



8<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Mediaeval Archaeology  
8. međunarodni znanstveni skup srednjovjekovne arheologije

## Military Orders and Their Heritage

### Viteški redovi i njihovo naslijeđe

Programme and the Book of Abstracts Program i knjiga sažetaka

Institute of Archaeology / Institut za arheologiju  
Institute of History, University of Szeged / Institut za povijest, Sveučilište u Szegedu

Zagreb, 9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> November 2022  
Zagreb, 9. – 10. studenog 2022.

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# CONFERENCE PROGRAMME / PROGRAM SKUPA

9<sup>th</sup> November 2022 / 9. studenog 2022.

1<sup>st</sup> session / I. sekcija: 9:00 – 11:00

(Session Chair / moderator: Tajana Sekelj Ivančan)

9:00 – 9:20 **Juraj Belaj**, *Introductory lecture – Interdisciplinary research of military orders' heritage in the case of Stari grad (Old Town) with a chapel in Pakrac / Uvodno predavanje – Interdisciplinarno istraživanje nasljeđa viteških redova na primjeru Starog grada s kapelom u Pakracu*

9:20 – 9:40 **Tatjana Tkalčec**, *Late medieval and early modern period pottery from Stari grad Pakrac (archaeological excavations 2017–2020) / Kasnosrednjovjekovna i novovjekovna keramika iz Starog grada Pakraca (arheološka istraživanja 2017.–2020.)*

9:40 – 10:00 **Tea Kokotović, Juraj Belaj**, *Unfortunate case of the rider from the grave 10 from Pakrac – Stari grad site / Nesretni slučaj jahača iz groba 10 s lokaliteta Stari grad Pakrac*

10:00 – 10:20 **Marija Mihaljević, Ana Pavleković, Marina Matković Vrban**, *Movable finds from the Rašaška site (Račeša) / Pokretni nalazi s lokaliteta Rašaška (Račeša)*

10:20 – 10:40 **Nataša Šarkić, Marina Matković Vrban, Marija Mihaljević, Mislav Čavka**, *Preliminary results of archaeological excavations and anthropological analysis from the Rašaška - Račeša site (Croatia), 13<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> century / Preliminarni rezultati arheoloških istraživanja i antropološke analize lokaliteta Rašaška - Račeša (Hrvatska), XIII.–XVI. stoljeće*

10:40 – 11:00 **Discussion / Rasprava**

**Break / Stanka: 11:00 – 13:00**

**2<sup>nd</sup> session / II. sekcija: 13:00 – 15:00**  
**(Session Chair / moderator: Siniša Krznar)**

- 13:00 – 13:20 **Vesna Pascuttini-Juraga, Nikolina Belošević**, *Military orders and a medieval stone sculpture in the territory between rivers Mura and Drava / Viteški redovi i njihovo umjetničko nasljeđe u međuriječju Mure i Drave*
- 13:20 – 13:40 **Ivana Peškan, Duško Čikara**, *New contributions to the research of the Church of St. Clement in Kelemen / Novi prilozi istraživanjima crkve sv. Klementa u Kelemenu*
- 13:40 – 14:00 **Vesna Pascuttini-Juraga, Danko Dujmović**, *St. Cross Church in Križovljan in the context of the heritage of military orders / Crkva sv. Križa u Križovljanu u kontekstu naslijeđa viteških redova*
- 14:00 – 14:20 **Ratko Ivanušec**, *Structural and typological determinants of defense towers Bedemgrad, Vrana, and Čaklovac / Strukturne i tipološke odrednice branič kula utvrda Bedemgrad, Vrana i Čaklovac*
- 14:20 – 14:40 **Marko Meštrov**, *Archaeological excavations of the templar hill-fort in Vrana in 2017, 2018, and 2019 / Arheološka istraživanja templarske gradine u Vrani 2017., 2018. i 2019. godine*
- 14:40 – 15:00 **Discussion / Rasprava**



**10<sup>th</sup> November 2022 / 10. studenog 2022.**  
**1<sup>st</sup> session / I. sekcija: 9:00 – 10:40**  
**(Session Chair / moderator: Sebastijan Stingl)**

- 9:00 – 9:20      **Zsolt Hunyadi**, *The territorial segmentation of Hungarian-Slavonian provinces of the Templars and the Hospitallers (12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century) / Teritorijalna podjela ugarsko-slavonskih templarskih i ivanovačkih provincija (12.–14. stoljeće)*
- 9:20 – 9:40      **Marija Karbić**, *Some questions regarding the organization of the Templar province in Hungaria et Sclavonia / Neka pitanja vezana uz ustrojstvo templarske provincije in Hungaria et Sclavonia*
- 9:40 – 10:00      **Marijana Belaj**, *Heritage of military orders in contemporary cultural practices / Baština viteških redova u suvremenim kulturnim praksama*
- 10:00 – 10:20      **Dinko Tresić Pavičić, Željka Bedić, Filomena Sirovica**, *SKEL-ETOR: advances in bioarchaeological data recording system / SKELETOR: unapređivanje sustava prikupljanja bioarheoloških podataka*
- 10:20 – 10:40      **Discussion / Rasprava**

**Break / Stanka: 10:40 – 13:00**

**2<sup>nd</sup> session / II. sekcija: 13:00 – 15:00**  
**(Session Chair / moderator: Tea Kokotović)**

- 13:00 – 13:20 **Iva Papić**, *Medieval construction phases of the Church of St. Martin in Prozorje / Srednjovjekovne graditeljske faze crkve sv. Martina na Prozorju*
- 13:20 – 13:40 **Sebastijan Stingl, Juraj Belaj**, *Church of St. Martin in Prozorje in the early modern period / Crkva sv. Martina na Prozorju u novom vijeku*
- 13:40 – 14:00 **Andrej Janeš**, *Stone architectural elements from the Cistercian abbey in Topusko – possible architectural influence on medieval military orders in Slavonia / Kameni arhitektonski elementi iz cistercitske opatije u Topuskom – mogući arhitektonski utjecaji na viteške redove u Slavoniji*
- 14:00 – 14:20 **Željka Bedić, Siniša Krznar, Tea Kokotović**, *Trauma analysis of human skeletal remains from Ivanec – Stari grad site / Analiza trauma ljudskog koštanog materijala s nalazišta Ivanec – Stari grad*
- 14:20 – 14:40 **Renata Šošarić, Filomena Sirovica, Dolores Knežić**, *Results of archaeobotanical analysis of plant remains from the site of Ivanec - Stari Grad / Rezultati arheobotaničke analize biljnih ostataka s nalazišta Ivanec - Stari Grad*
- 14:40 – 15:00 **Discussion / Rasprava**
- 15:00 **Reception / Domjenak**



**Juraj Belaj**

### **Interdisciplinary research of military orders' heritage in the case of Stari grad (Old Town) with a chapel in Pakrac**

One of the main aims of the project "Development and Heritage of the Military Orders in Croatia" (milOrd) by the Croatian Science Foundation was to acquire new findings through the effective cooperation and synergy of experts, scientists, and scholars in various disciplines. It intended to approach military orders, their activities, their influence on society, and the development of sites under their rule interdisciplinary, through tracking transformations in the repertoire of different categories of movable finds and immovable heritage from the selected researched sites. This was supposed to be achieved through multi-level parallel research.

This presentation will briefly present the results of archaeological excavations of Stari grad (Old Town) with a chapel in Pakrac, conducted by the Institute of Archaeology from 2017 to 2020. It will put special emphasis on the interdisciplinary cooperation within the project – the role of historians in locating "St. John's fort" and putting discovered finds into contexts, efforts of art historians in the use of stylistic analysis to add to the interpretation and dating of the architecture, to the results of bioarchaeological analyses combined with the radiocarbon dating results and the results of the analysis and dating of pottery material from Pakrac. This paper aims at stressing the advantages of cooperation between experts in various disciplines in the process of understanding a certain site.

### **Interdisciplinarno istraživanje naslijeđa viteških redova na primjeru Starog grada s kapelom u Pakracu**

Jedna od glavnih nakana projekta Hrvatske zaklade za znanost "Razvoj i naslijeđe viteških redova u Hrvatskoj" (milOrd) bila je učinkovitom suradnjom i sinergijom stručnjaka i znanstvenika različitih disciplina doći do novih spoznaja. Namjera je bila interdisciplinarno pristupiti viteškim redovima, njihovom djelovanju i utjecaju na društvo te razvoju njihovih lokaliteta, praćenjem transformacija u repertoaru različitih kategorija pokretnih i nepokretnih nalaza s odabranih istraživanih lokaliteta. To se željelo postići usporednim istraživanjima na više razina.

