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Arheološka topografija Drniša u srednjem vijeku

Rad se bavi srednjovjekovnim nalazima iz grada Drniša te naselja Badnja i Varoša, pohranjenim u Gradskom muzeju Drniš. Nalazi potječu s triju istraženih lokaliteta: ranosrednjovjekovnog groblja u gradskoj četvrti Fenčevina u Drnišu, crkve sv. Ivana u Badnju i utvrde Gradina u Drnišu. S lokaliteta Grubišića glavica obrađuje se jedan slučajni nalaz koji su građani donirali ustanovi, a s nepoznatog lokaliteta potječe jedan nalaz koji je Muzej otkupio. Osim jednog primjerka, svi su nalazi neobjavljeni, stoga će se u ovom radu obraditi i prezentirati znanstvenoj zajednici, pri čemu će se ponuditi interpretacije lokaliteta na kojima su predmeti pronađeni. Na kraju će se iznijeti arheološka topografija Drniša u razdoblju srednjeg vijeka kako bi se taj prostor u budućnosti mogao potpunije i preciznije znanstveno sagledati.

Ključne riječi: *Drniš, srednji vijek, Fenčevina, Badanj, Gradina, pojasni okov.*

Archaeological topography of Drniš in the Middle Ages

The paper Archaeological topography of Drniš in the Middle Ages examines medieval archaeological finds from the town of Drniš and the nearby settlements of Badanj and Varoš, which are housed in the Drniš City Museum. The material originates primarily from three investigated sites: the early medieval cemetery in the Fenčevina district of Drniš, the Church of St. John in Badanj, and the Gradina fortress in Drniš. In addition, the paper discusses a single chance find from the site of Grubišića glavica, donated to the Museum by local residents, as well as one artefact of unknown provenance acquired through purchase. With the exception of one specimen, all of the finds have been unpublished. Accordingly, this study aims to systematically analyse and present the material to the scholarly community, while also offering interpretations of the archaeological contexts from which the objects derive. Finally, an archaeological topography of the area of Drniš during the medieval period is proposed, with the goal of facilitating a more precise and comprehensive scientific understanding of the region in the future.

Keywords*: Drniš, Middle Ages, Fenčevina, Badanj, Gradina, belt fitting*

UVOD

Grad Drniš smješten je na dodiru triju geomorfoloških cjelina: prominsko-miljevačke zaravni, Petrova polja i Zagore. Njegov je položaj izrazito strateški povoljan, o čemu svjedoči kontinuitet naseljavanja tog prostora od najranijih vremena ljudske prošlosti do danas. Najstariji tragovi naseljavanja pronađeni su u pećinama u kanjonu Čikole, nedaleko od Drniša, a datirani su u paleolitik.[1] Kontinuitet života od brončanog doba do kasne antike potvrdila su arheološka istraživanja provedena na Gradini u Drnišu 2017. godine.[2] Drniš se u povijesnim izvorima prvi put spominje 1494. godine, a u osmansko se doba razvija u jedan od najurbaniziranijih osmanskih gradova na ovim prostorima.[3] Za mletačke vlasti grad poprima današnji izgled te se nastavlja razvijati podno srednjovjekovne utvrde.[4]

U ovom će se radu obraditi srednjovjekovna arheološka građa iz Drniša pohranjena u Gradskom muzeju Drniš, kao i pojedini nepokretni nalazi na samim lokalitetima. Dosadašnja istraživanja bila su ponajprije usmjerena na osmansko razdoblje, a ni arheologija se nije sustavnije bavila ovom tematikom.[5] Začuđuje što ovaj prostor nije ranije bio u fokusu znanstvenih istraživanja s obzirom na blizinu središta srednjovjekovne hrvatske povijesti poput Knina, Biskupije, Bribira, Gradca, Cecele i drugih.

Dio građe koja se obrađuje u ovom radu danas je izložen u novom stalnom postavu, gdje je prikladno prezentiran javnosti, dok se ostatak čuva u fundusu. Neki su predmeti, o čemu će biti riječi kasnije, nestali tijekom Domovinskog rata, kada je Muzej pretrpio devastaciju i pljačku, a jedini svjedok njihova postojanja jest prijeratna inventarna knjiga. Nalazi potječu s triju istraženih lokaliteta: ranosrednjovjekovnog groblja u gradskoj četvrti Fenčevina u Drnišu, crkve sv. Ivana u Badnju i utvrde Gradina u Drnišu. S lokaliteta Grubišića glavica obrađuje se jedan slučajni nalaz koji su građani donirali ustanovi, a s nepoznatog lokaliteta potječe jedan nalaz koji je Muzej otkupio. Osim jednog primjerka, svi su nalazi neobjavljeni, stoga će se u ovom radu obraditi i prezentirati znanstvenoj, a nadamo se i široj javnosti, tim više što dio građe na objavu čeka gotovo pe-

[1] Menđušić 1995, str. 11.
[2] Vidi Nodilo 2017.
[3] Vidi: Traljić 1972; Kosor 1995a; Jurin Starčević 2015.
[4] Vidi Kosor 1995b.
[5] Povijest istraživanja bit će izložena u sljedećem poglavlju.

INTRODUCTION

The town of Drniš is located at the boundary of three geomorphological units: the Promina–Miljevci plateau, the plain Petrovo Polje and the Zagora region. Its position is exceptionally strategic, as evidenced by the continuity of settlement in this area from the earliest periods of human prehistory to the present day. The oldest traces of habitation were found in caves in the canyon of the Čikola river near Drniš and are dated to the Paleolithic period.[1] Continuity of life from the Bronze Age to Late Antiquity was confirmed by archaeological excavations at the Gradina site in Drniš in 2017.[2] Historical sources mention Drniš for the first time in 1494, while during the Ottoman period Drniš developed into one of the most urbanized Ottoman towns in this region.[3] Under Venetian rule, the town acquired its present-day appearance and continued to develop at the foot of the medieval fortress.[4]

This paper examines medieval archaeological material from Drniš, preserved in the Drniš City Museum, as well as some immovable finds still located *in situ*. Previous research has focused predominantly on the Ottoman period, while archaeological research has also paid little attention to this topic.[5] It is surprising that this region has not earlier been the focus of scholarly research, given its proximity to major centres of medieval Croatian history, such as Knin, Biskupija, Bribir, Gradac, Cecela and others.

Part of the material discussed in this paper is currently on display in the Museum's new permanent exhibition, where it is appropriately presented to the public, while the remainder remains in the museum's holdings. Some objects, as will be noted later, disappeared during the Croatian War of Independence, when the museum suffered extensive devastation and looting, and the only record of these items is the pre-war inventory book. The finds originate primarily from three investigated sites: the early medieval cemetery in the Fenčevina district of Drniš, the Church of St. John in Badanj and the Gradina fortress in Drniš. In addition, the paper discusses a single chance find from the site

[1] Menđušić 1995, p. 11.
[2] see Nodilo 2017.
[3] see Traljić 1972; Kosor 1995a; Jurin Starčević 2015.
[4] see Kosor 1995b.
[5] The history of research will be presented in the following chapter.



Sl. 1 - Utvrda Gradina u Drnišu snimljena u kolovozu 2024. godine (foto: I. Ćevid)
Fig. 1 - The Gradina fortress in Drniš, photographed in August 2024 (photo: I. Ćevid).

deset godina. Cilj rada nije samo kataloški obraditi nalaze, nego i interpretirati arheološke lokalitete, a na koncu i širi prostor koji je zasad neistražen i nevrednovan u znanstvenoj literaturi. Zbog nedostatka pisanih izvora srednjovjekovlje ovog prostora može proučavati samo arheologija. Ovaj rad pripada malobrojnim radovima koji se bave ovom temom te se nadamo da će napokon privući pozornost istraživača i potaknuti daljnja istraživanja. S obzirom na to da je građa koja se ovdje objavljuje dosad bila nepoznata, njezina obrada i interpretacija dopunit će saznanja o pojedinim tipovima nalaza.

POVIJEST ISTRAŽIVANJA DRNIŠKOG SREDNJOVJEKOVLJA

U arheologiji i historiografiji dominiralo je istraživanje osmanskog perioda, dok su radovi posvećeni drniškom srednjovjekovlju izostali. Razlog tomu jest što su znanstvenici, počevši od fra Karla Kosora, preko Seida Traljića, sve do suvremenih povjesničara, istraživali novovjekovne izvore crkvene, mletačke ili osmanske provenijencije, pri čemu su srednjovjekovni izvori ostali nepoznati. Zasad jedini rad koji se dotiče ove tematike jest članak Franje Radića „Ulomak sredovječnog nadpisa iz Badnja kod Drniša“, objavljen u prvom broju *Starohrvatske prosvjete* 1895. godine, u kojem je objavljen srednjovjekovni nadgrobni spomenik pronađen kod crkve sv. Ivana Krstitelja u Badnju.[6] Isti spomenik spominje i fra Lujo Marun u svojim *Starinarskim dnevnicima*.[7] Dosad su provedena čak četiri arheološka istraživanja srednjovjekovnih lokaliteta. Prvo

[6] Vidi Radić 1895.
[7] Marun 1998, str. 53–54.

of Grubišića glavica, donated to the Museum by local residents, as well as one artefact of unknown provenance acquired through purchase. With the exception of one specimen, all of the finds have not been published. Accordingly, this study aims to systematically analyse and present the material to the scholarly, and potentially broader community, particularly as some of it has awaited publication for nearly fifty years. The aim of this study is not only to catalogue the finds, but also to analyse the sites through their archaeological material, and ultimately to shed light on a region that has so far remained largely unexplored and underappreciated in scientific literature. Due to the lack of written sources, the medieval period of this area can be studied only through archaeology. This paper is among the few studies to address this topic and aims to finally attract scholarly attention to this largely overlooked topic. As the material presented here has remained unpublished and largely unknown until now, its analysis and interpretation will contribute to a better understanding of certain types of finds.

HISTORY OF RESEARCH OF THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD IN DRNIŠ

In both archaeology and historiography, studies addressing the medieval period of this region have been largely absent, with research focusing predominantly on the Ottoman era. This can be explained by the fact that, from Friar Karlo Kosor through Seid Traljić to contemporary historians, scholars have primarily examined early modern sources of ecclesiastical, Venetian and Ottoman provenance, whereas medieval sources have remained largely unknown. To date, the only study directly addressing this topic is the publication of a medieval tombstone discovered near the Church of St. John the Baptist in Badanj. The monument was published by Franjo Radić in the paper *Ulomak sredovječnog nadpisa iz Badnja kod Drniša* (Fragment of a medieval inscription from Badanj near Drniš), which appeared in the first issue of the scientific journal *Starohrvatska prosvjeta* in 1895.[6] The same tombstone is also briefly mentioned by Fra Lujo Marun in his Antiquarian Diaries (*Starinarski dnevnici*).[7] As many as four archaeological investigations of medieval sites have been conducted. The first took place

[6] see Radić 1895.
[7] Marun 1998, pp. 53-54.

istraživanje provedeno je 1925. godine, kada je Marun u svojim dnevnicima zabilježio da je don Frane Bulić preko drniškog župnika fra Ivana Tomasovića izveo iskapanja u Badnju.[8] Nažalost, nije poznato koji je lokalitet istraživan niti su nalazi ikad publicirani, no možda se radilo o lokalitetu Kolundžića njive, gdje je prilikom gradnje pruge pronađen kasnoantički sarkofag. Tijekom izgradnje školskih radionica u gradskoj četvrti Fenčevina 1976. godine otkriveno je ranosrednjovjekovno groblje.[9] Međutim, ni rezultati tog istraživanja nikad nisu objavljeni, a dokumentacija ne postoji. Zaštitna istraživanja crkve sv. Ivana Krstitelja i manjeg dijela utvrde Gradina u Drnišu provedena su 1998. godine. Oba istraživanja vodio je Joško Zaninović, tada zaposlenik Gradskog muzeja Drniš. Dokumentacija istraživanja s tih lokaliteta također izostaje. Tvrtka Geoarheo iz Zagreba provela je 2017. godine, pod vodstvom Helene Nodilo, zaštitna istraživanja na Gradini u Drnišu. Iako su se provodila arheološka istraživanja, izostale su publikacije rezultata, zbog čega je arheološka problematika prostora Drniša ostala slabo zastupljena u znanstvenoj literaturi. Povjesničari i povjesničari umjetnosti ovom se temom nisu bavili, a iznimku predstavljaju pojedinci koji su se u sinteznim radovima ili u sklopu obrada drugih tema više ili manje dotaknuli srednjovjekovlja Drniša.[10] Iz izloženog je vidljivo da je prostor Drniša svojevrsna „siva zona" kada je riječ o poznavanju arheologije i povijesti srednjeg vijeka. Zbog nedostatka povijesnih izvora zasad jedino arheologija može ponuditi odgovore na brojna pitanja koja se nameću.

GEOGRAFSKE ZNAČAJKE PROSTORA ISTRAŽIVANJA

Prije daljnjeg iznošenja podataka i rasprave važno je definirati i obrazložiti karakteristike prostora kojim se ovaj rad bavi. U fokusu su nalazi s prostora grada Drniša te naselja Badnja i Varoša. Povijesti Drniša i Badnja međusobno su isprepletene te se ne mogu promatrati zasebno, što je ponajprije uvjetovao geografski položaj, ali i povijesne okolnosti

[8] Marun 1998, str. 265.

[9] Juric 2004, str. 210; https://arhiva.drnis.hr/o-drnisu/lokaliteti-i-nalazista [konzultirano 21. 6. 2024.].

[10] Na ovom mjestu izdvajamo radove na koje ćemo se referirati kasnije u radu: Smiljanić 1988; Rašković 1989; Kosor 1995a; Kosor 1995b; Juric 2004; Isailović, Jakovljević 2019; Prpa 2020; Juran, Barzman, Faričić 2019; Jurčević, Petrinec 2022; Prpa 2022.

in 1925, when Marun recorded in his diaries that Don Frane Bulić carried out excavations in Badanj with the support Fra Ivan Tomasović, a parish priest from Drniš.[8] Unfortunately, the exact location of these excavations remains unknown, and the finds were never published. It is, however, possible that it may have been at the site of Kolundžića Njiva, where a late antique sarcophagus was discovered during the construction of the railway. In 1976, an early medieval cemetery was discovered during the construction of school workshops in the Fenčevina district of Drniš.[9] As in the earlier mentioned case, the results of these early investigations were never published, and documentation does not exist. Rescue excavations at the Church of St. John the Baptist and at a small section of the Gradina fortress in Drniš were subsequently undertaken in 1998. Both excavations were directed by Joško Zaninović, at the time an employee of the Drniš City Museum; however, documentation from these excavations is likewise lacking. Further rescue excavations were conducted in 2017 at the Gradina site in Drniš by the company Geoarheo from Zagreb, under the direction of Helena Nodilo. Although archaeological investigations have been undertaken at several locations, the absence of published results has meant that the Drniš area has remained largely outside the focus of archaeological research. Historians and art historians have similarly devoted little attention to this topic, with the exception of a small number of scholars who have addressed the medieval period of Drniš only indirectly, within broader synthetic studies or in the context of other research themes.[10] In light of the above, the Drniš region may be characterized as a "grey zone" in terms of knowledge of the archaeology and history of the Middle Ages. Due to the lack of historical sources, archaeology presently represents the primary means of addressing the numerous unresolved questions concerning the medieval past of this area.

[8] Marun 1998, p. 265.

[9] Juric 2004, p. 210.; https://arhiva.drnis.hr/o-drnisu/lokaliteti-i-nalazista (accessed on: 21.6.2024).

[10] At this point, we single out the works that will be referred to later in the paper: Smiljanić 1987-1988.; Rašković 1989.; Kosor 1995a.; Kosor 1995b.; Juric 2004.; Isailović, Jakovljević 2019.; Prpa 2020.; Juran, Barzman, Faričić 2019.; Jurčević, Petrinec 2022.; Prpa 2022.

koje su uslijedile. Kako će se kasnije u radu izložiti, Badanj je sve do 19. stoljeća, barem formalno, bio središte drniške župe, a crkva sv. Ivana Krstitelja do danas je grobljanska crkva njegovih žitelja. Uz duhovnu i crkveno-administrativnu valja istaknuti i gospodarsku te poljoprivrednu komponentu, koja je prvenstveno vidljiva u odnosu osmanske vlasti prema Drnišu, selu Badnju i varoši Rahčić (danas naselje Varoš), koje sagledava kao cjelinu. Ubrzo nakon zauzimanja Drniša 1522. godine Turci započinju uspostavljati svoju administraciju i ponovno oživljavati prostor. Već od 1530. provode se popisi iz kojih se dade iščitati da se Badanj i Rahčić promatraju kao agrarna predgrađa Drniša u kojima prevladava kršćansko stanovništvo.[11] Nakon dolaska pod vlast Mletačke Republike 1683. ponovno započinje proces oživljavanja prostora pa se tako Grimanijevim zakonom 1755./1756. pokušava urediti raspodjela zemlje na novoosvojenom području. I iz zakona i iz karte koja je trebala urediti posjedovne odnose vidljivo je da su i Mlečani ovaj prostor sagledavali kao cjelinu.[12] Urbanističkim razvojem u kasnijim stoljećima Badanj i Varoš postaju agrarna predgrađa Drniša.

Sjeverozapadni dio Petrova polja omeđuju obronci Promine sa sjeverne strane, obronci brda Kaluna sa zapadne i uzvišenje Gradina, na kojem se razvio grad, s jugozapadne strane. Padine Promine obiluju vodom te je danas aktivno šest izvora, a među tekućicama dominira rijeka Čikola. Osim nje postojalo je i nekoliko većih potoka koji su danas djelomično isušeni (Trzbalićevac, Jablanac i drugi) (karta 1). Čikola je krška rijeka ponornica i nije toliko snažna kao ostale dalmatinske rijeke, no u novijoj su povijesti ipak zabilježeni povremeni povodnji koji su znali uništiti oranice, mostove i ceste.[13] Polje je bogato vodom, ali uzvišenje Gradina i njegovi obronci nemaju nijedan izvor vode. Tlo i klima Petrova polja pogodni su za uzgoj raznih poljoprivrednih kultura, osobito žitarica i voćki, a obronci Promine, Moseća i ostalih manjih brda iskorištavali su se kao površine za ispašu.[14] Čak i Alberto Fortis navodi da je okolica Drniša „izvanredno plodna i pitoma“.[15]

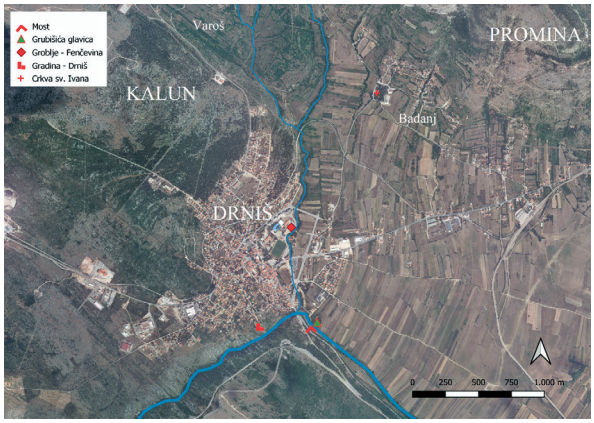
[11] Vidi: Jurin Starčević 2015; Isailović, Jakovljević 2019.
[12] Soldo 2005, str. 122.
[13] Peričić 2000, str. 267.
[14] Vidi Peričić 2000.
[15] Fortis 1984, str. 81.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE RESEARCH AREA

Before presenting further data and discussion, it is necessary to define and describe the features of the area addressed in this paper. The analysis focuses on archaeological finds from the town of Drniš and the nearby settlements of Badanj and Varoš. The histories of Drniš and Badanj are closely intertwined and cannot be examined separately, primarily due to their geographical position but also because of the historical developments that followed. As will be discussed later in this paper, Badanj remained, at least formally, the centre of the Drniš parish until the 19th century, while the Church of St John the Baptist in Badanj has continued to serve as the cemetery church for its inhabitants to the present day. In addition to its spiritual and ecclesiastical-administrative significance, particular emphasis should also be placed on the economic and agricultural aspects of the area. These are initially evident in the Ottoman administration's perception of Drniš, the village of Badanj, and the settlement of Rahčić (today the Varoš district), which were regarded as an integrated whole. Soon after the conquest of Drniš in 1522, the Ottomans began establishing their administration and revitalizing the area. From as early as 1530, population censuses were compiled, revealing that Badanj and Rahčić were regarded as agricultural suburbs of Drniš, inhabited predominantly by a Christian population.[11] After the area came under the rule of the Venetian Republic in 1683, a renewed process of revitalization took place. The implementation of the Grimani Law of 1755/1756 sought to regulate land ownership and distribution in the newly acquired territories. Both the provisions of the law and the accompanying cadastral map intended to define property relations demonstrate that the Venetians likewise perceived this area as a unified entity.[12] Through urban development in subsequent centuries, Badanj and Varoš gradually evolved into agricultural suburbs of Drniš.

The northwestern part of Petrovo Polje is bounded by the slopes of the Promina mountain to the north, the slopes of Kalun hill to the west and the Gradina elevation to the southwest, on which the town of Drniš developed. The slopes of Promina are

[11] see Jurin Starčević 2015.; Isailović, Jakovljević 2019.
[12] Soldo 2005, p. 122.



