

Jakov Vučić
Arheološki muzej Zadar
Archaeological Museum Zadar
Zadar, Croatia
jvucic@amzd.hr

Prethodni rezultati istraživanja ranosrednjovjekovnog groblja u Tinju kod Biograda

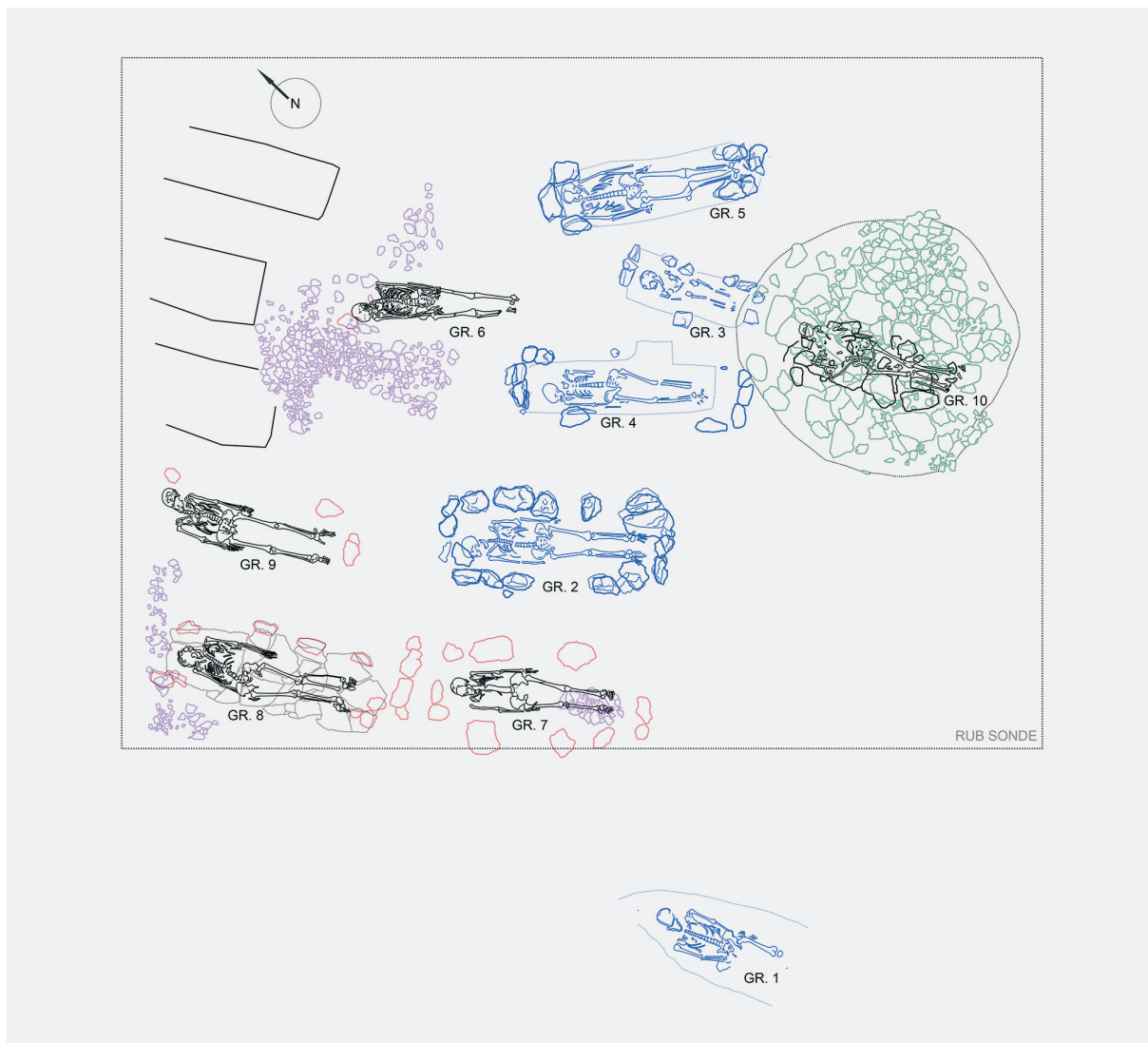
Nakon dojave o slučajnom nalazu ljudskih kostiju Arheološki muzej Zadar u dvama navratima, 2017. i 2021. godine, proveo je zaštitna arheološka iskopavanja na položaju Jurjevića glavica u Tinju. Tom prilikom na nalazištu su pronađeni pokretni nalazi iz razdoblja neolitika, antike i kasne antike te grobovi iz ranog srednjeg vijeka. Ranosrednjovjekovni grobovi na temelju ¹⁴C mjerenja datiraju se u vrijeme od kraja 7. do sredine 9. stoljeća. U jednom od grobova pronađene su brončane naušnice s ukrasom u obliku spiralnog stošca. U novijoj literaturi te se naušnice u Dalmaciji, među ostalim, vežu i za groblja s kraja 8. i iz prve polovice 9. stoljeća, pa se za sada u isto razdoblje može datirati i groblje u Tinju.

