

Prilog poznavanju naseljenosti Karina od prapovijesti do kraja ranog srednjeg vijeka

Additional information on the population of Karin from Prehistory to the end of the Early Middle Ages

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U svjetlu rezultata recentnih sustavnih arheoloških istraživanja na položaju Slana u Gornjem Karinu u radu se razmatra razmještaj naseljenosti na teritoriju rimskodobnog Korinija (*Corinium*) od najranijih povijesnih razdoblja do kraja ranog srednjeg vijeka. Pri rekonstrukciji naseljenosti korišteni su podatci objavljeni u vidu izvješća s arheoloških istraživanja šireg teritorija zajednice od sredine 20. stoljeća do danas, upotpunjeni informacijama povijesnih izvora o političkim i vojnim zbivanjima na širem području. Premda se za pojedina povijesna razdoblja materijalni ostaci pojavljuju tek sporadično, oni nam ipak zorno svjedoče o kontinuitetu života i gustom rasporedu naseljenosti promatranog prostora od najranijih povijesnih razdoblja.

Key words: Karin; *Corinium*;
Prehistory; Antiquity; Roman rural
architecture; Early Christianity;
Early Middle Ages; *castrum*

In the light of the results of recent systematic archaeological research at the Slana site in Gornji Karin, this paper examines the distribution of population on the territory of Roman-era Corinium from the earliest historical periods to the end of the Early Middle Ages. Data published in reports from archaeological investigations of the wider territory of the community from the middle of the 20th century to present day, supplemented with information from historical sources about political and military events in the wider area, were used in the reconstruction of the population. Although material remains regarding certain historical periods appear only sporadically, they clearly bear witness to the continuity of life, and the dense population distribution of the observed area from the earliest historical periods.

Uvod

Na položaju Slana u Gornjem Karinu, u središnjem dijelu naselja, od 2018. godine provode se sustavna arheološka istraživanja lokaliteta Sv. Vid u čijem su fokusu ostatci starokršćanske crkve iz 5./6. stoljeća.¹ Prema dosadašnjim rezultatima istraživanja, kojima je obuhvaćena površina veća od 250 m², razvidno je da je starokršćanski sakralni objekt podignut nad ostacima prethodnog objekta nepoznate namjene iz razdoblja principata o čemu, uz ostatke arhitekture, svjedoče ulomci raznovrsne pokretne arheološke građe. U dosadašnjim su istraživanjima djelomično istraženi ostatci starokršćanskog sakralnog objekta, dio nartekse i broda crkve s pripadajućim pomoćnim prostorijama smještenim na sjeveroistočnom i jugozapadnom dijelu lokaliteta o kojima će više govora biti u nastavku teksta.² S obzirom na to da na predmetnom položaju do pronalaska ulomaka starokršćanskog crkvenog namještaja tijekom strojnih iskopa u ljeto 2017. godine (Sl. 5),³ kao i s obzirom na poziciju izgradnje te veličinu djelomično istraženog sakralnog objekta, nije bilo naznaka o postojanju arhitekture iz razdoblja antike,⁴ tijekom istraživanja nametnuo se niz pitanja o kršćanskoj zajednici koja je gravitirala sakralnom objektu neposredno nakon izgradnje odnosno o dosadašnjim spoznajama o naseljenosti tog dijela Sjeverne Dalmacije tijekom različitih povijesnih razdoblja. Kao polazište za izučavanje rasporeda naseljenosti na promatranom području primarno su korišteni ostatci materijalne kulture iz različitih povijesnih razdoblja prikupljeni

¹ U dosadašnjim istraživanjima, koja se provode u suradnji Zavičajnog muzeja Pučkog otvorenog učilišta Obrovac i Odjela za povijest Sveučilišta u Zadru, uz autore teksta, sudjelovali su izv. prof. dr. sc. Zrinka Serventi u svojstvu suvoditeljice te studenti Odjela za arheologiju i Odjela za povijest Sveučilišta u Zadru.

² Jurjević & Serventi 2019; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2020; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2022; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2023.

³ Ulomci su pronađeni unutar iskopa kanala za postavljanje električnog kabela za potrebe obližnjih objekata uslužnog karaktera. Detaljnije o predmetnim ulomcima te ulomcima kamenog crkvenog namještaja i arhitektonske plastike prikupljenim tijekom dosadašnjih sustavnih arheoloških istraživanja lokaliteta u: Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2023a.

⁴ Prema kronikama obližnjeg franjevačkog Samostana Sv. Marije u Donjem Karinu, podignutog uz lijevu obalu rječice Karišnice, na predmetnom položaju ubicirali su se ostatci crkve sv. Vida čija se izgradnja datirala u razdoblje srednjeg vijeka. Više u: Jurjević & Serventi 2019: 614; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2023a: bilj. 3 s popisom relevantne literature.

Introduction

Systematic archaeological research of the St. Vitus site at the location of Slana in Gornji Karin in the central part of the settlement has been ongoing since 2018, with the focus on the remains of an Early Christian church from the 5th/6th century.¹ According to the results of the research so far, covering an area of over 250 m², it is clear that the Early Christian sacral building was built over the remains of a previous building of unknown purpose from the period of Principate, which is evidenced by fragments of various movable archaeological materials along with architectural remains. The remains of an Early Christian sacral building, a part of the narthex, and church nave with the associated auxiliary rooms located in the north-east and south-west parts of the site have been partially investigated in previous research, which will be discussed further in text.² Considering that until the discovery of fragments of Early Christian church furniture during the mechanical excavations in the summer of 2017 (Figure 5),³ as well as the position of the construction, and the size of the partially explored sacral building, there were no indications that architecture from the period of Antiquity existed at the location in question,⁴ during the research, a series of questions arose about the Christian community that gravitated to the sacral building immediately after its construction, that is, about the previous knowledge about the population of this part of northern Dalmatia through different historical periods. The remains of material culture from different historical periods collected

¹ In previous research, carried out in cooperation with the Local History Museum of the Public Open University Obrovac, and the Department of History of the University of Zadar, Associate professor Zrinka Serventi as the co-leader, and the students of the Department of Archaeology and the Department of History of the University of Zadar participated along with the authors of this text.

² Jurjević & Serventi 2019; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2020; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2022; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2023.

³ The fragments were found inside the excavation of a channel for the installation of electric cables for the needs of nearby service facilities. More details about the objects, as well as fragments of stone church furniture and architectural plastic collected during the previous systematic archaeological investigations of the site in: Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2023a.

⁴ According to the chronicles of the nearby Franciscan monastery of St. Mary in Donji Karin, built along the left bank of the Karišnica river, the remains of the church of St. Vitus are located at the site in question, whose construction dates to the Middle Ages. More in: Jurjević & Serventi 2019: 614; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2023a: note 3 with a list of relevant bibliography.

tijekom arheoloških istraživanja. S pomicanjem fokusa rada prema kasnoj antici i ranom srednjem vijeku, nastojanja rekonstrukcije slijeda povijesnog gibanja dopunjena su oslanjanjem na pisane izvore.

Teritorij Karina (*Corinium*) tijekom prapovijesti i antike

Za vrijeme rimske uprave istočnom jadranskom obalom današnje naselje Gornji Karin nalazilo se u sastavu teritorijalne zajednice Korinija (*Corinium*) čije se središte ubicira na gradini Miodrag u Donjem Karinu,⁵ čijom vizurom danas dominiraju ostatci srednjovjekovne utvrde. Iako se ime teritorijalne zajednice Korinjana navodi u nizu antičkih izvora, u nedostatku sačuvanih epigrafskih spomenika stajališta o upravno-pravnom statusu naselja tijekom rimskog razdoblja u stručnoj su literaturi oprečna.⁶ Navodeći naselja na području južne Liburnije, Plinije *Corinium*, kao i *Argyruntum*, *Aenona*, *Colentum*, *Scardona*, *Nedinum*, *Asseria* i *Varvaria*, naziva *oppidum*.⁷ Na lokalitetu do danas nisu provedena sustavna arheološka istraživanja, no pretpostavlja se da je na opisanom položaju prvo naselje formirano za vrijeme željeznog razdoblja čemu u prilog idu pojedinačni nalazi pokretne arheološke građe.⁸ Povoljan geografski položaj gradine Miodrag s nekoliko stalnih izvora pitke vode u neposrednoj blizini (Čemer, Tripčić, Tokinac i dr.) i povremenim tokom rječice Karišnice s izvorom u istoimenoj špilji, smještenoj u sjeveroistočnom podnožju, te većim obradivim poljoprivrednim površinama u neposrednom okruženju, ali i blizina Karinskog i Novigradskog mora od najranijih su povijesnih razdoblja omogućavali razvoj poljoprivrede⁹ o čemu svjedoče ostatci materijalne kulture evidentirani na širem teritoriju zajednice kao rezultat terenskih istraživanja od druge polovine 20. stoljeća.

O značenju predrimskog i rimskog Korinija u tom dijelu Sjeverne Dalmacije svjedoče do danas sačuvani

during archaeological research were primarily used as a starting point for the study of population distribution in the observed area. Shifting the focus of the work towards Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages, the efforts to reconstruct the sequence of historical movement were supplemented by relying on written sources.

The territory of Karin (*Corinium*) during Prehistory and Antiquity

During the Roman administration on the eastern Adriatic coast, today's Gornji Karin settlement was a part of the territorial community of *Corinium*. Its centre was located on the Miodrag hillfort in Donji Karin,⁵ and its view is dominated today by the remains of a medieval fortress. Although the name of the territorial community of *Corinienses* is mentioned in a number of ancient sources, in the absence of preserved epigraphic monuments, the scholars are still of different opinions regarding the administrative-legal status of the settlement during the Roman period.⁶ Citing settlements in the area of southern Liburnia, Pliny mentions *Corinium*, as well as *Argyruntum*, *Aenona*, *Colentum*, *Scardona*, *Nedinum*, *Asseria* and *Varvaria* as *oppidum*.⁷ Systematic archaeological research has not been carried out on the site to date, but it is assumed that the first settlement was formed in the described location during the Iron Age, which is supported by individual findings of movable archaeological materials.⁸ The favourable geographical location of the Miodrag hillfort with several permanent sources of potable water in the immediate vicinity (Čemer, Tripčić, Tokinac, etc.) and the occasional flow of the Karišnica river with its source in the eponymous cave located in the north-eastern foothill, and larger arable agricultural areas in the immediate vicinity, as well as the proximity of the Karin and Novigrad Seas enabled the development of agriculture from the earliest historical periods,⁹ as evidenced by the remains of material culture recorded on the wider territory of the community as a result of field research from the second half of the 20th century.

⁵ Gradina Miodrag nalazi se na oko 1,5 km zračne linije od Karinskog mora. Više u: Jurjević 2020: 74.

⁶ Ime zajednice navodi se kod Ptolomeja, Anonima iz Ravene i Plinija. Više u: Čače 1985: 826; Čače 1990: 200; Starac 2000: 92 s popisom relevantne literature.

⁷ Više u: Suić 1981: 150, bilj. 56; Čače 1993: 2006, 73.

⁸ Conago 1928: 129; Čače 1985: 826; Batović 2005: 12–13, Karta 2, br. 53.

⁹ Čače 1985: 826; Chapman, Shiel & Batović 1996: 113 i dalje.

⁵ The Miodrag hillfort is located about 1.5 km in a straight line from the Karin Sea. More in: Jurjević 2020: 74.

⁶ The name of the community is mentioned by Ptolemy, Anonymous of Ravenna, and Pliny. More in: Čače 1985: 826; Čače 1990: 200; Starac 2000: 92 with a list of relevant bibliography.

⁷ More in: Suić 1981: 150, note 56; Čače 1993: 2006, 73.

⁸ Conago 1928: 129; Čače 1985: 826; Batović 2005: 12–13, Map 2, no. 53.

⁹ Čače 1985: 826; Chapman, Shiel & Batović 1996: 113 ff.

terminacijski natpisi koji su osim međuodnosa sa susjednim zajednicama Aserijatima i Neditima te s An-sijem značajni i za rekonstrukciju teritorija kojim su Korinjani raspolagali u razdoblju neposredno nakon uspostave rimske vlasti na istočnoj jadranskoj obali. Do danas je na širem području teritorija zajednice pronađeno ukupno devet terminacijskih natpisa koji svjedoče da je proces rješavanja imovinsko-pravnih odnosa među zajednicama započeo za vrijeme namjesništva Publija Kornelija Dolabele (14. – 20. godine) te se nastavio i u sljedećim desetljećima, za vrijeme namjesništva L. Volusija Saturnina (29. – 40. godine) i Aula Ducenija Gemina (63. – 67. godine).¹⁰ Zahvaljujući rasporedu postavljanja terminacijskih natpisa razvidno je da se teritorij zajednice, uz današnja naselja Donji i Gornji Karin i veći dio obalnog područja uz Karinsko more, prostirao uz južnu obalu Novigradskog mora obuhvaćajući područja današnjih naselja Novigrad i Pridraga¹¹ kojima su plodne poljoprivredne površine s većim brojem izvora na području današnjih naselja Donji Karin i Pridraga bile odijeljene od krškog područja smještenog zapadno, a koji je pripadao teritoriju zajednice Nedita (v. Sl. 1). Naime, na jugozapadnom rubu današnjeg naselja Donji Karin prostirala se granica u vidu suhozida prema susjednoj zajednici Nedita unutar koje je na položaju Čukova ploča, na živoj stijeni, uklesan natpis *Finis*

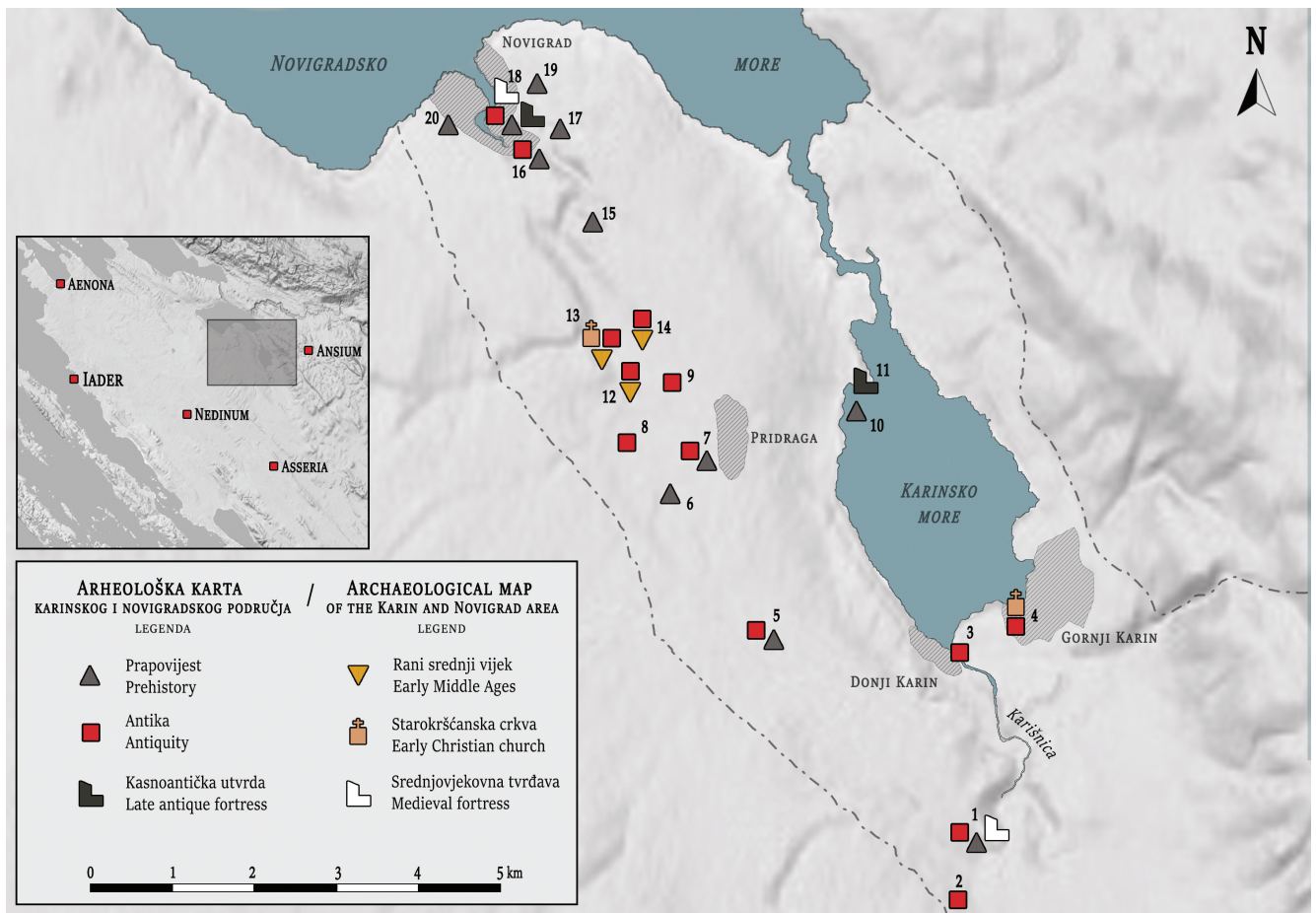
¹⁰ Jurjević 2020: 59 i dalje.

¹¹ Jezgru teritorija zajednice predstavljalo je današnje naselje Donji Karin. Granica teritorija zajednice na sjeveru s teritorijem susjednog Ansija (Cvijina gradina u Kruševu) protezala se do položaja Ivanova glavica, gdje je pronađen terminacijski natpis sa sačuvanim tekstom (*ILluc* 2865): *[Finis] inter An[---- et] / [Co]riniens(es) secundum / [c]onventionem utrius/que partis derectus mensu^s[ris] actis iussu A. Duceni / [Gem]ini leg(ati) Aug(usti) pr(o)pr(aetore)*, obuhvaćajući veći dio istočne obale Karinskog mora. Više u: Abramić & Colnago 1909: Bb. 29-31, br. 1, Fig. 5; Wilkes 1974: 262, br. 9; Kurilić 1999: kat. br. 2732; Jurjević 2020: 75–77, 342. Rekonstrukciju razgraničenja između teritorija zajednica Korinjana i Nedita na području današnjeg naselja Pridraga omogućuju nalazi terminacijskih natpisa pronađenih u kući Jose Batura (*ILluc* 2879; *CIL* 3, 15045²: *[iussu A(uli) Duceni Gem]ini [leg(ati)] / per A(ulum) Resium [Maximum (centurionem) / le]g(ionis) XI prin(cipem) pos[terio]/rem c(o)hor(tis) I et Q(uintum) [Ae]^sbutium Liberal[em] / (centurionem) leg(ionis) eiusdem (h)a[sta/t]um posteriorem*; više u: Wilkes 1974: 260–262, br. 8, Fig. 2; Čače 2006: 75–76, Map 2, 4; Jurjević 2020: 61) i crkvi sv. Martina (*CIL* 3, 2883: *Fin[i]s inter Neditas et Corinienses / derectus mensuris actis iussu / [A. Du]ceni Gemini leg(ati) per A(ulum) Resium / Maximum (centurionem) legionis XI principem^s posteriorem c(oh)o[r(tis)] I et per [Q(uitum)] A[e]butium / Liberalem (centurionem) eiusdem leg(ionis) (h)astatum / posteriorem c(o)hor(tis) I*; više u: Wilkes 1974: 260, br. 7; Kurilić 1999: kat. br. 2267; Čače, 2006: 76, Map 6; Jurjević 2020: 62).

The significance of the pre-Roman and Roman *Corinium* in this part of northern Dalmatia is evidenced by boundary inscriptions preserved to this day, which, in addition to the interaction with the neighbouring communities of Asseriatas and Neditae, and with *Ansiem*, are also significant for the reconstruction of the territory that the people of *Corinium* had at their disposal in the period immediately after the establishment of Roman rule on the eastern Adriatic coast. To date, a total of nine boundary inscriptions have been found in the wider area of the community's territory, which testify that the process of resolving property-legal relations between the communities began during the governorship of Publius Cornelius Dolabella (14-20 AD) and continued in the following decades, during the governorships of Lucius Volusius Saturninus (29-40 AD), and Aulus Ducenius Geminus (63-67 AD).¹⁰ Thanks to the placement of the boundary inscriptions, it is clear that the territory of the community, along with the present-day settlements of Donji and Gornji Karin, and most of the coastal area along the Karin Sea, extended along the southern coast of the Novigrad Sea, including the areas of the present-day settlements of Novigrad and Pridraga,¹¹ where fertile agricultural areas with a large number of springs in the area of today's settlements Donji Karin and Pridraga were separated from the karst area located to the west, which belonged to the

¹⁰ Jurjević 2020: 59 ff.

¹¹ The core of the community's territory was represented by today's Donji Karin. The border of the community's territory in the north with the territory of the neighbouring *Ansiem* (Cvijina gradina in Kruševu) stretched towards the Ivanova glavica location, where a boundary inscription was found with the preserved text (*ILluc* 2865): *[Finis] inter An[---- et] / [Co]riniens(es) secundum / [c]onventionem utrius/que partis derectus mensu^s[ris] actis iussu A. Duceni / [Gem]ini leg(ati) Aug(usti) pr(o)pr(aetore)*, covering most of the eastern coast of Karin Sea. More in: Abramić & Colnago 1909: Bb. 29-31, no. 1, Fig. 5; Wilkes 1974: 262, no. 9; Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 2732; Jurjević 2020: 75–77, 342. The reconstruction of the demarcation between the territories of the *Corinienses* and the *Neditae* in the area of today's Pridraga was enabled by the findings of boundary inscriptions found in the house of Joso Batur (*ILluc* 2879; *CIL* 3, 15045²: *[iussu A(uli) Duceni Gem]ini [leg(ati)] / per A(ulum) Resium [Maximum (centurionem) / le]g(ionis) XI prin(cipem) pos[terio]/rem c(o)hor(tis) I et Q(uitum) [Ae]^sbutium Liberal[em] / (centurionem) leg(ionis) eiusdem (h)a[sta/t]um posteriorem*; more in: Wilkes 1974: 260–262, no. 8, Fig. 2; Čače 2006: 75–76, Map 2, 4; Jurjević 2020: 61) and the church of St. Martin (*CIL* 3, 2883: *Fin[i]s inter Neditas et Corinienses / derectus mensuris actis iussu / [A. Du]ceni Gemini leg(ati) per A(ulum) Resium / Maximum (centurionem) legionis XI principem^s posteriorem c(oh)o[r(tis)] I et per [Q(uitum)] A[e]butium / Liberalem (centurionem) eiusdem leg(ionis) (h)astatum / posteriorem c(o)hor(tis) I*; more in: Wilkes 1974: 260, no. 7; Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 2267; Čače, 2006: 76, Map 6; Jurjević 2020: 62.).



Slika 1. Razmještaj arheoloških nalazišta na teritoriju Korinija (rekonstrukcija granica pretpostavljenih teritorija preuzeta iz: Čelhar & Zaro 2023: 108, Sl. 1): 1. Donji Karin - gradina Miodrag; 2. Donji Karin - vinograd Nikole Ugrice; 3. Donji Karin - crkva Bezgrešnog začeca Marijina; 4. Gornji Karin - Sv. Vid; 5. Pridraga - položaj Staretine; 6. Pridraga - položaj Grbe; 7. Pridraga - položaj Bančevac; 8. Pridraga - položaj Zidine; 9. Pridraga - položaj Pudarice; 10. Karinski školj; 11. Pridraga - položaj Barbakan; 12. Pridraga - položaj Goričina; 13. Pridraga - Sv. Martin; 14. Pridraga - Manastirine/Mijovilovac (Sv. Mihovil); 15. Pridraga - Gradina u Jezerinama; 16. Novigrad - crkva Sv. Kate; 17. Novigrad - pećina Šupljača; 18. Novigrad - tvrđava Fortica; 19. Novigrad - Zekića ledina i 20. Novigrad - položaj Figurica (Gradina na Figurici)

Figure 1. Disposition of the archaeological sites in the territory of Corinium (reconstruction of the assumed boundaries of the territory is based on: Čelhar & Zaro 2023: 108, Sl. 1): 1. Donji Karin - Miodrag hillfort; 2. Donji Karin - vineyard of Nikola Ugrica; 3. Donji Karin - Church of the Immaculate Conception of Mary; 4. Gornji Karin - St Vitus; 5. Pridraga - Staretine site; 6. Pridraga - Grbe site; 7. Pridraga - Bančevac site; 8. Pridraga - Zidine site; 9. Pridraga - Pudarice site; 10. Karinski školj; 11. Pridraga - Barbakan site; 12. Pridraga - Goričina site; 13. Pridraga - St Martin; 14. Pridraga - Manastirine/Mijovilovac (St Michael); 15. Pridraga - Gradina in Jezera; 16. Novigrad - Church of St Kate; 17. Novigrad - Šupljača cave; 18. Novigrad - Fortica fortress; 19. Novigrad - Zekića ledina and 20. Novigrad - Figurica site (Gradina na Figurici)

Nediti[nus] (Sl. 2). Suhozid, smjera pružanja sjeverozapad-jugoistok, imao je, osim funkcije razgraničenja, najvjerojatnije i funkciju obrane većih poljoprivrednih površina na teritoriju Korinjana od prodora stoke sitnog zuba (koza i ovaca) s neditskog teritorija.¹² Dublje u zaobalni dio tog dijela južne Liburnije teritorij

territory of the Neditae community (see Fig. 1). Namely, on the southwestern edge of today's Donji Karin, there was a border in the form of a dry wall towards the neighbouring Neditae community, where an inscription *Finis Nediti[nus]* was carved into bedrock on the location of Ćukova ploča (Fig. 2). The dry wall, extending north-west-southeast, most likely had the function of protecting larger agricultural areas in the *Corinium* territory from the breach of smaller livestock (goats and sheep) from

¹² Jurjević 2020: 62–63, Sl. 8, 76 s popisom relevantne literature.



Slika 2. Donji Karin, položaj Ćukova ploča – terminacijski natpis na živoj stijeni (preuzeto iz: Jurjević 2020: 63, Sl. 8)

Figure 2. Donji Karin, location of Ćukova ploča - boundary inscription on bedrock (taken from: Jurjević 2020: 63, Fig. 8)

zajednice Korinjana obuhvaćao je veći dio današnjeg naselja Popovići (Sl. 1), o čemu svjedoči terminacijski natpis uzidan u funkciji dovratnika bočnih vrata crkve sv. Mihovila¹³ te nalaz terminacijskog natpisa pronađenog na nepoznatom položaju u Gornjem Karinu u drugoj polovini 20. stoljeća koji se odnosi na razgraničenje između Korinjana i Aserijata.¹⁴

Najstarije tragove naseljenosti na širem području teritorijalne zajednice Korinjana nalazimo u neposrednoj blizini crkve sv. Kate u Novigradu, na krajnjem sjeverozapadnom dijelu teritorija. Tijekom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja provedenih uokolo crkve prikupljena je veća količina ulomaka pokretne arheološke građe iz različitih povijesnih razdoblja, a

¹³ Tekst natpisa sačuvan je gotovo u cijelosti: [E]x edictu P. Cor/neli Dolabel(la)e leg(ati) / pro pr(aetore) determinav[it] / S. Titius Geminus / pri(nceps) posterior leg(ionis) VII inter Neditas / et Corinienses, / restituti iussu A. / Duceni Gemini, /¹⁰ leg(ati) Augusti pr(o) p[ra]etore] / per A. Resium [M]a/ximum (centurionem) leg(ionis) XI / C(laudiae) p(iae) f(idelis) pr(incipem) posterior(em) / et Q. Aebutium /¹⁵ Liberalem (h)astat(um) posteriore(m) leg(ionis) / eiusdem. CIL 3, 9973; *ILLug* 2871; više u: Bulić 1879: 146, br. 30; Bulić 1882: 65; Abramić & Colnago 1909: Bb. 31–32, br. 2, Fig. 6; Wilkes 1974: 260, br. 6; Kurilić 1999: kat. br. 2413; Čače 2006: 75, Map 2, 6; Jurjević 2020: 60.

¹⁴ Sačuvani tekst natpisa glasi (AE 2003, 1332): Ex [decr(eto)] P(ublīi) Corn(elīi) / Dol(abellae) leg(ati) pr(o) [pr(aetore) / det(erminavit) C(aius) Titius / Geminus (centurio?) [-? - leg(ionis) VII inte[r] Asser(iates) et C(or)inienses]]. Više u: Čače 2003: 19–21, br. 1 s fotografijom natpisa; Jurjević 2020: 67.

the Neditae territory.¹² Deeper in the coastal part of this part of southern Liburnia, the territory of the *Corinium* community included a large part of today's Popovići settlement (Fig. 1), as evidenced by the boundary inscription built in a jamb of the side door of the St. Michael's church,¹³ as well as the finding of a boundary inscription found at an unknown location in Gornji Karin in the second half of the 20th century, which refers to the demarcation between the *Corinienses* and the *Asseriates*.¹⁴

The oldest traces of human presence in the wider area of the territorial community of *Corinium* can be found in the immediate vicinity of St. Kate's church in Novigrad, in the most north-western part of the territory. During the protective archaeological research carried out around the church, a large amount of fragments of movable archaeological materials from different historical periods were collected, among which a sickle-shaped scraper dated to the Mesolithic period, and a flint scraper and arrow dated to the late Neolithic period stand out.¹⁵ In addition to the above-mentioned findings, a large number of collected fragments of ceramics with a rough texture were dated to the Bronze and Iron Ages.¹⁶ In addition to individual findings in the immediate vicinity of St. Kate's church, the results of intensive recent field surveys testify to the dense population distribution of the wider area of Novigrad during Prehistory. Thus, in addition to the remains of an assumed Iron Age settlement at the location of the

¹² Jurjević 2020: 62–63, Fig. 8, 76 with a list of relevant bibliography.

¹³ The text of the inscription is preserved almost in its entirety: [E]x edictu P. Cor/neli Dolabel(la)e leg(ati) / pro pr(aetore) determinav[it] / S. Titius Geminus / pri(nceps) posterior leg(ionis) VII inter Neditas / et Corinienses, / restituti iussu A. / Duceni Gemini, /¹⁰ leg(ati) Augusti pr(o) p[ra]etore] / per A. Resium [M]a/ximum (centurionem) leg(ionis) XI / C(laudiae) p(iae) f(idelis) pr(incipem) posterior(em) / et Q. Aebutium /¹⁵ Liberalem (h)astat(um) posteriore(m) leg(ionis) / eiusdem. CIL 3, 9973; *ILLug* 2871; more in: Bulić 1879: 146, no. 30; Bulić 1882: 65; Abramić & Colnago 1909: Bb. 31–32, no. 2, Fig. 6; Wilkes 1974: 260, no. 6; Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 2413; Čače 2006: 75, Map 2, 6; Jurjević 2020: 60.

¹⁴ The preserved text of the inscription reads (AE 2003, 1332): Ex [decr(eto)] P(ublīi) Corn(elīi) / Dol(abellae) leg(ati) pr(o) [pr(aetore) / det(erminavit) C(aius) Titius / Geminus (centurio?) [-? - leg(ionis) VII inte[r] Asser(iates) et C(or)inienses]]. More in: Čače 2003: 19–21, no. 1 with a photograph of the inscription; Jurjević 2020: 67.

