

Istraživanja kasnosrednjovjekovnoga sakralnog kompleksa i kasnoantičke utvrde Opačac na istoimenom lokalitetu u Prološcu kraj Imotskog

U tekstu se donose rezultati istraživanja Zavičajnog muzeja u Imotskome na lokalitetu Opačac u Prološcu, koji obuhvaćaju radove na kapeli BD Marije od Ružarija iz 1719. g., podignutoj na ostacima starije crkve iz 14. st. Ta crkva zajedno sa samostanom čini sakralni kompleks koji su podigli prvi franjevci po dolasku na ovo mjesto. Uz kapelu i crkvu usporedo se istraživalo groblje smješteno s južne i zapadne strane, kao i grobovi unutar crkve. Sahranjivanje na ovome mjestu započelo je u 15. st., a odvijalo se do kraja 17. i u 18. st. Sjeverno od istraženog prostora, a prema koritu rijeke Vrljike otkriveni su masivni zidovi građevine koji su pripadali jednoj manjoj utvrdi kasnoantičkog razdoblja, s elementima bizantskoga vojnog graditeljstva karakterističnima za utvrde Justinijanova doba. Građevina je imala i funkciju stražare, izvidnice za dojavu, a s nje se nadzirao obližnji izvor rijeke Vrljike kao i cestovni pravac (Imotski, Proložac, Aržano, prema municipiju Bistua Nove). Moguće je da je utvrda istodobno osiguravala i neko poljoprivredno gospodarstvo u sklopu za sada još neutvrđene villae rusticae, čiju prisutnost sugeriraju pronađeni kameni ostatci - dijelovi arhitekture. Nekoliko sporadičnih ranosrednjovjekovnih predmeta pronađenih u rasutoj zemlji, kao i grob s nalazom zemljane posude s uresom valovnice, pripadaju ranom srednjem vijeku i potvrda su neprekinutog kontinuiteta življenja na ovome mjestu od antike i kasne antike preko ranoga i kasnoga srednjeg vijeka sve do 18. st., odnosno odlaska Turaka iz ovih krajeva.

Ključne riječi: kasnoantička utvrda, rani srednji vijek, franjevci, gotička crkva i samostan, kapela BD Marije od Ružarija.

Research of the late medieval sacred complex and the late ancient fort Opačac at site Opačac in Proložac near Imotski

This paper presents the results of the research at site Opačac in Proložac, carried out by the Local History Museum from Imotski, which includes the works on the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Rosary from 1719 that was built on the remains of an older church from the 14th century. The latter forms, together with the monastery, a sacred complex that was erected by the first Franciscans upon their arrival in this place. Along with the chapel and the church, the graveyard located on the south and west sides, as well as the graves inside the church, were also investigated on this occasion. Burials had started here in the 15th century and continued until the end of the 17th and in the 18th century. The research works carried out north of the investigated area, towards the bed of the Vrljika river, yielded massive walls of a structure that belonged to a smaller late ancient fort, which contained elements of Byzantine military architecture, characteristic for forts of the Justinian era. The structure had also the function of a watchtower, for reconnaissance or surveillance of the nearby source of the river Vrljika and the road direction Imotski, Proložac, Aržano to the municipium of Bistua Nuova. At the same time, it possibly could have also protected an agricultural estate that belonged to a hitherto undetermined villa rustica, whose presence is suggested by the discovered stone remains, i.e. architectural parts. A few sporadic early medieval objects found in the loose soil, as well as a grave with the discovery of an earthenware vessel with an incised wave pattern, belong to the Early Middle Ages and thus are confirmation of an uninterrupted continuity of life in this place from the Antiquity, Late Antiquity through the Early and Late Middle Ages, until the 18th century, that is the departure of the Ottomans from these regions.

Key words: late ancient fort, Early Middle Ages, Franciscans, Gothic church and monastery, chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Rosary.

Prostor oko rijeke Vrljike i jednog od njezinih izvora, Opačca, po kojem je ovaj predio dobio ime, pripada Općini Proložac.¹ U njegovu se okruženju nalaze zaseoci smješteni uz rubni dio sjevernog dijela plodnog Imotskog polja, uz rijeku koju na tom dijelu prati dio prometnice prema Imotskom, udaljenom svega nekoliko kilometara. Rijeka Vrljika omeđuje ovaj prostor sa sjevera i istoka. Odatle prema jugoistoku Imotsko polje prelazi u hercegovačko-bekijski dio polja,² a rijeka Vrljika ponire, te nastavlja svoj tok kroz Hercegovinu kao rječica Trebižat, prema Neretvi.³ Jugozapadno od Opačca, na suprotnoj strani Imotskog polja, pruža se nekadašnja rimska magistralna cesta Salona-Tilurij-Nove-Narona, kojom se i danas prometuje na relaciji Split-Imotski. Ovaj je prostor inače poznat po brojnim i vrijednim nalazima, najviše iz ilirskoga, rimskoga i kasnoantičkog vremena, koji su potvrda njegove rane naseljenosti.⁴

Lokalitet na kojem su se provodila arheološka istraživanja u razdoblju od 2000. do 2009. g. nalazi se južno od izvora Opačac, u blizini korita rijeke, točnije, na mjestu gdje su bili zatečeni ruševni ostatci kapele iz 18. st., posvećene BD Mariji od Ružarija.⁵ Istraživanja su najprije usredotočena na unutrašnjost kapelice, poslije su se postupno proširila izvan nje, u pravcu zapada i juga sve do susjednih parcela, a u pravcu sjevera do željezne zaštitne ograde podignute oko samog izvora. Radovi su se odvijali pod vodstvom Zavičajnog muzeja u Imotskome, a radilo se o višegodišnjim sustavnim istraživanjima s dva prekida u kontinuitetu radova, uz financijsku potporu Ministarstva kulture iz Zagreba i skromnih priloga lokalne zajednice, župe Proložac i pojedinih župljana. Istraživano zemljište bilo je, a

The area around the river Vrljika, including one of its springs, Opačac, after which this area was named, belongs to the municipality of Proložac.¹ The hamlets in its surroundings are located along the edge of the northern part of the fertile Imotski plain next to the river, whose course in this part is followed by a section of the road towards Imotski that lies only a few kilometres away. The river Vrljika encloses this area from the north and east. From there, towards the southeast, the Imotski plain passes into the Herzegovina-Bekija part of the plain.² The Vrljika river sinks into the karst and continues its course as the Trebižat river through Herzegovina towards the Neretva river.³ Southwest of Opačac on the opposite side of the Imotski plain runs the former Roman main road Salona-Tilurium-Nove-Narona, which is still used today as a road between Split and Imotski. Furthermore, this area is known for numerous and valuable finds, mostly from Illyrian, Roman and late ancient times, which confirm that this area has been populated from the early times.⁴

The site where the archaeological research was carried out from 2000 to 2009 is located south of the Opačac spring near the riverbed, more precisely at the place where the ruin of the 18th-century chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Rosary was found.⁵ Research works first focused on the chapel's inside and then gradually shifted to the outside towards the west and south up to the neighbouring plots, as well as to the north up to the iron protective fence erected around the spring itself. The systematic research works were carried out over several years under the guidance of the Local History Museum from Imotski, with two interruptions in the course of works. Financial support was

¹ U nekoliko navrata bila su objavljena parcijalna izvješća o radu. (Tonković 1996, str. 21; Tonković 2002a, str. 94-98; Tonković 2002b, str. 88-91; Tonković 2002c, str. 63-65; Tonković 2003a, str. 74-76; Tonković 2003b, str. 87-93; Tonković 2005, str. 95-104; Tonković 2012, str. 25-44). Ovdje se donose objedinjeni i dopunjeni rezultati istraživanja

² Nakon Požarevačkog mira 1718. g. i crte razgraničenja 1721. g. Imotskoj krajini pripalo je 45 četvornih kilometara ukupne površine Polja.

³ Ujević 1991, str. 12 i dalje.

⁴ Gudelj 2006, str. 17; Grabovac 2009, str. 10-48; Pezo 1998, str. 10-24.

⁵ Sagradila ju je 1719. g. obitelj Franceschi iz Omiša, na posjedu uz rijeku Vrljiku koji je obitelji darovala Mletačka Republika za zasluge u protjerivanju Turaka iz ovog kraja.

¹ Partial reports about the works were published earlier on several occasions, (Tonković 1996, page 21; Tonković 2002a, page 94-98; Tonković 2002b, page 88-91; Tonković 2002c, page 63-65; Tonković 2003a, page 74-76; Tonković 2003b, page 87-93; Tonković 2005, pp. 95-104; Tonković 2012, pp. 25-44), while the consolidated and complemented research results are presented here.

² After the Treaty of Passarowitz in 1718 and the demarcation line in 1721, Imotska Krajina got 45 square kilometres of the plain's total surface area.

³ Ujević 1991, p. 12 ff.

⁴ Gudelj 2006, p. 17; Grabovac 2009, p. 10-48; Pezo 1998, p. 10-24.

⁵ It was built in 1719 by the Franceschi family from Omiš on property next to the Vrljika river, which was awarded to them by the Republic of Venice for their efforts in expelling the Turks from this region.

i danas je u vlasništvu većeg broja vlasnika, što je bila otegotna okolnost u nesmetanom obavljanju radova, a time je znatno umanjena mogućnost daljeg širenja iskopa na susjedne parcele radi dobivanja potpunijeg uvida u arheološku kartu lokaliteta.⁶

Pri završetku istraživanja koje je rezultiralo značajnim nalazima i ostacima iz različitih povijesnih razdoblja te istraženih grobova u istraživanje se uključio i Konzervatorski odjel iz Splita, čiji djelatnici su radili na građevinskoj sanaciji, konzervaciji i djelomičnoj rekonstrukciji otkrivene arhitekture. Cijeli lokalitet je po dovršetku radova bio uređen i primjereno prezentiran⁷ (sl. 8. i 9.).

Istraživanja crkvice Blažene Djevice Marije od Ružarija iz 1719. godine

U razdoblju od 2000. do 2004. istraživanja su se odvijala unutar crkvice BD Marije od Ružarija (Gospina crkva), kao i u njezinoj neposrednoj blizini.⁸ Crkvice je podignuta nakon odlaska Turaka iz ovih krajeva, odnosno dvije godine poslije 1719. g., a podigla ju je obitelj Franceschi, kao svoju zadužbinu.⁹ Južni zid kapelice leži na temeljnom zidu starije crkve. Vidno je skraćen u dužini, gdje se pod pravim kutom lomi i formira pročelje unutar lađe starije crkve. Temelji pročelja nove crkvice bili su izrazito loši, uostalom, kao i ostali temelji. Iznimka je južni zid, podignut na čvrstim temeljima starije crkve. Sve to rezultiralo je brojnim dilatacijama i nagibima zidova, pa je vidljivo da su već nedugo nakon gradnje bili popravljeni. Međutim, dugoročno se nisu mogla izbjeći neminovna urušavanja uzrokovana lošom strukturom temelja. U takvom ruševnom stanju zatečena je kapelica na početku arheoloških radova (sl. 13). Njezin tlocrt ima oblik izduženog pravokutnika bez posebno građene apside na istočnom zidu. Ukupnih je dimenzija 13 x 7,20 m. Oltarnu menzu činila su dva stećka, položeni jedan iznad drugog. Stećak-sanduk s reljefnim

provided by the Ministry of Culture from Zagreb and by some modest contributions from the local community of the Proložac parish and individual parishioners. The investigated plot was, and still is, owned by several owners. This was a particularly aggravating circumstance in the smooth performance of the works, and thus significantly reduced the possibility to further expand the excavation works to neighbouring plots in order to get a more complete insight into the archaeological map of this site.⁶

Towards the end of the research, which resulted in significant finds and remains from different historical periods and excavated graves, the Ministry of Culture, i.e. the Conservation Department from Split became involved. Its employees worked on the structural restoration, conservation and partial reconstruction of the discovered architecture. Upon completion, the entire site was properly landscaped and adequately presented.⁷ (Fig. 8 and 9.)

Research of the church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Rosary from 1719 AD

The investigation works that were carried out from 2000 to 2004 focused on the interior of the small church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Rosary (Church of Our Lady), as well as on its immediate vicinity.⁸ The church was built after the Ottomans left this area, i.e. two years after in 1719, by the Frančeski family as their endowment.⁹ The southern wall of the chapel rests on the foundation wall of the older church. It is evidently shortened in length, where it breaks at a right angle and forms the facade, inside the nave of the older church. The condition of the foundations of the facade of the new church, but also the other ones, was extremely bad, except the southern wall, which was built on the solid foundations of the older church. All this led to numerous dilatations and tilting of the

⁶ Područje južno od Opačca pa do predjela zvanog Perinuša bogato je antičkim nalazima, koji se uvijek pojavu pri dubljoj obradi zemljišta.

⁷ Djelatnici Ministarstva kulture iz Konzervatorskog odjela u Splitu obavili su zaštitno-konzervatorske i rekonstrukcijske radove najprije na kapeli BD Marije od Ružarija, a onda i na ostalim otkrivenim dijelovima arhitekture, koji su pripadali drugim građevinama. Tehničku dokumentaciju na terenu izradili su: Branko Pender, Lucijan Roki i Ankica Sučić.

⁸ Tonković 2005, str. 88-89.

⁹ Tonković 2005, str. 87, bilj. 10.

⁶ The area south of Opačac up to the area called Perinuša is rich in ancient finds that always appear when working the land deeper.

⁷ Employees of the Ministry of Culture, the Conservation Department from Split, carried out protection-conservation and reconstruction works, first on the chapel of Blessed Virgin Mary of the Rosary and then on other discovered architectural parts that belonged to other structures. The on-site technical documentation was prepared by: Branko Pender, Lucijan Roki and Ankica Sučić.

⁸ Tonković 2005, p. 88-89.

⁹ Tonković 2005, p. 87, fn. 10

prikazom *jelena na izvoru* na prednjoj strani te stećak u vidu ploče iznad njega - oba u preporabi kao menza. Unutrašnji prostor kapelice popločan je kvadratnim pločama od lapora (45 x 45 cm), koje su sve zatečene oštećene. Ploče su postavljene po dijagonalni, dok rubni okvir pločnika čine dva reda paralelnih ploča pravokutnog oblika. Zidovi su ožbukani i bijelo obojeni. Samo južni zid ima širinu 1,20 m u temeljnoj stopi, a ostali zidovi građevine znatno su uži. Debeli kameni pragovi činili su dovratak glavnog zapadnog ulaza u kapelicu. Njihovi ostatci zatečeni su razbacani uokolo ulaza kao i dijelovi preslice.¹⁰ Prema starim fotografijama vidljivo je da se na učelku pročelja diže preslica s polukružnim otvorom za zvono, što je uzeto u obzir pri rekonstrukciji, uz pomoć pronađenih dijelova. Zvono nije pronađeno, kao ni kameni nadvratnik glavnog južnog ulaza s uklesanom godinom gradnje.¹¹

Jedini predmet koji je pronađen unutar kapelice bila je liturgijska brončana pokaznica, nađena ispod oštećenog pločnika. Radi se o tzv. *sunčanoj pokaznici*, koja se sastoji od kaleža i zrakastog diska s reljefnim otiskom Kristova monograma po sredini kruga¹² (kat. br. 63).

Franjevačka crkva i samostan iz 14. st.

U nastavku istraživanja na vidjelo su izišli zidovi starije crkve u svim njezinim tlocrtnim zadanoštima.¹³ Radilo se o jednobrodnoj crkvi orijentacije istok-zapad ukupnih dimenzija 25 x 11 m, zajedno s četvrtastom dubokom apsidom smještenom na istok građevine. Lađa ima oblik izduženog pravokutnika, iznimno jednostavne arhitekture, neraščlanjenih zidova s vanjske i unutarnje strane (sl. 5. i sl. 12.). Stilski se veže uz razdoblje gotike, prepoznatljivo u detaljima, poput karakteristične duboke četvrtaste apside. Ona je po svemu sudeći bila fresko oslikana, na što upućuju pronađeni ulomci crveno obojane žbuke (kat. br. 61), što je bilo u duhu prihvaćanja novih stilskih odrednica baštinjenih romaničko-bizantskim slijedom.¹⁴

walls, which evidently had been repaired shortly after their construction. However, in the long run, the inevitable collapses caused by the poor foundation structure could not be avoided, so when the archaeological works begun, the chapel was in a very dilapidated state (Fig. 13). The chapel's ground plan has the shape of an elongated rectangle, without a specially built apse on the eastern wall. Its total dimensions are 13 x 7.20 m. The tabletop of the altar, the menza, consisted of two stećak tombstones, placed one above the other; a chest-shaped stećak with a relief image of a *deer at a spring* on its front side, and above it another stećak in the form of a slab, both reused as the menza. The chapel's interior was paved with square marl slabs, 45 x 45 cm, which were all damaged upon their discovery. The slabs are placed diagonally, while the pavement along its edge was framed by two rows of parallel placed rectangular slabs. The walls were plastered and painted in white. Only the southern wall has a width of 1.20 m in the base level, the other walls of the structure are much narrower. Thick stone thresholds formed the doorpost of the main western entrance to the chapel and their remains were found scattered around the entrance, as well as parts of the bell-gable.¹⁰ Old photographs show that the bell-rose on the wimperg of the facade, which was taken into account in the reconstruction, with the help of the elements found. Neither the bell nor the stone lintel of the main south entrance with the carved year of construction were found.¹¹

The only item found inside the chapel was a liturgical bronze monstrance, which was discovered under the damaged pavement. It is a so-called *solar monstrance*, which consists of a chalice and a ray-shaped disc with a relief print of Christ's monogram in the middle of the circle.¹² (Cat. 63).

¹⁰ Svi dijelovi upotrijebljeni su kasnije u rekonstrukciji ulaza. Jedino nije pronađen nadvratnik, za koji se zna da je imao uklesanu godinu 1719. Godina se vidi na starim fotografijama kape.

¹¹ Na osnovi pronađenih bočnih stupića izvršena je rekonstrukcija luka i postolja preslice.

¹² Pokaznica je izrađena od bakra, moguće je da je imala pozlatu, no ona nije potvrđena kod restauracije. Restaurirana je u Muzeju hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika u Splitu (restaurator M. Rogošić).

¹³ Tonković 2005, str. 89-91.

¹⁴ Tonković 2009, str. 92.

¹⁰ All parts were used later in the reconstruction of the entrance. The only thing that was not found was the lintel, which is known to have the year 1719 engraved on it. The year can be seen on old photographs of the chapel.

¹¹ Based on the discovered side pillars, the arch and plinth of the bell-gable were reconstructed.

¹² The monstrance was made of copper, possibly with gilding, however this was not confirmed during the restoration, which was done by the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments in Split by restorer M. Rogošić.

Novine gotičkog pravca u arhitekturi i umjetnosti postupno su se prihvaćale, posebice je to slučaj u ruralnim sredinama, gdje se duže primjenjuju ranija graditeljska iskustva prethodnog romaničkog stila. Jedino iz tlocrta možemo saznati nešto više o tipologiji i morfologiji obilježja ove crkve, čiju analogiju možemo tražiti u sličnim građevinama u našem priobalju, na otocima i u zaobalju, a koje su u mnogim segmentima podudarne s ovom na Opačcu.¹⁵ Međutim, za razliku od mnogih, potonja je sačuvana samo u temeljnim ostacima, što onemogućuje stvaranje potpune slike. Tomu pridonosi skromnost nađenih građevinskih elemenata, koji ne daju predodžbu u kojoj mjeri je na zdanju bio prihvaćen i primijenjen gotički stil. Nije posve jasno kako je izvedeno krovno premošćivanje lađe, te kako se iz tlocrtnog pravokutnog oblika prešlo u oštro-lučni dio. Igor Fisković navodi primjer crkve sv. Kuzme i Damjana u Zablaću na Korčuli.¹⁶ Ondje je bačvasti svod imao prelomljeni luk na jedan gotički način, s izravnim osloncem na bočne zidove. To je prihvatljivo arhitektonsko rješenje koje se primjenjivalo i na drugim crkvicama 14. st., a vjerojatno se odnosilo i na našu crkvu. Za njezinu točnu determinaciju korisni će biti malobrojni, ali vrijedni materijalni nalazi.

Daljnijim istraživačkim radovima nakon otkrića crkve otkriveni su novi temeljni zidovi koji se pružaju u ravnini crkvenog pročelja u smjeru sjevera. Na dužini od 15 m zid se lomi pod pravim kutom u pravcu istoka te se na toj poziciji može pratiti još daljnjih 15,5 m. Širina zidova u temeljnoj stopi iznosi 1,20 m, jednako kao i zidovi crkve. Može se zaključiti kako novootkriveni zidovi zajedno s crkvom čine dio sakralnog kompleksa koji je podignut za potrebe franjevačke zajednice koja se doselila na ovo mjesto početkom 14. st.¹⁷ Crkva, a vjerojatno i samostan, kao što je bila uobičajena srednjovjekovna praksa, gradi se kao darovnica velikaške obitelji Ivana Nelipića oko 1300. g.¹⁸ Crkve se inače grade kao zadužbine imućnih obitelji. Isti primjer navodi se u slučaju četiriju crkava na zadarskim otocima koje su sve redom nastale kao darovnice zadarskih plemićkih obitelji i bile podignute na njihovim posjedima i pod njihovim patro-

Franciscan church and monastery from the 14th century

The continuation of excavations further revealed the walls of the older church in their entire ground plan dimensions.¹³ It was a one-nave church with an east-west orientation and overall dimension of 25m x 11m, including a deep square apse located to the east of the structure. The nave had the shape of an elongated rectangle, quiet simple in terms of architecture, undivided walls on the outside and inside (Fig. 5 and 12). Stylistically, it is related to the Gothic period, recognizable in details such as the characteristic deep square apse. The discovered fragments of the red painted plaster indicate that the church was painted in fresco (Cat. 61), which was in the spirit of accepting new stylistic elements inherited from the Romanesque-Byzantine sequence.¹⁴

The novelties of the Gothic movement in architecture and art had been gradually accepted, especially in rural areas, where the earlier building experience of the preceding Romanesque style had been used for a much longer time. The ground plan is the only element which can provide more information about the typology and morphology of the features of this church, whose analogy can be found with similar ones on our coast, islands and in the hinterland. They are in many segments identical to the one at Opačac.¹⁵ However, unlike many others, only the remains of the foundations were discovered in the case of this church, which makes it impossible to create a complete picture. This fact is further accentuated by the modesty of the structural elements found, which do not reveal to what extent the Gothic style was accepted and applied in this structure. It is not entirely clear how the roof of the nave was executed, and how the rectangular ground plan was converted into a sharp arched shape. Igor Fisković cites the example of the church of Sts. Cosmas and Damian in Zablaće on the island Korčula.¹⁶ where the barrel vault had a pointed arch in the Gothic style, with direct support on the side walls. This is an acceptable architectural solution that was applied to other 14th-century small churches, and probably also to our church. For its exact determination, the few, but valuable material finds will therefore be useful.

¹⁵ Fisković 1984, str. 239.

¹⁶ Fisković 1980, str. 66.

¹⁷ Zlatović 1888, str. 6; Jurišić 2012, str. 18.

¹⁸ Šišić 1962, str. 22; Ujević 1991, str. 95.

¹³ Tonković 2005, p. 89-91.

¹⁴ Tonković 2009, p. 92.

¹⁵ Fisković 1984, p. 239.

¹⁶ Fisković 1980, p. 66.

natom.¹⁹ Samostan i crkva na Opačcu sagrađeni su uz prethodno odobrenje pape. Takvu odredbu papa je širio i na druge hrvatske velikaše, potičući ih da na svojim posjedima podižu crkve i samostane franjevcima Bosanske vikarije. Sami Nelipići podigli su uz njegovo odobrenje još nekoliko samostana u Kninu, Livnu i Cetini. Bosanska vikarija bila je utemeljena 1339./1340. g.,²⁰ a prvi popis svih samostana ove vikarije datira iz 1380. godine. U njemu se spominje, između ostalih, i samostan u mjestu *In Monte* („Locum in Monte“), odnosno Imotski, za koji se navodi kako pripada Duvanjskoj kustodiji.²¹ Crkva i samostan imotskih franjevaca postaju ishodište njihova budućeg rada na području Imotske krajine, ali primarno u susjednoj Bosni i Hercegovini, gdje je do izražaja dolazio njihov misionarski rad s obzirom na sve veću prisutnost širenja hereze u tim krajevima. U tom kontekstu njihova primarna misija bila je „*obraćenje bosanskih heretika tj. krstjana na pravu vjeru*“. Hereza se pojavila još u 12. st. na tlu Bosne, no u početku nije predstavljala problem za Rimsku kuriju jer tada i nije bilo razlike između heretičke i katoličke crkvene organizacije.²² Čak su se biskupi Bosanske biskupije²³ u početku birali iz redova *krstjana*.²⁴ Tek krajem 12. st. hereza u Bosni izazva zabrinutost Rimske kurije, a u 13. stoljeću problem se pokušao riješiti uvođenjem katoličke crkvene organizacije koju Bosanska crkva

After the discovery of the church, further research work revealed new foundation walls that extend to the north, in the plane of the church facade. After 15 m, the wall breaks at a right angle to the east, from where another 15.5 m can be traced. The width of the walls is 1.20 m in the base, the same as the walls of the church. It can be concluded that the newly discovered walls together with the church form part of a sacred complex that was built for the needs of the Franciscan community that moved to this place at the beginning of the 14th century.¹⁷ In line with the common practice in mediaeval times, the church and probably also the monastery were built as donations by the noble family of Ivan Nelipić around 1300.¹⁸ Churches were usually built as endowments of wealthy families. An example of such case is given by four churches located on the islands that belong to Zadar. All were built as donations by noble families from Zadar, who built them on their estates and under their patronage.¹⁹ The monastery and church in Opačac were built with the prior approval of the Pope. The Pope extended such a provision to other Croatian noblemen and encouraged them to build churches and monasteries for the Franciscans of the Bosnian Vicary on their estates. With his approval, the Nelipić family built several more monasteries in Knin, Livno, and Cetina. The Bosnian Vicary was founded in 1339/1340,²⁰ and the first list of all monasteries belonging to this vicary dates from 1380. It mentions, inter alia, the monastery in the town *In Monte*, i.e. “Locum in Monte” or Imotski respectively, which is said to belong to the Custody of Duvno.²¹ The church and monastery of the Franciscans from Imotski became the source of their future work in the region of Imotska Krajina, but primarily in neighbouring Bosnia and Herzegovina, where their missionary work

¹⁹ Hilje 2003, str. 18-20.

²⁰ Žugalj 1989, str. 6-13.

²¹ Bosanska vikarija sastojala se od 7 kustodija, kojima su upravljali franjevci. Nakon stoljetnog vjerskog dvojstva i sukoba između pripadnika „Bosanske crkve“ i Katoličke, koji je na koncu prerastao i u politički problem interesa ugarskih i bosanskih vladara te pape, sve je rezultirao križarskim sukobom. Uloga franjevaca u Bosni bila je značajna, stvorili su snažnu crkvenu organizaciju kako bi se uredile vjerske prilike. Franjevci su postali toliko brojni da su mogli osnovati svoju posebnu upravnu jedinicu podijeljenu na kustodije.

²² Antoljak 1992, str. 294-295 i dalje; Vego 1964; Šidak 1975, str. 177-209.

²³ Najranija povijest Bosanske biskupije puna je kontroverzi (11. st.). Ta biskupija nije samo služila širenju vjere već se zalagala i za zaštitu i širenje zemalja Krune sv. Stjepana, u čemu je imala potporu ugarskog dvora, što je vidljivo iz brojnih donacija, uživala je i potporu rimske kancelarije. Otpor krstjana bio je snažan te je biskup morao napustiti svoju dijecezu 1252. g. i povući se na posjed u Đakovo. To je otvorilo prostor nastanku franjevačke Bosanske vikarije sa središtem u Visokom.

²⁴ Šidak 1975, str. 91.

¹⁷ Zlatović 1888, p. 6; Jurišić 2012, p. 18.

¹⁸ Šišić 1962, p. 22; Ujević 1991, p. 95.

¹⁹ Hilje 2003, p. 18-20.

²⁰ Žugalj 1989, p. 6-13.

²¹ The Bosnian Vicary consisted of 7 custodies and was run by Franciscans. After a century of religious duality and conflict between members of the “Bosnian Church” and the Catholic Church, which eventually turned into a political problem of the interests of the Hungarian and Bosnian rulers and the Pope, everything resulted in a crusade. The role of the Franciscans in Bosnia was significant, they created a strong church organization to organize religious events. The Franciscans became so numerous that they were able to establish their own special administrative unit divided into custodies.

ne prihvaća.²⁵ U međuvremenu franjevci su postali toliko brojni da su u samo pola stoljeća svog misionarskog rada u Bosni tako osnažili da su mogli osnovati svoju posebnu upravnu jedinicu, Bosansku vikariju, podijeljenu na manje oblasti zvane kustodije.²⁶ Vikarija je osnovana 1339./1340. g. sa sjedištem u Visokom, za vladavine bana Stjepana II. Kotromanića.

Prisutnost franjevaca na Opačcu od sredine 14. st. potvrđuju neki pokretni arheološki nalazi, među kojima je od iznimne važnosti pečatnjak pape Inocenta VI. (1352. - 1362.) (kat. br. 105) pronađen u neposrednoj blizini crkve²⁷ kao još jedna potvrda prisutnosti franjevaca na ovome mjestu.²⁸

Osim spomenutih ulomaka bojane žbuke rasutih unutar apside, i pronađeni ostatci sedre ukazuju da je crkva bila ne samo oslikana nego i presvođena. Nažalost, unutrašnji prostor apside naknadno su ispunile novovjeke ožbukane grobnice kosturnice, koje su svojom dubinom od 1,80 m oštetile originalnu podnicu apside i eventualne druge nalaze koji bi bili od značenja (sl. 14). Grobne rake bile su pokrivene poklopnica od velikih kamenih ploča – stećaka. Stećci su se također nalazili na nekoliko mjesta uokolo crkve, još uvijek u funkciji poklopnica nekih kosturnica.

Prema istraženim grobovima lociranim oko crkve i unutar nje radilo se uglavnom o novovjekim ukopima (sl. 15). Kad se kronološki sagledaju materijalni dokazi, proizlazi da se groblje na ovome mjestu počelo formirati već u prvoj polovici 15. st., osobito u 16. stoljeću, pri tomu misleći na novovjekovne grobnice. Međutim, i dalje se kontinuirano nastavljalo s ukopima nakon što crkva više nije bila u funkciji, odnosno nakon odlaska i preseljenja franjevaca s ovog mjesta.²⁹ Tradicija ukapanja nastavlja se dalje i u postosmanskom razdoblju. Gustoća i uslojenost tih grobova osobito je uočljiva s južne strane crkve, gdje su zbog nedostatka prostora mnoge grobne rake korištene za više ukopa (sl. 4, 16, 17).

²⁵ Šidak 1975, str. 177-200.

²⁶ Žugalj 1989, str. 7-8.

²⁷ Tonković 2003, str. 87-94.

²⁸ Potvrdu o crkvi i samostanu saznajemo od vizitatora i vikara Bosanske vikarije fra (sv.) Jakova iz Marke (talijanska pokrajina Marche) ili Markeškog; u njegovu izvješću o vizitaciji „samostanskoj braći“ na Opačcu, iz 1432. g. u kojem opisuje zatečeno stanje crkve i franjevaca.

²⁹ Jurišić 1973, str. 11; Pezo 1998, str. 70, bilj. 51.

came to the fore given the increasing presence and spreading of heresy in those regions. In this context, their primary mission was “*the conversion of Bosnian heretics, i.e. Christians, to the true faith*”. Heresy appeared as early as the 12th century in Bosnia, but at first it did not pose a problem for the Roman Curia because there was no difference between the heretical and the Catholic church organizations in the beginning.²² Even the bishops of the Bosnian Diocese²³ were initially elected from among Christians.²⁴ The Roman Curia became concerned regarding the heresy issue in Bosnia only at the end of the 12th century. In the 13th century, an attempt was made to solve the problem by introducing a Catholic church organization, which the Bosnian Church did not accept.²⁵ In the meantime, the Franciscans became so numerous and strong in just half a century of their missionary work in Bosnia that they were able to establish their own special administrative unit, the Bosnian Vicary, which was divided into smaller areas called custodies.²⁶ The Vicary was founded in 1339/1340 and was based in Visoko during the reign of Ban Stjepan II Kotromanić.

The presence of the Franciscans in Opačac from the mid-14th century is confirmed by some moveable archaeological finds, among which the signet of Pope Innocent VI (1352-1362), (Cat.: 105), found in the immediate vicinity of the church,²⁷ is of exceptional importance and substantiates the presence of the Franciscans in this place.²⁸

²² Antoljak 1992, p. 294-295 ff.; Vego 1964; Šidak 1975, p. 177-209.

²³ The earliest history of the Bosnian diocese is full of controversies (11th century), it did not only serve to spread the faith but also advocated for the protection and expansion of the lands of the crown of St. Stephen, which was supported by the Hungarian court, as evident from numerous donations. The Bosnian diocese also enjoyed the support of the Roman chancellery. The resistance of the Christians was strong, and the bishop had to leave his diocese in 1252 and retreat to his property in Đakovo. This opened the way for the creation of the Franciscan Vicary of Bosnia with its centre in Visoko.

²⁴ Šidak 1975, p. 91.

²⁵ Šidak 1975, p. 177-200.

²⁶ Žugalj 1989, p. 7-8.

²⁷ Tonković 2003, p. 87-94.

²⁸ Confirmation of the church and monastery is known to us through the visitor and vicar of the Bosnian Vicarage, Friar (St.) Jacob from the Italian province of Marche, in his report on the visitation of the “monastic brothers” in Opačac, from 1432, in which he describes the state of the church and the Franciscans.

Odlazak franjevaca s Opačca

Kada su franjevci napustili crkvu i samostan na Opačcu, teško je decidirano utvrditi. Pretpostavlja se da se to dogodilo koncem 15. ili početkom 16. st. Podatci dobiveni iz nekih turskih dokumenata o kojima piše fra Karlo Jurišić³⁰ potvrđuju tu pretpostavku.³¹ Jedan dokument datira iz 1562., a u njemu se navodi novo prebivalište imotskih franjevaca u mjestu Kamenmost.³² Iz dokumenta se saznaje da tamo franjevci imaju iznajmljenu kuću, za stanovanje i obavljanje bogoslužja. Nadalje stoji kako im hercegovački sandžak-beg Malkoč, osmansko-bosanski vojni časnik, dopušta obavljanje bogoslužja na tom mjestu.³³ Iz toga je jasno da franjevci, napustivši svoje prebivalište na Opačcu, nisu odmah otišli na Otok u Prološkom blatu, kao što je bilo uvriježeno mišljenje. Moguće je da se njihovo preseljenje u samostan na Otoku dogodilo tek nešto prije 1600. g., ili najkasnije do 1606. Te godine umro je prvi gvardijan otočkog samostana fra Ivan Milinić, što je evidentirano u još jednom turskom dokumentu, a radi potrebe utvrđivanja uzroka njegove smrti.³⁴ Istragu je vodio imotski kadija, o čemu on piše u svom izvješće od 23. listopada 1606. g. Tako saznajemo da su se franjevci tek početkom 17. st. preselili u novi samostan na Otoku u Prološkom blatu. Nešto više o tomu saznajemo iz jednog natpisa pronađenog na Otoku, uklesanog na gromadi kamena u živoj stijeni koji glasi: AD 1609 FMR ili „*godine gospodnje 1609 fra Mijo Runović, neka se zna*“. Fra Mijo Runović u to je vrijeme bio gvardijan samostana na Otoku i nasljednik spomenutog umrlog Ivana Milinića³⁵ (Vrčić; 2013, 67-70).

Materijalni ostaci

Među pronađenim materijalnim ostacima prevladavaju ulomci staklenog posuđa, najviše čaša, boca, a također i ulomci keramičkog posuđa od

In addition to the mentioned fragments of painted plaster scattered inside the apse, the remains of tuff also indicate that it was not only painted but also vaulted. Unfortunately, the apse's interior was subsequently filled with plastered tombs-ossuaries from the modern age, which, with their depth of 1.80 m, damaged the original floor of the apse, and possibly other important finds (Fig. 14). The grave pits were covered with lids made of large stone slabs – stećci, which were also found in several locations around the church, still in their role as lids of some ossuaries.