Ključne riječi: rani srednji vijek, groblje, naušnice s ukrasom u obliku spiralnog stošca.

Previous results of the research of the early medieval cemetery in Tinj near Biograd

Following a report of a chance find of human bones, the Archaeological Museum of Zadar conducted archaeological rescue excavations at the site of Jurjevića glavica in Tinj during two campaigns in 2017 and 2021. These excavations revealed a range of moveable finds from the Neolithic, ancient and late ancient periods at the site, as well as graves dating to the Early Middle Ages. Based on radiocarbon dating, the early medieval graves could be dated to the time from the end of the 7th century to the mid-9th century. Notably, one grave contained bronze earrings with a spiral cone-shaped ending. Recent literature indicates that, among others, such earrings in Dalmatia are typically associated with cemeteries from the late 8th to the first half of the 9th century, suggesting that, for now, the cemetery in Tinj can also be placed within this timeframe.

Keywords: Early Middle Ages, cemetery, earrings with decorations in the shape of a spiral cone.



Plan 1. Tlocrt groblja (I. Čondić)
 Plan 1 Layout of the cemetery (I. Čondić)

Nakon dojave o slučajnom nalazu ljudskih kostiju Arheološki muzej Zadar u dvama navratima, 2017. i 2021. godine, proveo je zaštitna arheološka iskopavanja na položaju Jurjevića glavica u Tinju. Najstarije nalaze na ovom položaju čine ulomci neolitske keramike, na temelju čega se može pretpostaviti postojanje naselja u vrijeme neolitika. Na dijelu nalazišta, pri površini, pronađena je koncentracija antičke i kasnoantičke keramike te šest kovanica. Najstariji primjerak kovan je između 140. i 144. godine po Kristu. Četiri primjerka kovana su sredinom i tijekom druge polovice 3. stoljeća dok je jedan primjerak kovan 320. godine. Ovi nalazi svjedoče o korištenju prostora u vrijeme kasne antike, no za sada nije jasno o kojem obliku korištenja je riječ.

Following a report of a chance find of human bones, the Archaeological Museum of Zadar conducted archaeological rescue excavations at the site of Jurjevića glavica in Tinj during two separate campaigns in 2017 and 2021. The oldest finds at this site consist of fragments of Neolithic pottery, suggesting the existence of a settlement during the Neolithic period. In one part of the site, near the surface, a concentration of ancient and late ancient pottery and six coins was discovered. The oldest coin was minted between 140 and 144 AD, while four other coins were minted in the mid-3rd century and during the second half of the same century. The youngest coin at the site dates to the year 320 AD. These finds bear witness that the area was used during late antiquity, though the exact nature of that use remains unclear.



Sl. 1. Zračna snimka groblja (I. Čondić)
Fig. 1 Aerial photo of the cemetery (I. Čondić)

Najmlađi horizont na nalazištu predstavljaju srednjovjekovni grobovi. U dvjema kampanjama utvrđeno je postojanje 13 grobova, od kojih je 10 istraženo. Do sada uočeni i istraženi grobovi nižu se u trima nepravilnim redovima. Grobne jame pravokutnog su oblika, orijentirane u smjeru jugoistok-sjeverozapad, a ukopane su kroz antički i neolitski sloj te u zdravicu.

Kod većine grobova jame su uz rubove dijelom obložene amorfnim kamenjem, neke u većoj mjeri, a neke tek s pokojim kamenom. Prioritet u tom oblaganju imali su dijelovi jame uz glavu i stopala pokojnika. Grobovi su bili bez poklopnica, zapunjeni zemljom, izuzev jednog groba koji je bio pokriven velikim pločama od kamena škriljavca. Pokojnici su sahranjeni na leđima, u ispruženom položaju, s rukama ispruženim niz tijelo i s glavama na sjeverozapadu.