U ovom izlaganju će se u kratkim crtama prikazati rezultati arheoloških iskopavanja Starog grada s kapelom u Pakracu koja je Institut za arheologiju provodio od 2017. do 2020. godine. Pri tom će se osobiti naglasak dati interdisciplinarnoj suradnji u sklopu projekta: uloji povjesničara u ubiciranju „utvrde sv. Ivana“ i kon-



tekstualizaciji pronađenih nalaza, naporima povjesničara umjetnosti da stilskim analizama doprinesu ne samo interpretaciji već i dataciji arhitekture, rezultatima bioantropoloških analiza u kombinaciji s onima radiokarbonskim te rezultatima obrade i datacije pakračkog keramičkog materijala.

Radom se želi ukazati na prednosti koje donosi međusobna suradnja stručnjaka različitih disciplina u procesu razumijevanja konkretnog lokaliteta.

**Tatjana Tkalčec**

## **Late medieval and early modern period pottery from Stari grad Pakrac (archaeological excavations 2017–2020)**

This paper analyses kitchenware and tableware obtained during the archaeological excavation of Stari grad Pakrac conducted by the Institute of Archaeology between 2017 and 2020. Typological and chronological analysis of the pottery, supported by the results of the absolute dating and stratigraphic relationships of archaeological contexts, indicated that the finds originated in the period between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Finds from all three excavated trenches were analysed. The finds from the trench opened partly within one of the circular towers of the late medieval Pakrac castle stand out with multiple highly preserved pots. The finds from the tower give us an insight into the kitchenware production of the pre-Ottoman Pakrac from a short 15<sup>th</sup>-century episode of the town's history. On the other hand, the pottery discovered in the area of the Hospitallers' chapel is an example of pottery production in Pakrac from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The early modern material includes Ottoman pottery, as well as its influence on the pottery from Pakrac after the end of the Ottoman reign, i.e., after 1691.

## **Kasnosrednjovjekovna i novovjekovna keramika iz Starog grada Pakraca (arheološka istraživanja 2017. –2020.)**

U radu se obrađuje kuhinjska i stolna keramika iz arheoloških istraživanja Starog grada Pakraca koja je proveo Institut za arheologiju između 2017. i 2020. godine. Tipološko-kronološka analiza keramike, potkrijepljena apsolutno datacijskim analizama i stratigrafskim odnosima arheoloških konteksta, rezultirala je datacijama od 13. do u 19. stoljeće.

Obrađeni su svi nalazi iz triju istraživanih sondi, a posebno se uočavanošću većeg broja gotovo čitavih lonaca ističu nalazi iz sonde otvorene dijelom unutar jedne od kružnih kula kasnosrednjovjekovne pakračke utvrde. Nalazi iz kule daju uvid u keramografiju kuhinjske keramike predosmanlijskog Pakraca iz jedne njegove kraće vremenske epizode tijekom 15. stoljeća. Keramika koja je pronađena na



području ivanovačke kapele, pak, ilustrira pakračku keramografiju od 13. stoljeća na dalje. U novovjekovnome materijalu prepoznaje se osmanlijska keramika kao i utjecaj koji je ona o keramičkoj građi ostavila i nakon vremena osmanlijske uprave Pakracom, tj. poslije 1691. godine.

**Tea Kokotović, Juraj Belaj**

## **The unfortunate case of the rider from grave 10 from the Pakrac – Stari grad site**

The archaeological site of "Pakrac-Stari grad" is situated in the city centre of today's modern town of Pakrac in western Slavonia. Archaeological excavations unearthed the remains of the Hospitallers' chapel with a rectangular sanctuary from the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, altered and fortified at the turn of the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Archaeological excavations were conducted by The Institute of Archaeology in collaboration with the Pakrac City Museum in the period from 2017 to 2020. Altogether 18 graves were excavated and, in this lecture, the results of the anthropological analysis of the skeleton from grave 10 will be presented. Grave 10 contained the remains of an adult male dated to the first half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Changes found on the skeleton indicate that the person was a habitual rider during their lifetime. Apart from the changes that attest to this man's life, evidence of his death was also found. A find of an iron crossbow arrowhead in the sacrum of the deceased person with perimortem trauma located on the skull tells a story of sudden and violent death. Characteristics of the burial suggest haste that can be expected in troublesome times. Considering the geohistorical context of the area, it is probable that his death was the consequence of some kind of conflict. At the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the first raids of the Ottoman Empire into that area, but also elsewhere, were recorded. Aside from the Ottoman invasion, this period is characterised by the battle for the Austro-Hungarian throne and the civil war between the families of Talovac and Chilli.

## **Nesretni slučaj jahača iz groba 10 s lokaliteta Stari grad Pakrac**

Lokalitet Stari grad Pakrac nalazi se u središtu današnjeg grada Pakraca smještenog u zapadom dijelu Slavonije. Na lokalitetu su pronađeni ostaci ivanovačke kapele ravno zaključenog svetišta iz ranog 13. stoljeća preuređene u crkvu-utvrdu na prijelazu 15. u 16. stoljeće. Arheološkim istraživanjima u suradnji s Muzejom grada Pakraca Institut za arheologiju u Zagrebu je od 2017. do 2020. godine otkrio 18 grobova. U ovom će radu biti predstavljeni rezultati antropološke analize kostura iz groba 10 pronađenog 2020. godine uz južni zid kapele. Riječ je o starijem muškarcu čiji se ostaci datiraju u prvu polovicu 15. stoljeća. Na kosturu je

uočen niz promjena koje sugeriraju da se osoba za života aktivno bavila jahanjem. Osim promjena koje svjedoče o životu pokojnika, na kosturu su uočeni i tragovi koji govore o smrti ove osobe. Nalaz željezne strelice samostrela pronađen u križnoj kosti muškarca zajedno s perimortalnom traumom na području lubanje opisuje iznenadnu i nasilnu smrt. Značajke pokopa ukazuju na žurbu koju možemo pretpostaviti u nemilim vremenima. S obzirom na povijesno-geografski kontekst ovog područja, vrlo je vjerojatno da je riječ o smrti nastaloj kao posljedica nekog sukoba. Početkom 15. stoljeća na području Pakraca, ali i šire, započinju prvi upadi Osmanlija, a osim osmanlijske opasnosti, u ovom razdoblju traju i borbe za hrvatsko-ugarsko prijestolje te građanski rat između obitelji Talovac i grofova Celjskih.

### **Marija Mihaljević, Ana Pavleковиć, Marina Matković Vrbanić** **Movable finds from the Rašaška site (Račeša)**

This paper will present an overview of pottery and metal finds from the site of Rašaška (Račeša). These movable finds were collected during archaeological research carried out from 2012 until 2022.

An examination of pottery finds revealed that the largest number of fragments were kitchenware reduction-fired in shades of grey and dark grey and brown and dark brown. Pots are predominant, with simply designed rims, angling inwards, straight, or in smaller numbers angling slightly outwards. Tableware includes glasses, stemmed glasses, bottles, and jugs. They have a finer texture, thinner walls, are fired in light grey, ochre, and light brown tones and decorated with red paint, oblique notches, and stamping. Among fine pottery, there are many majolica fragments.

An examination of metal finds, primarily the iron ones, showed that they are utility household items like knives, keys, braces, handles, links, nails, wedges, tools (sickles, drills, axes), equestrian equipment (links for saddles), and weapons (arrowheads, spearheads). In addition, parts of clothing and footwear were also found (a double-looped bronze buckle, iron fittings for footwear, belt buckles).

### **Pokretni nalazi s lokaliteta Rašaška (Račeša)**

U radu će se dati pregled keramičkih i metalnih nalaza s lokaliteta Rašaška (Račeša). Pokretni nalazi prikupljeni su tijekom arheoloških istraživanja koje se provode od 2012. pa sve do 2022. godine.

Pregledom keramičkih nalaza utvrđeno je da je najveći broj ulomaka kuhinjske keramike pečene redukcijski u tonovima sive i tamnosive te smeđe do tamnosmeđe boje. Prevladavaju lonci, koji imaju jednostavno izvedene rubove, rubove završene koso prema unutra ili ravno završene rubove te u manjem broju rubove blaže iz-



vijene prema van. Među stolnom keramikom nalaze se čaše, čaše na nozi, boce i vrčevi. Stolna keramika finije je fature, tanjih stjenki, pečena u tonovima svijetlosive, oker i svijetlosmeđe boje. Ukrašena je crvenom bojom, urezivanjem kosih zarezata i žigosanjem. Među finom keramikom je i dosta ulomaka majolike.

Pregledom metalnih nalaza, prvenstveno željeznih, vidljivo je kako se radi se o kućnim uporabnim predmetima u koje ubrajamo noževe, ključeve, okove, ručke, karike, čavle, klinove, alatke (srpovi, svrdla, sjekira), zatim nalaze konjaničke opreme (karike za sedla) te nalaze oružja (vrhovi strelica, koplja). Pored toga, pronađeni su i dijelovi odjeće i obuće (dvočetljava brončana kopčica, željezni okovi za obuću, željezne pojasne kopče).