Sl. 2 - Prostor istraživanja s označenim lokalitetima koji se spominju u nastavku rada
(izvor: QGIS, obrada: I. Ćevid)
Fig. 2 - Research area with marked sites that will be discussed later in the paper
(source: QGIS, processed by I. Ćevid)

Zahtjevan krški teren i kanjon rijeke Čikole uvjetovali su položaje putova tijekom povijesti. Iznimno važan izvor za proučavanje kasnog srednjeg vijeka Dalmacije, a time i jedini prikaz srednjovjekovnih putova, jest karta K-1 iz *Archivio di Stato di Venezia*, koju su 2019. godine objavili Kristijan Juran, Karen-edis Barzman i Josip Faričić, datirajući njezin nastanak u razdoblje između 1505. i 1510. godine.[16] Frane Prpa smatra da bi kartu trebalo datirati u šire razdoblje, odnosno između 1505. i 1522. godine.[17] Bez obzira na dataciju, može se pretpostaviti da ova karta prikazuje stanje komunikacija koje su se vjerojatno koristile i tijekom ranijih stoljeća. Istočno od utvrde Gradina ucrtan je riječni prijelaz, ali bez mosta. Ucrtan je kao dio prometnog pravca koji je vodio od Potravlja na Cetini, preko Svilaje, Petrova polja i Zagore do Šibenika.[18] U osmansko je doba Čikola bila premošćena mostom kod Grubišića glavice, istočno od Gradine.[19] Nedaleko od tog položaja rijeka ulazi u kanjon, a prije melioracijskih radova tijekom 20. stoljeća na tom je mjestu bila najplića. Navedeno upućuje na zaključak da je prijelaz prikazan na karti K-1 bio smješten upravo kod Grubišića glavice, s obzirom na karakteristike rijeke na tom mjestu, kasniju osmansku gradnju mosta na tom položaju i prikaz na karti. U kanjonu Čikole, odnosno između Drniša i utvrde Ključica, ucrtana su tri mosta, od

16 Juran, Barzman, Faričić 2019, str. 111.
17 Prpa 2022, str. 5.
18 Juran, Barzman, Faričić 2019, str. 123.
19 Prpa 2020, str. 25; Prpa 2022, str. 49–50.

rich in water resources, with six springs still active today, while the Čikola river represents the dominant watercourse. In addition to the Čikola, several larger streams once existed in the area, although some have since partially dried up (Trzbalićevac, Jablanac, and others) (Map 1). Although the Čikola is a karst sinking river and not as strong as other Dalmatian rivers, occasional floods have been recorded in recent history, causing damage to fields, bridges and roads.[13] The plain is well supplied with water, whereas the Gradina elevation and its slopes have no natural water sources. The soil and climate of the plain are favourable for the cultivation of a variety of crops, particularly cereals and fruit trees, while the slopes of Promina, Moseć and other smaller hills were traditionally used as grazing areas.[14] Even Alberto Fortis noted that the surroundings of Drniš were "exceptionally fertile and gentle."[15]

The rugged karst terrain and the canyon of the Čikola river conditioned the locations of roads and communication routes throughout history. An especially important source for the study of late medieval Dalmatia, and thus the only known depiction of medieval roads in the area, is Map K-1 from the *Archivio di Stato di Venezia*, published in 2019 by Kristijan Juran, Karen-Edis Barzman, and Josip Faričić. The authors date the creation of the map to the period between 1505 and 1510,[16] although Frane Prpa proposes a broader dating, extending from 1505 to 1522.[17] Regardless of the exact dating, the map can be considered a reliable representation of the communication routes that were likely in use during earlier centuries as well. East of the Gradina fortress, the map indicates a river crossing, though no bridge is depicted. This crossing forms part of a route extending from Potravlje on the Cetina river, across the Svilaja mountain, Petrovo Polje and the Zagora region to Šibenik.[18] During the Ottoman period, a bridge was built over the Čikola near Grubišića glavica, east of Gradina.[19] Not far from this location, the river enters a canyon, and prior to the 20th-century land development works, this point represented the river's shallowest section. This suggests that the crossing depicted on Map K-1 was

13 Peričić 2000, p. 267.
14 see Peričić 2000.
15 Fortis 1984, p. 81.
16 Juran, Barzman, Faričić 2019, p. 111.
17 Prpa 2022, p. 5.
18 Juran, Barzman, Faričić 2019, p. 123.
19 Prpa 2020, p. 25.; Prpa 2022, pp. 49-50.

kojih je za ovaj rad važan onaj označen toponimom Kravića brod (*trageto chramchia*), koji Franjo Smiljanić i Frane Prpa smještaju na mjesto današnjih ostataka tzv. „Napoleonova mosta“ kod Mrđenovih mlinica. Do mostova je vodila cesta iz sjevernog i zapadnog rubnog dijela Petrova polja.[20] Cesta je vjerojatno prolazila blizu same utvrde. Od ostalih tekućica jedino je rječica Trzbalićevac bila zahtjevnija za prijelaz te se prirodni gaz na njoj nalazio pokraj ranosrednjovjekovnog groblja u Fenčevini.

POVIJESNI PREGLED

Prije središnjeg dijela rada važno je ocrtati povijesni kontekst prostora, s posebnim osvrtom na kasnoantičko i srednjovjekovno razdoblje. U anti-ci se drniški prostor nalazio u neposrednoj blizini municipija Promone i Magna te blizu važne rimske ceste Burnum – Tilurij, koja je prolazila istočnom stranom Petrova polja.[21] Na samom prostoru Drniša nije postojalo naselje urbanog tipa, ali je iz građe pohranjene u Gradskom muzeju Drniš vidljivo da je to područje bilo gusto naseljeno. Pri gradnji pruge podno Varoške glavice 1900. godine pronađene su antičke vodovodne cijevi, a Dušan Rašković rekognosciranjem je 1989. godine na istom položaju utvrdio veliku koncentraciju rimske građevinske keramike i poklopac kamene urne.[22] Na istom je položaju pronađen i već spomenuti sarkofag. Iz sela Badnja potječu i tri nalaza novca iz 4. stoljeća, dok iz samog Drniša potječe pet objavljenih nalaza novca, također većinom iz istog stoljeća.[23] Tijekom istraživanja utvrde Gradina, ali i tijekom drugih građevinskih radova u gradskoj četvrti Gradina, pronađena je veća količina rimske građevinske i uporabne keramike.[24] Zasad se može pretpostaviti postojanje barem triju antičkih naselja. Jedno je bilo smješteno na prostoru današnje gradske četvrti Gradina u Drnišu, drugo u podnožju Varoške glavice, a treće na položaju Grcića vrilo u Badnju, gdje je na površini pronađena veća količina rimske keramike. Možda su postojala i druga naselja ili pak rustične vile, no u ovom se trenutku o njima ne može više reći. Prostor Drniša pripadao je Salonitanskoj biskupiji, a osnutkom Ludrumske biskupije na dru-

[20] Smiljanić 1988, str. 143–144; Prpa 2022, str. 6–7.
[21] Zaninović 2007, str. 134–136, 140, 146–147, 159–160; Isailović, Jakovljević 2019, str. 65.
[22] Rašković 1989, str. 30.
[23] Rašković 1989, str. 30; Ilkić 2020, str. 15, 17.
[24] Nodilo 2017, str. 57.

located precisely at Grubišića glavica, considering the river's characteristics at this location, the later Ottoman bridge construction, and the depiction on the map. In the Čikola canyon, between Drniš and the Ključica fortress, three bridges are marked on the map, of which the one labelled *Kravića Brod* (*trageto chramchia*) is relevant for this study. Franjo Smiljanić and Frane Prpa identify its location at the site of the present-day remains of the so-called "Napoleon's Bridge" near the Mrđen mills. A road leading to these bridges came from the northern and western edges of Petrovo Polje,[20] likely passing close to the fortress itself. Among the other streams, only the Trzbalićevac stream posed greater difficulty for crossing, and a natural ford existed beside the early medieval cemetery in Fenčevina.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Before the central analysis of this paper, it is essential to outline the historical context of the area, with particular emphasis on the late antique and medieval periods. In Antiquity, the Drniš region was situated near the municipia of Promona and Magna, and in proximity to the significant Roman road connecting Burnum and Tilurium, which ran along the eastern side of Petrovo Polje.[21] Although no urban-type settlement existed directly in Drniš itself, material preserved in the Drniš City Museum indicates that the area was densely inhabited. During the construction of the railway at the foot of Varoška glavica in 1900, ancient water pipes were discovered. Later, in 1989, reconnaissance conducted by Dušan Rašković at the same site revealed a substantial concentration of Roman ceramic building material, as well as the lid of a stone urn.[22] The previously mentioned sarcophagus was also discovered at this location. Three coin finds dating to the 4th century also originate from the village of Badanj, while five published coin finds, also predominantly from the same period, are known from Drniš itself.[23] In addition, archaeological investigations at the Gradina fortification, as well as construction activities in the town's district Gradina, have yielded a substantial quantity of Roman architectural materi-

[20] Smiljanić 1987-1988, pp. 143-144.; Prpa 2022, pp. 6-7.
[21] Zaninović 2007, pp. 134-136, 140, 146, 146-147, 159-160.; Isailović, Jakovljević 2019, p. 65.
[22] Rašković 1989, p. 30.
[23] Rašković 1989, p. 30.; Ilkić 2020, pp. 15, 17.

gom saboru u Saloni 533. godine ulazi u njezin sastav.[25] Ante Uglešić ubicira jednu ranokršćansku crkvu upravo na već spomenuti položaj pronalaska sarkofaga zbog spolije uzidane u crkvu sv. Ivana.[26]

Padom Zapadnog Rimskog Carstva Dalmacija najprije dolazi pod vlast germanskog vođe Odoakara od 480. do 490. godine, a zatim ulazi u sastav države Istočnih Gota, koja je potrajala do 530. godine. Zasad na užem prostoru Drniša nema arheoloških tragova Germana, no pojedinačni nalazi germanske provenijencije pronađeni su u Unešiću i Lukaru u Promini te, naravno, na groblju Knin – Greblje.[27] Uz Germane, koji su ostavili tragove na ovom prostoru, zasigurno je postojala i zajednica Romana, no zbog slabe istraženosti teško je konkretnije govoriti o njihovoj prisutnosti. Uzevši u obzir postojanje kasnoantičke utvrde na Gradini u Drnišu i izostanak nalaza germanske provenijencije, vjerojatno je i u njoj živjelo romansko stanovništvo. Ubrzo nakon avarske provale 597. godine, predvođene kaganom Bajanom, u prvoj polovini 7. stoljeća počinju prodori Slavena.

Od 7. pa sve do 14. stoljeća izvori šute, kako pisani tako i materijalni, ali ne treba zaboraviti da se prostor Drniša nalazio u blizini važnih srednjovjekovnih središta. Kao najbliži važniji ranosrednjovjekovni lokalitet ističemo Cecelu u Siveriću, koja se nalazi nekoliko kilometara od Drniša. Neka od najvažnijih središta rane hrvatske države, Knin i Biskupija, nalaze se na nešto više od 20 kilometara udaljenosti, a u blizini je i nešto udaljeniji Bribir. Na drugoj strani Petrova polja nalazi se Gradac, gdje je također istraženo bogato srednjovjekovno groblje s romaničkom crkvom, a pronađeni su i predmeti iz horizonta Biskupija – Crkvina. Iz istog horizonta nalazi su pronađeni i u Otavicama, Unešiću i Štikovu. Ranosrednjovjekovne crkve ili nalazi koji bi mogli upućivati na postojanje crkve iz tog razdoblja u blizini utvrđeni su u Kljacima, Kričkama, Kadinoj Glavici, Lukaru i Mirlović Polju. Kasnosrednjovjekovna groblja uz crkve poznata su u Gradcu, Štikovu, Ceceli, Lukaru i Mratovu. Groblja pod stećcima postoje u Marasovinama i Otavicama. U konačnici, predosmanski i najstariji osmanski izvori spominju velik broj naselja u Petropolju i Oprominju.[28] U fundusu Gradskog muzeja Drniš čuva se i izvjestan

[25] Vidi Škegro 2007.
[26] Uglešić 2006, str. 47.
[27] Vinski 1989; Simoni 1989; Šeparović 2021; Jurčević, Petrinec 2022, str. 155.
[28] Vidi: Marasović 2011, str. 26–32; Jurčević, Petrinec 2022.

al and utilitarian pottery.[24] At present, the existence of at least three ancient settlements can be assumed: one situated in the area of the present-day district Gradina in the town of Drniš, another at the foot of Varoška glavica, and a third at the site of Grcića Vrilo in Badanj, where a large quantity of Roman pottery has been identified on the surface. The presence of additional settlements or villae rusticae cannot be excluded; however, the available evidence does not currently allow for more precise conclusions. The territory of Drniš originally belonged to the Diocese of Salona and was later incorporated into the Diocese of Ludrum, following its establishment at the Second Council of Salona in 533.[25] Ante Uglešić has proposed the location of an early Christian church precisely in the area of the aforementioned site where the sarcophagus was discovered, basing this interpretation on the spolia incorporated into the Church of St. John.[26]

Following the collapse of the Western Roman Empire, Dalmatia first came under the rule of the Germanic leader Odoacer between 480 and 490, after which it became part of the Ostrogothic state, which lasted until 530. To date, no archaeological traces attesting to the presence of Germanic peoples has been identified in the immediate area of Drniš. Nevertheless, individual finds of Germanic provenance have been documented in Unešić and Lukar in the Promina region, as well as at the Knin–Greblje cemetery.[27] Alongside the Germanic peoples, who left traces in this region, there was certainly also a Romanized population, but due to the limited extent of research it is difficult to speak of this population in greater detail. Given the existence of the late antique fortification at Gradina in Drniš and the absence of finds of Germanic provenance, it is reasonable to infer that the site was inhabited by a Romanized population. Soon after the Avar incursion of 597 led by Khagan Bayan, Slavic incursions began in the first half of the 7th century.

From the 7th up to the 14th century, both written and material sources remain silent, yet it should be kept in mind that the Drniš area was situated in close proximity to several important medieval centres. The nearest significant early medieval site is

[24] Nodilo, 2017, p. 57.
[25] see Škegro 2007.
[26] Uglešić 2006, p. 47.
[27] Vinski 1989.; Simoni 1989. Šeparović 2021.; Jurčević, Petrinec 2022, p. 155.

broj slučajnih srednjovjekovnih nalaza sa šireg drniškog prostora. Ovaj popis nije konačan, ali ukazuje na gustoću naseljenosti i važnost šireg drniškog prostora, odnosno Petropolja, Zagore i Oprominja.

Uz to što se uz njega nalaze dva prirodna prijelaza preko Čikole, Drniš je nezaobilazna točka između dubljeg dalmatinskog zaleđa i Bosne te mora. Ako usporedimo komunikacije prikazane na karti K-1 iz *Archivio di Stato di Venezia*, vidimo da preko Drniša prolaze komunikacijski pravci koji povezuju Bosnu i Podinarje s morem, Trogir sa zaleđem i dalje s Kninom te Šibenik sa zaleđem.[29] Neke od tih prometnica, ako ne i sve, bile su aktivne i tijekom ranog i razvijenog srednjeg vijeka, s obzirom na to da se komunikacije smještaju na povoljne geografske položaje kako bi osigurale što lakši prolaz. Badanj je najstarije naselje u Petrovu polju, a spominje se 1345. godine u sporazumu između kneginje Vladislave Nelipić i kneza Ivana Nelipića te Mlečana s druge strane, pri čemu je opunomoćenik bio Radoslav Sklavičić iz Badnja.[30] Prostor Drniša pripadao je Kninskoj biskupiji i Kninskoj županiji. Podjelom posjeda došlo je do podjele županije na četiri distrikta: distrikt *Campus Petri*, distrikt *Oprominje*, distrikt *Unačice* i distrikt grada Knina.[31] Geografski bi Drniš trebao biti granica između Smiljanićeva pretpostavljenog teritorija Oprominja i Petrova polja. No Neven Isailović i Aleksandar Jakovljević došli su do zaključka da se termini Oprominje i Petrovo polje vremenski ne poklapaju i da se nikad ne spominju zajedno te su ukazali na mogućnost da je prvotni termin distrikt Oprominje između 1408. i 1411. godine zamijenjen terminom distrikt *Campus Petri*.[32] Sam Drniš prvi se put u srednjovjekovnim pisanim izvorima spominje 8. ožujka 1494. u kupoprodajnom ugovoru. Isailović i Jakovljević tako smatraju da je Drniš prije osmanskog vremena bio „malo utvrđenje, nevelikog značaja, izgrađeno kasno“.[33] Nakon izumiranja Nelipića 1434. i borbi za njihovu ostavštinu 1437. kralj Žigmund Luksemburški dodijelio je sela u Oprominju, među kojima i Badanj, banu Matku Talovcu, dok je Nelipićev vojvoda Ivanac Novaković nastavio vladati

[29] Juran, Barzman, Faričić 2019, str. 102, sl. 1.

[30] Kosor 1995a, str. 345; Isailović, Jakovljević 2019, str. 81, 101.

[31] Smiljanić 1992, str. 56; Jurčević, Petrinec 2022, str. 158.

[32] Isailović, Jakovljević 2012, str. 31–58.

[33] Traljić 1972, str. 39; Kosor 1995b, str. 103; Isailović, Jakovljević 2019, str. 101–102.

Cecela in Siverić, located only a few kilometres from Drniš. Some of the most important centres of the early Croatian state, i.e. Knin and Biskupija, lie just over 20 kilometres away, while the somewhat more distant Bribir is also not far away. On the other side of Petrovo Polje is Gradac, where a medieval cemetery with rich grave finds and an associated Romanesque church has also been archaeologically investigated, and where finds belonging to the Biskupija–Crkvina horizon have been identified. Finds from the same horizon have also been recorded in Otavice, Unešić and Štikovo. Evidence of early medieval churches, or finds suggesting their existence, has been documented at Kljaci, Kričke, Kadina Glavica, Lukar and Mirlović Polje. Late medieval cemeteries associated with churches are known from Gradac, Štikovo, Cecela, Lukar and Mratovo, while cemeteries characterized by stećci (medieval tombstones) have been identified at Marasovine and Otavice. Finally, both pre-Ottoman and early Ottoman sources mention a considerable number of settlements in the areas of Petrovo Polje and Oprominje.[28] The holdings of the museum in Drniš also include a certain number of medieval chance finds from the wider Drniš area. While this inventory is by no means final, it nonetheless provides clear evidence of the high settlement density and the significant role of the wider Drniš region, i.e. of Petrovo Polje, Zagora and Oprominje.

In addition to having two natural crossings over the Čikola river, Drniš occupies a strategic position linking the deeper Dalmatian hinterland with Bosnia, and the Adriatic coast. A comparison of the routes depicted on map K-1 from the *Archivio di Stato di Venezia* shows that communications passing through Drniš connected Bosnia and the region at the foot of the Dinara mountain with the coastal areas, Trogir with the hinterland and onward to Knin, and Šibenik with its surrounding hinterland.[29] Given that transportation routes were typically established along geographically favourable corridors to facilitate the most efficient passage, some of these roads, if not all, were in use during the Early and High Middle Ages. Badanj represents the oldest known settlement in Petrovo Polje, first documented in 1345 in an agreement between Duchess Vladislava Nelipić and Duke Ivan Nelipić, with

[28] see Marasović 2011, pp. 26-32.; Jurčević, Petrinec 2022.

[29] Juran, Barzman, Faričić 2019, p. 102 (fig. 1.).

svojim posjedima oko ušća Čikole i na obroncima Petrove gore (Moseća).[34] Od posljednje četvrtine 14. stoljeća do 1522. godine *locus credibilis* za ovaj prostor bio je Kninski kaptol,[35] a kako je većina njegove građe danas nepoznata, razumljiv je izostanak podataka iz povijesnih izvora. Iako se Turci u Hrvatsku zalijeću već od početka 15. stoljeća te su zabilježena brojna pustošenja, za prostor Petrova polja o tome nema podataka, no zasigurno su upadi ostavili traga i na ovom prostoru, koji je konačno osvajanje 1522. godine dočekao gospodarski i demografski opustošen.[36]

ARHEOLOŠKI LOKALITETI I NALAZI

U ovom poglavlju, koje čini glavni dio rada, obradit će se pokretni i nepokretni nalazi te nalazišta iz razdoblja srednjeg vijeka, odnosno od 7. do prve polovine 16. stoljeća. Pri određivanju vremenskih odrednica koristili smo tradicionalne granice prema kojima srednji vijek započinje doseljenjem Slavena u 7. stoljeću. Gornju granicu postavili smo u prvu polovinu 16. stoljeća, odnosno u 1522. godinu, kada Osmanlije zauzimaju ovaj dio Dalmacije. Nalazi koji se obrađuju uključuju kamene spomenike, nakit i dijelove nošnje, utilitarne predmete i oružje te nepokretne nalaze, odnosno dijelove arhitekture.

Pojasni okov

U Muzej je kupnjom dospio pojasni okov ukrašen motivom lozice (kat. 1). Pretpostavlja se da potječe sa šireg drniškog prostora, no s obzirom na način nabave moguće je da potječe i iz nekog drugog dijela Dalmacije, a možda čak i iz neke druge regije. Budući da su nalazi dijelova pojasnih garnitura rijetki na istočnojadranskoj obali, smatrali smo da je važno objaviti ovaj nalaz bez obzira na njegovo podrijetlo i okolnosti stjecanja. Na istočnoj jadranskoj obali najviše nalaza dijelova pojasnih garnitura potječe s groblja Kašić – Maklinovo brdo, a pronađeni su i na grobljima Velim – Veliš tak, Duševića glavica kod Krneze, Crkvina u Biskupiji te u Smrdeljima kod Skradina. Poznato je još šest pojedinačnih nalaza s nepoznatih položaja u Biskupiji, po jedan iz Orlića, Unešića i Duvanjskog polja te četiri s drugih nepoznatih lokaliteta u Dalmaciji.

[34] Isailović, Jakovljević 2019, str. 115–116.
[35] Vidi Matijević Sokol 1994.
[36] Jurin Starčević 2015, str. 21; Isailović, Jakovljević 2019, str. 130.

the Venetians as counterparts. The authorized representative in this transaction was Radoslav Sklavičić from Badanj.[30] During this period, the area of Drniš was under the jurisdiction of the Diocese and County of Knin. Following the division of property, the county was subdivided into four administrative districts: the *Campus Petri* district, the *Oprominje* district, the *Unačic*e district, and the district of the town of Knin.[31] Geographically, Drniš appears to have marked the boundary between the presumed Smiljanić holdings in Oprominje and Petrovo Polje. However, Neven Isailović and Aleksandar Jakovljević concluded that the terms *Oprominje* and *Petrovo Polje* did not coincide chronologically and were never recorded together. Consequently, the original designation "Oprominje district" was replaced by "Campus Petri district" sometime between 1408 and 1411.[32] Drniš itself first appears in medieval written sources on 8th March 1494, in the context of a purchase agreement. On this basis, Isailović and Jakovljević interpret Drniš, prior to the Ottoman period, as a "small fortress of little significance, built late."[33] Following the extinction of the Nelipić family in 1434 and the subsequent disputes over their inheritance in 1437, King Sigismund of Luxembourg granted the villages of Oprominje, including Badanj, to Ban Matko Talovac. Meanwhile, the Nelipić voivode Ivanac Novaković retained control over his estates near the mouth of the Čikola river and on the slopes of Petrova Gora (Moseć).[34] From the last quarter of the 14th century until 1522, the Knin chapter served as the *locus credibilis* for this area.[35] However, since most of the chapter's records have not survived, the absence of data in historical sources is understandable. Although Ottoman raids affected Croatia from the beginning of the 15th century, and numerous devastations are documented elsewhere, no specific records exist for Petrovo Polje. Nevertheless, these incursions undoubtedly impacted the area, which, by the time of its final conquest in 1522, was both economically and demographically devastated.[36]

[30] Kosor 1995a, p. 345.; Isailović, Jakovljević 2019, pp. 81, 101.
[31] Smiljanić 1992, p. 56.; Jurčević, Petrinec 2022, p. 158.
[32] Isailović, Jakovljević 2012, pp. 31-58.
[33] Traljić 1972, p. 393.; Kosor 1995b, p. 103.; Isailović, Jakovljević 2019, pp. 101-102.
[34] Isailović, Jakovljević 2019, pp. 115-116.
[35] see Matijević Sokol 1994.
[36] Jurin Starčević 2015, p. 219.; Isailović, Jakovljević 2019, p. 130.

