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Srednjovjekovno groblje oko kapele sv. Ane u Gornjem Kosinju

Hrvatski restauratorski zavod je tijekom listopada 2020. godine obavio probna arheološka istraživanja na prostoru oko kapele sv. Ane u Gornjem Kosinju. Sukladno projektnoj dokumentaciji istraženo je pet sondi i ukupna površina od 70 m². Ispred pročelja kapele i uz njezin južni zid pronađen je velik broj kosturnih ostataka pokojnika. Kako je groblje korišteno tijekom nekoliko stoljeća, grobovi su uglavnom poremećeni i većina je kostiju dislocirana. Prema pokretnim nalazima, kalibriranim radiokarbonskim datumima i stratigrafiji 23 groba možemo datirati u razdoblje od kraja 10./početka 11. do kraja 14. stoljeća. Nalazi su pronađeni u osam grobova: naušnice, karičice i prstenovi u ženskim te dijelovi pojasa i obuće, ostruga i kositreni kalež u muškim grobovima. Većina ukopa prati orijentaciju današnje kapele te se može pretpostaviti postojanje sakralne građevine na njezinome mjestu već u 11. stoljeću. Samo je jedan grob datiran u razdoblje poslije 1696. godine, a nalazi se ispred pročelja kapele.

Ključne riječi: srednji vijek, Lika, grob svećenika, naušnice, karičice, ostruge.

The medieval Cemetery surrounding the Chapel of St. Anne in Gornji Kosinj

In October 2020, the Croatian Conservation Institute carried out archaeological trial excavations in the area surrounding the chapel of St. Anne in Gornji Kosinj, which, in accordance with the project documentation, included the exploration of five trenches and covered a total area of 70 m². The research yielded a significant number of skeletal remains, which were discovered in front of the chapel's façade and along its southern wall. Since the cemetery has been in use over several centuries, most graves were disturbed, resulting in the displacement of the majority of bones. Based on movable finds, calibrated radiocarbon dates and stratigraphy, it is possible to date 23 graves to the period from the late 10th/early 11th to the late 14th century. Finds were discovered in eight graves, which contained earrings, circlets and rings in female graves, as well as parts of belts and footwear, spurs and a tin chalice in male graves. Most burials follow the orientation of the present chapel, indicating the presence of a sacred structure on its site as early as the 11th century. Only one grave dates back to the period after 1696, which is located in front of the façade of the chapel.

Key words: Middle Ages, Lika, grave of a priest, earrings, circlets, spurs.



Sl. 1. Položaj kapele sv. Ane u Gornjem Kosinju (preuzeto s Google Earth)
 Fig. 1 Location of the chapel of St. Anne in Gornji Kosinj (taken from Google Earth)

Uvod

Tijekom jeseni 2020. i proljeća 2021. godine Hrvatski restauratorski zavod proveo je probna arheološka istraživanja na deset nalazišta na području Gornjeg Kosinja i Mlakve, koja je financirala Hrvatska elektroprivreda d. o. o., radi planirane izgradnje akumulacijskog jezera na prostoru Kosinjske doline.¹ Jedno od nalazišta (AB 7) bio je i prostor oko kapele sv. Ane, smještene u jugoistočnom dijelu Gornjeg Kosinja, između potoka Bakovca na sjeveru te rijeke Like na jugu i istoku (sl. 1).

Nalazi se na 506 mnv, na sjeveroistočnom rubu niza uzvišenja koja se protežu od zapada prema istoku. Sama se kapela, ograđena kamenim cinktorom, smjestila na travnatom platou okruženom šumom (sl. 2).

Grobovi i velik broj dislociranih kostiju pronađeni su zapadno, južno i istočno uz današnju građevinu, a dijelom se nalaze i ispod nje. Brojni nalazi i apsolutni datumi ukazuju na postojanje sakralne građevine na ovom prostoru još u vrijeme ranoga srednjeg vijeka.

Introduction

In the fall of 2020 and spring of 2021, the Croatian Conservation Institute carried out archaeological trial excavations at ten sites in the area of Gornji Kosinj and Mlakva. These excavations were funded by the Croatian National Power Company (Hrvatska elektroprivreda d.o.o.), all in preparation for the construction of a reservoir in the Valley of Kosinj.¹ One of the researched sites (AB 7) was also the area surrounding the chapel of St. Anne, located in the south-eastern part of Gornji Kosinj, between the Bakovac stream to the north and the Lika river to the south and east (Fig. 1).

The site is situated at an elevation of 506 meters above sea level, on the north-eastern edge of a series of elevations extending from west to east. The chapel of St. Anne itself, which is enclosed by a stone fence with arcades (*cinktor*), lies on a grassy plateau surrounded by a forest (Fig. 2).

The graves and a significant number of displaced bones were discovered to the west, south and east of the current structure, with some also located beneath it. Numerous finds and the absolute dates suggest the presence of a sacred structure on this site as early as the Early Middle Ages.

¹ Voditeljica istraživanja bila je dr. sc. Lea Čataj, a zamjenica dr. sc. Marijana Krmpotić. U istraživanjima su sudjelovali i djelatnici HRZ-a dr. sc. Ana Azinović Bebek i David Bergant; arheolozi Franka Ovčarić, Lia Vidas, Lucija Fundurulić, Izabela Andrašić, Leona Valenta, Uroš Bila, Marko Babeli, Dalibor Branković, Niko Romac, Dominik Balaban, Luka Štefan, Andro Nekić i David Fudurić; speleolozi Nataša i Hrvoje Cvitanović te tri pomoćna radnika.

¹ The research was led by Dr. Lea Čataj, with Dr. Marijana Krmpotić serving as deputy. The following staff members of the Croatian Conservation Institute also participated in the research: Dr. Ana Azinović Bebek and David Bergant; archaeologists Franka Ovčarić, Lia Vidas, Lucija Fundurulić, Izabela Andrašić, Leona Valenta, Uroš Bila, Marko Babeli, Dalibor Branković, Niko Romac, Dominik Balaban, Luka Štefan, Andro Nekić and David Fudurić; speleologists Nataša and Hrvoje Cvitanović; as well as three labourers.



Sl. 2. Pogled sa sjevera na kapelu sv. Ane
(foto N. Romac)

*Fig. 2 View from the north of the chapel of St. Anne
(photo by N. Romac)*

Kapela sv. Ane u povijesnim izvorima i arheološkim istraživanjima

Današnja kapela sv. Ane u starijoj se literaturi spominje kao srednjovjekovna crkva sv. Ane.² Iako nije prikazana na poznatim kartama niti u popisima crkava otočke pukovnije 18. i 19. stoljeća, postoji podatak da je 1733. godine ponovno podignuta, kao filijala župne crkve sv. Antuna Padovanskog u Gornjem Kosinju. Današnji oblik dobila je potpunom pregradnjom 1906. godine. Riječ je o jednobrodnoj pravokutnoj građevini s pravokutnim svetištem, pokrivenoj ravnim stropom, bez trijumfalnog luka te sa zvonikom na preslicu u osi glavnog pročelja. Dimenzija je 11,7 x 6,2 m, a orijentirana je zapad-sjeverozapad - istok-jugoistok. Stilskim značajkama i načinom zidanja današnja kapela odgovara razdoblju početka 20. stoljeća³.

Prva probna arheološka istraživanja oko kapele sv. Ane 1988. godine proveli su prof. Marija Šmalcelj s Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu i arheolog Ivan Šarić iz Regionalnog zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture u Zagrebu. Istražene su četiri sonde i ukupna površina od 59 m². Tri su sonde, postavljene južno od crkve te južno i sjeverno od cinktora, bile sterilne. Jedan je kosturni grob pronađen u sondi postavljenoj uz tjeme apside, pod čiji se zid kostur podvlačio u visini glave. Raka groba, orijentirana paralelno s pružanjem građevine (ZSZ-IJI), bila je formirana oblikovanjem prirodnog udubljenja u ka-

The chapel of St. Anne in historical sources and archaeological research

The present chapel of St. Anne is mentioned in older literature as the medieval church of St. Anne.² Although not shown on known maps or named in the lists of churches of the Otočac Regiment from the 18th and 19th centuries, available information suggests that it was rebuilt in 1733 as a filial church to the parish church of St. Anthony of Padua in Gornji Kosinj. The church owes its present form to its complete reconstruction in 1906. It is a single-nave rectangular structure with a rectangular sanctuary, covered by a flat ceiling, lacking a triumphal arch, but with a bell-gable in the axis of the main façade. The chapel has the dimensions of 11.7 x 6.2 meters and is oriented west-northwest, east-southeast. Stylistically and in terms of its construction, the present chapel corresponds to the time of the early 20th century.³

The first archaeological trial excavations around the chapel of St. Anne were carried out in 1988 by Professor Marija Šmalcelj from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb and archaeologist Ivan Šarić from the Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Zagreb, during which four trial trenches and a total area of 59 m² were explored. Three trenches, located south of the church and south and north of the *cinktor*, yielded no significant finds. One skeletal grave was discovered in the trench located alongside the crown of the apse, where the skeleton was buried at head height under the apse's wall. The pit of the grave was aligned parallel to the structure's axis (west-northwest to east-southeast) and was formed by shaping the natural depression in the bedrock. No finds were discovered inside the grave, while the arms of the deceased were extended along the body. Although the grave did not provide enough data for a more precise dating, it pointed to the existence of a somewhat older sacred structure.⁴

Within the framework of the trial excavations in October 2020, an area of 70 m² in five trenches needed to be explored. These trenches were located along the façade of the church, south and north along the chapel, south of the chapel within the *cinktor*, as well as north outside of it. Graves were

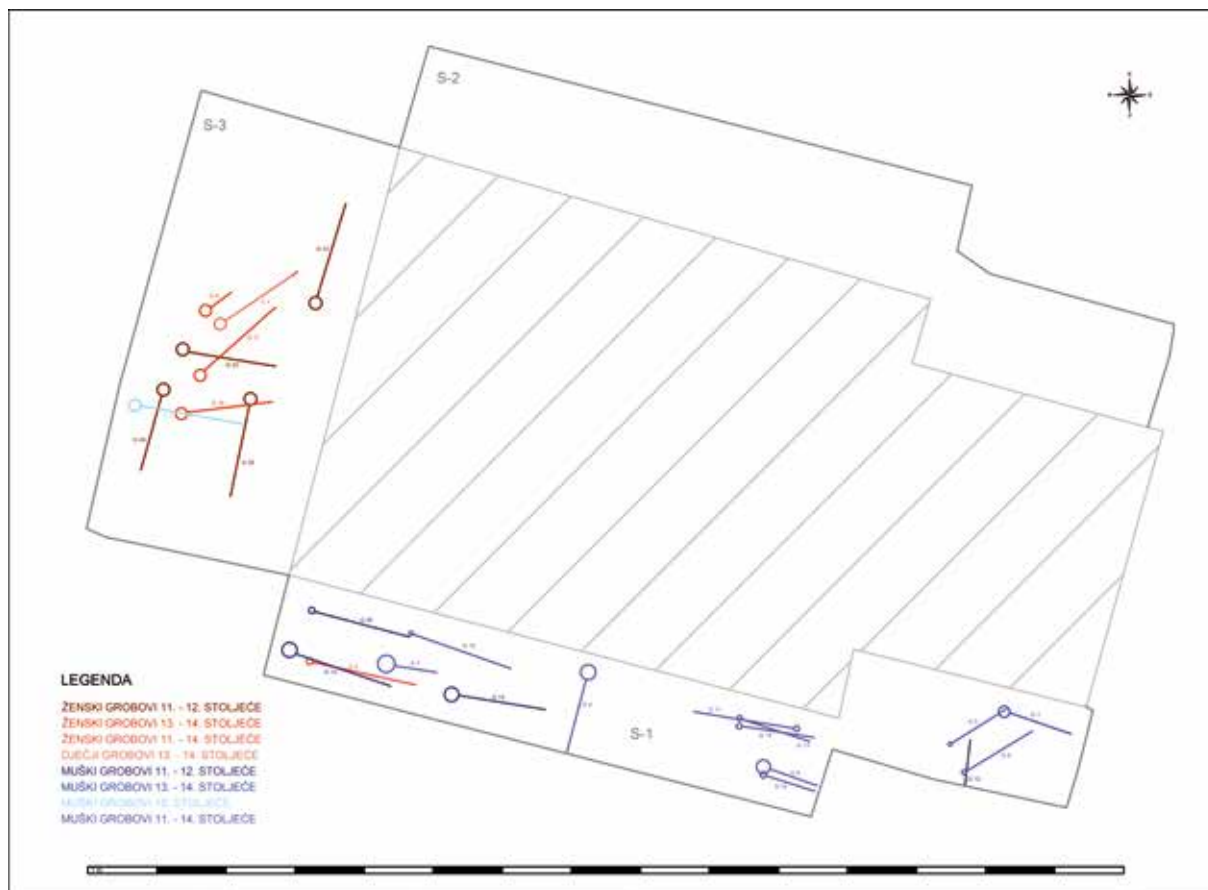
² Pavičić 1941, str. 699; Horvat 1975, str. 130.

³ Horvat 2003, str. 121.

² Pavičić 1941, p. 699; Horvat 1975, p. 130.

³ Horvat 2003, p. 121.

⁴ Šarić, Šmalcelj 1990, p. 221; Šmalcelj Novaković 2018, p. 100.



Sl. 3. Položaj sondi 1, 2 i 3 sa svim istraženim grobovima

Fig. 3 Position of trenches 1, 2 and 3 with all explored graves (created by L. Čataj)

menu živcu. U grobu nisu bili evidentirani nalazi, a ruke pokojnika bile su ispružene uz tijelo. Iako grob nije pružio dovoljno podataka za točniju dataciju, ukazao je na postojanje nešto starije sakralne građevine.⁴

Probnim istraživanjima provedenima u listopadu 2020. godine bilo je potrebno istražiti površinu od 70 m² u pet sondi: uz pročelje crkve, južno i sjeverno uz kapelu, južno od kapele unutar cinktora te sjeverno izvan cinktora. Grobovi su pronađeni ispred pročelja i uz južni zid kapele (sl. 3), dok su ostale sonde bile gotovo sterilne. U sondama 1 (južno uz kapelu) i 3 (ispred pročelja) prikupljena je izuzetno velika količina kosturnih ostataka pokojnika, većina kojih je bila dislocirana ili pripadala poremećenim grobovima.

Izdvojena su 24 groba, s uglavnom parcijalno sačuvanim kosturnim ostacima. Prema pokretnim nalazima, radiokarbonskim datumima i stratigra-

found in front of the façade and along the chapel's southern wall (Fig. 3), while the remaining trenches were nearly sterile. Trenches 1 (south along the chapel) and 3 (in front of the façade) yielded a large amount of skeletal remains, most of which were dislocated or belonged to disturbed graves.

A total of 24 graves were identified, with mostly partially preserved skeletal remains. The movable finds as well as radiocarbon dating and stratigraphy indicate that most of the remains belong to the medieval period. Grave 3 is an exception, as it contains the remains of a man over 45 years old, who was buried after 1696, as evidenced by the discovery of nine silver coins.⁵

⁴ Šarić, Šmalcelj 1990, str. 221; Šmalcelj Novaković 2018, str. 100.

⁵ A wallet or pouch containing nine coins was found just below the deceased's right knee. The coin pouch was made of leather, with visible holes through which it was sewn, and inside the leather part were remnants of fabric, likely felt (analysed by the Natural Science Laboratory of the Croatian Conservation Institute). According to the numismatic analysis by Luka Štefan, MSc Arch., the nine silver coins date back to the sec-

fiji, većina ih pripada razdoblju srednjega vijeka. Iznimka je grob 3, u kojemu je muškarac stariji od 45 godina pokopan nakon 1696. godine, čemu svjedoči nalaz devet srebrnih kovanica.⁵

Srednjovjekovno groblje

Već je na samom početku arheoloških istraživanja oko kapele sv. Ane postalo jasno da se ispred današnjeg pročelja i uz južni zid ukopavalo tijekom duljega razdoblja. Kosturni su ostaci često pomisani kako bi se napravilo mjesta za nove ukope ili su pokojnici polagani iznad starijih grobova. Kostiju su se javile već na desetak centimetara relativne dubine, ispod humusnog sloja. Većina je grobova zabilježena u slojevima crvenkaste gline u kojima nisu bili vidljivi njihovi ukopi. Oni su se mogli uočiti tek u sloju zdravice, koja se javila na relativnoj dubini od 50 do 100 cm.

Ispred pročelja kapele otvorena je sonda dimenzija 6,4 x 3 m, u kojoj je uočeno sedam grobova (sl. 4). Četiri stratigrafski starija groba prate orijentaciju građevine i bolje su očuvana od tri mlađa groba, orijentirana u otklonu od kapele.

Prema kalibriranim radiokarbonskim datumima i nalazima u grobovima stariji horizont ukopa (grobovi 22 – 25) datira se od kraja 10. ili početka 11. stoljeća do sredine 12. stoljeća (sl. 5). Kod grobova 24 i 25 uočene su jednostavne ovalne grobne rake. U sva su četiri groba bile pokopane žene starije od 30 godina, u ispruženom položaju na leđima te s rukama ispruženim uz tijelo ili desnom blago svijenom na zdjelici. Pokojnicama u grobovima 23, 24 i 25 glava je okrenuta prema ulazu, dok je grob 22 orijentiran okomito na njih, s nogama bliže ulazu. Svaka od pokojnica nosila je karičice (T. 1. 1-3, 7, 9-11, 13-14) koje su pronađene uz glavu, a pokojnica u grobu 25 imala je i prsten (T. 1. 8).

⁵ Novčanik ili vrećica s devet kovanica nalazila se neposredno ispod desnog koljena pokojnika. Vrećica za novac bila je načinjena od kože, na kojoj su vidljive rupice kroz koje je prišivana, a unutar kožnog dijela nalazili su se ostaci tkanine, vjerojatno pusta (analizu je obavio Prirodoslovni laboratorij HRZ-a). Devet srebrnih kovanica, prema numizmatičkoj analizi mag. arh. Luke Štefana, pripada drugoj polovini 17. stoljeća: pet kovanica od 15 krajcara Leopold I. (1661., 1675., 1692., 1695. i 1696.), tri kovanice od 15 krajcara Sylvius Friedrich (2 iz 1675. i 1 iz 1694.) te jedna kovanica od 15 krajcara Max Gandolf von Kuenburg (1685.). Svi novci su s područja Svetog Rimskog Carstva Njemačkog Naroda.

Medieval cemetery

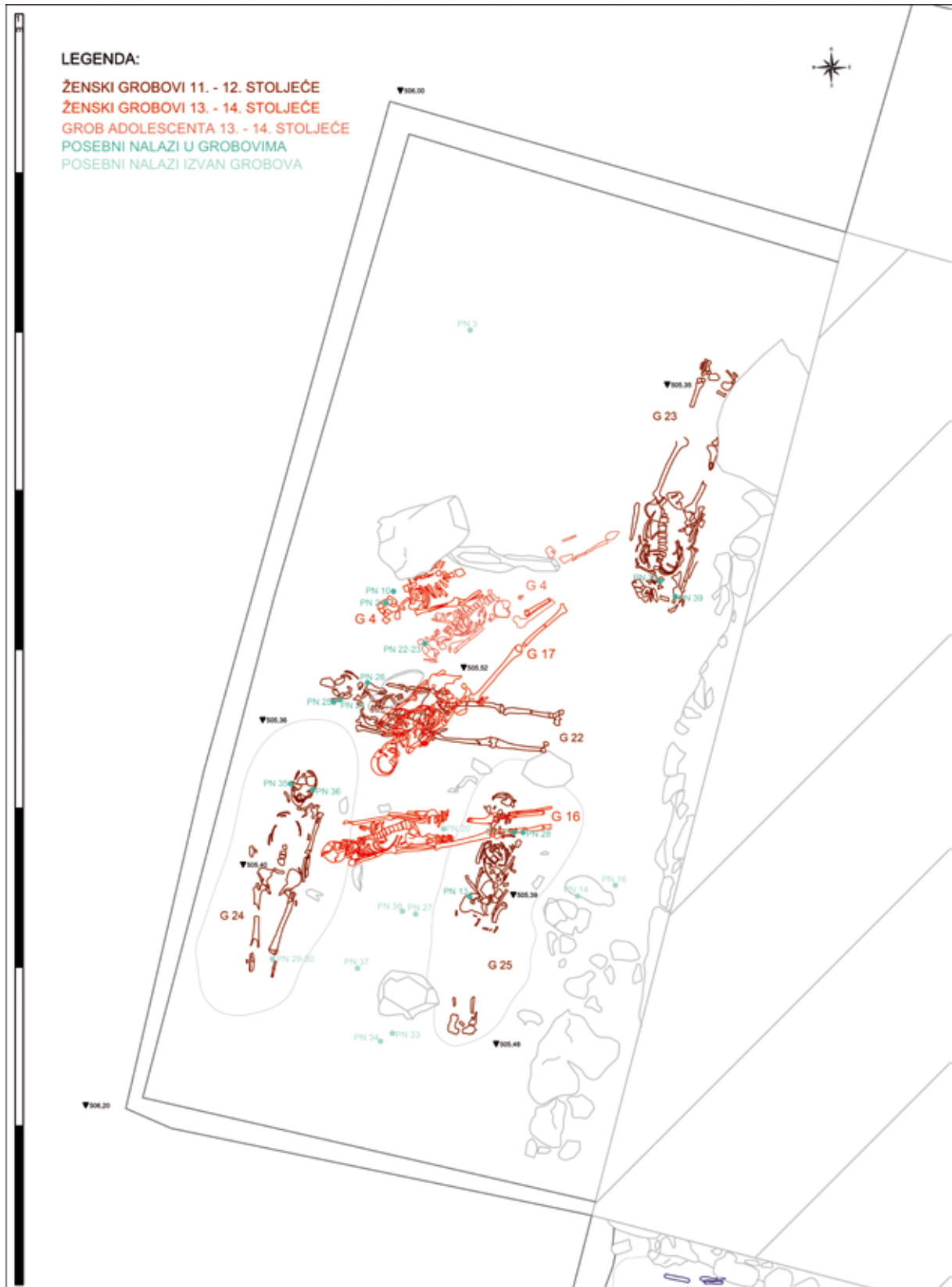
It became quite evident right from the beginning of the archaeological research around the chapel of St. Anne that the burials in front of the current façade and along the southern wall had taken place over an extended period of time. The skeletal remains were often displaced to make room for new burials, or the deceased were simply laid above older graves. Bones were discovered as shallow as approximately 10 centimetres, beneath the humus layer, while most graves were recorded in layers of reddish clay where their burials were not visible. The graves were only visible in the subsoil layer, which was located at a relative depth of 50 to 100 cm.

