

Osvrt na rezultate zaštitnog istraživanja u franjevačkom samostanu u Karinu

Godine 2005. provedeno je zaštitno arheološko istraživanje u franjevačkom samostanu u Karinu. U samostanskoj crkvi i ispred nje su ispod razine poda otkriveni ostatci antičke građevine, za koju se prema nalazima može pretpostaviti kako je bila korištena od 1. do 6. stoljeća. Suprotno pretpostavkama iznesenim u literaturi, nisu otkriveni tragovi srednjovjekovnih objekata koji bi prethodili franjevačkom samostanu. U crkvi su istražene grobnice građene tijekom dva vremenska razdoblja. Starije, nastale nakon izgradnje crkve, vjerojatno u drugoj polovici 15. stoljeća, i mlađe, sagrađene preko starijih, od 1738. godine nadalje. U starijim grobnicama pronađen je veći broj brončanih prstena i vitica. Pojava ovog prstenja i izostanak trojagodnih naušnica karakteristična su obilježja mlađeg horizonta kasnosrednjovjekovnih ukopa, koji se može datirati od prvih desetljeća 15. do prvih desetljeća 16. stoljeća. U mlađim grobnicama pronađeni su uglavnom nabožni predmeti.

Ključne riječi: *Karin, franjevci, kasni srednji vijek, nakit.*

Review on the results of the archaeological rescue excavations in the Franciscan monastery in Karin

The archaeological rescue excavations that were carried out in the Franciscan monastery in Karin in 2005, i.e. in the monastery church and in front of it, led to the discovery of the remains of an ancient structure below the floor level, which, based on the findings, can be assumed that it had been in use from the 1st to the 6th century AD. Contrary to the assumptions made in literature, no traces of medieval buildings preceding the Franciscan monastery had been discovered then. The tombs in the church that had been built over two periods of time have been explored more closely, revealing that the older ones can be dated to the time right after the construction of the church, probably to the second half of the 15th century, whereas the younger ones were built over the older ones and date to the period from 1738 onwards. The older tombs contained a large number of bronze rings and bands. The appearance of this ring type and the lack of three-beaded earrings are characteristic features of the younger horizon of late medieval burials, which can be dated to the period from the first decades of the 15th to the first decades of the 16th century. Mostly religious objects were found in the younger tombs.

Keywords: *Karin, Franciscans, Late Middle Ages, jewellery.*

Uvod

Tijekom obnove franjevačkog samostana u Karinu, od siječnja do travnja 2005. godine, provedeno je zaštitno istraživanje u samostanskoj crkvi BD Marije.¹ Tom prilikom istraženi su ostatci antičke građevine, koja je na ovom položaju prethodila izgradnji samostana i zidane grobnice načinjene nakon izgradnje crkve. Tijekom istraživanja prikupljena je određena količina pokretnih nalaza iz razdoblja antike, a u grobnicama su pronađeni primjerci nakita i dijelova nošnje. Mlađe intervencije unutar crkve velikim su dijelom uništile ranije slojeve, pa ni u jednoj grobnici nisu pronađeni neporemećeni ukopi. Ipak, na temelju povijesnih izvora i stratigrafskih pokazatelja, pronađeni nakit i dijelove nošnje moguće je smjestiti u definirane kronološke okvire. U tom pogledu, prikaz rezultata istraživanja spomenutih grobnica trebao bi pružiti još jedan u nizu elemenata korisnih za buduća razmatranja datiranja pojave određenih oblika nakita i dijelova nošnje u kasnosrednjovjekovnim i novovjekovnim grobovima.

U prvom dijelu rada iznose se ukratko rezultati vezani uz problematiku objekata koji su prethodili izgradnji crkve. U drugom dijelu donose se povijesni podatci vezani uz izgradnju i kasnije adaptacije crkve. U trećem dijelu se na temelju stratigrafskih odnosa analizira se relativna kronologija izgradnje pojedinih grobnica, a vrijeme izgradnje pokušava se dovesti u vezu s ranije iznesenim povijesnim podacima. U četvrtom dijelu obrađuju se nalazi nakita i dijelova nošnje otkriveni u grobnicama. Na temelju izloženih povijesnih i stratigrafskih pokazatelja i usporedbe sa srodnim nalazima nastoji se utvrditi najvjerojatniji vremenski okvir njihova polaganja u grobnice. Na kraju se donosi zaključak vezan uz problematiku datiranja pronađenog nakita i utvrđivanja vremena utemeljenja karinskog samostana.

¹ Samostan su okupirale paravojne jedinice tzv. SAO Krajine u kolovozu 1991. godine. Miniran je i gotovo u cijelosti porušen 13. veljače 1993. godine, kao čin odmazde vlasti tzv. SAO Krajine nakon uspješno provedene oslobodilačke akcije Hrvatske vojske „Maslenica“. Radovi na obnovi započeli su dokumentiranjem razaranja u prvim danima „Oluje“, 7. kolovoza 1995., a završili su u ljeto 2006. godine. Konzervatorski nadzor radova provodio je Konzervatorski odjel Ministarstva kulture RH u Zadru, pod vodstvom M. Domijana, uz suradnju A. Magaš i N. Rimanića. U studenom 1999. godine djelatnici Arheološkog muzeja Zadar istražili su jedan grob u zapadnom kutu crkve. Vidi: Domijan 2006; Vučić 2006; Vučić 2006a.

Introduction

Within the context of the restoration of the Franciscan monastery in Karin, rescue archaeological excavations were carried out in the monastery church of the Blessed Virgin Mary¹ from January to April 2005. On that occasion, the remains of an ancient building were excavated, which in this location preceded the construction of the monastery and the walled tomb that was built after the construction of the church. The excavations yielded a certain number of artefacts from the Antiquity, while the tombs contained specimens of jewellery as well as dress accessories. Earlier interventions done within the church had largely destroyed the earlier layers, hence no burial was found in any of the tombs that had not been earlier disturbed and disarranged. However, based on historical sources and stratigraphic indicators, the discovered jewellery and costume elements can be placed in a defined chronological framework. In this context, the presentation of the research results of the mentioned tombs should provide further information in a series of key factors that are useful for future considerations regarding the dating of the appearance of certain forms of jewellery and dress accessories in late medieval and modern graves.

The first part of this paper summarizes the results related to the problems of the structures that preceded the construction of the church. In the second part, historical data related to the construction and later adaptations of the church are presented. The third part focuses on the analysis of the relative chronology of the construction of individual tombs based on stratigraphic relations, while the time of their construction is tried to be linked to previously

¹ Paramilitary units of the so-called SAO Krajina first occupied the monastery in August 1991, then mined and almost completely destroyed it on 13th February 1993 as an act of retaliation by the authorities of the so-called SAO Krajina for military operation „Maslenica“ that was successfully carried out by the Croatian army. Reconstruction works began with documenting the destruction in the first days of military operation „Storm“, on 7th August 1995, and ended in the summer of 2006. The conservation supervision of the works was done by the Conservation Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia in Zadar, under the leadership of M. Domijan and with the cooperation of A. Magaš and N. Rimanić. In November 1999, staff members of the Archaeological Museum in Zadar examined a grave in the western corner of the church. See: Domijan 2006; Vučić 2006; Vučić 2006a.



Sl. 1. Tlocrt crkve s istraženim grobovima i antičkim zidovima (crtež: J. Vučić)

Fig. 1 Ground plan of the church with excavated graves and ancient walls (drawing: J. Vučić)

Nalazi stariji od vremena izgradnje franjevačkog samostana i crkve

Na sjeverozapadnom kraju crkvene lađe otkrivena su dva zida (Zid A i B), izgrađena s otklonom od 42° u odnosu na zidove crkve (sl. 1, 2). Ti su zidovi uklonjeni do visine poda crkve i preslojeni crkvenom arhitekturom.

Iz toga nedvojbeno proizlazi kako pripadaju građevini koja je na ovome mjestu prethodila njezinoj izgradnji. Izgradnjom grobnica u crkvi, koje su ukopane do razine matične stijene, u potpunosti su uklonjeni stariji slojevi, koji bi se mogli dovesti u vezu sa spomenutim zidovima. Za potrebe datiranja i utvrđivanja karaktera ovih zidova otvorene su dvije sonde u samostanskom dvorištu.² U sondi 1 otkriven je nastavak zida A te s njime paralelan zid D i na njega okomito položen zid C (sl. 3). U sondi 2 otkriven je nastavak zida C i zid E paralelan sa zidovima A i D. Zidovi su široki od 70 do 75 cm. Lica su im rađena od priklesanog kamenja, sлагanog u nepravilne redove. Sredina je popunjena sitnijim i krupnijim komadima amorfnoг kamenja i mjestimično ulomcima tegula. Vezivo je činila va-

² Prije ovih istraživanja u sjeveroistočnom dvorištu samostana su prilikom kopanja crne jame pronađeni zidovi stariji od samostana. Nalaze spominje Bačić 2000, str. 29. Fotografije zida snimio je P. Vežić 1989. godine. Čuvaju se u Konzervatorskom odjelu u Zadru (inv. br. 34495, 34496, 34497 i 34536).

presented historical data. The fourth part deals with the finds of jewellery and dress accessories discovered in the tombs. Based on the presented historical and stratigraphic indicators and comparisons with related finds, an attempt is made to determine the most probable time frame of their placement into the graves. Finally, a conclusion is made regarding the problem in dating the discovered jewellery and the determination of the time of the founding of the Karin monastery.

Finds dating to the time before the construction of the Franciscan monastery and church

Two walls (wall A and B) were discovered at the north-western end of the nave, which were built with a deviation angle of 42 ° to the walls of the church (Figs. 1, 2). These walls were removed to the height of the church floor and overlaid with church architecture.