### **Nataša Šarkić, Marina Matković Vrban, Marija Mihaljević, Mislav Čavka**

## **Preliminary results of archaeological excavations and anthropological analysis from the Rašaška - Račeša site (Croatia), 13<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> century**

Historical sources first mention the Račeša estate in 1210, when King Andrew II donated it to the Templars in Požega County.

The site was discovered in 2011 during the reconnaissance of the surrounding area. There were no visible above-ground remains of construction on the site. Research has revealed the remains of a fortification complex built of carved blocks of sandstone, while the architectural details and profiling confirm that this fort was erected in the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century when the Templars are mentioned as the owners of Račeša.

The fort consisted of an oval central core measuring 54 x 38 m, oriented west-east, surrounded by a defensive trench approximately 13–14 m wide and 2.5–3 m deep. Two rectangular rooms next to each other were discovered. The walls of the rooms were built of high-quality sandstone blocks.

Archaeological excavations, up to now, have fully explored two rooms, as well as the area around the outer walls of these rooms. In addition to the architectural remains of the fortification, numerous finds were collected, as well as 128 individual graves and an immense quantity of dislocated bones, that can be dated to the period between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Preliminary results of the anthropological analysis have brought many interesting discoveries, among which the case of successful trepanation of an adult individual and perimortem injuries on a child's skull, a possible consequence of interpersonal violence, certainly stand out.

## **Preliminarni rezultati arheoloških istraživanja i antropološke analize lokaliteta Rašaška - Račeša (Hrvatska), XIII.–XVI. stoljeće**

Povijesni izvori prvi put spominju posjed Račeša 1210. godine, kad ga je kralj Andrija II. darovao templarima u Požeškoj županiji.

Lokalitet je otkriven 2011. godine u sklopu rekognosciranja okolnog prostora. Na lokalitetu nije bilo vidljivih nadzemnih ostataka gradnje. Istraživanja su otkrila ostatke fortifikacijskog kompleksa građenog od klesanih blokova pješčenjaka, a arhitektonski detalji i profilacija potvrđuju da se radi o utvrdi iz prve polovice 13. stoljeća kada se kao vlasnici Račeše spominju templari.

Utvrda se sastojala od ovalne središnje jezgre dimenzija 54 x 38 m, orijentirane zapad-istok, okružene obrambenim rovom širine cca 13–14 m i dubine 2,5–3 m. Otkrivene su dvije pravokutne prostorije jedna do druge. Zidovi prostorija građeni su od kvalitetnih blokova pješčenjaka.

Arheološkim istraživanjima do sada su u potpunosti istražene dvije prostorije, kao i prostor oko vanjskih zidova tih prostorija. Uz arhitektonske ostatke utvrde prikupljeni su brojni nalazi, 128 pojedinačnih grobova i golema količina dislociranih kostiju koji se mogu datirati u razdoblje od 13. do 16. stoljeća.

Preliminarni rezultati antropološke analize donijeli su mnoga zanimljiva otkrića među kojima se svakako ističe slučaj uspješne trepanacije odrasle jedinke i perimortalne ozljede na lubanji djeteta, moguće posljedice interpersonalnog nasilja.

**Vesna Pascuttini-Juraga, Nikolina Belošević**

### **Military orders and a medieval stone sculpture in the territory between rivers Mura and Drava**

On the territory of northwestern Croatia, in Međimurje County, we encounter some extraordinary examples of medieval figural stone sculptures, located on the outer façades of churches and also in church sanctuaries. In this presentation, these stone sculptures will be analysed and put into the context of cultural layers that influenced forms of medieval figurative stone sculpture that can be connected with military orders.

These areas have always been suitable for settlement due to the richness of water and river flows, forests, and fertile lowlands. The ancient roads along the rivers Drava and Mura determined the fate of this region, so it became a witness to various migrations and military campaigns. The important influence of the military orders of the Knights Templar and Knights of St. John is still present. They bring Western European influences, including first Romanesque and later Gothic



constructions and art. Armies on their way to the Crusades pass through this area. Military orders settled here along important traffic routes and river crossings. According to research and historical documents, the Knights of St. John were present in several sites, today's villages of Sveti Martin na Muri, Podturen, Cirkovljan, Macinec, and Sveti Juraj u Trnju. The conducted research led to the conclusion that in the middle of the 15<sup>th</sup> century in the area of Međimurje County an important sculptor's workshop operated under the patronage of the Knights of St. John. From that workshop came a large number of works of figural stone plastic which served as architectural decoration in the interior of churches. These preserved sculptural works of art are pointing to the significant dynamism in the construction and furnishing of churches in the area of Međimurje in the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century and to the mutual connection of these sites in that period.

## **Viteški redovi i njihovo umjetničko nasljeđe u međuriječju Mure i Drave**

U sjeverozapadnoj Hrvatskoj, u Međimurskoj županiji, pronalazimo iznimne primjere srednjovjekovne figuralike na vanjskim pročeljima crkava, ali u svetištima crkava. Ovo će izlaganje predstaviti rezultate analize tih skulptura i staviti ih u kontekst kulturnih slojeva koji su utjecali na srednjovjekovnu figuralnu kamenu skulpturu koju možemo povezati s viteškim redovima.

Međimursko je područje zbog bogatstva vodom i šumama, riječnih tokova i plodnih nizina oduvijek bilo pogodno za naseljavanje. Povijesni putevi koji su prolazili ovim područjem odredili su i njegovu sudbinu, pa je ono postalo svjedok brojnih migracija i vojnih pohoda. Važan utjecaj viteških redova templara i ivanovaca prisutan je i danas. Oni su donijeli zapadnoeuropske utjecaje, kao što su prvi romanički i gotički utjecaji u umjetnosti i graditeljstvu. Ovim su područjem prolazile vojske na putu prema Križarskim ratovima. Viteški redovi naselili su se ovdje zbog važnih kopnenih puteva i prijelaza rijeka. Istraživanja i povijesni izvori pokazuju da su ovdje ivanovci živjeli na nekoliko mjesta, na primjer, u današnjim mjestima Sveti Martin na Muri, Podturen, Cirkovljan, Macinec i Sveti Juraj u Trnju. Provedeno istraživanje dovelo je do zaključka da je sredinom 15. stoljeća u Međimurskoj županiji djelovala važna kiparska radionica pod pokroviteljstvom ivanovaca. Proizvodila je figuralnu kamenu plastiku koja je služila kao arhitektonska dekoracija unutar crkve. Ova sačuvana kiparska umjetnička djela ukazuju na dinamičnost u graditeljstvu i uređivanju crkava na području Međimurja u drugoj polovini 15. stoljeća, kao i na međusobnu povezanost ovih lokaliteta u tom razdoblju.

Ivana Peškan, Duško Čikara

## New contributions to the research of the Church of St. Clement in Kelemen

Kelemen is a settlement located 10 km southeast of Varaždin. The Church of St. Clement is situated on a small hill that dominates the settlement. Historical sources do not provide information about the time of construction of the church. The parish is mentioned in the list of parishes from 1334, and the earliest archival sources mentioning the Kelemen property and its owners also date from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Detecting the original floor plan of the building as a single-nave hall church with a straight sanctuary - the so-called *Saalkirche* - as well as the high-quality medieval architectural plastic of the window, preserved *in situ*, lead to a possible connection between the construction of this church and the military orders present in Varaždin and its surroundings during the medieval period. Military orders came to these parts at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century and they built Romanesque and later Gothic buildings on donated properties. At that time, an important road, known since the Roman times, passed along the southern edge of marshy Drava valley, while along the nearby Plitvica river, there are sites settled continuously from the prehistoric period. According to oral tradition and records in the parish registers, Kelemen and nearby Križovljan were knights' estates above this floodplain. Even though there were assumptions before that the Church of St. Clement was built earlier in relation to the first mention of the parish, and it is associated with military orders in the literature, conservation-restoration research currently underway sheds new light on the history of the building as well as on the earliest history of the settlement. This paper will present preliminary results based on the analysis and interpretation of conservation probes on the building and the analysis of available historical and archival material.