Iz Like potječe šest, a iz Hrvatskog primorja samo jedan nalaz ovog tipa.[37] Ovaj okov izrađen je tehnikom lijevanja, a ukrašen je karakterističnim kasnoavarskim motivom stilizirane krugolike lozice koja u središtu formira tri polja u kojima se povija tvoreći ukras. Ovakav način ukrašavanja nalazimo na brojnim primjercima, a kao geografski najbliže analogije prvenstveno ističemo jezičac s nepoznatog dalmatinskog lokaliteta pohranjen u Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu[38] i mali jezičac iz groba 55 s Maklinova brda u Kašiću.[39] Iz kontinentalne Hrvatske potječe čitav niz dijelova pojasnih garnitura ukrašenih ovakvim motivom.[40] Vidljivo je relativno oštro oblikovanje lozice, a ponegdje su prisutne i deblje linije. Od ostalih prethodno navedenih primjeraka ovaj se razlikuje po oštrijoj izvedbi vitica. Po toj značajci daleke analogije nalazimo kod nedovršenog jezičca iz vinograda Joze Mravića u Biskupiji.[41] Analogije su vidljive u „S" formiranju lozice te oštrijem oblikovanju, osobito završetaka. Ante Piteša smatra da nedovršeni biskupijski primjerak otvara mogućnost postojanja proizvodnje pojasnih garnitura u Biskupiji.[42] Pitanje radioničke pripadnosti našeg primjerka u ovom ćemo trenutku ostaviti otvorenim. Prema Maji Petrinec ovaj bismo nalaz datirali u razdoblje kasnog 8. i ranog 9. stoljeća.[43] Prema tipologiji mađarskog arheologa Gergelya Szenthea primjerak bi zbog shematiziranog prikaza krugolikih vegetabilnih motiva bio proizvod druge polovine kasnoavarskog doba, odnosno druge polovine 8. stoljeća.[44]

Ranosrednjovjekovno groblje u Fenčevini

Prilikom gradnje radionica za srednju školu 1976. godine pronađeno je ranosrednjovjekovno groblje koje su istražili djelatnici Muzeja hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika i Muzeja grada Šibenika. Nažalost, rezultati istraživanja nikad nisu objavljeni, dokumentacija ne postoji, a dio nalaza nestao je za vrijeme Domovinskog rata. Predodžbe radi, od dvadeset i dvaju predmeta s ovog lokaliteta koje

37 Petrinec 2019, str. 131.
38 Piteša 2006, str. 19, sl. 1.
39 Belošević 1980, str. 97, T. LXXXIII.16, 16a.
40 Za popis svih dijelova pojasnih garnitura ukrašenih navedenim stilom vidi Piteša 2006, str. 9–10.
41 Piteša 2006, str. 20, sl. 3.
42 Piteša 2006, str. 12.
43 Petrinec 2022, str. 378.
44 Szenthe 2013, str. 314–316.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND FINDS

In this chapter, which constitutes the central part of the study, movable and immovable finds and archaeological sites from the medieval period are examined, i.e. from the 7th to the first half of the 16th century. In defining the chronological framework, the study follows the traditional periodization, according to which the Middle Ages begin with the arrival of the Slavs in the 7th century. The upper chronological limit is set at the first half of the 16th century, specifically the year 1522, when the Ottomans conquered this part of Dalmatia. The finds discussed here include stone monuments, jewellery and elements belonging to clothing, utilitarian items, weapons and immovable finds, primarily architectural elements.

Belt fitting

A belt fitting decorated with the motif of a vine tendril (cat. 1) entered the museum collection through purchase. It is assumed that the fitting originates from the wider Drniš area; however, given the circumstances of its acquisition, it is equally possible that it derives from another part of Dalmatia or even from a different region altogether. Since finds of belt-set components are relatively rare along the eastern Adriatic coast, this artefact merits publication regardless of its uncertain provenance and acquisition history. On the eastern Adriatic coast, the largest number of finds of belt-set components has been discovered at the cemetery Kašić–Maklinovo Brdo, while additional specimens have been found at the cemeteries of Velim–Vel̆ištak, Duševića Glavica near Krneza, Crkvina in Biskupija and Smrdelji near Skradin. Furthermore, six individual finds originate from unspecified locations in Biskupija, along with one each from Orlić, Unešić and Duvanjsko Polje, and four from other unknown sites in Dalmatia. Beyond this region, six such fittings are known from Lika, and only one specimen has been recorded in the Croatian Littoral.[37] The fitting in question was made using the casting technique and is decorated with a characteristic Late Avar motif consisting of a stylized, circular vine tendril that forms three fields in the central part, within which it coils to create the decorative composition. Such ornamentation is attested on numerous comparable examples. Among the geographically closest analogies are a belt strap-

37 Petrinec 2019, p. 131.



Sl. 3 - Fotografija istraženog groba, ujedno jedina poznata fotografija s istraživanja, detalj članka iz *Slobodne Dalmacije*, 22. lipnja 1976. (izvor: arhiv *Slobodne Dalmacije*)
Fig. 3 - Detail from the article, published in the newspaper Slobodna Dalmacija on 22nd June 1976. Photograph showing an excavated grave, and the only known photo from the excavation. (Source: archive of Slobodna Dalmacija)

je, prema inventarnoj knjizi, Muzej drniške krajine čuvao prije rata, danas je sačuvano tek dvanaest. Tako je lokalitet ostao nepoznat i nevrednovan kako u znanstvenoj tako i u široj zajednici. Jedini pisani tragovi o ovom istraživanju su tri izvještaja iz *Slobodne Dalmacije*, iz kojih saznajemo šture, ali vrijedne podatke koji nam daju mali uvid u tijek i rezultate istraživanja te nam mogu pomoći zaključiti nešto o ovom lokalitetu. Kako saznajemo iz jednog od izvještaja, sredinom lipnja 1976. djelatnik građevinskog poduzeća naišao je na prvi grob, o čemu je poduzeće obavijestilo djelatnike šibenskog muzeja. Prvi grob istražili su Zlatko Gunjača i tehničar Branko Vukorepa, a u njemu je pronađen brončani prsten na prstu desne ruke. Drugoga dana istraživanju su se priključili Zdenko Brusić i Ivo Pedešić te

end from an unspecified Dalmatian site housed in the Archaeological Museum in Split,[38] as well as a small belt strap-end from grave 55 at Maklinovo Brdo in Kašić,[39] while a significant number of parts of belt sets decorated with this type of motif originates from continental Croatia.[40] The decoration of the vine tendril on this piece is relatively sharply executed, with some thicker lines appearing in certain areas. In comparison with the aforementioned examples, this specimen is distinguished by the more sharply defined rendering of the tendrils. In this respect, more distant analogies may be identified in an unfinished belt strap-end from the vineyard of Jozo Mravić in Biskupija.[41] Analogies are evident in the "S"-shaped formation of the vine tendril and in the sharper rendering, particularly of the ends. Ante Piteša has suggested that the unfinished specimen from Biskupija raises the possibility that belt sets were produced locally in that area.[42] For the time being, however, the question of the attribution of this specimen to a certain workshop remains unresolved. According to Maja Petrinec, the find should be dated to the late 8th or early 9th century.[43] Based on the typological framework proposed by the Hungarian archaeologist Gergely Szenthe, and due the schematized rendering of circular vegetal motifs, this specimen may be assigned to the second half of the Late Avar period, that is, the latter half of the 8th century.[44]

The early medieval cemetery in the Fenčevina district

During the construction of workshops for the high school in 1976, an early medieval cemetery was discovered and subsequently excavated by staff of the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments and the Šibenik City Museum. Unfortunately, the results of these excavations were never published, there is no documentation preserved, and part of the finds disappeared during the Croatian War of Independence. By way of illustration, of the twenty-two artefacts from this site recorded in the pre-

38 Piteša 2006, p. 19 (fig. 1).
39 Belošević 1980, p. 97 (T. LXXXIII. 16, 16a).
40 For a list of all parts of belt sets decorated in this style, see: Piteša 2006, pp. 9-10.
41 Piteša 2006, p. 20 (fig. 3).
42 Piteša 2006, p. 12.
43 Petrinec 2022, p. 378.
44 Szenthe 2013, pp. 314-316.

je otkriven dvojni ukop s dvama kosturima položenima jedan nasuprot drugom, kao i jednojagodna brončana naušnica izvan groba. Grobovi su bili pravilno orijentirani.[45] Iz drugog, kraćeg izvještaja, objavljenog 24. lipnja, saznajemo da su istraživanja preuzeli Nikola Jakšić i Jasna Jeličić te da je u međuvremenu pronađeno još šest grobova, a u jednom od njih i brončana jednojagodna naušnica.[46] U posljednjem izvještaju s kraja istraživanja, tiskanom 16. srpnja 1976., navodi se da je istraženo ukupno 15 grobova.[47] Kao što je već spomenuto u jednom od prethodnih poglavlja, groblje je smješteno uz potok Trzbalićevac. Uz lokalitet se nalazio prirodni prijelaz preko potoka pa se može pretpostaviti da se groblje formiralo uz put koji je iz Petrova polja vodio prema uzvisini na kojoj se kasnije smjestila utvrda Drniš.[48] Točan perimetar nije poznat, no moguće je da je arheološkim istraživanjima obuhvaćen samo manji dio groblja.

Prvi nalaz s ovog lokaliteta dospio je u Muzej i prije arheoloških istraživanja kao slučajni nalaz. Nalaznik Vjeko Kević pronašao je naušnicu od pozlaćene bronce (kat. 2), koja je, nažalost, danas poznata samo iz skice u prijeratnoj inventarnoj knjizi. Iz skice se ne može zaključiti kojem bi tipu pripadala. Tijekom rata su nestale i tri jednojagodne sljepoočničarke (kat. 3 – 5), koje su zavedene u inventarnoj knjizi, ali bez skice. Dvije brončane jednojagodne naušnice (kat. 3 i 4) nisu pronađene u paru, već je jedan primjerak nađen izvan grobne cjeline, a drugi unutar nje. Prema opisu, jagode su bile izrađene od dviju glatkih, neukrašenih polutki spojenih filigranskom niti te su imale bikonični oblik. Zaveden je i jedan srebrni primjerak (kat. 5), također sastavljen od dviju glatkih, neukrašenih polutki spojenih dvjema pletenim filigranskim žicama, od kojeg je danas sačuvan samo dio karike s kukicom. Na spojevima jagode sa žicom nalazio se ukras od pletene filigranske žice. Ovaj tip nalaza čest je na prostoru ranosrednjovjekovne hrvatske države.[49] Prema Jelovini, primjerci jednostavne izrade, kod kojih su jedini ukras filigranske žice na spojevima naušnica s bikoničnim jagodama, datira-

[45] Mojaš 1976a, str. 7.
[46] Mojaš 1976b, str. 6.
[47] Ml 1976, str. 4.
[48] https://www.academia.edu/34577422/NEKOLIKO_CRTICA_O_NAJSTARIJOJ_PRO%C5%A0LOSTI_DRNI%C5%A0A [konzultirano 18. 10. 2024.].
[49] Petrinec 2009a, str. 210.

war inventory of the Museum of the Drniš Region, only twelve have survived. Consequently, the site has remained largely unknown and insufficiently evaluated, both within the scholarly community and among the wider public. The only written records of this excavation consist of three reports published in the newspaper *Slobodna Dalmacija*, which provide sparse but valuable information that offers limited insight into the course and results of the research and allows for tentative conclusions regarding the site. According to one report, an employee of a construction company came upon the first grave in mid-June 1976, after which the company notified the staff of the museum in Šibenik. The first grave was investigated by Zlatko Gunjača and technician Branko Vukorepa, who discovered a bronze ring on the finger of the right hand in it. On the following day, Zdenko Brusić and Ivo Pedešić joined the excavations, uncovering a double burial in which two skeletons lay opposite each other, along with a single-bead bronze earring located outside the grave. The graves were reported to have been regularly oriented.[45] The second, shorter report, dated 24th June revealed that the excavations had been taken over by Nikola Jakšić and Jasna Jeličić, and that in the meantime six more graves had been discovered, one of which also contained a single-bead bronze earring.[46] The last report, published at the end of the excavations on 16th July 1976, notes a total of 15 investigated graves.[47] As mentioned in one of the previous chapters, the cemetery is situated next to the Trzbalićevac stream. A natural crossing existed at this location, suggesting that the cemetery may have developed along a road leading from Petrovo Polje toward the elevation where the Drniš fortress was later built.[48] The exact perimeter of the cemetery remains unknown, but it is possible that archaeological investigations encompassed only a small portion of it.

The first find from this site came into the possession of the museum as a chance find even before archaeological excavations began. The finder, Vjeko Kević, discovered a gilded bronze earring (cat. 2), which is unfortunately known today only

[45] Mojaš 1976a, p. 7.
[46] Mojaš 1976b, p. 6.
[47] Ml, 1976, p. 4.
[48] https://www.academia.edu/34577422/NEKOLIKO_CRTICA_O_NAJSTARIJOJ_PRO%C5%A0LOSTI_DRNI%C5%A0A (accessed on: 18.10.2024).

ju u razdoblje do kraja 10. stoljeća,[50] no vjerojatno su bili u uporabi i u prvim desetljećima sljedećeg stoljeća. Većina autora datira ih u razdoblje od 9. do 11. stoljeća, uz neslaganja oko donje granice pojave ovog tipa naušnica. Dušan Jelovina i Tonči Burić zaključuju da su prisutne već od ranog 9. stoljeća, dok Janko Belošević, Mirja Jarak i Maja Petrinec smatraju da se javljaju tijekom druge polovine 9. stoljeća i traju do prvih desetljeća 11. stoljeća.[51] U ovom radu priklonit ćemo se potonjoj dataciji. Kako nedostaju fotografije ili barem skice nalaza, ne mogu se pronaći bliže analogije.

Brončane karičice najzastupljeniji su tip nalaza s ovog lokaliteta. Među njima se izdvaja par brončanih naušnica od triju isprepletenih žica (kat. 6). Par se sastojao od cjelovitog i djelomično oštećenog primjerka, a danas je sačuvan samo oštećeni, dok je cjeloviti poznat jedino iz skice. Naušnice su imale rastavljene krajeve. Dušan Jelovina ovaj tip smatra proizvodom domaćih radionica i datira ga u razdoblje od 9. do početka 10. stoljeća, a Vladimir Sokol ih datira isključivo u 11. stoljeće.[52] Maja Petrinec navodi da nemaju kronološko značenje, no kako se ponekad pojavljuju zajedno s jednojagodnim naušnicama i lijevanim prstenjem D-presjeka, okvirno ih se može datirati u 10. stoljeće, ali su bile u uporabi i sve do 12. stoljeća.[53] Bliske analogije materijalu iz Fenčevine nalazimo među primjercima s groblja na brdu Spasu u Kninu,[54] s groblja Novi put na Bribiru[55] i s groblja na Crkvini u Biskupiji[56] te u jednoj naušnici s lokaliteta Bijaći – Stombrate,[57] gdje su svi primjerci približno istih dimenzija i imaju rastavljene krajeve umjesto omče i kukice. Na ovom lokalitetu mogli bismo ih datirati u 10. stoljeće, s obzirom na to da se pojavljuju uz jednojagodne naušnice i lijevano prstenje D-presjeka. Pronađeno je još sedam primjeraka brončanih karičica (kat. 7 – 12), od kojih su dvije bile u paru (kat. 7). Ovakve obične karičice najzastupljeniji su tip nakita i nisu kronološki osjetljive. Krajevi su razdvojeni ili blago preklopljeni, a promjer im je između 18 i 24

[50] Jelovina 1976, str. 99.

[51] Belošević 1999, str. 142; Burić 2001, str. 242–247; Jarak 2002, str. 253–254; Jelovina 1992, str. 302–305; Petrinec 2009a, str. 210–211.

[52] Jelovina 1976, str. 96; Jelovina 1992, str. 37–38; Sokol 2019, str. 301–304.

[53] Petrinec 2009a, str. 227.

[54] Jelovina 1989, str. 128, T. III, 28.

[55] Uroda 2020, str. 323, kat. br. 4.

[56] Petrinec 2009b, str. 179, T. 7,3.

[57] Kamenjarin 2009, str. 94, T. V, 3.

from a sketch in the pre-war inventory book. The sketch, however, is insufficiently detailed to allow the determination of the precise type. During the war, three single-bead temple earrings (cat. 3–5), recorded in the inventory book but without sketches, have also disappeared. Two bronze single-bead earrings (cat. 3 and 4) were not found as pairs; one was located outside the grave, while the other was recovered from within the grave. According to the descriptions, the beads consisted of two smooth, undecorated halves joined with a filigree wire and had a biconical shape. A single silver specimen (cat. 5) was also documented, similarly made from two smooth halves joined by two twisted filigree wires, of which today only part of the hoop with hook is preserved. At the junctions of the bead and wire, there was a decoration in the form of twisted filigree wire. This type of find is common in the territory of the early medieval Croatian state.[49] According to Jelovina, simply made specimens, where the only decoration consists of filigree wire at the junctions and where earrings have biconical beads, can be dated up to the end of the 10th century,[50] although they likely remained in use during the first decades of the following century. Most authors date these earrings to the period between the 9th and 11th centuries, although there is some debate regarding the earliest appearance of this type. Dušan Jelovina and Tonči Burić argue that they were already in use in the early 9th century, whereas Janko Belošević, Mirja Jarak and Maja Petrinec believe that they appeared during the second half of the 9th century and were in use until the first decades of the 11th century.[51] In this study, we are inclined to support the latter dating. Due to the lack of photographs or even sketches of the finds, closer analogies cannot be reliably established.

Bronze ringlets represent the most common type of find at this site. Among them, a pair of bronze earrings made of three twisted wires (cat. 6) is particularly notable. Originally, the pair included one complete and one partially damaged earring; today, only the damaged one is preserved, while the complete piece is known solely from a sketch. The earrings had split ends. Dušan Jelovina considers this type a product of local workshops, dating them to

[49] Petrinec 2009, p. 210.

[50] Jelovina 1976, p. 99.

[51] Belošević 1999, p. 142.; Burić 2001, pp. 242-247.; Jarak 2002, pp. 253-254.; Jelovina 1992, pp. 302-305.; Petrinec 2009, pp. 210-211.

milimetra. Pronađena je i jedna željezna karičica (kat. 13). Karičice su čest tip nalaza na svim srednjovjekovnim grobljima te se pojavljuju u većim količinama.

Od triju pronađenih prstena danas se u Muzeju čuva jedan, a druga dva poznata su samo iz opisa u inventarnoj knjizi. Sačuvani prsten (kat. 14) lijevani je masivni brončani prsten kružnog presjeka. Iz opisa saznajemo da je i izgubljeni primjerak (kat. 15) bio brončani lijevani masivni prsten D-presjeka. Trećem prstenu (kat. 16) nedostaje opis, a navodi se samo da je masivan i izrađen od bronce. Prema Jelovini lijevani masivni prsteni datiraju se do kraja 10. stoljeća,[58] dok Petrinec smatra da bi težište datacije trebalo staviti u 10. stoljeće.[59]

Pronađena je i jedna okrugla brončana pređica s trnom (kat. 17). Ovaj tip pređice jednostavan je i nije kronološki osjetljiv. Pronađena su i kasnije u MHAS-u konzervirana dva ostatka tkanine (kat. 18), koja su poslije nestala. Istu sudbinu doživjela je i željezna potkova (kat. 19). Pronađen je i kotačić ostruge s dvanaest šiljaka (kat. 20), koji se javlja tek od 13. stoljeća,[60] pa možemo pretpostaviti da su potonja dva nalaza pronađena izvan grobnih cjelina, osobito uzmemo li u obzir činjenicu da se groblje nalazilo uz srednjovjekovni put.

Crkva svetog Ivana Krstitelja u Badnju

Na brežuljku uz potok Jablanac nalazi se crkva sv. Ivana Krstitelja, a o kontinuitetu koji seže u srednji vijek svjedoče i srednjovjekovne nadgrobne ploče vidljive oko crkve. Prilikom gradnje nove crkve tijekom druge polovine 19. stoljeća pronađen je srednjovjekovni mramorni nadgrobni spomenik. Prenesen je 1893. godine u Muzej hrvatskih spomenika u Kninu, a 1895. objavio ga je Franjo Radić.[61] Danas se čuva u Muzeju hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika u Splitu. Radić u svojem članku donosi opis, dimenzije, transkripciju i dataciju spomenika. Ploča je visoka 0,47 m, široka od 0,28 do 0,31 m, a debela 0,14 m. Transkribirani natpis glasi:

[(Ante ecclesiam) S(an)c(t)i]
(Stepha)ni martiris (pro)
(pt)er honorem ev(angelii)
(pro f)ilio meo Pervos(cio)
. . . . (f) ego Berisciu(s filius)

[58] Jelovina 1976, str. 108.
[59] Petrinec 2009a, str. 243.
[60] Ruttkay 1976, str. 35.
[61] Vidi Radić 1895.

the period from the 9th to the beginning of the 10th century, whereas Vladimir Sokol dates them exclusively to the 11th century.[52] Maja Petrinec states that they have no chronological significance, but since they sometimes appear together with single-bead earrings and cast rings with a D cross-section, they can broadly be dated to the 10th century, although they may also have been in use until the 12th century.[53] Close analogies to the material from Fenčevina are found in specimens from the cemetery on Spas Hill in Knin[54], Novi Put in Bribir[55], Crkvine in Biskupija[56], and a single earring from the Bijači–Stombrate site[57]. All of these specimens are of similar dimensions and feature split ends rather than loops or hooks. At this site, they may be dated to the 10th century, given that they appear together with single-bead earrings and cast rings with a D cross-section. An additional seven bronze ringlets were discovered (cat. 7–12), two of which formed a pair (cat. 7). These simple ringlets represent the most common type of jewellery and are not chronologically sensitive. Their ends are either apart or slightly overlapping, and their diameters range from 18 to 24 millimetres. One iron ringlet (cat. 13) was also discovered. Ringlets are generally a frequent type of find on all medieval cemeteries, often occurring in large quantities.