This clearly shows that they belonged to a structure that had preceded the construction of the church at this location. The construction of tombs in the church, which were built up to the level of solid rock, completely removed the older layers, which could have been linked to the mentioned walls. For dating purposes, but also for the determination of the features of these walls, two trenches were



Sl. 2. Ostaci antičkog zida u crkvi (foto: J. Vučić)
 Fig. 2 Remains of the ancient wall in the church
 (photo: J. Vučić)



Sl. 3. Ostaci antičkih zidova ispred crkve (foto: J. Vučić)
 Fig. 3 Remains of ancient walls in front of the church
 (photo: J. Vučić)

pnena žbuka pomiješana s obiljem oblutaka sitnije granulacije.

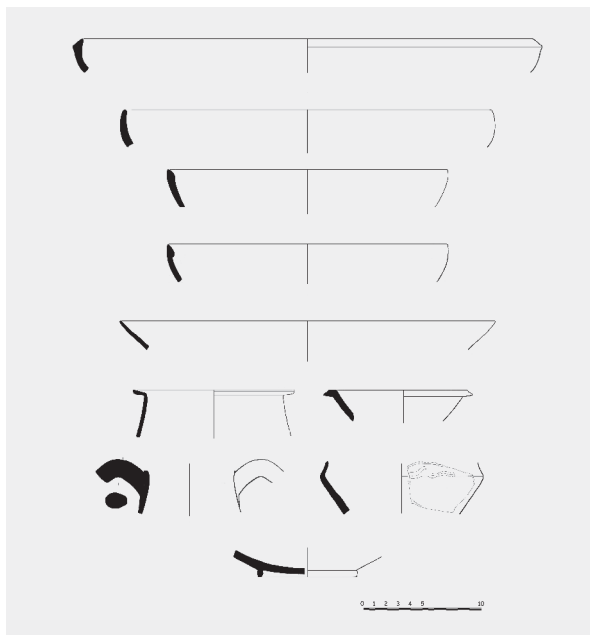
U istraženim sondama dokumentirani su slojevi s arheološkim nalazima koji se mogu dovesti u vezu s opisanim zidovima. Većinu nalaza čine ulomci tegula, amfora te kuhinjskog i stolnog posuđa (sl. 4). Uz njih pronađena su dva ulomka antičkog stakla, željezni čavao i sestercij cara Komoda kovan u posljednjoj četvrtini 2. stoljeća. Među ulomcima keramike prepoznati su primjerci koji se datiraju u različita razdoblja od 1. do 6. stoljeća. Ti nalazi sugeriraju vremenski okvir korištenja objekta koji je prethodio izgradnji crkve i samostana. Prirodne pogodnosti položaja, koje su vjerojatno ponukale vlasnika da izgradi imanje upravo na ovome mjestu, osigurale su imanju čini se i iznimnu dugovječnost.³

³ Ovaj se položaj može dovesti u vezu s nedalekim antičkim naseljen Korinijem, čiji se ostatci nalaze na gradini Miograd (po nekim autorima Miodrag), ispod koje izvire rijeka Karišnica. Grad je predrimskog postanka, a status municipija dobio je za Augusta. Vidi:

opened in the monastery yard.² The continuation of wall A was discovered in trench 1, as well as wall D running parallel to it and wall C that laid vertically on it (Fig. 3). Trench 2 exposed the continuation of wall C and wall E that is parallel to walls A and D. The walls are 70 to 75 cm wide. The external and visible parts of the walls were made of carved stones, stacked in irregular rows. Their inner parts were filled with smaller and larger pieces of amorphous stones and in some places with fragments of tegulae. Lime mortar mixed with an abundance of pebbles of finer granulation was used as a binder.

Layers with archaeological finds that can be linked to these described walls were recorded in the excavated trenches. Most of the finds were frag-

² Walls predating the monastery were discovered in its northeast courtyard before these excavations, i.e. during the digging of the black pit. The finds are mentioned by Bačić 2000, p. 29. Photographs of the wall were taken by P. Vežić in 1989 and are kept in the Conservation Department in Zadar (inv. no.: 34495, 34496, 34497 and 34536).



Sl. 4. Nalazi antičke keramike (crtež: J. Vučić)
 Fig. 4 Finds of ancient ceramics (drawing: J. Vučić)

U literaturi je često spominjana pretpostavka kako je franjevački samostan u Karinu sagrađen nad ruševinama benediktinske opatije.⁴ Ovim istraživanjem nisu otkriveni pokretni ni nepokretni nalazi koji bi podupirali tu pretpostavku, pa za sada možemo pretpostaviti kako iduću fazu korištenja položaja, nakon prestanka korištenja antičke građevine, predstavlja izgradnja franjevačkog samostana i u sklopu njega crkve BD Marije.

Povijesni podatci o izgradnji i kasnijim adaptacijama crkve

Franjevački samostan u Karinu prvi se put spominje u dokumentu koji nosi nadnevak 23. lipnja 1459. godine. Njega u svojoj kronici pisanoj od 1734. godine donosi fra Marijan Lekušić, navodeći kako ga je nabavio od svog neimenovanog prijatelja i kako dokument nije izvoran, ali ga on ipak drži vjerodostojnim.⁵ Samostan se spominje i u doku-

ments of tegulae, amphorae and cook- and tableware (Fig. 4). Two fragments of ancient glass, an iron nail and a sestertius of Emperor Commodus, minted in the last quarter of the 2nd century, were also found next to them. Among the fragments of pottery, specimens dating to different periods from the 1st to the 6th century AD could be identified. These finds indicate that the structure had been in use before the construction of the church and monastery. It seems that the natural benefits of the location, which probably prompted the owner to build the property right in this place, ensured the exceptional long existence and use of the property over the course of time.³

The assumption that the Franciscan monastery in Karin was built on the ruins of a Benedictine abbey has often been mentioned in literature.⁴ However, these excavations did not reveal any movable or immovable finds that would support this assumption. Therefore, we can assume for the time being that after the ancient structure has ceased to be used, the construction of the Franciscan monastery and within it the church of the Blessed Virgin Mary represents the next phase of the site's use.

Historical data on the construction and subsequent reconstructions of the church

The first mentioning of the Franciscan monastery in Karin is a document dated 23rd June 1459, which Father Marijan Lekušić mentions in his chronicle written in 1734. In it, he stated that he had obtained said document from an unnamed friend and that the document was not an original one. Nevertheless, he still considered it authentic.⁵ In addi-

Bianchi 1880, str. 303, 304; Bulić 1879, str. 68; Conago1928, str. 129-131; Wilkes 1969, str. 210-212; Suić 2003, str. 65. Bistra voda rijeke Karišnice i Karinsko more bogato ribom nesumnjivo su bili ekonomski zanimljivi stanovnicima Korinija. Blaga padina uz samo ušće Karišnice, na položaju udaljenom oko 1500 metara zračne linije od grada, pružala je gotovo idealne uvjete za izgradnju gospodarskog imanja.

⁴ Bianchi 1880, str. 304; Ostojić 1964, str. 109, 110; Soldo, 1974, str. 7, 8; Bačić 1995, str. 20, 21; Bačić 2000, str. 28, 29.

⁵ Cijelu kroniku donosi Bačić 2000, str. 38-100.

³ This location can be linked to the nearby ancient settlement of Corinium, the remains of which are located on the Miograd hillfort (according to some authors, Miodrag), under which the Karišnica river springs. It is a town of pre-Roman origin, which received its status as a municipium under Augustus. See: Bianchi 1880, p. 303, 304; Bulić 1879, p. 68; Conago1928, p. 129-131; Wilkes 1969, p. 210-212; Suić 2003, p. 65. The clear water of the Karišnica River and the Karin Sea, rich in fish, were undoubtedly economically interesting to the inhabitants of Corinium. The gentle slope right next to the mouth of the Karišnica River, located at about 1,500 meters away from the town provided almost ideal conditions for the establishment of a rural estate.

⁴ Bianchi 1880, p. 304; Ostojić 1964, p. 109, 110; Soldo, 1974, p. 7, 8; Bačić 1995, p. 20, 21; Bačić 2000, p. 28, 29.