### Novi prilozi istraživanjima crkve sv. Klementa u Kelemenu

Desetak kilometara jugoistočno od Varaždina smješteno je naselje Kelemen. Crkva sv. Klementa smještena je na manjoj uzvisini koja dominira naseljem. Povijesni izvori ne pružaju podatke o vremenu izgradnje crkve. Župa sv. Klementa spominje se u popisu župa iz 1334. godine, a iz 14. stoljeća potječe i najranija arhivska građa u kojoj se navodi posjed Kelemen i njegovi vlasnici. Detektiranje tlocrta osnovnog korpusa građevine kao jednobrodne dvoranske crkve ravno zaključenog svetišta - tzv. *Saalkirche* - kao i kvalitetna srednjovjekovna arhitektonska plastika prozora sačuvanog *in situ*, dovode u moguću vezu gradnju ove crkve s viteškim redovima prisutnima u Varaždinu i njegovoj okolini tijekom srednjovjekovnog razdoblja. Viteški redovi dolaze u ove krajeve krajem 12. stoljeća i na dobivenim posjedima grade romaničke, a kasnije i gotičke građevine. Južnim rubom močvarne dravske



doline u to je doba prolazila važna cestovna komunikacija poznata još od rimskih vremena, a uz obližnju rijeku Plitvicu nižu se lokaliteti s kontinuitetom naseljavanja od prapovijesnog razdoblja. Prema predaji i zapisima u spomenicama župâ, viteški posjedi izdignuti nad plavnim područjem bili su Kelemen i obližnji Križovljan. Iako su i do sada postojale pretpostavke da je crkva sv. Klementa izgrađena ranije u odnosu na prvi spomen župe te se u literaturi povezuje s viteškim redovima, konzervatorsko-restauratorska istraživanja koja su upravo u tijeku bacaju novo svjetlo na povijest građevine kao i na najraniju povijest naselja. Ovim radom prezentirat će se preliminarni rezultati koji se baziraju na analizi i interpretaciji konzervatorskih sondi na građevini te analizi dostupne povijesne i arhivske građe.

**Vesna Pascuttini-Juraga, Danko Dujmović**

## **St. Cross Church in Križovljan in the context of the heritage of military orders**

St. Cross Church in Križovljan has been preserved from the medieval period and is considered a Romanesque building. The nave is older and dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, while the polygonal sanctuary is dated to 1519 according to the number carved on the stone console of the former vault in the sanctuary. The church was first mentioned in written sources in 1259. The facade is interesting because of the built-in relief with seven heads shown and because of the portal with a lunette, which is thought to have ended up there in secondary use. There are assumptions in the literature that the foundation of the Church of St. Cross was associated with military orders, but there are also the opposite ones that refute such supposition. This paper tries to research the possibility of such a connection between the Church of St. Cross and the legacy of military orders.

## **Crkva sv. Križa u Križovljanu u kontekstu naslijeđa viteških redova**

Crkva sv. Križa u Križovljanu je očuvana iz srednjovjekovnog razdoblja, a smatra se romaničkom građevinom. Brod je stariji i datiran u 13. stoljeće, a poligonalno svetište je datirano u 1519. godinu prema uklesanom broju na kamenoj konzoli nekadašnjeg svoda u svetištu. Crkva se prvi put u pisanim izvorima spominje 1259. godine. Pročelje je interesantno zbog ugrađenog reljefa s prikazanih sedam glava te zbog portala s lunetom za koju se smatra da je tamo dospjela u sekundarnoj upotrebi. U literaturi se javljaju pretpostavke da je nastanak crkve sv. Križa povezan s križarima, ali i ona oprečna koja to opovrgavaju. Ovim radom nastoji se propitati mogućnost takve povezanosti crkve sv. Križa s naslijeđem viteških redova.



## Structural and typological determinants of defense towers Bedemgrad, Vrana, and Čaklovac

The paper presents the results of field conservation research and analysis of typological and structural determinants of military orders' defense towers of Bedemgrad, Čaklovac, and Vrana. Defense towers are one of the most important fortification systems of medieval fortresses which were used not only for defense, but also observation. Defense towers, as the most monumental defensive structures, differ in their purpose, floor plan, and position within medieval fortresses. Their spatial disposition was always in the direction of a possible enemy attack. During the Late Middle Ages, with the change in warfare tactics and the introduction of firearms, their role and meaning changed. At first, they had an exclusively defensive purpose, but in the Late Middle Ages, the upper floors were also used for housing. In terms of typological and structural determinants, the defense towers of fortresses Bedemgrad and Čaklovac were built in the style of construction usually encountered during the 13<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and the defense tower of Vrana fortress has characteristics encountered during the 12<sup>th</sup> century. These defense towers stood out due to their elevation in relation to the rest of the fortress. Their massive walls were articulated with openings against the enemy, wedge-shaped loopholes (Bedemgrad) which made lateral action possible, that is, tangentially in relation to the defensive walls. On the other hand, the walls of the defense tower of Vrana were perforated with narrow rectangular openings with wedge-shaped plans on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floors, which were used for enemy observation. Due to the proximity of the southern perimeter wall with crenellation, the defense of the surrounding area of the fortress took place from the top of the defense tower, i.e. defense floor. Compared to the defense tower of Bedemgrad and Vrana, the defense tower of Čaklovac stands out, in particular due to its structure, design of details, and equipment in the interior. This defense tower had a residential purpose, as indicated by the partially preserved fireplace hood and chimney in the wall structure, as well as a built-in double wardrobe. The remains of window frames are still visible today, as are the remains of the staircase in the thickness of the wall. In some masonry details and the design of the details of the defense towers of Bedemgrad, Čaklovac, and Vrana, we can notice the influence and construction methods of the military orders of Templars and Knights Hospitallers, such as those we encounter in the Holy Land (e.g., the use of standing loopholes). The defense towers of the fortresses of Bedemgrad, Čaklovac, and Vrana have not been preserved in their entirety and are in ruins. The structure of their walls is threatened by centuries of weathering and vegetation, which ultimately threaten the collapse of the remaining walls. Due to their



significancę, monumentalitę, method of construction, and details, the defense towers of these fortresses are classified as the most valuable examples of fortification complexes of medieval fortification architecture in Croatia.

## **Strukturne i tipološke odrednice branič kula utvrda Bedemgrad, Vrana i Čaklovac**

U radu se predočeni rezultati dosadašnjih terenskih konzervatorskih istraživanja i analiza tipoloških i strukturnih odrednica branič-kula utvrda viteških redova Bedemgrad, Čaklovac i Vrana. Branič-kule po svom značenju jedan su od najvažnijih fortifikacijskih sklopova srednjovjekovnih utvrda koje su osim za obranu služile i za opažanje neprijatelja. Branič-kule kao najmonumentalniji obrambeni sklopovi razlikuju se po svojoj namjeni, tlocrtu i položaju unutar srednjovjekovnih utvrda. Njihova prostorna dispozicija bila je uvijek u smjeru mogućeg napada neprijatelja. Tijekom razdoblja kasnog srednjeg vijeka promjenom taktike ratovanja i uvođenju vatrenog oružja mijenja se njihova uloga i značenje. Isprva su imale isključivo obrambenu namjenu, da bi se u razdoblju kasnog srednjeg vijeka gornje etaže koristile i za stanovanje. U pogledu tipoloških i strukturnih odrednica, branič-kule utvrda Bedemgrada i Čaklovca građene su na način građenja kakvog susrećemo tijekom 13. i početka 14. st. u odnosu na branič-kula utvrde Vrane koja posjeduje karakteristike građenja i oblikovanja kakve susrećemo tijekom 12. st. Branič-kule navedenih utvrda isticale su se svojom elevacijom u odnosu na preostale sklopove utvrde. Masivni zidovi bili su artikulirani otvorima za obranu od neprijatelja, klinastim strijelnicama (Bedemgrad) s kojima je bila omogućeno bočno djelovanje, tj. tangencijalno u odnosu na obrambene zidine. S druge strane, ziđe branič-kule utvrde Vrana bilo je perforirano uskim pravokutnim otvorima klinastih tlocrta, i to na drugom i trećem katu, koji su služili za opažanje neprijatelja. S obzirom na blizinu južne obodne zidine s kruništem, obrana okolnog prostora utvrde Vrana odvijala se s vrha branič-kule, odnosno s obrambene etaže. U odnosu na branič-kule utvrda Bedemgrad i Vrana, posebno se izdvaja branič-kula utvrde Čaklovac svojom strukturom i oblikovanjem detalja i opreme u unutrašnjosti. Ova branič-kula imala je stambenu namjenu, na što ukazuje djelomično očuvana napa i dimnjak kamina u strukturi zida te uzidani dvostruki ormar. Na zidovima su i danas vidljivi ostatci okvira prozora kao i ostatci stubišta u debljini zida. U nekim pojedinostima zidanja i oblikovanju detalja na branič-kulama utvrda Bedemgrad, Čaklovac i Vrana može se zamijetiti utjecaj i način gradnje viteških redova templara i ivanovaca kakav susrećemo u Svetoj zemlji (npr. primjena stojećih strijelnica). Branič-kule utvrda Bedemgrad, Čaklovac i Vrana nisu se sačuvale u cijelosti i danas se nalaze u ruševnom stanju. Struktura njihovih zidova ugrožena je višestoljetnim djelovanjem atmosferilija i raslinja, što u konačnici prijeti urušavanjem preostalog ziđa.

Svojim značenjem, monumentalnošću, načinom zidanja i obradom detalja branič-kule viteških utvrda Bedemgrad, Vrana i Čaklovac svrstavaju se u najvrijednije primjere fortifikacijskih sklopova srednjovjekovne fortifikacijske arhitekture na tlu Hrvatske.

