom this year's issue of *Diadora* is dedicated. The paper offers a catalogical analysis of other medieval burials and grave goods from the same position that have been explored in 2001, 2004 and 2010. The aim of this paper is to make all the excavated graves accessible for future scholarly analysis.

Key words: Nin, Banovac, early medieval cemetery, Middle Ages

UVOD

Mate Radović objavio je i kataloški obradio starohrvatske grobove 1 – 3, 5 – 7 i 9 – 10 poganskog horizonta 8. i prve polovine 9. stoljeća s položaja Banovac u Ninu.¹ Premda je kataloški obradio starohrvatske grobove iz istraživačkih kampanja 2000. – 2004. godine, naznačio je i da je 2010. otkriveno još šest grobova od kojih pet pripada ranosrednjovjekovnom horizontu.² U izvješću publiciranom 2011. godine navodi konačan broj otkrivenih grobnih cjelina,³ a u radu iz 2015. godine navodi se broj otkrivenih grobova iz posljednje istraživačke kampanje provedene 2010. godine i nabrajaju se nalazi iz grobova.⁴

Ljudski kosturni ostatci iz grobova na Banovcu, koji su nakon Matine smrti zatečeni u prostorijama Muzeja ninskih starina, bili su u procesu pripreme za slanje na analizu.⁵ Također je posebno bila odvojena prethodno konzervirana metalna i staklena arheološka građa iz završne istraživačke kampanje provedene 2010. godine. Zajedno s grobnim nalazima bili su konzervirani i ranosrednjovjekovni nalazi otkriveni izvan grobova.⁶ Sve navedeno ukazivalo je na to da se Mate pripremao znanstveno obraditi i objaviti preostal, dotad nepubliciranu građu.

INTRODUCTION

Mate Radović published and analyzed catalogically early Croatian graves 1-3, 5-7 and 9-10 of the pagan horizon from the 8th and the first half of the 9th century from the Banovac site in Nin.¹ Although he analyzed catalogically early Croatian graves from the research campaigns 2000-2004, he also indicated that in 2010, six more graves were discovered five of which belonged to the early medieval horizon.² In a report published in 2011 final number of uncovered grave units was stated,³ and in the 2015 paper the number of graves excavated in the last research campaign in 2010 was given as well as related grave goods.⁴

Skeletal remains from the graves in Banovac that were found in the rooms of the Museum of Nin Antiquities after Mate's death, were being prepared for sending to an analysis.⁵ Previously conserved metal and glass archaeological finds from the final research campaign conducted in 2010 were singled out. Early medieval finds recovered outside the graves were conserved as well.⁶ All of this suggested that Mate was preparing for a scholarly analysis and publication of the remaining material that was unpublished.

1 M. Radović 2011, 161–178.

2 M. Radović 2011, 162 bilj. 1.

3 M. Radović 2011a, 547–548.

4 M. Kolega, M. Radović 2015, 31–37.

5 Sva ljudska osteološka građa iz grobova 1 – 14 i 16 i 17 trenutno se nalazi u Antropološkom centru Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti u Zagrebu.

6 Konzervaciju i zaštitu metalne i staklene arheološke građe izvršila je u Konzervatorskoj radionici Restauratorsko-konzervatorskog odjela Arheološkog muzeja Zadar viša restauratorica Josipa Lovrić. Tijekom 2014. obrađena je brončana i staklena građa, a tijekom 2015. željezna građa.

1 M. Radović 2011, 161–178.

2 M. Radović 2011, 162 n. 1

3 M. Radović 2011a, 547–548.

4 M. Kolega, M. Radović 2015, 31–37.

5 All human osteological remains from graves 1-14 and 16 and 17 are currently located in the Anthropological Center of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb.

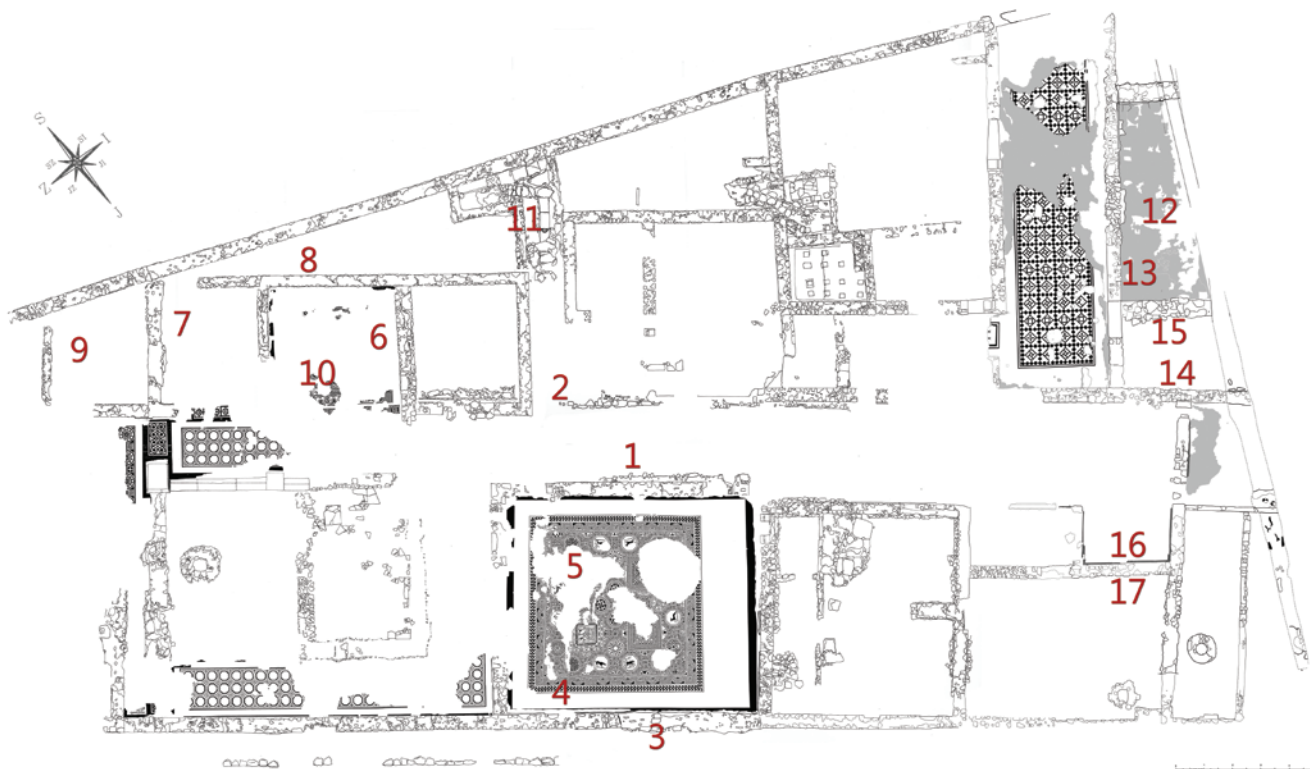
6 Senior restorer Josipa Lovrić performed conservation and protection of metal and glass archaeological material in the Conservation Workshop of the Conservation-Restoration Department of the Archeological Museum of Zadar. Bronze and glass finds were analyzed in 2014, and iron artifacts in 2015.

