ZBORNIK INSTITUTA ZA ARHEOLOGIJU
SERTA INSTITUTI ARCHAEOLOGICI
KNJIGA VOLUME 6

Srednjovjekovna naselja u svjetlu arheoloških izvora

Mediaeval Settlements in the Light of Archaeological Sources



Zagreb, 2017

SREDNJOVJEKOVNA NASELJA U SVJETLU ARHEOLOŠKIH IZVORA

Zbornik radova drugog međunarodnog znanstvenog skupa srednjovjekovne arheologije Instituta za arheologiju Zagreb, 2. – 3. lipnja 2015.

Zagreb, 2017.

ZBORNIK INSTITUTA ZA ARHEOLOGIJU
SERTA INSTITUTI ARCHAEOLOGICI
KNJIGA / VOLUME 6

IZDAVAČ / PUBLISHER
Institut za arheologiju, Ulica Ljudevita Gaja 32, 10000 Zagreb

GLAVNI I IZVRŠNI UREDNICI / EDITORS-IN-CHIEF AND MANAGING EDITORS
Tajana Sekelj Ivančan
Tatjana Tkalčec
Siniša Krznar
Juraj Belaj

RECENZENTI / REVIEWERS
Dr. sc. Maja Petrinec, znanstvena savjetnica (Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, Split)
Dr. sc. Željko Demo, muzejski i znanstveni savjetnik (Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu)

UREDNIČKO VIJEĆE / EDITORIAL BOARD
Gabriel Fusek (Nitra), Mirja Jarak (Zagreb), Timotej Knific (Ljubljana), Katarina Predovnik (Ljubljana), Naďa Profantová (Prag), Ante Uglešić (Zadar)

LEKTORI / LANGUAGE EDITORS
Za prijevode na engleski jezik odgovaraju prevoditelji potpisani uz svaki prevedeni tekst kao i sami autori članaka.
For English language translations translators signed beneath each translated text as well as the authors of papers are responsible.

KOREKTURA / PROOFREADING
Tajana Sekelj Ivančan
Tatjana Tkalčec
Siniša Krznar
Juraj Belaj

OBLIKOVANJE I RAČUNALNI SLOG / DESIGN AND LAYOUT
Hrvoje Jambrek

SADRŽAJ / *CONTENT*

TAJANA SEKELJ IVANČAN
UVODNA RIJEČ 4

MIKLÓS TAKÁCS
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF SETTLEMENTS OF THE 7TH – 13TH C. AD IN HUNGARY IN THE LAST THREE DECADES 5

MILAN PROCHÁZKA, PETR MENŠÍK, JOSEF HLOŽEK
KNOWLEDGE OF DISAPPEARED VILLAGES IN BOHEMIA FROM EARLY MIDDLE AGES TILL 20TH CENTURY 15
POZNAVANJE NESTALIH SELA U ČEŠKOJ OD RANOG SREDNJEG VIJEKA DO 20. STOLJEĆA

DAŠA PAVLOVIČ
PEEKING INTO EARLY MEDIEVAL KITCHENS. FUNCTIONALITY AND APPEARANCE OF THE SUNKEN FEATURES FROM THE SITE NOVA TABLA BY MURSKA SOBOTA (SLOVENIA) 27
KUKATI V ZGODNJESREDNJEVEŠKE KUHINJE ALI POSKUS DOLOČANJA NAMEMBNOSTI OBJEKTOV NA NAJDIŠČU NOVA TABLA PRI MURSKI SOBOTI (SLOVENIJA)

LUKA BEKIĆ
KARAKTER NASELJA VARAŽDIN–BREZJE U OKVIRU RANOSREDNJOVJEKOVNE ORGANIZACIJE NASELJA 49
CHARACTER OF THE VARAŽDIN–BREZJE SETTLEMENT IN THE FRAMES OF THE EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT ORGANISATION

MARKO DIZDAR, TAJANA SEKELJ IVANČAN
THE MEDIAEVAL SITE OF SLATINA-TURBINA 1 63
SREDNJOVJEKOVNO NALAZIŠTE SLATINA-TURBINA 1

KREŠIMIR FILIPEC
ULOMCI KERAMIČKIH POSUDA IZ RANOSREDNJOVJEKOVNOG NASELJA STARI JANKOVCI–GATINA 77
FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY VESSELS FROM AN EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT IN STARI JANKOVCI–GATINA

TAJANA SEKELJ IVANČAN
RANOSREDNJOVJEKOVNO NASELJE NA VOLARSKOM BREGU U VIRJU 111
EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT AT VOLARSKI BREG NEAR VIRJE

PIA ŠMALCELJ NOVAKOVIĆ, TOMISLAV HRŠAK
THE BEGINNING OF EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT IN EASTERN CROATIA: A CASE STUDY OF KAZNICA–RUTAK 131
POČECI RANOSREDNJOVJEKOVNOG NASELJAVANJA U ISTOČNOJ HRVATSKOJ: STUDIJA SLUČAJA KAZNICA–RUTAK

ŠPELA KARO, TIMOTEJ KNIFIC, DIMITRIJ MLEKUŽ, BRANKO MUŠIČ, MAJA LAVRIČ
THE GRADIŠČE ABOVE BAŠELJ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE: INTERPRETATION OF ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS ON THE BASIS OF INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH 167
ARHEOLOŠKO NAJDIŠČE GRADIŠČE NAD BAŠLJEM: INTERPRETACIJA ARHITEKTURNIH OSTANKOV NA PODLAGI INTERDISCIPLINARNIH RAZISKAV

SILVIJA SALAJIĆ
THE EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE VIROVITICA–ĐURAĐ EAST 197
RANOSREDNJOVJEKOVNO NASELJE NA LOKALITETU VIROVITICA–ĐURAĐ ISTOK

HELENA NODILO, GORAN SKELAC
RANOSREDNJOVJEKOVNI NALAZI NA TRASI MAGISTRALNOG PLINOVODA BELIŠĆE–OSIJEK 205
EARLY MEDIEVAL FINDS ON THE ROUTE OF THE MAIN GAS PIPELINE BELIŠĆE–OSIJEK

MITJA GUŠTIN, ALENKA TOMAŽ
ZATAK KRAJ LENDAVE I SREDNJOVJEKOVNA RURALNA NASELJA PREKMURJA 221
ZATAK AT LENDAVA AND MEDIEVAL RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF PREKMURJE

TATJANA TKALČEC, TAJANA SEKELJ IVANČAN, HRVOJE KALAFATIĆ
NASEOBINE IZ RAZVIJENOGA SREDNJEG VIJEKA NA POLOŽAJU ČEPINSKI MARTINCI–DUBRAVA 235
HIGH MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENTS AT ČEPINSKI MARTINCI–DUBRAVA SITE

NIKOLINA ANTONIĆ, TIBOR ÁKOS RÁCZ
SELECTED MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM THE SITE KOBILIĆ 1 IN TUROPOLJE 255
ODABRANI SREDNJOVJEKOVNI NALAZI S LOKALITETA KOBILIĆ 1 U TUROPOLJU

ROBERT ČIMIN
PRILOG POZNAVANJU PREHRAMBENIH NAVIKA U KASNOM SREDNJEM VIJEKU 279
CONTRIBUTION TO THE EATING HABITS IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

ANITA DUGONJIĆ
MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT AT THE SITE FRANJEVAC NEAR ĐAKOVO 293
SREDNJOVJEKOVNO NASELJE NA POLOŽAJU FRANJEVAC KOD ĐAKOVA

ANDREJ JANEŠ, IVANA HIRSCHLER MARIĆ, ANA AZINOVIĆ BEBEK
STARI PERKOVCI–SELA, RURALNO NASELJE 14. STOLJEĆA 337
STARI PERKOVCI–SELA, RURAL SETTLEMENT FROM THE 14TH CENTURY

IVANA OŽANIĆ ROGULJIĆ, ANITA RAPAN PAPEŠA
MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM LISKOVAC SITE – VINKOVCI SOUTH RING ROAD 389
SREDNJOVJEKOVNI NALAZI S LOKALITETA LISKOVAC – JUŽNA OBILAZNICA VINKOVACA

MARKO DIZDAR, DARIA LOŽNJAK DIZDAR, TAJANA SEKELJ IVANČAN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE GRABRIĆ 403
ARHEOLOŠKO NALAZIŠTE GRABRIĆ

VESNA BIKIĆ
TO LIVE IN A DITCH: PECULIARITIES OF THE TOPOGRAPHY OF MEDIAEVAL BELGRADE 411
ŽIVETI U ROVU: OSOBENOSTI TOPOGRAFIJE SREDNJOVEKOVNOG BEOGRADA

ANDREA RIMPF
ILOK'S FORTRESS IN THE OTTOMAN PERIOD 421
ILOČKA TVRĐAVA U OSMANLIJSKOM RAZDOBLJU

ANDREJ MAGDIČ
NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH INTO THE MIDDLE AGES IN THE SLOVENIAN REGIONS OF POMURJE AND PODRAVJE. THE ISSUE OF SETTLEMENT CONTINUITY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRARIAN ACTIVITIES 441
NOVEJŠE ARHEOLOŠKE RAZISKAVE SREDNJEGA VEKA NA PROSTORU SLOVENSKEGA POMURJA IN PODRAVJA. VPRAŠANJE KONTINUITETE POSELITVE IN RAZVOJA AGRARNIH DEJAVNOSTI

IVAN VALENT, IVAN ZVIJERAC
OKOLIŠ KAO FAKTOR NASELJAVANJA U RAZDOBLJU RANOG SREDNJEG VIJEKA NA PROSTORU KOPRIVNIČKE I ĐURĐEVAČKE PODRAVINE 459
ENVIRONMENT AS A FACTOR OF HABITATION ON THE TERRITORY OF KOPRIVNICA-ĐURĐEVAC PART OF THE RIVER DRAVA BASIN DURING THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

ANDREJA KUDELIĆ, FILOMENA SIROVICA, INA MILOGLAV, DINKO TRESIĆ PAVIČIĆ
TERENSKI PREGLED GORNJE PODRAVINE - ANALIZA UČESTALOSTI I DISTRIBUCIJE SREDNJOVJEKOVNOG POVRŠINSKOG MATERIJALA 473
FIELD SURVEY OF UPPER PODRAVINA REGION – FREQUENCY AND DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS OF THE MEDIEVAL SURFACE MATERIAL

ZORKO MARKOVIĆ, KATARINA BOTIĆ
NEW KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENTS OF NAŠICE REGION 483
NOVE SPOZNAJE O SREDNJOVJEKOVNIM NASELJIMA NAŠIČKOG KRAJA

ANITA RAPAN PAPEŠA, DANIJEL PETKOVIĆ
HOW ARCHAEOLOGY HELPS HISTORY: THE CASE OF ESTATE ZABLAĆE IN THE VICINTY OF VINKOVCI 499
KAKO ARHEOLOGIJA POMAŽE TUMAČENJU POVIJESNIH IZVORA: PRIMJER TRIJU ZABLAĆA U OKOLICI VINKOVACA

UVODNA RIJEČ

Drugi po redu međunarodni znanstveni skup srednjovjekovne arheologije u organizaciji Instituta za arheologiju održan je u Zagrebu 2. i 3. lipnja 2015. godine pod nazivom *Srednjovjekovna naselja u svjetlu arheoloških izvora*. Cilj je bio prezentacija rezultata novijih sustavnih i zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja koja su se provodila u sklopu velikih infrastrukturnih projekata Republike Hrvatske u posljednjih desetak godina, ali i okupljanje stručnjaka i znanstvenika koji se bave relevantnim temama vezanim uz srednjovjekovnu naseobinsku arheologiju te međusobna razmjena iskustava i znanja. Skup je održan u Velikoj dvorani Matice hrvatske s cjelodnevnim programom. Ukupno je sudjelovalo 58 sudionika i to 11 inozemnih i 47 domaćih koji su prezentirali 9 inozemnih i 22 domaća izlaganja te 16 postera.

Izlaganja na temu srednjovjekovnih naselja obuhvatila su široki zemljopisni prostor i široko vremensko razdoblje. Kroz dva dana trajanja znanstvenog stupa pružena je jasnija slika o stanju istraženosti srednjovjekovnih naselja, rezultatima i ciljevima na koje su se posljednjih desetak godina usredotočili određeni istraživači i timovi istraživača, kako oni s područja Republike Hrvatske, tako i kolege iz okolnih zemalja: Mađarske, Češke, Srbije i Slovenije. U svim segmentima uočen je veliki pomak u obradama i interpretacijama rezultata istraživanja. Na skupu su doneseni i rezultati starijih istraživanja koja do sada nisu bila objavljena, a prezentirani su i novi pristupi i metodologije u sagledavanju pojedinih mikroregija ili širih područja tijekom srednjovjekovlja.

Kako bi znanstvenoj i stručnoj javnosti, ali i široj zainteresiranoj zajednici omogućili bolji uvid u novija istraživanja ili reinterpretacije starih nalaza, prikupljeni su radovi sa skupa u pisanom obliku, okupljeni u Zborniku koji je pred nama. Ovdje koristim priliku još jednom zahvaliti svim sudionicima skupa te Ministarstvu znanosti, obrazovanja i sporta RH koje je financiralo izdavanje ovog broja Zbornika (*Zbornik Instituta za arheologiju / Serta Instituti Archaeologici 6*). Nadam se da će u jedinstvenoj publikaciji okupljeni radovi o naseobinskim nalazištima biti poticaj kolegama, a posebno mlađim generacijama arheologa, za daljnje bavljenje srednjovjekovnim naseljima i njihovim obradama te da će napretkom novih metoda, posebno interdisciplinarnih i multidisciplinarnih istraživanja, u budućnosti tražiti i pronalaziti nove mogućnosti i nove izazove u tumačenju i interpretacijama srednjovjekovlja.

Tajana Sekelj Ivančan

MIKLÓS TAKÁCS

The Archaeological Investigation of Settlements of the 7th – 13th c. in Hungary in the Last Three Decades*

"A world without string is a chaos"

(Rudolf Schmuntz)**

Invited lecture / *Pozvano predavanje*
Review article / *Pregledni rad*

I. INTRODUCTION

The aim of my presentation is to offer an overview of the main trends and problems of the archaeology of early medieval settlements in Hungary concentrating not only on the last three decades, but also on the changes of the past few years. My aim is to give an overview with an unconventional approach. Therefore I will not follow the usual way of presenting the given topic. I will not try to enumerate and briefly describe the most important excavations, or their most interesting features or findings, as this has already been done, several times both in Hungarian and the most important foreign languages (for the western parts of Hungary: Tomka et al. 1994: 378–384; Takács 1996: 197–217; 1998: 181–191; 2005: 277–290. Overall overviews: Takács 2010: 1–67; 2014a: 1–2; 2014b: 140–144). I am going to focus on facts and factors important for the understanding of how our branch of science: early medieval settlement archaeology, has been functioning in Hungary in the last three decades, i.e. in the last decade prior to the turn of the millennium and the decades after it, as this can also be instructive for the colleagues in Croatia, and other neighbouring countries. Some of the answers given hereunder can be scaled as obvious, especially for those working in medieval settlement archaeology in one of the countries of Eastern Central Europe. But one must not forget that the understanding of the functioning of a system is one of the most demanding tasks for all those who are not involved in it.

Concerning the inner division of the three analysed decades, the archaeological investigation of early medieval settlements in Hungary has to be broken up in three periods, closely related to each other, but of an uneven length. In 1988 the process of the upswing of protective archaeology began. The respective sections of the highway M3 and M5 were the first road building activities where the protective work was intended to be carried out already prior to the beginning of the building activities, on surfaces as big as possible (Makkay 2005: 8; Wollák, Raczky 2012: 117). Around or shortly after 1990, during the building works of the respective sectors of the highways M0, M1, M3, M30, M35, M5, M7, M70 etc. another trend was introduced. It became accepted also by the investors and the road-builders that the archaeological sites affected by the building activities should be excavated not only in some of their previously chosen parts, but in their entire length

* Prepared within the framework of the OTKA research program, number 104533, entitled *"The Centuries of Transformation – Settlement Structures and Settlement Strategies in the Central Areas of the Carpathian Basin in the 8th–11th Centuries"*.

** From the film „Mouse hunt", directed by Gore Verbinski (1997).

affected by the building activity (Makkay 2005: 8–30; Raczky 2007: 5–6). This new trend was accepted on the legislative level with some delay, in 1997 (Raczky 2007: 6). Even so, after the first free elections in Hungary in March and April 1990, the ministry of culture of the first government of the transition period put forward a procedure very favourable to protective archaeology, and – it should also be mentioned – unfavourable to the builders. Large-scale protective excavations were carried out on every bigger building site of the country. The new procedure could be introduced not only because of a road-building boom, but far more because of the very moment of the transition. Prior to 1990 the road-building activity was executed in Hungary by large, state-owned companies, with directors or top-managers, usually largely involved in the governance of the party-led state at different levels. Therefore, in the given moment, they were too weak to prevent the execution of a regulation, scaled by them as not efficient: being – again in their argumentation – too expensive and circuitous.

This framework for protective excavations favourable to archaeology was firstly modified in September 2012, with the implementation of the new regulation for archaeological rescues. (An overview of the processes, which led to this situation: Bánffy, Raczky 2010: 81–86; Wollák, Raczky 2012: 115–136). It also has to be pointed out that this regulation was also modified several times in the past five years, with terms even more unfavourable for the protection of archaeological monuments. According to these new regulations the possibility of leading of large-scale excavation became more and more limited. A new way of handling archaeological sites affected by building activity was introduced, much more favourable for companies involved in this business. The time-scale of rescues became very short, i.e. with extremely short terms for the execution of an excavation. A possibility of the omission of rescue excavations was also introduced, by allowing the possibility of the physical coverage of single sites, or their deeper layers, instead of excavating them. (This should be done with a peculiar fabric called *geotextile*). Beside this, the most important institution in the execution of archaeological rescues in Hungary had to undergo several reorganisations, and this process is far from being finished.

As a consequence of the legislative changes concerning protective archaeology, the years after 2012 should be treated as a specific interim phase in the archaeology of early medieval settlements in Hungary. A period of 25 years of large-scale fieldworks had to come to an end with the implementation of the above mentioned new regulations. The first reaction of Hungarian archaeologists, and especially the younger generations, or the colleagues dealing with settlement sites was the emotive rejection of the prescriptions of the regulation and a kind of protest (MRSZ–statement 1; MRSZ–statement 2). The emotional reactions are easily understandable but remain – unfortunately but predictably – useless. It was also inefficient to speak about the possible damages of the new legislative framework in the future tense. One „only" had to wait for the first disturbances or even devastations of archaeological sites by building activities, to speak of these dangers quoting real examples. In the autumn of 2015 the bad consequences of the new legislative regulation became a reality by the partial devastation of the ruins of a Gothic church in Bonyhád during the works on the enlargement of a main road (Szabó et al. 2015: 1–29). It has also to be emphasised, that the protective work carried out on the quoted site is also an example of a solidarity, so curious in the Hungarian archaeology. Though the authorities gave only one week (i.e. 168 hours) for the execution of the protective work, a team of volunteering archaeologists, students and local inhabitants, counting more than 100 members, had gathered and successfully carried out a protective excavation of the western half of a 14th c. church.

II. THE MAIN TASKS OF SETTLEMENT ARCHAEOLOGY AFTER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW REGULATIONS FOR PROTECTIVE ARCHAEOLOGY IN 2012

After September 2012 the situation of protective archaeology in Hungary is even farther away from being ideal, from the point of view of archaeology itself. But just because of this, we, settlement archaeologists have to find the points of breaking out, hoping that sometimes commonplaces can also be true as well as in view of the statement that there is something good in everything bad. A general conclusion should be that after the implementation of the new legal framework for protective archaeology Hungarian archaeologist are literally forced to build up new research strategies, corresponding with the regulations of the new legislative frame. The need for the implementation of new research strategies can be also supported with reference to the latest tendencies in the archaeology of the neighbouring countries, with special attention to settlement archaeology. One can observe a specific boom of protective archaeology also in the other countries of Eastern Central Europe, in the last decade of the old, and/or in the first decade of the new millennium, with a considerable variety in the dynamics of the development of protective archaeology. The differences usually occur due to

the fact that the legislative regulation of protective archaeology has also been modified in several other countries of this region, and – as a consequence – the archaeologists of these countries were also forced to fit their research strategies to the prescriptions of the new regulations (cf. Marciniak, Pawleta 2010: 90–92; Kuna, Smrž 2012: 137–150; etc.)

My starting point is the fact that the large-scale rescues had produced a huge amount of excavated sites, with an enormous quantity of findings (Takács 2010: 1–3, 18–59), due to the fact that a large-scale building activity took place between 1990 and 2010: 920 km of motorways or roads of higher rank were built (source Wikipedia). A large number of shopping malls were also built. There were approximately 450 protective excavations carried out on 8th – 13th c. settlements in Hungary. The average extension of a rescue excavation on a settlement from the 8th– 13th c. was 2.4 ha. The biggest one, carried out on the site of Budapest–Kána was 22 ha. The total extension of the 8th– 13th c. settlement excavations carried out between 1990 and 2010 is to be estimated from 800 to 1000 ha. The total number of excavated bigger settlement features (houses, single ovens, storage pits, ditches, wells etc.) is – by my estimation – at least between 20 000 and 25 000. This amount of data is a value, with an order of magnitude hardly to be overestimated. Its importance cannot be reduced even by some obstacles: as for example by the fact that the sampling was very uneven, as the rescue excavations had covered only minor parts of the country, namely the tracks of the future highways, as well as their immediate surroundings. Further on: after 1988 settlement archaeology in Hungary gradually turned into rescue archaeology. The number of excavations carried out according to a previously formulated scientific plan focusing on the remains of the early medieval settlement was reduced to a minimum: only 10 excavations in two decades, with a total coverage not to be measured in hectares but square meters (Takács 2010: 2). The rescues were very often carried out according to the standards of „battlefield surgery". Last but not least: the removal of upper soil levels with machines caused a big problem, as this was carried out only on some rescues under the surveillance of archaeologists. Even so, let me finish this short section with a repeated emphasis of the value of the data collected on large-scale rescue excavations in the decades prior to the year 2012.

How to manage the evaluation or at least the processing of this huge amount of archaeological data is and will remain the key issue for the archaeology of medieval settlements in Hungary for the next years, perhaps even decades. As an introduction let us recall the fact that the analysis, evaluation and publication of an archaeological fieldwork is a complex task, consisting of many bound steps: the restoring and inventorisation of the excavated artefacts and the systematisation of the documentation should be carried out prior to the analysis itself. Further on, the dynamics of the analysis and evaluation is clearly reflected by the various stages of the publication: firstly a short record is to be published close to the year of the excavation. The second phase is a preliminary report containing the major data and focusing a few problems, treated by the excavator as most interesting. The last, third phase is an overall evaluation, called a monographic evaluation in the archaeology of Central and Eastern Central Europe. Let us be honest: the evaluation of only few excavations is finished with a volume of its complex analysis, therefore a good preliminary report is of essential value.

I am deeply convinced that concerning early medieval settlement archaeology in Hungary, the rate of the success of the above summarised complex work can be increased by accepting at least few elements of a new approach in the analysis and evaluation. Which should be the key elements of this new approach? The conception of a new strategy in the medieval settlement archaeology of Hungary should focus on various parts and elements of the process of analysing. The question of the human resources has to be elaborated in the first place, as the analysis and the interpretation of archaeological findings and features means an effort to solve or at least to outline a bulk of problems only to be handled by highly educated and well-motivated specialists. It is a commonplace that – at least concerning Hungary – there are not enough archaeologists to work on the analysis and interpretation of early medieval settlement excavations. It is another commonplace – valid most likely not only in Hungary – that the colleagues over 35 or 40 years are literally overwhelmed with archaeological material to work with. As a consequence of this one can say that the future of our branch of science indeed relies on the young or on the future generations of archaeologists. How can we, the present-day generation of settlement archaeologist help in this process? Though the answer is well known, it is worth noting. Basically there are two ways to enhance the process of the analysis of the results of large-scale rescues.

The first way is to establish research groups for the analysis of questions connected with settlement archaeology that can be solved by the evaluation of the findings of large-scale rescues. As I have the honour to lead a project of this type (Takács 2014a: 1–5; 2014b: 144), it would be almost obligatory to spend the following part of my paper with its presenta-

tion. Let me make some remarks instead, as the project has already been presented, and two of my colleagues, Rozália Bajkai and Szabina Merva will do so at this conference, in their own papers. As the establishment of a research group – especially in the settlement archaeology of Eastern Middle Europe – can usually be done only within the frames a scientific project financed by an outer source, the short and often formulated description of this process is: how to obtain a grant. But there are at least two big problems to be solved prior to the data-compilation for an application. One has to point out the main objective of the project, i.e. formulate the basic question of the research in a form legible also to colleagues not working in our branch of science, or even in archaeology itself. Secondly: a team of scientist also has to be organised. My personal experience is that it is better to have younger colleagues in the team. Not only because they have fewer obligations from their prior projects, but – what seems to be even more important – they usually have more temperament to formulate questions containing unusual approaches.

The last remark of the last chapter leads us to the next possible way of solving of the problem of the enlargement of the group of specialists involved in the analysis of settlement archaeology. It would be in general advantageous, if the analysis of the large-scale rescues would became more recognised as a source for topics of BA-, MA- or PhD-theses. Therefore the colleagues working with the archaeological remains of medieval settlements should establish close and vivid relationships with the chairs for early medieval archaeology of the universities, to point out the importance of our branch of investigation. Furthermore it is also not only the task of these colleagues, but our task as well, to find settlement excavations "free" for analysis, and to provide the acquirement of special skills needed in the process of the evaluation of these sites. The previous statements are – *mutatis mutandis* – obviously valid for all archaeological epochs affected by the rescues, but they suit – again by my judgement – especially the needs of the archaeology of medieval settlements, due to the fact that the evaluation of a settlement site usually means the elaboration of a huge amount of artefacts and/or features.

III. HOW TO ANALYSE AN EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT EXCAVATION OF LARGE DIMENSIONS

The last remark of the last chapter leads us again to the next question to be elaborated: how to approach the analysis of the archaeological remains of an early medieval settlement, or – let me expand the given question – a settlement in general. Generally there are two ways to handle the given problem:

1. THE PARTIAL APPROACH

This is the usual way to manage the processing of an early medieval settlement site in Hungarian archaeology. It means a preliminary selection of the settlement features or artefacts prior to the beginning of the analysis, with picking out of some items, or groups of them, treated as interesting (i.e. specific or curious) enough for a separated evaluation. The main problem deriving from the implementation of this method is that usually only a small number of the features of a single site are evaluated, practically regardless of the total number of excavated items. This method of evaluation has the longest tradition in the archaeology of the medieval settlements of Hungary, especially concerning the excavations of the first half of the middle ages. The analyses of István Méri from the 1950ies and 1960ies (Méri 1952: 49–67; 1962: 211–218; 1963: 273–280; 1964; 1969–70: 69–84), which have been regarded as methodological starting points for the processing of settlement excavations also after the millennium, can serve as examples of the partial approach. In the early phases of research (i.e. in the decades before 1990) the use of this approach was also reinforced by the employment of the excavation technique with trial trenches. As a consequence of this, only little excavated surfaces were suitable for an analysis, and these little surfaces were regularly separated by non-excavated areas (cf. László 1988: Fig. 21; Méri, Kovalovszki 2000: Fig. 24). By these conditions the separated analysis of single items was the only suitable data-processing method. In the settlement archaeology of Hungary of the 1950ies to 80ies the investigation of Grubenhaus-type houses (Méri 1952: 58–60; 1964: 9–36; 1969–70: 77–81) or single ovens (Méri 1952: 60–61; 1963: 273–280; 1964: 36–39; 1969–70: 81–82) represented the most intensively analysed type of settlement feature. The school of István Méri gave special attention to settlement features, possessing „unusual" shapes or details (cf. Méri 1964: 9–36). A thorough analysis of specific Grubenhaus-type buildings as well as their reconstruction was regularly treated as the highest scientific achievement (Takács 1999: 93–111; 2002: 272–290).

2. THE HOLISTIC METHOD

This has only rarely been used for the evaluation of village-like settlement-sites up to the present, especially in the medieval archaeology of Hungary. The main target of this approach is not to analyse single features or artefacts, but to find clues in the processed site itself for its analysis as a whole unit. As the excavated settlement features and artefacts are treated as parts of a whole unit, one has to make efforts in handling the results of the analyses of single features as small parts of a big but unique mosaic, no matter how widespread the partial analyses in their range and methodology are. Concerning the large-scale rescues of the last decades, the territorial extension of the excavations as well as the enormous quantity of findings is usually treated as the main obstacle for site-evaluations of holistic type, with the remark that – contrary to the excavations – the evaluation of single archaeological features or artefacts cannot be executed at a „pseudo-industrial" scale, but only separately, as a single analysis for every single settlement. By my point of view: the analysis of three other problems is to be put forward, instead of focusing only on a few Grubenhaus-type buildings or ovens with unusual shapes or details. These are: firstly the analysis of the chronological frame, as well as of the inner chronology of the excavated settlement. Secondly: the analyses of the micro-topography of the excavated settlements, by using the maps of the excavated features. Thirdly: the reconstruction of the closest surroundings of the site, with the help of the methods of environmental archaeology (i.e. involving the results of various sciences). Let me elaborate some aspects of these three problems.

a. The determination of the chronology of an excavated settlement

This question is to be treated as even more important in the holistic approach, than in the partial way of analysis, as a consequence of the fact that not one single feature has to be dated properly, but one has to determine the chronological frame of the existence of a whole excavated settlement-site. It is essential to focus not only on the proper and exact dating of single settlement features but also to define the time-scale and the various chronological phases of the settlement as whole unit. Further on, one should never forget that this analysis is done not only for the sake of the chronology itself. The imaginary gate towards the analysis of all other questions can be opened only after the question of the chronology is solved at least to some extent. Concerning the determination of the chronology the so called typo-chronological analysis of the artefacts is usually treated as the main method, as a consequence of the tradition of the investigation of early medieval archaeology (Takács 2012: 157–160). One has therefore to emphasize another commonplace: the evaluation of data connected with the vertical or horizontal stratigraphy, the seriation of artefacts, or the various methods of archaeometry are to be treated as a source of information at least of an equal, or many times of a bigger value (Takács 2012: 150–160).

Concerning the results of the chronological analyses of concrete sites, the problems occur – as it is also well known – at two diverse and at the present moment very differently solvable levels. On the level of the relative chronology the problems seems to be easier to manage. The subsequent chronological phases of the existence of a settlement are usually to be distinguished – of course with more or less uncertainty. But one can also be convinced that the process of the publication of newly discovered and analysed large-scale settlements improves the handling of this problem, especially if the question of dating is well-elaborated in these publications.

Bigger problems usually occur at the level of absolute chronology, i.e. at the level of the determination of the beginning and the end of the existence of the excavated settlement-site. Concerning this question one can observe a big discrepancy not only in the analysis of graveyards but also in the evaluation of early medieval settlement excavations, not only in the goals and achievements in the process of the dating of various sites, but also in the understanding of the way the chronological frame itself can and should be elaborated. The main controversy to be taken into consideration is whether the occurrences of political history do or do not reflect the life – and through this also the chronology – of the given site. The positive or negative answer to this question is usually not formulated in publications in an explicit way, but it is still well detectable from the result, from the dating itself. The early medieval archaeology of Hungary is in the process of the elaboration of the absolute chronology usually bound to the so-called key data (in German: *chronologische Eckdaten*, in Hungarian: *időrendi sarokpont*) of the political history, as this gives the frame of the evaluation of the graveyards of the Hunic, Germanic and Avar age and the period of the Hungarian conquest. The question arises, so to say, from the statement itself: To what extent is this method to be used in settlement archaeology? The large-scale rescues of the last decades imply a

negative answer, even at this low level of the elaboration of the single sites. One can, even by these conditions, argue for the thesis that these processes could only have had an impact of a limited extent even in the case of the greatest historical events of the second half of the Migration period: 568, the turn of the 8th and 9th, and turn of the 9th and 10th century A.D., – i.e. the conquest of the Avars, the decline of the Avar Khaganate, and (last but not least) the Hungarian conquest, due to the fact that none of these historical events had caused a total, or even a considerable devastation of the settlement structure of the Carpathian basin. (See on this problem a recently published case study dealing with a settlement-site from 8th – 9th c.: Bajkai 2012: 24–26; 2014: 41–47; 2015: 19–20, and also an evaluation of the lack of archaeological evidences concerning the devastation on the turn of the 8th – 9th c: Takács, in press). It is almost superfluous, but let me point out here that these circumstances underline the importance and the value of archaeometry, i.e. of the process of dating with the use of the different methods of various natural sciences, and the need for a massive evaluation of the results of these measurements (c.f. Merva 2012a: 271–286; 2012b: 19–30; 2012c: 5–31).

As a consequence of the outlined situation the elaboration of a more "sensitive" chronological frame is one of the biggest tasks for the archaeology of early medieval settlements in Hungary in the decades after the second millennium. Two remarks are due. To continue with the obvious remarks: also in the present stage of research, it stands beyond any doubt that a really precise and suitable chronology is only to be established on a regional basis. Only the first steps have been made in this direction (cf. Takács 1996b: 135–195). Despite this fact, it seems to be obvious that at least concerning the early middle ages, the entire territory of the Carpathian basin is too large to serve as a one and unique frame for the outlining of the chronology of ceramic vessels. Furthermore, till the time that the majority of the regions' chronologies of this type will be published, a less precise, and form one point of view even doubtful chronological frame has to remain in use. At the large-scale rescues of the last decades a "neutral" chronological frame was formed, with categories referring to centuries (Takács 2009: 242–244; 2012: 147–148). The mostly used categories of this chronological frame are: 4th – 5th c., 5th – 6th c., 6th – 7th c., 7th – 8th c., 8th – 9th c., 9th – 10th c., 10th – 11th c., 11th – 12th c., 12th – 13th c. At the first sight this chronological frame seems to be very clever, for its simplicity. But one may not pass on without noticing its biggest epistemological problem. Practically all the used chronological categories partly overlap each other, which is not feasible from a logical point of view. Even so: the above described frame has become very popular in the last years, especially in the first evaluation of the material, usually done on the site, during the excavation.

b. The analysis of the micro-topography of the excavated settlement

As previously said, the problem of the inner structure of 8th – 13th c. settlements is only to be handled once the question of its relative chronology is more or less solved. The plan of a settlement is namely only in one case not only a useful, but a very valuable source of information, if it is chronologically evaluated. With other words: if it is clearly marked, to which phase of the existence of the settlement the excavated features belong. The settlement structure was and remains a question, with relatively few analyses in the archaeology of early medieval settlements of Hungary (Takács 2010: 14–18). Concerning the answers to this question one can observe a considerable modification in the approach of the researchers in the last 25 years. In the early phase of the research the creation of a reconstructed „average" village was treated as the main problem to be solved (cf. Méri 1969–70: 69–73). Only after the beginning of the large-scale rescues did the problem of the inner structure of the excavated village-like settlements get a concrete shape, i.e. did the arrangement of every single excavated settlement become a question of major interest. The following results can be formulated:

- The tracks of trenches – as it was already emphasized by István Méri (Méri 1962: 211–218) – seem to be the most valuable source-type for the reconstruction of the micro-topography of an early medieval village. (See the plans of the sites: *Lébény – Kaszás-domb* (Takács 1996c: 378, not numerated fig.); *Ménfőcsanak – Szeles-dűlő* (Tomka et al. 1994: 381–382; Takács 1996a: Map 1); *Budapest – Rákospalota – Újmajor* (Bencze 1999: Fig. 42); etc.), despite the fact that a considerable number of 8th–13th c. settlements without trenches have already been excavated. (See the plans of the sites *Hajdújárás – Mácsi-dűlő* (Bajkai 2012: Fig. 23)*; Vát – Telekes-dűlő* (Skriba 2010: Fig. 2)). The trenches – if and when they existed – usually marked some kind of an inner limitation of the settlement. It is also to be pointed out that concerning the various phases of the same settlements their inner limitations usually do not correspond with each other. (See the plans of the site *Dunaújváros – Öreghegy (*Bóna 1973: Map 4); *Vecsés – Site Nr. 36* (Rácz 2010: Fig. 4)).

- Despite all the problems connected with the interpretation of the micro-topography of the analysed settlements, there are circumstances pointing at the possibility of two different ways of the use of the inhabited areas of 8th – 13th c. set-

tlements in the central parts of the Carpathian Basin. A totally separate analysis of these two, supposed and hypothetical types of usage is not possible, due to the fact that the elements of both disposals can appear in the various parts of the same settlement. (See the plan of the site *Örménykút 54* (Herold 2004: Map 2)).

- One can formulate a hypothesis concerning a certain degree of the separation of smaller groups (families?) within the inhabited area of the majority of the analysed settlements, with reference to the existence of parallel trenches. The position of wells, storage pits and single ovens in the vicinity of houses can also be interpreted in favour of this hypothesis. (See the detail of the plan of the site *Lébény – Bille-domb* (Takács 1996: Fig. 1)).

- Contrary to this, the outlining of areas used to obtain water, to store grain, or of emplacement areas for single ovens points to a more „communal" use of the inhabited area. (See the plan of the site *Dunaújváros – Öreghegy* (Bóna 1973: Map 4); *Lébény – Kaszás-domb* (Takács 1996c: 378, not numerated fig.)).

c. The analysis of the closest environment of the site

This is the third, above mentioned aspect to be used in the holistic approach. It would be superfluous to make a digression on the topic of the usefulness of analyses of this type, as it is obvious that the interpretation of the distant connections will most likely be weaker, if we do not understand how the given settlement "functioned" within its closest surroundings. The majority of the investigations for the solving of the given question belong to archaeometry (cf. Sümegi, Gulyás 2004; Zatykó et al. 2007; etc.). It is beyond any doubt than an „average" settlement archaeologist is mostly only the procurer and the user of the results of various investigations executed on inorganic or organic remains, and carried out with archaeo-botanical, archaeo-zoological, geochemical, geophysical, etc. methods. One fact has to be pointed out with great accent: a good communication is also essential in this field of the cooperation of various natural and human sciences. As the results of archaeometry are usually given in digits or diagrams, they have to be "translated" to argumentations suitable for archaeological interpretations.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

At the end of my short overview let me draw some conclusions:

1. From a general point of view, a new era began in 2012 in the archaeology of early medieval settlements in Hungary. After the period of rescue archaeology we were and are so to say forced to build up new research strategies, corresponding with the regulations of the new legislative frame. As a part of this, we have to modify the proportions between fieldwork and analysis, and to step forward in the direction of the processing and evaluation of the already excavated sites.

2. It would be advantageous if the new focus on evaluation would also bring about a change in the approach to the process of analysis itself, from picking out of single settlement features or artefacts to the acceptance of a holistic approach. One has to treat the excavated site as a whole unit, and to make efforts in handling the results of the single and partial analyses as small parts of a big but unique mosaic, no matter how widespread the partial analyses in their range and methodology are.

3. The work-out of the inner chronology is an essential pre-condition for the use of the holistic approach for the solving of any other question of the evaluation. As a consequence of this fact we have to focus not only on the proper and exact dating of single settlement features but also to define the time-scale and the various chronological phases of the analysed settlement as whole unit.

4. It would also be advantageous to accept the holistic approach in the analysis of the inner structure of the excavated settlements and to break with the previously used method of focusing on the reconstruction of a supposed "average" village-like settlement in favour of the study of the unique examples. This should be done through the analysis of the chronologically evaluated maps of settlement features.

5. Though it is often difficult to find the clue for the interpretation of the micro-topography of some 8th – 13th c. settlements – especially in the present, early stage of the research – the inner structure of these settlements is in general far from being „chaotic". The tracks of trenches seem to be the most valuable source-type for the reconstruction of the micro-

topography of an early medieval village, despite the fact that a considerable number of 8th – 13th settlements without trenches have already been excavated. Another circumstance, the twofold grouping of specific types of settlement features on different sites points to the possibility of two different ways of using the inhabited area of 8th – 13th c. settlements in the central parts of the Carpathian Basin.

6. One can formulate a hypothesis concerning a certain degree of the separation of smaller groups (families?) within the inhabited area of the majority of the analysed settlements, with reference to the existence of parallel trenches. The position of wells, storage pits and single ovens in the vicinity of houses can also be interpreted in favour of this hypothesis. Contrary to this, the outlining of areas used to obtain water, to store grain, or of emplacement areas for single ovens points to a more „communal" usage of the inhabited area. A totally separate analysis of these two, supposed and hypothetical types of use is not possible, due to the fact that the elements of both disposals can appear in the various parts of the same settlement.

7. The analysis of the closest environment of the site is the third, above mentioned aspect to be used in the holistic approach. The majority of the investigations for solving the given question belong to archaeometry. A settlement archaeologist is mostly only the procurer and the user of the results of various investigations of these types. As the results of archaeometry are usually given in digits or diagrams, their archaeological interpretation can and may not be avoided.

Miklós Takács
MTA Bölcsészettudományi Kutatóközpont
Régészeti Intézet
Úri u. 49.
HU-1014 Budapest
takacs@archeo.mta.hu
takacs.miklos@btk.mta.hu

BIBLIOGRAPHY / LITERATURA

Bajkai, R. 2012, Egy késő avar kori település kutatási lehetőségei az Alföld északi peremén. Hajdúnánás – Mácsi-dűlő, in: *Sötét idők rejtélyei. 6-11. századi régészeti emlékek a Kárpát-medencében és környékén*, Liska A., Szatmári I. (eds.), Tempora Obscura, 3, Békéscsaba, 9–44.

Bajkai, R. 2014, Késő avar kori település Hajdúnánás határában / Late Avar-age settlement on the fringe of Hajdúnánás, *Déri Múzeum Évkönyve*, Vol. LXXXV, 29–60.

Bajkai, R. 2015, Késő avar kori település Hajdúnánás határában II. Hajdúnánás, Fekete-halom (M3-41), *Déri Múzeum Évkönyve*, Vol. LXXXVI, 7–61.

Bánffy, E., Raczky, P. 2010, The crisis and changes in the cultural heritage legislation in Hungary: cul-de-sac or solution?, in: *The global crisis and archaeology*, Schlanger N., Aitchison K. (eds.), ACE - Culture Lab Editions, Tervuren, 81–86.

Bencze, Z. 1999, Beszámoló a Rákospalota – Újmajor területén 1995 – 1997 között folytatott feltárások középkori eredményeiről, in: Bencze Z., Gyulai, F. et al., *Egy Árpád-kori veremház feltárása és rekonstrukciója*, Budapest, 8–72.

Bóna, I. 1973, *VII. századi avar települések és Árpád-kori magyar falu Dunaújvárosban*, Fontes Archaeologici Hungariae, Budapest.

Herold, H. 2004, *Die frühmittelalterliche Siedlung von Örménykút 54*. Varia Archaeologica Hungarica, Vol. 14, Budapest.

Kuna, M., Smrž, Z. 2012, The past and present of large-scale excavations in the Czech Republic, in: *Large-scale excavations in Europe: Fieldwork strategies and scientific outcome. Proceedings of the International Conference*, Esslingen am Neckar, Germany, 7th– 8th October 2008, Bofinger J., Krausse K. (eds.), EAC Occasional Paper No. 6, Bruxelles, 137–150.

László, G. 1988, *Árpád népe*, Budapest.

Makkay, J. 2005, *Úton – útszélen ...ad honorem totius populi Hungariae*, Budapest.

Marciniak, A., Pawleta, M. 2010, Archaeology in crisis: the case study of Poland, in: *The global crisis and archaeology*, Schlanger N., Aitchison K. (eds.), ACE - Culture Lab Editions, Tervuren, 87–96.

Merva, S. 2012a, A 10-11. századi kerámia keltezésének problematikája egy kisalföldi esettanulmány tükrében / The difficulties in dating the tenth-eleventh century ceramics in the light of a case study from the Kisalföld region in Hungary, in: *Hadak útján XX. Népvándorláskor Fiatal Kutatóinak XX. Összejövetelének konferenciakötete*, Petkes Zs. (ed.), Budapest–Szigethalom, 271–286.

Merva, S. 2012b, Kritikai megjegyzések az archeomágneses keltezési módszer használhatóságáról kiválasztott 10-11. századi lelőhelyek esetében / Notes on the applicability of archaeomagnetic dating method in Hungary for selected 10–11th c. sites, *Archeometriai Műhely*, 1, 19–30.

Merva, S. 2012c, A kora Árpád-kori sáncvárak keltezési lehetőségeiről, in: *Castrum*, Vol. 15, 5–31.

Méri, I. 1952, Beszámoló a Tiszalök – rázompusztai és Túrkeve – mórici ásatások eredményeiről 1. (Otčet o razkopkah v Tissalëk – Razompuste), *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, Vol. 79, 49–67.

Méri, I. 1962, Az árkok szerepe Árpád-kori falvainkban / Angaben zur Siedlungsform der arpadenzeitlichen ungarischen Dörfer, *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, Vol. 89, 211–218.

Méri, I. 1963, Árpád-kori szabadban levő kemencék / Freistehende Backöfen aus der Regierungszeit des Hauses Árpád (10.–13. Jh.), *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, Vol. 90, 273–280.

Méri, I. 1964, Árpád-kori népi építészetünk feltárt emlékei Orosháza határában / Bericht über die Ausgrabungen in Kardoskút, *Régészeti Füzetek*, Ser II. 12, Budapest.

Méri, I. 1969–70, Árpád-kori falusi és gabonaörlő és kenyérsütő berendezések / Einrichtungen zum Getreidemahlen und Brotbacken aus dem X.-XIII. Jh. in Ungarn, *Magyar Mezőgazdasági Múzeum Közleményei*, 69–84.

Méri, I., Kovalovszki, J. 2000, Egy Árpád-kori magyar falu leletmentő ásatása, Tiszalök–Rázom, 1950–53, Kovalovszki J. (ed.), *Opuscula Hungarica*, Vol. 2, Budapest.

MRSZ–statement 1, 2012, A Magyar Régész Szövetség állásfoglalása a nagyberuházásokhoz kapcsolódó régészeti feladatellátás és a kulturális örökségvédelem szervezeti kereteit érintő jogszabályváltozásokról 2012. 09 23, http://regeszet.org.hu/a-magyar-regesz-szovetseg-allasfoglalasa-a-nagyberuhazasokhoz-kapcsolodo-regeszeti-feladatellatases-a-kulturalis-oroksegvedelem-szervezeti-kereteit-erinto-jogszabalyvaltozasokrol/ (23. 9. 2012.)

MRSZ–statement 2, 2012, Közlemény az MRSZ Elnökségének a Belügyminisztérium sajtóanyagára írt válaszleveléről, http://regeszet.org.hu/kozlemeny-az-mrsz-elnoksegenek-a-belugyminiszterium-sajtoanyagara-irt-valaszlevelerol/ (23. 9. 2012.)

Rácz, T. Á. 2009, Árpád-kori települések szerkezetének sajátosságai Pest megyében. Kutatások az M0-s autópálya és a 4-es számú elkerülő főút nyomvonalán / Characteristics of the Structure of Árpádian-era Settlements. Investigations Along the Line Followed by the M0 Motorway and the Highway 4 Bypass, in: *A középkor és a kora újkor régészete Magyarországon*, Benkő E., Kovács Gy. (eds.), MTA Régészeti Intézet, Budapest, 69–79.

Raczky, P. 2007, Az autópálya-régészet helyzete Magyarországon. Módszerek és tapasztalatok az 1990 és 2007 közötti munkálatok alapján / The state of "motorway archaeology" in Hungary Methods and experience based on the work carried out between 1990 and 2007, *Archaeologiai Értesítő*, Vol. 132, 5–36.

Skriba, P. 2010, 9. századi település a Hosszú-víz völgyében (Vát –Telekes-dűlő, Vas megye) / Eine Siedlung des 9. Jahrhunderts im Tal des Hosszú-víz (Vát – Telekes-dűlő, Kom. Vas), *Archeológiai Értesítő*, Vol. 135, 209–244.

Sümegi, P., Gulyás, S. (eds.) 2004, *The geohistory of Bátorliget Marshland,* Archaeolingua Press, Budapest.

Szabó, G., Békefi, M., Buzás, G. et al. 2015, A völgységi „Pompei" előzetes kutatása. Középkori templom

feltárása Bonyhádon, *Archaeologia – Altum Castrum Online*, 1–9.

Takács, M. 1996a, Honfoglalás- és kora Árpád-kori telepfeltárások az M1 autópálya nyugat-magyarországi szakaszán, in: *A magyar honfoglalás korának régészeti emlékei*, Wolf M., Révész L. (eds.), Miskolc, 197–217.

Takács, M. 1996b, *Formschatz und exaktere Chronologie der Tongefässe des 10.-14. Jahrhunderts der Kleinen Tiefebene*, Acta Archaeologica Hungarica, Vol. 48, 135–195.

Takács, M. 1996c, Die awarenzeitlichen Siedlungen von Lébény, in: *Reitervölker aus dem Osten, Hunnen, Awaren*, Daim F. (ed.), Burgenländische Landesausstellung, Eisenstadt, 379–382.

Takács, M. 1998, Dörfliche Siedlungen der Árpádenzeit (10. – 13. Jh.) in Westungarn, in: "*Ruralia II. Conference Ruralia II - Spa 1st – 7th September 1997, Památky Archeologické - Supplementum 11*, Prague, 181–191.

Takács, M. 1999, Lakóház-rekonstrukciók az Árpád-kori telepkutatásban. (Tudománytörténeti áttekintés), in: Bencze, Z., Gyulai, F. et al.: Egy Árpád-kori veremház feltárása és rekonstrukciója -- Ausgrabung und Rekonstruktion eines Grubenhauses aus der Árpádenzeit, *Monumenta Historica Budapestinensia*, X, Budapest.

Takács, M. 2002, Hausbau in Ungarn vom 2. bis 13. Jahrhundert n. Ch. – ein Zeitalter der unifizierten Grubenhäusern?, in: *The Rural House from the Migration Period to the Oldest Still Standing Buildings*, *Ruralia IV – Památky Archeologické - Supplementum 15*, Klápště J. (ed.), Praha, 272–290.

Takács, M. 2005, The settlement archaeology of Hungary from the 8th the 11th century, in: *Campagne Medievali. Strutture, materiali, economia, e società nell'insediamento rurale dell'Italia settentrionale (VIII–X s.)*, Gelichi S. (ed.), *Documenti di archeologia,* 37, Mantova, 277–290.

Takács, M. 2009, Über die Chronologie der mittelalterlichen Siedulngsgrabungen in Ungarn, *Acta Archaeologica*, Vol. 60, 223–252.

Takács, M. 2010, Árpád-kori falusias települések kutatása Magyarországon 1990 és 2005 között / Research of the Árpádian-Era, Village-like Settlements in Hungary between 1990 and 2005, in: *A középkor és a kora újkor régészete Magyarországon*, Benkő E., Kovács Gy. (eds.), MTA Régészeti Intézet, Budapest, 1–67.

Takács, M. 2012, Die Chronologie der Siedlungen und besonders der Siedlungskeramik des Karpatenbeckens des 8.–11. Jahrhunderts, in: *Die Archäologie der frühen Ungarn. Choronologie, Technologie und Merthodik*, Bendeguz T. (ed.), Mainz, 145–166.

Takács, M. 2014a, The centuries of transformation. Presentation of an early medieval settlement research project. Hungarian Archaeology, e-journal. 2013 winter. http://www.hungarianarchaeology.hu/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/discussion_Takacs_13T.pdf

Takács, M. 2014b, A honfoglalás kor és a településrégészet / Die ungarische Landnahmezeit und die Siedlungsarchäologie, in: *Magyar őstörténet. Tudomány és hagyományőrzés*, Sudár B., Szentpéteri J., Petkes Zs., Lezsák G., Zsidai Zs. (eds.), Budapest, 137–149.

Takács, M. 2016, The Evaluation of Archaeological Sources of the 9th Century A. D. from the Central Parts of the Carpathian Basin. (One Possible Example for the Analysis of the Problem of the Recognition of the Changes of the Political Structure in the Archaeology of Village-like Settlements*)*, in: *Imperial spheres and the Adriatic: Byzantium, the Carolingians and the Treaty of Aachen (812)*, Ančić M., Shepard J., Vedriš T. (eds.), Farnham: Ashgate (in press).

Tomka, P. et al. 1994, Az M1 autópálya Győrt elkerülő szakaszának régészeti feltárásai, *Közlekedési és mélyépítéstudományi szemle*, Vol. 44, 378–384.

Wollák, K., Raczky, P. 2012, Large-scale preventive excavations in Hungary: Fieldwork strategies and scientific outcome, in: *Large-scale excavations in Europe: Fieldwork strategies and scientific outcome. Proceedings of the International Conference.* Esslingen am Neckar, Germany, 7th – 8th October 2008, Bofinger J., Krausse K. (eds.), EAC Occasional Paper No. 6, Bruxelles, 115–136.

Zatykó, Cs., Juhász, I., Sümegi, P. (eds.) 2007, Environmental Archaeology in Transdanubia, *Varia Archaeologica Hungarica*, Vol. XXI, MTA Régészeti Intézet, Budapest.

MILAN PROCHÁZKA, PETR MENŠÍK, JOSEF HLOŽEK

Knowledge of Disappeared Villages in Bohemia from Early Middle Ages till 20th Century

Review article / *Pregledni rad*

The article describes the development of research of the deserted village settlement from the early Middle Ages to the 20th century. It mentiones the most important researched localities and the methods of non-destructive research. The article describes also the currect trends of research in the field of new documentation methods (lidar), use of environmental archeology and finally the research of villages deserted since 1945.

Key words: medieval village, settlement, Czech Republic, archaeological research

Approximately as early as the first half of 20th century during intensive development of medieval archaeology deserted medieval villages belonged to much-discussed topics. According to the quality of preservation deserted medieval villages it is possible to divide locations to two basic groups. The first one represents relics situated in the area of agriculturally cultivated soil where significant destruction happens cased by tillage. Most of early medieval settlements are ranked in this group; however we may also encounter there younger ones. The second group represents villages in the forested area that helped better preservation of those relics. The highest numbers of medieval and early modern villages in the Czech environment belong in this group. Nevertheless fundamental influence on preservation of relics has the way of their destruction. Mostly it applies the biggest amount of information is possible to gain from the villages that were destroyed suddenly, for example by any tragic event (cp. Černý 1973; 1979; Smetánka, Klápště 1981).

The outcrops of early medieval settlements registered quite distinct development especially in the last forty years when several larger outcrops occurred (Smetánka, Klápště 1975: 288; Snášil 1975; Klápště, Smetánka 1982; Nekuda 1982; 1994; Dostál 1987). In most cases from the period of 6th – first half of 13th century only objects embedded in subsoil have only been preserved as well as their fillers as are negatives above-grade constructions, warehousing objects, production facilities situated in holes more closely unidentifiable objects and particularly single pithouses, so called earth-houses and underground houses, square and rectangular plan oriented mainly along cardinal points with a heating facility in a form of a stone stove the most often located in the north-west corner. On the Prague-type pottery settlements (2nd half 6th – 1st half 7th century) more than 100 pithouses with the area of about 6 to 19 m^2 generally with the recess of 0.5 – 1 meter were uncovered there. A large column hole which is an evidence of a sculpture carrying rooftree is often found in the middle of southern side. In the floor of earth-houses there are often smaller holes pointing to the presence of some inside equipage. For the wall construction it is supposed to be used timbered, knit and slotted construction (Vařeka 2004: 229–230). The most famous collection of pithouses is known from Roztoky u Prahy (Gojda, Kuna 1985; Kuna, Profantová et al. 2005) that is an extraordinary locality. Over 300 pithouses have been caught up there so far (with the minimal area of 20 ha) and their total number is may be estimated at easily double. The settlement is characterized by a range of uncommon features e.g. setting on the bottom of a canyon valley and residential discontinuity on the other hand there is also the absence of other,

functionally better interpreted findings (production facilities, luxury products, etc.). The findings of the given period were examined in Roztoky for the first time in 1980´s (Kuna, Profantová et al. 2005), in the years 2006 – 2010 there was realized another large outcrop in connection with relaying of the road there. The systematic collection of ecofacts carried out with the aim of better understanding the original environment and basic features of economic residential agglomeration was also its part. For example a wide complex of carbons, macroremains, animal bones, fish bones and malacofauna was gained and elaborated as well as phosphate analysis of houses´ floors, micromorphological analysis of fillers and radiocarbon dating of series of examples were carried out there. Interesting findings include e.g. pretty small influence of habitation on natural environment (in contrast to the amount of settlement relics), emphasis on pig breeding (most likely related to higher number of people in community), millet growing (numerously the most significant arable crop though obviously economically not principal) and low use of fishery. The locality could be originally divided into two parts, one of which (southern, with the highest concentration of early medieval houses) was a specialized area whose inhabitants put brain to some nonfarm activities (Kuna et al. 2013). The second best explored locality is the residential area in Březno (Loun). The rescue archaeological researchers were followed by the square archaeological research in 1971–73 covering an area of 4.3 ha which were accompanied by the trial trenches in the contiguous territory so the explored area reached up 8 ha. The research took a portrait of four chronologically follow-up settlements ranked to the fall of 5th – turn of 9th and 10th century that was on the area of 2 ha. The oldest settlements were formed by four above-grade buildings with the column construction imbedded in the ground oriented from northwest to southeast. Apparently in one case it was a three-aisled house (building no. 84) and twenty pithouses with a rectangular plan with four or six negatives of supporting posts in the shorter walls that were probably instrumental in some economic purposes (Pleinerová 1975; 1986; 1995; 2000). The second settlement belonged to the Prague-type pottery from the end of 6th – first half of 7th century and there were ranked 8 single countersunk square plan buildings most of which was arranged in a semicircle, and 18 holes. The third period of settlement is obviously ranked to the fall of 7th – half of 8th century. Eight or nine single pithouses and 25 grain and settlement holes were documented there. The most numerous traces of habitation go back to 8th/9th – 9th/10th century. The settlement was formed with 23 houses, 27 grain and other settlement holes (in one case probably a water well). A village arrangement was observed there partly. Three relics were supposed to be above-grade buildings. In addition to single buildings the building (house 83) interpreted as a two room house with a different floor level of a house-place (deeper) and a hall (shallower) was recorded there.

The existence of simple single buildings continues until 13th century. The size of pithouses moves between about 5 to 20 m^2. Heating facilities were in a form of stone or clay ovens situated in the corner. Next there occur some stake and column holes in the corners and by the walls of dwelling and grooves along inner side of walls (e.g. Březno - Pleinerová 2000: 45). Sometimes there occur objects without internal construction (e.g. Mstěnice - Nekuda 2000: 28–30). It is also assumed that with regard to a small number of countersunk objects there was a range of above-grade buildings at the end of the early Middle Ages though which traces have not come down to the present time (cp. Vařeka 2004: 235–236). In exceptional cases some traces of above-grade objects are found formed with regular post constructions, shallow holes eventually there were found traces of the settlement with preserved setting in a hanging wall (e.g. Hrdlovka – Meduna 1992; Jenišův Újezd – Meduna 2002). In a few isolated cases two room houses in the village environment occurring as far back as in younger early medieval environment are found there (Březno – Pleinerová 2000: 50–51; Hrdlovka - Meduna 1996; Mstěnice – Nekuda 2000: 41–42, 304). The relics of the early medieval buildings pointing to the utilization of timbered, knit as well as slotted construction with the use of clay for daubing of wooden construction elements. Stone was basically used only for the construction of a heating facility (Vařeka 2004: 237–238).

During 13th century there was a change of entire society among others as well as a medieval village. The dispersed early medieval residential structure was being replaced by a net of stabilized villages with the cluster or systematic arrangement with strongly defined parcels and communication areas and newly apportioned field stem. From the second half of 13th century villages with a regular geometrical arrangement, stone construction started to gain ground and the oldest three room houses occurred there. The richest set of sources about a village house from the second half of 13th – 15th century brought the outcrops of deserted villages begun in 1960´s by Z. Smetánka in Bohemia and by V. Nekuda in Moravia. These are the villages founded at the end of 13th century on an uninhibited territory (Bystřec, Svídna) or they are concurring into the older settlement tradition (Mstěnice, Pfaffenslag) and their life ended up under difficult circumstances at the end of the late Middle Ages. During fifty years of the research of deserted villages it was managed to absolutely uncover three villages and some partly with more than fifty entire ground plans of the houses involving two centuries. In Bohemia the

attention was focused on minor outcrops with significant use of non-destructive methods. Svídna is the best explored village in Bohemia (Smetánka 1969; 1972; 1988). In Moravia outcrops of larger complexes or whole villages were achieved (Nekuda 1972; 1982; 1985; Měchurová 1997; Nekuda R., Nekuda V. 1997; Belcredi 1999; Nekuda 2002). Apparently there started to occur three room houses (Pfaffenschlag, Mstěnice, Svídna) in the rural environment in Bohemia and Moravia at the turn of 13th and 14th century, but until 15th century we may also encounter single and two room dwellings. A three



Fig. 1 Situation plan of houses remains (village Svídna) (Smetánka 1988)

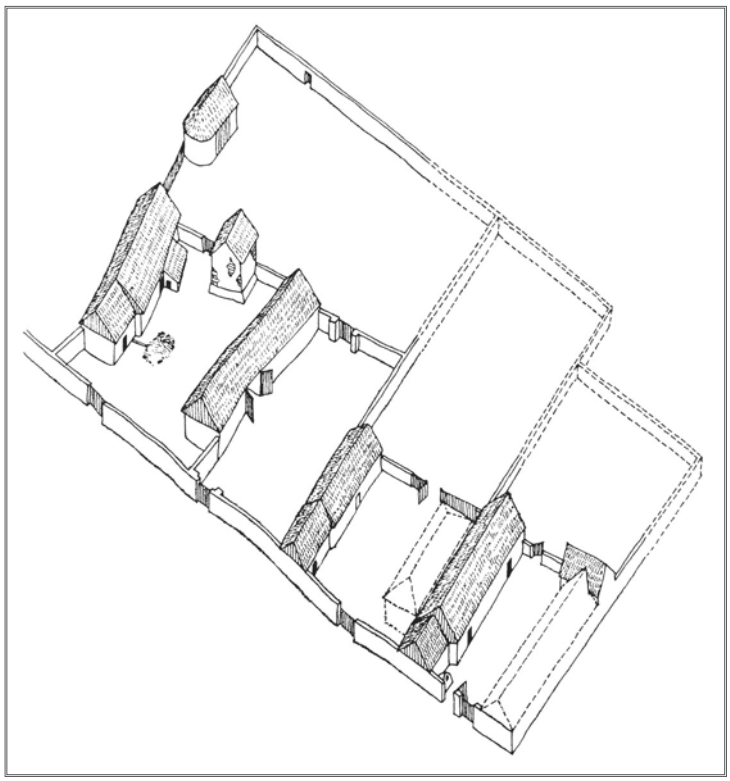


Fig. 2 Ideal reconstruction of many farms in village Svídna (Smetánka 1988)

room chambered house has in the middle part the entrance hall, on one side of hall there is situated a house-place (later a sitting room) with a heating facility and on the other side there was a heatless chamber serving especially for warehousing purposes. The question is the reason of forming of this type houses there exist opinions about local origins as well as about adopting from other region in Central Europe. From the wide range of outcrops it seems that there was successive development and in the surroundings separately placed chambers a three room house where both basic objects were connected with a hall was formed there. A house was mostly turned to a village square with the gable, eaves house orientation is also well-known (Vařeka 2004: 256–257 with literature, pic. 290). Except



Fig. 3 Organization of space in village Mstěnice (A – Fortress, B – Feudal farmstead, C – Village) (Nekuda 1997)

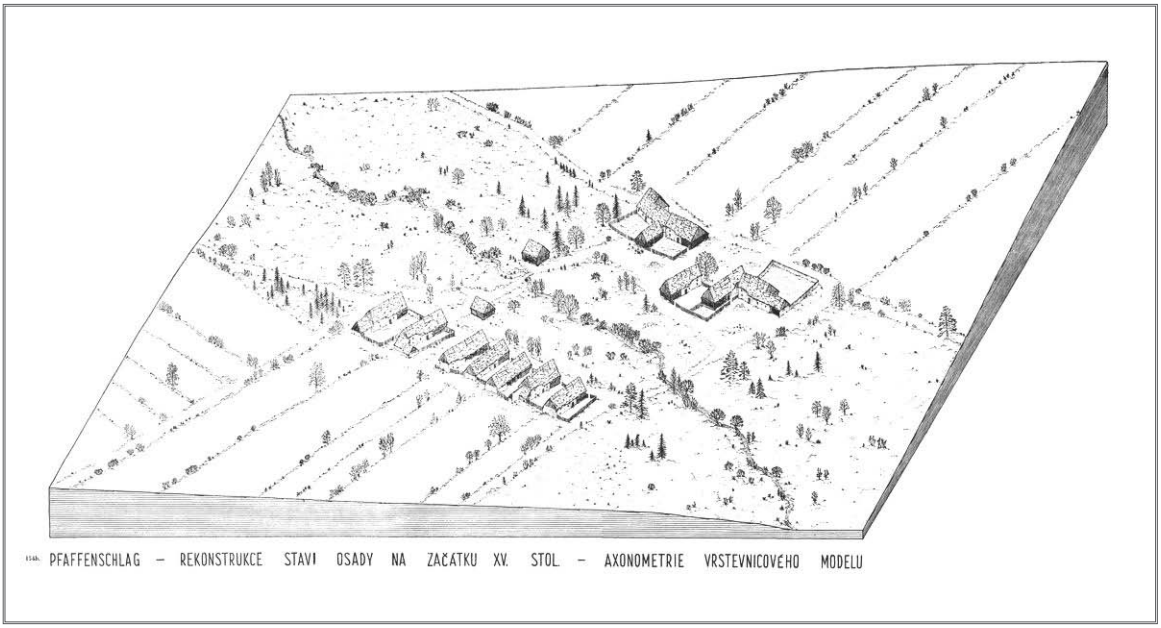


Fig. 4 Reconstruction of village and around space of 15th century – Pfaffenschlag (Nekuda 1975)

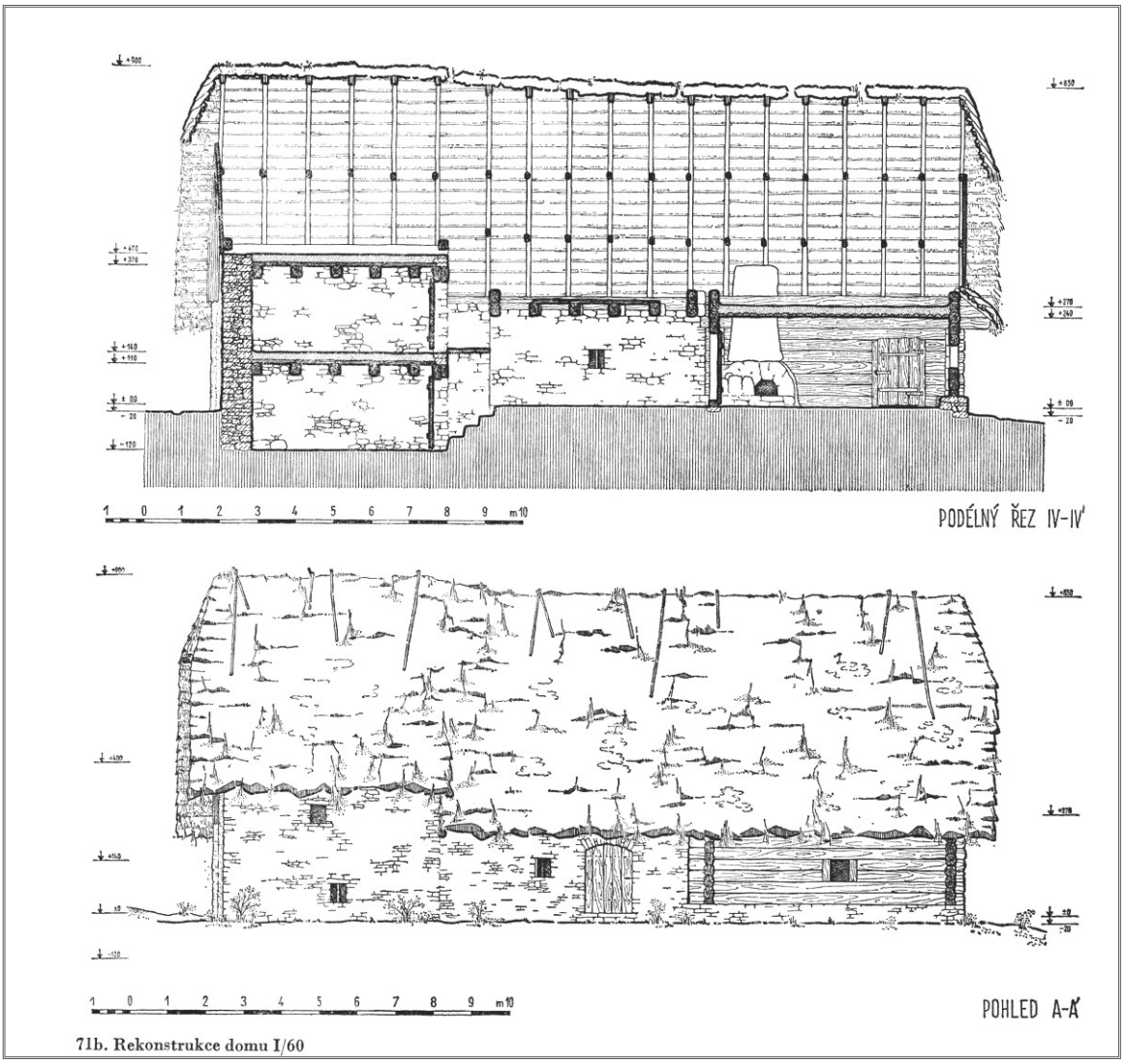


Fig. 5 Reconstruction of typical mediaeval house, space layout – Pfaffenschlag (Nekuda 1975)

from the houses themselves there occur a number of smaller buildings applied in agriculture (granges, barns, cellars, wells) behind a house there came next gardens until the boarder of the village residential area.

Stone was applied in the construction of a late medieval village house; it was used for substructions and underpinning as well as for construction of whole parts of houses particularly chambers and in some cases even halls. Timbered buildings had clay daubing, slotted construction is supposed to be used too. The results of research in Libkovice do not eliminate even half-timbered house construction from 14th – 15th century. We may less often encounter with knit construction that was utilized for lighter farm buildings. There were also used firebricks and tiles for wall subconstructions (Vařeka 2004: 263–264).

The first square outcrop of a deserted medieval village in the Czech Republic took place from 1960 to 1970 on the outskits of Slavonice (Nekuda 1975). The village is on the basis of written sources identified with the place named Pfaffenschlag. This high medieval village was anticipated with the older settlement from the end of 11th – first half of 12th century that has been caught in a form of 7 pithouses and other objects. The younger double-row village with 16 houses dated back to the second half (the end) of 13th century – first half of 15th century. Ten houses had the three room arrangement (a house-place, a hall and a chamber) some of them with double-aisle ground plan, three houses were dimerous (a house-place, a hall) and the rest of them had undefinable or typologically elusive ground plan structure. The house-places probably had timbered construction on the stone underpinning, the chambers and in some cases halls too were brick. The house places had ovens made of stone or clay and a fireplace in front of the entry which placing on the right or left corresponds with the orientation of the entrance to the hall. Deserted Svídna dated back at the turn of 13th/14th century – second half 15th century represents a village double-row village type that was formed by 13 manors with the net oriented built-up area and probably with a plough yard. At the turn of 1960´s and 70´s three manors were opened up there. In unilateral manors 1 and 2 there were recorded three room chambered houses (a house-place with a stone oven, a hall, a chamber). From farm buildings there was a grange in the manor 1. The trilateral manor 3 consists of a tetrameral building with a three room housing core (a house-place with an oven, a hall with a fireplace, a chamber and a cellar) and of a stable situated on the southern side in front of a house-place. Other two sides of a yard were closed by farm objects – a grange, a shed, a barn and two other farm houses. On the eastern side it concurred in a smaller garden and on northern side a larger garden with a dimerous house. The stone construction of whole or prevailing part of medieval manors was discovered in Svídno for the first time (Smetánka 1969; 1972; 1988).

For long time attention was also paid to the deserted late medieval villages in the area of Tábor in South Bohemia. Since 1960´s field relics have been documented and began minor outcrops in the village named Kravín. It was managed to recorde several pithouses and poorly preserved remains of an above-grade building dated back to the first half of 15th century. The only one building was dimerous (two room house) with the recessed part equipped with a stone screen for mortar. The heating facility placed in a corner consisted of a forehearth hole with a stoned bottom, an oven and a fireplace near which there was a borrow-pit embedded under the floor. On the north side the recessed part attached to the above-grade part of the same size with the stone underpinning where in the northeast corner there was a bread oven serviced from inside. Other three single pithouses were equipped with an entrance nuchal and stone walls in the embedded part. The heating facility equipped with a fireplace was caught in one case. Relics of an above-grade building were also recorded and they can indicate existence of a multipart object (Smetánka 1972; Krajíc 1983; 1987; Smetánka et al. 1988). Potálov is another deserted village where 30 – 40 field relics on the area of 2.5 ha it were discovered. Outcrops caught a bigger pithouse with an entrance nucha equipped with a fireplace in the southwest corner and a smaller pithouse from the second half of 14th century (Krajíc et al. 1982; Krajíc 1983).

Except from deserted villages there is a newly developed research of the existing villages with the medieval origin (e.g. Nováček, Vařeka 1996; 1997; Dohnal, Vařeka 1997; Meduna et al. 2001; Vařeka 2001). The outcrops under floors of current village houses bring findings of relics of above-grade buildings as are stone underpinnings or negatives of wooden walls, timbered eventually frame constructions in a form of mortises. We may also encounter the findings of heating facilities or records of interior equipment (more detailed Vařeka 2004: 253–254). The embedded rectangled plan chambers with nuchal entrances and wooden walls or stone walling are well catchable or recordable (Vařeka 2004: 254, obr. 291: 3–4). One of the examined manors is Češnovice near České Budějovice. The preliminary research in the area of the ruined house no. 13 in 1996 caught a torso of a medieval house (Dohnal, Vařeka 1997; Vařeka 2004: 254). It was managed to uncover better part of an embedded chamber with the nuchal entrance that presumably arose in 14th century and was a part of a three room house. The whole object was destroyed in the fire in the second half of 15th century. The chamber with the entrance nucha was recessed 1 meter above the level of the ground, it was 5 meters long and over 3.15 meters wide. The walls of

the chamber had wooden boarding. Numerous findings of the daub point to a timbered likely double-deck construction. It is possible to range the next building phase to the end of 15th century when there was established a house on a scene of a fire with stone underpinnings having the same orientation and obviously the similar size. Afterwards its destruction is connected with building-up of a classical manor in 1818.

In Bohemia the origins of this research is linked to Z. Smetánka and in Moravia with V. Nekuda and E. Černý that were subsequently posted up by other explorers (Smetánka 1972; 1988; Nekuda 1975; 1985; 2000; Klápště 1978; Krajíc 1983; Černý 1992; Měchurová 1997; Nekuda R., Nekuda V. 1997; Nováček, Vařeka 1997; Vařeka 2004; Belcredi 2006).

Nowadays it is possible to see two centres where attention is paid to deserted villages. The first one refers to the Institute for Prehistory and Early Historical Period at Charles University in Prague where it is may be noticed focusing especially on the way of settlement of landscape in the region of Krušné hory and in Prague surroundings (e.g. Klír 2008; 2010; 2014; Klír, Beránek 2012; Černá, Klír 2014). The second centre dealing with the research of deserted village habitation is Department of Archaeology at University of West Bohemia in Pilsen. The research is focus on a few basic problem areas with a range of partial subjects which are observed with using identical methodological processes in terms of research of various regions – Blovice, Plzeň and Rokycany region.

Marginally some other regions are observed in the purpose of comparison, e.g. České Budějovice region. A conception of research is derived from wider theoretical questions from the area of historical landscape, settlement or spatial archaeology (cp. Vařeka et al. 2006; Vařeka et al. 2008; Čapek et al. 2014: 65–76). The study of relief forms in forest environment, their classification and testimony possibilities including archaeological transformations appertain to the main subjects of the research of deserted village settlements in above mentioned regions. The overall residential structure is studied as well as its changes from the beginning of transformation early medieval settlements in 12th – 13th century until the stabilization of settlement net in the High Middle Ages and other development changes from modern age up to the present. Spatial relations between settlements and their linking to natural environment are observed. Other subjects are the study of images of village settlements – residential areas, their size, ground plan and developmental changes including residential components – manors, yards, fortified residences, houses, farm buildings etc. Besides villages´ residential areas themselves attention is also paid to the research of rear (rural area) with proves of stems, routes, mining areas, forest crafts etc. During research of forest environment are used archaeological non-destructive methods of the surface and geodetic-topographical survey and research of relief forms (Vařeka et al. 2006: 9–12). Next to classical surface data collection other non-destructive methods like methods of geophysical survey (Křivánek 2009: 22–28; 2011: 533–540) or geochemical analysis of soil samples (Holata 2010: 200–218; Hrdlička et al. 2014) are utilized too. Non-destructive research is supplemented with methods of sampling (cp. Holata 2011) and minor probes in a purpose of verification testimony possibilities of relief forms (Vařeka et al. 2006: 12). Since 2011 we have been able to use data from the aerial laser scanning for the study of village settlements in forested environment in wider landscape and spatial perspective e.g. for identification of till this time unlocalized settlements, to the study of inside arrangement of residential areas or remains of foregone human activities in the rears of settlements or for observation of topography of settlements and their relation to georelief, water resources and other landscape and natural elements (e.g. Vařeka et al. 2011: 333–335; Čapek 2013: 149–157; Čapek et al. 2013: 143–148). Systematic surveys of forest sections including deserted villages gave evidences about a range of human activities through relics of stems, mining areas or signs of forest crafts. However, only preparative findings were published in a limited extent for now (Vařeka et al. 2011: 337). The results of palynological and archaeobotanical data in the course of the study of natural environment of village settlements have not been evaluated complexly so far (Petr 2008: 28–30; Kočár, Kočárová 2008: 30–33). Palynology is one of significant science method using which it is possible to restore development of vegetation in time and within the interdisciplinary cooperation with archaeology and history as well as to study changes in development of cultural landscape. Palynological research is one of important attitudes for restoration medieval landscape in surroundings of deserted villages and settlements (about it for CR: Měřínský 1987: 111–128; Klápště 1989: 464–467). The basic subjects that palynological data may help with are (1) a restoration of a landscape shape and nearest surroundings of settlements, (2) spreading of habitation in the Middle Ages visible through open landscape and liquidation of forest crops – deforestation, (3) the way of farming and pattern of agricultural production (introduction and portion of arable crops, a role of pasturage, discovery of a different potential system of farming – e.g. nonfarm production), (4) landscape changes in long time period and transformation of land-use in connection with changes of farm production (portion of fields, pasture lands, meadows or forests in the certain period) or (5) displays of settlement destruction that appear in pollinic records progressive forest succession and decrease of cultivated crops (Jankovská 1994: 152–154; Klír 2010: 52–61).

A special category of research of medieval villages living until modern time is created by villages and settlements disappearing after 1945 respectively after the withdrawal of original inhabitants from border areas to Germany (e.g. Vařeka et al. 2008). The dating of formation of growth on walls or in the area of routes using dendrochronology is a newly developed method for determination of process of dilapidation (Funk, Váňa 2012). Those villages give an opportunity to look in image of villages that were unique with respect to both nationalities of inhabitants and specific style of farming mostly in mountain areas. The examined subject was obviously evoked by questions of existence and remains of modern age villages that are as well as the villages left after 1945 quite a new thing. Development of nowadays villages just help findings from modern age villages, it is possible to determine the development of manors or some others from parts of a village area on basis of rescue archaeology conducted on constructional projects.

In conclusion it may be said that archaeological methods and researchers of medieval villages and settlements have gone through widely development in observed questions an tasks, used methods and presentations of results. In some aspects the stated objectives and goals are still a long journey but in some views archaeology surpassed own expectations however during 20th and the beginning of 21st it developed in huge scales by virtue of many departments and institutes as well as researchers.

Translated by Maryna Charlamova

Milan Procházka
University of West Bohemia in Pilsen
Czech Republic
Sedláčkova 15
CZ–30614, Pilsen
mprochi@kar.zcu.cz

Petr Menšík
University of West Bohemia in Pilsen
Czech Republic
Sedláčkova 15
CZ–30614, Pilsen
mensik.p@email.cz

Josef Hložek
University of West Bohemia in Pilsen
Czech Republic
Sedláčkova 15
CZ–30614, Pilsen
hlozek@kar.zcu.cz

BIBLIOGRAPHY / LITERATURA

Belcredi, L. 1999, Urbanizace území zaniklé středověké osady Bystřec, *Archaeologia historica*, Vol. 24, 69–79.

Belcredi, L. 2006, *Bystřec. O založení, životě a zániku středověké vesnice,* Brno.

Čapek, L. 2013, Využití dat leteckého laserového skenování ke studiu středověké a novověké krajiny Velechvínského polesí okr. České Budějovice, *Archeologie a letecký lidarový průzkum krajiny*, Gojda, M., John J. a kol., (eds.), Plzeň, 149–157.

Čapek, L., Baierl, P., Petr, L. 2014, Archeologický výzkum zaniklých středověkých vesnic na Českobudějovicku – metody, výsledky a další perspektivy archeologické prospekce, *Archeologická prospekce a nedestruktivní archeologie v Jihočeském kraji, kraji Vysočina, Jihomoravském kraji a Dolním Rakousku. Sborník z konference 6. 3. – 7. 3. Jindřichův Hradec, Archeologické výzkumy v jižních Čechách – Supplementum 9*, Chvojka O. (ed.), České Budějovice, 65–76.

Čapek, L., John, J., Stolz, D. 2013, Příspěvek leteckého laserového skenování k poznání dvou zaniklých středověkých vesnic mezi Líšnou a Točníkem, *Archeologie a letecký lidarový průzkum krajiny*, Gojda M., John J. a kol., (eds.), Plzeň, 143–148.

Černá, E., Klír, T. 2014, Osídlení Krušných hor v mladším středověku a časném novověku. Kontext a cíle interdisciplinárního výzkumu, in: *Středověká Evropa v pohybu*. K poctě Jana Klápště, Boháčová I., Sommer P. (eds.), Praha, 105–118.

Černý, E. 1973, Metodika průzkumu zaniklých středověkých osad a plužin na Drahanské vrchovině, *Zprávy Československé společnosti archeologické*, Vol. 15, 50–119.

Černý, E. 1979, *Zaniklé středověké osady a jejich plužiny. Metodika historickogeografického výzkumu v oblasti Drahanské vrchoviny,* Praha.

Černý, E. 1992, *Výsledky výzkumu zaniklých středověkých osad a jejich plužin,* Brno.

Dohnal, M., Vařeka, P. 1997, Výzkum novověké vesnické usedlosti v Srlíně (okr. Písek) – svědectví archeologických a písemných pramenů, *Archeologické výzkumy v jižních Čechách*, Vol. 10, 84–106.

Dostál, N. 1987, Stavební kultura 6.-9. století na území ČSSR, *Archaeologia historica*, Vol. 12, 9–32.

Dudková, V., Orna, J., Vařeka, P. a kol. et al. 2008, *Hledání zmizelého, Archeologie zaniklých vesnic na Plzeňsku, Katalog výstavy,* Plzeň.

Funk, L., Váňa, M. 2012, Datování objektů zaniklých po roce 1945 pomocí dendrochronologie živých stromů, *Archaeologia historica*, Vol. 37, 799–807.

Gojda, M. Kuna, M. 1985, Časně slovanský sídelní areál v Roztokách (okr. Praha-západ). Stav výzkumu a jeho perspektivy, *Archeologické rozhledy*, Vol. 37, 152–169.

Holata, L. 2010, Možnosti lokalizace zaniklých sídel na Rakovnicku, *Acta FF ZČU*, Vol. IV, 201–218.

Holata, L. 2011, Příspěvek k možnostem studia sídelních forem a mikroreliéfu raně středověkých vesnic v lesním prostředí, *Archaeologia historica*, Vol. 36, 373–385.

Hrdlička, J., Baierl, P., Holata, L., Čekalová, M., Brandštýl, J., Vařeka, P. 2014, Fotometrické stanovení fosforečnanů v půdě jako nedestruktivní metoda archeologického výzkumu, *Chemické Listy*, Vol. 108, 475–478.

Jankovská, V. 1994, Pylové spektrum, synantropní vegetace a perspektivy využití pylových analýz v české archeologii, *Archeologie a krajinná ekologie, Most*, 147–159.

Klápště, J. 1978, Středověké osídlení Černokostelecka, *Památky archeologické*, Vol. 69, 423–475.

Klápště, J. 1989, K některým otázkám vztahu palynologie a studia středověkého osídlení, *Památky archeologické*, Vol. 80/2, 464–467.

Klápště, J., Smetánka, Z. 1982, Archeologický výzkum české středověké vesnice v letech 1971-1981, *Archaeologia historica*, Vol. 7, 11–31.

Klír, T. 2008, *Osídlení zemědělsky marginálních půd v mladším středověku a raném novověku*, Dissertationes Archaeologicae Brunenses/Pragensesque, 5, Praha.

Klír, T. 2010, Osídlení horských oblastí Čech ve středověku a raném novověku – východiska interdisciplinárního výzkumu, *Archaeologia historica*, Vol. 35/1-2, 373–391.

Klír, T. 2014, Zur Problematik der sogennten Endphase der hochmittelalterlichen Kolonisationund zu den Siedlungsformen in Böhmen. Die Wüstung Kří bei Sadská (Mittelböhmen), *Praehistorica*, Vol. 31/2, 373–403.

Klír, T., Beránek, M. 2012, A social-economic interpretation of the layouts of deserted villages. An example of a deserted village at the „V Žáku" site in Klánovice Forest in Prague, *Studies in post-medieval archeology*, Vol. 4, 289–364.

Kočár, P., Kočárová, R. 2008, *Botanické analýzy zaniklých středověkých vesnic na Plzeňsku, Hledání zmizelého. Archeologie zaniklých vesnic na Plzeňsku*, Dudková V., Orna J., Vařeka P. a kol. (eds.), Plzeň, 30–33.

Krajíc, R. 1983, Přehled archeologických výzkumů středověku na Táborsku (se zaměřením na zaniklé středověké osady), *Archeologické výzkumy v jižních Čechách*, Vol. 1, 95–127.

Krajíc, R. 1987, Vesnice husitského období na Táborsku ve světle archeologických výzkumů, *Archaeologia historica*, Vol. 12, 85–95.

Krajíc, R., Eisler, J., Soudný, M. 1982, Aplikace prospekčních metod na zaniklé osadě Potálov, okr. Tábor, *Archaeologia historica*, Vol. 7, 229–247.

Křivánek, R. 2009, Uplatnění geoelektrických metod při průzkumech zaniklých středověkých lokalit, *Ve službách archeologie,* Vol. I, Hašek V., Nekuda R., Ruttkay M. (eds.), Brno, 22–28.

Křivánek, R. 2011, *The Different Possibilitiesfor CollaborationBetween GeophysicalMethods and Archaeological Method in the Context of the Research Project „Neglected Archaeology" of the Department of Archaeology of the University of West Bohemia in Pilsen*, Proceedings of the 37th International Symposium of Archaeometry 12th – 16th May, Turbanti-Memmi I. (ed.), Siena, 533–540.

Kuna, M., Profantová, N. a kol. 2005, *Počátky raného středověku v Čechách. Archeologický výzkum sídlištní*

aglomerace kultury pražského typu v Roztokách, Praha.

Kuna, M., Hajnalová, M., Kovačiková, L., Lisá, L., Novák, J., Bureš, M., Cílek, V., Hošek, J., Kočár, P., Majer, A., Makowiecki, D., Scott Cummings, L., Sůvová, Z., Světlík, I., Vandenberghe, D., Van Nieuland, J., L. Yost, Ch., Zabilska-Kunek, M. 2013, Raně středověký areál v Roztokách z pohledu ekofaktů, *Památky archeologické*, Vol. 104, 59–147.

Meduna, P. 1992, K vnitřní struktuře raně středověkých sídlišť, *Archaeologia historica*, Vol. 17, 281–290.

Meduna, P. 1996, Die frühmittelalterliche Siedlung (6.-13. Jh.) auf dem Katastralgebiet Hrdlovka, bez. Teplice, Norwestböhmen, *Ruralia 1, Památky archeologické – Supplementum 5*, 311–313.

Meduna, P. 2002, Výzkum zaniklého klášterního dvora Hrnčíře, k. ú. Jenišův Újezd, in: *Sborník Drahomíru Kouteckému, Příspěvek k pravěku a rané době dějinné severozápadních Čech*, Vol. 9, Čech P., Smrž Z. (eds.), Most, 153–158.

Meduna, P., Kypta, J., Šulc, J., Matějek, M. 2001, Vidim a Daminěvec. Poznámky k vývoji středověké a novověké vesnice, *Archeologie ve středních Čechách*, Vol. 5, 689–720.

Měchurová, Z. 1997, *Konůvky – zaniklá středověká ves Žďánickém lese. Srovnávací analýza nálezového fondu ze zaniklé středověké vsi Konůvky, kat. Heršpice, okr. Vyškov*, Studie Archeologického ústavu AVČR v Brně, Vol. 17/1, Brno.

Měřínský, Z. 1987, Příspěvek k možnostem rekonstrukce středověké krajiny, území zaniklých vesnic a typů sídlišť, *Archaeologia historica*, Vol. 12, 111–128.

Nekuda, R. 1994, Obytné objekty ve světle archeologických výzkumů raně středověkých vesnických sídlišť na Moravě, *Archaeologia historica*, Vol. 19, 349–362.

Nekuda, R. 2002, *Zemědělská usedlost ve středověké vesnici na Moravě*, Brno.

Nekuda, R., Nekuda, V. 1997, *Mstěnice 2. Zaniklá středověká ves. Dům a dvůr ve středověké vesnici*, Brno.

Nekuda, V. 1975, *Pfaffenschlag. Zaniklá středověká ves u Slavonic*, Brno.

Nekuda, V. 1982, Středověké vesnice na Moravě ve světle archeologických výzkumů zaniklých osad, *Archaeologia historica*, Vol. 7, 33–66.

Nekuda, V. 1985, *Mstěnice 1. Zaniklá středověká ves. Hrádek, tvrz, dvůr, předsunutá opevnění*, Brno.

Nekuda, V. 2000, *Mstěnice 3. Zaniklá středověká ves u Hrotovic, Raně středověké sídliště*, Brno.

Nováček, K., Vařeka, P. 1996, Archaeological research of present – day villages of a medieval origin in Bohemia, *Ruralia 1, památky archeologické – Supplementum 5*, 314–325.

Nováček, K., Vařeka, P. 1997, Archeologický výzkum žijících vsí středověkého původu v Čechách, *Archeologie ve středních Čechách,* Vol. 1, 429–444.

Petr, L. 2008, *Pylový rozbor zaniklých rybníčků a vývoj prostředí po zániku vesnic*, in: Hledání zmizelého. Archeologie zaniklých vesnic na Plzeňsku, Dudková V., Orna J., Vařeka P. et al. (eds.), Plzeň, 28–30.

Pleinerová, I. 1975, *Březno, vesnice prvních Slovanů v severozápadních Čechách*, Praha.

Pleinerová, I. 1986, Březno: Experiments with building old slavic houses and living in them, *Památky archeologické*, Vol. 72, 104–176.

Pleinerová, I. 1995, Ein frühslawischer getreidesilo in Březno, Nordwest – Böhmen, Experimentelle Archäologie, *Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Nordwestdeutschland*, Beiheft 8, Oldenburg, 57–63.

Pleinerová, I. 2000, *Die altslawischen Dörfer von Březno bei Louny*, Praha.

Smetánka, Z. 1969, Průzkum zaniklé středověké osady Svídna u Slaného, *Archeologické rozhledy*, Vol. 21, 618–625.

Smetánka, Z. 1972, Archeologické výzkumy zaniklých středověkých osad v Čechách v letech 1965-1971, *Archeologické rozhledy*, Vol. 24, 417–424.

Smetánka, Z. 1988, *Život středověké vesnice, Zaniklá Svídna*, Praha.

Smetánka, Z., Klápště, J. 1975, Archeologie a česká vesnice 10. – 13. století, *Archeologické rozhledy*, Vol. 37, 286–296.

Smetánka, Z., Klápště, J. 1981, Geodeticko-topografický průzkum zaniklých středověkých vsí na Černokostelecku, *Památky archeologické*, Vol. 72, 416–458.

Smetánka, Z., Škabrada, J., Krajíc, R. 1988, Příspěvek ke kritice vypovídající hodnoty geodeticko-topografického průzkumu, in: *Rodná země. Sborník k 100. výročí Muzejní a vlastivědné společnosti v Brně a k 60. narozeninám PhDr. Vladimíra Nekudy, CSc*, Brno, 81–98.

Snášil, R. 1975, Archeologie a vesnická sídliště 10. – 13. století na Moravě, *Archeologické rozhledy*, Vol. 27, 305–317.

Vařeka, P. 2001, Proměny sídlištní struktury v mikroregionu Libkovic, okr. Most, in: *Archeologia przestrzeni. Metody i wyniki badań struktur osadniczych w dorzeczach górnej Łaby i Wisły*, Kozłowski J. K., Neustupný E. (eds.), Kraków, 85–94.

Vařeka, P. 2004, *Archeologie středověkého domu I. Proměny vesnického obydlí v Evropě v průběhu staletí (6.-15. století)*, Plzeň.

Vařeka, P. et al. 2006, *Archeologie zaniklých středověkých vesnic na Rokycansku I*, Plzeň.

Vařeka, P., Rožmberský, P. (eds.) 2008, *Archeologie zaniklých středověkých vesnic na Rokycansku II*, Plzeň.

Vařeka, P., Balý, R., Funk, L., Galusová, L. 2008, Archeologický výzkum vesnic středověkého původu na Tachovsku zaniklých po roce 1945, *Archaeologia historica,* Vol. 33, 101–117.

Vařeka, P., Holata, L., Rožmberský, P., Schejbalová, Z. 2011, Středověké osídlení Rokycanska a problematika zaniklých vsí / Die Besiedelung der Region Rokycany im Mittelalter und die Problematik von Dorfwüstungen, *Archaeologia historica*, Vol. 36, 319–342.

Vařeka, P., Rožmberský, P., Holata, L., Schejbalová, Z. 2012, Vesnické zázemí středověké Plzně, *Archaeologica historica*, Vol. 37/1, 289–318.

SAŽETAK

POZNAVANJE NESTALIH SELA U ČEŠKOJ OD RANOG SREDNJEG VIJEKA DO 20. STOLJEĆA

Ključne riječi: srednjovjekovno selo, naselje, Republika Češka, arheološko istraživanje

Početak istraživanja srednjovjekovnih naselja je moguće podijeliti na dvije osnovne kategorije. U prvoj kategoriji su sva ranosrednjovjekovna naselja iz razdoblja 6. - 12. stoljeća, koja se najčešće nalazi u poljoprivrednim otvorenim regijama, dok drugoj kategoriji pripadaju ostatci naselja skriveni u šumskim regijama, obično vidljivi u konfiguraciji terena, odnosno takva se naselja prepoznaju i bez arheoloških istraživanja. Datiraju se u razdoblje od početka 13. stoljeća, tipična su po stabilnom tlocrtu i izgledu kuća koje su najčešće imale dvije, ili kasnije, tri prostorije. Tema predstavlja razvoj od najstarijih stručnih istraživanja, od 60-ih godina 20. stoljeća, do sadašnjih, na početku 21. stoljeća. Najvredniji i najcjelovitije istraženi lokaliteti na području češkog dijela Republike Češke su Svídná, Mstěnice, Pfaffenschlag, dok se u posljednje vrijeme s naseljima vrlo često susrećemo tijekom zaštitnih radova, primjerice lokaliteti koji su istraženi tijekom građevinskih radova ili proširenja površinskih rudnika (primjer Libkovice). Specifična vrsta lokaliteta su sela koja se napuštaju tijekom 20. stoljeća zbog iseljenja njemačkih stanovnika poslije Drugog svjetskog rata.

Trend 21. stoljeća su arheološka istraživanja neugroženih naselja u šumskim regijama, koja daju priliku za višegodišnje radove. Ciljanom suradnjom s interdisciplinarnim modernim znanstvenim disciplinama i njihovim metodama, uz značajan doprinos sondažnih iskopavanja manjih dimenzija, dobivamo zanimljive rezultate o naseljima i stanovništvu. Na osnovnoj razini saznajemo o razgraničenjima i međama prigodom osnivanja naselja, o vezama naselja s utvrdom, kao i o tipologiji i rasporedu kuća, te materijalnoj kulturi od vremena osnivanja naselja pa do njegova napuštanja. Također je moguće rekonstruirati položaj i izgled okolnih polja, razloge napuštanja naselja te ostala pitanja vezana uz problematiku lokaliteta. Takvi doprinosi u kojima se sagledavaju određene mikrocjeline omogućavaju donošenje zaključaka o izgledu i razvoju čitavog krajolika u srednjem vijeku.

DAŠA PAVLOVIČ

Peeking into Early Medieval Kitchens. Functionality and Appearance of the Sunken Features from the Site Nova tabla by Murska Sobota (Slovenia)[1]

Original scientific paper / *Izvorni znanstveni rad*

The paper is dealing with the problems of interpretation of the pit archaeological features from the site of Nova table by Murska Sobota (Prekmurje, Slovenia). They are associated with the beginning of early Slavic settlement in the territory of north-eastern Slovenia.
We observed the various dimensions of the pits, and attempted to determine their functionality.
In the second part of the chapter, an analysis of the size of the pots is presented, since these were the most frequent small finds on the site. The study of the pottery from other major early medieval sites, ethnographic sources and the results of experimental archaeology indicate that households of the early Slavic milieu often contained sets of pots in three size-groups. We assume that features, in which all three size-groups appear in a specific ratio, may indicate residences.
One conclusion from the analyses and observations presented above is that some of the pits can be interpreted as parts of larger buildings on the basis of their associated material and location, presumably rectangular wooden houses rather than semi-sunken houses covered with a simple tent-like roof. This statement indicates that the residences of Early Medieval families were much larger and more well-organised than previously believed. This also alters and amends our view on the quality of their lives.

Key words: Nova tabla by Murska Sobota, Early Slavs, Early Middle Ages, sunken houses, semi-sunken houses, reconstructions, building tradition, new interpretations, pots, settlement organization

INTRODUCTION

The paper is dealing with the problems of interpretation of the pit archaeological features from the site of Nova table by Murska Sobota (Prekmurje, Slovenia) dated to the Early Medieval period (Fig. 1). They are associated with the beginning of early Slavic settlement in the territory of north-eastern Slovenia. Even though the site was excavated with modern techniques, it is still impossible to differentiate features representing residential buildings from other, possibly economically-oriented, religious or storage buildings.

This prevents the determination of the number of houses and the further understanding of the size of the settlement, its organization, the total population, the appearance of overhead structures.

We observed the various dimensions of the pits, and attempted to determine their functionality. Here the problems that emerged through that process are introduced, with an explanation of why the observations of size, shape and depth of the features or the presence of fireplaces and other architectural elements have not provided the expected results. In the second part of the chapter, an analysis of the size of the pots is presented, since these were the most frequent small finds on the site. The study of the pottery from other major early medieval sites, ethnographic sources and the results of experimental archaeology indicate that households of the early Slavic milieu often contained sets of pots in three size-

1 This contribution was written as a follow up to a presentation at the international conference in Zagreb *(Srednjovjekovna naselja u svjetlu arheoloških izvora. 2. međunarodni znanstveni skup srednjovjekovne arheologije)*, where a smaller part of the research carried out in the framework of the author's doctoral studies was presented.

groups (Pleterski 2008: 101). Pots of these different size-groups were used for the preparation of different types of dishes. The smallest pots are believed to be personal pots for individual family members. We assume that features, in which all three size-groups appear in a specific ratio, may indicate residences.

SEMI-SUNKEN HUTS, THE DOMINANT DWELLING TYPE OF THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES?

In Central, Eastern and Southern Europe in the Early Middle Ages a specific type of architecture prevailed, which has been preserved in the form of typically shaped pits. In the areas of early Slavic settlement this features are called "zemljanke" or "zemunice", but the expression is known in all Slavic languages (Kuna, Profantová 2011: 415). It denotes half or completely sunken houses. Their parts originally above ground are not preserved. For most of the pits interpreted as semi-sunken houses it is assumed that the surface of the pit represented the living space. In the case of the smaller pits it is believed that a residential building also included an area that is no longer preserved around the pit feature (Šalkovský 2007: 307). This type of pit is also referred to with the term "polzemljanka" (semi-sunken house). This term has recently been redefined by P. Šalkovský. He proposes to use it for the pits where it can reasonably be assumed that the subterranean feature was part of the floor of the original house and constituted at least one third of the inner surface of the house. At the base of the pit there was often a hearth and it was the most frequently used part of the house. On the other side, the ground-level floors were used for placing items or as resting areas (Šalkovský 2007: 302, 304; 2009: 278; 2011: 21). He also points out that this type of house cannot be summarized as a single global phenomenon in the wider Slavic territory, but must be individually interpreted from site to site, and from pit to pit. This is in contrast to square semi-sunken houses, which constitute four-fifths of all analysed buildings of over 4 m^2 in Central and Eastern Europe (Šalkovský 2009: 274, 278).

In addition to the so-called "Slavic building tradition, "there is also a "Germanic building tradition" of sunken houses (Ger. *Grubenhaus*). The border areas between the two traditions are the Elbe and Saal river basins. In this area there is often a combination or borrowing of the characteristics from both traditions (Fronza 2011: 121–122). A historiographical school of thought, particularly the so-called Viennese School, rejects the possibility that some archaeological features could be the result of specific cultural attributes and thus can be used as ethnic/cultural indicators (Giostra 2011: 7–8, 29). The taboo against ethnic/cultural determinations is also common in archaeology. For example, Miklós Takács in his paper concerning residential buildings in Hungary between the 2nd and 13th century, questions whether we are dealing with an entire millennium of uniform sunken houses (Takács 2002: 272). In the final chapter he states that these buildings are the most widely used type of residential building in the Carpathian basin, which cannot be related to an individual ethnic group and cannot serve as direct chronological marker (Takács 2002: 284).

Recent archaeological excavations of graveyards and related settlements, supplemented by physical anthropological, archaeometric and other scientific analyses, show quite the contrary. It appears that large kinship groups used specific craft techniques and knowledge that are clearly distinct from earlier, ethnically and culturally distinct communities. These skills, styles, and knowledge were carefully nurtured for generations, even centuries (Giostra 2011). To return to the example of the *Grubenhaus* phenomenon, it has been noted that the Lombards in Italy used construction techniques from the Slavic tradition due to their long familiarity with them as a neighbouring group. However these traditions were adapted to suit the Germanic household culture (Fronza 2011: 128–129). Researchers believe that even the way of making and using sunken houses can testify to a kind of identity or cultural affiliation.

For the early Slavic milieu, square or rectangular semi-sunken houses with stone or clay stoves and with varying numbers of roof support pillars are characteristic. Buildings for non-residential use are scattered around them. In the Middle Danube region such settlements are associated with the Prague culture (Ruttkay 2002b: 266; 2002a: 268–275; Takács 2002: 272).

THE SITE OF NOVA TABLA BY MURSKA SOBOTA

The site of Nova tabla was defined as early medieval on the basis of the associated material, primarily pottery, as well as the radiocarbon analysis of 193 features and 13 graves.[1] Features were spatially divided into four groups (Fig. 1). The largest, that is the eastern group, was spread across the central part of the excavated area. Two smaller groups of features were situated west of it (the central and western groups). Features from these two groups were arranged along the former (archaeologically confirmed) riverbed of the Dobel stream. The smallest group of features was placed at the far eastern part of the excavated area. The graves were placed next to one of the Roman period burial tumuli surrounded with a ditch.

1 More about the discovery of the site, excavations and preliminary conclusions can be found in Guštin, Tiefengraber 2002; Guštin 2003b; Pavlovič 2008; about the graves Guštin 2008b, 53–57; the final publication will be published in 2016 (Guštin et al. in press).

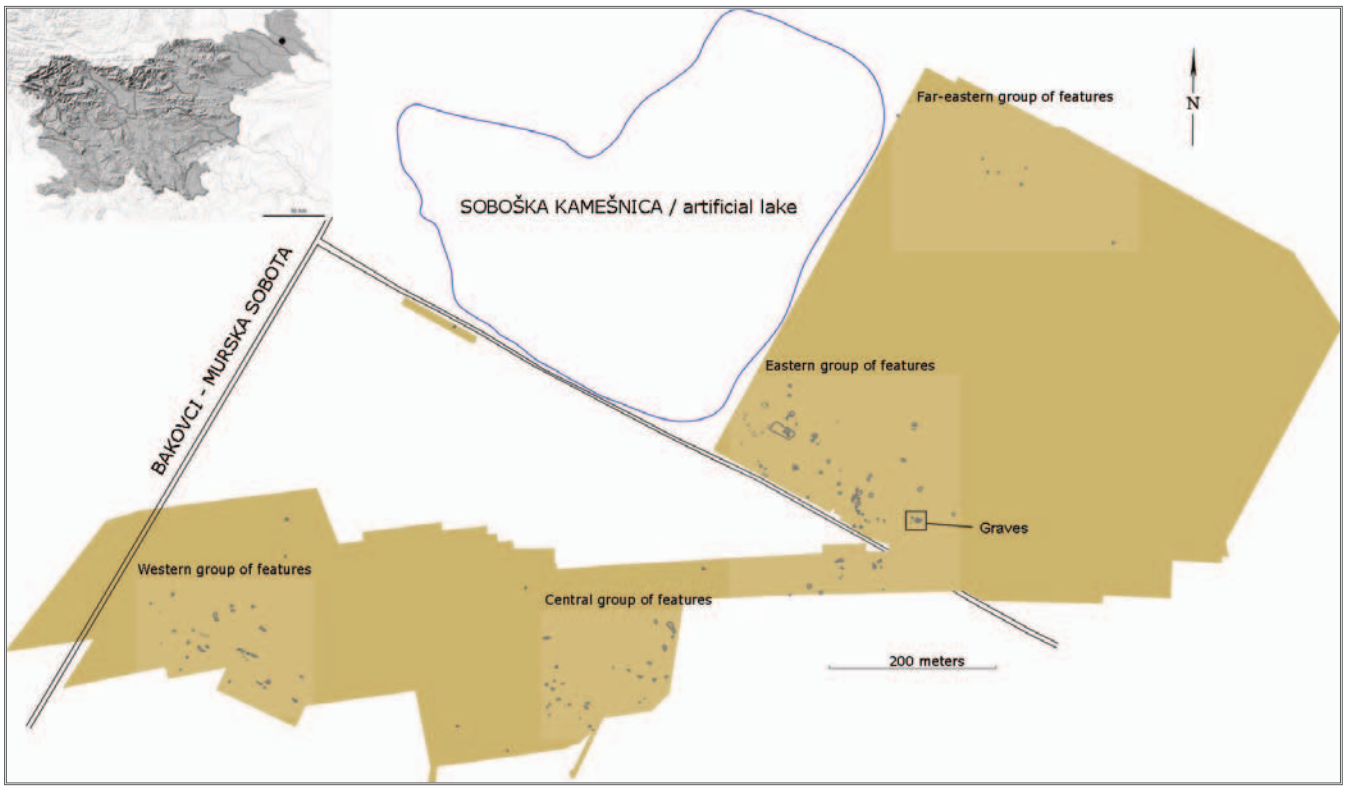


Fig. 1 Geographical position of the site Nova tabla by Murska Sobota and the plan of the early medieval settlement with groups of features marked

The site was situated in an area of intense modern agriculture and was severely damaged by this activity. Pottery was rarely discovered in its initial position and was highly fragmented. In addition, only the deepest parts of houses and other buildings were preserved. The postholes and other remains of roof constructions were rarely unearthed.

The main chronological indicator that placed the site in the period from the 6th to the 9th century were fragments of pottery with a characteristically porous surface, or with incised decoration of clusters of wavy and straight lines. The chronological framework was supplemented with a large set of radiocarbon dates (Guštin, Tiefengraber 2002; Guštin, Pavlovič 2013: 151; Pavlovič 2015: 61). Chronologically there are two recognizable phases of the settlement, earlier and later, between which there may have been a short settlement hiatus. The phases were recognized on the basis of differences in pottery (Pavlovič 2015: 61, Figs. 2–4) and also on the clearly visible difference in the location and organization of the settlement (Pavlovič 2012: 325). Primarily features from the largest, eastern, group and some distant isolated features were placed in the earlier phase. Features from central and western groups, which are more similar in size, belonged to the later phase (Pavlovič 2015: 64, Abb. 5). The two phases are also clearly expressed in the 2Σ ranges of radiocarbon dates. The earlier ranges extend through the 6th to the final third (circa 667 AD) of the 7th century, while the later extended from the last three decades of the 7th century to the end of the 9th century (Pavlovič 2015: 65, Fig. 6).

The pottery is comparable or related to the Prague type pottery of the Prague culture, which is associated with the arrival of the first Slavic tribes in the central Danube region (Fusek 2008: 645; Fusek, Zábojník 2003; Kuna, Profantová 2011: 415).

In the process of analysing the material from Nova tabla, we came up with some new hypotheses. The first is related to the problem of the earliest Slavic settlement in the territory of modern Slovenia. Within the earlier ranges of ^{14}C dates there are some dates whose ranges do not extend past the mid-6th century. Also there are pots on the site that are related to the earliest phase of Slavic settlement in Carpathian basin, based on analogies with sites from Slovakia and the Czech Republic. This is the period immediately after the migration of the early Slavs beyond the Carpathians in the 5th and the first half of the 6th century (Fusek 1994: 102; Pleterski 1990: 50). This presents the possibility that the Slavs arrived in Prekmurje by the first half of the 6th century (Pavlovič 2015: 67). The hypothesis is further supported by the context of the concurrent

settlement of other ethnic/cultural groups in the Carpathian Basin, especially the Lombards. They gradually inhabited the Pannonian plains south of the Danube and stopped in the west at the Szombathely - Keszthely - Pécz line. Tivadar Vida believes that we should interpret the lack of Lombard settlement in the area south and west of this line as due to contact with the provincial Romanised population that presumably inhabited the area and constituted an obstacle to the further expansion of the Lombards westward (Vida 2008: 76). However, this type of settlement has not been discovered in the area of the western Pannonian plain. Instead we believe that the Lombards encountered early Slavic settlements, which are now an archaeological reality in eastern Slovenia and northern Croatia. Most likely these settlements were not an "obstacle", but rather the Lombards respected the territorial borders of the early Slavs, as has been demonstrated by the archaeological material from the period of Lombard settlement north of the Danube. In the area of the Morava River G. Fusek and J. Zábojník clearly demonstrated that border area between the Slavs and the Lombards was reciprocally respected by analysing material found on the site of Suchohrad, along with using ^{14}C dates and mapping of the sites of both communities (Fusek, Zábojník 2010: 172, Figs. 10, 11). It may be that the Lombards respected the territory of the Prague culture in Prekmurje in a similar manner.

At Nova tabla there were also clear differences between the later and the earlier phase of the settlement. They are no longer understood solely as the evolution of the Prague culture in a new region, but in addition may provide evidence of immigration of new inhabitants to the area in the second half of the 7th century. In the late phase there appears to be a new way of making and decorating pottery, different areas are chosen for the settlement, and their hamlets are organized in a different way (Pavlovič 2012: 325–327).

SHAPES OF THE FEATURES

It is safe to assume that there were some residential buildings at the site of Nova tabla. And it is clear that these buildings were not of the predominant type of residential buildings in the Slavic milieu of the 6th and 7th century, the previously mentioned square shaped sunken houses. I am referring to the oblong features which represent less than 5% of all known features in the area of the Slavic settlement (Šalkovský 2001: 34–35) and the oval, irregular or elliptical features that represent only 8% of features (Šalkovský 2001: 42). Such features indicate a distinct household culture of the early medieval inhabitants of Prekmurje, which is also reflected in the total absence of vaulted stone ovens associated with these features (Šalkovský 2007: 302).

Based on the aforementioned popularity of the square sunken houses in the Middle Danube Basin and the Carpathian basin, it would be expected that this type of house and settlement pattern would also be similar in Prekmurje. The geographical characteristics of Prekmurje and its openness to the northeast and east would surely have made it plausible. However, it is clear that sites in Prekmurje are distinguished from these other areas and cultures by the local house construction technique, though they are similar in the material culture.

According to Šalkovský, oval, elliptical, and irregularly shaped features belong to his Type 3 structures (Šalkovský 2001: 42). Similar sunken features were also found at the nearby sites of Kotare-baza (Kerman 2011a: 49), Grofovsko 1 (Novšak 2003: 144), Grofovsko 2 (Kerman 2011b: 17), Popava by Lipovci 1 (Karo 2012: 53), and Popava by Lipovci 2 (Šavel, Knific 2013: 23), as well as at sites in northern Croatia (Bekić 2011; 2012: 21–35). In the broader region they are typical for the northern territories of the western Slavs, and occur most frequently in certain regions of Poland, mainly in the lowlands, and in northeast Germany. They are also present in Western Slovakia and at sites in the Czech Republic, but not as a dominant type of building (Šalkovský 2001: 42, Karte 8; 2007: 302).

SIZE OF THE FEATURES

The surface of the square sunken houses in the Slavic milieu ranges between 4 and 22 m^2 with an apparent concentration between 9 and 12 m^2 (Šalkovský 2001: 20). Šalkovský notes that this concentration varies in different parts of the early medieval Slavic settlement; in the eastern European regions the majority of the sunken houses are between 4 and 8 m^2, in the north-western areas between 13 and 16 m^2 (Šalkovský 2001: 21). Ruttkay points to a similar phenomenon, but notes that the sunken houses in the area of modern Slovakia and Moravia most often have a size between 7 and 11 m^2, while other areas of Slavic settlement have between 12 and 15 m^2 (Ruttkay 2002a: 271; 2002b: 266).

When observing the size of individual early medieval features, the researchers found that most houses of oval and irregular shapes, which are the majority of features at Nova tabla, occupy an area between 4 and 8 m^2 (61%), while less features occupy an area between 9 and 12 m^2 and these larger ones are scattered (Šalkovský 2001: 42). Features smaller than 4 m^2 were probably not residential buildings, or they may be the remains of residential features in those areas where the

site was very poorly preserved and there is nothing more substantial preserved. Smaller features are also associated with the construction elements of larger buildings or the postholes remaining from roof structures. They usually do not exceed 0.2 m^2 surface area. Typically they have a round or oval shape and can indicate a larger area or space or can be placed next to the larger features.

At Nova tabla we can divide features into three groups based on size. The first group consists of small pits with a surface area of 2 m^2. This group represents 33% of all early medieval features on the site. Features this small were probably not residential. It is difficult to determine their purpose based on their size alone. Their interpretation largely depends on context and other characteristics, for example: the remains of a hearth, small finds or the depth of the feature.

The second is a group of pits with a surface area between 3 m^2 and 9 m^2. This group comprises 54% of all features. Features with surfaces within the aforementioned range can be defined as a residence, but they may also have had a number of other purposes.

The third group, which is also the smallest group in terms of the absolute number of features, are features larger than 10 m^2. The majority of them do not exceed the surface of 29 m^2. The exceptions are two larger features, the first one (feature SO 163; SO= excavation mark, Slavic feature) in an area of square footage of 39 m^2, and the other with extreme area of 300 m^2. SO 163 is an irregularly-shaped pit clearly a residential building with a preserved entrance and two clay hearths on the southern side of the building. Although its size is exceptional, residential interpretation is not disputable.

It is more complicated to determine the function of feature SO 66 (see below and Fig. 10) with the size of 300 m^2. It is not a pit or any other kind of sunken feature, but more a layer or an imprint of intensive use seen as 10 cm thick darker soil. The area encompassed has a fairly regular rectangular shape, which usually implies intensive use of space limited by straight walls, i.e. a building. However, the physical extent of the building sets it apart, which might suggest a different and specific purpose. Inside the rectangular surface of SO 66, a group of smaller deeper features of various shapes was discovered. We believe that this group belonged to the same building or unit, perhaps some form of cellars and storage rooms. Whether it was for residential, commercial, cult, religious or any other purpose cannot be explained at the moment. The probability that it was not a residential building is indicated by the absence of a hearth or furnace that would be expected in such a large and a relatively well-preserved feature.

We can assume that the features at Nova tabla, regardless of size, do not stand out from other lowland sites in the Slavic milieu of the Early Middle Ages, where other features of irregular or oval shape are known. This hints only to the fact that features of a certain size (second and third size-groups) are likely residential.

QUANTITY OF POTTERY IN THE FEATURES

One of the tools for clarifying the function of the buildings is to examine the relationship between the size of the preserved area of the building and the amount of associated pottery.

The starting point is the assumption that the quantity of pottery in buildings with the same function should be more similar than in the buildings with different uses. The second assumption is, however, that the size of the features and the quantity of the pottery in them are proportionate, so that in large buildings there should be more pottery and less in the smaller ones. In this case these expectations did not bear out. It is clear that the features of a similar size can have very different amounts of pottery (Pavlovič 2013: 71–72, sl. 22).

There was also no visible differentiation in quantities of pottery between the size groups of the features. The group of small features (up to 2 m^2) is somewhat distinguished by the fact that the number of pottery shards, in comparison to the large and medium-sized feature groups, is on average smaller and extreme amounts of pottery shards do not appear in features of this size group. The opposite is characteristic of large and medium-sized features.

Interestingly, features SO 66 and SO 163, which stand out for their unusually large size, do not have large amounts of pottery. In the case of feature SO 163, which we are confident is a residential building, a very small number of pottery fragments were found and even those were in the area of the furnaces. The interior of the building was virtually empty, which may indicate that this building was carefully maintained. While this does not explain the intended use of the building, it may indirectly indicate that the facility was not abandoned quickly.

The large and medium sized features can contain, on one hand, the maximum amount of pottery, which is between 200 and 300 fragments or almost three kilos, or on the other hand, have a minimum quantity of pottery.

Going back to the initial assumptions, we can assume that the features with similar size were used for different activities.

HEARTHS

No doubt the households were the most important element of the internal structure of a settlement. A household's essential identifier was the hearth or stove, which enabled heating of the space and preparation of food (Dulinicz 2002: 13; Ruttkay 2002a: 268; 2002b: 266; Šalkovský 2001: 16). Despite a large number of features at Nova tabla, surprisingly few hearths were discovered. Only in nineteen cases (out of 193 early medieval features) we can safely say that a fire was deliberately used on a preserved level. At Nova tabla site we recognized hearths that probably did not belong to the building (outdoor hearths), larger features with hearths, stand-alone clay stoves, or larger features (houses) with one or two clay ovens.

Many of the features contained a very dark grey fill, and in addition to clay also contained a large amount of carbonized wood. In these cases the deliberate use of fire is questionable and entire process through which this distinctly dark fill was created is doubtful.

What is surprising is the position of the features with the hearths in the area of the site. They only appear in two concentrations in the central part of the site. They are completely absent in the far eastern and western groups of features (Fig. 2). This arrangement is difficult to comprehend, unless we try to understand it as two distinct household cultures, or as functional division of space at the site.

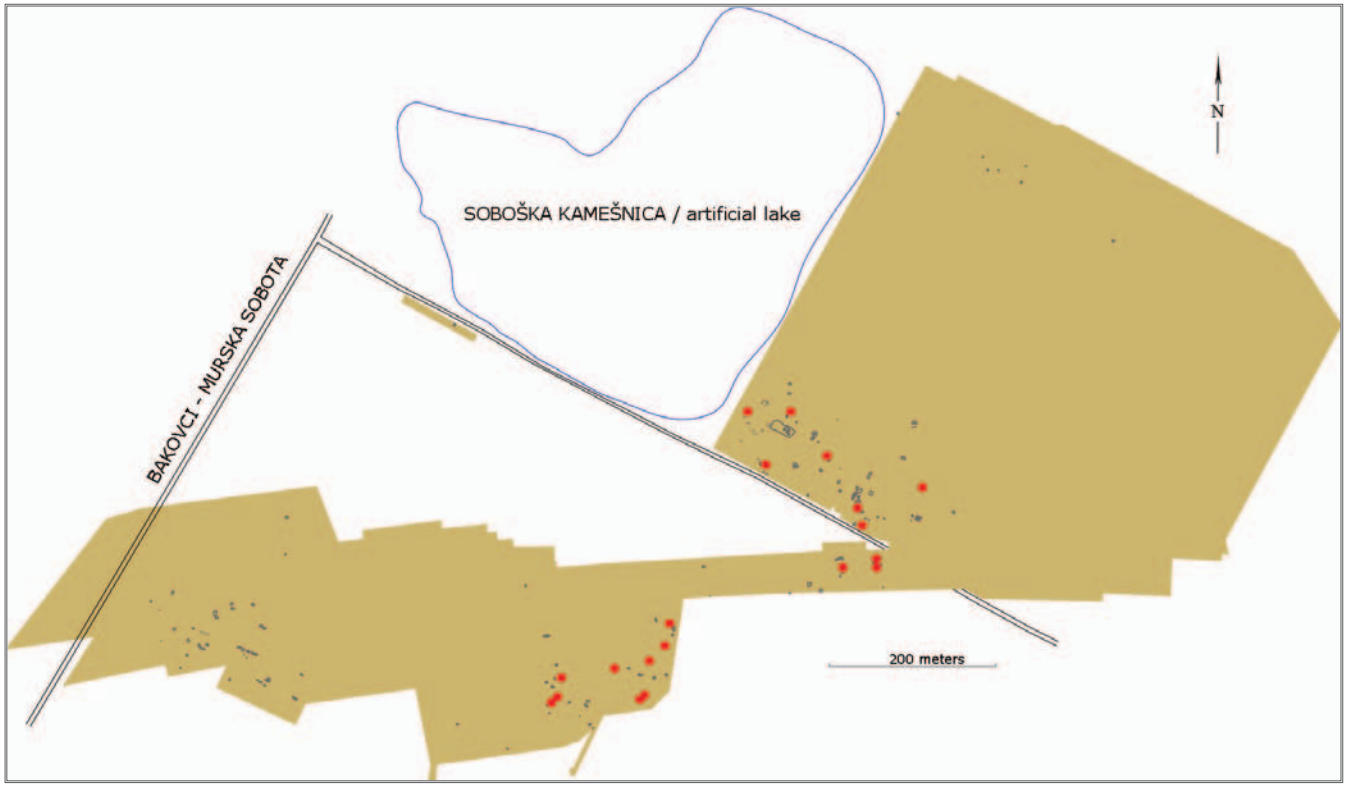


Fig. 2 Distribution of the hearths and stoves on the site Nova tabla

In the densest part of the settlement, that is the western group of the features, larger features with hearths were relatively evenly distributed so that the distance between them was between approximately 70 and 100 m. The features that were closest together were SZ 10 (SZ = excavation mark, Slavic sunken-house) and SO 23, which were only 45 m apart. In the most western part of this group there are two features that are only about 20 m apart.

Features that have been identified as stand-alone hearths or stoves are mostly spread in the vicinity of larger features with hearths. This allows a probable interpretation that the residential buildings, indicated by interior hearths or ovens, also had outdoor hearths that were used in some circumstances, perhaps in the summer.

Ten features can confidently be identified as residential buildings with stoves or hearths, and nine can be identified as outdoor hearths. Analyses that were intended to clarify the use of structures, instead have raised questions about the organization of the settlement and the nature of "private" and "public" space, and suggest the sharing of ovens and hearths between several households. The question of how to identify residential buildings without preserved hearths remains unanswered.

SIZE CLASSES OF THE POTS

As a part of research exploring cooking culture in the Early Middle Ages, Andrej Pleterski has shown that it is possible to calculate the volume of pots from the site of Mužla-Čenkova in the Czech Republic. He demonstrated that they are made in three size-classes: small pots hold from 1 l to 1.5 l of liquid, medium sized from 3 l to 4 l and large sized from 7 l to 8 l.

He used written and ethnographic sources to interpret that the housewife prepared the main meal for the whole family in the large pots, such as stews and porridge. Medium sized pots would be used for special dishes where the flavours cannot be mixed, such as meat and dairy dishes. It is believed that the small pots were the personal pots for each member of the family.

Given that the use of the three size-classes of pots were probably different, he also proposes that the frequency of each size-class in each feature should be different. According to ethnographic sources he proposes that an average early medieval family would have one larger pot, three to four medium sized pots and several smaller ones, depending on the number of family members. The proportional relationship between these different sizes of pots was evident in the buildings on the site of Mužla-Čenkova (Pleterski 2008: 101–102).

In the 1980s a research experiment building early Slavic houses and living in them was carried out on the site of Březno. The interior of the houses and material culture was based on archaeological and ethnographic sources. The family participating in the experiment had eleven clay vessels. It was demonstrated that for a five-member family living in the 9.5 m^2 house one larger pot, more pots with a capacity of about 3l and the maximum number of pots with a capacity of about 1l was completely sufficient. It turned out that this amount of pots was sufficient and they were able to smoothly prepare and store the food they needed (Pleinerová 1986: 162–165).

The pottery from Nova tabla was analysed on the basis of these conclusions and the size classes were determined. We hypothesized that the features in which all size classes appeared in the given number ratio (1: 2–3: n), could be interpreted as residential. The concentration of large pots in some features may indicate storage.

ANALYSIS OF THE SIZE/USE CLASSES OF POTS FROM NOVA TABLA SITE

We have already mentioned that the site was exposed to intensive agricultural activities and therefore badly preserved. Also the pottery is highly fragmented and rarely preserved in its original position. Our aim was to include the greatest possible number of features where pottery was preserved, however certain contexts were excluded from the analysis since they were too damaged. We included all whole pots and those that could be reconstructed, as well as all the potsherds with a preserved rim where it was possible to reconstruct their diameters by drawing. To do this we used a formula developed by Vid Pleterski, which makes it possible to place sherds with a known throat or neck diameter into the three aforementioned size/use classes (Pleterski 2008: 101–102; 2010: 29–33; Pleterski V. 2010: 185–186). This allowed us to include a much larger number of pottery fragments, 187 full or fragmented pots from 69 settlement features (36%) and two graves.[2]

The starting point is the assumption that sets of pottery are more likely to occur in residential buildings. The features containing multiple size-classes and those with only one size class were treated separately (Fig. 3).

In 27 features different size-classes of pots appear. The number of small pots varied from one to a maximum of four. In as many as 17 features small and medium-sized pots appear together. Most often, one or two medium-sized pots appear together. Only in two cases are there three size-classes in an individual feature. A unique feature in this group is SZ 15, which had seven medium-sized pots, the largest number in the sample. This number is unprecedented in the entire site; in principle the number of medium-sized pots in a particular feature does not exceed three. Only in the feature SO 168 are there four pots, which is more understandable, since the number of pots of all size-groups is larger and quite unique. This particularity of feature SZ 15 may be a result of its function, but we cannot accurately reconstruct what that was with our current data.

The second most numerous features are those that contain all three size/use classes of pots. There are seven such features. The features SO 168, SO 126 and SO 47 include the ratio of pots expected for early medieval kitchens used by an average-to-large family (Pleterski 2008: 101–102). This was the larger pot for a main dish, two medium-sized pots for special dishes and several smaller ones for serving the food, those we consider "personal" pots. In SO 168 it is likely that there was a slightly larger family. Based on the number of small pots, it may have been a family with eight members. Due to the larger number of family members it makes sense that the housewife had two large pots, and four medium-sized pots.

2 The two pots from the graves are important for this analysis because they are among the few that were fully preserved and they were important for testing the aforementioned formula established by V. Pleterski. The two pots were not used in the analyses of the pots from the settlement, but the full interpretation of the size of the pots from the graves (this is not a subject of this paper) is presented in Pavlovič 2013: 114–116.

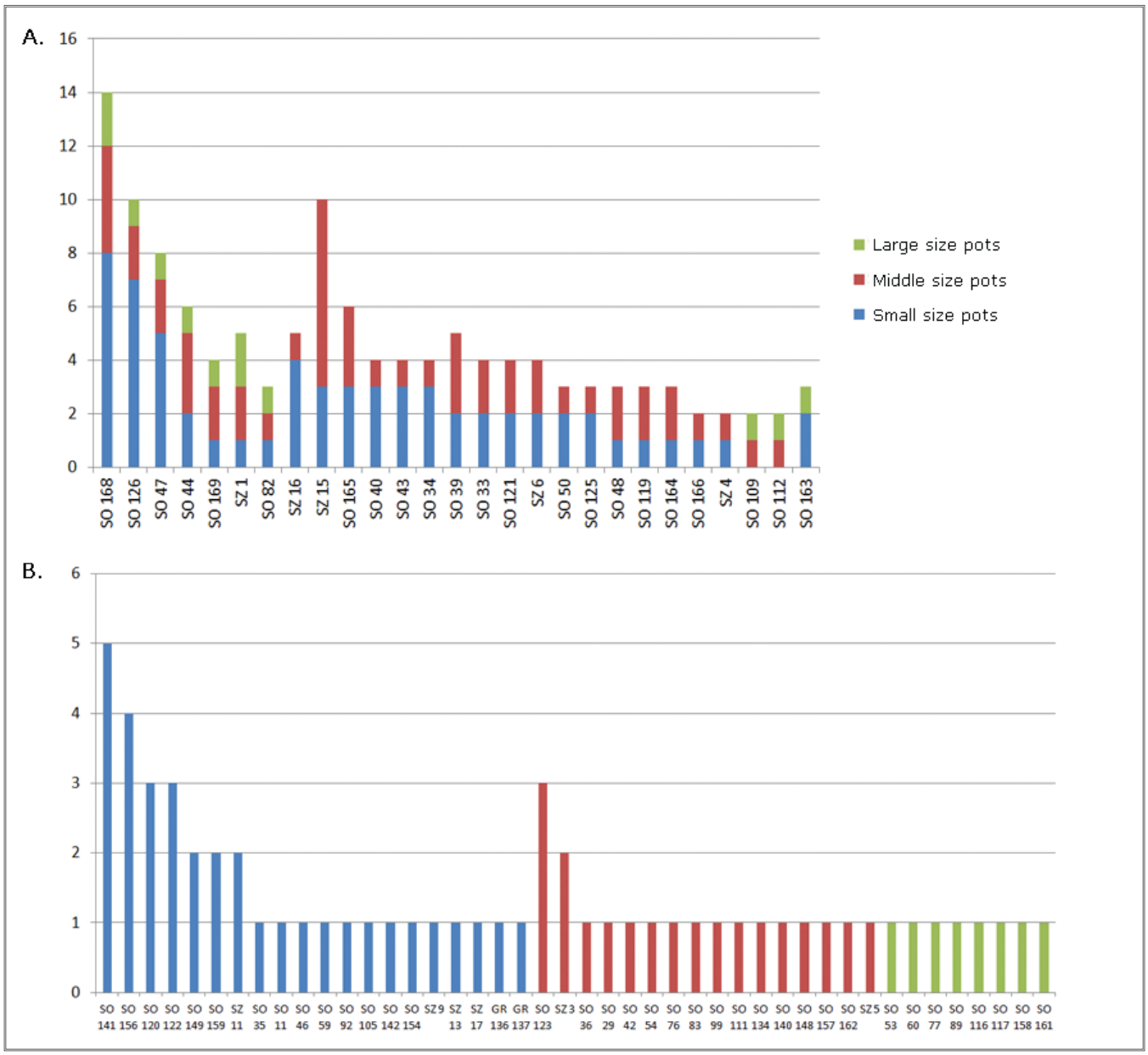


Fig. 3 Top: Features with different size/use classes of pots; Bottom: Features with a single size/use group of pots. On the vertical axis is the number of pots. On the horizontal axis are the names of the features

The ratio between the size classes of pots in features SO 44, SO 169, SZ 1 and SO 82 is slightly different. Feature SO 44 has one large, three medium and two small pots. The number of small pots is less than the number of medium pots. Nevertheless, this could be explained as the expected kitchen set of an early medieval housewife, for which we were not able to reconstruct more small pots that would suggest additional family members. Features SO 169 and SO 82 are similar in their inventory to SO 44. The only one remaining to be discussed is feature SZ 1. It contains one small pot, two medium pots and two large ones. At first glance, there is nothing exceptional about this assemblage. The unique factor is that both larger pots have a very large volume, one might say extreme for this site.

The first one holds 16.7 l and the second 12.1 l, which is almost 5 litres more than the next largest pot. Another special aspect of this feature is that the material was very well preserved, which allowed us to calculate the volume of four pots. We believe that large pots from feature SZ 1 were not used for cooking. Because of their size placing them and manipulating them on top of a fire would be difficult. We believe that their function is different, perhaps for storage.

There are some curiosities if we turn our attention to the number of small pots present in those features with all size classes of pots, as well as in those features with small and medium-sized pots (the most numerous features). Of course, this is a tentative observation, since we cannot reconstruct the full inventory for each feature. In the features with all size

groups of pots where the ratio is 1 large: 2–3 medium: n (n = small pots, and based on our aforementioned assumptions, also the number of family members), representing the kitchen assemblage, the number of small pots ranges between five and eight. If we assume that these houses were inhabited by nuclear families, the average couple had three to five children.

The interpretation of the function of the features with just medium and small-sized pots is less clear; however, the number of small pots does not exceed four. This group of features could still be interpreted as the remains of the kitchen set of a smaller family. Given the number of small, so-called "personal" pots, we can conclude that the families consisted of a maximum four members, but mostly from two or three. Perhaps such smaller families did not need to cook in large pots, which of course does not mean that they did not have them, but they may have used them as storage containers or in other areas of the site.

This also automatically raises concerns about the unequal number of objects in the previously mentioned groups. According to this analysis there were perhaps only three larger families and a greater number of smaller families, eleven or more.

In 42 features we managed to identify only one size class of pots. This is most often because, that is in 35 features, only one pot was determinable. In these cases only one of the large pots is present per individual feature. Medium-sized pots occur in 14 features as the only identifiable pot, in one case there were two pots in each feature and in one feature there were three medium-sized pots. Small-sized pots dominate the features with only one pot size-class per feature, altogether in 13 cases. However, there are a greater number of features with a large number of smaller-sized pots than there are features with only medium-sized pots. In features SO 149, SO 159 and SZ 11 there were two small-sized pots each, while in features SO 120 and SO 122 there were three, in SO 156 four pots, and in SO 141 five. These features are much more difficult to interpret on the basis of the size classes of the pots, however other lines of evidence aid our interpretation in these cases, such as the preservation of the architectural remains, the location, relationship to other features, etc.

The map of the extent of the features (Fig. 4) provides key insight. The map was designed according the above graph, to illustrate the features and their associated size/use classes of pots (Fig. 3).

At a glance the map reveals that the features with pots from multiple size classes are unevenly distributed. The concentration of features in the western part of the site is distinctive (Fig. 4, enlargement). The pink squares indicating features with all three size classes. Interestingly, they are all concentrated in the western group of features. The only exception is feature SZ 1, which lies in the eastern group. As we have already pointed out above, the function of SZ 1 was likely different from other features in this group. It contains two extremely large pots, which were not suitable for cooking but that were more likely used for storage.

The vast majority of features with small and medium-sized pots (orange squares) are also concentrated in the western area. The exceptions are three features in the central area of the site (along the palaeochannel of the Dobel stream, Fig. 1), that form a sort of semi-circle or a cluster of features. Features SZ 4 in the eastern part and SZ 6 in the extreme north-eastern part of the settlement are both exceptions.

This obvious clustering is interesting primarily because it is completely separate from the groupings of features with hearths and stoves (Fig. 2). This once again raises the question of why such a large quantity of pottery, including all three size classes of pots, occurs in the western hamlet, where there are no remains of hearths or stoves.

Due to this explicit division in content of features at the site, a chronological component is hypothesized to relate to the size classes of pots. In the group of features with different size classes of pots, 23 of 27 features belonged to the later phase of the settlement. Only four can be attributed to the earlier phase (Pavlovič 2013: 101–102). Some of these were presented above because of their unique attributes.

For the group of features with only one size class of pots, the ratio between features from the earlier and later phases is balanced. There are 22 features from the later phase, and 20 from the earlier phase. No clear patterns were observed, for example that individual large pots appeared only in earlier buildings, or anything similar.

DIFFERENCES IN THE KITCHEN CULTURE AND SETTLEMENT ORGANIZATION BETWEEN THE TWO CHRONOLOGICAL PHASES AT NOVA TABLA

We have already mentioned the possibility that the kitchen culture in the earlier phase differed slightly from that in the later phase. This is supported by the fact that in the earlier phase baking plates were in use. Baking plates are special type of ware on which it is believed that bread was baked and other baked dishes prepared. These no longer appear in this region in the later phase.

In addition to the cooking culture, the organization of the settlement may have been slightly different, characterized

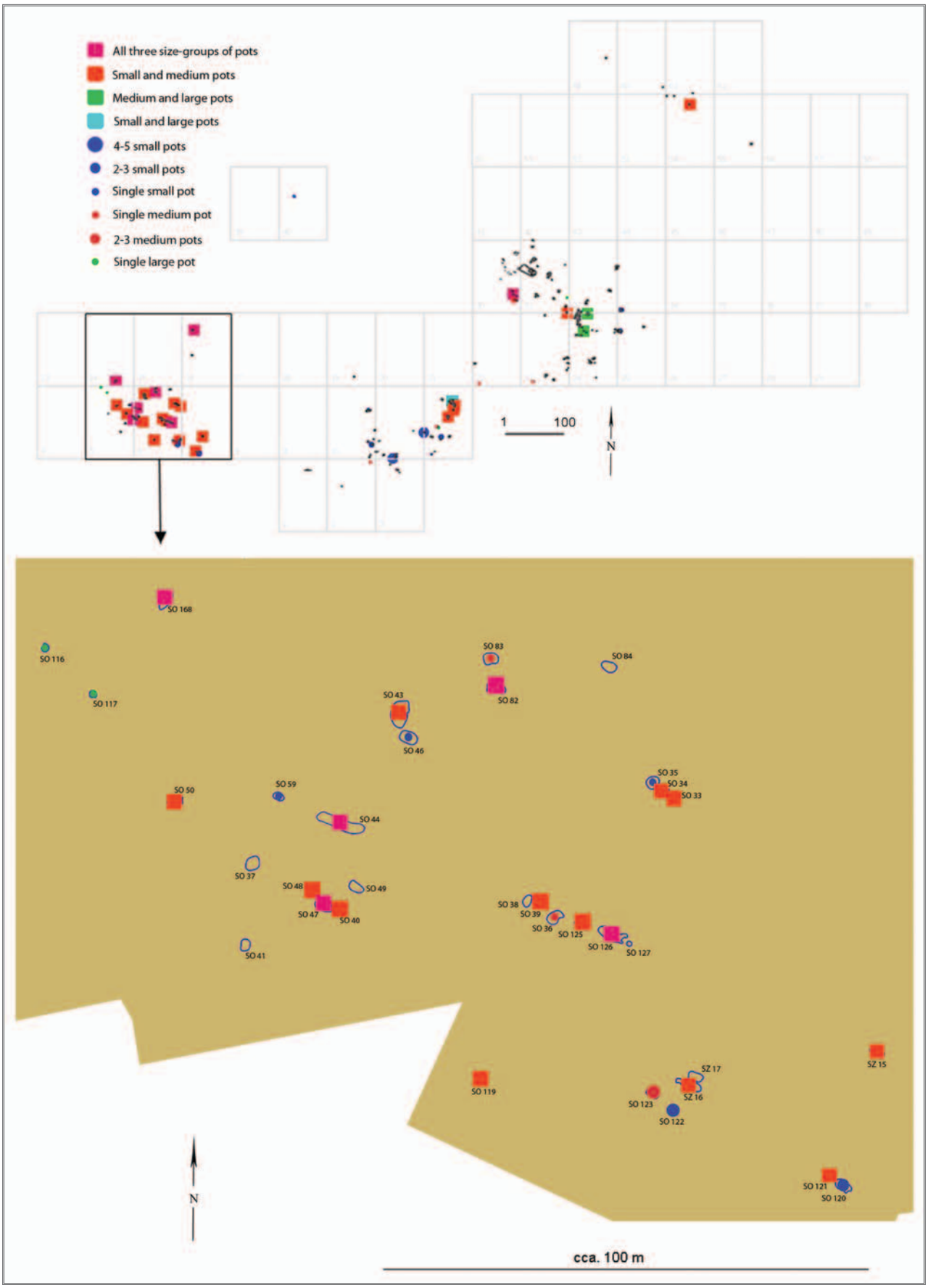


Fig. 4 Map of the distribution of size classes of pots. Enlargement: The distribution of the size classes of pots in sectors 5–7, 14–16 (the western group of the features). The squares indicate the features with pots of multiple size classes, while the circles indicate features with pots of only one size class. For the latter the size of the circles indicates the number of the pots in each feature, while the colour indicates the size class

by buildings with different functions. This hypothesis was developed on the basis of observations of features SZ 1, SZ 2, SZ 3, SO 1 and SO 52 (Fig. 5).

This group of five features is slightly distant from the eastern group of the settlement. It is arranged in two lines, oriented northwest - southeast, separated by a distance of five meters. The northern row contains features SO 52, SZ 1 and SZ 2, in the southern the SZ 3 and SO 1. On the basis of handmade undecorated pottery of simple shapes and specific decoration, as well as radiocarbon dates, features SZ 1, SZ 2, and SZ 3 are from the earlier phase of the settlement, between the mid-6th and mid-7th century. There is an interesting connection between the features, revealed by the diversity of artefacts associated with these features.

In feature SO 52 there was very little pottery, but the dominant find was 1.6 kg of grey sandstone fragments. A few fragments have a flat surface, so we believe these are the remains of a round hand mill. Beside it, a few fragments of iron objects were discovered, including a well-preserved iron point, which was probably part of a tool. Taking these finds into account, we believe that processing grain and other foods was taking place in this feature.

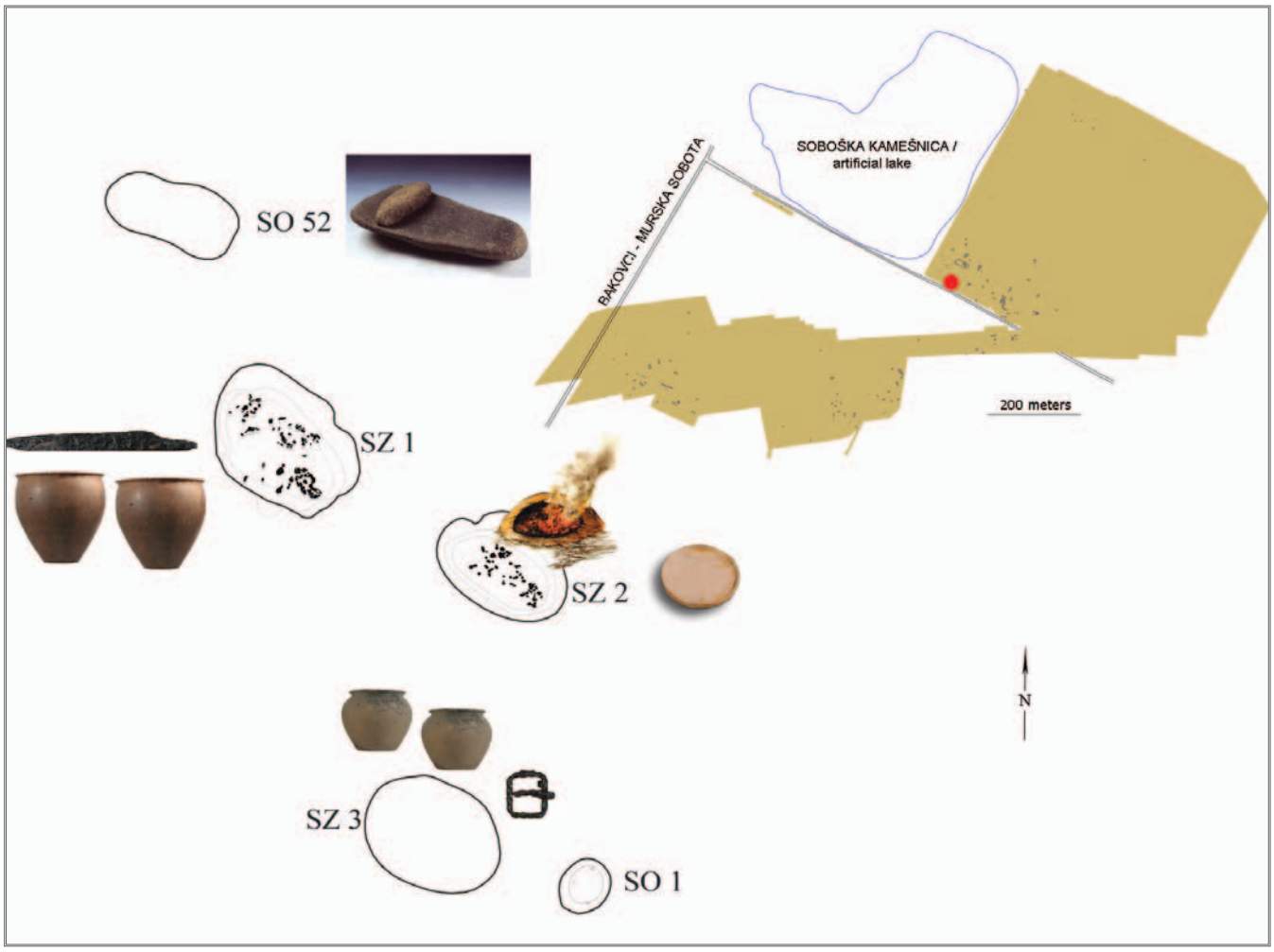


Fig. 5 Plan of features SZ 1, SZ 2, SZ 3, SO 1 and SO 52, with representations of the finds discovered in each. Pictures are not to scale. Images are idealized reconstructions of the associated finds

Feature SZ 1 was approximately 2.5 meters southeast of feature SO 52. It contained a larger quantity of pottery, including the previously mentioned extremely large pots and also at least two smaller knives. Because of the size of the large pots, it would be very difficult to move them when full of food or liquid, so we believe that they were intended for the storage and were not often moved. Thus, we interpret feature SZ 1 as a storage area.

Two and a half meters away from SZ 1, feature SZ 2 is located. It contained remains of a clay oven in a niche in the northern part of the feature. The oven was built on a carefully prepared surface of river pebbles that were daubed with clay. Only the lower part of the oven was preserved. However, the shape of the niche in which the oven was placed indicates that the oven likely originally had a rounded superstructure. The oven is a clear indication of the use of this feature. It is indicative that we could not reconstruct enough of any pot to determine its size group. The majority of the well-preserved

pottery sherds were from baking plates, of which there were at least five. It seems that the facility was designed primarily for baking bread or other food in pans, because it is more difficult to cook in pots in smaller vaulted clay ovens. Presence of such a high number of baking plates is thus logical.

Features SZ 3 and SO 1 are likely to be related as part of a larger structure. In pit SZ 3 there were two medium-sized pots, a larger number of other potsherds, as well as an angular iron belt buckle decorated with a thickening on the rim. In feature SO 1 only a few smaller sherds of pottery were discovered, but the quantity of stones associated with the feature is remarkable. These were not coarse sandstone, which is associated with querns, but rather there were 1.3 kg of red burnt fine-grained sandstone and 1.1 kg of highly burnt calcareous stones. Many of the stones concentrated in this pit may be remnants of the destroyed stone oven, which the Slavs used for heating of living quarters or simply as so-called heating stones, known as a method of heating from one of the early medieval Arab sources (record of the Arab geographer Ibn Rust; adapted from Tica 2008: 163).

Of course, this hypothesis is tentative, but on the basis of the material we believe that individual tasks were performed in different spaces. We can distinguish between the area for processing/storing food and baking/cooking, which are adjacent and are spatially closest to one another. More distant are the features we interpret as the living area, where the inhabitants ate and warmed the area with stones, which may also have been multifunctional.

We can reasonably assume that in the earlier phase the space and activities were differently organized, especially food preparation. Possibly in the way we presented above, with distinct activity areas. This would explain why there are differences in the distribution of features that contain different size classes of pots.

In a view of such distinct activity areas, it is worth mentioning feature SO 169. Based on the radiocarbon date and associated pottery it belongs to the earlier phase of the settlement. It is the only identifiable feature of the earlier phase that lies in the most western part of the settlement, but it is placed in the north, away from the concentration of later features. This feature stands out for the number of pots identifiable by size class. It contained two large pots, four medium and eight small ones. It also contained pieces of fine-grained red sandstone, that were severely burned in the fire, so we can connect them to heating, as well as fragments of grey sandstone, which is usually associated with querns. In the contrast to the previously mentioned group, where you can see the division of space and activities in the earlier phases, in this feature all activities were concentrated in a small area. Also, in this feature there were no baking plates, but only pots.

It is possible to conclude that in the earlier phase of the settlement there were groups of features that formed a kind of an economic unit or were part of a large above-ground building with smaller individual buildings where most of the activities were carried out within or around one pit. It is this type of features that have been recognized as so-called semi-sunken or pit houses (Slo. *zemljanke*).

Unfortunately, neither on the basis of radiocarbon dates, nor pottery analysis we can accurately conclude whether these two forms of economic/functional/residential units existed simultaneously throughout the earlier phase. Because of this, we cannot determine if these two forms were a reflection of the diverse status of local people, their habits, or perhaps specific clan or even ethnic affiliations. Another possibility is that these distinctions in settlement organization are chronologically dependant, and may reflect the first settlers building small isolated structures, and later, when life was somewhat stabilized, organizing more widespread economic and residential units as more comfortable wooden above-ground buildings. For the moment these questions remain unanswered.

Returning to the map depicting the distribution of pots by size class (Fig. 4), some observations are worth mentioning. Based on what has already been presented, it follows that the features with different size groups of pots mostly belong to the later phase of the settlement, from the mid-seventh century to the ninth century, and are concentrated in the western part of the site. When we look closer at those features, we can see that the ones with all three size classes occur within smaller groups of features that lie next to each other, and are usually arranged in a linear fashion, oriented northwest-southeast (Fig. 6). We believe that this group of objects are part of a larger building. Other features in distinct groups also contain pots of different size classes or contain only one size class of pot.

The largest group is composed of features SO 38, SO 39, SO 36, SO 125, SO 126 and SO 127. Feature SO 126 contained all three size classes, SO 39 and SO 125 included medium and small pots, SO 36 had only medium pots. In the feature group SO 48, SO 47 and SO 40, only SO 47, which occupied a central position, has all three size classes of pots, while the other two features had medium and small pots. All three size classes were also present in house SO 44, which is considered a separate feature, though we believe that it belongs to a similar type of structure as previously listed groups. Its design is very elongated, and at the bottom more pits were preserved. On the basis of this, we also believe that the linear groups of

features were actually depressions within larger buildings.

The last group with all three size classes of pots includes features SO 83 and SO 82. In the latter, all three size groups were present, while the former had only medium size pots.

We would also add some additional clusters of features to the group of linearly arranged features, despite the fact that they do not have all three size classes of pots. These clusters are features SO 43 and SO 46; as well as SO 35, SO 34 and SO 33; then SO 124, SO 123, SO 122, SZ 16 and SZ 17; and finally the pair of features SO 121 and SO 120. The combination of medium and small sized pots occurred in all these groups of features, and all shared an absence of large pots. Based on the diversity in size and the abundance of pots located in these groups of features, and the specificity of the groupings in linear aggregations, we believe that it is likely that these were residential buildings.

The only stand-alone feature from the later phase containing all three size classes of pots is feature SO 168 with almost four kilograms of preserved pottery and the remains of a hand mill. Two smaller pits, SO 116 and SO 117, were detected in its immediate vicinity. A large pot was reconstructed from each smaller pit. It is possible to interpret this configuration of features as a larger residential building with small two storage rooms nearby. Similar groupings of residential buildings and storage pits have been found in other early medieval sites, for example at the well-explored site of Roztoky in Prague (Czech Republic). At this site, groups were characterized by one, two or three storage pits, which the excavators considered to be contemporaneous, though this point may be debated. Interestingly, the precise determination of which residential building was associated with which storage pits is somewhat difficult, because storage pits were usually placed halfway between two houses (Kuna et al. 2005: 337). Similarly, pits SO 116 and SO 117 at Nova table are equidistant from features SO 168 and SO 50.

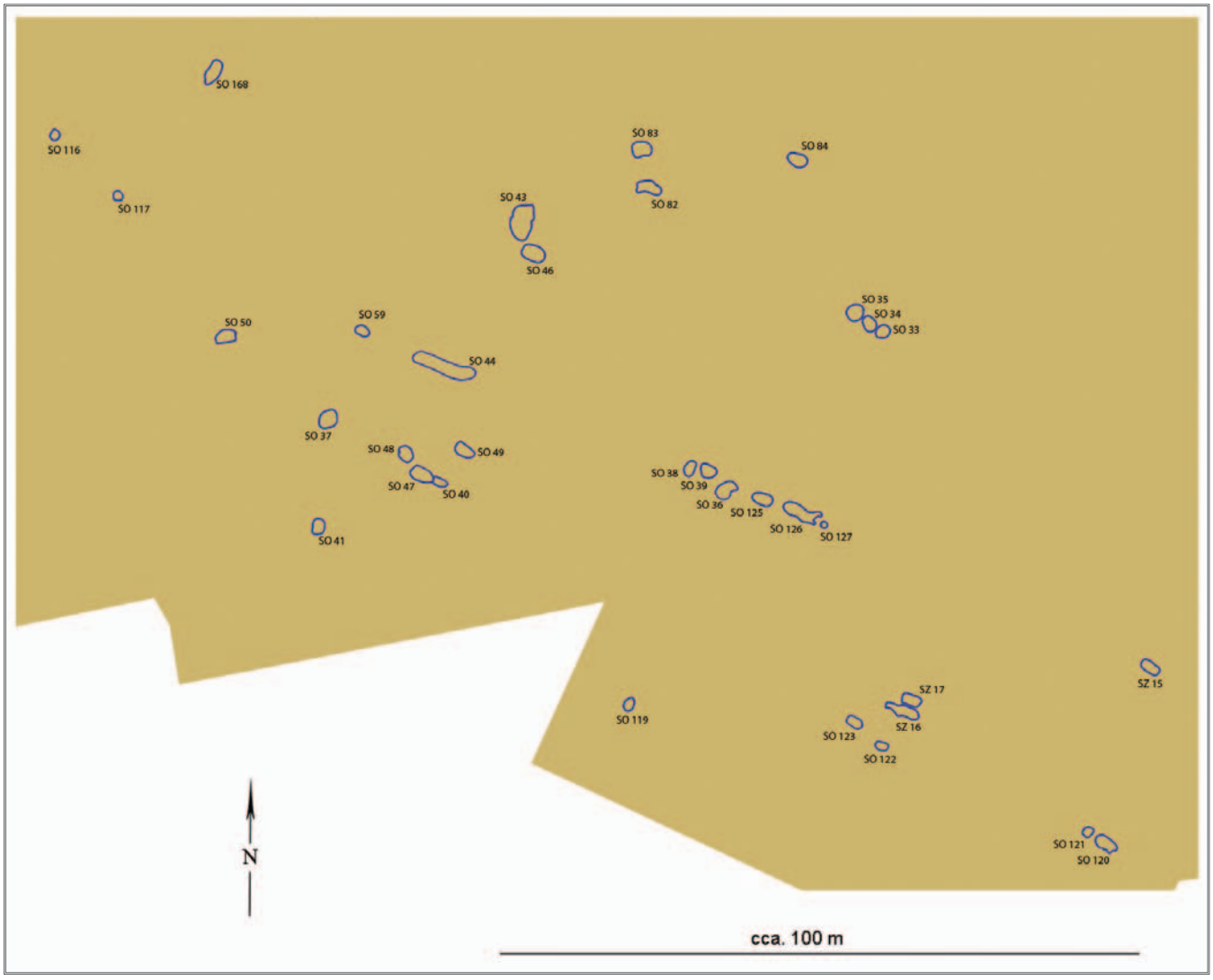


Fig. 6 Close-up plan of the western group of features

On the map (Fig. 4, the map of a whole site) the group of features SO 163, SO 164, SO 165 and SO 166 also stand out (orange and blue squares in the central group of features). Feature SO 131 may also belong to this group. This group of features is situated in the central part of the site, along one of the palaeochannels of the Dobel stream. Primarily medium- and small-sized pots appear in these features, but in feature SO 163 it was possible to identify one large pot. The purpose of this group is relatively clear, namely that features SO 163 and SO 164 were certainly habitable, as both had well-maintained ovens or hearths. Feature SO 163 had two clay ovens preserved on the southern edge of the house. Some small sherds of pottery were preserved on the ovens. The function of features SO 165 and SO 166 is more difficult to determine. Based on the abundance of pottery and their semi-circular arrangement, we believe that they formed a joint residential-economic unit.

Features with only one size class of pots are not as spatially concentrated as those with multiple size classes of pots. In addition, they are not characterized by any distinctive patterns of occurrence. We observed only individual cases, which might offer a clue about the function of individual features. Examples of this are features SO 157 and SO 158. The first is the well-preserved clay oven with a partly-preserved super-structure and a pit enabling the access to the oven. Based on the preserved remains, this structure, as it seems, was not inside any other building so it was presumably a stand-alone oven. In the pit in front of the oven there was a partially preserved medium-sized pot. This size class is associated with the preparation of special dishes. East of the oven there is the oval feature SO 158, which contained a large pot. We may interpret this pair of features as the oven where food was cooked, and near it was the storage pit where foodstuffs required for cooking and baking were placed to be readily accessible.

Storage pits can also be seen in smaller features where only single large pots were discovered. These include features SO 89 and SO 77, which were adjacent to larger features, SO 73, SO 74 and SO 53.

Upon observation of individual large pots it seems that they are less common in features from the earlier phase and usually occur in specific small pits. Here again feature SZ 1 is an exception with two extremely large pots. Feature SO 60 also differs from this, it was an angular, probably residential feature in which we were only able to identify one large pot.

Usually only one size class occurred in the features from the earlier phase; except in features SZ 4 and SZ 6. Those two with their size, their diversity of artefacts, and medium and small sized pots, indicate a residential character.

A NEW HYPOTHESIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Neither the assessed characteristics, nor the analysis, allowed conclusions about the function or use of the oval or irregularly shaped features on the site of Nova tabla by Murska Sobota. Roughly speaking, based on the analysis of the size classes of pots a few remarks can be summarized. Among the clearest observations is the difference between features of the earlier and the later phase of the site.

In the earlier phase only one size class of pots appears in the majority of features. Only a few features are distinct: for SZ 1 we have demonstrated that it is part of a larger unit, within which each pit had a specific use. SO 169 in turn, which was an isolated feature, but it stands out for its abundance of pots; while features SZ 4 and SZ 6 contained medium and small pots. In general, in the features from the earlier phase there are primarily medium and small pots and often baking plates as well.

They probably cooked and prepared the food in the medium sized pots and ate from the small ones, while they baked bread and other dishes on baking plates. Large pots are relatively rare in the earlier stage. Depending on their position in the small pits or near larger features, these large pots were not used for cooking, but were used as storage containers.

Kitchen culture changed in the later phase of the settlement. Later on features with pots of all three size classes appeared, or with different combinations of size classes, especially in the western part of the site. The features with all three size classes often occurred within the groups of buildings arranged in rows, usually oriented northwest-southeast (Fig. 6). Other buildings in such groups also had a wider range of size classes of pots. We recognize these features as either residential and economic units that consisted of several buildings, which were arranged side-by-side, or as larger residential buildings, within which there are more embedded features that are preserved in the archaeological record as individual pits.

Unfortunately, we were able to confirm P. Šalkovský's observation that settlements with oval and irregularly shaped features cannot be generalized, but rather that we need to identify the use based through an analysis of each separate feature (Šalkovský 2009: 278).

The results of these analyses have not provided a universal criterion for assessing these sites and features; however, they have exposed individual cases that have been interpreted differently until now and that have forced us to think outside the box.

From the sites in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Poland we have internalized the idea that every larger pit represents a semi-sunken house, which along with storage and waste pits formed an economic unit and that more of these features, usually three or four together, formed a kind of hamlet (Šalkovský 2006: 117).

At Nova tabla site it is clear that in such clusters, each of the pits could have had a specific function (for example: a group of pits in Fig. 5), and that perhaps it is only groups of such features that originally formed the whole, that is a house where they milled grain, stored it in large containers sufficiently close food preparation areas that they could easily bake bread on clay baking plates and in domed ovens. In these spaces there was also a living area, perhaps heated with hot stones, where it was comfortable to eat and sleep.

Due to the poor preservation or nonexistence of postholes for supporting pillars in most of the features that would have been suitable for residences, we propose the idea of a simple tent-shaped roof, which was not intensively stabilized (Fig. 7; also: Guštin, Knific 2003: 84). If this interpretation were correct, residents would have had to move from one covered building to another. This may at first glance seem illogical as well as not economical, since the heat created in one area by the oven would not heat other buildings. There is also the question of where the door was. In the classic reconstructions of semi-sunken houses with tent-like roofs the entrance is placed on the shorter side (Fig. 7).

On sites in Prekmurje the pits are not parallel to the longer side of the structure, enabling easy entry into the building (as shown in Fig. 7). The pits are usually parallel to the shorter side of the structure and in many cases continuing in rows (Figs. 5, 6). In such cases, it is impossible to envision the door on the shorter side, rather they would be on the longer side. This raises the question: "What kind of above-ground structures were over these pits?"



Fig. 7 Reconstruction of semi-sunken houses (Guštin 2008a: 9); Reconstruction of the semi-sunken houses at the exhibition Tü mo in Murska Sobota in 2011 (Photo: D. Pavlovič)

This brought us to consider the possibility that the entire group of features is part of a larger above ground building, which had no pillars rammed into the ground, but perhaps foundations made of lying logs. The possibility of this is indicated by feature SO 51 (Fig. 8). It is a shallow L-shaped feature with a post-hole for a pillar preserved at one end. Based on the shape we assume that this is the residue of the logs placed horizontally, which were the foundations of a rectangular building.

In addition, the group of features SZ 1, SZ 2, SZ 3 and SO 1, SO 52 (Fig. 5) suggests that there were several sub-surface areas for specialized tasks, and the pantry and oven could be placed under one roof as part of the internal structure of a living space. The sub-surface features in front of the ovens are also common in the square shaped semi-sunken houses with stone ovens.

This interpretation greatly changes our perception of the size of one family's living area. Turning to other lines of evidence we can infer that the buildings were probably much bigger in real terms. Some of the clearest examples are present at Nova tabla.

The clearest example of a residential building is feature SO 76 (Fig. 9). The central, sub-surface area had proper oval shape and would be comparable with most features identified as oval semi-sunken houses. However, it differs in several respects. In the eastern half of the sunken area, four post-holes from a roof construction are preserved.

Between them was a round pit, which we believe is the residue of the hearth, which is also the deepest part of the

building. West of the post-holes is another smaller circular pit, whose function cannot be determined. The building is particularly interesting because, in addition to the main pit, a sunken area only 0.08 to 0.1 m deep was preserved.

Perhaps it was not even dug out, but rather the darker soil occurred as a result of intensive use. We believe that this feature preserves an actual area occupied by the residential building. It is clearly visible that the residential buildings had thicker floor surface, which is rarely preserved as well as the sub-surface area, at the bottom of which was a fireplace. The feature was not fully exposed because it extended outside the excavation area. Initially, the excavated area measured about 16 m^2 (central, deeper part measured 3.5 x 2 m, surrounding area approximately 4.3 x 3.8 m), however we believe that the complete building measured at least 25 m^2, if not more.

An additional line of evidence is provided by the large size of feature SO 66 (Fig. 10). This is an exception on the site. It has a rectangular shape with a length of 28.5 m and a width of 10 m, and it occupies an area of approximately 300 m^2. It has been preserved (similar to the expanded space of feature SO 76) with a darker layer 0.1 m thick. Within this dark layer there were several large pits of varying size. These archaeological remains indicate that it is possible to infer the existence of larger, rectangular above ground structures, which had pits with different functions inside. Based on the material found in them we can determine which activity took place in an individual pit or part of the building.

Similarly, it is assumed that those features from the later phase which forms rows (Fig. 6) may have originally been arranged along the walls of larger above ground buildings. Thus, it becomes easier to understand their identical orientation in space, and the emergence of features with all three size classes of pots. Hearths and ovens in the western hamlet were probably on the ground surface, which has not been preserved.

Finally, it is worth providing a brief overview of the site of Nova tabla through time to demonstrate that our interpretations of similar features may vary based on our preconceptions about the era in which they were produced. This is not

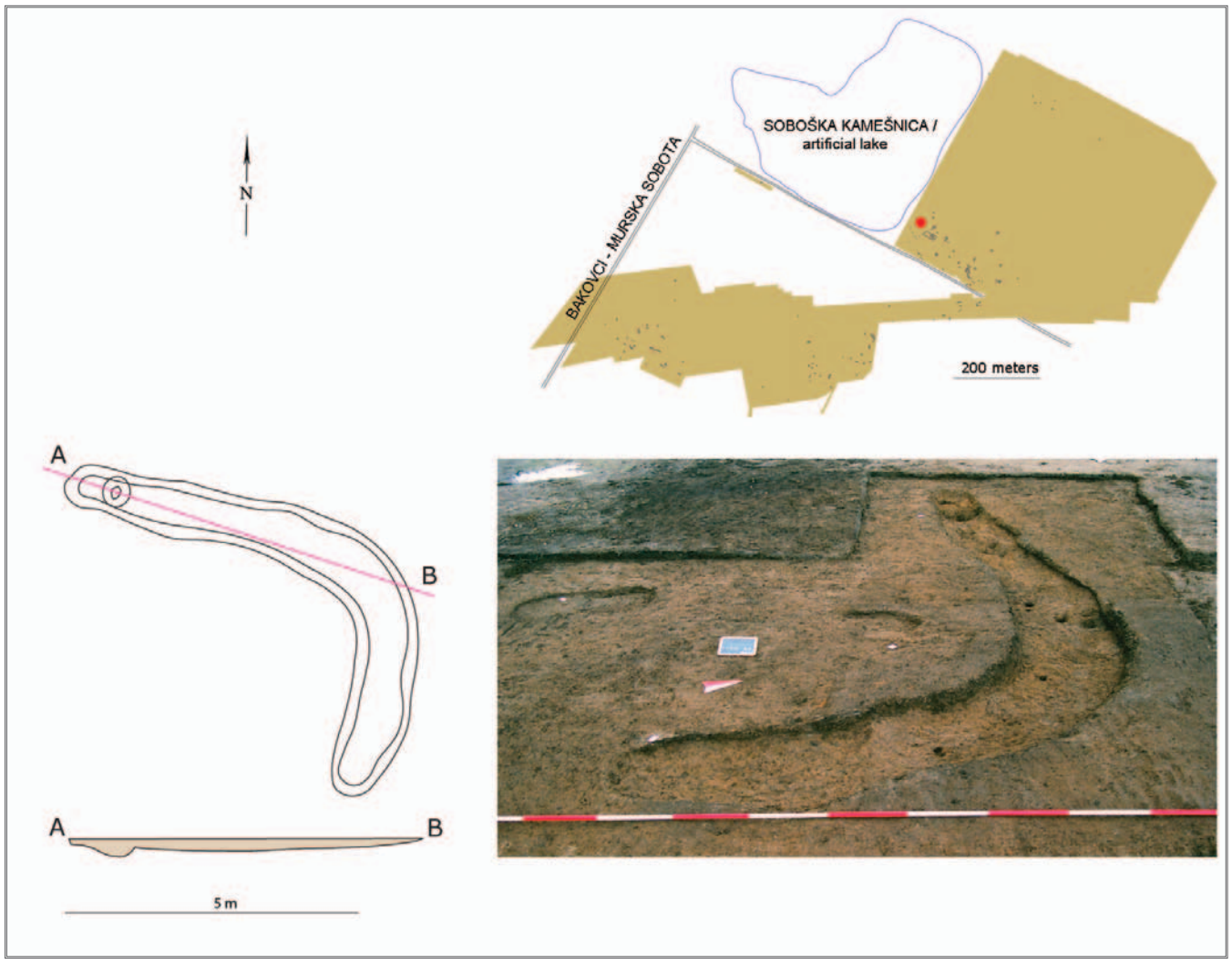


Fig. 8 Plan and photo of feature SO 51 from Nova table by Murska Sobota

intended as an argument, rather it provides a common sense reminder that we should be aware of our preconceptions.

Remains from the periods from the Eneolithic to the Middle Ages were discovered throughout whole researched area. If we do not consider the features associated with the graveyard and instead focus only on the settlement, the archaeological remains from the houses from all the aforementioned periods would look archaeologically similar. The remains were always oval pits of different sizes and irregular shapes. Which period an individual feature belonged was only deduced on the basis of the finds in the fill. It is hard to imagine Iron Age features interpreted as simple semi-sunken houses with tent-like roofs, knowing that at the same time there were fortified hillforts and other proto-urban settlements with well-built houses along with the wealth and prosperity we know characterized Iron Age societies of the south-eastern Alpine region. Finds from prehistoric tombs at the site also confirmed that prosperity (Guštin, Tiefengraber 2001: 107; Guštin 2003a: 61–68; Tiefengraber 2006: 205–233).

It is even more difficult to imagine this interpretation being made based on such irregular pit features from the Roman period. Despite the fact that in the area of Nova tabla there were no buildings made from stones or bricks, there was a relatively high quantity of fragmented building materials (mainly parts of tegulae) in the fills from the Roman period and especially in Early Medieval pits. This material probably originates from a nearby Roman villa rustica located on the site of Rakičanske Muzge, discovered through archaeological aerial prospection and verified by field survey (Kerman 2008).

It is evident that no dense urban settlements were established in the plains of Prekmurje in the Roman period, such as those known at Poetovio or at Flavia Solva or Salla on the other side of the river Mura. It was an area inhabited as a conventional rural countryside, where modest wooden farms of local populations likely surrounded the dispersed villas of Roman colonialists, as shown by the example of Rakičanske Muzge.

The remains of simple above-ground structures or semi-sunken houses have been discovered on most sites excavated

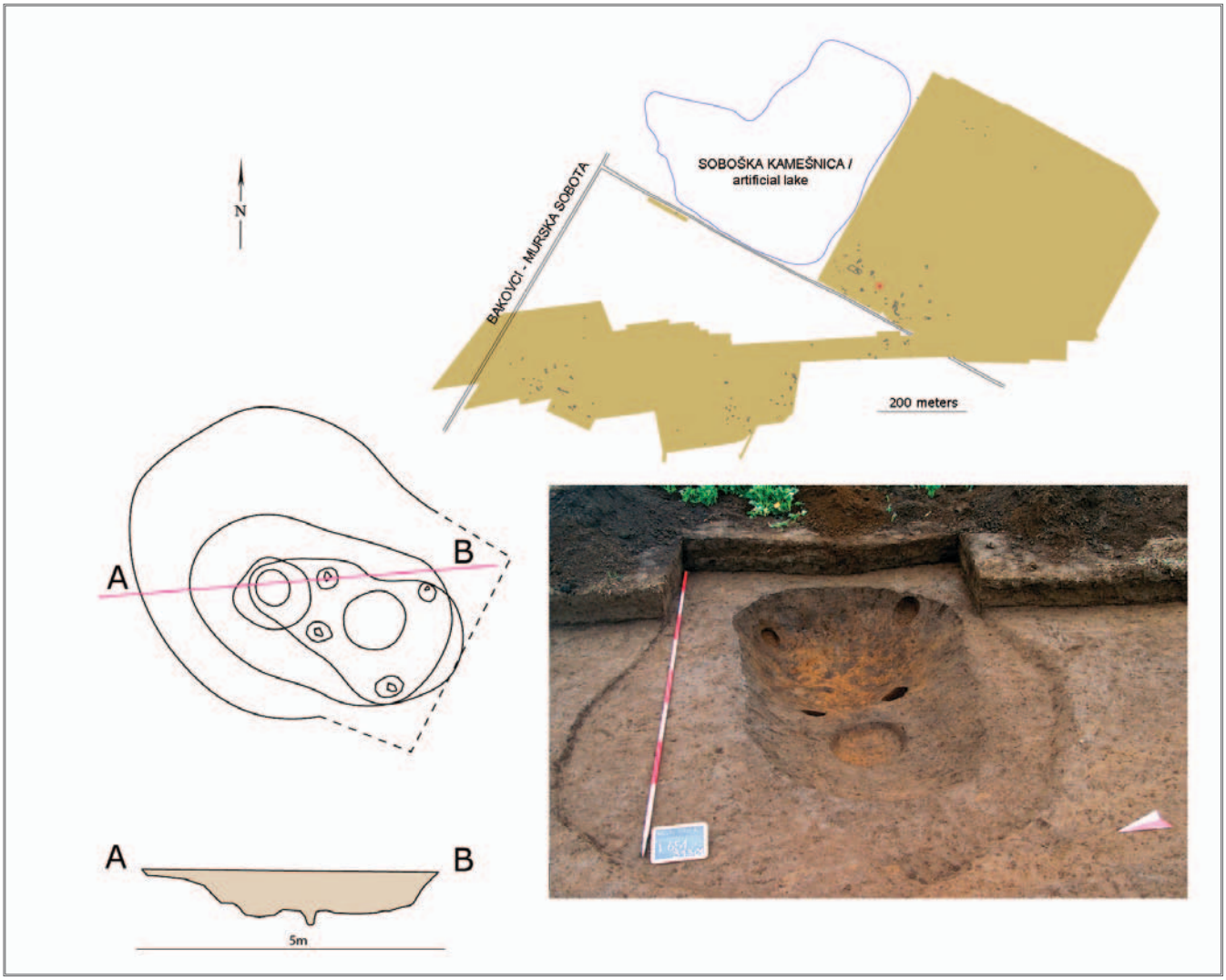


Fig. 9 Plan and photo of feature SO 76 from Nova table by Murska Sobota

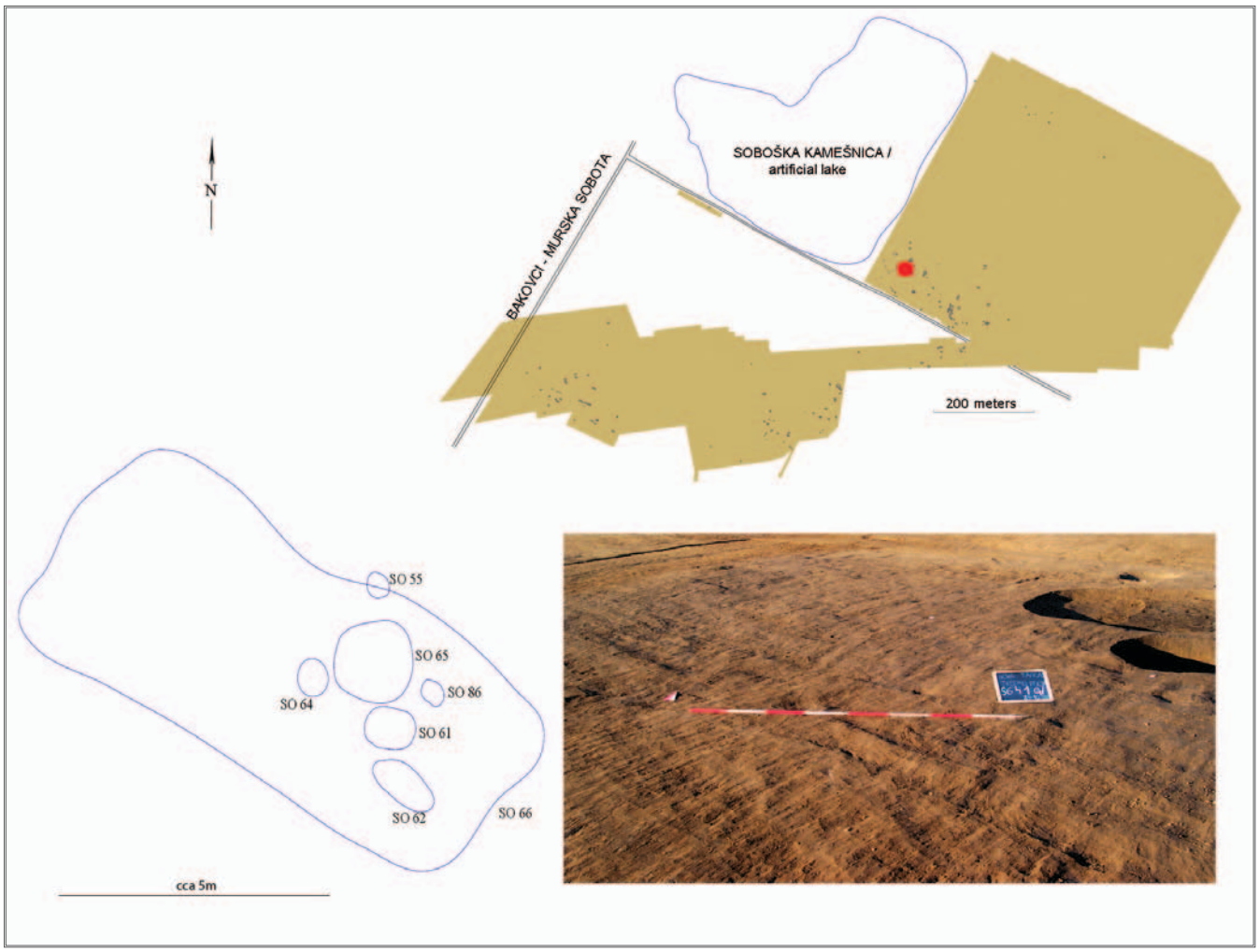


Fig. 10 Plan and photo of feature SO 66 from Nova tabla by Murska Sobota

in the vicinity of Murska Sobota, and show that this plain was settled intensively in the Roman period, mainly during the 2nd and 3rd centuries and inhabited until Late Antiquity (Tušek 2002; 2003: 216; Kerman 2003a: 151–152; 2003b: 221–222; Šavel 2003: 232; Guštin 2004; Šavel, Sankovič 2010: 63).

According to the quality and richness of the grave goods from the Roman period, it is hard to imagine that the people living around the rural villas of Roman colonists lived in very simple semi-sunken houses. And if the supposed wooden farmhouses of Iron Age and Roman period left similar archaeological remains, it follows that there were also such above-ground wooden structures in the Early Middle Ages.

The early medieval pottery and radiocarbon dates (Pavlovič 2013: 188; 2015: 65) suggest that the settlement was inhabited sometime between the 6th and 9th centuries. With such a long range of settlement it is difficult to understand its use if we envision it filled with only simple semi-sunken houses with a tent-like roof, especially during local winters that are known for their strong winds. It has been shown that some pits or features can be reasonably interpreted as semi-sunken houses with preserved post-holes to support the roof structure, with a hearth and a diverse material inventory inside. On the other hand, we have demonstrated that some groups of features may be the remains of larger wooden structures.

Since neither pottery nor radiocarbon dates allow more precise dating, it is not possible to differentiate whether these buildings represent the remains of the first settlers who built simple dwellings on the new territory that were later replaced with more robust and comfortable wooden structures, or whether the diversity of buildings indicates social and economic stratification of the population within a single period.

One conclusion from the analyses and observations presented above is that some of the pits can be interpreted as parts of larger buildings on the basis of their associated material and location, presumably rectangular wooden houses



Fig. 11 Proposed reconstruction of the spatial organization and life in an above-ground building based on the group of features SZ 1, SZ 2, SZ 3 and SO 1, SO 52 (drawing: E. Leghissa)

(Fig. 11) rather than semi-sunken houses covered with a simple tent-like roof. This statement indicates that the residences of Early Medieval families were much larger and more well-organised than previously believed. This also alters and amends our view on the quality of their lives.

With this in mind, the number of potential residential buildings is reduced, as well as the estimated number of families inhabiting the settlement. For now it is impossible to estimate how many people lived in the identified villages, or assess how many of them lived contemporaneously and whether there was continuity between the chronological phases.

Translated by Daša Pavlovič, Adrienne C. Frie

Daša Pavlovič
Narodni muzej Slovenije
Prešernova 20
SI–1000 Ljubljana
dasa.pavlovic@nms.si

BIBLIOGRAPHY / LITERATURA

Bekić, L. 2011, *Rani srednji vijek između Panonije i Jadrana: ranoslavenski arheološki nalazi od 6. do 8. stoljeća*, neobjavljena doktorska disertacija Univerze na Primorskem, Koper.

Bekić, L. 2012, Keramika praškog tipa u Hrvatskoj, in: *Zbornik Stjepana Gunjače i hrvatska srednjevjekovna povijesno-arheološka baština*, II, Šeparović T. (ed.), Split, 21–35.

Dulinicz, M. 2002, Die Slawen – das zersplitterte Volk. in: *Zgodnji Slovani. Zgodnjesrednjeveška lončenina na obrobju vzhodnih Alp*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 13–19.

Fronza, V. 2011, Edilizia in materiali deperibili nell'alto medioevo italiano: metodologie e casi di studio per un'agenda della ricerca, *Post-Classical archaeologies*, 1, Mantova, 95–138.

Fusek, G. 1994, *Slovensko vo včasnoslovanskom období*, Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae, Studia, 3, Nitra.

Fusek, G. 2008, Frühe Slawen im Mitteldonaugebiet, in: *Kulturwandel in Mitteleuropa. Langobarden-Awaren-Slaven*, Bemmann J., Schmauder M. (eds.), Bonn, 645–656.

Fusek, G., Zábojník, J. 2003, Príspevok do diskusie o počiatkoch slovanského osídlenia Slovenska, *Slovenská archeológia,* 51, 319–340.

Fusek, G., Zábojník, J. 2010, Frühslawisches Siedlungsobjekt aus Suchohrad. Zur Problematik der langobardisch-slawischen Beziehungen, in: *Archeológia barbarov 2009. Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae. Communicationes*, Tomus X., Beljak J., Březinová G., Varsik V. (eds.), Nitra, 155–180.

Giostra, C. 2011, Goths and Lombards in Italy. The potential of archaeology with respect to ethnocultural identification, *Post-Classical archaeologies*, 1, Mantova, 7–36.

Guštin, M. 2003a, Humke starijeg gvozdenog doba sa nalazišta Nova tabla kod Murske Sobote (Slovenija), in: *Sahranjivanje u bronzano i gvozdeno doba*, Bojović N., Vasić M. (ed.), Čačak, 61–68.

Guštin, M. 2003b, Nova tabla pri Murski Soboti, in: *Zemlja pod vašimi nogami. Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije. Vodnik po nadiščih*, Prešeren D. (ed.), Ljubljana, 199–201.

Guštin, M. 2004, Steklene posode z Nove table pri Murski Soboti, in: *Drobci antičnega stekla*, Lazar I. (ed.), Koper, 71–79.

Guštin, M. (ed.) 2008a, *Srednji vek. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter, Archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Ljubljana.

Guštin, M. 2008b, Slovansko skletno grobišče na ledini Nova table pri Murski Soboti, in: *Srednji vek. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter, Archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 53–57.

Guštin, M., Knific, T. 2003, Zgodnjeslovanska naselbina zemljank, in: *Zemlja pod vašimi nogami. Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije. Vodnik po najdiščih*, Prešeren D. (ed.), Ljubljana, 84–88.

Guštin, M., Pavlovič, D. 2013, Die slawische Einwanderung ins Prekmurje- Mura Gebiet (Pannonisches südostrand) auf Grund der ^{14}C Daten, in: *The Early Slavic Settlement in Central Europe in the Light of New Dating Evidence*, Dulinicz M., Moździoch S. (eds.), Wrocław, 217–221.

Guštin, M., Tiefengraber, G. 2001, Prazgodovinske najdbe z avtocestnega odseka Murska Sobota-Nova tabla, *Arheološki vestnik,* 51, 107–116.

Guštin, M., Tiefengraber, G. 2002, Oblike in kronologija zgodnjesrednjeveške lončenine na Novi tabli pri Murski Soboti, in: *Zgodnji Slovani. Zgodnjesrednjeveška lončenina na obrobju vzhodnih Alp*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 46–62.

Guštin, M. et al. 2016*, Nova tabla pri Murski Soboti*, in: *Zbirka Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije,* Ljubljana, (v tisku).

Karo, Š. 2012, Zgodnjesrednjeveško obdobje, in: I. Šavel, Š. Karo*, Popava pri Lipovcih 1. Zbirka Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije*, 30, Ljubljana, 53–67.

Kerman, B. 2003a, Grofovsko near Murska Sobota 2, in: *The Earth Beneath Your Feet, Archaeology on the Motorways in Slovenia, Giude to Sites*, Prešeren D. (ed.), Ljubljana, 151–152.

Kerman, B. 2003b, Pod Kotom – sever, in: *The Earth Beneath Your Feet, Archaeology on the Motorways in Slovenia, Giude to Sites*, Prešeren D. (ed.), Ljubljana, 220–222.

Kerman, B. 2008, Rakičanske Muzge – nova rimska vila v Prekmurju, *Arheološki vestnik,* 59, 279–290.

Kerman, B. 2011a, *Kotare – Baza pri Murski Soboti*, in: *Zbirka Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije,* 17, Ljubljana.

Kerman, B. 2011b, *Grofovsko pri Murski Soboti 2*, in: *Zbirka Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije*, 22, Ljubljana.

Kuna, M., Profantová, N. a kolektiv 2005*, Počátky raného středověku v Čechách / The Onset of the Early Middle Ages in Bohemia*, Praha.

Kuna, M., Profantová, N. 2011, The Prague-Type Culture Houses. Aspets of Form, Function and Meaning, *Histria Antiqua,* 20, 415–426.

Novšak, M. 2003, Grofovsko pri Murski Soboti 1, in: *Zemlja pod vašimi nogami. Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije*, Prešeren D. (ed.), Ljubljana, 144–145.

Pavlovič, D. 2008, Novi izsledki arheoloških terenskih raziskav na Novi tabli pri Murski Soboti / Neue Ergebnisse der archäologischen Feldforschungen in Nova tabla bei Murska Sobota, in: *Srednji vek, Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter, Archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene,* Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 49–52.

Pavlovič, D. 2012, The settlement and organization of early Slavic hamlets in Prekmurje, Slovenia/Naseljavanje i organizacija naselja ranih Slavena u Prekmurju, Slovenija, in: *Zbornik Stjepana Gunjače i hrvatska srednjevjekovna povijesno-arheološka baština,* II, Šeparović T. (ed.), Split, 317–332.

Pavlovič, D. 2013, Zgodnjesrednjeveška poselitev severovzhodne Slovenije: primer najdišča Nova tabla pri Murski Soboti, neobjavljena doktorska disertacija

na UP FHŠ (https://share.upr.si/fhs/PUBLIC/doktorske/Pavlovic-Dasa.pdf)

Pavlovič, D. 2015, The beginning of Slavic settlement in north-eastern Slovenia and the relation between »Slavic« and »Lombard« settlement based on new interpretations of the archaeological material and radiocarbon dating, *Fundberichte aus Österreich*, Tagungsbände Bd. 1, Vienna, 59–79.

Pleinerová, I. 1986, Březno: Experiments with Building old Slavic Houses and living in them, *Památky archeologické*, 72, 104–176.

Pleterski, A. 1990, *Etnogeneza Slovanov*, Ljubljana.

Pleterski, A. 2008, *Kuhinjska kultura v zgodnjem srednjem veku*, Ljubljana.

Pleterski, A. 2010, *Zgodnjesrednjeveška naselbina na blejski Pristavi, Tafonomija, predmeti in čas / Frühmittelalterliche Siedlung Pristava in Bled, Taphonomie, Fundgegenstände und zeitliche Einordnung,* Opera Instituti archaeologici Sloveniae, 19, Ljubljana.

Pleterski, V. 2010, Program za izračunavanje prostornine loncev z izvihanim ustjem, in: A. Pleterski, *Zgodnjesrednjeveška naselbina na blejski Pristavi. Tafonomija, predmeti in čas*, Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae, 19, 185–186.

Ruttkay, M. 2002a, Ländliche Siedlungen des 9. bis 11. Jahrhunderts im Mitteldonaugebiet, in: *Europa im 10. Jahrhundert, Archäologie einer Aufbruchszeit*, Henning J. (ed.), Mainz am Rhein, 267–282.

Ruttkay, M. 2002b, Der ländliche Hausbau des 5. bis 15. Jh. im nördlichen Karpatenbecken (Slowakei) / The house building in the Carpathian basin Northern part (Slovakia) in 5th - 15th centuries, *Pamatky archeologické - supplementum* 15. Ruralia IV, Praha, 264–271.

Šalkovský, P. 2001, *Häuser in der frühmittelalterlichen slawischen Welt*, Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae, Studia Instituti Archaeologici Nitrienses, tom. 6, Nitra.

Šalkovský, P. 2006, Dom a dedina stredného Podunajska vo včasnom stredoveku, in: *Aevum Medium. Zborník na počesť Jozefa Hošša*, Zábojník J. (ed.), Bratislava, 107–128.

Šalkovský, P. 2007, Problematika pravokutnih i elipsoidnih zemunica kod Slavena, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu,* Vol. 24, 301–307.

Šalkovský, P. 2009, Frühmittelalterliche Grubenhäuser. Probleme der Terminologie, Typologie und Rekonstruktion, *Archaeologia Adriatica,* Vol. III, 273–292.

Šavel, I. 2003, Popava near Lipovci, in: *The Earth Beneath Your Feet, Archaeology on the Motorways in Slovenia, Giude to Sites*, Prešeren D. (ed.), Ljubljana, 232.

Šavel, I., Knific, T. 2013, Popava pri Lipovcih 2, in: *Zbirka Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije,* 41, Ljubljana, 23–37.

Šavel, I., Sankovič, S. 2010*, Za Raščico pri Krogu*, in: *Zbirka Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije,* 13, Ljubljana.

Takács, M. 2002, Der Hausbau in Ungarn vom 2. bis 13. Jahrhundert n. Chr. – ein Zeitalter einheitlicher Grubenhäuser?, *Pamatky archeologické - supplementum* 15, Ruralia IV, 272–290.

Tica, G. 2008, Zgodnjesrednjeveško najdišče Kompolje – Pod malnom, in: *Srednji vek. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter. Archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 157–170.

Tiefengraber, G. 2006, Hallstattzeitlicher Grabbau in Nova tabla bei Murska Sobota (Slowenien), in: *Studien zur Lebenswelt der Eisenzeit*. Festschr. Rosemarie Müller. RGA-Ergbd., Teegen, Band 40, W. R., Rieckhoff S., Steuer H. (eds.), Berlin, 205–233.

Tušek, I. 2002, Poznoantična in zgodnjesrednjeveška lončenina z najdišča Pod Kotom – cesta / Spärantike und frühmittelalterliche Keramik vom Fundort Pod Kotom – cesta, in: *Zgodnji Slovani. Zgodnjesrednjeveška lončenina na obrobju Vzhodnih Alp / Die frühen Slawen. Frümittelalterliche Keramik am Rand der Ostalpen*, Guštin M (ed.), Ljubljana, 36–45.

Tušek, I. 2003, Pod Kotom – cesta, in: *The Earth Beneath Your Feet, Archaeology on the Motorways in Slovenia, Giude to Sites*, Prešeren D. (ed.), Ljubljana, 215–217.

Vida, T. 2008, Die Langobarden in Pannonien, in: *Die Langobarden. Das Ende der Völkerwanderung, Katalog zur Ausstellung im Rheinischen LandesMuseum*, Bonn 22.8.2008 – 11.1.2009, Bonn, 73–89.

POVZETEK

KUKATI V ZGODNJESREDNJEVEŠKE KUHINJE ALI POSKUS DOLOČANJA NAMEMBNOSTI OBJEKTOV NA NAJDIŠČU NOVA TABLA PRI MURSKI SOBOTI (SLOVENIJA)

Ključne besede: Nova tabla pri Murski Soboti, zgodnji Slovani, zgodnji srednji vek, zemljanke, polzemljanke, rekonstrukcija, tradicija gradnje, nove interpretacije, lonci, organiziranost naselja

Prispevek se ukvarja s problemi interpretacije jam na zgodnjesrednjeveškem najdišču Nova tabla pri Murski Soboti (Prekmurje, vzhodna Slovenija). Povezujemo jih z začetkom naseljevanja zgodnjih Slovanov na prostor današnje Slovenije. Kljub sodobno raziskanemu najdišču, je težko določiti uporabnost posameznih jam. Skoraj nemogoče je ločiti izključno bivanjske objekte od eventualno gospodarskih, skladiščnih, kultnih, itd. To pa onemogoča določitev števila hiš in nadaljnje razumevanje velikosti naselbine, njeno organiziranost, številčnost prebivalstva, videza nadzemnih delov objektov ter kako velik bivalni/uporabni prostor so realno zavzemali.

V prispevku so podani rezultati analiz različnih parametrov jam, na podlagi katerih smo poskušali prepoznati njihovo uporabnost. Predstavljeni so problemi, ki so ob tem nastajali ter zakaj se opazovanje velikosti, oblike in globine jam ter prisotnosti ognjišč in drugih arhitekturnih elementov ni obrestovalo. V drugem delu je predstavljana analiza velikosti loncev, ki so najpogostejše drobno gradivo na najdišču. Študija lončenine na drugih, večjih zgodnjesrednjeveških najdiščih, etnografski viri in rezultati eksperimentalne arheologije nakazujejo, da so v zgodnjesrednjeveških gospodinjstvih slovanskega miljeja obstajali seti loncev v treh velikostno-namenskih razredih. Različne velikosti so služile za pripravo drugačnih jedi. Najmanjši lonci pa naj bi bili osebni lonci članov družine. Predpostavljamo, da objekti, v katerih se nahajajo vsi velikostni razredi v določenem razmerju, morda določujejo bivalno funkcijo objekta.

Grob zaključek zgoraj predstavljenih analiz in opazovanj je, da je na podlagi gradiva in lege mogoče interpretirati nekatere skupine jam kot dele večjih objektov, morda lesenih pravokotnih hiš in ne samo kot zemljanke krite s preprosto šotorasto streho. Ta ugotovitev spremeni bivalno površino takratnih družin in naš pogled na kvaliteto njihovega življenja.

LUKA BEKIĆ

Karakter naselja Varaždin-Brezje u okviru ranosrednjovjekovne organizacije naselja

Prethodno priopćenje / *Preliminary communication*

U svjetlu otkrića ranoslavenskih naselja na sjeveru Hrvatske u posljednjih dvadesetak godina, postavlja se pitanje je li moguće i u kojoj mjeri odrediti namjenu pronađenih objekata, karakter i organizaciju naselja. U tu svrhu valja usporediti rezultate dosadašnjih istraživanja naselja 6., 7. i 8. st. u Sloveniji i Hrvatskoj. Ranosrednjovjekovno naselje Varaždin-Brezje istraživano je sondažnim i zaštitnim arheološkim istraživanjima u više navrata od 2002. do 2009. g. Tijekom tih istraživanja došlo je do vrijednih spoznaja o ranosrednjovjekovnim objektima, koja su dala uvid u organizaciju života Slavena od 7./8. st. do 11./12. st. No tek su istraživanja izvedena 2010. g. obuhvatila veći dio naselja na položaju Brezje 4. Tada je istraženo preko 20 objekata od kojih je barem deset zemunički kuća. Ta istraživanja do sada nisu objavljena. U ovom prilogu se novoistraženo naselje na Brezju 4 i 5 uspoređuje s drugim ranosrednjovjekovnim naseljima koja su u zadnje vrijeme istražena i objavljena. Također se u osnovnim crtama daje kratki pregled razvoja organizacije naselja, sukladno razini sadašnje istraženosti ranosrednjovjekovnih naselja u međutoku rijeka Mure, Drave i Save.

Ključne riječi: Varaždin-Brezje, rani srednji vijek, naselje, organizacija

STANJE ISTRAŽIVANJA

Stanje istraživanja ranoslavenskih naselja u Hrvatskoj zasigurno nije zadovoljavajuće, zato što se ta naselja još uvijek rijetko otkriju. A od otkrivenih, istražena je samo nekolicina i to uglavnom kroz manje sonde. Naravno, još manje ih je objavljeno u potpunosti. Stoga se još uvijek raspravlja oko etnika nosioca tih promjena, smjerova kretanja stanovništva i vremena doseljavanja, pa čak i pitanja je li uopće riječ o naseljavanju. Također se pokušava utvrditi točna datacija nalaza, uglavnom keramike i njene tipologije. Dakle, na osnovu tako skromnih saznanja o životu tih ljudi teško je na ovom stupnju istraživanja donijeti dalekosežne zaključke o unutarnjoj organizaciji naselja i samim objekatima u razdoblju od 6. do 9. st. Ipak, na osnovi nalaza iz posljednjih par desetljeća, može se dati barem osnovna slika ovih naselja.

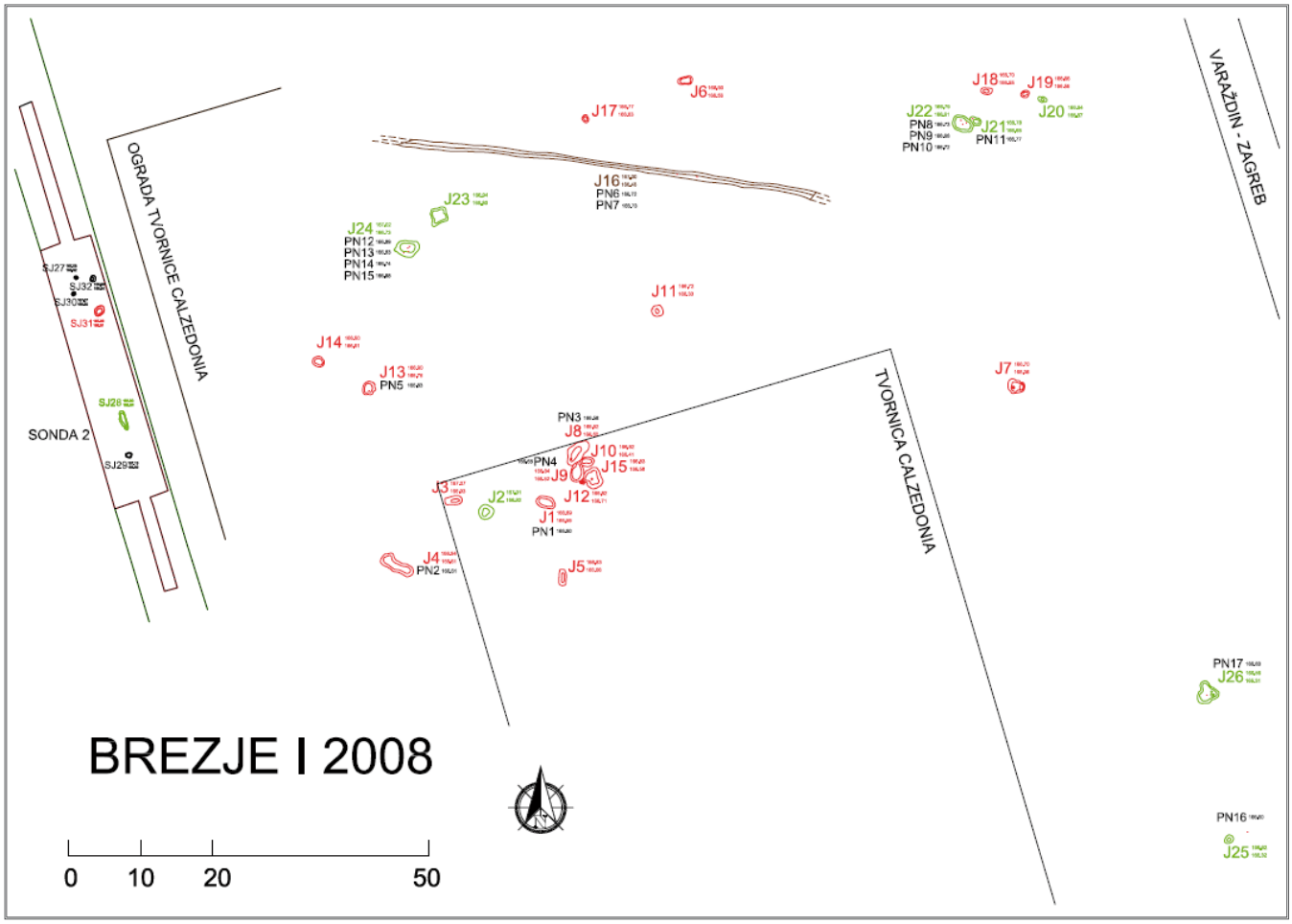
O BREZJU

Tek nedavno, u zadnjih petnaestak godina, počinju se javljati brojniji nalazi naselja ili pojedinačnih objekata koji se datiraju u najranije doba naseljavanja Slavena u južni dio srednje Europe. Većina tih naselja otkrivena je na sjeveroistoku Slovenije. U sjevernoj Hrvatskoj pronađeno je nekoliko naselja tog razdoblja, a jedno od najznačajnijih je Brezje kod Varaždina.

Ranosrednjovjekovno naselje Varaždin-Brezje istraživano je sondažnim i zaštitnim arheološkim istraživanjima u više navrata od 2002. do 2009. g. Tijekom tih istraživanja došlo je do vrijednih spoznaja o ranosrednjovjekovnim objektima, koja su dala uvid u organizaciju života Slavena od 7./8. st. do 11./12. st. (Bekić 2009). No tek su istraživanja 2010. g. obuhvatila veći dio naselja na položaju Brezje 4. Tada je istraženo preko 20 objekata, od kojih je barem deset zemunički kuća. Ta istraživanja do sada nisu opsežnije objavljena (Bekić 2011), a ovom prilikom daje se osnovni uvid u novoistraženo naselje na Brezju 4 i 5.

TOPOGRAFSKA KARTA POLOŽAJA BREZJE

Brezje je veliki prostor između grada Varaždina i rječice Plitvice koja teče južno od njega. Vodostaj Plitvice u ljetnim mjesecima opada, pa sliči nekom većem potoku (sl. 9). Mada je danas takvo stanje, možemo biti sigurni kako je nekad, prije isušivanja močvara i kanaliziranja rijeka, vodostaj bio puno viši. Stoga Brezje valja zamisliti kao razmjerno močvarno područje, ispresijecano brojnim strugama, mrtvim rukavcima rijeke, ali i dubljim glavnim tokom rijeke Plitvice. No, između tih močvara izdizala su se blaga pješčana uzvišenja, nekadašnje riječne grede, na kojima se taložio pijesak donesen djelovanjem vode. Njihova je visina samo nekoliko metara iznad okolnog tla, ali to je bilo dovoljno da ostanu nepoplavljena kod visokog vodostaja. Upravo na njima nalazila su se manja naselja, od prapovijesti pa sve do razvijenog srednjeg vijeka. Za sada je na Brezju prepoznato sedam takvih položaja, a svaki se od njih razlikuje po otkrivenim slojevima.



Sl. 1 Tloris nalazišta Brezje 1

BREZJE 1

Za ovu temu su najbitniji položaji Brezje 1, na kojem je pronađeno naselje iz 9. - 12. st. te Brezje 3, 4 i 5 na kojima ima nalaza iz 7. - 9. st. (Bekić 2009). Crveni objekti na nacrtu Brezja 1 (sl. 1) datiraju u 9. - 12. st. Prilikom istraživanja pronađeno je mnoštvo keramičkih te nekoliko metalnih predmeta. Nekoliko lonaca uspješno je rekonstruirano u cijelosti (sl. 2). Objekti su samo djelomično slični onima iz ranijeg razdoblja. Za sada nije moguće biti sasvim siguran, ali barem jedna skupina objekata-jama s Brezja 1 pripadala bi jednom većem nadzemnom objektu. Nažalost, arheološka istraživanja su provedena tijekom gradnje tvornice pa su mnogi objekti bili prilično oštećeni, a zasigurno nisu svi bili zamijećeni. Gradnja nadzemnih objekata vjerojatno je započela u 9. st., a sasvim prihvaćena tijekom 10. i 11. st. Ostaci nadzemnih objekata s tragovima nosivih stupova poznati su i s istraživanja oko Torčeca (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 50, 63, 83).



Sl. 2 Tipični nalazi s Brezja 1, datacija 9. - 12. st. (snimio: L. Bekić)

BREZJE 4 I 5

Položaji Brezje 4 i 5 nalaze se jedan pored drugog. Godine 2008. ovdje je izvršeno manje sondiranje, koje je potvrdilo nalaz ranoslavenskog naselja iz 8. st. Ta činjenica doprinijela je i tome da su 2010. g., prije izgradnje objekta za preradu otpada, uspješno provedena zaštitna arheološka iskopavanja položaja Brezje 4. Pogon za preradu otpada nalazi se istočnije od središta uzvisine Brezje 4, međutim, cijeli kompleks ga zahvaća, pa je stoga izvršeno istraživanje nešto više od 2000 m^2, koliko je nalazišta bilo unutar ugrožene zone.

U tih 2000 m^2 otkriveno je oko 60 ukopa koji se datiraju u rani srednji vijek. To su sasvim male jame, koje bi mogle biti ostatak nekih stupova, manje okrugle jame koje su najvjerojatnije otpadne jame, te veće izdužene jame, koje pripadaju ostacima kuća. Pokretni nalazi, kao i neke ^{14}C analize datiraju naselje na Brezju 4 u 8. st. (sl. 3).

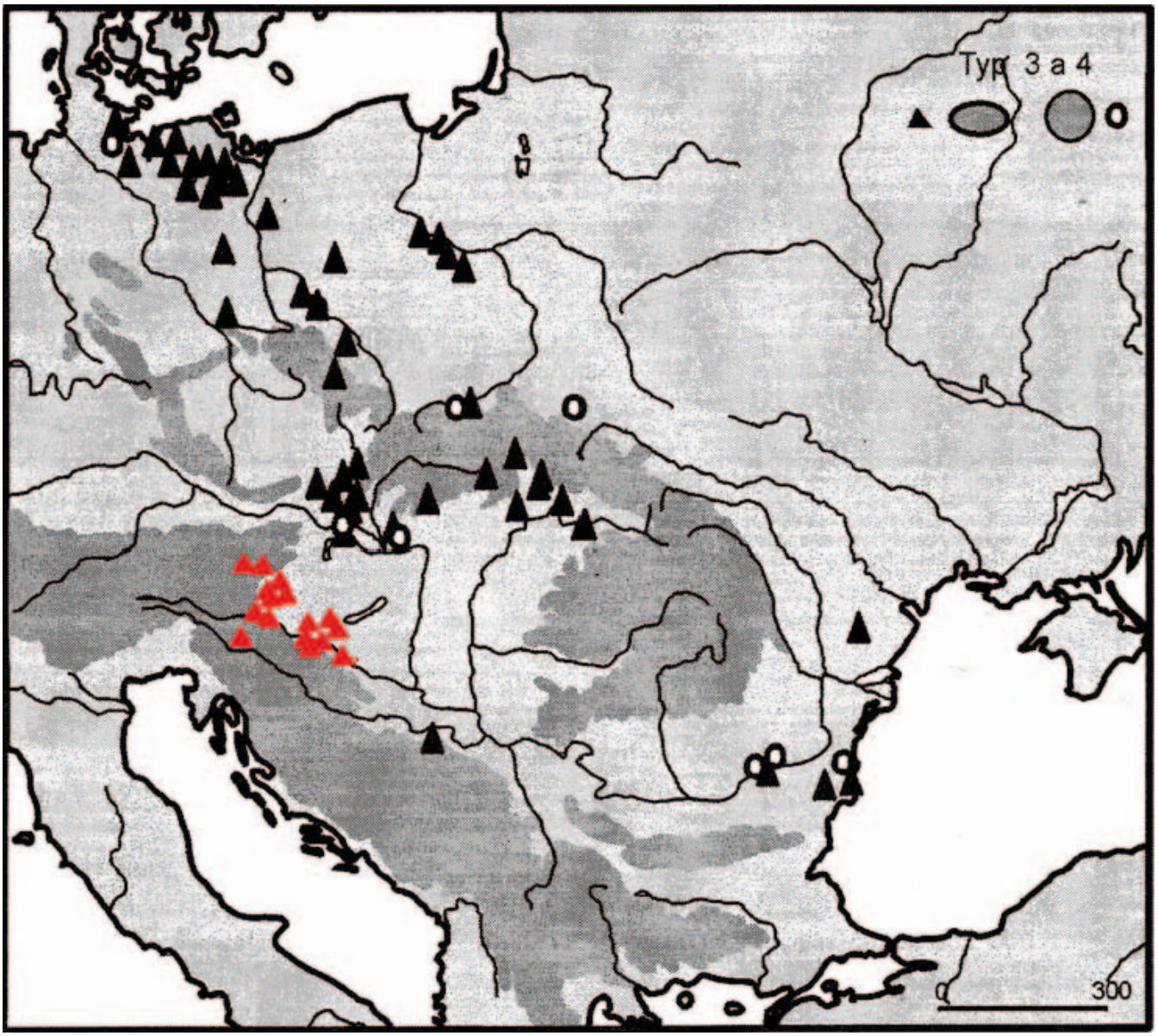


Sl. 3 Tipični nalazi s Brezja 4, datacija 8. st. (snimio: L.Bekić)

O POJEDINIM OBJEKTIMA

Na naselju Brezje, a i u drugim sličnim naseljima ranog srednjeg vijeka u Hrvatskoj, često se pronalaze izdužene jame, dužine oko 3, a širine oko 1,5 metara, zaobljenih kutova i uglavnom uzdužne orijentacije zapad - istok (sl. 5). Takve objekte valja pripisati poluzemunicama. One su, mada im je ukopana površina tek oko 4,5 m^2, zapravo bile dvostruko veće, jer su zauzimale i nešto prostora oko samog ukopa. Tijekom pokusa u kojem je 2010. g. sagrađena takva kuća na nalazištu Brezje, zaključeno je da su bile razmjerno prostrane i ugodne za skromni boravak (sl. 6). U takvoj kući moglo se smjestiti par odraslih ljudi i nekoliko djece.

Ovakve kuće nisu česte u zapadnoslavenskoj Europi. Dapače, smatra se da čine samo jedan manji dio svih kuća koje pronalazimo u zapadnom slavenskom svijetu. Šalkovsky ih pripisuje svojem tipu 3a (Šalkovsky 2001: 42, 53, Abb. 27). Ipak, na području rijeka Drave, Mure i Save, ovakve kuće čine najbrojniji tip, možda i jedini zastupljen u razdoblju od 6. do 8. st. Na kartografskom prikazu koji donosi Šalkovsky (Šalkovsky 2001: 42, Karte 8) vidljiva je rasprostranjenost tih izduženih



Sl. 4 Raspored oblih izduženih zemunica tipa 3a prema Šalkovskom (Šalkovsky 2001: 42, Karte 8) s djelomičnom dopunom za prostor južne središnje Europe označenom crvenom bojom (doradio: L. Bekić)

oblih zemunica (tip 3a) u Europi, s time da je ovdje prikazana dopunjena karta s nalazištima takvih zemunica na području skupine Mura – Drava – Sava označenih crvenom bojom (sl. 4). Osim 16 označenih nalazišta, u literaturi se može pronaći i više njih. Očito je da u Europi zapravo postoji mnogo veći broj naselja u kojima je tip 3a zemunica jedini ili barem prevladavajući tip stambenih objekata.

O NASELJIMA I RASPOREDU OBJEKATA

Iz primjera koji su dosada istraženi u Hrvatskoj, vidljivo je da su naselja bila posve mala, od jedne do najviše desetak kuća na jednom položaju. I u Njemačkoj je slična situacija. U merovinško vrijeme naselja su posve mala, a u karolinško doba sela mogu imati do 40 imanja i sve zajedno do 200 ili 250 stanovnika. Do 13./14. st. imaju do 115 imanja i 500 - 600 stanovnika (Rittershofer 2002: 420). U srodnom području, prostoru ranog slavenskog naseljavanja uz tokove Drave, Mure i Save, uglavnom se radi ili o usamljenoj zemunici, ili o njih nekoliko na jednom položaju. Stoga se može predmnijevati kako je u takvim naseljima tijekom 6., 7. i 8. st. živjelo od nekolicine do najviše pedesetak ljudi.

Usamljene zemunice pronađene na nalazištima područja Drava - Mura - Sava podrazumijevaju stambene objekte oko kojih se ne pronalaze drugi objekti i ukopi. Takvih je pronađen veći broj u novije vrijeme, posebice prilikom zaštitnih istraživanja.

Na nalazištu Ljubljana - Podgorica (Novšak 2002) istražena je usamljena zemunica iz 7. st., imenovana SE 30. Ukopana je u osi zapad - istok, izdužena oblika zaobljenih kutova, veličine 3x1,7 m i najveće dubine do 0,4 m.

Na nalazištu Krug - Pod Kotom jug pronađena je usamljena zemunica SE 95 (Šavel 2002; 2009). Orijentacije je jugozapad - sjeveroistok, veličine oko 3x2 m, izdužena oblika sa zaobljenim kutovima, a maksimalne dubine 0,4 m. Zemunica se datira u kraj 6. ili početak 7. st.

