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Srednjovjekovna grobnica s lokaliteta Pakoštane – Crkvina (grob 76)*

U članku se analizira zidana grobnica (grob 76) otkrivena 2011. godine unutar crkve sv. Marije na nalazištu Pakoštane – Crkvina koje je u srednjem vijeku pripadalo naselju Zablaće. Arheološkim istraživanjima utvrđena su četiri sloja ukopa, u kojima su otkriveni osteološki ostaci 24 osobe, kao i brojni nalazi nakita, dijelova nošnje i novca. Među osteološkim ostacima treba izdvojiti dva pokojnika sa zanimljivim traumama, od kojih je jedna nastala kao posljedica trepanacije. Grobnica je sagrađena tijekom prve polovine 15. stoljeća, a sukcesivno ukapanje u nju obavlja se nešto više od sto godina.

Ključne riječi: srednji vijek, Pakoštane – Crkvina, zidana grobnica, Zablaće, trepanacija.

A Medieval Tomb From The Site Pakoštane – Crkvina (Grave 76)*

This paper analyses a stone-built tomb (Grave 76) discovered in 2011 in the Church of St Mary at the site Pakoštane – Crkvina, which belonged in the Middle Ages to the settlement of Zablaće. The archaeological excavations established four strata of burials in which the osteological remains of 24 individuals were found, as well as numerous items of jewelry, dress accessories and coins. Among the osteological remains, worth highlighting are two decedents with interesting traumas, one of which was caused by trepanation. The grave was built in the first half of the 15th century, and successive burials in it were carried out for somewhat more than a hundred years.

Keywords: Middle Ages, Pakoštane – Crkvina, built grave, Zablaće, trepanation.

* Ovaj rad posvećujemo dragom kolegi, vrsnom medievalistu dr. sc. Tonču Buriću, koji nas je svojim dugogodišnjim marljivim radom nadahnuo na pisanje ovog članka. Barba Tonči, sretan sedamdeseti rođendan!

We dedicate this paper to our dear colleague, the medievalist par excellence Ph.D. Tonči Burić, who inspired us by his hard and diligent work of many years to write this article. Our dear Tonči, we wish you a happy 70th birthday!



Sl. 1. Lokalizet Pakoštane – Crkvina, pogled s jugozapada (foto: J. Šučur)
 Fig. 1 The Pakoštane-Crkvina site, view from the southwest (photo: J. Šučur)

Lokalitet Pakoštane – Crkvina nalazi se stotinjak metara od obale na zapadnom dijelu Vranskog jezera (sl. 1), a u arheološkoj se literaturi javlja od kraja 19. stoljeća. Najopširniji opis tadašnjeg stanja ostavio je don Luka Jelić u svom radu *Povijesno-topografske crtice o biogradskom primorju*.¹

Arheološka istraživanja Odjela za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru započela su 2006. godine, a u nekoliko kampanja pod vodstvom Ante Uglešića redovito su provedena do 2016. godine.² Na lokalitetu su danas vidljivi ostaci jednobrodne crkve s polukružnom apsidom, sjeverne i južne pastoforije, zvonika i ogradnog zida. U navedenom razdoblju u potpunosti je istražena samo crkva i sjeverna pastoforija, dok su južna pastoforija i zvonik istraženi samo do razine popločenja; sjeverno od crkve istražen je površinski sloj do razine na kojoj se pojavljuju zidovi i grobnice, a na južnoj polovini lokaliteta istražen je gornji sloj srednjovjekovnoga groblja s brojnim nadgrobnim spomenicima (sl. 2).³

Godine 2011. tijekom terenske nastave studenata Odjela za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru istraženi

The site of Pakoštane – Crkvina lies a hundred metres from the shore on the western part of Vransko Lake (fig. 1), which has appeared in archaeological literature since the end of the 19th century. The most extensive description of the condition at that time was left by Don Luka Jelić in his paper *Historical-Topographic Sketches of the Biograd Littoral*.¹

Archaeological excavations by the Archaeology Department of Zadar University began in 2006, and were continued in regular campaigns led by Ante Uglešić until 2016.² Visible today at the site are the remains of a single-nave church with a semi-circular apse, a northern and a southern pastophorion, a bell tower and an enclosure wall. In this period, only the church and the northern pastophorion were completely excavated, while the southern pastophorion and the bell tower were investigated down to the level of the pavement only; to the north of the church the surface stratum was investigated down to the level at which walls and graves appeared, and in the southern half of the site, the upper stratum of a medieval cemetery with numerous gravestones was excavated (fig. 2).³

¹ Jelić 1898, str. 117-121.

² Želimo izraziti iskrenu zahvalnost prof. dr. sc. dr. h. c. Ante Uglešiću na dopuštenju za objavu rezultata istraživanja.

³ Baraka 2009; Gusar, Vujević 2014; Uglešić, Gusar 2014; Uglešić, Gusar 2017. Uz navedene radove objavljeni su i redoviti izvještaji o pojedinim istraživačkim kampanjama u *Hrvatskom arheološkom godišnjaku*.

¹ Jelić 1898, 117-121.

² We would like to express sincere gratitude to prof. dr. sc. dr. h. c. Ante Uglešić for allowing us to publish the research results.

³ Baraka 2009; Gusar, Vujević 2013; Uglešić, Gusar 2014;

su slojevi koji su se nalazili nad popločenjem crkve. Od originalnog poda crkve očuvana su dva do tri reda kamenih ploča na ulazu te sporadično nekoliko ploča po sredini crkve i uz apsidu. Uz te manje kamene ploče, na izvornome mjestu, u jugozapadnom kutu broda crkve nalazila se jedna monolitna pravokutna kamena ploča za koju je pretpostavljeno kako pokriva zidanu grobnicu i predstavlja nadgrobnu ploču. Po završetku navedene studentske praktične nastave pristupili smo istraživanju grobnice koja je označena kao grob 76, a njezino istraživanje odvijalo se od 13. do 30. lipnja 2011. godine.⁴

ISTRAŽIVANJE GROBA

Grobnica (SJ 306) nalazi se u jugozapadnom kutu broda crkve, uz bočni zid crkve, neposredno uz temelje stepenica koje su iz unutrašnjosti crkve vjerojatno vodile u zvonik. To je jedina zidana grobnica pronađena unutar crkve na ovom nalazištu.

Pokrov grobnice činila je fino obrađena monolitna kamena pravokutna nadgrobna ploča bez ukrasa (sl. 3).

Dužina joj iznosi 1,8 m, širina od 0,74 do 0,78 m, a debljina 12,5 cm. Na dva mjesta, bliže užim bočnim stranama, vidljiva su udubljenja s tragovima metala, gdje su vjerojatno bile pričvršćene željezne alke koje su služile za podizanje nadgrobne ploče i otvaranje grobnice. Uz iznimku alki, ploča je bila uklopljena u popločenje broda crkve i nije se izdizala iznad tog nivoa.

Tijekom istraživanja pokazalo se kako bočne strane grobnice nisu cijelom visinom građene na isti način. Veći dio grobne rake ispunjen je sedimentom te je samo po sredini grobnice po podizanju nadgrobne ploče uočeno manje uleknuće neispunjeno zemljom. Grobnica je istražena sve do sloja sterilne zemlje, na dubini od 1,54 do 1,60 m ispod razine popločenja. Prilikom istraživanja unutrašnjosti grobnice bilo je moguće izdvojiti četiri sloja s osteološkim ostacima koji predstavljaju četiri različita vremenska horizonta ukapanja. Slijedi opis njihovih karakteristika i nalaza stratigrafskim redom od vrha grobnice prema njezinu dnu.

⁴ U istraživanju ovoga groba sudjelovali su K. Gusar, J. Šučur, M. Parica, D. Vujević, K. Horvat, svi s Odjela za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru, te M. Meštrov, iz Javne ustanove „Agencije Han – Vrana“. Antropološka analiza osteoloških nalaza provedena je u Antropološkom centru Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti u Zagrebu, a konzervacija metalnih nalaza na Odjelu konzerviranja i restauriranja Međunarodnog centra za podvodnu arheologiju u Zadru.



Sl. 2. Tlocrt dosad istraženih dijelova lokaliteta s naznačenim položajem groba 76

(crtež: Z. Bakić, J. Šučur, D. Vujević, M. Grgurić)
 Fig. 2 Ground plan of previously investigated parts of the site with the position of Grave 76 shown (drawing: Z. Bakić, J. Šučur, D. Vujević, M. Grgurić)

In 2011, during field work of students of the Archaeology Department of Zadar University the strata that lay above the pavement of the church were explored. Remaining of the original floor of the church were two to three rows of flagstones at the entry and sporadically a few flags in the centre of the church as well as alongside the apse. As well as these smaller stone flags, in its original place, in the south-west corner of the nave was one monolithic rectangular slab assumed to be covering a built grave, constituting its grave stone. When the student's field practice was over, we addressed the excavation of the grave, designated Grave 76; this investigation unfolded from June 13 to June 30, 2011.⁴

Uglešić, Gusar 2017. In addition to the aforementioned articles, regular reports on individual research campaigns were also published in the *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*.

⁴ The research into this grave involved K. Gusar, J. Šučur, M. Parica, D. Vujević, K. Horvat, all from the Department of Archaeology, Zadar University, and M. Meštrov from the Agencija Han-Vrana Public Institution. Anthropological analysis of the osteological remains were carried out in the Anthropological Centre of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb, and conservation of the metal finds at the International Centre for Underwater Archaeology in Zadar, Conservation and Restoration Department.



Sl. 3. Pokrov groba 76 (foto: J. Šučur)
 Fig. 3 The cover of the grave (photo: J. Šučur)

Prvi sloj (SJ 307) – ukop 76

Prvi definirani sloj predstavlja smeđa rahla zemlja s ponekim kamenom i, u usporedbi s kasnijim slojevima, relativno malo nalaza (T. IV, 1-6), kojima pripada jedan mletački novac (T. IV, 5) i brončani prsten s ukrasnom krunom (T. IV, 4). U zapuni groba pronađena su dva ulomka žbuke, od kojih je jedan bojan crnom bojom (T. IV, 1-2), dva mala ulomka staklenog posuđa, ulomak glazirane zdjelice *invetriata* (T. IV, 3), ulomak svijenog željeznog

INVESTIGATION OF THE GRAVE

The grave (SU 306) is in the south west corner of the nave, alongside the side wall of the church, just next to the foundations of the stairs that from the interior of the church probably led to the bell tower. It is the only built grave found within the church at this site.

The cover of the grave was a finely carved monolithic stone without any ornamentation (fig. 3).

It is 1.8 m long, 0.74 to 0.78 m wide, and 12.5 cm thick. In two places, closer to the shorter sides, indentations with traces of metal can be seen, where there were probably once iron rings used for hoisting up the stone slab in order to open the grave. With the exception of these rings, the slab fitted smoothly into the paving of the nave of the church and did not rise above that level.

During the research it turned out that the long sides of the grave were not built in the same way the whole of their height. Most of the grave pit is filled with sediment and only in the centre of the grave after the raising of the tombstone was a small depression unfilled with soil. The grave was excavated down to the stratum of sterile soil, at a depth of 1.54 to 1.60 m below the level of the pavement. During the investigation of the insides of the grave, four strata with osteological remains could be dis-



Sl. 4. Prvi sloj ukopa (foto: J. Šučur)
 Fig. 4 First stratum of burials (photo: J. Šučur)

predmeta trakastog presjeka (T. IV, 6). Najbrojniji nalaz su osteološki ostaci, cjelovite ljudske kosti i njihovi fragmenti, koji nisu nađeni u anatomskoj poziciji (sl. 4; T. I, 1).

Većina kostiju nalazi se na istočnoj trećini grobnice, a dio kostiju uz dužu bočnu stranu na sjeverozapadu izlazi izvan njezine linije. Na temelju prisutnosti šest donjih čeljusti određeno je kako su to ostaci najmanje šest osoba (četiri odrasle osobe i dvoje djece).

Bočne strane u ovom dijelu formirane su od prikladanog kamena različite veličine uz korištenje vapnene žbuke (T.II-III). Uže bočne stranice, istočna i zapadna, bolje su očuvane i na njima je vidljiv treći red izbačen prema unutrašnjosti grobnice. Duže bočne strane, sjeverna i južna, lošije su očuvane i uslojene, a dijelovi gornjeg reda vjerojatno su propali pri višestrukim otvaranjima grobnice. O tome svjedoče i već spomenute duge kosti izvan linije grobne rake.

Drugi sloj (SJ 308/309) – ukop 76A

Među četiri sloja granica između prvoga i drugog se najteže uočava, ali samo na istočnoj strani groba, gdje je veća koncentracija dislociranih kostiju (sl. 4; sl. 5.a), no to se odnosi samo na dislocirane kosti jer drugi sloj čini izdvojeni pokojnik s vlastitom arhitekturom unutar zidane grobnice (sl. 5.b; T. I, 2). Naime, kao drugi sloj izdvojen je pokojnik položen u ispruženom položaju na leđima s rukama svijenim pod pravim kutom na trbuhu.

Pokojnik je orijentiran u smjeru istok-zapad s glavom na zapadnoj strani grobnice, a dodatnu arhitekturu čini veći kamen i okomito postavljene kamene ploče složene uz duže bočne strane zidane grobnice (SJ 308). Nisu zabilježeni tragovi pokrova, a dno čini sloj zemlje. Zapuna (SJ 309) se sastoji od smeđe zemlje pomiješane s pijeskom i žbukom, manjim i većim kamenjem te sitnim ulomcima tegula. Pokojnik je mlađi muškarac s nizom patoloških promjena. U orbitama je uočena blaga zarasla *cribra orbitalia*,⁵ a na hvatištu mišića *lastissimus dorsi* desne nadlaktične kosti prisutan je benigni kortikalni defekt.⁶ Na lijevoj strani čeonu kosti prisutan je

tinguished, representing four different temporal horizons of interment. Below is a description of their characteristics and finds in stratigraphic order from top to bottom of the grave.

First stratum (SU 307) – burial 76

The first stratum defined is of brown loose soil with the occasional stone and, in distinction from the strata uncovered later, relatively few finds (Pl. IV, 1-6), among which was a Venetian coin (Pl. IV, 6). In the fill of the grave two fragments of plaster were found, one painted black (Pl. IV, 1-2), two small pieces of a glass vessel, a fragment of a glazed invetriata bowl (Pl. IV, 4), a fragment of a bent iron object with a band-shaped cross section (Pl. IV, 6). The most numerous remains were osteological, complete human bones and fragments of bones, not found in an anatomical position (fig. 4; Pl. I, 1).

Most of the bones are in the eastern third of the grave, and some of them along the longer side to the north west protrude outside the line. In view of six mandibles being found, it was determined that these were the remains of at least six persons (four adults and two subadults).

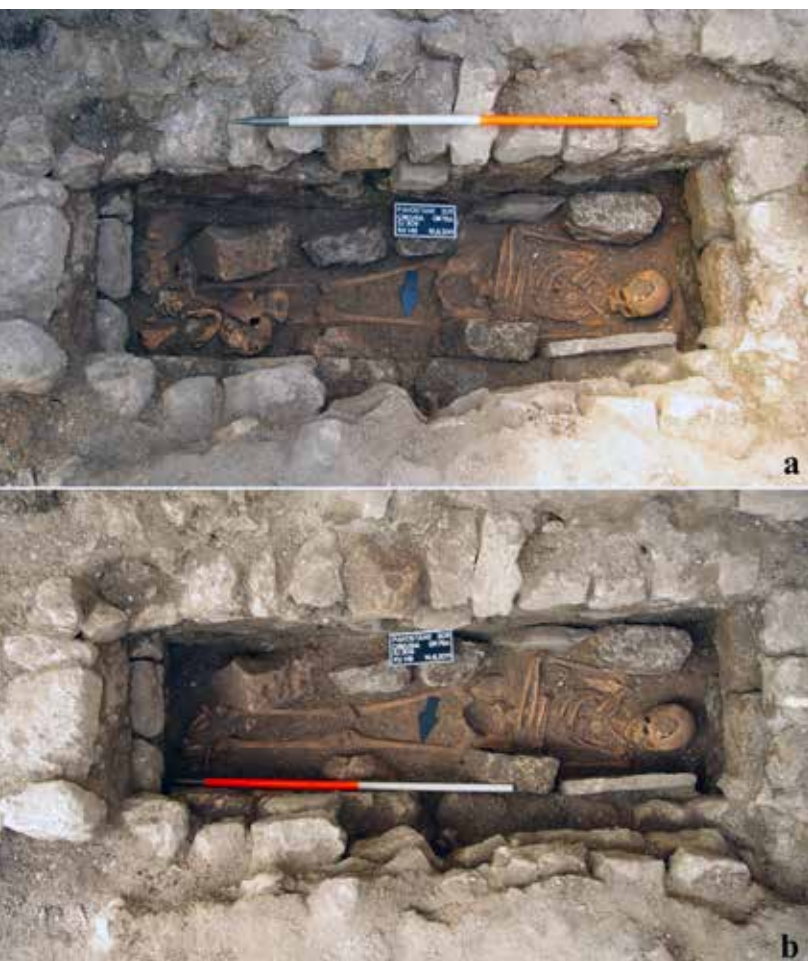
In this part, the long sides were made of roughly dressed stone of various sizes bonded with lime mortar (Pl. II-III). The narrow sides, eastern and western, were in better condition and they show a third course thrown out towards the interior of the grave. The long sides, northern and southern, are more poorly preserved and stratified, and parts of the upper course probably collapsed during multiple openings of the grave. This is shown by the long bones already mentioned outside the line of the grave pit.

Second stratum (SU 308-9) – burial 76A

Among the four layers, that boundary between first and second is the hardest to spot, but only on the eastern side, where there is a greater concentration of displaced bones (fig. 4; fig. 35 a), but this refers only to the displaced bones, for the second stratum consists of a one distinct decedent with its own architecture within the built grave (fig. 5b, Pl. I, 2). The second stratum consists of one decedent placed in supine position on its back with arms bent at a right angle on the abdomen.

⁵ *Cribra orbitalia* prepoznaje se po pojavi šupljikave kosti na gornjim svodovima orbita, a smatra se posljedicom anemije uzrokovane nedostatkom željeza (Huss-Ashmore et al. 1982).

⁶ Benigni kortikalni defekti na nadlaktičnim kostima najčešće se vežu uz pretjeranu uporabu mišića (Resnick, Greenway 1982).



Sl. 5. Drugi sloj ukopa; a) sloj s dislociranim kostima; b) *in situ* pokojnik (foto: J. Šučur)

Fig. 5 Second layer of burial; a) layer with dislocated bones; b) deceased, *in situ* (photo: J. Šučur)

okrugli defekt veličine 13 x 10 mm; iz defekta se radijalno šire linije frakture, a s endokranijalne strane prisutan je lijevak – riječ je o perimortalnoj traumi. Na zubima su prisutni hipoplastični defekti.⁷

Na nogama ovog pokojnika uočena je veća koncentracija dislociranih kostiju među kamenom arhitekturom. Iako se dio kostiju ovog pokojnika možda nalazi među dislociranim kostima prvog sloja, lubanja, nadlaktične kosti, zdjelica i goljenična kost, uz niz manjih kostiju, bile su dovoljne kako bi se odredilo da je riječ o muškarcu doživljene starosti preko 55 godina, a uočene su i sljedeće patološke promjene: antemortalna depresijska fraktura na lijevoj tjemennoj kosti, dimenzija 14 × 7 mm, zaobljenih rubova i poroznog dna, blaga zarasla porotična

The decedent is oriented east to west, with head on the western end, and additional architecture for it consists of a large stone and vertically placed stone slabs arranged along the longer sides of the grave (SU 308). No traces of a cover can be found, and the bottom consists of a layer of soil. The fill (SU 309) consists of brown soil mixed with sand and mortar, large and small stones and small fragments of tegulae. The decedent was a young male with a number of pathological changes. A mild healed *cribra orbitalia* could be seen⁵ and at the attachment of the *lastissimus dorsi* muscle of the right humerus there is a benign cortical defect.⁶ On the left side of the frontal bone there is a circular defect sized 13 x 10 mm; fracture lines spread radically from the defect, and from the endocranial side there is a funnel-shaped lesion – a perimortal trauma. The teeth show hypoplastic defects.⁷

On the legs of this decedent a quite large concentration of displaced bones were found in the midst of the stone architecture. Although some of the bones of this decedent perhaps are to be found among the displaced bones of the first stratum, the skull, humerus bones, pelvis and tibia, with a number of smaller bones, were enough to define a male individual who had reached an age of more than 55 years, with the following pathological changes being marked: antemortem depression fracture on the left frontal bone, sized 14 x 7 mm, with rounded edges and a porous bottom, a slightly mild healed porotic hyperstosis⁸ on the frontal bones and the occipital bone, a Schmorl's node⁹ on the tenth tho-

⁵ *Cribra orbitalia* can be recognised from the occurrence of porous bones on the upper arches of the orbit, and is considered a consequence of anaemia resulting from iron deficiency. (Huss-Ashmore et al. 1982).