Grob označen brojem 10 nalazi se istočnije od ostalih grobova i odudara od ostatka groblja. Grobna jama kod ovog groba nije pravokutnog oblika,

The youngest horizon at the site is represented by medieval graves. Two excavation campaigns have confirmed the existence of 13 graves, 10 of which have been excavated. At the current stage of research, the recorded and excavated graves are arranged in three irregular rows, with the pits being oriented southeast to northwest and rectangular-shaped. These pits were dug through ancient and Neolithic layers down to the bedrock.

In most graves, the edges of the pits are partially lined with amorphous stones, some to a greater extent and others only with a few stones. The lining is concentrated around the head and feet of the deceased. All graves were filled with earth and lacked covers, except for one grave, which was covered with large slate slabs. The deceased were buried on their backs in an extended position, arms alongside their bodies, with their heads facing northwest.

Grave number 10 stands out from the rest of the cemetery. Located further east than the other graves, its pit is circular in shape rather than rectan-

već je riječ o kružnoj jami, koja je dosta dublja od visine na koju je položen kostur koji je u njoj pronađen. Jama je zapunjena zemljom i velikom količinom krupnog kamenja, koje se nalazi iznad i ispod kostura. Prema zatečenoj situaciji, čini se kako kostur nije ukopan kroz zapunu jame, već je zapuna nastala nakon njegova polaganje.



Sl. 2. Grob 2 (I. Čondić)
Fig. 2 Grave 2 (I. Čondić)

Za sada nije jasno je li jama načinjena kako bi se u nju sahranio pokojnik ili je zatečena i sekundarno iskorištena za pokapanje. Iz odnosa jame u kojoj je ukopan grob 10 i arhitekture susjednih dvaju grobova (grobovi 3 i 4) može se zaključiti da je jama starija od njih. Uz istočni rub jame, u razini njezina vrha, zatečena je koncentracija kasnoantičkih nalaza, među kojima je i kovanica Licinija, kovana 320. godine. Rub pojave nalaza korespondira s

gular and is significantly deeper than the depth at which the skeleton found within it was placed. The pit is filled with many large stones and earth, with stones located both on top and underneath the skeleton. Based on the situation found, it appears that the skeleton was not buried in the pit through the fill, but rather that the pit was filled after the burial.



Sl. 3. Grob 10 s vidljivim presjekom zapune jame (I. Čondić)

Fig. 3 Grave 10 with a visible cross-section of the filling of the pit (I. Čondić)

It is currently not clear whether the pit may have been either intentionally created for burial or if it had already existed and was hence secondarily used for the burial itself. The positioning of the pit of grave 10 in relation to the architecture of the adjacent two graves (graves 3 and 4) indicates that it predates them. Next to the eastern edge of the pit, i.e. at the level of its top, a concentration of late ancient finds was discovered, including a coin from Licinius, minted in 320 AD. The edge where the finds were discovered corresponds with the layout of the pit, indicating that the pit is contemporaneous with these finds or may even be younger; or in other words, the *terminus post quem* of the pit's creation is 320 AD.

The period during which the cemetery could have been used is suggested by the date obtained from radiocarbon dating of a sample from the skeleton in grave 2. The results, interpreted with a lower and higher percentage of reliability, suggest two potential time frames. The narrower time frame, and therefore with a lower percentage of probability (68.3%), dates the death of the individual in grave 2 between 689 and 771 AD. If the measurement is interpreted with a higher reliability (95.5%), a broader dating range is obtained, between 669 and 865 AD. This time span of nearly two centuries is quite



Sl. 4. Grob 10 nakon uklanjanja zapune iznad kostura (I. Čondić)
 Fig. 4 Grave 10, after removing the fill above the skeleton (I. Čondić)

tlocrtom jame, pa možemo pretpostaviti kako je jama istovremena s tim nalazima ili mlađa od njih, odnosno *terminus post quem* nastanka jame je 320. godina.

Vrijeme u kojem je ovo groblje moglo biti korišteno sugerira datum dobiven mjerenjem ¹⁴C uzorka kostura iz groba 2. Rezultati mjerenja, interpretirani s manjim i većim postotkom pouzdanosti, pružaju dva vremenska okvira. Uži vremenski okvir, i shodno tome s manjim postotkom vjerojatnosti (68,3 %), datira smrt pokojnika iz groba 2 između 689. i 771. godine po Kristu. Ako se mjerenje interpretira s većom pouzdanošću (95,5 %), dobiva se širi raspon datiranja, između 669. i 865. godine. Vremenski raspon od gotovo dvaju stoljeća dosta je širok. Uvažavajući taj rezultat, moguće je ponuditi i uži kronološki okvir na temelju do sada pronađene građe u grobovima.