Based upon the excavated graves located around the church and inside it, these were mostly burials from the modern era (Fig. 15). By examining the material finds chronologically, it follows that the graveyard began to be formed in Opačac already in the first half of the 15th century, especially in the 16th century, thereby referring to the modern tombs. However, the burials were continuously carried out after the church ceased to be in use, i.e. after the departure and relocation of the Franciscans from this location.²⁹ The tradition of burials had even continued in the post-Ottoman period. The density and layering of these graves is particularly noticeable on the south side of the church, where, due to lack of space, many grave pits were used for multiple burials (Fig. 4, 16, 17).

Departure of the franciscans from Opačac

The precise time when the Franciscans abandoned the church and monastery at site Opačac is difficult to determine. It is assumed that this happened at the end of the 15th or the beginning of the 16th century, which is confirmed by information obtained from some Turkish documents, Friar Karlo Jurišić³⁰ had written about.³¹ One document dates from 1562, in which the new residence of the Franciscans from Imotski was mentioned to be in Kamenmost.³² The document reveals that the Franciscans had rented a house there, where they lived and hold services. Furthermore, it states that Herze-

³⁰ Fra Karlo Jurišić smatra da su franjevci napustili ovaj prostor u drugoj polovini 16. st. Najprije su otišli na Kamenmost, a tek oko 1600 preselili su se na Otok u Prološkom blatu. Slično misli i fra Stjepan Zlatović (Zlatović 1888).

³¹ Jurišić 1972, str. 112.

³² Te godine u Imotskom se osniva kadiluk kojemu pripadaju 4 nahije.

³³ TZ-48 (turski dokument u samostanskom arhivu u Zastrogu).

³⁴ TM VI-11 (Makarski arhiv; turski dokument spominje prvog gvardijana samostana na Otoku).

³⁵ Vrčić 2013, str. 67-70.

²⁹ Jurišić 1973, p. 11; Pezo 1998, p. 70, fn. 51.

³⁰ Friar Karlo Jurišić believes that the Franciscans left this area in the second half of the 16th century. They first went to Kamenmost, and then moved to Otok in Prološko Blato around 1600. Friar Stjepan Zlatović has a similar opinion (Zlatović 1888).

³¹ Jurišić 1972, p. 112.

³² In that year, a kadiluk was founded in Imotski to which 4 nahiyes belonged.

grube zemljane keramike s primjesama kalcita, tamne do crne boje, te fino glaziranoga keramičkog stolnog posuđa. Manji je broj nalaza metalnih predmeta. Stratigrafska metoda istraživanja nije se mogla primijeniti na ovom lokalitetu, jer su nalazi izmiješani i grupirani otprilike oko vanjskog dijela sjevernog zida i ramena apsida crkve, te na prostor sjeverno od utvrde. Otežana okolnost za dataciju predmeta je i to što su ovi dijelovi zemljišta u prošlosti najviše prekapani, a slojevi izmiješani. Kod tipološke analize i određivanja vremena nastanka korištene su usporedbe s drugim nalazištima i predmetima sličnih karakteristika i tipologije.

Kameni spomenici

Među kamenim spomenicima s ovog lokaliteta posebno spominjemo stečke. Zatečeno ih je ukupno osam, uglavnom oblika ploče, a nađeni su kao poklopnice novovjekih kosturnica unutar crkve i izvan nje. Jedini stećak oblika sanduka je onaj već spomenuti s motivom *jelena na izvoru*, kao dio oltarne menze iz crkvice BD Marije od Ružarija. Drugi stećak, s motivom gotičkog križa (kat. br. 48), uz male preinake, poslužio je kao nadvratnik bočnih vrata kapelice. U apsidi gotičke crkve dva su stećka poklopnice novovjekih zidanih grobnica. Posebno je zanimljiv stećak ploča s reljefnim prikazom pet žena u kolu i muškarcem na čelu kola. Scenski prikaz upotpunjuju dvije svastike i polumjesec između njih.³⁶ Unutar crkve u blizini ulaza nađen je još jedan stećak ploča s reljefnim prikazom istočnog križa,³⁷ i ovaj u funkciji poklopnice grobne kosturnice. Nekoliko manjih kamenih ulomaka s profilacijama dijelovi su kapitela. Otkriven je zatim i dio masivnog dovratka sa zaobljenom rubnom profilacijom te manji ulomak zdjelaste škropionice. Ovdje treba spomenuti i jedan kameni mortar ili tarionik, koji stilski pripada razdoblju gotike, odnosno razdoblju 14. - 15. st. (kat. br. 59). Pronađen je u ruševinama crkve, a najvjerojatnije je činio dio inventara samostanskog kućanstva. Primjena mu je višestruka; osim u pripremi jela i usitnjavanju hrane, osobito mirodija, mogao se koristiti u ljekarništvu za spravljanje medikamena i lijekova ili u

govinian sanjak-bey Malkoč, an Ottoman-Bosnian military officer, allowed them to worship at that place.³³ This clearly shows that the Franciscans, having left their residence in Opačac, did not immediately relocate to the island in Proložko Blato, as was generally believed. It is possible that their relocation to the monastery on the island took place just before 1600, or until 1606 at the latest. Namely, it was the year when the first guardian of the island monastery, Friar Ivan Milinić, died. His death was recorded in another Turkish document, which was drafted for the purpose of determining the cause of his death.³⁴ The kadi of Imotski conducted this investigation and wrote about it in his report dated 23.10.1606. Thus, it becomes evident that the Franciscans moved to the new monastery on the island in Proložki Blato only at the beginning of the 17th century. Further information is revealed by the inscription found on the island that had been carved into a boulder embedded in the bedrock, which reads: AD 1609 FMR, or “*in the year of the lord 1609, Friar Mijo Runović, let it be known*”. Friar Mijo Runović was at that time the guardian of the monastery on the island, and the successor of the mentioned late Ivan Milinić.³⁵

Material remains

Among the material remains that were discovered at the site, fragments of glassware prevail, mostly beakers, bottles, but also shards of ceramic ware, from coarse earthenware with calcite admixtures, dark to black in colour, to finely glazed ceramic tableware, while finds of metal objects were fewer in number. The stratigraphic research method could not be applied at this site, because the finds were mixed with each other and grouped roughly around the external northern wall and the side of the apse, as well as in the area north of the fort. An aggravating circumstance for the dating of the finds is the fact that these parts of land had been heavily dug up in the past so that the layers were severely mixed. Hence, comparisons with other sites and objects of similar characteristics and typology were used in the typological analysis and determination of the time of their manufacturing.

³⁶ Katić 1954, str. 143. Isti prikaz žena u kolu koje predvodi muškarac nalazimo na stečku iz Ciste (sada u Splitu). Ante Škobalj scenu naziva prizorom “nebeskog kola”.

³⁷ Pavičić 1994, str. 9-10.

³³ TZ-48 (Turkish document in the monastery archive in Zaostrog)

³⁴ TM VI-11 (Makarska archive; a Turkish document mentions the first guardian of the monastery in Otok)

³⁵ Vrčić 2013, p. 67-70.

crkvi najčešće za mrvljenje tamjana.³⁸ Iako kamerni mortari spadaju u rijetke nalaze, posebno oni iz razdoblja gotike, zanimljivo je da se najčešće danas pronalaze upravo u blizini ruševina starih crkava, što potvrđuje iznesenu pretpostavku o njihovoj uporabi.³⁹

Bili su korišteni u ljekarništvu, pri izradi lijekova od različitog bilja ili pri spravljanju balzama i ljekovitih pripravaka čija receptura ostaje dugo čuvana među samostanskim zidinama, nepromijenjene namjene sve do danas. Nositelji ljekarništva u srednjem vijeku bili su upravo franjevci. U svojim samostanskim vrtovima uzgajali su brojno ljekovito bilje i bili veliki poznavatelji njegove primjene. Samostani postaju središta medicinske znanosti. Redovnici su prvi liječili svjetovne ljude i pružali pomoć u prvim hospicijima čiji su bili začetnici. Zapisivali su svoja iskustva u liječenju kao i recepte, tako da su nastale u narodu cijenjene knjige zване *Ljekaruše*.⁴⁰ Neki primjerci kojima su autori bili franjevci sačuvani su i na prostoru Imotske krajine. Ljekaruše su se tijekom vremena dopunjavale, prepisivale i tako su se neke, iako rijetke, sačuvale do danas.

Nalazi stakla

Značajnu građu za proučavanje svakodnevnog života na ovome mjestu predstavljaju nalazi krhotina stakla. Iz sveukupne količine pronađenog stakla može se izdvojiti određen broj predmeta srednjovjekovne produkcije.

Staklo na našem području import je iz raznih staklarskih radionica, a poznatim trgovačkim putovima stizalo je i na naše područje, kao uostalom i mnoga druga roba. Većina stakla uvezena je iz venecijansko-muranskih staklarskih radionica, koje su u 14. st. doživljavale svoj trgovački procvat. Muranske radionice osobitu popularnost stječu nakon 1290. g., kada je staklarska proizvodnja izmještena iz Venecije na ovaj otočić radi prevencije od požara.

Nalazi krhotina stakla pratili su iskope sjeverno od crkve. Radilo se o manjim fragmentima stakla koji su pripadali stolnom posuđu, a najviše se radilo o ulomcima ravnog prozorskog stakla. Nađeno je dosta kupolastih podnožja čaša kao i baza čaša s ojačanjem od zupčastih girlanda. Nekoliko

Stone monuments

Particularly important among the stone monuments at this site are the tombstones called *stećak*(sg.)/*stećci*(pl.). A total of eight were found, mostly in the shape of a plate, that were discovered as lids of modern ossuaries inside and outside the church. The only box-shaped *stećak* is the one already mentioned, which has the motif of *a deer at the spring* and was part of the altar mensa in the small church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Rosary. Another *stećak* with a Gothic cross motif (Cat. 48) was, with minor modifications, used as the lintel of the side door of the chapel. In the apse of the Gothic church, two *stećci* were placed as lids on top of modern masonry tombs. Particularly interesting is the slab-shaped *stećak* with a relief depiction of five women and a man in a circle dance, with the man at its head. The scene is complemented by two swastikas and a crescent moon between them.³⁶ Inside the church near the entrance, another *stećak* slab was found with a relief depiction of an equal-armed cross³⁷ that served as a lid of an ossuary. Several smaller stone fragments with mouldings are parts of a capital. Part of a massive doorjamb with rounded edge moulding was also discovered as was a smaller fragment of a bowl-shaped stoup. One stone mortar should also be mentioned here, which stylistically belongs to the Gothic period, i.e. the period from the 14th to the 15th century (Cat. 59), and was found in the ruins of the church. It was most likely part of the inventory of the monastery household. Its use is multiple, apart from the preparation of meals and the grinding of food, especially spices, it could have been used in the preparation of medicines and drugs, or in the church itself, most often, for crushing incense.³⁸ Although stone mortars are considered rare finds, especially those from the Gothic period, it is interesting that they are most often found today near the ruins of old churches, which confirms the above mentioned assumption of their use.³⁹

They were used in pharmaceuticals, when making medicines from different plants, or making balms

³⁸ Vidi Dragičević 1980, str. 436-441. Tarionik je u vlasništvu obitelji Franceschi-Radovinović.

³⁹ Dragičević 1980, str. 437.

⁴⁰ Zečević 1986, str.2-20.

³⁶ Katić 1954, p. 143. The same depiction of women in a circle dance led by a man can be found on a *stećak* from Cista (now in Split). Ante Škobalj calls the scene an image of a "heavenly circle dance".

³⁷ Pavičić 1994, p.9-10.

³⁸ See Dragičević 1980, p. 436-441. The mortar is owned by the Frančeski-Radovinović family.

³⁹ Dragičević 1980, p. 437.

malih ulomaka zeleno-plavog stakla s bademastim ispupčenjima zavrnutog vrha, gusto poredanim na vanjskoj stijenci čaše pripadali su čašama tipa *Krautstrunk* (kat. br. 34).⁴¹ Njihov bačvasti oblik tijela ponekad prelazi u obod karakterističnog širokog ljevkastog oblika. Proizvodili su se u razdoblju od 14. do 15. st.⁴² Dno čaše je stožasto istaknuto (kat. br. 35), dok je rub stajaće plohe ukrašen uvijanjem, odnosno sukanjem staklene vrpce, koja se modelira uz pomoć staklarskih kliješta.⁴³ Gornji dio čaše široko je rastvoren, dok je ures u obliku bademastih ispupčenja, a ponekad u obliku pužolike aplikacije. Na našim ulomcima aplikacije imaju promjer od 1 cm, a na nekim drugim primjercima mogu biti i znatno veće,⁴⁴ što je karakteristika kasnijih čaša 15. - 16. st.⁴⁵ Međusobno se razlikuju po rasporedu i broju ukrasa na plaštu čaše.⁴⁶ Najviše ovih čaša proizvodilo se u njemačkim radionicama, no na naše područje staklarski proizvodi stižu iz venecijansko-muranskih radionica koje plasiraju svoju robu duboko u zaleđe preko priobalnih gradova (Rab, Zadar, Split, Dubrovnik) dobro znanim trgovačkim putovima prema unutrašnjosti. Stakleno posuđe na našem prostoru bilo je također import spomenutih radionica, koje su osobito u 14. st. doživjele svoj izvozni procvat.

Među ostalim krhotinama stakla na Opačcu prepoznajemo jednu varijantu čaše zvane *Biskup*, s apliciranim okomitim rebrom na vanjskom plaštu (kat. br. 36).⁴⁷ Motiv se ponavlja u krugu čaše.⁴⁸ Vrat prelazi u ljevkasto proširenje prema obodu. Ravno prozorsko staklo količinski je bilo najzastupljenije (kat. br. 45). Ono se radilo tehnikom lijevanja, za razliku od većine posuda, koje nastaju tehnikom slobodnog puhanja ili kalupljenja.

Posebno je zanimljiv stakleni nalaz ulomaka svjetiljki zaobljenog dna. Radi se o ulomcima donjeg konusnog dijela svjetiljke. To su uljanice za osvjetljavanje, najčešće crkvenih prostora i svetišta. Mogle su biti dio stropnih visećih svjetiljki, tj. viseća *polikandila* ili se njihov konusni dio utiskivao u pijesak pa su bile samostojeće svjetiljke ili *mono-*

and medicinal remedies, the recipe of which remained preserved for a long time within the monastery walls and its purpose unchanged until today. It is these very Franciscans, who were the experts and specialists in pharmaceuticals in the Middle Ages. In their monastery gardens, they grew numerous medicinal plants and were experts in their application. Monasteries became centres of medical science, they were the first to treat lay people and provided help in the first hospices, which they founded. They recorded their experiences in treatment and medicinal formulas, which resulted in the creation of books called *Ljekaruše* (medicine books) that were highly appreciated among the common people.⁴⁰ Some, whose authors were Franciscans, have been preserved in the area of the Imotska Krajina. Over time, the content of these books was complemented and rewritten and thus some, although rare, have survived to this day.

Glass finds

Finds of glass shards represent, among other things, important material for the study of everyday life in this place. From the total amount of glass that was discovered at this site, a certain number of objects of medieval production can be singled out.

The glass in this area was an import from various glass workshops that arrived in the Imotska Krajina via well-known trade routes, as well as many other goods. Most of the glass was imported from Venetian and Murano glass workshops, which had their commercial boom in the 14th century. The Murano workshops became particularly popular after 1290, when the glass production was moved from Venice to this islet, for fire prevention reasons.

The excavations north of the church were accompanied by finds of glass shards. These were smaller fragments of glass that partially belonged to tableware, but mostly to fragments of flat window glass. A lot of domed bases belonging to beakers were found, as well as beaker bases that were reinforced by serrated garlands. Several small fragments of green-blue glass with almond-shaped protrusions and a twisted top, which are densely arranged on the external wall of the beaker, belonged to the beaker type called *Krautstrunk* (Cat. 34).⁴¹ Their barrel-shaped body sometimes passes into

⁴¹ Fadić 1985, str. 243, bilj. 49, T. 1-2.

⁴² Tonković 2003, str. 74; Delonga 1978, str. 87-110, T. IV.

⁴³ Delonga 1988; Fadić 1986.

⁴⁴ Gudelj 2006, str. 16.

⁴⁵ Šimek 2010, str. 316.

⁴⁶ Fadić 1986, str. 249, bilj. 49.

⁴⁷ Delonga 1987, T. VIII.

⁴⁸ Anđelić 1975, str. 167, T. VI.

⁴⁰ Zečević 1986, p. 2-20.

⁴¹ Fadić 1985, p. 243, fn. 49, T. 1-2.

kandila.⁴⁹ Isti tip svjetiljki susreće se u kasnoj antici (4. - 6. st.), ali i tijekom srednjega vijeka, da bi u 15. st. dobile veću važnost i masovnu primjenu kako u svjetovnim tako i u sakralnim objektima.⁵⁰ Izrađivale su se slobodnim puhanjem ili puhanjem u konični kalup. Zbog debljine stijenki staklene svjetiljke s Opačca te njezine izrazito tamne boje stakla (kat. br. 43-44) moglo bi se pretpostaviti kako ove krhotine pripadaju svjetiljkama koje su osvjetljavale srednjovjekovne stambene objekte, ali jednako tako skromne seoske crkvice kao i katedrale.⁵¹ Slična stožasta svjetiljka s raširenim obodom recipijenta pronađena je u Osijeku u blizini franjevačkog samostana na Tvrđavi. U boji stakla razlikuje se od ove s Opačca, no tipološki bi mogle biti sukladne.⁵²

Nalazi keramike

Veći broj ulomaka pripada posudama grube domaće proizvodnje, slabo pročišćene smjese s dosta primjesa kalcita. Radi se o raznim oblicima posuda za svakodnevnu uporabu, a koje se oblikom i načinom izrade nisu puno mijenjale tijekom duljeg vremenskog razdoblja. Uglavnom je riječ o dubljim loncima konkavno ispupčenih tijela, konusno proširenog vrata i naglašenog ruba u vidu ravnog zadebljanja ili istaknute profilacije. Prevladava tamna ili crno-smeđa boja keramike. Ostali nalazi keramike odnose se na krhotine majoličkih posuda (kat. br. 19-33).⁵³ Materijal se nalazio zajedno s ulomcima stakla, tj. u iskopu sjeverno od crkve. Među glaziranim keramikom zastupljen je raznolik repertoar posuda različitih po obliku, namjeni, tehnici oslikavanja; to su vrčevi, tanjuri, zdjele, zdjelice, plitice s ručkama i bikonična zdjelica tipa *alistello* (kat. br. 23) s engoba premazom.⁵⁴ Pronađeno je i nekoliko primjera arhajske keramike s konca 13. st.⁵⁵ te ulomci koji pripadaju keramičkom stolnom i kuhinjskom glaziranom posuđu, čija je proizvodnja karakteristična za 15. i 16. st. (kat. br. 19-33). Svi nalazi potječu s površinski relativno malog prostora uz sjeverni zid gotičke crkve i nužno ih je sagledavati u kontekstu postojanja samostana uz crkvu. Ova vrsta keramike proizišla je iz radionica na

the characteristic wide funnel-shaped rim. They were produced in the period from the 14th to the 15th century.⁴² The bottom of the beaker is conically prominent (Cat. 35), while the edge of the standing surface is decorated by twisting the glass ribbon that is shaped with the help of glass pliers.⁴³ The upper part of the beaker is wide open, the engravings are in the form of almond-shaped protrusions or sometimes in the form of a spiral appliqué. Our fragments have appliqués with a diameter of 1 cm, while some other specimens can have significantly larger ones,⁴⁴ a characteristic of later beakers that date to the 15th-16th centuries.⁴⁵ They differ from each other in the arrangement and number of decorations on the external wall of the beaker.⁴⁶ Most of these beakers were produced in German workshops. However, the glass products that arrived in our area came from the workshops in Venice and Murano as they could place their goods on the markets in the deep hinterland via the coastal cities (Rab, Zadar, Split, Dubrovnik) and the well-known trade routes that led inland. The glassware in our area was also an import of the aforementioned workshops, which especially experienced their export boom in the 14th century.

Among the other glass shards discovered at site Opačac, we recognize one variant of a beaker called *Biskup* that has a vertical rib decoration on its external wall (Cat. 36),⁴⁷ which repeats in a circle,⁴⁸ and a neck that turns into a funnel-shaped expansion towards the rim. In terms of quantity, the most represented find at our site is flat window glass (Cat. 45), which was made using the casting technique, in contrast to the majority of vessels that were made by using the free- or mold-blowing technique.

Particularly interesting are finds of glass fragments belonging to lamps with a rounded bottom, i.e. fragments of the lower conical part of the lamp. These are oil lamps, which were mostly used in churches and shrines to illuminate the space. They could have been part of ceiling hanging lamps - hanging *polycandela* or their conical part was pressed into the sand as free-standing lamps or

⁴⁹ Jović Gazić, Štefamac 2018, str. 66.

⁵⁰ Jović Gazić 2016, str. 10-30.

⁵¹ Fadić 1998, str. 246-247; Jović 2019.

⁵² Jović 2017-2018, str. 135, sl. 2/VI; Biondić 2007.

⁵³ Tonković 2012, str. 24-44.

⁵⁴ Tonković 2012, str. 35.

⁵⁵ Delonga 1992, str. 357.

⁴² Tonković 2003, p. 74; Delonga 1978, p. 87-110, T. IV.

⁴³ Delonga 1988; Fadić 1986.

⁴⁴ Gudelj 2006, p. 16.

⁴⁵ Šimek 2010, p. 316.

⁴⁶ Fadić 1986, p. 249, fn. 49.

⁴⁷ Delonga 1987, T. VIII.

⁴⁸ Anđelić 1975, p. 167, T. VI.

području apeninskih pokrajina Veneto, Emilia Romagna i Marche.⁵⁶ Iz produkcijskih centara srednje Europe i Mediterana trgovačkim su putovima kao import stizali na naše područje u razdoblju od 15. do 16. i početka 17. st.

Valja napomenuti da se svi ulomci stakla, keramike i metala ubrajaju u izvangrobne nalaze te ih je najčešće moguće determinirati tipološko-komparativnom metodom s drugim nalazištima, zbog nemogućnosti primjene stratigrafije na ovome mjestu. Tijekom istraživanja prepoznat je deblji sloj navožene zemlje koju su najvjerojatnije vlasnici parcele dovozili radi dobivanja *veće obradive površine, a isto se uočava i na poziciji sjeverno od utvrde.*

Grobni nalazi

Grobovi na južnoj strani crkve, kao i oni na zapadu pred ulazom u crkvu zbog skućenog prostora pokazuju najveću gustoću ukapanja koju je diktirao upravo taj mali prostor, te su se ukopi obavljali slojevito. Tamo gdje je bilo moguće, ukopi su se obavljali jedan preko drugoga, koristeći se poklopnicom prethodnoga groba kao podnicom drugog. Svi grobovi su imali ukope s više skeleta (dva ili tri, nerijetko četiri i pet ukopa na jednome ukopnom mjestu). Kosturnice pokrivene masivnom pločama stećcima nalazile su se također na nekoliko mjesta uokolo crkve, osim onih već spomenutih u apsidi crkve. S južne strane crkve otkriveno je i istraženo 36 grobnih raka (crtež 4, sl. 16 i 17). Grobni nalazi vrlo su skromni. Većina grobova nije ih ni imala, osim nekoliko puceta, križića i svetačkih medaljica (kat. br. 62-66). Unutar gotičke crkve blizu ulaza nađeno je nekoliko grobova, u jednom od njih (G 9) nađena su tri srebrena srednjovjekovna novca (kat. br. 108, 109, 111).

Predromanika na Opačcu

Predromanika na lokalitetu Opačac prisutna je samo s nekoliko nalaza koji potvrđuju nazočnost redovnika i hrvatskog življa na ovome mjestu. To je otprilike vrijeme kada dolazi do prvih začetaka Hrvatske kneževine, koja će nakon 800. g. prerasiti u organiziranu državu. Našavši se između dvije snažne i utjecajne države, s jedne strane moćne Franačke, a na jugu Bizanta, Hrvatska prihvaća kršćanstvo kao neminovnost povijesnog trenutka.⁵⁷

monocandela.⁴⁹ The same type of lamps was present in the Late Antiquity (4th-6th century), but also throughout the Middle Ages. In the 15th century, they gained greater importance and were commonly used in both secular and sacred buildings.⁵⁰ They were made by free blowing or by blowing into a conical mold. Due to the thickness of the walls of the glass lamp from Opačac and its extremely dark glass colour (Cat. 43-44), it could be assumed that these shards belonged to lamps that illuminated medieval residential buildings, but also modest village churches and cathedrals.⁵¹ A similar conical lamp with a wide bowl rim was found in Osijek near the Franciscan monastery at the fortress. The colour of the glass differs from the one from Opačac, but typologically they could be compatible.⁵²

Ceramic finds

A larger number of shards belongs to vessels of coarse local production, poorly purified mixture with a lot of calcite admixture. These are various forms of vessels for everyday use, which haven't changed much in terms of their shape and method of fabrication over a long period of time. The finds were mostly comprised of deeper pots with concave bulging bodies, conically widened necks and prominent rims in the form of flat thickening or prominent moulding. The colour of the ceramics is mostly dark or black-brown. Other finds of pottery are fragments belonging to maiolica vessels (Cat. 19-33).⁵³ The material was found together with the glass fragments, i.e. in the excavation north of the church. The glazed pottery included various types of vessels, which differed in shape, purpose and painting technique and consisted of jugs, plates, large and small bowls, platters with handles, a biconical "a listello" type of bowl (Cat. 23) with engobe.⁵⁴ The finds included several examples of archaic pottery from the end of the 13th century⁵⁵, but also fragments belonging to ceramic tableware and kitchen glazed dishes whose production is characteristic of the 15th and 16th centuries (Cat. 19-33). All finds were discovered in a relatively small area,

⁴⁹ Jović Gazić, Štefanac 2018, p. 66.

⁵⁰ Jović Gazić 2016, p. 10-30.

⁵¹ Fadić 1998, p. 246-247; Jović 2019.

⁵² Jović 2017-2018, p.135, fig. 2/VI; Biondić 2007.

⁵³ Tonković 2012, p. 24-44.

⁵⁴ Tonković 2012, p. 35.

⁵⁵ Delonga 1992, p. 357.

⁵⁶ Zglav-Martinac 2004, str. 202-213.

⁵⁷ Klaić 1971, str. 133.

S pokršta vanjem Hrvati ulaze u razdoblje značajnih promjena.⁵⁸ Od 9. do 12. st. intenzivno se grade sakralni objekti osobito na dalmatinskom tlu, stvara se golem fundus starohrvatske materijalne i duhovne kulture zavidne umjetničke vrijednosti i specifičnog izraza. Crkva i redovnici postaju ishodišta pismenosti, znanosti i kulture, čime pridonose formiranju identiteta hrvatskog naroda i svijesti o potrebi očuvanja svog identiteta kao zaloga svoje opstojnosti.⁵⁹

Materijalni nalazi

Arhitektonski ostatci predromaničkog razdoblja registrirani su jedino uz sjeverni dio apside franjevačke crkve. Radi se o nekoliko slabo očuvanih zidova, koji pokazuju više vremenskih faza gradnje (sl. 5). Najvjerojatnije su to zidovi sakralnog objekta (crkve) koja se u razdoblju od 9. do 12. st. više puta obnavljala i popravljala. O tomu svjedoče i dvije podnice pronađene jedna iznad druge sjeverno od apside franjevačke crkve, a između dva predromanička zida. Dio podnice koji je sačuvan, pokazuje homogenu čvrstoću i kvalitetu podnog estriha. Ispod podnica otkriven je jedan kosi zid slabije strukture, čiji smjer kretanja nije moguće povezati s postojećim zidovima. Vidljivo je kako je franjevačka crkva iz 14. st. podignuta dijelom preko zidova starije crkvice.

Kameni nalazi

Među nalazima ovog razdoblja vrijedi spomenuti nekoliko kamenih ulomaka. Radi se o otučenim dijelovima kamene skulpture. Dva ulomka pripadaju različitim kapitelima (kat. br. 50 i 52), oba s ostatcima isklesane dekoracije, zatim jedan ulomak baze stupića (kat. br. 51) s prstenastom profilacijom te dva ulomka s motivom „pasji skok“ ili „kuke“ (kat. br. 49), koji su najvjerojatnije dio otučene dekoracije s oltarne grede ili pluteja.⁶⁰ Zanimljiva su četiri veća ulomka koji pripadaju pilastrima, a napravljeni su od muljike. Pravokutnog su presjeka i vertikalnih profilacija na vanjskim bridovima stupića (kat. br. 53). Posebno zanimljiv među njima je ulomak na kojemu je ugraviran crtež ptice (kat. br. 53b) nastao urezivanjem oštrim predmetom na plohu pilastra.

⁵⁸ Šišić 1925, str. 239-265.

⁵⁹ Jelovina 1986, str. 31.

⁶⁰ Buškariol 1990, str. 294.

exclusively next to the northern wall of the Gothic church, and they should be viewed in the context of the existence of the monastery next to the church. This type of pottery originated in workshops in the Apennine provinces of Veneto, Emilia Romagna and Marche,⁵⁶ and arrived from these production centres in Central Europe and the Mediterranean region as an import in our area via trade routes between the 15th to 16th and the beginning of the 17th centuries.

It should be noted that all fragments of glass, pottery and metal are considered finds discovered outside of graves. Its determination is most often done by using the typological-comparative method with other sites, due to the impossibility of applying stratigraphy at the site itself. A thicker layer of added soil was noticed during the research at Opačac, which was most likely brought by the plot owners from another location in order to gain a larger arable area, the same can be observed also for the area north of the fort.

Grave finds

Due to the limited amount of space, the graves on the south side of the church, as well as those on the west in front of the entrance to the church show the highest density of burials that was dictated by the small space and resulted in multi-layered burials. Where it was possible, the graves were placed one over the other by using the lid of the previous grave as the bottom of the second one. All graves contained several skeletons with two or three, often four and five burials in one burial place. Ossuaries covered with massive slabs - stećci were also located in several places around the church, apart from the ones in the apse of the church that have already been mentioned. On the south side of the church, 36 grave pits were discovered and investigated (Drawing 4, Fig. 16 and 17). The grave finds are very modest and most of the graves did not contain any finds, except for a few crucifixes, crosses and saint's medals (Cat. 62-66). Several graves were found inside the Gothic church near the entrance, of which one grave, Gr.-9, contained three silver medieval coins (Cat. 108,109,111).

⁵⁶ Zglav-Martinac 2004, p. 202-213.

Metalni nalazi

Metalni predmeti nalazili su se uglavnom u rasutoj zemlji izvan grobnih raka i u nasipu sjeverno od utvrde. Uglavnom se radilo o nekoliko oštrica noževa, dva srpa i nekoliko pojasnih kopči tipa „D“. Ovom materijalu teško je utvrditi pripadnost.

Sjeverno od utvrde pri čišćenju i odstranjivanu zemlje u nasipu nađena je jedna željezna ostruga lučno svijenih krakova (kat. br. 91). Ima šiljak na sredini luka, kružnog je presjeka, krakovi završavaju predicom za remen.⁶¹ Na tom je predjelu nađena i jedna šesterokraka zvijezda ostruge s rupom za fiksiranje (kat. br. 92).⁶²

Od nakita nađeno je nekoliko vitica od brončanog lima zalemljenih krajeva, jedna s ugraviranim kosim crtama (kat. br. 102, 104). Najbrojnije je prstenje od bronce i bakra, jedan je prsten od srebra (kat. br. 95-104). Srebrni prsten (G-17) ima krunu od šest svijenih latica od tankog srebrnog lima, koje su ukrašene brazdama, u sredini je kasete od prozirne staklene paste (kat. br. 101). Dva prstena (G-18 i G-19) su od bronce; jedan s plosnatom pločicom i ugraviranim križem, a drugi s ugraviranim šarama.

Od drugog nakita zastupljene su jednostavne karičice uglavnom od brončanog lima bez dodatnih ukrasa. Među njima posebno treba spomenuti srebrnu naušnicu vrlo kvalitetne izrade s jednom jagodom, nađenu također u nasipu sjeverno od utvrde (kat. br. 94).

Keramička čaša nađena je u grobu 38, u dnu grobne rake, do nogu pokojnika. Međutim grob nije imao poklopnice, pa nije sigurno je li posuda prvobitno bila na tom mjestu. Grob je smješten između zida utvrde, tako da mu je uzglavnicu činio jedan od kontrafora, a donožnicu dio nekog starijeg zida iz kojeg je iščupano kamenje da bi se napravilo mjesto za grob. Keramička čaša bikoničnog je oblika, naglašenog trbuha, kratkog vrata i izvijenog obodnog otvora.⁶³ Ima ukras na prijelazu trbuha u vrat. Radi se o urezanim horizontalnim linijama između dva reda valovnica. Visina posude je 10 cm, promjer otvora 8 cm, ima dosta primjesa kalcita, tamne je do crne boje, a izrađena je na kolu. Većina ovdje navedenih predmeta nalazila se u rasutoj zemlji izvan grobnih raka, a po svemu bili su dio grobnih priloga.

⁶¹ Gudelj 2006, str. 121.

⁶² Gudelj 2006, str. 128.

⁶³ Jelovina 1987, T. VIII.

The pre-romanesque period in Opačac

The pre-Romanesque period at site Opačac is documented only by a few finds that confirm the presence of monks and the Croatian population in this place. This is approximately the time at the dawn of the Duchy of Croatia, which will eventually, after 800 years, transform into an organized Croatian state. Finding itself between two powerful and influential states, i.e. on one side the powerful Frankish and in the south the Byzantine Empire, Croatia accepted Christianity as an inevitability of the historical moment.⁵⁷ With their Christianization, Croats entered a period of significant changes.⁵⁸ From the 9th to the 12th century, sacred buildings were intensively built, especially in Dalmatia, thereby creating an enormous collection of early Croatian material and spiritual culture of enviable artistic value and specific expression. The church and monks became the origins of literacy, science and culture, thus contributing to the formation of the identity of the Croatian nation and the awareness of the need to preserve its identity as a pledge of its existence.⁵⁹

Material finds

Architectural remains of the pre-Romanesque period were found only next to the northern part of the apse of the Franciscan church. These are several poorly preserved walls, which reveal several time phases of construction (Fig. 5). They are most likely the walls of a sacred building - a church, which had been renovated and reconstructed several times between the 9th and 12th century. This is evidenced by two floorings that were found one above the other, north of the apse of the Franciscan church and between two pre-Romanesque walls. The part of the flooring that has been preserved shows the homogeneous firmness and quality of the screed. Under the floorboards, a sloping wall with a weaker structure was discovered, whose alignment cannot be linked to the existing walls. It can be seen that the 14th-century Franciscan church was built partly over the walls of an older church.

Stone finds

Among the finds attributed to this period, several stone fragments are worth mentioning. These are

⁵⁷ Klaić 1971, p. 133.

⁵⁸ Šišić 1925, p. 239-265.

⁵⁹ Jelovina 1986, p. 31.

Povijesne prilike u kasnoantičko doba na prostoru Dalmacije s osvrtom na Imotsku krajinu

Do pomicanja naseobina na zaštićene položaje u smislu bolje zaštite i obrane dolazi zbog prodora barbarskih plemena i migracijskih kretanja stanovništva u kasnoantičko doba; ujedno je to i početak procesa pod nazivom kastrizacija.⁶⁴ Najprije pokrajina Panonija, a onda i Dalmacija bile su na udaru skupina koje još od druge polovine 4. st. konstantno upadaju u granice oslabljenog Carstva, unoseći nesigurnost kod domaćih stanovnika, što je prouzročilo utvrđivanje gradova, naselja, seoskih imanja, kao i izgradnju novih fortifikacija. Gradske jezgre utvrđuju se od 4. st., a intenzivnije u 5. st. Proces utvrđivanja bio je izražen u doba ostrogotske vladavine, a još izrazitiji u doba Justinijana u 6. st.⁶⁵ U tu svrhu obnavljaju se stari bedemi utvrda, podebljavaju zidine uz koje niču sigurnosne kule. Država je suočena s brojnim problemima, gospodarstvo stalno stagnira kao i sve druge grane privrede, što traje još od Dioklecijana.⁶⁶ Ionako teške prilike u Carstvu potenciraju barbari koji ugrožavaju kopnene putove osobito nekadašnju važnu imperijalnu cestu koja je vodila od Akvileje do Dirahija u Albaniji.⁶⁷ Akvileja je bila važna Rimljanima na početku kao vojno uporište, a kasnije kulturno i gospodarsko središte.⁶⁸ Za Justinijana tu ulogu će preuzeti Ravena. Od početka svoje vladavine Justinijan se posvetio obnovi starih i gradnji novih utvrda i uspostavljanju guste mreže fortifikacija. Uz to posebno se usredotočio na utvrđivanje istočnog Jadrana radi osiguravanja morskog puta prema Raveni i vraćanju tog dijela pod kontrolu Ravenskog egzarhata. Utvrđivalo se i zaleđe, tj. naselja u unutrašnjosti koja su osiguravala kopneni cestovni promet posebno nakon završetka istočnogotskog rata.⁶⁹ Među obnovljenim utverdama nalaze se i neke još iz rimskih vremena, kada su bile vojna uporišta u pokoravanju ilirskih plemena. Sada se njihovi bedemi popravljaju, učvršćuju i prilagođuju novim uvjetima, a njihov strateški položaj čini ih važnim ranobizantskim kastrumima, poput Varvarije,⁷⁰ Aserije, Knina i utvrde Čuker

parts of a stone sculpture, chiselled off. Two fragments belong to different capitals (Cat. 50 and 52), both with the remains of carved decoration, and one fragment of a base of a column (Cat. 51) with a ring-shaped moulding, and two fragments with a “dog’s jump” or “hook” motif (Cat. 49) which were most likely decorations from the altar beam or pluteus.⁶⁰ Particularly interesting are four larger fragments belonging to pilasters, made of marlstone, with a rectangular cross-section and vertical mouldings on the outer edges of the columns. (Cat. 53.), as well as the fragment with an engraved image of a bird (Cat. 53,b) on it. The image was carved into the surface of the pilaster with a sharp object.