Dvije usamljene zemunice pronađene su na nalazištu Nedelica pri Turnišču (Brezovica) koje se datiraju u kasno 8. ili početak 9. st. (Lazar 2008). Zemunice su izdužena oblika sa zaobljenim kutovima, orijentacije zapad - istok. Prva (SE 58/59) je veličine 3,4x1,9, dubine 0,3 m, a druga (SE 135/136) 1x0,5 m, te dubine 0,07 m. Potonja nije iskopana u cijelosti jer je zalazila pod profil, ali je prema veličini i obliku morala biti slična prvoj. Međusobno su udaljene oko 45 metara.

Usamljene izdužene zemunice sa zaobljenim kutovima pronađene su i na nalazištu Nagykanizsa - Miklósfa, Mórichely (Cigányküt) gdje je jedna veličine 3,5x2,2, a dubine do 0,3 m, orijentacije zapad - istok. Druga je veličine 3x2 m, dubine 0,6 m i orijentacije sjeverozapad - jugoistok. Na drugom nalazištu, Nagykanizsa - Práter-domb, Botanikus kert, pronađena je usamljena zemunica veličine 5x2 m i dubine oko 0,8 m. Orijentacije je sjeverozapad - jugoistok. Valja upozoriti kako su na oba nalazišta objekti bili istraženi u uskim arheološkim rovovima, pa je moguće da oko njih ima još objekata (Szöke 1992).



Sl. 5 Tijekom iskopavanja jedne od izduženih zemuničkih kuća (SJ 62) na Brezju 2010. g. (snimio: L. Bekić)

Skupine objekata podrazumijevaju jednu ili više zemunica s okolnim manjim objektima, međusobno udaljenim od jednog do nekoliko metara. Manje skupine objekata zabilježene su na nekoliko nalazišta područja Drava - Mura - Sava.

Na nalazištu Slivnica kod Maribora istražena je skupina od tri zemunice i tri otpadne jame (Ciglenečki, Strmčnik-Gulič 2002). Sve tri zemunice orijentirane su u smjeru istok - zapad te su izduženog oblika sa zaobljenim kutovima, veličine oko 3/3,5x1/1,5 m. Autori upozoravaju na kvadratičan prazan prostor između zemunica i jama te postavljaju mogućnost postojanja zajedničkog dvorišta u sredini skupine - naselja.

Na nalazištu Spodnje Hoče istražena je zemunica J1 koja je bila veličine 2,6x1,5 m i dubine 0,4 m. Uz nju pronađene su još dvije zemunice, ognjište na otvorenom i otpadna jama (Ciglenečki, Strmčnik-Gulič 2002; http://www.zvkds.si/sl/center-za-preventivno-arheologijo/nova-odkritja/64-/).

Na nalazištu Kotare - Baza pri Murski Soboti, pronađeno je 38 različitih slavenskih objekata. To su različite zemunice, otpadne jame i bunar. Autor nalaze datira u kraj 6. i 7. st. Zemunice su različitog oblika i orijentacije, ali većina je izduženog oblika, dimenzija 3/5x2/3 m i dubine do 0,4 m (Kerman 2002; 2003; 2011).

Ponekad se pronalaze i naselja u kojima se prepoznaju i skupine blisko postavljenih jama, ali i usamljene jame. Stoga se može sumnjati kako su usamljene jame pronađene na nekim nalazištima ipak dio nekog raspršenog naselja s više objekata.

Tako je veći broj zemunica u skupinama pronađen na nalazištu Lipovci - Popava 1 (Šavel, Karo 2012). Uz tih nekoliko skupina, otkriveno je i par usamljenih zemunica, koje oko sebe nisu imale tragove nikakvih drugih ukopa. Tri tipične zemunice su objekt broj 2 (SE 21) koji čini izduženu zemunicu oblih kutova veličine 3x2 m, dubine do 0,5 m. Orijentirana je sjeverozapad - jugoistok. Zatim objekt broj 3 (SE 822) koji je veličine 3,3x2,2 m, dubine do 0,6 m. Orijentiran je sjeverozapad - jugoistok. Treći sličan objekt je zemunica broj 5 (SE 252) dimenzija 3,7x2,3 m, dubine 0,4 m, orijentiran sjeverozapad - jugoistok. Osim ovakvih, postoje i nešto drugačiji stambeni objekti, ali i veći broj otpadnih i radnih jama, poput onih s ognjištima, odnosno pećima.

Možda najpoznatije nalazište s više ranoslavenskih zaseoka otkriveno je prilikom opsežnih istraživanja, gotovo 40 hektara, na Novoj tabli kod Murske Sobote. Tu se uočavaju i grupirane i usamljene skupine jama (Pavlovič 2013: sl. 81). Upravo ovo istraživanje bilo je ključno za upoznavanje stambene kulture ranih Slavena na području rijeka Drave, Mure i Save (Guštin 2014). Na Novoj tabli istražen je velik broj izduženih zemunica koje su veličine do 5/6x2,5/3 m i orijentirane sjeverozapad - jugoistok. Sačuvana dubina im je bila od 0,15 do 1 m, ovisno o oštećenju oranjem. Zanimljivo je da se tu pojavljuju i objekti ukopani u nizu u skupini (Guštin 2014: sl. 1).

Na Popavi 1 razdvojene su tri glavne grupe zemunica. To su skupina dviju zemunica SE 21 i SE 822, zatim zemunice SE 252 i SE 232 s pet okolnih ukopa, skupina zemunica SE 392, SE 136, SE 140 s više od deset okolnih ukopa. Moguće je i da se među njima nalazila još koja zemunica. Većina zemunica je orijentirana sjeverozapad - jugoistok. Skupine su međusobno udaljene 40 - 70 metara. Postoji još nekoliko usamljenih ukopa, od kojih neki također mogu biti zemunice, a nalaze se 20 - 30 metara udaljene od ovih skupina.

Na nalazištu Lehen - Mitterkirchen u Gornjoj Austriji, razaznaje se pet skupina zemunica i jama, koja Pleterski u svojoj objavi naselja (Pleterski 2010) određuje kao zasebna imanja - gospodarstva (*domačije* ili hrv. *domaćinstva*). U svakoj takvoj skupini na Lehenu postoji nekoliko zemunica izduženog oblika sa zaobljenim kutovima, a većina ih je orijentacije sjeverozapad - jugoistok. Također su zabilježene i različite jame, poput trapa, te postojanje krušne peći u svakoj skupini.

Na nalazištu Nagykanizsa - Inkey sírkápolna istraženo je sedam objekata od kojih bi barem pet moglo pripadati izduženim zemunicama sa zaobljenim kutovima (Szöke 1992). Dužine su od 2,3 do 4,3 m, širine od 1 do 1,6 m, a dubine između 0,6 i 0,8 m. Većina ih je orijentirana zapad - istok. Razlikuju se dvije skupine sastavljene od dvije, odnosno tri jame, dok su dvije jame sasvim usamljene i udaljene nekih 20 do 50 m od skupina. Skupine su međusobno udaljene oko 30 metara.



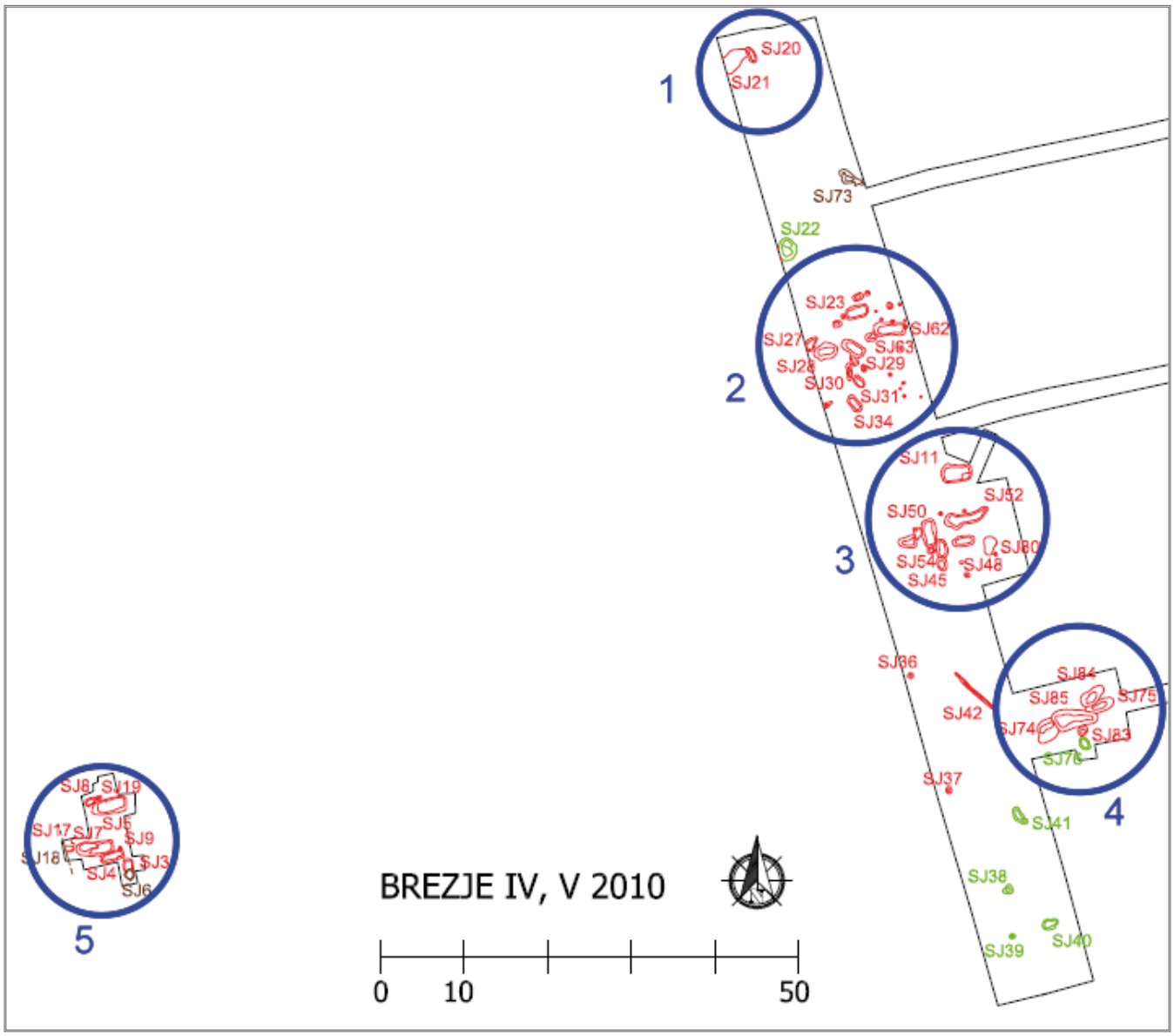
Sl. 6 Eksperimentalno sagrađena izdužena zemunica na Brezju (snimio: L. Bekić)

Na nalazištu Torčec - Prečno pole (Sekelj Ivančan 2010) mogu se uočiti usamljene zemunice izduženog oblika sa zaobljenim kutovima, ali i vrlo neobične jame, koje bi mogle biti stambeni objekti, pa možda i kuća kvadratičnog tlocrta. Moguće je naslutiti i nekoliko skupina jama međusobno udaljenih 5 do 10 metara. Međutim, jame na nalazištu uglavnom nisu istodobne pa je iz tlorisa teško nešto više sa sigurnošću zaključiti, barem dok se ne provede opsežnije istraživanje koje će otkriti naselje u potpunosti.

I na drugim ranosrednjovjekovnim nalazištima oko Torčeca stanje je slično (Sekelj Ivančan 2010). Istražene sonde su uske ili sasvim male pa nije moguće dobiti širu sliku. Ipak, čini se da i ovdje dominiraju zemunice izduženog oblika sa zaobljenim kutovima, koje su također često orijentirane zapad - istok te sličnih dimenzija kao dosad nabrojane.

BREZJE 4/5, PET SKUPINA ZEMUNICA I PRIPADAJUĆIH JAMA

Stanje na nalazištu Brezje 4 i 5 je jasnije - tu se očito prepoznaju skupine domaćinstava koje sadrže veći broj raznih jama i zemunica (sl. 7). Zemunice su uglavnom izdužena oblika sa zaobljenim kutovima, dužine oko 2,5 do 3 metra i širine od 1,5 do 2 metra. Ukopane su u sediment uglavnom oko 0,5 m i orijentacije zapad - istok ili s otklonom, sjeverozapad - jugoistok. Uz takve tipične stambene objekte, pronalaze se tragovi raznih drugih objekata, za koje za sada nije moguće tumačiti namjenu. To su ostaci pojedinačnih rupa za stupove, pokatkad u kraćim nizovima, pliće okrugle jame, izdužene manje jame, čak i kraći jarak. Pronađena je i jama SJ 83, u kojoj se nalazio samo jedan cjeloviti lonac okrenut naopako (Bekić 2011: sl. 3). Ovaj kuriozitet ukazuje na kultni ukop koji je napravljen povodom gradnje nove kuće. Objekata jasne namjene poput ostataka peći za kruh ili za taljenje željeza te prepoznatljivih trapova, na Brezju 4 zasad nije bilo. No svi ti manji popratni objekti morali su imati neku gospodarsku namjenu za stanovnike zemunica.



Sl. 7 Brezje 4 i 5 s izdvojenih pet skupina objekata

Prva skupina sadrži samo dva objekta, ali moguće je da se daljnji nalaze zapadno od njih. Skupina 2 je najbrojnija, a unutar ovih ukopa, tri do pet jama se mogu pripisati izduženim zemunicama. U skupini 3 također ima najmanje tri zemunice, kao i u skupini 4, gdje je jedna od njih vrlo velika. U skupini 5, koja se nalazi na obližnjem položaju Brezje 5, također se primjećuju barem tri izdužene zemunice u skupini s ostalim manjim jamama.

Udaljenost između skupina na Brezju 4 iznosi od desetak do tridesetak metara, dok su objekti unutar skupina udaljeni jedni od drugih manje od metra ili samo nekoliko metara. Očito je da svaka ova skupina objekata djeluje kao jedan gospodarsko - stambeni sklop kojim najvjerojatnije upravlja jedna obitelj.

TRAJANJE NASELJA

Pleterski u svojoj objavi naselja Lehen (Pleterski 2010) pet skupina jama određuje kao zasebna gospodarstva te datira trajanje svake zasebno u razdoblje od 50 do 100 godina.

Meni se čini, prema tipološkom datiranju predmeta iz objekata, te nekim ^{14}C analizama, da zemuničke kuće ne traju posebno dugo, možda nekoliko godina do najviše par desetljeća.

Ako se uzme u obzir vrijeme od najviše dvadesetak godina, koliko traje iskorištavanje jednog polja jednom kulturom, vrlo je vjerojatno da naselja traju kraće od tog vremena (Rittershofer 2002: 421). Naime, takva privreda, kakvu su provodili rani Slaveni, bila je usmjerena na krčenje šume sječom i paljenjem, te sadnjom i ispašom na svježe iskrčenom proplanku unutar šume, što je neminovno dovodilo do iscrpljivanja zemlje na tom položaju. Tek kasnije, u razvijenom srednjem vijeku, kada se javlja dvopoljni sustav i posebice tropoljni sustav, koji su održiviji, ima smisla graditi čvršće i dugotrajnije objekte za život na jednom mjestu.

U tom slučaju, obitelj koja živi u jednoj zemuničkoj skupini, odnosno rod koji je možda živio u naselju koje objedinjuje nekoliko takvih gospodarstava, naprosto je napustio položaj i preselio se nekoliko kilometara dalje u dolini, u potrazi za novim pogodnim prostorom za sječu i krčenje šume. S obzirom da su ovakvi položaji pogodni za život, naselja se nakon proteka dužeg vremena pokatkad obnavljaju na obližnjim položajima, kao što je slučaj na Brezju 1 - 4, Novoj tabli (Pavlovič 2013: sl. 81) i drugdje.

O NASELJIMA OKO RIJEKE PLITVICE

U široj okolici Brezja, vidljivo je da slična istovremena naselja postoje i na razmjerno manjim udaljenostima u blizini (sl. 8). Tako se u blizini Brezja nalaze barem još pet ranoslavenskih naselja, koja međusobno nisu udaljena više od pet kilometara (Bekić 2016). Zasigurno će se vremenom otkriti još mnoštvo drugih takvih naselja na ovom području, dok su neka sigurno u cijelosti uništena.

Svih šest naselja je slično postavljeno u ravnici, na manjim pješčanim gredama u blizini vodotoka (sl. 9). Budući da je privreda Slavena u 6., 7. i 8. st. više manje ista, logično je da su naseljavali slične položaje, na kojima su se mogli baviti poljoprivredom, stočarstvom i lovom. Blizina naselja govori da su vrlo vjerojatno bili donekle međusobno organizirani, bilo rodbinskim ili plemenskim vezama. Pet kilometara može se bez problema prijeći u dva smjera u jednom danu.



Sl. 8 Šest ranoslavenskih nalazišta na Plitvici (L. Bekić)

U to da su rijeku koristili za plovidbu možemo biti sigurni, jer se na više mjesta u onovremenim pisanim izvorima spominje kako su Slaveni vješti u izradi monoksila (ladve), odnosno čamaca izdubljenih u jednom deblu. Na primjer, kod opsade bizantskog Konstantinopola, kako se navodi u onovremenoj *Uskršnjoj kronici*, Slaveni su imali brojne posade dr-

venih monoksila koje su sudjelovale u opsadi (Margetić 2001: 12). Materijalni dokazi tome su već pronalaženi, na primjer u Mikulčicama, gdje su istraženi odlično očuvani monoksili (Polaček et al. 2000: Abb. 29, 30). Upravo tamo postoje i vrlo zanimljivi nalazi koji svjedoče o intenzivnom ribolovu i primjeni brojnih ribolovnih tehnika (Mazuch 2003), a moguće je da su i na druge načine rijeke iskorištavane za poboljšanje prehrane.

Također, vodotoci su vrlo vjerojatno služili kao prvorazredna komunikacija. U vrijeme 7. i 8. st. intenzivna poljoprivreda koju su provodili Rimljani već je bila odavno propala, pa je za očekivati kako je na ovom području u tih 200 - 300 godina izrasla gusta i neprohodna šuma. Mada na ovom području nije bilo takvih istraživanja, na analognom primjeru iz Njemačke, iz polenskih analiza je razvidno kako je u ranom srednjem vijeku došlo do promjena. Analiza polena iz Belauer See kod Plöna ukazuje na dramatične promjene u pokrivenosti prostora šumom i niskim raslinjem u razdoblju zadnjih pet tisuća godina. U ranom srednjem vijeku, u doba 6., 7. i 8. st. to područje bilo je gotovo napušteno, i sve je zaraslo u vrlo gustu šumu. No nakon naseljavanja slavenskih plemena, u razvijenom srednjem vijeku dolazi do znatne deforestacije i očito velikog napretka poljoprivrednih kultura (Rittershofer 2002: 380).

Također, nakon 4. st. nema nikakvih potvrda da su se rimske ceste ovdje popravljale i sustavno održavale, pa stoga i nisu mogle biti korištene na način kao u doba Rimskog carstva. Najkasniji popravci istraženog isječka rimske ceste kod Varaždinskih Toplica datiraju do 3. st., a uporaba do u 5. st. (novac Marka Aurelija u sloju popravljanja i keramika s valovnicom 5. st.; Bekić 2006). To vrijedi i za važnu rimsku prometnicu Poetovio - Mursa, koja je sondirana blizu Varaždina na dva mjesta, kod Šarnice i kod Šarnjaka na Plitvici. U sloju kamenog valuća na Šarnici (Vikić-Belančić 1968: 76, 82, T. IV-1; Vikić-Belančić, Gorenc 1969) pronađen je novac Klaudija Gotika (268-270. g.) te Valentinijana (364-375. g.). Na Šarnjaku je pak prilikom sondiranja iste rimske ceste pronađen novac tipa *Gloria Exercitus* koji se može datirati u sredinu 4. st. (istraživanja iz 2010. g., zasad neobjavljeno).

S obzirom da su šume nekontrolirano izrasle te vrlo lako moguće prouzročile i promjene smjerova rijeka i rječica, kao i porast vodostaja, zasigurno se nekadašnjom rimskom cestom nije moglo putovati, barem ne cijelom njenom dužinom. Zato smatram kako su ova naselja bila najčešće posjećivana riječnim monoksilima, koji su bili idealan način prometanja u to vrijeme. Zbog položaja naselja uz rijeke, može se očito zaključiti da je glavnina prometovanja išla vodenim putovima - cestama onog vremena.



Sl. 9 Uz Brezje teče rijeka Plitvica. Nekada veća, pružala je idealni vid komunikacije u močvarno šumovitom području (snimio: L. Bekić)

ZAKLJUČAK

Naselja na području rijeka Mure, Drave i Save u razdoblju od kraja 6. do sredine 8. st. (merovinško doba), nisu dovoljno istražena, ali dosadašnji rezultati daju neke početne obrise zajedničkih karakteristika.

Stanovnici se bave krčenjem šume za potrebe jednopoljne, jednostavne poljoprivrede i skromnog stočarstva. Vjerojatno se nakon iscrpljivanja okolne zemlje (maksimalno 20 g. kod jednopoljne poljoprivrede) stanovnici presele. Seoba tih naseljenika kretala se postupno u naredne doline rijeke prema jugu ili u narednu šumu nizvodno, u pravcu istoka. Tako naselja možda traju desetak ili dvadesetak godina, a najviše do pedeset godina. Ipak, naselja se često obnavljaju na istim ili obližnjim položajima nakon vremenske stanke. Osim upražnjavanja jednostavne poljoprivrede, rani Slaveni sobom vode manji broj stoke, pa svako gospodarstvo raspolaže s govedima, kozama/ovcama i svinjama. Vrlo vjerojatno se bave i usputnim ribolovom s obzirom na blizinu vodotoka.

Naselja su vrlo mala, pokatkad je to usamljeni objekt ili samo nekoliko skupina objekata.

Kod naselja sa skupinama objekata, svaka skupina broji barem par zemunica te nekoliko drugih ukopa, koji su međusobno udaljeni od jednog metra do oko pet metara. Između skupina unutar jednog naselja udaljenost iznosi otprilike dvadeset do pedeset metara.

Stambeni objekti koji pripadaju prvim slavenskim doseljenicima su velikom većinom izdužene ovalne zemunice sa zaobljenim kutovima. Ukopani dio takvih kuća je dimenzija oko 3x2 metra i dubine oko pola metra. U njemu je moglo živjeti nekoliko odraslih i nekoliko djece. S obzirom da se u svakoj od skupina objekata nalazi više zemunica, moguće je da je uz staru obiteljsku zemuničku kuću sagrađena nova, vrlo blizu staroj, pa su se tako formirale skupine.

Među otkopanim objektima razlikuju se izdužene ovalne zemunice kao stambeni objekti, ponekad s ognjištem u dubljem dijelu. Česte su i pliće jame, koje vjerojatno služe kao otpadne jame, postavljene uglavnom oko zemunica. Rjeđe se javljaju dublje jame, kao trapovi za pohranjivanje hrane, zatim peći, obična ognjišta i drugi objekti. Pronalaze se i jednostavne peći za pečenje kruha s predprostorom za pepeo. Nema izražene podjele poslova među stanovnicima naselja, pa su skupine objekata slične.

Činjenica da su naselja u tom razdoblju razmjerno mala te da se na njima ne pronalaze posebno "vrijedni" nalazi, razlog su što ih se u 20. st. rijetko pronalazilo. To se u posljednjih dvadesetak godina značajno promijenilo te do danas raspolažemo s nekolicinom ovakvih istraženih i objavljenih naselja. Ipak, tek nakon istraživanja većeg broja ovakvih naselja i provođenjem različitih analiza, moći će se preciznije opisati načini funkcioniranja ranoslavenskih naselja u Hrvatskoj.

Luka Bekić
Međunarodni centar za podvodnu arheologiju u Zadru
B.Petranovića 1
HR–23000 Zadar
rovinj1@yahoo.com

LITERATURA / BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bekić, L. 2006, *Zaštitna arheologija u okolici Varaždina, Arheološka istraživanja na autocesti Zagreb - Goričan i njezinim prilaznim cestama / Rescue archaeology in the Varaždin environs*, Zagreb 2006.

Bekić, L. 2009, Ranosrednjovjekovno naselje Varaždin-Brezje, in: *Zbornik o Luji Marunu*, Tomičić Ž., Uglešić A. (eds.), Šibenik - Zadar - Zagreb, 205–219.

Bekić, L. 2011, Brezje IV, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak,* Vol. 7 (2010), Zagreb, 229–231.

Bekić, L. 2016, *Rani srednji vijek između Panonije i Jadrana. Ranoslavenski keramički i ostali arheološki nalazi od 6. do 8. stoljeća*, Monografije i katalozi, Arheološki muzej Istre, 27, Pula, 2016.

Ciglenečki, S., Strmčnik-Gulič, M. 2002, Sledovi zgodnje slovanske poselitve južno od Maribora, in: *Zgodnji Slovani: zgodnjesrednjeveška lončenina na obrobju vzhodnih Alp / Die frühen Slawen: frühmittelalterliche Keramik am Rand der Ostalpen*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 33–45.

Guštin, M. 2014, Konstrukcija brez sledu. Staroslovanske zemljanke iz Prekmurja in pastirski stan z obrežja Skadarskega jezera, in: *Studia Praehistorica in Honorem Janez Dular,* Tecco Hvala S. (ed.) Ljubljana, 405–414.

Kerman, B. 2002, Staroslovanska naselbina Kotare - baza pri Murski Soboti, in: *Zgodnji Slovani: zgodnjesrednjeveška lončenina na obrobju vzhodnih Alp / Die frühen Slawen: frühmittelalterliche Keramik am Rand der Ostalpen*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 17–26.

Kerman, B. 2003, Kotare pri Murski Soboti, in: *Zemlja pod vašimi nogami, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vodnik po najdiščih*, Djurić B. (ed.), Ljubljana, 160–161.

Kerman, B. 2011, *Kotare-Baza pri Murski Soboti I/II*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, 17, Ljubljana.

Lazar, E. 2008, Nedelica - zgodnjesrednjeveško selišče, in: *Srednji vek: arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter: archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefbene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 75–78.

Margetić, L. 2001, *Dolazak Hrvata*, Split, 2001.

Mazuch, M. 2003, Fischereigerät aus Mikulčice und die frage des Fischanteils an der Ernährung der Bewoner des burgwalles, in: *Studien zum Burgwall von Mikulčice,* 5, Polaček L. (ed.), Brno, 355–400.

Novšak, M. 2002, Podgorica pri Ljubljani, in: *Zgodnji Slovani: zgodnjesrednjeveška lončenina na obrobju vzhodnih Alp / Die frühen Slawen: frühmittelalterliche Keramik am Rand der Ostalpen*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 89–93.

Pavlovič, D. 2013, *Zgodnjesrednjeveška poselitev severovzhodne Slovenije, primer najdišča Nova Tabla pri Murski Soboti*, Koper, rukopis doktorskog rada.

Polaček, L., Marek, O., Skopal, R. 2000, Holzfunde aus Mikulčice, in: *Studien zum Burgwall von Mikulčice,* 4, Polaček L. (ed.), Brno, 177–302.

Pleterski, A. 2010, Datiranje naselbine Lehen v Avstriji, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 3.s. XLIII, 309–324.

Rittershofer, K. 2002, Dorfer und Bürger - Bauern und Ritter, in: *Spuren der Jahrtausende*. Archäologie und Geschichte in Deutschland, von Freeden, U. von Schnurbein S. (ed.), Stuttgart, 418 - 447.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010, *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 2, Zagreb.

Szöke, B. M. 1992, 7. es 9. szazadi telepulesmaradvanyok Nagykaniszan, *Zalai muzeum,* 4, 129–167.

Šalkovský, P. 2001, *Hauser in der Fruhmittelalterlichen Slawischen Welt,* Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae, Studia Instituti Archaeologici Nitriensis Academiae Scientiarum Slovacae, tom. VI, Ruttkay A. (ed.), Nitra.

Šavel, I. 2002, Zgodnjesrednjeveški objekt z najdišča Pod Kotom - jug pri Krogu, in: *Zgodnji Slovani: zgodnjesrednjeveška lončenina na obrobju vzhodnih Alp / Die frühen Slawen: frühmittelalterliche Keramik am Rand der Ostalpen*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 11-16.

Šavel, I. 2009, *Pod Kotom - jug pri Krogu I/II*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, 7, Ljubljana.

Šavel, I., Karo, Š. 2012, *Popava pri Lipovcih 1*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, 30, Ljubljana.

Vikić-Belančić, B. 1968, Istraživanja u Jalžabetu kao prilog poznavanju života u zaleđu dravskog limesa, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 3. s. III, 75–102.

Vikić-Belančić, B., Gorenc, M. 1969, *Prilog istraživanju antiknih naselja i putova u sjeverozapadnoj Hrvatskoj*, Zagreb.

SUMMARY

CHARACTER OF THE VARAŽDIN-BREZJE SETTLEMENT IN THE FRAMES OF THE EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT ORGANISATION

Keywords: Varaždin-Brezje, Early Middle Ages, settlement, organization

Settlements in the area of the Mura, Drava and Sava Rivers in the period from the late sixth to mid eighth century are not sufficiently investigated, but results to date do indicate the initial outlines of some common characteristics. One of the very significant sites is Brezje near Varaždin where, on sandy elevations alongside the small Plitvica River, we find a number of early medieval hamlets, designated by numbers (Fig. 1). Trenches have been excavated in the investigation of some of these settlements, from which numerous ceramic and other finds, dating from the seventh to twelfth century, have been collected (Figs. 2, 3).

The inhabitants of these settlements cleared forests with the aim of engaging in single-field rudimentary agriculture and animal husbandry of modest intensity. It is likely that after exhausting the surrounding land (a maximum of twenty years in single-field agriculture) the inhabitants relocated. The migration of these settlers moved gradually southward along the river to the next valley or to the next forest downstream and eastwards. We find an example of a series of settlements of this type on the Plitvica River (Fig. 8). A given settlement thus survives perhaps a dozen or twenty years, fifty at the most. Following an interval, however, settlements are often renewed at the same or a nearby location. Besides practicing rudimentary agriculture, the early Slavs kept with them a modest number of livestock, with each homestead holding oxen, goats/sheep and swine. Given the proximity of watercourses it is also very likely that they sporadically engaged in fishing. These watercourses, in fact (Fig. 9), served them as an excellent channel of traffic communication. To navigate the marshland river valleys they most likely used simple log boats (dugouts).

The settlements are very small, at times no more than a solitary structure or just a few groups of structures. In settlements with groups of structures, each group numbers at least a few dugout houses and several other pits standing from one to about five metres apart. The distance between groups within a settlement varies from about twenty to fifty metres. Among other examples we also see this spatial organisation at Brezje 4 and 5 (Fig. 7).

The dwellings of the first Slavic settlers in the Drava, Mura and Sava River area are for the most part elongated oval dugout houses with rounded corners, most oriented west to east. Although a more rare form of dwelling among the north-western Slavs, they are much more frequent among their southwestern brethren (Fig. 4). The sunken portion of these dwellings is about three by two metres and a depth of about half a metre (Fig. 5). It is, however, hypothesised, based on experimentation, that these houses were in fact larger, as the roof also covered the area immediately surrounding the excavated area, such that the covered useful area of the dwelling averaged about ten square metres (Fig. 6). Several adults and several children could occupy one such house. Given that several dugout houses constituted each group of structures, it is possible that a new dugout house may have been erected very close to a previous such family dwelling, thus over time forming the group of structures.

Among the excavated structures we differentiate between the elongated oval dugout houses as dwellings, at times with a hearth in the more deeply excavated area. We also see frequent shallower pits, likely used as middens, most of which are positioned around the dugout houses. Less frequently we see deeper pits, used as food storage silos, followed by ovens, common hearths and other features. We also find simple ovens for baking bread with a frontal area in which ash is collected. There is no marked division of labour among the inhabitants of the settlement, such that the grouped structures are similar.

The fact that the settlements of the period are relatively small and that particularly “valuable” finds are not discovered at them, explains the fact that they were rarely discovered in the twentieth century. This has changed significantly over the past twenty years, and we now have several such settlements that have been both investigated and published. It will,

however, be only after a large number of investigations of these settlements and various analyses that we will be in a position to more precisely describe the functioning of early Slav settlements in Croatia.

Translated by Neven Ferenčić

MARKO DIZDAR, TAJANA SEKELJ IVANČAN

The Mediaeval Site of Slatina-Turbina 1

Professional paper / *Stručni rad*

The 2009 salvage excavations at Slatina-Turbina 1 uncovered the remains of prehistoric and mediaeval settlements. The paper presents the analysis of archaeological contexts attributed to the mediaeval period. The discovered structures and features, based on the collected objects and circumstances of discovery, are interpreted as semi-sunken and/or above-ground dwelling structures, working areas and refuse pits, whose distribution points to the tentative conclusion that we are dealing with a small-scale settlement based on family organization.

Based on the analysis of the modest ceramic assemblage and radiocarbon dates for several contexts, this settlement has been attributed to the early mediaeval period, although certain elements point to the continuity of occupation of this position also during the High Middle Ages.

Key words: Slatina-Turbina, Middle Ages, settlement, ceramics

During the second half of 2009, following the archaeological supervision based on trench excavation, a team of the Institute of Archaeology led by dr Marko Dizdar carried out a salvage excavation in the area of construction of future Sports and Football Recreation Centre (SFRC) at the site of Turbina, north-west of the centre of the town of Slatina.[1] The excavation covered an area of 5000 m^2, yielding the remains of a small-scale prehistoric settlement in addition to a mediaeval settlement.

The site is situated on a slight elevation next to the Javorica brook (Map 1). The excavated archaeological contexts clustered in the south-eastern segment of the site, on a slope facing the brook (Fig. 1). After the topsoil had been removed by excavating machines, we distinguished the backfills of sunken features, which had a generally grey-brown, grey or dark grey colour, from whose surfaces we collected a small amount of potshards and daub. Following the excavation, it was concluded that several features contained prehistoric pottery: SU 23/24 (Pl. 1: 1–4), SU 25/26, SU 29/30 and possibly also SU 49/50,[2] whereas the remaining features exhibited elements characteristic for younger periods. On this occasion we also distinguished archaeological contexts attributed to the mediaeval period.[3]

Based on the analysis of the modest ceramic assemblage collected in the excavation, five slightly sunken archaeological contexts are attributed to the older horizon of the mediaeval settlement (SU 3/4, SU 35/36, SU 39/40, SU 43/44, SU 45/46) (Fig. 2). They were distributed over the entire excavated area, some of them as independent features (SU 4), while others lay at the distance of around ten (SU 44 and SU 46) or fifteen metres from one another (SU 36 and SU 40). Irrespective of such a spatial arrangement, no significant distinctive elements were perceived within the ceramic assemblage. A small shallow pit in the eastern part of the trench, filled with dark grey, almost black soil, showed an irregular circular plan

1 The total area covered by the archaeological supervision with trenches 1.20 m wide and up to 0.60 m deep amounted to 2253.2 m^2. Since it was determined that the eastern part of this zone contained backfills of sunken structures, the salvage excavations were carried out in the latter segment, while in the remaining segments that did not show archaeological traces the construction of the SFRC continued without interruption (Dizdar 2010a; 2010b: 27).

2 Several archaeological contexts were not attributed to any specific period due to insufficient characteristic elements of the collected assemblage or due to a complete absence of finds SU 5/6, 7/8, 27/28, 31/32, 33/34, 47/48, which yielded only 2 daub fragments, 51/52.

3 Mediaeval settlements excavated at Slatina-Turbina 1 were presented at the 2nd International Scientific Conference of Mediaeval Archaeology "Mediaeval Settlements in the Light of Archaeological Sources", Institute of Archaeology, Zagreb, 2nd–3rd June 2015, with a short contribution in the form of a poster and abstract (Dizdar, Sekelj Ivančan 2015: 31).



Map 1 Position of the archaeological site Slatina-Turbina 1 and the other mediaeval sites in the surroundings of Slatina: Turbina (1), Bobovište (2), Lipik 2 (3), Sladojevci-Lipa (4), Sladojevci-Brodišće (5)

after the excavation (SU 3/4: dim.: diameter: 1.20 m, backfill thickness: 0.25 m). It yielded fragments of daub (14 fragments) and several potshards of coarse fabric (3 shards), which belonged to pots made on a slow-rotating wheel, decorated with combed wavy lines on the shoulder (Pl. 1: 5–6). Radiocarbon analysis of a charcoal sample from the pit pointed to the early mediaeval period, i.e. the mid-7th century.[4]

Four other excavated shallow contexts—two of a circular and two of an elongated oval plan—exhibited similar features of decoration, fabric and rim forms of simple profiles.

Shallow circular pits were situated in the northern part of the trench. A small context (SU 35/36: dim.: diameter: 0.65m,

4 Radiocarbon analysis was carried out at the Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory-Miami-Florida: Conventional radiocarbon age: 1380±40 BP; Intercept data: Cal AD 650 (Cal BP 1300); 1 Sigma calibrated result (68 % probability): Cal AD 640 to 660 (Cal BP 1310 to 1280); 2 Sigma calibrated result (95 % probability): Cal AD 610 to 680 (Cal BP 1340 to 1270). After CalPal Online radiocarbon Calibration: calAD 641±22.

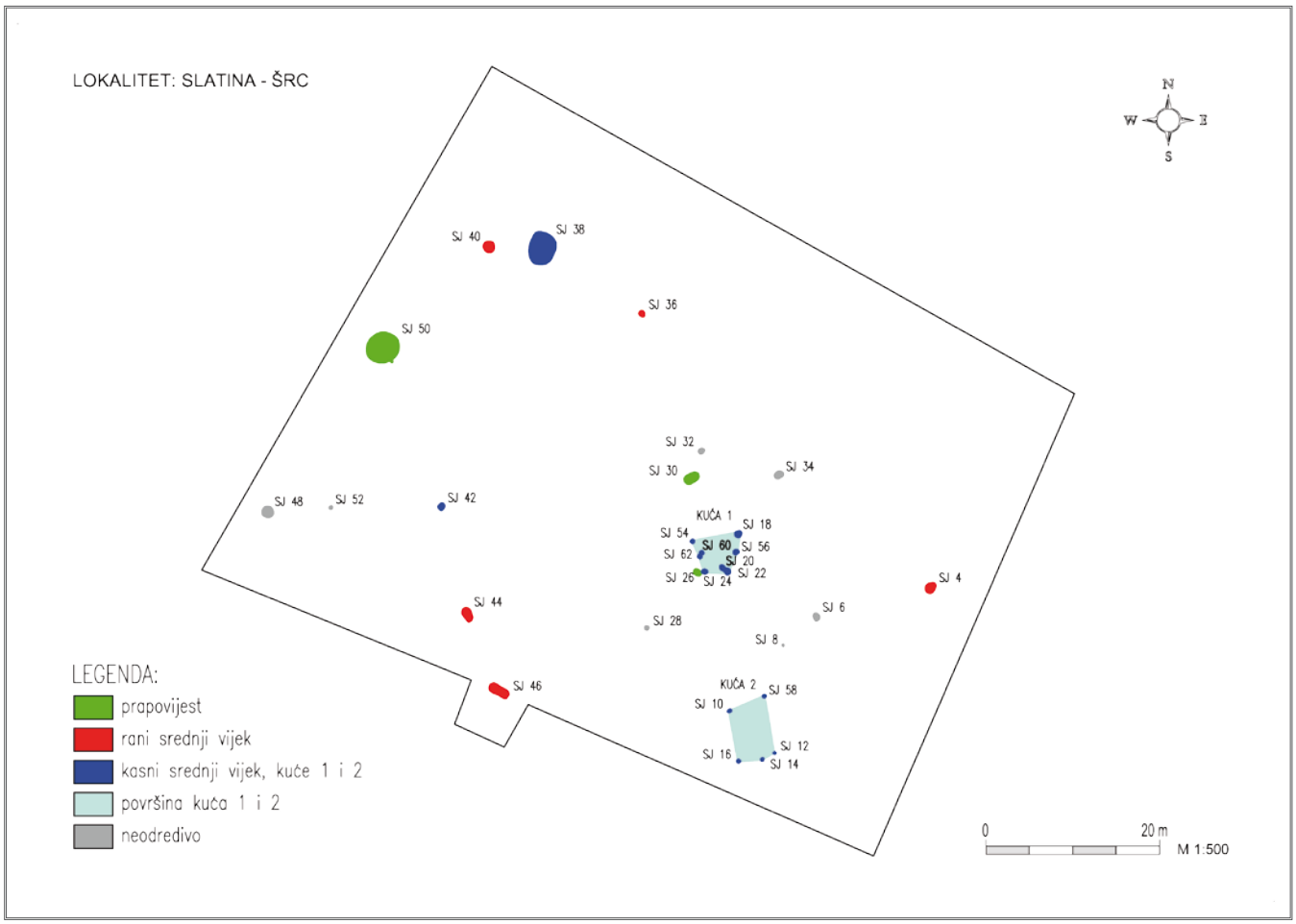


Fig. 1 Plan of the excavated archaeological contexts at Slatina-Turbina 1, marked by periods : SJ=SU; green - prehistory; red - Early Middle Ages; blue - Late Middle Ages, houses No. 1 and 2; light blue - house area no. 1 and house area no. 2; gray - undeterminable (Arheoplan d.o.o. for the Institute of Archaeology)

backfill thickness: 0.20 m) yielded a dozen potshards of coarse fabric, among which a simply profiled rim with combed decoration on the interior stands out (Pl. 1: 7), while a larger context (SU 39/40: dim.: diameter: 1.20 m, backfill thickness: 0.30 m) yielded a rim and belly shard which was likewise decorated with combed wavy line (Pl. 1: 8–9), in addition to eight undecorated shards, which might be associated with the former shards on account of their workmanship and fabric.

Two excavated contexts of an elongated-oval plan were located in the southern part of the trench. The bigger context had a rectangular plan, elongated in the W-E direction (SU 45/46: length: 2.28 m, width: 0.90 m, backfill thickness: 0.20-0.30 m) (Fig. 2.1), while the smaller one was elongated in the NW-SE direction (SU 43/44: length: 1.55 m, width: 0.90 m, backfill thickness: 0.35–0.50 m). The latter context yielded two potshards, one decorated with a combed wavy line like the previously mentioned shards. Several potshards from the bigger structure (9 specimens) can be associated with the shards decorated with combed wavy line only by their workmanship and the very similar coarse fabric, suggesting that it might be possible that this structure was contemporaneous with the structure SU 3/4.

Close analogies in the appearance of the structures are found also at other habitation sites of that period in the broader area of Lowland Croatia, in natural environments sharing identical or similar features. They fully fit into our present understanding about the appearance of the residential space (or the state of the structures encountered in the archaeological excavation: Sekelj Ivančan 2015a; 2015b: Table 2). Similarities exist also in the forms of ordinary kitchen pots with simply profiled rims, as well as in the manner of their decoration with a comb-shaped object. Taking all the observed elements into consideration, we may conclude that this site in the Southern Podravina region is associated with the phase II of Torčec, a site situated northwards upstream the Drava river (Sekelj Ivančan 2010), in other words, all point to the 7th century, a date corroborated by the ^{14}C analysis of a sample from structure SU 3/4.

In spite of the small size of the assemblage, the finds from the early mediaeval settlement at Slatina-Turbina 1 are nevertheless very important for understanding the earliest centuries of the Middle Ages in this microregion,[5] as well as in the

5 A number of mediaeval sites have been registered in the archaeological surveys of the broader area of the town of Slatina. Surveys were carried out

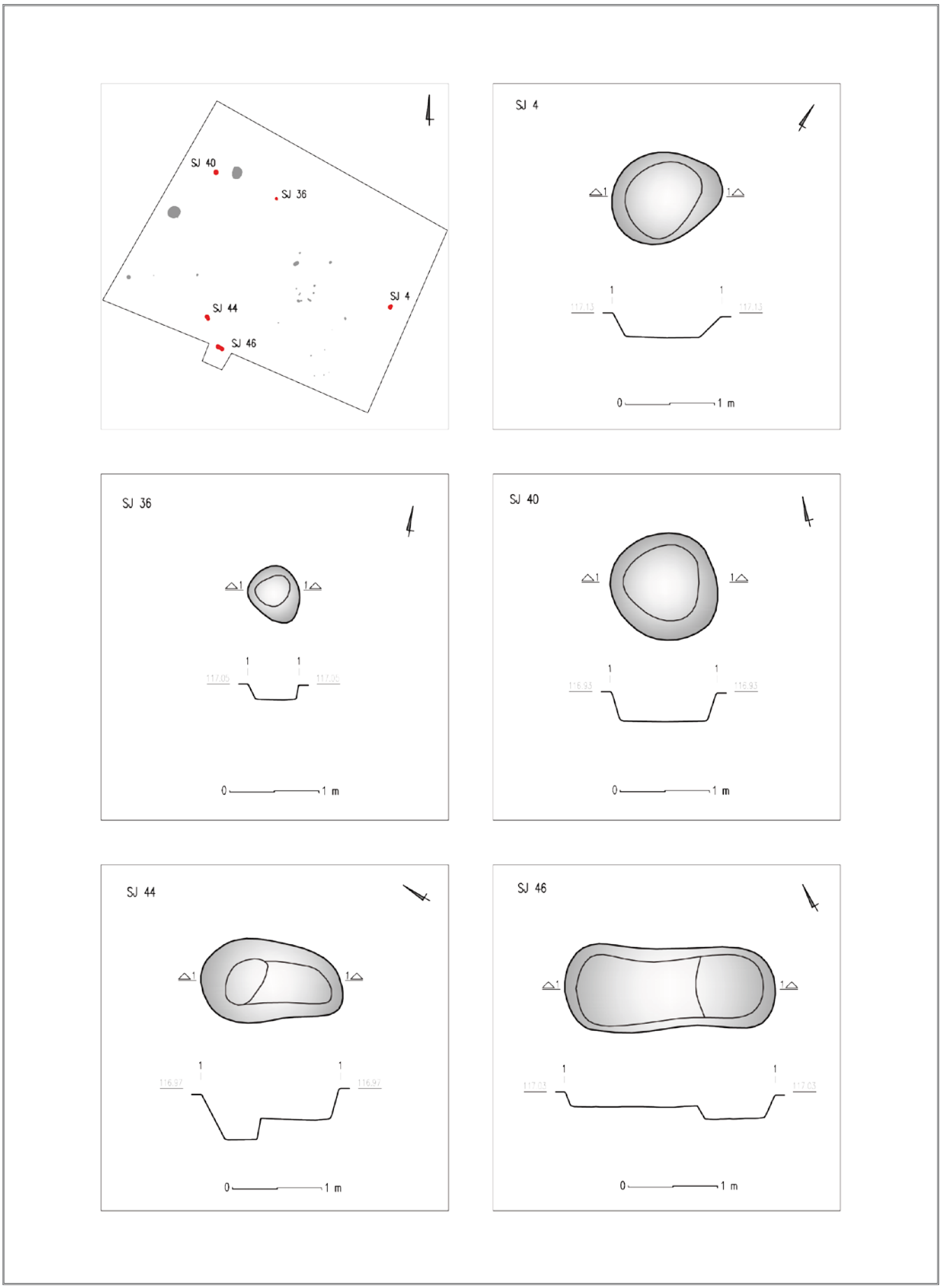


Fig. 2 Ground plans of five sunken early mediaeval structures with cross-sections : SJ=SU (Arheoplan d.o.o. for the Institute of Archaeology)



Fig. 2.1 Burial of an early mediaeval structure of an elongated-rectangular ground plan SU 46 (photo: M. Dizdar)

broader territory delineated by the Sava and Drava rivers. Here we ought to mention a piece of information from the 2003 survey, that north of Kozice, a village situated south-east of Slatina, at the sites of Trešnjevo polje and Buban hill, *we might be looking for "Slavic graves"* (Tkalčec et al. 2003: 76, note 6), mentioned in 13th-century historical documents, namely in a document issued by King Emeric in 1201 (Laszowsky 1900: 208). Based on the order of the statements and descriptions of the borders mentioned in this source, a somewhat broader zone was suggested for the location of these graves, approximately from the Čađavica brook to Kozice or the brook running east of that place (Dobronić 1951: 289). Whether this piece of information relates precisely to the renowned representative silver objects from the year 1929, which potentially came from an unknown position south of the Čađavica village near the Branjiska brook (Demo 2014: 58–59, note 1–5, with a detailed account of the notes from the Archives of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb about the circumstances of discovery), regardless of the subsequent excavation in 1958, which yielded (possibly from a grave pit?) three potshards (Vinski 1958: 27, 47, note 123–125; T. XV: below),[6] we may possibly never be able to ascertain. The luxurious set of silver jewellery from Čađavica is attributed to the so-called Martinovka style. The objects were found in association with two skeletons (Fettich 1942: 55–61), that is, they presumably belong to "…a single grave of an itinerant prince, possibly from the end of the 6th c. or even more probably from the early 7th century", as they were interpreted in the earlier publications (Vinski 1958: 27, T. XIV, T. XV),[7] or form part of an assemblage of silver treasury dated to the third quarter of the 7th century, in the

on several occasions (Minichreiter 1978; Sekelj Ivančan 1996), and the route of the Slatina bypass was surveyed in spring 2003 (Tkalčec et al. 2003). Field surveys of the same area carried out between June and December 2009 led to the discovery of further six sites, some of which were subsequently test-excavated (Dizdar 2010c: 121). Based on all the previously collected data, following the preventive protection of the site prior to the construction of the road, salvage archaeological excavations were carried out during 2009 and 2010.

6 Sondage excavation in 1958 was carried out by K. Vinski Gasparini and S. Ercegović, who succeeded in pinpointing the grave pit from which, according to the statements of the witnesses from 1929 (?), come the renowned silver objects (discovered with the deceased person?). The grave yielded potshards that were first associated with the early mediaeval pottery of Danubian type (Vinski 1958: T. XV: below), but which were since interpreted as prehistoric pottery (Jarak 2016: note 3).

7 Since the silver jewellery from Čađavica is not in the focus in this paper, we quote here two latest papers dealing with these objects – Demo 2014; Jarak 2016. Both papers provide a bibliography pertaining to the first publications of the Čađavica jewellery, as well as later works dealing with the interpretation of the finds, their bearers and date. Over time, these objects were variously approached in the professional literature: from descriptions and interpretations of data regarding the circumstance of discovery, interpretation of their cultural affiliation, as well as their date (for a more comprehensive chronological review see: Jarak 2016).

opinion of another group of scholars (Demo 2014: 52–59). Without entering the discussion about the origin and bearer(s) of these objects, which is not in the focus of this paper, we think that the sheer fact that our finds from the nearby site of Turbina 1 may be associated with the same period opens the possibility that this precise (habitation) site was used by the population mentioned in historical sources several centuries later and/or by the population to which the luxurious silver jewellery belonged.

The previously known finds from the surroundings of Slatina certainly point to the interesting nature of this area during the turbulent times of the earliest centuries of the Early Middle Ages. In addition to the site at Turbina near Slatina with the remains of 7th-century habitation, the recent salvage archaeological excavations carried out during 2009/2010 on the route of the Slatina bypass led to the discovery of several sites, which based on preliminary reports point to the remains of settlements from the Early Middle Ages. Even though they are represented in the investigated area with only a few archaeological contexts, we ought to single out three features from the site Slatina-Lipik 2,[8] as well as two contexts from Sladojevci-Lipa[9] and another two from Sladojevci-Brodišće,[10] which presently await a detailed analysis that would later enable us to determine the time of occupation of these sites during the Early Middle Ages with greater precision.

The position of the Slatina-Turbina 1 site was inhabited also several centuries later, as shown by the archaeological excavation of the researched area. A number of discovered and analysed shallow post-holes up to 0.50 m in diameter, spatially arranged in an almost regular square and rectangular space oriented N-S, potentially point to the remains of foundations of above-ground structures. The smaller structure, measuring 3.65 x 3.55 m[11] (Figs. 3, 3.1), as well as the larger one, measuring 6 x 4.35 m[12] (Fig. 4), are situated in the south-eastern segment of the excavated area at a distance of around fifteen metres from each other. The post-holes of the smaller structure did not yield any archaeological finds, however, two contexts (SU 23/24 and 25/26), apparently forming part of a joint space, yielded prehistoric potshards. The potshards from SU 24 probably arrived there when a post-hole of the mediaeval structure cut through the prehistoric post-hole SU 26. Regardless of these circumstances, in the case of these structures we ought to primarily think about the period of the High and/or Late Middle Ages. Above-ground timber houses were a common feature of that time (Sekelj Ivančan 2015a) and, on the other hand, several adjacent sunken working spaces and/or refuse pits were found in the excavated area (SU 37/38,[13] SU 41/42) (Fig. 5). One of them yielded a fragment of a ceramic lid (Pl. 1: 10), which suggests that this position was occupied not only during prehistory and the Early Middle Ages, but also during the High and/or Late Middle Ages.

Based on all the collected data we may tentatively conclude that at the Slatina-Turbina 1 site once stood a small family-structured settlement, and that all that has remained to this day are the modest remains of two above-ground houses and a few pits. We may suppose that the known historical data from the end of the 13th century relate precisely to this site. The toponym Turbina on topographic maps covers a wide area north of the town of Slatina, as well as south-west and west of the late mediaeval earthen fortification of Medinci-Turski grad (Sekelj Ivančan 1996: 52). After the site had been registered in 2003 a hypothesis was put forward that this is the very area referred to in the historical document from 1297, when the estate and land of Turbina were mentioned, as well as the reference from 1334, when Turbina was mentioned in association with a church of St. Anne in the Vaška Archdeaconry (1334, *Item ecclesia sancte Anne de Turbina*, Buturac 1984: 93), as

8 The excavation at Lipik 2, a site situated north-west of Slatina, uncovered a part of a stratified settlement (Dizdar 2010c: 123). Among a number of bigger and smaller features, three archaeological contexts preliminarily attributed to the Early Middle Ages can be singled out (Galiot 2009: 122–137; Galiot 2011c: 171–174, figure N 184).

9 Sladojevci-Lipa is a site lying west of Sladojevci and Slatina, on the left bank of the Čađavica brook (Dizdar 2010c: 123). The excavated archaeological contexts mainly cluster in the western part of the excavated area, at a position slightly elevated from the surrounding terrain. Features SU 21 and 31 stand out from the many smaller pits with or without finds. Context SU 31 yielded two almost complete pots of coarse fabric, one decorated with a meander and the other with parallel wavy lines in the upper (shoulder) part (Galiot 2009: 5–33; Galiot 2011b: 164–166, figure PN 6), suggesting the preliminary dating of this small settlement to the Early Middle Ages.

10 The archaeological site Sladojevci-Brodišće is situated west of Slatina, on the eastern bank of the Čađavica brook, on a slightly elevated position (Tkalčec et al. 2003: 71; Dizdar 2010c: 122). The site is dominated by a late mediaeval settlement horizon with features grouped in two clearly delineated dense clusters, between which there are a few burials. Among various bigger and/or big archaeological contexts we may single out a big structure used for dwelling (SU 205/206, dimensions: 11.79 x 9.44 m and maximum depth of 1.55 m) and a number of smaller features, presumably refuse pits, which yielded abundant ceramic assemblages based on which this site has been attributed to the Late Middle Ages (Galiot 2009: 54–62; Maljković 2011: 156–158). A series of circular pits and/or smaller features of irregular plan, of approximately equal dimensions, arranged in linear patterns in one part of the site, led the excavators to conclude that there were also above-ground structures at the site (Galiot 2011a: 158–161). A preliminary analysis of the ceramic assemblage pointed also to the conclusion that two context from the site may approximately be attributed to the Early Middle Ages (Maljković, Nodilo 2015: 35).

11 House 1 consists of post-holes SU 18, 20, 22, 24/26 (?), 54, 56, 60 and 62.

12 House 2 consists of post-holes SU 10, 12, 14, 16 and SU 58.

13 This context yielded a stone fragment and three potshards that can be associated with younger periods of the Middle Ages only on account of their fabric.

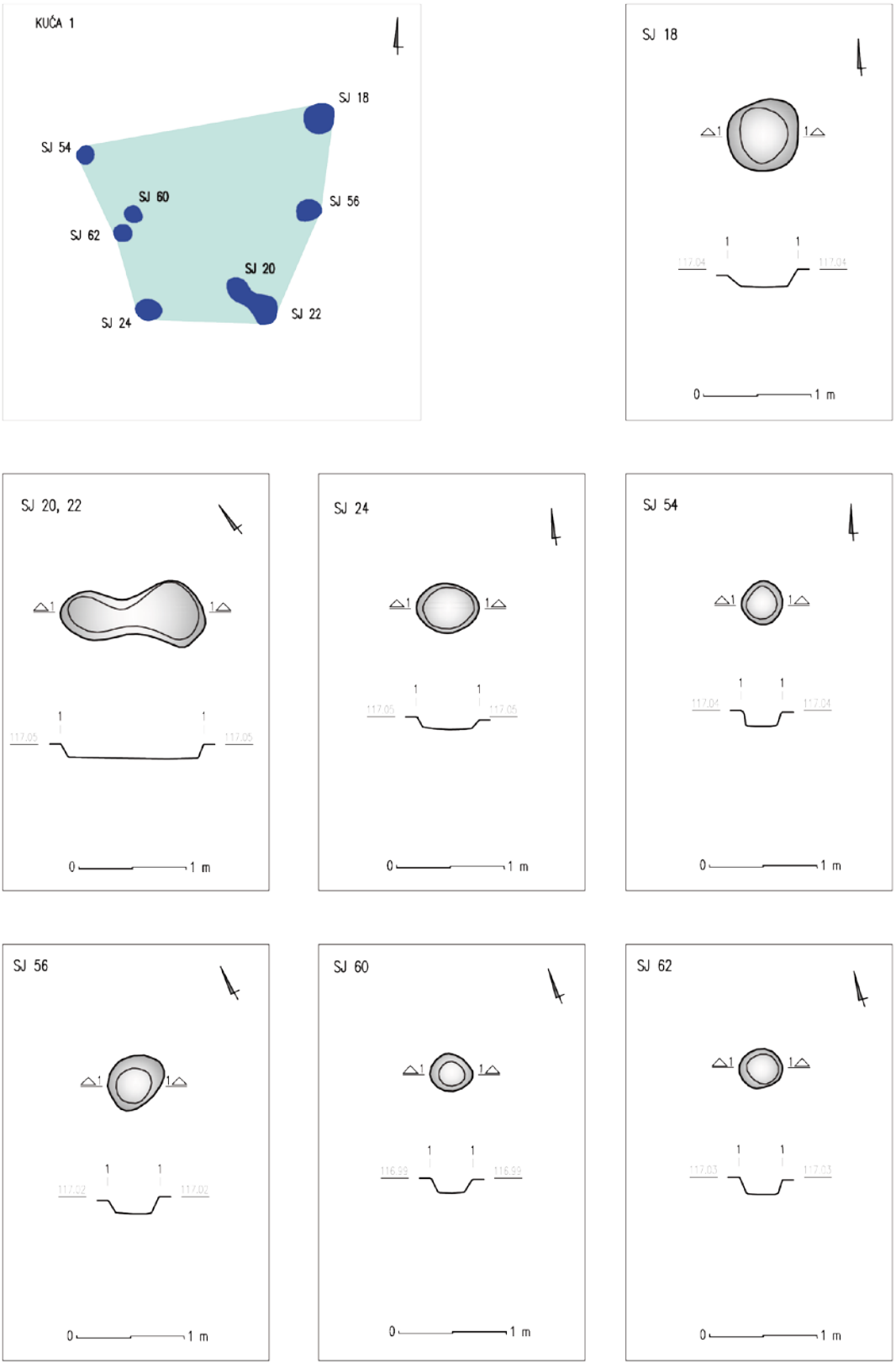


Fig. 3 House 1 – spatial distribution of wooden post-holes of the above-ground structure, with cross-sections: SJ=SU; kuća=house (Arheoplan d.o.o. for the Institute of Archaeology)



Fig. 3.1 View of the post-holes of house 1 (photo: M. Dizdar)

well as later in the 15th century as *Thurbine*, *Therbenye* or *Thewrbenye* (Tkalčec et al. 2003: 73), while Slatina was mentioned as a settlement in 1297, and in 1305 as a parish (Buturac 1984: 91–92). An indication that the Slatina area was densely populated during the High and Late Middle Ages is found in the abundant surface finds from the surrounding area. These are primarily *Friesacher pfennige* from the town area, without closer data about the circumstances of discovery and their date, apart from the mention that they belong to the 13th century (Mirnik 1981: 107; Ban, Mirnik 2010: 43–45). To this one should add the numerous surface finds from the closer[14] and broader vicinity of the town[15] and the recently discovered mediaeval sites of Bobovište[16] and Veliko polje-Berezine,[17] as well as the nearby—previously mentioned—late mediaeval settlement of Brodišće (Maljković 2011: 156–158).

Even though based on the presently known archaeological finds it may appear that there is a hiatus in the occupation of this area spanning several centuries, we should not neglect the reference in the historical sources that Ladislaus crossed the Drava river in 1091 in the vicinity of Vaška, entering into the *Slavinjska banovina* on his way towards south-west, as well as a later reference from 1201, mentioning the border of the bishop's estate near Vaška and its expansion based on the agreement with the Templars in 1230 (Dobronić 1984a: 52–56; 1986: 181–183),[18] and especially a series of excavated cemeteries of the Bijelo Brdo culture, situated in the broader vicinity of Virovitica and Slatina and stretching from Stari Gradac to

14 Slatina-Bajer with surface finds that can approximately be dated to the 15th century (Sekelj Ivančan 1996: 51; Tkalčec et al. 2003: 71).

15 The site in the Stublovac forest, situated north of Slatina, yielded several potshards, kept in the Slatina Local History Museum, preliminarily attributed to the High Middle Ages (Sekelj Ivančan 1996: 51).

16 The western part of the Slatina-Bobovište site, situated north of the town next to the Javorica brook (Tkalčec et al. 2003: 71; Dizdar 2010c: 123), yielded nine archaeological contexts with mediaeval pottery, however, due to the modest archaeological assemblage it was impossible to date them with greater precision (Martinov 2010: 126–127; Maljković, Nodilo 2015: 34–35).

17 Several pits and post-holes excavated on a slight elevation east of the Potočani brook, on the south-eastern periphery of Slatina, may be associated with the mediaeval horizon of habitation at Slatina-Veliko polje-Berezine, probably in the period between the 10th and 12th centuries, as shown by the preliminary analysis of pottery (Filipović 2010: 131; Galiot 2011d). Here we ought to mention the surface finds from Veliko polje-Radunjevci or Livade, situated around 500 m north-west of the Potočani brook (Sekelj Ivančan 1996: 51; Tkalčec et al. 2003: 71–72, Map 1).

18 Historical sources mention also a "big road" or "road coming from Vaška" (into Novaki – author's observation) (*magna stratia, magna via* or *via veniens de Waska)* oriented E-W, with a side road towards the Drava river (Dobronić 1984b: 54).

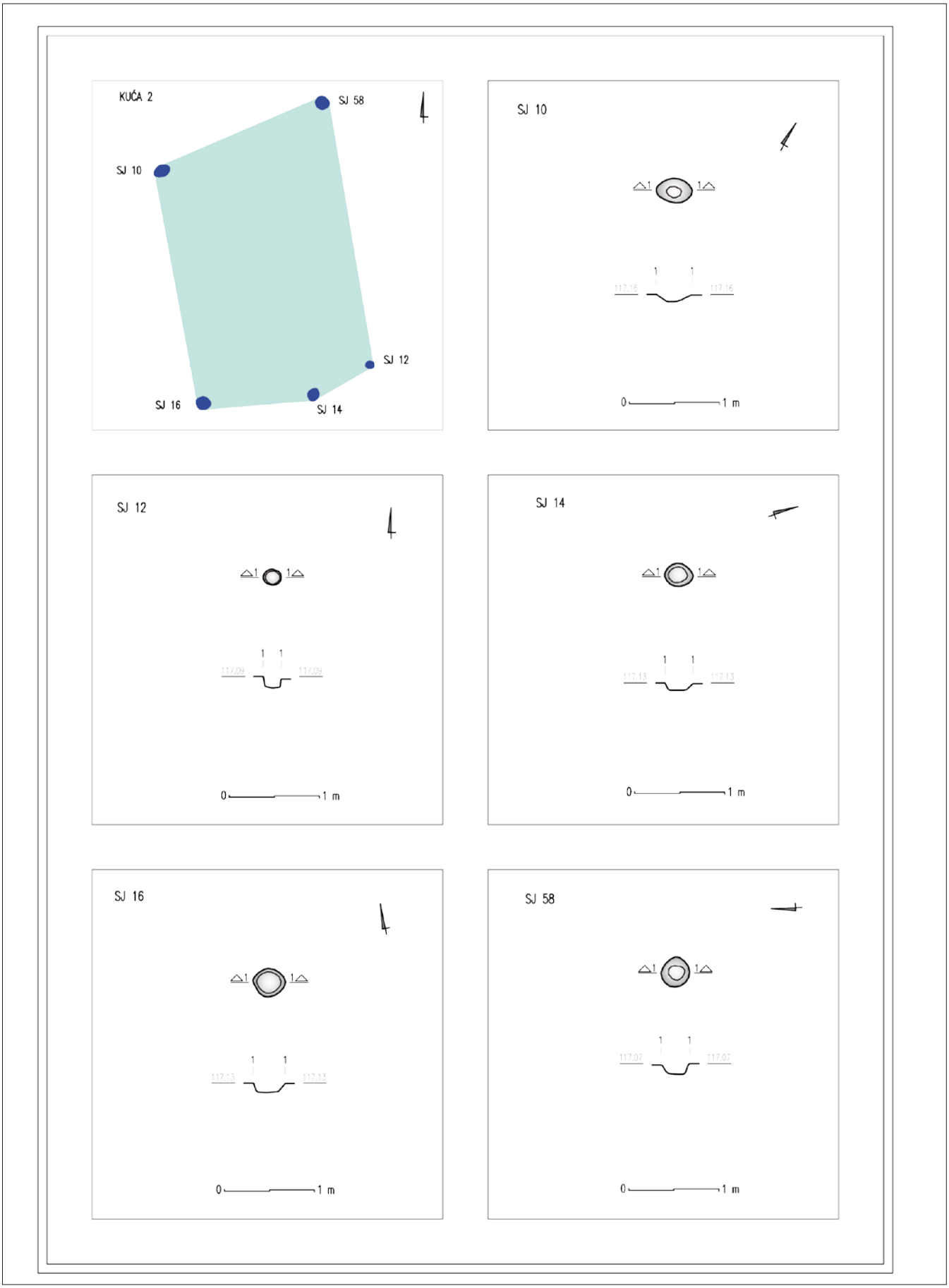


Fig. 4 House 2 – spatial distribution of wooden post-holes of the above-ground structure, with cross-sections: SJ=SU; kuća=house (Arheoplan d.o.o. for the Institute of Archaeology)

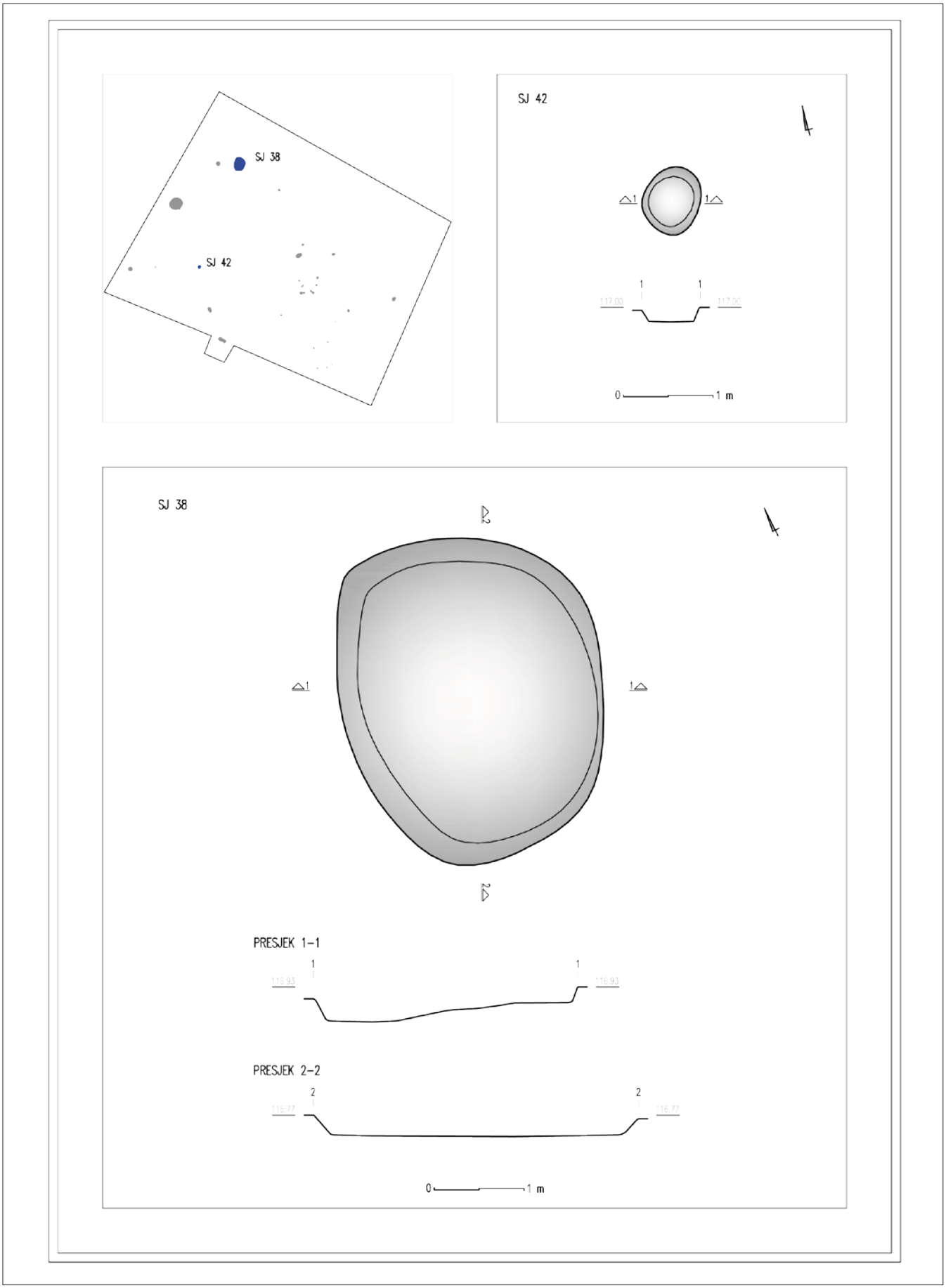


Fig. 5 Ground plans of two pits from the High or Late Middle Ages, with cross-sections: SJ=SU; presjek=cross-section (Arheoplan d.o.o. for the Institute of Archaeology)

Josipovo.[19] All of them point to the importance of this area and the intensive occupation of the area along the old courses of the Drava river, and therefore in all probability also the broader surroundings of Slatina during the second half of the 10th c. and the 11th century. It is therefore our hope that future archaeological research in the Slatina area would shed light on these several centuries[20] for which archaeological data are presently lacking.

Translated by Sanjin Mihelić

Marko Dizdar
Institut za arheologiju
Ulica Ljudevita Gaja 32
HR–10000 Zagreb
mdizdar@iarh.hr

Tajana Sekelj Ivančan
Institut za arheologiju
Ulica Ljudevita Gaja 32
HR–10000 Zagreb
tsivancan@iarh.hr

19 Systematic archaeological excavations ascertained a cemetery in Zvonimirovo, at the site of Veliko polje (Tomičić 1997: 37–52; 2005: 36–38), as well as the small excavated cemetery (15 burials) in Josipovo, at the site of Mesarna and Španat (Šeper 1955: 45–57; Tomičić 1997: 17–26).

20 Perhaps a detailed analysis of the excavated early mediaeval contexts at the sites of Slatina-Lipik 2, Sladojevci-Lipa and Sladojevci-Brodišće would show that the sites were occupied during the period between the 8th–11th century, thus filling the "chronological vacuum" of habitation in that area.

BIBLIOGRAPHY / LITERATURA

Ban, H., Mirnik, I. 2010, Der Friesacherfund von Čakovec, *Glaux. Collana di Studi e Ricerche di Numismatica,* Vol. 18**,** Milano, 43–45.

Buturac, J. 1984, Popis župa Zagrebačke biskupije 1334. i 1501. godine, *Starine Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti (HAZU),* knjiga 59, Zagreb, 43–108.

Demo, Ž. 2014, *Zlato i srebro srednjeg vijeka u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu*, Katalog izložbe, Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu, 20. 11. 2014.-22. 2. 2015.g., Zagreb 2014.

Dizdar, M. 2010a, Slatina – Turbina 1, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak,* Vol. 6 (2009), 128–130.

Dizdar, M. 2010b, Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja Slatina – Turbina 1, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. VI, 26–29.

Dizdar, M. 2010c, Slatina-zaobilaznica grada (Trasa D-2), *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak,* Vol. 6 (2009), 121–123.

Dizdar, M., Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2015, Arheološko nalazište Slatina-Turbina 1, Knjiga sažetaka 2. međunarodnog znanstvenog skupa srednjovjekovne arheologije *Srednjovjekovna naselja u svjetlu arheoloških izvora*, Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb, 2. i 3. lipnja 2015., Sekelj Ivančan T. (ed.), 31.

Dobronić, L. 1951, Topografija zemljišnih posjeda zagrebačkih biskupa prema ispravi kralja Emerika iz god. 1201., *Rad JAZU*, Knjiga 283, Zagreb, 245–318.

Dobronić, L, 1984a, *Viteški redovi templari i ivanovci u Hrvatskoj*, Zagreb.

Dobronić, L, 1984b, Posjedi i sjedišta templara, ivanovaca i sepulkralaca u Hrvatskoj, *RadJAZU,* knjiga 406, 7–146.

Dobronić, L. 1986, Vaška i kraj oko Vaške u srednjem vijeku, *Virovitički zbornik*, Virovitica, 181–183.

Fettich, N. 1942, Der Fund von Čađavica, *Vjesnik Hrvatskog arheološkog društva*, Vol. XXII–XXIII, 55–61, T. III–V.

Filipović, S. 2010, Slatina-Veliko polje-Berezine, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak,* Vol. 6 (2009), 130–132.

Galiot, S. 2009, Stručno izvješće sa zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja obilaznice oko grada Slatine, cesta D2, Split 2009, (rukopis), http://www.delmatgaliot.hr/?page_id=68 (20. 01. 2015.)

Galiot, S. 2011a, Sladojevci-Hruščik-Brodišće (AN 1a i 1b), *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, Vol. 7 (2010), 158–161.

Galiot, S. 2011b, Sladojevci-Lipa, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak,* Vol. 7 (2010), 164–166.

Galiot, S. 2011c, Slatina-Lipik 1 i 2, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak,* Vol. 7 (2010), 171–174.

Galiot, S. 2011d, Slatina-Veliko polje-Berezine, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak,* Vol. 7 (2010), 178–180.

Jarak, M. 2016, Arheološko-kulturna određenja u interpretaciji ranosrednjovjekovnih grobnih nalaza iz Čađavice i Brestovca, 1. međunarodni znanstveni skup srednjovjekovne arheologije Instituta za arheologiju „Groblja i pogrebni običaji u srednjem i ranom novom vijeku na prostoru sjeverne Hrvatske", 4. lipnja 2014.g., *Zbornik Instituta za arheologiju*, Vol. 4, Krznar S., Sekelj Ivančan T., Tkalčec T., Belaj J. (eds.), Zagreb, 7-21.

Laszawsky, E. 1900, Šest bilježaka iz listina XIII. vijeka, *Vjesnik Hrvatskog arheološkog društv*a, n. s. IV (1899/1900), 207–208.

Maljković, B. 2011, Sladojevci-Hruščik-Brodišće, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak,* Vol. 7 (2010), 156–158.

Maljković, B., Nodilo, H. 2015, Bobovište i Hruščik – Brodišće, lokaliteti na trasi obilaznice Slatine, Knjiga sažetaka 2. međunarodnog znanstvenog skupa *Srednjovjekovna naselja u svjetlu arheoloških izvora*, Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb, 2. i 3. lipnja 2015., Sekelj Ivančan T (ed.), 34–35.

Martinov, D. 2010, Slatina-Bobovište, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak,* Vol. 6 (2009), 125–127.

Minichreiter, K. 1978, Rekognosciranje terena općine Podravska Slatina, *Glasnik slavonskih muzeja*, Vol. 36, Vukovar, 38.

Mirnik, I., 1981, *Coin Hoards in Yugoslavia, BAR S95,* Oxford.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., 1996, Rezultati arheoloških rekognosciranja terena oko Slatine (Virovitičko-podravska županija), *Obavijesti Hrvatskog arheološkog društva*, br. 3/XXVIII, 49–56.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010, *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici, Vol. 2, Zagreb.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2015a, Early medieval settlements between the Sava and Drava Rivers – a few examples of the village in the 9th century, *Beatus homo qui invenit sapientiam. Ünnepi kötet Tomka Péter 75. születésnapjára*, Csécs T., Takács M. (eds.), Budapest, (in press).

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2015b, Srednjovjekovna ruralna naselja na prostoru sjeverne Hrvatske – stanje istraživanja i perspektive u arheologiji srednjovjekovnih naselja, *Zbornik Instituta za arheologiju*, Vol. 5, Zagreb (in press).

Šeper, M, 1955, Neki neobjavljeni nalazi ranog srednjeg vijeka iz Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, *Tkalčićev zbornik,* Vol. I, 45–57, sl. 6–7.

Tkalčec, T., Dizdar, M., Kovačević, S. 2003, Arheološko rekognosciranje zaobilaznice Slatine i obilaznice vodocrpilišta Medinci, *Obavijesti Hrvatskog arheološkog društva*, br. 2/XXXV, 70–77.

Tomičić, Ž, 1997, *Zvonimirovo i Josipovo groblja starohrvatskog doba u Virovitičko-podravskoj županiji*, Zagreb-Virovitica, 3–52.

Tomičić, Ž, 2005, Rezultati istraživanja groblja na Velikom Polju u Zvonimirovu 2004. godine, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. I, 36–39.

Vinski, Z. 1958, O nalazima 6. i 7. stoljeća u Jugoslaviji s posebnim obzirom na arheološku ostavštinu iz vremena prvog avarskog kaganata, *Opuscula Archaeologica*, Vol. III, 13–67, T. I–XVIII.

SAŽETAK

SREDNJOVJEKOVNO NALAZIŠTE SLATINA-TURBINA 1

Ključne riječi: Slatina-Turbina, srednji vijek, naselje, keramika

U zaštitnim iskopavanjima provedenima tijekom 2009. g. na lokalitetu Slatina-Turbina 1 istraženi su dijelovi prapovijesnog i srednjovjekovnog naselja (Karta 1, sl. 1). U radu se obrađuju arheološke cjeline koje se pripisuju srednjovjekovnom razdoblju. Donosi se raspored istraženih objekata koji se, na temelju prikupljene građe i okolnosti pronalaska, opredjeljuju kao poluukopani (sl. 2) i/ili nadzemni stambeni objekti (sl. 3 i 4), radni prostori te otpadne jame (sl. 5), iz čega se prepoznaju naznake obiteljski strukturiranog manjeg naselja.

Obrada skromne keramičke građe te radiokarbonska analiza ugljena iz pojedinih cjelina, ovo naselje opredjeljuju u rani srednji vijek (T. 1: 5-9) dok poneki elementi ukazuju i na kontinuitet zaposjedanja ovog položaja i tijekom razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka (T. 1: 10).

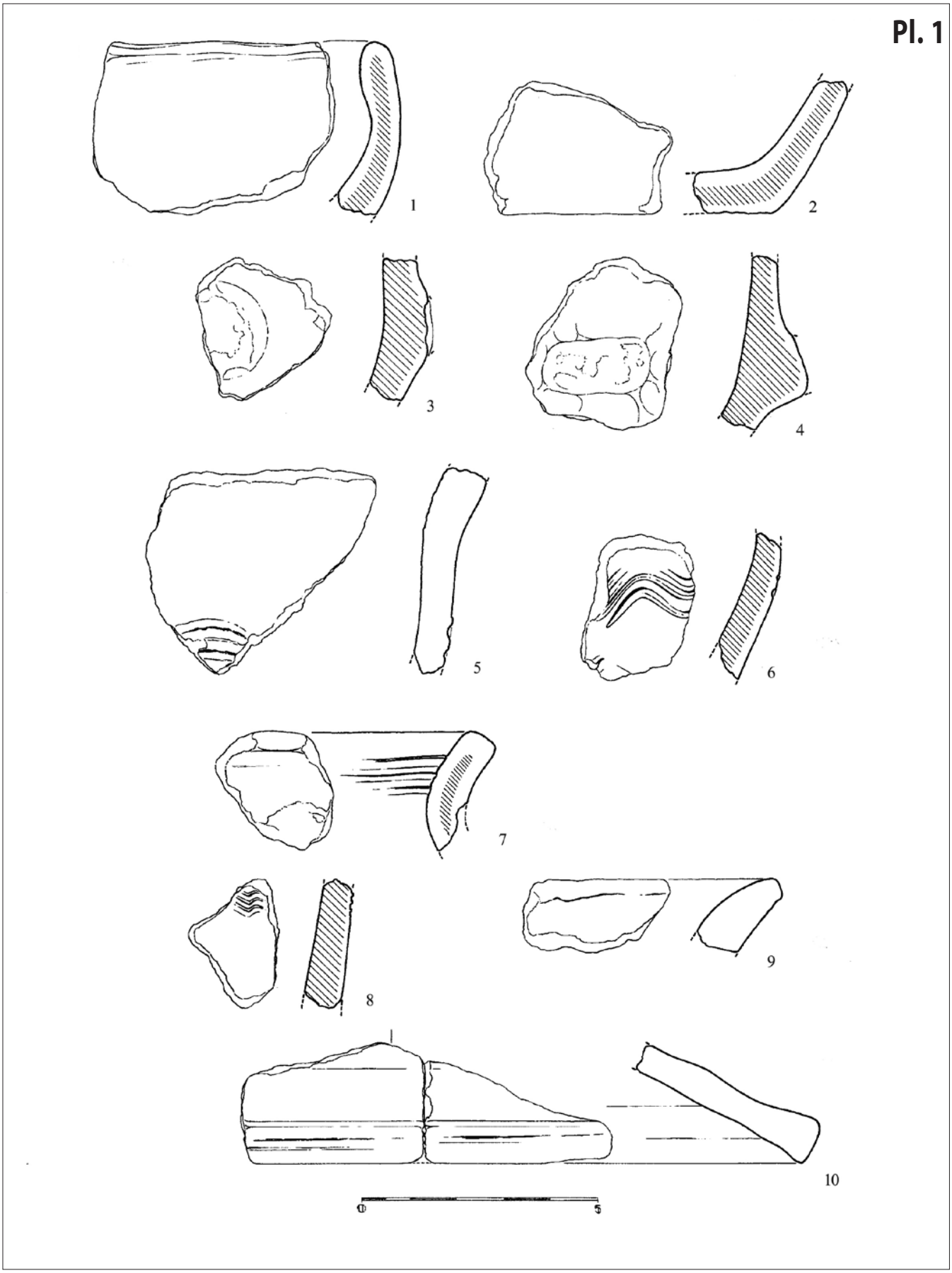


Plate 1 Drawing of potshards: 1-4: prehistory; 5-10 Middle Ages (drawing: M. Rončević)

KREŠIMIR FILIPEC

Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja Stari Jankovci–Gatina

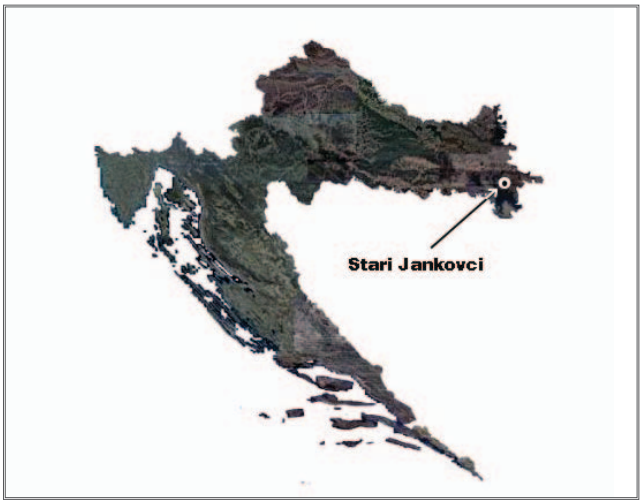
Izvorni znanstveni rad / *Original scientific paper*

Na položaju Stari Jankovci–Gatina arheološki su, uz groblje, istraženi dijelovi ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja. Dio ostataka građevina nalazi se uz groblje ili na njemu, a ostale u neposrednoj blizini. Na temelju ulomaka keramičkih posuda može se pretpostaviti da u Starim Jankovcima na položaju Gatina postoji određeni kontinuitet naselja od 8. i kroz čitavo 9. do u 10. stoljeće. Nije isključeno da se isti položaj koristio i tijekom kasnog srednjeg vijeka. Ovo je prilog istraživanju arheološkog sloja koji je u dosadašnjoj arheološkoj literaturi slabo poznat. Njime se pokazuje da nisu sva avarodobna naselja nakon propasti Avarskog Kaganata napuštena, već se na određenim pozicijama život nastavlja.

Ključne riječi: Stari Jankovci, rani srednji vijek, poslijeavarodobna naselja, keramičke posude

Lokalitet Stari Jankovci–Gatina nalazi se u sjeveroistočnoj Hrvatskoj na krajnjim istočnim granicama Slavonije (Vukovarsko–srijemska županija) (sl. 1). Arheološko nalazište Gatina pozicionirano je uz rub gliništa (na katastarskim česticama br. 542, 286 - 290 katastarske općine Stari Jankovci) istočno od kanala/potoka Gatine, na dvije omanje uzvisine (groblje: 105 m.n.v.; naselje: 107 - 108 m.n.v.) (sl. 2–7). Prigodom arheoloških istraživanja 1978., 1986. i 1988., pod vodstvom Marije Šmalcelj iz Arheološkog zavoda Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, istraženi su dijelovi avarodobnog groblja i ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja (sl. 6, 7) (Šmalcelj 1981: 142–143, LXXXV; 1992: 48–49; Rapan Papeša 2007: 831–840). Tijekom ljeta 1978. pronađeni su na gliništu u sjeveroistočnom dijelu sela Stari Jankovci uz Gatinu avarodobni grobovi, te su u studenom iste godine izvršena manja pokusna zaštitna arheološka iskopavanja na najugroženijem dijelu lokaliteta uz iskop (sl. 4). Tom je prigodom otkriveno petnaest grobova, uz one oštećene i razorene, čiji je inventar već ranije dospio u privatno vlasništvo. Iskopavanja na lokalitetu nastavljena su u ljeto 1986. (sl. 5), te ponovno u studenom 1988.[1] Istraženo je sveukupno osamdeset i osam grobova te više jama. Godine 1988., paralelno s istraživanjem groblja uz glinište, vršena su istraživanja na parcelama katastarske općine Stari Jankovci 288 i 289 (oranice Vučevac), tada u vlasništvu Mije Novića (sl. 6). Prema signaturama, zemunica 2 „Nović" istražena je 1988., kao i zemunica 1B, prema signaturi u njenoj blizini. Na signaturama uz zemunicu 2 ili jamu 2 „Nović", što bi se možda odnosilo na isto, jasno piše 289, što ne može biti ništa drugo nego broj katastarske parcele. Godine 1988. na dvije čestice Mije Novića (k.o. Stari Jankovci, k. č. 288 i 289) otvorena su dva bloka približne površine 20x10 m, a sljedeće, 1989., planiralo se otvoriti još jedan blok približne površine 10x10 m južno od iskopa iz 1988. na katastarskoj čestici 288 te dva bloka u produžetku, približne površine 20x10 m na istoj čestici. Tom se planiranom površinom pokušalo proširiti zahvat iz 1988., vjerojatno u potrazi za drugim naseobinskim objektima. Iste godine prikupljeni su ulomci keramičkih posuda s površina njiva istočno od parcele „Nović", na tzv. zadružnoj njivi. Većina arheološkog materijala, donesenog u ovom radu, potječe iz objekta ili sloja K1, jame 2 (blok 10), zemunice 1A, ze-

1 U planoteci Odsjeka za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu pohranjeno je nekoliko nacrta lokaliteta s ucrtanim grobovima. Zahvaljujući Aleksandru Durmanu dobio sam kopiju katastarskog plana, na kojem je voditeljica arheoloških istraživanja Marija Šmalcelj vlastoručno ucrtala istražene površine i naznačila godinu istraživanja. Na planu je naznačila planiranu, ali ne i istraženu površinu, predviđenu za 1989. Jedino taj plan pokazuje točan položaj sondi na parcelama „Nović" (parcele se nalaze oko 35 m sjeverno od avarodobnog groblja). U planoteci Odsjek za arheologiju pohranjeni su negativi, color, dia i cb filmovi 6 x 6 mm s istraživanja 1978. i 1986.



Sl. 1 Položaj Starih Jankovaca na zemljovidu Republike Hrvatske



Sl. 2 Arheološki lokalitet Stari Jankovci–Gatina – današnja situacija (ARKOD: http://preglednik.arkod.hr/ARKOD-Web)

munice 1B i zemunice „Nović" 289 – jama 2, te iz zasipa raka grobova. Na signiranoj keramici pojavljuje se signatura: S(tari). Jan(kovci). G.(odina) (19)88 Z(emunica) 1 □ B(lok)-10 ▼ (dubina) 110 cm, ali i signatura B. c-10, ▼ (dubina) 1,35. Blok 10 je uz zapadni rub groblja, nedaleko od gliništa, a u njemu su registrirani grobovi, ali ovdje je riječ o bloku na parcelama „Nović" sjeverno od groblja. Kod zemunice 1B i zemunice „Nović" 289, odnosno jame 2, nalazi se dodatna oznaka koja sugerira da je riječ o „parcelama Nović" te da nije riječ o bloku uz groblje, nego uz neku drugu podjelu na parcelama „Nović". Dakle, tri poluukopane kuće, tj. zemunice ili jame, kako piše na signiranome materijalu, nalazile su se sjeverno od groblja, na nasuprotnoj uzvisini gdje je smješteno naselje. Objekt ili sloj K1, također, nije ucrtan niti na jednom planu, tako da nije jasno je li riječ o sloju ili nekom objektu koji se nalazi iznad ili, kako se čini zbog relativne dubine od -110 cm, pored groblja. U kratkoj crtici o istraživanjima 1992. g. spominje se zemunica (jednina) otkrivena u naselju te se spominje da glinene posude iz grobova imaju paralele u posudama iz zemunice (jednina) otkrivene u naselju (Šmalcelj 1992: 48). Prema iskazima sudionika iskopavanja istražena je jedna veća poluukopana kuća, možda radionica, na poziciji sjeverno od groblja, a uz nju su istraženi kanali i jame.[2]

Dostupna dokumentacija je manjkava, nepotpuna i necjelovita. Mali dio dokumentacije i dio arheološkog materijala pohranjen je u planoteci i depou srednjovjekovnog praktikuma Odsjeka za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu, a ostalo je pohranjeno u Gradskom muzeju u Vinkovcima. Dio arheološkog materijala vraćen je iz Gradskog muzeja u Vinkovcima 2008. kako bi se signirao i nacrtao u priručnoj terenskoj radionici Odsjeka za arheologiju u Bizovcu kod Osijeka, a dio ovdje predstavljenog materijala pripada različitim cjelinama, pohranjenima u raznim kutijama koje su, naknadno, identificirane na nekoliko pozicija unutar Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

Zbog zamršenih okolnosti oko bilježenja i pohrane arheoloških predmeta te njihovog višekratnog preseljenja između dviju ustanova, valjalo je, prije same analize materijala, rekonstruirati mjesto gdje su oni nađeni. Donose se, dakle, ulomci keramičkih posuda koji su nekad bili pohranjeni u Arheološkom zavodu Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu i potom bili preneseni u Gradski muzej u Vinkovcima, da bi ponovno bili vraćeni na Odsjek za arheologiju u Zagrebu, gdje su spojeni s drugim, naknadno pronađenim ulomcima keramičkih posuda koji s njima čine jednu cjelinu, pri čemu je valjalo dodatan napor uložiti u lučenje ulomaka s naseobinskog položaja od onih koji su nađeni prigodom istraživanja groblja uz glinište u arheološkim slojevima, jamama i zasipima grobnih raka.[3] Prema signaturama, luče se ulomci keramičkih posuda, prikuplje-

2 Sudionik arheoloških istraživanja 1986. i 1988. Amelio Vekić, koji je u svojem diplomskom radu koristio neke nalaze s ovog lokaliteta (Vekić 1990), napominje da su prva istraživanja, sjeverno od avarodobnog groblja, započela 1986. i da je tada nađena poluukopana kuća, a da je ona do kraja istražena 1988. Ta faza istraživanja iz 1986. nije obilježena na priloženom planu s fazama istraživanja (sl. 6). Sudionica arheoloških istraživanja Maja Petrinec, u razgovoru mi je napomenula, da je 1986. iskopan samo manji kanal, a da je prigodom istraživanja, rukovođenim od Aleksandra Durmana, 1988. istražena veća poluukopana kuća (možda radionica) te kanali i jame.

3 Predmeti iz starojankovačkog naselja su 2008. preneseni iz vinkovačkog gradskog muzeja u tada priručnu terensku radionicu Odsjeka za arheologiju



Sl. 3 Stari Jankovci – dio vojne karte iz 1763. – 1787. (mapire.eu/en, The First Military Surwey 1763–1787)

nih prigodom iskopa površinske zemlje diljem istraženih blokova na mjestu gdje je istraženo naselje i groblje.

U ovome radu pokušat će se predočiti ulomci keramičkih posuda povezani s ranosrednjovjekovnim naseljem, odnosno cilj ovog rada nije obraditi grobne cjeline iz avarodobnog groblja. Isto tako cilj ovog rada nije dati opis nađenih poluukopanih kuća, jama i kanala istraženih na mjestu gdje se istraživalo naselje. Kako se i dalje pronalaze nove kutije s materijalom te raspršena planska i foto-dokumentacija, nije moguće donijeti sav materijal, što je bila prva intencija, već samo najrelevantniji, sada dostupni materijal iz ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja. Zbog toga što je dio dokumentacije nedostupan, zaključci ovog rada ne mogu biti konačni.[4] Isto tako, možda će se s vremenom naći preostali dio „zagubljenog" materijala i dokumentacije pa će se možda i o ovdje obrađenim „objektima" moći više reći.

Prema dostupnim podacima iz literature, većinom vrlo kratkih izvještaja, avarodobno groblje, datirano od kraja 7. i u 8. stoljeće, nalazilo se nedaleko od istodobnog naselje ili, točnije, nalazilo se pored naselja, a nije isključeno, iako se to sada zbog meni nedostupne dokumentacije ne može s većom sigurnošću tvrditi, da se naselje širilo i iznad dijela groblja. To bi bio znak da se, nakon prestanka pokopavanja, na dijelu ili na čitavome groblju počelo širiti naselje. Izbor mjesta za smještaj groblja i naselja na tome položaju možemo tumačiti blizinom izvora vode (*vrello Glavech*) i potoka (*Glavo Dol.*), jasno ucrtanim na vojnoj karti iz 1763. – 1787. (sl. 3). Izvori vode, tj. vrela, u tome dijelu istočne Slavonije i Srijema nisu bili česti, što je razvidno iz spomenute vojne geografske karte, gdje su rijetko ucrtani. Ne treba, naravno, spominjati od kakvog su značenja dobri izvori vode za vojsku i vojna planiranja te ih onodobni vojni kartografi nikako ne bi propustili zabilježiti. Stoga su, nesumnjivo, blizina izvora i potok smješteni uz lokalitet Vučevac (*Vuczevacz* i *Vuczevacz Polie*) stanovnicima u ranom srednjem vijeku pružali dobre uvijete za razvoj ratarstva te posebno stočarstva, a što je vrlo dobro vidljivo u osteološkom materijalu (nađeni su osteološki ostaci goveda, svinje kao i drugih životinja). Sam lokalitet, ili bolje rečeno dva lokaliteta, nešto su uzdignutiji u odnosu na okolicu, što također povećava vrijednost samih pozicija u odnosu na okolni ravničarski kraj. Groblje je bilo na uzdignutoj poziciji i malom je udolinom, gdje je danas seoski put, bilo razdvojeno od druge veće, uzdignutije pozicije, gdje je bilo naselje. Dijelovi naselja istraženi su na najvišim kotama te uzdignutije pozicije. Groblje uz

u Bizovcu, gdje su obrađeni i nacrtani. Obrada materijala odvijala se u okviru znanstvenog projekta *Južna Panonija u ranom srednjem vijeku* (voditelj: Krešimir Filipec), financiranog od Ministarstva znanosti Republike Hrvatske od 2004. do 2010. Nekoliko godina kasnije među drugim arheološkim materijalom u spremištu Odsjeka za arheologiju pronađene su nove kutije s ulomcima keramičkih posuda, iz istih cjelina, kao i drugi arheološki i osteološki materijal s istog lokaliteta. Obrađeni materijal ponovno će biti vraćen u Gradski muzej u Vinkovcima, gdje teritorijalno pripada.

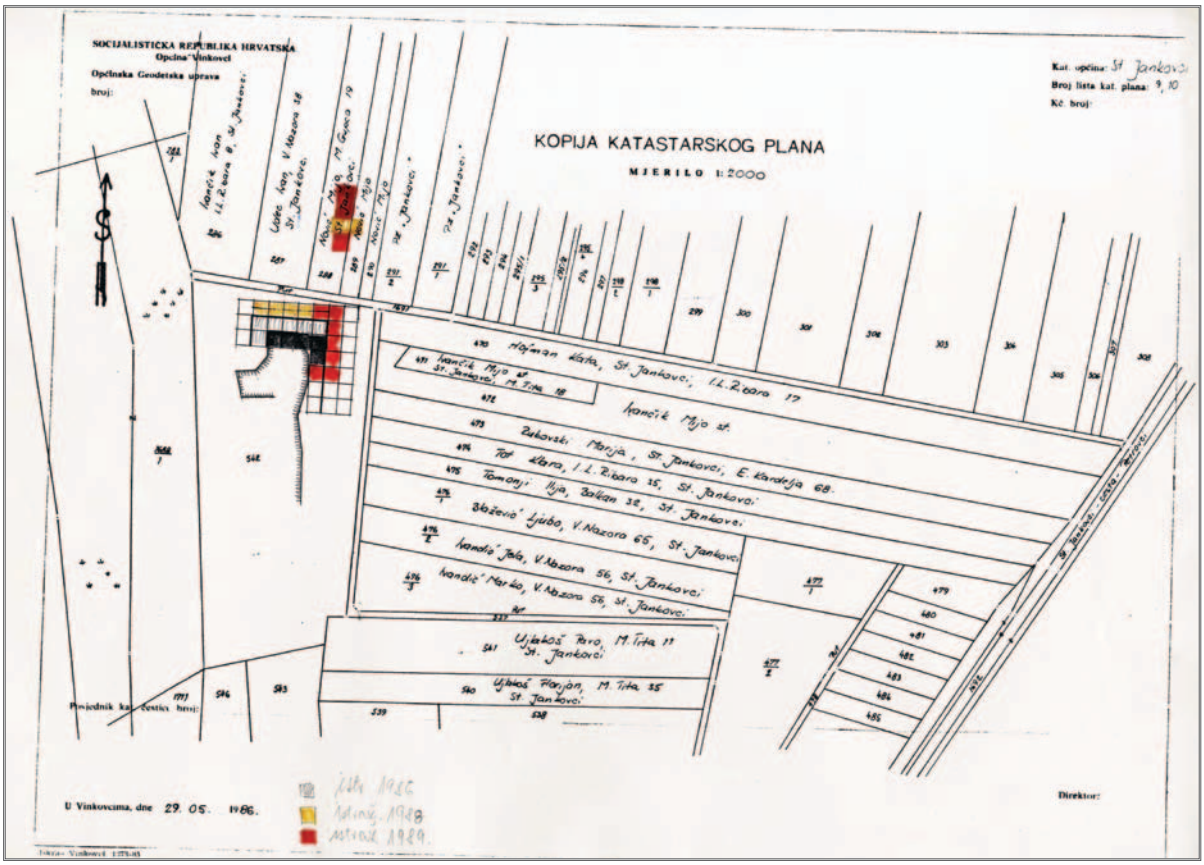
4 Grobovi s lokaliteta Stari Jankovci–Gatina zajedno s njihovim cjelokupnim inventarom bit će obrađeni zasebno.



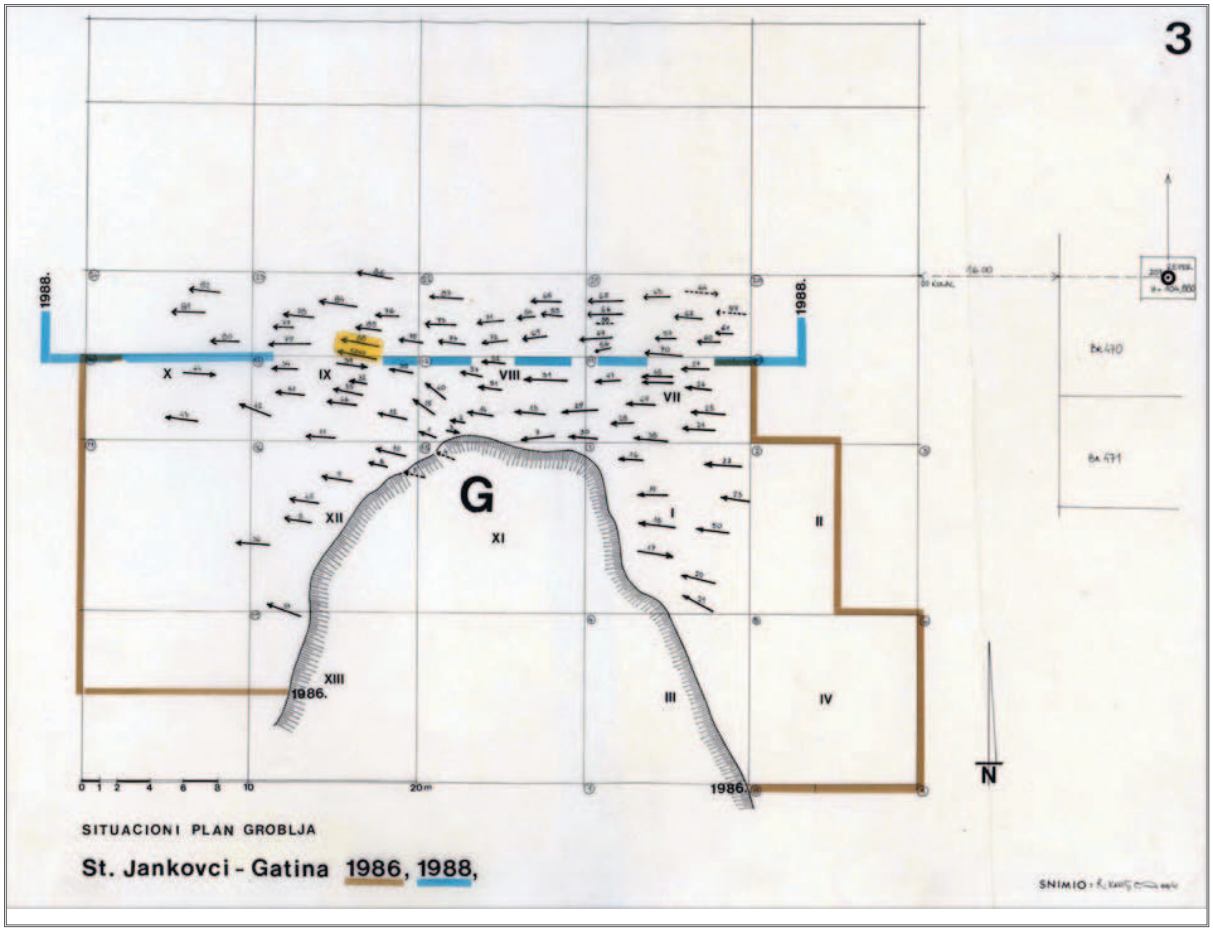
Sl. 4 Pogled na arheološki lokalitet Stari Jankovci–Gatina 1978. (Fototeka Odsjeka za arheologiju)



Sl. 5 Pogled na arheološki lokalitet Stari Jankovci–Gatina 1986. (Fototeka Odsjeka za arheologiju)



Sl. 6 Katastarska mapa s ucrtanim položajem sondi (Planoteka Odsjeka za arheologiju)



Sl. 7 Nacrt avarodobnog groblja Stari Jankovci–Gatina (Planoteka Odsjeka za arheologiju)

glinište nije do kraja istraženo, a nije istražen upravo onaj dio groblja na sjevernoj strani, u produžetku kojeg je naselje. O naselju svjedoče istražene stambene građevine (jedna ili više njih): K1(?), Zemunica 1A, Zemunica 1B, Zemunica 2 „Nović", različite jame te različiti slučajni arheološki predmeti, prije svega ulomci keramičkih posuda za svakodnevnu upotrebu u domaćinstvu, pronađeni iznad grobova, u zasipu raka grobova i po izoranoj površini uokolo groblja i na položaju naselja.

Ulomci keramičkih posuda nađeni su:

- u zasipima raka grobova – uz glinište (grobovi 24, 25, 29, 41, 48, 50 i 51…);
- u jamama, registriranima između grobova i iznad grobova (?) - uz glinište (jama 1, jama 2, K(vadrant ili Kuća) 1) (?);
- u poluukopanim građevinama nedaleko od groblja – na parcelama „Nović" (oranice Vučevac) (K(vadrant) ili K(uća) 1) (?), zemunica 1A (1), zemunica 1B, jama 2 zemunica „Nović");
- u grobovima kao grobni prilog – uz glinište (one se na ovome mjestu neće obrađivati).

ULOMCI KERAMIČKIH POSUDA U ZASIPIMA RAKA GROBOVA

U slojevima iznad grobova, kao i u zasipima raka grobova, nalazili su se ulomci keramičkih posuda (sl. 22, 23) (Šmalcelj 1981: 142-143, T. LXXXV: 2; Rapan Papeša 2007: sl. na str. 834–836). Ulomci, vrlo često izuzetno sitni ulomci keramičkih posuda, vjerojatno su slučajno upali u grobove prigodom zatrpavanja raka. Kako se to prema dostupnim signaturama može vidjeti, ulomci keramičkih posuda pronalaženi su na čitavoj površini iskopa groblja (prema u Odsjeku za arheologiju popisanim ulomcima: npr. grobovi 24, 25, 29, 41, 48, 50 i 51…), pa se njihova pojava u grobovima može objasniti samo time da je groblje bilo okruženo kućama ili je bilo u neposrednoj blizini stambenih građevina i naselja. Oni su, dakle, već bili na površini prije početka iskopa grobne rake ili su u grobnu raku dospjeli neposredno prigodom njena iskopa. Većina ulomaka zbog usitnjenosti nije pogodna za bilo kakvu analizu. Dva ulomka iz zasipa rake groba 48 jedina imaju očuvani gornji dio s obodom (sl. 8: 9, 10). Lonci imaju blago izvučeni obod i pokazuju slične karakteristike, iako im se boje vanjske i unutrašnje površine razlikuju. Oba su ulomka rađena od gline s primjesama sitnih kamenčića različite granulacije i sitnog drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska. Boja vanjske i unutrašnje površine se razlikuje pri čemu je razvidno da je ulomak br. 2 duže vrijeme bio izložen atmosferilijama, te ima dosta ispranu površinu (sl. 8: 10). Sličan sastav gline zabilježen je i kod ulomaka keramičkih posuda nađenim u objektima vezanim uz naselje.

Ulomci keramičkih posuda u zasipima raka grobova (izbor):

1. Grob 48 (sl. 8: 9) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela malog lonca s blago izvučenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na lončarskom kolu. Boja vanjske i unutrašnje površine varira od crvene, preko sive do tamnosmeđe i crne. Presjek posude je tamnosmeđe boje. Visina (V): 2,2 cm; širina (š): 4,5 cm; debljina stijenke (ds): 0,8 cm.

2. Grob 48 (sl. 8: 10) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s blago izvučenim obodom. Rađen je od dobro pročišćene gline s primjesama sitno drobljenih kamenčića, na kolu. Boja vanjske, unutrašnje površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa. V: 3,6 cm; š: 2,3 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Opća karakteristika ovih dvaju kao i drugih vrlo usitnjenih ulomaka, koji se ne donose na ovome mjestu, jest to da su, većinom, rađeni na lončarskom kolu. Čini se da je većina ulomaka, kako onih iz naselja tako i onih nađenih na površini na zadružnim njivama, pa i onih u zasipima grobnih raka, općenito rađena na lončarskom kolu. Kod velikog broja njih vidi se naknadna dorada. Oba, ovdje donesena ulomka iz zasipa grobne rake groba 48, imaju jednostavno profilirani i koso odsječeni rub. Kod ulomka br. 1 (sl. 8: 9) to je bolje vidljivo, dok je ulomak br. 2 (sl. 8: 10) duže bio izložen atmosferilijama te je njegov rub jače ispran i oštećen, pa se stoga čini da je bio više zaobljen. Struktura prvog ulomka (sl. 8: 9) vrlo je slična ulomcima nađenima u jami 2 (J2) , u daljnjem tekstu opisanima pod br. 10 i 11 (sl. 8: 14–16). Teško je reći kako je bila ukrašena površina navedenih dviju posuda iz zasipa groba 48, zbog velike usitnjenosti oba ulomka. Ulomci iz jame 2 imaju kaneliranu jednu ili više paralelnih horizontalnih linija. To je ujedno najučestaliji način ukrašavanja ulomaka iz jame 2. Većina nađenih ulomaka, kako će to biti iznijeto u nastavku, ima vrlo sličnu strukturu, sličan način izrade, a ukrašeni su ponajviše horizontalnim linijama (redovima paralelnih horizontalnih linija i pojedinačnim horizontalnim linijama), a sasvim izuzetno višestrukim ili pojedinačnim valovnicama i malim zaobljenim linijama načinjenima urezivanjem češljastim predmetom, često u kombinaciji s horizontalnim linijama. Veliki dio ulomaka je neukrašen.

Ulomci nađeni u rakama grobova su na tome mjestu očito bili prisutni prije iskopa raka grobova. Nije isključeno, iako



Sl. 8 Ulomci keramičkih posuda zasipa rake groba 48, jame 2 i K(uće) 1 (foto: K. Filipec)

je to teško dokazivo, da dio tih ulomaka pripada posudama korištenim kod obreda pokopa. Razlomljeni dijelovi, tako korištenih posuda, mogli su dospjeti u grobnu raku. Okvirna datacija ulomaka je vrlo široka, jer pokazuju karakteristike jednog dugog, stilski i tehnološki relativno vrlo sličnog, razdoblja. Ulomci imaju sličan obod, sličnu strukturu (fakturu) te se mogu datirati u 7. i 8. stoljeće. Vrlo slični, jednaki, nešto izduženiji ili kraći obodi, pojavljuju se učestalo kod većih ili manjih posuda u K(vadrantu) ili K(ući) 1 (sl. 9: 2, 3; sl. 10: 1; sl. 11: 4, 5) te u zemunici 1A (sl. 14: 2, 3; sl. 15: 2; sl. 17: 1; sl. 18), a velika je sličnost i s ulomcima u zemunici 1B (sl. 24: 1, 4). Svi ti ulomci, iz različitih objekata, mogu se datirati otprilike u isto doba kad funkcionira groblje, a to je zadnja trećina 7. i 8. st. Slični tipovi pojavljuju se na ranosrednjovjekovnim lokalitetima u srednjoj Europi kroz 7. i 8., ali i kroz 9. stoljeće (Vida 1999: T. 36. tip II b; Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 124–126, Keramička skupina 3A). Datacija ovisi o regionalnim osobitostima, kao i o drugim čimbenicima: strukturi (fakturi) i načinu izrade posude, načinu ukrašavanja, obliku itd.

JAME REGISTRIRANE IZMEĐU GROBOVA I IZNAD GROBOVA (?) – UZ GLINIŠTE

U površinskim slojevima iznad groblja – uz glinište nađeno je više vrlo usitnjenih ulomaka keramičkih posuda. Između grobova i iznad grobova – uz glinište nađeno je više jama, a možda i jedna poluukopana kuća K 1, ako oznaka K znači kuća, a ne kvadrant. Prema dostupnim signaturama, registrirana su samo dva objekta s ulomcima keramičkih posuda.

Ovdje se u nastavku donose ulomci iz K(vadranta) ili K(uće) 1 iz arheoloških istraživanja 1986. godine. O tome da je riječ o kući, a ne o kvadrantu (bloku), odnosno da vjerojatno nije riječ o površinskim nalazima ili nalazima iz arheološkog sloja, možda bi svjedočilo to što se na terenskim signaturama blok uvijek obilježavao s oznakom □. No to se ne može sa sigurnošću tvrditi. Ako je riječ o kvadrantu, odnosno bloku 1, potpuno ispunjenom grobovima, tada bi ta keramika pripadala različitim slojevima naseljavanja ove pozicije. Sav taj materijal morao bi pripadati građevinama, jamama ili kućama pozicioniranim iznad grobova i groblja. Teoretski oni bi tu došli nakon prestanka pokopa. Među ulomcima keramičkih posuda nalaze se i ulomci lijepa te kosti životinja.

U objektu ili sloju K1, nađeni su sljedeći ulomci keramičkih posuda:

K1 (sl. 8: 18) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim i neznatno raščlanjenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa u raznim tonovima. S vanjske je strane očuvani ulomak posude ukrašen valovnicom i horizontalnom linijom. V: 3,5 cm; š: 7,6 cm; ds: 0,7 cm.

K1 (sl. 9: 1; sl. 11: 1) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Površina je oker boje u raznim tonovima, a presjek je tamnosiv. S vanjske strane očuvani ulomak posude ukrašen je četirima valovnicama, a s unutrašnje strane uz sam obod s tri valovnice. V: 4,7 cm; š: 5,7 cm; ds: 0,6 cm.

K1 (sl. 9: 2; sl. 11: 4) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim, koso odrezanim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Vanjska površina je oker boje u raznim tonovima, dok je boja unutrašnje površine tamnih tonova, a presjeka tamnosiva. S vanjske strane očuvani ulomak posude ukrašen je dvjema višestrukim valovnicama. V: 4,7 cm; š: 5,7 cm; ds: 0,6 cm.

K1 (sl. 9: 3; sl. 11: 6) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s blago izvučenim koso odrezanim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska i rijetkim zrnima vapnenca, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa. S vanjske strane, odmah ispod oboda, nalaze se nemarno izvedene valovnice, a s unutrašnje strane uz sam obod je više nizova gustih valovnica. V: 4,5 cm; š: 9,6 cm; ds: 0,6 cm.

K1 (sl. 9: 4; sl. 11: 8) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s neznatno izvučenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska i rijetkim zrnima vapnenca, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa, u raznim tonovima. S vanjske strane, odmah ispod oboda, nalazi se nemarno izvedena valovnica, a ispod nje su četiri kanelirane horizontalne linije. V: 4,5 cm; š: 8,6 cm; ds: 0,6 cm.

K1 (sl. 10: 1; sl. 11: 2) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s neznatno izvučenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenih kamenčića i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa, u raznim tonovima. S vanjske strane, na trbuhu, nalaze se tri kanelirane horizontalne linije. V: 3,8 cm; š: 7,0 cm; ds: 0,4 cm.

K1 (sl. 10: 2; sl. 11: 5) - Ulomak vrata i ruba većeg lonca. Rađen je od fino pročišćene gline s primjesom sitno drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa u raznim tonovima. V: 9,8 cm; š: 3,2 cm; ds: 1,4 cm.

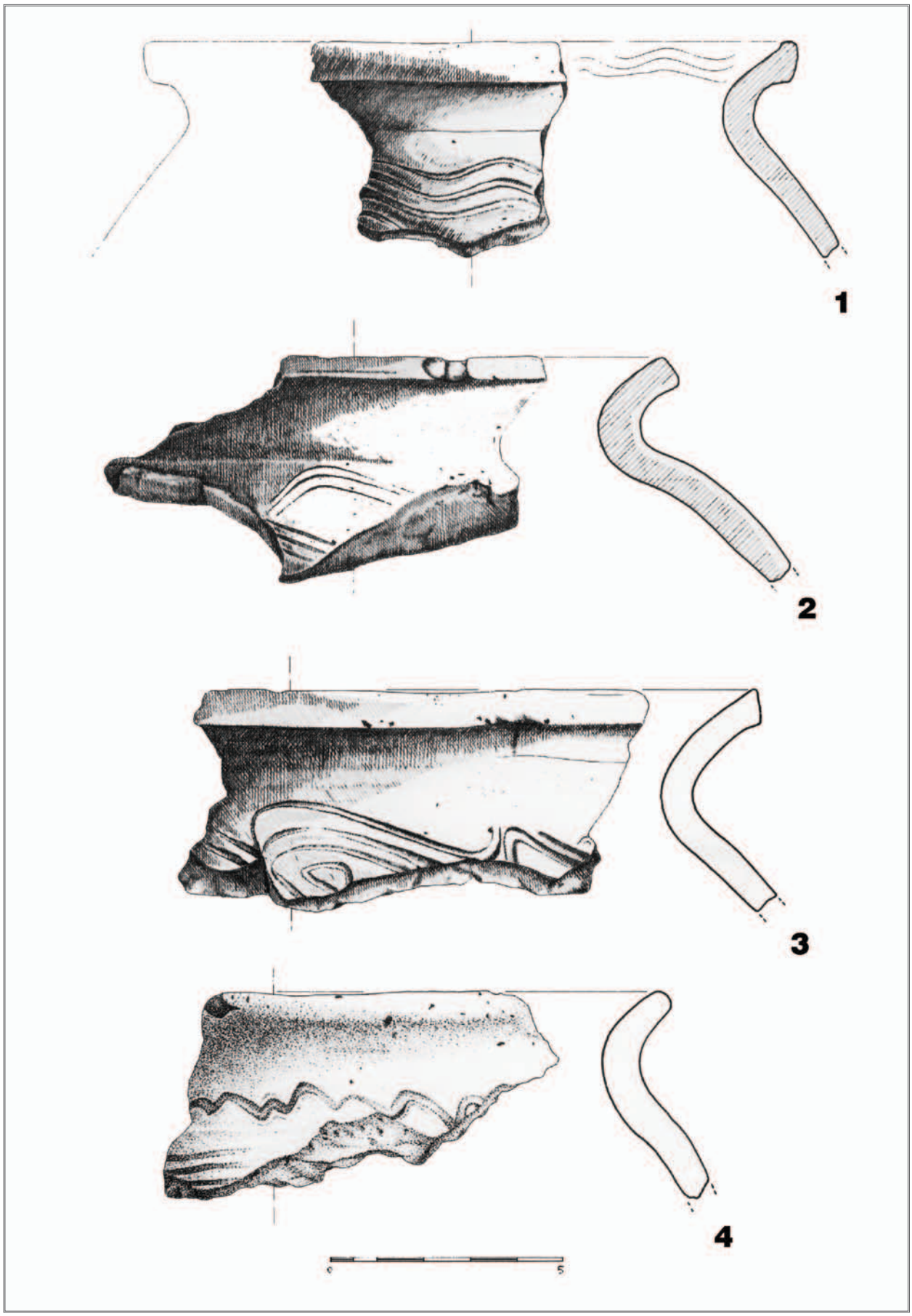
K1 (sl. 10: 3; sl. 11: 3) - Ulomak trbuha većeg lonca. Rađen je od fino pročišćene gline. Boja površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa u raznim tonovima. Trbuh je ukrašen s tri paralelne horizontalne linije. V: 7,0 cm; š: 5,2 cm; ds: 2,3 cm.

K1 (sl. 10: 4; sl. 11: 7) - Ulomak dna većeg lonca. Ulomak je rađen od gline s primjesama sitno istucanih kamenčića različite granulacije i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja vanjske i unutrašnje površine je tamnosmeđe-crvenkasta. V: 9,2 cm; š: 4,7 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

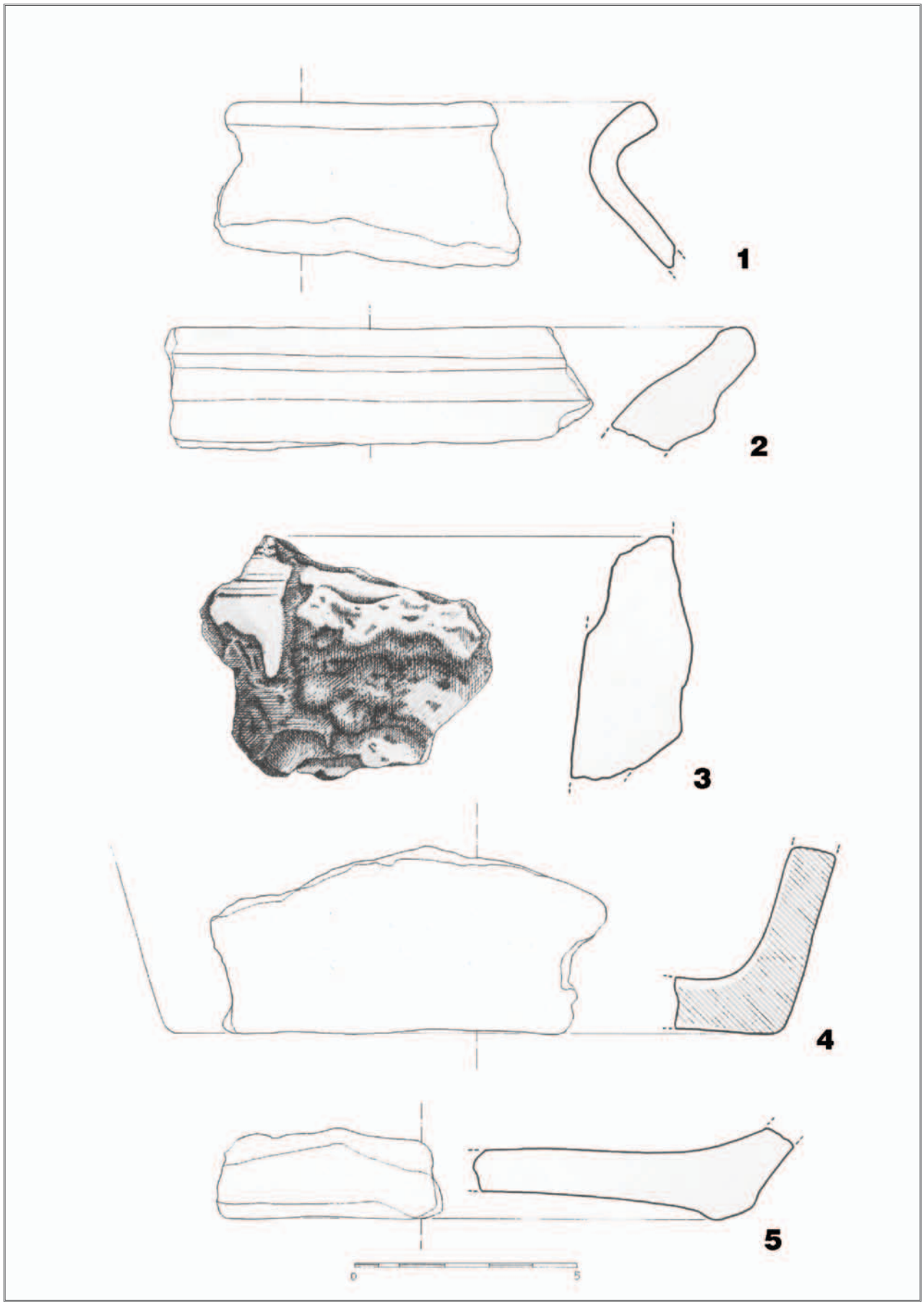
K1 (sl. 10: 5; sl. 11: 9) - Ulomak dna manjeg lonca. Ulomak je rađen od pečene gline s primjesama sitno istucanih kamenčića različite granulacije i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja vanjske i unutrašnje površine je tamnosmeđe-crvenkasta. V: 7,2 cm; š: 4,9 cm; ds: 1,0 cm.

K1 (sl. 11: 10) - Ulomak trbuha lonca rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa u raznim tonovima. Na ulomku se nalaze paralelne kanelirane horizontalne linije. V: 5,8 cm; š: 5,7 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

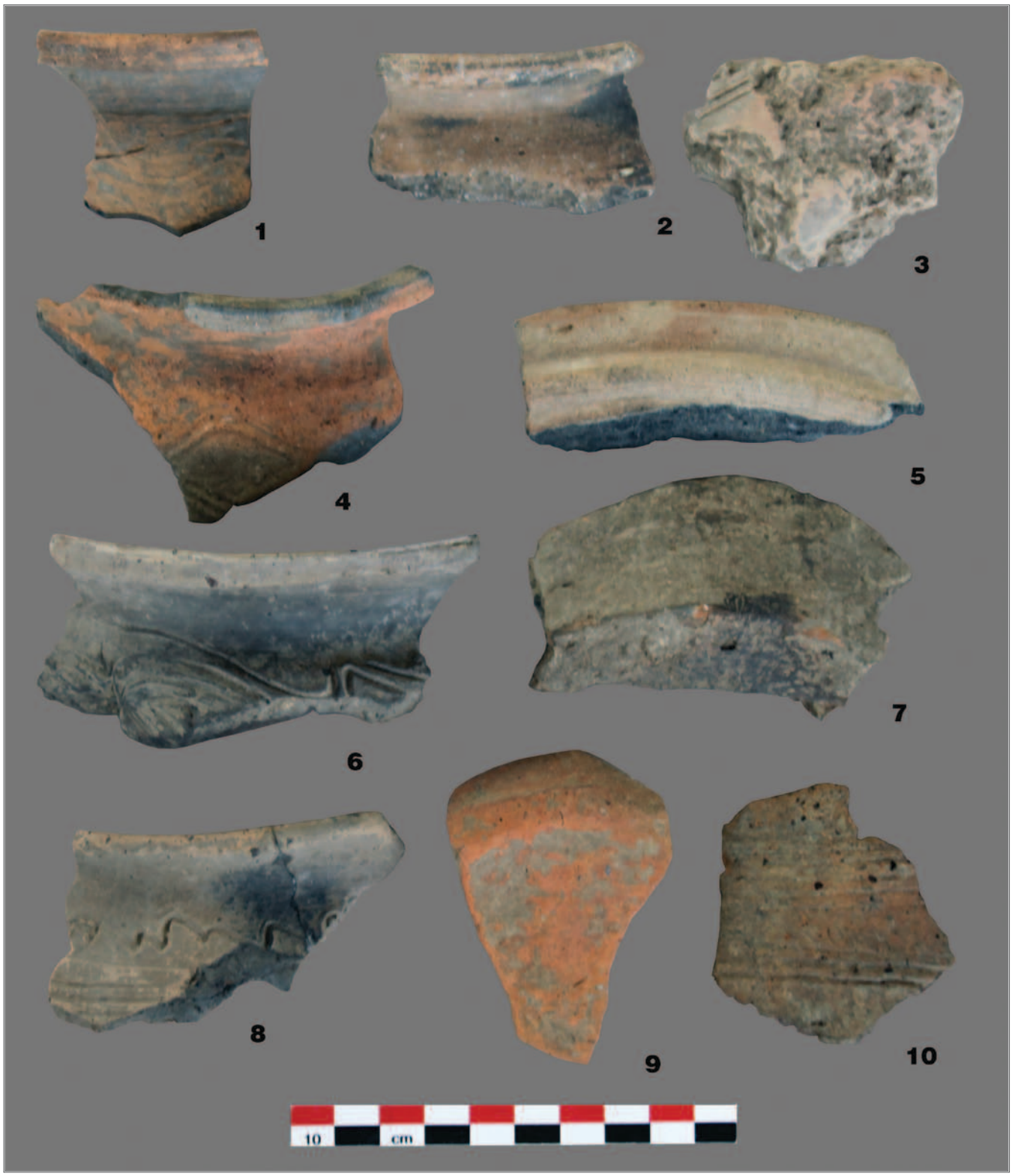
Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz K(vadranta) ili K(uće) 1 rađeni su od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na brzorotirajućem kolu. Vanjska površina im je oker, svijetlosmeđe, crvenkaste ili sive boje u raznim tonovima, dok je boja unutrašnje površine tamnih tonova. Boja presjeka je ista kao vanjske površine ili tamnosiva.



Sl. 9 Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz K(uće) 1 (crtež: Priručna terenska radionica Odsjeka za arheologiju u Bizovcu)



Sl. 10 Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz K(uće) 1 (crtež: Priručna terenska radionica Odsjeka za arheologiju u Bizovcu)



Sl. 11 Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz K(uće) 1 (foto: K. Filipec)

Posude su neukrašene ili ukrašene jednostavnom, češljastom i višestrukom valovnicom (sl. 8: 18; sl. 9: 1–4). Na ulomku br. 3 (sl. 9: 2) višestruka valovnica se vjerojatno isprepliće s drugom, a na ulomku br. 5 (sl. 9: 4) ispod vrlo nemarno izvedene valovnice su horizontalne linije. Horizontalne linije su i na nešto debljem ulomku, vjerojatno većem loncu ili peki (sl. 10: 3), ulomku br. 6 (sl. 10: 1; sl. 11: 2) te na trbuhu lonca (sl. 11: 10). Na posudi br. 6 s unutrašnje su strane jako naglašene linije od vrtnje lončarskog kola. Kod ulomka br. 11 vanjska i unutrašnja površina vrlo je gruba (sl. 11: 10). Unutrašnji rub posude također može biti ukrašen, kod ulomka br. 2 višestrukom valovnicom (sl. 9: 1; sl. 11: 1) i kod ulomka br. 4 (sl. 9: 3; sl. 11: 6)

nemarno izvedenom višestrukom valovnicom (Vida 1999: T. 36. tip II b; Sekelj Ivančan 2001: 234-235; T. IV: 15; Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 124–126, Keramička skupina 3A).

Posude br. 1, 4 - 6 (sl. 8: 18; sl. 9: 2, 4; sl. 10: 1; sl. 11: 2, 6, 8) pokazuju vrlo veliku sličnost, ponajviše prema načinu izrade, boji, sastavu gline, ali i prema ukrasima, s posudama iz Borinaca datiranim od 11. do 13. stoljeća (Filipec 2010: 255–284). U okolici grada Vinkovaca, gdje se pojavljuju ove posude, ima vrlo sličnih nalazišta gline, no ipak začuđuje velika sličnost u oblikovanju strukture, sastava te boji gline i ukrašavanju posuda. Na ulomcima keramičkih posuda iz Borinaca pojavljuju se sljedeći ukrasi: nizovi jednostruke, dvostruke i trostruke valovnice, nizovi jednostrukih linija, zatim ukras gustim vodoravnim kaneliranim linijama čitave površine posude ili pojedinih njenih dijelova. Vrlo često se posude ukrašavaju češljastom valovnicom te nizovima češljastih valovnica koje se sijeku i prepleću, a pojavljuje se valovnica u kombinaciji s nizovima vodoravnih gustih kanelura (Filipec 2010: 264–277, T. 1: 1–3, 5-9; T. 2: 1–8, 10; sl. 5–6). Borinačke posude su, nadalje, ukrašene kombinacijama utiskivanja dubokih zareza s izlijebljenim vodoravnim linijama, zatim kombinacijama nizova vodoravnih gustih kanelura s valovnicom, a s vanjske površine i na rubu s unutrašnje strane ukrašeni valovnicama (Filipec 2010: 264–277, sl. 5: 2). Iako se kod borinačkih ulomaka pojavljuju raščlanjeni obodi, pa i oni karakteristični za mlađa razdoblja (12. – 13. st.), oni pokazuju veliku sličnost sa, ovdje opisanim, starojankovačkim posudama. Kod starojankovačkih posuda, vidi se karakteristični kosi rez na obodu, ali i struktura podsjeća na slične izrađevine ranijih razdoblja. Strukturom i oblikom posude s blago razvučenim obodom podsjećaju na avarodobnu keramiku 7. i 8. stoljeća, koja je zabilježena na brojnim avarodobnim nalazištima u srednjoj Europi (Vida 1999: T. 36. tip II b, T. 19–21). Ulomci starojankovačkih posuda br. 3 (sl. 9: 2; sl. 11: 4) i br. 2 (sl. 9: 1; sl. 11: 1) strukturom su vrlo slični ulomcima keramičkih posuda iz Đakova, Župna crkva, pronađenima u tzv. srednjovjekovnom humusnom sloju koji prethodi srednjovjekovnome groblju (10. – 16. st.) i datiranima okvirno u 8. do 10. st. (Filipec 2012: 165–170, sl. 65: 1–4). Velika je sličnost između posuda iz Starih Jankovaca na sl. 9, sl. 10: 1 i sl. 11 i posuda iz sloja III ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja Örménykút 54, posebno kuće A1, A2 (Herold 2004: 78–79). Sličnost se vidi i u tehnologiji i načinu izrade, oblikovanju i ukrašavanju. Pojedine posude imaju gotovo isti oblik. Analogije starojankovačkim posudama br. 3 (sl. 9: 2; sl. 11: 4) i 4 (sl. 9: 3; sl. 11: 6) pronalazimo u Örménykútu 54, u kući A2ab (Herold 2004: 137, T. 17: 1–2). Analogija posudi br. 2 je u Örménykútu 54 u posudi iz kuće A2ab (Herold 2004: 138, T. 18: 6). Velika je sličnost, kako prema izgledu tako i prema ukrasu, i s drugim posudama iz Örménykúta 54 iz sloja III.

Većina posuda iz K1 može se datirati kao i njima slične posude iz sloja III iz Örménykúta 54, najveći problem predstavlja posuda br. 7 (sl. 10: 2), koja kao da ne pripada ovoj cjelini. Sačuvan je ulomak vrata i ruba većeg lonca izrađenog na brzorotirajućem kolu i to, iz fine gline s primjesom sitno drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcnog pijeska. Boja površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa u raznim tonovima. Velika je sličnost u pečenju i u sastavu gline, pomiješanoj s dosta kvarcnog pijeska, između posude br. 7 (sl. 10: 2) i cilindričnog vrata posude (vrča ili boce?) iz zemunice 2 „Nović" (sl. 26). Obje posude su vrlo dobro pečene, načinjene su od dobro pročišćene, fine gline, s dosta kvarcnog pijeska. Oblikom obje podsjećaju na antičku keramiku, ili barem, na keramiku rađenu prema antičkim tradicijama. Ono što posebno podsjeća na antičke posude jest način kako je izveden obod s naglašenim zaobljenim dijelom. Ulomak iz zemunice 2 „Nović" pripada drugom tipu posude, vjerojatno cilindričnom vratu neke boce. Taj cilindrični rub mogao bi pripadati boci kakve se proizvode tijekom 9. stoljeća, a u većem broju, tipološki posve drugačije, nakon naseljavanja Mađara u Panonskoj nizini tijekom 10. stoljeća (Sós 1973: 136, T. 29: 8; Cech 1991: 59–60; Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 128). U zemunici 1A tri ulomka svojim gornjim dijelom, obodom, vrlo sliče ulomku br. 7. Sličnost je velika i u boji, finoj pročišćenoj glini i načinu izrade s dva prethodna ulomka. To su ulomci iz zemunice 1A br. 11 – 13 (sl. 17: 6–8). Posebno veliku sličnost, prema načinu izrade s ulomkom br. 7 iz K1, pokazuje ulomak br. 11 (sl. 17: 6), koji ne samo što je slično izrađen, već s unutarnje strane ima gotovo identično naglašen rub. Takvi oblici poznati su u kasnom srednjem vijeku (geografski su bliski primjeri iz Đakova: Filipec 2012: 171–178; ili Vinkovaca: Sekelj Ivančan 2001: 235, T. IV: 10). Kod druga dva ulomka sličnost proizlazi ponajviše iz oblikovanog vanjskog dijela oboda. Ulomak br. 13 (sl. 17: 8) načinjen je grublje pa svojom strukturom od loše pročišćene glina s kamenčićima podsjeća više na druge posude iz zemunice 1A. Rubovi i oblikovanja tih posuda podsjeća na kotliće kakvi se pojavljuju od 10. stoljeća u Karpatskoj kotlini, ali im se točne analogije ne nalaze (Takács 1986; Herold 2004: 43–44). Druga mogućnost mogla bi biti jedino da je riječ o kasnosrednjovjekovnoj keramici, pa bi tada cijeli sloj ili objekt K 1, ali i zemunicu 1A i zemunici 2 „Nović", valjalo datirati iza 13. stoljeća kad se u većoj mjeri pojavljuje fina keramika u svakodnevnoj upotrebi u međurječju Save, Drave i Dunava. Tada bi valjalo pomišljati da je došlo do određenog „upada" mlađeg materijala iz mlađih slojeva u stariji sloj. Pojava mlađeg materijala u relativno kompaktnoj cjelini možda bi govorila u prilog tomu da je riječ o arheološkom sloju gdje se mogu pojaviti različiti ulomci iz različitih razdoblja. Kako se pojavljuju ulomci keramičkih posuda, prema sastavu, vrlo slični onima ostalima iz zemunica 1A i zemunice 1B, nije također isključeno da je riječ zaista o Kući 1, odnosno poluukopanoj kući u naselju smještenom pored groblja, na parcelama „Nović". Stoga bi ulomci keramičkih posuda, označeni kao K1, zaista pripa-

dali poluukopanoj kući, spomenutoj u izvještaju s iskopavanja, a čije je istraživanje započelo 1986., a nastavljeno 1988. kad je cjelovito istražena. Tako bi se tada možda istoj poluukopanoj kući dodale dvije nove oznake zemunica 1A i zemunica 1B. O prisutnosti mlađe keramike, svjedočio bi i ulomak veće posude br. 11 (sl. 10: 3; sl. 11: 3). Takvi ulomci također su češći od 11. stoljeća. Vrlo vjerojatno je na istoj poziciji u sloju izorane zemlje bilo ostataka i mlađih, kasnosrednjovjekovnih, slojeva čiji je materijal upao u stariji sloj kod arheoloških istraživanja ili se mlađi slojevi nisu mogu izdvojiti od gornjih slojeva poluukopane kuće, kojoj pripada preostali materijal. Čini se da je riječ o slojevitom lokalitetu naseljenom kroz duže razdoblje.

Većina starojankovačkih posuda iz K1 svojim oblikom, ali i načinom izrade podsjećaju na posude opisane u sklopu III. faze na nalazištu Örménykút 54 (Herold 2004: 55, 62–63). Oblici posuda iz K1 stoje između onih nađenih u grobovima avarodobnog groblja i keramičkih proizvoda češćih iza 11. stoljeća. Stoga se materijal iz K1 može datirati u vrijeme neposredno nakon sahranjivanja na avarodobnom groblju (teoretski od kraja 8. stoljeća), pa sve do u 10. stoljeće. Ne postoje dostatni elementi za precizniju dataciju. Pojedini ulomci (br. 7 i br. 11) moraju se datirati iza 13. i 14. stoljeća.

U jami 2 nađeni su sljedeći ulomci keramičkih posuda:

J2 (sl. 8: 1) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na brzorotirajućem kolu. Boja površine i presjeka varira od oker i crvenkaste do tamnosmeđe i crne. S vanjske strane ulomak je ukrašen s dvije horizontalne linije. V: 4,3 cm; š: 5,5 cm; ds: 0,7 cm.

J2 (sl. 8: 2) - Ulomak trbuha lonca. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa u različitim tonovima. Na trbuhu se nalazi češljasta valovnica, a ispod nje nizovi kaneliranih paralelnih horizontalnih linija (na slici je ulomak naopako okrenut). V: 4,2 cm; š: 2,1 cm; ds: 0,6 cm.

J2 (sl. 8: 3) - Ulomak trbuha lonca. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja vanjske površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa u različitim tonovima, a unutrašnje površine tamnosmeđa. Na trbuhu se nalaze nizovi paralelnih kaneliranih horizontalnih linija. V: 3,5 cm; š: 2,0 cm; ds: 0,6 cm.

J2 (sl. 8: 5) - Ulomak trbuha lonca rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa u raznim tonovima. Na ulomku se nalaze paralelne kanelirane horizontalne linije. V: 4,5 cm; š: 4,8 cm; ds: 1,0 cm.

J2 (sl. 8: 6) - Ulomak trbuha lonca rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja površine je tamnosmeđa i crna u raznim tonovima, a presjek je crvenkast. Vidljiva je jedna kanelirana horizontalna linija. V: 3,2 cm; š: 4,3 cm; ds: 0,7 cm.

J2 (sl. 8: 7) - Ulomak trbuha lonca rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Vanjska površine je oker, a unutrašnja i presjek sive boje. Cijela površina ulomka ukrašena je paralelnim kaneliranim horizontalnim linijama. V: 2,7 cm; š: 4,4 cm; ds: 0,6 cm.

J2 (sl. 8: 11) - Ulomak trbuha lonca od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine. Rađen bez upotrebe kola (?). Površine je oker boje u raznim tonovima, a presjek je crne boje. V: 3,7 cm; š: 4,3 cm; ds: 0,9 cm.

J2 (sl. 8: 12) - Ulomak dna lonca. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenih kamenčića i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska. Boja površine i presjeka je crna. V: 1,2 cm; š: 4,2 cm; ds: 1,2 cm.

J2 (sl. 8: 13) - Ulomak dna lonca. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenih kamenčića i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska. Površina je oker boje, a presjek crne. V: 1,6 cm; š: 3,8 cm; ds: 1,2 cm.

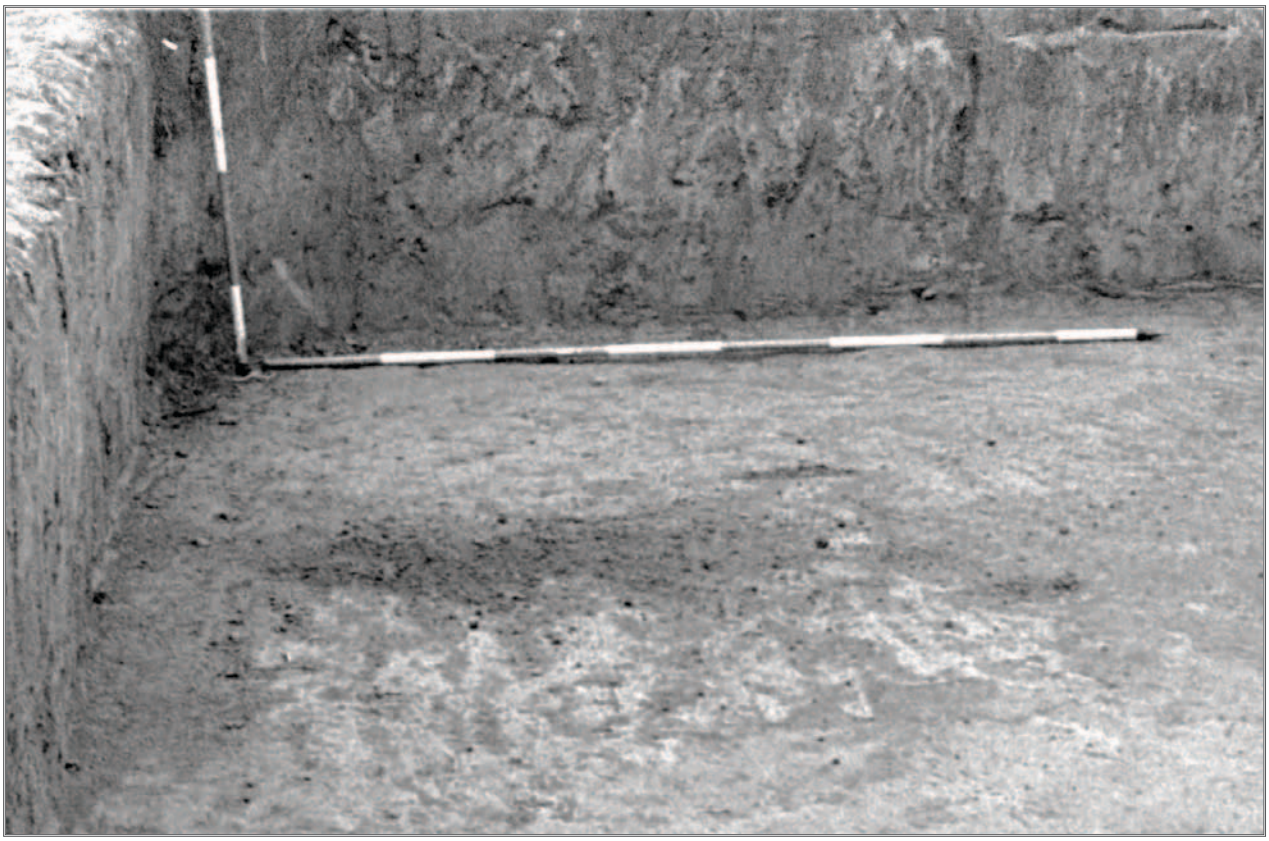
J2 (sl. 8: 14) - Ulomak trbuha lonca od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine. Boja površine je tamnosmeđa, a presjek je crvenkaste boje. V: 2,8 cm; š: 3,5 cm; ds: 0,4 cm.

J2 (sl. 8: 15) - Ulomak trbuha lonca od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine. Boja površine je tamnosmeđa, a presjek je crvenkaste boje. V: 2,8 cm; š: 3,5 cm; ds: 0,4 cm.

J2 (sl. 8: 16) - Ulomak trbuha lonca od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine. Boja površine je crvenkasta i tamnosmeđa, a presjek je crvenkaste boje. V: 2,8 cm; š: 3,5 cm; ds: 0,5 cm.

J2 (sl. 8: 17) - Ulomak trbuha lonca od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine. Boja površine i presjeka je oker boje. V: 4,8 cm; š: 3,6 cm; ds: 1,0 cm.

J2 (sl. 8: 19) - Ulomak trbuha lonca rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine. Boja vanjske površine je oker, a unutrašnje površine i presjeka sive boje. Čitava površina ulomka ukrašena je paralelnim kaneliranim horizontalnim linijama. V: 5,7 cm; š: 6,2 cm; ds: 0,6 cm.



Sl. 12 Arheološka istraživanja avarodobnog groblja 1986. – jama prije pražnjenja (Fototeka Odsjeka za arheologiju)



Sl. 13 Arheološka istraživanja avarodobnog groblja 1986. – jama poslije pražnjenja (Fototeka Odsjeka za arheologiju)

Jama 2 (prema signaturi: S. Jan. god. 1986. Jama 2 □ blok-1) nalazila se uz sam rub groblja i treba je razlikovati od poluukopane kuće tj. zemunice 2 , odnosno jame 2 „Nović" 289. Nažalost, nije poznato da li se nalazila iznad ili između grobnih raka u bloku 1 koji je, kako se vidi na planu, ispunjen grobovima (sl. 7). U toj jami 2 nađeni su predmeti s paralelama na groblju. Ponajbolji primjer je, uz pojedine ulomke keramičkih posuda (sl. 8: 7, 19), željezna pređica (sl. 8: 4). Pređica je četvrtastog okvira s prednje strane malo zaobljena (željezo, dim: 3,8 x 2,8; duž. trna: 4,0 cm). Riječ je o vrlo čestom i uobičajenom tipu na kasnoavarskim lokalitetima. Analogije joj se mogu naći na samome avarodobnom groblju u Starim Jankovcima, ali je riječ o jednom vrlo uobičajenom tipu koji se pojavljuje u različitim razdobljima i teško je databilan.[5] Sadržaj jame 2 ne pruža neke kronološki osjetljive elemente. Sav keramički materijal podsjeća na materijal i produkciju iz kasnoavarskog doba. Za njega se usporedbe i sličnosti mogu naći u grobovima 32 i 50 (sl. 22 i sl. 23), kao i u sadržaju drugih jama na samome lokalitetu (K1, zemunica 1A). Među inventarom su možda posude rađene bez upotrebe kola, ali tako usitnjene i oštećene, da se to teško sa sigurnošću može tvrditi (sl. 8: 11–13). Nađene su i one rađene na sporom lončarskom kolu, da bi naknadno bile ručno dorađivane (sl. 8: 19). Horizontalne linije vrlo su česte na ulomcima u zemunici 1A, kao što je to najčešći ukras i na cjelovitim keramičkim posudama iz grobova. Na ulomku br. 2 (sl. 8: 2) ispod višestruke valovnice je kanelirana horizontalna linija. Svi navedeni oblici mogli bi se, teoretski, datirati otprilike u vrijeme kad funkcionira groblje. No stratigrafski odnos prema groblju upućivao bi na to da je riječ o jami, iskopanoj nakon što groblje nije više bilo u upotrebi ili nakon što dio groblja u bloku 1 nije bio u upotrebi.

Teško je pretpostaviti da bi se neposredno uz groblje ili na groblju u isto vrijeme sahranjivalo mrtve i kopale jame, odnosno da bi se groblje pretvaralo u prostor vezan uz naselje i aktivnosti vezane uz stanovanje, spremanje i pripremanje hrane, čuvanje životinja ili neke druge aktivnosti vezane uz život naselja i njegovih stanovnika. Stoga se realnijom i vjerodostojnijom čini pretpostavka, temeljena prije svega na stratigrafskim odnosima, da je riječ o jami koja bi pripadala vremenu kad više ne egzistira groblje. Kada točno prestaje pokopavanje na groblju, utvrdit će se prigodom objave groblja.[6] Tako bi se, teoretski, ovi ulomci mogli datirati od zadnjih desetljeća 8. pa sve do u 10. stoljeće. Za dataciju do u 10. stoljeće, ili do početka 11. stoljeća, možda bi svjedočili neki ulomci poput br. 1 i br. 14 (sl. 8: 1; sl. 8: 19) s analogijama u III. fazi nalazišta u Örménykútu 54 (Herold 2004: 59). To je vrijeme koje nam je arheološki, barem za sada, vrlo slabo poznato, jer nedostaje dobro datiranog materijala (Herold 2004: 68–75; Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 126–127, 169–172). Možda bi se mogla iznijeti teza da se u keramičarskoj produkcija kasnog 8. i početkom 9. stoljeća ne događaju neke već promjene. Ako se to poveže s tadašnjim političkim prilikama obilježenim avaro-franačkim ratom, tada bi bilo logično pomišljati da to možda i nije bilo vrijeme za uvođenje novih tehnologija izrade i tipova posuda, odnosno da su stariji tipovi i produkcija još jedno vrijeme mogli egzistirati kod domicilnog stanovništva, udaljenog od novih središta moći. Već je sličan problem naznačen prigodom istraživanja groblja i naselja u Đakovu, Župna crkva gdje je, u slojevima starijima od groblja na redove, nađen arheološki materijal koji se mogao datirati u kasnoavarsko i poslijeavarsko doba ili okvirno od 8. do 11. stoljeća (Filipec 2012: 158–170), odnosno neki karakteristični ulomci s većom sigurnošću u 8. stoljeće, a neki samo okvirno kroz duže razdoblje (od 8. do 11 stoljeća), bez jakog datacijskog uporišta. To je okvirna datacija koja se posljednjih dvadesetak i više godina učestalo susreće u mađarskoj literaturi, gdje se često u oblicima i slojevima tražila poveznica između kasnoavarskog doba i vremena dolaska starih Mađara (Herold 2004: 68–75). Na ovome, istočnoslavonskom, lokalitetu, također je teško dokaziva poveznica između kasnoavarskog doba, doba dominacije Bugarima odanih Slavena sve do dolaska starih Mađara. Ono što se može reći o tim ulomcima, jest da su nađeni u sloju, u jami, iskopanoj nesumnjivo nakon prekida pokopa na dijelu ili na čitavome groblju. U toj jami nađen je arheološki materijal, sadržajem dijelom sličan onom materijalu nađenim u grobovima. Ta jama 2 (blok 1) sadrži, također, neke nove ulomke keramičkih posuda, čija se produkcija ne razlikuje ili se barem jasno ne razlikuje od onih nađenih u naselju pozicioniranom sjeverno od groblja. Možda će se usporedbom ulomaka iz grobova i ulomaka iz naselja pronaći neki novi oblici. Svi oblici ne moraju biti prisutni na groblju i u naselju. Očito je, kako je već rečeno, prošlo premalo vremena za neku značajniju promjenu u jednom od provincijskih sela, ali su promijene ipak vidljive. U svakom slučaju riječ je o jami koja stratigrafski pripada vremenu nakon što su prestali pokopi na groblju ili u dijelu groblja u Starim Jankovcima–Gatina.

Vrlo je zanimljiva jama (jama ispunjena garom: arheološka istraživanja 1986.) čiju sliku donosimo (sl. 12; sl. 13). Nije isključeno da je riječ o, ovdje spominjanoj, jami 2 ili jami 1, čiji materijal nije pronađen u kutijama u Odsjeku za arheologiju. Prije pražnjenja pokazivala se vrlo tamna zapuna, tamna poput jama zapunjenih garom i pepelom. Nakon pražnjenja

5 A. Rapan Papeša donosi dvije željezne pređice iz groba 10, tipološki različite od gore spominjane (Rapan Papeša 2007: sl. na str. 837).

6 U grobu br. 15 pronađena je pojasna garnitura, značajna za postavljanje kronološkog okvira groblja – donja granica kraj 7. ili početak 8. st., a gornja granica druga polovica 8. st. (Šmalcelj 1981: 142–143; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2006: 196).

definiran joj je kružni oblik tlocrta. Prema profilu uz rub iskopa jasno se vidi da je jama izvorno bila ukopana u sloj zdravice najmanje 50 – 60 cm. Jama s garom i pepelom iz 1986. teoretski bi mogla biti u bloku VII, bloku II ili bloku IV. Ona je bila registrirana na oko 80 cm dubine, te je duboka još oko 40 cm, a promjer joj iznosi oko 60 cm. Bez obzira gdje se nalazila ta jama, da li iznad grobova ili uz groblje, vrlo je zanimljiv njen sastav jer je, kako se to vidi na slici (sl. 12), bila zapunjena garom i pepelom pomiješanim sa zemljom. Nije poznata njena funkcija. Takve jame često su evidentirane u naseljima, ali i na grobljima. Velika količina gara možda bi svjedočila o tome da je riječ o paljevinskom grobu, jer su upravo takve jame, otprilike sličnih dimenzija, otkrivene i u Vinkovcima – Dugoj ulici (0,67 do 1,1 m) kao i u Belišću – Zagajcima (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2006: 147–150; Filipec 2015: 81–82, sl. 24). U takvim jamama obično su bili sitni ulomci keramičkih posuda. To je samo pretpostavka, jer se samo na temelju slike bez pripadajuće dokumentacije o tome ništa sa sigurnošću ne može reći.

POLUUKOPANE GRAĐEVINE NEDALEKO OD GROBLJA – NA PARCELAMA „NOVIĆ“ (ORANICE VUČEVAC)

Na lokalitetu su prema signaturama registrirane četiri kuće, odnosno poluukopane kuće, tj. zemunice kako piše na signaturama: K(uća) 1, zemunica 1A i zemunica 1B, zemunica 2 „Nović“. Ulomci keramičkih posuda nađeni su u sva četiri objekta. No problem je detektirati gdje se nalaze ti objekti. Zemunica 2 „Nović“ i signatura na kojoj piše „Parcela Nović“ jasno pokazuju da je ona smještena na parceli 289 tada u vlasništvu Mije Novića (□ c-9, c-10; ▼ r 0,90 cm, 3. 11. 1988). Parcela se nalazi sjeverno od groblja i gliništa i bila je obuhvaćena istraživanjem iz 1986. i 1988. Površina sonde iz 1988. (sl. 6), a tada je prema dokumentaciji istraženo oko dvadeset kvadrata, dopušta mogućnost da se na tome prostoru smjesti barem jedna poluukopana kuća. Problem nastupa, jer se i uz dvije druge poluukopane kuće (zemunica 1A i zemunica 1B) nalazi godina 1988., kada se prionulo istraživanju naselja. Tako se otvara više mogućnosti. Prva je da je na „parcelama Nović“ istražena jedna poluukopana kuća, a ostale na prostoru groblja, a druga mogućnost je da su sve tri istražene na „parceli Nović“. Treća je mogućnost, čini mi se sada najvjerojatnijom, da je riječ o jednoj ili najviše dvije zemunice (poluukopane kuće) uz koje su se nalazile jame ili kanali, označavani sličnom signaturom, jer su bili povezani s glavnim objektom. Čini se da, ponajviše, prema iskazima sudionika s iskopavanja, nijedna od te tri ili četiri zemunice(?), tj. poluukopane kuće nije bila smještena na prostoru groblja. Razvidno je jedino da su, na groblju iznad ili pored grobova, istražene jame, ali nije poznato gdje su one točno bile, jer su na dostupnim planovima ucrtani samo grobovi. Vrlo vjerojatno su i ulomci signirani oznakom K1 pripadali poluukopanoj kući, koja se nalazila tamo gdje i preostale poluukopane kuće: zemunica 1A i zemunica 1B, i jama 2 zemunica „Nović“. Sve te „zemunice“ bile su istraživane na groblju nasuprotnoj povišenoj poziciji u pravcu spomenutog izvora vode.

U poluukopanoj kući, tj. zemunici 1A – 1988. nađeni su manji ulomci lijepa (velika količina, više od 80 ulomaka), antičkih opeka, tegula, te antički, cjevasti, glineni ulomak, a na kraju i obrađeni i neobrađeni kamen. Ulomci antičkih opeka različite su strukture, profila i jačine pečenja. U zemunici 2 na parceli „Nović“ (kvadrant c-9, c-10 relativna dubina 0,90 cm; 3. 11. 1988.) nađeni su također, uz veliku količinu lijepa, manji ulomci antičke keramike, ulomci antičkih posuda te životinjske kosti (govedo). Prema dostupnoj dokumentaciji izgled tih objekata nije moguće rekonstruirati. Riječ je vjerojatno, o više različitih jama, od kojih su neke možda bile poluukopane kuće.

U objektu, zemunici 1A nađeni su sljedeći ulomci keramičkih posuda:

Z1A (sl. 14: 1) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim i koso izvučenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je tamnosmeđa u različitim tonovima. S vanjske strane ulomak je ukrašen s četiri horizontalne linije. V: 6,2 cm; š: 10,7 cm; ds: 0,5 cm.

Z1A (sl. 14: 2) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim i koso odrezanim blago zaobljenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića različite granulacije i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je tamnosiva. S vanjske strane cijela površina ulomaka je ukrašena paralelnim horizontalnim linijama. V: 5,5 cm; š: 8,3 cm; ds: 0,9 cm.

Z1A (sl. 14: 3) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim i koso odrezanim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića različite granulacije i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je tamnosmeđa. S vanjske strane cijela površina ulomaka je ukrašena paralelnim horizontalnim linijama. V: 5,5 cm; š: 11,0 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1A (sl. 14: 4) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim i koso odrezanim blago zaobljenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića različite granulacije i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je tamnosiva. S vanjske strane cijela površina ulomaka je ukrašena sitnim horizontalnim linijama. V: 5,5 cm; š: 8,3

cm; ds: 0,9 cm.

Z1A (sl. 15: 1) – Dva ulomka gornjeg dijela i trbuha lonca s izvučenim i blago zaobljenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je tamnosmeđa u različitim tonovima. S vanjske strane ulomak je ukrašen paralelnim horizontalnim linijama između kojeg se nalaze neukrašeni pojasevi. Ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1A (sl. 15: 2) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim i koso odrezanim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića različite granulacije i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je tamnosmeđa u različitim tonovima. S vanjske strane cijela površina ulomaka je ukrašena paralelnim kaneliranim horizontalnim linijama. V: 13,5 cm; š: 8,5 cm; ds: 0,5 cm.

Z1A (sl. 15: 3) – Dva ulomka gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim i blago zaobljenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića različite granulacije i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je tamnosmeđa. S vanjske strane cijela površina ulomaka je ukrašena paralelnim horizontalnim linijama. V: 6,5 cm; š: 13,0 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1A (sl. 16: 1) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim i koso odrezanim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića različite granulacije i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je tamnosmeđa u različitim tonovima. S vanjske strane ulomak je ukrašen s dvije nemarno izvedene valovnice. V: 6,5 cm; š: 7,8 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1A (sl. 16: 2) - Ulomak trbuha lonca rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja površine je svijetlosmeđa u raznim tonovima i siva. Na ulomku se nalazi valovnica, a ispod nje horizontalne linije. V: 5,6 cm; š: 4,8 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1A (sl. 16: 3) - Ulomak trbuha lonca rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja površine je svijetlosmeđa u raznim tonovima i siva. Na ulomku se nalazi valovnica, a ispod nje horizontalne linije. V: 4,8 cm; š: 3,6 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1A (sl. 16: 4) - Ulomak trbuha lonca rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja površine je svijetlooker u raznim tonovima. Na ulomku se nalaze četiri paralelne kanelirane horizontalne linije. Iznad njih se nalazi ukras izveden češljastim predmetom. V: 4,5 cm; š: 5,3 cm; ds: 0,7 cm.

Z1A (sl. 16: 5) - Ulomak dna lonca. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenih kamenčića različite granulacije i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska. Boja površine i presjeka je tamnosiva i crna. Ø dna: 6,5 cm; v. 2,7 cm; ds: 0,7 cm.

Z1A (sl. 17: 1) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na brzorotirajućem kolu. Boja površine i presjeka varira od oker i crvenkaste do tamnosmeđe i crne. S vanjske strane ulomak je ukrašen paralelnim horizontalnim linijama. V: 5,0 cm; š: 7,6 cm; ds: 0,7 cm.

Z1A (sl. 17: 2) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa i siva u različitim tonovima. S vanjske strane ulomak je ukrašen paralelnim horizontalnim linijama. V: 4,6 cm; š: 6,5 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1A (sl. 17: 3) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim i zakošenim obodom. Unutrašnji rub ukrašen je malim zaobljenim linijama načinjenim češljem. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa. V: 5,0 cm; š: 3,5 cm; ds: 0,7 cm.

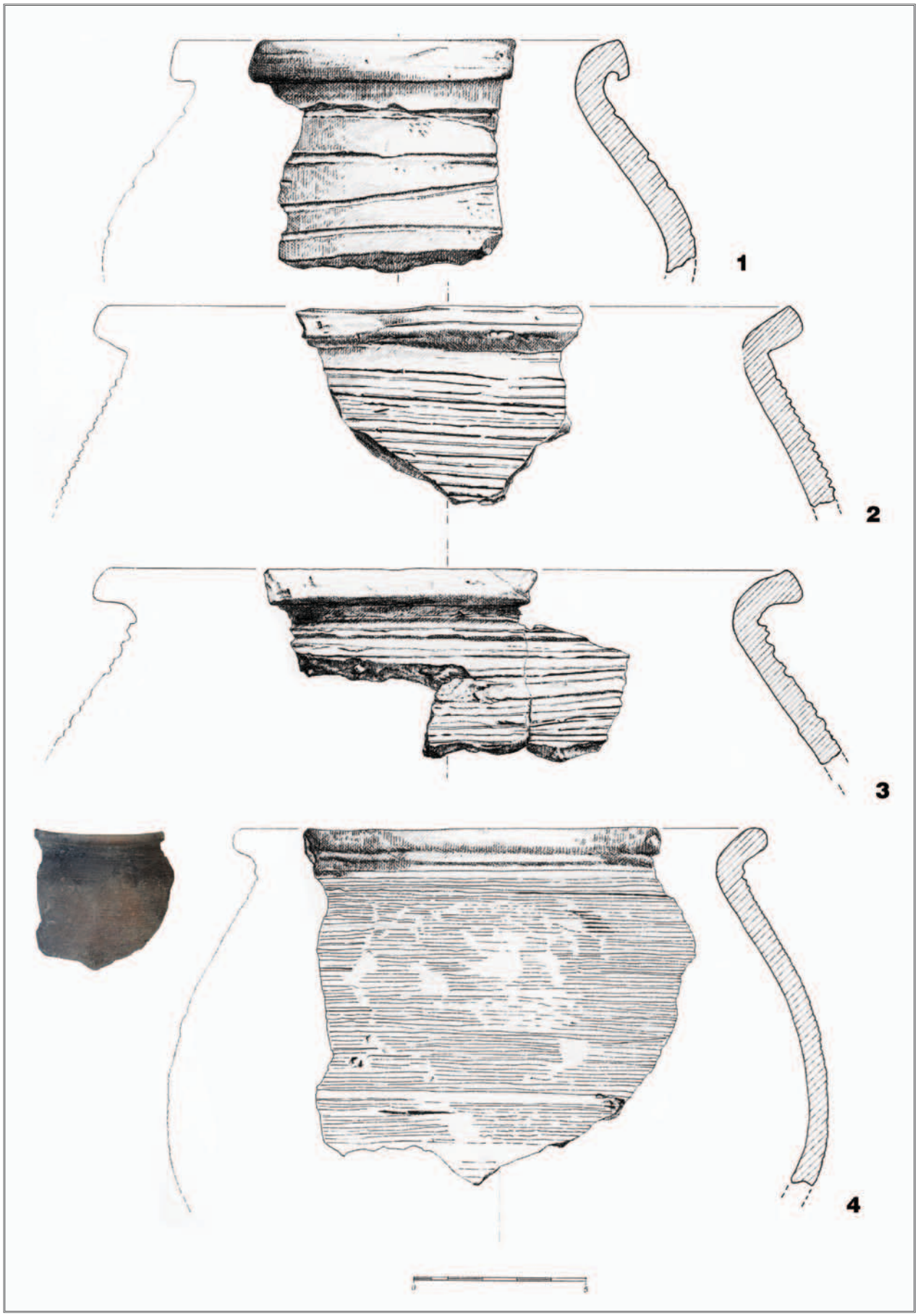
Z1A (sl. 17: 4) - Ulomak trbuha lonca rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja površine je svijetlosmeđa u raznim tonovima i siva, presjeka je tamno siva. Na ulomku se nalaze kanelirane paralelne horizontalne linije. V: 5,8 cm; š: 7,3 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1A (sl. 17: 5) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih, većih i manjih, kamenčića te s primjesom sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je crvenkasta i siva u različitim tonovima. S vanjske strane ulomak je ukrašen paralelnim horizontalnim linijama. V: 3,8 cm; š: 4,7 cm; ds: 0,9 cm.

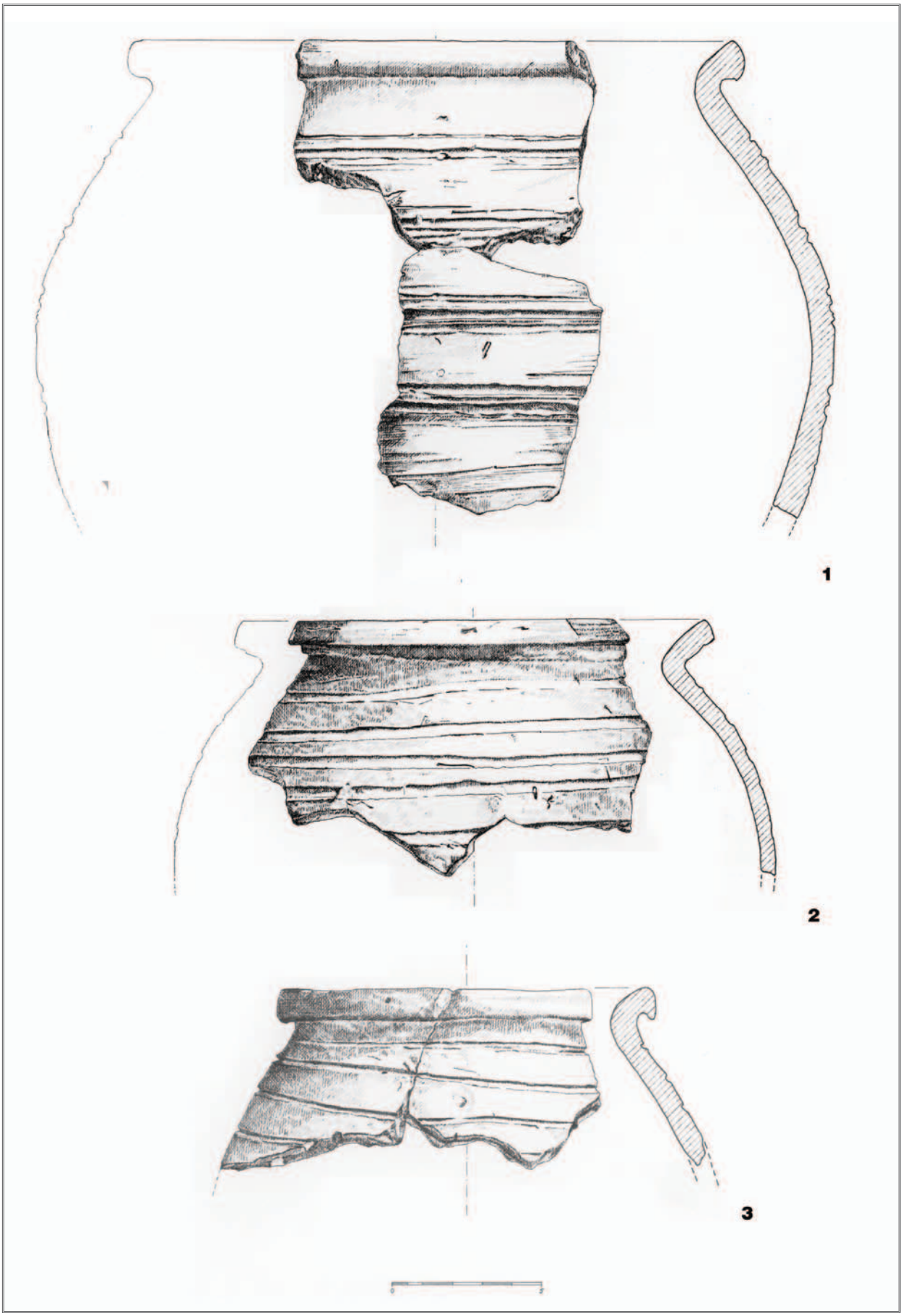
Z1A (sl. 17: 6) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim i blago zaobljenim obodom. rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja vanjske površine je svijetlosmeđa i crvenkasta u raznim tonovima, a unutarnje površine i presjeka je tamnosiva. V: 4,5 cm; š: 4,5 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1A (sl. 17: 7) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim i blago zaobljenim obodom rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja vanjske površine je svijetlosmeđa i crvenkasta u raznim tonovima, a unutarnje površine i presjeka je tamnosiva. V: 5,5 cm; š: 3,0 cm; ds: 1,2 cm.

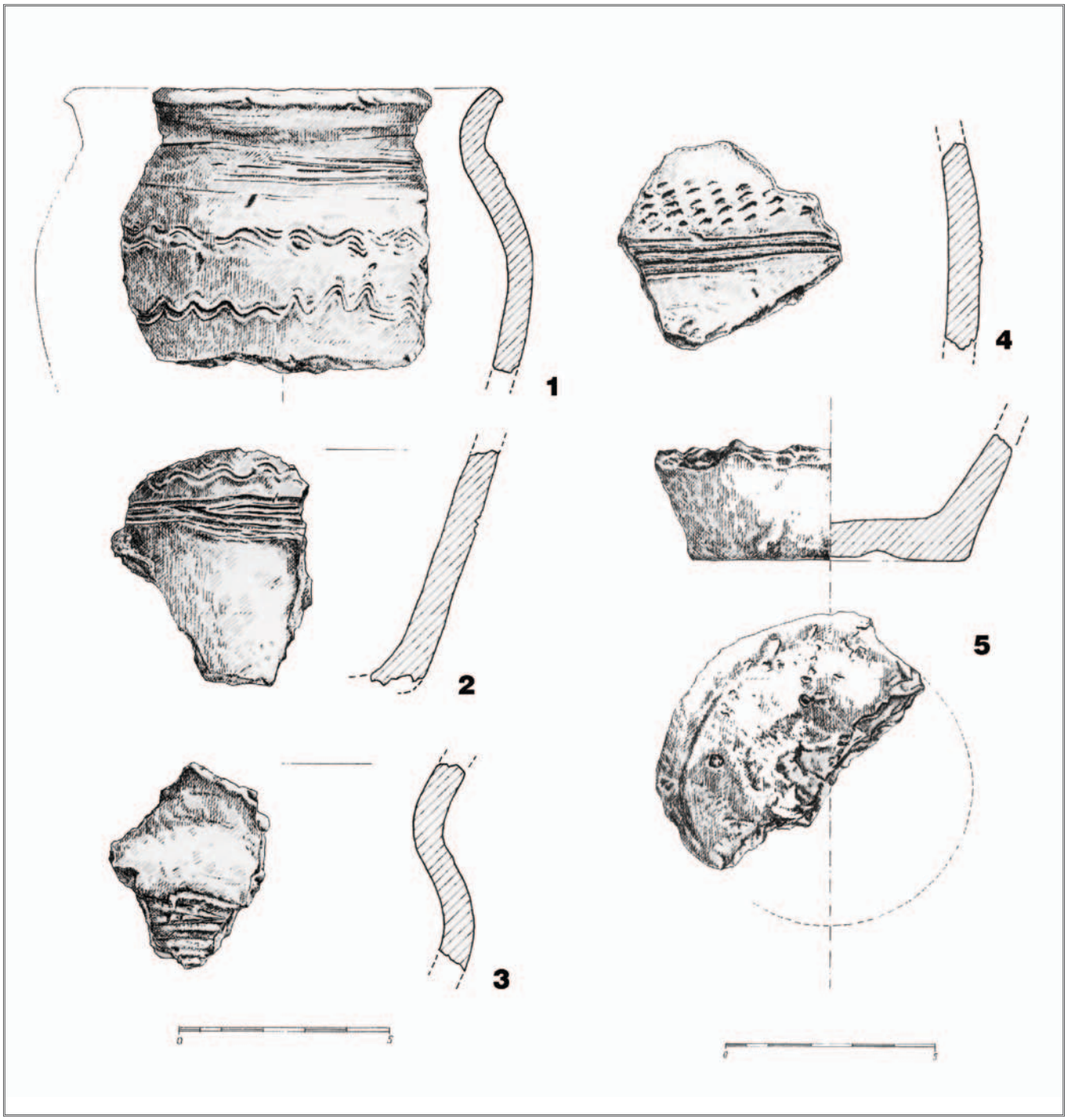
Z1A (sl. 17: 8) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim i blago zaobljenim obodom rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja vanjske površine je tamnosmeđa i crvenkasta u raznim tonovima,



Sl. 14 Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz zemunice 1A (crtež: Priručna terenska radionica Odsjeka za arheologiju u Bizovcu)



Sl. 15 Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz zemunice 1A (crtež: Priručna terenska radionica Odsjeka za arheologiju u Bizovcu)



Sl. 16 Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz zemunice 1A (crtež: Priručna terenska radionica Odsjeka za arheologiju u Bizovcu)

unutarnja površina je oker, a presjek tamnosive boje. V: 3,5 cm; š: 4,8 cm; ds: 0,7 cm.

Z1A (sl. 17: 9) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim zaobljenim obodom, s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja vanjske površine je tamno siva, unutarnje površine i presjeka je crna. V: 5,3 cm; š: 3,3 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1A (sl. 17: 10) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim obodom, rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je tamnosiva. V: 3,3 cm; š: 4,6 cm; ds: 1,0 cm.

Z1A (sl. 17: 11) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim i naglašenim blago zaobljenim obodom, rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja vanjske i unutarnje površine je tamnosmeđa u raznim tonovima, a presjeka je tamnosiva. V: 3,0 cm; š: 3,2 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1A (sl. 17: 12) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim i blago zaobljenim obodom, rađenog od gline s primjesama



Sl. 17 Ulomci keramičkih posuda i kost iz zemunice 1A (foto: K. Filipec)

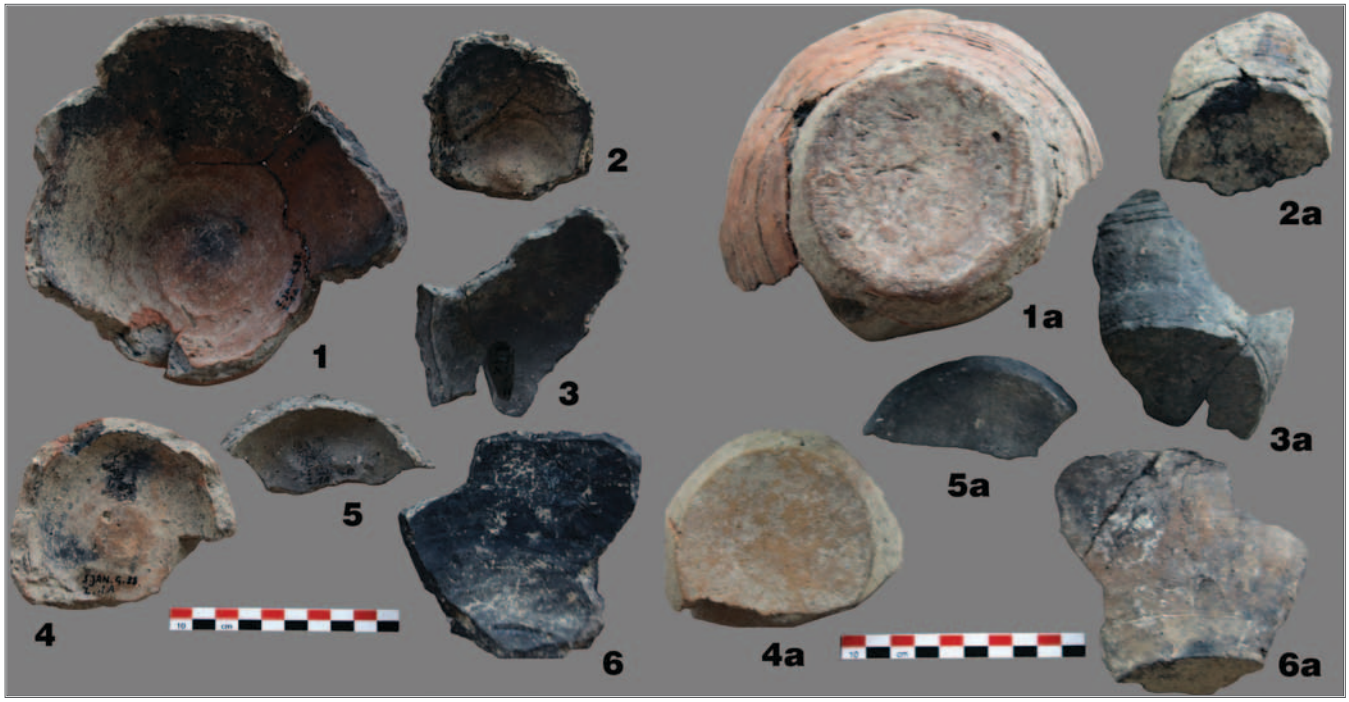
drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja vanjske površine je tamnosmeđa, crvenkasta i siva u raznim tonovima, a unutarnja površina i presjek je tamnosive boje. V: 2,5 cm; š: 10,3 cm; ds: 0,7 cm.

Z1A (sl. 17: 13) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim i odrezanim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih, većih i manjih, kamenčića te s primjesom sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska. Boja površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa u različitim tonovima. V: 3,0 cm; š: 4,3 cm; ds: 1,2 cm.

Z1A (sl. 17: 14) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim obodom, rađenog od gline s primjesama kvarcne prašine, na kolu. Boja vanjske i unutarnje površine je crvenkasta, a presjek je tamnosive boje. V: 2,5 cm; š: 2,9 cm; ds: 0,6 cm.



Sl. 18 Ulomak keramičke posude iz zemunice 1A (foto: K. Filipec)



Sl. 19 Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz zemunice 1A (foto: K. Filipec)



Sl. 20 Ulomci keramičke posude iz zemunice 1A i rekonstrukcija (crtež: Priručna terenska radionica Odsjeka za arheologiju u Bizovcu; foto: K. Filipec)

Z1A (sl. 17: 15) - Ulomak trbuha lonca od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine. Površina je vrlo gruba. Boja površine i presjeka je tamnosmeđa. V: 6,0 cm; š: 6,1 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1A (sl. 17: 16) - Ulomak trbuha lonca od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine. Boja površine i presjeka je tamnosiva. V: 5,0 cm; š: 6,7 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1A (sl. 17: 17) - Kost papkara. V: 5,0 cm; š: 3,5 cm.

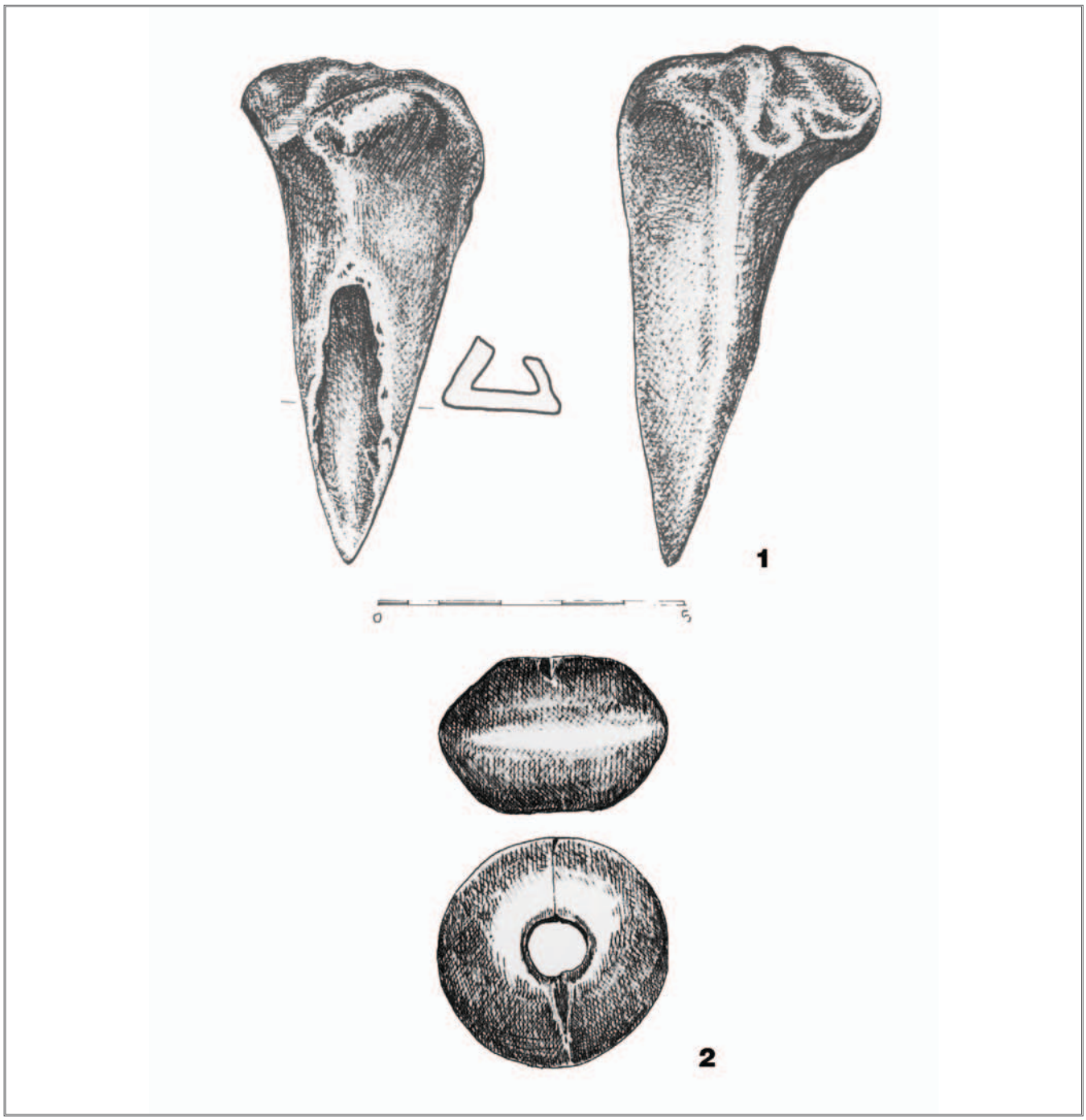
Z1A (sl. 18) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na brzorotirajućem kolu. Boja površine i presjeka varira od oker i crvenkaste do tamnosmeđe i crne. S vanjske strane ulomak je ukrašen s pet paralelnih horizontalnih linija. V: 8,7 cm; š: 9,5 cm; ds: 0,5 cm.

Z1A (sl. 19: 1) - Ulomak dna lonca. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenih kamenčića različite granulacije i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska. Boja vanjske površine je crvenkasta i oker, unutarnje crvenkasta, oker i crna, a presjeka je siva. Cijela vanjska površina ulomka ukrašena je kaneliranim paralelnim horizontalnim linijama. Ø dna: 9,0 cm; v. 9,6 cm; ds: 0,6 cm.

Z1A (sl. 19: 2) - Ulomak dna lonca. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenih kamenčića različite granulacije i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska. Boja vanjske površine je crvenkasta i oker, unutarnje crvenkasta, oker i crna, a presjeka je crna. Cijela vanjska površina ulomka ukrašena je kaneliranim paralelnim horizontalnim linijama. Ø dna: 6,7 cm; v. 5,2 cm; ds: 0,9 cm.

Z1A (sl. 19: 3) - Ulomak dna lonca. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenih kamenčića različite granulacije. Boja površine i presjeka je tamnosiva i crna. Ulomak je ukrašen kaneliranim paralelnim horizontalnim linijama. Površina stijenki je vrlo gruba. Ø dna: 7,2 cm; v. 7,3 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1A (sl. 19: 4) - Ulomak dna lonca. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenih kamenčića različite granulacije. Boja vanjske površine je crvenkasta i oker, a unutarnje površine i presjeka je crvenkasta, oker i crna. Čitava vanjska površina ulomka ukrašena je kaneliranim paralelnim horizontalnim linijama. Ø dna: 7,8 cm; v. 2,3 cm; ds: 1,0 cm.



Sl. 21 Predmeti iz zemunice 1A (crtež: Priručna terenska radionica Odsjeka za arheologiju u Bizovcu)

Z1A (sl. 19: 5) - Ulomak dna lonca. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenih kamenčića različite granulacije. Boja vanjske površine je crvenkasta i oker, a unutarnje površine i presjeka je crvenkasta, oker i crna. Cijela vanjska površina ulomka ukrašena je kaneliranim paralelnim horizontalnim linijama. Ø dna: 8,0 cm; v. 1,4 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1A (sl. 19: 6) - Ulomak dna lonca. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenih kamenčića različite granulacije. Boja vanjske površine je crvenkasta, svijetlosmeđa i crna oker, a unutarnje površine i presjeka je crna. Ø dna: 9,0 cm; v. 9,0 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1A (sl. 20) - Ulomci gornjeg dijela i trbuha lonca s izvučenim i blago zaobljenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na brzorotirajućem kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je tamnosmeđa. S vanjske strane ulomak je ukrašen paralelnim horizontalnim linijama između kojih se nalaze neukrašeni pojasevi. V: 18,4 cm; Ø otvora usta: 13, 8; Ø dna: 7; ds: 0,8 cm.

U objektu: zemunici 1B nađeni su sljedeći ulomci keramičkih posuda:

Z1B (sl. 24: 1) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na brzorotirajućem kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je crna. V: 3,8 cm; š: 2,1 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1B (sl. 24: 2) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim, profiliranim, obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine je svijetlosmeđa, a presjeka je tamnosiva. V: 2,2 cm; š: 2.5 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1B (sl. 24: 3) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim blago zaobljenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine je crna, a presjeka je crvenkastosiva. V: 1,5 cm; š: 2,8 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1B (sl. 24: 4) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim obodom. Rađen je od gline s primjesom sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, na kolu. Boja površine i presjeka je crna. V: 3,2 cm; š: 3,2 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1B (sl. 24: 5) - Ulomak trbuha lonca rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića te s primjesom sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska. Boja površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa u različitim tonovima. S vanjske strane ulomak je ukrašen crticama. V: 3,2 cm; š: 5,5 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1B (sl. 24: 6) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim koso odrezanim obodom rađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića te s primjesom sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska. Boja površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa u različitim tonovima. S unutrašnje strane oboda ulomak je ukrašen ovalnim crticama. V: 3,2 cm; š: 3,8 cm; ds: 0,7 cm.

Z1B (sl. 24: 7) - Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca s izvučenim koso odrezanim obodom rađen je od gline primjesama drobljenih kamenčića te s primjesom sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska. Boja površine i presjeka je svijetlosmeđa u različitim tonovima. S unutrašnje strane oboda ulomak je ukrašen ovalnim crticama. V: 6,5 cm; š: 2,8 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1B (sl. 24: 8) - Ulomak trbuha lonca rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine. Boja površine i presjeka je tamnosmeđa u raznim tonovima. S vanjske strane ulomak je ukrašen s dvije dvostruke valovnica. V: 3,2 cm; š: 2,8 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1B (sl. 24: 9) - Ulomak trbuha lonca rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine. Boja vanjs-



Sl. 22 Grob 32 – avarodobno groblje Stari Jankovci - Gatina (Fototeka Odsjeka za arheologiju)



Sl. 23 Grob 50 – avarodobno groblje Stari Jankovci - Gatina (Fototeka Odsjeka za arheologiju)

ke površine je tamnosmeđa, unutarnje površine i presjeka je crna. S vanjske strane ulomak je ukrašen s višestrukim valovnicama. V: 3,0 cm; š: 4,0 cm; ds: 0,8 cm.

Z1B (sl. 24: 10) - Ulomak trbuha lonca rađenog od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine. Boja vanjske površine je tamnosmeđa, unutrašnje površine i presjeka je crna. V: 4,9 cm; š: 5,7 cm; ds: 1,0 cm.

U objektu: zemunici 2 nađeni su sljedeći ulomci keramičkih posuda:

Z2 (sl. 25: 1) - Ulomak trbuha lonca od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine. Boja površine i presjeka je oker. S vanjske strane ulomak je ukrašen s četiri paralelne horizontalne linije. V: 7,8 cm; š: 6,5 cm; ds: 0,9 cm.

Z2 (sl. 25: 2) - Ulomak trbuha lonca od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine. Boja površine i presjeka je oker. S vanjske strane ulomak je ukrašen paralelnim horizontalnim linijama. V: 11,7 cm; š: 4,6 cm; ds: 0,9 cm.

Z2 (sl. 25: 3) - Ulomak trbuha lonca od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine. Boja površine i presjeka je oker. S vanjske strane ulomak je ukrašen s paralelnim horizontalnim linijama. V: 8,0 cm; š: 5,0 cm; ds: 0,9 cm.

Z2 (sl. 25: 4) - Ulomak trbuha lonca od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i kvarcne prašine. Boja površine je oker boje, a presjeka je crna. S vanjske strane ulomak je ukrašen s četiri paralelne horizontalne linije. V: 5,0 cm; š: 4,0 cm; ds: 1,1 cm.

Z2 (sl. 26) – Ulomak vrata posude cilindričnog oblika (naknadno polomljen). Rađen je od fino pročišćene gline. Boja površine je svijetlosmeđa u raznim tonovima, a presjeka je svijetlosiva. V: 5,5 cm; š: 7,5 cm; ds: 0,7 cm.

U zemunici 1A ima najveći broj različitih vrsta ulomaka keramičkih posuda. Kod druga dva objekta puno ih je manje, no nažalost to ne znači da je tako i bilo, jer nije isključeno da je dio materijala još uvijek zagubljen. Nije napravljena statistika keramičkog materijala nađenog u tom objektu, ali su doneseni svi dostupni različiti primjerci, kako bi se mogao dobiti



Sl. 24 Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz zemunice 1B (foto: K. Filipec)

uvid u njezin sadržaj. Kod sva tri objekta (zemunice 1A, 1B i 2) nađeni su ulomci antičkih opeka, velika količina lijepa te različiti željezni predmeti, a među njima željezni limovi, klinovi i noževi. U zemunici 1A nađen je jedan bikonični pršljen, vrlo čest nalaz na ranosrednjovjekovnim lokalitetima, te koštani ubodni predmet, oker smeđe boje, s vrhom podrezanim na jednom od krajeva i s ostalim uglačanim stranama (sl. 21). Takvi predmeti također su vrlo česti na ranosrednjovjekovnim arheološkim lokalitetima (Sekelj Ivančan 2011: 335–339). U sva tri objekta nađeni su različiti koštani ostatci, veći ili manji ulomci. To bi uz sitne ulomke opeka i lijepa svjedočilo u prilog tezi da je riječ o objektima vezanim uz stanovanje, pa možda i o poluukopanim kućama, tj. stambenim ili nekim drugim građevinama.

Inventar zemunica 1A i 1B je relativno sličan, a inventar iz zemunice 2 je nešto drugačiji ili barem, prema postojećim podacima, vrlo oskudan u odnosu na 1A i 1B. U zemunici 2 nađeni su ostaci neke veće posude (sl. 25), ali i ulomak posude od fino pročišćene gline pjeskovite strukture (sl. 26). Njoj se, prema strukturi i načinu izrade, ali ne i po obliku, analogija može naći u posudi iz K1 (sl. 10: 2). Svojim cilindričnim oblikom, ali i finom strukturom i načinom izrade ta posuda, kao i ona iz K1, podsjeća na antičke posude. Ta dva ulomka ponajviše se prema strukturi razlikuju od drugog evidentiranog materijala, ali se prema načinu izrade i oblicima oboda analogije pronalaze i u zemunici 1A (sl. 17: 5–8). O tome je pisano ranije. Na svim tim ulomcima, izuzev ulomka br. 20 (sl. 17: 8), opaža se kvalitetnija izrada, što ih također odvaja od drugog posuđa. Analogija joj se može naći na lokalitetu Rudičevo u Podravini datiranom u kraj 13. i početak 14. stoljeća, ali i na drugim kasnosrednjovjekovnim lokalitetima (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 177, 214, T. 72: 455). Svojom strukturom i izradom od fine pročišćene gline ta posuda pokazuju antičke, odnosno kasnoantičke i bizantske karakteristike, ali i kasnosrednjovjekovne karakteristike. Takvim posudama primjeri se ne pronalaze na ranosrednjovjekovnim nalazištima, iako se najbliže analogije za cilindrični vrat posude iz zemunice 2, kako je već rečeno, nalaze na bocama datiranim kroz čitavo 9. stoljeće (Cech 1991: 59–60). Ipak, oblici posuda, slični ovome ulomku iz zemunice 1A najčešće se pojavljuju među kasnosrednjovjekovnim posudama. Ako bi tome bilo tako, onda se ne samo zemunice 2 i 1A već i K1 moraju datirati u kasni srednji vijek (sl. 27). Malo je moguće, iako bi se to možda zbog konteksta moglo zaključiti, da pripadaju, kao i ulomci iz K1 i zemunice 1A, ranom srednjem vijeku. Vjerojatno je došlo do kontaminacije ranosrednjovjekovnih cjelina, bilo tijekom arheoloških razdoblja ili tijekom samih arheoloških iskopavanja i prikupljanja nalaza. Na istoj poziciji, nalazile su se kuće iz razvijenog i kasnog srednjeg vijeka, čiji se ostaci nisu mogli ili nisu bili prepoznati prigodom iskopavanja. Zemunica ili zemunice se ipak ne bi mogle datirati u kasni srednji vijek.

Kod većine ulomaka nađenih u zemunici 1A primjećuju se tragovi lončarskog kola, te je veliki dio njih izrađen vrlo kvalitetno, od dobre gline i dobro pečen. Keramika je pečena na različite načine, neka je naknadno dorađivana. Može se pomišljati na određeno visoko znanje majstora lončara, koji je opskrbljivao naselje lončarijom. Veliki spektar vrlo različitih ulomaka govori također i u prilog određenom visokom standardu naseljenika. U kojoj su mjeri pojedini tipovi posuda zastupljeni, sada je teško reći, jer nije sigurno da su, u ovom radu, to svi sakupljeni ulomci. Prema postojećoj situaciji, riječ je ponajviše o većim i manjim loncima, koji svojim oblicima jako podsjećaju na one pronađene kao prilog u grobovima. Tako se recimo posudama na sl. 14, 15, 19 i 20 analogije mogu najbolje naći na samome starojankovačkome groblju (sl. 22, 23) (Šmalcelj 1981: 142–143, T. LXXXV: 2; Rapan Papeša 2007: sl. na str. 834–836). To su nesumnjivo posude, koje se bez većeg problema mogu datirati u vrijeme dok funkcionira groblje, jer su slične nađene u grobovima (sl. 22), ali ipak su prisutne neke razlike, ponajviše vidljive u načinu izrade. Točnije, čini se da su posude nađene u poluukopanim kućama tehnološki bolje izrađene. Vrlo slične posude nalaze se, u geografski bliskom, ranosrednjovjekovnom naselju Jazbine u Batkoviću kod Bijeljine u Bosanskoj Posavini (Čremošnik 1977: 263, T. VII: 6). Navedeni tipovi posuda iz Starih Jankovaca, proizvode se već tijekom 8., a nastavljaju se proizvoditi tijekom 9., ali i u prvoj polovini 10. stoljeća (Čremošnik 1977: 265–266; Cech 1991: Abb. 4). Ostaje otvoreno i pitanje do kad traje groblje u Starim Jankovcima. U zemunici 1A nalaze se lonci s izvučenim i koso odrezanim obodom, a pojavljuju se i oni s blago zaobljenim obodom. Rubovi su, kod pojedinih posuda, izvijeni prema van sa zaobljenom donjom usnom. Možda dobar primjer predstavlja ulomak posuda br. 27 (sl. 17: 15). Ona svojim oblikom jako podsjeća na slično ukrašenu, ali ipak različitu posudu iz groba 32 (sl. 22). Oblik je vrlo sličan, kao i ukras u vidu horizontalnih linija, ali gornji dio i obod je drugačije izveden. Možda je to jedina sličnost, jer je ulomak premalen da bi se mogao u potpunosti usporediti s cjelovitom posudom iz groba 32, čija nam pak struktura nije poznata. Ulomku posude br. 27 (sl. 17: 15), kao i mnoštvu drugih vrlo sličnih posuda, od kojih je najčešće ostao sačuvan samo trbuh, analogije bi se mogle naći, također, na groblju u Örménykút 54, u okviru treće faze naseljavanja (Herold 2004: 59, Abb. 30). Ulomci kakvi su prezentirani na sl. 14 i 15 vrlo su česti, više od polovina svih ulomaka tog je tipa. Posude su rađene na kolu, od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska, a boja površine i presjeka je tamno siva ili tamnosmeđa u različitim tonovima. S vanjske strane posude iz zemunice 1A su bile ukrašene s više paralelnih horizontalnih linija: ili je cijela površina posude bila ukrašena horizontalnim linijama ili je cijela površina ulomaka ukrašena sitnim horizontalnim linijama.

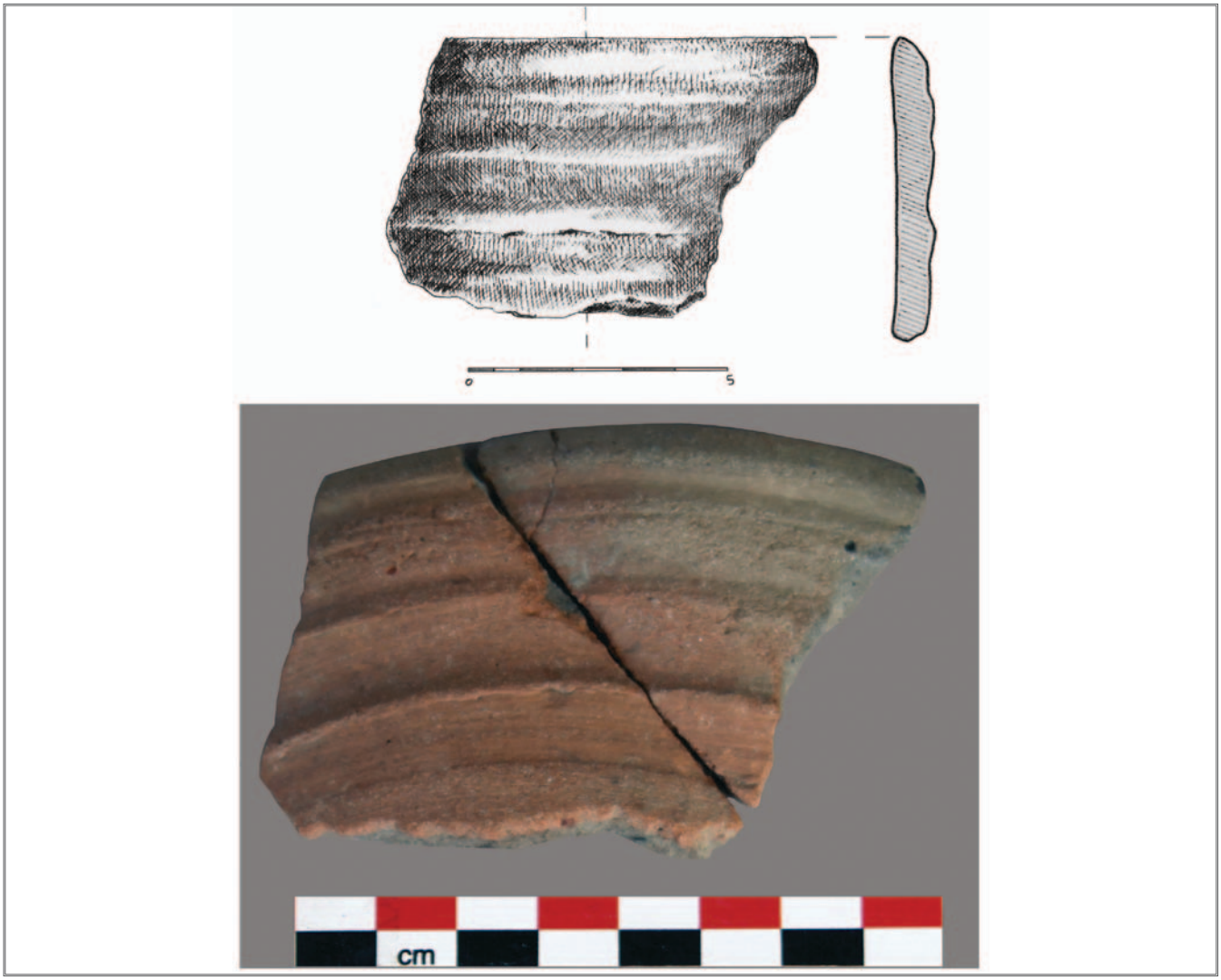


Sl. 25 Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz zemunice 2 (foto: K. Filipec)

Kanelure su dublje i pliće, te šire i uže (to se vrlo dobro može vidjeti na sl. 17). Boja na vanjskoj i unutarnjoj strani stijenke varira i proteže se od oker i svijetlosmeđe, zatim smeđe, ciglaste i crvene do tamnosmeđe i sive u raznim nijansama te crne. Na istoj posudi često se nalazi po nekoliko nijansi smeđe, oker, crvenkaste i sive.

Većina posuda načinjena je od nepročišćene gline s puno sitnih i krupnih primjesa pijeska različite granulacije, kvarcnog pijeska, sitnih kamenčića i organskog materijala. Vanjska površina je često vrlo gruba i neravna, te su i tu vidljivi sitni kamenčići i kvarcni pijesak. Može se također primijetiti prilično velika razlika u kvaliteti izrade posude. Neke su vrlo grube strukture, a neke vrlo fine. Keramika je rukom dorađivana što se osobito dobro prepoznaje po zaglađivanju unutrašnje stijenke. Rubovi svih posuda, također, pokazuju veliku šarolikost, postoje mnogobrojni različiti tipovi, od vrlo jednostavnih do više raščlanjenih i izduženih. Većina gornjih dijelova posuda ima koso ili ravno odrezani rub što ih približava tipovima koji su najčešći na ovome lokalitetu.

Kanelirane horizontalne linije su najčešći ukras na posudama iz 1A. Taj ukras se pojavljuje samostalno ili u kombinaciji s drugim ukrasima. Posude ukrašene drugačijim ukrasom, običnom ili višestrukom valovnicom (sl. 11: 1, 4, 6 i 8; sl. 16: 1–3) ili ukrasom izvedenim češljem (ulomak br. 11 (sl. 16: 4); br. 15 (sl. 17: 3)) rjeđe se pojavljuju. U odnosu na kanelirane horizontalne linije, valovnice se pojavljuju vrlo rijetko. Pojavljuje se valovnica u kombinaciji s nizova vodoravnih gustih kanelura, ali ne tako često kao kod K 1. Nađeno je nekoliko ulomaka, možda dijelova iste posude, koja je ukrašena malim zaobljenim linijama načinjenima urezivanjem češljastim predmetom. Kod ulomka br. 11 (sl. 16: 4) tako je ukrašen trbuh, a kod ulomka br. 15 unutrašnji rub (sl. 17: 3). Površina stijenki tih ulomaka vrlo je neravna, boja površine i presjeka je oker, a rađene su od



Sl. 26 Ulomci keramičke posude iz zemunice 2 (foto: K. Filipec)

gline s primjesom sitno drobljenog kvarcnog pijeska. Analogije toj posudi prema ukrasu, ali i prema načinu izrade, pronalazimo u zemunici 1B (sl. 24: 5–7). Kao i kod zemunice 1A, ulomci iz zemunice 1B su identičnih karakteristika i rađeni su na lončarskom kolu. Ukrašavanje stjenke posude izvedeno češljem poznato je na avarodobnim lokalitetima, ali se taj ukras pojavljuju na posudama sve do sredine 9. stoljeća (Cech 1991: Abb. 4; 2001: 44–56, 64; Herold 2004: 50).

Kod zemunice 1B pojavljuju se već, u drugim cjelinama na lokalitetu, viđeni tipovi rubova (sl. 24: 1–4), pojavljuju se nešto grublje izvedeni trbusi lonaca ukrašeni višestrukom valovnicom (sl. 24: 8–9), gore spominjani ulomci ukrašeni malim zaobljenim linijama načinjenima urezivanjem češljastim predmetom (sl. 24: 5–7) ili pak ulomak keramičke posude izrađen bez upotrebe kola (sl. 24: 10).

U poluukopanoj kući, zemunici 2 – jami 2 „Nović", uz već spomenute druge nalaze, među kojima valja spomenuti veliku količinu lijepa i ulomaka antičkih opeka i više puta spominjani cilindrični vrat, vjerojatno neke kasnosrednjovjekovne posude (sl. 26), pojavljuje se više ulomaka trbuha veće posude čija je boja površine i presjeka oker. Na vanjskoj površini nalazi se tanak premaz načinjen žitkom glinom (sl. 25). Ulomak je ukrašen s paralelnim horizontalnim linijama.

Bez obzira što se u poluukopanim kućama nalazi avarodobni materijal, pojavljuju se i novi, drugačiji, oblici posuđa, koji pripadaju kasnijem dobu, 9. i 10. stoljeću. Uz to u zemunici 1A i zemunica 2, kao i u ranije spominjanom objektu K1, pojavljuje se kasnosrednjovjekovni materijal (sl. 27) koji, vjerojatno, ipak pripada nekim drugim cjelinama. Teoretski se ulomci keramičkih posuda iz tri poluukopane kuće, zemunica 1A, zemunica 1B i zemunica 2, mogu datirati od kraja 8. do u 10. stoljeće.



Sl. 27 Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz K(uće) 1 i zemunice 1A (foto: K. Filipec)

ZAKLJUČAK

U Starim Jankovcima–Gatina nađeni su ulomci keramičkih posuda koji pripadaju, zajedno s objektima u kojima su nađeni, ranosrednjovjekovnom naselju nastalom na toj poziciji, otprilike kad i groblje. O tome da je kasnoavarodobno groblje smješteno uz naselje, svjedoče ulomci keramičkih posuda iz zasipa raka grobova. Dio ulomaka keramičkih posuda iz naselja može se datirati u 8. stoljeće, ali većina ipak ne nalazi analogije na groblju. Pojedini ulomci pokazuju karakteristike, koje se zasigurno pojavljuju u kasnijem razdoblju, teoretski im se analogije mogu pronaći sve do 11. stoljeća. Samo jama 1 i jama 2 stoje u određenom, superpozicijskom, stratigrafskom odnosu prema grobovima i u njihovom inventaru očekivali bi se ulomci mlađi od grobova. No inventar iz jame 2 jasno pokazuje da se pojedini ulomci keramičkih posuda, tipični za vrijeme dok je groblje još bilo u upotrebi, pojavljuju i kasnije, a to potvrđuju nalazi i iz drugih objekata. S druge strane, pojedini drugi ulomci svjedoče o novim tipovima posuda, koje se moraju datirati u kasnije, poslijeavarodobno vrijeme. Najveći problem jest datiranje tih mlađih ulomaka keramičkih posuda, jer je upravo taj horizont naseljavanja Panonske nizine od poslijeavarskog doba do duboko u 10. stoljeće najslabije poznat. On je vrlo slabo poznat i u tome dijelu istočne Hrvatske. Keramičke posude su dobro pečene i većinom su rađene na lončarskom kolu. Slični tipovi posuđa mogu se pronaći na avarodobnim nalazištima u Panonskoj nizini. U starojankovačkome naselju, kao lokalna osobitost, pojavljuje se relativno mali broj ulomaka keramičkih posuda ukrašenih valovnicom. Nalazi iz K1 tu predstavljaju izuzetak. Materijal iz K1 može se datirati, prema dostupnim analogijama sa sličnim materijalom u okolici, sve do 11. stoljeća. U poluukopanim kućama u naselju (zemunica 1A, zemunica 1B i zemunica 2) posude su najčešće ukrašene kaneliranim horizontalnim linijama, često u kombinaciji s valovnicom ili ukrasom izvedenim češljem. Predmeti iz poluukopanih kuća pokazuju da se, uz kasnoavarodobni materijal, nalazi široki spektar različitih posuda, koje se prema načinu izrade, oblicima i načinu ukrašavanja, također mogu datirati sve do u 10. stoljeće ili točnije od 8. do 10. stoljeća.

Na temelju ulomaka keramičkih posuda, stoga se može pretpostaviti da postoji određeni kontinuitet mjesta od 8. pa kroz čitavo 9. do u 10. stoljeće. Nažalost, kako je to već više puta naznačeno, ulomci keramičkih posuda, ključni za rekonstrukciju života na ovoj poziciji, mogu se datirati samo okvirno jer ne postoji čvršće uporište za preciznije datiranje. Ulomci keramičkih posuda svjedoče o tome da se život na poziciji u Starim Jankovcima nastavlja nakon propasti Avarskog Kaganata. Ovo je prilog istraživanju arheološkog sloja koji je u dosadašnjoj arheološkoj literaturi slabo istražen i poznat. Sva avarodobna naselja nisu napuštena nakon propasti Avarskog Kaganata i život se u njima nastavio sve do onog doba kad će u tome dijelu Slavonije i Srijema započeti pokopi i biti prepoznata groblja u okviru tzv. bjelobrdske kulture. Isti položaj koristio se i tijekom kasnog srednjeg vijeka.

Krešimir Filipec
Odsjek za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu
Ivana Lučića 3
HR–10000 Zagreb
kfilipec@ffzg.hr

LITERATURA / BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cech, B. 1991, Die keramischen Funde der slawischen Wallanlage in Thunau am Kamp (NÖ). Ein Beitrag zur Gliederung slawischer Keramik, *Zalai Múzeum*, 3, 57–72.

Cech, B. 2001, *Thunau am Kamp - Eine befestigte Höhensiedlung (Grabung 1965-1990), Die keramischen Funde der frühmittelalterlichen Befestigung*, Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission, 43, Wien.

Čremošnik, I. 1977, Ranoslavensko naselje u Batkoviću kod Bijeljine, *Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka istraživanja*, XV (knj. 13), 227–308, T. I-XIII.

Filipec, K. 2008, Rani Slaveni u Belišću, *Zbornik 3*, Belišće, 27–30.

Filipec, K. 2010, Srednjovjekovna keramika s lokaliteta Borinci – Crkvište - Crni Gaj 1961, *Opvscula archaeologica*, Vol. 34, 255–284.

Filipec, K. 2012, *Srednjovjekovno groblje i naselje Đakovo - Župna crkva*, Istraživanja Katedre za opću srednjovjekovnu i nacionalnu arheologiju, Monografije sv. 1, Zagreb.

Filipec, K. 2015, *Donja Panonija od 9. do 11. stoljeća*, Sarajevo.

Herold, H. 2004, *Die Frühmittelalterliche Siedlung von Örménkút 54*, Teil I, Varia Archaeologica Hungarica, XIV, Budapest.