⁵ The entire chronicle is provided by Bačić 2000, p. 38-100.

mentima iz 1469., 1533., 1550. i 1560., a prikazan je i na karti M. Pagana nastaloj prije 1537. godine.⁶

O prošlosti samostana pisao je veći broj autora. U tim su se tekstovima često pojavljivali i ničim nepotkrijepljeni podatci. Tako D. Fabijanić navodi kako najstariji dokument koji spominje samostan potječe iz 1459., a njegovu izgradnju datira u 1429. godinu.⁷ P. Bačić dodaje kako je u samostanu 1452. godine pokopana Elizabeta, žena karinskog bana Nikole Lapsanovića.⁸ Kritičku analizu ovih i ostalih radova koji se tiču samostana u Karinu načinio je I. Majnarić. Tom prilikom je ukazao kako datiranje izgradnje samostana u 1429. godinu nema oslonca u izvorima, a dvojbena drža i izvornost dokumenta iz 1459. godine kojeg je u svojoj kronici donio M. Lekušić. Upozorio je i na neutemeljene pokušaje utvrđivanja identiteta Nikole koji se spominje u izvoru iz 1459. godine.⁹ Ako dokument koji donosi M. Lekušić nije izmišljen, na temelju njega se može zaključiti kako je samostan nastao prije 1459. godine. Posjedovao je mlinicu na utoku Karišnice u more, oranice na položaju Slana i niz nadarbina koje su mu darovali Elizabeta pokojnog Nikole i Juraj Milko.¹⁰

Početak 16. stoljeća intenziviraju se upadi Osmanlija, koji 1527. zauzimaju Obrovac, a 1537. i Novigrad, pa je od tada ovaj prostor pod njihovom kontrolom.¹¹ Iz tog razdoblja, točnije iz 1533., potječe isprava kojom se knez Petar obvezao dovesti za svog kupca žito na rječicu Karišnicu pokraj franjevačkog samostana. Nešto kasnije se u popisu Kliškog sandžaka iz 1550. godine navodi (ako se navod odnosi na ovaj samostan) kako su se prilikom osmanskog osvajanja u samostanu nalazila tri svećenika. U vrijeme popisa crkva je pusta, pa je na zahtjev fra Matije iz Kreševa upisana u njegov posjed. Položaj Slana je u vrijeme izrade popisa bio u posjedu vojvode Kemala.¹² Prema ispravi koja se čuva na Visovcu, godine 1560. franjevci su dobili dozvolu da poprave samostan, jer je zgrada bila gotovo propala; uz to, prema starim ispravama samostanu je potvrđeno vlasništvo nad mlinovima i

tion to said source, the monastery is also mentioned in documents from 1469, 1533, 1550 and 1560, and also shown on a map of M. Pagano, that was made before 1537.⁶

A large number of authors wrote about the monastery's past, but these texts often presented data that was not substantiated. According to D. Fabijanić, the oldest document mentioning the monastery dates back to 1459 and its construction to 1429.⁷ P. Bačić adds that Elizabeth, the wife of ban Nikola Lapsanović from Karin, was buried in the monastery in 1452.⁸ A critical analysis of these and other works concerning the monastery in Karin was written by I. Majnarić, in which he pointed out that the dating of the construction of the monastery into the year 1429 has no grounds in the sources. He also doubts the originality of the document from 1459, which M. Lekušić mentioned in his chronicle. He also expressed his concerns regarding the ungrounded attempts to establish the identity of Nikola, who is mentioned in the source from 1459.⁹ If the document mentioned by M. Lekušić is authentic, it allows the conclusion that the monastery was founded before 1459. He owned a mill at the mouth of the Karišnica river into the sea, farmland at site Slana and a number of benefices given to him by Elizabeth of the late Nikola and Juraj Milko.¹⁰

At the beginning of the 16th century, the Ottoman invasions intensified, leading to the occupation of Obrovac in 1527 and Novigrad in 1537 and their control over this area since then.¹¹ To this period, i.e. to the year 1533, dates the deed by which Duke Peter obliged himself to get grain for his buyer to the river Karišnica near the Franciscan monastery. Somewhat later, it is stated (if the remark refers to this monastery) in the census of the Sanjak of Klis from 1550 that three priests were encountered in the monastery during the Ottoman conquest. As the church was deserted at the time of the census, it was registered into the possession of Father Matija from Kreševa upon his request. The location Slana was in the possession of Voivode Kemal at the time

⁶ Soldo 1974, str. 9, 12; Spaho, Aličić 2007, str. 388; Anzulović 1998, str. 275; Petricioli 1969, str. 525, 526, 528.

⁷ Fabijanić 1864, str. 313.

⁸ Bačić 1881.

⁹ Majnarić 2009, str. 10, 13, 20, bilj. 12.

¹⁰ Usporedi: Bačić 2000, str. 42, 43.

¹¹ Traljić 1965, str. 207; Vrandečić, Bertoša 2007, str. 20, 21.

¹² Usporedi: Spaho, Aličić 2007, str. 388.

⁶ Soldo 1974, p. 9, 12; Spaho, Aličić 2007, p. 388; Anzulović 1998, p. 275; Petricioli 1969, p. 525, 526, 528.

⁷ Fabijanić 1864, p. 313.

⁸ Bačić 1881.

⁹ Majnarić 2009, p. 10, 13, 20, note 12.

¹⁰ Compare: Bačić 2000, p. 42, 43.

¹¹ Traljić 1965, p. 207; Vrandečić, Bertoša 2007, p. 20, 21.



Sl. 5. Pogled na ostatke zidanih grobnica u crkvi (foto: J. Vučić)

Fig. 5 View of the remains of the walled tombs in the church (photo: J. Vučić)

zemljištem Slatine (možda Slana iz Lekušičeve kronike i popisa 1550. godine).¹³ Osmanlijski izvori pružaju uvid u demografsku sliku užeg susjedstva u vrijeme njihove vlasti. U popisu iz 1550. spominju se, vezano uz Karin, sela Karin, Ujčić, Kunovice i Krčevica, iz kojih je stanovništvo odbjegli te napuštena selišta (mezre) Dragomiran, Gorica, Slana, Trebčiči i Buci Polje. Popis sugerira kako je slično stanje bilo zabilježeno i u prethodnom popisu, 20 godina ranije.¹⁴ Čini se kako je u desetljećima po dolasku Osmanlija samostan napušten, a žitelji bliže okolice uglavnom su raseljeni. Navedene su okolnosti morale utjecati i na intenzitet ukapanja u grobnicama samostanske crkve.

Vrijeme odlaska Osmanlija samostan je čini se dočekao u relativno dobrom stanju, te su mu, prema kronici M. Lekušića, svodovi crkve i sakristije bili netaknuti. Ipak, do početka obnove 1730. godine crkva je bila u lošem stanju, brod je ostao bez svoda

¹³ Soldo 1974, str. 12.

¹⁴ Spaho, Aličić 2007, str. 233, 388, 433, 440.



Sl. 6. Križ urezan u žbuci na užoj stranici grobnice 1 (foto: J. Vučić)

Fig. 6 Cross carved into the plaster on the narrow side of the tomb 1 (photo: J. Vučić)

of the census.¹² According to the deed that is kept in Visovac, the Franciscans received permission to rebuild the monastery in 1560 as the building was in an almost dilapidated state. In addition, some old deeds also confirm the monastery's ownership of mills and the land parcel Slatina (perhaps Slana from Lekušić's chronicle and the census from 1550).¹³ Ottoman sources provide insight into the demographic picture of the immediate neighbourhood during their rule. The 1550 census mentions, in connection with Karin, the villages of Karin, Ujčić, Kunovice and Krčevica, from which the population fled, and the abandoned settlements (mezre) of Dragomiran, Gorica, Slana, Trebčiči and Buci Polje. The census indicates that a similar situation was noted in the previous census, 20 years earlier.¹⁴ It seems that in the decades after the arrival of the Ottomans, the monastery was abandoned, and the inhabitants of the surrounding area were mostly displaced. These circumstances must have affected the intensity of burials in the tombs of the monastery church.

It seems that the monastery had been in a relatively good condition when the Ottomans left the

¹² Compare: Spaho, Aličić 2007, p. 388.

¹³ Soldo 1974, p. 12.

¹⁴ Spaho, Aličić 2007, p. 233, 388, 433, 440.

i krova, a ruševine i otpad onemogućavali su pristup svetištu, koje je jedino ostalo natkriveno.¹⁵ U kronici fra Marijana Lekušića opisan je tijek radova na čišćenju i obnovi samostana i crkve, koji su započeli 1730. godine.¹⁶ Među ostalim, navodi se kako je svod na crkvi napravljen 1733., krov dovršen 1735., crkva iznutra ožbukana i obijeljena vapnom 1736., a 1738. godine sagrađen je dio novih grobnica, pri čemu su uništene neke starije.¹⁷

Stratigrafija grobnica

Arheološka istraživanja su pokazala kako je unutar crkve, u različitim vremenskim razdobljima, bilo izgrađeno najmanje 27 zidanih grobnica (sl. 1, 5). Na temelju stratigrafije moguće je prepoznati stariju skupinu, u koju se može ubrojiti 17 grobnica, i mlađu skupinu, kojoj se može pripisati 10 grobnica.¹⁸ Ovi rezultati u skladu su s ranije spomenutim zapisima M. Lekušića o starijim grobnicama koje su zatečene u crkvi prilikom izgradnje novih početkom 18. stoljeća.

Grobnice starije skupine rađene su u više navrata, međusobno se ne negiraju. Izrađivane su najčešće u skupinama od po dvije, četiri ili pet grobnica, koje međusobno dijele zidove, a rjeđe pojedinačno. Dio njih orijentiran je poput crkve, a dio se orijentacijom prilagodio pravcima pružanja matične stijene ili antičkih zidova. Niti jednoj od ovih grobnica nisu se sačuvale poklopnice, a velika većina njih oštećena je ili pak potpuno uništena prilikom izgradnje mlađe skupine grobnica. Na istočnoj stranici grobnice 1 u žbuku je, dok je još bila svježja, urezan jednostavan križ (sl. 6). U grobnicama 16, 18 i 19 pronađene su tanke kamene ploče pomoću kojih su grobnice bile podijeljene na nekoliko etaža (sl. 7). U grobnici 1 u kojoj su zatečene dislocirane kosti najmanje pet pokojnika pronađena je među ostalim i lubanja s jasno vidljivim perimortalnim posjeklinama (sl. 8).