Metal finds

Metal objects were found mainly in the loose soil outside the grave pits and in the embankment north of the fort. The finds included several knife blades, two sickles and several belt buckles of type “D”. This material is, in terms of its affiliation, rather difficult to determine.

During the clearing and removal of soil in the embankment north of the fort, an iron spur was found that has arched sides (Cat. 91.) and a goad in the middle of the arch of a circular cross-section, the ends of which at the bottom turn into square frames that have a vertical partition in the middle for the strap.⁶¹ A six-leaf spur rowel with a hole in the middle for its fastening was also discovered nearby (Cat.92).⁶²

Jewellery finds included several ringlets made of bronze sheet with soldered ends, one with vertically incised lines (Cat. 102, 104). The most numerous were rings, made of bronze, copper and one of silver (Cat. 95-104). The silver ring (Gr- 17) has a crown consisting of six folded petals of thin silver sheet, decorated with vertically incised lines, in the middle is a box filled with transparent glass paste (Cat. 101.) Two rings (Gr-18 and G-19) were made of bronze, of which one has a flat plate and an engraved cross and the other one an engraved pattern.

As for other jewellery, there are simple circlets, mostly made of bronze sheet without any additional decorations. Worth mentioning is also the silver earring with one bead of very high quality, which was found in the embankment north of the fort (Cat. 94.).

⁶⁴ Suić 1976, str. 230.

⁶⁵ Goldstein 1991, str. 10-11.

⁶⁶ Suić 1976, str. 228; Babić 1989, str. 7 i dalje.

⁶⁷ Sanader 2006, str. 155-157.

⁶⁸ Matejčić 1998, str. 33-35; Zaninović 1990, str. 47-64.

⁶⁹ Tomičić 2010, str. 369, 386.

⁷⁰ Sekso 2015, str. 55.

⁶⁰ Buškariol 1990, p. 294.

⁶¹ Gudelj 2006, p. 121.

⁶² Gudelj 2006, p. 128.

iznad strmih litica kanjona Zrmanje, čiji su ostatci danas tek skromno sačuvani.⁷¹ Utvrđuje se i glavni grad Salona kao i brojna gradinska (ilirski) naselja uz prometnice na prilaznim putovima Saloni.⁷² Isto tako, prema unutrašnjosti obnavlja se niz dalmatinsko-hercegovačkih rimskih utvrda, koje potječu još iz doba pokoravanja Ilira: Burnum, Andetrij, Gardun, Humac.⁷³ Plinije u svojim opisima Dalmacije spominje Burnum, Andetrij i Tilurij, koje je svrstao u salonitanski *convent*, a navodi ih kao proslavljene utvrde u mnogim rimskim bojama. Nove prilike uvjetuju podizanje novih kastruma i *civitates* o kojima saznajemo iz *Kozmografije* Anonima Ravenjanina, jer ih je upisao u svoj itinerar kao nova mjesta, koja ne nalazimo na ranijim kartama (Peutingerovoj ili Antoninovom itineraru).⁷⁴ Kastrumi govore o novom sustavu naseljavanja, a uglavnom su to visinska naselja defanzivnog karaktera.⁷⁵ Međutim, postoji razlika između ranobizantskih kastruma i utvrđenih naselja, odnosno urbanih i vojnih središta, na što je ukazao Miroslav Katić.⁷⁶ Međutim teško je razlikovati (od sredine 5. st., a osobito u 6. st.) vojne utvrde od civilnih utvrđenih naselja. Sve naseobine u 6. st. imaju neki vid utvrđivanja bilo bedemima bilo nekim drugim obrambenim barijerama, svi se na neki način štite od opasnosti, što nikako ne znači da su sva ta naselja bila vojnog karaktera. Gradnja velikog broja utvrda u kasnoj antici dovela je do toga da ih je teško definirati. Zbog raspršenog tipa naselja u zaleđu Dalmacije možemo pretpostaviti da takvi kastrumi nisu bili dio vojno-obrambenog sustava, služili su više kao pribežišta, ponajprije za zaštitu civila u slučaju opasnosti.⁷⁷ Mnoge fortifikacije koje se grade u vrijeme Istočnih Gota, ili posebno za Justinijana postaju važna vojna uporišta i vojni stacionari sa stalnom vojnom posadom, koji su umrežili cijelu pokrajinu, radi nadzora i efikasnije obrane teritorija.⁷⁸ Utvrđena naselja vojnog karaktera mogla bi biti ona smještena uz strateški važna mjesta, a za civilna utvrđenja birana su mjesta udaljenija od prometnica, dakle zaštićenija i tako manje

The ceramic cup from grave 38 was found at the bottom of the pit next to the feet of the deceased, but since the grave had no lid, one cannot say whether the vessel was originally placed there. The grave is located between the wall of the fort, so that the head slab was one of the buttresses, and the foot slab was part of an older wall from which stones were pulled out to make room for the grave. The ceramic cup has a biconical shape with a pronounced belly, a short neck and a curved rim opening.⁶³ At the transition from the belly to the neck, it is decorated with horizontal lines between two rows of wavy lines. The height of the bowl is 10 cm, the diameter of the opening is 8 cm, there is a lot of calcite admixture, dark to black colour, made on the wheel. Most of the items listed here were found in the loose soil, outside the grave pits, and they were apparently part of grave goods.

Historical circumstances in the late antiquity in the area of Dalmatia with reference to the region of Imotska krajina

The relocation of settlements to protected locations for better shelter and defence came as a result of the penetration of barbarian tribes and the migration movements of the population in the Late Antiquity. At the same time, it was the beginning of the process called "castrization".⁶⁴ First, the province of Pannonia, then Dalmatia were target of attacks by groups, which had repeatedly invaded the borders of the weakened Empire since the second half of the 4th century. Consequently, the local inhabitants became more and more insecure and fortified their towns, settlements and rural estates, but also built new fortifications. The cores of towns were fortified from the 4th century onwards, and more intensively in the 5th century. The fortification process was pronounced during the reign of the Ostrogoths, but even more during the Justinian era in the 6th century.⁶⁵ For this purpose, the old ramparts of forts had been restored, their walls expanded and new guard towers built along them. The country was facing numerous problems like the continuous economic stagnation that affected also all other business branches and which had been a problem since the time of Diocletian.⁶⁶ The already difficult situation in the Empire

⁷¹ Delonga 1984, str. 277; Suić 1995, str. 133-145; Tomićić 2011.

⁷² Katić 2018, str. 245-279.

⁷³ Čremošnik 1987, str. 83-128.

⁷⁴ Čače 1995, str. 41.

⁷⁵ Suić 1976, str. 228-241.

⁷⁶ Katić 2003, str. 525-526.

⁷⁷ Gračanin 2015, str. 498; Gračanin 2016, str. 83.

⁷⁸ Basler 1984, str. 334-335.

⁶³ Jelovina 1987, T. VIII.

⁶⁴ Suić 1976, p. 230.

⁶⁵ Goldstein 1991, p. 10-11.

⁶⁶ Suić 1976, p. 228; Babić 1989, p. 7 ff.

ugrožena.⁷⁹ Iako se ovo čini logičnim objašnjenjem, ipak se ne može uzeti kao pravilo, jer je teško razlučiti ove dvije uloge utvrda. Ima i takvih slučajeva gdje su utvrdu dijelile vojne postrojbe i civili, koji su mogli u njima boraviti stalno ili samo povremeno u slučaju neke opasnosti.⁸⁰

Na prostoru Imotske krajine na uzvisinama koje prate rubni dio polja nalaze se mnoga predrimska gradinska naselja. To su bila značajna uporišta Delmata u vrijeme rimskih osvajanja, a onda i poraza najprije od Oktavijana (35. - 33. g. pr. Kr.) kod utvrde Setovija (Studenci), koja se našla kao prepreka na putu kojim se kretala rimska vojska prema Delminiju. Delmati su naseljavali cijelo Imotsko polje, od Šestanovca, Grabovca, Zagvozda pa do Posušja, Gruda i Drinovaca.⁸¹ Nakon gušenja Batonova ustanka i završetka procesa pokoravanja Delmata te uspostave mira za Rimljane ilirske utvrde više nisu imale veće važnosti, pogotovo ne u obrambene svrhe. Mogle su eventualno poslužiti kao stražarnice, izvidnice ili promatračnice, sve do kasne antike, kada ponovno dobivaju na važnosti kao utvrđenja, ponajprije kao pribježišta civilnog karaktera.⁸² Pogodna je bila Bošnjakova gradina iznad Lovreća, Kokića glavica iznad Prološca, Sumbulova glavica – Berinovac, a južno od Lovreća, Trbotor i Sidoč.⁸³ Neke utvrde korištene su po potrebi, a dobivaju na važnosti u vrijeme prodora barbarskih plemena. Važna rimska cestovna prometnica, koja prolazi Imotskom krajinom presijecajući je po dijagonalu (u pravcu sjeveroistok-jugozapad), bila je dio velike rimske magistralne ceste koja je vodila od Akvileje, preko Senije, do Salone, Narone i Dirahija u Albaniji. Od početka 1. st. ključni element integracije u Rimsko Carstvo bila je uspostava komunikacija. Ceste su trebale Rimljanima najprije radi osvajачkih pohoda, poslije radi održavanja i uspostave vlasti među pokorenim stanovništvom, a svakako radi razvijanja prometa, trgovine i razmjene dobara s ciljem unaprjeđivanja gospodarstva.⁸⁴ Cesta je povezivala glavna mjesta na dionici puta od Salone do Narone uključujući rimska mjesta Imotske krajine, a ujedno ta dionica spada u cestovni pravac najdužega prometnog kontinuiteta,

was intensified by the barbarians who threatened the land routes, especially the former and significant imperial road that led from Aquileia to Dyrrachum in Albania.⁶⁷ Aquileia was initially important to the Romans as a military stronghold, but it later became a significant cultural and economic centre.⁶⁸ This role was taken over by Ravenna during Justinian. From the beginning of his reign, he dedicated himself to the restoration of old and the construction of new forts, establishing thereby a dense network of fortifications. He particularly focused on fortifying the Eastern Adriatic in order to secure the sea route to Ravenna, and return this area under control of the Exarchate of Ravenna. The hinterland was also fortified i.e. the settlements in the interior that secured the land route, especially after the end of the Gothic War.⁶⁹ Some of the restored forts go even back to the Roman times, when they had been military strongholds in the subjugation of the Illyrian tribes. Their ramparts were repaired, reinforced and adapted to meet the new circumstances and their strategic position turned them into important early Byzantine castrums, such as Varvaria,⁷⁰ Asseria, Knin, as well as today's modest remains of the Čuker fortress above the steep cliffs of the Zrmanja canyon.⁷¹ Salona, the capital at that time, was also fortified, as well as were numerous hillfort (Illyrian) settlements along the roads that led to Salona.⁷² Towards the interior, the Dalmatian-Herzegovina series of Roman forts that were from the time of the subjugation of the Illyrians were also restored: Burnum, Andetrium, Gardun, Humac.⁷³ Pliny, in his descriptions of Dalmatia, mentioned Burnum, Andetrium, Tilurium, which he classified as Salontan *convent*, and mentioned them as famous forts in many Roman battles. The latest developments required the building of new castrums and civitates, as revealed from "The Cosmography of the Unknown Ravennese". Namely, he entered them in his itinerary as new places, which cannot be found on earlier maps (Tabula Peutingeriana or the Antonine Itinerary).⁷⁴ Castrums speak of a new system of

⁷⁹ Ciglencčki 1979, str. 214-215.

⁸⁰ Ciglencčki, Modrijan, Milavec 2020, str. 268.

⁸¹ Čače 1979, str. 102, bilj. 203; Zaninović 1966, str. 55.

⁸² Ujević 1957, str. 67.

⁸³ Gudelj 2006, str. 17-18.

⁸⁴ Belčić 2002, str. 72.

⁶⁷ Sanader 2006, p. 155-157.

⁶⁸ Matejčić 1998, p. 33-35; Zaninović 1990, p. 47-64.

⁶⁹ Tomićić 2010, p.369, 386.

⁷⁰ Sekso 2015, p. 55.

⁷¹ Delonga 1984, p. 277; Suić 1995, p. 133-145; Tomićić 2011.

⁷² Katić 2018, p. 245-279.

⁷³ Čremošnik 1987, p. 83-128.

⁷⁴ Čače 1995, p. 41.

naime isti pravac nekad rimske prometnice koristi se sve do danas.⁸⁵ Razdoblje kasne antike na ovom prostoru više je nego dobro zastupljeno kroz brojne nalaze kamenih spomenika, ostataka arhitekture, sakralnih objekata, utvrda, vila rustika, putova, mostova, naselja i municipija. Zbog raznih pogodnosti pokrajina Dalmacija bila je dobro naseljena, pa tako i prostor Imotske krajine, koju su nastanjivali doseljenici iz raznih krajeva Carstva kao obnašatelji mnogih državnih dužnosti: beneficijari i centurioni, vojnici veterani, zatim trgovci, vlasnici posjeda i vila rustika te razni obrtnici koji razvijaju svoje obrte u sklopu tih imanja. Rimljani su na ovom prostoru uzgajali žitarice, ali uspijevala je i vinova loza. Potvrdu tomu imamo u štovanju Dionizova kulta, zabilježenog na reljefnoj ploči s prikazom Libera, Libere i Silvana te ostalih članova njihove vesele družine. Ploča najvjerojatnije potječe iz nekog svetišta u Proložcu, no nađena je u Ričicama, u zaseoku Parlovi.⁸⁶ Klimatske značajke, plodno tlo za obrađivanje i ispašu te šume i vode pogodnosti su koje su povoljno utjecale na prosperitet, a ako se tomu pridoda dobra prometna povezanost te mala udaljenost od važnih gradova Salone i Narone, ovaj kraj pružao je pogodne uvjete za život. Zahvaljujući tomu, uz glavnu prometnicu razvijala su se mnoga antička i kasnoantička naselja, a među značajnijima je svakako municipij *Novae* (Runovići).⁸⁷ Drugo veće kasnoantičko naselje je *Bilubium* (Berinovac u Lokvičiću) s utvrdom na Sumbulovoj glavici, poznato još iz *Tabule* i *Antoninova itinerara*. Primjer antičkog naselja je također i Cista Velika (*Eronia* ili *Aronia* po Itineraru; ili *Tronum*?) s dvije kasnoantičke utvrde na brdima prema jugu, Vitreniku i Nezgrivi, te ranokršćanskom kompleksom na predjelu Crkvina⁸⁸ s pripadajućom nekropolom.⁸⁹ Drugo naselje je Lovreć, vjerojatno u kasnoj antici također značajno mjesto, s utvrdom na Bošnjakovoj gradini, koja dominira nad prostorom. Na tu mogućnost podsjeća i podrijetlo imena Lovreć - Sv. *Laurentius*, po ranokršćanskom mučeniku pogubljenom u vrijeme cara Valerijana.⁹⁰ Naselje je smješteno na križanju rimskih putova i imalo je strateško značenje. Uokolo Lovreća na okolnim brdima nađeno je

colonisation, mostly they were hilltop settlements with a defensive character.⁷⁵ However, there is a difference between early Byzantine castrums and fortified settlements, i.e. between urban and military centres, as pointed out by Miroslav Katić.⁷⁶ Yet, it is difficult to distinguish (especially from the mid-5th century and especially in the 6th century) military fortifications from civilian fortified settlements. All settlements in the 6th century have had some form of fortification, either in form of ramparts or some other defensive barriers. Although they all protected themselves from danger in some way, it does not mean that all these settlements had a military character. The construction of a large number of forts in the late ancient period makes them difficult to define. Due to the dispersed type of settlements in the hinterland of Dalmatia, we can assume that such castrums were not part of the military-defence system, but rather served as shelters, primarily intended for the protection of the civil population during danger.⁷⁷ Many fortifications that were built during the time of the Ostrogoths, or especially during the reign of Justinian, became important military strongholds and military stations with a permanent military presence, thereby establishing a network throughout the entire province for the purpose of surveillance and a more efficient defence of the territory.⁷⁸ Fortified settlements of a military character could have been those located next to strategically important places, whereas places further away from roads, hence far more protected and less at risk, were chosen for civilian fortifications.⁷⁹ Although this seems to be a logical explanation, it cannot be taken as a rule, because it is difficult to distinguish these two roles of fortifications. There are also cases where the fort was shared by military troops and civilians, who could have stayed there permanently or only occasionally in case of some danger.⁸⁰

There are many pre-Roman hilltop settlements on the hills that are located along the edge of the Imotski Plain. These were important strongholds of the Delmatae during the time of the Roman conquests, and Octavian's (35-33 BC) victory over them at the fortress of Setovia (Studenci), which was an obstacle to the Roman army and located along the

⁸⁵ Bojanovski 1977, str. 133.

⁸⁶ Cambi 2005, str. 159.

⁸⁷ Patsch 1908, str. 57.

⁸⁸ Gudelj 2011, str. 5-35.

⁸⁹ Katić 1952, str. 267.

⁹⁰ Čače 1995, bilj. 128.

⁷⁵ Suić 1, 976, p. 228-241.

⁷⁶ Katić 2003, p. 525-526.

⁷⁷ Gračanin 2015, p. 498; Gračanin 2016, p. 83.

⁷⁸ Basler 1984, p. 334-335.

⁷⁹ Ciglencečki 1979, p. 214-215.

⁸⁰ Ciglencečki, Modrijan, Milavec 2020, p. 268.

nekoliko manjih utvrda, koje su najvjerojatnije bile promatračnice, Trbotor i Sidoč.⁹¹ Među najnaseljenijim mjestima bez sumnje je bio Proložac, rimski *Epilento*, što ga spominje Ravenjanin u *Kozmografiji*, a smješta ga uz ogranak glavne ceste koji preko Prološca povezuje Imotski (*Emanio*) i Aržano (*Orbano*) i nastavlja dalje u *Bistue Nova*.⁹² Količina dosadašnjih materijalnih nalaza iz Prološca - Postranja ukazuje na kontinuitet naseljenosti posebno ovog dijela Imotske krajine od kasnog brončanog doba, preko rimskoga i kasnoantičkog, do ranoga i kasnoga srednjeg vijeka i novog vijeka.⁹³ U Prološcu Postranju otkrivena je također ranokršćanska crkva u blizini župne crkve sv. Mihovila u podnožju kasnoantičke utvrde na Kokića glavici.⁹⁴ Još se jedna ranokršćanska crkva nalazi na lokalitetu Bublin u podnožju glavice Dikovača u selu Zmijavci. Ona je treća u nizu kasnoantičkih bazilika ovog područja, a djelovala je u sklopu municipija Nove.⁹⁵ Ovom nizu može se pridodati i ranokršćanska crkva u šamatoriju crkve sv. Stjepana u susjednoj Gorici u Hercegovini, samo 7 km od Imotskog.⁹⁶ Potonja je od 533. g. pripadala novoosnovanoj biskupiji *Sarsenterum* u sklopu koje djeluju i imotske crkve.⁹⁷ Gorica je uvijek bila sastavni dio imotskog korpusa, a nazivala se „Gorica od drevne Imote“ sve do 1718. godine, kada je crta razgraničenja podijelila ovaj jedinstven prostor na dva dijela. Možemo govoriti o snažnom vjerskom impulsu u doba kasne antike koji je zahvatio ovaj kraj i bio poticajem ovdašnjem graditeljstvu u jednom kratkom povijesnom razdoblju zatišja i mira.⁹⁸ Većina ranokršćanskih crkava na našem prostoru, a tako i na prostoru Bosne i Hercegovine, nastala je u vrijeme istočnogotske dominacije.⁹⁹ To vrijeme nastupilo je kada su ovi krajevi kratko bili u njihovim rukama, do rata nakon kojeg ih je Justinijan (527. g.) vratio pod svoju upravu.¹⁰⁰ Takvo se stanje zadržalo do prijelaza iz kasnoantičkoga u ranosrednjovjekovno razdoblje, odnosno do prodora Avara i Slavena (Hrvata), koji 614. g. razaraju Salonu. U svom pohodu na Naro-

way they moved towards Delminium. The Delmatae inhabited the entire Imotski Plain, from Šestanovac, Grabovac, Zagvozd up to Posušje, Grude and Drinovci.⁸¹ After the defeat in the Bato uprising and the end of the subjugation of the Delmatae and the establishment of peace, the Illyrian forts had no greater importance for the Romans, especially not for some defensive purposes. They could have eventually served as guardhouses, reconnaissance or observation posts until the late ancient period, when they regained their importance as fortifications, primarily as shelters of a civilian nature.⁸² Suitable for this purpose were the Bošnjak hillfort above Lovreć, hillfort Kokića glavica above Proložac, hillfort Sumbulova glavica - Berinovac, and south of Lovreć, Trbotor and Sidoč.⁸³ Some forts were used as needed, they gained importance at the time of the invasion of barbarian tribes. The important Roman road, which passed diagonally (north-east-southwest) through the area of Imotska Krajina, was part of the long Roman trunk road that led from Aquileia, Senia, to Salona, Naron and Dyrrachum in Albania. From the beginning of the 1st century, the key element of integration into the Roman Empire was the establishment of communications. Initially, the Romans needed the roads for their conquests, but later also for maintaining and establishing power over the conquered population. They were certainly also important in the development of traffic, trade and exchange of goods with the aim of improving the economy.⁸⁴ The road connected the main places that were located on the road from Salona to Naron, including the Roman towns of the Imotska Krajina. This road section actually belongs to the longest continuously used route in terms of traffic, namely the same route of the former Roman road is still used today.⁸⁵ The late ancient period is more than well represented in this area by numerous finds of stone monuments, remains of architecture, sacred buildings, forts, villae rustica, roads, bridges, settlements and municipia. Due to various advantages, the province of Dalmatia was well populated, and so was the area of Imotska Krajina, which was inhabited by settlers from various parts of the Empire, including holders of many govern-

⁹¹ Ujević 1991, str. 60.

⁹² Čače 1995, str. 55, sl. 8; Bojanovski 1977, str. 132.

⁹³ Ujević 1990, str. 47-49; Grabovac 2009, str. 23-60.

⁹⁴ Gudelj 2006, str. 18.

⁹⁵ Cambi, Gamulin, Tonković 1999.

⁹⁶ Glavaš 2007, str. 111-125.

⁹⁷ Škegro 2006, str. 75.

⁹⁸ Marić Baković 2018, str. 163.

⁹⁹ Basler 1984, str. 336.

¹⁰⁰ Goldstein 2005, str. 26-27.

⁸¹ Čače 1979, p. 102, fn. 203; Zaninović 1966, p. 55.

⁸² Ujević 1957, p. 67.

⁸³ Gudelj 2006, p. 17-18.

⁸⁴ Belčić 2002, p. 72.

⁸⁵ Bojanovski 1977, p. 133.

nu opustošili su i Imotsku krajinu, porušivši mnoga naselja i kasnoantičke građevine, a vrlo vjerojatno i spomenute ranokršćanske bazilike. Možemo samo pretpostavljati kako je tada stradala i utvrda Opačac u Prološcu.

Utvrda Opačac - opis građevine

U nastavku istraživanja lokaliteta, a nakon otkri-venoga i istraženog kasnosrednjovjekovnog kompleksa s crkvom, pristupilo se najprije uklanjanju velike količine kamena koja se zatekla sjeverno od tog mjesta. Postupno s uklanjanjem i čišćenjem gomile izlazili su na površinu zidovi građevine koja je nađena ispod te hrpe kamena. Sav kamen bio je unutar njezinih perimetralnih zidova, formirajući poveći brijeg na površini tla obrastao travom i šikarom, ali ne nagovještajući što se krije ispod. Količina odstranjenog kamena govori o veličini i monumentalnosti zdanja koje se ondje nekad nalazilo, ali i o vjerojatnosti nasilnog rušenja. Srednjovjekovni sjeverni zid samostana naslanjao se u jednom segmentu na dio jugozapadnog zida otkrivene građevine i čak je manjim rubnim dijelom prelazio preko njega (crtež 6). Kamen je mjestimično namjerno čupan iz temelja da bi se napravilo mjesta ovom kasnijem zidu. To daje uvid u vremenski okvir nastanka jednog i drugog zida, definirajući njihov međusobni odnos. Nakon što je sav kamen uklonjen s površine izronili su zidovi građevine u svim njezinim zadanim gabaritima. Odmah je bilo vidljivo da se radi o zanimljivom tlocrtnom obliku neobično širokih i dvostrukih zidova koji su opasivali pročelje. Sve je upućivalo na to da se radi o tipu građevine koja pripada manjoj utvrdi obrambene namjene, orijentacije SI – JZ, s ulazom na istoku (sl. 10).

Tehnika gradnje je rustična, upotrijebljen je samo klesani kamen, vapnenac lokalnog porijekla, položen u približno pravilne redove s primjesama veće količine morta vrlo dobre kvalitete, što se primjećuje na sačuvanim zidovima. Najbolje očuvan je sjeverni zid građevine u visini od 90 cm (crtež 3), dok su ostali zidovi na nižoj razini, a dio ih je tek u temeljnoj stopi kao u slučaju južnog dijela zida.

Građevina ima specifičnu tlocrtnu raščlambu, čiju središnju osnovu čini oblik pravokutnika, približno jednakih stranica, veličine 8 x 8,20 m. Dvije stranice tog četverokuta prodiru u vanjski prostor pročelja građevine, projicirajući dvije trokutaste izbočine na vanjskom plaštu zida s jugozapadne i sjeverozapadne strane. Raspon otvora trokutastih

ment offices, beneficiarii and centuriones, veteran soldiers, but also merchants, owners of estates and villae rustica, and various craftsmen who developed their crafts within these estates. The Romans grew cereals in this area, but also achieved a successful cultivation of vine. This is confirmed by the worshipping of the cult of Dionysus, recorded on a relief slab depicting Liber, Libera and Silvanus, and other members of their merry company. The relief most likely originates from a shrine in Proložac, however, it was found in Ričice in the Parlov hamlet.⁸⁶ The climatic advantages and the fertile soil for cultivation and grazing, in addition with the forests and water, provided conditions that had a favourable effect on prosperity. If one adds good transport connections and the short distance to the important cities of Salona and Naron, then it becomes clear that this area certainly provided favourable living conditions. Thanks to this, many ancient and late ancient settlements developed along the main road. The most important among them was certainly the municipium Novae (Runovići).⁸⁷ The second largest late ancient settlement was Bilubium (Berinovac in Lokvičić) with a fort on Sumbulova Glavica, which has been already known from the *Tabula and the Antonine Itinerary*. Another example of an ancient settlement is also Cista Velika, (Eronia or Aronia according to the Itinerary; or Tronum?) with two late ancient forts on the hills to the south, Vitrenik and Nezgriva, and an early Christian complex in the area of Crkvina,⁸⁸ with the associated necropolis.⁸⁹ The second settlement is Lovreć, probably also an important place in Late Antiquity with the Bošnjak hillfort, which dominates the area. This is also indicated by the origin of the name Lovreć, i.e. St. Laurentius, named after the early Christian martyr executed at the time of Emperor Valerian.⁹⁰ The settlement is located at the crossroads of Roman roads and was strategically important. Several smaller forts were discovered on the hills surrounding Lovreć, which were most likely observation posts such as Trbotor and Sidoč.⁹¹ Among the most populated places was undoubtedly Proložac or the Roman Epilentio respectively, that the Unknown Ravennese mentioned in his “Cosmography” and

⁸⁶ Cambi 2005, p. 159.

⁸⁷ Patsch 1908, p. 57.

⁸⁸ Gudelj 2011, p. 5-35.

⁸⁹ Katić 1952, p. 267.

⁹⁰ Čače 1995, fn. 128.

⁹¹ Ujević 1991, p. 60.

izbočina ili niša, gledajući s unutrašnje strane, nejednake je širine. Južna trokutasta niša ima širinu otvora 5,10 m, dok je otvor zapadne nešto uži i iznosi 4,90 m. Dubina je kod obje jednaka i iznosi 4,60 m. Ono što se prvo zamjećuje kod građevine, jest debljina zida koji opasuje obje trokutaste izbočine. Radi se o dvostrukom zidu, a svaki zid je širine 1 m. Vidljivo je da su zidovi građeni zasebno, jedan uz drugi, s dva lica, bez razmaka. Moguće da su oba zida nastala istovremeno ili se to moglo dogoditi u vrlo kratkom vremenskom razmaku, jer se načinom i tehnikom gradnje ne razlikuju. U konačnici ukupna širina bedema iznosi 2 m i odnosi se samo na istaknuto pročelje. Ostali zidovi građevine imaju širinu od 1 m. Zidove debljine 2 m, ponekad i više, zapažamo kod mnogih kasnoantičkih utvrda, posebice onih na položajima koji nemaju prirodno dobru zaštitu kao što je slučaj kod utvrde Opačac. Ovdje se radi o nizinskoj manjoj građevini centralnog oblika i masivnih zidova. Pripada tipu fortifikacija kojem pripadaju i male utvrde uglavnom u funkciji stražara, promatračnica ili izvidnica. Za razliku od toga, na primjeru priobalnih, posebno otočnih utvrda zamjećujemo puno uže zidove (0,60 - 0,80 ili najviše do 1 m), ali su zato sve one smještene na prirodno dobro branjenim položajima.¹⁰¹ Takve utvrde postavljale su se duž jadranskog pojasa sa svrhom nadzora i kontrole morskog prometovanja, pa ih nalazimo duž cijele obale gotovo od Brijuna do Elafitskih otoka u funkciji osiguravanja dionice morskog puta od Bizanta do Ravene.¹⁰² S Justinijanovom rekonkvistom podižu se po cijeloj provinciji manja ili veća uporišta (kastumi) kakva nalazimo i u unutrašnjosti Dalmacije, često smještena uz glavne kopnene prometnice, na važnim raskrižjima, uz vodene tokove i prijevoje, a s istom namjenom izviđanja, čuvanja i osiguravanja nesmetanog prometovanja. Utvrde locirane duž planinskih masiva koji dijele obalu od unutrašnjosti Dalmacije smještene su na većim ili manjim uzvišenjima oko kraških polja, uokolo Livanjskog, Duvanjskog, Imotskog i Ljubuškog polja sve do doline Neretve, a stvarale su čvrstu liniju nadziranja putova još iz vremena Ilira. Među njima, najbrojniju skupinu fortifikacija činile su upravo manje utvrde, često lokalnog značenja, s posebnom koncentracijom upravo na području središnjeg dijela provincije Dalmacije.¹⁰³ U takva mala

placed along the branch of the main road, which connected Imotski (Emanio) and Aržano (Orbano), via Proložac, and further to Bistue Nuova.⁹² The quantity of material finds that has been discovered so far in Proložac-Postranje indicates that particularly this part of the Imotska Krajina was continuously inhabited from the Late Bronze Age through the Roman and Late Antiquity, to the Early and Late Middle Ages and modern times.⁹³ An early Christian church was also discovered in Proložac-Postranje, near the parish church of St. Michael at the foot of the late ancient fort Kokića glavica.⁹⁴ Another early Christian church is located at site Bubljin at the foot of the hill Dikovača in the village of Zmijavci. It represents the third in a series of late ancient basilicas in this area, which were part of the municipium of Novae,⁹⁵ if we include the early Christian church in the courtyard of the church of St. Stephen in neighbouring Gorica in Hercegovina that is only 7 km away from Imotski.⁹⁶ The latter belonged to the newly founded diocese of Sarsenterum since 533 AD, within which the churches of Imotski were active.⁹⁷ Gorica had always been an integral part of the corpus of Imotski and was called “Gorica of ancient Imota” until 1718, when the demarcation line divided this unique area into two parts. It can be stated that a strong religious impulse was present in the Late Antiquity that affected this area and was the impetus for local construction projects in this short historical, yet calm and peaceful period.⁹⁸ Most of the early Christian churches in our area and within the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina were built during the domination of the Ostrogoths⁹⁹ and their brief their rule over these regions. This changed after the war when Justinian (537) brought them back under his governing,¹⁰⁰ where they remained until the transition from Late Antiquity to the Early Middle Ages, i.e. until the invasion of the Avars and Slavs (Croats) and their destruction of Salona in 614 AD. In their raid on Narona, they also ravaged Imotska Krajina, destroying many settlements and late ancient buildings, and very likely the men-

¹⁰¹ Ciglonečki 2003, str. 269.

¹⁰² Suić 1981, str. 340-342.

¹⁰³ Čremošnik 1990, str. 356; Mikulčić 1986, str. 103.

⁹² Čače 1995, p. 55, fig. 8; Bojanovski 1977, p. 132.

⁹³ Ujević 1990, p. 47-49; Grabovac 2009, p. 23-60.

⁹⁴ Gudelj 2006, p. 18.

⁹⁵ Cambi, Gamulin, Tonković 1999.

⁹⁶ Glavaš 2007, p. 111-125.

⁹⁷ Škegro 2006, p. 75.

⁹⁸ Marić Baković 2018, p. 163.

⁹⁹ Basler 1984, p. 336.

¹⁰⁰ Goldstein 2005, p. 26-27.

utvrđenja s namjenom stražara i izvidnica spadaju i neke otočne utvrde, kao Sv. Andrija na otoku Svecu kod Visa,¹⁰⁴ Toreta na Kornatu,¹⁰⁵ utvrda na otoku Iloviku¹⁰⁶ i dr. Možemo kazati da su sve one bile dio bizantskog obrambenog sustava i dio guste mreže Justinijanovih fortifikacija jednako na morskim i na kopnenim putovima.

Uz široke bedeme monumentalnosti utvrde Opačac pridonose i ojačanja u vidu tri potpornja - kontrafora, koji postaju važan arhitektonski element tog razdoblja.¹⁰⁷ Smješteni su s vanjske strane pročelja. Četvrti potporanj sa sjeverne strane pročelja sačuvan je samo u tragovima i nije bio organski povezan s perimetralnim zidom. Još četiri potpornja nalaze se na preostala dva zida. Širina potpornja na pročelju varira od oko 50 do 60 cm, što je u odnosu na neke druge utvrde dosta manje. Na primjeru Torete vidimo da ondje potpornjaci imaju širinu od 1 m, a razlog su uža vanjski zidovi utvrde.¹⁰⁸ Potpornjaci su konstruktivni elementi koji postaju obilježje bizantskoga graditeljstva te su čest dodatak utvrdama Justinijanova doba. Primjere za to imamo u Aseriji,¹⁰⁹ Varvariji,¹¹⁰ Toreti,¹¹¹ Sv. Jurju iznad grada Paga i utvrdi Svetojanj na Pagu.¹¹² Mišljenje da su potpornjaci u Aseriji nastali u 6. st. ili na početku 7. st. Fadić temelji na nalazima dviju fibula: jedna je nalik križu (slična je nađena u Saloni), a druga je s povijenom nogom. Obje su proizvedene u 6. st., ali uporaba im se produžava i u 7. stoljeće.¹¹³

Ulaz u utvrdu Opačac smješten je s istočne strane, odnosno na jugoistoku, te je zamjetno da je prvobitno bio zamišljen kao znatno širi ulaz, koji je potpuno otvoren i okrenut prema rijeci, kako bi komunikacija s utvrdom s te strane bila neometana. Naknadnim dogradnjama ulaz je doživio nekoliko intervencija u smislu novih zidanih podebljanja s jedne i druge strane, što je znatno smanjilo ulaz, na samo 1,35 m. Ulaz s obje strane flankiraju zidovi ukupne širine 2 metra. Prilikom istraživanja i čišćenja naslaga otkriveno je originalno kameno gazište (prag) ulaza u utvrdu. Sličan nalaz evidentiran je i

tioned early Christian basilicas as well. We can only assume that the Opačac fort in Proložac also perished at that time.