A trench measuring 6.4 x 3 m was opened in front of the chapel's façade, revealing seven graves (Fig. 4). Four graves, which were older in terms of stratigraphy, followed the orientation of the structure and were in a better state of preservation than the three younger graves that were oriented away from the chapel.

Based on the calibrated radiocarbon dates and the finds in the graves, the older horizon of burials (graves 22-25) is dated from the late 10th or early 11th century until the mid-12th century (Fig. 5). Graves 24 and 25 were simple oval grave pits. All four graves were graves of women over the age of 30, who were placed on their backs with their arms extended alongside their bodies or with their right arm slightly bent on the pelvis. The deceased in graves 23, 24 and 25 had their heads turned towards the entrance, while grave 22 was oriented perpendicular to them, with the feet closer to the entrance. Each of the deceased women was buried with circlets (T. 1. 1-3, 7, 9-11, 13-14) that were discovered next to the head, while the one in grave 25 also had a ring (T. 1. 8).

Three graves and four deceased individuals belong to the younger horizon, while grave 4 contained an adolescent with a pair of circlets (T. 3. 3-4) and a middle- or old-aged woman with a pair of earrings (T. 3. 6-7). Both pairs were found next the

ond half of the 17th century: five coins of 15 kreuzer of Leopold I (1661, 1675, 1692, 1695 and 1696), three coins of 15 kreuzer of Sylvius Friedrich (2 from 1675 and 1 from 1694), and one coin of 15 kreuzer of Max Gandolf von Kuenburg (1685). All coins are from the territory of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation.



Sl. 4. Grobovi ispred pročelja kapele sv. Ane (izradila L. Čataj)
Fig. 4 Graves in front of the façade of the chapel of St. Anne (created by L. Čataj)

BROJ UZORKA	KONTEKST	KONVENCIONALNI DATUM BP	1 σ (68,3 %) cal g.	2 σ (95,4 %) cal g.
UBA-50738	GROB 24	1043 +/- 29	992. – 1026.	897. – 921. (6,6 %) 955. – 1037. (88,8 %)
UBA-50735	GROB 12	983 +/- 30	1023. – 1047. (25,5 %) 1083. – 1128. (35,7 %) 1139. – 1149. (7 %)	995. – 1007. (3,9 %) 1016. – 1054. (31,4 %) 1063. – 1157. (60,2 %)
UBA-50737	GROB 25	958 +/- 26	1035. – 1047. (11,4 %) 1083. – 1130. (45,1 %) 1138. – 1150. (11,8 %)	1028. – 1158.
UBA-50736	GROB 22	957 +/- 26	1035. – 1048. (11,4 %) 1083. – 1132. (45,1 %) 1137. – 1151. (11,8 %)	1029. – 1158.
UBA-49327	GROB 15	946 +/- 29	1040. – 1051. (8,4 %) 1079. – 1153. (59,8 %)	1029. – 1163.
UBA-49326	GROB 1	847 +/- 27	1171. – 1226.	1161. – 1264.
UBA-49325	GROB 4, DIJETE	805 +/- 24	1225. – 1261.	1215. – 1275.
UBA-49324	GROB 4, ŽENA	789 +/- 24	1228. – 1269.	1221. – 1276.

Sl. 5. Kalibrirani radiokarbonski datumi (kalibracija OxCal v4. 4. 4 Bronk Ramsey (2021); r: 5; Atmospheric dana from Reimer et al (2020))

Fig. 5 Calibrated radiocarbon dates (calibration OxCal v4. 4. 4 Bronk Ramsey (2021); r: 5; Atmospheric dana from Reimer et al (2020))

Mlađem horizontu pripadaju tri groba i četiri pokojnika. U grobu 4 pokopan je adolescent s parom karičica (T. 3. 3-4) i žena srednje ili starije odrasle dobi s parom naušnica (T. 3. 6-7), od kojih su oba para pronađena uz glavu. Prema kalibriranim radiokarbonskim datumima možemo ih smjestiti u drugu i treću četvrtinu 13. stoljeća (sl. 5). Jednako je orijentiran grob 17 uz njih, a s malim odmakom nešto udaljeniji grob 16. U oba su pokopane odrasle ženske osobe, bez nalaza, a zbog stratigrafskih se pokazatelja smještaju u ovaj horizont. Sve su četiri pokojnice u ispruženom položaju na leđima. Ako su sačuvane ruke, jedna je bila ispružena, a druga blago svijena na zdjelici.

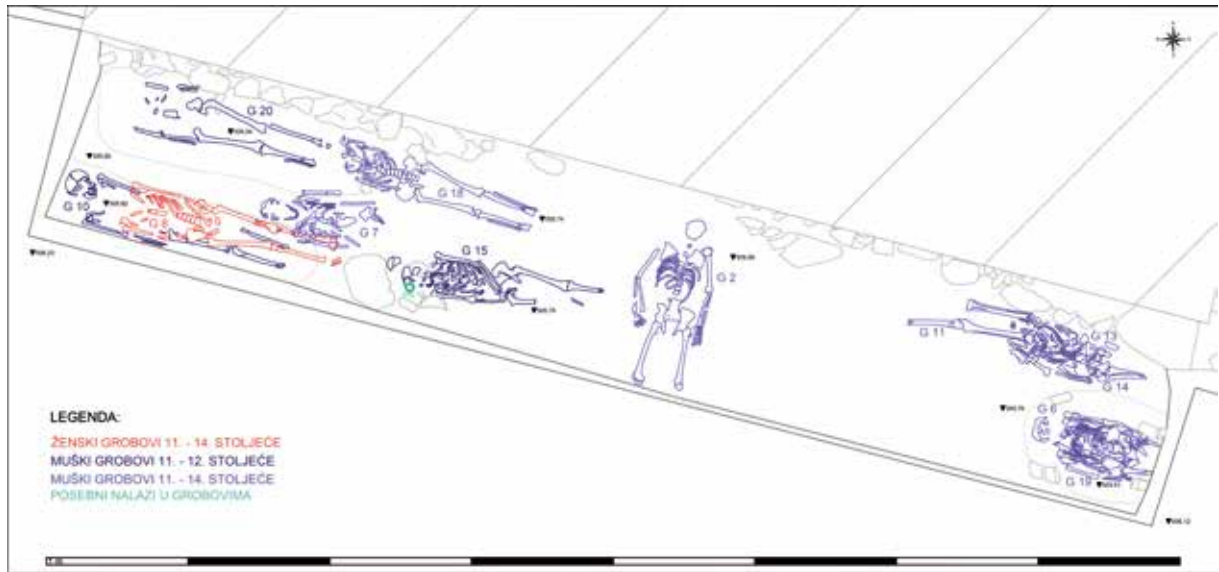
Južno uz kapelu otvorena je sonda 3 širine 1,5 m, čija je dužina ispred broda iznosila 8 m, a ispred apside 4 m.

Ispred južnog zida broda istraženo je 12 grobova (sl. 6). Pokojnici su orijentirani paralelno s pružanjem kapele, osim groba 2, koji je okomit na nju. Kosturni su ostaci pronađeni u ispruženom položaju na leđima, dok su im ili obje ruke ispružene uz tijelo, ili je jedna svijena na zdjelici/truhu. Svi su pokojnici odrasle muške osobe različitih dobnih skupina, osim odrasle ženske osobe u grobu 8. Većinu je grobova teško smjestiti u apsolutno-kronološki okvir jer su bez priloga ili nalaza, a nedostaju i radiokarbonske analize.

heads. Based on the calibrated radiocarbon dates, we can place them in the second and third quarters of the 13th century (Fig. 5). Grave 17, which is located next to them, has the same orientation, as has grave 16, albeit its orientation slightly deviates. It is also a bit further away. Both graves represent burials of adult females, who were interred without any accompanying items. These graves are dated to this horizon based on the stratigraphic indicators. All four deceased women were lying straight and extended on their backs. In cases where the arms have been preserved, one arm was extended while the other was slightly bent on the pelvis.

Trench 3 was opened south, alongside the chapel. It was 1.5 m wide and had a length of 8 m in front of the nave and 4 m in front of the apse.

Twelve graves were explored (Fig. 6) in front of the nave's southern wall. The position of the deceased persons was parallel to the chapel's alignment, with the exception of grave 2, which was perpendicular to it. The skeletal remains were found in an extended position on their backs, with either both arms extended along the body or one arm bent on the pelvis/abdomen. All of the deceased were adult males of varying age groups, with the exception of an adult female found in grave 8. Due to the lack of grave goods, finds or the results of a radiocarbon analysis, it is rather difficult to determine the absolute-chronological frame for most graves.

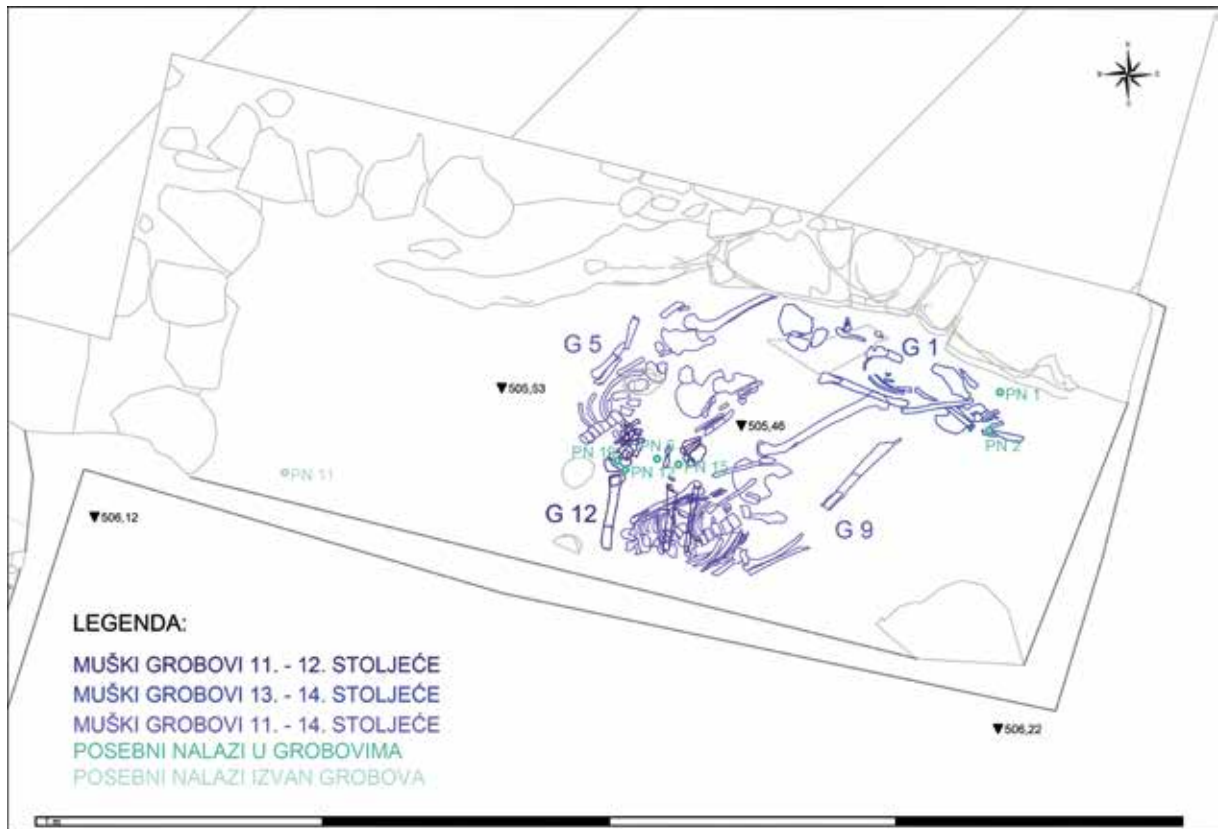


Sl. 6. Grobovi ispred južnog zida broda kapele sv. Ane (izradila L. Čataj)

Fig. 6 Graves in front of the nave's south wall of the chapel of St. Anne (created by L. Čataj)

Iznimka je grob 15, koji na temelju oba indikatora možemo smjestiti u vrijeme od sredine 11. do sredine 12. stoljeća (sl. 5). Desno kraj glave, koja je bila položena na kamen, nalazio se kositreni kalem (T. 1. 15). Kostur se nalazi na sloju zdravice, a nekoliko većih komada kamena sporadično pro-

However, grave 15 is an exception and can be dated to the mid-11th to mid-12th century based on both indicators (Fig. 5). Namely, a chalice made of tin was found to the right of the head that rested on a stone (T. 1. 15). The skeleton was lying on the subsoil layer, and the presence of several larger stones,



Sl. 7. Grobovi južno uz apsidu kapele sv. Ane (izradila L. Čataj)

Fig. 7 Graves south alongside the apse of the chapel of St. Anne (created by L. Čataj)

nađenih oko pokojnika ukazuju na moguću grobnu konstrukciju, dok raka nije uočena. Ovom starijem horizontu vjerojatno pripadaju i grobovi 10 i 20, kod kojih su zamijećene grobne rake ukopane u zdravcu. Nešto su mlađi grobovi 7, 8 i 18 koji se dijelom nalaze iznad njih. Žena u grobu 8 vjerojatno je namjerno položena iznad pokojnika u grobu 10 te se ovdje možda radi o obiteljskoj grobnici. Isti je slučaj i s grobnom rakom nešto istočnije. U njoj je prvo ukopan pokojnik iz groba 19, a potom barem četiri osobe. Ukop se širi izvan rubova iskopa te nije u potpunosti istražen. Svi opisani pokojnici slijede istu orijentaciju paralelnu s građevinom, s glavom položenom na zapad. Tri se djelomično sačuvana groba protežu pod temelj kapele: mlađi grobovi 11 i 13 položeni su preko starijeg groba 14.

Južno uz apsidu kapele, u istočnom dijelu sonde 3, istražena su četiri groba (sl. 7). Sva su četiri pokojnika odrasle muške osobe, položene u ispruženom položaju na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake.

Najstariji među njima je dijelom istražen grob 12, datiran u razdoblje od druge četvrtine 11. do sredine 12. stoljeća (sl. 5). Orijentiran je okomito na zid apside, a kako izlazi izvan rubova sonde, istražen je tek donji dio nogu pokojnika. Oko njih se nalazilo nekoliko poslaganih kamenova koji upućuju na moguću grobnu konstrukciju. Uz stopala je pronađena ostruga (T. 2. 1) i dvije pređice (T. 2. 2-3). Stratigrafski su nešto mlađi grobovi 5 i 9, orijentirani u otklonu na pružanje zidova kapele (poput grobova 4 i 17 ispred pročelja) i dijelom položeni preko groba 12. Najmlađi grob 1 datiran je u zadnju četvrtinu 12. i prvu četvrtinu 13. stoljeća (sl. 5). Lijeva se strana kostura, orijentiranog paralelno s pružanjem kapele, dijelom nalazi pod temeljem apside. Pokojnik je na predjelu zdjelice imao okruglu pojasnu pređicu (T. 3. 1) i brončanu alku (T. 3. 2).

sporadically discovered around the remains, suggests a possible grave structure, although a grave pit could not be identified. Graves 10 and 20 also likely belong to this older horizon, where grave pits buried in the subsoil layer were noticed. Graves 7, 8 and 18 are slightly younger, and are partially located above them. The woman in grave 8 was probably deliberately placed on top of the deceased in grave 10, suggesting a possible family tomb. The same can be said for the grave pit to the east. The deceased from grave 19 was buried first, followed by at least four others. The burial extends beyond the edges of the excavation and has not been fully explored. All the deceased described follow the same orientation, parallel to the structure, with their heads facing west. Three partially preserved graves extend beneath the foundation of the chapel: the younger graves 11 and 13 are located above the older grave 14.

In the eastern part of trench 3, south along the apse of the chapel, four graves were excavated (Fig. 7). All four deceased were adult males, placed in an extended position on their backs, without visible grave pits.

The oldest among them is the partially explored grave 12, which was dated to the period from the second quarter of the 11th to the mid-12th century (Fig. 5). It is aligned perpendicular to the apse's wall, and as it extends beyond the edges of the trench, only the lower part of the deceased's legs was explored. The presence of several arranged stones around the legs suggests a possible grave structure. A spur (T. 2. 1) and two buckle frames (T. 2. 2-3) were found next to the feet. Graves 5 and 9, which are stratigraphically younger, are oriented slightly off the chapel walls, similar to graves 4 and 17 in front of the façade, and partially placed over grave 12. Grave 1 is the youngest one and dates back to the last quarter of the 12th and the first quarter of the 13th century (Fig. 5). The left side of the skeleton, which is oriented parallel to the chapel, is partially located under the foundation of the apse. The deceased was found with a round buckle frame (T. 3. 1) and a bronze loop (T. 3. 2).

Katalog grobova

Grob 1

Mjesto ukopa: ispred južnog zida apside, lijeva strana kostura dijelom ispod njenog temelja

Orijentacija: paralelno s kapelom (ZSZ-IJI)

Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake

Položaj ruku: blago svijene na zdjelici

Stanje očuvanosti: dijelom istražen

Spol: muškarac

Starost: 30 – 40 godina

Nalazi: okrugla brončana pojasna pređica (T. 3. 1) lijevo, okrugla brončana alka (T. 3. 2) desno na zdjelici

Datacija (AMS): 1171. – 1226. g. (UBA-49326)

Datacija (stratigrafija): mlađi od grobova 5 i 9 koji su ispod njega

Grob 2

Mjesto ukopa: ispred južnog zida broda, potko-ljenice i stopala izvan zone iskopa

Orijentacija: okomito na kapelu (SSI-JJZ)

Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake

Položaj ruku: lijeva ispružena, desna blago savijena uz tijelo

Stanje očuvanosti: dijelom istražen

Spol: muškarac

Starost: više od 45 godina

Nalazi: -

Datacija: ?

Grob 3

Mjesto ukopa: ispred pročelja

Orijentacija: okomito na pročelje (ZSZ-IJI)

Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake

Položaj ruku: lijeva svijena na gornjem dijelu trbuha, desna svijena na zdjelici

Stanje očuvanosti: gotovo cjelovit

Spol: muškarac

Starost: više od 45 godina

Nalazi: kožnata vrećica s devet kovanica ispod desnog koljena

Datacija (nalazi): nakon 1696. g.

Datacija (stratigrafija): mlađi od grobova 16, 24 i 25 koji su ispod njega

Grob 4

Mjesto ukopa: ispred pročelja

Catalogue of the graves

Grave 1

Burial location: in front of the southern wall of the apse, left side of the skeleton partially beneath its foundation

Grave alignment: parallel to the chapel (WNW-ESE)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit

Position of the arms: slightly bent on the pelvis

State of preservation: partially researched

Gender: male

Age: 30 – 40 years

Finds: round bronze belt buckle frame (T. 3. 1) on the left, round bronze loop (T. 3. 2) on the right on the pelvis

Dating (AMS): 1171 – 1226 AD (UBA-49326)

Dating (stratigraphy): younger than graves 5 and 9 beneath it

Grave 2

Burial location: in front of the southern wall of the nave, the lower legs and feet are outside the excavation zone

Grave alignment: perpendicular to the chapel (NNE-SSW)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit

Position of the arms: left extended, right slightly bent alongside the body

State of preservation: partially researched

Gender: male

Age: over 45 years

Finds: -

Dating: ?