OSNOVNE KARAKTERISTIKE GROBLJA NA POLOŽAJU BANOVAČ U NINU

Na položaju Sv. Križ u Ninu otkriveno je nekoliko antičkih kuća koje su suhozidnim pregradnjama i dogradnjama pretvorene u nove stambene prostore u ranom srednjem vijeku.⁷ Na položaju Banovac, koji se nalazi 110 m sjeveroistočno, tijekom višegodišnjih sistematski provedenih arheoloških istraživanja u periodu od 2000. do 2010. godine također su otkriveni ranosrednjovjekovni zidovi rađeni u tehnici suhozida, koji na ruševnim ostatcima rimske kuće (lat. *domus*) formiraju stambene prostore.⁸ Ovdje je pronađeno i 17 grobova na istražnim zemljišnim parcelama koje čine oko 1309 m², dok je na položaju uz crkvu Sv. Križa unutar ukupne istražene površine od 2500 m² otkriveno pet ranosrednjovjekovnih kosturnih ukopa s prilozima.⁹

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CEMETERY AT THE BANOVAČ SITE IN NIN

Several ancient houses have been discovered at the site of Sv. Križ (*Holy Cross*) in Nin that had been transformed into new dwelling places by drystone wall reconstructions and annexes in the Early Middle Ages.⁷ Early medieval walls built by using drystone wall technique were discovered at the Banovac site that is located 110m to northeast during the long-term systematic archaeological excavations in the period from 2000 to 2010, forming dwelling areas on the dilapidated remains of the Roman house (Lat. *domus*).⁸ Another 17 graves have been found here in the excavated land plots that constitute around 1309m², while at the site next to the church of Holy Cross with total research area of 2500m² five early medieval inhumation burials were found containing grave goods.⁹



Plan 1. Nin – Banovac, označen položaj grobova 1 – 17

Plan 1. Nin – Banovac, position of graves 1-17

crtež i obrada tlocrta: I. Čondić, J. Vučić, R. Žunić, R. Maršić, J. Belevski; oznake položaja grobova do crtali i priredili: I. Čondić, R. Maršić
drawing and ground plan edited by: I. Čondić, J. Vučić, R. Žunić, R. Maršić, J. Belevski; marks of grave positions added and edited by: I. Čondić, R. Maršić

7 J. Belošević 1999, 108, 149 bilj. 66; 2000, 112, 116 sl. 6, 118 sl. 7, 119, 120 sl. 8.
8 M. Kolega 2005, 195–196; 2005a, 90–97; M. Radović 2011, 161–168; M. Kolega, M. Radović 2007, 334; 2015, 36.
9 M. Radović 2011a, 548; M. Kolega, M. Radović 2015, 31; Belošević 1999, 108, 140, 149, 147 bilj. 54, 149, plan 3, T. XXXIII; 2000, 117, 118 sl. 7, 119.

7 J. Belošević 1999, 108, 149 n. 66; 2000, 112, 116 fig. 6, 118 fig. 7, 119, 120 fig. 8.
8 M. Kolega 2005, 195–196; 2005a, 90–97; M. Radović 2011, 161–168; M. Kolega, M. Radović 2007, 334; 2015, 36.
9 M. Radović 2011a, 548; M. Kolega, M. Radović 2015, 31; Belošević 1999, 108, 140, 149, 147 n. 54, 149, plan 3, pl. XXXIII; 2000, 117, 118 fig. 7, 119.

Premda je na Banovcu riječ o malom broju grobova, uočava se njihovo grupiranje u dvije skupine; jedna se nalazi na zapadnoj, a druga na istočnoj strani rimske kuće (*domus*) (plan 1).¹⁰ Grupiranje grobova karakteristično je za mnoga groblja ranog srednjeg vijeka što je odraz želje da se obiteljski povezani pojedinci pokopaju što bliže jedni drugima.¹¹

Na položaju sjeveroistočno od crkvice Sv. Križa također se mogu uočiti dvije skupine grobova. Dva dječja groba, 166 i 167, smještena su u neposrednoj blizini; jedan južno od stambenih objekata, a drugi unutar njih.¹² Ukopi odraslih osoba (grobovi 210, 211 i 212) grupirani su istočno od sklopa ranosrednjovjekovne stambene arhitekture.¹³

Grobovi 1, 2, 5 – 7, 9 – 11, 13, 14, 16 i 17 na Banovcu ukopani su u običnim zemljanim rakama, što je ukupno 12 pokojnika od kojih je osam pokopano na zapadnoj strani istraživanog prostora, a četiri na istočnoj. Grobovima 6, 7, 10 i 11, koji se nalaze u zapadnoj grupi, rake su naznačene jednim do najviše pet neobrađenih kamenja. Ostali grobovi ukopani u običnim zemljanim rakama (grobovi 1, 2, 5 i 9 na zapadnoj i grobovi 13, 14, 16 i 17 na istočnoj strani) probijaju mozaične plohe rimskih podnica rimske kuće, a većinom su ovalnog oblika.

Grob 3 u zapadnoj skupini sačuvan je samo u gornjoj polovini; raka mu je formirana od obzida načinjenog od neobrađenog ovalnog kamenja složenog u jedan red. Sačuvan je i uzglavni kamen, dok poklopnice nedostaju.

Grobu 12 u istočnoj skupini raka je obložena suhozidnom ogradom od ovalnog neobrađenog kamenja složenog u jedan red. Ta ograda prekrivena je poklopnica raspoređenim duž čitave grobne rake.

Istočnoj skupini pripada i grob 15 bez sačuvanih kosturnih ostataka. Taj grob obložen je grubo priklesanim kamenom složenim u više redova, dok mu obzida jednim dijelom čini jugozapadni zid impluvija rimske kuće (*domus*).

Grob 4 i grob 8 pripadaju zapadnoj skupini ukopa. I jedan i drugi imaju uzglavni i donožni kamen, s tim da je kod groba 4 arhitektura formirana od grubo priklesanog kamena sлагanog u dva reda i pokrivena je kamenim pločama – poklopnica, a kod groba 8 od grubo priklesanog kamena sлагanog u više redova, dok poklopnica nije bilo. Grob 4 uzglavnim se kamenom naslanja na

Although there are not many graves in Banovac, we can notice they belong to two groups: one is in the western side of the Roman house (*domus*), and the other one in the eastern side (Plan 1).¹⁰ Grouping of graves is characteristic of many early medieval cemeteries as a reflection of a wish to bury family members as close to one another as possible.¹¹

Two groups of graves can be noticed also at the site northeast of the church of Holy Cross. Two children's graves, 166 and 167, are located in immediate vicinity, one south of the residential objects, and the other inside of them.¹² Burials of the adults (graves 210, 211 and 212) are grouped east of the complex of early medieval residential architecture.¹³

Graves 1, 2, 5-7, 9-11, 13, 14, 16 and 17 in Banovac were dug in common earthen pits, which is total of 12 deceased persons, eight of which have been buried on the western side of the explored area, and four in the eastern side. Pits of graves 6, 7, 10 and 11 that are located in the western group are marked with one to maximum five undressed stones. Other graves that were dug in regular earthen pits (graves 1, 2, 5 and 9 on the western side and graves 13, 14, 16 and 17 on the eastern side) penetrate through mosaic surfaces of the floors of the Roman house, they are mostly oval in shape.

Grave 3 in the western group was preserved only in its upper half; its pit was lined with oval undressed stones arranged in one row. Headstone was preserved, while covering slabs are missing.

Pit of grave 12 in the eastern group was lined with a drystone structure of oval undressed stones arranged in one row. This structure was covered with slabs distributed along the entire grave pit.

Grave 15 without preserved skeletal remains also belongs to the eastern group. This grave was lined with crudely dressed stones arranged in several rows, while southwestern wall of impluvium of the Roman house (*domus*) encloses one of its sides.

Grave 4 and grave 8 belong to the western group of burials. They both have headstones and footstones, but grave 4 consists of crudely dressed stones arranged in two rows and covered with slabs, while grave 8 had no covering slabs, and the grave structure consisted of crudely dressed stones arranged in several rows.

10 Istraženi dio položaja Banovac uključuje ruševinu raskošne rimske kuće (*domus*) dim. 41,5 x 15,5 – 26,30 m (vidi M. Kolega 2019, 44) i dva pravca rimskih ulica pravca SZ-JI, jedna sa JZ, a druga sa SI strane rimske kuće (*domus*); M. Radović 2011, 161–168; M. Kolega, M. Radović 2015, 36.

11 M. Petrinc 2002, 206.

12 J. Belošević 1999, 149, priloz 1 i 3, u prilogu 2 vidi i grob 170; M. Radović 2011, 166.

13 J. Belošević 1999, u prilozima 1 i 2 vidi i grobove 168 i 169; 2000, 117, 118 sl. 7, 120 sl. 8 vidi i grobove 206 i 238; M. Radović 2011, 162, 163 bilj. 5.