Fort opačac - Description of the structure

After the discovery and investigation of the late medieval complex with the church, research works at the site continued by removing first a large amount of stone, found north of that location. Gradually, with the removal and cleaning of the pile, the walls of a structure surfaced under this pile of stones. All stones were within its perimeter walls, forming a larger mound on the surface of the ground, overgrown with grass and scrub, but giving no hint of what lay beneath. The amount of removed stones speaks of the size and monumentality of the building that once stood there, but also of the likelihood of violent demolition. The medieval northern wall of the monastery leaned in one segment on part of the south-western wall of the discovered structure and even went over it with a smaller part of its edge (drawing 6). In some places, the stone was deliberately pulled from the foundation to make way for this later wall. This gives an insight into the time frame of the construction of both walls, and thus defines their mutual relationship. After the removal of all stones from the surface, the walls of the building emerged in all its given dimensions. It was immediately obvious that the structure had an interesting floor plan with unusually wide and double walls, which encircled the facade. All facts indicate that it was a type of structure belonging to a smaller defensive fort with a NE-SW orientation and an entrance in the east (fig. 10). The applied building technique was rather rustic, only hewn stone, limestone of local origin, was used, laid in nearly regular rows with admixtures of a large amount of mortar of very good quality, which can be seen on the preserved walls. The structure's 90 cm high northern wall is the best preserved one (drawing 3), whereas the other walls are lower and some of them are only visible in the foundation level, as in the case of the southern part of the wall.

The building has a specific ground plan division, the central base of which is the shape of a rectangle with approximately equal sides, measuring 8 x 8.20 m. Two sides of that rectangle penetrate into the outer space of the facade, projecting two triangular protrusions on the outer shell of the wall on the southwest and northwest sides. The openings of

¹⁰⁴ Gunjača 1986, str. 125, 131.

¹⁰⁵ Petricioli 1970, str. 717-725.

¹⁰⁶ Gluščević 2015, str. 122.

¹⁰⁷ Mikulčić 1986, str. 106.

¹⁰⁸ Petricioli 1970, sl. 772

¹⁰⁹ Fadić 2001, str. 69-89;

¹¹⁰ Sekso 2015, str. 65.

¹¹¹ Petricioli 1970, str. 717-725.

¹¹² Tomičić 2015, str. 110; Tomičić 1996, str. 291-292.

¹¹³ Fadić 2003, str. 7-22.

na utvrdu Toreta.¹¹⁴ U blizini ulaza u utvrdu Opačac pronađen je željezni klin i spojnice koje se obično koriste za spajanje drvenih građevnih elemenata.

Najzanimljiviji dio utvrde čine dva pobočna, lateralna zida, koja se pod pravim kutom odvajaju od građevine. Pružaju se radijalno od ulaza u suprotnim smjerovima; jedan u pravcu sjeveroistoka, drugi prema jugozapadu. Radi se o zidovima širine 1 m, a mjestimično su sačuvani do 40 cm visine. Zidovi nisu dovršeni, sjeveroistočni je otkriven u dužini od 9 m, dok je jugozapadni ukupne dužine od 7,5 m (crtež 6). Nije posve jasna namjena i uloga ovih pobočnih zidova. Rijeka Vrljika na ovome mjestu mijenja smjer, odnosno skreće prema jugu, te cijeli prostor Opačca omeđuje s dvije strane, sa sjevera i istoka. Nameće se pretpostavka da je prvobitna zamisao graditelja bila bedemom opasati cijeli prostor uz rijeku unutar kojeg bi se osigurao pristup izvoru. Smjer pružanja spomenutih lateralnih zidova inicira tu mogućnost. Zašto se od tog nauma odustalo, zašto zidovi nisu produženi do obale te zašto su ostali nedovršeni, teško je reći. Jedan od uzroka mogao bi biti u smanjivanju širine glavnog ulaza u utvrdu. Taj čin je morao uslijediti kao reakcija nagovještaja nadolazeće opasnosti, te se zato pristupilo ubrzanom osiguravanju i stavljanju u funkciju same utvrde, sužavanju i ojačavanju ulaza. Bočni zidovi ostali su nedovršeni. Više je primjera, u kasno Justinijanovo doba, da se ulazi na utverdama smanjuju, sužavaju ili pak potpuno zatvaraju zidanjem, kao što je bio slučaj na mnogim obrambenim zidovima, odnosno proteihizmama.¹¹⁵ Prokopije, povjesničar i Justinijanov suvremenik, također spominje mnoga mjesta u kojima su, u njegovo doba ulazi utvrda bili smanjeni ili čak zazidani radi sigurnosti.

Odabir nizinskog položaja za smještaj utvrde na Opačcu nije bio nasumičan. Ima dosta primjera, pa i na otocima, gdje su utvrde smještene na niskim položajima poput utvrde na otoku Palacolu¹¹⁶ te Sv. Petar kod Ilovika i Veliki Sikavac kod Paga.¹¹⁷ Tome se može pridodati i cijeli niz đerdapskih nizinskih utvrda koje imaju dobru obrambenu sposobnost unatoč svom niskom položaju.¹¹⁸ Strateški gledano, sličan položaj ima utvrda Opačac, što ne dovodi u pitanje njezinu efikasnu obranu. Rijeka Vrljika kao

these triangular protrusions or niches, seen from the inside, have different widths, namely the southern triangular niche has an opening of 5.10 m, while the western opening is slightly narrower and is 4.90 m wide. Both have the same depth of 4.60 m. The first thing to notice regarding this structure is the thickness of the wall that surrounds both triangular protrusions. It is a double wall, and each wall is 1 m wide. It is obvious that the walls were built separately, side by side, with two faces without gaps. It is possible that both walls were built at the same time or one shortly after the other, because they do not differ in terms of the building method and technique. Eventually, the total width of the rampart is 2 m and refers only to the prominent facade. The other walls of the structure are 1 m wide. Walls with a width of 2 m or more can be seen in many late ancient forts, especially those in locations that are naturally not very well protected, as is the case with the Opačac fort that is a smaller structure with a central shape and massive walls located in the lowland. It belongs to the type of fortification, which includes small forts that served as guard and observation posts for reconnaissance. The forts on the coast, but especially those on the islands, feature on the other hand much narrower walls (0.60-0.80 or up to maximum 1 m), but they were all in locations that could naturally be well defended.¹⁰¹ Such forts were built along the Adriatic coast with the purpose of guarding and controlling sea traffic. Hence, we find them along the entire coast almost from the Brijuni to the Elaphite Islands. Their role was to secure the sea passage from Byzantium to Ravenna.¹⁰² With Justinian's reconquest, smaller or larger strongholds (castra) were built throughout the province, such as the ones we encounter in the interior of Dalmatia. They were often located along the main land roads, at important intersections, along waterways and passes. Their purpose was the same, i.e. reconnaissance, protection and securing unhindered traffic. Forts located along the mountain massifs that divide the coast from the interior of Dalmatia were erected on larger or smaller elevations around karst fields, surrounding the plains of Livno, Duvno, Imotski and Ljubuški all the way to the Neretva valley, thereby establishing a firm line of surveillance and control of roads since the time of the Illyrians. Among them, the largest group of fortifications con-

¹¹⁴ Rossi, Fabjanić 2013, str. 90.

¹¹⁵ Tomićić 2011, bilj. 52.

¹¹⁶ Badurina 1982, str. 171-176.

¹¹⁷ Gluščević, Grosman 2015, str. 121-148.

¹¹⁸ Mirković 1968, str. 174; Špehar 2010, str. 25.

¹⁰¹ Ciglencečki 2003, p. 269.

¹⁰² Suić 1981, p. 340-342.

prirodna barijera osiguravala je sa sjeveroistoka zaleđe braniteljima utvrde. Suprotnu, jugozapadnu stranu štiti utvrđena kula s ojačanim zidovima i trokutastim istakama u pročelju. Iako je utvrda smještena u nizinskom dijelu Imotskog polja, imala je dobru preglednost na veće udaljenosti kao i neometani horizont. Zato su zaslužne trokutaste istake na pročelju s posebnom funkcijom omogućavanja boljeg vidika i bolje preglednosti terena, a u svrhu efikasnije obrane. Slične istake nalazimo u Saloni, čije su kule oblika prizme ili *trokutaste prizme*, kako ih naziva Carrara, ili pak *trokutasti bastioni*, prema Kahleru.¹¹⁹ Solinske četvrtaste kule smještene s vanjske strane zidina nastale još u 4. st., nisu se pokazale efikasnim u kasnijem razdoblju, jer je pročelje svake kule imalo *mrtvi kut*, koji branitelji nisu mogli u svakom trenutku nadzirati. Trokutaste istake ili bastioni koji se dodaju ovim kulama u 5. st. predstavljaju istureni dio fortifikacije koji braniteljima omogućuje širok rakurs i pregledan obzor za djelovanje oružja.¹²⁰ Ta novina pokazala se vrlo učinkovitim rješenjem, tako da je nalazimo i na drugim mjestima. Bastioni su postavljeni uz bedeme da bi osnažili obrambenu sposobnost utvrde. Kule s vremenom poprimaju najrazličitije oblike, od kružnih, polukružnih, četvrtastih ili pentagonalnih, te trokutastih tlocrta kakve npr. ima vojna utvrda Markova Mehana u Bugarskoj,¹²¹ ili lepezaste u Biogracama kod Mostara.¹²² U vojnoj utvrđi Blagaj na Buni kule dobivaju trapezoidni oblik.¹²³ Zanimljiva je manja utvrda Diviči na Drini kod Zvornika, čija je kula nepravilnog šiljastog oblika, sačuvana samo u opisu i crtežu koji donosi Sergejevski.¹²⁴ Đerdapske utvrde imaju raznolik repertoar kutnih kula, kao ona u Tekiji na Dunavu, koja je trapeznog oblika i podsjeća na Opačac.¹²⁵ Kule različitih oblika i neobičnih izvedbenih rješenja nastale su u svrhu poboljšanja obrane utvrda. One su i jedno od niza obilježja ranobizantskog razdoblja. Osim u izvedbi različitih tlocrtnih oblika kula raznolikost nalazimo i u tlocrtnim koncepcijama pojedinih utvrda koje su prilagođene terenu, što dovodi do specifičnih nepravilnosti tlocrtnih oblika karakterističnih za Ju-

sisted of smaller forts, often of local significance with a spatial concentration in the central part of the Dalmatian province.¹⁰³ Some island forts, such as St. Andrew on the island of Svetac near Vis,¹⁰⁴ Toreta on island Kornat,¹⁰⁵ the fort on the island of Ilovik,¹⁰⁶ etc. belong to these small forts that had the purpose of guard and observation posts. It can be said that all of them were part of the Byzantine defence system and of the dense network of Justinian's fortifications, both on sea and land routes.

In addition to the wide ramparts, reinforcements in the form of three buttresses-counterforts, which became an important architectural element of that period, contribute to the monumentality of the Opačac fort.¹⁰⁷ They are located on the external facade. The fourth buttress on the northern side of the facade has been preserved only in traces and was not organically connected to the perimeter wall. Four more buttresses are located on the remaining two walls. Their width on the facade ranges between 50 to 60 cm, which is much smaller when compared to some other forts. The Toreta fort for example features 1m wide buttresses due to its narrower external walls.¹⁰⁸ Buttresses are structural elements that became a feature of Byzantine architecture and were a frequent addition to the fortifications of the Justinian era. Examples of this can be seen in Asseria,¹⁰⁹ Varvaria,¹¹⁰ Toreta,¹¹¹ St. George above the town of Pag and the Svetojanj fort on island Pag.¹¹² Fadić bases his assumption that the buttresses in Asseria were built in the 6th or the beginning of the 7th century on the finds of two fibulae: one resembling a cross (similar to the one found in Salona) and the other one with a bent foot. Both were made in the 6th century, but they continued to be used into the 7th century.¹¹³

The entrance to the Opačac fort is located on the east side, i.e. on the southeast. One can notice that it was originally designed as a much wider entrance, completely open and facing the river, hence allowing unhindered communication with the fort from

¹¹⁹ Carrara 1991, str. 119; Kahler 1991, str. 235.

¹²⁰ Jeličić Radonić 1997-1998, str. 5-34.

¹²¹ Čglenečki 2011, str. 213.

¹²² Čremošnik 1990, str. 356.

¹²³ Basler 1972, str. 48, sl. 17.

¹²⁴ Sergejevski 1941, str. 2-3.

¹²⁵ Špehar 2010, str. 25.

¹⁰³ Čremošnik 1990, p. 356; Mikulčić 1986, p. 103.

¹⁰⁴ Gunjača 1986, p. 125, 131.

¹⁰⁵ Petricioli 1970, p. 717-725.

¹⁰⁶ Gluščević 2015, p. 122.

¹⁰⁷ Mikulčić 1986, p. 106.

¹⁰⁸ Petricioli 1970, fig. 772

¹⁰⁹ Fadić 2001, p. 69-89;

¹¹⁰ Sekso 2015, p. 65.

¹¹¹ Petricioli 1970, p.717-725.

¹¹² Tomičić 2015, p. 110; Tomičić 1996, p. 291-292.

¹¹³ Fadić 2003, p. 7-22.

stinijanovo vojno graditeljstvo.¹²⁶ Takvih primjera ima dosta, bilo da se radi o visinskim ili nizinskim utvrdama. Položaj je u odabiru njihove gradnje bio primaran, zatim vidik koji on pruža, a tek se potom oblik utvrde prilagođavao konfiguraciji terena. Stoga ne začuđuje tlocrtna raznolikost među utvrdama i nemogućnost iznalaženja komparativnih sličnosti, što uočava Čremošnik na primjerima utvrda u Bosni i Hercegovini.¹²⁷ Ovomu moramo dodati još jedan obrambeni element koji je imao značajnu primjenu u ranobizantskom vojnom graditeljstvu, a to je predzid ili proteihizma. Taj obrambeni zid u polukrugu opasuje utvrdu Opačac na udaljenosti otprilike od 13-14 m od bedema utvrde. M. Katić spominje proteihizme koje u antici dobivaju prapovijesne gradine, navodeći one u nizu, smještene u zaleđu Salone.¹²⁸ Ondje se uočava da udaljenost predzida od glavnog bedema varira od 5 do 15 m, a rađene su u suhozidu. Ciglenečki spominje otočne utvrde koje također imaju predzid rađen u niskom suhozidu, ponekad širine više od 2 m, kao na utvrdi Gradina i Gustijerna na Žirju, zatim Vrgadi, na Svetojanju na Pagu i dr.¹²⁹ Za razliku od njih, u slučaju Opačca radi se o pravilno građenom predzidu, koji se u svojoj dužini dva puta koljenasto lomi opasujući utvrdu na površini koja neznatno premašuje polovinu njezina ukupnog opsega. Zidan je od klesanaca nizanih u redove, povezanih vrlo slabim mortom. Širina zida je 60 cm, sačuvan je u visini od 30 do 50 cm, ne uključujući temeljnu stopu.

Prema funkciji utvrda Opačac može se klasificirati kao manja promatračnica, stražarnica ili izvidnica za dojavu i upozorenje, unatoč njezinom niskom položaju koji je zauzimala u nizinskom dijelu Imotskog polja. Utvrda Opačac zbog izuzetno masivnih zidova kojima je ojačana te zbog dva trokutasta bastiona bez sumnje spada u objekt namijenjen obrani i suzbijanju napada, zbog čega je u svom sastavu morala imati odgovarajuću posadu. Njezina uloga je ponajprije zaštita obližnjeg izvora rijeke. Istodobno je služila za nadzor prometa na vicinalnoj cesti koja je ondje prolazila od Imotskog prema Prološcu, Aržanu i dalje prema Bistue Nova, važno municipalno i kršćansko središte Bestoenske

that side. With subsequent additions, the entrance underwent several reconstructions, both sides were made broader with new masonry, significantly reducing the entrance to only 1.35 m. The entrance is flanked on both sides by walls with a total width of 2 meters. During the research and cleaning of deposits, the original stone threshold of the entrance to the fort was discovered. A similar find was also recorded at fort Toreta.¹¹⁴ Near the entrance to the Opačac fort, an iron clamp and connectors that are usually used to connect wooden building elements were found.

The most interesting part of the fort are two lateral walls, which separate from the structure at a right angle. They extend radially from the entrance in opposite directions; one towards the northeast, the other towards the southwest. These are 1 m wide walls, which have been preserved in some places up to a height of 40 cm. The walls had not been completed, the north-eastern one was discovered in a length of 9 m, while the south-western one has a total length of 7.5 m (drawing 6). The purpose and role of these side walls is not entirely clear. The Vrljika River changes direction at this location, i.e. turns south, and borders the entire area of Opačac on two sides, from the north and east. It is assumed that the original idea of the builders was to encircle the entire area along the river with a rampart, within which an access to the spring would be ensured. The alignment of the mentioned lateral walls hints at this possibility. However, the reasons why this plan was abandoned, the walls not extended to the river bank or why they remained unfinished, is rather difficult to provide. One of the causes could be the reduction of the width of the main entrance to the fort. This must have happened as a reaction to the indication of impending danger, and that is why the fort was hurriedly secured and put into its initial function, thereby narrowing and reinforcing the entrance. The side walls remained unfinished. We have several examples of entrances to forts being reduced, narrowed, or completely closed with masonry, as was the case with many defensive walls, i.e. proteichisms in the late Justinian era.¹¹⁵ Procopius, a historian and Justinian's contemporary, also mentioned many places where, in his time, the entrances to the forts were made smaller or even walled up for security reasons.

¹²⁶ Goldstein 1991, str. 10-11.

¹²⁷ Čremošnik 1990, str. 364.

¹²⁸ Katić 2018, str. 255, 270.

¹²⁹ Ciglenečki 2009; Ciglenečki 2014-2015; Gunjača 1986, str. 130.

¹¹⁴ Rossi, Fabjanić 2013, p. 90.

¹¹⁵ Tomićić 2011, fn. 52.

biskupije.¹³⁰ Ovakva manja utvrđenja podizala su se u blizini vodenih tokova i služila su za osiguravanje riječnih prijelaza, mostova, pristaništa ili sl. Slične utvrde radile su se uz sve veće rijeke; jedna takva - Klakar kod Bosanskog Broda na obroncima uz Savu kontrolirala je plovni put rijekom kao i samo pristanište.¹³¹ Sličnu namjenu imala je utvrda uz Vrljiku koja je osim čuvanja izvora mogla čuvati i nadzirati gospodarsko ili ladanjsko imanje za koje pretpostavljamo da se moralo nalaziti u sklopu neke obližnje vile rustike.¹³² Na postojanje takve građevine ukazuje nekoliko kamenih ulomaka dijelova rimske arhitekture s floralnom dekoracijom i profilacijama (sl. 20) te jedan stup i rimski kapital. Radi se o slučajnim nalazima koji su izišli na površinu prilikom kopanja vodovodnog kanala još 70-ih godina prošlog stoljeća, a koji je presijecao arheološki lokalitet od izvora Opačca prema jugu. Tom su prilikom južno od lokaliteta u vinogradima otkriveni lukovi zidani opekom, najvjerojatnije dio hipokausta. Riječ je o za sada još uvijek neistraženom dijelu zemljišta.¹³³ Svi nalazi upućuju na to da je jedna rimska građevina bila locirana južno od ovog prostora. Radi li se o nekom zdanju profanog karaktera ili su pak to dijelovi rimskog hrama koji se ondje mogao nalaziti trebalo bi tek utvrditi.

Materijalni ostatci

Keramika

Iako je količina materijalnih ostataka relativno mala, ipak možemo među keramikom izdvojiti neke značajnije i vrijednije artefakte. Važan nalaz čini nekoliko većih ulomaka koji pripadaju keramičkom loncu. Veći broj ulomaka ove posude pronađen je unutar utvrde na podnici nakon čišćenja i odstranjenja urušenog kamena i šuta (kat. br. 16). Radi se o posudi srednje veličine, trbušasto naglašenog tijela, s kratkim konkavno uvučenim vratom, koji prelazi u izvijeni i zaobljeni obod otvora. Posuda je rađena na kolu, dobre je fakture, s malo drugih primjesa, tanjih je stijenki i ujednačeno pečena te tamnosmeđe boje zbog redukcijskog načina pečenja.¹³⁴ Vanjski plašt posude ima ukras od gustih horizontalno izbrazdanih linija i češljastu valovnicu smještenu

The fort's location at site Opačac and in the lowland was not selected randomly. There are many examples, even on islands, where forts are located in low positions, such as the fort on the island of Pala-col,¹¹⁶ St. Peter near Ilovik and Veliki Sikavac near Pag.¹¹⁷ One can also add a whole series of lowland forts in Đerdap, which have a good defensive capability despite their low position.¹¹⁸ From a strategic point of view, the Opačac fort has a similar position and there is no doubt regarding its efficient defence possibility. The river Vrljika, as a natural barrier, secured the hinterland from the northeast for the defenders of the fort. The opposite, south-western side was protected by a fortified tower with reinforced walls and triangular projections in the facade. Although being located in the lowland part of the Imotski plain, the fort had good visibility over longer distances as well as an undisturbed horizon thanks to the triangular projections on the façade, which provided a better view and visibility of the terrain, and hence a more efficient defence capability. Similar projections were also noticed in Salona, where the towers had a prism-shape or were *triangular prisms* as Carrara named them, or *triangular bastions* according to Kahler.¹¹⁹ Solin's square towers were located outside the walls and built in the 4th century. However, they did not prove to be efficient in the later period, because the façade of each tower had a "blind spot" that the defenders could not watch at all times. Triangular projections or bastions, which were added to these towers in the 5th century, represent the projecting part of the fortification and gave the defenders a wide viewing angle and a clear horizon when using their weaponry.¹²⁰ As this novelty proved to be a very effective solution, it can be found in other places as well. Bastions were placed along the ramparts to strengthen the fort's defence capability. Over time, the towers had taken on a wide variety of shapes, from circular, semi-circular, square or pentagonal to triangular floor plans such as the military fortress Markova Mehana in Bulgaria,¹²¹ and the fan-shaped in Biogradi near Mostar.¹²² In the military fortress Blagaj on the Buna river, the

¹³⁰ Škegro 2008, str. 123, sl. 7 i sl. 9.

¹³¹ Basler 1952, str. 417.

¹³² Begovac Scrunch 2002, str. 113-130.

¹³³ Tonković 2005, str. 86, bilj. 2 i 9.

¹³⁴ Bekić 2014, kat. 62.

¹¹⁶ Badurina 1982, p. 171-176.

¹¹⁷ Gluščević, Grosman 2015, p. 121-148.

¹¹⁸ Mirković 1968, p. 174; Špehar 2010, p. 25.

¹¹⁹ Carrara 1991, p. 119; Kahler 1991, p. 235.

¹²⁰ Jeličić Radonić 1997-1998, p. 5-34.

¹²¹ Čglenečki 2011, p. 213.

¹²² Čremošnik 1990, p. 356.

između vrata i trbuha posude. Slična je nađena u Nezakciju, s razlikom što ima dva reda češljaste valovnice između gusto urezanih linija.¹³⁵ Keramika s metličastim i češljastim prevlačenjem vanjskih stijenci posuda bila je uobičajena u rimskom keramičarskom obrtu i prije kasne antike, kako navodi L. Bekić, govoreći o keramici iz Veštra.¹³⁶ Te odlike ponovno se javljaju u 5. i 6. stoljeću te su obilježje kasne antike i ranoga bizantskog doba, a primjera za to ima na nekoliko lokaliteta. Ranobizantska posuda nađena je na Kornatu u utvrdi Tureta.¹³⁷ Gotovo identična ovoj na Opačcu je posuda iz Gorice u Hercegovini s lokaliteta uz crkvu sv. Stjepana Prvo-mučenika.¹³⁸

Ostalih ulomaka posuda, vrčeva ili dijelova amfora tzv. žute istočnomediteranske ili istočnolevantske robe (5. st.) s karakterističnim horizontalnim plitko užlijebljenim stijenama na ovom lokalitetu bilo je vrlo malo. Pronađeno je samo nekoliko ulomaka keramike blijedožute boje, od kojih jedan pripada dijelu tijela amfore (kat. br. 14 i 15), dok je u drugom slučaju riječ o stožastom dnu manje amfore (kat. br. 13). U tu skupinu spada dio manjeg lončića ili vrča s kljunom i jednom manjom trakastom ručkom naglašenog trbušastog tijela, kratkog vrata i ravnog širokog dna (kat. br. 18). Ima gusto postavljena vodoravna narebranja po cijeloj površini. Sličan primjer je na ulomku kasnoantičke amfore iz Gata.¹³⁹ Ostali ulomci pronađeni na ovome mjestu pripadaju kuhinjskom keramičkom posuđu - zdjelama i tanjurima, koje je zbog fragmentiranosti teško klasificirati, odnosno odrediti im tipologiju ili porijeklo. Također, malobrojni su ulomci keramike crveno-smeđe ili narančaste boje. Na našem području takva keramika je import, čija proizvodnja se veže za sjevernoafričke radionice koje su svoju robu izvozile u sve krajeve Sredozemlja, od 1. do 7. stoljeća.¹⁴⁰ Zbog masovne proizvodnje, *sigillata* je bila pristupačna širokim slojevima te je trgovačkim putovima dopirala duboko u zaleđe provincije. Od ostalih nalaza najviše je ulomaka koji pripadaju kuhinjskom posuđu domaće proizvodnje, smeđe ili crne boje, grublje fakture, s dosta primjesa kalcita.¹⁴¹ Moramo napomenuti da keramiku nije bilo

towers got a trapezoidal shape.¹²³ A rather interesting fort is also the smaller fort Divići on the Drina river near Zvornik with its irregular pointed tower that has been preserved only in the description and drawing by Segejevski.¹²⁴ The forts of Đerdap feature a diverse range of corner towers, such as the one in Tekija on the Danube river, which has a trapezoidal shape and resembles the one in Opačac.¹²⁵ Towers of different shapes and unusual architectural solutions were built for the purpose of improving the defence of the fortifications. They represent also one of a series of characteristics of the early Byzantine period. In addition to the execution of the different shapes of the towers' ground plans, there is also a diversity in the ground-plan concepts of individual forts that had to be adapted to the terrain. This led eventually to specific irregularities in the ground-plan shapes, which became characteristic of Justinian's military architecture.¹²⁶ There are plenty of such examples, whether they are fortifications on hills or in the lowland. In the decision of building a fort, the primary focus was on the location, then by the view it provided, and only then the shape of the fort was adapted to the configuration of the terrain. Therefore, it is not surprising that there is a wide and diverse range of ground plans among the fortifications, making it impossible to find comparative similarities, as Čremošnik has noticed on the examples of fortifications in Bosnia and Herzegovina.¹²⁷ Another defensive element should also be mentioned here as it was widely used in early Byzantine military architecture, namely the additional wall or the proteichism. This defensive wall encircles the Opačac fort in a semicircle at a distance of approximately 13-14 m from the ramparts of the fort. M. Katić mentions proteichisms, which were added to prehistoric fortifications in the Antiquity, citing those in a row, located in the hinterland of Salona.¹²⁸ There, it can be seen that the distance of the proteichism from the main rampart varies from 5 to 15 m and that they were made of dry stone. Ciglenečki mentions island forts that also have this type of additional low dry stone wall, sometimes with a width of over 2 m as is the case with the forts Gradina and Gustijerna on island Žirje, as

¹³⁵ Marušić 1986, str. 70, sl. 7/2.

¹³⁶ Bekić 2014, str. 96.

¹³⁷ Radić Rossi, Fabjanić 2013, str. 90.

¹³⁸ Marić Baković 2020, str. 168.

¹³⁹ Katić 1994, str. 204, sl. 16.

¹⁴⁰ Karadžole, Borzić 2020, str. 53-54.

¹⁴¹ Karadžole, Borzić 2020, str. 57-58.

¹²³ Basler 1972, p. 48, fig. 17.

¹²⁴ Segejevski 1941, p. 2-3.

¹²⁵ Špehar 2010, p. 25.

¹²⁶ Goldstein 1991, p. 10-11.

¹²⁷ Čremošnik 1990, p. 364-

¹²⁸ Katić 2018, p. 255, 270.

moguće stratigrafski pratiti, uostalom, kao i ostalu ovdje pronađenu građu, jer je lokalitet kontinuirano devastiran od strane vlasnika, u nastojanju da ga se očisti i učini obradivim.

Građevinska keramika

Na istraženom prostoru unutrašnjeg dijela utvrde najzastupljeniji nalaz su šuplje opeke ili tubuli, (oko 80 - 90 komada). Nađeni su u zapadnom kraku utvrde ispod hrpe urušenog kamena zbog čega je većina bila polomljena (kat. br. 12 i sl. 11). Kao dio sustava grijanja u kasnoantičkim utvdama tubuli nisu rijetkost. Na Gradini na otoku Žirju sustav grijanja imao je samo stambeni prostor zapovjednika utvrde, dok kule nisu bile grijane.¹⁴² Šuplja opeka s Opačca grublje je izrade i strukture, slabije kvalitete i bez oznake proizvođača. Takve se proizvodila od 3. i 4. stoljeća u lokalnim opekarskim radionicama ili figlinama u mnogim mjestima unutrašnjosti provincije.¹⁴³ Ovdje treba spomenuti nalaze nekoliko šamotnih ploča debljine 5-6 cm, crvene boje, fine izrade i fature (kat. br. 9 i 10). Nešto manje je bilo krovnih tegula i imbreksa te samo dva komada okrugle opeke oker boje grube izrade (kat. br. 11). Ulomci pronađenih tegula imali su motiv od jednorute ili dvoprute trake (kat. br. 4-8) na unutrašnjoj plohi koji se izvodio u svježoj glini prstima.¹⁴⁴ Nisu sačuvane druge oznake ili žigovi. Samo mali broj proizvoda iz domaćih antičkih figlina bio je obilježavan žigom. Proizvodile su krovni crijep, podnu opeku i ciglu sve do provale Istočnih i Zapadnih Gota, kada ova proizvodnja posve zamire.

Kameni spomenici

Nađene su dvije kamene plinte - baze s kružnim ležištem za umetanje stupa. Jedna oštećena plinta bila je dio poklopnice novovjekovne grobnice s južne strane crkve. Zapadno od crkve kopao se kanal za vodu. U iskopu su nađeni kameni ulomci s profilacijama i floralnim ukrasima (sl. 20). Nedaleko od ovog mjesta nekoliko godina kasnije pronađen je stup bez baze i kapitela.¹⁴⁵ Unutar utvrde nađeno je nekoliko masivnih kamenih pragova ili dijelova kamene grede, kao i kameni dovrtak te ulomak stele s natpisom nepoznate namjene (sl. 59). Među

well as on Vrgada, Svetojanj on Pag, etc.¹²⁹ Unlike them, the fort in Opačac has an accurately built pro-teichism, which in its length bends twice in a knee-shaped way and encircles the fort on a surface that slightly exceeds half of its total circumference. It is made of ashlar lined up in rows, connected with a very weak mortar. The width of the wall is 60 cm and preserved at a height of 30-50 cm, not including the foundation foot.

The Opačac fort can be classified, in terms of its function, as a smaller observation, guard or reconnaissance post for notification and warning, despite its low position in the lowland of the Imotski plain. Due to the extremely massive walls with which it was reinforced and the two triangular bastions, the Opačac fort undoubtedly belongs to structures with defence and resistance purposes and therefore had to be manned adequately. Its role was primarily to protect the nearby source of the river. At the same time, it was used to oversee the traffic on the vicinal road that passed there from Imotski to Proložac, Aržano and further on to Bistue Novae, an important municipal and Christian centre of the Bestoen diocese.¹³⁰ Smaller fortifications like this were built near watercourses and served to secure river crossings, bridges, docks, etc. Similar forts were built along all larger rivers, such as the one in Klakar near Bosanski Brod on the slopes along the Sava river, which controlled the river waterway as well as the docks.¹³¹ The fort at the Vrljika river had a similar purpose, which apart from guarding the river spring, could also protect and oversee the farm or country estate, which we assume must have been part of a nearby villa rustica.¹³² The existence of such a building is indicated by several stone fragments belonging to Roman architecture with floral decoration and moulding (fig. 20), as well as one column and a Roman capital. These are chance finds that came to light during the digging of a water channel back in the 1970s, which crossed the archaeological site from the source of Opačac to the south. On that occasion, brick-built arches, most likely part of the hypocaust, were discovered south of the site in the vineyards. This area belongs to the still unexplored part of the site.¹³³ All finds

¹⁴² Pedišić 2001, str. 125-127.

¹⁴³ Škegro 1991, str. 233.

¹⁴⁴ Katić 1994, str. 211, sl. 5.

¹⁴⁵ Tonković 1996, str. 10.

¹²⁹ Ciglenečki 2009; Ciglenečki 2014-2015; Gunjača 1986, p. 130.

¹³⁰ Škegro 2008, p. 123, fig. 7 and fig. 9.

¹³¹ Basler 1952, p. 417.

¹³² Begovac Scrunch 2002, p. 113-130.

¹³³ Tonković 2005, p. 86, fn. 2 and 9.

zanimljivije nalaze spadaju četiri kamena praga od lapora nejednake dužine; svaki ima kvadratno udubljenje smješteno u gornjoj trećini na široj plohi praga (sl. 58). Udubljenja su sličnih dimenzija, 16 x 14 x 6 cm. Pretpostaviti je da su služili kao potpornjaci drvenim gredama ili nosači stupića. Dva su praga nađena unutar utvrde pomiješana s ostalim kamenim materijalom, a preostala dva na različitim mjestima izvan nje. S obzirom da nisu nađeni *in situ*, teško je zaključiti pripadaju li inventaru crkve ili utvrde.

Metalni predmeti i staklo

Vrlo malo je metalnih predmeta, a uglavnom se radi o onima koji su se koristili u građevinarstvu. Tako je u blizini istočnog bedema pronađen željezni šestar (kat. br. 93).¹⁴⁶ Najviše podataka o antičkom šestaru daje Vitruvije, koji spominje šestar i ravnalo kao neizbježno pomagalo za arhitekta, graditelje, geometre i dr., ali preporučuje ih kiparima, slikarima, zidarima, klesarima, tesarima i stolarima. Oko ulaza u utvrdnu nađen je visak od lijevanog željeza izduženog i oblog tijela te jedan klin i željezna spojnica za spajanje greda s daskama (kat. br. 70 i 71). Na istoj strani utvrde u blizini ulaza otkrivena je i željezna spojnica za vrata ili grede, nekoliko čavala, od kojih jedan s četvrtastim presjekom trna. Od stakla uglavnom se nailazilo na ulomke ravnog prozorskog stakla, locirane između utvrde i sjevernog zida samostana.

Zaključak

Analizirajući u cijelosti ostatke utvrde Opačac, možemo kazati kako ju dosta toga povezuje s Justinijanovim razdobljem. Pri gradnji korišten je niz arhitektonskih elemenata vezanih uz vojno graditeljstvo bizantskog razdoblja, koji su našli primjenu i na našem prostoru. Jedan od njih je uporaba potpornja - kontrafora, koji se susreće na mnogim fortifikacijama Justinijanova doba. Također, debljina zidova od 1,80 do 2 ili čak 3 m, uobičajeni je parametar za arhitekturu tog razdoblja. Primjenjuje se posebno u gradnji bedema s „ispunom“ od šuta, koji se umeće u sredinu zidova radi postizanja dodatne čvrstoće i volumena bedema. Tu primjenu nalazimo na mnogim gradskim bedemima u Saloni,¹⁴⁷ u Jade-

indicate that a Roman building was located south of this area. It remains to be determined whether it was a structure of secular nature or whether they were parts of a Roman temple that could have been located there.

