

REZULTATI ARHEOLOŠKOG ISTRAŽIVANJA CRKVE SV. KUZME I DAMJANA U POLAČI

RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION OF THE CHURCH OF ST. COSMAS AND DAMIAN IN POLAČA

Tijekom 1998. godine Arheološki muzej Zadar proveo je arheološka istraživanja crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana u Polači. Najraniji horizont na nalazištu predstavljaju ostatci antičkog sklopa koji je egzistirao od 1. do 7. stoljeća. Nad antičkim ruševinama, čini se u 11. stoljeću, gradi se crkva oko koje se najkasnije krajem 13. stoljeća formira groblje. Crkva je u dva navrata, vjerojatno sredinom 18. i početkom 19. stoljeća, proširivana i dograđivana. Analizom grobova uočene su određene promjene u načinu pokapanja, do kojih dolazi tijekom vremena.

Ključne riječi: Polača, crkva sv. Kuzme i Damjana, antička arhitektura, srednjovjekovna arhitektura, srednjovjekovna skulptura

During 1998, the Zadar Archaeological Museum conducted archaeological research on the church of St. Cosmas and Damian in Polača. The earliest horizon on the site is represented by the remains of an antique complex which existed from the 1st to the 7th century. It seems that over the ancient ruins, in the 11th century, a church was built around which a cemetery was formed at the end of the 13th century at the latest. The church was expanded and annexed on two occasions, probably in the mid-18th and early 19th century. The analysis of the graves reveals specific changes in the method of burial, which occurred over time.

Key words: Polača, the church of St. Cosmas and Damian, ancient architecture, medieval architecture, medieval sculpture

UVOD

Crkva sv. Kuzme i Damjana smještena je na groblju, na sjeveroistočnom rubu polja, podno jugozapadne padine gradine Štrkovača (sl. 1). Ubraja se među bolja neoklasicistička ostvarenja regionalne arhitekture.¹ C. F. Bianchi navodi kako o gradnji nove crkve nema podataka, podignuta je na temeljima stare crkve, ali se zna da je iz temelja obnovljena 1836. godine.² Pozivajući se na arhivske podatke M. Stagličić drži kako je gradnja današnje crkve započela 1790. godine, dok je u 19. stoljeću obnovljena.³

Na Mapama Grimani iz godine 1709. na mjestu sadašnje crkve prikazana je crkva s pravokutnom apsidom, za koju I. Anzulović pretpostavlja kako bilježi zatečeno stanje nakon odlaska Osmanlija, a ne novosagrađenu crkvu.⁴ Crkvu je godine 1727. pohodio nadbiskup V. Zmajević.⁵ Prema C. F. Bianchiju ta prvotna crkva bila je malih dimenzija, pa je nadbiskup M. Karaman prilikom vizitacije 1760. bio

INTRODUCTION

The church of St. Cosmas and Damian is located in the cemetery, on the northeast edge of the field, at the foot of the southwestern slope of the Štrkovača hill-fort (Fig. 1). It is considered as one of the better neoclassical creations of regional architecture.¹ C. F. Bianchi claims that there is no information about the construction of the new church and it was built on the foundations of the old church, but is known to have been reconstructed in 1836.² Referring to the archival data, M. Stagličić maintains that the construction of the present-day church began in 1790 and was restored in the 19th century.³

The Grimani Maps from the year 1709 depict the church with a rectangular apse on the site of the present church. I. Anzulović assumes that the maps record the situation existing after the departure of the Ottomans and not the newly built church.⁴ The church was visited in 1727 by



Slika 1. Obnovljena crkva sv. Kuzme i Damjana. Lijevo se vidi vrh gradine Štrkovača, u pozadini je pravoslavna crkva sv. Simeona, a iza nje gradina Kruglaš

Figure 1. The restored church of St. Cosmas and Damian. To the left you can see the top of the Štrkovača hill, in the background is the Orthodox church of St. Simeon, and behind it is the Kruglaš Castle.

foto / photo by: I. Čondić

1 M. Stagličić 1990, 496.

2 C. F. Bianchi 2011, 326.

3 M. Stagličić 1988, 310, 312, bilj. 3.

4 I. Anzulović 2019, 52–53.

5 Arhiv Zadarske nadbiskupije / Kanonske vizitacije / 21. Vizitacija nadbiskupa V. Zmajevića 1727.

1 M. Stagličić 1990, 496.

2 C. F. Bianchi 2011, 326.

3 M. Stagličić 1988, 310, 312, n. 3.

4 I. Anzulović 2019, 52–53.



Slika 2. Radovi u crkvi 2. travnja 1998. Na fotografiji Marija Oršulić i Mate Radović s radnicima i mještanima Polača
 Figure 2. Work in the church on April 2, 1998. Photo by Marija Oršulić and Mate Radović with workers and residents of Polača
 foto / photo by: F. Nedved

prisiljen održati misu na otvorenom, ispod stabla na trgu pred crkvom.⁶

U razdoblju od 12. veljače do 28. listopada 1998. godine Arheološki muzej Zadar proveo je zaštitna istraživanja ostataka crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana u Polači (sl. 2).⁷ Prije samih istraživanja, na osnovi slučajnih pronalazaka zidova i ulomaka keramike na koje su nailazili mještani prilikom izrade novih grobnica uokolo crkve, B. Nedved pretpostavila je kako se na tom mjestu ranije nalazio antički gospodarski objekt.⁸ Istraživanje je provedeno u sklopu programa obnove crkve koja je tijekom Domovinskog rata bila do temelja porušena.⁹ Nakon provedenog arheološkog istraživanja crkva je u cijelosti obnovljena.

Rezultati istraživanja u više su navrata sumarno prikazani. U radu posvećenom obnovi graditeljske baštine M. Domijan naveo je kako je, uz posljednji sloj koji je pretrpio rušenje, crkva sadržavala i dva ranija sloja, jedan srednjovjekovni i jedan s kraja 17. stoljeća. Upozorio je i na nalaze predromaničkog namještaja koji ukazuju na raniju crkvu. Prvotnu crkvu opisuje kao jednobrodnu građevinu s raščlanjenom unutrašnjošću, koja je nakon odlaska Turaka produžena. Prema M. Domijanu, početkom 19. stoljeća sagrađena je na tom mjestu nova crkva i tom je prilikom porušeno svetište, sjeverni i pročelni zid ranije crkve te je

Archbishop V. Zmajević.⁵ According to C. F. Bianchi, this original church was small in size, so Archbishop M. Karaman was forced to hold an outdoor mass under a tree in the square in front of the church during his visit in 1760.⁶

Between February 12 and October 28, 1998, the Archaeological Museum of Zadar conducted protective research of the remains of the Church of St. Cosmas and Damian in Polača (Fig. 2).⁷ Before the excavation itself, based on the accidental discovery of the walls and fragments of ceramics found by the villagers when constructing new tombs around the church, B. Nedved assumed that there was an ancient farm-building at the site earlier.⁸ The research was carried out as part of a church restoration programme that had been completely destroyed during the Homeland War.⁹ After the archaeological research was completed, the church was completely restored.

The results of the research have been summarised several times. In a paper dedicated to the restoration of the architectural heritage, M. Domijan said that, in addition to the last layer which had suffered demolition, the church also contained two earlier layers, one medieval and one from the end of the 17th century. He also pointed to the findings of pre-Romanesque furniture that indicate to a previous church. He describes the original church as a one-nave structure with a split interior, which was extended after the departure of the Turks. According to M. Domijan, a new church was built at the beginning of the 19th century, and on that occasion, the shrine, northern and facade walls of the earlier church had been demolished. The church was significantly expanded, and a rectangular sacristy was built on the east side. Only the south wall was used from the older church.¹⁰ Besides, R. Jurić reports that 42 graves have been investigated around the church, some of which

6 C. F. Bianchi 2011, 326.

7 Voditelj istraživanja bio je Radomir Jurić. Terenski rad vodile su diplomirana arheologinja Natalija Klarin (danas Čondić) i u većoj mjeri apsolvantica arheologije Marija Oršulić. Na izradi dokumentacije i samom istraživanju sudjelovali su studenti i absolventi arheologije: Marina Viduka, Eva Fišter, Melita Mičić, Igor Hrستیć, Jadranka Čović, Josipa Baraka, Vesna Milošević i autor ovog rada. Dana 3. i 4. travnja na istraživanjima je sudjelovao i Mate Radović, tada absolvent arheologije i povijesti. Iako nismo bili na terenu u isto vrijeme, Mati i meni to je bio prvi teren koji smo radili za Arheološki muzej Zadar.

8 B. Nedved 1990, 219–220.

9 O rušenju crkve vidi B. Došen 2017, 69.

5 Archive of the Archdiocese of Zadar / Canonical visits / 21. Visit of Archbishop V. Zmajević 1727.

6 C. F. Bianchi 2011, 326.

7 The investigation was led by Radomir Jurić. The fieldwork was carried out by the archaeologist Natalija Klarin (today Čondić) and to a greater extent by the archaeology graduate Marija Oršulić. The following students and final year graduates in archaeology participated in the preparation of the research documents and the research itself: Marina Viduka, Eva Fišter, Melita Mičić, Igor Hrستیć, Jadranka Čović, Josipa Baraka, Vesna Milošević and the author of the paper. On April 3 and 4, Mate Radović, then a final year graduate student in archaeology and history, also took part in the research. Although we were not in the field at the same time, for me and Mate it was the first fieldwork done for the Archaeological Museum of Zadar.

8 B. Nedved 1990, 219–220.

9 For the destruction of the church see B. Došen 2017, 69.

10 M. Domijan 1999, 161.

crkva znatno proširena, a na istočnoj strani dozidana joj je pravokutna sakristija. Od starije crkve iskorišten je jedino južni zid.¹⁰ Uz navedeno, R. Jurić donosi kako su oko crkve istražena 42 groba, od kojih je dio recentan, a dio kasno-srednjovjekovan. Ukazuje na nalaz dvaju rimskih bazena koji su pripadali rimskom gospodarskom sklopu nad kojim je crkva sagrađena te prikazuje i nalaz dvaju parova naušnica, trojagodne i s tri naroskana koljenca.¹¹

U ovom radu, posvećenom prijatelju i kolegi Mati Radoviću, namjera je donijeti opširan prikaz rezultata istraživanja s izdvojenim građevnim horizontima i pokretnom građom koja ih prati.¹²

RIMSKA RUSTIČNA VILA I POKRETNI NALAZI IZ VREMENA ANTIKE

Antičkom razdoblju pripadaju ostatci dvaju bazena, četiri ravna zida koja se pružaju u pravcu sjeveroistok-jugo-zapad, jedan polukružni zid iste orijentacije i dva zida koja se pružaju u pravcu sjeverozapad-jugoistok (sl. 3, 4). Od zidova usmjerenih u pravcu sjeveroistok-jugo-zapad najistočniji je zid otkriven neposredno izvan ogradnog zida groblja (sl. 3). Ovaj zid debljine oko 55 cm uočen je u dužini od 26 metara. Sačuvana je temeljna stopa i iznad nje jedan red kamena. Dovodi se u vezu s antičkim horizontom gradnje na temelju dubine. Idući zid paralelan s njim, uočen oko 15 metara zapadno, bio bi onaj koji je tijekom iskopavanja označen kao zid 5, 5A i 7. Širok je 90 cm i sačuvan u tri prekinuta segmenta ukupne dužine 9 metara. Sačuvan je do visine -30 cm u odnosu na reper. Zid je na jednom mjestu presjekla sakristija neoklasicističke crkve, a na drugom apsida srednjovjekovne crkve. Iznad tog zida nalazila se recentna obiteljska grobnica, zatim zidana grobnica 17, grobovi 16 i 18 u sakristiji te grobovi 25, 31, 32 u sondi sjeveroistočno od sakristije. S jugoistočne strane uz taj se zid vezivala polukružna konstrukcija označena kao zid 6. Sačuvana je otprilike trećina segmenta polukruga. Zid je širok oko 60 cm, s unutrašnje strane ožbukana je do razine na kojoj se nalazila podnica. Zid 6 sačuvan je do visine temeljne stope zida 3, prilikom čije izgradnje je i uništen. Na jugozapadnom kraju presjekao ga je zid sakristije. Dva metra zapadno od zida 7 otkrivena je s njom paralelna konstrukcija označena kao zid C. Konstrukcija je široka do 220 cm, sačuvana u visinu do 150 cm i u dužinu do 3 metra. Preko nje izgrađen je južni zid broda srednjovjekovne crkve, a velikim dijelom uništile su je grobnice 26 i 27. Paralelno s tom konstrukcijom, 110 cm zapadnije, nalazi se zid širok 45 cm, sačuvan u dužinu 3,5 metra i u visinu do 80 cm, odnosno tri reda kamena. Unutar crkve sačuvan je do visine -93 cm

are recent and some date back to the late medieval age. He points to the finds of two Roman pools that belonged to the Roman industrial complex over which a church was built, and also shows the finds of two pairs of earrings, three-beaded earrings and earrings with three granulated joints.¹¹

In this paper, dedicated to my friend and colleague Mate Radović, the intention is to provide a comprehensive overview of the research results with isolated construction horizons and the small finds that accompany them.¹²

ROMAN RUSTIC VILLA AND SMALL FINDS FROM ANTIQUITY

The Roman period includes the remains of two pools, four straight walls extending in the northeast-southwest direction, one semicircular wall of the same orientation and two walls extending in the northwest-southeast direction (Figs. 3, 4). Of the walls extending in the northeast-southwest direction, the most eastern is a wall discovered just outside the cemetery wall (Fig. 3). This wall, about 55cm thick, was visible in a length of 26 meters. The base foot and one row of stone above it are preserved. It is related to the ancient depth-based construction horizon. The next wall parallel to it spotted about 15 meters west, would be the one designated during the excavation as wall 5, 5A and 7. It is 90cm wide and is preserved in three interrupted segments with a total length of 9 meters. It is preserved up to -30cm in height relative to the benchmark. The wall was cut in one place by the sacristy of a neo-classicist church and in the other by the apse of a medieval church. Above that wall there was a recent family tomb, then a walled tomb 17, graves 16 and 18 in the vestry, and graves 25, 31, 32 in the probe northeast of the sacristy. To the southeast, a semicircular structure was attached to this wall, marked as wall 6. About a third of the semicircle segment was preserved. The wall is about 60cm wide, plastered on the inside to the level where the flooring was. Wall 6 is preserved up to the height of the base foot of wall 3, which was destroyed during its construction. At the southwestern end, it was cut by a sacristy wall. Two meters west of wall 7, a parallel structure, identified as wall C, was discovered. The structure is up to 220cm wide, preserved up to 150cm in height and up to 3 meters in length. The southern wall of the medieval church nave was built over it and was mainly destroyed by tombs 26 and 27. Parallel to this structure, 110cm west, there is a wall 45cm wide, preserved to a length of 3.5 meters and up to 80cm in height, that is, three rows of stone. Inside the church is preserved up to -93cm in height relative to the benchmark. It is marked in the diary as wall B

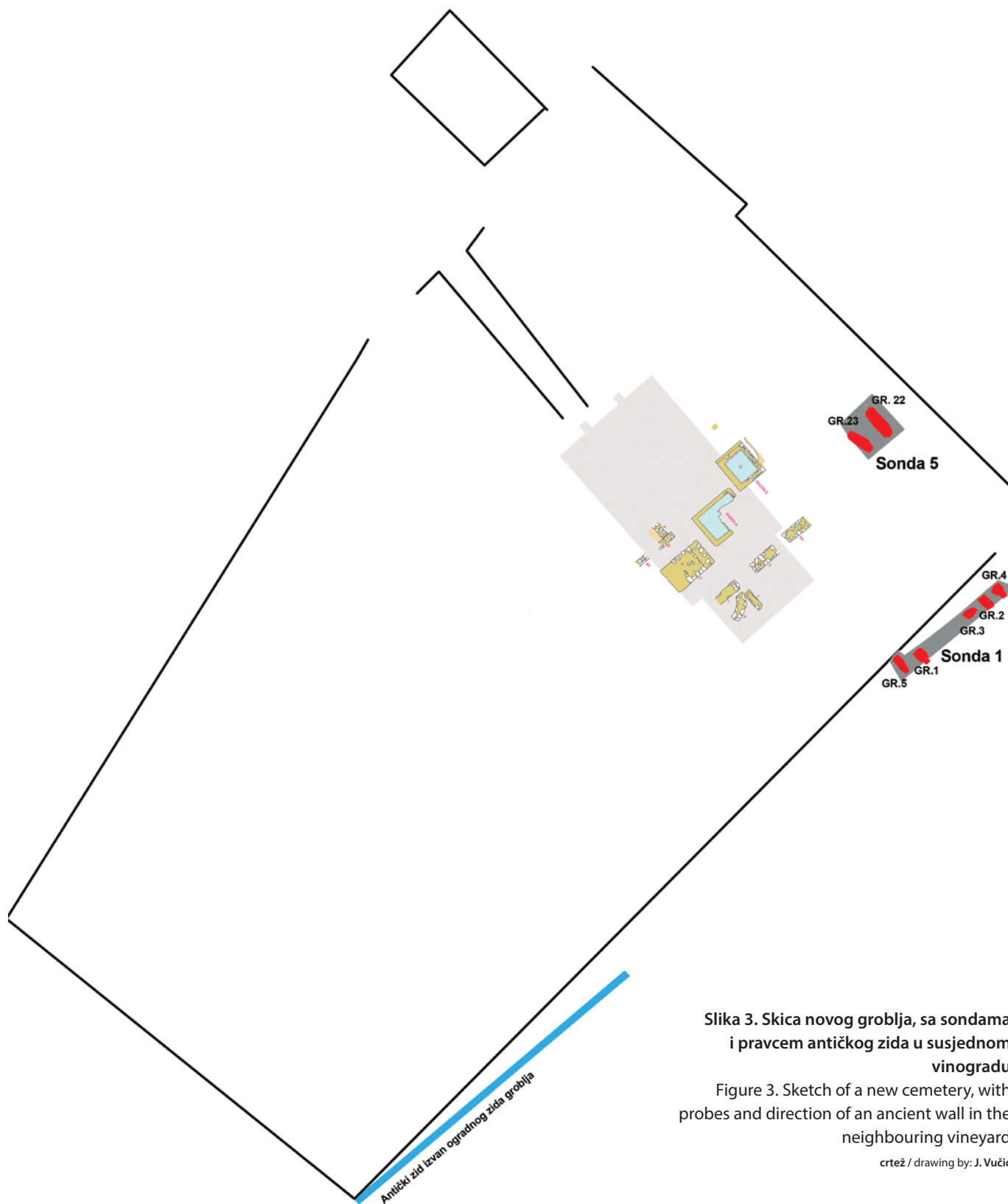
10 M. Domijan 1999, 161.

11 Usporedi R. Jurić 2002, 308; 2014, 236; 2015, 78.

12 Rad se temelji na terenskom dnevniku koji je uglavnom vodila kolegica M. Oršulić i dokumentaciji čiju je izradu koordinirala.

11 Cf. R. Jurić 2002, 308; 2014, 236; 2015, 78.

12 The paper is based on a field diary, which was mainly kept by my colleague M. Oršulić, and the documentation whose preparation she coordinated.



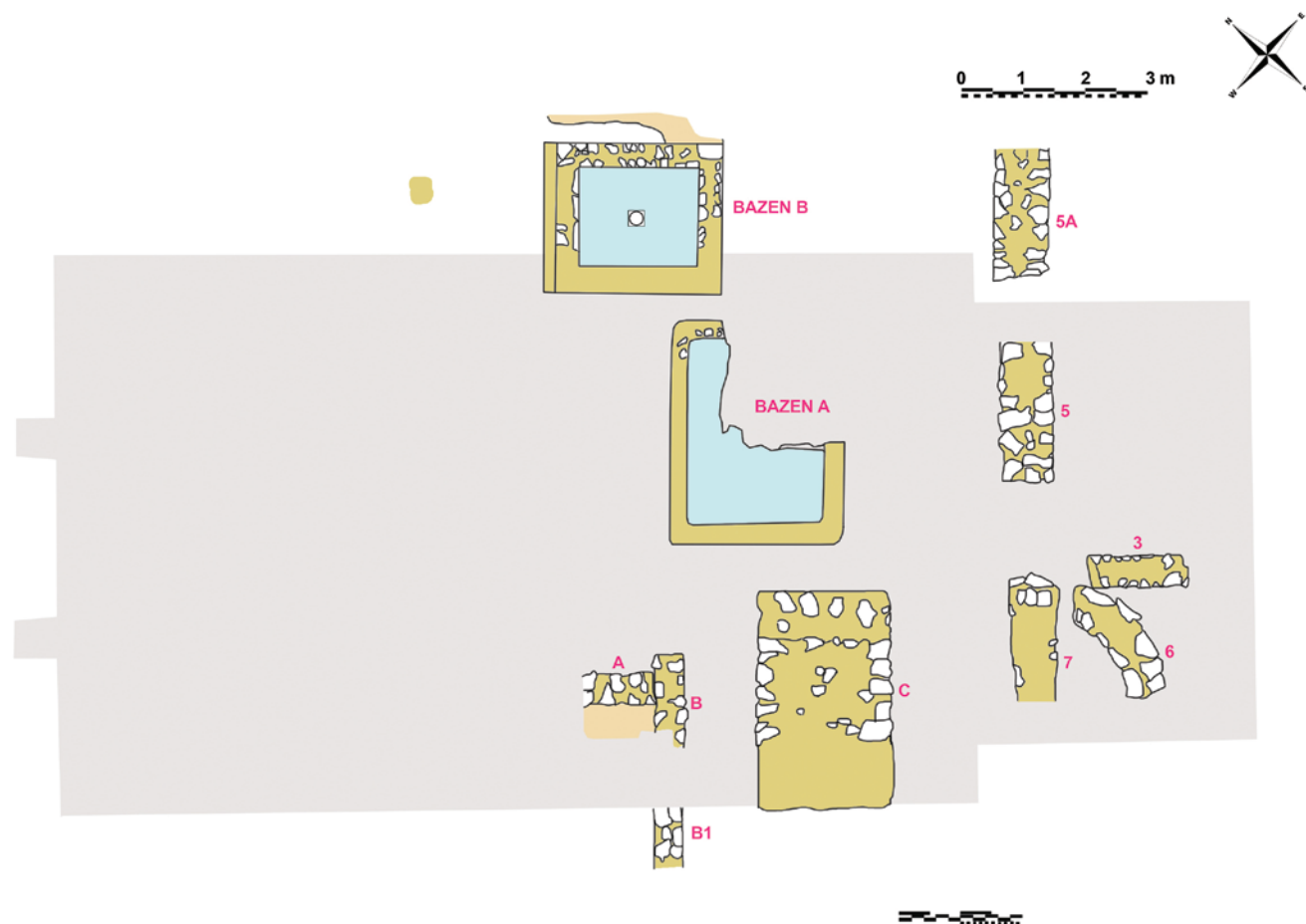
Slika 3. Skica novog groblja, sa sondama i pravcem antičkog zida u susjednom vinogradu

Figure 3. Sketch of a new cemetery, with probes and direction of an ancient wall in the neighbouring vineyard

crtež / drawing by: J. Vučić

u odnosu na reper. U dnevniku je označen kao zid B i B1, jer je prvo uočen u crkvi, a potom u sondi jugozapadno od crkve. Preko njega prelazi južni zid broda srednjovjekovne crkve i grob 24, dok su ga na sjeveroistočnom kraju presjele grobnice 25 i 8, a na jugozapadnom recentna grobnica. Okomito na prethodne zidove orijentiran je zid 3. Ovaj zid

and B1 because it was first observed in the church and then in the probe southwest of the church. It is crossed by the south wall of the nave of the medieval church and grave 24, while graves 25 and 8 cut it at the northeast end, and a recent grave at the southwest. Perpendicular to the previous walls, wall 3 is oriented. This wall is 50cm wide



Slika 4. Plan s ucrtanim ostacima antičke i kasnoantičke arhitekture

Figure 4. Plan with the drawn the remains of Roman and Late antiquity architecture

izradili / made by: J. Vučić, M. Oršulić

širok je 50 cm i sačuvan u dužinu 160 cm. Visina temeljne stope zida 3 identična je visini do koje je uklonjen zid 6, dok je zid 3 sačuvan do visine -29 cm u odnosu na reper, to jest do visine temeljne stope zida srednjovjekovne crkve, na osnovi čega se može pretpostaviti kako je prilikom gradnje srednjovjekovne crkve razgrađen do te visine. Nad dijelom tog zida nalazio se grob 18. Na jugoistočnom kraju presjekao ga je stražnji zid sakristije, dok mu se na sjeverozapadnom kraju trag gubi ispod groba 18. Zid A paralelan je sa zidom 3. Sačuvan je do visine -108 cm u odnosu na reper, širok je 50 cm i vidljiv u dužini 115 cm. Na jugoistočnom kraju naslanja se uz zid B, a na sjeverozapadnom nestaje u profilu ispod srednjovjekovnih zidova 2 i 2A.

Uz opisanih sedam zidova, antičkoj građevini pripadaju i ostatci dvaju bazena. Veći je otkriven unutar crkve i na planu označen kao bazen A (sl. 5). Preko njega prelazi sjeverni zid srednjovjekovne crkve, dok je velikim dijelom uništen prilikom izrade grobnica 4, 5, 6, 8 i 13, koje su dublje od njegova dna. Unutrašnje su dimenzije bazena 290 x 220 cm (površina oko 6,4 m²). Zidovi bazena, debljine do 30 cm, rađeni su od horizontalno položenih tegula i manjih

and is preserved up to 160 cm in length. The height of the base foot of wall 3 is identical to the height to which wall 6 was removed. Wall 3 was preserved to a height of -29 cm considering the benchmark, that is, to the height of the base footing of a medieval church, from which it can be assumed that during the construction of a medieval church it was deconstructed to that height. Above part of that wall there was grave 18. At the southeastern end, it was cut by the back wall of the sacristy, while at the northwestern end it was lost below grave 18. Wall A is parallel to wall 3. It is preserved up to the height of -108 cm related to the benchmark; it is 50 cm wide and is visible 115 cm in length. At the southeastern end, it rests along wall B, and in the northwest, it disappears in profile below the medieval walls 2 and 2A.

In addition to the seven walls described above, the remains of two pools belong to the Roman building. The larger one was discovered inside the church and on the ground-plan marked as Pool A (Fig. 5). It is crossed by the northern wall of the medieval church, and most of it was destroyed during the construction of tombs 4, 5, 6, 8 and

komada kamena pločaste forme, utopljenih u jako mnogo veziva. S unutrašnje strane ožbukani su dvama slojevima vodootporne žbuke iznad kojih je tanji sloj fine vapnene žbuke. Žbuka je ukupne debljine do 7 cm. U kutovima bazena žbuka je zadebljana i konveksno ispupčena, dok se na dnu koso spušta kako bi se smanjila propusnost na spoju s podlogom. Najviša sačuvana stranica bazena visoka je 110 cm, mjereno od dna. Dno bazena čini mozaik od bijelih kockica (*opus tessellatum*) prosječnih dimenzija 1,5 x 1,5 cm, a nalazi se na visini -150 cm u odnosu na reper.¹³ Na mjestu gdje je presječeno grobnicom 4, moguće je bilo dokumentirati stratigrafiju dna. Najniži sloj predstavlja *statumen* sačinjen od kamenja veličine oko pola šake, utopljenog u žbuku, slijedi *rudus* debljine oko 10 cm koji čini vapno izmiješano s krupnijim ulomcima opeke (promjera oko 1 cm) i na kraju nukleus debeo oko 4 cm, sačinjen od vapna pomiješanog s mljevenom opekom, u koji su utopljene kamene kockice visoke oko 2 cm, dimenzija oko 1,5 x 1,5 cm. Bazen počiva na zdravici, odnosno kompaktnoj crvenici. Na temelju ostataka minimalna zapremnina bazena iznosila je 7 m³.