10 Excavated part of the site of Banovac includes remains of a luxurious Roman house (*domus*) dim. 41.5 x 15.5-26.30m (see M. Kolega 2019, 44) and two directions of Roman streets NW-SE, one on the SW side and the other on the NE side of the Roman house (*domus*); M. Radović 2011, 161–168; M. Kolega, M. Radović 2015, 36.

11 M. Petrinc 2002, 206.

12 J. Belošević 1999, 149, appendices 1 and 3, in appendix 2 see also grave 170; M. Radović 2011, 166.

13 J. Belošević 1999, in appendices 1 and 2 see also graves 168 and 169; 2000, 117, 118 fig. 7, 120 fig. 8 see also graves 206 and 238; M. Radović 2011, 162, 163 n. 5.

površinu uništenog zida rimske kuće (*domus*), a grob 8 na površinu ranosrednjovjekovnog suhozida.

Znakovito je da se ranosrednjovjekovni grob 11 nalazio ispod kasnije sagrađenih pravaca zidova koje pripisujemo razvijenom srednjem vijeku ili novovjekovnom razdoblju.

Među dosad istraženim i dokumentiranim grobovima uočavaju se razlike na osnovi kojih je grobove moguće vremenski odrediti. Grobovi u prostoj zemljanoj raci i oni koji probijaju i koriste antičku arhitekturu u formiranju grobnih raka, u velikom postotku sadržavaju priloge karakteristične za pogansko razdoblje te pripadaju horizontu kosturnih ukopa 8., pa i prve polovine 9. stoljeća. U navedenoj skupini posebno se ističu dva groba bez priloga (grobovi 1 i 2) u kojima su pronađeni isključivo nakit i dijelovi s odjeće; pojasna kopča, srebrna zvjezdolika pseudogranulirana naušnica i ogrlica od niza staklenih perli među kojima i devet višedijelnih perli karakterističnih za grobove kasnog 8. stoljeća.¹⁴

I među grobovima 3, 4 i 12, s obzidom od jednog ili više redova sлагanog neobrađenog kamenja sa poklopnicama ili bez njih, uočavaju se razlike. Tako grob 12 (sl. 1–2), za razliku od grobova 3 i 4 (sl. 14), nema uzglavni i donožni kamen premda je prekriven poklopnicama.

Smjernice za dataciju groba 3 daju nalazi: par naušnica od brončane žice s kukicom i ušicom na krajevima, prsten izrađen od brončanog lima i brončani lijevani prsten D presjeka.¹⁵

Dubinom i brojem pokojnika te vrstom nalaza oduvara grob 8 koji ne pripada starijoj fazi ranosrednjovjekovnog razdoblja.

Prilozi u kombinaciji s uporabnim predmetima, nakitom i ukrasnim dijelovima s odjeće, pronađeni u grobovima na Banovcu, svjedoče o kulturološkim promjenama koje se događaju na prijelazu iz 8. u 9. st. i znakovito pridonose rješavanju problema kronologije starohrvatskih groblja.

Premda groblja sličnih karakteristika pronalazimo u bližoj i daljoj okolici Nina, a i šire, potpunu međusobnu srodnost pokazuju samo skupine grobova na Sv. Križu i Banovcu te predstavljaju kariku između groblja na redove s priložima iz 8. do prve polovine 9. stoljeća i groblja na redove te groblja uokolo crkava bez priloga iz druge polovine 9. stoljeća.

Headstone of grave 4 leans on the surface of a destroyed wall of a Roman house (*domus*), and grave 8 on the surface of a medieval drystone wall.

It is symptomatic that early medieval grave 11 was located under later walls that are ascribed to the High Middle Ages or postmedieval period.

The excavated and documented graves exhibit differences significant in terms of dating. Graves in simple earthen pits as well as the ones that penetrate and use Roman-era architecture for shaping grave pits, mostly contain grave goods characteristic of the pagan period and they belong to the horizon of inhumation burials of the 8th and the first half of the 9th century. In the mentioned group two graves without grave goods stand out (graves 1 and 2) in which only jewelry and attire items were found: belt buckle, silver star-shaped pseudo-granulated earring and a necklace made of glass beads, including nine multipart beads characteristic of the late 8th century graves.¹⁴

Differences can be noticed between graves 3, 4 and 12, with enclosures of one or several rows of undressed stones with or without covering slabs. In that way grave 12 (Figs. 1–2) does not have headstone and footstone as opposed to graves 3 and 4 (Fig. 14) although it is covered with slabs.

Datable artifacts in grave 3 are: pair of earrings of bronze wire with a hook and a loop at the ends, ring made of sheet bronze and cast bronze ring with D-shaped cross-section.¹⁵

Grave 8 that does not belong to the earlier phase of the early medieval period differs from the rest in its depth and the number of skeletons and type of finding.

Grave goods in combination with utilitarian objects, jewelry and decorative items for clothes found in Banovac testify to culturological changes that happened at the turn of 9th century, contributing significantly to solving problems of chronology of the early Croatian graves.

Although cemeteries with similar characteristics can be found in the vicinity of Nin, and in the wider area, complete correspondence can be ascertained only for the grave groups from Sv. Križ and Banovac. They represent a link between the cemeteries in rows with grave goods from the 8th until the first half of the 9th century and cemeteries in rows and cemeteries around churches without grave goods from the second half of the 9th century.

14 M. Petrinec 2002, 218–219.

15 M. Radović 2011, 163, 173 T. 2: 3, 175 T. 4: 4–6; M. Petrinec 2009, 119, 242, 586, 588, 595.

14 M. Petrinec 2002, 218–219.

15 M. Radović 2011, 163, 173 pl. 2: 3, 175 pl. 4: 4–6; M. Petrinec 2009, 119, 242, 586, 588, 595.

OBILJEŽJA RANOSREDNJOVJEKOVNOG KULTURNOG SLOJA NA POLOŽAJU BANOVAČ U NINU

U izlaganju pod nazivom „Ranosrednjovjekovna groblja nastala uokolo stambenih objekata u Ninu“, održanom 7. prosinca 2007. u Skradinu na znanstvenom skupu posvećenom 150. obljetnici rođenja fra Luje Maruna, Mate Radović dotaknuo se problematike koja je spomenuta u 24. broju časopisa *Diadora*, a odnosi se na pitanje veze ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja i pripadajućeg groblja.¹⁶

Sustavnim arheološkim istraživanjima provedenim u razdoblju od 2000. do 2010. godine utvrđeno je da se na dubini u prosjeku od 1,50 m (1,979 mnv) može izdvojiti ranosrednjovjekovni kulturni sloj.¹⁷ Riječ je o suhozidnim konstrukcijama širine oko 0,50 – 0,60 m koje na pojedinim mjestima koriste i tada vidljive ruševine rimske kuće (*domus*).¹⁸ Ranosrednjovjekovnom sloju pripada i veći broj tzv. otpadnih jama koje se ističu tamnom bojom zemlje, a zadiru duboko u antički i prapovijesni kulturni sloj. Jedna od jama istražena je do dubine od 3,13 m (0,379 mnv).¹⁹ U tim jamama pronađen je veći broj ranosrednjovjekovnih keramičkih ulomaka, životinjskih kostiju i školjaka.²⁰

U otkopnim slojevima unutar ranosrednjovjekovnog kulturnog sloja pronađen je i veći broj željeznih noževa, klin s ušicom i alkom, željezne škare, koštani trodijelni češljevi s dva reda zubaca i koštani recipijent (tzv. soljenka). Riječ je o predmetima iz svakodnevene uporabe koji su mogli potjecati i iz uništenih grobova.²¹

OBILJEŽJA RAZVIJENOG SREDNJOVJEKOVNOG I NOVOVJEKOVNOG KULTURNOG SLOJA NA POLOŽAJU BANOVAČ U NINU

Na istraženoj površini, na prosječnoj dubini od 1 m (2,479 mnv) ustanovljen je kulturni sloj koji pripada vremenu razvijenog srednjovjekovnog i novovjekovnog razdoblja.²² Čine ga zidovi povezani bijelom žbukom. Od pokretne arheološke građe pronađena je vrlo mala količina ulomaka glazirane keramike, a najmlađi ulomak datiran je u drugu pol. 16. – prvu pol. 17. st.²³