Grave 3

Burial location: in front of the façade

Grave alignment: perpendicular to the façade (WNW-ESE)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit

Position of the arms: left bent on the upper abdomen, right bent on the pelvis

State of preservation: nearly completely preserved

Gender: male

Age: over 45 years

Findings: leather pouch with nine coins under the right knee

Orijentacija: u otklonu od kapele (JZ-SI)

Način ukopa: dva pokojnika u ispruženom položaju na leđima (SJ 24 sjeverozapadno, SJ 23 jugoistočno), bez vidljive grobne rake, dijelom uz živac

Položaj ruku: desna ruka pokojnika SJ 24 ispružena uz tijelo, ostalo nepoznato

Stanje očuvanosti: nedostaje donji dio tijela kod obje pokojnice

Spol: žena (SJ 24), adolescent (SJ 23)

Starost: 40 – 50 godina (SJ 24), 11 – 13 godina (SJ 23)

Nalazi: kod glave žene (SJ 24) par dvojugodnih naušnica (T. 3. 6-7); kod glave djeteta (SJ 23) par naroskanih karičica (T. 3. 3-4), sve pozlaćeno srebro

Datacija (AMS): 1228. – 1269. g. (UBA-49324, žena); 1225. – 1261. g. (UBA-49325, dijete)

Grob 5

Mjesto ukopa: ispred južnog zida apside, potkoljenice ispod njezinog temelja

Orijentacija: u otklonu od kapele (JZ-SI)

Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake

Položaj ruku: ispružene uz tijelo

Stanje očuvanosti: djelomično sačuvan kostur, nedostaju potkoljenice, lubanja i dio gornjeg dijela tijela

Spol: muškarac

Starost: 35 – 45 godina

Nalazi: -

Datacija (stratigrafija): stariji od groba 1 (1171. – 1226. g. (UBA-49326)), mlađi od groba 12 (1023. – 1149. g. (UBA-50735))

Grob 6

Mjesto ukopa: ispred južnog zida broda, donji dio kostura izvan zone iskopa

Orijentacija: paralelno s kapelom (ZSZ-IJI)

Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, u grobnoj raci vjerojatno označenoj kamenjem; možda obiteljska grobnica

Položaj ruku: ispružene uz tijelo (?)

Stanje očuvanosti: sukcesivni ukopi, izmiješane kosti nekoliko pokojnika; djelomično sačuvane kosti

Spol: ?

Starost: ?

Nalazi: -

Datacija (stratigrafija): mlađi od groba 19 iznad kojeg se nalazi u istom ukopu

Dating (find): after 1696 AD

Dating (stratigraphy): younger than graves 16, 24, and 25 which are beneath it

Grave 4

Burial location: in front of the façade

Grave alignment: deviating from the chapel (SW-NE)

Burial position: two deceased in an extended position lying on the back (SU 24 northwest, SU 23 southeast), with no visible grave pit, partly along the bedrock

Position of the arms: right arm of the deceased SU 24 extended alongside the body, rest unknown

State of preservation: lower part of the body missing in both deceased

Gender: female (SU 24), adolescent (SU 23)

Age: 40 – 50 years (SU 24), 11 – 13 years (SU 23)

Finds: near the head of the woman (SU 24), a pair of two-beaded earrings (T. 3. 6-7); near the head of the child (SU 23), a pair of ribbed filigree circlets (T. 3. 3-4), all gilded silver

Dating (AMS): 1228 – 1269 AD (UBA-49324, woman); 1225 – 1261 AD (UBA-49325, child)

Grave 5

Burial location: in front of the southern wall of the apse, lower legs beneath its foundation

Grave alignment: deviating from the chapel (SW-NE)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit

Position of the arms: extended alongside the body

State of preservation: partially preserved skeleton, lower legs, skull and part of the upper body missing

Gender: male

Age: 35 – 45 years

Finds: -

Dating (stratigraphy): older than grave 1 (1171 – 1226 AD (UBA-49326)), younger than grave 12 (1023 – 1149 AD (UBA-50735))

Grave 6

Burial location: in front of the southern wall of the nave, lower part of the skeleton outside the excavation zone

Grave alignment: parallel to the chapel (WNW-ESE)

Grob 7

Mjesto ukopa: ispred južnog zida broda
 Orijentacija: paralelno s kapelom (ZSZ-IJI)
 Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake
 Položaj ruku: ispružene uz tijelo
 Stanje očuvanosti: nedostaje dio zdjelice i donji dio tijela
 Spol: muškarac
 Starost: 37 – 47 godina
 Nalazi: -
 Datacija (stratigrafija): mlađi od groba 8 iznad kojeg se dijelom nalazi

Grob 8

Mjesto ukopa: ispred južnog zida broda
 Orijentacija: paralelno s kapelom (ZSZ-IJI)
 Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake
 Položaj ruku: lijeva blago svijena na zdjelici, desna ispružena uz tijelo (pod zdjelicom)
 Stanje očuvanosti: gotovo cjelovit kostur
 Spol: žena
 Starost: 30 – 40 godina
 Nalazi: -
 Datacija (stratigrafija): mlađi od groba 10 iznad kojeg se nalazi, stariji od groba 7 koji je dijelom iznad njega

Grob 9

Mjesto ukopa: ispred južnog zida apside, potkoljenice ispod njezinog temelja
 Orijentacija: u otklonu od kapele (JZ-SI)
 Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake
 Položaj ruku: ispružene uz tijelo
 Stanje očuvanosti: djelomično sačuvan kostur, nedostaju potkoljenice, lubanja i dio gornjeg dijela tijela
 Spol: muškarac
 Starost: 35 – 45 godina
 Nalazi: -
 Datacija (stratigrafija): stariji od groba 1 (1171. – 1226. g. (UBA-49326)) koji se dijelom nalazi iznad njega, mlađi od groba 12 (1023. – 1149. g. (UBA-50735)) koji se dijelom nalazi ispod njega

Grob 10

Mjesto ukopa: ispred južnog zida broda
 Orijentacija: paralelno s kapelom (ZSZ-IJI)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, in a grave pit, possibly marked with stones; possibly a family tomb

Position of the arms: extended alongside the body (?)

State of preservation: successive burials, mixed bones of several deceased; partially preserved bones

Gender: ?

Age: ?

Finds: -

Dating (stratigraphy): younger than grave 19 above which it is located in the same burial pit

Grave 7

Burial location: in front of the southern wall of the nave

Grave alignment: parallel to the chapel (WNW-ESE)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit

Position of the arms: extended alongside the body

State of preservation: part of the pelvis and lower body missing

Gender: male

Age: 37 – 47 years

Finds: -

Dating (stratigraphy): younger than grave 8 above which it is partly located

Grave 8

Burial location: in front of the southern wall of the nave

Grave alignment: parallel to the chapel (WNW-ESE)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit

Position of the arms: left slightly bent on the pelvis, right extended alongside the body (under the pelvis)

State of preservation: almost completely preserved skeleton

Gender: female

Age: 30 – 40 years

Finds: -

Dating (stratigraphy): younger than grave 10 above which it is located, older than grave 7 which is partly above it

Grave 9

Burial location: in front of the southern wall of the apse, lower legs beneath its foundation

Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, u grobnoj raci

Položaj ruku: desna ispružena uz tijelo, lijeva nedostaje

Stanje očuvanosti: sačuvana lubanja i dio ekstremiteta

Spol: muškarac

Starost: 20 – 30 godina

Nalazi: -

Datacija (stratigrafija): stariji od groba 8 koji se nalazi iznad njega

Grob 11

Mjesto ukopa: ispred južnog zida broda

Orijentacija: paralelno s kapelom (IJI-ZSZ)

Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake

Položaj ruku: ?

Stanje očuvanosti: sačuvan dio zdjelice, natkoljenice i lijeva potkoljenica

Spol: vjerojatno muškarac

Starost: odrasla osoba

Nalazi: -

Datacija (stratigrafija): mlađi od groba 14 koji je ispod njega

Grob 12

Mjesto ukopa: ispred južnog zida apside, veći dio izvan zone iskopa

Orijentacija: okomito na apsidu (JJZ-SSI)

Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake

Položaj ruku: ?

Stanje očuvanosti: istražene samo potkoljenice i stopala

Spol: vjerojatno muškarac

Starost: odrasla osoba

Nalazi: ostruga (T. 2. 1), pređice cipele/ostruge (T. 2. 2-3), sve uz stopala

Datacija (AMS): 1023. – 1149. g. (UBA-50735)

Datacija (stratigrafija): stariji od grobova 5 i 9 koji su dijelom iznad njega

Grob 13

Mjesto ukopa: ispred južnog zida broda, noge i lijeva strana ispod temelja

Orijentacija: paralelno s kapelom (ZSZ-IJI)

Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake

Položaj ruku: ?

alignment: deviating from the chapel (SW-NE)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit

Position of the arms: extended alongside the body

State of preservation: partially preserved skeleton, lower legs, skull and part of the upper body missing

Gender: male

Age: 35 – 45 years

Finds: -

Dating (stratigraphy): older than grave 1 (1171 – 1226 AD (UBA-49326)), which is partly located above it, younger than grave 12 (1023 – 1149 AD (UBA-50735)), which is partly located beneath it

Grave 10

Burial location: in front of the southern wall of the nave

Grave alignment: parallel to the chapel (WNW-ESE)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, in a grave pit

Position of the arms: right extended alongside the body, left missing

State of preservation: preserved skull and part of the extremities

Gender: male

Age: 20 – 30 years

Finds: -

Dating (stratigraphy): older than grave 8, which is located above it

Grave 11

Burial location: in front of the southern wall of the nave

Grave alignment: parallel to the chapel (ESE-WNW)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit

Position of the arms: ?

State of preservation: preserved part of the pelvis, upper leg and left lower leg

Gender: likely male

Age: adult

Finds: -

Dating (stratigraphy): younger than grave 14, which is beneath it

Stanje očuvanosti: djelomično istražen kostur, nedostaje lubanja, kralježnica dislocirana

Spol: muškarac

Starost: 38 – 48 godina

Nalazi: -

Datacija (stratigrafija): mlađi od groba 14 koji je ispod njega

Grob 14

Mjesto ukopa: ispred južnog zida broda, lijeva strana i desna potkoljenica ispod temelja

Orijentacija: paralelno s kapelom (ZSZ-IJI)

Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake

Položaj ruku: desna ispružena uz tijelo

Stanje očuvanosti: dijelom istražen, nedostaje lubanja

Spol: muškarac

Starost: više od 45 godina

Nalazi: -

Datacija (stratigrafija): stariji od grobova 11 i 13 koji su iznad njega

Grob 15

Mjesto ukopa: ispred južnog zida broda

Orijentacija: paralelno s kapelom (ZSZ-IJI)

Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake, možda obrubljen kamenjem

Položaj ruku: desna ispružena uz tijelo, lijeva svijena na trbuhu

Stanje očuvanosti: gotovo cjelovit, nedostaju stopala, šake, desna potkoljenica i dio desne natkoljenice

Spol: muškarac

Starost: 27 – 37 godina

Nalazi: kositreni kalež (T. 1. 15) desno uz glavu

Datacija (AMS): 1040. – 1153. g. (UBA-49327)

Grob 16

Mjesto ukopa: ispred pročelja kapele

Orijentacija: u otklonu od kapele (ZJZ-ISI)

Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake

Položaj ruku: desna ispružena uz tijelo, lijeva blago svijena na zdjelici

Stanje očuvanosti: gotovo cjelovit, nedostaju stopala, desna potkoljenica i dio lijeve natkoljenice

Spol: žena

Starost: više od 40 godina

Nalazi: -

Grave 12

Burial location: in front of the southern wall of the apse, larger part outside the excavation zone

Grave alignment: perpendicular to the apse (SSW-NNE)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit

Position of the arms: ?

State of preservation: only lower legs and feet explored

Gender: likely male

Age: adult

Finds: spur (T. 2. 1), buckle frame of shoe/ spur (T. 2. 2-3), all near the feet

Dating (AMS): 1023 – 1149 AD (UBA-50735)

Dating (stratigraphy): older than graves 5 and 9, which are partly above it

Grave 13

Burial location: in front of the southern wall of the nave, legs and left side beneath the foundation

Grave alignment: parallel to the chapel (WNW-EJE)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit

Position of the arms: ?

State of preservation: partially explored skeleton, missing skull, dislocated spine

Gender: male

Age: 38 – 48 years

Finds: -

Dating (stratigraphy): younger than grave 14, which is beneath it

Grave 14

Burial location: in front of the southern wall of the nave, left side and right lower leg beneath the foundation

Grave alignment: parallel to the chapel (WNW-ESE)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit

Position of the arms: right extended alongside the body

State of preservation: partially explored, missing skull

Gender: male

Age: over 45 years

Finds: -

Dating (stratigraphy): older than graves 11 and 13, which are above it

Datacija (stratigrafija): stariji od groba 3 iznad njega, mlađi od grobova 24 i 25 ispod njega

Grob 17

Mjesto ukopa: ispred pročelja kapele

Orijentacija: u otklonu od kapele (JZ-SI)

Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake

Položaj ruku: lijeva ispružena uz tijelo, dijelom ispod zdjelice; desna blago svijena na zdjelici

Stanje očuvanosti: gotovo cjelovit, nedostaju stopala i dio lijeve natkoljenice

Spol: žena

Starost: 20 – 32 godine

Nalazi: -

Datacija (stratigrafija): mlađi od groba 22 iznad kojeg se nalazi

Grob 18

Mjesto ukopa: ispred južnog zida broda

Orijentacija: paralelno s kapelom (ZSZ-IJI)

Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake

Položaj ruku: desna blago svijena na zdjelici

Stanje očuvanosti: gotovo cjelovit kostur, nedostaje lubanja, stopala, lijeva ruka i desna nadlaktica

Spol: muškarac

Starost: 18 – 24 godine

Nalazi: -

Datacija (stratigrafija): mlađi od groba 20 iznad kojeg se dijelom nalazi

Grob 19

Mjesto ukopa: ispred južnog zida broda, donji dio izvan kostura zone iskopa

Orijentacija: paralelno s kapelom (ZSZ-IJI)

Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, u grobnoj raci vjerojatno označenoj kamenjem; možda obiteljska grobnica

Položaj ruku: ispružene uz tijelo (?)

Stanje očuvanosti: djelomično istražen; nedostaje lubanja

Spol: muškarac

Starost: 38 – 48 godina

Nalazi: -

Datacija (stratigrafija): stariji od groba 6 ispod kojeg se nalazi u istom ukopu

Grob 20

Mjesto ukopa: ispred južnog zida broda

Grave 15

Burial location: in front of the southern wall of the nave

Grave alignment: parallel to the chapel (WNW-ESE)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit, possibly enclosed by stones

Position of the arms: right extended alongside the body, left bent on the abdomen

State of preservation: almost completely preserved, missing feet, hands, right lower leg and part of the right upper leg

Gender: male

Age: 27 – 37 years

Findings: tin chalice (T. 1. 15) to the right of the head

Dating (AMS): 1040 – 1153 AD (UBA-49327)

Grave 16

Burial location: in front of the façade of the chapel

Grave alignment: deviating from the chapel (WSW-ENE)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit

Position of the arms: right extended alongside the body, left slightly bent on the pelvis

State of preservation: almost completely preserved, missing feet, right lower leg and part of the left upper leg

Gender: female

Age: over 40 years

Finds: -

Dating (stratigraphy): older than grave 3 above it, younger than graves 24 and 25 beneath it

Grave 17

Burial location: in front of the façade of the chapel

Grave alignment: deviating from the chapel (SW-NE)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit

Position of the arms: left extended alongside the body, partly under the pelvis; right slightly bent on the pelvis

State of preservation: almost completely preserved, missing feet and part of the left upper leg

Gender: female

Orijentacija: paralelno s kapelom (ZSZ-IJI)
 Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, u grobnoj raci
 Položaj ruku: ispružene uz tijelo
 Stanje očuvanosti: djelomično sačuvan; nedostaje lubanja, veći dio torza, šake i stopala
 Spol: muškarac
 Starost: 18 – 25 godina
 Nalazi: -
 Datacija (stratigrafija): mlađi od groba 18 koji je dijelom iznad njega

Grob 22

Mjesto ukopa: ispred pročelja kapele
 Orijentacija: okomito na pročelje (ZSZ-IJI)
 Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake
 Položaj ruku: desna blago svijena na zdjelici, lijeva ispružena uz tijelo
 Stanje očuvanosti: gotovo cjelovit kostur; nedostaju stopala, šake, dio torza
 Spol: žena
 Starost: više od 50 godina
 Nalazi: lijevo uz glavu karičica s tri koljenca (T. 1. 1); desno uz glavu obična karičica (T. 1. 3) i karičica s tri koljenca (T. 1. 2), sve srebro
 Datacija (AMS): 1035. – 1151. g. (UBA-50736)
 Datacija (stratigrafija): stariji od groba 17 koji je iznad njega

Grob 23

Mjesto ukopa: ispred pročelja kapele
 Orijentacija: paralelno s pročeljem
 Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, bez vidljive grobne rake, uz živac
 Položaj ruku: ispružene uz tijelo
 Stanje očuvanosti: gotovo cjelovit kostur; nedostaju šake i dio glave te dio torza
 Spol: žena
 Starost: 30 – 38 godina
 Nalazi: dvije srebrne karičice (T. 1. 13-14) desno uz glavu
 Datacija: ?

Grob 24

Mjesto ukopa: ispred pročelja kapele
 Orijentacija: paralelno s pročeljem (SSI-JJZ)
 Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, u grobnoj raci
 Položaj ruku: lijeva ruka ispružena uz tijelo

Age: 20 – 32 years
 Finds: -
 Dating (stratigraphy): younger than grave 22 above which it is located

Grave 18

Burial location: in front of the southern wall of the nave
 Grave alignment: parallel to the chapel (WNW-ESE)
 Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit
 Position of the arms: right slightly bent on the pelvis
 State of preservation: almost completely preserved, missing skull, feet, left arm and right upper arm
 Gender: male
 Age: 18 – 24 years
 Finds: -
 Dating (stratigraphy): younger than grave 20 above which it is partly located

Grave 19

Burial location: in front of the southern wall of the nave, lower part of the skeleton outside the excavation zone
 Grave alignment: parallel to the chapel (WNW-ESE)
 Burial position: extended position lying on the back, in a grave pit, possibly marked with stones; possibly a family tomb
 Position of the arms: extended alongside the body (?)
 State of preservation: partially explored; missing the skull
 Gender: male
 Age: 38 – 48 years
 Finds: -
 Dating (stratigraphy): older than grave 6 beneath which it is located in the same pit

Grave 20

Burial location: in front of the southern wall of the nave
 Grave alignment: parallel to the chapel (WNW-ESE)
 Burial position: extended position lying on the back, in a grave pit
 Position of the arms: extended alongside the body

Stanje očuvanosti: djelomično sačuvan kostur; nedostaje veći dio torza, lijeva ruka, šake, donji dio potkoljenica i stopala

Spol: žena

Starost: 32 – 42 godine

Nalazi: brončane karičice s jednom jagodom desno (T. 1. 10) i lijevo (T. 1. 9) uz glavu

Datacija (AMS): 992. – 1026. g. (UBA-50738)

Datacija (stratigrafija): stariji od grobova 3 i 16 koji su iznad njega

Grob 25

Mjesto ukopa: ispred pročelja kapele

Orijentacija: paralelno s pročeljem (SSI-JJZ)

Način ukopa: ispružen položaj na leđima, u grobnoj raci

Položaj ruku: lijeva uz tijelo, desna blago svijena na zdjelici

Stanje očuvanosti: djelomično sačuvan kostur; nedostaje veći dio nogu i šake, torzo djelomično sačuvan

Spol: žena

Starost: 30 – 40 godina

Nalazi: karičica s jednom jagodom (T. 1. 11), obična karičica (T. 1. 7), prsten (T. 1. 8), sve bronca

Datacija: 1035. – 1150. g. (UBA-50737)

Datacija (stratigrafija): stariji od grobova 3 i 16 koji su iznad njega

Pokretni nalazi

Pokretne arheološke nalaze⁶ pronađene na istraženom dijelu groblja oko kapele sv. Ane predstavljaju metalni dijelovi odjeće, odnosno opreme pokojnika. Riječ je o primjercima nakita za glavu, prstenju, metalnim dijelovima pojasa i obuće, ostrugama te kositrenom kaležu.⁷ Nalazi su evidentirani u osam od ukupno 24 istraženih groba, a dio ih potječe iz uništenih grobova te je pronađen u sloju.

⁶ Konzervatorsko-restauratorske radove na nalazima obavili su restauratori Odjela za restauriranje arheoloških nalaza HRZ-a Mihael Golubić i Elena Perković Gjurašin te vanjski suradnik restaurator Franjo Bračun.

⁷ O kositrenom kaležu pronađenom u grobu 15 raspravlja se u zasebnom poglavlju.