Pola metra sjeveroistočno otkriven je manji bazen označen na planu slovom B (sl. 6, 7). Nad ostacima bazena nalazile su se dvije recentne zidane grobnice, potom u jednom sloju grobovi 29, 30, 37, 38, 39 i 40, zatim ispod njih grobovi drugog sloja, 41, 45, 46 i 47, od kojih su 45 i 46 ležali direktno na zidovima bazena. Preko jugozapadnog dijela bazena prelazila je temeljna stopa sjevernog zida neoklasicističke crkve. Unutarnje dimenzije bazena iznosile su 205 x 155 cm (površine oko 3,2 m²). Zidovi su debljine oko 40 cm. Tehnika gradnje ista je kao i kod velikog bazena, ali je ovaj mnogo bolje sačuvan. Dno čini mozaik od bijelih kockica prosječnih dimenzija 1,5 x 1,5 cm. U centru je uzidan kvadratni kameni blok dimenzija 45 x 45 cm, u čijoj je sredini uklesan plitki recipijent promjera 43 cm i dubine 6 cm (sl. 7). Sam pod bazena strmo se spušta od rubova prema središtu, odnosno kamenom recipijentu, a razlika u visini iznosi 10 centimetara. Dno bazena nalazilo se na dubini -135, dok su stranice sačuvane do visine -35 cm.¹⁴ Zapremnina je iznosila minimalno 3,5 m³, odnosno upola manje od velikog bazena. Pri vrhu je bazen bio zapunjen slojem smeđe zemlje, debelim nekoliko centimetara, ispod kojeg se nalazio sloj građevinskog otpada.

13 Visina dna nije direktno izmjerena, već je pretpostavljena na temelju podataka iz dnevnika. Za nadnevak 8. travnja navedeno je kako je zid bazena sačuvan do visine -41 cm, dok je razina iskopa u bazenu na taj datum bila -110 cm u odnosu na reper. Dana 15. svibnja naznačeno je kako je u bazenu pronađen mozaik na dubini 110 cm od vrha zida. Na fotografiji koja prikazuje ostatke bazena i otisak uklonjene grobnice 4 (sl. 4), vidljivo je kako je grobnica do 10 cm niža od bazena. Prema dnevniku dubina te grobnice je 150 cm, od vrha koji je na -7 cm u odnosu na reper. Na temelju navedenog visina dna bazena izgledno je bila -150 cm u odnosu na reper.

14 Jugoistočni zid bazena uočen je 23. srpnja ispod groba 45, na dubini od 140 cm od početne visine iskopa. Dno bazena očišćeno je 8. rujna, u dnevniku se navodi kako je zatečeno na dubini od 240 cm od vrha iskopa. Kako je na tom mjestu vrh iskopa na visini od -104 cm u odnosu na reper, možemo pretpostaviti da se dno nalazilo na -135.



Slika 5. Ostaci bazena A
Figure 5. Remains of pool A

foto / photo by: F. Nedved

13, which are more in-depth than its bottom. The internal dimensions of the pool are 290 x 220cm (an area about 6.4m²). The walls of the pool, up to 30cm thick, are made of horizontally laid tegulae, and smaller pieces of slab-shaped stone dipped in a considerable amount of binders. On the inside, they are plastered with two layers of waterproof plaster, above which is a thinner layer of fine lime plaster. The plaster is up to 7cm thick. At the pool corners, the plaster is thickened and convexly bulgy, while at the bottom it slopes down to reduce the porosity at the joint with the ground. The tallest preserved side of the pool is 110cm high, measured from the bottom. The bottom of the pool consists of a mosaic of white cubes (*opus tessellatum*) of average dimensions 1.5 x 1.5cm and is at the height of -150cm relative to the benchmark.¹³ At the intersection of Tomb 4, it was possible to document the stratigraphy of the bottom. The lowest layer is a *statumen* made of stones the size of about half a fist, dipped in plaster. This is followed by a *rudus* about 10cm thick, made of lime mixed with larger fragments of brick (about 1 cm in diameter) and finally a nucleus about 4cm thick, made of lime mixed with ground brick, in which the stone cubes about 2cm high,

13 The bottom height was not directly measured but was assumed based on the diary data. For the date of April 8 it was said that the wall of the pool was preserved to the height of -41cm, while the level of excavation in the pool at that date was -110cm relative to the benchmark. On May 15, we learnt that a mosaic was found in the pool at a depth of 110cm from the wall top. In the photo showing the remains of the pool and the imprint of the removed tomb 4 (fig. 4), it is visible that the tomb is up to 10cm lower than the pool. Based on the diary, the height of the bottom of the pool was probably -150cm relative to the benchmark.



Slika 6. Bazen B i ostaci podnice

Figure 6. Pool B and the remains of the flooring

foto / photo by: F. Nedved

Uz zidove i bazene antičkom horizontu pripadale su i dvije podnice. Podnica od vodonepropusne žbuke, omeđena zidovima A i B, zatečena je na visini -108 cm. Zbog slabije sačuvanosti zidova teško je reći jesu li zidovi i podnica tvorili još jednu cisternu ili bazen ili se pak radi o hodnoj površini. Sjeveroistočno od bazena B, na dubini 180 cm od vrha iskopa, odnosno na visini -76 cm u odnosu na reper, zatečeni su ostaci podnice načinjene od vapna (sl. 6). Direktno na njoj ležao je grob 59. Ta je podnica zalazila u profil. Bijele je boje, kompaktna, glatka, debela oko 2 cm i počiva na zemlji. Služila je kao hodna površina. Uz antički horizont građevina može se povezati i stratigrafska jedinica dokumentirana na prostoru između zida 5A i bazena B. Naime, tu je u razini sačuvane visine zidova zatečen 10 cm debeo sloj pepeljastog tla s obiljem usitnjenih komada tegula veličine od 5 do 6 cm. Pregledom fotodokumentacije uočeni su i tragovi još jednog zida, sačuvani između grobova 51 i 59.

Uz antički i kasnoantički horizont vezuje se i određeni broj pokretnih nalaza koje ćemo ovdje prikazati. Najzanimljiviji je skupni nalaz pet srebrnih denara (kat. br. 32–36) iz 2. stoljeća poslije Krista, koji su pronađeni u sjevernom kutu bazena B, u šuti, pri dnu. Novac je korodirao i ostao na okupu jer je vjerojatno izvorno bio u vrećici od organskog materijala. Novac potječe iz vremena vladavine trojice careva: najstariji je kovan krajem vladavine Hadrijana, dva su kovana za Antonina Pia, dok su dva kovana početkom vladavine njegovoga

measuring about 1.5 x 1.5cm are dropped. The pool rests on sterile layer, that is, a compact red soil. Based on the remains, the minimum volume of the pool was seven m³.

Half a metre to the northeast, a minor pool was discovered marked on the plan with letter B (Figs. 6, 7). Above the remains of the pool, there were two recently built tombs, followed by graves 29, 30, 37, 38, 39 and 40 in one layer, and beneath them the graves of the second layer, 41, 45, 46 and 47, of which 45 and 46 lay directly on the walls of the pool. Across the southwestern part of the pool, the base foot of the north wall of the neo-classicist church transversed. The inside dimensions of the pool were 205 x 155cm (about 3.2 m²). The walls are about 40cm thick. The construction technique is the same as that of the large pool, but this one is much better preserved. The bottom is a mosaic of white cubes of average dimensions 1.5x1.5cm. In the centre is a square stone block measuring 45x45cm, in the middle of which there is a carved shallow recipient 43cm in diameter and 6cm deep (Fig. 7). The very floor of the pool descends steeply from the edges towards the centre, i.e. stone recipient, and the difference in height is 10 centimetres. The pool bottom was at a depth of -135, while the sides were preserved to the height of -35cm.¹⁴ The volume was at least 3.5m³, or half the size of the large pool. At the top, the pool was filled with a layer of brown earth several centimetres thick, below which there was a layer of construction waste.

Along with the walls and pools, two floorings also belonged to the antique horizon. The waterproof plaster flooring, bounded by walls A and B, was found at the height of -108cm. Due to the poor preservation of the walls, it is not very easy to say whether the walls and the floor formed another cistern or pool or a walking surface. Northeast of Pool B, at a depth of 180cm from the top of the excavation, or at the height of -76cm relative to the benchmark, the remains of flooring made of lime were found (Fig. 6). Grave 59 lay directly on it. That floor went into the profile. It is white, compact, smooth, about 2cm thick and rests on the ground. It served as a walking surface. The stratigraphic unit documented in the area between wall 5A and pool B can be connected to the ancient horizon of the building. Namely, there is a 10cm thick layer of ash soil with an abundance of shredded pieces of tegulae of 5 to 6cm in size at the level of the preserved height of the walls. A review of the photo documentation also revealed traces of another wall, found between graves 51 and 59.

14 The southeast wall of the pool was noticed on July 23 below grave 45, at a depth of 140cm from the initial height of the excavation. The pool bottom was cleaned on September 8, and the diary states that it was found at a depth of 240cm from the top of the excavation. Given that at this point the top of the dig is at the height of -104cm relative to the benchmark, we can assume that the bottom was at -135.



Slika 7. Dno bazena B
Figure 7. Bottom of pool B
foto / photo by: F. Nedved

nasljednika Marka Aurelija. Novac je odlično sačuvan. Najveći stupanj istrošenosti uočava se na Hadrijanovu denaru koji je kovan između 132. i 134. pa je do trenutka formiranja skupnog nalaza bio u upotrebi najmanje 27 godina. Nešto slabiji tragovi trošenja uočavaju se na denaru Antonina Pia, kovanom godine 148. ili 149., koji je u upotrebi bio najmanje 12 godina. Na kovanici istog vladara iz 150., odnosno 151. godine tragovi trošenja jedva su vidljivi, dok ih je na denarima kovanim za Marka Aurelija gotovo nemoguće uočiti. Ti denari kovani za vladavine Marka Aurelija, nakon 161. godine, predstavljaju ujedno i *terminus post quem* formiranja skupnog nalaza. Sudeći po izvrsnoj sačuvanosti, nalaz se formirao nedugo nakon njihova puštanja u opticaj, dakle vjerojatno u sedmom desetljeću drugog stoljeća. Taj nalaz ujedno sugerira i vrijeme u kojem je bazen B napušten i zapunjen šutom. U vezu s bazenima možda se može dovesti i olovno sito (kat. br. 85) pronađeno u blizini bazena B, koje je vjerojatno služilo za uklanjanje nečistoća iz tekućine. U zapuni groba 7 zatečena je spona s korpusom u obliku slova S (kat. br. 53), koja se datira u 3. i 4. stoljeće.¹⁵ Antičkom horizontu pripada i ulomak tegule (kat. br. 1) na kojem su vidljiva dva posljednja slova pečata *SOLONAS*. Tegule te radionice datiraju se u 1. stoljeće poslije Krista.¹⁶ Ako nisu na nalazište dospjele kao

The antiquity and late antiquity horizons also include a number of small finds that will be presented here. Most impressive is the aggregate discovery of five silver denari (Cat. No. 32–36) from the 2nd century AD, found in the northern corner of Pool B, in the rubble, at the bottom. The coins were corroded and stayed together because they were probably originally kept in a bag made of organic material. The coins come from the reign of three emperors: the oldest was minted at the end of Hadrian's reign, two were forged for Antoninus Pius, while two were minted at the beginning of the reign of his successor, Marcus Aurelius. The coins are well preserved. The highest degree of wear is observed on the Hadrian's denarius, which was forged between 132 and 134, and had been in use for at least 27 years by the time the aggregate find was formed. Slightly weaker traces of wear can be seen on the Antoninus Pius' denarius, forged in 148 or 149 and had been in use for at least 12 years. Traces of wear are scarcely visible on the coin of the same ruler from 150 and 151 respectively, while they are almost impossible to see on the coins minted for Marcus Aurelius. These denari minted during the reign of Marcus Aurelius, after 161, also represent the terminus of the post quem formation of the aggregate find. Judging by its excellent preservation, the find was formed shortly after they were put into circulation, probably in the seventh decade of the second century. This find also suggests the time when the pool was abandoned and filled with rubble. A lead sieve (Cat. No. 85) may also have been associated with the pools as it was found near pool B, and was probably used to remove impurities from the liquid. Among the goods of grave 7, a fibula with an S-shaped corpus was found (Cat. No. 53), dating from the 3rd and 4th century.¹⁵ The Antiquity horizon also includes a tegula fragment (Cat. No. 1) which makes the last two letters of the *SOLONAS* stamp visible. The tegulae of this workshop date to the 1st century AD.¹⁶ If they did not reach the site as a secondary building material, they could serve as an indicator of the time of construction of the ancient building. As many as six jars with this stamp were found in the rustic villa, which was also explored in Polača 2200m northwest of the Church of St. Cosmas and Damian.¹⁷ A fragment of a jug (Cat. No. 11) may belong to the forms that occur in the late 1st and 2nd century AD. Among the indicative pieces of ceramics, there is a higher number of those dating to the period of the 2nd and 3rd century AD (Cat. No. 2–5). A small pot with a strap handle (Cat. No. 8) could also be dated to

15 Za usporedbu vidi M. Ilkić, I. Ćurković 2008. Autori ove spone datiraju u 3. i 4. stoljeće, za razliku od starije literature u kojoj su povezivani s razdobljem seobe naroda.

16 Tegule ove radionice druge su po zastupljenosti, odmah iza radionice Pansiana, na zadarskom prostoru. O ovoj radionici i ranijoj literaturi vidi I. Juras, F. Jurković Pešić 2016, 39–41, 67.

15 To compare, see M. Ilkić, I. Ćurković 2008. Authors of his fibula date back to the 3rd and 4th century that differs from the data in the previous literature which related them with the period of great migrations.

16 The tegulae of this workshop are second in representation, just behind the Pansiana workshop in the Zadar area. About this workshop and earlier literature, see I. Juras, F. Jurković Pešić 2016, 39–41, 67.

17 N. Uroda 2010, 242. Six tegulae with the stamp of *SOLONAS*, one with a *PANSIANA* and one with a *S MAXIMI* stamp.



Slika 8. Ostatci arhitekture u sakristiji

Figure 8. Remains of architecture in the sacristy

foto / photo by: F. Nedved

sekundarno upotrijebljen građevinski materijal, mogu poslužiti kao indikator vremena gradnje antičke građevine. Na rustičnoj vili koja je krajem 19. i početkom 20. stoljeća istraživana također u Polači, na položaju 2200 metara sjeverozapadno od crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana, pronađeno je čak šest tegula s tim žigom.¹⁷ Ulomak vrča (kat. br. 11) možda pripada oblicima koji se javljaju u kasnom 1. i tijekom 2. stoljeća poslije Krista. Među indikativnim ulomcima keramike veći je broj onih koji se datiraju u razdoblje 2. i 3. stoljeća poslije Krista (kat. br. 2–5). Lončić s trakastom drškom (kat. br. 8) mogao bi se također datirati u kraj 2. i prvu polovinu 3. st.¹⁸ Ulomak kat. br. 6 oblikom podsjeća na lončice korištene tijekom šireg razdoblja, od 2. do 4. stoljeća. Ulomci kat. br. 9 i 10 datiraju se u 6. i 7. stoljeće i svjedoče o kasnijem razdoblju korištenja objekta. Dio utega kat. br. 12, koji svjedoči o ekonomskim aktivnostima, može se datirati u šire razdoblje antike i kasne antike.¹⁹ Među ulomcima stakla, dva se (kat. br. 25, 26) mogu datirati u razdoblje 1. i 2. stoljeća, dok se jedan (kat. br. 28) datira u vrijeme kasne antike, između 4. i 8. stoljeća. Zanimljiv nalaz predstavlja i kut kamene ploče dimenzija 50 x 60 cm, debljine 20 cm, sa žlijebom koji se proteže uz njezin rub, pronađen u sekundarnoj upotrebi uz jugoistočno lice zida 5 (sl. 8). Taj ulomak mogao bi biti dio postolja tijeska za ulje ili grožđe. Za antički horizont može se vezati i dio žrvnja kružnog oblika, s pravokutnom perforacijom u sredini (kat. br. 83).

Odnos zidova 3 i 6 ukazuje kako je antički sklop tijekom postojanja doživljavao određene preinake. Negacija

the end of the 2nd and 1st half of the 3rd century.¹⁸ The fragment Cat. No. 6 is reminiscent of pots used over a more extended period, from the 2nd to the 4th century. Cat. No. 9 and 10 dates to the 6th and 7th century and bear witness to a later period of use of the building. Part of the weights Cat. No. 12, which testifies to economic activities, can be dated to a broader period of antiquity and late antiquity.¹⁹ Among the fragments of glass, two (Cat. No. 25, 26) can be dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries, while one (Cat. No. 28) dates to the time of late antiquity, between the 4th and 8th century. An interesting find is the corner of a stone slab, measuring 50 x 60cm, 20cm thick, with a groove extending along its edge, found in secondary use along the south-east face of wall 5 (Fig. 8). This fragment may have been a part of the base of a press for olives and grapes. The antiquity horizon can also be connected with a grindstone of a circular shape, with rectangular perforations in the middle (Cat. No. 83).

The relationship of the walls 3 and 6 indicates that the ancient complex underwent specific alterations during its existence. The abandoning of Pool B, filled to the brim with rubble at the end of the 2nd century also indicates modifications. Due to the fragmentary nature, the interpretation of the small finds is not simple. In this respect, indicative is the fact that wall C in its width is broadly identical to the three-walled bases of the press for olive pressing found in Muline.²⁰ A smaller pool, with a floor that falls towards the middle where a stone recipient is built, is reminiscent of oil and wine settling pools, such as those at Dragonera in Istria, Danilo near Šibenik and Gata near Omiš.²¹ The existence of two pools, and possibly a third, shallower one, with a floor made in the *opus signinum* technique, points to the storage or treatment of liquids. Based on the above elements, we can assume that the architectural remains recorded below the church

18 Cf. A. T. Raičković 2011, 94, T. 6: 27.

19 Cf. J. Mardešić 2014, 266; 2014a, 57–59, 86, 87, kat. no. 78, 80, 85–90, T. 27–31.

20 B. Ilakovac claims that these bases had dimensions of 218x218cm, see B. Ilakovac 1998, 4.

21 In Dragonera four pools are documented to have dimensions of 145 x 190, 140 x 190, 130 x 160 i 148 x 153cm. The walls were plastered with several layers of waterproof plaster. Their bottoms are recessed so that they fall towards the centre, where a deposit tank is located. In the middle of the two pools were stone vessels 31cm in inside diameter, while one contained a built-in ceramic bowl. The floors were of mortar mixed with broken brick, *opus signinum*. See A. Starac 2010, 95–99, 101–102. The floor of the cistern, which descends towards a concave stone vessel located in its centre is in Danilo, lined with a mosaic made of ceramic cubes. Cf. I. Pedišić 2000, 522–523, fig. 6. In Gata, a pool measuring 450x150cm, located near a press, has a floor in the technique *opus signinum* in the middle of which there was a spherical recipient made of mortar Cf. J. Jeličić-Radonić 1994, 37–38.

17 N. Uroda 2010, 242. Šest tegula sa žigom *SOLONAS*, jedna sa žigom *PANSIANA* i jedna sa žigom *S MAXIMI*.

18 Usporedi A. T. Raičković 2011, 94, T. 6: 27.

19 Usporedi J. Mardešić 2014, 266; 2014a, 57–59, 86, 87, kat. br. 78, 80, 85–90, T. 27–31.

bazena B krajem 2. stoljeća, koji je do vrha zapunjen šutom, također ukazuje na preinake. Zbog fragmentarnosti interpretacija nepokretnih nalaza nije jednostavna. U tom pogledu indikativna je činjenica kako je zid C širinom gotovo identičan trima zidanim postoljima tijeska za tiještenje maslina pronađenim u Mulinama.²⁰ Manji bazen, s podom koji pada prema sredini gdje je uzidan kameni recipijent, podsjeća na bazene za taloženje ulja i vina, poput onih u Dragoneri u Istri, Danilu kod Šibenika i Gatima kod Omiša.²¹ Postojanje dvaju bazena, a moguće i trećeg, plićeg, s podom rađenim u tehnici *opus signinum*, ukazuje na skladištenje ili obradu tekućina. Na temelju nabrojanih elemenata možemo pretpostaviti kako arhitektonski ostatci zabilježeni ispod same crkve i u sondama uz nju ne pripadaju rezidencijalnom, već gospodarskom dijelu kompleksa.

Ovom položaju prostorno je najbliže značajno antičko naselje *Nedinum*, udaljeno oko 6,5 kilometara zračne linije. Polje u kojem je vila smještena zapravo je rukavac velikog polja s jugozapadne strane Nadina. Taj se rukavac između Lišana Tinjskih i Prtenjača zavlači prema jugoistoku među blage uzvisine u dužini oko 5,5 kilometara i ukupne je površine oko 3,5 km². U antičko su se vrijeme uz sjeveroistočni rub polja, osim vile kod crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana, nalazila još tri stambeno-gospodarska sklopa, na međusobnoj udaljenosti od oko 1 kilometra (sl. 9).²² Pravilan razmak među tim objektima upućuje na premjeravanje zemljišta.²³ Na temelju pokretnih nalaza pretpostavlja se da je sklop na podnožju Bičina, kojem su utvrđene dimenzije 53 x 80 metara, sagrađen u 1. stoljeću.²⁴ Na temelju nalaza tegule sa žigom *Solonas* može se pretpostaviti kako je i vila ispod crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana nastala u isto vrijeme. Ulomci keramike i nalazi novca potvrđuju njezinu upotrebu tijekom 2. i 3. stoljeća, a ulomak stope staklene posude i ulomci amfore i tarionika sjevernoafričke produkcije ukazuju na nastavak upotrebe i tijekom 6., odnosno 7. stoljeća. O kontekstu unutar kojeg je tijekom antičkog razdoblja egzistirala vila rustika, otkrivena na položaju crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana, uz ranije nabrojene gospodarske sklopove svjedoče i nalazi novca iz republikanskog razdoblja i s početka 2. stoljeća poslije Krista, pronađeni na položaju Muvača, te veća količina ulomaka keramike

itself and in the probes adjacent to them do not belong to the residential but economic part of the complex.

This position is spatially closest to the significant ancient settlement of *Nedinum*, and is about 6.5km away as the crow flies. The field where the villa is located is, in reality, an arm of a large area in the southwest side of Nadin. This part of the field, between Lišani Tinjski and Prtenjača, extends towards southeast among gentle elevations in a length of about 5.5 kilometres and a total surface area is about 3.5km². In ancient times, along the northeastern edge of the field, apart from the villa near the church of St. Cosma and Damian, three more residential-economic complexes were located, at a distance of about 1 kilometre from each other (Fig. 9).²² A regular distance between these objects indicates the measurement of land.²³ Based on the small finds, it is assumed that the complex at the foot of Bičina, measuring 53x80 meters, was built in the 1st century.²⁴ Based on the findings of the *Solonas* stamped tegula, it can be assumed that the villa below the church of St. Cosmas and Damian was built at the same time. Fragments of pottery and finds of coins confirm its use during the 2nd and 3rd century, while a chunk of glassware and pieces of an amphora and a mortar and pestle of North African production indicate its continued use during the 6th and 7th century. The context within which the rustic villa, discovered in the position of the church of St. Cosmas and Damian, existed during the Roman period, along with the above-mentioned economic complexes, is testified by the finds of coins from the Republican period and the beginning of the 2nd century AD, found at the site of Muvača, and a large amount of pottery fragments and coins from the Roman period found on the Kruglaš hill-fort, about 500 meters away (Fig. 9).²⁵ In the 6th and 7th century, besides the complex on the position of the church of St. Cosmas and Damian, in the immediate area, there was an early Christian church, discovered at the site of Bičina.²⁶

CERAMICS DECORATED WITH CONICAL AND PYRAMIDAL APPLICATIONS

In several positions around the Church of St. Cosmas and Damian in Polača, fragments of ceramics were found decorated with horizontal grooves, applied cones and belts made with a serrated tool or wheel (Cat. No. 13–19).²⁷

20 B. Ilakovac navodi kako su ova postolja dimenzija 218 x 218 cm, vidi B. Ilakovac 1998, 4.

21 U Dragoneri su dokumentirana četiri bazena dimenzija 145 x 190, 140 x 190, 130 x 160 i 148 x 153 cm. Zidovi su im bili ožbukani s više slojeva vodootporne žbuke. Dna su im ulegnuta tako da padaju prema sredini, gdje se nalazi posuda za prikupljanje taloga. U sredini dvaju bazena nalazile su se kamene posude unutrašnjeg promjera 31 cm, dok se u jednom nalazila uzidana keramička zdjela. Podovi su im bili od žbuke miješane s lomljenom opekom, *opus signinum*. Vidi A. Starac 2010, 95–99, 101–102. Pod cisterne koji se spušta prema kamenoj konkavnoj posudi smještenoj u njegovu središtu, u Danilu je obložen mozaikom načinjenim od keramičkih kockica. Usporedi I. Pedišić 2000, 522–523, sl. 6. U Gatima je bazen dimenzija 450 x 150 cm, smješten u blizini tijeska, imao pod u tehnici *opus signinum*, po sredini kojeg se nalazio kružni recipijent izrađen od žbuke. Usporedi J. Jeličić-Radonić 1994, 37–38.

22 Vidi B. Nedved 1990, 218–220, 222–223.

23 B. Nedved 1990, 238.

24 B. Nedved 1990, 237; N. Uroda 2010, 242–244.

22 See B. Nedved 1990, 218–220, 222–223.

23 B. Nedved 1990, 238.

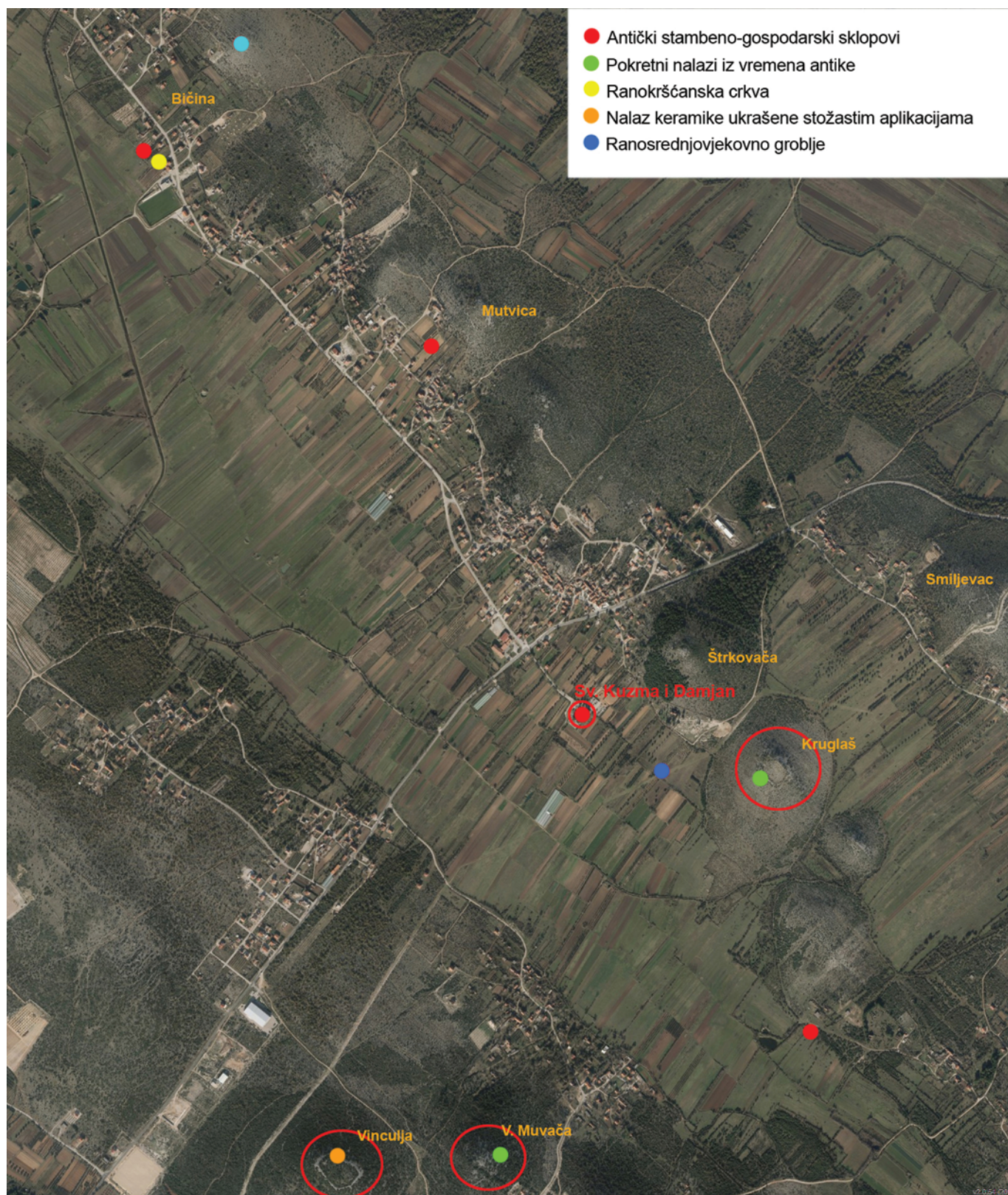
24 B. Nedved 1990, 237; N. Uroda 2010, 242–244.