Material remains

Pottery

Although the amount of material remains is relatively small, we can still single out some significant and valuable ceramic artefacts. An important find consists of several larger fragments belonging to a ceramic pot. Several shards of this vessel were found on the floor inside the fort, after the collapsed stone and rubble was cleared and removed from there (Cat. 16). It is a medium-sized vessel with a belly-shaped body and a short, concave neck that turns into a curved and rounded rim of the opening. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel, it has a good facture with few other admixtures, thinner walls, evenly fired, dark-brown in colour, due to the reduction firing method.¹³⁴ The outer shell of the vessel was decorated with a pattern of thick horizontally furrowed lines and comb-shaped waves located between the neck and the belly. A similar one was found in Nesactium, with the difference that it has two rows of comb-shaped waves between the densely incised lines.¹³⁵ Pottery with a brush- and comb-shaped pattern on the outer walls of vessels was common in the Roman pottery craft even before the Late Antiquity, as L. Bekić stated about the pottery from Veštar.¹³⁶ These characteristics reappear again in the 5th and 6th centuries and represent features of Late Antiquity and the early Byzantine era and examples of this were found at several sites. An early Byzantine vessel was discovered in the Toreta fort on island Kornat,¹³⁷ whereas an almost identical specimen to the one from Opačac derives from Gorica in Herzegovina, i.e. the site next to the church of St. Stephen the First Martyr.¹³⁸

There were only a handful of other fragments of vessels, jugs or parts of amphorae belonging to the so-called yellow East Mediterranean or East Levantine goods (5th century) at this site, as well as only a few fragments of pale-yellow pottery. One of these

¹³⁴ Bekić 2014, cat. 62.

¹³⁵ Marušić 1986, p. 70, fig. 7/2.

¹³⁶ Bekić 2014, p. 96.

¹³⁷ Radić Rossi, Fabjanić 2013, p. 90.

¹³⁸ Marić Baković 2020, p. 168.

¹⁴⁶ Šeparović 1999-2000, str. 219, kat. br. 1.

¹⁴⁷ Jeličić Radonić 1997-1998, str. 931.

ru¹⁴⁸ i Tarsatiki.¹⁴⁹ Najvažniji arhitektonski element svakako je gradnja obrambenog zida, predzida ili proteihizme, koji prati bedeme utvrda na određenoj udaljenosti. Ovaj fortifikacijski element počeo se koristiti od 5. stoljeća, najprije u Carigradu, a potom je našao primjenu svuda po Carstvu.¹⁵⁰ Proteihizme su imale brojne utvrde u našim krajevima, poput Gradine i Gustjerne na Žirju te utvrda na Vrgadi i Svetojanj na Pagu, a otkrivene su i u Aseriji, u Biograticima kod Mostara i dr.¹⁵¹ Većina proteihizma rađena je u suhozidu, za razliku od utvrde Opačac koju je opasivao zid od obrađivanog kamena u pravilnim redovima povezanim s vrlo malo morta. Ostali materijalni nalazi, od metala, stakla ili keramike, uza sve gore iznesene činjenice, ovu utvrdu svrstavaju u kasnoantičko razdoblje. Tipološki pripada centralnom tipu građevine, a po funkciji je nizinska fortifikacija defanzivnog karaktera. Vremenski pripada približno drugoj polovini 6. stoljeća.

Unatoč svemu ne možemo znati pravi karakter ove utvrde, je li ona bila lokalnog značenja ili je dio planirane Justinijanove defenzivne politike. S obzirom na manju stratešku važnost imotskog područja, vjerojatnije je da joj je uloga bila lokalnog karaktera. Mogla je nastati na inicijativu okolnog civilnog stanovništva u svrhu očuvanja i zaštite izvora rijeke Vrljike kao javnog dobra. Međutim, to ne isključuje mogućnost da je utvrdu mogla čuvati stalna vojna posada, ili pak posada sastavljena od okolnoga civilnog stanovništva, koje se po potrebi mobiliziralo za obranu u slučaju opasnosti.

Utvrda Opačac svojom orijentacijom gleda prema jugozapadu, odnosno prema polju i rimskoj magistralnoj cesti koja preko Nove spaja Salonu s Naronom, koja je prolazila jugozapadnom stranom polja i suprotno od utvrde. Na tom cestovnom pravcu nalazi se rimsko naselje *Bilubium*,¹⁵² koje je na kasnoantičkoj Tabuli locirano između Lovreća i Imotskog, najvjerojatnije na mjestu današnjeg Berinovca u Lokvičiću, u podnožju kasnoantičke Sumbulove glavice.¹⁵³ S te strane bila je moguća vizualna komunikacija i signalizacija prema utvrdi Opačac. U slučaju nadolazeće opasnosti posada utvrde mogla je dobiti pravodobno upozorenje i organizirati obranu.

¹⁴⁸ Suić 1980, str. 40-41.

¹⁴⁹ Blečić 2001, str. 70.

¹⁵⁰ Ciglencečki 2009, str. 215.

¹⁵¹ Čremošnik 1987, str. 90-91.

¹⁵² Ostojić 1963, str. 80, bilj. 32.

¹⁵³ Čače 1995, str. 41-43; Hrvatska enciklopedija I, I 1941, str. 543.

shards belongs to part of the body of an amphora (cat. 14 and 15), while the other one is a conical bottom of a smaller amphora (cat. 13). This group includes also a part of a smaller pot or jug with a pouring lip and a smaller strip handle with a pronounced belly-shaped body, a short neck and a flat wide base (cat. 18). It has dense horizontal ribs all over the surface. A similar example was noticed on a fragment of a late ancient amphora from Gata.¹³⁹ The other shards found at this site belong to kitchen ceramic dishes - bowls and plates, which are difficult to classify due to their fragmentation, i.e. to determine their typology or origin. There are also only a few fragments of red-brown or orange-coloured pottery. Such type of pottery were imports in our area, the production of which is linked to North African workshops that exported their goods to all parts of the Mediterranean from the 1st to the 7th century.¹⁴⁰ Due to mass production, *sigillata* was accessible to a wide range of people and reached deep into the hinterland of the province via trade routes. The other finds consisted mostly of shards belonging to locally produced kitchenware, brown or black in colour, coarse facture with a lot of calcite admixture.¹⁴¹ We must mention that it was not possible to trace the pottery or the other finds discovered here in stratigraphic terms, because the site had been continuously devastated by the owners, in an effort to clean it and make it arable.

Ceramic building material

The most common finds discovered in the investigated area of the inner part of the fort were hollow bricks or tubuli (about 80-90 pieces). They were found in the fort's western wing under a pile of collapsed stones, due to which most of them were shattered (cat. 12 and fig. 11). Tubuli, as part of the heating system in late ancient forts, were not uncommon then. The Gradina fort on the island of Žirje had a heating system only in the living quarters of the fort commander, while the towers were not heated.¹⁴² The hollow bricks from Opačac were of coarse manufacture and structure, of lower quality and without a manufacturer's mark. Such bricks were produced from the 3rd and 4th centuries in local brick workshops or *figlinae* in many

¹³⁹ Katić 1994, p. 204, fig. 16.

¹⁴⁰ Karadole, Borzić 2020, p. 53-54.

¹⁴¹ Karadole, Borzić 2020, p. 57-58.

¹⁴² Pedišić 2001, p. 125-127.

Kod gradnje utvrda nije se zanemarivao ni vizualni, a ni estetski izgled. Jednako tako vodilo se računa da građevina pruža osjećaj sigurnosti okolnom stanovništvu, u smislu fizičke zaštite. Također, svojim izgledom trebala se dojmiti neprijatelja kao neosvojivo ili teško osvojivo uporište. To je očekivani dojam koji neprijatelj mora imati u trenutku kad građevina uđe u domenu njegova vidokruga, s učinkom obeshrabrivanja u namjeri osvajanja utvrde.¹⁵⁴ Utvrda Opačac zasigurno je svojim izgledom ostavljala takav dojam, dominirajući ovim nizinskim predjelom kao uporište koje može dugotrajno odolijevati napadu.

Po svemu sudeći, prodorom Avara u 7. st. utvrda je doživjela sudbinu brojnih kasnoantičkih građevina. Biva porušena, a prostor oko nje ponovno je naseljen najvjerojatnije tek u 9. st. od strane benediktinaca.¹⁵⁵ Mnoge indicije upućuju na takav zaključak. Iako je zasad broj nalaza mali, oni su vrlo značajni i vrijedna su potvrda svih dosadašnjih pretpostavki.

Ako se uzme u obzir činjenica da stalnu naseljenost nekog područja možemo pratiti preko dviju značajnih poveznica, u prvom redu one koja se očituje u toponimima, a potom i na osnovi nalaza artefakata, onda ovdje na Opačcu nema dvojbe. Naime, značajno su prisutne obje poveznice kao potvrda kontinuiteta naseljenosti ovog kraja. Toponim Opačac potječe od naziva opat, odnosno od imena glavara benediktinskog samostana, a brojni artefakti potvrda su duge povijesti naseljenosti ovog kraja.

Ostojić sugerira izravnu vezu toponimskog oblika *opat* s pretpostavljenim benediktinskim samostanom u Tarcu u podnožju Turete na Kornatu zbog pripadajuće uvale i rta imena *Opat*. Štoviše, on to uzima kao potvrdu kojom osnažuje pretpostavku postojanja benediktinskog samostana na tom mjestu. Međutim, kada govori o Opačcu, tu mogućnost odbacuje, te vezu ovog toponimskog oblika ne uzima kao mogući pokazatelj postojanja benediktinskog samostana na lokalitetu. To je svakako nešto

places in the interior of the province.¹⁴³ Here, we should mention the finds of several 5-6 cm thick fireclay plates, red in colour, fine manufacture and facture (cat. 9 and 10). There were slightly fewer roof tegulae and imbrices, and only two pieces of round, coarse ochre-coloured bricks (cat. 11). The shards of the tegulae found had a motif of a single or double strip (cat. 4-8) on the inner surface, which was made in fresh clay with the help of fingers.¹⁴⁴ No other markings or stamps have been preserved. Only a small number of products from local ancient figlinae were marked with a stamp, which produced roof tiles, floor tiles and bricks until the invasion of the Ostrogoths and Visigoths, when the production completely stopped.

Stone monuments

Two stone plinths-bases with a circular bearing for inserting a column were found. One damaged plinth was part of the lid of a modern tomb on the south side of the church. The excavation of a water channel west of the church yielded stone fragments with mouldings and floral decorations (fig. 20), while a few years later a pillar without a base and capital was found not far from this place.¹⁴⁵ Several massive stone thresholds or parts of a stone beam were found inside the fort, as well as a stone doorpost and a fragment of a stele with an inscription whose purpose is not known (fig. 59). Among the more interesting finds are four stone thresholds made of marlstone of unequal length, each with a square recess located in the upper third of the wider surface of the threshold (fig. 58). The recesses are of similar dimensions, 16 x 14 x 6 cm. It can be assumed that they served as supports for wooden beams or pillars. Two thresholds were found inside the fort mixed with other stone material, and the remaining two in different places outside of it. Given that they were not found "in situ", it is difficult to conclude whether they belonged to the inventory of the church or the fort.

Metal objects and glass

There are very few metal objects, mostly those that were used in construction, such as the iron pair of compasses that was discovered near the eastern

¹⁵⁴ Fabjanić, Radić Rossi 2013, str. 91.

¹⁵⁵ Sigurni podaci o dolasku benediktinaca u naše krajeve potječu iz vremena kneza Trpimira (845. – 864.), iako je poznato da je car Justinijan sv. Benediktu, odnosno njegovom montekasinskom samostanu još u 6. st. darovao neke posjede u Dalmaciji, a među njima i jedan posjed u Imotskom blizu grada Bilubija (današnji Berinovac - Lokvičići) na rimskoj magistralnoj cesti Salona - Narona. Najbliže i najprikladnije obitavalište za jednu redovničku zajednicu upravo je posjed Opačac, koji pruža obilje vode i plodno zemljište.

¹⁴³ Škegro 1991, p. 233.

¹⁴⁴ Katić 1994, p. 211, fig. 5.

¹⁴⁵ Tonković 1996, p. 10.

što zahtijeva posebnu elaboraciju, uz materijalne dokaze koje su ova istraživanja iznijela na vidjelo.

Nakon propadanja benediktinskog reda u 14. st. prostor naseljavaju franjevci, podižući samostan i crkvu na ruševinama nekadašnje benediktinske opatije.

Geofizička istraživanja na lokalitetu Opačac

Možemo zaključiti kako istraživački radovi na Opačcu još nisu u potpunosti dovršeni. Naprotiv, prema dosadašnjim rezultatima daje se zaključiti kako je istražen tek jedan manji segment znatno većeg prostora koji bi potpadao u domenu arheoloških interesa. Dosadašnji se radovi nisu mogli širiti izvan prostora koji je bio dan na raspolaganje u tu svrhu, a s obzirom na okolne parcele daje se naslutiti da se dijelovi ovdje otkrivenog i opisanog arhitektonskog sklopa proširuju i pružaju ispod površine tla zasađenog raznim kulturama. Danas možemo ustvrditi kako je riječ o važnom istraženom arhitektonskom sklopu; možemo također dati podatke o njegovoj očuvanosti i utvrditi namjenu te ukazati na povijesnu važnost za ovaj kraj, ali ne možemo imati i cjelovitu sliku. Kako bismo donekle stekli uvid u naše pretpostavke o stvarnoj veličini nalazišta, načinjena je studija „Geofizička ispitivanja na arheološkom lokalitetu Opačac“ 2008. g., koju su izradili djelatnici Instituta građevinarstva Hrvatske d. d., Zavod za geotehniku iz Zagreba. Geofizička magnetska istraživanja daju uvid u mnoge anomalije skrivene pod zemljom, koje je u prošlom vremenu najčešće stvarao čovjek.¹⁵⁶

Cilj georadarskih istraživanja bio je prikupljanje novih podataka o lokalitetu i otkrivanje mikrolokacija i eventualnih tragova arheoloških objekata - zidova u podzemlju, i to unutar i izvan arheološki istraženog područja. Ova metoda pomaže struci u detektiranju podzemnih anomalija, i to istovremeno na različitim nivoima dubine, mnogo brže nego što bi s to moglo obaviti klasičnim arheološkim kopanjem. Snimljeno je ukupno 69 georadarskih presjeka u pet tzv. poligona. Poligoni su postavljeni na pet mjesta uokolo lokaliteta na susjednim parcelama, osim poligona pet. Dva su locirana istočno od utvrde, jedan sjeverno, a četvrti bliže rijeci na sjeverozapadu, dok je peti bio u prostoru između crkve i utvrde. Da su bile drugačije prilike, a u svrhu do-

rampart (cat. 93).¹⁴⁶ Most information about ancient compasses is provided by Vitruvius, who mentioned the compasses and straightedge as indispensable tools for architects, builders, surveyors, etc., but recommended them also to sculptors, painters, masons, stonemasons and carpenters. An elongated round plumb bob made of cast iron was found near the fort's entrance, as well as a wedge and a clamp for connecting the beams to the planks (cat. 70 and 71). On the same side of the fort, near the entrance, an iron coupling for doors or beams and several nails were also discovered, one of which had a square cross-section of the head. In terms of glass finds, there were mostly fragments of flat window glass, located between the fort and the northern wall of the monastery.

Conclusion

The overall analysis of the remains of the Opačac fort allows us to say that many of its features link it to the Justinian period. During the construction, a series of architectural elements related to the military construction of the Byzantine period were used, which were also applied on structures in our area. One of them is the use of supports-buttresses, which have been recorded on many fortifications of the Justinian era. Also, the thickness of the walls ranging from 1.80 to 2 m or even 3 m is a common parameter for the architecture of that period. It was used especially in the construction of ramparts with rubble “filling”, which was inserted in the middle of the walls to achieve additional strength and volume of the rampart, as can be seen on many city ramparts in Salona,¹⁴⁷ Jadera¹⁴⁸ and Tarsatica.¹⁴⁹ The most important architectural element is certainly the construction of a defensive wall, namely the additional wall or proteichism, which follows the forts' ramparts at a certain distance. This fortification element started to be used in the 5th century onwards, first in Constantinople, and then all over the Empire.¹⁵⁰ Many forts in our region, such as Gradina and Gustjerna on island Žirje, and the forts on Vrgada and Svetojanj on Pag, had proteichisms, which were also discovered in Asseria, in Biograci near Mostar,

¹⁴⁶ Šeparović 1999-2000, p. 219, cat. no. 1.

¹⁴⁷ Jeličić Radonić 1997-1998, p. 931.

¹⁴⁸ Suić 1980, p. 40-41.

¹⁴⁹ Blečić 2001, p. 70.

¹⁵⁰ Ciglenečki 2009, p. 215.

¹⁵⁶ Vukadinović 2011.

bivanja cjelovitije slike, možda je trebalo uključiti i šesti poligon i smjestiti ga na nešto većoj udaljenosti od ulaza u samu utvrdu, tj. dalje prema istoku. No i ovih pet poligona dalo je dobre rezultate. U studiji se navodi moguća građevinska aktivnost u vidu prepoznavanja raštrkanih zidanih struktura, u svih pet poligona, osobito u poligonu pet, gdje se prepoznaje više zidova ili temelja u tri skupine podzemnih anomalija. Jedna je pravokutnog oblika, a druge dvije izduženog. Ovom metodom ispitivanja omogućuje se prikaz rezultata na sedam različitih dubinskih nivoa, koji mogu sezati od 0,5 m do čak 3 m dubine.

Zahvaljujem ovom prilikom gospođi Olinki Mirković, dipl. ing. fizike, Damiru Vukoviću, tehničaru, Tomi Novoselu, dipl. ing. geologije, te tadašnjem direktoru Zavoda za geotehniku mr. sc. Davoru Milakoviću na susretljivosti i iskrenom razumijevanju za sve naše poteškoće u radu na ovom lokalitetu.

etc.¹⁵¹ Most of these proteichisms were made of dry stone. However, the Opačac fort had walls made of ashlar lined in straight rows and connected with very little mortar. Other material finds, whether of metal, glass or ceramics, in addition to all the facts presented above, attribute this fort to the Late Antiquity. Typologically, it belongs to the central type of structure, while in terms of its function, it can be classified as a lowland fortification of a defensive nature. The fort in Opačac dates approximately to the second half of the 6th century.

Despite everything, we cannot determine the true nature of this fort and whether it was of local importance or part of Justinian's planned defensive policy. Considering the smaller strategic significance of the Imotski area, it is more likely that the fort played rather a local role. It could have been built at the initiative of the surrounding civilian population for the purpose of safeguarding and protecting the source of the Vrljika river as a common resource. However, this does not exclude the possibility that the fort could have been guarded by a permanent military force, or a crew made up of the surrounding civilian population, which mobilized as needed for defence purposes in case of danger.

The Opačac fort is oriented towards the southwest, i.e. towards the plain and the Roman main road that connected Salona with Naronna via Nova, and which ran along the southwest side of the plain and opposite the fort. The Roman settlement of Bilubium¹⁵² was located on that road, which was placed on the late ancient Tabula between Lovreć and Imotski, most likely on the site of today's Berinovac in Lokvičići, at the foot of the late ancient fort Sumbulova Glavica.¹⁵³ From that side, visual communication and signalling towards the Opačac fort was possible. In case of impending danger, the fort's troops could have received a timely warning and organize its defence.

Neither the visual nor the aesthetic appearance was neglected during the construction of the forts, while it was also ensured that the building provided a sense of security to the surrounding population, in terms of its physical protection. In addition, its appearance was supposed to impress the enemy as an impregnable or hard-to-conquer stronghold, and

¹⁵¹ Čremošnik 1987, p. 90-91.

¹⁵² Ostojić 1963, p. 80, fn. 32.

¹⁵³ Čače 1995, p. 41-43; Hrvatska enciklopedija II 1941, p. 543.

this anticipated impression, once the structure entered into the enemy's line of sight, should have had a discouraging effect on the enemy's intention to conquer the fort.¹⁵⁴ The Opačac fort certainly had such a visual impact, dominating this lowland area as a stronghold that could resist attacks over a long period of time.

Apparently, the fort shared the same fate as numerous late ancient structures upon the Avar invasion in the 7th century. It was destroyed, and the area around it was repopulated most probably not until the 9th century when the Benedictines arrived,¹⁵⁵ as many indications suggest such a conclusion. Although there has been only a small number of finds so far, they are very significant and represent a valuable confirmation of all previous assumptions.

If we take into account the fact that the permanent colonisation of an area can be traced through two significant links, primarily the one that is manifested through toponyms, and then also based on the finds of artefacts, then there is no dilemma regarding Opačac. Namely, both links are significantly present as a confirmation of the continuity of life in this region. The toponym Opačac derives from the name *opat* (eng. abbot), that is, from the name of the head of the Benedictine abbey, and numerous artefacts confirm the long settlement history of this region.

Ostojić suggests a direct connection of the toponymic form OPAT with the assumed Benedictine abbey in Tarac at the foot of Toreta on the island Kornat due to the associated bay and cape named *Opat*. Moreover, he takes it as a confirmation with which he substantiates the assumption of the existence of a Benedictine abbey in that location. However, in regards to Opačac, he rejects this possibility as well as the link of this toponymic form to be a possible indicator of the existence of a Benedictine abbey at this site. This is certainly something that requires special elaboration along with material ev-

idence that these excavations have brought to light. After the decline of the Benedictine order in the 14th century, the area was settled by Franciscans, who built a monastery and a church on the ruins of the former Benedictine abbey.

Geophysical research at site Opačac

We can conclude that the research work at site Opačac has not yet been fully completed. On the contrary, according to the results so far, it can be concluded that the excavations covered only a small segment of a much larger area, which falls within the sphere of archaeological interests. The previous works could not extend beyond the area that was made available for this purpose, and considering the surrounding plots, it can be inferred that parts of the architectural complex discovered and described here extend underneath the soil that is planted with different crops. At this moment, we can state that it is an important researched architectural complex. We can also provide data on its preservation and determine its purpose, as well as point out its historical importance for this region, but we cannot obtain a full picture yet. With the purpose to gain some insight into our assumptions about the actual size of the site, the study "Geophysical survey at the archaeological site Opačac" was drafted in 2008 by members of the Institute of Civil Engineering of Croatia d.d., the Geotechnical Institute in Zagreb. Magnetic geophysical surveys offer insight into many anomalies hidden underground, which were in the past time most often created by man.¹⁵⁶

The objective of the georadar measurements was to collect new data about the site and to discover micro locations and possible traces of archaeological structures-walls beneath the ground, both inside and outside the archaeologically investigated area. This method helps archaeologists to detect underground anomalies, simultaneously at various depth levels and much faster than with the classical archaeological excavation method. A total of 69 cross-sections of the ground penetrating radar were recorded in five so-called polygons. These polygons were placed in five places around the site on neighbouring plots, except for polygon five. Two were located to the east of the fort, one to the north, and the fourth closer to the river in the northwest, while the fifth was in the space between the church

¹⁵⁴ Fabjanić, Radić Rossi 2013, p. 91.

¹⁵⁵ Reliable information about the arrival of the Benedictines in our region comes from the time of Prince Trpimir (845-864), although it is known that Emperor Justinian donated some properties in Dalmatia, among them one property in Imotski near the town of Bilubium (today's Berinovac - Lokvičići) on the main Roman road Salona - Narona, to St. Benedikt, i.e. his Monte Cassino monastery, already in the 6th century. The closest and most suitable place of residence for a religious community was the Opačac estate, which offered plenty of water and fertile land.

¹⁵⁶ Vukadinović 2011.

and the fort. Under different circumstances another, i.e. a sixth polygon should have been maybe added and placed at a slightly greater distance from the entrance to the fort itself, i.e. further east to obtain a more complete picture. Nevertheless, these five polygons also provided good results. The study states that there might had been some form of construction activity as scattered masonry structures were recorded in all five polygons, especially in polygon five, where several walls or foundations were recognized in three groups of underground anomalies. One has a rectangular shape, while the other two are elongated. This test method provides a display of results at seven different depth levels, which can range from 0.5 m to even 3 m depth.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mrs. Olinka Mirković, mag.ing.physics, Damir Vuković, technician, Tomo Novosel, mag.ing. geology, and to the then director of the Geotechnical Institute, mr.sc. Davor Milaković for his friendliness and sincere understanding for all our difficulties in working at this site.

KATALOG

KERAMIKA

1. Keramički pršljen, pr. 2,5 cm, deb. 0,6 cm; m. 7 g

OPIS: Cjelovit keramički pršljen, svijetlosive boje, kružnog oblika s rupom u sredini, pravokutnog presjeka. Načinjen od krhotine stijenke posude. Koristio se u procesu ručnog pređenja niti vlakana biljnog ili životinjskog podrijetla. U tom procesu važnu je ulogu imalo vreteno. Donji kraj vretena provlačio se kroz središnji otvor pršljena i na taj način imao funkciju utega, odnosno kontrolirao je smjer pada niti, lana, konoplje ili vune. Pršljen kao arheološki nalazi čest je popratni materijal pa mu je stoga teško odrediti dataciju s obzirom da se tipološki i fakturom nije mijenjao stoljećima. Možemo kazati da je u jednom velikom vremenskom razdoblju upotreba pršljenova bila konstantna i pratimo je od 6. st. preko srednjega i novog vijeka gotovo do danas. Inv. br. 212/A ZMI.



2. Keramički pršljen, pr. 2,5 cm, deb. 0,7 cm

OPIS: Cjelovit pršljen, ima oblik koluta s rupom u svom središnjem dijelu. Načinjen od slabo pročišćene gline s primjesom kalcita, svjetlosive boje, tijelo četvrtastog presjeka. Površinski nije zaglađen, rupa u sredini nije dobro centrirana. Oblikovan ručno od krhotine posude. Inv. br. 213/A ZMI.



CATALOGUE OPAČAC

POTTERY

1. Ceramic spindle whorl, dia.:2,5 cm, thickn.:0,6 cm; Wgt.:7 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Whole ceramic spindle whorl, light grey in colour, circular in shape with a hole in the centre and a rectangular cross-section. Made from a shard of a vessel's wall. It was used in the handspinning process of fibres of plant or animal origin. In this process, the spindle played an important role. The lower end of the spindle passed through the central opening of the spindle whorl and thus had the function of a weight, i.e. controlled the direction of the fall of thread, flax, hemp or wool. Spindle whorls as archaeological finds are common accompanying finds and therefore their dating is rather difficult, given that they have not changed for centuries in terms of their typology and texture. One can say that spindle whorls were in constant use over a long period of time, and they can be traced back to a period ranging from the 6th century through the Middle Ages and the Modern Age, almost until the present day. Inv. no.: 212/A ZMI.

2. Ceramic spindle whorl, dia.: 2,5 cm, thickn.: 0,7 cm.

DESCRIPTION: Whole disc-shaped spindle whorl with a hole in its central part. Made of poorly purified clay with additions of calcite, light grey in colour, body with a square cross-section. The surface is not smoothed, the hole in the middle is not well centred. Formed by hand from a vessel shard. Inv. no.: 213/A, ZMI

3. Fragment of a ceramic spindle whorl, dia.: 3,5 cm, thickn.:0,5 cm.

DESCRIPTION: Most probably made of red brick or a wall of a pot, hand-shaped by smoothing, poorly purified clay with additions of sand-calcite. Inv. no.:215/A ZMI



3. Ulomak keramičkog pršljena, pr. 3,5 cm, deb. 0,5 cm

OPIS: Najvjerojatnije načinjen od crvene opeke ili stijenke lonca, te ručno oblikovan glačanjem, slabo pročišćena glina s primjesom pijeska - kalcita. Inv. br. 215A/ZMI.

4. Ulomak tegule (*tegula sine marginibus*), boja gline svijetlo ružičasta-oker, dobre fature i pečenja. Dim.: 30 x 22 x 3 cm.

OPIS: Za razliku od krovne tegule služila je za oblaganje zidova hipokausta i kupatila. Na poledini ima dva dvostruka paralelna žljeba koji se međusobno križaju. Žljebovi su nastali povlačenjem dva prsta po svježoj glini, što je pridonosilo boljem prijanjanju tegule na žbuku. Nađeno: 2005. g., SZ od utvrde.

5. Ulomak tegule, boja gline ružičasta-oker, dobre fature i pečenja. Dim.: vis. 24 cm, duž. 28,5 cm, deb. 3 cm.

OPIS: Pločasta tegula bez rubova s dvostrukim paralelnim žljebovima dijagonalno ukriženima na poledini. Koristili su ih za oblaganje zidova. Nađeno: 2005. g., SZ od utvrde.



6. Ulomak tegule s otiskom pseće šape, dobra fatura, glina ružičasto-oker boje. Dim.: vis. 13 cm, duž. 22 cm, deb. 2,5 cm.



7. Ulomak tegule s užlijebljenim uresom, kvalitetne fature, ružičasto-oker boje. Ulomak je nađen unutar utvrde; 2005. g. Dim.: duža strana ulomka 32 cm.

4. Fragment of a tegula (*tegula sine marginibus*), clay colour is light rose-ochre, of good facture and firing. Dimensions: 30 x 22x 3 cm

DESCRIPTION: in contrast to the roof tegula, this one was used to cover the walls of the hypocaust and bathhouse. The back side shows two double parallel grooves that cross each other. The grooves were formed by dragging two fingers along the fresh clay, which contributed to a better adhesion of the tegula to the plaster. Discovered in 2005, NW of the fort.



5. Fragment of a tegula, clay colour is rose-ochre, of good facture and firing. Dimensions: H.:24 cm; L.: 28,5 cm, Thickn.: 3 cm.

DESCRIPTION: Plate-shaped tegula without edge, but with double parallel grooves that cross diagonally on the back side. They were used to cover walls. Discovered in 2005, NW of the fort.

6. Fragment of a tegula, with an imprint of a dog's paw. Good facture of the clay, which is of rose-ochre colour. Dimensions; H.:13 cm. L.:22 cm, Thickn. 2,5 cm.

7. Fragment of a tegula with incised ornament. Good facture, rose-ochre colour. The fragment was discovered inside the fort; 2005. Dimensions: longer side of the fragment is 32 cm.



8.a-b. Dva ulomka tegula s naglašenom rubnom profilacijom, boje ružičasto-oker i žuto-oker. Dim.: 23 x 20 cm, 18 x 24 cm. Nađeno: 2005. g., unutar utvrde.

8.a-b Two fragments of tegulae with pronounced moulding along the edge. Clay colour is rose-ochre and yellow-ochre. Dimensions: 23x20 cm, 18x24 cm. Discovered in 2005 inside the fort.

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9. Opeka, tri ulomka, boja gline crveno-smeđa, kvalitetne izrade i dobro pročišćene smjese. Dim., veći ulomak: duž. 22 cm, vis. 25 cm, deb. 5 cm. Debljina je jednaka i kod dva manja ulomaka, dim.: 7 x 5 cm i 9 x 6 cm.

9. Brick, three fragments, clay colour is red-brown, good workmanship and well-purified mixture. Dimensions: larger fragment; L.: 22 cm; H.: 25 cm; Thickn.: 5 cm. The two smaller fragments are equally thick, dimensions 7x5 cm and 9x6 cm.

OPIS: Ulomci s utisnutim žljebovima izvedenima u svježoj glini. Radi se o pločastim podnim opekama koje su korištene u sustavu hipokausta. Nađeno izvan utvrde, uz zapadni zid.

DESCRIPTION: Fragments with moulded grooves made in fresh clay. These are plate-shaped floor bricks that were used in the hypocaust system. Discovered outside the fort along the western wall.



10. Podna opeka, više ulomaka s utisnutim dvostrukim žlijebom. Radi se o pločastim opekama iz sustava hipokausta. Boja gline crveno-smeđa, kvalitetne izrade, pročišćena i dobro pečena glina. Dim. više različitih ulomaka jedne cjeline: deb. 5 cm. Pronađeno uz vanjski zapadni zid utvrde.

10. Podna opeka, više ulomaka s utisnutim dvostrukim žlijebom. Radi se o pločastim opekama iz sustava hipokausta. Boja gline crveno-smeđa, kvalitetne izrade, pročišćena i dobro pečena glina. Dim. više različitih ulomaka jedne cjeline: deb. 5 cm. Pronađeno uz vanjski zapadni zid utvrde.



11. Okrugle opeke, dijelovi cilindričnog stupića ili suspenzura u hipokaustu, žuto-okere boje, grubo zagađenih bočnih ploha. Dim.: vis. 6,5 cm, pr. 17 cm. Nađeno unutar utvrde 2006. g. Inv. br. 81A/a, b. ZMI.



11. Round brick, parts of a cylindrical small column or suspensura in the hypocaust, the clay colour is yellow-ochre, with roughly smoothed side surfaces. Dimensions: H.: 6,5 cm; Dia.: 17 cm. Discovered inside the fort in 2006. Inv. no.: 81/A a,b. ZMI

12. Tubuli-hollow bricks, part of the heating system of Roman baths. Different dimensions, coarse facture and poorly purified clay with a lot of calcite admixture. Dimensions: L.: 28-30 cm, H.: 14 cm, wall thckn.: 2-2.5 cm.

DESCRIPTION: A large number of tubuli were found in one place (in the fort's northern wing), but only a small number has been preserved entirely, most of them were broken. They differed in the shape of the side openings: circular, square rhomboid or in the shape of two connected triangles. Some had incised ornaments on the front side in the form of oblique crossed lines, some only with longitudinal lines. The tubules were found inside the fort in the western part.

12. Tubuli, šuplje cigle koje su dio sustava grijanja rimskih kupatila. Različitih dimenzija, grube fakture, načinjeni od slabo pročišćene gline s dosta primjesa kalcita. Dim.: duž. 28 - 30 cm, vis. 14 cm, deb. stijenke 2 - 2,5 cm.

OPIS: Nađen je veći broj tubula lociranih na jednime mjestu (u sjevernom kraku utvrde), od kojih je samo mali broj cjelovito očuvanih, većina je polomljena. Razlikovali su se po obliku bočnih otvora: kružnog, četvrtastog romboidnog ili oblika dvaju spojenih trokuta. Neki su imali urezane ukrase na prednjoj strani u vidu kosih ukriženih linija, neki samo s uzdužnim linijama. Tubuli su pronađeni unutar utvrde, u zapadnom dijelu.



13. Dno keramičke posude, vis. 7,4 cm, pr. 1,9 cm.

OPIS: Dno amfore, od fino pročišćene smjese, dobro pečena, crveno-okere boje. Na vanjskom plaštu posude naziru se plitke brazde. Nađen je sjeverno od utvrde, bliže koritu rijeke Vrljike.



13. Bottom of ceramic vessel; H.: 7,4 cm; Dia.: 1,9 cm.

DESCRIPTION: The bottom of an amphora, made of finely purified admixture, well fired clay in red-ochre colour. Shallow grooves can be seen on the vessel's outer shell. It was found north of the fort closer to the bed of the river Vrljika.

14. Two fragments of different ceramic vessels; H: 5,2 cm; L: 5,8 cm, wall thckn.: 0,6 cm. Second fragment: H: 3,2 cm, L: 2,9 cm, thckn.: 0,4 cm.

DESCRIPTION: The fragment is most likely part of the body of an amphora with equally spaced horizontal grooves on its surface area. The clay colour is grey-ochre, good facture. The second fragment is a part of a vessel with thinner walls, good facture, the tile is grey-ochre. It has an engraving of three parallel incised lines between two pronounced grooves. Dating: Late Antiquity. Discovered outside the fort on the north side in 2005.

14. Dva ulomka različitih keramičkih posuda.

Dim.: 1. vis. 5,2 cm, duž. 5,8 cm., deb. stijenke 0,6 cm; 2. vis. 3,2 cm, duž. 2,9 cm, deb. 0,4 cm.

OPIS: Ulomak je najvjerojatnije dio tijela amfore s vodoravnim utorima postavljenima u jednakim razmacima na oplošju. Sivo-oker boje, dobre fature. Drugi je ulomak dio posude tanjih stijenki, dobre fature, crijep sivo-oker boje. Ures od tri paralelno urezane linije između dva naglašena utora. Datacija: kasna antika. Pronađeni izvan utvrde sa sjeverne strane, 2005. g.



15.a-b Tri ulomka iste keramičke posude.

Dim.: 1. vis. 12 cm, šir. 7 cm, deb. 0,6 cm; 2. vis. 10 cm, šir. 8 cm, deb. 0,6 cm; 3. vis. 9 cm, šir. 8 cm, deb. 0,6 cm.

OPIS: ulomci keramike trbušaste posude, nejednako pečene, smeđe do tamnosmeđe boje. Sačuvan je središnji dio posude s gusto urezanim horizontalnim linijama. Datacija: kasna antika. Pronađena neposredno uz južni zid, izvan utvrde, 2005. g.