¹⁵ Anzulović & Lučić 2016: 189, 198, T. 1, 1. Protective archaeological research around St. Kate's church was conducted in 2001, 2002 and 2005. More in: Anzulović & Lučić 2016: 188–211.

¹⁶ Anzulović & Lučić 2016: 189, 198, T. 1, 2, 3; In addition to fragments of coarse ceramics, fragments of finer Greek-Hellenistic ceramics dating from the 4th to the 2nd century BC were also collected at the site. More in: Anzulović & Lučić 2016: 189, 198, T. 1, 4.

među kojima se izdvaja strugalo srpastog oblika, datirano u razdoblje mezolitika, te kremeno strugalo i strijela, datirani u kasni neolitik.¹⁵ Uz navedene nalaze, veći broj prikupljenih ulomaka keramike grube fature datiran je u razdoblje brončanog i željeznog doba.¹⁶ Uz pojedinačne nalaze u neposrednom okolišu crkve sv. Kate, rezultati intenzivnih recentnih terenskih pregleda svjedoče o gustom rasporedu naseljenosti šireg područja Novigrada tijekom prapovijesti. Tako se, uz ostatke pretpostavljenog željeznodobnog naselja na položaju ostataka srednjovjekovne tvrđave Fortica,¹⁷ ostatci prapovijesnih naselja pretpostavljaju na položaju Figurica,¹⁸ zatim sjeverno od položaja Figurica, unutar danas gusto naseljenog izduženog poluotoka koji zatvara ulaz u novigradsku luku sa sjeverozapada,¹⁹ te na položaju Zekića ledina, smještenom oko 300 m sjeveroistočno od ostataka srednjovjekovne tvrđave na položaju Fortica.²⁰ Također, u istočnom dijelu platoa koji se nalazi iznad ostataka srednjovjekovne tvrđave, na predjelu Gajine, evidentiran je veći broj gomila i zidova rađenih od kamena u tehnici suhozida.²¹ Ostatci materijalne kulture iz prapovijesti, bez preciznije datacije, pretpostavljaju se i unutar pećine Šupljače, smještene iznad korita nekadašnje rječice Drage.²²

remains of the medieval fortress Fortica,¹⁷ the remains of prehistoric settlements are also assumed at the location of Figurica,¹⁸ and also north of the location of Figurica within the today densely populated elongated peninsula, which closes the entrance to the port of Novigrad from the northwest,¹⁹ and at the location of Zekića Ledina, situated around 300m northeast of the remains of the medieval fortress Fortica.²⁰ Also, in the eastern part of the plateau, which is located above the remains of the medieval fortress, in the area of Gajina, a large number of mounds and walls made of stone using the dry-wall technique were recorded.²¹ The remains of material culture from prehistoric times, without precise dating, are assumed to be inside the Šupljača cave, located above the bed of the former Draga river.²²

A far greater number of fragments of movable archaeological materials from different prehistoric periods were collected during the recent field surveys of the present-day Pridraga.²³ Thus, at the foot of the Jezerine hillfort, in the area of Podanci on the most north-western edge of the settlement,²⁴ along with fragments of

¹⁵ Anzulović & Lučić 2016: 189, 198, T. 1, 1. Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja uokolo crkve sv. Kate provedena su tijekom 2001., 2002. i 2005. godine. Više u: Anzulović & Lučić 2016: 188–211.

¹⁶ Anzulović & Lučić 2016: 189, 198, T. 1, 2, 3. Osim ulomaka keramike grube fature na lokalitetu su prikupljeni i ulomci finije grčko-helenističke keramike koja se datira u razdoblje od 4. do 2. stoljeća pr. Krista. Više u: Anzulović & Lučić 2016: 189, 198, T. 1, 4.

¹⁷ Anzulović & Lučić 2016: 180, bilj. 2.

¹⁸ Podatci o lokalitetu, koji se smjestio na suprotnoj strani novigradske luke, poznati su zahvaljujući starim fotografijama Novigrada i podacima koje je prikupilo lokalno stanovništvo. Tijekom 20. stoljeća u većoj je mjeri devastiran pri izgradnji suvremene lokalne prometnice i većeg broja objekata različitih funkcija. Na lokalitetu su danas vidljive gomile koje se pripisuju ostacima nekadašnjeg bedema. Više u: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 30 s fotografijom lokaliteta.

¹⁹ Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 30 s fotografijom lokaliteta.

²⁰ Lokalitet je kod lokalnog stanovništva poznat pod nazivom Stara Fortica. Danas je zarastao u gustu mediteransku vegetaciju unutar koje su vidljivi ostatci zida sačuvanog do visine oko 1,5 metara. Zid, tlocrtno oblika nepravilnog kruga promjera 12 m, izrađen je u tehnici suhozida od kamena lomljenca većih dimenzija. Više u: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 31 s fotografijom bedema.

²¹ Više u: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 31–32 s fotografijom jedne od gomila.

²² Više u: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 33 s fotografijom ulazne dvorane.

¹⁷ Anzulović & Lučić 2016: 180, note 2.

¹⁸ Information about the site, which is located on the opposite side of the Novigrad harbour, is known thanks to the old photographs of Novigrad and data collected by the local population. During the 20th century, it was largely devastated during the construction of a modern local road, and a large number of buildings with different functions. Piles are visible on the site today, which are attributed to the remains of the former rampart. More in: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 30 with a photo of the site.

¹⁹ Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 30 with a photo of the site

²⁰ The site is known by the local population as Stara Fortica. Today it is overgrown with thick Mediterranean vegetation, within which the remains of a preserved wall up to a height of about 1.5 meters are visible. The wall, in the shape of an irregular circle with a diameter of 12 m, was made in the drywall technique with large-sized crushed stone. More in: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 31 with a photo of the ramparts.

²¹ More in: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 31–32 with a photo of one of the piles.

²² More in: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 33 with a photo of the entrance hall.

²³ More in: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 34 ff.

²⁴ The Jezerine hillfort is located in a strategically important position that rises above the bed of the former river Draga, on the border of today's Pridraga and Novigrad, which flowed from its northern side. The central plateau of the hillfort is intersected by a large number of dry wall fences, which enclose the pasture areas. On the northern and western side, the plateau slopes steeply towards the foothills, while on the eastern and southern edges, in a width of 4 to 6 m, the remains of the ramparts, which are scattered today, have been recorded. At the very junction of the former rampart, a high pile was recorded, whose original function is

Daleko veći broj ulomaka pokretne arheološke građe iz različitih prapovijesnih razdoblja prikupljen je tijekom recentnih terenskih pregleda današnjeg naselja Pridrage.²³ Tako su u podnožju gradine u Jezerinama, u predjelu Podanci na krajnjem sjeverozapadnom rubu naselja,²⁴ uz ulomke prapovijesne keramike i kućnog lijepa, prikupljeni ulomci pokretne arheološke građe datirani u razdoblje eneolitika,²⁵ dok su na samom platou gradine evidentirani ulomci keramike koji se datiraju u razdoblje kasnog brončanog doba.²⁶ Uz nalaze na gradini u Jezerinama, unutar poljoprivrednih površina smještenih sjeverozapadno od pretpostavljene gradine na položaju Bančevac,²⁷ kao i na širem području naselja, evidentiran je veći broj gomila i površinskih nalaza ulomaka keramike koji se mogu datirati u brončano doba, odnosno pretpostavljeni su na prostoru otočića Karinski školj.²⁸ Sljedeći lokalitet smjestio se zapadno od gradine Bančevac, unutar nižeg brežuljka, danas zaraslog u gustu mediteransku

²³ Više u: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 34 i dalje.

²⁴ Gradina Jezerine smještena je na strateški važnom položaju koji se uzdiže iznad korita nekadašnje rječice Drage, na granici današnjih k. o. Pridraga i Novigrad, koja je tekla s njezine sjeverne strane. Središnji plato gradine ispresijecan je većim brojem suhozidnih ograda kojima su ograđene površine pod pašnjacima. Sa sjeverne i zapadne strane plato se strmo obrušava prema podnožju, dok su na istočnom i južnom rubu, u širini od 4 do 6 m, evidentirani ostatci danas rasutog bedema. Na samom spoju nekadašnjeg bedema evidentirana je visoka gomila čija izvorna funkcija nije poznata, odnosno prema istraživačima nije moguće utvrditi je li riječ o ostatcima objekta koji izvorno pripada sustavu obrane ili je gomila nastala kao posljedica krčenja zemljišta u recentnom razdoblju. Više u: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 34.

²⁵ Na lokalitetu su prikupljena tri odbojka. Više u: Koprivnjak 2018: 598.

²⁶ Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 34–35.

²⁷ Gradina Bančevac formirana je unutar povišenog brežuljka koji se izdiže iznad istoimenog potoka i izvora te poljoprivrednih površina koje su u intenzivnoj uporabi, zapadno od župne crkve Gospe od Ružarija u središtu današnjeg naselja Pridrage. Unutar maslinika podignutog na platou gradine prikupljeni su površinski nalazi ulomaka keramike i litike. Više u: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 36 s fotografijom lokaliteta.

²⁸ Otočić, smješten u sjeverozapadnom dijelu Karinskog mora, administrativno pripada katastarskoj općini Pridraga (Čače 1985: 826; Chapman, Shiel & Batović 1996: 113 i d.; Jurjević 2020: 75). Nove spoznaje o naseljenosti otočića tijekom prapovijesnih razdoblja dobivene su recentnim hidroarheološkim izvidima uokolo otočića tijekom kojih su evidentirani ostatci danas potopljene obale izrađene od drvenih greda i amorfnog kamena koji predstavlja plato nekadašnjeg prapovijesnog naselja. Radiokarbonskom analizom uzorka drveta iz drvene grede utvrđena je starost od 774. do 482. godina prije Krista, odnosno uzorci se datiraju u razdoblje željeznog doba. Više u: Ilkić & Parica 2018: 602.

prehistoric pottery and domestic pottery, fragments of movable archaeological materials dating to the Eneolithic period were collected,²⁵ while on the plateau of the hillfort, fragments of pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age were recorded.²⁶ In addition to the findings on the hillfort in Jezerine within the agricultural areas located northwest of the assumed hillfort at the position of Bančevac,²⁷ as well as in the wider area of the settlement, a large number of piles and surface findings of ceramic fragments were recorded which can be dated to the Bronze Age, that is, they are assumed to be in the area of the islet of Karinski školj.²⁸ The next site is located to the west of the Bančevac hillfort inside of a lower hill, today overgrown with thick Mediterranean vegetation, which rises above the fields at the Grbe location. On the elevation plateau, which is fortified on the western side by a rampart made in the dry-wall technique, four piles were recorded along with the fragments of prehistoric ceramics, while at the foot, within the agricultural areas, daub fragments were collected. South-west of the site, towards the location of Čurliguša, six mounds attributed to the necropolis were recorded,²⁹ but without conducting an archaeological research, it is not possible to discuss the period in which the settlement and the associated necropolis were built. Fragments of prehistoric ceramics and a semi-processed flint flake were recorded

unknown, that is, according to the researchers, it is not possible to determine whether it is the remains of an object that originally belonged to the defence system, or whether the pile was created as a result of land clearing in the recent period. More in: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 34.

²⁵ Three flakes were collected on the site. More in: Koprivnjak 2018: 598.

²⁶ Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 34–35.

²⁷ The Bančevac hillfort was formed inside an elevated hill that rises above the eponymous stream and spring and agricultural areas that are in intensive use, west of the parish church of Our Lady of Rosary in the centre of today's Pridraga. Surface findings of fragments of ceramics and lithics were collected inside the olive grove on the plateau of the hillfort. More in: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 36 with a photograph of the site.

²⁸ The islet, located in the north-western part of the Karin Sea, administratively belongs to the cadastral municipality of Pridraga (Čače 1985: 826; Chapman, Shiel & Batović 1996: 113 ff.; Jurjević 2020: 75). New knowledge about the population of the islet during prehistoric times was obtained by recent hydro-archaeological surveys around the islet, during which the remains of the now-submerged coast made of wooden beams and amorphous stone representing the plateau of the former prehistoric settlement were recorded. Radiocarbon analysis of a wood sample from a wooden beam determined the age from 774 to 482 BC, that is, the samples are dated to the Iron Age. More in: Ilkić & Parica 2018: 602.

²⁹ Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 37 with a photograph of the site.

vegetaciju, koji se uzdiže nad poljima na položaju Grbe. Na platou uzvišenja, koji je sa zapadne strane utvrđen bedemom izrađenim u tehnici suhozida, uz ulomke prapovijesne keramike evidentirane su četiri gomile, dok su u podnožju, unutar poljoprivrednih površina, prikupljeni ulomci kućnog lijepa. Jugozapadno od lokaliteta, prema položaju Ćurliguše, evidentirano je šest gomila koje se pripisuju nekropoli,²⁹ no bez provođenja arheoloških istraživanja ne može se raspravljati o vremenu podizanja naselja i pripadajuće nekropole. Unutar poljoprivrednih površina na položaju Staretine u južnom dijelu naselja evidentirani su ulomci prapovijesne keramike i poluobrađeni kremen odbojak, čiju užu dataciju kao ni karakter nalazišta bez provođenja arheoloških istraživanja nije moguće pobliže odrediti.³⁰ U neposrednoj blizini središta teritorijalne zajednice, na području današnjeg naselja Gornjeg Karina, u recentnim su istraživanjima evidentirani novi lokaliteti: Pržun, datiran u razdoblje brončanog doba,³¹ te gradinski lokaliteti Vršina i Kuk.³²

Rješavanje imovinsko-pravnih odnosa među zajednicama i organizacija teritorija u upravno-pravnom pogledu nakon pacifikacije istočne jadranske obale olakšavala je dodjelu zemljišta novodoseljenom stanovništvu koje unutar agera teritorijalnih zajednica gradi rustične vile (*villae rusticae*) koje preuzimaju ulogu proizvodnih centara unutar kojih se proizvode različiti proizvodi (ulje, vino, građevinska i uporabna keramika i dr.).³³ Unutar teritorija zajednice Korinjana do danas su na više položaja evidentirani pojedinačni nalazi ulomaka pokretne arheološke građe, nadgrobni i zavjetni spomenici iz rimskog razdoblja te ostatci objekata s karakteristikama rimske ruralne arhitekture. Prvi objekt, ujedno i najbliži pretpostavljenom središtu teritorija zajednice, evidentiran je početkom 20. stoljeća unutar vinograda u Donjem Karinu, u blizini državne ceste Donji Karin – Benkovac. Na lokalitetu je, unutar ostataka objekta s bogato ukrašenim

within the agricultural areas at the location of Staretina in the southern part of the settlement, which cannot be dated and characterised in more detail without conducting an archaeological research.³⁰ In the immediate vicinity of the centre of the territorial community, in the area of today's Gornji Karin, recent research has recorded the new sites of Pržun, dated to the Bronze Age,³¹ and the hillfort sites of Vršina and Kuk.³²

Settling the property-legal relations between the communities, and the organization of the territory in administrative-legal terms after the pacification of the eastern Adriatic coast, facilitated the allocation of land to the newly settled population which built rustic villas (*villae rusticae*) within the ager of territorial communities that assumed the role of production centres in which various products were produced (oil, wine, construction and utility ceramics, etc.).³³ Within the *Corinium* community territory, individual findings of fragments of movable archaeological materials, tombstones and votive monuments from the Roman period, and the remains of buildings with characteristic Roman rural architecture have been recorded in several locations. The first building, which is the closest to the supposed centre of the community's territory, was recorded at the beginning of the 20th century inside the vineyard in Donji Karin, near the state road Donji Karin – Benkovac. A part of a statue was found on the site, inside of the remains of a building with a richly decorated interior, with the preserved lower part of a relief representing a Nymph with a dog, which decorated the fountain erected within the building.³⁴ The next site is located within the complex of the Franciscan monastery in Donji Karin, where the remains of Roman rural architecture were recorded inside the church of the Immaculate Conception of Mary, which, on the basis of construction techniques and findings of movable archaeological materials, have been dated

²⁹ Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 37 s fotografijom lokaliteta.

³⁰ Lokalitet je smješten na ravnom, u blizini suvremene prometnice DC 502 Zadar – Karin. Više u: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 38 s fotografijom položaja.

³¹ Lokalitet je evidentiran unutar brežuljka koji se uzdiže sa sjeverne strane kanjona rječice Bijele. Na lokalitetu je prikupljen dio kamene alatke i veća količina ulomaka keramike. Više u: Vrkić 2023: 127.

³² Lokaliteti su evidentirani na temelju izučavanja zračnih snimaka naselja. Vrkić 2023: 116.

³³ Jurjević 2020: 440.

³⁰ The site is located in a flat area near the modern road DC 502 Zadar – Karin. More in: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 38 with a photo of the location.

³¹ The site was recorded inside the hill that rises from the north side of the canyon of the Bijela river. A part of stone tool and a large amount of ceramic fragments were collected at the site. More in: Vrkić 2023: 127.

³² The sites were recorded based on the study of aerial photographs of the settlement. Vrkić 2023: 116.

³³ Jurjević 2020: 440.

³⁴ More in: Jurjević 2020: 332–333, Fig. 120, 605, KA 215, Map 1, 215, 736, OS 16 with a list of relevant bibliography.

interijerom pronađen dio kipa sa sačuvanim donjim dijelom reljefnog prikaza Nimfe sa psom, koji je ukrašavao fontanu podignutu u sklopu objekta.³⁴ Sljedeći lokalitet smjestio se unutar kompleksa franjevačkog samostana u Donjem Karinu gdje su unutar crkve bezgrešnog začeca Marijina evidentirani ostatci rimske ruralne arhitekture koji su na temelju tehnika izgradnje i nalaza pokretne arheološke građe datirani u razdoblje od 1. stoljeća do kasne antike.³⁵ Objekt je podignut na strateški važnom položaju u neposrednoj blizini ušća rječice Karišnice u Karinsko more, u blizini mjesta pretpostavljene luke/pristaništa antičkog Korinija.

Nekoliko stotina metara sjeverno od franjevačkog samostana, unutar manjeg uzvišenja koje se pruža južno od lokalne prometnice Šušnjar – Gornji Karin, na predjelu Slana u samom središtu Gornjeg Karina, tijekom recentnih arheoloških istraživanja kompleksnog arheološkog lokaliteta Sv. Vid evidentirani su ostatci arhitekture i ulomci pokretne arheološke građe koji se datiraju u razdoblje principata,³⁶ a koji bi se mogli pripisati ostatcima rustične vile (*villa rustica*). Starijoj fazi gradnje iz razdoblja principata pripisuju se djelomično istraženi ostatci najmanje jednog zida evidentiranog u jugozapadnom dijelu lokaliteta. Osim što se pruža okomito na smjer pružanja ostataka sakralnog objekta iz starokršćanskog razdoblja (5./6. stoljeća), zid je ujedno poslužio i kao temeljna stopa za podizanje pročelnog zida naosa sakralnog objekta (Sl. 3).³⁷ Uz ostatke zida, stariju fazu izgradnje na lokalitetu potvrđuju prikupljeni ulomci raznovrsne pokretne arheološke građe iz rimskog razdoblja poput ulomka zavjetnog natpisa,³⁸ primjerka novca datiranog

to the period from the 1st century to Late Antiquity.³⁵ The building was built on a strategically important location in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of the Karišnica river into the Karin Sea, near the site of the assumed harbour/dock of ancient *Corinium*.

A few hundred meters north of the Franciscan monastery, inside a small elevation that extends south of the local road Šušnjar – Gornji Karin, in the area of Slana in the very centre of Gornji Karin, during the recent archaeological researches of the complex archaeological site St. Vitus, the remains of architecture and fragments of movable archaeological materials dated to the Principate period were recorded,³⁶ which could be attributed to the remains of a rustic villa (*villa rustica*). The partially explored remains of at least one wall recorded in the southwestern part of the site are attributed to the older construction phase from the Principate. In addition to extending perpendicular to the direction of the remains of the sacral building from the Early Christian period (5th/6th century), the wall also served as a base for raising the front wall of the naos of the sacral building (Fig. 3).³⁷ In addition to the remains of the wall, the older phase of construction on the site is confirmed by the collected fragments of various movable archaeological materials from the Roman period, such as a fragment of a votive inscription,³⁸ a specimen of a coin dated to the 1st century, and a large number of fragments of roof tiles with different variants of the *Pansiana* workshop seal.³⁹ Three tombstones dating to the period of the Early Principate, placed inside

³⁴ Više u: Jurjević 2020: 332–333, Sl. 120, 605, KA 215, Karta 1, 215, 736, OS 16 s popisom relevantne literature.

³⁵ Ostatci su pronađeni tijekom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja provedenih u sklopu konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova na obnovi crkve porušene tijekom Domovinskog rata. Više u: Jurjević 2020: 331–332, 604–605, KA 214, Karta 1, 215.

³⁶ Sustavna arheološka istraživanja lokaliteta provode se od 2018. godine. Do danas je na lokalitetu provedeno pet istraživačkih kampanja. Više u: Jurjević & Serventi 2019; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2020; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2022; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2023; Jurjević 2020: 334–335, 605, KA 216, 721, ZS 35.

³⁷ Više u: Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2023a.

³⁸ Spomenik, na kojem je sačuvan završni dio posvetnog teksta (*votum s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)*), tijekom izgradnje sakralnog objekta iz starokršćanskog razdoblja upotrijebljen je kao građevinski materijal za izgradnju jednog od djelomično istraženih zidova sakralnog objekta. Više u: Jurjević 2020: 334–335, Slika 121, 721, ZS 35.

³⁵ The remains were found during protective archaeological research carried out as part of conservation and restoration works on the restoration of the church destroyed during the Homeland War. More in: Jurjević 2020: 331–332, 604–605, KA 214, Map 1, 215.

³⁶ Systematic archaeological research of the site has been carried out since 2018. To date, five research campaigns have been conducted at the site. More in: Jurjević & Serventi 2019; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2020; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2022; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2023; Jurjević 2020: 334–335, 605, KA 216, 721, ZS 35.

³⁷ More in: Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2023a.

³⁸ The monument, with the preserved final part of the dedicatory text (*votum s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)*), was used during the construction of a sacral object from the early Christian period as the building material for the construction of one of the partially explored walls of the sacral object. More in: Jurjević 2020: 334–335, Fig. 121, 721, ZS 35.

³⁹ More in: Jurjević & Serventi 2019; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2020; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2022; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2023; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2023a.

u 1. stoljeće i većeg broja ulomaka krovnih opeka s različitim varijantama pečata radionice *Pansiana*.³⁹ U kontekstu predmetnih ostataka rimske ruralne arhitekture evidentiranih unutar samostanske crkve u Donjem Karinu i na položaju Slana u Gornjem Karinu trebalo bi promatrati tri nadgrobna spomenika koji se datiraju u razdoblje ranog principata, pohranjena unutar franjevačkog samostana,⁴⁰ za koje nije poznat izvorni kontekst nalaza.⁴¹ Shodno praksi s istovjetnih lokaliteta s područja južne Liburnije, poput lokaliteta Pržine⁴² i Begovača⁴³ u Biljanima Donjim, Manastirine/Mijovilovac

the Franciscan monastery,⁴⁰ for which the original context of discovery is unknown, should be observed in the context of the remains of Roman rural architecture recorded inside the monastery church in Donji Karin, and at the location of Slana in Gornji Karin.⁴¹ According to the practice from the same sites in the area of southern Liburnia, such as the localities of Pržine⁴² and Begovača⁴³ in Biljane Donje, Manastirine/Mijovilovac in Pridraga,⁴⁴ St. Jacob in Vrsi,⁴⁵ and others, the monuments could belong to a smaller necropolis built within one of the villas for the purpose of burying its inhabitants.⁴⁶ A votive altar dedicated to Liber is stored inside the monastery.⁴⁷

³⁹ Više u: Jurjević & Serventi 2019; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2020; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2022; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2023; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2023a.

⁴⁰ Jurjević 2020: 332, 668, NS 130 – NS 132 s popisom relevantne literature. Iako iz opisa nije razvidno na koji se točno spomenik odnosi, zanimljiv je podatak da se za jedan od nadgrobničkih spomenika koji su krajem 19. stoljeća bili pohranjeni unutar franjevačkog samostana u literaturi navodi da je stoljećima bio u funkciji škropionice (?) za blagoslovljenu vodu („... da pila per l'acqua benedetta ...“) unutar ruševina kršćanske crkve čiji su ostatci smješteni na obližnjem uzvišenju (Modrich 1892: 490). S obzirom na dimenzije spomenika („È alta più d'un metro, a forma di un'enorme bomba.“ (Modrich 1892: 489)), podatak se najvjerojatnije odnosi na jedan od dva liburnska cipusa koja su krajem 19. stoljeća bila pohranjena unutar samostana. Više o spomenicima u: Fadić 1991: 236, 243, 268–269, kat. br. 36, 296, T. XII, 1; Kurilić 1999: kat. br. 1076; Kurilić 2010: 154, kat. br. 32, 214 s popisom relevantne literature, odnosno Fadić 1991: 235, 243, 269, kat. br. 3, 296, T. XII, 2; Kurilić 1999: kat. br. 30; Kurilić 2010: 152, kat. br. 29, 212–213 s popisom relevantne literature. Ostaje otvoreno pitanje na ruševine koje se kršćanske crkve G. Modrich referira, za koju prilikom opisa navodi: „... e le di cui rovine vedrete domattina sur un colline vicino.“ (Modrich 1892: 490), crkve sv. Marka / Nikole u Donjem Karinu ili sv. Vida u Gornjem Karinu, no u daljnjem tekstu ne donosi njezine podatke/opise.

⁴¹ U domaćoj stručnoj literaturi predmetni nadgrobni spomenici izravno se povezuju s nekropolom rimskodobnog Korinija (Serventi 2014: 176), kojoj zasigurno treba pripisati veći broj nadgrobničkih spomenika pronađenih u sekundarnoj uporabi na različitim položajima na području Donjeg Karina, bez podataka o izvornom kontekstu nalaza, poput primjerka iz ruševina crkve sv. Marka / sv. Nikole (Serventi 2014: NS 137), primjeraka evidentiranih unutar dvorišta obitelji Ivaniš (Serventi 2014: NS 743, 744 i 745), primjerka uzidanog u bunar Tokinac (Serventi 2014: NS 136), primjerka pronađenog na privatnom zemljištu u blizini bunara Tokinac (Bulić 1879a: 145, br. 28) i ulomka pronađenog u neposrednoj blizini bunara Kosterovac (Serventi 2014: NS 740).

⁴² Jurjević 2020: 283 i d., Sl. 89, Sl. 92, 590, KA 181, Karta 1, 181, 649–691, NS 77–NS 91.

⁴³ Jurjević 2020: 281 i d., 589, KA 179, Karta 1, 179, 648–649, NS 73–NS 74, 758–759, GR 61–GR 63.

⁴⁰ Jurjević 2020: 332, 668, NS 130 – NS 132 with a list of relevant bibliography. Although it is not clear from the description to which monument it refers, there is an interesting information that one of the tombstones that were placed inside the Franciscan monastery at the end of the 19th century is mentioned in the sources to have been used as a font (?) for holy water for centuries („... da pila per l'acqua benedetta ...“) inside of the ruins of a Christian church whose remains are located on a nearby hill (Modrich 1892: 490). Considering the dimensions of the monument („È alta più d'un metro, a forma di un'enorme bomba“ (Modrich 1892: 489)), the information most likely refers to one of the two Liburnian cippi that were stored at the end of the 19th century inside of the Monastery. More about the monuments: Fadić 1991: 236, 243, 268–269, cat. no. 36, 296, T. XII, 1; Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 1076; Kurilić 2010: 154, cat. no. 32, 214 with a list of relevant bibliography; i.e. Fadić 1991: 235, 243, 269, cat. no. 3, 296, T. XII, 2; Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 30; Kurilić 2010: 152, cat. no. 29, 212–213 with a list of relevant bibliography. The question remains open about to which ruins of the Christian church G. Modrich referred to when stated „... e di cui rovine domattina sur un colline vicino“ (Modrich 1892: 490), to the church of St. Mark / Nicholas in Donji Karin or to St. Vitus in Gornji Karin, but he did not provide information/descriptions about the same in the following text.

⁴¹ In domestic scholarly literature, the tombstones in question are directly associated with the Roman-era necropolis of *Corinium* (Serventi 2014: 176), and the greater number of gravestones found in secondary use at various locations in the area of Donji Karin, without information about the original context of the finding, should be attributed to the same necropolis, such as specimen from the ruins of the church of St. Mark / St. Nicholas (Serventi 2014: NS 137), examples recorded in the courtyard of the Ivaniš family (Serventi 2014: NS 743, 744 and 745), a specimen built into the Tokinac well (Serventi 2014: NS 136), a specimen found on private land nearby of the Tokinac well (Bulić 1879a: 145, no. 28) and a fragment found in the immediate vicinity of the Kosterovac well (Serventi 2014: NS 740).

⁴² Jurjević 2020: 283 ff., Fig. 89, Fig. 92, 590, KA 181, Map 1, 181, 649–691, NS 77–NS 91.

⁴³ Jurjević 2020: 281 ff., 589, KA 179, Map 1, 179, 648–649, NS 73–NS 74, 758–759, GR 61–GR 63.

⁴⁴ Jurjević 2020: 281 ff., 605, KA 217, Map 1, 217, 669, NS 133–NS 135.

⁴⁵ Jurjević 2020: 231 ff., Fig. 59–Fig. 62, 568, KA 217, Map 1, 217, Map 4, 120.

⁴⁶ Jurjević 2020: 332.

⁴⁷ Jurjević 2020: 332, 720, ZS 32 with a list of relevant bibliography.



Slika 3. Gornji Karin, Sv. Vid – ostatci zida iz razdoblja principata (foto: Marina Jurjević, obradio: Krešimir Baljkas)

Figure 3. Gornji Karin, St. Vitus - remains of the wall from the period of Principate (photo: Marina Jurjević, edited by: Krešimir Baljkas)

u Pridragi,⁴⁴ Sv. Jakova u Vrsima⁴⁵ i dr., spomenici bi mogli pripadati manjoj nekropoli podignutoj u okviru jedne od vila za potrebe pokapanja njezinih stanovnika.⁴⁶ Unutar samostana pohranjen je i zavjetni žrtvenik posvećen Liberu.⁴⁷

Izuzev opisanih ostataka rimske ruralne arhitekture i ulomaka nadgrobničkih spomenika, s područja današnjeg naselja Donjeg Karina potječu nalazi dva-ju zavjetnih natpisa od kojih je jedan posvećen Jupiteru,⁴⁸ a drugi Latru.⁴⁹ Spomenike, koji se datiraju u razdoblje ranog principata, na području užeg teritorija zajednice Korinjana podižu pripadnici uglednog

⁴⁴ Jurjević 2020: 281 i d., 605, KA 217, Karta 1, 217, 669, NS 133-NS 135.

⁴⁵ Jurjević 2020: 231 i d., Sl. 59 – Sl. 62, 568, KA 217, Karta 1, 217, Karta 4, 120.

⁴⁶ Jurjević 2020: 332.

⁴⁷ Jurjević 2020: 332, 720, ZS 32 s popisom relevantne literature.