25 Š. Batović, J. Chapman 1987, 177; B. Nedved 1990, 220–223.

26 The history of the excavation and the latest results are given by N. Uroda 2010.

27 M. Radović intended to write about the finds of this group of ceramics from Nin as evidenced by two notes. See J. Vučić 2012, n. 56; L. Bekić 2017, n. 2.

Therefore, we take this opportunity for a somewhat broader presentation of a topic that slightly goes beyond the scope of the paper.



Slika 9. Antička i srednjovjekovna nalazišta na prostoru Polače.

Figure 9. Roman and medieval sites in the area of Polača.

izvor / source: ARKOD preglednik / ARKOD browser

i novca iz rimskog razdoblja pronađena na gradini Kruglaš, udaljenoj oko 500 metara (sl. 9).²⁵ Tijekom 6., odnosno 7. stoljeća, osim kompleksa na položaju crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana, na bližem prostoru postojala je i ranokršćanska crkva, otkrivena na položaju Bičina.²⁶

KERAMIKA UKRAŠENA STOŽASTIM I PIRAMIDALNIM APLIKACIJAMA

Na više položaja oko crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana u Polači pronađeni su ulomci keramike ukrašeni horizontalnim brazdama, apliciranim stošćima i pojasi izvedenim nazubljenom alatkom ili kotačićem (kat. br. 13–19).²⁷ Ti ulomci spadaju u specifičnu grupu keramike koja se u ranijoj literaturi dovodila u vezu s razdobljem kasnog eneolitika, dok ju noviji nalazi određuju kao kasnoantičku, odnosno srednjovjekovnu, a za sada je potvrđena na nalazištima u Donjoj Jagodnji na gradini Vinculja, na položaju Vreline u Kašiću, jedan izoliran površinski nalaz otkriven je istočno od Lišana Tinjskih, jedna posuda u Telašćici na Dugom otoku, veći broj ulomaka na nalazištu Galovac – Crkvina, više ulomaka u crkvi sv. Nikole u Zadru (sl. 10) te na više položaja u Ninu.²⁸ S ovom grupom dovode se u vezu i nalazi iz Stankovaca, Nadina, Zadra i Galovca, ali bez detaljnijeg opisa i ilustrativne građe.²⁹

Cijela skupina izdvojena je na temelju dekoracije, od koje su najupečatljivije stožaste i piramidalne aplikacije, utisnute na vanjsku stijenku posude s pomoću kalupa. Prilikom utiskivanja tih aplikacija dolazilo je do deformacije stijenke posude, što se ponekad može primijetiti s unutrašnje strane. Uz aplikacije učestalo se javljaju horizontalne linije, od izrazito dubokih kanelura do plitkih crta. Karakteristični su i pojasi načinjeni utiskivanjem kotačića. Ukrašen je obično gusto raspoređen. Keramika je različite boje i strukture, od dobro pročišćene, narančasto ili crvenkasto pečene do grube tamno pečene. Kod dosta ulomaka stijenke su narančaste ili crvenkaste boje, dok je u prijelomu jezgra siva. Površina posuda različite je kvalitete, od izrazito čvrstih do onih koje se na dodir otiru. Od oblika su za sada prepoznati jedino lonci manjih dimenzija, većinom cilindričnog oboda.

Prilikom iskopavanja sonde na forumu u Ninu 1988. godine, ta je keramika zatečena u nasipu koji je sadržavao većinom građu iz rimskog doba.³⁰ U Telašćici su nalazi

These fragments belong to a specific group of ceramics, which in earlier literature was related to the Late Eneolithic period. At the same time, more recent finds define it as late antiquity or medieval. So far they have been confirmed at the site of Donja Jagodnja on the Vinculja fort-hill, and on the location Vreline in Kašić. An isolated surface find was discovered east of Lišana Tinjski, one vessel in Telašćica on the Long Island, a large number of fragments at the Galovac – Crkvina site, several pieces in the church of St. Nicholas in Zadar (Fig. 10) and on several locations in Nin.²⁸ The finds from Stankovci, Nadin, Zadar and Galovac are also linked to this group, but without a more detailed description and illustrative material.²⁹

The whole group was divided based on decoration, the most impressive being conical and pyramidal applications, imprinted on the outer wall of the vessel utilizing moulds. The embossing of these applications resulted in deformation of the vessel wall, which can sometimes be noticed from the inside. Horizontal lines frequently occur with applications, ranging from extremely deep canelures to shallow lines. Characteristic are also belts made by impressing little wheels. The decorations are usually closely spaced. Ceramics are of different colour and structure, from well-purified, orange or reddish-fired to rough dark-fired. In many fragments, the walls are orange or reddish, while in the fracture the nucleus is grey. The quality of the ware surface differs, varying from extremely hard to those that are wiped out at a touch. Concerning the shape, only pots of smaller dimensions, mostly with cylindrical rims are recognizable for the time being.

When excavating a probe at the Nin forum in 1988, this pottery was found in a dam containing mostly material from the Roman period.³⁰ In Telašćica, the findings were discovered inside an early Christian church accompanied by small finds dating from the 5th to the 16th century. On that occasion, a timeline from the 5th to the 8th centuries was proposed.³¹ When excavating in the church of St. Nicholas, fragments of these ceramics were discovered in layers that appear stratigraphically after the late Antiquity and date within the time frame of the 7th to 10th century, based on which L. Bekić dates this group between the 8th and 10th century.³² For a vessel of rough making, identically decorated and found at the Banovac site in Nin, M. Radović assumed that it was made by a newly arrived population and proposed a timeframe

25 Š. Batović, J. Chapman 1987, 177; B. Nedved 1990, 220–223.

26 Povijest istraživanja i najnovije rezultate donosi N. Uroda 2010.

27 O nalazima ove grupe keramike iz Nina namjeravao je pisati kolega M. Radović, o čemu svjedoče dvije bilješke. Vidi J. Vučić 2012, bilj. 56; L. Bekić 2017, bilj. 2. Stoga koristimo ovu priliku za nešto šire izlaganje o temi koja donekle prelazi okvire rada.

28 Vidi Š. Batović 1989, 31, 33, sl. 20, sl. 25: 4–6; 1990, 114, 120–121, sl. 11: 4–6; 1990a, 65, 67–68, sl. 15: 4–6, T. 10: 1–3, 5; J. Vučić 2012, 114–116, sl. 9; L. Bekić 2017, 46–47, sl. 8, T. 4. Pregledom građe u Arheološkom muzeju Zadar, ova je keramika potvrđena na još nekim nalazištima, o čemu će više riječi biti u radu koji je u pripremi, a posvećen je ovom tipu keramike.

29 Š. Batović 1990, 114; 1990a, 68.

30 Š. Batović 1989, 30, 31.

28 See Š. Batović 1989, 31, 33, fig. 20, fig. 25: 4–6; 1990, 114, 120–121, fig. 11: 4–6; 1990a, 65, 67–68, fig. 15: 4–6, T. 10: 1–3, 5; J. Vučić 2012, 114–116, fig. 9; L. Bekić 2017, 46–47, fig. 8, T. 4. By reviewing the material at the Archaeological Museum of Zadar, these ceramics were confirmed at some other sites, which will be discussed in more detail in the forthcoming paper which is dedicated to this type of ceramics.

29 Š. Batović 1990, 114; 1990a, 68.

30 Š. Batović 1989, 30, 31.

31 J. Vučić 2012, 114–116.

32 L. Bekić 2017, 43–47.



Slika 10. Nalazišta keramike ukrašene piramidalnim aplikacijama na prostoru sjeverne Dalmacije (1. Nin – Banovac, 2. Zadar – Sv. Nikola, 3. Telašćica – Sv. Viktor, 4. Vrelina – Ciciline, 5. Galovac – Crkvina, 6. Lišane Tinjske, 7. Polača – Sv. Kuzma i Damjan, 8. Polača – Vinculja)

Figure 10. Sites of Ceramics decorated with pyramidal applications in the region of northern Dalmatia (1. Nin – Banovac, 2. Zadar – St. Nikola, 3. Telašćica – St. Victor, 4. Vrelina – Ciciline, 5. Galovac – Crkvina, 6. Lišane Tinjske, 7. Polača – St. Kuzma and Damjan, 8. Polača – Vinculja)

crtež / drawing by: J. Vučić

otkriveni unutar ranokršćanske crkve koju prate pokretni nalazi datirani od 5. do 16. stoljeća, i tom je prilikom predložen vremenski okvir od 5. do 8. stoljeća.³¹ Prilikom iskopavanja u crkvi sv. Nikole ulomci te keramike otkriveni su u slojevima koji se stratigrafski pojavljuju nakon kasnoantičkih i datiraju unutar vremenskog okvira od 7. do 10. stoljeća, na temelju čega tu grupu L. Bekić datira između 8. i 10. stoljeća.³² Za posudu grublje izrade, identično ukrašenju, pronađenu na položaju Banovac u Ninu, M. Radović je pretpostavio kako ju je izradilo novopridošlo stanovništvo i predložio vremenski okvir od 8. do 11. stoljeća.³³ Stratigrafski, ulomci iz Polače zatečeni su u prostoru između antičkih struktura i kasnosrednjovjekovnih grobova, što definira širok okvir za njihovo datiranje, od 3. do 13. stoljeća, i ne pridonosi užem vremenskom određenju.

Ulomci iz Polače, uz ulomke iz Nina, pokazuju kako je, osim žlijebljenjem, otiskivanjem kotačića i apliciranjem stožaca i piramida, ta keramika ukrašavana i utiskivanjem kalupa, odnosno žigosanjem.

Na temelju dosadašnjih spoznaja nameće se vremenski okvir od 7. do 10. stoljeća, unutar kojeg bi trebalo utvrditi uže razdoblje proizvodnje i upotrebe te specifične vrste keramike. Tehnološke karakteristike proizvodnje, pri čemu posebno treba istaknuti ulomak iz Nina (sl. 11) s finim premazom, ukazuju na antičku, odnosno kasnoantičku tradiciju. Tehnike korištene za ukrašavanje, žlijebljenje, apliciranje reljefne dekoracije s pomoću kalupa, žigosanje s pomoću kalupa i upotreba kotačića, odnosno rulanje, uobičajene su za keramiku iz vremena kasne antike.³⁴ Navedeni elementi upućuju na mogućnost datiranja te keramike u ranije razdoblje, odnosno u 7. i 8. stoljeće.

Ako se potvrdi ranije predložena datacija, ta bi keramika mogla govoriti o upotrebi vile rustike na položaju crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana u turbulentnom razdoblju migracija. O intenzitetu i karakteru življenja na tom prostoru u to vrijeme mogli bi svjedočiti i ranije spomenuti nalazi istovrsne keramike na obližnjoj gradini Vinculja i u Lišanima Tinjskim. Vremenski je tom razdoblju blisko groblje poganskog horizonta ukopa, datirano u drugu polovinu 8. stoljeća, pronađeno u neposrednoj blizini, podno gradine Štrkovača.³⁵ Razdoblje ranog srednjeg vijeka mogao bi pripadati i dio lonca, kat. br. 20, ukrašen na vanjskoj stijenci valovnicama i horizontalnim kanelurama, koji je, kako se čini, izrađen na sporovrtećem kolu.



Slika 11. Ulomak keramike iz Nina
Figure 11. Fragment of ceramics from Nin
foto / photo by: I. Čondić

from the 8th to the 11th century.³³ Stratigraphically, fragments from Polača are found in the space between ancient structures and late medieval graves, which defines a broad framework for their dating, from the 3rd to the 13th century, and does not contribute to a narrower timeline.

The fragments from Polača, along with the fragments from Nin, show that, except by grooving, imprinting little wheels and applying cones and pyramids, these ceramics were also decorated by imprinting moulds, i.e. stamping.

Based on the findings so far, a timeframe from the 7th to the 10th century is imposed, within which a narrower period of production and use and specific types of ceramics should be determined. The technological characteristics of the production, with particular emphasis on the fine-coated Nin fragment (Fig. 11), point to the Roman or late antiquity period.³⁴ Techniques used for decorating, grooving, applying relief decoration using moulds, stamping using shapes, and using little wheels or rolling are common to late antiquity ceramics. These elements indicate the possibility of dating the pottery to the earlier period, that is, in the 7th and 8th century.

If the earlier proposed date is confirmed, these ceramics could talk about the use of villa rustica in the position of St. Cosmas and Damian in the turbulent period of migrations. The intensity and character of living in this area at the time could be evidenced by the previously mentioned finds of the same ceramics on the nearby Vinculja hill-fort

31 J. Vučić 2012, 114–116.

32 L. Bekić 2017, 43–47.

33 L. Bekić 2017, 46, bilj. 2. Osim grube posude, koja se tehnologijom pečenja razlikuje od uobičajenih posuda ove grupe, na istom je nalazištu pronađen i veći broj ulomaka standardne fature.

34 Usporedi J. W. Hayes 1972, 211–283. Opsežniji rad o keramici ukrašenoj stožastim i piramidalnim aplikacijama, temeljen većinom na nalazima koji se čuvaju u Arheološkom muzeju Zadar, bit će izložen u jednom od idućih brojeva ovog glasila.

35 O groblju vidi I. Kulenović 2011, 564; 2018, 37.

33 L. Bekić 2017, 46, n. 2. Beside the rough-made vessel, which by the technology of firing differs from conventional dishes of this group, a large number of fragments were found manufactured in a standard manner.

34 Cf. J. W. Hayes 1972, 211–283. A more extensive work on ceramics decorated with conical and pyramidal applications, based mostly on the finds kept in the Archaeological Museum of Zadar, will be presented in one of the following issues of this journal.



Slika 12. Ostaci arhitekture srednjovjekovne crkve i grobovi starije faze ukopavanja

Figure 12. Remains of the architecture of a medieval church and the graves of the earlier burial phase

izradili / made by: J. Vučić, M. Oršulić

SREDNJOVJEKOVNA CRKVA I PREDROMANIČKI KAMENI NAMJEŠTAJ

Nad ostacima antičke vile u srednjem vijeku sagrađena je mala jednobrodna crkva. Uz prvotnu fazu te crkve mogu se vezati zidovi označeni tijekom iskopavanja brojevima 1, 2 i 4, zatim ostatci zidova uklopljeni u strukturu jugozapadnog zida broda i zapadnog ruba sakristije neoklasicističke crkve te ostatci temeljne stope preko koje je sagrađen jugozapadni zid sakristije nove crkve (sl. 12). Zid 1, širok 95 cm, sačuvan je uglavnom na razini temeljne stope, osim kod spoja sa zidom 2 i na istočnom kraju, gdje su nad temeljnom stopom sačuvana dva, odnosno tri reda kamena. Temeljna stopa rađena je neuredno, od neobrađenog krupnijeg kamena utopljenog u bijelu žbuku. Zid 4 po strukturi je sličan zidu 1. Na istočnom kraju na vrhu ima istaknutu upisanu polukružnu formu visoku do 30 cm. Temeljna stopa zida široka je 125 cm i visoka 70 cm, dok je zid širok oko 95 cm. Zid 2 pokazuje iste karakteristike kao i prethodni zidovi, također je širok oko 95 cm. Prema sjeveroistoku, u razini poda je proširen istakom širokom oko 50 cm, koja u dokumentaciji nosi oznaku 2A. Najbolje

and in the Lišani Tinjski region. Timewise, very close to this period is a nearby cemetery of pagan burial horizon, dated to the second half of the 8th century, discovered at the foot of the Štrkovača hill-fort.³⁵ Part of a pot, Cat. No. 20, embellished on the outer wall by wavy lines and horizontal cannelures, which appears to have been made on a slow-rotating wheel, may also have belonged to this period.

MEDIEVAL CHURCH WITH PRE-ROMANESQUE STONE FURNITURE

A small single-nave church was built over the remains of an ancient villa in the Middle Ages. With the original phase of this church, walls marked during excavations No. 1, 2 and 4 can be attached, then the remains of the walls incorporated into the structure of the southwestern wall of the nave and the western edge of the sacristy of the neoclassicist church, and the remains of the basic steps over which the south-

35 On the cemetery, see I. Kulenović 2011, 564; 2018, 37.

sačuvan dio crkve predstavljaju ostatci jugozapadnog zida koji je utopljen u jugozapadni zid nove crkve (sl. 13). Na tom mjestu zid je sačuvan u visinu gotovo 3 metra iznad temeljne stope, odnosno više od 20 redova kamena. Na tom se dijelu može iščitati i struktura zida koji je rađen od priklesanih, pravokutnih kamenih blokova slaganih u neravne redove, nejednake visine.³⁶ Na unutrašnjem licu tog zida sačuvali su se otisci dviju lezena, koje su u jednom trenutku bile uklonjene, dok im je u razini temeljne stope sačuvan i tlocrt. Lezene su međusobno razmaknute 2 metra, široke su 50 centimetara i duboke 30 centimetara. Među lezenama uočavaju se zazidana vrata široka 100 cm, kojima je bio rastvoren jugozapadni zid srednjovjekovne crkve. Kod ulaznih vrata u današnju sakristiju sačuvalo se rame apside srednjovjekovne crkve. Na tom je mjestu, prilikom uklanjanja žbuke, uočeno udubljenje koje se u dnevniku naziva *nišom*, a vjerojatno predstavlja ostatak lezene koja se nalazila u kutu koji su zatvarali jugozapadni zid crkve i slavolučna stijena apside.³⁷

Stratigrafski položaj tih zidova jasno ukazuje kako su oni stariji od neoklasicističke crkve. Preko zida 1 i 4 sazidan

west wall of the sacristy of the new church was built (Fig. 12). Wall 1, 95cm wide, is preserved mainly at the level of the base rate, except at the junction with wall 2 and at the east end, where two or three rows of stone are preserved above the base rate. The base rate was made in a disorderly fashion, made of untreated larger stones, which were buried in white plaster. Wall 4 is similar in structure to wall 1. At the eastern end at the top there is a prominent inscribed semicircular shape up to 30cm high. The base wall is 125cm wide and 70cm high, while the wall is about 95cm wide. Wall 2 shows the same characteristics as the previous walls, also about 95cm wide. To the northeast, at floor level it is widened by a 50cm wide projection, bearing the mark 2A in the documentation. The best preserved part of the church is the remnants of the southwestern wall, which was buried in the southwestern wall of the new church (Fig. 13). At this point, the wall is preserved to a height of almost 3 meters above the base rate, more than 20 rows of stone. The structure of a wall made of carved, rectangular stone blocks stacked in uneven rows of unequal height can also be read on this part.³⁶ The prints of two creeps were preserved on the inner face of that



Slika 13. Pogled na jugozapadni zid crkve s vidljivim tragovima pojasnica i vrata srednjovjekovne crkve

Figure 13. View of the southwestern wall of the church with visible traces of flanges and doors of the medieval church

foto / photo by: F. Nedved

36 Slično strukturi zida crkve Sv. Križa u Ninu. Usporedi P. Vežić 2017, sl. 48–51, 56.

37 „Niša” se vidi na fotografijama s istraživanja. Opisana je u dnevniku istraživanja 15. 7. 1998.

36 Similar to the wall structure of the Church of the Holy Cross in Nin. Cf. P. Vežić 2017, figs. 48–51, 56.

je sjeverozapadni zid sakristije, a dio zidova inkorporiran je u jugozapadni zid neoklasicističke crkve. Ostaci zidova 1 i 4 gotovo su u cijelosti razgrađeni do visine temeljne stope radi polaganja poda neoklasicističke crkve koji je podignut iznad njih. Zid 2 razgrađen je ranije, prilikom produženja starije crkve na sjeveroistok tijekom 18. stoljeća. Prilikom ukopavanja grobnica 3, 4, 8, 13 i 21, koje se postankom vezuju za izgradnju neoklasicističke crkve, oštećeni su ostaci temeljne stope zidova 1 i 2. U odnosu na prethodni, antički horizont, stratigrafski položaj ostataka također je jasan. Zid 1 sagrađen je iznad ostataka većeg bazena, zid 2 podignut je preko zida A, zid 4 leži nad antičkim zidovima 5 i 7, dok zid 8 temeljnom stopom leži na antičkim zidovima B i C.

Ostaci podnice srednjovjekovne crkve, sačuvani fragmentarno, zatečeni su na visini -10 cm u odnosu na reper. Više od pola metra viši su od razine podnice rimske građevine. Prag bočnih vrata, vidljiv na jugozapadnom zidu, povišen je u odnosu na podnicu i dokumentiran na relativnoj visini +40 cm, pa su na tom mjestu vjerojatno nekada stajale i stube.

Na temelju ostataka zidova moguće je rekonstruirati tlocrt crkve (sl. 14). Radi se o jednobrodnoj građevini koja je na jugozapadu završavala iznutra polukružnom, a izvana pravokutnom apsidom. Oslanjajući se na prikaz crkve na Mapama Grimani, I. Anzulović već je ranije pretpostavila kako je u srednjovjekovnoj fazi crkva imala pravokutnu apsidu.³⁸ Crkva je izvana bila duga 11,1 metara, brod je bio širok 5,7 metara, a apsida 4,3 metra. Unutrašnja širina broda bila je 3,8 metara, dužina 6,8 metara, dok je apsida bila široka 2,4 i duboka 2,4 metra. Dva para lezena dijelila su brod na tri dijela.

Iako za sada nisu poznati spomeni crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana u srednjovjekovnim izvorima, njezin prikaz na mapama s početka 18. stoljeća ukazuje da je ona izvorno starija od postturskog vremena.³⁹ Kako nisu poznati povijesni izvori stariji od 18. stoljeća, pokušaj određivanja vremena njezine izgradnje moguće je temeljiti na datiranju grobova koji su uz nju iskopani, na analizi tlocrta i na datiranju ulomaka kamene skulpture koji su pronađeni uz nju, makar ne postoji nepobitna potvrda o njihovoj direktnoj povezanosti s crkvom.

Argumente za datiranje groblja iznijet ćemo nešto kasnije, ovom prilikom samo treba istaknuti kako se ono formira najkasnije do kraja 13. stoljeća, što može poslužiti kao *terminus post quem non* izgradnje crkve.

Tlocrt crkve, koji karakterizira trodijelna podjela unutrašnjosti dvjema lezenama te apsida koja je iznutra polukružna, a izvana pravokutna, uobičajen je u predromaničkom crkvenom graditeljstvu u Dalmaciji.⁴⁰ Unutar tog

wall, which were removed at one point, while their floor plan was preserved. They are 2 meters apart, 50 centimeters wide and 30 centimeters deep. Among the recesses are a 100cm wide wall, which opened the southwestern wall of the medieval church. At the front door of today's sacristy, the shoulder of the apse of the medieval church was preserved. At this point, when removing the plaster, a recess was noted, called a niche in the diary, and probably representing the rest of the creep that was in the corner enclosing the southwestern wall of the church and the arch of the apse.³⁷

The stratigraphic position of these walls clearly indicates that they are older than the neoclassical church. The northwestern wall of the sacristy was built over walls 1 and 4, and part of the walls were incorporated into the southwestern wall of the neoclassicist church. Earlier, during the extension of the older church to the northeast during the 18th century. During the burial grounds of tombs 3, 4, 8, 13 and 21, which became linked to the construction of the neo-classicist church, the remains of the basic rate of walls 1 and 2 were damaged. The ancient horizon, the stratigraphic position of the remains is also clear. Wall 1 was built above the remains of a larger basin, wall 2 was erected over wall A, wall 4 lies above the ancient walls 5 and 7, while wall 8 at the base foot rests on the ancient walls B and C.

The remains of the medieval church floor, preserved fragmentarily, are found at the height of -10cm relative to the benchmark. They are more than half a metre higher than the floor level of a Roman building. The side door threshold, visible on the southwest wall, is elevated relative to the floor and documented at a relative height of +40cm, so the stairs may have once stood there.

Based on the rest of the walls, it is possible to reconstruct the church ground plan (Fig. 14). It is a one-nave structure which on the inside, to the southwest, ended in a semicircular and on the outside in a rectangular apse. Relying on the depiction of the church on Grimani Maps, I. Anzulović had previously assumed that in the medieval phase the church had a rectangular apse.³⁸ On the outside, the church was 11.1 meters long, nave was 5.7 meters wide and apse 4.3 meters wide. Its interior width was 3.8 metres, the length was 6.8 metres, while the apse was 2.4 metres wide and 2.4 metres deep. Two pairs of lesenes divided the nave into three parts.

Although there are no known references to the church of St. Cosmas and Damian in medieval sources, its depiction on maps from the beginning of the 18th century indicates that it was initially older than the post-Ottoman times.³⁹ Given that no historical sources are known before the 18th century, the attempt to determine the time of its construction can be based on the dating of the graves that were excavated, the

38 I. Anzulović 2019, 53.

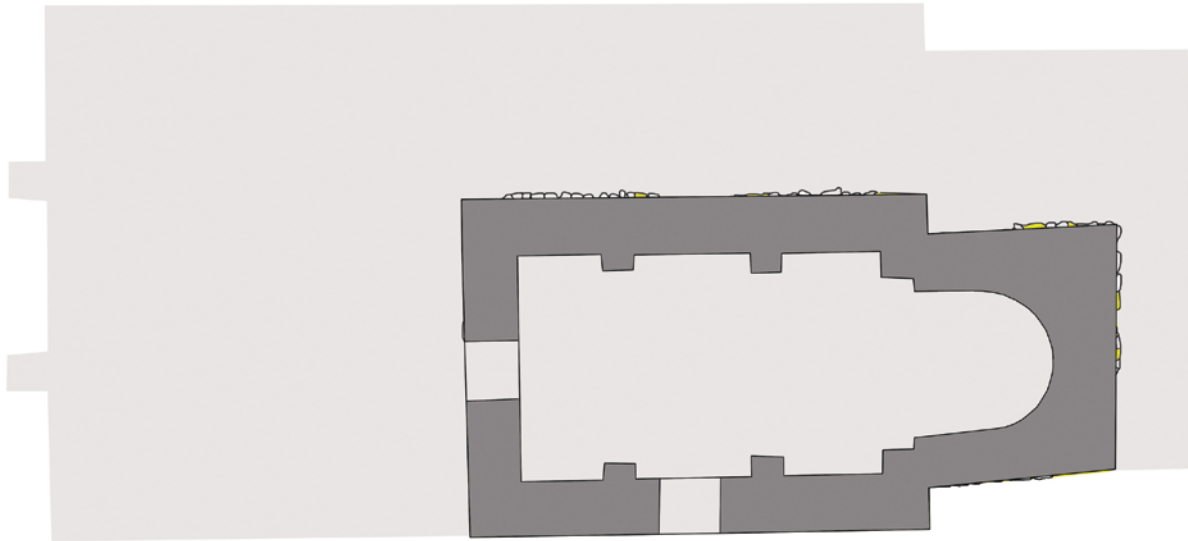
39 I. Anzulović 2019, 52–53.

40 T. Marasović 2008, 247, 261.

37 "Niche" can be seen on the excavation photographs. It was described in the research diary on 15/7/1998.

38 I. Anzulović 2019, 53.

39 I. Anzulović 2019, 52–53.



Slika 14. Pretpostavljeni tlocrt srednjovjekovne crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana

Figure 14. Supposed floor plan of the medieval church of St. Cosmas and Damian

crtež / drawing by: J. Vučić

korpusa crkva u Polači donekle se izdvaja dubinom apside, koja je jednaka njezinoj širini. Iako su apside predromaničkih crkava u pravilu znatno pliće, poznati su primjeri usporedivi s crkvom iz Polače, poput crkve sv. Jurja kraj Paga.⁴¹ Najbližu analogiju začelnom dijelu crkve iz Polače, u obliku i proporcijama, predstavljaju crkva Sv. Križa u Ninu i crkva sv. Vida u Zadru.⁴² One se, na temelju novijih istraživanja, datiraju u 11. stoljeće.⁴³

Tijekom istraživanja u crkvi i njezinu okolišu pronađeno je sedam ulomaka kamenog namještaja i arhitektonske dekoracije. Jedan ulomak pronađen je uzidan u južnom zidu neoklasicističke crkve. On se spaja s ulomkom pronađenim u sondi unutar crkve. Jedan ulomak pronađen je u sondi 2, uz vanjsko lice zida crkve, dok su dva pronađena u istoj sondi, kao spoliji u grobu 53. Nameće se pitanje jesu li spomenuti ulomci bili upotrebljavani kao

analysis of the ground plan and the dating of fragments of stone sculptures found alongside it. Still, there is no irrefutable confirmation of their direct connection with the church.