Rapan Papeša, A. 2007, Stari Jankovci–Gatina; naselje i groblje avaroslavenskog razdoblja, in: I. Karaula, *Starojankovčani kroz stoljeća 1301.-2007.*, Vinkovci-Slakovci, 831–840.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2001, Prilog analizi keramike iz Duge ulice kao pokazatelja rasprostiranja srednjovjekovnog naselja u Vinkovcima, *Arheološki radovi i rasprave*, Vol. 13, 205–224.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010, *Podravina u ranom srednjim vijeku*, Monographiae Instituti Archaeologici, 2, Zagreb.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2011, Ranosrednjovjekovni koštani propletači s nalazišta Torčec–Prečno pole: prilog poznavanju slavenskog naseljavanja Podravine, *Archaeologia adriatica*, Vol. III, 335–346.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T. 2006, Slavensko paljevinsko groblje na položaju Duga ulica 99 u Vinkovcima, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu*, Vol. 23, 141–212.

Sós, Á. Cs. 1973, *Die slawische Bevölkerung Westungarns im 9. Jahrhundert*, Münchener Beiträge, Bd. 22, München.

Šmalcelj, M. 1981, Stari Jankovci, Gatina (Općina Vinkovci) – avaroslavenska nekropola, *Arheološki pregled*, 22, 142–143, Vol. LXXXV.

Šmalcelj, M. 1992, Stari Jankovci–Gatina, in: *The War in Croatia – Archaeological Sites: Arheologija i rat – Archaeology and War*, Handbooks of cultural affairs, 5, Zagreb, 48–49.

Takács, M. 1986, *Die Arpadenzeitlichen Tonkessel im Karpatenbecken*, Varia Archaeologica Hungarica, Budapest.

Vida, T. 1999, *Die awarenzeitliche Keramik I. (6.–7. Jh.)*, Varia archaeologica Hungarica, VIII, Berlin–Budapest.

SUMMARY

FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY VESSELS FROM AN EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT IN STARI JANKOVCI–GATINA

Key words: Stari Jankovci, early Middle Ages, post-Avar-age settlements, pottery vessels

The Stari Jankovci–Gatina site is located in northeastern Croatia, on the easternmost boundaries of Slavonia (Vukovar–Syrmia County). During the archaeological researches led by Marija Šmalcelj, expert associate from the Archaeological Institute of the Faculty of Humanities and Socials Sciences of the University of Zagreb, in 1978, 1986 and 1988, parts of an Avar-age cemetery and an early medieval settlement were explored. In Stari Jankovci, fragments of pottery vessels were unearthed, which belong, along with constructions that were discovered, to an early medieval settlement that was formed at this position approximately at the same time as the cemetery. That the late Avar-age cemetery was located close to a settlement is testified by fragments of pottery vessels from the backfills of grave pits. Some of the fragments of pottery vessels may be dated to the 8th century AD, but for the most of the fragments there is no analogy to be found at the cemetery. Some fragments show characteristics that certainly appear in later periods, and, in theory, their analogies may be found until the 11th century. Only two constructions – K1 and J2 (K= *kuća* – house, J= *jama* – pit) – stand in certain, suprapositional, stratigraphic relation to the graves, and one would expect to find in their inventory fragments that are younger than graves. However, their inventory clearly shows that some fragments of pottery vessels, which are typical for the time when the cemetery was in use, also appear in later times, and this is confirmed by finds from other constructions, too. On the other hand, some other fragments testify to new types of vessels, which may be dated to the later, post-Avar-age, period. The biggest problem is the dating of these younger fragments of pottery vessels, since precisely this horizon of the settlement of the Pannonian Basin from the post-Avar age until deep in the 10th century is most poorly known. That horizon is also very poorly known in this part of Croatia. Pottery vessels are well baked and mostly made on potter's wheel. Similar types of vessels may found their analogies at the sites in the Pannonian Basin. As a local peculiarity, a relatively small number of the fragments of pottery vessels decorated with wavy lines appear in the settlement. Finds from the K 1 represent an exception to the rule. The material from the K 1 may be dated, according to the available analogies to similar material from the vicinity, to until the 10th century. The vessels from the semi-pit houses in the settlement marked as Z 1A, Z 1B and Z 2 (Z= *zemunica* – pit-house) are for the most part decorated with channeled horizontal lines, often in combination with a wavy line or a decoration made with a comb. The items from the remaining semi-pit houses show that, next to the late Avar-age material, there exists a wide range of various vessels that, according to the way of making, forms and the way of decorating, may also be dated to until the 10th century, or, more precisely, from the 8th to the 10th centuries. Based on the fragments of pottery vessels, it may be assumed that there exists a continuity of place from the 8th, throughout the 9th, to the 10th centuries. It is not excluded that the same position was also used during the late Middle Ages. Unfortunately, as it has already been pointed out several times, fragments of pottery vessels, which are crucial for the reconstruction of life at that position, can only be approximately dated, since there are no bases for a more precise dating. Fragments of pottery vessels testify to the life that had continued at the position in Stari Jankovci after the collapse of the Avar Khaganate. This study is a contribution to the research of an archaeological layer that is poorly known in the archaeological literature. Not all Avar-age settlements were abandoned after the collapse of the Avar Khaganate, but the life had continued in some of them until the period when, in this part of Slavonia and Syrmia, burials would start in and graves would be recognized as belonging to the context of the so-called Bijelo Brdo culture.

Translated by Krešimir Filipec

TAJANA SEKELJ IVANČAN

Ranosrednjovjekovno naselje na Volarskom bregu u Virju

Prethodno priopćenje / *Preliminary communication*

U zaštitnim arheološkim iskopavanjima provedenima tijekom 2010. g. na lokalitetu Virje-Volarski breg istraženi su dijelovi talioničke radionice za preradu željezne rude te ostaci srednjovjekovnog naselja.
U radu se obrađuju tri arheološke cjeline koje se opredjelju kao poluukopani stambeni objekti. Donosi se njihov oblik i prostorni raspored, a obrada skromne keramičke građe iz tih objekata ukazuje da se istraženi dijelovi naselja mogu datirati u rani srednji vijek.

Ključne riječi: Virje-Volarski breg, rani srednji vijek, naselje, keramika

Podravski lokalitet Virje sa svoja dva položaja, Volarskim bregom i Sušinama, prostire se na dva blaga uzvišenja u ravničarskom prostoru dravske nizine uz kanal Čivičevac u Koprivničko-križevačkoj županiji (sl. 1). Položaj Volaski breg prepoznat je kao višeslojno arheološko nalazište naseobinskog karaktera još 1980-ih godina (Marković 1982; Registar 1990: 209, lok. br. 863; 1997: 202, lok. br. 752; Sekelj Ivančan 2001: 58, Map. 47, T. LXXXIX: 545-546), a zaštitna su iskopavanja na tom položaju pokrenuta 2008. godine zbog novih površinskih nalaza otkrivenih u jesen 2007. g. (Sekelj Ivančan 2007).[1] Već tijekom prve godine istraživanja otkriveno je da se na Volarskom bregu odvijao zahtjevan postupak prerade željezne rude u željezo tijekom više arheoloških razdoblja (Sekelj Ivančan 2008; 2009a; 2009b), a rekognosciranjem šireg područja oko uzvišenja utvrđeno je kako se oko 240 m sjeverozapadno, osim površinskih nalaza koji ukazuju na taljenje željezne rude, pronalaze površinski nalazi keramičkih ulomaka koji ukazuju i na naseobinske ostatke iz ranoga srednjeg vijeka (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 32, sl. 2, T. I). Stoga je na mjestu tih površinskih nalaza tijekom 2010. g. ciljano postavljena sonda br. 2 (Sekelj Ivančan 2011a; 2011b), čiji se vrijedni rezultati detaljnije donose u ovome radu.[2]

U krajnjem istočnom dijelu S-2 ukupne površine 615 m^2, u dijelu iskopa označenom kao sonda S-2b,[3] širine 15 m i dužine 12 m, čija je površina obuhvaćala oko 165 m^2, nakon uklanjanja humusa zamijećeni su u sloju žućkasto-narančaste pjeskovite ilovače (SJ 106) tamniji obrisi zapuna triju objekata (sl. 2).

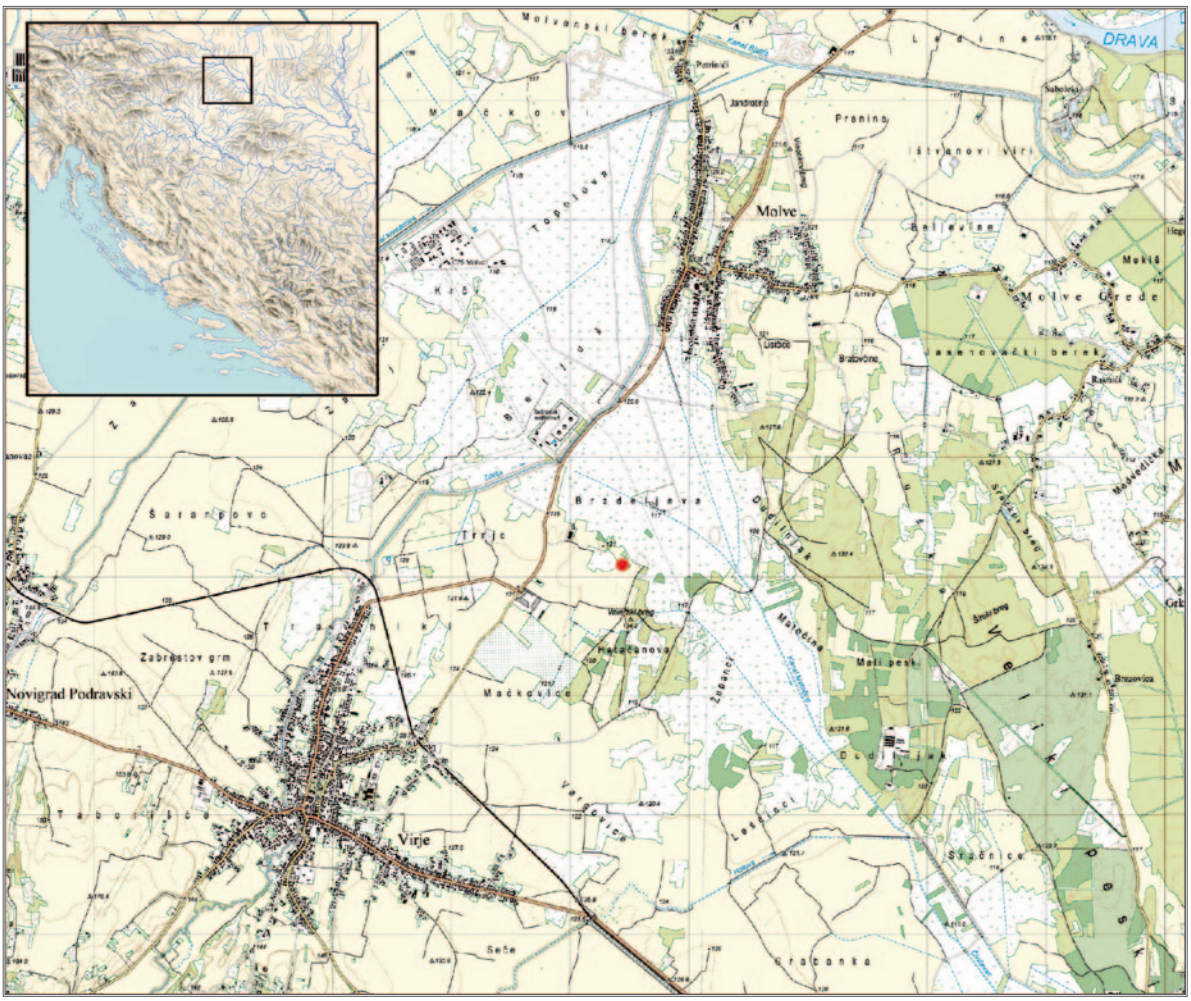
OBJEKT 1

U središtu S-2b nalazila se jasno uočljiva pravokutna mrlja izdužena smjerom I-Z. Na zapadnoj strani, izvan gabarita pravilnog pravokutnika, nalazilo se polukružno proširenje nešto svjetlije boje. Veća cjelina izrazito tamne, gotovo crne boje (SJ 107/108: duž.: 4,64 x šir.: 2,28 m, debljina zapune: 17 cm) (sl. 3a, 4), obilovala je ulomcima keramičkih lonaca grube fakture, veoma usitnjenim ulomcima lijepa te komadima troske, a prikupljeno je i nešto riječnih valutica (dravski šljunak)

1 Zaštitna istraživanja proveo je Institut za arheologiju u tri arheološke kampanje, dok je u 2010. g. iskopavanja provodio kolega R. Čimin iz Gradskog muzeja Koprivnica (Čimin 2011).

2 Rezultati arheoloških iskopavanja srednjovjekovnih naselja istraženih na položajima Volarski breg i Sušine u Virju prezentirani su na 2. međunarodnom znanstvenom skupu srednjovjekovne arheologije „Srednjovjekovna naselja u svjetlu arheoloških izvora", Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb, 2. i 3. lipnja 2015. g. kratkim prinosom u obliku postera i sažetka (Sekelj Ivančan 2015: 30). Kako je postupak konzervacije i restauracije metalnih predmeta sa Sušina još u tijeku, ovom se prigodom poradi cjelovitosti slike lokaliteta i svakog položaja posebno donose samo istraživanja naseobinskih ostataka s Volarskog brega, dok će obrada nalaza sa Sušina biti predmetom nekog drugog rada.

3 Na istraženoj površini označenoj kao S-2a pronađeni su arheološki ostaci koji se mogu vezati uz taljenje željezne rude.



Sl. 1 Položaj arheološkog nalazišta Volarski breg smještenog između mjesta Virje i Molve u Koprivničko-križevačkoj županiji (izradila: K. Turkalj)

i ulomak životinjske kosti (tab. 1: SJ 107). Manje polukružno proširenje na zapadnoj, odnosno jugozapadnoj strani, nešto svjetlije boje zemlje (SJ 109/110: duž.: 0,80 x šir.: 1,26 m, debljina zapune: 15 cm) u zapuni je imalo tragove crvenog lijepa, ulomke keramike i pokoji komad šljunka.

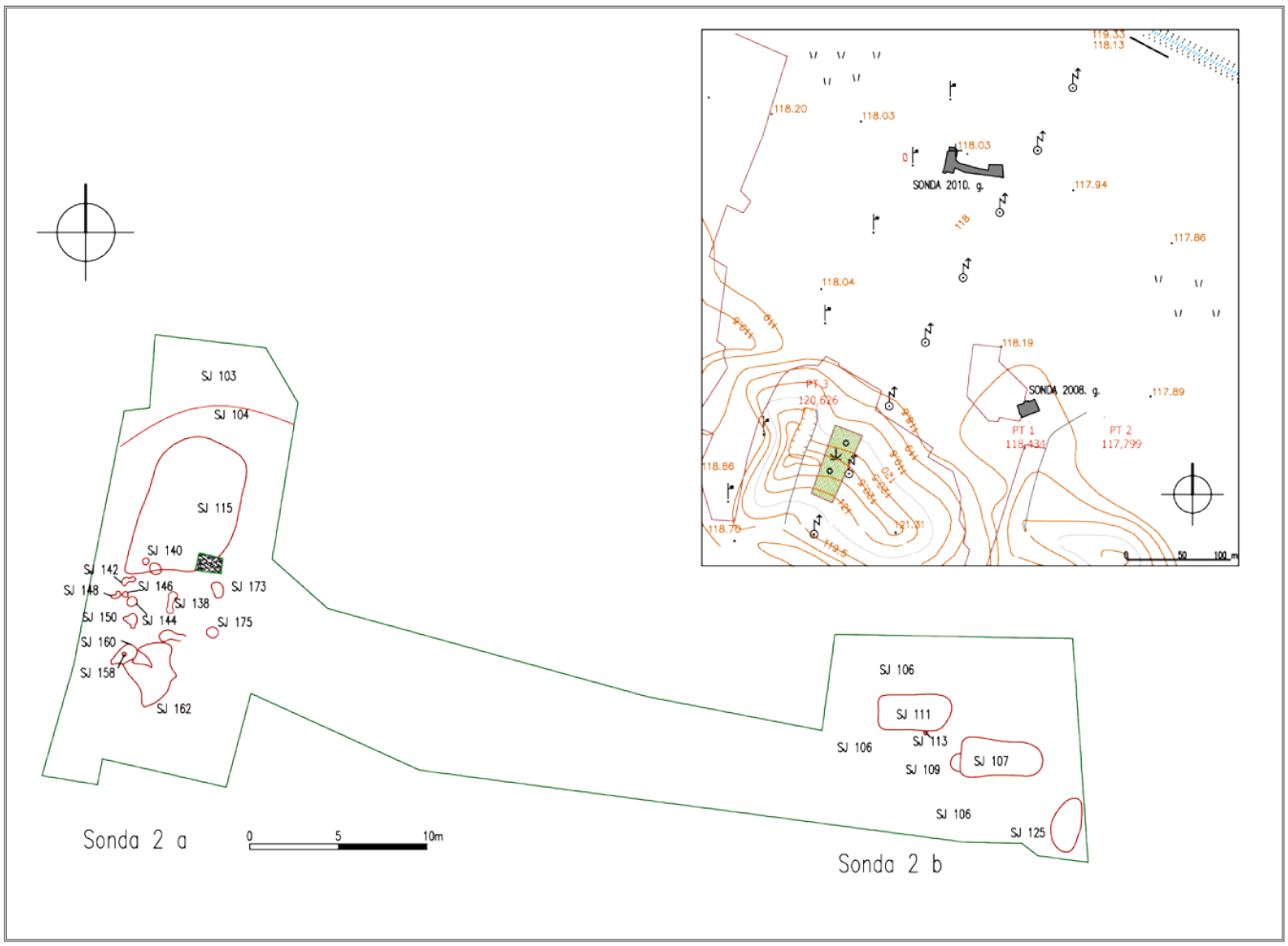
Ukupno je prikupljeno 163 keramička ulomka, težine 3365,3 g, te je ustanovljen minimalni broj (MBP) između 19 i 22 posude u cjelini SJ 107. U manjoj cjelini SJ 109 prikupljeno je 5 ulomaka keramike, težine 76 g, a MBP je iznosio 3 posude.[4]

OBJEKT 2

Sjeverozapadno od objekta SJ 107/108, sjeverno od polukružnog proširenja SJ 109/110, nalazila se još jedna tamna pravokutna mrlja, također izdužena smjerom I-Z. S istočne strane uglovi su joj blago zaobljeni, dok je na zapadnom dijelu bila izrazitije (pravo)kutno oblikovana (SJ 111/112: duž.: 4,15 x šir.: 2,15 m, debljina zapune: 29 cm) (sl. 3b, 4, 5). Zapuna je svjetlije boje od susjednog izrazito crnog objekta (SJ 107/108) i više sliči polukružnom proširenju uz taj objekt, te je bila sivkaste boje s pokojim komadićima zgure i ulomcima keramike na površini. Zapuna je ujednačene konzistencije, masna i vlažna. Arheološki nalazi su uobičajeni – pronalaze se komadi troske, dijelovi keramičkih sapnica, nešto životinjskih kostiju,[5] a ima i nešto više ulomaka lijepa od susjednog objekta 107/108 s tim da su pronađeni i komadi sljubljenog lijepa i troske (tab. 1: SJ 111). Prikupljeno je dosta ulomaka keramičkih posuda od kojih su oko središta objekta (blago izmaknuto na jugoistok), pronađeni i ulomci jedne veće, cjelovitije očuvane posude (kat. br. 19). Ukupno je prikupljeno 107 keramičkih ulomaka, težine 2330,2 g, MBP = 11 posuda iz SJ 111, sve obični kuhinjski lonci. Osim lonaca pronađen je i ulomak polovine manjeg keramičkog pršljena bikoničnog presjeka (kat. br. 31), čest nalaz u srednjovjekovnim objektima. Pršljen je vjerojatno

4 Dvije od tih posuda dijelovi su istih lonaca čiji ulomci su pronađeni u SJ 111 (SJ 109/1 = SJ 111/5 I SJ 109/2 = SJ 111/3).

5 Sporadični ulomci životinjskih ostataka sadržavali su ulomke zubiju (1+1 kom., 8,6+3,8 g), spaljene kosti bijele boje (1+1 kom., 2,8+3,4 g) te veoma usitnjene kosti (19 kom., 27,8 g).



Sl. 2 Položaj sonde 2 na lokalitetu Volarski breg istražene 2010. godine s planom istraženih objekata (snimila i izradila: K. Jelinčić Vučković; obrada za tisak: K. Turkalj)

korišten u postupku ručnog predenja niti kao uteg koji je podržavao vrtnju vretena tijekom namotavanja niti životinjskog ili biljnog podrijetla. Kako mu nedostaje veći dio, nije mu moguće odrediti stvarnu težinu, a nije moguće ni odrediti za koju vrstu niti se koristio (Sekelj Ivančan 2010c: 387). Prema oblikovnim značajkama blisku analogiju ima u primjercima pršljena bikoničnog presjeka iz Torčeca gdje se datiraju na Prečnom polu u fazu II (7./8. st.) zaposjedanja naselja te na Ledinama u fazu IV (10./11. st.) (Sekelj Ivančan 2010b: 138), što pokazuje da im se nepromijenjen oblik zadržava kroz dulje vrijeme te stoga nisu pogodni za datiranje.

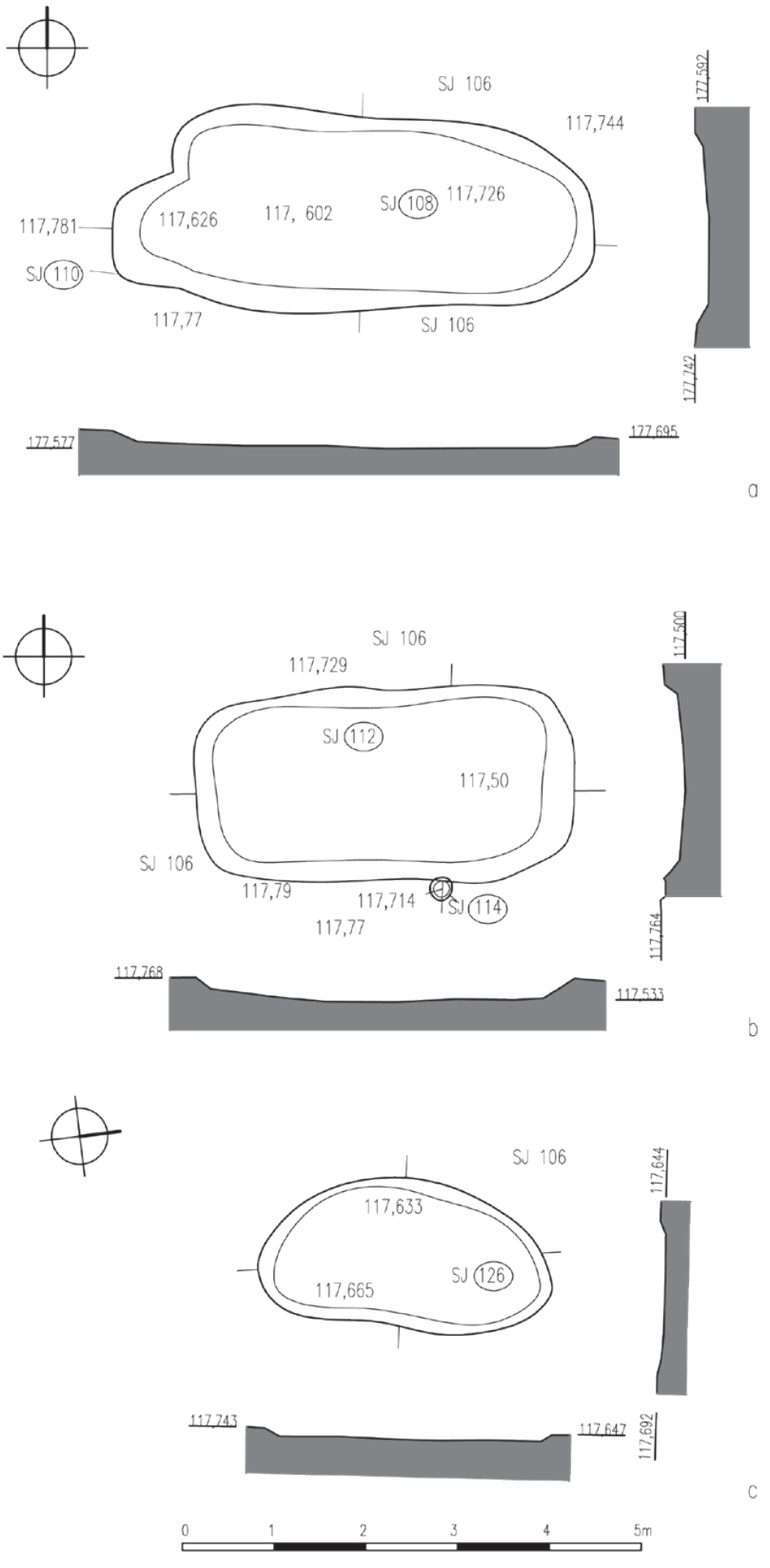
S južne strane zapadnog dijela ovog objekta nalazila se pravilna kružna mrlja, moguće ostatak drvenog stupa (SJ 113/114: promjer 0,25 m, debljina zapune: 6 cm). Ukop stupa bio je veoma plitak, ali jasno vidljiv, kružnog oblika tlocrta, bez nalaza.

OBJEKT 3

U samom jugoistočnom dijelu iskopa S-2b nalazila se mrlja bubrežastog oblika u tlocrtu, te se kao tamnije sivkasta zemlja, izdužena smjerom S-J, izdvajala od okolne žućkaste zemlje (SJ 125/126: duž.: 1,77 x šir.: 3,21 m, debljina zapune: 10 cm) (sl. 3c). Kako je očuvano svega nekoliko centimetara zapune, prikupljeno je i veoma malo nalaza, tek nešto lijepa, troske i šljunka te pokoji ulomak keramike (tab. 1: SJ 125). Ukupno je prikupljeno 6 keramičkih ulomaka, težine 124,1 g, MBP = 2 posude od kojih jedna prema promjeru ruba pripada malim loncima (1 x Ø14 cm) (kat. br. 32).

OBLIKOVNE ZNAČAJKE OBJEKATA

Opisane tri arheološke cjeline jedini su nepokretni nalazi u ovom dijelu naseobinskog dijela nalazišta na Volarskom bregu u Virju. Za određivanje njihove funkcije, s obzirom na okolnosti zatečene na terenu i skromne pokretne nalaze prikupljene tijekom istraživanja, potrebno je sagledati podatke o izgledu objekata s okolnog, šireg prostora. Na temelju dosad

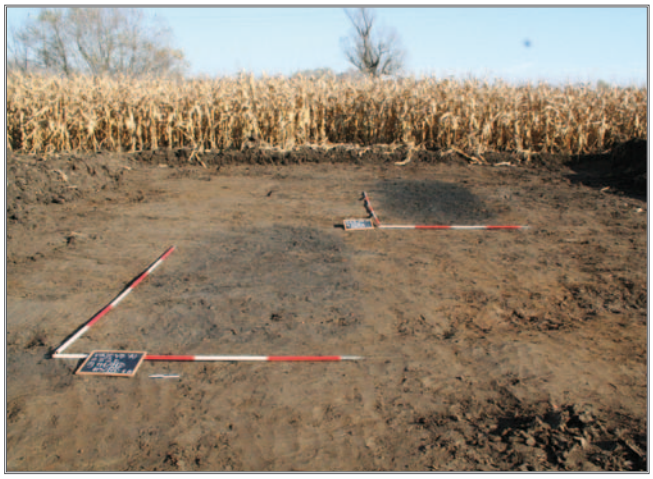


Sl. 3 Ukopi istraženih objekata: a) SJ 108; b) 112; c) 126 (snimila i izradila: K. Jelinčić Vučković; obrada za tisak: K. Turkalj)

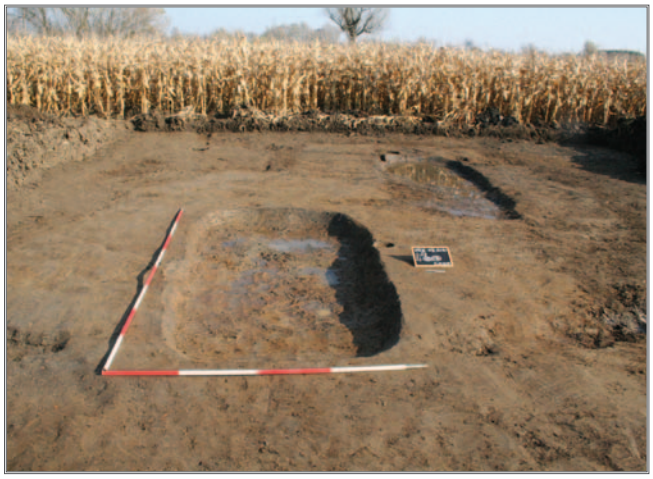
objavljenih podataka o (rano)srednjovjekovnim naseljima na području sjevera Hrvatske, odnosno prostora omeđenog rijekama Dravom i Savom, može se zaključiti kako su podaci o oblicima objekata, a naročito onih koji su interpretirani kao stambeni prostori, unutar istraženih ranosrednjovjekovnih naselja relativno rijetki (Sekelj Ivančan 2016b). No, iako su sustavna i/ili zaštitna arheološka iskopavanja ranosrednjovjekovnih naselja sporadična, ona su ipak posljednjih godina omogućila neke preliminarne zaključke prema kojima se mogu razlučiti dva osnovna oblika stambenog prostora. Tako je vidljivo da se u međuriječju tih rijeka tijekom prvih stoljeća srednjovjekovlja koriste izduženi poluukopani objekti, dok je drugi oblik stambenog prostora predstavljen blago ukopanim objektima kvadratičnog tlocrta, oboje sa ili bez konstruktivnih elemenata, nosača krovne konstrukcije (Sekelj Ivančan 2016a). S obzirom na relativno mali broj raspoloživih podataka, nije moguće iznijeti konačan zaključak egzistiraju li oba ranosrednjovjekovna oblika kuća u nekom razdoblju istovremeno ili između njih postoji jasan vremenski odmak. Tek je na nekoliko primjera uočeno kako su izduženo-ovalni tlocrtni oblici datirani metodom ^{14}C u neznatno starije razdoblje od onih kvadratičnog oblika tlocrta (Sekelj Ivančan 2010b; 2016a; 2016b, Tab. 2, Rani srednji vijek), no tek će buduća istraživanja pokazati njihov stvaran odnos unutar ranoga srednjeg vijeka.

Tri istražena objekta na Volaskom bregu tako se u potpunosti uklapaju u sliku izgleda stambenih objekata izduženo-ovalnog oblika tlocrta sjeverne Hrvatske. Naročito se to odnosi na prostor obližnje međimurske i varaždinske regije gdje su na nalazištima Stara ves kod Nedelišča (Bekić 2010a; 2012: 23–24, Tab. I-II), zatim Varaždin-Brezje (Bekić 2009: 208, 210, sl. 2; 2010b: 192, slika; 2013b: 246–248), Šemovec-Šarnjak jug (Bekić 2008: sl. 5–7; 2011: T. 43–47; 2013a) i Jakopovec-Blizna (Bekić 2008: 109, sl. 4; 2013b: 244–246) pronađeni objekti veoma sličnih oblika iz vremena 7., 8. i 9. stoljeća. Slična je situacija i u koprivničkoj regiji, gdje je istraženo više položaja u okolici mjesta Torčec te uočeno da se izduženo-ovalni oblici objekata pretežno vežu uz faze Torčec II i IIIa naseljavanja položaja Prečno pole (Sekelj Ivančan 2010b). Ista je pojava uočena i na drugim lokalitetima smještenima uz ove dvije velike rijeke, Save i Drave, gdje je uočen ranosrednjovjekovni horizont naseljavanja, primjerice objavljena su dva objekta s lokaliteta Stari Perkovci-Debela šuma iz vremena kraja 8. i 9. stoljeća (Filipec et al. 2009: 21, 32–35) ili nekoliko objekata s lokaliteta Stružani-Vrtlovi (Lozuk 2011: 17–18; Miklik-Lozuk 2012: 44–46, bilj. 7), a primjera bi moglo biti i više, što će doći do izražaja tek po objavama srednjovjekovnih lokaliteta na kojima su provedena velika arheološka istraživanja zaštitnog karaktera.

Na obližnjem pak položaju Sušine u Virju pronađen je veći, veoma plitki, vjerojatno stambeni, izduženo-ovalni objekt (6,07 x 3,11 m), uz koji se nalazilo ognjište (0,76 x 0,57 m), a koji se s obzirom na rezultat provedene analize ^{14}C, s većom sigurnošću može smjestiti u kraj 8. i prvu polovinu 9. stoljeća (^{14}C BP 1216±23/calAD 811±41: Sekelj Ivančan 2016a, Fig. 4, Fig. 5). Iako u istraženom dijelu sonde na Volarskom bregu uz objekte nije zamijećeno ognjište, može se pretpostaviti kako objekti s obzirom na svoj prepoznatljiv oblik pripadaju nekom odsječku ranoga srednjeg vijeka, a na to može li se ova datacija precizirati u neko određeno vrijeme, možda bi nam mogle ukazati značajke keramike iz tih objekata.



Sl. 4 Obrisi tamnih zapuna objekata SJ 107/108 i SJ 111/112 (snimio: S. Krznar)



Sl. 5 Ukop objekta SJ 112 (snimio: S. Krznar)

Objekt	SJ 107	SJ 109	SJ 111	SJ 113	SJ 125
Dimenzije objekta (m)	4,64x2,28	0,80x1,26	4,15x2,15	Ø 0,25	1,77x3,21
Debljina zapune (cm)	17	15	29	6	10
Broj keramičkih ulomaka	163	5	107	/	6
Težina ker. ulomaka (g)	3365,3	76	2330,2	/	124,1
Minimalni broj posuda (MBP)	19 - 22	1+2	13 - 16	/	2
Broj ulomaka lijepa	10	2	159	/	6
Težina ulomaka lijepa (g)	257	39	3640	/	86
Broj ulomaka troske	6	/	133	/	1
Težina ulomaka troske (g)	304	/	9356	/	55
Broj ulomaka živ. kostiju	1	/	23	/	/
Težina ulomaka živ. kostiju (g)	184,3	/	46,4	/	/
Broj ulomaka šljunka	10	2	8	/	9
Težina ulomaka šljunka (g)	153	97	142	/	107
Broj ulomaka sapnica	/	/	6	/	/
Težina ulomaka sapnica (g)	/	/	110,9	/	/
Minimalni broj sapnica (MBS)	/	/	2	/	/
Posebni nalaz	/	/	pršljen	/	/

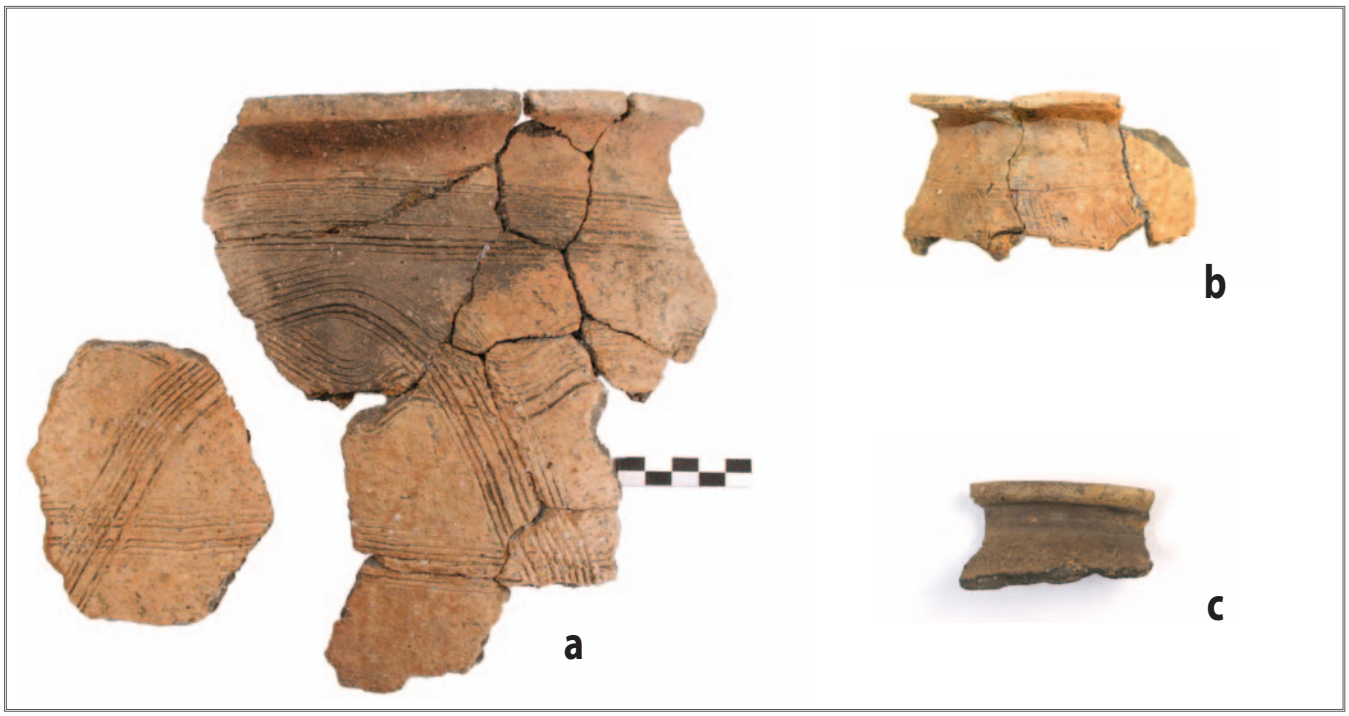
Tablica 1 – Prikaz metričkih podataka i prikupljenih arheoloških nalaza po pojedinom objektu

OBLIKOVNE ZNAČAJKE KERAMIKE

Tijekom istraživanja triju arheoloških cjelina na Volarskom bregu, najviše je prikupljeno ulomaka keramičkog posuđa. Svi prikupljeni ulomci pripadaju dijelovima običnih kuhinjskih lonaca, te se može uočiti kako su u potpunosti izostali drugi funkcionalni oblici posuda.

U većoj arheološkoj cjelini SJ 107/108 prikupljeni su ulomci keramičkih posuda od kojih je bilo moguće spojiti najmanje 19 različitih lonaca. U ovom su objektu zastupljene sve veličine lonaca tako da se od onih kojima je očuvan rub, tri mogu opredijeliti u male lonce korištene za individualnu upotrebu (promjer ruba do 14 cm, zapremnine do 2,5 l: 2 x Ø 10 cm i 1 x Ø 13 cm), tri u srednju veličinu (promjer ruba do 20 cm, zapremnine 3-6,5 l: 1 x Ø 17 cm i 2 x Ø 20 cm), a tek jedan u velike lonce (promjer ruba veći od 21 cm, zapremnine 7 i više litara: 1 x Ø 22 cm).[6] O oblicima lonaca ne mogu se iznijeti konkretni zaključci jer u raspoloživoj građi nedostaju cjelovito očuvane posude, očuvani su im tek gornji ili donji dijelovi koji se međusobno ne spajaju. Kod lonaca kojima su očuvani gornji dijelovi može se uočiti manja ili veća izvijenost ruba prema van, a u pravilu je on jednostavne profilacije, zaobljen (kat. br. 11, 3) ili oštrije odrezan (kat. br. 1, 2, 8). Donji dijelovi lonaca su ravne zadebljane površine, bez prstenastog obruča na rubovima stajaće plohe dna, a nekoliko ih ima kružno udubljenje u sredini, trag osovine lončarskog kola (kat. br. 4, 5, 9). Prema makroskopskoj analizi ulomaka može se ustvrditi da je većina veoma grube fakture, zrnate površine (kat. br. 3) s dosta primjesa sitnih i nešto većih granula kamenčića (kat. br. 6), no nekoliko ulomaka unatoč tim primjesama ima izrazito glatku, meku površinu (kat. br. 2, 5; sl. 6b). Jedna se posuda ističe svojom finijom fakturom, pri čemu je za njenu izradu u glinenu masu umiješan većinom usitnjeni pijesak te pokoja sitna granula šljunka (kat. br. 12). Kružno udubljenje na dnu posuda, veća primjesa pijeska i kamenčića u sastavu gline, kao i vidljivi tragovi okomitih zaglađenja prstima na unutarnjoj strani stijenke na komadima kojima je očuvana veća površina, ukazuju na to da su lonci vjerojatno izrađeni uz pomoć veoma spore rotacije (Sekelj Ivančan, Kudelić 2015). No, kako se jedan ulomak izdvaja po fakturi, tako se izdvaja i po oblikovanju ravnog dna, pri čemu valja zamijetiti da je veoma tanak, a na unutarnjoj strani stijenke tijela ima vodoravne tragove tankih linija, nastale vjerojatno od nekog predmeta ili organskog pomagala korištenog pri izradi lonca na kolu koje je imalo brzu rotaciju (kat. br. 12). Iako su ulomci dosta fragmentirani, može se zaključiti da su zastupljeni ukrasi naizmjeničnih snopova vodoravnih linija ili valovnica izvedeni češljastim predmetom (ili njihove različite kombinacije), pri čemu je ukras smješten pretežno na ramenu i/ili najširem dijelu lonca (kat. br. 1, 6), ali i na unutarnjoj strani ruba (kat. br. 8). Izdvaja se ulomak koji između dva snopa plitkih češljastih vodoravnih linija ima okomite zareze, također izvedene češljastim predmetom (kat. br. 2) te ulomak s relativno nezgrapnom izvedbom

6 Volumen, odnosno pretpostavljena zapremnina lonaca, mjerena je prema predlošku koji je iznio A. Pleterski (2011). Naime, kako se na naseobinskim lokalitetima rijetko nalaze čitave posude, već se većinom pronalaze ulomci ruba ili gornji dijelovi posuda, A. Pleterski na temelju promjera ruba predlaže okvirne mjere na temelju kojih je moguće približno odrediti volumen posude, a na temelju analiza provedenih na primjerima slovenskih, slovačkih i austrijskih lonaca, s točnošću oko 50 %.



Sl. 6 Ulomci lonaca različite faktura: a) gruba; b) glatka površina stijenke; c) fina (snimila: T. Sekelj Ivančan)

češljaste valovnice (kat. br. 7). Jedan je lonac u potpunosti neukrašen (kat. br. 3).

I u objektu SJ 111/112 su zastupljene sve veličine lonaca tako da se od onih kojima je očuvan rub dva mogu opredijeliti u male lonce, korištene za individualnu upotrebu (2 x Ø 12 cm), tri u srednju veličinu (1 x Ø 17 cm i 2 x Ø 18 cm), te dva u velike lonce (1 x Ø 26 cm i 1 x Ø 28 cm). I ovdje je o oblicima lonaca veoma teško nešto konkretno reći jer također nedostaju cjelovito očuvane posude. Nešto je cjelovitije očuvan tek jedan primjerak čiji su se svi prikupljeni dijelovi nalazili u jugoistočnom dijelu zapune. Radi se o loncu veoma grube fakture, većih dimenzija čiji promjer jednostavno profiliranog ruba iznosi 28 cm (kat. br. 19; sl. 6a), što u odnosu na ostale lonce, čiji su promjeri do 18 cm i svrstava ih se u manje ili srednje velike lonce, ukazuje na mogućnost da je ova posuda imala i drugačiju funkciju u vidu posude za pripremu veće količine hrane i/ili posude za odlaganje/čuvanje/spremanje(?) hrane, naročito s obzirom na okolnosti njenog pronalaska. Ovoj se posudi prema dimenzijama približava tek ponešto manji, neukrašen lonac kat. br. 20. Od ostalih primjeraka, pretežno gornjih dijelova lonaca kojima je očuvan rub, može se uočiti da su rubovi manje ili više izvijeni prema van, u pravilu jednostavne profilacije, i to zaobljeni (kat. br. 20, 22) ili oštrije odrezani (kat. br. 19, 23). No, u ovom se objektu javlja i nešto razvijeniji oblik ruba i to kod posuda finije fakture (kat. br. 24, 25; sl. 6c). Prema makroskopskoj analizi svih ulomaka, uočeno je da sličnu, finiju fakturu imaju još dva lonca (kat. br. 22, 28), dok su preostali grube ili srednje fakture, zrnate površine (kat. br. 20) s dosta primjesa veoma sitnih i nešto većih granula kamenčića (kat. br. 26, 27). Iako očuvano dno lonca iz ovog objekta na donjoj površini nema udubljenje od osovine kola već je ravne površine (kat. br. 30), na njoj su vidljive utisnute veće granule šljunka što je imalo određenu funkciju, naime posipavanje šljunkom podloge na kojoj se izrađuje posuda omogućuje lakše rukovanje predmetom pri njegovoj izradi. Na nekim je unutarnjim stijenkama uočeno okomito zaglađivanje na unutarnjoj strani što upućuje da su ove posude izrađene uz pomoć slabe rotacije (kat. br. 26, 27), no lonci finije fakture možda su izrađeni uz pomoć brže rotacije jer na unutarnjoj strani stijenke imaju vidljive vodoravne tragove nastale od nekog pomoćnog predmeta korištenog pri izradi posude pri jačoj rotaciji (kat. br. 24, 28). Keramički ulomci prikupljeni u ovom objektu, iako dosta fragmentirani i predstavljaju mali uzorak, omogućuju povezivanje određene fakture s određenim ukrasom i oblikom ruba. Tako se može ustanoviti da se motivi naizmjeničnih snopova vodoravnih linija ili valovnica, izvedeni češljastim predmetom i/ili njihove kombinacije nalaze na loncima veoma grube fakture (kat. br. 19, 26, 27) i jednostavne profilacije ruba, dok su lonci finije fakture ukrašeni vodoravnim nizovima jednostrukih linija (kat. br. 28) i/ili jednostrukom valovnicom na posudi čiji je rub znatno prema van izvučen i profiliran (kat. br. 24). U ovom je objektu pronađeno i nekoliko keramičkih ulomaka lonaca kojima je vanjska strana jednostavno profiliranog ruba ukrašena kosim zarezima (kar. br. 22) i slabije ili jače vidljivom češljastom valovnicom (kat. br. 21, 23). Iako se fizički ne spajaju, čini se da su



Sl. 7 Ulomci četiriju keramičkih sapnica iz objekta SJ 111/112 (snimio: H. Jambrek)

dijelovi potonjih dvaju lonaca kojima je ukrašen rub pronađeni u manjem proširenju susjednog objekta (SJ 109: kat. br. 16, 17), što bi eventualno ukazivalo na prostor koji je egzistirao kao jedinstven, no na temelju tek ova dva veoma usitnjena ulomka, ne može se iznijeti takav konkretan zaključak jer je pri uklanjanju humusa koji se odvijao pod veoma nepovoljnim vremenskim uvjetima, moglo doći do kontaminacije. I ovdje je pronađen jedan lonac u potpunosti neukrašen (kat. br. 20).

Jedini nešto očuvaniji ulomak posude iz SJ 125/126 pripada također običnom kuhinjskom loncu (kat. br. 32). Ukrašen je jednostrukom valovnicom na ramenu, finije je fakture i prema vodoravnim tragovima na unutarnjoj strani stijenke, vjerojatno izrađen uz pomoć brze rotacije.

Keramički nalazi iz triju objekata s Volarskog brega usporedivi su sa sjeverno podravskim nalazištem Torčec, prostorno najbližim arheološki istraženim lokalitetom koji ima bliske paralele s virovskim nalazima. U Torčecu su u istraživanjima više položaja u mjestu prepoznate tzv. keramičke skupine (1–5) koje su i vremenski opredijeljene (Torčec I–V) (Sekelj Ivančan 2010b). Skupine su ustanovljene na temelju razlika u keramičkim oblicima i njihovim osnovnim značajkama unutar te obrađene mikroregije. Tako se može utvrditi da se ovdje obrađena keramika djelomično veže uz keramički skupinu 2 tj. fazu Torčec II, te uz keramički skupinu 3a, tj. fazu Torčec IIIa koja se datira u kraj 8. i prvu polovinu 9. stoljeća. No, postoje i poneke razlike. Odstupanja u paralelama s keramičkom skupinom 2 vidljiva su u funkcionalnim oblicima posuda jer su na Volarskom bregu zastupljeni samo obični kuhinjski lonci, a izostali su pekači koji su jedna od karakteristika faze II u Torčecu, odnosno većeg dijela 7. i prve polovine 8. stoljeća (Sekelj Ivančana 2010b: 111, sl. 97). Lonci su većinom izrađeni uz pomoć spore rotacije, a na nekima od njih, na donjoj plohi dna, vidljivo je kružno udubljenje,[7] koje je zastupljeno i u Torčecu i to većim brojem primjeraka u skupini 2 te manjim u skupini 3a, dok su u potpunosti izostali rukom rađeni primjerci (torčanska skupina 1) kao i ostali različiti znakovi na donjoj plohi dna lonaca koji su karakteristika mlađih razdoblja (skupina 4 i 5, od 10. st. na dalje) (Sekelj Ivančan 2010b: 115, sl. 99). Ovdje valja spomenuti da se u keramičkoj skupini 2 u Torčecu zabilježeni lonci izrađeni samo uz pomoć spore rotacije, samo grube ili srednje fakture, dok su u skupini 3a uz lonce izrađene na sporom kolu, prvi puta u Torčecu javljaju i primjerci izrađeni uz pomoć brze rotacije te lonci finije fakture, kako je zabilježeno i na loncima iz Volarskog brega, a u istoj skupini pojavljuju se uz rubove jednostavne profilacije i razvijeniji oblici rubova, u kojima su vidljive paralele loncu kat. br. 25 (Sekelj Ivančan 2010b: 119, 125, T. 11: 59; T. 34: 214).

Vezano uz izostanak ili prisutnost različitih ukrasa na loncima, može se ustanoviti kako se u keramičkoj skupini 3a u Torčecu pojavljuju primjerci lonaca koji su, kao i naši kat. br. 3 i 20, u potpunosti neukrašeni, pojava koja nije zabilježena

7 Među površinskim nalazima prikupljenim prije arheoloških istraživanja na poziciji sonde 2 izdvaja se jedan keramički ulomak s djelomično očuvanim kružnim udubljenjem na donjoj plohi dna, te nekoliko ulomaka ruba i trbuha posuda koji se u potpunosti uklapaju u ovdje obrađenu keramiku (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 32, S. 2, T. I).

ni u razdoblju koje prethodi ni u onom koje slijedi (Sekelj Ivančan 2010b: 126). Najučestalije je, pak, na Volarskom bregu zastupljen ukras izveden češljastim predmetom u vidu vodoravnih ili valovitih snopova; način ukrašavanja koji je karakteristika ranoga srednjeg vijeka, bilo da se nalazi na gornjim ili najširim dijelovima lonaca, bilo na unutarnjoj ili vanjskoj strani ruba (Sekelj Ivančan 2010b: 122–123, sl. 100). No, za uže vremensko opredjeljenje možda je važnije spomenuti kako je u potpunosti izostao ukras okomitih ili kosih kratkih češljastih zareza u nizu, ili smještenih na unutarnjoj ili na vanjskoj strani ruba, inače karakterističnog motiva skupine 2 (Sekelj Ivančan 2010b: 120), kao i ukras izveden kotačićem obično smješten na ramenu i/ili trbuhu lonaca čija je (prva)pojava zabilježena u torčanskoj skupini 3b, odnosno od vremena druge polovine 9. stoljeća na dalje (Sekelj Ivančan 2010b: 127).

Na temelju analize virovske keramike i provedene usporedbe, može se zaključiti kako keramički lonci s Volarskog brega sa svojim osnovnim značajkama pretežito grube fakture ali i ponekim primjerkom finije fakture, jednostavno profiliranih rubova ali i pokojim razvijenijim, izrađeni na sporom ali poneki i na brzom kolu, često ukrašeni nizovima ukrasa izvedenog češljastim predmetom i s kružnom jamicom na donjoj plohi dna lonaca, stoje negdje između torčanske skupine 2 i 3a, odnosno čini se da su bliži skupini 3a te bi se mogli datirati u drugu polovinu 8. i početak 9. stoljeća. Naseobinski ostaci pronađeni na položaju Volarski breg zasigurno su u vezi i s eksploatacijom i preradom željezne rude na ovom lokalitetu, koja se odvijala upravo u 8. i 9. stoljeću kako je to pokazala ^{14}C analiza (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 34–35, bilj. 2, 3). Na to da ostaci naselja imaju veze s mjestom taljenja rude ukazuju i pronađeni ulomci keramičkih sapnica u objektu SJ 111/112 (sl. 7), neophodnih u postupku obrade željezne rude. Sapnice su bile u funkciji dovoda zraka u talioničke peći ljevkastog oblika, bez kojeg se sam postupak ne bi mogao niti odvijati. Zbog karaktera samog postupka, ovakvi lokaliteti obiluju talioničkim otpadom pa je tako i na položaju Volarski breg pronađen znatan broj sapnica u površinskom, oranom sloju na više oranica (Sekelj Ivančan 2007; 2009a), ali i u zapunama istovremenih objekata. Ovdje prikazani ulomci sapnica potječu iz zatvorene arheološke cjeline koja se na temelju analize keramičkih lonaca iz zapune kao i njihovih bliskih paralela s dobro datiranih lokaliteta može opredijeliti u isto vrijeme kada se na ovom položaju talila željezna ruda, odnosno u vrijeme druge polovine 8. i 9. stoljeća.

KATALOG:

SJ 107

1. Lonac
RVRM+T, br. ul. 13, tež. 655,2 g; deb. stijenke 0,9 cm
F-gruba; B-oker/tamnosiva/smeđeoker; I-sporo lončarsko kolo+UZ
R-IIb, ø 22 cm
TU: 1d, VU: 1b1+2b1, SU: RMT

2. Lonac
RVRM+T, br. ul. 4, tež. 72,7 g; deb. stijenke 0,7 cm
F-gruba; B-okersmeđa/tamnosiva/smeđa; I-sporo lončarsko kolo+UZ
R-IIb, ø 13 cm
TU: 1d, VU: 2b1+1b3, SU: RMT

3. Lonac
RVRM+T, br. ul. 9, tež. 144,4 g; deb. stijenke 0,6 cm
F-gruba; B-okersiva/tamnosiva/tamnosiva; I-sporo lončarsko kolo+UZ
R-I, ø 17 cm

4. Lonac
D+T, br. ul. 6, tež. 187,3 g; deb. stijenke 0,8 cm
F-gruba; B-okersmeđa/tamnosmeđa/tamnosmeđa; I-sporo lončarsko kolo+UZ
D-ravno, ø 9 cm, kut-70°; znak – kružno udubljenje

5. Lonac
D+T, br. ul. 5, tež. 260,4 g; deb. stijenke 1,1 cm
F-gruba; B-oker/tamnosiva/okersivocrna; I-sporo lončarsko kolo
D-ravno, ø 12 cm, kut-50°; znak – kružno udubljenje

6. Lonac
RM+T+D, br. ul. 11, tež. 286,8 g; deb. stijenke 0,7 cm
F-gruba; B-crvena/tamnosmeđa/tamnosmeđa; I-sporo lončarsko kolo+UZ
D-ravno, ø 6 cm, kut-70°
TU: 1d, VU: 1b+2b, SU: RM

7. Lonac
T, br. ul. 2, tež. 62,6 g; deb. stijenke 1,2 cm
F-gruba; B-smeđa/tamnosiva/smeđa; I-sporo lončarsko kolo+UZ
TU: 1d, VU: 1b+2b, SU: T

8. Lonac
RV, br. ul. 1, tež. 32,9 g; deb. stijenke 0,8 cm
F-gruba; B-okersmeđa/tamnosmeđa/tamnosmeđa; I-sporo lončarsko kolo
R-IIb, ø 10? cm
TU: 1d, VU: 1b, SU: R+RM

9. Lonac
D, br. ul. 2, tež. 65,8 g; deb. stijenke 1 cm
F-gruba; B-okersmeđa/sivosmeđa/smeđa; I-sporo lončarsko kolo
D-ravno(?), ø ? cm, kut-?°; znak – kružno udubljenje

10. Lonac
RM, br. ul. 2, tež. 29,9 g; deb. stijenke 0,7 cm
F-gruba; B-okertamnosiva/siva/oker; I-sporo lončarsko kolo
TU: 1d, VU: 1b, SU: RM

11. Lonac
RVRM+T, br. ul. 3, tež. 89,7 g; deb. stijenke 1,2 cm
F-gruba; B-okersmeđa/tamnosiva/okersiva; I-sporo lončarsko kolo (?)
R-I, ø 10? cm
TU: 1d, VU: 1b, SU: RM

12. Lonac
D+T+RM?, br. ul. 7, tež. 75,2 g; deb. stijenke 0,6 cm
F-fina; B-smeđa/crna/crna; I-brzo lončarsko kolo
D-ravno, ø 11 cm, kut-70°
TU: 1b, VU: 2a1, SU: RMT?

13. Lonac
RM?, br. ul. 2, tež. 26,5 g; deb. stijenke 0,7 cm
F-gruba; B-oker/tamnosiva/crna; I-sporo lončarsko kolo
TU: 1b, VU: 2b1, SU: RM?

14. Lonac
T?, br. ul. 1, tež. 36,7 g; deb. stijenke 1 cm
F-gruba; B-oker/tamnosiva/oker; I-sporo lončarsko kolo (?)
TU: 1b, VU: 2b1, SU: T?

15. Lonac
RM, br. ul. 1, tež. 14,4 g; deb. stijenke 0,8 cm
F-gruba; B-okersmeđa/tamnosiva/oker; I-sporo lončarsko kolo (?)
TU: 1b, VU: 2b, SU: RM

SJ 109
16. Lonac
R, br. ul. 1, tež. 13,3 g; deb. stijenke 0,8 cm
F-gruba; B-okersmeđa/tamnosiva/smeđa; I-sporo lončarsko kolo (?)
R-II, ø 15(?) cm
TU: 1d, VU: 1b, SU: R

17. Lonac
R, br. ul. 1, tež. 21,6 g; deb. stijenke 0,8 cm
F-srednja; B-tamnosmeđa/crna/tamnosmeđa; I-sporo lončarsko kolo (?)
R-IIa, ø 18 cm
TU: 1d, VU: 1b, SU: R

18. Lonac
T, br. ul. 1, tež. 25,9 g; deb. stijenke 1 cm
F-gruba; B-tamnosmeđa/tamnosiva/oker; I-sporo lončarsko kolo+UZ
TU: 1d, VU: 1b+2b, SU: T

SJ 111
19. Lonac
RVRMT, br. ul. 13, tež. 549,2 g; deb. stijenke 0,8 cm
F-gruba; B-okersmeđa/tamnosiva/okersiva; I-sporo lončarsko kolo+UZ
R-II, ø 28 cm
TU: 1d, VU: 2b1+1b1, SU: VRMT

20. Lonac
VRMT, br. ul. 15, tež. 424,7 g; deb. stijenke 0,7 cm
F-srednja; B-okertamnosiva/tamnosiva/okersmeđa; I-sporo lončarsko kolo+UZ
R-I, ø 26 cm

21. Lonac
R, br. ul. 2, tež. 43,7 g; deb. stijenke 0,8 cm
F-srednja; B-tamnosmeđa/crvenocrna/crvenocrna; I-sporo lončarsko kolo (?)
R-II, ø 18 cm
TU: 1d, VU: 1b, SU: R

22. Lonac
R+RM+T, br. ul. 4, tež. 43,3 g; deb. stijenke 0,7 cm
F-fina; B-smeđa/crvenocrna/smeđa; I-?
R-I, ø 12 cm
TU: 1a, VU: 3a, SU: R

23. Lonac
R, br. ul. 1, tež. 8 g; deb. stijenke 0,6 cm
F-srednja; B-okersmeđa/sivosmeđa/okersiva; I-?
R-II, ø 12(?) cm
TU: 1d, VU: 1b, SU: R

24. Lonac
R+RM?, br. ul. 3, tež. 49 g; deb. stijenke 0,6 cm
F-fina; B-smeđa/crna/tamnosmeđa; I-brzo lončarsko kolo (?)
R-III, ø 17 cm
TU: 1b, VU: 1a1, SU: RM

25. Lonac
RV, br. ul. 2, tež. 33,4 g; deb. stijenke 0,6 cm
F-fina; B-smeđa/tamnosiva/tamnosiva; I-?
R-III, ø 18 cm

26. Lonac
RM, br. ul. 1, tež. 29,8 g; deb. stijenke 0,9 cm
F-gruba; B-tamnosivosmeđa/tamnosiva/tamnosiva; I-sporo lončarsko kolo (?)+UZ (?)
TU: 1d, VU: 1b1, SU: RM

27. Lonac
T, br. ul. 1, tež. 63,1 g; deb. stijenke 0,9 cm
F-gruba; B-tamnosivosmeđa/crna/tamnosivosmeđa; I-sporo lončarsko kolo+UZ
TU: 1d, VU: 1b+2b1, SU: T

28. Lonac
RM+T+D, br. ul. 4, tež. 45,5 g; deb. stijenke 0,6 cm
F-fina; B-crvena/crna/crna; I-brzo lončarsko kolo (?)
D-prstenasto, ø 10? cm, kut-70°
TU: 1b, VU: 2a1, SU: RM

29. Lonac
T, br. ul. 1, tež. 30,2 g; deb. stijenke 1,1 cm
F-srednja; B- oker/crna/oker; I-?
TU: 1d, VU: 1b1, SU: T

30. Lonac
D, br. ul. 2, tež. 147 g; deb. stijenke 1,1 cm
F-gruba; B-smeđa/tamnosiva/okersiva; I-?
D-ravno, ø 14 cm, kut-60°

31. Pršljen, keramika
SJ 111 (▼117,61 m), (t.o. PN 1)
Opis: polovina manjeg keramičkog pršljena tamnosmeđe do crne boje, bez ukrasa, bikoničnog presjeka, s okruglom rupom u sredini
Dimenzije: vis. 2,3 cm; šir. rupe 1 cm; tež. 5,8 g

SJ 125
32. Lonac
RVRM, br. ul. 1, tež. 64 g; deb. stijenke 0,8 cm
F-fina; B-crvena/siva/oker; I-brzo lončarsko kolo (?)
R-II, ø 14? cm
TU: 1b, VU: 1a, SU: RM

Tajana Sekelj Ivančan
Institut za arheologiju
Ulica Ljudevita Gaja 32
HR–10000 Zagreb
tsivancan@iarh.hr

KRATICE / ABBREVATIONS

R - rub posude, V - vrat posude, RM - rame posude, T - trbuh posude, D - dno posude, RČ - ručka posude
Tip ruba – (R): I. - zaobljen; II. - jednostavno odrezan; II. a - odrezan, zaobljene donje usne; II. b - oštro odrezan, oštro izvučene donje usne; III. – razvijen
F - faktura (gruba, srednja, fina)
B - boja (vanjska/presjek/unutarnja stijenka)
I - izrada (sporo lončarsko kolo, brzo lončarsko kolo)
UZ - okomito zaglađivanje unutarnje stijenke posude
TU - tehnika ukrašavanja: 1 - urezivanje (a - pravi rez, b - žlijebljenje, c - kaneliranje, d - češljasto)
VU - vrsta ukrasa: 1 - valovnica (1a - jednostruka, 1a1- nizovi jednostrukih valovnica, 1b - češljasta, 1b1 - nizovi češljastih valovnica, 1b2 - nizovi češljastih okomitih uboda, 1b3 - nizovi češljastih vodoravnih ili okomitih zareza), 2 - nizovi vodoravnih linija (2a - jednostruka, 2a1- nizovi jednostrukih linija, 2b - snop linija, 2b1- nizovi snopova linija, 2c - spirala (2c1- rijetka, 2c2 - gusta), 2d - čitava površina - guste vodoravne linije), 3 - zarezi i ubodi (3a - plitki zarezi)
SU - smještaj ukrasa
MBP - minimalni broj posuda
SJ - stratigrafska jedinica
PN – poseban nalaz
br. ul. - broj ulomaka
duž. - dužina
šir. - širina
vis. - visina
deb. - debljina
maks. - maksimalna
t. o. - terenska oznaka
cm - centimetar
g - gram
tež. - težina

LITERATURA / BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bekić, L. 2008, Usporedba keramike 8. st. s Blizne i Šarnjaka kod Varaždina, in*: Srednji vek: arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter: archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefbene,* Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 107–112.

Bekić, L. 2009, Ranosrednjovjekovno naselje Varaždin –Brezje, in: *Zbornik o Luji Marunu, Zbornik radova sa Znanstvenog skupa o fra Luji Marunu u povodu 150. obljetnice rođenja (1857.-2007.)*, Tomičić Ž., Uglešić A. (ed.), Skradin-Knin, 7. – 8. 12. 2007, Šibenik-Zadar-Zagreb, 205–219.

Bekić, L. 2010a, Nedelišče – Stara Ves, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak,* 6 (2009), 187–189.

Bekić, L. 2010b, Varaždin – Brezje IV i V, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak,* 6 (2009), 191–192.

Bekić, L. 2012, Keramika praškog tipa u Hrvatskoj, in: *Zbornik radova sa Znanstvenog skupa: Dani Stjepana Gunjače 2. Hrvatska srednjovjekovna povijesno-arheološka baština. Međunarodne teme*, Šeparović T. (ed.), 18. – 21. 10. 2011, Split, 21–35.

Bekić, L. 2013a, Nalazi 8. i 9. stoljeća sa Šarnjaka kod Šemovca, in: *Zbornik radova sa znanstvenog skupu: Hrvatska arheologija i Aachenski mir, 812.-2012*., 29. 11. –1. 12. 2012, Zadar (u tisku).

Bekić, L. 2013b, New ^{14}C dates from Slavic settlements in northwestern Croatia, in: *The Early Slavic Settlement in Central Europe in the light of new dating evidence, Interdisciplinary Medieval Studies*, Dulinicz M., Mozdzioch S. (eds.), vol. III, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw, 237–250.

Čimin, R. 2011, *Zaštitna arheologija višeslojnih nalazišta Virje – Volarski breg (2008., 2010) i Delovi – Grede 1 (1982.)*, Katalog izložbe, Gradski muzej Koprivnica, Koprivnica, 6–25.

Filipec, K., Roksandić, D., Šiša–Vivek, M., Karneluti, M. 2009, *Arheološke slike iz Slavonije, arheološka istraživanja na trasi autoceste Beli Manastir – Osijek – Svilaj*, Odsjek za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, knjižica 1., Zagreb.

Lozuk, J. 2011, *Stružani, staro hrvatsko selo. Rezultati zaštitnog arheološkog istraživanja na lokalitetu Vrtlovi, Kućište, Veliki Trstenik – jug*, Katalog izložbe, Muzej Brodskog Posavlja, Slavonski Brod.

Marković, Z. 1982, Nekoliko arheoloških bilježaka iz sjeverozapadne Hrvatske, *Muzejski vjesnik,* 5, 11.

Miklik-Lozuk, L. 2012, *Stružani, život naselja kroz stoljeća. Rezultati zaštitnog arheološkog istraživanja na lokalitetu Vrtlovi, Kućište, Veliki Trstenik – sjever*, Katalog izložbe, Muzej Brodskog Posavlja, Slavonski Brod.

Pleterski, A. 2011, Das Verhältnis zwischen dem Volumen und dem Durchmesser eines Topfers, *Archaeologica Adriatica*, 3 (2009), 323–333.

Registar, 1990, *Registar arheoloških nalaza i nalazišta sjeverozapadne Hrvatske,* prvo izdanje, Muzejsko društvo sjeverozapadne Hrvatske, Sekcija arheologa i preparatora, Varaždin, 209, lok. br. 863.

Registar, 1997, *Registar arheoloških nalaza i nalazišta sjeverozapadne Hrvatske,* drugo dopunjeno izdanje, Muzejsko društvo sjeverozapadne Hrvatske, Sekcija arheologa i preparatora, Bjelovar, 202, lok. br. 752.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2001, *Early Medieval Pottery in Northern Croatia. Typological and chronological pottery analyses as indicators of the settlement of the territory between the rivers Drava and Sava from the 10th to the 13th centuries AD*, BAR International Series 914, Acrhaeopress, Oxford.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2007, Novi površinski nalazi s lokaliteta Virje–Volarski breg, *Obavijesti Hrvatskog arheološkog društva,* god. XXXIX, br. 3, 73–79.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2008, *Područje između Molva i Virja bogato arheološkim nalazima*, Molvarski informativni list, 35, 19–21.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2009a, Arheološka istraživanja ranosrednjovjekovne radionice za preradu željezne rudače na lokalitetu Virje–Volarski breg, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. V, 65–70.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2009b, Lokalitet: Volarski breg, Naselje: Virje, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak,* 5 (2008), 188–191.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010a, Talionička djelatnost u okolici Molva u ranom srednjem vijeku, in: *Zbornik radova sa znanstvenog skupa Molve – ljudi, selo i okoliš u dugom trajanju (1658.-2008.) u povodu 350-te obljetnice osnivanja današnjeg sela Molve*, Kolar M., Petrić H. (eds.), Molve, 30–45.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010b, *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku*, *Rezultati arheoloških istraživanja ranosrednjovjekovnih nalazišta u Torčecu,* Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 2, Zagreb.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010c, Ranosrednjovjekovni keramički pršljeni iz Torčeca, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 3. s. XLIII, 381–398.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2011a, Rezultati istraživanja nalazišta Virje–Volarski breg u 2010. godini, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici,* Vol. VII, 50–53.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2011b, Virje–Volarski breg, rani srednji vijek, 8.-9. st. Naselje i talionička djelatnost, in: Čimin R., *Zaštitna arheologija višeslojnih nalazišta Virje – Volarski breg (2008., 2010) i Delovi – Grede 1 (1982.)*, Katalog izložbe, Koprivnica, 18–21.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2015, Ranosrednjovjekovno naselje u Virju, Knjiga sažetaka, *2. međunarodni znanstveni skup srednjovjekovne arheologije: Srednjovjekovna naselja u svjetlu arheoloških izvora*, Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb, 2.–3. 6. 2015, Sekelj Ivančan T. (ed.), Zagreb, 30.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2016a, Early medieval settlements between the Sava and Drava Rivers – a few examples of the village in the 9th century, in: *Beatus homo qui invenit sapientiam. Ünnepi kötet Tomka Péter 75. születésnapjára,* Csécs T., Takács M., Merva S. (eds.), Győr 2016, 625-647.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2016b, Srednjovjekovna ruralna naselja na prostoru sjeverne Hrvatske – stanje istraženosti i perspektive u arheologiji srednjovjekovnih naselja, *Zbornik Instituta za arheologiju* 5, Zagreb (u tisku).

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Kudelić, A. 2015, Wheel-shaped early medieval pottery: a technological perspective, poster: *21st Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists*, Glasgow, 2.-5. September 2015, Abstracts of the oral and poster presentations, Section: Reconfiguring identities, Glasgow, 249.

SUMMARY

EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT AT VOLARSKI BREG NEAR VIRJE

Key words: Virje-Volarski breg, the early Middle Ages, settlement, ceramics

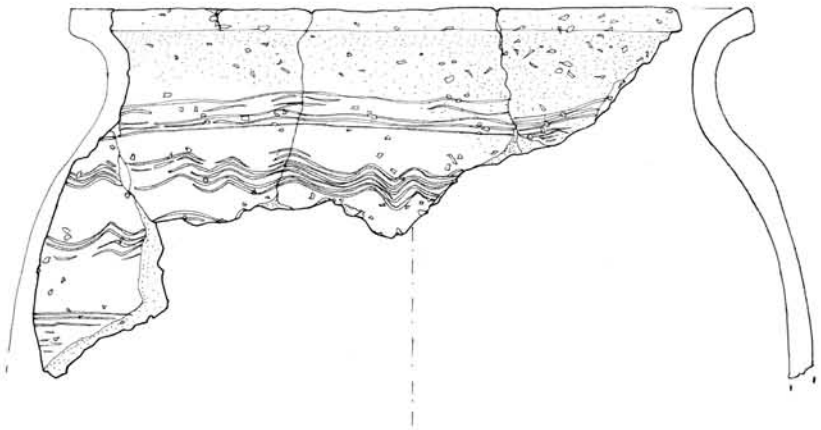
During a preventive archaeological campaign at the site Virje-Volarski breg, in Koprivnica-Križevci County, conducted in 2010, parts of an Early Medieval metal foundry workshop for processing the iron core (Probe 2a) and the remains of a medieval settlement (Probe 2b) were investigated. The paper deals with three archaeological units which were interpreted as semi-sunken features (Fig. 3–5). The author analyses their spatial layout and form which follows the previously known plan of elongated-oval residential objects on the territory of the Northern Croatia, dated between 7th and 9th century.

The majority of the collected material found during the excavation of the three archaeological features at Volarski breg, aside from one ceramic loom weight (Cat. no. 31), can be interpreted as ceramic pots (Tab. 1). Due to complete absence of any other functional types all the collected pieces can be attributed as parts of cooking wares (Pl. 1–4). Based on the analysis of the collected material the characteristics of the ceramic pots from Volarski breg are as following: their facture is mainly rough, even though several pots have fine facture (Cat. no. 12, 22, 28); aside from several more developed (Cat. no. 24, 25, Fig. 6c) most of the profiles are fairly simple; the majority of the pots were made on a slow spinning wheel but there are some that were made on a fast one; their most frequent decoration are series of lines made by a comb-shaped object (Fig. 6a–b); the bottoms of several pots have a small circular dimple on their lower surface which represents the trace of the spinning wheel axis (Cat. no. 4, 5, 9). The comparative analysis with ceramic pots of similar characteristics, found on several archaeological sites in the vicinity of the village Torčec, showed that the presented material should be dated between the second half of the 8th and the beginning of the 9th century.

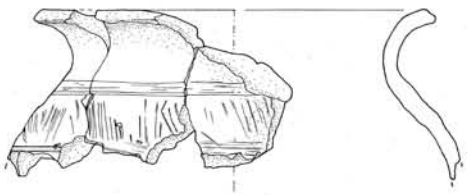
Based on the finds of ceramic nozzles from one of the presented objects, which are crucial during the process of the melting of the iron ore, it is clear that the described objects are surely in connection with the extraction and processing of the iron ore, which, as the ^{14}C analysis confirmed, was conducted on this site during the 8th and 9th century.

Translated by Ivan Valent

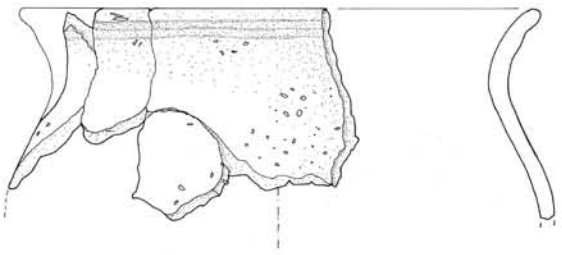
T. 1



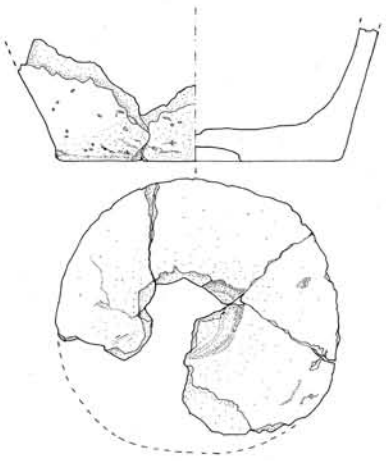
1



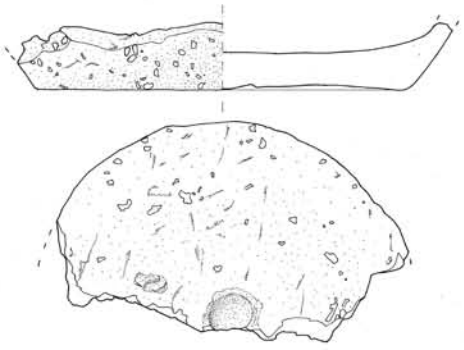
2



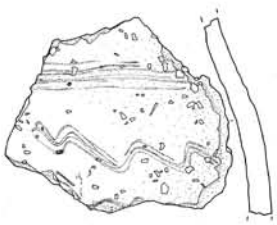
3



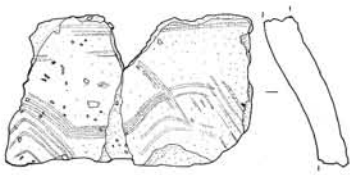
4



5



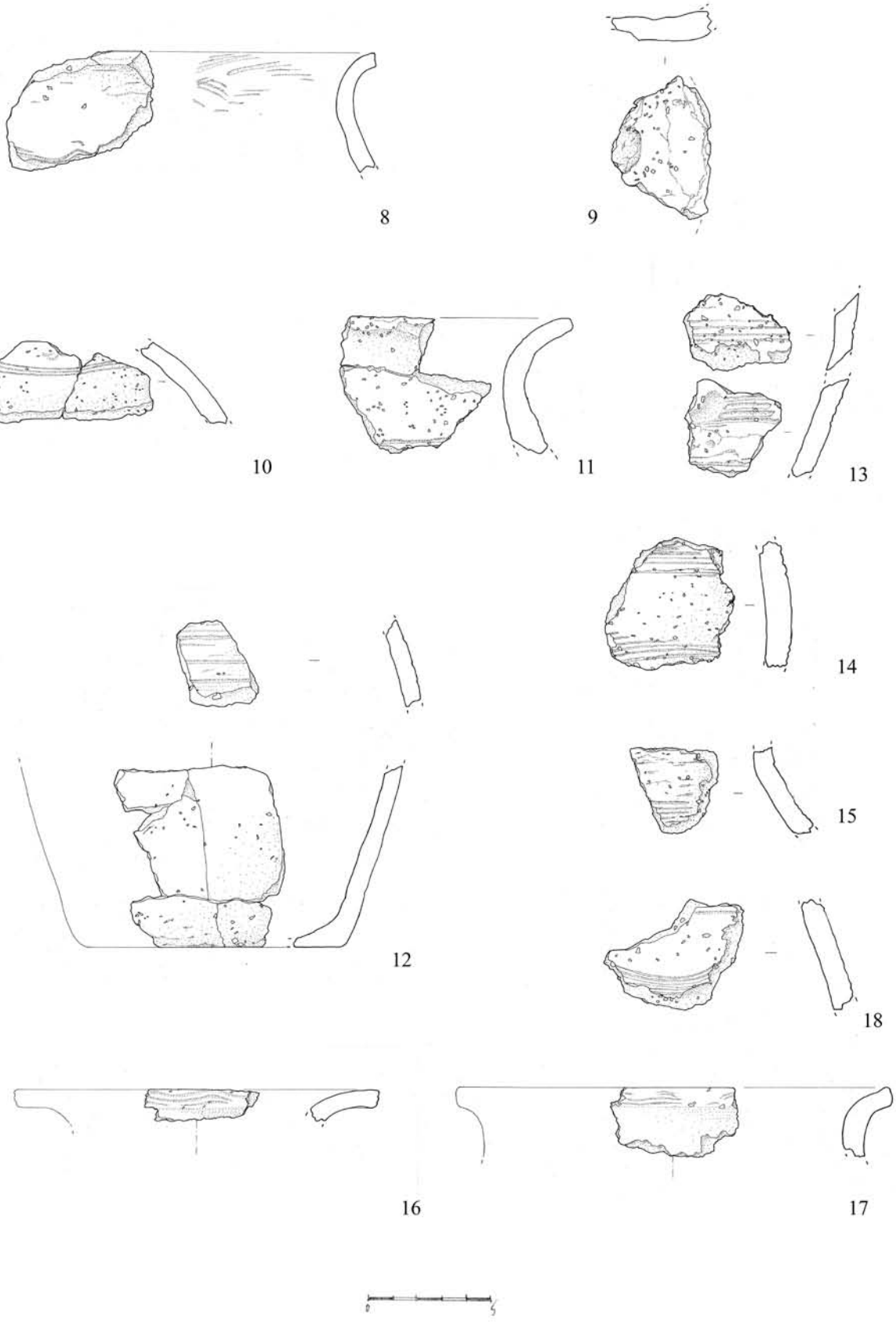
6



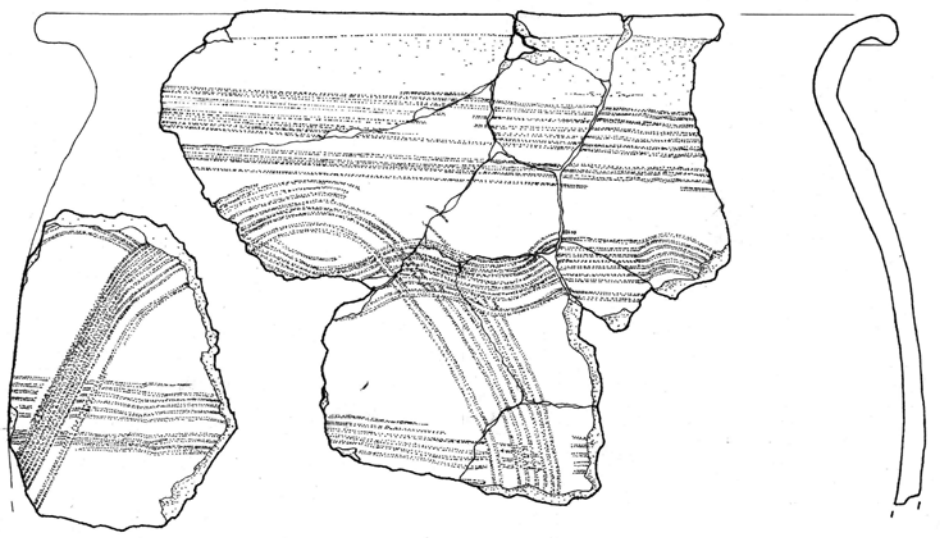
7



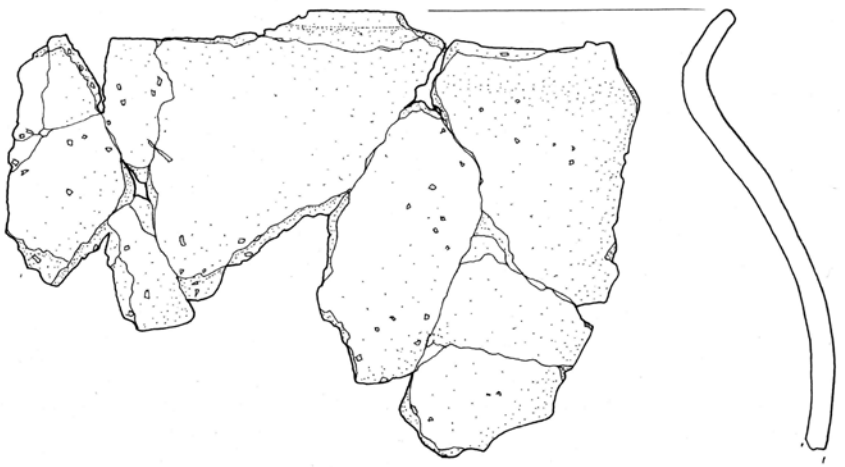
T. 2



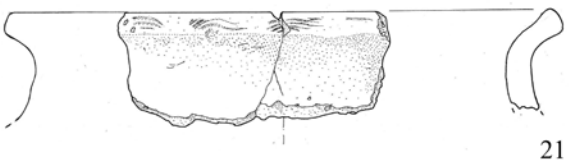
T. 3



19



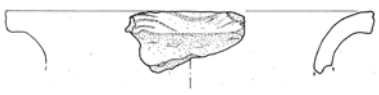
20



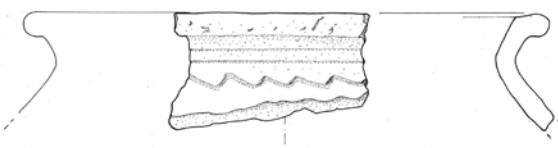
21



22



23



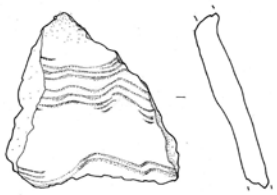
24



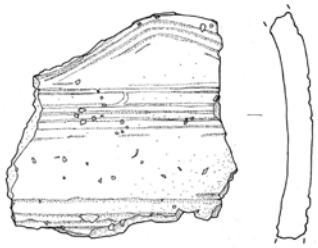
T. 4



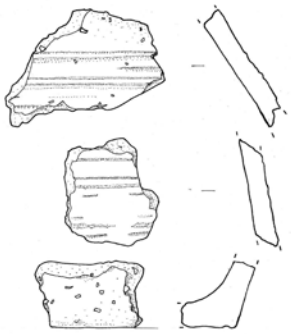
25



26



27



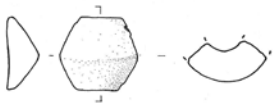
28



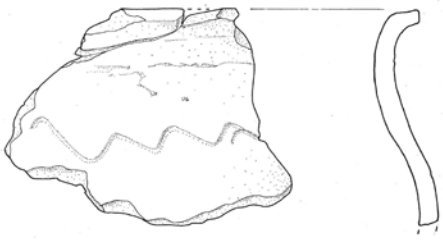
29



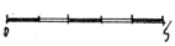
30



31



32



PIA ŠMALCELJ NOVAKOVIĆ, TOMISLAV HRŠAK

The Beginning of Early Medieval Settlement in Eastern Croatia: A Case Study of Kaznica–Rutak

Original scientific paper */ Izvorni znanstveni rad*

In 2005 and 2006, at position Kaznica–Rutak near Đakovo, a compact part of an early medieval settlement was found (and also prehistoric finds), including several dwellings and around a dozen of pits and pit structures. Due to a relatively small number of published articles on similar sites from north Croatia, especially sites containing this type of dwellings, we have decided to write a detailed report of the research. This East-Slavonian site is located on a slightly elevated ledge, surrounded on one side by stream Kaznica's canal, set in a landscape of plains and hills, displaying marsh features during rain season. Excavated dwellings are pit-houses of a rectangular layout with one or two posts that supported the roof structure, with remains of stone ovens and a potential fireplace. Particularly well preserved was house 1, a quadratic pit-house with two support posts on opposite sides and almost fully preserved furnace made of fragmented roman brick and stone in the northwest part of the structure. Portable finds mostly consist of pottery shards (cooking pots and two baking lids): most of them belong to one homogeneous group, found in each complex, and it is easily comparable to pottery fragments found at nearby sites dating to the 8th and 9th century. Vessels display relative uniformity (ovoid or barrel-shaped pots with more of less pronounced S-profile), most were made on a slow wheel and were finished by hand, significant numbers of fragments have a good quality facture; technical characteristics indicate the beginning of a process of specialised production. Apart from several atypical, unspecified fragments from two smaller pits (suggesting the possibility of a potential later, separate early medieval horizon), analysis of moveable and non-moveable finds support the dates provided by the ^{14}C analysis of samples collected in house 1 and pit SU 352, somewhere between late 7th and late 9th century, most likely in the 8th century.

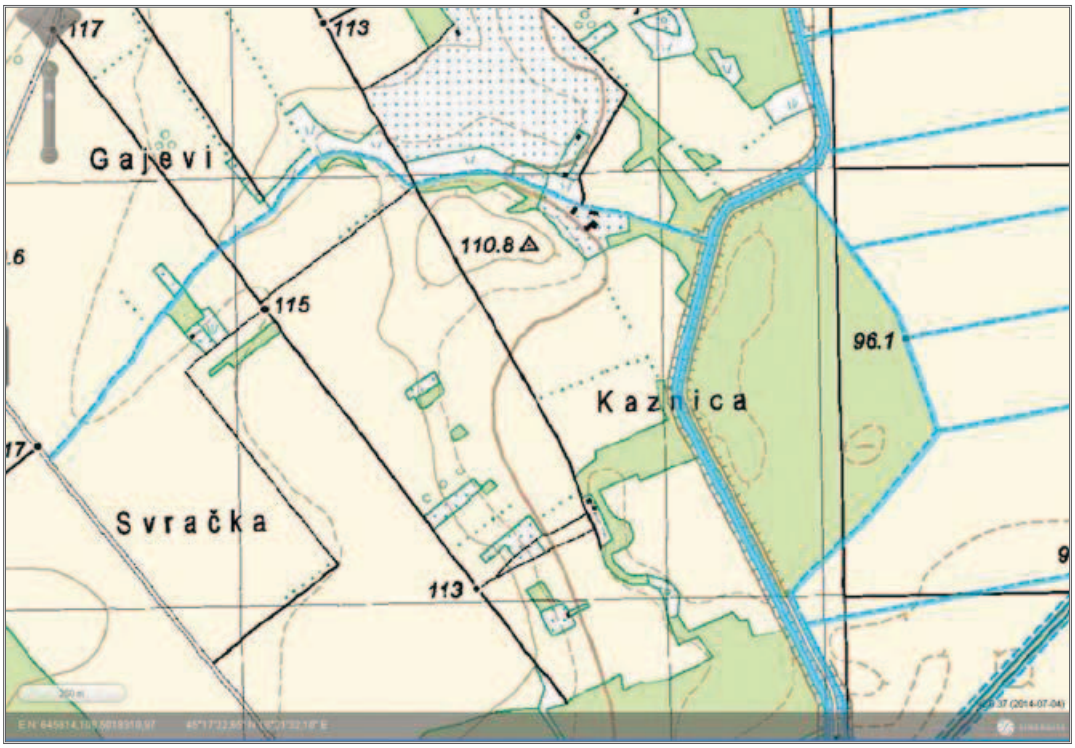
Key words: Early Middle Ages, Kaznica–Rutak, pottery, pit-houses, East Slavonia

As part of the construction of highway Beli Manastir–Svilaj (section Đakovo–Sredanci), in autumn of 2005 and spring 2006, the Museum of Đakovo and Đakovština, under the supervision of curator Ivo Pavlović and assistant supervisor Tomislav Hršak, conducted protective archaeological excavations at the site Selci Đakovački–Kaznica–Rutak (Map 1: a), 1.5 km from village Selci Đakovački (direct line). The site is located on a ledge that extends circa 500 meters in the southeast-northwest direction, measuring at the highest point 110.13 m above the sea level; on the north side it narrowly descends towards the stream Kaznica's canal, while on the south side it gently falls toward a waterlogged soil that turns into a marsh during the rainy season (Map 1: b; Hršak, Kalafatić 2007: 41). Original shape of the ledge has been changed by the highway: the ledge is cut by a deep trench and the excavated part of the site is partially devastated.

During the archaeological research, apart from the Early Medieval horizon (Fig. 14), Starčevo culture and Sopot culture settlements were found, along with several structures dating to a later period (Kostolac culture, South-Transdanubian Incrusted Pottery group, and Litzen culture), and a cremation burial dating to Early Bronze Age. Since there is a lack of published results of archaeological research on compact parts of early medieval settlements in East Slavonia, and while



Map 1a Location of the site compared to the nearest settlement (map was downloaded from ARKOD, 1. 6. 2015., M=1:500)



Map 1b Position of the site in landscape and topography (map was downloaded from ARKOD, 1. 6. 2015., M=1:250)

there has been progress in research (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2010: 217),[1] it should be mentioned that we will use available international typologies to analyse and determine archaeological finds, and when looking for analogies we will focus, when possible, on the local area and neighbouring regions.

1 See for example: *Arheološka topografija ranosrednjovjekovnih nalazišta u Istočnoj Slavoniji* (Minichreichter, Marković 2013: 156); *Early medieval settlements between the Sava and Drava Rivers – a few examples of the village in the 9th century* (Sekelj Ivančan 2016, in press).



Fig. 1a Panoramic view of the west part of the ledge, pre-existing condition (photo by: T. Hršak)



Fig. 1b Panoramic view of the east part of the ledge, pre-existing condition (photo by: T. Hršak)

NON-MOVEABLE FINDS

Dwellings are the most interesting non-moveable finds on the site; during analysis we were following the criteria and division developed in a detailed and widely accepted typology of early medieval houses of Central and Southeast Europe (Šalkovský 2001) in order to make the results easily comparable to similar structures in Croatia or in the region. Peter Šalkovský defines house as a dwelling that has a function of a permanent habitat, an established heating system, and a surface area of at least 4 m^2; pit-houses are dwellings that are partially dug into the ground, at least 20 cm deep, even if there is an above-ground part (Šalkovský 2001: 16). In this case, three structures match previously mentioned criteria; according to the preserved ground plan, all three houses are rectangular pit-houses, a main type of pit-houses in early medieval period (Šalkovský 2001: 17); the only difference between them is in the number and the position of post-holes. These pit-houses had the same fill; a single layered, black-grey sediment with fragments of brick and daub.

HOUSE 1 (SU 108)

In the southwest part of the excavated area a structure with a well preserved square ground plan has been discovered, measuring 3.5 x 3.3 m, 10.2 m^2 in area, with a maximum depth of 36 cm and with no traces of a hard floor (Fig. 2: a, b). Shorter sides of the structure, the north and the south wall, define its northeast by southwest orientation. Traces of post-holes are visible located on opposite sides, in the middle of previously mentioned walls (south and north); they are placed inside of the dug out surface, probably serving as posts, i.e. based on their position on the shorter sides of the structure, to support the overground structure of the gable.

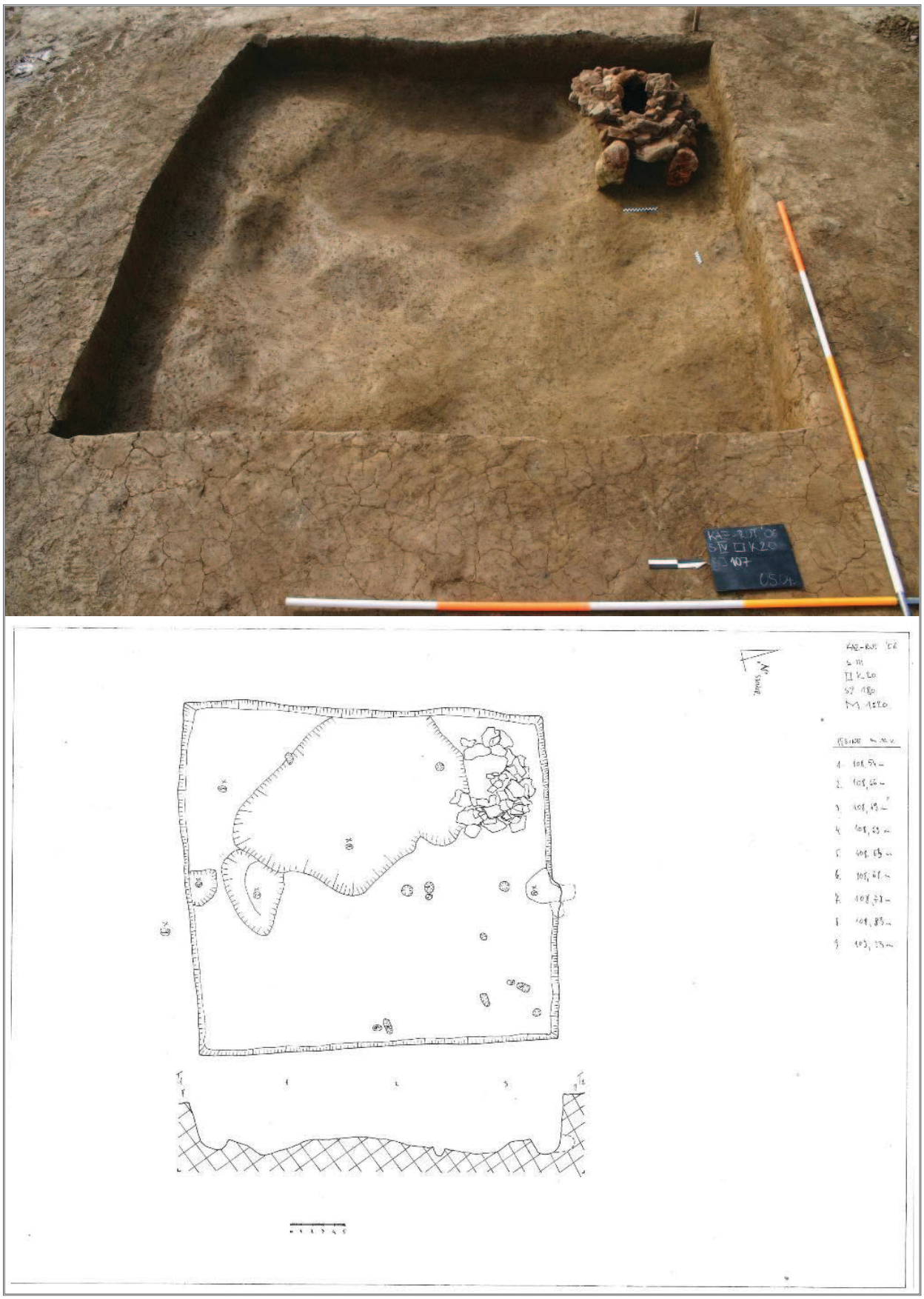


Fig. 2 Dug-in area of house 1: a) photograph; b) ground plan and cross section (photo by: T. Hršak, drawing by: D. Radman)

House 1 also contained the best preserved heating system found on the site; well preserved remains of an oven made of stone and fragments of roman bricks and tegulae (Fig. 3: a, b). Situated in the northwest corner, its remains measured 1.5 x 2 m, while its structure measured 0.75 x 0.5 m after cleaning; oval bottom is positioned directly on the ground, while the vault is relatively well preserved and made out of roman bricks and tegulae (without using additional bonding material), rectangular horse-shoe-like construction ended with an opening in the east side that was constructed out of two larger pieces of sandstone and was covered with an oblong sandstone slab.

It should be mentioned that, adhering by the north wall and all the way to the post-hole, an oblong, relatively flat and thick piece of daub was found, measuring almost 0.5 m in length, that most probably was not part of the oven (no traces of daub on it) - it is possible that this could be the only remains of the overground construction on the site.

Following Šalkovský's typology, house 1 is a rectangular pit-house with two gable posts (Firstpfosten Grubenhaus, type 1Ba2, Šalkovský 2001: 23, Fig. 1). Pit-houses with one to three posts on gable axis, without any other posts (1Ba, Šalkovský 2001: 23), are the most common type of pit-houses with post-holes, making up for a third of all early medieval Slavic pit-houses. This type of rectangular pit-houses is characteristic for the area of central Danube region (South Slovakia, Moravia, Hungary): they are usually almost quadratic in layout (1:1.1 ratio of opposite walls), with more acute angles in southeastern zone of Slavic settlement (as opposed to north and west zone), usually measuring 9–12 m^2, while in the rest of Europe their size is between 4 and 12 m^2 (Šalkovský 2001: 25–27).

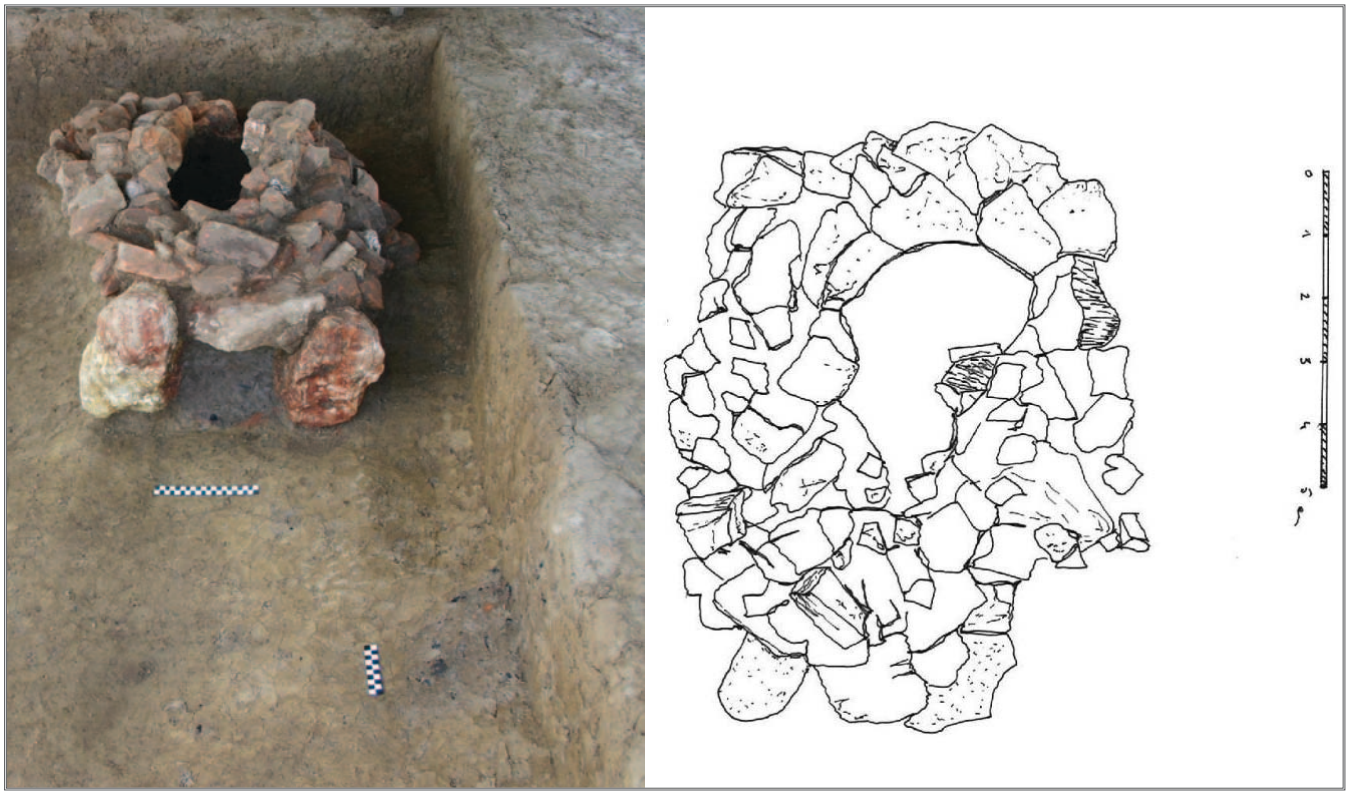


Fig. 3 Oven in house 1: a) photograph, b) drawing (photo by: T. Hršak, drawing by: D. Radman)

Oven in the northwestern corner of the house could be defined, based on its material, as a clay oven, but its characteristics suggest that it is a type of so called stone oven (*Steinofen*). According to structural features, oven found in house 1 fully fits Šalkovský's description: lower part and the opening are made out of larger, flat stones, while the upper part is constructed using smaller stones, usually without using any bonding material, even though it is possible to find pieces of daub or pottery between stones; it is built directly on the ground, and its bottom is usually oval or circular in shape (mostly without any foundation, whether stone or daub), while its ground plan is horse-shoe-like or more commonly rectangular, measuring up to 1 m (Šalkovský 2001: 95–96). They are most commonly located in the north or east corner of the house, facing the door, and their main function is to provide heating, especially during winter (Šalkovský 2001: 96). Because of its placement within the building, form of its structure, and method of construction,[2] it fully corresponds to the definition of

2 According to ideal examples of preserved forms of stone ovens, example from house 1 fully corresponds to Šalkovský's definition of a stone oven (Šalkovský 2001: 94, Abb. 52: 8, 9).

a stone oven, a type of a heating system, and for that reason we decided to designate it as such.

Stone ovens were popular in central Danube area, where they represent the dominant heating system from the 6th to the 8th century, and especially during the 9th century (Ruttkay 2002: 273); in this case, it is important to note that they were popular even in areas lacking stone resources, and that it was insisted on their construction even when building material had to be transported from distant regions, instead of building fire pits or daub ovens (Šalkovský 2001: 97). Đakovo area is also poor in stone material, however, it is rich in Roman remains: just 3.5 km direct line from our site, on a similar ledge 130 – 150 m above sea level, at location Selci Đakovački–Brstine, large pieces of roman bricks and tegulae, and other building material in general, have been noticed, suggesting possible remains of a villa rustica or some other large building (Knezović 2005: 77). Faced with absence of good-quality stone, occupants of house 1 probably used material found at the nearby ruin (at that time it was probably more visible in the landscape) for constructing their oven, whose quality and heat-retaining properties were as good as stone.



Fig. 4 Remains of the oven in the first phase of cleaning and elongated pieces of daub next to the north side of house 1 (photo by: T. Hršak)

So, house 1 was probably a partially dug in, single room house with a gable construction, carrying two roof pitches located in the south and the north side of the structure and supported by two posts. Despite the fact that this is one of the best preserved examples of a rectangular, partially dug in house in our region,[3] thick oblong and relatively flat piece of daub that was found attached to the north wall of the pit-house (Fig. 4) is the only remaining possible part of the overground construction (apart from post-holes); since organic material was not preserved anywhere on the site, we can't make any further conclusions on the method of construction. According to the position of the oven (northwest corner) and gable construction, we can presume that the entrance to the building was on the south wall, as part of the gable.

Closest analogy to house 1 can be found in northwestern Croatia, at the Torčec–Prečno pole I site; house 4 at that site was recognized as a variant of the same type, 1Ba2 with two supporting posts and it was dated, based on the neighbouring structure and moveable finds, from the end of 8th century to the middle of 9th century. House 4 from Prečno pole I is also a pit-house, a rectangular partially dug in house with (probably) two supporting posts holding an angled roof and perpendicular walls of the dug out area (in the east and the west side), suggesting a possibility of an overground construction, but unlike in our house 1, its heating system consisted of a fire pit in the middle of the house (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 79, 83). Second similar house was found at Virovitica–Kiškorija South and it was reconstructed and dated from the end of 8th century to the end of 9th century: it was a larger house of the same type, 18 m² in area, displaying somewhat different

3 See, for example, early medieval dwelling structures found at Drava River region (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 76–102; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2010: sl. 1).

features (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2010: 220–221). In this case, although it had two additional posts (probably due to its size), there is a large similarity in the layout and in the distribution of non-moveable finds (rectangular dug in part, two gable posts facing each other, oven in the corner of the house), while the differences are in the orientation of the house, entrance, and the oven, as well as in the type of oven (clay oven, i.e. daub oven); variation in the orientation of the dwelling and the position of the entrance (and the heating system) is logical, depending on the properties of the site (environment, exposure to wind, position of the site, terrain properties). In wider Central European area, amongst other similar structures, structure 61 from site Cifer-Pac II stands out: located in an early medieval settlement of a similar position, with similar general characteristics of pottery, and preliminary dating between the 8th and 9th century,[4] a semi-buried house was excavated, almost square in layout (size 3 x 3.33 m), with vertical walls, and with two opposite gable posts positioned in the middle of the north and south wall, with a stone oven in the north (northwest) corner identical in construction to oven from house 1 (Odler, Kolnik 2011: Fig. 2).

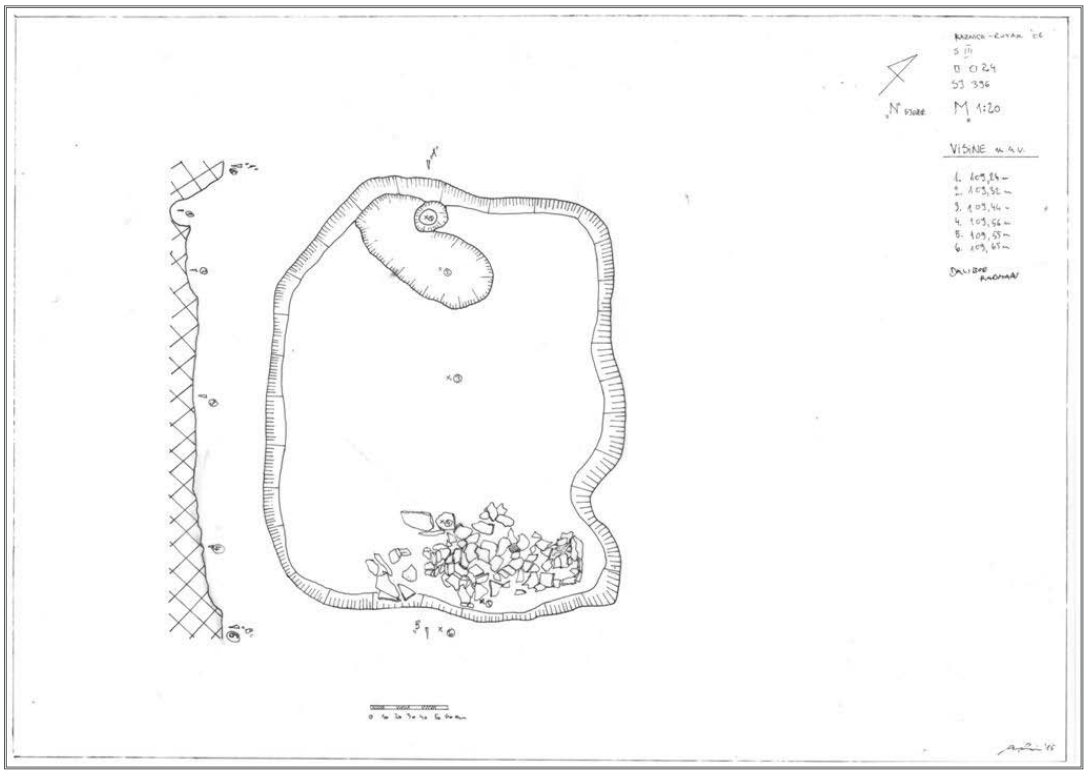


Fig. 5 House 2 (SU 396) (drawing by: D. Radman)

HOUSE 2 (SU 396)

House 2, as well as house 3, is less preserved than house 1: structure is of an irregular rectangular shape, measuring 2.7 x 3.3 m, circa 8 m^2 in area, with the lowest point only 18 cm below ground, without any traces of a hard floor (Fig. 5). Shorter walls orient it in northwest-southeast direction. All corners are rounded. Northwest wall of the pit is irregular, while the west corner is cut down; in the middle of that wall, i.e. along its interior side, the only evident post-hole is clearly visible. On the opposite, southeast wall, spreading from the east corner of the structure, remains of a heating system, built out of roman bricks, have been found, measuring 1.68 x 0.5 m. Remains of the structure suggest that the fragments have been stacked on each other, which suggests, together with the fact that the bottom of the pit house wasn't damaged.

HOUSE 3 (SU 496)

Structure with a rectangular floor plan, measuring 2.9 x 3.63 m and covering an area of 9.75 m^2, with the lowest point 39 cm below ground, is the last clearly distinguishable house at this site (Fig. 6). Shorter walls orient it in northeast-southwest direction (same as house 1), there is no hard floor, and the north and south corner of the pit are rounded, while a part of

4 Site is located near a cemetery of the Avar cultural circle, on a small hill 140 m high, on the left bank of Gidra creek, and it is dated to the time of Avar rule, i.e. the 8th and the 9th century (Odler, Kolnik 2011: 97): in the part of text about moveable material, we mention the similarity between pottery found at Kaznica and one found at the mentioned site in greater detail.

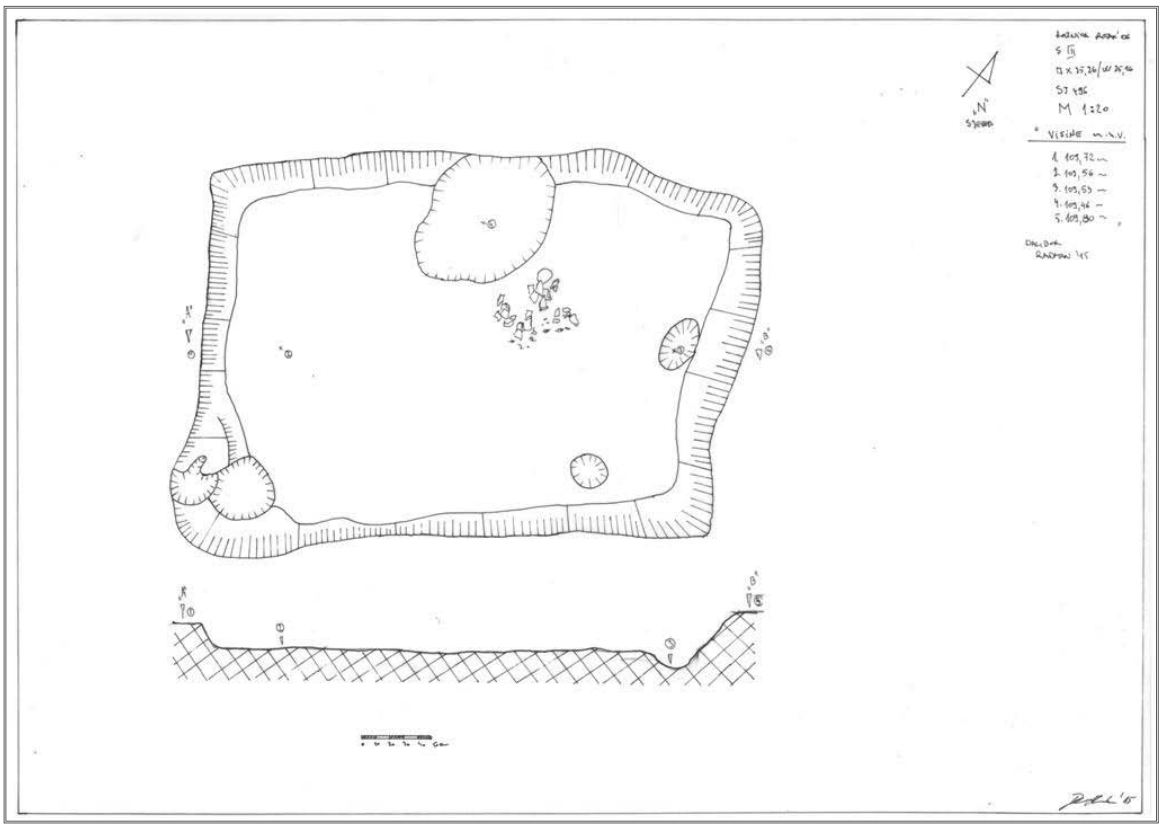


Fig. 6 House 3 (SU 496) (drawing by: D. Radman)

the northwest wall of the pit was difficult to ascertain due to the settling in of the entire house in a prehistoric pit-house. Traces of a single post-hole are visible next to the northeast wall.

In the middle of the pit-house, remains of a heating system have been found; based on the preserved part of the structure it is clear that it had a horse-shoe-like layout and that it was made out of roman brick, with remains measuring 0.75 x 0.6 m, i.e. 1 x 0.6 m in the wider, north part.[5] With its horse-shoe-like layout, bottom (i.e. central part without a stone or a daub base), as well as with the amount of material that indicate the existence of a certain structure, remains of this heating system correspond to the ones found in houses 1 and 2; however, its position between the northeast wall and the middle of the house, together with the low construction of the preserved part with regards to the depth and preservation of the entire pit-house, leave open a possibility that this was a fire-pit (Šalkovský 2001: 94–95, Fig. 52). Fire-pits are relatively uncommon finds in rectangular pit-houses, but within that type of houses, they are more common in type 1Ba pit-houses (rectangular pit-houses with 1 to 3 posts on the gable, i.e. the roof axis side with no additional posts) (Šalkovský 2001: 95).

Form and layout characteristics of house 2 and 3 coincide, biggest difference being the position of a post-hole in the house: in house 3 it was not located in the middle of the northeast wall, rather it was closer to its north corner. In both cases we are dealing with a rectangular, single-room pit-house with a single supporting post next to the house wall (variant of Šalkovský's type 1Ba1, Šalkovský 2001: 18, Abb. 1; 22–23); although house 2 is more shallow than Šalkovský's definition of a pit-house,[6] this difference can be ignored. This variant of 1Ba1 type occurs only sporadically, except in the eastern areas of Slavic settlement, but there are no bigger chronological or similar differences between this and other variants of rectangular pit-houses with 1-3 posts on the gable axis (1Ba, Šalkovský 2001: 18, Abb. 1; 22–23).

Closest analogy to house 2 and house 3 is found in Drava River region, at Prečno pole I; house 3, though not completely excavated and despite its irregular shape, is designated as a pit-house, i.e. a shallow dug in house with one post supporting the roof construction, 1Ba1 according to Šalkovský: its layout is presumed to be rectangular with one semicircular end (location of a possible fire-pit) (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 79).

Along with these permanent habitats other non-moveable, i.e. dug in, structures have been found, having the same

5 We believe that clusters of fragments in the north part, wider than the clearly visible line of two rows of fragments framing the bottom, are the result of demolition, i.e. the collapse of the (roof?) structure.

6 He specifies 20 cm as a minimum depth of a pit-house, while in this case the depth is 18 cm (Šalkovský 2001: 16).

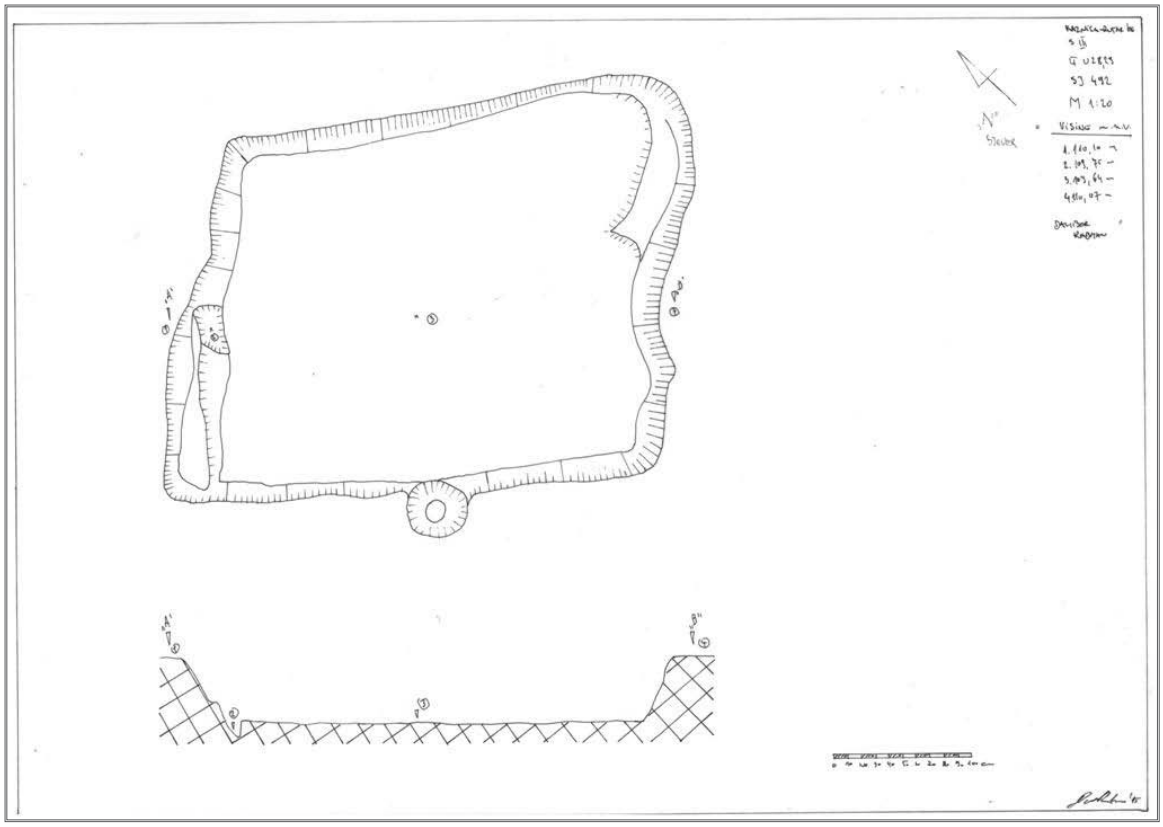


Fig. 7 Temporary dwelling (SU 492) (drawing by: D. Radman)

layout (the only difference is in the number of posts), distinctive in the level of preservation and (maybe) in the type of a heating system. One of them, SU 492, north of house 3, stands out for its size and layout (Fig. 7): its structure is relatively rectangular in layout (circa 3.5 x 3 m, 10.5 m^2 area), with somewhat irregular southeast and northwest walls, clearly visible post-hole by the exterior side of the southwest wall (that has more narrow and rounded corners, compared to the other three), and a side that has settled into a prehistoric pit-house. Rectangular layout and the size similar to other houses at the site, layout that corresponds to the characteristics of Šalkovský's type 1Ba1 variant, a flat pit bottom (without traces of a hard floor), and the same orientation and positioning on the same gable layout axis as house 3 (cautiously) suggest that this structure could have had a residential function. Since no traces of a fire-pit or an oven have been found, it is possible that this was a temporary, summer residence.[7] This object has very similar layout features to houses 2 and 3, being a type 1Ba1 variant (Šalkovský 2001: 18, Abb. 1; 22–23), meaning that previously cited analogies are applicable to this dwelling also; it has to be mentioned that house 3 found at Prečno pole I site does not have a convincing trace of a fire-pit (it is assumed that it is located in the west part of the house), nor does it have a hard floor (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 79). The only bigger difference in layout between this structure and mentioned houses is in the position of the post on the exterior side of the wall, but since it is partially devastated by settling into a prehistoric pit-house, it is possible that the post was part of the wall.

More than thirty pits have been excavated at the site; we distinguish between larger and smaller circular pits (diameter from 1.25 to 2.25 m, e.g. SU 486, SU 36, as opposed to diameter of 0.5–0.75 m, e.g. SU 294, SU 348), irregular-shaped pits (oval, oblong, rectangular) (measuring in area 4.8 – 22.24 m^2, e.g. SU 352, SU 438), and one case of several connected pits of various shapes (SU 286, SU 288, SU 290, see Fig. 13). Especially large are pits, or more precisely pit structures SU 430 (+ SU 440, 17.3 m^2) and SU 438 (22.24 m^2), located some distance away from other pits and structures, on the edge of the excavated area. It was in pit SU 438, along with pit SU 352, that the majority of pottery material was found, unlike in all confirmed dwellings. A negligible number of finds (several very small pottery fragments), an elongated oval shape, shallow manger-shaped cut, relatively uneven bottom, make SU 430 comparable to several pit structures with similar characteristics that

7 In early medieval Slavic settlements, pit objects without a heating system have been recorded, serving different functions: for storing tools, as barns or even as seasonal habitats for younger, unmarried or just married family members, so called "klete". These structures are usually smaller in size, from 4 to 8 m^2, so it could be suggested, having in mind its layout and size, that this could be one such seasonal habitat (Šalkovský 2001: 122).

have been found in early medieval settlements throughout central Europe (e.g. structure 30 and 31, Cifer Pac II: Odler, Kolnik 2011: 57–58, Fig. 17, 18), structure 444, 445 and 689, Lébény-Kaszás-domb (Takács 1996a: 380); some authors consider them to be remains of a pig pen (Takács 1996a: 380). Circular pit SU 36, located in the north edge of the excavated area, is also interesting: it was here that a half of a quern-stone and fragments of two baking lids (Fig. 8) have been found, along with several fragments of roman brick and standard pottery fragments; these types of pits are relatively common in early medieval settlements in Central Europe (structure 328, Cifer Pac II: Odler, Kolnik 2011: Fig. 33, 67). Unfortunately, neither one of the mentioned pits contained any finds or any characteristics of the pit, or anything else that would enable us to make any definitive conclusions about its function.



Fig. 8 Fragments of two baking lids and half of a quern-stone found in pit SU 36 (photo by: T. Hršak)

MOVEABLE FINDS[8]

Moveable finds found at this site are exclusively ceramic material, with the exception of a half of a quern-stone found in pit SU 36 and several samples of charred wood collected during excavation: indeed, in early medieval settlements there are no metal of bone finds, nor are there any seed or produce remains.[9] Considering that bone finds (animal bones) were few even in prehistoric layers at the site, it is presumed that the high acidity of the soil could explain for lack of bone and similar finds (Hršak, Pavlović 2006: 17).

More than 90% of the finds are cooking vessels, while other types of ceramic finds include only one whole (cat. no. 39)[10] and two fragments (cat. no. 37, 38) of ceramic loom weights and one possible semi-finished product (Fig. 13).

Fragments of vessels are mostly very small and they are usually fragments of vessel bodies, making it impossible to define the shape of the vessel; however, in cases where we have been able to connect fragments to see the shape of the

8 We would like to use this opportunity to thank dr. sc. Marija Šiša-Vivek (Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Zagreb), for her help and advice during the preliminary pottery analysis, and to dr. sc. Tajana Sekelj Ivančan (Institute of Archaeology, Zagreb), for her advice and literature suggestions during the subsequent pottery analysis.

9 This is not uncommon for a settlement site of that period, and G. Fusek has noticed, in his publication of the excavation of 6500 m² of Nitra-Mikov dvor site (early Slavic settlement with 18 dwelling structures), that in several phases in the entire excavated area he found only two fragments of a comb, one fragment of a needle and an awl, and three fragments of quern-stones (Fusek 1991: 328).

10 In order to make navigating this text easier, catalogue numbers match illustration numbers of finds in tables that accompany this article.

upper half of the vessel, they were always pots;[11] furthermore, we didn't find fragments that had traces of a handle.

Almost all pottery fragments that could be used to ascertain general forms, technical characteristics and decoration, rims etc. show a certain homogeneity, similar features that not only enable us to put them in one group, but also enable us to relatively easily connect them to analogous, well known typological and chronological groups from nearby sites. Those are the fragments found, more or less, in all excavated early medieval stratigraphic units.[12] However, several fragments have characteristics that don't fit that picture, stressing the fact that pottery analysis in case of Kaznica site gives us a typological picture and insight into the level of technological production of ceramic goods, enabling us to better understand life in that community, but complete chronological picture of the site is only possible through absolute dating; pottery analysis can only be used as a guide and a confirmation of that date.

Along with pots, second functional type of vessel found in this relatively homogeneous group is the baking lid; fragments of two such massive, circular and relatively shallow, undecorated vessels (Fig. 9, cat. no. 40, 41), 55 and 25 cm in diameter, were found in only one pit, before mentioned pit SU 36. Coarse facture containing gravel and very thick walls match their function as a vessel for bread baking, and it seems they were not produced on a potter's wheel. Baking lids are traditionally connected with Slavic settlements in Southeastern Europe,[13] and their presence at Kaznica suggests parallels with the emergence of baking lids alongside ceramics with comb-like decorations made on a slow wheel in group Torčec II at Prečno pole I, with massive baking lids of similar size to ones found in Kaznica alongside pottery dating to 8th and 9th century and decorated with comb-like undulating lines at Ušće Slatinske Reke[14] in Serbian Danube region, as well as in the group of ceramics found at early medieval site of Jazbine in Bosnia and Herzegovina,[15] decorated with comb-like undulating lines and horizontal lines dating to the end of the 7th century and the beginning of the 8th century (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 116; Špehar 2012: Fig. 4/A/1, 2; Čremošnik 1977: 258).

Larger or smaller pots form the basis of finds from this group: they have a more or less pronounced S-profile, widest in the upper part of the vessel, while rims have simple profiles and vary from the most common, rounded (cat. no. 2, 3), to several straight (cat. no. 18, 35) and slanted rims (cat. no. 9, 34). Despite small number of more complete fragments, ovoid



Fig. 9a Fragments of a larger baking lid (photo by: T. Hršak)



Fig. 9b Smaller baking lid (reconstruction) from pit SJ 36 (photo by: T. Hršak)

and barrel-shaped forms of similar design features stand out.

Representative example of an ovoid form is a medium large pot with less pronounced shoulder, lightly (Fig. 10: 3, cat. no. 6) or more outwards protruding rim (cat. no. 5) and a simple profile.[16] Closest parallels to it can be found at site Prečno

11 The only exceptions are fragments of two baking lids from pit SU 36.

12 The exception is pit SU 288, containing two fragments that don't fit the general picture, along with several small fragments of vessels' bodies that could not be precisely determined.

13 For more information on the history of research and baking lids in general see *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku* (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 115–116).

14 It is an early medieval settlement located near an early Byzantine fortress from the 6th century; several semi-buried rectangular dwellings had stone or daub ovens and most pottery finds were dated between 8th and 9th century, with a smaller number of ceramic material dated from the end of 9th to the 11th century (Špehar 2012: 38).

15 The site contains 50 structures and was used in several phases from the 7th till the 9th century (Čremošnik 1977: 304).

16 Both representative examples were found in the fill of house 2.

pole I (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: cat. no. 2, 33, 93) in a horizon dated from the beginning of the 7th till the second half of the 8th century (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 116, 124). Somewhat larger pot with a more outwards protruding rounded rim, slightly longer neck, an indistinct shoulder and a maximum width in the middle of the body, stands as the representative example of barrel-shaped form (Fig. 10: 4, cat. no. 3).[17] Analogous examples found at site Šemovec–Šarnjak, dated to the 8th century, are some of the closest parallels (Bekić 2013: 242, T. 2: 3, 6), as are pots of a similar shape, but with a more developed rim with outwards protruding lower lip found at site Brezje 1 near Varaždin, in a pit that was radiocarbon dated to the 8th century, while according to typological analysis it was dated at the end of the 9th century (Bekić 2009: 211, 213, T. 4: 1; 2013: 248–249). It would seem that a barrel-shaped form can have a lightly pronounced shoulder (Fig. 10: 5, cat. no. 23).

Pots of these two similar forms are also followed by a medium large pot with an S-profile, possessing a relatively slender body, a narrow opening, somewhat higher and barely pronounced neck, and an indistinct or barely pronounced, low-set shoulder (Fig. 10: 2, cat. no. 4; cat. no. 8).[18] Closest parallel in shape can be found on a geographically close site Stari Perkovci–Debela šuma, also in Đakovo area, where a fragment of a pot of the same shape was found in one of the two semi-buried objects of an oval layout, and it was dated between 8th and 9th century (Filipec et al. 2009: 34, Fig. 26). Other parallels are found in Prečno pole I (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: cat. no. 85), where the author claims that this shape can be dated more widely, from the beginning of the 7th century to the 9th century (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 116, 124, 126).

Considerably different in shape is the pot (Fig. 10: 1, cat. no. 22) whose mouth is wider than the body of the vessel (only such pot), with somewhat more outwards protruding rim of a simple, and slightly thickened (when compared to the neck), profile, most pronounced relatively high set shoulder and, based on its upper half, a cylindrical body.[19] Closest parallel to it is equally preserved fragment of a pot, identical in shape and rim diameter (circa 12 cm) found in house 3 from late Avar settlement Eperjes,[20] dated to the 8th century, i.e. the end of the late Avar period (Bálint 1991: 72, T. 9: 4).



Fig. 10 Representative pot shapes found at the site: 1-pronounced shoulder, cylindrical body (cat. 22), 2-slim form of a higher, somewhat pronounced neck (cat. 8), 3-ovoid shape (cat. 6), 4-barrel-like shape with a rounded rim (cat. 3), 5-barrel-like shape with a cut rim (cat. 23), 6-bottom of a vessel with clear traces of a slow, hand-powered, wheel's axle on the outer wall (cat. 21) (author: O. Novaković)

17 From the fill of house 3.

18 This shape is found in the fill of the pit structure SU 438 (cat. no. 8) and in house 2 (cat. no. 4).

19 Fragment was found in the fill of the central pit of the excavated area, SU 352.

20 It is interesting that an analogous example of a pot made on a potter's wheel, similar in size (rim diameter 23 cm, as opposed to 19 cm on a pot found in SU 495), shape and decoration to our barrel-like pot (Fig. 10: 4, cat. no. 3), was found in house 4 at this site (Bálint 1991: T. 9: 2).

It would seem that the decoration is limited only to the upper part of the pot: even though it was possible to connect only fragments of the upper half of the vessel, not a single fragment of a bottom with preserved part of the body was decorated. As a rule, decoration always begins just below the neck, at the shoulder; decorating technique is always incising, most commonly by using a comb-like object. Majority of more complete fragments have been decorated, while the undecorated fragments count for at least one third of the total number of fragments and have been found in almost every excavated area; even though at first sight it would seem that the motifs are diverse (Fig. 12), they are in fact only different variations of a combination of a comb-like undulating line and comb-like horizontal line, where the comb-like undulating line is the dominant decorative element, while comb-like horizontal line is mostly used to frame the undulating lines and is a secondary element. Undulating lines can be fine and/or soft, large and/or more pronounced, while its asymmetry is noticeable (Fig. 10: 3, cat. no. 6; cat. no. 7). A single undulating line is extremely rare (cat. no. 15). Several unique decorative motifs have also been recognized: decoration consisting of shallow and irregular dots that were probably made by piercing movement of a comb-like object, running dynamically along the shoulder, almost forming a gentle, small undulating line under a comb-like horizontal line (cat. no. 24),[21] shallow multiple comb-like horizontal line on the interior wall of the vessel (cat. no. 10), vertical rows of incised horizontal grooves (cat. no. 14), line of horizontal grooves on the neck of the vessel (cat. no. 27). On previously mentioned slender-shaped pot with a narrow mouth (Fig. 10: 2, cat. no. 8) we find two parallel vertical flutes; however, it is questionable whether this is a decorative element because the motif is not repeated in a plane along the fragment wall.

On rims of several pots there is also an incised decoration on the interior wall of the rim: it is a fine comb-like undulating line (Fig. 10: 5, cat. no. 23; cat. no. 12; cat. no. 13 (in this example, identical motif is repeated on the shoulder, just under the neck), rows of comb-like horizontal grooves (cat. no. 2), then a combination of fine comb-like undulating line and grooves in the background (cat. no. 7). Similar decorations of the interior wall of the rim with fine comb-like undulating line (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: cat. no. 5, 196) and comb-like horizontal grooves (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: cat. no. 7) are found on vessels from Prečno pole I, belonging to horizon, i.e. pottery group, Torčec II, dated from the beginning of the 7th century to the second half of the 8th century (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 120, 124).

Fragment facture can be divided in three basic groups (Fig. 11),[22] fine (with high proportion of mica, sandy, but smooth to the touch when compared to a medium fine, vessels are usually red in colour), medium fine (porous, with traces of mica or without it, feels like sandpaper, vessels are often orange-beige in colour), and coarse (high proportion of smaller and/or larger gravel, clearly heterogeneous in structure, often porous, vessels are usually grey or light red in colour). We have also recorded a rare subgroup, just slightly less fine than type A; it's in fact its variation: black with golden mica.



Fig. 11 Microscopic images of basic factures found in ceramic fragments at the site (from left to right): with mica, porous, with gravel, black with gold mica (photo by: O. Novaković)

Number of fragments with facture without mica or gravel is negligible; both components provide higher stability during the firing (Odler, Kolnik 2011: 97), and more prevalent fragments are the ones with fine to medium fine facture, while only a quarter of fragments have a coarse facture. These ratios and this fine facture with a high proportion of mica is not unknown in central European early medieval sites: e.g. at previously mentioned site Cifer-Pac II, where almost all fragments have facture with mica or gravel, and pottery is similar to Kaznica pottery in other general characteristics,[23] 60% of the

21 Even though there are no close parallels to this dynamic concept of undulating dots, we do find a dotted decoration produced with a perpendicular comb at site Prečno pole I (cat. no. 207, group Torčec II: Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 120) and at Virovitica–Kiškorija South (cat. no. 10; cat. no. 16; end of the 8th century and the 9th century: Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: 114, 120).

22 We would like to express our gratitude to dr. sc. Tino Leleković (Archaeology Division, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts) for providing us with a microscope and for his suggestions on literature about the ancient history of Đakovo area.

23 It is easy to determine other individual, similar examples, although certain parallels, with regards to the distance, don't have any greater meaning, however, we would like to mention several examples: similarity in shape and decoration C14 32 (Odler, Kolnik 2011: T. 4: C14–32) to a pot found in house 3 (cat. no. 3), similarity in shape C15–79 (Odler, Kolnik 2011: T.4: C15–79) to ovoid pots found in house 2 (cat. no. 5 and 6).

vessels is decorated, prevalent motif is a comb-like undulating line, and to a lesser extent a horizontal line (just three vessels were decorated by using a single-puncture tool), rims are rounded, cut or grooved, and shape variation is low (Odler, Kolnik 2011: 97–98).

Geographically closer example is from site Pod kotom-cesta in Slovenia, where ceramic vessels made with clay containing a high proportion of very fine mica, in most cases also containing silicate sand, which makes the outer wall porous and mostly soft to the touch (unlike fragments found at Kaznica). Vessels found at this site, whether they were made by hand or on a slow wheel, are similar to our pots in design characteristics also (lightly outwards protruding rim, irregular decoration, mostly comb-like undulating lines framed on both sides with horizontal lines): pottery from group 5 is rather similar,[24] dated to the earliest phases of early Slavic settlement at the end of the 7th century and in the 8th century, produced on a slow wheel with additional treatment by hand, and decorated with comb-like undulating lines or a combination of comb-like undulating line and horizontal line at the shoulder (Tušek 2002: 37–39).

Fragments of pots provide us with plenty of information concerning technology involved in their production. All more complete fragments of vessel bottoms were flat, there were no ring-shaped bottoms, and they differ only by more or less visible connection of body wall to the bottom surface, which was made by hand even in fragments with a very fine texture with mica and thin walls (cat. no. 29), or in fragments of the same quality where that connection is additionally redressed by processing on a potter's wheel (cat. no. 1, traces of a finger on the outer wall where the artisan stabilized the wall while he was fastening it). Three fragments from pits (cat. no. 20, 21, 25) have, in the middle of the outer wall, a clearly visible circular depression, traces of a potter's wheel shaft on which they were set during production. Traces of circular depressions made by wheel's shaft and additional treatment by hand confirms that pottery was produced on a so-called slow, simple hand-powered wheel (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 117). Significant number of fragments have traces of additional treatment by hand, suggesting places during production where the artisan[25] had problems with maintaining control over the design, with regards to wheel's movement:[26] during connecting of the wall to the bottom, where we find traces of pressing the wall to the interior rim of the bottom (cat. no. 25, 29); during the formation of the belly, where we see vertical palm movement in form of closed fingers, probably in effort to attenuate the wall, making the body longer (cat. no. 22, 13 are examples where that treatment stops just before the beginning of the neck). One fragment of a pot rim has traces of a circular hole on the neck, a possible sign of repairs of a good quality pot (cat. no. 15). Similar technological solutions to pottery production can be seen at site Šarnjak, near Varaždin: production on a slow wheel with frequent traces of additional treatment by hand, multiple undulating and horizontal lines (varying from irregular to regular) on a large part of the pot surface (apart from the neck and near the bottom), outwards protruding rims that are often cut or, if rounded, somewhat pointed, are listed as characteristics typical for the 8th century, and some continue into the 9th century (pot production on a slow wheel, precise decorations, and strong outwards protruding, mostly cut or pointed rounded rims are features that are less prevalent at Kaznica) (Bekić 2008: 109–10).

Only a small number of vessel fragments was found in house fills (minimal number of vessels per dwelling was 3–5).[27] Fragments with coarse facture are found in a very small number of established houses; majority of fragments found in dwellings had a fine facture with mica and as such represent the best examples of pottery production on the site (cat. no. 3, 6); in pits and pit structures, fragments with coarse facture were more common (cat. no. 16, 31), but they also contained plenty of fragments with fine facture with mica (cat. no. 23, 24). More complete fragment of an upper half of a pot from house 3 (cat. no. 3) stands out for the quality of its facture, as does the larger bottom fragment from house 1 (cat. no. 1) that has one of the subtlest and most skilfully made transitions into the wall of the body, even though, under closer inspection, one can still notice traces of additional treatment by hand, visible also in the clear trace of a fingertip on the outer wall of the body. Most fragments, especially elucidating ones, that tell us more about pot shapes and their technological features, are found in pit structures: largest number of fragments were found in the central pit SU 352 (positioned almost half way from house 2 and 3), and in the pit structure SU 438 on the east end of the excavated settlement, where we can distinguish at least nine different vessels.

24 Compare examples from Kaznica, cat. 3 and cat. 18 with pot no. 1, cat. 8 with pot no. 31 (Tušek 2002: cat. 1, 31).

25 When we use the term "artisan" we imply a semi-specialized production: a member of a community who (probably seasonally) produces more pottery than he needs and uses the extra products as a source of additional income, alongside whatever he usually does, i.e. work within the community (Herold 2015: 224).

26 Hand-powered, primitive wheel rotates more slowly than a wheel powered by foot, which results in a weaker centrifugal force making the vessel's wall more unstable during forming: that is why an artisan has to have either a thick wall that is then attenuated by hand, or he has to hold it while he forms the wall.

27 Fill of house 1 contained 21 pottery fragment, house 2 contained 58 fragments, while house 3 and SU 492 contained only 8 and 7 fragments respectively.



Fig. 12 a), b) examples of various decorative patterns found on pottery fragments from Kaznica (drawing by: D. Radman, photo by: O. Novaković)

To place pottery found at Kaznica in a wider context, i.e. in order to expand its analysis, we have compared our results to several studies. Presence of two confirmed functional vessel shapes within the group, pots and baking lids, more or less pronounced S-profile on more complete pot fragments, as well as prevalent ovoid or barrel-like shape with simple, rounded or cut rims, production on a slow wheel combined with additional treatment by hand (vertical smoothing of the interior wall by finger-dragging), rich, always incised decorations consisting mostly of irregular comb-like undulating and horizontal lines, and the appearance of comb-like undulating line or grooves on the interior side of the rim, are characteristics that closely connect our pottery to Torčec II pottery group, one of the largest and most detailed typologically and chronologically analysed group of early medieval pottery in northwest Croatia (Drava River region, Torčec area) described by Tajana Sekelj Ivančan.

It is a group that was found at only one site in the mentioned area, Prečno pole I, and four structures that were radiocarbon dated place it in the period between the first half of the 7th century and the middle or second half of the 8th century (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 114–124). According to previously mentioned characteristics, lacking any other signs on the outer wall of the bottom (apart from circular depressions, traces of hand-powered wheel's shaft), identical technique, motifs and similar decoration layout, as well as the presence of pots and baking lids as the only functional shapes, our pottery shows significant difference only in facture: that is, Torčec II group doesn't have any vessels with a fine facture, and the most common ones are those with a coarse facture, while at Kaznica more than half of the fragments have a fine (with a high proportion of mica) and medium fine (porous) facture.

One of the recent general studies of early medieval pottery in Central Europe by J. Macháček, established the term "pottery of central Danube cultural tradition"[28] for the 7th and 8th century pottery found in a wide area, from Danube to the Carpathian Basin in the south, Carpathian Mountains in the east, upper Main and central Elbe in the west, and the upper Oder and upper Vistula in the north; that is the pottery that was created by applying earlier production tradition to various forms of pottery that appeared with new groups settling in Central Europe, which results in the creation of a horizon that, despite the basic similarity, has heterogeneous shapes (Macháček 1997: 371).[29] Kaznica pottery can best be compared to pottery from group C, which was found in Avar period inhumation cemeteries in southwest Slovakia, i.e. to pottery with an S-profile from younger phases of Želovce and Nové Zámky cemeteries (Macháček 1997: 268, 239, 373, Fig. 3: III, IV), with mouth and bottom that get wider towards the end of the 8th century (Macháček 1997: 374, 376, 379). In this phase, at the mentioned cemeteries, we mostly encounter decorated vessels made on a slow wheel and additionally treated by hand (Macháček 1997: 371).

As was mentioned before, several vessel fragments were different from the majority of fragments found at the site, ones found in only two stratigraphic units: in pit SU 288 and in a small circular pit SU 296.

Fragment with most distinct chronological indicators, that led us to the possibility of the appearance of a somewhat later "intrusion" of a horizon that is different from that found at the site and indicated by majority of findings, was found in pit SU 296 (cat. no. 35). It is a fragment of an upper part of a vessel, most probably a pot, that has a different facture and decoration when compared to the homogeneous pottery group present on the site; facture is smooth, compact, with addition of tiny pebbles. Decoration is composed of a sequence of regular single horizontal lines that are spaced 1 cm between and start at the neck and continue all the way to the bottom of the fragment. That decorative motif, performed by simple grooving, was most popular in later periods and was found on vessels from the Carpathian Basin as early as 10th and 11th century (Takács 1996b: 140). Even though the fragment is small, making it impossible to define the complete shape of the vessel, relatively simple lightly outwards protruding rim with cut upper part and lightly rounded lower lip, short neck, and, it would seem, indistinct low shoulder are also characteristic for one of the most common shapes in 10th and 11th century Carpathian Basin, the so called pot type 1 (Takács 1996b: 151, Fig. 14: type 1). Closest analogies in form and ornament are found at site Ledine near Torčec (Sekelj Ivančan et al. 2005: T. 1: 3, 9; T. 4: 23; T. 7: 43); on a fragment of the lower part of vessel 32 from SU 14 (unfortunately, rim and neck of that vessel have not been preserved), and on a fragment of the upper part of vessel 41 from the nearby SU 16, which in shape and rim type (simple, cut upper part and rounded lower part), as well as in decoration design (on this fragment horizontal lines form a spiral along the fragment), are very comparable to our fragment. Pottery material from Ledine was, after radiocarbon dating, dated from the second half of 10th century and in the 11th century (Sekelj Ivančan et al. 2005: 154, 168, 169; T. 5: 32; T. 7: 41).

For sure, most interesting are the two vessel fragments, pink-orange in colour and with a smooth porous facture with gravel, found in small pit SU 288 (cat. no. 36, 37): the only discernible feature is a gentle break of the shape in profile. This design element was found in several different types of early medieval vessels: a similar break was found on the shoulder of a type 9 vessel found at late Avar cemetery in Szentes–Kajan (Bálint 1991: Fig. 14), similar break marks the middle of the body of biconic type D pots from Eperjes (Bálint 1991: T. 20: 13; T. 18: 1, 4), but also bodies of ceramic cauldrons made by hand that were found in the Carpathian Basin from the 8th century, while cauldrons made on a potter's wheel were characteristic for later periods, from 10th and 11th century till the end of the 14th century (Tákacs 2010: 139) e.g. type that looks like a baking lid, made on a potter's wheel (Fig. 1: II A), type that resembles metal models, made on a potter's wheel, rounded and tall (Fig. 3: II D 2c). It should be mentioned that late Avar period type D pots from Eperjes almost always have traces of fingerprints on the break, while fragments from Kaznica lack any decoration. It would seem on first sight that the cauldron is the most probable solution, especially since the only two recorded examples in north Croatia were found in East Slavonia, at sites Beketinci–Bentež and Dunavski bajer (Vukovar) (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 164; Demo 1996: cat. no. 61/15); however, without a rim or at least few more characteristic fragments, we can't define them as cauldrons, or give any closer typological determination. The fact that Kaznica fragments have no rim or bottom makes it impossible to more closely determine the vessel type, find parallels and chronological guidelines.

Determination of the fragments of these two vessels is very problematic: they were found in small pits with a small

28 The study was conducted by defining three basic forms based on a mathematical index of mouth, bottom, height and the maximum width of the vessel; the results were then compared to classical archaeological analysis like Eisner's, and the final analysis was conducted on a sample of representative samples from south and west Slovakia, Moravia and Upper Austria (Macháček 1997: 378).

29 Author distinguishes between three groups: group from Slavic cremation cemeteries, slender shapes that were based on the Prague type; group of very wide shapes found at inhumation cemeteries in Upper Austria developed under the influence of either the Merovingian or Late Roman pottery; group of wide shapes found at Avar period inhumation cemeteries in Southwest Slovakia (Macháček 1997: 378).

amount of ceramic material, together with other, more indefinable fragments.[30] In addition, mentioned fragments are very indeterminate; for those found in SU 288 we can't even be sure what its functional type was, and not even the rim fragment from a second vessel enables us a more precise determination.[31] In fact, for the period of 10th and 11th century, a high variability of shapes, as well as the domination of forms that will remain in long use with minimal changes, along with the emergence of ornaments that will be even more popular in the following centuries, make chronological determination difficult even on vessel fragments regarded as crucial for determination (e.g. rims); that is why we should strive to date pottery from that period by considering other finds or by considering the context of a large amount of ceramic material found at each site (Tákacs 1996b: 148–150). Unfortunately, none of these conditions were present at Kaznica. We can only conclude that these fragments could belong to a younger horizon, eventually dated to 10th and 11th century, based on the analogies of some fragments (probable pot from SU 296, and possible cauldron fragments from SU 288) and circumstances of the settlement of early medieval Carpathian basin. The appearance of such a small number of fragments, partially mixed with earlier ceramic material, of which none appear inside a dwelling, but only within pit structures, evokes the conclusion by Cs. Bálint, who noted that the frequent presence of mixed (late) Avar period ceramic material and 10th and 11th century pottery (but never within a housing structure) does not indicate so much to the continuity of settling, but rather points to a fact that similar ways of life in two communities imply selecting the same location for settlement and burial of community members (Bálint 1991: 71, note 213).

Other ceramic finds, of a different function, found in the settlement include fragments of two loom weights and one that was completely preserved. They are more of less biconic: one found in the large pit structure SU 438 is poorly preserved, of an unstable, sandy facture and a very slight break (cat. no. 37), while the one found in house 3 is more compact and has a more pronounced break, highly biconical (cat. no. 38); completely preserved loom weight also has a compact, smooth facture and is less biconical (SU 364, cat. no. 39). These finds are interesting because they indicate that the community was an autarchy (spinning threads of plant or animal origin for further process of fabric production or sewing), but they are not surprising: they are commonly found in early medieval settlements (Sekelj Ivančan 2010b: 137). Most researchers are usually not trying to precisely date loom weights, being objects of everyday use, and whose shape rarely changes, unless they are numerous at a particular site or if they were found in closed, absolutely dated archaeological contexts (Sekelj Ivančan 2010b: 382), which isn't the case at Kaznica.



Fig. 13 Fragment of a body of a vessel with circular hole and trace of circular incising around it from house 1 (photo by: T. Hršak)

Fragment of a vessel's body found in house 1 (Fig. 13) should also be mentioned: circa 0.5 cm from the punctured circular hole there is a trace of a circular incision; it is possible that this is an unfinished type of a pendant made from the fragment, typical for early medieval period: similar, finished pendant of the same type was found in a horizon dated to 8th and 9th century at site Varaždin–Brezje (Bekić 2009: 213, T. 4: 9).

The only non-ceramic moveable find from the early medieval settlement is a half of a quern-stone. It is a semi-circular, relatively roughly formed quern-stone, 40 cm in diameter, with a round axle hole in the middle where it is thickest, thinning towards the edge. This find indicates, as expected, that the population was engaged in agriculture. This

30 In pit SU 288 we have found only 30 fragments whose shape could not be determined; there were no rim fragments and only 2 fragments had a beginning of a bottom. Although they have different factures (from medium fine to one fragment with a very coarse facture and relatively thick walls, that suggests it was made by hand), all fragments were so small that we can't even distinguish between fragments of a same vessel or identify vessels without decoration on the basis of existing fragments.

31 We weren't the only ones faced with the same dilemma on a site in continental Croatia: good examples are vessel fragments found in SU 9 at Brezje 1, where a pot that we mentioned earlier (comparison to pot cat. no. 3), together with most other fragments, displays typological characteristics typical for a later period (end of 9th century and 10th century), as opposed to results of radiocarbon analysis (790±69 cal AD); author notes, in a recent publication, that such discrepancy can be attributed to an error during the collection of samples for carbon dating, but also due to a mistake in typology itself, i.e. the need to re-evaluate current knowledge (Bekić 2013: 248–249); it is interesting that this pot has an ornament similar to Kaznica fragment cat. no. 35, but our fragment has a cut rim of a simple profile.

half was found in the northeast end of the excavated area, in a circular pit SU 36, where fragments of two baking lids were also found, which were not found anywhere else on the site. Finds like this are often connected with pits for storing grain (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 150)

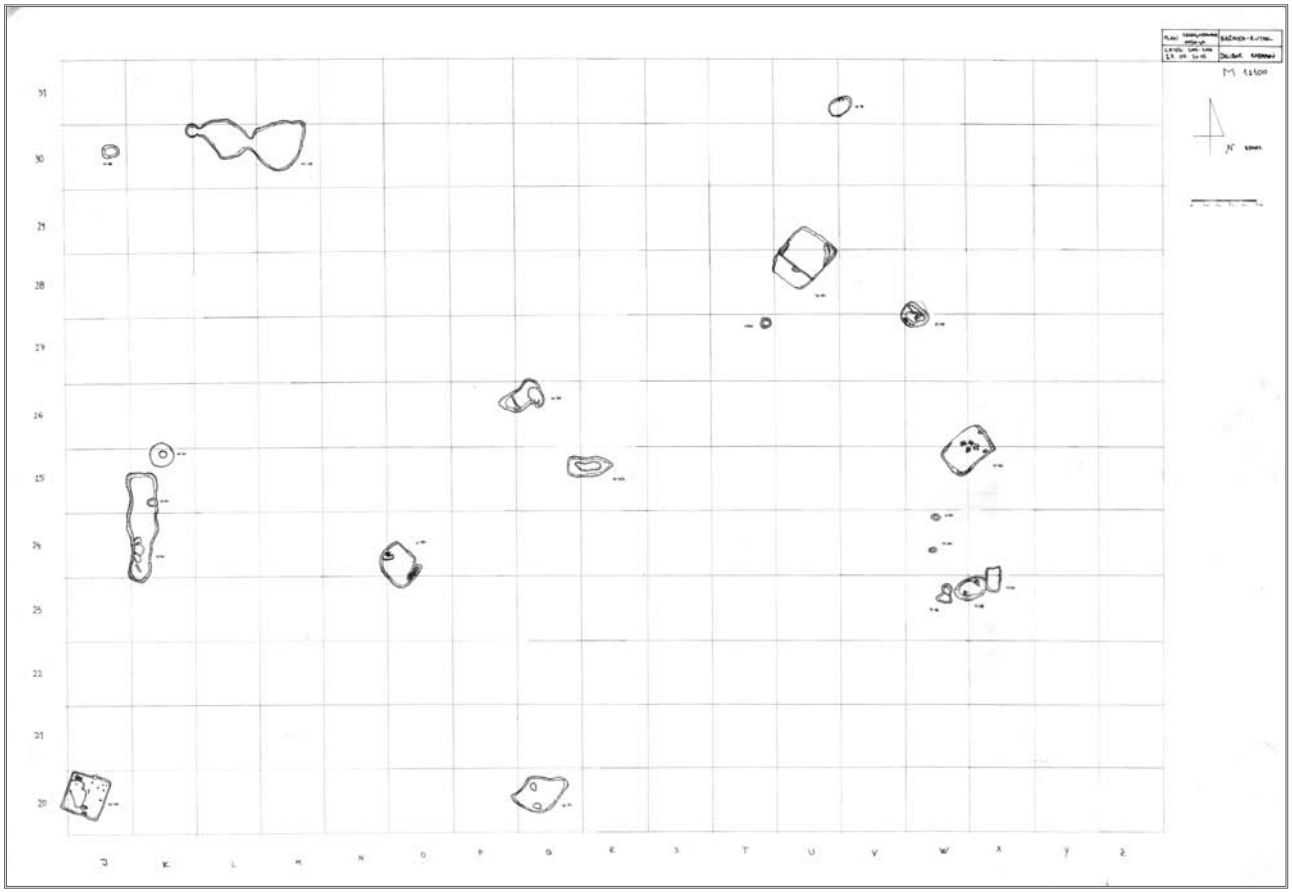


Fig. 14 Plan of the early medieval part of the site (drawing by: D. Radman, M=1:100)

INSTEAD OF CONCLUSION: PROBLEMS OF DATING AND SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SETTLEMENT

Any attempt to date an early medieval settlement is always delicate.[32] We have decided to undertake radiocarbon dating of samples found in one of the dwellings and in one pit; we chose samples from the fill of the oven found in the best preserved structure, house 1, and a sample from central pit SU 352, that stands out because of its position and the variety of pottery fragments. Sample from house 1 has a set date range 680–880 AD (95% probability, BP 1270–1070), while the date range for the central pit SU 352 is 670–775 AD (95% probability, BP 1280–1175).[33] Having in mind the analysis of moveable finds, i.e. the results of typological and (partial) chronological analysis of the major, homogeneous group of pottery fragments from Kaznica, which show similarities to ceramic material from the 7th and the 8th century in our region (Prečno Pole I, Blizna, Šarnjak, Varaždin–Brezje, Stari Perkovci–Debela šuma), but also to Central European typologies (pottery of central Danube cultural tradition), and the fact that pottery fragments from pit SU 352 are representative of the whole site, we are inclined to assume that the settlement should be dated within the period established by the central pit SU 352. Analysis of vessel fragments supports that assumption, and only a relatively small number of pottery fragments (in total less than 300, a minimum of 3–5 vessels per dwelling) does not indicate long-term settlement that spans over several generations. The analysis shows a certain typological and technological uniformity in the north Croatia region, but also (to a lesser extent) in the wider region; it also stresses the importance of observation and determination of ceramic material within the context of the site. Three vessel fragments from two smaller pits (SU 288, SU 296) open up the possibility of the

32 In fact, researchers are rarely able put all of the collected samples (found in all or most of the structures in the settlement) through radiocarbon analysis (Stružani is an example of one such site: Lozuk 2011: 39) in order to determine whether the entire excavated area is concurrent (at least generationally). We should not forget that absolute dating represents a single moment in time, but unlike dating a closed grave, settlement structures are used through a certain period of time.

33 Radiocarbon analysis was performed in the Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory (SU 107–Beta 424753, SU 351–Beta 424752).

existence of a younger horizon: indeterminability of those fragments prevents us from making any firm conclusions: as is possible that they belong to a later period, it is equally possible that they arrived here through trade.

It is unlikely that the entire settlement was excavated during protective excavations in 2005 and 2006, even though no stratigraphic units, that would belong to the early medieval part of the site, were found in the peripheral part of 5100 m^2 researched area. Excavation has, it would seem, discovered a compact part of the settlement (Fig. 14) where we can differentiate between several structures with different functions and start a discussion, suggesting some assumptions about the organization of the excavated part.

Most clearly visible are permanent dwellings, houses 1, 2 and 3; they were all partially dug in, rectangular, more or less regular in layout, relatively small in size with one or two posts that supported the roof structure, without any traces of a hard floor, and with preserved heating systems. Apart from them, due to similarities in shape and the regularity of the layout, SU 492 stands out as a probable dwelling, at least a temporary one (seasonal room?). Dwellings at first seem scattered, but in fact they are arranged two by two on the same line: house 1 and 2 on line southwest-northeast, 27.5 m apart, and house 3 and SU 492 on line northwest-southeast, 17.5 m apart.

Empty space in the middle of the excavated area holds two large pits of an irregular oval shape, and one of them (SU 352, next to SU 483) contained the largest quantity of ceramic material found at the site. The edges of the explored area are defined by larger pits and pit structures, almost forming a circle around the dwelling structures. The largest pit, i.e. pit structure, SU 438 was found in the northwest end of the site, and it has an irregular oval shape, containing the largest quantity of ceramic material. In the western end, an oblong oval pit structure SU 430 stands out, somewhat smaller than the previous pit, whose design features and finds of just a few vessel fragments suggest a parallel to a series of similar structures found in early medieval settlements in central Europe. We often find, in settlements of this type, regular circular pits with finds of a half of a quern-stone, along side typical pottery fragments, such as the one in Kaznica, pit SU 36 in the northeastern end of the excavated area, the only pit where we have, along with pot fragments, found fragments of two massive baking lids and half of a quern-stone. In the southern end of the site there is a rhomboid pit SU 54 with small number of pottery fragments in the fill. Function of these boundary pits and pit objects is unclear; it is certain that they differ from the dwellings, but based on the number and the nature of the finds[34] it is probable that each had a different function. None of the pits can be connected to any single dwelling structure, but almost all pits and structures are characterised by the presence of pottery fragments of similar design, decorative and technical features. The only two exceptions are the small circular pit SU 288 and, just 5 m away, one of the smallest excavated pits, SU 296.

The excavated area gives us the impression of an open type of early medieval settlement, irregular in layout. That this was an open type settlement is supported by lack of any traces of individual estates (typical for medieval forts); there are no traces of a wooden fence or any workshops. The layout of the excavated area fits the usual image of a Slavic settlement, usually several houses are either lightly dispersed within the settlement or they are arranged in multiple groups (house 1 and 2, opposed to house 3 and SU 492) around an empty central area, that can contain additional, secondary structures (pits SU 366 and SU 352) (Šalkovský 2001: 119–121). If we presume that one family usually had 5-6 members, and assuming that all of the dwellings are concurrent,[35] the excavated area could support a population of 15 to 20 individuals (Šalkovský 2001: 121). This number of people would find it relatively easy to support themselves by agriculture connected to surrounding groves, small, fragmented and primitive cultivated fields and a creek, situated on a ledge; their number was probably more or less constant due to limited resources; a small, family village whose residents cooperate and whose survival depends on communal activities, with one member of the community producing pottery for the entire village when the workload is low; maybe this community, when dwellings started to deteriorate, simply moved further down the ledge or to some other ledge or a hill in the vicinity.

Of course, we must remember that any thought about the organization and the layout of the settlement is purely hypothetical, because, without complete excavation of the ledge, we can't be sure what part of the settlement was researched. In addition, there are just a few excavated and thoroughly published early medieval sites in East Slavonia,[36] closest analogies to our material are, therefore, found in a nearby, intensively studied (in the last few years), yet different, Drava river region. This fact calls for additional caution when making any general conclusions, because the existence, a kind of

34 We differentiate SU 438 with the largest number of moveable finds (along with SU 352) and, in contrast, SU 430 with just a few pottery fragments, and SU 036 that has a completely different, regular shape and contained unique finds that have not been found anywhere else on the site, with pottery fragments that fit the story told by the majority of Kaznica's pot fragments.

35 Due to low durability, pit-houses and semi-buried houses usually last from 25 to 30 years, which is the reason why we often assume that seemingly concurrent dwelling on the same site could belong to two different generations (Šalkovský 2001: 121).

36 A series of sites from 9th century that was recorded in the north-west direction on the peripheral part of East Slavonian plain do not provide us with substantial information on settlement organization: preliminarily published Čepinski Martinci–Dubrava (Kalafatić 2009), Kuševac–Topolina (Bojčić, Hršak 2009), somewhat more detailed Stari Perkovci–Debela šuma (Filipec et al. 2009) and a monograph detailing several positions at site Stružani (Lozuk 2011). The list of all settlement sites in north Croatia dated between 9th and 11th century can be found in: *Early medieval settlements between the Sava and Drava Rivers – a few examples of the village in the 9th century* (Sekelj Ivančan 2016, in press).

cohabitation, of several different communities during the 8th century in East Slavonia was confirmed, as evidenced by concurrent late Avar and Slavic cemeteries in the Vinkovac–Osijek area.[37] Based on the typological and chronological analysis of ceramic material and dwellings, we can be sure that Kaznica–Rutak reveals a part of an early medieval settlement whose ceramic material mostly resembles ceramic material found in nearby regions, dated to 8th and 9th century. This date is supported by results of radiocarbon analysis of samples collected at the site; whether it was a peripheral or a central part of an open type settlement, or whether it was a hamlet, communicating to similar hamlets in the vicinity (on this or on other, neighbouring ledges), or whether it was a completely different settlement than assumed, we can only guess.

CATALOGUE[38]

T1[39]

SU 107

1. Fragment of a pot: bottom, body; straight with brush (?) traces on the outer wall and the lower part of the body, with a clear fingerprint on the outer wall, facture: fine, colour: orange-brown/orange-brown/orange-grey, decoration: /, technique: slow wheel, additionally shaped by hand (?, fingerprint on the outer wall of the body)
   Bottom diameter=11 cm, wall thickness=5–15 mm, size=3 x 4.3 cm (length x width)
   Wall thickness=5 mm, size=2.9 x 4.5 cm
2. Fragment of a pot: rim; lightly outwards protruding rounded rim of a simple profile, facture: fine, colour: brick red/grey-black/brick red, decoration: two rows of comb-like decoration on the interior wall of the rim
   Wall thickness=4–6 mm, size=2.5 x 3.5 cm
   SU 495
3. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder, body; outwards protruding rounded rim of a simple profile, short neck, indistinct shoulder, facture: fine with mica, colour: brick orange/brick orange/brick orange, decoration: shallow grooved series of three triangular comb-like undulating lines, followed by a comb-like horizontal and comb-like triangular undulating line, from the beginning of the indistinct shoulder to the end of the fragment, technique: slow wheel
   Rim diameter=20 cm, wall thickness=6–7 mm, size=15 x 14.5 cm

T2

SU 395

4. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder/bottom, body; outwards protruding rounded rim of a simple profile, high neck, barely pronounced shoulder, flat bottom, colour: light brown/light brown/dark brown; dark brown/dark brown/black-brown, decoration: gentle comb-like undulating line on the shoulder, followed by a comb-like horizontal line, technique: slow wheel
   Rim diameter=12 cm, wall thickness=5–7 mm/5–7 mm, size=3.6 x 2.5 cm/2.5 x 2.9 cm
5. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder/bottom, body; outwards protruding thickened rounded rim of a simple profile, short neck, indistinct shoulder, facture: fine with mica, colour: black-light brown/light brown/black-light brown, decoration: gentle, closely-spaced comb-like undulating line under the neck, technique: slow wheel
   Rim diameter=13 cm, wall thickness=4–6 mm/4–8 mm, size=2.7 x 5.5 cm/3.4 x 2.8 cm
6. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder, body: lightly outwards protruding rounded rim, short neck, barely pronounced shoulder, facture: fine with mica, colour: black-light brown/black-claret/dark gray-claret, decoration: shallow irregular comb-like undulating line, comb-like horizontal line, irregular comb-like undulating line from the shoulder to the end of the fragment, technique: slow wheel
   Rim diameter=15 cm, wall thickness=6–8 mm, size=7.2 x 11 cm

37 For a brief but thorough insight see Sekelj Ivančan 2010a: 167, 169–70; history of research can be found in Filipec 2012: 221–222.

38 Description of finds, mostly fragments of pottery, is based on the following determinants: Fragment (vessel type or just vessel, if not defined): parts of a vessel (rim, neck, shoulder, body, bottom); description of a fragment, facture, colour (outer, cross section, interior), decoration, technique (formation, moulding: by wheel, vertical burnishing etc.), mouth diameter, wall thickness, fragment size (length x width). If it was not possible to determine a certain value, it was not mentioned.

39 Author of the tables is D. Radman.

SU 53

7. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder; lightly outwards protruding rounded rim, high neck, indistinct shoulder, facture: fine with mica, colour: black-claret/claret-gray/light brown, decoration: shallow irregular comb-like horizontal line, fine closely-spaced comb-like undulating line, comb-like horizontal line from the end of the neck to the end of the fragment; very shallow comb-like undulating line on the vertical grooves on the interior wall of the rim, technique: slow wheel
   Rim diameter=18 cm, wall thickness=5–6 mm, size=5.1 x 6.1 cm

T3

SU 437

8. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder, body: lightly outwards protruding slanted rim, somewhat high and indistinct neck, indistinct shoulder, facture: fine with mica (a lot of mica), colour: brick red-gray/brick red-black/brick red-gray, decoration: two longitudinal grooves at the end of the neck and the beginning of the shoulder, and a part of the body (?), technique: slow wheel
   Rim diameter=12 cm, wall thickness=4–5 mm, size=12 x 11 cm
9. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder: lightly outwards protruding slanted rim, short neck, indistinct shoulder, facture: medium fine, porous, colour: light brown/light brown-gray/light brown, decoration: /, technique: slow wheel
   Wall thickness=8–9 mm, size=3.9 x 3.5 cm
10. Fragment of a vessel: body, facture: fine with mica, colour: black/black/black, decoration: comb-like horizontal line on the interior wall of the fragment, technique: slow wheel
    Wall thickness=8 mm, size=5 x 3.5 cm
11. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder; lightly outwards protruding thickened rounded rim, short neck, indistinct shoulder, facture: medium fine - with fine gravel and traces of mica, colour: grey/grey/grey, decoration: /, technique: slow wheel
    Rim diameter=20 cm, wall thickness=9–10 mm, size=4.6 x 4.1 cm
12. Fragment of a vessel: rim, beginning of a neck?, lightly outwards protruding straight rim, facture: coarse with gravel, colour: grey/grey/grey, decoration: incised comb-like horizontal line along the interior rim, technique: slow wheel
    Wall thickness=5 mm, size=2.5 x 2.7 cm
13. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder, body: lightly outwards protruding rounded rim of a simple profile, short neck, indistinct shoulder, facture: fine with mica, colour: black/black/black (possibly dark brown), decoration: traces of a shallow-cut comb-like triangular undulating line on the shoulder, followed by traces of comb-like decoration (undulating line?) at the end of the fragment; incised double comb-like slightly undulating line along the interior rim, technique: slow wheel, traces of finger movement at the transition from shoulder to neck
    Rim diameter=9 cm, wall thickness=5–7 mm, size=5 x 4.5 cm
14. Fragment of a vessel: body, facture: coarse with gravel, colour: orange-grey/orange-gray/orange-grey, decoration: incised vertical rows of horizontal grooves near the bottom of the fragment, technique: slow wheel?
    Wall thickness=6 mm, size=3.3 x 4 cm
    SU 307
15. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder, body; lightly outwards protruding thickened rim, higher pronounced neck, somewhat pronounced shoulder, facture: fine with mica, colour: black-dark brown/brick red/brown-brick red, decoration: incised single undulating line at the shoulder, light traces of a comb-like decoration at the end of the fragment, technique: slow wheel, "repairs" made by hand, circular hole on the rim (trace of repair?)
    Rim diameter: 24=cm, wall thickness=4.2–7 mm, size=5.8 x 8.1 cm
    SU 363
16. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder; lightly outwards protruding slanted rim of a simple profile, short neck, somewhat pronounced shoulder, facture: coarse with gravel, colour: dark grey-light brown/dark grey/dark grey-light brown, decoration: incised comb-like triangular thick undulating line at the shoulder, technique: slow wheel
    Rim diameter=14 cm, wall thickness=6–8 mm, size=5 x 8.8 cm

T4

SU 291

17. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck; lightly outwards protruding rounded rim, facture: coarse with gravel, colour: brown-red/grey/brown-red, decoration: incised shallow horizontal line at the neck, technique: slow wheel, "repairs" on the rim made by hand
    Rim diameter=25 cm, wall thickness=8 mm, size=5.2 x 8.6 cm
18. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder; outwards protruding straight rim of a simple profile, indistinct higher neck, indistinct shoulder, facture: medium fine, porous, colour: brownish-red/grey/brownish, decoration: incised shallow comb-like horizontal line at the transition from neck to shoulder, technique: slow wheel, vertical burnishing by hand
    Rim diameter=23 cm, wall thickness=8 mm, size=5.5 x 10.7 cm
19. Fragment of a vessel: rim, neck and shoulder; lightly outwards protruding slanted rim of a simple profile, short neck that continues into a slightly pronounced shoulder, facture: coarse with gravel, colour: redish-brown/redish-brown/brownish-black, decoration: incised shallow comb-like line at the transition from neck to shoulder, technique: slow wheel
    Rim diameter=13 cm, wall thickness=9 mm, size=3.4 x 9 cm
    SU 289
20. Fragment of a vessel: bottom, body; fragment of a flat bottom with traces of a shallow circular depression in the middle of the outer wall, facture: fine with mica, colour: brick red/dark grey/black, decoration: /, technique: slow wheel, traces of a wheel shaft on the outer wall, traces of fingers (squeezing) on the interior wall of the bottom, at the connection of the bottom and the body
    Wall thickness=8–13 mm, size=2.5 x 3.1 cm
21. Fragment of a vessel: bottom; flat bottom with a circular depression in the middle of the outer wall, facture: fine with mica, colour: dark grey-brick red/dark grey-brick red/dark grey-brick red, decoration: /, technique: slow wheel, traces of a wheel shaft on the outer wall
    Wall thickness=11 mm, size=8.5 x 8 cm (width x lenght of the bottom)

T5

SU 351

22. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder, body: outwards protruding thickened rounded rim of a simple profile, short neck, shallow notch pronounces the relatively highly positioned shoulder, facture: fine with mica, colour: black-dark brown/dark red/brown-orange-black, decoration: /, technique: slow wheel, distinct traces of hand movement along the interior part of the wall to the neck, traces of "repairs" on the interior wall of the rim
    Rim diameter=13 cm, wall thickness=4–8 mm, size=5.9 x 5.4 cm
23. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder: outwards protruding thickened rim, slightly pronounced neck, somewhat pronounced shoulder, facture: type D-black fine with golden mica and small pebbles, colour: black/grey-black/black, decoration: incised shallow comb-like slightly undulating line at the beginning of the shoulder, traces of comb-like ornament on the lower part of the fragment, incised comb-like slightly undulating line on the interior wall of the rim, technique: slow wheel, traces of horizontal finger movement on the interior wall of the shoulder
    Rim diameter=23 cm, wall thickness=5–8 mm, size=5 x 6 cm
24. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder, body: lightly outwards protruding straight rim of a simple profile, short neck, indistinct shoulder, facture: fine with mica, colour: grayish-orange/orange/grayish-orange, decoration: incised shallow comb-like horizontal line on the neck followed by a row of shallow punctured dots forming an undulating line, technique: slow (?) wheel
    Rim diameter=17 cm, wall thickness=7 mm, size=5.6 x 6.6 cm
25. Fragment of a vessel: bottom, body: flat bottom with a trace of a circular depression in the middle of the outer wall, lower part of the body, facture: fine with mica, colour: brick red/brick red-grey/dark grey, decoration: /, technique: slow wheel, traces of a wheel shaft on the outer wall, traces of fingers (squeezing) on the interior wall of the bottom at the connection to the body
    Wall thickness=9–11 mm, size=6.3 x 3.3 cm

T6

26. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder: very lightly outwards protruding rounded rim, higher indistinct neck, indistinct shoulder, facture: fine with mica, colour: black/black/black-grey, decoration: incised slightly undulating single line, technique: slow wheel, traces of horizontal finger movement on the interior wall of the shoulder
    Wall thickness=4–8 mm, size=5.5 x 4 cm
27. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, beginning of a shoulder: outwards protruding thickened straight rim, higher neck, indistinct shoulder, facture: fine-medium fine, porous with a lot of mica, colour: red/red/grey-red, decoration: series of thin and shalow horizontal grooves, technique: slow wheel (?)
    Rim diameter=10 cm, wall thickness=6 mm, size=4.2 x 3 cm
28. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder: outwards protruding thickened rim, short neck, indistinct shoulder, facture: medium fine, porous, colour: light orange-gray/light orange/light orange-gray, decoration: /, technique: slow wheel (?)
    Wall thickness=5–10 mm, size= 7.2 x 4.5 cm
29. Fragment of a pot: bottom, body; flat bottom and lower part of the body, facture: fine with mica, colour: brick red/brick red/brick red, decoration: /, technique: slow wheel, traces of fingers (squeezing) on the interior wall of the body at the connection to the bottom
    Bottom diameter=7 cm, wall thickness=4–6 mm, size=5.5 x 3 cm
30. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, beginning of the shoulder: outwards protruding rounded rim, higher neck, indistinct shoulder, facture: fine with mica, colour: light red-brown/black-light red/dark grey, decoration: incised comb-like horizontal line at the beginning of the shoulder, technique: slow (?) wheel
    Wall diameter=8 mm, size=3.8 x 4.4 cm
31. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder: lightly outwards protruding rounded rim, indistinct short neck, indistinct shoulder, facture: coarse with gravel (specific), colour: orange/light brown/light brown-grey, decoration: /, technique: slow (?) wheel
    Wall thickness=7 mm, size=5 x 3.6 cm

T7

SU 35

32. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder, body: outwards protruding rounded rim, short neck, slightly pronounced shoulder, facture: medium fine porous, colour: brick red/brick red/brick red, decoration: traces of an incised shallow comb-like horizontal line on the neck, technique: slow wheel
    Rim diameter=21cm, wall thickness=6–8 mm, size=5.6 x 13.5 cm
33. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, shoulder, body; outwards protruding slightly thickened rim of a simple profile, short neck, slightly pronounced shoulder, facture: medium fine-coarse (with small pebbles), colour: dark-light grey/brown-grey/brown-grey-light grey, decoration: incised shallow single horizontal line at the beginning of the shoulder, followed by two single parallel undulating lines at the end of the fragment, technique: slow wheel, traces of aditional treatment by hand on the interior wall
    Rim diameter=20 cm, wall thickness=8–9 mm, size=6.6 x 7.6 cm
34. Fragment of a pot: rim, neck, beginning of the shoulder; lightly outwards protruding slanted rim of a simple profile, higher neck, beginning of the (indistinct) shoulder, facture: coarse with gravel, colour: dark-light grey/dark grey/light grey, decoration: /, technique: slow (?) wheel
    Rim diameter=17 cm, wall thickness=8 mm, size=4.3 x 7.5 cm
    SU 295
35. Fragment of pot: rim, neck, shoulder: lightly outwards protruding straight rim of a simple profile, short indistinct neck, indistinct shoulder, facture: fine, without mica, colour: dark orange-(dark) grey, decoration: series of incised straight single horizontal lines from the neck to the end of the fragment, technique: pottery wheel
    Rim diameter=12 cm, wall thickness=9–10 mm, size=6.8 x 5 cm
    SU 287
36. Vessel fragment: two fragments of the body with a slight break in the shape in the lower part of the fragments; facture: medium fine, porous with gravel, colour: pink-orange/pink-orange/pink-orange, decoration: /, technique: ?
    Wall thickness=7–9 mm, size=7.2 x 8.3 cm/8.3 x 5.8 cm

T8

SU 437

37. Fragment of a ceramic loom weight, in poor condition, slightly biconical, facture: fine, sandy, colour: light grey, decoration: /
    Size=1.5 x 2.3 cm
    SU 491
38. Fragment of a ceramic loom weight, biconical, facture: fine, slightly sandy, colour: black, decoration: /
    Size=1.5 x 2 cm
    SU 39
39. Ceramic loom weight, biconical, facture: fine, compact, colour: black, decoration: /
    Size=1.5 x 2.8 cm
    SU 35
40. Fragments of a baking lid: rim, bottom; facture: porous with gravel, without mica, colour: orange/grey-black/orange, decoration: /, technique: made by hand, brush traces on the outer wall of the bottom, fingerprints on the interior wall of the rim
    Diameter: 55 cm, wall thickness=2.8–5.8 cm, height: 15 cm, depth: 8 cm
41. Baking lid (reconstruction); facture: coarse with gravel, without mica, colour: light brown/grey-black/dark brown, decoration: /, technique: made by hand
    Diameter: 25 cm, wall thickness=3.5–6.5 cm, height: 12 cm, depth: 8 cm
42. Fragment of a quern-stone: half of a flat quern-stone with circular opening in the middle, colour: dark grey
    Diameter: 40 cm, wall thickness: 4–6 cm

Translated by Danijel Lončar

Pia Šmalcelj Novaković
Njegoševa 5
HR–10000 Zagreb
piasmalcelj@gmail.com

Tomislav Hršak
Museum of Slavonia
Trg Sv. Trojstva 6
HR–31000 Osijek
tomislav.hrsak@mso.hr

BIBLIOGRAPHY / LITERATURA

Bálint, Cs. 1991, *Die spätawarische Siedlung von Eperjes (Kom. Csongrád)*, Varia Archaeologica Hungarica, Publicationes Instituti Archaeologici Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae Budapestini, Budapest.

Bekić, L. 2008, *Usporedba keramike 8. st. s Blizne i Šarnjaka kod Varaždina, Summary: Comparison of 8th century pottery from Blizna and Šarnjak near Varaždin, Croatia* , in: *Srednji vek. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 107–112.

Bekić, L. 2009*, Ranosrednjovjekovno nalazište Varaždin-Brezje*, in*: Zbornik o Luji Marunu*, Tomičić Ž., Uglešić A. (eds.), Šibenik-Zadar-Zagreb, 205–219.

Bekić, L. 2013, *New ^{14}C dates from Slavic settlements in northwestern Croatia*, in: *The Early Slavic Settlement in Central Europe in the Light of New Dating Evidence*, Dulinicz M., Moździoch S. (eds.), Volume 3 of Interdisciplinary Medieval Studies, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw, 237–250.

Bojčić, Z., Hršak, T. 2008, Kuševac–Topolina, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 5 (2008), 40–42.

Čremošnik, I. 1977, Ranoslavensko naselje Jazbine u Batkoviću kod Bijeljine, *Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja Akademije nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine*, XV (knj. 13), 227–308.

Demo, Ž. 1996, *Vukovar-Lijeva bara*, Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu, Zagreb.

Filipec, K., Roksandić, D., Šiša–Vivek, M., Karneluti, M. 2009, *Arheološke slike iz Slavonije; arheološka istraživanja na trasi autoceste Beli Manastir–Osijek-Svilaj,* Zbirka Odsjeka za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Knjižica 1, Filipec K. (ed.), Zagreb.

Filipec, K. 2012, *Srednjovjekovno groblje i naselje Đakovo–Župna crkva*, Odsjek za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Istraživanja Katedre za opću srednjovjekovnu i nacionalnu arheologiju, Monografije, Svezak 1, Zagreb.

Fusek, G. 1991, Včasnoslovanské sídlisko v Nitra na Mikovom dvore / Frühslawische Siedlung in Nitra – Mikov dvor*, Slovenská Archeológia,* Vol. XXXIX/1, Vydavateľstvo Slovenskej Akadémie Vied, 289–330.

Herold, H. 2014, Insights into the Chronology and Economy of the Avar Khaganate and the Post-Avar Period: Pottery Production and Use in the Carpathian Basin from the Late 6th to the 10th Century AD, *Acta Archaeologica Carpathica,* Vol. 49, 207–229.

Kalafatić, H., Hršak, T. 2007, Žarni grob ranog brončanog doba s lokaliteta Selci–Đakovački – Kaznica: zvonasti pehari na jugu Karpatske kotline? / Early Bronze Age urn grave from the Site of Selci-Đakovački – Kaznica: Bell Beakers on the South of the Carpathian Basin?, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu,* Vol. 24, 41–47.

Kalafatić, H. 2009, Zaštitna istraživanja lokaliteta Čepinski Martinci–Dubrava na trasi autoceste Beli Manastir–Osijek–Svilaj 2007. i 2008. g.*, Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. V, 20–26.

Knezović, I. 2005, Prilog antičkoj arheološkoj topografiji Đakovštine*, Zbornik Muzeja Đakovštine,* Vol. 7, Đakovo, 61–91.

Macháček, J. 1997, Studie zur Keramiok der mitteldanubischen Kulturtradition, *Slovenská Archeológia*, Vol. XLV/2, Vydavateľstvo Slovenskej Akadémie Vied, 353–418.

Minichreiter, K., Marković, Z. 2013, *Beketinci Bentež; Naselja iz eneolitika, ranoga i kasnoga srednjeg vijeka*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 3, Zagreb.

Odler, M., Kolník, T. 2011, Včasnostredoveké sídlisko Cífer-Pác, *Študijné zvesti Archeologického ústavu SAV*, 50, 47–100.

Ruttkay, M. 2002, *Ländliche Siedlungen des 9. bis 11. Jahrhunderts im Mitteldonaugebiet,* in; *Europa im 10. Jahrhundert. Archäologie einer Aufbruchszeit, Internationale Tagung in Vorbereitung der Ausstellung „Otto der Große", Magdeburg und Europa,* Henning J. (ed.), Mainz, 267–282.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010a, *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku*, *Rezultati arheoloških istraživanja ranosrednjovjekovnih nalazišta u Torčecu,* Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 2, Zagreb.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010b, Keramički pršljeni iz Torčeca, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 3. s. XLIII, 381–398.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2016, Early medieval settlements between the Sava and Drava Rivers – a few examples of the village in the 9th century, *Beatus homo qui invenit sapientiam. Ünnepi kötet Tomka Péter 75. Születésnapjára*, Csécs T., Takács M. (eds.), Budapest, 625–647.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T., Slovenec, D., Lugović, B. 2005, Analiza keramike s ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja na položaju Ledine kod Torčeca, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu*, Vol. 22, 141–186.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T. 2008, Medieval settlements in the Virovitica Region of the Drava River Basin in the period from the 7th to the 11th centuries, *13th Annual meeting of the European association of archeologists, 18th–23rd September 2007*, in: *Srednji vek. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino,* Guštin M. (ed.), Koper, 113–128.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T. 2010, Rekonstrukcija kuće iz ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja Virovitica–Kiškorija–Jug, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu*, Vol. 27, 217–224.

Špehar, P. 2011, *Srpsko Podunavlje u ranom srednjem vijeku*, in: *Dani Stjepana Gunjače 2: Zbornik radova sa Znanstvenog skupa "Dani Stjepana Gunjače" 2: hrvatska srednjovjekovna povijesno–arheološka baština, međunarodne teme,* Split, 18. – 21. listopada 2011., Šeparović T. (ed.), Split, 335–360.

Takács, M. 1996a, *Die awarenzeitlichen Siedlungen von Lébény*, in: *Hunnen + Awaren. Reitervölker aus dem Osten,* Daim F. et al. (eds.), Eisenstadt, 379–382.

Takács, M. 1996b: Formschatz und Chronologie der Tongefässe des 10. –14. Jahrhunderts der Kleinen Tiefebene, *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, tom XLVIII, 135–195.

Takács, M. 2010, Das Formenspektrum der Tonkesseln im Karpatenbecken, *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt*, 40, 139–154.

Tušek, I. 2002, *Kasnoantička i ranosrednjovjekovna keramika s lokaliteta Pod Kotom-cesta*, in: *Zgodnji Slovani. Zgodnjesrednjeveška lončenina na obrobju vzhodnih Alp*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 36–45.

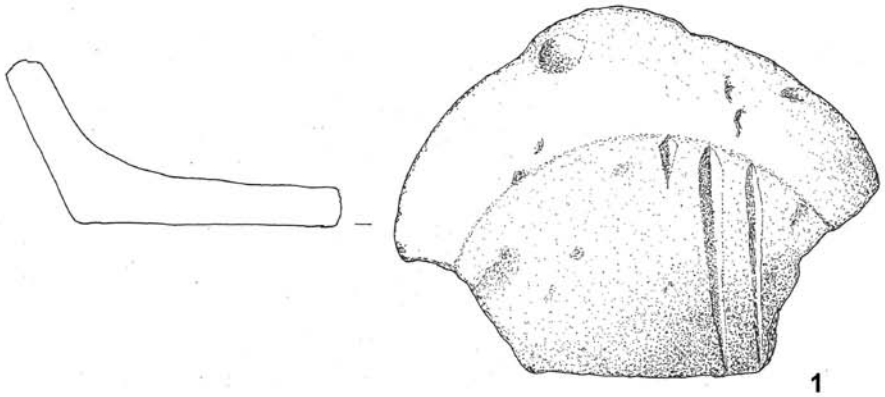
SAŽETAK

POČECI RANOSREDNJOVJEKOVNOG NASELJAVANJA U ISTOČNOJ HRVATSKOJ: STUDIJA SLUČAJA KAZNICA-RUTAK

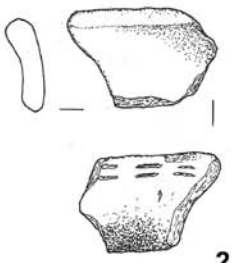
Ključne riječi: rani srednji vijek, Kaznica-Rutak, keramika, zemunice, Istočna Slavonija

Na položaju Kaznica-Rutak, nedaleko Đakova, 2005. i 2006. godine otkriven je, osim prapovijesnih, i kompaktan dio ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja, nekoliko nastambi i desetak jama i jamskih objekata. Uslijed relativno malo objavljenih rezultata istraživanja takvih lokaliteta u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj, osobito s ovakvim tipom nastambi, odlučili smo se na detaljan prikaz istraženog. Taj istočno slavonski lokalitet nalazi se na blago povišenoj gredi, s jedne strane okruženoj kanalom potoka Kaznica, smještenoj u nizinsko-brežuljkastom kraju močvarnih obilježja tokom kišnih razdoblja. Nastambe su zemunice kvadratičnog tlocrta, s jednim ili dva potporna stupa krovne konstrukcije, a imaju i ostatke kamenih peći i možebitnog ognjišta. Osobito se očuvanošću i pravilnošću tlocrta ističe kuća 1, kvadratična zemunica s 2 nasuprotna potporna stupa i gotovo potpuno očuvanom peći od ulomaka rimske cigle i kamena u sjeverozapadnom kutu objekta. Pokretne nalaze gotovo isključivo predstavljaju ulomci keramičkih posuda (lonci i dva pekača): većina pripada jednoj homogenoj skupini, koja se pojavljuje u svim istraženim cjelinama i relativno je lako usporediva s keramičkim ulomcima bliskih lokaliteta 8. i 9. st. Karakterizira ju relativna uniformnost (jajoliki ili bačvasti lonci više ili manje naglašene s-profilacije), nastanak većine na sporom kolu i naknadna dorada rukom, značajan udjel kvalitetne fakture; tehničke karakteristike svjedoče o početku procesa specijalizacije proizvodnje. Osim par atipičnih, neodređenih ulomaka iz dvije manje jame, koji otvaraju mogućnost postojanja i kasnijeg, odvojenog ranosrednjovjekovnog horizonta, analiza pokretnih i nepokretnih nalaza podupire dataciju dobivenu ^{14}C analizom uzoraka iz kuće 1 i jame SJ 352, negdje između kasnog 7. i kasnog 9. st, najvjerojatnije u 8. st.

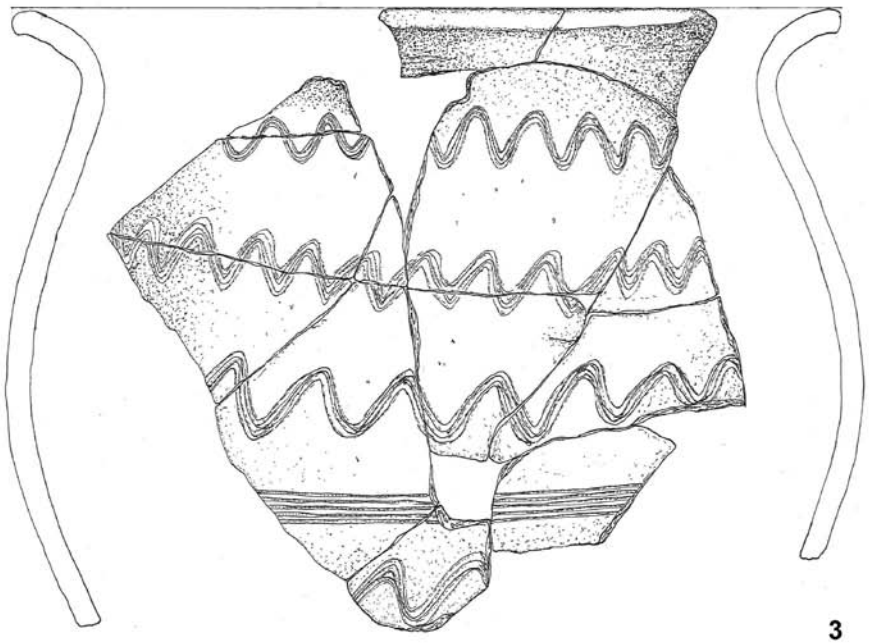
T. 1



1



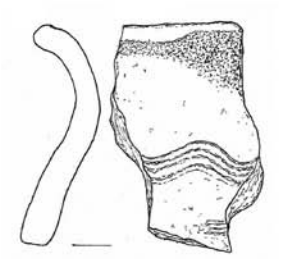
2

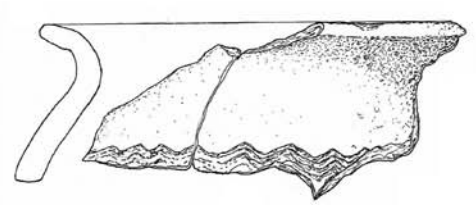


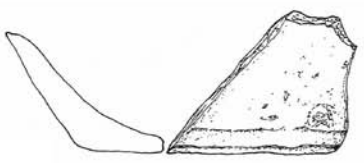
3



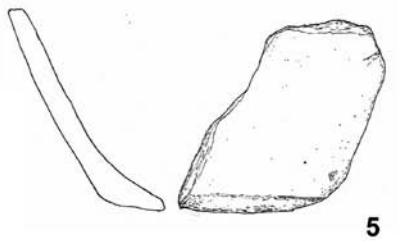
T. 2



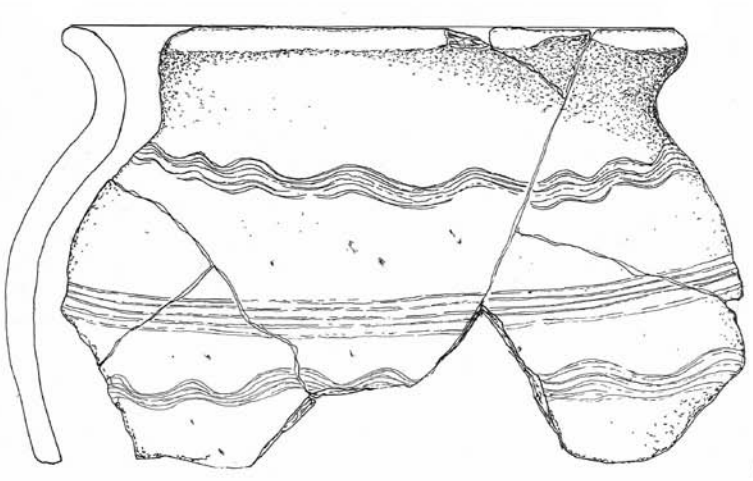




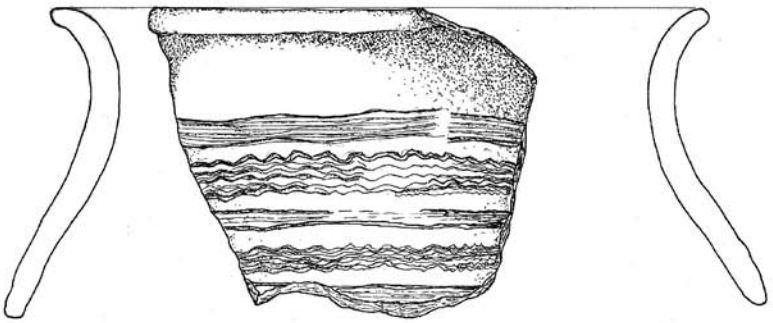
4

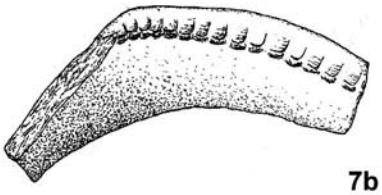


5



6



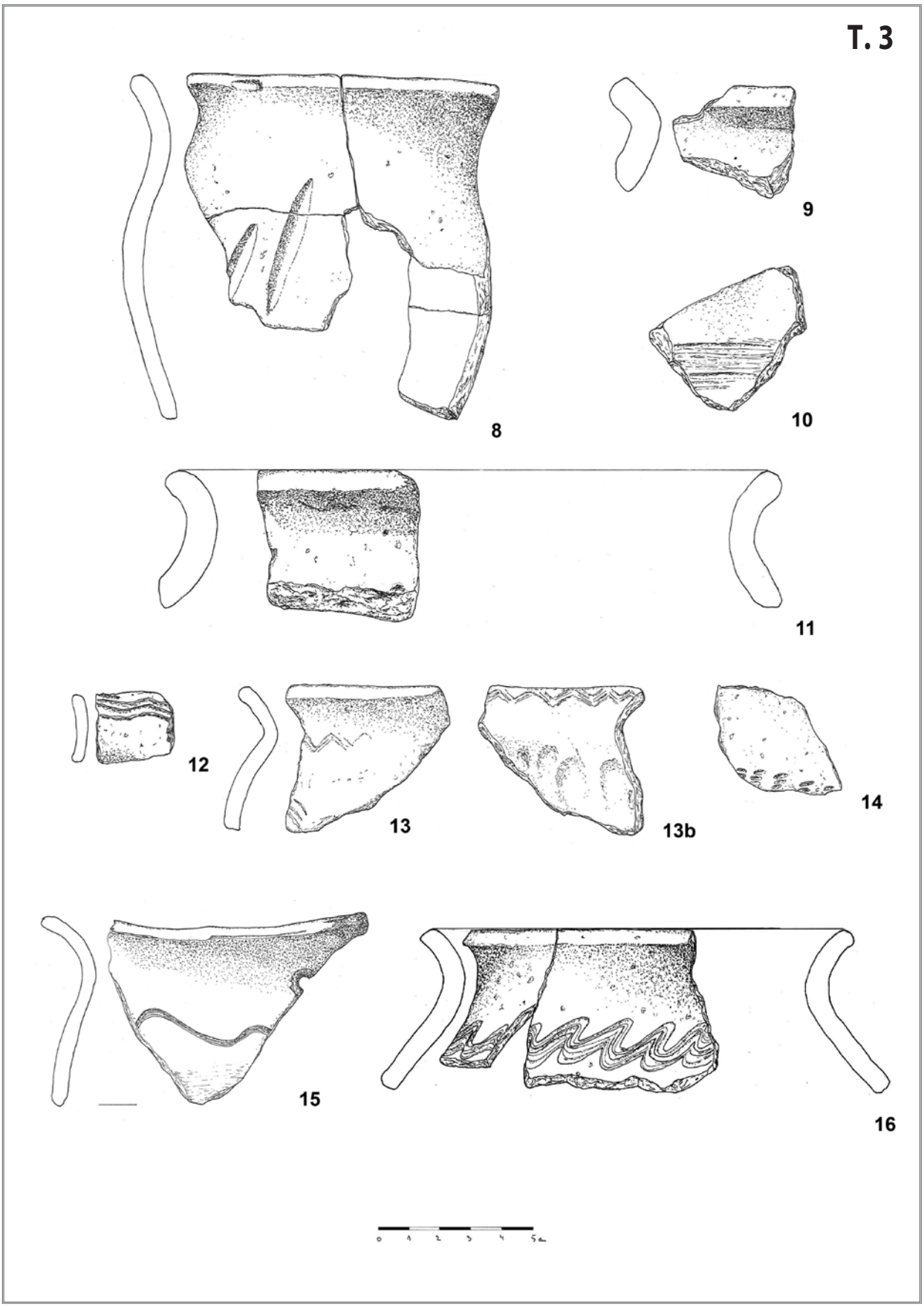


7b

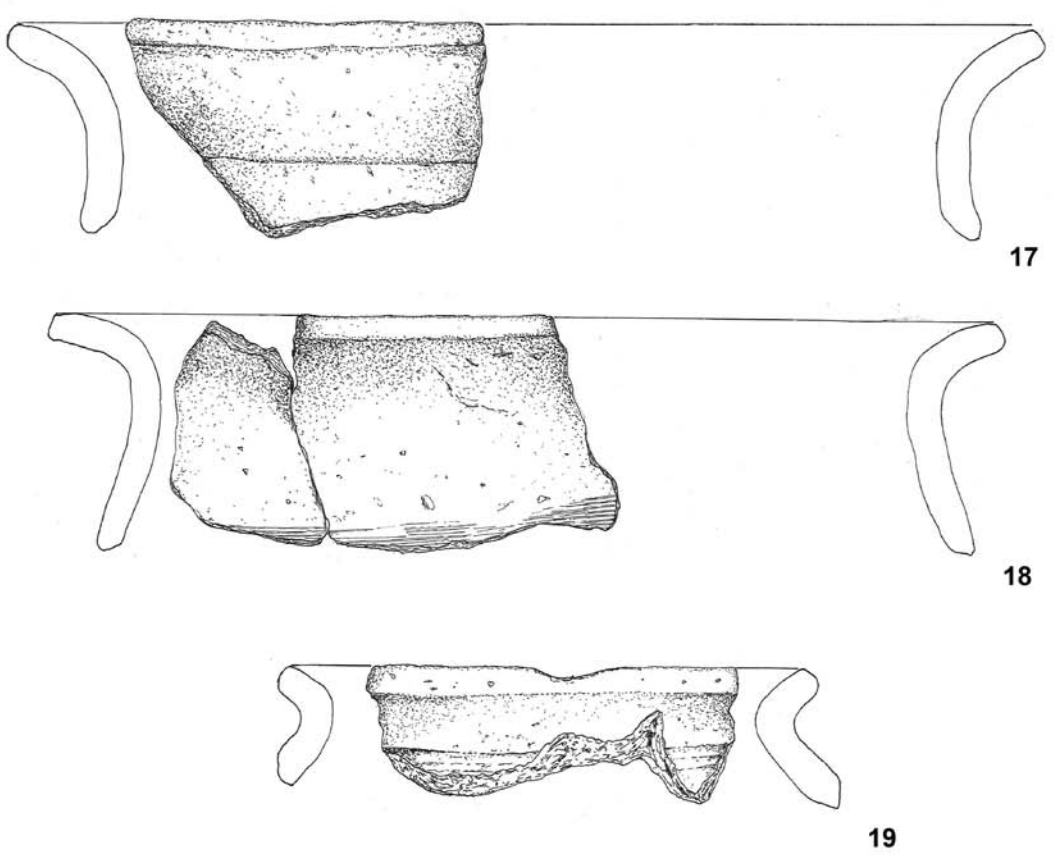
7



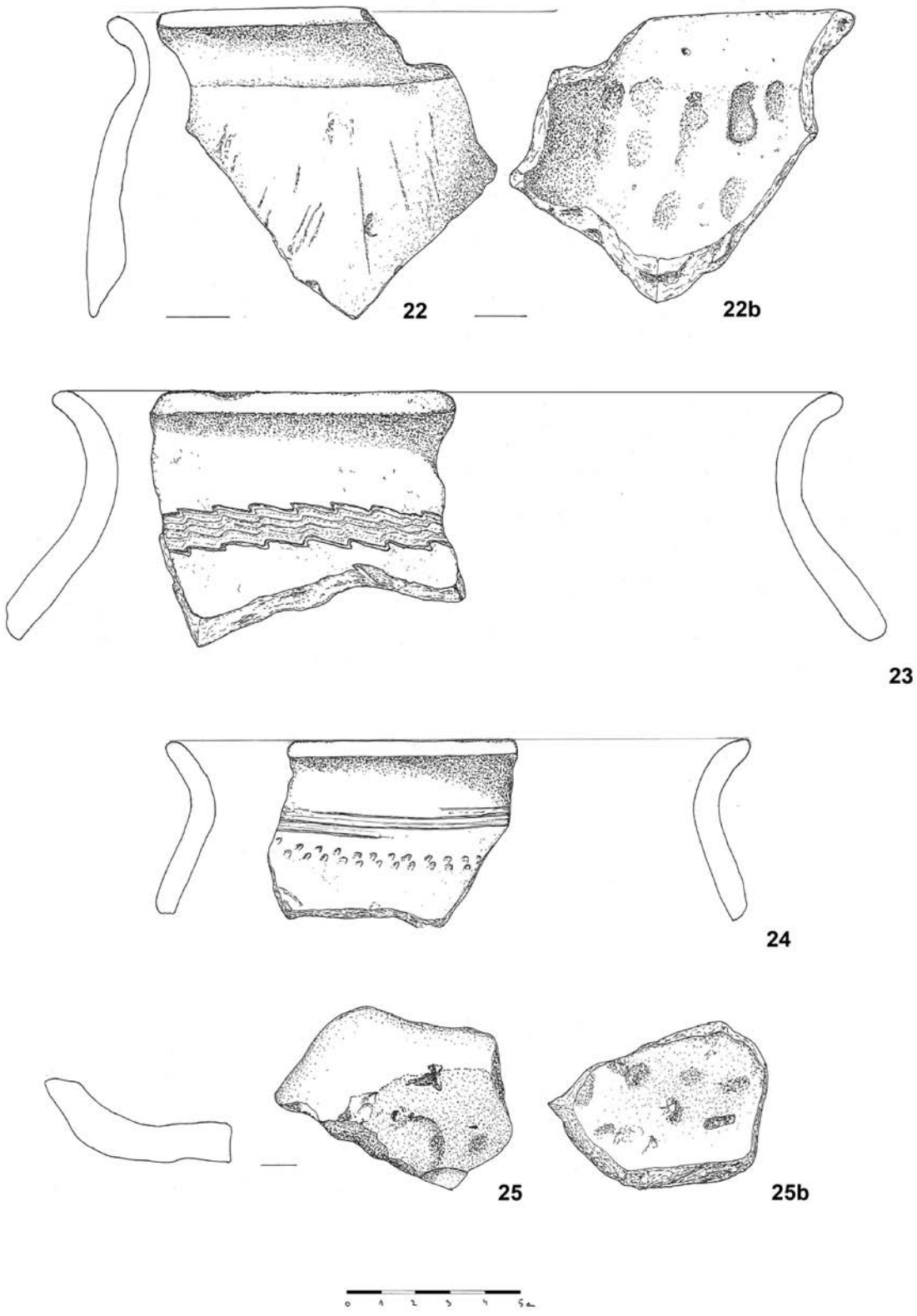
T. 3



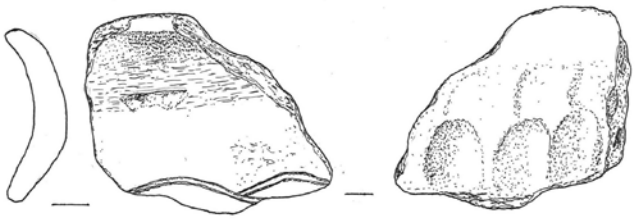
T. 4



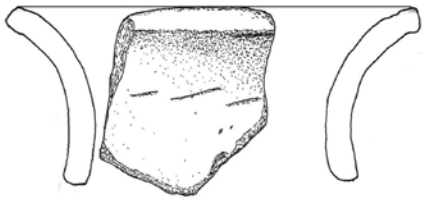
T. 5



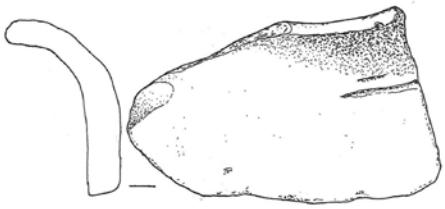
T. 6



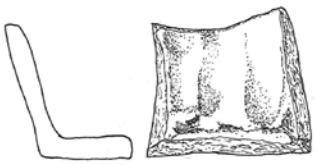
26 26b



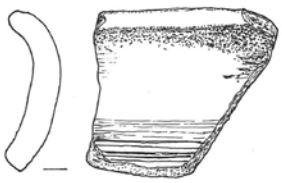
27



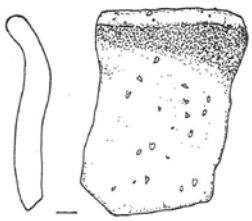
28



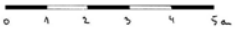
29

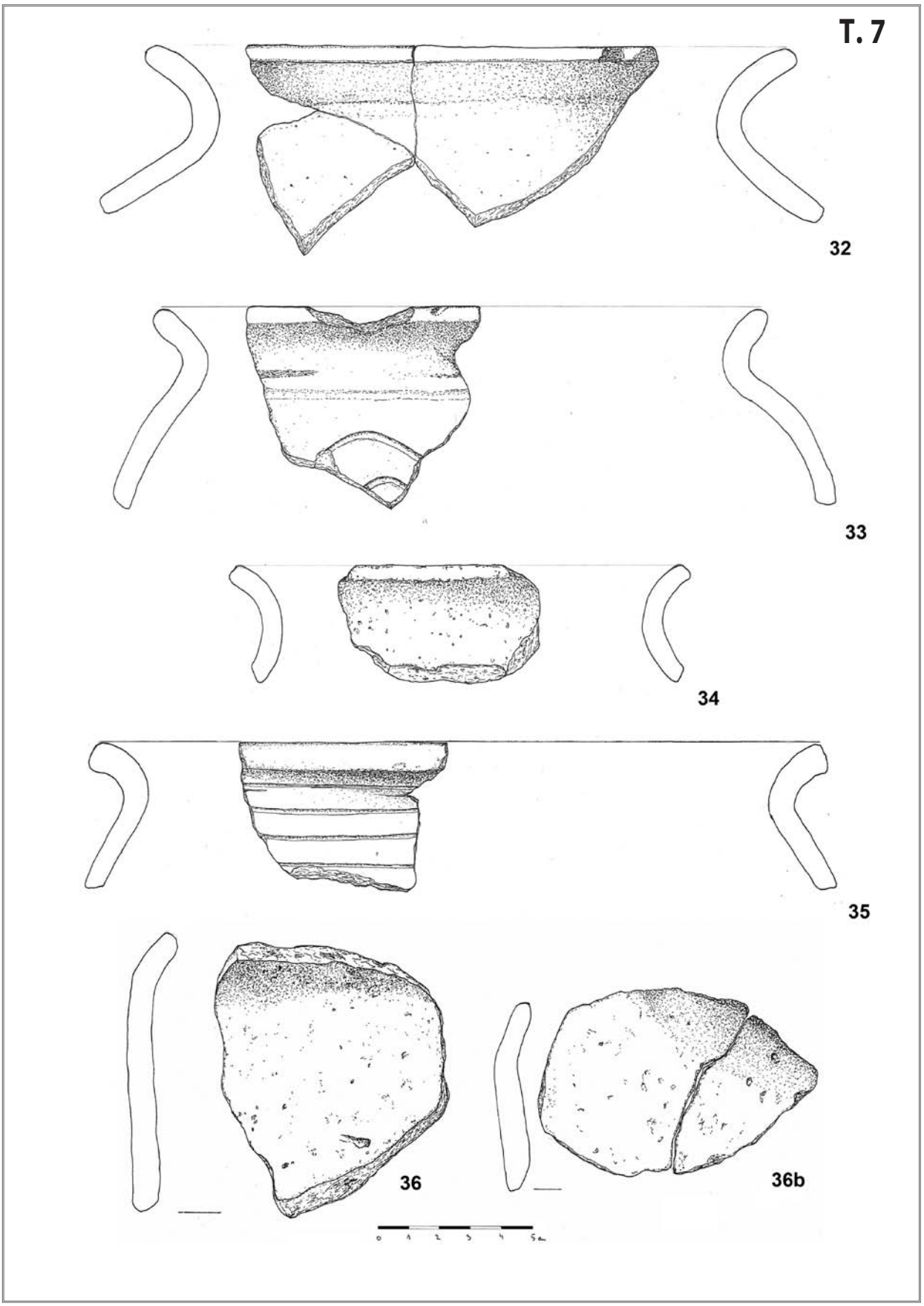


30

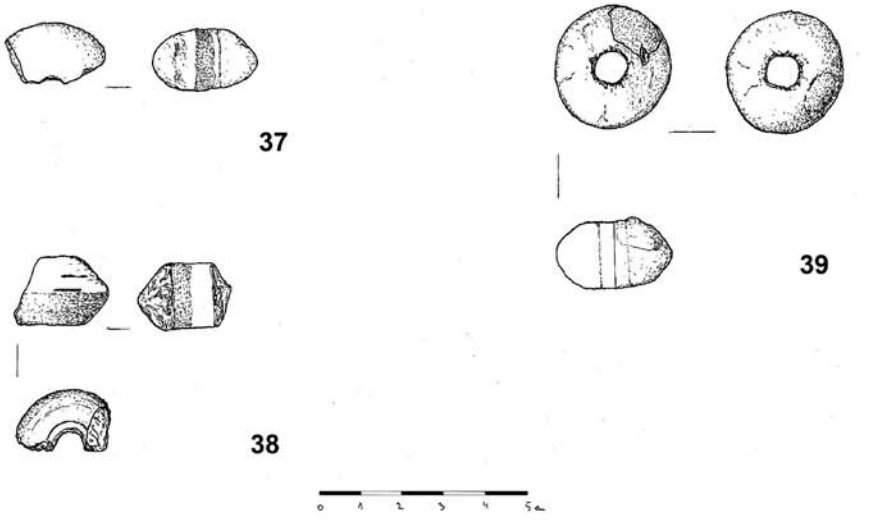


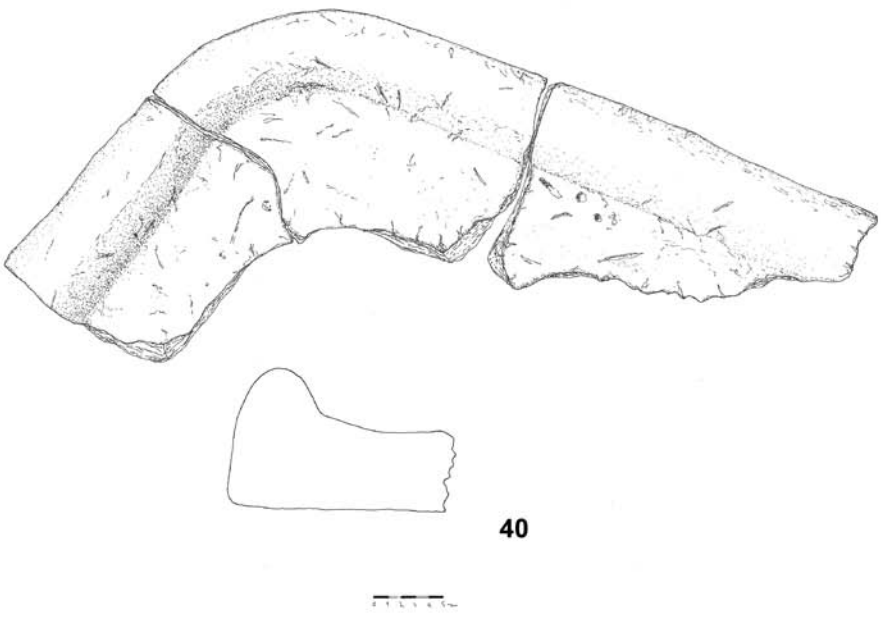
31



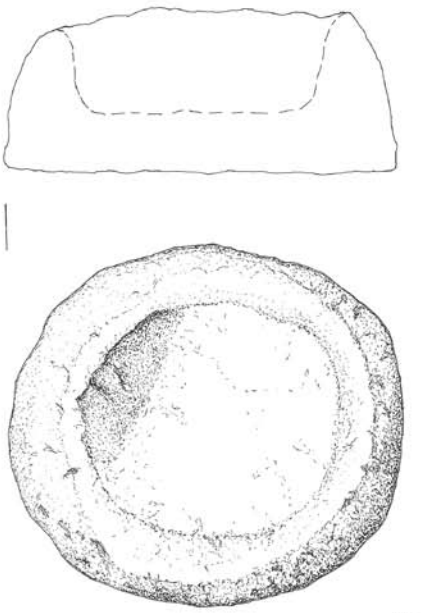

T. 7
32
33
34
35
36
36b

T. 8

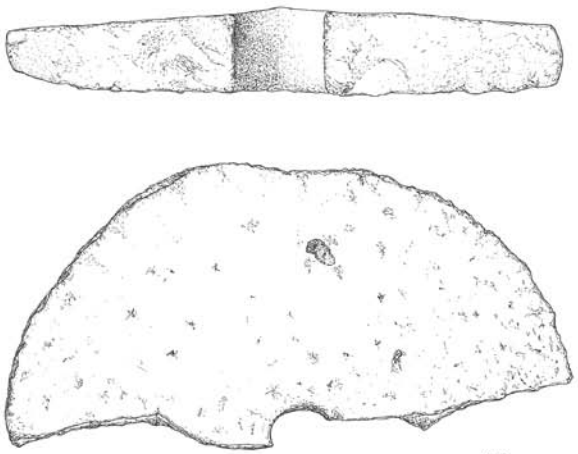




T. 9



41



42

ŠPELA KARO, TIMOTEJ KNIFIC, DIMITRIJ MLEKUŽ, BRANKO MUŠIČ, MAJA LAVRIČ

The Gradišče above Bašelj Archaeological Site: Interpretation of Architectural Remains on the Basis of Interdisciplinary Research

Original scientific paper / *Izvorni znanstveni rad*

In the period 2010-2015, as part of the international project Cradles of European Culture, the archaeological investigations conducted at Gradišče above Bašelj near Preddvor in 1939 and in 1998 under the direction of the National Museum were supplemented by airborne laser scanning of the surface of the site and its surroundings, by geophysical surveys of the settlement and by archaeological documentation of the damage to the building outside the settlement walls caused as a consequence of glaze ice. This article provides an overview of the research so far, with an emphasis on the presentation of the latest results and on the interpretation of the architectural remains of the Late Antique and Early Medieval settlement at Gradišče and on the plateau north of the settlement, where – as indicated by the results of the magnetic surveys – craft activities contemporary with the occupation of the settlement can be assumed.