⁴⁸ Spomenik je pronađen 1909. godine u blizini crkve sv. Kirika i Julite (sv. Kirik je u narodu zvan Ćirik) u Donjem Karinu, na poljoprivrednom zemljištu u vlasništvu Stevana Lakića, smještenom oko 180 m južno od crkve. Tekst natpisa glasi: *Iovi / Kalpurn/ia Peculi/aris f v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito). ILIug 2862*; više u: Abramić & Colnago 1909: Bb. 33, Fig. 5; Kurilić 1999: kat. br. 2730; Sinobad 2010: 157, 164, 199, kat. br. 118; Zović & Kurilić 2015: 432, kat. br. 80; Jurjević 2020: 720, ZS 33.

⁴⁹ Okolnosti nalaza spomenika nisu poznate. Tekst natpisa glasi: *Latra[e] / Q. Calpurnius Sex. f(iilius) Ser(gia tribu) F[uscus?] / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito). CIL 3, 9970*; više u: Bulić, 1885: 97; Kurilić 1999: kat. br. 2410; Zović & Kurilić 2015: 431, kat. br. 76; Jurjević 2020: 721, ZS 34.

Apart from the described remains of Roman rural architecture and fragments of tombstones, two findings of votive inscriptions originate from the area of today's Donji Karin, one of which is dedicated to Jupiter⁴⁸ and the other to Latra.⁴⁹ The monuments, which date to the period of the Early Principate, were erected in the area of the narrower territory of the *Corinienses* by members of the distinguished *gens Calpurnia*⁵⁰ whose *nomen gentilicium* during the Roman administration of the eastern Adriatic coast was recorded on a large number of epigraphic monuments in the area of Liburnia, most of which date to the period of the Early Principate.⁵¹

A far greater number of sites with characteristics of Roman rural architecture have been recorded in different positions within fertile agricultural areas in the area of today's Pridraga. The first, and simultaneously the only one that has been partially explored, is the complex archaeological site of Manastirine/Mijovilovac,⁵² located

⁴⁸ The monument was found in 1909 near the church of St. Cyricus and Julitta (St. Cyricus is called Ćirik by the local population) in Donji Karin, on agricultural land owned by Stevan Lakić, located about 180 m south of the church. The text of the inscription reads: *Iovi / Kalpurn/ia Peculi/aris f v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito). ILIug 2862*; more in: Abramić & Colnago 1909: Bb. 33, Fig. 5; Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 2730; Sinobad 2010: 157, 164, 199, cat. no. 118; Zović & Kurilić 2015: 432, cat. no. 80; Jurjević 2020: 720, ZS 33.

⁴⁹ The circumstances of the discovery of the monument are unknown. The text of the inscription reads: *Latra[e] / Q. Calpurnius Sex. f(iilius) Ser(gia tribu) F[uscus?] / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito). CIL 3, 9970*; more in: Bulić, 1885: 97; Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 2410; Zović & Kurilić 2015: 431, cat. no. 76; Jurjević 2020: 721, ZS 34.

⁵⁰ In the same period, the members of the mentioned gens erected a tombstone (CIL 3, 9976) that was found inside the ruins of the church of St. Mark / St. Nicholas. The monument is considered lost today. The text of the inscription reads: *D(is) M(anibus) / C. Calpurnio / Polioni [abavo], / C. Calpurnio f Maximo avo, / C. Calpurnio / Polioni Sexti/liae Proculae / parentibus, f¹⁰ L. Calpurnio Polio/ni fratri, L. Calpurnius Ag[ape?]tus*. More in: Bulić, 1879a: 114, no. 21; Fadić 1991: 233, 237, 243, 271, cat. no. 42; Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 1081; Kurilić 2010: 153, cat. no. 30, 197–199; Serventi 2014: NS 137.

⁵¹ In the area of southern Liburnia, monuments on which the gentilicium *Calpurnius* appears, except in Donji Karin, were found in Pridraga/Novigrad, Zelengrad, and on inscriptions from the territory of Nadin. More in: Jurjević 2020: 334. In addition to the territory of Liburnia, members of the *gens Calpurnia* erected a number of monuments in the territory of western Istria. More about the importance and influence of this distinguished Roman *gens* in the area of Liburnia and Istria during the Republic and the Empire in: Fadić 1991: 233 ff.; Kurilić 1999: 51, 77–78, 93, cat. no. 1081, 2538–2540, 2542–2543, 2625–2627 and 2677; Kurilić 2010: 197–199.

⁵² The first investigations of the site under the leadership of Stjepan Gunjača were carried out during the 1940s and 1950s (Gunjača 1963: 8, 28–29). Due to property-legal relations over the agricultural areas within which the site is located, they were stopped and have

gensa *Calpurnii*,⁵⁰ čiji je gentilicij za vrijeme rimske uprave istočnom jadranskom obalom zabilježen na većem broju epigrafskih spomenika na području Liburnije, od kojih se većina datira u razdoblje ranog principata.⁵¹

Daleko veći broj lokaliteta s karakteristikama rimske ruralne arhitekture evidentiran je na različitim položajima unutar plodnih poljoprivrednih površina na području današnjeg naselja Pridrage. Prvi, ujedno i jedini djelomično istražen, kompleksan je arheološki lokalitet Manastirine/Mijovilovac,⁵² smješten na položaju Dolac⁵³ u sjeverozapadnom dijelu naselja. Lokalitet se smjestio na povoljnom geografskom položaju, usred obradivih poljoprivrednih površina istočno od županijske prometnice Novigrad – Pridraga i oko 90 m istočno od uređenog izvora s bunarom Lupoglavac, na sjecištu starih lokalnih kopnenih komunikacija. Najstarijoj fazi izgradnje na lokalitetu pripadaju ostatci većeg objekta koji su pripadali ostacima prostrane i bogato ukrašene rimske ruralne arhitekture (*villa rustica*) datirane u 1. stoljeće s naknadnim nadogradnjama tijekom kasne antike.⁵⁴ U sklopu objekta već

at Dolac⁵³ in the north-western part of the settlement. The location is located in a favourable geographical position, in the middle of arable agricultural land east of the county road Novigrad – Pridraga and about 90m east of the regulated source with the Lupoglavac well, at the intersection of old local land communications. The oldest phase of construction on the site includes the remains of a larger building that belonged to the remains of spacious and richly decorated Roman rural architecture (*villa rustica*) dated to the 1st century with subsequent additions during the Late Antiquity.⁵⁴ As a part of the building, a necropolis was built already during the Early Principate, within which the rites of incineration and inhumation were practiced, which is confirmed by the findings of a fragment of a stone urn,⁵⁵ titulus on the urn,⁵⁶ titulus⁵⁷ and epistyle.⁵⁸ Near the nearby church of St. Martin, a tombstone dated to the Principate period was found, which could also belong to the necropolis in question. It is interesting that the name of a member of the gens *Calpurnia*, *Calpurnia Volaesa*,⁵⁹ appears on the

⁵⁰ Pripadnici navedenog gensa u istom razdoblju podižu i nadgrobni spomenik (*CIL* 3, 9976) koji je pronađen unutar ruševina crkve sv. Marka / sv. Nikole. Spomenik se danas smatra zagubljenim. Tekst natpisa glasi: *D(is) M(anibus) / C. Calpurnio / Polioni [abavo], / C. Calpurnio /^f Maximo avo, / C. Calpurnio / Polioni Sexti/liae Proculae / parentibus, /¹⁰ L. Calpurnio Polio/ni fratri, L. Cal/purnius Ag[ape?]tus*. Više u: Bulić 1879a: 114, br. 21; Fadić 1991: 233, 237, 243, 271, kat. br. 42; Kurilić 1999: kat. br. 1081; Kurilić 2010: 153, kat. br. 30, 197–199; Serventi 2014: NS 137.

⁵¹ Na području južne Liburnije spomenici na kojima se javlja gentilicij *Calpurnius*, osim u Donjem Karinu, pronađeni su u Pidrasi/Novigradu, Zelengradu i na natpisnoj građi s teritorija Nadina. Više u: Jurjević 2020: 334. Osim na području Liburnije pripadnici gensa *Calpurnii* podižu niz spomenika na području zapadne Istre. Više o važnosti i utjecaju tog uglednog rimskog gensa na području Liburnije i Istre tijekom Republike i Carstva u: Fadić 1991: 233 i d.; Kurilić 1999: 51, 77–78, 93, kat. br. 1081, 2538–2540, 2542–2543, 2625–2627 i 2677; Kurilić 2010: 197–199.

⁵² Prva istraživanja lokaliteta pod vodstvom Stjepana Gunjača provedena su tijekom 40-ih i 50-ih godina 20. st. (Gunjača 1963: 8, 28–29). Zbog imovinsko-pravnih odnosa nad poljoprivrednim površinama unutar kojih se nalazi lokalitet zaustavljena su i do danas nisu završena u cijelosti. Konzervatorski odjel Ministarstva kulture i medija u Zadru pod vodstvom Barbare Peranić tijekom 2003. godine na lokalitetu provodi revizijska arheološka istraživanja. Više u: Uglešić 2016: 167, 169.

⁵³ Prema S. Gunjači toponim Dolac, kojim se označavalo plodno područje smješteno između današnjih naselja Pridrage i Novigrada, srednjovjekovnog je podrijetla. Više u: Gunjača 1963: 9 i dalje.

⁵⁴ Tijekom arheoloških istraživanja na lokalitetu je prikupljen veći broj arhitektonskih ulomaka poput baze i ulomka tijela stupa

not been fully completed to this day. The conservation department of the Ministry of Culture and Media in Zadar, under the leadership of Barbara Peranić, conducted revision archaeological research at the site in 2003. More in: Uglešić 2016: 167, 169.

⁵³ According to S. Gunjača, the toponym Dolac, which denoted a fertile area located between the present-day Pridraga and Novigrad, is of medieval origin. More in: Gunjača 1963: 9 ff.

⁵⁴ During archaeological research, a large number of architectural fragments were collected at the site, such as the base and a fragment of the body of the column (Gunjača 1963: 40, no. 5 and 6, Tab. III, 2 and Tab. II, 5). A larger architectural fragment from the Roman period is attached to the site, which was reused twice in earlier periods. Originally as a sarcophagus lid with a carved cross, and later as a tombstone in the old parish church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Novigrad. Today it is stored inside the Novigrad Local History Museum in Novigrad (Uglešić 2016: 170, note 14). More details about the remains of Roman rural architecture and fragments of movable archaeological material in: Jurjević 2020: 337–338, Fig. 123, 605–606, KA 217.

⁵⁵ More in: Gunjača 1963: 40, no. 4, Tab. III, 1.

⁵⁶ *IIug* 901. The fragment is dated to the period of the Early Principate. More in: Gunjača 1963: 39, no. 3, Tab. II, 1; Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 2660; Serventi 2014: NS 250; Jurjević 2020: 669, NS 133.

⁵⁷ *IIug* 903. Gunjača 1963: 39, no. 2, Tab. II, 3; Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 2662; Serventi 2014: NS 741; Jurjević 2020: 669, NS 134.

⁵⁸ *IIug* 902. The fragment is made of marble. More in: Gunjača 1963: 39, no. 1, Tab. II, 4; Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 2661; Jurjević 2020: 669, NS 135.

⁵⁹ *CIL* 3, 2886. The context of finding the monument, except for the fact that it was found near the church of St. Martin, is unknown. The text of the inscription reads: *Iulio Severo mil(iti) / c(o)ho(rtis) VII urb(anae) / Calpurnia Volaesa / mater p(osuit)*. More in: Kurilić 1995: 72; Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 25; Serventi 2014: NS 32; Jurjević 2020: 336, 670, NS 136.

se tijekom ranog principata podiže nekropola unutar koje su se prakticirali obredi incineracije i inhumacije koje potvrđuju nalazi ulomka kamene urne,⁵⁵ titulusa na urni,⁵⁶ titulusa⁵⁷ i epistila.⁵⁸ U blizini obližnje crkve sv. Martina pronađen je nadgrobni spomenik datiran u razdoblje principata, koji je također mogao pripadati predmetnoj nekropoli. Zanimljivo je da se na natpisu javlja ime pripadnice gensa Kalpurnija, *Calpurnia Volaesa*,⁵⁹ gentilicija koji je, kako je već navedeno, evidentiran na dva zavjetna i jednom nadgrobnom spomeniku pronađenim na užem teritoriju zajednice Korinjana, na području današnjeg naselja Donji Karin. S obzirom na distribuciju nalaza epigrafskih spomenika sa spomenom gentilicija *Calpurnius* na teritoriju rimskodobnog Korinija ne treba isključiti mogućnost da su pripadnici tog uglednog rimskog gensa, slično kao i na otoku Pagu,⁶⁰ tijekom ranog principata podigli jedno ili više imanja. Uz nadgrobne spomenike na lokalitetu je pronađen ulomak s reljefnim prikazom Atisa, datiran u 3. stoljeće.⁶¹

Ostatci sljedećeg lokaliteta, Pudarice, evidentirani su unutar manjeg, danas kultiviranog uzvišenja koje se uzdiže iznad predjela Drage, zapadno od županijske prometnice Novigrad – Pridraga. Unutar izdužene

(Gunjača 1963: 40, br. 5 i 6, Tab. III, 2 i Tab. II, 5). Uz lokalitet se veže i veći arhitektonski ulomak iz rimskog razdoblja koji je u mladim razdobljima dva puta ponovno upotrijebljen. Prvotno kao poklopac sarkofaga s uklesanim križem, a nakon toga kao nadgrobna ploča u staroj župnoj crkvi Rođenja Blažene Djevice Marije u Novigradu. Danas je pohranjen unutar Zavičajnog muzeja Novigrad u Novigradu (Uglešić 2016: 170, bilj. 14). Detaljnije o ostacima rimske ruralne arhitekture i ulomaka pokretne arheološke građe u: Jurjević 2020: 337–338, Slika 123, 605–606, KA 217.

⁵⁵ Više u: Gunjača 1963: 40, br. 4, Tab. III, 1.

⁵⁶ *ILLug* 901. Ulomak je datiran u razdoblje ranog principata. Više u: Gunjača 1963: 39, br. 3, Tab. II, 1; Kurilić 1999: kat. br. 2660; Serventi 2014: NS 250; Jurjević 2020: 669, NS 133.

⁵⁷ *ILLug* 903. Gunjača 1963: 39, br. 2, Tab. II, 3; Kurilić 1999: kat. br. 2662; Serventi 2014: NS 741; Jurjević 2020: 669, NS 134.

⁵⁸ *ILLug* 902. Ulomak je izrađen od mramora. Više u: Gunjača 1963: 39, br. 1, Tab. II, 4; Kurilić 1999: kat. br. 2661; Jurjević 2020: 669, NS 135.

⁵⁹ *CIL* 3, 2886. Uvjeti pronalaska spomenika, izuzev podatka da je pronađen u blizini crkve sv. Martina, nisu poznati. Tekst natpisa glasi: *Iulio Severo mil(iti) / c(o)ho(rtis) VII urb(anae) / Calpurnia Volaesa / mater p(osuit)*. Više u: Kurilić 1995: 72; Kurilić 1999: kat. br. 25; Serventi 2014: NS 32; Jurjević 2020: 336, 670, NS 136.

⁶⁰ Više o nalazima iz uvale Caska na otoku Pagu u: Kurilić 1999: 77–78, 93, kat. br. 2625, 2626 i 2627.

⁶¹ Ulomak rustično izvedenog reljefnog prikaza pronađen je tijekom arheoloških istraživanja lokaliteta 1940. godine. Više u: Jurjević 2020: 337, Slika 122, 736, OS 17.

inscription, a gentilicium which, as already stated, was recorded on two votive monuments and one tombstone found in the narrow territory of the *Corinienses*, in the area of today's Donji Karin. With regard to the distribution of findings of epigraphic monuments with mention of gentilicium *Calpurnius* on the territory of the Roman period *Corinium*, the possibility that members of this distinguished Roman gens, similar to the situation on the island of Pag, built one or more estates during the Early Principate period should not be ruled out.⁶⁰ Along with the tombstones, a fragment with a relief depiction of Atis, dated to the 3rd century, was found on the site.⁶¹

The remains of the next site, Pudarica, were recorded within a smaller, today cultivated, elevation that rises above the area of Draga west of the county road Novigrad – Pridraga. Within the elongated beam, in the direction of north-south, during recent field inspections, a large number of stone piles overgrown with low vegetation were recorded with surface findings of a large amount of building ceramics,⁶² i.e. fragments of movable archaeological materials from the Roman period within the surrounding agricultural areas.⁶³ Surface findings of fragments of movable archaeological material from the Roman period were also recorded south of the location of Pudarica within the agricultural areas located east of the field road that runs from the church of St. Martin and leads towards the source of Bančevac, and the centre of the village.⁶⁴ The next site is located in the position of Zidine, which is marked by an elevated plateau that extends west of the Draga valley and about 200m south of the local road that leads from the centre of the settlement to the hamlet of Pedići. On the site, a large number of fences made in the dry-wall technique were recorded, and well

⁶⁰ More about the findings from the Caska Bay on the island of Pag in: Kurilić 1999: 77–78, 93, cat. no. 2625, 2626 and 2627.

⁶¹ A fragment of a rustic relief representation was found during the archaeological research of the site in 1940. More in: Jurjević 2020: 337, Fig. 122, 736, OS 17.

⁶² Seven stone piles with a height of 2 to 2.5 meters were recorded on the site. More in: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 51 with a photo of the pile.

⁶³ Among the fragments of movable archaeological materials, a fragment of a disk of a *firmalampen*-type ceramic oil lamp and a fragment of an iron knife blade stand out. More in: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 51–52 with photographs of the field and fragments of collected movable archaeological materials.

⁶⁴ More in: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 51, 52 with photographs of fragments of collected movable archaeological materials from the Roman period and views of the ploughed agricultural area.

grede, smjera pružanja sjever-jug, tijekom recentnih terenskih pregleda evidentiran je veći broj kamenih gomila obraslih u nisku vegetaciju s površinskim nalazima veće količine građevinske keramike,⁶² odnosno ulomcima pokretne arheološke građe iz rimskog razdoblja unutar okolnih poljoprivrednih površina.⁶³ Površinski nalazi ulomaka pokretne arheološke građe iz rimskog razdoblja evidentirani su i južno od položaja Pudarice, unutar poljoprivrednih površina smještenih istočno od poljskog puta koji od crkve sv. Martina vodi prema izvoru Bančevcu i središtu naselja.⁶⁴ Sljedeći lokalitet smjestio se na položaju Zidine koji označava povišeni plato koji se pruža zapadno od doline Drage i oko 200 m južno od lokalne ceste koja iz središta naselja vodi prema zaseoku Pedići. Na lokalitetu je evidentiran veći broj ograda izrađenih u tehnici suhozida, za čiju je gradnju korišten pravilno priklesan i pločasti kamen, te deset kamenih gomila većih dimenzija unutar kojih je evidentirana veća količina građevinske keramike iz rimskog razdoblja, ulomci grube keramike i ulomak željezne troske.⁶⁵ Na temelju površinskih nalaza pokretne arheološke građe ostatci rimske ruralne arhitekture pretpostavljaju se na i položaju Staretine, unutar poljoprivrednih površina u južnom dijelu Pridrage.⁶⁶ Iz rasporeda podizanja objekata s karakteristikama rimske ruralne arhitekture, može se razaznati da su objekti raspoređeni pravilno, odnosno istočno i zapadno od suvremene prometnice Novigrad – Pridraga, u čijem smjeru pružanja treba tražiti ostatke nekadašnje komunikacije iz rimskog razdoblja čiji

chiselled slab stone was used in its construction, and ten stone piles of larger dimensions, inside of which a large amount of building ceramics from the Roman period, fragments of coarse pottery, and a fragment of iron slag were recorded.⁶⁵ Based on the surface findings of movable archaeological materials, the remains of Roman rural architecture are also assumed at the location of Staretina, within agricultural areas in the southern part of Pridraga.⁶⁶ From the layout of the construction of the buildings with characteristics of Roman rural architecture, it can be observed that the buildings are arranged systematically, i.e. east and west of the modern road Novigrad – Pridraga, and in that direction one should look for the remains of former communication from the Roman period, a segment of which was recorded during the recent field research in the immediate vicinity of the remains of Roman rural architecture at the location of Staretina.⁶⁷ From the main communication, there was a series of side roads that led to individual object or objects. Although due to the unexplored nature of sites in question, with the exception of the Zidine site, we cannot discuss their original character, but it can be assumed that, using natural resources, i.e. large arable areas with permanent water sources (Bančevac, Lupoglavac, Novak, Banjevac, etc.), they were aimed at the production of agricultural products (vines, olives, grains) which, thanks to the proximity of land communication, were easier to place in nearer and more distant markets. Part of the agricultural products within the framework

⁶² Na lokalitetu je evidentirano sedam kamenih gomila visine od 2 do 2,5 metara. Više u: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 51 s fotografijom gomile.

⁶³ Među ulomcima pokretne arheološke građe izdvaja se ulomak diska keramičke uljanice tipa *firmalampen* i ulomak sječiva željeznog noža. Više u: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 51–52 s fotografijama polja i ulomcima prikupljene pokretne arheološke građe.

⁶⁴ Više u: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 51; 52 s fotografijama ulomaka prikupljene pokretne arheološke građe iz rimskog razdoblja i pogleda na izorane poljoprivredne površine.

⁶⁵ Površinski nalazi ulomaka pokretne arheološke građe iz rimskog razdoblja, među kojom se izdvajaju ulomci keramike i stakla, evidentirani su i unutar poljoprivrednog zemljišta ograđenog predmetnim suhozidima. Više u: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 55 s fotografijom kamene gomile, 56 s fotografijom suhozida izrađenog od priklesanog kamena i ulomkom željezne troske.

⁶⁶ Ulomci pokretne arheološke građe iz rimskog razdoblja evidentirani su unutar poljoprivrednih površina smještenih uz pretpostavljenu komunikaciju iz rimskog razdoblja, unutar k. č. 249/8, 250/3, 250/4, 307/1, 307/2, 317 i 325/1. Više u: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 57 s fotografijom položaja lokaliteta.

⁶⁵ Surface findings of fragments of movable archaeological material from the Roman period, among which fragments of ceramics and glass stand out, were also recorded within the agricultural land enclosed by dry walls in question. More in: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 55 with a photo of the stone pile, 56 with a photo of a dry wall made of slab stone and a fragment of iron slag.

⁶⁶ Fragments of movable archaeological material from the Roman period were recorded within agricultural areas located along the assumed communication from the Roman era, within the cadastral plots no. 249/8, 250/3, 250/4, 307/1, 307/2, 317 and 325/1. More in: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 57 with a photograph of the location of the site.

⁶⁷ At the beginning of the 20th century, in the most north-western part of Pridraga, near the former property of Prtor, the remains of a Roman-era communication were recorded, which extended towards today's modern road Novigrad – Pridraga. The communication is a part of the route that continued across the Karinsko ždrilo to the opposite land in the area of Vožarica in the hamlet of Ribnica in today's Kruševo, which led to the Roman-era settlement at Cvijina gradina (*Ansim*). More about the routes of Roman-era communications around Cvijina gradina in: Abramić & Colnago 1909: Bb. 13–14, Fig. 23–24 and here in note 65.

je segment tijekom recentnih terenskih istraživanja evidentiran u neposrednoj blizini ostataka rimske ruralne arhitekture na položaju Staretine.⁶⁷ Od glavne komunikacije pružao se niz sporednih putova koji su vodili prema pojedinom objektu/objektima. Iako zbog neistraženosti predmetnih lokaliteta, izuzev lokaliteta Zidine, ne možemo raspravljati o njihovom izvornom karakteru, možemo pretpostaviti da su, koristeći prirodne resurse, odnosno velike obradive površine sa stalnim izvorima vode (Bančevac, Lupoglavac, Novak, Banjevac i dr.), bili usmjereni na proizvodnju poljoprivrednih proizvoda (vinove loze, maslina, žitarica) koje su zahvaljujući blizini kopnene komunikacije lakše plasirali na bliža, ali i udaljenija tržišta. Dio poljoprivrednih proizvoda u okviru pojedinih objekata s karakteristikama rimske ruralne arhitekture zasigurno se prerađivao unutar pripadajućih proizvodnih pogona za preradu te su se na tržište plasirali kao gotovi proizvodi poput maslinova ulja i vina. No za sada se postojanje radioničke aktivnosti, na temelju nalaza ulomka željezne troske, može pretpostaviti jedino na lokalitetu Zidine.

Uz ostatke arhitekture, s područja Pridrage potječu tri zavjetna žrtvenika datirana u razdoblje principata, od kojih za dva nisu poznati uvjeti nalaza.⁶⁸ Ulomak prvog spomenika, podignutog u čast Libera,⁶⁹ i drugog, za koji nije poznato u čast kojem je božanstvu podignut,⁷⁰ naknadno su uzidani u kuću Petra Batura. Treći spomenik, pronađen na položaju Čuliguše, smještenom zapadno od lokaliteta Pudarice i istočno od lokaliteta Zidine s ostatcima rimske ruralne arhitekture, naknadno je uzidan u obiteljsku kuću Matije Kubrije u zaseoku Pedići.⁷¹

⁶⁷ Početkom 20. stoljeća na krajnjem sjeverozapadnom dijelu Pridrage, u blizini nekadašnjeg posjeda Prtora, evidentirani su ostatci rimskodobne komunikacije koja se pružala prema današnjoj suvremenoj prometnici Novigrad – Pridraga. Komunikacija je dio trase koja se preko Karinskog ždrila nastavljala na nasuprotno kopno na predjelu Vojarica u zaseoku Ribnica u današnjem Kruševu koja je vodila do rimskodobnog naselja na Cvijinoj gradini (*Ansium*). Više o trasama rimskodobnih komunikacija uokolo Cvijine gradine u: Abramić & Colnago 1909: Bb. 13–14, Fig. 23–24 i ovdje u bilj. 65.

⁶⁸ Više u: Jurjević 2020: 338.

⁶⁹ *CIL* 3, 15046. Bulić 1901: 110; Kurilić 1999: kat. br. 2589; Zović & Kurilić 2015: 432, kat. br. 84; Jurjević 2020: 721–722, ZS 37.

⁷⁰ *CIL* 3, 15046¹; *ILLug* 1870. Bulić 1901: 110; Liebl 1902: Bb. 5, br. 2; Kurilić 1999: kat. br. 2590; Zović & Kurilić 2015: 432, kat. br. 85; Jurjević 2020: 722, ZS 38.

⁷¹ *CIL* 3, 15046² (9967); *ILLug* 2869. Bulić 1880: 147, br. 44; Vukičević 1892: 69; Liebl 1902: Bb. 5, br. 3; Kurilić 1999: kat. br.

of certain buildings with the characteristics of Roman rural architecture were certainly processed within the associated production facilities for processing, and they were placed on the market as finished products such as olive oil and wine. But for now, the existence of workshop activity, based on the finding of a fragment of iron slag, can only be assumed at the Zidine site.

In addition to architectural remains, three votive altars dating from the Principate period originate from the Pridraga area, and the context of finding is unknown for two of them.⁶⁸ A fragment of the first monument, erected in honour of Liber,⁶⁹ and the second, for which it is unknown in honour of which deity it was erected,⁷⁰ were subsequently built into the house of Petar Batur. The third monument, found at the location of Čuliguša, located west of the Pudarica site, and east of the Zidine site with the remains of Roman rural architecture, was subsequently built into the family house of Matija Kubrija in the hamlet of Pedići.⁷¹

Remains of Roman rural architecture (*villa rustica*) in the area of today's Novigrad are assumed to be in the immediate vicinity of the church of St. Kate. Along with the walls, the remains of the plastered floor, and a large amount of fragments of movable archaeological materials from the Roman period were recorded inside the building.⁷² The intensity of life in the area of the settlement in the period from the 1st to the 4th century is evidenced by the large amount of different movable archaeological materials collected on the slopes, and in different positions within the

⁶⁸ More in: Jurjević 2020: 338.

⁶⁹ *CIL* 3, 15046. Bulić 1901: 110; Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 2589; Zović & Kurilić 2015: 432, cat. no. 84; Jurjević 2020: 721–722, ZS 37.

⁷⁰ *CIL* 3, 15046¹; *ILLug* 1870. Bulić 1901: 110; Liebl 1902: Bb. 5, no. 2; Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 2590; Zović & Kurilić 2015: 432, cat. no. 85; Jurjević 2020: 722, ZS 38.

⁷¹ *CIL* 3, 15046² (9967); *ILLug* 2869. Bulić 1880: 147, no. 44; Vukičević 1892: 69; Liebl 1902: Bb. 5, no. 3; Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 2407; Sinobad 2010: 163, 199, cat. no. 115; Zović & Kurilić 2015: 432, cat. no. 83; Jurjević 2020: 721, ZS 36.

⁷² Remains of architecture and fragments of movable archaeological materials from the Roman period, such as ceramics, amphorae, a fragment of an oil lamp with the stamp of the *Fortis* workshop, a specimen of an anchor fibula, glass, and mosaic cubes were also found in other positions in the immediate vicinity of the investigated architectural remains on several occasions during the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s (more in: Jurjević 2020: 339–340; 606, KA 218. with a list of relevant bibliography) or during protective archaeological research conducted in the 2000s, among which is the discovery of a coin of Emperor Claudius II (268 – 270). More in: Anzulović & Lučić 2016: 189, 198, T. 2, 1–5.

Ostatci rimske ruralne arhitekture (*villa rustica*) na području današnjeg naselja Novigrad pretpostavljaju se u neposrednoj blizini crkve sv. Kate. Uz zidove, unutar objekta evidentirani su ostatci žbukane podnice i veća količina ulomaka pokretne arheološke građe iz rimskog razdoblja.⁷² O intenzitetu života na području naselja u razdoblju od 1. do 4. stoljeća svjedoči veća količina različite pokretne arheološke građe prikupljene na padinama i na različitim pozicijama unutar ostataka srednjovjekovne tvrđave Fortica.⁷³ Za razliku od ostalih naselja koja su pripadala teritoriju zajednice Korinjana na krajnjem jugoistočnom dijelu teritorija, na području današnjeg naselja Popovići zamjetan je izostanak nalaza s karakteristikama rimske ruralne arhitekture (*villa rustica*), ali i ulomaka pokretne arheološke građe iz rimskog razdoblja. Iz naselja potječu nalazi dvaju natpisa. Prvi pripada spomeniku nepoznatog tipa s djelomično sačuvanim tekstom natpisa,⁷⁴ dok se drugi odnosi na ulomak zavjetnog žrtvenika posvećenog Jupiteru.⁷⁵

Uspostavom rimske vlasti na području teritorijalne zajednice Korinjana, kao i u ostalim dijelovima južne Liburnije, dolazi do značajnih promjena u preraspodjeli gospodarske aktivnosti. Postojeća se naselja tijekom principata postupno romaniziraju, odnosno, uz značajan zamah graditeljske aktivnosti, urbaniziraju. Istovremeno dolazi do gradnje cestovnih komunikacija, jačanja trgovine, doseljavanja stanovništva iz

2407; Sinobad 2010: 163, 199, kat. br. 115; Zović & Kurilić 2015: 432, kat. br. 83; Jurjević 2020: 721, ZS 36.