Of the three rings recovered from the site, only one is currently preserved in the museum, while the other two are known solely from descriptions in the inventory book. The preserved ring (cat. 14) is a cast, massive bronze ring with a circular cross-section. Based on the description we know that the lost ring (cat. 15) was also a bronze cast massive ring with a D-shaped cross-section. The third ring (cat. 16) lacks a detailed description, with only a note indicating that it was massive and made of bronze. According to Jelovina, cast massive rings can be dated up to the end of the 10th century[58], whereas Petrinec believes that the focus in terms of dating should be placed in the 10th century.[59]

[52] Jelovina 1976, p. 96.; Jelovina 1992, pp. 37-38.; Sokol 2019, pp. 301-304.
[53] Petrinec 2009, p. 227.
[54] Jelovina 1989, p. 128, (T III, 28).
[55] Uroda 2020, p. 323 (cat. br. 4).
[56] Petrinec 2009a, p. 179 (T 7,3).
[57] Kamenjarin 2009, p. 94 (T. V, 3).
[58] Jelovina 1976, p. 108.
[59] Petrinec 2009, p. 243.

(Johannis) comiti(s) Hualcil(o)
ui hoc sepulchru(m) s(truere feci ad ho)
no(rem) Dei et S(an)c(t)i Sebast(iani)
et Fabiani. Esto prop(itius Domine)
(m)ichi peccalori anime meae)
(animabusque propinquorum meorum)
(tribue redemptionem.)[62]

U prijevodu na hrvatski: Pred crkvom svetog Stjepana prvomučenika, na čast evanđelja, za sina moga Prvoša ja, Berislav, sin Ivana, kneza Hvalovića, ovaj spomenik podižem u čast Boga i svetih Sebastijana i Fabijana. Budi blag, Gospodine, grešnoj mojoj duši i dušama mojih bližnjih te ih privedi otkupljenju.

Analizom izvora Radić je Berislava Hvalovića, a time i ovaj spomenik, datirao u kraj 12. ili početak 13. stoljeća.[63] Premda se kasnije, u izvorima 16. stoljeća, kao titular crkve navodi sv. Ivan Krstitelj, iz natpisa na spomeniku može se iščitati da je titular bio sv. Stjepan. Na to će se pitanje pokušati odgovoriti u zaključku. Crkva je pripadala srednjovjekovnoj petropoljskoj župi i Kninskoj biskupiji.[64] Preživjela je tursko zauzimanje Drniša 1522. godine, a za vrijeme turske okupacije služila je kao bogomolja katoličkom stanovništvu kasabe i okolice. Kriv je narativ o turskom rušenju srednjovjekovne crkve te gradnji nove tijekom mletačke vlasti koji se provlači u radovima nekoliko znanstvenika i u turističkim letcima. Da je „novovjekovna crkva", koja je podignuta u 18. stoljeću, zapravo srednjovjekovna crkva, potvrđuju sljedeće činjenice. Nakon oslobođenja 1683. godine dolazi do naseljavanja novog stanovništva i obnove sela stradalih tijekom Kandijskog rata.[65] Nakon ukidanja Kninske biskupije prostor Petrova polja pripaja se Šibenskoj biskupiji, a petropoljsku župu opslužuju franjevci s Visovca.[66] Iz vizitacije 1689. godine vidljivo je da je crkva u lošem stanju i da ne posjeduje čak ni liturgijsko ruho, a 1709. godine opisana je sličnim riječima.[67] Za Malog sinjskog rata 1715., kada je turska vojska neuspješno opsjedala Drniš, crkva je opustošena, oltarna slika isječena na komade, zvono razbijeno, a neke grobnice u crkvi otvorene.[68] Šibenski biskup Karlo Antun Donadoni posjetio je crkvu tijekom

[62] Radić 1895, str. 135.
[63] Radić 1895, str. 137.
[64] Kosor 1995a, str. 112–114.
[65] Kosor 1995b, str. 195.
[66] Kosor 1995b, str. 210.
[67] Kosor 1995b, str. 215–216.
[68] Bačić 1995, str. 256; Kosor 1995b, str. 216.

A round bronze buckle frame with prong (cat. 17) was also discovered. This type of buckle frame is simple in form and chronologically not sensitive. Two fragments of textile (cat. 18) were discovered and subsequently conserved at MHAS but have since been lost as was an iron horseshoe (cat. 19). Among the finds was also a spur rowel with twelve spikes (cat. 20), which were not present before the 13th century[60], so it may be assumed that the latter two finds were discovered outside grave contexts, particularly in view of the cemetery's location alongside a medieval road.

The Church of St. John the Baptist in Badanj

The Church of St. John the Baptist stands on a hill beside the Jablanac stream. Continuity of use extending back to the Middle Ages is attested by medieval tombstones preserved in the immediate vicinity of the church. During the construction of the present church in the second half of the 19th century, a medieval marble tombstone was discovered. In 1893, the slab was transferred to the Museum of Croatian Monuments in Knin. It was later published by Franjo Radić in 1895.[61] Today, the monument is housed in the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments in Split. In his study, Radić provided a detailed description of the monument, including its dimensions, transcription and proposed dating. The slab measures 0.47 m in height, 0.28–0.31 m in width, and 0.14 m in thickness. The transcribed inscription reads:

[(Ante ecclesiam) S(an)c(t)i]
(Stepha)ni martiris (pro)
(pt)er honorem ev(angelii)
(pro f)ilio meo Pervos(cio)
. . . . (f) ego Berisciu(s filius)
(Johannis) comiti(s) Hualcil(o)
ui hoc sepulchru(m) s(truere feci ad ho)
no(rem) Dei et S(an)c(t)i Sebast(iani)
et Fabiani. Esto prop(itius Domine)
(m)ichi peccalori anime meae)
(animabusque propinquorum meorum)
(tribue redemptionem.)[62]

The English translation is as follows: Before the church of Saint Stephen the Protomartyr, in honour of the Gospel, for my son Prvoš, I, Berislav, son of

[60] Ruttkay 1976, p. 35.
[61] see Radić 1895.
[62] Radić 1895, p. 135.

vizitacije 1725. godine te je od bratovštine sv. Ivana, koja je skrbila o crkvi, zatražio da je popravi i nabavi predmete potrebne za bogoslužje, uz prijetnju njezina zatvaranja ako ne udovolji njegovim zahtjevima. Isti biskup 1738. godine ustanovljuje da crkvi ništa nije potrebno. Važno je naglasiti da biskup Donadoni nije zatražio gradnju nove crkve zbog trošnosti, nego, naprotiv, njezin popravak. Isto tako, nije izgledno da se u šest mjeseci mogla srušiti stara i sagraditi nova crkva. Tek 130 godina kasnije, na prijedlog Šibenskog ordinarijata, započinje rušenje stare crkve zbog njezine trošnosti i gradnja nove, koja je dovršena 1870. godine.[69] Gradnja je financirana zadužbinom dr. Pavla Plenkovića, drniškog veleposjednika i zastupnika u Reichstagu u razdoblju 1848. – 1849.[70] Plenković je umro bez potomaka te je velik dio svojeg nasljedstva darovao za gradnju nove crkve u Badnju.[71] Nova je crkva bila jednostavna jednobrodna građevina s jednim oltarom i zvonikom na preslicu s dvama zvonima. Na koncu, arheološkim istraživanjima pronađeni su tragovi dviju crkava: srednjovjekovne i one iz 19. stoljeća. Kako je zbog starine crkva držala primat, nosila je status drniške župne crkve iako su se mise u njoj služile samo dvaput godišnje. Tek 1886. godine sjedište drniške župe i formalno se premješta u novoizgrađenu župnu crkvu Gospe od Ružarija u Drnišu.[72] Za vrijeme Domovinskog rata crkva u Badnju minirana je i sravnjena sa zemljom. Nova crkva, treća po redu, posvećena je 1998. godine.

Prije arheoloških istraživanja skupina volontera, predvođena tadašnjim župnikom fra Antom Čavkom, raščistila je ruševine minirane crkve, prilikom čega je, prema kazivanju župnika, pronađeno tridesetak spolija koje su ponovno uzidane u crkvu radi prezentacije spomenika.[73] Arheološka istraživanja prostora unutar crkve provedena su 1996. i 1997. godine pod vodstvom Joška Zaninovića, tada zaposlenika Muzeja drniške krajine. Nažalost, istraživanja nisu pravilno dokumentirana niti su fotografije pohranjene u Muzeju ili nadležnom konzervatorskom odjelu. Jedina dokumentacija koja je poznata u ovom trenutku jest tlocrt iz arhiva Muzeja (sl.

69 Piplović 2009, str. 84.

70 https://www.parlament.gv.at/recherchieren/personen/parlamentarierinnen-ab-1848/parlamentarier-1848-1918/Plenkovic [konzultirano 10. 5. 2024.].

71 Piplović 2009, str. 84.

72 Kosor 1995a, str. 115.

73 Razgovor s fra Antom Čavkom obavljen 29. veljače 2024.

Ivan, Duke of the Hvalović family, raise this monument in honour of God and Saints Sebastian and Fabian. Be merciful, Lord, to the sinfulness of my soul, and lead the souls of my kin to redemption.

On the basis of his analysis of the source, Radić dated Berislav Hvalović, and, by extension, the monument itself, to the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century.[63] Although later 16th-century sources refer to St. John the Baptist as the titular saint of the church, the inscription on the monument clearly identifies St. Stephen as the original patron. This discrepancy will be addressed in greater detail in the concluding chapter. In the medieval period, the church belonged to the parish of Petrovo Polje and fell under the jurisdiction of the Diocese of Knin.[64] The church survived the Ottoman conquest of Drniš in 1522 and, during the period of Ottoman rule, continued to function as a place of worship for the Catholic population of the kasaba and its surrounding area. The narrative, present in the works of several scholars and in tourist brochures, claiming that the Ottomans destroyed the medieval church and that a new one was built during Venetian rule is incorrect. As the following evidence demonstrates, the so-called "early modern church" built in the 18th century was in fact the medieval church itself. Following the liberation of the area in 1683, new population groups settled in the region, and villages devastated during the Cretan War were gradually restored.[65] After the abolition of the Diocese of Knin, the territory of Petrovo Polje was incorporated into the Diocese of Šibenik, and the parish of Petrovo Polje was administered by the Franciscans from Visovac.[66] A visitation record from 1689 indicates that the church was in a state of disrepair and lacked even basic liturgical vestments. In 1709, it was described in similar terms.[67] During the Battle of Sinj in 1715, when the Ottoman army unsuccessfully besieged Drniš, the church was devastated: the altarpiece was cut into pieces, the bell was broken, and some tombs within the church were opened.[68] The Bishop of Šibenik, Carlo Antonio Donadoni, visited the church during his visitation in 1725 and demanded that the Brotherhood of St. John, which

63 Radić 1895, p. 137.

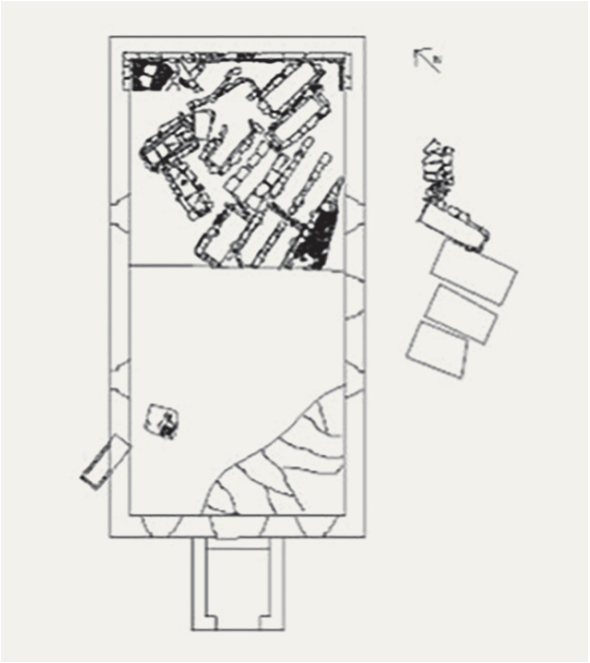
64 Kosor 1995a, pp. 112-114.

65 Kosor 1995b, p. 195.

66 Kosor 1995b, p. 210.

67 Kosor 1995b, pp. 215-216.

68 Bačić 1995, p. 256.; Kosor 1995b, p. 216.



Sl. 4 - Tlocrt s rezultatima istraživanja crkve sv. Ivana Krstitelja u Badnju 1998. (izvor: GMD)
Fig. 4 - Floor plan showing the results of the excavation of the Church of St. John the Baptist in Badanj, 1998. (Source: GMD)

3) te nekoliko fotografija novovjekovnih grobnica. Radovi su šturo opisani u izvještaju objavljenom u župskom listu *Drniško vrilo* 2003. godine.[74] Otkrivena su dva usporedna zida položena u smjeru istok-zapad, što ukazuje na to da je crkva bila pravilno orijentirana.[75] Unutar zidova pronađeno je desetak novovjekovnih zidanih grobnica u kojima su bili nabožni predmeti poput medaljica, križeva i brevara te dijelovi nošnje. Vjerojatno je gradnja zidanih grobnica uništila starije slojeve. Istražena je samo sjeveroistočna polovica prostora crkve i jedan grob uz srednjovjekovne nadgrobne ploče izvan crkve. Grobovi u jugozapadnom dijelu crkve pokriveni su betonskom pločom odignutom pola metra iznad razine grobova.[76] O arhitekturi i izgledu srednjovjekovne crkve ne može se puno reći. Jedini je izvor austrijska katastarska karta iz 1829. godine na kojoj je crkva prikazana kao pravilno orijentirana pravokutna građevina bez apside.

Među spolijama koje su ugrađene u crkvu tijekom obnove 1998. godine može se vidjeti više fragmenata s motivima karakterističnim za novovjekovne ili moderne nadgrobne spomenike te

74 Vidi Zaninović 2003.
75 Zaninović 2003, str. 17.
76 Zaninović 2003, str. 17.

cared for the church, carry out repairs and acquire the necessary liturgical items, threatening to close the church if his demands were not met. In 1738, however, he established that the church lacked nothing. It is important to emphasize that Bishop Donadoni did not request the construction of a new church due to dilapidation, but rather its repair. Likewise, it is unlikely that within six months the old church could have been demolished and a new one built. Only 130 years later, at the proposal of the ordinariate of Šibenik, did the demolition of the old church due to its poor condition and the construction of a new one begin, which was completed in 1870.[69] The construction was financed by the endowment of Dr. Pavao Plenković, a large landowner from Drniš and a representative in the Reichstag in 1848–1849.[70] Plenković died without descendants and donated a large portion of his estate for the construction of the new church in Badanj.[71] The new church was a simple single-nave structure with a bell gable (preslica) carrying two bells and a single altar. Finally, archaeological research has revealed traces of two churches: the medieval one and the one from the 19th century. Because of its long-standing history, the church held primacy and had the status of the parish church of Drniš, despite Mass being held there only twice a year. Only in 1886 was the seat of the parish of Drniš formally transferred to the newly built parish church of Our Lady of the Rosary in Drniš.[72] During the Croatian War of Independence, the church in Badanj was mined and completely destroyed. The current, third church on the site was consecrated in 1998.

Prior to the archaeological excavations, a group of volunteers led by the parish priest at the time, Fra Ante Čavko, cleared the ruins of the mined church. According to the priest, about thirty spolia were found during these works, which were re-incorporated into the church walls with the aim to present the monument.[73] Archaeological research within the church was carried out in 1996 and 1997 under the direction of Joško Zaninović, then an employee of the Museum of the Drniš Region. Unfortunately,

69 Piplović 2009, p. 84.
70 https://www.parlament.gv.at/recherchieren/personen/parlamentarierinnen-ab-1848/parlamentarier-1848-1918/Plenkovic (accessed on: 10.5.2024).
71 Piplović 2009, p. 84.
72 Kosor 1995a, p. 115.
73 Conversation with Friar Ante Čavka on 29th February 2024.

nekoliko arhitektonskih ulomaka iz 19. stoljeća. Izdvaja se spolija za koju Ante Uglešić smatra da je fragment ranokršćanskog pluteja s motivom riba, koji je vjerojatno prenesen s već spomenutog obližnjeg kasnoantičkog lokaliteta Kolundžića njive.[77] Za ovaj rad važan je ulomak s pleternom ornamentikom uzidan u pročelje crkve (kat. 21). Ulomak je vjerojatno dio pluteja u čijem središtu kompozicije dominira T-križ ispunjen oštro izvedenim dvoprutim pleterom. Uz središnji motiv križa pojavljuju se još dva stilizirana križa, po jedan sa svake strane. S lijeve strane nalazi se križ sa srcolikim obrisima, odnosno motiv ukriženih ljiljana. Ovaj motiv nalazimo na sarkofazima i plutejima *Splitske klesarske radionice* s kraja 8. stoljeća, gdje su doduše ljiljani položeni dijagonalno. Desni motiv je prikaz svastike ili pak rustično oblikovanog križa, pri čemu bi spirale predstavljale završetke na hastama. Na dnu su vidljivi još jedna spirala i nedefiniran prikaz. Plutej karakteriziraju nepravilnost i rustična izrada, što bismo mogli pripisati radu nevještog klesara. Slični radovi nevještih klesara vidljivi su na ranim predromaničkim plutejima Sv. Andrije na Čiovu, Sv. Marte u Bijaćima, Sv. Gala u Gali, na plutejima u Okolištu i Udovičićima te na prostorno najbližem pluteju iz Kričaka.[78] Iz tog bismo razloga i ovaj plutej svrstali među ostvarenja ranog predromaničkog kiparstva 7. i 8. stoljeća, uzimajući u obzir rustičnost izrade i sličnost s ranom *Splitskom klesarskom radionicom*. Ovaj bi plutej mogao biti rustična imitacija splitskih primjeraka.

U crkvu iz 19. stoljeća bila su ugrađena i dva spomenika na bosančici,[79] a prilikom posljednje obnove pronađeni su među ruševinama i ponovno ugrađeni. Prvi spomenik (kat. 22) uzidan je nisko u jugoistočni zid. Jasno se može iščitati:

(GREB/IMO/KOIE), što možemo pročitati kao *greb/imo/koji je*. Lejla Nakaš smatra da natpis ne može biti stariji od prvog desetljeća 15. stoljeća sudeći po načinu klesanja slova M. Ako ga usporedimo s ostalim objavljenim natpisima na bosančici iz Dalmacije,[80] ali i s drugim badanjskim natpisom, vidljivo je da je riječ o radu vještijeg klesara. Upravo bi kvaliteta klesanja i bolje oblikovanje slova mogli ukazivati i na kasniju dataciju, čak u 17. ili 18. stoljeće.

77 Uglešić 2006, str. 43.
78 Milošević 2010, str. 299–300; Marasović 2011, str. 26.
79 Rašković 1989, str. 31.
80 Vidi Kapitanović 2007.

the excavations were not properly documented, nor were photographs stored in the museum or the relevant conservation office. The only documentation currently known is a floor plan from the museum archive (Figure 3) and a few photographs of early modern graves. The work is briefly described in a report published in the parish newsletter *Drniško vrilo* in 2003.[74] Two parallel walls oriented east–west were discovered, confirming that the church was properly aligned.[75] Within these walls, approximately ten early modern walled tombs were identified, containing devotional objects such as medallions, crosses, breviaries, and elements of clothing. The construction of these tombs likely destroyed older archaeological layers. Only the northeastern half of the church interior, as well as a single grave adjacent to medieval tombstones outside the church, was investigated. Graves in the southwestern part of the church were covered by a concrete slab raised approximately half a meter above the level of the graves.[76] There is not much information about the architecture and appearance of the medieval church. The only source is the Austrian cadastral map of 1829, which depicts the church as a properly oriented rectangular building without an apse.

Among the spolia incorporated into the church during the restoration in 1998, there are several fragments featuring motifs typical of early modern or modern tombstones, alongside a few architectural fragments from the 19th century. One fragment is particularly noteworthy: Ante Uglešić identifies it as part of an early Christian pluteus decorated with a fish motif, likely brought from the earlier mentioned nearby late antique site of Kolundžića njive.[77] Of particular relevance to this study is a fragment with interlace ornamentation embedded in the church façade (cat. 21). This fragment was probably part of a pluteus, with a central composition dominated by a T-shaped cross filled with a sharply executed double-ribbon interlace decoration. Flanking the central cross are two additional stylized crosses. On the left is a cross motif with heart-shaped outlines or crossed lilies respectively. This motif appears on sarcophagi and plutei made by the stonemason workshop of Split at the end

74 see Zaninović 2003.
75 Zaninović 2003, p. 17.
76 Zaninović 2003, p. 17.
77 Uglešić 2006, p. 43.

Drugi natpis (kat. 23) uzidan je u unutrašnji zid crkve uz glavni ulaz, a vidljivo je:

(VO E CA/RKVA SVE/IVAN), što se može razriješiti kao *(o)vo (j)e ca/rkva sve(toga)/Ivan(a)*. Prema tipu pisma i oblikovanju slova (osobito *v* i *k*) Nakaš i ovaj natpis datira od prvih desetljeća 15. stoljeća, a izravne analogije nalazi u natpisu Vignja Miloševića iz oko 1405. godine. Također navodi da bi se drugi spomenik mogao preciznije datirati upravo zbog poluglasa u sklopu bilježenja slogotvornog *r*, koji doduše nije vidljiv zbog oštećenja na ploči, ali je za njega ostavljeno mjesto, te bi ga u tom slučaju datirala u prva desetljeća 15. stoljeća.[81] Usporedimo li ga s prostorno bliskim natpisom iz Kljaka, datiranim u prvu polovinu 15. stoljeća, vidljivo je slično oblikovanje slova A, V i I.[82] Vodeći se prethodno iznesenim, ovaj bismo natpis sa sigurnošću mogli datirati u prvu polovinu 15. stoljeća.

Radić donosi podatak da je oko crkve u njegovo vrijeme postojalo tridesetak „stećaka“, a isti podatak kasnije prenosi i Bešlagić.[83] Marinko Tomasović, Domagoj Perkić i Ivan Alduk pobrojali su „nekoliko ploča ili sanduka te tri križine“.[84] U Muzej su nakon arheoloških istraživanja i obnove dopremljene dvije nadgrobne ploče iz crkve. Nadgrobna ploča s prikazom ljudskog lika pronađena je oštećena unutar crkve, a nedostaje joj donji dio. Na grubo izvedenom uzdignutom reljefu nalazi se muškarac s prekriženim rukama na prsima, a vidljiv je i pojas (kat. 24). Oči, nos i usta izvedeni su urezivanjem. Preko lika je naknadno nastalo oštećenje u obliku četiriju istovjetnih rupa pravilno poredanih u liniju. Prikaz ljudskog lika na nadgrobnim pločama relativno je čest, a na drniškom prostoru nalazimo ga na još jednoj ploči s groblja oko crkve sv. Jure u Žitniću te na jednoj ploči kod crkve Sv. Marije u Gradcu.[85] Navedene ploče ne predstavljaju izravnu analogiju, već samo potvrđuju pojavu tog tipa prikaza. Druga ploča (kat. 25) također je oštećena, a na njoj je urezan prikaz štita i ručke mača. Ploča je zasigurno bila nepravilnog oblika. Prema Bešlagiću, štit i mač simboliziraju sitno plemstvo ili ljude koji su se istaknuli u borbama, a mogu biti i sim-

[81] Oba je spomenika, uz obrazloženja, datirala prof. dr. Lejla Nakaš s Univerziteta u Sarajevu, kojoj ovom prilikom još jednom zahvaljujem.