U do sada istraženim grobovima nisu pronađeni grobni prilozi ni dijelovi nošnje. U dvama grobovima pronađen je nakit. U grobu 6 otkrivena je narebrena perla od tirkizno plave staklene paste, koja je zatečena uz donju čeljust pokojnika, pa se može pretpostaviti da je bila obješena oko vrata na traci od organskog materijala. Slične perle do sada su otkrivene u većem broju grobova na okolnim gro-

broad. By taking into account this result, it is also possible to suggest a narrower chronological frame based on the material found in the graves so far.

Up to now, no grave goods or fragments of clothing have been discovered in the examined graves, although jewellery has been found in two of them. In grave 6, a ribbed bead made of turquoise-blue glass paste was discovered near the lower jaw of the deceased, indicating it may have been worn around the neck on a strip of organic material. Similar beads have been found in a greater number of graves in nearby cemeteries. Based on the associated material and context, they are dated over a long period of time, i.e. from the 6th to the 9th century.¹ Given that similar beads appear over a broader time period than suggested by the radiocarbon dating results, the find from grave 6 does not contribute to narrowing down the timeframe during which the cemetery in Tinj was in use.

¹ On this occasion, we will point out just a few examples from cemeteries in Kašić - Glavčurak, Knin - Greblje, Nin - Holy Cross and Kašić - Maklinovo brdo. Belošević 1968, pp. 227, 241, T. IV, V, VI: 2; Vinski 1991, pp. 27, 28, T. 5: 10; Simoni 1991, p. 76; Belošević 1999, pp. 148, 149, T. XX: 12, 17; Petrinec 2021, p. 372; Belošević 2010, pp. 47, 50, 84, T. XXXI:4, T. XXXII:8.



Sl. 5. Grob 6 (I. Čondić)
Fig. 5 Grave 6 (I. Čondić)

bljima, a na temelju asocirane građe i konteksta datiraju se kroz duže vremensko razdoblje, od 6. do 9. stoljeća.¹ Kako se te slične perle pojavljuju tijekom vremenskog razdoblja koje je šire od onog sugeriranog rezultatom mjerenja ¹⁴C, nalaz iz groba 6 ne doprinosi određivanju užeg vremenskog raspona tijekom kojeg se koristilo groblje u Tinju.

U grobu 7, uz lubanju kostura pronađeni su ostatci četiriju naušnica s ukrasom u obliku spiralnog stošca. Te naušnice su jednostavne izrade; tanka brončana ili bakrena žica na jednom kraju spiralno se zavijala u stožac, dok se ostatak žice savijao kružno, a kraj uvlačio u vrh prethodno formiranog stošca, čime se dobivala alka ili kolut naušnice.² Ovaj tip naušnica iznimno je rijetko zastupljen na

¹ Ovom prilikom ukazat ćemo na samo nekoliko primjera, a oni potječu s groblja u Kašiću – Glavčurak, Kninu – Greblje, Ninu – Sv. Križ i Kašiću – Maklinovo brdo. Belošević 1968, str. 227, 241, T. IV–V, VI: 2; Vinski 1991, str. 27–28, T. 5: 10; Simoni 1991, str. 76; Belošević 1999, str. 148–149, T. XX: 12, 17; Petrincec 2021, str. 372; Belošević 2010, str. 47, 50, 84, T. XXXI: 4, T. XXXII: 8.

² Spahiu 1971, str. 242–243.



Sl. 6. Grob 7 (I. Čondić)
Fig. 6 Grave 7 (I. Čondić)

In grave 7, remnants of four earrings decorated in the shape of a spiral cone were discovered near the skull of the skeleton. These earrings are simply crafted, featuring a thin wire of bronze or copper coiled spirally into a cone at one end, while the rest of the wire is bent into a circular shape, with the end tucked into the top of the previously formed cone, thus forming a loop or ring for the earring.² This type of earring is exceptionally rare in Dalmatian cemeteries. To date, alongside the finds from Tinj, only one specimen each has been identified in graves 89 and 162 near the Church of the Holy Cross in Nin, one in grave 5 at Gorica in Stranče and another in grave 30 in the cemetery at Stombrante in Bijaći.³ Additionally, a single specimen has

² Spahiu 1971, pp. 242, 243.