Nad starijom skupinom grobnica izgrađene su mlađe, prilikom čega su starije velikim dijelom

area and, according to the chronicle of M. Lekušić, the vaults of the church and the sacristy were intact. However, until the beginning of its restoration in 1730, the church was again in poor condition, the nave was without a vault and roof, and ruins and debris prevented access to the sanctuary, which was the only part left with a covered roof.¹⁵ The chronicle of Father Marijan Lekušić describes the course of work on the cleaning and renovation of the monastery and church, which began in 1730.¹⁶ Among other things, it is stated that the vault on the church was built in 1733 and the roof completed in 1735, the church was plastered and painted inside in 1736. Part of the new tombs was built in 1738, during which some of the older ones were destroyed.¹⁷

Stratigraphy of the tombs

The archaeological excavations have shown that at least 27 walled tombs were built inside the church at different stages of time (Figs. 1, 5). Based on the stratigraphy, it is possible to identify the older group, which consists of 17 tombs, and the younger group with 10 tombs.¹⁸ These results are in line with the previously mentioned records of M. Lekušić about the older tombs that were discovered in the church during the construction of the younger ones at the beginning of the 18th century.

The tombs belonging to the older group were built on several occasions, they do not negate each other. In most cases, they were built in groups of two, four or five tombs with shared walls in between them, whereas individually built tombs were rather rare. Some of them have the same orientation as the church, while others were adjusted and aligned to the direction of the bedrock or ancient walls. No covers have been preserved in any of these tombs, and the vast majority of them were damaged or completely destroyed during the construction of the younger group of tombs. On the east side of tomb 1, a simple cross was carved into the plaster while it was still fresh (Fig. 6). Thin stone slabs were found

¹⁵ Bačić 2000, str. 48, 72, 88

¹⁶ Bačić 2000, str. 72, 74, 75, 78, 83, 84, 88-91, 92, 94.

¹⁷ Bačić 2000, str. 83, 88-91.

¹⁸ U stariju skupinu spadaju grobnice 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 i 27. U osam grobnica ove skupine nisu pronađene kosti, dok su u devet preostalih pronađene kosti najmanje 27 pokojnika. Mlađoj skupini pripadaju grobnice 2, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 i 21. U šest grobnica ove skupine pronađene su kosti najmanje 32 pokojnika.

¹⁵ Bačić 2000, p. 48, 72, 88

¹⁶ Bačić 2000, p. 72, 74, 75, 78, 83, 84, 88-91, 92, 94.

¹⁷ Bačić 2000, p. 83, 88-91.

¹⁸ The older group includes tombs 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27. No bones were found in eight tombs of this group, while bones of at least 27 deceased people were found in the remaining nine tombs. Tombs 2, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 21 belong to the younger group. The bones of at least 32 deceased were found in six tombs of this group.



Sl. 7. Grobnica 19 s konstrukcijom načinjenom od kamenih ploča (foto: J. Vučić)
 Fig. 7 Tomb 19 with a structure made of stone slabs (photo: J. Vučić)

uništene. To zorno oslikava odnos mlađih grobnica označenih brojevima 13, 14 i 15, koje su u cijelosti negirale starije grobnice, označene brojevima 22, 23 i 24. Isti odnos pokazuju mlađe grobnice, 2, 4, 5 i 11, koje su negirale starije grobnice, 3, 7, 9, 25, 26 i 27. Nad mlađim grobnicama označenima brojevima 5 i 11 sačuvala su se poklopnice. Na jednoj od poklopnih ploča grobnice 5 uklesan je natpis, *1747/ SEPULCRUM/ CLERICORU/ Q/ LAICORUM*, iz kojeg proizlazi kako je ova grobnica, zajedno s grobnicama 11 i 4 s kojima dijeli zidove, izrađena prije 1747. godine. Ove tri grobnice moguće je povezati s konkretnim podacima iz kronike M. Lekušića vezanim uz 1738. godinu.¹⁹ Za razliku od starijih, grobnice mlađe skupine bez iznimke pra-

¹⁹ „...O. Josip Banovac pobrinuo se, da se na njegov trošak sagrade dvije grobnice za redovnike, a jedna između tih dviju, Karlo Belan, trgovac u selu Karinu, za svog brata, koji je ovdje ležao u depozitu, za se i za svoje nasljednike... Kosti mrtvih nađene u starim grobovima, položio je u jednu grobnicu pred vratima crkve, u starom grobu i odlično je poslužio svojoj svrsi.“ Vidi: Bačić 2000, str. 90, 91.



Sl. 8. Lubanja iz grobnice 1 (foto: J. Vučić)
 Fig. 8 Skull from tomb 1 (photo: J. Vučić)

in tombs 16, 18 and 19, which were used to divide the tombs into several storeys (Fig. 7). A skull with clearly visible perimortem cuts was found in tomb 1, in which dislocated bones of at least five deceased were also discovered (Fig. 8).

The younger ones were built over the older group of tombs, in the course of which the older ones were largely destroyed. This clearly reflects the relationship of the younger tombs marked with numbers 13, 14 and 15, which completely negated the older tombs marked with numbers 22, 23 and 24. The same relationship is shown by the younger tombs 2, 4, 5 and 11, which negated the older tombs 3, 7, 9, 25, 26 and 27. Covers of the younger tombs marked with numbers 5 and 11 have been preserved. An inscription, *1747/ SEPULCRUM/ CLERICORU/ Q/ LAICORUM*, is engraved on one of the cover plates of tomb 5. This clearly shows that said tomb, together with tombs 11 and 4 with which it shares its walls, was built before 1747. These three tombs can be linked to specific data from the chronicle of M. Lekušić related to the year 1738.¹⁹ Unlike the older

¹⁹ „...O. Josip Banovac secured the construction of two tombs for monks at his expense, while another one between those two was paid by Karlo Belan, a merchant in the village of Karin, for his brother, who was deposited there, for himself and his heirs... He placed the bones of the deceased that were found in the old graves in a tomb in front of the door of the church, in an old grave, and it served its purpose very well.” See:

te pravce pružanja zidova crkve. Sve su sačuvane u punim gabaritima. Grobnice 12 i 13 imale su na bočnoj stranici konzole, koje su možda služile za podjelu grobnica na više etaža.

Nalazi nakita i dijelova nošnje u grobnicama

U grobnicama 7 i 9, koje spadaju u stariju skupinu, dakle onu izgrađenu prije turskih osvajanja, pronađeno je isključivo prstenje. U grobnici 7 pronađeno je 10 prstena i vitica (kat. br. 1-10; T. I, 1-10). Najluksuzniji među njima je lijevani prsten izrađen od pozlaćenog srebra s visokom krunom (kat. br. 1). Uložak je izrađen iz dva dijela, donjeg debljeg i gornjeg tanjeg, pa podsjeća na poklopljenu kutijicu, koja je mogla služiti čuvanju nekog sadržaja.²⁰ S ovim prstenom usporedivo je šest međusobno istovjetnih prstena. Jedan je pronađen u grobu XIa, koji se nalazio unutar crkve Sv. Spasa na Vrh Rici, jedan u grobu 5 ispod stećka uz crkvu Gospe od Site u Strožancu, jedan na nalazištu kod crkve sv. Martina u Ivinju, jedan na nalazištu Crkvina kod Galovca, jedan je slučajno pronađen kod crkve sv. Nikole u Solinu, a jedan potječe iz Bijaća kod Trogira.²¹ Iako je riječ o istom tipu, prsten iz Karina razlikuje se od ostalih šest u detaljima izvedbe biljne dekoracije. Ovo se prstenje u literaturi većinom datira u 13., 14. i 15. stoljeće.²² Prilikom utvrđivanja kronološkog okvira pojave ovog tipa prstenja treba uzeti u obzir činjenicu kako su dokumentirani na grobljima u Karinu i Strožancu, na kojima su izostali nalazi trojagodnih naušnica.²³ Na groblju kod Sv. Spasa u grobnicama unutar crkve iz kojih potječe ovakav prsten, također su izostali nalazi trojagodnih naušnica.²⁴ Na temelju toga može se pretpostaviti kako se ovaj tip prstena javlja u grobovima i nakon prestanka pojave trojagodnih naušnica. Manje

ones, the tombs of the younger group follow without exception the directions of the church walls and are all preserved in their entire dimensions. Tombs 12 and 13 had consoles on the side, which may have served to divide the tombs into several storeys.

Finds of jewellery and dress accessories discovered in the tombs

Rings were the only finds in tombs 7 and 9, which belong to the older group, i.e. they were built before the Ottoman conquests. 10 rings and tendrils were found in tomb 7 (cat. 1-10; T. I, 1-10). The most luxurious among them is a cast ring made of gilded silver with a high crown (cat. 1). The inset was made of two parts, a lower thicker and an upper thinner one, thus resembling a covered box, which could be used to store something.²⁰ This ring can be compared with six mutually identical rings; namely one from grave XIa, which was located inside the church of the Holy Saviour at Vrh Rika, one in grave 5 under the stećak tombstone next to the church of Our Lady of Sita in Strožanac, one at the site near the church of St. Martin in Ivinj, one at site Crkvina near Galovac, one was found by chance near the church of St. Nicholas in Solin, and one derives from Bijaći near Trogir.²¹ Despite the fact that it is the same type of ring, the specimen from Karin differs from the other six in the details of the execution of its floral decoration. In literature, these rings are mostly dated to the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries.²² When determining the chronological framework of the appearance of this ring type, one should take into account the fact that they were found in graveyards in Karin and Strožanac, where there were no finds of three-beaded earrings.²³ At the graveyard near Holy

Bačić 2000, p. 90, 91.

²⁰ Na isti način izrađen je i uložak prstena pronađenog kod crkve sv. Nikole u Solinu, a čini se i prsten pronađen kod crkve Gospe od Site u Strožancu. Vidi: Piteša 2014, str. 129; Gjurašin 1997, str. 168.