[82] Kapitanović 2007, str. 343–344.

[83] Bešlagić 1971, str. 73; Radić 1895, str. 135.

[84] Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 63.

[85] Wenzel 1965, str. 307–309; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 63.

of the 8th century, although the lilies in the specimens from Split are placed diagonally. The motif on the right depicts either a swastika or a rustically carved cross, where the spirals may represent the ends of the arms. Along the bottom, another spiral and an undefined motif are visible. The pluteus is characterized by irregularity and rustic workmanship, which may be attributed to the work of an unskilled stonemason. Similar works by unskilled craftsmen are visible on early pre-Romanesque plutei from St. Andrew on Čiovo, St. Martha in Bijači, St. Gal in Gala, as well as on plutei from Okolište and Udovičići, and on the geographically closest specimen from Kričak.[78] For this reason, the pluteus may also be classified as a product of early pre-Romanesque sculpture dating to the 7th and 8th centuries, considering its rustic execution and its stylistic resemblance to the early stonemason workshop of Split. It may well represent a rustic imitation of the specimens from Split.

Two monuments bearing Bosnian Cyrillic (Bosančica) inscriptions[79] had also been incorporated into the 19th-century church. They were recovered from the ruins and reinstalled during the most recent restoration. The first monument (cat. 22) was embedded low in the southeastern wall. The inscription clearly reads:

(GREB/IMO/KOIE), which may be read as: greb/imo/koji je. Lejla Nakaš considers that the inscription cannot be older than the first decade of the 15th century, based on the manner in which the letter *M* is carved. When compared with other published inscriptions in the Bosančica script from Dalmatia[80], as well as with the second inscription from Badanj, it becomes evident that this example is the work of a more skilled stonemason. Precisely the quality of carving and the more refined shaping of the letters could also indicate a later dating, possibly even in the 17th or 18th century.

The second inscription (cat. 23) is built into the interior wall of the church near the main entrance and reads:

(VO E CA/RKVA SVE/IVAN), which can be read as follows: (o)vo (j)e ca/rkva sve(toga)/Ivan(a) (transl.: *this is the church of Saint John*). Based on the type of script and letter forms (especially “v” and “k”), Nakaš also dates this inscription to the

[78] Milošević 2010, pp. 299-300.; Marasović 2011, p. 26.

[79] Rašković 1989, p. 31.

[80] see Kapitanović 2007.

bol vlasti na određenom prostoru.[86] Na drniškom i okolnom prostoru ovaj je motiv zabilježen na po jednoj ploči iz Gradca, Žitnića i Mirlović Zagore.[87] Ivan Alduk primjerke s ovim prikazom na groblju oko crkve sv. Jure na Kozjaku datira u 15. stoljeće, odnosno u razdoblje nakon mletačkog zauzimanja Splita i Trogira 1420. te pojavu ovog prikaza pripisuje militarizaciji društva.[88] Međutim, štit i mač uobičajen su prikaz u srednjovjekovnoj umjetnosti i mogu označavati društveni status, bogatstvo ili moć, stoga je moguće da su takvi prikazi nastali i prije militarizacije društva, odnosno prije dolaska Mlečana na istočnu jadransku obalu. Danas je oko crkve vidljivo tek pet nadgrobnih ploča, od kojih je samo jedna ukrašena. Uz jugoistočni zid crkve nalaze se tri nadgrobne ploče većih dimenzija i jedna djelomično sačuvana ploča, poredane u ravnini (kat. 27). Jedna je ploča ukrašena motivom šesterokrake zvijezde i polumjeseca (kat. 26). Pojavu polumjeseca i zvijezde na stećcima neki autori tumače kroz njihovo heraldičko značenje jer je taj motiv čest kod bosanskog plemstva. S druge strane, Alduk ističe tumačenje polumjeseca i zvijezde kroz religioznu simboliku, pri čemu astralni motivi simboliziraju Nebo u koje se čovjekova duša nada otići.[89] Ovaj je motiv čest, a nalazimo ga na nadgrobnim pločama diljem Dalmacije. Uzevši u obzir dataciju natpisa na bosančici (kat. 23), koja se podudara s razdobljem kada je Hrvoje Vukčić Hrvatinić bio herceg Splita te potkralj Dalmacije i Hrvatske, vjerojatnije je da je na ovoj nadgrobnoj ploči riječ o heraldičkom motivu. Uz navedenu ploču nalaze se još tri neukrašene, od kojih su dvije potpuno sačuvane i većih dimenzija. Nadgrobne ploče velikih dimenzija mogu se pronaći i na groblju u Gradcu te na groblju uz staru crkvu sv. Jure u Unešiću. Uz sjeverni dio današnjeg groblja nalaze se još dvije neukrašene ploče, od kojih je prva većim dijelom pod zemljom (kat. 28), dok je druga (kat. 29) vrlo oštećena i vjerojatno dislocirana. Nadgrobne ploče iznimno je teško preciznije datirati, stoga za sve primjerke postavljamo okvirnu dataciju u razdoblje od 15. stoljeća, odnosno od gradnje crkve do dolaska Turaka.

86 Bešlagić 1982, str. 232.
87 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 63; Kužić 2006, str. 272.
88 Alduk 2012, str. 120.
89 Alduk 2011, str. 180.

first decades of the 15th century, identifying direct analogies in the inscription of Viganj Milošević, dated to around 1405. She further notes that the second monument could be dated more precisely due to the presence of a mid-central vowel used in the notation of the syllabic "r," which, although not visible due to damage to the slab, has a space left for it; in that case, she would date it to the first decades of the 15th century[81]. A comparison with the nearby inscription from Kljaci, dated to the first half of the 15th century, reveals similar forms of the letters *A*, *V*, and *I*.[82] In light of these considerations, this inscription can be securely dated to the first half of the 15th century.

Radić reports that approximately thirty *stećci* (tombstones) surrounded the church in his time, a fact later repeated by Bešlagić.[83] Marinko Tomasović, Domagoj Perkić and Ivan Alduk subsequently recorded "several slabs or chests and three crosses."[84] Following the archaeological excavations and restoration works, two tombstones from the church site were transferred to the museum. One tombstone bearing a depiction of a human figure was found in a damaged state within the church and missing its lower portion. The roughly executed relief depicts a male figure with arms crossed over the chest, while a belt is also visible (cat. 24). The facial features—eyes, nose and mouth—are rendered by incision. In addition to the missing lower part, further later damage is evident in the form of four identical holes arranged in a regular row across the figure. Representations of the human figure on tombstones are relatively common. In the area of Drniš, comparable examples are known from a slab in the cemetery surrounding the Church of St. George in Žitnić and from a slab near the Church of St. Mary in Gradac.[85] These slabs do not represent direct analogies, but rather illustrate the occurrence of this type of depiction. The second slab (cat. 25) is also damaged and bears an incised depiction of a shield and a sword hilt. The slab was certainly of irregular shape. According to Bešlagić, the shield and sword symbolize lower nobility, individuals distinguished

81 Both monuments, together with the explanations, were dated by Prof. Dr. Lejla Nakaš of the University of Sarajevo, to whom I once again express my gratitude.
82 Kapitanović 2007, pp. 343-344.
83 Bešlagić 1971, p. 73.; Radić 1895, p. 135.
84 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk. 2008, p. 63.
85 Wencel 1965, pp. 307-309.; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, p. 63.

Prilikom gradnje jedne grobnice uz sjeverni dio crkve osamdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća pronađena je mrežica od isprepletenih pozlaćenih srebrnih niti s tragovima tkanine (kat. 30). U prijeratnoj kartoteci Muzeja zavedena su još dva ovakva slučajna nalaza (kat. 31 i 32), no primjerci su nestali za vrijeme Domovinskog rata.[90] Sačuvani primjerak sastoji se od osam spojenih mrežastih kvadrata ili rombova koji su isprepleteni jednostrukim srebrnim nitima s pozlatom. Niti su isprepletene tako da tvore nizove malih kvadrata, a među njima je mjestimično sačuvano malo smeđe tkanine. Najčešći nalazi ovog tipa su mrežice načinjene tehnikom *macramé*. S Crkvine u Biskupiji i iz Plavnog potječu četiri nalaza mrežica koje su načinjene ovom tehnikom, a Magdalena Dragičević ih prema ostalom materijalu iz pronađenih grobova datira u 9. stoljeće.[91] Mrežice su pronađene i na Crkvini pod Bogdanićem u Smiljanu, Crikvinama u Ćovinima kraj Smiljana, Crkvini kraj Pakoštana, Vučipolju kraj Dugopolja, uz stolnicu sv. Jakova u Udbini, na Dolu na Bribiru, Štalama u Bribiru kod Novog Vinodolskog i na Ceceli u Siveriću, a svi navedeni nalazi datirani su u kasni srednji vijek.[92] U odnosu na njih, badanjski primjerak rađen je jednostavnijom tehnikom, odnosno bez čvorića i samo s jednom niti. Forma im je svima gotovo identična: mrežasti kvadrati povezani nitima tvore mrežicu. Ovakve mrežice korištene su u srednjem vijeku kao mrežice za kosu u ženskoj nošnji, no nije jasno koja je bila njihova funkcija u muškoj nošnji.[93] Nalaz s Cecele, nažalost, još nije objavljen, ali iz opisa saznajemo da je riječ o fragmentu tekstila s pozlaćenim nitima koji se datira u razdoblje od 13. do 15. stoljeća.[94] Što se tiče datacije badanjskog primjerka mrežice, može se zaključiti da je ona plod kasnosrednjovjekovne talijanske produkcije koja je u to vrijeme dominirala tekstilnim tržištem.[95]

O arhitekturi srednjovjekovne crkve svjedoče nam samo dva nalaza. Kapitel (kat. 33) je izveden iz jednog komada kamena i kvadratnog je presjeka, a nalazi se na stupiću kružnog presjeka. Donji dio kapitela podijeljen je na tri polja: donje je ukrašeno blago ukošenim urezanim linijama, srednje izbočenjem trokutastog presjeka, a gornje suprotno orijen-

90 Rašković 1989, str. 31.
91 Vidi Dragičević 1981.
92 Martinčić 2024, str. 80.
93 Dragičević 1981, str. 198.
94 Šeparović 2005, str. 206–207.
95 Martinčić 2024, str. 91.

in combat, or possibly a symbol of authority over a certain territory.[86] In the area of Drniš and its surroundings, this motif has been recorded on one slab each from Gradac, Žitnić and Mirlović Zagora.[87] Ivan Alduk dated the specimens with this depiction at the cemetery around the Church of St. George on Kozjak to the 15th century, that is, to the period after the Venetian conquest of Split and Trogir in 1420, attributing the appearance of this motif to the militarization of society.[88] However, the shield and sword are common motifs in medieval art and can signify social status, wealth or power; therefore, it is possible that such depictions may have appeared even before the militarization of society, that is, prior to the arrival of the Venetians on the eastern Adriatic coast. Today, only five tombstones are visible around the church, only one of which is decorated. Along the southeastern wall of the church there are three larger tombstones and one partially preserved slab arranged in a line (cat. 27). One slab is decorated with a six-pointed star and crescent motif (cat. 26). Some authors interpret the appearance of the crescent and star on *stećci* through their heraldic meaning, as the motif is common among Bosnian nobility. Alduk, on the other hand, emphasizes an interpretation of the crescent and star in terms of religious symbolism, whereby astral motifs symbolize Heaven, to which the human soul hopes to ascend.[89] This motif is common and can be found on tombstones throughout Dalmatia. Considering the dating of the Bosančica inscription (cat. 23), which coincides with the period when Hrvoje Vukčić Hrvatinić was Duke of Split and Viceroy of Dalmatia and Croatia, it is more likely that the motif on this tombstone is heraldic in nature. Alongside this slab are three more undecorated ones, two of which are completely preserved and of larger dimensions. Large tombstones can also be found in the cemetery at Gradac and at the cemetery by the old Church of St. George in Unešić. Along the northern part of the present-day cemetery, two further undecorated slabs are visible: the first is largely buried (cat. 28), while the second (cat. 29) is heavily damaged and was probably displaced from its original position. Tombstones are extremely difficult to date more precisely; therefore, a broad dating from the 15th

86 Bešlagić 1982, p. 232.
87 Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk. 2008, p. 63.; Kužić 2006, p. 272.
88 Alduk 2012, p. 120.
89 Alduk 2011, p. 180.

tiranim kosim linijama. Vidljivi su tragovi žbuke, što nam govori da je bio iskorišten kao spolija. Nismo uspjeli pronaći analogije u literaturi. Obratimo li pažnju na njegove dimenzije (D = 30 cm, Š = 13 cm), prilično sigurno možemo pretpostaviti da je bio dio bifore ili nekog drugog arhitektonskog elementa. Drugi nalaz (kat. 34) uzidan je u pročelje crkve nakon Domovinskog rata, a izvorno je možda bio dio dovratnika ili prozorskog okvira. Reljefom je prikazan niz stiliziranih križeva, pri čemu je donji dio patibuluma izveden u obliku trokuta. U donjem lijevom kutu nalazi se osmerokraka zvijezda u kružnici. Vrh spomenika ukrašen je tordiranom trakom. Sudeći prema samoj formi, spomenik ne može biti dio nekog nadgrobnog spomenika, a na crkvi iz 19. stoljeća nisu postojali ovakvi ukrasi. Zbog navedenog i zbog pojave osmerokrake zvijezde spomenik možemo datirati u vrijeme gradnje crkve, odnosno u početak 15. stoljeća.

Utvrda Gradina (Turnjina)

Kružna kula i zidine koje i danas dominiraju vizurom Drniša bile su pedesetih godina prošlog stoljeća u iznimno lošem stanju. Od 1965. do 1970. provedeni su prvi radovi na konzerviranju Gradine, odnosno same kružne kule. Nakon kninskog potresa 1986., u narednim dvjema godinama sanirani su i bedemi te su izvedeni radovi na učvršćivanju kule. Tijekom tih zahvata nisu provedena arheološka istraživanja.[96] Prilikom napada na Drniš u rujnu 1991. Gradina je pogođena četirima projektilima, od kojih su dva oštetila vrh kule, jedan njezino podnožje, a jedan vrh sjeverozapadnog bedema. Nekoliko godina kasnije, 1998. i 1999., sanirana su oštećenja nastala pogodcima projektila, a provedena su i arheološka istraživanja pod vodstvom Joška Zaninovića iz Gradskog muzeja Drniš, tijekom kojih je istražen plato između kule i zapadnog zida. Nažalost, i iz ovog istraživanja izostaje dokumentacija. Pronađena keramika iz više povijesnih razdoblja pohranjena je pomiješana u neoznačene kutije, što onemogućuje objavu nalaza. Od 12. rujna do 14. listopada 2017. provedeno je zaštitno arheološko istraživanje na Gradini u Drnišu pod vodstvom Helene Nodilo iz tvrtke Geoarheo. Istraživanje je provedeno u sklopu projekta „Integrirani program obnove kulturne baštine grada Drniša“, koji je financirao Grad Drniš. Projektom se planiralo pronaći, restaurirati i konzervirati mletački bastion.

96 Prpa 2020, str. 32.

century is proposed for all specimens discussed here, i.e. from the construction of the church until Ottoman arrival.

During the construction of a tomb along the northern side of the church in the 1980s, a mesh made of interwoven silver-gilt threads with traces of textile was discovered (cat. 30). In the museum's pre-war inventory, two additional chance finds of the same type were recorded (cat. 31 and 32), but they disappeared during the Croatian War of Independence.[90] The preserved specimen consists of eight interconnected mesh squares or rhombs, interwoven with single silver threads with gilding. The threads are arranged to form rows of small squares, within which small fragments of brown textile have been preserved. The most common finds of this type are meshes made using the *macramé* technique. Four such finds of mesh made in this technique originate from Crkvina in Biskupija and from Plavno, which Magdalena Dragičević dates to the 9th century based on the other material in the graves in which they were found.[91] Meshes have also been found at Crkvina at the foot of Bogdanić hill in Smiljan, Crikvine in Ćovine near Smiljan, Crkvina near Pakoštane, Vučipolje near Dugopolje, by the Cathedral of St. James in Udbina, Dol on Bribir, Štale in Bribir near Novi Vinodolski and at Cecela in Siverić; all of these finds have been dated to the Late Middle Ages.[92] Compared to these, the specimen from Badanj was made using a simpler technique, that is, without knots and using only a single thread. Nevertheless, the overall form is largely identical in all cases: a net composed of mesh squares connected by threads. In the Middle Ages, such meshes are interpreted as hairnets worn as part of women's costume, while their possible function in male attire remains uncertain.[93] Unfortunately, the find from Cecela has not yet been published, but from its description we learn that it is a fragment of textile with gilt threads, dated to the period from the 13th to the 15th century.[94] In terms of dating the mesh from Badanj, it can be concluded that it is a product of late medieval Italian manufacture, which dominated the textile market of the period.[95]

90 Rašković 1989, p. 31.
91 see Dragičević 1981.
92 Martinčić 2024, p. 80.
93 Dragičević 1981, p. 198.
94 Šeparović 2005, pp. 206-207.
95 Martinčić 2024, p. 91.

Utvrda Gradina smještena je na 334 metra nadmorske visine iznad kanjona rijeke Čikole te nadzire velik dio Petrova polja i okolnih komunikacija. Kod starih Drnišana još se može čuti naziv Turnjina za samu utvrdu, dok se toponim Gradina koristio za dio grada koji se nalazi oko utvrde. S lokaliteta potječe veća količina brončanodobne, željeznodobne, antičke i kasnoantičke keramike. Uvriježeno je mišljenje da su utvrdu sagradili Nelipići u 14. stoljeću, a u pisanim izvorima prvi se put neizravno spominje 8. ožujka 1494. u kupoprodajnom ugovoru u kojem se navodi prodaja vrta Petru, sinu pokojnog Tomasa Vulodolovića iz drniškog podgrađa.[97] Ranije je istaknuto da se najstariji slikovni prikaz utvrde nalazi na karti K-1 s početka 16. stoljeća. Po zauzeću Drniša 1522. godine, Turci oko nje razvijaju važan i prosperitetan grad, a naknadno se obnavlja i nadograđuje i sama utvrda.[98] Za mletačke vlasti, pod providurom Girolamom Cornarom, 1688. godine obnavljaju se starije konstrukcije i gradi se bastionsko utvrđenje u koje su inkorporirani srednjovjekovna kula i bedemi.[99] Već u 18. stoljeću počinje propadanje utvrde, a u 19. stoljeću ona u potpunosti gubi funkciju. Tada se razgrađuje, a njezin se kamen koristi za gradnju novih kuća.[100] Danas je sačuvan samo manji dio nekadašnje utvrde, odnosno ostatci kružne kule i bedema oko nje.

Kulu, osim sa zapadne strane, zatvaraju i dva bedema spojena konzervatorskim radovima osamdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća. Sjeverni bedem proteže se u smjeru istok-zapad, a sačuvan je u dužini od oko 20 metara. Ostatak bedema sačuvan je u dužini od oko 50 metara, a na jugozapadnom kraju nalazi se isturena osmatračnica nad kanjonom. Taj je dio bedema četvrtastog tlocrta. Dva segmenta spojena su zidom tijekom konzervatorskih radova 1988. godine. Ivan Zdravković donio je 1956. godine opis ostataka utvrde prije konzervatorskih intervencija, što nam daje uvid u njihovo originalno stanje. Zdravković navodi da su bedemi bili visoki 4 do 5 metara i da je debljina zidova kule iznosila od 60 do 70 centimetara. Na temelju sačuvanih rupa za grede zaključuje da je kula uz prizemlje imala još tri kata. U unutrašnjosti kule bilo je vidljivo više niša koje su služile za skladištenje, a na trećem katu očuvan je dimnjak. Zdravković također navodi da

97 Traljić 1972, str. 393.
98 Vidi Jurin Starčević 2015.
99 Kosor 1995b, str. 190; Prpa 2022, str. 58.
100 Prpa 2022, str. 74.

Only two finds testify to the architecture of the medieval church. A capital (cat. 33) was carved from a single block of stone, has a square section, resting on a small circular column. The base of the capital is decorated with three fields: the lower one features slightly slanted incised lines, the central field is adorned with a triangular-shaped protrusion, and the upper one displays oppositely oriented diagonal lines. Traces of mortar are visible, indicating that the capital was reused as a spolium. No close analogies have been found in the literature. If we consider its dimensions (L = 30 cm, W = 13 cm), we can be fairly certain that it was part of a bifora or was set within some other architectural element. The second find (cat. 34) was built into the church façade after the Croatian War of Independence and may have been part of a doorjamb or a window frame. It features a relief depiction of a series of stylized crosses, with the lower part of the patibulum rendered in the form of a triangle. In the lower left corner there is an eight-pointed star within a circle. The top of the monument is decorated with a twisted band. Given its form, the monument cannot be part of a tombstone, and such decoration did not exist on the 19th-century church. On the basis of these stylistic features, particularly the eight-pointed star, the monument can be dated to the period of the church's construction, that is, to the beginning of the 15th century.