³ Belošević 1999, pp. 122, 132, T. XX: 17, T. XXI: 2; Cetinić 1998, p. 177, T. 18:6; Kamenjarin 2009, p. 90, T. VI: 5.

grobljima u Dalmaciji. Za sada su uz nalaze iz Tinja poznati samo po jedan primjerak iz grobova 89 i 162 uz crkvu Sv. Križa u Ninu, jedan primjerak iz groba 5 na Gorici u Strančama i jedan primjerak iz groba 30 na groblju na Stombratama u Bijaćima.³ Također, jedan primjerak potječe iz Međina u Plavnom, ali nisu poznate okolnosti njegova nalaza.⁴

Najopsežniji rad o ovom tipu naušnica u domaćoj literaturi u posljednje vrijeme napisala je M. Petrincec. U radu donosi pregled problematike ovog tipa nalaza na prostoru srednje i jugoistočne Europe, ukazuje na njihovo datiranje u širokom vremenskom rasponu od 8. do 12. stoljeća, ističe nemogućnost užeg datiranja na temelju varijacija u oblikovanju te potrebu datiranja na temelju konteksta. Shodno tome, predlaže svrstavanje ovih naušnica u šest regionalnih i kronoloških skupina.⁵

S tim skupinama Petrincec je nastojala povezati i naušnice iz Hrvatske. Tako je naušnicu iz groba 162 kod Svetog Križa u Ninu svrstala u drugu skupinu, odnosno u skupinu karolinškodobnih groblja u rasponu od kraja 8. do sredine 9. stoljeća, koja se javljaju na prostoru Gornje i Donje Austrije i zapadne Mađarske, a vremenski se dijelom preklapaju s kasnoavarskodobnim grobljima i grobljima najstarijeg ukopnog horizonta u Dalmaciji, koja pripadaju razdoblju formiranja Hrvatske Kneževine. Naušnice iz groba 30 na Stombratama u Bijaćima i groba 5 na Gorici u Strančama svrstava u treću skupinu, koju datira u drugu polovicu 9. i prvu polovicu 10. stoljeća, kada se takve naušnice javljaju na grobljima različitih kulturnih pripadnosti na području Karpatske kotline. Naušnicu iz groba 89 kod crkve Sv. Križa u Ninu svrstala je u četvrtu skupinu, koju datira u 10. i početak 11. stoljeća, odnosno vrijeme kada se primjerci takvih naušnica javljaju na grobljima bjelobrdske kulture.⁶

Na temelju gore navedenih tvrdnji, svrstavanjem groblja u Tinju unutar jedne od triju navedenih skupina moguće je odrediti i njegov uži vremenski okvir. Stoga ćemo ukratko usporediti do sada istražen dio groblja u Tinju s tim spomenutim grobljima. Najstarijem sloju groblja kod

been found at Međine in Plavno, though the circumstances of that find are unknown.⁴

The most comprehensive study on this type of earring in Croatian literature was recently written by M. Petrincec. In her work, she provides an overview of issues related to this type of find in Central and South-eastern Europe, noting that they date across a wide span from the 8th to the 12th century. Petrincec emphasizes the difficulty of establishing a narrower dating solely based on design variations and stresses the importance of dating based on context. Accordingly, she proposes categorizing these earrings into six regional and chronological groups.⁵

Petrincec attempts to link the earrings found in Croatia to these groups. For instance, she ascribed the earring from grave 162 near the Church of the Holy Cross in Nin to the second group, i.e. to the group of Carolingian-age cemeteries dating from the late 8th to mid-9th century, which appear in Upper and Lower Austria and western Hungary. These cemeteries partially overlap in time with late Avar cemeteries and cemeteries of the the oldest burial horizon in Dalmatia, which belong to the period when the Croatian Principality was being established. The earrings from grave 30 at Stombrate in Bijaći and grave 5 at Gorica in Stranče are placed in the third group, dated to the second half of the 9th century and the first half of the 10th century, when such earrings appeared in cemeteries with various cultural affiliations in the Carpathian Basin. Petrincec classifies the earring from grave 89 near the Church of the Holy Cross in Nin into the fourth group, which dates to the 10th and the beginning of the 11th centuries, when these earrings appeared in cemeteries associated with the Bijelo Brdo culture.⁶