**Marko Meštrov**

## **Archaeological excavations of the templar hillfort in Vrana in 2017, 2018, and 2019**

The fort in Vrana was probably built around the year 800, during Duke Branimir's reign. It was first mentioned in written sources in 1168/69 when the Templars of Vrana were in dispute over the partition of the Biograd Diocese estate with the Bishop of Skradin. Also, the Monastery of St. Gregory of Nazianzus in Vrana was mentioned in King Zvonimir's coronation deed in the year 1075 as the place where the insignia of the Kingdom of Croatia were kept and as the first diplomatic centre in Croatia. After Templars, the pope gifted the monastery to the Hospitalers who remained in Vrana up until the King sold his rights over Dalmatia. Vrana priors that we know of include Petar Berislavić, Bartol Berislavić, Ivan Paližna, Mirko Bubek, etc.

In 1538, the Turks took Vrana from the Venetians after the fort surrendered without a fight. In 1647, governor-general Foscolo took Vrana back from the Turks, attacked it with cannons, pillaged it, and completely destroyed it, after which it was never rebuilt.

Research in 2017 and 2018 was focused on the area of the entrance to the complex situated in the south-eastern corner of the lower part of the complex. This area is L-shaped and around 44.60 m<sup>2</sup> in surface area. It is enclosed with the walls of various structures from all sides; there are remains of a Gothic church on the south-eastern side whose construction is linked to the Hospitalers' military order. The excavation unearthed different layers of collapse from the period of intense conflicts between the Venetians and the Ottomans. A walking surface was also discovered. It was made of cobblestone and pavement and partly covered by walls of surrounding structures. There are remains of a construction belonging to a door on the western and eastern wall, while the eastern portion of the area contains several pits, probably remains of wooden construction in front of the church façade. Traces of intense burning were noticed next to one of the walls.

Aside from the architectural remains, a large quantity of small archaeological finds was also discovered, mostly pottery finds, followed by metal, stone, glass, and bone artefacts. These finds belong to the period between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.



The research was resumed in 2019, north-eastern of the area excavated previously, i.e., north-eastern of the three-story wall with an arched opening in its lower part. These layers yielded ceramic, metal, glass, and stone finds.

Pottery finds include building ceramic material (bricks, imbrex), home-made coarse kitchenware, as well as imported finds of glazed kitchenware and tableware. Lead-glazed, engobiata, and maiolica originate from Italian workshops. Metal finds made of iron, bronze, and lead belong to various everyday items (nails, bolts, window and door fittings, keys, razors), parts of costume (buckle, footwear fittings), jewellery (ring), riding equipment (spur, horseshoes, horseshoe nails), weapons (missiles), and money (Venetian, Dubrovnik coins). Stone finds include parts of architectural stonework and missiles of various dimensions. All movable archaeological material belongs to the period between the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## **Arheološka istraživanja templarske gradine u Vrani 2017., 2018. i 2019. godine**

Tvrđava u Vrani građena je najvjerojatnije oko 800. godine za kneza Branimira dok se u izvorima prvi put spominje 1168./69., kad vranski templari vode spor sa skradinskim biskupom u vezi podjele posjeda Biogradske biskupije. Također, samostan Sv. Grgura u mjestu Vrana se spominje u krunidbenoj darovnici kralja Zvonimira iz 1075. godine kao mjesto gdje su se čuvale insignije hrvatskog kraljevstva i kao prvo diplomatsko središte na području Hrvatske. Nakon templara papa daruje samostan ivanovcima koji su u Vrani sve do prodaje Dalmacije. Poznati priori Vranski: Petar Berislavić, Bartol Berislavić, Ivan Paližna, Mirko Bubek, itd. 1538. godine Turci osvajaju Vranu od Mlečana nakon što se tvrđava predala bez borbe. 1647. godine generalni providur Foscolo osvaja Vranu od Turaka, tuče topovima i nakon pljačke potpuno je uništava tako da iza tog razdoblja nikad nije obnavljana.

Istraživanja 2017. i 2018. godine bila su usmjerena na prostor ulaza u kompleks koji se nalazi na jugoistočnom uglu podgrađa. Prostor je oblika slova L, površine oko 44,60 m<sup>2</sup>, sa svih strana omeđen je zidovima različitih objekata, a na jugoistočnoj strani nalaze se ostatci gotičke crkve čija se gradnja vezuje uz viteški red ivanovaca. Iskopavanjima su pronađeni različiti slojevi urušenja koji pripadaju vremenu intenzivnih sukoba Mlečana i Osmanlija. Otkrivena je i hodna površina koja se sastoji od kaldrme i pločnika koje su dijelom prekrili zidovi okolnih objekata. Na zapadnom i istočnom zidu nalaze se ostatci konstrukcije koja je pripadala vratima, a na istočnom dijelu prostora očuvano je više jama koje su vjerojatno ostatci drvene konstrukcije smještene ispred pročelja crkve te su uz jedan zid primijećeni tragovi intenzivnog gorenja.

Osim arhitektonskih ostataka pronađena je i veća količina sitne arheološke građe među kojom su najbrojniji keramički, zatim metalni, kameni, stakleni i koštani nalazi. Otkriveni nalazi pripadaju vremenu od 14. do 18. st.

Istraživanja 2019. godine nastavljena su sjeveroistočno od dijela istraženog u prošlim kampanjama, odnosno sjeveroistočno od trokatnog zida kojem je u donjem dijelu očuvan lučni otvor. U slojevima su pronađeni keramički, metalni, stakleni i kameni nalazi.

Unutar keramičke građe javlja se građevinska keramika (opeke, kupe kanalice), gruba kuhinjska keramika domaće proizvodnje, kao i importirani nalazi glazirane kuhinjske i stolne keramike. Olovno glazirana, engobirana keramika i majolika potječu iz talijanskih radionica. Metalni nalazi rađeni od željeza, bronce i olova pripadaju raznim predmetima svakodnevne upotrebe (čavli, klinovi, okovi prozora i vrata, ključevi, britve), dijelovima nošnje (kopča, potkove za obuću), nakitu (prsten), jahaćoj opremi (ostruga, konjske potkove, čavli za potkove), oružju (projektili) i novcu (mletački, dubrovački). Među kamenim nalazima prisutni su dijelovi arhitektonske plastike i projektili raznih dimenzija. Sav pokretni arheološki materijal pripada vremenu od druge polovine 14. do 18. stoljeća.

**Zsolt Hunyadi**

## **The territorial segmentation of Hungarian-Slavonian provinces of the Templars and the Hospitallers (12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century)**

Following a prevailing tradition, Lelja Dobronić investigated the history and activity of the Templars and Hospitallers only in Croatia in the 1980s. It seemed rather strange to focus only on one part of the medieval province (Templars) or priory (Hospitallers) rather than the whole unit, including preceptories both south and north of the Drava River, but the question remained unanswered: Why did these territorial units bear the signs of this sort of duality? The present study attempts to trace the process of the formation of the Hungarian-Slavonian provinces of these military orders in the twelfth/thirteenth century, as well as the shift towards the Hospitaller Priory of Vrana (*Aurana*) in the fourteenth century. A close reading of the extant charters helps the researcher to follow up the (changes of the) titles (intitulations, addresses) of the leadership as well as the formation of the territorial units (preceptories, landed estates). Even the convocation of provincial chapters may shed some light on the functioning of these dual provinces. One of the most problematic impediments, however, is the constant reorganization of the administrative units throughout the period under query. The distribution of the Templar and Hospitaller preceptories followed quite different patterns, but what



was common was that they hardly registered these rearrangements in written form. In most cases, the titles of major office holders (masters, priors, preceptors) are the only means of identification.

## Teritorijalna podjela ugarsko-slavonskih templarskih i ivanovačkih provincija (12.–14. stoljeće)

Poštujući dominantnu tradiciju, Lelja Dobronić istraživala je 1980-ih povijest i djelovanje templara i ivanovaca isključivo u Hrvatskoj. Činilo se neobično usredotočiti se na samo neke dijelove, a ne na cijelu srednjovjekovnu provinciju (templari) ili priorat (ivanovci), ali pitanje je ostalo neodgovoreno: Zašto su u povijesnim izvorima te teritorijalne jedinice nosile ime u kojem su navedene i Ugarska i Slavonija? Ovo istraživanje pokušat će pratiti proces uspostavljanja ugarsko-slavonskih provincija ovih viteških redova u dvanaestom/trinaestom stoljeću, kao i prijelaz na ivanovački priorat u Vrani (*Aurani*) u četrnaestom stoljeću. Pomno proučavanje sačuvanih povelja pomaže nam da popratimo (promjene) titulara (intitulacija, naslova) vodećih ljudi, kao i uspostavljanje teritorijalnih jedinica (preceptorata, posjeda). Čak i sazivi provincijskih sabora mogu pomoći u rasvjetljavanju funkcioniranja ovih provincija koje su nosile ime Ugarske i Slavonije. Međutim, jedan od najvećih problema je stalna reorganizacija administrativnih jedinica u spomenutom razdoblju. Templarski i ivanovački preceptorati bili su vrlo različito razmješteni, ali zajedničko im je bilo to što su te izmjene u pisanom obliku jedva i spominjane. U većini slučajeva administrativne jedinice mogu se raspoznati samo po naslovima visokih dužnosnika (vlasnika, priora, preceptora).