Arguments for the dating of the cemetery will be presented later in the paper. Hence, on this occasion, it is only necessary to point out that it was formed no later than the end of the 13th century, which can serve as the *terminus post quem non* of the church construction.

The church ground plan, which is characterized by a three-part division of the interior by two lesenes and an apse, which is semicircular inside and rectangular on the outside, is typical of pre-Romanesque church construction in Dalmatia.⁴⁰

Within this corpus, the church at Polača slightly stands out by the depth of the apse, which is equal to its width. Although apses of pre-Romanesque churches are generally much shallower, there are known examples comparable to the church of Polača, such as the church of St. Juraj near Pag.⁴¹ The closest analogy to the rear part of the church from Polača, in its shape and proportions, is the Church of the Holy Cross in Nin and the church of St. Vid in Zadar.⁴² According to recent research, they date to the 11th century.⁴³

41 Usporedi I. Petricioli 1952, 106–107; T. Marasović 2009, 165–166, sl. 190.

42 Usporedi T. Marasović 2009, 199–202, 329–330, sl. 226, 391.

43 P. Vežić 2013, 37–41; 2017, 34–41.

40 T. Marasović 2008, 247, 261.

41 Cf. I. Petricioli 1952, 106–107; T. Marasović 2009, 165–166, fig. 190.

42 Cf. T. Marasović 2009, 199–202, 329–330, figs. 226, 391.

43 P. Vežić 2013, 37–41; 2017, 34–41.

namještaj ranije opisane crkve ili su doneseni za građevinski materijal s nekog drugog položaja. Za odgovor je važan kontekst nalaza. Predromanički kameni namještaj često je prenošen s položaja starijih, napuštenih crkava i upotrebljavan kao građevinski materijal prilikom zidanja novijih crkava, posebno tijekom 17. i 18. stoljeća.⁴⁴ U tom je kontekstu ulomak kat. br. 80, koji je u 18. stoljeću iskorišten za izradu glagoljskog natpisa uzidanog u crkvu, mogao izvorno potjecati iz crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana, ali je isto tako mogao i za tu svrhu biti donesen s nekog drugog položaja. Drukčiji kontekst nalaza nameće i različit zaključak za ulomke kat. br. 76 i 81, koji su činili obložnice kasnosrednjovjekovnog groba. Naime, malo je vjerojatno da bi netko tijekom kasnog srednjeg vijeka donio ulomke skulpture s neke udaljene građevine i iskoristio ih za oblaganje groba na položaju koji već obiluje kamenom građom. Upotreba predromaničkih ulomaka u arhitekturi grobova 14. i 15. stoljeća raširena je pojava na nalazištima u zaleđu dalmatinskih gradova jer se u to vrijeme u ruralnim krajevima uklanjaju oltarske pregrade iz crkava. Nakon što je namještaj uklonjen iz crkava i odložen uz njih, našao se pri ruci onima koji su pokapali svoje pokojne na crkvenim grobljima, pa je bilo logično da posegnu za njim prilikom izrade grobova.⁴⁵ Spomenici kat. br. 78 i 82 pronađeni su u iskopu, a očito nisu nikada bili upotrebljavani za zidanje, pa je i za njih teško pretpostaviti da su doneseni. Na temelju iznesenog, vjerojatnijim se čini da su pripadali crkvi sv. Kuzme i Damjana nego da su doneseni s nekog drugog položaja.

Ulomci kat. br. 76, 77, 78 i 79 pokazuju iznimnu bliskost u odabiru motiva i njihovoj modelaciji, pa ih možemo smatrati istovremenima. Ta grupa spomenika ukrašena je motivima antitetično postavljenih povijenih tropletih vitica koje tvore motiv „lire“, troprutim učvorenim kružnicama, osmerolatičnim rozetama i četverolatičnim rozetama i okulusima. Ornament je gust, geometrijski pravilan i precizno klesan. Prostorno najbližu paralelu tim spomenicima predstavlja nadvratnik crkve Sv. Križa u Ninu. Na njemu nalazimo jednake motive, izrađene na isti način.⁴⁶ Bliskost je toliko izražena da se može govoriti o istom radioničkom podrijetlu. Kako je već ranije istaknuta bliskost u ikonografiji i modelaciji nadvratnika iz Nina s doprozornicima na crkvi sv. Mihajla kod Stona, spomenicima iz crkve Gospe od Lužina kod Stona i dijelom ambona iz crkve sv. Petra u Dubrovniku,⁴⁷ ista se konstatacija može primijeniti i na ulomke iz Polače.⁴⁸

During the excavations, seven fragments of stone furniture and architectural decorations were found in the church and its surroundings. One fragment was found built into the southern wall of the neoclassicist church. It is connected with a fragment found in a probe inside the church. Another one was found in probe 2, along the exterior face of the church wall, while two were found in the same probe, as spolia in grave 53. The question is whether these fragments were used as the furniture of the church described earlier or were brought as a building material from somewhere else. The context of the finds is essential for an answer. Pre-Romanesque stone furniture was often transferred from the position of older, abandoned churches and used as building material when constructing newer churches, especially during the 17th and 18th century.⁴⁴ In this context, the fragment Cat. No. 80, which was used in the 18th century to produce a Glagolitic inscription built into the church, may initially have originated from the church of St. Cosmas and Damian, but it might well have been brought from another position for that purpose. A different context of the find can lead to a different conclusion for the fragments Cat. No. 76 and 81, which formed the cladding of the late medieval tomb. It is unlikely that during the late Middle Ages someone would bring fragments of a sculpture from a distant building and use them to coat a tomb in a position which already abounds in stone. The use of pre-Romanesque fragments in the architecture of 14th and 15th century graves is a widespread occurrence at sites in the hinterland of Dalmatian towns since altar partitions from churches were being removed in rural areas at that time. After the furniture had been removed from the churches and deposited near them, it was available to those who buried their dead in church cemeteries, so it made sense to reach out to them when making their graves.⁴⁵ Monuments Cat. No. 78 and 82 were found in the dig and had never been used for building, and it is not very easy for them to assume that they were brought. Based on those mentioned above, it is more likely that they belonged to the church of St. Cosmas and Damian and brought from some other position.

Cat. No. 76, 77, 78 and 79 show extreme closeness in the selection of motifs and their modelling, so we can consider them to be contemporary. This group of monuments is adorned with motifs of antithetically placed, and twisted three-strand patterned tendrils that form the "lyre" motif, triangular-shaped, three-wicker, knotted circles, eight-petalled rosettes, and four-petalled rosettes and oculuses. The ornament is dense, geometrically regular and carved with precision. Spatially, the closest parallel to these monuments is the lintel of the Church of the Holy Cross in Nin. We find the same motifs on it, made in the same way.⁴⁶ The similarity

44 Vidi T. Burić 1997, 70–72; R. Bužančić 2017, 32–36.

45 Opširan pregled ove tematike donio je T. Burić 1997.

46 Usporedi P. Vežić 2013, sl. 23; 2017, sl. 39.

47 P. Vežić 2013, 41. Autor u ovu grupu ubraja i spomenik iz Biograda i s Trga Petra Zoranića u Zadru, no oni u načinu oblikovanja vitice pokazuju odlike znatno starije grupe spomenika.

48 Usporedi L.J. Karaman 1928, sl. 4, 5; A. Dračevac 1981, sl. 2, 3, 5–7, 9–11, 22a; M. Jurković 1985, sl. 5, 24; Ž. Peković 2010, sl. 167: 2, sl. 168, 185.

44 See T. Burić 1997, 70–72; R. Bužančić 2017, 32–36.

45 An extensive these topics was given by T. Burić in 1997.

46 Cf. P. Vežić 2013, fig. 23; 2017, fig. 39.

Posebno treba istaknuti iznimnu podudarnost ulomka kat. br. 76 s pilastrima iz crkve Gospe od Lužina.⁴⁹ Na temelju debljine, koja iznosi do 8 cm, ulomci kat. br. 76 i 77 mogli bi biti dijelovi pluteja.⁵⁰ U tu pretpostavku uklapa se i plitka letva, odnosno pero koje se nalazi na bočnoj strani ulomka kat. br. 76.⁵¹ Iako su se do sada ti ulomci datirali u rasponu od 8. do 12. stoljeća, novije studije nude argumentaciju za njihovo datiranje u drugu polovinu 11. i početak 12. stoljeća.⁵²

Zbog lošije očuvanosti i fragmentiranosti otežana je mogućnost kvalitetnije analize ulomaka kat. br. 80 i 81. Ulomak kat. br. 80 dio je pluteja kojem središnji ukras čine dvije troprute koncentrične kružnice povezane dijagonalno troprutim pletenicama, a između kružnica je tropruti romb (tzv. *korbboden* motiv). Obrađujući plutej s identičnim motivom, T. Burić je donio kratak pregled te grupe pluteja, za koje navodi kako svi, izuzev primjerka s Koločepa, pokazuju izrazite predromaničke karakteristike.⁵³ Broj objavljenih primjeraka u novije se vrijeme nešto proširio, no i oni se uglavnom datiraju u 9. stoljeće.⁵⁴ Iako se većina pluteja ukrašenih *korbboden* motivom datira ranije, primjer pluteja s Koločepa ukazuje na mogućnost datiranja ulomka kat. br. 80 također u 11. stoljeće.⁵⁵ Na ulomku pluteja kat. br. 81 sačuvan je kut polja s dvije prekržižene zavinute troprute vrpce i jednom četveroprutom.

Ulomak kapitela kat. br. 82 prema dimenzijama je vjerojatno bio dio oltarne ograde. Ukrašen je u donjoj zoni s osam glatkih listova srcolikog završetka, dodatno istaknutog plitko uklesanim žlijebom. Listovi su blago izvijeni prema van. U gornjoj zoni, na sve četiri strane, u središtu se nalazi motiv dvaju šiljatih listova iz kojih izlaze volute koje se dodiruju na kutovima kapitela. Isti tip kapitela nalazimo u crkvi Sv. Marije Velike kraj Bala, datiran u kraj 8. i rano 9. stoljeće.⁵⁶ Oblikom šiljatih listova i voluta u gornjoj zoni, ti se kapiteli ipak donekle razlikuju. Nešto veća verzija tog tipa, s dvije zone s po osam glatkih listova, ali sličnije oblikovanim šiljatim listovima i volutama u trećoj zoni, pronađena je u Vranovićima u Crnoj Gori i

is so pronounced that one can talk about the same workshop origin. As the closeness in iconography and modelling of the lintel from Nin with the window frames on the Church of St. Michael near Ston, monuments from the Church of Our Lady of Lužine near Ston and part of the ambon from the Church of St. Peter in Dubrovnik⁴⁷, the same statement can be applied to fragments from Polača.⁴⁸ Particularly noteworthy is the exceptional correspondence of the fragment. Cat. No. 76 with pilasters from the Church of Our Lady of Lužine.⁴⁹ Based on the thickness, up to 8cm, fragments of the Cat. No. 76 and 77 could be parts of the pluteus.⁵⁰ This assumption also includes a shallow lath, that is, a feather located on the lateral side of the floor fragment Cat. No. 76.⁵¹ Although these fragments have so far been dated to the period between the 8th to 12th century, more recent studies offer arguments for their dating to the second half of the 11th and early 12th century.⁵²

Due to the poor conservation and fragmentation, the possibility of better analysis of the fragments Cat. No. 80 and 81 is made difficult. Fragment Cat. No. 80 is a part of the pluteus whose central decoration consists of two three-wicker concentric circles connected diagonally by three-wicker braids, and between the rings is a triangular rhomb (the so-called *korbboden* motif). Treating the pluteus with an identical motif, T. Burić provided a brief overview of that group of pluteuses, for which he points out that they all, except for the Koločep specimen, exhibit pronounced pre-Romanesque characteristics.⁵³ The number of samples published has slightly expanded recently, but they are mostly dated to the 9th century.⁵⁴ Although most of the pluteuses with the *korbboden* motif are dated earlier, the specimen of the Koločep pluteus indicates that fragment Cat. No. 80 may also be dated the 11th century.⁵⁵ On the fragment of the pluteus Cat. No. 81, a corner of the field with two crossed curled three-wicker ribbons and one four-wicker is preserved.

49 Usporedi A. Dračevac 1981, sl. 6a, 6b; Ž. Peković 2010, sl. 168: 7, 10.

50 Slične su debljine i pluteji iz crkve Gospe od Lužina, vidi A. Dračevac 1981, 139, 142.

51 Pero je dosta malih dimenzija. Zanimljivo je da je isti takav, uzak i plitak utor za pera zabilježen na pilastrima crkve Gospe od Lužina, vidi A. Dračevac 1981, 143.

52 Ž. Peković 2010, 176–181, 183, 199–203; A. Jurčević 2016, 175–211, 219.

53 Autor donosi i literaturu u kojoj su prikazani objavljeni primjerci. T. Burić 1982, 131, 148–149, bilj. 76. Istim prikazom ukrašen plutej pronađen je nedavno kod crkve sv. Petra u Starigradu – Paklenica.

54 Vidi I. Josipović, I. Tomas 2017, 303, sl. 11d; R. Bužančić 2017.

55 Plutej s Koločepa pribraja se spomenicima iz druge polovine 11. st., Ž. Peković 2010, 199–203. Osim motivom lire koji se javlja iznad glavnog polja, plutej s Koločepa razlikuje se od onih ranije datiranih i načinom modeliranja latica centralne rozete. Ipak, rekonstrukcija izgleda rozete temelji se na neznatnom ostatku ruba laticе, pa tu distinkciju treba uzeti s rezervom. Za izgled pluteja s Koločepa vidi Ž. Peković 2008, 90, sl. 101; 2010, sl. 166, 184. Za ostale pluteje ukrašene motivom dna košare vidi R. Bužančić 2017, 26.

56 M. Jurković 2000, 24–25, kat. br. I. 9.

47 P. Vežić, 2013, 41. The author also includes a monument from Biograd and Petar Zoranić Square in this group. Still, they show characteristics of a much older group of monuments because of the manner of shaping the tendrils.

48 Cf. L.J. Karaman 1928, figs. 4, 5; A. Dračevac 1981, figs. 2, 3, 5–7, 9–11, 22a; M. Jurković 1985, figs. 5, 24; Ž. Peković 2010, fig. 167: 2, figs. 168, 185.

49 Cf. A. Dračevac 1981, figs. 6a, 6b; Ž. Peković 2010, fig. 168: 7, 10.

50 The plutei from the Church of Our Lady of Lužine are of similar thickness, see A. Dračevac 1981, 139, 142.

51 The feather is rather small in size. Interestingly, such a one, narrow and shallow groove is also found on the pilastrs of the Church of Our Lady of Lužine, see A. Dračevac 1981, 143.

52 Ž. Peković 2010, 176–181, 183, 199–203; A. Jurčević 2016, 175–211, 219.

53 The author gives the literature which shows the published specimen. T. Burić 1982, 131, 148–149, n. 76. A pluteus adorned with the same depiction was recently found at the Church of St. Peter in Starigrad – Paklenica.

54 See I. Josipović, I. Tomas 2017, 303, fig. 11d; R. Bužančić 2017.

55 Pluteus from Koločep adds up to the monuments from the second half on the 11th century, Ž. Peković 2010, 199–203. Apart from the motif of lyre which appears above the main area, the pluteus from Koločep differs from those dated earlier also by the way the central rosette petals were modelled. Still, the reconstruction of the rosette is based on an insignificant remnant of the petal edge so this distinction should be taken with reserve. For the appearance of the Koločep Pluteus, see Ž. Peković 2008, 90, fig. 101; 2010, figs. 166, 184. For other pluteuses decorated with the motif of a basket bottom, see R. Bužančić 2017, 26.

datira se u prvu polovinu 9. stoljeća.⁵⁷ U istu grupu spada i kapitel oltarske pregrade iz Nina.⁵⁸

Kod crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana pronađeno je sedam ulomaka crkvenog kamenog namještaja, od kojih dio potječe iz druge polovine 11. stoljeća, dok je dio možda i stariji. Tlocrt, način zidanja i nalazi namještaja sugeriraju datiranje izgradnje crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana u Polači u vrijeme predromanike, najvjerojatnije u drugu polovinu 11. stoljeća.

Crkva je u tom obliku postojala sve do postturskog vremena kada joj je brod znatno produžen. Uz ovu crkvu na prostoru Polače u srednjem vijeku pretpostavlja se postojanje još jedne crkve na brežuljku Bičina, udaljenom 2,4 kilometra, posvećene sv. Martinu.⁵⁹ O intenzitetu korištenja tog prostora tijekom srednjeg vijeka svjedoče i četiri kovanice iz 13. stoljeća s gradine Kruglaš, za koje I. Mirnik drži da su dio ostave.⁶⁰

SREDNOVIJEKOVNI KERAMIČKI I STAKLENI POKRETNİ NALAZI

Sa srednjovjekovnim razdobljem korištenja crkve suvremen je veći broj nalaza keramike i stakla. Ulomak kat. br. 21 može se usporediti sa sličnim ulomcima datiranim između 11. i 13. stoljeća.⁶¹ Ulomak kat. br. 22, ukrašen horizontalnom plastičnom aplikacijom ukrašenom utiskivanjem, može se datirati u 14./15. st.⁶² Iz druge polovine 15. stoljeća potječu ulomci glaziranog vrča kat. br. 23, 24. Ulomak staklene svjetiljke kat. br. 30, tzv. islamskog ili orijentalnog tipa, koji se datira u 14. i 15. stoljeće, mogao je biti i dio inventara crkve. Vremenski mu odgovara i ulomak stijenke čaše, ukrašen kapljičastom dekoracijom (kat. br. 31).

DOGRADNJA CRKVE U 18. STOLJEĆU

Prethodno opisan i definiran tlocrt crkve u idućoj je fazi izmijenjen dogradnjom kojom je udvostručena dužina broda (sl. 15). Od te faze sačuvali su se ostatci temelja zida 6 koji se u pravcu sjeverozapada nastavlja na zid 2. Ovaj je zid prislonjen uz ostatke srednjovjekovne crkve i prema tome mlađi od nje. Na sjeverozapadnom kraju preko njega prelazi pročelni zid neoklasicističke faze crkve, iz čega je moguće zaključiti kako je prethodio neoklasicističkoj fazi. U velikom dijelu zid je uništen i presječen ukapanjem grobnice 10 koja potječe iz vremena neoklasicističke izgradnje. Za razliku od zidova srednjovjekovne faze, kod kojih je kao

Fragment of the capital Cat. No. 82 by dimensions was probably part of an altar railing. It is decorated in the lower zone with eight smooth leaves with a heart-shaped ending, additionally highlighted by a shallowly carved groove. The leaves are slightly curved outwards. In the upper area, on all four sides, in the centre, there is a motif of two pointed leaves from which come out volutes touching at the corners of the capitals. The same type of capitals is found in the church of St. Mary the Great near Bale, dating to the late 8th and early 9th century.⁵⁶ By the form of pointed leaves and volutes in the upper zone, these capitals still differ slightly. A little larger version of this type, with two zones with eight smooth leaves each, but more similarly shaped pointed leaves and volutes in the third zone, was found in Vranovići, Montenegro, and dates to the first half of the 9th century.⁵⁷ The capital of the altar partition from Nin also belongs to the same group.⁵⁸

Near the Church of St. Cosmas and Damian, seven fragments of church stone furniture were found, some of which date from the second half of the 11th century, while some may be even older. The ground plan, the method of building and the finds of furniture pieces suggest the dating of the construction of the church of St. Cosmas and Damian in Polača to the time of the pre-Romanesque period, most likely to the second half of the 11th century.

The church had existed in this form until the post-Turkish era when its nave was considerably extended. Along with this church in the area of Polača in the Middle Ages, another church is assumed to have existed on the hill of Bičina, 2.4 kilometres away, dedicated to St. Martin.⁵⁹ The intensity of the use of this area during the Middle Ages is also evidenced by four coins dating from the 13th century from the Kruglaš fort-hill, which I. Mirnik claims to be part of a hoard.⁶⁰

MEDIEVAL POTTERY AND GLASS SMALL FINDS

Several finds of pottery and glass are contemporary with the medieval use of the church. The fragment Cat. No. 21 can be compared to similar fragments dating from the 11th to 13th century.⁶¹ Fragment Cat. No. 22, decorated with a horizontal plastic application by imprinting, can be dated to the 14/15th c.⁶² Fragments of a glazed jug Cat. No. 23, 24 originate from the second half of the 15th century. Fragment of a glass lamp Cat. No. 30, the so-called Islamic or Oriental type, dating to the 14th and 15th century, could also have been part of the church inventory. A fragment of

57 M. Zornija 2014, 435, kat. br. B. 15. 06.

58 Kapitel stup oltarske pregrade inv. br. MNS1463 poklonila je 25. 8. 2006. Arheološkom muzeju Zadar gospođa Mira Čurko. Pronađen je u zidu stare obiteljske kuće koja se nalazi na položaju „Kakinac“ u Ninu.

59 B. Nedved 1990, 222, 223. I. Anzulović ukazuje na kartografske prikaze koji na to mjesto smještaju utvrdu. I. Anzulović 2019.

60 I. Mirnik 1987, 85, 89, kat. br. 9–12.

61 Usporedi L. Bekić 2017, 47, sl. 9, kat. br. 61, 66.

62 Usporedi V. Delonga 2014, 114, 120, kat. br. 73, 110, T. 14, 23.

56 M. Jurković 2000, 24–25, cat. no. I. 9.

57 M. Zornija, 2014, 435, cat. no. B. 15. 06.

58 Capital pillar of the altar partition inv. no. MNS1463 was donated by Mira Čurko to the Archaeological Museum of Zadar on August 25, 2006. It was found in the wall of an old family home in the location of „Kakinac“ in Nin.

59 B. Nedved 1990, 222, 223. I. Anzulović points out cartographic illustrations which locate the hill-fort in that position. I. Anzulović 2019.

60 I. Mirnik 1987, 85, 89, cat. no. 9–12.

61 Cf. L. Bekić 2017, 47, fig. 9, cat. no. 61, 66.

62 Cf. V. Delonga 2014, 114, 120, cat. no. 73, 110, T. 14, 23.



Slika 15. Ostanci arhitekture dograđene crkve iz 18. stoljeća i grobovi mlađe faze ukopavanja

Figure 15. The remains of the architecture of the 18th century completed church and the graves of the younger burial phase

izradili / made by: J. Vučić, M. Oršulić

vezivo korištena bijela vapnena žbuka, na zidu 6 korištena je žbuka crvenkaste boje, načinjena miješanjem vapna i crvene zemlje. Zid 6 širok je 95 cm i vidljiv u ukupnoj dužini 6,6 metara. Njegovom izgradnjom znatno je povećana dužina broda crkve, dok je širina ostala ista.⁶³ U toj fazi crkva je bila dugačka 18 metara.

Vrijeme u kojem je načinjena ta dogradnja nije moguće sa sigurnošću utvrditi. Upotreba vapna pomiješanog s crvenicom neuobičajena je za srednjovjekovno razdoblje, pa bi dogradnja trebala biti mlađa. M. Domijan pretpostavlja kako je taj zahvat izveden nakon odlaska Turaka, krajem 17. stoljeća.⁶⁴ Na prikazu crkve

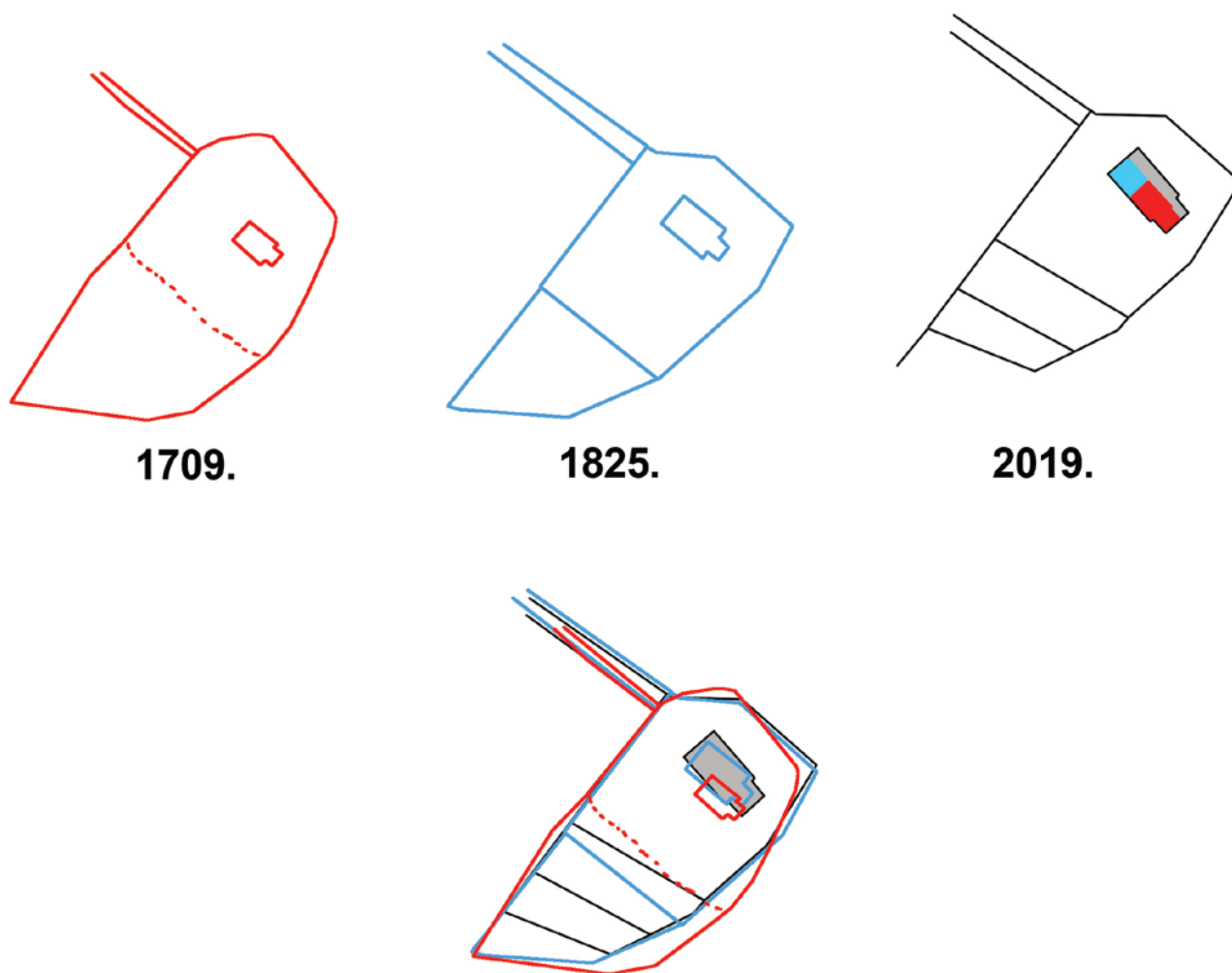
the wall of a glass, adorned with droplet-shaped decoration (Cat. No. 31), also corresponds to it timewise.

EXTENSION BUILDING OF THE CHURCH IN THE 18TH CENTURY

The previously described and defined ground floor of the church in the following phase was altered by building an extension which doubled the length of the nave (Fig. 15) From this phase, the remains of the foundations of wall 6, which in the northwest direction continues to wall 2, have been preserved. This wall is adjacent to the remains of a medieval church and therefore younger than it. At the northwestern end, the front wall of the neo-classicist phase of the church passes over it, from which it can be concluded that it preceded the neo-classicist phase. In a large part, the wall was destroyed and intersected by the burial of tomb 10, dating from the time of the neoclassicist construction. Unlike the walls of the medieval phase, where a white lime mortar was used as a binder, wall 6 used a reddish plaster made by mixing lime and red earth. Wall 6 is 95cm wide and visible in the length of 6.6 meters. Its construction significantly increased the length of the church nave,

63 M. Domijan 1999, 161.

64 M. Domijan 1999, 161.



1709.

1825.

2019.

Slika 16. Prikaz crkve na katastarskim planovima

Figure 16. Church view in land-registry plans

crtež / drawing by: J. Vučić

na Mapama Grimani iz 1709. godine uočava se da su dimenzije crkve istovjetne onima prije produživanja broda, pa tu godinu treba uzeti kao *terminus post quem* te dogradnje (sl. 16). Za problematiku datiranja te faze izgradnje indikativan bi mogao biti glagoljski natpis urezan na ploču načinjenu od predromaničkog pluteja (kat. br. 80).⁶⁵ Ploča je pravokutnog oblika i dosta izlizana, na temelju čega možemo pretpostaviti da je neko vrijeme bila uzidana u pod. Na ploči piše: *1752. na 22. juna*.⁶⁶ Ne

while the width remained the same.⁶³ At that phase, the church was 18 meters long.