Based on the aforementioned claims, and by categorizing the cemetery in Tinj within one of the mentioned three groups, it is also possible to determine a narrower time frame for it. To do so, we will briefly compare the researched part of the cemetery in Tinj with these cemeteries. The lead researcher J. Belošević attributes 60 graves to the oldest layer of the cemetery near the Church of the Holy Cross in Nin, which includes grave 162 with the earring. This older layer differs significantly from the younger graves in burial depth and the construction method of the graves (burials in ordinary earth with

³ Belošević 1999, str. 122, 132, T. XX: 17, T. XXI: 2; Cetinić 1998, str. 177, T. 18: 6; Kamenjarin 2009, str. 90, T. VI: 5.

⁴ Jelovina 1976, str. 104, T. LXXI: 13.

⁵ Petrincec 2021, str. 364–372.

⁶ Petrincec 2021, str. 372, 374–375.

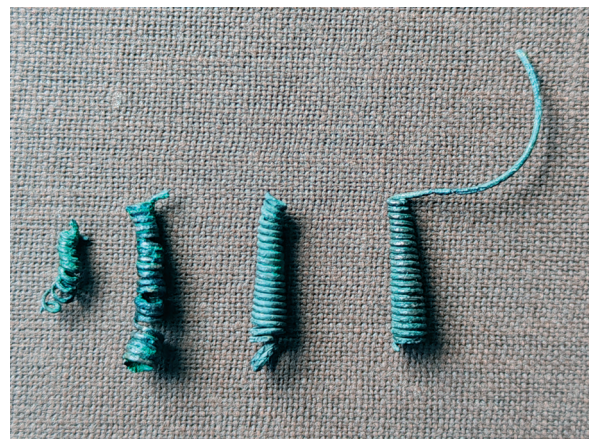
⁴ Jelovina 1976, p. 104, T. LXXI: 13.

⁵ Petrincec 2021, pp. 364–372.

⁶ Petrincec 2021, pp. 372, 374, 375.



Sl. 7. Grob 7, položaj naušnice (I. Čondić)
Fig. 7 Grave 7, position of the earring (I. Čondić)



Sl. 8. Naušnice iz groba 7 nakon konzervacije
Fig. 8 Earrings from grave 7 after conservation.

crkve Sv. Križa u Ninu, kojem pripada i grob 162 s naušnicom, voditelj istraživanja J. Belošević pri-
isao je 60 grobova. Od mlađih grobova taj sloj jas-
no se razlikovao dubinom ukopa i načinom izrade
grobova (ukopi u običnoj zemlji s djelomičnim obl-
aganjem kamenom uz rubove jame). Cijelu skupinu
karakterizira rijetka pojava nalaza u grobovima.
Od ukupno 60 grobova, samo je njih 8, odnosno
13 %, sadržavalo nalaze. Osim jednog keramičkog
utega, svi nalazi pripadaju kategoriji nakita. Među
nalazima, dakle, nisu zastupljeni metalni dijelovi
nošnji, keramičke posude, željezni noževi, kresiva
ni naušnice s jagodama.⁷ Gotovo iste karakteristike
u načinu izrade grobova, vrstu nalaza koji se javl-
jaju, odnosno izostaju, kao i mali postotak grobova
s nalazima (20 %) s ovim grobljem dijeli i do sada
istraženi dio groblja u Tinju.

Određene sličnosti s grobovima iz Tinja pokazu-
ju i groblje na Stombratama u Bijaćima i mlađa faza
groblja na Gorici u Strančama. Kod njih također
izostaju nalazi keramičkih posuda i metalni dijelovi
nošnje. Ipak, ona pokazuju znatno veću učestalost
nalaza u grobovima, koja na Stombratama iznosi
oko 43 %, a u mlađoj fazi groblja na Gorici preko
50 %. Također, među nakitnim oblicima na ovim
dvama grobljima zastupljene su i naušnice s jago-
dama, koje nisu pronađene u trećem sloju grobova
kod Svetog Križa u Ninu ni među do sada istraženim
grobovima u Tinju.⁸

Drugom sloju grobova kod Svetog Križa u Ninu,
među koje spada i grob 89, voditelj istraživanja pri-
pisao je 150 grobova. Oni su većinom u cijelosti ob-

partial stone lining along the edges of the pit). This
entire group is characterized by the rare occurrence
of grave finds; of the 60 graves, only 8, or 13%, con-
tained finds. Aside from one ceramic weight, all the
finds were jewellery. Notably, there were no metal
parts of clothing, ceramic vessels, iron knives, flints
or single-beaded earrings among the artefacts.⁷ The
part of the cemetery in Tinj that has been researched
so far shares almost the same characteristics as the
abovementioned one in terms of the construction of
graves, the types of finds that appear or are absent,
and the low percentage of graves with finds (20%).