UMJESTO ZAKLJUČKA

Unutar urbanog prostora u povijesnom središtu Nina koji je kontinuirano naseljen sve do današnjih dana, nije jednostavno izolirati slojeve od razvijenog do kasnog srednjeg i ranog novog vijeka, a osobito je teško

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EARLY MEDIEVAL CULTURAL LAYER ON THE BANOVAČ SITE IN NIN

In the report entitled “Early medieval cemeteries formed around residential objects in Nin” held on December 7, 2007 in Skradin at a scientific conference dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Fr. Lujo Marun’s birth, Mate Radović dealt with a theme mentioned in the 24th issue of the *Diadora* journal, relating to the question of the early medieval settlement and the accompanying cemetery.¹⁶

Systematic archaeological research conducted from 2000 to 2010 unearthed early medieval cultural layer at an average depth of 1.50m (1.979 masl).¹⁷ These were drystone wall structures about 0.50-0.60m wide that used then-visible remains of the Roman house (*domus*) at places.¹⁸ A number of “waste pits” characterized by dark colour of the soil also date to the early medieval period, and they penetrate deeply into the Roman-era and prehistoric cultural layers. One of the pits was excavated to the depth of 3.13m (0.379 masl).¹⁹ A number of early medieval pottery sherds, animal bones and shells were found in these pits.²⁰

The layers of the early medieval cultural layers yielded a number of iron knives, a wedge with a socket and a ring, iron scissors, three-part bone combs with two rows of teeth and a bone receptacle (“salt cellar”). These are objects for everyday use that might be associated with the destroyed graves.²¹

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HIGH MEDIEVAL AND POSTMEDIEVAL CULTURAL LAYER AT THE BANOVAČ SITE IN NIN

A cultural layer belonging to the High Middle Ages and postmedieval period was found at a depth of 1m (2.479 masl).²² It consisted of walls bound with white mortar. Only few sherds of glazed pottery were found, the latest fragment was dated to the second half of the 16th century and the first half of the 17th century.²³

INSTEAD OF A CONCLUSION

It is not easy to detect layers from the High to the Late Middle Ages and the Early Modern Period within the urban area in the historical center of Nin that has been continuously occupied until the present day, and early medieval layers are particularly difficult to

16 M. Radović 2011, 161, bilj. *.

17 M. Kolega 2005a, 91, 93.

18 M. Kolega 2005a, 93.

19 M. Kolega 2005a, 95.

20 M. Kolega 2005, 196; 2005a, 95–96.

21 J. Belošević 2007, 285–286, 288–291, 295–299, 417–424; 2010, 98–118.

22 M. Kolega 2005a, 93.

23 K. Gusar 2006, 88, 172 kat. br. 116; 2010, 426 kat. br. 170, 575.

16 M. Radović 2011, 161, n. *.

17 M. Kolega 2005a, 91, 93.

18 M. Kolega 2005a, 93.

19 M. Kolega 2005a, 95.

20 M. Kolega 2005, 196; 2005a, 95–96.

21 J. Belošević 2007, 285–286, 288–291, 295–299, 417–424; 2010, 98–118.

22 M. Kolega 2005a, 93.

23 K. Gusar 2006, 88, 172 cat. no. 116; 2010, 426 cat. no. 170, 575.

uočiti ranosrednjovjekovne kulturne slojeve. Višegodišnja istraživanja položaja Banovac u Ninu imala su tri voditelja: Branku Nedved (2000. – 2001.)²⁴, Mariju Kolegu (2002. – 2006.)²⁵ i Matu Radovića (2007. – 2010.)²⁶, a svi su bili djelatnici Arheološkog muzeja u Zadru. Uz njih su u istraživanjima sudjelovali i drugi stručnjaci, studenti arheologije i fizički radnici. Mate Radović dao je osobito velik doprinos spomenutim istraživanjima najprije kao stručni suradnik, a kasnije i kao samostalni voditelj. Njegov prirodni talent lakog zapažanja promjena u otkopnim slojevima uvelike je pridonio jasnom izdvajanju ranosrednjovjekovne kulturne faze. Arheološkoj znanosti mogao je dati i više, ali, nažalost, sudbina je htjela drukčije.

notice. Long-term research at the Banovac site in Nin had three leaders Branka Nedved (2000-2001)²⁴, Marija Kolega (2002-2006)²⁵ and Mate Radović (2007-2010)²⁶, all working in the Archaeological Museum in Zadar. Other experts, archaeology students and manual workers participated in the excavations. Mate Radović contributed greatly to the mentioned research first as a professional associate, and later as a leader. His natural talent for noticing changes in excavation layers contributed significantly to clear distinguishing of the early medieval cultural phase. He could have given more to the archaeological science, but unfortunately it was not meant to be.

24 B. Nedved 2001, 21–22.
25 M. Kolega 2005, 195–196; 2005a, 90–97; 2006, 309–310; M. Kolega, M. Radović, 2007, 333–334.
26 M. Radović 2011a, 547–548; M. Kolega, M. Radović, 2015, 31–37.

24 B. Nedved 2001, 21–22.
25 M. Kolega 2005, 195–196; 2005a, 90–97; 2006, 309–310; M. Kolega, M. Radović, 2007, 333–334.
26 M. Radović 2011a, 547–548; M. Kolega, M. Radović, 2015, 31–37.

KATALOG GROBOVA I GROBNIH NALAZA

Rani srednji vijek (7. st.)

Grob 12 (T. 1: 1–2)

Orijentacija SZ-JI. Grobna raka ovalnog oblika, formirana od jednog nepotpunog reda većeg ovalno priklesanog kamenja i pokrivena kamenim pločama – poklopnicama (sl. 1). Nalazila se unutar i u razini prostora bazena impluvija rimske kuće (*domus*). Kostur odrasle osobe položen na leđa i s rukama pruženim uz tijelo (sl. 2).²⁷ Bez nalaza.

Rani srednji vijek (8. – pol. 9. st.)

Grob 11 (T. 1: 3)

Orijentacija JZ-SI. Jednostavna zemljana raka ovalnog oblika s nekoliko neobrađenih kamenova posloženih oko kostura pokojnika (sl. 3). Grob se nalazio unutar rimske kuće (*domus*), iznad glavnog odvodnog kanala, a ispod sklopa zidova iz razvijenog srednjovjekovnog ili novovjekovnog razdoblja. U grobu se nalazio osrednje očuvan kostur djeteta položen na leđa. Bez nalaza.

Grob 13 (T. 1: 4)

Orijentacija SZ-JI. Jednostavna zemljana raka. Djelomično sačuvan kostur djeteta, položen na leđa, s lijevom rukom pruženom uz tijelo, desna nedostaje.

Nalazi: Staklene perle poredane u visini vrata pokojnika (sl. 4).

1. Ogrlica od četiri perle od staklene paste. Tri su perle tirkiznoplave boje, šir.: 0,2 – 0,4 cm, pr.: 0,4 – 0,5 cm, a jedna je perla višedijelna, zlatnožute boje, duž.: 1,7 cm, pr.: 0,7 cm. Inv. br. MNS2713. (T. 4: 1)

CATALOGUE OF GRAVES AND GRAVE GOODS

Early Middle Ages (7th cent.)

Grave 12 (Pl. 1: 1–2)

Alignment NW-SE. Oval grave pit, formed by a single incomplete row of large ovally dressed stones, covered with stone slabs (Fig. 1). It was located inside and at the level of the basin (*impluvium*) of a Roman house (*domus*). Skeleton of an adult individual was laid in the supine position with arms extended along the body (Fig. 2).²⁷ Without finds.

Early Middle Ages (8th-mid-9th cent.)

Grave 11 (Pl. 1: 3)

Alignment SW-NE. Simple oval grave pit with several undressed stones arranged around the skeleton (Fig. 3). The grave was located in the Roman house (*domus*), over the main sewer, and under the walls dating to the High Middle Ages or postmedieval period. Moderately well preserved skeleton of a child in the supine position was in the grave. Without finds.