²¹ Jelovina 1976, T. LIV, 4; Petrincec 1996, str. 7, 110; Gjurašin 1997, str. 168; Jurić 1993, str. 175, sl. 1; Piteša 2014, str. 129, 131. Primjerak iz Galovca pripisan je ovoj skupini na temelju crteža, koji se donosi uz opis u knjizi s popisom nalaza iz Galovca, pod brojem 1007.

²² Usporedi: Jurić 1993, str. 175; Zorić 1994, kat. br. 8; Jakšić 1996, str. 148, 150, 152; Gjurašin 1997, str. 171, 172; Piteša 2014, str. 129, 131.

²³ Za nalaze s groblja uz crkvu Gospe od Site u Strožancu vidi: Gjurašin 1997.

²⁴ Usporedi Petrincec 1996, str. 106-112.

²⁰ The inset of the ring found at St. Nicholas Church in Solin was made in the same way, as was the ring found near the church of Our Lady of Sita in Strožanac it seems. See: Piteša 2014, p. 129; Gjurašin 1997, p. 168.

²¹ Jelovina 1976, T. LIV, 4.; Petrincec 1996, p. 7, 110; Gjurašin 1997, p. 168; Jurić 1993, p. 175, fig. 1; Piteša 2014, p. 129, 131. The specimen from Galovac was attributed to this group on the basis of the drawing, which was given along its description in the book that listed the finds from Galovac, under number 1007.

²² Compare: Jurić 1993, p. 175; Zorić 1994, cat. 8; Jakšić 1996, p. 148, 150, 152; Gjurašin 1997, p. 171, 172; Piteša 2014, p. 129, 131.

²³ For finds from the cemetery next to the church of Our Lady of Sita in Strožanac, see: Gjurašin 1997.

je luksuzan brončani prsten s ovalnom krunom, na kojoj se nalazio ugraviran prikaz (kat. br. 2). Ovakvo prstenje predstavlja uobičajen repertoar nakita horizonta 3 na groblju uz krbavsku katedralu, koji je datiran od prvih desetljeća 15. do prvih desetljeća 16. stoljeća.²⁵ Isti tip brončanog prstena pronađen je u grobu 63 na nekropoli Maljkovo, skupa s viticom trakastog presjeka ukrašenom sa dvije kanelure, te u grobu 56 na groblju u Brnazama kod Sinja, skupa s okruglom brončanom pojasnom predicom.²⁶ Zanimljivo je kako ovakav oblik prstena nije zastupljen na groblju kod Sv. Spasa u Vrh Rici niti na groblju na Begovači u Biljanima Donjim. Dva prstena iz grobnice 7 ukrašena su stiliziranim prikazom rukovanja (kat. br. 3, 4). Na groblju kod crkve Sv. Spasa ovo prstenje je vezano uz najmlađi dio groblja, koji se prema mišljenju autora formirao oko sredine 15. stoljeća.²⁷ Na groblju kod krbavske katedrale ovaj tip prstena pronađen je u ukopima horizonta 3, koji se datira od prvih desetljeća 15. do prvih desetljeća 16. stoljeća.²⁸ U grobu 7 pronađene su dvije vitice trakastog presjeka ukrašene kanelurama (kat. br. 5, 6). U rijetkim slučajevima ovakve su vitice pronađene skupa s trojagodnim naušnicama.²⁹ Ipak, učestala, gotovo masovna pojava bilježi se u dijelovima nekropola i horizontima, na kojima izostaju trojagodne naušnice.³⁰ U skladu s time je i nalaz ovih vitica u četiri groba na nekropoli stećaka u Borinovicima kod Trilja, na kojoj su izostali nalazi trojagodnih naušnica.³¹ Dvije brončane vitice „D“ presjeka ukrašene su sa po dva paralelna, uzdužna niza ukucanih točkica (kat. br. 7, 8). Ovaj tip vitica, poput prethodno opisanih trakastih vitica sa dvije kanelure, zastupljen je u horizontu 3 ukopa kod krbavske katedrale.³² Uz navedeno, u grobu 7 pronađene su i dvije neukrašene vitice „D“ presjeka (kat. br. 9, 10).

Saviour, the tombs inside the church from which this ring originates were also characterized by the lack of three-beaded earrings.²⁴ Based on this, it can be assumed that this type of ring appears in graves even after the end of the appearance of three-beaded earrings. Less luxurious is a bronze ring with an oval crown, featuring an engraved depiction (cat. 2). Such rings are common items of jewellery of horizon 3 in the graveyard next to the cathedral of Krbava, which dates from the first decades of the 15th to the first decades of the 16th century.²⁵ The same type of bronze ring was found in grave 63 at the necropolis of Maljkovo, together with a band with a strip-shaped section and decorated with two channels, but also in grave 56 at the graveyard in Brnazi near Sinj, together with a round bronze buckle ring.²⁶ It is quite interesting that this shape of ring is not represented on the graveyard near Holy Saviour in Vrh Rika or the one on Begovača in Biljani Donji. The two rings from tomb 7 are decorated with a stylized depiction of clasped hands (cat. 3, 4). In the case of the graveyard next to the church of the Holy Saviour, this ring is related to the graveyard's youngest part, which according to the author was established around the mid-15th century.²⁷ In the cemetery near the Krbava Cathedral, this type of ring was found in burials belonging to horizon 3, which dates from the first decades of the 15th to the first decades of the 16th century.²⁸ Grave 7 contained two bands with a strip-shaped section and decorated with channels (cat. 5, 6). Only in rare cases, such bands were found together with three-beaded earrings.²⁹ However, a frequent, almost a massive appearance has been recorded in parts of necropolises and horizons, where three-beaded earrings were completely absent.³⁰ In line with this is therefore also the find of these bands in four graves in the

²⁵ Vidi: Vučić 2021, str. 200-202, 205, 208, 211, 215, 222, 234 bilj.148. U dvije rečenice na stranici 215 pogreškom je napisano kako ovaj horizont datira od prvih desetljeća 14. do prvih desetljeća 15. st., no u ostatku teksta i popratnim bilješkama jasno je kako se misli na razdoblje od početka 15. do prvih desetljeća 16. st.

²⁶ Jelovina 1960, str. 261, T. I, 63; Gunjača 1955, str. 126, T. II, 56.

²⁷ Jakšić 1996, str. 147, 150.

²⁸ Vučić 2021, str. 222.

²⁹ Vučić 2021, str. 219, bilj. 114.

³⁰ Jakšić 1996, str. 147; Vučić 2021, str. 221, 222, 226, 227, sl. 11-13.

³¹ Usporedi: Milošević 1982, str. 296, 297.

³² Vučić 2021, str. 222, T. 3: 2, 3.

²⁴ Compare Petrinec 1996, p. 106-112.

²⁵ See: Vučić 2021, p. 200-202, 205, 208, 211, 215, 222, 234 note 148. In two sentences on page 215, it is mistakenly written that this horizon dates from the first decades of the 14th to the first decades of the 15th century. However, the rest of the text and accompanying notes clearly show that the period from the beginning of the 15th to the first decades of the 16th century is meant.

²⁶ Jelovina 1960, p. 261, T. I, 63; Gunjača 1955, p. 126, T. II, 56.

²⁷ Jakšić 1996, p. 147, 150.

²⁸ Vučić 2021, p. 222.

²⁹ Vučić 2021, p. 219, note 114.

³⁰ Jakšić 1996, p. 147; Vučić 2021, p. 221, 222, 226, 227, fig. 11-13.

U grobnici 9 pronađeno je 12 prstena i vitica (kat. br. 11-22; T. I, 11, 12, T. II, 13-22). Među njima osam je neukrašenih vitica „D“ presjeka načinjenih od bronce (kat. br. 14-21) i jedna neukrašena vitica kružnog presjeka načinjena također od bronce (kat. br. 22). Ove je vitice teško uže datirati. Usporedivi primjerci na groblju kod krbavske katedrale pronađeni su isključivo među ukopima horizonta 3, dok su u ranijim horizontima izostali.³³ Jedna brončana vitica „D“ presjeka (kat. 13) ukrašena je paralelnim uzdužnim linijama i dijagonalnim urezima na vanjskoj strani obruča, i spada u istu skupinu kao i vitice kat. 7 i 8 iz grobnice 7. Uz vitice, u ovoj grobnici pronađena su i dva masivna brončana lijevana prstena (kat. br. 11, 12). Sličan prsten pronađen je na groblju kod crkve sv. Jure u Kruševu.³⁴ Sudeći prema dostupnoj literaturi, to je i jedini prsten ovog tipa, uz primjerke iz Karina, koji je pronađen tijekom arheološkog istraživanja kasnosrednjovjekovnih nekropola na prostoru Dalmacije. Izostanak primjeraka pronađenih unutar arheološkoga konteksta otežava njihovo datiranje. Dva istovjetna brončana prstena i jedan nešto kvalitetniji srebrni, koji su pronađeni slučajno u Donjim Turanjima kod Trebinja te u Mostaru i Sarajevu, objavio je M. Wenzel.³⁵ Analizirajući njihov oblik i način ukrašavanja, prepoznao je na ovom prstenju utjecaj mamelučkog stila, koji je bio raširen na prostoru jadranske regije u 14. i 15. stoljeću, i pretpostavio je kako ova tri prstena predstavljaju jeftinu imitaciju luksuznog prstenja s ulošcima.³⁶ Istovjetno brončano prstenje, uglavnom pribavljeno otkupom, potječe s prostora Dalmacije, Slavonije, Srbije, Kosova i Makedonije, a autori ga različito datiraju, od druge polovice 14. do 16. i 17. stoljeća.³⁷ Nalaz u grobnici 9 iz Karina sugerira datiranje u razdoblje druge polovice 15. i prve polovice 16. stoljeća.