The time at which this annexe was built cannot be determined with certainty. The use of lime mixed with red soil is unusual for the medieval period, so the extension should be younger. M. Domijan assumes that this intervention was carried out after the departure of the Turks in the late 17th century.⁶⁴ The church depiction on the Grimani Maps from 1709 shows the date of the church dimensions are identical to those before the extension of the nave, so that year should be taken as the *terminus of the post quem* of the extension (Fig. 16). For the dating issues of this construction phase, a Glagolitic inscription engraved on a slab made of pre-Romanesque pluteuses (Cat. No. 80) might be indicative.⁶⁵ The slab is rectangular and quite worn out, based on which we can assume that it had been built into

65 Natpis se spominje usput, bez navođenja sadržaja. Vidi M. Domijan 1999, 161.

66 Godina 700 napisana je na isti način kao i na crkvi Gospe od Ruzarija u staroj župi Grusi. Početak tog natpisa slično je strukturiran: „Na 1750. na 3. marča“. Usporedi B. Fučić 1980, 280.

63 M. Domijan 1999, 161.

64 M. Domijan 1999, 161.

65 The inscription is mentioned incidentally without specifying the content. See M. Domijan 1999, 161.

treba isključiti mogućnost da je tim natpisom obilježen završetak te faze dogradnje. Naime, prva desetljeća 18. stoljeća vrijeme su intenzivne obnove crkava na prostoru koji je stoljećima ranije bio pod turskom upravom.⁶⁷ Prilikom dogradnje uništen je dio grobova koji se nalazio na prostoru pred srednjovjekovnom crkvom, o čemu svjedoči grob 63. Također je uništen i pročelni zid srednjovjekovne crkve te grobnica 20 koja se nalazila pred vratima srednjovjekovne crkve.

NEOKLASICISTIČKA FAZA CRKVE I GROBNICE

Za potrebe gradnje ove, posljednje faze crkve uklonjeni su zidovi ranije apside do razine visine poda nove crkve. Jugozapadni zid apside, nad kojim je sazidan jugozapadni zid sakristije, također je porušen jer je bio zakošen u odnosu na pravac novog zida, što je prilikom istraživanja bilo vidljivo u ostacima temeljne stope. Porušeni su do razine poda sjeveroistočni zid srednjovjekovne crkve te zidovi koji su toj crkvi bili dograđeni u 18. stoljeću. U novu crkvu uklopljen je tek dio ramena apside srednjovjekovne crkve i dio jugozapadnog zida broda na kojem su vidljivi otučeni tragovi pojasnica. Nova crkva preslojila je dobar dio ranijih grobova, pa je tako temeljna stopa njezina sjeveroistočnog zida presjekla grobove 26, 27, 31, 41, 51 i 60.

U sklopu izgradnje te faze u crkvi je izgrađen i veći broj zidanih grobnica koje su većinom bile duboke više od 150 cm (sl. 17). U njima je pronađena veća količina novovjekovne građe, perlica, svetačkih medaljica, raspelaca i slično.⁶⁸ Možda se za gradnju te faze mogu vezati i suhozidni grobovi 7, 16, 18 i 24, otkriveni u crkvi, koji su mogli poslužiti za pohranu kostiju izvađenih iz starijih grobova prilikom izgradnje crkve. Stariji nalazi otkriveni u grobnici 5 možda su također pokazatelji te prakse.

Kako se crkva 1760., prilikom vizitacije nadbiskupa Karamana, opisuje kao mala,⁶⁹ tu godinu možemo uzeti kao *terminus post quem* početka izgradnje nove crkve. Na katastarskoj mapi iz 1825. godine crkva ima današnje dimenzije broda (sl. 16), što bi predstavljalo *terminus ante quem* te građevinske intervencije.

GROBOVI

Tijekom istraživanja u crkvi i oko nje u cijelosti ili dijelom istražen je 51 grob i 20 zidanih grobnica. Na samom početku istraživanja u vinogradu Križana Bobanovića, s vanjske strane ogradnog zid groblja, otprilike 8 metara jugoistočno od crkve (sonda 1), pronađeno je pet grobova. Tijekom

the floor for some time. The slab reads 1752 on 22nd June.⁶⁶ It should not be excluded that the inscription marked the completion of this phase of the extension construction. Namely, the first decades of the 18th century were a time of intensive renovation of churches in the area that was under Turkish rule centuries earlier.⁶⁷ Namely, the first decades of the 18th century were a time of intensive renovation of churches in the area that was under Turkish rule centuries earlier. During this construction work, part of the graves in front of the medieval church was destroyed, as evidenced by grave 63. The front wall of the medieval church was also demolished, as well as tomb 20, which stood at the door of the medieval church.

NEOCLASSICIST PHASE OF THE CHURCH AND GRAVES

For the purpose of building this, the last phase of the church, the walls of the earlier apse were removed to the level of the new church floor. The southwestern wall of the apse, over which the southwest wall of the sacristy was built, was also demolished because it was slanted in relation to the direction of the new wall, which was evident during the excavation in the remains of the base foot. The northeast wall of the medieval church and the walls added to the church in the 18th century were demolished to the level of the floor. Only part of the shoulder of the apse of the medieval church and part of the southwestern wall of the nave, which show the severed marks of the flanges, were incorporated into the new church. The new church covered a good portion of the earlier graves, and so the base foot of its northeast wall intersected graves 26, 27, 31, 41, 51 and 60.

As part of the construction of this phase, several stone tombs were built in the church, most of which were more than 150cm deep (Fig. 17). A large amount of modern era material was found in them such as beads, saint medallions, little crucifixes and the like.⁶⁸ Perhaps the construction of that phase may be linked to dry-wall graves 7, 16, 18 and 24 discovered in the church, which could have been used to store bones taken from older graves during the construction of the church. Older finds found in tomb 5 may also be indicative of this practice.

As the church, in 1760, on the occasion of Archbishop Karaman's visit, was described as small,⁶⁹ that year can be taken as the *terminus post quem* of the beginning of the

67 O obnovi i izgradnji crkava u tom razdoblju na prostoru Dalmatinske zagore vidi Z. Demori-Staničić 1989. Crkva u Grusima obnovljena je 1750. godine, vidi B. Fučić 1980, 280.

68 Zanimljivo je ovom prilikom spomenuti nalaze koji su 21. rujna pronađeni u recentnoj grobnici pred pročeljem crkve. U grobu su pronađeni dijelovi narodne nošnje čiji je dio bio i srebrni probušeni novac kovan 1756. godine (kat. br. 50).

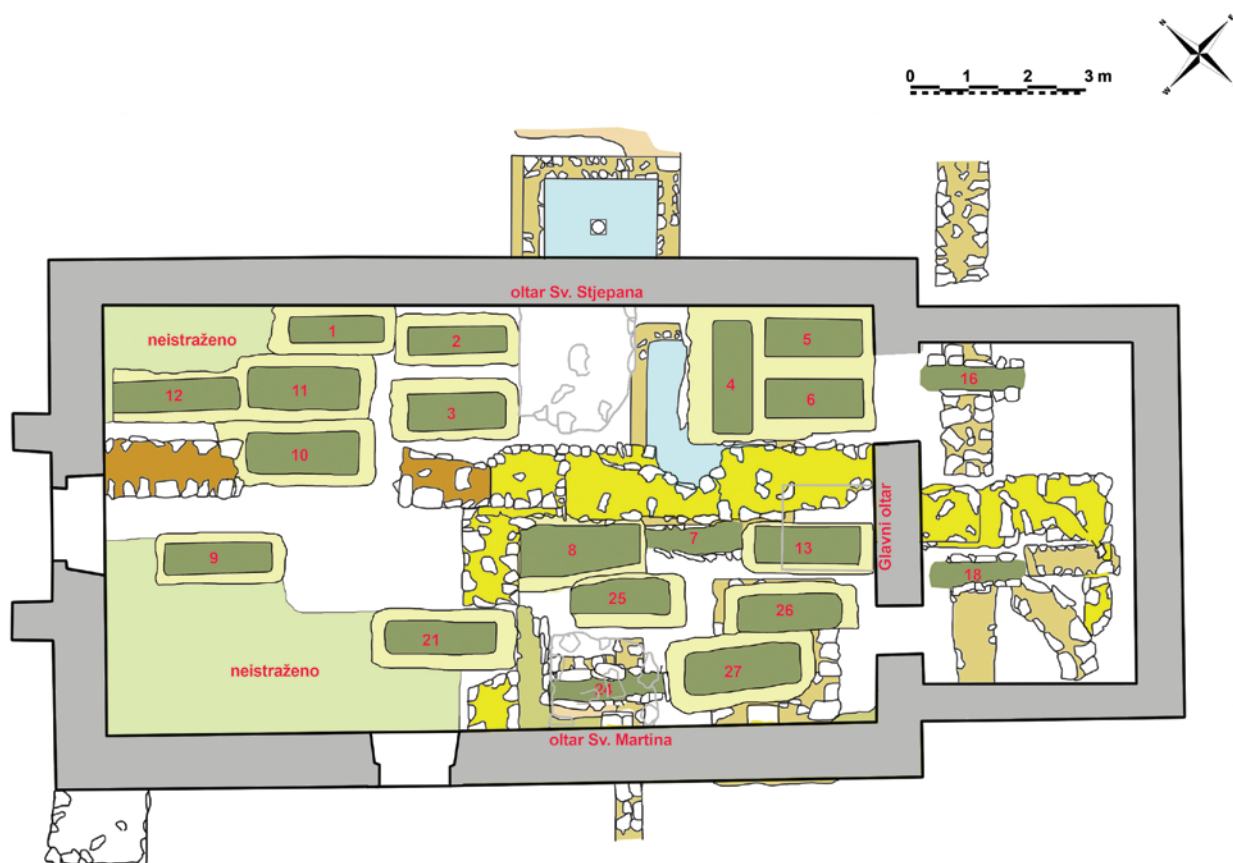
69 C. F. Bianchi 2011, 326.

66 The year 700 is written in the same way as on the Church of Our Lady of in the old parish of Grusi. The beginning of this inscription is similarly structured " In 1750, on March 3". Cf. B. Fučić 1980, 280.

67 On the restoration and construction of churchs in the territory of Dalmatian hinterland see Z. Demori-Staničić 1989. The church in Grusi was restored in 1750, see B. Fučić 1980, 280.

68 On this occasion, it is interesting to mention the finds which were found in a recent tomb outside the church facade on 21 September. The grave contained pieces of national costumes whose part was also a holed coin minted in 1756 (cat. no. 50).

69 C. F. Bianchi 2011, 326.



Slika 17. Tlocrt neoklasicističke faze crkve s grobnicama

Figure 17. Floor plan of the neoclassical period of the church with tombs

izradili / made by: J. Vučić, M. Oršulić

arheološkog istraživanja same crkve zbog recentnih grobnica nije bilo moguće sustavno iskopati cijeli njezin neposredan okoliš, stoga su uz vanjsko lice zidova crkve otvorene tri sonde. Najveća sonda, sonda 2, proteže se uz sjeveroistočni rub crkve, cijelom njezinom dužinom, dimenzija je otprilike 22 x 2 metra. Na tom prostoru istražena su i dokumentirana 32 groba. Sonda 3, u kojoj su dokumentirana dva groba, nalazila se u zapadnom kutu crkve i bila je veličine 4 x 1 metar. Sonda 4 nalazila se uz jugozapadni zid crkve i sakristije, bila je dužine 10 i širine do 1,8 metara. U toj sondi istražene su dvije zidane grobnice i tri groba. Prilikom izgradnje obiteljske grobnice udaljene 7,5 metara sjeveroistočno od crkve, tijekom iskopa slučajno su pronađena dva groba. Na tom prostoru (sonda 5) provedena su zaštitna istraživanja prilikom kojih su grobovi istraženi i dokumentirani. Unutar crkve otkriveno je 7 grobova i 18 zidanih grobnica, od kojih su jedan grob i jedna grobnica (grob 22 i grobnica 20) tek dijelom istraženi.

Istraživanje nije pružilo jasne nalaze koji bi govorili u prilog diskontinuitetu ukapanja na položaju crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana. Moguće je da groblje nije bilo u upotrebi

construction of a new church. On the land-registry map of 1825, the church has the present dimensions of the nave (Fig. 16), which would mean the *terminus ante quem* of that construction intervention.

GRAVES

During the research in and around the church, 51 graves and 20 walled tombs have been fully or partially investigated. At the very beginning of the research, five graves were found in the vineyard of Križan Bobanović, outside the fence wall of the cemetery, approximately 8 metres southeast of the church (probe 1). In the course of the archaeological excavation of the church itself, due to recent tombs, it was not possible to systematically excavate its entire immediate surroundings, so three probes were opened along the outside front of the church walls. The largest probe, probe 2, extends along the northeast edge of the church, with its entire length, having dimensions of approximately 22 x 2 metres. 32 graves have been investigated and documented in the area. Probe 3, in two graves are documented, was located in the western corner of the church and was 4 x 1 metres in size. Probe 4 was located along the southwest wall of the church and sacristy, 10 in length and up to 1.8 metres wide. Two walled-tombs and three graves were explored in that probe. During the construction of the family grave 7.5 metres northeast of the church, two graves were accidentally found during the excavation. Protective investigations were

ili se koristilo smanjenim intenzitetom u vrijeme dolaska Osmanlija.⁷⁰

Na temelju stratigrafije, nalaza i priloga u grobovima te načina izrade grobova, moguće je u određenom dijelu utvrditi kronološke odnose među grobovima. Stratigrafski podatci dopuštaju jasnu podjelu grobova na one nastale prije i one nastale nakon izgradnje neoklasicističke crkve. Među grobovima koji su prethodili izgradnji neoklasicističke crkve, zahvaljujući stratigrafskim odnosima dokumentiranim u sondi 2, moguće je napraviti podjelu na relativno kronološki ranije i kasnije.

GROBOVI KOJI SU PRETHODILI IZGRADNJI NEOKLASICISTIČKE CRKVE

Izuzev tri zidane grobnice, ti su grobovi uglavnom nepravilna oblika, rustično rađeni i u većini slučajeva korišteni jednokratno, osim nekoliko primjera s dva pokojnika. Arhitektura je uglavnom oblikovana od amorfno kamenja, postavljenog na nož ili slaganog u nekoliko redova. Grobovi koji nisu oštećeni mlađim ukopima, u pravilu imaju poklopnice načinjene od amorfnih kamenih ploča. S obzirom na to da su često mlađi ukopi oštećivali arhitekturu starijih, možemo pretpostaviti da nad njima nisu postojala trajnija obilježja.

Nalazi nakita, novca, dijelova nošnje i nabožnih predmeta, pronađeni u grobovima i grobnicama, pružaju mogućnost određivanja vremena njihova nastanka i upotrebe. U grobovima 1, 15 i 51 pronađena je po jedna srebrna karičica ravno rezanih krajeva (kat. br. 57–59). Načinjene su od srebrne žice kružnog presjeka, debljine veće od 1,5 mm, i promjera su od 18 do 22 mm. Te je karičice teško vremenski uže opredijeliti. Grobovi u kojima su pronađene mogli su nastati tijekom 13. ili 14. stoljeća.⁷¹ U grobu 44 pronađen je par karičica (kat. br. 60, 61). Jedna je načinjena od srebrne žice kao i prethodno opisane, samo je žica znatno tanja, a promjer nešto veći. Druga je načinjena od posrebrene brončane žice i ima raskucane krajeve. Kronološki osjetljiviji nalaz predstavlja par naušnica iz groba 23, ukrašen trima granuliranim koljencima (kat. br. 54).⁷² N. Jakšić taj tip naušnica datira od polovine 13. do kraja 14. stoljeća.⁷³ V. Sokol ih datira od početka do posljednje četvrtine 12. stoljeća.⁷⁴ Postojanje groblja na kojima se nalaze isključivo trojagodne naušnice, bez naušnica s tri granulirana koljenca i drugih starijih tipova, te ranije groblje na kojem su prisutne naušnice s tri granulirana koljenca, ali izostaju trojagodne naušnice, sugerira da taj tip izlazi iz upotrebe u

conducted in this area (probe 5) during which the graves were investigated and documented. Within the church, 7 graves and 18 walled tombs have been discovered, of which one grave and one tomb (grave 22 and tomb 20) have only been partially investigated.

The explotarion did not provide clear findings that would support the discontinuity of the burial at the site of the church of St. Cosmas and Damian. It is possible that the cemetery was not in use or used at a reduced intensity at the time of the Ottoman arrival.⁷⁰

Based on stratigraphy, finds and grave goods, and the manner of making graves, it is possible to determine to a certain extent the chronological relationships between the graves. Stratigraphic data allow for a clear division of the graves built before and those walled after the construction of the neo-classicist church. Among the graves that preceded the creation of the neo-classicist church, thanks to the stratigraphic relationships documented in probe 2, it is possible to make a chronological division into the graves which were relatively earlier and those from later periods.

GRAVES PRECEDING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEO-CLASSICIST CHURCH

With the exception of the three walled-tombs, these graves are mostly irregular in shape, rustically made and in most cases used once, save for a few examples with two deceased. The grave architecture is mainly shaped by amorphous stones, perpendicularly placed or stacked up in several rows. The graves that are not damaged by younger burials, as a rule, have covers made of amorphous stone slabs. Given that younger burials often destroyed the architecture of the older ones, we can assume that there were no more permanent marks above them.

Finds of jewellery, money, costume items and religious objects found in the tombs and graves provide an opportunity to determine the time of their occurrence and use. In graves 1, 15 and 51, a silver circlet with straight cut ends were found (Cat. No. 57–59). They are made of silver wire of circular cross-section, with a thickness of more than 1.5mm, and are 18 to 22mm in diameter. It is not very simple to date these circlets more precisely. The tombs in which they were found may have originated during the 13th or 14th century.⁷¹ In tomb 44, a pair of circlets (Cat. No. 60, 61) were discovered. One was made of silver wire as those described previously, with slightly thinner wire and is somewhat larger in diameter. The other one was made of silver-plated bronze wire and had loose ends. A chronologically more sensitive find is a pair of earrings from grave 23, decorated with three joints granules (Cat. No. 54).⁷² N. Jakšić dates this type of

70 O Polači u tom razdoblju vidi I. Anzulović 2019, 100–104.

71 J. Vučić 2011, 125.

72 R. Jurić 2015, 77, 79.

73 Smatra kako su intenzivnije prisutne od kraja 13. do sredine 14. stoljeća. N. Jakšić 1996, 150, 156–158.

74 V. Sokol 2006, 98, 285.

70 About Polača of the period, see I. Anzulović 2019, 100–104.

71 J. Vučić 2011, 125.

72 R. Jurić 2015, 77, 79.



Slika 18. Grobovi starije faze u sondi 2. Slijeva nadesno grobovi 53, 52 i 61

Figure 18. Graves of the older phase in probe 2. Left to right are graves 53, 52 and 61

foto / photo by: F. Nedved



Slika 19. Grobovi mlađe faze u sondi 2. Grobovi 49 i 50

Figure 19. Younger phase graves in probe 2. Graves 49 and 50

foto / photo by: F. Nedved

vrijeme pojave trojagodnih naušnica, krajem 13. stoljeća.⁷⁵ U grobu 41 pronađen je par trojagodnih naušnica (kat. br. 55) koje se mogu datirati u 14. stoljeće.⁷⁶ U grobu 62 pronađeno je neukrašeno srebrno puče i granulacijom ukrašena kalota drugog puceta (kat. br. 66, 67), koji se mogu također datirati u 14 i 15. st.⁷⁷ Iz groba 40 potječe željezna okrugla predica (kat. br. 86) koja se može datirati u 14. stoljeće.⁷⁸ U grobu 19 pronađena je željezna predica (kat. br. 87) koja se može datirati u 14./15. st.⁷⁹

Za razliku od grobova koji se koriste jednokratno, zidane grobnice 17, 20 i 43 korištene su tijekom dužeg razdoblja. To najbolje oslikavaju nalazi iz grobnice 17. Nalaz kovanice (kat. br. 41) i dviju brončanih aplika (kat. br. 70, 71) ukazuje na to da je grobnica nastala tijekom kasnog srednjeg vijeka.⁸⁰ Srebrna akča (kat. br. 42) i brončano puče (kat. br. 68) ukazuju na upotrebu tijekom 15./16. stoljeća.⁸¹ Mlađi nalazi poput brončanog raspelca (kat. br. 73), svetačke medalje (kat. br. 72), staklenih cjevastih perlica plave i zelene boje (kat. br. 74) i bakrenih ažulica (kat. br. 75) svjedoče o upotrebi grobnice tijekom 16./17. stoljeća.⁸² Ta je grobnica ispražnjena i stavljena izvan funkcije prilikom izgradnje sakristije neoklasicističke crkve. Grobnica 20 vjerojatno je anulirana prilikom dogradnje crkve u 18. stoljeću,⁸³ dok

earrings from the mid-13th to the end of the 14th century.⁷⁵ V. Sokol dates them from the beginning to the last quarter of the 12th century.⁷⁴ The existence of a cemetery with the finds of only three-beaded earrings and no earrings with three granulated joints and other older types, and an earlier cemetery with three earrings decorated with three granulated joints but no three-beaded earrings suggests that this type was out of use at the time of the appearance of three-beaded earrings at the end of the 13th century.⁷⁵ In grave 41, a pair of three-beaded earrings was found (Cat. No. 55) that can be dated to the 14th century.⁷⁶ An unadorned silver button was found in grave 62 and a calotte decorated with granulation of another button (Cat. No. 66, 67), which can also be dated to the 14th and 15th century.⁷⁷ A circle iron buckle (Cat. No. 86) also originates from grave 40, which can be dated to the 14th century.⁷⁸ An iron buckle (Cat. No. 87) was found in grave 19, which can be dated to the 14th/15th c.⁷⁹

Unlike single-use graves, walled-tombs 17, 20 and 43 had been used over a long period. The finds from tomb 17 best illustrate this. The discovery of a coin (Cat. No. 41) and two bronze appliques (Cat. No. 70, 71) indicate that the tomb was made during the late Middle Ages.⁸⁰ Silver akcha (Cat. No. 42) and a bronze button (Cat. No. 68) indicate their use during the 15/16th century.⁸¹ Younger finds such as a little bronze crucifix (Cat. No. 73), saint medallions (Cat. No. 72), glass tube-like beads in blue and green (Cat. No. 74) and copper icicles (Cat. No. 75) testify to the use of the

75 Riječ je o grobljima Maljkovo, Grborezi, Dugopolje – Vučipolje – Crkvine i Lopuška glavica. Vidi S. Gunjača 1954; D. Jelovina 1960; Š. Bešlagić 1964; H. Gjurašin 2010.

76 Načinom ukrašavanja jagoda usporedive su s naušnicama iz grobova 64, 732, 735, 912 s groblja kod crkve Sv. Spasa u Vrhrici. Usporedi M. Petrinec 1996, 16, 67, 68, 87. Argumentaciju za datiranje, kao i pregled novijih mišljenja, donose N. Jakšić 1996, 150, 152–156, bilj. 14; V. Sokol 2006, 293–298.

77 Obična kuglasta puceta pronađena su kod crkve sv. Jurja od Putaja s novcem kovanim od 1150. – 1256. i u Mihaljevićima kod Rajlovca s novcem kovanim između 1289. i 1311. Velik broj takvih puceta pronađen je u grobu 1026 kod Sv. Spasa, s nalazima koji ga datiraju u 14. i 15. stoljeće. Slična puceta pronađena su i u ostavi iz Pridrage, koja je formirana početkom 15. stoljeća. Puče s granuliranim ukrasom, usporedivo s ovima iz Polače, pronađeno je kod crkve sv. Jurja od Putaja. Vidi N. Miletić 1956, 14, 23, T. 8: 2, T. 12: 4; M. Petrinec 1996, 99–103; N. Jakšić 1996, 150, 165, 167; T. Burić, S. Čače, I. Fadić 2001, 224, 270, 271, 278, 285, kat. br. 18, T. 5: 2, T. 10: 12, T. 13: 18; M. Ilkić, J. Belošević 2019, 37–38, T. 1: 6–11.

78 Usporediva je s predicom iz groba 2 u crkvi sv. Martina kod Sukošana, datiranog u sredinu 14. stoljeća i iz groba 212 u Grborezima, gdje je pronađen s novcem Ludovika 1. Vidi Š. Bešlagić 1964, 45, 83, T. 29: 3; J. Vučić 2006, 215, sl. 5.

79 Željezna predica istog tipa pronađena je u crkvi sv. Martina kod Sukošana, u grobu datiranom u kraj 14. i početak 15. stoljeća, dvije slične predice pronađene su na Opatovini, jedna u grobu datiranom u posljednju trećinu 14. st. i druga u grobu iz sredine, odnosno posljednje trećine 15. st. Vidi J. Vučić 2006, 216, sl. 5; Z. Demo 2007, 81, 82, 84, kat. br. 16, 32, 33.

80 Brončane applike ukrašenim motivima pronađene su pored crkve sv. Jurja kod Kaštel Starog. U grobu 442 kod Sv. Spasa pronađene su applike također usporedive s ovima iz Polače. Usporedi F. Oreb 1983, 190, 197, T. 1: 14; M. Petrinec 1996, 38–39.

81 Slična puceta potječu s groblja u Mihaljevićima i kod Dugopolja. Vidi N. Miletić 1961, 252, T. 3: 3; H. Gjurašin 2010, 131, 123, 126, 131.

82 Raspelca poput ovog iz grobnice 17 datiraju se u 17. stoljeće. Usporedi I. Mirnik 2016. U grobu u kompleksu Sv. Nikole u Zadru pronađene su slične perle za koje se pretpostavlja kako su bile dio krunice na kojoj je bio obješen križ sv. Benedikta. Datirane su u 17./18. stoljeće. Usporedi S. Vrkić 2017, 173, 180, T. 5: 24.

83 U grobnici 20 pronađen je brončani brevar sličan primjercima iz Ližnjana i Žumberka, koji se okvirno može datirati u kraj 17. i prvu polovinu 18. st. Usporedi T. Bradara, O. Krnjak 2016, 409–411, kat. br. 176; S. Stingl 2017, 51–57, 96, T. 10: 70. Sadrži presavijene papiriće s komentarima Matejeva evanđelja Tome Akvinskog. Taj predmet u budućnosti iziskuje nešto širu

73 They are considered to be present with added intensity from the end of the 13th to the mid 14th century. N. Jakšić 1996, 150, 156–158.

74 V. Sokol 2006, 98, 285.

75 These are the cemeteries of Maljkovo, Grborezi, Dugopolje – Vučipolje – Crkvine and Lopuška glavica. See S. Gunjača 1954; D. Jelovina 1960; Š. Bešlagić 1964; H. Gjurašin 2010;

76 The way of decorating beads is comparable to the earrings from graves 64, 732, 735, 912 from the cemetery near the Church of St. Saviour in Vrbica. Cf. M. Petrinec 1996, 16, 67, 68, 87. Argumentation for the dating, as well as an overview of the latest opinions are given by N. Jakšić 1996, 150, 152–156, n. 14; V. Sokol 2006, 293–298.

77 Ordinary spherical buttons were found near the church of St. George of Putaj with coins minted from 1150–1265 and in Mihaljević near Rajlovac with coins minted between 1289–1311. Many such buttons were found in grave 1026 near St. Saviour, with finds dating back to the 14th and the 15th century. Similar buttons were also discovered in a hoard in Pridraga, which was formed in the early 15th century. A button with granulated decoration compared to those from Polača was found near the church of St. George of Putaj. See N. Miletić 1956, 14, 23, T. 8: 2, T. 12: 4; M. Petrinec 1996, 99–103; N. Jakšić, 150, 165, 167; T. Burić, S. Čače, I. Fadić 2001, 224, 270, 271, 278, 285, cat. no. 18, T. 5: 2, T. 10: 12, T. 13: 18; M. Ilkić, J. Belošević 2019, 37–38, T. 1: 6–11.

78 It is comparable to the buckle from grave 2 in the church of St. Martin near Sukošan, dated to the mid-14th century and grave 212 in Grborezi, where it was found with the coins of Ludovik I. See Š. Bešlagić 1964, 45, 83, T. 29: 3, J. Vučić 2006, 215, fig. 5.

79 An iron buckle of the same type was found in the church of St. Martin near Sukošan in a grave dating to the late 14th century and the beginning of the 15th century. Two similar buckle were discovered in Opatovina, one in the grave dating to the last third of the 14th c. and the other in a tomb dating from the middle or last third of the 15th century. See J. Vučić 2006, 216, fig. 5; Z. Demo 2007, 81, 82, 84, cat. no. 16, 32, 33.