Grave 13 (Pl. 1: 4)

Alignment NW-SE. Simple grave pit. Partially preserved skeleton of a child, laid on the back, left arm extended along the body, right arm missing.

Finds: Glass beads arranged at the level of the deceased person's neck (Fig. 4).

1. Necklace consisting of four beads made of glass paste. Three beads are turquoise blue, w. 0.2-0.4cm, d. 0.4-0.5cm, and one bead is composed of several parts, golden-yellow, l. 1.7cm, d. 0.7cm. Inv. No. MNS2713 (Pl. 4: 1).

27 Ispitivanje starosti kostura izvršeno je 18. srpnja 2019. radiokarbonskom analizom u 14CHRONO Centre Queens University, Belfast, Sjeverna Irska: Radiocarbon Age BP 1399 +/- 30

Calibration data set:	intcal13.14c	# Reimer et al. 2013
% area enclosed	cal AD age ranges	relative area under probability distribution
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal AD 624- 659	1.000
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal AD 600- 668	1.000

27 Radiocarbon dating of the skeletal remains was performed on July 18, 2019 in 14CHRONO Centre Queens University, Belfast, Northern Ireland: Radiocarbon Age BP 1399 +/- 30

Calibration data set:	intcal13.14c	# Reimer et al. 2013
% area enclosed	cal AD age ranges	relative area under probability distribution
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal AD 624- 659	1.000
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal AD 600- 668	1.000



Slika 1. Nin – Banovac, grob 12
 Figure 1. Nin – Banovac, grave 12
 foto / photo by: R. Maršić



Slika 3. Nin – Banovac, grob 11
 Figure 3. Nin – Banovac, grave 11
 foto / photo by: R. Žunić



Slika 2. Nin – Banovac, grob 12
 Figure 2. Nin – Banovac, grave 12
 foto / photo by: R. Maršić



Slika 4. Nin – Banovac, grob 13, nalaz *in situ*
 Figure 4. Nin – Banovac, grave 13, *in situ* find
 foto / photo by: R. Maršić

Grob 14 (T. 2: 1)

Orijentacija SZ-JI. Ovalna zemljana raka bila je ukopana ispod razine temeljne stope zida jedne od prostorija rimske kuće (*domus*), koji se pruža rubnom desnom stranom grobne rake. U grobu se nalazio kostur odrasle osobe položen na leđa, s desnom rukom pruženom uz tijelo, a s lijevom rukom na karlici.

Nalazi: Željezni nož i željezno šilo (?), položeni uz vanjsku stranu desne bedrene kosti kao prilog (sl. 5).

1. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad drške. Duž.: 19,7 cm, šir.: 2,5 cm, deb.: 0,5 cm. Inv. br. MNS2714. (T. 4: 2)

2. Željezno šilo (?) četvrtastog presjeka tijela. Vis.: 11 cm, deb.: 0,7 cm, dim. glave: 1,3 x 1 cm. Inv. br. MNS2715. (T. 4: 3)

Grob 15²⁸ (T. 2: 2)

Orijentacija SZ-JI. Grobna raka oblika trapeza formirana od grubo priklesanog kamena slaganog u više redova. Jednu od dužih stranica čini jugozapadni zid impluvija rimske kuće (*domus*) (sl. 6–7). U grobu nije bilo kostiju pokojnika.

Nalazi: Prilikom iskopa unutar grobne arhitekture pronađena je željezna sjekira.

1. Željezna sjekira s rupom za nasad drške i proširenim sječivom. Dim.: 12,8 x 5,8 cm, deb.: 2,5 cm, pr. rupe za nasad drške: 3 cm. Inv. br. MNS2716. (T. 4: 4)

Grob 16 (T. 2: 3)

Orijentacija SZ-JI. Jednostavna ovalna zemljana raka čijom se desnom stranom pruža zid jedne od prostorija rimske kuće (*domus*) (sl. 8). Dobro sačuvan kostur djeteta položen je na leđa, s desnom rukom pruženom uz tijelo, a lijevom savijenom u laktu i položenom na zdjelicu (sl. 9).²⁹

Nalazi: Brončani praporac pronađen između trtične i lijeve zdjelice kosti, željezni nožić položen na desnu bedrenu kost, neposredno ispod lijeve zdjelice kosti, kresivo i ispod njega željezni pojasni jezičac pronađen spojen s kremenom, položeni na desnu zdjeličnu kost smještenu ispod trtične kosti pokojnika, i keramički lonac kao prilog, položen s desne strane desne bedrene kosti.

Grave 14 (Pl. 2: 1)

Alignment NW-SE. Oval grave pit was dug under the level of the wall footing of one of the rooms in the Roman house (*domus*), spreading along the right peripheral side of the grave pit. A skeleton of an adult in the supine position was in the grave, with right arm extended along the body, and left hand on the pelvis. Finds: Iron knife and iron awl (?), laid along the outer side of the right thighbone as grave goods (Fig. 5).

1. Iron knife with tang. L. 19.7cm, w. 2.5cm, thick. 0.5cm. Inv. No. MNS2714. (Pl. 4: 2)

2. Iron awl (?) with square cross-section of the body. H. 11cm, thick. 0.7cm, head dim. 1.3 x 1 cm. Inv. No. MNS2715. (Pl. 4: 3)

Grave 15²⁸ (Pl. 2: 2)

Alignment NW-SE. Trapezial grave pit made of crudely dressed stones arranged in several rows. South-western wall of the Roman house (*domus*) impluvium makes one of longer sides (Figs. 6–7). There were no bones in the grave.

Finds: An iron axe was found inside the grave structure.

1. Iron axe with a shaft-hole socket and expanded blade. Dim. 12.8 x 5.8cm, thick. 2.5cm, shaft-hole socket d. 3cm. Inv. No. MNS2716. (Pl. 4: 4)

Grave 16 (Pl. 2: 3)

Alignment NW-SE. Simple oval grave pit whose right side was superposed by a wall of one room of the Roman house (*domus*) (Fig. 8). Well preserved skeleton of a child was laid on the back with right arm extended along the body, left arm bent in elbow, laid on the pelvis (Fig. 9).²⁹

Finds: Bronze sleigh bell found between the tailbone and left hip bone; iron knife laid on the right thighbone, directly under the left hip bone; tinder and under it an iron belt tongue found with a flint, laid on the right hip bone under the tailbone, and a ceramic pot as grave good, placed on the right side of the right thighbone.

28 U grobu 15 nije pronađen kostur pa se možda radi o kenotafu, (vidi M. Petrinec 2002, 209). Na temelju karakteristika arhitekture grob je moguće pripisati i mlađem srednjovjekovnom horizontu, ali s obzirom na to da je unutar grobne rake pronađena željezna sjekira kakva se obično nalazi u grobovima starohrvatskog horizonta 8. – 9. st., i ovaj grob pripisujemo upravo tom horizontu (vidi M. Kolega, M. Radović 2015, 36 bilj. 14).

29 Ispitivanje starosti kostura izvršeno je 18. srpnja 2019. radiokarbonskom analizom u 14CHRONO Centre Queens University, Belfast, Sjeverna Irska: Radiocarbon Age BP 1179 +/- 29

Calibration data set:	intcal13.14c	# Reimer et al. 2013
% area enclosed	cal AD age ranges	relative area under probability distribution
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal AD 777- 793	0.183
	802- 845	0.454
	855- 887	0.363
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal AD 769- 901	0.919
	920- 953	0.079
	959- 960	0.002

28 There was no skeleton in grave 15 so it might have been a cenotaph (see M. Petrinec 2002, 209). On the basis of grave structure it can be attributed to the late medieval horizon, but since an iron axe was found in the grave pit typical of the graves of the Early Croatian horizon of the 8th-9th centuries, this grave is also ascribed to that horizon (see M. Kolega, M. Radović 2015, 36 n. 14).