⁷² Ostatci arhitekture i ulomci pokretne arheološke građe iz rimskog razdoblja poput keramike, amfora, ulomka uljanice s pečatom radionice *Fortis*, primjerka sidraste fibule, stakla i kockica mozaika pronađeni su i na drugim pozicijama u neposrednoj blizini istraženih ostataka arhitekture u više navrata tijekom 60-ih, 70-ih i 80-ih godina 20. st. (više u: Jurjević 2020: 339–340; 606, KA 218 s popisom relevantne literature) odnosno tijekom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja provedenih tijekom 2000-tih među kojima se izdvaja nalaz novca cara Klaudija II. (268. – 270.). Više u: Anzulović & Lučić 2016: 189, 198, T. 2, 1–5.

⁷³ Nalazi se uglavnom odnose na ulomke kućne keramike i krovnih opeka (*tegulae*) prikupljenih u posljednjih 50-ak godina. Više u: Anzulović & Lučić 2016: 180, bilj. 2. S položaja Fortica – Gornji Barbakan potječe nekoliko primjeraka novca iz rimskog razdoblja koji se datiraju od druge polovine 1. do prve polovine 4. stoljeća. Više u: Ilkić, Kožul & Meštrov 2016: 216, 218, kat. br. 1 – kat. br. 4.

⁷⁴ *CIL* 3, 9979. Kurilić 1999: kat. br. 2416; Jurjević 2020: 670, NS 137.

⁷⁵ *CIL* 3, 9969. Spomenik je pronađen unutar vinograda u blizini crkve sv. Mihovila. Više u: Alacevich 1881: 161, br. 48; Medini 1976: 188, 203, bilj. 14; Kurilić 1999: kat. br. 2409; Sinobad 2010: 168, 199, kat. br. 117; Jurjević 2020: ZS 39.

remains of the medieval fortress Fortica.⁷³ In contrast to other settlements that belonged to the territory of the *Corinienses* in the far south-eastern part of the territory, in the area of today's Popovići settlement, there is a noticeable absence of findings with the characteristics of Roman rural architecture (*villa rustica*), but also fragments of movable archaeological materials from the Roman period. The findings of two inscriptions originate from the settlement. The first belongs to a monument of an unknown type with a partially preserved text of the inscription,⁷⁴ while the second refers to a fragment of a votive altar dedicated to Jupiter.⁷⁵

The establishment of Roman authority in the area of the territorial community of *Corinienses*, as well as in other parts of southern Liburnia, led to significant changes in the redistribution of economic activity. During the Principate, the existing settlements were gradually Romanized, that is, they were urbanized with the significant momentum of construction activity. At the same time, the construction of road communications, trade strengthening, the immigration of the population from other parts of the Empire, etc., also occurred. In addition to the changes related to the administrative-legal status of the existing pre-Roman settlements, the biggest changes occur in the redistribution of land, both in marking and determining private and public ownership, as well as its allocation to the newly arrived population.⁷⁶ As previously stated, rustic villas (*villae rusticae*) became the centres of economic development, which were raised within the ager on state land, in a favourable geographical position, either along the edges of large arable areas with permanent water sources in the immediate vicinity of local communications (e.g. the locations of Dolac,

⁷³ The findings mainly refer to fragments of household ceramics and roof tiles (*tegulae*) collected in the last 50 years or so. More in: Anzulović & Lučić 2016: 180, note 2. Several examples of coins from the Roman period date from the second half of the 1st to the first half of the 4th century. More in: Ilkić, Kožul & Meštrov 2016: 216, 218, cat. no. 1 – cat. no. 4.

⁷⁴ *CIL* 3, 9979. Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 2416; Jurjević 2020: 670, NS 137.

⁷⁵ *CIL* 3, 9969. The monument was found inside a vineyard near the church of St. Michael. More in: Alacevich 1881: 161, no. 48; Medini 1976: 188, 203, note. 14; Kurilić 1999: cat. no. 2409; Sinobad 2010: 168, 199, cat. no. 117; Jurjević 2020: ZS 39.

⁷⁶ More about the Romanization process and the organization of the territory in the area of southern Liburnia in: Jurjević 2020: 42 ff. with a list of relevant bibliography.

drugih dijelova Carstva i dr. Uz promjene vezane za upravno-pravni status postojećih predrimskih naselja najveće se promjene događaju u preraspodjeli zemljišta, njegova označavanja i utvrđivanja privatnog i javnog vlasništva te dodjele zemljišta novopridošlom stanovništvu.⁷⁶ Centri gospodarskog razvoja, kako je prethodno navedeno, postaju rustične vile (*villae rusticae*) koje se podižu unutar agera na državnom zemljištu, na povoljnom geografskom položaju, bilo uz rubove velikih obradivih površina sa stalnim izvorima vode u neposrednoj blizini lokalnih komunikacija (npr. položaji Dolac, Pudarice, Zidine, Staretine u Pridragi) bilo u blizini zaštićenih prirodnih uvala na obalama Karinskog (ostatci rimske ruralne arhitekture unutar crkve bezgrešnog začeca Marijina u sklopu franjevačkog samostana u Donjem Karinu i na položaju Slana u Gornjem Karinu) i Novigradskog mora (ostatci u blizini crkve sv. Kate u Novigradu) čime je bio olakšan plasman proizvoda na bliža (kopneno zaleđe Bukovica) i morskim putom na udaljenija tržišta. O važnosti rustičnih vila za gospodarstvo rimskodobnog Korinija svjedoče nam i višestruki prijepori oko razgraničenja sa susjednim zajednicama, zabilježeni na terminacijskim natpisima tijekom 1. stoljeća po Kristu, napose Neditima. Raspored njihova podizanja/postavljanja svjedoči da su se plodne poljoprivredne površine u Donjem Karinu i Pridragi nastojale zaštititi od prodira velikih stada stoke sitnog zuba sa teritorija Nedita koja se napasala na šumskim i pašnjačkim površinama na susjednom neditaskom teritoriju.⁷⁷

Korinij/Karin na prijelazu kasne antike u rani srednji vijek

Sa smjenom epoha, odnosno s prijelazom iz antike u rani srednji vijek, temelji rasprave o promatranom prostoru postaju znatno nesigurniji. Zbog oskudnosti povijesnih izvora, razmatrane u suglasju s izostankom usmjerenih arheoloških istraživanja na samom lokalitetu gradine Miodrag, artikuliranje čak i krajnje lapidarnog pregleda povijesnog gibanja postaje nezahvalnom zadaćom. Stoga ne treba čuditi da se pri davanju odgovora na čitav niz pitanja, poput rasvjetljavanja

⁷⁶ Više o procesu romanizacije i organizaciji teritorija na području južne Liburnije u: Jurjević 2020: 42 i d. s popisom relevantne literature.

⁷⁷ Više o prijeporima sa susjednim zajednicama ovdje bilj. 10 – bilj. 16; Čače 2006: 74 i dalje.

Pudarice, Zidine, Staretine in Pridraga), or near the protected natural coves on the shores of the Karin Sea (remains of Roman rural architecture inside the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Mary as part of the Franciscan Monastery in Donji Karin and at the location of Slana in Gornji Karin), and the Novigrad Sea (remains near the Church of St. Kate in Novigrad), which facilitated product placement to closer (land hinterland of Bukovica) and to more distant markets by sea. The importance of rustic villas for the economy of Roman-era *Corinium* is also evidenced by the multiple disputes regarding demarcation with neighbouring communities recorded on boundary inscriptions during the 1st century AD, especially with the Neditae. The layout of their erection/installation proves that the fertile agricultural areas in Donji Karin and Pridraga tried to protect themselves from the breach of large herds of small cattle from the territory of Neditae, which grazed on forest and pasture areas in the neighbouring Neditae territory.⁷⁷

Corinium / Karin at the turn of Late Antiquity to the Early Middle Ages

With the change of eras, that is, with the transition from Antiquity to the Early Middle Ages, the foundations of the discussion about the mentioned area become significantly more uncertain. Due to the paucity of historical sources, considered in conjunction with the absence of targeted archaeological research on the Miodrag hillfort site, articulating even the most succinct overview of the historical movement becomes a thankless task. Therefore, it should not be surprising that when answering a series of questions, such as elucidating the characteristics of the continuity of life in a wider area, as well as the approximately exact moment when the ancient *Corinium* became the medieval Karin,⁷⁸ we must rely on filling the gaps

⁷⁷ More about disputes with neighbouring communities here note 10 – note 16; Čače 2006: 74 ff.

⁷⁸ The question of the continuity of habitation on the site of ancient *Corinium* is one of the fundamental problems to which a clear answer cannot be given at the moment. Despite the above, it is interesting to note that S. Zlatović consistently describes ancient *Corinium* as an already abandoned ruin at the time of the settlement of Croats (Zlatović 1891: 204; Zlatović 1895: 11; Zlatović 1895a: 83). N. Klaić, in turn, believes that the mention of Karin among the “inhabited cities” of medieval Croatia in the work of Constantine Porphyrogenitus represents a valuable indication of ancient continuity (Klaić 1971: 288, note 59). It is not possible to

obilježja kontinuiteta života na širem području, kao i o približno točnom trenutku kada antički Korinij postaje srednjovjekovni Karin,⁷⁸ moramo osloniti na popunjavanje praznina u mozaiku dosadašnjih spoznaja i istraživanja. U rasvjetljavanju navedenih kretanja, bez obzira na siromaštvo povijesnih vrela, uvelike nam mogu pomoći ostatci materijalne kulture koji svjedoče da se tijekom kasne antike na širem području antičkog Korinija odvijao intenzivan život.

Tijekom starokršćanskog razdoblja (5./6. stoljeća) na položaju Slana u Gornjem Karinu, nad ostacima prethodne arhitekture iz razdoblja principata podiže se sakralni objekt. Rezultati dosadašnjih istraživanja upućuju na zaključak da je riječ o jednobrodnoj crkvi tzv. složenog tlocrta s narteksom na sjeverozapadu i nizom pomoćnih prostorija na sjeveroistoku i jugozapadu. Zidovi sakralnog objekta na spojevima su raščlanjeni plitkim kontraforima. Unutar broda crkve i nartekse evidentirani su ostatci podnice. Sa sjeveroistočne strane sakralnog objekta djelomično su istraženi ostatci triju pomoćnih prostorija od kojih je središnja imala funkciju krstionice s ostacima krsnog zdenca križnog tlocrta (Sl. 4).⁷⁹ Naos je s krstionicom izvorno komunicirao preko vrata smještenih u sjeveroistočnom zidu koja su naknadno zazidana priklesanim i pločastim kamenom. Osim s brodom krstionica je, preko vrata evidentiranih unutar sjeverozapadnog i jugoistočnog zida, komunicirala s ostalim pomoćnim prostorijama podignutim u tom dijelu sakralnog objekta (Sl. 4).

⁷⁸ Pitanje kontinuiteta obitavanja na mjestu antičkog Korinija predstavlja jedan od temeljnih problema na koje se u danom trenutku ne može pružiti jasan odgovor. Usprkos navedenom, zanimljivo je napomenuti da S. Zlatović antički Korinij dosljedno opisuje kao već napuštenu ruševinu u trenutku doseljenja Hrvata (Zlatović 1891: 204; Zlatović 1895: 11; Zlatović 1895a: 83). N. Klaić zauzvrat smatra da spomen Karina među „naseljenim gradovima” srednjovjekovne Hrvatske u djelu Konstantina Porfirogeneta predstavlja vrijednu indikaciju antičkog kontinuiteta (Klaić 1971: 288, bilj. 59). Smatra li N. Klaić da se u slučaju Karina uistinu radi o dosljednom kontinuitetu naseljavanja ili, donekle izglednijem, slučaju s određenom fazom prekida, nije moguće utvrditi. Pri daljnjoj raspravi, naziv Korinij upotrebljavat će se pri označavanju antičke faze lokaliteta do pretpostavljenog prekida kontinuiteta naseljavanja. S druge strane, naziv Karin koristit će se pri raspravi o prilikama koje su uslijedile nakon doseljenja Hrvata i njihova zaposjedanja šireg karinskog područja. O okolnostima pod kojima antički Korinij postaje srednjovjekovni Karin detaljnije će se raspraviti niže u radu.

⁷⁹ Više u: Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2020; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2022; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2023; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2023a.

in the mosaic of previous knowledge and research. Regardless of the poverty of historical sources, the remains of material culture, which attest that during Late Antiquity an intense life took place in the wider area of ancient *Corinium*, can help us elucidate the aforementioned movements.

During the Early Christian period (5th/6th century) a sacral building was built on the site of Slana in Gornji Karin, over the remains of the previous architecture from the Principate period. The results of research until now point to the conclusion that it is a single nave church of the so-called complex floor plan type with a narthex in the northwest, and a series of auxiliary rooms in the northeast and southwest. The walls of the sacral building are divided by shallow buttresses at the joints. The remains of the floor were recorded inside the nave of the church and the narthex. On the north-east side of the sacral building, the remains of three auxiliary rooms were partially explored, and the central one had the function of a baptistery with the remains of a cross-shaped baptismal font (Fig. 4).⁷⁹ The naos originally led to the baptistery through a door located in the north-eastern wall, which was later walled up with chiselled slab stone. In addition to the nave, the baptistery led to other auxiliary rooms built in this part of the sacral building through the doors recorded in the northwest and southeast walls (Fig. 4).

The sacral object was used for liturgical purposes for a long period of time, which is evidenced by the restoration of the floor and wall plaster inside the naos,⁸⁰ i.e. by subsequent interventions to most of the investigated walls in such a way that the side entrances were shut. The church most likely perished in a fire, as indicated by the burnt layers recorded in different positions within the building, but based on the current phase of the research, it is not possible to draw more precise conclusions

determine whether N. Klaić believes that in the case of Karin it is truly a consistent continuity of settlement or, somewhat more likely, a case with a certain phase of interruption. In the further discussion, the name *Corinium* will be used to denote the ancient phase of the site until the presumed interruption of the continuity of settlement. On the other hand, the name Karin will be used when discussing the circumstances that followed the settlement of the Croats and their occupation of the wider Karin area. The circumstances under which the ancient *Corinium* became the medieval Karin will be discussed in more detail further in text.

⁷⁹ More in: Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2020; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2022; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2023; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2023a.

⁸⁰ The floor and wall plaster inside the naos were done in two phases.



Slika 4. Gornji Karin, Sv. Vid – ostatci starokršćanskog sakralnog objekta, pogled s jugoistoka na ostatke pomoćnih prostorija (foto: Marina Jurjević)

Figure 4. Gornji Karin, St. Vitus - remains of an Early Christian sacral building, a view from the southeast towards the remains of auxiliary rooms (photo: Marina Jurjević)

Sakralni objekt koristio se u liturgijske svrhe tijekom dužeg razdoblja o čemu svjedoči obnova podnice i zidne žbuke unutar naosa,⁸⁰ odnosno naknadne intervencije unutar većine istraženih zidova na način da se bočni ulazi zatvaraju. Crkva je najvjerojatnije stradala tijekom požara na što upućuju paljevinski slojevi evidentirani na različitim pozicijama unutar objekta, no na temelju dosadašnje faze istraživanja nije moguće donositi preciznije zaključke o vremenu prestanka korištenja sakralnim objektom kao ni o naknadnim intervencijama. Uz ostatke arhitekture tijekom istraživanja na lokalitetu je prikupljen veći broj ulomaka kamenog crkvenog namještaja iz starokršćanskog razdoblja (5./6. stoljeće, Sl. 5)⁸¹ te manja količina ulomaka keramike i stakla.⁸² Uokolo sakralnog objekta podignuta je prostrana nekropola⁸³ od koje je u dosadašnjim sustavnim

⁸⁰ Podnica i zidna žbuka unutar naosa rađene su u dvije faze.

⁸¹ Detaljnije o ulomcima kamenog crkvenog namještaja i arhitektonske plastike u: Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2023a.

⁸² Jurjević & Serventi 2019; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2020; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2022.

⁸³ Uz usmene navode lokalnog stanovništva o pronalasku većeg broja inhumiranih ljudskih ostataka tijekom izvođenja strojnih iskopa koji su prethodili izgradnji poslovnih objekata smještenih jugozapadno od lokaliteta i javnog toaleta tijekom 80-ih god. 20. st., koji su navedenom prilikom uništeni, ostatci nekropole potvrđeni su 1999. godine prilikom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja koje je proveo Arheološki muzej u Zadru. Istraženi

about the time when the sacral building ceased to be used, nor about subsequent interventions. In addition to architectural remains, a large number of fragments of stone church furniture from the Early Christian period (5th/6th century, Fig. 5),⁸¹ and a smaller amount of fragments of ceramics and glass were collected at the site during the research.⁸² A spacious necropolis⁸³ was built around the sacral object for which the systematic archaeological research done so far has revealed one grave in the form of a chest made of rough stone slabs of different dimensions, placed sideways without a preserved lid.⁸⁴ Along with the remains of architecture from the period of Principate, and a sacral building from the 5th/6th century in the southwestern part of the site, a segment of the wall was recorded whose original function cannot be discussed with certainty based on research carried out so far, although, regardless of the different construction techniques,⁸⁵ it could have been a part of later additions, either during the construction of the sacral building, or a part of earlier ones.

⁸¹ More details on fragments of stone church furniture and architectural plastic in: Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2023a.

⁸² Jurjević & Serventi 2019; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2020; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2022.

⁸³ In addition to the verbal statements of local residents about the discovery of a large number of inhumed human remains during the mechanical excavations that preceded the construction of business facilities located southwest of the site and a public toilet in the 1980s, which were destroyed on the said occasion, the remains of the necropolis were confirmed in 1999 during protective archaeological research conducted by the Archaeological Museum in Zadar. The investigated grave with the remains of a large number of the deceased was dated to the Late Middle Ages. More in: Vučić 2006: 145, note 19; Jurjević 2020: 334, note 2209.

⁸⁴ During the research campaign in 2019, in the immediate vicinity of the site, on the north side of the local road Šušnjar – Gornji Karin, mechanical excavations were carried out for the installation of sidewalks, which directly threatened the grave recorded during the earlier field inspections of the site. The same has been investigated due to its vulnerability (Jurjević & Serventi 2019; Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2020). Except for the investigation of the grave, in agreement with the competent Conservation Department of the Ministry of Culture and Media in Zadar, expert supervision was carried out on a part of the mechanical excavations in order to determine the possible extent of architectural remains north of the mentioned road. During the inspection, a smaller segment of the wall was recorded, the remains of which did not suffice for a more precise interpretation (Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2020).

⁸⁵ In relation to the wall dated to the Principate period and to the researched walls of the sacral building, the wall in question was not made with the same construction technique, clay and plaster were used as a binder to connect the stone to the wall structure. More in: Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2022.

arheološkim istraživanjima istražen jedan grob izrađen u obliku škrinje od neobrađenih kamenih ploča različitih dimenzija, postavljenih na nož bez sačuvane poklopnice.⁸⁴ Uz ostatke arhitekture iz razdoblja principata i sakralnog objekta iz 5./6. stoljeća, u jugozapadnom dijelu lokaliteta evidentiran je segment zida za koji se na temelju dosadašnjih istraživanja ne može sa sigurnošću raspravljati o izvornoj funkciji iako je, bez obzira na drukčiju tehniku gradnje,⁸⁵ mogao pripadati kasnijim nadogradnjama bilo u sklopu izgradnje sakralnog objekta bilo mladim.

U istom se razdoblju na području Pridrage podiže još jedan sakralni objekt koji nosi titular sv. Martina,⁸⁶ čija se izgradnja može promatrati u kontekstu ostataka rimske ruralne arhitekture (*villa rustica*) na položaju Dolac.⁸⁷ Starokršćanski sakralni objekt čija se izgradnja datira u 5./6. stoljeće podignut je u dvije faze. U prvoj fazi izgradnje podiže se jednobrodni naos pravokutnog oblika i trolisni prezbiterij, dok se u

grob s inhumiranim ostacima većeg broja pokojnika navedenom je prilikom datiran u razdoblje kasnog srednjeg vijeka. Više u: Vučić 2006: 145, bilj. 19; Jurjević 2020: 334, bilj. 2209.

⁸⁴ Za vrijeme istraživačke kampanje 2019. godine u neposrednoj blizini lokaliteta, sa sjeverne strane lokalne prometnice Šušnjar – Gornji Karin, odvijali su se strojni iskopi za postavljanje nogostupa kojima je izravno bio ugrožen grob evidentiran tijekom ranijih terenskih pregleda lokaliteta te je zbog ugroženosti istražen (Jurjević & Serventi 2019; Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2020). Izuzev istraživanja groba, u dogovoru s nadležnim Konzervatorskim odjelom Ministarstva kulture i medija u Zadru, nad dijelom strojnih iskopa izvršen je stručni nadzor radi utvrđivanja eventualnog pružanja ostataka arhitekture sjeverno od navedene prometnice. Tijekom nadzora evidentiran je manji segment zida čiji ostaci nisu dostatni za precizniju interpretaciju (Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2020).

⁸⁵ U odnosu na zid datiran u razdoblje principata i na istražene zidove sakralnog objekta predmetni zid nije rađen istom tehnikom gradnje, već su kao vezivo za povezivanje kamena u zidnu strukturu korišteni glina i žbuka. Više u: Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2022.

⁸⁶ Crkva sv. Martina u fokusu stručne javnosti nalazi se od kraja 19. stoljeća pri čemu je poseban naglasak stavljen na interpretaciju evidentiranih ostataka arhitekture i analizu ulomaka arhitektonske plastike i kamenog crkvenog namještaja iz starokršćanskog razdoblja. Više u: Gunjača 1952: 227; Gunjača 1963: 25 i d.; Vežić 1986: 171–172, foto 7 i 8, T. 6, 3; Vežić 2005: 87 i d. s tlacnom situacijom i fotografijama nalazišta, 133, 134, 140–141, 159, 160, 162; Uglešić 2002: 52 i d.; Uglešić 2016: 164 i d. s popisom relevantne literature.

⁸⁷ U domaćoj stručnoj literaturi nerijetko se navodi da je sakralni objekt iz starokršćanskog razdoblja (Sv. Martin) podignut nad ostacima prethodne rimske ruralne arhitekture ili naselja (Mišković 2015: 7, bilj. 2; Uglešić 2016: 164) iako za navedene pretpostavke nema izravnih arheoloških potvrda. Sakralni se objekt podiže oko 300 m jugozapadno od ostataka rimske ruralne arhitekture na položaju Dolac.

Slika 5. Gornji Karin, Sv. Vid – ulomci pluteja s plitko uklesanim motivom križa (preuzeto iz: Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2023a: Sl. 3)

Figure 5. Gornji Karin, St. Vitus – fragments of a pluteus with a shallow carved cross motif (taken from: Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2023a: Fig. 3)



During the same period, in the area of Pridraga, another sacral building named after St. Martin,⁸⁶ whose construction can be observed in the context of the remains of Roman rural architecture (*villa rustica*) was built at the position of Dolac.⁸⁷ An Early Christian sacral building, whose construction dates back to the 5th/6th century, was built in two phases. In the first construction phase, a rectangular naos and three-leafed presbytery were erected, while in the second, the baptistery and other auxiliary rooms were added (Fig. 6).⁸⁸ The

⁸⁶ The church of St. Martin has been in the focus of the professional interest since the end of the 19th century, with special emphasis on the interpretation of recorded architectural remains, and the analysis of fragments of architectural plastic and stone church furniture from the early Christian period. More in: Gunjača 1952: 227; Gunjača 1963: 25 ff.; Vežić 1986: 171–172, Photo 7 and 8, T. 6, 3; Vežić 2005: 87 ff. with the ground plan and photographs of the site; 133, 134, 140–141, 159, 160, 162; Uglešić 2002: 52 ff.; Uglešić 2016: 164 ff. with a list of relevant bibliography.

⁸⁷ In domestic scholarly literature, it is often stated that the sacral object from the Early Christian period (St. Martin) was built over the remains of a previous Roman rural architecture or settlement (Mišković 2015: 7, note 2; Uglešić 2016: 164), although there is no direct archaeological evidence for these assumptions. The sacral building was erected about 300 m southwest of the remains of Roman rural architecture at the location of Dolac.

⁸⁸ Opinions about the individual phases of the construction of the sacral building during the Early Christian period in domestic scholarly literature are divided. While some authors believe that both phases of construction were created in a relatively short time

drugo nadograđuju krstionica i ostale pomoćne prostorije (Sl. 6).⁸⁸ Tlocrtno sakralni objekt pripada tipu crkava s trikonhalnim istočnim dijelom s najbližim analogijama s ostatcima sakralnog objekta iz starokršćanskog razdoblja u Bilicama kraj Šibenika.⁸⁹ Za razliku od većeg broja prikupljenih ulomaka kamenog crkvenog namještaja na lokalitetu Sv. Vid u Gornjem Karinu, pri istraživanju crkve sv. Martina evidentirana je znatno manja količina ulomaka kamenog crkvenog namještaja iz starokršćanskog razdoblja⁹⁰ od kojih je nekoliko sekundarno iskorišteno kao građevinski materijal pri izgradnji sakralnog objekta i samostanskog kompleksa na položaju Mijovilovac.⁹¹ Uz kameni crkveni namještaj starokršćanskoj fazi izgradnje pripadaju ulomci arhitektonske plastike poput stupića prozorske bifore, imposta, tranzena i portala.⁹² S lokaliteta potječu i dva ulomka sarkofaga iz starokršćanskog razdoblja,⁹³ koji upućuju na cemetrijalni karakter sakralnog objekta. Tijekom recentnih terenskih pregleda šireg područja lokaliteta unutar polja smještenih uz makadamski put koji od crkve sv. Mihovila vodi prema izvoru Lupoglavcu, na površini je prikupljena veća količina ulomaka krovnih tegula i imbreksa. Ulomci su pripisani ostatcima objekta iz rimskog ili kasnijih razdoblja za čiju je gradnju sekundarno iskorištena građevinska keramika,⁹⁴ no ne treba isključiti mogućnost da je uokolo sakralnog objekta podignuta nekropola unutar koje je za izgradnju pojedinih grobova korištena građevinska keramika iz rimskog razdoblja kao što je slučaj s nekropolama na dru-

floor plan of the sacral building belongs to the type of churches with a triconch eastern part, and the closest analogy with the remains of a sacral building from the Early Christian period is in Bilice near Šibenik.⁸⁹ Unlike the larger number of fragments of stone church furniture collected at the site of St. Vitus in Gornji Karin, during the research of the church of St. Martin, a significantly smaller amount of fragments of stone church furniture from the Early Christian period was recorded,⁹⁰ several of which were used as construction material during the construction of the sacral building and the monastery complex at the location of Mijovilovac.⁹¹ In addition to the stone church furniture, fragments of architectural plastic, such as a column of the window bifora, impost, transenna and portal also belong to the Early Christian construction phase.⁹² Two sarcophagus fragments from the Early Christian period also originate from the site,⁹³ which point to the cemetery character of the sacral object. During recent field inspections of a wider area of the site within the fields located along the macadam road that leads from the church of St. Michael to the Lupoglavac source, a large amount of fragments of roof tiles and *imbrices* were collected on the surface. The fragments were attributed to the remains of an object from the Roman or later periods, for a construction in which building ceramics was used secondarily,⁹⁴ but the possibility that a necropolis was built around the sacral object, in which building ceramics from the Roman period were used for the construction of individual graves, should not be excluded, as is the case with necropolises on

⁸⁸ Mišljenja oko pojedinih faza izgradnje sakralnog objekta tijekom starokršćanskog razdoblja u domaćoj su stručnoj literaturi podijeljena. I dok pojedini autori smatraju da su obje faze izgradnje nastale u relativno kratkom vremenu tijekom ranobizantskog (Justinijanovog) razdoblja u 6. stoljeću (Uglešić 2002: 56; Uglešić 2016: 166), P. Vežić prvu fazu izgradnje datira nešto ranije, na kraj 5. ili početak 6. stoljeća (Vežić 2005: 89). Detaljnije o fazama izgradnje u: Vežić 1986: 171–172, foto 7 i 8, T. 6, 3; 2005: 86 i dalje s tlocrtnom izgradnje prve i druge faze sakralnog objekta; Uglešić 2016: 164 i dalje.

⁸⁹ Gunjača 1963: 7 s pripadajućim tlocrtima sakralnih građevina; 25; Uglešić, 2006: 34–38, sl. 27; Mišković 2015: 12 i dalje, Sl. 13.

⁹⁰ Za detaljniju analizu pronađenih ulomaka kamenog crkvenog namještaja u: Mišković 2015: 7 i dalje.

⁹¹ Gunjača 1963: 40, br. 8. i 9, Tab. III, 3 i 4; Migotti 1991: 42, kat. br. 71; Mišković 2015: 9–10.

⁹² Za detaljniju analizu pronađenih ulomaka arhitektonske plastike u: Mišković 2015: 10 i dalje.

⁹³ Josipović 2018, 36, kat. br. 24 i 25 s popisom relevantne literature.

⁹⁴ Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 50.

during the early Byzantine (Justinian) period in the 6th century (Uglešić 2002: 56; Uglešić 2016: 166), P. Vežić dates the first phase of construction somewhat earlier to the end of the 5th century, or the beginning of the 6th century (Vežić 2005: 89). More details about the construction phases in: Vežić 1986: 171–172, Photo 7 and 8, T. 6, 3; Vežić 2005: 86 ff. with the floor plan of the construction of the first and second phases of the sacral building; Uglešić 2016: 164 ff.

⁸⁹ Gunjača 1963: 7 with corresponding floor plans of sacral buildings, 25; Uglešić, 2006: 34–38, fig. 27; Mišković 2015: 12 ff., Fig. 13.

⁹⁰ For a more detailed analysis of the discovered fragments of stone church furniture in: Mišković 2015: 7 ff.

⁹¹ Gunjača 1963: 40, no. 8 and 9, Tab. III, 3 and 4; Migotti 1991: 42, cat. no. 71; Mišković 2015: 9–10.

⁹² For a more detailed analysis of found fragments of architectural plastic in: Mišković 2015: 10 ff.

⁹³ Josipović 2018, 36, cat. no. 24 and 25 with a list of relevant bibliography.

⁹⁴ Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 50.