Key words: Gradišče above Bašelj, settlement, architectural remains, Late Antique period, Early Medieval period, lidar scanning, geophysical research, excavations

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE AND THE HISTORY OF THE RESEARCH

Above the village of Bašelj near Preddvor, some 10 km north of the town of Kranj in Slovenia (Fig. 1), at the foot of the mountain Storžič (2132 m), rises the hill of Gradišče, with steep slopes that descend towards the Belica stream to the east and north (Fig. 2). The southern slope below the rocky hilltop is covered in man-made terraces. The easiest access to the top is from the col on the south-western side, from where the route leads to the Bašeljski preval mountain pass. The archaeological site at Gradišče measures approximately 50 × 100 m, the shape of the surface indicating that there are the remains of a settlement underneath (Knific 1999: 55, 57–58).

As early as 1906, when a hunting lodge was built in the shelter of high rocks on the summit of Gradišče, some pottery fragments were discovered. In 1936, more artefacts were found in the garden below the lodge and were donated to the National Museum in Ljubljana (Knific 1999: 55, 58–59). In summer 1939, archaeological excavations were conducted at Gradišče by the National Museum curator Rajko Ložar. Fragments of masonry buildings were unearthed, as well as artefacts from the Late Antique and Early Medieval periods. Ložar intended to continue with the excavations the following year, but this never happened and for the following few decades, the site sank into near oblivion. Since illegal treasure hunting by private excavators using metal detectors was increasing, seriously endangering the site, a team from the Institute of Archaeology of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts conducted a topographical survey of the site in 1992, collecting more than 40 finds. In 1998, a team from the National Museum of Slovenia in Ljubljana under the direction of Dr Timotej Knific conducted a systematic revision excavation at the site, unearthing the area near the western wall, where a gate and a masonry building had been discovered in 1939. The excavations confirmed that there were two phases of the settlement: the Late Antique and the Early Medieval phase (Knific 1999).[1]

1 For further information on the site and particular groups of finds see: Karo et al. 2001; Karo 2004; 2012; Knific 2007; 2010; Karo et al. 2011; Bitenc, Knific 2015; Karo, Mlekuž 2015; Karo, Knific 2015a; 2015b; 2017.

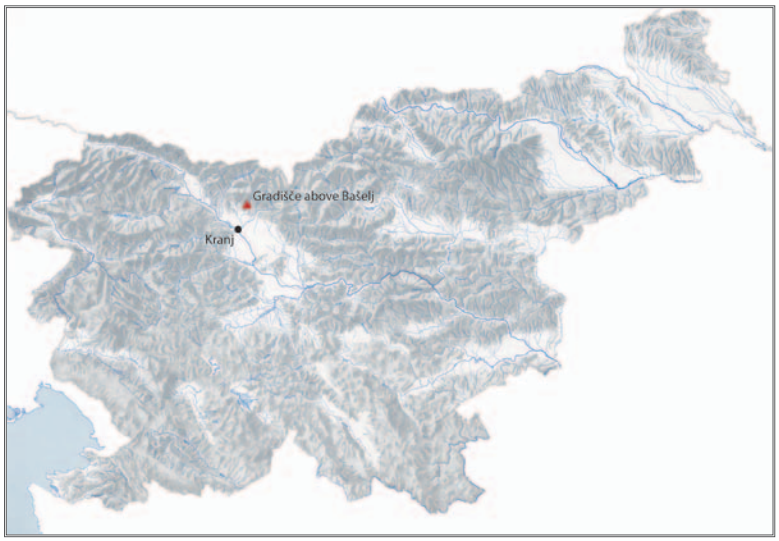


Fig. 1 The location of Gradišče above Bašelj in the northwest of Slovenia. © Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Centre for Preventive Archaeology (image by: N. Spudić)

Research into the site was continued between 2010 and 2015 by the authors of this article within the framework of the international project Cradles of European Culture. Our goal was to obtain a better interpretation of the architectural remains of the settlement. The research made use of non-destructive methods, starting with airborne laser scanning of the surface of the site and its surroundings, and the interpretation of the results. This was followed by geophysical surveys performed in the core area of the site and on the plateau north of it: GPR and magnetic surveys were performed, as well as archaeological documentation of the damage on the masonry building at the south-western edge of the settlement caused by glaze ice in winter 2014.



Fig. 2 The Gradišče above Bašelj archaeological site above the ravine of the Belica stream, and St Lawrence (left, with the church on top) below Mount Storžič. © National Museum of Slovenia (photo by: J. Hanc)

AIRBORNE LASER SCANNING OF GRADIŠČE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

Airborne laser scanning of Gradišče above Bašelj and other archaeological sites in the vicinity was performed in the spring of 2013. The scanning encompassed the southern slopes of the hill of St Lawrence, which is the peak of one of the ridges on the southern side of Storžič, delimited by the valleys of the streams Milka (west) and Belica (east) (Fig. 3).The surface of the area is quite uneven: the elevations vary between 766 m and 911 m, and the slopes can be as much as 88 degrees. The peak of St Lawrence hill and the ridge connecting it to Storžič were included in the scanned area. Gradišče above Bašelj is another peak of the same ridge; Gradišče and St Lawrence are separated by a ravine, while east of Gradišče the slopes descend steeply into the valley of the Belica. A movement corridor runs between Gradišče above Bašelj and the ridge of St Lawrence hill before joining the Belica stream through the Bašeljska grapa ravine, and then across the Bašeljski preval mountain pass (1631 m) towards Jezersko.

The archaeological site is situated on a rock formation which descends steeply into the ravine of the Belica. The area is covered by dense vegetation. The predominant rock type is non-layered dolomites, with a belt of marly limestones, dolomites, sandy slates and oolitic limestones. Steep rocky cliffs skirt the Belica stream and there is a multitude of erosion gullies, mostly in the ravine between St Lawrence hill and Gradišče above Bašelj. Some modern forest roads and paths run across the area. There are no buildings in the area, with the exception of one at Gradišče above Bašelj and the church of St Lawrence.

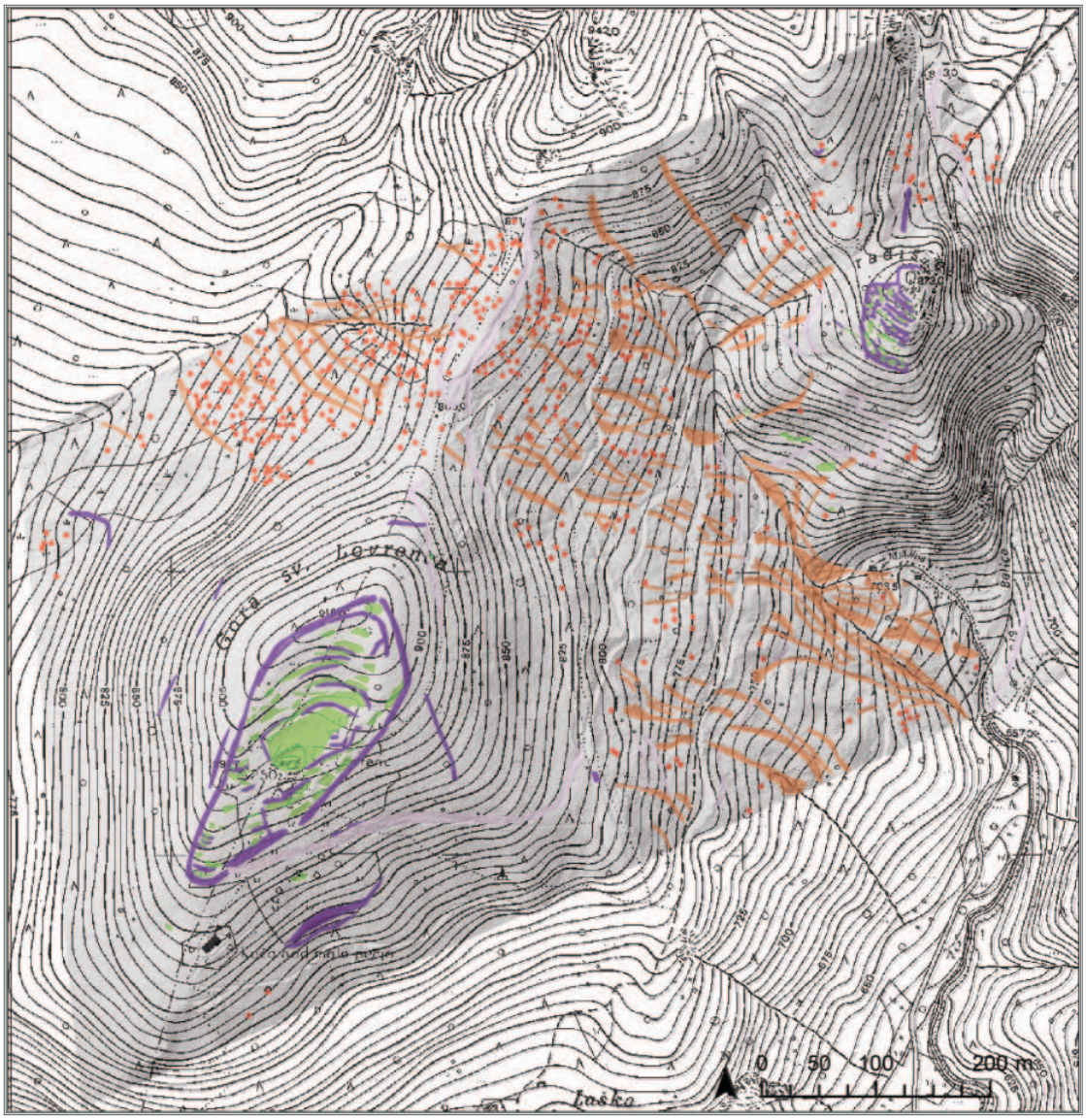


Fig. 3 Analytically shaded relief and features, recognized in the studied area. The perimeter of the settlement at St Lawrence above Bašelj can be easily seen on the left, while on the right, there are terraces with the remains of masonry structures strung along the slopes of the less prominent although steep hill of Gradišče above Bašelj. Green denotes terraces; purple denotes walls, ruins, and terrace edges; light purple denotes paths; orange denotes erosion gullies; and red denotes pits. © Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Centre for Preventive Archaeology (image by: D. Mlekuž)

671 different anthropogenic features have been recognized in the studied area (Fig. 3). The most evident among them are ramparts and terrace edges / walls. These are positive linear features: remains of wall debris or terrace escarpments. In association with them, anthropogenic terraces occur. These can be discerned as gently (up to 5 degrees) inclined surfaces and are very prominent within the uneven surface of the studied area. Generally following the relief, such terraces are long and narrow. It is evident that some of them were levelled for the construction of houses. Such terraces are rectangular or oval in shape, measure up to 10 × 10 m, and usually appear in combination with walls. Another common feature is paths, which can be discerned as shallow negative linear features, usually running perpendicular to the slope, following the relief. Round depressions were also discerned, as well as erosion gullies. While the origin of the former is not yet clear, there is an association between them and the erosion gullies.

Gradišče above Bašelj, the central point of the studied area, lies on the south-western slope of the Gradišče hill (873 m). To the east, the hill descends steeply into the Belica ravine, while to the west another ravine separates it from St Lawrence hill. The connection to the ridge of St Lawrence hill runs across a pass north-west of Gradišče. A forest road now runs through the ravine and over the pass, descending into the Belica ravine north of the hill. The site lies on an exposed location controlling the pass. Its surface is quite uneven; the slopes vary between 30 and 40 degrees, and can be up to 88 degrees in the exposed areas above the Belica ravine.

The site measures approximately 3,400 m^2 and is of irregular size, with dimensions up to 90 × 45 m. The interior of the settlement is uneven and steep, with elevations between 843 m and 873 m. The site is delimited by an embankment (or a low terrace), and strong anthropogenic modifications can be discerned in the interior (Fig. 4). The terrace / embankment can be interpreted as the debris of the defensive wall. The wall surrounds the site on the western and southern sides, while to the east and north the site is delimited by natural precipitous cliffs. Outside the wall, only the texture of the natural forest floor can be discerned. There are two exceptions: a square structure leaning against the outside of the wall in the south-west of the site and a weak linear feature south-west of the wall, above the forest road. The square feature is what remains of a masonry structure, most likely a defensive tower. On the slopes south of the site, traces of a path can be detected. The path runs along the slopes before joining the forest road south-west of the site. The path might have continued north of the settlement: a terrace that runs under the modern forest road towards the Belica is probably what remains of it (Fig. 5).

The interior of the site shows strong anthropogenic modifications. A sequence of at least seven narrow terraces following the shape of the hill can be recognized. The summit of the hill also shows obvious anthropogenic modifications. The highest point is a rock formation surrounded by two broad terraces.

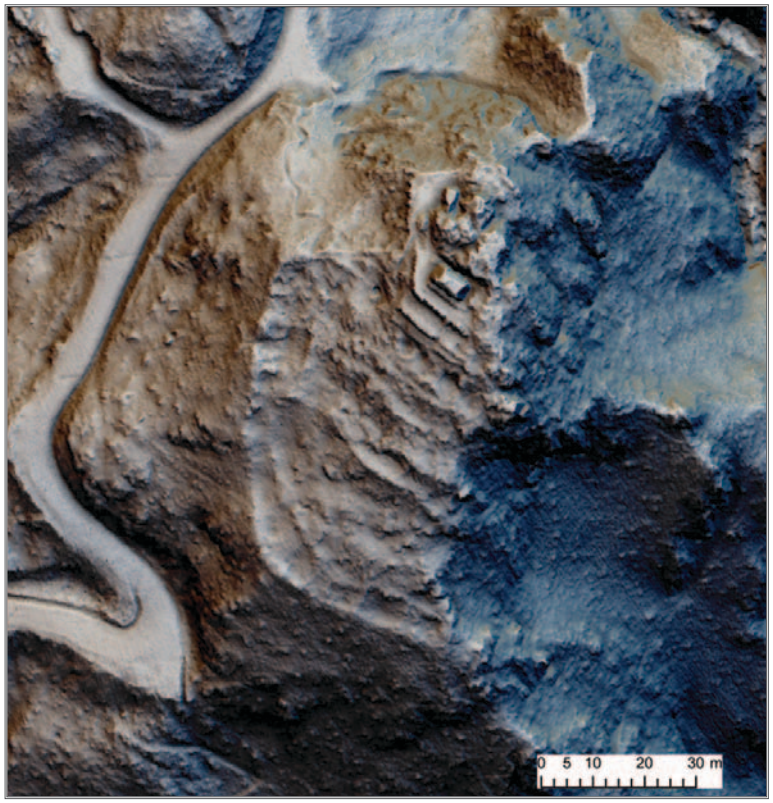


Fig. 4 Visualisation of the local relief of the site. © Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Centre for Preventive Archaeology (image by: D. Mlekuž)

A modern building stands on the southern terrace and it is obvious that the surrounding area has been greatly transformed during its construction. The transformation is less evident on the lower terrace on the western side of the hill. This terrace is associated with the defensive wall and seems to have been part of it. The defensive wall transformed the natural rock face above the pass in order to defend the settlement and control the pass.

On some of the terraces, the remains of buildings can be spotted. They appear as rectangular levelled areas, delimited by low barriers, i.e. the debris of their walls. Some of the buildings were probably cut into the bedrock of the hill. The most obvious is a string of buildings on the lowest settlement terrace. There are at least six buildings of

about 7 × 5 m, leaning against the inner side of the defensive wall and sharing their side walls. Entrances to the buildings or passages between the rooms cannot be detected. There are some individual buildings on the higher terraces, particularly on the eastern part of the site, above the precipitous Belica ravine, where they lean against the edges of the terraces. Some of them are cut into the bedrock (Fig. 5).

On the western part of the site, the entrance to the settlement can be detected as a break in the defensive wall. On the inner side of the defensive wall, the entrance is flanked by a square building on each side and opens into a larger terrace, delimited by a wall (or a terrace edge), which runs parallel to the slope and marks off the settlement's entrance area. Outside, there are no traces of elements that could be associated with either the path to the settlement or the entrance itself.

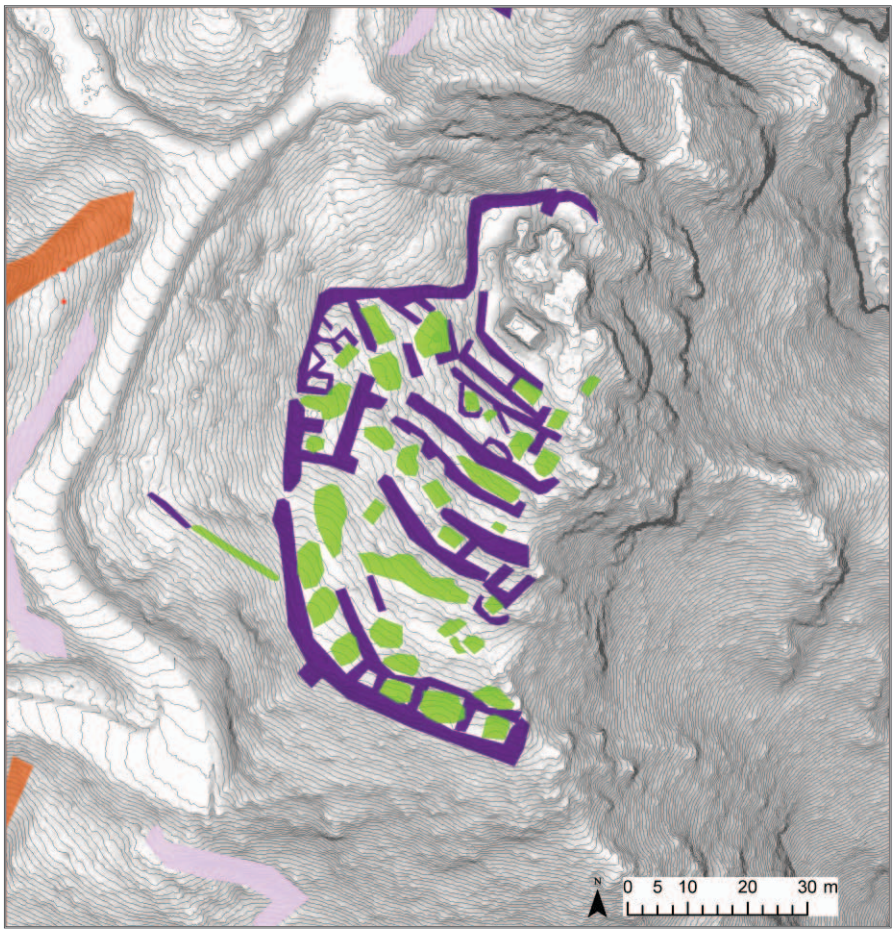


Fig. 5 Transcription of the features in the area of Gradišče above Bašelj. Green denotes terraces; purple denotes walls, ruins, and terrace edges. © Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Centre for Preventive Archaeology (image by: D. Mlekuž)

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS OF GRADIŠČE

In 2015, the results of the laser scanning surveys were complemented by geophysical surveys of the settlement and the plateau north of it (Fig. 6). Ground-penetrating radar (GSSI SIR3000, 400 MHz antenna) surveys and magnetic (Geometrics G-858) surveys were performed to different degrees. The choice of the more suitable geophysical method is dictated by the estimation of the ratio between the "signal", which represents useful archaeological information, and the "noise", which includes interference from the environment. With any of these two methods, the ratio must be high enough so that the contrast between the two layers of information enables the discovery of archaeological remains. The ratio between the signal and the noise for each of the many methods is often difficult to define precisely. For this reason, the prevailing approach in geophysical prospection is to use the potential of two or more different and independent (in terms of physics) methods to build a successful research strategy. Such a strategy helps us to avoid the consequences of an incorrect estimate of the ratio between the signal and the noise when our knowledge of archaeological and natural contexts is too limited to use just one method. At the same time, we acquire more independent information layers necessary for a comprehensive interpretation (see e.g.: Mušič 1999: 349–405; Mušič, Horvat 2007: 219–283; Martens et al. 2012:

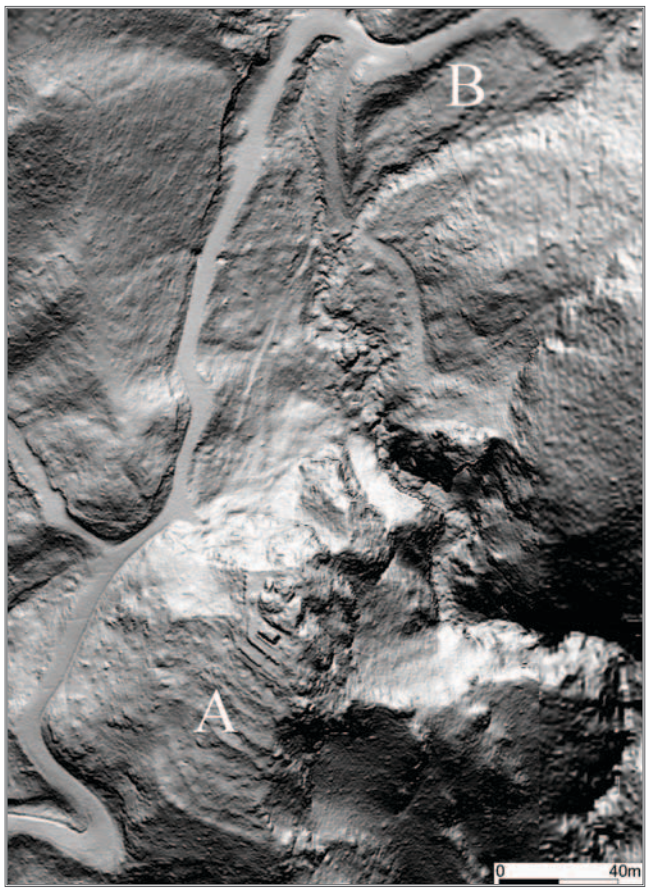


Fig. 6 Lidar image with the location of Gradišče above Bašelj (A) where magnetic and GPR surveys were performed, and the areas north of Gradišče (B) where magnetic surveys were performed. © Gearh, d.o.o. (image by: B. Mušič; lidar data: Slovenian Environment Agency)

84–93). Based on the previous archaeological research, a series of archaeological remains recognizable from the results of geophysical surveys was expected at Gradišče above Bašelj: buildings made of limestone rubble, defensive structures and terrace edges made of the same rock, burnt layers, fireplaces, kilns and furnaces, large pits filled with pottery, burnt clay, waste products of metallurgical activities, iron artefacts, and possibly even graves.

The selection of the suitable geophysical methods for the site was thus dictated by the target archaeological structures: limestone rubble walls or negative features (graves, waste pits, small pits, etc.) can be expected to be recognized from the results of the GPR and magnetic surveys, while different types of burnt clay within the context of the settlement (fireplaces, fire damage, etc.) and other strongly magnetic materials associated with frequent periods of high temperatures (e.g. craft workshops with waste deposits of pottery and / or slag) can be successfully identified only by the magnetic method. Crucial for the selection of the suitable geophysical methods were the features of the expected archaeological structures, but their circumstances were also taken into account. In the investigated areas and their wider surroundings, the bedrock is Middle Triassic dolomite (Buser et al. 1976). Between the layers of dolomite, there are layers and lenses of limestone and dolomitized limestone. In both investigated areas (Fig. 6), layers of compact or dolomitized limestone occasionally outcrop. At Gradišče, limestone outcrops are the most common at the highest part and along the entire eastern edge. This indicates a variability in the composition of the bedrock, which originates from the degree of limestone dolomitization. There is no doubt that the differences in bedrock compactness and the steep slope towards the south had an impact on the use of the area and on the fact that in the Late Antique period terraces were built in the central part of Gradišče. The results of the GPR surveys reveal the variable morphology of the bedrock, which does not lie deep below the present-day surface – a fact that was taken into account in the presentation and interpretation of the results (Figs. 8–10). A few small areas with very dense vegetation and / or steep slopes had to be omitted from the survey due to the difficult access (Fig. 7; Fig. 8). Considering the described archaeological as well as natural and environmental features of the site, the combination of the GPR and magnetic methods

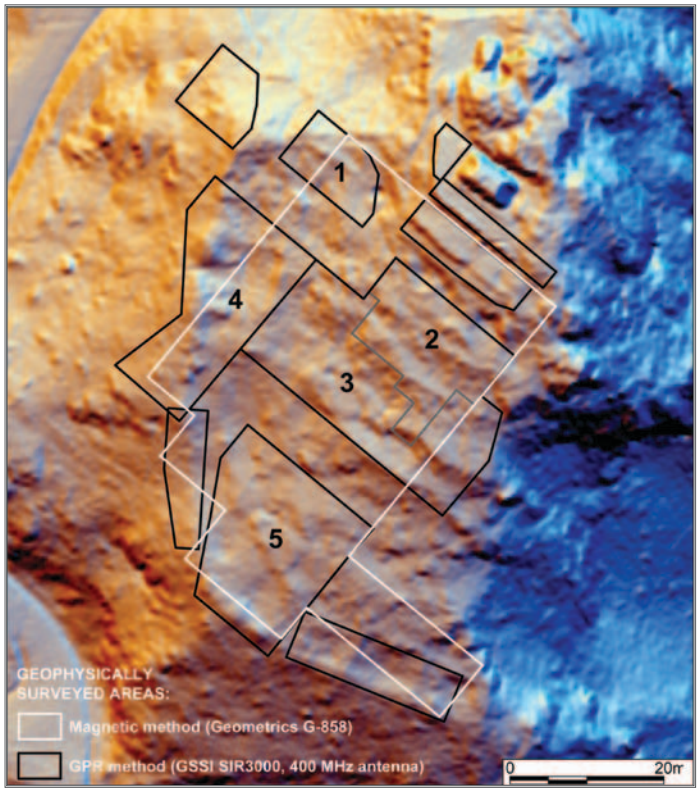


Fig. 7 Lidar image of the areas at Gradišče above Bašelj where GPR and magnetic surveys were performed. © Gearh, d.o.o. (image by: B. Mušič; lidar image: D. Mlekuž)

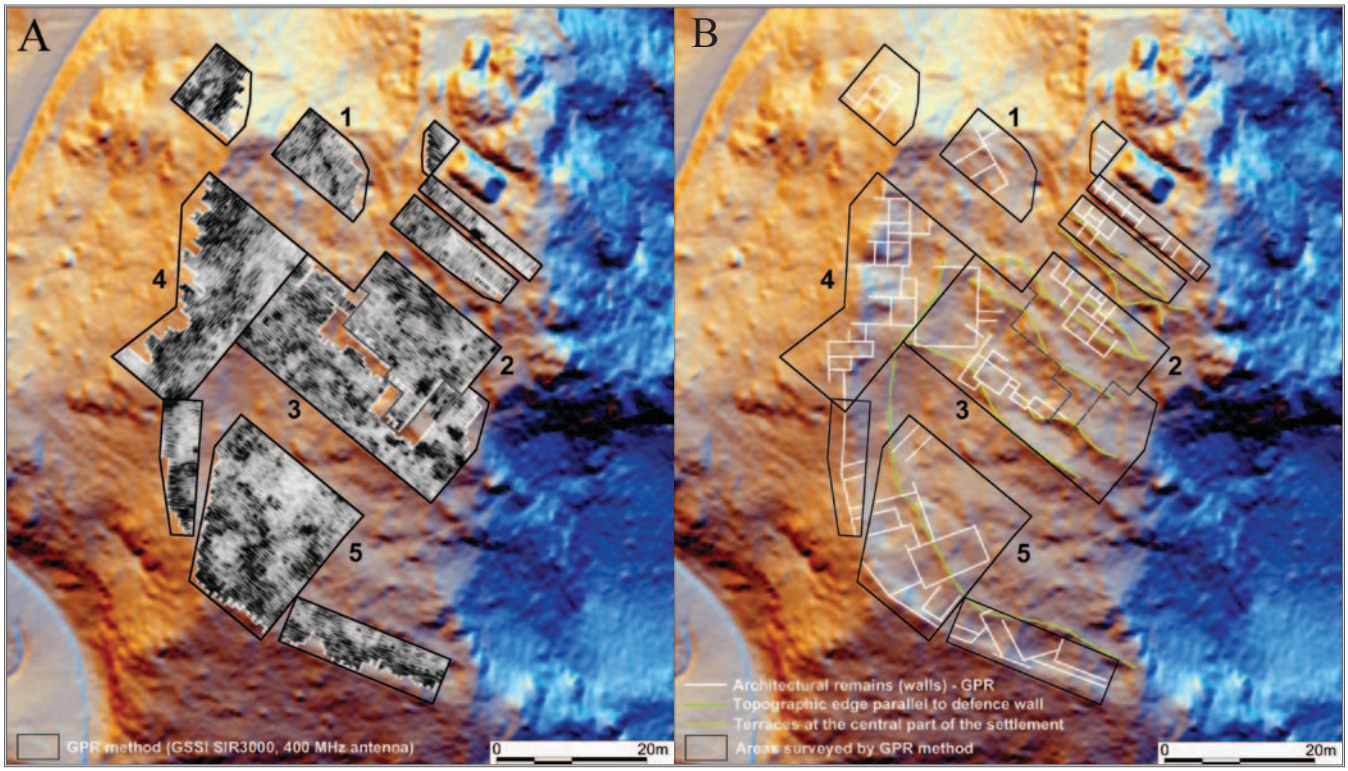


Fig. 8 The results of the GPR surveys at chosen depths (A) and the interpretation of the architectural remains on a lidar image (B). The results of the GPR surveys in areas 3 and 5 are shown also in Figures 9 and 10. © Gearh, d.o.o. (image by: B. Mušič; lidar image: D. Mlekuž)

seemed the reasonable choice (see e.g.: Mušič 1999: 349–405).

With the GPR method, the resolution and depth range are determined by the wavelength of the electromagnetic (EM) waves, which generally depends on the transmission frequency of the antenna, but is also influenced by the dielectric permittivity of the material in which the measurements are taken. Because of its favourable ratio between resolution and effective depth range, an antenna with a central frequency of 400 MHz was used in the research. The estimated permittivity of soil types at Gradišče above Bašelj varies between ca. 10–13. Due to their unchanging permittivity (ca. 7) it is possible to discern limestone architectural remains of 0.2 m or larger, which is quite enough to achieve the set objectives. In the majority of GPR profiles from the site, the identified resolution of architectural remains was almost identical – in a time window of ca. 50 ns, which corresponds to a depth of ca. 2 m. This means that almost the entire depth interval in which archaeological architectural remains occur was encompassed.

Considering the uneven configuration of the terrain in both investigated areas (Fig. 6: A, B), the data acquired by archaeological excavations, and the analysis of lidar images, a varied series of archaeological remains was expected. The extremely uneven present-day surface made conducting the measurements difficult, which resulted in the fragmentation of the investigated areas. For this reason, GPR results were processed individually for each of the ten GPR surface units (Fig. 7). The types of archaeological remains, as well as their responsiveness to GPR signals, varied greatly with the changes in the present-day surface.

Based on the GPR results, it can be concluded that natural features, reflected in the changing composition of the bedrock, were made use of at the construction of buildings. Variability lies mostly in the compactness of the stone types, while lithologically they are very similar to each other. These differences originate from the degree of limestone dolomitization, which changes greatly the mechanical properties of limestone and makes it more brittle. The particularities of the bedrock were taken advantage of in such a way that the buildings blended into the morphology of the terrain and only minor modifications were necessary. This is indicated by the outlines that are often quite irregular in plan view, with lines of strong radar echoes where the remains of walls are – but it is rare that all four sides and the interior walls are seen (Figs. 8–10). It can be concluded that the foundations of buildings often stood directly on the solid bedrock and that one or more sides of a building would often lean against the protruding blocks of compact limestone. In such instances, it becomes quite difficult to be able to recognize a distinct plan of such construction elements. Nevertheless, the identification

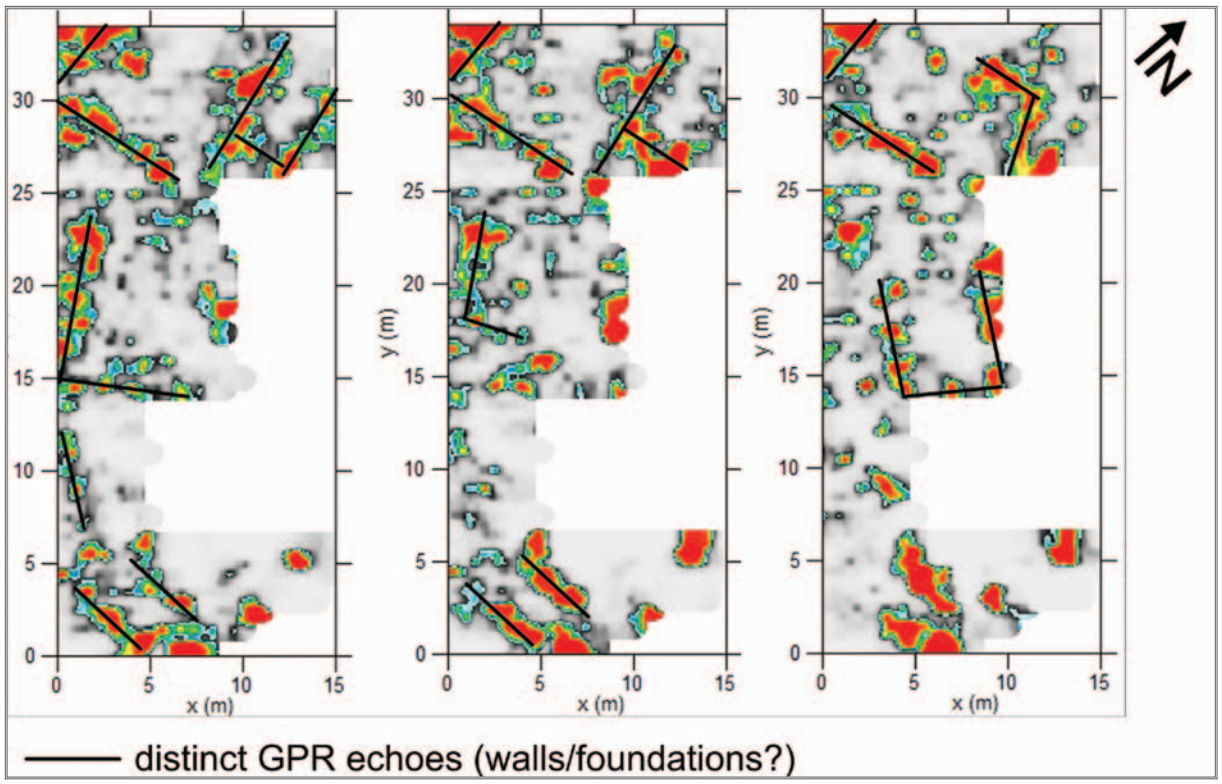


Fig. 9 The results of the GPR surveys presented by horizontal cuts in Area 3. The strongest linear reflections represent the remains of walls or stone foundations of probably wooden above-ground constructions. © Gearh, d.o.o. (image by: B. Mušič)

of buildings themselves never seems questionable, although in some instances it is impossible to clearly discern the outlines of the buildings and we must resort to prognostic interpretation within the framework of the available data. It can be assumed that the peculiarities of the bedrock dictated, at least to an extent, the orientation of the buildings, which often varies even over shorter distances. It can be seen in several instances that the surviving walls are of varying height (Fig. 9; Fig. 10), which is very probably at least partly associated with the varying morphology of the bedrock and the variations in compactness due to the differing share of limestone and dolomite.

The interpretation of the GPR method included the strongest GPR signals, which undoubtedly indicate solid buildings such as large houses and defensive structures, and also weaker linear GPR echoes, which indicate fragmentarily preserved walls. The GPR results make it clear that in some of the surveyed areas the situation is quite complex. This is particularly true for the terraces in the central part of Gradišče, where GPR signals are much weaker than in the broad belt of buildings directly within the defensive wall. The GPR echoes in this part are relatively weaker and of varying directions, and there are GPR anomaly spots. The latter can be assumed to be partly limestone inclusions in the otherwise dolomite bedrock,

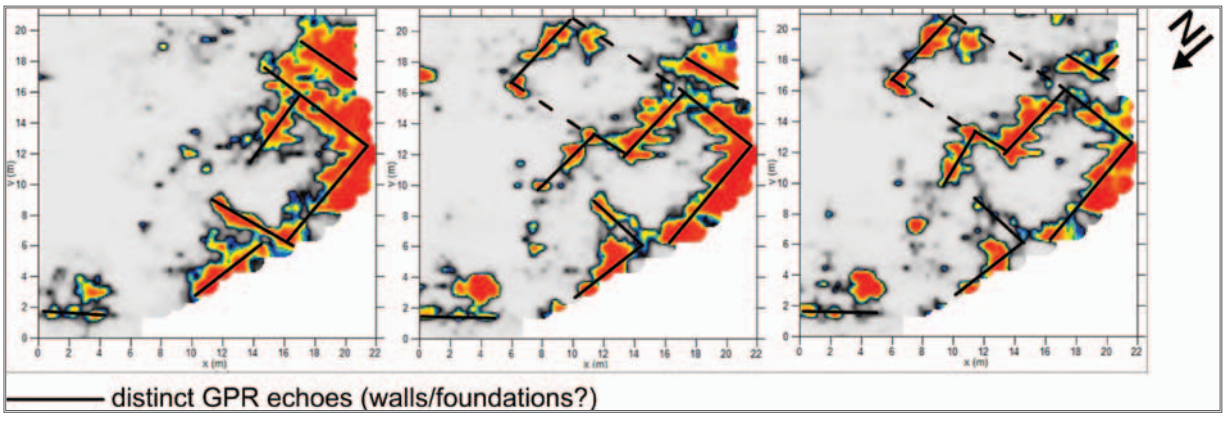


Fig. 10 The results of the GPR surveys presented by horizontal cuts in Area 5. The prominent GPR reflections were recorded in the location of several buildings right next to the southern section of the defensive wall. © Gearh, d.o.o. (image by: B. Mušič)

but it is very likely that some of them are archaeological remains. The results indicate that there are no solidly constructed buildings – like the string of buildings next to the defensive wall – on the terraces, which seem to be areas of variable purpose, where buildings were less solid. On the basis of weak linear GPR signals we can assume the different orientations of the poorly preserved walls and building foundations. These might be drywall constructions or the foundations of wooden buildings. Considering the entire geophysical image, even the possibility that this consists of several solid elements of a cemetery cannot be excluded. These are, of course, merely assumptions, but they have been made possible by the GPR survey, the results of which were in the largest part of the central area acquired from measurements in two perpendicular directions. There is, however, no doubt that according to the GPR results, the central part of Gradišče had an entirely different purpose than the areas along the defensive wall, where large solid buildings are clearly recognizable everywhere. In the southern part of the site, the remains of these buildings are seen even in the lidar images (Figs. 4, 5). The comparison of archaeological data in the lidar images and in the GPR results indicates several instances where the results match, both in location and in orientation, but this is not always the case. In some cases, no GPR echoes indicating the remains of walls under the surface were detected in the topographically elevated spots clearly visible in the lidar images. The reason is most likely that in those locations the weathered dolomite bedrock lies just below the surface. In such cases, strong radar reflections are not expected because there is no considerable difference in permittivity. The approximately isometric outlines in the lidar images could represent the borders of the areas where buildings were dug into the relatively weathered dolomite base, but not always the position of the walls.

In this light, the results of lidar scanning and of GPR surveys complement each other, with the lidar images clearly showing the areas of interventions into the dolomite base for the construction of houses, while the GPR results show the material remains of the buildings with walls of limestone rubble. In addition, the results of magnetic surveys show the layers altered by high temperatures: various types of burnt clay and / or large pits (Fig. 11) in several locations inside the buildings or in their immediate vicinity. These assumptions are based solely on the strength of magnetic anomalies. Structures with distinct bipolarity of strong magnetic anomalies with thermoremanent magnetization, which are typical of well-preserved furnaces etc., have not been identified at Gradišče.

The GPR results for Gradišče were complemented by the magnetic survey results. The Geometrics G-858 magnetometer was used to measure the (pseudo)gradient, with the distance between the vertically placed sensors 0.7 m. The lower sensor was 20–30 cm from the surface. The magnetometer's resolution is 0.1–0.2 nT/m when measuring the density of the total magnetic field density with a sampling speed of 0.2 s. In a practical sense, this means that with a normal walking speed we obtain samples in the direction of the profile every 15 cm. Such resolution and sample density enable the recognition even of weak induced magnetic anomalies, which are the result of small contrasts in the magnetic susceptibility of the poorly preserved archaeological remains and / or the small volume of the archaeological remains. In general, such a magnetometer can provide plenty of useful information about different settlement structures, such as stone walls, various negative features such as pits, groups of small pits and ditches, and in favourable natural circumstances even graves. Gradišče above Bašelj, however, is not a site with optimal conditions for the recognition of these weakest magnetic anomalies. It is less problematic to detect structures with thermoremanent magnetization (TRM), which is characteristic of all kinds of burnt clay and even of large pits filled with magnetic types of soil or with pottery fragments and waste products of metallurgical activities. In a given archaeological context, the structures with TRM can be fireplaces, burnt layers, or traces of craft activities associated with high temperatures (e.g. pottery and metallurgical workshops, deposits of waste products etc.).

When it comes to the magnetic method, the depth range depends mainly on the susceptibility contrast between archaeological remains and the material in their immediate surroundings. Depth range is also influenced by the size and shape of archaeological structures. Magnetic surveys thus reveal relatively large structures that are not buried too deep below the present-day surface, when the differences in magnetic susceptibility between the structure and its immediate surroundings are very small; and even relatively small structures at greater depths, when the difference in susceptibility is big enough (see e.g.: Mušič, Medarić 2015: 389–421).

At Gradišče, in some locations the results of magnetic surveys (Fig. 11) reveal a similar picture – in the geophysical sense – as the GPR results (Fig. 8), while in other locations the results complement each other. This is especially true for the presumed negative features, which in the given circumstances cannot be detected by the GPR method.

In the central part of Gradišče there are some linear magnetic anomalies running along the steep steps in the terrain, which represent the reinforced terrace edges. In general, however, the magnetic anomalies whose origin is attributed to pits, groups of pits, and burnt layers, are much more prevalent. In some locations, there are very strong thermoremanent

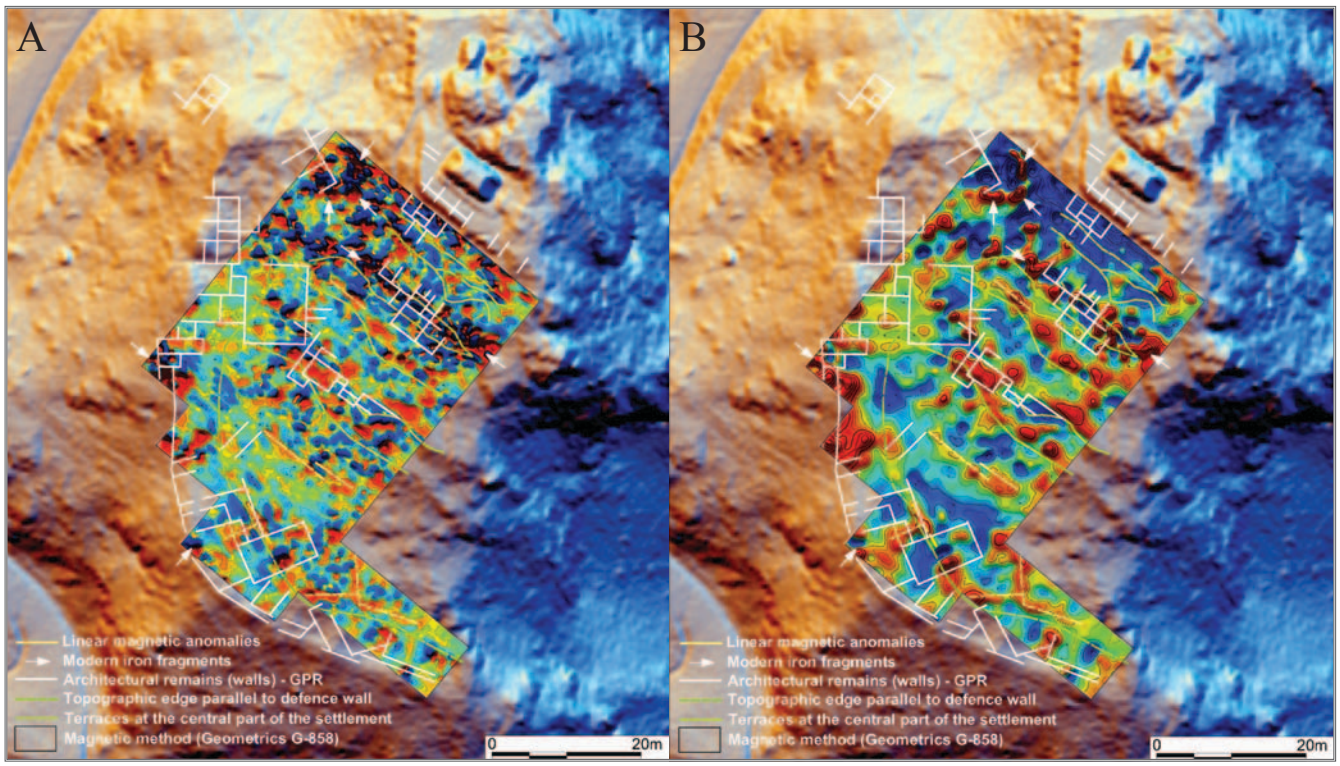


Fig. 11 The results of the magnetic surveys at the hillfort. Gradient: -55/+53 nT/m (A) and lower sensor: 47763/47928 nT (B). © Gearh, d.o.o. (lidar image: D. Mlekuž; magnetic maps: I. Medarić)

anomalies, which indicate burnt clay structures *in situ*. These anomalies are the consequence of the magnetic effect of iron artefacts and are marked separately in the interpretation (Fig. 11). It is very likely that all these instances involve pieces of modern iron.[2]

In the peripheral part of Gradišče, along the southern and western section of the defensive wall, the position of linear magnetic anomalies in some places corresponds to the surface outlines visible in the lidar images. But there are many more relatively strong magnetic outlines, irregular in plan view, representing the magnetic effect of the filling of negative features and several types of burnt clay. In some cases, these can be found inside the buildings discerned by the GPR method and sometimes right next to them. Similar anomalies were detected even in the steeper parts of the investigated area, where the GPR survey discovered no architectural remains. The most likely explanation is that this is caused by the different magnetic susceptibility of limestone / dolomite and other soil types. Such magnetic anomalies can also be caused by the filling of depressions in the bedrock (of natural origin), even though in these cases it seems more likely that they are the traces of surface modification or some other activity in the archaeological past (Fig. 11).

Magnetic surveys were also conducted on the plateau north of Gradišče (Fig. 6: B, 12), where they were performed with the primary objective of discovering traces of craft activities (pottery, iron-working, etc.) on the basis of thermoremanent magnetization of structures that had been exposed to high temperatures in workshops. Craft activities can be discovered with certainty, using the magnetic properties of the clay that was altered at high temperatures in the walls of kilns or furnaces and the deposits of waste products from craft activities. In the investigated area, the results of magnetic surveys are in this sense positive. The magnetic maps show easily discernible areas of strong magnetization, attributed to the thermoremanent magnetization of burnt clay structures located in their original position. That these structures lie *in situ* can be assumed because of the strength of their magnetic anomalies and their distinct bipolarity. Such magnetic anomalies can be found in an area (ca. 15 × 10 m) near the north-western edge of the investigated surface (Fig. 12). Since nothing on the surface indicates any modern interventions, it can be assumed that the anomalies in question are archaeological remains. The results should therefore be understood as an indication of possible craft activities in the immediate vicinity of Gradišče above Bašelj. While the results of magnetic surveys in this location clearly indicate individual

2 Gradišče was once surrounded by barbed wire, the remains of which are still hanging from the tree trunks. Many fragments of the wire are in the forest turf, just below the surface.

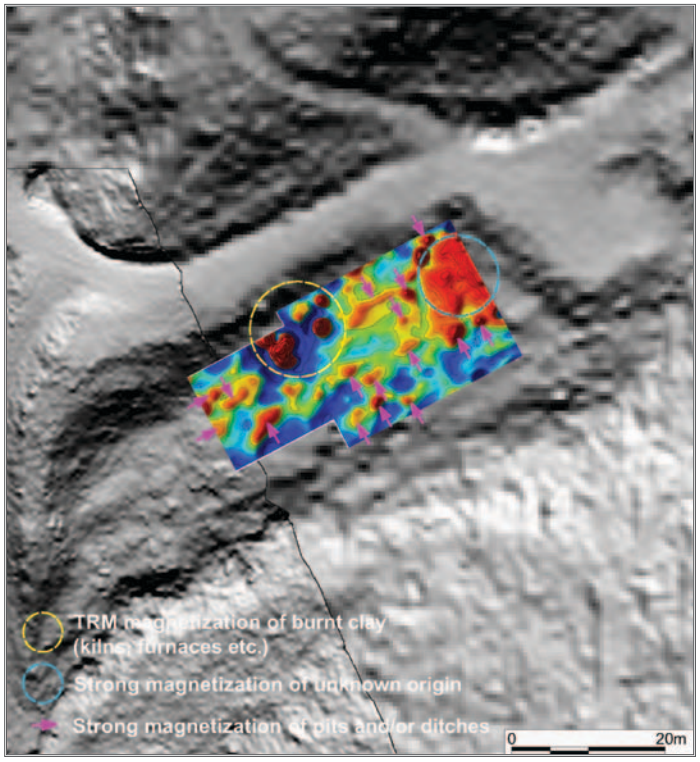


Fig. 12 The results of the magnetic surveys at the plateau below the hillfort. Gradient and Gaussian filter: -1/+3 nT/m. © Gearh, d.o.o. (lidar data: Slovenian Environment Agency; magnetic map: I. Medarić)

structures with thermoremanent magnetization, strong magnetic gradients were measured in the north-eastern part of the investigated area, but there were no bipolar magnetic anomalies. Such magnetic anomalies are in general typical of deposits of waste products from pottery making and iron working. A waste pit is an accumulation of tiny magnetic fragments (pottery, slag, etc.) in a secondary position and magnetic maps do not show the bipolarity that is characteristic of larger burnt structures *in situ*. Another possibility is that this magnetic anomaly has a natural source, such as e.g. a large depression in the limestone, filled with a magnetic soil.

THE EXCAVATIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT AT GRADIŠČE

The results and interpretation of the settlement structure and the architectural remains acquired through non-destructive surveys are supported by the results of excavations in 1939, 1998 and 2015. These were restricted to modestly sized, exposed parts of the settlement, where the findings provided the best insight into the stratigraphic sequence of the settlement phases, the structure of the settlement and the purpose of individual buildings.

The exceptional character of the site, the fact that it was occupied in two different periods and its research potential were recognized as early as 1939 by Rajko Ložar, who excavated there with locals from the village of Bašelj. Extensive documentation on his excavations survives (Knific 1999: 57).[3] The following excerpts summarize the key findings of his research and observations, providing an insight into the architectural remains of the settlement.[4] The site is described as "*… a place where there must have once stood a castle, for nature itself has provided half of the necessary fortifications. And it would have been very strange indeed if this place had never been used by man for his purposes – whether camping at the top like a golden eagle in his rocky nest, hunting and pillaging the surroundings, or fleeing up there to escape his enemies.*" The archaeological potential of the site is described as follows: "*But Gradišče has remained silent about its past until very recently, even if a well-trained eye could assume many things from its outer shapes and from different factors. For instance, gentle ramparts could be discerned below the lodge; if you dug slightly deeper under the turf crumbly limestone plaster soon appeared in your hand among the limestone gravel – proof that there must have been walls of some sort beneath the surface.*"

Ložar identified several locations at Gradišče that he considered crucial for the interpretation of the settlement remains (Fig. 13). The first is a small levelled plateau at the top of the terrace just below it. In Ložar's time, a hunting lodge owned by Edvard Dolenc stood on the plateau, while today there is a holiday cottage belonging to the present landowner (Fig. 13: Location 1). Ložar describes the first location: "*The lodge stands in the shelter of high rocks, protecting it from northern winds and storms; this is the only flat part of Gradišče; the peak offers little space that would be suitable for a larger building. Below the lodge, the terrain descends in three terraces towards the south; these terraces were partially consolidated by the landowner, who planted a fruit and vegetable garden there.*" While digging in the garden, the above-mentioned landowner discovered several artefacts, among them two fragments of iron spurs, a horseshoe fragment, an iron buckle, several rings, iron scissors, a

3 The documentation is kept by the National Museum of Slovenia (notes from the excavation journal, field drawings, photos, and Ložar's report on the archaeological work in 1939) and by the Institute of Archaeology, Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Ljubljana (Ložar's field journal).

4 The excerpts are taken from Knific 1999, where the entire transcription of Ložar's report on the archaeological work performed in 1939 is published. The manuscript draft and the typed clean copy are kept by the Archive of the Archaeological Department of the National Museum of Slovenia under nos. 11 and 37.

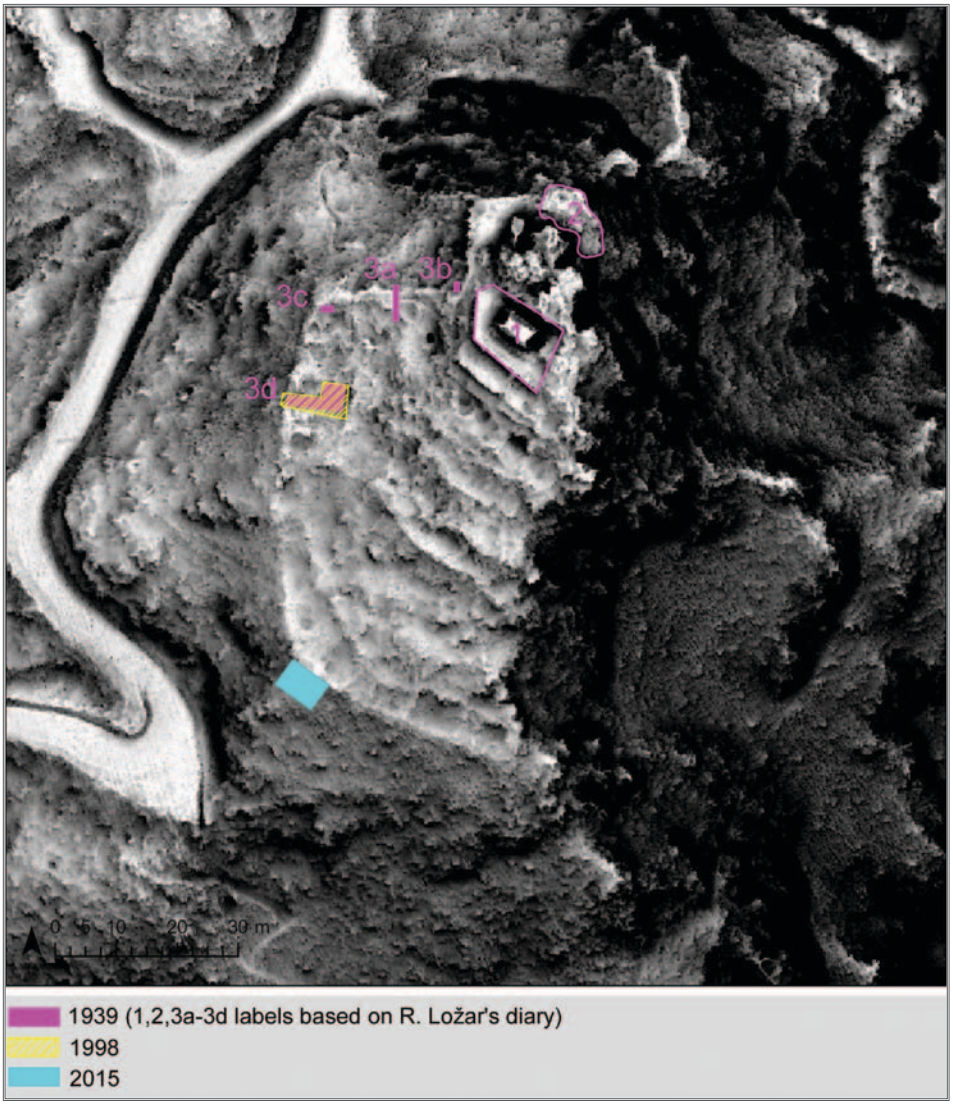


Fig. 13 Lidar image of the site, showing the key spots within the settlement that were investigated in 1939, 1998, and 2015. © Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Centre for Preventive Archaeology (image by: D. Mlekuž, M. Lavrič)

knife, a bridle-bit fragment, two arrowheads, and many pottery fragments (Knific 1999: 60) (Fig. 14).

The second location is the rock formation rising above the lodge, which is the highest point of the hill (Fig. 13: Location 2). Ložar describes it as "… *an enormous rock promontory to the north of the lodge, formed by cliffs falling almost vertically into the valley. The upper surface of the promontory is covered in weak turf and creates a small flat area among the rocks, which would, however, suffice only for a small hunting lodge. Towards the south, the promontory is delimited by somewhat higher rocks which belong to the same rock formation that protects the lodge from the north. Looking from the side, the promontory thus resembles a pulpit.*" Already at that time many pottery fragments were discovered at the rock promontory, as well as some metal artefacts, among them a fragment of a bronze spur, a bronze finger-ring, a bronze Roman coin, and an iron buckle (Knific 1999: 60). A few finds discovered in the 1990s by metal detector also originate from the promontory.

The third location in Ložar's report is the area to the south-west below the lodge, where "*a path leads towards the lodge along the northern part of this area, which is covered in spruce trees, with a large woodshed a bit further on. To the south-west, the area descends quite steeply towards the edge, where it falls precipitously into the valley. The already mentioned path from the Belica leads to Gradišče on this side. Among the three locations, this is the most important part of Gradišče … We started our excavations in this spot.*" (Fig. 15).

The location of Ložar's first excavation was a high turf-covered rampart, rising near the path, to the southwest below the lodge (Fig. 13: Location 3a). The rampart was cleared along its entire length (Fig. 16). Under the turf and the tangled

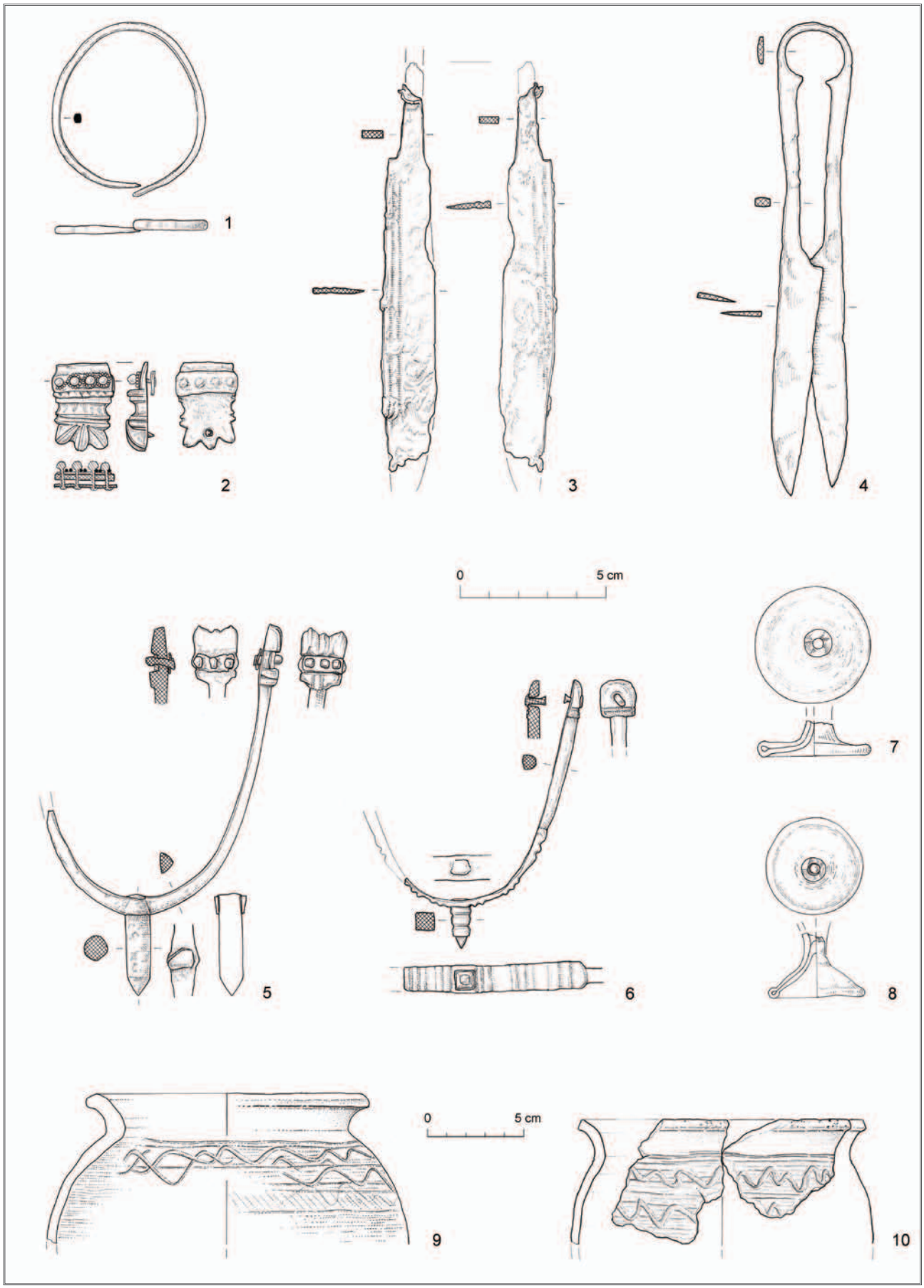


Fig. 14 The selection of artefacts discovered at the site by the Dolenc family during different activities (3–8) and by Rajko Ložar during the 1939 excavation (1, 2, 9, 10). © National Museum of Slovenia (drawings by: D. Knific Lunder (1–3, 5–8, 10), I. Murgelj (4, 9)). Scale: 1 : 2 (1–8) and 1 : 3 (9, 10)

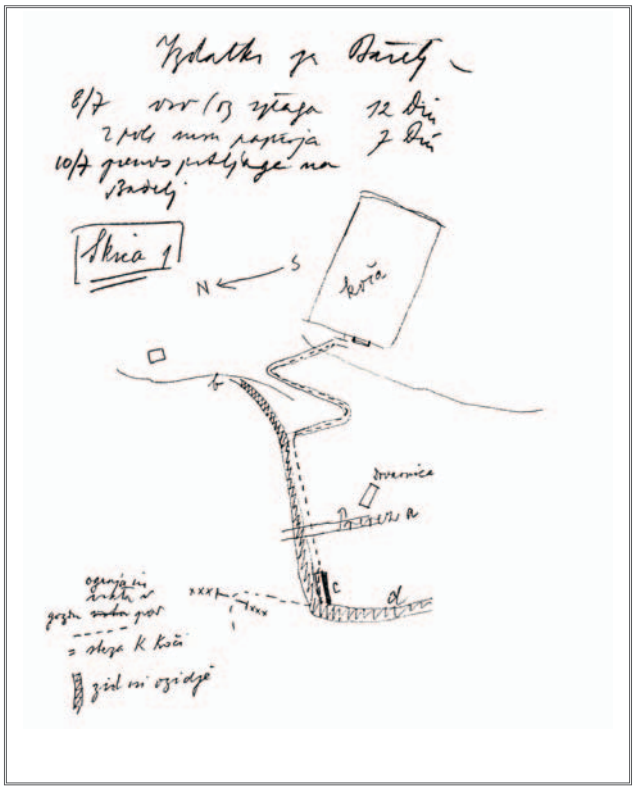


Fig. 15 Ložar's field journal (written between 1938 and 1940): the first Bašelj page with a sketch featuring Edvard Dolenc's lodge, the course of the defensive walls and the spot where the first test trench – "Section a" – was excavated across the northern wall. The journal is kept by the Institute of Archaeology, Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts (Knific 1999: 58, Fig. 4)



Fig. 16 Location 3a near the path ("Section a"). The excavated trench traverses the northern section of the defensive wall surrounding the settlement. The 1939 excavation. © National Museum of Slovenia (photo by: R. Ložar)

spruce roots, a layer of debris appeared which contained stones of different shapes and sizes, mixed with the remains of brittle plaster. Ložar's assumptions about architectural remains were proven right. A trench excavated across the rampart unearthed the northern part of the defensive wall (Fig. 15: "*Section a*"). The foundations of the 1.5 m wide wall stood on the bedrock, which included patches of clay. The outer faces of the wall were made of large, nicely arranged stones, while the space between them was filled with small pieces of stone and mortar. The preserved wall was 1.2 m high, but originally it must have been higher, judging from the stones that had fallen from the top of the wall and formed a rubble heap on both the inner and outer sides of the wall. Ložar assumed that the slope behind the northern wall had been much steeper in the past and that in that part it had only been possible to access the settlement by ladder (Knific 1999: 59).

The excavators then followed the defensive wall towards the east and west. To the east, the wall followed the configuration of the terrain almost all the way to the highest terrace with the lodge. Just before reaching the terrace, the wall turns north and runs along the westernmost part of the rock formation towards the edge, where the rocks fall vertically into the river ravine deep below the top of the hill (Fig. 13: Location 3b). To the west from the excavated trench, the defensive wall descends towards the edge of Gradišče, where it makes an almost right-angle turn towards the south (Fig. 13: Location 3c). At the corner of the northern and western walls, stones arranged in a slight arc were discovered deep below the surface. Ložar assumed they belonged to the corner of the defensive walls and intended to continue his excavations there (Knific 1999: 59).

At the same time an excavation was started near the western defensive wall (Fig. 13: Location 3d), which Ložar describes as follows: "*In the wake of all this, it was not difficult to assume that there is another wall under the turf and dense spruce trees covering the rampart. As for the excavation, we were, for the time being, limited to the point where it was the easiest to conduct, i.e. where there were the fewest spruce trees to cut down. For the rampart and its surroundings are covered by magnificent spruce trees. Excavations at Gradišče are made even more difficult by the fact that there is no place to deposit the excavated material.*" In the trench excavated perpendicularly to the western wall, a debris-filled entrance was discovered in the wall. The

opening was 0.75 m wide and had rectangular doorframe slots (Fig. 17). The entrance led to the interior of the settlement, to the "*courtyard of the castle edifice*" – as Ložar put it. A charred pole, more than 1.5 m long, and a worked tufa stone were found in the vicinity. Ložar assumed they had belonged to the gate, which had been destroyed in a fire. Next to the entrance, a solidly constructed building leaned against the defensive wall. It was more than 4 m long and next to it there were stairs leading towards the north (Fig. 18). From this location, the traces of the defensive wall hidden under the rampart run further towards the south and then east, where it terminates above the steep slopes and precipitous walls protecting the site on the east (Knific 1999: 59–60).



Fig. 17 Location 3d – a trench next to the western part of the defensive wall. The 1939 excavation. © National Museum of Slovenia (photo by: R. Ložar)



Fig. 18 Location 3d – a detail of the stairs next to the building leaning against the western wall of the settlement. The 1939 excavation. © National Museum of Slovenia (photo by: R. Ložar)

Ložar assumed there must have been more buildings in other, unexcavated parts of the settlement. He expected a large main building on the upper terrace, where the hunting lodge was located, and masonry structures visible in the terrace edges in the garden below the lodge (Fig. 13: Location 1). Further traces of buildings were discovered on the inner side of the western half of the northern defensive wall, where the arrangement of stones suggested that they could represent the foundations of three walls delimiting two rooms paved with stone slabs. Considering their outline, Ložar assumes that they are the remains of non-residential buildings used for different economic activities and / or storage (Knific 1999: 60).



Fig. 19 The excavation area at the western wall of the settlement. The black burnt layer is well visible in the south-eastern part of the trench. The 1998 excavation. © National Museum of Slovenia (photo by: J. Hanc)

Ložar intended to carry out further excavations at Gradišče in 1940, but his plans could not be realized. Six decades later, the research was resumed by a team from the National Museum of Slovenia under the direction of Dr Timotej Knific. The excavations were conducted between April and July 1998, in the area near the western wall, where a gate and a masonry building were discovered in 1939. Ložar's excavation area was expanded towards the south, where the entire stratigraphic sequence survived (Fig. 19). The excavation confirmed that there was a wall 0.6–0.7 m thick, made of rubble stones and filled with mortar. The wall stood on a slightly wider stone foundation and on the bedrock. On the outer side of the defensive wall, there was a deep layer of debris on the steep slope under the turf. It contained some large rubble stones and fragments of mortar (Fig. 20). A relatively narrow entrance led to the interior.



On the inner side, a building leaned against the defensive wall. It was made of rubble limestones bound with mortar with brick fragments. The stones in the two faces of the wall are straight; the slits were filled in and smoothed over (Fig. 21). The southern wall of the building was 5.1 m long and survived up to a height of 1.4 m, while the eastern wall was excavated only to a length of 2.6 m. Next to it, two stone stairs were discovered, probably leading towards the entrance to the building, the interior of which has not yet been investigated (Fig. 19).

In the south-eastern part of the excavated area, where the layers were intact, a black burnt layer was discovered among the ruins of the earlier phase (Fig. 19, 22). It contained many iron artefacts and pottery

Fig. 20 The stratigraphic sequence of layers at the exterior of the defensive wall, next to the gate, where a thick rubble layer can be seen. The 1998 excavation. © National Museum of Slovenia (photo by: J. Hanc)



Fig. 21 A detail of the southern wall of the building leaning against the defensive wall. The 1998 excavation. © National Museum of Slovenia (photo by: J. Hanc)



Fig. 22 Iron scissors are one of the many artefacts found in the black burnt layer. The 1998 excavation. © National Museum of Slovenia (photo by: J. Hanc)

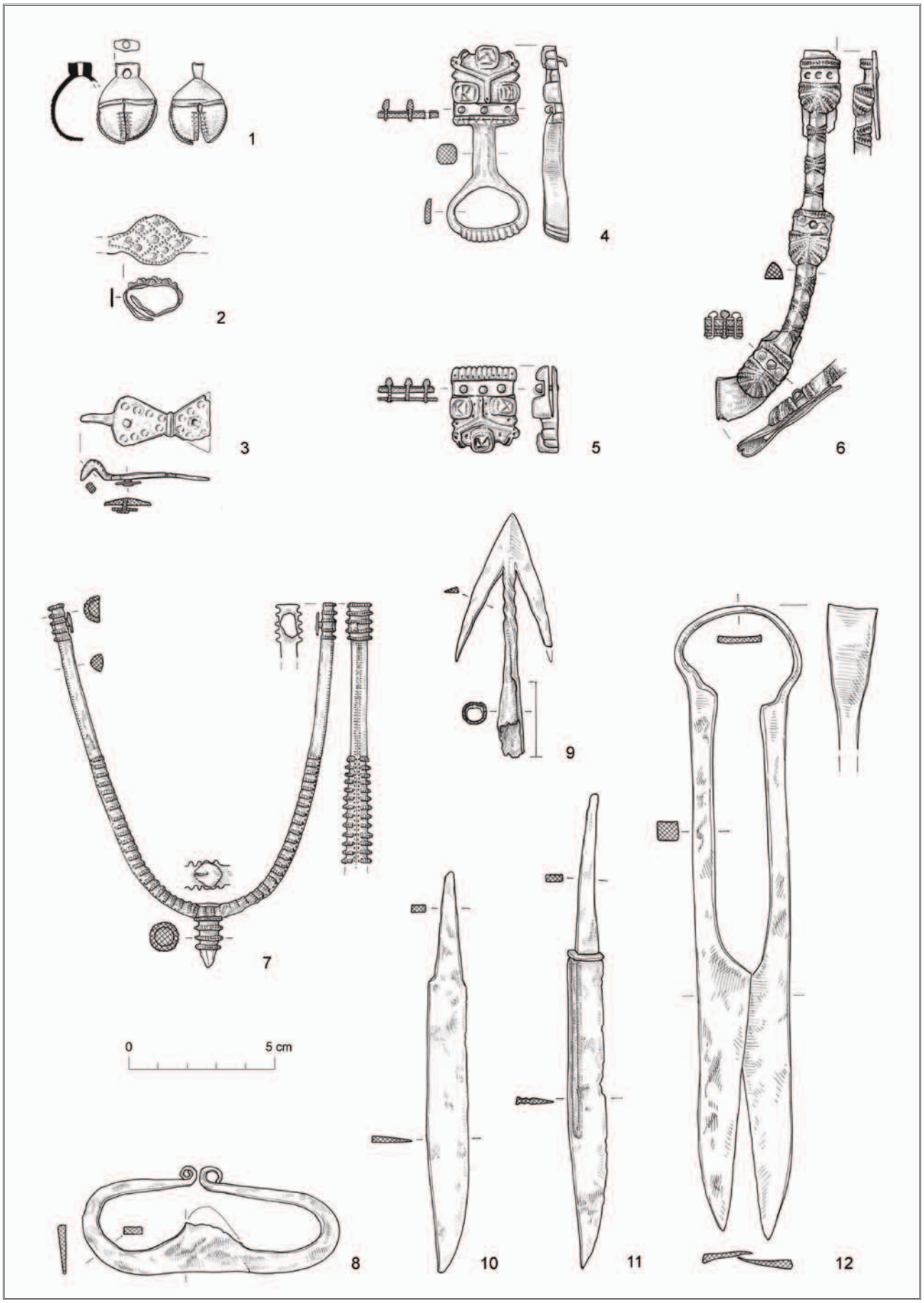


Fig. 23 A selection of artefacts from the black burnt layer. The 1998 excavation. © National Museum of Slovenia (drawings: D. Knific Lunder. Scale 1 : 2)

fragments from the period between the late 8th and the 10th century (Figs. 22, 23). Among the finds in this layer there were remains of charred wood and charred cereal grains, among which oats prevail. The grains had been stored in a bag and its charred fragments mostly survived. Radiocarbon analysis of the grains indicated a date between the years 790 and 990 (95 % accuracy).[5] Many artefacts were discovered in other areas of the site, some of them individually, others deposited together (Knific 2010: 86, 91, Fig. 2, Pl. 3).

The 1998 excavation thus confirmed Ložar's findings that there had been two phases of settlement. Both architectural remains and small finds from the walking surface and from the sand in the mortar prove that the settlement existed in the Late Antique period, i.e. in the 5th and 6th centuries. The settlement was destroyed in a fire and its ruins were covered by a thick layer of loose mortar. Above it, there was a burnt layer with artefacts from the Early Medieval period, which attest that the settlement survived at least into the first half of the 10th century (Knific 1999: 63–64).

The most recent investigation took place in the summer of 2015 in the steep south-western part of the settlement and encompassed the area of damage caused by glaze ice in February 2014. It unearthed the remains of another building from the Late Antique phase of the settlement (Fig. 24). In this part, the roots of a spruce had upturned a part of the stratigraphic sequence and thus destroyed a large part of the rectangular building and removed its ruins, in some spots even uncovering the bedrock. Remains of the settlement wall – the upper part of its southern face – were visible on the surface, as were the upper parts of the eastern and southern walls of the building and the upper debris layer with large stones. Stratigraphic layers were removed manually. The excavation area was divided into quadrants of 2 × 2 m in an orthogonal grid with the origin in the lower left corner (Quadrant A 001), within the following coordinates x: 454103.243, y: 131941.538, and the orientation 40° west from the north. In order to better understand the stratigraphic relationships, three test trenches were excavated (Fig. 25).

The investigations took place on a very steep slope, where cultural layers were formed over the limestone bedrock, on which a layer of red firmly consolidated clay was deposited. The steepness of the slope has caused the denudation of upper layers, so that the bedrock is sometimes visible on the surface. An insight into the earlier phase of the building is made possible only in the part where, at the time of the glaze ice damage, the stratigraphic sequence was uncovered all the way to the bedrock, and by the test trenches that provided a better insight into the architectural layout of the building.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING AND PHASE I OF ITS USE

The construction of a building on such a steep slope must have been a difficult task for the inhabitants of that period. Natural features were taken advantage of and materials found in the vicinity were used. Trench 1 in the north-eastern part of the excavation area, outside the building in the spot where it meets the wall, revealed that the rock was worked and used as the walking surface during the construction of the defensive wall of the settlement (Fig. 26). In the lower part (Fig. 25: T3), the building was consolidated and the slope partly levelled with firm silty clay containing large rubble limestones (SU 41), over which in some places a thin layer of mortar was added. A part of the slope was consolidated with a structure of limestones bound with mortar. The firm stone consolidation was covered by a 15 cm deep coarse base for the pavement – *rudus*. It contained mortar with limestone gravel, clay daub, and construction material. This was followed by a thinner final layer of firm mortar pavement (Figs. 25, 30). Some pieces of the well-preserved pavement were found in the roots of a fallen tree trunk. Only a part of the walking surface (1.3 × 1.6 m) was documented; the rest of it probably continues under the layers of later phases.

Trench 2 revealed a cornerstone in the south-western corner of the building: a massive natural rock was used (Figs. 25, 30) and the foundation of the wall leaned against it. In the south-western part, the foundation had slipped down the steep slope and was completely destroyed. The southern wall of the building was partly preserved, while the best preserved was its eastern side – the walking surface in the interior of the building and the eastern face of the wall leaning against the defensive wall of the settlement. The building measured 6.5 m in length and 4 m in width, and the walls were 0.5 m thick. The defensive wall of the settlement was at the same time the northern wall of the building and it measured 1.3 m in height. The eastern wall of the building was 1 m high where it met the defensive wall, but the preserved height of the eastern wall diminishes down the slope towards the south, where its preserved height was only 0.3 m (Fig. 26).

5 Measurement no. Beta-199408; Beta Analytic Inc., Miami USA.

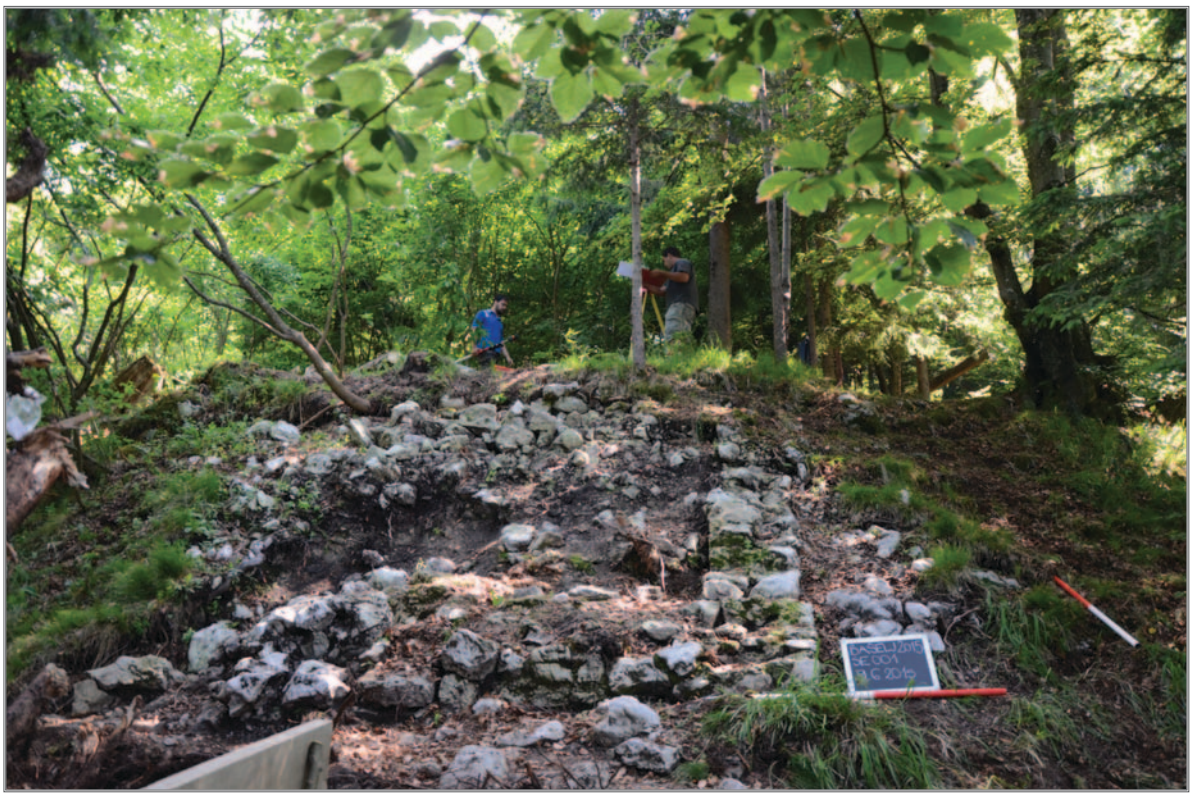


Fig. 24 A view over the steep slope prior to the beginning of the investigations. The roots of the spruce have upturned part of the stratigraphic sequence. © Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Centre for Preventive Archaeology (photo by: M. Lavrič)

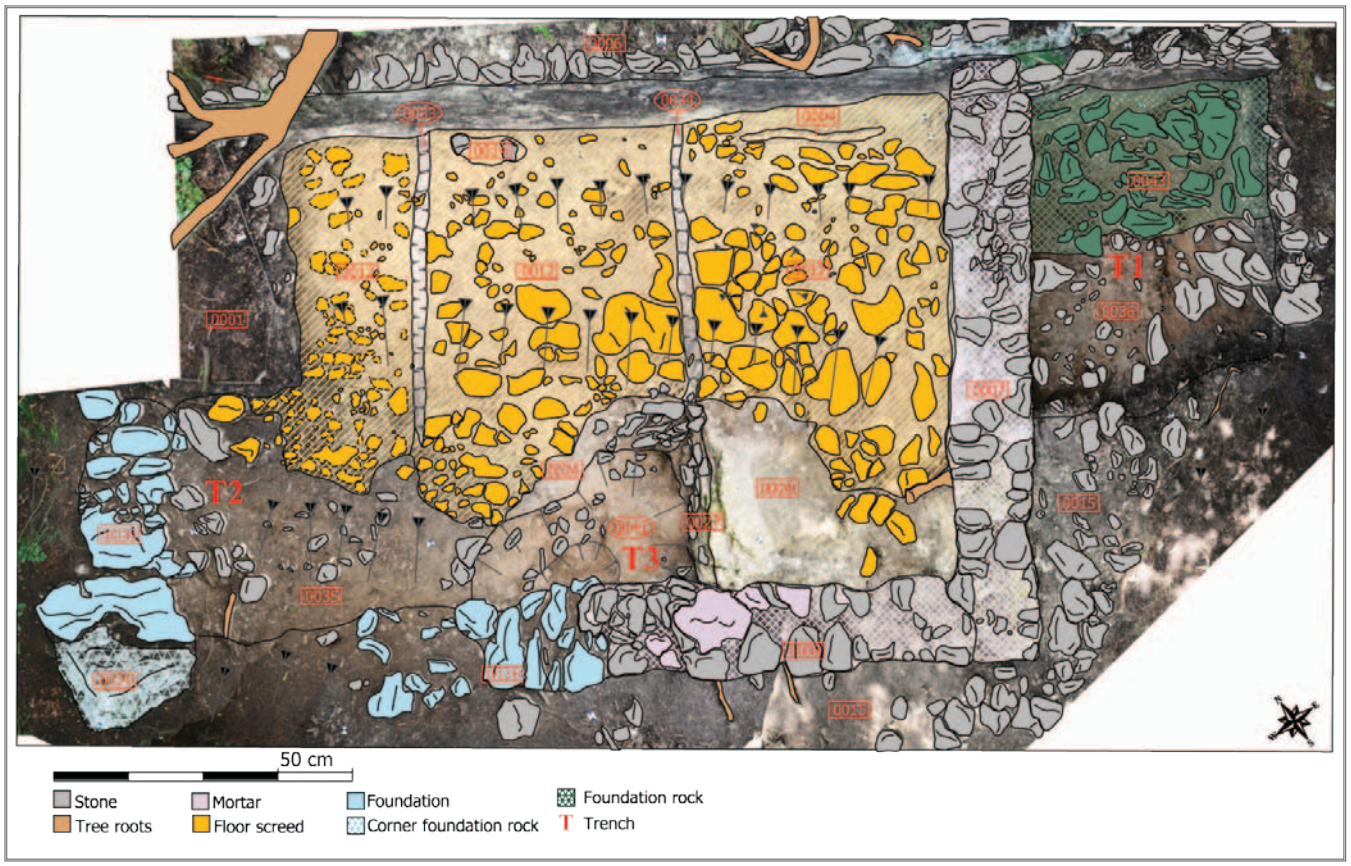


Fig. 25 Depiction of the excavation area and the documented stratigraphic units with three test trenches (T1, T2, T3). © Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Centre for Preventive Archaeology (image by: M. Lavrič, M. Golob)



Fig. 26 A view to the north, where the defensive wall of the settlement (SU 6) meets the outer face of the eastern wall of the building (SU 7). The worked rock in the front (SU 43) was used as a walking surface during the time when the settlement wall was being built. © Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Centre for Preventive Archaeology (photo by: M. Lavrič)

THE RENOVATION OF THE BUILDING AND PHASE II OF ITS USE

Traces of the building's renovation were discernible in its interior, where the stratigraphic layers created by the later use of the building were preserved. In the damaged area, a layer was documented just above the mortar pavement, representing the time before the renovation. Just above the walking surface of the previous phase, there was a thin layer (SU 27) of firm yellowish-red silty clay, which contained fragments of mortar and clay daub. The renovation of the building included the construction of a new pavement and the plastering of the interior walls. The new pavement had a coarse base, *rudus*, which contained consolidated silty clay, mortar, and limestone gravel. Over the base, a thin layer (SU 12) of firm mortar pavement was added. The weight of the debris and the steep relief caused cracks over the entire walking surface in the interior of the building, while in the south-western part, the walking surface was completely destroyed (Figs. 27, 30). While the plaster on the defensive wall (Fig. 26) was very well preserved, the plaster on the western wall of the building was badly damaged. At the bottom of the walls, the plaster ended with a border made of mortar (Fig. 27). The preserved border was 1.3 m long and 10 cm wide. Along the length of the pavement, impressions of wooden beams can be seen in the pavement, placed 1.7 m apart from each other (Figs. 25, 30). The wall-plaster contains impressions of vertical wooden beams, running perpendicular to the defensive wall at the same distance from each other as the impressions in the pavement (Fig. 28). The interface of timber beams is angular in shape, both in plan view and side view. The remains of timber beams probably indicate the existence of a wooden structure that represented several storeys in the tower, as well as the communication between them. Some remains of the beams were documented just above the pavement, preserved by calc-sinter formed by the dissolving of limestone. Calc-sinter was present on the interior faces of the walls, which was the reason for the well preserved wall-plaster.

The walking surface had been fully cleared; only the remains of the bones of a calf were documented there (Fig. 29). The results of radiocarbon analysis indicate a date between the years 540 and 640 (95 % accuracy).[6] The bones are from the lower part of the hind legs – one left and one right – and they probably belonged to the same animal. A thorough examination showed no traces of either human or animal activity (e.g. chop marks, cut marks, teeth marks). The bones

6 Measurement no. Beta-439371; Beta Analytic Inc., Miami USA.

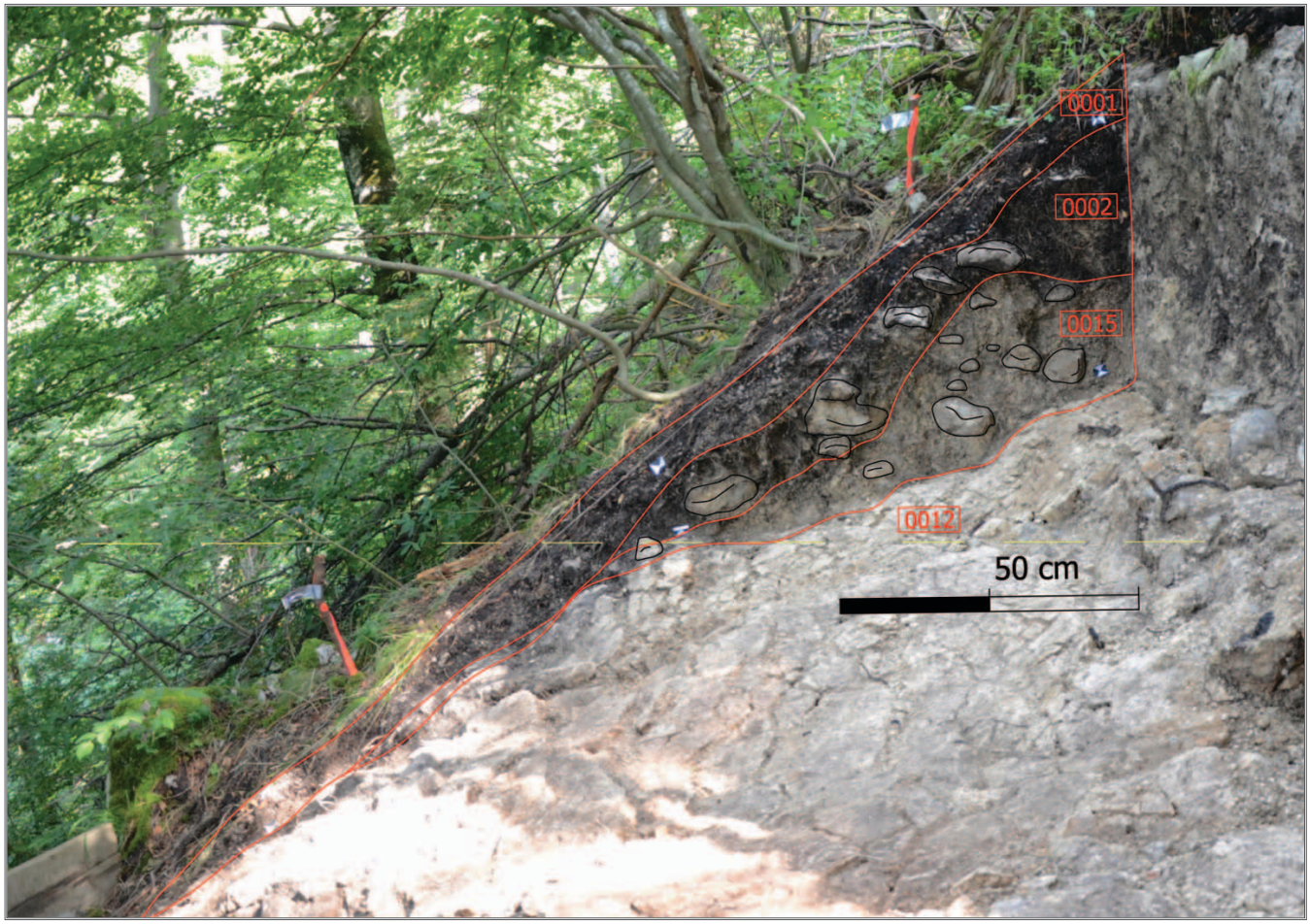


Fig. 27 The north-western cross-section with well-visible debris layers (SU 1, SU 2 and SU 15) accumulated on the walking surface (SU 12) and leaning against the defensive wall (SU 6). © Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Centre for Preventive Archaeology (photo by: M. Lavrič)

include the remains of all three pairs of phalanges, six sesamoid bones and both metatarsal bones. The latter are broken crosswise just below the transition from the proximal metaphysis into the diaphysis. Only the two distal fragments were discovered. Based on the fact that the distal epiphyses of both metatarsals were not yet fused and that the phalanges were completely ossified, it can be concluded that the age of the animal was between 2.5 and 3 years at the time of its death (Silver 1972: 285–286). The dimensions of both metatarsals place them at the lower limit of the variation range for an adult Late Antique cattle specimen from the south-eastern Alpine area (e.g. metatarsal: minimum diaphysis width = 22.5 mm; maximum width of the distal part = 52.0 mm; cf. Toškan, Dirjec 2011: App. 8. 1).

Just outside the building, on the north-east, a pit was documented in Trench 1. The pit measured 1 × 0.85 m and was 0.35 m deep. It was filled with dark brown loose soil mixed with rubble limestones, mortar, and individual fragments of pottery, bones, and slag. The pit was created either at the time of the building's construction or its renovation. It was dug in the steep slope and, considering its diverse fill, probably served as a waste pit. Next to the pit, a posthole was discovered, which contained a wedge of limestone rubble on one side, while on the other side the post was supported by the bedrock itself.

GRADUAL ABANDONMENT OF THE BUILDING

The phase of the gradual abandonment of the building is represented by a thick layer of debris (SU 15) composed of cut and rubble limestones, pieces of mortar and clay daub, individual pottery finds, fragments of metal objects, and slag (Fig. 27). For a while, the top of the rubble was used as a walking surface, as indicated by a small shallow fireplace, surrounded by three flat burnt stones, that was preserved in the north-western part of the building. It lay under the layers of debris that gradually covered the surface after the building had been abandoned. Inside the building, the debris is composed of a layer of fine mortar, small rubble stones and pieces of plaster. At the eastern exterior edge of the building, the debris in Trench 1 also contained larger rubble limestones, fragments of clay daub, and individual pottery fragments.

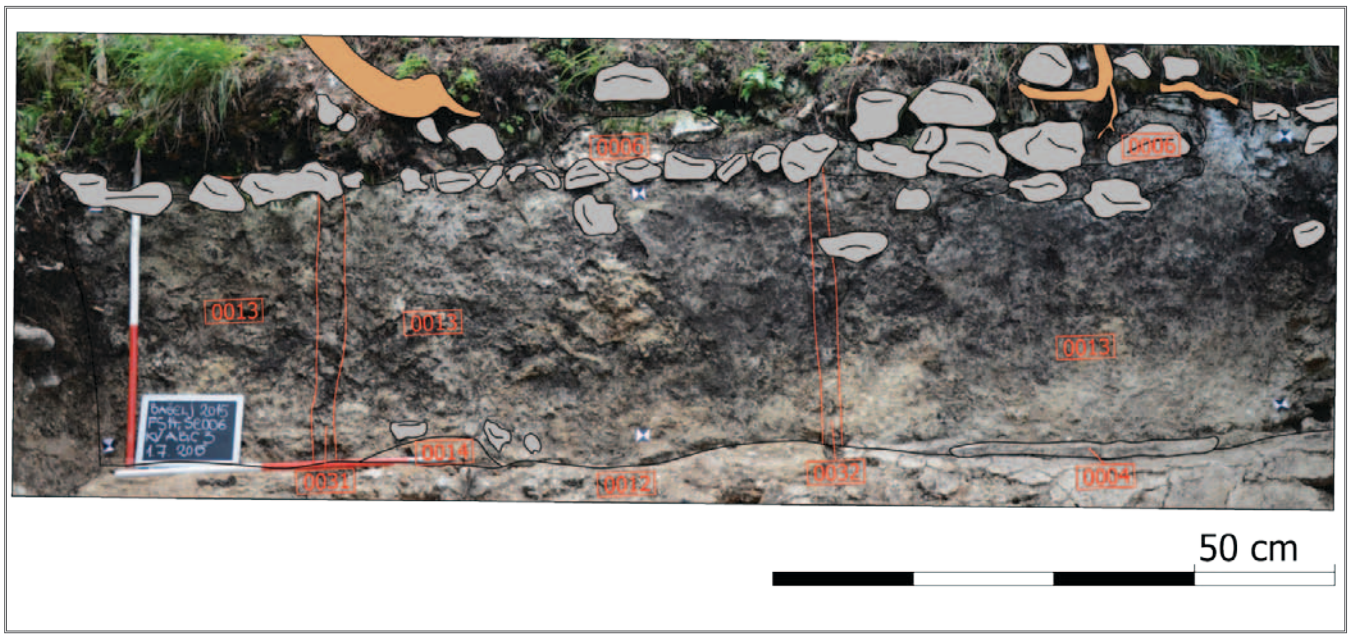


Fig. 28 A view of the well-preserved wall plaster (SU 13) that has survived on the defensive wall (SU 6). Vertical interfaces of the remains of wooden beams (SU 31 and SU 32) were documented. A part of the timber beam, preserved by calc-sinter, was documented just above the pavement (SU 12). Wall-plaster ended in a border (SU 4) that was preserved on the pavement. © Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Centre for Preventive Archaeology (photo by: M. Lavrič)



Fig. 29 Preserved remains of the hind legs of a calf (SU 21) on the walking surface (SU 12). © Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Centre for Preventive Archaeology (photo by: M. Lavrič)

Due to the steep slope, the south-western part of the building interior survived only in traces: a thin, dark yellowish brown layer of clay with rubble limestones, mortar, clay daub, and individual pottery fragments (SU 35). The upper layer of debris (SU 2) was black, due to the humus that had infiltrated it. In addition to gravel, mortar, plaster, clay daub, and snail shells, it contained individual pottery fragments that were more numerous in the upper part of the layer. Pieces of slag that were found next to them might represent the remains of metallurgical activity. Fragments of burnt clay were also discovered,



Fig. 30 Plan view of the discovered architectural elements. © Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Centre for Preventive Archaeology (photo by: M. Lavrič, M. Golob)



Fig. 31 A selection of whetstones from different layers. © Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Centre for Preventive Archaeology (photo by: A. Vintar)

fused together with the slag, which might indicate remains of a furnace, but in a secondary position. The upper layer of debris, which was covered by forest turf, contained individual fragments of metal artefacts, fragments of glass, animal bones and teeth, and a considerable number of whetstones, as well as the material for their manufacture (Fig. 31). Analyses have shown that the whetstones were made from two different types of stone: red quartz sandstone with mica from the Middle Permian Period and Oligocene grey very fine-grained sandstone with mica and a carbonate binder. The former can be found within a 20 km radius of the site, while the latter is located closer, to the south-west of the site, though not at the site itself (Rižnar 2016: 13, Fig. 19). The whetstones display traces of use – blade sharpening (Fig. 31: the middle and the extreme right whetstones) and some of them are burnt. The rest of the finds are, considering the size of the investigated area, relatively sparse and chronologically indeterminable.

INTERPRETATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS AT GRADIŠČE

On the basis of the remote sensing and archaeological investigations conducted so far at the Gradišče above Bašelj settlement, the architectural remains and their function in the time when the settlement was in use can be at least partially interpreted.

The settlement at the top of the relatively steep and inaccessible hill was built in the restless Late Antique period. It was located very close to the col over which a path led across the mountain pass and further to the north. The settlement offered a good view over the entire Kranj Plain, all the way to its centre, the Roman Carnium. Its inhabitants made good use of the natural resources of the area: on the eastern and partly also on the northern side, the location is naturally well protected by precipitous cliffs descending into the Belica ravine. On the south, west and partly on the north, the settlement was surrounded by a high defensive wall, built on the bedrock. The bedrock was modified and used as a walking surface during the construction. The wall was made of local quarry limestones bound with mortar. In the investigated areas, the wall was preserved up to a height of almost 1.5 m, and a thick layer of rubble on its exterior indicates that it was much higher when the settlement was still in use.

The area inside the wall is irregular, measuring about 3,400 m^2, with dimensions of up to 90 × 45 m. The interior is steep and uneven; the maximum difference in elevation between the highest and the lowest point is about 30 m. The area shows strong anthropogenic modifications and the inhabitants made good use of the natural features during the construction of the buildings. A sequence of at least seven narrow terraces that follow the shape of the hill can be seen on the southern slope. The summit of the hill – a rock formation surrounded by two broad terraces – also shows obvious modifications. Considering its dominant position within the settlement, a church with its accompanying buildings could be expected in this part. There is, however, a modern building on the upper terrace and the surrounding area was greatly transformed during its construction, when any traces of walls were either damaged or even destroyed.

The remains of buildings are well visible on some of the terraces inside the settlement. They appear as rectangular levelled areas, delimited by low barriers, i.e. the debris of their walls. The buildings were adapted to the morphology of the terrain and the bedrock, as indicated by their often relatively irregular outlines without any clear layout of the rooms in the interior. Moreover, the orientation of the buildings was, at least to an extent, dictated by the bedrock. The most obvious is a string of at least six buildings on the lowest terrace of about 7 × 5 m, leaning against the inner side of the defensive wall and sharing their side walls. Entrances to the buildings or passages between the rooms cannot be detected. There are some individual buildings on the higher terraces, particularly in the eastern part of the site, where they lean against the edges of the terraces. Some of them are cut into the bedrock.

Unlike the areas near the defensive wall, where large compact buildings can be clearly recognized everywhere, the central part of the settlement had an entirely different purpose. Traces of poorly preserved walls or foundations with differing orientation can be spotted there. It can be assumed that these were either dry-stone walls or the foundations of wooden buildings – this could explain the seemingly "empty" central area. In addition to the masonry structures in this part, the results of magnetic surveys showed anomalies which can be attributed to pits, groups of pits, burnt layers and structures of clay that had been burnt *in situ*. This has not yet been confirmed by archaeological investigations.

Inside the settlement, only one building has been partly investigated. It leaned against the western defensive wall and a gate in the wall was discovered next to it. At the other side of the gate, there was another rectangular building on the inner side of the wall. Delimited by the wall and the terrace edge, a large terrace opens between the two buildings and marks off the entrance area of the settlement – some kind of a courtyard. The relatively narrow gate in the wall could have been a side entrance to the settlement, while there is no doubt that the main entrance was somewhere else. Nevertheless, it seems more likely that the narrow gate led from the interior courtyard into a building outside the settlement, because that part of the exterior displays no traces that could be associated with a path to the settlement and an entrance to it.

The main entrance to the settlement has not yet been discovered, nor can it be detected from the results of any of the methods used. The easiest access to the settlement was across the mountain pass on the south-western side. On the

slopes south of the site, traces of a path can be detected. The path runs along the slopes before joining a forest road south-west of the site. The path might have continued north of the settlement: a terrace that runs below the modern forest road towards the Belica is probably the remainder of a path. Considering the situation, the main entrance could be expected in the western half of the northern defensive wall, where the modern access path approaches the settlement. In that part, the course of the defensive wall and the layout of the buildings are very complex and insufficiently investigated. There, Ložar discovered the foundations of three walls, delimiting two rooms with a pavement. He also mentioned an entrance to the settlement, although in his opinion, a ladder would have been necessary due to the steep terrain (Knific 1999: 59–60).

The remains of buildings were found not only in the interior, but also outside the settlement walls. A masonry building leaned against the wall at the south-western edge, where the wall slightly turns. The natural features of the terrain were taken advantage of during its construction. The inhabitants levelled the bedrock in this very steep and rocky part of the slope and used it as the foundation for the building, supporting the 0.5 m thick exterior walls. In the interior, two construction phases can be detected. The first phase is represented by a masonry structure with a well-preserved pavement, discovered in the lower part of the building. The second phase featured the construction of a new pavement and the plastering of the interior walls. In this phase the building probably underwent a renovation. A wooden structure, preserved as impressions in the pavement and in the plaster, was used for the construction. When the building was abandoned at the end of the Late Antique period, its interior was thoroughly cleared. Only the remains of the hind legs of a calf survived on the pavement. The finds were scarce and chronologically indeterminable. The masonry building was probably a defence or lookout tower, which leaned against the outer side of the settlement walls, with its lower part used for storage (Fig. 32). Like other masonry architectural elements within the settlement, the construction and use of the tower can be dated to the Late Antique phase of the Bašelj settlement.

Life, however, was not limited to settlements; certain activities were performed in their vicinity. Remains of craft activities (pottery, iron-working, glass-making) were thus expected both at Gradišče above Bašelj and in its surroundings. For this purpose, magnetic surveys were conducted at the plateau north of Gradišče, which is the only relatively flat area in the immediate vicinity, and is crossed by the Belica stream before it enters the ravine below the site. The results of the surveys distinctly show areas of high magnetization within an area of 15 × 10 m near the north-western edge of the researched terrain. These contributed to the thermoremanent magnetization of structures of burnt clay in their original location. They are assumed to be archaeological remains, which means that these results must be considered an indication of possible craft activities in the immediate vicinity of the settlement.

Based on the stratigraphic sequence of layers, the technique used for the construction of buildings, the small finds discovered in the earlier phase of the settlement and architectural analogies from other Late Antique settlements in the south-east Alpine area, the architectural remains at Gradišče above Bašelj can be dated to the Late Antique period, i.e. the 5th and 6th centuries. This date was confirmed by the radiocarbon analysis of the bones found on the pavement of the building excavated in 2015, indicating a date between the years 540 and 640, and by the analysis of the charcoal from the walking surface near the building researched in 1998, which indicates a date between 370 and 550. Charred remains of a wooden beam or board were discovered in the same building, indicating that the settlement was at least partially destroyed in a fire. Another way of establishing the time of the settlement's demise is through small finds, in this case particularly the fragments of the relatively rare lamellar armour discovered in a layer of mortar dated to about AD 600 (Knific 1999: 64; Bitenc, Knific 2001: 71–72, cat. no. 226).

Life later resumed at Gradišče, as proven by the numerous metal artefacts and pottery fragments from the Early Medieval period discovered in the burnt layer above the ruins. The upper black layer contained many fragments of charcoal, among them remains of charred boards and many charred cereal grains; radiocarbon analyses indicated a date between the years 650–770 for the board sample, and between 790–990 for the grains. This time span could be explained by interpreting the board as a remnant from the beginning of the second phase of the settlement, while the grains were harvested before its demise (Karo, Knific 2017). Even though the burnt layer was well visible next to the Late Antique building on the western edge of the settlement, it was not discovered in the interior of the tower outside the settlement walls. Following the demise of the settlement, the tower's interior was filled by debris from the walls. Among the few finds, the only one that can be dated to the Early Medieval period with certainty is an iron axe with two triangular wings, discovered in the immediate vicinity of the tower. The results of the research so far support the assumption that the partly demolished masonry settlement was repopulated in the Early Medieval period, and that some of the masonry buildings were replaced by wooden structures. In the interior of the settlement, less prominent stone foundations, suitable for supporting wooden constructions, can be seen. Some of those buildings might also belong to the Early Medieval period.

Two phases of hilltop settlements in the area of the present day Slovenia, the Late Antique and the Early Medieval phase, have also been discovered at Ajdna above Potoki and at Tonovcov grad above Kobarid. At Ajdna, a considerable

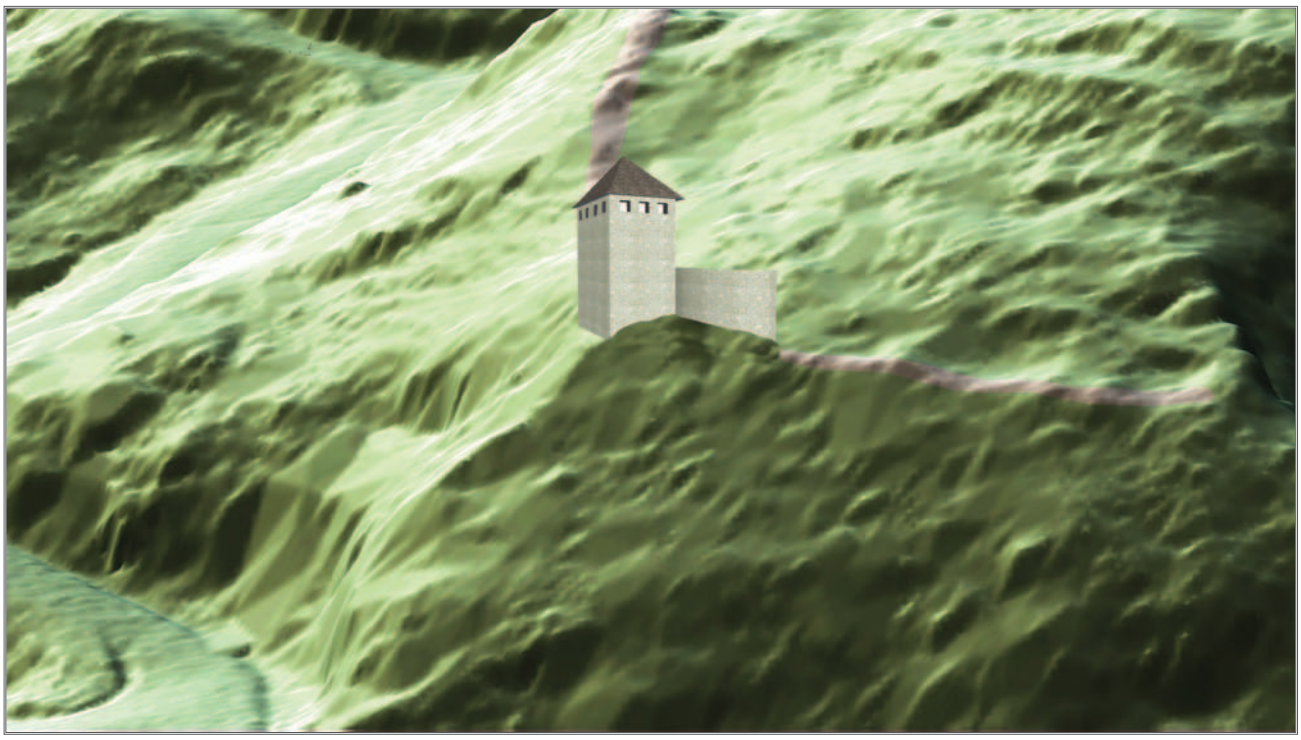


Fig. 32 Reconstruction of the masonry tower at the south-western edge of the settlement. © Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Centre for Preventive Archaeology (image by: M. Lavrič)

number of iron tools, keys, locks, the basket of a gold earring and three trilobate arrowheads were unearthed during the investigations on the lower settlement terrace, in a layer of charred remains on the pavement within the remains of a Late Antique masonry building, which burned down in the late 6th century. Clearly separate from this layer was the layer on top of it, which contained a good many Early Medieval artefacts. This discovery explained why some individual cases of Early Medieval artefacts had been found elsewhere in the ruins of this Late Antique settlement (Vidrih Perko, Sagadin 2004: 221, Figs. 7–10; Karo, Knific 2017). At Tonovcov grad, where remains of masonry buildings from the Late Antique period were discovered, the remains indicate that the settlement was abandoned in the late 6th or early 7th century and repopulated to a lesser extent between the late 7th and the early 9th century, when the Late Antique buildings were probably already in ruins (Ciglenečki et al. 2011: 70–71). The Early Medieval finds led the researchers to assume that the inhabitants created temporary shelters near the entrances to the demolished buildings (Milavec 2011: 22) and that the sanctity of the area with the Late Antique churches was maintained into the Early Middle Ages, as indicated by the 8th century graves in that location (Milavec 2012: 481–482).

After the Early Medieval period, the settlement at Gradišče was abandoned, even though some artefacts, such as a spearhead, can be dated to a later time, i.e. the 11th and early 12th centuries. At that time, Gradišče above Bašelj is mentioned in medieval documents. One of them states that between 1154 and 1156, Countess Hedwig, mother of Count Berthold of Bogen, donated nine farms to the Viktring Abbey. These farms lay between the stream of Kamnik and St Lawrence above Bašelj, and between the river below Bašelj and Storžič with its neighbouring hills. She also donated a hill in the village of Bašelj, where a castle once stood (Kos 1915: 177, no. 338).

Translated by Meta Osredkar

Špela Karo
Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia
Centre for Preventive Archaeology
Poljanska 40
SI–1000 Ljubljana
spela.karo@zvkds.si

Timotej Knific
National Museum of Slovenia
Prešernova 20
SI–1000 Ljubljana
timotej.knific@nms.si

Dimitrij Mlekuž
Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia
Centre for Preventive Archaeology
Poljanska 40
SI–1000 Ljubljana
dimitrij.mlekuz@zvkds.si

Branko Mušič
Gearh, d.o.o.
Radvanjska 13
SI–2000 Maribor
brankomusic1@yahoo.com

Maja Lavrič
Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia
Centre for Preventive Archaeology
Poljanska 40
SI–1000 Ljubljana
maja.lavric@zvkds.si

BIBLIOGRAPHY / LITERATURA

Bitenc, P., Knific, T. (eds.) 2001, *Od Rimljanov do Slovanov. Predmeti*, Ljubljana.

Bitenc, P., Knific, T. 2015, Zgodnjesrednjeveški zakladi železnih predmetov z Gorjancev, Starega gradu nad Uncem in Ljubične nad Zbelovsko Goro. Early medieval ironwork hoards from the Gorjanci Hills, Stari grad above Unec and Ljubična above Zbelovska Gora, *Arheološki vestnik*, Vol. 66, 103–146.

Buser, S., Cimerman, F., Dozet, S., Ferjančič, L., Grad, K., Mioč, P., Premru, U., Vujić, D., Glebnik, L., Žnidaršič, M. 1976, *Tolmač za list Kranj. Osnovna geološka karta 1:100.000,* Zvezni geološki zavod, Beograd.

Ciglenečki, S., Modrijan, Z., Milavec, T. 2011, Terenski izvid, in: *Poznoantična utrjena naselbina Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu. Naselbinski ostanki in interpretacija / Late Antique fortified settlement Tonovcov grad near Kobarid. Settlement remains and Interpretation*, Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae, Vol. 23, Ljubljana, 65–162.

Karo, Š. 2004, Die Typologie der frühmittelalterlichen Steigbügel aus slowenischen Fundorten, in: *Zborník na počesť Dariny Bialekovej*, Fusek G. (ed.), Nitra, 165–173.

Karo, Š. 2012, Oprema jahača i konja s Gradišča nad Bašljem, in: *Dani Stjepana Gunjače 2,* Šeparović T. (ed.), Split, 297–315.

Karo, Š., Knific, T. 2015a, Gradišče above Bašelj in the early medieval Carniola (Slovenia), in: *The Legacy of Charlemagne (814–2014)*, Callebaut D., van Cuyck H. (eds.), Gent, 285–296.

Karo, Š., Knific, T. 2017, Die frühmittelalterlichen Militäriafunde von Höhenfundorten in Slowenien, *Forschungen zur Geschichte des Mittelalters*, Wien (in press).

Karo, Š., Knific, T. 2016b, Cross-shaped Strap Dividers from Gradišče hill above Bašelj, Slovenia, in: *Bojná 2. Nové výsledky výskumov včasnostredovekých hradísk*, Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae Studia Instituti Archaeologici Nitriensis Academiae Scientiarum Slovacae Tomus XX, Pieta K., Robak Z. (eds.), Nitra, 219–232.

Karo, Š., Mlekuž, D. 2015b, The Archaeological Image of the Land along the Upper Sava River in the Late Antique and Early Medieval Periods: a View in Space, in: *Swords, Crowns, Censers and Books. Francia Media – Cradles of European Culture*, Vicelja Matijašić M. (ed.), Rijeka, 249–272.

Karo, Š., Knific, T., Lubšina-Tušek, M. 2011, Predmeti avarskega izvora z arheoloških najdišč v Sloveniji, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 3. s. 44, 131–159.

Karo, Š., Knific, T., Milić, M. 2001, Pokositreni železni predmeti z Gradišča nad Bašljem / Tinned iron objects from Gradišče above Bašelj, *Argo*, Vol. 44/2, 42–47.

Knific, T. 1999, Arheološko najdišče Gradišče nad Bašljem, in: *Preddvor v času in prostoru*, *Zbornik občine Preddvor*, Roblek T. (ed.), Preddvor, 55–67.

Knific, T. 2007, Zgodnjesrednjeveški pozlačeni predmeti z Gradišča nad Bašljem (Slovenija) / Early Medieval Gilded Artifacts from Gradišče nad Bašljem (Slovenia), *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu*, Vol. 24, 317–326.

Knific, T. 2010, Early medieval hoard of iron items in Slovenia, *Archaeologia Adriatica*, Vol. 4, 85–99.

Kos, F. 1915, *Gradivo za zgodovino Slovencev v srednjem veku. Četrta knjiga (1101–1200)*, Ljubljana.

Martens, F., Mušič, B., Poblome, J., Waelkens, M. 2012. The integrated urban survey at Sagalassos, in: *Urban landscape survey in Italy and the Mediterranean*, Vermeulen F. (ed.), Oxbow Books, Oxford, 84–93.

Milavec, T. 2011, Kovinske najdbe, in: *Poznoantična utrjena naselbina Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu, Najdbe / Late Antique fortified settlement Tonovcov grad near Kobarid. Finds*, Opera Instituti archaeologici Sloveniae, Vol. 24, Modrijan Z., Milavec T. (eds.), Ljubljana, 21–81.

Milavec, T. 2012, Sacred places? Eight century graves near sixth century churches at Tonovcov grad (Slovenia), in: *Rome, Constantinopole and Newly-Converted Europe, Archaeological and Historical Evidence* 1, U źródeł Europy środkowo-wschodniej / Frühzeit Ostmitteleuropas 1/1, Salamon M., Wołoszyn M., Musin A., Špehar P. (eds.), Kraków, Leipzig, Rzeszów, Warszawa, 475–487.

Mušič, B. 1999, Geophysical prospecting in Slovenia: an overview with some observations related to the natural environment, *Arheološki vestnik*, Vol. 50, 349–405.

Mušič, B., Horvat, J. 2007, Nauportus – an Early Roman trading post at Dolge njive in Vrhnika: the results of geophysical prospecting using a variety of independent methods, *Arheološki vestnik*, Vol. 58, 219–283.

Mušič, B., Medarič, I. 2015, Geofizička istraživanja na Monkodonji / Geophysikalische Untersuchungen, in: *Monkodonja: istraživanje protourbanog naselja brončanog doba Istre / Forschungen zu einer protourbanen Siedlung der Bronzezeit Istriens, Knjiga 1 / Teil 1, Iskopavanje i nalazi građevina / Die Grabung und der Baubefund*, Monografije i katalozi, 25, Hänsel B., Mihovilić K., Teržan B. (eds.), Arheološki muzej Istre, Pula, 389–421.

Rižnar, I. 2016, *Poročilo o raziskavi provenience sedmih kamnitih brusov z najdišča Gradišče nad Bašljem*, neobjavljeno poročilo ZVKDS CPA, Ljubljana.

Silver, I. A. 1969, The Ageing of Domestic Animals, in: *Science in archaeology: a comprehensive survey of progress and research*, Brothwell D. R., Higgs E. S. (eds.), Thames and Hudson, London, 283–302.

Toškan, B., Dirjec, J. 2011, Sesalska makrofavna, in: *Poznoantična utrjena naselbina Tonovcov grad pri Kobaridu. Najdbe/Late Antique fortified settlement Tonovcov grad near Kobarid. Finds,* Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 24, Modrijan Z., Milavec T. (eds.), Ljubljana, 303–388.

Vidrih Perko, V., Sagadin, M. 2004, Gorenjska v antiki, *Kamniški zbornik,* Vol. 17, 207–224.

POVZETEK

ARHEOLOŠKO NAJDIŠČE GRADIŠČE NAD BAŠLJEM: INTERPRETACIJA ARHITEKTURNIH OSTANKOV NA PODLAGI INTERDISCIPLINARNIH RAZISKAV

Ključne besede: Gradišče nad Bašljem, naselbina, ostanki arhitekture, poznoantično obdobje, zgodnjesrednjeveško obdobje, lasersko skeniranje površja, geofizikalne raziskave, izkopavanja

Vzpetina Gradišče se dviga ob vznožju 2132 metrov visokega Storžiča nad vasjo Bašelj pri Preddvoru, dobrih 10 kilometrov severno od mesta Kranj. Arheološko najdišču je veliko približno 50 × 100 metrov, razgibana površina pa kaže, da se pod njo skrivajo ostanki naselbine. Prve najdbe na vrhu Gradišča je naključno odkril lastnik že leta 1906. Poleti leta 1939 so na najdišču potekala izkopavanja Narodnega muzeja iz Ljubljane, pri čemer so bili odkriti deli zidane arhitekture in predmeti iz poznoantičnega in zgodnjesrednjeveškega obdobja. Skoraj šest desetletij pozneje, leta 1998, je ekipa Narodnega muzeja Slovenije, pod vodstvom dr. Timoteja Knifica, na najdišču izvedla sistematična revizijska izkopavanja, med katerimi je bil izkopan prostor ob zahodnem obzidju, kjer so že leta 1939 odkrili vrata in zidano stavbo. Izkopavanja so potrdila obstoj dveh faz naselbine.

Raziskave najdišča z namenom natančnejše interpretacije arhitekturnih ostankov smo v letih 2010–2015 nadaljevali avtorji prispevka v okviru mednarodnega projekta *Cradles of European Culture*. Poudarek raziskovalnega dela je bil na uporabi nedestruktivnih metod, začenši z zračnim laserskim skeniranjem površja najdišča in njegove okolice ter interpretacijo posnetkov. Sledile so geofizikalne raziskave ožjega območja najdišča in platoja severno od njega z georadarsko in magnetno metodo ter arheološko dokumentiranje uničenja zidanega objekta na jugozahodnem robu naselbine, ki je nastalo kot posledica žledoloma pozimi 2014. Na podlagi dosedanjih raziskav naselbine na Gradišču nad Bašljem smo tako deloma interpretirali arhitekturne ostanke in njihovo funkcijo v času obstoja naselbine.

Naselbina na vrhu razmeroma strmega in težko dostopnega gradišča je bila zgrajena v nemirnem času pozne antike. Prebivalci so dobro izkoristili danosti prostora, na vzhodni in deloma severni strani naravno zavarovanega s prepadnimi stenami, padajočimi v sotesko reke Belice. Na južnem in zahodnem ter deloma severnem delu so naselbino obdali z visokim obzidjem, postavljenim na skalno podlago, ki se je ohranilo do višine skoraj poldrugega metra, nedvomno pa je bilo v času obstoja naselbine še precej višje. Obdajalo je okoli 3.400 m^2 velik prostor nepravilne oblike. Razgiban in strm prostor v notranjosti je bil intenzivno antropogeno preoblikovan. Na južnem pobočju je zaporedje vsaj sedmih ozkih teras, ki sledijo obliki vzpetine. Močno preoblikovan je bil tudi vrh vzpetine – skalni rogelj – okoli katerega sta dve široki terasi. Glede na dominantno lego znotraj naselbine, bi na tem delu pričakovali cerkev in pripadajoče stavbe, vendar prav na najvišji terasi stoji sodobna stavba, katere okolica je bila močno spremenjena ob gradnji, morebitni sledovi zidov pa poškodovani ali celo uničeni.

Na nekaterih terasah znotraj naselbine so dobro vidni ostanki stavb, ki se pojavljajo kot pravokotne izravnave, zamejene z nizkimi nasipi oz. ruševinami zidov. Stavbe so bile prilagojene oblikovanosti površja in skalni podlagi, na kar kažejo pogosto razmeroma nepravilne tlorisne oblike brez očitne notranje razporeditve prostorov. Najbolj očiten je niz stavb na najnižji naselbinski terasi, kjer je najmanj šest stavb, ki se naslanjajo na notranjo stran obrambnega zidu in imajo skupne stranske zidove. Vhodi in prehodi med stavbami oziroma prostori niso razvidni. Nekaj posameznih stavb je tudi na višjih terasah, predvsem na vzhodni strani najdišča, kjer so naslonjene na robove teras, ponekod pa vsekane v skalno osnovo vzpetine.

V primerjavi z obrobnimi deli ob obzidju, kjer se povsod jasno prepoznajo večji objekti kompaktne gradnje, gre v osrednjem delu naselbine za povsem drugačno namembnost prostora. Opazni so sledovi različno usmerjenih slabše ohranjenih zidov oz. temeljev stavb, pri čemer gre lahko za tehniko suhozidne gradnje ali za temelje lesenih stavb. Poleg zidanih struktur v tem delu rezultati meritev z magnetno metodo kažejo tudi anomalije, katerih izvor pripisujemo jamam, gručam jam, žganinskim plastem in objektom žgane gline *in situ*.

V notranjosti naselbine je bil delno raziskan le objekt ob zahodnem robu, ki je bil prislonjen na obzidje. Ob njem so bila odkrita vrata v obzidju. Vhod je na notranji strani tudi z druge strani obdajala stavba pravokotne oblike. Med obema stavbama se odpira večja terasa, zamejena z zidom oz. robom terase, ki oblikuje vhodni prostor naselbine kot nekakšno

dvorišče. Razmeroma ozka vrata v obzidju bi morda lahko bila stranski vhod v naselbino, medtem ko je bil glavni vhod nedvomno drugje. Kljub temu se zdi verjetneje, da so ozka vrata vodila z notranjega dvorišča v objekt zunaj naselbine, saj na tem delu na zunanji strani ni razvidnih nobenih sledov, ki bi jih lahko povezali s potjo do naselbine in z vhodom v njeno notranjost.

Glavni vhod v naselbino zaenkrat še ni bil odkrit, niti ni razviden iz rezultatov katere od uporabljenih metod. Dostop do naselbine je bil sicer najlažji prek prelaza na jugozahodni strani. Glede na situacijo bi glavni vhod lahko pričakovali na zahodni polovici severnega dela obzidja, kjer je dostopna pot tudi danes. V tem delu sta potek obzidja in razporeditev stavb zelo kompleksna in le delno raziskana. Že Rajko Ložar je tu naletel na temelje treh zidov, ki so omejevali dva prostora s tlakom, omenja pa tudi možen dohod v naselbino.

Ostanki stavb na Gradišču niso bili odkriti le v notranjosti, ampak tudi izven obzidja naselbine. Na jugozahodnem robu, kjer se obzidje rahlo zalomi, je bil nanj prislonjen zidan objekt. Na zelo strmem skalnatem delu pobočja so prebivalci naselbine izravnali skalno podlago za temelje objekta, na katerih so bili postavljeni pol metra debeli zunanji zidovi. V njegovi notranjosti sta razvidni dve gradbeni fazi. Prvo fazo predstavlja zidana struktura z dobro ohranjenim tlakom, druga faza gradnje in uporabe prostora pa je obsegala izgradnjo novega tlaka in nanos stenskega ometa na notranje stene. Verjetno gre v tej fazi za obnovo objekta, kjer so za gradnjo uporabili tudi leseno konstrukcijo, ki se je ohranila kot odtisi v tlaku in v stenskem ometu. Ob opustitvi je bila notranjost objekta temeljito počiščena. Na tlaku so se ohranili le ostanki spodnjega dela zadnjih nog mladega goveda, najdbe pa so bile redke in časovno neizpovedne. Zidan objekt najverjetneje predstavlja obrambni oz. opazovalni stolp, ki je bil prislonjen na zunanjo stran obzidja naselbine, njegov spodnji del pa uporabljen v shrambne namene. Izgradnjo in uporabo stolpa lahko tako kot ostale zidane arhitekturne elemente v naselbini datiramo v poznoantično fazo bašeljske naselbine, kar potrjuje tudi radiokarbonsko datiranje ostankov kosti na tlaku, ki jih umešča med leti 540 in 640.

Življenje pa se ni odvijalo le znotraj naselbin, ampak so nekatere dejavnosti potekale v njihovi bližini. Na Gradišču in v njegovi okolici smo tako pričakovali ostanke obrtniških dejavnosti (lončarstvo, železarstvo, steklarstvo). V ta namen je bil z magnetno metodo raziskan plato severno od Gradišča, ki je edini razmeroma raven prostor v bližnji okolici, poleg tega čezenj teče reka Belica, preden vstopi v težko dostopno sotesko pod Gradiščem. Rezultati meritev kažejo jasno izražena območja močne magnetizacije ob severozahodnem robu raziskane površine, ki jih pripisujemo termoremanentni magnetizaciji objektov iz žgane gline, ki se nahajajo na prvotnem mestu. Predpostavljamo, da gre za arheološke ostanke, zato je potrebno te rezultate upoštevati kot indikacijo o morebitnih obrtniških dejavnostih v neposredni bližini naselbine.

Ostanke arhitekture na Gradišču nad Bašljem lahko glede na stratigrafsko zaporedje plasti, tehniko gradnje objektov, drobne najdbe, odkrite v starejši naselbinski fazi, in primerjave arhitekturnih ostankov na drugih poznoantičnih naselbinah v jugovzhodnoalpskem prostoru, datiramo v poznoantično obdobje, tj. v čas 5. in 6. stoletja. Da se je življenje na Gradišču obnovilo, pričajo številni v žganinski plasti nad razvalinami najdeni kovinski predmeti in odlomki lončenine iz zgodnjesrednjeveškega obdobja. Čeprav je bila izrazita žganinska plast dobro vidna ob poznoantičnem objektu na zahodnem robu naselbine, pa je v notranjosti stolpa na zunanji strani obzidja nismo zasledili. Tam je bila notranjost po propadu naselbine zapolnjena z ruševinami zidov, med sicer maloštevilnimi najdbami pa lahko v zgodnjesrednjeveško obdobje zanesljivo uvrstimo le železno sekiro s trikotnima krilcema, odkrito v neposredni bližini stolpa. Glede na rezultate dozdajšnjih raziskav lahko torej domnevamo, da so se prebivalci v zgodnjesrednjeveškem obdobju ponovno naselili v deloma že razrušeni zidani naselbini, v kateri so nekatere zidane objekte nadgradili z lesenimi konstrukcijami. Temu obdobju morda pripadajo tudi nekateri objekti v notranjosti naselbine, kjer se kažejo manj izraziti kamniti temelji stavb, primerni za leseno nadgradnjo.

Naselbina na Gradišču je bila po zgodnjesrednjeveškem obdobju opuščena, čeprav je nekaj predmetov, kot je sulična ost, mogoče datirati tudi v poznejši čas, tj. v 11. in zgodnje 12. stoletje, ko se Gradišče nad Bašljem omenja tudi že v srednjeveških listinah.

SILVIJA SALAJIĆ

The Early Medieval Settlement on the Archaeological Site Virovitica-Đurađ East

Professional paper / *Stručni rad*

Archaeological excavation was conducted while building the west Virovitica road detour. It has revealed eight, until then, unknown archaeological sites which have significally contributed to filling of the archaeological map of Virovitica. The results of the research on site Virovitica-Đurađ east, concentrating on Medieval finds, will be carried out in this paper.

Key words: Virovitica-Đurađ east, Early Medieval, settlement

INTRODUCTION

The long awaited construction works on the Virovitica detour road began in 2005.[1] Even though only its west section was built, that event was a stepping stone. In the archaeological world, it was an enormous excavation with a large number of manual workers, some days up to 70. Also, the excavation itself was fascinating because it brought out a list of, until then unknown, new sites.[2] Furthermore, it has filled many missing gaps in the archaeology of the Virovitica area and enriched the archaeological collection of City museum in Virovitica with valuable and important finds. After the excavation in 2007, an exhibition was held in the before mentioned institution which was financially supported by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia. The exhibition was accompanied with a catalogue which included all eight excavated sites (Salajić 2008a: 15–17).[3]

The detour research was conducted on eight, until then, unknown sites (Salajić 2007b: 67, 73). Prehistoric discoveries prevailed on most sites. Starčevo culture was found and confirmed on the Brekinja site, where an especially valuable fragment of a female idol was found (Sekelj Ivančan, Balen 2006; 2007: 19–27), and Virovitica cultural group, Urnfield culture in Đota (Ložnjak Dizdar 2006: 48-51; 2007: 59–67). Until now, Vinkovci culture has never been found in this area, but it appears in the Đurađ west site (Balen 2007a: 13–19). The Retz-Gajary culture was confirmed on two sites, Batalija (Balen 2007b) and Korija (Tkalčec, Balen 2007; Balen 2008: 23). Moreover, on this occasion, for the first time objects from the Late Iron Age in the Virovitica area were researched. The finds confirmed the existance of these objects on Đurađ east (Hršak 2007: 5–13; Kovačević, Hršak 2010: 37–113) and Đota site (Ložnjak Dizdar 2007: 59–67). Larger sections of the settlement were researched, such as the Celtic settlement with square and rectangular shaped houses, wells, pillars, etc. in Kiškorija north (Dizdar 2007: 35–47). Roman rural settlement in Kiškorija south is located alongside the Poetovio-Mursa (Ptuj-Osijek) road. The settlement was inhabited beween the 2nd and the 5th century (Jelinčić 2007; Jelinčić Vučković 2015: 17-296) and another

1 Jacqueline Balen and Marko Dizdar had done the surface survey of the area before the excavation and found six archaeological sites. Even two more sites were discovered during archaeological surveillance, and one of them being Virovitica-Đurađ, the topic of this paper (Salajić 2007b).

2 Until then, the biggest excavated site was Lug in Pepelane, a site of Starčevo culture (Minichreiter 1992).

3 The sheer size of the excavation on the detour reflected on the archaeology of the greater Virovitica area. Consequently, archaeological excavation began on the west part of the Late Medieval lowland fort in the City park Virovitica (Salajić 2008b; 2014) and a Roman object in Orešac (Salajić 2007a: 36–39), alonside systematic excavation of Celtic cemetary (Dizdar 2013), Bijelo brdo culture cemetary in Zvonimirovo (Tomičić 1997; 2004: 36–39) and Medieval cemetary in Kliškovac (Tomičić 2009; Tomičić, Jelinčić 2012).

part was inhabited even in the Early Middle Ages (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2015: 335–346).

Especially important are the finds which date from the Early Medieval Ages, on which we had little data for the Virovitica area, until these excavations took part (Sekelj Ivančan 2001: 155, 157, 159, 181, 197, 333). Early Medieval objects were confirmed on three sites – Kiškorija south,[4] Đota[5] and Đurađ east.

RESEARCH RESULTS OF EARLY MEDIEVAL REMAINS ON VIROVITICA-ĐURAĐ EAST SITE

The site is located on the south-west outskirt of the City of Virovitica, alongside the road that leads to Sveti Đurađ suburbia (Fig. 1). The site was named because of its location on the east side of the contemporary road, across the registered Virovitica-Đurađ west site. A horizontal stratification along both sites, spreading west - south, from Prehistory until Early Medieval period can be followed.[6] Finds of Starčevo and Vinkovci culture were found in Đurađ west (Balen 2007a: 16), but in Đurađ east finds were dated to Late Iron Age and Early Medieval period. An overpass was built on the site, during the construction of the detour. The east boarder of the archaeological site Đurađ east is Ođenica, a little river which played a major role in the defence system of a lowland type Late Medieval fort in Virovitica. The south border consists of Bilogora mountain slopes and Late Medieval hill forts defence structure, which oversees the fertile north lowland and the Đurađ east site.



Fig. 1 Archaeological excavation on Virovitica-Đurađ east site (The archive of City museum in Virovitica)

City museum in Virovitica was the project holder of the archaeological excavation of the Đurađ east site. The project manager was Tomislav Hršak, currently employed by Museum of Slavonija in Osijek (Hršak 2007: 6-12).[7] Even though the

4 On the Kiškorija south site, 27 out of 1150 objects were dated into Early Medieval period. Most of these objects were settlements, ovens and pits (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: 117). One house, amongst numerous overground houses, was square shaped topped with a roof with two slopes. Even though it was perserved in the lower part it was possible to reconstruct it (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2010; 2015: 342). It is assumed that the roof was thatched and the wooden walls were coated with mud. This scattered settlement was inhabited dring the Early Middle Ages, from the end of the 8th until 10th century. Metal finds such as iron hoe and awl point to a farming community. Such statement is supported by archaeobotanical analysis, based upon carbonised cereal residue; also one of the ovens was made for baking bread. Further, a grape wine seed was also preserved (Šoštarić 2015: 315, 316). A complete ceramic pot dated back to the 9th century is an exceptional find excavated from the Early Medieval settlement in Kiškorija south (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: 123, kat. br. 10).

5 On the surface of prehistoric settlement in Đota two medieval pitts with pottery finds which date back to 10th/11th century were found (Ložnjak Dizdar 2006: 50; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: 114, 122, kat. br. 2–5). A semi sunken features in an agricultural facility was interpreted as an oven which could have been used from the 7th until the first half of the 8th century, as confirmed by radiocarbon analysis (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: 114-115, 122, Figs. 2–3, kat. br. 1). Pottery was decorated with horizontal and wavy lines (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: 122).

6 Archaeological sites were found during archaeological surveilance conducted by the City museum in Virovitica (Salajić 2007b: 69–70).

7 Katarina Jerbić and Asja Tonc, who was in charge of documentation, were a part of a trained team.



Fig. 2 Object SU 004 (The archive of City museum in Virovitica)

excavation was of a smaller scope, it took part from the 16th of August until the 2nd of September 2005. The results were great at the end of the excavation of the detour.[8] Excavation covered the east and the edge of the settlement. 5000 m^2 were explored. Late Iron Age[9] and Early Medieval period settlements were found. Most of the recovered objects (pit-houses, pillars, storage and waste pits) were dated to Late Iron age (Kovačević, Hršak 2010: 37–113) and the rest of the finds were medieval.

Since the archaeological site is under a field, the top layer has been destroyed during farming treatment of the soil. That is the reason why lower parts of semi sunken features were excavated. Only three features were medieval: SU 003/004, SU 017/018 i SU 023/024, located at the far west part of the detour on Đurađ east site. The objects contained pottery, burnt clay plaster fragments and stone. Pottery is most similar to that from an archaeological site Ledine near Torčec (Sekelj Ivančan et al. 2005: 141–186). Since most of the found pottery in Đurađ east was fragmented, comparison to Ledina findings completed the image of pottery making tradition in Virovitica area during Early Medieval Age. Most common pottery finds are everyday pots and jugs. These finds are important for dating a site and reveal a lifesyle. Smaller pottery fragments are lighter and darker colored, beige, grey, ocher and browns and blacks in many shades. Very common are fire residue on fragments.

SU 004 is a shallow buried, narrow, oblong object where pottery and burnt clay plaster fragments were found (Fig. 2). Several fragments of pottery stand out, it was a part of the body of a pot which was ocher, ornamented with horizontal lines made using a small roller (Fig. 3). The same decoration pattern, lines with small jabs cover the body of the pot, was found on one of the vessels (pot 47) in Ledine and dates to the end of the 10th century and beggining of the 11th century (Sekelj Ivančan et al. 2005: 145, 185, T. 7). Furthermore, another fragment of the body of the vessel was ornamented with wavy lines can be found in Ledine, pot 13 (Sekelj Ivančan et al. 2005: 180, T. 2) and 25 (Sekelj Ivančan et al. 2005: 182, T. 4). Also, a smaller fragement decorated with combed wavy lines (Fig. 5) was found in Đurađ east site.



Fig. 3 Pottery fragments from SU 003 decorated using a roller (The archive of City museum in Virovitica)

SU 018 object is a similar elongated shape like the SU 004 and also contained finds such as stone, burnt clay plaster and Early Medieval pottery fragments (Fig. 6).

SU 024 is a round layout object with oval bottom, shallow buried pit with two wooden pole holes in the central area (SU 072 and SU 074) (Fig. 7). Besides the common pottery fragments, burnt clay plaster and stone, a smaller piece of iron and a bronze ridged smaller pearl (1 cm in diamater) (Fig. 8) was found.

The pearl is similar to a cilindrical ridged pearl (type 15.a and 15.b) at Halimba-Cseres site (Szilágyi 1995: 68, Fig. 2: 15.a, 15.b) which can be dated to the end of the 10th and beggining of the 11th century. Also, pearls found in Avar cemetery are alike (Pásztor 1995: 90–91, T. I: 1.21, T. II: 2.8). Unlike other Early Medieval objects, SU 024 was filled with dark, almost

8 Photo of water (Fig. 5) during field work as a reminder of heavy rains and working conditions.

9 A small number of pottery fragments of Starčevo culture were found, similar to the finds in nearby Đurađ west site (Balen 2007a: 15–18) and Brekinja (Sekelj Ivančan, Balen 2007: 21–26).



Fig. 4 Pottery fragments from SU 003 decorated with a wavy line (The archive of City museum in Virovitica)



Fig. 5 Pottery fragments from SU 003 decorated with a comb-like motif (The archive of City museum in Virovitica)



Fig. 6 SU 018 object (The archive of City museum in Virovitica)

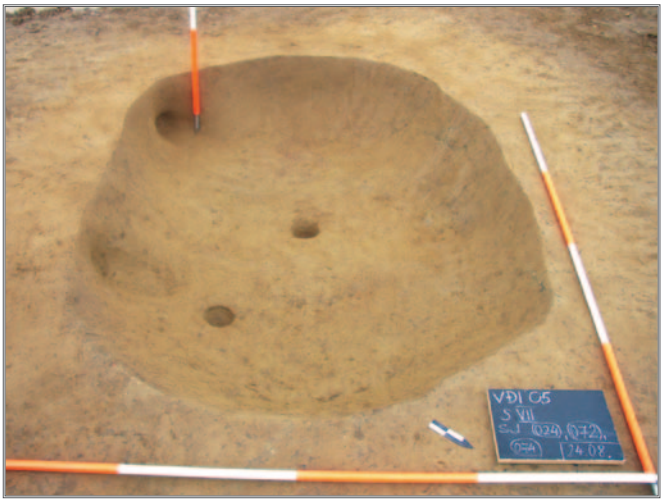


Fig. 7 SU 024 object (The archive of City museum in Virovitica)

black dirt mixed with pottery and burnt clay plaster. Bigger pieces of pottery rims revealed roller decoration from the neck down (Fig. 9, upper row). Vessels shaped like the letter S can be categorised in Ledine I group (Sekelj Ivančan et al. 2005: 144–145). Smaller vessel rims (Fig. 9, middle and lower row) belong to Ledine II group because of its slightly tilted rims (Sekelj Ivančan et al. 2005: 147–149). Moreover, a massive semicircular handel, which was a part of a pot (Fig. 10: 1), dates to 10th-11th century. A similar handle was found in Ledine – vessel 20 (Sekelj Ivančan et al. 2005: 181, T. 3). A fragment with etched notches, probably a part of the vessel's shoulder (Fig. 10: 2), is similar to pot 56 (Sekelj Ivančan et al. 2005: 186, T. 8). Fragment found in Đurađ east with deeper carved notches, most similar to pot 26 (Sekelj Ivančan et al. 2005: 182, T. 4). The bottom side of the pots are flat and thickend (Fig. 10: 3).



Fig. 8 Ridged pearl found in SU 023 object (The archive of City museum in Virovitica)

Most of the found fragments from the three objects, from Virovitica-Đurađ east site, are ornamented using a roller, even though other types of decorations were popular in Early Medieval times. That type of ornament was common and several analysis from various north Croatian sites have absolutely dated it in the transition from early to high mediveal period



Fig. 9 Pottery fragments found in SU 023 object (The archive of City museum in Virovitica)



Fig. 10 Handle fragments, bottom and unusual decoration with sloping notches found in SU 023 object (The archive of City museum in Virovitica)

(Bekić 2010). A pot, found in Kiškorija south, decorated using a roller can be placed in the second half of the 9th century all up to second third of the 10th century (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: 117, 127–128, kat. br. 29–31, 35, 38). It has been noticed in the west part of Podravina, on sites around Torčec, where roller usage is associated with Torčec phase IIIb, second half of the 9th century and all the way through 10th and 11th century (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 126–127). After comparing Early Medieval finds in the Podravina area, focusing on Torčec, specifically Ledine because of the handle, pottery from Virovitica-Đurađ east and three described objects, we can date it to late 9th century and through out the 10th century, which was confirmed by radiocarbon analysis of a charcoal sample from pit SU 24.[10]

Radiocarbon Age:	BP	1148 ± 25
Calibrated Age:	cal AD 892	
One Sigma Range:	cal AD 784 - 787 (Probability 1.4 %)	
(Probability 68,3 %)	834 - 836 (Probability 1.4 %)	
	878 - 903 (Probability 20.7 %)	
	916 - 963 (Probability 44.8 %)	
Two Sigma Range:	cal AD 782 - 791 (Probability 3.8 %)	
(Probability 95,4 %)	809 - 845 (Probability 10.4 %)	
	856 - 978 (Probability 81.2 %).	

CONCLUSION

During development-led excavation prior to building the west Virovitica detour, on the site Virovitica-Đurađ east, many Iron Age and sparse Medieval Age finds were unearthed. Cobined with finds from Virovitica-Kiškorija south and Virovitica-Đota have changed the empty map of Virovitica area during Middle Ages.

We still cannot conclude on the function of Early Medieval objects on Virovitica-Đurađ site. The pottery collection consists mostly of pots, typical for Early Medieval period and jugs, a more scarce finds which makes the handle find even more important. The most common ornament was made using a roller, wavy lines and comb-like motif. The pottery was dated to 9th and 10th century, which was accompanied by ^{14}C analysis.

Although Đurađ east site is a smaller settlement, it is still a strong indicator of life continuum in the Virovitica area in the 9th and 10th century. Taking into consideration the geographical position, south of Virovitica, near Bilogora mountain and any possible refugiums, Đurađ east becomes more and more important as an introduction into Virovitica's high and Late Middle Ages. That position could be confirmed by conducting further excavation, since only the edge of this interesting site was researched.

Translated by Marija Dominko

Silvija Salajić
Gradski muzej u Virovitici
Trg bana Jelačića 23
HR–33 000 Virovitica
silvija.sajalic@muzejvirovitica.hr

10 In 2006. Tomislav Hršak filed a charcoal sample for ^{14}C analysis to Christian-Albrechts Universität in Kiel. The material was written under the code KIA29561. We would like to thank out colleague for sharing the results.

BIBLIOGRAPHY / LITERATURA

Balen, J. 2007a, Đurađ zapad, in: *Zapadna virovitička obilaznica, Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja 2005./2006. godine*, Virovitica, 13–19.

Balen, J. 2007b, Batalije, in: *Zapadna virovitička obilaznica, Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja 2005./2006. godine*, Virovitica, 53–59.

Balen, J. 2008, Apsolutni datumi sa zaštitnih istraživanja na prostoru Slavonije kao prilog poznavanju kronologije srednjeg eneolitika, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 3.s. XLI, 17–35.

Bekić, L. 2010, Srednjovjekovna jama K 12 s nalazišta Jalkovec–Police kod Varaždina, *Archaeologia Adriatica,* Vol. IV, 227–241.

Dizdar, M. 2007, Naselje mlađeg željeznog doba Virovitica-Kiškorija sjever, in: *Zapadna virovitička obilaznica, Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja 2005./2006. godine*, Virovitica, 35–47.

Dizdar, M. 2013, *Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje. Groblje latenske kulture 1*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 8, Zagreb.

Hršak, T. 2007, Zaštitna istraživanja nalazišta Virovitica-Đurađ istok, in: *Zapadna virovitička obilaznica, Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja 2005./2006. godine*, Virovitica, 5–13.

Jelinčić, K. 2007, Virovitica-Kiškorija jug, in: *Zapadna virovitička obilaznica, Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja 2005./2006. godine*, Virovitica, 27–35.

Jelinčić Vučković, K. 2015, *Rimsko selo u provinciji Gornjoj Panoniji, Virovitica Kiškorija jug*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 7, Zagreb.

Kovačević, S., Hršak, T. 2010, Prilog poznavanju naseljenosti virovitičke Podravine tijekom starijega željeznog doba, *Opuscula archaeologica*, Vol. 34, 37–113.

Ložnjak Dizdar, D. 2006, Rezultati zaštitnoga arheološkog istraživanja prapovijesnog i ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici,* Vol. II, 48–51.

Ložnjak Dizdar, D. 2007, Virovitica-Đota, in: *Zapadna virovitička obilaznica , Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja 2005./2006. godine*, Virovitica, 59–67.

Minichreiter, K. 1992, *Starčevačka kultura u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj*, Disertacije i monografije, 1, Arheološki zavod Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zagreb.

Pásztor, A. 1995, A kora és közép avar kori gyöngyök és a bizánci éremleletes sírok kronológiai kapcsolata (Die chronologische Beziehung der Perlen und byzantinische Münzen führenden früh- und mittelawarenzeitlichen Graber), *Somogyi múzeumok közleményei*, 11, 69–92.

Salajić, S. 2007a, Arheološko iskopavanje srednjovjekovne kule i pilota mosta te rimske kuće na lokalitetu Dvorina u Orešcu, *Zavičaj*, *Časopis ogranka Matice hrvatske u Virovitici*, br. 21–22, 36–39.

Salajić, S. 2007b, Arheološki nadzor na trasi zapadne virovitičke obilaznice, in: *Zapadna virovitička obilaznica, Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja 2005./2006. godine*, Virovitica, 59–67.

Salajić, S. 2008a, Izložba arheoloških nalaza, zapadna virovitička obilaznica, zaštitna arheološka istraživanja godine 2005/2006., *Zavičaj*, *Časopis ogranka Matice hrvatske u Virovitici*, br. 23–24, 15–17.

Salajić, S. 2008b, Arheološka istraživanja srednjovjekovne utvrde, in: *Srednjovjekovna nizinska utvrda u Virovitici*, katalog izložbe, Kulej M. (ed.), Gradski muzej Virovitica, Virovitica, 15–37.

Salajić, S. 2014, *Srednjovjekovna nizinska utvrda u Virovitici 2*, katalog izložbe, Gradski muzej Virovitica, Virovitica.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2001, *Early Medieval Pottery in Northern Croatia, Typological and chronological pottery analyses the rivers Drava and Sava from the 10th to 13th centuries AD*, BAR International Series 914, Archaeopress, Oxford.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010, *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 2, Zagreb.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Balen, J. 2006, Prapovijesno naselje Virovitica–Brekinja, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. II, 67–72.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Balen, J. 2007, Brekinja, in: *Zapadna virovitička obilaznica, Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja 2005./2006. godine*, Virovitica, 19–27.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T. 2008, Medieval settlements in the Virovitica Region of the Drava River Basin in the period from the 7th to the 11th centuries, in: *Srednji vek, Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 113–228.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T. 2010, Rekonstrukcija kuće iz ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja Virovitica-Kiškorija jug, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju*, Vol. 27, 217–224.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T. 2015, Kiškorija jug u ranom srednjem vijeku, in: Jelinčić Vučković, K., *Rimsko selo u provinciji Gornjoj Panoniji, Virovitica Kiškorija jug*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 7, Zagreb, 335–346.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T., Slovenec, D., Lugović, B. 2005, Analiza keramike s ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja na položaju Ledine kod Torčeca, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju*, Vol. 22, 141–186.

Szilágyi, K. 1995, The beads of tenth to twelfth century Hungary, *Beads, Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers*, 7, 65–97.

Šoštarić, R. 2015, Biljni ostaci iz antičkog i srednjovjekovnog naselja na lokalitetu Virovitica Kiškorija jug, in: Jelinčić Vučković, K., *Rimsko selo u provinciji Gornjoj Panoniji, Virovitica Kiškorija jug*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 7, Zagreb, 311–326.

Tkalčec, T., Balen, J. 2007, Korija, in: *Zapadna virovitička obilaznica, Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja 2005./2006. godine*, Virovitica, 47–53.

Tomičić, Ž. 1997, *Zvonimirovo i Josipovo-groblja starohrvatskog doba u Virovitičko podravskoj županiji*, katalog izložbe, Virovitica.

Tomičić, Ž. 2004, Rezultati istraživanja groblja na Velikom polju u Zvonimirovu, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. I , 36–39.

Tomičić, Ž. 2009, Suhopolje-Kliškovac: Od toponima do arheološke spoznaje, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta*, 3. s., No. 36, 229–245.

Tomičić, Ž., Jelinčić, K. 2012, *Suhopolje-Kliškovac. Od mjestopisa do arheološke spoznaje*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 4, Zagreb.

SAŽETAK

RANOSREDNJOVJEKOVNO NASELJE NA LOKALITETU VIROVITICA-ĐURAĐ ISTOK

Ključne riječi: Virovitica-Đurađ istok, rani srednji vijek, naselje

Zaštitnim arheološkim istraživanjima prije izgradnje zapadne virovitičke obilaznice na lokalitetu Virovitica-Đurađ istok (sl. 1) otkriveni su, uz željeznodobne, i malobrojni, no vrlo značajni nalazi iz ranog srednjeg vijeka koji, uz one na položajima Kiškorija jug i Đota, uvelike mijenjaju do sada praznu sliku karte virovitičkog kraja u ranom srednjem vijeku.

O funkciji ranosrednjovjekovnih objekata na lokalitetu Đurađ istok ne možemo donositi zaključke (sl. 2, 6, 7). Repertoar keramičkih nalaza je zastupljen loncima, karakterističnim tipovima posuda u ranom srednjem vijeku, te vrčevima koji su u ranom srednjem vijeku puno rjeđi nalaz, pa se Đurađ istok upravo nalazom ulomka drške vrča ističe (sl. 10). Najzastupljeniji ukras na keramičkim posudama je ukras izveden kotačićem (sl. 3, 9), zatim valovnica i češljasti motiv (sl. 4, 5). Prema analogijama keramika se datira u 9. i 10. stoljeće, kako je potvrdila i ^{14}C analiza.

Iako manjeg obima, naselje na položaju Đurađ istok vrijedan je pokazatelj kontinuiteta naseljavanja na virovitičkom području u 9. i 10. stoljeću. Ako uzmemo u obzir smještaj tog lokaliteta južno od Virovitice, blizinu Bilogore i mogućih zbjegova, Đurađ istok nam postaje sve važniji kao uvod u razdoblje razvijenog i kasnog srednjeg vijeka gdje Virovitica zauzima posebno mjesto. U velikoj mjeri bi to mogao potvrditi nastavak istraživanja na Đurađ istoku, jer je trasa obilaznice zahvatila tek rub ovog zanimljivog nalazišta.

HELENA NODILO, GORAN SKELAC

Ranosrednjovjekovni nalazi na trasi magistralnog plinovoda Belišće–Osijek

Stručni rad / *Professional paper*

U zaštitnim arheološkim iskopavanjima provedenim tijekom rujna i listopada 2006. g. na trasi magistralnog plinovoda Belišće–Osijek istražena su tri lokaliteta: Rimska cesta kod Bilja, Ciglana–Zeleno polje u Osijeku te Ciglana i Čemin–Ciganska pošta kod Čeminca. Na lokalitetima Ciglana Zeleno polje te Ciglana i Čemin–Ciganska pošta su, uz nalaze iz drugih razdoblja, evidentirani i ranosrednjovjekovni nalazi.

U radu se donosi opis istraženih ranosrednjovjekovnih jama te opis malobrojnih keramičkih nalaza koji istražene naseobinske elemente opredjeljuju u rani srednji vijek.

Ključne riječi: Čeminac, Osijek–Zeleno polje, rani srednji vijek, naselje, keramika

Tijekom rujna i listopada 2006. godine provedeno je zaštitno arheološko istraživanje na trasi budućeg magistralnog plinovoda između Belišća i Osijeka. Istraživanja su planirana na osnovi podataka iz registra lokaliteta Ministarstva kulture, Konzervatorskog odjela u Osijeku, a izvela ih je tvrtka Geoarheo d.o.o. pod vodstvom arheologa Gorana Skelca. Riječ je o tri lokaliteta koji se nalaze u području aluvijalne ravnice rijeke Drave: Ciglana i Čemin–Ciganska pošta (R – 686) kao krajnji sjeverozapadni lokalitet kod Čeminca za koje postoje podaci o nalazima iz razdoblja antike i srednjeg vijeka, lokalitet Rimska cesta kod Bilja (R - 688) koji je registriran kao trasa rimske ceste te, kao posljednji na ovoj trasi, lokalitet Ciglana–Zeleno Polje (R – 320) u Osijeku s evidentiranim nalazima iz prapovijesti i srednjeg vijeka (Karta 1).

Ovom se prilikom izdvajaju lokaliteti i nalazi koji se, poslije provedenog istraživanja te primarne obrade materijala, pripisuju srednjovjekovnom razdoblju. Riječ je o lokalitetima Ciglana i Čemin–Ciganska pošta kod Čeminca te Ciglana–Zeleno polje u Osijeku.

LOKALITET CIGLANA I ČEMIN–CIGANSKA POŠTA

Navedeni položaj je kao potencijalni arheološki lokalitet prepoznat još kasnih šezdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća kada je zabilježen pronalazak ulomaka srednjovjekovnog građevinskog materijala (Bulat 1969: 45). Kako se na prostoru između Čeminca i Jagodnjaka protežu četiri brežuljka u nizu te nekoliko manjih uzvišenja, iz opisa je ostalo nejasno na kojem su brežuljku pronađeni spomenuti nalazi. Terenskim pregledom istog prostora kasnih osamdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća na oranicama su pronađeni ostatci antičkoga građevinskog materijala, cigle i crijepa te ulomci srednjovjekovne keramike (Minichreiter 1987: 117; 1989: 192).

Tijekom 2006. g. na navedenom položaju, na obroncima blago povišenog brežuljka zapadno od mjesta Čeminac, provedena su zaštitna arheološka istraživanja na površini od 3000 m^2, koja su prethodila radovima na trasi plinovoda (sl. 1). Nakon što je strojno uklonjen humus, evidentirano je i istraženo pet jama. Istražene cjeline nalazile su se razvučene



Karta 1 Isječak topografske karte s položajem lokaliteta na trasi plinovoda



Sl. 1 Ulomak keramike iz Čeminca

na duljini od približno 450 m, u središnjem dijelu lokaliteta. Općenito, jame su bile vrlo plitke, a pokretni nalazi u lošem stanju (Skelac 2007: 13–24, 88; Skelac, Vodička 2007: 11–12).

Na temelju obrade prikupljene skromne keramičke građe jame su pripisane odgovarajućem vremenskom razdoblju: četiri su sadržavale prapovijesni materijal (SJ 13/14, SJ 15/16, SJ 20/21, SJ 24/25), dok je jedna jama definirana kao srednjovjekovna (SJ 09/10).

Jamski ukop SJ 9/10 koji se pripisuje horizontu ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja najistočniji je istraženi ukop. Riječ je o ukopu koji je bio zapunjen tamnom smeđesivom zapunom, tlocrtno je nepravilnog oblika, dimenzija 3,1 x 1,52 m te najveće dubine 90 cm. Sadržavao je životinjske kosti i nekoliko keramičkih fragmenata (četiri ulomka). Izdvojeni fragment je tamnosmeđe boje, grube fakture s primjesama kvarcnog pijeska ukrašen češljastom valovnicom između dva niza vodoravnih češljastih linija (sl. 2). U zapuni je definiran i jedan fragment keramike crvene boje, grube fakture, ukrašen češljastim ukrasom.

S obzirom na navedeno te na malu količinu nalaza izoliranih unutar jamskog ukopa SJ 9/10 trenutačno ne postoji osnova za dublju studiju funkcije ove jame ili užu dataciju samih nalaza.



Sl. 2 Pogled na lokalitet tijekom istaživanja

LOKALITET CIGLANA–ZELENO POLJE

Ovaj arheološki iznimno bogat lokalitet nalazi se na području osječkog Donjeg grada, a smješten je na povišenom brežuljku, na riječnoj terasi Drave s nadmorskom visinom od 92 m.

Neposredno ispod sloja humusa, na dubini od 30 do 50 cm, pojavljivali su se ostaci arheoloških cjelina. Pronađena je velika količina pokretnog arheološkog materijala iz nekoliko vremenskih razdoblja, što odgovara već poznatim arheološkim podacima (Bulat 1968; Majnarić Pandžić 1970; Drnić, Skelac 2008). Raspon datacija seže od neolitika (površinski nalazi u neposrednoj blizini iskopa), preko srednjeg brončanog doba, starijeg i mlađeg željeznog doba, rimskog razdoblja do ranog srednjeg vijeka (Skelac 2007; Drnić, Skelac 2008).

Ovom je prigodom izdvojena arheološka cjelina koja se pripisuje najmlađoj, srednjovjekovnoj fazi lokaliteta. Pripadajući jamski objekt (SJ 44, sl. 2–6) izduženog je oblika te se sastoji od dvije ovalne komore koje su bile ispunjene zapunama SJ 43, SJ 45, SJ 69, SJ 70, 71, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, dimenzija 4,05 x 2,5 m i najveće relativne dubine oko 1,25 m. Orijentiran je u smjeru Z-I, s blagim otklonom prema sjeveru. Uz unutarnju stranu gornjeg ruba jame uočen je niz ukopa promjera 10 – 20 cm, koji okružuje veći dio jame u gotovo pravilnim razmacima. Moguće je da su služili kao uporište za kolce koji su držali šatorastu krovnu konstrukciju koja se nije sačuvala. Slijed slojeva u jami upućuje na procese vezane uz gorenje. Stratigrafija u većem prostoru pokazuje izmjene slojeva s garom i pepelom i onih s glinom koji su u funkciji zatrpavanja. U manjem prostoru, u istočnom dijelu jame, naslage gara i pepela dosezale su oko pola metra, a stijenke jame bile su zapečene, posljedično, od procesa gorenja. Objekt je moguće interpretirati kao peć.

Opisani oblik je tipično srednjovjekovni (Takács 2000: 246), a bliske analogije nalazimo na lokalitetu Abda–Hármasok u području rijeke Rábca u Mađarskoj (Figler 1994; Takács 2000: 246, sl. 9). Pokretni arheološki nalazi sakupljeni površinski



Sl. 3 Presjek SJ 44



Sl. 4 Pogled na SJ 44, 43, 69



Sl. 5 Pogled na SJ 139 sa zapunama



Sl. 6 Ortofoto srednjovjekovnog objekta

prije početka istraživanja datiraju ovo srednjovjekovno naselje u razdoblje od 10. do 13. st. (Figler 1994: 5; Takács 2000: 246). Postojanje ovakvog objekta upućuje na naselje za sad nepoznatih razmjera. Karakteristika ranosrednjovjekovnih naselja jest njihova raspršena struktura, bez centralnog dijela, a takvo naselje čine kuće s pripadajućim objektima smještene na većem području. Razlog tome može biti, između ostalog, i kratkotrajno korištenje ovakvih nastambi (Takács 2000: 248–249; Šiša–Vivek 2012: 41). Vjerojatno je spomenuti objekt dio jednog takvog naselja.

Keramičko posuđe čini najveći dio pokretne građe. Keramika je gruba, rađena rukom ili na spororotirajućem lončarskom kolu, svijetlosmeđe, smeđe i sive boje, neujednačeno pečena te grube fakture s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i pijeska.

Tipološki, keramika je vrlo skromna, a najbrojniji funkcionalni oblik odnosi se na lonce. Riječ je o posudi zaobljenog tijela s izvijenim, blago zadebljanim obodom. Rubovi lonaca uglavnom su jednostavni, koso odrezani (ravni ili imaju slabo izvučenu donju usnu). Najzastupljeniji ukras izveden je urezivanjem češljastih valovnica i/ili snopova linija, a posude su ukrašene i paralelnim linijama i višestrukim valovnicama. Česta je i valovnica kao ukras na obodu posude s unutrašnje ili vanjske strane (sl. 7–10, Tab. I–VIII). Različite kombinacije ukrašavanja nizovima valovnica i jednostrukih vodoravnih linija, češljastih valovnica i snopova vodoravnih linija, uobičajeni su na keramici 8., 9. i 10. stoljeća (Sekelj Ivančan et al. 2003: 115; Filipec 2010: 267).

Bliske analogije ovim posudama nalazimo na lokalitetu Đakovo–Župna crkva, gdje je slična posuda otkrivena u tzv. srednjovjekovnom humusnom sloju (Filipec 2012: 166, sl. 64.2; 167, sl. 65.3). Ulomak iz Đakova izrađen je od gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića na brzorotirajućem kolu. Presjek je tamnosmeđe boje, a površina oker. Ukrašen je s dva niza uskih gustih valovnica. Datiran je prema analogijama s mnogobrojnih avarodobnih lokaliteta diljem područja kojeg su zauzeli Slaveni i Avari u 8. st. i smatra se najstarijim predmetom koji govori o počecima života ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja u Đakovu (Filipec 2012: 168).

S Borinaca i obližnje Jarmine potječu i cijeli lonci koji se čuvaju u Gradskom muzeju u Vinkovcima a koje je objavio S. Dimitrijević (Dimitrijević 1979: 195, T. 28/1, 3–5). Sličan keramici s lokaliteta Zeleno polje je lonac izrađen na spororotirajućem kolu, dobre izrade, odrezanog oboda, kratkog vrata sa zaravnjenim dnom nađen u Borincima (Dimitrijević 1979: T. 28/6; Filipec 2010: 262–263). Veći dio posude je oker, oker-sive, a manji dio sive boje. Rame posude ukrašeno je nizom češljastih valovnica, a ispod nje se nalaze vodoravne linije načinjene češljastim predmetom koje pokrivaju cijelu površinu posude. Unutrašnji rub posude također je ukrašen češljastom valovnicom kao posuda iz Đakova, ali i kao ulomak posude s lokaliteta Ciglana–Zeleno polje. Ovaj lonac iz Borinaca Filipec je datirao u 8. – 9. stoljeće. Analogija keramičkim posudama s lokaliteta Zeleno polje je i lonac iz Borinaca (Dimitrijević 1979: T. 28/4; Filipec 2010: sl. 2/4) koji svojim oblikom i kvalitetnom izradom podsjeća na tip posuda pronađenih na avaro-slavenskim grobljima diljem Panonske nizine 8. i grobljima 9. stoljeća (Filipec 2010: 262).

Iako po obimu skromni, nalazi s ranosrednjovjekovnog lokaliteta Zeleno polje–Ciglana doprinos su razumijevanju turbulentnih stoljeća ranog srednjeg vijeka na ovom području. Podaci prikupljeni ovim istraživanjem navode na zaključak da se na lokalitetu Ciglana–Zeleno polje nalazilo manje ranosrednjovjekovno naselje od kojeg su istraženi ostaci peći. Sama struktura istraženog objekta je ranosrednjovjekovna, a na osnovu tipoloških i stilskih obilježja keramike naselje, odnosno zaštitnim istraživanjem definirani objekt, moguće je smjestiti u vremenski okvir 8. – 9. st. Tek neka buduća istraživanja rasvijetlit će nam povijest ovog područja u razdoblju ranog srednjeg vijeka, za što nam sada nedostaju arheološki podaci.

Helena Nodilo
Geoarheo d.o.o.
Kneza Mislava 3
HR–10000 Zagreb
hnodilo@gmail.com

Goran Skelac
Geoarheo d.o.o.
Kneza Mislava 3
HR–10000 Zagreb
goran@multirotor.hr



Sl. 7 Keramika iz zapune SJ 43



Sl. 8 Keramika iz zapune SJ 43



Sl. 9 Keramika iz zapune SJ 45



Sl. 10 Keramika iz zapune SJ 45

LITERATURA / BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bulat, M. 1968, Neki nalazi ranog srednjeg vijeka iz Osijeka, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta*, Vol. III No. 10, 11–21.

Bulat, M. 1969, Topografska istraživanja limesa u Slavoniji i Baranji, *Osječki zbornik*, Vol. XII, 39–52.

Dimitrijević, S. 1979, Arheološka topografija i izbor arheoloških nalaza s vinkovačkog tla, *Corolla Memoriae Iosepho Brunšmid dicata, Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva*, Vinkovci, 201–268.

Drnić, I., Skelac, G. 2008, Latenski nalazi iz Osijeka, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 3. s. 41, 385–415.

Figler, A. 1994, Abda–Hármasok, *Régészeti Füzetek*, Series I, Vol. 46, 5.

Filipec, K. 2010, Srednjovjekovna keramika s lokaliteta Borinci–Crkvište–Crni Gaj 1961., *Opuscula archaeologica*, Vol. 34, 255–284.

Filipec, K. 2012, *Srednjovjekovno groblje i naselje Đakovo –Župna crkva*, Zagreb.

Majnarić Pandžić, N. 1970, *Keltsko–latenska kultura u Slavoniji i Srijemu*, Vinkovci.

Minichreiter, K. 1987, Arheološko blago Baranje, *Anali Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti*, Vol. 5, 43–142.

Minichreiter, K. 1989, Baranja – rekognosciranje, *Arheološki pregled*, Vol. 28, 191–193.

Skelac, G. 2007, Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja na trasi magistralnog plinovoda Belišće – Osijek, dn 400/500 i mrs Mece, stručno izvješće (rukopis), Zagreb.

Skelac, G., Vodička, K. 2007, Čeminac–Ciglana i Čemin–Ciganska pošta, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, Vol. 3 (2006), 11–12.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T., Šiljeg, B. 2003, Rezultati analize ranosrednjovjekovnih nalaza, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju*, Vol. 20, 113–130.

Šiša–Vivek, M. 2012, Oblici kasnosrednjovjekovnog posuđa na primjeru triju arheološki istraženih sela u Slavoniji, Zagreb, rukopis doktorske disertacije.

Takács, M. 2000, Nucleated and/or dispersed settlements from the Arpadian and the Angevin Age in the West Hungarian Region of Kisalfold, *Ruralia III, Pamatky archeologicke – Supp.* 14, Praha, 240–251.

SUMMARY

EARLY MEDIEVAL FINDS ON THE ROUTE OF THE MAIN GAS PIPELINE BELIŠĆE - OSIJEK

Key words: Čeminac, Osijek-Zeleno polje, Early Middle Ages, village, pottery

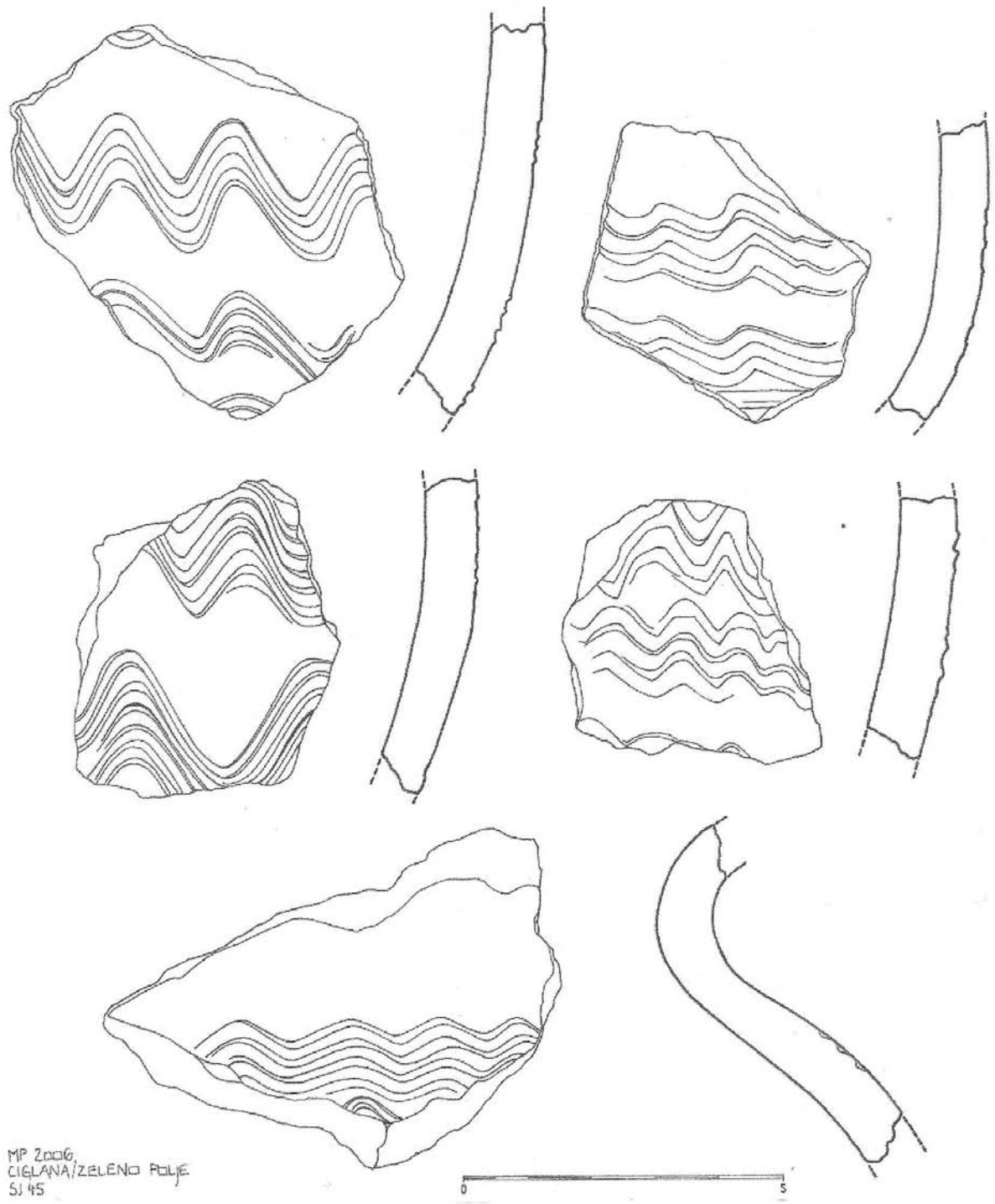
During September and October 2006 rescue archaeological excavation was carried out on the route of the main gas pipeline between Belišće and Osijek. Early medieval finds were registered at sites Ciglana and Čemin Ciganska pošta near Čeminac and Ciglana–Zeleno polje in Osijek.

At the site near Čeminac one investigated pit was attributed to the horizon of early medieval settlement and contained coarse pottery decorated with comb decoration.

At Ciglana–Zeleno polje site early medieval settlement feature was investigated, possibly oven of the medieval shape as a part of the small settlement. This settlement can be dated to the period between 8th and 9th century according to typological and stylistic features of the pottery.

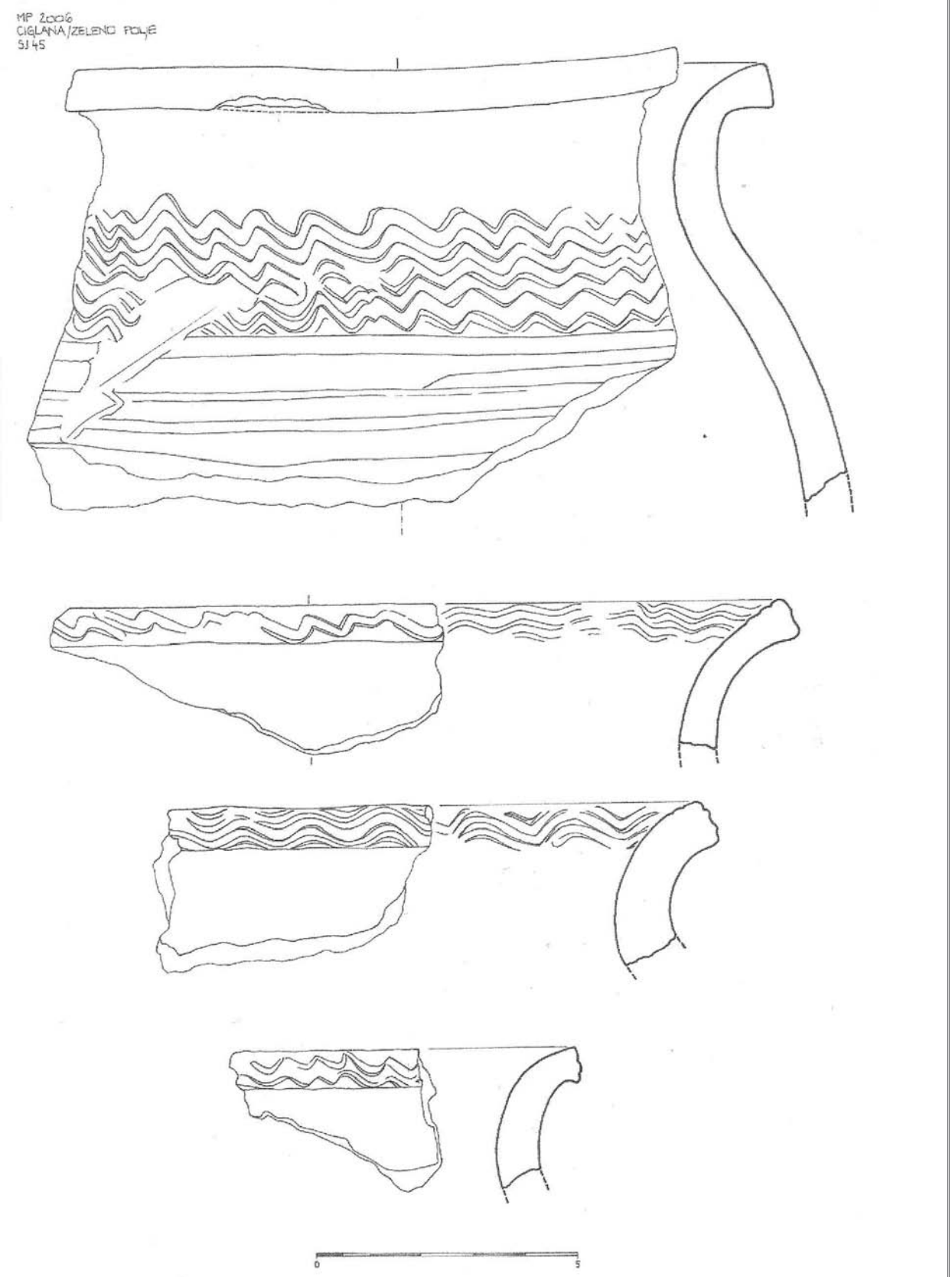
Translated by Helena Nodilo

T. 1



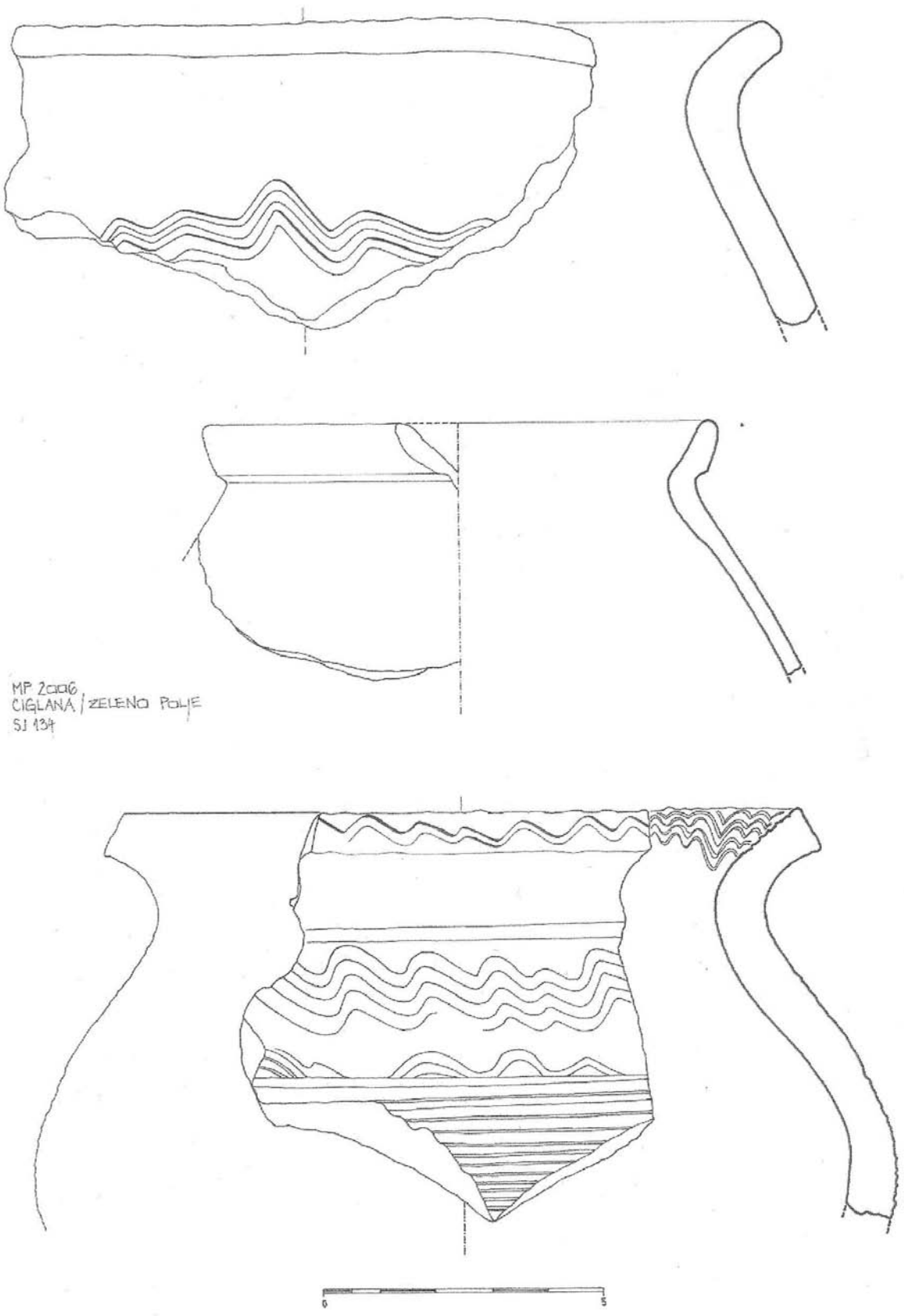
Tab. I. SJ 45

T. 2



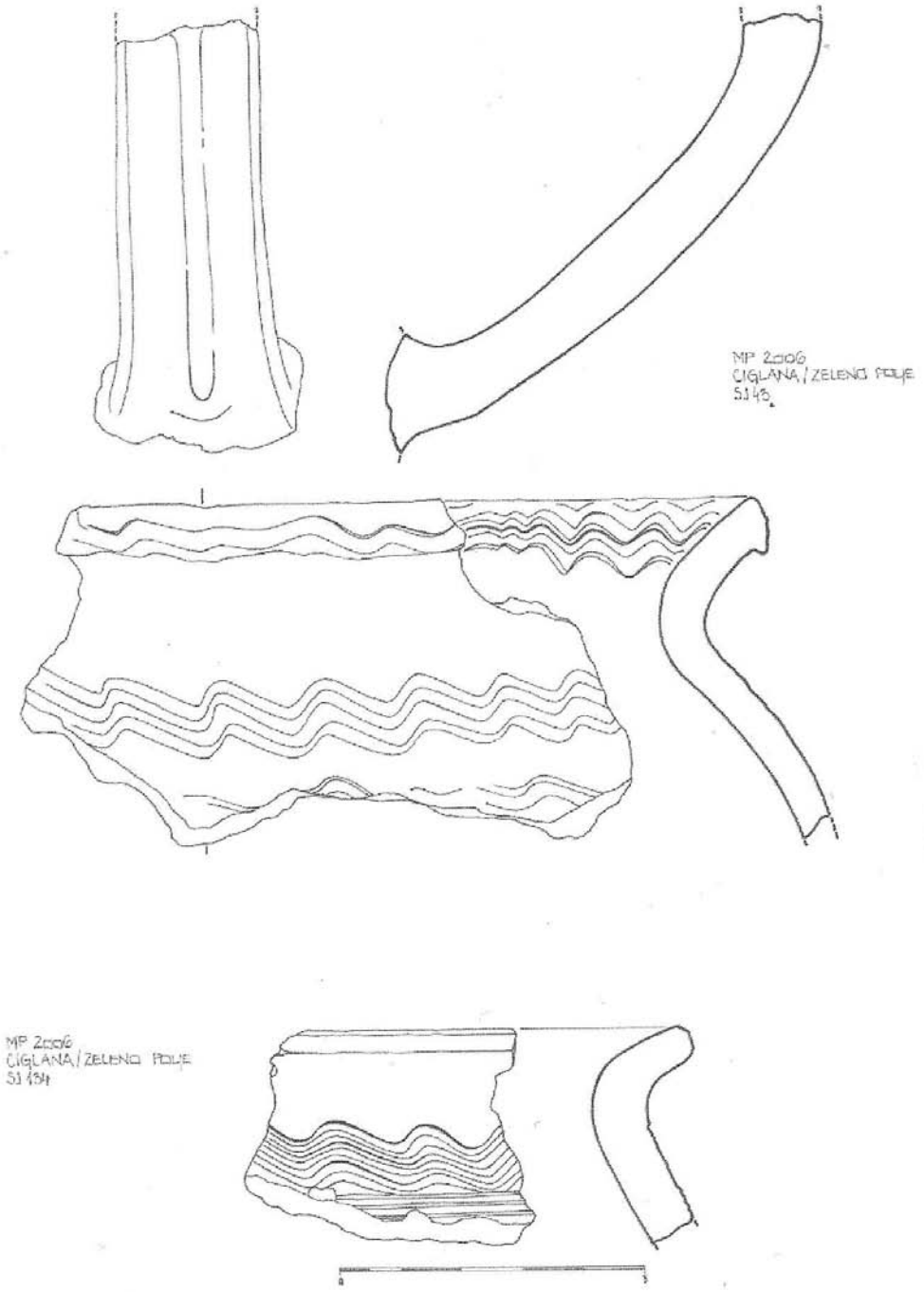
Tab. II. SJ 45

T. 3



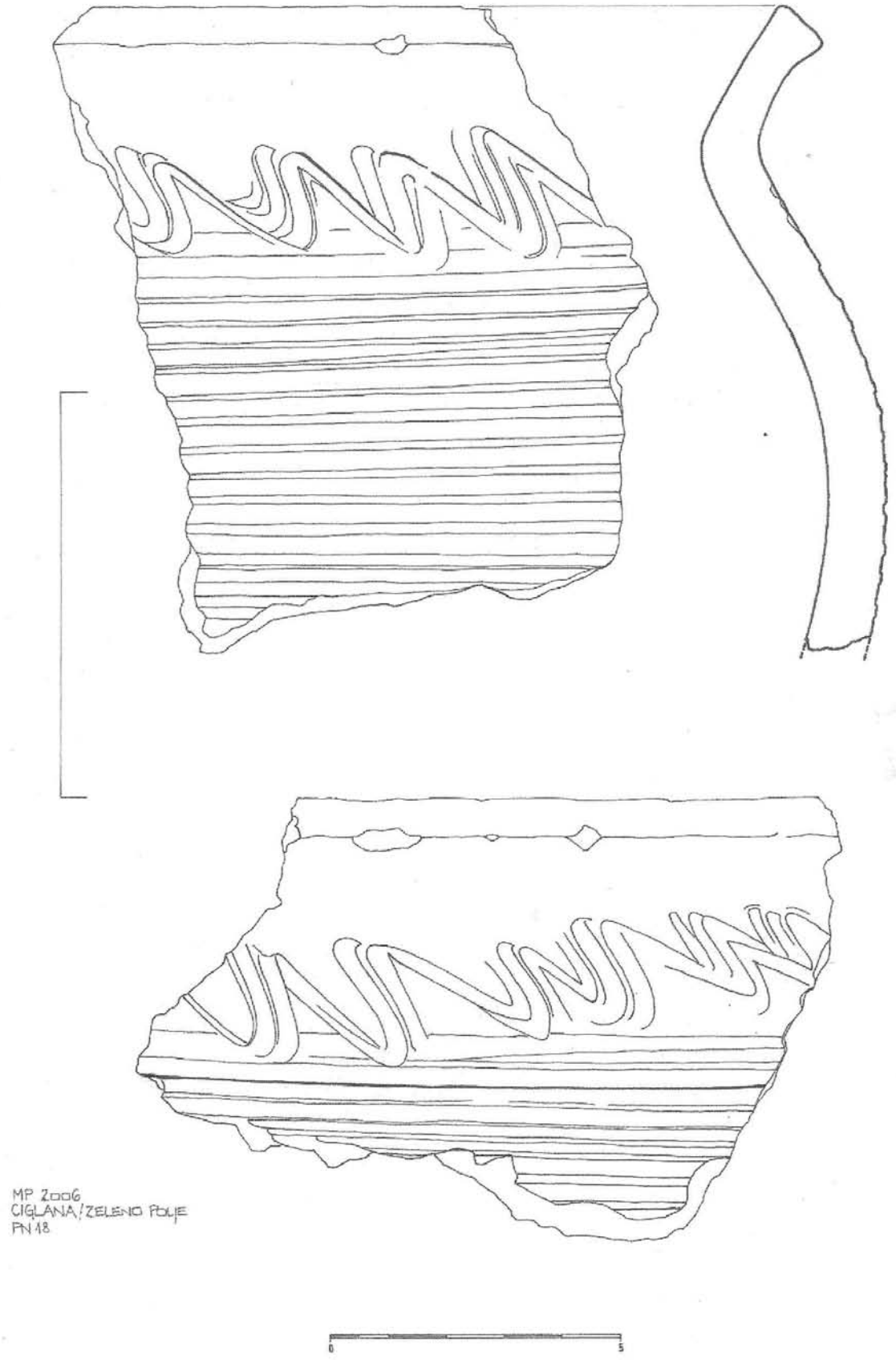
Tab. III. SJ 134

T. 4

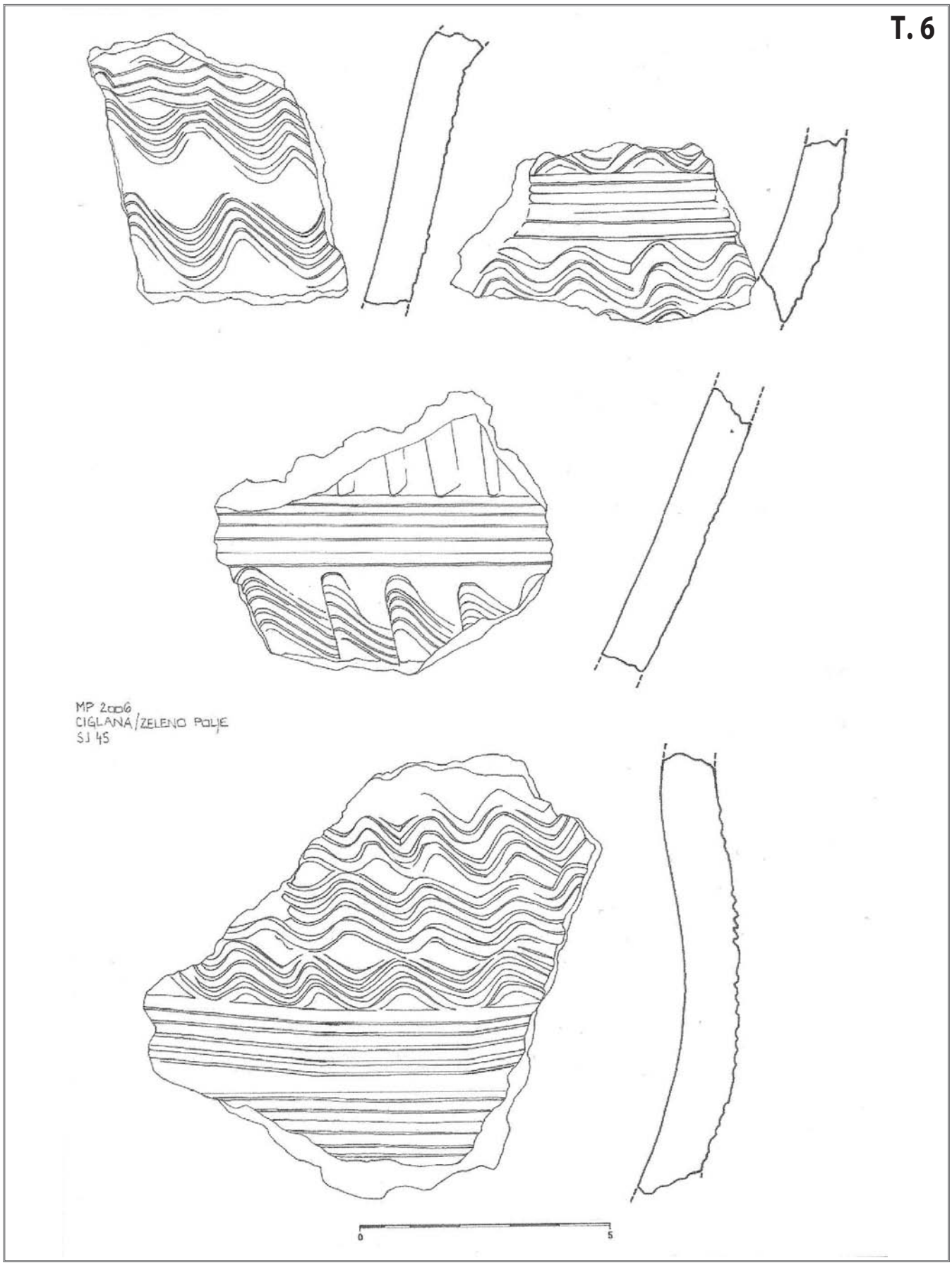


Tab. IV. SJ 43, 134

T. 5

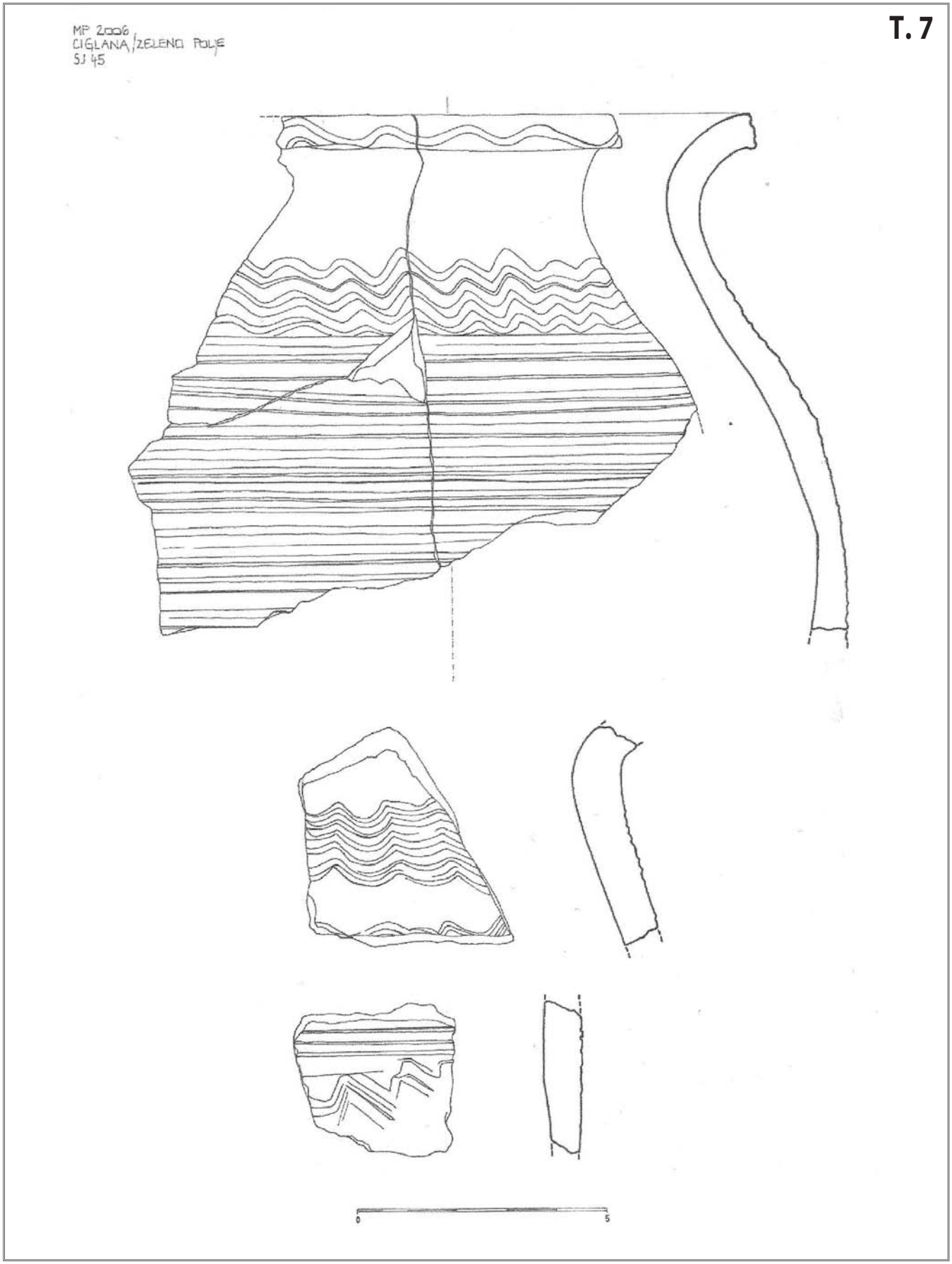


Tab. V. PN 18 (SJ 69)

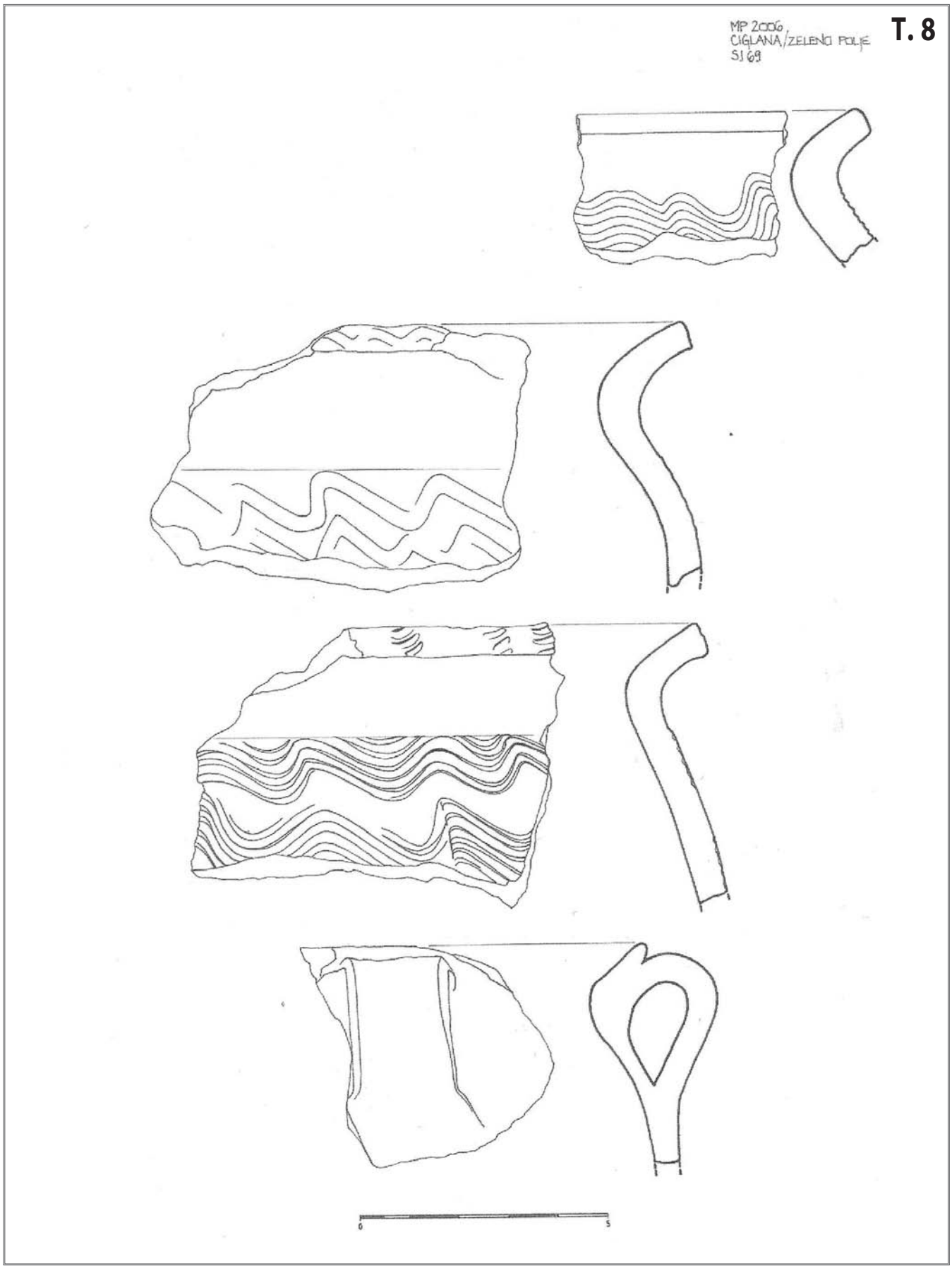


Tab. VI. SJ 45

T. 7



Tab. VII. SJ 45



Tab. VIII. SJ 69

MITJA GUŠTIN, ALENKA TOMAŽ

Zatak kraj Lendave i srednjovjekovna ruralna naselja Prekmurja

Izvorni znanstveni rad / *Original scientific paper*

Arheološka nalazišta u okolici Lendave, ravničarskog prostora koji se proteže iza brežuljkastog hrpta Gorica i razdvaja područje rijeke Mure i Ledave od Zale u Mađarskoj, na području od Turnišča do kraja Pince, svojim su rezultatima istraživanja temeljito ispunila naše spoznaje o identitetu naselja i s njima povezane materijalne kulture razvijenoga i kasnog srednjeg vijeka između 10. i 14. stoljeća. Na nalazištu Zatak arheološka otkrića na samome terenu omogućuju vrednovanje dijela zaseoka, kao i razumijevanje kronologije čitavog srednjovjekovnog ruralnog naseljavanja Prekmurja.

Početni horizont Zatak 1 zastupljen je loncima tipa L1 koji se po svojim jednostavnim tipološkim značajkama i ukrasom razlikuju od drugih oblika lonaca. Mogu se povezati s prvim doseljenicima u široj okolici tijekom srednjeg vijeka, a osobito u razdoblju 11., možda čak i početka 12. stoljeća. Horizont Zatak 2 zastupljen je loncima tipa L2 do L5, razvijenijih rubova, ali i oblicima i načinom ukrašavanja koji se nastavljaju iz starijeg razdoblja. Među potpuno nove funkcionalne oblike posuda ovog horizonta mogu se uvrstiti prvi poklopci i zdjele, kao i boce (tip 1 i tip 2: inačica 1). Horizont Zatak 3 ukazuje na najmlađe naselje u kojem prevladavaju lonci tipa L6 s posebnim utorom za uglavljivanje poklopaca, a zastupljene su i čaše, vrčevi i boce (tip 2: inačica 2), u brojnim primjerima oslikane crvenom bojom. Vremenska korelacija između istraživanih nalazišta razvijenoga i kasnog srednjeg vijeka između Turnišča i Lendave pokazuje u općim obrisima mnogo zajedničkih karakteristika u oblicima i ukrašavanju posuda te u apsolutnim radiokarbonskim datumima. Nalazi horizonta Zatak 1 i 2 su u velikom broju prisutni na čitavome području, međutim inventar horizonta 3 zastupljen je u većem broju samo na nalazištu Zatak i donekle u najmlađem horizontu nalazišta Gornje njive kraj Dolge vasi. Procvat tipičnog seoskog života na lokalitetima Zatak i Gornje njive kraj Dolge vasi (kao i u neposrednoj blizini i okružju županije Zala u Mađarskoj) u završnoj fazi života obiju naselja obilježen je pojavom prve feudalne i crkvene zidane arhitekture, koja se u velikoj mjeri povezuje s vladavinom Arpadovića.

Rezultati analiza uzoraka radioaktivnog ugljika, zajedno s građom, ukazuju na sličan odnos između nalazišta i potvrđuju razdoblje zaposjedanja istraženog dijela nalazišta Zatak, prije svega u 13. stoljeću, preciznije prema njegovome kraju, što potvrđuje i kovanica Albrechta I. (1282. – 1298.), odnosno u drugu polovinu 13. stoljeća i prijelaz u 14. stoljeće. Arheološki istražena naselja iz razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka u obližnjoj Mađarskoj, kao i na području između Mure i Drave u Hrvatskoj, na svjetlo su dana iznjedrila dobro datiranu građu koja povezuje taj jugozapadni rub Panonske nizine sa širim područjem sliva Ledave (Lendva) u relativno dobro prepoznatljiv uzorak naselja.

Ključne riječi: Zatak, srednjovjekovno naselje, kronologija

Prekmurje je pretežito ravničarski kraj između rijeka Mure i Ledave koji obuhvaća područje od Gornje Radgone na sjeverozapadu i proteže se gotovo do Murskog Središča u Međimurju unutar granica Republike Hrvatske. Podijeljeno je u tri cjeline: *Goričko* - brežuljkasto područje sjeverno od Murske Sobote, *Ravensko* - uz Muru i *Dolinsko* - u porječju Ledave. Taj ravničarski kraj na jugu omeđuju terase desne obale Mure slikovitih Slovenskih gorica te brežuljkasto područje Lendavskih gorica sjeverno od grada Lendave. Na prostranstvima rijetko naseljenog ravničarskog krajolika slivova rijeka Mure, Drave i Ledave, danas intenzivno kultivirane poljoprivredne površine, zahvaljujući opsežnim i sustavnim arheološkim istraživanjima u kontekstu programa autocesta, dospjeli su na svjetlo dana brojni tragovi prošlosti. Oni su omogućili da

danas imamo na tom području posve novu, vrijednim materijalnim dokazima dobro potkrijepljenu sliku naseljavanja ruralnih naselja u razdoblju razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka, u vremenu između 10. i 14. stoljeća (sl. 1).

Istraženi lokaliteti u široj okolici Lendave svojim su rezultatima arheoloških istraživanja temeljito pridonijeli našem poznavanju i boljem razumijevanju tijeka naseljavanja i pripadajuće materijalne kulture naselja razvijenoga i kasnoga srednjeg vijeka tog nizinskog krajolika.[1] Pozivamo stoga istraživače koji se bave tim razdobljem da pogledaju ranije objave srednjovjekovnih nalazišta u Prekmurju.



Sl. 1 Karta ranosrednjovjekovnih (krugovi) i srednjovjekovnih (kvadratići) arheološki istraženih naselja u Prekmurju: 0. Murska Sobota – Na Plesi, 1. Krog (Pod Kotom – sever pri Krogu, Žabnjek), 2. Kotare – Baza, 3. Murska Sobota – Nova Tabla, 4. Grofovsko kraj Murske Sobote, 5. Lipovci – Popova, 6. Gorice, 7. Brezje, 8. Nedelica, 9. Dolga vas – Gornje njive, 10. Dolnji Lakoš – Oloris, 11. Lendava – Pri Muri, 12. Zatak, 13. Pince – Pod Grunti (izradio: A. Preložnik; dopunio: M. Guštin; Guštin 2006: Fig. 1; 2007: sl. 1; Šavel, Sankovič 2013: sl. 1; Guštin, Tomaž 2008: sl. 6; 2016: sl. 27. Iz nalazišta Pod Kotom - sever kod Kroga ima jedna srednjovjekovna jama, nije označeno)

Arheološka otkrića na samom nalazištu Zatak omogućila su valorizaciju dijela istraženog zaseoka, a istovremeno i bolje razumijevanje cijelog procesa srednjovjekovnog ruralnog naseljavanja Prekmurja (Guštin, Tomaž 2008; 2016).

Srednjovjekovno naselje, možda u istraženom dijelu i dio pojedinačnog seoskog gospodarstva, bilo je smješteno na području koje je u ranijoj prošlosti korišteno kao poljoprivredno kultivirani prostor, na što upućuju pojedine jame s arheološkim nalazima koji pripadaju ranom brončanom te mlađem željeznom dobu, kao i brojni keramički predmeti iz rimskog razdoblja. Ostatke srednjovjekovnog naselja bilo je moguće pratiti na čitavoj istraženoj površini u vidu različito oblikovanih jama, ukopanih u geološku osnovu (sl. 2), što ukazuje na intenzivno i dugotrajno korištenje ovog prostora za naseljavanje. Među objektima se ističu dvije veće zemunice, opredijeljene kao kuća 1 i kuća 2, uokolo kojih su bile smještene manje otpadne jame, nastale pri gradnji pomoćnih objekata ili pri iskopu gline korištene za oblaganje drvenih zidova objekata (Guštin, Tomaž 2016: 26–30, 49–53).

Kuće su imale pravokutan oblik tlocrta sa zaobljenim uglovima, a bile su djelomično ukopane, i to do dubine od 0,70 m od nekadašnje hodne površine. Pored najvećeg 'središnjeg' prostora, svaka od njih je imala različito oblikovane manje udubine, pravilno položene s vanjske strane objekta. To su ostaci podloge koja podržava samonosivnu krovnu konstrukciju, ugrađene neposredno u tlo, bez u zemlju zabitih simetrično postavljenih nosivih potpornjaka krova. Samo je u iznimnim slučajevima krovište poduprto drvenim kolcima (s jamama promjera između 0,25 i 0,40 m te dubine ukopa do 0,50 m), tada raspoređenima unutar samog objekta.

Kuća 1 ima sve karakteristike poluzemunice koja na vanjskim stijenama, izvan svog pravilnog tlocrta, ima ugrađena nasuprotna ognjišta (Guštin 2006: Fig. 2; Guštin, Tomaž 2016: sl. 32), čije dobre analogije nalazimo u kući 1 u ranosrednjovjekovnom naselju u Feldsözsolza-Várdomb (Takács 2003: Taf. 6: 2).

Kuća 2 je veća cjelina koja se sastojala od više jama, uključujući i u jugoistočnom dijelu objekta polukružno postavljene komade lijepa koji su markirali ognjište (Guštin, Tomaž 2016: sl. 33).

1 Radi se o ravničarskom prostora smještenom iza brežuljkastog hrpta Gorice, koji ujedno razdvaja područje rijeka Mure i Ledave od Zale u Mađarskoj. Prostor je to od Turnišča do Pinca s lokalitetima Turnišče s Goricom, Brezje i Nedelica, Gornje njive kod Dolge vasi, Oloris kod Dolnjeg Lakoša, Pri Muri Ivankovci, Zatak i Pince.

Na nalazištu je bilo identificirano nekoliko 'konstrukcija' ocrtanih tragovima kolaca i označenih kao objekti 3 – 7. Oni označeni brojkama 3 – 5 predstavljaju objekte većeg nadzemnog pravokutnog tlocrta; objekti 6 i 7 predstavljaju jame za kolce postavljene u liniji. Unutar objekta 5, veličine oko 7 x 5 m, nalaze se dvije veće jame (Guštin, Tomaž 2016: 53–61).

Za razdoblje kasnoga srednjeg vijeka u čitavoj su Europi uobičajeni nalazi djelomično ukopanih naseobinskih objekata, kao i nalazi nejasnih i nepravilnih ovalnih jama bez dobro prepoznatljive nosive krovne konstrukcije, stoga im ne možemo pripisivati regionalnu ili etničku pripadnost.



Sl. 2 Pogled na zapadni dio središnjeg dijela nalazišta s očuvanim tragovima srednjovjekovnog naselja i kućom 1 nakon završetka istraživanja (prema: Guštin, Tomaž 2016: sl. 30)

Inventar jama na nalazištu Zatak prvenstveno čini keramika, dok su metalni predmeti rijetki. U usporedni s veličinom površine naseobine i obimom iskopane građe, brojnost željeznih predmeta je iznimno skromna a očuvanost loša. Radi se prije svega o manjim noževima i drugim predmetima svakodnevne upotrebe, dok su dijelovi nošnje zastupljeni tek s jednim primjerkom željezne kopče. Ovaj oblik kopče, širokog polukružnog luka (Guštin, Tomaž 2016: G 686), svrstava se među primjerke karakteristične za srednji vijek, a ovdje je poslužila kao kopča za uži kožni remen.