80 Bronze appliques decorated with floral motifs were found next to the church of St. George at Kaštel Stari. In grave 442, near St. Saviour appliques also comparable to those from Polača were found. Cf. F. Oreb 1983, 190, 197, T. 1: 14; M. Petrinec 1996, 38–39.

81 Similar buttons originate from the cemetery in Mihaljević and near Dugopolje. See N. Miletić 1961, 252, T. 3: 3; H. Gjurašin 2010, 131, 123, 126, 131.

je grobnica 43 mogla ostati u upotrebi i nakon izgradnje neoklasicističke crkve.

Dio nalaza koji nije zatečen u grobovima moguće je također dovesti u vezu s ukopima, pod pretpostavkom da potječu iz uništenih grobova. U tu grupu nalaza može se ubrojiti oštećena trojagodna naušnica (kat. br. 56) koja vjerojatno potječe iz 14. stoljeća, kao i srebrni prsten s krunom (kat. br. 62) koji se može se datirati u 14./15. stoljeće.⁸⁴ Iz groba izgledno potječe i bakrena vitica ukrašena dvjema kanelurama (kat. br. 64), koja se može datirati u 14./15. stoljeće,⁸⁵ i brončano puče (kat. br. 69) identično onom zatečenom u grobnici 17. Novak kat. br. 37–40 također bi mogao potjecati iz grobova.

Na temelju otkrivenih nalaza, za sada možemo pretpostaviti da se groblje uz crkvu sv. Kuzme i Damjana formiralo najkasnije krajem 13. stoljeća, pa je do izgradnje neoklasicističke crkve egzistiralo duže od pola stoljeća. Tijekom tog razdoblja mijenjale su se određene prakse i običaji vezani za način izrade grobova i pokopa pokojnika. To se najbolje uočava u sondi 2, u kojoj je na temelju stratigrafije bilo moguće jasno izdvojiti stariji i mlađi sloj grobova (sl. 18, 19). Stariji grobovi 26, 35, 36, 40b, 41, 45, 46, 51, 52, 53, 58 i 59 ukopani su na veću dubinu i preslojeni mlađima.⁸⁶ Mlađi grobovi 25, 28, 29, 30, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 49 i 50 nalazili su se direktno iznad starijih i bili su znatno pliće ukopani.⁸⁷ Usporedi li se tih 11 mlađih i 12 starijih grobova, među njima se uočavaju značajne razlike u načinu gradnje, sadržaju grobova i orijentaciji. Kod mlađih je grobova u pet slučajeva dokumentirano korištenje ilovače kao veziva prilikom izrade grobne arhitekture, što kod starijih grobova u potpunosti izostaje. Mlađi grobovi orijentacijom slijede orijentaciju zidova crkve, dok polovica starijih pokazuje znatan odklon nastojeći se pravilno orijentirati u smjeru

grave during the 16/17th century.⁸² This grave was emptied and put out of function during the construction of the sacristy of the neo-classicist church. Grave 20 was probably annulled during the erection of the church in the 18th century,⁸³ while tomb 43 could have remained in use even after the construction of the neoclassicist church.

Some of the finds not found in the graves may also be related to the burials, assuming that they originate from the destroyed graves. This group of finds may include a damaged three-beaded earring (Cat. No. 56), probably dating from the 14th century, as well as a silver ring with a crown (Cat. No. 62), which can be dated 14/15th century.⁸⁴ A copper wedding ring, adorned with two canelures (Cat. No. 64), probably dates from the 14/15th century. A copper ring decorated with two canelures most probably originates from the grave (Cat. No. 64),⁸⁵ and a bronze button (Cat. No. 69) identical to that found in the tomb 17. Money (Cat. No. 37–40) could also come from the graves.

Based on the finds discovered to date, for the time being, we can assume that the cemetery next to the church of St. Cosmas and Damian was formed at the end of the 13th century at the latest and until the construction of the neo-classicist church, had existed there for more than half a century. During this period, specific practices and customs concerning the way of making graves and burial of the deceased changed. This is best observed in probe 2, in which stratigraphy made it possible to clearly distinguish the older and younger layers of graves (Figs. 18, 19). If we compare those 11 younger and 12 older graves, we may notice a significant difference. The older graves 26, 35, 36, 40b, 41, 45, 46, 51, 52, 53, 58 and 59 were buried to a greater depth and covered with the younger ones.⁸⁶ The younger graves 25,

analizu i možda precizniju dataciju jer može poslužiti kao *terminus post quem* dogradnje crkve u 18. stoljeću. O brevarima općenito vidi A. Azinović Bebek 2015.

- 84 Načinom ukrašavanja jagoda uspoređiva je s naušnicama iz grobova 30, 920, 955 s groblja kod crkve Sv. Spasa u Vrhrici. Usporedi M. Petrinc 1996, 12, 88, 92. O datiranju slične grupe prstenja vidi J. Vučić 2011, 123. Za usporedbu vidi A. Piteša 2009, 181, kat. br. 268.
- 85 Sličan tip prstena nalazi se u Opatovini, u grobu datiranom u posljednju trećinu 14. st., na Sv. Spasu u grobu s trojagodnim naušnicama i na groblju sa stećcima u Borinovcima kod Trilja, koju T. Milošević datira u drugu polovinu 15. i početak 16. stoljeća. Vidi M. Petrinc 1996, 27; T. Milošević 1982, 198, sl. 7: 9, 19, 12; Ž. Demo 2007, 70, kat. br. 11.1.
- 86 U dnevniku istraživanja M. Oršulić navela je kako se mlađa grupa grobova, u sondi uz sjeveroistočni zid crkve, nalazila na dubini 80 do 100 cm u odnosu na zatečenu razinu tla te su im poklopnice većinom bile u razini vrha temeljne stope zida, dok su se stariji grobovi nalazili niže, pa su im dna bila na dubini ca 180 cm od zatečene razine i oko 80 cm od vrha temeljne stope zida. Relativna visina dna starijih grobova, izmjerena kod grobova 36 i 45, iznosila je između -22 i -45 cm u odnosu na reper.
- 87 Relativna visina dna ovih grobova (izmjereni grobovi 29, 30, 34, 37, 39, 40 i 49) prema podatcima iz dnevnika iznosila je od +1 do -22 u odnosu na reper. Razlike u visinama ukopa uvjetovane su podizanjem visine tla uokolo crkve, uzrokovanim taloženjem tla koje je pod utjecajem atmosferilija erodiralo s padina Štrkovače i konstantnim izbacivanjem materijala prilikom iskopavanja grobnih jama. Možemo pretpostaviti da se jedno vrijeme groblja horizontalno nižu jedna do drugih, da bi se nakon određenog razdoblja ponovno ukopalo iznad starijih grobova, bliže crkvi.

- 82 Small crucifixes as this one from tomb 17 date back to the 17th century. Cf. I. Mirnik 2016. In a grave in the complex of St. Nicholas in Zadar, similar beads were found which are believed to have been part of the rosary, on which the cross of St. Benedict hung. They are dated to the 17/18th century. Cf. S. Vrkić 2017, 173, 180, T. 5: 24.
- 83 In tomb 20, a bronze breviary was found similar to those found in Ližnjan and Žumberak, which can roughly be dated to the late 17th and first half of the 18th century. Cf. T. Bradara, O. Krnjak 2016, 409–411, cat. no. 176; S. Stingl 2017, 51–57, 96, T. 10: 70. It contains folded pieces of paper with Thomas Aquinas' commentaries of the Gospel of Matthew. In the future, this subject requires a somewhat broader analysis as it may serve as a *terminus post quem* of the church reconstruction in the 18th century. About breviaries in general, see A. Azinović Bebek 2015.
- 84 The manner of decorating beads is comparable with the earrings from graves 30, 920, 955 from the cemetery near the church of St. Saviour in Vrhrica. Cf. M. Petrinc 1996, 12, 88, 92. For the dating of a similar group of rings, see J. Vučić 2011, 123. For comparison, see A. Piteša 2009, 181, cat. no. 268.
- 85 A similar type of ring is in Opatovina, in a grave dating to the last third of the 14th century at St. Saviour in the grave with three beaded earrings and in the cemetery with the standing tomb stones in Borinovci near Trilj, which T. Milošević dates to the second half of the 15th century and the end of the early 16th century. See M. Petrinc 1996, 27; T. Milošević 1982, 198, fig. 7: 9, 19, 12; Ž. Demo 2007, 70, cat. no. 11.1.
- 86 In the research diary, M. Oršulić recorded the the younger group of graves, in the probe along the northeast wall of the church, was at a depth of about 80 to 100cm relative to the current soil level, and their covers were mostly at the level of the top of the base foot of the wall. The relative height of the bottom of the older graves measured at graves 36 and 45 was between -22 and -45cm relative to the benchmark.

istok-zapad. U mlađim grobovima izostaju nalazi naki-
ta i dijelova nošnje, izuzev jednog brončanog prstena,
dok su među starijim u tri slučaja zabilježeni nalazi, par
srebrnih trojagodnih naušnica, srebrna karičica i želje-
zna pređica.

ZAKLJUČAK

Analizom ostataka arhitekture i pokretne arheološke građe
na položaju crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana utvrđeno je posto-
janje antičkog sklopa čiji su ostatci rasprostranjeni na više
od 1800 m², od čega je iskopavanjem obuhvaćena trećina.
Na temelju djelomičnog istraživanja koje je obuhvatilo, čini
se, gospodarski dio sklopa, utvrđeno je kako je sklop na-
stao vjerojatno tijekom 1. stoljeća po. Krista i u određenom
obliku egzistirao do u 7. stoljeće. Nakon napuštanja, ruše-
vine objekta poslužile su kao barijera koja je zadržavala tlo,
pa je taj prostor s vremenom u pejzažu izgledao kao niski
brežuljak. U njegovoj blizini formiralo se pogansko groblje,
a kasnije je na samom brežuljku, vjerojatno u 11. stoljeću,
sagrađena crkva. Ona je tijekom postojanja doživjela dvije
značajnije intervencije. Sredinom 18. stoljeća uklonjeno je
izvorno pročelje i produžen brod. Početkom 19. stoljeća na
njezinu mjestu gradi se nova, prostranija neoklasicistička
crkva, u istim gabaritima sačuvana do danas. Oko crkve se,
najkasnije krajem 13. stoljeća, formiralo groblje koje postoi-
ji do danas.

28, 29, 30, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 49 and 50 were walled directly
above the older ones and were buried in a significantly
shallower manner.⁸⁷ If these 11 younger and 12 older graves
are compared, significant differences in construction, grave
goods and orientation are observed. In younger graves, in
five cases, the use of loam as a binder in the construction
of grave architecture was documented to have been used,
which is completely missing in older graves. The younger
graves follow the orientation of the walls of the church ori-
entation, while half of the older ones show a considerable
deviation, trying to orient themselves in an east-west direc-
tion. In the younger graves there is no jewellery of clothing
items, except for one bronze ring while among the older
graves, in three of them, a pair of three-beaded earrings, a
silver circlet and an iron buckle were discovered.

CONCLUSION

By analysing the remains of small archaeological finds at
the site of the church of St. Cosmas and Damian the ex-
istence of a Roman industrial complex was determined,
whose remains spread on an area of more than 1800 m²,
of which one third was excavated. Based on a partial in-
vestigation, which seems to have included the economic
part of the complex, it was determined that the commer-
cial complex probably originated during the 1st century
AD and in some form existed until the 7th century. Upon its
abandonment, the ruins of the building served as a barrier
that held the soil, making space look gradually like a low
hill in the landscape. In its proximity, a pagan cemetery was
formed and later a church was probably built on the very
hill, perhaps in the 11th century. In its existence, it under-
went two significant interventions. In the mid-18th century,
the original façade was removed, and the nave extended.
At the beginning of the 19th century, a new, more spacious
neo-classicist church was built in its place, preserved in the
same dimensions to this day. At the end of the 13th centu-
ry at the latest, around the church a cemetery was formed
that exists until today.

87 The relative height of the botton of these graves (measured graves were 29,
30, 34, 37, 39, 40 i 49) according to the diary data was from +1 to -22 relative
to the benchmark. Differences in burial heights were conditioned by the
increase in the height of the ground around the church caused by the
deposition of soil that eroded from the slopes of Štokovača, under the
influence of weather factors and constant ejection of material during the
digging of burial pits. We can assume that at one time the cemeteries were
horizontally lowered to one another only to be buried again above older
graves, nearer to the church after a certain period of time.

1. Ulomak tegule. Na licu se uočava završetak utisnute pravokutne kartuše visoke 3 cm, s jasno vidljivim istaknutim slovima AS, vjerojatno ostatak žiga SOLONAS. Glina je narančaste boje pečenja.

Visina: 160 mm, širina: 90 mm, debljina: 25 mm.

U iskopu, istočno od crkve; 13. 3. 1998.

2. Dio stijenke i oboda zdjele. Obod izvijen, zaobljena ruba. Keramika s primjesama sitnih crvenkastosmeđih zrnaca, sive boje pečenja. Izvana sjajni oker i tamnosivi premaz.

Širina ulomka: 57 mm, visina: 40 mm, debljina stijenke: do 5,5 mm. Promjer zdjele: 175 mm.

Usporedba: M. Topić, 2017, 183, 219, kat. br. 317, T. 33: 317. 2. – 3. st. po. Kr.

Iskop, istočno od groblja; 12. 2. 1998.

3. Dio stijenke i oboda kaserole. Stijenka blago zaobljena i nagnuta prema van, obod uvijen, s unutrašnje strane polukružno zadebljan. Keramika tvrde fature, narančastosmeđe boje, s tamnijim premazom na obje strane. Na gornjoj trećini vanjske strane stijenke tamnosivi premaz.

Širina ulomka: 50 mm, visina: 47 mm, debljina stijenke: do 5 mm. Promjer kaserole: 240 mm.

Hayes oblik 23B. 2. polovina 2. – 1. polovina 3. st.; J. W. Hayes 1972, 45, 47, 48, sl. 7.

Iskop; 1998.

4. Dio stijenke i oboda kaserole. Obod kratak, konkavan, urezanom linijom odvojen od tijela. Keramika tvrde fature, narančaste boje; na rubnom dijelu oboda i na vanjskoj strani stijenke okersmeđi premaz.

Širina ulomka: 29 mm, visina: 31 mm, debljina stijenke: do 5 mm. Promjer kaserole: 170 mm.

Hayes oblik 183/184. 2. – 3. st.; J. W. Hayes 1972, 203, 204, sl. 35.

Iskop; 1998.

5. Ulomak oboda i stijenke poklopca. Stijenka se prema rubu širi u obod trokutasta presjeka. Keramika tvrde fature, narančaste boje, na obodu vidljivi tragovi okersivog premaza.

Ulomak širine 57 mm, visine 34 mm. Debljina stijenke: 6 do 8 mm. Promjer poklopca: 230 mm.

Hayes oblik 196. Polovina 2. – polovina 3. st.; J. W. Hayes 1972, 208, 209, sl. 36.

Iskop, istočno od groblja; 12. 2. 1998.

6. Ulomak stijenke i oboda lončića. Obod kratak, koso izvijen, s vanjske strane zadebljan. Keramika tvrde fature sive do tamnosive boje pečenja.

Širina ulomka: 31 mm, visina: 37 mm, debljina stijenke: do 2,5 mm. Promjer lončića: 70 mm.

Hayes oblik knossos 4; J. W. Hayes 1983, 106, 122, Fig. 6: 67–70; J. W. Hayes 1991, 80. Kasno 2. do kasno 4. stoljeće.

U sondi sjeverno od crkve, zapadno od bazena; 10. 9. 1998, na dubini cca 180 cm.

7. Ulomak oboda i stijenke lonca. Obod koso izvučen. Na vanjskoj strani stijenke dvije plitke paralelne brazde. Keramika tvrde fature, oker sive boje pečenja.

Ulomak širine 64 mm, visine 23 mm. Debljina stijenke 4 mm. Obod pomjera 130 mm.

Iskop; 1. 7. 1998.

1. Fragment of a tegula. The end of the imprinted rectangular cartouche 3cm high with clearly visible letters AS, probably the remnant of the SOLONAS stamp, is evident on the face. The clay is of orange fired.

Height: 160mm, width: 90mm, thickness: 25mm.

In the excavation, east of the church; 13 March 1998

2. Part of the wall and rim of a bowl. Rim everted, rounded edge. Ceramics with small reddish-brown granules, grey fired. On the outside, ocher and dark grey slip.

Fragment width: 57mm, height: 40mm, wall thickness: up to 5.5mm. Bowl diameter: 175mm.

Comparison: M. Topić, 2017, 183, 219, Cat. No. 317, Pl. 33: 317. 2nd-3rd c. AD.

Excavation, east of the cemetery; 12 February 1998

3. Part of the wall and rim of a casserole. The wall is slightly rounded and sloping outwards, the rim curved, on the inside being semicircularly thickened, hard fature, orange-brown fired clay, with a darker slip on both sides. On the upper third of the outside wall, a dark grey slip.

Fragment slip: 50mm, height: 47mm, wall thickness: up to 5mm. Casserole diameter: 240mm.

Hayes Form 23B. The second half of the 2nd-the first half of 3rd century; J. W. Hayes 1972, 45, 47, 48, Fig. 7.

Excavation; 1998

4. Part of the wall and rim of a casserole. The rim is short, concave, with an incised line separated from the body. Hard fature, orange fired clay; on the edge of the rim and the outside of the wall, a brown slip.

Fragment width: 29mm, height: 31mm, wall thickness: up to 5mm. Casserole diameter: 170mm.

Hayes form 183/184. 2nd-3rd century; J. W. Hayes 1972, 203, 204, Fig. 35.

Excavation; 1998

5. Fragment of the rim and the wall of a lid. The wall extends towards the edge into a rim of a triangular section. Hard fature ceramics, orange in colour, traces of ocher slip visible on the rim. Fragment 57mm wide, 34mm high. Wall thickness: 6 to 8mm. Lid diameter: 230mm.

Hayes, form 196. Half of the 2nd-half of the 3rd century; J. W. Hayes 1972, 208, 209, Fig. 36.

Excavation, east of the cemetery; 12 February 1998

6. Fragment of the wall and rim of a pot. Rim short, everted, thickened on the outside. Hardfature pottery grey to dark grey fired.

Fragment width: 31mm, height: 37mm, wall thickness: up to 2.5mm. Pot diameter: 70mm.

Hayes forms knossos 4; J. W. Hayes 1983, 106, 122, Fig. 6: 67–70; J. W. Hayes 1991, 80. Late 2nd to late 4th century.

In the probe north of the church, west of the pool; 10 September 1998, at a depth of approximately 180cm.

7. Fragment of the rim and wall of a pot. The rim is obliquely pulled out. On the outside of the wall are two shallow parallel grooves. Hard fature ceramics, ocher-grey fired pottery.

Fragment 64mm wide, 23mm high. Wall thickness 4 mm. The rim diameter 130mm.

Excavation; 1 July 1998

8. Dio lončića. Načinjena od pročišćene gline s primjesom smeđih i crnih zrnaca dimenzija do 0,5 mm. Koso izvučen, zadebljan i zaobljen obod, trbušasto tijelo. Na obodu i trbuhu aplicirana drška trakastog presjeka. Keramika tvrde fature, oker smeđe boje pečenja. Prijelom ujednačene boje.

Visina: 43 mm; širina: 57 mm; debljina stijenke: 2,5 mm. Obod pomjera 90 mm.

Kod podnožnice groba 39; 9. 7. 1998.

9. Ulomak tarionika. Obod horizontalno izvučen. Keramika tvrde fature, narančasto smeđe boje pečenja. S unutrašnje strane i na obodu svjetlocrveni premaz.

Ulomak širine 72 mm, visine 35 mm. Vanjski obod pomjera 220 mm, obod 180mm.

Hayes oblik 91C; J. W. Hayes 1972, 140–144. 530. – 600. po. Krista. Iskop; 1998.

10. Dio ramena trbuha i ručke amfore. Pročišćena glina s primjesom bijelih zrnaca. Na površini ukrašena vodoravnim uskim žljebovima. Drška ovalnog presjeka, počinje na ramenu. Keramika tvrde fature. Oker boje pečenja. U presjeku jezgra ciglasto crvena, rubovi oker.

Visina: 110 mm; širina: 62 mm; drška u presjeku: 37 x 23 mm.

Tip LR2; Usporedi: K. Jelinčić, Lj. Perinić Muratović 2011, 194, 195, T. 5: 22, 24, 25.

Iskop sa sjeverne strane crkve; 7. 7. 1998.

498

11. Dio vrča trilobnog otvora. Načinjena od pročišćene gline s primjesom bijelih zrnaca dimenzija do 0,5 mm. Obod izvijen, zaobljen. Prijelaz vrata na rame iznimno oštar. Keramika tvrde fature, sivo smeđe boje pečenja. Prijelom u jezgri smeđe, a uz rubove sivo smeđe boje.

Visina: 43 mm; širina: 38 mm; debljina stijenke: 3 – 7 mm.

Hayes oblik knossos 1; J. W. Hayes 1983, 106, 122, 167, Fig. 6: 76; J. W. Hayes 1991, 80. Kasno 1. i 2. stoljeće.

Iskop; 1998.

12. Perforiran i kružno oblikovan uteg ili poklopac načinjen od tegule.

Promjer: 73 mm; debljina: 27 mm.

Iskop, istočno od groblja, kod groba 5; 16. 2. 1998.

13. Dio trbuha posude. Načinjena od pročišćene gline s primjesom bijelih smeđih i crnih zrnaca dimenzija do 0,5 mm. Na vanjskoj površini prije pečenja posuda je ukrašena utiskivanjem žigova i u kalupu apliciranim stošcem. Na ulomku je sačuvan jedan cjelovit i jedan dijelom sačuvan stožac, dva otiska kružnog žiga i djelomični otisak još jednog žiga. Stožac je promjera 12 i visine 6 mm, dok je otisak kalupa promjera 14 mm. Kružni je žig promjera 14 mm, s tri linije koje se sijeku u centru i dijele kružnicu na šest jednakih dijelova, preko njih prelaze tri linije koje ne prolaze kroz centralnu os kružnice, već se međusobno spajaju uz obod kružnice i tvore trokut. Keramika je tvrde fature, narančaste boje pečenja. Prijelom ujednačene boje. Unutar strukture vidljive su pukotine promjera do 1 mm.

Visina: 34 mm; širina: 38 mm; debljina stijenke: 6,5 – 8 mm.

Iskop sa sjeverne strane crkve, dubina 190 cm; 3. 9. 1998.

8. Part of a pot. Made of purified clay with a mixture of brown and black granules up to 0.5mm in size. Everted, thickened and rounded rim, bellied body. A strap handle is applied to the rim and the belly. Hard fature ceramics, ocher brown, fired clay. Even coloured breakage.

Height: 43mm; width: 57mm; wall thickness: 2.5mm. The rim 90mm in diameter.

At the base of grave 39; 9 September 1998

9. Fragment of a mortar. The rim horizontally everted. Hard fature, orange-brown fired clay. The light red coating on the inside and the rim.

Fragment 72mm wide, 35mm high. The outer rim 220mm in diameter, the rim 180mm.

Hayes Form 91C; J. W. Hayes 1972, 140–144. 530-600 AD.

Excavation; 1998

10. Part of the body shoulder and the handle of an amphora. Purified clay with a mixture of white granules. Surface decorated with narrow horizontal grooves. An oval-section handle, starts at the shoulder. Hard fature ceramics. Ocher fired clay. In cross-section, the nucleus is brick red, the edges ocher.

Height: 110mm; width: 62mm; handle 37x23mm in diameter.

Type LR2; Compare: K. Jelinčić, Lj. Perinić Muratović 2011, 194, 195, Pl. 5: 22, 24, 25.

Excavation on the north side of the church; 7 July 1998

11. Part of a three-lobed jug opening. Made of purified clay with a mixture of white granules up to 0.5 mm in size. Rim everted, rounded. Neck turn to the shoulder extremely sharp. Hard fature ceramics, grey-brown fired clay. The core breakage brown, and at the edges greyish brown.

Height: 43mm; width: 38mm; wall thickness: 3-7mm.

Hayes form knossos 1; J. W. Hayes 1983, 106, 122, 167, Fig. 6: 76; J. W. Hayes, 1991, 80. Late 1st and 2nd centuries.

Excavation; 1998

12. Perforated and circular-shaped weight or lid made of tegula.

Diameter: 73mm; thickness: 27mm.

Excavation, east of the cemetery, at grave 5; 16 February 1998

13. Part of the belly of a vessel. Made of purified clay with a mixture of white, brown and black granules up to 0.5mm in size. On the outside, before firing, the vessel was decorated with imprinting stamps and in a mould applied cone. The fragment contains one complete and one partly preserved cone, two circular stamp prints and a partial print of another stamp. The cone is 12mm in diameter and 6mm high, while the mould impression is 14mm in diameter. The circular stamp is 14mm in diameter, with three lines intersecting in the centre and dividing the circle into six equal parts. They are crossed by three lines which do not pass through the central axis of the circle but are connected to each other near the rim of the circle and form a triangle. Hard fature ceramics, orange fired clay. Evenly coloured at breakage. Cracks up to 1 mm in diameter are visible inside the structure.

Height: 34mm; width: 38mm; wall thickness: 6.5-8mm.

Excavation on the north side of the church, depth 190cm; 3 September 1998

14. Dio trbuha posude. Načinjena od pročišćene gline s primjesom bijelih smeđih i crnih zrnaca dimenzija do 0,5 mm. Na vanjskoj površini alatom oštrog vrha prije pečenja urezane su dvije paralelne horizontalne pravilne kanelure. Sačuvao se i niz uzastopno utisnutog dvostrukog cik-cak motiva, izvedenog vjerojatno s pomoću kotačića, te djelomični otisak kružnog žiga i djelomični otisci još dvaju različito oblikovanih žigova. Ispod kanelura, između žigova sačuvan je s pomoću kalupa apliciran stožac promjera 12 i visine 6 mm, promjer otiska kalupa 14 mm. Keramika je tvrde fature, narančaste boje pečenja. Prijelom ujednačene boje. Unutar strukture vidljive su pukotine promjera do 1 mm.

Visina: 36 mm; širina: 27 mm; debljina stijenke: 7 – 8,5 mm.
Iскоп sa sjeverne strane crkve, dubina 190 cm; 3. 9. 1998.

15. Dio trbuha posude. Načinjena od pročišćene gline s primjesom bijelih i crnih zrnaca dimenzija do 1 mm. Na vanjskoj površini alatom tupog vrha prije pečenja urezane su dvije paralelne horizontalne pravilne kanelure. Uz pomoć kalupa na stijenku su aplicirana dva stošca, promjera 16 i visine 7 mm, promjer otiska kalupa 18 mm. Keramika je srednje tvrde fature, narančaste i oker boje pečenja. Jezgra prijeloma je siva, vanjski rub narančaste do oker, a unutrašnji oker boje.

Visina: 33 mm; širina: 40 mm; debljina stijenke: 6,5 mm.
Grob 25; 26. 9. 1998.

16. Dio posude. Načinjen od pročišćene gline s primjesom bijelih, tamnosmeđih i crnih zrnaca dimenzija do 0,7 mm. Vanjska površina ukrašena je nizom uzastopno utisnutog trostrukog cik-cak motiva, izvedenog vjerojatno s pomoću kotačića. Uz rub ulomka sačuvan je otisak ruba kalupa za apliciranje stošca. Keramika je srednje tvrde fature, narančasto smeđe boje pečenja. Prijelom ujednačene boje. Unutar strukture vidljive su pukotine promjera do 1 mm.

Visina: 24 mm; širina: 24 mm; debljina stijenke: 6 mm.
U sjevernoj sondi, u bazenu na dubini 240 cm; 7. 9. 1998.

17. Dio posude. Načinjen od pročišćene gline s primjesom bijelih, tamnosmeđih i crnih zrnaca dimenzija do 1 mm. Na vanjskoj površini alatom tupog vrha prije pečenja urezan je niz od pet paralelnih horizontalnih kanelura. Keramika je mekane fature, narančasto crvene boje pečenja. Jezgra prijeloma siva, a rubovi narančasto crveni.

Visina: 23 mm; širina: 37 mm; debljina stijenke: 5 – 5,5 mm.
Iскоп istočno od groblja; 12. 2. 1998.