Gradina Fortress (Turnjina)

The circular tower and walls, which still dominate the visual landscape of Drniš, were in an extremely poor condition in the 1950s. Initial conservation efforts were undertaken between 1965 and 1970, focusing specifically on the circular tower. Following the Knin earthquake in 1986, further stabilization work was carried out on the tower, and repairs were made to the ramparts over the subsequent two years. These interventions, however, did not include any archaeological investigations.[96] During the attack on Drniš in September 1991, Gradina sustained damage from four projectiles: two struck the top of the tower, one impacted its base, and another hit the top of the northwest rampart. Restoration work to repair these damages was conducted in 1998 and 1999, concurrently with archaeological investigations directed by Joško Zani-

96 Prpa 2020, p. 32.

su vanjski zidovi zidani većim priklesanim i lomljenim kamenjem, a unutrašnji, prema riječima autora, „trpancem“ te smatra da je samo južni dio bedema srednjovjekovni.[101] Usporedbom arhitekture i tehnika zidanja kružne kule s onima u drugim utvrdama, osobito utvrdama Nelipića, može se zaključiti da je kula na Gradini srednjovjekovna.[102]

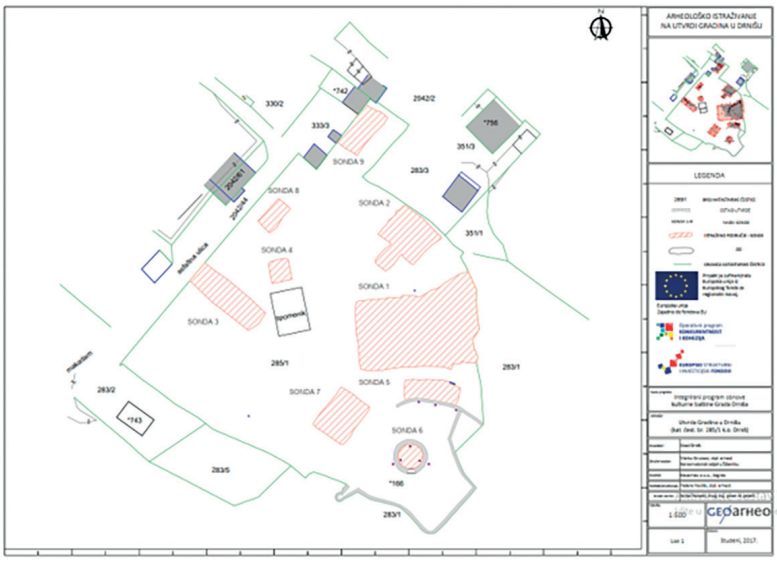
Zaštitnim arheološkim istraživanjem 2017. godine istraženo je devet sondi (sl. 4). Većina ih je otvorena s namjerom definiranja linije mletačkog bastiona, a u sklopu projekta bila je planirana i njegova prezentacija. Sonda 1 najveća je istražena površina, a nalazi se uz istočni rub platoa. Uz nju su položene sonde 2 i 5, dok je uz sjeveroistočni rub platoa otvorena sonda 9. Ovim se sondama željelo definirati istočni dio utvrde. Unutar kule otvorena je sonda 6, a na samom platou otvorene su sonde 3, 4, 7 i 8. Ukupno je istražena površina od 1245 m². Površinski slojevi uklanjani su strojno, a arheološki ručno. S obzirom na to da je istraživanje bilo usmjereno isključivo na mletački bastion, većina sondi postavljena je i naknadno proširena na položaje za koje se smatralo da bi se na njima mogle pronaći strukture iz tog razdoblja, što je uzrokovalo manjak konkretnih slojeva koji bi pomogli u interpretaciji. Naime, sonde 1, 2, 5 i 9 postavljene su uz sam istočni rub platoa, gdje su gradnja bastiona i pogotovo erozija uništile sve slojeve osim zapune škrapa. Zbog slučajnih nalaza antičke i kasnoantičke keramike prilikom ranijih komunalnih radova, otvorene su sonde 3, 4, 7 i 8 s ciljem definiranja slojeva iz tih razdoblja.[103] Nažalost, čini se da srednjovjekovna i osmanska faza utvrde nisu bile u fokusu istraživanja.

Među keramičkim nalazima dominira brončanodobna, željeznodobna i kasnoantička keramika, a potom manja količina antičke i novovjekovne keramike. Pronađena je i veća količina ulomaka grube kuhinjske keramike koju nije moguće datirati zbog fragmentiranosti, jednostavne izrade, neukrašenosti i činjenice da je većina ulomaka pronađena u izmiješanim slojevima. Izostaju nalazi srednjovjekovne keramike najvjerojatnije zbog vojnog karaktera lokaliteta u srednjem vijeku, erozije i gradnje mletačkog bastiona. Među ostalim nalazima, osim jedne strelice, također izostaju nalazi iz srednjovjekovnog razdoblja. Željezna listolika strelica (kat. 35) pronanović of the Drniš City Museum. These investigations concentrated on the plateau situated between the tower and the western wall. Unfortunately, the documentation from this research is also missing, and although pottery from several historical periods was found, it was stored mixed in unmarked boxes, making the publication of these finds not possible. From 12th September to 14th October 2017, rescue archaeological excavations were carried out at Gradina in Drniš under the direction of Helena Nodilo from Geoarheo d.o.o. These excavations were carried out within the scope of the project *"Integrated Program for the Restoration of the Cultural Heritage of the City of Drniš"*, funded by the City of Drniš. The primary objective of the project was the identification, restoration and conservation of the Venetian bastion.

The Gradina Fortress is situated at an elevation of 334 meters above sea level, overlooking the canyon of the Čikola river and controlling a large part of Petrovo Polje and its communication routes. Among older residents of Drniš, the name Turnjina is still used for the fortress itself, while the toponym Gradina originally referred to the part of the town located around the fortress. A large quantity of pottery dating to the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Antiquity and Late Antiquity originates from the site. It is generally assumed that the fortress was built by the Nelipić family in the 14th century. Its first indirect mention in written sources dates to 8th March 1494, when it appears in a purchase contract recording the sale of a garden to Petar, son of the late Tomaš Vulodolović, from the suburb of Drniš.[97] As noted earlier, the earliest visual depiction of the fortress is preserved on map K-1 from the beginning of the 16th century. After the Ottoman conquest of Drniš in 1522, the Ottomans established a significant and economically prosperous town around the fortress, while the fortress itself was subsequently repaired and expanded.[98] During the period of Venetian rule, in 1688 and under the provveditore Girolamo Cornaro, older structures were restored and a bastioned fortification was built, incorporating the medieval tower and ramparts.[99] Already in the 18th century the fortress began to decay, and in the 19th century it had completely lost its function. During this period, the structure was systematically dismantled, and its

101 Zdravković 1956, str. 193.
102 Prpa 2022, str. 30.
103 Nodilo 2017, str. 11.

97 Traljić 1972, p. 393.
98 see Jurin Starčević 2015.
99 Kosor 1995b, p. 190.; Prpa 2022, p. 58.



Sl. 5 - Položaji sondi otvorenih prilikom arheološkog istraživanja 2017. godine (izvor: Geoarheo)
Fig. 5 - Locations of the trenches opened during the archaeological excavations in 2017 (source: Geoarheo)

đena je u sondi 1, u SJ 7 sloju zapune škrapa, zajedno s prapovijesnom, kasnoantičkom i novovjekovnom keramikom. Na lokalitetima u Hrvatskoj nisu zabilježeni nalazi strelica ovog tipa. Prema tipologiji slovačkog arheologa Michala Holeščáka ovaj bi nalaz pripadao tipu A.I.1. Primjerci tog tipa pronađeni su na području današnje Slovačke i datiraju se uglavnom u razdoblje od 9. do 11. stoljeća, uz nekoliko iznimaka datiranih u 13. stoljeće. Holeščák pojavu ovog tipa strelica povezuje s dolaskom Staromađara, ali ostavlja otvorenim pitanje širenja ovih strelica preko drugih nomadskih naroda, prvenstveno Kumana i Mongola, tijekom 12. stoljeća.[104] Primjerak s drniške Gradine ističe se dužinom od 9,8 cm, dok prosječna dužina takvih strelica iznosi 4,8 cm.[105] Pronađena je još samo jedna strelica slične dužine (10,9 cm), i to na slovačkom lokalitetu Radošina – Plešiny, a datirana je u 9. ili 10. stoljeće.[106] Ni kod drugih tipova strelica nisu uobičajene ovolike dimenzije jer dužina uglavnom ne prelazi 7, odnosno u rjeđim slučajevima 8 centimetara, a samo jedna strelica u obliku lastavičjeg repa ima dužinu od 10,1 cm.[107] Budući da jedinu tipološku i mjernu stone was reused as building material for the construction of new houses.[100] As a result, only a small part of the former fortification is preserved today, primarily the remains of the circular tower and sections of the surrounding ramparts.

With the exception of its western side, the tower is enclosed by two rampart segments that were structurally connected during conservation works carried out in the 1980s. The northern rampart extends in an east–west direction and is preserved to a length of approximately 20 m. The remaining rampart is preserved over a length of about 50 meters, and at its southwestern end it features a projecting watchtower overlooking the canyon; this section of the rampart has a square ground plan. The two segments were joined by a wall during conservation works in 1988. In 1956, Ivan Zdravković published a detailed description of the fortress remains prior to the conservation works, thereby providing valuable insight into their original state. He recorded that the ramparts reached heights of 4–5 m, while the thickness of the tower walls ranged between 60 and 70 cm. On the basis of preserved holes for the beams, Zdravković concluded that the tower consisted of a ground floor and three upper storeys. Within the interior, several storage niches were visible, and a fireplace was preserved on the third floor. He further noted that the exterior walls were constructed of larger, roughly dressed and broken stone, whereas the interior walls were built of rubble stone (*trpanac*). He believed that only the southern section of the ramparts belonged to the medieval phase.[101] A comparative analysis of the architectural features and masonry techniques of the circular tower with those of other fortifications, particularly those associated with the Nelipić family, supports the conclusion that the tower at Gradina is of medieval origin.[102]

During the rescue archaeological excavations conducted in 2017, a total of nine trenches were investigated (Fig. 4). Most of them were opened with the aim of defining the line of the Venetian bastion, which the project intended to present. Trench 1 represented the largest excavated area and was positioned along the eastern edge of the plateau. Trenches 2 and 5 were laid out adjacent to it. Trench 9 was opened along the northeastern edge of the plateau. Together, these trenches were intended to define the

104 Holeščák 2019, str. 30–31, 72.
105 Holeščák 2019, str. 30.
106 Pieta *et al.* 2015, sl. 20:4.
107 Krnčević 1999, str. 488; Holeščák 2019, str. 30; Radić 1897, str. 120.

100 Prpa 2022, p. 74.
101 Zdravković 1956, p. 193.
102 Prpa 2022, p. 30.



Sl. 6 - Detalj praga s rupom za osovinu vratnica (foto: I. Ćevid)
Fig. 6 - Detail of the threshold with a hole for inserting the door hinge pin (photo: I. Ćevid)

analogiju predstavlja strelica s lokaliteta Radošina – Plešiny, i drniški bismo primjerak datirali u slično razdoblje. Kasnosrednjovjekovnu dataciju bismo zbog izrazito velikih dimenzija strelice i manjka analogija također odbacili, posebice zato što se ovaj tip strelica u 13. stoljeću javlja sporadično.

Istraživanja su ipak iznjedrila i nekoliko nepokretnih nalaza koji svjedoče o srednjovjekovnoj fazi utvrde. Sonda 2 otvorena je uz priklesani živac na kojem su se i prije istraživanja razabirali tragovi praga, odnosno vratnica (sl. 5 i 6).[108] Prag je dug oko 1,7 m, a širok oko pola metra. U živac je uklesana pravokutna površina na kojoj je na jednom kraju načinjena kružna rupa za osovinu vratnica, a na drugom plitko udubljenje u obliku vertikalne linije. Dušan Rašković ga je bez argumentacije datirao u srednji vijek i čini se da je bio na dobrom tragu.[109] Naime, ako obratimo pozornost na zemljovide iz osmanskog vremena, vidljivo je da se ulaz u

[108] Nodilo 2017, str. 27.

[109] https://www.academia.edu/34577422/NEKOLIKO_CRTICA_O_NAJSTARIJOJ_PRO%C5%A0LOSTI_DRNI%C5%A0A [konzultirano 31. 10. 2024.].

eastern part of the fortress. Trench 6 was excavated within the circular tower itself, while Trenches 3, 4, 7 and 8 were opened across the central plateau. In total, an area of 1,245 m² was investigated. The removal of surface layers was carried out mechanically, whereas archaeological layers were excavated manually. As the investigation was focused almost exclusively on the Venetian bastion, most trenches were positioned, and subsequently expanded at locations presumed to contain structures from that period. This approach resulted in a lack of clearly defined stratigraphic layers that would have been useful in the interpretation. Specifically, trenches 1, 2, 5 and 9 were placed along the very eastern edge of the plateau, where the construction of the bastion, and especially erosion, had destroyed all layers except for the infill preserved within fissures in the bedrock. Due to chance finds of ancient and late antique pottery during earlier municipal works, trenches 3, 4, 7 and 8 were opened with the aim of defining layers from those periods.[103] Unfortunately, it appears that the medieval and Ottoman phases of the fortress were not a focus of the investigation.

Among the ceramic finds, pottery from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Late Antiquity predominates, followed by smaller quantities of ancient and early modern ceramics. A large number of fragments of coarse kitchenware were also found, which cannot be dated due to their high degree of fragmentation, simple manufacture, lack of decoration, and the fact that most were recovered from mixed layers. Medieval pottery is absent, most likely due to the military character of the site in the Middle Ages, erosion and the construction of the Venetian bastion. Aside from a single arrowhead, other finds from the medieval period are also absent. The iron leaf-shaped arrowhead (cat. 35) was found in trench 1, in stratigraphic unit 7, within a layer of fissure fill, together with prehistoric, late antique and early modern pottery. Arrowheads of this type have not previously been recorded at any site in Croatia. According to the typology established by the Slovak archaeologist Michal Holeščák, the specimen belongs to type A.I.1. This type of arrowhead has been found in the territory of present-day Slovakia and is generally dated to the period from the 9th to the 11th century, with a few exceptions placed in the 13th century. Holeščák associates the appearance of this type of arrowhead with the arrival of the Old Hun-

[103] Nodilo 2017, p. 11.



Sl. 7 - Detalj drugog kraja praga uklesanog u živac (foto: I. Ćevid)
Fig. 7 - Detail of the other end of the threshold carved into bedrock (photo: I. Ćevid)

utvrdu nalazio na zapadu, dok iz mletačkog tlocrta bastiona saznajemo da se ulaz nalazio između istočnog polubastiona i središnjeg bastiona.[110] Arheološka istraživanja također su potvrdila da se prag nalazi izvan površine bastiona. Slijedom toga jedino je logično zaključiti da je prag uklesan u živac zaista srednjovjekovni. Pragovi uklesani u živu stijenu utvrđeni su još na utvrdama Čačvina i Nutijak, a ovakvi sustavi vratnica zabilježeni su i na Topani u Imotskom.[111] Uz prag (SJ 39) se nalazilo više horizontalno priklesanih živaca s tragovima poravnanja vapnenom žbukom (SJ 38, 42), a u zapadnom dijelu nalazio se naboj od sitnog kamenja (SJ 37) (sl. 7).[112] Iako se smatralo da će sonda 6 u srednjovjekovnoj kuli možda baciti svjetlo na srednjovjekovnu fazu utvrde, otkriven je samo zid u dužini od 1,2 metra u smjeru sjever-jug. Zid je stariji od gradnje kule, a vjerojatno je riječ o kasnoantičkom zidu. Prikupljena je veća količina keramike iz svih razdoblja te nešto metalnih nalaza iz prapovijesti, antike i novog vijeka.[113]

Grubišića glavica

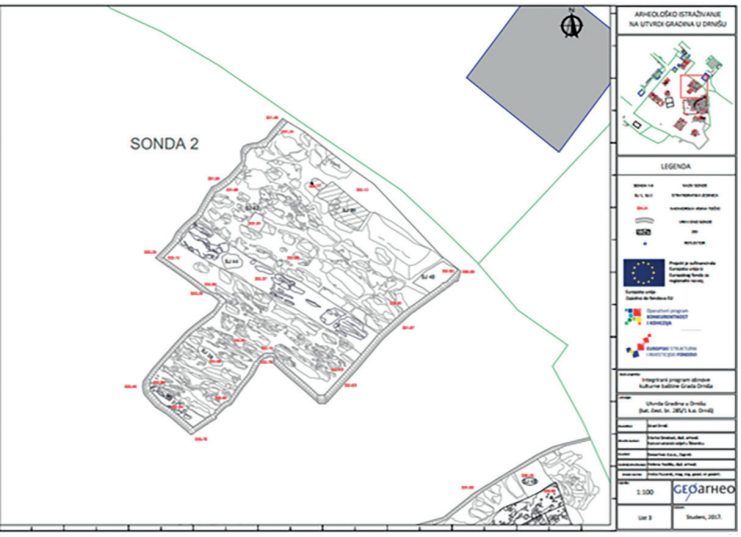
Strateška važnost ovog lokaliteta i njegova povijest djelomično su prikazane u poglavlju o geografskim karakteristikama prostora istraživanja. U *Mappi Grimani* na glavici je ucrtana pravilna kvadratna građevina uz toponim *Murraczo*, koji bismo mogli prevesti kao 'zidine'. Zabilježeno je i da se među starim Drnišanima ovaj položaj nazivao Ma-

garians, while leaving open the question of their spread through other nomadic peoples, primarily the Cumans and Mongols, during the 12th century.[104] The specimen from the Gradina fortress in Drniš is exceptional in terms of its dimensions, measuring 9.8 cm in length, whereas the average length of arrowheads of this type is 4.8 cm.[105] Only one other arrowhead of comparable length (10.9 cm) has been found, namely in Slovakia at site of Radošina–Plešiny, which is dated to the 9th or 10th century.[106] Such dimensions are not typical even among other types of arrowheads, as their length generally does not exceed 7 cm, or in rarer cases 8 cm; only one swallowtail-shaped arrowhead is known to have a length of 10.1 cm.[107] Since the only close typological and size-related analogy is the arrowhead from Radošina–Plešiny, the specimen from Drniš should be dated to a similar period. A late medieval dating should also be rejected due to the exceptionally large dimensions of the arrowhead and the lack of close analogies, especially given that this type of arrowhead appears only sporadically in the 13th century.

The investigations did produce a small number of immovable finds that attest to the medieval phase of the fortress. Trench 2 was opened adjacent to a dressed bedrock, on which traces of a threshold, or door sill, were already visible prior to excavation (Figures 5 and 6).[108] The threshold measures approximately 1.7 meters in length and about 0.5 meters in width. A rectangular surface is carved into the bedrock, featuring a circular hole at one end for the hinge pin of the door and a shallow notch in the form of a vertical line at the opposite end. Dušan Rašković attributed this feature to the medieval period without further justification, but yet, this assessment appears plausible.[109] By examining maps from the Ottoman period, it becomes evident that the entrance to the fortress was on the west side, while the Venetian plan of the bastion indicates that the entrance was located between the eastern

[110] Prpa 2022, str. 40, sl. 22; Tomić 2017, str. 35.
[111] Alduk 2022, str. 49, 53, 67.
[112] Nodilo 2017, str. 27.
[113] Nodilo 2017, str. 37.

[104] Holesčák 2019, pp. 30-31, 72.
[105] Holesčák 2019, p. 30.
[106] Pieta et al. 2015, fig 20:4.
[107] Krnčević 1999. p. 488.; Holesčák 2019, p. 30.; Radić 1897, p. 120.
[108] Nodilo 2017, p. 27.
[109] https://www.academia.edu/34577422/NEKOLIKO_CRTICA_O_NAJSTARIJOJ_PRO%C5%A0LOSTI_DRNI%C5%A0A (accessed on: 31.10.2024).



Sl. 8 - Tlocrt sonde 2 s označenim stratigrafskim jedinicama koje se spominju u tekstu (izvor: Geoarheo)

Fig. 8 - Floor plan of Trench 2 with stratigraphic units referenced in the text (source: Geoarheo)

nastirina.[114] Iz mletačkog katastra i Justerove vedute nastale 1708. godine vidljivo je da se na glavici nalazilo nekoliko stambenih ili gospodarskih objekata.[115] Austrijske katastarske izmjere pokazuju da su se na glavici nalazila dva veća objekta.[116] U okruženju glavice pronađeno je više fragmenata razne keramike koji se danas nalaze u Muzeju. Prema iskazu jednog od nalaznika, prilikom građevinskih radova sjeveroistočno od glavice pronađen je dio dovratnika ukrašen višeprutom spiralnom ornamentikom (kat. 36). Izrađen je od poroznog lokalnog vapnenca, a stražnja mu je strana oštećena bagerom tijekom vađenja. Prednja strana ukrašena je višeprutim spiralnim ukrasom, dok su ostale strane neukrašene. Na prednjoj i gornjoj stranici naknadno je uklesan grčki križ. Nalaz je objavila Mirja Jarak te ga određuje kao rustični reljef salonitanske radionice iz prvih desetljeća 7. stoljeća.[117] Kako i Jarak ističe, naše spoznaje o rustičnim reljefima tek se trebaju upot-

[114] Rašković 2006, str. 93; https://www.academia.edu/6723428/Drni%C5%A1_grad_iz_doba_Aleksandra_Makedonskog [konzultirano 19. 10. 2024.].

[115] Gaurina, Zaninović 2010, str. 24; Prpa 2022, str. 50, sl. 31.

[116] https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/cadastral/?layers=here-aerial%2C3%2C4&bbox=1798706.445665293%2C5442983.237388712%2C1799613.538211896%2C5443313.469237476 [konzultirano 31. 10. 2024.].

[117] Jarak 2023, str. 133, sl. 15.

half-bastion and the central bastion.[110] Archaeological evidence also confirms that the threshold lies outside the bastion's surface area, supporting the conclusion that the threshold carved into the bedrock is indeed medieval. Similar thresholds carved into the bedrock have also been documented at the Čačvina and Nutijak fortresses, while comparable door systems are also attested at the fortress of Topana in Imotski.[111] Next to the threshold (context SU 39), there were several horizontally dressed bedrock surfaces with traces of levelling with lime plaster (SU 38, 42), and in the western part, a fill of small stones was present (SU 37) (Figure 7).[112] Although trench 6 inside the medieval tower was expected to shed light on the medieval phase of the fortress, only a 1.2-meter-long wall oriented north–south was uncovered. This wall predates the construction of the tower and likely belongs to the late antique period. A large quantity of ceramics from all periods, as well as some metal finds from prehistory, antiquity and the modern era was collected.[113]

Grubišića glavica

The strategic importance and history of this site were partially addressed in the chapter on the geographical characteristics of the research area. On the Mappa Grimani, a regular square building is depicted on the hilltop with the toponym *Murraczo*, which could be interpreted as "walls." It has also been recorded that this site was known as *Manastirina* among the older inhabitants of Drniš.[114] The Venetian cadastre and the veduta of Juster from 1708 show several residential or farm buildings on the hilltop.[115] Austrian cadastral surveys reveal that there were two larger structures located on the hilltop.[116] In the vicinity of the hilltop, numerous fragments of various ceramics have been found,

[110] Prpa 2022, p. 40 fig. 22.; Tomić 2017, p. 35.

[111] Alduk 2022, pp. 49, 53, 67.

[112] Nodilo 2017, p. 27.

[113] Nodilo 2017, p. 37.

[114] Rašković 2006, p. 93.; https://www.academia.edu/6723428/Drni%C5%A1_grad_iz_doba_Aleksandra_Makedonskog accessed on: 19. 10. 2024)

[115] Gaurina, Zaninović 2010, p. 24.; Prpa 2022, p. 50, fig. 31.