U alat koji je bio u svakodnevnoj upotrebi mogu se opredijeliti nožići s trnom na koji je bila nataknuta drvena ili koštana drška (Guštin, Tomaž 2016: G 68, 242, 523, 855, 856, 1050, 1181, 1182) te primjerak većeg svrdla (?) (Guštin, Tomaž 2016: G 1098). Slični noževi bili su pronađeni i na obližnjim naseobinama Pri Muri (Šavel, Sanković 2011: G 565, 770), Gornje njive (Kerman 2013: G 284, 540) i Turnišče–Nedelica (Šavel, Sanković 2013: G 791).

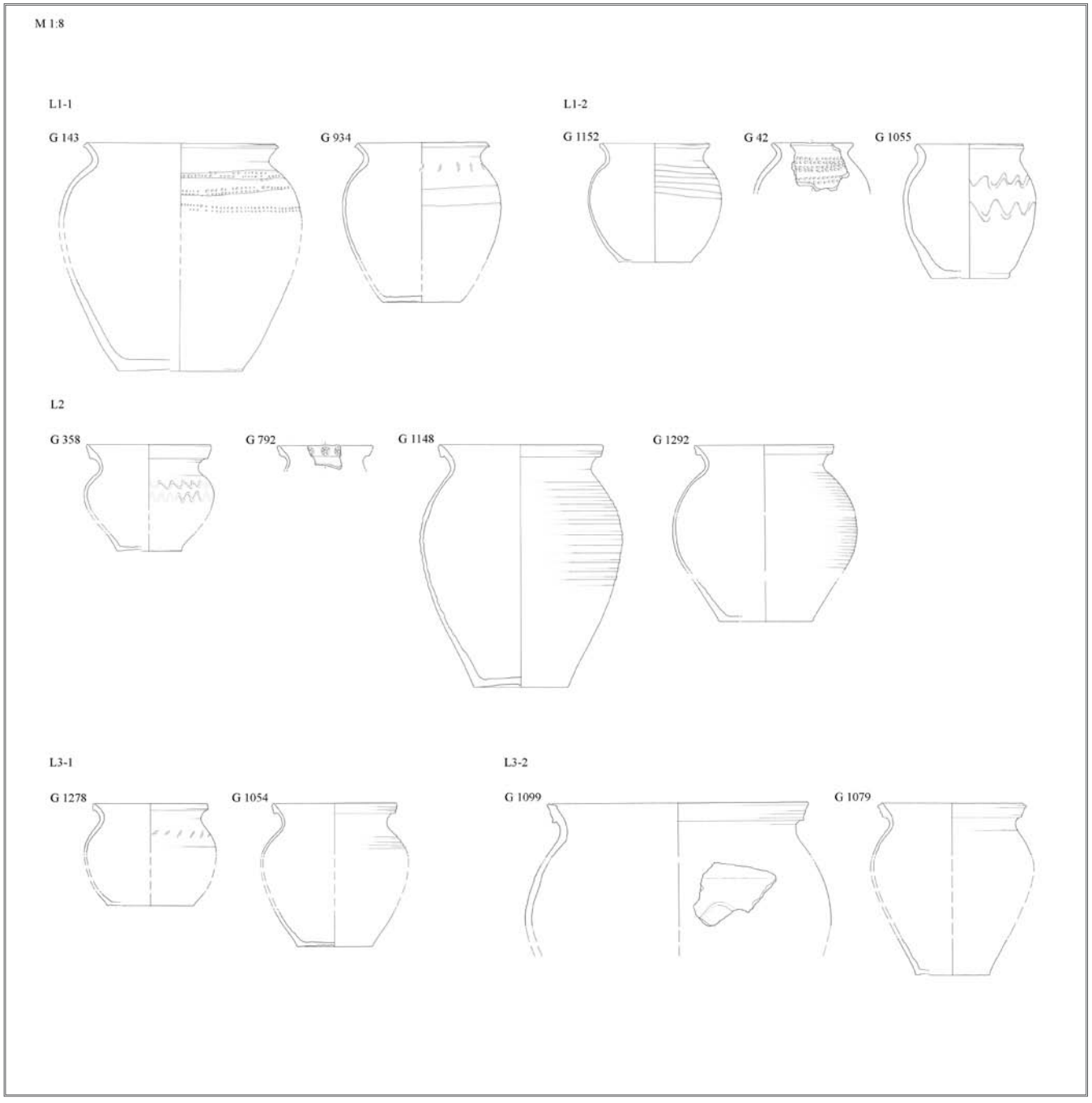
Od metalnih predmeta valja izdvojiti i široke potkove s tri ili četiri rupice sa svake strane koje su služile za potkivanje (Guštin, Tomaž 2016: G 186, 244, 1287, 1291). Na istraženim naseobinama u Prekmurju fragment potkove poznajemo samo još na lokalitetu Gornje njive (Kerman 2013: G 461), premda je potkivanje konja sličnim potkovama u tom razdoblju bila već uobičajena praksa (Predovnik 2003: 81, kat. št. 716–718).

Od funkcionalnih oblika keramičkih posuda prevladavaju obični kuhinjski lonci, dok su lonci iznimno malih dimenzija (minijaturni keramički lončići) i drugi keramički oblici, kao što su zdjele, boce, vrčevi, čaše i poklopci brojčano skromno zastupljeni. Većinu keramike čine ti nalazi, dok tehničku keramiku predstavljaju glinene kugle i zapečeni kućni lijep koji je bio upotrebljavan kao punilo između greda stijenki objekata ili za izradu kupole/svoda peći.

Važno je napomenuti da keramičko posuđe, ovisno o fakturi i načinu izrade, dijelimo u dvije velike skupine. Uobičajena i prevladavajuća je tvrdo pečena, rukom izrađena ili na lončarskom kolu dorađena keramika, koja u presjeku pokazuje da je izrađena od pročišćene glina s primjesama sitno-zrnatog pijeska. Površina je gruba i neravnomjerno pečena, različitih boja, od tamno sive do svijetlo smeđe, često različitih nijansi na pojedinoj posudi. Od ukrasa se pojavljuju neujednačeni vodoravni žljebovi i nemarno naneseni ukrasi ureza izvedeni noktima ili češljastim predmetom, obično smješteni na najistaknutijem dijelu posude, tj. ramenu, ili izuzetno na rubovima otvora lonca. Zajednička im je pojava različito oblikovanih znakova koji se nalaze na donjoj plohi dna posuda.

U manjoj mjeri zastupljena je fina keramika tankih, glatkih stijenki izrađena od sitno-zrnate glinene mase; na vanjskim i unutrašnjim površinama stijenki prevladavaju nijanse oker boje, dok je u presjeku glina siva. Fina je keramika izrađena na brzom lončarskom kolu na što ukazuju vodoravna narebrenja na unutrašnjim stranama stijenki, posebno izražena na dijelu vrata posude. Ta je keramika ukrašena ručno nanesenim slikanjem crvenom bojom na svijetloj površini.

Po izgledu vanjskih stijenki boca, ova keramika pripada specijaliziranim proizvodima, možda uvezenima iz većih proizvodnih centara.



Sl. 3 Osnovni tipovi lonaca s jednostavno na van izvijenim rubovima (L1-L3, Guštin, Tomaž 2016: sl. 34)

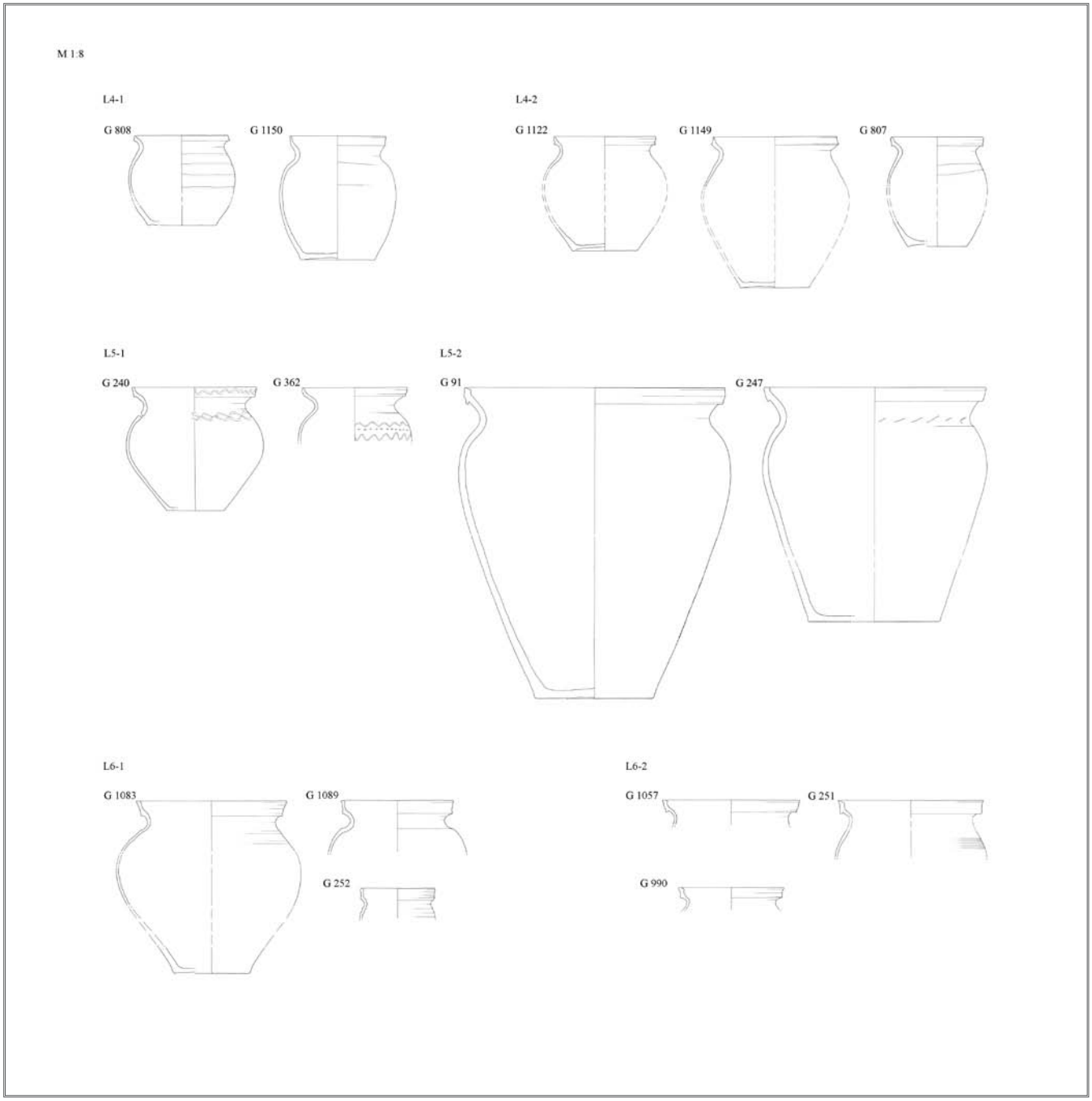
Najbrojniji i najznačajniji oblici su **lonci** koje prema oblikovanju rubova razvrstavamo u dvije velike, osnovne skupine: lonci s jednostavno na van izvijenim rubovima (sl. 3: tipovi L1 – 3) i lonci čiji su na van izvijeni rubovi oblikovani na način da je unutrašnja strana otvora posude utorom oblikovana za lakše prianjanje poklopca (sl. 4: tipovi L4 – 6).

Lonci L1 imaju kod inačice 1 koso odrezan rub, na čijim bridovima se zamjećuju zadebljanja; u inačici 2 rubovi su jednostavni, bez zadebljanja, zaobljeni ili koso odrezani (sl. 3: L1).

Lonce tipa L2 karakteriziraju prema van izvijeni rubovi, zadebljane i ukošene vanjske usne, koje u slovenskoj literaturi

poznajemo kao tzv. kljunaste oblike rubova (sl. 3: L2). Ovom tipu pripada i rub manjeg lonca crvenkaste boje pečenja, debljih stijenki, grublje površine. Vanjska strana usne ruba ukrašena je pečatima s motivom krugova ispunjenih radijalnim crtama (sl. 3: G 792) kakve pronalazimo na posudama i čašama, primjerice na Celju, u Kranju i u Ptuju.

Lonci tipa L3 su izvedenica verzije L2, pri čemu je vanjska strana ruba u inačici 1 valovito profilirana, dok se kod inačice 2 zamjećuje drugačije rješavanje gornje plohe ruba koja više ne čini brid već proširenu i odrezanu plohu (sl. 3: L3).



Sl. 4 Osnovni tipovi lonaca s naglašenim žlijebom na unutrašnjoj strani ruba (L4-L6, Guštin, Tomaž 2016: sl. 35)

Za drugu skupinu (L4 – L6), čija je karakteristika kvalitetnija izrada na kolu i u pravilu tanje stijenke, značajan je manje ili više naglašen žlijeb na unutrašnjoj strani ruba, za bolje prianjanje poklopca.

Lonci tipa L4 imaju inačicu 1 s uskim, uspravnim rubom, na čijoj unutarnjoj strani je naznačen žlijeb za prianjanje poklopca. Kod inačice 2 vanjski donji brid ruba kapljičasto je zadebljan (sl. 4: L4).

Lonci tipa L5, inačica 1, imaju značajno uspravni rub s izrazitim, ali relativno niskim ležištem za poklopac, dok vanjska, još uvijek razmjerno nježno zadebljana strana ruba, i dalje ima značajno kapljičasto istaknuće donjeg brida (sl. 4: L5). Kod

inačice L5: 2 ležište za poklopac je manje naznačeno, a gornja ploha ruba je vidno proširena i na donjem dijelu oštro usječena, kako smo već vidjeli kod inačice L3: 2.

Posude tipa L6 imaju najizrazitije raščlanjene rubove, čije su vanjske strane, zbog dubokog ležišta za poklopac, veoma visoke. Općenito su oblikovani uspravno, a na vanjskoj površini su također raščlanjeni s finim rebrima; kod inačice 1 izvedba ruba je nježnija, dok je kod inačice 2 robusnija (sl. 4: L6).

Lonci manjih dimenzija (minijaturne posude) za pohranjivanje posebnih tekućina ili začina bikoničnih su oblika s uskim vratom i obodom (sl. 5). Sličan lončić poznat je iz Gornjih njiva kod Dolge vasi (Kerman 2013: G 442); toj skupini možemo također pripisati male posude iz naselja Pod Kotom–sever, kod Kroga (Kerman 2011: G 705).

Zdjele su otvorene posude, u pravilu manjih dimenzija i jednostavnih oblika, a razlikuju se po načinima oblikovanja rubova (sl. 5). Zdjele su razmjerno rijetki nalazi. Među nalazima iz jame 11 srednjovjekovnog naselja Turnišče-Gorice, pronađeni su uz cilindričnu posudu fine fakture svijetlo crvene boje pečenja, na tijelu ukrašene vodoravnim plastičnim rebrima, identični rubovi na cilindričnoj posudi te zdjela i tanjur s identičnim rubom kao primjerci iz nalazišta Zatak (Plestenjak 2010: G 128, 130, 131). Plitka zdjela iz jame 120 iz lokaliteta Pri Muri–Ivankovci ukrašena je na vanjskoj strani ruba valovnicom (Šavel, Sankovič 2011: G 600). Posudu iz Gornjih njiva, opredijeljenu kao zdjelu, zbog izvedbe ukrasa usporednih utora na "nevidljivom" dijelu stijenke, kao i zbog njezine veličine, prije bismo opredijelili kao poklopac ili peku (Kerman 2013: G 388). U tu skupini mogli bismo opredijeliti i zdjelu / peku? iz obližnjeg nalazišta Varaždinske Toplice–Ciglenice (Bekić 2006: T. 5: 3).

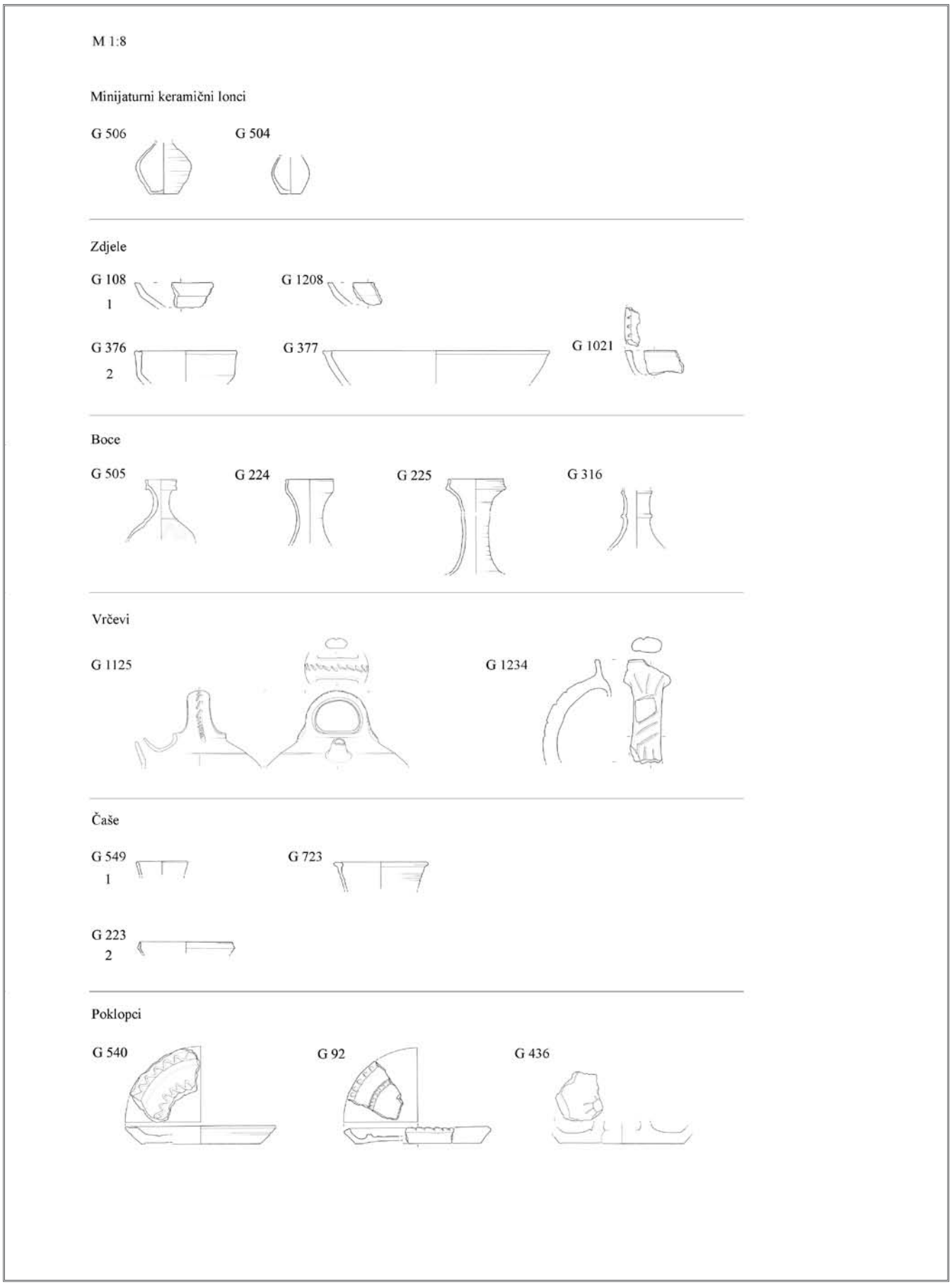
Keramičke boce u pravilu su posude tankih stijenki, oslikane crvenom bojom (za taj tip posude, zbog njegovog specifičnog oblika, slovenska terminologija upotrebljava izraz buča, bundeva). Ulomci iz nalazišta Zatak s očuvanim gornjim dijelom te stijenkama trbuha zorno ilustriraju taj tipičan oblik srednjovjekovnog posuđa namijenjen pohrani tekućina (sl. 5), a dobro očuvan primjerak poznat je iz Ljubljanskog grada (Horvat 1994: sl. 18). Boce su značajno zastupljene u naseobinskom materijalu Prekmurja (sl. 7), najbrojnije su u Gornjim njivama kod Dolge vasi, gdje ih je pronađeno desetak i to vrlo različitih izvedbi, oblika i fakture, kao i raznolikih ukrasnih motiva. Spektar različitih oblika rubova, koji je predstavio Kerman, ukazuje na popularnost ove keramike u srednjem vijeku (2013, sl. 42). Bocama iz tog nalazišta možemo također pripisati i ulomke vrata i ruba čašice (?) 363, 365–367; dok predmet 224 vjerojatno predstavlja rub keramičke sapnice (Kerman 2013: 48, sl. 42; G 286, 287). Iz istog nalazišta potječe ulomak širokog vertikalnog ruba G 1453 i ulomak vrata s naznačenim rebrom G 1548 koje također ubrajamo u tu skupinu nalaza boca (Šavel, Kerman 2008).

U kategoriju **vrčeva s ručkom** možemo uvrstiti pojedinačne ručke koje mogu biti izrađene od slične, fine glinene mase ali i grublje, poput ostale kuhinjske keramike. Ručke su obično ukrašene kosim poprečnim dubokim urezima, najčešće smještenima na dijelu ručke koji se prianja na stijenku posude (sl. 5). Možda bi ovoj skupini keramike mogli pripisati i dva manja ulomka keramike s izljevom (Guštin, Tomaž 2016: G 1022, 1068). Primjerak G 1125 (sl. 5) predstavlja dobro očuvan gornji dio posude za vodu s tuljcem za izljev. Ručka je imala funkciju drške za nošenje i smještena je okomito na tuljac izljeva, kao što je to i na primjerku s lokaliteta Podbočje-Stari grad (Predovnik 2003: 60, kat. br. 353).

Čaše na nalazištu Zatak predstavljaju šaroliku zbirku raznolikih oblika, fakture i vanjskih izgleda (sl. 5). Predstavljamo dva tipa: prvom tipu pripada široka paleta koničnih čaša s jednostavnim, lagano valovitim i zadebljanim rubovima. Većinom su to jednostavne čaše kakve u velikom broju poznajemo, prije svega, iz Celja, zatim iz Starog grada nad Podbočjem, iz Ptuja i drugdje (Guštin 2001: 143–145). U srednjovjekovne čaše tipa 2 možemo opredijeliti ulomke čaša karakterističnih uvučenih rubova, prilagođenih ispijanju tekućine. Te su čaše izrazito tankih stijenki, sive ili sivooker boje, izrađene od finozrnate glinene mase, glatke površine (npr. Guštin, Tomaž 2016: G 189, 202, 223). U Prekmurju pronalazimo analogiju u ulomku ruba iz Gornjih njiva kod Dolge vasi kojeg bismo također mogli pripisati čaši tipa 2 (Kerman 2013: G 304, 437). Jedna posuda s tog nalazišta je pripisana čaši, a oblikom i ukrasom potpuno odstupa od poznatih oblika posuđa srednjeg vijeka (Šavel 2008: G 1468).

Ukrašeni poklopci su vrlo izražajnih oblika, kao i fakture (načinjeni su od grube glinene mase s neravno poliranom površinom) te izvedbe ukrasa; izrada i ukrašavanje je relativno ujednačeno, kao što bi primjerice bio neki proizvod izrađen „od jedne ruke" (sl. 5). Na masivnu osnovnu podlogu (bazu poklopca) nadovezuje se niski, debeli obod s izraženim rubom kojemu je s vanjske strane urezan izraženi žlijeb. Gornja površina mu je ukrašena valovnicom; u dva je primjera valovnica, koja se protezala paralelno s rubom, krasila i površinu dna.

Po tehnici ukrašavanja odstupa poklopac G 92 kojemu je rub otvora ukrašen otiscima nokta, na dnu mu je umjesto valovnice aplicirano visoko rebro, također raščlanjeno otiscima nokta. Na prvi pogled ovaj komad odaje dojam srednjovjekovne keramike, kako prema izgledu površine, tako i po sličnosti sa svakodnevnim keramičkim izrađevinama. Poklopci



Sl. 5 Pregled ostalih funkcionalnih keramičkih oblika: minijaturni keramički lonci, zdjele, boce, vrčevi / lonci s ručkama, čaše, ukrasni poklopci (Guštin, Tomaž 2016: sl. 38)

iz drugih srednjovjekovnih naselja u Prekmurju nisu poznati, gore opisani je sličan ulomku s valovnicom na gornjem rubu otvora s nalazišta Gornje njive (Kerman 2013: G 550).

Glinene kugle, promjera oko 6 cm, javljaju se na nalazištu Zatak u većem broju u inventaru jame SJ 376 te po jedan ulomak u jamama SJ 446 i 657 (Guštin, Tomaž 2016: G 528–534). U Gornjim njivama su zastupljene u šest jama (Kerman 2013: 48, sl. 43: 1; G 158, 159, 179, 195, 196, 468, 481–486, 508, 509, 511–515, 559, 678); na lokalitetu Pri Muri–Ivankovci su slične kugle sadržavale jame SJ 914, 938, no u zapuni peći SJ 592 i obližnjoj jami SJ 164 pronađene su slične velike glinene kockaste tvorevine koje su vjerojatno imale istu namjenu (Šavel, Sankovič 2011: 65, 66; G 480: a–c; 646, 647; 869: 1–5, 887–889).

Slične glinene kugle pronalazimo na širem prostoru južnog ruba Panonije, posebno u obližnjoj Zali (Kvassay 2003: 143–153; 2005: 248, 249; 2007: 59), zatim u Međimurju i Podravini s nizom ponekad vrlo brojnih primjeraka: npr. potječu s arheoloških istraživanja lokaliteta Jurjevac Punitovački–Stara Vodenica, ali su poznate i kao površinski nalazi na položajima okolo Podravskih Sesveta (Orešje, Lasci, Crlenika), na području Ferdinandovca (Ruškova greda, Neteča, Pavlanci) i osobito na području Torčeca na srednjovjekovnim nalazištima Prečno pole I i Rudičevo, gdje su više diskoidnog oblika, te na položaju Pod Gucak gdje su ovi glineni predmeti klasičnog, okruglog oblika (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 139, 140). Uz raspravu o rasprostranjenosti glinenih kugli korisno je pogledati objavu Maje Bunčić (2012), s napomenom da njihova uloga još nije u arheološkoj literaturi zadovoljavajuće objašnjena.

KRONOLOGIJA

Arheološka istraživanja srednjovjekovnog naselja na nalazištu Zatak i drugih srednjovjekovnih naselja u Prekmurju, naročito iskopavanja provedena između 2000. i 2008. g., na svjetlo su dana donijela opsežnu keramički građu i nešto metalnih kovanih predmeta iz zatvorenih cjelina koji potječu iz povijesno zanimljivog vremena, u obližnjoj Panoniji obilježenog vladavinom Arpadovića krajem 9. stoljeća, i to u njegovom razvijenijem razdoblju. Sustavna arheološka istraživanja nalazišta Zatak omogućila su pak da se prikupljeni materijal razdijeli u nekoliko vremenskih odsječaka, te on na taj način dobro ilustrira prisutnost agrarnog stanovništva u naselju u kronološkom slijedu.

Kombinacijska tablica, s razlučenim inventarom predmeta po pojedinom objektu, sastavljena je na temelju položaja unutar pojedinih objekata i jama na istraženoj površini, s naznačenom tipologijom pojedine vrste nalaza koja se učestalije pojavljuje, kako bi se nalazi mogli uspoređivati (sl. 6). Iz ove tablice, u kojoj smo namjerno bojom naznačili moguće pripadajuće tvorevine pojedinom ključnom objektu u prostoru, vidljiva je raznolikost materijalne kulture koja je međusobno povezana, kako s vodećim oblicima, tako i ukrasima na loncima. Unutar predloženih razgraničenja, na temelju raspoloživih ^{14}C rezultata, trajanje pojedine faze naseljavanja ograničeno je na stoljeće i pol. Horizonti nisu oštro razgraničeni jer se najveća skupina keramike, ulomci lonaca, razlikuju tek u sitnim detaljima oboda, odnosno rubom.

Horizont Zatak 1

Među objekte prvih doseljenika na nalazištu Zatak spada materijal iz jama SJ 32, 376, 382, 775, 790, s loncima tipa L1, koji se po svojim jednostavnim tipološkim značajkama i dekoracijom razlikuju od drugih oblika lonaca. U pravilu su to jednostavne profilacije prema van izvučenih oboda, s ravnim i koso odrezanim rubom. Ukras je na glatkim stijenkama lonaca ovog horizonta raznolik, primjerice u obliku nejednakih valovnica ili nizova vodoravno urezanih linija koji se u većini primjera, ali bolje izveden, nastavlja i u narednom razdoblju. Značajka su i nizovi / nekoliko linija utisnutih uz pomoć kotačića (sl. 3: L1, Guštin 2006: Fig. 3: 1–6). Ovu skupinu keramike možemo povezati s prvim doseljenicima šire okolice u razvijenom srednjem vijeku, a osobito u razdoblju 11., možda čak i početka 12. stoljeća.

Među prepoznatljivim elementima ovog horizonta svakako je ukras izveden kotačićem zastupljen na nalazištu Zatak (sl. 3: L1), a poznat je i iz obližnjih Gornjih njiva kod Dolge vasi i to iz jama SJ 558, 568, 607, 803, 865 (Kerman 2013: 45, sl. 39: tip 7), te sličan ulomak iz SJ 597 s nalazišta Pod Kotom–sever kod Kroga (Kerman 2011: G 694). U mlađim razdobljima ovaj se ukras također pojavljuje na loncima, ali izveden u različitim varijantama sa sitnijim kotačićem, primjerice na lokalitetu Gornje njive kod Dolge vasi (SJ 589 i 489: Kerman 2013: G 249, 334), kao i na nalazištu Pri Muri–Ivankovci (Šavel, Sankovič 2011: G 507, 508). Luka Bekić je povodom objave jame iz nalazišta Jelkovec–Police kraj Varaždina, koja sadrži vrlo sličan materijal kao jama SJ 32 iz nalazišta Zatak, detaljnije iznio pregled pojave ukrasa izvedenog kotačićem i dao pobliže datacije (2010, s literaturom). Identični ukras pojavljuje se na istovremenoj građi s obližnjeg nalazišta Brezje I–Varaždin i nalazišta Korongi - tabla s početka 12. stoljeća, te Jak u okrugu Vas iz 11. i 12. stoljeća gdje je datiran novcem. Na nalazištu Šepkovčica kraj Velike Gorice slično su ukrašeni ulomci pronađeni u trima jamama, gdje su datirani u 11. stoljeće.

Horizont Zatak 1 ima po oblikovnom spektru - s tipom lonca L1, ukrasom s urezima ali i otiscima kotačića - dobro zastu-

	L1	Vv	Ko	Va	ŽI	Ro	Zn	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	Sk	Ča	Bo	Sl	Up	Vr	Lm	Datum
376	1	X																		
32	1		X	X	X															
382	1	X			X															
458				X	X			X												
790				X	X			X												
H1 755, 775	2	X	X		X	X	X	X												1226
585				X		X			1											
788		X			X			X	1											
608	2			X		X	X		1											
565	1	X		X	X		X	X	1											
466				X		X		X		2										
761	1		X		X	X				2										
567	1	X		X	X		X			2										
465	1				X	X	X	X	1	2										
660				X		X		X	1	2										
665	1			X	X			X		1										
518					X	X		X		1										
390				X		X		X		1										
293				X						2										
577				X				X	2											
564								X		1										
522						X		X		1										1223
534	1					X	X	X	1,2		2									
404			X	X	X		X	X		2	2									
645				X		**X**	X	X		2	2								X	1506
462			O				X	X		1		1								
555						X						1								
397				X	X		X	X	1	2		1								
576				X							1,2	1								
615				X		X	X	X	1,2	1	2	1								
669		X						X		2	2		1							
375								X							X					
663	2			X	X	X	X	X		1,2				1	X					
762		X		X	X			X	1		1				1					
176				X				X		2	1				X					
364							X	X			2			1	2	X				
383				X		X	X	X		2				1	X	X	X			
224								X			2			2						
228				X	X	X	X	X			1,2	1		2	1	X		X		1216
O5 496, 497, 675						**X**	X	X			2		1				S			1263
647	2			X	X	X	X	X		1,2								X		
610										1		1		1	2					
566						X				2					2					
239		X		X		X	X	X			2	1	2	2	2		X			
251			X	X	X		X	X		2	1,2	1	2		2	X	X	X	X	
288				X			X	X			2	1			2					
760				X					1	2	2				2	X		X		
270				X							2				2		X			
457				X		X		X		2	1				2	X				
384					X			X		2	1	1			X	X	X	X		
223						X		X		2				?	2			X		
469				X			X	X		2	2	1						X		
452						X	X	X		2	2	2		1		?		X		
362						X									2	X			X	
298						X		X	1			1							X	
459				X	X	X	X	X		1	2				X			X		
600				X	X	**X**	X	X		2	1,2	2	2	1	2	X		X		
H2 779, 780, 787, 795				X	X			X	1	1	2				2					1294

Sl. 6 Zatak, kombinacijska tabela (prirađeno po Guštin, Tomaž 2016: sl. 27).
Legenda: L – lonci, Vv – urezi, utiskivanje, Ko – kotačić, Va – valovnica, ŽI - žljebljenje, Ro – valovite stijenke, Zn -znak, Sk – zdjele, Ča – čaše, Bo – boce, Sl – slikanje, Up - ukrasni poklopci, Vr – vrčevi, Lm – lonci

pljene brojne analogne nalaze u starijoj skupini jama na obližnjem nalazištu Gornje njive kod Dolge vasi, u jamama SJ 539, 558, 607, 803 (Kerman 2013: G 376, 377, 392, 475, 562), na nalazištu Pri Muri–Ivanovci, u jamama SJ 105 i 539 (Šavel, Sankovič 2011: G 507, 508, 774), kojima se mogu pridružiti i gore spomenute jame s nalazišta Zatak. Pri sadašnjem stanju istraživanja ovdje se može uvrstiti i osamljena jama s nalazišta Pod Kotom–sever kod Kroga kraj Murske Sobote (Kerman 2011: 101, G 670–700), koja ukazuje na to da seoska naselja u razvijenom srednjem vijeku nisu koncentrirana samo u istočnom dijelu Prekmurja.

Horizont Zatak 2

Ovo razdoblje obilježavaju lonci tipa L2 do L5 s razvijenijim rubovima i ukrasima u obliku valovnica, žljebova te ureza, kakvi su bili i na keramici starijeg horizonta. Među potpuno nove oblike ovog horizonta spadaju, s izuzetkom prvih poklopaca i zdjela, prije svega loptaste posude s kratkim, uskim vratom koji završava izraženim rubom – boce. Stariji tip 1, kao i tip 2, inačica 1 su jednostavnije boce zdepasta oblika s izrazito kratkim vratom i glatko izvijenim rubom. Pečene u različitim nijansama crvene boje, u pravilu su veoma slične grube fakture kao i istovremeno srednjovjekovno posuđe.

Ovaj horizont je s tipičnim materijalom, i njihovim kombinacijama, jasno prepoznatljiv i dobro zastupljen u svim istraženim i obrađenim srednjovjekovnim nalazištima 12. i 13. stoljeća u Prekmurju (sl. 1).

Horizont Zatak 3

Najmlađi horizont naselja Zatak 3 predstavljen je loncima tipa L6 s posebno oblikovanim ležištem za poklopac na rubu posude (sl. 4), zatim čašama, šalicama, posebno bocama tipa 2 s visokim vratom, kao i kvalitativno slično izrađenim posuđem tankih stijenki, u mnogim slučajevima slikanima crvenom bojom (sl. 5).

Za razvijeni srednji vijek u više je navrata predstavljen izbor lonaca tipa L3 do L5 s prepoznatljivim ukrasima i poklopac iz objekta SJ 496 (Guštin 2007: sl. 3: 1–6; Guštin, Tomaž 2016: G 91–120), sadržaj manje jame SJ 522 s loncima tipa L4 i L5 i srebrni novac Albrechta I. (1282.–1298.) (Guštin 2006: sl. 3: 7–9; Guštin, Tomaž 2016: G 876–879) te inventar jame SJ 228 s loncima tipa L 3 – 6, šalicama i bocama tankih stijenki visokog vrata, tipa 2.2 (Guštin, Tomaž 2008: 1–21; 2016: G 207–239).

Te vodeće oblike, osim na nalazištu Zatak, pronalazimo samo u nekoliko jama na nalazištu Gornje njive (Kerman 2013); na drugim istraživanim lokalitetima u Prekmurju ih gotovo niti nema.

Zbog svoje rijetke pojave uvrštavamo ih u keramiku horizonta 3, po raznovrsnosti keramičkih oblika uvelike bogatijeg i posve drugačijeg, a što je potvrđeno radiokarbonskim datumima. Najmlađi horizont možemo opredijeliti u drugu polovicu 13. stoljeća; svakako u razdoblje kada je naselje na mjestu Zatak bilo na vrhuncu moći. Nije isključeno da naselje živi i u prvoj polovini 14. stoljeća.

Kao pomoć u kronološkoj analizi, izradili smo preglednu tablicu (sl. 7) gdje smo razvrstali prikupljeni materijal prema gore navedenim kriterijima, s obzirom na tipološke značajke, učestalost u zatvorenim arheološkim cjelinama i, samo uvjetno, na temelju apsolutnih datuma.

NALAZIŠTE	L 1-5	Va	Žl	Vv	Zd	Bo	Up	L 6	Ča	Lm	Vr	Sl
TURNIŠČE-Nedelica	X	X	X	X		1						
OLORIS*	X	X	X	X		X*						
TURNIŠČE-Gorica	X	X	X	X	2							
PRI MURI-Ivankovci	X	X	X	X	X	1						
POD KOTOM-sever	X	X	X	X		1						
GORNJE NJIVE	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	X	2	X		
ZATAK	X	X	X	X	1,2	1,2	1,2	X	1,2	X	X	X

Sl. 7 Zastupljenost keramičkih oblika i ukrasa u razvijenom srednjem vijeku u Prekmurju (11./12. – 13./14. st.). Legenda: L – lonci, Va – valovnica, Žl – žljebljenje, Vv – urezi, utiskivanje, Zd - zdjele, Bo - boce, Up - ukrasni poklopci, L6 - lonci, Ča - čaše, Lm - lonci manji, Vr - vrčevi, Sl – slikanje. * Neobjavljeno, lonci na stalnoj izložbi i dokumentirana pojava boca (priređeno po Guštin,Tomaž 2016: sl. 39)

Zaključak

Vremenska povezanost istraživanih istovremenih nalazišta razvijenog i kasnog srednjeg vijeka u okolici Turnišča, Gornje njive i nalazišta Pri–Muri Ivankovci u okolini Lendave, kao i udaljenijeg lokaliteta Pod kotom–sever kod Kroga kraj Murske Sobote ukazuje u osnovnim obrisima na brojne zajedničke odlike i stilove u keramičkog građi (sl. 7), srodnim ukrasnim motivima kao i apsolutnim radiokarbonskim datumima (sl. 8).

Razlike u pojavnosti tipičnog materijala prikazane su u tablici (sl. 7) gdje je, s obzirom na izbor karakterističnih tipova, na prvi pogled razvidna razlika između nalazišta Zatak i Gornje njive s jedne strane i drugih nalazišta razvijenoga i kasnog srednjeg vijeka u Prekmurju s druge strane.

Sitni nalazi prvih dvaju horizonata značajno su prisutni posvuda, međutim, građa iz najmlađeg horizonta 3 zastupljena je u većem obimu na nalazištu Zatak i do neke mjere u najmlađem inventaru na obližnjim Gornjim njivama kod Dolge vasi.

Rezultati analiza uzoraka radioaktivnog ugljika (sl. 8), zajedno s građom (sl. 3 – 5), ukazuju na sličan odnos između nalazišta i potvrđuju razdoblje zaposjedanja istraženog dijela nalazišta Zatak prije svega u 13. stoljeće, preciznije prema njegovome kraju, što potvrđuje i kovanica Albrechta I. (1282. – 1298.), odnosno u njegovu drugu polovinu i na prijelaz u 14. stoljeće.

Arheološki istražena naselja razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka u obližnjoj Mađarskoj, na dionici autoceste između Nagykanisze i Tornyiszentmiklósa, kao i na području između Mure i Drave u Hrvatskoj, na svjetlo su dana iznjedrila dobro datiranu građu koja povezuje taj jugozapadni rub Panonske nizine sa širim područjem sliva Ledave / *Lendva* u relativno dobro prepoznatljiv uzorak naselja. U hrvatskom Posavlju i Podravlju mogu se pronaći dobre analogije u nalazima iz razvijene faze nalazišta Velika Gorica–Šepkovčića (Bugar 2008), u nalazima iz okolice Virovitice, koje su objavile T. Sekelj Ivančan i T. Tkalčec (2008), kao i iz IV. faze lokaliteta iz okolice Torčeca (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 173–176), gdje su također potkrijepljeni analizama radioaktivnog ugljika. Sličan materijal može se pronaći na istovremenim nalazištima u južnoj Panoniji – u okolici Letenya, i na drugim lokalitetima kao što su: Nagykanizsa-Billa, Borjüállásinsel, Fenek, Kajárpéc (Kerman 2013: 50, 51).

Izuzetno slabo poznavanje tzv. "mračnog doba", tog specifičnog sumraka između ranoga i kasnoga srednjeg vijeka, nije tipično samo za ovo područje između Mure i Zale, već vrijedi i za većinu europskog teritorija. Tomu je uzrok općenito niska civilizacijska razina i loša očuvanost arheološkog zapisa u razdoblju između Velike seobe naroda i srednjeg vijeka, kao i nedostatak ciljanih istraživanja ovog razdoblja. Tomu možda pridonosi i svojevrsna neatraktivnost nalaza koji se javljaju u sustavnim istraživanjima srednjovjekovnih nizinskih selišta.

Istražena selišta iz okolice Lendave pružaju kvalitetne informacije za razumijevanje geneze tog područja (sl. 1). Osim što su dale brojne materijalne dokaze naseobinskih struktura i sitnog materijala svjedoče i o povezanosti između naselja i okolnog prostora, koji potom postaje sastavni dio obrambene zone kod formiranja mađarske granice (mađ.. Gyepüelve: Kerman 1997a; 1997b).

Ranosrednjovjekovna i povijesno-politička slika razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka ovog područja je danas relativno dobro opisana. Procvat tipičnog seoskog života na lokalitetima Zatak i Gornje njive kod Dolge vasi (kao i u neposrednoj blizini i okružju županije Zala) u završnoj fazi života obiju naselja obilježen je pojavom prve feudalne i crkvene zidane arhitekture, koja se u velikoj mjeri povezuje s vladavinom Arpadovića (Valter 2005; Guštin 2006).

Također treba, na tom području, tražiti crkvu posvećenu godine 853.; po rijeci imenovan kraj *Lindva* koji se navodi u povijesnom izvoru iz 1192. godine, kada je posjed, koji je obuhvaćao gotovo čitav jugoistok Prekmurja, kupila obitelj Hahold; oni su se sredinom 13. stoljeća preimenovali u Banffije (Baniće).

Napuštanje ruralnog naselja na položaju Zatak podudara se s razvojem obližnjeg srednjovjekovnog grada u Lendavi (*Lindv*i), od 1334. godine u vlasništvu roda Hahold (naknadno poznatih kao Bánffyjev) i kasnijeg razvoja samog trgovišta (*Alsólinda*) podno grada tijekom 14. stoljeća (Guštin 2006, s literaturom).

Na hrvatski jezik prilagodile Tajana Sekelj Ivančan i Tatjana Tkalčec

Lokalitet	SE	Uzorak	Rad. Age.	1σ	2σ	Objava
Zatak	645	KIA32965	501±27	1414-1435 (68,3%)	1402-1443 (95,4%)	
Pri Muri	20	KIA36955	642±23	1293-1311 (26,6%) 1359-1387 (41,7%)	1285-1323 (40,1%) 1346-1393 (55,3%)	Grootes 2011, 369
Zatak	780	KIA32967	713±27	1278-1296 (68,3%)	1260-1303 (88,7%) 1369-1382 (6,7%)	
Pri Muri	750	KIA39757	741±21	1265-1280 (68,3%)	1229-1231 (0,9%) 1238-1248 (2,8%) 1250-1288 (91,6%)	Grootes 2011, 369.
Zatak	496	KIA32964	744±23	1265-1286 (68,3%)	1241-1295 (95,4%)	
Gornje njive	622	KIA32857	745±21	1265-1285 (69,3%)	1243-1294 (95,4%)	Grootes 2013, 408.
Pri Muri	120	KIA36956	747±20	1263-1278 (68,3%)	1228-1232 (1,9%) 1238-1285 (93,5%)	Grootes 2011, 369.
Zatak	522	KIA32962	784±26	1224-1229 (7,5%) 1241-1276 (60,8%)	1216-1282 (95,4%)	

Zatak	228	KIA32963	791±24	1223-1233 (15%) 1238-1269 (53,3%)	1215-1280 (95,4%)	
Zatak	775	KIA32966	781±25	12224-1228 (4,1%) 1242-1277 (54,2%)	1218-1282 (95,4%)	
Pri Muri	924	KIA32877	813±26	1216-1257 (68,3%)	1178-1268 (95,4%)	Grootes 2011, 368.
Gornje njive	532	KIA32852	832±22	1192-1200 (10,9%) 1208-1250 (57,4%)	1163-1173 (4,8%) 1177-1262 (90,6%)	Grootes 2013, 407.
Nedelica pri Turnišču	20/21	KIA32894 1	881±23	1058-1064 (4,1%) 1069-1071 (1,4%) 1154-1211 (62,8%)	1046-1091 (21,7%) 1121-1140 (6,6%) 1148-1218 (67,1%)	Dreves 2013, 251.
Gornje njive	96	KIA32851	882±21	1071-1079 (5,5%) 1128-1136 (5,5%) 1158-1195 (43,7%) 1195-1211 (13,7%)	1043-1092 (21,2%) 1119-1140 (21,2%) 1155-1218 (62,6%)	Grootes 2013, 407.
Gornje njive	1026	KIA32864	885±26	1066-1083 (11,7%) 1124-1137 (10,3%) 1157-1195 (35,2%) 1195-1211 (11,0%)	1040-1102 (29,3%) 1115-1142 (14,2%) 1151-1219 (52,0%)	Grootes 2013, 409.
Gornje njive	865	KIA32861	896±29	1044-1088 (30,1%) 1121-1139 (13,0%) 1156-1189 (23,9%) 1204-1206 (1,4%)	1039-1142 (58,2%) 1150-1213 (37,2%)	Grootes 2013, 408.
Gornje njive	982	KIA32862	899±25	1044-1089 (33,1%) 1121-1139 (14,2%) 1156-1164 (7,4%) 1168-1187 (13,5%)	1039-1104 (41,0%) 1108-1142 (20,0%) 1150-1211 (34,3%)	Grootes 2013, 409.
Gornje njive	520	KIA32854	911±19	1043-1091 (44,4%) 119-1140 (17,8%) 1155-1161 (6,1%)	1037-1143 (78,2%) 1148-1164 (9,5%) 1167-1188 (7,6%)	Grootes 2013, 407.
Gornje njive	558	KIA32855	917±20	1042-1093 (45,1%) 1118-1140 (18,4%) 1154-1160 (4,8%)	1035-1144 (81,1%) 1146-1164 (10,5%) 1171-1186 (3,8%)	Grootes 2013, 407.
Pri Muri	670	KIA39756	942±28	1033-1051 (14,3%) 1081-1127 (38,9%) 1026-1157 (15,0%)	1026-1157 (95,4%)	Grootes 2011, 368.
Nedelica pri Turnišču	160/161	KIA44378 10	952±21	1029-1048 (19,1%) 1087-1122 (37,6%) 1138-1150 (11,6%)	1024-1059 (27,7%) 1066-1072 (1,9%) 1075-1154 (65,8%)	Dreves 2013, 251.
Gorice pri Turnišču	88	KIA31893	966±25	1022-1042 (27,3%) 1093-1118 (25,3%) 1140-1154 (15,7%)	1017-1070 (40,1%) 1080-1131 (35,3%) 1136-1158 (20,0%)	Grootes 2011, 159.
Gornje njive	705	KIA322860	1006±27	998-1031 (68,3%)	982-1042 (83,1) 1094-1118 (6,6) 1141-1153 (5,7)	Grootes 2013, 408.
Nedelica pri Turnišču	308/309	KIA44373 5	1008±23	996-1007 (18,4%) 1011-1029 (49,9%)	985-1044 (90,6%) 1100-1119 (3,8%) 1143-1146 (1,0%)	Dreves 2013, 251.
Gorice pri Turnišču	75	KIA31897	1012±24	1000-1024 (68,3%)	981-1039 (93,5%) 1142-1150 (1,9%)	Grootes 2011, 158.
Nedelica pri Turnišču	141/142	KIA44374 6	1015±25	995-1025 (68,3%)	976-1043 (93,5%) 1105-1118 (1,9%)	Dreves 2013, 250.
Nedelica pri Turnišču	28/29	KIA44375 7	1033±26	992-1020 (68,3%)	904-913 (1,9%) 970-1032 (93,5%)	Dreves 2013, 250.
Nedelica pri Turnišču	30/31	KIA44377 9	1065±23	972-1016 (68,3%)	898-920 (15,3%) 945-1020 (80,1%)	Dreves 2013, 250.
Pri Muri	604	KIA39755	1096±23	898-919 (26,0%) 947-985 (42,3%)	891-994 (95,4%)	Grootes 2011, 368.
Gornje njive	568	KIA32856	1113±27	896-923 (28,7%) 941-978 (39,6%)	888-993 (95,4%)	Grootes 2013, 408.
Nedelica pri Turnišču	58/59	KIA32895 2	1212±25	779-830 (43,7%) 837-868 (24,6%)	714-745 (8,6%) 767-888 (86,8%)	Dreves 2013, 250.

Sl. 8 Tablica s rezultatima analiza radioaktivnog ugljika s dobro datiranih srednjovjekovnih nalazišta u Prekmurju (Guštin, Tomaž 2016: sl. 47)

Mitja Guštin
Pusterla 7
SI-6330 Piran
mitja.gustin@upr.si

Alenka Tomaž
Univerza na Primorskem, Fakulteta za humanistične študije
Inštitut za arheologijo in dediščino
Titov trg 5
SI-6000 Koper
alenka.tomaz@fhs.upr.si

LITERATURA / BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bekić, L. 2006, *Zaštitna arheologija u okolici Varaždina*, *Arheološka istraživanja na autocesti Zagreb – Goričan / Rescue Archaeology in the Varaždin Environs, Archaeological Research on the Zagreb Goričan Highway and its Access Roads,* Zagreb.

Bekić, L. 2010, Srednjovjekovna jama K 12 s nalazišta Jalkovec–Police kod Varaždina, *Archaeologia Adriatica*, Vol. IV, 227–241.

Bugar, A. 2008, Naselje ranog srednjeg vijeka Velika Gorica-Šepkovčica, in: *Srednji vek. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter. Archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene,* Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 179–193.

Bunčić, M. 2012, O upotrebi praćke u srednjovjekovnoj Slavoniji u povodu brojnih nalaza keramičkih projektila na položaju Stara Vodenica kod Jurjevca Punitovačkog, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta*, III/39, 193–220.

Guštin, M. 2001, Celjske čaše. Srednjeveške in zgodnjenovoveške lončene čaše na Slovenskem, *Archaeologia historica Slovenica*, Vol. 3, Ljubljana, 139–193.

Guštin, M. 2005, Zgodovina kot politična manipulacija, in: *Stiplovškov zbornik* (Historia 10), Nečak D. (ed.), Ljubljana, 27–32.

Guštin, M. 2006, Between the Slavs and the Madyars, *Zalai Múzeum,* Vol. 15, 249–257.

Guštin, M. 2007, Rani srednji vijek od alpskih obronaka do Panonije, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju,* Vol. 24, 289–300.

Guštin, M., Tomaž, A. 2008, Zatak, pustota pri Lendavi, in: *Srednji vek. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter. Archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 95–102.

Guštin, M., Tomaž, A. 2016, *Zatak pri Lendavi I/II*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 51, Ljubljana.

Kerman, B. 1997a, Zlata doba slovanstva v Spodnji Panoniji, Arheologija zgodnjega srednjega veka v Prekmurju, in: *Katalog stalne razstave*, Balažic J., Kerman B. (eds.), Murska Sobota, 37–44.

Kerman, B. 1997b, Srednji in novi vek v Prekmurju v luči arheoloških najdb, *Katalog stalne razstave*, Balažic J., Kerman B. (eds.), Murska Sobota, 45–54.

Kerman, B. 2008, Srednjeveška lončenina z najdišča Gornje njive 2 pri Lendavi, in: *Srednji vek. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter. Archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene,* Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 79–88.

Kerman, B. 2011, *Pod Kotom–sever pri Krogu*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 24, Ljubljana.

Kerman, B. 2013, *Gornje njive pri Dolgi vasi 2,* Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 36, Ljubljana.

Kvassay, J. 2003, Árpád-kori leletek Nagykanizsa – Billa lelöhelyen (Egy különleges tárgytípus: az agyaggolyók Zala megyei lelöhelyei), *Zalai Múzeum*, Vol. 12, 143–153.

Kvassay, J. 2005, Árpád-kori településnyomok Letenye vidékén (Az M7 és M70 autópályák nyomvonalák 2003-ban végzett régiszéti kutatások eredményei) / Árpádian Age settlement-remains in the surroundings of Letenye (Result of the archaeological survey of 2003 along the motorways M7 and M70), *Zalai Múzeum*, Vol. 14, 245–261.

Kvassay, J. 2006, Árpád-kori és késõ középkori településrészletek Balatonmagyaród – Alsó-Kolonidûlõ lelõhelyen, *Zalai Múzeum,* Vol. 15, 259–280.

Kvassay, J. 2007, Árpád-kori településnyomok Nagykanizsa határában (Az M7 autópálya nyomvonalán 2004-ben végzett régészeti kutatások eredményei), *Zalai Múzeum*, Vol. 16, 55–70.

Plestenjak, A. 2010, *Gorice pri Turnišču*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 12, Ljubljana.

Predovnik, K. 2003, *Trdnjava Kostanjevica na Starem gradu nad Podbočjem*, Archaeologia historica Slovenica, Vol. 4, Ljubljana.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010, *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku*, *Rezultati arheoloških istraživanja ranosrednjovjekovnih nalazišta u Torčecu,* Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 2, Zagreb.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T. 2008, Medieval settlements in the Virovitica Region of the Drava River Basin in the period from the 7th to the 11th centuries, In: *Srednji vek. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter. Archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 113–128.

Šavel, I., Kerman, B. 2008, *Gornje njive pri Dolgi vasi,* Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 6, Ljubljana.

Šavel, I., Sankovič, S. 2011, *Pri Muri–Ivankovci pri Lendavi*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 23, Ljubljana.

Šavel, I., Sankovič, S. 2013, *Nedelica pri Turnišču,* Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 39, Ljubljana.

Takács, M. 2003, Der Hausbau in Ungarn vom 2. bis zum 13. Jahrhundert n. Chr.- ein Zeitalter einheitlicher Grubenhäuser?, in: *Ruralia IV, Pamätky archeologické – Supplementum* 15, 272–290.

Valter, I. 2005, *Árpád-kori téglatemplok Nyugat-Dunéntúlon*, Budapest.

SUMMARY

ZATAK AT LENDAVA AND MEDIEVAL RURAL SETTLEMENTS OF PREKMURJE

Key words: Zatak, medieval settlement, chronology

The archaeological locations in the wider surroundings of Lendava, planar space, situated by the hilly back of Gorice that divides the areas of rivers Mura and Ledava from river Zala in south-west Hungary, from Turnišče to Pince in the Prekmurje area, and the results of the archaeological researches, have well-improved our knowledge about the settlements and associated material culture of the high medieval and medieval period between the 10th and 14th century (Fig. 1). The archaeological discoveries at the site of Zatak have enabled the evaluation of the part of the hamlet (Fig. 2), as well as the understanding of the chronology of the whole medieval rural settlement in Prekmurje.

The initial **Horizon Zatak 1 (**High Middle Ages**)** of the first settlers is marked through the material from the pits SU 32, 376, 382, 775, 790, with the pots type L1 that (through its simple typological features and decoration) differ from the other forms of the pots. The decoration on the smooth walls of the pots is quite diverse. It is, for example, in the form of an **un**-even undulating, with horizontal line of incisions that in the most cases – although better carried out – continue into the following period. One of the characteristics are also bands/some lines that are embossed with a pinion (Fig. 3). This type of pottery is linked with the first settlers of the wider surroundings during the High Middle Ages, especially during the 11th, maybe also at the beginning of the 12th century.

Horizon Zatak 2 is marked by the pots type L2 to L5 with already carefully accomplished mouths and decoration in the form of undulating's, grooves and incisions as are well-known from older horizon. Totally new forms of this horizon are (apart from the first lids and bowls) especially spherical vessels with short and narrow neck with prominent mouth - flasks. The oldest type 1 and also type 2, variant 1, are simpler flasks with distinctly short neck and smoothly rolled mouth. As a rule they are made of the similar coarse clay as contemporary medieval pottery (Figs. 3–5).

Horizon Zatak 3, the youngest settlement at Zatak is marked especially by the pots type L6 with distinctly formed grooved bearing for the lids, cups, jugs - especially flasks type 2, thin variant 2 with the high neck or thin pottery of the similar quality, which is in the most cases painted red (Figs. 4–5).

Temporal correlation between the researched high medieval and medieval locations in the surroundings of Turnišče, Gornje njive and Pri Muri–Ivankovci in the surroundings of Lendava and more distant Pod kotom–sever at Krog close to Murska Sobota is reflected in the general outlines of the numerous common forms of pottery (Figs. 1; 7; 8), related decoration and in absolute radiocarbon dates.

Small finds of the horizons Zatak 1 and 2 is very much present everywhere, whereas the inventories of the horizon 3 are on the larger scale present at the site of Zatak and only to some extent among the youngest inventories in the nearby Gornje njive by Dolga vas.

The results of the radiocarbon analyses bring along with the material similar relations between the sites and confirm the life span of the explored part of the settlement at the site of Zatak especially in the 13th century, at its peak (confirmed also through the coin of Albrecht I (1282–1298)) in the 2nd half of the 13th c. and at the turn of the 14th century (Fig. 8). The blossom of the typical rural life, for example on the sites of Zatak and Gornje njive by Dolga vas and in the immediate vicinity of Zala county, even in the final stage of life of both settlements, is confirmed also by the construction of the first feudal and sacral buildings that is in the greater extent related to the reign of the Arpad family.

The archaeological researched settlements of the high and middle ages in nearby Hungary on the section of the **high**-way between Nagykanizsa and Tornyiszentmiklós, as well as also on the area between Mura and Drava in Croatia, have brought to the light well-defined material that links this southwestern edge of the Pannonian plain with the wider area of the river basin Ledava/*Lendva* in a relatively well recognizable settlement pattern. Good analogies for our material can be found in Croatian *Posavina* and *Podravina*, especially at the site Velika Gorica–Šepkovčica, in its later phase, than in the surroundings of Virovitica and Torčec. Similar material is also found at the contemporary settlements in southern Pannonia, near Letenye and at other sites like Nagykanizsa–Billa, Borjüállásinsel, Fenek, Kajárpécen.

Translated by Katarina Šmid

TATJANA TKALČEC, TAJANA SEKELJ IVANČAN, HRVOJE KALAFATIĆ

Naseobine iz razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka na položaju Čepinski Martinci–Dubrava

Prethodno priopćenje / *Preliminary communication*

Tijekom 2007. i 2008. g. Institut za arheologiju proveo je zaštitna arheološka istraživanja na lokalitetu AN 17 Čepinski Martinci–Dubrava, na trasi autoceste koridora 5C, dionica Osijek – Đakovo. Otkriveni su ostaci prapovijesnih, antičkog i srednjovjekovnih naselja (rani i razvijeni srednji vijek).

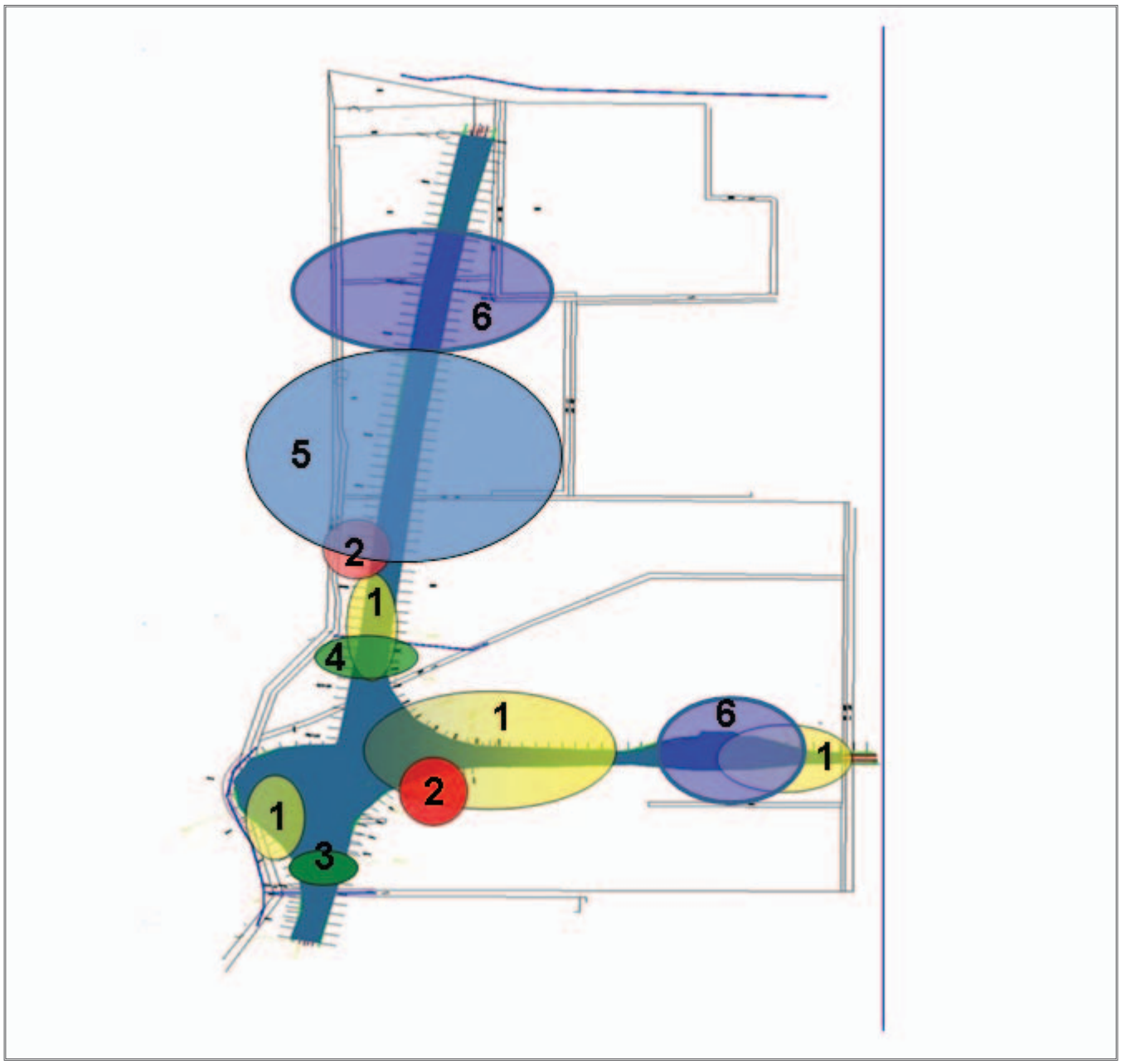
U radu se obrađuju ostaci naselja iz razvijenog srednjeg vijeka čiji su sporadični nalazi zamijećeni u dvije zasebne zone i to u južnom dijelu istražene površine, na dijelu pristupne ceste, te na središnjem i sjevernom dijelu glavne trase buduće autoceste. Obrađuje se keramička građa i predstavlja minimalni broj posuda pronađen u svakoj cjelini ponaosob. Iznosi se prijedlog funkcije objekata te razmatranje o paralelnom egzistiranju dviju zasebnih manjih naseobina u obrađivanome razdoblju.

Ključne riječi: zaštitno arheološko istraživanje, Čepinski Martinci-Dubrava, razvijeni srednji vijek, naselje, keramika

Arheološki lokalitet Dubrava (AN 17) smješten je jugozapadno od Čepina, s južne strane ceste koja od Čepina vodi prema selu Čepinski Martinci, neposredno prije današnjeg mjesta Čepinski Martinci u Osječko-baranjskoj županiji. Nalazište je evidentirano u terenskom pregledu trase buduće autoceste Koridora 5c, dionica Osijek – Đakovo, nakon čega je tijekom proljeća 2007. g. Odsjek za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu pod vodstvom dr. sc. H. Potrebice proveo probna istraživanja kojima je ustanovljen karakter nalazišta i njegovi gabariti na trasi autoceste (Wiewegh, Revald-Radolić 2007: 7). Tijekom 2007. i 2008. g., uslijedila su velika zaštitna arheološka istraživanja koja je proveo Institut za arheologiju pod vodstvom dr. sc. Hrvoja Kalafatića (Kalafatić 2009a: 21-22; 2009b: 20-21, bilj. 2, karta 1). Na ukupnoj površini od 220 000 m^2, koja je obuhvaćala dio glavne dionice, južnu pristupnu cestu i spoj tih dviju cesta (čvor Čepin), ustanovljeno je da se nalazište sastoji od više nizinskih naselja iz različitih arheoloških razdoblja, odnosno iz eneolitika, brončanog doba i ranog srednjeg vijeka (Kalafatić 2009b: 20-22, sl. 1). Srednjovjekovni ostaci bili su koncentrirani na sjevernom dijelu glavne dionice te dijelu južne pristupne ceste (sl. 1).[1] Obradom srednjovjekovnih nalaza ustanovljeno je da je lokalitet bio naseljen i tijekom antike, a u ranom srednjem vijeku je razlučeno nekoliko faza naseljavanja, što će biti temom zasebnog rada. Ujedno je analizom nalaza ustanovljeno da je naselje egzistiralo i u razvijenom srednjem vijeku. Ovom su prigodom izdvojeni upravo oni objekti i nalazi koji pripadaju toj najmlađoj fazi srednjovjekovnog naseljavanja lokaliteta. Oni su, iako u nevelikom broju, rasprostranjeni i raspršeni diljem istraženog područja.[2]

1 U blizini ovog lokaliteta, naročito istraženog dijela koji je obuhvaćao pristupnu cestu, na obližnjem položaju Čepinski Martinci-Dubrava (COKP), na površini od 19 600 m^2 pronađeni su ostaci srednjovjekovnog naselja čija je obrada još u tijeku (Dizdar 2009a; 2009b).

2 Rezultati arheoloških iskopavanja srednjovjekovnih naselja istraženih na lokalitetu Čepinski Martinci-Dubrava (AN 17) cjelovito su prezentirani predavanjem na 2. međunarodnom znanstvenom skupu srednjovjekovne arheologije „Srednjovjekovna naselja u svjetlu arheoloških izvora", Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb, 2. i 3. lipnja 2015. g. (Tkalčec et al. 2015: 20). Kako je postupak konzervacije i restauracije metalnih predmeta s nalazišta još u tijeku, ovom se prigodom donose istraživanja dijela naseobinskih ostataka s južnog dijela lokaliteta, dok će obrada i objava čitavog lokaliteta tek uslijediti te biti prezentirana u monografskom obliku.



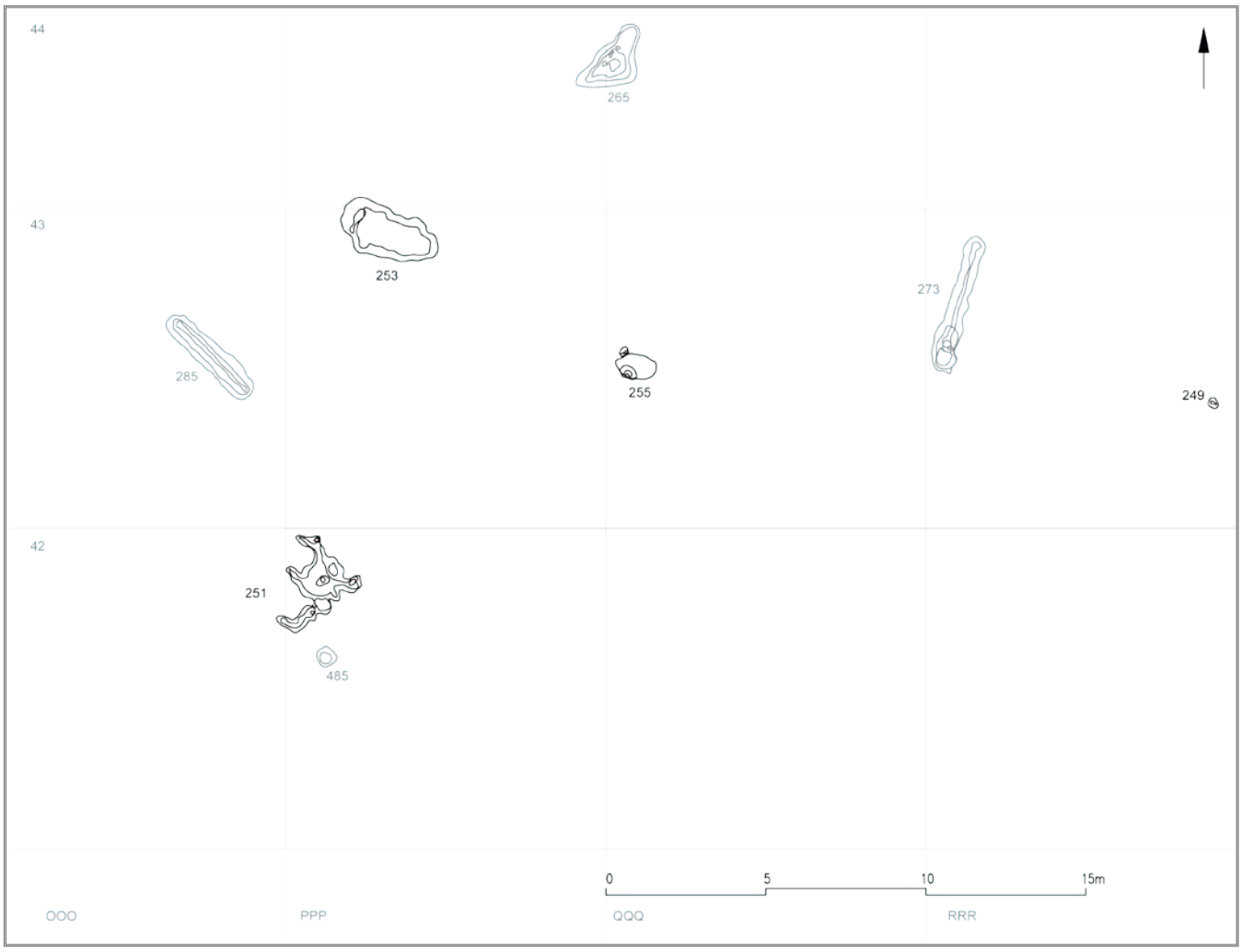
Sl. 1 Plan lokaliteta Čepinski Martinci–Dubrava s označenim položajima otkrivenih naselja i groblja: 1. naselje lasinjske i Retz-Gajary kulture; 2. naselja badenske kulture; 3. eneolitička nekropola; 4. nekropola kasnog brončanog doba; 5. brončanodobno naselje; 6. srednjovjekovno naselje (prema: Kalafatić 2009b: 22, sl. 1)

PROSTOR PRILAZNE CESTE

Na prostoru prilazne ceste otkriveno je, uz istočni rub naselja lasinjske kulture, i nekoliko manjih ukopanih objekata iz srednjovjekovnog razdoblja (SJ 249/250, 251/252, 253/254 i 255/256) čije su se svjetlosive mrlje zapuna očitovale u zdravici. Kako se na toj poziciji radi o intenzivno poljoprivredno obrađivanim površinama, istražene srednjovjekovne cjeline bile su veoma plitke i očuvane tek u donjim dijelovima. Tri objekta nalaze se na međusobnoj udaljenosti od oko 9 metara, dok je četvrti, (SJ 249/250), smješten za oko 19 m istočnije, odnosno sva su četiri objekta smještena na površini od približno 10 x 30 m (sl. 2).

Manji izduženi uski ukop SJ 249/250 položen je u smjeru SZ-JI (□ 3S 43; duž.: 0,34 m, šir.: 0,28 m, debljina zapune: 17 cm) (sl. 3a). U zapuni je bilo tek nekoliko ulomaka keramike (tri komada) koji su svi pripadali istoj većoj posudi (484 g) (kat. br. 1).

Arheološka cjelina SJ 251/252 je nepravilna, trokutasta oblika tlocrta kojemu je najdulja stranica izdužena u smjeru SI-JZ (□ 3P 42; najdulja strana duž.: 3,04 m x strana S-I: 2,59 m x strana J-I: 3,02 m, debljina zapune: 10 - 20 cm) (sl. 3b). U zapuni je bilo veoma malo ulomaka keramike većinom grublje fakture, oker-crvene boje izvana, tamnosive iznutra i u



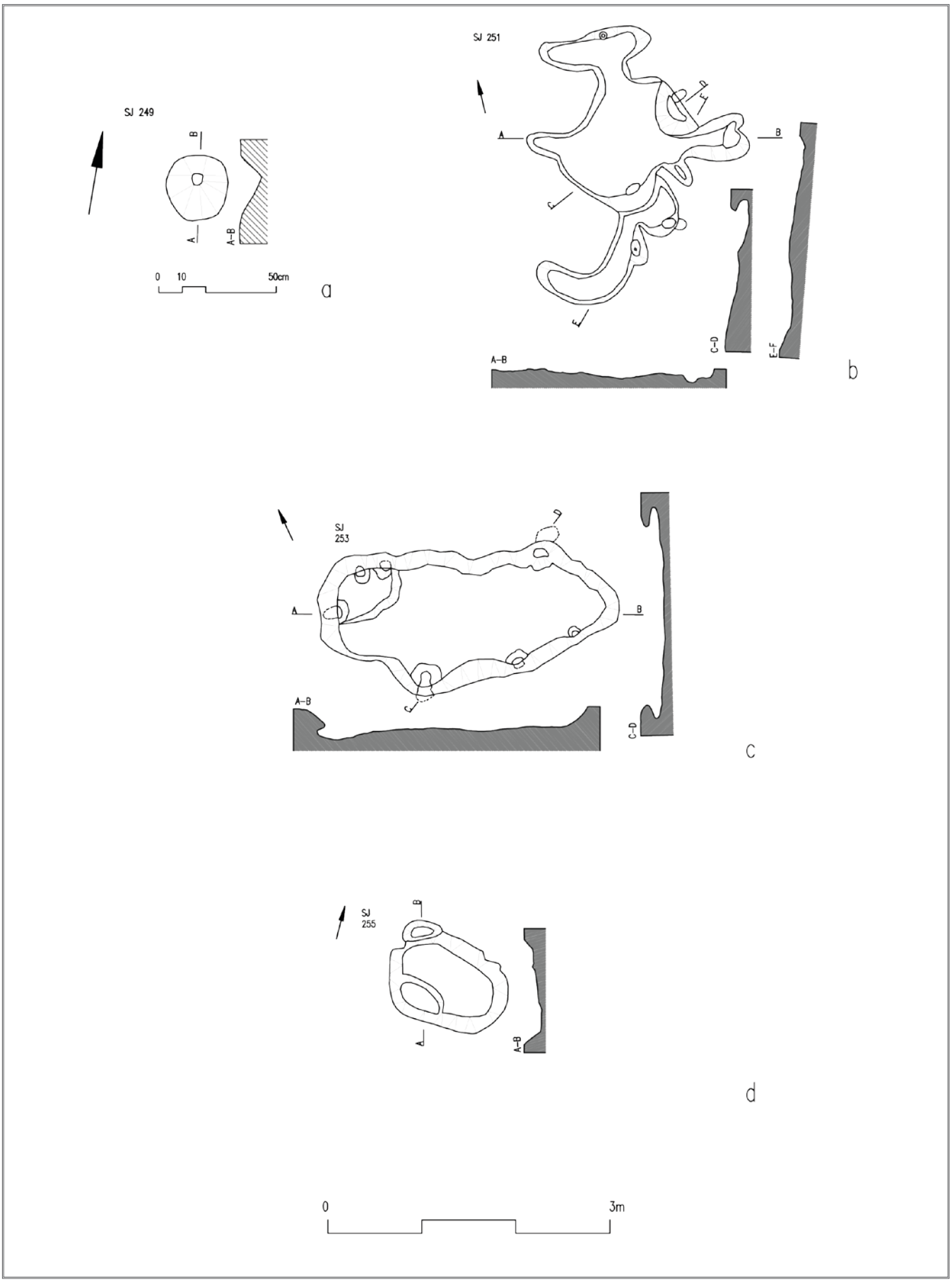
Sl. 2 Plan srednjovjekovne naseobine na prilaznoj cesti (nacrtna dokumentacija Instituta za arheologiju, obradila: K. Turkalj)

presjeku, sve dijelovi jednog ravnog dna. Na ulomcima je s unutarnje strane stijenke vidljivo zaglađivanje što upućuje na izradu posude na kolu s naknadnom doradom rukom. Uz njih je pronađen i jedan ulomak finije fakture sa zrncima tinjca u strukturi glinene mase, a ukrašen je vodoravnom linijom. Ukupno je prikupljeno osam ulomaka keramike, težine 101,5 g, te je ustanovljen minimalni broj od dvije posude. Uz to su pronađeni sporadični nalazi ulomaka životinjskih kostiju (0,6 g) te nešto lijepa (101,1 g).

Pravilan ukop SJ 253/254, ovalno-izduženog tlocrta, proteže se u smjeru SZ-JI (3P 43-44; duž.: 3,20 m x šir.: 1,60 m, debljina zapune: 20 - 30 cm) (sl. 3c). U zapuni je bilo ulomaka keramike, a od ostalih nalaza pronađeno je nešto životinjskih kostiju (96,7 g) i lijepa (310 g). Ukupno je prikupljeno 36 ulomaka keramike, za 27 je izmjerena težina 691,2 g, a devet ulomaka ugrađeni su u rekonstruirani lonac (599,8 g).[3] Ustanovljen je minimalni broj od devet posuda.

Pravilan ovalni ukop SJ 255/256 gotovo je kružnog tlocrta (3Q 43; duž.: 1,36 m x šir.: 1,28 m, debljina zapune: 10 - 20 cm) (sl. 3d). U zapuni je bilo veoma malo ulomaka keramike od kojih se, između pet nedefiniranih iznimno usitnjenih komada, izdvaja fragment ukrašen dvama nizovima jednostrukih valovnica te ulomci ukrašeni nizovima kotačića (kat. br. 6). Ukupno je prikupljen 21 ulomak keramičkih lonaca, težine 185,1 g, te je ustanovljen minimalni broj od tri posude. Zapuna je sadržavala i manju količinu životinjskih kostiju (71,5 g) i lijepa (244,2 g).

3 Ulomci su predani na rekonstrukciju prije izmjere težine te je taj podatak izostao. Težina od 599,8 g predstavlja težinu gipsom rekonstruiranog lonca s ugrađenih devet izvornih ulomaka.



Sl. 3 Ukopi istraženih objekata s presjecima: a) SJ 249; b) SJ 251; c) SJ 253; d) SJ 255 (nacrtna dokumentacija Instituta za arheologiju, obradila: K. Turkalj)

PROSTOR GLAVNE CESTE – SREDIŠNJI I SJEVERNI DIO

Na središnjem i sjevernom dijelu lokaliteta istražene su dvije arheološke cjeline, sive ili crno-sive boje zapune. U središnjem dijelu lokaliteta je to SJ 6083/6084, koji se nalazi 778 metara sjeverozapadno od opisanih četiriju objekata na pristupnoj cesti. Dalje na sjever, na udaljenosti od 133 m od SJ 6084, nalazi se u sjevernome dijelu lokaliteta SJ 6157/6158. Objekt SJ 6084 nalazi se na samome zapadnome rubu trase ceste te je moguće da su njemu pripadajući objekti/jame nalaze zapadnije izvan istraživane zone. Krajnji sjeverni objekt, međutim, potpuno je osamljen, odnosno okružen je, kao i drugi, objektima iz drugih vremenskih razdoblja. Ova dva objekta na glavnoj cesti izrazito su udaljena od skupine od četiriju objekata na pristupnoj cesti, a i međusobno, međutim sadržavala su keramiku sličnih značajki kakva je evidentirana u istraženim objektima na pristupnoj cesti.

Objekt SJ 6083/6084 imao je pravilan ukop gotovo kružnog tlocrta (□ DD 110; duž.: 1,95 m x šir.: 1,50 m, debljina zapune: 50 cm) (sl. 4a). U zapuni je bilo ulomaka keramike, a od ostalih nalaza zastupljene su životinjske kosti (142,5 g). Ukupno je prikupljeno 64 ulomaka keramike, težine 1417 g, te je ustanovljen minimalni broj od sedam posuda.

Objekt SJ 6157/6158 bio je ovalno-izduženog tlocrta, u smjeru JZ-SI (□ HH 123; duž.: 3,10 m x šir.: 1,65 m, debljina zapune: 40 - 60 cm) (sl. 4b). U zapuni je bilo ulomaka keramike, a od ostalih nalaza nešto životinjskih kostiju (37,5 g) i veća količina lijepa (1654,7 g). Ukupno je prikupljeno 130 ulomaka keramike, težine 2159,8 g, te je ustanovljen minimalni broj od 13 posuda, od čega svi osim jedne čaše pripadaju funkcionalnome obliku loncu.[4]

OBLIKOVNE ZNAČAJKE KERAMIKE

Iz izdvojenih arheoloških cjelina s nalazišta Čepinski Martinci-Dubrava svi ulomci keramike, osim jednoga, pripadaju dijelovima kuhinjskih lonaca. Od ostalih funkcionalnih oblika izdvaja se tek ulomak keramičke čaše, koja je u nekome trenutku, čini se, bila i popravljana (kat. br. 16).

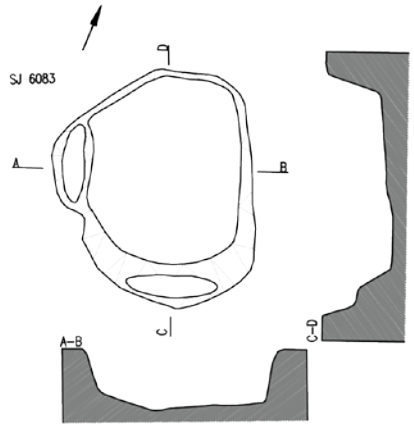
Zastupljeni su lonci različitih veličina,[5] a uočljivo je da su dvije cjeline sadržavale lonce većih dimenzija (promjer otvora ruba 25 cm: kat. br. 7, 20), kojima se prema izmjerenim dimenzijama moguće može pridružiti i ulomak dna jedine posude iz SJ 250 (kat. br. 1). Iako je očuvan mali broj posuda po pojedinom objektu, vidljivo je kako u svakom od njih ima lonaca manjih dimenzija, vjerojatno korištenih za individualnu uporabu (promjer ruba do 14 cm: kat. br. 2, 3, 5, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18), ali i onih srednje veličine (promjer ruba do 20 cm: kat. br. 4, 8, 14, 19).

Raspoloživa keramička građa ne daje dovoljno podataka koji bi omogućili raspravu o oblicima kuhinjskih lonaca, jer su većinom očuvani tek gornji, ili donji dijelovi posuda, dok je cjelovito očuvan tek jedan lonac (kat. br. 2). Međutim, i promatranjem samo gornjih dijelova posuda uočava se određena pravilnost u kuglasto zaobljenim tijelima posuda, te ih se može okarakterizirati kao trbušaste lonce pravilno zaobljenog tijela (rame + trbuh) kojima je promjer ruba manji od najšireg dijela trbuha (kat. br. 3, 4, 7 - 9, 13, 14, 19). Ovakvi kuglasti oblici tijela lonaca usporedivi su sa sličnim loncima s lokaliteta Pod Gucak u Torčecu, datiranima u 12. stoljeće (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 133, kat. br. 407, 429, 431, 436, 444).[6] Mogu se zamijetiti različiti oblici rubova, poput onih jednostavne profilacije, koso odrezanih (kat. br. 2, 9) ili izvana zaobljenih (kat. br. 5). Nadalje, pojedinim rubovima se segmenti dodatno obrađuju zadebljanjem i naglašavanjem gornjeg i donjeg brida usne, iako svi zadržavaju još uvijek vrlo jednostavnu formu, te im je usna većinom nagnuta koso prema unutra (kat. br. 4, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 17), a rjeđe okomito (kat. br. 3, 15, 19). Prisutni su i prijelazni oblici prema kaležastim rubovima (kat. br. 18), oblici ruba kojemu je unutrašnja strana jasno kaležasto izvijena prema gore (kat. br. 11) ili već složeniji kaležasti rubovi naglašene profilacije (kat. br. 20). Svi se ti oblici uklapaju u opće tipologije rubova koji se pojavljuju tijekom 12. i 13. stoljeća (Pavlů 1971: 80, Graf. 1; Gutjahr, Tiefengraber 2003: 83–87, 106–107, 110–111; Predovnik 2003: 198, 199, kat. br. 1–16; Štular 2007: 378, 383, sl. 10). U stratigrafski i radiokarbonski datiranim nalazima s burga Vrbovca ti se rubovi pojavljuju također u slojevima iz 12. st. ili s kraja 12. i početka 13. st. te tijekom čitave prve polovine 13. st. (Tkalčec 2010: 159, kat. br. 4–6, 18, 24, 25, 27–30, 33, 37, 45). Razumljivo, njihova pojava i u kasnijim vremenima nije isključena, međutim tada su slabije zastupljeni, a zamjenjuju ih brojni drugi razvijeniji oblici rubova. U čepinskom repertoaru lonaca uočljivo je da su rubovi pretežito odrezani prema unutra, što je na burgu Vrbovcu bio pokazatelj starijeg sloja, odnosno 12. stoljeća, a što je, čini se, reminiscencija na jednostavne ranosrednjovjekovne profilacije rubova lonaca, jednako tako uglavnom prema unutra koso odrezane (Tkalčec 2010: 65).

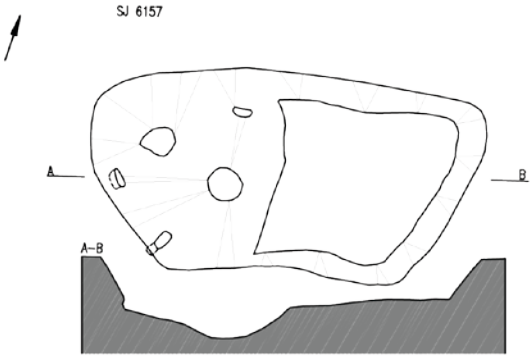
4 U ukupnom broju ulomaka iz ove cjeline, devet ih je bilo manjih od 1 cm, te zbog iznimne usitnjenosti oni nisu mogli biti opredijeljeni pojedinom loncu (43 g).

5 Raščlamba prema veličinama lonaca napravljena je prema predlošku A. Pleterskog koji na temelju promjera ruba predlaže okvirne mjere na temelju kojih je moguće približno odrediti volumen posude (Pleterski 2011).

6 U tekstu se donose paralele i analogije s onih lokaliteta koji imaju kontinuitet kroz više stoljeća srednjeg vijeka, koji su stratigrafski sagledani i čija je obrada i analiza rezultirala jasnom slikom dinamike pojavnosti određenih keramičkim značajki, potvrđenih i ^{14}C analizama. Ne donose se analogije s lokaliteta čija analiza keramičke građe i sama počiva isključivo na analogijama.



a



b



Sl. 4 Ukopi istraženih objekata s presjecima: a) SJ 6083; b) SJ 6157 (nacrtna dokumentacija Instituta za arheologiju, obradila: K. Turkalj)

Nekoliko ulomaka dna lonaca pokazuje da su im donje, stajaće plohe ravne (kat. br. 1, 2) te je na njima prisutna veća količina primjesa kamenčića različite granulacije (sl. 6), kojima se obično posipavala podloga/daska lončarskog kola na kojoj je posuda izrađivana. Tih nekoliko ulomaka potječe iz zapune SJ 6158[7] u kojoj je bio i lonac koji je na sredini donje plohe dna imao jedva vidljivo zadebljanje (kat. br. 15, sl. 5).[8] Spomenuti detalji na dnima, uz vidljive vodoravne tragove vrtnje na stijenkama lonaca, ukazuju da su sve posude izrađivane na lončarskom kolu. Poneke na unutrašnjoj strani stijenke imaju tragove okomitih zaglađenja (kat. br. 1, 7) ili im je unutrašnja strana stijenke znatno neravne površine (kat. br. 8, 19, 20), dok su na ponekim ulomcima jasno vidljivi vodoravni tragovi brze vrtnje (kat. br. 9, 10).

Prema makroskopskoj analizi ulomaka može se ustvrditi zastupljenost nekoliko različitih faktura. Većinom je to gruba faktura, zrnate površine s dosta primjesa sitnih i nešto većih granula kamenčića,[9] zastupljena naročito kod velikih lonaca (kat. br. 1, 7, 20), ili srednja faktura, također s primjesama kamenčića ali u znatno manjim količinama i/ili manjih granulacija (kat. br. 3, 4, 8, 13, 18, 19). Posude manjih dimenzija većinom su izrađene od pročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca (kat. br. 5, 6, 9 - 12, 16, 17), a iako finije fakture, one se pojavljuju zajedno s ostalim, grubljim loncima u istim objektima, što ukazuje da su bili u upotrebi u isto vrijeme. Premda na malom broju primjeraka, uočena je veza između tragova okomitih zaglađenja na unutarnjoj strani stijenke kod velikih lonaca (kat. br. 1, 7), odnosno neravne unutrašnje površine (kat. br. 20) i iznimno grube fakture s mnoštvom primjesa kamenčića različite granulacije kod tih lonaca, što nam ukazuje na to da veliki lonci zasigurno nisu bili rađeni na lončarskom kolu s brzom rotacijom, već najvjerojatnije na sporom kolu uz naknadnu doradu rukom.[10]



Sl. 5 Dno posude kat. br. 15 iz SJ 6158 s neznatno vidljivim tragovima od daske lončarskog kola (snimio: H. Jambrek)



Sl. 6 Dno čaše ili malog lonca fine fakture kat. br. 16 iz SJ 6158 s primjesama kamenčića različite granulacije na donjoj plohi dna (snimio: H. Jambrek)

Boja lonaca varira od oker-narančaste do sivo-smeđe s mnoštvom nijansi pa čak i na istoj posudi, no zamjetno je da je kod svih lonaca, neovisno o boji na vanjskoj ili unutrašnjoj stijenki, njegov presjek u većini slučajeva tamnosive boje. Izdvaja se tek ulomak kat. br. 11 čiji je presjek oker-crvene boje. S obzirom na indikativnu sivu boju presjeka, moguće je da se radi o nekoj vrsti grafitne keramike koja je tijekom 11. i 12. stoljeća pa do sredine 13. stoljeća, zbog svojih karakteristika nepropusnosti i otpornosti na vatru, široko rasprostranjena (Poláček 1995: 153, Abb. 13; Nekuda 1984: 23–47; Dostál 1995: 43–45), no za ovu tvrdnju potrebno je provesti dodatne analize.

U promatranim objektima prisutna je iznimna raznolikost u ukrašavanju posuda. U svim cjelinama (osim SJ 250 gdje

7 Iz iste zapune potječe još jedan ulomak dna (42,5 g) koji na donjoj plohi također ima veće bijele kamenčiće, dok je preostali dio posude veoma fine fakture samo s primjesama tinjca koji se presijava.

8 U istom objektu evidentirani su veoma usitnjeni ulomci trbuha i dna lonca koji fakturom sliče loncu kat. br. 15, ali ovi ulomci trbuha imaju na unutarnjoj strani stijenke tzv. „brašnasti" premaz (br. ul.: 6, tež.: 93,2 g).

9 U zapuni SJ 6084 je, osim u crtežima prikazanih posuda, pronađeno i jedno ravno, manje dno oker-narančaste boje izvana te narančaste u presjeku i iznutra (53,5 g). Faktura mu je iznimno gruba s primjesom mnoštva izrazito bijelih kamenčića u sastavu gline, različite granulacije, veličine čak i do 0,8 mm. Ne prilaže se crtež ulomka jer nema drugih značajnih karakteristika.

10 Iz zapune SJ 6158 potječu i veoma usitnjeni ulomci debljih stijenki veće posude jednostavne profilacije ruba, s ukrasom slabo vidljive jednostruke valovnice visokih valova (br. ul.: 14, tež.: 174,3 g). Posuda je također izrađivana uz naknadna okomita zaglađenja unutrašnje strane stijenke, a lonac je mogao biti u funkciji čuvanja hrane i/ili zaliha. Ulomci zbog iznimne usitnjenosti nisu crtani.

je pronađeno samo dno) pojavljuje se ukras izveden kotačićem.[11] Nizovima kotačića ukrašavaju se manje (kat. br. 2, 5) i srednje velike posude (kat. br. 8), kako srednje (kat. br. 8), tako i one finije fakture (kat. br. 5, 6, 12), čini se duž čitavog tijela lonca (kat. br. 2, 6(?), 12(?)), osim pri samome dnu (kat. br. 8). Ukras kotačićem prisutan je i na ulomku keramičke čaše (kat. br. 16),[12] iako u jednom djelu prerasta u tanku vodoravnu liniju. Ukrašavanje kotačićem omiljen je način ukrašavanja tijekom srednjovjekovlja, a analiza nekoliko srednjovjekovnih nalazišta dužeg kontinuiteta pokazala je da se početak ove pojave može vezati uz vrijeme od druge polovine 9. i prijelaza u 10. stoljeće pa nadalje, intenzivno sve do u 14. stoljeće (Virovitica–Kiškorija jug: Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: 117, 127–128, kat. br. 29–31, 35, 38; Torčec: Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 126–127), a zastupljen je u manjoj mjeri i u kasnijim stoljećima sve do u novi vijek. Široka rasprostranjenost upotrebe ovog načina ukrašavanja omogućila je daljnje analize kojima je, na temelju nalaza s nekoliko lokaliteta iz sjeverne Hrvatske, ali i šire, s područja Slovenije i južne Mađarske koji potječu iz objekata s apsolutnim datumima, zaključeno kako se ukrašavanje kotačićem većinom može vezati uz prijelaz ranoga u razvijeni srednji vijek, odnosno da su u jamama i objektima u kojima su pronađene posude ukrašene na ovaj način one zastupljene u znatno prevladavajućem broju u odnosu na druge vrste ukrašavanja, upravo tijekom 12. i početka 13. stoljeća (Bekić 2010: 230).

Sljedeći omiljeni ukras je jednostruka valovnica koja se pojavljuje u gušćim (kat. br. 3, 15) ili rjeđim nizovima (kat. br. 4, 7), ili je nemarno nanesena tako da valovnice prelaze jedna preko druge (kat. br. 18, 19). Samostalnom jednostrukom valovnicom ukrašava se i unutrašnja strana ruba lonca (kat. br. 10, 20). Jednostruka valovnica pojavljuje se i u kombinaciji s vodoravnim linijama (kat. br. 20), a nizovi vodoravnih linija u jednom primjeru vjerojatno čine i spiralu koja se proteže od ramena pa do donjeg dijela trbuha lonca (kat. br. 14).[13] Ono što je zamjetno jest da je u potpunosti izostao ukras češljastom valovnicom, kako na tijelu tako i na rubovima lonaca, ukras koji je bio omiljen tijekom više stoljeća **ranosrednjovjekov**lja (Torčec, faze I–IV.a: Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 105–132, s tamo donesenom literaturom). Iako ovdje izdvojeni nalazi svojim značajkama pokazuju bliskost s keramičkim nalazima iz torčanskih Ledina (datiranih u 11. stoljeće), na kojima je omiljeni ukras upravo onaj izveden češljastom valovnicom no prisutan je i ukras ruba i/ili tijela jednostrukom valovnicom (Torčec, faza IV.a: Sekelj Ivančan 2010: kat. br. 350) ili pak ukras tijela lonaca nizovima valovnica, kotačića ili vodoravnih linija u vidu spirale (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 253, 283), kao i kombinacijom (jednostrukih) valovnica i linija, upravo izostanak češljastog ukrasa ukazuje da ovu skupinu posuda iz Čepinskih Martinaca treba datirati kasnije, odnosno nakon 11. stoljeća.

Rame lonaca u nekoliko je primjera ukrašeno nizovima kosih, u desno polegnutih zareza, često u kombinaciji s drugim ukrasom, primjerice valovnicom koja se nalazi na gornjem dijelu trbuha lonca (kat. br. 9, 13, 17). Na temelju analize keramičke građe i radiokarbonskih datacija sa srednjovjekovnog naselja Velika Gorica-Šepkovčica, kojem kontinuitet teče od 9. do 15. stoljeća, zaključeno je kako je ovaj način ukrašavanja u vidu kosih kapljičastih zareza i uboda smještenih na ramenu posuda obilježje 2. faze starijeg horizonta naselja datiranog u prvu polovinu 11. stoljeća, te da se ne pojavljuje u starijem dijelu naselja datiranom u 9. i 10. stoljeće, kao niti u mlađem nakon prve polovine 12. stoljeća (Bugar 2008: 190–191, kat. br. 14, 19, 21–23). Takav motiv omiljen je i na položajima oko Torčeca tijekom faze IV.b odnosno u razdoblju 12. stoljeća, iako se sporadično počinje pojavljivati nešto ranije tijekom faze IV.a, dok je u potpunosti izostao u fazama I-III, kao i u fazi V na prijelazu 13. u 14. stoljeće (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 134, kat. br. 407, 408, 420–421, 433, 436, 442, 447). Slična dinamika pojave kosih zareza prepoznata je i u slovenskom naselju Lendava-Gornje njive 2 s dužim kontinuitetom trajanja, gdje je ovaj način ukrašavanja prisutan u objektima ^{14}C analizom datiranim u drugu polovinu 11. i u 12. stoljeće, dok se u onima iz 10. stoljeća, kao i onima iz 13. stoljeća ne pojavljuje (Kerman 2008: 83–84, kat. br. 20–26, 32, 33).

Iako su na nekim ulomcima lonaca mjestimično jasno vidljive guste vodoravne linije (kat. br. 9), one još uvijek ne znače da se radi o (namjernom) ukrasu uslijed vrtnje na brzom kolu. S druge strane na burgu Vrbovcu je već u sloju SJ 164, radiokarbonski datiranome u kraj 12. i početak 13. stoljeća, zamijećeno dublje ili pliće rebrenje, kao i korištenje gustog plitkog žlijebljenja čitave površine, koje je ustvari u funkciji ukrasa, a ne samo kao posljedica izrade na lončarskom kolu (Tkalčec 2010: 65). Slučajevi u kojima su ti tragovi jače naglašeni i prekrivaju čitavo tijelo lonca poznati su, primjerice, na položaju Torčec–Rudičevo gdje su dobro datirani u drugu polovinu 13. i početak 14. stoljeća (Torčec, faza V.b: Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 163, kat. br. 488, 489, 513). Kod naših primjeraka nenaglašeni oblici tih pojava govorili bi u prilog ranije datacije. Izostanak poklopaca u čepinskom keramičkom repertoaru, koji se inače javljaju već u 12. stoljeću, može biti indikativan, međutim, s druge strane pojava jednostavne keramičke čaše ili lončića upućuje nas ipak na vrijeme kada se u uobičajeni repertoar

11 U SJ 6158 također se nalaze ulomci finije fakture s primjesama tinjca (br. ul.: 5, tež.: 43,6), ukrašeni nizovima ukrasa izvedenih kotačićem. U SJ 254 su još dvije posude finije fakture s primjesama tinjca bile ukrašene nizovima kotačića. Zbog iznimne usitnjenosti ulomaka ne prilažu se njihovi crteži.

12 Čaša je oblika malog lonca, a vjerojatno je u nekom trenutku bila i popravljana na što upućuje rupica. Druga mogućnost je da je namjena rupice (odnosno u tom slučaju više njih) bila za vješanje, čime bi i sam predmet imao drugačiju namjenu.

13 Ukras vodoravne linije prisutan je i na jednom ulomku finije fakture iz zapune SJ 252. Ulomak je veoma malen pa nije priložen njegov crtež.

posuđa, koji se uglavnom sastojao od kuhinjskih lonaca, započinju uvoditi i novi funkcionalni oblici. Sagledamo li te podatke zajedno s ukupnim značajkama ostalih oblika i/ili ukrasa kod ovdje obrađivane keramike, moguće ju je datirati okvirno u 12. stoljeće ili šire od kraja 11. do u početak 13. stoljeća.

POKUŠAJ INTERPRETACIJE NALAZA I NALAZIŠTA NA OSNOVI PROSTORNOG RASPOREDA OBJEKATA I NJIHOVA SADRŽAJA

Na temelju istraživanja, odnosno slabe očuvanosti nepokretnih nalaza na nalazištu Čepinski Martinci-Dubrava, o kojima lučimo podatke samo na osnovi istraženih donjih dijelova objekata, nije moguće donositi sigurne zaključke o njihovim oblicima i funkciji. Usprkos tome, okušat ćemo se u pokušaju razmatranja pojedinih objekata i, nadasve, karaktera naselja.

Zamjetna je činjenica da se na južnom dijelu lokaliteta, na dijelu pristupne ceste, pojavljuje manja skupina objekata i jama s keramikom istih i/ili sličnih značajki. Površina na kojoj se prostiru čini prostor od oko 300 m^2. Osim što su objekti, kojima na žalost nije moguće sa sigurnošću definirati funkciju, egzistirali u isto vrijeme, a na što nam ukazuju nalazi istovjetne keramike, moguće je da su oni na prostoru pristupne ceste činili i jedinstvenu cjelinu, odnosno da su pripadali jednome domaćinstvu koje bi u tome slučaju zaprimalo parcelu najmanje veličine 30 x 10 m, izduženu u smjeru istok-zapad. U prilog toj pretpostavci ide i činjenica da su u zapuni SJ 256 pronađeni ulomci iste fakture, boje i debljine stijenke koji su moguće dijelovi posude kat. br. 4 iz SJ 254, premda se fizički ne spajaju.[14] U pokušaju interpretacije funkcije objekata u toj skupini najviše elemenata za identifikaciju stambenog objekta pronalazimo u SJ 253/254, koji je površinom najveći i najpravilniji te sadrži najveći broj posuda (najmanje devet). Jasno, oblik ukopa, kao i njihov sadržaj, odnosno količina pronađenog materijala, uvelike je ovisan i od stupnja očuvanosti ostataka samih objekata. Ipak, ovaj je objekt mogao pripadati blago ukopanoj jednoprostornoj kući, čiji su temelji, a vjerojatno i same stijene zidova, bili načinjeni od vodoravno polaganih brvana ili polubrvana u tzv. *Blockbau* tehnici. O objektu SJ 251/252, koji se nalazi oko 9 m južno od kuće SJ 253/254, zbog njegovih izrazito nepravilnih očuvanih ostataka, teško možemo išta kazati u pogledu konstrukcije ili funkcije. Jama s dva stupa, smještena istočno od opisana dva objekta, (SJ 255/256), vjerojatno je služila u gospodarske svrhe, dok bismo za malu jamu koja se nalazi 18 m dalje na istoku, (SJ 249/250), mogli pretpostaviti da je riječ o vrsti otpadne jame.

Ostala dva objekta, koji se pojavljuju u istraženom dijelu središnjeg i sjevernog dijela lokaliteta kao pojedinačne cjeline, znatno su udaljeniji od skupine na pristupnoj cesti kao i međusobno, i premda pokazuju iste ili slične značajke u keramičkom repertoaru, možda su ipak dijelovi drugog istovremenog naselja ili zaseoka, a za pretpostaviti je da je riječ, barem u slučaju osamljenog objekta SJ 6157/6158 na samome sjeveru, o stambenim kućama istovjetnih načina gradnje kao i kod SJ 253/254.[15] Taj osamljeni objekt na sjeveru sadržavao je i najveći broj posuda (najmanje 12 lonaca i jedna čaša), te se zasigurno radi o stambenome objektu. Ostali pripadajući objekti tog domaćinstva nisu očuvani ili arheološki nisu pronađeni. Objekt SJ 6083/6084 također je sadržavao velik broj posuda u odnosu na ostale objekte (sedam), a i veličinom te oblikom ukazuje na mogućnost da se interpretira kao poluukopana jednoprostorna kuća ili možda podrumski dio kuće na domaćinstvu čiji ostali pripadajući objekti ili nisu očuvani ili se nalaze zapadnije na neistraženoj površini, izvan trase buduće autoceste.

O opremi mogućih nastambi ne dobivamo informacije iz raspoloživih nalaza. Veća količina lijepa pronađena je u objektu SJ 6158. Među njima ima nekoliko komada jednostrano pravilno zaglađenih površina, koji mogu potjecati i od blatom omazanih stijena objekta. Nekolicina pak ulomaka čija je vanjska strana blago zaobljena, otvara mogućnost i za pretpostavku da je kuća imala peć. Od onih posuda, odnosno lonaca kojima je bilo moguće ustanoviti veličinu, razvidno je da su u objektima vjerojatno stambene namjene većinski zastupljeni mali lonci, što se osobito iščitava u SJ 254 i SJ 6158 s većom količinom posuda, dok se u objektu SJ 6084 tek za tri posude mogla izmjeriti veličina (Tablica 1). Očuvana je i manja količina životinjskih kostiju, međutim obrađenih primjeraka nema. Tek jedan ulomak rebra iz SJ 6084 pravilnim kosim zarezima ukazuje na početak obrade kosti, dok bi kosi zarezi sječivom na dugoj kosti iz SJ 256 mogli upućivati na tragove mesarenja, pripreme ili konzumiranja hrane.

Zaključno možemo konstatirati da su na lokalitetu Čepinski Martinci-Dubrava pronađeni ostaci barem dviju manjih naseobinskih jedinica, odijeljenih nenaseljenim prostorom. Zajednička im je značajka nedostatak većine karakterističnih naseobinskih tvorevina (peć/ognjište, vatrište, gospodarski objekt, otpadna jama, bunar) što bi moglo upućivati na pri-

14 Dodatno su evidentirani i ulomci posude nešto grublje fakture s primjesama sivih kamenčića i tinjcem, ukrašeni s dva niza jednostrukih valovnica iz SJ 254, čiji su dijelovi pronađeni i u SJ 256.

15 Valja još jednom naglasiti da se u blizini nalazi srednjovjekovni lokalitet Čepinski Martinci-Dubrava (COKP), čija će analiza pokazati postoje li istovremeni nalazi i istočnije od ovdje istražene površine.

vremenu upotrebu ovih malih naseobina. Međutim, valja uzeti u obzir i mogućnost da takva situacija može biti i rezultat intenzivne poljoprivredne obrade zemljišta i/ili uklanjanja humusnog sloja pri zaštitnome istraživanju kojom prigodom su mogle biti uništene hodne površine kuća koje nisu bile ukopane, kao i ognjišta i vatrišta. Slične situacije pronalazimo i na naseljima tzv. *Einzelhofsiedlung* tipa, datiranima u 12. i početak 13. stoljeća u Mađarskoj, za koje je karakteristično da samo naselje čini jedno domaćinstvo koje se sastoji od objekata korištenih za život i stanovanje te objekata za gospodarske namjene (Takács 2000: 248-249). Kao i u slučaju lokaliteta Lébený - Kaszás-dűlő, s dvije male naseobinske jedinice, vidno udaljene jedna od druge (Lébený – Kaszás-domb A i B: Takács 2000: 245-247, Fig. 6-8) i za naselja razvijenog srednjeg vijeka na Čepinskim Martincima možemo pretpostaviti da predstavljaju pripadajuće, rubne, slabije naseljene naseobine ili „zaseoke" nekog obližnjeg, još neutvrđenog sela. S druge strane, s obzirom na relativno kratko vrijeme trajanja, možda je riječ o privremenim naseobinama, podignutima na odabranim položajima iz nekih posebnih razloga, vjerojatno vezanih uz korištenje krajolika u određene gospodarske svrhe.

U sjevernoj Hrvatskoj istraživanja (i objave) srednjovjekovnih naselja tek su u začecima pa teško možemo donositi ikakve veće zaključke, kako o obrascima naseljavanja, tako i tipovima domaćinstava i o oblicima kuća. K tomu niti dosadašnja povijesna istraživanja, kao ni povijesno-geografska, nisu bila usredotočena na ovu temu i razdoblje, što znači da je svaki korak u tome pogledu ujedno i pionirski korak. Bez kvalitetno analizirane i objavljene građe, dakako, postoji i opasnost od pogrešnih zaključaka i interpretacija. Stoga i ovi naši prijedlozi, bez dostatne komparativne građe s prostora međuriječja Save, Drave i Dunava, predstavljaju tek preliminarna promišljanja, ali, nadamo se, i poticaj drugim istraživačima za studiozno bavljenje ovom tematikom, koja usprkos i, ustvari, unatoč tome što je gotovo u potpunosti na našem prostoru netaknuta, možda baš zato i predstavlja veliki izazov i potencijal za hrvatsku arheologiju srednjeg vijeka.

SJ	keramika ulomci (br.)	keramika težina (g)	MBP-lonci	MBP-čaša	čaša kat. br.	mali lonci kat. br.	srednji lonci kat.br.	veći lonci kat.br.	kosti težina (g)	lijep težina (g)
250	3	484	1					1	-	-
252	8	101,5	2						0,6	101,1
254	27+9	691,2+?	9			2, 3, 5	4		96,7	310
256	21	185,1	3						71,5	244,2
6084	64	1417	7			9	8	7	142,5	-
6158	130	2159,8	12	1	16	13, 15, 17, 18	14, 19	20	37,5	1654,7

Tablica 1 Opći podaci o prikupljenim nalazima po objektima

KATALOG:

SJ 250

1. Ulomci ravnog dna lonca spojenog iz tri dijela (tež.: 484 g); grube fakture s primjesama zrnaca pijeska i drobljenih bijelih i sivih kamenčića koji se truse na dodir; površina izvana oker-narančaste boje, u presjeku i iznutra oker-sive; izrada na sporom lončarskom kolu s uočljivim tragovima okomitih zaglađenja na unutarnjoj strani stijenke; ukras: slabo vidljiva vodoravna linija pri dnu; ø dna 18 cm, debljina stijenke dna 1,5 cm, deb. stijenke tijela 0,8 cm.

SJ 254

2. Rekonstruirani lonac (broj originalnih ulomaka: 9, ukupna težina nakon rekonstrukcije: 599,8 g); fina faktura s primjesom tinjca; površina izvana i iznutra tamnosmeđa, u presjeku nije vidljiva; izrada na brzom kolu, ali s mjestimično vidljivim okomitim zaglađenjima na unutarnjoj stijenki; ukras: nizovi kotačića koji se pružaju od ramena preko čitavog tijela posude, gotovo do samog dna; na najširem dijelu trbuha preko nizova kotačića pružaju se dvije, plitko urezane, mjestimice vidljive, paralelne vodoravne linije; visina posude 13,8 cm, ø ruba 12,8 cm, ø dna 9,3 cm, deb. stijenke 0,6 - 0,7 cm, na donjoj plohi dna vidljivo prstenasto zadebljanje po rubu, terenska oznaka (dalje u tekstu t.o.) N 29/PN 1303.

3. Ulomci ruba, ramena i trbuha lonca (br. ul.: 4,[16] tež.: 304 g); srednje fakture s primjesom tinjaca; površina izvana i iznutra oker-sive, u presjeku tamnosive boje; izrada na brzom kolu; ukras: pet nizova jednostrukih širokih valovnica plitkih amplituda, blago ukošenih na lijevo; ø ruba 14 cm, deb. stijenke 0,5 - 0,6 cm.

4. Ulomci ruba i ramena, te trbuha lonca (br. ul.: 14, tež.: 291,8 g); srednje fakture s primjesama pijeska i drobljenih bijelih i sivih kamenčića, ali glatke površine stijenke; površina izvana i u presjeku tamnosivo-crne boje, iznutra tamnosivo-smeđe; izrada na brzom kolu, ali na unutrašnjoj strani stijenke na trbuhu vidljiva okomita zaglađenja, a na vratu i rubu vodoravni tragovi kola; ukras: na ramenu i trbuhu ukras slabo vidljive valovnice; ø ruba 18 cm, deb. stijenke 0,4 - 0,6 cm.

5. Ulomak ruba lonca (tež.: 12,4 g); fine fakture s primjesama tinjca; površina izvana oker-siva, iznutra i u presjeku tamnosiva; izrada na brzom kolu; ukras: na vratu ukras kotačića; ø ruba 12 cm, deb. stijenke 0,6 cm.

SJ 256

6. Ulomci trbuha lonca (br. ul.: 9, tež.: 62 g); kompaktnija fina faktura, uz primjese tinjca; površina izvana tamnosmeđe, u presjeku tamnosive a iznutra tamnosivo-smeđe boje; izrada na brzom kolu; ukras: nizovi kotačića; dim. 6,9x3,7; 5,5x5 cm, deb. stijenke 0,3 - 0,6 cm.

SJ 6084

7. Ulomci ruba i ramena te trbuha lonca (br. ul.: 25, tež.: 763,1 g); veoma grube fakture s primjesama zrnaca pijeska i drobljenih bijelih i sivih kamenčića koji se truse na dodir; površina izvana oker-crvene boje, u presjeku i iznutra oker-sive boje; izrada na sporom kolu uz jasno vidljive tragove okomitih zaglađenja na unutarnjoj strani stijenke; ukras: nizovi jednostrukih, nepravilnih, plitko urezanih valovnica širokih valova na ramenu i trbuhu; ø ruba 25 cm, deb. stijenke 0,7 - 1,1 cm.

8. Ulomci ruba, ramena i trbuha te prstenastog dna lonca (br. ul.: 7, tež.: 200,9 g); srednje fakture s primjesama smeđih i bijelih kamenčića različite granulacije, ali i s primjesama tinjca; površina izvana i iznutra tamnosiva s mjestimičnim oker mjestima, u presjeku tamnosiva; izrada na brzom kolu, ali nepravilnih stijenki s unutarnje strane; ukras: nizovi linijskih uboda izvedenih kotačićem na ramenu i najširem dijelu trbuha posude; ø ruba 18 cm, ø dna 9 cm, deb. stijenke 0,3 - 0,4 cm.

9. Ulomci ruba, ramena i trbuha lonca (br. ul.: 12, tež.: 189,4 g); veoma fine fakture s primjesama tinjca; površina izvana oker-smeđa, iznutra tamnosivo-smeđa, u presjeku tamnosive boje; izrada na brzom kolu s vidljivim vodoravnim linijama od kola; ukras: dva niza kosih zareza na ramenu posude položenih ulijevo ispod kojih se nalazi jednostruka valovnica; ø ruba 14 cm, deb. stijenke 0,6 - 0,9 cm.

10. Ulomak ruba lonca (br. ul.: 9, tež.: 70,8 g); fine fakture s primjesom tinjca te pokojim bijelim kamenčićem; površina izvana crvena, iznutra tamnosmeđa, a u presjeku tamnosiva; izrada na brzom kolu čiji tragovi su u vidu vodoravnih tankih linija vidljivi na unutrašnjoj strani ruba lonca; ukras: na unutrašnjoj strani ruba nepravilna jednostruka valovnica; ø ruba 22 (?) cm, deb. stijenke 0,8 cm.

11. Ulomak ruba lonca (br. ul.: 4, tež.: 53,8 g); fine fakture s primjesama tinjca; površina izvana crvena, iznutra i u presjeku oker-crvena; izrada na brzom kolu; ukras: jednostruka valovnica (?); ø ruba 14 (?) cm, deb. stijenke 0,5 cm.

12. Ulomci trbuha lonca (br. ul.: 5, tež.: 85,5 g); fine fakture s primjesom tinjca, površina izvana i iznutra tamnosmeđa, u presjeku tamnosiva; izrada na brzom kolu; ukras: nizovi linijskih uboda izvedenih kotačićem preko kojih se pružaju dvije vidljive jednostruke valovnica; dim. 6,3x5,8 cm, deb. stijenke 0,6 cm.

16 Na ovom mjestu se navodi ukupan broj ulomaka opredijeljen određenoj posudi, premda na crtežu nisu uvijek prikazani svi komadi.

SJ 6158

13. Ulomci ruba, ramena i trbuha lonca (br. ul.: 3, tež.: 85,7 g); srednje fakture s primjesama tamnosivih kamenčića i primjesom tinjca; površina izvana oker-sivo-crvena, iznutra tamnosmeđa te u presjeku tamnosiva; izrada na brzom kolu; ukras: dva niza kosih zareza polegnutih na desno na remenu, ispod kojih se nalaze dvije vidljive jednostruke valovnice na trbuhu lonca; ø ruba 14 cm, deb. stijenke 0,5 - 0,6 cm.

14. Ulomci ruba te ramena i trbuha lonca (br. ul.: 7, tež.: 149,8 g); veoma grube fakture s primjesama zrnaca pijeska i drobljenih bijelih i sivih kamenčića, poneki i veće granulacije; površina izvana oker-crvena, a iznutra i u presjeku tamnosiva; izrada na brzom (?) kolu; ukras: nizovi vodoravnih linija koje se pružaju od ramena preko čitavog trbuha lonca; ø ruba 16 cm, deb. stijenke 0,4 - 0,6 cm.

15. Ulomci ruba i ramena, te ravnog dna lonca (br. ul.: 15, tež.: 245,5 g); grube fakture s primjesama bijelih kamenčića i većih granulacija i do 1 cm; površina izvana i iznutra oker-siva, a u presjeku tamnosiva; izrada na brzom kolu (?); ukras: nizovi nepravilnih jednostrukih valovnica položenih blago ulijevo na ramenu i gornjem dijelu trbuha; ø ruba 13 cm; ø dna 8 cm, deb. stijenke dna 0,9 cm; deb. stijenke tijela 0,6 cm, na sredini donje plohe dna blago, jedva vidljivo zadebljanje.

16. Ulomci ruba i ramena čaše te ulomci njenog dna (br. ul.: 4, tež.: 72,1 g); iznimno fina faktura s primjesama tinjca; površina izvana smeđa, iznutra oker-smeđa, a u presjeku tamnosiva; izrada na brzom kolu; ukras: dva niza ukrasa izvedenog kotačićem koji se mjestimično pretvaraju u vodoravnu liniju; ø ruba 9 cm, ø dna 5 cm, deb. stijenke 0,5 cm, na ramenu se nalazi perforacija ø 0,5 cm.

17. Ulomci ruba i ramena lonca te (posebno) dijelovi trbuha i ravnog dna koji vjerojatno pripadaju istoj posudi (br. ul.: 7+5, tež.: 52,9+212,4 g); fina faktura s primjesom tinjca; površina izvana i iznutra oker-siva, u presjeku tamnosiva; izrada na brzom kolu; ukras: tanki, duboki, izduženi zarezi polegnuti na lijevo smješteni na ramenu lonca (na trbuhu nizovi jednostrukih valovnica gotovo do dna); ø ruba 12 cm, (ø dna 7 cm), deb. stijenke 0,6 cm.

18. Ulomci ruba, ramena i trbuha lonca (br. ul.: 20, tež.: 257,9 g); srednja faktura s primjesama bijelih i sivih kamenčića te s primjesom tinjca; površina izvana narančasto-tamnosmeđa, iznutra i u presjeku tamnosivo-smeđa; izrada na brzom kolu, ali s mjestimično vidljivim okomitim zaglađenjima na unutarnjoj stijenki; ukras: jedna relativno pravilna jednostruka valovnica na ramenu, blago nagnuta ulijevo te više nepravilnih jednostrukih valovnica koje se međusobno isprepliću na trbuhu lonca; ø ruba 12 cm, deb. stijenke 0,5 cm.

19. Ulomci ruba, ramena i trbuha lonca (br. ul.: 20, tež.: 276 g); srednja faktura s primjesama bijelih i smeđih kamenčića te s primjesom tinjca; površina izvana smeđa, iznutra oker-tamnosiva, a u presjeku tamnosiva; izrada na brzom kolu ali unutarnja strana stijenke neravna; ukras: nizovi jednostrukih nepravilnih valovnica ukošenih ulijevo na ramenu i trbuhu lonca; ø ruba 19 cm, deb. stijenke 0,6 - 0,7 cm.

20. Ulomci ruba i ramena lonca (br. ul.: 10, tež.: 374,9 g); grube fakture s primjesama većih kamenčića sive i bijele boje te s primjesom tinjca; površina izvana oker-siva, iznutra tamnosivo-smeđa, a u presjeku tamnosiva; izrada na brzom kolu, ali dosta neravne površine stijenki; ukras: jednostruka, relativno pravilna valovnica niskih amplituda na ramenu, blago nakošena ulijevo, ispod koje se nalazi vodoravna žlijebljena linija, na unutarnjoj strani ruba jednostruka valovnica; ø ruba 25 cm, deb. stijenke 0,9 cm.

Tatjana Tkalčec
Institut za arheologiju
Ulica Ljudevita Gaja 32
HR–10000 Zagreb
ttkalcec@iarh.hr

Tajana Sekelj Ivančan
Institut za arheologiju
Ulica Ljudevita Gaja 32
HR–10000 Zagreb
tsivancan@iarh.hr

Hrvoje Kalafatić
Institut za arheologiju
Ulica Ljudevita Gaja 32
HR–10000 Zagreb
hkalafatic@iarh.hr

LITERATURA / BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bekić, L. 2010, Srednjovjekovna jama K 12 s nalazišta Jalkovec–Police kod Varaždina, *Archaeologia Adriatica,* Vol. IV, 227–241.

Dizdar, M. 2009a, Čepinski Martinci–Dubrava (COKP Čepin), *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, Vol. 5 (2008), 26–27.

Dizdar, M. 2009b, Rezultati zaštitnih istraživanja nalazišta AN COKP Čepin na trasi koridora VC u 2008. g., *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. V, 17–19.

Dostál, B. 1995, K počátkům slovanské tuhové keramiky na Moravě, *Sborník prací Filozofické Fakulty Brněnské univerzity,* Vol. XLIII, č. 39, 43–67.

Gutjahr, Ch., Tiefengraber, G. 2003, *Die Mittelalterliche Motte Alt-Hollenegg, Eine abgekommene Burganlage bei Deutschlandsberg, Steiermark*, Beiträge zur Mittelalterarchäologie in Österreich, Beiheft 4/2003, Wien.

Kalafatić, H. 2009a, Čepinski Martinci–Dubrava (AN 17), *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, Vol. 5 (2008), 21–26.

Kalafatić, H. 2009b, Zaštitna istraživanja lokaliteta Čepinski Martinci–Dubrava na trasi autoceste Beli Manastir-Osijek-Svilaj 2007. i 2008. g., *Annales Instituti Archaeologici,* Vol. V, 20–26.

Kerman, B. 2008, Srednjeveška lončenina z najdišča Gornje njive 2 pri Lendavi, in: *Srednji vek. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino,* Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 79–88.

Nekuda, R. 1984, Příspěvek k charakteristice mladohradištní keramiky na Moravě, *Acta Musei Moraviae, Časopis Moravskěh Muzea v Brnu*, Vol. LXIX, 23–47.

Pavlů, I. 1971, *Pražská keramika 12. a 13. století,* Praehistorica IV, 1971.

Pleterski, A. 2011, Das Verhältnis zwischen dem Volumen und dem Durchmesser eines Topfers, *Archaeologica Adriatica*, Vol. 3 (2009), 323–333.

Poláček, L. 1995, Altes Gliederungssystem der Mikulčicer Keramik, in: *Slawische Keramik in Mitteleuropa vom 8. bis zum 11. Jahrhundert. Terminologie und Beschreibung. Internationale Tagungen in Mikulčice*, Tejral J. (ed.), Band II, Brno, 131–202.

Predovnik, K. 2003, *Trdnjava Kostanjevica na Starem gradu nad Podbočjem*, Archaeologia Historica Slovenica, Vol. 4, Ljubljana.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010, *Podravina **u ranom srednjem vijeku***, **Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 2, Za**greb.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T. 2008, Medieval settlements in the Virovitica Region of the Drava River Basin in the period from the 7th to the 11th centuries, in: *Srednji vek, Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 113–228.

Štular, B. 2007, Lonci v opremi visokosrednjeveške kuhinje s kamniškega Malega gradu, *Arheološki vestnik*, Vol. 58, 375–404.

Takács, M. 2000, Nucleated and/or dispersed settlements from the Árpádian and Angevin Age in the West Hungarian region of Kisalföld, *Ruralia III.: Conference Ruralia 3, Maynooth, Ireland, 3rd - 9th September 1999, Památky Archeologické – Supplementum*, Vol. 14, Prague, 240-251.

Tkalčec, T. 2010, *Burg Vrbovec u Klenovcu Humskom*, Muzeji Hrvatskog zagorja, Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb.

Tkalčec, T., Sekelj Ivančan, T., Kalafatić, H. 2015, **Srednjovjekovna naselja u Čepinskim Martincima, Knji**ga sažetaka 2. međunarodnog znanstvenog skupa srednjovjekovne arheologije *Srednjovjekovna naselja u svjetlu arheoloških izvora*, Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb, 2. – 3. 6. 2015., Sekelj Ivančan T. (ed.), 20.

Wiewegh, Z., Revald-Radolić, V. 2007, Autocesta V-c, dionica Osijek – Đakovo, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, Vol. 3 (2006), 7–9.

SUMMARY

SETTLEMENTS DATED TO THE HIGH MIDDLES AGES FROM THE POSITION OF ČEPINSKI MARTINCI–DUBRAVA

Key words: rescue archaeological excavations, Čepinski Martinci–Dubrava, High Middle Ages, settlement, pottery

This paper brings the results of settlements dated to the High Middle Ages discovered in rescue archaeological excavations at the site of AN 17 Čepinski Martinci–Dubrava, on the future 5C route of the motorway between Osijek and Đakovo. Sporadic finds were noted in two separate zones on a smaller road on the southern part of the excavated area, and on the central part of the main route of the future motorway. Pottery material will be presented along with the minimal number of vessels found in individual units. The repertoire of pottery vessels mostly includes pots, with only one fragment of a cup (cat. nr. 16). Pots are decorated with single wavy lines organized in horizontal rows, rouletting and, less often, a combination of single wavy lines and horizontal lines. The combination of short slanted incisions on the shoulder and single wavy lines on the body of the vessel is quite common. Based on typology, these can be dated to the 12th (or the end of the 11th cent.) and the beginning of the 13th century.

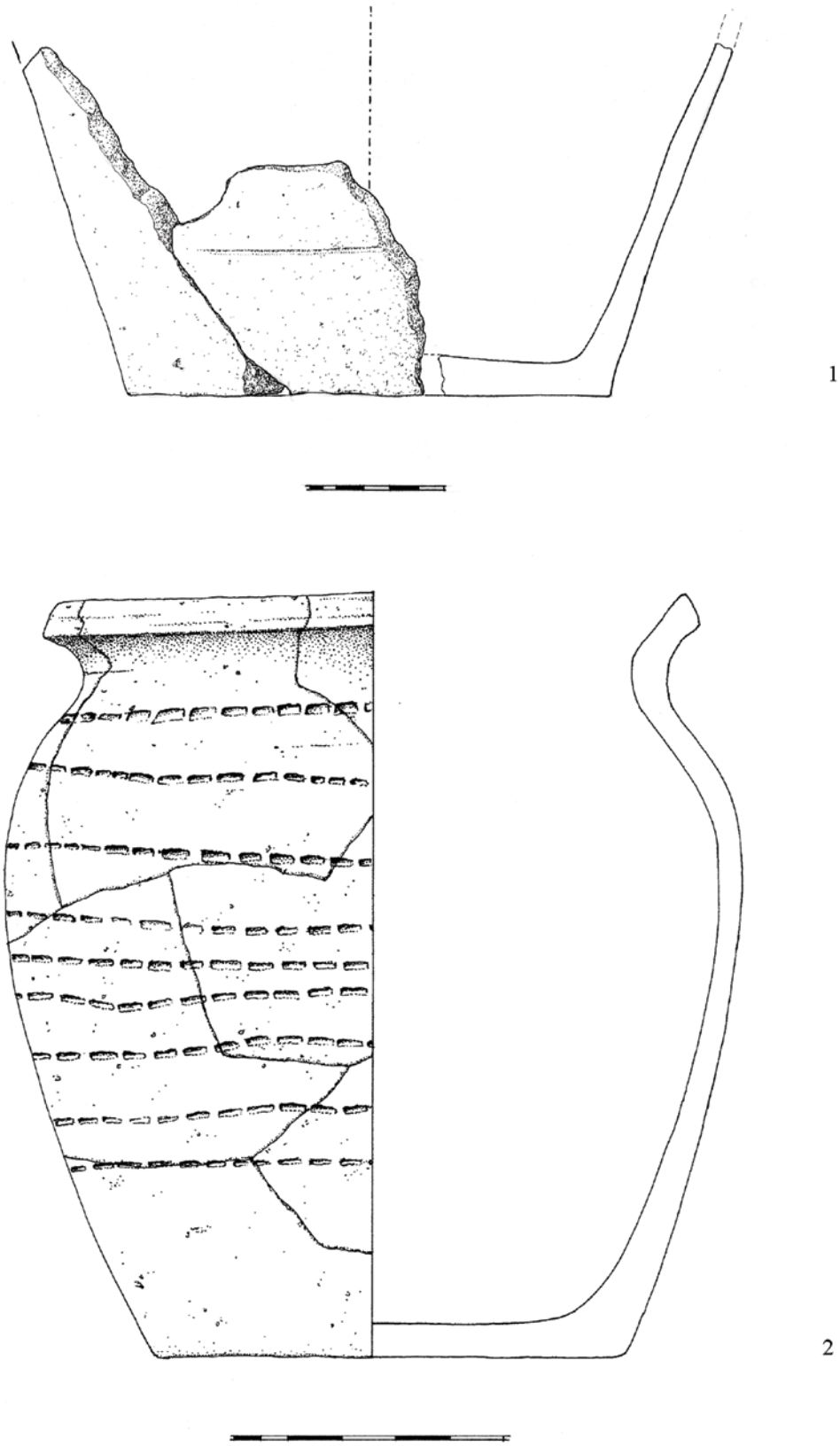
The preserved remains of settlement features and finds point to the existence of one (two at the most) household with a habitational features (house) and rare remains of other settlement features in the southern zone of the site. A significant distance away (almost 800 meters), there are two additional habitational features (houses), that is, households which were about 130 meters apart.

The preserved material suggests that there were at least two smaller settlement units divided by an uninhabited area at the site of Čepinski Martinci–Dubrava during the High Middle Ages. These could have been separate hamlets, or the, so called, Einzelhofsiedlung-type settlements which are dated to the 12th and the beginning of the 13th century in Hungary. They are characterized by having a single household which includes features and structures used for living and housing, as well as those used for economic purposes. A common characteristic of these settlements is the lack of most typical settlement structures (kiln/hearth, agricultural features, waste pits, water wells), which could point to the possible temporary use, but could also be the result of site-preservation.

These two settlement units are probably the connected, peripheral and less-inhabited settlements or "hamlets" of a nearby, still undiscovered settlement. Considering the relatively short period of settlement, these might also be temporary settlements raised on positions which were selected for specifical reasons, probably regarding landscape exploitation for some economic purposes.

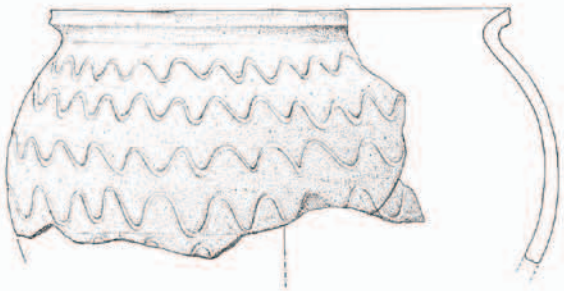
Translated by Ana Đukić

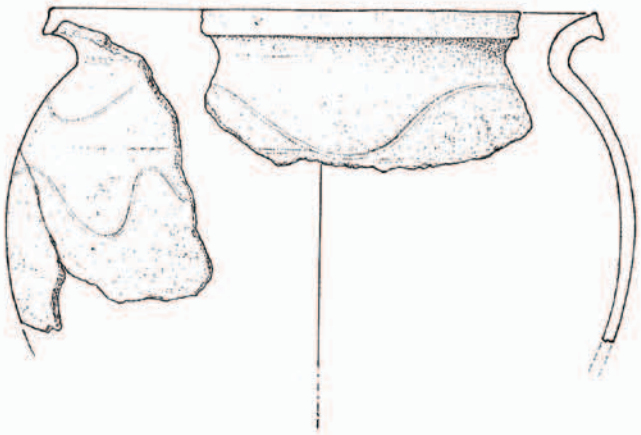
T. 1



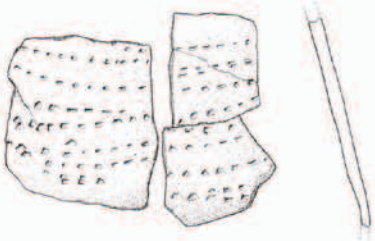
T.1 Ulomci keramičkih posuda: 1 (SJ 250); 2 (SJ 254)

T. 2

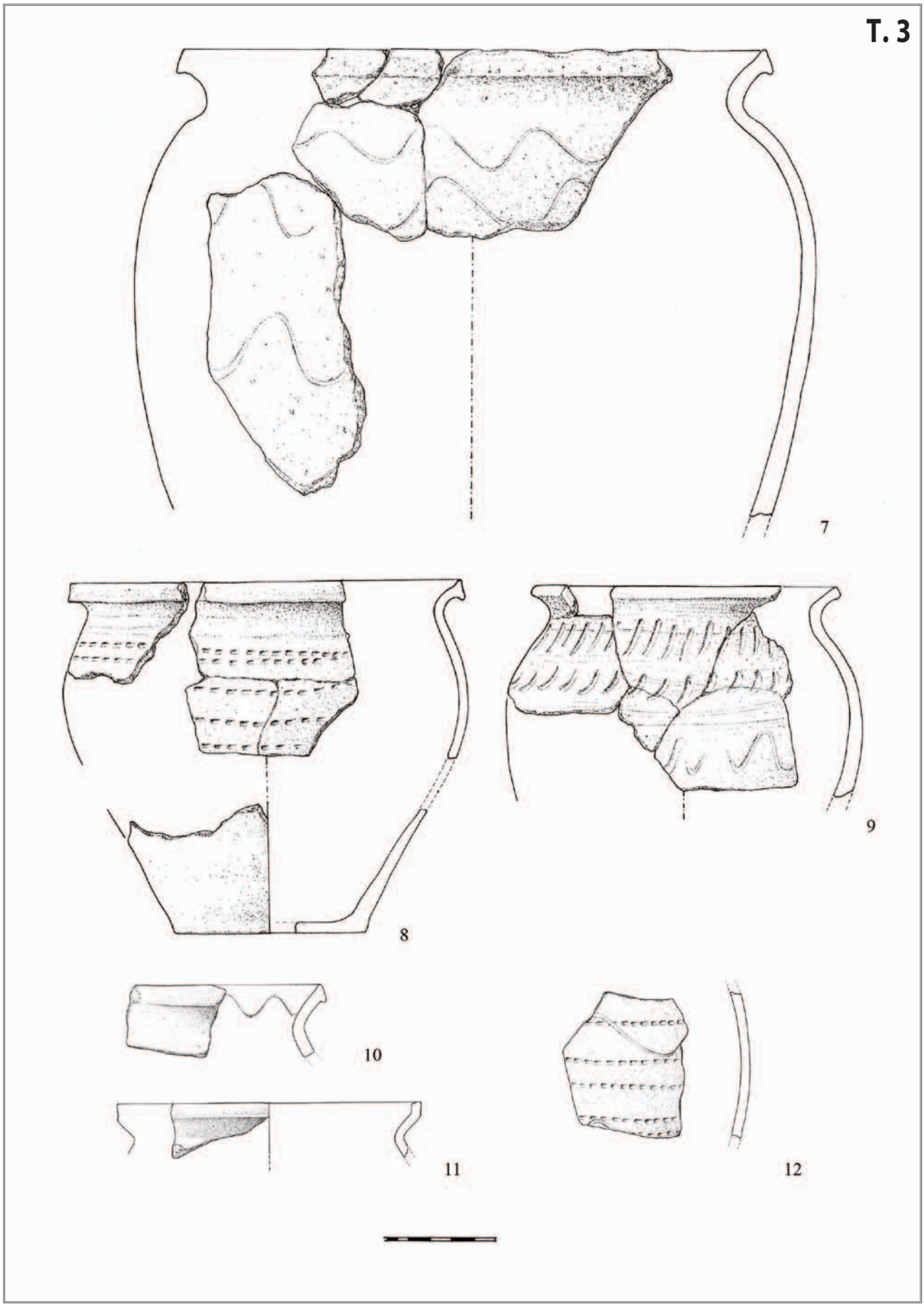








T.2 Ulomci keramičkih posuda: 3 - 5 (SJ 254); 6 (SJ 256)

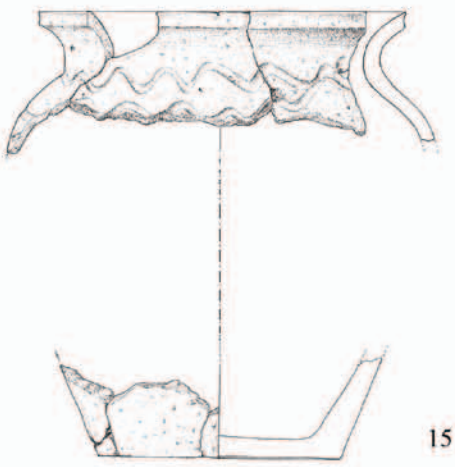


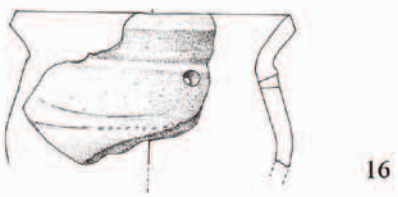
T.3 Ulomci keramičkih posuda: 7 - 12 (SJ 6084)

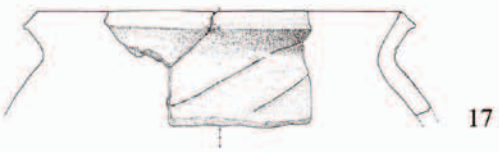
T. 4





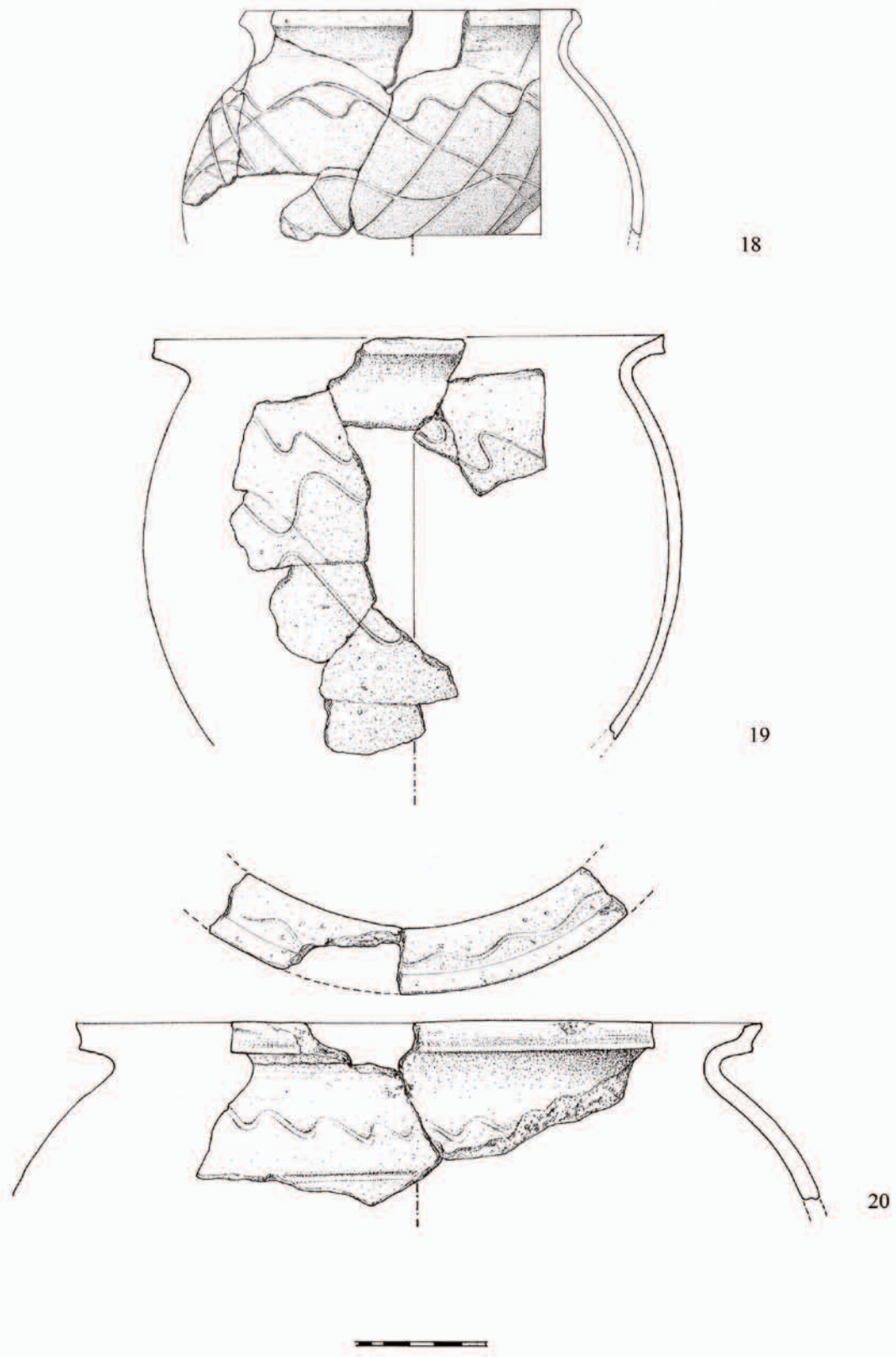






T.4 Ulomci keramičkih posuda: 13 - 17 (SJ 6158)

T. 5



T.5 Ulomci keramičkih posuda: 18 - 20 (SJ 6158)

NIKOLINA ANTONIĆ, TIBOR ÁKOS RÁCZ

Selected Medieval Finds From The Site Kobilić 1 in Turopolje

Original scientific paper / *Izvorni znanstveni rad*

In this paper the archaeological site Kobilić 1 and some selected features and finds are presented. The site Kobilić 1 is situated in the Turopolje region of Zagreb County (Croatia). It was excavated in the autumn/winter of 2010 on a track of the by-pass Velika Gorica, phase II on D 31 with connection to D 408. Along with numerous features from prehistoric and Roman period, a smaller portion of medieval settlement was investigated. Although the number of the uncovered features is too small to permit any conclusions about the organization or the layout of site, the excavation brought valuable new data that can complement our knowledge on material culture in Turopolje in the Middle Ages. For determining the age of the features radiocarbon dating was used, the chronology of the finds was supported by analogies from the region. Among the discovered material two finds deserve special attention. The pot with ribbed neck, dated to the 13th century and the first representative of the pattern-welded knifes in Croatia, dated to the 13/14th century, are discussed in a wider context.

Key words: Kobilić 1, Turopolje, medieval settlement, pot with ribbed neck, pattern-welded knife

INTRODUCTION

In the course of the highway rescue excavations in the Turopolje region (Croatia), conducted between 2006–2012, along with two larger parts of medieval settlements, several smaller portions of settlements have been uncovered.[1] One of them is the site Kobilić 1. It was excavated in the autumn/winter of 2010[2] on a track of the by-pass Velika Gorica, phase II on D 31 with connection to D 408.[3] On the excavated area 2783 stratigraphic units have been identified dating from prehistory to the Middle Ages. Only 4.52% of the features can be dated to medieval period, that is all together 41 features (pits, ditches, ovens, fireplaces, postholes). The small extension of the excavated zone does not permit any final conclusions about the organization or the layout of site, but the excavation still brought valuable new archaeological material that can complement our knowledge about medieval Turopolje. This article will give some basic information about the site. Four features (two of which were dated with radiocarbon method to the 13th century) and their chosen material will be presented. A pot with ribbed neck and a pattern-welded knife deserve special attention, these will be analysed at the end of the article. As the knife is a luxurious object, and not a common find in medieval villages the question of its ownership requires more detailed historical analysis about the possible inhabitants of the site Kobilić 1, which will be given at the beginning of the article.

1 These two bigger sites are Šepkovčica (a cadastre parcel between villages of Donja Lomnica and Gradići) and Okuje (on the eastern side of the present day village Okuje, near Mraclin). Šepkovčica was investigated in 2006–2008 by the Zagreb City Museum and Okuje in 2008–2009 by the Zagreb City Museum and an archaeological company Kaducej d.o.o. Both sites had a complex horizontal stratigraphy with features dated from the 9/10th to the 15/16th century. Material and chosen features from Šepkovčica are partly published (Bugar 2008; 2011a; Antonić 2016) while work on the material from Okuje is in progress and still in forms of preliminary reports (Bugar 2010; 2011; Burmaz, Vujnović 2010).

2 With eight additional days in April 2011.

3 The investigations were conducted by an archaeological company Kaducej d.o.o. and lead by archaeologist Dženi Los. We would like to thank her and Kaducej d.o.o. for allowing us to analyse the material from the medieval horizon of the site. Also, we would like to thank Dženi Los for her advices while writing this article. Likewise, we would like to thank Iva Marochini for the drawings of the material here presented.

KOBILIĆ - GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The site of Kobilić 1 is situated on the western side of the present-day village of Kobilić, in the Turopolje region in the Zagreb County (Map 1). In medieval documents this area, located south of the River Sava and south of the city of Zagreb is styled as *Campus Zagrabiensis,* the Field of Zagreb. The region consists of three geographical parts: Polje (the plain), Vrhovlje (the peaks, hilly region of Vukomeričke gorice) and the swampy area of Veliki turopoljski lug. Each of these parts has specific relief and particular living and economic conditions, but all three of them form interdependently functional parts of the region. The western plain is suitable for agriculture and habitation, the slopes of Vukomeričke Gorice for vineyards and smaller scattered settlements, and Turopoljski lug is not suitable for habitation, but it is ideal for pig raising (Fuerst-Bjeliš 2005: 48). The village of Kobilić is situated in the Plain.



Map 1 Location of the site Kobilić 1 (N. Antonić, 2016.)

Turopolje is mostly known by "The noble community of Turopolje", an organization of the lesser nobility, once castle warriors of the castle of Zagreb (*iobagiones castri*), that had managed to preserve the particular status of the castle warriors for centuries after this social group had disappeared in other areas of the Kingdom of Hungary-Croatia, either by being elevated to the level of nobility, or degraded to the level of tenant-peasants.[4] However, despite the fact that the castle

4 For the general overview of the history of Turopolje see: *Povijest plemenite općine Turopolja nekoć Zagrebačko polje zvane, vol 1 and 2* written by Emilij Laszowski and his associates Milan Šenoa, Janko Barle and Velimir Deželić (Laszowski 1910; 1911), *Povijest Zagreba* and *Medvedgrad i njegovi gospodari* by Nada Klaić (Klaić 1982; 1987). For specific topics of legal, social and economic history of the region see works of Aleksandar Bresztyenszky, Lujo Margetić, Magdalena Apostolova Maršalevski, Marija Karbić, Suzana Miljan, Ivan Jurković, Josip Adamček, Neven Budak, Tajana Hutyrová and Gábor Szeberény (Bresztyenszky 1982; Margetić 1992; Apostolova Maršalevski 1992; Karbić 2002; 2014; Jurković 2002; 2003; Miljan 2006; 2011a; 2011b; Hutyrová, Budak 2013; Szeberényi 2013).

warriors were the most numerous noble population of Turopolje and the most studied in historical research, written documents preserved from the medieval period testify that the area in general had a complex network of villages and estates, owned by various individuals belonging to different social groups.[5] Sometimes these documents can help with placing an archaeological site within boundaries of a certain medieval village and connect the site to a certain social strata. That was the case with the site Šepkovčica, which can be ascribed to the village of the castle warriors (Antonić 2015). On other occasions this can be problematic as is the case with the site Kobilić 1.

The first extant documents of Turopolje are dating from the 13th century, which means that they are more or less contemporary to the part of the site uncovered in these excavations. Although not as abundant as documents from the following centuries, even these first documents show the above mentioned complexity of the village system. This complexity and its changes will be even more visible in the following centuries (when the number of extant written sources will start to grow).

The 13th century charters testify about existence of the villages of the castle warriors, inhabited by them and by their tenant-peasants or serfs living on their estates (…*iobagiones in curia eorundem iobagionum castri existentes*…) (MHNC 1: 31). There were also estates of noblemen and the Chapter of Zagreb (Klaić 1982: 34–36, 402–404), as well as a big complex of the lands that belonged to the Hospitallers (Dobronić 2012: 133, 231–232).[6]

There are no, however, extant documents from this earlier period about Kobilić. They start to appear only from the 15th century. The word Kobilići is first mentioned in 1424, as the name or the last name of the Vuković family from Velika Gorica (……*domine Lucie Wlkouichi, alio nomine Kobilichi cognominati*…,…*filiis Wlk alias Kobylichi*....) (MHNC 1: 189–190). Velika Gorica was once one of the biggest villages of the castle warriors of Turopolje and today it is the major city of the area. In 1462 it is clear that the village named Kobilić existed, as more people from Kobilić (*de Kobilyth*) are mentioned in the extant sources (MHNC 1: 416–417). In the document from 1487 it is explicitly called a village (*villa Kobilicz*) (MHNC 2: 49; Laszowski 1910: 338).

According to the historian Emilij Laszowski, the family Kobilići had their estates in the area of the present day village of Kobilić at the beginning of the 15th century. The village was probably named after them when they moved there (Laszowski 1910: 338). That would mean that it happened sometime in the first half of the 15th century, because in 1462, as written above, the village of this name existed.

New archaeological research testifies about the existence of the settlement (either a village or perhaps just a smaller estate) at least two centuries earlier then it was mentioned in the written sources for the first time. This opens the question to whom this settlement belonged at that time. Was it also a property of the castle warriors and was it their possession also a century or more earlier then its appearance in the sources or are the other owners possible?

As will be shown in the following analysis, this question cannot be answered with certainty, only several assumptions can be offered.

The first assumption is that since the area of Kobilić was a part of the Noble community in the 15th century, it was also a part of the Noble community in the 13th century. As said, there are no extant documents that would confirm this, but still it is likely for the following reasons. Although the ownership of the land in Turopolje was constantly changing by buying and selling already in the 13th century (and it will be intensified in the following centuries), the land of a Noble community mostly remained integral, meaning that even when the outsiders, either other nobles or citizens of Gradec, bought a land there, it was not extracted from the Noble community, but on the contrary, these individuals were almost entirely integrated in the life of the former. As the name Kobilići was connected with the castle warriors from Velika Gorica in 1424, maybe it was also their property in the 13th century. The area of Kobilić, today 2.5 km distant from Velika Gorica, could have been a part of Velika Gorica that in the 15th century developed into a separate village, named after the family that had estates on that territory, as Laszowski assumed.[7] One should keep in mind that it is not known how the villages in the 13th century Turopolje looked like, how dispersed they were and when the nucleation process began.

However, considering the geographical position of the site Kobilić 1 and the present day village Kobilić, the other present day villages also mentioned in the earliest sources, that are closer to Kobilić than Velika Gorica, should be considered (Map 2). These villages and their past environment are nicely illustrated on the first precise map of the area, the First Mili-

5 Turopolje is also known for abundance of extant written documents from the medieval period. They were mostly collected and published in Emilij Laszowski's edition *Monumenta historica nobilis communitatis Turopolje olim "Campus Zagrabiensis" dictae* (Laszowski 1904–1908).

6 It is not known when exactly the Hospitallers got the possessions in Turopolje. The first document that mentions the village Peščenica as their property dates from 1211. They left the area in 1328. That year they replaced their possessions in Turopolje for two possessions in the Požega County.

7 The document from 1228 mentions a road (*strata*) that leads to Gorica. Laszowski assumed that this most probably refers to Velika Gorica (Laszowski 1910: 392). He was most probably right, it is very likely that this important village was already formed at that time.



Map 2 First military survey (modified by: N. Antonić, 2015.)

tary Survey from the second half of the 18th century (Map 2).

Between Velika Gorica and Kobilić is Rakarje (today part of Velika Gorica). It is 1.5 km distant from Kobilić. The property of the name Rakarje was mentioned for the first time in 1278 as a land, *terra Rakarya* (MHNC 1: 32; Laszowski 1910: 380). It is not clear what was assumed by this term; in the 13th century charters from Turopolje (as elsewhere) *terra* can mean an agricultural land, a property with houses or some other features on it or stand for a land of a whole village (Antonić 2016). From the beginning of the 15th century sources testify about Rakarje as the village inhabited by a larger number of nobles (Laszowski 1910: 380). It was also a village of the castle warriors and the part of the Noble community so the situation here is similar as in Velika Gorica.

But, Kobilić was not surrounded just with the villages of the castle warriors. In the already mentioned document from 1278, where *terra Rakaria* is mentioned for the first time, a land called *Selyn*, a property of the ban *N.*, is also mentioned to be located on the eastern side of Rakarje (*terram domini N. bani Selyni nuncupatam*) (MHNC 1: 32). As the Military Survey shows (Map 2), the eastern side of Rakarje is near Kobilić. Ban N. can be identified as Nicholas of the Gutkeled kindred, who held the position of the ban of Slavonia from 1278 to 1279. A charter from 1267 mentions settlers living in Želin (…*populos seu hospites in Selen ad banatum pertinentes*…) (CD 5: 429). So, this possession called Želin was not inhabited by the castle warriors, but by another social group.

Finally, the site Kobilić 1 is situated on the bank of the old river bed of the stream Bapča (Map 2). Present day village Bapča is north of that old river bed, approximately 1.5 km distant from the site Kobilić 1. Bapča is mentioned for the first time in a document from 1420, when John Alben, the lord of Medvedgrad, gave it as a *praedium* to John son of Michael from Patina. The document says that the area was at the present state empty (*nunc omnino habitacionibus destitutum*) and Michael should repopulate it (*collacio et disposicio ac repopulacio*) (MHNC 1: 175–176). He obviously succeeded as Babča developed into separate village. However, it is not possible to say from this document what was happening in this area in the 13th century, to whom the territory belonged and was it actually populated and then abandoned as the above mentioned document might suggest. Since it was under the jurisdiction of Medvedgrad in the period of Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387–1437), it could be that it was the remnant of the lands belonging to the castle, on which the base of status of castle warriors was placed.

Taking into consideration all the above mentioned, it is not really possible to conclude with certainty who the inhabitants were or under whose jurisdiction the village or the estate which was partly excavated at the site of Kobilić 1 was.

THE SITE OF KOBILIĆ 1 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The surface of the excavated area of the site Kobilić 1 was covered by layers of modern backfill, humus and arable land, that appeared alternating on the whole surface with the thickness of approximately 10–30 cm. These layers were covering a layer of compact, medium friable brown sandy clay that contained pieces of the Roman period pottery and building material. There were no archaeological features in this 30–50 cm thick layer that was most probably the result of a flood. It comprised the whole surface of the archaeological site, and underneath appeared a layer of yellowish brown powder clay 35–40 cm thick. This layer was a walking surface in prehistoric, Roman and medieval times, situated 40–70 cm beneath the present day surface, that is on 103,13–103,47 m.a.s.l (Los 2011: 15–16).

The existence of different features from such a wide time period in the same layer created a complex horizontal stratigraphic situation. Features were ascribed to the certain time periods taking into consideration the finds from their fillings

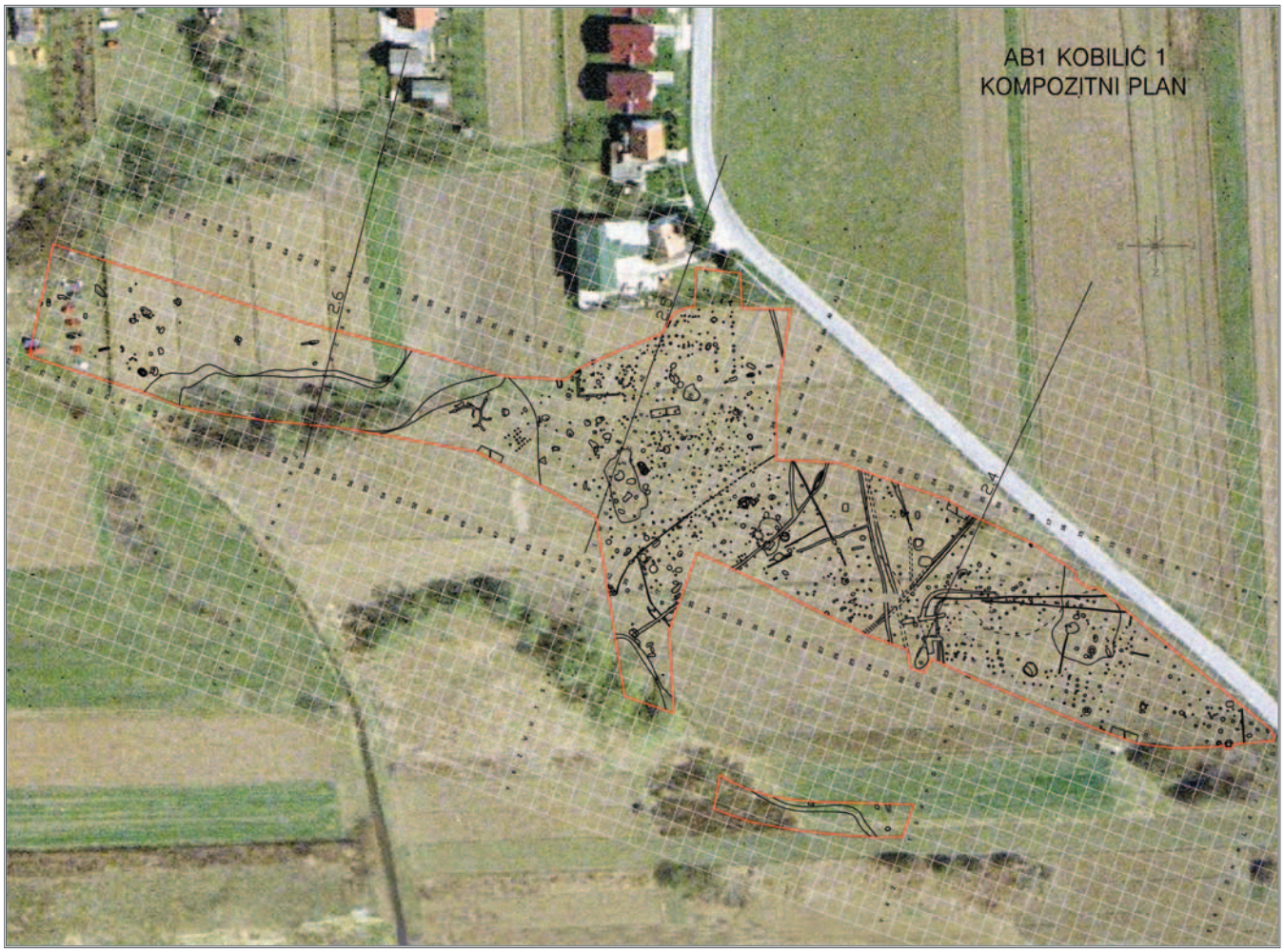


Fig. 1 Plan of the site Kobilić 1 (A. Sičić-Nađander, 2011.)

and, when clear, the location of a certain feature in space, that is, the context in which it appeared. There was no visible difference in the colour or the composition of the soil that filled the prehistoric, Roman or the medieval features. Out of 1261 features (cut) for about 50% (mostly postholes), it was not possible to specify with certainty the exact period in which they were created and used (Los 2011: 25) (Fig. 1).

The remains of the medieval period spread on an area approximately 240 meters long. The width of the excavated zone was determined by the width of the by-pass and it was around 45 meters with the extension of 45 meters on both sides of the central part. On the western and northern side the site was surrounded by old stream beds (of the Bapča stream), which were the limit of the excavated zone on the western side. The features extending under the north-eastern profile indicated further spreading of the site in the direction of north-east, where the agricultural surfaces and the houses of the present day village of Kobilić are situated (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2 Plan of the medieval horizon of the site Kobilić 1 with marked features that are presented in this article (A. Sičić-Nađander, 2011., modified by: N. Antonić, 2016.)

The existence of the old stream beds (marked blue on Fig. 2) and the flood layer that was covering the site can support the interpretation of a ditch (uncovered length – 76 m, width 0.70 – 1 m) as a part of a drainage system (marked as 5 on Fig. 2). As visible from the plan, the ditch was intersecting two other features also created in medieval period, a pit and a fireplace/oven, which indicates more phases of the use of the site. On the south-eastern part this long ditch was connected with (or it intersected) another ditch (uncovered length – 17 m, width 1.80 – 0.60 m) (marked as 6 on Fig. 2). Both the ditch and the intersected features were covered with the flood layer, so maybe a flood was the reason why this part of the site was abandoned, that is, maybe because of the flood at one point it stopped being used as some kind of a working zone and over time, became an agricultural surface. Since Turopolje is a flood area until the present day, this situation is very likely. The existence of swamps in many places is also well documented in the written sources and similar situation is already recorded at the nearby site of Šepkovčica (Antonić 2016).

Altogether 41 archaeological features that can be ascribed to a medieval horizon with certainty had been defined, including the ditches. The most frequent were pits of various shape and size, altogether 36. Traces of red burned soil have been found on bottoms of four of them.

As said, due to the complex horizontal stratigraphy for some of the features, in the first place for the postholes, it was not possible to say to which time period they had belonged. Two postholes with small pieces of medieval pottery in their fillings indicated the existence of surface structures/buildings in the medieval period on the excavated part of the site. Some of the medieval pits were surrounded with the postholes on some of their sides, but none of them showed regular pattern. For this reason, although it is possible that some of the pits represented the lowest part of the surface structures, it was not possible to say it with certainty.

An interpretation of the uncovered part of the site, due to a small extent of the investigated zone, is difficult. The features with the fireplaces on the bottom point at some working activities, and the pits with big amount of pottery finds and animal bones were probably garbage disposal places. There were also several pits with small amount of finds that were maybe pits for the extraction of clay. The only bigger feature, a pit with a bigger fireplace at the bottom, that will be presented in this article (feature 3 on Fig. 2) was only partly uncovered, because it was stretching over the limits of the excavated zone, on its north-eastern edge. This could indicate that houses were also located in this direction. However, on the basis of the excavated area it cannot be said if the site of Kobilić 1 was a part or an edge of a nucleated village or of some smaller isolated estate. For that conclusion more data is needed.

FEATURE 1

Sample: UZ-108, Laboratory number: Beta-29 3843, C14 BP 770 ± 40

1 Sigma calibrated result (68% probability): Cal AD 1230 to 1280 (Cal BP 720 to 670)

2 Sigma calibrated result (95% probability): Cal AD 1210 to 1290 (Cal BP 740 to 660)

Feature 1 (Fig. 2) consisted of two pits connected with a small channel. The pit on the southern side (SU 856, in the following lines pit 1) was bigger with the dimensions of 174x100 cm and depth of 42 cm. Its layout was oval and the profile was rectangular. The walls of the pit were vertical and the bottom was flat. The pit and all its fillings were intersected with a 70 cm wide modern trench on its northern side. The northern pit (SU 854, in the following lines pit 2) was smaller than pit 1. Its dimensions were 125x105 cm. The depth was practically the same as the depth of pit 1 - 40 cm. The layout of pit 2 was oval and the profile was rectangular. The walls were vertical and the bottom was flat. The channel (SU 1035) that connected those two pits had an elongated layout with the rounded sides and the rounded bottom. Its dimensions were 33x12 cm and its depth was 20 cm, so it was shallower than the pits (Fig. 3).

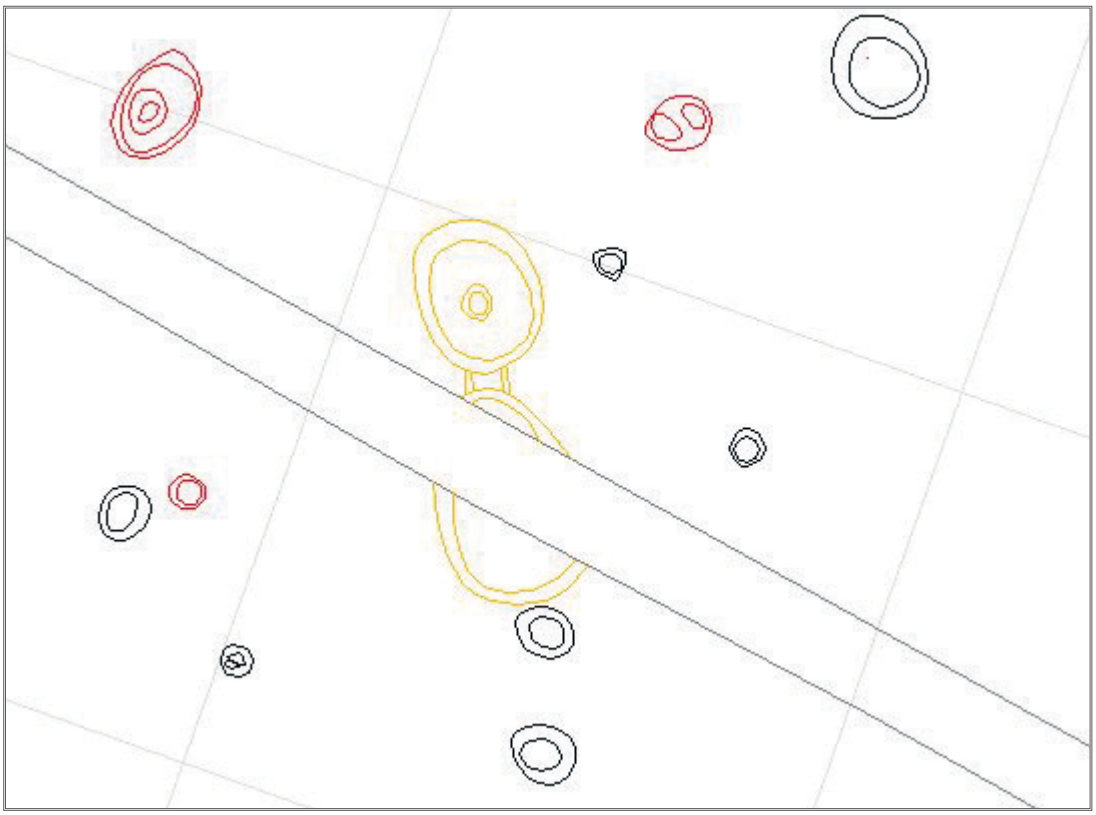


Fig. 3 Drawing of feature 1 (A. Sičić-Nađander, 2011.)

Both the pits and the channel probably had more phases of usage, as indicated by several different fillings found in them. On the south-eastern part of the bottom of pit 1 was a thick (2–3 cm) layer of grey, firm, medium friable sandy clay mixed with a bigger amount of carbon and smaller pieces of burned earth (40–50%) as well as three small pieces of pottery (SU 1318). Its dimensions were 50x40 cm. It was probably wider, but as the rest of the pit, this filling was destroyed by the modern trench. It was covered by a layer of pinkish grey, compact powder clay (SU 1317). The dimensions of this layer were

55x30 cm, while its thickness varied, from 2 to 30 cm. A small amount of pottery was also found in it (1 Roman, 6 medieval). These two layers indicated that pit 1 was used as a fireplace at its first phase.

In a later phase it was covered with the greyish brown, compact, firm, harder friable sandy clay, with traces of burned earth and carbon on the surface (SU 1248). This filling was 15 cm thick. It contained pieces of pottery (25), burned bones (2) and a few pieces of rubble. The lower fillings of pit 2 (SU 1302) and the channel (SU 1355) were of the same composition (although of different thickness) as the above mentioned filling of pit 1 (SU 1248). It can be assumed that they were all filled at the same time. This lower filling of the channel (SU 1355) was 12 cm thick. The lower filling of pit 2 (SU 1302) was 28 cm thick and it contained pottery (36) and bones (2). An oval spot of darker earth was noticed on top of it (SU 1174). This dark grey, firm, medium friable sandy clay had more traces of carbon and burned earth (15%), than the rest of the filling. It also contained a piece of pottery and an animal bone. Its dimensions were 28x24 cm and the thickness 11 cm. It filled a cut of oval plan and trapezoidal profile with gently sloping walls and the flat bottom (SU 1174). It is not clear if this was just an accidental concentration of earth with bigger percentage of carbon or perhaps the remains of a posthole. As visible on the plan, feature 1 was surrounded by postholes but they did not form a regular pattern.

The upper filling of both pits and the channel was again the same: dark greyish brown, firm, compact, harder friable sandy clay with traces of carbon and burned earth (10%). In the part of the channel it was 8 cm thick and did not contain any finds. In the part of pit 2 (SU 853) it was 12 cm thick and contained pottery (30), animal bones, rocks and pebbles. In the part of the pit 1 (SU 855) it was 15 cm thick and contained a larger amount of pottery (185), some rubble (18), few animal bones (2), rocks and small and medium size pebbles. Perhaps the most interesting piece of pottery, a pot with ribbed neck was found in this fill. This pot and a few chosen accompanying pieces are shown on Pl. 1: 1–6.

Pl. 1 nr 1: Rim fragment of a pot. *Fa*: clay with mica content, probably tempered with ground ceramics. *MP*: uncertain, most probably thrown on a slow wheel. *Fi*: poor. *C*: drab-coloured on the inner and outer surfaces and along the fraction. *Fo*: the rim pointed above, slightly rounded on the outer side, slightly grooved on the inner side. *D/S*: none. *Dim*: rim diameter: 12.8 cm; height of the preserved part: 4 cm.

Pl. 1 nr 2: Rim fragment of a pot. *Fa*: clay with mica content, probably tempered with ground ceramics. *MP*: coil built, thrown on a slow wheel. *Fi*: poor. *C*: dun-coloured on the inner and outer surfaces and along the fraction. *Fo*: the rim pointed above, slightly rounded on the outer side, slightly grooved on the inner side. *D/S*: smooth, elaborated surface, irregular, slant cuts arranged in two lines on the shoulder. *Dim*: rim diameter: 14.2 cm; height of the preserved part: 6 cm.

Pl. 1 nr 3: Fragment of a small bowl. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly fabric, probably tempered with ground ceramics. *MP*: uncertain, probably thrown on a slow wheel. *Fi*: poor, uneven. *C*: dun-coloured on the inner and grey on the outer surface. *Fo*: unarticulated rim. *D/S*: rounded incision on the outer surface performed after the firing due to secondary utilization. *Dim*: rim diameter: 12 cm; height of the preserved part: 3 cm.

Pl. 1 nr 4: Fragment of a pitcher. *Fa*: pebbly. *MP*: thrown on a fast wheel. *Fi*: hard. *C*: light orange on the inner and outer surface, white along the fraction. *Fo*: rounded, slightly thickened rim, with a long neck and barely accentuated shoulder; on the rim and shoulder traces of a handle with oval cross-section. *D/S*: small grooves delimiting the neck. *Dim*: rim diameter: 9.8 cm; height of the preserved part: 13.2 cm; diameter of the neck at the lowest (narrowest part): 6 cm.

Pl. 1 nr 5: Fragment of a pot. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly fabric. *MP*: thrown on a fast wheel. *Fi*: hard. *C*: drab-coloured on the outer surface, white on the inner surface and along the fraction. *Fo*: the rim pointed above, cut slantwise on the outer side, with a nib underneath; accentuated shoulder. *D/S*: fluted surface on the whole body, smoky on the outside. *Dim*: rim diameter: 21.2 cm; height of the preserved part: 19.6 cm; diameter of the body at the widest part: 26.8 cm.

Pl. 1 nr 6: Fragment of a pot with ribbed neck. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly, micaceous fabric. *MP*: thrown on a fastwheel. *Fi*: hard, even. *C*: red on the outer and on the inner surface, grey along the fraction. *Fo*: the whole profile of the vessel could not be reconstructed; the ribbed neck is situated in an upright position, with a rounded, tapered rim and articulated with two deep grooves and two ribs on the outer side; on the strongly accentuated shoulder the attachment of a broken handle with oval shaped cross-section can be seen, which most probably ended in the rim. *D/S*: irregular, slant cuts arranged in a single line under the neck and incised single wavy line bordered by two straight lines on the shoulder; slightly fluted surface due to throwing on a fast wheel. *Dim*: rim diameter: 13 cm; height of the preserved part: 15.2 cm; diameter of the body at the widest preserved part: 28 cm.

FEATURE 2

Sample: UZ-133, Laboratory number: Beta-29 3844, C14 BP 760 ± 40

1 Sigma calibrated result (68% probability): Cal AD 1240 to 1280 (Cal BP 700 to 670)

2 Sigma calibrated result (95% probability): Cal AD 1210 to 1290 (Cal BP 740 to 660)

A pit (SU 596) marked as feature 2 (Fig. 2) had an oval plan and a trapezoidal profile. Its walls were angled and the bottom was flat. The dimensions were 199x164 and the depth was 50 cm. Small holes (diameter 8 cm, depth 10 cm) were found in the bottom. Perhaps these were traces of stakes. The pit was filled with very dark greyish brown, firm, medium friable sandy clay mixed with traces of carbon and small pieces of burned earth (SU 595). This filling also contained pottery (79), pieces of rubble (21), animal bones (11) and a rock. The selected finds from this pit are shown on Pl. 2: 1–5.

Pl. 2 nr 1: Pot. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly fabric, probably tempered with ground ceramics. *MP*: thrown on a slow wheel. *Fi*: hard. *C*: red on the outer and on the inner surface and also along the fraction. *Fo*: fragmental, but reconstituted vessel, with a whole profile characterised by a globular body and wide mouth; the rim pointed above, cut upright on the outer side, slightly grooved on the inner side; the wall of the pot is uneven. *D/S*: irregular, slant cuts arranged in a single line under the neck and three incised single wavy lines on the shoulder. *Dim*: rim diameter: 17.8 cm; height of the pot: 24.2 cm; diameter of the neck at the narrowest part: 15.6 cm; diameter of the body at the widest part: 24.7 cm; diameter of the bottom: 12 cm.

Pl. 2 nr 2: Rim of the vessel. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly fabric. *MP*: thrown on a slow wheel. *Fi*: hard. *C*: grey on the outer and on the inner surface and also along the fraction. *Fo*: the strained rim, cut downwards. *D/S*: none on the preserved part. *Dim*: rim diameter: 24.6 cm; height of the preserved part: 3 cm.

Pl. 2 nr 3: Rim of the vessel. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly fabric. *MP*: thrown on a fast wheel. *Fi*: hard. *C*: grey on the outer and on the inner surface and also along the fraction. *Fo*: larger profiled rim, cut downwards. *D/S*: none on the preserved part. *Dim*: rim diameter: 18.3 cm; height of the preserved part: 2.7 cm.

Pl. 2 nr 4: Rim of the vessel. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly fabric. *MP*: thrown on a fast wheel. *Fi*: hard. *C*: grey. *Fo*: the rim rounded above and on the outer side, with a nib underneath, slightly grooved on the inner side. *D/S*: none on the preserved part. *Dim*: rim diameter: 15.2 cm; height of the preserved part: 2.5 cm.

Pl. 2 nr 5: Fragment of a handle. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly fabric. *C*: red. *Fo*: curved with an irregular oval cross-section. *D/S*: several lines of stabbed decoration composed in an upright position. *Dim*: height of the preserved part: 8 cm; width of the preserved part: 3.7 cm.

FEATURE 3

The biggest feature discovered during this excavation is marked as feature 3 (Fig. 2). It could not be excavated completely because it was stretching over the limits of the determined excavation zone to the north-east. Perhaps medieval houses were also located in this direction. The dimensions of the excavated part of feature 3 were 385x208 cm and the depth was 90 cm. The walls of the pit were gently sloping and the bottom was rounded. A smaller pit was dug into the bottom of this bigger pit. It was 38x68 cm big and 40 cm deep (on the excavated part). It had an oval layout, with slightly bent walls and a rounded bottom (SU 2651). The smaller pit contained traces of big fireplace; there was a 10 cm thick layer of red burned earth (SU 2650), covered partly with soot and a layer of brownish yellow, compact and hard crushed clay (SU 2734) (Fig 4).



Fig. 4 Photo of feature 3 (photo by: B. Rožanković, 2011.)

So, feature 3 was the large pit with the big fireplace in its bottom. Since it was not excavated completely, it is hard to say anything more precise about its function. Perhaps it served as a working pit. The feature contained a considerable amount of the pottery pieces (around 940 pieces of medieval pottery, and along with them 32 pieces of prehistoric and 6 pieces of Roman period pottery), small amount of animal bones (25) and one small pyramid shaped stone of unknown function. The same type of medieval pottery was found on the top and within the filling of big pit as well as within the fireplace and beneath it (SU 2732, SU 2753). Around 80% of this pottery were pieces of small pots that were made on slow wheel. All of them had a very similar shape and were made of identical coarse clay mixed with pebbles, mostly fired hard but unequally, with the colour of the surface varying from light orange to grey, and with the similar decoration pattern (slant cuts and wavy lines) (Pl. 3: 1–3, 6; Fig. 5). Parts of vessels that are not of this type appeared in a much smaller amount (Pl. 3: 4–5, 7).



Fig. 5 Reconstructed pot from feature 3 (photo by: B. Rožanković, 2011.)

Pl. 3 nr 1: Pot. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly fabric. *MP*: thrown on a slow wheel. *Fi*: hard. *C*: red and grey on the outer and on the inner surface and also along the fraction. *Fo*: fragmental, but reconstituted vessel, with a whole profile characterised by a chunky, depressed, globular body and wide mouth; its width exceeds its height; the rim pointed above, cut slantwise on the outer side, with a nib underneath; the wall of the pot is even, slightly broadened at the base. *D/S*: decorated with a single incised wavy line on the shoulder and with another on the belly. *Dim*: rim diameter: 11.3 cm; height of the pot: 11.7 cm; diameter of the neck at the narrowest part: 9.8 cm; diameter of the body at the widest part: 14.7 cm; diameter of the bottom: 8.2 cm.

Pl. 3 nr 2**:** Pot. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly fabric. *MP*: thrown on a slow wheel. *Fi*: hard. *C*: grey and red on the outer and grey on the inner surface and also along the fraction. *Fo*: fragmental, but almost completely reconstituted vessel, with a whole profile characterised by an elongated oval body and wide mouth; the rim pointed above, cut slantwise on the outer side, with a nib underneath; the wall of the pot is even, slightly broadened at the base. *D/S*: irregular, slant cuts arranged in a single line under the neck and two incised single wavy lines, one on the shoulder and another one on the belly. *Dim*: rim diameter: 13 cm; height of the preserved part: 14.3 cm; diameter of the neck at the narrowest part: 11 cm; diameter of the body at the widest part: 16.4 cm; diameter of the lowest part (almost bottom): 11.7 cm.

Pl. 3 nr 3**:** Fragment of a pot with preserved rim and upper part of a body. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly fabric. *MP*: thrown on a slow wheel. *Fi*: hard. *C*: red and grey on the outer and on the inner surface. *Fo*: the rim pointed above, cut slantwise on the outer side, with a nib underneath. *D/S*: irregular, slant cuts arranged in a single line under the neck and traces of incised single wavy lines on the shoulder. *Dim*: rim diameter: 12.8 cm; height of the preserved part: 6.2 cm; diameter of the neck at the narrowest part: 11 cm; diameter of the body at the widest preserved part: 15.7 cm.

Pl. 3 nr 4: Fragment of a small bowl. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly fabric. *MP*: thrown on a slow wheel. *Fi*: poor, uneven. *C*: red on the inner and on the outer surface, grey along the fraction. *Fo*: the whole profile could be reconstructed; the rim slightly leaning out, pointed on the outer side; the wall of the pot is uneven, broadened at the base. *D/S*: none. *Dim*: rim

diameter: 11 cm; height of the bowl: 4.2 cm; diameter of the bottom: 5 cm.

Pl. 3 nr 5**:** Rim fragment of a pot. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly fabric. *MP*: thrown on a slow wheel. *Fi*: hard. *C*: grey. *Fo*: the rim pointed above, cut slantwise on the outer side, profiled straight neck. *D/S*: none. *Dim:* rim diameter: 15 cm; height of the preserved part: 4 cm; diameter of the neck at the narrowest part: 11.8 cm.

Pl. 3 nr 6**:** Fragment of a pot with preserved rim and upper part of a body. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly fabric. *MP*: thrown on a slow wheel. *Fi*: hard. *C*: red and grey on the outer and grey on the inner surface and also along the fraction. *Fo*: the rim pointed above, cut slantwise on the outer side, with a nib underneath; a chunky, depressed, globular body and wide mouth. *D/S*: irregular, slant cuts arranged in a single line under the neck and traces of incised single wavy lines on the shoulder. *Dim*: rim diameter: 10.7 cm; height of the preserved part: 9.2 cm; diameter of the neck at the narrowest part: 8.8 cm; diameter of the body at the widest part: 14.2 cm.

Pl. 3 nr 7**:** Fragment of a pot with preserved rim and upper part of a body. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly fabric. *MP*: thrown on a slow wheel. *Fi*: hard. *C*: grey on the outer and inner side. *Fo*: the rim pointed above, cut slantwise on the outer side, articulated with a rib on the outer side. *D/S*: two incised single wavy lines, under the neck and on the shoulder. *Dim*: rim diameter: 24.7 cm; height of the preserved part: 8.8 cm.

FEATURE 4

A pit (SU 1968) marked as feature 4 (Fig. 2) had an elongated plan and a rectangular profile. Its walls were vertical and its bottom was flat. Its dimensions were 239x46 cm and the depth 28 cm. This pit was intersecting a small channel or a channel-like-pit that did not contain any finds (SU 1970). On the bottom of feature 4 was a layer of dark brown, compact, harder friable sandy clay mixed with 40% of carbon (SU 2078). This layer had an elongated layout. Its dimensions were 145x27 cm and the thickness was 5 cm. It was covered with a dark grey, firm, harder friable sandy clay mixed with traces of carbon and burned earth, 35 cm thick (SU 1967). This filling contained pottery (203), rubble (36), and two knives. A small fireplace (SU 2784) was found on the top of it. The selected finds from feature 4 (SU 1967) are shown on Pl. 4: 1–4.

Pl. 4 nr 1: Rim fragment of a pot. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly fabric. *MP*: thrown on a fast wheel. *Fi*: even. *C*: browny grey. *Fo*: the rim rounded above, cut slantwise on the outer side, with a nib underneath, slightly grooved on the inner side. *D/S*: slightly fluted surface due to throwing on a fast wheel. *Dim*: rim diameter: 24.4 cm; height of the preserved part: 7.3 cm.

Pl. 4 nr 2: Rim fragment of a pot. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly, micaceous fabric. *MP*: thrown on a fast wheel. *Fi*: even. *C*: red. *Fo*: the rim rounded above and on the outer side, with a nib underneath, slightly grooved on the inner side. *D/S*: strongly fluted surface due to throwing on a fast wheel. *Dim*: rim diameter: 8.2 cm; height of the preserved part: 13 cm.

Pl. 4 nr 3: Knife. *Fa*: high carbon steel, phosphoric iron, iron. *MP*: pattern-welding. *Dimensions*: total length - 12.6 cm, length of the blade - 8.5 cm; width at the widest part - 1.3 cm.

Pl. 4 nr 4: Knife. *Fa*: steel. *MP*: forging. *Dimensions*: total length - 21.3 cm, length of the blade - 18.3 cm; width at the widest part – 2.3 cm.

ANALYSIS OF THE FINDS

In this article only a small selection and a short overview of the whole pottery material from Kobilić 1 is presented. The examples from the features dated with the radiocarbon method in the 13th century may contribute to a better understanding of chronology of the medieval pottery in the region. Although mostly fragments of pots and small pots were found, bowls (Pl. 1: 3, Pl. 3: 4), bottles (Pl. 1: 4) and jars (Pl. 2: 5) were also represented. In general we can divide the material into two main groups: pottery made on slow and on fast wheel. The latter group seems more unified; it is characterized with persistent rim forms and a reduced number or complete absence of decorations. The manufacture of pots on the slow wheel is the continuation of earlier traditions. We can record here a greater variation of rim forms. The characteristic decorations applied on pots of this group are the incised wavy lines, spiral lines and slant cuts on the shoulder. The most commonly used raw material is coarse clay mixed with pebble and burned to red or black. In feature 1 (Pl. 1: 1–6) and feature 2 (Pl. 2: 1–5), dated with radiocarbon method to the 13th century, both pottery made on slow and on fast wheel was present. The parallel existence of both production methods is not unusual for the 13th century. It is also recorded on all nearest published and well documented sites where one can find analogies for these pots: the settlement of Šepkovčica (Bugar 2008; 2010), burg Vrbovec (Tkalčec 2010: 65–66) and the sites around Torčec in Podravina (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 134–137).

Pots 1 and 2 from feature 1 (Pl. 1: 1, 2) and pots 1 and 2 from feature 2 (Pl. 2: 1) are characterized by the rims pointed above, cut upright on the outer side and slightly grooved on the inner side with the diameter of the rim narrower than the

diameter of the body of the vessel. While slant cuts appear at the upper part of the smaller pot from the feature 1 (Pl. 1: 2), on the wholly reconstructed bigger pot from the feature 2 (Pl. 2: 1) they are cut under the neck while three irregularly incised single wavy lines appear on the shoulder of the pot. It seems that this type of decoration was popular in this area as small pots from the feature nr. 3 (Pl. 3: 2, 3, 6) show the same combination of decorations. The rims of these small pots were different: pointed above or cut slantwise on the outer side, with a nib underneath. Rims with this type of profile appeared at Vrbovec in the layers that belonged to the end of 12th / beginning of the 13th century (Tkalčec 2010: 65). A rim fragment from the well 7 from Šepkovčica is also very similar; it is dated earliest to the beginning of the 13th century (Bugar 2011: T. 3: 3).

The wholly reconstructed pot shown on the Pl. 2: 6 can also be added to the slow wheel group (Fig. 6). Although the feature in which it was found was not described in this article, this pot was added because fragments of walls with deeply incised (probably spiral) lines are one of the most frequent to be found on the site (with red or dark surface, or mixed).

Pl. 2 nr 6: Pot. *Fa*: coarse clay body, pebbly fabric. *MP*: thrown on a slow wheel. *Fi*: uneven, dappled. *C*: red on the outer and on the inner surface and also along the fraction. *Fo*: fragmental, but reconstituted vessel, with a whole profile characterised by a globular body and wide mouth; the rim pointed above, articulated with a rib on the outer side, deeply grooved on the inner side; the shoulder accentuated with an out-thrust, the wall of the pot is uneven. *D/S*: the shoulder and the upper two thirds of the body decorated with a deeply incised spiral line. *Dim*: rim diameter: 26.6 cm; height of the pot: 30.8 cm; diameter of the neck at the narrowest part: 24.5 cm; diameter of the body at the widest part: 34 cm; diameter of the bottom: 15.6 cm.



Fig. 6 Reconstructed pot (photo by: B. Rožanković, 2011.)

This type of decoration also appears in well 7 from Šepkovčica (Bugar 2011: 9). Another analogy was found on that site in a pit dated to the wider period of the second half of 12th and beginning (or the first half) of the 13th century (Bugar 2008: 190). Those are just fragments so it is not possible to say how the whole vessels were decorated. Incised lines appear also in the earlier horizon of Šepkovčica but in combination with other motif – angled vertical cuts on the shoulder (Bugar 2008: 87).

The other group of vessels, represented by a larger amount of fragments from feature 1 (Pl. 1: 4, 5, 6) and rim fragments from feature 2 (Pl. 2: 3, 4) is characterized by manufacturing on a fast wheel, with profiled rims and fluted surface. This new method of manufacturing generally appears in the 13th century and continues to develop in the following centuries. At Šepkovčica pottery made on fast wheel also appears in the 13th century (Bugar 2008: 192). A pot similar to the one shown on Pl. 1: 5 was found in well 7 dated at the earliest to the beginning of the 13th century. The analogies for the above mentioned rim fragments can be found at well 6 at Šepkovčica whose beginning is dated the earliest to the 14th century (Bugar 2011: Pl. 2: 6, 9, 20, 22).

THE POT WITH RIBBED NECK

The light brick-red coloured pot with cylindrical ribbed neck is of special importance (Pl. 1: 6; Fig. 7). At the present state of research it is not a common pottery type in the Croatian assemblages, actually, so far only three pottery fragments with ribs on their neck and decorated with rows of single wavy lines found at Ledine (Torčec) have been published. It was assumed that they could be a part of a pot with ribbed neck. These fragments were dated in the period between the second half of the 10th and the first half of the 11th century (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 126).[8] However, this type is well-known and caused lots of scientific discussion in the neighbouring Hungary as a peculiar representative of the 10th-11th century pottery production.[9] It also appears in Slovakia and Romania.

The present example raises interesting chronological problems. Hungarian researchers currently almost unanimously agree that it was in use in the early Árpádian Period (10th and 11th centuries) (Takács 1997: 214; Wolf 2013: 759). Moreover, it is often regarded as the most certain indicator of the above stated time period in the otherwise hardly datable pottery assemblages of the centuries under discussion (Takács 1996: 156). Discussion rather concerns whether it was used only in the first half of the mentioned period or in the 11th century also (Merva 2014: 201). The pottery type appeared as a not too frequent, but typical part of grave goods of the 10th century graves, but with the development of medieval settlement archaeology more pieces became known from early Árpádian Period settlements too.[10] In the 1980s Kurt Horedt – although admitting, that the pottery type is characteristic for the 10th century – made a conjecture, that certain examples from Moreşti (Romania) could be dated to the 12th/13th centuries (Horedt 1984: 36, 43, 46). His opinion was refused by Hungarian researchers, due to the methods of processing and the constrained periodization of the ceramic material (Bóna 1985: 225–229; Vékony 1988: 296; Jankovich 1994: 408). There is however a certain subgroup of the pottery type, characterized by a funnel-shaped rim and less projecting ribs on the neck and represented by only a few specimens so far, which was dated to the 12/13th century.[11]



The pot with cylindrical ribbed neck from feature nr 1 from Kobilić can be dated to the 13th century according to ^{14}C dating. The pottery fragments, which accompany this pot and their closest analogies also support this statement.

In fact, mainly the form of the pot recalls the archaic features: the ribbed neck and the globular modelling of the body. The handle on the shoulder however seems to have ended up in the rim, and this differs from the small circular handles used in the 10th century. The strongly pebbly raw material, the relative hard firing and throwing on a fast wheel make our vessel more closely related to the 13th–14th century pottery. The decoration composed of irregular, mainly slant cuts on the shoulder frequently appears in the period of 10th–12th century, but the single wavy line bordered by two straight lines is yet again something special and points rather to the 13th and the 14th centuries: in earlier centuries wavy line bundles and straight line bundles, or incised spiral lines were more often used.

Fig. 7 Pot with ribbed neck (photo by: B. Rožanković, 2011.)

8 Miklós Takács mentioned a possible representative from Koprivnica-Kunovec breg (Takács 1997: 214–216). However, the respective rim fragment found in a grave due to its finding circumstances cannot be dated to the Middle Ages. (Demo 1982: 295, T. 10: 8). Some elements of the pottery type, like the ribs on the neck appear on another small site in Turopolje, 1 km north of Kobilić. This is a new material, so more can be said about it after more detailed analysis (Geoarheo d.o.o. 2016). We would like to thank Helena Nodilo for showing us the material.

9 Research history of the pottery type began with debates on its origins (Mesterházy 1975: 99–116; Fodor 1985: 165–170). With data augmentation it could be stated, that in the Carpathian Basin it appeared with the conquering Hungarians, but its closest analogies and possible prototypes range from the Dniester to the Lower Danube (Jankovich 1994: 408–409; Takács 1997: 212–214). Later the influence of Byzantium and the Eastern Mediterranean was emphasized in the spread of the pottery type (Bálint 2004: 39).

10 The last collection of data including the whole Carpathian Basin in this respect was completed in 1997 by Miklós Takács (Takács 1997: 212–218).

11 See for example the pot from Keszthely-Fenékpuszta (Jankovich 1991: 192). Furthermore, the pots from Kajárpéc-Pokolfadomb and Hurbanovo-Bohatá (Slovakia) were dated by coins to the later centuries of the Árpádian Period (Takács 1996: 157, Abb. 14).

THE PATTERN-WELDED KNIFE

This knife clearly exhibits the characteristic forging technique called pattern-welding.[12] For a better understanding of a manufacture, structure and chemical composition of the knife, an archaeometric investigation was carried out on cross-section samples.[13] The blade consists of several different parts: it has a high carbon steel cutting edge, a pattern-welded middle rod and an iron back. The attractive swirling pattern refers to the twisted pattern-welded composite, in our case consisting of 12 layers of wrought and phosphoric iron, alternating each other.[14] When twisted, the multi-layered rod was mildly squared and ultimately installed into the blade by forge-welding.[15] The surface of the blade was finely ground and etched with acids to receive a contrasting decorative pattern (Thiele et al. 2014). Only the cutting edge of the knife from Kobilić 1 was hardened, probably by water quenching with subsequent tempering on ca. 350-400°C (Thiele 2016) (fig 8).



Fig. 8 Pattern-welded knife (photo by: B. Rožanković, 2011.)

The technique of pattern-welding is documented as early as the 2nd century and was widely spread in the period of 5th–7th centuries. It reached a slow decline and disappeared in the sword-making in the 9th–10th centuries, but survived on knifes until the 13th–14th centuries (e.g. Williams 2012; Żabiński et al. 2014: 309-310; Hošek et al. 2011; Lang, Ager 1989: 107).

This knife from Kobilić 1 is so far the only discovered example from the territory of Croatia. In feature 4, together with this knife there was also another, bigger, steel knife (Pl. 4: 4).[16] These finds were accompanied by pottery fragments, two of which are shown on the Pl. 4: 1–2. Feature 4 was found isolated from other features, on the northern side of the old stream bed (Fig. 2). Dating on the basis of the pottery finds is problematic since there is no detailed typo-chronological framework for the Turopolje area.[17] However, since only pottery made on fast wheel appears in this feature, its earliest possible dating

12 For a detailed description of the forging technique see: Maryon 1960; Anstee 1961; Jones 2002; Thiele et al. 2015. It is often referred to as a variant of the Damascene technique, though the true Damascus blades were made of crucible steel produced most probably in Central Asia (Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) and underwent completely different processing methods (Bronson 1986; Verhoeven et al. 1998; Feuerbach 2006).

13 During the metallographic examination two samples were taken, one from the back and the other from the cutting edge of the blade. Chemical composition of the iron layers was measured using a Scanning Electron Microscope equipped with an Energy Dispersive Spectrometer (SEM-EDS). The examinations were carried out by Ing. Adam Thiele, Ph. D. (Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Department of Materials Science and Engineering). Here we would like to express our gratitude for his quick help and essential contribution. Likewise, we would like to thank Dr. Jiří Hošek for his advices while writing this article. A more detailed review on the results of the analysis will be presented in a forthcoming article.

14 Phosphoric iron was the most basic constituent of historical pattern-welded composites (for more details see eg. Thiele et al. 2015; Thiele, Hošek 2015).

15 Recent archaeometallurgical studies suggest that the pattern-welding did not have any significant positive effect on the mechanical properties of swords, it rather served aesthetic purposes (Thiele et al. 2015).

16 The archaeometrical examination was also carried out by Dr. Adam Thiele. The examination showed that the blade was made of steel with inhomogeneous carbon content. The left side has higher while the right side has a lower carbon content. The whole blade is hardened, probably quenched in a water and then tempered on low (200–300°C) temperature. The tip of the cutting edge has a martensitic microstructure with a hardness of 680 HV, the left part of the cutting edge has an average hardness of 600 HV and 300 HV according to the martensitic and ferritic-martensitic microstructure. This hardness distribution also reveals in the top and in the back of the blade with similar hardness values (Thiele 2016).

17 Unfortunately the pit did not contain animal bones and the carbon samples were too small for radiocarbon analysis.

is to the 13th century. Moreover, since some more profiled rims, like the one on the Pl. 4: 1, also appear, even later dating, to the 14th century, is very likely. In general these kinds of rims appear in the 13th century only sporadically. For example, at Vrbovec they hardly appear in the 13th century layers, but become common in the 14th century (Tkalčec 2010: 66). In the last phase of the sites around Torčec, dated in the 13th and the beginning of the 14th century they are completely absent (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 134–137). At Šepkovčica they are absent from well 7 whose lower limit of use is dated to the 13th century, but appear in well 6 whose lower limit of use is dated to the beginning of the 14th century (Bugar 2012: Pl. 2, Pl. 3).

In the latest period of their production (13th and 14th centuries) the pattern-welded knives are recorded in greater numbers only in two areas of Europe. The first is England where one knife of this type, dated to the first half of the 13th century, was found in London (Cowgill et al. 1987: 16), three knives dated to the 13/14th century were found in York, one 13th century piece was excavated in Einsham abbey and one other 13/14th century piece in Winchester (Ottaway, Rogers 2002: 2791; Tylecote, Gilmour 1986: 44-46).

The other area is Central Europe – Poland and the Czech Republic. In Poland, two 12/13th century pattern-welded knives are known from Kraków-Wawel, two from Opole, and one from Biskupin (Bukowska-Gedigowa, Gediga 1986: 300; Piaskowski 1964: 561-563), while two 13/14th century knives were found in Gdańsk (Piaskowski 1964). Except that, even nine pattern-welded knives were found in Wrocław: one dated to the 14th century, two to the 13/14th century, and six to the 13th century (Mazur, Nosek 1972: 291-293, 303-304; Konczewski, Piekalski 2010: 100-102). It was assumed that these knives from Wrocław (there were at least 11 pieces from the period of the 12th to the 14th century) were a result of the local production in Ostrów Tumski (Mazur, Nosek 1972: 291-293, 303-304).

However, the closest parallels for the Kobilić 1 knife come from the territory of the Czech Republic. These knives were extensively studied in the archaeological and archaeometrical literature. The work was started by Radomir Pleiner in 1960s and is currently continued mostly by Jiří Hošek. Twenty 10th-13th century pattern-welded knives have been published to this date (in particular Pleiner 1979; 1982; Hošek, Zavyalov 2014). Ten of them are dated to the 13th century. Of these ten, the knife from the male grave in Malín (Hošek et al. 2009) and the knife from Olomouc (Baarová et al. 2006: 233) were not only pattern-welded, but also provided with a phosphoric-iron strip, which was placed under their pattern-welded core and attached to the cutting edge by a serrated weld. Both of them thus differ from the knife from Kobilić 1. Other pattern-welded knives from the 13th century Bohemia are simpler and hence more similar to our knife in terms of the blade construction. One such piece was excavated at the castle of Veselí nad Moravou (Žákovský, Hošek 2015: 239). However, the most important site and the closest possible production centre is the monastery town of Sekanka (the Benedictine Monastery of St. John the Baptist at Ostrov), where the highest concentration of the Bohemian pattern-welded knives (seven of them at the same place) was evidenced until now. Two of them were found in a storage pit, three in an undefined feature and two in the structure no.11/1. Besides eleven knives, 6 kg of slag were also discovered in this structure which clearly showed that forging of new items, destined either for the monastery or maybe for a wider market, took place at the site (Pleiner 1982).

In general, the Czech researchers connect the pattern-welded knives with urban workshops. One knife, dated to the 12/13th century, was also found at the rural smithery Mutějovice. However, according to the opinion of Pleiner, this was also an import from a town workshop. Pleiner´s analyses of the products from Sekanka and Mutějovice showed considerable differences in the products of village smitheries and town workshops. The first ones produced just simple forgings and their main function was repairing of broken items. The town workshops, on the other hand, were specialized for certain items (tools, cutlery etc.). Also, they used raw materials of much better quality as well as more advanced techniques of production (Pleiner 1979: 401). The question whether the pattern-welded knives were in general manufactured in Bohemia, due to still insufficient data, has not yet been answered, but the presence of the considerable number of the knives at the site of Sekanka and the generally high occurrence of the pattern-welded knives in the Bohemian territory, gives strong indication that they were the results of local production (Hošek, Meduna 2011: 149).

Finally, it should be noted that although most of the pattern-welded knives were found in England, Poland and the Czech Republic, several of them also come also the territory of the former Soviet Union. One 14th century knife was found in Novgorod (Russia). One 13th century knife was discovered in Vitebsk (Belarus) and three in Minsk (Belarus) (Hošek, Zavyalov 2014; Gurin 1987: 115-116). Furthermore, six 12/13th century knives are known from Iziaslav (Ukraine) and one 12th-14th century knife from Vesyakar (Russia) (Voznesenska et al. 1996: 89-93; Zavyalov 2005: 137).

In general, not all the pattern-welded knives were produced in the same way. Sekanka is a good example of this: although seven knives were found on that site, their construction scheme was not identical. Five of them had the simplest construction scheme (steel-cutting-edge/pattern-welded-core/iron-back), while two others were slightly different and had more complex construction schemes (steel-cutting-edge/pattern-welded-core/steel-strip/iron-back and steel-cutting-edge/phosphoric-iron-strip/steel-strip/pattern-welded-core/iron-back) (Pleiner 1982). As seen, the knife from Kobilić, on the other hand, shows the following construction scheme: steel-cutting-edge/pattern-welded-core/phosphoric-iron-strip/iron-back. This obvious diversity of the production of the pattern-welded knives (also visible on the Polish knives)

perhaps opens a possibility for establishing the patterns of possible workshops. However, for that more data and detailed archaeometrical as well as historical and archaeological analyses are needed.

CONCLUSION

Although during the field works at the site Kobilić 1, due to the limits of the excavated zone, only a very small amount of medieval features was investigated, this excavation produced two important finds – the pot with ribbed neck, that broadened our knowledge about both the geographic distribution and the dating of these objects and the pattern-welded knife, which is the first such find in Croatia.

The cylindrical form of the neck of the pot with ribbed neck does not resemble the funnel-shaped rim of the later (12th-13th centuries) examples from Hungary so we may assume the existence of another, maybe local variant of the pottery type. The organic development from 10th–11th century types may be excluded in our case due to the missing links. The similar form however may have been adopted to serve identical functions. The exact function of this pottery type is not yet defined. Mária Wolf, pointing to ethnographical analogies, assumed it was used during the processing of dairy products (Wolf 2013: 758). More representatives of the pottery type are likely to appear through new excavations, since another, yet smaller rim fragment was already unearthed at Kobilić together with the presented pot in the feature 1, in the same filling (SU 855) and one more in another pit. The dating of the pot with ribbed neck from Kobilić is surprising, but not without precedent. All the known representatives recorded so far in Croatia derive from settlements. It remains the question of future research, whether in earlier times (10th and 11th centuries) we can reckon with the pottery type as a part of grave goods also.

For the origin of the Kobilić pattern-welded knife several possibilities can be taken into consideration. The first is that it could be an import. As the analysis of the historical sources showed, the area around the site Kobilić 1 was inhabited by people of higher economic status so any owner of this luxurious item is possible. The work done by the Czech researchers showed that in the territory of Bohemian Kingdom, the pattern-welded knives are the most luxurious knives of the period, but they cannot be explicitly connected with a single social group. They were found in strongholds, towns as well as rural environment. The luxurious items from the town were accessible to the nobility but also to rural population as early as the 10th and 11th century (Hošek, Meduna 2011: 151).

If one takes into consideration the number of the knives found on Czech sites and that these are the closest possible production centres, a possibility that the knife came from this territory could also be considered. This could have been the result of trade, but also there are some other options. The second half of the 13th century is the period of wars between the Kings of Hungary-Croatia and the Bohemian king. At one point, probably between 1268 until 1271 the army of the Bohemian King occupied western part of the Zagreb County (the area around Samobor). Castle warriors, who were a part of the royal army must have participated in these fights, and so did other higher nobles who stayed in Turopolje occasionally. For example, the count John of Okić was a big landowner from the western part of the Zagreb County and a hero of the resistance to a Bohemian troops. His estates were devastated during this occupation (Klaić 1982: 63–64). His presence in Želin, the area next to Kobilić, is testified in one document from 1281 (CD 6: 341).

At the end a possibility of a local production should be mentioned. Even this option cannot be completely excluded. For example, in Turopolje, about 10 kilometres from the site Kobilić there is a village called Čehi (Croatian word for the Czechs), known from the 13th century documents. According to some researchers this village was named by the Czech settlers in the region (Dugački 2009: 236) and they might have brought the knowledge of the production of the pattern-welded knives. These are all, however, just assumptions. At the present state of research, there are no archaeological or historical sources that could confirm this kind of production on the territory of Turopolje, the Zagreb County or medieval Slavonia in general. At the moment the pattern-welded knife from Kobilić 1 is the only such artefact known from Croatia, so for now, the most likely assumption is that it was imported and used by the representatives of the local nobility.

Translated by Nikolina Antonić and Tibor Ákos Rácz

Nikolina Antonić
Novomarofska 43
HR–10000 Zagreb
nikolina.antonic@gmail.com

Tibor Ákos Rácz
Ferenczy Museum Centre
Main Square 2-5.
HU–2000 Szentendre
racz.tibor.akos@gmail.com

BIBLIOGRAPHY / LITERATURA

Adamček, J. 1980, *Agrarni odnosi u Hrvatskoj od sredine XV do kraja XVII stoljeća*, Sveučilišna naklada Liber, Zagreb.

Antonić, N. 2015, Combining documents, toponyms, and archaeology in Turopolje, Croatia. GIS in historical research, *Annual of Medieval Studies at CEU*, Vol. 21, 211–228.

Antonić, N. 2016, Late medieval village in Turopolje, in: *Secular power and sacral authority. Collection of paper from the second medieval workshop in Rijeka*, Jovanović K., Miljan S. (eds.), Amsterdam (forthcoming).

Anstee, J. W., Biek, L. 1961, A Study in Pattern-Welding, *Medieval Archaeology*, Vol. 5, 71–93.

Apostolova Maršavelski, M. 1992, *Quarta puellaris* po običajom pravu Turopolja (13. – 16. st.), *Zbornik pravnog fakulteta u Zagrebu*, Vol. 42, no. 2, 141–149.

Bálint, C. 2004, A Mediterráneum és a Kárpát-medence kapcsolatai a kora középkori régészet szemszögéből, in: *Változatok a történelemre. Tanulmányok Székely György tiszteletére. Monumenta Historica Budapestinensia XIV*, Erdei G., Nagy B. (eds.), Budapest, 37–41.

Baarová, Z., Frait, R., Sovková, V., Šlancarová, V. 2006, Obrazový katalog vybraných exponátů, in: *Sága moravských Přemyslovců. Život na Moravě od XI. do počátku XIV. století*., Fifková R. (ed.), Olomouc-Brno, 199-250.

Bóna, I. 1985, Arpadenzeitliche Dörfer, Kirche und Friedhof am Marosfluss, *Acta Archaeologica Hungariae*, Vol. 37, 223–236.

Bresztyenszky, A. 1892, *Pravno-poviesni podatci o Turopolju*, Tisak Dioničke tiskare, Zagreb.

Bronson, B. 1986, The Making and Selling of Wootz, a Crucible Steel of India, *Archeomaterials*, Vol. 1, 13–51.

Bugar, A. 2008, Naselje ranog srednjeg vijeka Velika Gorica-Šepkovčica, in: *Srednji vek - Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 179–193.

Bugar, A. 2010, *Preliminarno izvješće – rezultati arheoloških zaštitnih istraživanja na lokalitetima Okuje (I, Ia, II, IIa, IIIb) i Mraclinska Dubrava. Muzej grada Zagreba. Autocesta Zagreb – Sisak / koridor A11, dionica Velika Gorica jug–Lekenik*, unpublished report.

Bugar, A. 2011a, Dva srednjovjekovna bunara s lokaliteta Šepkovčica, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 3. s. 44, 161–178.

Bugar, A. 2011b, Arheometrijske analize i njihova primjena u arheološkoj interpretaciji na primjeru lokaliteta Okuje, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, Vol. 8 (forthcoming).

Burmaz, J., Vujnović, N. 2010, *Preliminarno izvješće – Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja na lokalitetima Okuje III, IIIa i IIIc. Autocesta Zagreb – Sisak / koridor A11, dionica Velika Gorica jug – Lekenik*, unpublished report.

Cowgill, J., de Neergaard, M., Griffiths, N. 1987, *Medieval finds from excavations in London: 1, Knives and scabbards*, Her majesty's stationery office/Museum of London, London.

Demo, Ž. 1982, Rezultati iskopavanja ranocarske nekropole u Kunovec Bregu kraj Koprivnice (Iskopavanja u 1979. i 1980. godini), *Podravski zbornik 82*, 279–327.

Dobronić, L. 2012, *Templari i Ivanovci u Hrvatskoj*, Dom i svijet, Zagreb.

Dugački, V. 2009, Historiografija o Česima u Hrvatskoj, *Historijski zbornik*, Vol. LXI, no. 1, 235–252.

Feuerbach, A. 2006, Crucible Steel: Production and Identification, in: *Make all sure: The Conservation and Restoration of Arms and Armour*, Smith R.D. (ed.), Leeds, 12–17.

Fodor, I. 1985, Honfoglalás kori bordázott nyakú edényeink származásáról – Über den Ursprung der Landnahmezeitlichen Gefässe mit geripptem Hals. *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 36, 165–170.

Fuerst-Bjeliš, B. 2005, Turopolje. Dinamični cvjetnjak između Save i Kupe., *Meridijani,* Vol. 12, 94, 48-57.

Geoarheo d.o.o. 2016, *Izvješće o arheološkom istraživanju na trasi izgradnje priključne prometnice istočne obilaznice Velike Gorice - Zračna luka Zagreb AN 1 I AN 2*, unpublished report.

Gurin, M. F. 1987: Гурин, М. Ф. 1987, *Кузнечное ремесло Полоцкой земли. IX–XIII вв,* Наука и техника, Минск.

Hošek, J., Meduna, P. 2011, The metallography of knives from the medieval village of Hrdlovka and the burial ground of Zlončice, Bohemia, in: *The Archaeolometallurgy of Iron: Recent developments in archaeological and scientific research*, Hošek J., Cleere H., Mihok L. (eds.), 137–152.

Hošek, J., Velímský, F., Šilhová, A., Ottenwelter, E. 2009, Metallography of medieval knives from Malín (Bohemia). in: *Archaeometallurgy in Europe 2007 (2nd international conference Archaeometallurgy in Europe 2007. Aquileia, Italy, 17-21 June 2007. Selected papers)*, 272-281.

Hošek, J., Zavyalov, V. I. 2014: Гошек И., Завьялов В.И. 2014, Ножи со вставками дамасской стали на территории Чехии и в памятниках Древней Руси. Российская археология 2014(1), 106-115.

Hošek, J., Beran, V., Komorózcy, B. 2011, The metallography of two Roman swords from Mušov, Czech Republic, in: *Archaeometallurgy in Europe III – Abstracts*, Hauptmann A., Moderressi-Tehrani D., Prange M. (eds.), 100.

Horedt, K. 1984, *Moreşti 2. Grabungen in einer mittelalterlichen Siedlung in Siebenbürgen*, Bonn.

Hutyrová, T., Budak, N. 2013, A comparison of the privileged communities Campus Zagrabiensis and Parvus comitatus, in: *Slovakia and Croatia Vol. I – Slovakia and Croatia Historical Parallels and Connections (until 1780)*, Homza M., Lukačka J., Budak N. (eds.), Bratislava, 227–231.

Jankovich, B. D. 1991, Ásatások az Árpád-kori Fenék falu területén 1976–1978. Ausgrabungen auf dem Gebeit des arpadenzeitlichen Dorfes Fenék 1976–1978., *Zalai Múzeum*, Vol. 3, 185–211.