⁶ Benign cortical defects on the humerus are mostly correlated with excessive use of the muscles (Resnick, Greenway 1982).

⁷ Hypoplasia of the tooth enamel is a macroscopic defect in the form of lines on the surface of the enamel, and indicates sub-adult stress connected with undernourishment, lack of vitamins A, C and D, the presence of anaemia and trauma, mental or physical (Pindborg 1970).

⁸ Porotic hyperstosis is porosity on the skull accompanied by bone callus formation, and results from hypertrophy of bone marrow, bones of the cranium become thinner and the diploe expand. It is most often related to anaemia, rickets, and infectious and parasitic illnesses. (Stuart-Macadam 1985, Lewis 2007).

⁹ Schmorl's nodes are hernias of the intervertebral disc in the bodies of neighbouring vertebrae, and can be idiopathic, but are mostly correlated with excessive and long continued manual labour. (Schmorl, Junghanns 1971).

⁷ Hipoplazija zubne cakline (HZC) je makroskopski defekt u obliku linija na površini zubne cakline, a pokazatelj je subadultnog stresa koji se povezuje s gladovanjem, nedostatkom vitamina A, C i D, prisutnošću anemije i psihičkom i/ili fizičkom traumom (Pindborg 1970).

hiperostoza⁸ na tjemenim kostima i zatiljnoj kosti, Schmorlov defekt⁹ na desetoj prsnoj kralješku te blagi degenerativni osteoarthritis¹⁰ na ramenima, laktovima, kukovima, lijevom koljenu i tri prsna kralješka.

U zapuni ovog sloja pronađeno je nekoliko ulomaka grube kuhinjske keramike (T. IV, 7), ulomak gravirane keramike ukrašene žutom i zelenom bojom (T. IV, 8), dva ulomka staklenih posuda (T. IV, 9-10), fragment žbuke bojane crnom bojom (T. IV, 11) i ulomak željeznog čavla (T. IV, 12). U predjelu glave *in situ* pokojnika pronađen je ulomak jantarne perle (T. IV, 13), a u predjelu zdjelice brončana vitica (T. IV, 14).

Treći sloj (SJ 310) - ukop 76B

Ispod pokojnika 76A nalazio se sloj zemlje bez nalaza – tanki sloj smeđe zemlje pomiješan sa svijetlom žućkastozelenkastom ilovačom, iza kojeg slijedi novi sloj ukopa, označen kao 76B (sl. 6.; T. I, 3). Sloj nije imao posebnu arhitekturu, već je riječ o bočnim stranama grobnice, koje su zidane na isti način kao i u gornjim slojevima, a tek se pri dnu na dužim bočnim stranama pojavljuje fino obrađeno kamenje (T. II-III).

Dno ovog sloja ponovno čini sloj zemlje bez nalaza. Kamen uočen po sredini sloja na osteološkim ostacima vjerojatno je, s obzirom na oblik, prvotno bio dio bočnih strana grobnice, a upao je po otvaranju grobnice za ukop prethodno opisanog pokojnika.

Zapunu čini smeđa zemlja pomiješana s pijeskom, žbukom, žućkastozelenkastom ilovačom, manjim i većim kamenjem te ulomcima tegula i imbreksa. Sloj je ispunjen brojnim osteološkim ostacima, a na temelju devet čeonih kostiju antropološkom analizom je utvrđeno kako se radi o najmanje

racic vertebra and mild degenerative osteoarthritis¹⁰ on the shoulders, elbows, hips, left knee and three thoracic vertebrae.

Found in the fill of this stratum were several coarse kitchenware shards (Pl. IV, 7), a fragment of engraved ceramic decorated with yellow and green pigment (Pl. IV, 9), two fragments of glass vessels (Pl. IV, 9-10), a fragment of black coloured plaster (Pl. IV, 11) and a fragment of an iron nail (Pl. IV, 12). In the area of the head *in situ* of the decedent a fragment of an amber bead was found (Pl. IV, 13) and in the area of the pelvis a bronze spiral ringlet Pl. IV, 14).

Third stratum (SU 310) – burial 76B

Underneath decedent 76A there was a layer of soil with no finds – a thin layer of brown soil mixed with light yellow-green clay, after which came a new layer of burials, designated 76B (fig. 6; Pl. I, 3). The stratum has no particular architecture; there are long sides of the grave built in the same way as in the upper strata, and only towards the bottom of the long sides does finely dressed stone appear (Pl. II-III).

The bottom of this stratum once again consists of a layer of soil devoid of finds. The stone seen in the middle of the stratum on the osteological remains was probably, considering the shape, originally part of the sides of the grave, and fell in on the opening of the grave for the burial of the previously described decedent.

The fill consists of brown soil mixed with sand, mortar, yellow-green clay, small and large pieces of stone and fragments of tegulae and imbrices. The stratum is filled with numerous archaeological remains; in view of nine frontal bones, by anthropological analysis it was determined that there were at least eight adults and one child interred here. In the case of the adults, the sexes of seven skeletons could be determined, and there were three men and four females. Almost all of the osteological remains were disturbed, and only at the top of the stratum was a single adult found that was in most part in the *in situ* position – supine in the east to west direction with head in the western part of the grave. Most of

⁸ Porotična hiperostoza je poroznost na lubanji praćena zadebljanjem kostiju, a nastaje kao posljedica hipertrofije koštane srži, vanjske koštane ploče lubanje se stanjuju dok se diploa širi. Najčešće se povezuje uz anemiju, rahitis, skorbut te zarazne i parazitske bolesti (Stuart-Macadam 1985; Lewis 2007).

⁹ Schmorlovi defekti su hernije intervertebralnog diska u tijela susjednih kralježaka, a mogu biti idiopatski ili su najčešće povezani s prekomjernim, kontinuiranim fizičkim radom (Schmorl, Junghanns 1971).

¹⁰ Degenerativni osteoarthritis je progresivna pojava kada se oko rubova zglobnih ploština stvaraju osteofiti. Ove su promjene rezultat mikrotrauma na koje ponajviše utječu mehanički stres i fizička aktivnost (Hough, Sokoloff 1989; McKeag 1992).

¹⁰ Degenerative osteoarthritis is a progressive condition appearing when around the joint surfaces osteophytes are created. These changes are the result of microtraumas that mostly result from mechanical stress and physical activity. (Hough, Sokoloff 1989; McKeag 1992).



Sl. 6. Treći sloj ukopa (foto: J. Šućur)

Fig. 6 Third stratum of burials (photo: J. Šućur)

osam odraslih osoba i jednom djetetu. Kod odraslih osoba spol se mogao odrediti na sedam kostura te je određeno da je riječ o tri muškarca i četiri žene. Gotovo svi osteološki ostaci su dislocirani, a samo je na samom vrhu sloja jedna odrasla osoba većim dijelom zatečena u *in situ* položaju – ispružena na leđima u smjeru istok-zapad s glavom na zapadnom dijelu grobnice. Većina lubanja bila je na toj strani, ali i više zdjelica te nije bilo moguće izdvojiti pojedinačne pokojnike, a jedna lubanja pokazuje zanimljiv defekt, o čemu će još biti riječi.

Osim osteoloških nalaza u zapuni su pronađeni brojni uglavnom metalni nalazi. Pronađeni su cjeloviti i fragmentirani željezni čavli (T. VII, 1), ulomak olova (T. VII, 2), jedna cjelovita i dvije fragmentirane kovanice (T. VI, 10-12), dugmad (T. VI, 8-9), dok je najbrojnije prstenje (većinom vitice – ukupno 18 primjeraka – i jedan brončani pečatnjak) (T. V, T. VI, 1-7). Uz metalne nalaze pronađene su i dvije perle – cjelovita od staklene paste (T. VI, 13) i fragmentarna od jantara (T. VI, 14).

Četvrti sloj (SJ 311) – ukop 76C

Nakon desetak centimetara debelog sloja zemlje bez nalaza, uslijedio je posljednji, četvrti sloj s osteološkim ostacima (sl. 7.; T. I, 4). Zapunu čini smeđa zemlja s ulomcima žbuke, no arhitektura dužih bočnih strana u potpunosti se promijenila (T. II-III). I sjevernu i južnu stranu čine po tri fino klesana pravokutna masivna kamena, visine 56-58 cm. Iako ovi masivni kameni blokovi nisu izvađeni, s obzirom na slične nalaze na lokalitetu riječ je o ponovno upotrijebljenima elementima rimskog vodovoda.¹¹

¹¹ Na lokalitetu Crkvina kod više je grobova, kao i u građi same crkve, uočeno korištenje fragmenata kamenih kubusa koji su činili sifon rimskog vodovoda, dok je u jednom

the skulls were on this same side, but most of the pelvic bones too, and it was not possible to separate the individual decedents, while one skull demonstrates an interesting defect that will be discussed below.

In the fill, apart from the osteological finds, it was mainly metal finds that were found. Whole and fragmented iron nails (Pl. VII, 1), a lead fragment (Pl. VII, 2), one complete coin and two coin fragments (Pl. VI, 10-12), a button (Pl. VI, 8-9) while the most numerous were finger rings (most frequently simple – in total 18 specimens – and one bronze signet ring) (Pl. V, Pl. VI, 1-7). Found along with the metal items were two beads – complete, of glass paste (Pl. VI, 13) and a fragmentary one of amber (Pl. VI, 14).

Fourth stratum (SU 311) – burial 76C

After a ten or so centimetre thick stratum of soil with no finds came the last and fourth stratum with osteological remains (fig. 7; Pl. I, 4). The fill is brown soil with fragments of mortar, but the architecture on the long sides has changed completely Pl. II-III). The southern and the northern side each consists of three finely dressed rectangular massive stones, 56 to 58 cm high. Although these massive stone blocks were not extracted, because of the similarity to other finds at the site, these must be repurposed elements of a Roman aqueduct.¹¹

It was not possible in this stratum to pick out individual decedents. Although in view of the position of the lower half of the body and the size of the grave it is possible to say that there are at least two

¹¹ At the Crkvina site, in several graves, as well as in the building material of the church itself, the use of fragments of stone cubes that constituted the siphon of the Roman aqueduct was observed. In one wall in front of the bell tower a whole segment was placed vertically. It is interesting that similar elements were used in the building of graves at the transition between the medieval and the modern period at the some 20 m distant Maksimalna gomila, where ligatures on the pipes and covers of the aqueduct can be seen. Šućur et al. 2020. p. 217, Pl. 3-4. Although some blocks continued behind the short sides, further constructions or an *in situ* position cannot be at issue here, for the remainder of the church was excavated down to the level of sterile natural soil in the 2014 and 2015 campaigns. The stone cubes have the usual square section and are two Roman feet in size, that is, 59.6 x 59.6 cm, while they can be of different lengths. Ilakovac 1982, p. 164. Here they are in secondary use at the bottom of the grave, to which we can ascribe a slight difference in heights.

U sloju nije bilo moguće izdvojiti pojedinačne pokojnike. Iako je s obzirom na položaj donje polovice tijela i veličinu grobnice moguće reći kako su najmanje dva pokojnika položena u ispruženom položaju na leđima s glavom na zapadnoj strani groba, ostatak kostiju bio je previše izmiješan. Antropološkom analizom, na temelju prisutnosti sedam lijevih lakatnih kostiju, utvrđeno je kako je riječ o ukopu najmanje sedam osoba (šest odraslih osoba i jednog djeteta). Spol se mogao odrediti za sve odrasle kosture, a riječ je o četiri muškarca i dvije žene.

Nalazi slični prethodnom javljaju se i u ovom sloju ukopa. Pronađeni su željezni čavli (T. VIII, 16), brončani prsten s proširenom prednjom pločicom (T. VIII, 9), devet brončanih vitica, od kojih jedna s natpisom (T. VIII, 1-8), pozlaćeni srebrni prsten s ukrasnom krunom (T. VIII, 10), dva dugmeta (T. VIII, 12), dvije perle od staklene paste i kosti (T. VII, 10-11), željezna pređica (T. VIII, 11), dva cjelovita i jedan fragmentarni mletački novac (T. VIII, 13-15). U zapuni su nađeni ulomci grube i glazirane keramike (*invetriata* i majolika) (T. VII, 3-6) i ulomci staklenih posuda (T. VII, 7-9).

Dno groba činila je žuto-bijela ilovača, čvrsta i sterilna, na koju su postavljene bočne strane grobnice. Unutrašnja dužina grobnice po sredini iznosi 1,89 – 1,94 m, a širina 0,52 – 0,62 m, dok se širina u donjem dijelu kreće od 0,44 do 0,50 cm. Maksimalna dubina jest 1,55 cm u odnosu na popločenje.

SITNI ARHEOLOŠKI NALAZI

Nalaze otkrivene u grobu možemo podijeliti na nekoliko osnovnih kategorija. To su dijelovi nošnje, nakit, numizmatički nalazi te čavli koji pripadaju konstrukciji lijesa.

zidu pred zvonikom upotrijebljen okomito postavljen cjeloviti segment. Zanimljivo je korištenje sličnih elemenata u gradnji grobova na prijelazu srednjeg vijeka u novi vijek na lokalitetu Maksanova gomila, udaljenom 20-ak m, gdje su vidljive i ligature na cijevima i poklopcima vodovoda. Šučur *et al.* 2020, str. 217, Pl. 3-4. Također, iako se pojedini blokovi nastavljaju iza užih bočnih strana, ne može biti riječi o daljnjim gradnjama ili *in situ* položaju jer je ostatak crkve istražen sve do sterilne zdravice u kampanjama 2014. i 2015. godine. Kameni kubusi uobičajeno su kvadratičnog presjeka, dimenzija po dvije rimske stope, odnosno 59,6 x 59,6 cm, dok im duljina može biti različita. Ilakovac 1982, str. 164. Ovdje su u sekundarnoj primjeni na dnu groba, čemu možemo pripisati malu razliku u visini.



Sl. 7. Četvrti sloj ukopa (foto: J. Šučur)

Fig. 7 Fourth stratum of burials (photo: J. Šučur)

decedents placed in an extended supine position with heads to the west, the remaining bones were too much intermingled. Anthropological analysis determined from the presence of seven left ulnas that at least seven individuals were interred here (six adults and one subadult). The sex could be determined for all the adults; there were four males and two women.

Finds in this stratum were similar to those in the previous one. We found iron nails (Pl. VIII, 16), a bronze ring with an expanded head (Pl. VIII, 9), nine bronze ringlets one of which had an inscription (Pl. VIII, 1-8), a silver gilt ring with a decorative crown (Pl. VIII, 10), two buttons (Pl. VIII, 12), two glass paste and bone beads (Pl. VII, 10-11), an iron buckle (Pl. VIII, 11), two complete Venetian coins and a fragment of another (Pl. VIII, 13-15). In the fill there were fragments of coarse and glazed ware (*invetriata* and majolica) (Pl. VII, 3-6) and glass vessel shards (Pl. VII, 7-9). The bottom of the grave consists of yellow-white clay, firm and sterile, on which the sides of the grave are placed. The interior length of the grave in the middle comes to 1.89 to 1.94 m, and the width is from 0.52 to 0.62 m, in the lower part ranging between 0.44 and 0.50 m. Maximum depth is 1.55 cm from the paving.

SMALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

Finds from the grave can be divided into several basic categories: dress accessories, jewellery, numismatic finds, and nails belonging to the construction of coffins.

Buttons and one buckle frame make up the dress accessories category. The buttons are of silver; three better preserved and two fragmentary items were found, and among them we can distinguish two types. The first group consists of two large spherical buttons composed of two hollow hemispheres and

Dijelovima nošnje pripada dugmad te jedna predica. Dugmad je rađena od srebra, pronađena su tri bolje očuvana i dva fragmentarna primjerka, a među njima možemo razlikovati dva tipa. Prvi čine dva veća dugmeta kuglastog oblika koji se sastoje od dvije šuplje polutke i ušice za zašivanje na odjeću na vrhu (T. VIII, 12). Ušica je trakastog presjeka, a na njoj su jedna ili dvije okomite kanelure. Iz groba potječu još dva ulomka koji čine gornju i donju polovicu dugmeta istog oblika, no sa sigurnošću se ne može utvrditi pripadaju li istom primjerku (T. VI, 9). Navedeni tip karakterističan je tijekom srednjega vijeka, a u zapadnoeuropskoj modi javlja se učestalo od 13. do konca 15. stoljeća, a ponegdje čak i u novom vijeku, što je potvrđeno i brojnim arheološkim nalazima.¹² Na zadarskom području srebrna dugmad se navodi u inventarima i oporukama tijekom 14. i 15. stoljeća, a upotrebljavala se uglavnom za zakopčavanje gornjeg, prednjeg dijela odjeće te rukava.¹³

Drugom, nešto luksuznijem tipu pripada samo jedan primjerak poluloptastog oblika s trakastom ušicom na kojoj su također dvije kanelure (T. VI, 8). Donji dio dugmeta je prošupljen, a od dekoracije je danas preostao samo ukrasni obrub otvora na kojem je izvedena stilizirana girlanda. Slični, no bolje očuvani primjerci kojima je donja ploha prošupljena i radijalno ukrašena već su ranije registrirani na ovom lokalitetu.¹⁴ Stoga je moguće da je na sličan način bio ukrašen i ovaj primjerak, kojem danas središnji dio dekoracije nedostaje. Slična koncepcija oblika i ukrasa javlja se na dugmetu s groblja Putalj – Sv. Juraj datiranom u 14. stoljeće, na više primjeraka iz groblja oko crkve Sv. Spasa u Vrh Rici, na lokalitetu Novo Brdo na Kosovu kod dugmadi datirane u kraj 14. i prvu polovinu 15. stoljeća te na groblju Vodoča u Makedoniji, gdje su datirani u 15. stoljeće.¹⁵

a loop for sewing onto clothing at the top (Pl. VIII, 12). The loop has a band-shaped cross section, and one or two vertical grooves can be seen on it. Also coming from the grave are two fragments that make up the upper and lower halves of a button of the same shape, but it cannot be said with any certainty whether they belong to the same specimen (Pl. VI, 9). This type is characteristic throughout the Middle Ages and appears frequently in western European fashion from the 13th to the end of the 15th century, sometimes in the Modern Period as well, as confirmed by numerous archaeological finds.¹² In the Zadar area silver buttons are mentioned in inventories and wills during the 14th and the 15th century and are used on the whole for fastening the upper front parts of clothing and sleeves.¹³

A second and somewhat more luxurious type is represented by just one example, a hemispherical form with a band-shaped loop on which there are also two grooves (Pl. VI, 8). The lower part of the button is hollow, and as for decoration, today all that is left is the decorative rim of the opening on which there is a stylised garland. Similar but better preserved examples that have the lower surface hollowed out and radially decorated have already been registered at this site.¹⁴ Hence it is possible that this specimen too was decorated in a similar way, although today the central part of the decoration is missing. A similar conception of form and decoration appears on a button from the Putalj – St George's graveyard, of the 14th century, on several specimens from the graveyard around the Church of St Saviour in Vrh Rika, at the site Novo Brdo in Kosovo in buttons dated to the end of the 14th and the first half of the 15th century, and at the Vodoča cemetery in Macedonia, dated to the 15th century.¹⁵

Buckles are represented with just one example, of small dimensions, made of iron (Pl. VIII, 11). It

¹² Jelovina 1976, str. 112, T. XXIV, 15, T. LVII, 8, T. LVIII, 9; Anđelić 1980, str. 220; Jelovina, Vrsalović 1981, str. 123, T. VI, 129, T. XXXI, 437; Jurić 1981, str. 59, Sl. 3/28, 31, Sl. 4/17; Egan, Pritchard 1991, str. 272; Belošević 1993, str. 135-136, T. XXIV, 4, T. XXVI, 7-8; Zekan 1996, str. 50-51; Petrinec 1996, str. 11, 24, 50, 67, 90, 99 i 122; Burić, Čače, Fadić 2001, str. 258, T. V. 3, X., 12; Zečević 2006, str. 118-119; Demo 2007, str. 72; Piteša 2009, kat. 232-234, kat. 284.