**Marija Karbić**

### Some questions regarding the organization of the Templar province *in Hungaria et Sclavonia*

The paper will try to shed light on some questions regarding the organization of the Templar province existing in the area of the Hungarian and Croatian Kingdom, which were among the oldest European provinces listed in the version of the Order's Rule codified between 1150 and 1160. Even though Croatian historiography did not award greater attention to the differences existing between different Templar seats and possessions and they were mostly viewed as equally important in the organisational sense, the data extant in written records, despite their scarcity and penury, testify that it was not so. This paper will discuss the existence of different types of Templar seats and estates, which was also reflected in different terms denoting them in sources (*preceptorat, domus, casa, praedium, terra*, etc.). At the same time, attention will be drawn to the changes that occurred in

the terminology used for individual centres over time and the importance of these centres. The question of persons holding leading positions in particular centres and titles they used is also linked to this question. Besides some other examples, Dubica is interesting in this context as an undoubtedly important Templar estate and seat in which there was no preceptor mentioned in the sources. In the paper, the existence of a certain kind of hierarchy among Templar centres will be emphasized, as well as relations existing among them, to which, for example, the case of the relations between Vrana and Zablacé testifies. The organization of the Templar province *in Hungaria et Sclavonia* will be observed with regard to the normative documents of the Order and the results of modern scholarly research of other provinces and the Order as a whole.

## **Neka pitanja vezana uz ustrojstvo templarske provincije *in Hungaria et Sclavonia***

U izlaganju će se nastojati osvijetliti neka pitanja vezana uz ustrojstvo templarske provincije koja je djelovala na prostoru Ugarsko-Hrvatskog Kraljevstva, a koja pripada u red najstarijih europskih templarskih provincija navedenih u verziji pravila Reda kodificiranoj između 1150. i 1160. godine. Iako se dosada u hrvatskoj historiografiji nije poklanjala veća pažnja razlikama koje su postojale između pojedinih templarskih sjedišta, već su ona u organizacijskom smislu uglavnom promatrana kao jednako važna, podaci sačuvani u pisanim vrelima, usprkos svojoj malobrojnosti i škrtosti, svjedoče da tome nije bilo tako. U radu će se govoriti o postojanju različitih tipova templarskih sjedišta i posjeda, što se odražavalo i u različitim terminima kojima su u izvorima označeni (*preceptorat, domus, casa, praedium, terra*, itd.). Pritom će se upozoriti i na promjene do kojih u značenju pojedinih centara dolazi tijekom vremena. S tim pitanjem povezano je i pitanje osoba koje su obnašale vodeće dužnosti u pojedinim centrima i naslova koje su nosili. Uz neke druge, u tom kontekstu osvrnut će se i na primjer Dubice, nesumnjivo važnog templarskog posjeda i sjedišta, u kojem ne nalazimo preceptora. U izlaganju će se ukazati i na postojanje određene hijerarhije među templarskim centrima, kao i odnosa koji su postojali među njima, o čemu nam primjerice svjedoči slučaj odnosa između Vrane i Zablacé. Ustrojstvo templarske provincije *in Hungaria et Sclavonia* promatrat će se i u kontekstu normativnih spisa Reda, kao i spoznaja do kojih su došla suvremena istraživanja povijesti drugih templarskih provincija i Reda u cjelini.



**Marijana Belaj**

## **Heritage of military orders in contemporary cultural practices**

The paper discusses what is the heritage of medieval military orders in contemporary cultural practices. The focus is on contemporary organizations of knights and cultural events with programs and performances that refer to the past of military orders. The author analyzes the ways in which the complex legacy of medieval military orders is approached, and examines the imageries, meanings, and values related to them, emphasized and promoted. The paper aims to offer an insight into the ways in which organizations with their missions and programs, and agents of cultural events with their performances, seek to engage with the contemporary construction of the heritage of medieval military orders and thereby influence the sociocultural reality.

## **Baština viteških redova u suvremenim kulturnim praksama**

U izlaganju se razmatra što je baština viteških redova u suvremenim kulturnim praksama. U fokusu su suvremene viteške organizacije te kulturna događanja koja se u svojim programima djelovanja i izvedbama pozivaju na prošlost srednjovjekovnih viteških redova. Analiziraju se načini na koje se pristupa kompleksnoj ostavštini srednjovjekovnih viteških redova te se pritom propituju imaginariji, značenja i vrijednosti koje se na njih naslanjaju, apostrofiraju i promoviraju. Svaha izlaganja je ponuditi uvid u to kako se viteške organizacije svojim djelovanjem i akteri kulturnih događanja sa svojim izvedbama nastoje uključiti u suvremeno oblikovanje baštine srednjovjekovnih viteških redova i time utjecati na sociokulturnu zbilju.

**Dinko Tresić Pavičić, Željka Bedić, Filomena Sirovica**

## **SKELETOR: advances in bioarchaeological data recording system**

In Croatia, the procedure of documenting human skeletal remains is mostly done using paper forms. Data collected during this procedure varies in type, complexity, and levels of categorization, so subsequent digitization usually covers only a small part of it. This slows down the analysis process significantly, makes accessing and processing data difficult, and its long-term preservation questionable. Since within the discipline, well-developed and subject-specific databases are usually unavailable or unaffordable, an easy-to-use system for recording and analysing human skeletal remains in a digital environment was developed under the Croatian Science Foundation "milOrd" project. The system named SKELETOR is suitable for the digitization of existing bioarchaeological data and the direct import of data during the process of documentation. Along with built-in compat-



ibility with archaeological field data archived in tabular form, it is also intended to ensure long-term data preservation. Using the example of bioarchaeological data on human skeletal remains collected as a part of the "milOrd" project, the authors will present the data entry procedure and the system-provided capabilities for their analysis. In this way, the advantages of this system, which enables simpler and faster access to recorded data, simultaneously speeding up and simplifying the bioarchaeological analysis, will be considered.

## **SKELETOR: unapređivanje sustava prikupljanja bioarheoloških podataka**

Postupak dokumentiranja ljudskih kosturnih ostataka u Hrvatskoj se uglavnom provodi pomoću papirnatih obrazaca. Podaci prikupljeni ovim postupkom razlikuju se po vrsti, složenosti i razini kategorizacije pa naknadna digitalizacija obično pokriva samo njihov manji dio. To značajno usporava tijek analize, otežava pristup podacima i njihovu obradu te dovodi u pitanje njihovo dugoročno očuvanje. Kako su unutar discipline dobro razvijene i tematski usmjerene baze podataka obično nedostupne ili nepriuštive, u okviru projekta "milOrd" Hrvatske zaklade za znanost razvijen je jednostavan sustav za dokumentiranje i analizu ljudskih kosturnih ostataka u digitalnom okruženju. Sustav pod nazivom SKELETOR pogodan je za digitalizaciju postojećih bioarheoloških podataka, kao i direktan unos podataka tijekom procesa dokumentiranja. Uz ugrađenu kompatibilnost s arheološkim terenskim podacima arhiviranim u tabelarnom obliku, namijenjen je i osiguranju dugoročnog očuvanja podataka. Na primjeru bioarheoloških podataka prikupljenih u sklopu projekta "milOrd" autori će prikazati postupak unošenja podataka i mogućnosti koje sustav pruža za njihovu analizu. Time će razmotriti prednosti takvog sustava koji omogućuje jednostavniji i brži pristup prikupljenim podacima, istodobno ubrzavajući i pojednostavljajući bioarheološku analizu.

**Iva Papić**

## **Medieval construction phases of the Church of St. Martin in Prozorje**

From written sources, which mention that Croatian-Hungarian King Andrija II donated to the Templars in 1209 the "Land of St. Martin" that was later passed over to the Order of the Hospitallers, it is possible to assume that on the site of today's Church of St. Martin in Prozorje, there was also a church belonging to the Knights Templar, later the Hospitallers. Nevertheless, the visible structure of the Church of St. Martin in Prozorje was dated by Zorislav Horvat to the late 15<sup>th</sup> century in 1972, based on the architectural and construction analysis of the church. Archaeological excavations, which were conducted in 2006 and 2007, and in 2017 and 2018 by Juraj Belaj, deepened our knowledge about several medieval architectural layers, primarily of the sanctuary of the church.