State of preservation: partially preserved; missing the skull, a larger part of the torso, hands, and feet

Gender: male

Age: 18 – 25 years

Finds: -

Dating (stratigraphy): younger than grave 18, which is partly above it

Grave 22

Burial location: in front of the façade of the chapel

Grave alignment: perpendicular to the façade (WNW-ESE)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit

Position of the arms: right slightly bent on the pelvis, left extended alongside the body

State of preservation: almost completely preserved skeleton; missing feet, hands and part of the torso

Gender: female

Age: over 50 years

Finds: a circlet with three joints (T. 1. 1) to the left of the head; an ordinary circlet (T. 1. 3) and a circlet with three joints (T. 1. 2) to the right of the head, all made of silver

Dating (AMS): 1035 – 1151 AD (UBA-50736)

Dating (stratigraphy): older than grave 17, which is above it

Grave 23

Burial location: in front of the façade of the chapel

Grave alignment: parallel to the façade

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, with no visible grave pit, alongside the bedrock

Position of the arms: extended alongside the body

State of preservation: almost completely preserved skeleton; missing hands and part of the head, and part of the torso

Gender: female

Age: 30 – 38 years

Finds: two silver circlets (T. 1. 13-14) to the right of the head

Dating: ?

Nakit za glavu⁸

Nakit za glavu pronađen je u četiri groba (grobovi 22 – 25) te u dvojnog grobu 4, u kojem su sahranjene odrasla ženska osoba i adolescent. Nađena su ukupno 24 primjerka, svi ispred pročelja crkve, od kojih 13 u grobovima. Zastupljeno je nekoliko tipova nakita: obične karičice, karičice/naušnice od uvijene žice, karičice s jednom jagodom, karičice s koljencima koje se javljaju i u naroskanoj varijanti te dvojugodne naušnice.

Obične karičice zastupljene su s deset primjeraka, od kojih su četiri nađena u grobovima (T. 1. 3, 7, 13, 14), a preostali u sloju (T. 3. 10 – 15). U grobu 22 jedna je srebrna karičica (T. 1. 3) nađena s desne strane glave pokraj karičice s koljencima (T. 1. 2), dok je s nasuprotne strane glave evidentirana još jedna karičica s koljencima. Karičice iz groba 23 (T. 1. 13, 14) također su izrađene od srebra i većih su dimenzija od ostalih pronađenih primjeraka. Brončana karičica (T. 1. 7) u grobu 25 nađena je uz karičicu s jednom jagodom (T. 1. 11) s lijeve strane glave. Od preostalih primjeraka nađenih u sloju jedna je karičica izrađena od zlata (T. 3. 11), jedna od srebra (T. 3. 10), a četiri od bronce (T. 3. 12 – 15). Promjer karičica uglavnom se kreće između 1,7 i 2,5 cm, uz iznimku primjeraka iz groba 23, koje su promjera oko 4 cm i možda nošene kao sljepoočničarke. Krajevi karičica najčešće su ravno odrezani, katkad međusobno preklopljeni (T. 1. 23; T. 3. 14, 15), a samo u jednom slučaju stanjeni (T. 3. 12). Ovaj jednostavni nakit javlja se u različitim razdobljima i na različitim područjima te nije kronološki osjetljiv, a na prostoru Hrvatske u kontinuiranoj je upotrebi tijekom cijeloga srednjeg vijeka.⁹

Vrlo slične ovima su karičice napravljene od uvijene žice, na groblju oko kapele sv. Ane zastupljene s tri primjerka izrađena od srebra (T. 1. 4 – 6), sva tri nađena izvan grobnih cjelina. Dva su primjerka oštećena, a treći je promjera do 2,5 cm. Primjerak na T. 1. 4 završava ušicom te se vjerojatno radi o naušnici, dok karičica na T. 1. 6 ima

Grave 24

Burial location: in front of the façade of the chapel

Grave alignment: parallel to the façade (NNE-SSW)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, in a grave pit

Position of the arms: left arm extended alongside the body

State of preservation: partially preserved skeleton; missing a larger part of the torso, the left arm, hands, lower part of the lower legs and feet

Gender: female

Age: 32 – 42 years

Findings: bronze circlets with a single bead to the right (T. 1. 10) and left (T. 1. 9) of the head

Dating (AMS): 992 – 1026 AD (UBA-50738)

Dating (stratigraphy): older than graves 3 and 16, which are above it

Grave 25

Burial location: in front of the façade of the chapel

Grave alignment: parallel to the façade (NNE-SSW)

Burial position: extended position lying on the back, in a grave pit

Position of the arms: left arm alongside the body, right arm slightly bent on the pelvis

State of preservation: partially preserved skeleton; missing a larger part of the legs and hands, torso partially preserved

Gender: female

Age: 30 – 40 years

Finds: a circlet with a single bead (T. 1. 11), an ordinary circlet (T. 1. 7), a ring (T. 1. 8), all made of bronze

Dating: 1035 – 1150 AD (UBA-50737)

Dating (stratigraphy): older than graves 3 and 16, which are above it

Moveable finds

The moveable archaeological finds⁶ that were discovered in the explored part of the cemetery

⁸ S obzirom na neusklađenost terminologije kod opisa nakita za glavu u stručnoj literaturi, u radu se koristi termin naušnica u slučaju postojanja sustava za kopčanje, dok su preostali primjerci određeni kao karičice, koje su mogle imati funkciju sljepoočničarki u slučajevima kada su u potpunosti ili gotovo u potpunosti zatvorene.

⁹ Jelovina 1976, str. 94; Burić 2001, str. 206-207; Petrinec 2009a, str. 200.

⁶ Conservation-restoration works on the finds were carried out by the conservators and restorers of the Department for Conservation of Archaeological Finds of the Croatian Conservation Institute Mihael Golubić and Elena Perković Gjurašin along with an external collaborator, restorer Franjo Bračun.



Sl. 8. Detalj jagode jednojagodne naušnice
(foto Lj. Gamulin)

Fig. 8 Detail of the bead of the single-beaded earring
(photo by Lj. Gamulin)

ravno odrezane krajeve. Nakit izrađen od uvijene žice, poput torkvesa, narukvica i prstenja, brojan je na grobljima bjelobrdske kulture. Kako na tim grobljima nema i karičica od uvijene žice, smatra ih se karakterističnim starohrvatskim nakitom.¹⁰ Ovaj tip nakita za glavu M. Zekan datira od kraja 8. do početka 10. stoljeća,¹¹ D. Jelovina u 9. st. i početak 10. stoljeća,¹² a M. Petrincec od sredine 10. do prijelaza 11. u 12. stoljeće.¹³

Par brončanih karičica s jednom vodoravno postavljenom jagodom evidentiran je u grobu 24 (T. 1. 9, 10), dok su u grobu 25 pronađene dvije karičice (T. 1. 7, 11), od kojih su uz jednu (T. 1. 11) bili nađeni i ulomci brončane jagode. Ulomak još jedne brončane karičice s vodoravnom jagodom (T. 1. 12) nađen je u sloju. Premda su svi pronađeni primjerci oštećeni, očito je da su se oni iz groba 24 kopčali umetanjem karike u jagodu. Sve jagode ukrašene su na isti način: motivima nasuprotno postavljenih trokuta izvedenim granulacijom, a na jagodi na T. 1. 12 ostala je sačuvana i filigranska žica koja prolazi između trokuta (sl. 8).

Ovako ukrašeni primjerci izvedeni u bronci djeluju kao imitacije istih takvih karičica napravljenih od plemenitih metala. Predstavljaju nakit uobičajen na prostoru ranosrednjovjekovne Hrvatske, nošen vjerojatno u funkciji sljepoočničarki, bilo da se radi o luksuznim primjercima ili onima jednostavnije izrade. Primjerci jednaki ovima iz Kosinja, izrađeni od bronce ili bakra te uglavnom posrebrjeni, evidentirani su u Bribiru na groblju Vratnice, gdje

around the chapel of St. Anne consist of metal parts belonging to clothing or elements belonging to the equipment of the deceased. These include specimens of jewellery for the head, rings, metal parts of belts and footwear, spurs and a tin chalice.⁷ These finds were recorded in eight out of the total of 24 excavated graves, some originating from destroyed graves and found within the stratum.

Head jewellery⁸

Jewellery for the head was found in four graves (graves 22–25) and in double grave 4, where an adult female and an adolescent were buried. A total of 24 specimens were found, all in front of the church's façade, 13 of which were found in graves. Several types of jewellery are represented here: simple circlets, circlets/earrings made of twisted wire, circlets with a single bead, circlets with joints that are also represented by a ribbed filigree variant, as well as two-beaded earrings.

Simple rings are represented with ten specimens, four of which were found in graves (T. 1. 3, 7, 13, 14), and the rest in the stratum (T. 3. 10 – 15). In grave 22, one silver circlet (T. 1. 3) was found on the right side of the head, next to a circlet with joints (T. 1. 2), while another circlet with joints was identified on the opposite side of the head. The circlets from grave 23 (T. 1. 13, 14) are also made of silver and are larger than the other specimens found. The bronze circlet (T. 1. 7) in grave 25 was found next to a circlet with a single bead (T. 1. 11) on the left side of the head. Among the remaining specimens found in the stratum, one circlet is made of gold (T. 3. 11), one of silver (T. 3. 10), and four of bronze (T. 3. 12 – 15). The diameter of the circlets generally ranges from 1.7 to 2.5 cm, with the exception of the specimens from grave 23, which have a diameter of about 4 cm and may have been worn as temple rings. The ends of the circlets are usually straight-cut, sometimes overlapping (T. 1. 23; T. 3. 14, 15), and only in one case, tapered (T. 3. 12).

⁷ The tin chalice found in grave 15 is addressed in a separate chapter.

⁸ Due to the inconsistency in the terminology used to describe head jewellery in scientific literature, the term “earrings” is used in this paper in cases where there is a system for fastening, while the remaining specimens are referred to as “circlets,” which could have been temple rings in cases where they are completely or almost completely closed.

¹⁰ Petrincec 2005, str. 199.

¹¹ Zekan 1987, str. 53, 58, kat. 157, kat. 160, kat. 77.

¹² Jelovina 1976, str. 96; Jelovina 1989, str. 207.

¹³ Petrincec 2005, str. 199.

su datirani od 9. do početka 10. stoljeća.¹⁴ Vrlo su slični i primjerci sa brda Spas kod Knina nađeni u grobovima 28 i 161, u prvom slučaju izrađeni od srebra, a u drugom od bronce, datirani također u 9. i 10. stoljeće.¹⁵ Jednako ukrašene jagode javljaju se i na luksuznim srebrnim trojagodnim karičicama s okomito postavljenom jagodom i onim četvero-jagodnima na groblju Stranče.¹⁶ Zajednička pojava jednojagodnih karičica s drugim vremenski specifičnim materijalom u zatvorenim cjelinama datira ih od druge polovice 9. do kraja 10. ili do ranog 11. stoljeća.¹⁷ Grobovi s jednojagodnim karičicama nađeni kod kapele sv. Ane radiokarbonski su datirani: grob 24 u kraj 10. i rano 11. stoljeće, a grob 25 u nešto širi vremenski raspon, od druge četvrtine 11. do sredine 12. stoljeća (sl. 5).

S groblja oko sv. Ane potječu i dvije karičice s tri koljenca¹⁸ (T. 1. 1. 2), obje pronađene u istom grobu (grobu 22), zajedno s običnom srebrnom karičicom (T. 1. 3). Sva tri primjerka sličnog su promjera: 1,7 – 1,9 cm. Premda su se nalazile u istom grobu, karičice s tri koljenca izrađene su u dvije različite varijante. Primjerak na T. 1. 1 ima koljenca napravljena od omotane žice, a primjerak na T. 1. 2 od žice optočene granuliranim zrnima. Varijanta s koljencima izrađenim od omotane žice najbrojnije je zastupljena na Spasu kod Knina, gdje su evidentirane u šest grobova,¹⁹ te na bibrskim grobljima Novi put i Vratnice.²⁰ Karičice s koljencima izrađenima od jednostruko ovijene žice optočene granuliranim zrnima također su zabilježene na brojnim groblji-

This simple jewellery appeared in different periods and regions and is chronologically not sensitive, it also remained in continuous use throughout the entire Middle Ages in Croatia.⁹

Very similar to these are circlets made of twisted wire. They are represented at the cemetery around the chapel of St. Anne by three specimens made of silver (T. 1. 4 – 6), all three found outside the graves. Two specimens are damaged, while the third has a diameter of up to 2.5 cm. The specimen on T. 1. 4 ends with a hook, likely indicating an earring, while the circlet on T. 1. 6 has straight-cut ends. Jewellery made of twisted wire, such as torcs, bracelets and rings, were discovered in large numbers in cemeteries of the Bijelo Brdo culture. As no circlets made of twisted wire were found in these cemeteries, they are considered to be characteristic of early Croatian jewellery.¹⁰ According to M. Zekan, this type of head jewellery dates back to the late 8th to the early 10th century,¹¹ while D. Jelovina dates it to the 9th and early 10th century.¹² M. Petrinec dates it from the mid-10th to the turn from the 11th to the 12th century.¹³

A pair of bronze circlets with a horizontally positioned single bead was discovered in grave 24 (T. 1. 9, 10), and two circlets in grave 25 (T. 1. 7, 11), one of which (T. 1. 11) also had fragments of a bronze bead next to it. Additionally, a fragment of another bronze circlet with a horizontal bead (T. 1. 12) was found in the stratum. Despite the fact that all specimens were damaged, it is evident that the circlets in grave 24 were fastened by inserting the circlet into the bead. The beads were all decorated in the same way: motifs, made by means of granulation, of triangles on opposing sides. Additionally, the filigree wire passing between the triangles has been preserved on the bead on T. 1. 12 (Fig. 8).

These bronze pieces of jewellery, all decorated in this manner, look like imitations of identical circlets that were made of precious metals. They represent jewellery, either luxurious variants or of simpler craftsmanship, which was common in the area of early medieval Croatia and likely worn as temple rings. Specimens identical to the ones from Kosinj,

¹⁴ Jelovina 1976, str. 99, T. XLIX, 1, 2, 12, 13; Zekan 1987, str. 54-55, kat. 175-177, kat. 180-181.

¹⁵ Jelovina 1989, str. 166, 179, 208-210, T. IV, 1-2, T. XVII, 8-9.

¹⁶ Cetinić 2011, str. 147, 156, T. XXVIII, 4-5, T. XXXVII, 1-2, 4-5.

¹⁷ Petrinec 2005, str. 201.

¹⁸ Premda se u literaturi ovaj tip nakita za glavu često naziva naušnicama, što je na dijelu primjeraka i očito radi stanjenog završetka jedne strane obruča, u slučaju nalaza s groblja oko kapele sv. Ane smatramo da se vjerojatnije radi o sljepoočničarkama, s obzirom na ravan završetak karike, izuzetno mali prorez obruča i nesavjetljivost. Ovako mali prorez mogao je služiti za naticanje karičice na tkaninu ovijenu oko glave, a bez rizika da ispadne, dok bi njezino pričvršćivanje na uho ili provlačenje kroz njega bilo teško izvedivo i bolno.

¹⁹ Jelovina 1989, str. 165, 167, 168, 179, 180, 181, 207, T. III, 7, T. V, 1-2, T. VI, 1-2, T. XVII, 6-7, XVIII, 7, T. XIX, 11-12.

²⁰ Zekan 1987, str. 51, 53, 58, kat. 32, kat. 37, kat. 162, kat. 167, kat. 79.

⁹ Jelovina 1976, p. 94; Burić 2001, pp. 206-207; Petrinec 2009a, p. 200.

¹⁰ Petrinec 2005, p. 199.

¹¹ Zekan 1987, p. 53, 58, cat. 157, cat. 160, cat. 77.

¹² Jelovina 1976, p. 96; Jelovina 1989, p. 207.

¹³ Petrinec 2005, p. 199.

ma na prostoru ranosrednjovjekovne Hrvatske²¹ te su očito barem djelomično istovremene prethodnoj varijanti, o čemu svjedoči zajednički nalaz obje varijante u grobu 22 kod kapele sv. Ane. Ovaj se grob na temelju radiokarbonske analize uzorka kosti pokojnice smješta u razdoblje od sredine 10. do sredine 11. stoljeća (sl. 5), što se poklapa s uobičajenim datiranjem pojave ovog nakita u kraj 10. ili prvu polovinu 11. stoljeća. Nakit ovog tipa upotrebljava se kontinuirano sve do razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka.²² Smatra se da su u ranijoj fazi karičice izrađivane od bronce, a potom ih tijekom razvijenog srednjeg vijeka zamjenjuju manji i luksuzniji primjerci izrađeni od srebra, a u kasnom se srednjem vijeku pojavljuju u bogato ukrašenoj varijanti.²³

Razvijeniju varijantu karičica s koljencima predstavljaju one naroskane, par kakvih je na groblju oko kapele sv. Ane evidentiran u dvojnog grobu 4 (T. 3. 3-4). Nalazile su se uz kostur adolescenta, dok je uz kostur odrasle žene u istom grobu pronađen par dvojagodnih naušnica (T. 3. 6-7). Još jedna naroskana karičica nađena je u sloju (T. 3. 5). Sva tri primjerka izrađena su od srebra te ukrašena filigranom i granulacijom, a na jednoj od karičica iz groba mjestimično su ostali očuvani tragovi pozlate. Karičica nađena u sloju promjera je 2 cm, dok su one iz groba nešto veće, promjera 2,5 cm. Kao i jednostavnija varijanta karičica s tri koljenca, i ove naroskane javljaju se na brojnim grobljima na području srednjovjekovne Hrvatske,²⁴ premda s nešto manjim brojem primjeraka. Na groblju oko crkve sv. Jurja u Putalju par naroskanih karičica nađen je zajedno s tridentskim denarom u grobu 38, koji označava kraj starije faze ovoga groblja, datirane u 12. i 13. stoljeće.²⁵ Dok su se u starijoj literaturi ove karičice datirale od 9. do 11. stoljeća,²⁶ u novijoj se smatraju jednim od vodećih tipova nakita 13. i 14. stoljeća, s time da se njihova pojava datira i ranije,

made of bronze or copper and mostly silver-plated, were found in Bribir at the Vratnice cemetery and dated from the 9th to the early 10th century.¹⁴ Comparable items were also found on the hill Spas near Knin in graves 28 and 161, in the first case made of silver and in the second of bronze, which were also dated to the 9th and 10th centuries.¹⁵ Identically decorated beads also occurred on luxurious silver three-beaded circlets with a vertically placed bead or those with four beads at the Stranče cemetery.¹⁶ The common appearance of single-beaded circlets with other chronologically specific finds in closed contexts dates them from the second half of the 9th century to the end of the 10th or early 11th century.¹⁷ The graves with single-beaded circlets, discovered next to the chapel of St. Anne, were radiocarbon dated: grave 24 to the late 10th and early 11th centuries, and grave 25 to a slightly broader time frame from the second quarter of the 11th to the mid-12th century (Fig. 5).

The excavations at the cemetery surrounding the church of St. Anne yielded also two circlets, each with three joints¹⁸ (T. 1. 1. 2), which were both found in the same grave (grave 22) along with a simple silver circlet (T. 1. 3). All three specimens have a similar diameter of 1.7 – 1.9 cm. Although they were found in the same grave, the circlets with three joints are crafted in two different variants. The specimen on T. 1. 1 has joints made of wrapped wire, while the specimen on T. 1. 2 has joints made of wire adorned with granulated granules. The circlet with joints made of wrapped wire is also the most common one at site Spas near Knin,

²¹ Jelovina 1976, T. XIV, 1-4, T. LII, 3, 4, T. LXIX, 9-12; Jelovina 1989, str. 181, T. XIX, 9-10; Petrinec 1996, str. 96/Grob 1000, str. 97/Grob 1007; Petrinec 2009a, str. 228, sl.120; Uroda 2019, str. 177, kat. 5.49 i dr.

²² Jurčević 2008, str. 146; Petrinec 2009a, str. 227-228.

²³ Petrinec 2005, str. 199.

²⁴ Jelovina 1976, T. XIV, 21-22, T. XV, 1-8, T. XXXVIII, 1, T. LII, 12, T. LIV, 1-2, T. LV, 3, T. LXX, 1-4; Jelovina 1989, str. 163, 182, T. I, 5-6, T. XX, 9; Jakšić 1996, str. 142, 150; Burić 2001, str. 310, T. IV, 5-6; Jurčević 2008, str. 144, 146 i dr.

²⁵ Burić 2001, str. 200, 203, 206, 255, 310, T. IV, 5-7.

²⁶ Jelovina 1976, str. 97.

¹⁴ Jelovina 1976, p. 99, T. XLIX, 1, 2, 12, 13; Zekan 1987, p. 54-55, cat. 175-177, cat. 180-181.

¹⁵ Jelovina 1989, p. 166, 179, 208-210, T. IV, 1-2, T. XVII, 8-9.

¹⁶ Cetinić 2011, p. 147, 156, T. XXVIII, 4-5, T. XXXVII, 1-2, 4-5.

¹⁷ Petrinec 2005, p. 201.

¹⁸ Although this type of head jewellery is often referred to as earrings in literature, which is evident in some specimens due to the tapered end of one side of the hoop, in the case of the finds from the cemetery surrounding the chapel of St. Anne, we believe that they are more likely to be temple rings. This is due to the straight-cut end of the hoop, the extremely small slit of the hoop, and its inflexibility. Such a small slit could have been used for threading the hoop onto fabric that was wrapped around the head without the risk of it falling off, while attaching it to the ear or threading it through would have been difficult and painful.