¹³ Anzulović 2007, str. 256-257.

¹⁴ Medić 2017, str. 139, Sl. 122.

¹⁵ Burić, Čače, Fadić 2001, str. 224, T. V, 1; Petrinec 1996, str. 107, b 1-3; Zečević 2006, kat. 120; Maneva 2007, Cat. no. 67.

¹² Jelovina 1976, p. 112, Pl. XXIV, 15, Pl. LVII, 8, Pl. LVIII, 9; Anđelić 1980, p. 220; Jelovina, Vrsalović 1981, p. 123, Pl. VI, 129, Pl. XXXI, 437; Jurić 1981, p. 59, fig. 3/28, 31, fig. 4/17; Egan, Pritchard 1991, p. 272; Belošević 1993, pp. 135-136, Pl. XXIV, 4, Pl. XXVI, 7-8; Zekan 1996, pp. 50-51; Petrinec 1996, pp. 11, 24, 50, 67, 90, 99 i 122; Burić, Čače, Fadić 2001, p. 258, Pl. V. 3, X., 12; Zečević 2006, pp. 118-119; Demo 2007, p. 72; Piteša 2009, cat. 232-234, cat. 284.

¹³ Anzulović 2007, pp. 256-257.

¹⁴ Medić 2017, p. 139, fig. 122.

¹⁵ Burić, Čače, Fadić 2001, p. 224, Pl. V, 1; Petrinec 1996, p. 107, b 1-3; Zečević 2006, cat. 120; Maneva 2007, Cat. no. 67.

Pređice su zastupljene samo jednim primjerkom manjih dimenzija rađenim od željeza (T. VIII, 11). Kružnog je oblika s trnom koji se djelomično očuvao na dvije nasuprotne strane alke. Smatra se da su takve pređice manjih dimenzija služile kao kopče za cipele i datiraju se od kasnog 13. do 16. stoljeća,¹⁶ a i ranije su registrirane na ovom lokalitetu, kao i na drugim grobljima razvijenoga i kasnoga srednjeg vijeka u Dalmaciji.¹⁷

Najbrojniji nalaz u grobu 76 svakako je nakit, koji nalazimo u svim slojevima ukopa, među kojim je najviše prstenja, dok su perle rjeđe. Među prstenjem su prisutne jednostavne vitice te prstenje s ukrasnom krunom, a ukupno su pronađena 32 (T. IV, 4, 14; T. V; T. VI, 1-7, T. VIII, 1-10). Dominiraju nalazi brončanih vitica trakastog i manje ili više naglašenog D-presjeka, zatvorenog koluta, s ukrasom ili bez ukrasa (sl. 8). Većina ih je slabo očuvana, a možemo ih prema obliku i ukrasu podijeliti u nekoliko različitih varijanti. Prvu varijantu vitica čine one bez ukrasa, od kojih su dvije blagog D-presjeka (T. IV, 14, T. V, 1), a jedna je ovalnog presjeka, masivna i lijevana, te je nešto većih dimenzija, pa je mogla služiti kao prsten, ali i kao alka (T. V, 2). S obzirom da je nađena među dislociranim kostima, namjena joj nije potpuno jasna. Nešto brojnije nalaze čine vitice s ukrasom.

Drugu varijantu vitica predstavljaju one trakastog presjeka s dvije urezane kanelure (žlijeba) s vanjske strane, kojih je pronađeno devet, od kojih je jedna očuvana u jako sitnim ulomcima (T. V, 3-4; T. VIII, 1-6). Zanimljivo je da se među njima javlja i jedna vrlo malih dimenzija, koja je vjerojatno pripadala dječjem pokojniku (T. VIII, 5).

Treća varijanta vitica ima više podvarijanti. Prva je zastupljena s pet primjeraka, ima kolut blagog D-presjeka, a ukrašena je sa po jednom urezanim i/ili punciranim linijom uz gornji i donji rub, dok im je sredina neukrašena (ukras danas nije vidljiv?) (T. V, 5-9). U drugu podvarijantu ovih vitica spada prsten koji ima unutar navedenog obruba ukras urezanih okomito postavljenih crtica (T. V, 10). Treća podvarijanta zastupljena je s dva primjerka koji unutar obruba imaju još dvije paralelne urezane linije, među kojima se izmjenjuju kose i okomite crtice (T. V, 11), odnosno kose crtice postavljene u cik-cak liniju (T. V, 12). Slijedi četvrta podvarijanta, gdje se,



Sl. 8. Dio brončanih vitica iz trećeg sloja ukopa (foto: L. Bogdanić)

Fig. 8 Some of the bronze ringlets from the third stratum of burials (photo: L. Bogdanić)

is circular, with a pin that is partially still to be seen in the two opposite sides of the frame. It is thought that such small buckles were used to fasten shoes and date to the late 13th to 16th century, and were earlier on registered at this site as well as in other graveyards of the High and Late Middle Ages in Dalmatia.¹⁷

The most numerous finds in Grave 76 are certainly of jewellery that we can find in all strata of the cut, finger rings being the most numerous find, beads being less frequent. Among the finger rings there are simple ones and rings with a decorated crown, and in total, 32 were found (Pl. IV, 4, 14; Pl. V; Pl. VI, 1-7, Pl. VIII, 1-10). Dominant are finds of bronze simple ringlets with band-shaped or more or less emphasised D-shaped cross sections, closed hoops, with or without decorations (fig. 8). Most of them are in poor condition, and we can divide them into several different variants according to shape and decoration. The first variant consists of those without any decorations, two of which has a slight D-cross section (Pl. IV, 14, Pl. V, 1), and one has an oval section, heavy and cast, and is somewhat larger, and might have been a ring (collet) or some other annular object (Pl. V, 2). Since it was found among disturbed bones, its purpose is not quite clear. Simple rings with decoration are slightly more numerous.

¹⁶ Egan, Pritchard 1991, str. 22; Whitehead 2003, str. 16.

¹⁷ Gusar, Vujević 2014, str. 278, kat. 12, T. II, 4; Gunjača 1955, str. 126, T. II, 56; Jelovina, Vrsalović 1981, str. 78, T. VI, 129; Petrinec 1996, str. 20, Burić 2020, kat. 3.

¹⁶ Egan, Pritchard 1991, p. 22; Whitehead 2003, p. 16.

¹⁷ Gusar, Vujević 2014, p. 278, cat. 12, Pl. II, 4; Gunjača 1955, p. 126, Pl. II, 56; Jelovina, Vrsalović 1981, p. 78, Pl. VI, 129; Petrinec 1996, p. 20. Burić 2020. cat. 3.

uz već navedeni puncirani i urezani obrub, pojavljuje i dekorativni motiv koji se sastoji od kosih crtica postavljenih u cik-cak liniju (T. VI, 1), ili se sastoji od po dvije kose i dvije okomite crtice (T. VI, 2), a između crtica u oba slučaja su točkice. Pronađen je i jedan primjerak blagog *D*-presjeka, ukrašen kosim crticama postavljenim u cik-cak liniju i s točkicama između njih, koji je dosta nagrižen korozijom te nije vidljivo je li uz rubove imao još neki ukras, tj. urezane ili puncirane linije (T. VI, 3).

Četvrtu varijantu čine četiri šire vitice konkavno udubljenih bočnih strana i lagano ispupčenog ruba, od kojih jedna nema očuvan ukras (T. VI, 6), dok su ostale ukrašene punciranim i urezanim linijama uz gornji i donji rub (T. VI, 4-5, T. VIII, 7).

Petu varijantu čini samo jedan primjerak. To je šira, nepotpuno sačuvana vitica trakastog presjeka, glatke unutrašnjosti, reljefno ukrašena s vanjske strane (T. VIII, 8). Uz gornji i donji rub je ukras kružića između kojih su dvije linije koje uokviruju natpis pisan goticom. Čini se da cijela površina prstena nije bila prekrivena natpisom, jer se na lijevoj strani javlja ukras koji nalikuje stiliziranoj grančici. S obzirom na lošu očuvanost prstena, vrlo plitak reljef, kao i korišteno pismo, natpis je vrlo teško protumačiti.

Jednostavne brončane vitice vrlo su čest nalaz u grobljima srednjeg, ali i novog vijeka te nisu uže kronološki databilne, osobito kada je riječ o neukrašenim primjercima.¹⁸ Neukrašene, kao i vitice ukrašene navedenim motivima pronađene su u velikom broju na grobljima razvijenog i kasnoga srednjeg vijeka na prostoru Dalmacije,¹⁹ dok su na prostoru kontinentalne Hrvatske rjeđe,²⁰ no to je vjerojatno posljedica stupnja istraženosti i publiciranosti građi. Osobito puno ih je pronađeno na groblju oko crkve Sv. Spasa, gdje nalazimo i najviše paralela za naše primjerke.²¹ Također treba napomenuti da je takvo prstenje brojno i u ostalim grobovima na

A second variant is those with a band-shaped section with two engraved grooves on the outside, nine of which were found, one in very small fragments (Pl. V, 3-4; Pl. VIII, 1-6). It is interesting that among them is one of very small size, which probably belonged to the child decedent (Pl. VIII, 5).

There are several sub-variants of the third ringlet variant. The first is represented by five examples, and has a hoop of a soft *D*-section, and is decorated with a single incised and/or punched line along the upper and the lower edge, while the middle is not ornamented (or it has a decoration not visible today?) (Pl. V, 5-9). The second subvariant is a ring that within the aforementioned border has a decoration of engraved lines placed vertically. (Pl. V, 10). The third subvariant is represented by two examples that have within the edging two more lines engraved in parallel, between which diagonal and vertical lines alternate (Pl. V, 11), in other words, slanting dashes placed in a zigzag line (Pl. V, 12). After that comes a fourth subvariant where, along with the mentioned incised and punched line, there is a decorative motif consisting of oblique lines placed in a zigzag line (Pl. VI, 1) or else composed of two oblique and two vertical lines (Pl. VI, 2), with dots appearing between the lines in both cases. Also found is one specimen with a mild *D*-section, decorated with diagonal dashes placed in a zigzag line with dots between them, a specimen fairly much eaten away by corrosion, it not being visible whether along the borders there is any decoration, i.e., any incised or punched line (Pl. VI, 3).

The fourth variant consists of four broad rings that have hollowed out concave sides and a slightly protuberant edge one of which has no extant decoration (Pl. VI, 60), while the others are ornamented with punched and engraved lines along the upper and lower rims (Pl. VI, 4-5, Pl. VIII, 7).

The fifth variant consists of just one example. This is a fairly wide, incompletely preserved spiral of a band-shaped section, smooth inside, relief-ornamented on the outside (Pl. VIII, 8) Along the upper and lower rims is a decoration of little circles between which are two lines that frame an inscription in Gothic script. It seems that the whole surface of the ring was not covered by the writing, for on the left hand side there is a decoration that looks like a stylised branch. But because the ring is in poor condition, and the relief is very shallow, as well as because of the script used, the inscription is very hard to read.

¹⁸ Usp. Belošević 1980, str. 94; Jelovina 1976, str. 106-108; Egan, Pritchard 1991, str. 332; Burić, Čače, Fadić 2001, str. 153-154, 205, 223-224; Demo 2007, str. 70; Perkić 2010, str. 240.

¹⁹ Jelovina, Vrsalović 1981, str. 120-121, 131; Jurić 1981, str. 60; Oreb 1983, str. 196; Zekan 1996, str. 40, 50-51, 53; Burić Čače, Fadić 2001, str. 205, 223-224; Piteša 2009, kat. 236, kat. 277-279.

²⁰ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2003, str. 14, Sl. 26; Demo 2007, str. 70, kat. 11.1; Tomičić, Mahović 2011, str. 137, T. I., PN 68.

²¹ Petrinec 1996, str. 21, 26, 27, 29, 31-32, 34-35, 37-41, 43, 45-48, 50, 58, 69, 110, 119-122.



Sl. 9. Srebrni pozlaćeni prsten s ukrasom
(foto: L. Bogdanić)

Fig. 9 Silver gilt ring with decoration
(photo: L. Bogdanić)

lokalitetu Pakoštane – Crkvina.²² Posve drugačija je situacija vezana uz viticu s reljefnim natpisom, koja, koliko nam je za sada poznato, nema paralela među hrvatskim nalazima srednjega vijeka. Natpisi na prstenju u srednjem i novom vijeku obično su religioznog, ljubavnog ili magičnog karaktera.²³ Mogu biti kombinirani s drugim ukrasima ili se javljati samostalno. S obzirom da našem primjerku natpis nije moguće protumačiti, ne možemo ga točno opredijeliti ni u jednu od navedenih kategorija. Najsljedniji primjerci u oblikovanju vitice i općoj koncepciji ukrasa sa stiliziranim grančicama koji na mjestima prekidaju natpis izveden goticom, nađeni su u Engleskoj i datiraju se u 15. stoljeće.²⁴

Izdvojenu skupinu prstenja čini ono s ukrasnom krunom, izrađeno od bronce i srebra, zastupljeno s četiri primjerka, od kojih je kod dva prednja pločica proširena s utisnutom dekoracijom, a kod dva je s prednje strane formiran okvir za umetanje staklene paste.

U najdonjem sloju ukopa nađen je pozlaćeni srebrni prsten blagog *D*-presjeka, zatvorenog koluta s prednjim proširenjem na koji je zalemljen okvir kruna (sl. 9; T. VIII, 10).

Baza okvira je u obliku nepravilnog osmerokuta koji se prema vrhu sužava u četverokut. Na njegovu unutarnjem rubu su na dva ugla manje istake koje pridržavaju umetak od zelene staklene paste. Na bočnim stranama koluta uz ukrasnu je krunu vidljiv ostatak dekoracije, dok je stražnja strana koluta

Simple bronze ringlets are a very common find in graves of the medieval and also of the modern period, and cannot be dated to any precise era, particularly when undecorated specimens are concerned.¹⁸ Undecorated ringlets and those decorated with the motifs mentioned are found in great numbers in the cemeteries of the High and Late Middle Ages in Dalmatia;¹⁹ in the area of inland Croatia they are less frequent,²⁰ but this is probably a consequence of the extent of excavations and the publication of finds. Particularly many were found in the graves of St Saviour's, where we can also find the most parallels for our examples.²¹ It should be said also that such rings were numerous in other graveyards in the site of Pakoštane-Crkvina.²² There is a very different situation in relation to the ring with the relief inscription that, as far as we know, has no parallels in Croatian finds of the medieval period. Inscriptions on rings in the Middle Ages and Modern Period are usually religious, amorous or magical in character.²³ They can be combined with other ornaments or can appear on their own. Since in our example the inscription cannot be interpreted, we cannot exactly assign it to any of these categories. The most similar examples in the formation of the ring and the general conception of the decoration with stylised branches that in places interrupt the inscription done in Gothic script were found in England and dated to the 15th century.²⁴

A separate group of rings consists of those with a decorative crown, made of bronze and silver, represented by four examples, in two of which the head is expanded and has an impressed decoration, and two which have a bezel formed into a frame for the insertion of glass paste.

¹⁸ Cf. Belošević 1980, p. 94; Jelovina 1976, pp. 106-108; Egan, Pritchard 1991, p. 332; Burić, Čače, Fadić 2001, pp. 153-154, 205, 223-224; Demo 2007, p. 70; Perkić 2010, p. 240.

¹⁹ Jelovina, Vrsalović 1981, pp. 120-121, 131; Jurić 1981, p. 60; Oreb 1983, p. 196; Zekan 1996, pp. 40, 50-51, 53; Burić Čače, Fadić 2001, pp. 205, 223-224; Piteša 2009, cat. 236, cat. 277-279.

²⁰ Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2003, p. 14, fig. 26; Demo 2007, p. 70, cat. 11.1; Tomičić, Mahović 2011, p. 137, Pl. I., PN 68.

²¹ Petrincec 1996, pp. 21, 26, 27, 29, 31-32, 34-35, 37-41, 43, 45-48, 50, 58, 69, 110, 119-122.

²² Gusar, Vujević 2014, p. 279, Pl. II, 7-12; Uglešić, Gusar 2014, p. 227, fig. 10 d; Uglešić, Gusar 2017, p. 79, fig. 3.

²³ Dalton 1912, p. xlvi.

²⁴ Dalton 1912, cat. 939, cat. 942.

²² Gusar, Vujević 2014, str. 279, T. II, 7-12; Uglešić, Gusar 2014, str. 227, Sl. 10 d; Uglešić, Gusar 2017, str. 79, sl. 3.

²³ Dalton 1912, str. xlvi.

²⁴ Dalton 1912, cat. 939, cat. 942.



Sl. 10. Brončano prstenje s ukrasom (foto: L. Bogdanić)
 Fig. 10 Ornamented bronze rings (photo: L. Bogdanić)

izlizana od upotrebe te na njoj nema vidljivih tragova ukrasa. Dekoraciju koluta čine po dvije urezane paralelne linije uz gornji i donji rub, između kojih je niz okomitih crtica. Još dvije linije nalaze se po sredini prstena, a među njima je stilizirani ukras vitica ili grančica također izveden urezivanjem.

Drugi primjerak, pronađen u najgornjem sloju, je brončani prsten zatvorenog koluta (sl. 10, a; T. IV, 4). Na prednjoj strani mu je ukrasna kruna ovalnog oblika s četiri male istake uz unutarnji rub okvira u čije je središte umetnuta staklena pasta bijele boje. Uz bočne rubove krune na kolutu se nalazi po jedno zadebljanje sa svake strane, koje vjerojatno predstavlja stilizirane čvorove, a uz njih su po jedna duža vodoravna urezana linija i kosi urezi. Takvim oblikovanjem dobiva se dojam da se iz koluta prstena šire dvije trake koje završavaju učvoreno uz ovalnu krunu.

Treći primjerak očuvan je u dva ulomka (sl. 10, b; T. VIII, 9). Prsten je lijevan, izrađen od bronce. Kolut mu ima D-presjek, a na prednjoj strani je kružno proširenje na kojem je ukras udubljenih kružića s točkom u sredini. Središnji kružić je nešto veći, a oko njega je postavljeno šest manjih, i to u nepravilnom razmaku. Geometrijska dekoracija udubljenih kružića s točkom vrlo je čest dekorativni motiv među srednjovjekovnim prstenjem iz Makedonije i Srbije. Dekoracija je inspirirana antičkim uzorima, a javlja se u rasponu od 10. do 14. stoljeća.²⁵ Na prostoru Srbije pojedini primjerci prstenja sa sličnim ukrasom javljaju se tijekom 15. i 16. stoljeća.²⁶

Posljednji prsten je brončani pečatnjak rađen lijevanjem, koji ima zatvoren kolut D-presjeka, a na prednjoj strani se nalazi ovalno proširenje (sl. 10, c; T. VI, 7). Na njemu je motiv neke četveronožne životinje s dugim ušima i naglašenim repom, a okru-

In the lowest layer of burial a silver gilt ring was found with a mild D-section, a closed hoop and a bezel at the front (fig. 9, Pl. VIII, 10).