Prstenje i vitice u grobnicama 7 i 9 poprilično se razlikuju. U grobnici 7 pronađene su tek dvije neukrašene vitice (kat. br. 9, 10), dok ih je u grobnici 9 bilo osam (kat. br. 14-21). U grobnici 7 pronađeni su primjerci trakastih vitica sa dvije kanelure i prsteni s motivom rukovanja (kat. br. 3-6), koji izostaju u grobnici 9. Dva masivna brončana prstena iz grobnice 9 (kat. br. 11, 12) različitih su tipova u odnosu

necropolis of stećak tombstones in Borinovci near Trilj, where there were no finds of three-beaded earrings.³¹ Two bronze bands with a D-shaped section are decorated with two parallel, longitudinal rows of embossed dots (cat. 7, 8). This type of band, like the previously described bands with a strip-shaped section with two channels, is represented in the burials of horizon 3 near the Krbava Cathedral.³² In addition to the above said, two undecorated bands with a D-shaped section were also found in grave 7 (cat. 9, 10).

Twelve rings and bands were found in tomb 9 (cat. 11-22; T. I, 11, 12, T. II, 13-22), among which were eight bronze bands with a D-shaped section and no decorations (cat. 14-21) and one undecorated band with a circular section, also made of bronze (cat. 22). A more accurate age determination of these bands is rather difficult. Comparable specimens from the cemetery at the Krbava Cathedral were found exclusively among the burials of horizon 3, while they were missing in earlier horizons.³³ One bronze band with a D-shaped section (cat. 13) is decorated on the ring's outer side with parallel, longitudinal lines and diagonal grooves and belongs to the same group as the bands of cat. 7 and 8 from tomb 7. In addition to the bands, two massive bronze cast rings were found in this tomb (cat. 11, 12). A similar ring was discovered at the graveyard next to St. George's Church in Kruševo.³⁴ Judging by available literature, it is the only ring of this type, alongside the specimens from Karin, which was found during archaeological excavations of late medieval necropolises in Dalmatia. The lack of specimens that were found within an archaeological context makes their dating rather difficult. Two identical bronze and one silver ring of slightly higher quality, which were found by chance in Donji Turanj near Trebinje, Mostar and Sarajevo, were published by M. Wenzel.³⁵ By analysing their shape and the execution of their decoration, he recognized the influence of the Mamluk style on this ring type, which was widespread in the Adriatic region in the 14th and 15th centuries. He assumed that these three rings were a cheap imitation of a luxurious ring with insets.³⁶ Identical bronze rings, mostly obtained by

³³ Vučić 2021, str. 222.

³⁴ Vučić 2011, str. 140, kat. 56, T. 16: 56.

³⁵ Wenzel 1982, str. 48, sl. 1a-c, 2a-c, 4.

³⁶ Wenzel 1982, str. 57, 58, 60.

³⁷ Piteša 2009, str. 177, kat. 260; Radić 2009, str. 128, kat. 7; Ivanić 1995, str. 40, 41, 43 kat. 103-107, 114.

³¹ Compare: Milošević 1982, p. 296, 297.

³² Vučić 2021, p. 222, T. 3: 2, 3.

³³ Vučić 2021, p. 222.

³⁴ Vučić 2011, p. 140, kat. 56, T. 16: 56.

³⁵ Wenzel 1982, p. 48, fig. 1a-c, 2a-c, 4.

³⁶ Wenzel 1982, p. 57, 58, 60.

na prstenje iz grobnice 7 (kat. br. 1, 2). Vremenski odredivu poveznicu između dvije skupine prstena i vitica predstavljaju ukrašene vitice „D“ presjeka (kat. br. 7, 8, 13). Za sada ne postoje pokazatelji na temelju kojih se može zaključiti jesu li razlike u kompoziciji prstena iz grobnica 7 i 9 kronološki uvjetovane ili su rezultat nekih drugih faktora. Ukoliko bi bile kronološki uvjetovane, onda bi, na temelju prisutnosti vitica trakastog presjeka sa dvije kanelure, logično bilo pretpostaviti kako su nalazi iz grobnice 7 nešto stariji. Također iz okolnosti nalaza nije moguće utvrditi pripada li prstenje jednom pokojniku ili se radi o nekoliko njih. U razdoblju tijekom kojeg se masovno pojavljuje ovakvo brončano prstenje u grobovima, često se susreću ukopi sa velikim brojem prstena i vitica na rukama.³⁸ Na temelju povijesnog okvira, koji s jedne strane čine prvi spomeni samostana u Karinu, a s druge dolazak Osmanlija i s time povezan pretpostavljeni smanjen intenzitet korištenja položaja, stariju skupinu grobnica, kao i nalaze u njima, s većom je vjerojatnošću moguće datirati od sredine 15. do sredine 16. stoljeća.

U mlađoj skupini nalazi su pronađeni u grobnicama 5 i 12. U grobnici 5 pronađene su dvije medalje obješene na omega sponi i model lubanje načinjen od kosti (kat. br. 23, 24; T. II, 23, 24). U grobnici 12 pronađena je veća medalja (kat. br. 25; T. II, 25). Na medaljama iz Karina u tri slučaja javljaju se prikazi predmeta Kristove muke (*arma Christi*), u dva slučaja prikaz sv. Antuna Padovanskog i u jednom slučaju prikaz Gospe Loretske. Isti prikazi dominiraju i na svetačkim medaljama u obližnjem Kruševu, koje je od 1731. bilo samostalna župa sa župnikom kojeg je postavljao gvardijan franjevačkog samostana u Karinu.³⁹ Dominacija istih motiva na ova dva nalazišta dodatno potvrđuje pretpostavku Š. Vrkića, kako medalje u Kruševu ne dokazuju razvijene hodočasničke aktivnosti stanovništva, već su prije rezultat distribucije koja se vršila preko franjevaca iz samostana u Karinu. Model lubanje iz grobnice 5 s perforacijom koja je služila za provlačenje konopca ili lančića usporediv je s nešto manjim modelima koji su ponekad bili nanizani na kronicama i predstavljali su *memento mori*.⁴⁰ U mlađoj skupini grobova, koje je na temelju povijesnih izvora moguće pouzdano datirati nakon 1738.

purchase, originate from Dalmatia, Slavonia, Serbia, Kosovo and Macedonia, and the authors date them differently, from the second half of the 14th to the 16th and 17th centuries.³⁷ The find in tomb 9 from Karin suggests a dating to the second half of the 15th and the first half of the 16th century.

The rings and bands from tombs 7 and 9 are quite different. Tomb 7 contained only two undecorated bands (cat. 9, 10), whereas tomb 9 had eight in total (cat. 14-21). Specimens of strip-shaped bands decorated with two channels and rings with clasped hands as a motif on them (cat. 3-6) were discovered in tomb 7, but were absent in tomb 9. Two massive bronze rings from tomb 9 (cat. 11, 12) are types that differ from the type of rings discovered in tomb 7 (cat. 1, 2). An identifiable chronological link between the two groups of rings and bands are the decorated bands with a D-shaped section (cat. 7, 8, 13). For the time being, there are no indicators on the basis of which it can be concluded whether the differences in the composition of the rings from tombs 7 and 9 are chronologically conditioned, or are the result of some other factors. If they were chronologically conditioned, then it would be logical to assume on the basis of the presence of strip-shaped bands with two channels, that the finds from tomb 7 are somewhat older. In addition, the circumstances of the finds do not allow to determine whether the rings belonged to one or more deceased persons. During the period when such bronze rings appeared in graves en masse, burials with a large number of rings and bands on the hands were very common.³⁸ Based on the historical framework, which on the one hand is made up by the first mentions of the monastery in Karin, and on the other by the Ottoman's arrival in the area and the presumed reduced intensity of the site's use in relation thereto, the older group of tombs and their finds are more likely to date from the mid-15th to the mid-16th century.

Finds belonging to the younger group were discovered in tombs 5 and 12. Tomb 5 contained two medals hung on hook and eye fasteners and a skull model made of bone (cat. 23, 24; T. II, 23, 24). A larger medal was found in tomb 12 (cat. 25; Pl. II, 25). The medals from Karin displayed depictions of the Instruments of Christ's Passion in three cases, (*Arma Christi*), while two cases featured the depic-

³⁸ Jakšić 1996, str. 147; Vučić 2021, str. 221, bilj. 137.

³⁹ Vrkić 2015, str. 242, 256.

⁴⁰ Krnjak 2016, str. 385, 387, 391, kat. 155.

³⁷ Piteša 2009, str. 177, kat. 260; Radić 2009, str. 128, kat. 7; Ivanić 1995, str. 40, 41, 43 kat. 103-107, 114.

³⁸ Jakšić 1996, p. 147; Vučić 2021, p. 221, note 137.

godine, javljaju se nalazi uobičajeni za grobove 18. stoljeća, dok izostaju prsteni i vitice karakteristični za stariju skupinu grobova.