Sl. 9. Dvojagodne naušnice (foto Lj. Gamulin)
 Fig. 9 Two-beaded earrings (photo by Lj. Gamulin)

od 11. ili 12. stoljeća.²⁷ Radiokarbonska analiza kosti adolescenta u grobu 4, sahranjenog s naroskanim karičicama, potvrđuje upotrebu ovog tipa nakita za glavu između druge i treće četvrtine 13. stoljeća, a isti je vremenski raspon dobiven i za kosti odrasle žene s dvojagodnim naušnicama sahranjene u istom grobu (sl. 5).

Dvojagodne naušnice iz groba 4 (T. 3. 6-7) izrađene su od srebra i pozlaćene. Jagode se sastoje od dvije spojene polutke u obliku cvijeta s osam latica, dok je karika između jagoda ukrašena filigranskom žicom (sl. 9).

Naušnice su promjera 2,3 – 2,5 cm, a zatvarale su se pomoću ušice i kukice. Do sada poznati rijetki nalazi dvojagodnih karičica pripadaju drugom tipu nakita, koji se razlikuje po materijalu i načinu izrade te susatvu kopčanja. Naime, riječ je uglavnom o primjercima s glatkim jagodama, izrađenima od bronce ili bakra,²⁸ koji su se kopčali umetanjem karike u jagodu. Naušnice gotovo identične primjercima iz groba 4, samo s tri jagode, javljaju se u nešto kasnijem razdoblju. Na groblju kod crkve Svetog Spasa u Vrh Rici trojagodne naušnice od

where they were found in six graves,¹⁹ as well as at the cemeteries Novi put and Vratnice near Bribir.²⁰ Circlets with joints made of wire that was wrapped once and adorned with granulated granules were also recorded in numerous cemeteries in the area of early medieval Croatia²¹ and are evidently at least partially contemporary with the previous variant. This is evidenced by the common find of both variants in grave 22 near the chapel of St. Anne. Based upon the radiocarbon analysis of the bone sample from the deceased, this grave dates back to the period from the mid-10th to the mid-11th century (Fig. 5), which aligns with the typical dating of the appearance of this jewellery in the late 10th or the first half of the 11th century. This type of jewellery was continuously in use up to the High Middle Ages.²² It is believed that in the earlier phase, these circlets were made of bronze. However, in the High Middle Ages, they were replaced by smaller and more luxurious specimens made of silver. In the Late Middle Ages, they appeared in a richly decorated variant.²³

²⁷ Petrinc 2009b, str. 182-183; Piteša 2014, str. 108; Petrinc 2019, str. 30.

²⁸ Jelovina 1963, T. V; Jelovina 1976, str. 99, T. XVIII, 5-6. Iznimka je par karičica s dvije jagode iz Biskupije – Crkvine, izrađen od pozlaćenog srebra (Jelovina 1976, str. 99, T. XVIII, 5-6) i par srebrnih naušnica iz groba 66 na brdu Spas kod Knina (Jelovina 1989, str. 167, 210, T. V, 11-12).

¹⁹ Jelovina 1989, p. 165, 167, 168, 179, 180, 181, 207, T. III, 7, T. V, 1-2, T. VI, 1-2, T. XVII, 6-7, XVIII, 7, T. XIX, 11-12.

²⁰ Zekan 1987, p. 51, 53, 58, cat. 32, cat. 37, cat. 162, cat. 167, cat. 79.

²¹ Jelovina 1976, T. XIV, 1-4, T. LII, 3, 4, T. LXIX, 9-12; Jelovina 1989, p. 181, T. XIX, 9-10; Petrinc 1996, p. 96/Grave 1000, p. 97/Grave 1007; Petrinc 2009a, p. 228, Fig. 120; Uroda 2019, p. 177, cat. 5.49 and other

²² Jurčević 2008, p. 146; Petrinc 2009a, pp. 227-228.

²³ Petrinc 2005, p. 199.

pozlaćenog srebra s identično izvedenim jagodama i istim načinom kopčanja te sličnih dimenzija nađene su u grobovima 364 i 936,²⁹ dok je primjerak s groblja Novi put u Bribiru nešto veći.³⁰ Trojagodne naušnice ove varijante, prema N. Jakšiću tipa C,³¹ pronađene su na još nekoliko nalazišta tijekom starijih istraživanja, provedenih krajem 19., odnosno početkom 20. stoljeća.³² S obzirom na sličnosti dvojagodnih naušnica iz groba 4 u načinu i materijalu izrade s naušnicama koje su u brojnim varijantama zastupljene na srednjovjekovnim grobljima u Dalmaciji, a koje se javljaju i u Bosni i Hercegovini i sjevernom dijelu Hrvatske,³³ može se pretpostaviti da su kosinjski primjerci proizvedeni u istom razdoblju i u istoj radionici u kojoj su proizvođene i trojagodne naušnice.³⁴ Radiokarbonski datum dobiven za uzorak kosti pokojnice sahranjene u grobu 4 s dvojagodnim naušnicama potvrđuje upotrebu ovog tipa nakita u drugoj trećini 13. stoljeća (sl. 5).

Prstenje

Na srednjovjekovnom groblju oko kapele sv. Ane pronađena su tri primjerka brončanog prstenja: jedan u grobu 25 (T. 1. 8) zajedno s brončanim karičicama (T. 1. 7-8), a dva u sloju (T. 3. 8-9). Prsten

²⁹ Jelovina 1976, T. LV, 12-13; Petrinc 1996, str. 31/Grob 364, str. 90/Grob 936.

³⁰ Zekan 1987, str. 60-61, kat. 320.

³¹ Jakšić 1983, str. 56-59, T. III.

³² Jelovina 1967, T. LXI, 4-5 (Đevrske), T. LXXI, 6 (Knin – Plavno), T. LXXV, 3-4 (Koljane – Crkvina), T. LXXIII, 13 (Skradin – Smrdelje); Jakšić 1983, str. 56-58, T. III, 1-3.

³³ Filipec 2003, str. 561-562.

³⁴ Spomenuti grobovi 364 i 936 sa Sv. Spasa u Vrh Rici pripadaju kasnom srednjovjekovnom horizontu groblja, datiranom od 14. do sredine 15. stoljeća (Jakšić 1996, str. 148-151). U Brnazama kod Sinja par trojagodnih naušnica nađen je u grobu 88 s novcem Ludovika Anžuvinskog (Gunjača 1955, str. 126-128, 132). Ulomci trojagodnih naušnica pronađeni su i u ostavi novca iz Lipove glavice kod Perušića, koja je iz ranog 15. stoljeća (Brunšmid 1900, str. 148-155), a otprilike je istovremena i ostava novca iz Pridrage, u kojoj se nalazio i par trojagodnih naušnica (Jakšić 1984, str. 332, bilj. 4). Dok navedeni nalazi potvrđuju upotrebu ove vrste nakita za glavu u kasnosrednjovjekovnom razdoblju, vrijeme njihove pojave još uvijek nije pouzdano potvrđeno. U novijoj literaturi prevladava mišljenje da se trojagodne naušnice javljaju od 13. stoljeća (Burić 2001, str. 249; Petrinc 2009b, str. 182; Vučić 2010, str. 121; Jurić 2015, str. 92); tek nekoliko autora njihovu pojavu datira ranije, od 12. stoljeća (Filipec 2003, str. 566; Krnčević 2013, str. 115).

The ribbed filigree specimens represent the more developed type of circlets with joints. A pair of these circlets was discovered in the cemetery near the chapel of St. Anne, in double grave 4 (Fig. 3. 3-4), where it was found next to the skeleton of an adolescent. In the same grave, a pair of two-beaded earrings was discovered next to the skeleton of an adult woman (Fig. 3. 6-7). Another ribbed filigree circlet was found in the stratum (Fig. 3. 5). All three specimens are made of silver and decorated with filigree and granulation, while one circlet from the grave even shows partially preserved traces of gilding. The circlet found in the stratum has a diameter of 2 cm, while those from the grave are slightly larger, with a diameter of 2.5 cm. Though less numerous, these ribbed filigree circlets, like the simpler variant with three joints, have also appeared at many cemeteries that were located within the territory of medieval Croatia.²⁴ Grave 38 at the cemetery surrounding the church of St. George in Putalj contained a pair of ribbed filigree circlets that was discovered alongside a trident denarius, marking the end of the older phase of this cemetery, dated to the 12th and 13th centuries.²⁵ Although older literature dates these circlets from the 9th to the 11th century,²⁶ more recent literature considers them to be one of the leading types of jewellery in the 13th and 14th centuries, albeit their appearance is dated even earlier, from the 11th or 12th century.²⁷ The radiocarbon analysis of the bones of the adolescent in grave 4, buried with ribbed filigree circlets, confirms the use of this type of head jewellery between the second and third quarters of the 13th century. Chronologically, the bones of the adult woman with the two-beaded circlets, which is buried in the same grave (Fig. 5), can be dated within the same time frame.

The two-beaded circlets from grave 4 (Fig. 3. 6-7) are made of silver and gilded. The beads consist of two connected halves in the shape of a flower with eight petals, while the circlet between the beads is decorated with filigree wire (Fig. 9).

²⁴ Jelovina 1976, T. XIV, 21-22, T. XV, 1-8, T. XXXVIII, 1, T. LII, 12, T. LIV, 1-2, T. LV, 3, T. LXX, 1-4; Jelovina 1989, p. 163, 182, T. I, 5-6, T. XX, 9; Jakšić 1996, p. 142, 150; Burić 2001, p. 310, T. IV, 5-6; Jurčević 2008, p. 144, 146 and other

²⁵ Burić 2001, p. 200, 203, 206, 255, 310, T. IV, 5-7.

²⁶ Jelovina 1976, p. 97.

²⁷ Petrinc 2009b, pp. 182-183; Piteša 2014, p. 108; Petrinc 2019, p. 30.

iz groba 25 izrađen je od lima i ukrašen urezanim cik-cak linijom. Krajevi prstena su preklopljeni i spojeni zakovicom, a promjer mu iznosi 1,8 cm. Preostala dva primjerka prstenja izrađena su lijevanjem i imaju D-presjek. Prsten na T. 1. 8 promjera je 2,1 cm i neukrašen, dok je puknuti primjerak na T. 1. 9 promjera 2,3 cm, a površina mu je narebrana okomitim kanelurama. Sva tri primjerka nađena kod kapele sv. Ane mogu se uvrstiti u tip običnih kovanih ili lijevanih prstena prema tipologiji D. Jelovine i D. Vrsalovića,³⁵ kakvo je, s obzirom na jednostavnost izrade, brojno zastupljeno na srednjovjekovnim grobljima različitih kulturnih grupacija.³⁶ Prema podjeli M. Petrincec, prsten iz groba 25 pripadao bi tipu preklopljenih i zakovicom spojenih krajeva, a primjerci iz sloja lijevanom prstenju D-presjeka – oba tipa brojna su na grobljima s kršćanskim načinom pokapanja.³⁷ Grob 25 radiokarbonski je datiran u razdoblje od druge četvrtine 11. do sredine 12. stoljeća (sl. 5).

Metalni dijelovi pojasa

U grobu 1 pronađeni su okrugla brončana pređica s trnom koji se slobodno pomiče po obruču (T. 3. 1) i brončani obruč – alka za provlačenje pojasa (T. 3. 2). Oba nalaza evidentirana su na zdjelici pokojnika: pređica s lijeve, a alka s desne strane. Promjer pređice je 4,1 cm (4,5 cm s trnom), alke 3,5 cm, a presjek im je ovalan. Pređice ovog jednostavnog tipa s promjerom do 2 cm, izrađene od različitih materijala, javljaju se od kasnog 13. do 16. stoljeća, dok su veći primjerci, uglavnom izrađeni od bronce, ponekad sa željeznim trnom, uobičajeni na prostoru cijele Europe od sredine 13. do 15. stoljeća.³⁸ Na kasnosrednjovjekovnom groblju uz crkvu Sv. Spasa u Vrh Rici zabilježeni su grobovi s jednom pređicom ovog tipa, izrađenom od bronce ili željeza, s više njih, ili u kombinaciji pređice s jednom ili dvije alke. Kombinacija jedne okrugle pređice i alke evidentirana je u grobovima 521 i 879.³⁹ Na Sv. Jurju od Putalja dvije kružne brončane

The earrings have a diameter of 2.3-2.5 cm and were fastened with a hook and a loop. The previously known rare finds of two-beaded circlets belong to another type of jewellery, which differed in terms of the material, manufacturing technique and fastening system. Mostly, these are specimens with smooth bronze or copper beads,²⁸ which were fastened by inserting the circlet into the bead. Earrings almost identical to those from grave 4, only with three joints, appear in a slightly later period. At the cemetery near the Holy Saviour Church in Vrh Rika, three-beaded earrings made of gilded silver with identically designed beads, the same fastening method and with similar dimensions were found in graves 364 and 936,²⁹ while the specimen from the cemetery Novi put in Bribir is slightly larger.³⁰ Three-beaded earrings of this variant, i.e. type C according to N. Jakšić,³¹ were found at several sites during earlier research campaigns in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.³² Considering the similarities between the two-beaded earrings from grave 4, in terms of the method and material of manufacture, and the earrings that are represented in numerous variants in medieval cemeteries in Dalmatia, but also found in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the northern part of Croatia,³³ it can be assumed that the specimens from Kosinj were made in the same period and in the same workshop as the three-beaded earrings.³⁴ The radiocarbon date obtained for

³⁵ Jelovina 1976, str. 107-108; Jelovina, Vrsalović 1981, str. 120-121.

³⁶ Jelovina 1976, str. 107.

³⁷ Petrincec 2009a, str. 240-243, T. 314.

³⁸ Whitehead 2003, str. 16, No. 31-32, 34-38; Gusar, Vujević 2013, str. 278.

³⁹ Petrincec 1996, str. 44/ Grob 521, str. 50/Grob 605, str. 59-60/Grob 677, str. 63/Grob 693, str. 84-85/Grob 897.

²⁸ Jelovina 1963, T. V; Jelovina 1976, p. 99, T. XVI-II, 5-6. An exception is the pair of circlets with two beads from Biskupija – Crkvina, made of gilded silver (Jelovina 1976, p. 99, T. XVIII, 5-6), and the pair of silver earrings from grave 66 on hill Spas near Knin (Jelovina 1989, p. 167, 210, T. V, 11-12).

²⁹ Jelovina 1976, T. LV, 12-13; Petrincec 1996, p. 31/ grave 364, p. 90/ grave 936.

³⁰ Zekan 1987, pp. 60-61, cat. 320.

³¹ Jakšić 1983, pp. 56-59, T. III.

³² Jelovina 1967, T. LXI, 4-5 (Đevrske), T. LXXI, 6 (Knin – Plavno), T. LXXV, 3-4 (Koljane – Crkvina), T. LXXIII, 13 (Skradin – Smrdelje); Jakšić 1983, pp. 56-58, T. III, 1-3.

³³ Filipec 2003, pp. 561-562.

³⁴ The mentioned graves 364 and 936 from the Holy Saviour Church in Vrh Rika belong to the late medieval horizon of the cemetery, dating from the 14th to the mid-15th century (Jakšić 1996, pp. 148-151). In Brnaze near Sinj, a pair of three-beaded earrings was found in grave 88 with the coin of Louis of Anjou (Gunjača 1955, pp. 126-128, 132). Fragments of three-beaded earrings were also found in the hoard of coins from Lipova glavica near Perušić, which is dated to the early

pređice sa slobodnim trnom nađene su u grobu 33, pripisanom fazi 1b, odnosno 13. stoljeću.⁴⁰ Dvije pređice ovog tipa pronađene su svaka s jedne strane boka pokojnika sahranjenog u grobu 60 u Gori.⁴¹ Radiokarbonski datum za uzorak kosti pokojnika u grobu 1 na groblju oko kapele sv. Ane ukazuje da je sahranjen između treće četvrtine 12. i prve četvrtine 13. stoljeća (sl. 5).

Ostruge

Na groblju oko kapele sv. Ane pronađene su dvije željezne ostruge, od kojih jedna (T. 2. 1) u grobu 12, a druga (T. 2. 4) u sloju relativno blizu spomenutoga groba. Međutim, kako se radi o različitim tipovima, nije vjerojatno da su se obje nalazile u istom grobu. Smatra se da su konjaničke ostruge u grobovima oznaka visokoga društvenog statusa pokojnika, a nalazimo ih tijekom ranoga i razvijenoga pa sve do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka. Ostruge pronađene na groblju oko kapele sv. Ane imaju izduženi trn koji je na primjerku iz sloja (T. 2. 4) u potpunosti u osi s ostružnim lukom, dok je na ostruzi iz groba 12 (T. 2. 1) vrlo blago izdignut u odnosu na os luka. Primjerak iz groba 12 (T. 2. 1) završava pravokutno oblikovanim pločicama, na kojima su sačuvane po dvije zakovice, a trn je blago proširen prema kraju i s profiliranim kuglastim završetkom. Uz ostrugu je, uz lijevu nogu pokojnika, pronađena i oštećena manja željezna pređica u obliku broja osam, polomljenog trna (T. 2. 2), na kojoj se nalazi i komadić željeznog lima, možda ostatak okovne pločice ili jezičca. Na desnoj nozi pokojnika nalazila se još jedna manja željezna pređica, kvadratnog oblika (T. 2. 3). Ostruga pronađena u sloju (T. 2. 4) ima ovalno oblikovane pločice sa po jednom zakovicom te blago prstenasto zadebljanje pri završetku očuvanog dijela trna.⁴²

Na području Hrvatske i Bosne i Hercegovine željezne ostruge s produženim trnom koji je u osi s ostružnim lukom te sa završecima krakova u obliku pravokutnih, rijetko ovalnih, pločica sa zakovicama javljaju se tijekom 10. stoljeća.⁴³ U isto razdoblje datiraju se ostruge s dugim trnom i pločicama i na

the bone sample of the deceased buried in grave 4 with the two-beaded earrings confirms the use of this type of jewellery in the second third of the 13th century (Fig. 5).

Rings

Three specimens of bronze rings were discovered at the mediaeval cemetery surrounding the chapel of St. Anne. One was found in grave 25 (T. 1.8) along with bronze circlets (T. 1.7-8), and the other two were found in the stratum (T. 3.8-9). The ring from grave 25 is made of sheet metal and decorated with an engraved zigzag line. It has overlapping ends that are joined by a rivet, and its diameter is 1.8 cm. The remaining two rings have a D-shaped cross-section and were cast. The ring on T.1.8 has a diameter of 2.1 cm and is unadorned. In contrast, the broken specimen on T.1.9 has a diameter of 2.3 cm and a surface textured by vertical grooves. All three specimens found near the chapel of St. Anne can be classified as a type of ordinary forged or cast ring according to the typology of D. Jelovina and D. Vrsalović,³⁵ which are, given their simplicity of manufacture, commonly found in medieval cemeteries of various cultural groups.³⁶ Based on M. Petrinec's classification, the ring found in grave 25 belongs to the type with overlapping ends joined by a rivet, while the specimens from the stratum belong to the cast ring type with a D-shaped cross-section. Both types are frequently found in cemeteries with Christian burial rites.³⁷ Grave 25 has been dated to the period between the second quarter of the 11th century and the mid-12th century by means of radiocarbon dating (Fig. 5).

15th century (Brunšmid 1900, pp. 148-155). Approximately from the same period is the hoard of coins from Pridraga, which also contained a pair of three-beaded earrings (Jakšić 1984, p. 332, note 4). While these finds confirm the use of this type of head jewellery in the late medieval period, the time of their appearance is still not reliably confirmed. In recent literature, the prevailing opinion is that three-beaded earrings appeared from the 13th century onwards (Burić 2001, p. 249; Petrinec 2009b, p. 182; Vučić 2010, p. 121; Jurić 2015, p. 92); only a few authors date their appearance earlier, from the 12th century (Filipec 2003, p. 566; Krnčević 2013, 115).

³⁵ Jelovina 1976, pp. 107-108; Jelovina, Vrsalović 1981, pp. 120-121.

³⁶ Jelovina 1976, p. 107.

³⁷ Petrinec 2009a, pp. 240-243, T. 314.

⁴⁰ Burić 2001, str. 256, 265, 310, T. IV, 3-4.

⁴¹ Belaj 2010, str. 136.

⁴² Presjek trna na obje ostruge s groblja oko kapele sv. Ane nepravilnog je oblika i zaobljen, no to je možda samo rezultat stanja očuvanosti.