The bezel is in the form of an irregular octagon that at the top tapers into a quadrilateral. On the inner edge are two corners that protrude less and hold an insert of green glass paste. On the shoulders of the hoop, the remains of decoration are seen, while the rear side of the hoop is worn from use, and there are no visible traces of decoration on it. The decoration of the hoop consists of two incised parallel lines alongside the upper and the lower edge, between which is a series of perpendicular lines. There are two more lines in the middle of the ring, and among them a stylised decoration of tendrils or branches that are also incised.

The second example found in the uppermost stratum is a bronze ring with a closed hoop (fig. 10 a, Pl. IV, 4). On the front is a oval bezel with four small bulges alongside internal edge of a frame in the centre of which a piece of white glass paste has been inserted. On the shoulders there is a thickening at each side, which probably represents stylised knots, and along with them there is one longer horizontal engraved line with oblique incisions each. This kind of styling gives the impression of there being two bands that spread from the hoop of the ring and end being knotted alongside the oval bezel.

A third example is preserved in two parts (fig. 10 b; Pl. VIII, 9). This ring is moulded and made of bronze. The hoop has a D-section, and on the front is a circular expansion on which is a decoration of concave circles with dots in the middle. The central circle is a bit bigger, and around it there are six that are smaller, unevenly spaced. The geometrical decoration of sunken circles with dots is a very frequent decorative motif in medieval rings from Macedonia and Serbia. The decoration is inspired by Antiquity models, and appears in the period from the 10th to

²⁵ Maneva 1992, str. 88, T. 89, 63/11; Bajalović Hadži-Pešić 1984, str. 85, kat. 251, 86, kat. 266, T. VII, 3-4.

²⁶ Ivanić 1995, str. 15, kat. 1-3.



Sl. 11. Perle od staklene paste (foto: L. Bogdanić)
 Fig. 11 Glass paste beads (photo: L. Bogdanić)

žen je udubljenim točkicama. Površina životinjskog lika dosta je izlizana. Srednjovjekovni pečatnjaci vrlo često na sebi nose prikaze različitih životinja, poput ptica, lavova, vukova ili fantastičnih bića kao što su zmajevi.²⁷ Međutim, ovako koncipiranom prikazu za sada ne nalazimo paralele među publiciranim materijalom. Slično oblikovani pečatnjaci s obrubom od točkica, no drugačijim središnjim motivom, pronađeni su na groblju u Brnazama kod Sinja, koje se datira od 13. do početka 16. stoljeća.²⁸

Kategoriji nakita pripadaju i perle rađene od staklene paste, jantara i kosti, kojih je ukupno nađeno pet. Jedna cjelovita perla od staklene paste nađena je u trećem sloju (sl. 11, a; T. VI, 13), a druga, fragmentarna, u četvrtom sloju ukopa (sl. 11, b; T. VII, 11). Obje su rađene od tamnoplavog stakla, oblika su kugle koja je lagano spljoštena na gornjoj i donjoj strani.

Nalazi perli od staklene paste u grobovima razvijenoga i kasnoga srednjeg vijeka nisu česti. Na groblju Biljane Donje – Begovača nađene su u formi ogrlica ili pojedinačnih perli u srednjem sloju grobova, koji se datira od 10. do 13. stoljeća.²⁹ Na groblju oko crkve Sv. Spasa u Vrh Rici unutar pojedinih grobova pronađene su po jedna ili dvije perle.³⁰ Upravo među njima nalazimo primjerke gotovo istovjetne našima.³¹ U grobu 76 nađene su i dvije perle izrađene od jantara. Obje su fragmentarne. Manji ulomak pronađen je u drugom sloju, dok je veći nađen u trećem sloju ukopa. Manjem ulomku

the 14th century.²⁵ In Serbia there are some examples of rings with a similar decoration that appear during the 15th and the 16th century.²⁶

The last ring to be discussed is a cast bronze signet ring, which has a closed D-section hoop, with an oval shaped expansion on the front (Figure 10 c; Pl. VI, 7). There is on it a motif of some four-footed animal with long ears and an accentuated tail, and it is surrounded with impressed dots. The surface of the animal figure is fairly worn. Medieval signet rings very often show various animals: birds, lions, wolves or creatures from fantastic bestiaries such as dragons.²⁷ But for the moment we cannot find any parallels to a depiction composed in this way among published finds. Similarly shaped signet rings with a border of dots, but with a different central motif, have been found in a graveyard in Brnaze by Sinj, dating from the 13th to the early 16th century.²⁸

Also belonging to the jewellery category are beads made of glass paste, amber and bone, of which five in total were found. One complete glass paste bead was found in the third (Figure 11 a, Pl. VI, 13) and a second fragmentary bead in the fourth stratum of the burials (fig. 11, b; Pl. VII, 11). Both are made of dark blue glass, are spherical in shape, slightly flattened on the upper and lower sides.

It is not common to find beads of glass paste in graves of the High and Late Middle Ages. In the cemetery of Biljane Donje – Begovača, they were found in the form of necklaces or individual beads in the central strata of graves dating from the 10th to the 13th century.²⁹ In the cemetery around the Church of St Saviour in Vrh Rika inside some graves one or two beads were found.³⁰ And among them we find examples almost exactly the same as ours.³¹ In Grave 76 two beads of amber were found, both in fragments. A smallish fragment was found in the second stratum, and a larger one in the third stratum of the burial. The shape of the smaller one is today unclear because of its fragmentariness, and

²⁷ Usp. Maneva 1992, str. 80-81, T. 86-87; Maneva 2007, cat. no. 40-41, 45-49; Maneva 2010.

²⁸ Gunjača 1955, str. 126, T. 2, 56, str. 130-131, T. IV, 2.

²⁹ Jelovina, Vrsalović 1981, str. 124-125, 129.

³⁰ Petrinec 1996, str. 15, gr. 56, str. 18, gr. 95b, str. 24, gr. 189, str. 122, gr. 101.

³¹ Petrinec 1996, gr. 56, gr. 189, gr. 101.

²⁵ Maneva 1992, p. 88, Pl. 89, 63/11; Bajalović Hadži-Pešić 1984, p. 85, cat. 251, 86, cat. 266, Pl. VII, 3-4.

²⁶ Ivanić 1995, p. 15, cat. 1-3.

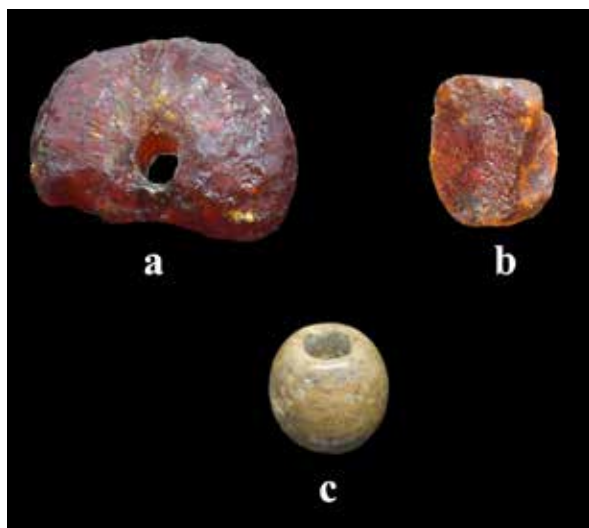
²⁷ Cf. Maneva 1992, pp. 80-81, Pl. 86-87; Maneva 2007, cat. no. 40-41, 45-49; Maneva 2011.

²⁸ Gunjača 1955, p. 126, Pl. 2, 56, pp. 130-131, Pl. IV, 2.

²⁹ Jelovina, Vrsalović 1981, p. 124-125, 129.

³⁰ Petrinec 1996, p. 15, grave 56, p. 18, grave 95b, p. 24, grave 189, p. 122, grave 101.

³¹ Petrinec 1996, grave 56, grave 189, grave 101.



Sl. 12. a-b) Perle od jantara; c) koštana perla
(foto: L. Bogdanić)

Fig. 12 a-b) Amber beads; c) bone bead
(photo: L. Bogdanić)

oblik je danas nejasan zbog fragmentarnosti, a ima glatku vanjštinu (sl. 12, b; T. IV, 13). Veća perla je u obliku naglašeno spljoštene kugle te je ukrašena uz otvor radijalno postavljenim kanelurama s gornje i donje strane (sl. 12, a; T. VI, 14). Ovakvi nalazi do sada nisu zabilježeni u grobljima razvijenoga i kasnog srednjeg vijeka u Hrvatskoj. Jantarne perle pronađene su u Londonu, gdje je zabilježena njihova proizvodnja u kasnom 13. i 14. stoljeću³² te u grobovima na nalazištu Novo Brdo, gdje se datiraju u 14. i 15. stoljeće.³³ Posljednja perla izrađena od kosti bačvastog je oblika i manjih dimenzija (sl. 12, c; T. VII, 10), a nađena je u četvrtom, najdonjem sloju ukopa, kao i prethodno navedena fragmentarna perla od staklene paste.

Grobni nalazi koštanih perli u literaturi se obično povezuju s krunicama, no kako se ovdje radi o samo jednom primjerku, ne možemo ga povezati s takvom vrstom nalaza. Jantar se u povijesnim izvorima na zadarskome području navodi kao materijal od kojeg su se izrađivale krunice već od 14. stoljeća. Krunice su se u istom razdoblju također izrađivale od staklenih i koštanih perli.³⁴ Općenito perle od raznih materijala predstavljaju rijetke nalaze u grobovima navedenog razdoblja, a s obzirom da su u ovom grobu nađene pojedinačno, ne znamo na koji način su se nosile, no vjerojatno nisu činile dijelove krunica. Sličnu situaciju nalazimo kod groblja oko

it has a smooth exterior (Figure 12 b; Pl. IV, 13). The larger bead is in the shape of a strongly flattened sphere and it is decorated alongside the opening with radially placed grooves on top and bottom (Figure 12 a; Pl. VI, 14). Suchlike finds have not been recorded to date in cemeteries of the High and Late Middle Ages in Croatia. Amber beads were found in London, where their production in the 14th and 15th centuries is recorded³² and in graves at the site Novo Brdo, where they are dated to the 14th and 15th century.³³ The last bead, made of bone, is barrel-shaped and small in size (Figure 12 c: Pl. VII, 10), and was found in the fourth and lowest stratum, like the previously mentioned fragmentary bead of glass paste.

Grave finds of bone beads in the literature are usually linked with rosaries, but since here there is only one example, this can hardly be that kind of find. Amber in the historical sources in the Zadar area is given as a material from which rosaries were made from the 14th century. Rosaries were in the same period also made of glass and bone beads.³⁴ In general beads of various materials are rare finds in the graves of this period, and since in this grave they were found individually we cannot know how they were worn, but probably were not parts of a rosary. We find a similar situation in the graveyard of St Saviour's and the graves of Novo Brdo, where it is hypothesised that such beads found individually were used as amulets.³⁵

A different category of finds from Grave 76 consists of coins. In the first stratum a copper bagatino was found, counted as one of the anonymous coins of Venice for the name of no doge is given on them (Pl. IV, 5). Although such coins were struck for Venice and its possessions in many variants until the end of the Venetian Republic in 1797, they can be dated more precisely from the marks of the moneymen.³⁶ The example found has on the obverse a depiction of the Virgin and Child, below which is the mark A • C and around it the inscription • R • C • – [• L • A] signifying *Regina Coeli Laetare Alleluia* meaning Queen of Heaven, Rejoice, Alleluia. On the reverse is a Venetian lion in a square (*leone*

³² Egan, Pritchard 1991, str. 305.

³³ Zečević 2006, str. 66-68.

³⁴ Anzulović 2007, str. 270.

³² Egan, Pritchard 1991, p. 305.

³³ Zečević 2006, pp. 66-68.

³⁴ Anzulović 2007, p. 270.

³⁵ Petrinec 1996, p. 15, grave 56, p. 18, grave 95b, p. 24, grave 189, p. 122, grave 101; Zečević 2006, p. 67.

³⁶ Paolucci 1991, pp. 130-131.

crkve Sv. Spasa, kao i kod grobova iz Novog Brda, gdje se pretpostavlja kako su se takve perle nosile pojedinačno, u funkciji amuleta.³⁵

Zasebnu kategoriju nalaza iz groba 76 čini novac. U prvom sloju pronađen je bakreni bagatin, koji se ubraja u anonimne mletačke novce jer na njima nije navedeno ime dužda (T. IV, 5). Iako su takve monete kovane za Veneciju i njezine posjede u brojnim varijantama sve do kraja Mletačke Republike 1797. godine, moguće ih je pomoću sigli kovničara uže datirati.³⁶ Pronađeni primjerak na aversu ima prikaz Bogorodice s Djetetom, ispod kojih je sigla A • C, a uokolo je natpis • R • C • – [• L • A], u značenju *Regina Coeli Laetare Alleluia* (Kraljice neba, raduj se! Aleluja!). Na reversu se nalazi venecijanski lav u kvadratu (*leone in soldo*), a na četiri strane su rozete.³⁷ Takvi reversi javljaju se od 12. listopada 1519. do 22. siječnja 1604. godine, dok sigla na aversu omogućuje i uže datiranje. Prvo slovo je A, iza kojeg vjerojatno slijedi C, što predstavlja inicijale kovničara Alvisa Contarinija, koji je djelovao od 1519. do 1520. godine.³⁸

U sljedećem sloju nije bilo numizmatičkih nalaza, dok su u trećem sloju pronađene tri kovanice. Sve su loše očuvane, a radi se o bavarskim pfenizima. U gornjem dijelu sloja 76B pronađena je kovanica kod koje su na aversu u središnjem krugu dva gotička slova. Prvo je slovo E, što govori o kovanju za bavarskog vojvodu Ernsta I. (T. VI, 10). On je vladao zajedno s bratom Wilhelmom III. i ujakom Stephanom III. od 1397. do 1435., a zatim s nećakom Adolphom do 1438. godine. U prvom slučaju kao drugo slovo na pfenizima javlja se slovo W, a u drugom A. Zbog stanja očuvanosti nije moguće sa sigurnošću odrediti o kojem je slovu riječ, ali čini nam se vjerojatnijim kako je riječ o Adolphovu inicijalu. Ove su monete na reversu imale glavu redovnika, ali to se na ovom primjerku ne može razaznati.³⁹

Pri dnu sloja pronađena su još dva pfeniga. Na reversu sljedećeg primjerka raspoznaje se kaciga kakva se javlja na monetama Landshuta, koje se kuju u istoimenoj kovnici od 1375. do 1479. godine (T. VI, 11). S obzirom na to da se kaciga nalazi

in soldo), and on four sides are rosettes.³⁷ Such reverses appeared from October 12, 1519, to January 22, 1604, while the mark on the obverse allows for a narrower dating. The first letter is A, after which there is probably a C, in other words, the initials of the moneyer Alvis Contarini, who operated from 1519 to 1520.³⁸

In the following stratum there were no numismatic finds, while in stratum three, three coins were found. All of them are in poor condition; they are Bavarian pfennigs. In the upper part of stratum 76B a coin was found that had on the obverse in the central circle two Gothic letters – the first is E, which tells that it was minted for Duke Ernst I of Bavaria (Pl. VI, 10). He ruled together with his brother Wilhelm III and his uncle Stephan III from 1397 to 1435, and then with his nephew Adolph up to 1438. In the first case, the second letter on the pfennigs is W, and in the second A. It is impossible, due to the poor condition, to determine with complete certainty what letter it really is, but it seems to us that it is probably the initial of Adolph. On the reverse, these coins had the figure of a monk, but on this example, it cannot be distinguished.³⁹

At the bottom of the stratum two more pfennigs were found. On the reverse of the following example it is possible to distinguish a helmet of the kind that appears on coins of Landshut, struck in the mint of the same name from 1375 to 1479 (Pl. VI, 11). Since the helmet is in a circle, it is possible that the reign of Heinrich IV (1393-1450) is concerned, or else that of Ludwig IX (1450-1479).⁴⁰ Unluckily, the state of preservation makes it impossible to decipher the initial of the ruler on the obverse, which would settle this dilemma.

The last example of a Bavarian pfennig probably also had on its obverse the initials of the ruler, but they cannot be deciphered, while on the reverse all that can be seen is the small part of the head of a monk and a hood (Pl. VI, 12). The depiction of a monk in a hood appears on the coins of Upper Bavaria in the 13th century during the reign of Ludwig II the Strict, and after the division of 1392 it went on being depicted on the coins of Bavaria – Munich concluding with Albert III the Pious (1439-1460).⁴¹

³⁵ Petrinc 1996, str. 15, gr. 56, str. 18, gr. 95b, str. 24, gr. 189, str. 122, gr. 101; Zečević 2006, str. 67.

³⁶ Paolucci 1991, str. 130-131.

³⁷ Promjer kovanice je 18 mm, a težina 1,64 g.

³⁸ Montenegro 2012, str. 784.

³⁹ Beierlein 1897, str. 22-24. Promjer kovanice je 15 mm, a težina 0,16 g.

³⁷ Diameter 18 mm, weight 1.64 g.

³⁸ Montenegro 2012, p. 784.

³⁹ Beierlein 1897, pp. 22-24. Coin diameter 15 mm, weight 0.16 g.

⁴⁰ Beierlein 1901, pp. 507-512. Dimensions 17 x 12 mm, weight 0.17 g.

⁴¹ Beierlein 1897, pp. 8-26. Diameter 15 mm, weight 0.18 g.

unutar kružnice, moguće je da je riječ o vladanju Heinricha IV. (1393. - 1450.) ili Ludwiga IX. (1450. - 1479.).⁴⁰ Nažalost, zbog očuvanosti nije moguće razaznati inicijal vladara na aversu, što bi razriješilo dvojbu.

Posljednji primjerak bavarskih pfeniga na aversu je vjerojatno također imao inicijal(e) vladara, ali ih nije moguće odgonetnuti, dok je na reversu vidljiv samo manji dio glave redovnika i kukuljice (T. VI, 12). Prikaz glave redovnika u kukuljici javlja se na novcu Gornje Bavarske još u 13. stoljeću za Ludwiga II. Strogog, a po podjeli 1392. godine nastavlja se prikazivati na novcu Bayern – Münchena zaključno s Albertom III. Pobožnim (1439. - 1460.).⁴¹ Ovaj primjerak pripada upravo razdoblju vladavine Alberta III. ili njegova prethodnika Ernsta I., pa ga možemo datirati u 1. polovinu 15. stoljeća, iako ga nije moguće uže opredijeliti.

I u posljednjem, četvrtom sloju pronađene su tri kovanice – sve tri venecijanski *soldino*. Kod svih na aversu duž drža barjak, a na reversu je mletački lav s natpisom S MARCVS VENETI. Samo je jedan bilo moguće uže datirati jer je vidljiv natpis na aversu koji spominje dužda: + TOM [MOCE] – NIGO DVX (T. VIII, 13). Tomaso Mocenigo bio je dužd od 1414. do 1423. godine. Desno od dužda je sigla kovničara – šesterokraka zvijezda ispod koje su gotička slova *OI*, ali nije poznato ime kovničara s tom siglom.⁴² Bolje očuvana kovanica od preostale dvije je obrezivana i uz to još dvostruko otkovana tako da je jasan samo kraj natpisa: DVX (T. VIII, 14). Ipak, s obzirom na prikaze možemo reći kako se *soldino* ovog tipa reversa, s krilatim lavom u kružnici koji drži Evanđelje (za razliku od propetog lava koji drži barjak kod ranijih tipova), kovao od 1369. do kraja 15. stoljeća. Vidljiv dio sigle – slova *P* ili *F* – desno od dužda zbog učestalosti ne pomaže u sužavanju datacije.⁴³ Posljednja kovanica još je teže određiva jer se radi o jako izlizanoj polovici soldina istoga tipa (T. VIII, 15).⁴⁴

Osim navedenih nalaza u grobu su u slojevima ukopa otkriveni i željezni čavli. Nađeni su u trećem i četvrtom sloju ukopa (T. VII, 1, T. VIII, 16),

This example belongs precisely to the period of the reign of Albert III or his predecessor Ernst I, and can be dated to the first half of the 15th century, if not more precisely than that.