[116] https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/cadastral/?layers=here-aerial%2C3%2C4&bbox=1798706.445665293%2C5442983.237388712%2C1799613.538211896%2C5443313.469237476 (accessed on: 31.10.2024)

puniti, stoga u ovom trenutku ne možemo pobliže datirati primjerak. Uzevši u obzir da se ovaj položaj intenzivno koristio sve do 19. stoljeća, nije isključeno da je dovratnik plod nekog novijeg razdoblja.

ZAKLJUČNA RAZMATRANJA

U ovom, posljednjem poglavlju iznijet će se zaključci o lokalitetima redom kojim su obrađeni u radu, a zatim će se pokušati postaviti arheološka topografija Drniša u razdoblju srednjeg vijeka. Iz uvida u grobne nalaze s lokaliteta Fenčevina vidljivo je da dominira nakit, ponajprije brončane naušnice, uz iznimku jedne srebrne jednojagodne naušnice. Svi su nalazi jednostavne izrade i ne odskaču od uobičajenog materijala pronađenog na drugim grobljima istog razdoblja, a najzastupljeniji tip nalaza su karičice. Nažalost, kako nedostaju podrobnije fotografije i dokumentacija istraživanja, ne možemo dobiti više informacija o lokalitetu i zajednici pokopanoj na ovom groblju. O pogrebnim običajima na ovom lokalitetu možemo istaknuti tek da su grobovi bili pravilno orijentirani te da je postojao jedan dvojni ukop. Grobna arhitektura sastojala se, kako se vidi iz izvještaja novinara, od kamenih obložnica i ploča. Groblje zasigurno pripada jednoslojnom groblju na redove bez crkve, s kršćanskim značajkama ukapanja, odnosno možemo ga smjestiti u razdoblje od 9. do 11. stoljeća te se vjerojatno nije dulje vrijeme koristilo. Uzevši u obzir nalaze jednostavnih bikoničnih jednojagodnih sljepoočničarki i karičica od isprepletene žice, kao i masivnog lijevanog prstenja, groblje bismo mogli datirati u razdoblje od sredine 9. do kraja 10. stoljeća, s težištem u 10. stoljeću. Društveni status pokojnika nije bio značajan, što se može zaključiti iz jednostavnosti nakita i izostanka nakita od plemenitih metala.

Što se tiče crkve sv. Ivana u Badnju, situacija je znatno kompleksnija. Prema arheološkom materijalu kontinuitet crkve možemo pratiti od 7. ili 8. stoljeća. No je li to doista tako i možemo li na temelju jednog nalaza, bez konkretnih arheoloških dokaza, pretpostaviti da je ondje postojala predromanička crkva? Činjenica je da na groblju nije pronađen nijedan predmet koji bi upućivao na postojanje crkve ili groblja u ranom ili razvijenom srednjem vijeku. Također, arheološkim istraživanjima pronađene su samo crkva iz 19. stoljeća i ona koja joj je prethodila. Nije isključeno da je plutej prenesen s nekog drugog obližnjeg lokaliteta. Moguće je da je na položaju Kolundžića njive (ili na nekom drugom, zasad nepoznatom lokalitetu) na temeljima kasnoantičkog

now housed in the Museum. According to a witness account of one of the finders, part of a doorjamb decorated with a multi-strand spiral ornament (cat. 36) was discovered during construction works northeast of the hilltop. It is made of porous local limestone, while the rear side was damaged by an excavator during extraction. The front face is decorated with a multi-strand spiral motif, whereas the remaining sides are undecorated. A Greek cross was subsequently carved into the front and upper faces. The find was published by Mirja Jarak, who identified it as a rustic relief produced by a Salonitan workshop from the first decades of the 7th century.[117] As Jarak herself notes, our knowledge of rustic reliefs remains incomplete; therefore, at present, a more precise dating of this specimen is not possible. Given that this site was intensively used until the 19th century, it cannot be ruled out that the doorjamb belongs to a later period.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

This final chapter presents conclusions for the sites discussed in the order in which they appeared in the paper, followed by an attempt to outline the archaeological topography of Drniš in the Middle Ages. An analysis of the grave finds discovered at the Fenčevina site shows a clear predominance of jewellery, particularly bronze earrings, with the sole exception of a single silver single-bead earring. All artefacts are simple creations and do not differ from the material culture usually found in other cemeteries of the same period. The most common type of find are simple ringlets. Unfortunately, due to the lack of detailed photographs and excavation documentation, it is not possible to draw further conclusions regarding the site or the community buried in this cemetery. With regard to burial practices, it can only be established that the graves were properly oriented and that at least one double burial was present. According to contemporary journalistic accounts, the graves were constructed with stone linings and cover slabs. As indicated in the journalist's report, the grave architecture was composed of stone linings and slabs. The cemetery clearly belongs to the type of single-layer, row-grave cemeteries without an associated church, characterized by Christian burial customs. It can be dated to the period between the 9th and 11th centuries and was

[117] Jarak 2023, p. 133 fig. 15.

kompleksa niknula crkva u ranom srednjem vijeku. Kasnije je možda kamen s te crkve, a time i plutej i nadgrobni spomenik Hvalovića, iskorišten pri gradnji kasnosrednjovjekovne crkve sv. Ivana. To bi objasnilo i različite titulare, odnosno spomen sv. Stjepana. Također, nadgrobni spomenik Hvalovića pronađen je u nejasnim okolnostima te ne možemo sa sigurnošću utvrditi je li upotrijebljen kao spolija. Navedeno podupire i izostanak ranosrednjovjekovnih nalaza. Naravno, izneseno je samo razmišljanje, odnosno hipoteza koju bi trebalo potvrditi ili opovrgnuti budućim arheološkim istraživanjima. Natpis na bosančici (kat. 23) možda može odgovoriti na pitanje kada je crkva sagrađena. Pouzdano je datiran u prvu polovinu 15. stoljeća, a zbog sadržaja i invokacije titulara može se naslutiti da govori o gradnji ili posveti crkve. Potvrda ovome bile bi i nadgrobne ploče, koje se mogu datirati u 15. ili 16. stoljeće, ali i nalaz pozlaćene mrežice.

Iako djelomično istražena, utvrda Gradina i dalje ostaje enigma. Uzmemo li u obzir stratešku važnost ovog položaja, kao i broj pronađenih keramičkih i metalnih nalaza te skromne ostatke arhitekture potvrđene na terenu, možemo sa sigurnošću ustvrditi da je na ovom mjestu postojala kasnoantička utvrda. Tragovi rušenja ili paleža nisu utvrđeni, pokretnog arheološkog materijala iz razdoblja srednjeg vijeka gotovo i nema, ali o postojanju ove utvrde svjedoče nepokretni arheološki nalazi i povijesni izvori. Točan perimetar utvrde također nije utvrđen, no sigurno je bio veći nego što se dosad smatralo, s obzirom na položaj vratnica. Arheološka istraživanja preostalog dijela platoa možda bi mogla dati odgovore na brojna pitanja koja nam se u ovom trenutku nameću. Utvrda je vjerojatno, prema Aldukovoj periodizaciji, podignuta u drugoj fazi razvoja fortifikacijske arhitekture, odnosno u razdoblju od prve polovine 14. do sredine 15. stoljeća.[118] Što se tiče podgrađa, njegove geneze i razvoja, zasad se još ništa ne može reći. Vjerojatno bismo ga trebali tražiti negdje na području današnje gradske četvrti Gradina ili čak u Fenčevini, s obzirom na blizinu vode i izvora kojih na Gradini manjka. Na ovom mjestu želimo svrnuti pozornost i na Grubišića glavicu, koja, po svemu sudeći, skriva dosad nepoznat lokalitet. Nalaz potencijalno srednjovjekovnog dovratnika, toponim *Murache* na *Mappi Grimani* te toponim Manastirina možda upućuju na to da se na tom položaju nalazi arheološki lokalitet.

[118] Alduk 2022, str. 209.

probably in use for a relatively limited time. Given the finds of simple biconical single-bead temple rings, twisted-wire ringlets and massive cast rings, the most plausible dating spans from the mid-9th to the end of the 10th century, with a particular focus on the 10th century. The social status of the deceased appears to have been modest, as evidenced by the simplicity of the jewellery and the absence of jewellery made of precious metals.

As for the Church of St. John in Badanj, the situation is considerably more complex. Based on the archaeological material, continuity of the church can be traced from the 7th or 8th century. However, the question arises of whether this can this truly be asserted, and is it possible, on the basis of a single find and without firm archaeological evidence, to assume the existence of a pre-Romanesque church? Fact is that no object indicating the presence of a church or a cemetery in the Early or High Middle Ages has ever been found at the site. Furthermore, archaeological investigations revealed only the 19th-century church and the one that preceded it. It is therefore possible that the pluteus fragment was brought from another nearby site. It is conceivable that at the site of Kolundžića Njive (or at some other, as yet unknown site), a church was erected in the Early Middle Ages on the foundations of a late antique complex. At some later time, stone from that church, including the pluteus and the Hvalović tombstone, may have been reused in the construction of the late medieval Church of St. John. This would also explain the differing titular saints of the church, specifically the mention of St. Stephen. Moreover, the discovery of the tombstone of the Hvalović family occurred under unclear circumstances, and it cannot be stated with certainty whether it was secondarily reused as a spolia. This is further supported by the absence of early medieval finds. Naturally, this interpretation remains a hypothesis that would need to be confirmed or refuted by future archaeological research. The inscription in Bosnian Cyrillic (Bosančica) (cat. 23) might help in resolving the question of the church's date of construction. It can be securely dated to the first half of the 15th century, and on the basis of its content and the invocation of the titular saint, it is plausible to interpret it as referring to the construction or consecration of the church. This interpretation is further supported by the tombstones that can be dated to the 15th or 16th century, as well as by the find of the gilded mesh.

Na koncu, moramo se zapitati što nam sve prethodno izneseno govori o arheološkoj i povijesnoj topografiji drniškog prostora. Najstariji tragovi naseljavanja ovog prostora u srednjem vijeku zasad su nalazi iz Fenčevine. Zajednica pokopana na ovom groblju bila je malobrojna i nižeg društvenog statusa, a groblje je vjerojatno bilo rodovsko. Veće je groblje možda postojalo uz nepoznatu crkvu sv. Stjepana. Podizanjem crkve u Badnju tijekom prve polovine 15. stoljeća ondje se seli duhovni centar, a iz prvih osmanskih izvora saznajemo da se održava i sajam.[119] Prisutnost visokog društvenog sloja u razvijenom srednjem vijeku vidljiva je iz nadgrobne ploče Hvalovića, a iz luksuznih nalaza mrežica u Badnju i simbola na nadgrobnim pločama može se zaključiti da se i u kasnom srednjem vijeku, odnosno za vrijeme Hrvoja Vukčića Hrvatinića, izdiže visoki sloj stanovništva. Taj se sloj priklanja bosanskom kulturnom krugu, što se očituje u uporabi bosančice i odabiru zvijezde i polumjeseca kao heraldičkog motiva. Glavni aduti Badnja su plodna zemlja i voda, zbog kojih se selo nastavilo razvijati u agrarnom smjeru. Zbog položaja na raskršću važnih komunikacija kao i blizine prijelaza preko rijeke Čikole Drniš i njegovo podgrađe razvijaju se usporedno kao vojno uporište i vjerojatno trgovačka točka. O genezi samog grada Drniša zasad ne možemo ništa reći, no sigurno je da je u kasnom srednjem vijeku postojao te je vjerojatno bio središte sjeverozapadnog dijela Petrova polja zbog svojeg povoljnog položaja. Badanj, naime, nema strateško važnost ni povoljan položaj kao Drniš, zbog čega ondje nikad nije podignuta utvrda. Nadalje, Turci u Dalmaciji nisu podizali nove gradove, nego su ih razvijali iz kasnosrednjovjekovnih utvrda s podgrađima, što potvrđuju Knin, Vrlika, Skradin, Obrovac, Nadin, Imotski, Sinj i svi ostali gradovi u osmanskoj Dalmaciji, ali i Bosni i Hercegovini. Uzevši u obzir blizinu srednjovjekovnih središta, prometnice i važan strateški položaj, nije nemoguće da Drniš nastaje kao trgovačka točka. Potvrda tomu bili bi sajmovi kod Sv. Ivana u Badnju i na Ceceli u Siveriću, koji su se održavali i za vrijeme turske vlasti. Trgovački značaj Drniša utvrđuje se za vrijeme Turaka te se zadržao do druge polovine 20. stoljeća.[120] U osmanskom razdoblju Drniš postaje središte Petropolja, miljevačko-prominske zaravni

[119] Isailović, Jakovljević 2019, str. 346.

[120] Za više o trgovačkom značenju Drniša u narednim stoljećima usp. Prpa 2022.

Although only partially investigated, the Gradina fortress remains a complex and enigmatic site. Considering its strategic location, the quantity of ceramic and metal finds, and the modest architectural remains observed on the ground, it can be asserted with confidence that a late antique fortification existed at this location. Evidence of destruction or fire has not been identified, and movable archaeological material from the Middle Ages is almost entirely absent. Nonetheless, the existence of the fortress is attested by immovable archaeological finds and historical sources. While the precise perimeter of the fortress has not been fully established, it was clearly larger than previously assumed, particularly when considering the position of the doorjamb. Further archaeological investigation of the remaining plateau could potentially provide answers to many questions that currently remain open. If we apply Alduk's periodization, then the construction of the fortress likely corresponds to the second development phase of the fortification architecture, i.e., between the first half of the 14th century and the mid-15th century.[118] As for the lower town, its genesis and development, nothing definitive can yet be said. It was most likely located somewhere within the present-day neighbourhood of Gradina, or perhaps even in Fenčevina, considering the proximity to water sources, which are lacking at Gradina. Attention should also be drawn to Grubišića Glavica, which appears to conceal a previously unknown site. The discovery of a potential medieval doorframe, the toponym *Murache* on the Grimani map, and the toponym *Manastirina* may suggest that an archaeological site lies at this location.

Finally, it is important to consider what these findings reveal about the archaeological and historical topography of the Drniš area. The earliest evidence of settlement in the Middle Ages is currently represented by the material from Fenčevina. The community buried at this cemetery appears to have been small and of relatively low social status, the cemetery itself was likely based on kinship. It is possible that a larger cemetery once existed next to the so-far unidentified Church of St. Stephen. With the construction of the Church of St. John in Badanj during the first half of the 15th century, the spiritual centre appears to have moved to this site. Early Ottoman sources also indicate that a fair was held in the settlement.[119] Evidence for the presence

[118] Alduk 2022, p. 209.

[119] Isailović, Jakovljević 2019, p. 346.

i Zagore kao jedino naselje urbanog tipa, dok Badanj sve više gubi na značaju te na koncu (p)ostaje tek formalno središte župe, kao uspomena na minula vremena. Čini se da ovaj rad otvara više pitanja nego što nudi odgovora, pa se nadamo da će buduća arheološka istraživanja potvrditi ili opovrgnuti neke od iznesenih teza te nas tako dovesti korak bliže poznavanju srednjovjekovlja ovog prostora.

Zahvala

Ovom prilikom želim zahvaliti djelatnicima Gradskog muzeja Drniš, ravnatelju Davoru Gaurini i dr. sc. Antoniji Tomić na ustupljenom materijalu za objavu. Zahvaljujem i Iki Prpi Stojanac na restauraciji i konzervaciji nalaza strelice (kat. 35) te nasl. doc. dr. sc. Ani Azinović Bebek i prof. dr. sc. Krešimiru Filipcu.

of a social elite in the High Middle Ages is provided by the Hvalović tombstone, while luxury items, such as the gilded meshwork from Badanj and the symbols on tombstones, indicate that a high social stratum also emerged during the Late Middle Ages, or the time of Hrvoje Vukčić Hrvatinić respectively. This elite group aligned with the Bosnian cultural sphere, as shown by the use of the Bosančica script and the choice of the star and crescent as heraldic motifs. The main assets of Badanj were fertile land and abundant water, which allowed the village to continue its development in agricultural terms. Due to its location at the crossroads of important routes and near the Čikola river crossing, Drniš and its suburb developed simultaneously as a military stronghold and likely as a trading point. As for the genesis of the town of Drniš itself, little can yet be said, but it certainly existed in the late medieval period and was probably the centre of the northwestern part of Petrovo Polje due to its favourable location. Badanj, by contrast, lacked strategic importance and a suitable position, which explains why no fortification was ever built there. Furthermore, the Ottomans in Dalmatia never established new towns, but rather transformed late medieval fortifications with suburbs into urban centers. Knin, Vrlika, Skradin, Obrovac, Nadin, Imotski, Sinj and other towns in Ottoman Dalmatia, as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, attest to this pattern. Considering the proximity to medieval centres, roads and the significant strategic location, it is plausible that Drniš arose as a trading point. Fairs near St. John in Badanj and at Cecela in Siverić, which even continued under Ottoman rule, support this hypothesis. The commercial importance of Drniš was further strengthened under the Ottomans and persisted until the second half of the 20th century.[120] During the Ottoman period, Drniš became the centre of Petrovo Polje, the Promina–Miljevci plateau and the Zagora region as the only urban-type settlement, while Badanj gradually lost its significance, ultimately remaining only a formal parish centre as a remnant of earlier times. It seems that this study raises more questions than it provides answers, but hopefully, future archaeological research will confirm or refute some of these hypotheses, bringing us closer to understanding the medieval history of this region.

[120] For more on the commercial importance of Drniš in the following centuries, cf. Prpa 2022.

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the staff of the Drniš City Museum, particularly Director Davor Gaurina and Antonija Tomić, PhD, for providing the material for publication. I am also grateful to Ika Prpe Stojanac for the restoration and conservation of the arrowhead (cat. 35), and to Assistant Professor Ana Azinović Bebek, PhD, and Professor Krešimir Filipec, PhD.

KATALOG

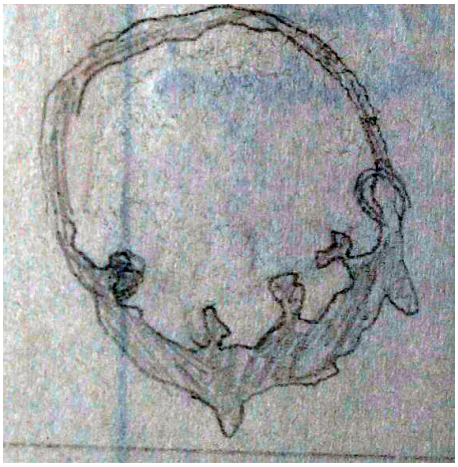
Skraćenice
D – dužina; Š – širina; V – visina; DEB – debljina; VD – vidljiva dužina; VŠ – vidljiva širina; kat. – kataloška jedinica; GMD – Gradski muzej Drniš.

Nepoznati lokalitet
kat. 1



Opis: Pojasni okov ukrašen motivom krugolike lozice. Vijugava lozica u obliku slova S formira tri polja i u njima se svija. Dvije zakovice nalaze se na suprotnim krajevima. Stražnja strana okova je neukrašena.
Mjere: lijevana bronca; D = 3,5 cm, Š = 1 – 1,5 cm
Datacija: druga polovina 8. stoljeća
Analogije: Belošević 1980, str. 97, T. LXXXIII.16, 16a; Piteša 2006, str. 19, sl. 1 i 3; Szenthe 2013, str. 314–316.
Smještaj: depo GMD-a

Ranosrednjovjekovno groblje u Fenčevini
kat. 2



Opis: Naušnica od pozlaćene bronce, slučajni nalaz s prostora groblja u Fenčevini.
Mjere: pozlaćena bronca; dimenzije nepoznate
Datacija: nepoznato
Smještaj: nestala tijekom Domovinskog rata

kat. 3
Opis: Brončana jednojagodna naušnica. Jagoda je izrađena od dviju glatkih, neukrašenih polutki spojenih filigranskom niti i ima bikonični oblik.