⁴³ Petrinec 2012, str. 83-86, 104-105, kat. 33-40.

području Češke.⁴⁴ Ovaj tip ostruga u 11. stoljeću na hrvatskom prostoru zamjenjuju one sa završecima krakova u obliku ušice, koje se javljaju u dvije varijante: kod prve je trn još uvijek u osi s ostružnim lukom, a kod druge je već blago povijen, dok je linija krakova i dalje ravna.⁴⁵ Naime, krajem 11. stoljeća dolazi do svijanja trna u odnosu na os ostruge, uzrokovanog pancirnom opremom konjanika, pri čemu je uzdizanje trna omogućavalo bolju pokretljivost nogu.⁴⁶ Svi primjerci ostruga s pločicama s hrvatskoga i susjednog prostora Bosne i Hercegovine imaju jednostavan trn s bazom kružnog presjeka te prema vrhu proširen i rombičnog presjeka, po čemu se razlikuju od ostruga nađenih kod kapele sv. Ane. Izravne analogije za ostrugu iz groba 12 pronađene su na području Njemačke. Primjerci s groblja Espenfeld datirani su u širi vremenski okvir, od 10. do 12. stoljeća.⁴⁷ Ostruga iz Köllmichena nešto je razvijenija varijanta istog tipa, s vrlo dugim trnom blago povijenim u odnosu na ostružni luk, datirana ne prije 1000. godine.⁴⁸ Prema tipologiji N. Goßlera napravljenoj za područje Njemačke, oba primjerka ostruga nađenih kod kapele sv. Ane pripadala bi skupini A, odnosno ostrugama s ravnom osi i dugim trnom, varijanti I, s pločicama za pričvršćivanje. Navedeni tip datiran je od kasnog 9. do kraja 11. stoljeća. Naime, od oko 900. godine kasnokarolinške ostruge s još kratkim trnom zamjenjuju one jasno izduženog trna s pločicama na završetku krakova, kakve su najčešće u 10. i 11. stoljeću. Trn na ostrugama skupine A iz 10. i 11. stoljeća sferičnog je ili stožastog završetka.⁴⁹ Rezultati radiokarbonske analize kosti pokojnika u grobu 12, koji ukazuju na vrijeme sahrane tijekom 11. ili najkasnije do sredine 12. stoljeća (sl. 5), poklapaju se s tipološko-kronološkom analizom ostruge.

Pređica u obliku broja osam (T. 2. 2) pronađena u grobu 12 uz ostrugu, širine oko 2 cm i ukrašena radijalno postavljenim urezima, vjerojatno je dio ostružne garniture. Slična je primjercima kopči ostružne garniture iz groba 76 u Bribiru, koje su vezane uz ostruge s kalotastim pločicama na završetku krakova⁵⁰ te donekle oblikom i kasnijim brončanim primjercima pređica: onaj iz groba 270 na

Metal parts of the belt

Grave 1 contained a round bronze buckle frame with a prong that moves along the hoop (T. 3.1), and a bronze hoop or a loop respectively, through which the belt was drawn (T. 3.2). Both finds were recorded on the pelvis of the deceased, the buckle frame on the left, and the loop on the right side. The diameter of the buckle frame is 4.1 cm (4.5 cm with the prong), and of the loop 3.5 cm, both have an oval cross-section. Buckle frames that belong to this simple type with a diameter up to 2 cm, made of various materials, appeared from the late 13th to the 16th century. Larger specimens, mostly made of bronze and sometimes with an iron prong, were common throughout Europe from the mid-13th to the 15th century.³⁸ At the late medieval cemetery near the Holy Saviour Church in Vrh Rika, graves were found that had one buckle frame of this type, made of bronze or iron, with several of them, or in combination with a buckle frame with one or two loops. Graves 521 and 879 contained a combination of a round buckle frame and a loop.³⁹ Two round bronze buckle frames with a moveable prong were found in grave 33 at the Church of St. George of Putalj, they are attributed to phase 1b or the 13th century respectively.⁴⁰ Two buckle frames of this type were found on each side of the hip of the deceased buried in grave 60 in Gora.⁴¹ The burial of the deceased in grave 1 at the cemetery surrounding the chapel of St. Anne is estimated to have taken place between the third quarter of the 12th and the first quarter of the 13th century, according to the radiocarbon date obtained from the bone sample (Fig. 5).

Spurs

The finds discovered at the cemetery near the chapel of St. Anne included also two iron spurs, one of which (T. 2. 1) was found in grave 12, and the other (T. 2. 4) in the stratum close to the aforementioned grave. However, as they are of different types, it seems unlikely that both spurs were placed in the same grave. The presence of equestrian spurs in graves is considered an indication of the high social status of the deceased. They can be found in

⁴⁴ Profantová 2013.

⁴⁵ Petrinc 2009a, str. 267-268; Petrinc 2012, str. 106.

⁴⁶ Vrsalović 1963, str. 165.

⁴⁷ Goßler 2013, str. 81-82, Abb. 8: 74/62.

⁴⁸ Coblenz 1989, str. 13-14, Abb. 6: 2.

⁴⁹ Goßler 1996, str. str. 243-245, Abb. 1, Abb. 2.

⁵⁰ Zekan 1987, str. 57, kat. 207; Uroda 2019a, str. 175-176, kat. 5.44.

³⁸ Whitehead 2003, p. 16, No. 31-32, 34-38; Gusar, Vujević 2013, 278.

³⁹ Petrinc 1996, p. 44/ grave 521, p. 50/ grave 605, pp. 59-60/ grave 677, p. 63/ grave 693, pp. 84-85/ grave 897.

⁴⁰ Burić 2001, p. 256, 265, 310, T. IV, 3-4.

⁴¹ Belaj 2010, p. 136.

Sv. Jurju kod Putalja⁵¹ i onoj s pločicom nađenoj na groblju uz crkvu Sv. Spasa na Vrh Rici⁵². Druga željezna predica iz groba 12 drugačijeg je tipa. Radi se o jednostavnoj neukrašenoj predici kvadratnog oblika širine 2 cm (T. 2. 3), nađenoj na kostima desnog stopala, koja je vjerojatno služila za kopčanje obuće.

Ukop svećenika

U grobu 15 sahranjen je pokojnik u dobi od 27 do 37 godina, u ispruženom položaju na leđima, okružen s nekoliko većih komada kamena, koji su vjerojatno ostatak grobne konstrukcije, dok mu je glava bila položena na kamen. Desno uz glavu nalazio se kositreni⁵³ kalež (T. 1. 15). Prema jednostrukoj standardnoj kalibraciji grob je datiran u razdoblje između 1035. i 1151. godine (sl. 5).

Kamen kao podloga za glavu (jastuk) u grobovima rijedak je običaj, poznat u Europi od 12. do 16. stoljeća.⁵⁴ Ako se radi o kompaktnom kamenu, najčešće nije obrađen, kao ni ovaj iz groba 15. Tumači se kao izraz pokore i poniznosti, a vjerojatnije je da se referira na biblijsku prisposobu o patrijarhu Jakovu, koji je, dok je spavao na brdu, stavio kamen kao jastuk pod glavu te usnuo san u kojem ljestvama silaze anđeli kao svojevrsna personifikacija izravne komunikacije s Bogom.⁵⁵ Zabilježeni su i primjeri jastuka od drobljenog kamena, krede ili slično, obično u ljesovima⁵⁶. Mekani jastuci pronađeni u grobovima (identificirani preko očuvane piljevine ili drugih osušenih biljaka) nemaju simboličko značenje i izraz su pijeteta i brige. Među analiziranim ukopima s kamenim jastucima isključivo su muškarci⁵⁷.

graves that belong to the Early, High and Late Middle Ages. The spurs discovered in the cemetery surrounding the chapel of St. Anne have an elongated prick, which is on the specimen from the stratum (T. 2. 4) fully aligned with the spur yoke, while on the spur from grave 12 (T. 2. 1) it is slightly elevated in relation to the axis of the yoke. The specimen from grave 12 (T. 2. 1) has branches ending with rectangular plates on which two rivets have been preserved on each side, while the prick widens slightly towards the end and has a moulded spherical tip. A damaged small iron buckle frame in the shape of the number eight, with a broken prick (T. 2. 2), was found next to the spur at the left foot of the deceased, on which a piece of iron sheet, possibly the remains of the fitting's plate or belt strap-end, was located. Additionally, a small square-shaped iron buckle frame (T. 2. 3) was found on the right leg of the deceased. The spur discovered in the stratum (T. 2. 4) features oval-shaped plates, each with a single rivet, and a slightly ring-shaped thickening at the end of the preserved part of the prick.⁴²

Iron spurs with an elongated prick, which is aligned with the spur yoke and has branches ending in rectangular or, in rare cases, in oval plates with rivets appeared during the 10th century in the areas of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁴³ The spurs with long pricks and plates, which were discovered in the Czech Republic, are also dated to the aforesaid period of time.⁴⁴ In the 11th century, this type of spurs was replaced by those with branches ending in the form of a loop-hole, which occur in two variants: in the first, the prick is still aligned with the spur yoke, and in the second, it is already slightly bent, while the line of the branches still remains straight.⁴⁵ Namely, at the end of the 11th century, the prick started to be bent in relation to the axis of the spur, due to the armoured equipment of horsemen, and this elevation of the prick then allowed for better mobility of the legs.⁴⁶ All spurs with plates found in Croatia and neighbouring Bosnia and Herzegovina have a simple prick with a base of circular cross section. Towards the top, it widens and has a rhombic cross section, distinguishing them from the spurs

⁵¹ Burić 2001, str. 224, 283, 318, T. XII/14.

⁵² Petrinec 1996, str. 124, kat. 110.

⁵³ Analiza metala provedena je u Prirodoslovnom laboratoriju HRZ-a. Sastav metala je 80 % kositra, 10 % olova i 10 % elemenata u trgovima. Zatečeno stanje bilo je vrlo loše. Strana na kojoj je kalež ležao na zemlji jako je propala, nedostajali su dijelovi, podnožje nije bilo pričvršćeno za kalež. Konzervatorsko-restauratorskim radovima, koje je proveo Mihael Golubić iz Odjela za restauriranje arheoloških nalaza, kalež je očišćen od naslaga zemlje i korozije, nadomješteni su nedostajući dijelovi, potom je restaurirani dio patiniran, a učinjen je i podložak od pleksiglasa, jer je statika kaleža narušena te ne može samostalno stajati.

⁵⁴ Gilchrist, Sloane 2005, str. 125.

⁵⁵ Knjiga Postanka 28, str. 10-22.

⁵⁶ Gilchrist and Sloane 2005, str. 125.

⁵⁷ Gilchrist, Sloane 2005, str. 125.

⁴² The cross-section of the prick on both spurs from the cemetery surrounding the chapel of St. Anne is irregular and rounded, but this may only be due to the state of preservation.

⁴³ Petrinec 2012, pp. 83-86, 104-105, cat. 33-40.

⁴⁴ Profantová 2013.

⁴⁵ Petrinec 2009a, pp. 267-268; Petrinec 2012, p. 106.

⁴⁶ Vrsalović 1963, p. 165.

Svećeničke ukope raspoznajemo najčešće po priložima u grobu. To su simboli njihova poziva te će o Sudnjem danu svjedočiti o njihovu statusu. R. Gilchrist donosi podatke o ukopima svećenika na britanskom otočju – ukopni običaji se ujednačuju oko 1000. godine, a od 1100. godine obavezni prilozi su kalež i patena za svećenike, a za biskupe i više svećenstvo insignije njihova autoriteta (štap, križ, prsten)⁵⁸.

Do sada su u hrvatskoj znanstvenoj literaturi objavljena tri članka o kaležima pronađenim u grobovima.⁵⁹ Jedan neobjavljeni kalež⁶⁰ pronađen je i u grobu kraj srednjovjekovne crkve sv. Martina u Lepurima, porušene u Domovinskom ratu,⁶¹.

U europskoj arheološkoj literaturi zabilježeni su pronalasci raznih kaleža u grobovima. Njihove veličine variraju od 4,2 do 20 cm (najčešći raspon je od 4,3 do 7,2 cm), a tako i materijali od kojih su načinjeni. M. Sanke primjećuje da prema mlađim razdobljima visina kaleža raste. Tako su kaleži iz grobova 10. stoljeća visoki prosječno 5,3 cm, a oni iz 13. stoljeća 12 cm.⁶² Najstariji koji se spominje

found near the chapel of St. Anne. Direct analogies to the spur from grave 12 have been found in Germany. Specimens from the cemetery in Espenfeld have been dated to a broader time frame, namely from the 10th to the 12th century.⁴⁷ The spur from Köllmichen is a more developed variant of the same type, with a long, slightly bent prick in relation to the spur yoke. It is dated no earlier than the year 1000.⁴⁸ According to N. Goßler's typology for the area of Germany, both spur specimens found next to the chapel of St. Anne belong to group A, which includes spurs with a straight axis and a long prick, i.e. variant I, with plates for their fastening. This type is dated from the late 9th to the end of the 11th century. From around the year 900, late Carolingian spurs with a short prick were replaced by those with a clearly elongated prick and plates at the ends of the branches, which became most common in the 10th and 11th centuries. The prick on spurs of group A from the 10th and 11th centuries has a spherical or conical end.⁴⁹ The radiocarbon analysis of the bones of the deceased in grave 12, which indicates that the burial took place during the 11th or mid-12th century (Fig. 5), coincides with the typological-chronological analysis of the spur.

The buckle frame in the shape of the number eight (T. 2. 2) was found in grave 12 next to the spur. It is approximately 2 cm wide, decorated with radially arranged incisions, and likely part of a spur strap set. This buckle frame is similar to specimens belonging to the spur strap set from grave 76 in Bribir, which are associated with spurs that have dome-shaped plates at the ends of the branches,⁵⁰ and somewhat similar in shape to later bronze specimens of buckle frames, such as the one found in grave 270 at St. George in Putalj⁵¹ and the other one with a plate found in the cemetery next to the Holy Saviour Church in Vrh Rika.⁵² The second iron buckle frame from grave 12 is of a different type. It is a simple, undecorated buckle frame that is square-shaped and 2 cm wide (T. 2. 3), found on the bones of the right foot, which likely served for fastening the footwear.

⁵⁸ Gilchrist 2009, str. 7.

⁵⁹ Ghica *et al.* 2016, str. 23, sl. 18. U oltarnom grobu crkve sv. Joakima i Ane na Bribirskoj glavici nađeni su ostaci najmanje šest pokojnika s priloženim kositrenim kaležom i patenom. Autori ne donose datacije, već spominju da postoji vrlo sličan kalež na Bribiru. O tom kaležu piše Gunjača 1968, str. 211, sl. 3. Radi se o stopi kositrenog kaleža, koji S. Gunjača smješta u Bribir. Međutim, ta „bribirska“ stopa kaleža zapravo je stopa kaleža iz Aserije koji je objavio Frano Radić 1901. U svom članku piše o dva kaleža u grobovima uz crkvu Sv. Duha na Aseriji te ih datira u drugu polovinu 10. stoljeća (Radić 1901, str. 104, sl.2). O ta dva kaleža piše u dnevnicima i fra Lujo Marun te ih datira u 8. ili 9. stoljeće, a spominje još jedan kalež, bez datacije, nađen ranije uz „temelje starohrvatske crkve“, koji je u dosta lošem stanju (Jurić 2004, str. 151-152).

⁶⁰ Na podacima zahvaljujem dr. sc. Maji Petrinec iz MHAS-a i Josipi Marić, restauratorici koja je izvela konzervatorsko-restauratorske radove na kaležu.

⁶¹ Otkriveni su također i ulomci starokršćanske arhitektonske skulpture 5. – 6. stoljeća, a istraženi grobovi datiraju se od 11. stoljeća nadalje. <https://www.mhas-split.hr/istrazivanje/arhiva-istrazivanje/artmid/934/articleid/70/crkva-sv-martina-u-lepurima> (posjećeno 14. studenog 2023.). Kalež je vrlo sličan kosinjskom kaležu. Dimenzije: čaška – visina 5,5 cm, promjer 10,8; čvor – visina 1,9 cm, promjer 3,1 cm; stapka s podnožjem – visina 8,1 cm, promjer podnožja 11 cm; patena – promjer 16 cm, debljina 0,2 cm. Kalež se okvirno datira od 12. do 14. stoljeća.

⁶² Sanke 2012, str. 321.

⁴⁷ Goßler 2013, pp. 81-82, Fig. 8: 74/62.

⁴⁸ Coblenz 1989, pp. 13-14, Fig. 6: 2.

⁴⁹ Goßler 1996, pp. 243-245, Fig. 1, Fig. 2.

⁵⁰ Zekan 1987, p. 57, cat. 207; Uroda 2019a, pp. 175-176, cat. 5.44.

⁵¹ Burić 2001, p. 224, 283, 318, T. XII/14.

⁵² Petrinec 1996, p. 124, cat. 110.

je iz Petóháze i datira se u 8./9. stoljeće,⁶³ a običaj sahranjivanja svećenika s kaležom pratimo do 18. stoljeća. M. Sanke obradio je grobove duhovne elite Europe od kasne antike do novog vijeka, a donosi vrijedne podatke o 167 biskupskih grobova s prilozima kaleža i patene.⁶⁴ Uglavnom se oni kositreni pripisuju običnim svećenicima, dok se srebrni pripisuju biskupima.⁶⁵

Rast broja grobova s prilogom kaleža evidentiran je u 12. stoljeću, vrhunac doseže u 13. stoljeću, dok od 14. stoljeća taj broj naglo opada.⁶⁶ Da je prilaganje kaleža u grobove svećenika bio uobičajen postupak, govori i podatak iz 1229. godine, kada je William of Blois, biskup u Worcesteru, odredio da svaka crkva mora imati dva kaleža, barem srebrni za potrebe održavanja misa te kositreni za pokop svećenika.⁶⁷ Položaj kaleža u grobovima varira. Najčešće je stavljan izravno na pokojnika, obično na prsa, u njegove sklopljene ruke. No mogao se nalaziti i na području ramena ili trbuha te uz tijelo, primjerice uz glavu ili čak uz stopala.⁶⁸

Kosinjski kalež (sl. 10, T. 1. 15) nađen kraj glave pokojnika visok je 6,2 cm (časka je visoka 3 cm, stapka 2,2 cm, čvor 1 cm), promjer čaške je 6,2 cm, kao i promjer podnožja. Promjer čvora je 1,9 cm, a debljina stijenke čaške je 0,2 cm. Časka i stapka su na sredini razdijeljene čvorom. Čvor je ovalan, oblika pritisnute kugle, a prijelaz na stapku na gornjem i donjem dijelu čvora naglašen je dvjema profiliranim linijama. Stapka je elegantna, promjera 1,3 cm, te prelazi u podnožje blagim zakošenjem. Podnožje i časka imaju jednaki promjer. Časka je niska, zaobljenog oblika, strmih stijenki. Na donjem dijelu vanjske strane čaške urezane su dvije tanke paralelne linije, koje mogu biti trag izrade. Može se s velikom vjerojatnošću pretpostaviti da kalež nije bio u upotrebi, jer mu je u sredini čaške i na donjem dijelu stapke vidljiva rupica (sl. 10). Rupica je vjerojatno rezultat neke tehnološke faze u izradi kalupa kaleža, a s obzirom da nije utjecala na njegovu funkcionalnost, nije ni popravljana.

Prema tipologiji kaleža u biskupskim grobovima koju je načinio M. Sanke, kaleži 10. i 11. sto-

Burial of a priest

A deceased individual between the ages of 27 and 37 was buried in an extended position lying on the back in grave 15. Several larger pieces of stone, likely remnants of the grave structure, surrounded the body. The head was placed on a stone. A tin chalice was located to the right of the head (see Fig. 1.15).⁵³ The grave is dated to the period between 1035 and 1151 according to a single-point standard calibration (see Fig. 5).

The custom of placing a stone as a headrest in graves was rare and only known in Europe from the 12th to the 16th century.⁵⁴ If the stone was compact, it was usually unprocessed, as was the case with the stone found in grave 15. It is interpreted as an expression of penance and humility, likely referring to the biblical parable of patriarch Jacob, who, while sleeping on a hill, placed a stone as a pillow under his head and dreamt of angels descending a ladder as a kind of personification of direct communication with God.⁵⁵ Examples of pillows made of crushed stone, chalk or similar materials, usually found in coffins, have also been recorded.⁵⁶ Soft pillows found in graves (identified through preserved sawdust or other dried plants) do not carry symbolic significance and express reverence and care. Burials with stone pillows that have been analysed reveal that these graves contained exclusively buried men.⁵⁷

Burials of priests are most often identified by the goods in the grave, which are symbols of their vocation and testify to their status on Judgment Day. In his work, R. Gilchrist presents information on burials of priests in the British Isles. It is noted that

⁵³ The metal analysis was conducted at the Natural Science Laboratory of the Croatian Conservation Institute. The metal composition is 80% tin, 10% lead and 10% trace elements. The state of preservation was very poor. The side on which the chalice lay on the ground was severely deteriorated, parts were missing, and the base was not attached to the chalice. Through conservation and restoration work carried out by Michael Golubić from the Department for Conservation of Archaeological Finds, the chalice was cleaned of soil and corrosion deposits, the missing parts were replaced, the restored part was patinated, and a plexiglass base was added, as the statics of the chalice were compromised and it couldn't stand independently.

⁵⁴ Gilchrist, Sloane 2005, p. 125.

⁵⁵ Book of Genesis 28, 10-22.

⁵⁶ Gilchrist and Sloane 2005, p. 125.

⁵⁷ Gilchrist, Sloane 2005, p. 125.

⁶³ Szóke 2009, str. 399, sl. 2.

⁶⁴ Sanke 2012, str. 311-357.

⁶⁵ Gilchrist, Sloane 2005, str. 160-164. O nalazima kaleža u grobovima svećenika i biskupa u čitavoj Europi vidi Azinović Bebek 2021, str. 275-276.