15.a-b Three fragments of the same ceramic vessel. Dimensions: 1. H.: 12 cm, W.: 7 cm, thickn.: 0.6 cm.; 2. H.: 10 cm, W.: 8 cm, thickn.: 0.6 cm; 3. H.: 9 cm, W.: 8 cm, thickn.: 0.6 cm

DESCRIPTION: fragments of a belly-shaped vessel, unevenly fired, its colour ranges from brown to dark brown. The central part of the vessel with densely incised horizontal lines has been preserved. Dating: Late Antiquity. It was discovered right next to the southern wall outside the fort in 2005.



16. Keramički lonac, glina, lončarsko kolo; pr. otvora 12 cm; vis. 15 cm.

OPIS: Keramički lonac trbušasta tijela, kratkog vrata i razvraćenog oboda otvora. Vanjski plašt posude ima gusto urezane vodoravne linije koje prekrivaju cijelu vanjsku površinu osim središnjeg dijela; tamo gdje je posuda najšira, nalazi se pojas gusto poredanih češljastih valovnica. Datacija: kasna antika. Pronađena unutar južnog dijela uvrde, 2005. g. Inv. br. 72/A ZMI.

16. Ceramic pot, clay, potter's wheel; dia. of the opening: 12 cm, H.: 15 cm. Fragments of the vessel were found inside the fort in the floor layer.

DESCRIPTION: Ceramic pot with a belly-shaped body, a short neck and a rim bent outward. The outer shell of the vessel has densely incised horizontal lines that cover the entire outer surface except for the central part, i.e. the vessel's widest part, which displays a belt of densely arranged comb-shaped waves. Dating: Late Antiquity. Discovered inside the southern part of the fort in 2005. Inv. no.: 72/A ZMI



17. Ceramic cup, dark walls; H.: 10 cm; dia. of the bottom: 7cm; dia. of the opening: 9 cm.

DESCRIPTION: Cup with conical body, narrower towards the bottom, wider in the upper part. It has a widened shoulder that transitions into a short neck with a rounded and slightly widened rim of the opening that bents outwards. Poorly purified clay with admixtures of quartz sand. The colour of the clay is uneven, black on the outside and mostly red-brown on the inside. The shoulder of the vessel has an ornament in form of a double wavy line, between which a double horizontal line is inserted. Dating: Pre-Romanesque. Discovered:

17. Keramička čaša tamnih stijenki, vis. 10 cm; pr. dna 7 cm, pr. otvora 9 cm.

OPIS: Čaša konusnog tijela, uža prema dnu, šira u gornjem dijelu. Ima prošireno rame koje prelazi u kratki vat sa zaobljenim i prema van blago proširenim rubom otvora. Slabo pročišćena glina, s primjesama kvarcnog pijeska. Boja gline je nejednaka, izvana crna, u unutrašnjosti prevladava crveno-smeđa boja. Rame posude ima ures dvostruke valovnice između kojih je umetnuta dvostruka vodoravna crta. Datacija: predromanika. Pronađena: 21. 6. 2005., u G-38, sjeverno od ulaza u utvrdu. Inv. br. 71/A ZMI.

21.6.2005 in G-38. North of the entrance to the fort. Inv. no.: 71/A ZMI



18. Ulomak lončića svijetle sivo-okere boje, vis. 7 cm, šir. 7,8 cm.

OPIS: Lončić sa širokom trakastom ručkom koja se spaja na rubu otvora posude te naglašenim paralelnim brazdama na oplošju. Tijelo posude trbušasto, prema rubu otvora sužava se. Posuda počiva na širokoj kružnoj ravnoj osnovi. Datacija: kasna antika. Nađen uz sjeverni zid utvrde, 2007. g.

18. Fragment of a small pot, clay colour is light grey-ochre; H.: 7cm; W.: 7.8 cm

DESCRIPTION: Pot with a wide strip handle that connects at the rim's opening, pronounced parallel ribs on the surface. Bell-shaped body of the vessel, narrowing towards the rim of the opening. The vessel rests on a wide circular flat base. Dating: Late Antiquity. Discovered next to the northern wall of the fort in 2007.



SREDNJOVJEKOVA MAJOLIKA

19. Vrč, ulomak tijela zatvorene posude, dim. 8,5 x 7 x 0,5 i 0,3 cm. Premaz: smalto, sivkasta boja, motiv: stilizirani biljni, tehnika: višebojno slikanje, boje: mangansko crna i zelena. Tip: arhajska majolika, konac 13. - početak 14. st., Italija. Nalazište: uz sjeverni zid crkve, 2001. g. Inv. br. 212 ZMI.

MEDIAEVAL MAIOLICA

19. Jug, fragment of the body of a closed vessel, dimensions: 8,5 x 7 x 0,5 and 0,3 cm. Coating: smalto, greyish, motif: stylized floral, technique: multi-coloured painting, colours: manganese black and green. Type: archaic maiolica, end of 13th – beginning 14th century; Italy. Site: next to the northern wall of the church in 2001. Inv. no.: 212 ZMI.



20. Posuda zatvorenog oblika (pet ulomaka). Dim.: 5,5 x 3,5 cm; 3,3 x 2 cm; 2,5 x 1,5 x 0,3 cm. Premaz: smalto, siva, motiv: biljni stilizirani, tehnika: višebojno slikanje, boje crna i plava. Tip: majolika (*zaffera duluita*), sredina 14. st., srednja Italija - jadranska obala (Marche?). Nalazište: uz sjeverni zid franjevačke crkve, 2001. g. Inv. br. 203/1 – 203/5/KP/ZMI.



20. Vessel, closed form (five fragments). Dimensions: 5,5 x 3,5; 3,3 x 2; 2,5 x 1,5 x 0,3 cm. Coating: smalto, grey, motif: floral stylized motif, technique: multi-coloured painting, colours: black and blue. Type: maiolica (*zaffera duluita*), mid-15th century; Central Italy- Adriatic coast (Marche?). Site: next to the northern wall of the Franciscan church in 2001. Inv. no.: 203/1-203/5/KP/ZMI

21. essel, closed type -fragment of bottom. Dimensions: H.: 3,5 cm; dia. of the bottom: 6 cm; thickn.: 0,4-0,5 cm. Coating: smalto, greyish, motif: blue and white stripes, bordered by manganese black colour. Type: archaic maiolica, end of 14th and beginning 15th century; Central Italy (Marche?). Site: north of the wall of the church in 2001. Inv. no. 206/KP, ZMI



21. Posuda zatvorenog tipa, ulomak dna. Dim.: vis. 3,5 cm, pr. dna 6 cm, deb. 0,4 - 0,5 cm. Premaz: smalto sivkaste boje, motiv: pruge plave i bijele omeđene mangansko crnom bojom. Tip: arhajska majolika, kraj 14. i početak 15. st., srednja Italija (Marche?). Nalazište: Sjeverno od zida crkve, 2001. g. Inv. br. 206/KP, ZMI.

22. Tanjur (više ulomaka). Dim.: 15,8 x 9,2 cm; 5,3 x 3,6 cm; 12,5 x 4,4 cm; deb. 1,0 cm. Premaz: engoba svijetla, prelazi malo preko ruba na vanjsku površinu stijenke, kao i sjajna prozirna glazura. Vanjska površina nepremazana s vidljivim tragovima rotiranja na kolu; motiv: biljni, višelisna palmeta; tehnika: grafito i slikanje, boje: smeđa i zelena. Tip: venetska arhajska grafito razvijenog tipa; druga polovina 15. st. Venetsko područje. Nađeno: sjeverno od crkve, 2001. g. Inv. br. 207/1-4, ZMI.

22. Plate (several fragments) Dimensions: 15,8 x 9,2 cm; 5,3 x 3,6 cm; 12,5 x 4,4 cm; Thickn. 1,0 cm. Coating: engobe light, it goes a little bit over the rim to the outer surface of the wall, as does the glossy transparent glaze. The outer surface is not coated and shows visible traces of the rotation on the wheel. Motif: vegetable- multileave palmette, technique grafito and painting, brown and green colour. Type: graffita arcaica Veneto -developed type; second half of the 15th century, Veneto region. Discovered: north of the wall 2001. Inv. no.:207/ 1-4, ZMI

23. Posuda, bikonična, dno prstenasto, rub zao-bljen, mjestimično mala zadebljanja. Na vanjskom plaštu ispod ruba vodoravno zadebljanje - rebro (*a listello*). Dim.: vis. 7 cm, pr. otvora 12,5 cm; pr. dna 5,3 cm. Premaz: engoba svijetla, prelazi preko ruba na vanjski plašt posude, glazirana prozirnomo olovnom glazurom samo s unutrašnje strane. Vidljivi tragovi rotiranja na donjem vanjskom plaštu posude. Tip: venetska invetriata, 14. st. Nalazište: izvan obrambenog zida utvrde, 2007. g. Inv. br. 80/KP, ZMI.





24. Posuda. Ulomak bikonične posude. Sačuvan gornji dio posude s rubom i vodoravnim zadebljanjem – rebrom (*a listello*). Dim.: duž. 8 cm, vis. 3,5 cm, deb. stijenke 0,5 cm. Premaz: engoba svijetla, glazirana prozirnom glazurom samo na unutrašnjoj strani. Vidljivi su tragovi rotiranja u donjem vanjskom dijelu plašta posude. Tip: venetska invetriata, 14. st. Nalazište: Opačac 2005. g., sjeverno od crkve - sonda I. Inv. br. 220 ZMI.



25. Vrč. Dio kljuna vrča trolisnog otvora. Dim.: 4,5 x 3,5 x 0,5 i 0,4 cm. Premaz: smalto, sivo-bež s vanjske i nutarnje strane, motiv: biljni stilizirani, tehnika slikanja: mangansko crnom i kobalt plavom bojom. Tip: maiolika, sredina 15. st., srednja Italija. Nađen uz sjeverni zid crkve, bliže apsidi, 2002. g. Inv. br. 200/KP-ZMI.

26. Tanjur (tri ulomka). Dim. dio oboda: 8,5 x 3,3 cm; dio stijenke 6 x 5 cm; dio dna 3,5 x 1,5 cm. Premaz: engoba samo u unutrašnjosti, svijetla i sjajna glazura prelazi i na vanjski rub oboda, motiv: biljni, višeli-sna palmeta izvedena tehnikom grafite srednjeg ureza i slikanjem, boje smeđa, zelena i žuta. Tip: venetska arhajska grafita, kraj 15. i poč. 16. st. (Veneto - Emilia Romagna). Nađen sjeverno od zida crkve, 2001. g. Inv. br. 205/KP, ZMI.



23. Vessel, biconical, ring-shaped bottom, rounded rim that is sometimes slightly thickened in places. The outer wall features a horizontal thickening-rib (*a listello*) below the rim. Dimensions: H.: 7; dia. of the opening: 12,5; dia. of the bottom: 5,3 cm. Coating: light engobe slowly crosses over the vessel's rim to the outer surface area, glazed with transparent lead glaze only on the inside. Traces of the rotation are visible in the lower part of the vessel's outer wall. Type: Veneto invetriata, 14th century. Site: outside the fort's defence wall, 2007. Inv. no.: 80/KP, ZMI.

24. Vessel, fragment of biconical vessel. Upper part of the vessel with rim and horizontal thickening-rib has been preserved (*a listello*). Dimensions: L.: 8 cm; H.: 3,5 cm; wall thicken.: 0,5cm. Coating: light engobe, glazed with transparent glaze only on the inside. Traces of the rotation are visible in the lower part of the vessel's outer wall. Type: Veneto invetriata, 14th century. Site: Opačac, 2005. North of the church- trench I. Inv. no.: 220 ZMI.

25. Jug, part of the pouring lip of a jug with a trefoil mouth. Dimensions: 4,5 x 3,5 x 0,5 and 0,4 cm. Coating: smalto, grey-beige on the outside and inside. Motif: stylized vegetable motif, painting technique: with manganese black and cobalt blue colours. Type: maiolica, mid-15th century; Central Italy. Discovered next to the northern wall of the church, closer to the apse, 2002. Inv. no.: 200/ KP-ZMI.



26. Plate (three fragments). Dimensions: part of the rim: 8,5 x 3,3; part of the wall 6x5; part of the bottom 3,5 x 1,5. Coating: engobe only on the inside, light and shiny glaze goes also to the outer edge of the rim, motif: vegetable, multileave palmette, done in medium cut graffita technique and painted, brown, green and yellow colours. Type: graffita arcaica Veneto; end of 15th and beginning of 16th century (Veneto-Emilia Romagna). Discovered north of the wall of the church, 2001. Inv. no.: 205/KP, ZMI.

27. Posuda otvorenog oblika (dva ulomka). Izvana plitko rebrasta, rub ravan i uvučen prema unutra; sačuvana mala trakasta ručica koja izlazi iz ruba. Dim. 4,5 x 4 x 0,6 cm. Premaz: smalto svijetlo-ružičasto-oker s nutarnje i djelomično s vanjske strane, motiv: stiliziran, tehnika slikanja: boje ciglasto crvena i mangansko smeđa. Tip: majolika arhajska. Nađena uz južni zid utvrde, 2001. g. Inv. br. 214/KP, ZMI.



27. Vessel, open form (two fragments). Shallow ribbed on the outside, flat rim and drawn-out inwards; a small strap handle emerging from the rim has been preserved. Dimensions: 5,5 x 4; 4,5 x 4 x 0,6 cm. Coating: smalto, light-pink-ochre on the inside and partially on the outside, motif: stylized motif, painting technique, colours brick-red and manganese-brown. Type: archaic maiolica. Discovered along the southern wall of the fort, 2001. Inv. no.: 214/KP, ZMI.

28. Fragment of a wall belonging to an open form vessel. Dimensions: 5,5 x 4 x 0,7 and 0,8 cm. Coating: smalto, grey-blue colour, motif: vegetable, multi-coloured painting in blue and manganese black, motif: a six-petal flower with a stem, blue and bounded by black on a grey-blue base, painting technique: ochre yellow coating on the outside with concentric grooves from rotation. Type: archaic maiolica – 15th century Italy (central). Discovered in Opačac in 2007, north-east side of the church.



28. Ulomak stijenke posude otvorenog tipa. Dim.: 5,5 x 4 x 0,7 i 0,8 cm. Premaz: smalto, sivoplave boje, motiv: biljni, višebojno slikanje bojama plavom i mangansko crnom, motiv: šesterolatični cvijet s peteljkom, plave boje, omeđen crnom na sivoplavoj podlozi, tehnika slikanja: izvana oker žuti premaz s koncentričnim brazdama rotiranja. Tip: majolika arhajska, 15. st., Italija. Nađeno na Opačcu 2007. g., sjeveroistočno od crkve.

29. Ulomak trbušastog tijela zatvorene posude. Dim.: 4,5 x 3 x 0,3 cm. Premaz: smalto blijedo-oker; sjajna, slikana smeđom i zelenom bojom. Iznutra prozirni premaz, motiv: geometrijska mreža, tehnika; premazana sjajnim premazom koji se ljušti. Tip: majolika slikana; 14. - 15. st. Veneto. Nalazište: sjeverno od apside crkve, 2002. g. Inv. br. 216/KP, ZMI.



29. Fragment of a belly-shaped body of a closed vessel. Dimensions: 4,5 x 3 x 0,3 cm.

Coating: smalto, pale ochre; glossy painted in brown and green. Transparent coating on the inside, motif: geometric grid, technique: coated with a shiny coating that is peeling. Type: painted maiolica; 14th-15th century Veneto. Site: north of the apse of the church in 2002 Opačac. Inv. no.: 216 /KP, ZMI.

30. Ulomak trbušaste stijenke posude zatvorena oblika. Dim.: 3,7 x 2,7 x 0,3 cm. Premaz: smalto oker sjajna, slikana smeđom bojom. Iznutra prozirni premaz, motiv: geometrijski, vodoravne pruge. Na krajevima smalto se ljušti. Tip: majolika slikana, 14. - 15. st., Veneto. Nađeno na Opačcu 2005. g., sjeverno od crkve. Inv. br. 213/KP, ZMI.



30. Fragment of a belly-shaped wall of a closed-type vessel. Dimensions: 3.7 x 2.7 x 0.3 cm. Coating: smalto, shiny ochre, painted in brown. Transparent coating on the inside, motif: geometric, horizontal stripes. Smalto is peeling at its ends. Type: painted maiolica, 14th-15th century Veneto. Site: found in Opačac in 2005, north of the church. Inv. no.: 213/KP, ZMI

31. Ulomak stijenke posude blago konkavnog oblika, premazana s obje strane, oslikana s prednje; poledina s vidljivim žljebastim utorima vrtnje. Dim.: 3,2 x 2,2 x 0,5 cm. Premaz: smalto bijelo-siv, slikan plavom bojom samo s unutarnje strane, vanjska strana smalto premaz, motiv: biljni, cvjetne latice i palmeta. Tip: majolika „alla porcellana“, 16. st., Venecija. Nalazište: prostor između crkve i utvrde 2002. g.



31. Fragment of a wall of a vessel, slightly concave shape, coating on both sides, painted on the front; reverse with visible fluted grooves from the rotation. Dimensions: 3.2 x 2.2 x 0.5 cm. Coating: smalto, white-grey, painted blue only on the inside, smalto coating on the outside, motif: vegetable, flower petals and palmetto. Type: maiolica “alla porcellana”; 16th century; Venice. Site: the area between the church and the fort in 2002.

32. Prstenasto dno posude, zdjelice zatvorenog tipa. Dim.: pr. 5 cm. Premaz: premazana prozirnim premazom s obje strane, tehnika izrade, boja; crveno-smeđe boje, ujednačeno pečena. Nalazište: sjeverno od apside, 2002. g. Inv. br. 16-B/KP. ZMI.

32. Ring-like bottom of closed-shaped vessel. Dimensions: dia. 5 cm. Coating: coated with transparent coating on both sides, technique, colour: red-brown colour, uniformly fired. Site: north of the apse in 2002. Inv. no.: 16-B/ KP, ZMI.



33. Ulomci tanjura, sredina ukrašena biljnim motivompalmetama u modroj boji. Rubna bordura je široka žuta traka, koju rubom prati tanka modra linija. Tip: cakljena keramka, 17. - 18. st. Nalazište: sjeverno od crkve. 2002. g.

33. Fragments of a plate, the centre is decorated with a vegetable motif—palmettos in dark blue. The border of the rim

is a wide yellow strip followed by a thin blue line. Type: glazed ceramics - 17/18th century. Site: north of the church in 2002.

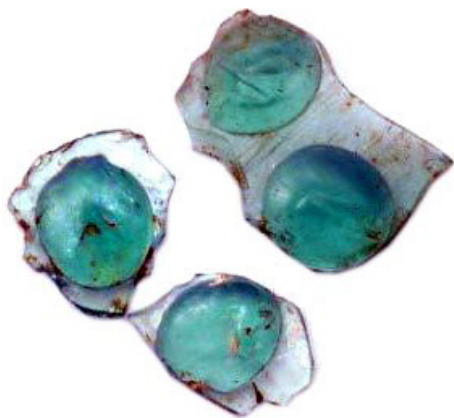


ULOMCI STAKLA

ČAŠE

34. Ulomci (3) staklene čaše tipa *krautstrunk*.
Dim.: 1. vis. 1,5 cm, šir. 2,2 cm, deb. 0,5 cm; 2. vis. 0,8 cm, šir. 0,8 cm, deb. 0,5 cm; 3. vis. 0,5 cm, šir. 0,8 cm, deb. 0,5 cm.

OPIS: Recipijent nastao puhanjem u kalup, bade-maste izbočine aplicirane naknadno. Radi se o tri ulomka istog tipa čaše. Datacija: 14./15. st. Pronađeno 2001. g., uz sjeverni zid apside crkve.



35. Više ulomaka čaša konusnog dna istog tipa

OPIS: Vrlo čest oblik čaša ovog tipa u srednjovjekovnoj Europi. Ulomci s istaknutim ukrasima na vanjskom plaštu čaše oblika kapljicastih, odnosno bademastih aplikacija, čiji vrh je presavijen i spušten na sredinu izbočine. Staklo je prozirno zeleno-plave boje. Na osnovi malih fragmenata teško je odrediti tipologiju čaše i njezine stilske značajke. Tijelo je obično bačvasto zaobljeno, dno čaše stožasto istaknuto, dok je rub stajace plohe ukrašen uvijanjem, odnosno sukanjem staklene vrpce. Ponekad je ukras staklene vrpce izveden naglašenim račvastim ili oblim zupcima koji se modeliraju uz pomoć staklarskih kliješta. Gornji dio čaše široko je rastvoren, te je na prijelazu ramena u gornji dio čaše postavljena horizontalno staklena traka rebraste profilacije. Nađeni uz sjeverni zid apside, 26. 6. 2001.

36. Tri ulomka recipijenta čaše *biskup*; ulomak s ukrasom okomitog rebra, vis. 3 cm, šir. 2,4 cm, deb. 0,1 cm; ulomak ljevkastog vrha čaše ukrašen paralelnim nitima stakla, vis. 2,9 cm, šir. 2,8 cm, deb. 0,1 cm; ulomak vrha čaše s paralelnim nitima, vis. 2,9 cm; šir. 1,8 cm, deb. 0,2 cm. **Tri ulomka dna čaše *biskup*;** konusni ulomak s valovitom vrpcom oko rubnog dijela dna čaše, vis. 2,7 cm; šir. 3,8 cm, deb. 0,1 cm; ulomak s valovitom vrpcom, vis. 2,7 cm, šir. 2,9 cm, deb. 0,1 cm; dio konusnog dna, vis. 1 cm, šir. 2,8 cm, deb. 0,2 cm.

OPIS: Tip čaše zvan *biskup*, dosta je zastupljen među nalazima srednjovjekovnog stakla na brojnim lo-

GLASS FRAGMENTS

BEAKERS

34. Fragments (3) of a “krautstrunk” beaker.
Dim.1. H.: 1.5 cm; W.: 2.2 cm; Thickn.: 0.5 cm; 2. H.: 0.8 cm; W.: 0.8 cm, Thickn.: 0.5 cm; 3. H.: 0.5 cm; W.: 0.8 cm; Thickn.: 0.5 cm.

DESCRIPTION: The bowl was created by blowing into a mould, with subsequently applied almond-shaped protrusions. These are three fragments of the same type of beaker. Dating: 14th/15th century. Discovered in 2001 along the northern wall of the apse of the church.

35. Several fragments of conical bottoms of the same type of beaker.

DESCRIPTION: A very common shape of beakers of this type in medieval Europe. Fragments with prominent decorations on the external wall of the beaker in form of lachrymiform or almond-shaped appliqué, the top of which is folded and lowered to the middle of the protrusion. The glass is transparent and green-blue in colour. It is difficult to determine the typology of the beaker and its stylistic characteristics on the basis of these small fragments. The body is usually barrel-rounded, the bottom of the beaker is conically prominent, while the edge of the standing surface is decorated by twisting the glass ribbon. Sometimes the decoration of the glass ribbon is made with accentuated forked or rounded teeth that are moulded with the help of glass pliers. The upper part of the beaker is wide open, and a horizontal glass strip with a ribbed profile is placed at the point where the shoulder transitions into the upper part of the beaker. Discovered along the northern wall of the apse, 26.06.2001.



36. Three fragments of a bowl belonging to a beaker of the type *Biskup*; one fragment with vertical rib decoration H.: 3 cm, W.: 2.4 cm, Thickn.: 0.1 cm; one fragment of a funnel-shaped top of a beaker decorated with parallel threads of glass H.: 2.9 cm, W.: 2.8 cm, Thickn.: 0.1 cm; one fragment of a beaker top with parallel threads, H.: 2.9 cm; W.: 1.8 cm Thickn.:

kalitetima. Na recipijentu čaše nalazi se niz okomitih i reljefnih rebrastih ukrasa koji se ponavljaju u krug u gustim ili rjeđim razmacima. Gornji obodni dio čaše ukrašen je apliciranim nitima stakla postavljenima paralelno s rubom otvora. Ponekad je mogao izostati ovaj ukras. Osim na čašama javlja se i na bocama, obično na vratu ili uz otvor boce. Dno čaše ima kupolasto ispupčenje u sredini, koje se oslanja na rubove naknadno ojačanim staklenom aplikacijom, u vidu valovite vrpce, zupčaste ili naglašeno račvastih zubaca. Pronađeni uz vanjski sjeverni zid apside, 2001. g.



37. Stopa - čaša na nozi, tzv kalež (ulomci). Dim.: 1. vis. 0,6 cm, šir. 3 cm, deb. 5,8 cm; druga dva ulomka pripadaju ravnoj kružnoj stopici čaše ili kaleža od punog stakla tamnosmeđe boje, dim.: 2. vis. 0,6 cm, šir. 4 cm; deb. 4,2 cm; 3. pr. 9,2 cm, vis. 4 cm.

OPIS: Ulomak kružne stope koja pripada čaši zvanj kalež s naglašenim rubovima. Po sredini je prstenasto zadebljanje koje prelazi na sačuvanu stapku čaše. Staklo tamnosmeđe boje na kojem se primjećuju tragovi propadanja - irizacije. Pronađeno 2009. godine južno od utvrde.



OSTALI ULOMCI ČAŠA

38. Konusna dna čaša, vis. 7,5 cm, pr. 5 cm.

OPIS: Nekoliko konusnih ulomaka dna čaša, zelenkasto-plave i smeđe boje. Nađeni uz sjeverno rame apside crkve 2001. g.

0.2 cm. **Three fragments of the bottom of a beaker of the type *Biskup*;** conical fragment with a wavy band around the rim of the beaker's base. H.: 2.7 cm, W.: 3.8 cm; Thickn.: 0.1 cm; fragment with wavy ribbon, H.: 2.7 cm, W.: 2.9 cm, Thickn.: 0.1 cm; part of the conical base, H.: 1 cm, W.: 2.8 cm, Thickn.: 0.2 cm.

DESCRIPTION: The type of beaker, called *Biskup*, is also a quiet frequent find among medieval glass at numerous sites. The bowl of the beaker displays a series of vertical and relief rib decorations that are repeated in a circle at dense or less frequent intervals. The upper part of the beaker's rim is decorated with applied threads of glass placed parallel to the edge of the opening. This decoration could sometimes also be omitted. In addition to beakers, it also appears on bottles, usually on the neck or near the opening of the bottle. The bottom of the beaker has a domed bulge in the middle, which rests on the edges that are subsequently reinforced by a glass appliqué, in the form of a wavy ribbon, with serrated or prominent forked teeth. Discovered next to the external northern wall of the apse in 2001.

37. Ring base- beaker on foot, the so-called "chalice" (fragments), 1. H.: 0,6 cm; W.:3 cm; Thickn.: 5,8cm; The other two fragments belong to the flat circular ring base of a beaker or chalice made of solid glass. Dark brown colour. 2. H.: 0.6 cm; W.: 4 cm; Thickn.: 4.2 cm; 3. Dia.: 9.2 cm; H.: 4 cm.

DESCRIPTION: A fragment of a circular ring base belonging to a beaker called chalice with accentuated rim. In the middle, there is a ring-like thickening that passes to the preserved stem of the beaker. Dark brown glass with traces of decay-iridescence. Discovered in 2009 south of the fort.

OTHER FRAGMENTS OF BEAKERS

38. Conical base of beaker, H.: 7,5 cm; Dia.:5 cm.

DESCRIPTION: Several conical fragments of the base of beakers, greenish-blue and brown in colour. Discovered along the northern side of the apse of the church in 2001.



39. Donji dio čaše, vis. 2-3 cm; pr. dna 5 cm, deb. 0,3 cm.

OPIS: Donji dio čaše ravnog podnožja i naglašenih rebra pri dnu recipijenta. Čaša konusna oblika, debljih stjenka i dvostruko zadebljanog dna. Datacija: 18 st. (?). Nađena sjeverno od crkve 2009.



39. Lower part of a beaker, H.: 2-3cm; Dia. of base 5 cm. Thickn.: 0,3 cm.

DESCRIPTION: The lower part of a beaker with a flat base and accentuated ribs at the bottom of the bowl. Conical-shaped beaker with thicker walls and a double thickened base. Dating: 18th century (?). Discovered north of the church in 2009.

BOTTLES

40. Ring-shaped base of bottle; base dia.:3,7 cm; glass thickn. at the rims:0,2cm.

DESCRIPTION: Opaque, cloudy white glass. A ring-shaped foot with traces of painting on the external lower side, (possibly some kind of iridescence, but not entirely clear). According to the size of the base, it could be concluded that it is a narrow cylindrical bottle, with an accentuated shoulder, which narrows sharply towards the opening. The short neck transitions into a wide opening of the bottle. A similar specimen was recorded in Osijek at the Fortress near the Franciscan Monastery. (HORVAT; BJONDIĆ, 2007). Dating: 15-16th century.

BOCE

40. Prstenasto dno boce, pr. dna 3,7 cm, deb. stakla na rubovima 0,2 cm.

OPIS: Staklo neprozirno, zamućene bijele boje. Prstenasta stopica s tragovima oslika s vanjske donje strane (možda se radi o nekoj vrsti irizacije, nije posve jasno). Prema veličini dna moglo bi se zaključiti da se radi o uskoj cilindričnoj boci, naglašenog ramena, koja se naglo sužava prema otvoru. Kratki vrat prelazi u široki otvor boce. Sličan primjerak evidentiran je u Osijeku na tvrđavi, blizu franjevačkog samostana. Datacija: 15. - 16. st.



41. Dno boce složenog poligonalnog oblika poznate kao *Kuttrolf*, duž. 9,10 cm, šir. 4,2 cm; vis. 2-3 cm.

OPIS: Ulomak dna boce od bijelog prozirnog stakla, valovitog oplošja. Za ove boce karakterističan je vrat načinjen od isprepletenih šupljih cjevčica. Jedan primjerak analogan našem ulomku nađen je na osječkoj tvrđavi u blizini starog Franjevačkog samostana. Boca je sačuvana u fragmentu dna i dijela oplošja. Izrađena je od prozirno zelenkastog stakla, a najviše se proizvodila u Njemačkoj, poznata je i u Francuskoj u 16. st., a rani primjerci ovog tipa boce potječu iz Brna (14. st.). Ulomak je pronađen jugozapadno od crkve.

41. Base of a bottle with a complex polygonal shape, known as a "Kuttrolf" bottle. L.: 9.10 cm; W.: 4.2 cm; H.: 2-3 cm

DESCRIPTION: A fragment of the base of a bottle made of white transparent glass with a wavy surface. These bottles are characterized by a neck made of intertwined hollow tubes. One specimen analogous to our fragment was found at the Osijek fortress near the old Franciscan monastery. A fragment of the bottle's base and part of its rim have been preserved. It is made of transparent greenish glass, this type was mostly produced in Germany, but it was also known in France in the 16th century, while early specimen of this type of bottle are from Brno (14th century). The fragment was discovered southwest of the church.



42. Trakasta ručica „na koljeno“ od prozirnog stakla, vis. 4 cm, šir. 2,2 cm.

OPIS: Trakasta koljenasta ručica načinjena od prozirnog stakla. Pripadala je boci ili vrču četvrtastog presjeka i kratkog cilindričnog vrata. Ima zadebljanja na krajevima koja su prijanjala uz rame i vrat boce. Po dužini s vanjske strane ručica ima tragove razvlačenja staklene smjese. Zasebno je oblikovana i aplicirana na vruće, za stijenku posude. Datacija: 4. - 6. st. Pronađena u rasutoj zemlji uz sjeverno rame apsida 2001. g.



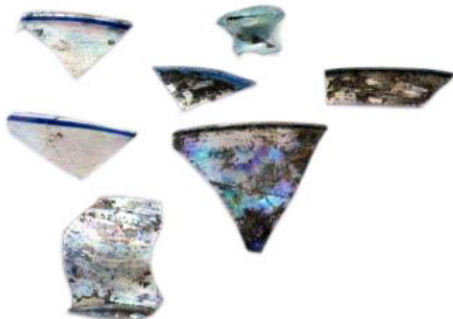
SVJETILJKE

43. Dvije uljanice; ulomci dna i tijela dviju konusnih posuda od tamnosmeđeg stakla, 1. vis. 5,5 cm, pr. 4,2 cm, deb. 0,2 - 0,5 cm; 2. vis. ,5 cm; duž.: 4,3 cm, deb.: 0,2 cm, pr.: 2 cm

OPIS: Zbog malih dimenzija pronađenih ulomaka stakla nije moguće na našem primjeru odrediti točnu tipološku pripadnost svjetiljke te naći analogiju sa sličnima. Vidljivo je da se radi o konusnom tipu dna posude kakve su imale kasnoantičke svjetiljke. Ovdje se međutim radi o debljem staklu tamnije boje, što nije značajka antičkih svjetiljki. Ulomci su pronađeni između utvrde i sjevernog zida crkve.

44. Ulomci bikoničnih svjetiljaka

OPIS: Načinjene od prozirnog stakla s umetnutom rubnom aplikacijom od plave niti tekućeg stakla. Ulomci pripadaju gornjem dijelu rastvorenog recipijenta. Radi se o tipu svjetiljki koje su se tijekom duljega razdoblja koristile za osvjetljavanje sakralnih ili profanih prostora, od antike do ranog kršćanstva te ranog i kasnog srednjeg vijeka. Ulomci su pronađeni u rasutoj zemlji između crkve i utvrde.



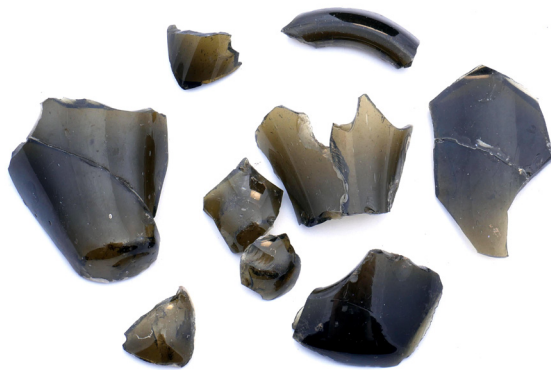
42. Strap-, "knee-shaped" handle made of transparent glass. H.:4 cm³, W.:2,2 cm.

DESCRIPTION: strap, knee-shaped handle made of transparent glass. It belonged to a bottle or jug with a square section and a short cylindrical neck. There are thickenings at the ends that adhere to the shoulder and neck of the bottle. Along the external part of the handle, there are traces of stretching the glass mixture. It was separately formed and applied while hot to the wall of the vessel. Dating: 4-6th century. Discovered in the loose soil next to the northern side of the apse in 2001.

LAMPS

43. Two oil lamps; fragments of the base and body of two conical vessels of dark brown glass. 1. H.: 5.5 cm; W.: 4.2 cm, Thickn.: 0.2-0.5 cm; 2. H.: 3.5 cm; L.: 4.3 cm; Thickn.: 0.2 cm; Dia.:2 cm.

DESCRIPTION: Due to the small dimensions of the discovered glass fragments, it is not possible to determine the exact type of these lamps and to find an analogy to similar ones. It is evident that it is a vessel with the conical base type that were common in late ancient lamps. However, this is made of thicker glass with a darker colour, which is not characteristic of ancient lamps. The fragments were found between the fort and the northern wall of the church.



44. Fragments of biconical lamps

DESCRIPTION: made of transparent glass with inserted edge appliqué of blue thread of liquid glass. The fragments belong to the upper part of an opened bowl. It is a type of lamp that had been used for a long period of time to illuminate sacred or profane spaces, since antiquity, early Christianity, and the Early and Late Middle Ages. The fragments were discovered in the loose soil between the church and the fort.

45. Ulomci prozorskog stakla

OPIS: Više ulomaka ravnog prozorskog stakla. Na dva ulomka uočavaju se tragovi više kružnih ureza, vjerojatno ostatci „okula“. Najviše ovog stakla nađeno je uz južni zid utvrde, 2004. g.



45. Fragments of window glass

DESCRIPTION: Several fragments of flat window glass. Traces of several circular incisions can be seen on two fragments, probably the remains of an “oculus”. Most of this glass was discovered along the southern wall of the fortress in 2004.

STONE MONUMENTS

46. Stećak- slab, L.: 174 cm; W.: 94 cm. Thickn.: 33 cm.

DESCRIPTION: carved stećak-slab, with six figures, five of which are women and one man. It is a representation of a circle dance in which the participants hold hands and a man is at the head of the circle as the leader. Above them are two swastikas rendered in relief, with a crescent moon between them. It is most likely that the stećak served in secondary use as a cover for one of the brick tombs that were subsequently built in the apse of the Gothic church. Discovered in the apse of the church.