Jankovich, B. D. 1994, Szondázó ásatás Szarvas-Rózsáson – Sondierungen in Szarvas-Rózsás, in: *A kőkortól a középkorig. Tanulmányok Trogmayer Ottó 60. szüle-*

tésnapjára., Lőrinczy G. (ed.), Szeged, 405–419.
Jones, L. A. 2002, Blade Construction and Pattern-Welding, in: *Swords of the Viking Age*, Pierce I. (ed.), Woodbridge, 145–151.
Jurković, I. 2002, Raseljena plemićka obitelj za osmanske ugroze: primjer Berislavića *de Werhreka de Mala Mlaka* (Dio prvi – Stjepan Berislavić Vrhrički i Malomlački), *Zbornik Odsjeka za povijesne znanosti Zavoda za povijesne i društvene znanosti Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti*, Vol. 20, 125–164.
Jurković, I. 2003, Raseljena plemićka obitelj za osmanske ugroze: primjer Berislavića *de Werhreka de Mala Mlaka* (Dio drugi – Nasljednici Stjepana Berislavića tijekom 16. st.), *Zbornik Odsjeka za povijesne znanosti Zavoda za povijesne i društvene znanosti Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti*, Vol. 21, 119–181.
Karbić, M. 2002, Heiratsstrategien des Kleinadels von Turopolje (Slawonien) im späten Mittelalter, *East Central Europe. L'Europe du Centre-Est*, Vol. 29/1–2,167–176.
Karbić, M. 2014, Plemićka obitelj Mikšić iz roda Levča do početka 16. stoljeća, *Zbornik Odsjeka za povijesne znanosti Zavoda za povijesne i društvene znanosti Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti*, Vol. 32, 67–78.
Klaić, N. 1982, *Povijest Zagreba I*, Sveučilišna naklada Liber, Zagreb.
Klaić, N. 1987, *Medvedgrad i njegovi gospodari*, Globus, Zagreb.
Laszowski, E. (ed.), 1904-1910, *Povijesni spomenici Plemenite općine Turopolja nekoć 'Zagrebačko Polje' zvane. Monumenta historica nobilis communitatis Turopolje olim 'Campus Zagrabiensis' dictae,* (in text: MHNC), 4 Vols., Tiskom Antuna Scholza, Zagreb.
Laszowski, E. (ed.), 2010 and 2011, *Povijest plemenite općine Turopolja nekoć Zagrebačko polje zvane*, Vol. 1 and 2, Tiskom Antuna Scholza, Zagreb.
Lang, J., Ager, B. 1989, Swords of the Anglo-Saxon and Viking Periods in the British Museum: a Radiographic Study, in: *Weapons and Warfare in Anglo-Saxon England,* Hawkes S.C. (ed.), Oxford, 85-122.
Los, Dž. 2011, *Izvještaj o zaštitnom arheološkom istraživanju na lokalitetu Kobilić 1*, unpublished report.
Margetić, L. 1992, *Hrvatsko srednjovjekovno običajno i nasljedno pravo*, Narodne novine, Zagreb.
Maryon, H. 1960, Pattern-welding and Damascening of Sword-blades: Part I - Pattern-Welding, *Studies in Conservation*, Vol. 5, no. 1, 25–37.
Mazur, A., Nosek, E. 1972, Wczesnośredniowieczne noze dziwerowane z Wrocławia, *Kwartalnik historii nauki i techniki,* Vol. 2, 291–304.
Merva, S. 2014, The Analysis of Pottery from 10th–11th Century Graves in the Carpathian Basin. Tecnnological and Typo-Chronological Studies, in: *Avars, Bulgars and Magyars on the Middle and Lower Danube,* Doncheva-Petkova L., Balogh C., Türk A. (eds.), Sofia-Budapest, 197–262.
Mesterházy, K. 1975, Honfoglalás kori kerámiánk keleti kapcsolatai – Östliche Beziehungen der Ungarischen landnahmezeitlichen Keramik, *Folia Archaeologica*, Vol. 26, 99–116.
Miljan, S. 2006, Quarta puellaris prema slučaju Skolastike Jurjeve iz Mlake, *Lucius: zbornik radova Društva studenata povijesti "Ivan Lučić-Lucius"*, Vol. 8–9, 141–148.
Miljan, S. 2011a, Plemićka obitelj Krupić iz Velike Mlake u 15. i 16. stoljeću, *Zbornik Odsjeka za povijesne znanosti Zavoda za povijesne i društvene znanosti Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti,* Vol. 29, 83–125.
Miljan, S. 2011b, Nijemci u Turopolju u kasnom srednjem vijeku, *DG Jarhbuch,* Vol. 18, 29–50.
Ottaway, P., Rogers, N. 2002, *Crafts, Industry and everyday life: Finds from Medieval York*, Council for British Archaeology, York.
Konczewski, P., Piekalski, J. 2010, Stratygrafia nawarstwień i konstrukcje ulic, in: *Ulice średniowiecznego Wrocławia*, Piekalski J., Wachowski K. (eds.), Wrocław, 91-157.
Pleiner, R. 1979, Die Technik des Schmiedehandwerks im 13. Jahrhundert im Dorf und in der Stadt, in: *Geschichtswissenschaft und Archäologie*, von Herbert J. (ed.), Sigmaringen, 393–410.
Pleiner, R. 1982, Techniky kovářské výroby, in: *Hradišťko u Davle. Městečko ostrovského kláštera*, Richter M. (ed.), Praha, 268–300.
Szeberényi, G. 2013, Noble Communities in Spiš and Turopolje in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries, in: *Slovakia and Croatia Vol. I – Slovakia and Croatia Historical Parallels and Connections (until 1780)*, Homza M., Lukačka J., Budak N. (eds.), Bratislava, 222–227.
Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010, *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 2, Zagreb.
Smičiklas, T. (ed.), 1907 and 1908, *Diplomatički zbornik kraljevine Hrvatske, Dalmacije i Slavonije. Codex diplomaticus regni Croatiae, Dalmatiae et Slavoniae.* (in text: CD), Vol. 5 and 6, Tisak dioničke tiskare, Zagreb.
Takács, M. 1996, Formschatz und Chronologie der Tongefässe des 10. – 14. Jahrhunderts der Kleinen Tiefebene, *Acta Archaeologica Hungariae*, Vol. 48, 135–195.
Takács, M. 1997, A honfoglalás kori edényművesség, in: *Honfoglalás és néprajz,* Kovács L., Paládi-Kovács A. (eds.), Budapest, 205–223.
Thiele, A., Hošek, J., Haramza, M., Török, B. 2014, Revealing the surface pattern of medieval pattern welded iron objects – etching tests conducted on reconstructed composites, *Archeologia Technica*, Vol. 25, 18–24.
Thiele, A., Hošek, J., Kucypera, P., Dévényi, L. 2014, The role of pattern-welding in historical swords – mechanical testing of materials used in their manufacture, *Archaeometry*, Vol. 57, no. 4, 720-739.
Thiele, Á., Hošek, J. 2015, Estimation of Phosphorus Content in Archaeological Iron Objects by Means of Optical Metallography and Hardness Measurements, *Acta Polytechnica Hungarica* 12(4), 113-126.
Thiele, A. 2016, *Short interpretation of the archaeometrical investigation of the two knives from Zagreb*, unpublished report.
Tkalčec, T. 2010, *Burg Vrbovec u Klenovcu Humskome: Deset sezona arheoloških istraživanja*, Muzeji Hrvatskog zagorja i Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb.
Tylecote, R. F., Gilmour, B. J. J. 1986, *The Metallography of*

Early Ferrous Edge Tools and Edged Weapons, BAR British Series 155, Archeopress, Oxford.
Verhoeven, J. D., Pendray, A. H., Dauksch, W. E. 1998, The Key Role of Impurities in Ancient Damascus Steel Blades, *Journal of the Minerals, Metals and Materials Society*, Vol. 50 (9), 58–64.
Voznesenska et al. 1996, Вознесеньска, Г.О., Недопако, Д.П., Паньков, С.В. 1996, *Чорна металургія та металообробка населення східноєвропейського лісостепу за доби ранніх слов'ян і Київської Русі,* Інститут археології, Київ.
Williams, A. 2012, *The Sword and the Crucible. A History of the Metallurgy of European Swords up to the 16th Century, History of Warfare 77*, Brill, London.
Vékony, G. 1988, Későnépvándorláskori és Árpád-kori települések Tatabánya-Dózsakertben, in: *Komárom megye története*, Gombkötő G. (ed.), Tatabánya, 283–316.
Wolf, M. 2013, Kerámiavizsgálatok eredményeinek felhasználása 10.–13. századi településeink kutatásában I. (Borsod) – Die Nutzung der Ergebnisse von Keramikanalysen in der Forschung der Siedlungen des 10. – 13. Jahrhubderts I. (Borsod), in: *A honfoglalás kor kutatásának legújabb eredményei. Tanulmányok Kovács László 70. születésnapjára. Monográfiák a Szegedi Tudományegyetem Régészeti Tanszékéről 3.*, Révész L., Wolf M. (eds.), Szeged, 755–797.
Zavyalov, V. I. 2005, Завьялов, В. И. 2005, *История кузнечного ремесла пермян: археометаллографическое исследование*, Ижевск.
Żabiński, G., Stępiński, J., Biborski, M. 2014, *Technology of Sword Blades from the La Tene Period to the Early Modern Age: The case of what is now Poland*., Archaeopress, Oxford.
Žákovský, P., Hošek, J. 2015, Kovové artefakty, in: *Veselí nad Moravou. Středověký hrad v říční nivě*, Plaček M., Dejmal M. (eds.), Brno, 220-251.

ABBREVIATIONS / KRATICE

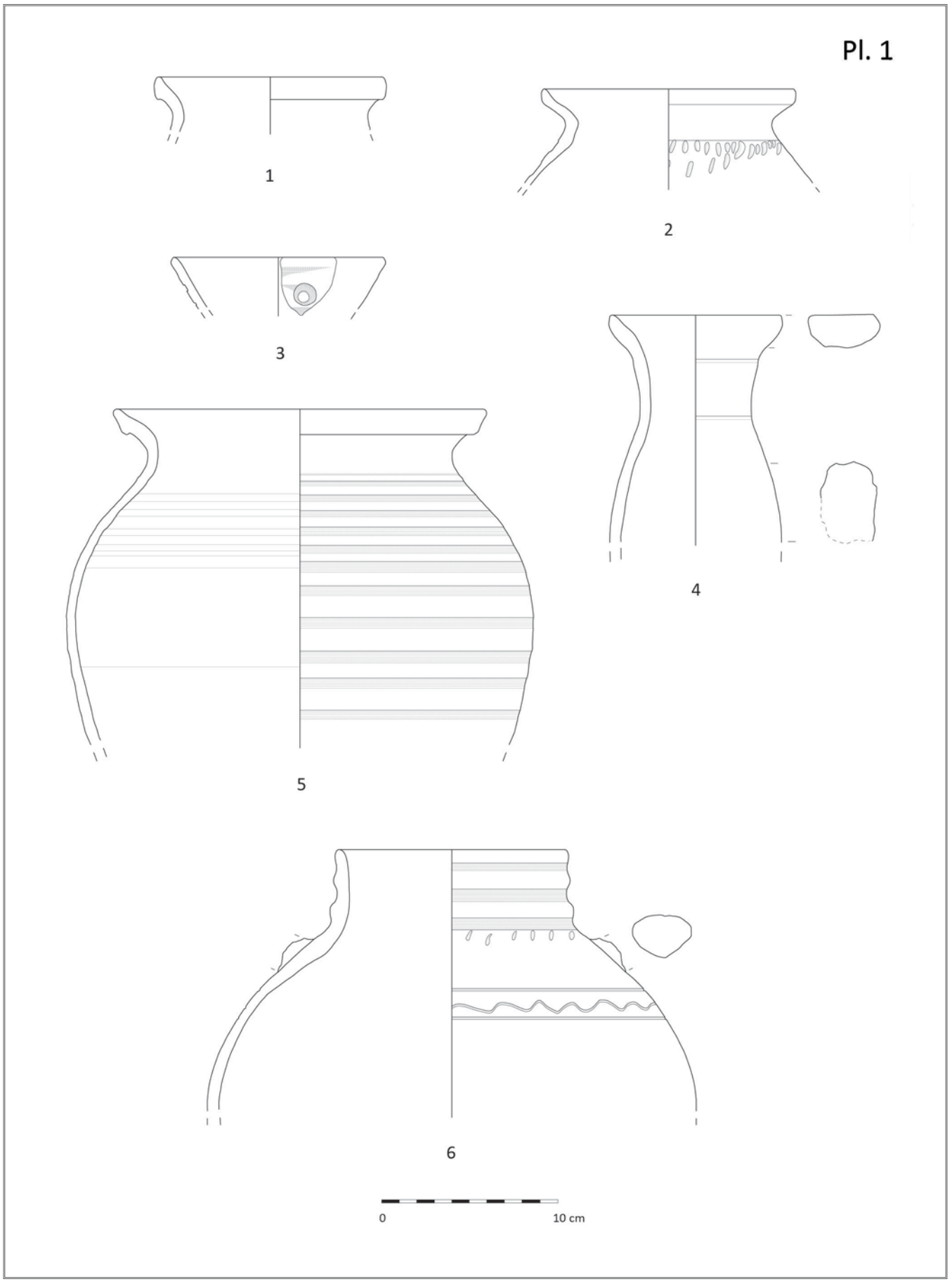
C - Colour
CD - *Codex diplomaticus regni Croatiae, Dalmatiae et Slavoniae*
D/S - Decoration/surface treatment
Dim - Dimensions
Fa - Fabric
Fi - Firing
Fo - Form
MHNC - *Monumenta historica nobilis communitatis Turopolje olim 'Campus Zagrabiensis' dictae*
MP - Manufacturing process

SAŽETAK

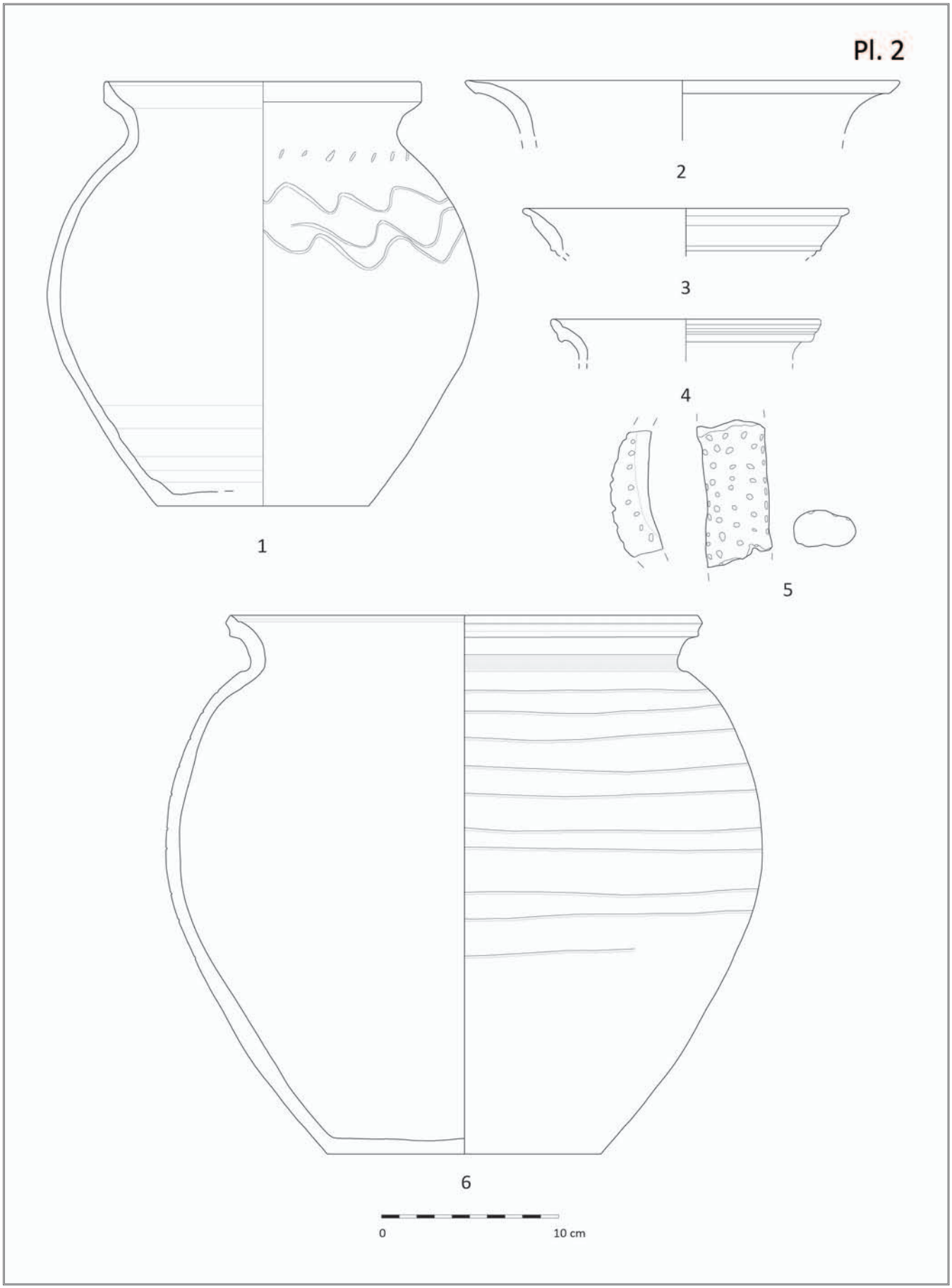
ODABRANI SREDNJOVJEKOVNI NALAZI S LOKALITETA KOBILIĆ 1 U TUROPOLJU

Ključne riječi: Kobilić 1, Turopolje, srednjovjekovno naselje/posjed, lonac s narebrenim vratom, damascirani nož (pattern-welding)

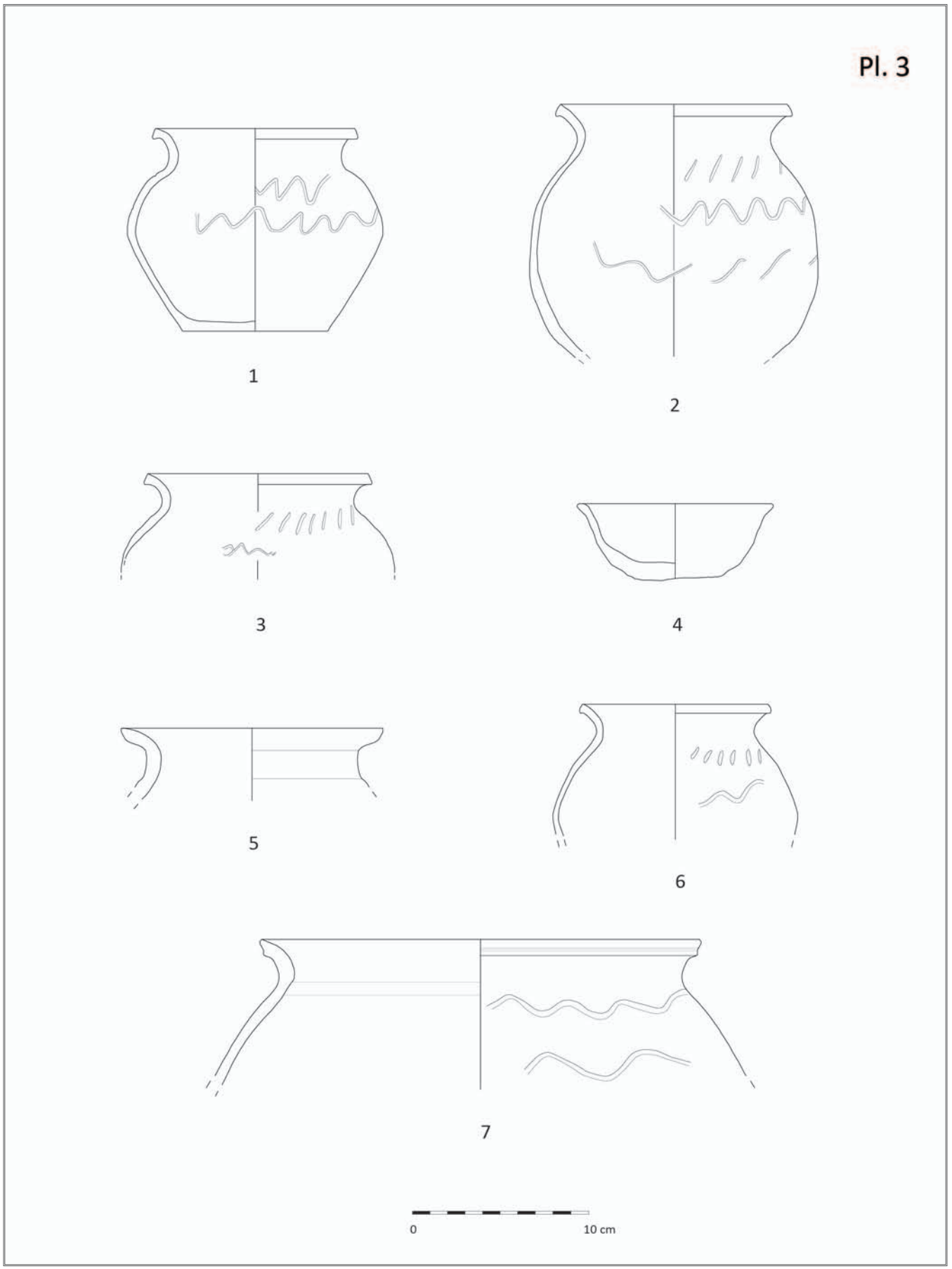
U ovom radu se predstavlja arheološko nalazište Kobilić 1 te neke izabrane arheološke strukture i nalazi otkriveni tijekom istraživanja. Nalazište Kobilić 1 je smješteno u Turopolju, regiji u Zagrebačkoj županiji. Istraženo je u jesen/zimu 2010. godine tijekom zaštitnih istraživanja na trasi zaobilaznice Velika Gorica, faza II na D31 s vezom D408. Uz brojne strukture iz prapovijesnog i antičkog razdoblja, istražen je i manji dio srednjovjekovnog naselja/posjeda. Iako je broj istraženih struktura premali za donošenje zaključaka o prostornoj organizaciji nalazišta, istraživanja su donijela vrijedne nove spoznaje koje mogu upotpuniti naše znanje o materijalnoj kulturi srednjovjekovnog Turopolja. Dvije strukture su datirane radiokarbonskom metodom u trinaesto stoljeće, a kronologija nalaza je dodatno utvrđena i analogijama s naših najbližih nalazišta. Uz to, dva nalaza, koji zaslužuju posebnu pozornost – lonac s narebrenim vratom datiran u trinaesto stoljeće te nož izrađen u tehnici tzv. lažnog damasta (pattern-welding) datiran u trinaesto/četrnaesto stoljeće – detaljno su analizirani.



Pl. 1 (I. Marochini, 2015.)

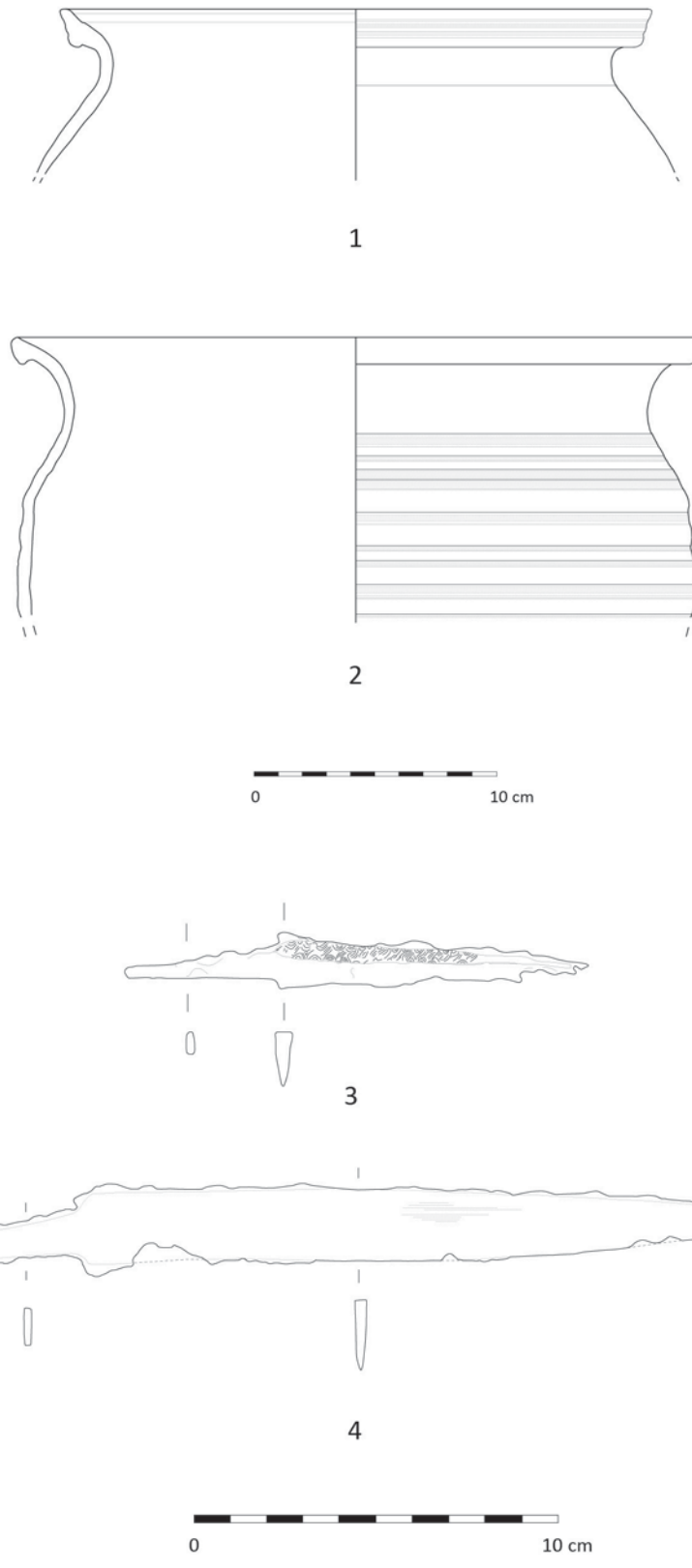


Pl. 2 (I. Marochini, 2015.)



Pl. 3 (I. Marochini, 2015.)

Pl. 4



Pl. 4 (I. Marochini, 2015.)

ROBERT ČIMIN

Prilog poznavanju prehrambenih navika u kasnom srednjem vijeku

Prethodno priopćenje / *Preliminary communication*

Čovjeka od pamtivijeka zaokuplja nekoliko egzistencijalnih pitanja među kojima je svakako jedno od glavnih – kako se prehraniti? Za razliku od životinje, čovjek je naučio svoju hranu termički pripremiti, najčešće na otvorenoj vatri, a kroz povijest je razvio i neke druge oblike pripreme. U radu će se osvrnuti na pripremu hrane tijekom kasnoga srednjega vijeka na prostoru sjeverne Hrvatske i to na primjeru dvaju istraženih sela u Podravini. Točnije, ukratko će se prikazati određene prehrambene navike, dokumentirane prigodom arheoloških iskopavanja Muzeja grada Koprivnice tijekom 2013. i 2014. godine na lokalitetima Zgruti u Mekišu i Ruškova greda sjeverno od Podravskih Sesveta. Na prvom lokalitetu pronađeno je više keramičkih pekvi (peka) o kojima je u dosadašnjoj hrvatskoj arheološkoj literaturi pisano relativno malo, a na potonjem su istražena dva kružna objekta definirana kao ostaci kupolastih krušnih peći. Vidjet će se kako su oba načina pripreme hrane višenamjenska i tehnološki vrlo slični, a najčešće su se pripremale osnovne namirnice poput kruha i mesa.

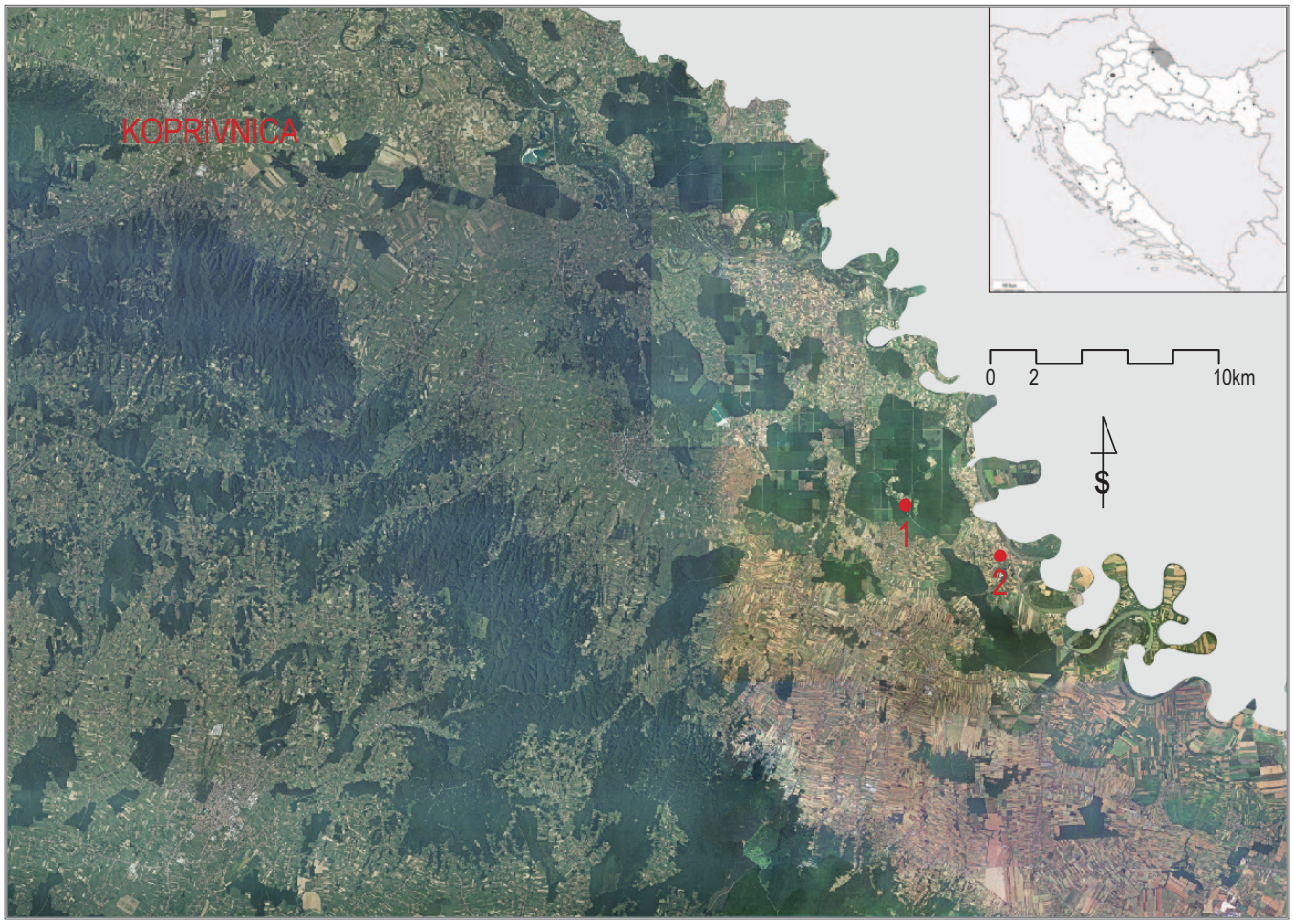
Ključne riječi: sjeverna Hrvatska, Podravina, kasni srednji vijek, naselje, priprema hrane, krušna peć, peka

UVOD

U okolici mjesta Podravske Sesvete u istočnom dijelu Koprivničko-križevačke županije Muzej grada Koprivnice proveo je arheološka istraživanja 2013. i 2014. godine (sl. 1). Zahvaljujući zaljubljeniku u kulturnu baštinu i starine Josipu Cugovčanu i općinskom načelniku Ivanu Derežiću[1] provedena su djelomična iskopavanja na dvama srednjovjekovnim selima. Prvo, Mekiš-Zgruti, već je navedeno u Registru arheoloških nalaza i nalazišta sjeverozapadne Hrvatske (Šimek 1997: 189), zahvaljujući poznatom i bogatom nalazu kasnosrednjovjekovnog srebrnog novca i nakita pronađenom 1943. godine (Dukat, Mirnik 1978; 2005: 140, 146; Rendić-Miočević (ed.) 1993: 213); a drugo, Podravske Sesvete-Ruškova greda, prepoznao je Josip Cugovčan te o istome obavijestio Tajanu Sekelj Ivančan s Instituta za arheologiju koja prenosi prvu informaciju o lokalitetu (Sekelj Ivančan 1998).

U travnju 2013. godine Muzej grada Koprivnice proveo je arheološka iskopavanja na lokalitetu Mekiš-Zgruti prilikom čega je istražena jedna arheološka sonda površine cca 520 m^2. Prepoznato je 65 arheoloških tvorevina (jamski objekti) koji pripadaju razvijenome i kasnome srednjem vijeku (12. – 16. stoljeće). Najveći broj objekata određen je u stambene namjene (poluukopanog tipa), postoji veći broj otpadnih jama i radnih jamskih objekata, kao i ostatci manjeg broja nadzemnih objekata. Među pokretnim nalazima brojem prednjače ulomci keramičkog posuđa, a među kojim se izdvajaju ulomci renesansnog majoličkog stolnog posuđa porijeklom iz talijanskih radionica, kao i gotičko slikano posuđe ugarske provenijencije, što ukazuje na mogućnost narudžbe pojedinih proizvoda iz udaljenijih krajeva. U travnju 2014. godine istražene su dvije arheološke sonde ukupne površine 450 m^2 na lokalitetu Ruškova Greda sjeverno od Podravskih Sesveta. Istraženo je 80-ak arheoloških tvorevina, kao ostatci naselja iz razdoblja kasnog brončanog doba vezani uz kulturu polja sa žarama te razvijenoga i kasnoga srednjeg vijeka s tragovima naseljavanja i u ranom novom vijeku. Nažalost, tamošnji su jamski objekti bili i u vrlo niskom stupnju očuvanosti zbog duboke poljoprivredne obrade zemlje, a sukladno tome niti pokretnog materijala (keramika, metal, životinjske kosti) nije pronađeno u većoj količini. Najveći dobitak tih iskopavanja

1 Radovi su zamišljeni kao početak istraživanja povijesti mjesta Podravske Sesvete u srednjem vijeku, a za što je Općina Podravske Sesvete osigurala određena financijska sredstva i ostale potrebitosti: dozvolu vlasnika zemljišta, radni stroj, pomoćne radnike, geodetsku podlogu i drugu logističku pomoć.



Sl. 1 Položaj kasnosrednjovjekovnih lokaliteta u okolici Podravskih Sesveta: 1. Podravske Sesvete–Ruškova greda, 2. Mekiš–Zgruti (izvor: www.geoportal.dgu, doradio: R. Čimin)

bilo je prepoznavanje nadzemne jednoprostorne kuće koja datira u 14. ili 15. stoljeće, a čiju su osnovnu konstrukciju činila tri para bočnih stupova i jedan središnji par (Čimin 2014a: 149-150). Najvjerojatnije je zauzimala površinu od cca 18 m^2, a bila je natkrivena dvoslivnim krovištem od organskog materijala (šiblje, trstina) (Čimin 2014b).

Pored toga, na lokalitetu Zgruti pronađeno je više ulomaka kasnosrednjovjekovnih peki te mnoštvo uzoraka životinjskih kostiju, a na lokalitetu Ruškova greda dokumentirane su dvije kružne jamske tvorevine definirane kao ostaci kupolastih krušnih peći. Uzimajući navedene pokazatelje u obzir mogu se izvući neki zaključci o prehrambenim navikama stanovništva srednjovjekovne Podravine, o čemu će više riječi biti u nastavku rada.

PEKE

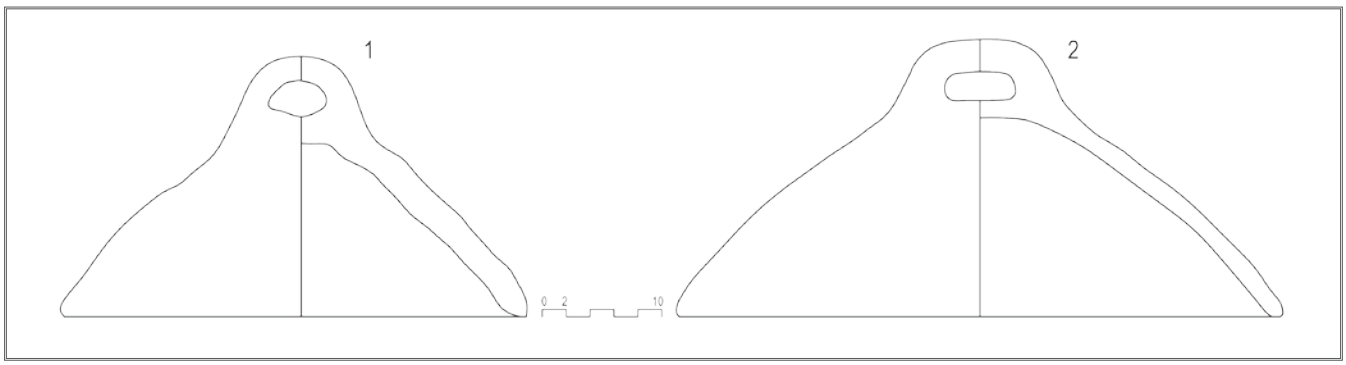
Danas se priprema hrane ispod peke smatra vrhunskom poslasticom, a službena definicija peku definira ovako: *„zvonolika keramička ili željezna posuda za pečenje na otvorenom ognjištu...“*. U nastavku iste definicije[2] vidljivo je kako su te posude korištene tijekom dugog vremenskog perioda, zatim su predstavljene njene osnovne karakteristike, rasprostranjenost, kao i vrsta hrane koja se pod njom obično priprema(la). Dalje se navodi kako je riječ o široko rasprostranjenom i gotovo svakodnevnom uporabnom tipološkom obliku posuđa karakterističnom za balkanski i srednjemediteranski prostor; gdje se u kontinentalnim dijelovima peče kruh i mesna jela, a u priobalju se mogu naći i plodovi mora (riba, hobotnica itd.).

Iako je peka poznata od pretpovijesti, na prostoru južne Panonije klasični srednjovjekovni oblik dobiva nešto kasnije.

2 *„... Na vrhu ima jednu ili dvije ručke; željezna je u obliku glatke kalote, a keramičkoj su dodani i obruči za zadržavanje žeravice. Jelo (kruh, pogača, meso, krumpir i sl.), položeno na toplo tlo ognjišta ili u plitku tepsiju, prekriva se pekom prethodno ugrijanom do užarenosti, koja se potom zasipa žeravicom i toplim pepelom. U južnoj Panoniji i na Balkanu koristila se već u prapovijesti (neolitik); s uporabom otvorenih ognjišta zadržala se u istočnoj Sloveniji, južnoj Madžarskoj, Rumunjskoj, Bugarskoj, Srbiji i Crnoj Gori, Bosni i Hercegovini, Italiji. U Hrvatskoj je keramička peka bila proizvod domaćih lončara; u jadranskom i dinarskom području oblikovala se na ručnom lončarskom kolu (čripnja, peka, pekva), a u Slavoniji uz pomoć kalupa (pokljuka). Željezne peke, pod imenom sač, proširile su se na Balkan posredstvom Osmanlija. Iščezle iz svakodnevice seoskih domaćinstava nestankom otvorenih ognjišta; danas su peke ponovno u uporabi za pripremu starinskih jela u suvremenoj ugostiteljskoj ponudi.“* (http://www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?ID=47366, 19.12.2015.).

Peke su u kontinentalnoj Sloveniji poznate od kasnoantičkog razdoblja poput primjerka s Bleda, ali i u ranome srednjemu vijeku na sjeveru Jadrana o čemu svjedoči primjerak iz Kopra (Pleterski 2008: 16, sl. 1.4: 1-2). Doduše, te se peke oblikovno poprilično razlikuju od kasnosrednjovjekovnih peki sjeverne Hrvatske, gdje im je vrh ravna ploha za primanje žeravice, a sa strane imaju dvije trakaste drške za prenošenje. Eksperimentalnom arheologijom Andrej Pleterski pokazao je kako se početkom srednjega vijeka na ovim prostorima pod pekom mogao kvalitetno ispeći kruh, a sam postupak pečenja na otvorenom ognjištu isključuje uporabu kupolaste krušne peći. Treba napomenuti kako je arheološki dokazano kako stari Slaveni u pradomovini nisu poznavali peku, već su se s njom upoznali dolaskom u novu postojbinu na području južno od Dunava (Pleterski 2008: 55-57, 80). Sljedeći primjerak posebno je važan u tipološkom razvoju te posude. U mjestu Hunya (jugoistočna Mađarska) unutar naselja iz kasnoavarskog razdoblja pronađen je cjelovit primjerak zvonolike peke s jednom masivnom drškom (Szõke 2003: 311, Fig. 54). Moglo bi se reći kako je upravo ta peka jedna od prvih poznatih tog tipa u ranome srednjemu vijeku na podunavskom području. Izrađena je rukom, izvedba je vrlo gruba i nemarna, rub nepravilan i poprilično je teška.[3] No, u stvarnosti je to isti tipološki oblik peke kakva nam je kasnije poznata uz minimalne razlike – zvonolika posuda s jednom masivnom drškom (sl. 2).

Iako bi se dalo pretpostaviti kako je korištenje peke tijekom kasnoga srednjega i ranoga novoga vijeka u sjevernoj



Sl. 2 Tipološki oblici zvonolikih peki: 1. rani srednji vijek (Hunya, Mađarska), 2. kasni srednji vijek (Stari Perkovci–Sela, Hrvatska) (prema: Szõke 2003: 311, Fig. 54; arhiv Hrvatskog restauratorskog zavoda; crtež: R. Čimin)

Hrvatskoj bilo vrlo često, to se u ovom trenutku arheološki može teže potvrditi. Vjerojatno općenita skromna arheološka istraženost kasnosrednjovjekovnih naselja u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj ne pruža ispravnu sliku uporabe i distribucije keramičkih peki. Naime, tek se u posljednjih deset godina započelo s provođenjem većeg broja zaštitnih arheoloških iskopavanja kojima su istražene znatnije površine kasnosrednjovjekovnih naselja, ali kako većina istraživanja nije kvalitetno publicirana, još uvijek se ne može govoriti o udjelu korištenja peke u prehrani srednjovjekovnog stanovništva. Do danas nam je tako, iz dostupne literature, na području sjeverne Hrvatske poznato relativno malo nalaza. Tako su primjerice pronađeni pojedinačni ulomci peki prilikom zaštitnih radova u okolici Našica (Nodilo 2011: 63; Paraman 2011: 43), Valpova (Marjančaci – Laz, Marković, Paušak 2012: 108), Požegi i Požeškoj kotlini (Sokač-Štimac 2008: 113; 2011: 146), okolici Slatine (Galiot 2011: 159; Maljković 2011: 156-157), Slavonskog Broda (Miškiv, Miklik-Lozuk 2007: 81; Lozuk 2008a: 103; Miklik-Lozuk 2008: 101; 2009: 133), Donjeg Miholjca (Višnjić 2010: 18) i Virja (Čimin 2011: 218). Svi oni datiraju u vrijeme kasnoga srednjega i ranoga novoga vijeka, dakle razdoblja od 15. do 17. stoljeća. Zanimljivo je kako je prilikom zaštitnih istražnih radova na lokalitetu Bentež kod Beketinaca pronađen tek jedan ulomak peke (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 240), iako većina keramičkog materijala kasnosrednjovjekovnog naselja datira u 14. i 15. stoljeće, vrijeme kada bi se u takvom naselju očekivala veća uporaba takvih posuda u pripremi hrane. Za razliku od njega, na lokalitetu Sela kod Starih Perkovaca zaštitnim iskopavanjima 2006. godine na trasi autoceste Beli Manastir – Osijek – Svilaj (Haraša, Bekić 2007) pronađeno je više primjeraka kasnosrednjovjekovnih peki od koji je čak dvije bilo moguće restaurirati.[4] Bile su to zvonolike posude s masivnim drškama ovalnog presjeka, širine oko 50 cm i visine do 35 cm. Nadalje, prilikom iskopavanja utvrde Čanjevo u Prigorju pronađeno je više ulomaka srednjovjekovnih peki datiranih od 15. do 17. stoljeća (Čimin 2008: 130-131, sl. 21). Faktura tamošnjih peki je loša, drobi se i mrvi, a sastoji se od nepročišćene gline s mnogo primjesa pijeska, kremena, većih kamenčića, vapnenca, pljeve i zrnja žitarica kao veziva. Na unutrašnjoj strani nalazio se tanki premaz žitke gline. Pojedini ulomci imaju manje rupice koje bi se mogle okarakterizirati kao ispusi, ali nam peke iz Starih Perkovaca pokazuju kako je zapravo riječ o tragovima

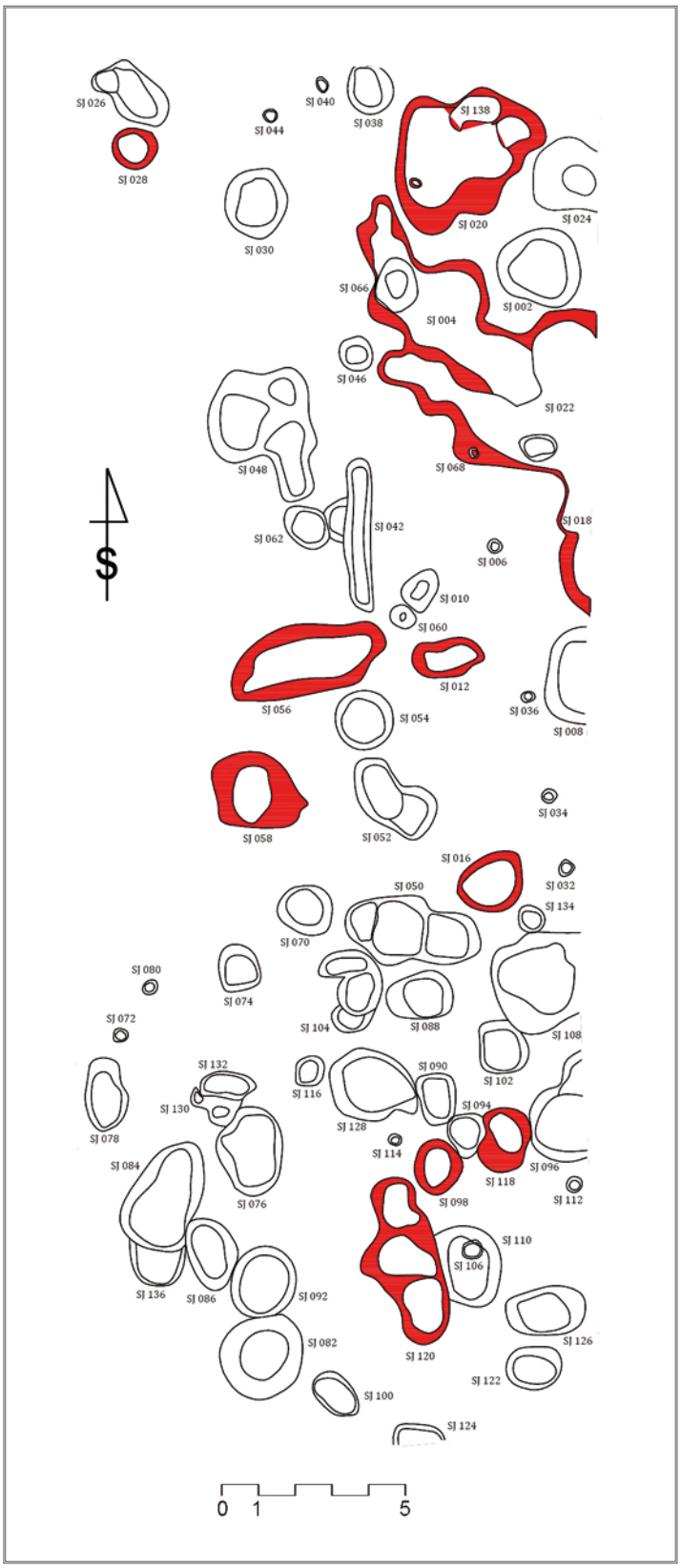
3 Zahvaljujem na toj informaciji Miklósu Takácsu u Zagrebu 2. lipnja 2015. godine.

4 Autor rada upoznao se s tim primjercima kao tadašnji djelatnik Hrvatskog restauratorskog zavoda koji je provodio zaštitna arheološka istraživanja na tom lokalitetu.

popravaka. Tamošnji primjerci, naime, imali su željezne klinove koji su naknadno umetani u peku na mjestu napukline. Peke pronađene na lokalitetu Ciglenica kod Varaždinskih Toplica datiraju u sredinu 16. stoljeća (Bekić 2006: 38, 56-57, 64, T. 5: 3, T. 6: 7, T. 13: 9). Nekoliko ulomaka peki pronađenih u kasnosrednjovjekovnom naselju na zagrebačkom Stenjevcu iz 14. stoljeća, pokazuje znatno drugačije odlike negoli svih do sada navedenih primjeraka (Bunčić 2010: 77–78, kat. 15, 89). Naime, one su tu ukrašene plastičnom trakom s otiskom prsta, rađene od fino pročišćene gline, vrlo kvalitetno pečene i promjera oko 42 cm. Sve to iz nekog razloga odstupa od drugih primjeraka sjeverne Hrvatske u razdoblju od 14. do 16. stoljeća, kako po fakturi, tako i dimenzijama. Promjer peki kreće se od 50 do 70 cm, kao što se može vidjeti na vrlo lijepo očuvanom primjerku pronađenom na Trgu sv. Terezije u Požegi (Sokač-Štimac 2008: 113).

Na lokalitetu Zgruti u Mekišu kod Podravskih Sesveta pronađeno je 69 ulomaka peki u zapunama jamskih objekata (sl. 3) te 20-ak ulomaka u površinskom oranom sloju. Iako većina nalaza potječe iz objekata koji se analizom keramičkih ulomaka mogu datirati u 14. i 15. stoljeće, najviše je ulomaka pronađeno u objektu SJ 022/023 koji bi se mogao datirati i nešto ranije (sl. 4). Tom objektu nepravilnog oblika nije sasvim poznata namjena, a radi se o plitko ukopanom objektu do 30 cm s mnoštvom pokretnih arheoloških nalaza. Vanjske su mu dimenzije cca 9 x 5,5 m, a zalazio je pod istočni rub iskopa pa ukupne dimenzije nije bilo moguće dokumentirati. Moguće je riječ o nekom otvorenom radnom prostoru koji je prema pokretnim nalazima funkcionirao u vrijeme razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka, a što je potvrdila i radiokarbonska analiza uzorka ugljena – 2Σ Cal AD 1225 to 1285.[5] Tim se datumom korištenje peke u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj možda potvrđuje već u 13. stoljeću, iako su do sada sve druge peke datirane od 14. stoljeća nadalje. Treba napomenuti kako je zapuna tog objekta tamnosmeđe do crne boje, rahla s većom količinom ugljena u tragovima, a u kojoj su pored peki pronađena tri cjelovita lonca i dva poklopca s primjetnim tragovima gorenja, koji bi se također mogli datirati u 13. stoljeće. Uzimajući to u obzir možda bi se prostor ukopa objekta SJ 022 mogao okarakterizirati kao mjesto pripreme hrane na otvorenom ognjištu. Takvoj konstataciji u prilog bi išle peke pronađene u otvorenim ognjištima na lokalitetu Sladojevci – Hruščik – Brodišće kod Slatine (Maljković 2011: 156) i Trgu sv. Terezije u Požegi (Sokač-Štimac 2008: 113).

Pored toga, stambeni objekt SJ 120/121 s jednim ulomkom peke mogao bi se datirati nekako u isto vrijeme, dok bi se ostali objekti s nalazima peke mogli okvirno datirati u 14. i 15. stoljeće (SJ 012/013, 016/017, 020/021, 028/029, 056/057, 058/059, 098/099, 118/119).



Sl. 3 Mekiš–Zgruti 2013., tlocrt istraženog dijela naselja s označenim položajem ulomaka peki (crtež: R. Čimin)

5 Analiza je provedena u laboratoriju Beta Analytic Inc., 4985 SW 74 Court, Miami pod oznakom Beta – 382879 potkraj 2014. godine.



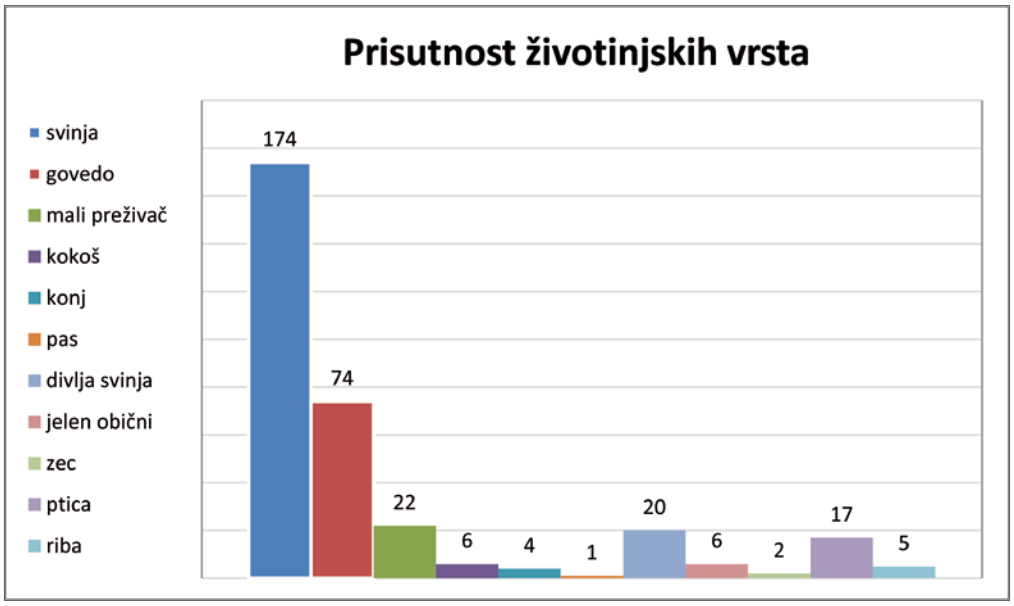
Sl. 4 Ulomci rubova peki pronađeni u zapuni objekta SJ 022/023 iz druge polovine 13. stoljeća (snimio: R. Čimin)

U odnosu na druga istražena kasnosrednjovjekovna naselja u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj, broj objekata s ulomcima peke upućuje na raširenu uporabu peke (38 ulomaka) u pripremi hrane tijekom kasnoga srednjeg vijeka. Treba napomenuti kako su svi ulomci peki na Zgrutima sličnih izvedbenih karakteristika, a pronađeni su u vrlo fragmentarnom stanju. Te je posude zbog većih dimenzija i krhkosti bilo vrlo teško transportirati, a kako u izradi nije potrebna posebna vještina očito je riječ o lokalnim proizvodima. Osnove izrade (oblik, faktura, kamenčići, premaz žitke gline) prenosile su se unutar zajednice kolektivnim sjećanjem, a često je dolazilo i do popravaka kao što se može vidjeti u Čanjevu, Starima Perkovcima i Požegi.

I na lokalitetu Ruškova greda sjeverno od Podravskih Sesveta pronađeni su ulomci peki, no u mnogo manjem obimu negoli na Zgrutima. Jedan ulomak pronađen je u novovjekovnom bunaru SJ 014/015, koji se nikako ne može datirati prije 17. stoljeća, a šest ulomaka malih dimenzija pronađeno je unutar većeg srednjovjekovnog objekta SJ 138/139 uz južni rub sonde B koji bi se prema keramičkom materijalu (478 ulomaka) mogao datirati u prijelaz s 15. u 16. stoljeće.

Kao što je već ranije rečeno, osim kruha pod pekom se moglo pripremati i meso, a arheološkim istraživanjima na lokalitetu Zgruti prikupljena je veća količina životinjskih kostiju (1135 uzoraka). Analizom životinjskog osteološkog materijala bilo je moguće determinirati 29,16 % (331) od ukupnog broja uzoraka, budući da se većina nalazila u izrazito fragmentarnom stanju.[6] Očekivano su zastupljenije domaće životinje s udjelom od 84,90 %, a među kojima je najzastupljenija svinja (52,57 %), slijede govedo (22,35 %) i mali preživači (ovca, koza – 6,64 %), dok u manjem broju dolazi kokoš (1,81 %), konj (1,21 %) i pas (0,30 %). Među lovnim životinjama (15,10 %) ponajviše je divljih svinja (6,04 %) i ptica (fazan – 5,14 %), dok su jelen (1,81 %), zec (0,60 %) i riba (1,51 %) skromno zastupljeni (sl. 5). Treba reći kako uzorak od 331 determiniranog uzorka nije velik i zasigurno ne pruža pravu sliku, ali daje osnovne podatke o prehrani i privrednoj grani (stočarstvo) srednjovjekovne zajednice koja je obitavala na Zgrutima. Distribucija udjela pojedinih životinjskih vrsta slaže se s analizom životinjskih ostataka srednjovjekovnih naselja u okolici Torčeca gdje je u ranome srednjem vijeku (7. – 11. stoljeće) zabilježena veća prisutnost goveda da bi kasnije (12. – 14. stoljeće) omjeri bili slični poput ovog na Zgrutima s najvećom zastupljenošću svinje (Kužir et al. 2010: 349). No, za razliku od naselja, u utvrdama je situacija bitno drugačija. Primjerice u Vrbovcu u Klenovcu Humskom u razdoblju od 12. do 14. stoljeća značajna je dominacija svinja (oko 60 %), dok se govedo i mali preživači kreću u okvirima između 10 i 20 %. Tijekom 15. i 16. stoljeća udio svinja značajno opada (20 – 22 %), a jača broj goveda i malih preživača, dok udio divljači čitavo vrijeme ne prelazi više od 5 % (Trbojević Vukičević et al. 2010: 243–244). Omjer svinja – govedo – mali preživač tumači se činjenicom kako je svinja uzgajana prvenstveno za prehranu pa je učestalost nalaza i veća, govedo je korišteno za vuču i mlijeko zbog čega je i duže živjelo, a mali preživači davali su mlijeko i vunu.

6 Analizu je provela dr. sc. Tajana Trbojević Vukičević, Veterinarski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zavod za anatomiju, histologiju i embriologiju, u drugoj polovini 2014. godine.



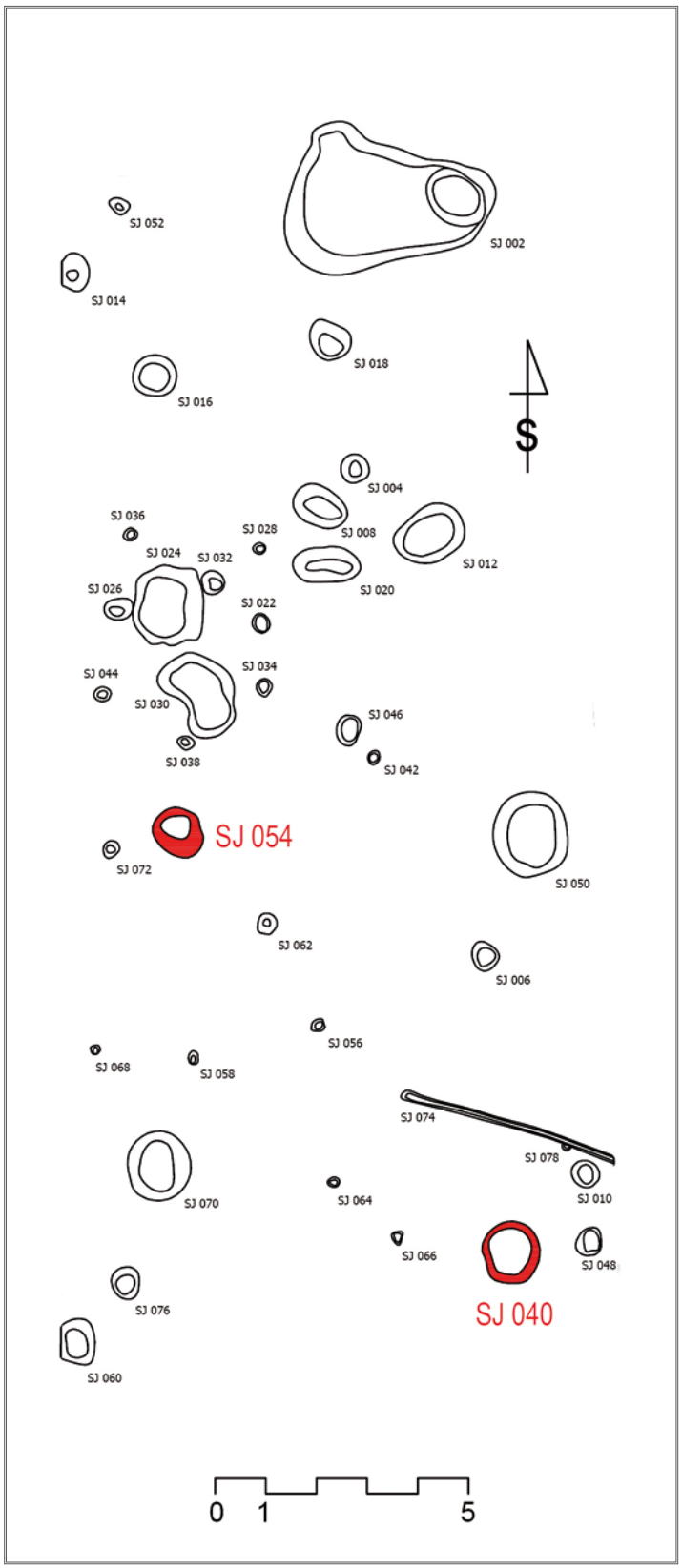
Sl. 5 Udio determiniranih uzoraka kostiju životinjskih vrsta na istraženom dijelu lokaliteta Mekiš–Zgruti 2013. godine (izradio: R. Čimin)

KRUŠNE PEĆI

Krušna se peć definira kao *„Uređaj za pečenje kruha i drugih peciva. U hrvatskim seoskim kućanstvima građena kao samostojeći objekt (na dvorištu ili u naselju) ili pak u kući kao dio kuhinjske ili sobne peći. Samostalno postavljena krušna peć (u istočnoj, središnjoj i gorskoj Hrvatskoj) na dvorištu pojedinačnoga kućanstva bačvasta je svoda, građenog od ilovače, pruća omazana zemljom, nepečene (ćerpič) ili pečene opeke, katkada i zaštićena krovom.*" (on-line Hrvatska enciklopedija Leksikografskog zavoda Miroslav Krleža, www.enciklopedija.hr/natuknica.aspx?ID=34289, 5.1.2016.). Na lokalitetu Ruškova greda među 80-ak istraženih jamskih objekata izdvojila su se dva kružna objekta koji bi mogli činiti ostatke dviju krušnih peći na otvorenom (sl. 6). Riječ je o objektima SJ 040/041 i 054/055 koji su pronađeni u relativno niskoj razini očuvanosti, ali koje nalazna situacija vjerojatno može odrediti kao takve. Što se srednjovjekovnih peći općenito tiče, u arheološkoj su nam literaturi mnogo poznatije one unutar stambenih objekata, i to nešto više iz ranoga negoli iz kasnoga srednjega vijeka (Holl 1990; Šalkovsky 2001; Sabján 2002; Takács 2002; Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2010). Razlog tome, treba prvenstveno tražiti u činjenici da su samostojeće peći na otvorenom bile podložnije propadanju uslijed stalnih utjecaja atmosferilija, pogotovo nakon prestanka uporabe, a poseban je problem i slabija arheološka istraženost naselja s kraja srednjeg vijeka.

Objekt SJ 040/041 (1,42 x 1,32 m, dub. 0,34 m) gotovo je pravilnog kružnog tlocrta (sl. 7), zapuna mu je bila izrazito tamna s većom količinom usitnjenog kućnog lijepa i ugljena. Unutar zapune pronađeno je nešto životinjskih kostiju (dva uzorka), 11 keramičkih kugli i čak 98 ulomaka kasnosrednjovjekovne keramike. Treba napomenuti kako je većina pokretnih nalaza pronađena u gornjem dijelu zapune, a pri samom dnu i uz istočnu stjenku nalazila se veća količina amorfnog zapečenog lijepa s ulomcima keramike, ali i šest indikativnih ulomaka lijepa s glačanom površinom. Među njima se nalazio sloj tamnije zemlje s gorevinom, a tijekom istraživanja nije uočena njihova uža povezanost (sl. 8). Nalazna situacija s većom količinom ugljena upućuje na zaključak kako je riječ o objektu koji je u određenom trenutku gorio ili se unutar njega odvijala aktivnost povezana uz vatru. Na bolje očuvanim ulomcima lijepa, s jedne strane nalazi se tanji glačani i tvrdo zapečeni sloj, a s druge su strane vidljivi otisci keramičkih ulomaka koji su s njih većim dijelom otpali. Pretpostavka je kako je riječ o dijelovima podnice peći (sl. 9). Prvotno je na dno iskopane jame položen sloj keramičkih ulomaka kao svojevrsna podloga u obliku taraca, a koji je istovremeno bio i toplinski izolator peći. Iako je u zapuni objekta SJ 040/041 pronađeno malo takvih ulomaka podnice, treba reći kako ih je u oranom sloju u njegovu arealu pronađeno znatno više.

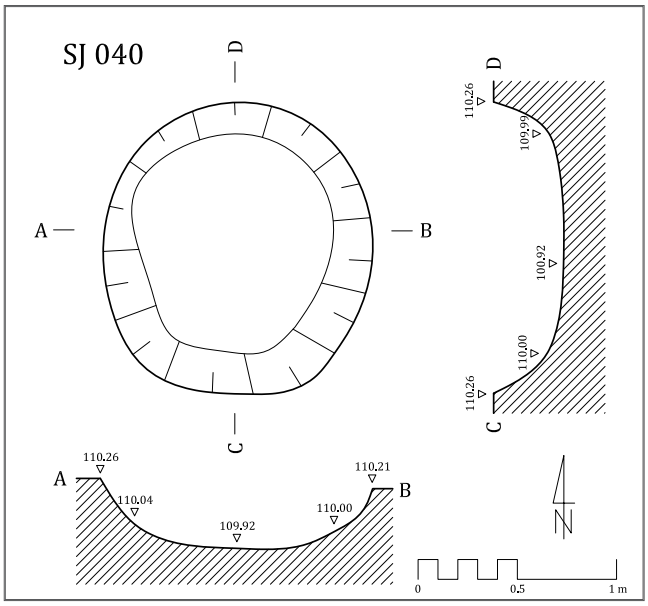
Sve u svemu, za pretpostaviti je kako se tu vjerojatno radi o ostacima kupolaste krušne peći. Problematika je u tome što nedostaju osnovni elementi kojima bi se to potkrijepilo, odnosno dijelovi peći nisu pronađeni *in situ*, već su dislocirani. Do takve situacije moglo je doći jednostavno prestankom korištenja peći, koja je uslijed loš(ij)e gradnje i vanjskih utjecaja mogla propasti kroz jednu jaču zimu i potom sama sebe zapuniti usitnjenim dijelovima kupole i podnice. Smatram kako nam u razumijevanju ove pretpostavke može uvelike pomoći eksperimentalna izrada sličnih peći. Uzmimo primje-



Sl. 6 Podravske Sesvete–Ruškova greda 2014, tlocrt istraženog dijela naselja s označenim položajem kupolastih peći (crtež: R. Čimin)

rice eksperiment Ane Đuričić iz 2012. godine koja je u izradi i korištenju kupolaste peći kao model koristila neolitičku peć koju je Milivoj Vasić, među ostalim, istražio 1911. godine na lokalitetu Vinča–Belo brdo, a koja se usput poslužila i etnološkim istraživanjima korištenja sličnih peći u istočnoj Srbiji (Đuričić 2014: 274). Vjerujem kako na ovom mjestu nije potrebno posebno naglasiti kako su se određeni segmenti povijesnih (arheoloških) društva nakon njihova otkrića i uvođenja u uporabu zadržali uistinu dugo u gotovo nepromijenjenom obliku (npr. lončarsko kolo, kotač, zemunica). Samim time, neosporno je može li se ovdje povezivati neolitička priprema hrane pod kupolastom peći s istim procesom u razdoblju kasnoga srednjega vijeka. Kupolasta krušna peć toliko je funkcionalna da se i danas koristi. Eksperiment je pokazao kako je kupolasta krušna peć multifunkcionalna, ali je utvrdio nedostatke peći na otvorenom koja uslijed čestog korištenja može brzo podleći znatnim oštećenjima, prvenstveno podnice i kupole, i to već nakon godine do dvije dana od njene izrade (Đuričić 2014: 269, Fig. 7). Smatram kako je to jedan od mogućih pokazatelja slabe očuvanosti peći SJ 040/041 pronađene na Ruškovoj gredi.

Drugi objekt koji bi se mogao pripisati istoj ili sličnoj namjeni jest SJ 054 koji se nalazio južno od središnje osi ranije nadzemne jednoprostorne kuće (sl. 10). Zapuna tog objekta (1,23 x 1,07 m) bila je svjetlija negoli objekta SJ 040/041, odnosno tamnosive boje s više usitnjene zapečene gline i manje ugljena. Pri dnu zapune pronađeno je više elemenata, odnosno većih komada podnice od zapečene gline (SJ 055a) negoli u prvom objektu. No, i ovi su komadi u relativno niskom stupnju očuvanosti i nisu dokumentirani *in situ*, već su dislocirani. Zanimljivo je kako su se na središnjem i najdubljem dijelu objekta nalazili bolje očuvani komadi, dok se je prema rubovima podnica pronalazila tek u tragovima (sl. 11). I ovdje je podnica imala jednu uglačanu stranu s jače zapečenim tankim slojem, dok je druga strana bila amorfna izgleda i bez ulomaka keramike kao podloga. Ovdje je situacija u tom pogledu bila pojednostavljena, a nakon iskopa jame u nju se postavila glina i sve se zajedno zapeklo pa je donja strana podnice poprimila oblik iskopane jame. Dijelovi kupole nisu pronađeni, a osim podnice u zapuni je pronađeno 10 ulomaka jednog srednjovjekovnog keramičkog lonca manjih dimenzija (sl. 12). Takva nalazna situacija uistinu je indikativna u vezi s namjenom objekta. Da je riječ o otpadnoj jami, zasigurno bi se u zapuni objekta pronašlo životinjskih kostiju ili koji ulomak drugih keramičkih posuda. Ovako izgleda kako se u peći u određenom trenutku nalazio jedan lonac oštećen istovremeno s peći. Je li se to dogodilo rušenjem peći prestankom uporabe ili nedavnim ljudskim aktivnostima prilikom obrade poljoprivredne površine teško je razaznati.



Sl. 7 Peć SJ 040, tlocrt i presjeci (crtež: R. Čimin)

Više kupolastih krušnih peći otkriveno je zaštitnim arheološkim iskopavanjima na trasama slavonskih autocesta, a njihova se detaljnija objava očekuje.[7] Iz dostupne je literature tek poznata srednjovjekovna kupolasta krušna peć iz Stružana kod Slavonskog Broda datirana od 10. do 12. stoljeća (Lozuk 2008b: 106), a koja bi dimenzijama i izvedbom mogla sličiti peći SJ 054. Nalazi krušnih peći navode se i u Markovcu Našičkom (Paraman 2011: 42), a u blizini Velike Gorice na lokalitetu Šepkovčica također su pronađene slične tvorevine (Bugar 2009: 272). Nadalje, na lokalitetu Bentež kod Beketinaca u dijelu kasnosrednjovjekovnog naselja pronađeno je mnoštvo ukopanih objekata među kojima je čak 56 pripisano krušnim pećima(!), ali pokušaj povezivanja i izjednačavanja broja krušnih peći s brojem obitelji ipak bi trebalo uzeti s oprezom (Minichreiter, Marković 2009: 15; 2013: 202-203, sl. 121, 132, 139). Lijep primjer ranosrednjovjekovne kupolaste peći na otvorenom pronađen je na lokalitetu Prečno pole I



Sl. 8 Peć SJ 040 u fazama istraživanja (snimio: R. Čimin)

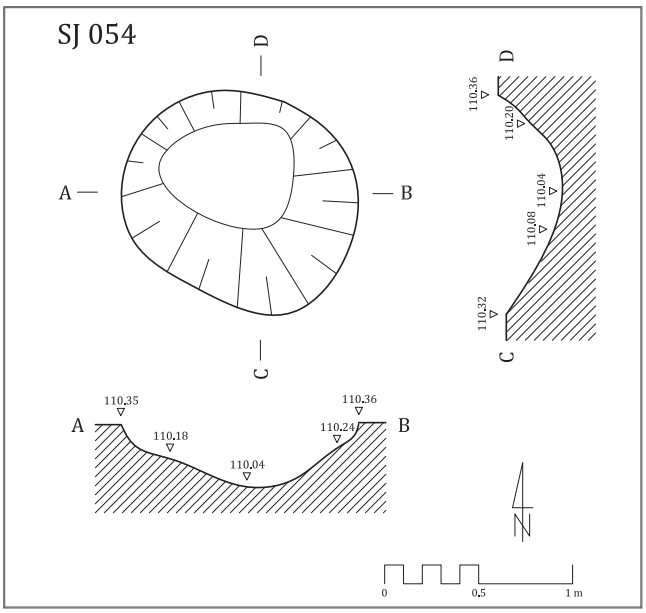
7 Autor rada upoznao se s vrlo dobro očuvanim kasnosrednjovjekovnim kupolastim krušnim pećima pronađenim na autocesti Svilaj – Beli Manastir na lokalitetima istraživanim od strane privatne tvrtke Kaducej d.o.o. iz Splita, a koje su prezentirane na 2. znanstvenom skupu Metodologija i arheometrija u Zagrebu 4. prosinca 2015. godine (Tresić Pavičić 2014).



Sl. 9 Ostatak podnice peći s podlogom od keramičkih ulomaka (snimio: R. Čimin)

u Torčecu, a koji je pružio nešto više podataka o izgledu i korištenju takve peći već krajem 6. ili sredinom 7. stoljeća (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 99-100, sl. 38.a, 93-94). Zanimljiv oblik krušne peći u Podravini zabilježen je na lokalitetu Pod Gucak kod Torčeca 2007. godine. U peći nisu pronađeni pokretni arheološki nalazi, a imala je oblik osmice te se sastojala od predprostora i kupolastog dijela krušne peći (Sekelj Ivančan 2008: 147) te je radiokarbonskom analizom datirana u 2. polovinu 11. i 12. stoljeće (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 101).

Prema Ruttkayevoj klasifikaciji srednjovjekovnih glinenih peći na otvorenom naše bi se peći mogle svrstati u tip III (Ruttkay 2002: 276, Fig. 4) koji karakterizira djelomičan kružni ukop promjera do 1,20 m, izrada podnice u hodnoj razini i niska kupola. Treba napomenuti kako se takve peći javljaju već od 10. stoljeća, a jedna od najočuvanijih svakako je primjerak iz starobugarske kraljevske prijestolnice Pliska (Kostadinova-Avramova et al. 2014: 35, Fig. 1a). Vidljiv je ukop donjeg dijela peći za oko 0,40 m, glinena kupola visine je do 0,50 m i stijenke 4 - 5 cm debljine, a ukopna jama širine je oko 1,40 m. Gotovo identične mjere posjeduju obje peći s Ruškove grede. Geofizička magnetska mjerenja dviju peći iz Pliske (glinena i kamena) pokazala su kako su obje mogle postići približno istu temperaturu od oko 460 °C (Kostadinova-Avramova et al. 2014: 48). Takva je temperatura i više negoli dovoljna za pečenje kruha (potrebno najviše do 250 °C, kao i mesa i druge vrste hrane), dok se eksperimentom u Srbiji u glinenoj kupolastoj peći dosegla temperatura od 650 °C (Đuričić 2014: 269). U Njemačkoj su istražene kupolaste peći sličnih promjera, kupola je visine do 0,8 m, a pretpostavlja se kako su korištene i u obrtništvu. Primjerak iz Brandenburga datira u 10. stoljeće, a onaj iz Konstanza u 12. stoljeće (Röber 2002: 16-17, Abb. 9-10). Očigledno je korištenje takvih peći bilo široko rasprostranjeno diljem Europe.

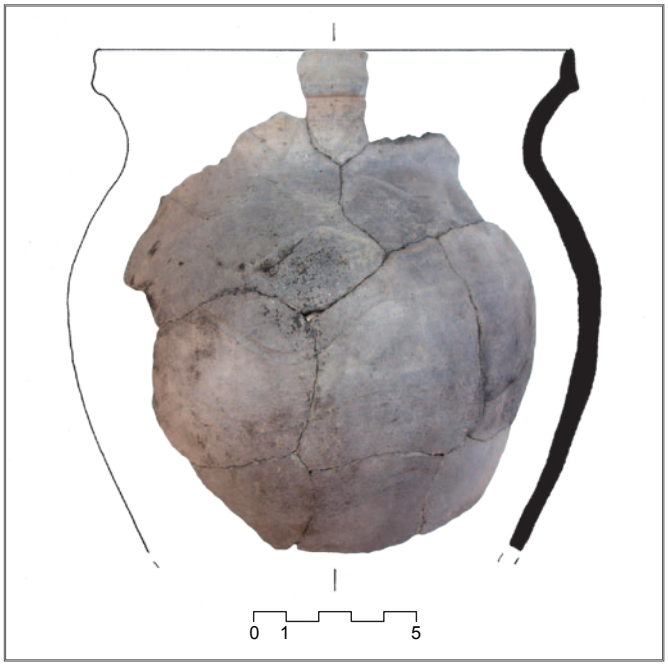


Sl. 10 SJ 054, tlocrt i presjeci (crtež: R. Čimin)

Već je ranije spomenuto kako se kao podloga podnice prve peći (SJ 040/041) koristio sloj ulomaka keramičkih posuda. Nije to usamljen slučaj u Hrvatskoj, no prilično je rijedak, a tehnološki postupak poznat je još od badenske i latenske kulture na Vučedolu (Balen 2006: 44; Hutinec 2011: 94, 96) te mlađeg željeznog doba na lokalitetu Kratine u okolici Lipovca (Iskra-Janošić 2005: 23). Vjerojatno najkompleksniji



Sl. 11 Peć SJ 054 u fazama istraživanja (snimio: R. Čimin)



Sl. 12 Kasnosrednjovjekovni keramički lonac u zapuni peći SJ 054 (izradio: R. Čimin)

primjerak takve peći pronađen je na lokalitetu Vojvodice kod Buzadovca, istražen na trasi autoceste A12 Sveta Helena – GP Gola 2011./12. godine. Riječ je o manjem dijelu kasnosrednjovjekovnog naselja koje je funkcioniralo od 13. do 15. stoljeća, a među najzanimljivijim objektima su velika troprostorna kuća s podrumom iz 13. stoljeća u južnom dijelu te kupolasta peć (SJ 350) s deset faza gradnje i popravaka iz 15. stoljeća u sjevernom dijelu lokaliteta (Tkalčec 2013a: 79, 83, sl. 4-10). Peć je kružnog tlocrta (promjer 1,70 m), a zapunu su činili naizmjenični slojevi glinene podnice, gorevine i svojevrsnog taraca od ulomaka keramičkih posuda. U blizini peći pronađena je još jedna slična peć te dva vatrišta, a mogle su služiti za pečenje kruha i neke druge specijalizirane djelatnosti (Tkalčec 2013a: 85; 2013b: 4). Zanimljivo je kako se ispod taraca keramike ne nalaze tragovi gorevine, što je spriječio upravo sloj keramike, a kupola je očuvana djelomično u nekoliko centimetara visine. U Mađarskoj je ovakav način poznat već u prvoj polovini 13. stoljeća unutar srednjovjekovne kuće na lokalitetu Muhi (Laszlovszky et al. 2003: 372, Fig. 26).

ZAKLJUČAK

U radu su predstavljeni neki od osnovnih oblika pripreme hrane i neke prehrambene navike stanovništva Podravine u kasnom srednjem vijeku na temelju dvaju istraženih arheoloških lokaliteta u okolici Podravskih Sesveta.

Kao jedan od najjednostavnijih oblika pripreme hrane izdvojene su glinene peke koje su na tom prostoru korištene od 13. do 16. stoljeća, a riječ je uglavnom o lokalnim domaćim proizvodima. Peke pokazuju slične izvedbene karakteristike diljem sjeverne Hrvatske (faktura, oblik), a riječ je o zvonolikom „poklopcu" s jednom masivnom drškom. Takav je oblik poznat već od 9. stoljeća na području jugoistočne Mađarske (Hunya), a slavensko se stanovništvo s njime susrelo u podunavskom prostoru. Korištenje peke na prialpskom prostoru i sjevernom Jadranu poznato je još od kasnoantičkog razdoblja. Kartiranjem poznatih primjeraka kasnosrednjovjekovne peke u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj dolazi se do poražavajuće malog broja nalaza, ali je za pretpostaviti kako je takav oblik pripreme hrane na otvorenom ognjištu tijekom kasnoga srednjega vijeka bio češće u uporabi. Razlog manje zastupljenosti jest u porozonoj fakturi koja je podložnija lomljenju i propadanju, slabijoj istraženosti kasnosrednjovjekovnih naselja, još slabijoj objavi tih naselja, manjoj pozornosti arheologa prema tom obliku posude, kao i tek nedavnom prepoznavanju tog tipološkog oblika budući da se često nalazi u vrlo fragmentarnom stanju. U Sloveniji su eksperimentalnom arheologijom dokazali mogućnosti pečenja kruha i mesa pod pekom na otvorenom ognjištu, a vjerojatno se tako pripremala i druga vrsta hrane. Stanovništvo srednjovjekovnog naselja na Zgrutima (Siget, *Szygeth*) većinom se bavilo stočarstvom o čemu svjedoči veći broj pronađenih uzoraka domaćih životinja (svinja, govedo, mali preživači). Dio se mogao ispeći na ražnju i otvorenoj vatri, dio u loncu kakve jušne hrane, a jedan dio zasigurno i pod pekom.

Kupolasta peć zamjenjuje peku (Peleterski 2008: 96), odnosno ima ista svojstva pripreme hrane kao i peka; različit je volumen, odnosno zapremnina. U kupolastu krušnu peć stane više komada kruha, mesa i druge hrane negoli pod peku. Eksperimentom u Srbiji dokazano je kako se u takvim pećima mogla postići temperatura od 250 do 450 °C, a sukladno tome mogla je biti višenamjenski korištena. Različita tumačenja sličnih nalaza govore o pripremi hrane (pečenje kruha i mesa), ali i o nekim drugim specijaliziranim obrtničkim djelatnostima. Slični oblici kružnih poluukopanih kupolastih peći u Njemačkoj (Brandenburg) i Bugarskoj (Pliska) korišteni su već od 10. stoljeća. Na lokalitetu Ruškova greda sjeverno od Podravskih Sesveta pronađene su dvije peći iz nešto kasnijeg razdoblja, a koje se prema pronađenoj keramici ne bi mogle datirati prije 14. ili 15. stoljeća. Problematika lošije očuvanih kupolastih peći leži u činjenici što su bile na otvorenom, gdje su, kako je eksperimentom i dokazano, propadale i urušavale se relativno brzo, već godinu do dvije nakon prestanka korištenja.

Priprema hrane za arheološke je zajednice bio središnji društveni događaj pa izuzetak nije bilo niti vrijeme kasnoga srednjega vijeka. Ne treba zaboraviti kako su važne vojno-političke odluke Osmanlije donosili upravo uz „kazan" ili kotlić prilikom objedovanja, a isti su nam u naslijeđe ostavili brojne toponimske izvedenice povezane uz hranu i pripremu hrane. Priprema hrane oduvijek je okupljala članove zajednice oko ognjišta gdje se raspravljalo o važnim egzistencijalnim pitanjima, a istovremeno je to vrijeme druženja i obiteljskog zbližavanja.

Robert Čimin
Muzej grada Koprivnice
Trg dr. L. Brozovića 1
HR–48000 Koprivnica
arheo@muzej-koprivnica.hr

LITERATURA / BIBLIOGRAPHY

Balen, J. 2006, Vučedol–vinograd Streim, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 2 (2005), 43–45.

Bekić, L. 2006, *Zaštitna arheologija u okolici Varaždina: arheološka istraživanja na autocesti Zagreb – Goričan i njezinim prilaznim cestama*, Ministarstvo kulture Republike Hrvatske, Zagreb.

Bugar, A. 2009, Gradići–Šepkovčica, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 5 (2008), 269–273.

Bunčić, M. 2010, Naseobinski pokazatelji nalazišta Stenjevec, *Vjesnik arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 3.s. XLIII, 69–110.

Čimin, R. 2008, Keramički nalazi s utvrde Čanjevo, in: *Utvrda Čanjevo: istraživanja 2003-2007*, Bekić L. (ed.), Općina Visoko, Visoko, 121–189.

Čimin, R. 2011, Virje–Volarski breg, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 7 (2010), 216–219.

Čimin, R. 2014a, Povijest arheologije u Podravini (1880. – 2014.), *Podravski zbornik,* 40/2015, 135–157.

Čimin, R. 2014b, Rekonstrukcija srednjovjekovne kuće u Podravskim Sesvetama, *Sesvečke novine: Glasilo Općine Podravske Sesvete*, 18, Podravske Sesvete, 8.

Dukat, Z., Mirnik, I. 1978, Skupni nalazi novca u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj, *Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva,* 2, 205–207.

Dukat, Z., Mirnik, I. 2005, Nacrt numizmatičke topografije Podravine, *Podravina: časopis za multidisciplinarna istraživanja*, IV/8, 121–146.

Đuričić, A. 2014, The Construction and Usage of the Neolithic Oven: Experimental Archaeology, in: *Arheotehnologija: proučavanje tehnologije od praistorije do srednjeg veka*, Vitezović S., Antonović D. (eds.), Srpsko arheološko društvo, Beograd, 257–276.

Galiot, S. 2011, Sladojevci–Hrušćik–Brodišće (AN 1a i 1b), *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 7 (2010), 158–162.

Haraša, I., Bekić, L. 2007, Stari Perkovci–Sela, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 3 (2006), 74–75.

Holl, I. 1990, A középkori Szentmihály falu ásatása II. Az házak, falukép, az írásos adatok tanúsága (Ausgrabung des mittelalterlichen Dorfes Szentmihály. I. Das Haus 1 und sein Ofen), *Zalai múzeum*, 2, 189–207.

Hutinec, M. 2011, Vučedol–Gradac, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 4 (2007), 94–96.

Iskra-Janošić, I. 2005, Lipovac–Podlučje Kološtar, Cripnjača, Kratine, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 1 (2004), 23–24.

Kužir, S., Trbojević Vukičević, T., Poletto, M. 2010, Životinjski ostaci sa srednjovjekovnih nalazišta u okolici Torčeca, in: Sekelj Ivančan, T., *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 2, Zagreb, 339–371.

Kostadinova-Avramova, M., Lesigyarski, D., Kovacheva, M. 2014, Archaeomagnetic study of two medieval ovens discovered in the Pliska Palace, North-eastern Bulgaria, *Bulgarian e-Journal of Archaeology*, vol. 4 (2014), 35–50 (http://be-ja.org, 9.12.2014.).

Laszlovszky, J., Miklós, Z., Romhányi, B., Szende, K. 2003, The Archaeology of Hungary's Medieval towns, in: *Hungarian Archaeology at the turn of the Millennium*, Visy Z. (ed.), Ministry of National Cultural Heritage, Budapest, 364–372.

Lozuk, J. 2008a, Stružani–Vrtlovi, Kućište, Veliki Trstenik–jug, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 4 (2007), 102–104.

Lozuk, J. 2008b, Stružani–Vrtlovi, Kućište, Veliki Trstenik–sjever, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 4 (2007), 104–106.

Maljković, B. 2011, Sladojevci–Hruščik–Brodišće, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 7 (2010), 156–158.

Marković, Z., Paušak, M. 2012, Terenski pregled arheoloških lokaliteta u Valpovštini 2011., *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. VIII, 108–110.

Miklik-Lozuk, L. 2008, Slavonski Brod–Ulica M. Mesića 7, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 4 (2007), 99–101.

Miklik-Lozuk, L. 2009, Slavonski Brod–Ulica Stanka Vraza 3, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 5 (2008), 132–133.

Minichreiter, K., Marković, Z. 2009, Beketinci–Bentež (AN 18), *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 5 (2008), 12–17.

Minichreiter, K., Marković, Z. 2013, *Beketinci–Bentež: naselja iz eneolitika, ranoga i kasnoga srednjega vijeka*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 3, Zagreb.

Miškiv, J., Miklik-Lozuk, L. 2007, Slavonski Brod–Mesićeva 7, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 3 (2006), 80–81.

Nodilo, H. 2011, Šipovac–Ribnjak (AN 29), *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 7 (2010), 62–63.

Paraman, L. 2011, Markovac Našički–Stara Branjevina, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 7 (2010), 40–44.

Pleterski, A. 2008, *Kuhinjska kultura v zgodnjem srednjem veku*, Založba ZRC, ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana.

Rendić-Miočević, A. (ed.) 1993, *Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu – izbor iz fundusa*, katalog izložbe, Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu, Zagreb.

Röber, R. 2002, Öfen und feuerstellen in Handwerk und Gewerbe – mittelalterliche Realität und archäologischer Befund, in: *Mittelalterliche Öfen und Feuerungsanlagen, Beiträge der 3. Kolloquims des Arbeitkreisis zur archäologischen Erforschung des mittelalterlichen Handwerks*, Röber R. (ed.), Konrad Theiss Verlag, Stuttgart, 9–26.

Ruttkay, M. 2002, Ovens in the early Medieval settlements of South-Western Slovakia, *Civilizations*, nu. 49, 271–283.

Sabján, T. 2002, Reconstructions of Medieval pit-houses, in: *Ruralia IV, The rural house from the migration period to the oldest still standing buildings*, Klapste J. (ed.), 8.–13. September 2001, Bad Bederkesa, Lower Saxony, Germany, Pamatky archeologicke – Supplementum, 15, Prague, 320–332.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 1998, Obilazak srednjovjekovnih položaja u okolici Podravskih Sesveta, *Obavijesti Hrvatskog arheološkog društva*, XXX/3, 108–111.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2008, Torčec–Pod Gucak / Pod Panje, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 4 (2007), 146–148.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010, *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 2, Zagreb.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T. 2010, Rekonstrukcija kuće iz ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja Virovitica–Kiškorija jug, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu*, Vol. 27, 217–224.

Sokač-Štimac, D. 2008, Požega–Trg sv. Terezije, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 4 (2007), 112–114.
Sokač-Štimac, D. 2011, Velika–Stari grad, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 7 (2010), 146–147.
Szõke, B. M. 2003, The Late Avar Period, in: *Hungarian archaeology at the turn of the millennium*, Visy Z. (ed.), Ministry of National Cultural Heritage, Budapest, 308–312.
Šalkovsky, P. 2001, *Hauser in der Fruhmittelalterlichen Slawischen Welt*, Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae, Studia Instituti Archaeologici Nitriensis Academiae Scientiarum Slovacae, tom VI, Nitra.
Šimek, M. (ed.) 1997, *Registar arheoloških nalaza i nalazišta sjeverozapadne Hrvatske*, Muzejsko društvo sjeverozapadne Hrvatske, Sekcija arheologa i preparatora, Bjelovar.
Takács, M. 2002, Das Hausbau in Ungarn vom 2. bis zum 13. Jahrhundert n. Chr. – ein Zeitalter einheitlicher Grubenhauser?, in: *Ruralia IV, The rural house from the migration period to the oldest still standing buildings*, Klapste J. (ed.), 8.–13. September 2001, Bad Bederkesa, Lower Saxony, Germany, Pamatky archeologicke – Supplementum, 15, Prague, 272–290.
Tkalčec, T. 2013a, Kasnosrednjovjekovno naselje Buzadovec–Vojvodice (AN 3) na trasi autoceste A12 Sveta Helena – GP Gola, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. IX, 76–87.
Tkalčec, T. 2013b, *Arheološko nalazište Buzadovec–Vojvodice*, katalog izložbe, Pučko otvoreno učilište Vrbovec, Vrbovec.
Tresić Pavičić, D. 2014, Dokumentiranje arheoloških nalazišta primjenom digitalne fotogrametrijske 3D izmjere, in: *Methodology and Archaeometry 2.*, Miloglav I. (ed.), Znanstveni skup Metodologija i arheometrija, Zagreb, 2.–5. 12. 2014., Hrvatsko arheološko društvo, Zagreb, 24–25..
Trbojević Vukičević, T., Frančić, S., Kužir, S. 2010, Analiza životinjskih kostiju iz srednjovjekovnog burga Vrbovca u Klenovcu Humskome, in: Tkalčec, T., *Burg Vrbovec u Klenovcu Humskome: deset sezona arheoloških istraživanja*, Muzeji Hrvatskog zagorja, Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb, 235–246.
Višnjić, J. 2010, Rakitovica–Farkaševci, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 6 (2009), 17–18.

IZVORI / SOURCES

www.enciklopedija.hr

SUMMARY

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EATING HABITS IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

Key words: northern Croatia, River Drava Basin, late Middle Ages, settlement, food preparation, bread dome ovens, baking lids

People has always attracts a number of existential questions and the most one of them – how to survive? Unlike animals, man has learned to prepare his food, usually on an open fire, and through the history he had developed some other forms of the food preparation. This paper will discuss about the food preparation during the late Middle Ages in northern Croatia and to the example of two explored villages in the River Drava Basin. Specifically, briefly would show certain eating habits, documented during archaeological excavations of the Koprivnica Town Museum in 2013 and 2014 at sites Mekiš–Zgruti and Podravske Sesvete–Ruškova greda. At the first site it has been found more ceramic baking lids (baking) which is so far in the Croatian archeology written relatively little, while at the second site are found two circular objects defined as a remains the bread dome ovens. It will be seen that both models of food preparation are multifunctional and technologically very similar in which most often prepared bread and meat.

Translated by Robert Čimin

ANITA DUGONJIĆ

Medieval Settlement at the Site Franjevac near Đakovo

Preliminary communication / *Prethodno priopćenje*

The topic of the paper focuses on the medieval parts of the archaeological site Franjevac, excavated in 2007. The rescue archaeological excavations were conducted on the Beli Manastir – Osijek – Svilaj highway construction route, section Osijek – Đakovo. Preliminary analyses of the archaeological material, as well as ^{14}C dating, have shown that the Medieval settlement existed in continuity from the end of the Early to the Late Middle Age, e.g. from the end of the 11th to the 15th century. Reflections of various changes which the settlement underwent in the course of its existence are mirrored on the archaeological material, and presented through site analyses of movable archaeological finds.

Keywords: Middle Ages, 11th – 15th century, Đakovo–Franjevac, settlement, pottery, metal finds, stone finds

1. INTRODUCTION

Recent numerous and extensive highway construction projects resulted in a large number of archaeological sites dated to various periods of time, some of which belong to the period of the Middle Ages.[1] Settlement remains from the Copper Age[2] and the Middle Age found at Franjevac were excavated from February to July 2007. The region in which the archaeological site is situated belongs to the area of the Southern Pannonian basin, more precisely to the Đakovo – Vinkovci plain, and is situated to the south of Satnica Đakovačka, and to the north of Đakovo. The site is positioned on an elevated ground which extends from the southeast to the southwest (Fig. 1). The elevated ground on which the site is located is bordered from the south by lowland, formed by the influence of river Jošava. Archaeological research uncovered an area of 36.000 square meters, as well as 107 medieval settlement features discovered along the entire excavated area, with a larger concentration on the north–western part of the route (Fig. 2).[3] This paper presents the results obtained by the research conducted on the medieval deposits from the site. A wider chronological and territorial context is discussed on the basis of chronological and typological statistical analyses of the pottery and the immovable archaeological features.[4]

1 These are, in the Osječko - Baranjska county: Josipovac - Selište (14-17c), Josipovac - Verušed (15–17c), Čepinski Martinci - Dubrava (8–11c), Beketinci - Bentež (10-16c), Jurjevac - Stara vodenica (12-13c), Josipovac Punitovački - Veliko polje I (9–13c), Ivanovci Gorjanski - Palanka (10–14c), Kuševac - Topolina (9–11c), Kuševac - Štrosmajerovac - Pustara (14–16c), Ivandvor (14–16c), Ivandvor – šuma Gaj (8–14c), Pajtenica - Velike Livade (11–12c), Kaznica – Rutak (9–11c).

2 Late Bronze Age settlement has been completely published in 2011 (Balen 2011).

3 Rescue archaeological excavation was conducted by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb, under the direction of Jacqueline Balen.

4 A portion of ceramic finds from this site was the topic of the author's graduate thesis *Srednjovjekovne keramičke posude s lokaliteta Franjevac kod Đakova* (Medieval pottery from the site Franjevac near Đakovo), accepted in 2010 at the Department for Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Zagreb, under the mentorship of dr. sc. Krešimir Filipec.

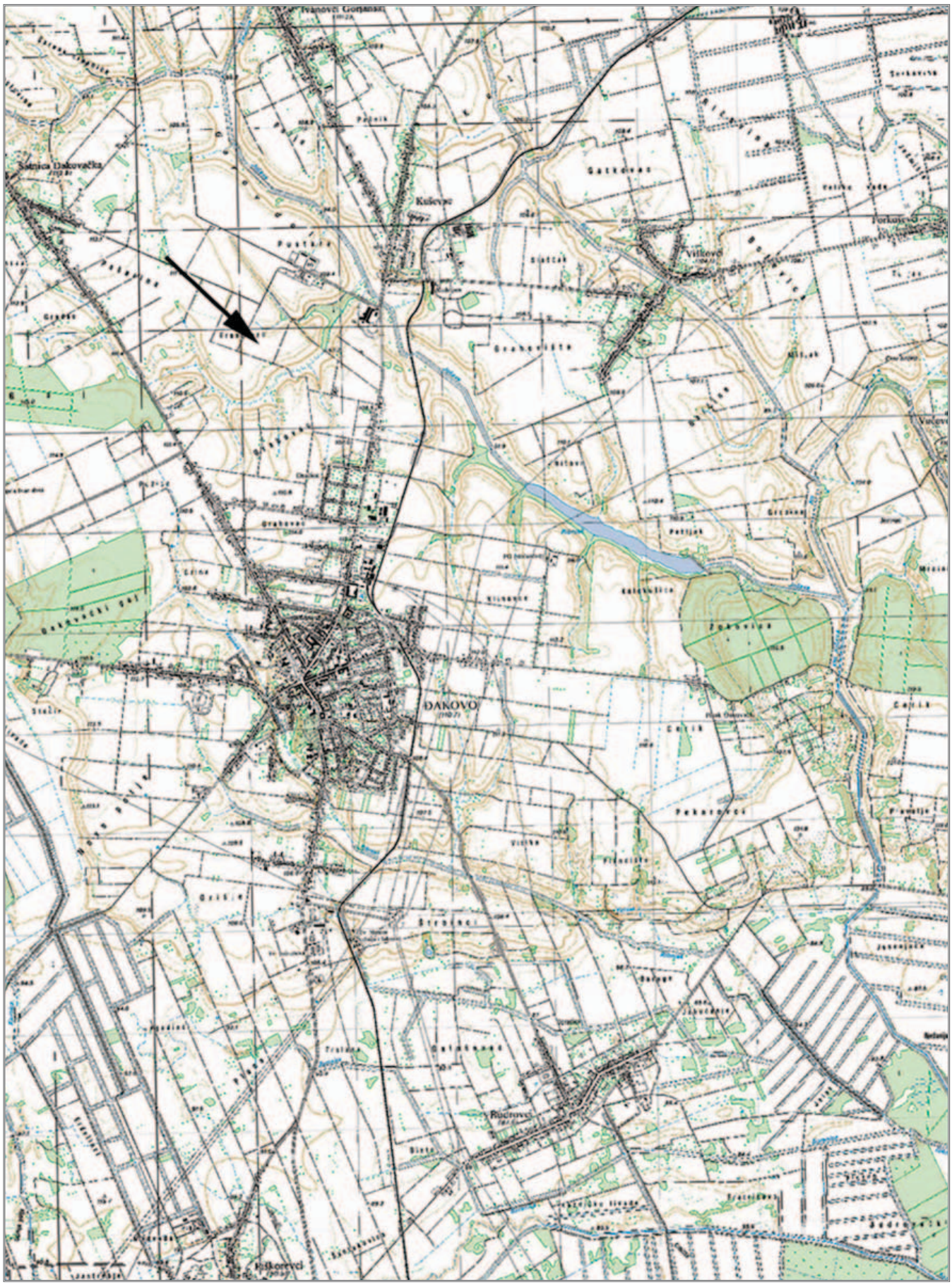


Fig. 1 Position of the archaeological site Franjevac (Balen 2011: 10)



Fig. 2 Aerial photography of the site (photo by: I. Drnić)

2. CERAMIC FINDS

Ceramic finds represent the largest segment of overall finds discovered at the site. A large number of projectiles and weights, as well as a spindle whorl and a ceramic token were found alongside the sherds of ceramic vessels.

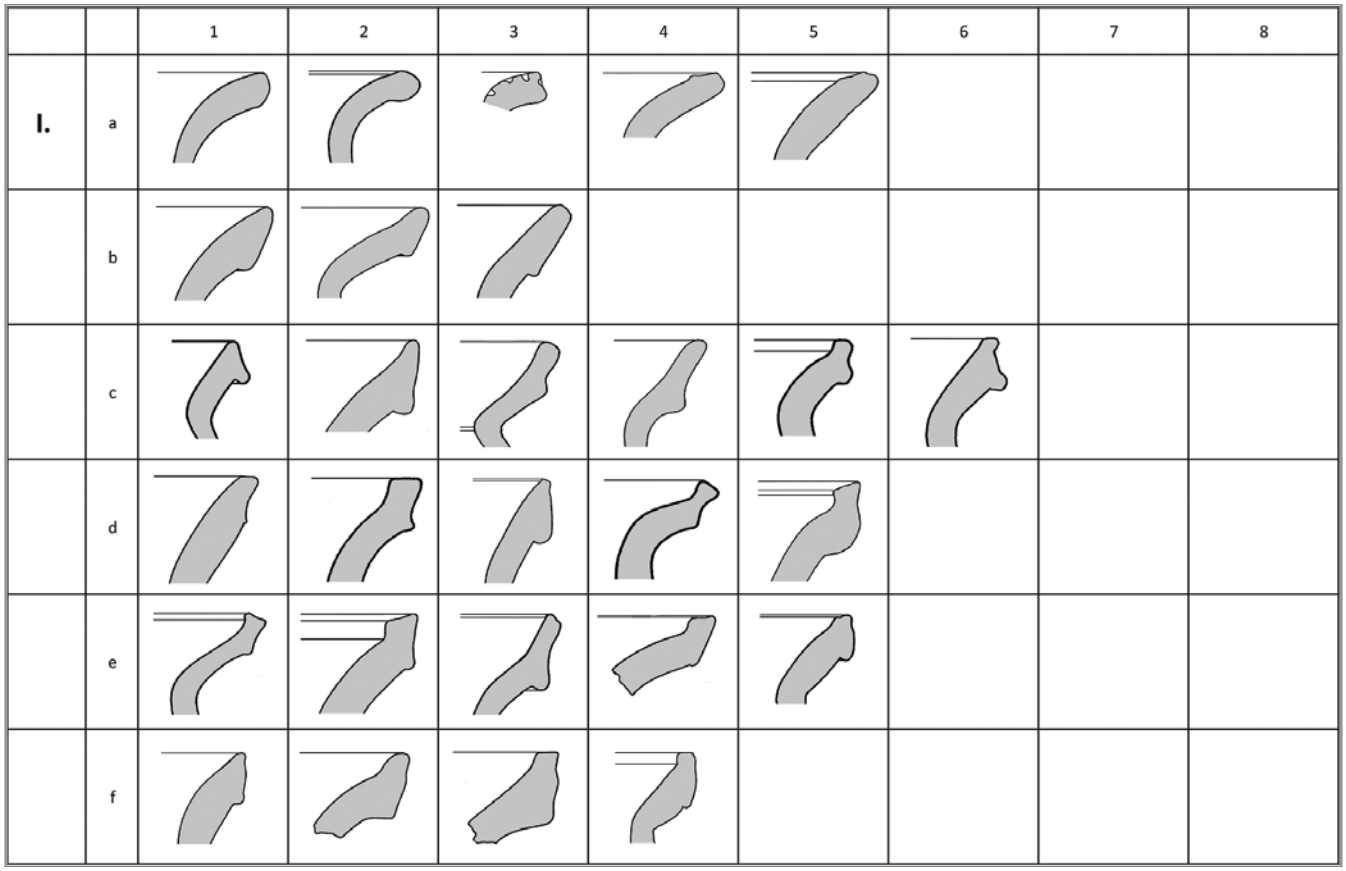
2.1. POTTERY

Pottery sherds represent the most numerous types of finds, and the excavation yielded a total number of 4653 pottery sherds found within features. The pottery was initially divided into three groups based on the differences in their ceramic structure: fine structure, medium structure and coarse structure. The composition of ceramic structures was defined according to the criteria of prevalence and size of inclusions in the clay mixture (Horvat 1999: 16–17). Inclusions noticed in the ceramic structure are, as follows: white mica (0,26–0,50 mm), fine sand (0,26–0,50 mm), rock fragments (0,50–3,00 mm and larger), traces of organic material, and, very rarely, inclusions comprising of small pottery fragments (grog). The vessels, i.e. vessel sherds, are divided on the basis of their surface colour, and the colour of their cross–section, which both indicate the temperature of firing.[5] The most numerous group is represented by vessel sherds whose surface and cross–section are characterised by grey, dark grey and black colours, which indicate that the vessels were fired with the absence of oxygen or in a reduction firing atmosphere. The red, pale red and yellowish grey (ochre) surface and cross–section colours, noticed on some sherds, indicate that they were fired in an oxidation firing atmosphere. Cross–sections of some pottery sherds show different firing atmospheres, and their combinations. Sherds with a red surface and a dark–coloured cross–section indicate the establishing of an oxidizing atmosphere during the last phases of the reducing atmosphere (incomplete oxi-

5 The groups were devised according to the cross-section types defined by Milena Horvat (Horvat 1999: 53–54).

dation). Likewise, sherds with a dark surface and a light (red or yellow) cross–section indicate an oxidizing atmosphere in which the process of smoking started in its final phase. Only two fragments and their associated cross–sections have shown parallel alteration of dark and light colours. This indicates a firing process in which the vessel was primarily fired in a reduction atmosphere, then submitted to a short oxidation atmosphere, and then again fired in a reduction atmosphere (smoking process), resulting in a vessel whose surface bears a dark colour. Cross–sections and surfaces on a larger number of vessels are of smudged greyish brown or greyish red colour, which might have occurred as a result of secondary firing (i.e. using the vessel on a fireplace for the purpose of thermal food processing). The inside walls of certain pots contained deposits which might be recognized as food residue or as traces of surface treatment carried out after the firing of the vessel in order to minimize the permeability of the inner walls.[6] Larger number of vessel sherds contains traces of horizontal lines on the inner wall of the vessel and relatively thin walls, which indicate using fast rotation during the vessel's manufacturing process. The walls are relatively thin (3 – 5 mm), and the decoration located on their surface is balanced and relatively properly applied. A smaller number of vessel sherds (6% of their overall number) belong to vessels whose wall thickness is uneven, and whose inner walls sometimes contain fingerprint traces, therefore one can conclude they were not made using fast rotation.

Typology analyses are possible due to a large number of vessel sherds, and partially preserved vessels. Pottery was typologically divided into three functional groups within which were seven vessel shapes defined. The functional groups are represented by storage ware, kitchen ware, and table ware, and the seven vessel shapes within the functional groups are represented by large pots, pots, bowls and lids, jugs, beakers and bottles. Rim, body and base of each vessel served as a diagnostic tool in determining the vessel shape. Certain rim fragments contain clearly visible grooves on their inner walls (Pl. 3: 6), and a larger or smaller indentation on the outer side of the rim may point to the practice of covering the vessel with some sort of organic material which was secured into place on the vessel by a rope. According to the large variability of rim shapes found on medieval vessels, whose shape is presumed to be tied to the shape of the complete vessel and its function, it is paramount to clearly distinguish, classify, and show varieties of typologically determined rims (Tab. 1 – 4). Tables 1 – 4 show rim types sorted into seven categories, based on the rim shaping on various types of vessels.

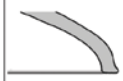
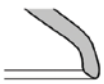
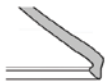
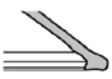
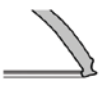
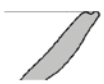


Tab. 1 Tabular presentation of various rim types – large pots (storage ware)

6 Treating the surface after firing in order to minimize the permeability of the vessel's walls took place in the final manufacturing process, when the vessels were immersed in a mixture of water and flour, which in return gave them a dark colour, enchanced the endurance of the vessel, and prevented them from breaking apart (Bajalović – Hadži– Pešić 1981: 102). According to Milena Horvat, the vessels were immersed into hot water in which were soaked fern roots, ash tree bark or oak tree bark, and ripe walnut shells (Horvat 1999: 52).

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II.	a								
	b								
	c								
	d								
	e								
	f								
	g								
	h								
	i								
	j								
	k								
	l								
	m								
	n								
	o								

Tab. 2 Tabular presentation of various rim types –pots

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III.	a								
	b								
	c								
	d								
	e								
	f								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV.	a								
	b								
	c								

Tab. 3 Tabular presentation of various rim types – lids and bowls

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V.	a								
	b								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VI.	a								
	b								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII.	a								

Tab. 4 Tabular presentation of various rim types – jugs, beakers and bottle

2.1.1. Storage ware

An overall number of thirty–four features within site Franjevac produced sherds associated to this pottery group. Storage ware is represented by very large pots with a rim diameter measuring more than 30 cm, and a base diameter measuring more than 15 cm (Fig. 3). The surface of most sherds within this group is coarse, and yet another prominent characteristic of the sherds belonging to this pottery group is the thickness of their walls (ca. 10 mm). According to the ceramic structure determination criteria, they belong to the group of medium and coarse ceramic structure. Although large storage pots were found in highly fragmented condition (Pl. 1), it was possible to reconstruct their shape in two cases. The pot is rounded and elongated (their height measuring more than 40 cm), with an accentuated shoulder,[7] narrowed neck and an everted rim (Pl. 2). The decoration is situated on the lip of the rim, on the shoulder, and the belly of the vessel. It is represented by various motifs: horizontal lines, wavy lines, and various combinations of horizontal and wavy lines (i.e. horizontal line intersected by a wavy line), made by using incising and grooving techniques. Sherd dimensions were small, hence a larger sample of the aforementioned motif was not preserved (Tab. 5: I). Different rims of large storage pots and their variants were separated into group I (Tab. 1). Most common rim types found on storage pots belong to type I. d, and the most numerous variants are: I. d 1–2. Considering their size and shape characteristics, one may assume the vessels were used to store food or liquids. Storage pots, e.g. their sherds, were found in features dated from the 13th to the 15th century, whereas they were not found in the settlement parts which belong to its older phase.



Fig. 3 Reconstructed large storage pot (photo by: P. Dugonjić)

7 Maximum width is measured in the upper third of the pot.

2.1.2. Kitchen ware

Pots

Pots represent the most common vessel type at the site. Their ceramic structure is usually medium and coarse. The body shape is rounded,[8] with narrow neck, and everted rim or it is, in another case, elongated, rounded or cylindrical, with a mildly accentuated neck, and an accentuated everted rim (Pl. 3). The number of pots which do not carry a decoration is quite small. The most common position in which the decoration is placed was at the shoulder and the belly of the pot. Pots were rarely decorated throughout the entire surface of the vessel (Fig. 4; Pl. 3: 6, 7). Most common motifs found on the surface of the vessel are horizontal and wavy lines carried out using the incision technique, horizontal rows of stamped squares or triangles (rouletting), and the combination of various motifs and techniques: horizontal lines intersecting wavy lines, wavy lines intersecting horizontal lines, drop-like incisions on the neck above the wavy line, multiple and combed wavy lines, and a wavy line intersecting the horizontal line (Tab. 5: II). A large number of various rim types placed within group II. (Tab. 2, II. a – o with variants) were found at the site, which does not come as a surprise since the highest number of sherds belong to pots.

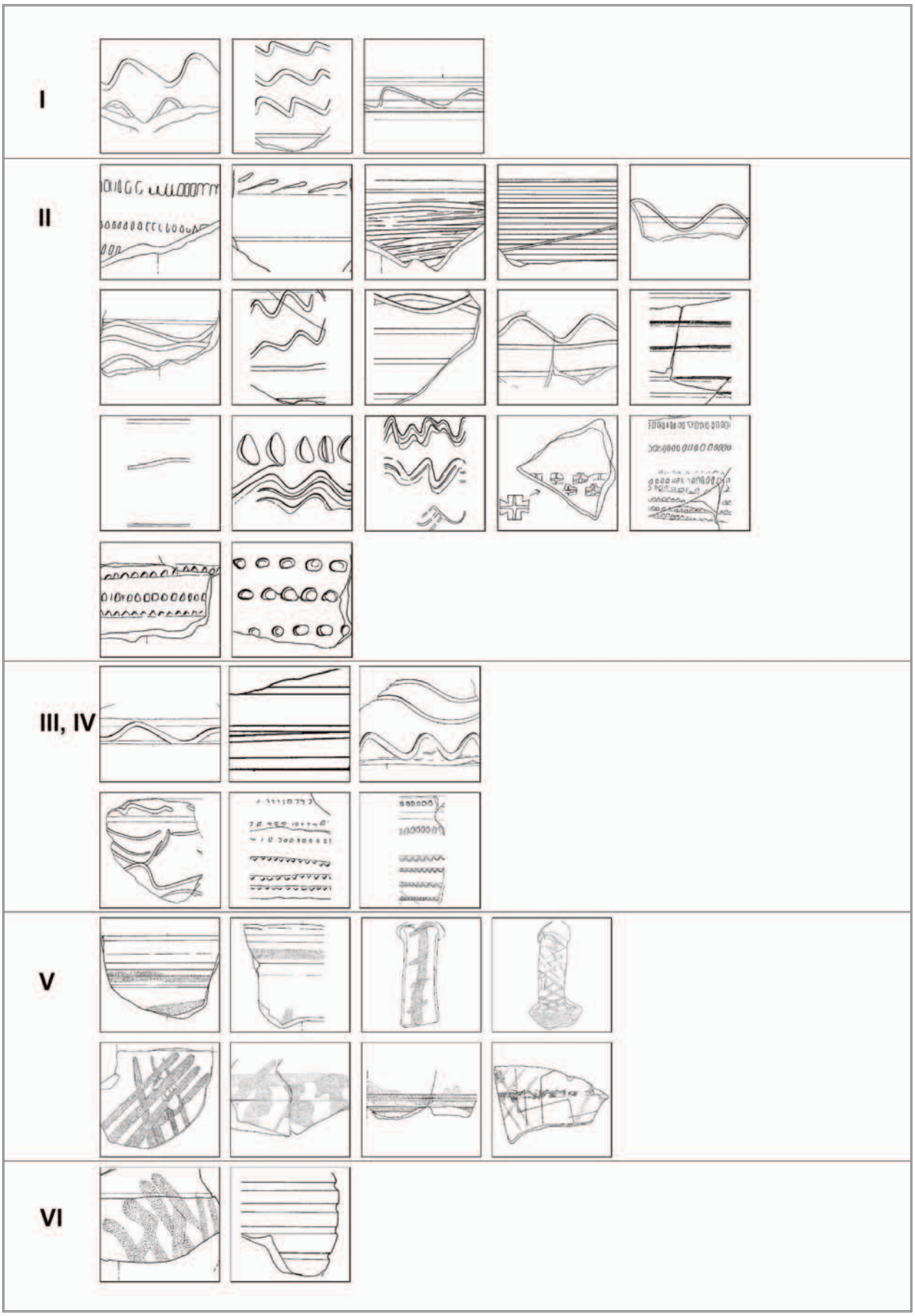


Fig. 4 Reconstructed pot with the incised decoration of horizontal and wavy lines (photo by: P. Dugonjić)

Lids and bowls

Lid and bowl sherds were found within twenty–nine features. Due to a small number of sherds, it is not possible to correctly determine their typological affiliation, and it is important to mention that the lids and bowls probably often switched their function. Two bowl types can be differentiated: conical bowls with flat or concave base, and bowls with accentuated shoulder and belly narrowing toward a flat or ring–shaped base, with the rim everted inwards (Pl. 4). The latter is also the most common, and the most numerous type found within the site. Similarly shaped bowls were found at Ivandvor–šuma Gaj. The reconstructed bowl (Balen et al. 2009: Pl. 10: 3) is, by its shape, decoration (wavy lines on the rim

8 Maximum width is in the center of the pot.



Tab. 5 Tabular presentation of the decoration types (I . large pots, II – pots, III/IV – bowls and lids, V – jugs, VI – beakers)

and the body), and a shallow groove on the upper rim, similar to the bowl found at Franjevac (Pl. 4: 2). Bowl sherds can be easily switched with lid sherds, and vice versa, so the bowl types were at the same time used to describe lid types. Their ceramic structure is usually medium or coarse, with a lot of inclusions in the clay mixture. The decoration is carried out by incising: single or multiple wavy lines on the outside of the rim, single or multiple wavy lines on the body of the vessel (Fig. 5), and horizontal lines on the outside of the rim, and body of the vessel, as well as a combination of wavy lines on the rim, and horizontal lines on the body of the vessel. Also noticed were motifs of horizontal rows of stamped squares or triangles (rouletting) (Tab. 5: III–IV). Although it is hard to distinguish the functional affiliation of these vessels, in some cases it is possible to assume their function. Bowl (Pl. 4: 1), (Fig. 5) with the rim cut straight, mildly accentuated shoulder, and body which slightly narrows toward the ring–type base, can be isolated as a vessel whose shape implies the function of a bowl. Smaller rim diameter and an elongated body support the theory of its function as a food container, rather than its function as a lid. A vessel of conical shape is a quite opposite example (Pl. 4: 8). The rim is shaped in such a way that it holds a groove on the top of its opening, and points to its function of covering and easier placement of this lid on a pot or some other type of vessel. The flattened body shape slopes towards the base, which has not been preserved. Detailed analyses which might result in discovering of the function of the vessels cannot be made, but the bowl and lid rims were nonetheless isolated and placed into group III. and IV. (Tab. 3) in order to present various rims found at the site, but also to serve as a future determinant in distinguishing these vessels.

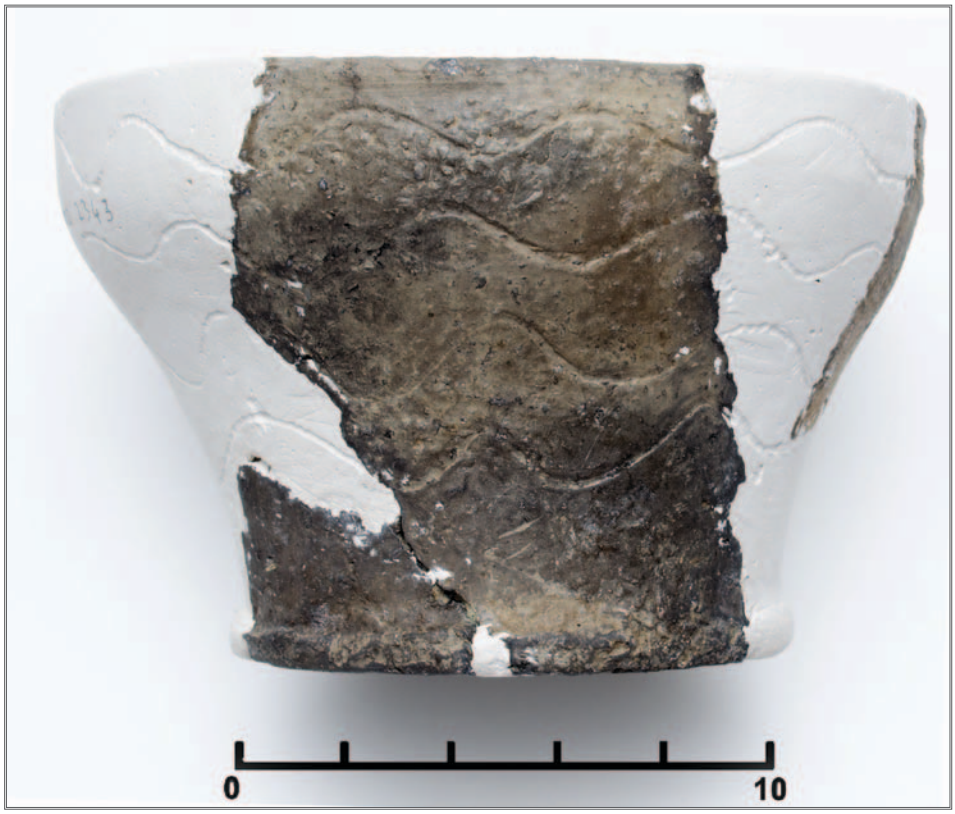


Fig. 5 Reconstructed bowl with the incised decoration of wavy lines (photo by: P. Dugonjić)

2.1.3. Tableware

Vessels included in the tableware category are primarily differentiated from storage and kitchen vessel by their ceramic structure. Tableware is of fine ceramic structure, with a yellowish white or greyish white colour of the surface. Walls are homogenously of equal thickness (3 – 5 mm), and regular and deeper grooves on the inside wall of the vessel indicate a manufacturing process was carried out using fast rotation. Typical motifs and decorations are red or red brown lines painted on the surface, which frequently compose a reticular motif (Fig. 6). The function of these vessels was for serving food, as well as storing and drinking liquids (to a smaller extent). This fine pottery makes a so–called group of white ware which is in bibliography also known as „Gothic" or „Hungarian" pottery. Hungarian bibliography divides the white ware (*Buda white*



Fig. 6 A sherd of white ware pottery decorated with a reticular motif painted in red colour (photo by: A. Dugonjić)

ware) into three types, depending on the clay quality and potter's techniques (firing techniques): white, greyish white and yellowish white pottery type (Szilágyi et al. 2014). Sherds belonging to the second and third type of white ware were found at Franjevac, dating to the first half of the 13th century to the 15th century. The assemblage of white ware found at Franjevac was found within forty features, and is comprised of three types of vessels: jugs, beakers and bottles.

Jugs

Two types of jugs were differentiated, although none was completely preserved. The first type is represented by jugs with multiply profiled rims, elongated neck and rounded belly (Pl. 5: 1–3). They are decorated by reticular motifs and simple lines painted in red colour. One handle connects the rim and the belly (although preserved and complete examples have not been found), and the surface of the handle is also decorated with reticular motif, simple line, simple line crossed with slant lines, but in some examples it is also found without decoration (Tab. 5: V). The second type is represented by a jug with two handles whose shape resembles an amphora. Only one such example was found at the site (Pl. 5: 4). The jug is elongated, with a funnelled opening and straight rim, emphasized shoulder, and rounded belly which narrows towards the flat base. Two handles could not have been reconstructed, since it was not possible to precisely determine the accurate position in which they were connected to the upper part of the vessel. The decoration is represented by a painted reticular motif on the shoulder area of the vessel. The neck contains an irregular star shaped motif, carved onto the surface after the firing process had been completed. The amphora finds from the Belgrade fortress also contain similar carved motifs. Nevertheless, amphorae from Belgrade are considered to be a Byzantine import, and are dated to the 12th century (Bikić 1994: 56). Another jug with an incised star on its shoulder, an elongated neck, and spherical body was found in Rudine at Braničevo site, in the north-eastern part of Serbia. The red ceramic structure of this jug is very fine, and authors date this find to the 13th century (Popović, Ivanišević 1988: 152–153). The shape and the manufacturing technology of aforementioned vessels do not entirely coincide with the example found at Franjevac since the jug from Franjevac can be roughly dated to the 13th century onwards.

Beakers

Beakers represent a standardized shape of drinking vessels of small dimensions, and are characterized by fine ceramic structure, and yellowish white and greyish white surface colour (Fig. 7). It is possible to reconstruct their shape based on the sherds found at Franjevac: their shape resembles a pot with or without the handle, rounded and elongated, with a narrow neck and funnelled opening (Pl. 6). Recovered sherds are predominantly decorated using grooving techniques in

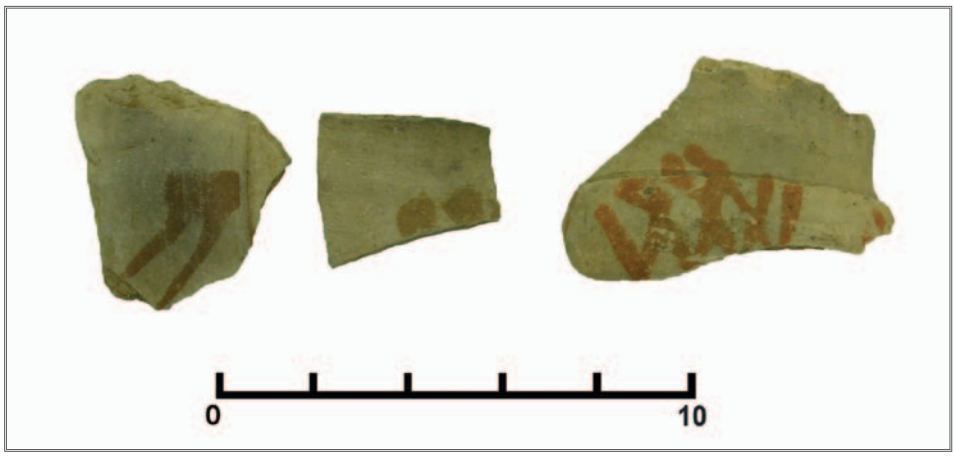


Fig. 7 Sherds of decorated ceramic beakers (photo by: A. Dugonjić)

combination with rotation, resulting in horizontal lines on the belly area of the vessel. There are examples in which the decoration consists of painted motifs of slant lines (Tab. 5: VI).

Bottles are represented in a small number of fragments most of which cannot be attributed to this vessel type with certainty. Only one rim fragment can be with certainty attributed to the bottles (Pl. 6: 7). Different rim types of jugs, beakers and bottle are shown in the group V., VI and VII. (Tab. 4).

2.2. POTTERY ANALYSES

Chronological determination of pottery finds from Franjevac is possible on the basis of their typological classification, as well as on the basis of analyses of certain indicators of technological aspects of production. Porous pottery finds with medium and coarse ceramic structure belong to the older phase of the settlement (end of the 11th c. – beginning of the 13th c.). Such pottery was found in small numbers (6% the overall number), and belongs to potsherds. Pots are smaller in dimensions (15 – 20 cm of height), and usually of flattened and rounded body (Pl. 3: 1–2). Shapes of pots are changing in the 13th century, which is often explained through a change in habitation customs (Štular 2007: 380). They became higher, rounded, elongated, with an accentuated shoulder (Pl. 3: 9–11), although other shapes are still visibly represented (Pl. 3: 3–8). Pots belonging the older phase are characterized by simply profiled and outward everted rims, with a slanted, straight, or slightly rounded lip (Tab. 1: II. a–b). Similar vessels are found at the nearby site Ivandvor–šuma Gaj (Balen et al. 2009: 46, Pl. 8: 5–7). Pots with a rounded and flattened, or rounded and elongated body with a simple rim are similar to the pots belonging to the older settlement phase discovered at Franjevac, and are dated to the 11th century. The vessels from the older phase of the settlement have motifs covering their overall surface. It is considered that a larger section of the body is decorated on typologically older examples (shoulder and belly), while the decoration on younger vessels is smaller and located on their shoulder (Štular 2005: 447). The mark on the base of the pot represents the potter's mark. One such mark containing a cross motif with widened endings (*crux quadrata*) was noticed on one sherd of the base, and the cross–shaped mark was found on two fairly damaged sherds (Pl. 7: 1–3). The occurrence of such marks is characteristic of the period between the 8th and the 13th century, while their rate of appearance from the end of the 11th century decreases (Takács 1996: 156–158). Such marks become a rare occurrence after the end of the 13th century, which certain authors connect to the fast rotation being more frequently used in the vessel manufacturing process (Šolle 1972: 164). Marks on the pot bases from Franjevac are therefore dated to the end of the 11th century, and the 12th century. The following period (from the 13th to the 15th century) represents the younger phase of the settlement in which the marks are represented by small circular holes (seen on two sherds) and a reticular motif (Pl. 7: 4–6). Small circular holes on the base are also noticed on finds dating to the second half of the 8th century, which certain authors explain as an indication of slow rotation in the vessel manufacturing process (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 117–118). Examples similar to those found at Franjevac were found nearby, at the Stari Perkovci–Debela Šuma site, where they appear on Late Medieval pottery (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 91, Chronological table 1.). According to the mentioned facts, it may be concluded that the small circular holes are used as marks on the vessel bases

through a longer time period. Ceramic material belonging to the younger phase of the settlement (13th to 15th century) is characterised by fine, medium and coarse ceramic structure, and a larger number of vessel types. The older phase of the settlement contained only pots, while the younger phase contained all aforementioned vessel types. A characteristic of the younger phase is, of course, the white ware with fine ceramic structure. Types and names of various examples of white ware have already been mentioned, so we may conclude that the finds from Franjevac belong to the second and third type (greyish white and yellowish white ware type). White ware represents a find typical of the Late Medieval period on this territory, and is an integral part of inventory of all nearby Late Medieval settlements (Beketinci–Bentež: Minichreiter, Marković 2013; Stari Perkovci–Debela šuma: Šiša–Vivek 2012, etc.). Rim analyses on a number of pots have shown that the most common rim type is II. d along with its variants (II. d, 1–8) (Tab. 1), which are represented both in the older, as well as in the younger phase of the settlement. The largest number of rims bearing the same characteristics originate from within features dating to the 13th and 14th century.[9]

2.3. OTHER CERAMIC FINDS

Ceramic finds other than pottery were also found at Franjevac. Those can be divided into weights, projectiles, tokens and a spindle whorl (Pl. 8). Two fragmented biconical weights of medium ceramic structure, with smudged colour ranging from red to greyish brown, were found at the site (Pl. 8: 8–9). Without any relations to their fragmented state, both have hole traces in the middle, and are considered to be used on a loom. There was one spindle whorl of smaller dimensions also found (Pl. 8: 10), probably used to weave strings. It can also be attributed to weaving activities conducted within the settlement. One ceramic token was also found, but so far it is not possible to discuss its function (Pl. 8: 11). The site produced forty–five projectile fragments found within seven features (F 2, F 3, F 9, F 18, F 19, F 30, F 45). They were divided into groups based upon their shape: spherical, ovoid, discoid or cylindrical (Pl. 8: 1–7). Their ceramic structure is medium, red to greyish brown colour. They were noticed in every phase of the settlement's existence. The largest number was found within three features, one of which contained twenty–two projectile fragments (F 30). Various explanations contemplate the function of these items, therefore the bibliography holds numerous theories according to which the function of those objects may be connected to various practices in temperature regulation or briquettes in the dome of the kiln (Bialeková 1999: 43–66; Kvassay 2008: 103–106), or they might have served as water or space heaters (Janeš 2009: 238; Filipec 2012: 178), or projectiles (Demo 2009: 282–253, 420–421; Bunčić 2012: 193–220; Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 300). Considering that the finds at Franjevac were not connected to kiln-type structures, and concentrated in several locations, it may be assumed that they were used as sling projectiles. A sling is considered to be the simplest and cheapest form of weaponry which can be used both in hunting, and warfare (Demo 2009: 421). There were not any items connected to warfare found at Franjevac, so it can be assumed that the sling took over the role of a weapon.[10] Many nearby sites also contain projectiles as an integral part of their inventory of finds. Thus, projectiles were found in large numbers on nearby sites Beketinci–Bentež (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 300), Jurjevac–Stara Vodenica (Bunčić 2012), and Josipovac Punitovački–Veliko Polje I. (Janeš 2009: 238).

3. METAL FINDS

Sixty-four metal finds were found within twenty–five features, and the largest number of items was found inside features dated to the younger habitation phase of the settlement. Most were produced out of iron; one item was made of silver (Fig. 9), and several iron fragments bear the mark of using the tinning technique in a decorative function. According to their function, items can be divided into items of everyday use, tools, and money.

3.1. ITEMS OF EVERYDAY USE

The items of everyday use found at the site were divided into seven different groups: razors, casing fittings, belt buckle with a pin, decorative plates or item plating, knives, needles and awls.

Razor, e.g. shaving knife is the only find attributed to cosmetic accessories from the site (Pl. 9). Four iron razors with rounded spine and a tang were found at the site. The blade narrows from the tang toward the point of the blade. The cross–section of the blade is triangular in shape, whilst the cross–section of the tang is rectangular in shape. Razors were discovered within features (F 21, F 24, F 28, F 33) belonging to the third group of the younger phase of the settlement.

9 The results of pottery analyses could not have been obtained without a decent and proper documentation, and without the drawings of the finds, which were to a great extent, for the purpose of this article, drawn by Krešimir Rončević, and to a smaller extent by the author of the paper.

10 Consult Bunčić 2012: 201–203 concerning the use of slings in history.

Similar items were found at the site Beketinci–Bentež, and are attributed to parts of house inventory, or as tools used in tanning-workshops (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 304, Pl. 53: 1–8).

Casing fittings (Pl. 10) or casing frames which probably held the leather casings in place were found within five features (F 4, F 26, F 28, F 30, F 42) which belong to the second and the third group of the younger habitation phase of the settlement. Six fittings were found alongside other iron items (predominantly knives) while in two instances they represented the only metal items from the features. Two long thin fittings were widened and connected on one end, and riveted together on the other end. Fittings are also a frequent find on Late Medieval sites. Their function was to strengthen the edges of leather casings which held various tools (most probably knives) or some other type of item.

Only one belt buckle of rectangular shape and rounded edges with a movable pin was found at the site in feature 14 (Fig. 8). It has not been preserved completely. The pin is narrowed and flat toward the top (Pl. 11: 5). Dating such a find is a difficult task, but considering the context within which it was found, as well as relations to other finds, it can be dated to a period between the 13th and the 15th century.

Decorative plaque, aplica and item plating also belong to the group of items of everyday use (Pl. 11). Items of various dimensions and shapes belonging to this group were often coated in tin. The tin applied to iron items had both a practical and decorative use, since the tin layer gave the item protection from corrosion and at the same time provided a decorative function. Items such as these were probably put on a wooden, leather or fabric base which was unfortunately not preserved.

Twenty–three knives were found within features belonging to the third group of the younger phase of the settlement. They were separated into two types: solid–hilted knives (Pl. 12), and tanged knives (Pl. 13). Similar forms can be found on other medieval sites, where they represent a predominant type within the overall number of metal finds. Solid–hilted knives have a straight or curved spine. The blade is widest near the handle, and narrows toward the tip of the blade. The cross–section of the blade is triangular in shape, and the hilt holds rivet holes or holes which keep the handle made of other organic material in place (most probably wood). Tanged knives are similarly shaped, and differ from the solid–hilted knives only by the wedged rectangular tang (although the tang is usually missing).

Needles and awls, used for sewing fabrics or leather, as well as metal finds of similar shape were also frequently found at the site (Pl. 14). Twenty–two of such items were found at Franjevac in features which belong to the third group of the younger phase of the settlement (F 12, F 13, F 20, F 23, F 24, F 25, F 27). Their cross–section is usually rectangular in shape. Determining the function of such items with certainty is difficult due to their intensive fragmentation, which can sometimes lead to a false conclusion about the true function of the item. Only one item can be classified as an eye–needle because it has a flat end with a shank (Pl. 14: 7).

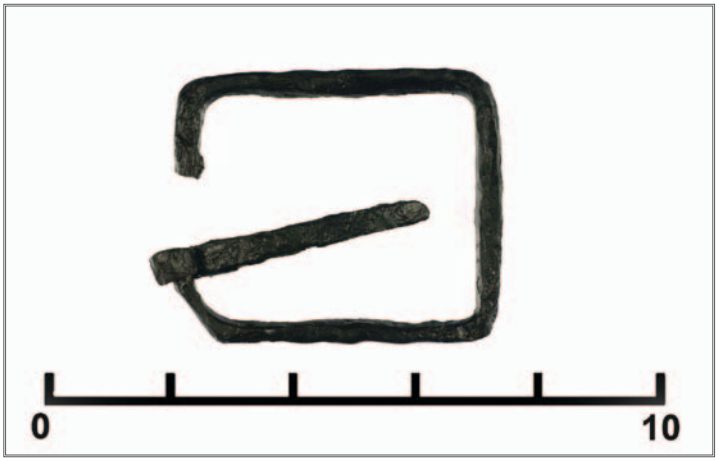


Fig. 8 Belt buckle with a pin (photo by: I. Krajcar)

3.2. TOOLS

Agricultural tools (in this case) found at the site are divided into two types: sickles and a pruning hook (Pl. 15). Sickles, tools used in harvesting, were found in six features of the third group of the younger habitation phase of the settlement, alongside other metal items (mostly knives and awls). Only one of the six recovered sickles was completely preserved (Pl. 15: 1). Sickles are as well a common find within medieval sites, with similar examples found at Beketinci–Bentež (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 308, Pl. 60: 1–3), Buda, Sarvaly (Holl, Parádi 1982: Pl. 14–15), and Kána (Terei 2010: 99, Fig. 18), where the

sickles contain the blacksmith's mark, which was unfortunately not present on the finds from Franjevac.

One fragmented pruning hook was found at Franjevac (Pl. 15: 7). Unfortunately, the only preserved constructive elements were a handle, and a piece of the blade with a rectangular bulge. Its usage is multiple, and similar examples were also found in the Kána site in Hungary (Terei 2010: 98, Fig. 17).

3.3. COINS

One of the most important groups of metal finds includes coins, important for their chronological and historical significance. The silver coin of Charles Robert I of Hungary, a Croato-Hungarian ruler who ruled from 1301–1342, was found inside a posthole (Fig. 9). The coin is of small dimensions, measuring 12 mm in diameter, and weighing 0.34 grams. The obverse shows the ruler's bust with a cross and a sceptre, and the reverse depicts the Anjou-Hungarian coat of arms encircled by a circular text (*KARLUS REX HUNGARIAE*) (Fig. 9). It is classified as denar (Unger 1974: no. 379), and parvus (Pohl 1982: no. 38). It was minted in 1333 in Lippa, Romania.[11] Since the prevailing number of archaeological finds is dated from the 13th to the 15th century according to typological characteristics, coin represents a confirmation for dating the younger phase of the settlement's existence.



Fig. 9 Silver coin, Charles Robert I of Hungary (photo by: I. Krajcar)

4. STONE FINDS

Stone items of various types were found at Franjevac: grindstones, handstones, and whetstones. Most were found in the part of the settlement which belongs to its younger phase of existence (all three groups), whilst only two stone items were found in its older phase.

Most common stone items are grindstone fragments, rarely handstones (Pl. 16). Eight grindstone fragments were found, probably of rectangular or circular shape. They were 5 cm thick, and made of sandstone. Handstones are tools of rectangular or circular shapes, usually used as the upper part of the grindstone (Pl. 16: 8).

An overall number of eight whetstone fragments of various dimensions and shapes were found. Two distinctive types may be observed: the first type comprises of elongated whetstones with a rectangular cross–section (Pl. 7: 1–3), and the second type is represented by elongated whetstones with a circular cross-section (Pl. 17: 4–5). Whetstones belonging to the first type carry traces of usage on their wider surfaces, and are often thinned in the middle. Whetstones of the second type show traces of use alongside longer surfaces. Both types were found within features (F 14, F 18, F 19, F 30, F 38) belonging to the younger settlement phase (second and the third group); three examples were found alongside knives. An interesting find of a whetstone with traces of use on longer sides, and with an incised cross motif on the unused, shorter side, was also found on the site (Pl. 17: 5).

5. THE SETTLEMENT

Medieval features at Franjevac were in the largest scale destroyed by past and contemporary agricultural activities. Due to these activities only the deepest and well preserved sections of the features were liable for proper documenting. The shape of the feature's ground plan is mainly irregular, oval or circular, and rarely rectangular. As it is concluded for the early medieval features, at Franjevac site the researched and documented features probably do not demonstrate the com-

11 I would like to extend my gratitude towards dr. sc. Tomislav Bilić from the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb for his contribution in identifying and determining the origin of the coin.

plete layout also, since the smaller features were not used as living quarters. A larger roof structure also probably existed, and the excavated part is usually only the central part of the dwelling which was surrounded by beds and disposal areas (Šalkovský 2007: 307).

On the basis of the dates received from the results of radiocarbon (^{14}C) dating, the site was settled from the end of the 11th until the 15th century. Two chronological phases can be distinguished on the basis of typological and chronological characteristics of archaeological items found within the settlement.

Features of the first, older phase of the settlement (end of the 11th to the beginning of the 13th century) mainly consist of smaller, shallow pits, whose layout in space did not present enough information on the basis of which the medieval residential units could be fully reconstructed (Fig. 10).

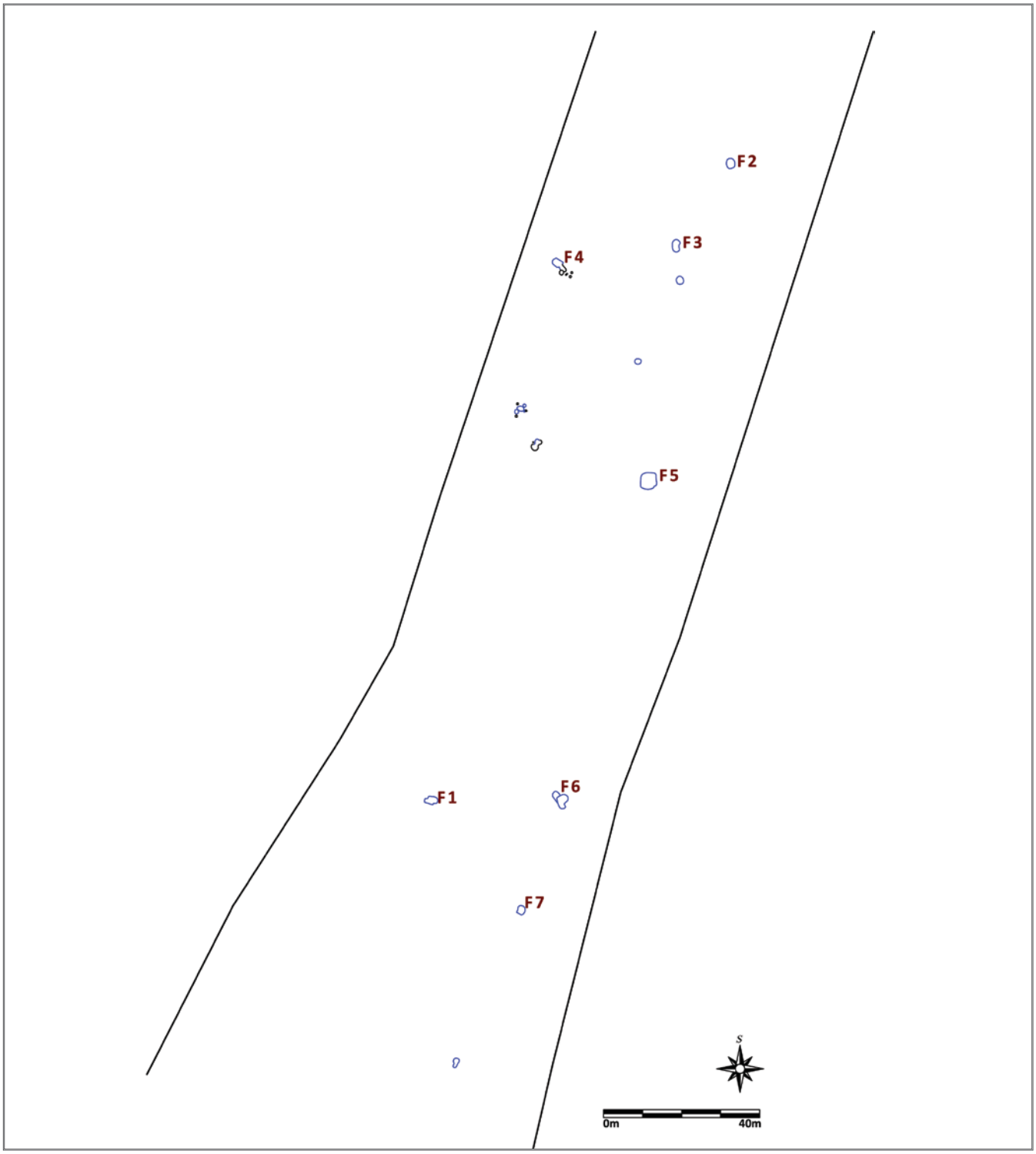


Fig. 10 Ground plan of the site with the emphasis on the features from the older phase (11th – 12th century)

Features of the younger phase of the settlement (13th – 15th century) are more numerous, which in return enabled an individual, and spatial examination of the settlement's infrastructural layout (Fig. 11). These features were grouped into three clusters, as visible from the layout of the site. The first and the second group, located on the southern, that is south–eastern part of the route, consist of a smaller number of features containing a lesser concentration of finds. Ground plans of these features are of various shapes: irregular, oval, circular, rectangular, and the ceramic material within the features

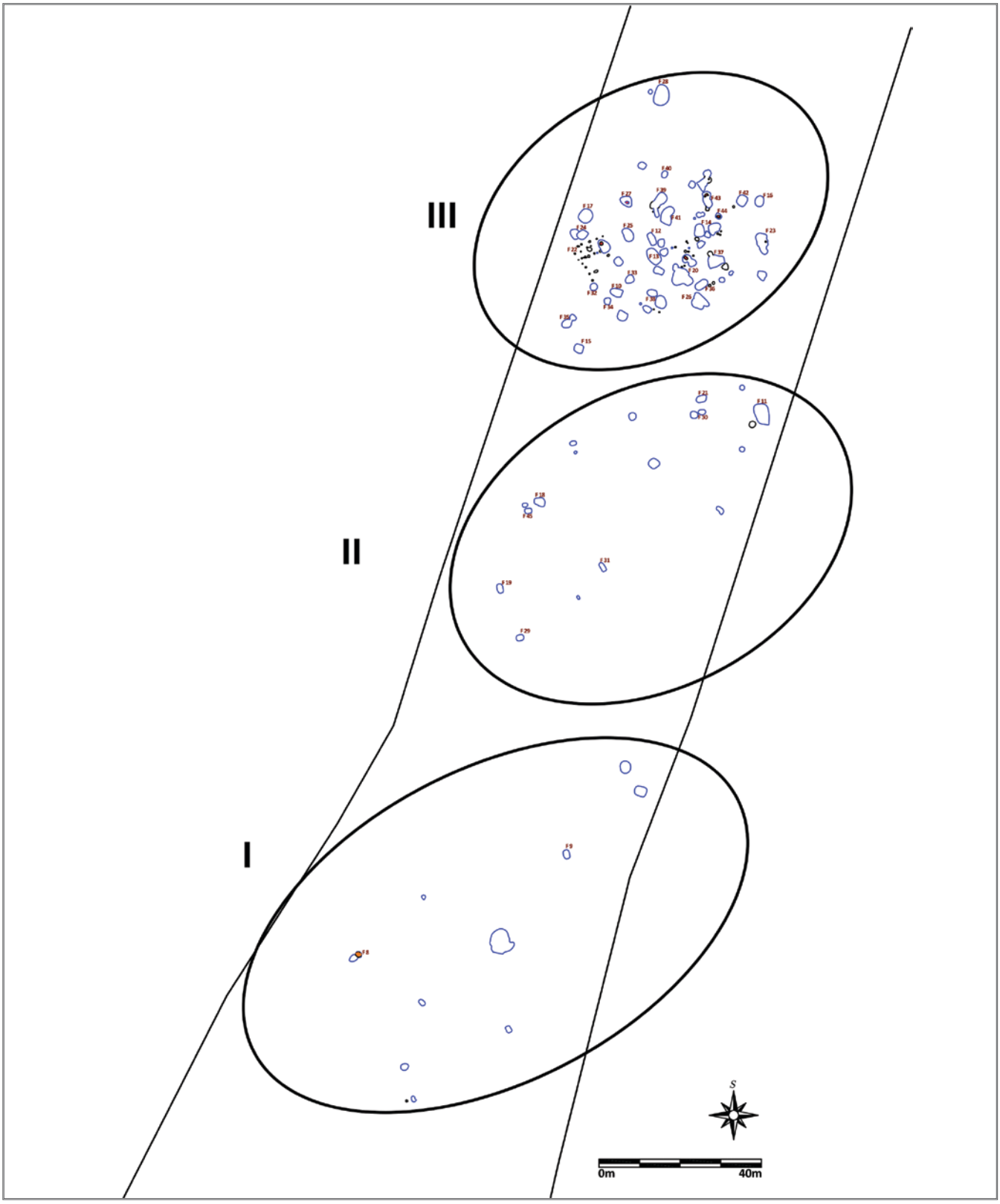


Fig. 11 Ground plan of the site with the emphasis on the features from the younger phase, and associated groups (13th – 15th century)

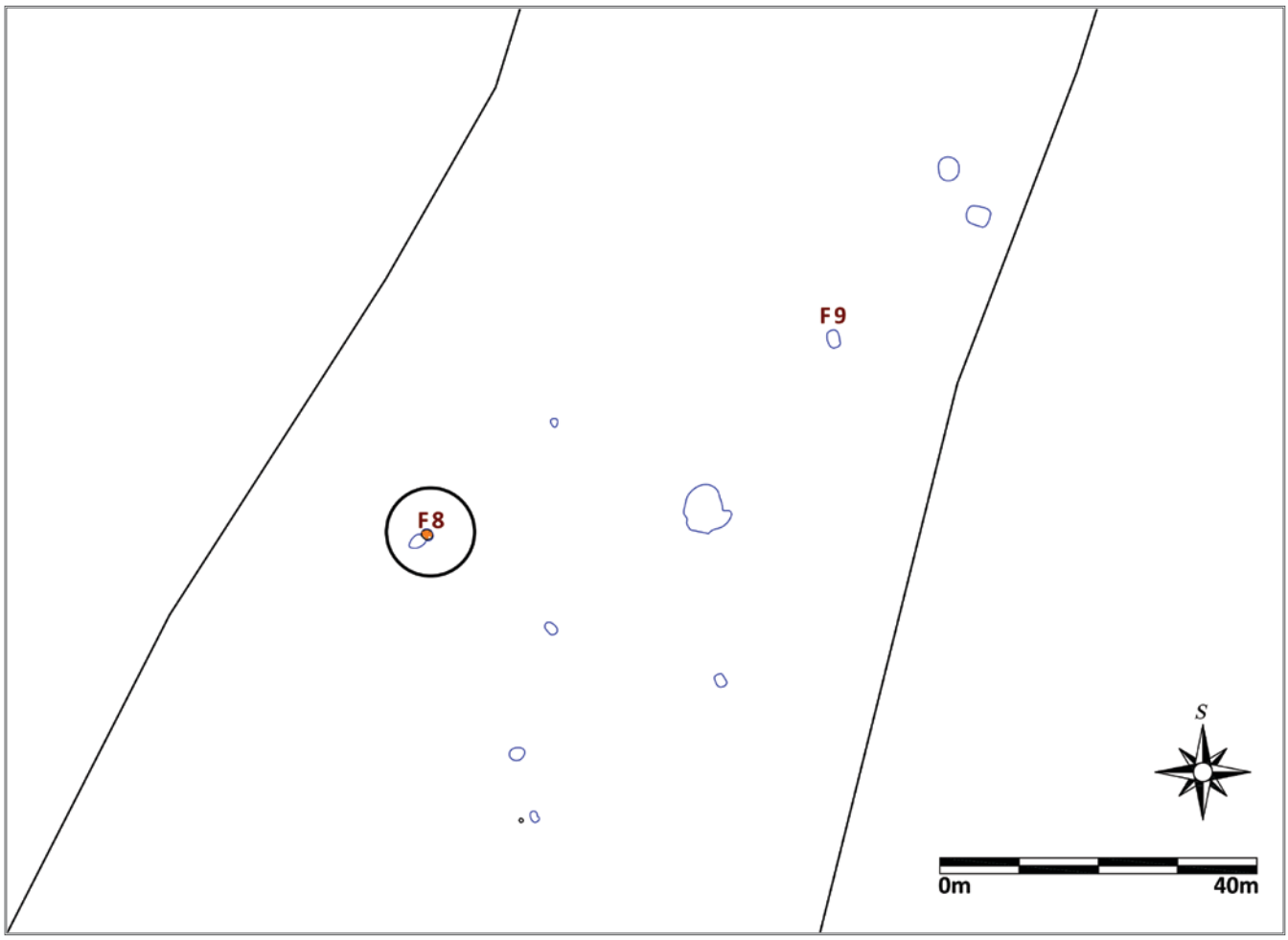


Fig. 12 Ground plan showing the first group of the younger phase with a marked location of feature 8

comprises of potsherds of medium and coarse ceramic structure, but without a single fragment of pottery with fine ceramic structure (white ware). The third group is represented by densely distributed features distributed without any visible order, amongst which five hearths were documented. A larger concentration of storage, kitchen and table pottery (white ware), metal items and stone items were found inside the features. Considering the fact that all three groups are spatially separated, and that the representation and type of finds within the third group is clearly distinguishable from the first and second group, it is possible to perceive the layout of the settlement. Accordingly, the third group shows intensive traces of habitation, as witnessed through the archaeological material, while a weaker intensity of habitation is recorded within the first and second group of features.

Eleven features were defined within the first group of the younger phase of the settlement. Feature 8 is a kiln situated approximately 15 meters from other features (Fig. 12, Pl. 18). Its ground plan is in the shape of an elongated number eight; the southern part makes the work pit of an elongated and irregular shape, and the northern part makes the round, beaten and vaulted baking surface. A layer comprised of potsherds which were subsequently partially reconstructed lies under the beaten surface (Fig. 3, Pl. 18). Such a kiln situated outside of the living area also holds stone finds alongside pottery finds, as often referenced in bibliography. Similar types of such kilns have been found at the Buzadovec–Vojvodice site (Tkalčec 2013: 81–85, Fig. 8–10), and at Kána site in Hungary (Terei 2010: 96, Fig. 16). The kiln from the Buzadovec–Vojvodice site is dated in the period between the 13th and 15th century (Tkalčec 2013: 81–85), and the kiln from Kána to the period of the 12th and 13th century (Terei 2010: 96). Dating the Franjevac kiln can be placed in the time similar to the aforementioned examples. The function of such kilns can be diverse, and since the excavation did not produce clearer evidence of its function, it can only be guessed that it was used to prepare food, which is also considered a functional characteristic of the feature 8 at Franjevac.

Movable finds are even more frequent within the second group belonging to the younger habitation phase of the settlement. Two features within this group contained a larger quantity of the so–called projectiles. It is also important to point

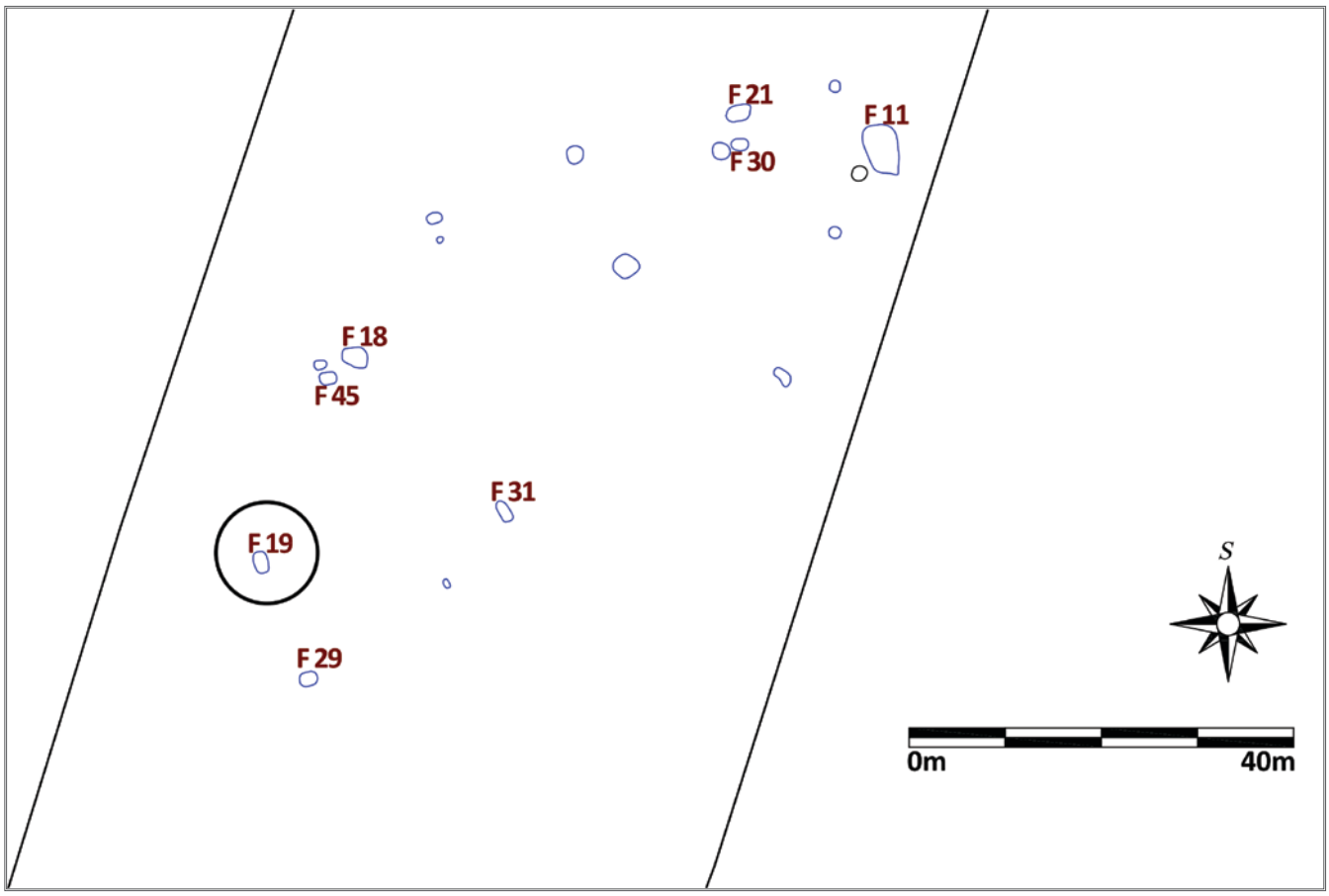


Fig. 13 Ground plan showing the second group of the younger phase with a marked location of feature 19

out feature 19 where a large quantity of pottery, a large quantity of projectiles of oval and discoid shape, and a stone grindstone of oval cross-section were found (Fig. 13, Pl. 19). The ground plan of feature 19 is of a simple oval shape with a flat bottom. A sample for archaeobotanical analyses was taken out of this pit, and the obtained result indicated the presence of crops: wheat, spelt, rye, oat, and millet, then leguminous plants: peas and broad bean, and berries (to a smaller extent).[12]

The third group of features belonging to the younger phase of the settlement is the most numerous one. Forty features are defined within this group; five of them have hearths (F 20, F 22, F 27, F 43, F 44), while one feature is defined as a well (F 16) (Fig. 14). A large quantity of white ware table pottery might indicate a sort of a social stratification within the site, where one group of people were divided from another group (based upon the quality of the ceramic material, and the presence of metal items). The irregular ground plan of larger features speaks against the possibility of houses being placed in a line or in a similar manner. Thirty–four shallowly dug features of oval shape were defined within the area of 1500 square meters (50 x 30 meters). Hearths were located in their vicinity, but in most cases cannot be with certainty connected to particular features since they had not been well preserved. Feature 22 needs to be mentioned as a feature of irregular shape with a hearth in its deepest part. It measures 8 meters in length, and 2 meters in width, with postholes which probably belonged to the aforementioned feature (Fig. 14, Pl. 20). In the postholes no pottery sherds were found, so there is also a possibility that they were a part of a prehistoric settlement. Feature 16 is considered to present remains of a well, and was discovered on the eastern part of the settlement (Fig. 14). Its shape is quite irregular, indicating that there may had been a wooden construction on top of it. The diameter measures 1.5 meters, and the depth measures 2 meters. Traces of planking were not noticed within. The well produced only ceramic finds: pot and jug fragments, amongst which the most interesting one is the reconstructed jug whose shape resembles the shape of an amphora (Pl. 21).[13]

12 Archaeobotanical analyses were done by dr. sc. Kelly Reed (University of Warwick, UK).

13 There can be diverse reasons why only one well was found at Franjevac, but there is a possibility that the inhabitants were collecting water from rivers and streams, while the wells were only used during draught seasons, when the primary sources of water dried up, or the inhabitants were not able to collect an adequate amount of water. Such explanation was proposed for some other sites (Pálóczi-Horváth 2005: 239).

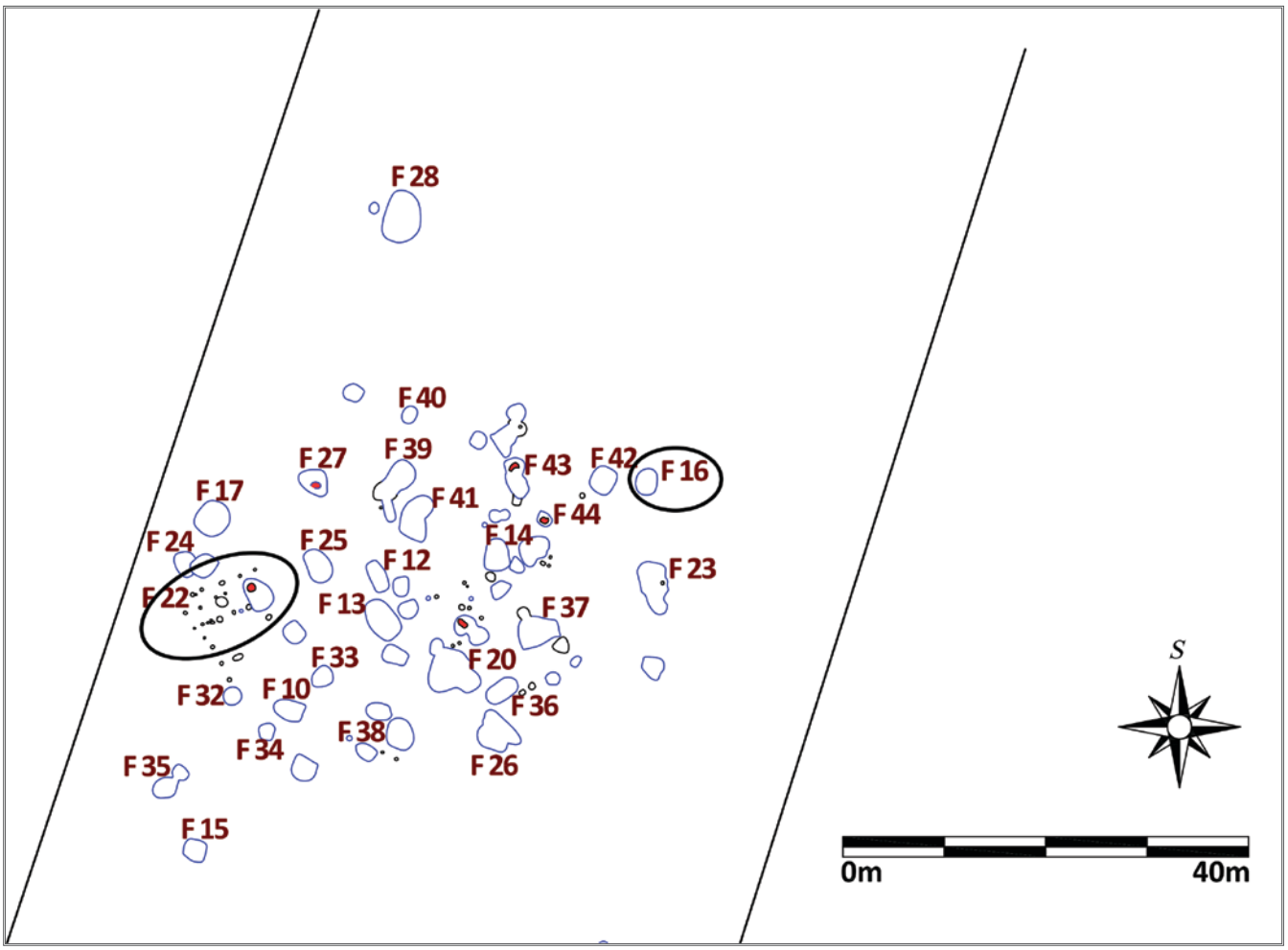


Fig. 14 Ground plan showing the third group of the younger phase with a marked location of feature 16, and feature 22

6. CONCLUSION

Archaeological excavation at the site Franjevac near Đakovo, on the route of the highway Beli Manastir – Osijek – Svilaj, discovered and documented movable and immovable archaeological finds belonging to a medieval settlement. Two settlement phases were discerned on the basis of typological and chronological analyses, as well as based upon the results obtained by radiocarbon (^{14}C) dating. Bone samples deriving from four features (F 2, F 3, F 12, F 13) underwent radiocarbon dating, and the results indicated a time span between the 11th and 15th century (Tab. 6). The settlement began its life at the end of the Early Medieval period, e.g. at the end of the 11th century, and continued to exist to the High and Late Medieval period, until the 15th century. There are fewer features in the older phase of the settlement where they are smaller in number, and scattered throughout the excavation area, so the spatial organisation is not as clearly visible as in the younger phase where the features are more numerous. The change in the spatial organisation of the settlement points out the new social and economic circumstances, e.g. a possible rise in population numbers. The features of the younger phase are, based upon their density and finds which were found within, spatially differentiated into three groups. The third group is the most numerous one with thirty–four irregularly shaped, and densely positioned features in total, with hearths and a large number of ceramic finds amongst which the most important ones are the finds of white ware. Because of the presence of more luxurious items (white pottery, metal finds, etc.), there is a possibility that the features of the third group of the younger phase belonged to or were related to a household of lower nobility settled on that part of the settlement.

The tools found at the site (sickles and pruning hook), stone finds (grindstones, handstones, whetstones), and archaeobotanical remains (large number of crops) speak in favour of the agriculture being the major economical activity of the settlement. Unlike the other settlements in the vicinity such as Beketinci–Bentež (Minichreiter, Marković 2013), and Ivandvor šuma Gaj (Balen et al. 2009), neither traces of weaponry (arrowheads, daggers, etc.) nor any equestrian equipment (spurs, horseshoes, bits, etc.) were discovered at the site of Franjevac.

Lab. No.	Material	d 13 C	Measured Age	Conventional Age	Calibrated Result
Beta 287817	U-854 (bone) F 2	-21.2 o/oo	770 +/- 40 BP	830 +/- 40 BP	Cal AD 1160 to 1270
Beta 287816	U-797 (bone) F 13	-21.1 o/oo	440 +/- 40 BP	500 +/- 40 BP	Cal AD 1400 to 1450
Beta 287815	U-784 (bone) F 3	-20.0 o/oo	810 +/- 40 BP	890 +/- 40 BP	Cal AD 1030 to 1230
Beta 287814	U-779 (bone) F 12	-20.2 o/oo	530 +/- 40 BP	610 +/- 40 BP	Cal AD 1290 to 1420

Tab. 6 Results of absolute dating for the period of the Middle Ages

The history of the Đakovo region in the period before the 13th century is vague.[14] The mention of Đakovo, evidenced in historical sources, appears for the first time in 1244. Archaeological excavations and research are the only sources of information for the period before the aforementioned time, taking into consideration the contemporary historical sources (Filipec 2013). It is assumed that, in the period after 1244 when Bela IV. verified that the land was donated by duke Coloman to the Bosnian bishop, the settlement came under the authority of the Đakovo church feudal possession, since the northern border of the area which spread all the way to the river Sava crossed the territory in question. As the settlement was probably a part of the feudal church property, the population was most likely buried around the parish church in Đakovo. Reasons for abandoning the settlement are still unknown.

Translated by Pavle Dugonjić

Anita Dugonjić
Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu
Trg Nikole Šubića Zrinskog 19
HR–10000 Zagreb
adugonjic@amz.hr

14 Information about the inhabitants of the Đakovo region before the 13th century are available from the research conducted on the cemetery behind the parish church in Đakovo. The first phase (9th/10th until the beginning of the 12th century), and the second phase (beginning of the 12th until the middle of the 13th century) point out to the burial rituals of the christianized population, buried with a modest burial contributions (jewelry, etc.), conforming with the Christian practice of that period (Filipec 2012: 212).

BIBLIOGRAPHY / LITERATURA

Bajalović–Hadži-Pešić, M. 1981, *Keramika u srednjovjekovnoj Srbiji,* Muzej grada Beograda, Beograd.

Balen, J., Bilić, T., Bunčić, M., Drnić, I., Solter, A. 2009, Rezultati zaštitnih istraživanja na lokalitetu Ivandvor – šuma Gaj, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu,* 3. s. XLII, 23–72.

Balen, J. 2011, *Đakovo–Franjevac, kasno bakrenodobno naselje,* Katalozi i monografije Arheološkoga muzeja u Zagrebu, sv. VII, Zagreb.

Bialeková, D. 1999, K otázke výskytu tzv. „chlebcov" u Slovanov, *Studia Mediaevalia Pragensia*, Vol. IV, 43–66.

Bikić, V. 1994, *Srednjovjekovna keramika Beograda,* Beograd.

Bunčić, M. 2012, O upotrebi praćke u srednjovjekovnoj Slavoniji u povodu brojnih nalaza keramičkih projektila na položaju Stara Vodenica kod Jurjevca Punitovačkog, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta,* III. ser. sv. 39, 193–220.

Demo, Ž. 2009, *Ranosrednjovjekovno groblje bjelobrdske kulture: Vukovar – Lijeva Bara (X–XI. stoljeće)*, Katalozi i monografije Arheološkoga muzeja u Zagrebu, sv. VI/1–2, Zagreb.

Filipec, K. 2012, *Srednjovjekovno groblje i naselje Đakovo–Župna crkva*, Centar za ranosrednjovjekovna istraživanja, Zagreb – Lobor.

Filipec, K. 2013, Urbani razvoj Đakova u srednjem vijeku, *Povijesni prilozi,* Vol. 44, 71–89.

Holl, I., Parádi, N. 1982, Das mittelalterliche Dorf Sarvaly, *Fontes Archaeologici Hungariae*, Budapest.

Horvat, M. 1999, *Keramika. Tehnologija keramike, tipologija lončenine, keramični arhiv*, Znanstveni inštitut Filozofske fakultete, Ljubljana.

Janeš, A. 2009, Srednji vijek, in: *Josipovac Punitovački – Veliko polje I. Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja na trasi autoceste A5,* Čataj L. (ed.), Zagreb, 233–246.

Kvassay, J. 2008, Ceramic finds from a 11–12th century feature at Letenye-Korongi-tábla (Zala county, Hungary), in: *Srednji vek, Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter, Archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene)*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 103–106.

Minichreiter, K., Marković, Z. 2013, *Beketinci Bentež, Naselja iz eneolitika, ranoga i kasnoga srednjega vijeka*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 3, Zagreb.

Pálóczi-Horváth, A. 2005, Puits des Villages médiévaux en Hongrie, *Ruralia V,* Pamatky archeologické – Suplementum 17, 233–241.

Pohl, A. 1982, *Münzzeichen und Meisterzeichen auf ungarischen Münzen des Mittelalters 1300 – 1540*, Budapest – Graz.

Popović, M., Ivanišević, V. 1988, Grad Braničevo u srednjem veku, *Starinar,* Vol. XXXIX, 125–179.

Szilágyi, V., Rácz, T., Gál – Mlakár, V., Simonyi, E., Sajó, I. 2014, Archaeometric investigation of Buda white ware (12th – 14th century AD, North Hungary): Initial questions and first results. in: *Craft and science: International perspectives on archaeological ceramics*, Martinón-Torres M. (ed.), Doha, 201–211.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010, *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku,* Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 2, Zagreb.

Šalkovský, P. 2007, Problematika pravokutnih i elipsoidnih zemunica kod Slavena, *Prilozi instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu*, Vol. 24, 301–307.

Šiša–Vivek, M. 2012, *Oblici kasnosrednjovjekovnog posuđa na primjeru triju arheološki istraženih sela u Slavoniji*, Doktorski rad, Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zagreb.

Šolle, M. 1972, Zur Entwicklung der frühmittelalterlichen slawischen Keramik im Bereiche Ostböhmens, *Vznik a počatku Slovanov*, Vol. VII, 141–177.

Štular, B. 2005, Lončenina s kamniškega Malega gradu, Izkopavanja leta 1992, *Arheološki vestnik*, Vol. 56, 435–457.

Štular, B. 2007, Lonci v opremi visokosrednjeveške kuhinje s kamniškega Malega gradu, *Arheološki vestnik*, Vol. 58, 375–404.

Takács, M. 1996, Formschatz und Chronologie der Tongefasse des 10.-14. Jahrhunderts der Kleinen Tiefebene, *Acta Archaeologica Hungarica,* Vol. XLVIII, 1–3, 135–195.

Terei, G. 2010, Az Árpád-kori Kána falu, in: *A középkor és a kora újkor régészete Magyarországon*, Benkő E., Kovács G. (eds.), Budapest, 81–111.

Tkalčec, T. 2013 Kasnosrednjovjekovno naselje Buzadovec–Vojvodice (AN 3) na trasi autoceste A12 Sveta Helena – GP Gola, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. IX, 76–87.

Unger, E. 1974, *Magyar éremhatározó I.,* A Magyar Éremgyűjtők Egyesülete, Budapest.

SAŽETAK

SREDNJOVJEKOVNO NASELJE NA POLOŽAJU FRANJEVAC KOD ĐAKOVA

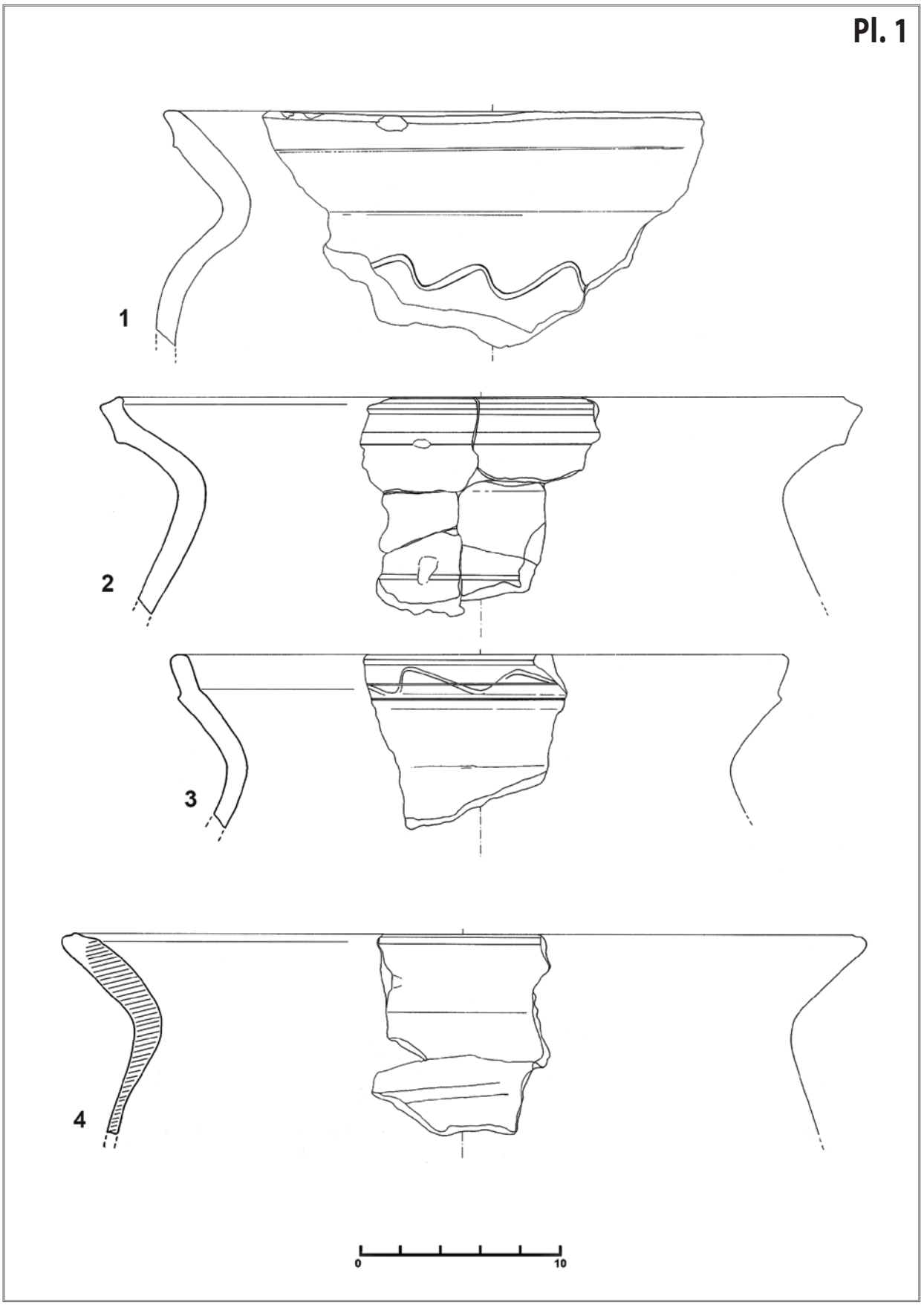
Ključne riječi: srednji vijek, 11. – 15. stoljeće, Đakovo–Franjevac, naselje, keramika, metalni nalazi, kameni nalazi

Na trasi autoceste Beli Manastir – Osijek – Svilaj, na položaju Franjevac, u razdoblju od veljače do srpnja 2007. godine istraženi su i dokumentirani pokretni i nepokretni arheološki nalazi srednjovjekovnog naselja. Arheološkim je iskopavanjima istražena površina od 36.000 m^2, a 107 srednjovjekovnih objekata pronađenih na trasi raspoređeno je duž čitave istražene površine, s većom koncentracijom objekata na sjeverozapadnom dijelu. Keramički materijal čini najveći dio nalaza pronađenih na nalazištu. Uz keramičko posuđe pronađen je i veliki broj keramičkih predmeta poput projektila i utega, a pronađeni su i jedan pršljen te jedan keramički žeton. Keramičke posude tipološki su podijeljene u tri funkcionalne skupine u okviru kojih je definirano sedam oblika posuda. Funkcionalne skupine posuda predstavljaju spremišna, kuhinjska i stolna keramika, a sedam oblika posuda predstavljaju veliki lonci, lonci, zdjele i poklopci, vrčevi, čaše i boce. Lonci predstavljaju najzastupljeniji tip posuda na nalazištu (T. 3).

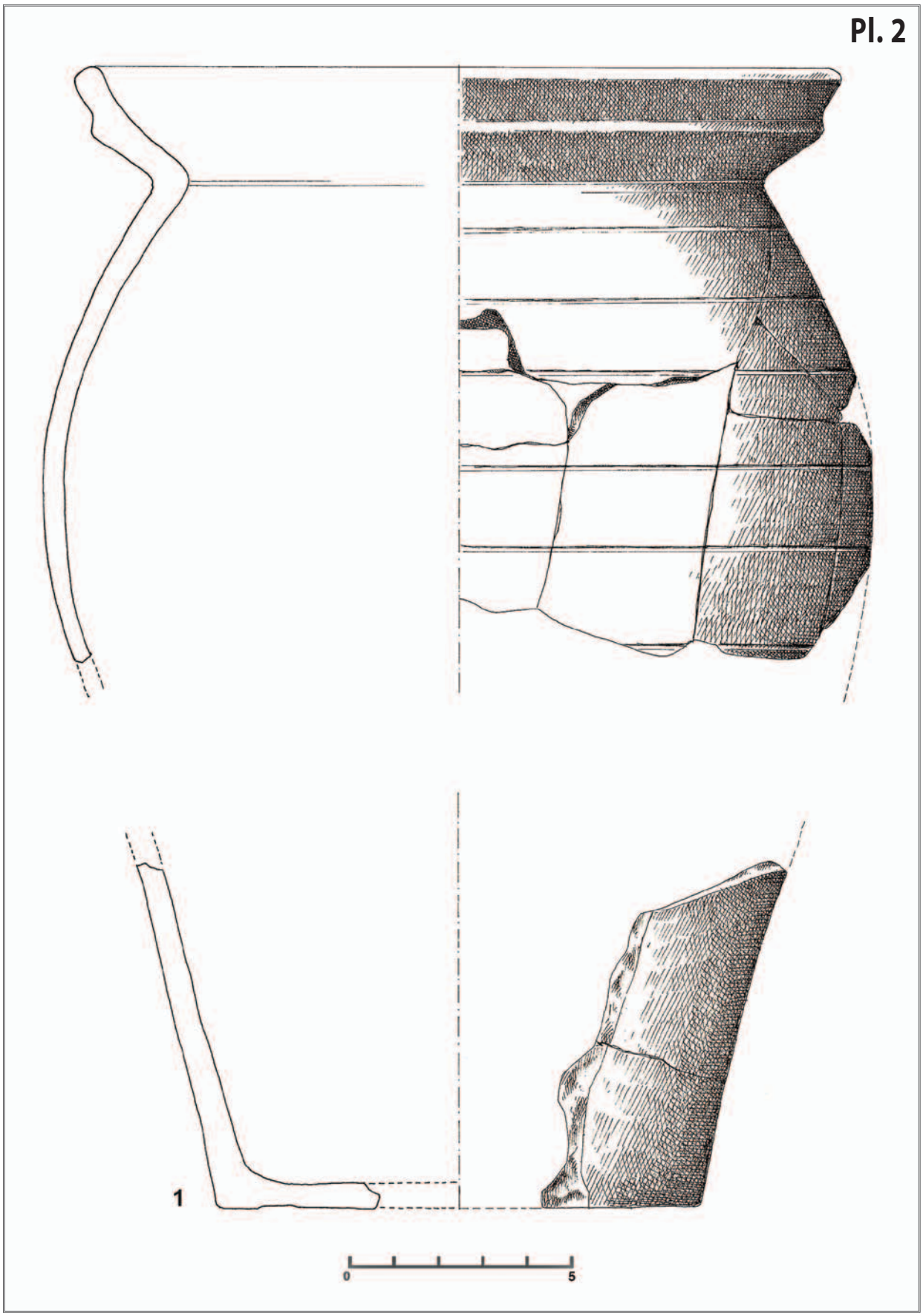
Na srednjovjekovnom naselju Franjevac je, na osnovi tipološko – kronološke analize pokretnog materijala i rezultata dobivenih datiranjem kostiju metodom ^{14}C, početak naseljavanja na ovom položaja ustanovljen krajem ranog srednjeg vijeka, tj. krajem 11. stoljeća, a period kontinuiranog naseljavanja traje tijekom razvijenog sve do kasnog srednjeg vijeka, sve do 15. stoljeća. Starijoj fazi naselja (kraj 11. – poč. 13. stoljeća) pripada keramika koja je porozna, srednje i grube keramičke strukture. Takva je keramika nađena u vrlo malom broju (6% pronađenih ulomaka keramičkih posuda) i pripada ulomcima lonaca. Lonce karakteriziraju obodi jednostavne profilacije, izvijeni prema van, koso ili ravno odrezanog ili lagano zaobljenog vrha. Ukras je na posudama iz starije faze naselja vidljiv na cjelokupnoj površini tijela posude, a uočeni su i znakovi s motivom križa na dnu pojedinih posuda (T. 7: 1–3). Keramički materijal koji pripada mlađoj fazi naselja (13. – 15. stoljeće) karakterizira fina, srednja i gruba keramička struktura i veći broj tipova posuda. U starijoj fazi naselja u keramičkom su materijalu bili prisutni samo lonci dok se u mlađoj fazi nalaze svi spomenuti tipovi posuda. Za ovo je razdoblje, naravno, karakteristična i bijela keramika fine keramičke strukture. Motivi ukrasa tipični za ove posude su kose crvene ili crvenosmeđe linije nanesene tehnikom slikanja koje često čine mrežasti motiv (sl. 6). U literaturi, bijela keramika (*Buda white ware*) po materijalu, kvaliteti gline i lončarskim tehnikama (uvjetima pečenja) dijeli se na tri tipa: bijeli, bijelosivi i bijeložuti tip (Szilágyi et al. 2014). Na nalazištu Franjevac su pronađeni ulomci koji pripadaju drugom i trećem tipu bijele keramike, datirani od prve polovine 13. stoljeća do 15. stoljeća. Analize oboda posuda pokazale su kako najučestaliji tip oboda pripada obodima lonaca i to tipu II. d i njegovim varijantama (II. d. 1–8) (tab. 1). Na identičan su način oblikovani obodi posuda i u starijoj i mlađoj fazi istog naselja, a najveći broj oboda s navedenim karakteristikama zabilježen je u objektima iz 13. i 14. stoljeća.

U starijoj su fazi naselja (sl. 10) objekti malobrojni i raspršeni po istraženoj površini pa prostorna organizacija srednjovjekovnog naselja nije jasno vidljiva kao na primjeru mnogobrojnih objekata mlađe faze naselja. Promjene u prostornoj organizaciji vjerojatno ukazuju na nove socijalne i gospodarske prilike, odnosno na mogući porast broja stanovnika. Objekti mlađe faze naselja su, na osnovi objekata i nalaza, prostorno podijeljeni u tri skupine (sl. 11). Treća i najbrojnija skupina objekata mlađe faze sadrži ukupno trideset i četiri ukopana objekta nepravilnog i gustog rasporeda, s nalazima ognjišta i velikim brojem keramičkih nalaza među kojima valja izdvojiti značajan nalaz bijele keramike. Moguće je da je ova treća skupina, zbog bogatstva nalaza (bijela keramika, metalni nalazi, itd.) pripadala jednoj zasebnoj grupi pripadnika naselja, npr. nižem plemstvu. Pronađeno oruđe (srp i kosir), kameni nalazi (žrvnjevi, rastirači i brusovi) i arheobotanički ostaci (velik broj žitarica) govore u prilog poljoprivredi kao glavnoj gospodarskoj djelatnosti naselja.

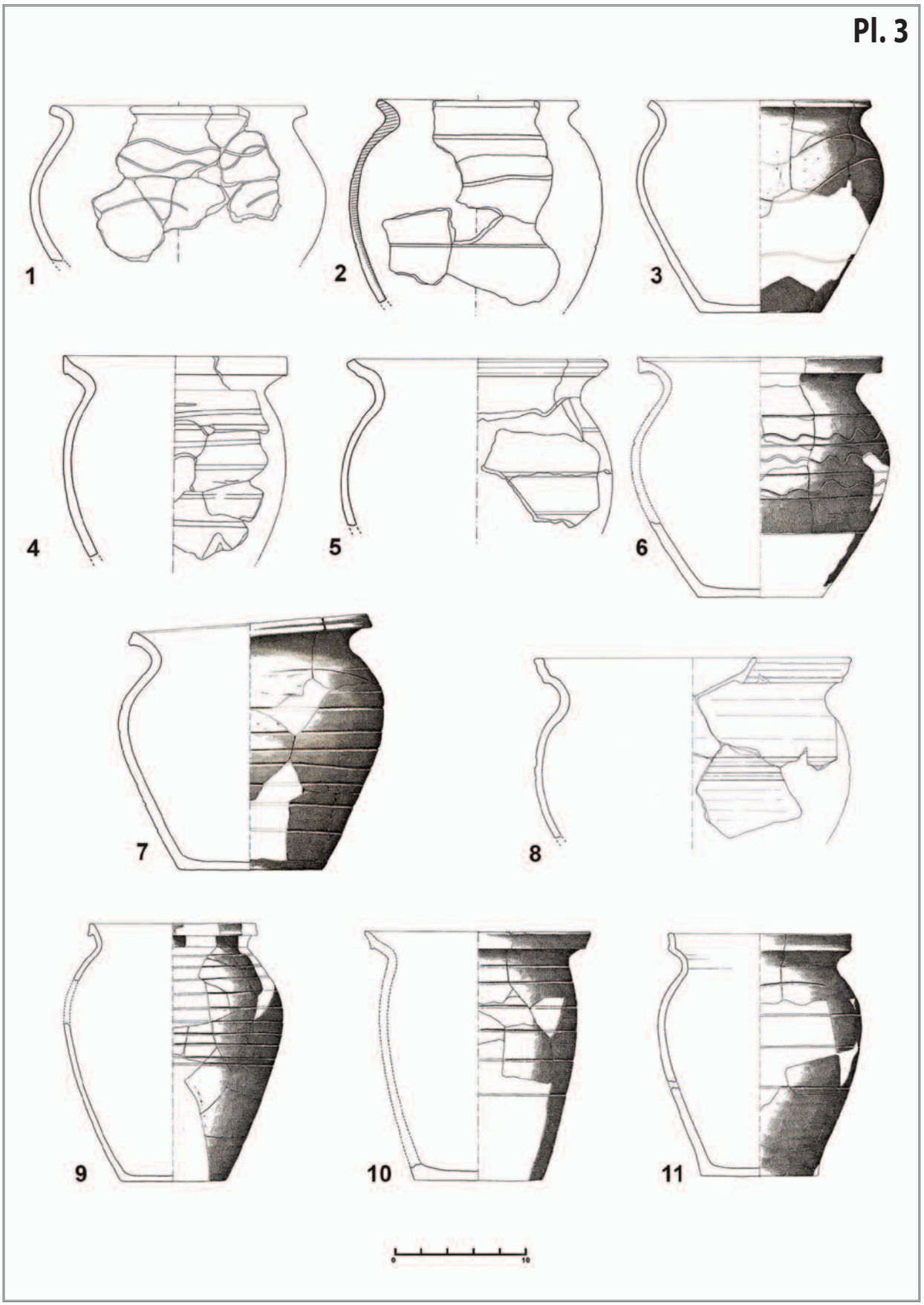
Različiti objekti srednjovjekovnog naselja na položaju Franjevac, njihove karakteristike te karakteristike predmeta iz zapuna objekata ukazuju nam na važnost ovog nalazišta, kao i drugih srednjovjekovnih nalazišta otkrivenih na trasi *Slavonike*, i to u kontekstu stjecanja novih i dubljih spoznaja o načinu života u srednjovjekovnim ruralnim naseljima šireg prostora.