Zaključak

U crkvi Bezgrešnog začeća Blažene Djevice Marije u franjevačkom samostanu u Karinu otkriveno je 27 zidanih grobnica. Stratigrafski odnosi među njima ukazuju kako su rađene u dva izdvojena vremenska razdoblja. Na temelju povijesnih izvora za stariju skupinu grobnica s velikom se vjerojatnošću može pretpostaviti kako su sagrađene tijekom druge polovice 15. stoljeća, te su intenzivnije korištene do konca prve četvrtine 16. stoljeća. Mlađa skupina grobnica nastala je poslije 1738. godine. U dvije grobnice starije skupine pronađene su brončane vitice i prstenje za koje se paralele pronalaze u grobovima prema novijoj literaturi datiranim u 15. i početak 16. stoljeća. Izostanak trojagodnih naušnica u ovim grobnicama može lako biti kronološki uvjetovan. U tom bi kontekstu grobovi iz crkve u Karinu kao i ranije spomenuti grobovi na nekropoli stećaka u Borinovicima mogli biti primjeri kasnosrednjovjekovnih groblja nastalih tijekom 15. stoljeća. Sukladno tome nalazi u samostanu u Karinu mogu imati značenje dodatne argumentacije u prepoznavanju i izdvajanju posljednjeg horizonta kasnosrednjovjekovnih ukopa na prostoru Like i Dalmacije, koji obilježavaju izostanak trojagodnih naušnica i njima suvremenih oblika nakita i dijelova nošnje te masovna pojava brončanih prstena i vitica. Izostanak spomena karinskog samostana u izvorima starijim od 1459. godine, kao i izostanak trojagodnih naušnica u grobovima otkrivenim u samostanu upućuju na datiranje izgradnje samostana u vrijeme nakon početka 15. stoljeća. U mlađim grobnicama, koje se datiraju od 1738. godine naovamo, nalaze se nalazi specifični za 18. stoljeće, dok u potpunosti izostaju nalazi prstenja i vitica usporedivi s onima karakterističnim za 15. i 16. stoljeće.

tion of Anthony of Padua and one case the image of Our Lady of Loreto. The same depictions dominate the medals of saints from nearby Kruševo, which has been an independent parish with a pastor appointed by the guardian of the Franciscan monastery in Karin since 1731.³⁹ The dominance of the same motifs at these two sites further confirms the assumption of Š. Vrkić, that the medals in Kruševo do not prove some developed pilgrimage activities of the population, but are rather the result of distribution that was carried out through the Franciscans from the monastery in Karin. The model of the skull from tomb 5 that had a perforation for a rope or chain to be pulled through is comparable to the slightly smaller models that were sometimes threaded on rosaries and represented a *memento mori*.⁴⁰ The younger group of graves, which can be reliably dated to the time after 1738 based on historical sources, comprised finds that are common for 18th century graves, while rings and bands, characteristic of the older group of graves, are missing.

Conclusion

27 walled tombs were discovered in the Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Franciscan monastery in Karin. The stratigraphic relations between them indicate the fact that they were made in two separate time periods. Based on historical sources, it can be assumed with high probability for the older group of tombs that they were built during the second half of the 15th century, and were used more intensively until the end of the first quarter of the 16th century, whereas the younger group of tombs was built after 1738. Bronze bands and rings were found in two tombs that belong the older group, for which parallels can be found in tombs that are dated to the 15th and early 16th centuries according to more recent literature. The lack of three-beaded earrings in these tombs can easily be chronologically conditioned. In this context, the graves from the church in Karin, as well as the previously mentioned graves in the necropolis of stećak tombstones in Borinovići, could be examples of late medieval graveyards formed during the 15th century. Accordingly, the finds in the monastery in Karin may represent additional arguments when recognizing and distin-

³⁹ Vrkić 2015, p. 242, 256.

⁴⁰ Krnjak 2016, p. 385, 387, 391, cat. 155.

Katalog nalaza

1. Lijevani srebrni prsten s pozlatom. Karika „D“ presjeka. Na vrhu karike nalazi se plastična dekoracija u vidu simetrično postavljenih biljnih vitica. Dekoracija završava sa četiri kukice u koje je umetnut bijeli uložak oblika romba. Uložak je načinjen iz dva dijela, plitkog recipijenta i poklopca. Karika je pukla. Visina prstena 31 mm. Promjer karike do 22 mm. Širina karike 3 mm. Debljina karike 1 mm.
2. Lijevani brončani prsten. Karika trakasta, prema ramenima „D“ presjeka. Karika se u ramenima širi i na vrhu prelazi u ovalnu izduženu pločicu na kojoj se vjerojatno nalazio ugravirani prikaz. Na oba ramena unutar polja oblika trapeza prikazan je ljiljan. Pločica je naknadno izgrebena. Visina prstena 24 mm. Promjer karike do 25 mm. Širina karike 2,5 - 3,5 mm. Debljina karike do 1,5 mm.
3. Lijevani brončani prsten. Karika trakasta presjeka. Na vrhu karike nalazi se stilizirani prikaz rukovanja. Promjer karike do 21,5 mm. Širina karike do 2,5 mm. Debljina karike do 1,5 mm.
4. Lijevani brončani prsten. Karika trakasta presjeka. Na vrhu karike nalazi se stiliziran prikaz rukovanja. Promjer karike do 21 mm. Širina karike do 2 mm. Debljina karike do 1,5 mm.
5. Lijevana brončana vitica. Karika trakasta presjeka. Na vanjskoj površini karike urezane su dvije paralelne uzdužne kanelure. Promjer karike do 23 mm. Širina karike 3 mm. Debljina karike do 1 mm.
6. Lijevana brončana vitica. Karika trakasta presjeka. Na vanjskoj površini karike urezane su dvije paralelne uzdužne kanelure. Promjer karike do 22 mm. Širina karike 3,5 mm. Debljina karike do 1 mm.
7. Brončana vitica, krajevi karike zalemljeni. Karika „D“ presjeka sa ravno odrezanim rubovima. Na vanjskoj površini karike bliže rubovima nalaze se dva paralelna niza točkica. Promjer karike do 20,5 mm. Širina karike do 5 mm. Debljina karike 1 mm.
8. Lijevana brončana vitica. Karika „D“ presjeka s ravno odrezanim rubovima. Na vanjskoj površini karike bliže rubovima nalaze se dva paralelna niza točkica, a između njih na određenim razmacima vertikalni i dijagonalni urezi. Promjer karike do 21 mm. Širina karike do 4,5 mm. Debljina karike do 1 mm.

guishing the last horizon of late medieval burials in Lika and Dalmatia, which are marked by the lack of three-beaded earrings and contemporaneous forms of jewellery and costume elements and the mass appearance of bronze rings and bands. The absence of the mentioning of the Karin monastery in sources older than 1459, as well as the lack of three-beaded earrings in the graves discovered in the monastery, indicate the dating of the construction of the monastery to the period after the beginning of the 15th century. The younger tombs, which date from 1738 onwards, revealed finds that are specific for the 18th century, while the finds of rings and bands that are comparable to those characteristic of the 15th and 16th centuries are completely missing.

Catalogue of finds

1. Cast silver ring with gilding. Hoop with D-shaped section. A plastically rendered decoration in the form of symmetrically placed tendrils is located at the top of the hoop. The decoration ends with four hooks in which a white rhombus-shaped inset is inserted. The inset is made of two parts, a shallow recipient and a lid. The hoop is broken. Ring height 31 mm. Hoop diameter up to 22 mm. Hoop width 3 mm. Hoop thickness 1 mm.
2. Cast bronze ring. The hoop has a strip-shaped section; towards the shoulders it has a D-shaped section. The hoop expands in the shoulders and at the top turns into an oval elongated plate which probably featured an engraved depiction once. On both shoulders and within a trapezoidal field is a depiction of a lily. The plate was subsequently scratched. Ring height 24 mm. Hoop diameter up to 25 mm. Hoop width 2.5-3.5 mm. Hoop thickness up to 1.5 mm.
3. Cast bronze ring. The hoop has a strip-shaped section. At the top of the hoop is a stylized depiction of clasped hands. Hoop diameter up to 21.5 mm. Hoop width up to 2.5 mm. Hoop thickness up to 1.5 mm.
4. Cast bronze ring. The hoop has a strip-shaped section. At the top of the hoop is a stylized depiction of clasped hands. Hoop diameter up to 21 mm. Hoop width up to 2 mm. Hoop thickness up to 1.5 mm.
5. Cast bronze band. The hoop has a strip-shaped section. Two parallel longitudinal channels are incised on the outer surface of the hoop. Hoop