29 Radiocarbon dating of the skeletal remains was performed on July 18, 2019 in 14CHRONO Centre Queens University, Belfast, Northern Ireland: Radiocarbon Age BP 1179 +/- 29

Calibration data set:	intcal13.14c	# Reimer et al. 2013
% area enclosed	cal AD age ranges	relative area under probability distribution
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal AD 777- 793	0.183
	802- 845	0.454
	855- 887	0.363
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal AD 769- 901	0.919
	920- 953	0.079
	959- 960	0.002



Slika 5. Nin – Banovac, grob 14, nalazi *in situ*
 Figure 5. Nin – Banovac, grave 14, *in situ* find
 foto / photo by: R. Maršić



Slika 7. Nin – Banovac, pogled sa jugoistoka na istraženi grob 15
 Figure 7. Nin – Banovac, view from southeast on excavated grave 15
 foto / photo by: M. Radović



Slika 6. Nin – Banovac, pogled sa zapada na grob 15 prije otvaranja
 Figure 6. Nin – Banovac, view from west on grave 15 before opening
 foto / photo by: R. Maršić



Slika 8. Nin – Banovac, pogled sa sjeveroistoka na grob 16
 Figure 8. Nin – Banovac, view from southeast on grave 16
 foto / photo by: M. Radović



Slika 9. Nin – Banovac, grob 16
 Figure 9. Nin – Banovac, grave 16
 foto / photo by: R. Maršić

1. Brončani praporac ovalnog oblika s ušicom i sačuvanom kuglicom za proizvodnju zvuka, smještenom u tijelu praporca. Vis.: 3,4 cm, šir.: 2 cm. Inv. br. MNS2717. (T. 5: 1)
2. Željezni nožić kojem nedostaje veći dio trna za nasad drške. Sačuvana duž.: 9,2 cm, šir.: 1,8 cm, deb.: 0,2 cm. Inv. br. MNS2718. (T. 5: 2)
3. Željezni pojasni jezičac kojem se pri vrhu nalazi rupica sa sačuvanim tijelom zakovice. Vis.: 6 cm, šir.: 1 cm, deb.: 0,2 cm. Inv. br. MNS2719. (T. 5: 3)
4. Željezno kresivo lirastog oblika kojem nedostaje dio krakova. Duž.: 5,7 cm, deb.: 0,5 cm. Inv. br. MNS2720. (T. 5: 4)
5. Kremen. Vis.: 1,8 cm, šir.: 1,2 cm. Inv. br. MNS2721. (T. 5: 5)
6. Keramički lonac izrađen na ručnom lončarskom kolu od gline pomiješane sa zrcima kalcita, neravnomjerno tamnosivo pečen s crvenkastomedim tonovima u unutrašnjosti. Vis.: 12 cm, pr. otvora: 12 cm; pr. trbuha: 14 cm, pr. dna: 8 cm, deb. stijenke: 0,3 – 0,6 cm. Inv. br. MNS2722. (T. 5: 6)

Grob 17 (T. 2: 4)

Orijentacija SZ-JI. Jednostavna zemljana raka ovalnog oblika, ukopana u razini vrha temeljne stope zida jedne od prostorija rimske kuće (*domus*), a zid se pruža rubnom lijevom stranom grobne rake (sl. 10–11). Dobro sačuvan kostur odrasle osobe položene na leđa s rukama pruženim uz tijelo.

Nalazi: Ogrlica od niza perli od staklene paste i manji željezni nožić. S desne strane pokojnika u razini koljena pronađene su kao prilog sitne životinjske (?) kosti.³⁰

1. Ogrlica od 38 perli od staklene paste, od čega je 36 perli tirkizno plave boje, šir.: 0,3 – 0,4 cm, pr.: 0,6 cm, jedna perla je žučkasto sedefaste boje, šir.: 0,4 cm, pr.: 0,6 cm i jedna je perla višedijelna, zlatnožute boje, šir.: 1,3 cm, pr.: 0,6 cm. Inv. br. MNS2723. (T. 4: 5)
2. Željezni nožić s trnom za nasad drške. Duž.: 7,7 cm, šir.: 1,2 cm, deb.: 0,2 cm. Inv. br. MNS2724. (T. 4: 6)

Rani i početak razvijenog srednjeg vijeka (9. – pol. 12. st.)

Grob 4 (T. 3: 1–2)

Orijentacija JZ-SI. Grobna raka pačetrovornastog oblika formirana je od grubo priklesanog kamena složenog u dva reda i pokrivena kamenim pločama – poklopnicama (sl. 12). Uzglavni kamen i pokojnikova glava leže na zidu rimske kuće (*domus*), koji dijeli *domus* i nogostup ulice koja se nalazi s južne strane građevine. U grobu se nalazio dobro očuvan kostur odrasle osobe, položen na leđa s rukama pruženim uz tijelo (sl. 13). Bez nalaza.

1. Oval bronze sleigh bell with an opening and preserved jingling ball, in the sleigh bell body. H. 34cm, w. 2cm. Inv. No. MNS2717. (Pl. 5: 1)
2. Small iron knife, large part of tang missing. Pres. l. 9.2cm, w. 1.8cm, thick. 0.2cm. Inv. No. MNS2718. (Pl. 5: 2)
3. Iron belt tongue with preserved rivet body at the top. H. 6cm, w. 1cm, thick. 0.2cm. Inv. No. MNS2719. (Pl. 5: 3)
4. Lyre-shaped iron tinder, ends partially missing. L. 5.7cm, thick. 0.5cm. Inv. No. MNS2720. (Pl. 5: 4)
5. Flint. H. 1.8cm, w. 1.2cm. Inv. No. MNS2721. (Pl. 5: 5)
6. Ceramic pot made on a manual potter's wheel of clay mixed with calcite grains, fired unevenly dark grey with reddish.brown tones in the middle. H. 12cm, opening d. 12cm; belly d. 14cm, base d. 8cm, wall thick. 0.3-0.6cm. Inv. No. MNS2722. (Pl. 5: 6)

Grave 17 (Pl. 2: 4)

Alignment NW-SE. Simple oval grave pit was dug at the level of the wall footing of one of the rooms in the Roman house (*domus*), the wall extends along the left peripheral side of the grave pit (Figs. 10-11). Well-preserved skeleton of an adult in the supine position with arms extended along the body.

Find: Necklace made of glass paste beads and small iron knife. Tiny animal (?) bones were found on the right side of the skeleton at the level of the knee bones.³⁰

1. Necklace made of 38 glass paste beads, 36 of which are in turquoise blue colour, w. 0.3-0.4cm, d. 0.6cm, one bead is pearly yellowish, w. 0.4cm, d. 0.6cm, one bead is multipart, golden-yellow, w. 1.3cm, d. 0.6cm. Inv. No. MNS2723. (Pl. 4: 5)
2. Small iron knife with tang. L. 7.7cm, w. 1.2cm, thick. 0.2cm. Inv. No. MNS2724. (Pl. 4: 6)

Early Middle Ages and beginning of High Middle Ages (9th-mid-12th cent.)

Grave 4 (Pl. 3: 1–2)

Alignment SW-NE. Square grave pit, made of crudely dressed stones arranged in two rows, covered with stone slabs (Fig. 12). Headstone and the deceased person's body lie on the wall of the Roman house (*domus*), dividing *domus* and walkway of the street located on the southern side of the building. Well-preserved skeleton of an adult individual was laid in the grave in the supine position with arms extended along the body (Fig. 13). Without finds.

30 Nakon provedene antropološke analize moći će se ustvrditi radi li se o životinjskim kostima i kojoj životinjskoj vrsti pripadaju.

30 After the anthropological analysis it will be determined if these are animal bones, and if so to which species they belong.