Slika 6. Pridraga, crkva sv. Martina danas (foto: Marina Jurjević)

Figure 6. Pridraga, church of St. Martin today (photo: Marina Jurjević)

gim istovjetnim lokalitetima, poput one istražene uz ostatke dvojnih starokršćanskih bazilika na položaju Glavčine u Podvršju.⁹⁵ U neposrednoj blizini crkve sv. Martina, unutar manjeg uzvišenja koje se uzdiže oko 300 m jugoistočno, u domaćoj stručnoj literaturi poznatog pod nazivom Goričina,⁹⁶ djelomično je istražena nekropola unutar koje je evidentiran kontinuitet pokapanja od 6. do 11. stoljeća.⁹⁷ Među prikupljenim priložima iz grobova izdvaja se cjelovito sačuvana brončana predica s povijenim trnom, datirana u 6. stoljeće, koja istovremeno predstavlja i najstariji nalaz na lokalitetu.⁹⁸

Grube obrise krupnih političkih procesa na prijelazu razdoblja, a za kojih se odvijao život posvjedočen ovdje iznesenim nalazima, relativno je lako predočiti. S konačnim urušavanjem rimske vladavine na zapadu, područje Korinija osvit novog doba dočekuje u

other similar sites, such as the one investigated next to the remains of the double Early Christian basilica at the location of Glavčina in Podvršje.⁹⁵ In the immediate vicinity of the church of St. Martin, within a small elevation that rises about 300m to the southeast, known in the local scholarly literature as Goričina,⁹⁶ a necropolis was partially explored,⁹⁷ with the recorded continuity of burials from 6th to 11th century. A completely preserved bronze clasp with a bent pin dated to the 6th century, which is also the oldest finding on the site, stands out among the items collected from the graves.⁹⁸

The rough outlines of major political processes at the turn of the period, during which the life was ongoing as witnessed by the findings presented here, are relatively easy to visualize. With the final collapse of Roman rule in the West, the area of *Corinium* welcomed the dawn of a new era as part of the Ostrogothic Kingdom.⁹⁹ Although it would not be prudent to assume that the transformation of the existing government architecture took place completely without resistance from the local power structures,¹⁰⁰ the preserved sources

⁹⁵ Uglešić, 2004: 14, 19, fig. 15; Uglešić 2004a: 11, 14, Fig. 16 (grave 3), 17, Fig. 20; Uglešić 2009: 144–145, Fig. 21–23; Uglešić & Gusar 2013: 624–625; Serventi 2014: GR 421, GR 583; Jurjević 2020: 750, GR 37, 752, GR 43, 753, GR 46.

⁹⁶ Gunjača 1963: 57–61; Uglešić 2016: 171–174, Fig. 28; Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 69 with a photograph of the location of the site.

⁹⁷ Protective archaeological investigations of the site, during which 32 graves with the remains of the deceased were investigated, were carried out in 1946 on the southern slopes of the elevation. More about grave architecture in: Gunjača 1963: 57–61, Fig. 16 and 17; Belošević 1980: 62.

⁹⁸ The clasp was found inside grave 10. More in: Gunjača 1963: 59, T. XVI, 24; Belošević 1965: 139–140, T. III, 4; Uglešić 2016: 172, 174, Figure 29.

⁹⁹ There are several different opinions about the exact moment when Dalmatia was “incorporated” into the Ostrogothic Kingdom. A. Uglešić believes that the establishment of Ostrogothic rule over Dalmatia occurred after the year 493 and the end of Theodoric’s fight with Odoacer in Italy (Uglešić 1992: 66), while R. Matijašić, on the contrary, believes that the Ostrogoths came into possession of Dalmatia earlier, already in 489, so at the very beginning of the campaign in Italy (Matijašić 2012: 166). On the other hand, S. Antoljak cites the year 490 as the year of establishment of the Ostrogothic government (Antoljak 1996: 112).

¹⁰⁰ Theoderic’s expropriation of one third of the fertile land for the maintenance of the new state elite was certainly one of the subjects of the dispute with the resident population (Uglešić 1992: 70; Uglešić 1996: 25; Antoljak 1996: 105; Suić 1981: 320). M. Suić further believes that the process of securing the economic basis for the new, Gothic element took place more painlessly in the area where the new government successfully took over the properties of the former imperial fiscus, such as the area of ancient Burnum

⁹⁵ Uglešić 2004: 14, 19, sl. 15; Uglešić 2004a: 11, 14, Sl. 16 (grob 3); 17, Sl. 20; Uglešić 2009: 144–145, Slika 21–23; Uglešić & Gusar 2013: 624–625; Serventi 2014: GR 421, GR 583; Jurjević 2020: 750, GR 37, 752, GR 43, 753, GR 46.

⁹⁶ Gunjača 1963: 57–61; Uglešić 2016: 171–174, Slika 28; Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 69 s fotografijom položaja lokaliteta.

⁹⁷ Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja lokaliteta, tijekom kojih su istražena 32 groba s inhumiranim ostacima pokojnika, provedena su tijekom 1946. godine na južnim padinama uzvišenja. Više o grobnjoj arhitekturi u: Gunjača 1963: 57–61, Sl. 16 i 17; Belošević 1980: 62.

⁹⁸ Predica je pronađena unutar groba 10. Više u: Gunjača 1963: 59, T. XVI, 24; Belošević 1965: 139–140, T. III, 4; Uglešić 2016: 172, 174, Slika 29.

sastavu Ostrogotskog Kraljevstva.⁹⁹ Premda ne bi bilo razborito pretpostaviti da je transformacija zatečene arhitekture vlasti protekla u potpunosti bez otpora lokalnih struktura moći,¹⁰⁰ sačuvana vrela ostavljaju dojam da je uklapanje šireg područja Dalmacije, pa tako i samog Korinija, u politički okvir „barbarskog“ kraljevstva ipak proteklo bez sveobuhvatnijeg gotskog zadiranja u zatečeno stanje.¹⁰¹ Jedan od usamljenih primjera značajnije intervencije nove vlasti u postojaju upravnu strukturu predstavljalo je polaganje temelja političkog autoriteta gotske elite proširenjem upravnog aparata i uvođenjem novih položaja. Na čelu Dalmacije i Panonije Savije, sada objedinjenih u jedinstvenu upravnu cjelinu sa središtem u Saloni, nalazio se gotski komes (lat. *comes Gothorum*), podrijetlom Ostrogot, u čijim je rukama vrhovna administrativna i vojna vlast u provinciji.¹⁰² Interese rimskog

⁹⁹ O točnom trenutku „uklapanja“ Dalmacije u sastav Ostrogotskog Kraljevstva postoji nekoliko različitih mišljenja. A. Uglešić smatra da do uspostave ostrogotske vlasti nad Dalmacijom dolazi nakon 493. godine i okončanja Teoderikove borbe s Odoakrom u Italiji (Uglešić 1992: 66), dok R. Matijašić naprotiv smatra da Ostrogoti dolaze u posjed Dalmacije ranije, već 489. godine, dakle na samom početku pohoda u Italiju (Matijašić 2012: 166). S druge pak strane, S. Antoljak kao godinu uspostave ostrogotske vlasti navodi 490. (Antoljak 1996: 112).

¹⁰⁰ Jedan od predmeta spora s domicilnim stanovništvom svakako je predstavljalo Teoderikovo izvlaštenje jedne trećine plodnog zemljišta za potrebe uzdržavanja nove državne elite (Uglešić 1992: 70; 1996: 25; Antoljak 1996: 105; Suić 1981: 320). M. Suić nadalje smatra da se postupak osiguranja gospodarske osnovice novom, gotskom elementu bezbolnije odvijao na području gdje je nova vlast uspješno preuzela posjede bivšeg carskog fiska, poput prostora antičkog Burnuma (Suić 1981: 320). Dosljedni naponi gotskih vlasti na južnopanonskom prostoru, usmjereni k suzbijanju nezakonitosti i očuvanju pravnog poretka, daju naslutiti postojanje i drugih izvora prijedora koji su se izgledno događali i na obalnom području. O naporima gotskih vlasti u panonskom prostoru, možda analognim istovrsnim postupcima gotskih vlasti u Dalmaciji, više u: Gračanin 2015: 25. Ostrogotsku pripadnost arijanskoj herezi također možemo istaknuti kao mogući izvor sukoba (Uglešić 1992: 70).

¹⁰¹ Antoljak 1996: 111; Dzino 2010: 77; Gračanin 2015: 24. Podatci o prežiteljima lokalnih struktura vlasti i osobitoj pažnji koju je gotsko državno središte poklanjalo mirnom suživotu sa zatečenim rimskim stanovništvom te očuvanju stabilnosti pravnog poretka stoje u izričitoj opreci spram stereotipnog poimanja „barbarskih pridošlica“. Sažet pregled koraka koje je gotska uprava poduzimala s ciljem kontinuiranog i bezbolnog funkcioniranja struktura vlasti u: Gračanin 2015: 24–26.

¹⁰² Matijašić 2014: 172; Gračanin 2015: 24. Titula gotskog prvaka u Dalmaciji prenesena je u nekoliko inačica. S. Antoljak tako navodi titulu u obliku *komes Dalmacija i Savije* (lat. *comes Dalmatiarum et Saviae* ili *comes Dalmatiarum atque Saviae*) ili samo *komes provincije* (lat. *comes provinciae*) (Antoljak 1996: 104, 111). A. Uglešić titulu gotskog komesa (*comes*) također navodi u obliku *komes Dalmacija i Savije* (Uglešić 1992: 67; Uglešić 1996: 26), kao i

leave the impression that the integration of the wider area of Dalmatia, including *Corinium*, into the political framework of the “barbarian” kingdom, took place without a more comprehensive Gothic encroachment on the existing state.¹⁰¹ One of the lonely examples of significant intervention of the new government in the existing administrative structure was the laying of the foundations of the political authority of the Gothic elite through the expansion of the administrative apparatus and the introduction of new positions. At the head of Dalmatia and Pannonia Savia, now united into a single administrative entity centred in Salona, was the Gothic *comes* (lat. *comes Gothorum*), of Ostrogothic origin, who had the supreme administrative and military power in the province.¹⁰² At the same time, the interests of the Roman population were

(Suić 1981: 320). The consistent efforts of the Gothic authorities in the South Pannonian area, aimed at suppressing illegality and preserving the legal order, give a hint of the existence of other sources of disputes that apparently also occurred in the coastal area. About the efforts of the Gothic authorities in the Pannonian area, perhaps analogous to the similar actions of the Gothic authorities in Dalmatia, more in: Gračanin 2015: 25. The Ostrogothic affiliation to the Arian heresy can also be highlighted as a possible source of conflict (Uglešić 1992: 70).

¹⁰¹ Antoljak 1996: 111; Dzino 2010: 77; Gračanin 2015: 24. The data on the survivals of local government structures, and the special attention that the Gothic state centre paid to peaceful coexistence with the stranded Roman population, and the preservation of the stability of the legal order stand in direct opposition to the stereotypical notion of “barbarian newcomers”. A brief overview of the steps taken by the Gothic administration with the aim of continuous and painless functioning of government structures in: Gračanin 2015: 24–26.

¹⁰² Matijašić 2014: 172; Gračanin 2015: 24. The title of Gothic champion in Dalmatia was transferred in several versions. S. Antoljak thus mentions the title in the form of *comes* of *Dalmatiae* and *Saviae* (lat. *comes Dalmatiarum et Saviae* or *comes Dalmatiarum atque Saviae*) or just *comes* of the province (lat. *comes provinciae*) (Antoljak 1996: 104, 111). A. Uglešić also states the title of Gothic *comes* in the form *comes* of *Dalmatiae* and *Saviae* (Uglešić 1992: 67; Uglešić 1996: 26), as does H. Gračanin (Gračanin 2015a: 28). Furthermore, H. Gračanin believes that the unification of Dalmatia and Savia into a single province took place between 504 and 526 (Gračanin 2015a: 21). The plural mention of the name Dalmatia (lat. *Dalmatiarum*) in the sources suggests the Ostrogothic division of Dalmatia into two administrative units (Uglešić 1992: 69; Antoljak 1996: 110–111). J. Medini believes that the legal and organizational peculiarities of the separate province of Liburnia are hidden in one of the *Dalmatias* (Medini 1980: 426). The same opinion is expressed by R. Matijašić (Matijašić 2012: 176–177). H. Gračanin, on the contrary, believes that the uniqueness of Liburnia in Ostrogothic consciousness was reflected only in geographical, but not in administrative frameworks (Gračanin 2015a: 25–26). More details on the development of the province of Liburnia in: Medini 1980: 363–436.

stanovništva istovremeno je zastupao civilni konzular (lat. *consularis*).¹⁰³ Upliv gotskog elementa u provinciju, premda ukupnim brojem izgledno malen,¹⁰⁴ odrazio se u novouvedenoj podvojenosti položaja i na nižim stepenicama upravne hijerarhije. Pretpostavljena rekonstrukcija strukture gotske uprave u gradovima, a čime bi se postavila i polazna točka pokušaju odgonetavanja moguće upravne strukture prisutne i u samom Koriniju, sastojala bi se od gotskog komesa za pojedinačne gradove (lat. *comes Gothorum per singulas civitates*), potpomognutog gradskim braniteljem (lat. *defensor*) te kurijalima, biranim iz redova gradskog stanovništva.¹⁰⁵

H. Gračanin (Gračanin 2015a: 28). Nadalje, H. Gračanin smatra da je do sjedinjenja Dalmacije i Savije u jedinstvenu provinciju došlo između 504. i 526. godine (Gračanin 2015a: 21). Pluralno spominjanje imena Dalmacija (lat. *Dalmatiarum*) u vrelima sugerira ostrogotsku podjelu područja Dalmacije na dvije upravne jedinice (Uglešić 1992: 69; Antoljak 1996: 110–111). J. Medini smatra da se u jednoj od Dalmacija kriju pravne i organizacijske posebnosti zasebne provincije Liburnije (Medini 1980: 426). Isto mišljenje donosi i R. Matijašić (Matijašić 2012: 176–177). H. Gračanin naprotiv smatra da se posebnost Liburnije u ostrogotskoj svijesti odražavala jedino u geografskim, ali ne i u upravnim okvirima (Gračanin 2015a: 25–26). Podrobnije o razvoju provincije Liburnije u: Medini 1980: 363–436.

¹⁰³ Uglešić 1992: 68; Uglešić 1996: 26; Gračanin 2015: 24; Gračanin 2015a: 29. Polazeći od mišljenja F. Šišića, S. Antoljak smatra da je princeps Dalmacija (lat. *princeps Dalmatiarum*) predstavljao „glavnog činovnika” Rimljana u provinciji, iako mu pripisuje veća prava i područje odgovornosti (Antoljak 1996: 105). Ne želeći se zaplitati u podrobnijoj raspravi o točnosti pojedinačnih rekonstrukcija upravne hijerarhije Ostrogotskog Kraljevstva u provinciji, čak i ovako površan i nedorečen pregled daje jasno naslutiti da je uspostava novog političkog okvira na prostoru Dalmacije rezultirala ne toliko prekidom koliko nadopunom, ili preciznije rečeno udvajanjem, zatečenih upravnih oblika. Za podrobniji uvid u literaturu posvećenu ostrogotskoj upravi u Dalmaciji više u: Gračanin 2015a: 10–11, bilj. 3.

¹⁰⁴ Uglešić 1992: 71; Uglešić 1996: 26–27; Matijašić 2014: 174; Gračanin, 2015: 24.

¹⁰⁵ Suić 1981: 320; Dzino 2010: 77; Matijašić 2014: 172; Gračanin 2015: 24; Gračanin 2015a: 31. Pri rekonstrukciji ove razine upravne hijerarhije postoje određena odstupanja. Dajući svoj pogled na ostrogotsku municipalnu upravu u Zadru, S. Antoljak ne spominje gradskog gotskog komesa, pripisujući vrhovnu upravu u gradu branitelju, koji je biran na prijedlog građana i kojeg je potvrdio ostrogotski vladar (Antoljak 1996: 110, bilj. 69). Pitanje postojanja komesa gradova (lat. *comes civitatis*) u Dalmaciji Antoljak ostavlja otvorenim (Antoljak 1996: 110). Ipak, navodi da su ostrogotski kraljevi nastojali „podići gradsku upravu u svakom pogledu” (Antoljak 1996: 112). M. Suić dodaje i položaj *curator civitatis*, osobu zaduženu za upravljanjem domaćim vijećem (Suić 1981: 320). Bi li, dakle, pretpostavljeno postojanje gradskog komesa predstavljalo pravilo ili pak iznimku, posvjedočenu samo u gradovima od osobitog interesa za središnju vlast, na temelju u ovom radu obuhvaćene literature nije moguće utvrditi.

represented by the civilian official called *consularis*).¹⁰³ The influence of the Gothic element in the province, although the total number is apparently small,¹⁰⁴ was reflected in the newly introduced duality of positions, and on the lower levels of the administrative hierarchy. The assumed reconstruction of the structure of the Gothic administration in the cities, which would set the starting point for trying to determine the possible administrative structure present in *Corinium*, would consist of a Gothic *comes* for individual cities (lat. *comes Gothorum per singulas civitates*), supported by the city defender (lat. *defensor*) and *curiales*, elected from the population of the city.¹⁰⁵

The period of Gothic rule, characterized by a nominally tolerant approach of the central government towards the resident population, and a relatively superficial encroachment on the existing administrative structure, was apparently a period of certain economic prosperity. The attested revitalization of maritime trade, and other branches of economic activity, considered in conjunction with the construction activity,

¹⁰³ Uglešić 1992: 68; 1996: 26; Gračanin 2015: 24; Gračanin 2015a: 29. Based on the opinion of F. Šišić, S. Antoljak believes that the *princeps* of Dalmatiae (lat. *princeps Dalmatiarum*) represented the “chief official” of the Romans in the province, although he attributes greater rights and area of responsibility to him (Antoljak 1996: 105). Not wanting to get entangled in a more detailed discussion about the accuracy of the individual reconstructions of the administrative hierarchy of the Ostrogothic Kingdom in the province, even such a superficial and sketchy overview gives a clear hint that the establishment of a new political framework in the area of Dalmatia did not result in a break as much as in a supplement, or more precisely in a doubling of the existing administrative forms. For a more detailed insight into the bibliography concerning to the Ostrogothic administration in Dalmatia, see: Gračanin 2015a: 10–11, note 3.

¹⁰⁴ Uglešić 1992: 71; Uglešić 1996: 26–27; Matijašić 2014: 174; Gračanin, 2015: 24.

¹⁰⁵ Suić 1981: 320; Dzino 2010: 77; Matijašić 2014: 172; Gračanin 2015: 24; Gračanin 2015a: 31. There are certain deviations in the reconstruction of this level of the administrative hierarchy. Giving his view on the Ostrogothic municipal administration in Zadar, S. Antoljak does not mention the city’s Gothic *comes*, attributing the supreme administration in the city to the defender, elected at the suggestion of the citizens and confirmed by the Ostrogothic ruler (Antoljak 1996: 110, note 69). Antoljak leaves the question of the existence of a *comes* of cities (lat. *comes civitatis*) in Dalmatia open (Antoljak 1996: 110). Nevertheless, he states that the Ostrogothic kings tried to “raise the city administration in every respect” (Antoljak 1996: 112). M. Suić also mentions the position of *curator civitatis*, the person in charge of managing the local council (Suić 1981: 320). Therefore, based on the bibliography covered in this paper, it is not possible to determine whether the assumed existence of the city *comes* would represent a rule or an exception, witnessed only in cities of particular interest to the central government.

Period gotske vladavine, obilježen nominalno tolerantnim pristupom središnje vlasti spram domicilnog stanovništva i relativno plošnim zadiranjem u zatečeni upravni ustroj, po svemu je sudeći predstavljao period određenog gospodarskog prosperiteta. Posvjedočena revitalizacija pomorske trgovine i ostalih grana gospodarske djelatnosti, razmatrana u suglasju s graditeljskom djelatnošću, a posebice onom crkvenog karaktera, daje za pravo naslutiti da se uspostava ostrogotske vlasti nad Dalmacijom i njezin neposredni epilog nisu zbili zbog kakve krize apokaliptičnih proporcija te da se život, pa tako i onaj na području antičkog Korinija, uglavnom nastavio odvijati unutar kasnoantičkih okvira.¹⁰⁶

U kojoj su se mjeri konsolidacija novog državnog poretka i formiranje kompozitnog upravnog modela odrazile na antički Korinij, teško je ustvrditi. Šutnja vrela i izostanak relevantnih arheoloških istraživanja ne dopuštaju nam uvid u okolnosti pod kojima Korinij dočekuje uspostavu ostrogotske vlasti. Sukladno procesima koji se u različitim dijelovima Carstva javljaju već pri kraju 4. stoljeća, ne bi bilo odveć nerazumno pretpostaviti da je i Korinij bio izložen nekim od procesa poput deurbanizacije i/ili kastrizacije (fortifikacije). Iako za proces kastrizacije na području južne Liburnije nema dokaza, indikativno je da u tom periodu dolazi do obnove i/ili dogradnje bedema najvažnijih urbanih centara poput Jadera, Aserije i Varvarije, ali i onih manjih poput gradi- ne Jarebnjak u Brgudu, koje se ovisno o izravnoj ratnoj opasnosti odvijaju u nekoliko faza kako nam potvrđuju rezultati recentnih arheoloških istraživanja na fortifikacijskom sustavu Aserije.¹⁰⁷ Međutim, procijeniti u kojoj su se mjeri navedena gibanja odrazila na urbani karakter samog naselja u danom trenutku predstavlja krajnje nezahvalnu zadaću.¹⁰⁸ Ako prihvatimo tezu o smještaju

especially that of an ecclesiastical character, gives the right to infer that the establishment of Ostrogothic rule over Dalmatia, and its immediate epilogue did not occur as a result of some crisis of apocalyptic proportions, and that life, as well as the one in the area of ancient *Corinium*, mostly continued to take place within the framework of Late Antiquity.¹⁰⁶

It is difficult to ascertain to what extent the consolidation of the new state order, and the formation of a composite administrative model were reflected in ancient *Corinium*. The silence of the sources, and the absence of relevant archaeological research do not allow us to see the circumstances under which *Corinium* welcomed the establishment of the Ostrogothic rule. According to the processes that occurred in different parts of the Empire already at the end of the 4th century, it would not be too unreasonable to assume that *Corinium* was also exposed to some of the processes such as deurbanization, and/or castrisation (fortification). Although there is no evidence for the castrisation process in the area of southern Liburnia, it is indicative that in this period the ramparts of the most important urban centres such as Iader, Asseria and Varvaria, as well as smaller ones such as the Jarebnjak hillfort in Brgud, were rebuilt and/or added to, which, depending on the direct war dangers, took place in several stages, as confirmed by the results of recent archaeological research on the fortification system of Asseria.¹⁰⁷ However, assessing the extent to which the aforementioned movements were reflected in the urban character of the settlement at a given moment is an extremely thankless task.¹⁰⁸ If we accept

¹⁰⁶ Suić 1981: 320; Uglešić 1992: 70; Antoljak 1996: 104; Matijašić 2014: 177–178; Gračanin 2015a: 26. H. Gračanin smatra da je gotski blagonaklon pristup vladavini nad novostečenim prostorom svoje ishodište imao u pragmatičnom načelu osiguranja protočnog izvlačenja resursa (Gračanin 2015: 23). Vrlo indikativan dokaz kontinuiteta antičkih obrazaca života, posebice ako ga razmatramo u suglasju s ostrogotskom pripadnošću arijanskoj herezi, jest i održavanje crkvenih sabora u Saloni 530. i 533. godine (Suić 1981: 330; Uglešić 1992: 70; Matijašić 2012: 180).

¹⁰⁷ Više u: Jurjević 2020: 422 i dalje.

¹⁰⁸ Priobalni prostor bio je uglavnom pošteđen većih ratnih događanja, pa je time i proces kastrizacije izgledno bio manjeg obujma. No ne treba smetnuti s uma da izostanak neposredne vojne ugroze nije nužno značio i izostanak negativnih posljedica opće nesigurnosti, poput prekida komunikacijskih i gospodarskih

¹⁰⁶ Suić 1981: 320; Uglešić 1992: 70; Antoljak 1996: 104; Matijašić 2014: 177–178; Gračanin 2015a: 26. H. Gračanin believes that the Gothic benevolent approach to ruling over the newly acquired space had its origin in the pragmatic principle of ensuring the continuous extraction of resources (Gračanin 2015: 23). A very indicative proof of the continuity of ancient patterns of life, especially if considered in accordance with the Ostrogothic affiliation to the Arian heresy, lies in the church councils held in Salona in 530 and 533 (Suić 1981: 330; Uglešić 1992: 70; Matijašić 2012: 180).

¹⁰⁷ More in: Jurjević 2020: 422 ff.

¹⁰⁸ The coastal area was mostly spared from major war events, so the castrisation process was apparently smaller. However, it should not be forgotten that the absence of an immediate military threat did not necessarily mean the absence of negative consequences of general insecurity, such as the interruption of communication and economic ties, the migration of the refugee population, and the decline in the quality of life. Also, the awareness of insecurity at the borders could have stimulated, almost hysterically, the need to rebuild the defence systems (Gračanin 2015: 15–17). A methodical, textbook overview of the basic features of the deurbanization and castrisation process is

antičkog Korinija na gradini Miodrag, navedena premissa dopušta nam ipak oprezno izvođenje određenih pretpostavki. Moguće da je upravo istaknuti položaj gradine, smještene na relativno lako branljivoj lokaciji, u određenoj mjeri usporavao negativna gibanja, čineći Korinij privlačnim mjestom uzamaka susjednog stanovništva u slučaju neposredne opasnosti. Priljev okolnog življa time je, barem privremeno, možda usporio pretpostavljeni proces depopulacije te deurbanizacije samog naselja.¹⁰⁹

S ovako, barem približno, definiranih početnih pozicija možemo napokon pristupiti pokušaju utvrđivanja položaja i sudbine antičkog Korinija unutar Ostrogotskog Kraljevstva. Karakter gotskog naseljavanja, posvjedočenog u neposrednoj blizini i u široj okolici, kao i prisutnost većih urbanih središta u neposrednoj blizini, izgledno su delegirali Korinij na položaj od sporedne važnosti po središnju vlast.¹¹⁰

veza, migracija izbjegnuto stanovištva te opadanja kvalitete života. Također, svijest o nesigurnosti na granicama mogla je potaknuti, gotovo pa histeričnu, potrebu za obnovom obrambenih sustava (Gračanin 2015: 15–17). Taksativan, udžbenički pregled osnovnih obilježja procesa deurbanizacije i kastrizacije dostupan je u: Matijašić 2012: 228–229. O osnovnim obilježjima urbanizma kasne antike na istočnoj obali Jadrana također u: Budak 1994: 12–13; Dzino 2010: 78–80. Neizostavan segment o pitanju odnosa antičkog urbanizma i kastrizacije u: Suić 2003: 356–363.

¹⁰⁹ Procesi deurbanizacije i kastrizacije jedni su od temeljnih obilježja perioda kasne antike te se kao takvi učestalo prikazuju zajedno. No ovdje bismo predložili ideju da navedena gibanja nisu nužno morala biti komplementarna, odnosno usmjerena u istom pravcu. Naime, razumno je pretpostaviti da su već postojeća naselja, koja su se nalazila na lako branjivim položajima, bila prvo mjesto zbjega ugroženom stanovništvu s okolnog prostora. U periodima dugotrajne ugroze, kada povratak na matično područje nije predstavljao prihvatljivu mogućnost, priljev izmještenog stanovništva, dakle proces kastrizacije, mogao je djelovati kao opreka negativnim populacijskim trendovima, odnosno procesu deurbanizacije. Naravno, pretpostavljena korist po Korinij izgledno je bila tek manjeg i izgledno vremenski ograničenog karaktera.

¹¹⁰ Ostrogotsko naseljavanje koncentriralo se duž prometnih pravaca i plodnih područja, često s već prisutnim naseljima i poljoprivrednim imanjima, te je obuhvaćalo i pojedine urbane sredine, sjedišta ostrogotskih vojnih posada (Uglešić 1992: 66; Uglešić 1996: 26–27; Gračanin, 2015, 24). U prilog navedenom svjedoče i arheološki ostatci. Na nepoznatom položaju na području današnjeg naselja Pridraga evidentirana je nekropola s ostrogotskim nalazima (više u: Medini 1980: 461, bilj. 171), dok su na lokalitetu Kašić - Glavčurak, udaljenom oko 12 kilometara zapadno od današnjih mjesta Gornji i Donji Karin, pronađeni nalazi koji se mogu pripisati ostrogotskom elementu. Prema J. Beloševiću na groblju, koje je u uporabi bilo od početka pa do približno sredine 6. stoljeća, pokapani su i Ostrogoti i kasnoantičko autohtono stanovništvo (Belošević 1965: 141; Belošević 1968: 237; Belošević 1980: 50). Belošević također

the thesis about the location of ancient *Corinium* on the Miodrag hillfort, the presented premise still allows us to cautiously make certain assumptions. It is possible that the prominent position of the hillfort, located in a relatively easy to defend location, slowed down the negative movements to a certain extent, making *Corinium* an attractive place of refuge for the neighbouring population in a case of immediate danger. The influx of surrounding inhabitants may have, at least temporarily, slowed down the presumed process of depopulation and deurbanization of the settlement.¹⁰⁹

From these, at least approximately defined initial positions, we can finally begin the attempt to determine the position and the fate of ancient *Corinium* within the Ostrogothic Kingdom. The character of the Gothic settlement, witnessed in the immediate vicinity, and in the wider surroundings, as well as the presence of larger urban centres in the immediate vicinity, apparently delegated *Corinium* to a position of secondary importance for the central government.¹¹⁰ If we would

available in: Matijašić 2012: 228–229. On the basic features of urban planning in Late Antiquity on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, also in: Budak 1994: 12–13; Dzino 2010: 78–80. An indispensable segment on the question of the relationship between ancient urbanism and castrisation in: Suić 2003: 356–363.

¹⁰⁹ The processes of deurbanization and castrisation are one of the fundamental characteristics of Late Antiquity, and as such are often shown together. However, here we would like to propose the idea that the aforementioned movements did not necessarily have to be complementary, that is, heading in the same direction. Namely, it is reasonable to assume that already existing settlements, which were located in easily defensible positions, were the first place of refuge for the endangered population from the surrounding area. In periods of long-term threat, when returning to home area was not an acceptable possibility, the influx of displaced population, i.e. the process of castrisation, could act as an opposition to negative population trends, i.e. the process of deurbanization. Of course, the assumed benefit for *Corinium* was apparently only minor, and apparently of a time-limited nature.

¹¹⁰ Ostrogothic settling was concentrated along the traffic routes and fertile areas, often with already existing settlements and agricultural estates, and also included certain urban areas, headquarters of Ostrogothic military crews (Uglešić 1992: 66; Uglešić 1996: 26–27; Gračanin, 2015, 24). Archaeological remains also testify to the above. A necropolis with Ostrogothic findings was recorded at an unknown location in the area of today's Pridraga (more in: Medini 1980: 461, note 171), while at the Kašić - Glavčurak site, about 12 kilometres west of the present-day settlements of Gornji and Donji Karin, findings were discovered that can be attributed to the Ostrogothic element. According to J. Belošević both the Ostrogoths and the autochthonous population from Late Antiquity were buried in the cemetery, which was in use from the beginning until approximately the middle of the 6th century, (Belošević 1965: 141; Belošević 1968: 237; Belošević 1980: 50). Belošević also believes that the Gothic population, buried at

Ako bismo željeli pobliže definirati obilježja, ovdje ipak samo teorijski i tangencijalno pretpostavljene, gotske prisutnosti u Koriniju, a polazeći od ranije pretpostavljene ubikacije naselja na gradini Miodrag i s njom povezane strateško-obrambene vrijednosti, moguća nazočnost vojne posade na lokalitetu izgledno predstavlja jedini iskaz ostrogotske vlasti. Nadalje, prethodno izloženi obrasci ostrogotskog pristupa nadzoru nad gradovima, razmatrani u suglasju s cjelokupnom politikom ostrogotske vladavine u provinciji, daju za pravo naslutiti da Korinij svoj urbani život uglavnom nastavlja unutar već postojećih upravnih oblika. Ako je civilna upravna organizacija još uvijek postojala i bila funkcionalna, gradski branitelj i kurijali izgledno su predstavljali vrh upravne ljestvice u samom naselju, pri čemu bi, dakako tek pretpostavljeni, zapovjednik pretpostavljene ostrogotske vojne posade predstavljao odijeljenu upravnu strukturu. Krajnje je neizgledno da je značaj Korinija, a time i prostora u njegovoj neposrednoj okolici, unutar ostrogotske provincijske uprave zahtijevao neposrednu prisutnost viših gotskih dužnosnika, poput primjerice gotskog gradskog komesa.