⁶⁶ Sanke 2012, str. 315-316.

⁶⁷ Sanke 2012, str. 331; Braun 1932, str. 44.

⁶⁸ Kühtreiber et al. 2014, str. 135-137.



Sl. 10. Kalež iz groba 15, na fotografiji gore vidljiva rupica na dnu čaške (foto Lj. Gamulin)

Fig. 10 Chalice from grave 15, with a visible hole at the bottom of the bowl on the right side of the photograph (photo by Lj. Gamulin)

ljeća su najmanji visinom, čaška je visoka i tanka, čvor je odvojen od čaške samo debljim bisernim nizom, katkad je čaška predimenzionirana.⁶⁹ U 12. stoljeću čaška postaje niža i šira, ponekad je u obliku polukugle, čvor je oblika pritisnute kugle, vrlo rijetko bikoničan.⁷⁰ U 13. stoljeću primjećuju se značajnije promjene – visina im je od 10 do 14

⁶⁹ Sanke 2012, str. 322.

⁷⁰ Sanke 2012, str. 322.

burial customs became relatively uniform around the year 1000. From around 1100 onwards, the burials of priests were routinely accompanied by chalices and patens, while those of bishops and higher clergy included insignia of their authority (crosier, cross, ring).⁵⁸

So far, three articles on chalices found in graves have been published in Croatian scientific literature.⁵⁹ An unpublished chalice⁶⁰ was discovered in a grave near the medieval Church of St. Martin in Lepuri, which was destroyed during the Homeland War.⁶¹

Discoveries of various chalices in graves have been documented in European archaeological literature. Their sizes vary from 4.2 to 20 cm (with the most common range being 4.3 to 7.2 cm), as do the materials from which they were made. According to M. Sanke, the height of chalices increased over the period of time. For instance, chalices from

⁵⁸ Gilchrist 2009, p. 7.

⁵⁹ Ghica et al. 2016, p. 23, Fig. 18. In the altar tomb of the Church of St. Joachim and St. Anne on Bribirska Glavica, remains of at least six deceased individuals were found along with an accompanying tin chalice and paten. The authors do not provide specific dates but mention a very similar chalice found in Bribir. Gunjača wrote about this chalice in 1968 (p. 211, fig. 3), i.e. it is the base of a tin chalice he attributed to Bribir. However, this chalice base from Bribir is actually the base of a chalice from Asseria that Frano Radić published in 1901. In his article, Radić discusses two chalices found in graves near the Church of the Holy Spirit in Asseria, dating them to the second half of the 10th century (Radić 1901, p. 104, fig. 2). These same two chalices are also mentioned in the diaries of Father Lujo Marun, who dates them to the 8th or 9th century, along with another chalice found earlier near the “foundations of an early Croatian church,” which was in rather poor condition (Jurić 2004, pp. 151-152).

⁶⁰ Special thanks for the information to Dr. Maja Petrinec from the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments and Josipa Marić, the restorer who conducted conservation and restoration work on the chalice.

⁶¹ Fragments of early Christian architectural sculpture from the 5th to 6th centuries were also discovered, while the investigated graves are dated from the 11th century onwards. <https://www.mhas-split.hr/istrzivanja/arhiva-istrzivanja/artmid/934/articleid/70/crkva-sv-martina-u-lepurima> (accessed on 14th November 2023) The chalice is very similar to the one from Kosinj. Dimensions: bowl - height 5.5 cm, diameter 10.8 cm; knop - height 1.9 cm, diameter 3.1 cm; stem with base - height 8.1 cm, base diameter 11 cm; paten - diameter 16 cm, thickness 0.2 cm. The chalice is approximately dated from the 12th to the 14th century.

cm, čaška postaje šira, niža od polukugle, rub čaške naglašen je prema van, čvor je u obliku dinje, spušta se prema sredini stapke i odvaja se najčešće s dva biserna niza, a stapka i podnožje dominiraju konstrukcijom.⁷¹ U 14. stoljeću nastavlja se razvoj oblika kaleža iz 13. stoljeća. Najznatnije promjene primjećuju se na čvoru, koji postaje izrazito dekorativan element.⁷² Za 15. stoljeće, u kojem se rijetko nalaze kaleži u grobu, tipičan je zvonolik oblik čaške, koja je promjerom manja od podnožja, a čvor i dalje dominira u dekorativnosti.⁷³ Prema do sada objavljenim rezultatima istraživanja u stručnoj i znanstvenoj europskoj literaturi, čini se da se nakon 15. stoljeća u grobovima više ne nalaze kaleži od kovina, već samo stakleni, drveni i oni od voska.

Kalež iz Kosinja primjer je ukopnog kaleža. Nedostatak pozlate s njegove unutarnje strane sugerira da se njime zasigurno nije služilo u Euharistiji. Kalež je veličinom unutar prosjeka kaleža koji se pronalaze u grobovima 10. do 13. stoljeća na europskom tlu, a oblikom je sličan kaležima 11. i 12. stoljeća. Konačnu potvrdu datiranja u 12. stoljeće omogućila je radiokarbonska analiza kosti iz groba.

Antropološka analiza

Bioarheološka analiza ljudskih ostataka pokazala je prisutnost pripadnika oba spola. Riječ je o ostacima ukupno 28 osoba iz 24 groba: 16 odraslih muškaraca, sedam odraslih žena, četiri odrasle osobe kojima se spol nije mogao odrediti i jednog djeteta. Zanimljiva je potpuna odsutnost kostura djece mlađe od 10 godina jer je zabilježen samo jedan kostur adolescenta u dobi od 11 do 13 godina. Među odraslim osobama prevladavaju one „srednje dobne skupine“, tj. između 35 i 50 godina starosti, dok su samo tri odrasle osobe starije od 50 godina.

Od patoloških promjena zabilježena je visoka učestalost karijesa i zaživotnog gubitka zuba, što je posljedica kombinacije prehrane bogate ugljikohidratima, ali i relativno visoke doživljene starosti.

Uz dentoalveolarne patologije zabilježen je i čitav niz degenerativnih promjena na kralješcima u obliku osteoartritisa (kod 12 osoba, sve starije od 35 godina), što je rezultat doživljene starosti, ali i intenzivne fizičke aktivnosti i mehaničkog opterećenja kralježnice. U prilog intenzivnoj fizičkoj ak-

10th-century graves have an average height of 5.3 cm, while those from the 13th century are 12 cm high.⁶² The oldest known chalice is from Petőháza, dating back to the 8th or 9th century.⁶³ The tradition of burying priests with a chalice can be followed up to the 18th century. M. Sanke has studied the graves of Europe's spiritual elite from late antiquity to the modern era, providing valuable information on 167 graves of bishops with grave goods in form of chalices and patens.⁶⁴ In general, tin chalices are associated with ordinary priests, while silver ones are associated with bishops.⁶⁵

The number of graves with chalices increased during the 12th century, reaching its peak in the 13th century. However, from the 14th century onwards, this number sharply declined.⁶⁶ It was a common practice to place chalices in the graves of priests, as evidenced by a record from 1229 when William of Blois, Bishop of Worcester, mandated that every church must have at least two chalices – a silver one for the celebration of the Holy Mass and one made of tin for the burial of priests.⁶⁷ The position of the chalices in the graves also varied. Most often, they were placed directly on the deceased's chest, within their folded hands. However, they were also discovered in the area of the shoulders or abdomen, or alongside the body, for instance next to the head or even at the feet.⁶⁸

The chalice (Fig. 10, T. 1.15) from Kosinj, which was found next to the head of the deceased, is 6.2 cm high (the height of the bowl is 3 cm, the stem 2.2 cm, and the knop 1 cm). The bowl and base have each a diameter of 6.2 cm. The knop has a diameter of 1.9 cm, while the walls of the bowl are 0.2 cm thick. The bowl and stem are divided by the knop in the middle, which is oval-shaped and resembles a compressed sphere. The transition to the stem at the top and bottom of the knop is accentuated by two profiled lines. The stem is elegant, with a diameter of 1.3 cm, and leads gently to the base. The base and bowl have the same diameter. The bowl is low,

⁶² Sanke 2012, p. 321.

⁶³ Szőke 2009, 399, Fig. 2.

⁶⁴ Sanke 2012, pp. 311-357.

⁶⁵ Gilchirst, Sloane 2005, pp. 160-164. For more information on finds of chalices in the graves of priests and bishops throughout Europe, see Azinović Bebek 2021, pp. 275-276.

⁶⁶ Sanke 2012, pp. 315-316.

⁶⁷ Sanke 2012, p. 331; Braun 1932, p. 44.

⁶⁸ Kührtreiber et al. 2014, pp. 135-137.

⁷¹ Sanke 2012, str. 323, 328.

⁷² Sanke 2012, str. 328.

⁷³ Sanke 2012, str. 328.

ktivnosti u analiziranom uzorku govori i prisutnost Schmorlovih defekata na tijelima kralježaka (hernija diska) kod ukupno 20 osoba te prisutnost benignih kortikalnih defekata na hvatištima mišića gornjih ekstremiteta kod pet osoba. Pokazatelji subdultnog stresa kao što su hipoplazija zubne cakline i *cribra orbitalia* zabilježeni su na pet kostura - ove promjene sugeriraju relativno loše zdravlje tijekom djetinjstva. Frakture su uočene kod samo dvije osobe – u oba slučaja riječ je o ozljedama nastalim kao rezultat nesretnog slučaja, a ne namjernog nasilja jer je riječ o zaživotnim ozljedama desne nadlaktične i desne palčane kosti (muškarac, grob 3) i zaživotnoj ozljedi desne ključne kosti (muškarac, grob 15). Najzanimljiviji slučaj patološke promjene iz ovog uzorka jest generalizirana mikrodoncija svih prisutnih zuba kod osobe B iz groba 4 (adolescent, 11-13 godina starosti), što bi moglo upućivati na kongenitalni sifilis.

Analiza stabilnih izotopa ugljika i dušika u svrhu rekonstrukcije prehrane provedena je na kosturnim ostacima osoba iz grobova 1, 4 (dva pokojnika), 12, 15, 22, 24 i 25. Sve analizirane osobe su tijekom života imale vrlo sličnu prehranu jer nisu zabilježene značajne razlike u vrijednostima ugljika i dušika između pojedinaca, ali ni između spolova. Riječ je o tipično kopnenoj prehrani, koja se većim dijelom temelji na ugljikohidratima (ponajviše žitaricama u različitim oblicima), i to mješavini C3 i C4 biljaka, tj. žitarica, voća i povrća koji uspijevaju u umjerenj klimi (C3) i C4 žitaricama (najvjerojatnije proso). Kod svih osoba zabilježen je mali udio proteina u prehrani (meso i mlijeko), bez ikakvih tragova morskih proteina (riba i morski plodovi).

Analiza drevne DNK provedena je na kosturnim ostacima pokojnika iz grobova 1, 3, 10, 16, 23 i 25.⁷⁴ Osim što je potvrdila spol navedenih osoba (već prije dobiven bioarheološkom analizom), ova analiza otkrila je da su pokojnici iz grobova 1 i 16 bili u uskom krvnom srodstvu, odnosno da je pokojnica starija od 40 godina koja je sahranjena ispred crkve (grob 16) majka pokojnika starosti između 30 do 40 godina, koji je u zadnjoj četvrtini 12. ili u prvoj četvrtini 13. stoljeća (slika 5) pokopan ispred apside (grob 1). Analiza drevne DNK još je pokazala i da analizirane osobe imaju miješano genetičko porijeklo (u različitim omjerima), koje se temelji na kombinaciji željeznodobnih populacija s Balkana, rimskodobnih populacija iz Italije i Anatolije i

rounded, with steep walls. The lower part of the bowl's outer wall features two thin grooved parallel lines, which are possibly marks from the manufacturing process. It is reasonable to assume that the chalice was not in use due to the small hole visible in the middle of the bowl and at the bottom of the stem (Fig. 10). The hole in the chalice is likely a result of a technological stage in the production of the chalice mould, but as it did not affect the chalice's functionality, it was not repaired.

According to M. Sanke's typology on chalices in bishops' graves, chalices from the 10th and 11th centuries are the smallest in height, with a tall and thin bowl. The knop is separated from the bowl only by a thicker string of pearls; sometimes, the bowl is oversized.⁶⁹ In the 12th century, the cup became lower and wider, sometimes in the shape of a hemisphere. The knop is shaped like a compressed sphere and very rarely biconical.⁷⁰ More significant changes are noticeable on chalices from the 13th century. Namely, their height ranges from 10 to 14 cm, the bowl became wider, i.e. lower than a hemisphere, the bowl's rim is pronounced outward, the knop is shaped like a melon and descends towards the middle of the stem and is separated mostly with two rows of pearls. The stem and base dominate its structure.⁷¹ In the 14th century, the design of the shapes of 13th-century chalices continued to be further developed. The most significant changes can be observed in the design of the knop, which becomes an extremely decorative element.⁷² Bell-shaped bowls with a smaller diameter than the base are the most common form of chalices in the 15th century, though they are rarely found in graves. The knot still dominates in terms of decorativeness.⁷³ According to published research results in professional and scientific European literature, it seems that after the 15th century, metal chalices were no longer placed in graves, only glass, wooden and wax ones.

The chalice from Kosinj certainly represents a burial chalice, while its lack of gilding on the inner side suggests that it was not used in the Eucharist. Its size falls within the average range of chalices found in graves from the 10th to the 13th centuries in Europe, and its shape is similar to chalices from

⁶⁹ Sanke 2012, p. 322.

⁷⁰ Sanke 2012, p. 322.

⁷¹ Sanke 2012, p. 323, 328.

⁷² Sanke 2012, p. 328.

⁷³ Sanke 2012, p. 328.

⁷⁴ Olalde *et al.*, 2023.

s dominantnim slavenskim ranosrednjovjekovnim udjelom.⁷⁵

Zaključna razmatranja

Tijekom arheoloških istraživanja 2020. godine oko kapele sv. Ane u Gornjem Kosinju istražena su 23 srednjovjekovna groba ispred pročelja te južno uz brod i apsidu. Prema radiokarbonskim datumima, stratigrafiji i pokretnim nalazima, prije svega nakitu i metalnim dijelovima odjeće opreme pokojnika, grobovi se mogu kronološki odrediti u dvije faze.

Starijoj fazi 11. i 12. stoljeća pripada minimalno osam grobova. Četiri ženske osobe, sve starije od 30 godina (grobovi 22-25) sahranjene su ispred pročelja, tri muške osobe starosti između 18 i 37 godina ispred broda (grobovi 10, 15 i 20), a jedna odrasla muška osoba južno uz apsidu (grob 12). Svi pokojnici prate orijentaciju današnje kapele. Osim grobova 22 i 12, koji su okomiti na zidove ispred kojih se nalaze, svi su ostali paralelni s njima. Grobne rake ukopane u zdravicu zamijećene su kod četiri groba (10 i 20 ispred broda te 24 i 25 ispred pročelja).

Stariju fazu pokretnih nalaza predstavljaju primjerci karakteristični za tzv. starohrvatska groblja, što se ponajprije odnosi na nakit. Ovoj fazi pripadaju karičice/naušnice od uvijene žice (T. 1. 4-6), karičice s jednom vodoravno postavljenom jagodom (T. 1. 9-12) i jednostavne varijante karičica s koljencima (T. 1. 1-2), koje pokazuju srodnost s tipovima nakita uobičajenima na području ranosrednjovjekovne Hrvatske. Među brojnim istovremenim istraženim grobljima najveće sličnosti u materijalu primijećene su s bibrirskim grobljima Vratnice i Novi put⁷⁶ te s grobljem na brdu Spas kod Knina.⁷⁷ Istoj fazi pripadaju i ostruge (T. 2. 1, 4), koje su, za razliku od nakita, različite u odnosu na materijale koji se javlja na grobljima ranosrednjovjekovne Hrvatske te su im najbliže analogije nađene na prostoru Njemačke.⁷⁸

Mlađoj fazi 13. i 14. stoljeća pripadaju barem četiri groba. Jedan adolescent i tri ženske osobe starije od 20 godina sahranjene su ispred pročelja (grobovi 4, 16 i 17), a jedna muška osoba starosti 30 do 40 godina južno uz apsidu (grob 1). Ispred

the 11th and 12th centuries. The definitive dating to the 12th century was provided by the radiocarbon analysis of the bones from the grave.

Anthropological analysis

The bioarchaeological analysis of the human skeletal remains has revealed the presence of individuals of both sexes. The remains belong to a total of 28 individuals from 24 graves, including 16 adult males, seven adult females, four adults whose sex could not be determined, and one child. Notably, no skeletons of children under 10 years old were found, but only one skeleton of an adolescent aged 11 to 13 years. The demographic distribution among the adult remains shows that the majority belonged to the middle-aged group or within the age range of 35 to 50 years respectively, with only three adults being over 50 years old.

Pathological changes included a high frequency of caries and antemortem tooth loss. These changes are attributed to a combination of a carbohydrate-rich diet and relatively advanced age. In addition to dentoalveolar pathologies, a variety of degenerative changes in the vertebrae, such as osteoarthritis (found in 12 individuals, all over 35 years old), has been recorded, which suggest the impact of a high age at the time of death, intense physical activity and mechanical load to the spine. The study found evidence of intense physical activity in 20 individuals due to the presence of Schmorl's nodes on the vertebral bodies (disc herniation) and benign cortical defects at the muscle attachments of the upper extremities in five individuals. Additionally, five skeletons showed indicators of subadult stress, such as dental enamel hypoplasia and *cribra orbitalia*, suggesting relatively poor health during childhood. Fractures were only noted in two individuals, both resulting from accidental injuries rather than intentional violence as these were antemortem injuries to the right humerus bone and right radial bone (male, grave 3) and the antemortem injury to the right clavicle (male, grave 15). The most interesting case of pathological change in this sample is the generalized microdontia of all present teeth in individual B from grave 4 (adolescent, aged 11-13 years), which could indicate congenital syphilis.

The stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis was conducted on skeletal remains from graves 1, 4 (two individuals), 12, 15, 22, 24 and 25 to reconstruct the diet. The results showed that all analysed

⁷⁵ Olalde *et al.*, 2023.

⁷⁶ Zekan 1987.

⁷⁷ Jelovina, 1989.

⁷⁸ Goßler 2013; Coblentz 1989.

pročelja dolazi do promjene u orijentaciji grobova, koji su u odmaku od kapele, dok je grob uz apsidu paralelan s njom.

Nalazi mlade faze malobrojniji su u odnosu na one iz prethodne faze. Od nakita su zastupljene naroskane karičice (T. 3. 3-5) i dvojagodne naušnice (T. 3. 6-7). Ovoj fazi pripadaju i metalni dijelovi pojasa predstavljeni kružnom predicom (T. 3. 1) i nešto manjom okruglom alkom (T. 3. 2). Analogije nalazimo na istom području kao i za nalaze starije faze, primjerice na groblju uz crkvu Sv. Spasa u Vrh Rici,⁷⁹ ali i na širem geografskom području. Uz navedene nalaze koje je moguće kronološki uže smjestiti, zastupljeni su i primjerci dugotrajnog nakita poput jednostavnih karičica i kovanog ili lijevanog brončanog prstenja.

U nedostatku nalaza i radiokarbonskih datuma, većinu grobova smještenih južno uz kapelu (grobovi 2, 5-9, 11, 13-14, 18-20) ne možemo pobliže datirati. U nekoliko slučajeva na temelju stratigrafije možemo odrediti tek relativno-kronološke odnose.

Zanimljiva je činjenica da su ispred pročelja kapele u srednjem vijeku pokopane isključivo ženske osobe, a gotovo svaka od njih imala je nakit (T. 1. 1-3, 7-11, 13-14), što govori o nešto boljem socijalnom statusu od prosjeka populacije. Da se ne radi samo o stanju istraženosti, govori i činjenica da su ostali nalazi nakita (T. 1. 4-6, 12; T. 3. 5, 8-15), koji najvjerojatnije potječu iz poremećenih grobova, prikupljeni upravo ispred pročelja kapele. Postotak nalaza u grobovima na ovom groblju iznosi 37,5 %, što korespondira s istovremenim grobljima Dalmacije.⁸⁰ Nakon 11. stoljeća broj nalaza u grobovima znatno opada, a veže se uz radikalne društveno-ekonomske i vjerske reforme u drugoj polovici 11. st.⁸¹ Isključivo muški grobovi s južne strane apsida tek su djelomično istraženi, a uz dva od četiri pokojnika pronađeni su ostaci metalnih dijelova odjeće (T. 3. 1-2) i konjaničke opreme (T. 2. 1-3). Prestižnija grobna mjesta nalazila su se upravo ispred pročelja te uz apsidu crkve,⁸² čemu u prilog govore i grobovi oko kapele sv. Ane. Južno uz brod nađeni su gotovo isključivo muški grobovi, njih čak deset te samo jedna ženska osoba, koja je ovdje sahranjena vjerojatno u obiteljskoj grobnici. Druga moguća obiteljska grobnica nalazila se također ispred broda, a u njoj je sahranjeno barem pet osoba.