Slika 10. Nin – Banovac, pogled na grob 17
Figure 10. Nin – Banovac, view of grave 17

foto / photo by: M. Radović



Slika 11. Nin – Banovac, pogled s juga na položaj groba 17 prije pronalaska

Figure 11. Nin – Banovac, view from south on grave 17 before discovery

foto / photo by: M. Predovan



Slika 12. Nin – Banovac, grob 4
Figure 12. Nin – Banovac, grave 4

foto / photo by: F. Nedved



Slika 13. Nin – Banovac, grob 4
Figure 13. Nin – Banovac, grave 4

foto / photo by: F. Nedved

Grob 8 (T. 3: 3)

Orijentacija SZ-JI. Grobna raka pačetvorinastog oblika formirana od grubo priklesanog kamena složenog u više redova. Grobna konstrukcija ima uzglavni i donožni kamen. Grob se nalazio unutar prostora rimske kuće (*domus*), a uzglavni kamen na ranosrednjovjekovnom suhozidu (sl. 15–16). U grobu su kosti najmanje dviju odraslih osoba.³¹

Nalazi: Brončana naušnica ovalnog oblika koja se nalazila između glava pokojnika.

1. Brončana naušnica ovalnog oblika sa zarezanim krajevima. Pr.: 1,8 cm, deb.: 0,2 cm. Inv. br. MNS1136. (T. 4: 7)

Nalazi izvan grobova

1. Prsten od brončanog lima s preklapljenim krajevima spojenim zakovicom i trapezastim proširenjem ukrašenim graviranim ubodima. Na trapezastom proširenju nalaze se i četiri rupice. Vis.: 1,2 cm, pr.: 2 x 1,8 cm, deb.: 0,025 cm. Inv. br. MNS2725. Dat.: 9. st.³² (T. 6: 1)

2. Karičica od brončane žice kružnog presjeka, s ušicom i kukicom na krajevima. Pr.: 3,1 cm, deb.: 0,5 cm. Inv. br. MNS1110. (T. 6: 2)

3. Lijevani prsten D presjeka. Pr.: 2 cm, deb.: 0,3 cm. Inv. br. MNS2726. (T. 6: 3)

4. Ulomak brončane naušnice, vis.: 1,7 cm, deb.: 0,2 cm. Inv. br. MNS2727. (T. 6: 4)

Grave 8 (Pl. 3: 3)

Alignment NW-SE. Square grave pit, made of crudely dressed stones arranged in several rows. Grave structure has a headstone and footstone. Grave was located inside the Roman house (*domus*), and the headstone on early medieval drystone wall (Figs. 15–16). At least two adult persons were buried in the grave.³¹

Finds: Oval bronze earring found between the heads of the buried persons.

1. Oval bronze earring with cut ends. D. 1.8 cm, thick. 0.2 cm. Inv. No. MNS1136. (Pl. 4: 7)

Finds outside the graves

1. Ring made of sheet bronze with overlapping ends joined by a rivet and trapezoidal expansion decorated with engraved punctures. On the trapezoidal extension are four holes. H. 1.2cm, d. 2 x 1.8cm, thick. 0.025cm. Inv. No. MNS2725. Dating: 9th cent.³² (Pl. 6: 1)

2. Circlet made of bronze wire with circular cross-section, with hook and loop on ends. D. 3.1cm, thick. 0.5cm. Inv. No. MNS1110. (Pl. 6: 2)

3. Cast ring with D-shaped cross-section. D. 2cm, thick. 0.3cm. Inv. No. MNS2726. (Pl. 6: 3)

4. Bronze earring fragment. H. 1.7cm, thick. 0.2 cm. Inv. No. MNS2727. (Pl. 6: 4)

31 Ispitivanje starosti sjeverozapadnog kostura izvršeno je 18. srpnja 2019. radiokarbonskom analizom u 14CHRONO Centre Queens University, Belfast, Sjeverna Irsko: Radiocarbon Age BP 972 +/- 30

Calibration data set:	intcal13.14c	# Reimer et al. 2013
% area enclosed	cal AD age ranges	relative area under probability distribution
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal AD 1021- 1047	0.440
	1089-1122	0.440
	1139- 1148	0.120
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal AD 1016- 1154	1.000

32 M. Petrinc 2009, 133–134, 594.

31 Radiocarbon dating of the north-western skeleton was performed on July 18, 2019 in 14CHRONO Centre Queens University, Belfast, Northern Ireland: Radiocarbon Age BP 972 +/- 30

Calibration data set:	intcal13.14c	# Reimer et al. 2013
% area enclosed	cal AD age ranges	relative area under probability distribution
68.3 (1 sigma)	cal AD 1021- 1047	0.440
	1089-1122	0.440
	1139- 1148	0.120
95.4 (2 sigma)	cal AD 1016- 1154	1.000

32 M. Petrinc 2009, 133–134, 594.



Slika 14. Nin – Banovac, pogled sa zapada na grobove 3 i 4
 Figure 14. Nin – Banovac, view from west on graves 3 and 4

foto / photo by: F. Nedved



Slika 15. Nin – Banovac, pogled sa sjeveroistoka na grob 8 prije otvaranja i čišćenja

Figure 15. Nin – Banovac, view from southeast on excavated grave 8 before opening and cleaning

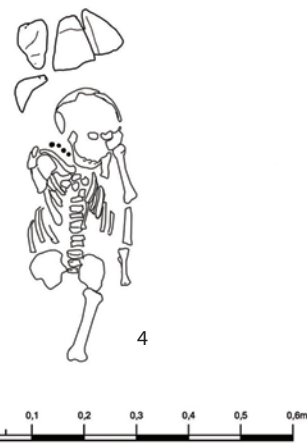
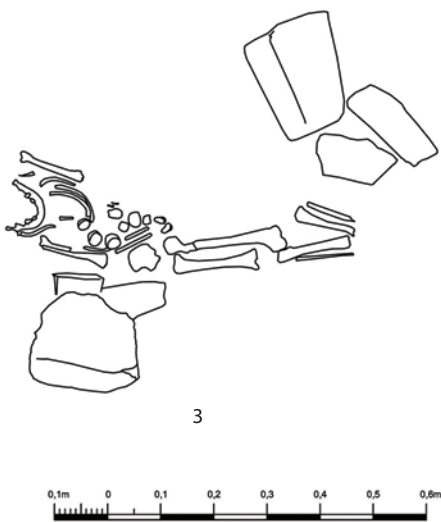
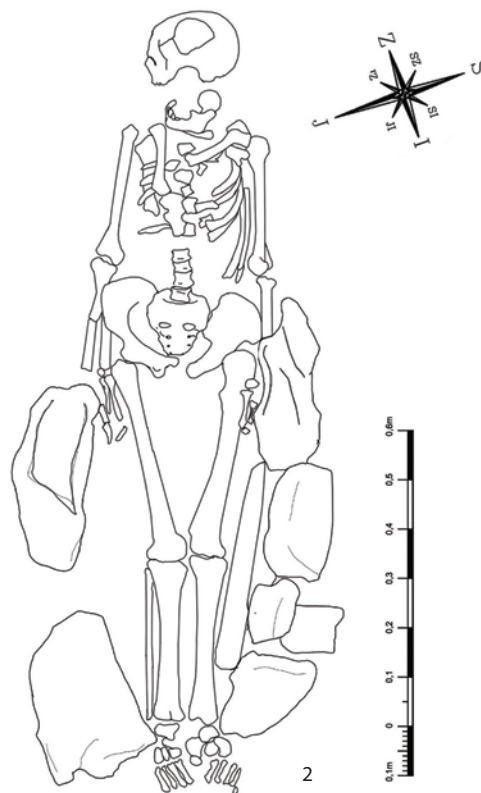
foto / photo by: R. Žunić