In the last and fourth layer too three coins were found, all of them Venetian soldini. On the obverse of all of them, the doge holds a banner, and on the reverse we can see the Venetian lion with the legend S MARCVS VENETI. Only one of them could be dated more precisely for on the obverse is an inscription mentioning the doge + TOM [MOCE] – NIGO DVX (Pl. VIII, 13). Tomaso Mocenigo was doge from 1414 to 1423. To the right of the doge is the mark of the moneyer – a six pointed star below which are the Gothic letters *OI*, but the name of the moneyer with this mark is not known.⁴² A better preserved coin than the other two is clipped and what is more restruck, so that the end of the inscription alone is readable: DVX (Pl. VIII, 14). Still, considering the depiction, we can say that a soldino with this type of reverse, with a winged lion in a circle holding the Gospels (unlike the rampant lion that holds a banner type) was struck from 1369 to the end of the 15th century. The visible part of the mark – *P* or *F* – right of the doge is too common to allow of any tighter dating⁴³. The last coin is still harder to determine, for it is a very worn half of a soldino of the same type (Pl. VIII 15).⁴⁴

Apart from these finds iron nails were found in the strata. They were found in the third and fourth strata (Pl. VII, 1, Pl. VIII, 16) and we can probably reasonably connect them with the construction of the coffins. Some specimens from the third stratum have traces of wood on them (Pl. VII, 1).

Inside the fills in the strata small fragments of mortar were found, of coarse and glazed pottery and glass. All ceramic finds were made on a fast turning potter's wheel. Coarse ware among which a fragment decorated with an incised wave pattern was found was represented mainly with pots, and all of it was locally produced ware (Pl. IV, 7, 11, Pl. VII, 4-5). Glazed ware came from Italian workshops, and within it we can find several different kinds, such as lead glazed ceramics (*invetriata*) (Pl. IV, 3, Pl. VII, 3), incised ceramics (Pl. IV, 8) and majolica (Pl. VII, 6). The ceramic finds cannot be dated more precisely.

⁴⁰ Beierlein 1901, str. 507-512. Dimenzije kovanice su 17 x 12 mm, a težina 0,17 g.

⁴¹ Beierlein 1897, str. 8-26. Promjer kovanice je 15 mm, a težina 0,18 g.

⁴² CNI VII 1915, str. 120; Montenegro 2012, str. 64. Promjer kovanice je 13 mm, a težina 0,28 g.

⁴³ Stahl 2000, 68, 308-312; CNI VII 1915. Promjer kovanice je 12 mm, a težina 0,29 g.

⁴⁴ Promjer kovanice je 12 mm, a težina 0,10 g.

⁴² CNI VII 1915, p. 120; Montenegro 2012, p. 64. Diameter 13 mm, weight 0.28 g.

⁴³ Stahl 2000, pp. 68, 308-312; CNI VII 1915. Diameter 12 mm, weight 0.29 g.

⁴⁴ Diameter 12 mm, weight 0.10 g.

a vjerojatno ih možemo povezati uz konstrukciju ljesova. Na pojedinim primjercima iz trećeg sloja očuvani su i tragovi drva (T. VII, 1).

Unutar zapuna u slojevima pronađeni su manji ulomci žbuke, grube i glazirane keramike te stakla. Svi nalazi keramike izrađeni su na brzrotirajućem lončarskom kolu. Gruba keramika, među kojom je nađen i jedan ulomak ukrašen urezanom valovnicom, zastupljena je uglavnom loncima, a riječ je o domaćoj proizvodnji keramike (T. IV, 7, T. VII, 4-5). Glazirana keramika potječe iz talijanskih radionica, a unutar nje nalazimo nekoliko različitih vrsta, kao što su jednostavna olovno glazirana keramika (*invetriata*) (T. IV, 3, T. VII, 3), gravirana keramika (T. IV, 8) i majolika (T. VII, 6). Otkriveni nalazi keramike nisu pogodni za uže datiranje.

Također je nađeno i nekoliko ulomaka staklenih posuda, od kojih se izdvajaju tri. Prvi ulomak pronađen u zapuni drugog sloja dio je stijenke posude od svijetlog žućkastog stakla s ostatkom aplicirane trake (T. IV, 9). S obzirom na njegovu fragmentarnost nije moguće točno odrediti kojoj formi posuda pripada, no upravo zbog aplicirane trake možemo pretpostaviti da se radi o svjetiljci bikoničnog oblika koja obično na sebi ima tri ručice namijenjene vješanju posude. Takve svjetiljke imaju loptasto tijelo, naglašen obod izvijen prema van, a na tijelu se nalaze tri ručice. Navedeni ulomak izgleda poput donjeg dijela trake koja se nalazi ispod ručica. Takve forme svjetiljki orijentalnog su porijekla, a u kasnom srednjem vijeku proizvode se i u Europi, pa se u muranskim radionicama izrađuju tijekom 14. i 15. stoljeća.⁴⁵ Kod nas su dosad zabilježene u Zadru, Galovcu, Bribiru, Splitu i na dubrovačkom području i okvirno se datiraju od 14. do početka 16. stoljeća.⁴⁶ Dubrovačke radionice s proizvodnjom počinju od 15. stoljeća.⁴⁷ Drugi ulomak stakla dio je ručice posude, a nađena je u zapuni najdonjeg sloja ukopa (T. VII, 9). Izrađena je od plavog stakla i kružnog je presjeka. I ovaj ulomak možda je moguće povezati s prethodno navedenim oblikom svjetiljki na kojima se također često javljaju ručice plave boje.⁴⁸ Dva ulomka pronađena u zapuni istog sloja kao i prethodni pripadaju stijenci boce

Also found were several fragments of glass vessels, of which three stand out. The first fragment was found in the fill of the second stratum and is part of the wall of a vessel of light yellow glass with the remains of an appliquéd band (Pl. IV, 9). It is too fragmented to be assigned to any particular form of vessel, but because of the appliquéd we can assume that it is a lamp of biconical shape, which usually have three handles, so that the lamp can be suspended. Such lamps have spherical bodies, an accentuated everted rim, and on the body there are three little handles. This fragment looks like the lower part of the band that is to be found under the handles. This form of lamp is of oriental origin, and in the late medieval period they were also produced in Europe, and were made in the Murano workshops during the 14th and 15th centuries.⁴⁵ In Croatia they have already been noted in Zadar, Galovac, Bribir, Split and in the Dubrovnik area, and are dated to approximately the 14th to the early 16th century.⁴⁶ Dubrovnik workshops started producing them in the 15th century.⁴⁷ The second fragment of glass is part of the handle of a vessel, and was found in the fill of the lowest stratum (Pl. VII, 9). It is made of blue glass and has a circular section. This fragment can also perhaps be referred to the previously mentioned shape of lamp on which there are often handles in blue.⁴⁸ Two fragments found in the fill of the same layer as the previous one belong to the body of a bottle of biconical shape made of a light yellow glass (Pl. VII, 7-8). The form can be identified in the larger fragment in which the central annular reinforcement of the bottle located in the interior is preserved. The production of this kind of bottles was most widely spread in the German area in the period from the 14th to the mid-17th century.⁴⁹ Bottles of this shape are registered in Varaždin and Bribir, and they can also be found in Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, where they are dated from the middle of the 14th to the early 16th century.⁵⁰

⁴⁵ Stiaffini 1999, str. 119-120; Križanac 2001, str. 50; Jović Gazić 2016, str. 137.

⁴⁶ Jović Gazić 2016; Belošević 1993, str. 139-140, T. XL; Delonga 1996, str. 69; Stamatović 2014, str. 317, kat. 89; Topić 2015, str. 192-193, kat. 492-494, kat. 503.

⁴⁷ Topić 2015, str. 193.

⁴⁸ Križanac 2001, str. 50, 52-53; Jović Gazić 2016, str. 149, sl. 6, str. 155-156, Sl. 11-13.

⁴⁵ Stiaffini 1999, pp. 119-120; Križanac 2001, p. 50; Jović Gazić 2016, p. 137.

⁴⁶ Jović Gazić 2016; Belošević 1993, pp. 139-140. Pl. XL; Delonga 1996, p. 69; Stamatović 2014, p. 317, cat. 89; Topić 2015, pp. 192-193, cat. 492-494, cat. 503.

⁴⁷ Topić 2015, pp. 193,

⁴⁸ Križanac 2001, pp. 50, 52-53; Jović Gazić 2016, p. 149, fig. 6, pp. 155-156, fig. 11-13.

⁴⁹ Lazar 2001, p. 79.

⁵⁰ Šimek 2010, pp. 308-311, fig. 1-3; Delonga 1996, pp. 71-72; Lazar 2001, pp. 79, 95; Bikić 2006, p. 203, fig. 4, pp. 1-3, fig. 5, 10.

bikoničnog oblika rađene od stakla svijetle žućkaste boje (T. VII, 7-8). Forma je prepoznatljiva kod većeg ulomka, gdje je očuvano središnje prstenasto ojačanje boce smješteno u njezinoj unutrašnjosti. Proizvodnja tog tipa boca najviše je raširena na njemačkom području u razdoblju od 14. do sredine 17. stoljeća.⁴⁹ Boce navedenih oblika registrirane su u Varaždinu i Bribiru, a nalazimo ih i u Sloveniji, Bosni i Hercegovini te Srbiji, gdje se datiraju od sredine 14. do početka 16. stoljeća.⁵⁰

ANTROPOLOŠKA ANALIZA

S obzirom da je u gotovo svakom sloju groba 76 bila riječ o pokapanju većeg broja pokojnika koji se nisu mogli izdvojiti kao zasebni kosturi, pristupilo se određivanju minimalnog broja osoba (MBO) na temelju najčešće prisutnog koštanog elementa kao i zastupljene strane (lijeve ili desne).⁵¹ Minimalni broj osoba određen je za svaku kost ljudskog kostura osim kralježaka, rebara te kostiju šaka i stopala. Dječji kosturi su brojani zasebno u odnosu na odrasle. Ako je to bilo moguće, antropološka analiza uključila je procjenu spola, starosti i patologija koristeći standardne antropološke metode.⁵²

U grobnici su ukupno bile pokopane najmanje 24 osobe, od kojih je bilo 20 odraslih i 4 djece (Tablica 1). Od 20 odraslih osoba spol je određen za njih 15, u 9 slučajeva bila je riječ o muškarcima, a u 6 slučajeva o ženama.

Od patologija su zabilježene promjene koje se vrlo često pojavljuju u arheološkim populacijama: indikatori subadultnog stresa – *cribra orbitalia*, porotična hiperostoza i hipoplazija zubne cakline, koja svjedoči o neadekvatnoj prehrani, prisutnosti zaraznih bolesti te lošim higijenskim uvjetima,⁵³ zatim Schmorl-ovi defekti i degenerativni osteoarthritis, koji najčešće ukazuju na težak fizički rad.⁵⁴

Izdvajaju se dvije patološke promjene koje nisu toliko učestale na ljudskom osteološkom materijalu. *In situ* pokojnik iz ukopa 76A, muškarac starosti između 17 i 19 godina, imao je perimortalnu traumu na lijevoj čeonj kosti, 2 cm iznad lijevog oka (sl. 13).

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Since in almost every stratum of grave number 76 there had been the interment of several decedents that could not be distinguished into individual skeletons, the determination of the minimum number of individuals (MNI) was addressed according to the most frequently present bone element and of the side (left or right) most in evidence.⁵¹ The MNI is determined for each bone of a human skeleton apart from the vertebrae, ribs and bones of the foot and hand. Subadult skeletons are counted separately from those of adults. If at all possible, anthropological analysis included an estimate of sex, age and pathology, making use of standard anthropological methods.⁵²

At least 24 individuals were interred in the grave, 20 of them adults and 4 of them subadults (Table 1). Of the 20 adults, sex was determined for 15 of them, and in 9 of these males, and in 6, females were involved.

With respect to pathology changes that appear very frequently in archaeological populations were noted: indicators of subadult stress – *cribra orbitalia*, porotic hyperostosis and hypoplasia of the enamel of the teeth, which tells of inadequate diet, infectious diseases and poor hygiene,⁵³ then Schmorl's node and degenerative osteoarthritis, which most commonly indicates hard manual labour.⁵⁴

Two pathological changes that are not so very common in human osteological material stand out in particular. The *in situ* decedent from stratum 76A, a male aged between 17 and 19, had a perimortal trauma on his left frontal bone, 2 cm above the left eye (fig. 13).

This is definitely a perimortal trauma, or one that occurred on or around the moment of death, because of the colour of the trauma and the surrounding bones,⁵⁵ which is the same, and because there is no trace of the bone remodelling⁵⁶ and because the edges of the defect are well defined and sharp.⁵⁷ According to its characteristics, the small area of the blow and the localised area of distortion, this was a penetrative wound caused by a sharp object

⁴⁹ Lazar 2001, str. 79.

⁵⁰ Šimek 2010, str. 308-311, Sl. 1-3; Delonga 1996, str. 71-72; Lazar 2001, 79, 95; Bikić 2006, str. 203, Fig. 4, 1-3, Fig. 5, 10.

⁵¹ Buikstra, Ubelaker 1994.

⁵² Buikstra, Ubelaker 1994; Aufderheide, Rodríguez-Martín 1998; Ortner 2003.

⁵³ Walker *et al.* 2009.

⁵⁴ Schmorl, Junghanns 1971; Hough, Sokoloff 1989.

⁵¹ Buikstra, Ubelaker 1994.

⁵² Buikstra, Ubelaker 1994; Aufderheide, Rodríguez-Martín 1998; Ortner 2003.

⁵³ Walker *et al.* 2009.

⁵⁴ Schmorl, Junghanns 1971; Hough, Sokoloff 1989.

⁵⁵ Ubelaker, Adams 1995.

⁵⁶ Sauer 1998.

⁵⁷ Wheatley 2008.

Tablica 1. Distribucija kostura po slojevima i spolu u grobnici 76.

Slojevi	Odrasle osobe	Muškarci	Žene	Djeca	Ukupno
Prvi sloj (SJ 307) – ukop 76	4	-	-	2	6
Drugi sloj (SJ 308/309) – ukop 76A	2	2	-	-	2
Treći sloj (SJ 310) – ukop 76B	8	3	4	1	9
Četvrti sloj (SJ 311) – ukop 76C	6	4	2	1	7
Ukupno	20	9	6	4	24

Table 1. Distribution of skeletons according to strata and sex in Grave 76.

Strata	Adults	Males	Females	Subadults	Total
First stratum (SU 307) – cut 76	4	-	-	2	6
Second stratum (SU 308/309) – cut 76A	2	2	-	-	2
Third stratum (SU 310) – cut 76B	8	3	4	1	9
Fourth stratum (SU 311) – cut 76C	6	4	2	1	7
Total	20	9	6	4	24

Da je riječ o perimortalnoj traumi, odnosno traumom nastaloj u trenutku smrti ili nešto prije svjedoči jednaka boja traume i okolne kosti,⁵⁵ to što nema tragova zarastanja⁵⁶ te što su rubovi defekta dobro definirani i oštri.⁵⁷ Prema svojim karakteristikama, malom području udara i lokaliziranom području iskrivljenosti, riječ je o penetrirajućoj ozljedi nastaloj oštrom predmetom ili projektilom.⁵⁸ Na području istočne obale Jadrana iz razdoblja kasnoga srednjeg vijeka zabilježene su još dvije penetrirajuće perimortalne ozljede. Jedna je evidentirana na čeonj kosti muškarca (ukop B) iz groba 105A, također s nalazišta Pakoštane – Crkvina,⁵⁹ dok je druga bila prisutna na lijevoj tjemenj kosti muškarca s nalazišta Zadar – Jazine te je vjerojatno bila riječ o strelici.⁶⁰ Kod ukopa 76A na temelju dimenzija i oblika defekta također je moguće da je riječ o strelici. Ta perimortalna trauma na glavi pokojnika iz ukopa 76A svjedoči o nemirnom razdoblju i dodatno potkrepljuje dosadašnje rezultate, koji navode da je razina namjernog međuljudskog nasilja bila posebno visoka na Crkvini u usporedbi s drugim kasnosrednjovjekovnim nalazištima s istočne obale Jadrana.⁶¹



Sl. 13. Perimortalna trauma *in situ* pokojnika iz sloja 76A (foto: V. Vyroubal)

Fig. 13 Perimortal trauma of the *in situ* decedent from stratum 76A (photo: V. Vyroubal)

or a projectile.⁵⁸ Along the eastern coast of the Adriatic from the period of the late medieval period, two other penetrative perimortal wounds have been recorded. One was recorded on the frontal bone of a male (burial B) from grave 105A, also from the site of Pakoštane – Crkvina,⁵⁹ and another on the left frontal bone of a male at the site Zadar – Jazine, and was probably caused by an arrow.⁶⁰ In cut 76A, from the dimensions and shape of the defect, it is also possible to say it came from an arrow. This perimortal trauma to the head of the decedent from

⁵⁵ Ubelaker, Adams 1995.

⁵⁶ Sauer 1998.

⁵⁷ Wheatley 2008.

⁵⁸ Lovell 1997.

⁵⁹ Bedić *et al.* 2018.

⁶⁰ Šlaus *et al.* 2012.

⁶¹ Bedić *et al.* 2018.

⁵⁸ Lovell 1997.

⁵⁹ Bedić *et al.* 2018.

⁶⁰ Šlaus *et al.* 2012.



Sl. 14. Antemortalni defekt na lubanji iz sloja 76B (foto: V. Vyroubal)
 Fig. 14 Antemortal defect on skull from stratum 76B (photo: V. Vyroubal)

Druga neuobičajena patologija evidentirana je na lubanji iz sloja 76B.⁶² Na desnoj strani glave (čeoona i desna tjemena kost) muškarca starosti između 40 i 60 godina prisutan je antemortalni defekt veličine 81 × 57 mm (sl. 14.). Defekt je nepravilnog oblika, oštih i zaobljenih rubova. Na inferiornom dijelu defekta rub je sklerotičan te svjedoči o zarastanju u trenutku smrti. Riječ je o trepanaciji prilikom koje su struganjem odstranjeni dijelovi lubanje. Muškarac ju je preživio, no umro je nekoliko tjedana ili mjeseci nakon toga. Trepanacija označava namjerni medicinski postupak u kojem se lubanja buši ili struže oštrim instrumentom otkrivajući intrakranijalni sadržaj u cilju rješavanja medicinskog problema ili u mistične svrhe.⁶³ Carić i suradnici navode sve objavljene slučajeve iz Hrvatske, kojih je zajedno s Pakoštanima devet, četiri iz prapovijesti, a ostalih pet iz srednjeg vijeka (dva iz ranoga, jedan iz razvijenoga te dva iz kasnoga srednjeg vijeka/novog vijeka).⁶⁴ U europskoj literaturi zabilježena je veća učestalost trepanacija iz starijih vremena, dok je iz srednjeg vijeka zabilježeno tek nekoliko njih.⁶⁵

Za ovo razdoblje i geografski smještaj relevantan je slučaj s lokaliteta Škabrnja – Sv. Marija.⁶⁶ Na tom lokalitetu trepanacija je izvedena na lijevoj strani čeoone kosti starijeg muškarca starosti između 40 i 55 godina. Rubovi defekta su zaobljeni i u potpunosti zarasli, što indicira da je muškarac preživio postupak te živio neko dulje razdoblje bez komplikacija. Prijašnje studije su pokazale visoku smrtnost ljudi na kojima su obavljene trepanacije

cut 76A testifies to the turbulence of the period and additionally supports previous results that indicate a level of intentional interpersonal violence that was particularly high in Crkvina in comparison with other late medieval sites on the eastern coast of the Adriatic.⁶¹

Another uncommon pathology is shown by a skull from stratum 76B.⁶² On the right side of the head (frontal and right parietal bone) of a male aged between 40 and 60 there is an antemortal defect 81 x 57 mm in size (fig. 14). The defect is irregular in shape, with both sharp and rounded edges. On the inferior part of the defect the edge is sclerotic and tells that it had formed a callus by the time of death. This is the result of trepanation, during which parts of the skull were removed by scraping. The man did survive the operation, but died a few weeks or months later. Trepanation is an intentional medical procedure in which the skull is drilled or scraped with a sharp instrument, revealing the intercranial matter for the purpose of treating a medical problem or for mystical purposes.⁶³ Carić et al quote all the published cases from Croatia; including that from Pakoštane, there are nine in all, four from prehistory and the other five from the Middle Ages (two from the Early, one from the High and two from the Late Middle Ages or early modern period).⁶⁴ European scholarship records a greater frequency of trepanation from ancient times, while from the Middle Ages only a few incidences have been recorded.⁶⁵

⁶² Bedić et al. 2016.