Certain similarities between the graves in Tinj
can also be seen in the cemeteries at Stombrate in
Bijaći and the younger phase of the cemetery at
Gorica in Stranče. In both cases, ceramic vessels
and metal clothing parts are also notably absent.
However, these cemeteries exhibit a significantly
higher frequency of grave finds, with approximat-
ely 43% of the graves at Stombrate containing finds,
and over 50% in the younger phase of the cemetery
in Gorica. Additionally, among the types of jewel-
lery discovered at these two cemeteries are also ear-
rings with beads, which are absent in the third layer
of graves at the Church of the Holy Cross in Nin
and in the graves excavated so far in Tinj.⁸

A total of 150 graves, including grave 89, was
attributed to the second layer of graves at the
Church of the Holy Cross in Nin by the lead re-
searcher. Most of these graves are fully lined with
one or more rows of stone, and many of them con-
tain multiple burials. However, only a smaller num-

⁷ Belošević 1999, str. 140, 147.

⁸ Usporedi: Cetinić 1998; Kamenjarin 2009.

⁷ Belošević 1999, pp. 140, 147.

⁸ Usporedi: Cetinić 1998; Kamenjarin 2009.

zidani s jednim ili više redova kamenja. Također, u većini grobova pokapanje se obavljalo u više navrata. Tek u manjem broju grobova, točnije u 22 groba, pronađeni su nalazi. Među nakitnim oblicima u ovim grobovima javljaju se i naušnice s jagodom.⁹ Po većini karakteristika, i ovo se groblje razlikuje od onog u Tinju.

Prema tome, za sada istraženi dio groblja u Tinju pokazuje najviše sličnosti s trećim slojem groblja kod crkve Sv. Križa u Ninu. J. Belošević ovaj sloj groblja datira u 7. i 8. stoljeće. Među ostalom argumentacijom oslanja se i na nalaz novca Konstantina V. Kopronima, za koji tvrdi da predstavlja *terminus ante quem* groblja.¹⁰ M. Petrinc isto groblje datira u kasno 8. i prvu polovicu 9. stoljeća ističući kao značajnu vremensku odrednicu novac Konstantina V.¹¹ U skladu s datiranjem koje predlaže M. Petrinc, i groblje u Tinju moglo bi se datirati pred kraj vremenskog okvira koji je utvrđen na temelju rezultata ¹⁴C mjerenja starosti kostura iz groba 2, odnosno u kraj 8. i prvu polovicu 9. stoljeća.

Datiramo li groblje u Tinju u vrijeme konca 8. i prve polovice 9. stoljeća, ono bi tada bilo istovremeno s grobljima na kojima se uz nakit učestalo javljaju nalazi keramičkih posuda, dijelova nošnji i brojnih uporabnih predmeta. U tom bi slučaju bilo potrebno aktualizirati razmišljanje koje je vezano za izostanak tih nalaza u trećem sloju groblja kod crkve Sv. Križa u Ninu, koje je iznio J. Belošević. On je treći sloj groblja kod Svetog Križa pripisao romanskom stanovništvu, koje je živjelo u simbiozi s novopridošlim slavenskim življem, ali se ukapalo izdvojeno i prakticiralo drukčije običaje.¹² Suprotno njemu, M. Petrinc drži kako ovo groblje ne odudara od ostalih nalaza najstarijeg horizonta ranosrednjovjekovnih groblja u Dalmaciji.¹³ Ponovljena situacija koja se za sada manifestira na istraženom dijelu groblja u Tinju, ukoliko ostali dio groblja ne bude utjecao na promjenu te slike, ukazivala bi na postojanje različitih grupa grobova, iz čega bi proizlazila pretpostavka o ukapanju različitih zajednica ili pak o kronološkim razlikama među grobljima.

ber of these graves, specifically 22, contained finds, including jewellery types such as earrings with a bead.⁹ Based on most of its characteristics, this cemetery also differs from the one in Tinj.