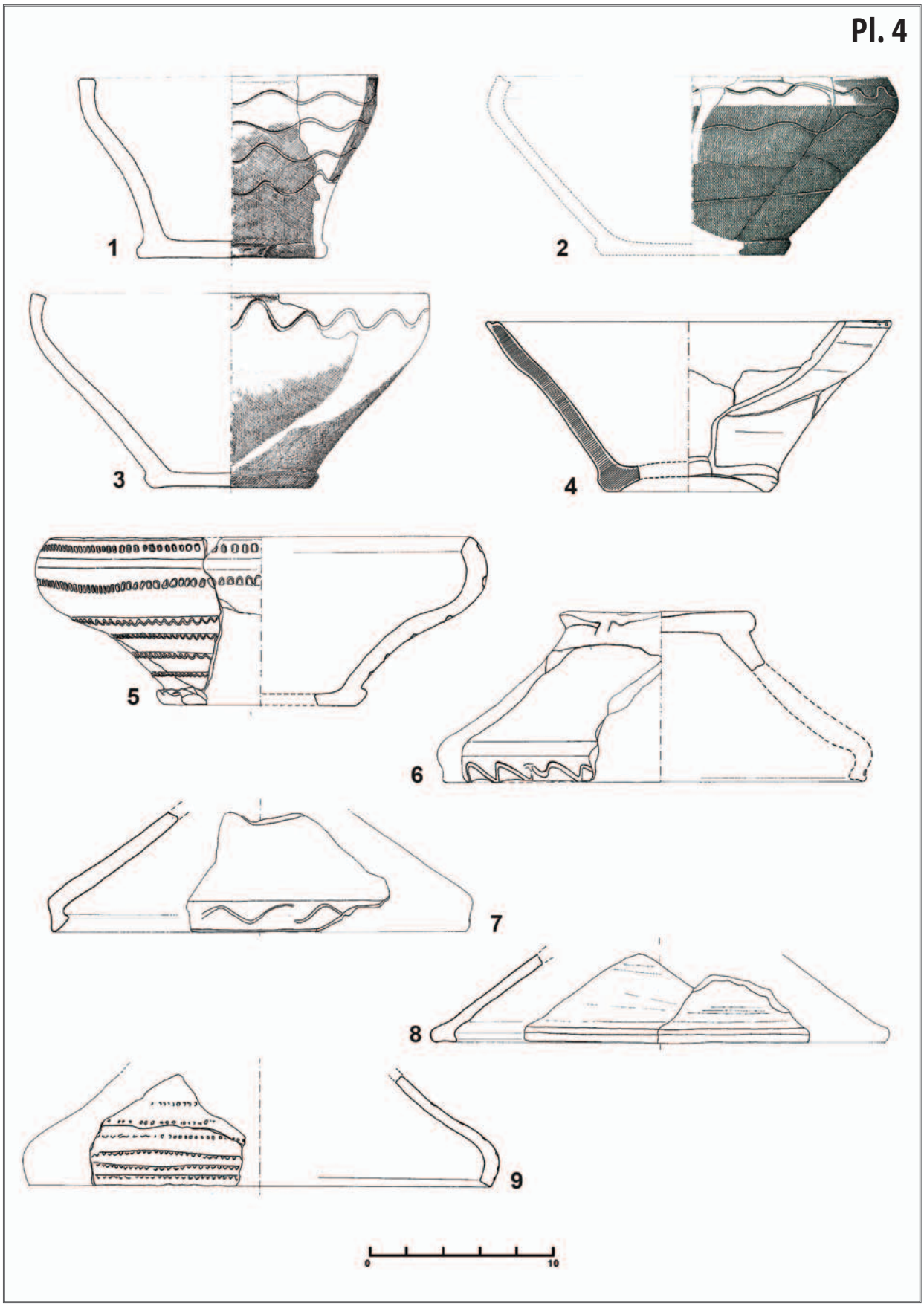
Pl. 1 Storage ware, large pot sherds: F 20 (1); F 17 (2, 3), F 33 (4)



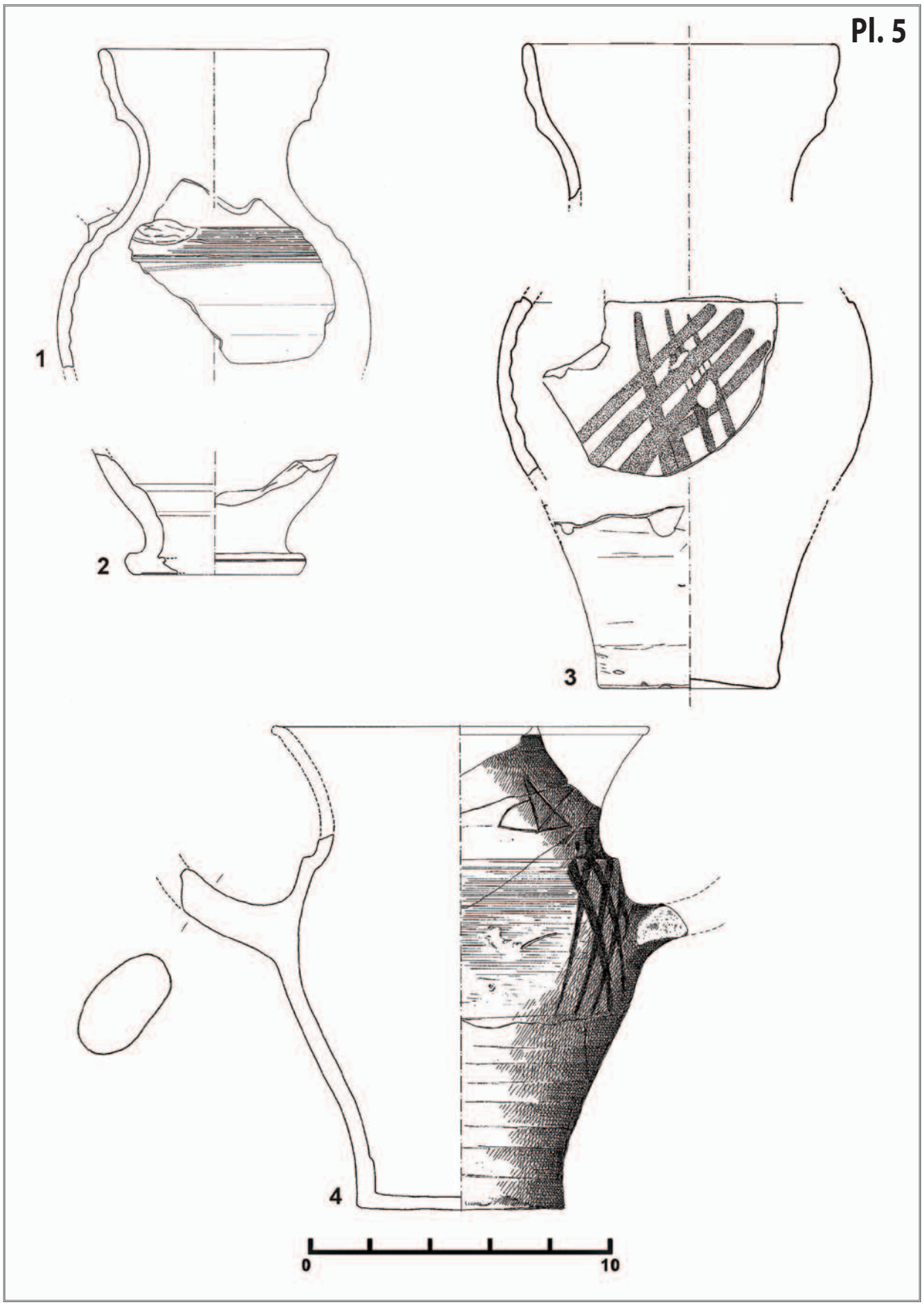
Pl. 2 Storage ware, large pot: F 32 (1)



Pl. 3 Kitchen ware, various pot shapes: F 3 (1, 2); F 31 (3); F 32 (4); F 23 (5); F 12 (6); F 26 (7); F 35 (8); F 8 (9, 10); F 10 (11)

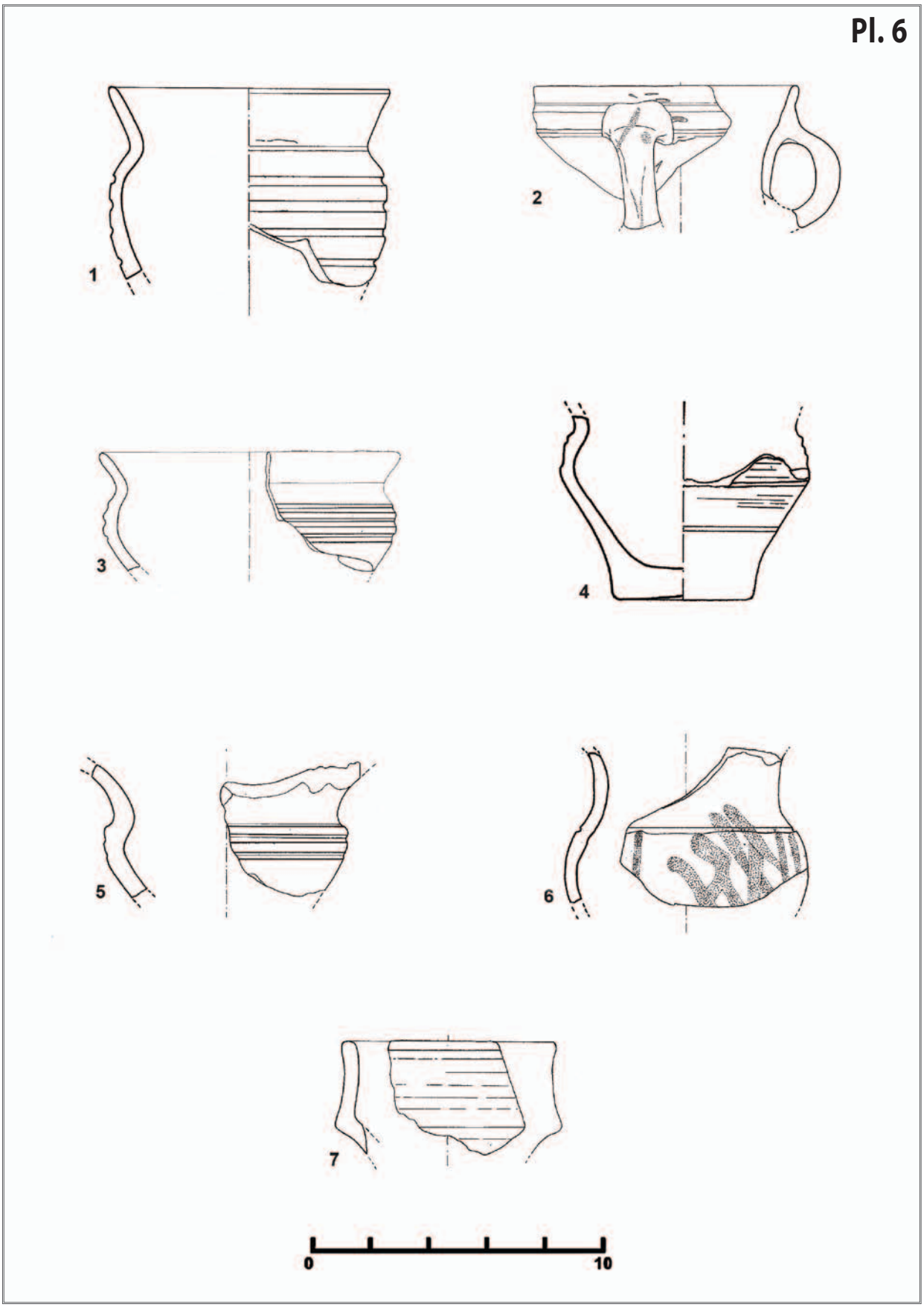


Pl. 4 Kitchen ware, bowl and lid shapes: F 2 (1); F 30 (2); F 24 (3); F 14 (4, 6); F 21 (5, 9); F 13 (7); F 28 (8)

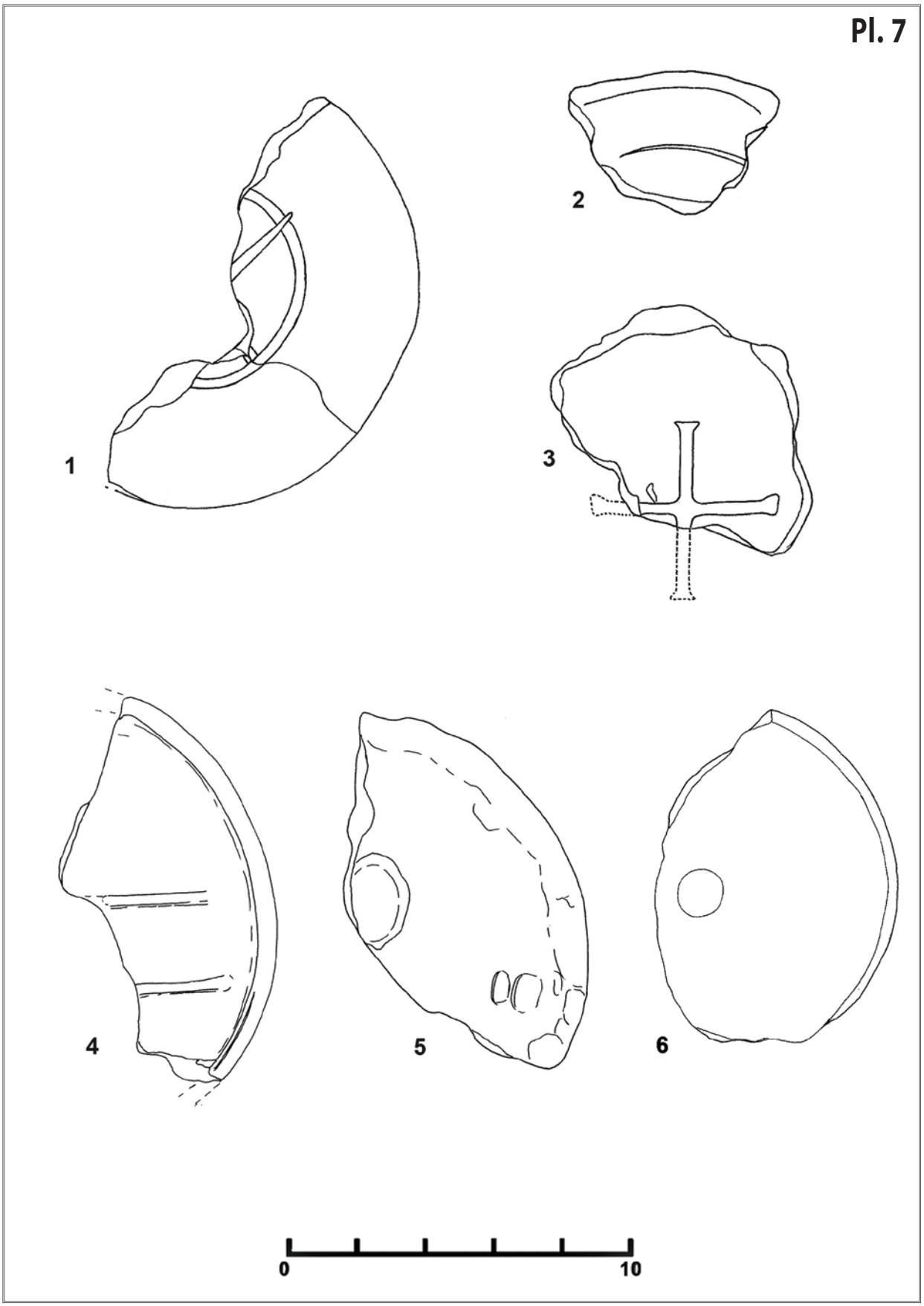


Pl. 5 Table ware, jug shapes: F 10 (1); F 12 (2); F 14 (3); F 16 (4)

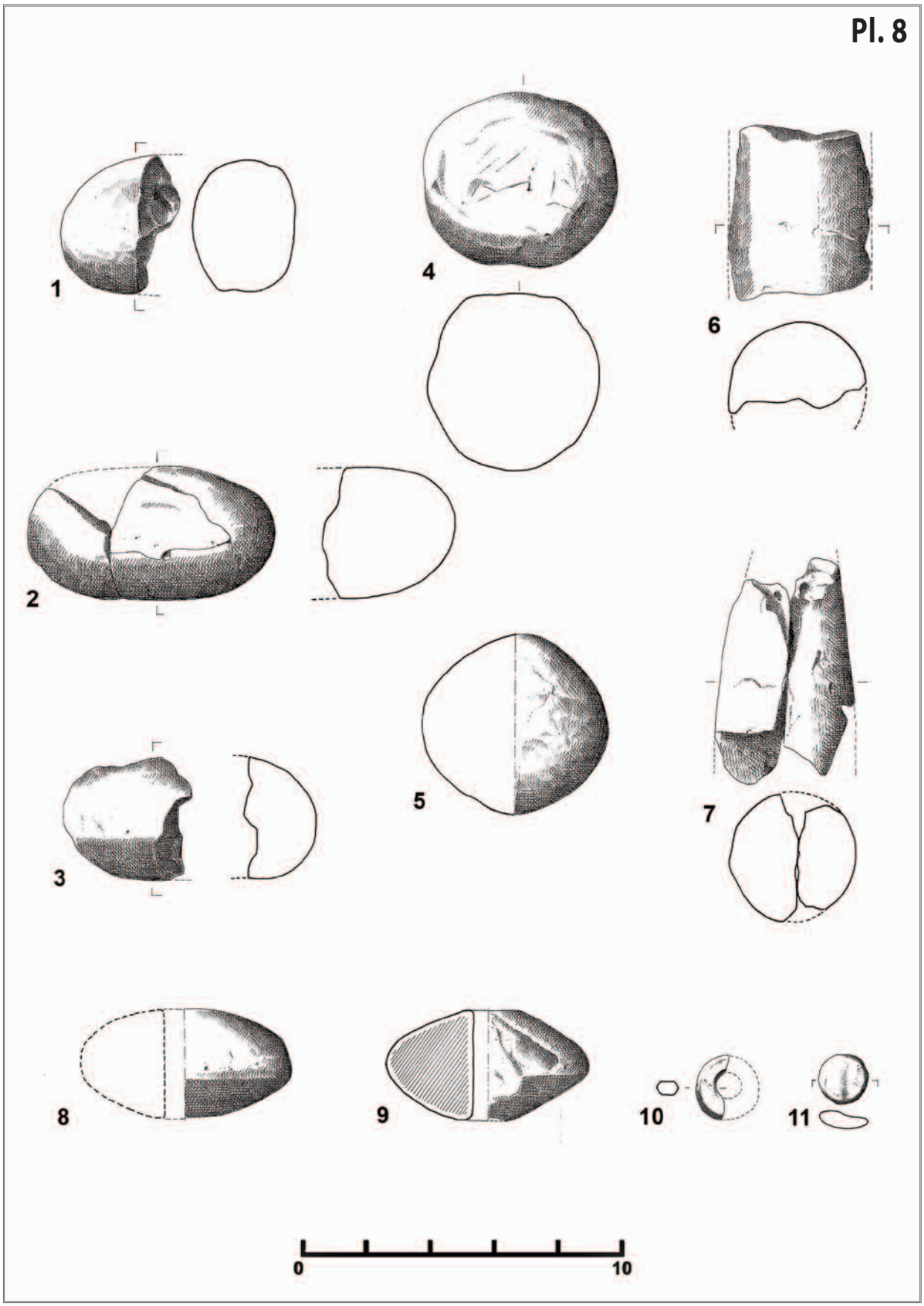
Pl. 6



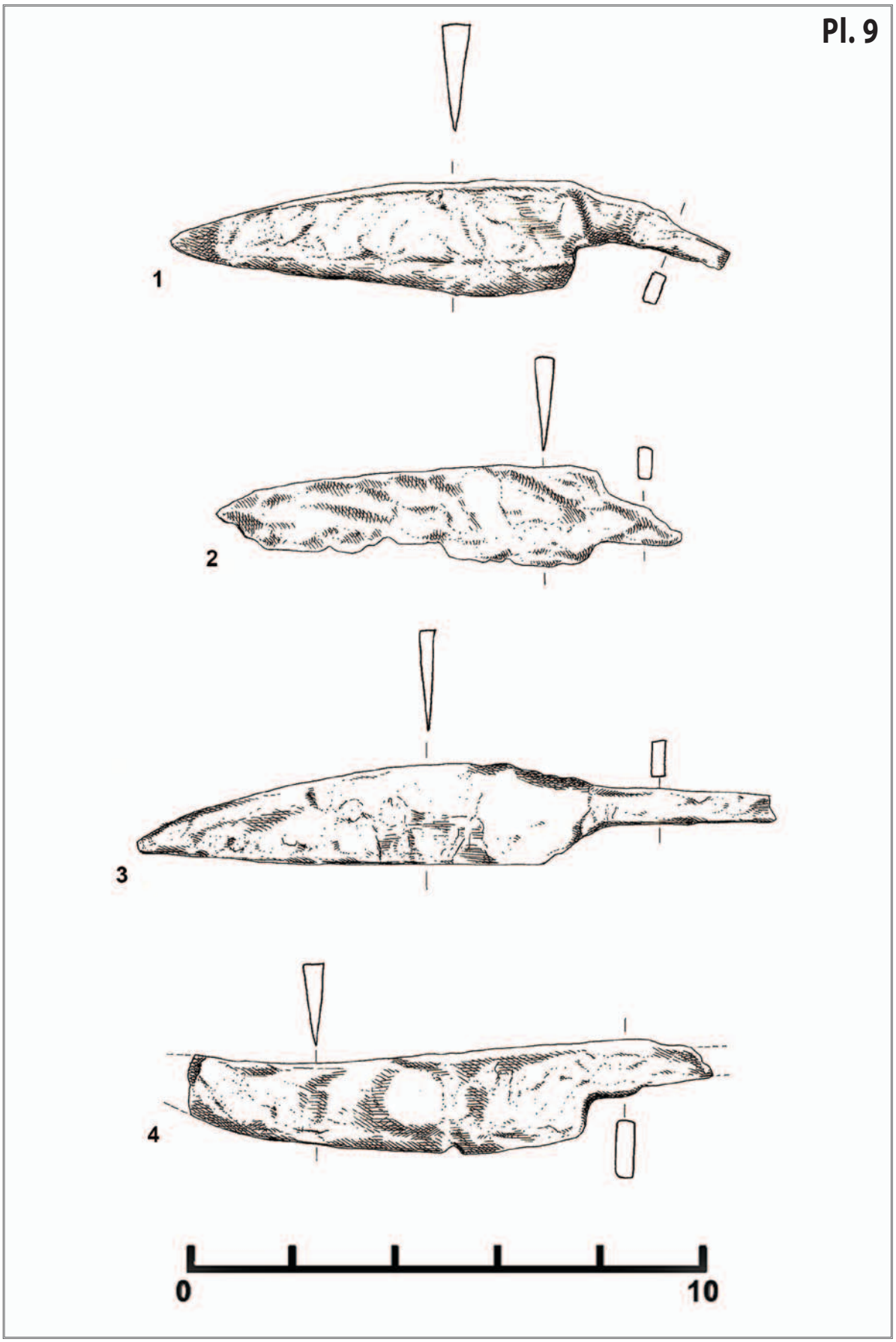
Pl. 6 Table ware, beaker shapes: F 13 (1); F 14 (2); F 38 (3, 4); F 37 (5); F 22 (6); bottle: F 10 (7)



Pl. 7 Marks found on the bottom of pots: cross–shaped marks, F 2 (1), F 3 (2); cross motif with widened endings (crux quadrata), F 3 (3); reticular motif, F 19 (4); circular holes, F 18 (5), F 21 (6)

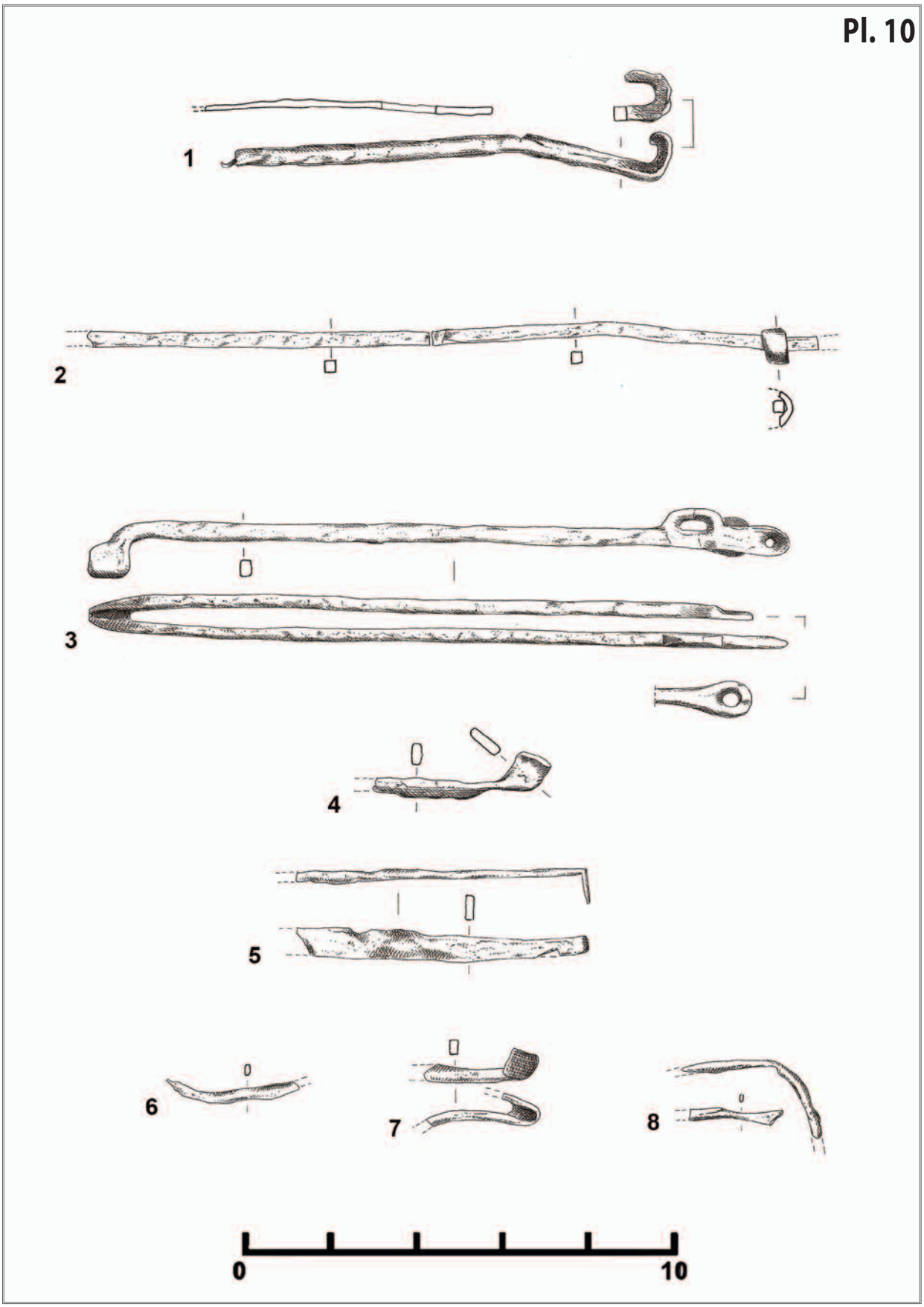


Pl. 8 Ceramic finds: projectiles F 3 (1); F 19 (2, 3); F 30 (4 – 7); weights F 36 (8); F 20 (9); spindle whorl F 29 (10); token F 15 (11)

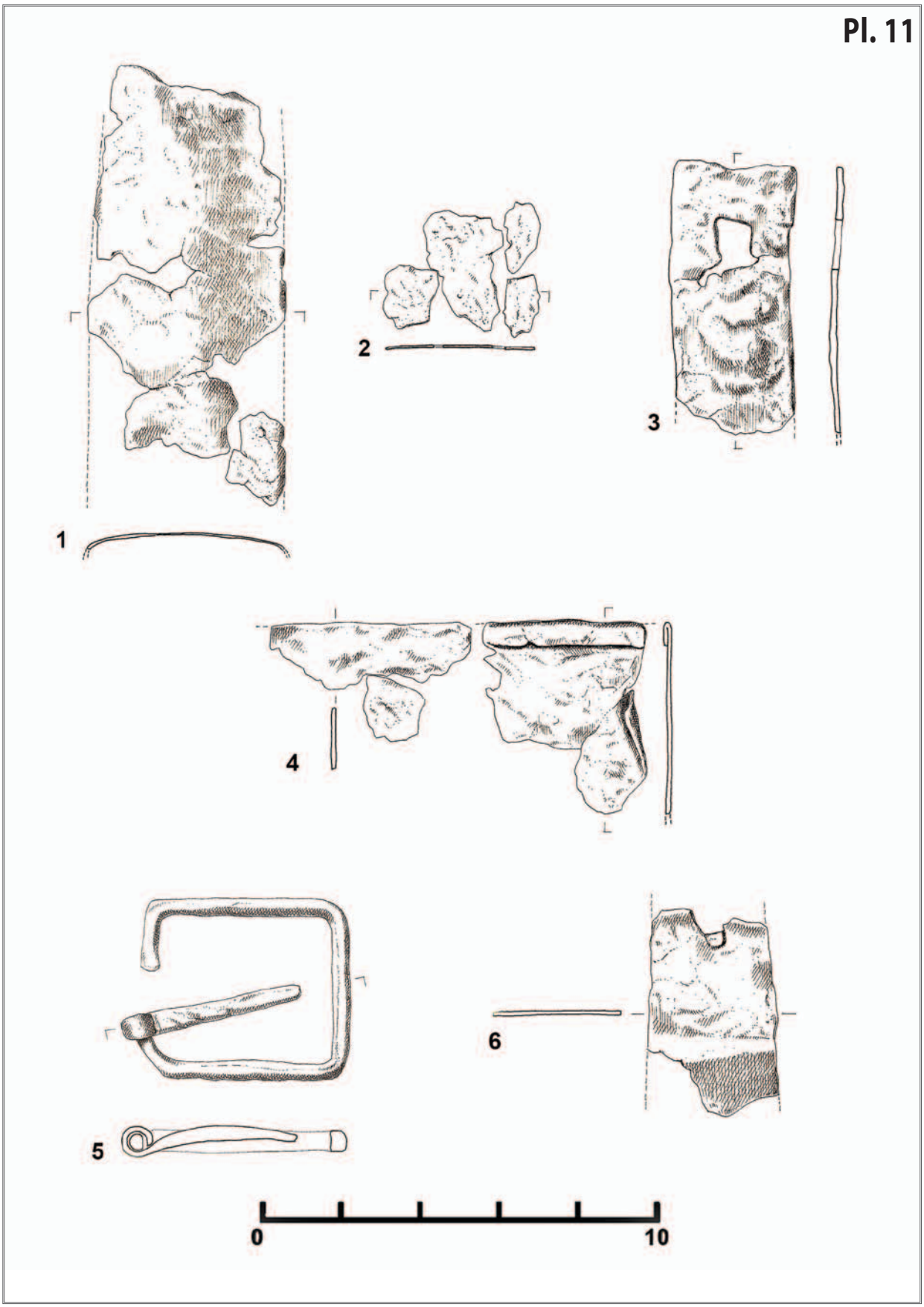


Pl. 9 Items of everyday use: razors F 24 (1); F 28 (2); F 33 (3); F 21 (4)

Pl. 10

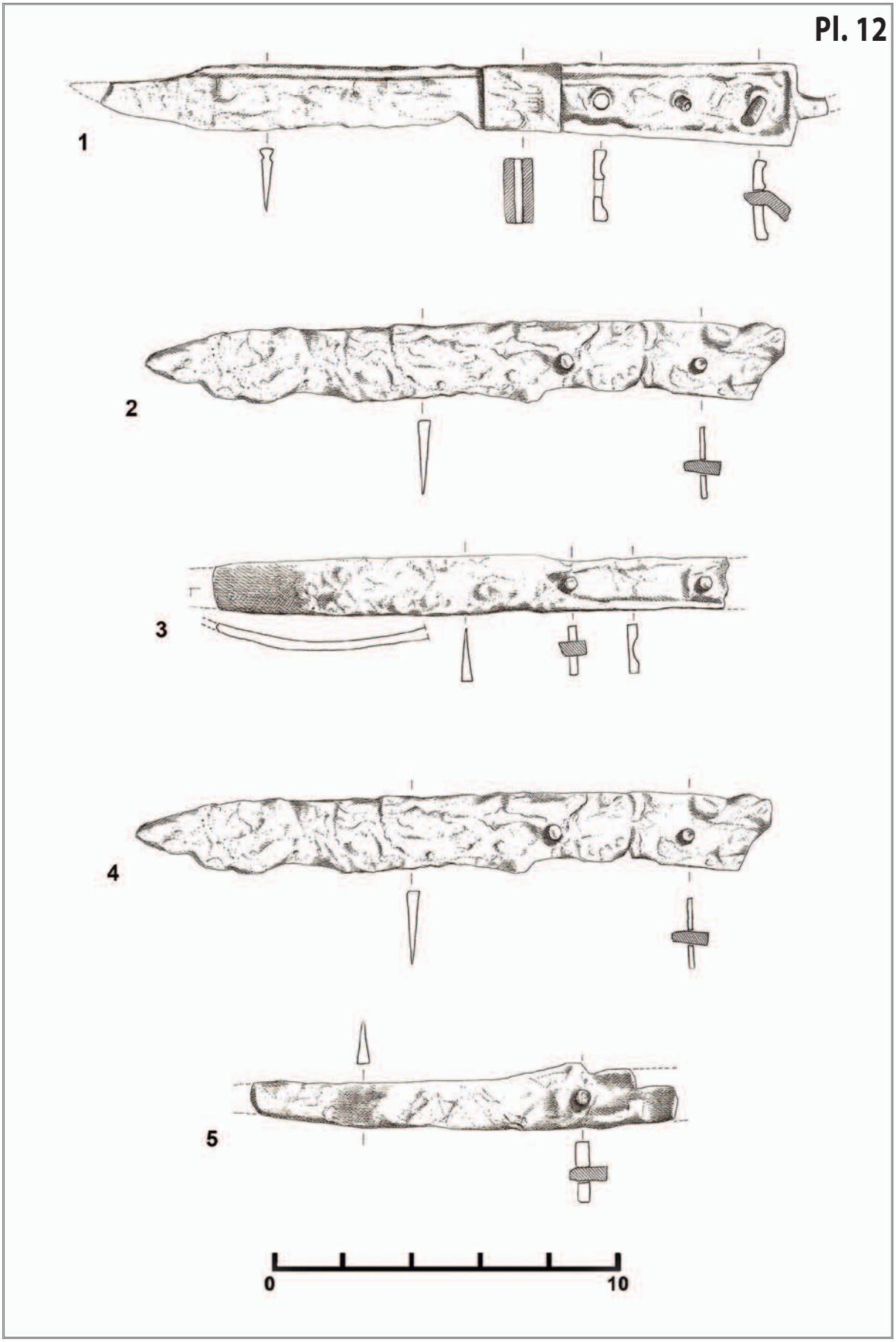


Pl. 10 Items of everyday use: casing fittings F 28 (1); F 26 (2); F 30 (3, 4); F 42 (5 – 8)

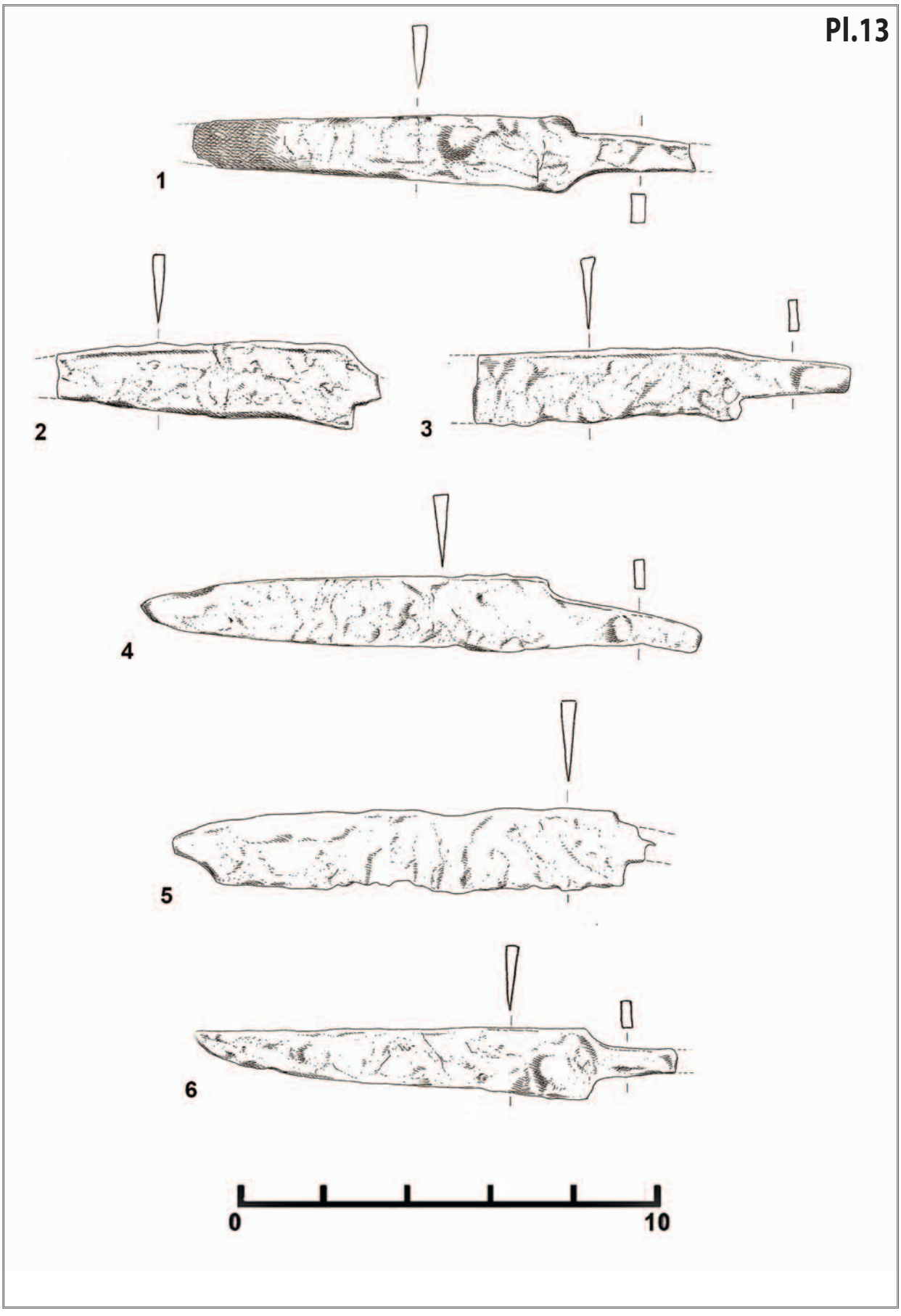


Pl. 11 Items of everyday use: plates, decorative plaque, aplica F 39 (1, 2); F 28 (3); F 12 (4); F 17 (6); belt buckle with a pin F 14 (5)

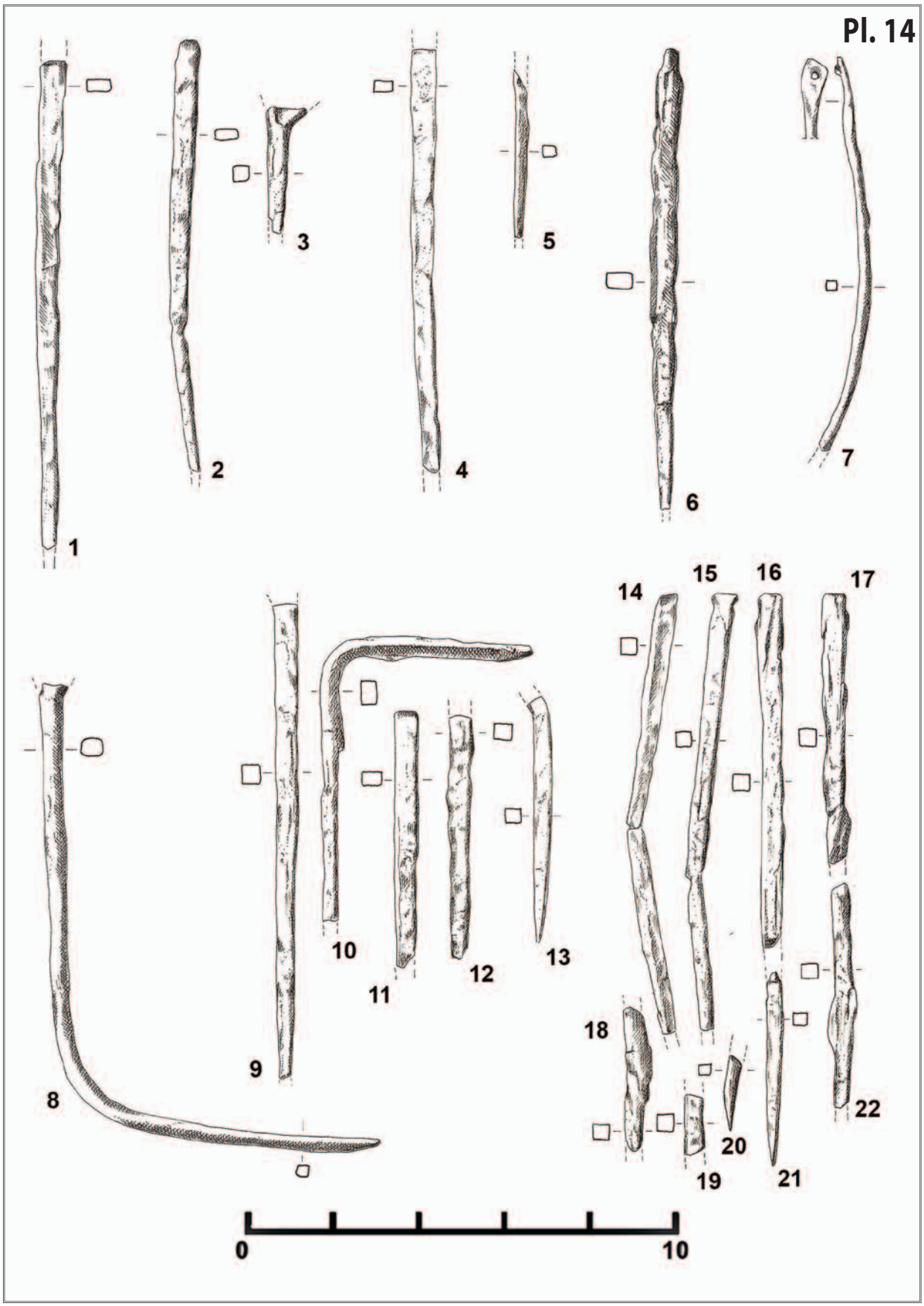
Pl. 12



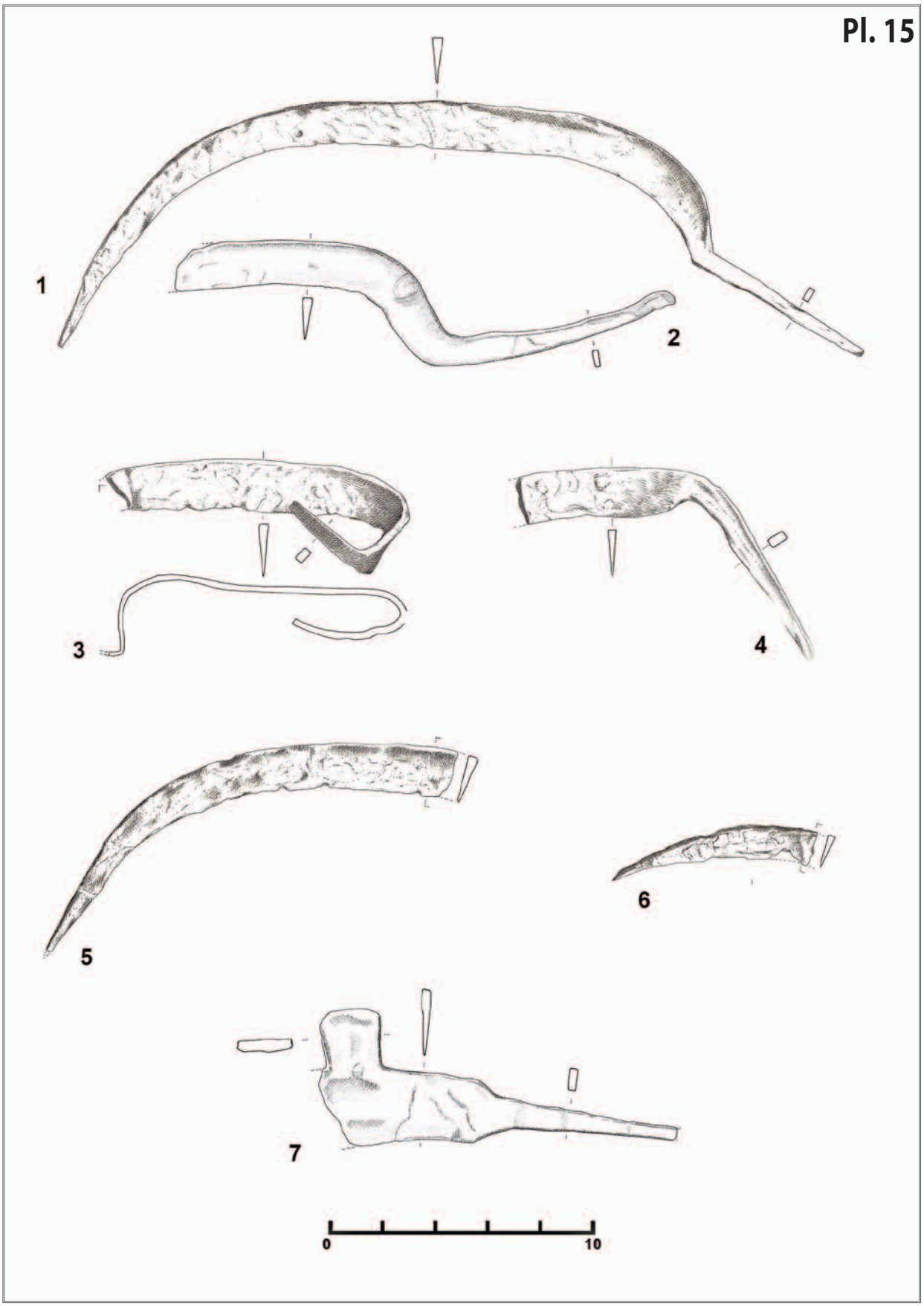
Pl. 12 Items of everyday use: solid hilted knives F 13 (1); F 42 (2); F 14 (3); F 26 (4); F 34 (5)



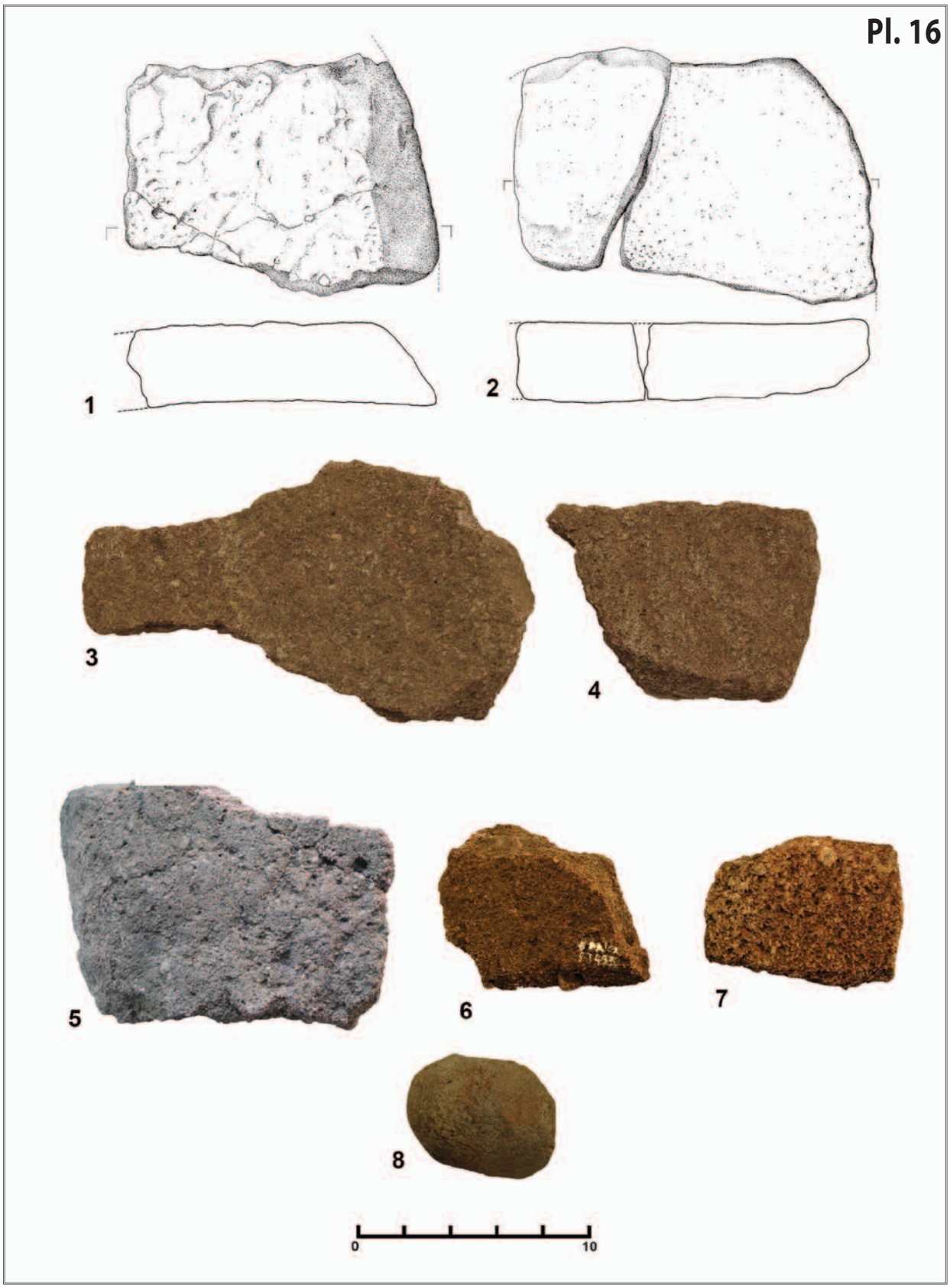
Pl. 13 Items of everyday use: tanged knives F 23 (1); F 41 (2); F 40 (3); F 14 (4); F 13 (5); F 33 (6)



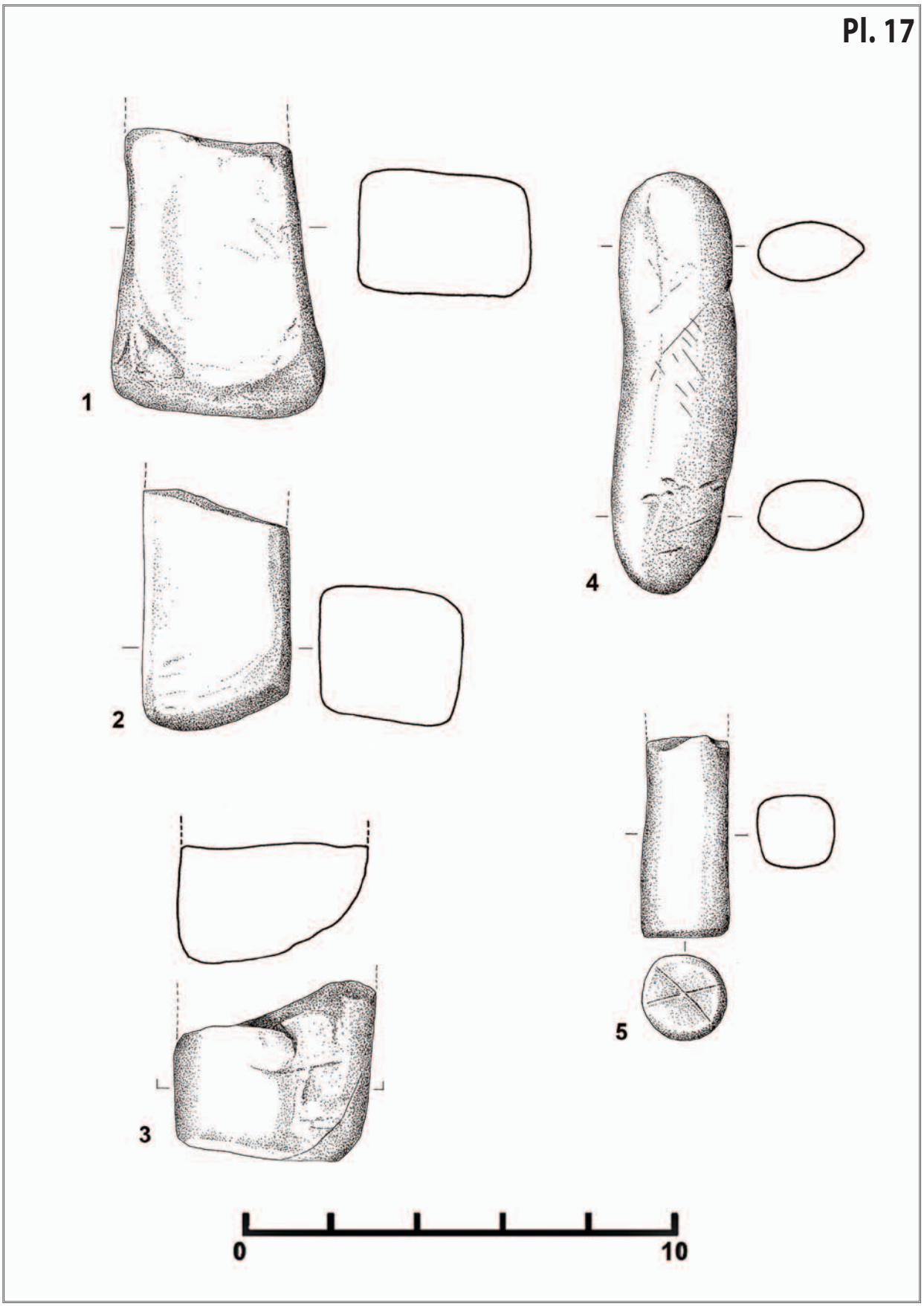
Pl. 14 Items of everyday use: needles and awls F 23 (1); F 12 (2, 3); F 13 (4, 8); F 20 (5, 7); F 27 (6); F 25 (9 – 13); F 24 (14 – 22)



Pl. 15 Tools: sickles F 26 (1); F 24 (2); F 14 (3); F 13 (4); F 23 (5); F 25 (6), pruning hook F 24 (7)



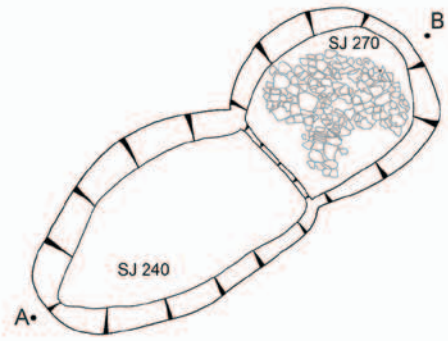
Pl. 16 Grindstone fragments: F 14 (1, 4, 5, 6); F 9 (2); F 30 (3); handstone (7)



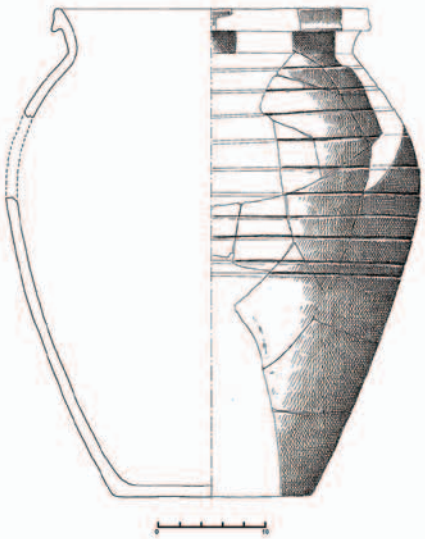
Pl. 17 Whetstones: elongated with a rectangular cross–section F 30 (1); F 14 (2, 3); elongated with a circular cross–section F 19 (4); F 18 (5)

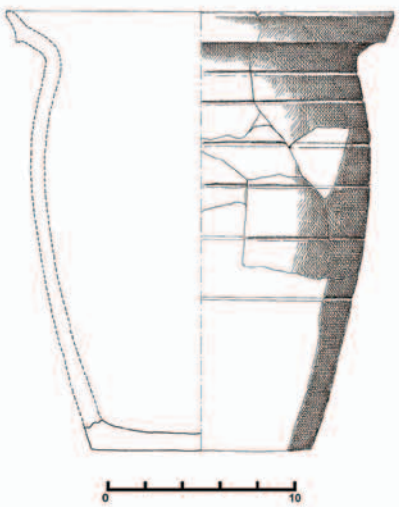
Pl. 18



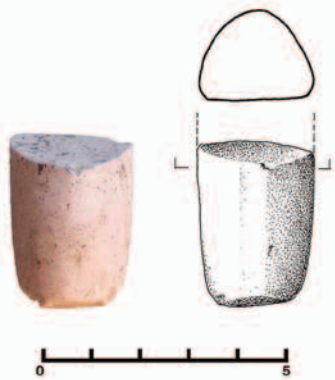




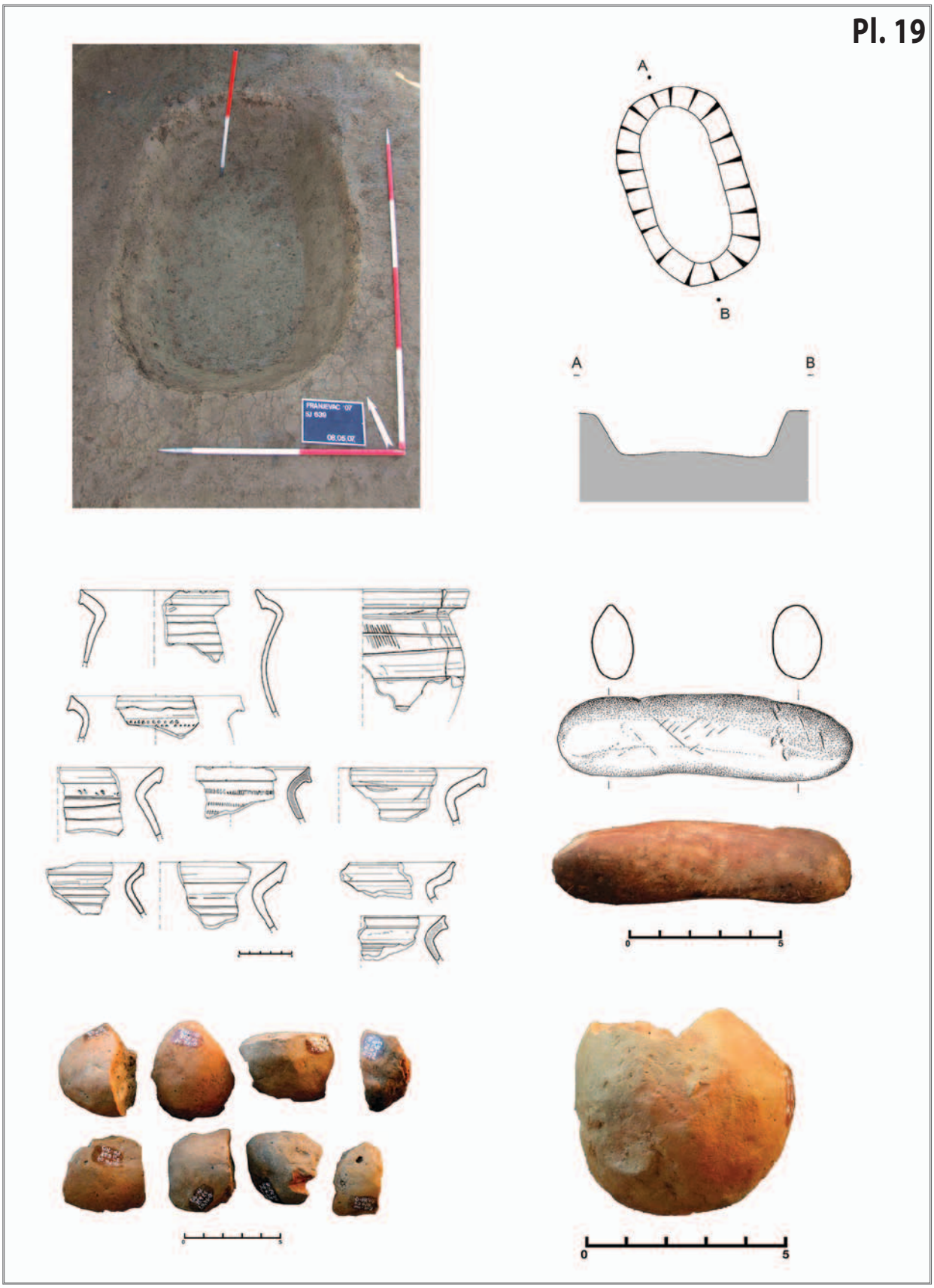








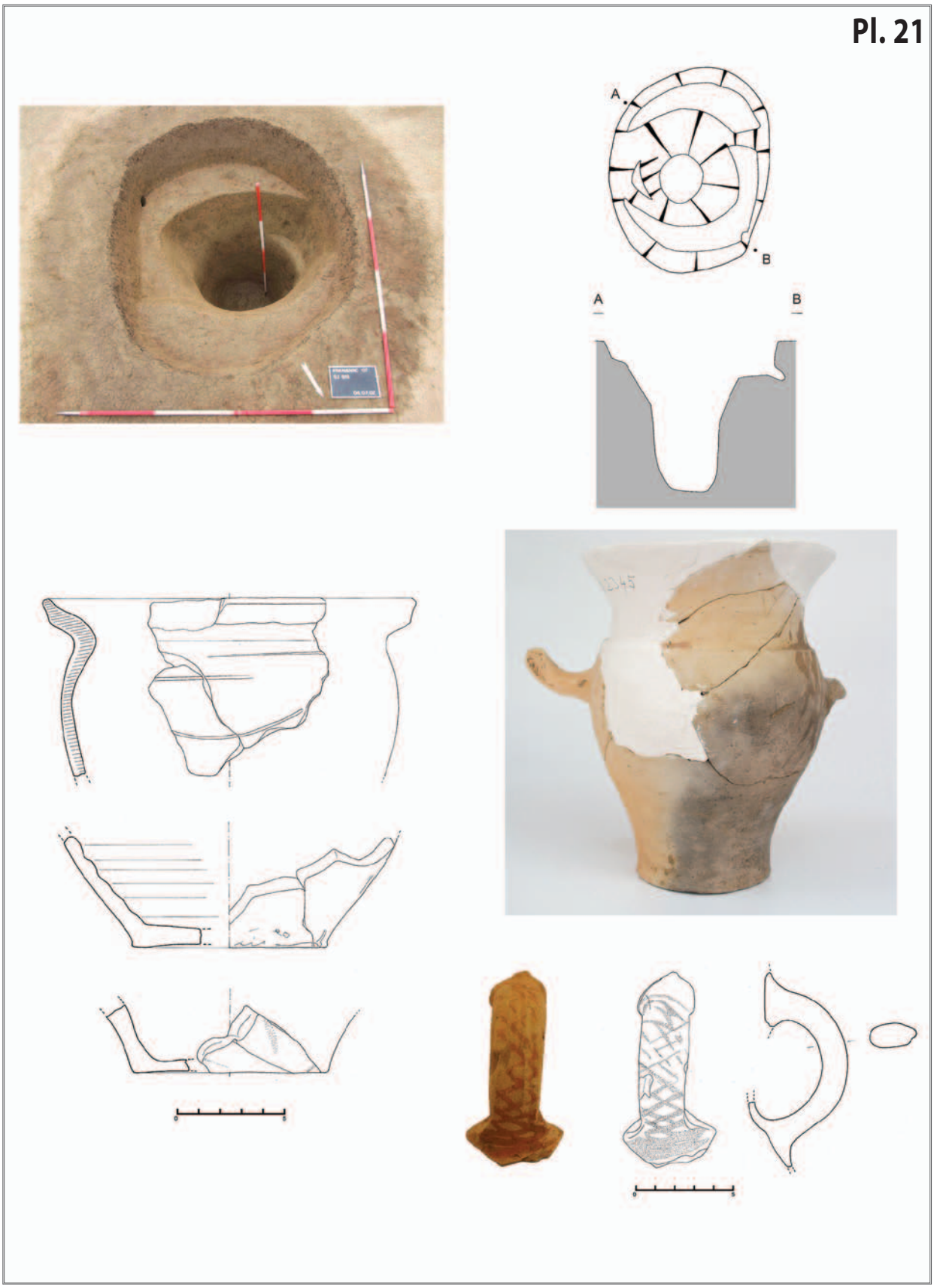
Pl. 18 Feature 8



Pl. 19 Feature 19



Pl. 20 Feature 22



Pl. 21 Feature 16

ANDREJ JANEŠ, IVANA HIRSCHLER MARIĆ, ANA AZINOVIĆ BEBEK

Stari Perkovci–Sela, ruralno naselje 14. stoljeća

Izvorni znanstveni rad / *Original scientific paper*

Prilikom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja na položaju Sela jugozapadno od današnjeg sela Stari Perkovci (općina Vrpolje), na trasi autoceste A5, uz objekte iz kasnog brončanog doba, kasnolatenskog i antičkog naselja, djelomično je istraženo i srednjovjekovno ruralno naselje. Istraživanje je provedeno tijekom proljeća i ljeta 2006. g. Naselje na položaju Sela nalazi se na dvije blage uzvisine u obliku grede. Nalazi srednjovjekovnog horizonta rasprostiru se u središnjem, sjevernom i istočnom dijelu istražene površine od 40 000 m², a istraženo je oko 400 objekata koji se mogu sa sigurnošću pripisati ovom razdoblju. Istraženi srednjovjekovni naseobinski elementi sastoje se od jama i rupa od stupova od kojih je izdvojeno 20 cjelina (stambeni, radni i spremišni prostori). Prepoznato je pet tipova cjelina među kojima prevladavaju one određene kao nadzemni objekti s podrumom. Zamijećeno je koncentriranje cjelina sjeverno i južno od sniženog vodoplavnog područja koje se prostiralo između dviju greda. Izdvojene su tri kovačnice, kuća za koju se pretpostavlja da je služila kao mlin i dva gliništa. Među pokretnim nalazima prevladava keramički materijal koji karakteristikama i analogijama datiramo u kasni srednji vijek. Unutar te skupine nalaza ističu se crveno slikani lonci i vrčevi vjerojatno ugarske provenijencije značajni za 14. i 15. st. Pronađene su velike količine metalnih nalaza među kojima se izdvajaju željezne ostruge, karakteristične za 14. st. Značajan je i nalaz srebrnog novca ugarskog kralja Ludovika I. Anžuvinca, a radiokarbonska analiza uzoraka ugljena dala je datume za 14. st. i početak 15. st. Uz pretpostavljeni istočni rub naselja istražen je pojedinačni ukop mlađe muške osobe, a u sklopu naselja i nekoliko ukopa cijelih životinja.

Analizom kartografskih i povijesnih izvora (osmanskih i habsburških popisa naselja) možemo pretpostaviti da je pronađeno naselje koje je prethodilo današnjem selu Starim Perkovcima, a predstavlja rijedak primjer naseljavanja u doba Anžuvinaca. Naselje je napuštano sustavno uslijed nesigurnih vremena i teških ekonomskih uvjeta uzrokovanih feudalnom anarhijom Ugarskog kraljevstva i sve češćih upada osmanskih postrojbi na područje posjeda bosanskog biskupa.

Ključne riječi: Slavonija, selo, kasni srednji vijek, ruralno naselje, arheološki nalazi, prehrana, nastambe

UVOD

Odjel za kopnenu arheologiju Službe za arheološku baštinu HRZ-a je tijekom proljeća i ljeta 2006. godine proveo zaštitna arheološka istraživanja na arheološkom nalazištu "Veliko Čere" (AN 34) kod Starih Perkovaca.[1] Nalazište je smješteno na zapadnom rubu naselja Stari Perkovci, presječeno cestom koja od Perkovaca vodi prema Donjim Andrijevcima i omeđeno melioracijskim kanalima. Nalazi se na trasi Autoceste A5 Beli Manastir – Osijek – Svilaj, na dionici Đakovo – Sredanci između stacionaža 75+500.00 do 76+100.00 (sl. 1). Riječ je o ravničarskom terenu s prirodnim blagim uzvišenjima, koji pripada području sliva rijeke Save. Lokalitet osim trase ceste između navedenih stacionaža obuhvaća i putni prijelaz. Gradnja putnog prijelaza, nadvožnjaka s prilaznim putovima bila je predviđena na blago povišenoj južnoj gredi bubrežastog oblika

1 Organizaciju radova, postupak zaštite i koordinaciju radova je provela Uprava za zaštitu kulturne baštine Ministarstva kulture RH. Voditelj istraživanja bio je mr. sc. Luka Bekić, zamjenica voditelja Ivana Haraša. Na pomoći i savjetima pri obradi nalaza najsrdačnije zahvaljujemo dr. sc. Željki Bedić, dr. sc. Siniši Krznaru, dr. sc. Stanku Andriću, prof. Mihaelu Golubiću, Miroslavu Nađu. Također se na suradnji zahvaljujemo dr. sc. Mariu Šlausu, Ani Štilinović, dr. sc. Sari Mareković i dr. sc. Renati Šoštarić.

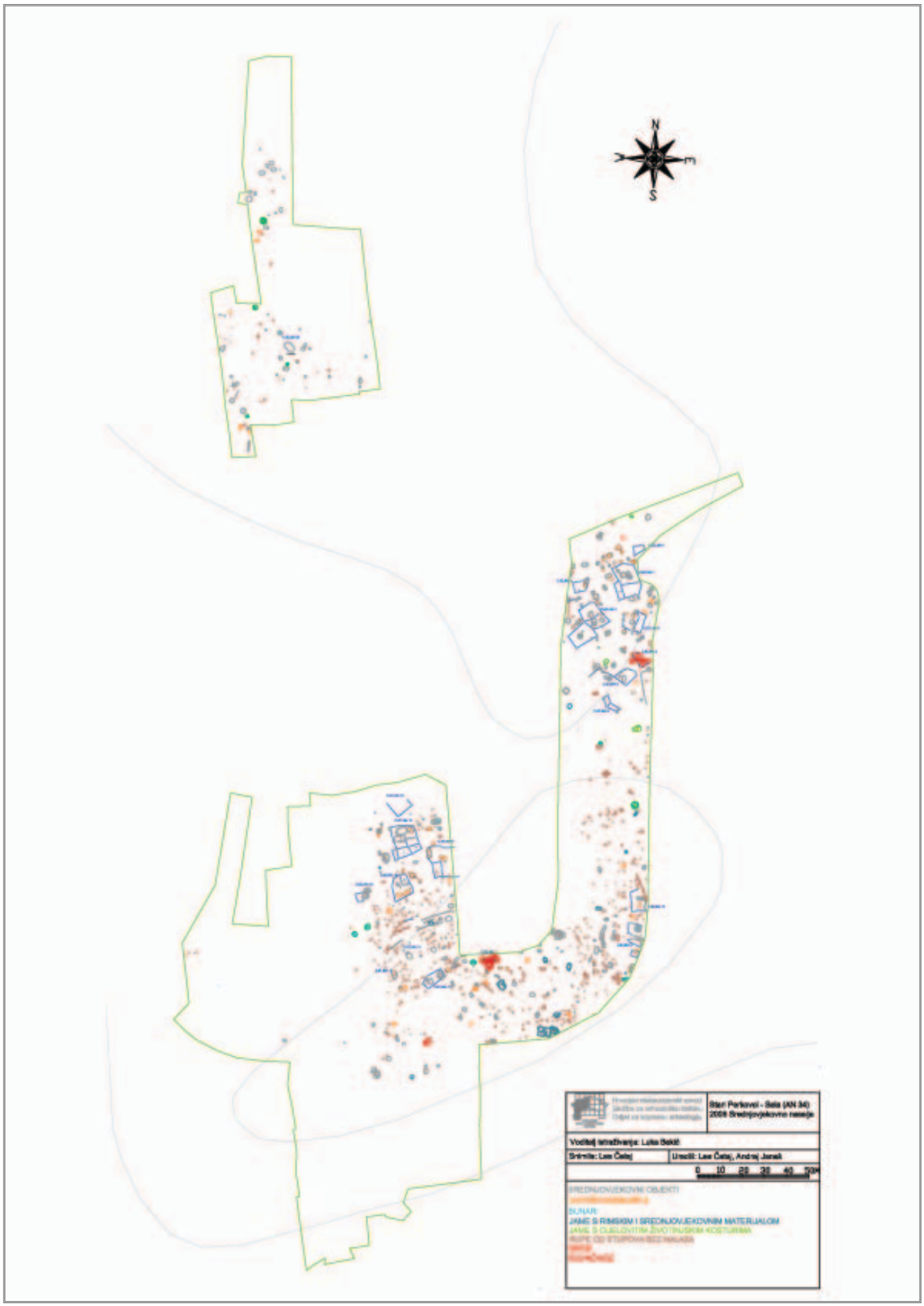
čija se visina prema zapadu snižavala. Ovo blago uzvišenje mještani nazivaju toponimom "Sela", a tako je i označeno na topografskim kartama,[2] dok se položaj "Veliko Čere" nalazi jugozapadno od lokaliteta. Prosječna dubina oraćeg sloja bila je oko 30 do 40 cm, a najtanji je bio na mjestu putnog prijelaza, upravo na mjestu najveće gustoće nalaza. S obzirom da se ovo područje intenzivno iskorištavalo u poljoprivredne svrhe, nalazište je djelomično uništeno izoravanjem, a nekadašnja visinska razlika južne grede u odnosu na okolno područje je smanjena. Riječ je o nalazištu s horizontalnom stratigrafijom, dok je vertikalna stratigrafija rijetka i zapravo se odnosi na presijecanje manjeg broja jamskih objekata iz različitih vremenskih razdoblja. Nije dokumentirano postojanje kulturnog sloja u užem smislu, već su ga činili skup jama i ukopa, među kojima je definirano dvadeset cjelina.[3] U sredini se nalazišta nalazilo sniženo vodoplavno područje, naplavinski sloj u kojemu nisu nađeni ostaci objekata. Istražena je površina naselja iznosila oko 40.000 m^2. Sveukupno je istražen 2481 jamski ukop, a gotovo polovica ukopa, 1214 (48,93%), nije sadržavala arheološke nalaze u zapunama. Najranija faza naseljavanja pripada kasnom brončanom dobu, grupi Barice–Gređani koja je zastupljena s 201 objektom (8,10%). Vremenski slijed naseljavanja nastavlja se u kasnolatenskom razdoblju sa svega 5 objekata (0,2 %), na koji se nastavljaju ostaci antičkog naselja s trajanjem od 1. do 4. stoljeća. Antičko ruralno naselje je bilo daleko najviše zastupljeno sa 627 objekata (25,27 %). Srednjovjekovnom naselju pripadala su 372 objekta (14,99%) uz još 26 (1,04 %) u kojima su srednjovjekovne jame preslojile, odnosno presjekle ranije antičke, dakle ukupno gotovo 400 objekata (sl. 2).



Sl. 1 Položaj nalazišta Stari Perkovci–Sela na trasi Autoceste A5 (prema: Španović R. et al., HAG 2/2005, uredio: A. Janeš 2015. g.)

2 Hrvatska osnovna karta M 1:5000.

3 Pod pojmom cjeline podrazumijevamo definirane funkcionalne radne, stambene ili pomoćne jedinice sastavljene uglavnom od jedne ili više jama i stupova (sl. 4).



Sl. 2 Rasprostiranje istraženog dijela srednjovjekovnog naselja (izradili: L. Čataj, A. Janeš, 2006./ 2015. g.)

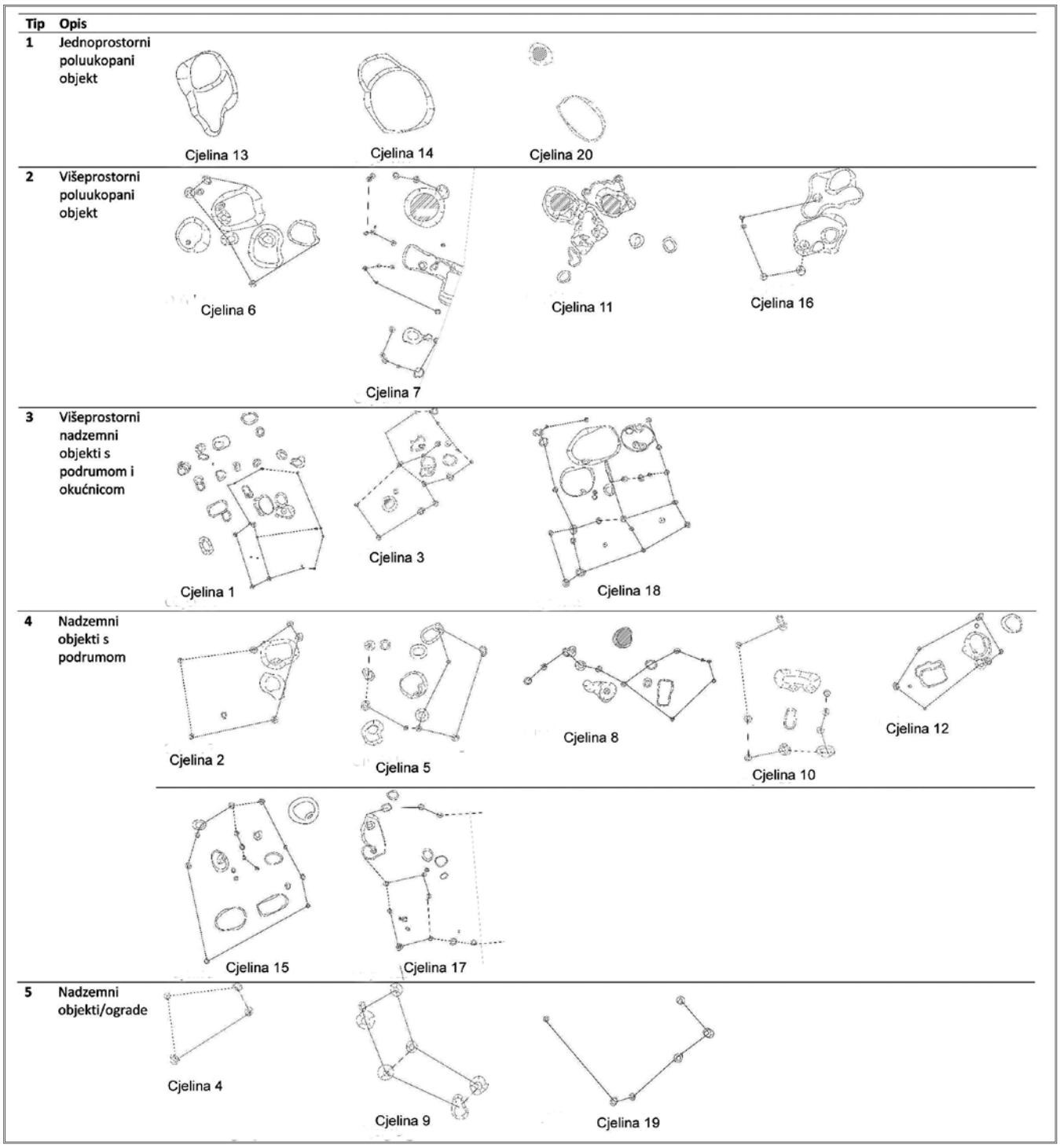
POVIJESNI OKVIR

Nastanak naselja krajem 13. i tijekom 14. st. na prostoru srednjovjekovne Ugarske povezuje se s reorganizacijom sustava polja tj. razvojem fiksnog zemljišnog sustava (čestica kuće s okućnicom). Razvojem novog sustava nestaju osamljena imanja i raspršena naselja, koja su bila rodovski organizirana te ih zamjenjuju organizirana naselja, engl. *nucleated settlements* (Pálóczi-Horváth 1998: 202; Laszlovszky 1999: 439).

Arheološka istraživanja u Mađarskoj, posebice na području Velike mađarske nizine (Alföld) i Male nizine (Kisalföld) u zapadnom dijelu zemlje, pokazala su da je tijekom razdoblja Arpadovića i Anžuvinaca postojalo više tipova ruralnih naselja, među kojima prevladavaju raspršeni i kasnosrednjovjekovni tip organiziranog naselja (Takácz 2000: 248). Kralj Bela IV. u 13. st. potvrđuje bosanskom biskupu sa sjedištem u Đakovu posjed koji je bio smješten između ušća Biđa i Berave u Bosut, uz potoke Breznicu, Kaznicu i Jošavu i uz mjesto Tomicu sjeverno od Slavonskog Broda. Na zapadu je graničio s posjedima bana Borića, na sjeveru i zapadu s gorjanskim posjedom, a istočno s posjedima hospitalaca (Marković 1976: 163). Uokolo srednjovjekovnog *opiduma* Đakova nalazila su se mala agrarna selišta. Zbog veličine đakovačkog feuda, velikih šumskih površina te premalog broja agrarnog stanovništva bosanski su biskupi započeli s kolonizacijom toga prostora. Dobar dio novih kolonista dolazio je iz susjedne Bosne, s područja s kojeg je bosanski biskup imao pravo seliti svoje podložnike (Marković 1976: 165). Do 1332. g. podižu se crkve i osnivaju župe na prostoru đakovačkog vlastelinstva. Iz vrela je poznato devet župa na spomenutom području. Navedena su samo dva mjesta u kojima se nalaze župe, Brezna, te Selima bliži Dragotin (Mažuran 1995: 114). Tako se može pretpostaviti da je naselje na položaju Sela moglo pripadati župi Dragotin, a život u njemu odvijao se paralelno s razvojem Đakova, središtem vlastelinstva. U razdoblju 14. stoljeća Đakovo se razvilo u organizirano naselje s katedralnom crkvom te županom i gradskim sucem. Da je naselje imalo razvijeni biskupski kompleks koji je raspolagao s dovoljno zgrada i prostorija za smještaj visokih odličnika doznaje se iz isprave bosanskog bana Tvrtka koji je tamo boravio sa svojom pratnjom u veljači 1355. g. Đakovo je u to vrijeme bilo i sjedište bosanskog Kaptola koji je imao položaj vjerodostojnog mjesta *(locus credibilis*). Važnost naselja potvrđuje i kratki boravak kralja Ludovika tijekom 1357. g. (Mažuran 1995: 117). Tijekom biskupovanja biskupa Petra u drugoj polovici 14. st. završava se proces gradnje crkava



Sl. 3 Karta rasprostranjenosti srednjovjekovnih nalazišta u okolici Starih Perkovaca (izradio: A. Janeš 2015. g., izvor: Google Earth)



Sl. 4 Tipološka podjela definiranih objekata (izradio: A. Janeš, 2015. g.)

u Đakovu i okolici. Jedna od crkava spominje se i u obližnjim Donjim Andrijevcima (Mažuran 1995: 120). Do kraja 14. st. oko biskupskog kompleksa podižu se obrambeni zidovi unutar kojih se nalazila katedralna crkva, dvor, franjevački samostan i kanoničke kurije (Mažuran 1995: 121). Da je naselje bilo izrazito razvijeno dokazuje i spomen Đakova 1387. g. kao *civitas* (Filipec 2012: 45).

Završetak trajanja istraženog dijela naselja na položaju Sela radiokarbonskim datumima možemo smjestiti u kraj 14. ili, s oprezom, u početak 15. stoljeća (sl. 5: uzorak KIA 31811, iz vatrišta J 3078). To je razdoblje dinastičke borbe za ugarsko prijestolje, nakon smrti kralja Ludovika. Područje vukovske i požeške županije postalo je poprište ratnih sukoba saveznika kraljica Marije i Elizabete te Sigismunda Luksemburškog. Tijekom ratnih operacija pobunjenike je svesrdno pomagao

uzorak	opis uzorka	^{14}C starost (BP)	kalibrirana starost (2σ)
KIA31828	jama J 180, cjelina 6	659 ±28	1347 – 1392 cal AD (53,4 %) 1285 – 1326 cal AD (42,0 %)
KIA31827	jama J 336, cjelina 10	598±24	1302 – 1370 cal AD (72,5%) 1381 – 1405 cal AD (22,9 %)
KIA 31811	vatrište J 3078	559±26	1386 – 1429 cal AD (51,5 %) 1309 – 1355 cal AD (43,9 %)

Sl. 5 Radiokarbonski datumi za objekte srednjovjekovnog naselja na nalazištu Stari Perkovci–Sela, analiza je obavljena u BetaAnalyticInc u Miamiu, SAD

bosanski kralj Tvrtko čije su trupe pustošile posjede kraljevskih saveznika. Pobunjenici su tijekom 1387. g. napredovali na sjever te je ban Ivan Horvat opustošio Baranju i Pečuh, a na tom putu stradali su i posjedi kraljevog saveznika Stjepana Korogya smješteni oko današnjeg Osijeka. U protunapadu kraljevska je vojska uspjela potisnuti pobunjenike južno od Save (Mažuran 1995: 125). Kako se vidi iz kretanja vojnih pohoda đakovačko područje nije bilo pošteđeno pustošenja. Poglavito je stradavalo đakovačko vlastelinstvo od strane pobunjenika jer je biskup ostao vjeran kralju Sigismundu, koji je posjećivao Đakovo u nekoliko navrata, 1395., 1398., 1408. i 1410. g. Da je naselje moglo biti napušteno u ovom razdoblju pokazuje i činjenica da su napadana i pljačkana značajnija mjesta kao benediktinska opatija sv. Duha u Nuštru koja se nalazila na posjedu velikog Sigismundovog saveznika, palatina Nikole Gorjanskog (Andrić 1997: 87–90). Novi napadi na posjede kraljevih pristaša dogodili su se tijekom 1400. g. od strane bosanskih četa vojvode Hrvoja Vukčića u čijem su sastavu bili i osmanski akindžije. Tada su stradali posjedi u okolici Požege, Našica, Gorjana, Levanjske Varoši i Đakova. Do početka 15. stoljeća Đakovo se našlo okruženo posjedima velikaša koji su bili na strani pobunjenika tako da je stalno trpjelo ratna razaranja i pustošenja (Mažuran 1995: 129). Stanje se popravilo nakon pobjede kralja Sigismunda nad pobunjenicima u bitci kod Dobora 1408. g., da bi se opet pogoršalo nakon poraza ugarske vojske kod Doboja 1415. g. (Mažuran 1995: 132). Od tada su upadi osmanskih jedinica na područje sjeverno od Save postali sve učestaliji.

Da je naselje kod Starih Perkovaca moglo biti napušteno i u ovom razdoblju ukazuju dva radiokarbonska datuma. Đakovačku okolicu u dva navrata, godine 1422. i 1423., pustoše osmanlijski akindžije (Mažuran 1995: 133). Prema pronađenom arheološkom materijalu i radiokarbonskim analizama istraženi dio naselja nije egzistirao sredinom 15. stoljeća. To je razdoblje sve češćih osmanskih prodora na slavonsko područje koji su postajali sve učestaliji padom Bosne 1463. g. Da su naselja bila napuštana i prije ozbiljnijeg osmanskog angažmana u Slavoniji zabilježeno je i na nalazištima Ivandvor–šuma Gaj (Balen et al. 2009: 50), Stružani–Vrtlovi, Kućište, Veliki Trstenik (Miklik-Lozuk 2012: 60) i Beketinci–Bentež (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 362), te se njihovo napuštanje može s oprezom, pripisati nesigurnim vremenima građanskog rata za ugarsku krunu. Iako je tijekom 15. st. velik broj ljudi izbjegao s bosanskog područja za pretpostaviti je da područje Đakova nije bilo podobno za naseljavanje zbog blizine Bosne kojom su već tada prolazile osmanske jedinice (Marković 1976: 167–168). Razmatrajući uzroke napuštanja naselja u Češkoj, L. Belcredi navodi kao česte razloge vojne sukobe ili druge nasilne razloge, samo se ekonomski napredna sela obnavljaju i ponovo naseljavaju (Belcredi 2000: 187).

Perkovci su ucrtani na karti naselja Slavonije oko 1500. g. (Pavičić 1953: karta 1), u sastavu Vukovskog arhiđakonata. Pod imenom Perkovci spominje se u tahrir defteru požeškog sandžaka iz 1579. g. Naselje je pripadalo nahiji Dragotin (Sršan 2001: 211). U Komorskim popisima 1698. i 1702. g. Perkovci se navode kao naselje katoličkog stanovništva (Smičiklas 1891: 71, 312; Mažuran 1966: 100). U 17. st. su dio župe Dragotin, koja je 1660. g. imala 3000 župljana, a smatraju se hrvatskim starosjedilačkim selom (Pavičić 1953: 259, 271).

U okolici Starih Perkovaca istraženo je i evidentirano nekoliko položaja koji pripadaju srednjovjekovnom razdoblju (sl. 3). Osim naselja na položaju Sela arheološki je istraženo i srednjovjekovno naselje na položaju Debela šuma, udaljeno 3,4 km sjeverno, koje je datirano od 13. do polovice 16. st. (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 40). Ovo naselje pokazuje slične karakteristike, gusto raspoređenih objekata na povišenoj gredi (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 39) kao i naselje na položaju Sela. Oko Starih Perkovaca u terenskim pregledima evidentirana su tri položaja sa srednjovjekovnim materijalom. Tako su zabilježeni nalazi srednjovjekovne keramike datirane počevši od 13. stoljeća, na nalazištu Stari Perkovci (Lozuk 1993: 38; Sekelj Ivančan 1995: 212), no točan položaj nalazišta nije naveden. Na položaju Glože jugoistočno od današnjeg naselja (1,7 km udaljeno od Sela) prikupljeni su površinski nalazi srednjovjekovne keramike (Sekelj Ivančan 1995: 212), dok je na položaju Kod Lipe također evidentiran srednjovjekovni lokalitet (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 186). Sjeverozapadno od Starih Perkovaca, na položaju današnjeg groblja u Dragotinu zabilježeni su pokazatelji srednjovjekovne naseobine (Sekelj Ivančan 1995: 188).

Na istoku, kod današnjeg Vrpolja prikupljeni su nalazi srednjovjekovne keramike na položaju kanala kod nadvožnjaka (Lozuk 1993: 38; Sekelj Ivančan 1995: 214), dok je evidentiran srednjovjekovni lokalitet na položaju Žuljevac i Bilo (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 187). Južno od Starih Perkovaca (3,7 km od Sela), između Vrpolja i Čajkovaca nalazi se toponim Selište.[4] Jugozapadno od istraženog naselja nalaze se Donji Andrijevci, naselje poznato iz povijesnih izvora kao posjed *Andrewcz*. Probnim arheološkim iskopavanjima na položaju Dužice, jugoistočno od današnjeg naselja, pronađeni su ostaci ognjišta i bunara sa srednjovjekovnom keramikom (Lozuk 1993: 38; Sekelj Ivančan 1995: 198). U samom današnjem naselju zabilježeni su površinski nalazi srednjovjekovne keramike (Sekelj Ivančan 1995: 198). Južno od naselja na topografskim kartama zabilježen je toponim Kućište. Sjeveroistočno od naselja još je na Jozefinskoj vojnoj karti iz druge polovice 18. st. bio zabilježen toponim Stara sela (*Stara szella)*. Taj je položaj udaljen od nalazišta Sela 1,7 km. Iako svi navedeni lokaliteti i položaji nisu preciznije datirani, ipak ukazuju na gustu naseljenost zapadnog dijela Đakovštine tijekom srednjeg vijeka.

ORGANIZACIJA I IZGLED SREDNJOVJEKOVNOG NASELJA

Srednjovjekovno se naselje smjestilo na dvije blage uzvisine (sl. 2). Na južnoj uzvisini koja je dio grede smjera sjeveroistok–jugozapad (▼92, 7 m), utvrđena je najveća koncentracija srednjovjekovnih objekata. Dio srednjovjekovnih nalaza otkriven je i na sjevernoj blagoj uzvisini smjera sjeverozapad–jugoistok (▼92,6 m) (sjeverno od ceste za Donje Andrijevce). Između spomenutih uzvisina nalazi se udolina u kojoj nisu evidentirani arheološki nalazi i koja je predstavljala sniženo vodoplavno područje (▼92,1 m). Dio naselja koji je bio smješten između osi trase i putnog prijelaza nije bio obuhvaćen arheološkim istraživanjima jer se nalazio izvan linije otkupa, pa je ukupna veličina naselja ostala nepoznata. Zaštitnim iskopavanjima definirana je jugozapadna granica te vjerojatna sjeverna granica naselja. Na dijelu istraženog istočnog kraka putnog prijelaza možemo naslutiti istočni rub naselja iako su se površinski nalazi vidjeli u izoranim slojevima istočno od naselja. Zapadno od nalazišta, na udaljenosti 500 m, protječe potok Luganovica. Konfiguracija terena uvjetovala je razmještaj objekata na povišenim gredama, pogotovo na područjima sklonim plavljenju. Slična situacija primjerice zabilježena je na nalazištima Stružani–Vrtlovi, Kućište, Velik Trstenik–jug, gdje su objekti bili raspoređeni na tri povišene lesne grede (Lozuk 2011: 17) kao i na nekim lokalitetima u Mađarskoj gdje su odvojeni dijelovi naselja bili na manjim brežuljcima odvojenim manjim, isušenim potocima (Takács 2000: 245). Naselje su činili objekti ukopani u zdravicu, a koji su definirani kao spremišne, otpadne i radne jame, ostaci rupa od drvenih stupova i kolaca, vatrišta, ognjišta i bunari. Najveći broj su činili ostaci stupova, odnosno drvenih kolaca koji su povezivali konstrukcije zidova načinjenih od isprepletenog šiblja oblijepljenog blatom (glinom) s organskim primjesama, o čemu svjedoče poneki ulomci zapečene zemlje s otiscima tragova pruća. Krovovi su vjerojatno također bili načinjeni od šiblja, dok su pokrovi podruma vjerojatno bili načinjeni od dasaka. Ostaci drvenih podnica nisu sačuvani. S obzirom da nije dokumentiran veći sloj paljevine, niti velika količina ljepa koja bi nastala uslijed požara može se zaključiti kako naselje nije stradalo u požaru. Na jugozapadnom dijelu srednjovjekovno je naselje preslojilo brončanodobno, kasnolatensko i antičko naselje te u mnoštvu ostataka rupa od drvenih stupova nije bilo moguće izdvojiti vremenski određene cjeline. Detaljnom analizom otkrivenih struktura ipak se uspjelo definirati 20 cjelina iz srednjovjekovnog razdoblja. Unutar istražene površine naselja dokumentiran je 21 bunar, strukture od zapečene zemlje, 65 vatrišta i tri ognjišta, 13 jama za odlaganje pepela, te dvije jame koje su korištene za vađenje gline.

Vatrište je mjesto na kojemu se loži vatra bez ikakvih građevinskih dodataka, prepoznatljivo po naslagama pepela i gara te zapečenoj zemlji. Ukupno je pronađeno 65 vatrišta, a nalazila su se samostalno, dok su često bila grupirana uz objekte. Bila su u sklopu jama unutar i izvan objekata, te često uz jame za odlaganje pepela kojih je identificirano 13. Neka su imala stupiće za ogradu ili nadstrešnicu. Oblikom su bila najzastupljenija ovalna vatrišta, identificirana u 33 primjera, a kod većine je bio vidljiv vanjski vijenac od zapečene crvene zemlje širine 2 do 6 cm, te rahla siva unutrašnjost s garom i pepelom. Uvjetno se daju podijeliti u dvije grupe: veća i manja vatrišta. Najveći broj većih ovalnih vatrišta bio je dimenzija oko 1,2x0,8 m, a manja, brojčano manje zastupljena, bila su prosječnih dimenzija 0,8x0,6 m. Manja kružna vatrišta promjera 0,3 do 1,2 m bila su zastupljena u 11 primjera, a najviše je bilo onih s promjerom oko 1 m. Neka od ovih ovalnih i okruglih vatrišta bila su u sklopu većih jama, definiranih kao kuhinje ili radne jame. Četvrtasta vatrišta dokumentirana su u 4 slučaja, određivalo ih je ravno dno, te dimenzije oko 1,3x0,8 m, dok je jedino veće četvrtasto vatrište, dimenzija 2x1m imalo i niži dio za pohranu pepela. Jedno od vatrišta (J 3078) na sjevernom dijelu naselja datirano je radiokarbonskom analizom u razdoblje kraja 14. do početka 15. stoljeća. Ognjište je definirano kao posebno mjesto u kući gdje se ložila otvorena vatra radi zagrijavanja prostorije i kuhanja. Tri su istražene strukture definirane kao ognjišta, a oko kojih nisu pronađeni tragovi nekih posebnih konstrukcija. Zastupljeni su različiti oblici: kružno, pravokutno i ovalno ognjište. Dva su bila unutar cjeline 15: ovalno (J 1823) dimenzija 2x1,5 m i pravokutno (J 1822) dimenzija 2x1m, dok je kružno ognjište (J 1726) promjera 1,3 m bilo nedaleko cjeline 15 na jugu, no nije bilo moguće definirati srednjovjekovni objekt u mnoštvu rupa od stupova iz

4 Toponim upisan na Topografskoj karti 1:25000 (TK25) i Osnovnoj karti 1:5000 (HOK5).

različitih razdoblja. Zajedničke karakteristike svim ognjištima su dublje ukopane jame, dubine od 0,5 do 0,6 m i površina od crvene tvrdo zapečene zemlje sa sivim vijencem s mnogo gara i pepela. Na Bentežu je svako domaćinstvo imalo po jednu do dvije krušne peći na otvorenom u neposrednoj blizini kuće, dok je manji broj kuća, 10 od 35, imao i ognjište-peć unutar kućnog prostora (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 202–204). Ova su vatrišta bila također ukopana u plitke jame te sličnih dimenzija kao na Selima (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 46). Najveći broj takvih struktura slične veličine, dokumentiranih i na lokalitetu Stružani–Vrtlovi, Kućište, VelikiTrstenik–jug je bio na otvorenom, pošto su objekti bili od drveta i slame, lako zapaljivi, te se pretpostavlja da su stanovnici iz opreza ložili vatru na otvorenom (Lozuk 2011: 20).

Od ukupno istraženog broja bunara, većih je bilo osam, s promjerom 2,5 do 3 m, dok je maksimalna dubina iskopa zbog podzemnih voda iznosila 3 m. S obzirom na visoke podzemne vode, pogotovo nakon kišnih dana, razina vode je bila već na 1,5 m, što je onemogućavalo istraživanje. Manjih bunara, s promjerom oko 1,5 do 2 m bilo je trinaest. Analizom smještaja bunara unutar naselja vidljivo je da su se nalazili na cijelom istraženom prostoru u blizini objekata. Kod nekih je dokumentiran i prostor ograđenog dvorišta unutar kojih su bili smješteni, a neki su bili u sklopu pretpostavljenih kovačkih radionica. Često su uz veće bunare pronalaženi i ostaci rupe od drvenog stupa, koji su pripadali konstrukciji za izvlačenje vode, tzv. đermu. U donjem dijelu većeg bunara J 1744 istočno od cjeline 18 (T. 6) pronađeni su ostaci drvene grede koja je pripadala takvoj urušenoj konstrukciji. Bunari su bili širi u gornjem dijelu, a dolje su se ljevkasto sužavali. Tragovi konstrukcija drvenih oplata iznutra nisu pronađeni. Kod nekih je uočen sloj sterilne žute gline nabijen uz stjenke. Na Bentežu kod Beketinaca, lokalitetu s dužim trajanjem od naselja na Selima, pronađeno je samo 5 bunara uz stambene i radioničke objekte (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 200). U njima nije bilo tragova drvenih ukopanih oplata, a na južnoj strani su imali stup vjerojatne konstrukcije za izvlačenje vode (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 232). Na naseljima na Verušedu i Selištu kod Josipovca zabilježeni su i bunari s drvenom oplatom (Filipec et al. 2009: 55, 63). Na naselju Stružani–Vrtlovi, Kućište, Veliki-Trstenik–jug istraženo je šest bunara koji su uglavnom bili iskopani blizu izvora, većina nije imala nikakvu unutrašnju konstrukciju, a u jednom je bila odlično sačuvana oplata. Često su uz njih bili i tragovi stupova za pretpostavljenu nadzemnu konstrukciju za izvlačenje vode (Lozuk 2011: 13, 21–22). U iskopavanjima srednjovjekovnog samostana u Budi rekonstruirana je i struktura koja je pružala zaštitu i osiguravala sigurno podizanje vode. U istraživanjima srednjovjekovnog trgovišta Muhi u Mađarskoj, ustanovljeno je da bunari nisu bili korišteni u isto vrijeme. Novi bi se napravio kad bi stari bio oštećen ili zagađen, a također su bile prisutne i jame od stupova za konstrukciju (Kocsis et al. 2003: 403–405). Veći broj bunara na Selima mogao bi se upravo objasniti njihovom mogućom kontaminacijom, koja je iziskivala potrebu gradnje novih.

Dvije veće radne jame definirane su kao gliništa: manje (J 90), veličine 4,8x4,9 m, dubine do 0,8 m te veće glinište (J 585) veličine 9,1x4,8 m, dubine do 1,2 m, koje je na svom zapadnom dijelu presjeklo manju antičku jamu. Oba ova radna prostora za vađenje gline karakterizira neravno, valovito dno, zbog nejednakih dubina iskopa. Veće glinište nalazilo se uz južni rub, dok se manje glinište nalazilo unutar južnog dijela naselja. Različite jame za vađenje gline s neravnim dnom i s tragovima iskopa pronađene su i na Bentežu kod Beketinaca (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 36) te na naselju Stružani–Vrtlovi, Kućište, Veliki Trstenik–jug gdje su na rubnim područjima lokaliteta ustanovljeni jamski objekti nepravilnog obrisa bez ikakvih nalaza koji bi upućivali na karakter jama. Nešto su manjih dimenzija nego gliništa na Selima, a pretpostavlja se da se radi o jamama za vađenje zemlje za proizvodnju raznih keramičkih predmeta ili obljepljivanje zidova kuća (Lozuk 2011: 20). Na nalazištu Bystřec postojale su jame u paru namijenjene za pohranu namirnica pri čemu je jedna jama služila za hlađenje, dok je druga, dublja jama služila za drenažu vode. U sklopu srednjovjekovnih naselja postojale su i druge različite strukture koje na primjeru Sela nismo mogli potvrditi, npr. na nalazištu Bystřec u zgradama za pohranu žitarica otkriveni su podovi za udaranje tj. drobljenje žitarica (Belcredi 2000: 195), a kao sastavni dio ovog naselja identificirana su i gnojišta (Belcredi 2000: 197). Zanimljiv je podatak da je na primjeru Bystřeca dokazana veza između položaja zgrada, parcelacije i dodjeljivanja obradivog zemljišta, a ta je površina iznosila jedno "Franačko jutro" ili 23,5 ha za svako domaćinstvo (Belcredi 2000: 199).

Definiranih dvadeset cjelina moguće je temeljem tlocrta podijeliti u pet osnovnih tipova (sl. 4).[5] U cjeline tipa 1 uvršteni su jednoprostorni poluukopani objekti: cjelina 13 (T. 5), cjelina 14 (T. 5) i cjelina 20. Radi se o jednostavnim jamama od kojih jedna ima ognjište (cjelina 13), a drugoj se može pridodati bunar (cjelina 20). Dužina ovih objekata varira od 3,7 do 5,3 m, a širina od 2,35 do 3,5 m. Cjelina 20 je vjerojatno predstavljala manji stambeni objekt dok je cjelina 13 vjerojatno predstavljala kuhinju.

Tipu 2 pripadaju cjeline s višeprostornim poluukopanim objektima od kojih su istražena četiri primjerka: cjelina 6 (T. 2), cjelina 7 (T. 3), cjelina 11 (T. 4) i cjelina 16. Ovaj tip predstavljaju cjeline sastavljene od jedne ili više jama koje u blizini imaju rupe od stupova za držanje krovne konstrukcije. U slučaju cjeline 7 rupe od kolaca predstavljaju ogradu oko objekta unutar koje se nalazio i bunar. Sam objekt ima tlocrt u obliku slova L. Uži dio ovog objekta se stepeničasto spuštao prema

5 S obzirom na poljoprivredno iskorištavanje područja nalazišta dobar dio objekata je u gornjem dijelu uništen te su time izgubljeni važni podaci za točniju rekonstrukciju objekata.

širem dijelu koji nije u potpunosti istražen jer je izlazio izvan linije otkupa. Gotovo identičan objekt istražen je u slovačkom nalazištu Chl'aba, a datiran je u drugu polovicu 14. i 15. stoljeća (Hanuliak 1989: 170, Obr. 26). Cjelini 11 (T. 4) pripadale su dublja jama i dva bunara s njene sjeverne strane. U zapuni jame pronađeni su uz komade kovačke zgure i grumenje radioničkog otpada i veće količine ugljena, ulomci pećnjaka i peka. Južno od jame nalazila su se tri vatrišta. U sklopu ove cjeline može se i na osnovu većeg broja različitih metalnih nalaza pretpostaviti postojanje kovačnice. Cjelina 11 je datirana novcem Ludovika I. u 2. polovicu 14. stoljeća. Unutar cjeline 6 (T. 2; T. 3) također su pronađeni nalazi kovačke zgure i grumeni radioničkog otpada pa se i u ovome slučaju može pretpostaviti korištenje objekta kao kovačnice. Nalaz ostruge i drugih različitih metalnih nalaza (kat. br. 42 - 46) ide u prilog tome. S druge strane zapuna jedne od jama pripisanih ovom objektu obilovala je ulomcima keramičkih lonaca, te manjom količinom ulomaka čašastih pećnjaka i keramičkih peka. Jama J 180 iz cjeline 6 datirana je radiokarbonskom analizom najvjerojatnije u 2. polovicu 14. stoljeća. I veća jama J 916, veličine 3x2,5 m izdvojena je kao moguća kovačnica. U njezinoj zapuni osim ulomaka pećnjaka i keramičkih peka nalazilo se i mnoštvo raznovrsnih željeznih nalaza, no zbog velikog broja antičkih objekata na tom prostoru nije bilo moguće odrediti i ostale dijelove radioničkog sklopa oko objekta kovačnice, osim jame J 916. Cjelina 6 je bila smještena pri južnom rubu sjeverne grupe objekata na istočnom kraku putnog prijelaza, dok se jama J 916 nalazila blizu krajnjeg južnog ruba naselja. Cjelina 11 se nalazila unutar južnog dijela naselja. Dvije kovačnice na Bentežu bile su smještene u južnom dijelu naselja na zapadnom i istočnom rubnom dijelu, gdje nije bilo stambenih objekata u blizini. U poluukopanim kućama s tri odnosno pet prostora i nizom manjih jama koje su ih okruživale, bile su nađene veće količine raznih željeznih predmeta, dosta zgure i ostaci urušenih peći, te nizovi stupova za natkrivene prostore (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 222–224).

U cjeline tipa 3 uvršteni su višeprostorni nadzemni objekti s podrumom i okućnicom koji predstavljaju najrazvedeniji oblik nastambi na nalazištu. Sastojali su se od nekoliko jama, od kojih je dublja jama s okomitim stjenkama i stepenicom na jednoj strani predstavljala podrum objekta. Ostatak površine određen je nizovima kolaca koji su mogli nositi konstrukciju krova ili činiti ogradu oko same kuće. U ovaj tip ulaze cjelina 1 (T. 1), cjelina 3 (T. 1) i cjelina 18 (T. 6). Ognjišta se nalaze ili unutar samih objekata kao kod cjelina 3 i 18 ili u njihovoj neposrednoj blizini, kao kod cjeline 1. Sjeverno od cjeline 1 nađena je grupa od devet vatrišta što bi upućivalo na njihovo vjerojatno kratkotrajno korištenje. Oko cjeline 18 pronađena su dva ulomka kamenih žrvnjeva (kat. br. 99, 210), a unutar samog objekta kameni rastirač (kat. br. 100) i alatke za odvajanje tijesta od korita (kat. br. 109, 173).[6] U sredini objekta nalazila se jama od stupa koja se dimenzijama ističe od ostalih na tom objektu. Slična situacija otkrivena je u kući 35 na Bentežu kod Beketinaca gdje je kuća interpretirana kao mlin iz vremena 12. do 13. stoljeća (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 204). Kuća VII u Pfaffenschlagu je na temelju tlocrta i nalaza žrvnjeva i brusova, također interpretirana kao mlin (Nekuda 1975: 61–65).

Najviše definiranih cjelina na Selima, sedam, pripada cjelini tipa 4 koje predstavljaju nadzemni objekti s podrumom: cjelina 2, cjelina 5 (T. 2), cjelina 8 (T. 3), cjelina 10 (T. 4), cjelina 12 (T. 5), cjelina 15 (T. 5) i cjelina 17. Ove su cjeline pretpostavljene prema ostacima rupa od stupova koji su nosili krovnu konstrukciju, a u jednom su dijelu imale ukopane jame ravnog dna, s funkcijom podruma.

Posljednjem tipu cjelina, tipu 5, pripadaju objekti koje je činilo nekoliko rupa od stupova koji vrlo vjerojatno predstavljaju ograđene prostore koji su imali funkciju vrtova ili obora za životinje (sl. 4: cjeline 4, 9 i 19). Opisane su cjeline bile grupirane u dvije skupine. Na jugozapadnom rubu naselja nalaze se cjeline 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 i 18, dok su blizu pretpostavljenog istočnog ruba smještene cjeline 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 i 9.

Prema koncentraciji istraženih struktura srednjovjekovno se naselje rasprostire dalje prema jugoistoku. U sjevernom dijelu (sjeverno od ceste za Donje Andrijevce) definirana je, sa sigurnošću, samo jedna cjelina, cjelina 20. Između sjeverne i južne grupe uočena je praznina među objektima u širini stotinjak metara, za koju možemo pretpostaviti da je predstavljala nekakvu vrstu komunikacije, odnosno, puta. Zapadni dio te komunikacije se nastavljao prema blagoj udolini između dviju uzvisina na kojima se nalazilo naselje. Organizacija naselja na položaju Sela odgovara poznatim, ali do sada slabo objavljenim, nalazištima poput obližnje Debele šume (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 35, Plan. II), Benteža kod Beketinaca (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 197, sl. 107), Pustare kod Štrosmajerovca (Hršak, Bojčić 2008: 41), nalazištima Stružani–Bregovi (Filipec 2007: 67), Poljani Križevačkoj 1 (Dizdar 2013: 74), Šepkovčici kod Velike Gorice (Bugar 2008: 181) i Zataka kod Lendave (Guštin, Tomaž 2008: 96). Na naselju Stružani–Vrtlovi, Kućište, Veliki Trstenik–jug u razdoblju razvijenog i kasnog srednjeg vijeka, veličina stambenih objekata bila je maksimalno 10x5 m, u nekima su bili ovalno ukopani podrumi, a bili su česti i trjemovi te ograde odnosno okućnice oko pojedinih kuća (Lozuk 2011: 18). Na sjevernom djelu istoimenog lokaliteta od kasnosrednjovjekovnog naselja istražena su dva nadzemna stambena objekta, jednoprostorne pravokutne kuće od kojih je jedna imala i natkriveni trijem kod ulaza na južnoj strani, te dva poluzemunička objekta koji su vjerojatno imali nadzemnu šatorastu

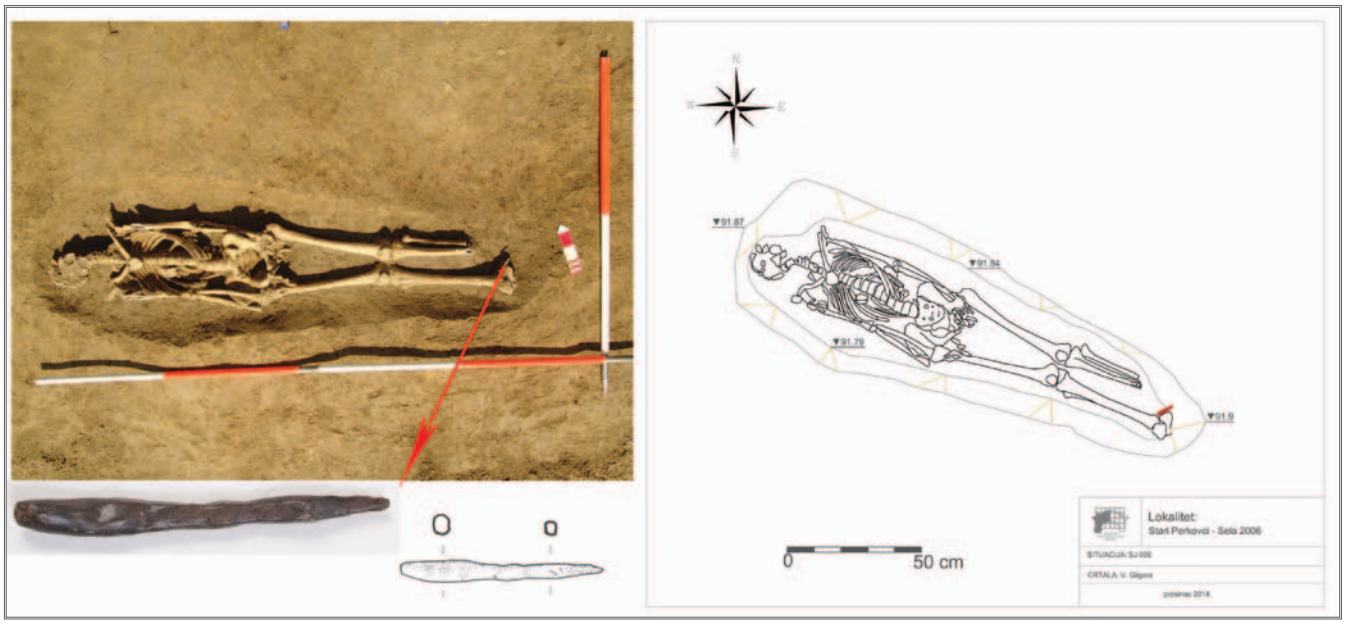
6 Slične su alatke često u literaturi interpretirane i kao kožarski alat. Kao kožarski alat interpretirani su i dugi noževi sa sječivom lučnog oblika i tordiranom drškom koja je iskucana u lepezasti završetak koji je sličan alatkama sa Sela ili u varijanti s dva nasuprotno postavljena sječiva. Alatka slična primjercima sa Sela pronađena je u Srbiji, na Magličkom zamku (Popović 2012: 185-186, kat. br. 218) i određuje se kao višenamjenska alatka koja je korištena i u kućanstvu, a pripada sloju iz kasnoga osmanskog razdoblja te potvrđuje dugo razdoblje korištenja ovakvih alatki. P. Špehar slične alatke s Beogradske tvrđave, datirane od 16. st., određuje kao dijelove pekarske opreme koji su služili za odvajanje tijesta od korita (Špehar 2007: 92, sl. 48).

konstrukciju. Taj dio naselja datiran je do kraja 14. ili početka 15. stoljeća (Miklik-Lozuk 2012: 59–60).

Iako je teško uspoređivati istražena naselja s primjerima iz istočnog dijela srednje Europe, kao Mstěnice, Pfaffenschlag u Češkoj (Nekuda 1975; 1985) te Sarvaly u Mađarskoj (Holl, Paradi 1982), kod Sela je primijećeno grupiranje objekata sjeverno i južno od prostora bez evidentiranih struktura na kojem se može pretpostaviti postojanje već spomenute svojevrsne komunikacije. Kod nekoliko mađarskih nalazišta utvrđeno je organiziranje objekata uz trasu puta, kao u Moricu, Szentkiralyu, Nyarsapati, Csutu (Pálóczi-Horváth 1997: Figs. 4–7). Naselja su mogla biti organizirana i uz obje obale potoka, npr. Bystřec i Pfaffenschlag (Belcredi 2000: 187–201).

Kako smo naveli u Selima je zabilježeno više tipova cjelina s raznim objektima. Jednoprostorni poluukopani objekti ukazuju na tradicije ranog i razvijenog srednjeg vijeka (11. - 12. stoljeće). Arheološki dokazi s prostora Transilvanije ukazuju na korištenje ovog tipa objekata do u 16. stoljeće (Pálóczi-Horváth 2001: 317). Daleko je više zabilježenih višeprostornih objekata koji su bili karakteristični za razdoblje kasnog srednjeg vijeka. Pojava višeprostornih kuća u Karpatskoj kotlini bilježi se od 13. stoljeća (Ruttkay 2001: 271). U nizinskim krajevima su se dugo održale i poluukopane zemunice što je vidljivo i u našem primjeru, iako većinom kao radne jame. Objekti s okućnicom pojavljuju se od 13. stoljeća, od kada se stabilizira čvrsta organizacija seoskih dobara tj. objekti se grupiraju oko dvorišta (oblik „*Haufenhofa*“) (Tkalčec 2013: 86). Višeprostorne nadzemne kuće od drveta ili pletenog šiblja i ljepa pojavljuju se u seoskim naseljima u Mađarskoj od 14. stoljeća (Bálint et al. 2003: 388). Uzroci novog oblikovanja sela u razdoblju kasnog srednjeg vijeka leže u dolasku plemića na selo, organizaciji nove strukture sjedišta na zemlji, u rastu populacije, promjenama u poljoprivredi, povećanju prava seljaka (Tkalčec 2013: 86). Prostorna organizacija naselja i oblik objekata na nalazištu Stari Perkovci–Sela pokazuju samo neke sličnosti s primjerima iz istočnog dijela srednje Europe, dok se velike različitosti mogu objasniti regionalnim razlikama.

U našem primjeru nedostaje strogo slaganje objekata kakvo je većinom zabilježeno na češkim i mađarskim nalazištima. Naime, u do sada istraženim srednjovjekovnim ruralnim naseljima na području Slavonije prevladava gusto nepravilno grupiranje objekata. Primjer Sela ukazuje na mogućnost organizacije naselja s objektima organiziranim oko neke vrste komunikacije, a nalazilo se oko 500 metara istočno od potoka. Namjenu određenih objekata nije uvijek bilo moguće precizno utvrditi, pogotovo ako nije bilo karakterističnih nalaza unutar zapuna jama. Ipak, u nadzemnim i poluukopanim kućama i raznim gospodarskim i radioničkim objektima izdvojeni su radni, stambeni, spremišni prostori kao i prostori za držanje životinja, otpadne jame itd., a određeni objekti, odnosno cjeline nalazili su se u ograđenim ili neograđenim dvorištima. Srednjovjekovna su se naselja sastojala od mnoštva individualnih seoskih domaćinstava (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 202). U nadzemnim kućama na Bentežu pretpostavlja se i moguće postojanje prostorija za sušenje sijena, ostavljanje kola i poljoprivrednog alata, sušenje drva za ogrjev (Minichreiter, Marković 20013: 216). Veći gospodarski objekti nalazili su se blizu objekta definiranog kao štala, dosta udaljeni od najsjevernijih kuća, manji gospodarski objekti bili su i unutar naselja, a postojali su i gospodarski objekti u nizu (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 228–230). Smještaj spremišta za žito trebalo bi pretpostaviti blizu mlina, ovakve su jame imale okomite stranice bez nalaza u zapuni. Sastavni dio naselja bile su i razne ograde i pregrade (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 216–230), a mnogi su se poslovi vezani za život zajednice obavljali vani u dvorištu i nisu imali za to određen prostor (Lozuk 2011: 21).



Sl. 6 Grob 1 (snimila: V. Zmaić, crtala: V. Gligora, 2006./2015. g.)

GROB 1

Zanimljivost nalazišta predstavlja ukop[7] na pretpostavljenom istočnom rubu naselja. Riječ je o ukopu orijentiranom SZ-JI, u plitkoj, svega desetak cm dubokoj raci (sl. 6). Unutar groba pronađen je kostur muške osobe čija je starost u trenutku smrti procijenjena na 20 do 25 godina. Ruke pokojnika su bile ispružene i položene na zdjelicu. U zapuni groba pronađena su dva ulomka keramike i kovano željezno šilo ili čavao. Iako predstavljaju rijetkost, ukopi unutar naselja nisu neuobičajena pojava tijekom srednjovjekovnog razdoblja. Na području Hrvatske zabilježena su tri primjera ukopavanja pokojnika unutar naselja. Primjer s nalazišta Torčec–Prečno pole I u kontekstu je ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja i radiokarbonskom je analizom datiran u 8. stoljeće (Novak, Krznar 2010: 335). Na Selima bližem lokalitetu Debela šuma pronađen je ukop kojeg se, s oprezom pripisuje kasnosrednjovjekovnom selu koje je funkcioniralo od 13. do polovine 16. st. (Filipec et al. 2009: 31). Grob je djelomično uništen iskopom kasnosrednjovjekovne jame (Filipec et al. 2009: sl. 23) te bi ga se shodno tome moglo pripisati jednom od ranijih horizonata tog nalazišta. Nedavno je otkriven i grob na nalazištu Beli Manastir–Širine uz objekte datirane u 13. i 14. stoljeće (Ložnjak Dizdar et al. 2015: 26–27, sl. 10). Ukopavanje pokojnika unutar areala naselja tijekom srednjeg vijeka drži se za neuobičajen čin. Uglavnom su zabilježeni grobovi djece te odraslih muškaraca. U ovakvim slučajevima vjerojatno se radilo o pojedincima koji su na neki način prekršili norme društva te umrli bez oprosta (Krznar 2012: 49). Na području srednje Europe zabilježeni su ukopi ljudi unutar naselja na području velikomoravske države u 9. i 10. stoljeću. U razvijenom srednjem vijeku, ovakvi ukopi, na području današnje Slovačke, postaju izrazito rijetki. Zabilježeni su ukopi pojedinaca datirani od 11. do početka 13. stoljeća na nalazištima Komjatice i Nitra–Dolných Krškanoch. Arheološka iskopavanja srednjovjekovnih naselja u Slovačkoj donijela su podatak o povećanju broja ukopa unutar naselja tijekom 15. stoljeća. Za uzroke se uzimaju različite epidemije ili nasilne smrti, često uvjetovane nesigurnim ratnim stanjima (Hanuliak 2006: 377–378).

Ostaci pokojnika iz groba 1 nisu pokazali znakove nasilne smrti ili smrti prouzročene teškom bolešću. Prema analizi nekih kasnosrednjovjekovnih groblja sjeverne Hrvatske prosječna doživljena starost kreće se između 35 i 46 godina (Šlaus, Novak 2006: 217; Šlaus et al. 2007: 221; Krznar 2012: 515), prema čemu je dob pokojnika iz Sela ispod prosječne starosti. Možda bi se u tom podatku mogao kriti razlog njegovog ukopa na rubu naselja.

UKOPI ŽIVOTINJA

Na prostoru sjeveroistočnog dijela naselja istražene su tri jame u kojima su pronađeni cjeloviti kosturi dvaju goveda (J 04; J 267) i konja (J 280). Ukop cijelog mladog goveda pronađen je i unutar kovačnice na nalazištu Beketinci–Bentež (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 22) te je jedini objavljeni nalaz ovog tipa u Hrvatskoj. Prilikom istraživanja srednjovjekovnog naselja Mstěnice u Češkoj otkriven je ukop cijelog konja u jami na mjestu ulaza u farmu–objekt XV (Nekuda, Nekuda 1997: 48, obr. 92).

POKRETNI NALAZI

KERAMIČKI NALAZI

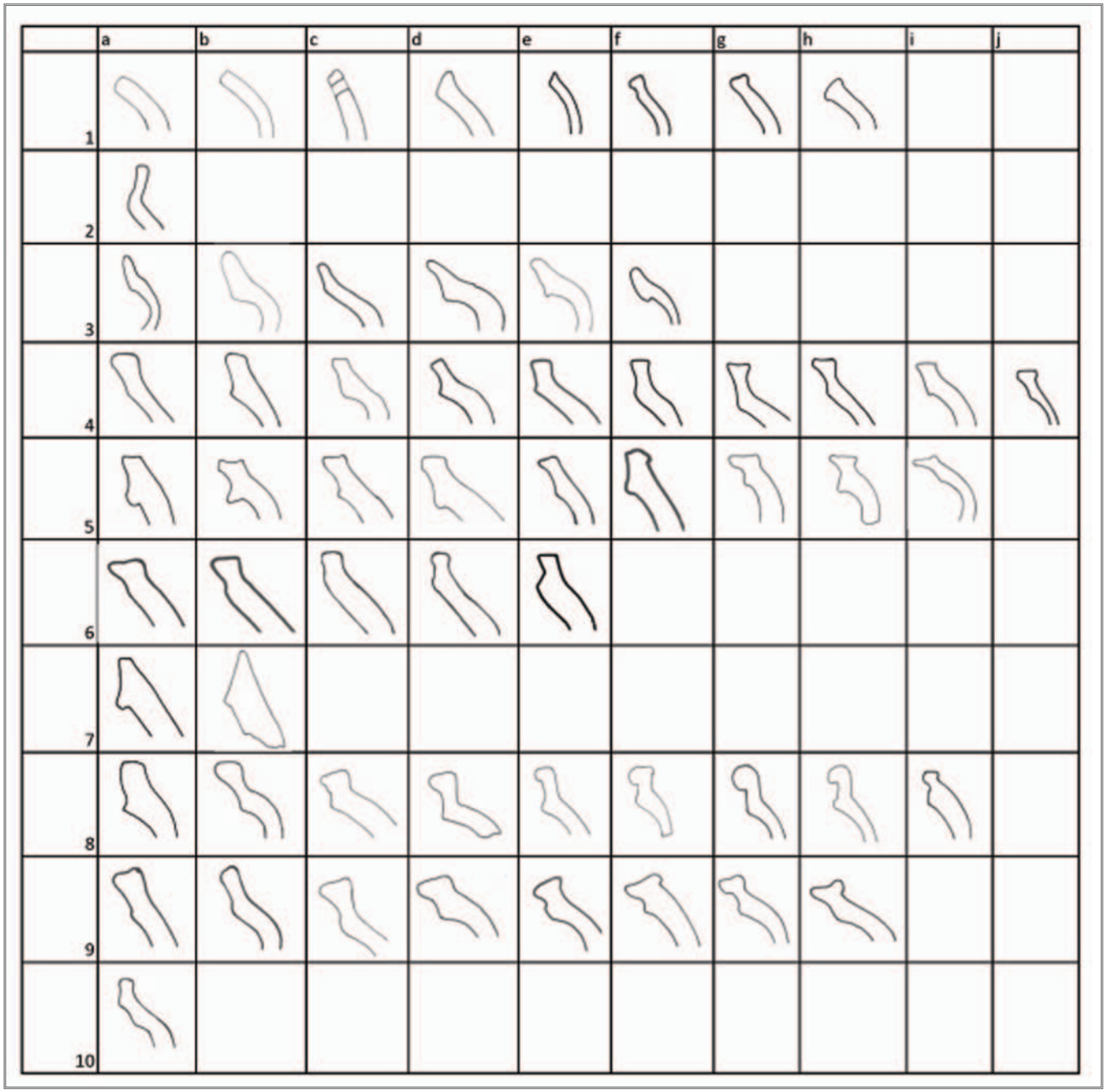
Tijekom iskopavanja nalazišta prikupljena je, kao i u većini slučajeva kod iskopavanja površinom velikih nalazišta, poglavito ruralnog karaktera, velika količina keramičkog gradiva pronađena u četiristotinjak objekata i struktura koji su pripadali srednjovjekovnom razdoblju. Uvjerljivu većinu čini tzv. kućna keramika koja se dijeli na kuhinjsku i stolnu. I prilikom obrade drugih srednjovjekovnih nalazišta ustanovljeno je da su većinu primjeraka kuhinjske keramike činili oblici posuda opredijeljeni kao lonci, a u manjem broju zdjele i poklopci. U drugu skupinu kućne keramike uvršteni su oblici koji su opredijeljeni kao stolna keramika, koja je po brojnosti bila zastupljena daleko manje od kuhinjske. Isto tako, u malom broju pronađeni su ulomci tehničke keramike, pećnjaci.

KUHINJSKA KERAMIKA

U kuhinjsko posuđe ubrajamo posude koje su korištene za pripremanje jela, držanje hrane i tekućine (Bajalović–Hadži-Pešić 1981: 41; Štular 2005: 83) te djelomično za posluživanje (Predovnik 2003: 58). U ovoj skupini keramike brojnošću uvjerljivo prevladavaju ulomci lonaca. Oblik lonca za kuhanje je u mnogočemu bio uvjetovan kulturom življenja, točnije opremom kuhinje (Štular 2005: 83). Korišteni su kako za suha, tako i za tekuća jela (Predovnik 2003: 58). Velika većina lonaca izrađena je na brzorotirajućem kolu, no primijećeno je kako su lonci jako velikog otvora, promjera više od 30 cm i visine oko 50 cm, dorađeni na sporotirajućem kolu. Lonci su izrađeni od srednje pročišćene gline s dosta primjesa tinjca, često

7 Antropološku analizu obavio je dr. sc. Mario Šlaus sa suradnicima na tadašnjem Odsjeku za arheologiju Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti.

su dodavani drobljeni kamenčići, a u nekoliko primjeraka uočena je i primjesa drobljene keramike. Zbog mnoštva prikupljenih primjeraka lonaca opredijelili smo se za podjelu prema rekonstruiranom promjeru otvora te tipološkom opredjeljivanju oblika oboda (sl. 7). Prema podjeli T. Sekelj Ivančan (Sekelj Ivančan 2001: 66–67) lonce možemo razvrstati u pet grupa određenih prema promjeru otvora: lonci malog otvora (9 – 14 cm), srednjeg otvora (14 – 19 cm), srednje velikog otvora (19 – 23 cm), velikog otvora (23 – 30 cm) te jako velikog otvora (više od 30 cm). Najviše su zastupljeni primjerci druge grupe s 45,45%, nakon koje slijede primjerci treće grupe s 22,72%, pete grupe s 15,9 %, prve grupe s 9,09%, dok je najmanje zastupljena četvrta grupa sa 6,84%. Tipološko opredjeljivanje oblika oboda još uvijek je najučinkovitija metoda za vremensko određivanje velikih količina srednjovjekovnih nalaza (Štular 2013: 72). Obodi su podijeljeni u 10 tipova koji su dalje



Sl. 7 Tipološka podjela oboda lonaca (izradio: A. Janeš, 2015. g.)

podijeljeni na nekoliko varijanti (npr. 1a).

Tip 1 predstavljaju blago zaobljeni ili ravni, prema van izvučeni obodi. Kod ovog tipa određeno je osam varijanti s obzirom na oblikovanje gornjeg ruba oboda: 1a) (kat. br. 110), 1b) (kat. br. 34), 1c) (kat. br. 70), 1d) (kat. br. 19), 1e) (kat. br. 78), 1f) (kat. br. 15), 1g) (kat. br. 13), 1h) (kat. br. 16, 111). Tip 2 zastupljen je jednom varijantom zaobljenog, okomitog oboda,

kod kojeg je prijelaz u vrat istaknut koljenom – tip 2a) (kat. br. 56). Tip 3 određuje istaknuti obod, trokutastog presjeka sa zaobljenim gornjim rubom te ima šest varijanti: 3a) (kat. br. 8), 3b) (kat. br. 26), 3c) (kat. br. 18), 3d) (kat. br. 72), 3e) (kat. br. 112) i 3f) (kat. br. 80). Tip 4 je obod ravno odrezanog gornjeg ruba s konveksnim istakom pri prijelazu u vrat kod kojeg se javlja 10 varijanti: 4a) (kat. br. 67), 4b) (kat. br. 97, 114), 4c) (kat. br. 64), 4d) (kat. br. 54, 55, 115), 4e) (kat. br. 116), 4f) (kat. br. 117), 4g), 4h) (kat. br. 17), 4i) (kat. br. 118) i 4j) (kat. br. 14). Tip 5 predstavljaju obodi s konveksnom profilacijom koji se pojavljuju u devet varijanti: 5a) (kat. br. 119), 5b) (kat. br. 25, 53, 71), 5c) (kat. br. 120), 5d) (kat. br. 73), 5e) (kat. br. 121), 5f) (kat. br. 90), 5g) (kat. br. 74), 5h) (kat. br. 66) i 5i) (kat. br. 30). Tipu 6 pripadaju ravno odrezani obodi s blagim zadebljanjima gornjeg ruba, a pojavljuju se u pet varijanti: 6a) (kat. br. 69), 6b) (kat. br. 123), 6c) (kat. br. 124), 6d) (kat. br. 125, 126), 6e) (kat. br. 127). Tip 7 su jednostavno oblikovani obodi gotovo trokutastog presjeka, a javljaju se u dvije varijante: 7a) (kat. br. 128) i 7b) (kat. br. 21). Tip 8 predstavlja oštro prema van izvijeni, profilirani „kaležasti" obod, koji ima devet varijanti: 8a) (kat. br. 129), 8b) (kat. br. 32, 76), 8c) (kat. br. 24), 8d) (kat. br. 22), 8e) (kat. br. 23), 8f) (kat. br. 20, 65), 8g) (kat. br. 77), 8h) (kat. br. 130) i 8i). Tip 9 predstavljaju obodi proširenog gornjeg ruba s profilacijom, blago izvijeni prema van i javljaju se u osam varijanti: 9a) (kat. br. 68), 9b) (kat. br. 131), 9c) (kat. br. 27, 31, 33), 9d) (kat. br. 28, 29), 9e) (kat. br. 12), 9f) (kat. br. 63), 9g) (kat. br. 61, 62), 9h) (kat. br. 75). Tip 10 je predstavljen s jednim primjerkom s dvostrukom konveksnom profilacijom, 10a) (kat. br. 132).

Keramičke nalaze sukladno rezultatima radiokarbonske analize uzoraka ugljena, možemo uvrstiti u vremenski okvir 14. i s oprezom, početka 15. stoljeća, a pomoću analogija takvo datiranje možemo učvrstiti. Za obode tipa 1a postoje analogije na nedalekom nalazištu Bentež kod Beketinaca, koji su pronađeni u kontekstu datiranom u široko razdoblje od početka 15. do početka 16. stoljeća (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 362, T. 31: 2; T. 32: 2). Lonac isto oblikovanog oboda iz Kruševca datiran je u 14. i 15. stoljeće (Bajalović–Hadži-Pešić 1981: 45, T. V/5), dok je primjerak iz Otoka pri Dobravi/Gutenwertha, V. Šribar uvrstio u podtip Aa, koji se pojavljuje od 12. stoljeća nadalje (Šribar 1972: T. 76/463; 1974: 28). U razdoblje 13. i 14. stoljeća, analogijom iz rumunjske Codlee, možemo smjestiti obode tipa 1b (Rusu 2008: Pl. 4f). Analogiju obodima tipa 1d nalazimo na Bentežu kod Beketinaca (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: T. 22: 2), dok su nalazi s burga Vrbovca, datirani u kraj 12. i početak 13. stoljeća (Tkalčec 2010: 65, kat. br. 90) i ukazuju kako je ovaj oblik bio korišten duže vrijeme. Lonci s obodom tipa 1e nađeni su u kasnosrednjovjekovnom naselju Čalopek kod Bjeljine, koje je datirano od druge polovice 14. do kraja 15. stoljeća (Fekeža 2001: R1/R2II). Posudu slično izvedenog oboda tipu 1g nalazimo na nalazištu Suhopolje–Kliškovac (Mahović 2011: kat. br. 44), dok je primjerak s Malog grada u Kamniku pomoću stratigrafije datiran u 13. stoljeće (Štular 2009: 154, T. 9: 7). Analogiju tipu 1h, također nalazimo na području Slovenije, Starom gradu nad Podbočjem, gdje je datiran u kraj 14. i početak 15. stoljeća (Predovnik 2003: kat. št. 102).

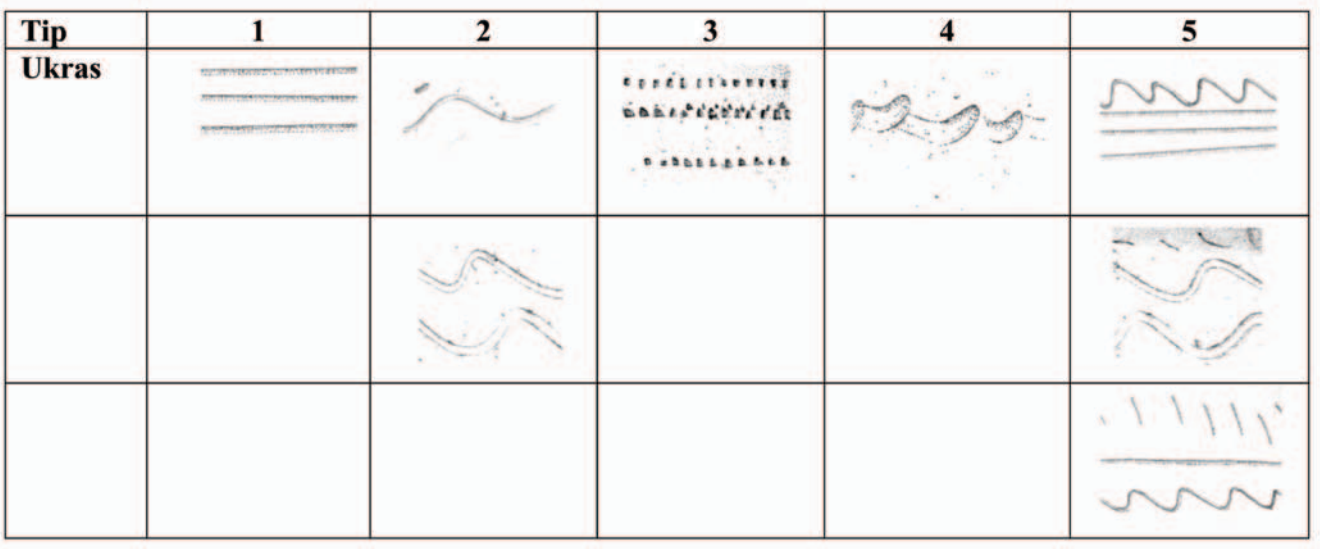
Za obod tipa 3a, analogija postoji među nalazima iskopanima u Otoku pri Dobravi/Gutenwerthu, koji pripada obliku koji se pojavljuje od 12. stoljeća (Šribar 1974: 28), ali je primjerak pronađen u slojevima nastalima krajem 15. stoljeća (Šribar 1972: T. 150/801). Obodi kao tip 3b, s nalazišta Zagreb–Stenjevec, datirani su u 14. stoljeće (Bunčić 2010: T. 3: 16), dok su lonci istih oboda iz burga Vrbovca i Otoka pri Dobravi datirani u kraj 15. stoljeća (Šribar 1972, T. 157/823; 1974: 27; Tkalčec 2010: kat. br. 149). Nešto veći broj analogija pronađen je za tip 3d na burgu Vrbovcu (12. – 13. stoljeće) (Tkalčec 2010: 64, kat. br. 6), Otoku pri Dobravi (13. do prva polovica 14. stoljeća) (Šribar 1972: T. 50/322; 1974: 28), Stenjevcu (14. stoljeće) (Bunčić 2010: T. 1: 3; T. 4: 19, 23; T. 16: 81) i nalazištu Torčec–Prečno pole I (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: kat. br. 122). Primjerci tipa 3e s burga Vrbovca datirani su u razvijeni srednji vijek, tj. kraj 12. i početak 13. stoljeća. (Tkalčec 2010: 65, kat. br. 28), dok je iste s Otoka pri Dobravi V. Šribar uvrstio u podtip Ae i datirao u 14. stoljeće (Šribar 1972: T. 69/338; 1974: 11, 28). Lonce s obodima analognima tipu 3f nalazimo u Otoku pri Dobravi, a datirani su u 13. i prvu polovinu 14. stoljeća (Šribar 1972: T.55/271; 1974: 28). Analogije za tipove 4b–d nađene su na nalazištu Torčec–Rudičevo, a datirane su u drugu polovinu 13. i početak 14. stoljeća (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 136–137, kat. br. 484, 489, 491). Isto je datiran i primjerak s nalazišta Đakovo–Franjevac, sličan tipu 4f (Ivanković 2010: 37, T. 11: 5).

Obodima tipa 5a analogiju nalazimo na nalazištu Beketinci–Bentež (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: T. 25: 1), a tipu 5c na obližnjem Franjevcu kod Đakova (Ivanković 2010: T. 21: 12). Obodi identični tipu 5e uočeni su u gradivu iz Starog grada nad Podbočjem (Predovnik 2003: kat. št. 329), a varijanti 5i na burgu Vrbovcu (Tkalčec 2010: kat. br. 26).

Unutar tipa 6 nađene su analogije varijanti c - e na nalazištima Đakovo–Franjevac i Stari Perkovci–Debela šuma, datirane kontekstom naselja u 13. i 14. stoljeće (Ivanković 2010: T. 34; T. 74: 4; T. 57: 4; Šiša–Vivek 2012: 241). Tipu 5e vrlo sličan primjerak nađen u Otoku pri Dobravi, također je datiran u 14. stoljeće (Šribar 1972: T. 73/469; 1974: 11, 28). Analogiju za tip 7a nalazimo u materijalu nađenom na Bentežu kod Beketinaca (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: T. 23: 3), dok primjerak iz Prečnog pola I kod Torčeca koji je datiran od 12. stoljeća, ukazuje na ranije korijene ovog oblika oboda (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 135–136, kat. br. 100). Analogiju tipu 7b imamo na nalazištu Đakovo–Franjevac (Ivanković 2010: T. 57: 1). Tip 8a možemo datirati u sredinu 13. do početka 14. stoljeća prema primjerku iz Rudičeva kod Torčeca (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 137, kat. br.

492). Obod lonca sličan tipu 8d pronađen je na Bentežu kod Beketinaca (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: T. 23: 2), dok tip 8f ima analogiju na Franjevcu (Ivanković 2010: T. 36: 5) i Debeloj šumi u fazi III naselja, datiranoj u 15. i prvu polovinu 16. stoljeća (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 245). Tipove 9a - c datiramo u 13. i 14. stoljeće prema primjercima iz Franjevca (Ivanković 2010: T. 11: 7; T. 102: 22), susjedne Debele šume (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 241) i Rudičeva kod Torčeca (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 136, kat. br. 513). Tip 9g ima široku dataciju od 13. do 15. stoljeća temeljem analogije sa Starog grada u Celju (Brišnik 1999: T. 3: 46).

Većina dna lonaca nema nikakvih ukrasa ili oznaka. Na nekoliko primjeraka nalazi se reljefno istaknuti znak križa (kat. br. 98). Oznake na dnima lonaca poznate su od ranog srednjeg vijeka, tijekom 14. i 15. stoljeća su rijetke, a javljaju se i u kasnijim razdobljima (Bajalović–Hadži-Pešić 1981: 47; Brišnik 1999: 267; Tkalčec 2010: 69). Mali broj primjeraka s lončarskim znakom na dnu uklapa se u poznati obrazac ovog razdoblja. Oznaka u obliku križa, kao jedini način označavanja, zabilježen



Sl. 8 Ukrasi zastupljeni na srednjovjekovnim loncima (izradio: A. Janeš, 2015. g.)

je na susjednom nalazištu Debela šuma u fazama II (14. stoljeće) i III (15. do prva polovica 16. stoljeća) (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 239).

Među nalazima je zabilježen velik udio ukrašenih lonaca (sl. 8), iako se pojavljuje tendencija neukrašenih lonaca, karakteristična za kasnosrednjovjekovno razdoblje. Najveći je broj ulomaka lonaca ukrašenih ravnim urezanim linijama. Mogu biti gusto raspoređene u gornjem dijelu posude tj. ramenu (kat. br. 8, 32), u širim razmacima po skoro cijeloj površini posude (kat. br. 9, 90) te u širim razmacima u gornjem dijelu posude (kat. br. 111, 115, 121, 123, 128). Drugi način ukrašavanja po brojnosti je urezivanje valovnice: jednostruka valovnica na ramenu posude (kat. br. 19, 114, 127), po cijeloj posudi (kat. br. 56), neuredna jednostruka valovnica na sredini posude (kat. br. 110). U manjem broju utvrđeno je ukrašavanje posuda nizovima kotačića koji su u nepravilnim nizovima pokrivali čitavu površinu posude (kat. br. 97, 131), dok je kod jednog primjerka istim motivom bio ukrašen i gornji rub oboda (kat. br. 125). Dio pronađenih posuda bio je ukrašen kombinacijama motiva: prijelaz vrata u rame je ukrašen jednostrukom valovnicom, dok je ostatak posude ukrašen ravnim paralelnim linijama (kat. br. 54, 55); trbuh ukrašen jednostrukom valovnicom, a ostatak posude ravnim linijama (kat. br. 116); vrat ukrašen kosim polumjesečastim urezima, rame jednostrukim valovnicama (kat. br. 18); rame ukrašeno kosim urezima, trbuh paralelnim linijama (kat. br. 74). Nekoliko primjeraka ukrašeno je kombinacijom triju motiva, od kojih je kosim urezima ukrašen vrat posude, rame jednostrukom valovnicom dok je ostatak posude ukrašen nizovima paralelnih ravnih linija (kat. br. 119, 129).

Od ostale kuhinjske keramike pronađeno je tek nekoliko ulomaka zdjela, od kojih su restaurirana dva primjerka. Prvi primjerak (kat. br. 10) ima uvučeno dno, a stjenke su okomite na njega. Pod obodom se nalazi žlijeb, dok na gornjem rubu ima plitki žlijeb, vrlo vjerojatno za nalijeganje poklopca. Drugi primjerak zdjele (kat. br. 139) ima ravno dno, s ukošenijim stjenkama. Pod obodom je ukrašen jednostrukom valovnicom, a jedna nemarnije izvedena valovnica nalazi se na sredini visine posude. Zdjele analogne ovom tipu nismo našli u domaćoj objavljenoj literaturi. Najsličniji primjerak je zdjela nađena na nalazištu Klara kod Našica (Mažuran 1956: T. VI: 2), dok slični, ali plići primjerci potječu sa Starog grada Žumberka (Mahović 2004: 13, kat. br. 47–49). Nešto veći broj ovakvih zdjela objavljen je u Sloveniji, iz istraživanja trgovišta Gutenwerth/Otok pri Dobravi, te burgova Mali grad u Kamniku i Starog grada nad Podbočjem (Šribar 1974: 27–29; Predovnik 2003: kat. št. 109; Štular 2009: T. 22: 2, 5–7). Datirane su u široko razdoblje 13. do 15. stoljeća. Interpretirane su kao posude

za čuvanje i posluživanje hrane (Predovnik 2003: 61) te kao pekači korišteni za pripremu mlinaca i kruha (Bajalović–Hadži-Pešić 1981: 51; Štular 2009: 131). Primjerak najsličniji našem (kat. br. 10) nađen je u Beogradu, u slojevima faze od 1427. do 1521. godine (Bikić 1994: 74, sl. 26/4). Od kuhinjske keramike pronađeni su i primjerci poklopaca. Zastupljen je jedan oblik, tzv. zvonoliki poklopci s masivnim drškama. Obodi su jednostavno izvedeni, ravno odrezani (kat. br. 36), profilirani (kat. br. 37, 60, 134), zadebljani i orijentirani prema unutra (kat. br. 93, 133, 136) te oštro izvijeni prema unutra sa žlijebom (kat. br. 57, 138). Uz neukrašene primjerke (kat. br. 36, 37, 134) zastupljeni su i primjerci s više motiva ukrašavanja. Ukrasi koji se pojavljuju su urezane vodoravne linije iznad oboda (kat. br. 93, 138), po cijeloj površini (kat. br. 57), jednostruka valovnica iznad oboda (kat. br. 133, 135), nizovi valovnica po cijeloj površini (kat. br. 136), nizovi izvedeni kotačićem (kat. br. 137) te primjerak s kombinacijom ravnih linija i jednostruke valovnice iznad oboda (kat. br. 57). Za primjerak poklopca kat. br. 60 postoji direktna analogija u II fazi nalazišta Debela šuma, koja je datirana u 14. stoljeće (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 93). Svi ostali oblici poklopaca i načini ukrašavanja zastupljeni na Selima prisutni su i u Debeloj šumi, gdje se takvi nalazi datiraju u sve faze nalazišta (13. do prva polovica 16. stoljeća) (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 249). Obod poklopca kat. br. 57 ima analogiju u tipu IV.b.4 iz Franjevca kod Đakova (Ivanković 2010: 24). Za motiv jednostruke valovnice iznad oboda pronađeno je najviše analogija, na sličnim ruralnim nalazištima kao Đakovo–Franjevac (Ivanković 2010: T. 88: 13; T. 98: 2, 3; T. 109: 43) i Stari Perkovci–Debela šuma, u svima fazama naselja (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 249). Motiv paralelnih linija nađen je u II. fazi naselja u Debeloj šumi datiranoj u 14. stoljeće (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 249). Ukrašavanje cijele površine nizovima jednostrukih valovnica zabilježeno je na Bentežu kod Beketinaca (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: T. 37: 5), a uzorak kotačića na Franjevcu kod Đakova (Ivanković 2010: T. 31: 2). Motiv izveden kombiniranjem ravnih linija i jednostruke valovnice slijedimo u I. fazi naselja u Debeloj šumi iz 13. stoljeća te ponovno u III. fazi datiranoj u 15. i prvu polovicu 16. stoljeća (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 249). Zbog oblika masivne drške većina ovih poklopaca mogla je biti korištena i kao zdjele što je ustanovljeno i u nekim objavama sličnog keramičkog materijala gdje su takvi oblici orijentirani na oba načina (Ivanković 2010; Šiša–Vivek 2012; Minichreiter, Marković 2013). Prema dimenzijama poklopci su odgovarali pokrivanju lonaca srednje i srednje velike kategorije te malobrojnim zdjelama.

Za pripremanje hrane korišteni su i masivni grubi poklopci, peke. Zbog masivnosti, oblika i načina upotrebe mogu biti puno dulje u upotrebi od lonaca (Bunčić 2010: 77). Peke su korištene za pripremu hrane na otvorenom ognjištu. Od razdoblja ranog srednjeg vijeka peka je korištena za pečenje kruha, ali se s vremenom počela koristiti za spremanje i složenijih jela (Pleterski 2008: 64). Na Selima su zastupljene dvije varijante napravljene od nepročišćene gline. Prva ima deblje stjenke (od 2,5 do 4,5 cm) i narančaste je do svijetlosmeđe boje s dosta primjesa organskog materijala (pljeve) u strukturi. Druga, s debljinom stjenke oko 1,5 cm, uglavnom oker boje, imala je s donje strane nalijepljene drobljene kamenčiće odnosno sitni riječni šljunak, preko kojeg je na nekim primjercima ostao mjestimice sačuvan i narančasti glineni premaz. Funkcija ovih kamenčića bila je zadržavanje topline. Uspješno su restaurirane dvije peke iz kovačnice–cjeline 6 (jama J 180) (kat. br. 40, 41) koje su na vrhu imale masivnu dršku. Oba primjerka pri dnu imaju rupice najvjerojatnije za učvršćivanje pukotina, a kod jedne (kat. br. 40) je pronađena i željezna alka, vjerojatna spojnica. Rupice pri vrhu najvjerojatnije su služile za strujanje zraka. Rekonstruirani promjer dna ovih peka iznosio je 50 cm. Ulomci peka pronađeni su i u cjelini 14 (kat. br. 92), unutar cjeline 1 (J 209) i njegovoj neposrednoj blizini, u cjelini 8 (J 263), u podrumu cjeline 12 (J 1059=1280), jami s vatrištima unutar cjeline 18 (J 2279) i bunaru zapadno uz cjelinu 18 (J 2359). Često su prisutni u kontekstima vezanim uz pripremu hrane, zatim u otpadnim jamama, ali i u sve tri cjeline koje se mogu povezati s nekom vrstom metaloobrađivačke djelatnosti, jami J 916, cjelini 11 (jama-bunar J 138) te u jami J 180 unutar cjeline 6.

STOLNA KERAMIKA

Keramičke predmete uvrštene u skupinu stolne keramike možemo podijeliti prema načinu korištenja tj. koriste li se za posluživanje ili konzumiranje hrane ili pića (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 28). Oblici posuda sa Sela, korišteni za konzumiranje tekućina, su čaše i čaše u obliku lončića, dok su u grupu posuda za posluživanje tekućina uvršteni boce i vrčevi. U ovu grupu ulaze i posude s ručkama te oslikani lonci. Izrađeni su od dobro pročišćene gline s malo primjesa kvarcnog pijeska, oker boje i isključivo oksidacijski pečeni.

U grupu čaša u obliku lončića uvrštavamo primjerke kat. br. 50, 140 - 142. Promjer oboda iznosi od 6,7 do 12,6 cm, unutar toga ih se može razdijeliti u tri oblika. U prvom primjeru promjer otvora je veći od visine (kat. br. 50, 140), a rame im je ukrašeno s dva paralelna žlijeba. Kod drugog oblika je visina veća od širine otvora, a tijelo posude ukrašeno nizovima paralelnih žljebova (kat. br. 141). Trećem obliku pripada čaša nešto većih dimenzija od prethodnih, sa zadebljanim obodom (kat. br. 142) promjera 12,6 cm. Oblikom slični primjerci, ali nemarnije izvedeni, nađeni su na Bentežu kod Beketinaca (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: T. 40: 6, 7). Najsličnija analogija za prvi oblik nađena je u Budimu, a datirana je u 13. stoljeće (Holl 1966: Abb. 30: 6), dok je primjerak identičan kat. br. 141 datiran u 14. stoljeće (Holl 1966: Abb. 36: 6). Čaše u obliku lončića

poznate su iz konteksta 14. stoljeća u Budimu (Holl 2005: Abb.7: 3–5), a nastavljaju se koristiti i u 15. stoljeću, što je vidljivo na primjeru slovačke Chl'abe (Hanuliak 1989: Tab. XII: 18), dok nalazi iz obližnje Debele šume i beogradske tvrđave upućuju na korištenje do prve polovice 16. stoljeća (Bikić 1994: sl. 31/6; Šiša–Vivek 2012: 260). Nešto veće oblike slične kat. br. 142 nalazimo u Budimu u kontekstima 13. stoljeća (Holl 1966: Abb. 21).

Čašama se mogu pripisati ulomci kat. br. 150 i možda kat. br. 149, koje se mogu opredijeliti kao čaše na nozi. Primjerak kat. br. 150 pripada čaši na niskoj uskoj nozi, a sličan ulomak pronađen na nalazištu Tomašica je analogijama datiran u drugu polovicu 15. i početak 16. stoljeća (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2002: 176, T. 2: 1). Slične primjerke ovog tipa čaša s Garić grada, datira se u 15. stoljeće (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2003a: 31, T. 2: 5, 6), dok su rijetki u ruralnom kontekstu u III. fazi naselja u Debeloj šumi, datiranoj u 15. i prvu polovicu 16. stoljeća (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 260). Posebno se ističe i grupa posuda, čaša, vrčeva s jednom i dvije drške, te lonaca koji su ukrašeni crvenim mrežastim slikanjem. Ovakav se tip nalaza u Ugarskoj, poglavito Budimu pojavljuje od 13. stoljeća, a oblici se zadržavaju kroz cijelo 14. stoljeće (Holl 1966: 12, Abb. 30: 4, 5; 2005: 321). Nalazi crveno slikane keramike osim na ugarskom prostoru poznati su i u srednjovjekovnoj Slavoniji te u susjednim zonama pod ugarskim utjecajem, npr. Beogradu, gdje se nalazi tog tipa keramike javljaju u horizontu od 1427. do 1521. godine (Bikić 1994: sl. 34/9). Zastupljene su dvije vrste posuda. Prvoj pripadaju posude za piće sa širokim višestruko profiliranim obodom i jednom ili dvije drške (kat. br. 143 - 146). Drugoj vrsti pripadaju lonci jednostavnijeg blago valovitog oboda (kat. br. 147, 148). Ukras je izveden isključivo ukriženim linijama, dok je kod primjerka kat. br. 145 prijelaz vrata u rame ukrašen ravnom linijom. Analogije ovoj vrsti posuđa nalazimo na više nalazišta, primjerice Beketinci–Bentež (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: T. 38–41) i Našice–Klara (Mažuran 1956: VIII: 1, 3, 4). Posuda, oblikom slična kat. br. 143 pronađena je na obližnjim nalazištima Debela šuma u II. fazi naselja, datiranoj u 14. stoljeće (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 259) i Dužice kod Donjih Andrijevaca, također datiranom u 14. stoljeće (Lozuk 1993: 36, sl. 10; Salajić 1993: 86, sl. 8). Primjerak kat. br. 35 ima analogiju u nalazištu Verušed kod Osijeka, a datiran je kasnije, od sredine 16. do 17. stoljeća (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 259, T. 149: 1179). Donji dio posude kat. br. 146 ima direktne analogije na Franjevcu gdje je definiran kao čaša (Ivanković 2010: T. 23: 1). Slikani lonci (kat. br. 147, 148) prisutni su na nalazištima Debela šuma, Josipovac–Selište i Verušed, gdje se pojavljuju od 15. stoljeća nadalje (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 257).

Boce ili vrčevi su skromno zastupljeni, osim nekoliko ulomaka koji su pripadali ovoj grupi nalaza (kat. br. 151 - 154), pronađena je jedna gotovo u cijelosti očuvana boca (kat. br. 122). Ulomke kat. br. 151, 152 s velikom sigurnošću možemo pripisati bocama, a isto izvedeni obodi boca nađeni su na Bentežu kod Beketinaca (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: T. 41: 1) i Kliškovcu kod Suhopolja (Mahović 2011: kat. br. 46). Primjerak boce kojoj jedino nedostaje obod (kat. br. 122) ima analogiju u obliku boce nađene u nedalekoj Debeloj šumi u II. fazi naselja datiranoj u 14. stoljeće (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 258). Donji dio vrča ili boce (kat. br. 153) ima analogiju na istom nalazištu u III. fazi naselja iz 15. i prve polovine 16. stoljeća (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 258). Ulomak drške kat. br. 154 na gornjem spoju s posudom ukrašen je žigom u obliku slova X.

TEHNIČKA KERAMIKA

Od nalaza koji pripadaju ovoj grupi nađena je manja količina pećnjaka. Najviše ih je pronađeno unutar jama pretpostavljenih kovačkih objekata: unutar cjeline 6 (jama J 180) (kat. br. 38, 39), cjeline 11 (jama-bunar J 138) i jami J 916. Radi se o jednostavnim čašastim ili cilindričnim pećnjacima s rekonstruiranim promjerom oboda 9,6 do 10,8 cm, i promjerima dna 5,5 do 7,5 cm, koji su bili dio glinene peći. Ovi najstariji oblici pećnjaka izrađivali su se na lončarskom kolu u obliku posuda, a ovisno o načinu ugrađivanja imali su konkavne ili konveksne stjenke. Izrađeni su od grube nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca, oker narančaste boje. Ovakav tip pećnjaka određen je kao stariji tip, koji se, sa sigurnošću, pojavljuje od 14. stoljeća, ako ne i ranije (Bikić 1994: 103) i ugrađuje se većinom u donji dio peći (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 161). Kako osim čašastih pećnjaka nisu zastupljeni drugi oblici moguće je da su navedeni objekti imali jednostavne stožaste peći, koje su bile građene isključivo od čašastih pećnjaka. Cjeline 6 i 11, te J 916 vežu se za kovačku djelatnost te stoga nije bilo potrebe za dekoriranim pećima. U tri istražena sela, Debeloj šumi, Selištu i Verušedu kod Josipovca, pećnjaci se pojavljuju od 15. stoljeća (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 265). Ovakav tip pećnjaka nađen je i u srednjovjekovnom selu Sarvaly u Mađarskoj (Holl, Paradi 1982: Abb. 166: 4, 5). Nalazi čašastih pećnjaka iz jame SJ 73 na nalazištu Ivanovci Gorjanski–Palanka datirani su u 13. i 14. stoljeće (Šegvić 2010: 35–36). U peći nađenoj unutar kuće 25 u srednjovjekovnom selu Szentkiraly u Mađarskoj najzastupljeniji oblik je tip čašastih pećnjaka (Pálóczi-Horváth 2001: 311). Uporaba peći se brzo proširila iz miljea kraljevskog dvora i oko prijelaza 14. na 15. stoljeće je počelo korištenje u samostanima, dvorcima i kućama građana. Pogodnosti su bile dostupnost i komfor (Kocsis et al. 2003: 401).

OSTALI KERAMIČKI NALAZI

Od ostalih keramičkih nalaza pronađena su dva pršljena, kugle i vretenasti valjci. Pršljen je kolut s rupom u sredini korišten u procesu ručnog predenja niti. Za taj proces je bila potrebna preslica i vreteno, na čiji je donji dio bio nasađen keramički pršljen (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 137). Iz dostupne literature vidljivo je kako su većinom nalaženi u ranosrednjovje-

kovnim kontekstima, kako u Sloveniji tako i u Hrvatskoj (Hrovatin, Turk 2008: kat. št. 28; Plestenjak 2008: 73, kat. št. 4; Tica 2008: 42, kat. št. 22; Janeš 2009: 238; Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 138). Ovom prilikom treba napomenuti da se možda radi o slabom stanju objava kasnosrednjovjekovnih nalazišta, a ne drugačijoj pojavi između ranog i kasnog srednjeg vijeka. Primjerak pršljena kat. br. 155 u presjeku je bikoničan, dok je onaj kat. br. 156 ravan i po svemu sudeći sekundarno izrađen od ulomka antičke narančaste keramike s primjesom drobljene cigle. I na nalazištu Stružani–Vrtlovi, Kućište, Veliki Trstenik–jug, pronađena su samo dva pršljena manjih dimenzija te pomalo čudi izostanak većeg broja keramičkih utega i pršljena (Lozuk 2011: 32). S druge strane keramički pršljeni česti su nalazi na nalazištu Bystřec gdje su pronađeni i kameni primjerci, a zanimljivo je u ovom slučaju da je tkanje kao aktivnost potvrđeno i pronađenim sjemenkama lana (Belcredi 2000: 198–199). Pitanje je može li nam skroman broj keramičkih pršljena sa Sela, zaista potvrditi aktivnost predenja i tkanja u okviru srednjovjekovnog naselja.

Keramička kugla i vretenasti valjci pronađeni su u tri definirane cjeline, cjelinama 12, 13 i 14. U cjelini 12, unutar jame J 1056, pronađeni su ulomci najmanje pet primjeraka vretenastih valjaka u naslagama gara i pepela. Primjerak iz tog objekta (kat. br. 84) te onaj iz cjeline 14 (kat. br. 91) imaju oblik vretenastog valjka okruglog presjeka, a dužina im je bila oko 12 cm. Bili su napravljeni od gline s velikom primjesom organskog materijala (pljeve), a prema tragovima je vidljivo da su bili izlagani vatri. Keramička kugla nađena u cjelini 13 (kat. br. 86) izrađena je od pročišćenije gline. Slični nalazi pronađeni su na nekoliko nalazišta kontinentalne Hrvatske, te u južnoj Mađarskoj i istočnoj Sloveniji u Prekmurju (Bunčić 2012: sl. 16). Keramičke kugle zastupljene su i na tri nalazišta u okolici Torčeca u kontekstima ognjišta (Prečno pole I, Rudičevo i Pod Gucak). Prvotno su interpretirani kao okomiti utezi za tkalački stan, no sada se razvijaju teorije o projektilu za praćku korištenu u lovu za životinje ili kao uređaj za zagrijavanje boravišnog prostora. U podravskom području pojavljuju se od druge polovice 11., tj. od 12. stoljeća, a korištene su i kasnije (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 139–140). Primjerci iz objekata 13. stoljeća na nalazištu Josipovac Punitovački–Veliko Polje I interpretirani su kao predmeti kojima se zagrijavao stambeni prostor ili podgrijavala hrana (Janeš 2009: 238). Nalazi iz zapadnomađarskih nalazišta povezuju se s kovačkom djelatnošću (Kvassay 2008: 105–106, sl. 19). Dio nalaza s nalazišta Beketinci–Bentež, koji su opisani kao valjci i čepovi, interpretirani su kao kalupi za lijevanje šupljih tuljaca (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 300–301). Jedna od kovačnica gdje su ovi nalazi pronađeni, datira se u drugu polovicu 13. stoljeća, dok se druga datira u 15. stoljeće (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 362). Za okrugle kugle autori tvrde da se radi o projektilima za praćku (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 300), a isto se tvrdi i za takve nalaze s nalazišta Jurjevac Punitovački–Stara Vodenica, koje je datirano u 12. i 13. stoljeće (Bunčić 2012: 203–207). Velika je količina ovakvih kugli nađena u dijelu istraženog naselja na nalazištu Buzadovec–Vojvodice, datiranog u razdoblje 13. do 15. stoljeća (Tkalčec 2013: 85). Primjerci iz Sela nađeni su u objektima s ognjištima, a svi su koncentrirani na jugozapadnom rubu naselja. Slična situacija, ali s daleko većim brojem pronađenih kugli, dokumentirana je na Bentežu kod Beketinaca (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 300). S obzirom na iznesene analogije i mjesta nalaza primjerke iz Sela možemo interpretirati kao grijače prostora ili predmete za podgrijavanje hrane. Unatoč tome ne treba isključiti njihovo moguće korištenje u druge svrhe.

METALNI NALAZI

Metalni nalazi s lokaliteta Sela ne razlikuju se od uobičajene distribucije u kasnosrednjovjekovnim naseljima. Nađeno je oko sto metalnih predmeta, a osim tri brončana predmeta gotovo svi su bili načinjeni od željeza. Najbrojnije je zastupljena grupa kućnih uporabnih predmeta u koje ubrajamo noževe, ključeve, ručke, karike, alatke i slično. Nađena je i određena količina obrtničkog alata (šila, igle, škare i drugo), konjaničke opreme (ostruge, žvale i sl.), a od oružja samo jedna strelica s tuljcem za nasad i okov korica bodeža.

KUĆNI UPORABNI PREDMETI

Na Selima je pronađeno 35 noževa, od toga je deset s punom drškom, a 25 s trnom za nasad. Većina je u lošem stanju, dosta nagrižena korozijom i nepotpuno očuvana.

U jami J 916, vjerojatnoj kovačnici, nađena su dva noža s trnom za nasad (kat. br. 157, 158) uz dvije ostruge (kat. br. 186, 187), okove za torbicu (kat. br. 169, 170), kožarski alat (kat. br. 174, 175), šila (kat. br. 178 - 180), spatulu (kat. br. 183), željezni klin (kat. br. 177), kovanu oplatu (kat. br. 197) i predmet nepoznate namjene (kat. br. 196). Oba noža (kat. br. 157, 158) na sebi imaju oznaku radionice. Prema analogijama i tipološkim karakteristikama za ostruge (kat. br. 186, 187) (Holl, Paràdi 1982: 83–84; Demo 1984: 328, sl. 8/3; Sijarić 2001: T. VIII: 30) sav materijal jame datiran je u drugu polovinu 14. stoljeća. U jami J 163 u cjelini 5 nađena su također dva noža s trnom za nasad, jedan vrlo loše očuvan te drugi bolje očuvan (kat. br. 11). U nekoliko jama nađeni su zajedno noževi s punom kovinskom drškom i oni s trnom za nasad. U jami J 210 unutar cjeline 1 nađena su dva noža s trnom za nasad (kat. br. 4, 5), jedan nož s punom kovinskom drškom (kat. br. 2) i drška noža (kat. br.

6). U jami J 1862 unutar cjeline 18 nađena su dva noža s trnom za nasad (kat. br. 103, 104) i četiri noža s punom kovinskom drškom (kat. br. 105 - 108). U jami J 180 cjeline 6, pretpostavljene kovačnice, pronađen je nož s trnom za nasad (kat. br. 45) i drška noža (kat. br. 46). Cjelina je radiokarbonskom analizom datiran najvjerojatnije u razdoblje 2. polovice 14. stoljeća.

Uglavnom se sve ove metalne nalaze treba datirati u okviru 14. stoljeća. U jami J 180 cjeline 6 nađena je i ostruga (kat. br. 43) druge polovine 14. stoljeća (Holl, Paràdi 1982: 83–84; Demo 1984: 328, sl. 8/3; Sijarić 2001: T. VIII: 30) te svrdlo (kat. br. 42), (Holl, Paradi 1982: 59–60, sl. 103: 2; 107: 3). Nož s punom kovinskom drškom (kat. br. 107) iz jame J 1862 u cjelini 18, tipološki se datira u kasno 14. stoljeće (Goodall 1981: Fig. 55/8; Nekuda 1985: sl. 213c; Cowgill et al. 1987: 26). Jame u kojima je jedini kovinski nalaz bio nož s punom drškom, kao i one u kojima su nađeni zajedno noževi s trnom za nasad i noževi s punom kovinskom drškom, datiraju se od 14. stoljeća prema uobičajenoj tipološkoj dataciji kasnosrednjovjekovnih noževa. Objekti u kojima su nađeni samo noževi s trnom, mogu se datirati i ranije, ukoliko nemaju oznake radionica kada je potrebno datiranje pomaknuti na 14. stoljeće, kao u slučaju jame J 112, gdje je pronađen nož s trnom za nasad s oznakom u obliku pravokutnika (kat. br. 166) i cjeline 18 gdje je u jami-bunaru J 2359, zapadno uz objekt, pronađen nož s trnom za nasad s oznakom u obliku štita (kat. br. 102). Nekolicina autora iznijela je različite načine prema kojima su pokušali pronaći podtipove dvaju glavnih tipova kasnosrednjovjekovnih noževa. Te su se podjele temeljile uglavnom na tehnološkim načinima izvođenja oblika. V. Stare tako daje podjelu na noževe s ravnim, izbočenim ili srpastim hrptom (Stare 2004: 45), I. Holl i N. Paradi donose nekoliko tipova noževa s punom kovinskom drškom iz naselja Sarvaly u razdoblju od 14. do 16. stoljeća (Holl, Paradi 1982: 71–78). Tipu A pripadaju noževi čija je drška bila kraća od oštrice, a ovisno o duljini noža dijele ih na još 4 podtipa (A 1–4), a Tipu B pripadaju noževi čije su drška i oštrica imale u cijeloj dužini jednaku širinu. Podvarijante tipa B (1–3) ovise o dužini noža. Tip C vrlo je sličan varijanti B1, razlikuju se u izvedbi obujmice, a datira se u 15. stoljeće. Tip D predstavljaju noževi 16. stoljeća čija željezna drška okruglog presjeka izlazi odmah iz oštrice, a završava i dužim trnom. P. Špehar donosi 5 različitih tipova noževa (tip I–V) s Beogradske tvrđave, ovisno o načinu obrade i oblika sječiva (Špehar 2007: 96–101). Tip I dijeli se na još tri podvarijante (I A–C) ovisno o načinu izvođenja prijelaza trna u sječivo, tip IV dijeli se na dvije podvarijante (IV A i B). Datirani su slojevima od 14. do 18. stoljeća. S obzirom na lošu očuvanost noževa sa Sela i pomanjkanje bilo kakvih ukrasnih elemenata korisnih za točnije datiranje te izradu eventualnih podjela, nije bilo moguće odlučiti se za podjelu na podtipove. Stoga su gdje je to bilo moguće, analogije povučene s tipovima koje donose razni autori. Eventualna podjela noževa mogla bi se temeljiti na načinu oblikovanja hrpta. Kod noževa s trnom za nasad prevladavaju oni sa zaobljenim hrptom (petnaest primjeraka) dok je onih s ravnim hrptom manje (deset). Među noževima s punom kovinskom drškom više je onih s ravnim hrptom, njih šest, a samo su dva sa zaobljenim hrptom. Na dva noža nije bilo moguće utvrditi oblik hrpta. Pet noževa ima dršku u ravnini s linijom hrpta. Prema H. Goodallu noževi s punom kovinskom drškom uobičajeno imaju dršku u ravnini s linijom hrpta iako se nalaze i iznimke koje kopiraju oblik noževa s trnom za nasad s naglašenim ramenima na spoju oštrice i trna (Goodall 1981: 56). Na četiri noža s trnom za nasad uočene su radioničke oznake: u obliku pravokutnika (kat. br. 166), štita (kat. br. 102), kruga (kat. br. 157) i slova E u kružnici (kat. br. 158). Sve oznake smještene su s lijeve strane noža na uobičajenim mjestima. Kako se oznake na noževima nalaze od 14. stoljeća, ove noževe također valja datirati u 14. stoljeće, što vrijedi za čitavo kasnosrednjovjekovno naselje. Datiranje je potvrđeno radiokarbonskim analizama, nalazom novca te keramičkim i ostalim metalnim nalazima iz jama.

Okovi torbica su služili kao ojačanje kožnih futrola ili torbica (kat. br. 44, 101, 169, 170). Veći okovi iz nalazišta Otok pri Dobravi (oko 20 cm) služili su za spremanje treslovine koja je služila za štavljenje kože (Stare 2006: T. 2: 12, 13), dok se manji interpretiraju kao okovi za futrolu za noževe (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 304). Obje veličine okova torbica zastupljene su na Bentežu kod Beketinaca (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 319, T. 52). Na Selima su pronađena i dva željezna ključa. Veći ključ, pronađen u humusnom sloju (kat. br. 171) ima zaobljenu pravokutnu glavu s većim probojem, brada je savijena pod pravim kutom i zakrivljena u obliku slova S. Manji ključ (kat. br. 172) pronađen je u većem bunaru blizu sjevernog ruba naselja (J 3071). Ima okruglu glavu s većim probojem, a malo šira brada je savijena pod gotovo pravim kutom. Sličan je pronađen na Bentežu kod Beketinaca (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: T. 54: 5).

DIJELOVI ODJEĆE

Od dijelova odjeće pronađen je ulomak predice kojem je očuvana polovica lagano bubrežasto zaobljena (kat. br. 52). Razdijeljena je prečkom koja nosi trn. Slična je pronađena kod Torčeca (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2003b: 16).

ALATI

Među alatom identificirana su pomagala u kući za pripremu hrane (kat. br. 7, 109, 173), tj. dijelovi pekarske opreme za odvajanje tijesta od drvenog korita u kojem se mijesilo. Ove alatke imaju tordiranu dršku s ušicom za vješanje i donji, radni

dio u obliku zaobljene trapezoidne pločice. Takvi nalazi s Beogradske tvrđave datirani su oko 16. stoljeća (Špehar 2007: 92, sl. 48), a u Dorkovu u Bugarskoj u 13. i 14. stoljeće (Guillou 1986: 117, 394, 393/1.a1). Kožarskom alatu pripadaju vjerojatno šila (kat. br. 178 - 180), slična onima s Benteža kod Beketinaca (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 339, T. 62: 9–14), veća željezna igla (kat. br. 176), moguće korištena i za mreže, probojac (kat. br. 177) i izdužene željezne šipke ravnog hrpta s profiliranom drugom stranom (kat. br. 174, 175). Škare su uobičajeni nalaz na kasnosrednjovjekovnim naseljima do 15. stoljeća u cijeloj srednjoj Europi (Holl, Paradi 1982: 65). Jedini primjerak škara sa Sela (kat. br. 181) ima velike ovalne ušice koje su spojene zakovicom. Slične su pronađene na beogradskoj tvrđavi gdje su po slojevima datirane u 15. do 16. stoljeće (Špehar 2007: T. IX: 117). Za veće željezno svrdlo (kat. br. 42), kvadratnog presjeka tijela, s ostatkom kukice na vrhu nalazimo analogije u selu Sarvaly (Holl, Paradi 1982: 59–60, sl. 103: 2; 107: 3). Za nekoliko željeznih kovanih spojnica u obliku omče (kat. br. 182), čiji krajevi završavaju u špic, s omčom oblika slova O nalazimo brojne analogije (Nekuda 1975: sl. 135: f, g; sl. 141: 4, 10; sl. 142: r, sl. 143: 5; Holl, Paradi 1982: Abb. 103: 7, 8; Abb. 98: 3; Nekuda 1985: sl. 185: a; sl. 208: e, i; sl. 210: f; sl. 211: h). Željezna spatula (kat. br. 183) s konkavnim recipijentom, vjerojatno je bila neka vrsta alata za osobnu higijenu. Slične nalaze iz Njemačke donose S. Krabath s nalazišta Höxter i Roden, (Krabath 2001: Band 2, Tafel 11: 3, 4) i A. Lungershausen s nalazišta Braunschweig (Lungershausen 2004: Tafel 9: 85–87).

OPREMA KONJANIKA

Pronađeno je pet ostruga s kotačićem. Ostruge s kotačićem predstavljaju pojavu novih jahačkih tehnika 13. i 14. stoljeća tj. pojavu viteške konjice. Kako su vitezovi od 12. stoljeća nosili pancirna odjela, a od 15. stoljeća puna oklopna odjela to je zahtijevalo sasvim drugu jahaću tehniku i drugačiju konstrukciju ostruge. Kotačić na ostruzi služio je za efikasnije podbadanje konja u slabine. Prije se pridavala veća datacijska važnost broju krakova kotačića, međutim kasnije je ustanovljeno da broj krakova ne igra značajniju datacijsku ulogu. Kotačići sa 6, 8 ili 12 šiljaka pojavljuju se među ostrugama 13. do 15. stoljeća. Ostruge s kotačićem javljaju se diljem srednjovjekovne Europe od početka 13. stoljeća (Ruttkay 1976: 351), a prikazane su i na kamenim spomenicima Magdeburga (Nickel 1961: 289). Ostružni lukovi s mehanizmom za pričvršćivanje pomažu u određivanju raznih tipova i datacija. Jedna ostruga (kat. br. 185) ima krak koji završava povijenom raskovanom pločicom u obliku broja osam. Datira se prema analogijama do polovine 14. stoljeća (Demo 1984: 328, sl. 8: 2; Clark 1995: 139, Fig. 97: 333). Tri ostruge (kat. br. 43, 186, 187) imaju krakove koji završavaju povijenim raskovanim pravokutnim pločicama s dvije rupice za pričvršćivanje obuće. Mogu se datirati u drugu polovinu 14. stoljeća (Holl, Paràdi 1982: 83–84; Demo 1984: 328, sl. 8: 3; Sijarić 2001: T. VIII: 30). Među podvarijantama glavnih tipova ostruga prema A. Ruttkayu i M. Blonskom (Ruttkay tip C, Blonski tip III) nedostaju ostruge datirane do polovine 14. stoljeća (Ruttkay 1976: 347–351; Blonski 2000: 53–91) s krajevima u obliku broja osam ili pravokutnika s dvjema rupicama, stoga je za pretpostaviti da takvi tipovi u Slovačkoj i Poljskoj nisu nađeni. Prema ostalim karakteristikama ostruge sa Sela pripadale bi dvjema glavnim skupinama Blonskog (tip III) i Ruttkaya (tip C). Analogijom sa starijom literaturom ovakve ostruge ne datiraju se prije polovine 14. stoljeća (Demo 1984: 328), prema G. Nagyju pripadaju Sigismund tipu druge polovine 14. stoljeća (Nagy 1898: 62). Ostruge na trn poznaju ovakav način vezivanja - grupa B2e prema A. Ruttkay koju datira u 12. do početka 13. stoljeća (Ruttkay 1976: 347, Abb. 72), a slično su datirane i ostruge iz Kölna, u 12. do polovine 13. stoljeća (Steuer 1979: 363–369). Slične ostruge s dvostrukom rupom, kojima se pločica ne nalazi povijena već na sredini kraka, pronađene su kod Wisbya (Thordeman 1939: vol. 1, 130–132, sl. 127–129). Češka literatura takve nalaze datira općenito u prijelaz 14. na 15. stoljeće (Nekuda 1985: 136). Vrlo slična ostruga pronađena je i u selu Sarvaly i datirana u drugu polovinu 14. stoljeća (Holl, Paràdi 1982: 83–84). M. Sijarić je nekoliko takvih nalaze s područja Bosne i Hercegovine uvrstio u tip II varijanta 2 te ih datira od druge polovine 14. do početka 15. stoljeća (Sijarić 2001: 313). Iz ostruga sa zvjezdicom razvijaju se sve srednjovjekovne ostruge. Trn se produžuje, a oprema za pričvršćivanje postaje sve raskošnija. Razlog tomu je mogućnost zakretanja stopala kod podbadanja konja. Iz tog razloga ojačava se i petni dio. Sve ostruge sa Sela imaju ostružni luk lagano trokutasto proširen u petnom dijelu, što sugerira pancirno odijelo (za razliku od proširenja u obliku kružnog isječka koje sugerira čizmu). Tipološka analiza ostruga sa Sela uz pomoć navedenih analogija, odgovara rezultatima radiokarbonskih analiza kojima se ovaj lokalitet datira u 14. stoljeće i eventualno početak 15. stoljeća.

ORUŽJE I VOJNA OPREMA

Pronađena željezna listolika strelica s tuljcem za nasad (kat. br. 59) u vatrištu J 341 unutar cjeline 10, može se datirati vrlo široko od 10. do 16. stoljeća (Jessop 1997: 196; Łaszkiewic, Michalak 2007: Fig.10: 1, 119). M. Sijarić je nalaze s područja Bosne i Hercegovine datirao od 9. do 12. stoljeća, ali dozvoljava i kasniju dataciju, u 13. i 15. stoljeće, ovisno o kontekstu nalaza (Sijarić 2014: 308). Strelice se najčešće datiraju ovisno o arheološkom kontekstu. U Poljskoj se javljaju od kasnog srednjeg

vijeka, u Rusiji i Slovačkoj od 9. stoljeća, u Francuskoj u 11., a češće od 12. do 14. stoljeća. Strelica sa Sela vjerojatno je mogla imati više namjena, za lov ili za ratovanje. Jedini nalaz željezne strelice s tuljcem za nasad s nalazišta Stružani–Vrtlovi, Kućište, Veliki Trstenik–jug datira se okvirno u srednji vijek i vjerojatno je bila namijenjena za lov, a ne ratovanje (Lozuk 2011: 35). Vrlo slična strelica pronađena je i na Magličkom zamku, oblik je poznat još od razdoblja antike, a na srednjovjekovnim nalazištima u Srbiji datira se od 12. do poč. 15. st. (Popović 2012: 174, kat. br. 148). Nađeno je i nekoliko okova za korice bodeža ili noža. Jedan je U profila (kat. br. 58), a sličan takav iz Rave Tešnje donosi M. Sijarić, a datiran je u 14. stoljeće (Wenzel 1999: Fig. 5a; Sijarić 2014: 130, sl. 56). Okov korica U profila s dvije prema unutra povijene trake pripada osnovnim tipovima, a na europskom prostoru nalaze se u 13. i 14. stoljeću (Krabath 2001: Band 1, 62). Dva su okova V profila ovalnog presjeka, jedan je ukrašen tauširanim linijama (kat. br. 189), a drugi ima ojačanje na dnu (kat. br. 188). Okov s ojačanjem na dnu bi prema analogiji sa slikovnim prilogom mogao biti i oplata trna bodeža ili mača (Sijarić 2014: 32). Okov s ukrasom u obliku tauširanih linija ima analogije na materijalu u Starom gradu nad Podbočjem iz zadnje trećine 14. stoljeća do prve trećine 15. stoljeća (Predovnik 2003: T. 76: 789, 790). Nekoliko je željeznih predmeta ostalo neidentificirano. Radi se o raznim šipkama ili pločicama koje su mogle biti obujmice (kat. br. 194), spojnice (kat. br. 198), ručice, okovi (kat. br. 193), oplate i slično (kat. br. 192, 197), potom vjerojatni okov brave (kat. br. 191) i nekoliko predmeta kojima nije bilo moguće utvrditi namjenu (kat. br. 49, 83, 190, 195, 196). Od ostalih željeznih nalaza pronađen je i veći broj kovanih željeznih čavala, raznih dimenzija, korištenih najvjerojatnije za spajanje elemenata drvenih konstrukcija.

BRONČANI PREDMETI



Sl. 9a Novac Ludovika I., avers (snimila: A. Azinović Bebek, 2015. g.)
Sl. 9b Novac Ludovika I., revers (snimila: A. Azinović Bebek, 2015. g.)

Rijedak brončani nalaz je primjerak ukrasnog okova od tankog brončanog lima s rupicom (kat. br. 193), iz kružnog vatrišta J 228 uz cjelinu 5. Osim njega pronađeni su i sitni grumenčići bronce u tragovima u J 217, zapadno uz cjelinu 1.

Jedini primjerak novca, ugarski denar Ludovika I. pronađen je u radioničkom, kovačkom kompleksu u jami/bunaru J 138 unutar cjeline 11. Brončani posrebreni denar, dimenzija 13x14 mm i težine 0,3 g izrađen je kao onodobni kov prema uzoru na tadašnji novac Ludovika I. Slova su teško čitljiva i nekoliko njih je u zrcalnom obliku što se objašnjava pogreškom gravera pri izradi matrice ili manjom umješnosti kod kopiranja. Na aversu je prikaz glave saracena nalijevo i natpis + IDIV[D/O/G]OL[O/E]D/Gvich /nI) (sl. 9a). Na reversu se nalazi ugarski križ s nasumično raspoređenim kuglicama i natpis (RE)GIS AvnGRIOE (sl. 9b). Ovaj je tip novca[8] kovan od 1370. do 1382. g. i pripada tzv. tipu novca s crnačkom ili saracenskom glavom, koja je bila grb obitelji Szerecsens (Saracenus) iz Mesztegnya, potomcima kristijaniziranih Saracena. Jedan od pripadnika obitelji, Jakov, uz visoke funkcije koje je obavljao na ugarskom dvoru, uživao je i osobitu naklonost kralja te tako dobiva i najveću čast, da od 1370. g. stavlja svoj obiteljski znak, glavu Saracena, na novac umjesto lika vladara ili kraljevskog grba. Takvo je kovanje napušteno za vladanja Ludovikove nasljednice Marije. Ostava iz srednjovjekovnog naselja Klise - lokalitet Pusta blizu Tordinaca, sadržavala je uz denar Karla Roberta čak 108 denara Ludovika I. Ostave ovog razdoblja nalaze se uglavnom u međurječju Save, Drave i Dunava i njihovo se tezauriranje veže uz nemirne prilike dinastičkih borbi i građanskog rata u Ugarskoj, Hrvatskoj i Dalmaciji krajem 14. st. i početkom 15. stoljeća (Nađ 2011: 179–185).

8 Tip Huszár 547, Pohl 89-12, Unger 432 k.

OSTALI NALAZI

Ulomak koštanog cjevastog predmeta s vidljivim tragovima obrade (kat. br. 94), možda je moguće interpretirati kao sviralu ili zviždaljku. Pronađena je kod ognjišta J 1823 u cjelini 15. Za ovakve zviždaljke se drži da su korištene u lovu. Zviždaljke unutar konteksta ruralnih naselja nađene su na češkim nalazištima Mstěnice (Nekuda 1985: 166, Obr. 222/f) i Šakvice kod Břeclava (Unger 1981: 78, Obr. 16/16).

Kamene nalaze možemo podijeliti na tri vrste: kamene brusove, rastirače i žrvnjeve. Najviše je pronađeno brusova, 16 komada. Tri primjerka imaju rupice za vješanje (kat. br. 88, 96, 199). Brusovi s rupicama nađeni su na Bentežu (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 354, sl. 181: 1, 3, 5). Fragmentirani brus (kat. br. 199) ima nedovršenu drugu rupicu, što bi u ovom slučaju potvrdilo lokalnu izradu ili preradu. Najčešći su duguljasti plosnato oblikovani brusovi. Sedlasto oblikovan veći ulomak kamena (kat. br. 205) također je služio kao brusni kamen, a pronađena su tri takva veća ulomka. Na svim ulomcima brusova su vidljivi tragovi brušenja, dok su na nekima (kat. br. 200) sačuvani i tragovi korozije preostali od oštrenja željeznih predmeta. Načinjeni su uglavnom od finijih silikatnih sirovina, u manjoj mjeri od silikatnih i sitnozrnatih pješčenjaka te finog konglomerata. Manji broj brusova pronađen je u otpadnim jamama koje nisu grupirane s određenim objektima dok ih je većina pronađena unutar definiranih objekata: brus s rupicom za vješanje (kat. br. 88) u J 1749 unutar cjeline 14, ulomak brusa (kat. br. 201) u kuhinji J 1731 cjeline 17, (kat. br. 48) u kovačnici-cjelini 6 (jama J 180). Dva ulomka, fragmentirani brus (kat. br. 203) i još jedan ulomak u cjelini 7, brus s rupicom za vješanje (kat. br. 96) u vatrištu J 2259, istočno od cjeline 15. Veći ulomci brusnih kamena pronađeni su uz cjelinu 7, u jednoprostornoj poluukopanoj cjelini 13, a dva pripadaju cjelini 18 (u jamama J 1744 i J 1862). Promotri li se distribucija ovih nalaza na dijelu južno od ceste vidljivo je da su nalazi brusova prisutni na cijelom istraženom području uglavnom s po jednim primjerkom. Na području sjeverno od ceste, međutim, pronađena su 4 brusa, od kojih donosimo tri, (kat. br. 204, 205, 209) na relativno malom području sjeverno od bunara J 3071. Unutar cjeline 18 pronađen je i kameni okrugli rastirač (kat. br. 100), kojim se usitnjavalo žitarice i druge prehrambene sastojke. Unutar i istočno od spomenutog objekta pronađeno je nekoliko ulomaka rotacijskih ručnih žrvnjeva (kat. br. 99, 210), načinjenih od silikatnih pješčenjaka i konglomerata. Takav žrvanj podrazumijeva dva okrugla mlinska kamena, oba probušena te nataknuta na središnju osovinu, pri čemu je jedan bio statičan, a drugog je bilo moguće okretati (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 150). Rekonstruirani promjer ručnog žrvnja pronađenog istočno uz cjelinu 18 (kat. br. 210) iznosi 41 cm. I unutar cjeline 6 (J 180) pronađena su dva ulomka kamenih žrvnjeva. Dvadesetak komada brusova, namijenjenih prvenstveno za oštrenje alata nađeno je i na nalazištu Stružani–Vrtlovi, Kućište, Veliki Trstenik–jug čiji su stanovnici bili izraziti poljodjelci, što bi potvrdili i ostaci ručnog rotacijskog žrvnja, datiranog u razdoblje 15. do 18. stoljeća. Za to naselje pretpostavlja se podrijetlo dopremljenog kamenog materijala, za pješčenjake i vapnence iz nedaleke Dilj gore ili obližnjih bosanskih brda te za oblutke, s obala rijeke Save iz bliže ili dalje okolice (Lozuk 2011: 26–27). Ulomci kamenih brusova i žrvnjeva čest su nalaz i na Bentežu (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 354), a bili su prisutni i na nalazištima Josipovac Punitovački–Veliko Polje I (Janeš 2009: 235) i Ivanovci Gorjanski–Palanka (Balen 2008: 26).

Kameni odbojci, sječiva, jezgre i drugi srodni litički nalazi općenito se datiraju u razdoblje neolitika i eneolitika, no zamijećena je njihova pojava i na nalazištima iz drugih razdoblja, primjerice unutar kasnolatenskih (Miklik Lozuk 2012: 90) i antičkih konteksta (Halamić, Jelinčić Vučković 2015: 266–268). Na Selima je ustanovljena prisutnost 61 primjerka mikrolita u ukupno 37 srednjovjekovnih jama[9], a pronađeni su na čitavoj istraženoj površini lokaliteta. Pojavu ovih nalaza u srednjovjekovnom kontekstu na Selima nije za sada moguće objasniti, najvjerojatnije potječu iz prapovijesnih konteksta. Na nalazištu Stružani–Vrtlovi, Kućište, Veliki Trstenik–jug prisutni su u kontekstu srednjovjekovnog naselja također kao malobrojni nalazi, uglavnom u površinskom sloju a datira ih se u okviru mlađeg kamenog doba (Lozuk 2011: 26–27). Na nalazištu Josipovac Punitovački–Veliko Polje I takvi su malobrojni nalazi prisutni i u objektima iz srednjeg vijeka (Komšo 2009: 266–267).

PREHRANA I GOSPODARENJE ŽIVOTINJAMA

Od detektiranog broja životinjskih uzoraka[10] najveći je postotak pripadao sisavcima, 90,56 %. U manjem postotku, 9,23 % bile su zastupljene ptice, dok su sa svega 0,21 % bile zastupljene ribe. Među sisavcima najzastupljenije, s oko 41 %, je bilo govedo (*Bos taurus*), a po brojnosti je slijedila svinja (*Sus domesticus*), s oko 34 %. Konj (*Equus caballus*) je bio zastupljen s 12,8 %. Udio malih preživača, ovaca (*Ovis aries*) i koza (*Capra hircus*) iznosio je 7,4 %. Udio divljih životinja među sisavcima iznosio je 2,60 %. Među njima je uočeno najviše jedinki divlje svinje (*Sus scrofa ferus*), potom jelena (*Cervus elaphus*) te skromnije, srne (*Capreolus capreolus*), a u vrlo malom postotku bio je zastupljen i zec (*Lepus europaeus*). Prisutnost psa (*Canis familiaris*) manja od 2 %, potvrđena je i ostacima tragova zuba pasa na fragmentima kostiju drugih životinja.

9 Od toga uglavnom po jedan primjerak (u 27 jama), zatim po 2 primjerka (u 6 jama), 4 primjerka (u 2 jame), u jednom slučaju po 5 primjeraka i jednom 9 primjeraka.

10 Analizu uzoraka obavile su Ana Štilinović, dipl. vet. i dr. sc. Tajana Trbojević Vukičević na Zavodu za anatomiju, histologiju i embriologiju Veterinarskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu.

Gotovo četvrtinu prisutnih uzoraka ptica nije bilo moguće determinirati, a među determiniranim ostacima prevladavaju kokoši (*Galus gallus*) s više od 50 %. Oko 10 % kreće se zastupljenost vrana (*Corvus* sp.) i patki (*Anas* sp.), a ispod 5 % guske (*Anser* sp.). Pronađeni ostaci riba skromni su, a kao zanimljivost možemo navesti kako je jedan uzorak ribe pronađen u ograđenom vatrištu (J 513) južno uz cjelinu 7. Procijenjena dob pojedinih skupina životinja daje važne podatke o načinu ishrane stanovništva i o stočarstvu te gospodarenju životinjama (Trbojević Vukičević 2013: 368). Analizu starosne dobi životinjskih nalaza sa Sela nije bilo moguće provesti. Proučimo li analizu dobi životinjskih ostataka s nalazišta Bentež kod Beketinaca vidljivo je da su svinje na tom kasnosrednjovjekovnom naselju bile uzgajane prvenstveno radi mesa dok mali broj starijih životinja ostaje radi reproduktivnog očuvanja stada. Goveda su bila uzgajana prvenstveno zbog sekundarnih proizvoda, mlijeka, vjerojatno su se koristile i kao tegleće životinje, tek potom za iskorištavanje mesa. Mali preživači bili su uzgajani prvenstveno zbog mlijeka i vune, meso je bilo na drugom mjestu. Na Bentežu je među sisavcima najzastupljenija vrsta bila svinja, oko polovine nalaza, govedo i mali preživači s oko 20 %, konj s oko 8 %, a svi su uzorci konja pripadali odraslim životinjama, korištenim za tegljenje (Trbojević Vukičević 2013: 364–372). Na Selima je uočena veća zastupljenost goveda od svinja te nešto veća zastupljenost konja nego na Bentežu. Moguće je da su konji na Selima bili korišteni i za ishranu što bi potvrdili i ulomci kostiju s urezima te spaljeni ulomci kostiju pronađeni u nekoliko otpadnih jama. Analiza zastupljenosti pojedinih životinjskih vrsta na nalazištu Veliko Polje I kod Josipovca Punitovačkog pokazala je da su najbrojniji bili nalazi goveda (preko 50 %) te je govedarstvo bila okosnica stočarstva dok je udio zastupljenosti svinja (oko 16 %) bio znatno manji, slijedili su ga malih preživači (oko 10 %), a u malom postotku bila je potvrđena prisutnost konja i ptica/kokoši (Trbojević Vukičević 2009: 282–284). Na nalazištu Bystřec ostaci životinja su bili rijetki: konji, svinje, goveda, ovce, koze i pas (Belcredi 2000: 199). Uvriježeno je mišljenje o postojanju zabrane lova za puk, što se potvrđuje u zanemarivoj količini ili malim udjelom kostiju divljači u naseljima gradskog i seoskog karaktera, dok je u dvorcima i plemićkim nastambama taj broj bio značajno veći (Kužir et al. 2010: 340). U prehrani stanovništva na Selima je uz uzgoj domaćih životinja bio u manjoj mjeri prisutan i lov što je potvrđeno nalazima kostiju divlje svinje, jelena, srne i zeca. Na Bentežu je jedini fragment jelena, rog, vjerojatno bio dopremljen izvana s ciljem obrade u neki alat (Trbojević Vukičević 2013: 372, T. V). Fragmenti jedinog nalaza jelena, ulomci velikog roga na Rudičevo su vjerojatno također mogli biti doneseni kao trofej, odnosno slučajni nalaz (Kužir et al. 2013: 349). Za razliku od Benteža i Rudičeva, nalazi jelena, srne i divljih svinja na Selima nisu pojedinačni ulomci. Na ulomcima kostiju nadlaktične i lakatne kosti divlje svinje uočeni su urezi oštrim predmetom. Tragovi zuba prisutni su na nadlaktičnoj kosti jelena kao i udar oštrim predmetom na rogu. Na Rudičevu su malobrojni životinjski nalazi dali ovakvu sliku: po zastupljenosti je prevladavala svinja, mali preživači zastupljeni su više od goveda, prisutan je i konj, nešto je veći udio pernatih životinja od riba i zaključuje se da je govedo korišteno za vuču, sve životinje za meso, a ovca za vunu (Kužir et al. 2010: 345–349).

Korištenje prirodnih resursa, šuma bogatih divljači, mogao bi potvrditi i nalaz željezne strelice (kat. br. 59), ukoliko je bila korištena u lovu te možda i koštana puhaljka ili zviždaljka (kat. br. 94). Strelica je pronađena i na Rudičevu, no drugačijeg je oblika s vrhom u obliku lastinog repa i datirana je u 13. stoljeće (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 147, 299, T. 79: 510). Među nalazima životinja iz kasnosrednjovjekovnog i osmanskog razdoblja naselja na nalazištu Stružani–Vrtlovi, Kućište, Veliki Trstenik–sjever bilo je najviše domaćih životinja: svinja, goveda, pasa, konja, ptica (kokoši i patke) uz prisustvo divljih svinja i različitih vrste riba što nam dokazuje da se stanovništvo u manjoj mjeri bavilo i lovom te se kao dodatna potvrda izdvaja i nalaz željezne udice (Miklik-Lozuk 2012: 68). Na susjednom, južnom dijelu naselja kod Stružana bavljenje lovom vjerojatno potvrđuje nalaz željezne strelice s tuljcem za nasad, okvirno datirane u srednji vijek, a nalaz udice potvrđuje da su stanovnici lovili ribu na Savi (Lozuk 2011: 35). Na Bentežu je pronađeno i mnoštvo ostataka riječnih puževa i školjaka, te dvadesetak kostiju riba (Trbojević Vukičević 2013: 372). Za svinjogojstvo su bile potrebne dobre hrastove šume zbog hranjenja svinja žirom. Prema urbaru zagrebačkog Kaptola iz 1512. g. za iskorištavanje vlastelinskih šuma trebalo je platiti posebnu daću. Razvoj svinjogojstva dovodi do specifičnih radnih odnosa kada dio seljaka uzima na dohranu svinje drugih seljaka (Adamček 1980: 209–215). O stanju govedarstva u 16. stoljeću malo je izvora, krupna stoka (volovi) služila je prvenstveno za rad, a držane su i muzne krave (Adamček 1980: 284–286). O uzgoju ovaca i koza na seljačkim posjedima nema direktnih podataka, u ispravama o desetini iz 15. stoljeća bile su i odredbe o desetini janjaca i kozlića, a nema podataka o veličini prihoda. U urbarima iz 16. stoljeća navodi se da su se davali u pravilu kolektivno kao posebno vrijedni darovi, izgleda da je bilo uzgajano manje ovaca i koza (Adamček 1980: 287–288). Na Selima su govedo i konj korišteni za vuču i poljoprivredne radove. Govedo je korišteno i za meso te sekundarne proizvode, konj je u manjoj mjeri najvjerojatnije bio korišten i za prehranu, a jahanje potvrđuju nalazi više željeznih ostruga i ulomka žvala. Svinja je korištena za jelo, kao i mali preživači ovce i koze, dok na temelju skromnih nalaza keramičkih pršljena nije moguće potvrditi preradu vune. Preradu mliječnih proizvoda mogli bi potvrditi vretenasti keramički predmeti ukoliko su bili korišteni kao grijači za sirenje. Preradu koža potvrdilo bi nekoliko željeznih alatki kojima je kao namjena ustanovljena obrada kože. Da su u prehranu stanovnika mogla

biti uključena i jaja, može se pretpostaviti prema nalazima kostiju kokoši, a kosti riba vjerojatno potječu iz obližnjeg potoka.

Ostaci biljnog podrijetla izuzeti metodom flotiranja daju tek sporadičnu sliku sastava namirnica, s obzirom da nije bilo moguće flotirati svu zemlju istraženih zapuna ukopa.[11] Ipak iako skromni, rezultati su svakako zanimljivi premda je broj vrsta uzgojenih kultiviranih biljaka i sakupljanih samoniklih korisnih biljaka bio zasigurno bogatiji te broj zastupljenih vrsta veći. Zastupljenost broja uzoraka žitarica krupnijeg zrna koje nije bilo moguće identificirati (*Cerealia*, Cf. *Cerealia*), brojčano je podjednaka uzorcima pšenice (*Triticum aestivum* L., *Triticum* sp.). Manje su zastupljeni proso (*Panicum miliaceum* L.), pir (*Triticum spelta* L.), zob (*Avena* sp., Cf. *Avena* sp.) i klipasti muhar (*Setaria italica* (L.) P. Beauv) te ječam (*Hordeum vulgare* L.). Od korisnih drvenastih vrsti pojedinačnim su nalazima zastupljeni vinova loza (*Vitis vinifera* L.) i crna bazga (*Sambucus nigra* L.). Vinova loza pripada u grupu kultiviranih biljaka – voća. Prisutnost dvije sjemenke vinove loze u slojevima iz 9. st. na Torčecu mogla bi indicirati prisutnost vinograda, ali i razvijene trgovine proizvodima vezanim za vinovu lozu (vino, ocat, grožđice, grožđe i sl.) (Šoštarić, Šegota 2013: 374). Udio korova nešto je veći od udjela korisnih drvenastih vrsti. Zastupljeni su, pojedinačnim nalazima, šaš (*Carex* sp.), broćika (Cf. *Galium* sp.), poljski žabnjak (*Ranunculus arvensis* L.) i brščljanasta čestoslavica (*Veronica hederfiolia* L.), dok je više bio zastupljen ražasti ovsik (*Bromus secalinus* L., Cf. *Bromus secalinus* L), prisutan kao korov uz žitarice koji je mogao namjerno ili slučajno dospjeti kao primjesa u prehrambene proizvode od žitarica. Malobrojni karbonizirani uzorci abdovine (*Sambucus ebulus* L.) možda upućuju, s obzirom na ljekovita svojstva, i na mogućnost korištenja u pripravljanju lijekova. I na nalazištima oko Torčeca žitarice su bile najzastupljenija grupa, različiti tipovi pšenice, ječam, proso, klipasti muhar i zob prisutni su u fazama od 8. do 14. stoljeća. Najvjerojatnije su se različite vrste žitarica uzgajale na širem području srednjovjekovnih naselja, a moguće je da su bile predmetom trgovine (Šoštarić, Šegota 2013: 373–374).

U grupi vatrišta sjeverno od cjeline 1, unutar jednog od vatrišta pronađene su sjemenke žitarica. Tako su u jami J 09, dimenzija 3x1,8 m, dubine do 0,35 m, koja je na istočnom kraju imala kružno vatrište promjera 0,3 m, pronađene sjemenke žitarica (grupa *Ceralia)*, prosa, klipastog muhara i pšenice, uz kosti goveda, svinja i malih preživača. Zapadno uz ovo vatrište bilo je manje ovalno vatrište (J 11), dimenzija 1,3x0,9 m, dubine do 0,26 m u čijoj zapuni je uz sjemenke zobi i obične pšenice pronađeno i nešto životinjskih kostiju od kojih je jedan ulomak bio spaljen. Zapadno od ovih objekata, unutar cjeline 2 istražena je i plitka ovalna jama s vatrištem (J 24), dimenzija 1,3x0,5 m, dubine do 0,15 m. U njezinoj su zapuni bile pronađene i sjemenke žitarica, zobi, prosa, obične pšenice, pira, klipastog muhara i ražastog ovsika, dok kosti životinja u potpunosti nedostaju, pa je moguće pretpostaviti da je ovo vatrište predstavljalo krušnu peć čiji je najveći dio nažalost bio uništen recentnom obradom zemlje. O uzgoju i preradi žitarica u prehrambene proizvode svjedoče nam i ulomci kamenih ručnih žrvnjeva (kat. br. 99, 210) i kamene kugle-rastirača (kat. br. 100) pronađeni u i oko cjeline 18. Kao pekarski alat definirane su već spomenute željezne alatke za odvajanje tijesta od drvenog korita iz jame uz vatrište (J 217/217A) zapadno uz cjelinu 1 (kat. br. 7), iz manjeg zapadnog bunara (J 2359) uz cjelinu 18 (kat. br. 109) i unutar jame u cjelini 18 (SJ 1858) (kat. br. 173). Na nalazištu Bystřec nalazi biljnog podrijetla su česti, najviše su bile zastupljene razne vrste žitarica i lan, a pronađene su i grahorice, jagode, korovi i sušene divlje kruške (Belcredi 2000: 199). Podaci koji svjedoče o tome da je u Slavoniji i Hrvatskoj vinogradarstvo važna grana poljoprivrede mogu se pronaći već u izvorima iz 13. stoljeća. (Adamček 1980: 191), prema sačuvanim izvorima novim nasadima u 15. stoljeću se proširuju površine pod vinogradima (Adamček 1980: 206). Glavna kultura u 16. stoljeću prema analizama vlastelinskih računa u seljačkoj proizvodnji i u većini slučajeva alodijalne proizvodnje je bilo proso koje je bilo osnovna žitarica u prehrani seljaka. Lako se uzgajalo, koristilo se i za prehranu svinja i peradi. Pšenica je bila na drugom mjestu u proizvodnji, ali po vrijednosti najvažnija te cijenom daleko iznad prosa, siromašni su se slojevi rijetko hranili pšeničnim kruhom. Prema podacima za to razdoblje uzgajalo se i dosta raži, 2 do 3 puta manje od pšenice. Zob i ječam se više sijalo na alodima[12], nego na seljačkim gospodarstvima. Zob se koristila za prehranu konja (Adamček 1980: 279–280).

DRUŠTVENI ODNOSI

Zbog potrebe definiranja društvenih odnosa, vrste agrarnih naselja i organizacije seoskih posjeda u 14. st. služili smo se oskudnim podacima iz izvora za to razdoblje, kao i onima za susjedna razdoblja. Osnovna mjera svih oblika feudalne rente je naseljen kmetski posjed – selište. Na tim osnovnim jedinicama, kmetskim posjedima, živjele su obitelji različite veličine, podložnici vlastelina (Adamček 1980: 58). U 16. stoljeću selište (*sessio*) je bilo osnovna jedinica rustikala. Cjelokupni zemljišni fond, koji su na vlastelinstvu držali zavisni seljaci se iskazivao u selištima ili dijelovima selišta. To je posjed određene veličine prema kojem su se određivali feudalni tereti, u njegovom sastavu bile su i različite poljoprivredne površine. Imalo

11 Flotiranje 9 uzoraka obavljeno je tijekom trajanja istraživanja. Arheobotaničku analizu izuzetih ostataka obavile su dr. sc. Sara Mareković i dr. sc. Renata Šoštarić na Botaničkom zavodu Prirodoslovno-matematičkog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

12 Slobodno vlasništvo, posjed oslobođen svih davanja.

je određenu vrijednost ili određenu ekonomsku snagu. Na posjedu zagrebačkog kaptola mjera za veličinu seljačkog posjeda bila je u 14. stoljeću *marturina* (Adamček 1980: 408). U Mađarskoj su već u doba Arpadovića postojale različite vrste agrarnih naselja. U pisanim izvorima postoji najmanje 5 tipova naselja (*villa, terra, possessio, locus, praedium)*. Od 12. stoljeća u izvorima se pojavljuje termin "*praedium*", koji označava plemićko dobro, korišteno za različite proizvodne aktivnosti, no kao oblik naselja nije dostatno definiran i razumljiv. Obično su bili manje naseljeni od suvremenog prosječnog sela, ali bilo je i napučenijih. Broj pisanih izvora o strukturi naselja u Mađarskoj je skroman i bez detaljnih opisa elemenata, položaji pokazuju veliku raznolikost. Ipak se čini da su takva imanja bila više korištena za proizvodnju i gospodarenje životinjama nego za proizvodnju žitarica (Takács 2000: 240–241). M. Takács kao zaključak o problematici termina iz tadašnjih povijesnih izvora navodi da se ne mogu koristiti za identifikaciju tipova naselja (Takács 2000: 249).

Među kategorijama zavisnih seljaka J. Adamček navodi predijalce koji su bili vazalni plemići na crkvenim posjedima i kao svojevrsni vazali predstavljali posebnu grupu feudalnih posjednika. Predijalci su u pravilu držali posjede srednje veličine i vršili raznolike službe (Adamček 1980: 424–425). U biskupskim provincijama Ivaniću, Čazmi i Dubravi plemićki su posjedi bili prediji, vlastelin je na njima pobirao i dio feudalne rente. Na nekim je mjestima ta ovisnost bila samo formalna. Mnogi su se plemićki posjedi potpuno osamostalili i organizirali kao samostalna vlastelinstva. Od 14. stoljeća manje feudalne i plemićke posjede najčešće je stvarao vlastelin svojim darovnicama. U 14. i 15. stoljeću se velik broj posjeda sastojao od posjedovnih dijelova, suvlasnici su na tim posjedima razdijelili kmetove i poljoprivredne površine (Adamček 1980: 428).

Na mnogo mjesta u 15. stoljeću seljaci su uživali pravo seljenja i relativno slobodnog raspolaganja vlastitom imovnom. Ugarski sabor je u 15. stoljeću u više navrata potvrđivao pravo liberomigracije kmetova, primjerice na saborima 1403. i 1405. g., dok je u 2. polovici 15. stoljeća u više navrata na godinu dana bilo zabranjeno slobodno seljenje kmetova. Početkom 16. stoljeća liberomigracija je potpuno dokinuta, ali se nije mogla održati zbog osmanskog nadiranja. Odredba o zabrani seljenja dokinuta je 1538. g. na Križevačkom saboru, no nije uvedena liberomigracija, već *transmigratio* pri čemu je inicijativa za seljenje mogla doći samo od feudalca (Adamček 1980: 492). Mnogo posjeda u Slavoniji početkom 15. stoljeća konfiscirao je kralj Sigismund (Adamček 1980: 430), takve su se devolucije posjeda u kraljevski fisk zbog "*notae infidelitatis*" događale najčešće u doba političkih previranja i sukoba. U 15. i 16. stoljeću je vjerojatno tekao proces raspadanja velikih seljačkih posjeda, kućnih zadruga, ovo razdoblje karakterizira dijeljenje selišnih posjeda (Adamček 1980: 692). Ne može se točno utvrditi kojim bi terminom trebalo označiti vrstu posjeda kojem je pripadalo agrarno naselje na Selima, no zna se da je pripadalo đakovačkom (biskupskom) feudu. Za samo naselje koristimo termin selo. Ovakva su sela bila organizirana u manje selišne posjede. U razdoblju 14. stoljeća postojala je mogućnost slobodnog seljenja kmetova, ali i konfiskacije posjeda, a da li su u kakvoj mjeri utjecale na život ovog sela nije moguće utvrditi.

ZAKLJUČAK

Uzroke osnivanja srednjovjekovnog naselja na položaju Sela kod Starih Perkovaca treba povezati s kolonizacijom đakovačkog feuda i osnivanjem agrarnih središta na njegovom području u razdoblju 13. do 14. stoljeća, što je potvrđeno i postojanjem nekoliko poznatih nalazišta u bližoj okolici, istraženih u manjoj mjeri u sustavnim istraživanjima, te iz manjih probnih istraživanja i terenskih pregleda. Na prostoru srednjovjekovne Ugarske krajem 13. i tijekom 14. stoljeća dolazi do reorganizacije sustava polja i razvoja fiksnog zemljišnog sustava koje karakteriziraju organizirana naselja i nestanak rodovski organiziranih raspršenih osamljenih imanja. Završetak trajanja naselja prema analizi pokretnih nalaza te radiokarbonskim datumima valja smjestiti u konac 14. stoljeća ili početak 15. stoljeća. Kao jedan od mogućih uzroka prestanka trajanja naselja mogla su biti nemirna vremena dinastičkih borbi za ugarsko prijestolje nakon smrti kralja Ludovika. No, arheološkim istraživanjima ustanovljeno je da naselje na položaju Sela nije stradalo nasilno iako je područje đakovačkog vlastelinstva stradavalo od strane pobunjenika i osmanskih akindžija. U tom smislu, možda su stanovnici Sela izbjegli pred pobunjenicima, a samo naselje više nije obnovljeno. Mogući su i ekonomski uzroci napuštanja naselja, zbog gladi, propadanja ljetine uslijed nepovoljnih vremenskih prilika. Početkom 15. stoljeća je po svemu sudeći bilo dopušteno slobodno seljenje kmetova. Naselje je bilo organizirano na blago povišenim gredama, dok na djelu koje se nalazilo između, sniženom vodoplavnom području nisu zabilježeni arheološki nalazi. Među odvojenim naseljenim dijelovima može se pretpostaviti i svojevrsni vid komunikacije. Kulturni sloj nalazišta činio je skup ukopa i jama koji su, gdje je to bilo moguće, definirani u cjeline. Ukupno je definirano 20 cjelina, a zastupljeno je pet različitih tipova među kojima su prevladavali nadzemni objekti s podrumom. Od nadzemnih objekata prisutni su i višeprostorni nadzemni objekti s podrumom i okućnicom. Cjeline s poluukopanim jednoprostornim i višeprostornim objektima bile su manje zastupljene i čini se da im je namjena uglavnom bila radni prostor. Analizom pokretnih nalaza ustanovljeno je da se najveći broj nalaza može datirati u razdoblje 14. stoljeća. Među keramičkim nalazima prevladava kuhinjska keramika, srednji i srednje veliki lonci, u većoj mjeri prisutno

je ukrašavanje. Zastupljena je i grupa tzv. Ugarske keramike, tj. finije stolne keramike s mrežasto oslikanim ukrasom. Među metalnim nalazima najbrojniji su nalazi noževa, koji se zajedno s ostalim željeznim nalazima, poput ostruga, raznovrsnog obrtničkog i kućnog alata mogu datirati u razdoblje 14. stoljeća. Na tri su položaja u okviru naselja identificirani prostori u kojima su obavljane kovačke aktivnosti dok su dva prostora određena kao gliništa. Jedan je objekt određen kao pretpostavljena kuća-mlin. Većina karakteristika u organizaciji naselja odgovara dosada objavljenim sličnim naseljima u bližoj i daljoj okolici. Posebnost nalazišta je i kosturni ukop mlađeg muškarca uz pretpostavljeni istočni rub naselja te nekoliko cjelovitih ukopa životinja u sklopu naselja. Kako na kosturu pokojnika nisu zabilježeni tragovi nasilne smrti vjerojatni je uzrok smrti bila bolest. Kao jedan od eventualnih mogućih uzroka za napuštanje naselja mogle su utjecati i neke epidemije ili bolesti. Tako je npr. druga velika pandemija kuge zabilježena polovicom 14. stoljeća u Dubrovniku i drugim obalnim gradovima, dok o njezinoj pojavi u unutrašnjosti nema izvora iako se pretpostavlja da je zahvatila cijeli Europski kontinent. Tek sredinom 16. stoljeća iz izvora je poznata prva epidemija kuge koja se proširila na sjever Hrvatske s teritorija Osmanskog carstva (Cvetnić 2014: 87–92). Među najzastupljenijim vrstama domaćih životinja bilo je govedo, zatim svinja, konj, perad i mali preživači. Govedo i konj korišteni su za vuču i poljoprivredne radove. Govedo je korišteno i za meso te sekundarne proizvode, konj je u manjoj mjeri najvjerojatnije bio korišten i za prehranu. Na temelju skromnih nalaza keramičkih pršljena nije moguće potvrditi preradu vune. Preradu kože potvrdilo bi nekoliko željeznih alatki međutim nisu definirani objekti određeni isključivo kao kožarske radionice. U manjoj mjeri stanovnici su se bavili lovom i ribolovom, što je potvrđeno kostima divljih životinja te riba. Prema arheobotaničkoj analizi među karboniziranim uzorcima sjemenki prevladavale su razne vrste žitarica, a daje se naslutiti da je u manjoj mjeri bilo prisutno i sakupljanje samoniklih korisnih vrsta te moguće bavljenje vinogradarstvom. Prema svemu sudeći istraženo područje činilo je dio srednjovjekovnog sela, pri čemu je dio između osi trase i istočnog kraka putnog prijelaza kao i istočni rub ostao neistražen.

KATALOG NALAZA

Tabla 1

1. Željezni nož s punom kovinskom drškom. Drška u liniji s hrptom sječiva, hrbat ravan, sječivo usko. Vrh sječiva nedostaje. Na dršci očuvane dvije željezne zakovice. Drška šira od sječiva, nedostaje kraj. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 11 cm, širina oštrice: 1,4 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,3 cm. Očuvana dužina drške: 5,9 cm, širina drške: 1,8 cm, debljina drške: 0,3 cm. Težina: 28,5 g (PN 59, SJ 201, Cjelina 1).
2. Željezni nož s punom kovinskom drškom. Drška u liniji s hrptom sječiva, hrbat ravan, rame zaobljeno, sječivo usko. Drška slomljena, očuvana jedna rupica za zakovicu. Vrh sječiva nedostaje. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 6,9 cm, širina oštrice: 1,4 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,4 cm. Očuvana dužina drške: 2,9 cm, širina drške: 1,1 cm, debljina drške: 0,3 cm. Težina: 17,6 g (PN 55, SJ 210, Cjelina 1).
3. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Zaobljeni hrbat, usko ravno sječivo, s donje strane izboj, ramena zaobljena, trn centralno na sječivu. Dužina oštrice: 10,9 cm, širina oštrice: 1,7 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,35 cm. Dužina trna: 5,4 cm, širina trna: 0,8 cm, debljina trna: 0,3 cm. Težina: 26,2 g (PN 53, SJ 209, Cjelina 1).
4. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Zaobljeni hrbat, usko, uvučeno sječivo, vrh nedostaje, s donje strane izboj, ramena zaobljena, trn centralno na sječivu. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 6 cm, širina oštrice: 1,1 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,3 cm. Očuvana dužina trna: 3,5 cm, širina trna: 0,8 cm, debljina trna: 0,3 cm. Težina: 12,1 g (PN 10, SJ 210, Cjelina 1).
5. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Ravni hrbat, zaobljeno sječivo, rame zaobljeno, trn odmah ispod hrpta. Sječivo nije očuvano u cijelosti. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 6,6 cm, širina oštrice: 1,9 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,3 cm. Dužina trna: 5,5 cm, širina trna: 1,4 cm, debljina trna: 0,3 cm. Težina: 16 g (PN 11, SJ 210, Cjelina 1).
6. Pretpostavljena drška željeznog noža. Puknuta, na kraju zaobljena prema gore, očuvane dvije rupice za zakovice. Očuvana dužina drške: 7 cm, širina drške: 2,3 cm, debljina drške: 0,4 cm. Težina: 21,5 g (PN 12, SJ 210, Cjelina 1).
7. Željezna alatka za struganje, s tordiranom drškom i ušicom za vješanje. Donji, radni dio, u obliku zaobljene trapezoidne pločice. Dimenzije pločice: 4 x 5 cm, debljina pločice: 0,3 cm, dužina: 14 cm. Debljina drške: 0,5 cm. Težina: 26,7 g (PN 57, SJ 217, Cjelina 1).
8. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod sa zaobljenim gornjim rubom, blago izvijen. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca, sive boje. S vanjske strane na početku trbuha ukras od vodoravno dublje urezane linije. Dimenzije ulomka: 12,4 x 12 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 21,2 cm (SJ 210, Cjelina 1).

9. Restaurirani lonac. Profilirani obod blago izvučen prema van, s plitkim žlijebom na vrhu. Od grube nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja izvana narančastosmeđa, iznutra tamnosiva. Presjek smeđi do tamnosivi. S vanjske strane na vratu i trbuhu ukras od vodoravno položenih plitko urezanih paralelnih linija. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 36,2 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 16,8 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 53,2 cm (SJ 209, Cjelina 1).
10. Restaurirana zdjela. Blago kosih stjenki i podignutog dna, sa žlijebom na vrhu oboda i žlijebom s vanjske strane oboda. Od grube nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca, narančaste boje. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 17,3 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 14,5 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 7,3 cm (SJ 236, Cjelina 3).

Tabla 2

11. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Zaobljeni hrbat, ravno sječivo, zaobljeni vrh, ramena zaobljena, trn centralno na sječivu. Dužina oštrice: 8,8 cm, širina oštrice: 1,4 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,3 cm, dužina trna: 3,8 cm, širina trna: 0,8 cm, debljina trna: 0,3 cm, težina: 14 g (PN 25, SJ 163, Cjelina 5).
12. Restaurirani lonac. Profilirani obod izvučen prema van, s naglašenijom gornjom usnom. Od grube nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca, boja okernarančasta. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 16,9 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 9,4 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 17,2 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
13. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Profilirani obod blago izvijen prema van, vrh zakošen, s plitkim žlijebom. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja sivosmeđa, s tragovima izlaganja vatri. S vanjske strane na početku trbuha ukras od vodoravne plitko urezane linije. Dimenzije ulomka: 10,2 x 9,4 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 18,4 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
14. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Profilirani obod blago izvijen prema van, ravnog vrha. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja tamno smeđa, sivi presjek. S vanjske strane na početku trbuha ukras od vodoravno dublje urezane linije. Dimenzije ulomka: 11,2 x 8 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 19,2 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
15. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod blago izvijen prema van. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja okernarančasta do smeđa s tragovima izlaganja vatri, presjek smeđi. Dimenzije ulomka: 10 x 8 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,55 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 17,2 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
16. Ulomak oboda i ramena lonca s naknadno probušenom rupom. Obod jače izvijen prema van. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja oker do tamno smeđa, s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Dimenzije ulomka: 11 x 6,8 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,45 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 17 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
17. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Profilirani obod s plitkim žlijebom na vrhu izvučen prema van. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja okersmeđa, s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Presjek okernarančasti. S vanjske strane od početka trbuha ukras od paralelnih vodoravno dublje urezanih linija. Dimenzije ulomka: 20 x 14 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,6 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 26 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
18. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod oštrije izvučen prema van. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Boja izvana tamno siva, iznutra siva. Ukras plitko urezanih valovnica vodoravno na ramenu i trbuhu, a ispod oboda ubodi noktima. Dimenzije ulomka: 12,6 x 7,8 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 16 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
19. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod blago izvučen prema van. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca, oker boje. S vanjske strane na ramenu plitko urezana tanka vodoravna valovnica. Dimenzije ulomka: 9,3 x 7 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 13,7 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
20. Ulomak oboda lonca s dvije naglašene usnice koje tvore dublji žlijeb. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca, tamnosive boje. Dimenzije ulomka: 4 x 3 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,4 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
21. Ulomak koso odrezanog oboda. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom kamenčića i tinjca, boja okersmeđa. Dimenzije ulomka: 3,4 x 2,7 cm, debljina stjenke: 1 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
22. Ulomak oboda lonca od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Izvana oker do narančaste boje, iznutra sive. Dimenzije ulomka: 4 x 1,8 cm, debljina stjenke: 0, 6 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
23. Ulomak oboda lonca s dvije naglašenije usnice. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Boja iznutra oker narančasta, izvana siva, presjek sivi. Dimenzije ulomka: 4,5 x 3,1 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
24. Ulomak oboda i ramena lonca. Obod jače izvučen prema van. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Boja smeđa s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Dimenzije ulomka: 5,2 x 3,5 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
25. Ulomak oboda lonca. Obod ima dvije naglašenije usnice i žlijeb na gornjem rubu. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s

primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca, sive boje. Dimenzije ulomka: 4,6 x 3,2 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,45 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).

26. Ulomak oboda i ramena lonca. Obod jače izvučen prema van. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca, sive boje. Dimenzije ulomka: 5,5 x 4,2 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
27. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod jače izvučen prema van. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca, boja oker do narančasta. Dimenzije ulomka: 8,5 x 6,6 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,4 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
28. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod jače izvučen prema van, gornji rub naglašen. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja tamno siva s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Dimenzije ulomka: 8 x 6,3 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
29. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod jače izvučen prema van. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca, tamno sive boje. Dimenzije ulomka: 7 x 7,2 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
30. Ulomak oboda i ramena lonca. Obod jače izvučen prema van s naglašenijom gornjom usnom. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca, sive boje. Dimenzije ulomka: 10,8 x 5,8 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,55 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
31. Ulomak oboda i ramena lonca. Obod jače izvučen prema van. Na vratu sekundarno probušena rupica dimenzija 0,2 do 0,6 cm. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca, boja oker do narančasta. Dimenzije ulomka: 7,1 x 5,1 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,4 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
32. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod blago izvučen prema van s naglašenijom gornjom usnom. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Boja izvana oker, iznutra siva s tragovima izlaganja vatri. S vanjske strane na početku trbuha dvije plitko urezane vodoravne paralelne linije. Dimenzije ulomka: 15 x 8,8 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,45 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 18,8 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
33. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod laganije izvučen prema van s plitkim žlijebom na vrhu i naglašenijom gornjom usnom. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Boja oker narančasta s tragovima izlaganja vatri. S vanjske strane od početka trbuha tri vodoravne paralelne, dublje urezane linije. Dimenzije ulomka: 19 x 15 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 26,6 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
34. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod izvučen prema van. Od pročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca, oker boje s tragovima izlaganja vatri, presjek sivi. Površina lagano zaglađena. Dimenzije ulomka: 18 x 11 cm, debljina: stjenke 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 21,8 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
35. Ulomak gornjeg dijela vrča, drška trakastog presjeka. Od fine, pročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca, površina zaglađena. Boja svijetli oker, drška i dio trbuha oslikani narančasto crvenim linijama. Dimenzije ulomka: 11,3 x 4,8 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,4 cm, debljina drške: 0,65 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
36. Restaurirani zvonoliki poklopac ravno odrezanog ruba. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca, okernarančaste boje. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 17,5 cm, rekonstruirani promjer drške: 7,5 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 6,7 cm (SJ 183, Cjelina 6).
37. Restaurirani zvonoliki poklopac blago zaobljenog ruba. Od pročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca, okernarančaste do smeđe boje, s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 18,5 cm, rekonstruirani promjer drške: 9 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 7,5 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).

Tabla 3

38. Ulomak gornjeg dijela čašastog pećnjaka, obod lagano zakošen prema unutra. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Boja okernarančasta. Dimenzije ulomka: 8,5 x 6,5 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,6 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 10,8 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
39. Ulomak gornjeg dijela čašastog pećnjaka. Obod blago zaobljen prema van. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Boja okernarančasta. Dimenzije ulomka: 5,5 x 6 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,4 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
40. Djelomično restaurirana peka, nedostaje drška. Od nepročišćene gline s dosta krupno drobljenih kamenčića s donje strane. S gornje strane otisci miješanja s pljevom, boja svijetli oker. Kroz stjenke više probušenih rupa od kojih su dvije bile povezane željeznom spojnicom. Debljina stjenke: 1,8 do 2 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer donjeg dijela 50 cm, rekonstruirana visina bez drške: 19 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
41. Restaurirana peka s masivnom drškom ovalnog presjeka. Od nepročišćene gline s dosta krupno drobljenih kamenčića s donje strane, nad kojima su mjestimice očuvani ostaci okernarančastog premaza. Na gornjem dijelu tragovi pljeve, boja svijetli oker. Debljina stjenke: 1,5 cm, promjer drške 2,6 x 4,2 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer donjeg dijela: 51 cm, rekonstruirana visina s drškom: 23 cm (SJ 180, Cjelina 6).

42. Željezno svrdlo, kvadratnog presjeka tijela, s ostatkom kukice na vrhu. Dimenzije: vrh svrdla: 4,2 x 1,9 cm, širina: 1,2 x 1,2 cm, dužina: 26,2 cm. Težina: 172,2 g (PN 30, SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
43. Željezna ostruga sa šesterokrakim kotačićem i lučno izvijenim krakovima. Trn ostruge okruglog presjeka, povijen prema dolje, raskovan u obliku slova U, vrhovi trna zaobljeni, ispupčeni. Jedan krak ostruge završava povijenom raskucanom pravokutnom pločicom s dvije rupice za pričvršćivanje obuće, a drugome nedostaje. Ostružni luk u petnom dijelu trokutasto proširen. Dužina ostruge: 11 cm; dužina ostružnog luka: 7,95 cm; širina ostružnog luka: 8,7 cm. Dužina trna s kotačićem: 6 cm; dužina trna bez kotačića: 5 cm; promjer trna: 0,9 cm; očuvani promjer zvjezdice: 2 cm. Težina: 57,1 g (PN 34, SJ 180, Cjelina 6)
44. Željezni okov za torbicu. Željezna, kovana šipka, na jednom kraju svinuta pod 45°. Dužina: 9,8 cm, dužina svijenog kraja: 2,5 cm, debljina: 0,5 cm. Težina: 9,2 g (PN 33, SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
45. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Zaobljeni hrbat, usko ravno sječivo, vrh nedostaje, s donje strane izboj, ramena zaobljena, trn centralno na sječivu. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 6,4 cm, širina oštrice: 1,4 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,25 cm. Očuvana dužina trna: 1,9 cm, širina trna: 0,7 cm, debljina trna: 0,2 cm. Težina: 7,3 g (PN 32, SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
46. Drška željeznog noža s četiri rupice za zakovice, zadnja rupica veća od ostalih. Linija hrpta u ravnini s drškom. Sječivo nedostaje, očuvano samo u duljini od 0,5 cm i širini 1 cm. Dužina drške: 11 cm, širina drške: 1,5 cm, debljina drške: 0,3 cm. Težina: 11,2 g (PN 31, SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
47. Željezna pređica ili veriga. Kovana u obliku zaobljenog pravokutnika, s pravokutnim presjekom. Nije očuvana u cijelosti. Dužina: 5,9 cm, širina: 3,9 cm, debljina: 0,3 cm. Težina: 8,9 g (PN 418, SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
48. Ulomak kamenog brusa. Uskog vrha i zaobljenih strana. Dimenzije: 5,2 x 7,2 cm, debljina 0,6 do 2 cm. Svjetlo sivi silikatni kamen (PN 376, SJ 180, Cjelina 6).
49. Ulomak željeznog kovanog predmeta nepoznate namjene. Širina: 0,5 do 1,4 cm, dužina: 5,3 cm, debljina: 0,2 cm. Težina: 2,9 g (PN 88, SJ 503, Cjelina 7).
50. Rekonstruirana čaša u obliku lončića. Obod izvijen, ravno dno. Od fine pročišćene gline s tinjcem, oker boje, površina glatka. Izvana i iznutra tragovi lončarskog kola. Na ramenu i trbuhu ukrašena nizom vodoravnih žljebova. Debljina stjenke: 0,3 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 8 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 4 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 5,7 cm (SJ 253, Cjelina 8).
51. Željezni nož s punom kovinskom drškom. Drška u liniji s hrptom sječiva, hrbat ravan, rame zaobljeno, sječivo usko, pri vrhu zaobljeno. Dužina oštrice: 9,7 cm, širina oštrice: 1,3 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,3 cm. Očuvana dužina drške: 1,9 cm, širina drške: 1 cm, debljina drške: 0,3 cm. Težina: 10,6 g (PN 52, SJ 248, Cjelina 8).
52. Ulomak željezne pređice. Razdijeljena prečkom koja nosi trn. Očuvani dio lagano bubrežasto zaobljen. Širina: 3,2 cm, visina: 3,8 cm, debljina: 0,3 cm. Težina: 4,3 g (PN 417, SJ 248, Cjelina 8).

Tabla 4

53. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Profilirani obod s naglašenom gornjom i donjom usnom i žlijebom na vrhu. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i pijeska. Boja okernarančasta s tragovima izlaganja vatri. S vanjske strane od početka trbuha urezane vodoravne paralelne linije. Dimenzije ulomka: 16,2 x 15,2 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,8 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 32,8 cm (SJ 336, Cjelina 10).
54. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod oštrije izvučen prema van, ravnog vrha. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom kamenčića i pijeska. Boja oker do smeđa s tragovima izlaganja vatri. S vanjske strane na vratu dublje urezana valovnica, a ispod nje niz dublje urezanih vodoravnih linija. Dimenzije ulomka: 14,8 x 17 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm, rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 23,2 cm (SJ 336, Cjelina 10).
55. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod oštrije izvučen prema van, ravnog vrha. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom kamenčića i pijeska. Boja sivosmeđa s tragovima izlaganja vatri. S vanjske strane na vratu dublje urezana valovnica, a ispod nje niz dublje urezanih vodoravnih linija. Dimenzije ulomka: 9 x 8,4 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm, rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 18 cm (SJ 336, Cjelina 10).
56. Restaurirani lonac. Zaobljeni obod na prijelazu u vrat istaknut koljenom. Od grube nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja okernarančasta s tragovima izlaganja vatri. S vanjske strane na vratu i trbuhu ukras od vodoravno položenih plitko urezanih valovnica. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 10,4 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 5,3 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 11,3 cm (SJ 336, Cjelina 10).
57. Restaurirani zvonoliki poklopac uvučenog oboda ravno odrezanog ruba sa žlijebom. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca, svijetlonarančaste boje. S vanjske strane uz obod dublje urezana vodoravna

valovnica, a iznad nje vodoravne paralelne linije. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 19,3 cm, rekonstruirani promjer drške: 10 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 8,5 cm (SJ 336, Cjelina 10).