CATALOGUE

Abbreviations:
Thick – thickness; L– length; cat. – catalogue unit; GMD – Drniš City Museum; H – height; VL – visible length; VW – visible width; W – width

Unknown site
cat. 1
Description: Belt fitting decorated with a circular tendril motif. An S-shaped tendril forms three fields within which the tendril curls. Two rivets are located at opposite ends. The reverse side of the fitting is undecorated.
Dimensions: cast bronze, L = 3.5 cm; W = 1 – 1.5 cm
Dating: second half of the 8th century
Analogies: Belošević 1980, 97 (T. LXXXIII. 16, 16a); Piteša 2006, 19 (fig. 1 and 3); Szenthe 2013, 314-316.
Site: GMD depository

Early medieval cemetery in Fenčevina
cat. 2

Description: Gilded bronze earring, a chance find from the area of the cemetery in Fenčevina.
Dimensions: gilded bronze, unknown
Dating: unknown
Site: disappeared during the Croatian War of Independence

cat. 3
Description: Bronze single-bead earring. The bead is made of two smooth, undecorated halves joined with a filigree wire and has a biconical shape.
Dimensions: bronze, diameter 7 cm
Dating: from the second half of the 9th to the first decades of the 11th century
Site: disappeared during the Croatian War of Independence

cat. 4
Description: Bronze single-bead earring. The description is missing from the inventory book.
Dimensions: bronze, diameter 7 cm
Dating: from the second half of the 9th to the first decades of the 11th century
Site: disappeared during the Croatian War of Independence

Mjere: bronca; promjer 7 cm
Datacija: od druge polovine 9. do prvih desetljeća 11. stoljeća
Smještaj: nestala tijekom Domovinskog rata

kat. 4
Opis: Brončana jednojagodna naušnica. U inventarnoj knjizi nedostaje opis.
Mjere: bronca; promjer 7 cm
Datacija: od druge polovine 9. do prvih desetljeća 11. stoljeća
Smještaj: nestala tijekom Domovinskog rata

kat. 5
Opis: Srebrna jednojagodna naušnica. Oštećena je tijekom Domovinskog rata te je danas sačuvan samo dio srebrne karike. Jagoda je izrađena od dviju glatkih polutki spojenih dvjema pletenim filigranskim žicama. Na krajevima jagode također se nalazi ukras od pletene filigranske žice. Kopčala se kukicom.
Mjere: srebro; promjer 5,8 cm
Datacija: od druge polovine 9. do prvih desetljeća 11. stoljeća
Smještaj: depo GMD-a

cat. 5



Description: Silver single-bead earring. It was damaged during the Croatian War of Independence; today only part of the silver ringlet is preserved. The bead is made of two smooth halves, which are joined by two twisted filigree wires. At the ends of the bead there is also decoration made of twisted filigree wire. It was fastened with a hook.
Dimensions: silver, diameter 5.8 cm
Dating: from the second half of the 9th to the first decades of the 11th century
Site: GMD depository

kat. 6



Opis: Par brončanih naušnica izrađenih od triju žica isprepletenih u obliku užeta. Krajevi su rastavljeni. Cjelovita naušnica izgubljena je tijekom Domovinskog rata. Druga, oštećena naušnica je pronađena.
Mjere: bronca; promjer sačuvanog primjerka 2,2 cm
Datacija: 10. stoljeće
Analogije: Jelovina 1989, str. 128, T. III, 28; Uroda 2020, str. 323, kat. br. 4; Petrinec 2009b, str. 179, T. 7,3; Kamenjarin 2009, str. 94, T. V, 3.
Smještaj: depo GMD-a

cat. 6



Description: A pair of bronze earrings made of three twisted wires. The earrings are made of three wires twisted in the form of a rope. The earrings had split ends. One complete earring disappeared during the Croatian War of Independence, while the other, damaged earring was found.
Dimensions: bronze, diameter of the preserved specimen is 2.2 cm
Dating: 10th century
Analogies: Jelovina 1989, 128, (T III, 28); Uroda 2020, 323 (cat. no. 4); Petrinec 2009a, 179 (T 7,3); Kamenjarin 2009, 94 (T. V, 3).
Site: GMD depository

kat. 7



Opis: Par brončanih karičica rastavljenih krajeva.
Mjere: bronca; šira karičica: r = 1,8 cm, širina žice 2 mm; tanja karičica: r = 1,8 cm, širina žice 1,5 mm
Datacija: srednji vijek, možda druga polovina 9. i 10. stoljeće
Smještaj: depo GMD-a

kat. 8
Opis: Karičica.
Mjere: bronca; dimenzije nepoznate
Datacija: srednji vijek, možda druga polovina 9. i 10. stoljeće
Smještaj: nestala tijekom Domovinskog rata

kat. 9



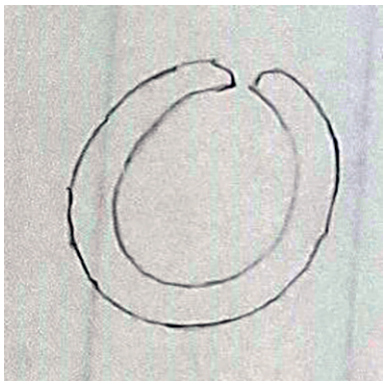
Opis: Karičica.
Mjere: bronca; promjer 1,5 cm
Datacija: srednji vijek, možda druga polovina 9. i 10. stoljeće
Smještaj: depo GMD-a

kat. 10
Opis: Karičica.
Mjere: bronca; promjer 2,3 cm
Datacija: srednji vijek, možda druga polovina 9. i 10. stoljeće
Smještaj: depo GMD-a

cat. 7

Description: A pair of bronze ringlets with separated ends.
Dimensions: bronze, wider ringlet: r = 1.8 cm / wire thickness 2 mm; thinner ringlet: r = 1.8 cm / wire thickness 1.5 mm
Dating: Middle Ages, possibly the second half of the 9th and 10th centuries
Site: GMD depository

cat. 8



Description: ringlet
Dimensions: bronze, dimensions unknown
Dating: Middle Ages, possibly the second half of the 9th and 10th centuries
Site: disappeared during the Croatian War of Independence

cat. 9
Description: ringlet
Dimensions: bronze, diameter 1.5 cm
Dating: Middle Ages, possibly the second half of the 9th and 10th centuries
Site: GMD depository

cat. 10



Description: ringlet
Dimensions: bronze, diameter 2.3 cm
Dating: Middle Ages, possibly the second half of the 9th and 10th centuries
Site: GMD depository

kat. 11



Opis: Karičica.
Mjere: bronca; promjer 1,8 cm
Datacija: srednji vijek, možda druga polovina 9. i 10. stoljeće
Smještaj: depo GMD-a

kat. 12
Opis: Karičica.
Mjere: bronca; promjer 1,6 cm
Datacija: srednji vijek, možda druga polovina 9. i 10. stoljeće
Smještaj: depo GMD-a

kat. 13
Opis: Karičica.
Mjere: željezo; promjer 2,4 cm
Datacija: srednji vijek, možda druga polovina 9. i 10. stoljeće
Smještaj: depo GMD-a

kat. 14



Opis: Brončani prsten kružnog presjeka bez ukrasa. Izrađen lijevanjem.
Mjere: lijevana bronca; promjer 2 cm
Datacija: 10. stoljeće
Analogije: Jelovina 1976, str. 108; Petrinec 2009a, str. 243.
Smještaj: depo GMD-a

cat. 11
Description: ringlet
Dimensions: bronze, diameter 1.8 cm
Dating: Middle Ages, possibly the second half of the 9th and 10th centuries
Site: GMD depository

cat. 12



Description: ringlet
Dimensions: bronze, diameter 1.6 cm
Dating: Middle Ages, possibly the second half of the 9th and 10th centuries
Site: GMD depository

cat. 13



Description: ringlet
Dimensions: iron, diameter 2.4 cm
Dating: Middle Ages, possibly the second half of the 9th and 10th centuries
Site: GMD depository

cat. 14
Description: Bronze ring with a circular cross-section, undecorated. Made in the casting technique.
Dimensions: cast bronze, diameter 2 cm
Dating: 10th century
Analogies: Jelovina 1976, 108; Petrinec 2009, 243
Site: GMD depository

kat. 15
Opis: Brončani masivni prsten polukružnog presjeka bez ukrasa. Izrađen lijevanjem.
Mjere: bronca; dimenzije nepoznate
Datacija: 10. stoljeće
Analogije: Jelovina 1976, str. 108; Petrinec 2009a, str. 243.
Smještaj: nestao tijekom Domovinskog rata

kat. 16
Opis: Masivni prsten. U inventarnoj knjizi nedostaje opis.
Mjere: bronca; dimenzije nepoznate
Datacija: 10. stoljeće
Analogije: Jelovina 1976, str. 108; Petrinec 2009a, str. 243.
Smještaj: nestao tijekom Domovinskog rata

kat. 17



Opis: Brončana okrugla pređica razdvojenih krajeva s trnom.
Mjere: bronca; promjer 2,2 cm
Datacija: srednji vijek, možda druga polovina 9. i 10. stoljeće
Smještaj: depo GMD-a

kat. 18
Opis: Ostatci tkanine konzervirani na staklu.
Mjere: nepoznato
Datacija: srednji vijek, možda 10. stoljeće
Smještaj: nestali tijekom Domovinskog rata

kat. 19
Opis: Potkova.
Mjere: željezo; dimenzije nepoznate
Datacija: srednji vijek
Smještaj: nestala tijekom Domovinskog rata

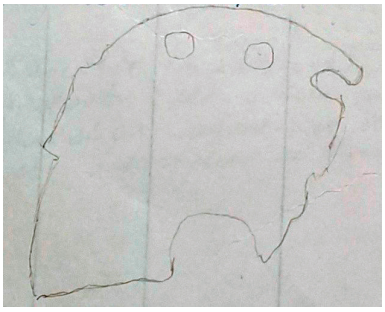
cat. 15
Description: Cast massive ring with a semi-circular cross-section. Undecorated.
Dimensions: bronze, dimensions unknown
Dating: 10th century
Analogies: Jelovina 1976, 108; Petrinec 2009, 243
Site: disappeared during the Croatian War of Independence

cat. 16
Description: massive ring, description missing
Dimensions: bronze, dimensions unknown
Dating: 10th century
Analogies: Jelovina 1976, 108.; Petrinec 2009, 243.
Site: disappeared during the Croatian War of Independence

cat. 17
Description: round bronze buckle frame with prong and separated ends
Dimensions: bronze, diameter 2.2 cm
Dating: Middle Ages, possibly the second half of the 9th and 10th centuries
Site: GMD depository

cat. 18
Description: remains of textile conserved on glass
Dimensions: unknown
Dating: Middle Ages, possibly the 10th century
Site: disappeared during the Croatian War of Independence

cat. 19



Description: horseshoe
Dimensions: iron, dimensions unknown
Dating: Middle Ages
Site: disappeared during the Croatian War of Independence

kat. 20



Opis: Trn ostruge u obliku kotačića s dvanaest šiljaka.
Mjere: željezo; promjer 8,7 cm
Datacija: od 13. stoljeća
Analogije: Ruttkay 1976, str. 35.
Smještaj: depo GMD-a

Crkva sv. Ivana Krstitelja u Badnju
kat. 21

Opis: Dio pluteja uzidan u crkvu sv. Ivana u Badnju. U središtu kompozicije dominira T-križ ispunjen oštro izvedenim dvoprutim pleterom. Uz središnji motiv križa pojavljuju se još dva stilizirana križa, po jedan sa svake strane. S lijeve strane nalazi se križ sa srcolikim obrisima, odnosno motiv ukriženih ljiljana. Desni motiv je prikaz svastike ili rustično oblikovanog križa, pri čemu bi spirale predstavljale završetke na hastama. Na dnu su vidljivi još jedna spirala i nedefiniran prikaz.
Mjere: približno V = 20 cm, D = 30 cm[121]
Datacija: 8. stoljeće
Analogije: Milošević 2010, str. 299–300; Marasović 2011, str. 26.
Smještaj: crkva sv. Ivana Krstitelja

kat. 22



Opis: Spolija s natpisom na bosančici (ГРЄБ НМО ССОНЄ).
Mjere: kamen; V = 30,5 cm, D = 41 cm
Datacija: 17./18. stoljeće
Smještaj: crkva sv. Ivana Krstitelja u Badnju

[121] Nije moguće točno izmjeriti jer je spomenik postavljen visoko.

cat. 20
Description: spur rowel in the shape of a wheel with twelve spikes
Dimensions: iron, diameter 8.7 cm
Dating: from the 13th century onward
Analogies: Ruttkay 1976, 35
Site: GMD depository

Church of St. John the Baptist in Badanj
cat. 21



Description: Fragment of a pluteus built into the Church of St. John in Badanj, with a central composition dominated by a T-shaped cross filled with a sharply executed double-ribbon interlace decoration. Flanking the central cross are two additional stylized crosses. On the left is a cross motif with heart-shaped outlines or crossed lilies respectively. The motif on the right depicts either a swastika or a rustically carved cross, where the spirals may represent the ends of the arms. Along the bottom, another spiral and an undefined motif are visible.
Dimensions: approx. H = 20 cm; L = 30 cm[121]
Dating: 8th century
Analogies: Milošević 2010, pp. 299-300; Marasović 2011, p. 26
Site: Church of St. John the Baptist in Badanj

cat. 22
Description: spolia with an inscription in Bosančica (ГРЄБ НМО ССОНЄ)
Dimensions: stone, H = 30.5 cm; L = 41 cm
Dating: 17th/18th century
Site: Church of St. John the Baptist in Badanj

[121] It is not possible to measure it precisely because the monument is positioned at a considerable height.

kat. 23



Opis: Spolija s natpisom na bosančici uzidana u unutrašnji zid crkve.
Mjere: kamen; D = 34,5 cm, V = 23 cm
Datacija: prva polovina 15. stoljeća
Smještaj: crkva sv. Ivana Krstitelja u Badnju

kat. 24

Opis: Nadgrobna ploča s prikazom ljudskog lika, vjerojatno muškarca. Lik je izveden u grubom uzdignutom reljefu. Ruke su mu prekrižene na prsima te je opasan. Oči, nos i usta izvedeni su urezivanjem. Ploča je oštećena i nedostaje joj donji dio. Preko lika je naknadno nastalo oštećenje u obliku četiriju istovjetnih rupa pravilno poredanih u liniju.
Mjere: Š = 88 cm, D = 87 cm, DEB = 16 – 24 cm; dimenzije prikaza: Š = 44,5 cm, D = 45 cm
Datacija: 15. – 16. stoljeće
Analogije: Wenzel 1965, str. 307–309; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 63.
Smještaj: Lapidarij GMD-a

kat. 25



Opis: Oštećena nadgrobna ploča nepravilnog oblika. Vidljiv je urezani motiv štita s balčakom mača. Štit ima oble završetke te se blago sužava prema dnu. Na štitu se nalazio prikaz koji sada nije moguće iščitati.
Mjere: Š = 71 cm, D = 51 cm, DEB = 11 – 13 cm; štit: Š = 32 cm, D = 40 cm; balčak: Š = 19 cm, D = 17 cm
Datacija: 15. – 16. stoljeće
Analogije: Alduk 2012, str. 120; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, str. 63; Kužić 2006, str. 272.
Smještaj: Lapidarij GMD-a

cat. 23

Description: spolia with an inscription in Bosančica built into a wall in the interior of the church
Dimensions: stone, L = 34.5 cm; H = 23 cm
Dating: first half of the 15th century
Site: Church of St. John the Baptist in Badanj

cat. 24



Description: tombstone bearing a depiction of a human figure, probably male, which is rendered in a coarse raised relief. It depicts the figure with arms crossed over the chest and wearing a belt. The eyes, nose and mouth are rendered by incision. The slab is damaged and its lower part is missing. A later damage occurred across the figure in the form of four identical holes arranged in a regular row.
Dimensions: W = 88 cm; L = 87 cm; Thick = 16 – 24 cm Dimensions of the depiction: W = 44.5 cm; L = 45 cm
Dating: 15th- 16th century
Analogies: Wenzel 1965, 307-309; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, 63
Site: Lapidarium of GMD

cat. 25

Description: Damaged tombstone of irregular shape with a visible incised depiction of a shield and a sword hilt. The shield has rounded ends and slightly tapers toward the bottom. The shield originally bore a depiction that can no longer be deciphered.
Dimensions: W = 71 cm; L = 51 cm; Thick = 11 – 13 cm; Shield: W = 32 cm; L = 40 cm; Sword hilt: W = 19 cm; L = 17 cm
Dating: 15th- 16th century
Analogies: Alduk 2012, 120.; Tomasović, Perkić, Alduk 2008, 63; Kužić 2006, 272
Site: Lapidarium of GMD

kat. 26



Opis: Nadgrobna ploča sačuvana *in situ* uz jugoistočni zid crkve sv. Ivana Krstitelja. Ploča je velikih dimenzija i nalazi se uz još dvije nadgrobne ploče. Na gornjem dijelu nalazi se reljefni prikaz polumjeseca i šesterokrake zvijezde.
Mjere: Š = 115 cm, D = 120 cm
Datacija: 15. – 16. stoljeće
Analogije: Alduk 2011, str. 180.
Smještaj: uz crkvu sv. Ivana Krstitelja u Badnju

kat. 27



Opis: Tri neukrašene nadgrobne ploče većih dimenzija uz jugoistočni zid crkve sv. Ivana Krstitelja. Jedna je oštećena.
Mjere (od gore prema dolje): a) Š = 127 cm, D = 152 cm; b) Š = 94 cm, D = 115 cm; c) Š = 92 cm, D = 58 cm
Datacija: 14. – 16. stoljeće
Smještaj: uz crkvu sv. Ivana Krstitelja u Badnju

kat. 28

Opis: Nadgrobna ploča na sjevernoj strani groblja. Veći dio ploče je zakopan.
Mjere: VŠ = 84 cm, VD = 103 cm
Datacija: 15. – 16. stoljeće
Smještaj: groblje oko crkve sv. Ivana Krstitelja

cat. 26



Description: Tombstone *in situ* along the southeastern wall of the Church of St. John the Baptist. The slab is of large dimensions and lies next to two other slabs. In the upper part there is a raised relief of a crescent and a six-pointed star.
Dimensions: W = 115 cm; L = 120 cm
Dating: 15th- 16th century
Analogies: Alduk 2011, 180
Site: next to the Church of St. John the Baptist in Badanj

cat. 27

Description: Three large, undecorated tombstones next to the southeastern wall of the Church of St. John the Baptist. One slab is damaged.
Dimensions: (from top to bottom) a) W = 127 cm; L = 152 cm. b) W = 94 cm; L = 115 cm; c) W = 92 cm; L = 58 cm
Dating: 14th- 16th century
Site: next to the Church of St. John the Baptist in Badanj

cat. 28



Description: Tombstone on the northern side of the cemetery. Most of the tombstone is buried.
Dimensions: VW = 84 cm; VL = 103 cm.
Dating: 15th- 16th century
Site: cemetery surrounding the Church of St. John the Baptist in Badanj

kat. 29



Opis: Oštećena neukrašena nadgrobna ploča na sjevernoj strani groblja.
Mjere: Š = 75 cm, D = 73 cm
Datacija: 15. – 16. stoljeće
Smještaj: groblje oko crkve sv. Ivana Krstitelja

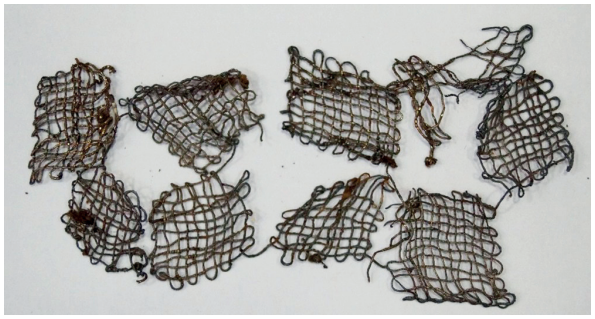
kat. 30
Opis: Mrežica od isprepletenih pozlaćenih srebrnih niti s tragovima tkanine. Sastoji se od osam spojenih mrežastih kvadrata ili rombova koji su isprepleteni jednostrukim srebrnim nitima s pozlatom. Niti su isprepletene tako da tvore nizove malih kvadrata, a među njima je mjestimično sačuvano malo smeđe tkanine.
Mjere: pozlaćene srebrne niti i tekstil; D = 9,8 cm, Š = 4,5 cm
Datacija: 15. – 16. stoljeće
Analogije: Martinčević 2024; Dragičević 1981; Šeparović 2005, str. 206–207.
Smještaj: depo GMD-a

kat. 31
Opis: Manji ostatak fine tkanine protkane zlatnom niti.
Mjere: nepoznato
Datacija: 13. – 15. stoljeće?
Smještaj: nestala tijekom Domovinskog rata

kat. 32
Opis: Tkanina od pozlaćene niti. Raspoznavali su se detalji kvadratnih ornamenata.
Mjere: nepoznato
Datacija: 13. – 15. stoljeće?
Smještaj: nestala tijekom Domovinskog rata

cat. 29
Description: Damaged, undecorated tombstone. Located on the northern side of the cemetery.
Dimensions: W = 75 cm; L = 73 cm.
Dating: 15th- 16th century
Site: cemetery surrounding the Church of St. John the Baptist in Badanj

cat. 30



Description: Mesh made of interwoven silver-gilt threads with traces of textile. It consists of eight interconnected mesh squares or rhombs, interwoven with single silver threads with gilding. The threads are arranged to form rows of small squares, within which small fragments of brown textile have been preserved.
Dimensions: gilded silver threads and textile, L = 9.8 cm; W = 4.5 cm
Dating: 15th- 16th century
Analogies: Martinčević 2024; Dragičević 1981; Šeparović 2005, 206-207
Site: GMD depository

cat. 31
Description: Small fragment of fine textile interwoven with gold thread.
Dimensions: unknown
Dating: 13th– 15th century ?
Site: disappeared during the Croatian War of Independence

cat. 32
Description: Textile made of gilded thread; details of square ornaments could be discerned.
Dimensions: unknown
Dating: 13th– 15th century ?
Site: disappeared during the Croatian War of Independence

kat. 33



Opis: Kapitel kvadratnog presjeka nalazi se na stupiću kružnog presjeka, a izveden je iz jednog komada kamena. Donji dio kapitela podijeljen je na tri polja: donje je ukrašeno blago ukošenim urezanim linijama, srednje izbočenjem trokutastog presjeka, a gornje suprotno orijentiranim kosim linijama. Vidljivi su tragovi žbuke.
Mjere: kamen; D = 30 cm, Š = 13 cm
Datacija: kasni srednji vijek ili novi vijek, možda prva polovina 15. stoljeća
Smještaj: stalni postav GMD-a, Srednji vijek

kat. 34
Opis: Ulomak reljefa s prikazom niza stiliziranih križeva čiji je donji dio patibuluma izveden u obliku trokuta. Sačuvana su četiri motiva te je vidljivo da se niz nastavlja. U donjem lijevom kutu nalazi se osmerokraka zvijezda u kružnici. Vrh spomenika ukrašen je tordiranom trakom.
Mjere: kamen; D = 46 cm, V = 27 cm
Datacija: prva polovina 15. stoljeća
Smještaj: crkva sv. Ivana Krstitelja u Badnju

Gradina
kat. 35



Opis: Listolika strelica s trnom za nasad.
Mjere: željezo; D = 9,8 cm, Š = 2,1 cm
Datacija: 9./10. stoljeće
Analogije: Holeščák 2019, str. 30–31; Pieta *et al.* 2015, sl. 20:4.
Smještaj: depo GMD-a

cat. 33
Description: A capital with a square cross-section, resting on a small circular column, carved from a single block of stone. The base of the capital is decorated with three fields: the lower one features slightly slanted incised lines, the central field is adorned with a triangular-shaped protrusion, and the upper one displays oppositely oriented diagonal lines. Traces of mortar are visible.
Dimensions: stone, L = 30 cm; W = 13 cm
Dating: Late Middle Ages or early modern period, possibly the first half of the 15th century
Site: permanent exhibition in the GMD, Middle Ages

cat. 34



Description: Depiction of a series of stylized crosses, with the lower part of the patibulum rendered in the form of a triangle. Four depictions of this motif are preserved in a row, and it is evident that the sequence continues. In the lower left corner there is an eight-pointed star within a circle. The top of the monument is decorated with a twisted band.
Dimensions: stone, L = 46 cm; V = 27 cm
Dating: first half of the 15th century
Site: Church of St. John the Baptist in Badanj

Gradina
cat. 35
Description: leaf-shaped arrowhead with a tang for attachment to the shaft.
Dimensions: iron, L = 9.8 cm; W = 2.1 cm
Dating: 9th/10th century
Analogies: Holesčák 2019, 30-31; Pieta et al. 2015, fig 20:4
Site: GMD depository

Grubišića glavica
kat. 36



Opis: Stražnja strana oštećena je bagerom tijekom vađenja. Prednja strana ukrašena je višeprutim spiralnim ukrasom, dok su ostale strane neukrašene. Na prednjoj i gornjoj stranici naknadno je uklesan grčki križ.
Mjere: kamen; D = 73 – 79 cm, Š = 39 cm, V = 29 – 30 cm
Datacija: prva desetljeća 7. stoljeća, moguća i kasnija datacija
Smještaj: Lapidarij GMD-a

Grubišića glavica
cat. 36

Description: The rear side was damaged by an excavator during extraction. The front face is decorated with a multi-strand spiral motif, whereas the remaining sides are undecorated. A Greek cross was later carved into the front and upper surfaces.
Dimensions: stone, L = 73 – 79 cm; W = 39 cm; V = 29 - 30 cm
Dating: first decades of the 7th century, possibly also a later dating
Site: Lapidarium of GMD

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