Splet okolnosti unutar kojih Korinij i okolni prostor dočekuju suton antike predstavlja još jedno od brojnih pitanja na koje nam trenutačni stupanj istraženosti ne može ponuditi iole određen odgovor. Naravno, nije bezrazložno pretpostaviti da je i Korinij bio nijemim dionikom nemile sudbine ostalih urbanih središta antičke Liburnije, koja tijekom 7. stoljeća prestaju postojati kao politička,

smatra da je gotsko stanovništvo, pokapano na lokalitetu Kašić - Glavčurak, pripadalo nekom od velikih poljoprivrednih imanja, čije se postojanje pretpostavlja na okolnom području, koje su Ostrogoti prisvojili kao novi vladajući sloj (Belošević 1968: 237). S. Antoljak nadopunjuje Beloševićevu tezu idejom da su spomenuta imanja činila dio kraljevskog patrimonija gotskih vladara (Antoljak 1996: 111). Analizirajući širi prostor rimske Dalmacije i vodeći se poststrukturalističkim načelima, D. Džino dovodi u pitanje korelaciju pronađenih nalaza i pretpostavljenog etniciteta pokojnika, stavljajući u prvi plan nov način konstrukcije društvenog identiteta (Džino 2010: 80-84). Ovdje bi svakako bilo zanimljivo istaknuti i tezu S. Antoljaka. Građeci svoju tezu na oskudnosti gotskih nalaza na lokalitetu Kašić, Antoljak smatra da je broj Ostrogota na širem zadrskom području bio malen te da Zadar i njegova okolica izgledno nisu bili u neposrednom središtu interesa ostrogotskih vladara (Antoljak 1996: 112). Nastavljajući se dalje na iznesenu ideju, možemo pretpostaviti da je antički Korinij, izgledno mala zajednica smještena na prostoru od ionako sporednog interesa po ostrogotske vladare, bio tim više delegiran na naselje od drugorazrednog značaja po središnju vlast.

like to define more closely the features of the Gothic presence in *Corinium*, only theoretically and tangentially assumed here, and starting from the previously assumed location of the settlement on the Miodrag hillfort, and its associated strategic-defensive value, the possible presence of a military crew on the site is apparently the only evidence of Ostrogothic authorities. Furthermore, the previously presented patterns of the Ostrogothic approach to the supervision of cities, considered in accordance with the overall policy of the Ostrogothic rule in the province, give the right to infer that *Corinium* mainly continued its urban life within the already existing administrative forms. If the civilian administrative organization still existed, and was functional, the city defender and *curiales* probably represented the top of the administrative ladder in the settlement, whereby, the assumed commander of the assumed Ostrogothic military garrison would represent a separate administrative structure. It is extremely unlikely that the importance of *Corinium*, and thus the area in its immediate vicinity, within the Ostrogothic provincial administration required the immediate presence of higher Gothic officials, such as the Gothic city *comes*.

The set of circumstances within which *Corinium* and the surrounding area welcome the twilight of Antiquity represents another of numerous questions which the current level of research cannot definitively answer. Of course, it is not unreasonable to assume that *Corinium* was also a silent participant in the unfortunate fate of the other urban centres of ancient Liburnia, which ceased to exist as political, economic and social centres of the

the Kašić - Glavčurak site, belonged to one of the large agricultural estates, the existence of which is assumed in the surrounding area, which the Ostrogoths appropriated as the new ruling class (Belošević 1968: 237). S. Antoljak complements Belošević's thesis with the idea that the mentioned properties were part of the royal patrimony of the Gothic rulers (Antoljak 1996: 111). Analysing the wider area of Roman Dalmatia, and guided by poststructuralist principles, D. Džino questions the correlation of the findings, and the assumed ethnicity of the deceased, putting in the foreground a new way of constructing social identity (Džino 2010: 80-84). Here it would certainly be interesting to highlight the thesis of S. Antoljak. Building his thesis on the paucity of Gothic finds at the Kašić site, Antoljak believes that the number of Ostrogoths in the wider Zadar area was small, and that Zadar and its surroundings were apparently not in the immediate centre of interest of the Ostrogothic rulers (Antoljak 1996: 112). Continuing with the presented idea, we can assume that the ancient *Corinium*, apparently a small community located in an area of secondary interest to the Ostrogothic rulers, was all the more delegated to a settlement of secondary importance for the central government.

gospodarska i društvena središta okolnog prostora.¹¹¹ No moguće je i da se kraj antike u kontekstu promatranog mikroprostora zbio i nešto ranije. Za razmatranje navedene mogućnosti osvrnut ćemo se na period nestabilnosti koji je sredinom 6. stoljeća zahvatio i jadransko zaobalje, odnosno na odjeke bizantsko-gotskog sukoba na tim prostorima. Gotski rat, vođen između 535. i 553. godine, tek se rubno dotaknuo i istočnojadranskog prostora, s ratnim operacijama sporadičnog i ograničenog karaktera.¹¹² Raspravljajući o tijeku ratnih zbivanja iza neuspjele ostrogotske opsade Salone 537. godine, J. Medini iznosi mišljenje prema kojem antička Liburnija nije odmah i u cijelosti pripala Bizantu.¹¹³ Izvođeci tumačenje slijeda događaja iz izvora kasnije provenijencije,¹¹⁴ Medini smatra da se bizantsko napredovanje kratkoročno zaustavilo na prostoru sjeverno od današnjeg Skradina, pri čemu dolazi do formiranja privremene granice između bizantskog i gotskog posjeda na istočnoj obali Jadrana.¹¹⁵ Prostor uz Karinsko i Novigradsko more time bi, za period od petnaest godina, sve do Narzesova kopnenog pohoda prema Italiji 552. godine predstavljao nove istočne granice ostrogotske države.¹¹⁶

surrounding area during the 7th century.¹¹¹ However, it is also possible that the end of Antiquity in the context of the observed micro-space occurred a bit earlier. In considering the mentioned possibility, we will refer to the period of instability that affected the Adriatic coast in the middle of the 6th century, that is, to the echoes of the Byzantine-Gothic conflict in these areas. The Gothic War, fought between 535 and 553, only marginally touched the eastern Adriatic area, with war operations of a sporadic and limited character.¹¹² Discussing the course of war events behind the failed Ostrogothic siege of Salona in 537, J. Medini expresses the opinion that ancient Liburnia did not immediately and completely fall under the Byzantine rule.¹¹³ Interpreting the sequence of events from sources of later provenance,¹¹⁴ Medini believes that the Byzantine advance stopped short-term in the area north of today's Skradin, where a temporary border was formed between Byzantine and Gothic possessions on the eastern coast of the Adriatic.¹¹⁵ Thus, the area along the Karin and Novigrad Seas would, for a period of fifteen years, until Narses' land campaign towards Italy in 552, represent the new eastern borders of the Ostrogothic state.¹¹⁶

¹¹¹ Tomičić 2010: 389–390. Od iznimne važnosti za kasniju raspravu je i činjenica koju jasno i nedvosmisleno ističe Tomičić, stoga ju citiramo: „Od kopnenih gradova kasnije srednjovjekovne Donje Dalmacije, nije se ni jedan grad održao kao *živo naselje* (istaknuli autori). Sva središta antičke Liburnije redom su propala... (...) Propala su, prema tome, gotovo sva kopnena naselja na teritoriju Liburnije, pa i ona na samoj obali s izuzetkom Jadera (Zadra).” (Tomičić 2010: 390). O primjerenosti termina *živo naselje* u kontekstu razmatranja povijesne putanje Korinija, odnosno Karina, bit će više govora u nastavku teksta.

¹¹² Opći pregled ratnih zbivanja na istočnoj obali Jadrana može se pronaći u: Goldstein 1992: 17–29; Matijašić 2012: 195–204. Premda je posjedovanje Dalmacije bizantskim naporima svakako pružalo stratešku širinu djelovanja, teško se možemo složiti s mišljenjem I. Goldsteina koji smatra da je zauzimanje Salone strateški jednako značajno koliko i zauzimanje Sicilije (Goldstein 1992: 21). Uočavajući činjenicu da obje zaraćene strane svoje najbrojnije i najkvalitetnije snage koncentriraju na tlu Italije, gdje se istovremeno vode i najznačajnije te najintenzivnije borbe, J. Medini vjerojatno je puno bliže točnoj identifikaciji pravog težišta bizantske strategije (Medini 1980: 410).

¹¹³ Tezu o prežicitima gotske uprave nad Liburnijom za bizantsko-gotskog sukoba prvi je iznio S. Antoljak 1969. godine. Antoljak je svoja razmišljanja proširio i doradio u ovdje citiranom članku „Zadar pod vlašću Istočnih Gota“ (Antoljak 1996: 101–113).

¹¹⁴ Medini 1980: 393–398.

¹¹⁵ Medini 1980: 410; Antoljak 1996: 107.

¹¹⁶ Medini 1980: 399, 411, 425, 433–434; Antoljak 1996: 112.

¹¹¹ Tomičić 2010: 389–390. Of exceptional importance for the later discussion is a fact that Tomičić clearly and unequivocally points out, so we quote it: “Of the mainland cities of later medieval Lower Dalmatia, not a single city survived as a *living settlement* (highlighted by the authors). All the centres of ancient Liburnia collapsed one after the other... (...) Consequently, almost all land settlements on the territory of Liburnia collapsed, even those on the coast with the exception of Iader (Zadar).” (Tomičić 2010: 390). There will be more word about the appropriateness of the term *living settlement* in the context of considering the historical trajectory of *Corinium*, that is, Karin, further in text.

¹¹² A general overview of war events on the eastern coast of the Adriatic can be found in: Goldstein 1992: 17–29; Matijašić 2012: 195–204. Although the possession of Dalmatia certainly provided Byzantine efforts with a strategic breadth of action, we can hardly agree with the opinion of I. Goldstein, who believes that the capture of Salona is as strategically important as the capture of Sicily (Goldstein 1992: 21). Observing the fact that both warring parties concentrated their most numerous and best-quality forces on the Italian soil, where the most significant and most intense battles were fought at the same time, J. Medini is probably much closer to the exact identification of the true centre of gravity of the Byzantine strategy (Medini 1980: 410).

¹¹³ The thesis about the remnants of the Gothic administration over Liburnia for the Byzantine-Gothic conflict was first presented by S. Antoljak in 1969. Antoljak expanded and refined his thoughts in the article quoted here “Zadar under the rule of the Eastern Goths” (Antoljak 1996: 101–113).

¹¹⁴ Medini 1980: 393–398.

¹¹⁵ Medini 1980: 410; Antoljak 1996: 107.

¹¹⁶ Medini 1980: 399, 411, 425, 433–434; Antoljak 1996: 112.

Ako prihvatimo Medinijevu interpretaciju,¹¹⁷ Korinij je neko vrijeme bio jedno od prvih utvrđenih uporišta s gotske strane novog razgraničenja. Premda je istočna obala Jadrana u periodu između 537. i 552. godine bila pošteđena većih ratnih kretanja,¹¹⁸ položaj na samom pragu neprijateljske sile i time prouzročena nesigurnost zasigurno su se nepovoljno odrazili na, pretpostavljeno, već ionako degradiranu kvalitetu urbanog života antičkog naselja. K tome, izostanak posvjedočenih borbi većih razmjera ne jamči nužno da na promatranom prostoru nije bilo ratnih djelovanja nižeg intenziteta usmjerenih k reduciranju neprijateljevih vojnih potencijala, poput pljačke nezaštićenog izvangradskog područja ili čak osvajanja manjih uporišta.¹¹⁹ Je li i antički Korinij bio zahvaćen ratnim vihorom bizantsko-gotskog sukoba, bilo kao žrtva pograničnih čarki bilo kao jedno od prvih ostrogotskih uporišta na putu Narsesova pohoda 552. godine, ne možemo odlučiti. Premda interpretacija J. Medinija ne mora nužno predstavljati u potpunosti ispravnu rekonstrukciju ovdje razmatranog slijeda događaja, te iako će tek neka buduća arheološka istraživanja izgledno osvijetliti konačnu sudbinu antičkog naselja, kao i okolnosti u kojima urbani život u njemu zamire, trenutačni stupanj spoznaja o antičkom Koriniju ne dopušta nam da nedvojbeno isključimo i mogućnost njegova nasilnog kraja.

Je li antički život u Koriniju, dakle, umro nasilnom smrću, dijeleći tragičnu sudbinu Varvarije koju je riječima punim patosa zamišljao M. Suić?¹²⁰ Ili je pak

If we accept Medini's interpretation,¹¹⁷ *Corinium* was, for a time, one of the first fortified strongholds on the Gothic side of the new border. Although the eastern coast of the Adriatic was spared from major war movements in the period between 537 and 552,¹¹⁸ the position on the very threshold of the enemy's power, and the resulting insecurity certainly had an adverse effect on the presumably already degraded quality of urban life in the ancient settlement. In addition, the absence of witnessed large-scale battles does not necessarily guarantee that there were no war operations of lower intensity in the observed area aimed at reducing the enemy's military potential, such as looting an unprotected area outside the city or even conquering smaller strongholds.¹¹⁹ Whether the ancient *Corinium* was caught up in the whirlwind of the Byzantine-Gothic conflict, either as a victim of border raids, or as one of the first Ostrogothic strongholds on the way to Narses' campaign in 552, cannot be definitely ascertained. Although the interpretation of J. Medini does not necessarily represent a completely correct reconstruction of the sequence of events considered here, and although only certain future archaeological research will probably shed light on the final fate of the ancient settlement, as well as the circumstances in which urban life died out in it, the current level of knowledge about ancient *Corinium* does not allow us to unequivocally exclude the possibility of its violent end.

Did the ancient life in *Corinium*, therefore, die a violent death, sharing the tragic fate of Varvaria that M. Suić

¹¹⁷ Razmišljanja S. Antoljaka i J. Medinija o trajanju gotske vlasti nad glavinom Liburnije izričito odbacuje A. Uglešić (Uglešić 1992: 72–75). M. Suić, I. Goldstein i H. Gračanin priklanjaju se tumačenju prema kojem se cjelokupna provincija Dalmacija našla u bizantskim rukama već 30-ih godina 6. stoljeća (Suić 1981: 342; Goldstein 1992: 25–26; Gračanin 2015: 27–28). R. Matijašić zauzvrat pitanje ostavlja otvorenim (Matijašić 2012: 198).

¹¹⁸ Jedino veće ratno djelovanje bila je ostrogotska pomorska ekspedicija 549. godine. Pretežito pljačkaškog karaktera, pohod se ograničio na jug provincije, ne zalazeći sjevernije od Salone (Goldstein 1992: 28; Matijašić 2012: 202).

¹¹⁹ Dok je, ranije u tekstu, mirnodopska prisutnost gotske vojne posade u Koriniju ostavljena otvorenim pitanjem, slijed zbivanja koji zastupa Medini, a posebice strateški položaj Korinija na samoj granici bizantske stečevine u Dalmaciji zbog otvorenih neprijateljstava, činio bi takav ishod gotovo pa sigurnom pretpostavkom. Osvajanje ili reduciranje takvog vojnog uporišta stoga bi predstavljao logički prvi korak bilo kakvog bizantskog vojnog pohoda usmjerenog k likvidaciji ostrogotske enklave u Liburniji.

¹²⁰ Suić 1968: 230, 233; Suić 1981: 342. Naselje na Bribirskoj glavici za Justinijanove će vladavine doživjeti sužavanje u konture

¹¹⁷ The thoughts of S. Antoljak and J. Medini about the duration of Gothic rule over the main part of Liburnia are expressly rejected by A. Uglešić (Uglešić 1992: 72–75). M. Suić, I. Goldstein and H. Gračanin adhere to the interpretation according to which the entire province of Dalmatia was already in Byzantine hands in the 30s of the 6th century (Suić 1981: 342; Goldstein 1992: 25–26; Gračanin 2015: 27–28). R. Matijašić, in turn, leaves the question open (Matijašić 2012: 198).

¹¹⁸ The only major military action was the Ostrogothic naval expedition in 549. Predominantly of a plundering character, the campaign was limited to the south of the province, not going further north than Salona (Goldstein 1992: 28; Matijašić 2012: 202).

¹¹⁹ While, earlier in the text, the peacetime presence of the Gothic military garrison in *Corinium* was left as an open question, the sequence of events represented by Medini, and especially the strategic position of *Corinium* at the very border of Byzantine possessions in Dalmatia due to open hostilities, would make such an outcome almost a safe assumption. The conquest or reduction of such a military stronghold would therefore represent the first logical step of any Byzantine military campaign aimed at the liquidation of the Ostrogothic enclave in Liburnia.

potrajao još jedno stoljeće, životareći u sve izraženijoj maritimnoj orijentaciji postjustinijanovske Dalmacije,¹²¹ ugasivši se konačno, poput Aserije,¹²² zbog dramatično izmijenjenih okolnosti ranog srednjeg vijeka?¹²³ Na ta pitanja u ovom trenutku nažalost

kasnoantičkog gradinskog naselja (Smiljanić 2003: 30). Važno je napomenuti da Varvarija, neovisno o možebitno dramatičnoj epizodi na samom kraju antičkog urbanog življenja te uz pretpostavljeni vremenski odmak, ipak nastavlja biti značajno središte u izmijenjenim političkim, društvenim i kulturnim okolnostima ranog i razvijenog srednjeg vijeka. Konstatirajući navedeno, V. Jović Gazić ističe radikalno izmijenjene kulturno-društvene okolnosti kao presudni čimbenik prekida antičkog urbanog življenja (Jović Gazić 2015: 346). Prema F. Smiljaniću Bribir postaje županijsko središte primarno zbog strateških čimbenika. U nesigurnim vremenima afirmirala se potreba kontrole ne samo nad komunikacijskim pravcima već i nad okolnim poljima kao ključnim izvorom egzistencije, za što je gradinski plato Bribirske glavice pružao osobito povoljne uvjete (Smiljanić 2003: 30).

¹²¹ Premda su priobalni gradovi povratkom pod carsku vlast iskusili određenu, relativnu dozu procvata, zasnovanu i na stabilnoj političkoj vlasti i na revitaliziranom gospodarstvu (Matijašić 2012: 209; Gračanin 2015: 29), teško je vjerovati da je i Korinij bio dionikom tog procesa. Važnost pomorskog prometnog pravca duž jadranske obale izgledno je ukotvljena nizom utvrđenja upravo za vrijeme i neposredno nakon bizantskog rata s Ostrogotima (Goldstein 1992: 30–32).

¹²² Raspravljajući o sudbini Aserije u kasnoj antici, Ž. Tomičić ističe da naselje tijekom 6. stoljeća gubi svoj urbani karakter te se oblikuje kao tipičan bizantski kastron, uklopljen u obrambeni sustav Dalmacije (Tomičić 2010: 391). Isto o Aseriji navodi i: Jović Gazić 2015: 345. I. Fadić navodi da je kasnoantička adaptacija fortifikacijskog sustava Aserije, sa zadnjom posvjedočenom etapom u 6. stoljeću, podrazumijevala i temeljitu devastaciju postojeće gradske arhitekture tijekom 5. i 6. stoljeća (Fadić 2003: 421–422, 424). Slična sudbina, odnosno transformacija ostataka civilne sredine u vojnu aglomeraciju obrambenog karaktera, izgledno je zahvatila i manje razvijenu zajednicu Korinjana. Važno je napomenuti da pretpostavljeno „nenasilno“ odumiranje antičke Aserije, ovdje iskorišteno kao svojevrsna opreka sudbini (ili epizodi sudbine) Varvarije, ipak nije neosporno utvrđeno. Dosad provedena istraživanja obuhvatila su tek manji dio nekadašnje površine naselja, stoga na umu treba imati mogućnost da će buduća istraživanja izmijeniti postojeće zaključke o kraju života u Aseriji (Jović Gazić 2015: 345, bilj. 1365). Citirajući gubitak izvornih funkcija i nemogućnost održavanja urbane infrastrukture, D. Džino također se zalaže za tezu o postupnom „izumiranju“ dalmatinskih gradova naspram vjerojatnosti njihova osvajanja i rušenja. Autorova razmišljanja ujedno odražavaju i širu tendenciju suvremene historiografije prema udaljavanju od narativa o nasilnom kraju antičkih naselja na priobalnom prostoru (Džino 2010: 155–156).

¹²³ Nedostatak izvora sprječava nas u točnoj identifikaciji upravne strukture pokrajine po okončanju Justinijanove rekonkviste. Dio povjesničara zastupa mišljenje da u Dalmaciji dolazi do uspostave provincijske uprave s prokonzulom u Saloni, u čijim je rukama sjedinjena civilna i vojna vlast (Klaić 1971: 112; Uglešić 1992: 76; Matijašić 2012: 207–208). No postoje razmišljanja da je poratna

described with words full of pathos?¹²⁰ Or did it, on the other hand, last another century, living in the increasingly pronounced maritime orientation of post-Justinian Dalmatia,¹²¹ finally dying out, like Asseria,¹²² due to the dramatically changed circumstances of the Early Middle Ages?¹²³ Unfortunately, we cannot provide a clear

¹²⁰ Suić 1968: 230, 233; Suić 1981: 342. During the reign of Justinian, the settlement on Bribirska glavica would experience narrowing into the contours of a Late Antique hillfort settlement (Smiljanić 2003: 30). It is important to note that Varvaria, regardless of the possibly dramatic episode at the very end of the ancient urban life, and with the assumed time lapse, nevertheless continues to be a significant centre in the changed political, social and cultural circumstances of the early and advanced Middle Ages. Stating the above, V. Jović Gazić highlights the radically changed cultural and social circumstances as a decisive factor in the interruption of ancient urban life (Jović Gazić 2015: 346). According to F. Smiljanić, Bribir became the county centre primarily due to strategic factors. In uncertain times, the need to control not only the communication routes, but also the surrounding fields as a key source of existence was asserted, for which the castle plateau of Bribirska glavica provided particularly favourable conditions (Smiljanić 2003: 30).

¹²¹ Although the coastal cities experienced a certain, relative amount of prosperity upon returning to imperial rule, based on both stable political power and a revitalized economy (Matijašić 2012: 209; Gračanin 2015: 29), it is hard to believe that *Corinium* was also a participant in this process. The importance of the maritime transport route along the Adriatic coast was apparently anchored by a series of fortifications during and immediately after the Byzantine war with the Ostrogoths (Goldstein 1992: 30–32).

¹²² Discussing the fate of Asseria in Late Antiquity, Ž. Tomičić points out that in the 6th century the settlement lost its urban character, and took shape of a typical Byzantine kastron, integrated into the defence system of Dalmatia (Tomičić 2010: 391). The same about Asseria is stated by: Jović Gazić 2015: 345. I. Fadić states that the Late Antique adaptation of the fortification system of Asseria, with the last attested stage in the 6th century, also entailed the thorough devastation of the existing city architecture during the 5th and 6th centuries (Fadić 2003: 421–422, 424). A similar fate, i.e. the transformation of the remnants of the civilian environment into a military agglomeration of a defensive character, apparently affected the less developed community of *Corinium*. It is important to note that the supposed “non-violent” demise of ancient Asseria, used here as a kind of opposition to the fate (or to an episode of the fate) of Varvaria, has not been indisputably established. The research carried out so far covered only a small part of the former area of the settlement, so it should be kept in mind that future research will change the existing conclusions about the end of life in Asseria (Jović Gazić 2015: 345, note 1365). Citing the loss of original functions, and the impossibility of maintaining the urban infrastructure, D. Džino also advocates the thesis of the gradual “extinction” of Dalmatian cities against the probability of their conquest and demolition. The author’s thoughts also reflect the broader tendency of contemporary historiography to move away from narratives about the violent end of ancient settlements on the coastal area (Džino 2010: 155–156).

¹²³ The lack of sources prevents us from accurately identifying the administrative structure of the province after the end of Justinian’s reconquest. Some historians believe that a provincial administration

ne možemo pružiti jasan odgovor. Premda se pri razmišljanjima o točnim okolnostima sutona antike na području Korinija moramo uvelike osloniti na pretpostavke, određene oprezne zaključke ipak možemo iznijeti. Antički urbani život na području Korinija vjerojatno nestaje najkasnije u 7. stoljeću nove ere. Ako je naselje i izbjeglo neposredna ratna pustošenja, posljednje godine života izvjesno je provelo ne kao civilna gradska zajednica, već kao jedna od strateških točaka unutar novog obrambenog sustava u Dalmaciji, usmjerenog k zaštiti pomorskih putova i preostalih urbanih centara na obali. U prilog navedenom svjedoče ostatci utvrde datirane u razdoblje kasne antike, evidentirani na krajnjem istočnom dijelu današnjeg naselja Pridrage, unutar manjeg rta Barbakan koji s istoka zatvara manju prirodnu uvalu. Sa sjeverozapadne strane rt je od ostatka kopna odijeljen širokim zidom, koji je mogao imati funkciju bedema,¹²⁴ koji se jasno uočava i na zračnim snimkama.¹²⁵ Tijekom recentnih terenskih pregleda na lokalitetu je evidentiran veći broj kamenih gomila i dva nepravilna suhozida s većom količinom ulomaka krovnih opeka (*tegulae*), nastalih s vremenom kao posljedica krčenja zemljišta, dok su na krajnjem istočnom rubu rta, unutar zaravnjenog platoa uz samu obalu, evidentirani ulomci grube keramike iz rimskog razdoblja koji potvrđuju postojanje ostataka objekta iz rimskog razdoblja na predmetnom položaju.¹²⁶ Sustavu obrane vjerojatno bismo mogli pribrojiti i pretpostavljene ostatke kasnoantičke utvrde na položaju buduće srednjovjekovne tvrđave Fortica u današnjem Novigradu.¹²⁷

Dalmacija neko vrijeme ostala pod neposrednom vojnom upravom (Tomičić 2010: 387; Gračanin 2015: 31). Potencijalna dvojnost civilnog i vojnog karaktera života kasne antike odražavala se i na lokalnoj razini. Prema Tomičiću, ranobizantska potvrđenja mogla su imati utvrđen kaštel pod vojnom upravom te podgrađe civilnog karaktera (Tomičić 2010: 391–392). Je li i u Koriniju jedno vrijeme postojala naznačena dvojnost uprave, donekle slična već ranije razmatranom odnosu gotskog perioda, za kojeg je bizantska vojna posada živjela uz, pretpostavljeno, već ozbiljno degradiranu civilnu zajednicu s obnovljenim lokalnim upravnim aparatom, u ovom trenutku nije moguće utvrditi.

¹²⁴ Zid je izgrađen u kombinaciji kamena i opeka. Više u: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 53 s fotografijom bedema, 54 s fotografijom ulomaka prikupljenog pokretnog arheološkog materijala iz rimskog razdoblja.

¹²⁵ <https://geoportal.dgu.hr/> na dan 4. srpnja 2023. godine.

¹²⁶ Na lokalitetu je evidentirano šesnaest kamenih gomila. Više u: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 53–54 s fotografijom ulomaka pokretne arheološke građe iz rimskog razdoblja.

¹²⁷ Utvrda se na temelju literarnih navoda s kraja 19. stoljeća datira u rimsko razdoblje (Anzulović & Lučić 2016: 180, bilj. 2) iako bi

answer to these questions at this moment. Although, when thinking about the exact circumstances of the twilight of Antiquity in the area of *Corinium* we have to rely heavily on assumptions, we can still make certain cautious conclusions. Ancient urban life in the area of *Corinium* probably disappeared in the 7th century AD at the latest. If the settlement escaped the immediate ravages of war, it certainly spent the last years of its life not as a civilian urban community, but as one of the strategic points within the new defence system in Dalmatia, aimed at protecting sea routes, and the remaining urban centres on the coast. The remains of a fortress dated to the period of Late Antiquity recorded at the far eastern part of today's Pridraga, within the smaller cape of Barbakan, which closes a smaller natural bay from the east, testify in support of the above. On the north-western side, the cape is separated from the rest of the mainland by a wide wall, which could have functioned as a rampart,¹²⁴ which can be clearly seen on aerial photographs.¹²⁵ During recent field inspections, a large number of stone piles and two irregular dry walls with a large amount of fragments of roof tiles (*tegulae*) were recorded at the site, created over time as a result of land clearing, while at the extreme eastern edge of the cape, within the levelled plateau along the coast, there were recorded fragments of coarse pottery from the Roman period that confirm the existence of the remains of an object from the Roman period at the location in question.¹²⁶ We could probably add to the defence system the presumed remains of a late antique fortress at

was established in Dalmatia with a proconsul in Salona, in whose hands civilian and military power was united (Klaić 1971: 112; Uglešić 1992: 76; Matijašić 2012: 207–208). However, there are opinions that post-war Dalmatia remained under direct military administration for some time (Tomičić 2010: 387; Gračanin 2015: 31). The potential duality of the civilian and military character of life in Late Antiquity was also reflected at the local level. According to Tomičić, early Byzantine fortifications could have had a fortified castle under military administration, and a civilian substructure (Tomičić 2010: 391–392). At this time, it cannot be determined, whether there was, for a time, a marked duality of administration in *Corinium*, somewhat similar to the previously discussed relationship of the Gothic period, during which the Byzantine military garrison lived alongside, presumably, an already seriously degraded civilian community with a restored local administrative apparatus.

¹²⁴ The wall was built in a combination of stone and brick. More in: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 53 with a photo of the ramparts, 54 with a photograph of fragments of collected movable archaeological material from the Roman period.

¹²⁵ <https://geoportal.dgu.hr/> on July 4, 2023.

¹²⁶ Sixteen stone mounds were recorded on the site. More in: Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 53–54 with a photograph of fragments of movable archaeological materials from the Roman period.