Individuals had a very similar diet throughout their lives, with no significant differences in carbon and nitrogen values between individuals or sexes. It was a typical terrestrial diet, mainly comprised of carbohydrates (particularly cereals in various forms), i.e. a mixture of C3 and C4 plants such as cereals, fruits and vegetables that thrive in a moderate climate (C3) and C4 cereals (most likely millet). All individuals showed a low proportion of protein in their diet (meat and milk), with no traces of marine proteins (fish and seafood).

Ancient DNA analysis was conducted on the skeletal remains from graves 1, 3, 10, 16, 23, and 25.⁷⁴ The analysis confirmed not only the gender of the individuals (which had been previously determined by the bioarchaeological analysis), but also revealed that the individuals from graves 1 and 16 were closely related by blood. Namely, the woman buried in grave 16 in front of the church was over 40 years old and identified as the mother of the male individual, aged between 30 and 40 years, who was buried in front of the apse in grave 1 in the last quarter of the 12th or the first quarter of the 13th century (Fig. 5). The analysis of ancient DNA has also revealed that the analysed individuals had mixed genetic origins (with varying proportions), derived from a combination of Iron Age populations from the Balkans, populations from Italy and Anatolia during the Roman era, and a dominant Slavic contribution from the early medieval period.⁷⁵

Concluding remarks

During the archaeological excavations in the area surrounding the chapel of St. Anne in Gornji Kosinj in 2020, 23 medieval graves were investigated in front of the façade and to the south along the nave and apse. Based on radiocarbon dates, stratigraphy and movable finds, especially jewellery and metal parts of clothing and equipment of the deceased individuals, two phases can be chronologically determined.

At least eight graves belong to the older phase, dating back to the 11th and 12th centuries. Four female individuals, all older than 30 years (graves 22-25), were buried in front of the façade, three male individuals aged between 18 and 37 years in front of the nave (graves 10, 15, and 20), and one adult

⁷⁹ Jelovina 1976.

⁸⁰ Burić, 2001, str. 251-259.

⁸¹ Burić 2001, str. 244.

⁸² Demo 2006, str. 50; Gilchrist, Sloane 2005, str. 56-60.

⁷⁴ Olalde et al., 2023.

⁷⁵ Olalde et al., 2023.

Bioantropološkom je analizom ustanovljeno kako je većina pokojnika srednje dobne skupine (35 do 50 godina). Koštane patologije ukazuju na intenzivnu fizičku aktivnost kod većine osoba, dok je visoka učestalost karijesa i zaživotnog gubitka zuba uzrokovana prehranom bogatom ugljikohidratima i relativno visokom doživljenom starošću. Generalizirana mikrodoncija svih prisutnih zubi kod adolescenta u grobu 4 mogla bi upućivati na kongenitalni sifilis.

Analiza stabilnih izotopa ugljika i dušika provedena na uzorku od osam osoba pokazala je sličnost u prehrani, koja se većim dijelom temeljila na ugljikohidratima, uz mali udio proteina. Analiza drevne DNK provedena na šest osoba pokazala je njihovo miješano genetičko porijeklo koje se temelji na kombinaciji željeznodobnih populacija s Balkana i rimskodobnih populacija iz Italije i Anatolije, s dominantnim slavenskim ranosrednjovjekovnim udjelom. Također je ustanovljeno kako je pokojnica u grobu 16, sahranjena ispred crkve, majka pokojnika u grobu 1 koji je sahranjen uz apsidu.⁸³

Povijesni izvori ne daju nam podatak o vremenu gradnje crkve ili kapele sv. Ane u Gornjem Kosinju, već samo spomen o njezinom ponovnom podizanju 1733. godine, od kada je služila kao filijala župne crkve sv. Antuna Padovanskog u Gornjem Kosinju.⁸⁴ Sudeći prema orijentaciji većine grobova, današnja kapela prati pružanje građevine koja je ovdje stajala u srednjem vijeku. Grobovi uz istočni dio broda te uz apsidu, koji se pružaju ispod današnje kapele, upućuju na zaključak da je starija građevina imala drugačiji oblik i dimenzije od ove današnje, o čemu nam više podataka mogu dati tek daljnja arheološka istraživanja unutar kapele.

Rezultati arheoloških istraživanja govore kako je prostor oko kapele sv. Ane imao ulogu sakralnog mjesta zasigurno od kraja 10. ili početka 11. do kraja 14. stoljeća, a ukop svećenika (grob 15) izravni je dokaz postojanja crkve između sredine 11. i sredine 12. stoljeća. Budući da nije istraženo cijelo groblje, možemo samo pretpostaviti da se na njemu prestalo ukopavati i prije prve polovine 16. stoljeća, kada su zbog osmanskih napada raseljeni Kosinji i cijela dolina Like, kao i Kuterevo i Krasno.⁸⁵

O eventualnom ponovnom pokapanju na groblju nakon oslobođenja od Osmanlija svjedoči za sada

male south of the apse (grave 12). All individuals were buried in alignment with the orientation of the current chapel. With the exception of graves 22 and 12, which are perpendicular to the walls in front of which they are located, all others are parallel to them. Grave pits located within the subsoil layer were recorded for four graves (10 and 20 in front of the nave and 24 and 25 in front of the façade).

The movable finds from the older phase include jewellery typical of the so-called early Croatian cemeteries. This phase includes circlets and earrings made of twisted wire (T. 1.4-6), circlets with a horizontally placed bead (T. 1.9-12), and simple variations of circlets with joints (T.1.1-2), which show similarities to jewellery types commonly found in the territory of early medieval Croatia. Among the numerous cemeteries from the same period, which have been researched, the most significant similarities in terms of finds were noted with the cemeteries of Vratnice and Novi Put in Bribir,⁷⁶ as well as the cemetery on hill Spas near Knin.⁷⁷ The spurs (T. 2.1, 4) also belong to the same phase, which, unlike the jewellery, differ from the finds discovered at early medieval Croatian cemeteries. Their closest analogies have been found in Germany.⁷⁸

The younger phase, which refers to the 13th and 14th centuries, is represented by at least four graves. One adolescent and three women over 20 years old were buried in front of the façade (graves 4, 16, and 17), and one male aged 30 to 40 years was buried south of the apse (grave 1). A change in the orientation of these graves in front of the façade is noticeable, because they are set back from the chapel, while the grave south of the apse remains parallel to it.

There are fewer finds from the younger phase compared to the previous phase. They include jewellery that is represented by ribbed filigree circlets (T.3. 3-5) and two-beaded earrings (T.3.6-7). Additionally, metal belt parts, represented by a circular buckle frame (T. 3. 1) and a slightly smaller round loop (T. 3. 2), also belong to this phase. Analogies have been discovered in the same region as in the case of the finds from the older phase. For instance, they were found at the cemetery next to the Holy Saviour Church in Vrh Rika,⁷⁹ as well as in the wid-

⁸³ Olalde *et al.*, 2023.

⁸⁴ Horvat 2003, str. 121.

⁸⁵ Pavičić 1962, str. 124

⁷⁶ Zekan 1987.

⁷⁷ Jelovina, 1989.

⁷⁸ Goßler 2013; Coblentz 1989.

⁷⁹ Jelovina 1976.

samo grob 3. S obzirom na nedostatak bilo kakvih drugih naznaka novovjekovnoga groblja, moguće je da se radi o pojedinačnom ukopu. U opisu Like i Krbave nakon oslobođenja od Osmanlija navodi se da se u kosinjskom okrugu nalaze tri sela, među kojima gornje, sa 40 domova stanovnika preseljenih iz kranjskih graničnih područja.⁸⁶ Na područje današnjeg Gornjeg Kosinja naselila se skupina Hrvata iz ogulinskog kraja, a budući da su doseljeni s područja vojne vlasti, može se pretpostaviti da su bili vojnici.⁸⁷ Jedan od njih možda je bio upravo i pokojnik u grobu 3, sahranjen s novcem Svetog Rimskog Carstva Njemačkog Naroda.

er geographical area. In addition to these artefacts that can be dated more accurately, there are also specimens of jewellery, which had been in use for a longer period of time, such as simple circlets and forged or cast bronze rings.

Due to the lack of finds and radiocarbon dates, most of the graves located south of the chapel (graves 2, 5-9, 11, 13-14, 18-20) cannot be dated more precisely. However, in some cases only relative chronological relations can be determined based on stratigraphy.

An interesting fact is that only women were buried in front of the chapel's façade during the Middle Ages, and almost each of them with jewellery (T. 1. 1-3, 7-11, 13-14), indicating a slightly higher social status than the average population. It is important to note that this is not merely due to the extent of exploration; the fact that other finds of jewellery (T. 1. 4-6, 12; T. 3. 5, 8-15), most likely originating from disturbed graves, were discovered precisely in front of the chapel's façade also supports this. The percentage of finds in graves in this cemetery is 37.5%, corresponding to other cemeteries in Dalmatia from the same time.⁸⁰ After the 11th century, the number of finds in graves significantly decreased, correlating with the radical socio-economic and religious reforms that occurred in the second half of the 11th century.⁸¹

The exclusively male graves on the south side of the apse have only been partially explored, which yielded remains of metal parts of clothing (T. 3. 1-2) and equestrian equipment (T. 2. 1-3) next to two out of the four deceased. The more prestigious burial places were located precisely in front of and next to the apse of the church,⁸² as evidenced by the graves around the chapel of St. Anne. Almost exclusively male graves were found south alongside the nave, with ten men and only one woman, who was likely buried in a family tomb. Another potential family tomb was also located in front of the nave, where at least five individuals were buried.

The bioanthropological analysis revealed that the majority of the deceased belonged to the middle-aged group (35 to 50 years). Skeletal pathologies indicate intense physical activity among most individuals. The high frequency of caries and antemortem tooth loss is attributed to a diet rich in

⁸⁶ SKH III, str. 51

⁸⁷ Moačanin 1986, str. 8-9.

⁸⁰ Burić, 2001, pp. 251-259.

⁸¹ Burić 2001, p. 244.

⁸² Demo 2006, p. 50; Gilchrist, Sloane 2005, pp. 56-60.

carbohydrates and a relatively long life. The generalized microdontia of all present teeth in the adolescent grave 4 could indicate congenital syphilis.

The stable carbon and nitrogen isotope analysis was conducted on a sample of eight individuals, revealing dietary similarities. The diet was primarily based on carbohydrates with a low proportion of protein.

The ancient DNA analysis on six individuals revealed their mixed genetic origin, which was based on a combination of Iron Age populations from the Balkans and Roman-era populations from Italy and Anatolia, with a dominant Slavic early medieval component. The analysis also showed that the woman buried in grave 16, located in front of the church, was the mother of the person buried in grave 1, next to the apse.⁸³

Historical sources do not provide information on the time of the construction of the church or chapel of St. Anne in Gornji Kosinj. They only mention its reconstruction in 1733 when it served as a filial church to the parish church of St. Anthony of Padua in Gornji Kosinj.⁸⁴ Based on the orientation of most graves, it appears that today's chapel follows the layout of the structure that stood here in the Middle Ages. Graves located along the eastern part of the nave and next to the apse, which extend beneath today's chapel, suggest that the older structure differed in terms of dimensions and shape from the current one. Further archaeological research within the chapel can provide more information on this matter.

The results of the archaeological excavations suggest that the area surrounding the chapel of St. Anne was a sacred site from the late 10th or early 11th century until the late 14th century. The discovery of a priest's burial (grave 15) provides direct evidence of the existence of a church between the mid-11th and mid-12th centuries. As the entire cemetery has not been explored, it can only be assumed that burials ceased there even before the first half of the 16th century, when the inhabitants of Kosinj, the entire Lika valley, as well as Kuterevo and Krasno were displaced due to Ottoman attacks.⁸⁵

So far, only grave 3 provides evidence of the possibility of reburials in the cemetery after the liberation from the Ottomans. As there are no other

indications of a modern cemetery, it is possible that this is an individual burial. Descriptions of Lika and Krbava after the liberation from the Ottomans mention three villages in the Kosinj district, including Gornji Kosinj with 40 households and inhabitants, which were relocated from the border areas of Gorski Kotar.⁸⁶ A group of Croats from the Ogulin region settled in the area of present-day Gornji Kosinj, and since they came from an area under military authority, it can be assumed that they were soldiers.⁸⁷ One of them may have been the deceased in grave 3, buried with coins from the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation.

⁸³ Olalde *et al.*, 2023.

⁸⁴ Horvat 2003, p. 121.

⁸⁵ Pavičić 1962, p. 124

⁸⁶ SKH III, p. 51

⁸⁷ Moačanin 1986, pp. 8-9.

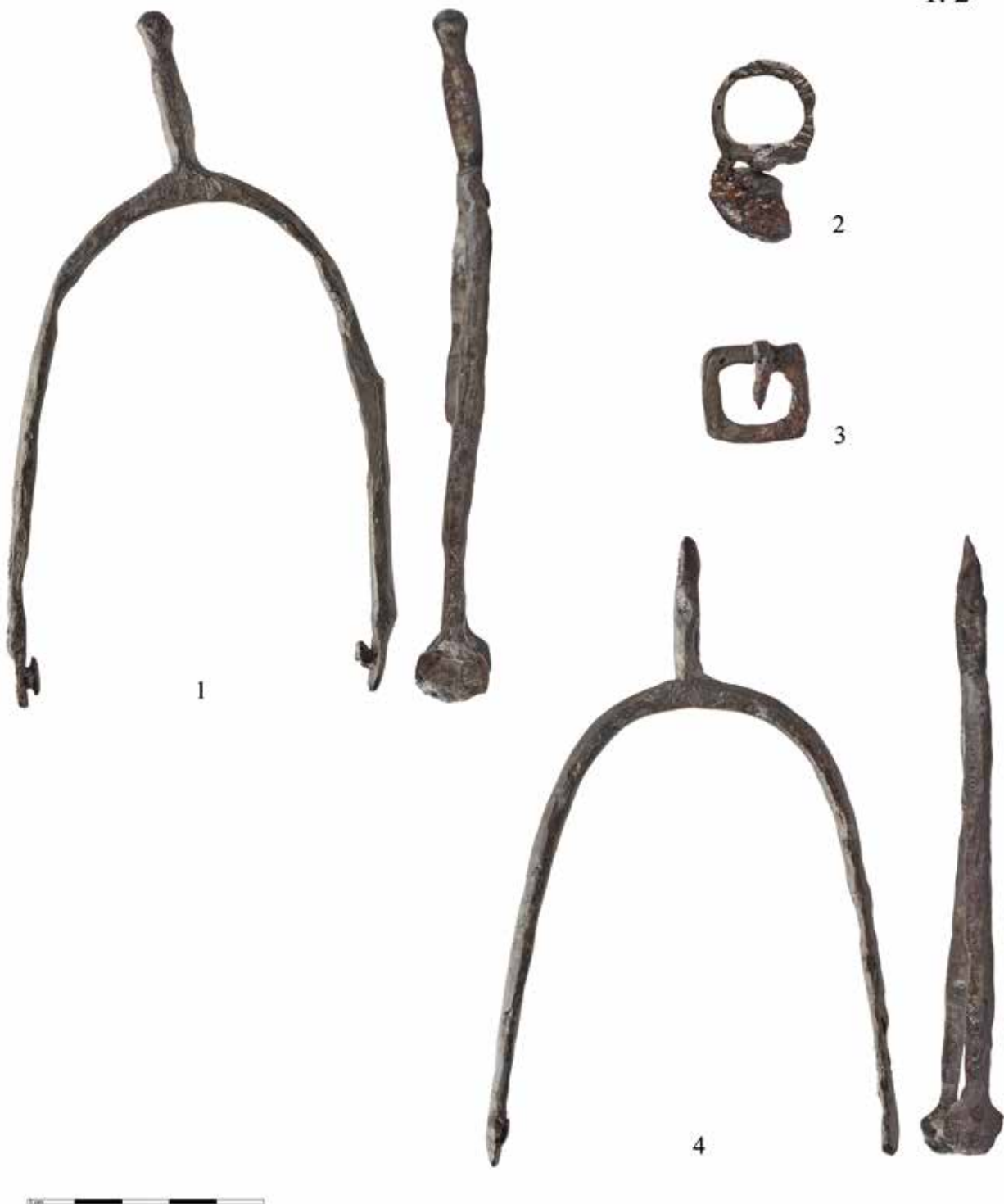
T. 1



T. 1. 1-14. Nakit za glavu, 11.-12. stoljeće; 15. Ukopni kalež, 11.-12. stoljeće
(foto: Lj. Gamulin; izradila: L. Čataj)

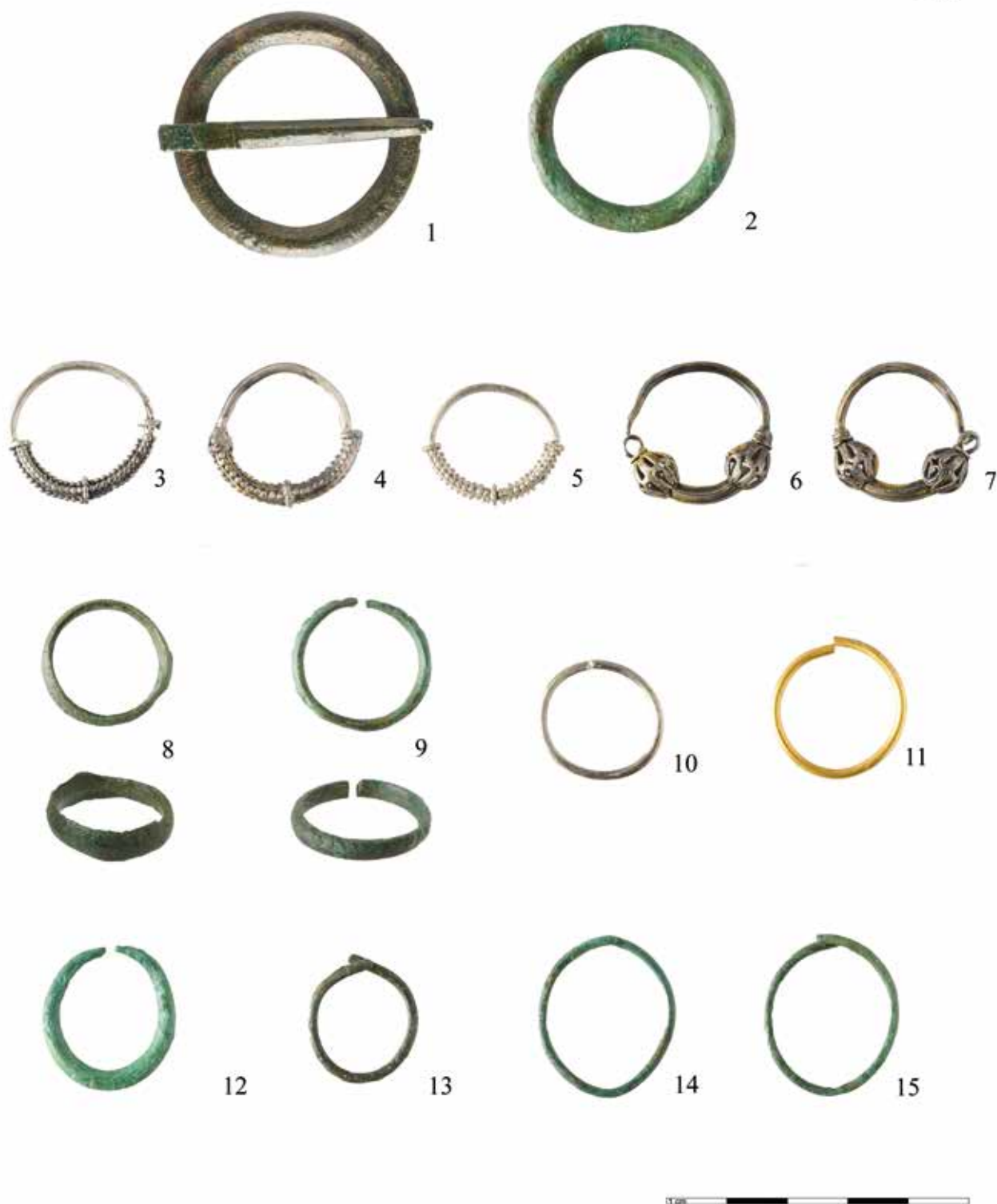
T. 1. 1-14. Head jewellery, 11th-12th centuries; 15. Chalice for burials, 11th-12th centuries
(photo by: Lj. Gamulin; created by: L. Čataj)

T. 2



T. 2. Ostruge te kopče za ostruge i cipele, 11.-12. stoljeće (foto: Lj. Gamulin; izradila: L. Čataj)
T. 2. Spurs and buckle for spurs and footwear, 11th -12th centuries (photo by: Lj. Gamulin; created by: L. Čataj)

T. 3



T. 3. 1-2. Metalni dijelovi pojasa, 13.-14. stoljeće; 3-8. Nakit, 13.-14. stoljeće; 9. Prsten; 10-15. Karičice
(foto: Lj. Gamulin; izradila: L. Čataj)
T. 3. 1-2. Metal parts of belts, 13th -14th centuries; 3-8. Jewellery, 13th -14th centuries; 9. Ring; 10-15. Circlets
(photo by: Lj. Gamulin; created by: L. Čataj)

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