This lecture will analyze the medieval construction phases of the Church of St. Martin in Prozorje, based on the findings of the previously mentioned researchers and the art historical analysis that includes earlier research and photo documentation of the church after the earthquake in 1880 and before the last collapse of the church in 1970. The analysis will enable a partial reconstruction of the sanctuary of the first (Templar?) church and the identification of the other two Gothic architectural phases of the church of St. Martin in Prozorje, of which only fragments are preserved today.

## **Srednjovjekovne graditeljske faze crkve sv. Martina na Prozorju**

Iz pisanih izvora, koji spominju kako je „Zemlju sv. Martina“ hrvatsko-ugarski kralj Andrija II. 1209. godine darovao templarima, a koja je nakon ukinuća templarskog reda prešla u ruke viteškog reda ivanovaca, moguće je pretpostaviti kako je na mjestu današnje crkve sv. Martina na Prozorju postojala i crkva viteškog reda templara, kasnije ivanovaca. Ipak, danas vidljivu strukturu crkve sv. Martina na Prozorju je dr. sc. Zorislav Horvat još 1972. godine datirao u kasno 15. stoljeće na temelju arhitektonske i graditeljske analize crkve. Arheološka istraživanja, koja je 2006. i 2007. te 2017. i 2018. godine vodio dr. sc. Juraj Belaj, produbila su spoznaje o više srednjovjekovnih graditeljskih slojeva crkve, a prije svega njezinog svetišta.

U ovom radu će se analizirati srednjovjekovne graditeljske faze crkve sv. Martina na Prozorju na temelju spoznaja ranije navedenih istraživača te povijesno-umjetničke analize koja će obuhvatiti i ranija istraživanja i fotodokumentaciju crkve nakon potresa 1880. godine, a prije posljednjeg urušavanja crkve 1970. godine. Analiza će omogućiti djelomičnu rekonstrukciju svetišta prve (templarske?) crkve te definiranje druge dvije gotičke graditeljske faze crkve sv. Martina na Prozorju, od kojih su danas sačuvani tek fragmenti.

**Sebastijan Stingl, Juraj Belaj**

## **Church of St. Martin in Prozorje in the early modern period**

Burials were taking place in the area of the Church of St. Martin in Prozorje near Dugo Selo even before the Templars came into possession of the “Land of St. Martin” at the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century and continued uninterrupted at least until 1834, when, according to written sources, the last person was buried within the church. Aside from the secondary use of the tombstone with engraved sword and shield over the early modern grave in the church’s sanctuary, the analysis of movable finds did not ascertain any indicators of military orders’ heritage. Besides the bell tower area, the whole interior of the church was excavated, including two lateral chapels and two sacristies. Certain parts of the plateau on the outside of the church walls were also researched. Almost 300 graves were excavated. Due

to the long period of burying in the same place, most graves from early phases were destroyed; the best-preserved graves were the ones from the early modern period, mostly the ones dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The graves with the most finds were the early modern graves discovered in the nave and the sanctuary of the church. In them, devotional objects, parts of clothing and footwear, and, rarely, jewellery were discovered along the deceased. This paper emphasises the discovered parts of clothing and footwear, among which buttons especially stand out in number and diversity. Several different types and subtypes of buttons were identified. Some of them can be claimed to have had both a functional and a decorative role, due to their high-quality production and decorative elements.

## **Crkva sv. Martina na Prozorju u novom vijeku**

Ukapanje pokojnika na prostoru crkve sv. Martina na Prozorju kraj Dugog Sela odvijalo se i prije dolaska „Zemlje sv. Martina“ u posjed templara početkom 13. stoljeća te u kontinuitetu traje najmanje do 1834. godine kada je, prema izvorima, izvršen posljednji ukop unutar crkve. Osim sekundarne upotrebe nadgrobne ploče s uklesanim mačem i štitom nad novovjekovnim grobom u svetištu crkve, analizom pokretnih arheoloških nalaza nisu utvrđeni nikakvi tragovi nasljeđa viteških redova. Arheološki je, osim prostora zvonika, istražena cijela unutrašnjost crkve uključujući i dvije bočne kapele te dvije sakristije, a istraženi su i neki dijelovi platoa s vanjske strane crkvenih zidova. Pronađeno je gotovo 300 grobova. Zbog dugog ukapanja na istom mjestu, većina grobova iz starijih faza je uništena, a najbolje su sačuvani grobovi iz razdoblja novog vijeka, pretežno oni koje možemo datirati u 18. stoljeće. Nalazima najbogatiji bili su novovjekovni grobovi pronađeni u brodu i svetištu crkve. Uz pokojnike su pronađeni nabožni predmeti, dijelovi odjeće i obuće te rjeđe nakit. U ovom radu naglasak je na pronađenim dijelovima odjeće i obuće, među kojima se brojnošću, ali i raznolikošću posebno ističu gumbi. Definirano je nekoliko različitih tipova i podtipova gumba, od kojih se za neke, zbog kvalitete izrade i ukrasnih elemenata, može tvrditi da nisu imali samo funkcionalnu već i ukrasnu ulogu.

**Andrej Janeš**

## **Stone architectural elements from the Cistercian abbey in Topusko – possible architectural influence on medieval military orders in Slavonia**

The Cistercian Abbey of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Topusko was one of the largest institutions of the Church in the medieval Kingdom of Hungary. It was established by the deed of King Andrew II of Hungary and it was thought that this whole monastery complex was constructed at the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Out of the large monastery complex, only the western façade was preserved



above ground by the time Emperor Franz Joseph visited Topusko. The remains of the monastery caught the attention of explorers and during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the first comprehensive excavations of the complex in Opatovina Park were conducted. The researchers discovered the impressive remains of the former Cistercian abbey, but the following century did not see the research of other remains. Excavated remains of the church and a part of the monastery led later researchers to the conclusion that there were at least two construction phases and that the floor plan of the church was somewhat atypical. An extensive excavation along the façade was conducted at the turn of the century resulting in a large amount of stone architectural elements finds, but not in more recent findings about the development of the complex itself. New archaeological excavation and geophysical research provided the researchers with new information about what the church looked like. The geophysical excavation in 2017 encompassed the whole area of the park and resulted in the spatial arrangement of the monastery complex and the floor plan of the abbey church. It was a three-nave church with the sanctuary ending in a semi-circular apse. It had two lateral chapels with semi-circular apses. The existence of a cemetery with tombs was confirmed in the naves.

Well-known analogies indicate that the discovered architectural remains point to strong links, construction role-models, and influences from the south of France, Savoy, and Thuringia. The monastery complex is assumed to be built upon an older church in the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The wing of the monastery points to a well-developed arrangement of space that, in turn, indicates multiple construction layers.

This paper will present the analysis of stone architectural elements discovered during the excavation around the façade of the monastery church in 1999. On that occasion, 36 fragments of stone architectural elements and profiles were gathered, which makes this the largest corpus of this type of finds discovered in the former Cistercian abbey area. The discovered architectural elements were divided into several functional groups and temporally and stylistically defined. Analogies from near-by Hungary point to the work of the stonemason workshop that functioned in regal abbeys of that order at the turn and the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. One of those abbeys was in Pilis, but some of them also belonged to the Benedictine order (Pannonhalma, Vertesszentkereszt). The finds are indicative of a connection between the builders of the Cistercian abbey in Pilis and the builders of the abbey in Topusko and of possible influences of the builders that arrived from central France. The comparison of similar finds from Templar churches in Gora, Rašaška, and the Hospitaller church in Pakrac, points to the existence of a possible workshop in the medieval Slavonia area and its influence on these churches. This also opens up the influence of builders of Cistercian monasteries on the ecclesiastical architecture of military orders for questions.

## Kameni arhitektonski elementi iz cistercijske opatije u Topuskom – mogući arhitektonski utjecaji na viteške redove u Slavoniji

Cistercijska opatija Blažene Djevice Marije u Toplici bila je jedna od najvećih crkvenih institucija srednjovjekovnog Ugarskog kraljevstva. Osnovana je odlukom kralja Andrije II te se smatralo da je cijeli samostanski kompleks izgrađen početkom 13. stoljeća.

Do posjeta cara Franje Topuskom, od velikog samostanskog kompleksa ostalo je iznad zemlje sačuvano jedino zapadno pročelje. Ostaci samostana privukli su pažnju istraživača te su tijekom druge polovice 19. stoljeća provedena prva opsežna iskopavanja kompleksa u parku Opatovina. Pronađeni su imponantni ostaci nekadašnje cistercijske opatije, ali su tijekom narednog stoljeća izostala istraživanja preostalih ostataka. Iskopani ostaci crkve i dijela samostana naveli su kasnije istraživače na zaključke o bar dvije faze gradnje te atipičnosti tlocrta opatijske crkve. Na prijelazu stoljeća provedeno je opsežno iskopavanje uz pročelje koje je rezultiralo većom količinom nalaza kamenih arhitektonskih elemenata, ali bez novijih saznanja o razvoju samog kompleksa. Nova arheološka iskopavanja i geofizička istraživanja donose novi izgled opatijske crkve. Geofizičkim istraživanjima 2017. godine obuhvaćena je površina cijelog parka te je dobiven prostorni raspored samostanskog kompleksa i tlocrtni izgled opatijske crkve. Crkva je trobrodna sa svetištem zaključenim polukružnom apsidom i dvije bočne kapele s polukružnim apsidama. Na području lađa potvrđeno je postojanje ukopnog polja s grobnicama.