9. Brončana vitica, karika presječena. Karika „D“ presjeka. Promjer karike do 24 mm. Širina karike 6 mm. Debljina karike do 1,5 mm.
10. Brončana vitica, krajevi karike zalemljeni. Karika „D“ presjeka. Promjer karike do 20,5 mm. Širina karike 4 mm. Debljina karike do 1 mm.
11. Lijevani brončani prsten. Karika „D“ presjeka. Karika se u ramenima širi i na vrhu prelazi u povišenu, izduženu pločicu oblika osmerokuta konkavnih stranica. Uz rubove pločice urezana je linija koja ponavlja njezin oblik. Ramena su ukrašena nizom točkica. Dno karike ojačano je ovalnom pločicom. Uz rub pločice urezana je linija koja ponavlja njezin oblik. S obje strane pločice na karici su urezane po tri kratke crte. Visina prstena 23,5 mm. Promjer karike do 22 mm. Širina karike 6-7 mm. Debljina karike do 1,5 mm.
12. Lijevani brončani prsten isti kao prethodni. Visina prstena 24 mm. Promjer karike do 22 mm. Širina karike 6-7 mm. Debljina karike do 1,5 mm.
13. Brončana vitica, krajevi karike zalemljeni. Karika „D“ presjeka. Na vanjskoj površini karike uz rubove nalaze se dvije dublje uzdužne kanelure, a između njih, bliže sredini, dvije plitke. Preko kanelura urezane su kratke dijagonalne linije koje se mjestimice dodiruju i tvore cik-cak motiv. Promjer karike do 22 mm. Širina karike do 5 mm. Debljina karike 1 mm.
14. Brončana vitica, karika presječena. Karika „D“ presjeka s ravno odrezanim rubovima. Promjer karike do 22,5 mm. Širina karike 5 mm. Debljina karike do 1,5 mm.
15. Brončana vitica, krajevi karike zalemljeni. Karika „D“ presjeka s ravno odrezanim rubovima. Promjer karike do 22,5 mm. Širina karike do 5 mm. Debljina karike 1,5 mm.
16. Brončana vitica, krajevi karike zalemljeni. Karika „D“ presjeka s ravno odrezanim rubovima. Promjer karike do 23 mm. Širina karike do 5,5 mm. Debljina karike 1,5 mm.
17. Brončana vitica, krajevi karike zalemljeni. Karika „D“ presjeka s ravno odrezanim rubovima. Promjer karike do 22,5 mm. Širina karike do 5 mm. Debljina karike 1,5 mm.
18. Brončana vitica, karika presječena. Karika „D“ presjeka s ravno odrezanim rubovima. Promjer karike do 22,5 mm. Širina karike 4,5 mm. Debljina karike 1 mm.
19. Brončana vitica, karika presječena. Karika „D“ presjeka s ravno odrezanim rubovima. Promjer diameter up to 23 mm. Hoop width 3 mm. Hoop thickness up to 1 mm.
6. Cast bronze band. The hoop has a strip-shaped section. Two parallel longitudinal channels are incised on the outer surface of the hoop. Hoop diameter up to 22 mm. Hoop width 3.5 mm. Hoop thickness up to 1 mm.
7. Bronze band, hoop ends are soldered. Hoop with D-shaped section with straight cut edges. On the outer surface of the hoop and closer to the edges are two parallel rows of dots. Hoop diameter up to 20.5 mm. Hoop width up to 5 mm. Hoop thickness 1 mm.
8. Cast bronze tendril. Hoop with D-shaped section and straight cut edges. On the outer surface of the hoop and closer to the edges are two parallel rows of dots, and between them at certain intervals vertical and diagonal incisions. Hoop diameter up to 21 mm. Hoop width up to 4.5 mm. Hoop thickness up to 1 mm.
9. Bronze band, the hoop is cut-off. Hoop with D-shaped section. Hoop diameter up to 24 mm. Hoop width 6 mm. Hoop thickness up to 1.5 mm.
10. Bronze band, the ends of the hoop are soldered. Hoop with D-shaped section. Hoop diameter up to 20.5 mm. Hoop width 4 mm. Hoop thickness up to 1 mm.
11. Cast bronze ring. Hoop with D-shaped section. The hoop expands in the shoulders and at the top turns into an elevated, elongated octagonal plate with concave sides. A line is incised along the edges of the plate that repeats its shape. The shoulders are decorated with a row of dots. The bottom of the hoop is reinforced with an oval plate. A line is incised along the edge of the plate that repeats its shape. Three short lines are incised on both sides of the plate on the hoop. Ring height 23.5 mm. Hoop diameter up to 22 mm. Hoop width 6-7 mm. Hoop thickness up to 1.5 mm.
12. Cast bronze ring, same as previous one. Ring height 24 mm. Hoop diameter up to 22 mm. Hoop width 6-7 mm. Hoop thickness up to 1.5 mm.
13. Bronze band, the ends of the hoop are soldered. Hoop with D-shaped section. On the outer surface of the hoop along the edges there are two deeper longitudinal channels and between them, closer to the middle, two shallow ones. Short diagonal lines are incised over the channels, which

- karike do 21 mm. Širina karike 5 mm. Debljina karike 1 mm.
20. Brončana vitica, krajevi karike zalemljeni. Karika „D“ presjeka s ravno odrezanim rubovima. Promjer karike do 22,5 mm. Širina karike 5 mm. Debljina karike 1,5 mm.
21. Brončana vitica, nedostaje jedna trećina. Karika „D“ presjeka s ravno odrezanim rubovima. Promjer karike do 23 mm. Širina karike 5 mm. Debljina karike 1,5 mm.
22. Brončana vitica. Karika ovalnog presjeka s ravno odrezanim rubovima. Promjer karike do 23,5 mm. Širina karike do 3 mm. Debljina karike do 3 mm.
23. Dvije brončane medaljice obješene o omega sponicu načinjenu od bakrene žice.
Veća medaljica okrugla oblika s alkom za vješanje. Dimenzije 32 x 42,5 mm. Avers: svetac u habitu franjevačkog reda kleči s rukama ispruženim prema djetetu Isusu na postolju. Ispred njega položena grančica ljiljana. Natpis: S. AN – TON.DE.PAD. Revers: križ sa simbolima muke. Natpis: PASS.CHRISTI – CONFORTA ME.
Manja medaljica ovalna oblika s alkom za vješanje. Dimenzije 25 x 16,5 mm. Avers: Sveta kućica na kojoj sjedi Gospa s djetetom Isusom. Natpis: S.M – LA. Revers: gornji dio tijela sveca okrenut prema djetetu Isusu. Natpis: S.A. – D.P.
24. Okomito perforirana lubanja načinjena od kosti s jasno oblikovanim detaljima (*memento mori*). Visina 37 mm, širina 29 mm, dužina 45 mm.
25. Brončana medaljica ovalna oblika s alkom za vješanje. Dimenzije 57 x 41 mm. Avers: Veronikin rubac, iza njega prekriženi stup i ljestve, uokolo simboli Kristove muke. Natpis: PAS.CRI – SALV.NOS. Revers: križ sa simbolima muke. Natpis: PASSIO CHRISTI – CONFORT.ME.
- touch in places and form a zig-zag motif. Hoop diameter up to 22 mm. Hoop width up to 5 mm. Hoop thickness 1 mm.
14. Bronze band, the hoop is cut-off. Hoop with D-shaped section and straight cut edges. Hoop diameter up to 22.5 mm. Hoop width 5 mm. Hoop thickness up to 1.5 mm.
15. Bronze band, hoop ends are soldered. Hoop with D-shaped section with straight cut edges. Hoop diameter up to 22.5 mm. Hoop width up to 5 mm. Hoop thickness 1.5 mm.
16. Bronze band, hoop ends are soldered. Hoop with D-shaped section with straight cut edges. Hoop diameter up to 23 mm. Hoop width up to 5.5 mm. Hoop thickness 1.5 mm.
17. Bronze band, hoop ends are soldered. Hoop with D-shaped section with straight cut edges. Hoop diameter up to 22.5 mm. Hoop width up to 5 mm. Hoop thickness 1.5 mm.
18. Bronze band, hoop ends are soldered. Hoop with D-shaped section with straight cut edges. Hoop diameter up to 22.5 mm. Hoop width 4.5 mm. Hoop thickness 1 mm.
19. Bronze band, hoop ends are soldered. Hoop with D-shaped section with straight cut edges. Hoop diameter up to 21 mm. Hoop width 5 mm. Hoop thickness 1 mm.
20. Bronze band, hoop ends are soldered. Hoop with D-shaped section with straight cut edges. Hoop diameter up to 22.5 mm. Hoop width 5 mm. Hoop thickness 1.5 mm.
21. Bronze band, one third is missing. Hoop with D-shaped section with straight cut edges. Hoop diameter up to 23 mm. Hoop width 5 mm. Hoop thickness 1.5 mm.
22. Bronze band. Hoop with a oval-shaped section with straight cut edges. Hoop diameter up to 23.5 mm. Hoop width up to 3 mm. Hoop thickness up to 3 mm.
23. Two bronze medals hung on hook and eye fasteners that were made of copper wire.
Larger round medal with a hoop for hanging. Dimensions 32x42.5 mm. Obverse: A saint in the habit of the Franciscan order kneels with his arms stretched towards the child Jesus on a pedestal. A twig of lilies is laid in front of him. Inscription: S. AN - TON.DE.PAD. Reverse: a cross with symbols of the passion of Christ. Inscription: PASS.CHRISTI - CONFORTA ME.
Smaller oval-shaped medal with a ring for hang-

ing. Dimensions 25x16.5 mm. Obverse: The holy house where Our Lady sits with the child Jesus. Inscription: S.M - LA. Reverse: the upper part of the body of a saint who is facing the child Jesus. Inscription: S.A. - Д.П.

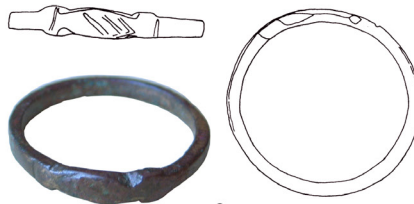
24. Vertically perforated skull made of bone with clearly shaped details (*memento mori*). Height 37 mm, width 29 mm, length 45 mm.
25. Oval-shaped bronze medal with a ring for hanging. Dimensions 57x41 mm. Obverse: Veil of Veronica, a crossed pillar and ladder behind and symbols of Christ's passion around it. Inscription: PAS.CRI - SALV.NOS. Reverse: a cross with symbols of the Passion of Christ. Inscription: PASSIO CHRISTI – CONFORT.ME.



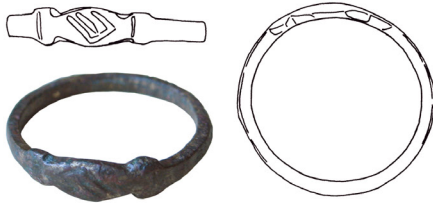
1



2



3



4



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7



8



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11



12

T. I. Nalazi iz grobnica 7 i 9 (crtež/ foto: J. Vučić)
T. I Finds from tombs 7 and 9 (drawing / photo: J. Vučić)



13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24



25

T. II. Nalazi iz grobnica 9, 5 i 12 (foto: J. Vučić)
T. II Finds from graves 9, 5 and 12 (photo: J. Vučić).

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