Slika 16. Nin – Banovac, grob 8
 Figure 16. Nin – Banovac, grave 8

foto / photo by: R. Žunić

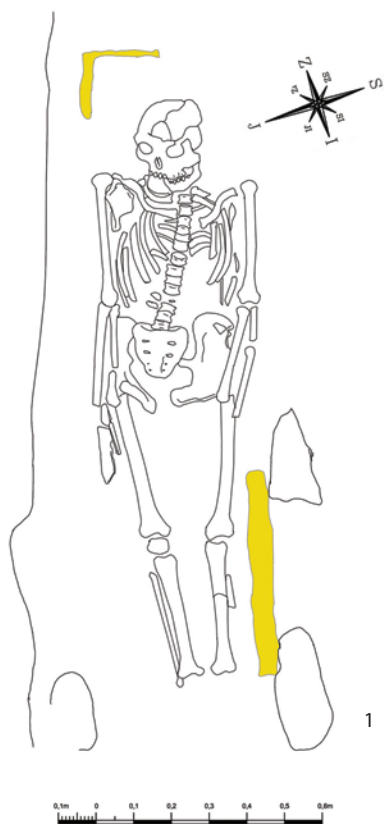
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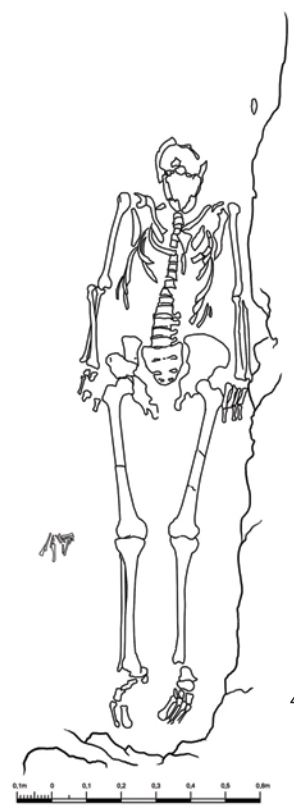
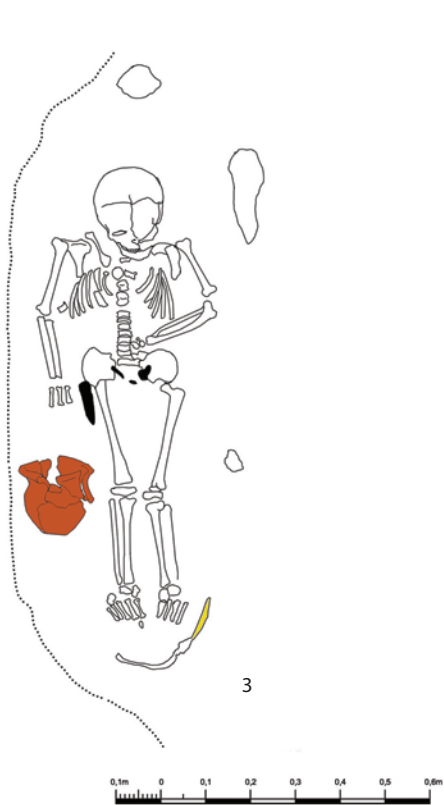
Nin – Banovac, 1–2 – grob 12; 3 – grob 11; 4 – grob 13

Nin – Banovac, 1–2 – grave 12; 3 – grave 11; 4 – grave 13

crtež: R. Žunić, precrtao: I. Čondić (grob 11); crtež: R. Maršić (grobovi 12 – 13) / drawing by: R. Žunić, copied by: I. Čondić (grave 11); drawing by: R. Maršić (graves 12-13)



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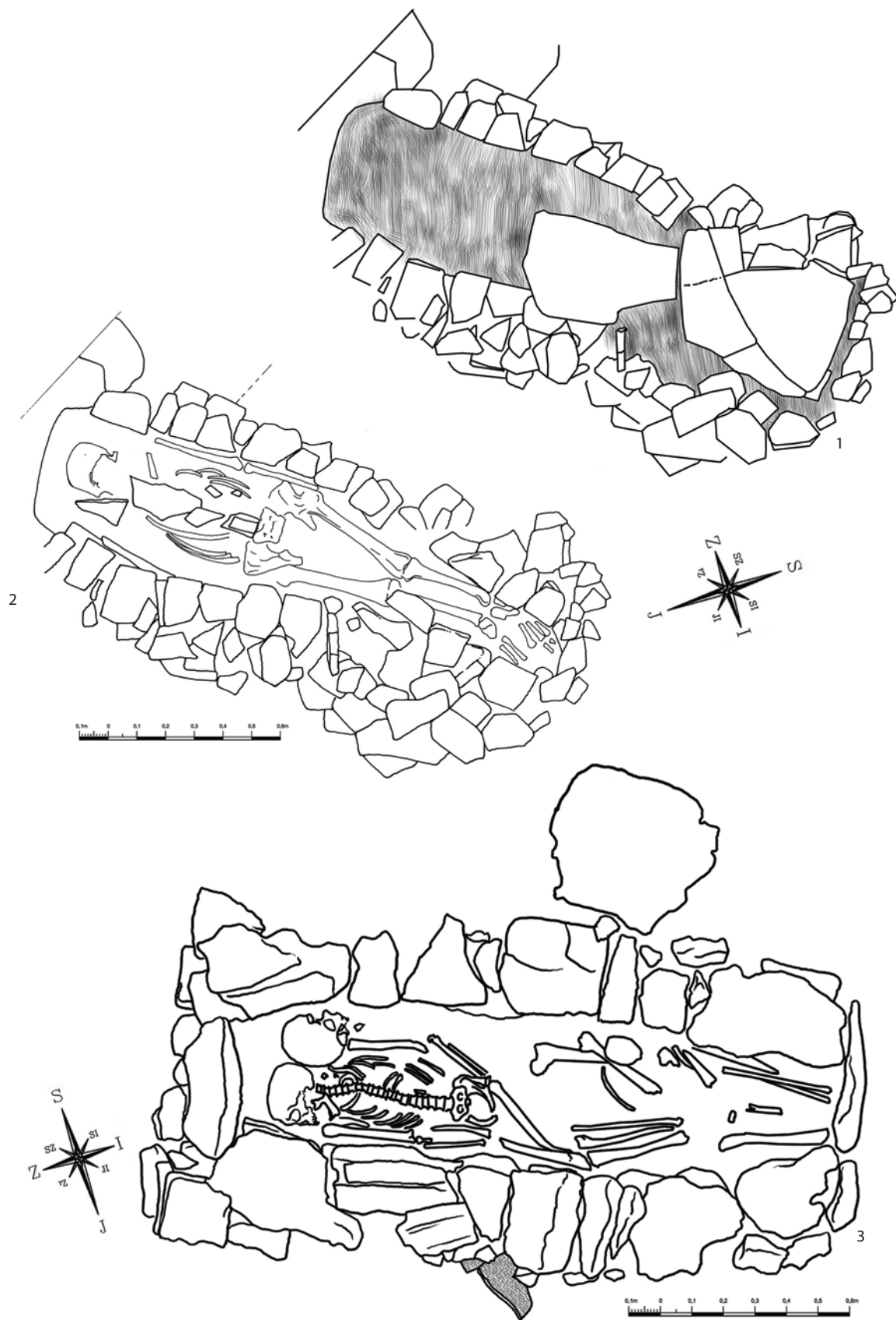


Nin – Banovac, 1 – grob 14; 2 – grob 15; 3 – grob 16; 4 – grob 17

Nin – Banovac, 1 – grave 14; 2 – grave 15; 3 – grave 16; 4 – grave 17

crtež: R. Maršić (grobovi 14 – 16); I. Čondić (grob 17) / drawing by: R. Maršić (graves 14-16); I. Čondić (grave 17)

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Nin – Banovac, 1–2 – grob 4; 3 – grob 8

Nin – Banovac, 1–2 – grave 4; 3 – grave 8

crtež: J. Vučić, precrtao: I. Čondić (grob 4); crtež: R. Žunić, precrtao: I. Čondić (grob 8) / drawing by: J. Vučić, copied by: I. Čondić (grave 4); drawing by: R. Žunić, copied by: I. Čondić (grave 8)



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

Nin – Banovac, 1 – grob 13; 2–3 – grob 14; 4 – grob 15; 5–6 – grob 17; 7 – grob 8
 Nin – Banovac, 1 – grave 13; 2–3 – grave 14; 4 – grave 15; 5–6 – grave 17; 7 – grave 8



1



2



4

5



3

378



6

Nin – Banovac, 1–6 – grob 16
 Nin – Banovac, 1–6 – grave 16

foto / photo by: I. Čondić



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1



2



3



4

Nin – Banovac, 1–4 – nalazi izvan grobova
 Nin – Banovac, 1–4 – finds outside graves

foto / photo by: I. Condić

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