KAMENI SPOMENICI

46. Stećak-ploča, duž. 174 cm, šir. 94 cm, deb. 33 cm

OPIS: Klesani stećak - ploča s prikazom šest figura među kojima je pet žena i muškarac. Radi se o prikazu kola u kojem se plesači drže za ruke, a muškarac je na čelu kola kao kolovođa. Iznad njih su u reljefu izrađene dvije svastike, a između polumjesec. Najvjerojatnije je stećak poslužio sekundarno kao poklopnica jedne od zidanih grobnica naknadno napravljenih u apsidi gotičke crkve. Nađen u apsidi crkve.

47. Dio stećka, vis. 33 cm, šir. 100 cm, deb. 53 cm.

OPIS: Klesani ulomak stećka s reljefnim ukrasom svastike i polumjeseca s udubljenom jamicom - vodenicom, promjera 8 cm. Na bočnim stranama scena lova, jelen i lovac s lukom i strijelom, u nastavku muškarac i tri žene u kolu. Stećak je nasilno odlomljen, nađen je s južne strane crkve, pri otkrivanju temelja crkve 2004. g.



47. Part of a stećak, H.:33 cm; W.: 100 cm; Thickn.: 53 cm.

DESCRIPTION: A fragment of a carved stećak monument with a relief decoration of a swastika and a crescent moon with a sunken pit - water well, dia. 8 cm. The lateral sides display a hunting scene, a deer and a hunter with a bow and arrow, followed by a man and three women in a circle dance. The stećak was forcibly broken off and found on the south side of the church during the discovery of the church's foundations in 2004.



48. Part of a stećak, H.: 33-45 cm. L.: 160 cm.

DESCRIPTION: The central part contains a cross carved in relief with hastas in the shape of trefoils - stylized fleurs-de-lis. A circle with a rosette in the middle is located at the beginning of the cross. The stećak later served as the lintel of the side, i.e. south door of the chapel. It is shaped according to the given dimensions of the entrance.

48. Dio stečka, vis. 33-45 cm, duž. 160 cm.

OPIS: Na sredini se nalazi reljefno isklesan križ s hastama u obliku trolista - stiliziranih ljiljana. Ishodište križa čini krug s rozetom u sredini. Stečak je naknadno poslužio kao nadvratnik bočnih, južnih vrata kapelice. Oblikovan je prema zadanim dimenzijama ulaza.

49.a-b Kamena dekoracija (3 ulomka), 1. vis. 5,5 cm, šir. 5 cm; 2. vis. 3 cm, šir. 4 cm; 3. vis. 8 cm, šir. 6,8 cm.

OPIS: Klesani kameni ulomci (vapnenac) s reljefnim motivom „kuke“ i rupice, ili, „pasji skok“, kao dio dekoracije na gredi ili pluteju oltarne ograde predromaničke/ranoromaničke crkve.



50. Ulomak kapitela, vis. 12,5 cm, duž. 3,5 cm; sačuvana šir. 5 - 8 cm.

OPIS: Klesani kameni ulomak (sivkasti vapnenac). Dio je kapitela koji je pripadao stupiću oltarne ograde, a nosio je arhitravnu gredu. Nađen je u rasutom štu srušenog pročelnog zida kapelice BD Marije od Ružarije s lijeve strane do ulaza, početkom istraživanja, 2000. g. Inv. br. 87/A, ZMI.

51. Ulomak baze stupića, sivi zrnati vapnenac, klesanje, vis. 14,5cm, duž. 16 cm, šir. 6,5 cm.

OPIS: Ulomak je oštećen sa svih strana, vidljiva su dva prstenasta zadebljanja iznad baze stupa. Nađen kraj ulaza u crkvu BD Marije od Ružarija, 2000. g. Najvjerovatnije je bio ugrađen u zid kapelice kao građevni materijal. Inv. br. 85/A, ZMI.



49.a-b Stone decorations (3 fragments), 1. H.: 5.5 cm, W.: 5 cm; 2. H.: 3 cm, W.: 4 cm; 3. H.: 8 cm, W.: 6.8 cm.

DESCRIPTION: Carved stone fragments (limestone) with a relief motif of a “hook” and hole, or “dog’s jump”, as part of the decoration on the beam or pluteus of the altar partition, from the early Romanesque church.

two figures

50. Fragment of a capital, H.: 12.5 cm; L.: 13.5 cm; preserved W.: 5-8cm.

DESCRIPTION: Carved stone fragment (greyish limestone). Part of a capital that belonged to the column of the altar partition, architrave support. It was discovered in the debris of the collapsed facade of the chapel to the Blessed Virgin Mary of Rosary on the left side to the entrance, at the very beginning of the excavations in 2000. Inv. no.: 87/A, ZMI.



51. Fragment of a column base, made of grey granular limestone, stonemasonry. H.: 14.5 cm; L.: 16cm; W.: 6.5 cm.

DESCRIPTION: Fragment is damaged on all sides, two ring-shaped thickenings above the base of the column are visible. Found near the entrance of the chapel to the Blessed Virgin Mary of Rosary in 2000. It was most likely built into the wall of the chapel, as building material. Inv. no.: 85/A, ZMI.

52. Ulomak dijela kapitela, sivobijeli vapnenac, klesanje. Dim.: 12 x 1 x 5 cm.

OPIS: Ulomak kapitela, oštećen sa svih strana. Na prednjoj strani sačuvan dio stiliziranog biljnog uresa. Nađen kod ulaza crkve BD Marije kao i prethodni kapital, 2000. g. Inv. br. 86/A, ZMI.



52. Fragment of part of a capital made of grey-white limestone, stonemasonry. Dimensions: 12 X 11 X 5 cm.

DESCRIPTION: Fragment of a capital, damaged on all sides. Part of a stylized plant carving has been preserved on the front side. Found near the entrance of the chapel to the Blessed Virgin Mary of Rosary in 2000 as was the previous part of the capital. Inv. no.: 86/A, ZMI.

53.a-f Pilastri (više ulomaka), klesanje, urezivanje. 1. vis. 16 cm, duž. 12 cm, šir. 14 cm; 2. vis. 15 cm, duž. 18 cm, šir. 14 cm; 3. vis. 40 cm, duž. 20 cm, šir. 18 cm; 4. vis. 22 cm, duž. 8 cm, šir. 18 cm; 5. vis. 31 cm, duž. 14 cm, šir. 14 cm; 6. vis. 40 cm, duž. 20 cm, šir. 15 cm.

OPIS: Ulomci pilastra od muljike, pravokutnog presjeka i vertikalnih rubnih profilacija na vanjskim bridovima. Zanimljiv je ulomak oznake 2, koji ima na prednjoj plohi urezanu pticu. Crtež je nastao urezivanjem na širu plohu stupića, nekim ostrim predmetom. Pronađeni su u nasipu uz vanjski sjeverni zid utvrde 2009. g. Inv. br. 88/A, a-f, ZMI.

53.a-f Pilasters, (several fragments), stonemasonry and carving

1.H.: 16cm L.: 12cm, W.: 14 cm; 2. H.: 15 cm, L.: 18 cm, W.: 14 cm; 3. H.: 40 cm; L.: 20 cm; W.: 18 cm; 4. H.: 22 cm, L.: 8 cm, W.: 18 cm; 5. H.: 31 cm, L.: 14 cm; W.: 14 cm; 6. H.: 40 cm; L.: 20 cm; W.: 15 cm.

DESCRIPTION: Fragments of a pilaster made of marlstone with a rectangular cross-section and vertical mouldings on the outer edges. The fragment marked as "2" is particularly interesting, it has a bird engraved on the front surface. The image was carved with a sharp object into the wider surface of the stone. They were found in the embankment next to the external northern wall of the fort in 2009. Inv. no.: 88/A, a- f, ZMI.



54. Ulomak masivnog kamena s profilacijom, bijeli vapnenac, klesanje, duž. 33 cm; šir. 13 cm, deb. 10 cm.

OPIS: Bijeli vapnenac, hrapave površine, naglašene profilacije s ostacima tranzenske rešetke. Nađen unutar utvrde prilikom odstranjivanja kamena i žbuke. Sekundarno poslužio kao poklopnica groba. Inv. br. 89/A, ZMI.



54. Fragment of a massive stone with moulding, white limestone, stonemasonry. L.: 33cm; W.: 13 cm, Thickn.: 10 cm.

DESCRIPTION: White limestone, coarse surface, prominent moulding with remains of the grid of the transene. Found inside the fort during the removal of stone and plaster. In secondary use as a grave cover. Inv. no.: 89/A, ZMI.

55. Arhitravna greda, vapnenac, klesanje, vis. 27 cm, duž. 80 cm, šir. 37 cm.

OPIS: Dio kamene grede s ostacima profilacije četvrtastih istaka. Bočne strane otučene. Nađen među hrpom kamenja unutar utvrde.



56. Kameni dovratnik, vis. 70 cm, duž. 30 cm, šir. 25 cm.

OPIS: Dovratnik s dijelom luka i rupom u sredini za željeznu spojnicu - klin koji povezuje dva dijela luka. Pronađen u unutrašnjosti utvrde, s ostalim kamenim materijalom.

56. Stone doorjamb, H.: 70 cm, L.: 30 cm, W.: 25 cm.

DESCRIPTION: Doorjamb with part of an arch and a hole in the middle for the iron coupling that connects the two parts of the arch. Found inside the fort, with other stone material.



57. Part of an arch. Dimensions: 40 x 30 cm

DESCRIPTION: An architectural fragment whose purpose is difficult to determine. It has a smooth arched recess on one side; the fragment is quite damaged on all sides. Found inside the fort with other stone material in 2005.

57. Dio luka, 40 x 30 cm.

OPIS: Arhitektonski ulomak kojem je teško odrediti namjenu. Ima zaglađenu lučnu udubinu s jedne strane; ulomak je dosta oštećen sa svih strana. Pronađen u unutrašnjosti utvrde s ostalim kamenim materijalom, 2005. g.



58.a-d. Četiri kamena praga s četvrtastom profilacijom na široj strani plohe; 1. 90 x 40 cm; 2. 70 x 40 cm; 3. 130 x 35 x 20 cm; 4. 105 x 35 x 20 cm.

OPIS: Četiri kamena praga pravokutnog oblika s uklesanim pravokutnim udubljenjima na široj strani plohe. Udubine su smještene na trećini ukupne dužine praga, četvrtastog su oblika (dim. oko 14 x 15 cm, dub. 6 cm). Napravljeni su od muljike, najvjerojatnije su imali funkciju potpornjaka greda. Dva praga nađena su unutar zidova utvrde, ostali uz vanjski zid utvrde.

58.a-d Four stone thresholds with square mouldings on the wider side of the slab; 1. 90 x 40 x 8 cm; 2. 70 x 40 x 13 cm; 3. 130 x 35 x 20 cm; 4. 105 X 20 cm.

DESCRIPTION: Four rectangular stone thresholds with a carved rectangular recess on the wider side of the slab. The recesses are located at about a third of the total length of the threshold, square-shaped (dimensions around 14 x15, depth 6 cm). They were made of marlstone and most likely used as support to the beams. Two thresholds were found inside the walls of the fort, the others along the external wall of the fort.



59. Ulomak kamene stele s natpisom, vapnenac, vis. 26 cm, deb. 5 cm, vis. slova 4 cm.

Natpis: (...)VM (...)
 (...)AGV (...)
 (...)OF (...)

OPIS: Sačuvan je središnji dio ploče s ostatkom teksta u tri retka. Obrada uz pomoć dlijeta čiji tragovi su vidljivi na poledini. Slova su rustično izvedena. Nejasno je također o kojoj vrsti natpisa se ovdje radi. Stela je pronađena unutar utvrde s ostalim kamenim materijalom. Inv. br. 90/A, ZMI.

59. Fragment of a stone stele with an inscription, limestone, H.: 26 cm; Thickn.: 5 cm. Letter height: 4 cm.

Inscription: (...) VM (...)
 (...) AGV (...)
 (...) OF (...)

DESCRIPTION: The central part of the slab with the remaining text in three lines has been preserved. It was carved with a chisel whose traces are visible on the backside. The letters were rustically carved. It is also unclear what type of inscription it is. Discovered inside the fort with other stone material. Inv. no.: 90/A, ZMI.



60. Mortar (tarionik, mužar, avan), vis. 17 cm, pr. unutarnjeg otvora 13,5 cm, duž. vanjske stranice 19 cm; pr. dna 12,5 cm.

OPIS: Mortar je dobro sačuvan, načinjen iz jednog komada kamena, domaćeg vapnenca. U gornjem dijelu posuda je četvrtasta s oblo izdubljenim središnjim dijelom. Donja trećina mortara je konusnog oblika s ravnom kružnom osnovom. Vanjski plašt podijeljen je u četiri glatke plohe koje na svakom bridu imaju naglašenu istaku u vidu izduženog polustupića, namijenjenog pridržavanju i lakšem manipuliranju posudom. Danas se nalazi u vlasništvu obitelji Radovinović (Imotski), a prethodno je bio u obitelji Franceschi koja ga je pronašla na lokalitetu Opačac u ruševinama crkve i samostana u vrijeme kada su na tom mjestu gradili kapelu posvećeni BD Mariji.



61. Ulomci žbuke (ostatci fresaka)

OPIS: Crveno oslikani ulomci na bijeloj podlozi ostatci su fresaka pronađeni u unutrašnjosti apside crkve. Na većem ulomku prepoznaje se dio natpisa goticom, odnosno ostatak jednog slova. Inv. br. 186-187/KP, ZMI.

60. Mortar, H.: 17 cm; dia. of the inner opening: 13.5 cm; length of outer side: 19 cm; dia. of the bottom: 12.5 cm .

DESCRIPTION: The mortar is well preserved and made from one piece of stone, the local limestone. In the upper part, the bowl is square-shaped with a round hollowed-out central part. The lower third of the mortar has a conical shape with a flat circular base. The outer surface is divided into four smooth surfaces with a pronounced protrusion in the form of an elongated half-column on each edge that made holding and working with vessel easier. Today, it is in the ownership of the Radovinović family (Imotski), i.e., previously owed by the Franceschi family, who found it at site Opačac in the ruins of the church and monastery at the time when they were building a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

61. Fragments of plaster (remains of frescoes).

DESCRIPTION: Red painted fragments on a white base are remains of frescoes that were found inside the apse of the church. Part of an inscription in Gothic, i.e. the remains of a letter written in Gothic can be recognized on the larger fragment. Inv. no.: 186-187/KP, ZMI.



METALNI NALAZI

62. Privjesak - medaljica, bronca, dim. 2,5 x 1,8 cm, deb. 0,1 cm, m. 2.02 g

OPIS: Ovalna medaljica načinjena od tankog lima s kružnom ušicom za pričvršćivanje na vrhu. Na prednjoj strani reljefni prikaz Isusa Krista s aureolom, drži srce na grudima. Uz rub niz granula s profiliranim rubom. Poledina: Majka Božja s aureolom. Pronađen u grobu 24. Inv. br. 300/KP, ZMI.



63. Križ s korpusom, brončani lim, dim. 3,7 x 2,2 cm, m. 2,2 g.

OPIS: Križ gotički s trolisnim završecima na krajevima hasta. Na križu je razapet korpus, u vrhu Kristov monogram i kružna ušica za pričvršćivanje. Pronađen u G-25. Inv. br. 305/KP, ZMI.

64. Pokaznica, bronca, lijevanje, kovanje, otisak; vis. 20 cm, pr. diska 7,5 cm.

OPIS: Pokaznica ili monstranca, nađena je u unutrašnjosti Gospine kapele prilikom skidanja crkvenog pločnika. Pripada pokaznicama sunčevog diska, tzv. *sunčane monstrance*. Ostenzorij je kružnog oblika dvostranih stijenka koje čine kasetu unutar koje se pohranjuje posvećena hostija ili Presveto Tijelo Kristovo. Na prednjoj strani nalazi se Kristov monogram, isto se ponavlja i na drugoj strani. Oko središnjeg kruga, ostensorija, postavljen je vijenac od radijalno raširenih zraka



METAL FINDINGS

62. Pendant- medal, bronze, dimension: 2.5 X1.8 cm, Thickn. 0.1 cm; Wgt.: 2.02 gr

DESCRIPTION: Oval medal made of thin sheet metal with a circular eyelet on the top for fastening. A relief image of Jesus Christ with a halo, holding a heart on his chest is displayed on the front side. Along the edge, a row of granules with a profiled edge. The reverse shows Mother of God with a halo. Found in GR-24. Inv. no.: 300/KP, ZMI.

63. Cross with corpus, bronze sheet, dimensions: 3.7 X 2.2 cm; Wgt.: 2.2 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Gothic cross with trefoil ends at the ends of the arms. The cross has a crucified body, the monogram of Christ at the top and a circular eyelet for fastening. Discovered in G-25. Inv. no.: 305/KP, ZMI



64. Monstrance, bronze, cast, forged, print; H.: 20 cm; disc dia. 7.5cm.

DESCRIPTION: The monstrance was discovered inside the chapel of Our Lady during the removal of the church pavement. It belongs to the so-called “solar monstrances”. The ostensorium has a circular shape with double-sided walls that form a cylinder inside in which the consecrated host or the Most Holy Body of Christ is stored. The monogram of Christ is on the front, but also on the back side. Around the central circle - the ostensorium - is a wreath of radially spreading rays that frame it. The lower part of the monstrance imitates a chalice standing on a narrow stem with a central extension. The base has a conical shape that widens and then sharply narrows into a short circular foot. It is not possible to determine whether another part of the foot is missing, because in relation to the height of the monstrance, the foot would have to have a wider surface in

koje ga uokviruju. Donji dio pokaznice imitira kalež koji stoji na uskoj stapki sa središnjim proširenjem. Podnožje ima stožast oblik koji se širi, a onda naglo sužava u kratku kružnu stopu. Nije moguće ustvrditi nedostaje li još koji dio stope jer bi u odnosu na visinu pokaznice, radi njezine stabilnosti, stopa morala imati širu plohu. Načinjena je od bakrenog lima, možda je imala premaz pozlate, no restauracija nije dala temeljnih potvrda za tu pretpostavku. Inv. br.354/KP, ZMI.

65. Igla, bronca; duž. 5 cm, m. 0,5 g.

OPIS: Igla pribadača, svijenog tijela i pune kuglaste glavice. Pronađena izvan groba. Inv. br. 304/KP, ZMI.

66. Puce, srebro; pr. 1,1 cm, m. 1,5 g.

OPIS: Šuplje puce kuglastog oblika i trakaste ušice u obliku petlje. Nalaz izvan groba. Inv. br. 218/A, ZMI.

67. Puce, brončani lim, pr. 0,6 cm; m. 0,8 g.

OPIS: Malo puce, spljoštene glavice u obliku diska, s pet rupica na gornjoj strani i rubnim zadebljanjem te kratkom okruglom ušicom. Inv. br. 219/a, ZMI.



68. Puce, brončani lim, pr. 0,6 cm, m. 0,8 g.

OPIS: Puce spljoštene šuplje kugle, s vidljivim oštećenjem na tjemenu. Tanka žičana ušica u vidu kružne petlje. Inv. br. 220/A, ZMI.

69. Napršnjak, brončani lim, vis. 1,4 cm; pr. 2,2 cm.

OPIS: Napršnjak cilindričnog oblika s okomitim i vodoravnim točkastim udubljenjima postavljenim u pravilnim razmacima na vanjskom plaštu. Pronađen u rasutoj zemlji južno od utvrde.



70. Klin, željezo, kovanje; duž. 17 cm, m. 13,1 g.

OPIS: Masivni željezni klin iz jednog komada željeza, s kružnom trakastom ušicom na vrhu. Prema dnu se sužava i prelazi u četverobridno tijelo koje završava šiljkom. Nađen istočno od utvrde, blizu ulaza.

order to be stable. It was made of copper sheet, maybe it had a gold coating. However, the restoration did not provide fundamental confirmation for that assumption. Inv. no.: 354 /KP, ZMI.

65. Needle, bronze; L.: 5 cm, Wgt.: 0.5 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Needle-pin, bent body and full spherical head. Found outside a grave. Inv. no.: 304/KP, ZMI.



66. Button, silver; dia.: 1.1 cm, Wgt.: 1.5 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Hollow button with a spherical shape and banded loop-shaped eyelet. Found outside a grave. Inv. no.: 218/A, ZMI.

67. Button, bronze sheet; dia.: 0.6 cm; Wgt.: 0.8 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Small button with flattened disk-shaped head with five small holes on the upper side and a thickening on the edge and a short round eyelet. Inv. no.: 219/a, ZMI.

68. Button, bronze sheet, dia.: 0.6 cm, Wgt.: 0.8 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Button with flattened hollow spheres, with visible damage on the head. A thin wire eyelet in the form of a circular loop. Inv. no.:220/A, ZMI.

69. Thimble, bronze sheet, H.: 1.4 cm; dia.: 2.2 cm.

DESCRIPTION: A cylindrical thimble with vertical and horizontal dot indentations placed at regular intervals on the outer shell. Discovered in the loose soil south of the fort.

70. Wedge, iron, forged. L: 17 cm; Wgt.: 13.1 gr.

DESCRIPTION: A massive iron wedge made from a single piece of iron, with a circular band eyelet at the top. It narrows towards the bottom, and turns into a four-edged body that ends with a spike. Found east of the fort near the entrance.



71. Klin, iz jednog komada željeza, kovanje; duž. 12 cm, m. 4,5 g.

OPIS: Kovanjem i svijanjem željezne trake formiran je klin razdvojena tijela. Na vrhu kružna trakasta ušica, prema dnu dva odvojena zašiljena kraka. Nađen uz istočni dio utvrde.

72. Klin (visak?), željezo, lijevanje; vis. 13 cm, m. 12,9 g.

OPIS: Željezni klin stožaste glavice i šiljastog dna. Tijelo u gornjoj trećini valjkasto, prema dnu spljošteno, s naglašenim bridovima. Napravljen od punog željeza. Nađen izvan utvrde. Inv. br. 305/KP, ZMI.



71. Wedge, made from a single piece of iron, forged. L.: 12 cm; Wgt.: 4.5 gr.

DESCRIPTION: By forging and bending the iron strip, a wedge with a separated body was formed. A circular band eyelet is at the top, towards the bottom two separate pointed arms. Found next to the eastern part of the fort.

72. Wedge- (plumb bob?), iron, cast. H.: 13 cm; Wgt.: 12.9 gr.

DESCRIPTION: iron wedge with a conical head and a pointed bottom. The body is cylindrical in the upper third, flattened towards the bottom with accentuated edges. Made of solid iron. Found outside the fort. Inv. no.: 305/KP, ZMI.



73. Nož, željezo, lijevanje; duž. oštrice 15 cm, šir. oštrice 2,6 cm, duž. drške 8 cm, m. 60,5 g. Pronađeno u nasipu zapadno od pročelja kapele

OPIS: Masivni nož s jednim sječivom i drškom proširenom i zaobljenom pri dnu. Ostaci tri rupice za fiksiranje zakovicama drvenog dijela drške. Vrh sječiva zašiljen, iskovan iz jednog dijela.



73. Knife, iron, cast, blade length: 15 cm, blade width: 2.6 cm; handle length: 8 cm. Wgt.: 60.5 gr. Found in the embankment west of the front of the chapel.

DESCRIPTION: A massive knife with a single blade and a handle that is widened and rounded at the bottom. Remains of three holes for fixing the wooden part of the handle with rivets. The tip of the blade is pointed, forged from one single piece.

74. Nož - britvica, oštrica bez drške, željezo, lijevanje; duž. 9 cm, m. 1,5 g. Pronađeno u nasipu sjeverno od crkve.

OPIS: Manja zakrivljena oštrica noža, nejednake širine. Radi se o britvici koja je imala drvenu dršku - okvir u koji se sječivo svijanjem umetalo ili se radi o preklopnom nožu.

74. Knife-razor, blade without handle, iron, cast. L.: 9 cm; Wgt.: 1.5 gr. Discovered in the embankment north of the church.

DESCRIPTION: Small curved blade of a knife, unequal width. It is a razor that had a wooden handle-frame into which the blade was inserted by bending, or it is a folding knife.



75. Kresivo, željezo, kovanje; duž. 6,5 cm, m. 11 g.

OPIS: Dio kresiva zaravnjenog brida i lučno svije-nim vrhom, čiji kraj završava petljom prema van. Pravokutnog je presjeka.

75. Fire striker, iron, forged; L. 6.5 cm; Wgt.: 11 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Part of a fire steel with a flattened edge and an arched top, the end of which ends with a loop bent towards the outside. It has a rectangular cross-section.



76. Ovalna alka, željezo, kovanje; duž. 7,4 cm, šir. 3,7 cm, deb. 0,3 cm, m. 2,9 g.

Alka jednostavnog ovalnog oblika i kvadratnog presjeka, naglašenih vanjskih bridova. Nađena u nasipu sjeverno od utvrde.



77. Kresivo, željezo, kovanje; duž. 6,5cm, m. 4,1 g.

OPIS: Ognjilo, dio kresiva za potpaljivanje vatre. Donja strana zadebljana, oštih rubova, da bi lakše odbacilo iskru udarcem u kremen; na gornjem dijelu uvičena traka s dva polukružna otvora, vrh svijen u kuku. Pronađen u nasipu sjeverno od utvrde. Inv. br. 218/A, ZMI.

78. Pinceta, bronca, lijevanje; duž. 8,5 cm, šir. pri dnu 0,9 cm, m. 3,8 g.

OPIS: Jedan krak pincete, koja se od vrha prema dnu trapezno širi. U vrhu je sačuvana polukružna traka-sta ušica na koju se produžavala u drugi krak pincete, koji nedostaje. Nepravilan rez na mjestu loma po sredini ušice. Nađena na zapad od utvrde .



79. Alka, željezo; pr: 3,1 cm, m. 8 g.

OPIS: Masivna alka od lijevanog željeza, oštećanih i neravnih rubova zbog korozije. Nađena sjeverno od apside crkve. Inv. br. 79/A, ZMI.

80. Pojasna kopča, željezo, sačuvana duž. 5,7 cm, m. 4 g.

OPIS: Dio pojasne kopče zadebljanog vanjskog lučnog dijela. Oštećena, nedostaje dio vrha. Nađena u nasipu sjeverno od utvrde.



76. Oval-shaped ring, iron, forged; L.: 7.4 cm; W.: 3.7 cm; Thickn.: 0.3 cm, Wgt.: 2.9 g.

A simple oval-shaped ring with a square cross-section and accentuated outer edges. Found in the embankment north of the fort.

77. Fire striker, iron, forged; L.: 6.5 cm; Wgt.: 4.1 gr.

DESCRIPTION: The fire striker is part of a fire steel for starting a fire. The lower side is thickened, with sharp edges - to make it easier to spark the fire by hitting the flint - in the upper part is a twisted band with two semi-circular openings, the tip is bent into a hook. Found in the embankment north of the fort. Inv. no.: 218/A, ZMI.



78. Tweezers, bronze, cast; L.: 8.5 cm; W. at the bottom. 0.9 cm.; Wgt.: 3.8 gr.

DESCRIPTION: One arm of tweezers, which expands trapezoidally from top to bottom. A semi-circular band eyelet has been preserved at the top, which extended into the second missing arm of the tweezers. Irregular cut at the point of breakage in the middle of the eyelet. Discovered west of the fort.

79. Ring, iron, dia.: 3.1 cm; Wgt.: 8 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Massive ring made of cast iron, with damaged and uneven edges due to corrosion. Found north of the apse of the church. Inv. no.: 79/A, ZMI.

80. Belt buckle, iron, preserved length: 5.7 cm, Wgt.: 4 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Part of a belt buckle of the thickened outer part of the arch. Damaged, part of the top is missing. Found in the embankment north of the fort.



81. Pojasna kopča, željezo; dim. 3,5 cm x 5 cm, m. 8 g.

OPIS: Kopča nepravilna D-oblika, oštećene površine, nađena u nasipu s istočne strane crkve.

82. Ključ, željezo; duž. 72 cm, m. 12 g.

OPIS: Željezni ključ, glava izduženo ovalnog oblika, tijelo s dva prstenasta zadebljanja u gornjoj polovini cjevastog tijela. Nađen zapadno od crkve.



81. Belt buckle, iron; dimensions 3.5 cm X 5 cm, Wgt.: 8 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Buckle with an irregular "D" shape, damaged surface, found in the embankment on the east side of the church.

82. Key, iron; L.: 7,2 cm; Wgt.: 12 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Iron key with an elongated oval-shaped head, body with two ring-shaped thickenings in the upper half of the tubular body. Found west of the church.



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83. Predica, kružna, od tankog željeza; pr. 2,7 cm; m. 1 g.

OPIS: Kružnog oblika s tanjim trnom svijenim u petlju kojom se pridržava za alkicu. Inv. br. 102/ ZMI.

84. Karičica, bronca; pr. 2 cm, m. 1 g.

OPIS: Karičica ovalna od svijene brončane žice razdvojenih krajeva. Inv. br.104/ZMI.



83. Buckle ring, circular, made of thin iron; dia.: 2.7 cm; Wgt.: 1 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Circular shape with a thinner prong bent into a loop with which it is attached to the ring. Inv. no.: 102/ ZMI.

84. Circlet, bronze; dia.: 2 cm, Wgt.: 1 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Oval circlet made of bent bronze wire with split ends. Inv. no.: 104/ZMI.

85. Circlet, bronze, dia.: 2 cm; Wgt.: 0.75 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Bronze circlet with oval cross-section, preserved only in one part. Inv. no.: 106/ZMI.

85. Karičica, bronca; pr. 2 cm, m. 0,75 g.

OPIS: brončana karičica, ovalnog presjeka, sačuvana samo jednim dijelom. Inv. br. 106/ZMI.

86. Alkica, bakreni lim, veoma oštećena.

OPIS: bakrena alkica djelomično oštećena, plosnatog oboda, rastvorenih krajeva. Na jednom kraju oboda sačuvana zakovica.

86. Ring, made of copper sheet, severely damaged.

DESCRIPTION: Small copper ring, partially damaged, with a flat rim and loose ends. A rivet is preserved at one end of the rim.

87. Kuka, željezno; ukupna duž. 3,5 cm, m. 4 g.

OPIS: Kuka u obliku diska s pet rupica za zakivanje i savijenom kljunom u donjem dijelu. Napravljena iz jednog komada željeza.

87. ook, iron; total length: 3.5 cm, Wgt.: 4 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Disk-shaped hook with five holes for riveting and a bent beak in the lower part. Made from a single piece of iron.



88. Aplikacija, tanki lim, dim. 1,4 x 1,3 x 0,5 cm.
Dva ulomka, dio aplikacije, kvadratnog oblika i reljefnog biljnog ukrasa naglašenog ruba. Oba ulomka su oštećena.



89. Predica; duž. 1,6 cm, m. 2 g.
OPIS: Pozlaćena predica bez trna, cjevastog polukružnog tijela i tanke žice koja spaja dva cjevasta kraka. Nađena uz grobove sjeverno od crkve.

90. Kopča, željezo; dim. 3 x 1,8 cm.
OPIS: Sastoji se od dvije pločice. Gornja kupolasta pločica spojnicom je povezana s donjom. Donja pločica se sužava prema vrhu, prelazi u kljun koji je na pritisak spajao obje polovine. Oštećena. Dio jahače garniture za kopčanje ostruge. Pronađena u G-24. Inv. br. 217/A, ZMI.

91. Ostruga, željezo, lijevanje; duž. 15 cm, vis. šiljka 3 cm, m. 32,2 g.
OPIS: Ostruga sa šiljkom kružnog presjeka, postavljenog na sredini lučno svijenih krakova, čiji krajevi pri dnu prelaze u četvrtaste pređice s okomitom pregradom po sredini za provlačenje remena. Pronađena u nasipu sjeverno od utvrde. Inv. br. 216/A, ZMI.

92. Zvijezda ostruge, željezo, lijevanje; pr. 4,3 cm, deb. 0,25 cm, m. 6,4 g.
OPIS: Šesterolisna zvijezda ostruge s rupom u sredini. Pronađena sjeverno od utvrde u šutu. Inv. br. 404/A, ZMI.



88. Application, made of thin sheet, dimensions: 1.4 x 1.3 cm x 0.5 cm.
Two fragments, part of an application, square shaped with plant decoration in relief and a prominent edge. Both fragments are damaged.

89. Buckle ring; L.: 1.6 cm; Wgt.: 2 gr
DESCRIPTION: Gold-plated buckle ring without a prong, with a tubular semi-circular body and a thin wire connecting two tubular arms. Found next to the graves north of the church.

90. Buckle, iron, dimensions 3x1.8 cm.
DESCRIPTION: consists of two small plates. The upper domed plate is connected to the lower one with a connector. The lower plate narrows towards the top and turns into a beak that connected both halves when pressed. Damaged. Part of an equestrian set for fastening the spur. Found in G-24. Inv. no.: 217/A, ZMI.



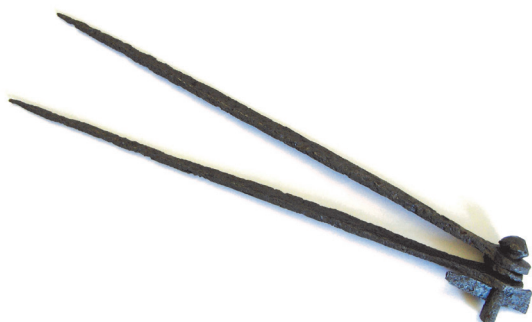
91. Spur, iron, cast, L.: 15 cm, goad height: 3 cm; Wgt.: 32.2 gr.
DESCRIPTION: A spur with a goad of a circular cross-section, placed in the middle of the arched sides, the ends of which at the bottom turn into square frames that have a vertical partition in the middle where the strap is pulled through. Found in the embankment, north of the fort. Inv. no.: 216/A, ZMI.

92. Spur rowel, iron, cast; dia.: 4.3 cm, Thickn.: 0.25 cm; Wgt.: 6.4 gr.
DESCRIPTION: Six-leaf spur rowel with a hole in the middle. Found north of the fort in rubble. Inv. no.: 404/A, ZMI.



93. Šestar, željezo, kovanje; duž. 38 cm, deb. krakova u najširem dijelu 1,5 cm, pr. glavice 3,3 cm; m. 34,8. g.

OPIS: Šestar se sastoji od dva kraka povezana na proširenom kraju zglobom. Šestari se međusobno jedino razlikuju po glavi zgloba. Veća glava zgloba pridonosi i većoj stabilnosti šestara. Naš primjerak ima mehanizam u vidu zakovice kroz koju se provlači uski pločasti umetak - trn, kojim se fiksira šestar u željenoj poziciji. Krakovi su mu iste dužine, plošni, pravokutnog presjeka. Najbliži mu je onaj iz Garduma iako je manjih dimenzija. Šestari su se dugo zadržali u uporabi i nisu mijenjali izgled tijekom stoljeća, što otežava ponekad njihovu točnu determinaciju. Pronađen u blizini ulaza u utvrdu. Inv. br. 49/A, ZMI.



93. A pair of compasses, iron, forged, L.: 38 cm, thickn. of arms in the widest part: 1.5 cm, hinge dia.: 3.3 cm. Wgt.: 34.8 gr.

DESCRIPTION: The pair of compasses consists of two arms connected at the extended end by a hinge. The only difference between pair of compasses is the head of the hinge. A larger head of the hinge contributes to greater stability of the compass. Our specimen has a mechanism in the form of a rivet through which a narrow plate insert-prong is inserted, which fixates the compass in the desired position. Its arms have the same length, flat, with a rectangular cross-section. The most similar specimen is the one from Gardun, although it is of smaller dimensions. Compasses remained in use for a long time and did not change their features over the centuries, which sometimes makes their exact determination difficult. Found near the entrance to the fort. Inv. no.: 49/A, ZMI.

94. One-bead earring, silver, dia.: 3.2 cm; Wgt.: 4 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Well-preserved and found in the loose soil north of the fort during clearing works. The bead consists of two conical shapes which are connected at their wider side in the middle, the circler is massive with a circular cross-section. Found north of the fort while clearing the terrain. Inv. no.: 60/A, ZMI.

94. Naušnica jednojagodnog tipa, srebro, pr. 3,2 cm, m. 4 g.

OPIS: Dobro očuvana, nađena u rasutoj zemlji, sjeverno od utvrde prilikom čišćenja terena. Jagodu čine dva stožasta oblika spojena širom stranom po sredini, karičica je masivna, kružnog presjeka. Pronađena sjeverno od utvrde, prilikom čišćenja terena. Inv. br. 60/A, ZMI.