18. Dio posude. Načinjen od pročišćene gline s primjesom bijelih, tamnosmeđih i crnih zrnaca dimenzija do 1 mm. Na vanjskoj površini alatom tupog vrha prije pečenja urezan je niz od pet paralelnih horizontalnih kanelura. Uz rub ulomka sačuvao se otisak ruba kalupa za apliciranje stošca. Keramika je mekane fature, narančasto crvene boje pečenja. Jezgra prijeloma siva, a rubovi narančasto crveni.

Visina: 34 mm; širina: 28 mm; debljina stijenke: 5 – 5,5 mm.
Iскоп istočno od groblja; 12. 2. 1998.

14. Part of the belly of a vessel. Made of purified clay with a mixture of white brown and black granules up to 0.5mm in size. On the outer surface, two parallel horizontal straight cannelures are cut with a thin-pointed tool before firing. Preserved are several consecutively imprinted zigzag motifs probably made by using a little wheel, as well as partial imprints of a circular stamp and partial prints of two more differently shaped stamps. Below the cannelures, between the stamps, a cone with a mould application of 12mm in diameter and 6mm in height is preserved, the imprint is 14mm in diameter. Ceramics of hard fature, orange fired clay. Evenly-coloured at breakage. Cracks up to 1mm in diameter are visible inside the structure.

Height: 36mm; width: 27mm; wall thickness: 7-8.5mm.
Excavation on the north side of the church, depth 190cm; 3 September 1998

15. Part of the belly of a vessel. Made of purified clay with a mixture of white and black granules up to 1 mm in size. On the outer surface, two parallel horizontal straight cannelures are cut with the blunt- tip tool before firing. Two cones, 16mm in diameter and 7mm high, were applied to the wall using moulds 18mm in diameter. Ceramics are medium-hard fature, orange and ocher fired clay. The breakage nucleus is grey, the outer rim is orange to ocher, and the inside is ocher.

Height: 33mm; width: 40mm; thickness: 6.5mm.
Tomb 25; 26 September 1998

16. Part of a vessel. Made of purified clay with a mixture of white, dark brown and black granules up to 0.7mm in size. The outside surface is decorated with a series of sequentially imprinted triple zigzag motifs, probably made using a little wheel. An imprint of the edge of mould for the cone application is preserved along the edge of the fragment. The ceramics are medium-hard fature, an orange-brown fired clay. Even colour at breakage. Cracks up to 1mm in diameter are visible on the inside of the structure.

Height: 24mm; width: 24mm; wall thickness: 6mm.
In the northern probe, in the pool at a depth of 240cm; 7 September 1998

17. Part of a vessel. Made of purified clay with a mixture of white, dark brown and black granules up to 1 mm in size. A sequence of five parallel horizontal cannelures is carved on the outer surface with a blunt- tip tool before firing. Ceramics are soft fature, orange-red fired clay. The fracture nucleus is grey, and the edges are orange-red.

Height: 23mm; width: 37mm; wall thickness: 5-5.5mm.
Excavation east of the cemetery; 12 February 1998

18. Part of a vessel. Made of purified clay with a mixture of white, dark brown and black granules up to 1mm in size. A sequence of five parallel horizontal cannelures is carved on the outer surface with a blunt- tip tool before firing. Along the edge of the fragment, an imprint of a mould for the application of a cone was preserved. Ceramics are soft fature, orange-red fired clay. The breakage nucleus is grey, and the edges are orange-red.

Height: 34mm; width: 28mm; wall thickness: 5-5.5mm.
Excavation east of the cemetery; 12 February 1998

19. Dio posude. Načinjen od pročišćene gline s primjesom manje količine bijelih kamenih zrnaca, dimenzija do 0,5 mm. Na vanjskoj površini alatom tupog vrha prije pečenja urezan je niz horizontalnih kanelura, a preko njih je s pomoću kalupa apliciran stožac, promjera 12 i visine 6 mm, promjer otiska kalupa 14 mm. Keramika je srednje tvrde fature, narančasto smeđe boje pečenja. Prijelom nije sačuvan u cijeloj širini, jezgra je sive, a vanjski rub narančasto smeđe boje. Visina: 18 mm; širina: 24 mm. Iskop; 1998.

20. Dio vrata i trbuha lonca od dva spojena ulomka. Načinjen od pročišćene gline s primjesom veće količine bijelih kamenčića, dimenzija do 3 mm. Unutrašnja površina nepravilna, s uočljivim tragovima prstiju, vanjska pravilnija. Na vanjskoj površini alatom tupog vrha prije pečenja urezana je dekoracija. Od vrha prema dnu izvedena je na ramenu horizontalna kanelura, ispod nje dvije nepravilne jednostruke valovnice, pa dvije plitke horizontalne kanelure i nepravilna valovnica. Keramika tvrde fature, tamnosive do smeđe boje pečenja. Prijelom je na mjestima cijeli tamne boje, dok je na mjestima jezgra smeđa, a rubovi tamnosivi. Visina: 94; širina: 85 mm; debljina stijenke: 5 – 7,5 mm; pretpostavljeni promjer trbuha: 170 mm. Iskop, grob 59; 14. 10. 1998.

21. Dio trbuha lonca. Načinjen od pročišćene gline s primjesom veće količine bijelih kamenčića, dimenzija do 3 mm. Unutrašnja i vanjska površina izravnane. Na vanjskoj površini alatom tupog vrha prije pečenja urezana je dekoracija. Od vrha prema dnu izvedena je trostruka valovnica nakon koje slijedi niz horizontalnih paralelnih kanelura. Keramika tvrde fature, crveno smeđe boje pečenja. Jezgra prijeloma siva, a rubovi crveno smeđi. Visina: 51 mm; širina: 45 mm; debljina stijenke: 5,5 – 9 mm. Iskop, grob 59; 14. 10. 1998.

22. Dio trbuha lonca. Načinjen od pročišćene gline s primjesom veće količine bijelih kamenčića, dimenzija do 3 mm. Na vanjskoj površini apliciran horizontalni prsten ukrašen utiskivanjem prsta. Keramika srednje tvrde fature, smeđe boje pečenja. Jezgra prijeloma siva, a rubovi smeđi. Visina: 77 mm; širina: 105 mm; debljina stijenke: 6 – 8 mm. Iskop, grob 56; 14. 10. 1998.

23. Dio trbuha vrča. Načinjen od pročišćene gline. Glina žute boje pečenja, s bijelom glazurom na obje strane. Na vanjskoj strani slikana dekoracija rađena tamnoplavom bojom. Od dekoracije prepoznatljiv je ostatak medaljona. Visina: 38 mm; širina: 35 mm; debljina stijenke: 5 mm. Usporedba: K. Gusar 2007, 181, 182, 189, kat. br. 13, T. 3: 1. Druga polovina 15. st. Grob 18/2, čišćenje 2. sloja poklopnica; 21. 4. 1998.

24. Dio trbuha vrča. Načinjen od pročišćene gline. Glina žute boje pečenja, s bijelom glazurom na obje strane. Na vanjskoj strani slikana dekoracija rađena tamnoplavom bojom. Od dekoracije prepoznatljiv je ostatak medaljona. Visina: 24 mm; širina: 26 mm; debljina stijenke: 5 – 6 mm. Usporedba: K. Gusar 2007, 181, 182, 189, kat. br. 13, T. 3: 1. Druga polovina 15. st. Iskop u sakristiji kod groba 18; 7. 5. 1998.

19. Part of a vessel. Made of purified clay with a mixture of a small amount of white stone granules, up to 0.5mm in size. A sequence of horizontal cannelures was cut on the outer surface with a blunt tip tool before firing, and, over them, a cone, 12mm in diameter and 6mm high, 14mm in diameter, was applied using a mould. The ceramics are medium-hard fature, with an orange-brown fired clay. The fracture is not preserved in its entire width, the nucleus is grey, and the outer edge is orange-brown. Height: 18mm; width: 24mm. Excavation; 1998

20. Part of the neck and belly of a pot of two joined fragments. Made of purified clay with a large amount of small white stones, up to 3mm in size. The inside surface irregular, with noticeable traces of fingerprints, the outside surface more regular. On the external surface, a decoration was carved before firing with a blunt-tip tool. From the top towards the bottom, a horizontal cannelure was made on the shoulder, below it, two irregular single wavy lines, followed by two shallow horizontal cannelures and an uneven, wavy line. Ceramics of hard fature, dark grey to brown fired clay. The breakage is entirely darker in places, while the nucleus is brown in places and the edges are dark grey. Height: 94mm; width: 85mm; wall thickness: 5-7.5mm; assumed belly diameter: 170mm. Excavation, grave 59; 14 October 1998

21. Part of the belly of a pot. Made of purified clay with a mixture of a large amount of white stones, up to 3mm in size. The inside and outside surfaces are levelled. On the external surface with a blunt-tip tool, a decoration is carved before firing. From the top towards the bottom, a triple wavy line was incised, followed by a sequence of horizontal parallel cannelures: hard fature ceramics, red-brown fired clay. The fracture nucleus is grey, and the edges red-brown. Height: 51mm; width: 45mm; wall thickness: 5.5-9mm. Excavation, grave 59; October 14, 1998

22. Part of the belly of a pot. Made of purified clay with a mixture of a large amount of white stones, up to 3mm in size. On the outer surface, a horizontal ring is applied embellished with a finger imprint. Ceramics of medium-hard fature, brown fired clay. The breakage nucleus is grey and the edges brown. Height: 77mm; width: 105mm; wall thickness: 6-8mm. Excavation, grave 56; 14 October 1998

23. Part of the belly of a jug. Made of purified clay. Yellow fired clay, with a white glaze on both sides. On the outside a painted decoration made in dark blue. From the decoration, a remnant of a medallion is recognizable. Height: 38mm; width: 35mm; wall thickness: 5mm. Comparison: K. Gusar 2007, 181, 182, 189, Cat. No. 13, Pl. 3: 1. The second half of the 15th c. Grave 18/2, cleaning 2nd layer of covers; 21 April 1998

24. Part of the belly of a jug. Made of purified clay. Yellow fired clay, with white a glaze on both sides. On the outside a painted decoration made in dark blue. From the decoration, a remnant of a medallion is recognizable. Height: 24mm; width: 26mm; wall thickness: 5-6mm. Comparison: K. Gusar 2007, 181, 182, 189, Cat. No. 13, Pl. 3: 1. Second half of 15th c. Excavation in the sacristy near grave 18; 7 May 1998

25. Dio konkavnog dna boce četvrtastog tijela s kružnim tragom metalnog držača. Staklo plavkaste boje s tragovima razvlačenja staklene smjese i sitnim mjehurićima.

Dužina: 33 mm; širina: 49 mm; dimenzije recipijenta: cca 75 x 75 mm; debljina stijenke: 3,5 – 5 mm.

Oblik Isings 50; četvrta četvrtina 1. – 2. stoljeće; C. Isings 1957, 63–67; Z. Buljević 2014, 262.

Iskop uz južni zid; 19. 5. 1998.

26. Dio vrata i oboda balzamarija. Staklo plavkaste boje s tragovima razvlačenja staklene smjese i sitnim mjehurićima.

Visina: 26 mm; debljina stijenke: 1 mm.

Sačuvani ulomak uklapa se oblikom u više tipova balzamarija koji se javljaju na prostoru Dalmacije i datiraju većinom u 1. i 2. stoljeće. Usporedi: Z. Buljević 2016, 83–219, kat. br. 181–679.

Iskop; 1998.

27. Dno staklene posude s kružnim tragom metalnog držača.

Dno je blago konkavno, oblika diska. Staklo plavkaste boje s tragovima razvlačenja staklene smjese i sitnim mjehurićima.

Visina: 14 mm; promjer: 59 mm.

U crkvi, sonda 2, sloj 5; 27. 4. 1998.

28. Dio konične, uzdignute staklene stope sa šupljim prstenastim rubom. Staklo zelenkaste boje s tragovima razvlačenja staklene smjese i sitnim mjehurićima.

Dužina: 30 mm; širina: 47 mm; promjer stope: 55 mm; debljina stijenke: 4 mm.

Oblik Isings 111; 4. – 8. st.; C. Isings 1957, 139; Z. Buljević 2014, 247, 248.

Iskop sjeverno od crkve; 15. 9. 1998.

29. Dio dna staklene posude ovalnog tijela. Staklo je bezbojno, s vidljivim tragovima razvlačenja staklene smjese i mjehurićima.

Dužina: 24 mm; širina: 39 mm; debljina: 0,7 – 2 mm; promjer dna: 60 mm.

Iskop; 13. 7. 1998.

30. Dio stijenke i ručnice svjetiljke. Staklo je bezbojno, s vidljivim tragovima razvlačenja staklene smjese i sitnim mjehurićima.

Visina: 16 mm; širina: 10 mm; debljina stijenke: 1 mm.

Svjetiljka tzv. islamskog ili orijentalnog tipa. 14. – 15. st. Usporedba: Z. Buljević 1998, 153–155; V. Jović Gazić 2016.

Iskop uz južni zid; 19. 5. 1998.

31. Dio stijenke staklene čaše ukrašen kapljičastom aplikacijom. Staklo žučkaste boje, s tragovima razvlačenja staklene smjese i sitnim mjehurićima.

Visina: 36 mm; širina: 26 mm; debljina stijenke: 1,5 – 2,5 mm; promjer tijela: 65 mm.

Čaša tipa *krautstrunk*. 14. – 15. st. Usporedba: M. Šimek 2010, 316, 317, sl. 9.

U sakristiji, u iskopu oko zida 6; 13. 5. 1998.

32. Hadrijan (117. – 138.), denar 132. – 134. po. Kr.; RIC 206, Cohen 217.

Av. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS, glava udesno.

Rv. CLEMEN-TIA – AVG COS III P P, Klemencia stoji lijevo, drži pateru i skiptar.

Srebro; težina: 3,083 g; promjer: 19 mm.

U sjevernom kutu bazena B; 7. 9. 1998.

25. Part of a concave bottom of the square bottle body of a bottle with a circular trace of a metal holder. Glass is bluish in colour with traces of stretched molten glass and tiny air bubbles.

Length: 33mm; width: 49mm; dimensions of the recipient: approx. 75x75mm; wall thickness: 3.5-5mm.

Isings Form 50; fourth quarter of the 1st-2nd century; C. Isings 1957, 63–67; Z. Buljević 2014, 262.

Excavation along the south wall; 19 May 1998

26. Part of the neck and rim of a balsamarium. The glass is bluish with trace of stretched molten glass and tiny air bubbles. Height: 26mm; wall thickness: 1mm.

The preserved fragment fits with the form into several types of balsamaria that occur in the area of Dalmatia and date mostly to the 1st and 2nd century. Compare: Z. Buljević, 2016, 83–219, Cat. No. 181–679.

Excavation; 1998

27. Bottom of a glass vessel with a circular trace of metal holder. The bottom is slightly concave, disc-shaped. The glass is bluish with traces of stretched molten glass and tiny air bubbles.

Height: 14mm; diameter: 59mm.

In the church, probe 2, layer 5; 27 April 1998

28. Part of a conical raised glass foot with a hollow annular edge. The glass is greenish with traces of stretched molten glass and tiny air bubbles.

Length: 30mm; width: 47mm; foot diameter: 55mm; wall thickness: 4mm.

Isings Form 111; 4th-8th centuries; C. Isings 1957, 139; Z. Buljevic, 2014, 247, 248.

Excavation north of the church; 15 September 1998

29. Part of the bottom of an oval-shaped glass vessel. The glass is colourless, with visible traces of stretched molten glass and tiny air bubbles.

Length: 24mm; width: 39mm; thickness: 0.7-2mm; bottom diameter: 60mm.

Excavation; 13 July 1998

30. Part of the wall and handle of a lamp. The glass is colourless, with visible traces of stretched molten glass and tiny air bubbles. Height: 16mm; width: 10mm; wall thickness: 1mm.

The lamp is of the so-called Islamic or Oriental type. 14th-15th centuries. Comparison: Z. Buljević, 1998, 153–155; V. Jović Gazić 2016.

Excavation along the south wall; 19 May 1998

31. Part of the wall of a glass cup decorated with a droplet application. Glass is yellowish, with traces of stretched molten glass and tiny air bubbles.

Height: 36mm; width: 26mm; wall thickness: 1.5-2.5mm; body diameter: 65mm.

A glass of *krautstrunk* type. 14th-15th century. Comparison: M. Šimek, 2010, 316, 317, Fig. 9.

In the sacristy, in the excavation around wall 6; 13 May 1998

32. Hadrian (117-138), denarius 132-134 AD; RIC 206, Cohen 217.

Av. HADRIANVS – AVGVSTVS, head to the right.

Rv. CLEMEN-TIA – AVG COS III P P, Clemencia standing left, holding patera and sceptre.

Silver; weight: 3,083g; diameter: 19mm.

In the northern corner of Pool B; 7 September 1998

33. Antonin Pio (138. – 161.), denar 148. – 149. po. Kr.; RIC 175; RSC 284.

Av. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XII, ovjenčana glava udesno.
Rv. COS - IIII, Anona stoji lijevo, drži snop žita iznad modija i sidro.
Težina: 3,376 g; promjer: 18 mm.
U sjevernom kutu bazena B; 7. 9. 1998.

34. Antonin Pio (138. – 161.), denar 150. – 151. po. Kr.; RIC 194; RSC 265.

Av. ANTONINVS AVG PI-VS P P TR P XIII, ovjenčana glava udesno.
Rv. COS - IIII, Fortuna stoji lijevo, drži plug i rog obilja.
Srebro; težina: 2,862 g; promjer: 18 mm.
U sjevernom kutu bazena B; 7. 9. 1998.

35. Marko Aurelije (161. – 180.), denar posvećen božanskom Antoninu Piu, nakon 161. po. Kr.; RIC 438, RSC 164a.

Av. DIVS ANTONINVS, glava udesno.
Rv. CONSECRATIO, pogrebna lomača s kvadrigom.
Srebro; težina: 3,013 g; promjer: 18,5 mm.
U sjevernom kutu bazena B; 7. 9. 1998.

36. Marko Aurelije (161. – 180.), denar posvećen božanskom Antoninu Piu, nakon 161. po. Kr.; RIC 438, RSC 164a.

Av. DIVS ANTONINVS, glava udesno.
Rv. CONSECRATIO, pogrebna lomača s kvadrigom.
Srebro; težina: 3,003 g; promjer: 17,3 mm.
U sjevernom kutu bazena B; 7. 9. 1998.

37. Verona, Frederico 2., zdjeličasti denar, 1218. – 1250. po. Kr.; CNI VI, 263, kat. br. 2, 3.

Av. Fs-D-Is-D, križ proširenih krakova s kružnicom u središtu.
Rv. [VE]-RO-N-A, križ proširenih krakova s kružnicom u središtu.
Srebro; težina: 0,2 g; promjer: 14 mm.
Pronađen u iskupu uzduž sjevernog zida crkve; 11. 9. 1998.

38. Verona, Frederico 2., zdjeličasti denar, 1218. – 1250. po. Kr.; CNI VI, 264, kat. br. 8 verz.

Av. CI-VI-CI-VI, križ proširenih krakova s kružnicom u središtu.
Rv. VE-RO-N-A, križ proširenih krakova s kružnicom u središtu.
Srebro; težina: 0,21 g; promjer: 13,5 mm.
Grobница 5; 3. 4. 1998.

39. Ludovik 1., denar, 1358. – 1371. po. Kr.; Réthy 1907, br. 94B; Unger 1997, br. 429t.

Av. [+LODO]VICI-R-VnGARIE, između dvije biserne kružnice; raskoljeni ugarsko-anžuvinski grb, uokolo tri ljiljana.
Rv. S LA[DIS=LAVS R]; sv. Ladislav, s krunom i aureolom, u oklopu i plaštu, stoji, licem, u desnoj ruci drži helebardu, u lijevoj na prsima jabuku s križem, desno u polju novčarski znak, zvijezda.
Srebro; težina: 0,29 g; promjer: 14 mm.
Grobница 5; 3. 4. 1998.

40. Alvis Mocenigo, sesino o doppio quattrino, 1570. – 1577. po. Kr.; CNI VII, 421–425.

Av. [+AL]OYMOCENIGODVXVE, pizanski križ.
Rv. +SAN[CTVSM]ARCVSVENETVS, krilati lav.
Bakar; težina: 1,22 g; promjer: 18,5 mm.
Grobница 5; 3. 4. 1998.

33. Antoninus Pius (138-161), a denarius 148-149 AD; RIC 175; RSC 284.

Av. ANTONINVS AVG – PIVS P P TR P XII, wreathed head to the right.
Rv. COS - IIII, Anona is standing to the left, holding a sheaf of wheat above the modius and an anchor.
Weight: 3,376g; diameter: 18mm.
In the northern corner of Pool B; 7 September 1998

34. Antoninus Pius (138-161), a denarius 150-151 AD; RIC 194; RSC 265.

Av. ANTONINVS AVG PI-VS P P TR P XIII, Wreathed head to the right.
Rv. COS - IIII, Fortuna is standing to the left, holding a plough and horn of plenty (cornucopia).
Silver; weight: 2,862g; diameter: 18mm.
In the northern corner of Pool B; 7 September 1998

35. Marcus Aurelius (161-180), a denarius dedicated to the divine Antoninus Pius, after 161 AD; RIC 438, RSC 164a.

Av. DIVS ANTONINVS, head to the right.
Rv. CONSECRATIO, a funeral pyre with a quadriga.
Silver; weight: 3,013g; diameter: 18.5mm.
In the northern corner of Pool B; 7 September 1998

36. Marcus Aurelius (161-180), a denarius dedicated to the divine Antoninus Pius, after 161 AD; RIC 438, RSC 164a.

Av. DIVS ANTONINVS, head to the right.
Rv. CONSECRATIO, a funeral pyre and a quadriga.
Silver; weight: 3,003g; diameter: 17.3mm.
In the northern corner of Pool B; 7 September 1998

37. Verona, Frederico 2nd, a dish-like denarius, 1218-1250 AD; CNI VI, 263, Cat. No. 2, 3.

Av. Fs-D-Is-D, cross of extended arms with a circle in the centre.
Rv. [VE]-RO-N-A, a cross of extended arms with a circle in the centre.
Silver; weight: 0.2g; diameter: 14mm.
Found in excavation along the north wall of the church; 11 September 1998

38. Verona, Frederico 2nd, a dish-like denarius, 1218-1250 AD; CNI VI, 264, Cat. No. Vers. 8.

Av. CI-VI-CI-VI, a cross of extended arms with a circle in the centre.
Rv. VE-RO-N-A, a cross of extended arms with a circle in the centre.
Silver; weight: 0.21g; diameter: 13.5mm.
Grave 5; 3 April 1998

39. Lodovik 1., a denarius, 1358-1371 AD; Réthy, 1907, No. 94B; Unger, 1997, No. 429t.

Av. [+LODO]VICI-R-VnGARIE, between two pearl circles; split Hungarian-Angevin coat of arms, three lilies around.
Rv. S LA[DIS=LAVS R]; St. Ladislaus, with a crown and halo, wearing a suit of armour and mantle, standing, face, in his right hand holding a halberd, in his left hand laid on the chest an apple with a cross, in the right area a purse sign, a star.
Silver; weight: 0.29g; diameter: 14mm.
Tomb 5; 3 April 1998

40. Alvis Mocenigo, sesino o doppio quattrino, 1570-1577 AD; CNI VII, 421–425.

Av. [+AL]OYMOCENIGODVXVE, the Pisa cross.
Rv. +SAN[CTVSM]ARCVSVENETVS, winged lion.
Copper; weight: 1.22g; diameter: 18.5mm.
Tomb 5; 3 April 1998

41. Heinrich IV., pfennig, Bayern-Landshut, 1393. – 1450. po. Kr.

Av. Pas na lijevo, iznad rozeta.
Rv. Gotičko minuskulno *H* između dvije rozete.
Srebro; težina: 0,33 g; promjer: 15,5 mm.
Grobnica 17.

42. Murad II., akča, hidžretska 834. godina, 1430./1431.*

Srebro; težina: 0,55 g; promjer: 11 mm.
Grobnica 17.

43. Venecija, za Dalmaciju i Albaniju, gazzetta, od 17. lipnja 1684.; CNI VI, 621, br. 27.

Av. ☉/DALMA•/E•T/ALBAN•/☉.
Rv. SAN * MARC * VEN *, u središtu krilati lav, u odsječku ☉II☉.
Bakar; težina: 5,87 g; promjer: 28 mm.
Iskop uz južni zid; 19. 5. 1998.

44. Venecija, za Dalmaciju i Albaniju, gazzetta, od 17. lipnja 1684.; CNI VI, 621 i dalje.

Av. [☉]/DALMA•/E•T/[AL]BAN•/[☉].
Rv. SAN * MARC * VE[N *], u središtu krilati lav, u odsječku ☉II[☉].
Bakar; težina: 4,54 g; promjer: 29,2 mm.
Otkop; 2. 4. 1998.

45. Venecija, za Dalmaciju i Albaniju, soldo, 17. – početak 18. st.; CNI VI, 632, br. 122.

Av. ☉/DALM•/•ET•/ALB/☉.
Rv. * S•MARC•V[*], u središtu krilati lav, u odsječku *I*.
Bakar; težina: 2,24 g; promjer: 22 mm.
Između zida 2 i groba 25; 26. 5. 1998.

46. Venecija, za otoke i vojsku, gazzetta, od 8. veljače 1686.; Papadopoli, 938, br. 89.

Av. ☉/ISOLE/E□T/AR[M]ATA/☉.
Rv. * S•MARC•VEN *, u središtu krilati lav, u odsječku *II*.
Bakar; težina: 7,14 g; promjer: 29 mm.
Kvadrant 2, sloj 1; 24. 4. 1998.

47. Venecija, za Kandiju (Kreta), soldino o tornesi 4, od 9. listopada 1610.; Papadopoli, 966, 967.

Av. SOL/DINO/ * ☉ *.
Rv. Krilati lav između dviju zvijezda. U odsječku •T•4.
Bakar; težina: 2,18 g; promjer: 20 mm.
Iskop uz južni zid; 19. 5. 1998.

48. Mali, zdjeličasti denar.

Av. nečitak.
Rv. nečitak.
Bakar; težina: 0,17 g; promjer: 12 mm.

49. Luj 15., žeton, 1715. – 1774. po. Kr.

Av. FR ET NAV REX-LVD XV D.G., glava ovjenčana udesno.
Rv. nečitak.
Mjed; težina: 0,96 g; promjer: 19,5 mm; probušen.
Kvadrant 2, sloj 2; 24. 4. 1998.

50. Slobodni carski grad Nürnberg, 20 kreuzera, 1756. po. Kr.

Av. MONETA NOVA REIPVBL. NORIMBERGENSIS/ 1756, grb na postolju, sa strana grana lovora i palme, na postolju broj 20.
Rv. FRANCISCUS. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG., unutar vijenca bista cara Franje I.
Srebro; probušen.
U grobnici pred crkvom.

41. Heinrich IV, pfennig, Bayern-Landshut, 1393-1450 AD.

Av. Dog to the left, above the rosette.
Rv. Gothic minuscule *H* between two rosettes.
Silver; weight: 0,33g; diameter: 15,5mm.
Tomb 17.

42. Murad II, akcha, 834 AD, 1430/1431.*

Silver; weight: 0.55g; diameter: 11mm.
Tomb 17.

43. Venice, to Dalmatia and Albania, gazzetta, dated 17 June 1684; CNI VI, 621, No. 27

Av. ☉/DALMA•/E•T/ALBAN•/☉.
Rv. SAN * MARC * VEN *, in the centre a winged lion, in the segment ☉II☉.
Copper; weight: 5.87g; diameter: 28mm.
Excavation along the south wall; 19 May 1998

44. Venice, for Dalmatia and Albania, gazzetta, dated 17 June 1684; CNI VI, 621 and further on.

Av. [☉]/DALMA•/E•T/[AL]BAN•/[☉].
Rv. SAN * MARC * VE[N *], in the centre, a winged lion, in the segment ☉II[☉].
Copper; weight: 4.54g; diameter: 29.2mm.
Excavation; 2 April 1998

45. Venice, for Dalmatia and Albania, soldo, 17th-early 18th c; CNI VI, 632, No. 122.

Av. ☉/DALM•/•ET•/ALB/☉.
Rv. * S•MARC•V[*], in the centre a winged lion, in the segment *I*.
Copper; weight: 2.24g; diameter: 22mm.
Between wall 2 and grave 25; 26 May 1998

46. Venice, for the islands and military, gazzetta, dated 8 February 1686; Papadopoli, 938, No. 89.

Av. ☉/ISOLE/E□T/AR[M]ATA/☉.
Rv. * S•MARC•VEN *, in the centre, a winged lion, in the segment *II*.
Copper; weight: 7.14g; diameter: 29mm.
Qvadrant 2, layer 1; 24 April 1998

47. Venice, for Kandia (Crete), soldino o tornesi 4, dated 9 October 1610; Papadopoli, 966, 967.

Av. SOL/DINO/ * ☉ *.
Rv. A winged lion between two stars. In the segment •T•4.
Copper; weight: 2.18g; diameter: 20mm.
Excavation along the south wall; 19 May 1998

48. A small, dish-like denarius.

Av. illegible.
Rv. illegible.
Copper; weight: 0.17g; diameter: 12mm.