Sudbina samog stanovništva kasnoantičkog Korinija predstavlja još jedno u nizu neodgovorenih pitanja. Ipak, nedavno iznesena razmatranja D. Džine pružaju intrigantan pogled na navedenu problematiku. Udaljavajući se od teze o doseljenju Slavena u 7. stoljeću i njihovoj povezanosti s krajem antičkog života na ovim prostorima,¹²⁸ Džino smatra da Bizantsko Carstvo tijekom 7. stoljeća na prostoru nekadašnje rimske provincije Dalmacije doživljava kontrakciju u lakše branjive i ekonomski isplativije okvire, vezane prvenstveno za komunikacijske pravce priobalnog prostora.¹²⁹ Pretpostavljeno uzmicanje bizantske državne infrastrukture izgledno se u konačnici zaustavilo u neposrednom obalnom zaleđu, gdje na prostoru poput Ravnih kotara dolazi do oblikovanja zaštitnog, obrambenog pojasa, ukotvljenog sustavom kasnoantičkih utvrda poput Aserije i Varvarije.¹³⁰ Posade tih utvrda, vojnici graničari (engl. *frontiers-guards*) u Džininu narativu, s vremenom su se oblikovale u samoorganiziranu mrežu militariziranih pograničnih zajednica, koje su tek nominalno kontrolirali prežitci bizantske carske administracije u priobalnim urbanim središtima.¹³¹ Ako je Korinij uistinu nastavio svoje postojanje kao jedna od utvrđenih točaka unutar šireg obrambenog sustava, a ako bismo željeli podrobnije razmotriti i razraditi mogućnost nenasilnog

the location of the future medieval fortress Fortica in today's Novigrad.¹²⁷

The fate of the Late Antique population of *Corinium* represents another in a series of unanswered questions. Nevertheless, the recently presented considerations of D. Džino provide an intriguing view of the issue. Moving away from the thesis about the immigration of the Slavs in the 7th century and their connection with the end of ancient life in these areas,¹²⁸ Džino believes that during the 7th century, the Byzantine Empire in the area of the former Roman province of Dalmatia experienced a contraction into more easily defensible and economically profitable framework, connected primarily to the communication routes of the coastal area.¹²⁹ The assumed retreat of the Byzantine state infrastructure apparently ultimately stopped in the immediate coastal hinterland, where a protective, defensive belt was formed in an area like Ravni kotari, anchored by a system of Late Antique fortifications such as Asseria and Varvaria.¹³⁰ The garrisons of these fortresses, *frontiers-guards* in Džino's narrative, formed over time into a self-organized network of militarized border communities, only nominally controlled by the remnants of the Byzantine imperial administration in the coastal urban

njezino podizanje na temelju političkih previranja i opće nesigurnosti bilo izglednije pretpostaviti u razdoblju kasne antike. U korist navedene teze govori i indikacija da nekolicinu lokaliteta u široj okolici današnjeg Karina, otkrivenih na području kanjona rijeka Krupe i Zrmanje, također možemo dovesti u vezu s bizantskom uspostavom novog obrambenog sustava (Vrkić 2023: 80). Zahvat utvrđivanja strateških točaka nije bio strogo ograničen isključivo na relativno uski, priobalni prostor, kao što pokazuje Tomičić na primjeru Aserije (Tomičić 2010: 391).

¹²⁸ Razrađen osvrt na tezu o doseljenju Slavena u 7. stoljeću Džino donosi u: Džino 2021: 90–102. Kritički pregled pisanih izvora o migracijama Slavena tijekom 6. i 7. stoljeća dostupan je u: Džino 2010: 92–117.

¹²⁹ Džino 2021: 102–103. Sažet pregled mogućih razloga u pozadini bizantskog napuštanja zaleđa provincije, poput vojne ugroze Perzije na istoku i Avara na sjeveru, u: Džino 2018: 161.

¹³⁰ Džino 2021: 116–117. Za tezu N. Jakšića o sustavu bizantskih utvrđenja kojima su povezani Nin, Zadar i Knin, a koju nadograđuje Džino, v. u: Jakšić 2008: 103–112. Džino iznosi mogućnost da je zaštitni pojas u dalmatinskom zaleđu bio organiziran kao *kleisoura* ili *kleisourarchia*, autonomna administrativna jedinica u bizantskoj vojno-upravnoj organizaciji (Džino 2021: 116–117).

¹³¹ Džino 2021: 137–138. Džino također iznosi mogućnost da značajan udio noževa kao grobnih priloga odgovara konstrukciji simboličkog identiteta grupe kao vojnika graničara (Džino 2021: 128–129).

¹²⁷ Based on literary sources from the end of the 19th century, the fortress is dated to the Roman period (Anzulović & Lučić 2016: 180, note 2), although it would be more likely to assume that it was built in the period of Late Antiquity due to political turmoil and general insecurity. In favour of the aforementioned thesis, is also the indication that several sites in the wider vicinity of today's Karin, discovered in the area of the canyons of the Krupa and Zrmanja rivers, can also be linked to the Byzantine establishment of a new defence system (Vrkić 2023: 80). The task of establishing strategic points was not strictly limited exclusively to a relatively narrow, coastal area, as Tomičić shows on the example of Asseria (Tomičić 2010: 391).

¹²⁸ Elaborate review of the thesis on the immigration of Slavs in the 7th century in: Džino 2021: 90–102. A critical review of written sources on the migrations of the Slavs during the 6th and 7th centuries is available in: Džino 2010: 92–117.

¹²⁹ Džino 2021: 102–103. A brief overview of the possible reasons behind the Byzantine abandonment of the hinterland of the province, such as the military threat of Persia in the east, and the Avars in the north, in: Džino 2018: 161.

¹³⁰ Džino 2021: 116–117. For N. Jakšić's thesis on the system of Byzantine fortifications connecting Nin, Zadar and Knin, which was expanded by Džino, see: Jakšić 2008: 103–112. Džino raises the possibility that the protective belt in the Dalmatian hinterland was organized as a *kleisoura* or *kleisourarchia*, an autonomous administrative unit in the Byzantine military-administrative organization (Džino 2021: 116–117).

epiloga antike na promatranom prostoru, nije na odmet pretpostaviti da su i posljednji žitelji Korinija pratili istu razvojnu putanju, prilagođavajući se radikalno izmijenjenim političkim, društvenim i gospodarskim okolnostima prebivanja izmijenjenoj strateškoj paradigmi Bizantskog Carstva.

No, sagledavajući sudbinu Korinija iz „strogo” urbanističke perspektive, pitanje je li koji odvažni stanovnik i dočeka dolazak nove populacije unutar ruševina antičkog svijeta, u konačnici ne predstavlja relevantnu varijablu.¹³² Kada Korinij, sada već Karin, ponovno dolazi pod svjetlo povijesnih izvora, on to izvjesno ne čini kao urbana cjelina, već kao utvrda unutar teritorijalne organizacije rane hrvatske države.

centres.¹³¹ If *Corinium* truly continued its existence as one of the established points within a wider defence system, and if we would like to consider and elaborate the possibility of a non-violent epilogue of Antiquity in the observed area, it is not out of place to assume that the last inhabitants of *Corinium* followed the same development path, adapting to radically changed political, social and economic circumstances of residing in a changed strategic paradigm of the Byzantine Empire.

However, looking at the fate of *Corinium* from a “strictly” urbanistic perspective, the question of whether any daring resident welcomed the arrival of a new population within the ruins of the ancient world is ultimately not a relevant variable.¹³² When *Corinium*, now Karin, came under the light of historical sources again, it certainly did not do so as an urban entity, but as a fortress within the territorial organization of the early Croatian state.

¹³² Razmatrajući sudbinu Aserije, V. Jović Gazić smatra da je doseljenje slavenskog stanovništva za antičke zajednice u zaleđu izgledno značilo i nestanak zadnjih prežitaka urbanog života, koje „... novodoseljeno slavensko stanovništvo nije znalo, niti moglo obnoviti.“ (Jović Gazić 2015: 345).

¹³¹ Džino 2021: 137–138. Džino also raises the possibility that a significant share of knives as grave items corresponds to the construction of the group’s symbolic identity as frontiers-guards (Džino 2021: 128–129).

¹³² Considering the fate of Aserria, V. Jović Gazić believes that for ancient communities in the hinterland, the settlement of the Slavic population probably also meant the disappearance of the last vestiges of urban life, which “... the newly settled Slavic population did not know, nor could they restore.” (Jović Gazić 2015: 345).

Karin unutar teritorijalne organizacije Hrvatske Kneževine i Kraljevstva

U sklop pitanja na koji u ovom trenutku ne možemo pružiti definitivni odgovor svakako spada i ono o trajanju, pretpostavljenog, ali svakako i izglednog, prekida života u samom Karinu. Imajući na umu strateški povoljan položaj antičkog naselja, kao i prethodno iznesena nagađanja o kasnoantičkoj ulozi Korinija i prisutnosti obrambene arhitekture kojom se doseljeno stanovništvo moglo okoristiti, izglednom se čini pretpostavka da je položaj na današnjoj gradini Miodrag ponovno napučen relativno brzo po doseljenju Hrvata.¹³³ Bogatstvo pripadajućih arheoloških nalaza na prostoru Sjeverne Dalmacije i Ravnih kotara, a posebice prisutnost starohrvatskih nekropola,¹³⁴ razmatrana u suglasju s teorijom da upravo na prostoru omeđenom trokutom Nin – Knin – Skradin treba tražiti jezgru hrvatske državne organizacije ranog srednjeg vijeka,¹³⁵ posredno naznačuje da se i Karin pronašao na prostoru od izraženog interesa doseljene populacije.¹³⁶ Premda će konačna ocjena ovdje iznesenih pretpostavki morati pričekati usmjerena arheološka istraživanja na samoj gradini Miodrag, nije nerazborito pretpostaviti da su u Karinu, slično bolje istraženom primjeru Bribira, povoljan strateški i

Karin within the territorial organization of the Duchy and the Kingdom of Croatia

The set of questions which we cannot definitively answer at this moment, certainly includes the question of the duration of the assumed but certainly probable interruption of life in Karin. Bearing in mind the strategically favourable position of the ancient settlement, as well as the previously stated speculations about the role of *Corinium* in Late Antiquity, and the presence of defensive architecture that could be used by the settled population, it seems probable that the position on the present-day Miodrag hillfort was populated again relatively soon after the settlement of the Croats.¹³³ The wealth of associated archaeological findings in the area of northern Dalmatia and Ravni Kotari, and especially the presence of Early Croatian necropolises,¹³⁴ considered in accordance with the theory that the core of the Croatian state organization of the Early Middle Ages should be sought precisely in the area bound by the triangle Nin – Knin – Skradin,¹³⁵ indirectly suggests that Karin was also inside of an area of expressed interest of the settled population.¹³⁶ Although the final assessment of the assumptions presented here will have to wait for targeted archaeological research on the Miodrag hillfort

¹³³ Utvrđivanje čak i približnog perioda ponovnog naseljavanja gradine Miodrag dodatno je otežano i samom činjenicom da o doseljenju Hrvata postoje oprečne teorije koje zastupaju različite datacije. „Prema općeprihvaćenom mišljenju“, seoba Hrvata zbila se početkom 7. stoljeća (Birin 2015: 40). Za pregled historiografije o doseljenju Hrvata v.: Dzino 2010: 44–50. Za teoriju o kasnijem doseljenju slavenskih elita u Dalmaciju, a nakon sloma Avarskog Kaganata, u: Dzino 2018: 163; Džino 2021: 148. Kratak pregled razvoja hipoteze o doseljenju Hrvata u 9. stoljeću u: Dzino 2010: 179–182.

¹³⁴ Belošević 1976: 297–318; Belošević 1980: 21–46. Kritiku dosadašnje interpretacije arheoloških nalaza ranog srednjeg vijeka, izraženu relacijom „kultura-povijest“ (engl. *culture-history*), opširno nudi D. Džino (Dzino 2010: 118–154). Izostanak bojne opreme u ranim slojevima starohrvatskih nekropola Džino interpretira oslanjajući se na ranije spomenutu tezu N. Jakšića o postojanju sustava bizantskih utvrđenja kojima su štićeni Ravni kotari u 7. stoljeću (Dzino 2010: 160).

¹³⁵ Ančić 2008: 39–40, 43, 47; Dzino 2010: 188–189. Za „tradicionalni pogled“ na razmatranja o najranijem državnom središtu, v.: Budak 1994: 19–20.

¹³⁶ Svakako vrijedi napomenuti da prisutnosti naselja u antici i povoljan položaj pojedinog lokaliteta ne jamči nužno i kontinuitet života u ranom srednjem vijeku, kao što to je jasno oslikava slučaj antičke Aserije. O prekidu života u Aseriji u srednjem vijeku: Fadić 2003: 424–425.

¹³³ Determining even the approximate period of the resettlement of Miodrag hillfort is further complicated by the very fact that there are conflicting theories about the settlement of Croats, with different dates. “According to the generally accepted opinion”, the migration of Croats took place at the beginning of the 7th century (Birin 2015: 40). For an overview of the historiography on the immigration of Croats, see: Dzino 2010: 44–50. For the theory about the later migration of Slavic elites to Dalmatia, and as a result of the collapse of the Avar Khaganate, in: Dzino 2018: 163; Džino 2021: 148. Brief overview of the development of the hypothesis about the settlement of Croats in the 9th century in: Dzino 2010: 179–182.

¹³⁴ Belošević 1976: 297–318; Belošević 1980: 21–46. Criticism of the previous interpretation of archaeological findings from the Early Middle Ages, expressed by the “culture-history” relationship is offered extensively by D. Džino (Dzino 2010: 118–154). Džino interprets the absence of battle equipment in the early layers of early Croatian necropolises, relying on the previously mentioned thesis of N. Jakšić about the existence of a system of Byzantine fortifications that protected the Ravni kotari in the 7th century (Dzino 2010: 160).

¹³⁵ Ančić 2008: 39–40, 43, 47; Dzino 2010: 188–189. For the “traditional view” of considerations about the earliest state centre, see: Budak 1994: 19–20.

¹³⁶ It is certainly worth noting that the presence of settlements in Antiquity, and the favourable position of an individual site does not necessarily guarantee the continuity of life in the Early Middle Ages, as is clearly illustrated by the case of ancient Aseria. On the interruption of life in Aseria in the Middle Ages: Fadić 2003: 424–425.

geomorfološki položaj bili primarni čimbenici ponovnog naseljavanja lokaliteta.¹³⁷ Dok o kontinuitetu na lokalitetu gradine Miodrag možemo iznijeti tek pretpostavke, bogata arheološka građa s okolnog prostora pruža nam znatno zahvalniju polaznu točku za raspravu o nastavku naseljavanja.

Dokaze o kontinuitetu uporabe prostora na promatranom području nalazimo na području današnje Pridrage gdje, najvjerojatnije krajem 8. i početkom 9. stoljeća, dolazi do obnove crkve sv. Martina (Sl. 6) o čemu svjedoče nalazi ulomaka kamenog crkvenog namještaja poput pluteja, kapitela, pilastara i arhitrava.¹³⁸ Do ponovne obnove crkve dolazi tijekom druge i treće četvrtine 9. stoljeća, u vrijeme hrvatskih narodnih vladara. Naime, na lokalitetu je među ostalim ulomcima pronađen ulomak arhitrava ograde svetišta sa sačuvanom titulom *dux* i s obilježjima Klesarske radionice iz vremena kneza Trpimira, datiran u četvrto desetljeće 9. stoljeća,¹³⁹ odnosno drugi s imenom kneza Mislava,¹⁴⁰ što ide u prilog navedenim tvrdnjama. Intenzitet života potvrđuju i nalazi pokretne arheološke građe u funkciji grobnih priloga evidentiranih unutar pojedinačnih grobnih ukopa s obližnje nekropole Goričina. Iako većina ukopa ima karakteristike kršćanskog rituala pokapanja, unutar pojedinih grobova pronađeni su elementi s poganskim obilježjima poput nalaza brončane aplikacije, dijela konjaničke opreme, koja se na temelju tipološko-stilskih analiza pripisuje karolinškom,¹⁴¹ odnosno u novijim analizama kasnoavarskom kulturnom krugu s kraja 8. i početka 9. stoljeća.¹⁴² Među nalazima se

site, it is not unreasonable to assume that in Karin, similar to the better-researched example of Bribir, the favourable strategic and geomorphological position were the primary factors in the re-population of the site.¹³⁷ While we can only make assumptions about continuity at the Miodrag hillfort site, the rich archaeological material from the surrounding area provides us with a much more rewarding starting point for discussing the issue of the settlement continuation.

Evidence of the continuous use of space in the observed area can be found in the area of today's Pridraga, where, most likely at the end of the 8th and the beginning of the 9th century, the church of St. Martin (Fig. 6) was renovated, as evidenced by the findings of fragments of stone church furniture such as plutei, capitals, pilasters and architraves.¹³⁸ The church was rebuilt again during the second and third quarter of the 9th century, during the time of Croatian rulers. Namely, among other fragments, a fragment of the architrave of the chancel screen with the preserved title *dux* with the markings of the Stonemason's workshop from the time of Duke Trpimir, dated to the fourth decade of the 9th century,¹³⁹ and another with the name of Duke Mislav,¹⁴⁰ which support the aforementioned claims, were found on the site. The intensity of life is also confirmed by the findings of movable archaeological materials in the function of grave items recorded inside individual grave burials from the nearby necropolis of Goričina. Although most of the burials have the characteristics of a Christian burial ritual, elements with pagan characteristic were found within individual graves, such as the finding of a bronze appliqué, a piece of equestrian equipment, which, based on typological and stylistic analyses, is attributed to the

¹³⁷ O važnosti prirodnih resursa po kontinuitet naseljavanja na Bribirskoj glavici govori: Smiljanić 2003: 30. Osim prednosti obrambenog položaja, mogućnost kontrole nad obližnjim poljoprivrednim površinama i izvorima pitke vode te mogućnost izlaska na plovni put kroz Karinsko i Novigradsko more izgledno su činili gradinu Miodrag privlačnom lokacijom za ponovno naseljavanje.

¹³⁸ Gunjača 1963: 8; Uglešić 2016: 167 s popisom relevantne literature, 168, Slika 10–12. Na jednom je ulomku sačuvan reljefni prikaz ratnika koji u ruci drži poslijekarolinški mač tipa α koji se datira u 9. stoljeće. Više u: Petrinc 2008: 263–264, bilj. 761.

¹³⁹ Više u: Delonga, 1996: 244; Josipović 2013: 103 i d., 529; Josipović 2018: 141, sl. 4, 145 i d.; Josipović 2018a, 10 i d., 66–67, kat. br. 67; Jakšić, 2015: 295 i dalje.

¹⁴⁰ Josipović 2013: 103 i d.; Josipović 2018: 140, sl. 3, 144 i d.; Josipović 2018a: 10 i d., 85–86, kat. br. 99.

¹⁴¹ Aplikacija je pronađena unutar groba 20. Više u: Gunjača 1963: 60, T. XVI, 26; Belošević 1980: 62, T. LXXXIII, 14.

¹⁴² Više o nalazima navedenog kruga u: Petrinc 2008: 148, 157 i d. s primjerima s ostalih nalazišta u Hrvatskoj i Europi.

¹³⁷ The significance of natural resources for the continuity of settlement on Bribirska glavica is discussed by: Smiljanić 2003: 30. In addition to the advantages of the defensive position, the possibility of controlling the nearby agricultural areas and sources of drinking water, as well as the possibility of access to the waterway through the Karin and Novigrad Seas, apparently made the Miodrag hillfort an attractive location for resettlement.

¹³⁸ Gunjača 1963: 8; Uglešić 2016: 167 with a list of relevant bibliography, 168, Figure 10–12. A fragment preserves a relief depiction of a warrior holding a post-Carolingian type α sword dated to the 9th century. More in: Petrinc 2008: 263–264, note 761.

¹³⁹ More in: Delonga, 1996: 244; Josipović 2013: 103 ff., 529; Josipović 2018: 141, fig. 4, 145 ff.; Josipović 2018a: 10 ff., 66–67, cat. no. 67; Jakšić, 2015: 295 ff.

¹⁴⁰ Josipović 2013: 103 ff.; Josipović 2018: 140, fig. 3, 144 ff.; Josipović 2018a, 10 ff., 85–86, cat. no. 99.

izdvaja i ulomak koštanog recipijenta (tobolca) s geometrijskim ukrasom koji se na temelju tipološko-stilskih analiza pripisuje avarsko-slavenskom kulturnom krugu i datira u 9. stoljeće.¹⁴³ No, kako je prethodno navedeno, na temelju tipološko-stilskih analiza nalaza pokretne arheološke građe najveći udio grobnih priloga pripada starohrvatskom kulturnom krugu i datira se u razdoblje od 9. do 11. stoljeća.¹⁴⁴ Na površini lokaliteta danas je, uz grobne rake istraženih grobova, vidljivo nekoliko grobnih humaka koji se pružaju prema sjeveru i istoku.¹⁴⁵

Gotovo istovremeno s obnovom crkve sv. Martina, sredinom 9. stoljeća nad ostacima prethodne rimske ruralne arhitekture (*villa rustica*) na obližnjem položaju Manastirine/Mijovilovac podiže se sakralni objekt šesterokonzalnog tlocrta tzv. centralnog tipa,¹⁴⁶ posvećen sv. Mihovilu,¹⁴⁷ čiji su ostaci bili u fokusu arheoloških istraživanja lokaliteta od samih početaka. Objekt je podignut u sklopu većeg kompleksa koji se nerijetko interpretira kao samostan,¹⁴⁸ iako pojedini autori u ostacima prepoznaju vladarski stambeno-gospodarski objekt.¹⁴⁹ Prva se faza gradnje objekta, na temelju morfološke analize ulomaka kamenog crkvenog namještaja s obilježjima Klesarske radionice iz vremena kneza Trpimira,

Carolingian¹⁴¹ or, in more recent analyses, to the late Avar cultural circle from the end of the 8th century and the beginning of the 9th century.¹⁴² A fragment of a bone recipient (quiver) with a geometric decoration, which, based on typological and stylistic analyses, is attributed to the Avar-Slavic cultural circle, and dated to the 9th century, stands out among the findings.¹⁴³ However, as previously stated, on the basis of typological and stylistic analyses of the findings of movable archaeological material, the largest share of burial items belongs to the Early Croatian cultural circle, which dates from the 9th to the 11th century.¹⁴⁴ On the surface of today's site, along with the tombstones of the excavated graves, several burial mounds can be seen stretching towards the north and east.¹⁴⁵

Almost simultaneously with the restoration of the church of St. Martin, in the middle of the 9th century over the remains of the previous Roman rural architecture (*villa rustica*) in the nearby location of Manastirine/Mijovilovac, a sacral building with a six-conch floor plan was built, of the so-called central type,¹⁴⁶ dedicated to St. Michael¹⁴⁷ whose remains have been the focus of archaeological research of the site since the very beginning. The building was built as part of a larger complex

¹⁴³ Ulomci su pronađeni unutar groba 17. Više u: Gunjača 1963: 60, T. XVI, 27. Koštani recipijenti rijedak su nalaz unutar nekropola. Do danas su evidentirani na svega četiri lokaliteta u Hrvatskoj (s nepoznatog nalazišta u Solinu, lokaliteta Spas u Kninu, nepoznatog nalazišta u Smrdeljima i s lokaliteta Gorica u Strančama u blizini Crikvenice) te s lokaliteta Gomjenica kod Prijedora u Bosni i Hercegovini od kojih su pridraškom geografski najbliži nalazi s nepoznatog položaja u Smrdeljima i iz nekropole Spas u Kninu (grobovi 79 i 99). Više u: Petrinec 2009: 59, grob 17a, 261–263, 484, T. 206, 3.

¹⁴⁴ Unutar grobova pronađene su različite vrste nakita poput sljepoočničarki i jednojagodnih naušnica (Petrinec 2009: 59, grob 3 i grob 12, 484, T. 206, 1 i 2), različiti tipovi prstenja, filigransko dugme izrađeno od srebra i drugi nalazi (Gunjača 1963: 58–61, T. XIII–XVI; Petrinec 2009: 59, grob 20, 256 i d., 484, T. 206, 4).

¹⁴⁵ Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 69.

¹⁴⁶ Više o tlocrtu i fazama gradnje sakralnog objekta te analogijama s drugim nalazištima u Dalmaciji u: Josipović 2018b: 19 i dalje s popisom relevantne literature.

¹⁴⁷ Titular potvrđuju pronađeni ulomci natpisa arhitrava ograde svetišta [...]MICHA[elis] [...archa]NGEL[i...]PRO M(e...) ...ED ...MVS... S(an)C(t)I CO(smae...)FUSCO...). Više u: Gunjača 1963: 41–42; Delonga, 1996: 246–247; Vežić 2012: 45; Uglešić 2016: 170.

¹⁴⁸ Gunjača 1963: 30 i dalje s pripadajućim tlocrtom; Uglešić 2016: 169, Slika 15, 170, Slika 16 i 17, 171, bilj. 16 s popisom relevantne literature; Jurjević 2020: 338, Slika 123.

¹⁴⁹ Ančić 2007: 207–208.

¹⁴¹ The appliqué was found inside grave 20. More in: Gunjača 1963: 60, T. XVI, 26; Belošević 1980: 62, T. LXXXIII, 14.

¹⁴² More about the findings of the mentioned circle in: Petrinec 2008: 148, 157 ff. with examples from other sites in Croatia and Europe.

¹⁴³ Fragments were found inside grave 17. More in: Gunjača 1963: 60, T. XVI, 27. Bone recipients are a rare finding within the necropolis. To date, they have been recorded at only four sites in Croatia (from an unknown site in Solin, the Spas site in Knin, an unknown site in Smrdelji, and the Gorica site in Stranče near Crikvenica) and from the Gomjenica site near Prijedor in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the geographically closest findings to Pridraga findings are those from an unknown location in Smrdelji, and from the Spas necropolis in Knin (graves 79 and 99). More in: Petrinec 2009: 59, grave 17a, 261–263, 484, T. 206, 3.

¹⁴⁴ Different types of jewellery were found inside the graves, such as anklets and single earrings (Petrinec 2009: 59, grave 3 and grave 12, 484, T. 206, 1 and 2), different types of rings, a filigree button made of silver and other findings (Gunjača 1963: 58–61, T. XIII–XVI; Petrinec 2009: 59, 256 ff., 484, T. 206, 4).

¹⁴⁵ Miletić & Koprivnjak 2018: 69.

¹⁴⁶ More about the floor plan and construction phases of the sacral building and analogies with other sites in Dalmatia in: Josipović 2018b: 19 ff. with a list of relevant bibliography.

¹⁴⁷ The title is confirmed by the found fragments of the inscription on the architrave of the chancel screen [...]MICHA[elis] [...archa]NGEL[i...]PRO M(e...) ...ED ...MVS... S(an)C(t)I CO(smae...)FUSCO...). More in: Gunjača 1963: 41–42; Delonga, 1996: 246–247; Vežić 2012: 45; Uglešić 2016: 170.

datira u sredinu 9. stoljeća,¹⁵⁰ dok se druga, s obilježjima Dvorske klesarske radionice iz vremena kneza Branimira, datira nešto kasnije, u zadnju četvrtinu 9. stoljeća.¹⁵¹ Najbliže analogije šesterokonzalnom sakralnom objektu mogu se pronaći u tlocrtima ostataka sakralnih objekata na položajima Manastirine/Mastirine u Kašiću i Sv. Jurja (Sv. Marije) u Škabrnji, koji su također podignuti nad ostatcima prethodne arhitekture iz rimskog razdoblja.¹⁵² Istovremena upotreba dvaju sakralnih objekata na tako malom prostoru u domaćoj stručnoj literaturi nerijetko se interpretira njihovim različitim funkcijama. Tako se pretpostavlja da je crkva sv. Mihovila imala funkciju privatne kapele/oratorija u službi nekog hrvatskog velikaša, a možda i samog vladara iz navedenog razdoblja, dok je, kao sakralni objekt većih dimenzija, crkva sv. Martina najvjerojatnije služila kao kongregacijska crkva za potrebe veće vjerske zajednice.¹⁵³ Uz opisane ostatke sakralnog objekta, tijekom revizijskih arheoloških istraživanja lokaliteta Manastirine/Mijovilovac u sjeverozapadnom dijelu prethodne rimske ruralne arhitekture evidentirani su i djelomično istraženi ostatci objekata naseobinskog (starohrvatskog) karaktera, datirani u razdoblje ranog srednjeg vijeka,¹⁵⁴ za čiju je izgradnju kao vezivni materijal pri podizanju zidova korištena glina.¹⁵⁵ Pitanje je može li se

that is often interpreted as a monastery,¹⁴⁸ although some authors recognize the remains as a ruler's residential and commercial building.¹⁴⁹ Based on the morphological analysis of fragments of stone church furniture with features of the Stonemason's workshop from the time of Duke Trpimir, the first phase of the building is dated to the middle of the 9th century,¹⁵⁰ while the second, with the characteristics of the Court stonemason workshop from the time of Duke Branimir, is dated somewhat later, to the last quarter of the 9th century.¹⁵¹ The closest analogies to the six-conch sacral building can be found in the floor plans of the remains of the sacral buildings at the locations of Manastirine/Mastirine in Kašić and St. George (St. Mary's) in Škabrnja, which were also built over the remains of previous architecture from the Roman period.¹⁵² The simultaneous use of two sacral objects in such a small space is often interpreted in domestic scholarly works as having different functions. Therefore, it is assumed that the church of St. Michael had the function of a private chapel/oratory in the service of a Croatian nobleman, and perhaps even the ruler himself, from the mentioned period, while, as a sacral object of larger dimensions, the church of St. Martin was most likely used as a congregational church for the needs of a larger religious community.¹⁵³ In addition to the described remains of the sacral building, during the revised archaeological investigations of the Manastirine/Mijovilovac site in the north-western part of the previous Roman rural architecture, the remains

¹⁵⁰ Više u: Jakšić 2015: 295 i d.; Josipović 2013: 103 i d., 527 i d. s problematikom datacije objekta i fazama izgradnje; Josipović 2018b: 17 i dalje.

¹⁵¹ Više u: Josipović 2013: 149 i d., 529–530; Jakšić 2015: 315 i dalje.

¹⁵² Za položaj Manastirine/Mastirine u Kašiću više u: Delonga 1990: 61 i d. s tlocrtom na str. 79. Izgradnji predromaničkog sakralnog objekta šesterokonzalnog tlocrta na položaju Manastirine/Mastirine u Kašiću najvjerojatnije je prethodila izgradnja sakralnog objekta iz starokršćanskog razdoblja o čemu svjedoče tri ulomka pilastara iz starokršćanskog razdoblja. Više u: Jurjević 2020: 290 i d. s popisom relevantne literature, Sl. 93 i 94, 591, KA 183; Karta 1, 183. Za crkvu sv. Jurja (Sv. Marije) u Škabrnji više u: Jurković 1997: 230 i d. s tlocrtom. Iako na položaju crkve Sv. Marije u Škabrnji nisu utvrđeni ostatci rimske ruralne arhitekture, njezino neizravno postojanje potvrđuju grobni ukopi datirani u razdoblje 4.–5. stoljeća. Više u: Jurjević 2020: 279–280, Sl. 88, 588, KA 176, Karta 1, 176.

¹⁵³ Josipović 2013: 527; Josipović 2018a: 9.

¹⁵⁴ Istraživanja, koja su bila usmjerena na dio lokaliteta koji se prostire zapadno i sjeverozapadno od ostataka predromaničkog sakralnog objekta, tijekom 2003. godine provodi Konzervatorski odjel Ministarstva kulture i medija u Zadru pod vodstvom Barbare Peranić. Više u: Uglešić 2016: 169, bilj. 12, Slika 14–15.

¹⁵⁵ Zidovi objekata, za čiju je gradnju ponovno upotrebljen kamen s porušene rimske ruralne arhitekture, sačuvani su u visini od

¹⁴⁸ Gunjača 1963: 30 ff. with the associated floor plan; Uglešić 2016: 169, Figure 15, 170, Figure 16 and 17, 171, note 16, with a list of relevant bibliography; Jurjević 2020: 338, Figure 123.

¹⁴⁹ Ančić 2007: 207–208.