Prema poznatim analogijama pronađeni arhitektonski ostaci ukazuju na čvrste veze i graditeljske uzore i utjecaje na području južne Francuske, Savoje i Thüringije. Za samostanski kompleks se predstavlja teza da je dograđen na stariju crkvu u prvoj polovici 13. stoljeća. Samostansko krilo ukazuje na razvijenu podjelu prostora koja ukazuje na bogatu graditeljsku slojevitost.

U radu će se predstaviti analiza pronađenih kamenih arhitektonskih elemenata pronađenih tijekom iskopavanja oko pročelja samostanske crkve 1999. godine. Tom prilikom je prikupljeni 36 ulomaka kamenih arhitektonskih elemenata i profilacija, što čini najveći korpus ovog tipa nalaza pronađenih na prostoru nekadašnje cistercijske opatije. Pronađeni arhitektonski elementi podijeljeni su u nekoliko funkcionalnih skupina te definirani vremenski i stilistički. Prema analogijama iz obližnje Ugarske može se prepoznati klesarska radionica koja je funkcionirala na kraljevskim opatijama istog reda, primjerice u Pilisu, ali i kod pojedinih benediktinskih opatija (Pannonhalma, Vertesszentkereszt) na prijelazu 12. i tijekom prve polovice 13. stoljeća. Nalazi upućuju na vezu graditelja cistercijske opatije u Pilisu s onom u Topuskom, te mogućih utjecaja graditelja pristiglih iz središnje



francuske. Uspoređujući slične nalaze iz templarskih crkava u Gori i Rašaškoj i hospitalskoj u Pakracu ukazuje se na postojanje i utjecaj vjerojatne radionice na području srednjovjekovne Slavonije. Otvara se također pitanje utjecaja graditelja cistercijskih samostana na crkvenu arhitekturu viteških redova.

**Željka Bedić, Siniša Krznar, Tea Kokotović**

## **Trauma analysis of human skeletal remains from Ivanec – Stari grad site**

As part of bioarchaeology and paleopathology, trauma analysis is recognized as an important discipline. This analysis concentrates foremost on the identification and description of traumas, but consequently, it enables the interpretation of social, cultural, or environmental causes of traumatic injuries. It can also provide data on their correlation to sex, age, social or cultural systems, and temporal and geographical variation.

For the purpose of this study, human osteological material from Ivanec – Stari grad site was analysed. Archaeological excavations were carried out by the Institute of Archaeology from 1998 until 2010 yielding around 320 graves in and around two churches. According to the findings and stratigraphy, graves can be dated from the end of the 11<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 12<sup>th</sup> century until the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and are divided into several burial phases.

So far 219 skeletons have been analysed, among which 72 males, 57 females, 88 subadults, one probable male, and one adult skeleton of undetermined sex. Trauma analysis was carried out on the crania and the postcranial skeleton where more than 75 % of the bone was present. Traumas were identified as antemortem or perimortem traumas, and according to their location on the skeleton, it was ascertained whether they were a result of intentional violence or accidental injury. Furthermore, the skeletons were assigned to specific burial phases to compare the frequency and distribution of trauma by chronological periods with the aim of linking them to political or social changes.

## **Analiza trauma ljudskog koštanog materijala s nalazišta Ivanec – Stari grad**

Kao dio bioarheologije i paleopatologije analize trauma prepoznate su kao važna disciplina. Te se analize prvo koncentriraju na identifikaciju i opis trauma da bi na posljetku omogućile tumačenje društvenih, kulturnih ili okolišnih uzroka traumatskih ozljeda. Također mogu pružiti podatke o njihovoj korelaciji sa spolom, dobi, društvenim ili kulturnim sustavima te vremenskom i zemljopisnom varijacijom. Za potrebe ovog istraživanja analiziran je ljudski osteološki materijal s lokaliteta

Ivanec – Stari Grad. Arheološka istraživanja koja je provodio Institut za arheologiju od 1998. do 2010. godine otkrila su oko 320 grobova u i oko dviju crkava. Prema nalazima i stratigrafiji grobovi se mogu datirati od kraja 11. ili početka 12. stoljeća do početka 17. stoljeća i podijeliti u nekoliko faza ukopavanja.

Do sada je analizirano 219 kostura, među kojima 72 muška, 57 ženskih, 88 djece, jedan vjerojatno muški i jedan kostur odrasle osobe neodređenog spola. Provedena je analiza trauma na lubanjama i na postkranijalnom kosturu gdje je bilo sačuvano više od 75 % kosti. Traume su identificirane kao antemortalne ili perimortalne, a prema položaju na kosturu određeno je jesu li bile posljedica nasilja ili slučajnih ozljeda. Nadalje, kosturi su uvršteni u određenu fazu ukopavanja kako bi se usporedila učestalost i distribucija trauma prema određenom kronološkom razdoblju u svrhu prepoznavanja političkih ili društvenih promjena.

**Renata Šoštarić, Filomena Sirovica, Dolores Knežić**

## **Results of archaeobotanical analysis of plant remains from the site of Ivanec – Stari Grad**

At the archaeological site of Ivanec - Stari Grad, up until the middle of the last century, a Renaissance castle was located. Archaeological excavation conducted in the centre of the castle established the foundations of a church from the Gothic period and, somewhat more to the north, a Romanesque church, both with associated cemeteries. The investigation of this area ascertained that the archaeological remains from these periods were built on the position that had been used during earlier periods as well, as testified by the highly compact layers sporadically recorded in the whole excavated area. The upper, very dark layer was characterized by pottery that roughly dates to the period between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries. Somewhat lighter layer recorded beneath belongs to the period between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. Both of these layers were mostly destroyed in intense activities in later periods, and the settlement character of this position was confirmed only by the sporadic appearance of small circular cuts. Nevertheless, due to the noted distinctiveness of these, about twenty centimetres thick layers, during excavation, a tridimensional position of all finds was recorded. At the same time, a considerable part of both deposits was collected and archaeobotanical material was extracted. Analyses conducted on the obtained plant remains, besides weeds and natural and semi-natural vegetation, in both cases enabled the identification of cultivated plants (cereals and legumes). Ascertained characteristics of the analysed material provide an insight into the dietary habits of the communities that inhabited this area in the considered periods, while the recognized variations in obtained data point to the possibility of identifying certain specificities regarding the occupational period.



## Rezultati arheobotaničke analize biljnih ostataka s nalazišta Ivanec – Stari Grad

Na arheološkom nalazištu Ivanec – Stari grad sve do sredine prošloga stoljeća nalazio se renesansni kaštel. Arheološkim iskopavanjima u središtu kaštela definirani su temelji gotičke te, nešto sjevernije, romaničke crkve s pripadajućim grobljima. Tijekom istraživanja ovog prostora utvrđeno je da su arheološki ostaci iz ovih razdoblja smješteni na položaju koji je korišten i tijekom ranijih razdoblja, o čemu svjedoče izrazito kompaktni slojevi mjestimično utvrđeni na cijelom području arheološkog iskopa. Gornji, izrazito tamni sloj obilježen je pojavom lončarije koja okvirno pripada vremenu između IX. i X. stoljeća, dok nešto svjetliji sloj utvrđen ispod njega pripada vremenu između I. i IV. stoljeća. Oba su sloja u velikoj su mjeri uništena intenzivnim aktivnostima u kasnijim razdobljima pa nasebinski karakter položaja potvrđuje tek sporadična pojava manjih kružnih ukopa. S druge strane, zbog iznimnosti utvrđenih depozita, sačuvanih u debljini od dvadesetak centimetara, tijekom iskopavanja je dokumentiran trodimenzionalni položaj svih nalaza. Istodobno je prikupljen veći dio oba depozita te je izdvojen arheobotanički materijal. Analize provedene na prikupljenim biljnim ostacima, uz pojavu korova te prirodne i poluprirodne vegetacije, u oba su sloja omogućile izdvajanje kultiviranih biljaka (žitarije i mahunarke). Utvrđene značajke analiziranog materijala pružaju uvid u prehrambene navike zajednica koje naseljavaju ovaj prostor tijekom razmatranih razdoblja, a primijećene razlike u dobivenim podacima na mogućnost izdvajanja pojedinih specifičnosti u odnosu na vrijeme zaposjedanja.



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