49. Louis 15th, a token, 1715-1774 AD.

Av. FR ET NAV REX-LVD XV D.G., head wreathed to the right.
Rv. illegible.
Brass; weight: 0.96g; diameter: 19,5mm; perforated.
Quadrant 2, layer 2; 24 April 1998

50. Free imperial city of Nürnberg, 20 kreuzers, 1756 AD.

Av. MONETA NOVA REIPVBL. NORIMBERGENSIS/ 1756, a coat of arms on base, on the sides, a laurel and a palm branch, on base 20.
Rv. FRANCISCUS. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG., within the wreath a bust of emperor Francis I.
Silver; perforated.
In a tomb outside the church.

51. Austrija, Franjo 1., 5 kruzera, 1817. – 1824. po. Kr.

Av. FRANCISCVS I:D:G:-AVST:IMPERATOR, glava udesno.
Rv. []LOMB-ET VEN--GAL-LOD-IL[], dvoglavi orao.
Srebro; težina: 1,42 g; promjer: 21 mm; probušen.
Otkop uz sjevernu stranu sakristije; 24. 6. 1998.

52. Austrija, Franjo Josip, 2 hellera, 1893. po. Kr.

Av. Austrijski dvoglavi orao.
Rv. 2/1893.
Legura; težina: 3,26 g; promjer: 19,5 mm.
Iskop.

53. Spona s korpusom u obliku slova S. Završetci korpusa ukrašeni su u obliku stilizirane zmijolike glave razjapljenih usta. Po sredini tijela je ukras u obliku poliedra flankiranog rebrastim zadebljanjima. Na užem kraju je karika približno polukružnog presjeka.

Bronca; dimenzije spone: 2,7 x 1,5 cm; promjer karike: 1,2 cm.
Grob 7.

54. Par srebrnih naušnica s tri granulirana koljenca. Koljenca čine vjenčici od jednog reda granula.

Težina: 1,03 g; promjer: 13 mm / težina: 1 g; promjer: 14 mm.
Grob 23.
Literatura: R. Jurić 2015, 77, kat. br. 14.1.

55. Par srebrnih trojagodnih naušnica. Na jednom kraju karike kukica, a na drugom ušica. Jagode ukrašene s po osam kružnica načinjenih od filigranske niti. U centru svake kružnice po jedna granula optočena filigranskom niti. U četiri polja koja su se formirala među kružnicama po jedna granula. Među jagodama karika je ukrašena s četiri uzdužna niza granula, a kod posljednje jagode oko karike je omotana filigranska nit.

Težina: 1,95 g; promjer: 25 mm; težina: 2,06 g; promjer: 23 mm.
Grob 41. Inv. br. SV1555, SV1556.

56. Srebrna trojagodna naušnica. Jedan kraj karike odlomljen, a drugom dijelom sačuvana ušica. Obje polutke jagoda ukrašene su s po osam filigranskih niti koje tvore kapljičasta polja. Unutar svakog polja je po jedna granula optočena filigranskom niti. Na mjestu spoja polutki jagode su dijelom perforirane. Među jagodama karika je ukrašena s pet uzdužno postavljenih filigranskih niti, a kod posljednje jagode oko karike je omotana filigranska nit.

Težina: 4,42 g; promjer: 29 mm.
Pored sjevernog zida crkve, iznad groba 25; 18. 6. 1998. Inv. br. SV1554.

57. Srebrna karika otvorenih, ravno rezanih krajeva. Prelomljena u tri dijela.

Težina: 0,89 g; promjer: 22 mm; debljina žice: 1,7 mm.
Grob 1; 19. 2. 1998.

58. Srebrna karika otvorenih, ravno rezanih krajeva.

Težina: 0,78 g; promjer: 18 mm; debljina žice: 1,5 mm.
Grob 51; 11. 9. 1998.

59. Srebrna karika otvorenih, ravno rezanih krajeva.

Težina: 1,05 g; promjer: 20 mm; debljina žice: 1,7 mm.
Grob 15; 10. 4. 1998.

60. Srebrna karika otvorenih, ravno rezanih krajeva.

Težina: 0,39 g; promjer: 24,5 mm; debljina žice: 1 mm.
Grob 44; 2. 9. 1998.

51. Austria, Francis I, 5 kruzers, 1817-1824 AD.

Av. FRANCISCVS I:D:G:-AVST:IMPERATOR, head to the right.
Rv. []LOMB-ET VEN--GAL-LOD-IL[], a two-headed eagle.
Silver; weight: 1.42g; diameter:21mm; perforated.
Excavation along the northern part of the sacristy; 24 June 1998

52. Austria, Francis Joseph, 2 hellers, 1893 AD.

Av. Austrian two-headed eagle.
Rv. 2/1893.
Alloy; weight: 3.26g;diameter:19.5mm.
Excavation.

53. Fibula with an S-shaped corpus. The ends of the corpus are decorated in the shape of a stylized serpent-like head with a wide-open mouth. In the middle of the body there is a polyhedron-shaped ornament flanked by ribbed thickening. At the narrower end is a cirlet of approximately semicircular cross-section. Bronze: fibula dimensions: 2.7 x 1.5cm; cirlet diameter: 1.2cm. Grave 7.

54. A pair of silver earrings with three granulated joints. The joints are made of one row of granules.

Weight: 1.03 g; diameter: 13mm/ weight: 1g; diameter: 14mm.
Grave 23.
Literature: R. Jurić 2015, 77, Cat. No. 14.1.

55. A pair of three-beaded earrings. On one end there is a hook and a loop on the other. The beads are decorated with circles made of filigree thread. In the centre of each circle, there is one granule fitted in filigree thread. In the four fields formed between the circles, there is one granule. Among the beads, the cirlet is adorned with five longitudinal rows of granules, and the last bead is wrapped with filigree thread.

Weight: 1.95g; diameter: 25mm; weight: 2,06g; diameter: 23mm.
Grave 41. Inv. No. SV1555, SV1556.

56. A silver three-beaded earring. One end of the cirlet is chipped off, and the other has a partially preserved loop. Both halves of the beads are decorated with eight filigree threads which form droplet-shaped fields. Inside each field, one granule is encircled with filigree thread. At the merging spot of the halves, the beads are partly perforated. Among the beads, the cirlet is adorned with five longitudinally placed filigree threads, and in the last bead, the cirlet is wrapped with a filigree thread.

Weight: 4.42g; diameter: 29mm.
Next to the north wall of the church, above grave 25; 18 June 1998 Inv. No. SV1554.

57. Silver cirlet with open, straight cut ends. Broken into three parts.

Weight: 0.89g; diameter: 22mm; wire thickness: 1.7mm.
Grave 1; 2 February 1998

58. Silver cirlet with open straight cut ends.

Weight: 0.78g; diameter: 18mm; wire thickness: 1.5mm.
Grave 51; 11 September 1998

59. Silver cirlet with open straight cut ends.

Weight: 1.05g; diameter: 20mm;Wire thickness: 1.7mm.
Grave 15; 10 April 1998

60. Silver cirlet with open straight cut ends.

Weight: 0.39g; diameter: 24.5mm; wire thickness: 1mm.
Grave 44; 2 September 1998

61. Brončana, posrebrena karika, raskucanih krajeva.

Težina: 0,78 g; promjer: 24,5 mm; debljina žice: 1,4 mm.
Grob 44; 2. 9. 1998.

62. Srebrni prsten s umetkom od staklene paste. Vitica trakastog presjeka, ukrašena s vanjske strane urezanim linijama. Od dekoracija se ističu dva romba unutar kojih su po četiri zvijezde. Kruna je ovalna, uz bazu ukrašena nizom od 14 sitnih ušica. Vrh narezan u cik-cak formi kako bi se lakše učvrstio kamen. Vitica slomljena i deformirana.

Težina: 2,28 g.
Kod groba 42, uz sakristiju; srpanj 1998.

63. Brončana vitica blagog D-presjeka. Vanjska površina ukrašena urezivanjem. Naizmjenično se nižu dva motiva, motiv urezanih kosih linija među kojima su dvije točke i motiv triju linija koje se sijeku.

Težina: 3,33 g; promjer: 23 mm; širina vitice: 6,2 mm; debljina vitice: 1,3 mm.
Grob 40; 15. 7. 1998.

64. Brončana vitica trakastog presjeka. Vanjska površina ukrašena dvjema dubokim uzdužnim paralelnim kanelurama.

Težina: 1,05 g; promjer: 20 mm; širina vitice: 3,1 mm; debljina vitice: 1 mm.
Grob 14 (prostor kod bazena); 4. 4. 1998.

65. Brončani masivni prsten s ovalnom glavom. Vitica je D-presjeka, sa zadebljanjem na donjem dijelu. Vanjska površina vitice ukrašena urezivanjem. Glava uzdignuta, ukrašena dvama urezanim paralelnim žljebovima sa strane i urezanim motivom križolike osnove na vrhu.

Težina: 7,5 g; visina: 24,5 mm; širina: 21, 5; širina vitice: 3 mm; debljina vitice: 1,8 mm.
Grob 43; 17. 7. 1998.

66. Kalota šupljeg srebrnog puceta ukrašena na vrhu s četiri piramidalno postavljene srebrne granule.

Težina: 0,25 g; promjer kalote: 8,5 mm.
Grob 62.

67. Kuglasto šuplje puće načinjeno iz dvije zalemljene kalote od srebrnog lima, izvedene tiještenjem. Na vrh jedne kalote zalemljena je ušica za udijevanje, načinjena od neukrašene srebrne žice D-presjeka. Na kaloti se do ušice nalazi rupica.

Težina: 0,46 g; promjer: 7 mm; visina: 12,5 mm.
Grob 62.

68. Kuglasto šuplje puće načinjeno iz dvije zalemljene kalote od brončanog lima, izvedene tiještenjem. Na vrh jedne kalote zalemljena je ušica za udijevanje, načinjena od neukrašene brončane žice D-presjeka. Na kaloti se do ušice nalazi rupica. Na vrhu nasuprotne kalote je granula stopljena s kalotom.

Težina: 0,22 g; promjer: 7 mm; visina: 12 mm.
Grob 17.

69. Kuglasto šuplje puće načinjeno iz dvije zalemljene kalote od brončanog lima, izvedene tiještenjem. Na vrh jedne kalote zalemljena je ušica za udijevanje, načinjena od neukrašene brončane žice D-presjeka. Na vrhu nasuprotne kalote je granula stopljena s kalotom. Dijelom oštećeno.

Težina: 0,19 g; promjer: 7 mm; visina: 12 mm.
Bez podataka.

61. Bronze silver-plated circlet, with split ends.

Weight: 0.78g; diameter: 24.5mm; wire thickness: 1.4mm.
Grave 44; 2 September 1998

62. Silver ring with a glass paste insert. A shank of band section, decorated on the outside with two incised lines. Two rhombuses stand out of the decorations, with four stars each. The crown is oval, at the base adorned with a sequence of fourteen tiny needle eyes. The top is zig-zag cut to reinforce the stone more easily. The shank is broken and deformed.

Weight: 2.28g.
By grave 42, next to the sacristy; July 1998

63. Bronze wedding ring of a mild D-section. The outside surface is decorated with incising. Two motifs are alternated one after another, one being a motif of slanted engraving lines, among which there are two dots and a motif of three intersecting lines.

Weight: 3.33g diameter: 23mm; ring width: 6.2mm; ring thickness: 1.3mm.
Grave 40; 15 July 1998

64. Bronze ring of a banded cross-section. On the outside decorated with two deep longitudinal parallel cannelures.

Weight: 1.05g; diameter: 20mm; ring width: 3.1mm; ring thickness: 1mm.
Grave 14 (area near the pool); 4 April 1998

65. Massive bronze ring with an oval head. The ring is of a D-shaped section with a thick lower part. On the outside, the ring is decorated by incision. The head (crown) decorated with two parallel grooves and an incised cross-shaped base at the top.

Weight: 7.5g; height: 24.5mm; width: 21.5mm; ring width: 3 mm; ring thickness: 1.8mm.
Grave 43; 17 July 1998

66. Callote of a hollow silver button decorated with four pyramidally placed granules on top.

Weight: 0.25g; callote diameter: 8.5mm.
Grave 62.

67. Spherical hollow button made of two soldered silver sheet, made by pressing. A needle eye is soldered at the top of one callote, made of unadorned D-cross-section wire. There is a little hole on the callote next to the eye.

Weight: 0.46g; diameter: 7mm; height: 12.5mm.
Grave 62.

68. Spherical hollow button made of two soldered silver sheet, made by pressing. A needle eye is soldered at the top of one callote, made of unadorned D-cross-section wire. There is a little hole on the callote next to the eye. At the top of the opposite callote, there is a granule fused with the callote.

Weight: 0.22g; diameter: 7mm; height: 12mm.
Tomb 17.

69. Spherical hollow button made of two soldered silver sheet, made by pressing. A needle eye is soldered at the top of one callote, made of unadorned D-cross-section wire. There is a little hole on the callote next to the eye. At the top of the opposite callote, there is a granule fused with the callote. Partially damaged.

Weight: 0.19g; diameter: 7mm; height: 12mm.
No data.

70. Brončana aplikacija pravokutnog oblika, načinjena tiještenjem. Unutar bisernog okvira prikazana su četiri trolista koja izlaze iz centralne kružnice. Prostor između prikaza ukrašen je nizom istaknutih polukuglica. U jednom kutu uža, a u drugom šira perforacija. Necjelovita, sačuvana su dva ulomka. Težina: 0,22 g; dimenzije: 19,5 x 19,5 mm. Grobnica 17.

71. Brončana aplikacija pravokutnog oblika, načinjena tiještenjem. Uz rub vidljiv biserni okvir koji ne prati pravokutni oblik aplikacije, već zakreće kružno. Središnji ukras nije čitljiv. U kutu mala perforacija. Necjelovita, sačuvan jedan ulomak. Težina: 0,07 g; dimenzije: 16 x 9 mm. Grobnica 17.

72. Brončana svetačka medaljica ovalnog oblika. Na jednoj strani prikaz sv. Ante i natpis: S ANTONIO-DA-PADOA. Na drugoj strani prikaz Blažene Djevice Marije i natpis: .DECOR.-CARMELLI, u odsječku ROM. Na vrhu ostatak korijena ušice. Nakon što je prelomljena originalna ušica, medalja je probušena i vezana žicom. Dimenzije: 27 x 29 mm. Grobnica 17.

73. Ulomak brončanog raspelca. Grede zaključene ispupčenjima i glavama maskerona. Na licu prikazan razapeti Krist. Na naličju Bogorodica sklopljenih ruku, nad njom kruna koju pridržavaju kerubini. Nedostaje završetak donjeg kraka. Širina: 25 mm; visina: 26 mm. Grobnica 17.

74. Prošupljena zrna od staklene paste. Najviše ih je od zelenog stakla, cilindrične forme (132 zrna), zatim od plavog stakla, dijelom cilindrične, a dijelom zaobljene forme (100 zrna), potom od bijelog neprozirnog stakla (13 zrna), od prozirnog stakla cilindrične i zaobljene forme (8 zrna) i jedno cilindrično zrno od crnog stakla. Grobnica 17.

75. Pet pari većih, jedan par manjih ažulica. Grobnica 17.

76. Ulomak pluteja. Na licu, unutar jednostavne, glatke letve okvira isklesan prikaz antitetično postavljenih troprutih vitica koje tvore motiv lire. Na bočnoj strani sačuvana plitka istaka ili pero, za spajanje s pilastrom. Dimenzije ulomka: 29 x 21 cm, debljina: 8 cm. Istaka na bočnoj strani široka 3 cm i visoka 1 cm.

77. Ulomak pluteja. Na licu, unutar jednostavne, glatke letve okvira isklesan prikaz antitetično postavljenih troprutih vitica koje tvore motiv lire. Dimenzije ulomka: 22 x 22 cm, debljina: 7 cm.

78. Ulomak grede. Na licu isklesana dva niza ukrasa, odvojena istaknutom glatkom letvom. Donji niz čine ovulusi, a gornji četverolatični cvjetovi koji se dodiruju krajevima. Na tjemenu je izbušena rupa kružnog presjeka, promjera 1,5 cm i duboka 2,3 cm. Na dnu su ostatci olova. Visina grede je 18,5 cm, debljina do 8 cm, a sačuvana dužina 16 cm.

70. Bronze applique of rectangular shape, made by pressing. Inside the pearl frame, four trefoils, coming out of the central circle, are displayed. The space between the displays is decorated with a sequence of accentuated little hemispheres. In one corner there is one narrower and in the other a wider perforation. Incomplete, two fragments are preserved. Weight: 0.22g; dimensions: 19.5 x 19.5mm. Tomb 17.

71. Bronze applique of rectangular shape, made by pressing. Along the edge, a pearl frame is visible, which does not follow the rectangular shape of the applique but turns in a circular fashion. The central decoration is not discernable. There is a small perforation in the corner. Incomplete, one fragment preserved. Weight: 0.07g; dimensions: 16 x 9mm. Tomb 17.

72. Bronze oval-shaped saint medallion. On one side, there is a depiction of St. Ante and the inscription: S ANTONIO-DA-PADOA. On the other side a representation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the inscription: .DECOR.-CARMELLI, in the segment ROM. At the top, a remnant of the root of an eye. After the original eye was broken, the medallion was perforated and tied with wire. Dimensions: 27 x 29mm. Tomb 17.

73. Fragment of a small bronze crucifix. Beams end in protuberances and heads with grotesque masks. On the face, crucified Christ. On the backside is the Virgin with her arms folded, above her a crown held by cherubs. The end of the lower arm is missing. Width: 25mm; height: 26mm. Tomb 17.

74. Perforated grains of glass paste. Most of them are made of green glass, cylindrical in shape (132 grains), then blue glass, partly cylindrical and partly rounded (100 grains), then those made of white non-transparent glass (13 grains) and finally, one cylindrical grain of black glass. Tomb 17.

75. Five pairs of more massive, and one pair of smaller safety-pins. Tomb 17.

76. Fragment of a pluteus. On the front, inside a simple lath of the frame, a depiction is placed antithetically of three-strand tendrils which form a lyre motif. On the lateral side, shallow cornice or feather is preserved, for joining the pilasters. Fragment dimensions: 29 x 21cm, thickness: 8cm. On the lateral side, the cornice is 3cm wide and 1cm high.

77. Fragment of a pluteus. On the front, inside a simple lath of the frame, a depiction is placed antithetically of three-strand tendrils which form a lyre motif. Fragment dimensions: 22 x 22cm, thickness: 7cm.

78. Fragment of a beam. Two rows of ornaments carved on the front, separated by a pointed out flat lath. The lower row consists of ovules and the upper of four-petaled flowers touching at the ends. A round hole, 1.5cm in diameter and 2.3cm deep, is drilled into the top. At the base lead, remnants are found. The height of the beam is 18.5cm, thickness up to 8cm and the length of 16cm is preserved.

79. Lijevi kraj grede sastavljen od dva ulomka. Unutar glatkog okvira pravokutnog presjeka isklesan je motiv učvorenih kružnica unutar kojih su osmerolatični cvjetovi. Na bočnoj strani isklesano je pero za spajanje, široko 2,5 cm, visoko 1,5 cm i dužine 11 cm. Na vrhu je isklesan žlijeb širok 2 cm, dug 6 cm, koji završava pravokutnim udubljenjem dimenzija 3 x 3 cm, dubokim 2,7 cm. Ovo udubljenje služilo je za povezivanje s ostalim elementima namještaja. Visina grede je 23,5 cm, debljina 9,5 cm, a sačuvana dužina 25,5 cm.

80. Dio pluteja, naknadno oblikovan u pravokutnu ploču na kojoj je uklesan glagoljski natpis. Natpis je uklesan na stražnjoj strani, dok je lice spomenika bilo uzidano. Strana s natpisom je dosta ugačana, pa se stječe dojam kako se ploča nalazila u podu. Na izvornom licu isklesan je prikaz dviju koncentričnih troprutih kružnica, između kojih je tropruti pravokutnik. U sredini se nalazila rozeta. Ovaj se prikaz u literaturi naziva motivom košarastog dna (*korbboden motiv*).

Dimenzije: 40 x 20 cm, debljina: 9 cm.

81. Ulomak kuta pluteja, sa sačuvanim dijelom pera za umetanje u pilastar. U polju ukras koji čini ovalna tropruta vrpca preko koje prelazi dio druge ovalne troprute vrpce i pod koju se podvlači pravocrtna četveropruta vrpca. Dimenzije ulomka: 26 x 28 cm, debljina: 10 cm. Na bočnoj strani istaknuto je pero široko 5 i visoko 2 cm.

82. Ulomak kapitela. Kapitel je bio ukrašen s osam glatkih listova, čiji je srcoliko završen vrh dodatno istaknut plitko uklesanom linijom. Iznad listova u kutovima su plastične volute, a između njih dva kopljasta lista. Dimenzije kapitela su 14 x 15 cm, a sačuvana visina 13 cm.

83. Žrvanj, promjera 36 cm, sastavljen od tri ulomka koji se spajaju, s pravokutnom perforacijom po sredini.

84. Limeni okov škrinje. Dva ulomka. Veći dimenzija 37 x 23 mm i manji 17 x 18 mm.
Iskop sonde uz sjeverni zid crkve; 19. 6. 1998.

85. Olovno sito oblika plitkog tanjura, horizontalno izvučena oboda. Izrađeno od ploče debljine 6 mm. Promjer: 26,5 cm. Ispunjeno je nizom kružnih perforacija promjera oko 7 mm. Nedostaje polovica. U jednom kutu vidljivo je kružno oštećenje promjera 5,5 cm.

Iskop uzduž sjevernog zida crkve, u paljevinskom sloju 200 cm istočno od bazena B; 10. 9. 1998.

86. Okrugla željezna predica s trakastim trnom omotanom oko obruča. Trn se od baze prema vrhu sužava. Obruč kružnog presjeka.

Promjer obruča: 28 mm, debljina obruča: 4 mm.
Grob 40, za pojasom pokojnika; 16. 7. 1998.

87. Željezna dvodijelna naočalasta predica kutno prelomljenog okvira s pomičnim trnom na središnjoj prečki kružnog presjeka. Trn trakastog presjeka, sužen od baze prema vrhu.

Dimenzije obruča: 42 x 47 mm.
Grob 19; 28. 4. 1998.

79. The left end of a beam consisting of two fragments. Inside the smooth frame of a rectangular cross-section is a carved motif of knotted circles with eight-petalled flowers in it. On the side, there is a carved feather, 2.5cm wide, 1.5cm high and 11cm long. The top is carved with a 2cm wide groove, 6cm long, ending in a rectangular recess of 3 x 3cm, 2.7cm deep. This recess was used to connect with other furniture elements. The height of the beam is 23.5cm, the thickness is 9.5cm, and the preserved length is 25.5cm.

80. Part of a pluteus, subsequently shaped into a rectangular plate on which a Glagolitic inscription was engraved. The inscription was carved on the back while the front of the monument was walled. The side with the inscription is quite polished, so one has the impression that the board was in the floor. The original face depiction was carved of two concentric three-stick circles, between which is a three-stick rectangle. There was a rosette in the middle. This representation is referred to in the literature as the basket-bottom motif (*korbbode motif*).

Dimensions: 40x20; thickness: 9cm.

81. Fragment of a pluteus corner, with the preserved portion of a feather for pilaster insertion. In the field, an ornament consisting of an oval three-stick ribbon over which a portion of another oval ribbon extends and under which a straight line rectangular ribbon is drawn. Fragment dimensions: 26 x 28cm, thickness: 10cm. The side features a feather 5cm wide and 2cm high.

82. Fragment of a capital. The capital was decorated with eight smooth leaves, the heart-shaped top of which was further highlighted by a shallowly carved line. Above the leaves in the corners are plastic volutes, and between them are two spear leaves. The dimensions of the capitals 14 x 15cm, while the preserved height is 13cm.

83. A grindstone, 36cm in diameter consisting of three pieces joined with rectangular perforation in the middle.

84. Tin shackle of a chest. Two passages. Larger size 37 x 23mm and smaller 17 x 18mm.
Excavation of the probe along the north wall of the church; 19 June 1998

85. Shallow plate-shaped lead sieve, horizontally drawn rim. Made of 6mm thick plate Diameter: 26.5cm. It is filled with a sequence of circular perforations about 7 mm in diameter. Half of it is missing. Circular damage of 5.5cm in diameter is visible in one corner.

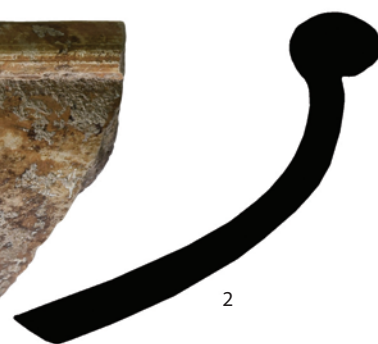
Excavation along the northern wall of the church, in the arson layer 200cm east of pool B; 10 September 1998

86. Round iron buckle with ribbon thorn wrapped around the ring. The spine narrows from the base to the top. Circular cross-section.

Rim diameter: 28mm; rim thickness: 4mm.
Grave 40, behind the belt of the deceased; 16 July 1998

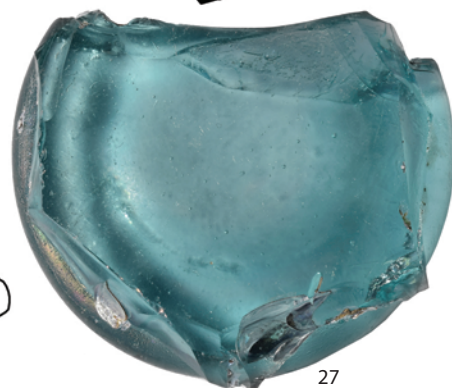
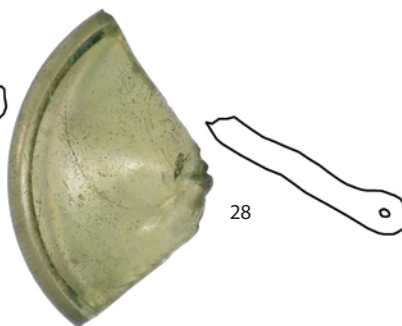
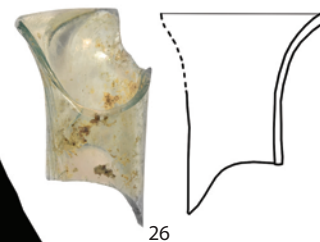
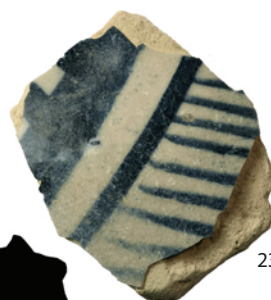
87. Iron two-part spectacle fibula of a broken corner frame with a movable pin on the central crossbar of a circular cross-section. The fastener of a strap cross-section, narrowed from the base to the top.

Ring Dimensions: 42 x 47mm.
Grave 19; 28 April 1998



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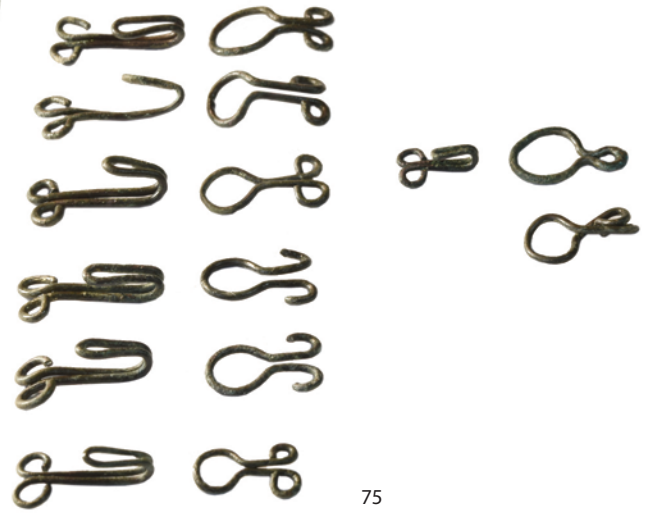
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