⁶³ Missios 2007.

⁶⁴ Carić et al. 2020.

⁶⁵ Holck 2008; Lopez et al. 2011.

⁶⁶ Bedić et al. 2016.

⁶¹ Bedić et al. 2018.

⁶² Bedić et al. 2016.

⁶³ Missios 2007.

⁶⁴ Carić et al. 2020.

⁶⁵ Holck 2008; Lopez et al. 2011.

tijekom rimskog razdoblja i srednjeg vijeka, što se povezuje s nesterilnim instrumentima koji su mogli prouzročiti infekcije.⁶⁷

Trepanacije su najčešće izvođene na tjemenim kostima, zatim na čeonj i zatiljnoj kosti te vrlo rijetko na sljepoočnim kostima.⁶⁸ Prema tome, trepanacija iz Pakoštana uklapa se u statistiku, no napravljena je na desnoj strani glave, što je razlikuje od većine objavljenih slučajeva.⁶⁹ Smatra se da su se trepanacije obavljale kako bi se smanjio interkranijalni tlak nastao zbog traume na lubanji.⁷⁰ Traume nastale kao posljedica međusobnog nasilja nalaze se na lijevoj strani glave jer je napadač najčešće dešnjak i cilja suprotnu stranu neprijatelja.⁷¹ Međutim, na glavi iz sloja 76B nije bilo tragova traume. Razlog tome može biti i veličina otvora koji je mogao poništiti svaki trag moguće traume. No postojali su i drugi poremećaji koji su se mogli izliječiti na ovaj način, a nisu vidljivi na koštanom materijalu (tumori na mozgu, glavobolje, neuralgija, meningitis, epilepsija i dr.).⁷² Nažalost, na lubanji iz Pakoštana nema dovoljno dokaza koji bi upućivali zašto je trepanacija rađena, što je slučaj i s većinom trepanacija iz arheološkog konteksta.⁷³

RADIOKARBONSKA ANALIZA

Među brojnim osteološkim ostacima u grobu 76 izabrana su dva uzorka na kojima je izvršena radiokarbonska analiza akceleriranom masenom spektrometrijom (AMS) u laboratoriju *Beta Analytic*. Za analizu je odabrana skočna kost *in situ* pokojnika iz sloja 76A (Beta-590597), a analiza je pokazala kako je preminuo između 1490. i 1649. godine (sl. 15, a).

Iz sloja 76B poslan je ulomak jagodične kosti trepaniranog pokojnika (Beta-382684) po kojem je pokojnik preminuo između 1461. i 1530. (39,7 % vjerojatnosti) ili između 1539. i 1636. godine (55,7 % vjerojatnosti; sl. 15, b). Ovdje navedene vrijednosti dobivene su nakon 2sigma kalibracije pomoću programa OxCal v.4.4 s ukupnom vjerojatnosti od 95,4 %, uz korištenje INTCAL20 atmosferske krivulje. Ta je kalibracija provedena kako bi se usuglasili datumi jer je analiza uzorka iz sloja 76B provedena 2014. godine, a ona iz sloja 76A 2021. godine.

Relevant for this period and geographical location is a case from the site Škabrnja – Sv. Marija.⁶⁶ In this site trepanation was carried out on the left side of the frontal bone of an older male of between 40 and 55. The edges of the defect are rounded and have completely healed, which indicates that the patient survived the procedure and lived for some longer period of time without complications. Previous studies have shown the high mortality among people who had the procedure of trepanation carried out on them during the Roman and in the medieval period, which can be connected with unsterile instruments leading to infections.⁶⁷

Trepanation was most often carried out on the parietal bones, after that on the frontal, occipital and very seldom on the temporal bone.⁶⁸ The trepanning from Pakoštane then statistically consistent, but it was carried out on the right side of the head, which is different from most of the published cases.⁶⁹ It is thought that trepanation was done in order to reduce intercranial pressure arising from trauma to the skull.⁷⁰ Traumas that stemmed from human violence were mostly on the left side of the skull for the attacker would mostly be right handed and aimed at the opposite side of the foe.⁷¹ However, there was no trauma on the skull from 76B. Of course, the reason might be the size of the opening, which could have removed any trace of some possible prior trauma. But there were other conditions that could be treated in this way, which were not visible on the bone tissue (brain cancer, headache, neuralgia, meningitis and epilepsy, for example).⁷² Unfortunately on the skull from Pakoštane we do not have enough evidence to suggest why the trepanning had been done, which is the case with most trepanations in the archaeological context.⁷³

RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS

From among the many osteological remains in Grave 76, two samples were selected for radiocarbon analysis with accelerated mass spectrometry (AMS) in the laboratory *Beta Analytic*. Chosen for the analysis was the talus of the *in situ* dece-

⁶⁷ Weber, Czarnetzki 2001.

⁶⁸ Lisowski 1967.

⁶⁹ Carić *et al.* 2020.

⁷⁰ Lopez *et al.* 2011.

⁷¹ Lisowski 1967.

⁷² Asenjo 1963; Campillo 1984.

⁷³ Tullo 2010.

⁶⁶ Bedić *et al.* 2016.

⁶⁷ Weber, Čarnetzki 2001.

⁶⁸ Lisowski 1967.

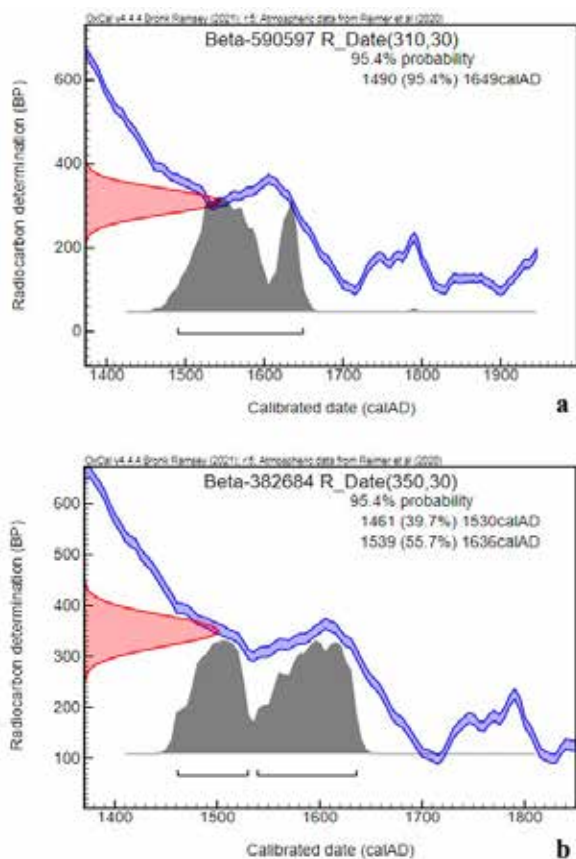
⁶⁹ Carić *et al.* 2020.

⁷⁰ Lopez *et al.* 2011.

⁷¹ Lisowski 1967.

⁷² Asenjo 1963; Campillo 1984.

⁷³ Tullo 2010.



Sl. 15. Kalibrirani rezultati radiokarbonske analize; a) 76A, *in situ* pokojnik; b) 76B, pokojnik s trepanacijom (izradio: J. Šučur)

Fig. 15 Calibrated results of radiocarbon analysis; a) 76A, *in situ* decedent; b) 76B, trepanned decedent (performed by J. Šučur)

Detalji analize laboratorija *Beta Analytic* vidljivi su na slici 16.

ZAKLJUČNA RAZMATRANJA

U jedinoj zidanoj grobnici očuvanoj unutar crkve na lokalitetu Pakoštane – Crkvina pronađena su četiri sloja ukopa s najmanje 24 ukopane individue, a pronađeni su i brojni sitni nalazi. Usprkos tome što se većina nalaza iz groba javlja tijekom duljega razdoblja te činjenice da su rezultati radiokarbonske analize nešto šireg raspona, za navedene slojeve ipak je moguća preciznija datacija.

U najstarijem, četvrtom sloju ukopa na dnu groba (76C) nađeno je sedam pokojnika. Uz ostale nalaze pronađena su i tri mletačka soldina. Jedan je kovan za dužda Tomasa Moceniga, koji je vladao od 1414. do 1423. godine, dok su ostali lošije očuvani, pa jednog okvirno možemo datirati od 1369. godine do kraja 15. stoljeća, dok drugi također pripada istom tipu. S obzirom na to, ukapanje u navedenom slo-

dent from stratum 76A (Beta-590597), the analysis showing that the death of the person had taken place between 1490 and 1649 (fig. 15 a).

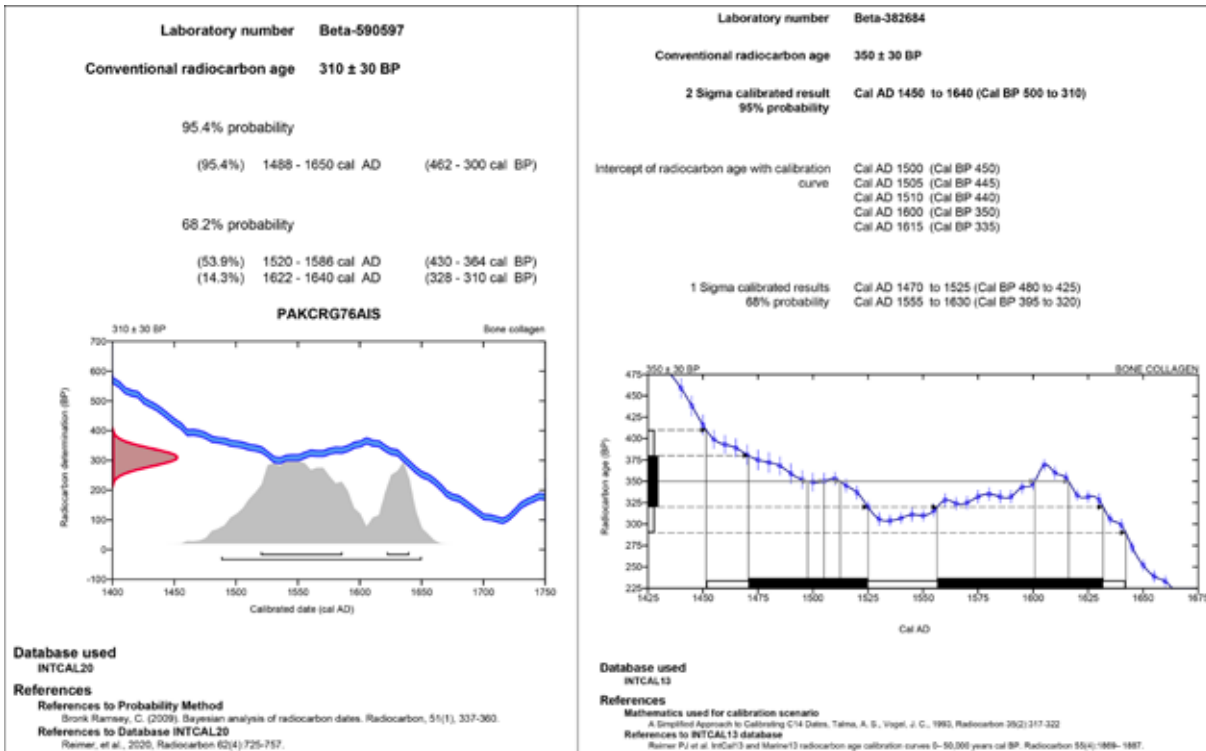
From stratum 76B, a fragment of the zygomatic bone of the trepanned decedent was sent (Beta-382684), according to which the death occurred between 1461 and 1530 (39.7% probability) or between 1539 and 1636 (55.7% probability; fig. 15 b). The values given here were obtained after 2sigma calibration with the programme OxCal v.4.4, with a total probability of 95.4% with the use of the INTCAL20 atmospheric curve. This calibration was carried out in order to harmonise the dates for the analysis of the sample from stratum 76B was carried out in 2014 and that from 76A in 2021. Details of the Beta Analytic laboratory analysis can be seen in fig. 16.

CONCLUSIONS

In a single built tomb extant in a church at the site Pakoštane – Crkvina four strata of burials were found, with at least 24 individuals buried, and numerous small finds were discovered. Although most of the finds from the grave reflected a longer span of time, and although the results of radiocarbon analysis were rather broad in their range, these strata can nevertheless be more precisely dated.

In the fourth and oldest layer at the bottom of the grave (76C), seven decedents were found. Among other finds, there were three Venetian soldini. One was struck during the time of Tomaso Mocenigo, who ruled from 1414 to 1423, while the others were in poor condition, and we can date one approximately from 1369 to the end of the 15th century, while the other belongs, probably, to the same type. Because of this, interment in this stratum probably started after 1423, that is, during the first half of the 15th century. In the same stratum numerous simple finger rings were found, one with an inscription that from comparable examples can be dated to the 15th century. We could find no direct parallels for a bronze ring or a silver gilt one with bezels, but from the said numismatic finds, they probably belonged to the first half of the 15th century, as do the finds of an iron buckle, silver spherical buttons, bone and glass beads.

In the next and third layer (76B) in total nine individuals were found. In the stratum among the osteological remains particular interest attaches to a skull that had been trepanned, one of the nine



Sl. 16. Rezultati radiokarbonske analize (izrada: Beta Analytic Laboratory)
 Fig. 16 Results of radiocarbon analysis (performed by Beta Analytic Laboratory)

ju vjerojatno počinje nakon 1414. godine, odnosno tijekom prve polovice 15. stoljeća. U istom sloju nađene su brojne vitice, od kojih se ističe ona s natpisom koja se na osnovi komparativnih primjeraka može smjestiti u 15. stoljeće. Brončanom prstenu s proširenom pločicom te srebrnom pozlaćenom prstenu s ukrasnom krunom ne nalazimo izravne usporedbe, no s obzirom na spomenute numizmatičke nalaze i oni vjerojatno pripadaju prvoj polovici 15. stoljeća, kao i nalazi željezne predice, srebrne kuglaste dugmadi, koštanih i staklenih perli.

U sljedećem, trećem sloju ukopa (76B) ukupno je nađeno 9 individua. U sloju se među osteološkim ostatcima ističe trepanirana lubanja koja predstavlja jedan od devet zabilježenih slučajeva u Hrvatskoj. U ovom je sloju također otkriven novac, i to tri bavarska pfeniga. Jedan je kovan za vladanja vojvode Ernsta I., i to vjerojatno za suvladarstva s nećakom mu Adolfom, između 1435. i 1438. godine. Drugi primjerak kovan je za Heinricha IV., koji vlada od 1393. do 1450., ili Ludwiga IX., čija vladavina se smješta od 1450. do 1479., dok treći primjerak pripada razdoblju vladavine Ernsta I. ili njegova nasljednika Alberta III., pa se datira u prvu polovinu 15. stoljeća. U navedenom sloju pronađena je velika količina nalaza, među kojima dominira prstenje, i to brončane vitice, a nađen je i jedan pečatnjak,

cases of this procedure recorded in Croatia. In this stratum coins were also discovered, three Bavarian pfennigs. One was struck for Duke Ernst I, probably while he was jointly ruling with his nephew Adolf, between 1435 and 1438. A second coin was struck for Heinrich IV, who ruled from 1393 to 1450 or Ludwig IX, whose reign can be located to between 1450 and 1479; a third example belongs to the reign of Ernst I or his heir, Albert III, and is dated to the first half of the 15th century. Finds in this stratum were many among which rings, bronze simple ones were dominant; a signet ring, silver buttons and beads of glass paste and amber were also present. According to the results of radiocarbon analysis the decedent with the trepanned skull died between 1461 and 1530 or between 1539 and 1636. But taking into consideration the numismatic finds, the burials in this stratum should probably be placed around the middle or during the second half of the 15th century.

In the second stratum (76A), two decedents were found, one of them *in situ*. This was a young male with an interesting skull trauma, probably resulting from his being struck by a projectile, an arrow, for instance. Alongside the decedents an amber bead was found and a bronze ring that cannot, un-

srebrna dugmad i perle od staklene paste i jantara. Prema rezultatima radiokarbonske analize pokojnik s trepaniranom lubanjom preminuo je između 1461. i 1530. ili između 1539. i 1636. godine. No, uzimajući u obzir numizmatičke nalaze, ukapanje u ovom sloju vjerojatno treba smjestiti oko sredine ili tijekom druge polovine 15. stoljeća.

U drugom sloju ukopa (76A) nađena su dva pokojnika, od kojih jedan *in situ*. Riječ je o mlađem muškarcu sa zanimljivom traumom na lubanji, koja je vjerojatno nastala kao posljedica udara projektila, vjerojatno strelice. Uz pokojnika je pronađena jantarna perla i brončana vitica, koje na žalost ne omogućavaju preciznije datiranje ukopa. Radiokarbonska analiza uzorka iz ovog sloja pokazala je da je muškarac preminuo između 1490. i 1649. godine. S obzirom na poprilično širok raspon ove datacije te slojeve iznad i ispod ukopa 76A, mogli bismo navedeno razdoblje suziti na kraj 15. ili početak 16. stoljeća.

U prvom sloju ukopa (76) nađeno je sedam pokojnika. Od nalaza u sloju nađen je brončani prsten s ukrasnom krunom i anonimni mletački bagatin kovničara Alvisa Contarinija, koji se datira od 1519. do 1520. godine. Pokojnici su u ovom sloju svakako ukopani nakon 1520. godine, ali vjerojatno ne puno kasnije od toga.

Kod određivanja datacije pojedinih slojeva svakako treba uzeti u obzir numizmatičke nalaze otkrivene u grobu. Svi pronađeni primjerci novca male su nominalne vrijednosti i rađeni su od slitina bakra i srebra te vjerojatno nisu bili dugo u optjecaju nakon prestanka njihova kovanja,⁷⁴ što znači da uz manje vremenske otklone mogu pomoći u točnijem određenju vremena ukopa.

Antropološkom analizom je utvrđeno da su u grobu 76 pokopane najmanje 24 osobe, dvadeset odraslih i četvero djece. Uglavnom su zabilježene patološke promjene standardne za arheološke populacije, ali dvije patologije – perimortalna trauma i trepanacija na lubanjama muškaraca su rijetke i kao takve pridonose novim saznanjima o životu populacije pokopane na lokalitetu Crkvina u srednjem vijeku.

fortunately, be used to date the cut more precisely. Radiocarbon analysis of a sample from this stratum shows that the man died between 1490 and 1649. In view of the fairly wide range of this dating and the layers below and above this cut, 76A, the period might be narrowed to the end of the 15th or the early 16th century.