¹⁵⁰ More in: Jakšić 2015: 295 ff.; Josipović 2013: 103 ff., 527 ff. with the issue of the dating of the building and construction phases; Josipović 2018b: 17 ff.

¹⁵¹ More in: Josipović 2013: 149 ff., 529–530; Jakšić 2015: 315 ff.

¹⁵² More about the location of Manastirine/Mastirine in Kašić in: Delonga 1990: 61 ff. with the floor plan on p. 79. The construction of a pre-Romanesque sacral building with a six-conch floor plan at the location of Manastirine/Mastirine in Kašić was most likely preceded by the construction of a sacral building from the Early Christian period, as evidenced by three fragments of pilasters from the Early Christian period. More in: Jurjević 2020: 290 ff. with a list of relevant bibliography, Fig. 93 and 94, 591, CA 183, Map 1, 183. For the church of St. George (St. Mary) in Škabrnja more in: Jurković 1997: 230 ff. with floor plan. Although at the location of the church of St. Mary in Škabrnja no remains of Roman rural architecture have been identified, its indirect existence is confirmed by burials dated to the 4th–5th century. More in: Jurjević 2020: 279–280, Fig. 88, 588, KA 176, Map 1, 176.

¹⁵³ Josipović 2013: 527; Josipović 2018a: 9.



Slika 7. Karin na karti *Il vero ritratto di Zarra et di Sebenico* Martina Rote Kolunića iz 1570. god., preuzeto s: *Bibliothèque nationale de France: Gallica*, 7. veljače 2024., poveznica: <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b55005159w/f1.item.zoom#>

Figure 7. Karin on map *Il vero ritratto di Zarra et di Sebenico* Martin Rota Kolunić from 1570. Accessed: *Bibliothèque nationale de France: Gallica*, February 7, 2024, link: <https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b55005159w/f1.item.zoom#>

u istom kontekstu promatrati i segment zida koji je djelomično istražen u sklopu sustavnih arheoloških istraživanja lokaliteta Sv. Vid u Gornjem Karinu, za čije je podizanje kao vezivni materijal uz žbuku korištena i glina.¹⁵⁶

Dok izneseni materijalni dokazi jasno pokazuju da doseljene populacije nastavljaju tradiciju života ovog prostora, utvrđivanje odnosa novog stanovništva i gradine Miodrag, a time i definiranje važnosti koju je sam Karin uživao unutar najranije hrvatske teritorijalne organizacije, uvelike se temelji na pretpostavkama.

jednog do dva reda kamena. Više u: Uglešić 2016: 169, bilj. 13 s primjerima s drugih lokaliteta na području sjeverne Dalmacije, 170, Slika 19–20, 171, Slika 21–22.

¹⁵⁶ Ostatci zida evidentirani su u jugozapadnom dijelu lokaliteta. Više u: Jurjević & Serventi (u tisku) 2023a.

of buildings of an (early Croatian) settlement dated to the Early Middle Ages were recorded and partially explored,¹⁵⁴ for whose construction clay was used as the binding material in erecting the walls.¹⁵⁵ The question is whether the segment of the wall partially explored in the systematic archaeological research of the St. Vitus

¹⁵⁴ During 2003, the Conservation Department of the Ministry of Culture and Media in Zadar conducted the research, which was focused on the part of the site that stretches to the west and northwest of the remains of the pre-Romanesque sacral building, under the leadership of Barbara Peranić. More in: Uglešić 2016: 169, note 12, Figs. 14–15.

¹⁵⁵ The walls of the buildings, for the construction of which stones from the destroyed Roman rural architecture were reused, have been preserved at a height of one to two rows of stones. More in: Uglešić 2016: 169, note 13, with examples from other sites in the area of northern Dalmatia, 170, Figs. 19–20, 171, Figs. 21–22.

No, tumačenje prema kojem se iza imena Kori u popisu „naseljenih gradova krštene Hrvatske” Konstantina Porfirogeneta krije Karin, otvara mogućnost daljnjih razmatranja.¹⁵⁷ Uz razumijevanje da je bespredmetno raspravljati o postojanju gradova u urbanističkom i pravnom smislu te riječi, na zaobalnom prostoru onog vremena,¹⁵⁸ identifikacija Korija s Karinom dokazala bi da je lokalitet gradine Miodrag najkasnije u 10. stoljeću ponovno naseljen te da na njemu postoji *castrum*, odnosno utvrda u sklopu teritorijalne organizacije hrvatske države.¹⁵⁹ Navedena interpretacija mogla bi ići i korak dalje. Ako je Porfirogenetov Kori uistinu Karin, možemo pretpostaviti da je naselje početkom 10. stoljeća uživalo ugled unutar rane hrvatske države koji se pokazao dostatnim da položaj bude zamijećen i popisom rukom vanjskog promatrača. No Karin izgledno nije bio i središte županije Nina, odnosno Luke, unutar čijih se granica utvrda nalazila.¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁷ DAI XXXI (151 Be) 70 (usp. prijevode: Jenkins 1993: 150–151; Tomašić 2003: 82). Da grčki naziv Kori (τό Κόρι) uistinu predstavlja Karin: Dvornik *et al.* 2016: 129; Klaić 1971: 288, bilj. 59; Beuc 1985: 51, bilj. 291; Strika 2022: 4.

¹⁵⁸ Barada 1954: 485.

¹⁵⁹ O Karinu kroz urbanu i pravnu kategoriji kstra, doduše u kasnijem periodu Hrvatskog Kraljevstva 11. i 12. stoljeća, u: Barada 1954: 488, 496; Majnarić 2007: 32. Raščlambu političko-administrativne podjele Hrvatske u Konstantina Porfirogeneta donose: Klaić 1971: 284–289; Beuc 1985: 52–53. O županijama i ulozi župana kao organa središnje vlasti: Beuc 1985: 51–55. Kako navodi Smiljanić, popis „gradova” i županija koje donosi Konstantin Porfirogenet ne treba promatrati kao cjelovit popis koji vjerno odražava stanje u ranosrednjovjekovnoj Hrvatskoj (Smiljanić 2010: 16, bilj. 30). Primjerice, vrlo je indikativno da s popisa „naseljenih gradova” nedostaje Bribir, središte istoimene županije. Tragovi naseljavanja Bribirske glavice u 9. stoljeću dovode se u vezu upravo s procesom formiranja teritorijalne organizacije (Smiljanić 2003: 30). Pokušaj objašnjenja nedosljednosti u popisu administrativne podjele koju donosi bizantski car, odnosno odvojenog navođenja županija i naselja ranosrednjovjekovne Hrvatske, nudi Smiljanić. Polazeći od mišljenja da pripadajuća poglavlja djela u suštini odražavaju dvije vremenski odvojene situacije i dva različita stupnja društvenog razvoja, Smiljanić smatra da je u uglavnom neimenovanim središtima vladarskih županija vladar raniju gentilnu vlast u jednom trenutku zamijenio svojom (Smiljanić 2010: 17–19). Prihvatanje Smiljanićeve teze te raščlambu možebitnih posljedica navedene promjene po Karin zahtijevaju da budu predmetom zasebne rasprave.

¹⁶⁰ Barada je osamljen u stajalištu da je upravo Karin bio sjedište župana Lučke županije do prelaska utvrde u ruke Lapčana (Barada 1954: 488, bilj. 13). Mišljenje S. Zlatovića, prema kojem je Karin dio Ninske županije, opovrgnuto je istraživanjem V. Vlačića i F. Smiljanića o granicama Ninske i Lučke županije (Zlatović 1895a: 79, 83; Vlačić 1952: 95–112; Smiljanić 1996: 205–256). Smiljanić je središte županije Nina, smatrajući ime Luka njezinom slavenskom inačicom, prvotno

site in Gornji Karin, can be viewed in the same context, for the construction of which clay was used as a binding material in addition to plaster.¹⁵⁶

While the presented material evidence clearly proves that the settled populations continued the tradition of life in this area, determining the relationship between the new population and the Miodrag hillfort, and thus the definition of the importance that Karin enjoyed within the earliest Croatian territorial organization, is largely based on assumptions. However, the interpretation according to which Karin is hidden behind the name Kori in the list of “inhabited cities of the baptized Croatia” by Constantine Porphyrogenitus opens up the possibility of further consideration.¹⁵⁷ With the understanding that it is pointless to discuss the existence of cities, in the urbanistic and legal sense of the word, beyond the coastal area of that time,¹⁵⁸ the identification of Kori with Karin would prove that the site of Miodrag hillfort was repopulated in the 10th century at the latest, and that a *castrum* existed on it, i.e. a fortress within the territorial organization of the Croatian state.¹⁵⁹ The above interpretation could go

¹⁵⁶ The remains of the wall were recorded in the southwestern part of the site. More in: Jurjević & Serventi (in print) 2023a.

¹⁵⁷ DAI XXXI (151 Be) 70 (cf. translations: Jenkins 1993: 150–151; Tomašić 2003: 82). That the Greek name Kori (τό Κόρι) truly represents Karin: Dvornik *et al.* 2016: 129; Klaić 1971: 288, note 59; Beuc 1985: 51, note 291; Strika 2022: 4.

¹⁵⁸ Barada 1954: 485.

¹⁵⁹ About Karin through the urban and legal category of *castrum*, admittedly in the later period of the Croatian Kingdom in the 11th and 12th centuries, in: Barada 1954: 488, 496; Majnarić 2007: 32. An analysis of the political-administrative division of Croatia under Constantine Porphyrogenitus is provided by: Klaić 1971: 284–289; Beuc 1985: 52–53. On counties and the role of the *iuppanus* (župan) as an authority of the central government: Beuc 1985: 51–55. As stated by Smiljanić, the list of “cities” and counties presented by Constantine Porphyrogenitus should not be viewed as a complete list that faithfully reflects the situation in early medieval Croatia (Smiljanić 2010: 16, note 30). For example, it is very indicative that Bribir, the centre of the county of the same name, is missing from the list of “inhabited cities”. Traces of the settlement of Bribirska glavica in the 9th century are connected precisely with the process of formation of the territorial organization (Smiljanić 2003: 30). Smiljanić offers an attempt to explain the inconsistency in the list of administrative divisions listed by the Byzantine emperor, that is, the separate listing of counties and settlements of early medieval Croatia. Starting from the opinion that the corresponding chapters of the work essentially reflect two situations separated in time, and two different stages of social development, Smiljanić believes that in the mostly unnamed centres of the ruler’s counties, the ruler at one point replaced the earlier gentilicium authority with his own (Smiljanić 2010: 17–19). Acceptance of Smiljanić’s thesis, and the analysis of the possible consequences of the mentioned change to Karin, require a separate discussion.

Vremenski naknadnu pojavu župana u Karinu, posvjedočenu sredinom 13. stoljeća među pripadnicima roda Lapčana,¹⁶¹ stoga je primjerenije gledati kroz prizmu tadašnjeg vremena, dakle kao iskaz oscilacija u snazi središnje vlasti unutar Ugarskog Nadkraljevstva i otimanja poluga moći koje provode lokalne elite, a ne nužno kao odraz ranijeg stanja.¹⁶² Samim time, postojanje zasebne županije sa središtem u Karinu,¹⁶³ kao

vidio u Nadinu, da bi ga kasnije odbacio u korist Novigrada (Smiljanić 1996: 230; Smiljanić 2010: 25). Džino sjedište županije koja se nalazila na prostoru današnjih središnjih Ravnih kotara, i kojoj bi pripadao Karin, također poistovjećuje s Nadinom (Džino 2010: 191). Doduše, Džino županiju u kojoj bi se Karin trebao nalaziti identificira ne kao *Nina*, već kao *Nona*, koju historiografija uglavnom prepoznaje kao Ninsku županiju (Vlačić 1952: 98; Klaić 1971: 286, bilj 49; Beuc 1985: 53; Džino 2010: 191).

¹⁶¹ ... *iuppanus Georgius de Lapcano de Crino...* (CD IV, dok. 52, 59; Barada 1954: 487; Majnarić 2007: 34). Karinske župane iz roda Lapčana Barada povezuje s kasnije zapisanim narativom o kralju Zvonimiru. Dolaskom u posjed utvrde, Lapčani stječu i ovlasti župana, čije postojanje u Karinu Barada pretpostavlja (Barada 1954: 486–491). No povijesnu istinitost anakronog narativa o Zvonimiru odbacuje Majnarić, premda ostavlja otvorenom mogućnost da su Lapčani u jednom trenutku uistinu i primili upravu nad karinskom utvrdom (Majnarić 2007: 32–33). Smiljanić smatra da ishodište titule među Lapčanima treba tražiti u položaju rodovskih župana, a ne u samom činu stjecanja karinske utvrde (Smiljanić 2010: 36–37). Mogućnost da su Lapčani u Karinu u jednom trenutku vršili dužnost županata kraljevske utvrde za Arpadovića, čime bismo elegantno mogli objasniti raskorak između postojanja službe, ali ne i središta županije, u Karinu, Smiljanić ne razmatra. O županatima kraljevskih utvrda: Smiljanić 2010: 34–36.

¹⁶² Udžbenički o slabljenju kraljevske vlasti iz perspektive teritorijalnog aparata u: Beuc 1985: 120, 126–127. O navedenim tendencijama na primjeru uspona knezova bibrirskih u: Klaić 1976: 407–413; Karbić 2004: 4–10. Premda analogija sa znatno poznatijim i bolje istraženim slučajem Bribira i knezova bibrirskih može djelovati privlačnom, činjenica da je Bribir posvjedočeno županijsko središte, dok Karin to vrlo izgledno nije bio, predstavlja ozbiljan kamen spoticanja pri pokušaju preslikavanja ovog pravca razmišljanja. Majnarić navodi da nije moguće utvrditi jesu li Lapčani monopolizirali županijsku službu u Karinu, odnosno nosili svoj naslov po njemu, prije 14. stoljeća (Majnarić 2007: 34). O okolnostima za kojih Lapčani stječu Karin te se počinju identificirati kao Karinjani, kao i o političkim te društvenim okolnostima zbog kojih se navedena promjena odvija, u: Majnarić 2018: 44–55, 67–68, 263–265.

¹⁶³ Mišljenje o postojanju zasebne Karinske županije, nastale odvajanjem dijela Lučke županije, iznosi Beuc (Beuc 1985: 54). Svakako vrijedi upozoriti da, prema dosadašnjim spoznajama, postojanje županije tog imena nije zabilježeno u povijesnim izvorima. Ako bismo ipak pokušali pratiti nit razmišljanja, izglednije je da Lapčani uspijevaju uspostaviti monopol nad polugama vlasti (unutar) jednog distrikta već postojeće Lučke županije, naspram mogućnosti postojanja zasebne, nama danas nepoznate, teritorijalne jedinice.

one step further. If Porphyrogenitus' Kori is truly Karin, we can assume that the settlement at the beginning of the 10th century enjoyed importance within the Early Croatian state, which proved to be sufficient for the position to be noticed, and listed by the hand of an outside observer. However, Karin was apparently not the centre of the Nin County, that is, the Luka County, within whose borders the fortress was located.¹⁶⁰ The subsequent appearance of a *iuppanus* in Karin, witnessed in the middle of the 13th century among members of the Lapčani *gens*,¹⁶¹ is therefore more appropriate to be observed through the prism of that time, i.e. as a statement of oscillations in the power of the central government within the Archiregnum Hungaricum, and the usurpation of the local levers of power by the local elites, and not necessarily as a reflection of an earlier state.¹⁶² Therefore, the existence of a separate

¹⁶⁰ Barada is alone in his opinion that Karin was the seat of the *iuppanus* of Luka County until the fortress passed into the hands of the Lapčani *gens* (Barada 1954: 488, note 13). The opinion of S. Zlatović, according to which Karin is part of Nin County, was refuted by the research of V. Vlačić and F. Smiljanić on the borders of Nin and Luka counties (Zlatović 1895a: 79, 83; Vlačić 1952: 95–112; Smiljanić 1996: 205–256). Smiljanić, considering the name Luka to be its Slavic version, originally saw Nadin as the centre of the *Nina* County, but later rejected it in favour of Novigrad (Smiljanić 1996: 230; Smiljanić 2010: 25). Džino also identifies the seat of the county, which was located in the area of today's central Ravnih Kotari, and to which Karin would have belonged, with Nadin (Džino 2010: 191). Admittedly, Džino identifies the county where Karin should be located not as *Nina*, but as *Nona*, which historiography mostly recognizes as the Nin county (Vlačić 1952: 98; Klaić 1971: 286, note 49; Beuc 1985: 53; Džino 2010: 191).

¹⁶¹ ... *iuppanus Georgius de Lapcano de Crino...* (CD IV, doc. 52, 59; Barada 1954: 487; Majnarić 2007: 34). Barada connects the Karin *iuppani* from the Lapčani *gens* with the later written narrative about King Zvonimir. By coming into possession of the fortress, the Lapčani *gens* also acquired the authority of the *iuppanus*, whose existence in Karin is assumed by Barada (Barada 1954: 486–491). However, the historical veracity of the anachronistic narrative about Zvonimir is rejected by Majnarić, although he leaves open the possibility that at one point the Lapčani *gens* really received the administration of the Karin fortress (Majnarić 2007: 32–33). Smiljanić believes that the origin of the title among the Lapčani *gens* should be sought in the position of the gentile *iuppani*, and not in the very act of acquiring the Karin fortress (Smiljanić 2010: 36–37). Smiljanić does not consider the possibility that the Lapčani *gens* in Karin at one point acted as *iuppani* of the royal fortress during the Arpadović rule, which would elegantly explain the discrepancy between the existence of the office, but not the centre of the county, in Karin. About the *iuppani* of the royal fortresses: Smiljanić 2010: 34–36.

¹⁶² In a textbook manner on the weakening of royal power from the perspective of the territorial apparatus in: Beuc 1985: 120, 126–127. About the mentioned tendencies on the example of the rise of the dukes of Bribir in: Klaić 1976: 407–413; Karbić 2004: 4–10. Although the analogy with the much more well-known and well-researched case of Bribir, and the counts of Bribir may seem

i zasnovanost povezivanja titule karinskih župana iz roda Lapčana s funkcijom proizišlom iz važnosti same utvrde te vezanom za nju, u ovom se trenutku ne doima vjerojatnim.¹⁶⁴ Ako bismo bili prinuđeni pobliže definirati važnost utvrde u Karinu, analogija odnosa Ostrovice i Bribira u ranom srednjem vijeku možda bi se pokazala podobnijom polaznom točkom. Sukladno ulozi Ostrovice, svojevrsne predstraže ranohrvatskom županijskom središtu u Bribiru,¹⁶⁵ *castrum* u Karinu u tom je periodu vjerojatno predstavljao jedno od utvrđenih naselja koje je gravitiralo županijskom središtu u Novigradu ili Nadinu.¹⁶⁶

county with its centre in Karin,¹⁶³ as well as the basis of connecting the title of Karin county *iuppanus* from the Lapčani *gens* with a function derived from and related to the significance of the fortress, does not seem likely at this moment.¹⁶⁴ If we were forced to define the importance of the fortress in Karin in more detail, the analogy of the relationship between Ostrovica and Bribir in the Early Middle Ages would perhaps prove to be a more suitable starting point. In accordance with the role of Ostrovica, a sort of outpost of the Early Croatian county centre in Bribir,¹⁶⁵ *castrum* in Karin in this period probably represented one of the fortified settlements that gravitated towards the county centre in Novigrad or Nadin.¹⁶⁶

attractive, the fact that Bribir is an attested county centre, while Karin very likely was not, represents a serious stumbling block when trying to replicate this line of thinking. Majnarić states that it is not possible to determine whether the Lapčani *gens* monopolized the *iuppanus* office service in Karin, and bore that title, before the 14th century (Majnarić 2007: 34). About the circumstances for which the Lapčani *gens* acquired Karin and begin to identify themselves as people from Karin, as well as the political and social circumstances due to which the aforementioned change takes place, in: Majnarić 2018: 44–55, 67–68, 263–265.

¹⁶³ Beuc (Beuc 1985: 54) expresses the opinion about the existence of a separate Karin County, created by the separation of a part of Luka County. It is certainly worth noting that, according to current knowledge, the existence of the county of that name has not been recorded in historical sources. If we tried to follow this line of thought, it is more likely that the Lapčani *gens* managed to establish a power monopoly (within one district of the already existing Luka County), as opposed to the possibility of the existence of a separate, unknown to us today, territorial unit.

¹⁶⁴ Interpreting the order of Porphyrogenitus's enumeration of "cities", Z. Strika believes that the list follows the political-economic and social-religious scale of importance of settlements in the life of early medieval Croatia (Strika 2022: 4). If we were to accept the above interpretation, the penultimate place in the register would indicate that Karin was not among the very top of the most important settlements of the Croatian state.

¹⁶⁵ Smiljanić 2003: 30–31.

¹⁶⁶ According to the assumed existence of lower levels of local territorial-administrative structure in the early medieval settlements in the vicinity of Bribir (Smiljanić 2003: 31), the fortress in Karin may have performed a similar function within the early medieval Luka County. Although not the centre of the county, the *castrum* at Miodrag hillfort could have been the seat of one of the lower county officials, such as a sub-*iuppanus*. At the beginning of the 15th century, Karin will indeed be listed as the centre of a district of the Luka County, whereby the mentioned territorial structure preceded the moment of the creation of the news in a certain, unknown period of time (Jakšić 2000: 169). However, taking into account the span of centuries, and the multitude of historical changes that have taken place in the meantime, we cannot judge to what extent, if at all, the aforementioned organization was a reflection of earlier times.

¹⁶⁴ Interpretirajući redosljed Porfirogenetova nabiranja „gradova“, Z. Strika smatra da popis prati ljestvicu političko-gospodarskog i socijalno-religioznog značaja naselja u životu rano-srednjovjekovne Hrvatske (Strika 2022: 4). Ako bismo prihvatili navedeno tumačenje, preposljednje mjesto u rasporedu indiciralo bi da se Karin nije ubrajao među sam vrh najvažnijih naselja hrvatske države.

¹⁶⁵ Smiljanić 2003: 30–31.

¹⁶⁶ Sukladno pretpostavljenom postojanju nižih stepenica lokalnog teritorijalno-upravnog ustroja u ranosrednjovjekovnim naseljima u okolici Bribira (Smiljanić 2003: 31), utvrda u Karinu možda je obnašala sličnu funkciju unutar ranosrednjovjekovne Lučke županije. Iako ne samo središte županije, *castrum* na gradini Miodrag mogao je biti sjelom nekog od nižih županijskih čimbenika, poput podžupana. Karin će početkom 15. stoljeća uistinu i biti naveden kao središte jednog distrikta Lučke županije, pri čemu je navedeno teritorijalno ustrojstvo u određenom, pobliže nepoznatom vremenskom odmaku, prethodilo trenutku nastanka vijesti (Jakšić 2000: 169). No, uzevši u obzir raspon stoljeća i množinu povijesnih promjena koje su se zbile u međuvremenu, ne možemo prosuditi u kojoj je mjeri, ako i uopće, navedena organizacija predstavljala odraz ranijih vremena.

Zaključna razmatranja

Analizirajući prikupljene podatke o prostoru teritorija zajednice Korinija (*Corinium*), razvidno je da je od najranijih povijesnih razdoblja do kraja ranog srednjeg vijeka promatrano područje bilo gusto naseljeno, a samim time i podložno promjenama koje su za sobom donosile smjene epoha i s njima u vezi migracije stanovništva. Iako se zbog oskudnosti sustavnih arheoloških istraživanja ne može raspravljati o karakteru većine prapovijesnih lokaliteta, pa tako ni o gradini Miodrag kao najvažnijem lokalitetu na promatranom području, vidljivo je da je većina prapovijesnih naselja podignuta na istaknutim platoima uzvišenja pogodnim za obranu, koja se u pravilu uzdižu iznad plodnih polja i u blizini dostupnih izvora pitke vode (npr. gradina u Jezerinama i Bančevac u Pridragi, položaj Figurica i Fortica u Novigradu i dr.).

Uspostavom rimske vlasti na istočnoj jadranskoj obali promatrano područje slijedi tekovine rimskog svijeta koje se u prvom redu odnose na promjene u organizaciji teritorija. Uz teritorijalno središte *Corinium* važan dionik gospodarskih aktivnosti, iako nedovoljno istražene, zasigurno postaju rustične vile (*villae rusticae*) koje se podižu na povoljnim geografskim položajima u blizini zaštićenih luka (ostatci rimske ruralne arhitekture unutar franjevačkog samostana u Donjem Karinu, na položaju Slana u Gornjem Karinu i u blizini crkve sv. Kate u Novigradu) odnosno u blizini većih obradivih poljoprivrednih površina (položaji Dolac, Zidine, Pudarice, Bančevac i dr. u Pridragi). Iz rasporeda ostataka arhitekture, ali i pojedinačnih nalaza pokretne arheološke građe iz rimskog razdoblja registriranih od kraja 19. stoljeća do danas, razvidan je gust raspored takvih objekata na području današnje Pridrage. Navedeni objekti svoj su prosperitet najvjerojatnije zasnivali na blizini velikih obradivih poljoprivrednih površina sa stalnim izvorima vode (Bančevca, Lupoglavca, Novaka, Banjevca i dr.). Zahvaljujući neposrednoj blizini pretpostavljene luke rimskodobnog Korinija i lokalnih kopnenih komunikacija svoje su proizvode osim u neposredno zaleđe Bukovice vrlo lako mogli plasirati i na udaljenija područja. Tijekom starokršćanskog razdoblja nad prethodnim ostatcima rimske ruralne arhitekture (Sv. Vid u Gornjem Karinu) i u njihovoj neposrednoj blizini (Sv. Martin u Pridragi) podižu se sakralni objekti koji postaju centri kristijanizacije okolnog područja.

Concluding remarks

Analysing the collected data on the area of the territory of the *Corinium* community, it is clear that from the earliest historical periods to the end of the Early Middle Ages, the observed area was densely populated, and therefore subject to changes brought about by the turn of eras, and in connection with the migration of population. Although, due to the paucity of systematic archaeological research, it is not possible to discuss the character of the majority of prehistoric sites, including Miodrag hillfort as the most important site in the observed area, it is evident that most prehistoric settlements were built on prominent elevated plateaus suitable for defence, which, as a rule, rise above fertile fields in the vicinity of available sources of potable water (eg. the hillforts in Jezerine and Bančevac in Pridraga, the locations of Figurica and Fortica in Novigrad, etc.).

With the establishment of Roman rule on the eastern Adriatic coast, the observed area follows the legacy of the Roman world, which primarily refers to changes in the organization of the territory. Although insufficiently researched, the rustic villas (*villae rusticae*) certainly became an important part of economic activities along with the territorial centre of *Corinium*, which were erected in favourable geographical positions near protected harbours (remains of Roman rural architecture inside the Franciscan monastery in Donji Karin, at the location of Slana in Gornji Karin, and near the church of St. Kate in Novigrad) or near larger arable agricultural areas (locations of Dolac, Zidine, Pudarice, Bančevac and others in Pridraga). From the distribution of architectural remains, as well as individual findings of movable archaeological material from the Roman period registered from the end of the 19th century to present day, a dense distribution of such buildings can be observed in the area of today's Pridraga. The aforementioned facilities most likely based their prosperity on the proximity of large arable agricultural areas with permanent water sources (Bančevac, Lupoglavac, Novak, Banjevac, etc.). Thanks to the close proximity of the presumed Roman port of *Corinium* and local land communications, they could easily market their products not only in the immediate hinterland of Bukovica, but also in more distant areas. During the Early Christian period, sacral buildings were erected over the previous remains of Roman rural architecture (St. Vitus in Gornji Karin), and in their immediate vicinity (St. Martin in Pridraga), which became the centres of Christianization of the surrounding area.

Kada zamire život u rimskodobnom Koriniju, ne možemo pouzdano ustvrditi. Premda ostatci materijalne kulture okolnog područja sugeriraju da se život u kasnoj antici izgledno nastavlja bez dramatičnih poremećaja, trenutna stupanj spoznaja ne dopušta nam isključiti mogućnost da je naselje na gradini Miodrag u jednom trenutku bilo zahvaćeno ratnim zbivanjima. Razmatrajući tezu J. Medinija o slijedu bizantsko-gotskog sukoba na istočnoj obali Jadrana, i nadovezujući se pritom na sudbinu srodnih antičkih naselja, 6. stoljeće predlaže se kao polazna točka pretpostavljenog procesa zbog kojeg će antički Korinij postupno gubiti svoj urbani karakter. Posljednja stoljeća života Korinij izgledno provodi ne kao civilna zajednica, već kao utvrđeni gradinski položaj unutar kasnoantičkog obrambenog sustava usmjerenog k zaštiti priobalnog prostora. Primarno vojni, strateški karakter položaja bit će zadržan i po ponovnom naseljavanju lokaliteta u ranom srednjem vijeku. Kada Korinij, sada Karin, ponovno dolazi pod svjetlo povijesnih izvora, on to čini kao *castrum*, utvrda unutar teritorijalno-upravne organizacije hrvatske ranosrednjovjekovne države. Da promatrano područje u navedenom periodu nije bilo na marginama povijesnih događanja, svjedoče nam ostatci pokretne arheološke građe evidentirane na položajima Sv. Martin, Goričina i Manastirine/Mijovilovac (Sv. Mihovil) u Pridragi. Premda posvjedočen u povijesnim izvorima, Karin je po svojoj važnosti vjerojatno predstavljao tek sekundarno naselje unutar teritorijalne organizacije Lučke županije.

Na temelju prethodno iznesenoga, zaključno se može reći da je izostanak podataka o pojedinim povijesnim razdobljima primarno odraz neistraženosti promatranog područja, za što je najbolji primjer arheološki lokalitet Sv. Vid u Gornjem Karinu, a ne odraz stvarnih promjena koje su se u određenom trenutku odvijale na širem području Sjeverne Dalmacije.

We cannot reliably confirm when life ended in Roman-era *Corinium*. Although the remains of the material culture of the surrounding area suggest that life in Late Antiquity apparently continued without dramatic disturbances, the current level of knowledge does not allow us to rule out the possibility that the settlement at the Miodrag hillfort was at one point affected by war events. Considering J. Medini's thesis about the sequence of the Byzantine-Gothic conflict on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, and building on the fate of related ancient settlements, the 6th century is proposed as the starting point of the assumed process due to which ancient *Corinium* gradually lost its urban character. *Corinium* apparently spent the last centuries of its life not as a civilian community, but as a fortified hillfort position within a Late Antiquity defence system aimed at protecting the coastal area. The primarily military, strategic character of the location was retained even after the site was repopulated in the Early Middle Ages. When *Corinium*, now Karin, came under the light of historical sources again, it did so as a *castrum*, a fortress within the territorial-administrative organization of the Early Medieval Croatian state. That the observed area was not on the margins of historical events in the mentioned period is evidenced by the remains of movable archaeological material recorded at the positions of St. Martin, Goričina, and Manastirine/Mijovilovac (St. Michael) in Pridraga. Although attested in historical sources, Karin probably represented only a secondary settlement within the territorial organization of the Luka County due to its importance.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the absence of data on certain historical periods is primarily a reflection of the unexplored area, the best example of which is the archaeological site of St. Vitus in Gornji Karin, and not a reflection of the real changes that took place at a certain moment in the wider area of Northern Dalmatia.

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