95. Prsten, brončani lim; pr. 1, 9 cm, šir. 0,2 cm, m. 2 g.

OPIS: Prsten ima krunu u obliku istaknutoga kružnog kasetnog ležišta, koja je djelomično oštećena. Nedostaje kamen u kruni. Sačuvana su dva produžetka koja su fiksirala kamen u kaseti, preostala dva su odlomljena. Ima glatku trakastu viticu, kružnog, malo deformiranog oblika. Nađen izvan groba, istočno od utvrde. Inv. br. 209/A, ZMI.

95. Ring, bronze sheet, dia.: 1.9 cm, W.: 2, Wgt.: 2 gr.

DESCRIPTION: The ring has a crown in the shape of a prominent circular box setting that is partially damaged. The crown stone is missing. Two extensions that fixated the stone in the box have been preserved, the remaining two have been broken off. It has a smooth ribbon tendril, circular and slightly deformed. Found outside a grave east of the fort. Inv. no.: 209/A, ZMI.

96. Prsten, bronca, lijevanje i graviranje; pr. 2,2 cm, dim. pločice 2 x 1,5 cm, m. 4. g.

OPIS: Pečatnjak ovalna presjeka; kolut u obliku vitice na koji je zalemljeno tjeme u obliku četvrtaste pločice s povišenim središnjim dijelom. Pločica ima ukras od graviranih ureza. Prilog u grobu 19. Inv. br. 219/A, ZMI.

96. Ring, bronze, cast and engraved; dia. 2.2 cm, dimension of plate: 2 X 1.5 cm, Wgt.: 4. gr.

DESCRIPTION: Signet ring with an oval-shaped cross-section; ringlet, to which the crown in the form of a square plate with a raised central part is soldered. The plate is decorated with engraved incisions. Grave good in grave Gr- 19. Inv. no.: 219/A, ZMI.



97. Prsten, tanki brončani lim; pr. 2 cm.

OPIS: Tanka plosnata traka obruča prstena oštećena je i slomljena na jednom kraju. Pločica je poligonalna, u sredini ima kasetu s umetnutom perlom od zelene paste. Pronađena u grobu 49, južno od crkve. Inv. br.62/A, ZMI.



97. Ring, thin bronze sheet; dia.: 2 cm.

DESCRIPTION: The thin flat band of the ringlet is damaged and broken at one end. Polygonal plate, in the middle it has a box setting with an inserted bead of green paste. Discovered in grave 49 south of the church. Inv. no.:62/A, ZMI.

98. Prsten, brončani lim; pr. 2,1 cm, m. 1 g.

OPIS: Trakasti obruč glatkog oboda, dobro očuvana. Poligonalna pločica spojena je lemljenjem s obručem i dva naglašena rebrasta okova na mjestu spoja. Nađena u grobu 48 uz nekoliko niti pletene tkanine, s južne strane crkve. Inv. br. 61/A, ZMI.



98. Ring made of bronze sheet, dia.: 2.1 cm, Wgt.: 1 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Band-shaped ringlet with a smooth rim, well preserved. The polygonal plate is soldered to the ringlet and two accented ribbed fittings at the point of connection. Found in grave 48, with the remains of a few threads of woven fabric, on south side of the church. Inv. no: 61/A, ZMI.

99. Prsten, masivan načinjen od legure kositra i bakra, lijevanje, pozlata, staklena pasta; pr. 2,2 cm, pločica ovalna 2,5 x 1,5 cm, u sredini kasetna pr. 0,5 cm, m. 7 g.

OPIS: Masivan prsten s ovalnom pločicom ukrašenom urezanim točkicama i kružnim kasetnim ležištem naglašena otvora, s umetnutom krunom od crvene staklene paste. Vitica plosnatetraka s ukrašenim proširenjem zalemljenim za pločicu prstena, ima ukras od gravura. Pronađen između srednjovjekovnih grobova smještenih unutar crkve oko ulaza. Inv. br. 212/A, ZMI.



99. Massive ring, made of a tin and copper alloy, cast, gold-plated, glass paste; dia.: 2.2 cm., oval plate 2.5 x 1.5 cm, box setting in the middle dia.:0.5 cm, Wgt: 7 gr.

DESCRIPTION: A massive ring with an oval plate decorated with incised dots and a circular box setting, prominent opening with an inserted crown of red glass paste. Ringlet is a flat band with decorated extension soldered to the plate of the ring, with engraved decoration. Discovered among the medieval graves located inside the church near the entrance. Inv. no.: 212/A, ZMI.



100. Prsten, brončani lim, kovanje; pr. 2,1 cm; šir. oboda 0,2 cm, duž. pločice 1,5 cm, m. 5 g.

OPIS: Pločica ima oblik pravokutnika s uparanim križem po sredini i rubnim nizom ukucanih udubljenja. Vitica poluovalnog presjeka, pronađen u grobu uz sjeverni zid gotičke crkve. Inv. br. 76/A, ZMI.

101. Prsten, srebro, staklena pasta, lijevanje, graviranje; pr. prstena 2,2 cm, pr. kasete 1 cm, šir. oboda 0,3 cm, širina obruča 0,6 cm, m. 4 g.

OPIS: Obruč trakasta oblika, zalemljenih krajeva za krunu s ugraviranim šarama. Krunu čini osam svijenih latica od trakastog srebrnog lima ukrašenih okomito urezanim linijama. Latice su raspoređene oko kasete ispunjene prozirnom staklenom pastom. Prilog u grobu 17 uz sjeverni zid crkve. Inv. br. 75/A, ZMI.



100. Ring, bronze sheet, forged; dia.: 2.1 cm; rim width: 0.2 cm; plate length: 1.5 cm, Wgt.: 5 gr.

DESCRIPTION: The plate has the shape of a rectangle with a paired cross in the middle and a row of engraved indentations along the edge. Ringlet of a semi-oval cross-section, discovered in grave 18, along the northern wall of the Gothic church. Inv. no.: 76/A, ZMI.

101. Ring, silver, glass paste, cast, engraved; ring dia.: 2.2 cm, box dia.: 1 cm, rim width: 0.3 cm, ringlet width: 0.6 cm, Wgt.: 4 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Band-shaped ringlet, soldered ends to the crown with engraved patterns. The crown consists of eight folded petals of band-shaped silver sheet decorated with vertically incised lines. The petals are arranged around the box filled with transparent glass paste. Grave good in grave 17, next to the northern wall of the church. Inv. no.: 75/A, ZMI.



102. Prsten - vitica, bronca; pr. 2,2 cm, šir. oboda 0,5 cm, m. 1,20 g.

OPIS: Kružno svijena trakasta vitica, krajevi spojeni lemljenjem. Izvana ukrašena koso urezanim linijama. Pronađen u grobu 20.

103. Karičica, brončani lim; pr. 2,2 cm.

OPIS: Kružno svijena žica, okruglog presjeka, jedan kraj ulazi u šupljinu drugog kraja. Ima manja oštećenja. Pronađena u grobu 22. Inv. br. 208/A, ZMI.

104. Prsten - vitica, brončani lim; pr. 1,9 cm, m. 1 g.

OPIS: Obruč prstena s unutrašnje strane glatke i ravne površine, s vanjska strane malo zaobljen i graviran dvjema ravnim linijama. Pronađen u grobu 24 uz zid crkve. Inv. br. 58/A, ZMI.



102. Ringlet, bronze, dia. 2.2 cm, rim width: 0.5 cm, Wgt.: 1.20 gr.

DESCRIPTION: Circular bent band-shaped ringlet, ends joined by soldering. The outside is decorated with diagonally incised lines. Found in grave 20.

103. Circlet: bronze sheet, dia.: 2.2 cm.

DESCRIPTION: A circularly bent wire, with a round cross-section, one end is inserted into the hole at the other end. It has minor damages. Found in grave 22. Inv. no.: 208/A, ZMI.

104. Ringlet, bronze sheet, dia.: 1.9 mm, Wgt.: 1 gr.

DESCRIPTION: The band of the ringlet is smooth and straight on the inside, the outside is slightly rounded and engraved with two straight lines. Discovered in grave 24, next to the northern wall of the church. Inv. no.: 58/A, ZMI.



105.a-b Olovni pečatnjak - bula, pr. 3,6 cm.

OPIS: Avers je više oštećen, naziru se dvije bradate glave, sv. Petar i Pavao, iznad natpis: SPA SPE ; S (anctus) PE (trus), S(anctus) PA (vlus), u točkastom krugu. Revers ima natpis u tri retka: INNO/ CETIVS/ PP VI (*pastor pastorum*), iznad kojeg se nalazi znak skraćivanja, tzv. klobuk, natpis u točkastom krugu. Bula je visjela na višebojnim nitima svilenog konca provučenog kroz dva probušena kanala po okomici pečatnjaka. Riječ je o buli pape Inocenta VI. Pronađen je desetak metara zapadno od ulaza u crkvu.



105.a-b Lead signet- bulla, dia.: 3.6 cm.

DESCRIPTION: The obverse is more damaged, two bearded heads are recognizable, St. Peter and Paul, and an inscription above: SPA SPE; S (anctus) PE (trus), S(anctus) PA (vlus), in a dotted circle. The reverse has an inscription in three lines: INNO/ CETIVS/ PP VI (*pastor pastorum*), above which there is a contraction mark, an inscription in a dotted circle. The bulla hung on multi-coloured cords of silk thread threaded through two perforated channels perpendicular to the signet. This bulla of Pope Innocent VI was found about 10 meters west of the entrance to the church.



NUMIZMATIKA

106. Mletački soldini

Avers: mletački lav i legenda S.MARC.VEN. Revers: DALMA E T ALBA.

NUMISMATICS

106. Venetian soldini

Obverse: Venetian lion and legend S.MARC.VEN. Reverse: DALMA E T ALBA.

107.a-b Novac Konstantina I., centenional, kovnica *Siscia*.

Avers: CONSTANTINUS AVG, poprsje cara s dijademom d., u točkastoj kružnici.

Revers: GLORIA EXERCITUS (?), dva vojnika stoje sučelice, svaki drži koplje u ruci između njih zastave, u odsječku SIS, bronca, pr. 17 mm; m. 2 ,6 gr. Nađen sjeverno od utvrde, izvan obrambenog zida, bliže rijeci. Inv. br. 42-N, ZMI.



107.a-b Coin of Constantine I, centenionalis, *Siscia* mint

Obverse: CONSTANTINUS AVG, diademed bust of the emperor to the right, in dotted circle.

Reverse: GLORIA EXERCITUS (?), two soldiers standing facing each other and holding a spear in their hands, with flags between them, in exergue SIS, bronze, dia.: 17mm; Wgt.: 2.6 gr. Discovered north of the fort, outside the defensive wall, closer to the river. Inv. no.: 42-N, ZMI.

108.a-b Novac s likom sv. Vlaha, srebrni dubrovački dinar ili groš s likom sv. Vlaha i likom Krista na reversu, Ag., kovanje oko 1425.

Avers: S BLASIV - S.RAGVSII;

ReverS: IE - XE, Krist u mandorli s aureolom drži Evanđelje, a desnom rukom blagoslivlje.

Nađen u grobu 11 unutar crkve desno od ulaza. Inv. br. 41-N, ZMI.



108.a-b Coin with the image of St. Blaise, silver denar or grosso from Dubrovnik with the image of St. Blaise and the image of Christ on the reverse, Ag., minted around 1425 AD.

Obverse; S BLASIV -S.RAGVSII;

Reverse: IE - XE, Christ in a mandorla with a halo holding the Gospel, right hand raised in blessing.

Found in grave 11 inside the church to the right of the entrance. Inv. no.: 41-N, ZMI.



109.a-b Novac s likom sv. Dujma, srebrni poludenar hercega Hrvoja Vukčića Hrvatinića (1403. - 1413.). Dim.: pr. 17,7 cm, m. 0,7 g.

Avers: Svečeva glava s mitrom i aureolom u krugu od točkca, idealan tekst legende: M. CHERVOLI DVCIS.

Revers: obiteljski grb, heraldički štit s kacigom, ruka koja zamahuje mačem u točkastom krugu. Uz rub tekst: S (ANTVS) DOIMVS - SPALATI. M.

Prilog iz groba 11. Inv. br. 39-N, ZMI.



109.a-b Coin with the image of St. Domnius, silver half-denar of Duke Hrvoje Vukčić Hrvatinić (1403-1413 AD). Dimensions: dia.: 17.7 cm, Wgt.: 0.7 gr.

Obverse: Saint's head with miter and halo in a circle of dots, ideal text of legend: M. CHERWOLI DVCIS.

Reverse: family crest, heraldic shield with helmet, hand brandishing a sword within a dotted circle. Along the edge is the text: S (ANTVS) DOIMVS - SPALATI. M. Grave good from grave 11. Inv. no.: 39-N, ZMI.



110.a-b Novac kralja Sigismunda, srebrni denar ili poljski trojak (tri groša) kralja Sigismunda III. Vasa (1587. - 1632.); iz godine 1623; pr. 2,2, m. 1,3 g.

Avers: grb, orao raširenih krila u punom krugu, uokolo legenda.

Revers: nejasan

Pronađen istočno od utvrde, u nasipu. Inv. br. 148/N, ZMI.



110.a-b Coin of King Sigismund, silver denar or Polish trojak (three grosze) of King Sigismund II Vasa (1587 - 1632 AD) from the year 1623 AD; dia.: 2.2, Wgt.: 1.3 gr.

Obverse: coat of arms, an eagle with spread wings in a full circle, legend around.

Reverse: unclear

Found east of the fort in the embankment. Inv. no.: 184/N, ZMI.



111.a-b Novac ugarsko-hrvatskoga kralja Ludovika I. Anžuvina, srebrni denar, pr. 1,8 cm, m. 0,53 g.

Avers: grb u vidu štita. Lijeva strana je stari grb Arpadovića s osam vodoravnih crveno-bijelih traka. Desna strana predstavlja grb Anžuvina sa sedam ljiljana.

Revers: Sv. Ladislav s helebardom u jednoj ruci i kuglom s križem u drugoj. Oznaka kovnice desno od lika.

Inv. br. 43-N, ZMI.

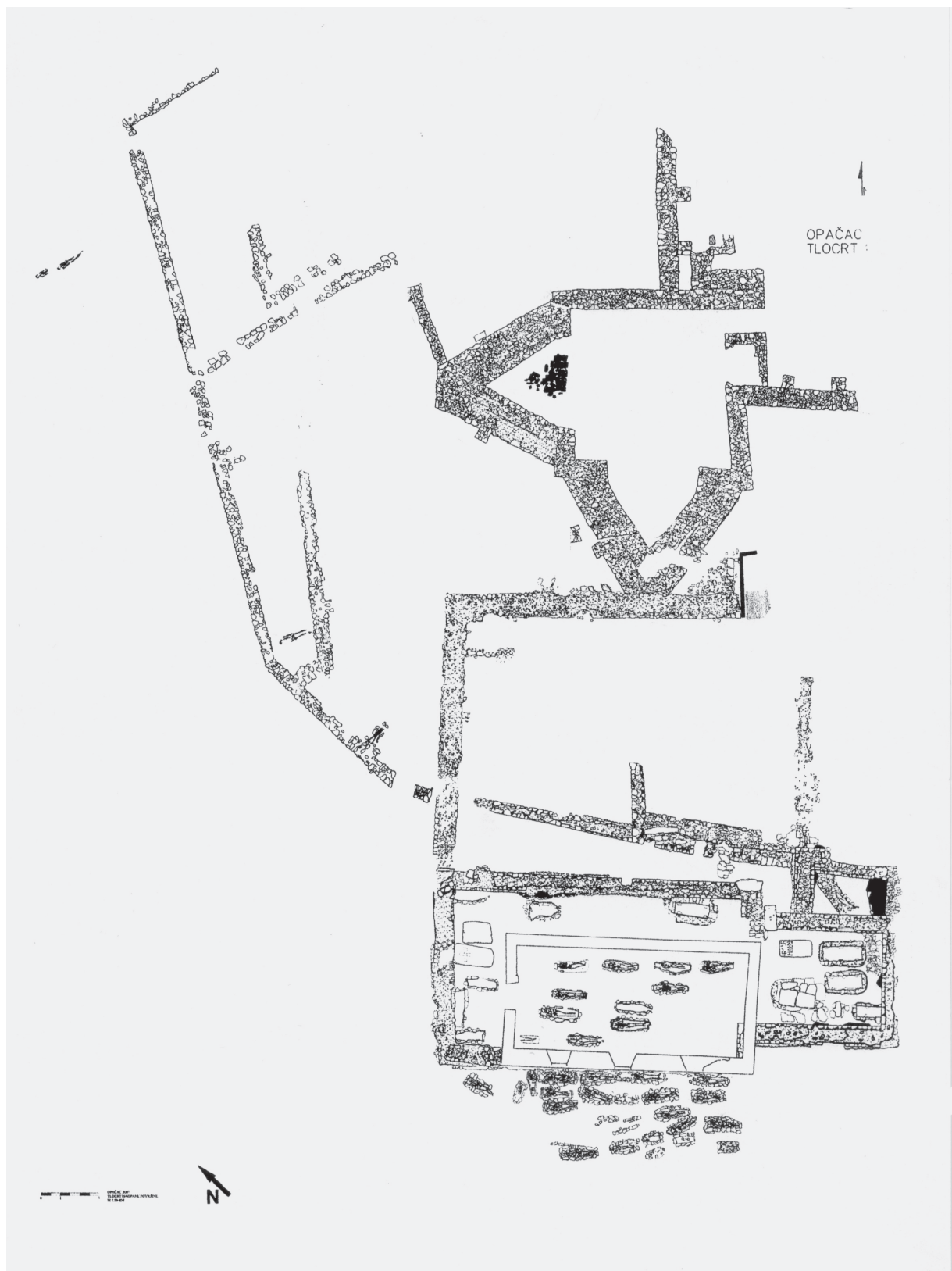
111.a-b Coin of the Croatian-Hungarian King Louis I of Anjou, silver denar, dia.: 1.8 cm, Wgt.: 0.53 gr.

Obverse: coat of arms in the form of a shield. The left side is the old coat of arms of the Arpadović family with eight horizontal red and white stripes. The right side represents the coat of arms of the Anjous with seven fleurs-de-lis.

Reverse: Saint Ladislaus with a halberd in one hand and an orb with a cross in the other. Mintmark to the right of the figure.

Inv. no.: 43-N; ZMI

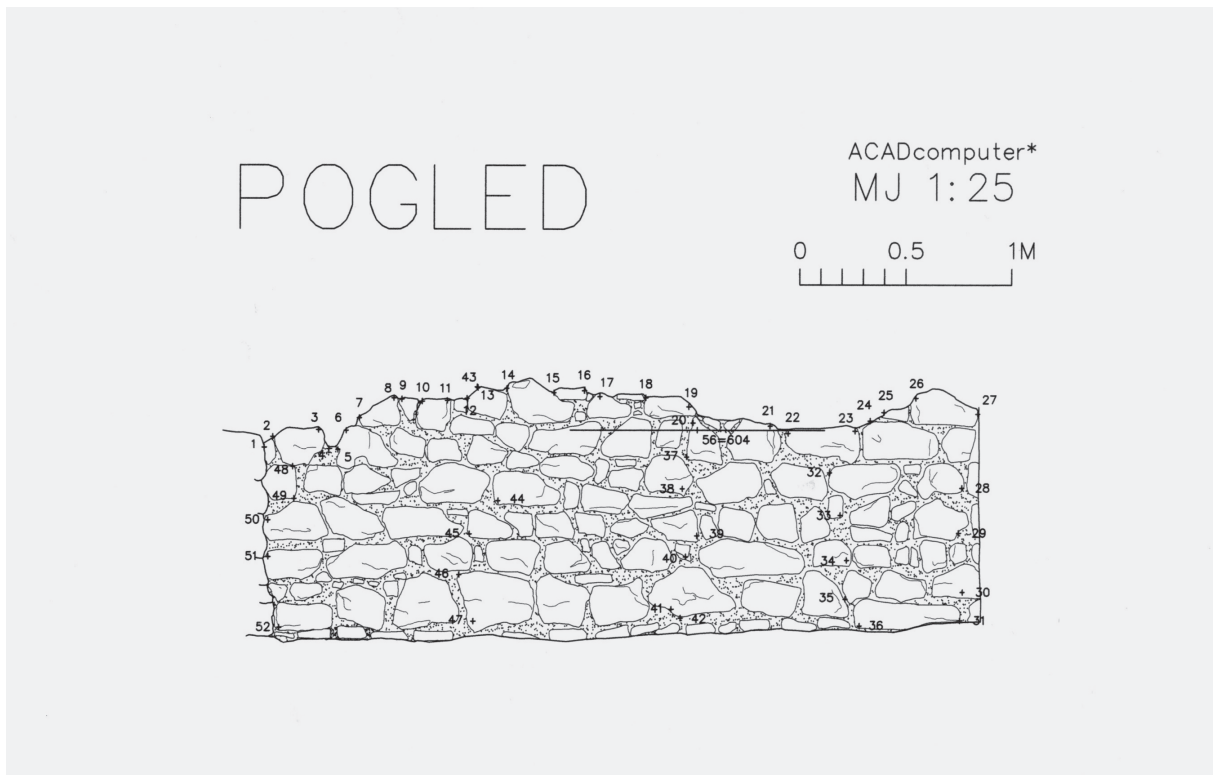




Crtež 1. Tlocrt istraženog prostora (L. Roki, A. Sučić)
Drawing 1 – Ground plan of the investigated area (L. Roki, A. Sučić)



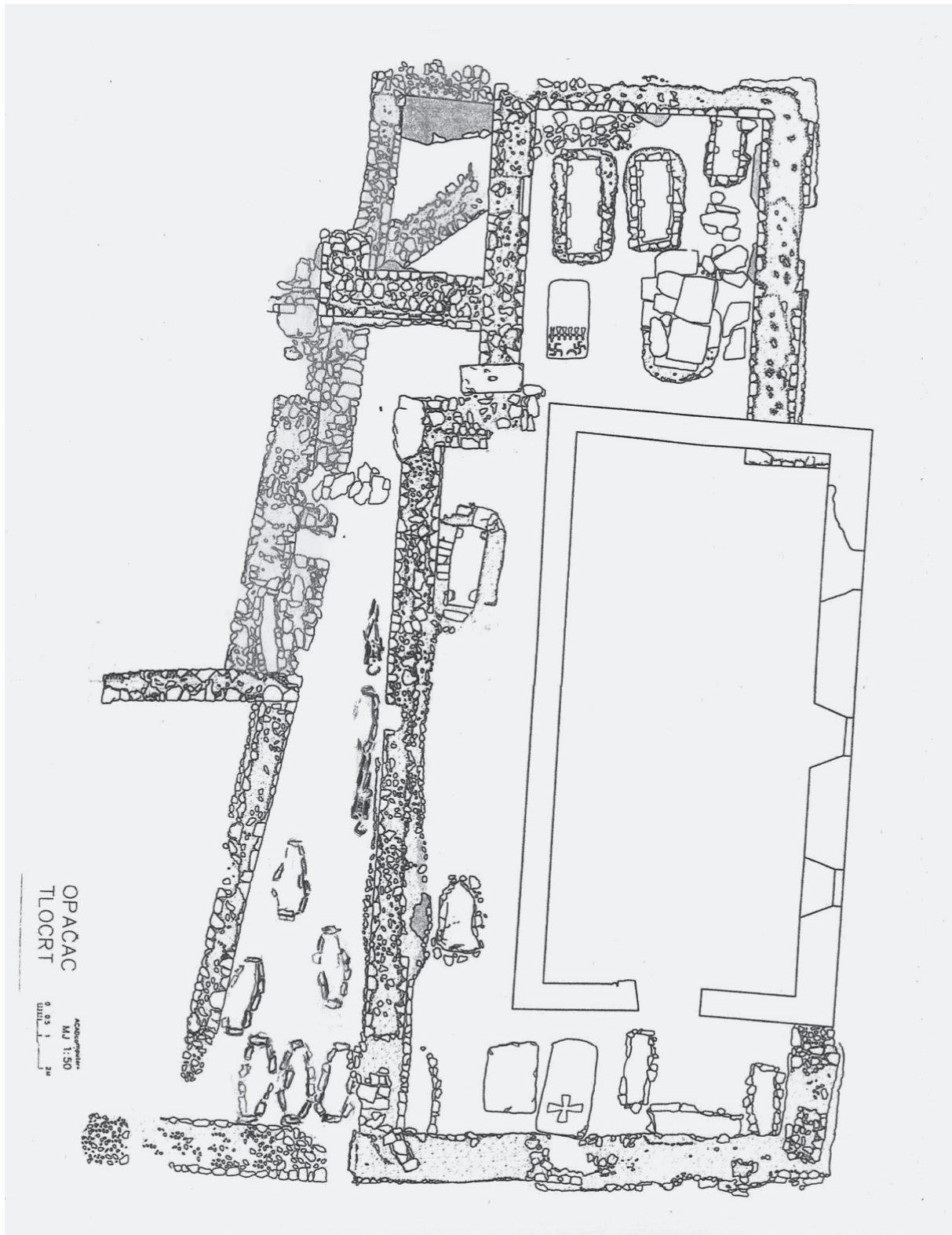
Crtež 2. Tlocrt dijela zida pred utvrdom (L. Roki, A. Sučić)
Drawing 2 - Ground plan of part of the wall located in front of the fort (L. Roki, A. Sučić)



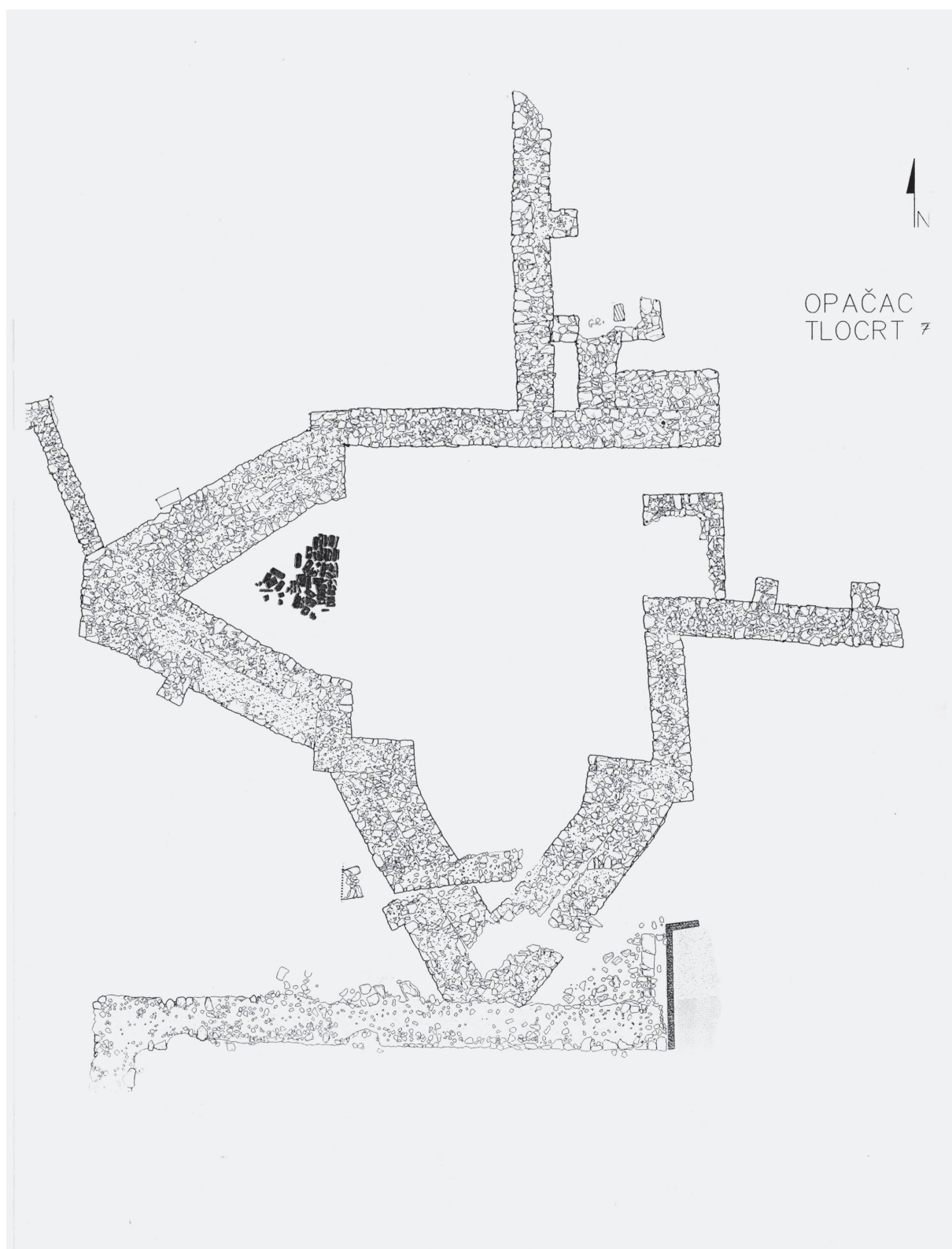
Crtež 3. Pogled na ostatke sjevernog zida utvrde (L. Roki, A. Sučić)
Drawing 3 - View of the remains of the northern wall of the fort (L. Roki, A. Sučić)



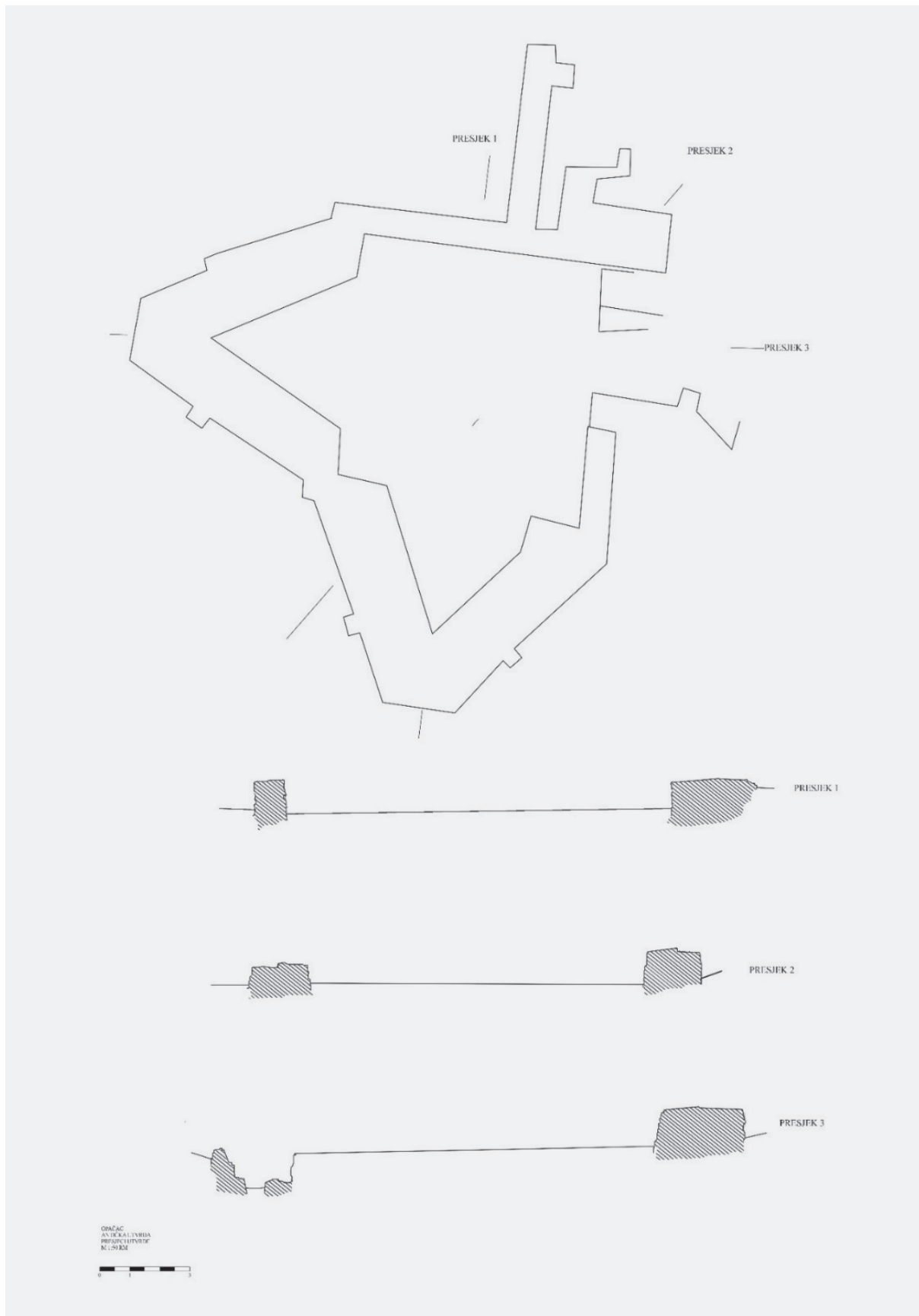
Crtež 4. Tlocrt groblja s južnim zidom crkve (L. Roki, A. Sučić)
Drawing 4 - Ground plan of the graveyard with the church's southern wall (L. Roki, A. Sučić)



Crtež 5. Tlocrt gotičke crkve i kapelice Blažene Djevice Marije od Ružarija (L. Roki)
Drawing 5 - Ground plan of the Gothic church and the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Rosary (L. Roki)



Crtež 6. Utvrda i dio samostanskog zida (L. Roki, A. Sučić)
Drawing 6. Fort and part of the monastery wall (L. Roki, A. Sučić)



Crtež 7. Presjeci zidova utvrde (L. Roki, A. Sučić)
Drawing 7 - Cross-sections of the walls of the fort



Sl. 8. Lokalitet nakon završenih radova (slikano bespilotnom letjelicom)
Fig. 8 Site after completed works. (Drone image)



Sl. 9. Lokalitet nakon završenih radova (slikano bespilotnom letjelicom)
Fig. 9 Site after completed works. (Drone image)



Sl. 10. Pogled na utvrdu (foto: S. Tonković)
Fig. 10 View of the fort (photo: S. Tonković)



Sl. 11. Dio tubula otkrivenih unutar utvrde (foto: S. Tonković)
Fig. 11 Part of the tubuli discovered inside the fort (photo: S. Tonković)



Sl. 12. Kapelica Blažene Djevice Marije od Ružarija (18. st.) na temeljima franjevačke crkve iz 14. st. s ostatcima zidova ranijih faza gradnje i ranosrednjovjekovnim grobovima; snimljeno na početku radova (foto: S. Tonković)

Fig. 12 Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Rosary (18th century) on the foundations of a Franciscan church from the 14th century, with the remains of walls from earlier stages of construction and early medieval graves, at the beginning of the works (photo: S. Tonković)



Sl. 13. Izgled lokaliteta i crkve Blažene Djevice Marije od Ružarija prije početka radova (foto: S. Tonković)

Fig. 13 Appearance of the site and the church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Rosary, before the beginning of the works (photo: S. Tonković)



Sl. 14. Otkrivanje zidova gotičke crkve (foto: S. Tonković)
Fig. 14 Uncovering the walls of the Gothic church (photo: S. Tonković)



Sl. 15. Novovjekovni grobovi ispod pločnika kapelice Blažene Djevice Marije od Ružarija,
u svetištu gotičke crkve (foto: S. Tonković)
*Fig. 15 Modern graves under the pavement of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Rosary,
in the sanctuary of the Gothic church (photo: S. Tonković)*



Sl. 16. Grobovi južno od crkve (foto: S. Tonković)
Fig. 16 Graves south of the church (photo: S. Tonković)



Sl. 17. Otvaranje i čišćenje grobova južno od crkve (foto: S. Tonković)
Fig. 17 Opening and cleaning of the graves on the south side of the church (photo: S. Tonković)



Sl. 18. Postavljanje krova na kapelici Blažene Djevice Marije od Ružarija (foto: S. Tonković)
Fig. 18 Mounting of the roof on the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Rosary (photo: S. Tonković)



Sl. 19. Radovi na otkrivanju zidova pred utvrdom (foto: S. Tonković)
Fig. 19 Works on uncovering the walls in front of the fort (photo: S. Tonković)



Sl. 20. Kameni dekorativni elementi, dijelovi rimske arhitekture (foto: S. Tonković)
Fig. 20 Decorative stone elements, parts of Roman architecture (photo: S. Tonković)

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