Accordingly, the part of the cemetery in Tinj that has been researched so far shows the greatest similarities with the third layer of the cemetery at the Church of the Holy Cross in Nin. J. Belošević dates this layer of the cemetery to the 7th and 8th centuries, relying among other arguments also on the discovery of a coin from Constantine V Copronymus, which he claims marks the *terminus ante quem* for the cemetery.¹⁰ On the other hand, M. Petrinc dates the same cemetery to the late 8th and first half of the 9th century, also recognizing the coin of Constantine V as an important chronological marker.¹¹ In line with the dating proposed by M. Petrinc, the cemetery in Tinj could also be dated to the end of the time frame, which was determined by the results of the carbon-14 dating of the skeleton from grave 2, i.e. to the late 8th and the first half of the 9th century.

If we date the cemetery in Tinj indeed to the late 8th and the first half of the 9th century, it would then coincide with cemeteries where finds such as ceramic vessels, clothing parts and various utilitarian items are commonly found alongside jewellery. This raises the need to reconsider J. Belošević's interpretation regarding the absence of such finds in the third layer of the cemetery at the Church of the Holy Cross in Nin. Belošević attributed the third layer at this cemetery to a Roman population living in symbiosis with the newly arrived Slavs, but burying their dead separately and practicing different burial customs.¹² In contrast, M. Petrinc argues that this cemetery does not significantly differ from other finds of the oldest horizon on early medieval cemeteries in Dalmatia.¹³ Unless further finds in the remaining part of the cemetery reveal otherwise and change this picture, the similarities observed so far in the excavated part of the cemetery in Tinj suggest the existence of different groups of cemeteries. This could indicate the burials of different communities or reflect chronological differences among the cemeteries.

⁹ Belošević 1999, str. 139–147.

¹⁰ Belošević 1999, str. 106, 108–109, 149, 150, bilj. 10.

¹¹ Petrinc 2021, str. 370, 372, 374.

¹² Belošević 1980, str. 22; Belošević 1999, str. 106, 108–109, 140, 149–150.

¹³ Petrinc 2021, str. 365, bilj. 56.

⁹ Belošević 1999, pp. 139–147.

¹⁰ Belošević 1999, pp. 106, 108, 109, 149, 150, bilj. 10.

¹¹ Petrinc 2021, pp. 370, 372, 374.

¹² Belošević 1980, p. 22; Belošević 1999, pp. 106, 108, 109, 140, 149, 150.

¹³ Petrinc 2021, p. 365, fn. 56.

Literatura / Bibliography

Belošević 1968

J. Belošević, Ranosrednjovjekovna nekropola u selu Kašiću kraj Zadra, *Diadora* 4, Zadar 1968, 221–246.

Belošević 1980

J. Belošević, *Materijalna kultura Hrvata od 7. do 9. stoljeća*, Zagreb 1980.

Belošević 1999

J. Belošević, Srednjovjekovno groblje u okolišu crkve sv. Križa u Ninu, *Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta u Zadru* 37 (24) (1998), Zadar 1999, 105–154.

Belošević 2010

J. Belošević, *Starohrvatsko groblje na Maklinovu brdu u selu Kašiću kod Zadra*, Split 2010.

Cetinić 1998

Ž. Cetinić, *Stranče – Gorica starohrvatsko groblje*, Rijeka 1998.

Jelovina 1976

D. Jelovina, *Starohrvatske nekropole na području između rijeka Zrmanje i Cetine*, Split 1976.

Kamenjarin 2009

I. Kamenjarin, Bijaći – Stombrate rezultati arheoloških istraživanja starohrvatskoga groblja, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta* 36, Split 2009, 85–111.

Petrinec 2021

M. Petrinec, Dva tipa srednjovjekovnih naušnica s područja Hrvatske i Bosne i Hercegovine, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* 54, 3. ser., Zagreb 2021, 353–385.

Simoni 1991

K. Simoni, Knin – Greblje – kataloški opis grobova i nalaza, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta* 19 (1989), Split 1991, 75–119.

Spahiu 1971

H. Spahiu, *Gjetje të vjetra nga varreza mesjetare e kalasë së Dalmacës / La Nécropole de la Forteresse de Dalmacë*, u: *Iliria*, vol. 1, 1971, 227–262.

Vinski 1991

Z. Vinski, Razmatranja o iskopavanjima u Kninu na nalazištu Greblje, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta* 19 (1989), Split 1991, 5–73.