In the first stratum (76), seven decedents were found. As for finds in the stratum, a bronze ring with a decorative bezel and an anonymous Venetian bagattino of the moneyer Alvis Contarini dated to between 1519 and 1520 were discovered. The decedents in this stratum then must have been buried after 1520, but probably not much later.

In dating the individual strata, the numismatic evidence found in the grave certainly has to be taken into account. All coins found are of small nominal value and were made of a copper and silver alloy and probably were not in circulation long after being struck,⁷⁴ which means that with a few small temporal deviations they could help in a more precise determination of the time of the cut.

Anthropological analysis established that in Grave 76 at least 24 individuals were buried – nineteen adults and four subadults. On the whole, pathological changes standard for the archaeological population were found, but there are two pathologies, a perimortal trauma and a trepanation on the skulls of males, that are rare and accordingly lead to new understandings of the life of the population buried in Crkvina in the Middle Ages.

One should also refer to historical circumstances and the results of previous archaeological research. The site of Crkvina in the Middle Ages belonged to the settlement of Zablacé, and after the appearance of the Templars in Vrana probably was ruled by the preceptorate of Zablacé; from 1280 in the historical sources it is mentioned as the separate preceptorate of Zablacé.⁷⁵ Linked to the Templar order is a find of a tomb painted with Templar crosses discovered during archaeological research in the northern pastophorion of the church. After the dissolution of the order in 1312, the site was probably taken over

⁷⁴ Sasvim drugačiji primjer predstavljaju nalazi tri zlatnika bizantskog cara Romana III. Argira, pronađeni na lokalitetu Crkvina u grobu 75. Riječ je o novcu kovanom između 1028. i 1034. godine. S obzirom da je riječ o zlatnicima, oni su korišteni kao sredstvo plaćanja i u idućem, 12. stoljeću, kada su i položeni u grob 75. Usp. Gusar, Vujević 2014, str. 277, kat. 1-3, str. 291.

⁷⁴ A very different example consists of the finds of three gold coins of Emperor Romanus III Argyrus at Crkvina in Grave 75. These were coins minted between 1028 and 1034. Since these are gold coins they were used as a medium of exchange in the following, 12th, century, when they were placed in Grave 75/ Cf. Gusar, Vujević 2014, p. 277, cat. 1-3, p. 291.

⁷⁵ Jelić 1898, pp. 117-120; Dobronić 2002, pp. 58, 84-86.

Također se treba osvrnuti na povijesne okolnosti, kao i rezultate dosadašnjih arheoloških istraživanja. Lokalitet Crkvina u srednjem je vijeku pripadao naselju Zablacé, a nakon pojave templara u Vrani vjerojatno potpada pod vlast vranskog preceptorata, dok se od 1280. godine u povijesnim izvorima spominje kao zasebni preceptorat Zablacé.⁷⁵ Uz templarski red povezuje se i nalaz zidane grobnice oslikane templarskim križevima otkrivene tijekom arheoloških istraživanja u sjevernoj pastoforiji crkve. Nakon ukinuća templarskog reda 1312. godine lokalitet vjerojatno dolazi u posjed ivanovača, kao i svi ostali templarski posjedi.⁷⁶ Na žalost, za sada nema podataka što se događa s lokalitetom u vrijeme ivanovačke uprave, no 1409. godine ovaj prostor potpada pod vlast Mletačke Republike, sve do 1538. godine, kada Vrana dolazi pod vlast Osmanskog Carstva, a stanovništvo Zablacé seli se u Pakoštane i okolna mjesta.⁷⁷

Dosadašnjim arheološkim istraživanjima utvrđeno je da nakon 16. stoljeća lokalitet nije u kontinuiranoj uporabi, a rijetki nalazi iz kasnijeg vremena uglavnom se mogu vezati uz povremene kratkotrajne boravke na nalazištu.⁷⁸ Navedeno se također može povezati s grobom 76. Sama grobnica, iako su vidljivi različiti načini zidanja, najvjerojatnije je podignuta kao jedinstven projekt u prvoj polovini 15. stoljeća, kada je izvršen prvi sloj ukopa. Nakon toga sukcesivno ukapanje se nastavlja tijekom cijelog 15. i u prvoj polovini 16. stoljeća te je grob u upotrebi nešto više od stotinu godina. S osmanskim osvajanjem Vrane Crkvina postaje granično područje, dok je po završetku Ciparskog rata (1570. - 1573.) razgraničenjem iz 1576. Mletačka Republika na ovom prostoru svedena na uzak obalni pojas. Kako je granica na ovom prostoru tekla vršnim prostorom krške kose, Crkvina je ostala na osmanskoj strani.⁷⁹ Tako je teško razdoblje za stanovnike ovog prostora, sa sve češćim osmanskim provalama u sjevernoj Dalmaciji nakon pada Bosne 1463. godine, završilo padom Vrane 1538. godine.⁸⁰ Uslijedilo je još teže razdoblje života na nesigurnoj granici do 1576. godine, kada je ionako reducirani život na prostoru Crkvine potpuno zamro, o čemu

by the Knights Hospitaller, as were all other Templar possessions.⁷⁶ Unfortunately, for the moment we have no information what happened at the site while it was in the hands of the Hospitallers, but in 1409 this area was ruled by Venice, until 1539, when Vrana fell into the hands of the Ottomans and the population of Zablacé moved to Pakoštane and surrounding places.⁷⁷

Previous archaeological excavations showed that after the 16th century the site was not in continuous use, and the few finds from a later time can on the whole be correlated only with occasional brief stays at the site.⁷⁸ This can also be connected with Grave 76. The grave itself, although various ways of building are visible, was probably made as a unique project in the first half of the 15th century, when the first stratum of burials was formed. After that successive interment went on during the whole of the 15th and in the first half of the 16th century, and the grave was in use for more than a hundred years. When the Ottomans took Vrana, Crkvina became a border area, until after the ending of the Cyprus War (1570-1473) and by the demarcation of 1576 the Venetian Republic was reduced in this area to the narrow coastal strip. Since the border in this area ran along the peak areas of the karst slope, Crkvina remained on the Ottoman side.⁷⁹ And so the difficult period for the inhabitants of this area, with increasingly frequent Ottoman incursions in northern Dalmatia after the fall of Bosnia in 1463, ended with the fall of Vrana in 1538.⁸⁰ Then came a still more difficult period of life in the perilous border area, up to 1576 when the life in the area of Crkvina, which had anyway greatly declined, became completely defunct. This is shown by the previous archaeological finds, as well as by the last stratum of burials in Grave 76 described here. It was precisely the period from 1538 to the Cyprus War of 1570 that was marked by numerous migrations, with the indigenous population fleeing to more settled places, and a new population coming on the heels of the Ottomans from the interior,⁸¹ as witnessed by burials in the site of Maksanova gomila (mound), some twenty metres off, where the osteological analysis

⁷⁵ Jelić 1898, str. 117-120; Dobronić 2002, str. 58, 84-86.

⁷⁶ Uglešić, Gusar, 2017, str. 77-84.

⁷⁷ Jelić 1898, str. 121.

⁷⁸ Uglešić, Gusar 2014, str. 229, 232; Gusar, Vujević 2014; Gusar, Šućur, 2017, str. 165.

⁷⁹ Anzulović 1998, str. 97, karta 15.

⁸⁰ Traljić 1971, str. 344-349; Hrabak 1986, str. 71-74.

⁷⁶ Uglešić, Gusar, 2017, pp. 77-84.

⁷⁷ Jelić 1898, p. 121.

⁷⁸ Uglešić, Gusar 2014, p. 229, 232; Gusar, Vujević 2014; Gusar, Šućur 2017, p. 165.

⁷⁹ Anzulović 1998, p. 97, map 15.

⁸⁰ Traljić 1971, pp. 344-349; Hrabak 1986, pp. 71-74.

⁸¹ Hrabak 1987; Hrabak 1988; Hrabak 2010.

svjedoče i dosadašnji arheološki nalazi, ali i ovdje opisan posljednji sloj ukopa u grobu 76. Upravo je razdoblje od 1538. godine do Ciparskog rata 1570. godine obilježeno brojnim migracijama – autohtono stanovništvo bježi na sigurnija mjesta, a s Osmanlijama dolazi novo stanovništvo iz unutrašnjosti,⁸¹ o čemu svjedoče ukopi na dvadesetak metara udaljenom lokalitetu Maksanova gomila, gdje osteološka analiza pokojnika svjedoči o teškim uvjetima života i nasilnim epizodama.⁸²

Tijekom 2014. i 2015. godine u potpunosti je istražen ostatak broda crkve, ispod popločenja sve do sloja zdravice. Ukupno su u brodu zabilježena 52 groba, a grob 76 predstavlja jedinu zidanu grobnicu otkrivenu u crkvi. Samim tim grob 76 bi predstavljao važnu grobnicu, no pronađeni nalazi nisu raskošni. Iznimka je samo jedan pozlaćeni prsten, te eventualno vitica s natpisom i perle od jantara. Takvi nalazi, kao i činjenica da su uz muškarce, u grobnici pokopane žene i djeca, u skladu su s očekivanjem za župno groblje. Godine 1433. spominje se župnik sela Zablaca, a nakon toga se crkva sv. Marije češće spominje u povijesnim izvorima. Dva spomena iz 1505. godine, oporuka Jakova Nigovanića, rektora župne crkve Sv. Duha u vranskome varošu i oporuka Ivana Zagorčića, svjedoče o funkcioniranju crkve početkom 16. st., kao i o stanovništvu okolnog prostora, usprkos sve češćim osmanskim provalama, potvrđujući na taj način sliku koju pružaju arheološki nalazi.⁸³ Nažalost, obrađeni povijesni izvori za razdoblje 15. stoljeća su malobrojni, i iz njih nije moguće suditi o prestanku ivanovačke uprave i nastajanju župe, ali trepanacija iz sredine ili druge polovine 15. stoljeća može predstavljati trag ivanovačke tradicije njege bolesnika.

Četiri sloja ukopa u grobu 76 zorno svjedoče upravo o posljednjih stotinjak godina intenzivnog života na lokalitetu Crkvina. Provedene analize također pokazuju kako su analize numizmatičkih nalaza za razdoblje kasnoga srednjega (i novog) vijeka ponekad preciznije od radiokarbonskih analiza osteološkog materijala, posebno kad je riječ o novcu čije se kolanje može ograničiti na kraće vrijeme. Naime, datiranje pomoću kovanica daje manji raspon godina, a onda je posredno moguće i uže datiranje nalaza koji nisu toliko kronološki osjetljivi, što i u ovom slučaju pokazuje vrijednost sustavno vođenih stratigrafskih istraživanja. Smatramo kako

of decedents tells of the difficult conditions of life and the episodes of violence.⁸²

During 2014 and 2015 the research into the remains of the nave of the church was completed below the paving and all the way to the level of natural soil. In in the nave, 52 graves were registered, while Grave 76 is the only built tomb discovered in the church. Accordingly, it must have been an important grave, and yet the finds made were far from luxurious. The only exception is a gilt ring, and possibly a ring with an inscription and amber beads. Such finds, as well as the fact that alongside males, females and subadults were buried in the same grave, fits expectations for a parish graveyard. In 1443 there is mention of a parish priest of Zablaca, and after that the Church of St Mary is increasingly frequently mentioned in the historical sources. Two mentions of 1505, the will of Jakov Nigovanić, rector of the Church of Holy Spirit in the Vrana varoš and the will of Ivan Zagorčić tell of the functioning of the church at the beginning of the 16th century and about the population of the area around, in spite of the ever more frequent Ottoman incursions, confirming the picture given us by the archaeological finds.⁸³ Unfortunately there are few historical sources for the 15th century that have been studied and processed, and from them it is impossible to tell when the rule of the Hospitallers stopped and the parishes were created, while the trepanation of the middle or second half of the 15th century perhaps is a trace of the Hospitallers' tradition of care for the sick.

Four layers of burials from Grave 76 vividly tell of the last one hundred years of vigorous life at the site of Crkvina. The analyses carried out also show that the analyses of numismatic finds for the period of the Late Middle Ages and the Modern Period are sometimes more precise than radiocarbon analysis of osteological material, particularly when we are dealing with coins the circulation of which can be limited to a short period of time. Dating with the aid of coins gives a smaller span of years, and then it is indirectly possible to make a narrower dating of finds that are not so chronologically sensitive, which in this case too shows the value of systematically handled stratigraphic research. We think that the results of research previously published, to which on this occasion we adjoin one more grave,

⁸¹ Hrabak 1987; Hrabak 1988.

⁸² Sućur et al. 2020, str. 223-225.

⁸³ Anzulović 2017, str. 158-160.

⁸² Sućur et al. 2020, pp. 223-225.

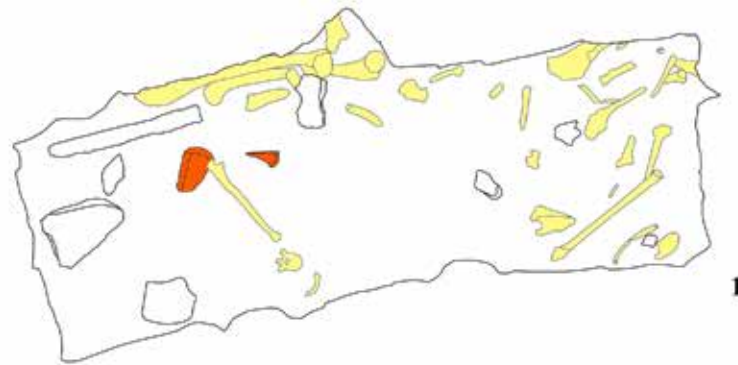
⁸³ Anzulović 2017, pp. 158-160.

dosad objavljeni rezultati istraživanja, kojima ovom prigodom pridružujemo još jedan grob, izvrsno ilustriraju srednjovjekovni život, a pritom iznose i izvanredne nalaze i zanimljive pojedinosti, što će se budućim istraživanjima dodatno potvrditi.

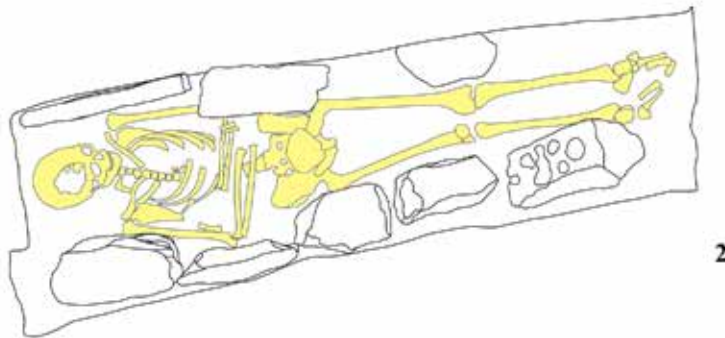
excellently illustrate medieval life, and at the same time provide extraordinary finds and interesting details, which will be additionally confirmed by future research.

(G. M.)

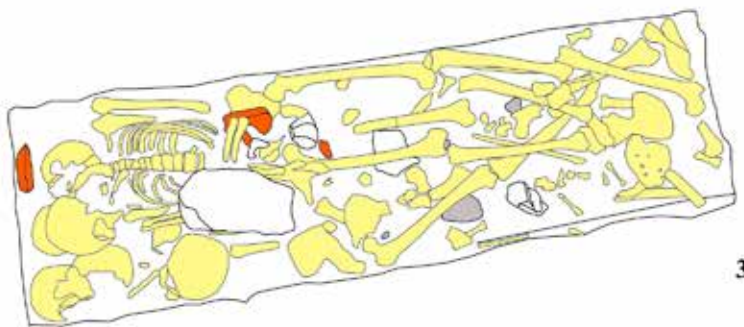
T. I



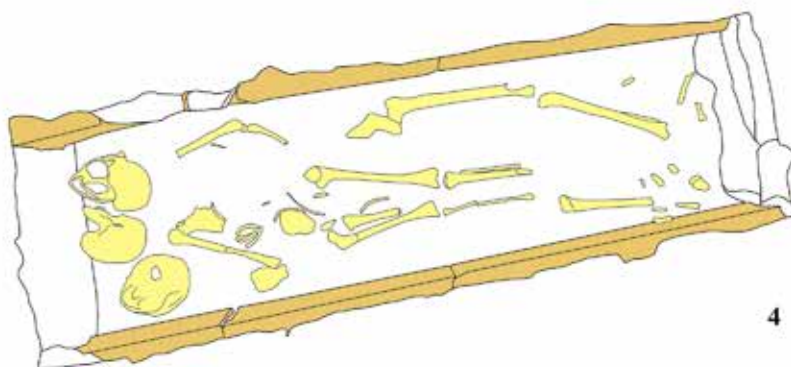
- Tegule i imbreksi
- Kosti
- Kamen



- Kosti
- Kamen



- Tegule i imbreksi
- Kosti
- Kamen
- Vapnena žbuka

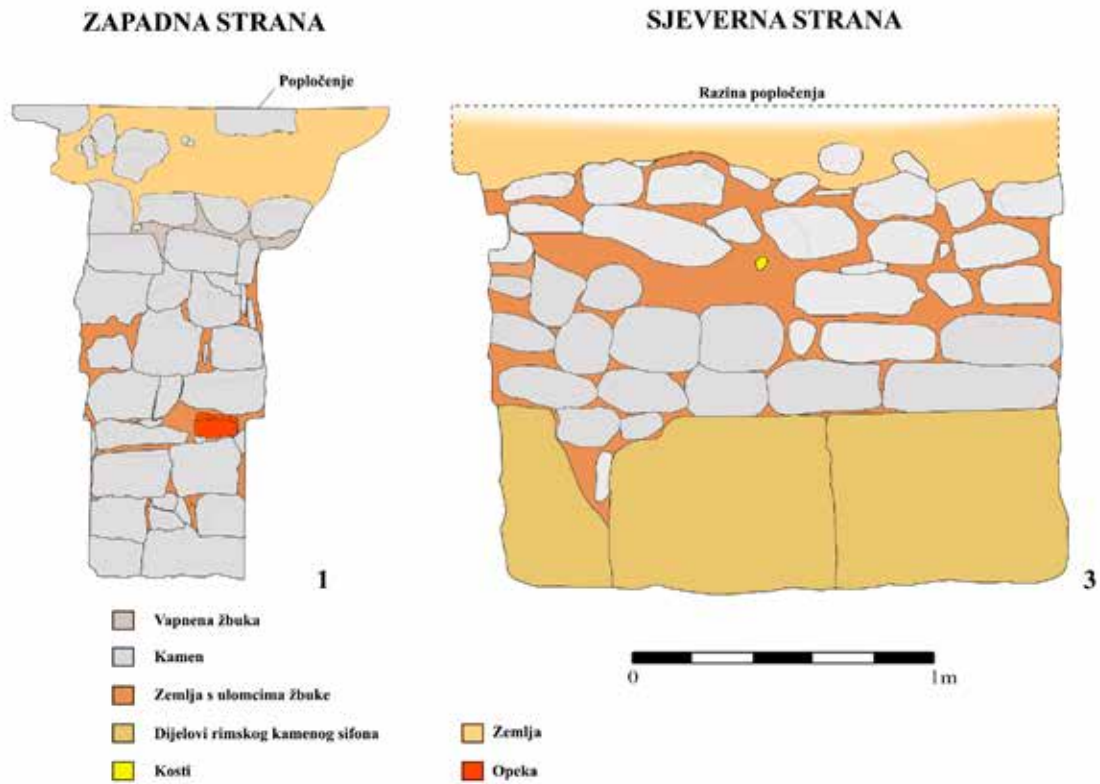


- Tegule i imbreksi
- Kosti
- Kamen
- Dijelovi rimskog kamenog sifona



T. I. Slojevi ukopa u grobu 76 (crtež: J. Šućur)
Pl. I Strata of burials in Grave 76 (drawing: J. Šućur)

T. II

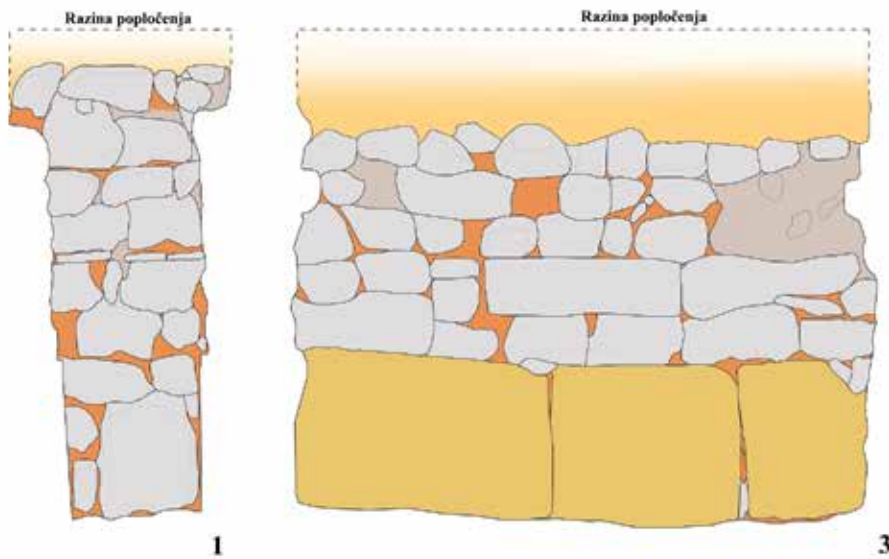


T. II. Zapadna i sjeverna bočna strana grobnice (crtež: J. Šučur, foto: K. Gusar)
Pl. II Western and northern sides of the grave (drawing: J. Šučur, photo: K. Gusar)

T. III

ISTOČNA STRANA

JUŽNA STRANA

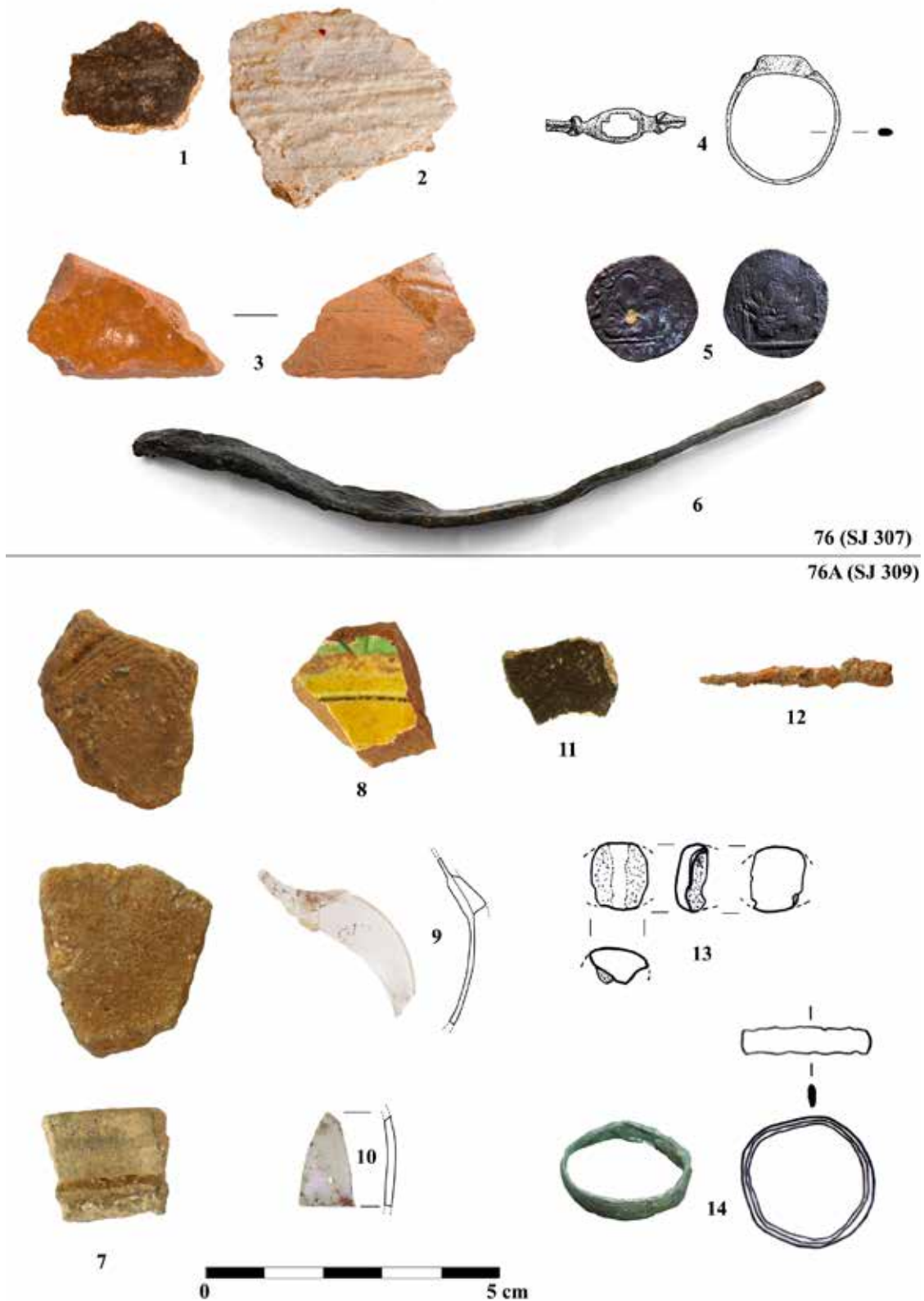


-  Vapnena žbuka
-  Kamen
-  Zemlja s ulomcima žbuke
-  Dijelovi rimskog kamenog sifona
-  Zemlja

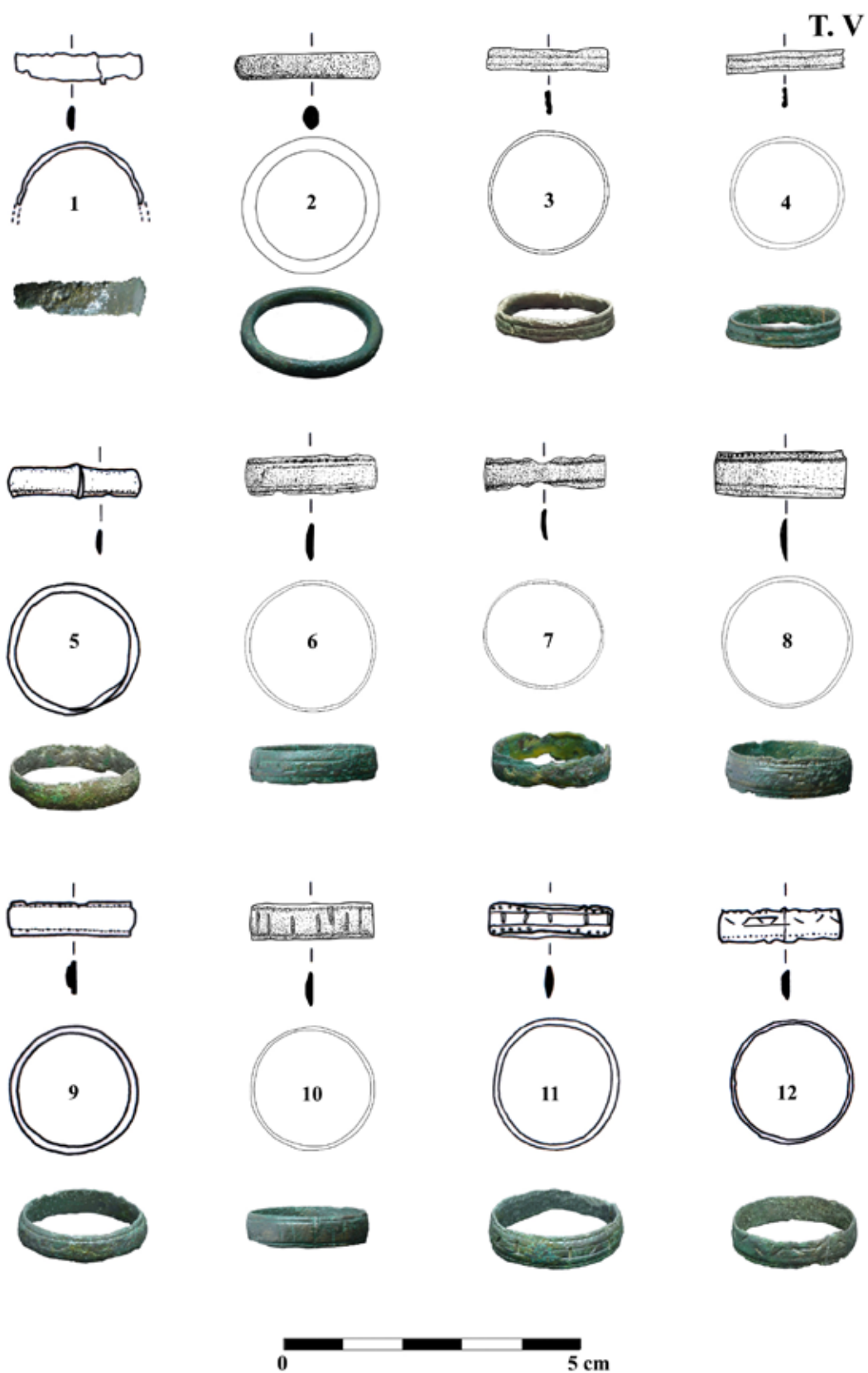


T. III. Istočna i južna bočna strana grobnice; dno groba (crtež: J. Šučur, foto: K. Gusar)
Pl. III Eastern and southern sides of the grave; bottom of the grave (drawing: J. Šučur, photo: K. Gusar)

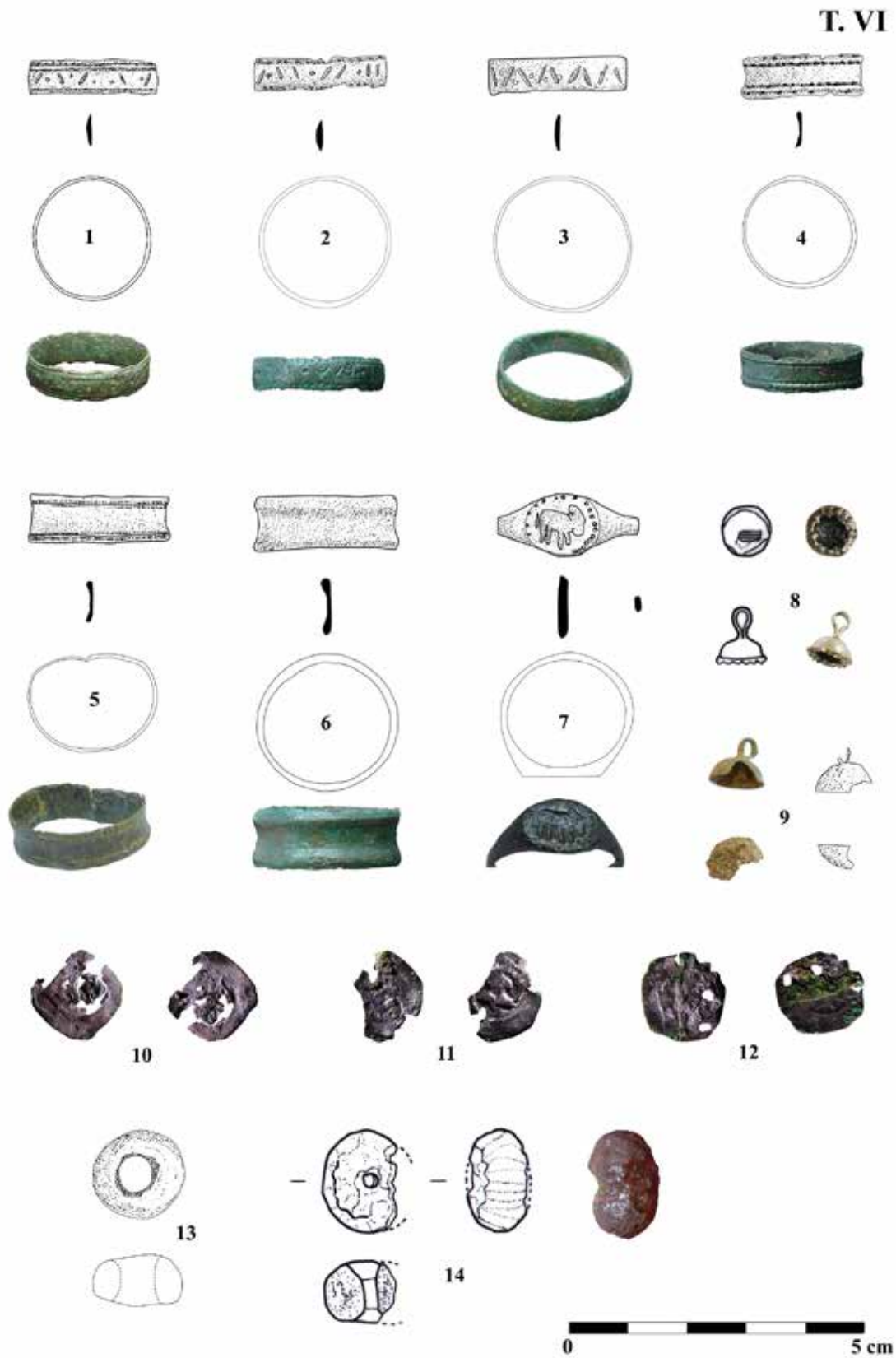
T. IV



T. IV. Nalazi iz prvog i drugog sloja (foto: L. Bogdanić – 1-3, 9, 10, 14, M. Ilkić – 5, K. Gusar – 7, 8, 11, 12, A. Jozić – 6; crteži: L. Bogdanić – 4, 9, 10, Z. Bakić – 13, 14)
Pl. IV Finds from the first and second strata (photo: L. Bogdanić – 1-3, 9, 10, 14, M. Ilkić – 5, K. Gusar – 7, 8, 11, 12, A. Jozić – 6; drawings: L. Bogdanić – 4, 9, 10, Z. Bakić – 13, 14)

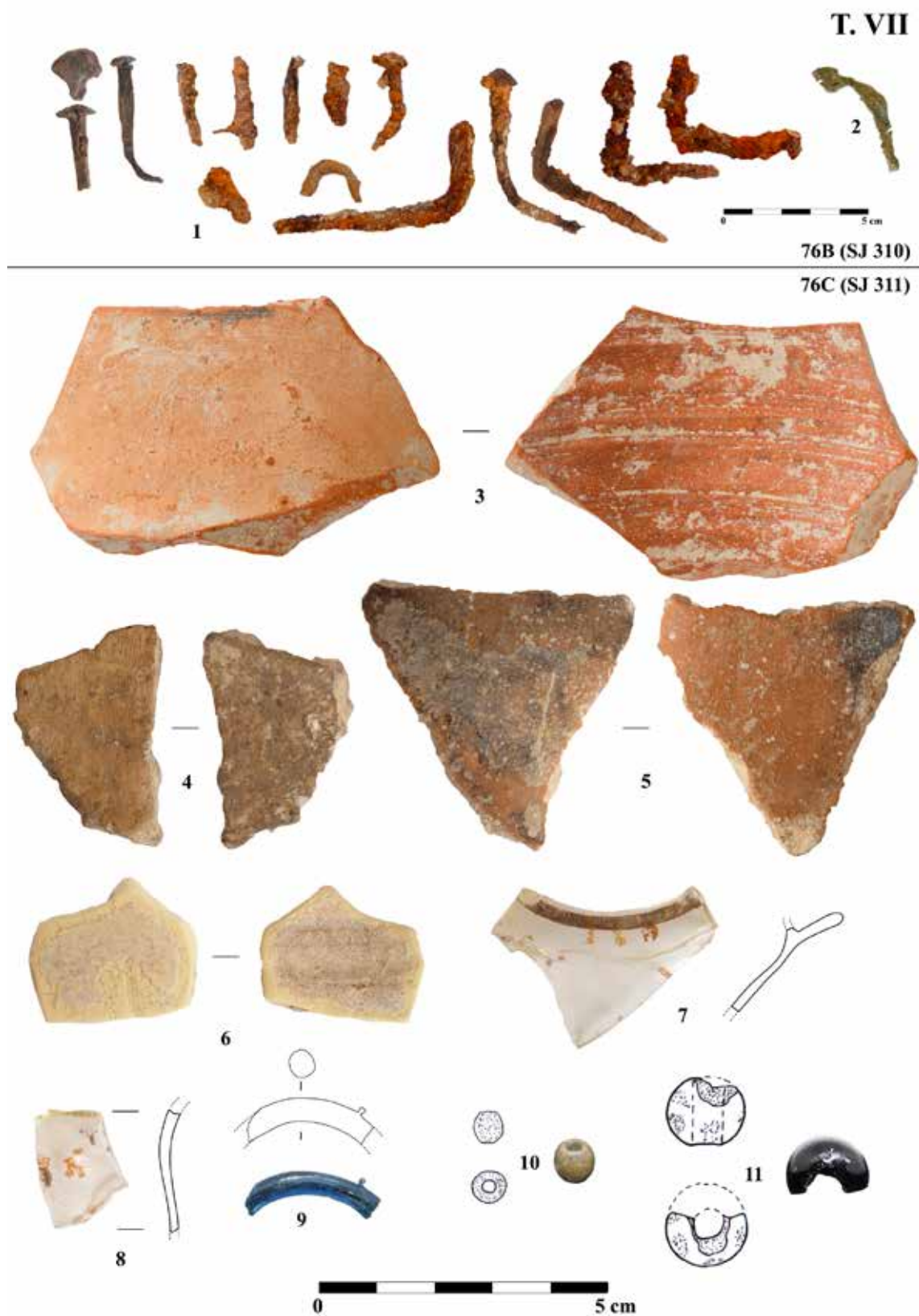


T. V. Nalazi trećeg sloja, dio (foto: L. Bogdanić; crteži: Z. Bakić – 1, 5, 9, 11-12, L. Bogdanić – 2-4, 6-8, 10)
 Pl. V Some of the finds from stratum three (photo: L. Bogdanić; drawings: Z. Bakić – 1, 5, 9, 11-12, L. Bogdanić – 2-4, 6-8, 10)



T. VI. Dio nalaza trećeg sloja (foto: L. Bogdanić – 1-7, 14, A. Jozić – 8, K. Gusar – 9, M. Ilkić – 10-12; crteži: Z. Bakić – 1, 8, 14, L. Bogdanić – 2-7, 9, 13)

Pl. VI Some of the finds from stratum three (photo: L. Bogdanić – 1-7, 14, A. Jozić – 8, K. Gusar – 9, M. Ilkić – 10-12; drawings: Z. Bakić – 1, 8, 14, L. Bogdanić – 2-7, 9, 13)



T. VII. 1-2 Nalazi trećeg sloja; 3-11 Nalazi četvrtog sloja (foto: L. Bogdanić – 3-11, K. Gusar – 1-2; crteži: Z. Bakić – 10-11, L. Bogdanić – 7-9)

Pl. VII 1-2 Finds from stratum three; 3-11 Finds from stratum four (photo: L. Bogdanić – 3-11, K. Gusar – 1-2; drawings: Z. Bakić – 10-11, L. Bogdanić – 7-9)



T. VIII. Nalazi četvrtog sloja (foto: L. Bogdanić – 1-7, 9-12, 16, K. Gusar – 8, M. Ilkić – 13-15; crteži: Z. Bakić – 2-6, 9, 11, L. Bogdanić – 1, 7-8, 10, 12)

Pl. VIII Finds from stratum four (photo: L. Bogdanić – 1-7, 9-12, 16, K. Gusar – 8, M. Ilkić – 13-15; drawings: Z. Bakić – 2-6, 9, 11, L. Bogdanić – 1, 7-8, 10, 12)

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