58. Željezni okov korica, profiliran u obliku slova U. Širina: 4,2 cm, visina: 5,3 cm, debljina: 1,4 cm. Težina: 19,7 g (PN 75, SJ 336, Cjelina 10).
59. Željezna listolika strelica s tuljcem za nasad. Promjer tuljca: 1,1 cm, dužina tuljca: 3,2 cm, dužina: 7,5 cm, širina: 1,8 cm, debljina: 0,3 cm. Težina: 7,8 g (PN 76, SJ 341, Cjelina 10).
60. Restaurirani zvonoliki poklopac ravno odrezanog ruba. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca, sivosmeđe boje. S vanjske strane ukras od više paralelno urezanih plitkih vodoravnih linija. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 18,8 cm, rekonstruirani promjer drške: 10,4 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 7,7 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
61. Ulomak oboda i ramena lonca. Obod je izvučen prema van s naglašenim usnama koje tvore plitki žlijeb. Pročišćena glina s primjesom tinjca, površina blago zaglađena. Boja iznutra svijetlo smeđa, a izvana sivosmeđa s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Dimenzije ulomka: 8 x 5 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,65 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 19,4 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
62. Ulomak oboda i ramena lonca s naglašenim obodom izvučenim prema van. Od srednje pročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca, sive boje. Površina blago zaglađena. Dimenzije: 7,5 x 4,5 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 18,5 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
63. Ulomak oboda i ramena lonca. Obod blago izvučen prema van, donja usna naglašena. Gruba, nepročišćena glina s primjesom tinjca, svijetlo smeđe boje s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Dimenzije ulomka: 9 x 7,5 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 17,8 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
64. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod jače izvijen prema van s blago naglašenom donjom usnom. Od pročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca i kamenčića, oker boje. Površina zaglađena, premazana glinom razmućenom u vodi. S vanjske strane na početku trbuha ukras urezanih paralelnih linija. Dimenzije ulomka: 11,2 x 6,2 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 23 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
65. Ulomak oboda lonca s lagano ispupčenom gornjom usnom. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Izvana sivosmeđe boje, iznutra okernarančasta. Dimenzije ulomka: 3,9 x 3,1 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
66. Ulomak oboda s naglašenom gornjom i donjom usnom. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesama tinjca. Tamnosive boje, presjek narančasti. Dimenzije ulomka: 3,5 x 2,3 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
67. Ulomak oboda i ramena lonca. Obod jače izvučen prema van. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca, tamnosive boje s tragovima izlaganja vatri. S vanjske strane tragovi izrade na lončarskom kolu. Dimenzije ulomka: 4 x 5,1 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,65 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
68. Ulomak oboda i ramena lonca. Obod s plitkim žlijebom između gornje i donje usne. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca, boja oker do svijetlo smeđa. S vanjske strane ukras od većih grubo urezanih linija postavljenih dijagonalno u odnosu na obod. Dimenzije ulomka: 5 x 5,1 cm, debljina stjenke: 1 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
69. Ulomak oboda lonca. Obod blago izvučen prema van. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca, boja okernarančasta. Dimenzije ulomka: 6,5 x 3,2 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
70. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod blago izvučen prema van. Od grublje, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Izvana tamnosive boje, iznutra svijetlosivo, s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Površina lagano zaglađena. U gornjem desnom uglu ulomka sekundarno probušena rupica. Dimenzije ulomka: 7,7 x 5,5 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,55 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 10,8 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
71. Ulomak oboda lonca s naglašenom donjom usnom i žlijebom na gornjem rubu. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca i drobljenih kamenčića, boja oker do narančasta. Dimenzije ulomka: 4,3 x 3,9 cm, debljina stjenke: 1,2 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
72. Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Obod s blago naglašenom donjom usnom. Od grublje, nepročišćena glina s primjesom tinjca i drobljenih kamenčića. Iznutra tamno sive, izvana smeđe boje. Dimenzije ulomka: 7,5 x 3,6 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,8 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
73. Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Donja usna oboda naglašenija. Od grublje, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Izvana smeđesive boje, iznutra okernarančaste. Dimenzije ulomka: 11,3 x 5,5 cm, debljina stjenke: 1,1 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
74. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod jače izvijen prema van, s malim žlijebom. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca i drobljenih kamenčića. Iznutra svijetlosmeđe boje, izvana tamnosmeđe, s tragovima izlaganja vatri. S vanjske strane trbuha ukras plitko urezane linije i kosih kapljičastih zareza na ramenu. Dimenzije ulomka: 6,8 x 8,8 cm,

debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).

75. Ulomak oboda i ramena lonca jače izvučenog oboda s naglašenom gornjom usnom. Od pročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Iznutra oker boje, izvana sivosmeđe boje s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Površina blago zaglađena. Dimenzije ulomka: 11,5 x 5 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
76. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod jače izvučen prema vani. Od grublje, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Sivosmeđe boje s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Površina blago zaglađena. Na ramenu plitko urezana vodoravna linija. Dimenzije ulomka: 8 x 7 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
77. Ulomak oboda lonca sa zaobljenom gornjom usnom. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Izvana smeđe, a iznutra sive boje. Dimenzije ulomka: 4 x 2,3 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,7 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
78. Ulomak oboda lonca jednostavnog profila. Od grublje, nepročišćene gline s primjesom krupnog tinjca, smeđesive boje. Dimenzije ulomka: 4,6 x 3,4 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 18 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
79. Ulomak gornjeg dijela čašastog pećnjaka. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca, okernarančaste boje. Dimenzije ulomka: 3,4 x 5,4 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,4 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 9,6 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
80. Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s krupno drobljenim kamenčićima i tinjcem. Oker do sive boje i sivog presjeka. Dimenzije ulomka: 4,4 x 3,4 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 20 cm (SJ 138, Cjelina 11).
81. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Zaobljeni hrbat, ravno sječivo, vrh nedostaje. Ramena zaobljena, trn centralno na sječivu, nedostaje kraj. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 7,8 cm, širina oštrice: 1,7 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,3 cm. Očuvana dužina trna: 3,8 cm, širina trna: 0,7 cm, debljina trna: 0,2 cm. Težina: 16,8 g (PN 39, SJ 135, Cjelina 11).
82. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Zaobljeni hrbat, sječivo ravno, vrh nedostaje. S donje strane izboj, trn centralno na sječivu. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 5,5 cm, širina oštrice: 1,4 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,15 cm. Dužina trna: 5,8 cm, širina trna: 0,7 cm, debljina trna: 0,2 cm. Težina: 9,9 g (PN 69C, SJ 138D, Cjelina 11).
83. Veća kovana željezna šipka, na jednom kraju zašiljena, na drugom vjerojatno slomljena. Na 5,5 cm od loma savijena pod kutom od 45°. Namjena nepoznata. Dužina: 19 cm, dužina savijenog dijela: 5,6 cm, debljina: 0,5 cm. Težina: 25 g (PN 67, SJ 138D, Cjelina 11).

Tabla 5

84. Vretenasti keramički predmet. Od grublje, nepročišćene gline. U fakturi je bilo dosta pljeve. Boja okernarančasta do siva, s tragovima izlaganja vatri i tragovima naslaga pepela. Dimenzije: duljina 11,9 cm, poprečni presjek: 5,2 x 4,7 cm, širina krajeva: 1 cm (PN 397, SJ 1056, Cjelina 12).
85. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Zaobljeni hrbat, zaobljeno sječivo, nije očuvano u cijelosti. Ramena zaobljena, trn ispod hrpta. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 4,6 cm, širina oštrice: 1,9 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,3 cm. Dužina trna: 6,1 cm, širina trna: 0,7 cm, debljina trna: 0,3 cm. Težina: 14,2 g (PN 170, SJ 1056, Cjelina 12).
86. Keramička kugla grublje izrade. Od grublje nepročišćene gline, narančaste do smeđe boje s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Promjer: 6,2 cm (PN 396, SJ 1106, Cjelina 13).
87. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Zaobljeni hrbat, usko ravno sječivo, vrh nedostaje. Ramena zaobljena, trn ispod hrpta. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 7,2 cm, širina oštrice: 1,2 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,3 cm. Dužina trna: 4,5 cm, širina trna: 0,7 cm, debljina trna: 0,25 cm. Težina: 8,9 g (PN 172, SJ 1106, Cjelina 13).
88. Kameni brus nepravilnog pravokutnog oblika s rupicom za vješanje. Sedlasto udubljene bočne strane. Silikatni kamen prljavo bijele boje. Dimenzije: 6 x 2,4 cm, debljina: 0,6 do 1 cm. Promjer rupice: 0,5 cm (PN 275, SJ 1749, Cjelina 14).
89. Ulomak dublje zdjele ili lonca profiliranog izvijenog oboda. Od fine, pročišćene gline, oker boje. Na početku trbuha vodoravni uski žlijeb, a ispod narančasto slikani mrežasti ukras. Površina glatka. Dimenzije ulomka: 15 x 12,2 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,4 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 22 cm (SJ 1749, Cjelina 14).
90. Restaurirani lonac. Profilirani obod blago izvučen prema van, gornji rub zaobljen, donja usna jače naglašena. Od grube nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja okernarančasta s tragovima dimljenja. Presjek tamnosivi do smeđi. S vanjske strane na vratu i trbuhu ukras od vodoravno položenih plitko urezanih paralelnih linija. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 35,2 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 18,2 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 47,6 cm (SJ 1749, Cjelina 14).
91. Ulomak vretenastog keramičkog predmeta. Od grublje, nepročišćene gline. U fakturi je bilo dosta pljeve. Boja okernarančasta do siva s tragovima izlaganja vatri i tragovima naslaga pepela. Dimenzije: 9,6 x 4,2 cm, promjer sredine:

4,5 cm, širina sačuvanog kraja: 1 cm (PN 398, SJ 1749, Cjelina 14).

92. Ulomak peke zaobljenog ruba. Od grube nepročišćene gline. U fakturi je, prema otiscima, sadržavala primjese pljeve. Boja narančasta do svijetlosmeđa. Dimenzije ulomka: 13 x 11 cm, najveća debljina stjenke: 5 cm (SJ 1749, Cjelina 14).
93. Ulomak zvonolikog poklopca ravnog oboda. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja okernarančasta do siva s tragovima izlaganja vatri, presjek sivi. S vanjske strane iznad oboda dva dublje urezana vodoravna žlijeba. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 20 cm, rekonstruirani promjer drške: 7,6 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 7 cm (SJ 1823, Cjelina 15).
94. Ulomak koštanog predmeta. Polirana šuplja koštana cjevčica ili tuljac. Dimenzije ulomka: 6,2 x 1 cm, promjer: 0,8 do 1 cm (SJ 1823, Cjelina 15).
95. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Zaobljeni hrbat, usko sječivo, vrh nedostaje. S donje strane izboj, ramena zaobljena, trn centralno na sječivu. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 5 cm, širina oštrice: 1,4 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,3 cm. Očuvana dužina trna: 1,2 cm, širina trna: 0,7 cm, debljina trna: 0,2 cm. Težina: 9 g (PN 331, SJ 2259, Cjelina 15).
96. Ulomak kamenog brusa nepravilnog pravokutnog oblika s rupicom za vješanje. Na drugom kraju vidljiv dio ostatka druge rupice. Tamno sivi silikatni kamen. Dimenzije: 7 x 3,6 cm, debljina: 0,5 cm. Promjer rupice: 0,45 cm (PN 309, SJ 2259, Cjelina 15).

Tabla 6

97. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod lagano izvijen prema van, s naglašenim donjim rubom. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja oker do siva. S vanjske strane na vratu i trbuhu ukras izveden utiskivanjem kotačića. Dimenzije ulomka: 12,1 x 14,2 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 20,6 cm (SJ 1858, Cjelina 18).
98. Ulomak dna lonca. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca, okernarančaste boje. U središtu dna s vanjske strane plitko izdignut križ veličine 0,75 cm. Dimenzije ulomka: 9,2 x 9,4 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,6 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer dna: 10,8 cm (SJ 1862, Cjelina 18).
99. Ulomak kamenog žrvnja s dvije obrađene plohe. Dimenzije ulomka: 14 x 10,3 cm, očuvana debljina stjenke: 6,4 cm. Silikatni konglomerat crvene boje s krupnim inkluzijama (PN 395, SJ 1862, Cjelina 18).
100. Kamena kugla nepravilnog oblika. Sivi silikatni kamen s česticama mikrofosila. Promjer: 6,3 do 6,5 cm (PN 280, SJ 1862, Cjelina 18).
101. Željezni okov za torbicu. Kovana tanka šipka, na jednom kraju tanje raskovana, drugi kraj vjerojatno odlomljen. Dužina: 10,4 cm, debljina: 0,3 cm, težina: 4,6 g (PN 282, SJ 1862, Cjelina 18).
102. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Hrbat zaobljen, trn ispod hrpta, ramena zaobljena. Trn slomljen. Na sječivu s lijeve strane oznaka u obliku štita. Dužina oštrice: 6,9 cm, širina oštrice: 1,6 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,35 cm. Dužina očuvanog dijela trna: 1,1 cm, širina trna: 0,7 cm, debljina trna: 0,2 cm. Težina: 8,7 g (PN 318, SJ 2359, Cjelina 18).
103. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Zaobljeni hrbat, ravno sječivo, vrh nedostaje. Ramena ravna, trn ispod hrpta, nije očuvan u cijelosti. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 7,7 cm, širina oštrice: 2,3 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,3 cm. Očuvana dužina trna: 3,6 cm, širina trna: 1 cm, debljina trna: 0,2 cm. Težina: 15,3 g (PN 315, SJ 1862, Cjelina 18).
104. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Ravni hrbat, usko ravno sječivo, zaobljeni vrh. Ramena ravna, trn centralno na sječivu. Trn povijen kao kuka. Dužina oštrice: 9,5 cm, širina oštrice: 1,5 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,35 cm. Dužina trna: 8,2 cm, širina trna: 0,6 cm, debljina trna: 0,3 cm. Težina: 24,4 g (PN 269, SJ 1862 Cjelina 18).
105. Željezni nož s punom kovinskom drškom. Drška u liniji s hrptom sječiva, hrbat ravan, naglašen. Sječivo zaobljeno, nije očuvano u cijelosti. Rame zaobljeno. Na dršci očuvane dvije rupice za zakovice, različitih veličina. Drška se širi prema kraju, jedna strana drške ovalno udubljena, vjerojatno zbog oblika oplate drške. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 5,6 cm, širina oštrice: 1,5 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,4 cm. Očuvana dužina drške: 4 cm, širina drške: 1,4 cm, debljina drške: 0,4 cm. Težina: 19,1 g (PN 314, SJ 1862, Cjelina 18).
106. Željezni nož s punom kovinskom drškom. Hrbat zaobljen, sječivo zaobljeno, rame zaobljeno. Na dršci očuvane dvije željezne zakovice. Dužina oštrice: 6,8 cm, širina oštrice: 1,4 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,2 cm. Dužina drške: 7,8 cm, širina drške: 1 cm, debljina drške: 0,2 cm. Težina: 9,6 g (PN 276, SJ 1862, Cjelina 18).
107. Željezni nož s punom kovinskom drškom. Drška u liniji s hrptom sječiva, hrbat zaobljen, sječivo usko. Očuvan u dva dijela, središnji nedostaje. Na dršci očuvane dvije željezne zakovice. Vrh sječiva nedostaje, vjerojatno ravno sječivo. Drška tanja od sječiva, završava trnom za spajanje pete. Vjerojatna dužina oštrice: 7 cm, širina oštrice: 1,3 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,3 cm. Dužina drške: 7,5 cm, širina drške: 1 cm, debljina drške: 0,2 cm. Težina: 9,4 g (PN 289, SJ 1862, Cjelina 18).

108. Željezni nož s punom kovinskom drškom. Drška u liniji s hrptom sječiva, hrbat ravan. Sječivo zaobljeno, vrh zaobljen, rame zaobljeno. Na nepotpunoj drški očuvana jedna željezna zakovica, vjerojatno bila još jedna. Dužina oštrice: 8,2 cm, širina oštrice: 1,5 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,2 cm. Očuvana dužina drške: 4 cm, širina drške: 1 cm, debljina drške: 0,2 cm. Težina: 10,3 g (PN 313, SJ 1862, Cjelina 18).
109. Ulomak željezne alatke za struganje. Tordirana drška s ušicom za vješanje. Dužina: 9 cm. Debljina drške: 0,2 do 0,4 cm. Težina: 9,2 g (PN 321, SJ1860=2359, Cjelina 18).
110. Ulomak gornjeg dijela keramičkog lonca. Obod jednostavan i izvučen prema van. S unutarnje strane vidljiv način spajanja ruba na vrat posude. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja smeđa s tragovima izlaganja vatri. S vanjske strane ukras od više neuredno urezanih valovnica različitih smjerova koje se na pojedinim dijelovima međusobno isprepliću. Dimenzije ulomka: 9 x 10,3 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,65 cm (SJ 693).
111. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod jače izvučen prema van, zaobljenog kraja. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja smeđa s tragovima izlaganja vatri. S vanjske strane na trbuhu ukras dublje urezanih vodoravnih linija. Dimenzije ulomka: 18 x 13,6 cm, debljina stjenke: 1 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 34 cm (SJ 1710).
112. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca izvijenog profiliranog oboda sa zaobljenim vrhom i istaknutim donjim rubom. Na početku trbuha dva blago istaknuta profilirana rebra. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Oker boje s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Dimenzije ulomka: 11 x 10,8 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,4 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 15,6 cm (SJ 701).
113. Ulomak pliće zdjele većih dimenzija. Uvučeni kosi obod sa zaobljenim vrhom. Od fine, pročišćene gline, oker boje, glatke površine. Dimenzije ulomka: 12 x 6,6 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,4 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 32 cm (SJ 701).
114. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod izvučen prema van, vrh zaobljen, donja usna naglašenija. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Boja narančastosmeđa, s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Ukras plitko urezanih debljih valovnica na vanjskoj strani trbuha. Dimenzije ulomka: 13,7 x 9,2 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,6 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 22 cm (SJ 916).
115. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod izvučen prema van, vrh zakošen, donji rub naglašen. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića. Boja oker do narančasta, u presjeku siva. S vanjske strane na početku trbuha dvije plitko urezane vodoravne linije. Dimenzije ulomka: 16,6 x 9 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,7 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 21,2 cm (SJ 916).
116. Restaurirani lonac. Obod izvučen prema van, ravnog vrha i naglašenog donjeg ruba. Od grube nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Boja tamnosiva. Na vanjskoj strani trbuha ukras od više vodoravnih dublje urezanih linija preko kojih u donjem dijelu prelazi vodoravna valovnica. Debljina stjenke: 0,6 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 17,2 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 8,9 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 18,7 cm (SJ 480).
117. Restaurirani lonac. Okomito postavljen obod izvučen prema van, ravnog vrha i blago naglašenog donjeg ruba. Od grublje, slabije pročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Boja iznutra okernarančasta, izvana sivosmeđa s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Debljina stjenke: 0,7 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 16,7 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 9,4 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 15 cm (PN 101, SJ 532).
118. Restaurirani lonac. Obod izvučen prema van, koso postavljen, ravnog vrha i blago naglašenog donjeg ruba. Od grublje, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja narančasta. Debljina stjenke: 0,7 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 21,2 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 13,2 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 24 cm (SJ 03).
119. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod lagano povijen prema van s plitkim žlijebom na vrhu i naglašenom donjom usnom. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja oker narančasta s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Na početku trbuha ukras od plitko horizontalno urezane valovnice, a ispod vodoravne linije. Dimenzije ulomka: 19,2 x 12 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,6 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 34,5 cm (SJ 108=226).
120. Ulomak ruba i vrata lonca. Obod je izvijen prema vani s plitkim žlijebom na vrhu i naglašenom donjom usnom. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja izvana okernarančasta, iznutra siva. Dimenzije ulomka: 10 x 9 cm, debljina stjenke: 1 cm (SJ 916).
121. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod lagano izvučen prema van, vrh zakošen, donji rub blago naglašen. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Boja oker do smeđa s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Na vanjskoj strani trbuha tri plitke vodoravno urezane linije. Dimenzije ulomka: 12,3 x 9,2 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,4 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 17 cm (SJ 916).

Tabla 7

122. Trbušasta boca, nedostaje obod. Od fine, pročišćene gline s dosta tinjca. Boja svjetlo oker. Površina glatka. Na vratu dvije sekundarno probušene nepravilne rupe promjera oko 1 cm, te jedna na trbuhu. Očuvana širina vrata: 4,2 cm, širina dna: 8,4 cm, očuvana visina: 24,4 cm (PN 41, SJ 137).
123. Restaurirani lonac. Obod izvučen prema van, ravno odrezan. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja sivosmeđa. Na gornjem dijelu trbuha s vanjske strane ukras od više plitko urezanih vodoravnih i koso položenih linija. Debljina stjenke: 0,75 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 16,4 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 9 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 19,8 cm (SJ 532).
124. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod jednostavan, izvučen prema van, zaobljenog vrha. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Boja izvana i u presjeku siva, iznutra oker. Dimenzije ulomka: 10,2 x 6, 3 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 16,8 cm (SJ 916).
125. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod lagano izvijen prema van, okomito postavljen i ravnog vrha. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca, sivosmeđe boje. S vanjske strane na obodu, vratu i trbuhu ukras izveden utiskivanjem kotačića. Dimenzije ulomka: 10 x 12 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 16,8 cm (SJ 1862, Cjelina 18).
126. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod oštrije izvučen prema van, vrh zaobljen. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Boja sivosmeđa. Dimenzije ulomka: 11 x 7,8 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 16,8 cm (SJ 916).
127. Restaurirani lonac. Obod izvučen prema van s ravno odrezanim gornjim rubom i naglašenom donjom usnom. Od grublje, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja svijetlosiva. Debljina stjenke: 0,8 cm. S vanjske strane trbuha plitko urezana vodoravna valovnica. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 14 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 8 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 16,8 cm. Dorađen na spororotirajućem lončarskom kolu (SJ 03).
128. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod izvučen prema van, s ravno odrezanim gornjim rubom i naglašenom donjom usnom. Od srednje pročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja izvana okernarančasta s tragovima izlaganja vatri, iznutra siva, presjek okernarančasti. Površina blago zaglađena. S vanjske strane od početka trbuha ukras od više dublje urezanih vodoravnih linija. Dimenzije ulomka: 18 x 13,6 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,9 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 36 cm (SJ 114).
129. Restaurirani lonac. Obod izvučen prema van sa zaobljenim gornjim rubom i oštro naglašenom donjom usnom. Od grublje, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja izvana oker, iznutra siva. S vanjske strane na vratu niz plitkih kosih ureza, na trbuhu dublje urezane vodoravne linije i valovnice. Površina nemarno zaglađena. Debljina stjenke: 0,8 do 1 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 34 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 18,2 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 50,4 cm. Vidljivi tragovi dorade rukom (SJ 296).
130. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod izvučen prema van, sa zaobljenim gornjim rubom i naglašenom donjom usnom. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca, okernarančaste boje. S vanjske strane trbuha plitko urezane vodoravne linije. Dimenzije ulomka: 10 x 9,6 cm, debljina stjenke: 1 cm (SJ 916).
131. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod izvijen prema van sa zakošenim gornjim rubom i blago naglašenom donjom usnom. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Izvana oker do smeđe boje, iznutra sive, presjek sivi. Na trbuhu nepravilni ukras izveden kotačićem. Dimenzije ulomka: 11 x 8,2 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 16,6 cm (SJ 916).
132. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca. Obod izvijen prema van sa zaobljenim gornjim rubom i valovito profiliranim donjim dijelom. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Narančaste boje s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Na trbuhu nepravilni ukras izveden pomoću kotačića. Dimenzije ulomka: 8,5 x 6,5 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm (SJ 916).
133. Ulomak zvonolikog poklopca uvučenog ravnog oboda. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja svijetlosmeđa, s tragovima izlaganja vatri. S vanjske strane iznad oboda pliće urezana nepravilna valovnica. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 20 cm, rekonstruirani promjer drške: 9 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 8,8 cm (SJ 1059=1280).
134. Ulomak zvonolikog poklopca izvučenog zaobljenog oboda. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom krupno drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja oker do smeđa s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 15 cm, rekonstruirani promjer drške: 6,2 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 7 cm (SJ 642).
135. Restaurirani zvonoliki poklopac uvučenog oboda, zaobljenog ruba. Od grublje, slabije pročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Boja oker do siva s tragovima izlaganja vatri. S vanjske strane na obodu nepravilna urezana valovnica. Rekon-

struirani promjer oboda: 18,6 cm, rekonstruirani promjer drške: 9 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 9,2 cm (SJ 1059=1280).

136. Ulomak zvonolikog poklopca uvučenog oboda, zadebljanog zaravnjenog ruba. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića i tinjca. Boja oker do sivosmeđa s tragovima izlaganja vatri. S vanjske strane na obodu tri gušće postavljene urezane valovnice, a iznad veće razmaknute nepravilne valovnice. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 18,8 cm, rekonstruirani promjer drške: 9 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 9 cm (SJ 3074).
137. Zvonoliki poklopac okomitog oboda, zadebljanog ravnog ruba. Od grublje, slabije pročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca. Boja oker do siva. S vanjske strane ukras kotačićem u tri vodoravna niza. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 22 cm, rekonstruirani promjer drške: 9 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 6,6 cm (SJ 179).
138. Ulomak zvonolikog poklopca uvučenog oboda zadebljanog zaravnjenog ruba. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića. Boja sivosmeđa s tragovima izlaganja vatri. S vanjske strane iznad oboda dvije dublje urezane linije te još jedna na tijelu poklopca. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 19 cm, rekonstruirani promjer drške: 8 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 8,6 cm (SJ 136).

Tabla 8

139. Restaurirana zdjela uvučenog ukošenog oboda, ukošenih stjenki i ravnog dna. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom tinjca, okernarančaste boje. S vanjske strane uz obod plitko urezana vodoravna linija i valovnica, ispod još jedna linija i valovnica. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 19 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 13,5 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 6,8 cm (SJ 1850).
140. Rekonstruirana čaša u obliku lončića. Koso izvijeni obod, izdignuto dno. Od fine pročišćene gline s tinjcem, oker boje. Površina glatka. Izvana i iznutra tragovi lončarskog kola. Na ramenu i trbuhu ukrašena nizom vodoravnih žljebova. Debljina stjenke: 0,3 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 9 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 4,1 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 6 cm (SJ 916).
141. Rekonstruirana čaša u obliku lončića. Koso izvijeni obod, ravno dno. Od fine pročišćene gline s tinjcem, okernarančaste boje. Površina glatka. Izvana i iznutra tragovi lončarskog kola. Na ramenu i trbuhu ukrašena nizom većeg broja vodoravnih žljebova. Debljina stjenke: 0,4 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 6,7 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 3,3 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 6,9 cm (SJ 480).
142. Čaša u obliku lončića. Izvijeni obod s ravnim vrhom, ravno dno s utorom. Od srednje pročišćene gline s tinjcem. Okernarančaste boje s tragovima izlaganja vatri. Površina glatka. Debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 12,6 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 6,4 cm. Promjer utora: 0,5 cm, dubina utora: 0,1 cm. Rekonstruirana visina: 10 cm (SJ 1435).
143. Restaurirana posuda s jednom drškom. Višestruko profilirani obod, drška ovalnog presjeka. Od fine, pročišćene gline oker boje. Površina glatka. Ukrašena slikanjem crvenim mrežastim ukrasom na trbuhu i kosim crtama na dršci. Iznutra vidljiv trag lončarskog kola. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 11,3 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 5 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 17,3 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm (SJ 532).
144. Restaurirana posuda s dvije drške ovalnog presjeka. Višestruko profilirani obod. Od fine, pročišćene gline oker boje. Površina glatka. Ukrašeno slikanjem crvenim mrežastim ukrasom na trbuhu. Iznutra vidljiv trag lončarskog kola. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 14 cm, rekonstruirani promjer dna: 7,2 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 21 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,65 cm (SJ 532).
145. Ulomak posude s dvije drške. Višestruko profilirani obod, trakaste drške. Od fine, pročišćene gline oker boje. Površina glatka. Ukrašeno slikanjem debljom crvenom vodoravnom linijom na vratu i mrežastim ukrasom na trbuhu. Iznutra vidljiv trag lončarskog kola. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 13,8 cm, očuvana visina ulomka: 12,2 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,45 cm (SJ 1680).
146. Ulomak čaše ili vrča s jednom drškom ovalnog presjeka. Od fine, pročišćene gline oker boje. Površina glatka. Ukrašen slikanjem crvenim mrežastim ukrasom na trbuhu. Iznutra vidljiv trag lončarskog kola. Rekonstruirani promjer dna: 4,3 cm, očuvana visina ulomka: 8,2 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,2 cm (SJ 585).
147. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca višestruko profiliranog oboda. Od fine, pročišćene gline oker boje. Površina glatka. Ukrašen slikanjem crvenim mrežastim ukrasom na trbuhu i dva plitka vodoravna žlijeba. Iznutra vidljiv trag lončarskog kola. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 19,6 cm, dimenzije ulomka: 15 x 8,7 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm (SJ 916).
148. Ulomak gornjeg dijela lonca višestruko profiliranog oboda s ravno odrezanim rubom. Od fine, pročišćene gline oker boje. Površina glatka. Ukrašen slikanjem crvenim mrežastim ukrasom na trbuhu i dva plitka vodoravna žlijeba. Iznutra vidljiv trag lončarskog kola. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 19 cm, dimenzije ulomka: 13,2 x 8 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5

cm (SJ 916).

149. Donji dio čaše na užoj nozi s izdignutim dnom i ravnim rubom. Od fine pročišćene gline okernarančaste boje. Površina glatka. Dimenzije ulomka: 6,3 x 5,6 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer nožice: 6,4 cm (SJ 1850).
150. Donji dio čaše na nozi. Uža noga s blago izdignutim dnom i ravnim rubom. Od fine pročišćene gline, oker boje. Površina glatka. Dimenzije ulomka: 4,5 x 2,5 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,25 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer nožice: 4,2 cm (SJ 3036).
151. Ulomak gornjeg dijela boce s dugim vratom. Obod blago izvučen, naglašen, usko grlo i širi trbuh. Od fine, pročišćene gline oker boje. Površina glatka. Rekonstruirani promjer oboda: 5,9 cm, očuvana visina ulomka: 5,3 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm (SJ 3064).
152. Ulomak gornjeg dijela boce s dugim vratom. Obod lagano zakošen s ravno odrezanim vrhom, uskog grla i šireg trbuha. Od fine, pročišćene gline okernarančaste boje. Površina glatka. Izvana na vratu i trbuhu ukrašena vodoravnim rebrima u nejednakim razmacima. Rekonstruirana širina oboda: 3,8 cm, očuvana visina ulomka: 11,2 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,4 do 0,5 cm (SJ 3071).
153. Donji dio boce ili vrča. Kratka nožica s ravnim dnom s profiliranim rubom. Od fine, pročišćene gline, oker boje. Površina glatka. Iznutra vidljiv trag lončarskog kola. Rekonstruirani promjer nožice: 7 cm, očuvana visina ulomka: 9,5 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 do 0,6 cm (SJ 3071).
154. Ulomak trakaste drške s utisnutim pečatom. Od fine, pročišćene gline oker boje s primjesom sitno drobljene cigle. Površina glatka. Trag crvenog slikanog ukrasa. Dimenzije ulomka: 3,5 x 6,1 cm, debljina stjenke: 0,5 cm (SJ 585).
155. Ulomak keramičkog pršljena rombičnog presjeka. Od grube, nepročišćene gline s primjesom drobljenih kamenčića, narančaste boje. Rekonstruirani promjer: 6 cm, rekonstruirana visina: 2,2 cm, promjer rupice: 1,1 cm (PN 400, SJ 1860=2359).
156. Plosnati keramički pršljen, izrađen vjerojatno od ulomka antičke keramike. Od pročišćene gline narančaste boje s primjesom drobljene keramike. Promjer: 2,7 cm, debljina: 0,5 cm, promjer rupice: 0,7 cm (PN 372, SJ 3064).
157. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Zaobljeni hrbat, ravno sječivo, vrh nedostaje. Rame ravno, trn odmah ispod hrpta. Na lijevoj strani sječiva oznaka u obliku kruga. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 6,6 cm, širina oštrice: 1,8 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,3 cm. Dužina trna: 3,6 cm, širina trna: 0,6 cm, debljina trna: 0,3 cm. Težina: 16,4 g (PN 420, SJ 916).
158. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Ravni hrbat, usko ravno sječivo, zaobljeni vrh nedostaje. Ramena zaobljena, trn ispod hrpta. Na lijevoj strani sječiva oznaka u obliku slova E. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 5 cm, širina oštrice: 1,4 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,2 cm. Dužina trna: 3,2 cm, širina trna: 0,7 cm, debljina trna: 0,2 cm. Težina: 12,1 g (PN 421, SJ 916).
159. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Hrbat zaobljen, trn centralno postavljen, ramena ravna, sječivo ravno. Dužina oštrice: 14 cm, širina oštrice: 2,1 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,4 cm. Dužina trna: 4,5 cm, širina trna: 1 cm, debljina trna: 0,4 cm. Težina: 37,2 g (PN 113, SJ 642).
160. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Ravni hrbat, ravno sječivo, zaobljeni vrh. Ramena ravna, trn ispod hrpta. Dužina oštrice: 9 cm, širina oštrice: 1,6 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,3 cm. Dužina trna: 4,3 cm, širina trna: 0,6 cm, debljina trna: 0,3 cm. Težina: 13,9 g (PN 79, SJ 359).
161. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Zaobljeni hrbat, uvučeno, usko sječivo, vrh nedostaje. Ramena ravno i zaobljeno, trn ispod hrpta. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 7,7 cm, širina oštrice: 1,5 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,3 cm. Dužina trna: 3,8 cm, širina trna: 0,8 cm, debljina trna: 0,3 cm. Težina: 14,6 g (PN 265, SJ 1691).
162. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Ravni hrbat, usko ravno sječivo, zaobljeni vrh, ramena zaobljena. Trn ispod hrpta, očuvan u tragovima. Dužina oštrice: 15,3 cm, širina oštrice: 1,7 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,3 cm. Dužina trna: 0,3 cm, širina trna: 0,7 cm, debljina trna: 0,2 cm. Težina: 29 g (PN 22, SJ 179).
163. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Ravni hrbat, usko ravno sječivo, vrh nedostaje. S donje strane izboj, ramena ravno i zaobljeno, trn centralno na sječivu. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 9,4 cm, širina oštrice: 1,2 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,2 cm. Dužina trna: 4,9 cm, širina trna: 0,7 cm, debljina trna: 0,3 cm. Težina: 18,1 g (PN 87, SJ 459).
164. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Ravni hrbat, usko ravno sječivo, veći dio nedostaje. Ramena ravno i zaobljeno. Trn ispod hrpta, nije očuvan u cijelosti. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 4,2 cm, širina oštrice: 1,8 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,35 cm. Očuvana dužina trna: 3,9 cm, širina trna: 0,8 cm, debljina trna: 0,3 cm. Težina: 10,2 g (PN 139, SJ 942).
165. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Zaobljeni hrbat, ravno sječivo, ramena ravna, trn ispod hrpta. Dužina oštrice: 10,9 cm, širina oštrice: 1,8 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,35 cm. Očuvana dužina trna: 0,7 cm, širina trna: 0,7 cm, debljina trna: 0,2 cm. Težina: 15,9 g (PN 38, SJ 128).
166. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Ravni hrbat, usko ravno sječivo, vrh nedostaje, ramena zaobljena. Trn ispod hrpta, očuvan u tragovima. Na lijevoj strani sječiva oznaka u obliku pravokutnika. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 11,2 cm, širina

oštrice: 1,4 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,3 cm. Očuvana dužina trna: 0,4 cm, širina trna: 0,7 cm, debljina trna: 0, 3 cm. Težina: 14,2 g (PN 20, SJ 112).

167. Željezni nož s trnom za nasad. Hrbat na zadnjoj trećini sedlasto uvučen. Usko sječivo, zaobljeni vrh, ramena zaobljena. Trn vjerojatno centralno na sječivu. Tragovi sekundarne obrade, zadnja trećina oštrice prenamijenjena u dršku. Očuvana dužina oštrice: 7,5 cm, širina oštrice: 1,5 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,4 cm. Očuvana dužina trna: 2,3 cm, širina trna: 0,8 cm, debljina trna: 0,35 cm. Težina: 13,6 g (PN 129, SJ 806).
168. Željezni nož s punom kovinskom drškom. Drška u liniji s hrptom sječiva, hrbat ravan. Sječivo usko, pri vrhu zaobljeno. Očuvane dvije željezne zakovice, vidljive samo s jedne strane. Dužina oštrice: 9,4 cm, širina oštrice: 1,6 cm, debljina oštrice: 0,2 cm. Dužina drške: 7,5 cm, širina drške: 1 cm, debljina drške: 0,3 cm. Težina: 14,7 g (PN 106, SJ 585).
169. Ulomak željeznog okova za torbicu. Kovana tanka šipka, na jednom kraju raskovana u obliku konkavne kvadratne pločice, drugi kraj vjerojatno odlomljen. Kraj na kojem je pločica savijen pod kutom od oko 90°. Duljina ulomka: 9,2 cm, promjer: 0,3 cm (PN 136, SJ 916).
170. Ulomak željeznog okova za torbicu. Kovana tanka šipka, na jednom kraju raskovana u obliku konkavne kvadratne pločice pod kutom od oko 90°, drugi kraj savijen pod kutom od oko 45°. Duljina ulomka: 12,4 cm, promjer: 0,3 cm (PN 137, SJ 916).
171. Željezni ključ sa zaobljenom pravokutnom glavom s većim probojem. Brada savijena pod pravim kutom, zakrivljena u obliku slova S. Tijelo šuplje, okruglog presjeka. Ispod glave ključa ukras u obliku zadebljanja tijela. Glava: 4,1 x 2,7 cm, brada: 1,7 x 1,8 cm. Dužina: 14,6 cm, promjer: 0,9 cm, težina: 62 g (PN 209, SJ 01- slučajni nalaz).
172. Željezni ključ s okruglom glavom s većim probojem. Brada savijena pod gotovo pravim kutom, tijelo četvrtastog presjeka. Glava: 1,6 cm, brada: 2,2 x 1 cm. Dužina: 7,4 cm, debljina: 0,6 cm, težina: 9,2 g (PN 326, SJ 3071).
173. Ulomak željezne alatke za struganje, s odlomljenom ravnom drškom. Donji dio u obliku zaobljene trapezoidne pločice. Dimenzije pločice: 4 x 4,5 cm, debljina pločice: 0,3 cm. Dužina: 6,5 cm, debljina drške: 0,7 cm. Težina: 11,3 g (PN 279, SJ 1858).
174. Ulomak željezne alatke, vjerojatno kožarski alat. Izdužena željezna šipka, ravnog hrpta s profiliranom drugom stranom. Širina: 0,5 do 1,2 cm, dužina: 12,8 cm, debljina: 0,2 cm, težina: 8,1 g (PN 422, SJ 916).
175. Ulomak željezne alatke, vjerojatno kožarski alat. Izdužena željezna šipka, ravnog hrpta s profiliranom drugom stranom. Širina: 0,5 do 1 cm, dužina: 7,2 cm, debljina: 0,2 cm, težina: 3,5 g (PN 422, SJ 916).
176. Veća željezna igla ili šilo. Pravokutnog tijela i plosnato raskovanog kraja. Dimenzije: glava s ušicom: 1,2 x 0,6 cm, ušica: 0,2 x 0,7 cm. Dužina: 9,8 cm, debljina: 0,4 cm, težina: 5,7 g (PN 105, SJ 585).
177. Željezni kovani klin ili probojac, pravokutnog presjeka i raskovane glavice. Dužina: 7,8 cm, širina: 1,3 cm, debljina: 0,8 cm, težina: 15,5 g (PN 424, SJ 916).
178. Ulomak željeznog kovanog čavla ili šila. Nedostaje glavica, kvadratni presjek. Dužina: 9,5 cm, debljina: 0,4 cm, težina: 6,2 g (PN 426, SJ 916).
179. Ulomak željeznog kovanog čavla ili šila. Nedostaje glavica, kvadratni presjek. Dužina: 7,3 cm, debljina: 0,4 cm, težina: 2,8 g (PN 425, SJ 916).
180. Ulomak željeznog kovanog čavla ili šila. Nedostaje glavica, kvadratni presjek. Dužina: 7,7 cm, debljina: 0,5 cm, težina: 11 g (PN 427, SJ 916).

Tabla 9

181. Željezne škare spojene zakovicom. Velike ovalne ušice, šiljasti krakovi. Dužina: 20 cm. Ušica: 8 x 3,5 cm, dužina ušica: 7,9 cm. Širina krakova: 2 cm, debljina krakova: 0,5 cm. Težina: 73,2 g (PN 115, SJ 642).
182. Željezna kovana spojnica u obliku omče. Krajevi završavaju šiljasto, spojeni, omča u obliku slova O. Dužina: 6,4 cm, širina: 0,5 x 1,9 cm, debljina: 0,5 cm, težina: 10,9 g (PN 225, SJ 1472=2149).
183. Željezna spatula s konkavnim recipijentom. Dužina: 13,5 cm. Promjer recipijenta: 1,4 cm, dubina recipijenta: 0,6 cm. Drška pravokutnog presjeka. Debljina drške: 0,4 cm, dužina drške: 12 cm. Težina: 6,9 g (PN 141, SJ 916).
184. Željezna ostruga s lučno izvijenim krakovima, kotačić nedostaje. Trn ostruge ovalnog presjeka, lagano povijen prema dolje, raskovan u obliku slova V, ukrašen trima plastičnim trakama s urezima na dnu trna. Na krakovima nisu očuvane pločice za pričvršćivanje obuće. Ostružni luk u petnom dijelu trokutasto proširen. Dužina ostruge: 10,1 cm; dužina ostružnog luka: 7,7 cm; širina ostružnog luka: 8,3 cm; dužina trna: 3 cm; promjer trna: 0,7 x 1,1 cm. Težina: 29,9 g (PN 307, SJ 01 – slučajni nalaz).
185. Željezna ostruga s kotačićem, lučno izvijenih krakova. Šesterokraki kotačić djelomično očuvan, zasebno od ostruge.

Trn ostruge kratak, ovalnog presjeka, rascijepljen u obliku slova V, lagano povijen prema dolje. Vrh očuvanog kraka trna lagano zaobljen, drugi nije očuvan. Jedan krak ostruge završava povijenom raskucanom pločicom u obliku broja osam. Drugi krak ostruge nije očuvan u cijelosti. Ostružni luk u petnom dijelu lagano trokutasto proširen, spoj trna i petnog dijela ukrašen tankim plastičnim rebrom s urezima. Dužina ostruge: oko 10 cm; dužina ostružnog luka: oko 6 cm; očuvana dužina trna: 2,5 cm; promjer trna: 0,8 x 1,1 cm. Težina: 26,7 g (PN 61, SJ 266).

186. Željezna ostruga s neočuvanim kotačićem i lučno izvijenim krakovima. Trn ostruge zaobljenog pravokutnog presjeka, lagano povijen prema dolje, raskovan u obliku slova V, ukrašen urezima na dnu trna te plastičnom trakom pri zaobljenim, ispupčenim vrhovima. Jedan krak ostruge završava povijenom raskucanom pravokutnom pločicom s dvije rupice za pričvršćivanje obuće, a drugome nedostaje. Ostružni luk u petnom dijelu trokutasto proširen. Dužina ostruge: 11,8 cm; dužina ostružnog luka: 8,7 cm; širina ostružnog luka: 6 cm; dužina trna: 3,1 cm; promjer trna: 0,7 x 0,8 cm. Težina: 27,0 g (PN 138, SJ 916).
187. Željezna ostruga sa šesterokrakim kotačićem i lučno izvijenim krakovima. Trn ostruge pravokutnog presjeka, lagano povijen prema dolje, rascijepljen u obliku slova V, vrhovi trna zaobljeni, ispupčeni. Osovina kotačića pričvršćena vjerojatno zakovicama. Promjer kotačića vjerojatno iznosio oko 4 cm. Krakovi ostruge završavaju povijenom raskucanom pravokutnom pločicom s dvije rupice za pričvršćivanje obuće. Ostružni luk u petnom dijelu trokutasto proširen. Dužina ostruge: 13,5 cm; dužina ostružnog luka: 9 cm; širina ostružnog luka: 8 cm; dužina trna s kotačićem: 4 cm; dužina trna bez kotačića: 3 cm; promjer trna: 0,7 x 0,8 cm; promjer zvjezdice: 4 cm; broj krakova zvjezdice: 6. Težina: 43,9 g (PN 142, SJ 916).
188. Željezni okov korica, V profila i ovalnog presjeka s trakastim ojačanjem na dnu. Širina: 0,9 do 2,6 cm, širina trake: 0,8 cm, dužina: 7,3 cm, debljina: 0,3 cm, težina: 16,9 g (PN 405, SJ 53).
189. Ulomak željeznog okova korica. V profila i ovalnog presjeka s ukrasom u obliku tri paralelne srebrne tauširane linije. Širina: od 0,6 do 1,1 cm, dužina: 3,8 cm, debljina: 0,2 cm. Težina: 2,2 g (SJ 1472).
190. Željezni obruč, okruglog presjeka, moguće dio pojasne garniture za vješanje. Jedan dio obruča stanjen od uporabe, s pravokutnim presjekom. Dimenzije: 3,3 x 3,2 cm, promjer: 0,4 cm. Težina: 5 g (PN 63, SJ 260).
191. Ulomak željeznog lijevanog okova brave. Prednja strana zaglađena, stražnja strana neobrađena. Dužina: 5,2 cm, širina: 2,2 cm, debljina: 0,6 cm, težina: 21,2 g (PN 439, SJ 112).
192. Željezna kovana oplata, svinuta, s očuvanom zakovicom. Dužina: 5,5 cm, širina: 1,9 cm, debljina: 0,2 cm, zakovica: 0,6 x 0,8 cm, težina: 9,9 g (PN 64, SJ 253).
193. Ulomak brončanog okova L oblika s rupicom. Tanki brončani lim, debljina: 0,1 cm, dimenzije: 2,6 x 2,93 cm. Širina stranica: 1,6 cm i 2 cm. Jedan kraj narebren, na drugome rupica promjera 0,25 cm. Težina: 1,6 g (PN 51, SJ 228).
194. Željezna kovana tanka šipka. Na jednom kraju tanje raskovana, drugi kraj vjerojatno odlomljen. Svinuta u obliku slova U. Nepoznate namjene, možda obujmica. Dužina: 5,8 cm, ukupna širina: 1,3 cm, debljina: 0,4 cm, težina: 3,2 g (PN 411, SJ 3031).
195. Željezna kovana tanka šipka, svinuta. Jedan kraj vjerojatno odlomljen, drugi trokutasto raskovan. Na 2 cm od odlomljenog kraja koljenasto svinuta. Nepoznate namjene. Debljina: 0,3 cm, ukupne dimenzije: 7,9 x 8,5 cm, veličina trokutastog proširenja: 0,5 x 0,7 cm, koljeno: 0,6 cm. Težina: 3,1 g (PN 99, SJ 560).
196. Željezni kovani predmet s koso postavljenom ušicom. Nepoznate namjene. Veličina ušice: 0,9 x 0,9 cm, promjer ušice: 0,5 cm, dužina: 5,4 cm, širina: 1,1 do 1,9 cm, debljina: 0,5 cm. Težina: 14,9 g (PN 428, SJ 916).
197. Željezna kovana pločica ili oplata. Vjerojatno trapezoidnog oblika s dvije okrugle rupice. Promjer rupica: 0,5 cm, dužina: 9,6 cm, širina: 3,2 do 5,4 cm, debljina: 0,2 cm. Težina: 19,7 g (PN 423, SJ 916).
198. Željezna kovana svinuta šipka. Jedan kraj odlomljen, drugi stanjen kovanjem. Nepoznata namjena, možda spojnica. Ukupna širina: 1,8 cm, širina trake: 1 cm, dužina: 6,3 cm, debljina: 0,6 cm. Težina: 41,2 g (PN 120, SJ 709).
199. Kameni brus s nedovršenom rupicom za vješanje, vjerojatno pravokutnog oblika. Silikatni kamen svijetlosive boje Dimenzije: 5 x 3,2 cm, debljina: 0,9 cm. Promjer udubljenja za rupicu: 0,9 cm (PN 98, SJ 532).
200. Kameni plosnati brus, duguljastog valovitog oblika. Silikatni pješčenjak blijedo žute boje. Tragovi korozije na svim plohama. Dimenzije: 11,8 x 4,8 do 6 x 2 do 2,7 cm (PN 23, SJ 114).
201. Ulomak kamenog brusa. Plosnati, ovalnog presjeka. Silikatni pješčenjak prljavo bijele boje. Dimenzije ulomka: 9,5 x 5, 1 x 0,8 do 3 cm (PN 375, SJ 1731).
202. Ulomak kamenog brusa plosnatog oblika. Sitno zrnati pješčenjak blijedo žute boje. Dimenzije: 8,5 x 4 cm, presjek pravokutan, debljina: 2,2 cm (PN 381, SJ 806).
203. Ulomak kamenog brusa plosnatog oblika. Silikatni kamen svijetlosive boje. Dimenzije: 3,9 x 3,7 x 2,5 cm (PN 378, SJ

359).

204. Ulomak kamenog brusa. Sivi silikatni kamen s mikrofosilima. Izduženi pravokutni oblik. Dimenzije: 3,2 x 8,3 cm, presjek pravokutan, debljina: 1,9 cm (PN 388, SJ 3072).
205. Ulomak brusnog kamena plosnatog oblika. Sivi silikatni pješčenjak. Dimenzije: 5,6 x 5,9 cm, presjek pravokutan, debljina: 2 cm (PN 387, SJ 3064).
206. Ulomak kamenog brusa plosnatog oblika. Silikatni pješčenjak svijetlosivooker boje. Dimenzije: 3,5 x 3,4 cm, presjek pravokutan, debljina: 1,8 cm (PN 380, SJ 532).
207. Ulomak kamenog brusa. Tamnosivi silikatni kamen. Dimenzije: 2,5 x 3,5 cm, nepravilni pravokutni presjek, debljina: 2 cm (PN 384, SJ 1459).
208. Ulomak kamenog brusa ili alatke. Očuvani kraj plosnato zašiljen. Svijetlosivi silikatni kamen. Dimenzije: 3,5 x 4,3 cm, ovalni presjek, debljina: 1 cm (PN 385, SJ 1674).
209. Ulomak kamenog brusa. Sivi silikatni kamen. Dimenzije: 3,5 x 3,4 cm, nepravilni pravokutni presjek, debljina: 1,8 cm (PN 389, SJ 3072).
210. Ulomak mlinskog kamena s očuvanim utorom. Crvenosmeđi silikatni pješčenjak. Dimenzije: 22 x 40 x 6 cm. Rekonstruirani promjer: 41 cm, rekonstruirani promjer utora: 6 cm. (Slučajni nalaz, SJ 01).

Andrej Janeš
Hrvatski restauratorski zavod
Služba za arheološku baštinu
Odjel za kopnenu arheologiju
Kožarska 5
HR–10000 Zagreb
ajanes@h-r-z.hr

Ivana Hirschler Marić
Hrvatski restauratorski zavod
Služba za arheološku baštinu
Odjel za kopnenu arheologiju
Kožarska 5
HR–10000 Zagreb
iharasa@h-r-z.hr

Ana Azinović Bebek
Hrvatski restauratorski zavod
Služba za arheološku baštinu
Odjel za kopnenu arheologiju
Kožarska 5
HR–10000 Zagreb
aazinovic@h-r-z.hr

LITERATURA / BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adamček, J. 1980, *Agrarni odnosi u Hrvatskoj od sredine XV. do kraja XVII. stoljeća*, Zagreb, 1980.

Andrić, S. 1997, Benediktinski samostan Svetoga Duha u Nuštru, *Godišnjak za kulturu, umjetnosti i društvena pitanja*, 15, 65–100.

Bajalović–Hadži-Pešić, M. 1981, *Keramika u srednjovekovnoj Srbiji*, Monografije 8, Beograd.

Balen, J. 2008, *Rezultati zaštitnih istraživanja na trasi Autoceste Beli Manastir–Osijek–Svilaj*, katalog izložbe, Zagreb.

Balen, J., Bilić, T., Bunčić, M., Drnić, I., Solter, A. 2009, Rezultati zaštitnih istraživanja na lokalitetu Ivandvor–šuma Gaj, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, s. 3, XLII, 23–72.

Bálint, M., Laszlovszky, J., Romhány, B., Takács, M. 2003, Medieval villages and their fields, in: *Hungaryan archaeology at the turn of the millenium*, Visy Zs. (ed.), Budapest, 383–388.

Belcredi, L. 2000, Colonization, development and desertiona of the medieval village of Bystřec, *Ruralia*, III, Klápště J. (ed.), Praha, 187–201.

Bikić, V. 1994, *Srednjovekovna keramika Beograda*, Beograd.

Błoński, M. 2000, Średniowieczne ostrogi z grodziska na Zawodziu w Kaliszu, *Archeologia Polski*, t. XLV, z. 1-2, 53–91.

Brišnik, D. 1999, Stari grad nad Celjem. Keramično gradivo iz sektorjev A in B, in: *Celjski grofje, stara tema – nova spoznaja*, Fugger Germadnik R. (ed.), Celje, 261–308.

Bugar, A. 2008, Naselje ranog srednjeg vijeka Velika Gorica–Šepkovčica, in: *Srednji vek / Mittelalter. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Archäologiche Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 179–193.

Bunčić, M. 2010, Naseobinski pokazatelji kasnog srednjeg vijeka zagrebačkog nalazišta Stenjevec, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu,* s. 3, XLIII, 69–110.

Bunčić, M. 2012, O upotrebi praćke u srednjovjekovnoj Slavoniji u povodu brojnih nalaza keramičkih projektila na položaju Stara Vodenica kod Jurjevca Punitovačkog, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta*, s. III, sv. 39, 193–220.

Clark, J. 1995, The Medieval Horse and its Equipment, c. 1150 – c. 1450, *Medieval Finds from Excavations in London*:5, Museum of London, London.

Cowgill, J., De Neergaard, M., Griffiths, N. 1987, *Knives and Scabbards, Medieval Finds from Excavations in London:1,* Museum of London, London.

Cvetnić, Ž. 2014, Kuga – bolest koja je promijenila svijet (I. Dio), *Veterinarska stanica* 45 (2), 85–95.

Demo, Ž. 1984, Castrum Keukaproncha/Kuwar - Počeci istraživanja: studije iz arheološke i povijesne građe, *Podravski zbornik,* 84, 320–360.

Dizdar, M. 2013, Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja nalazišta AN4 Poljana Križevačka 1 na trasi autoceste A12, dionica Gradec – Kloštar Vojakovački, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. IX, 69–75.

Fekeža, L. 2001, Kasnosrednjovjekovno naselje Čelopek u Ostojićevu kod Bjeljine, *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja*, vol. 48/49 (1996-2000), 231–299.

Filipec, K., Roksandić, D., Šiša–Vivek, M., Karneluti, M. 2009, *Arheološke slike iz Slavonije*, Zagreb.

Filipec, K. 2007, Bregovi, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 3 (2006), 67–68.

Filipec, K. 2012, *Dvanaest stoljeća Đakova / Twelve Centuries of Đakovo*, Zagreb.

Goodall, I. H. 1981**,** The Medieval Blacksmith and his products, in*: Medieval Industry*, Crossley D. W. (ed.), *CBA Research Report,* No. 40, London, 51–63.

Guillou, A. 1986, *Les outils dans les Balkans du Moyen Age a nos jours,* I-II, Paris.

Guštin, M., Tomaž, A. 2008, Zatak, pustota pri Lendavi, in: *Srednji vek / Mittelalter. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Archäologiche Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 95–102.

Halamić, J., Jelinčić Vučković, K. 2015., Predmeti izrađeni od kamena, katalog, in: Jelinčić Vučković, K., *Rimsko selo u provinciji Gornjoj Panoniji: Virovitica Kiškorija Jug / Roman village in the province of Upper Pannonia: Virovitica Kiškorija South*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 7, Zagreb, 263–268.

Hanuliak, M. 1989, Praveké včasnodejinné a stredoveké osídlenie v Chľabe, *Slovenská archeológia,* XXXVII-1, 151–212.

Hanuliak, M. 2006, Výnimočné formy inhumácie v stredoveku a novoveku, *Archaeologia historica*, 31, 371–385.

Holl, I. 1966, *Mittelalterliche Funde aus einem Brunnen von Buda*, Studia Archaeologica IV, Budapest.

Holl, I. 2005, Tischgerät im spätmittelalterliche Buda, *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungariae,* 56, 311–384.

Holl, I., Paradi, N. 1982, *Das mittelalterliche Dorf Sarvaly*, *Fontes Archaeologici Hungariae*, Budapest.

Hrovatin, I. M., Turk, P. 2008, Pržanj pri Ljubljani. Naselbinska jama 17, in: *Srednji vek / Mittelalter. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Archäologiche Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 145–154.

Hršak, T., Bojčić, Z. 2008, Štrosmajerovac–Pustara, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak*, 4 (2007), 41–43.

Ivanković, A. 2010, *Srednjovjekovne keramičke posude s lokaliteta Franjevac kraj Đakova*, diplomski rad, rukopis, Zagreb.

Janeš, A. 2009, Srednji vijek, in: *Josipovac Punitovački Veliko polje I. Eneolitičko, brončanodobno i srednjovjekovno naselje,* Čataj L. (ed.), Zagreb, 231–246.

Jessop, O. 1997, A New Atrefact Typology for the Study of Medieval Arrowheads; *Medieval Archaeology*, 40, 192–205.

Kocsis, E., Laszlovszky, J., Sabján, T., Takács, M., Tomka, G. 2003, Medieval material culture – medieval archaeology, in: *Hungaryan archaeology at the turn of the millenium*, Visy Zs. (ed.), Budapest, 397–405.

Komšo, D. 2009, Analiza kamenih izrađevina, in: *Josipovac Punitovački Veliko polje I. Eneolitičko, brončanodobno i srednjovjekovno naselje,* Čataj L.

(ed.), Zagreb, 265–280.
Krabath, S. 2001, *Die hoch- und spätmittelalterlichen Buntmetallfunde nördlich der Alpen, Eine archäologisch-kunsthistorische Untersuchung zu ihrer Herstellungstechnik, funktionalen und zeitlichen Bestimmung*, Band 1 – Text, Band 2 – Katalog und Tafeln, Internationale Archäologie, Band 63, Leidorf.
Krznar, S. 2012, *Arheološka slika kasnosrednjovjekovnih groblja na prostoru sjeverne Hrvatske*, doktorski rad, rukopis, Sveučilište u Zagrebu.
Kužir, S., Trbojević Vukičević, T., Poletto, M. 2010, Životinjski ostaci sa srednjovjekovnih nalazišta u okolici Torčeca, in: Sekelj Ivančan, T., *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 2, Zagreb, 339–371.
Kvassay, J. 2008, Ceramic finds from a 11-12th century feature at Letenye-Korongi-tabla (Zala county, Hungary), in: *Srednji vek / Mittelalter. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Archäologiche Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 103–106.
Łaszkiewic, T., Michalak, A. 2007, Broń i oporządzenie jeździeckie z badań i nadzorów archeologicznych na terenie Międzyrzecza, *Acta Militaria Mediaevalia*, III, 99–176.
Laszlovszky, J. 1999, Field System in Medieval Hungary, in: *The Man of Many Devices Who Wandered Full Many Ways ... Festschrift in Honor of János Bak for His 70th Birthday*, Nagy B., Sebők M. (eds.), Budapest, New York, 432–444.
Lozuk, J. 1993, Arheološka topografija Brodskog Posavlja, *Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva*, sv. 16, 31–38.
Lozuk, J. 2011, *Stružani, staro hrvatsko selo, Rezultati zaštitnog arheološkog istraživanja na lokalitetu Vrtlovi, Kućište, Veliki Trstenik–jug*, katalog izložbe, Slavonski Brod.
Ložnjak Dizdar, D., Dizdar, M., Sečkar, M. 2015, Beli Manastir–Širine, zaštitna istraživanja prapovijesnog i srednjovjekovnog nalazišta AN 2A na dionici autoceste A5 Beli Manasir–Osijek–Svilaj 2014. godine, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. XI, 23–27.
Lungershausen, A. 2004, *Buntmetallfunde und Handwerksrelikte des Mittelalters und der frühen Neuzeit aus archäologischen Untersuchungen in Braunschweig,* Materialhefte zu Ur- und Frühgeschichte Niedersachsen, Band 34, Leidorf.
Mahović, G. 2004, *Stari grad Žumberak. Obrada sitnog materijala*, diplomski rad, rukopis, Zagreb.
Mahović, G. 2011, Keramički nalazi i katalog, in: Tomičić, Ž., Jelinčić, K., *Suhopolje–Kliškovac. Od mjestopisa do arheološke spoznaje*, Zagreb, 147–164.
Marković, M. 1976, Đakovo i Đakovština. Prilog poznavanju naselja i naseljavanja, *Zbornik Đakovštine*, 1, 147–349.
Mažuran, I. 1956, Arheološko iskapanje u Našicama, *Osječki zbornik*, br. V, 95– 121.
Mažuran, I. 1966, *Popis zapadne i srednje Slavonije 1698. i 1702. godine*, Osijek.
Mažuran, I. 1995, Đakovo i bosansko-đakovačka biskupija od 1239. do 1536. godine, *Diacovensia*, III/1, 107–156.
Miklik-Lozuk, L. 2012, *Stružani, život naselja kroz stoljeća*, katalog izložbe, Slavonski Brod.
Minichreiter, K., Marković, Z. 2013, *Beketinci Bentež. Naselja iz eneolitika, ranog i kasnog srednjeg vijeka / Eneolithic, early mediaval and late mediaval settlements*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici, 3, Zagreb.
Nađ, M. 2011, Skupni nalazi novca iz Hrvatske. XVIII. Ostava ugarskog novca iz Klise (Pusta), *Vjesnik arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 3.s., XLIV, Zagreb, 179–206.
Nagy, G. 1898, A Szabolcsmegyei múzeum középkori sarkantyúi, *Archeologia Értestö* XVIII, 60–64.
Nekuda, V. 1975, *Pfaffenschlag, Zaniklá středověká ves u Slavonic*, (Příspěvek k dějinám středověké vesnice), Studia Musei Moraviae, Brno.
Nekuda, V. 1985, *Mstěnice: Zaniklá strědověka ves u Hrotovic, Hrádek – Tvrz – Dvůr – Předsunutá opevnění,* 1, Brno.
Nekuda, R., Nekuda, V. 1997, *Mstěnice 2, Zaniklá středověká ves u Hrotovic, Dům a dvůr ve středověké vesnici,* Brno.
Nickel, E. 1961, Zur zeitlichen Ansetzung des Radsporns, *Prähistorische Zeitschrift,* 39, 288–293.
Novak, M., Krznar, S. 2010, Antropološka analiza ljudskog kostura s nalazišta Torčec–Prečno pole I, in: Sekelj Ivančan, T., *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 2, Zagreb, 335–338.
Pavičić, S. 1953, *Podrijetlo hrvatskih i srpskih naselja i govora u Slavoniji*, Zagreb.
Pálóczi-Horváth, A. 1998, Variations morphologiques des villages désertés en Hongrie et la société rurale du Moyen Âge, *Ruralia*, II, 192–204.
Pálóczi-Horváth, A. 2001, Development of the Late-Medieval house in Hungary, *Ruralia*, IV, Klápště J. (ed.), Praha, 308–319.
Plestenjak, A. 2008, Visokosrednjeveške najdbe z Goric pri Turnišču, in: *Srednji vek / Mittelalter. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Archäologiche Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 71–74.
Pleterski, A. 2008, *Kuhinjska kultura v zgodnjem srednjem veku*, Ljubljana.
Popović, M. 2012, *Maglički zamak / Maglič Castle*, Arheološki institut Beograd, posebna izdanja, Beograd.
Predovnik, K. 2003, *Trdnjava Kostanjevica na Starem gradu nad Podbočjem*, Archaeologia historica Slovenica, 4, Lubljana.
Rusu, A. A. 2008, Cetatea Codlea şi câteva probleme ale ceramicii medievale din Ţara Bârsei, in: *Vasaria medievalia*, Radulescu G., Gaiu C. (eds.), Cluj-Napoca, 177–199.
Ruttkay, A. 1976, Waffen und Reiterausrüstung des 9. bis zur ersten Hälfte des 14. Jahrhunderts in der Slowakei (II), *Slovenská archeológia,* 24/2, 245– 395.
Ruttkay, M. 2001, Der ländliche Hausbau des 5. bis 15. Jh. im nördlichen Karpatenbecken (Slowakei), *Ruralia,* IV, Klápště J. (ed.), Praha, 261–271.
Salajić, S. 1993, Pokusna zaštitna arheološka iskopavanja na rimskim nalazištima u Brodskom Posavlju, *Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva*, sv. 16, 83–88.
Sekelj Ivančan, T. 1995, *Catalogue of Medieval Sites in*

Continental Croatia, BAR IntSer 615, Oxford.
Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2001, *Early Medieval Pottery in Northern Croatia. Typological and chronological pottery analyses as indicators of the settlement of the territory between the rivers Drava and Sava from the 10th to 13th centuries AD*, BAR IntSer 914, Oxford.
Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010, *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 2, Zagreb.
Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T. 2002, Kasnosrednjovjekovna stolna keramika s nekih gradišta iz okolice Kutine i Garešnice, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu,* Vol. 19, 165–194.
Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T. 2003a, Kasnosrednjovjekovni lokaliteti okolice Kutine i Garešnice s posebnim obzirom na neke primjerke stolne keramike iz Garić–grada i Popovače, *Zbornik Moslavine*, 5/6, (2002-2003), 25–44.
Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T. 2003b, Arheološko nalazište Torčec – Crkvišče, *Podravina,* vol. 2, br. 4, 5–36.
Sijarić, M. 2001, Kasnosrednjovjekovne mamuze iz zbirke Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, *Glasnik ZMBH u Sarajevu*, 48/49, 300–346.
Sijarić, M. 2014, *Hladno oružje iz Bosne i Hercegovine u arheologiji razvijenog i kasnog srednjeg vijeka,* Sarajevo.
Smičiklas, T. 1891, *Dvijestogodišnjica oslobodjenja Slavonije*, sv. 2, Zagreb.
Sršan, S. 2001, *Popis sandžaka Požega 1579. godine*, Osijek.
Stare, V. 2004, Kovinske in keramične ostaline iz stanovanjskega in obrtniškega predela na sredini naselja na Otoku pri Dobravi (Gutenwert), *ARGO,* 47/2, 39–80.
Stare, V. 2006, Nova spoznaja o usnjarski predelovalnici z Otoka pri Dobravi, *ARGO,* 49/1, 16–31.
Steuer, H. 1979, Mittelalterliche Stachelsporen in den Historischen Museen der Stadt Köln, *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt,* 9, 363–369.
Šegvić, N. 2010, *Analiza srednjovjekovnog keramičkog materijala s lokaliteta Ivanovci Gorjanski – Palanka*, diplomski rad, rukopis, Zagreb.
Šiša–Vivek, M. 2012, *Oblici kasnosrednjovjekovnog posuđa na primjeru triju arheološki istraženih sela u Slavoniji*, doktorski rad, rukopis, Sveučilište u Zagrebu.
Šlaus, M., Novak, M. 2006, Analiza trauma u srednjovjekovnim uzorcima iz Kliškovaca i Crkvara, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu*, Vol. 23, 213–228.
Šlaus, M., Novak, M., Bedić, Ž., Vyrubal, V. 2007, Antropološka analiza kasnosrednjovjekovnog groblja kraj crkve sv. Franje na Opatovini u Zagrebu, *Arheološki radovi i rasprave*, 15, 211–247.
Šoštarić, R., Šegota, V. 2010, Analiza biljnih ostataka sa srednjovjekovnog lokaliteta Torčec kraj Koprivnice, in: Sekelj Ivančan, T., P*odravina u ranom srednjem vijeku*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 2, Zagreb, 373–397.
Špehar, P. 2007, *Oruđe od metala sa beogradske tvrđave, Od antike do kraja 18. veka,* Beograd.
Šribar, V. 1972, *Arheološko odkrivanje Otoka pri Dobravi-Freisinškega trga Gutenweth. Katalog keramičnega gradiva iz leta 1967*, Ljubljana.
Šribar, V. 1974, Razvoj srednjeveške keramike na Otoku pri Dobravi – Freizinški trg Gutenwerth, *Slovenski etnograf*, 25/26 (1972-1973), 9–37.
Štular, B. 2005, *Lončenina z Malega gradu v Kamnik,* magistarski rad, rukopis, Ljubljana.
Štular, B. 2009, *Mali grad, visokosrednjeveški grad v Kamniku*, Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae, 15, Ljubljana.
Štular, B. 2013, *Grad Smlednik. Raziskave 2011-2012*, Monografije CPA, 2, Ljubljana.
Tica, G. 2008, Zgodnjesrednjeveška naselbina Močna ob Pesnici, in: *Srednji vek / Mittelalter. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Archäologiche Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 41–46.
Takacz, M. 2000, Nucleated and/or dispersed settlements from the Árpádian and the Angevin age in the west hungarian region of Kisalföld, *Ruralia,* III, Klápště J. (ed.), Praha, 240–251.
Thordeman, B. 1939, *Armour from the Battle of Wisby 1361*, Vol.1 – Text, Vol.2 - Plates, Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien, Stockholm, Uppsala.
Tkalčec, T. 2010, *Burg Vrbovec u Klenovcu Humskome. Deset sezona arheoloških istraživanja*, Zagreb.
Tkalčec, T. 2013, Kasnosrednjovjekovno naselje Buzadovec–Vojvodice (AN 3) na trasi autoceste A12 Sveta Helena – GP Gola, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici,* Vol. IX, 76–87.
Trbojević Vukičević, T. 2009, Govedo – osnova stočarstva na lokalitetu Josipovac Punitovački–Veliko Polje I, in: *Josipovac Punitovački–Veliko polje I. Eneolitičko, brončanodobno i srednjovjekovno naselje,* Čataj L. (ed.), Zagreb, 281–285.
Trbojević Vukičević, T. 2013, Arheozoološka analiza kasnosredjovjekovnoga naselja, in: Minichreiter, K., Marković, Z., *Beketinci Bentež. Naselja iz eneolitika, ranog i kasnog srednjeg vijeka / Eneolithic, early mediaval and late mediaval settlements*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 3, Zagreb, 364–373.
Unger, J. 1981, Hradištní s středověká osada u Šakvic, okr. Břeclav, *Archeologické rozhledy*, XXXIII, 55–91.
Wenzel, M. 1999, *Bosanski stil na stećcima i metalu*, Sarajevo.
Wiewegh, Z., Kezunović, V. 2006, Autocesta V-c, dionica Đakovo-Sredanci, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak,* 2 (2005), 8–9, 87.

SUMMARY

STARI PERKOVCI–SELA, RURAL SETTLEMENT FROM THE 14TH CENTURY

Key words: Slavonia, village, Late Middle Ages, rural settlement, archaeological finds, nutrition, houses

During 2006, the Department for Land Archaeology, Division for Archaeological Heritage of the Croatian Conservation Institute conducted preventive archaeological research on site Stari Perkovci–Sela (AN 34), situated on Highway A5 route Beli Manastir–Osijek–Svilaj. The site is cut by a road leading from Perkovci to Donji Andrijevci and is surrounded by melioration canals. Research was conducted on approx. 40.000 m^2, which included the road alignment and overbridge, while the area between those two marks was not researched. The findings show remains of rural settlements dating from the late Bronze Age, late La Tène and Antiquity, as well as the remains of Medieval settlement. The excavations discovered the southern and a part of the western edge, as well as what may be the northern edge of the Medieval village, in which there were some 400 features, mostly pits.

The settlement was situated on two separate hummocks, while in the lower, flood plain area, there were no archaeological finds. Presumably, the two separate parts of this settlement did communicate in a certain way. The cultural layer on the excavation site is comprised of assemblage of features and pits for which the layout was defined, where possible. The pits were dug in the subsoil, and were defined as storage, waste and work pits, remains of holes from the wooden posts and stakes, fire sites, fireplaces and water wells. Mostly there were wooden posts and stakes which enforced the wall construction - weaved thin branches doubed with mud (clay) and other organic compounds. Within the area that was researched there are 21 water wells, 65 fire sites and 3 fireplaces, 13 pits for disposing ashes and 2 large clay excavation pits. In total, 20 defined units were defined, and there are five different types among which most common ones are above-ground structures with basement, and multispace above-ground structures with basement and land plot. Semi-subterranean single- and multispace houses were less common and it seems that they were mainly used as a working area. The excavations have also shown that there were fenced gardens or enclosures for livestock. Within the settlement there were three locations where blacksmith activities were being performed. According to dross findings it was confirmed that there were ironworking activities within the settlement, while it is not possible to prove the metalworking activities. One building is defined as a house/mill, and two larger pits are designated as clay excavation pits. The set up of the village is in accordance with similar settlements in the nearby area and some more distant localities where research was already conducted. What is special on this site is also a grave with a skeleton of a younger man along - what is presumed to be - the eastern edge of the village, and a few pits with animal remains in the northeastern part of the settlement. The human skeleton had no visible marks that would indicate a violent death, so the presumed cause of death was an illness of some sort. Analysis of the movable finds has shown that the majority of the finds date from the 14th century. Most of the ceramic finds were actually coarse pottery handmade mostly on the fast wheel, while some very big pots were evidently made on the slow wheel (tourney). They are mainly made of semi-purified clay mixed with mica and crushed small stones. The most common ones are medium-sized and medium to large pots. According to rim variations, there are 10 types of pots and subtypes alike. Mostly they are decorated by straight lines and wave-like stripes, or using a serrated wheel and small nicks, and there are also combinations of all these. On several fragments of the bottom part of pots there was a relief carved in - sign of the cross. Not many bowls were found. The lids have massive handles and are bell-shaped, with different shaped rims. There are undecorated ones, as well as lids decorated in the same style as pots. The finds also include rough, massive lids - so called pekas. The serving dishes include stemware, drinkware in the shape of pots, bottles and jugs made of well purified clay, light in color. We should mention a special serveware category here, the so-called Hungarian pottery, which includes single or double handle jugs ornamented with mesh pattern, and pots. There were also fragments of technical ceramics - stove tiles. Two clay spindle whorls were found, but these do not undoubtedly confirm making fabric from wool. Other ceramic findings include balls and spindle-shaped cylinders that were most likely used as heaters, but we cannot exclude other possible purposes. Iron artifacts mainly include household objects such as knives, keys, handles, links, various tools and artisan tools: prickers, needles, scissors and equestrian gear: bits and spurs. Weaponry finds include one leaf-shaped arrowhead with cone-shaped shaft and a chape - a protective fitting at the bottom of a scabbard or sheath for a dagger. Most common weapons are knives, mainly ones with a partial tang, as opposed to ones with full tang.

Both versions were found in several pits. Four of these knives have a makers stamp. Other iron artifacts also found on site were bag fittings and fragments of baking utensils, as well as spatula for personal hygiene and five spurs with rowels. All iron objects date from the 14th century. Bronze artifacts are extremely rare; what was found here were thin bronze studs and just one silver-plated bronze coin - denar, an imitation of Louis I. silver coins. Other finds include one bone flute or whistle. 16 whetstones confirm sharpening of iron objects, while the round handstone and fragments of runner stones (parts of millstones) prove grain processing. This group of stone finds also includes around 60 microliths, the appearance of which is inexplicable. Most common farm animals were cows, pigs, horses and small ruminants. There were also dogs and poultry; mostly chicken, some crows, ducks and geese. Hunting and fishing took a smaller part of the village economy. The remains confirm the presence of wildlife species such as wild boar, deer and rabbit. According to results of the archaeobotanical analysis of carbonized samples of seeds, people cultivated various types of grains, mostly wheat, millet, oats, foxtail millet and barley. To a smaller extent people used to pick medicinal and other useful herbs and self-seeding plants, European black elderberry was found, and some finds also indicate grape growing. The reasons for founding this Medieval settlement on the location Stari Perkovci-Sela should be associated with colonization of the Đakovo fief and establishing a tenant farming system in this area in the 13th and 14th century, which is confirmed by several well known sites in the vicinity. During 13th and 14th century in Medieval Hungary a fixed system of land-ownership was developed, with characteristic organized settlements and the disappearance of scattered and isolated ancestral estates. The medieval village was comprised of land plots occupied by peasants or serfs. According to analysis of the transportable finds and radiocarbon dating method, the settlement ceased to exist at the end of 14th or at the beginning of the 15th century. One of the possible reasons can be turbulent times of dynastic wars for the Hungarian throne after the death of king Louis I., and later invasions of Ottoman akinji troops. Archaeological research confirm that the village ceased to exist, but not because of some violent act. It could be that the residents fled before the insurgents, and hadn't come back and rebuilt the village. Other possible reasons are of economical nature: hunger and perished crops due to unfavorable climate conditions, and also some diseases or an epidemic.

Translated by Katarina Šturik

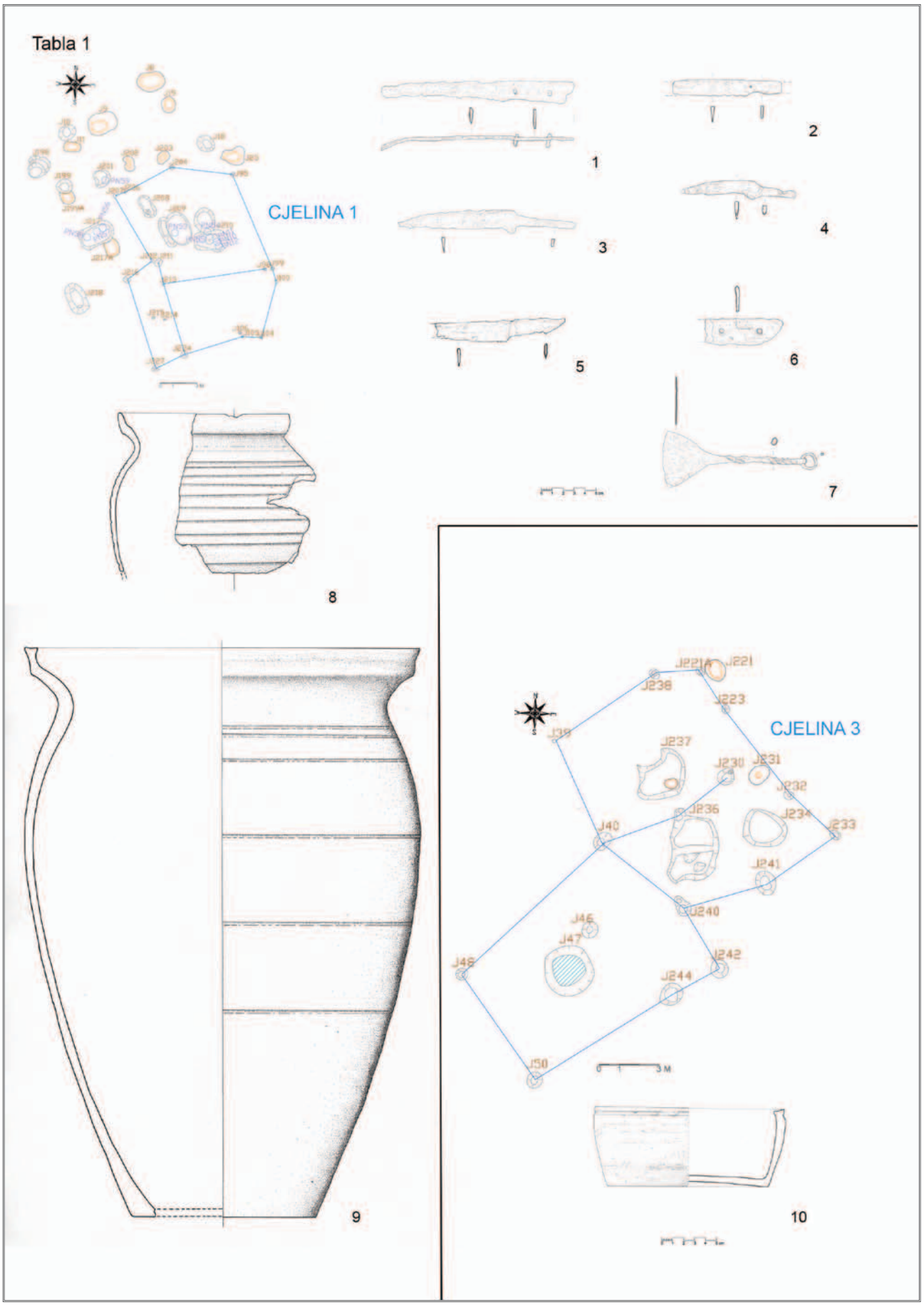


Tabla 1 (crteži objekata i nalaza, izradio: A. Janeš, 2015.)

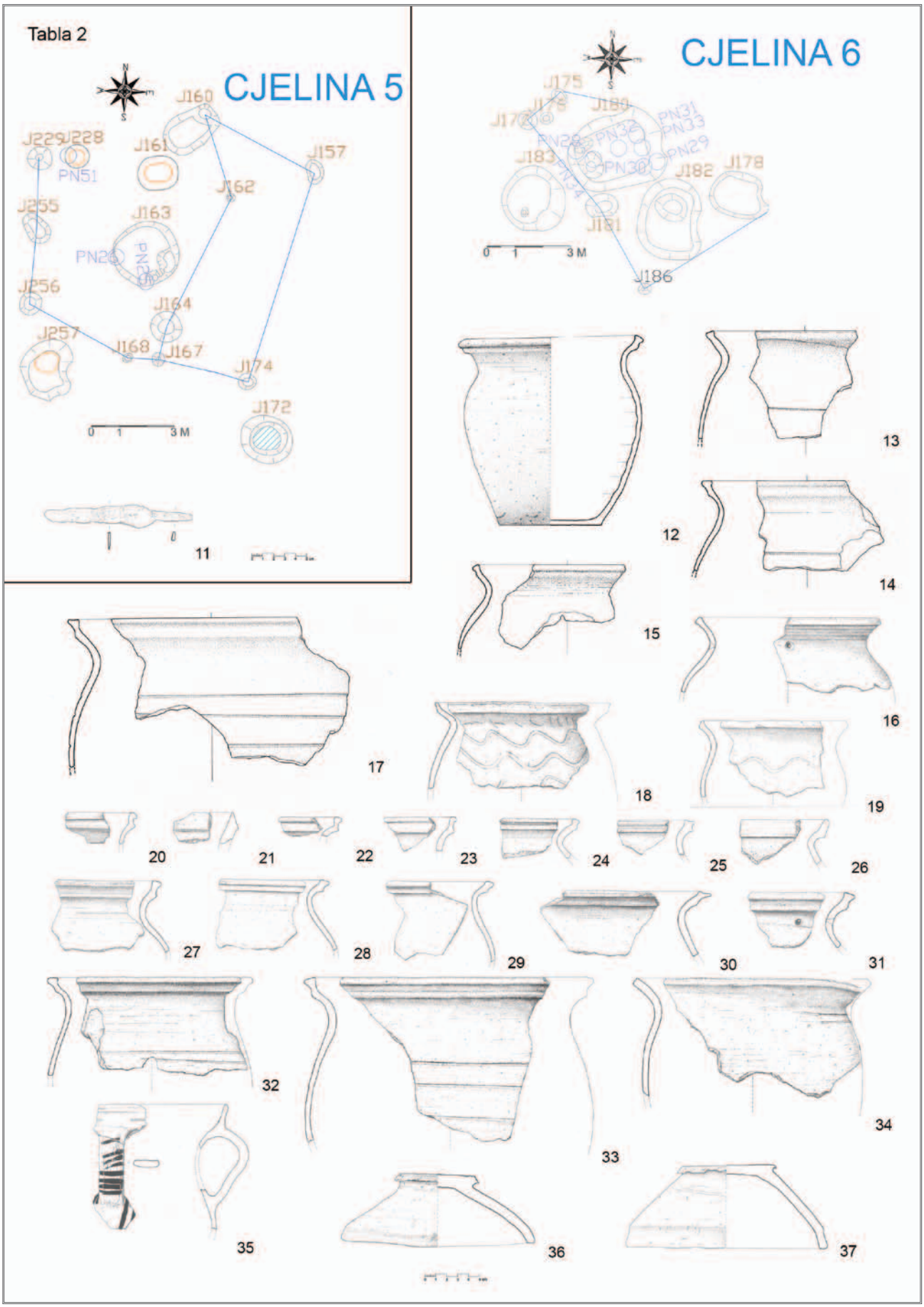


Tabla 2 (crteži objekata i nalaza, izradio: A. Janeš, 2015.)

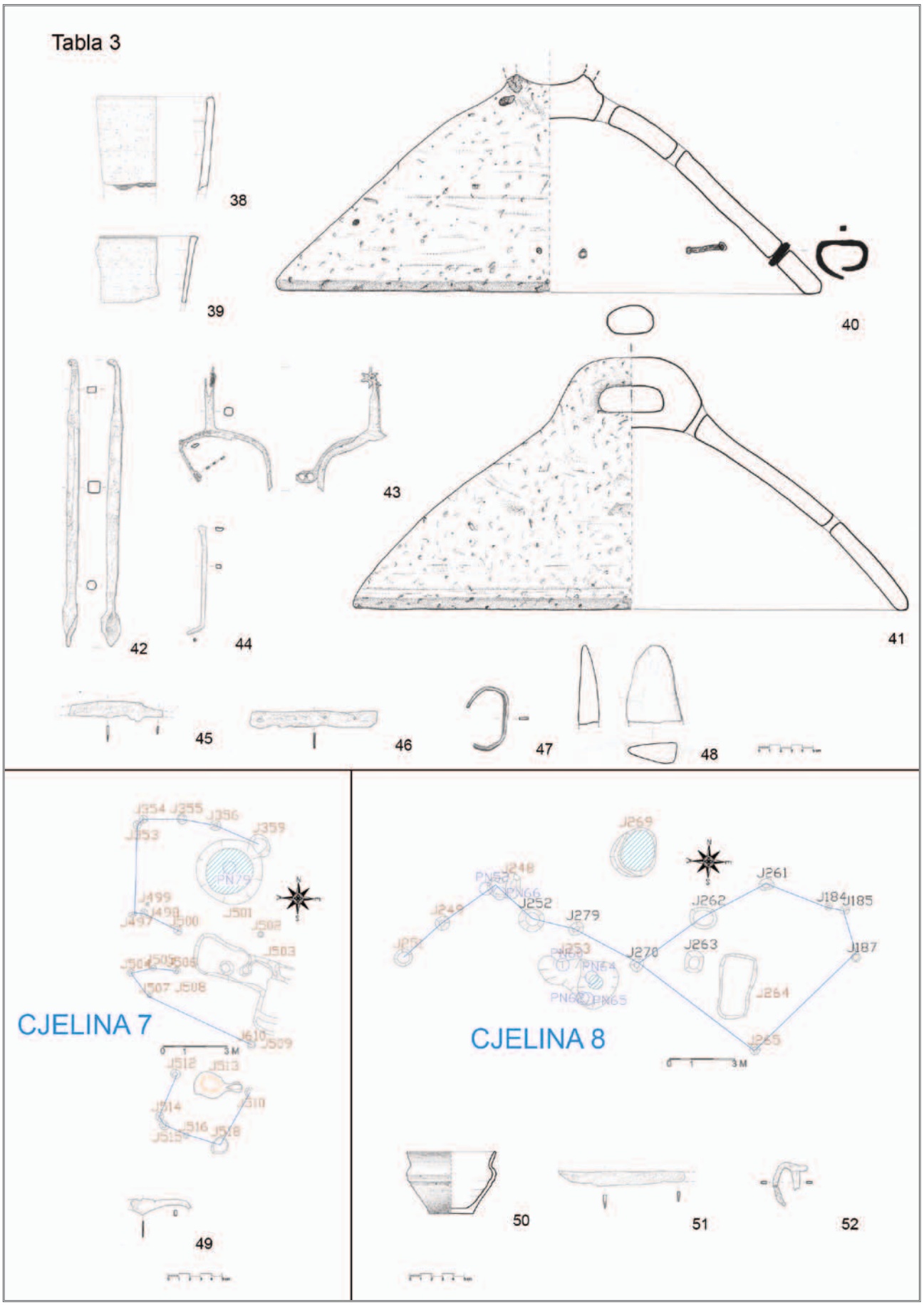


Tabla 3 (crteži objekata i nalaza, izradio: A. Janeš, 2015.)

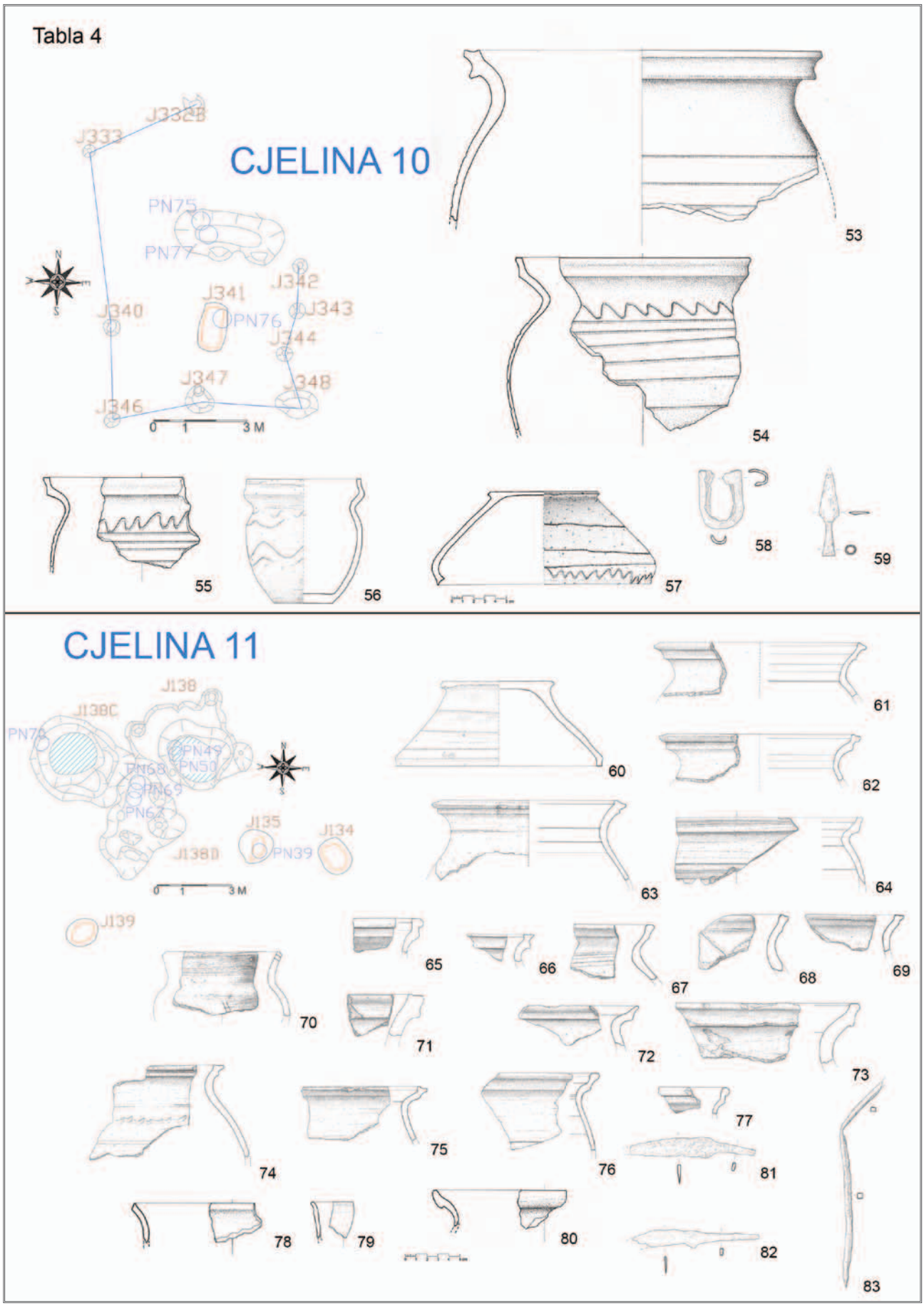


Tabla 4 (crteži objekata i nalaza, izradio: A. Janeš, 2015.)

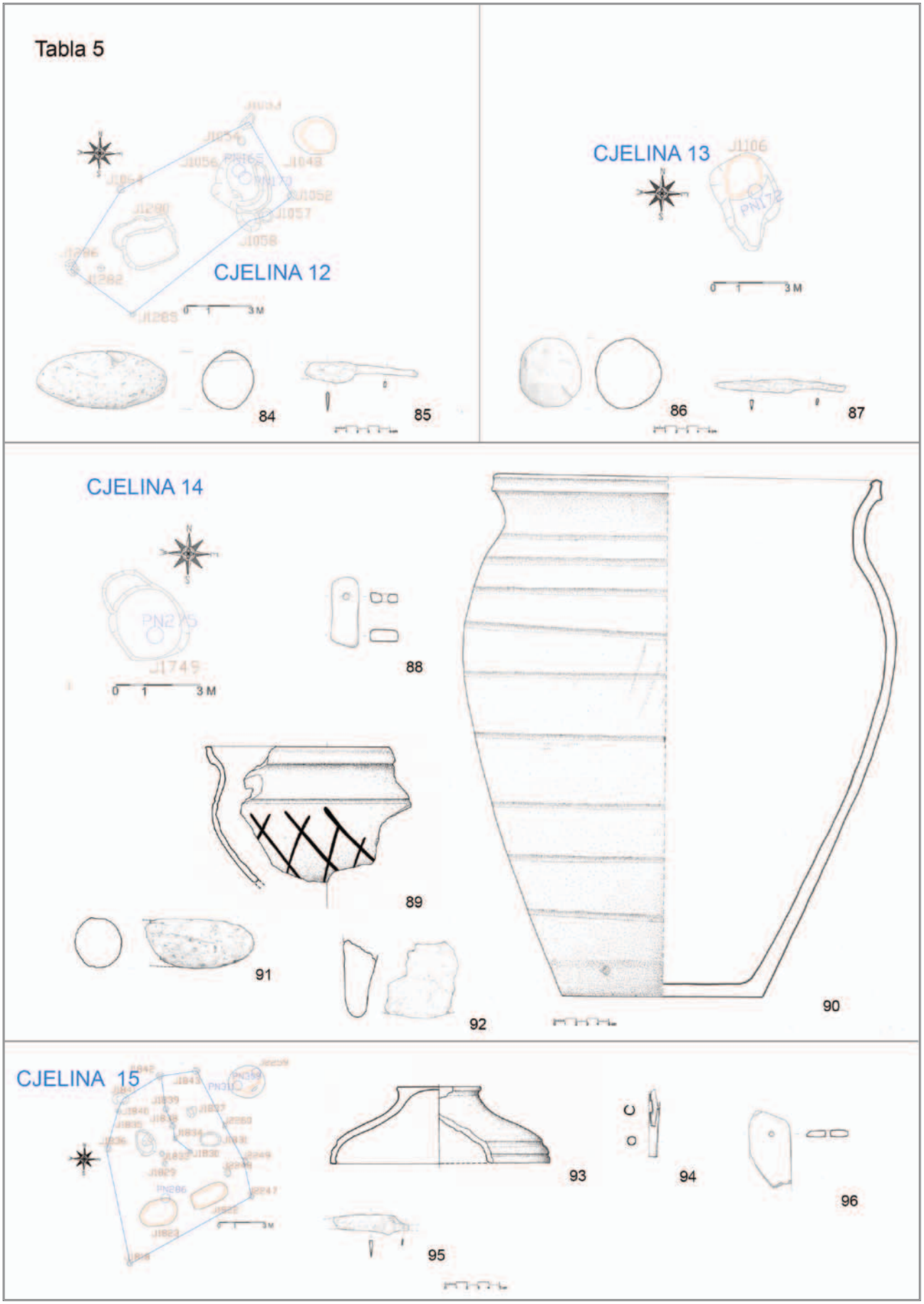


Tabla 5 (crteži objekata i nalaza, izradio: A. Janeš, 2015.)

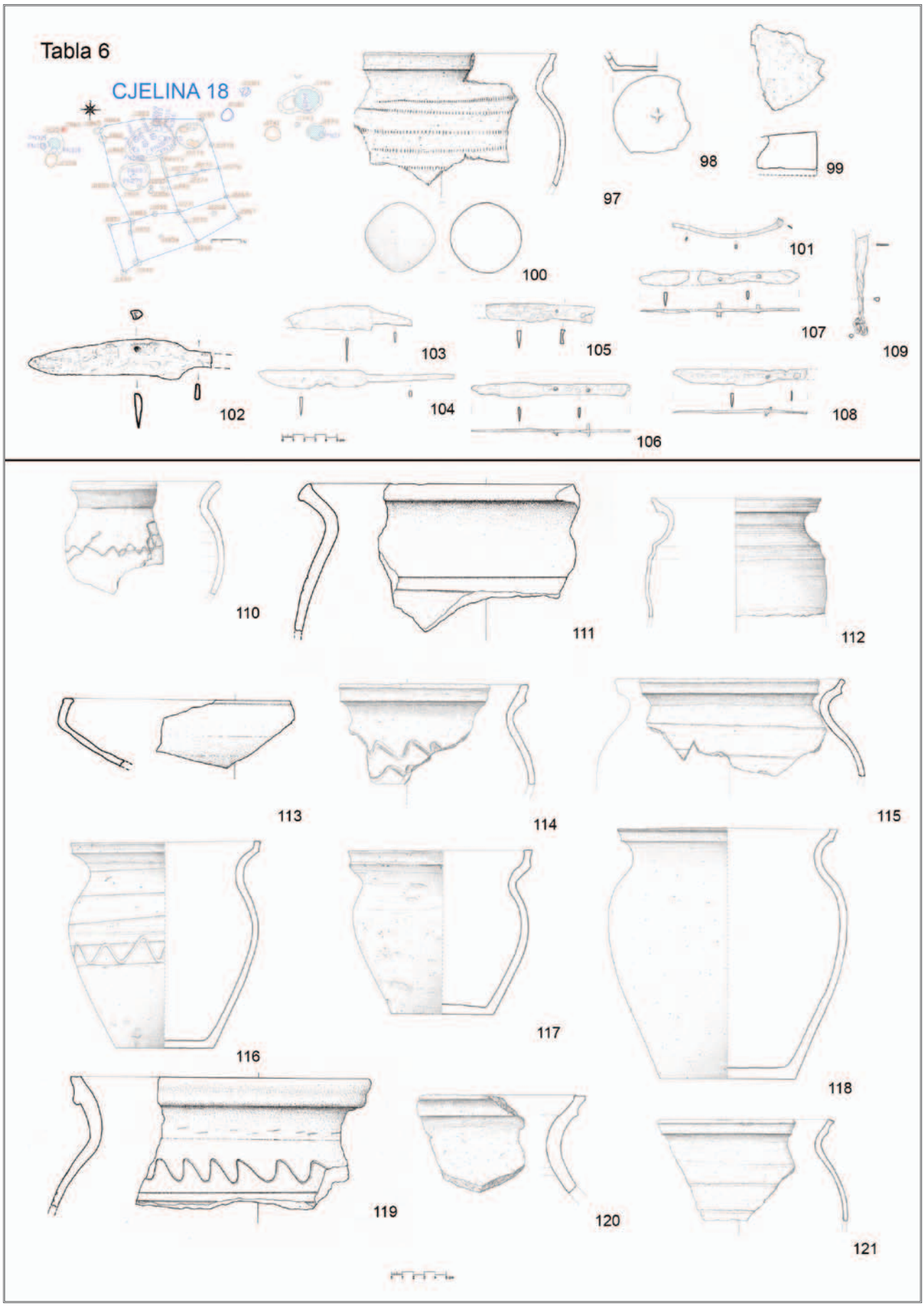


Tabla 6 (crteži objekata i nalaza, izradio: A. Janeš, 2015.)

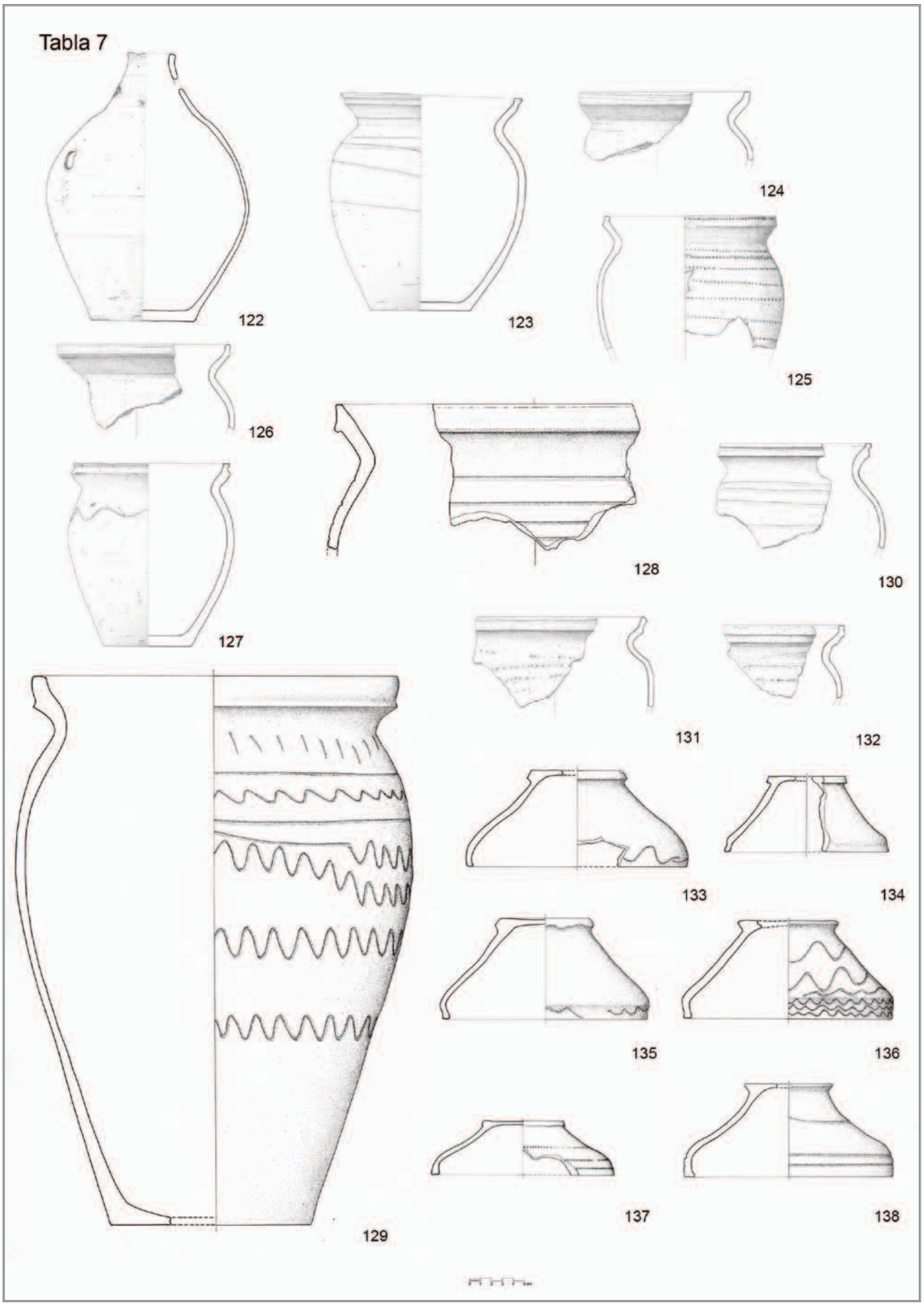


Tabla 7 (crteži objekata i nalaza, izradio: A. Janeš, 2015.)

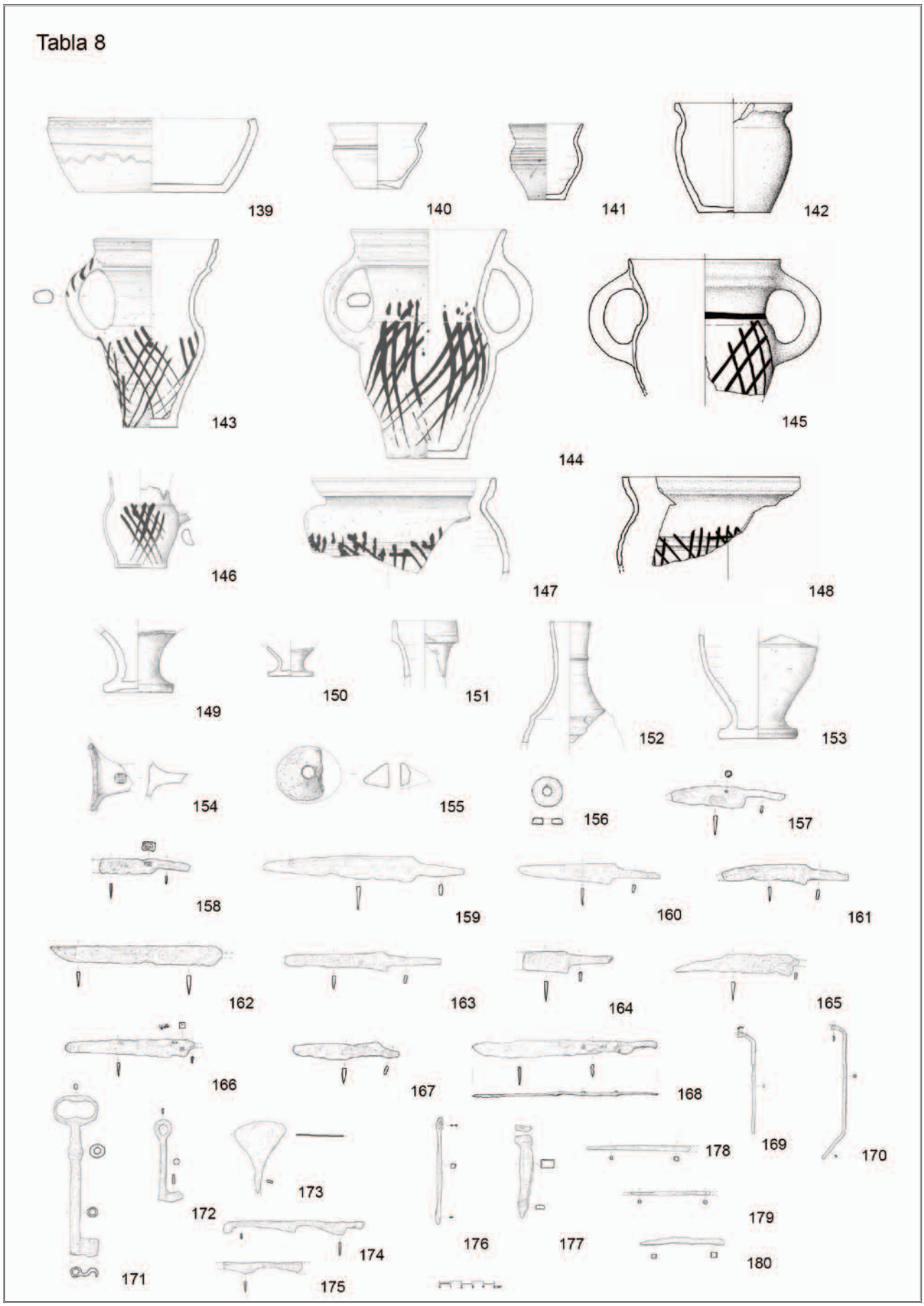


Tabla 8 (crteži objekata i nalaza, izradio: A. Janeš, 2015.)

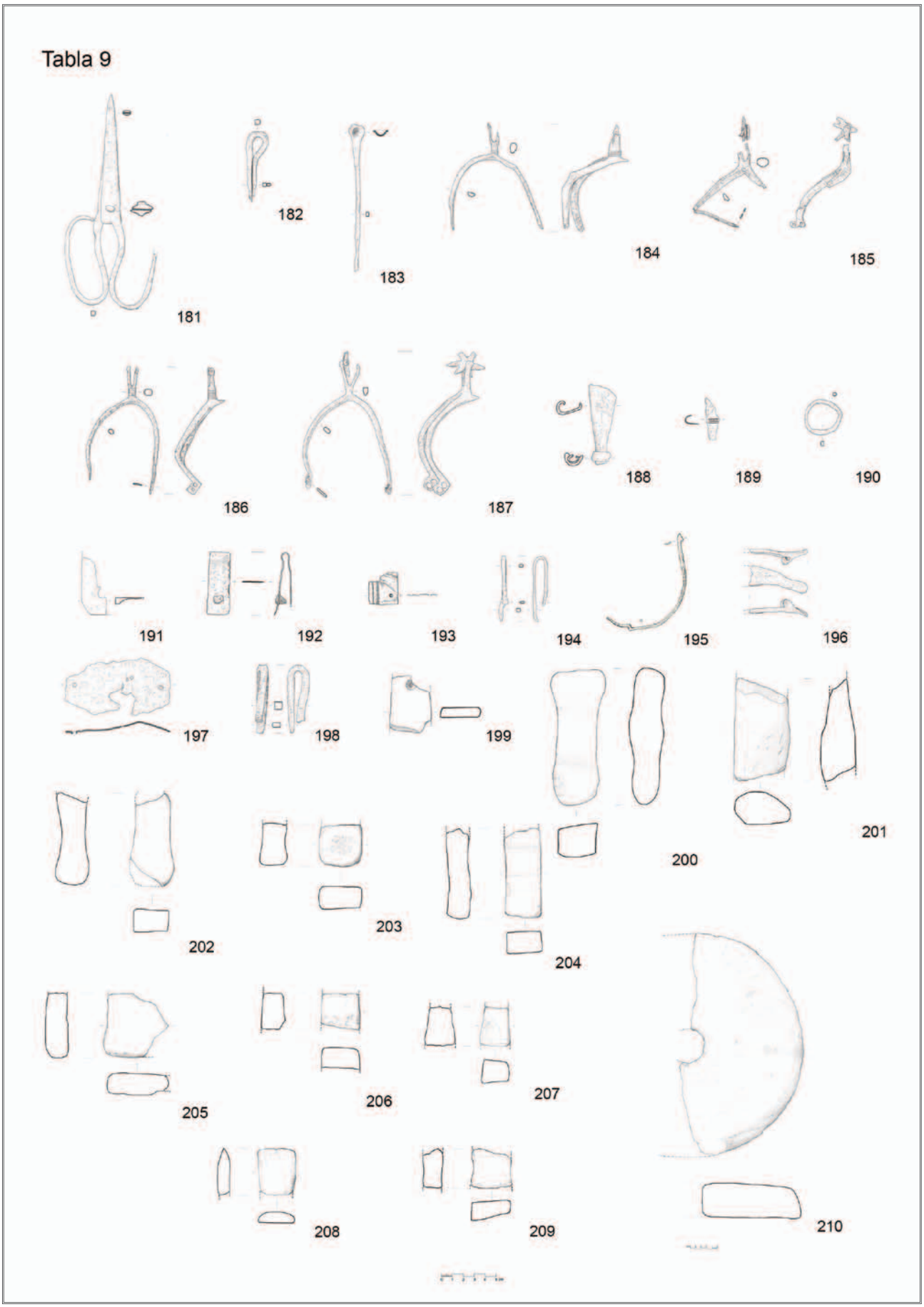


Tabla 9 (crteži objekata i nalaza, izradio: A. Janeš, 2015.)

IVANA OŽANIĆ ROGULJIĆ, ANITA RAPAN PAPEŠA

Medieval Finds from Liskovac Site – Vinkovci South Ring Road

Professional paper / *Stručni rad*

During the construction of the southern bypass of Vinkovci - section 2, in the area called Liskovac Early Roman and Medieval settlement was discovered. Archaeological research has confirmed the position of previously known medieval settlement Liskovac, which is also mentioned in several documents from the 15th century. In this work, the medieval finds from nine pits revealed in rescue research in 2003 shall be presented. The finds date from the 12th to the 15th century.

Keywords: Liskovac, Middle Ages, pottery, settlement

INTRODUCTION

Roman and medieval settlements were discovered on a section of the Vinkovci South Beltway (South Beltway – section 2). The settlement is located along the Bosut River at a site that is today called Liskovac. The name Krnjašci (Fig. 1) was used during compilation of the preliminary report. Based on a detailed analysis of the topography of the Vinkovci environs, it was ascertained that Liskovac is the site's proper designation (Ožanić 2004: 185–186; Petković 2006: 94–95). During the course of rescue excavations on the section of the Vinkovci South Beltway in the Liskovac area, Roman and Medieval pits were discovered, as well as a simple kiln. An area with an approximate length of 150 m and a width of 9 m was examined (Fig. 1). A total of 74 stratigraphic units were distinguished (34 pits, 2 small ditches, 1 kiln, and 3 layers) (Ožanić 2004: 185–186; Petković 2006: 94–95; Ožanić Roguljić 2009: 79–80). Based on the materials, it was ascertained that seventeen pits are from the Roman era, while nine are probably medieval. No elements that would allow certain dating were found in the remaining facilities or the kiln. Roman finds are published in 2009 in Prilozi of Institute of archaeology in Zagreb (Ožanić Roguljić 2009).

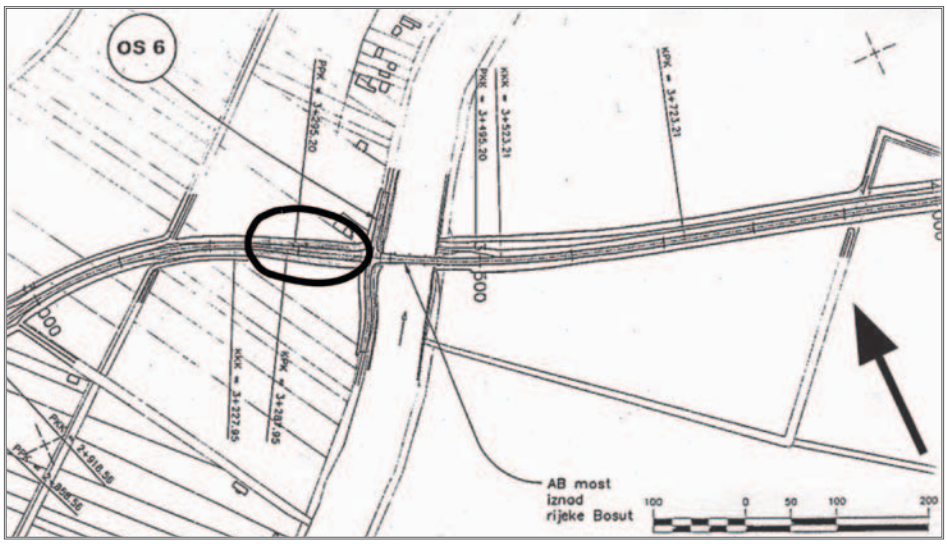


Fig. 1 Position of site Liskovac on southern beltway of Vinkovci

PROPERTY LISKOVAC – MEDIEVAL SOURCES

Name of property Liskovac or Ljeskovac occupies about 500 acres of the western and southwestern part of the Vinkovci territory, and south of the creek Nevkoš. Archaeological excavations confirmed exact position of medieval Liskovac. There are many sources for the toponym Liskovac. Liskovac or Leskovac (*Lezkouch*) was referred in the document from the 1435, and then in the contract from 1462 (*Lyszkowcz*) in which family Talovac sold their Vukovar properties (8 whole estates and 7 where they had only grant possessory) for 500 gold Hungarian florins to Job Gorjanski. Liskovac is in this document referred in the first group together with Miljunfalva, Kunovci, Baškovac, Gorica, Petrovac, Bozjaši and Krakinšci. Liskovac is with Sv. Ilija (*Szentillye*) an old heritage of Szente Mágócs family from the 13th century. During first half of the 15th century it came into possession of baron John of Alsán the last male heir of Szente Mágócs family. In 1437 the Talovac family through royal donation inherited most of the old estates of the family of Alsán, and subsequently other sources show them holding even the possessions listed in the forged charter of 1435. Liskovac (*Lyskocz*) is mentioned in 1491 when the 58 possessions that fell under the castle in Slakovci. Lěskovac (*Leskowacz*) is also mentioned in a document of 1507 issued to John Kishorvát of Hlapčić in its part which is actually a transcript of the older certificate of king Vladislaus II of Hungary issued in 1506 to Lawrence Bánffy de Gara. Toponym Liskovac suits Ljeskovac land in the southwestern part of the territory of today's Vinkovci mentioned in documents from 1435, 1462, and 1491 because the same documents cited the St. Ilija and other properties that have survived to this day as the names of lands in the area of Vinkovci. It is evident that the name Liskovac was written in medieval documents in the ekavian and ikavian form of Croatian language (Petković 2006: 95–96; Andrić 2007: 70–77). During the 18th century in Vinkovci surname Liskovac or Liskovčić (later extinct) was recorded in 4 families.

MEDIEVAL OBJECTS

Eight pits show material that is dated in medieval times by analysis of pottery. All the pits were dug into virgin soil and they are located beneath the humus layer (Fig. 2, Chart 1). SU 9/10 (Sector 1) and SU 30/31 are probably remains of a oval pit-house (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 76–91) and SU 28/29 and SU 56/58 are round pits of unknown use. The other pits have medieval pottery mixed with Roman pottery and are not reliable for any kind of interpretation. For instance SU 26/27 was dug into a Roman pit but the exact shape of the medieval and Roman object remained unsolved as it was not excavated in full because of the objective reasons.

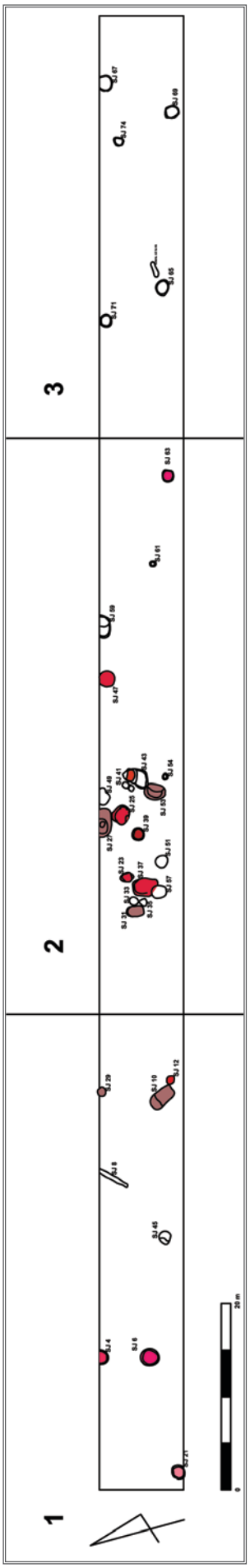


Fig. 2 Plan of excavated area (A. Solter, I. Ožanić Roguljić)

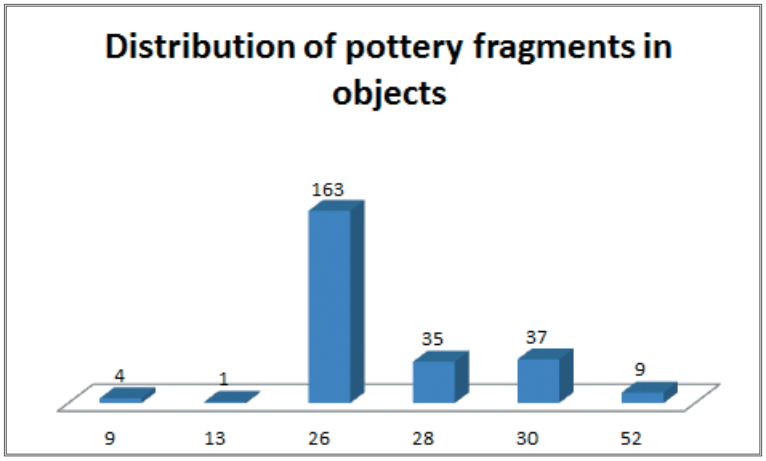


Chart 1 Distribution of pottery fragments in objects (A. Rapan Papeša)

POTTERY IN OBJECTS

SU 9/10 (Sector 1, Figs. 3–4)

Description of object: Pit-house (Oval long pit), Dimensions: 3.5 x 1.8 m, ▼82.55 – 82.33; 82.17; Pit with black fill (SU 9) with small traces of coal and daub.

Pottery (T. 1: 1–4): Altogether four different rim fragments belonging to kitchen ware were found in this object, consequently meaning that at least four vessels were used in this object. The rims are all made from admixture of clay and sand on a potter's wheel. The fragments differ so that we can distinguish simple rounded rim, simple cut off rim, and profiled and cut out rim.

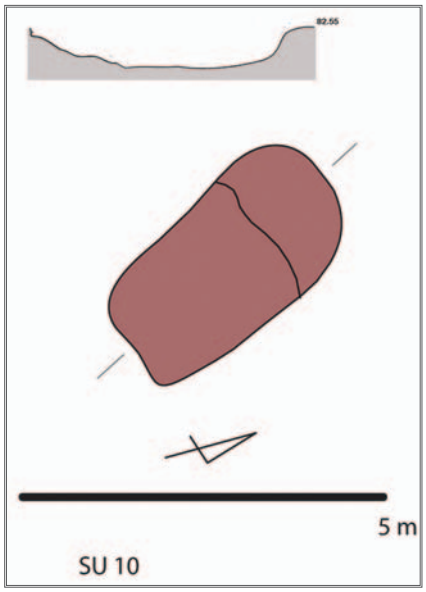


Fig. 3 SU 10 (drawing by: I. Ožanić Roguljić)

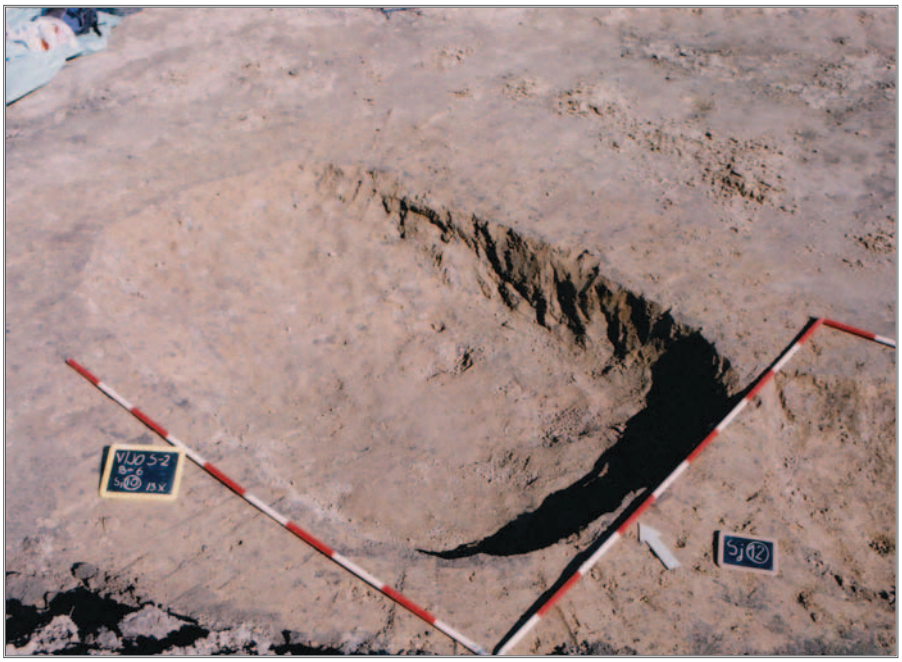


Fig. 4 SU 10 (photo by: I. Ožanić Roguljić)

SU 13

Description of object: After the inspection of documentation SU 13 is probably a leftover of humus after the work of machinery.

Pottery (T. 1: 5): Only one pottery fragment belonging to vessel body was found. It is a piece of kitchen ware, probably pot, made on a potter's wheel from admixture of clay and sand, in different shades of brown. The fragment is decorated with two groups of three incised horizontal lines.

SU 22/23 (Sector 2)

Description of object: A Roman pit with one shard of medieval pottery (Ožanić Roguljić 2009: Fig. 4, 13; Pl. 6: 1–5), oval shallow pit, fill (SU 22) consists of dark greyish brown clay.

Dimensions: 1.6 x 0.95 m, ▼ 82.58 – 82.39.

Pottery: Only one pottery fragment belonging to vessel rim, a pot presumably belonging to kitchen ware. It is made on potter's wheel from admixture of clay and sand, greyish-brown in colour. The fragment is decorated with incised straight and wavy lines.

SU 26/27 (Sector 2)

Description of object: Deep pit, consists of Roman and medieval pottery. It was dug over in the medieval period probably several times, fill (SU 26) consists of very dark greyish brown grey ash and greasy very dark grey clay (5 Y 3/1 very dark grey), absolute elevation 82.55 – 80.50. The pit could not be entirely examined. It is 2.05 m deep and 3.24 m wide, and its purpose cannot be ascertain as it was not excavated fully. Due to the circumstances which emerged during research; the statistical sampling is not complete. Several fragments of household daub and broken tegulae were also found in the pit with 15 shards of Roman pottery (Ožanić Roguljić 2009: 106, Fig. 4, 15; Pl. 10).

Pottery (T. 1: 6; T. 2: 7–14): Altogether 166 medieval pottery fragments come from this object. Some of them belong to

same vessels, so that minimum number of vessels in this object ranges from 35 to 40. All fragments belong to kitchen ware.

Not a single vessel had enough pieces to be restored completely, but some were partly reconstructable. Almost all fragments belong to different pots made on potter's wheel, with unemphasized S-moulding and emphasized S-profile; rims are simple rounded, but also profiled and cut out, bases are flat. Some pottery fragments appear to be hand made, but it could be that those just broke, but originally were finished on a slow potter's wheel. Beside pots there are few fragments of lids, bowls and cup. Decoration consists of bunch or single incised lines. The fabric used was made of admixture of clay and sand, sometimes with small pebble stones (especially visible on the basis), the colour ranges from orange through different shades of brown to gray.

SU 28/29 (Sector 1, Fig. 5)

Description of object: Round pit, very dark gray fill with traces of coal and daub. Dimensions: 1.2 x 1.3 m, ▼82.69 – 81.95.

Pottery (T. 3: 15–22): Altogether 35 pottery fragments come from this object. Some of them belong to same vessels, so that minimum number of vessels in this object ranges from 5 to 8. All fragments belong to kitchen ware.

Not a single vessel had enough pieces to be restored completely, but some were partly reconstructable. All fragments belong to different pots made on potter's wheel, with unemphasized S-moulding and emphasized S-profile; rims are simple rounded, but also profiled and cut out, bases are flat. Decoration is also somewhat different: besides groups of three incised horizontal lines decoration in form of combed wavy lines, single wavy line and wheeled decoration as well. The fabric used was made of admixture of clay and sand, sometimes with small pebble stones (especially visible on the basis), the colour ranges from orange through different shades of brown to dark, almost black.

SU 30/31 (Sector 2, Fig. 6)

Description of object: Long oval pit, maybe pit – house, Dimensions: 2.2 x 1.2 m,▼ 82.57 – 82.26; 81.97.

Pottery (T. 4: 23–31): Altogether 37 pottery fragments come from this object. Some of them belong to same vessels, so that minimum number of vessels in this object ranges from 15 to 20. All fragments belong to kitchen ware.

Not a single vessel had enough pieces to be restored completely, but some were partly reconstructable. All fragments belong to different pots made on potter's wheel, with unemphasized S-moulding and emphasized S-profile; rims are simple rounded, but also profiled and cut out, bases are flat. Decoration is also somewhat different: besides groups of three incised horizontal lines decoration in form of combed wavy lines, single wavy line and wheeled decoration as well. The fabric used was made of admixture of clay and sand, sometimes with small pebble stones (especially visible on the basis), the colour ranges from orange through different shades of brown to dark, almost black.

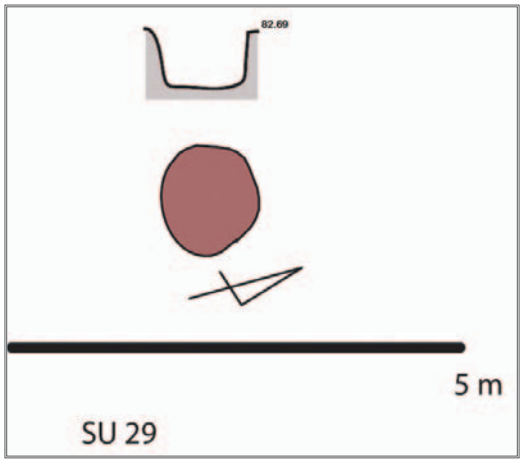


Fig. 5 SU 29 (drawing by: I. Ožanić Roguljić)

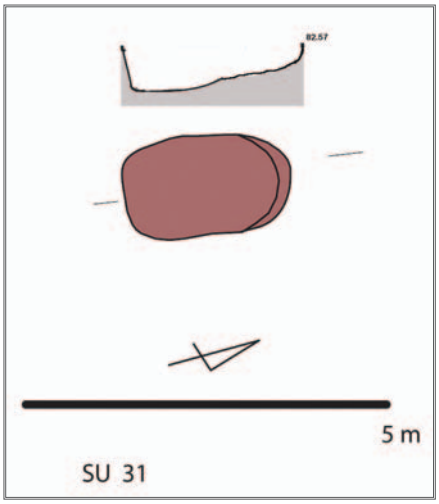


Fig. 6 SU 31 (drawing by: I. Ožanić Roguljić)

SU 52/53 (Sector 2)

Description of object: Oval pit, fill consists of greasy very dark greyish brown clay, base is charred, total of 24 Roman potsherds were found in the pit (Ožanić Roguljić 2009: 113, Fig. 4, 19; Pl. 21).

Dimensions: 2.45 x 1.45 m,▼82.56-82.37.

Pottery (T. 5: 33–37): Altogether 9 medieval pottery fragments come from this object. Some of them belong to same vessels, so that minimum number of vessels in this object ranges from 5 to 7. All fragments belong to kitchen ware.

Not a single vessel had enough pieces to be restored. All fragments belong to different pots made on potter's wheel, with unemphasized S-moulding and emphasized S-profile; rims are simple rounded, sometimes cut out, bases are flat. Three types of decoration can be observed: groups of five incised horizontal lines, incised horizontal lines and combination of combed wavy lines and incised horizontal lines. The fabric used was made of admixture of clay and sand, the colour ranges from orange through different shades of brown from light to dark.

SU 56/57 (Sector 2)

Description of object: Round pit that intersected Roman pit (SU 36/37). Pit SU 56/57 showed few shards of medieval pottery but not enough for diagnostics.

SOME OBSERVATIONS

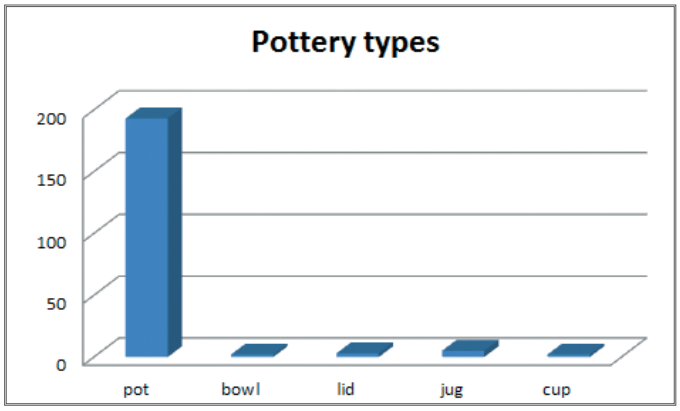


Chart 2 Distribution of pottery fragments in objects (A. Rapan Papeša)

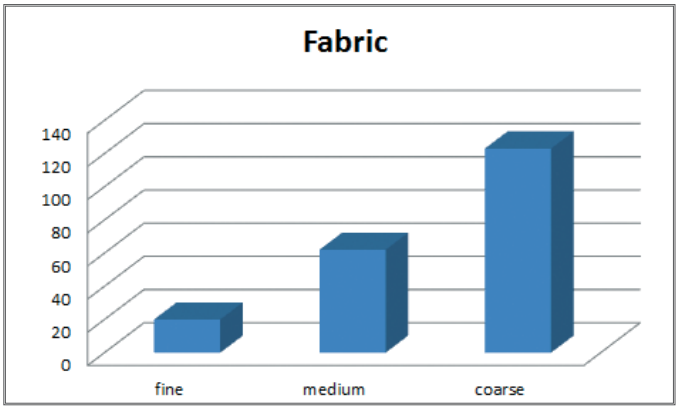


Chart 3 Statistical relationships of fabrics (A. Rapan Papeša)

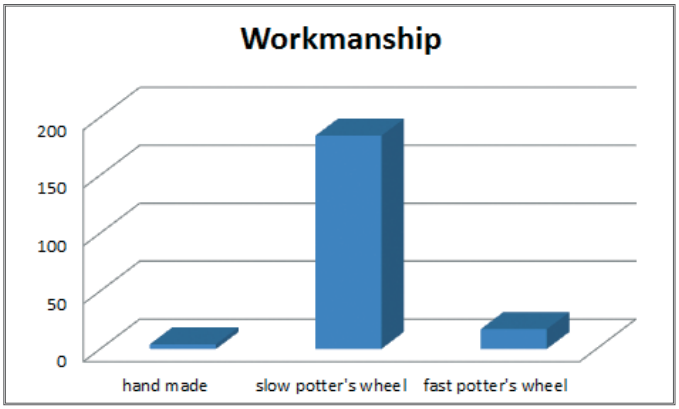


Chart 4 Statisticaly shown ways of workmanship (A. Rapan Papeša)

Analysed pottery fragments can be divided into 5 groups, but prevailed group are different pots (Chart 2).

Pots used at this site occur in different sizes: small, medium and large. According to their size they were differently manufactured; smaller pots were made more carefully, from refined clay, with thinner walls, backed well. Larger pots were often made by hand, and just finished on slow potter's wheel, walls are very thick with lot of pebbles added, and profiles show that they were not backed well.

Other forms that have been recognised are lids, bowls, jugs and cups. Lids are of a medium quality (concerning technology), probably were conical in shape. Bowls or lids of bell-like shape are made much more carefully, and are decorated. Two fragment that are interpreted as cups are made in a medium quality. Jug mentioned is made of fine, refined clay.

According to fabric pottery fragments can be divided into 3 groups: fine, medium and coarse (Chart 3).

Fine pottery is made of extremely purified clay with no visible admixture. Medium fabricated pottery is usually fine on the outside, but coarser inside of a vessel. Coarse pottery is very rough when touched, and pebble or crumbled admixture is good visible.

Another technological data that has been observed is workmanship; majority of fragments is made on a slow potter's wheel (sometimes fingerprints are visible as well), the rest by hand or on a fast potter's wheel (Chart 4).

An interesting feature has been observed on some fragments that belong to large pots. Some of pottery fragments are covered with thin layer of clay that must have been added after the vessel's gone through the drying process. We see 2 different explanations for this phenomenon: either those are patches that were ought to prevent cracking pots throughout firing or remains of pottery kiln walls (if the kiln was newly made and not completely dried yet).

Pottery vessels similar to ones found at this site were also found in Vinkovci (Sekelj Ivančan 2001: 46–47, 238–313), Borinci (Filipec 2010), Đakovo (Filipec 2012: 158–208), medieval town Ružica (Radić, Bojčić 2004: 163–189), Beograd (Bikić 1994), Stenjevac (Bunčić 2010).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

One of the first modern times rescue archaeological excavations carried out on roads was conducted by Vinkovci museum staff (Ožanić 2004: 185–186). A multilayered site, consisting of Roman and Medieval period settlement, was excavated. The archaeological material is kept in Vinkovci Municipal museum; the Roman period finds have been published on several occasions (Ožanić Roguljić 2009), now the medieval finds came to light. Archaeological material from this period consists only of fragments of pottery vessels found in objects that can be interpreted as dwelling or working pits. On the basis of analysis all medieval pottery material from this site can be described as vessels used as table or kitchen ware.

No vessel could have been restored completely, but fragments allow us to determine those vessels as pots, serving for cooking and preparing food. Other shapes are represented in a smaller number. This rural settlement most likely produced pottery locally, and only a very small percentage of pottery was bought or imported.

After examining this site carefully we can say that pottery at this site can be dated to period of 12th to 15th century. Datation of pottery is based on critical observations on morphology (functional form based on the shape) and technology (fabric, production and decoration).

The site itself fits into picture of medieval settlement pattern in County Vukovo. It is a small, satellite village, self-sufficient but simultaneously subjected to nearby estate seat. Approximately 15 to 20 such settlements gravitated to Szent Illye. Majority of them ceased to exist with Ottoman occupation of Slavonia, as is the case with our settlement.

CATALOGUE:

In plates and catalogue only diagnostic items are presented.

Abbreviations used:

R – rim of a vessel
N – neck of a vessel
S – shoulder of a vessel
Bo – body of a vessel
Ba – base of a vessel
H – handle of a vessel

F – fabric
C – colour
W – workmanship

DT – decoration technique
TD – type of decoration

RD – rim diameter
WT – wall thickness

SU 9

Pot (Pl. 1: 1) RN, F=coarse, C=light brown-gray-orange, W=slow potter's wheel, WT= 6 mm
Pot (Pl. 1: 2) RN, F=medium, C=brown, W=fast potter's wheel, WT= 6 mm
Pot (Pl. 1: 3) RN, F=fine, C=reddish brown, W=fast potter's wheel, WT= 4 mm
Pot (Pl. 1: 4) RN, F=medium, C=grey, W=fast potter's wheel, WT= 4 mm

SU 13

Pot (Pl. 1: 5) Bo, F=coarse, C=brown, W=slow potter's wheel, DT=incision, TD=rows of bunched lines, WT= 6 mm

SU 26

Pot (Pl. 1: 6) RNSBo, F=medium, C=orange/brown, W=slow potter's wheel, DT=incision, TD=rows of bunched lines, WT= 5 mm

Pot (Pl. 2: 7) BoBa, F=medium, C=orange/grey, W=slow potter's wheel, DT=incision, TD=rows of bunched lines, WT= 5 mm

Lid (Pl. 2: 8) RN, F=fine, C=brown, W=fast potter's wheel, DT=incision, TD=rows of bunched lines, WT= 4 mm

Pot (Pl. 2: 9) RBo, F=medium, C=brown, W=slow potter's wheel, WT= 9 mm

Cup (Pl. 2: 10) BoBa, F=medium, C=brown, W=slow potter's wheel, WT= 6 mm

Pot (Pl. 2: 11) RNS, F=medium, C=orange/brown, W=slow potter's wheel, DT=incision, TD=rows of bunched lines, WT= 5 mm

Pot (Pl. 2: 12) RN, F=medium, C=brown, W=slow potter's wheel, WT= 8 mm

Pot (Pl. 2: 13) RNS, F=coarse, C=orange/grey, W=slow potter's wheel, WT= 10 mm

Pot (Pl. 2: 14) RN, F=coarse, C=light brown, W=slow potter's wheel, WT= 14 mm

SU 28

Pot (Pl. 3: 15) RNSBoBa, F=coarse, C=orange/brown, W=slow potter's wheel, DT=incision, TD=rows of bunched lines, WT= 5 mm

Pot (Pl. 3: 16) RN, F=coarse, C=brown, W=fast potter's wheel, WT= 7 mm

Pot (Pl. 3: 17) BoBa, F=medium, C=brown, W=fast potter's wheel, DT=incision, TD=rows of bunched lines, WT= 5 mm

Jug (Pl. 3: 18) Bo, F=fine, C=light brown, W=fast potter's wheel, DT=painting, TD=lines, WT= 5 mm

Jug (Pl. 3: 19) Bo, F=fine, C=light brown, W=fast potter's wheel, DT=painting, TD=lines, WT= 4 mm

Jug (Pl. 3: 20) Bo, F=fine, C=light brown, W=fast potter's wheel, WT= 4 mm

Jug (Pl. 3: 21) H, F=fine, C=light brown, W=fast potter's wheel, DT=painting, TD=lines, WT= 8 mm

Jug (Pl. 3: 22) BoBa, F=fine, C=light brown, W=fast potter's wheel, DT=painting, TD=dots, WT= 5 mm

SU 30

Pot (Pl. 4: 23) RNSBo, F=medium, C=orange/brown, W=fast potter's wheel, DT=impression, TD=row of notches, WT= 4 mm

Pot (Pl. 4: 24) RNS, F=coarse, C=orange, W=slow potter's wheel, DT=impression, incision, TD=row of notches, rows of combed lines, WT= 5 mm

Pot (Pl. 4: 25) RNSBo, F=medium, C=grey, W=slow potter's wheel, DT=incision, TD=rows of combed wavy lines, rows of bunched lines, WT= 5 mm

Pot (Pl. 4: 26) RNS, F=coarse, C=brown, W=slow potter's wheel, DT=incision, TD=rows of combed wavy lines, WT= 6 mm

Pot (Pl. 4: 27) RNBo, F=medium, C=brown, W=slow potter's wheel, WT= 7 mm

Pot (Pl. 4: 28) RBo, F=fine, C=brown, W=fast potter's wheel, WT= 7 mm

Lid (Pl. 4: 29) RS, F=fine, C=grey, brown, W=fast potter's wheel, DT=incision, TD=rows of combed wavy lines, WT= 5 mm

Cup (Pl. 4: 30) RBoBa, F=coarse, C=grey, orange, W=slow potter's wheel, WT= 6 mm

Pot (Pl. 4: 31) BoBa, F=medium, C=brown, W=slow potter's wheel, DT=incision, TD=rows of bunched lines, WT= 3 mm

Pot (Pl. 4: 32) BoBa, F=coarse, C=brown, W=hand made, DT=incision, TD=rows of bunched lines, WT= 10 mm

SU 52

Pot (Pl. 5: 33) RNS, F=coarse, C=brown, W=fast potter's wheel, DT=incision, TD=rows of bunched lines, WT= 5 mm

Pot (Pl. 5: 34) RNS, F=coarse, C=light brown, W=slow potter's wheel, DT=incision, TD=rows of bunched lines, WT= 6 mm

Pot (Pl 5: 35) BoBa, F=medium, C=brown, W=fast potter's wheel, DT=incision, TD=rows of bunched lines, WT= 5 mm

Pot (Pl. 5: 36) RNSBo, F=coarse, C=orange/brown, W=slow potter's wheel, DT=incision, TD=rows of wavy lines, rows of bunched lines, WT= 10 mm
Pot (Pl 5: 37) RNS, F=fine, C=brown, W=fast potter's wheel, DT=incision, TD=rows of single lines, WT= 4 mm

Translated by Ivana Ožanić Roguljić, Anita Rapan Papeša

Ivana Ožanić Roguljić
Institut za arheologiju
Ulica Ljudevita Gaja 32
HR–10000 Zagreb
iozanic@iarh.hr

Anita Rapan Papeša
Gradski muzej Vinkovci
Trg bana Josipa Šokčevića 16
HR–32100 Vinkovci
anita@muzejvk.hr

BIBLIOGRAPHY / LITERATURA

Andrić, S. 2007, *Vinkovci u srednjem vijeku. Područje grada Vinkovaca od kasne antike do kraja turske vlasti*, Vinkovci – Slavonski Brod.

Bunčić, M. 2010, Naseobinski pokazatelji kasnog srednjeg vijeka zagrebačkog nalazišta Stenjevec, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 3. s. 43, Zagreb, 69–110.

Filipec, K. 2010, Srednjovjekovna keramika s lokaliteta Borinci-Crkvište-Crni Gaj 1961. / Medieval Pottery from the Borinci-Crkvište-Crni Gaj Site Discovered in 1961, *Opuscula Archaeologica*, Vol. 34, Zagreb, 255–284.

Filipec, K. 2012, *Srednjovjekovno groblje i naselje Đakovo–Župna crkva*, Zagreb.

Ožanić, I. 2004, Rezultati sustavnih i zaštitnih istraživanja arheološkog odjela Gradskog muzeja Vinkovci u 2003. godini, *Godišnjak Ogranka Matice hrvatske u Vinkovcima*, Vol. 21, 177–192.

Ožanić Roguljić, I. 2009, Rimski nalazi s lokaliteta Liskovac – Južna obilaznica Vinkovaca / Roman Finds from the Liskovac/Vinkovci South Beltway Site, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju*, Vol. 26, 79–142.

Petković, D. 2006, *Srednjovjekovna naselja sjeverozapadnog dijela vinkovačkog kraja,* Vinkovci.

Radić, M., Bojčić, Z. 2004, *Srednjovjekovni grad Ružica*, Osijek.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2001, *Early Medieval Pottery in Northern Croatia*, BAR International Series 914, Oxford.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010, *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku*, *Rezultati arheoloških istraživanja ranosrednjovjekovnih nalazišta u Torčecu,* Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 2, Zagreb.

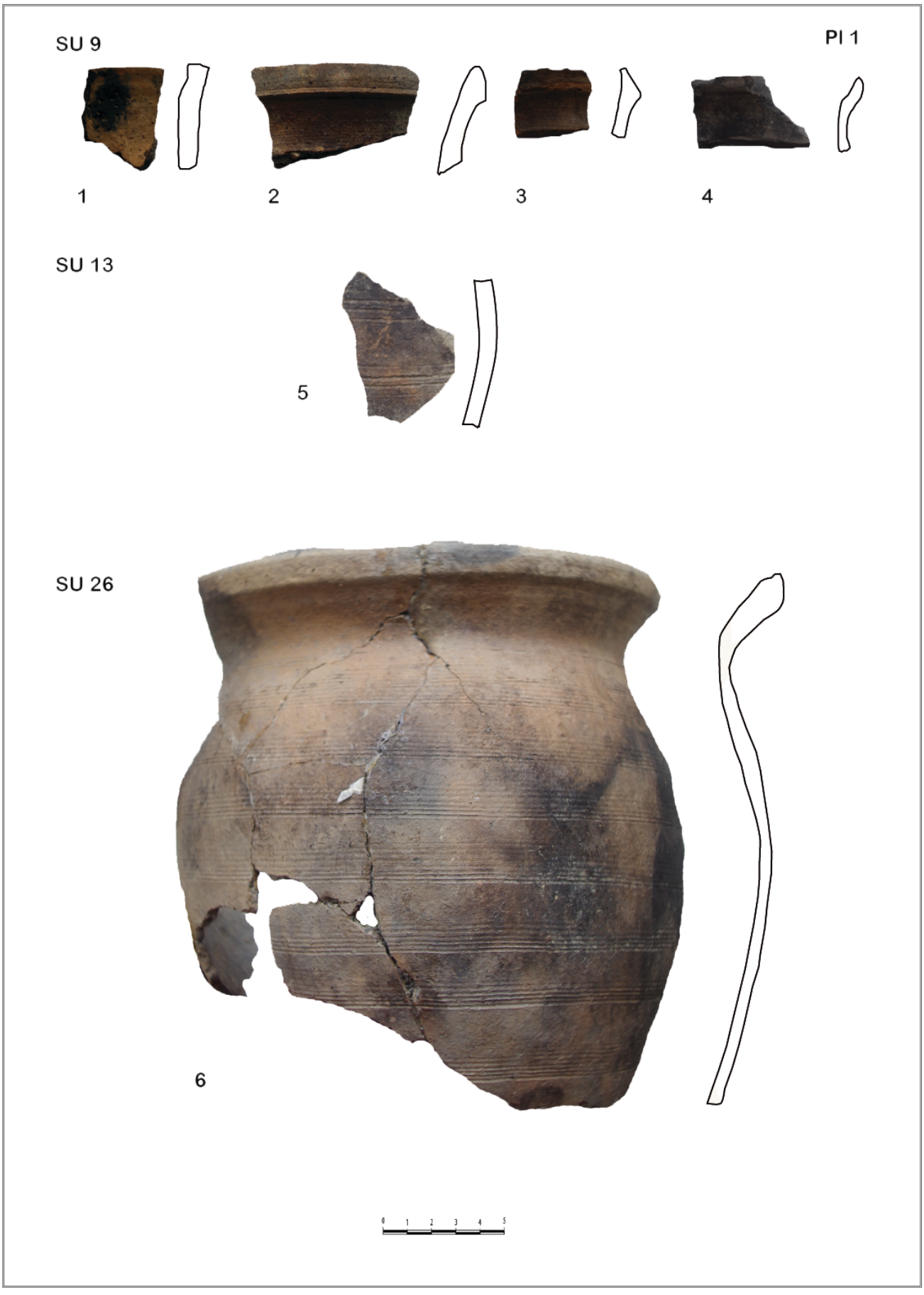
Bikić, V. 1994, *Srednjovekovna keramika Beograda*, Beograd.

SAŽETAK

SREDNJOVJEKOVNI NALAZI S LOKALITETA LISKOVAC – JUŽNA OBILAZNICA VINKOVACA

Ključne riječi: Liskovac, srednji vijek, naselje, keramika

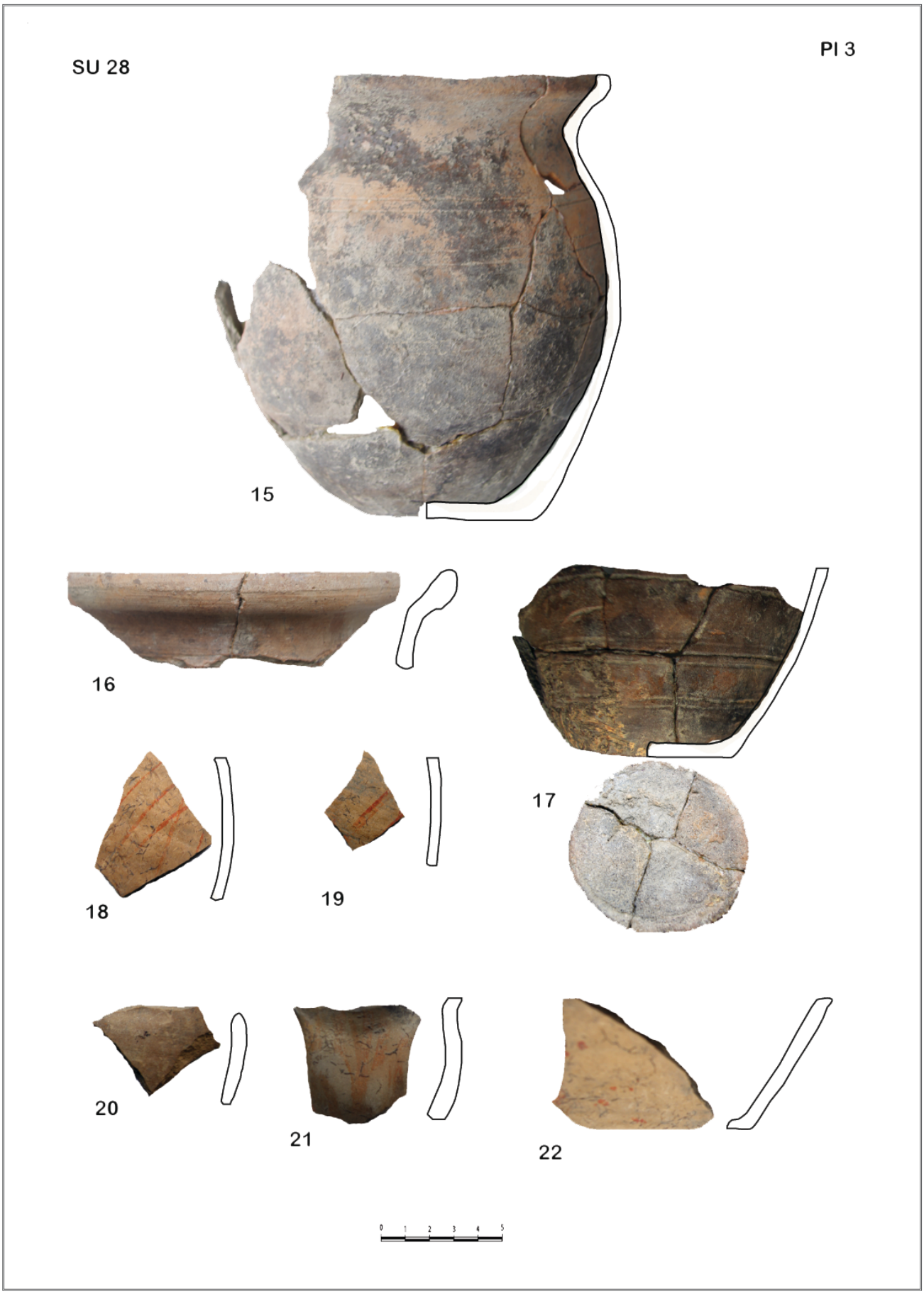
Prilikom izgradnje Južne obilaznice Vinkovaca – dionica 2, na području koje se naziva Liskovac otkriveno je rano rimsko i srednjovjekovno naselje. Arheološka istraživanja potvrdila su položaj otprije poznatoga srednjovjekovnog naselja Liskovac, koje se spominje i u nekoliko isprava iz 15. st. U ovom radu se objavljuju srednjovjekovni nalazi iz devet jama otkrivenih u zaštitnim istraživanjima 2003. godine. Nalazi se datiraju od 12. do 15. stoljeća.



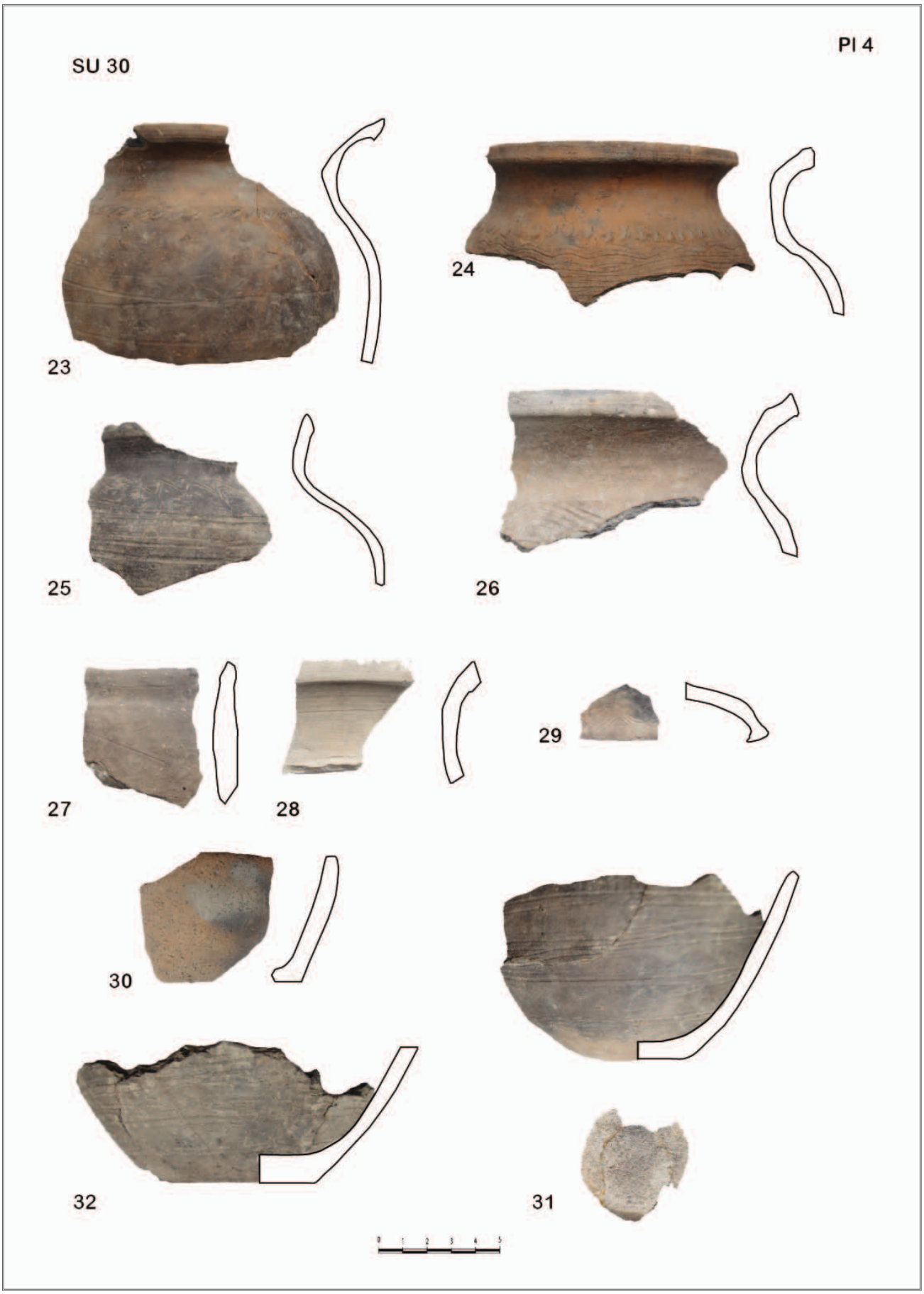
Pl. 1 SU 9, 13, 26 (drawing, photo by: A. Rapan Papeša)



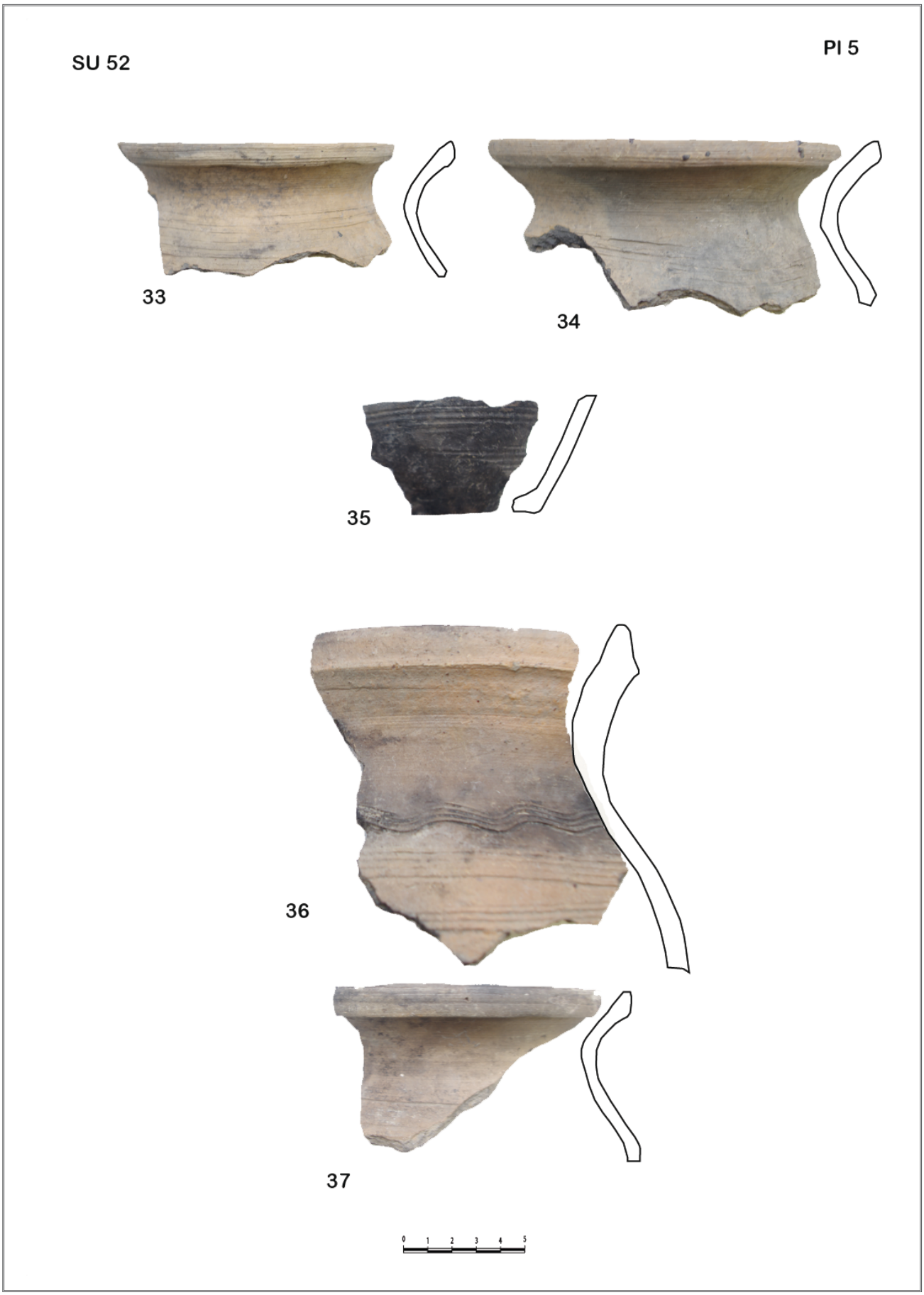
Pl. 2 SU 26 (drawing, photo by: A. Rapan Papeša)



Pl. 3 SU 28 (drawing, photo by: A. Rapan Papeša)



Pl. 4 SU 30 (drawing, photo by: A. Rapan Papeša)



Pl. 5 SU 52 (drawing, photo by: A. Rapan Papeša)

MARKO DIZDAR, DARIA LOŽNJAK DIZDAR, TAJANA SEKELJ IVANČAN

Archaeological Site Grabrić

Professional paper / *Stručni rad*

Salvage excavations carried out in 2011 and 2012 at the Grabrić site in the valley of the Glogovnica river yielded the remains of a Late Bronze Age settlement and an above-ground structure from the Late Middle Ages or the early modern age. The paper presents the spatial layout of post-holes belonging to the above-ground structure and a description of the modest pottery finds from the shallow surrounding pits.

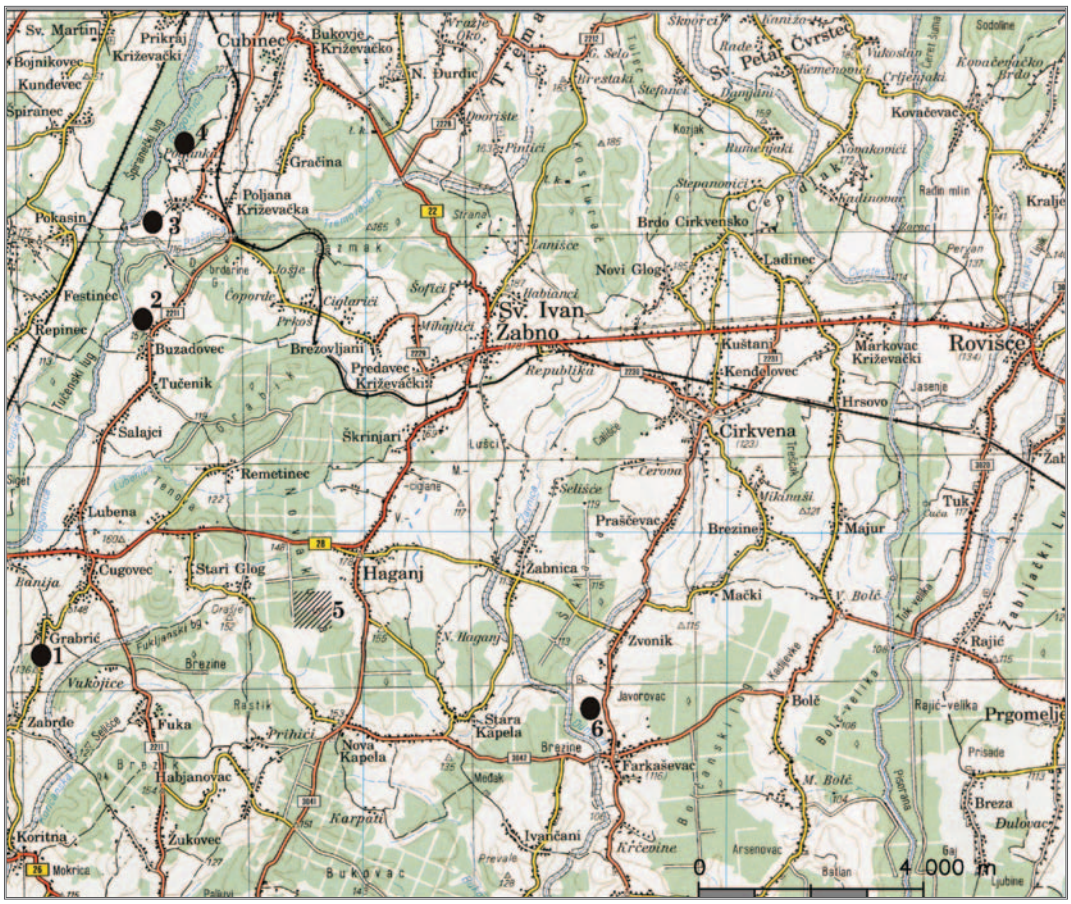
Key words: Grabrić, Middle Ages, modern age, settlement, pottery

The archaeological site of Grabrić is situated on an elongated elevation next to the Crnčić brook in the valley of the Glogovnica river in the Zagreb County (Map 1). The site, positioned south of the Grabrić village, encompasses a series of smaller units divided by gentle valleys. Following a field survey and a preliminary excavation with a series of test trenches, the salvage archaeological excavations carried out in 2011 and 2012 focused on the eastern and south-eastern slopes of the hill on which archaeological features had previously been documented.[1]

In addition to a Late Bronze Age settlement consisting of several excavated contexts, the excavation yielded also the remains of a younger settlement. On this occasion we singled out archaeological contexts attributed to this, younger phase of the site.[2] In most cases these contexts are situated on the southern part of the motorway route and the western crossing, where the archaeological excavation was carried out on the gentle slopes of the hill. Significant clusters of these features were revealed towards the top of the elevation. Among the excavated features there was a part of a big and shallow structure with post-holes around the edges and along the middle, as well as several shallow pits of irregular plan (SU 26/27, 200/201, 204/205, 288/289) (Fig. 1). The backfill of the elongated pit SU 26 (length: 4.58 m x width: 1.90 m, backfill thickness: 0.21 m), discovered in the test trenches, yielded an undecorated ceramic lid, which we have managed to reconstruct (Fig. 3). The reconstructed lid is 8 cm high, has a maximum diameter of 19 cm, while the diameter of the handle is 5.4 cm. Traces of rotation on a fast wheel are clearly visible on its slanted dark brown-grey body/wall. It is made of levigated clay with a considerable addition of glittering sand. Since its colour is uneven, it seems that it was fired under uncontrolled conditions. Based on its diameter, this lid probably ranks among medium-sized lids. The double grooved rim is inverted, pointing to a conclusion that it rested directly on the rim of a pot, that is, it covered the pot precisely. Since the diameter of the handle is so small, the lid could not have served multiple functions, in other words, it could not have served as a bowl,

1 Field survey of the fields lying south of the Grabrić village (Gradec municipality), on the route of the future motorway, was carried out in 2009. The survey yielded prehistoric, mediaeval and modern-age surface finds (Vujnović, Burmaz 2010b: 232). Test excavations, carried out in November 2010 were conducted by means of a series of 1.5 m wide trenches, yielding 42 features – remains of pits, posts and ditches, whereupon it was decided to protect the site by law. Salvage excavations AN 1 – Grabrić were carried out on an area of 42.441 m^2, before the building of motorway A13, section Junction Vrbovec 2 – Junction Farkaševac, in the period between November and December 2011 and between March and June 2012 (Dizdar, Ložnjak Dizdar 2013).

2 The archaeological contexts that belong to the younger historical periods, excavated at Grabrić, were presented at the 2nd International Scientific Conference "Mediaeval settlements in the light of archaeological sources", Institute of Archaeology, Zagreb, 2nd-3rd June 2015, with a short presentation in the form of a poster and a summary (Dizdar et al. 2015: 33).



Map 1 Position of the archaeological site Grabrić (1) and neighbouring contemporaneous sites on which archaeological excavations were carried out: Buzadovec-Vojvodice (2), Poljana Križevačka 1 (3), Poljana Križevačka 2 (4), Haganj-šuma Novakuša (5) and Farkaševac-Lazar polje (6)

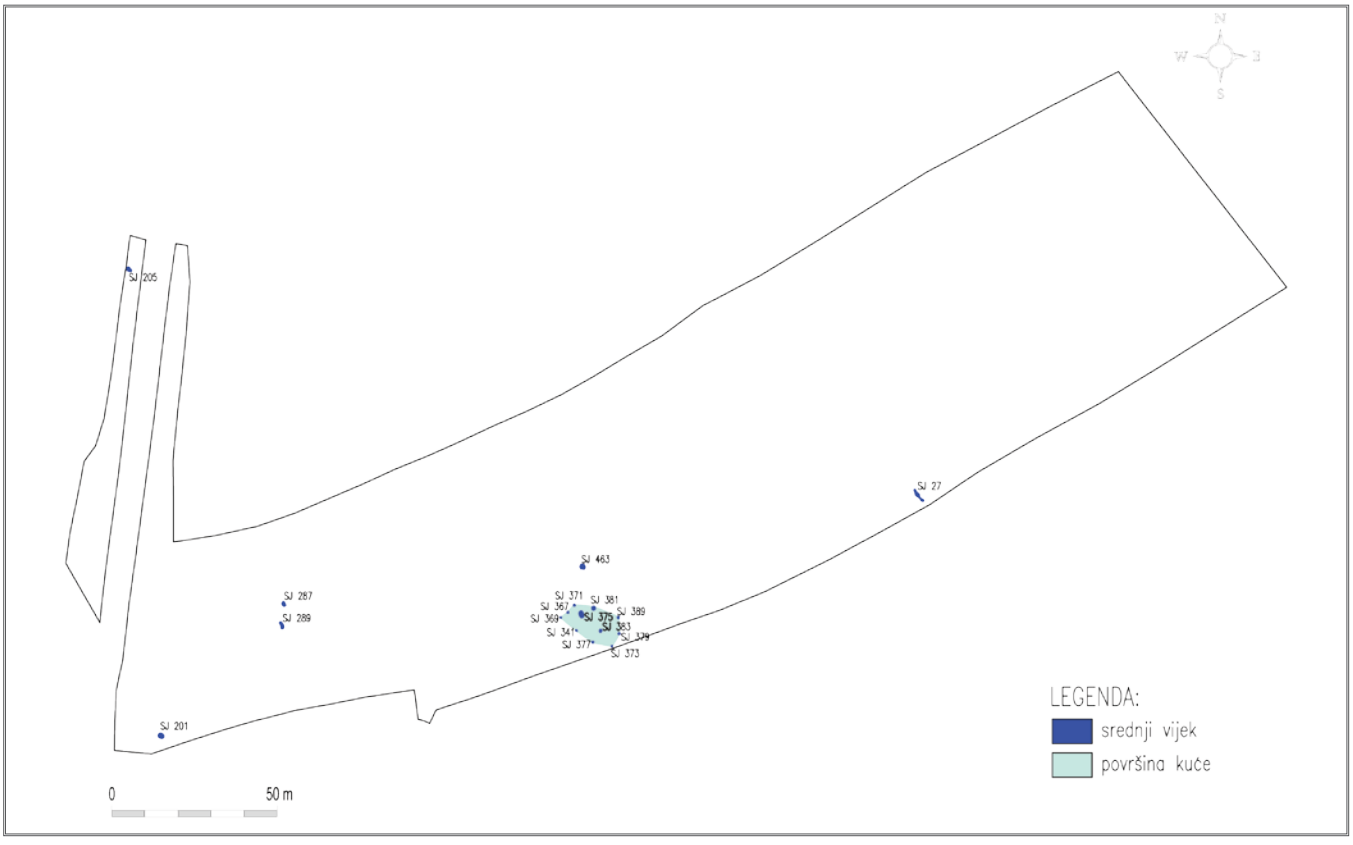


Fig. 1 Plan of the excavated archaeological contexts at Grabrić: blue - Middle Ages; light blue - house area; SJ=SU (design by: M. Švarc)

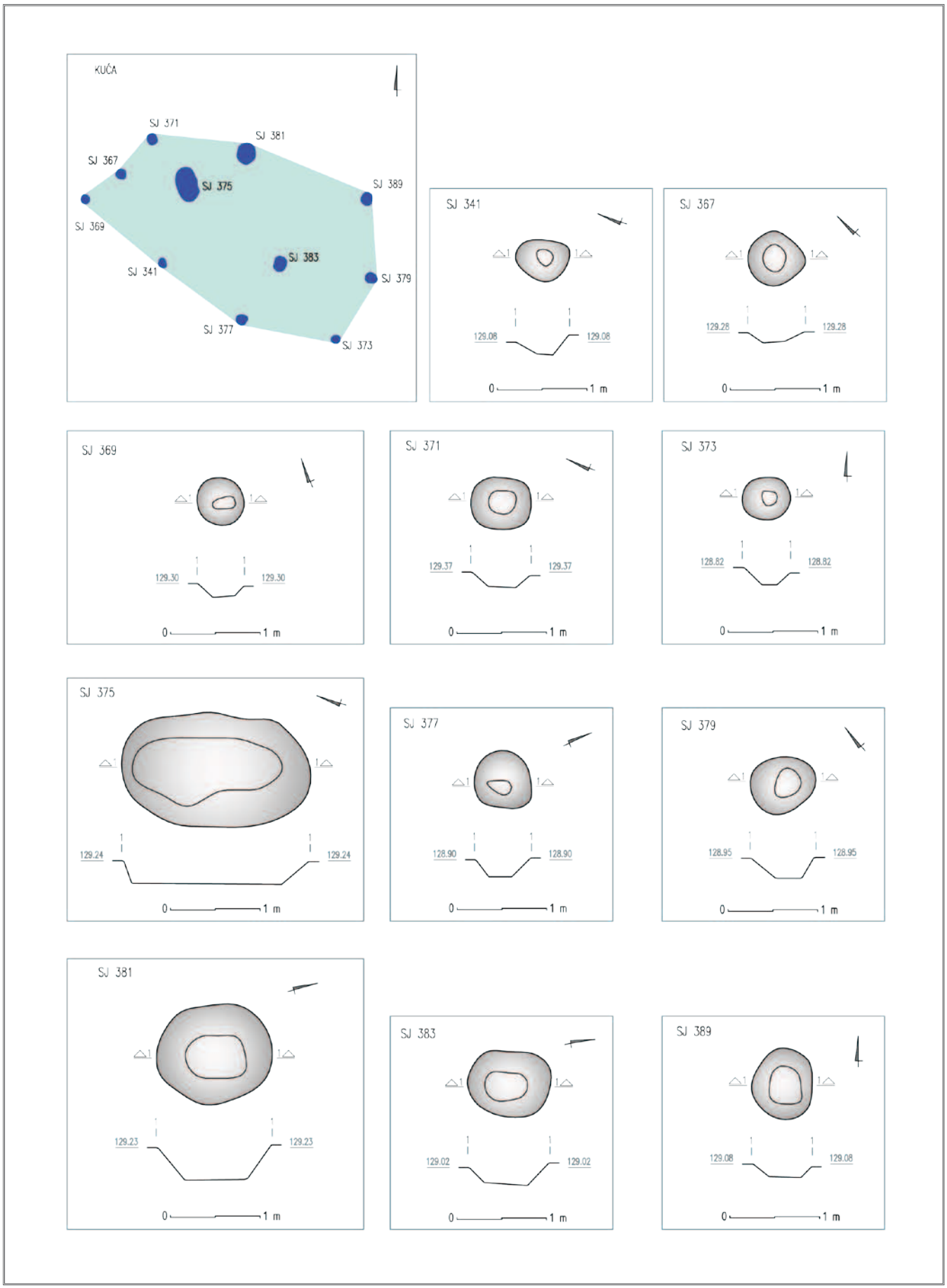


Fig. 2 Plan of the remains of the post-holes from the above-ground structure with cross-sections: kuća=house; SJ=SU (design by: M. Švarc)



Fig. 3 Ceramic lid from pit SU 26 (photo by: T. Sekelj Ivančan)

which is usual for this type of vessels, in the case of types with a wide handle (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 20–24, 74). Based on the features of design, the lid may be dated from the end of the 15th/first half of the 16th century until the 17th century, as shown by a recent analysis of a number of lids from the sites Josipovac-Selište and Verušed (Šiša–Vivek 2012: 248, Chronological table 11), so this unit should be observed in the context of the transition from the Late Middle Ages to the early modern age.

Fragments that are similar to this lid by their fabric were found in the backfills SU 204 (length: 1.94 m x width: 1.25 m, backfill thickness: 0.19 m), (3 bigger fragments) and 288 (length: 2.45 m x width: 0.95 m, backfill thickness: 0.19 m), (1 fragment) and both contexts might be attributed to the same period. On the other hand, pit SU 200 (length: 1.90 m x width: 1.63 m, backfill thickness: 0.33 m), yielded modern-age glazed pottery (2 fragments) and a piece of brick, so this context may be associated with the recent settlement of Grabrić, situated adjacent to the site.

Eleven smaller sunken features (SU 341, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 389),[3] arranged in a regular fashion in the south-western part of the excavated area, presumably mark the vertical walls of an above-ground timber structure (Fig. 2). A very fragmented potshard was found in the backfill of only a single post-hole (SU 376) and in an adjacent shallow pit of irregular circular plan (SU 462). Both shards lack any distinguishing elements that would enable us to date them with any precision, however, their fabric is similar to that of the lid and the previously mentioned shards from SU 204 and 288, and consequently we may associate them with the same period.

The relatively regular grid of timber post-holes delineates a space measuring 5.65 x 12.3 m, however, it is difficult to conclude what the house may have looked like based only on the spatial distribution of the post-holes, since the holes do not form a regular line in any of the sides of the presumed above-ground house. And while in the case of two somewhat bigger holes occupying the middle of the observed area we might conceive that they supported the construction of a gabled roof, the spaces in the south-eastern and north-western parts make up smaller irregular units that are hard to asso-

3 Dimensions: SU 341 diameter: 0.49 m, backfill thickness: 0.16 m; SU 367 diameter: 0.32 m, backfill thickness: 0.17 m; SU 369 diameter: 0.24 m, backfill thickness: 0.13 m; SU 371 diameter: 0.50 m, backfill thickness: 0.15 m; SU 373 diameter: 0.47 m, backfill thickness: 0.22 m; SU 375 length: 1.80 m x width: 0.46 m, backfill thickness: 0.24 m; SU 377 diameter: 0.68 m, backfill thickness: 0.23 m; SU 379 diameter: 0.46 m, backfill thickness: 0.20 m; SU 381 length: 1.21 m x width: 0.68 m, backfill thickness: 0.35 m; SU 383 length: 0.80 m x width: 0.40 m, backfill thickness: 0.21 m; SU 389 diameter: 0.60 m, backfill thickness: 0.14 m.

ciate with this central space. It is possible that they represent accessory lateral rooms on one of the sides and/or may have belonged to irregularly positioned posts as supports for projecting roofs or porches in front of the house on the other side, leaning against the gable of the structure. Only the three posts forming a line in the extreme western part might possibly point to the entrance into this structure, which in that case, together with the central part, would form the closed area of the residential space. In that case, we might think of an above-ground structure with several rooms, like those that were documented archaeologically in eastern Slovakia from the beginning of the 14th century (Čaplovič 1987: 8), that is, a house with the ground-plan in the shape of the letter L. Such structures were documented in Slovakia starting from the period of the 13th-15th century (Habovštiak 1988/89: 182), as well as in Bohemia and Moravia, but also in Austria from the year 1300 (Smetánka 1994: Obr. 1: C; Nekuda 2004: Abb. 32: 3, 8, 10). Based on the layout of the post-holes, which delineates an L-shaped space, we can conclude that the roof descended on four sides, while one of the rooms incorporated a hearth. This above-ground house, based on the modest finds it has yielded, may be attributed to the younger horizon of habitation at this site, i.e. it is dated to the period around the end of the 12th and the first half of the 13th century (Kerman 2013: 27–30, 50–51). The above-ground structure in Grabrić, although it resembles this house in certain elements, nevertheless does not belong to this period, but to the Middle Ages. At the same time, its dimensions are much smaller and on one of its sides it has posts positioned outside of the L-shaped plan, which possibly represent the remains of a porch, as we have already mentioned. Therefore, based on the present state of our understanding about the forms of above-ground structures in this area, all that we have said is at present only our considerations, while the final conclusion about the appearance of the above-ground structure from Grabrić will be put forward only once that possible future archaeological excavations have yielded some analogous examples to the spatial distribution of post-holes of this kind, which are presently unknown.

The excavations of the Grabrić archaeological site have shown that this had been a small settlement, which probably consisted of a few families that at the end of the Late Middle Ages and in the early modern age settled on a prominent elevation above the valley of the two brooks, whose slopes were suitable for agriculture. It is likely that a number of vestiges about the lives of these people did not survive, for instance, above-ground houses and/or accessory structures whose basic construction consisted of horizontal beams laid above the ground level, which are circumstances that are often impossible to document in archaeological excavations. That the wider area around Grabrić was densely inhabited at that time is shown by the many surface finds collected in the recent years in the systematic surveys of the Glogovnica river valley (Ložnjak Dizdar, Tkalčec 2014; Tkalčec, Ložnjak Dizdar 2015) and in intensive field surveys carried out prior to the building of future motorways (A 12 and A 13) (Vujnović, Burmaz 2010a; 2010b). To this we may add several archaeological sites situated on the routes of these roads, where salvage archaeological excavations were carried out, for instance, at the sites lying further north, like Buzadovec-Vojvodice (Tkalčec 2013), Poljana Križevačka 1 and 2 (Dizdar 2013; Ložnjak Dizdar 2012)[4] in the valley of the Glogovnica river on one side, and the sites Haganj-šuma Novakuša and Farkaševac-Lazar polje (MDC 2011), situated east of Grabrić, on the other side. Analyses of these sites will significantly complement our understanding of habitation in this area in the observed period, and the archaeological excavations of the site in Grabrić, in spite of their modest results, will form a part of this mosaic.

Translated by Sanjin Mihelić

Marko Dizdar
Institute of Archaeology
Ljudevita Gaja 32
HR–10000 Zagreb
mdizdar@iarh.hr

Daria Ložnjak Dizdar
Institute of Archaeology
Ljudevita Gaja 32
HR–10000 Zagreb
dldizdar@iarh.hr

Tajana Sekelj Ivančan
Institute of Archaeology
Ljudevita Gaja 32
HR–10000 Zagreb
tsivancan@iarh.hr

4 All three sites were excavated by scholars from the Institute of Archaeology and the results of the excavations were presented as posters at the 2nd International Scientific Conference on Mediaeval Archaeology "Mediaeval Settlements in the Light of Archaeological Sources", Institute of Archaeology, Zagreb, 2nd and 3rd June 2015 (Dizdar, Tkalčec 2015; Ložnjak Dizdar, Tkalčec 2015; Tkalčec, Sekelj Ivančan 2015).

BIBLIOGRAPHY / LITERATURA

Čaplovič, D. 1987, New Facts about the Development of Medieval Rural House in east Slovakia, *Slovenská Archeológia,* Vol. XXXV/1, 7–18.

Dizdar, M. 2013, Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja nalazišta AN 4 Poljana Križevačka 1 na trasi autoceste A12, dionica Gradec – Kloštar Vojakovački, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici,* Vol. IX, 69–75.

Dizdar, M., Ložnjak Dizdar, D. 2011, Probna istraživanja nalazišta AN 1 Grabrić na trasi autoceste A13, dionica Čvor Vrbovec 2 – Čvor Farkaševac, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. VII, 54–56.

Dizdar, M., Ložnjak Dizdar, D. 2013, Zaštitna istraživanja nalazišta AN 1 Grabrić na trasi auto-ceste A13, dionica Čvor Vrbovec 2 – Čvor Farkaševac, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici,* Vol. IX, 93–97.

Dizdar, M., Ložnjak Dizdar, D., Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2015, Arheološko nalazište Grabrić, Knjiga sažetaka 2. međunarodnog znanstvenog skupa srednjovjekovne arheologije *Srednjovjekovna naselja u svjetlu arheoloških izvora*, Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb, 2. – 3. 6. 2015., Sekelj Ivančan T. (ed.), Zagreb, 33.

Dizdar, M., Tkalčec, T. 2015, Kasnosrednjovjekovno naselje Poljana Križevačka 1, Knjiga sažetaka 2. međunarodnog znanstvenog skupa srednjovjekovne arheologije *Srednjovjekovna naselja u svjetlu arheoloških izvora*, Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb, 2. – 3. 6. 2015., Sekelj Ivančan T. (ed.), Zagreb, 31–32.

MDC 2011, Muzejsko dokumentacijski centar, Izvješća hrvatskih muzeja, Gradski muzej Bjelovar, http://www.mdc.hr/UserFiles/Image/izdavastvo/izvjesca_hr/2011/GM%20Bjelovar_2011.pdf, (19.01.2015.)

Habovštiak, A. 1988/89, Das Mittelalterliche Dorf in der Slowakei im Lichte der historisch-archäologischen Forschung, *Beiträge zur Mittelalterarchäologie in Österreich, Österreichische Gesellschaft für Mittelalterarchäologie,* Vol. 4–5, Wien, 179–186.

Kerman, B. 2013, Gornje njive pri Dolgi vasi 2, *Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije*, Vol. 36, Ljubljana 2013.

Ložnjak Dizdar, D. 2012, Zaštitna istraživanja nalazišta AN 5 Poljana Križevačka 2 na trasi autoceste A12 Sv. Helena – GP Gola, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici,* Vol. VIII, 63–68.

Ložnjak Dizdar, D., Tkalčec, T. 2014, Terenski pregled predjela lijeve obale srednjeg toka rijeke Glogovnice (Tučenik, Buzadovec, Poljana Križevačka, Cubinec), *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. X, 182–191.

Ložnjak Dizdar, D., Tkalčec, T. 2015, Kasnosrednjovjekovno naselje Poljana Križevačka 2, Knjiga sažetaka 2. međunarodnog znanstvenog skupa srednjovjekovne arheologije *Srednjovjekovna naselja u svjetlu arheoloških izvora*, Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb, 2. – 3. 6. 2015., Sekelj Ivančan T. (ed.), Zagreb, 32.

Nekuda, V. 2004, Das frühmittelalterliche Dorf in Ostmitteleuropa, *Archaeologia historica*, Vol. 29/04, Nekuda V., Měřínský Z., Kouřil P. (eds.), Sborník prací Filozofické Fakulty Brněnské univerzity, Brno příspěvků přednesených na XXXV. konferenci archeologů středověku České Republiky a Slovenské Republiky s hlavním zaměřením hranice v životě středověkého člověka, Hrabušice 29. 9. - 3. 10. 2003., Brno, 365–414.

Smetánka, Z. 1994, K problematice trojdílného domu v Čechách a na Moravě v období vrcholného a pozdního středověke, *Mediaevalia Historica Bohemica,* Vol. 2, 117–138.

Šiša–Vivek, M. 2012, *Oblici kasnosrednjovjekovnog posuđa na primjeru triju arheološki istraženih sela u Slavoniji*, rukopis doktorske disertacije, Filozofski fakultet, Sveučilišta u Zagrebu.

Tkalčec, T. 2013, Kasnosrednjovjekovno naselje Buzadovec-Vojvodice (AN 3) na trasi autoceste A12 Sveta Helena – GP Gola, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici,* Vol. IX, 76–87.

Tkalčec, T., Ložnjak Dizdar, D. 2015, Terenski pregled predjela desne obale srednjeg toka rijeke Glogovnice (Repinec, Festinec, Pokasin, Špiranec), *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. XI, 109–125.

Tkalčec, T., Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2015, Buzadovec-Vojvodice, kasnosrednjovjekovno naselje, Knjiga sažetaka 2. međunarodnog znanstvenog skupa srednjovjekovne arheologije *Srednjovjekovna naselja u svjetlu arheoloških izvora*, Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb, 2. – 3. 6. 2015., Sekelj Ivančan T. (ed.), Zagreb, 33.

Vujnović, N., Burmaz, J. 2010a, Autocesta A12, dionica Gradec – Kloštar Vojakovački, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak,* Vol. 6 (2009), 167–169, 231.

Vujnović, N., Burmaz, J. 2010b, Autocesta A13, dionica Vrbovec 2-Bjelovar, *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak,* Vol. 6 (2009), 149–150, 231–233.

SAŽETAK

ARHEOLOŠKO NALAZIŠTE GRABRIĆ

Ključne riječi: Grabrić, srednji vijek, novi vijek, naselje, keramika

U zaštitnim iskopavanjima provedenima tijekom 2011. i 2012. g. na lokalitetu Grabrić, smještenom na izduženom uzvišenju uz potok Crnčić u dolini rijeke Glogovnice u Zagrebačkoj županiji (Karta 1), istraženi su dijelovi naselja iz kasnog brončanog doba te nadzemni objekt iz kasnoga srednjeg ili ranoga novog vijeka (sl. 1, 2). Arheološke tvorevine obrađene u ovom radu većinom su smještene na južnom dijelu trase autoceste na blagim padinama brežuljka. U radu se donosi prostorni raspored ukopa stupova nadzemnog objekata te opis skromnih keramičkih nalaza iz plitko ukopanih okolnih jama. Izdvaja se keramički neukrašen poklopac iz zapune jame SJ 26, kojeg je bilo moguće rekonstruirati (sl. 3). Prema oblikovnim elementima, poklopac bi se mogao datirati od kraja 15./prve polovine 16. do u 17. stoljeće. Fakturom slični ulomci pronađeni su i u dvije jame koje zajedno s još devet, kako se pretpostavlja, markiraju okomite stijene nadzemnog drvenog objekta (sl. 2) koji je najvjerojatnije bio u funkciji na izmaku kasnoga srednjeg vijeka i u ranom novom vijeku.

VESNA BIKIĆ

To Live in a Ditch: Peculiarities of the Topography of Mediaeval Belgrade

Preliminary communication / *Prethodno priopćenje*

In the course of the excavations at the Belgrade Fortress, a peculiar settlement zone has been uncovered in the fortified area of the former riverbank. This area was divided into two units – the Western Suburb and the Lower Town – by the rampart and the defensive ditch running alongside it. There were several successive phases of buildings with wattle and daub walls leaning on the rampart, some of them with stone retaining walls, testifying to an intensive secondary use of the ditch, which started after it had lost its original defensive function. That the time-span of this settlement was from 1427 to 1521, i.e. from the period of Hungarian rule in Belgrade, is confirmed by the chronology of the fortification, stratigraphy of cultural layers and small archaeological finds. The article analyses the features and functions of these buildings, and their inventories. Together with the relations of this settlement with the neighbouring spatial and fortified units, the circumstances which could have led to settling this ground by the river, significantly lower than the rest of bank belt, are discussed.

Key words: fifteenth century, Belgrade, defensive ditch, secondary use, settlement, wooden buildings, pottery

The location on the plateau above the confluence of two major rivers, the Sava and the Danube, at the junction of two different geographical units – the flat Carpathian Basin and the hilly Balkans, makes Belgrade remarkable among the towns in its vicinity. The establishment and layout of the settlements and fortifications were certainly dictated by the topography of the terrain, and especially by the hydrological conditions (Popović 2006: 27–31). Yet, at the same time, the relief was modified according to the needs of the town's population, first of all strategic. From an elongated reef dividing the Upper Town into two unequal parts – where in the south-western corner the castle was to be built – the terrain sloped down in three directions; these rocky cliffs were partly cascading, to form small flat spaces. There were no such areas by the river, only a narrow zone (about 50 to 60 meters wide) of a muddy bank. Much as in the case of the settlement layout, natural preconditions, that is great descents in the terrain, influenced the spread, orientation and plans of the buildings as well: most of them cascaded down the slopes (Popović, Bikić 2004: 42–43).

Together with natural accumulation of river-mud, intensive space use led to the correction of the shoreline and widening of this area already in the Antiquity. The scope of the fortifications and the layout and size of spatial units from the Antiquity, Middle and Modern Ages are illustrative of these processes (Popović 2006: 27–31). As regards the enlargement of the settlement area, on this occasion our attention is directed to the bank belt, which in the Mediaeval Period had been developing as a distinct zone. The archaeological data testify to that effect (Popović, Bikić 2004: 23–24, 42–43). Namely, as early as the sixth century some 1.5 m thick cultural layer was formed there, and in the eleventh-twelfth centuries this area was double in size compared to the period before the Roman conquest, that is more than 100 metres wide. Yet, the greatest relief modifications date from the beginning of the fifteenth century. Due to the subsequent occupation of the Upper Town the descent in the terrain was significantly reduced and a rather flat surface was formed, while embanking the Lower Town's fortifications resulted in the formation of the plateau there as well. It was some 250 metres wide in the direction of the north-eastern rampart (Fig. 1).

At that time Belgrade was *seven-peaked*, as its topography and spatial units were described in the Life of Despot Stephen Lazarević by Constantine the Philosopher. His description, after Jagić (1875: 286-287) and here shortened, reads:

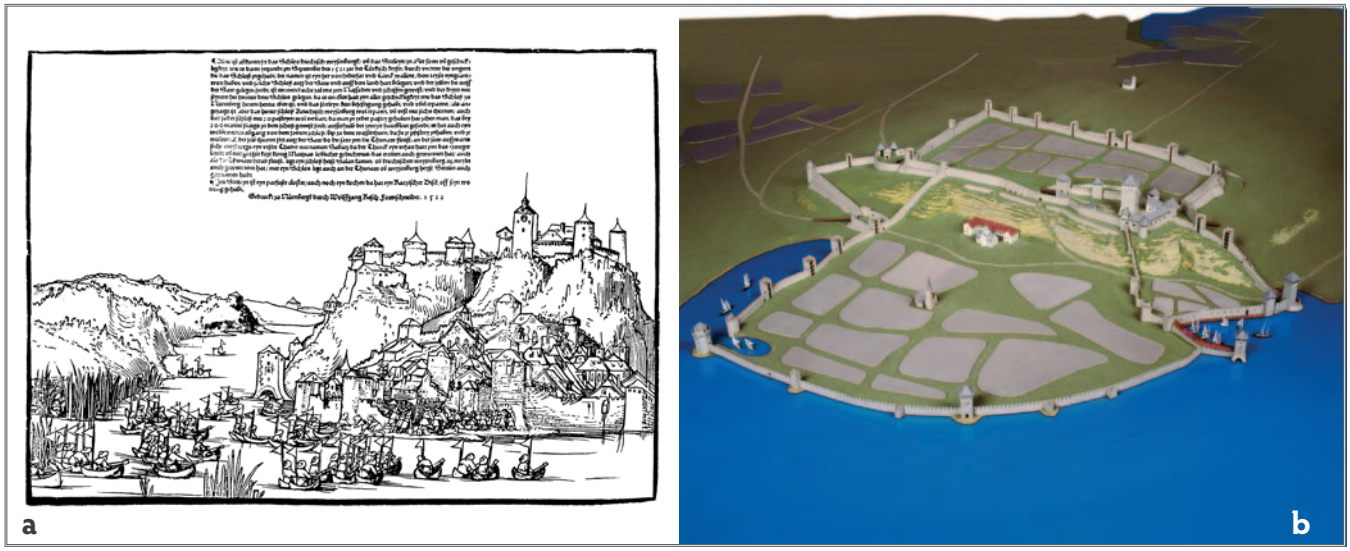


Fig. 1 a) Belgrade 1521, woodcut by W. Resch; b) Belgrade Fortress, general view of the defences in the 15th century, 3D restitution (after: Popović 2006: Fig. 67)

It (Belgrade) *was indeed seven-peaked. Because the highest rise* (in Belgrade) *and the most admirable one for its appearance* (the Upper Town)*, resembling the Mt. Zion in the Holy Jerusalem... And the second* (peak, the Lower Town) *was by the rivers to the north of the big town where the pier for ships was... It* (Belgrade) *has a heavenly river flowing to the East... The third peak* (the port on the Sava) *is by the dock for the Imperial ships and many fortifications. The fourth peak is a large tower* (the Castle)*, similar to the very home of David for its ditches, buildings and spaces. And after this one is passed by is the fifth* (peak, the Court in the western part of the Castle)*; all the Imperial treasures are in it. The sixth is to the East from it, a pier* (the Donjon) *dividing both towers... Like some extraordinary miracle, fortified with towers it can be seen from all distant places. The seventh* (peak) *is in the West* (the Western Suburb)*, with the second noble home of the Emperor. Through them the pious one* (i.e. Despot Stephen) *has been passing towards the ships as if it were a secret path...*

Unlike the fifteenth-century fortification, thoroughly explored and analysed in detail (Popović 2006: 85–157), traces of urban structures remain largely unknown. Huge building undertaking from the time of Austrian reconstruction of the fortress (1717–1736) included large-scale terrain leveling, in the course of which in many places cultural layers were removed almost down to the virgin soil. This is also true of large areas with layers from the Middle Ages, both in the Upper and Lower Towns. Thus, every discovery of what was left from Mediaeval settlement areas is very important, as was the case with the excavations of the Metropolitan's Palace complex at the foot of the Danube slope (Popović, Bikić 2004).

Not so long ago, a breakthrough in our knowledge was achieved by excavations along the above-mentioned rampart, once dividing two units of Mediaeval Belgrade – the Western Suburb and the Lower Town.[1] Fortification of the bank belt, which started in the first half of the fourteenth century with enclosing the Western Suburb on a part of the slope and the flat area approaching the Sava river, was completed with the erection of new ramparts at the part of the plateau near the confluence. In that way the Lower Town was finally shaped as a fortified settlement. The building activities were finished just before the death of Despot Stephen Lazarević in 1427. This part of Belgrade was not to be changed during the **Hungar**-ian rule, up until the Ottoman conquest in 1521 (Fig. 2).

The most important change in the fortification came with the construction of the outer defense line, 4.20 m in front of the Western Suburb rampart. The newly-built rampart also followed the configuration of the terrain, descending towards the Sava riverbank. It was very well masoned and constructed completely as a retaining wall, with its outer face slightly escarped (Fig. 3). The face stones are rounded and damaged, apparently from fire, a matter to be discussed below. Although it was dug deeper than the inner rampart, due to unstable muddy ground on part of the rampart route the cracks from soil subsidence and ground movements are visible. Judging by the preliminary results of geoelectrical survey (specific electrical resistance method)[2] the rampart was not built continuously but in sections. The same was observed on

1 Four excavation campaigns were organised in 1997 and between 2002 and 2004 by the Institute of Archaeology – Scientific-Research Project for the Belgrade Fortress; the preliminary results were published by the present author (Bikić 1997).

2 The measurements were taken and processed by Momir Vukadinović of the Jaroslav Černi Institute for the Development of Water Resources (JCI), Belgrade. Unpublished.

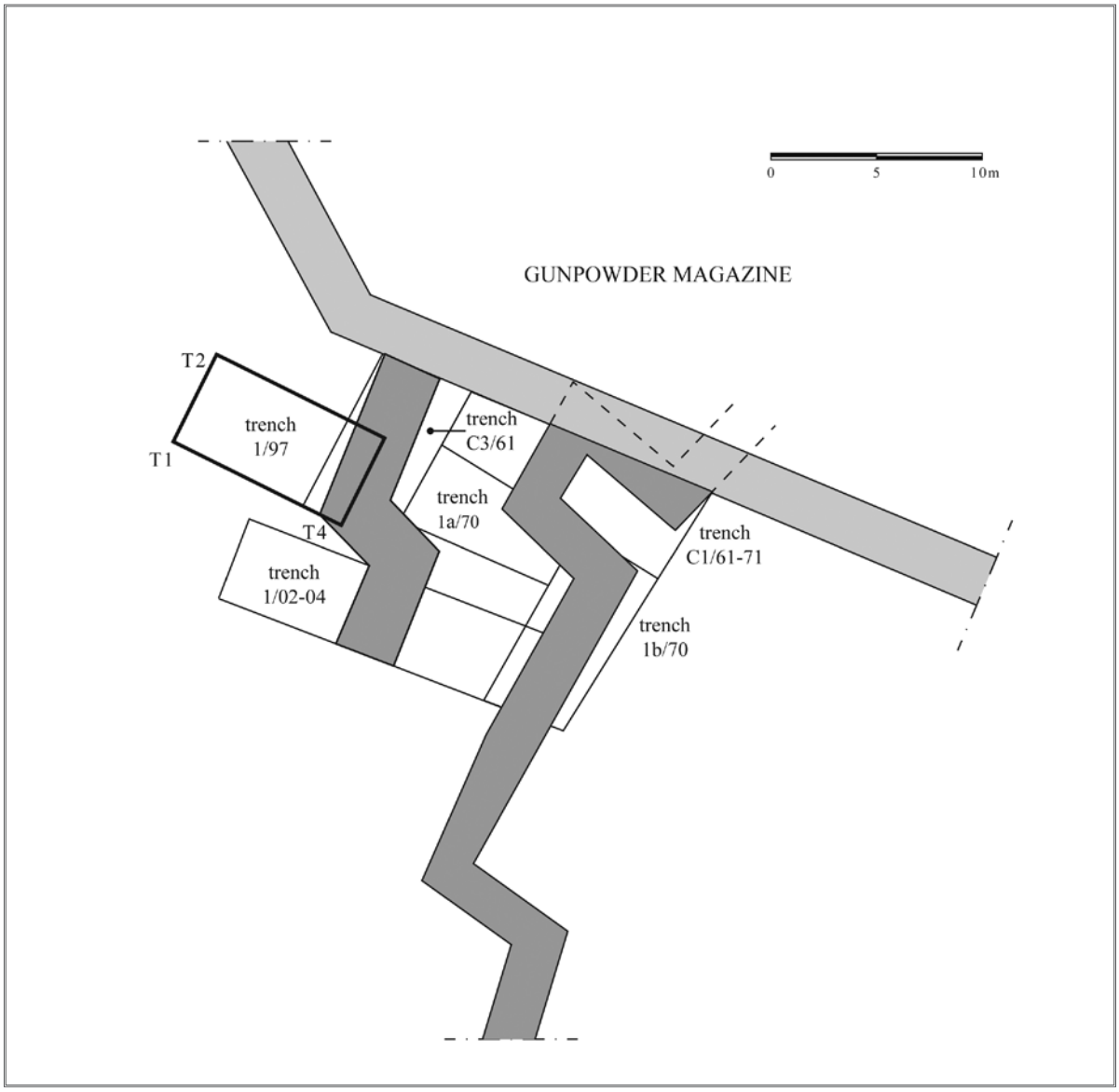


Fig. 2 Detail of the fortress with the position of the ramparts and archaeological trenches (Documentation of the Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade)

the north-western rampart of the Upper Town fortification (Popović 2006).

The stratigraphic sequence of cultural layers is highly illustrative of developments in this part of the bank belt, and of changes in space use. The situation between the two fortification lines matches that in the Western Suburb, predating the construction of the outer rampart; the inner one was dug through earlier layers, dating from the tenth-eleventh and the third centuries, respectively. On the other hand, outside the outer fortification the situation changes drastically. The layer from the middle and the second half of the fifteenth century, covered with material from the 1521 siege fire, is directly superimposed over the Roman horizon. After comparing the altitudes of the two ramparts and the fifteenth-century layers in the Lower Town, starting at 76.50–75.00 m above sea level and descending towards the northwest and southwest, it was concluded that in front of the outer rampart there had been a ditch, some 4 m deep. With respect to the rampart's height – usually 7 m with the additional 2.30 m for battlement – the ditch was supposed to be ca 14 m wide. Dug to just above the Roman layer, its bottom was flat. Traces of wood and soot were found on it.

After Belgrade was handed over to the Hungarians in 1427 as a consequence of the 1426 Tata treaty (Kalić–Mijušković 1967: 101–102), the ditch lost its original function. A settlement was to be formed inside it, providing a specific archaeological context. Spanning just under a century (1427–1521), it contributes considerably to our understanding of various phenomena in the field of settlement archaeology. The stratigraphy comprises a sequence of relatively thin layers with the



Fig. 3 Outer rampart – the view during the excavation: a) in 1997, b) in 2002-2004 (Documentation of the Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade)

same cultural content, mirrored in traces of architecture and other settlement structures with levelling layers of yellow and ochre clay (Fig. 4). The assemblage of small finds is notably homogeneous. Datable to the fifteenth century, it also points to intensive secondary use of this space as a settlement area.

The overall character of the material traces testifies to a short use of the buildings. Before one was constructed, the area was levelled and partly filled with clay. In the 2.30 m thick settlement horizon, at least three levels could be observed, all of them with traces of buildings, pits, and waste deposit areas. Although the buildings could only be partly explored due to the maximum possible width of the excavation trench, some common features were observed (Fig. 5). Their plans were marked with post-holes, and only incidentally with dry-stone walls (building 3). As a rule, the buildings were parallel to the rampart, apparently with their longer sides, and only in some cases, such as that of building 2, perpendicular routes of the walls could be documented.

The only building with a stone retaining wall had a mortar floor as well, found only in traces, while all the other build-

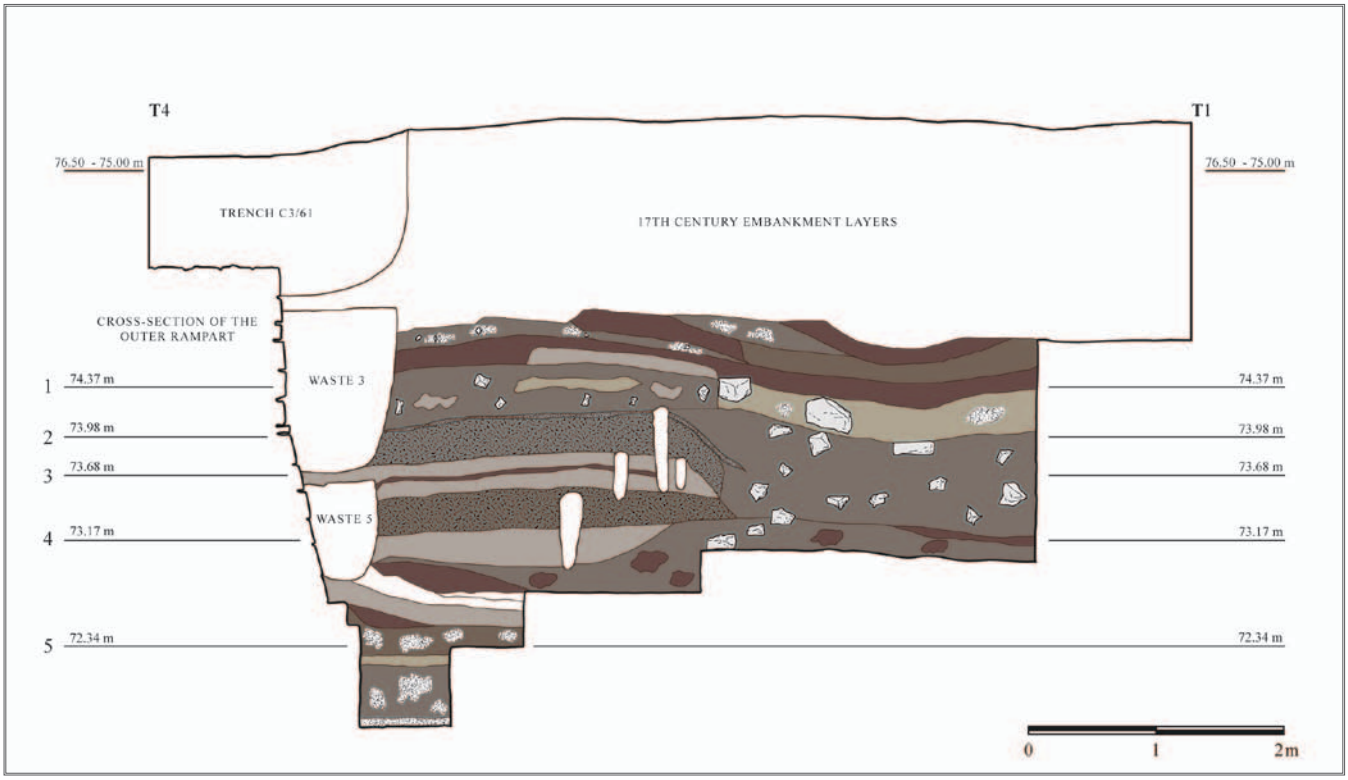


Fig. 4 Stratigraphic sequence along the outer rampart: 1 – building 1; 2 – building 2; 3 – hearth 2; 4 – building 3; 5 – bottom of the ditch (Documentation of the Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade)

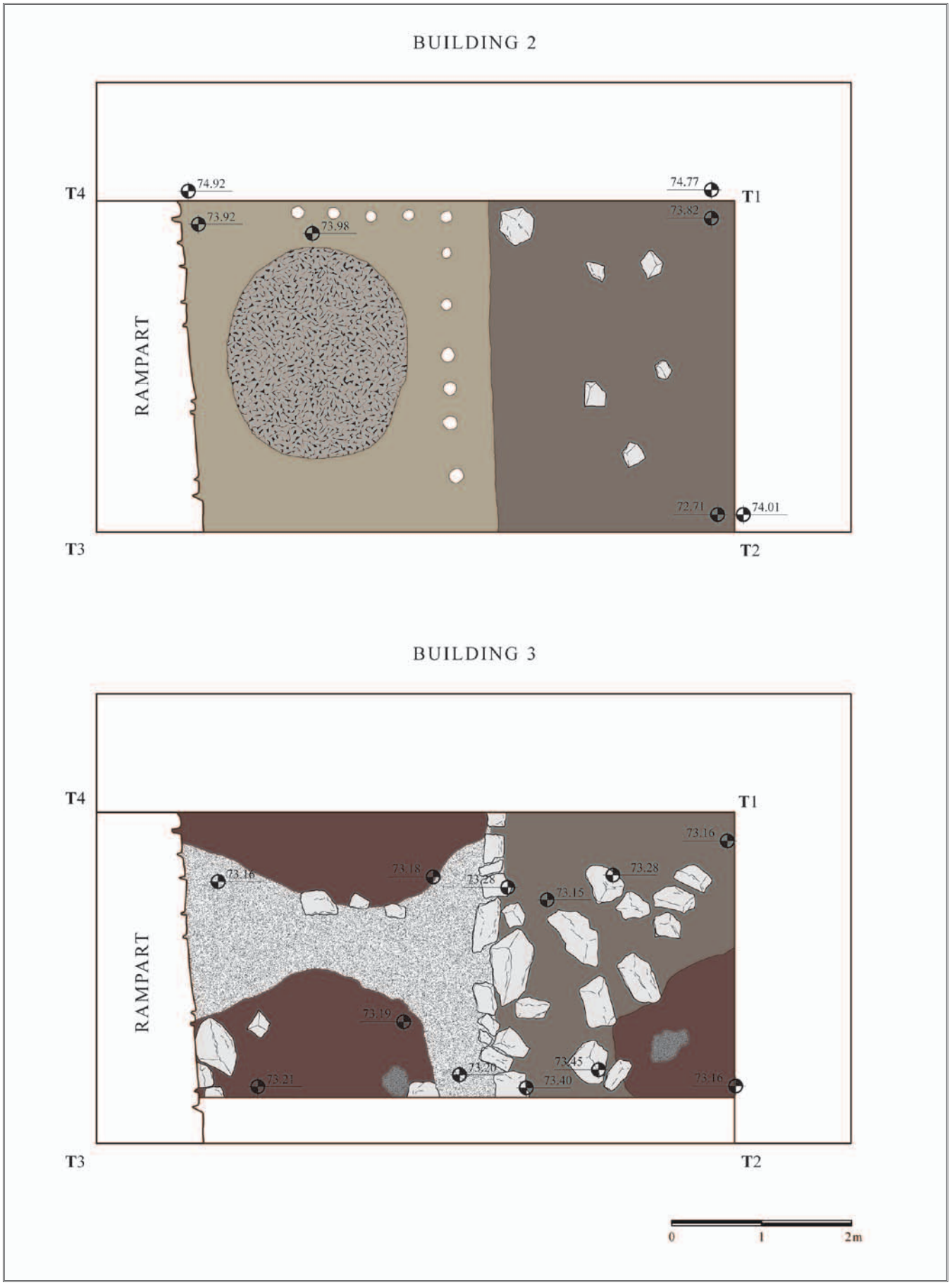


Fig. 5 Ground plans of buildings 2 and 3 (Documentation of the Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade)

ings had rather solid earth floors. Moreover, judging by the large quantity of fragments of stove tiles, building 3 was the only one with a masonry stove; in building 4 there was a clay oven. Most of the excavated surfaces within the walls were 10 to 12 m^2 in plan, only some of them exceeding 20 m^2. Here and there alongside the buildings there were silos and pits. Although this is not enough to determine the size and structure of the buildings, one still gets a strong impression that these were relatively small. The intra- and extramural spaces were clearly demarcated by the routes of the longitudinal walls, and the different kinds of earth and structure of the layers also speak to that effect. Thus it may be concluded that the buildings were single-room dwellings, at least those along the rampart.

All the buildings and waste deposit areas produced uniform ensembles of finds, pottery being by far the most abundant group. Apart from it, only glass fragments were occasionally found, and nails and clamps. Besides the quantity, pottery stands out in terms of preservation too. As frequently in settlement contexts, these pottery vessels are mostly found in large fragments, which makes their graphic reconstruction reliable, and the material fully presentable.

The repertoire of the types is typical of the South Hungarian Region (*cf.* Feld et al. 1989; Gyürky 1989), while the vessels show uniform features. The raw material (clay), production processes, profiles and dimensions, i.e. capacities, are all standardised. Several different kitchenware/hearthware types are defined, mostly of pots. Along with thin-walled pots of uniform orange-red or red-brown colours (Fig. 6: 5-8), there were massive baggy pots, coarse in structure and grey or greyish-ochre in colour (Fig. 6: 9-10). Furthermore, the so-called graphite pots of different sizes were significantly represented, most of them bearing the stamps of Viennese workshops (Fig. 6: 11-13; Bikić 1994; Kaltenberger 2009: 173–175, Taf. 72–75).

By all formal and technological features, this assemblage fits nicely into what was already known about the Hungarian-period pottery in Belgrade (Bikić 1994: 73–87). On the other hand, the statistical ratio of the types does not, given the notably large quantity of graphite pots, and that their repertoire is more diverse in terms of profiles and size/capacity. The other peculiarity of this context is that large pitchers appear; they are not only thin-walled (technologically similar to the red pots), but some of them are slightly burnished (Fig. 6: 1, 2). Since the large majority of these pitchers have grids inside the necks, they were most likely used for keeping water and as tableware. Similar to them are the rare finds of cups and beakers (Fig. 6: 3, 4).

Besides graphite pots, imported from the Austrian Danube Region, other pottery was produced in the surroundings of Belgrade, perhaps in the South Hungarian possessions across the Danube; at least this is indicated by the preliminary results of petrographic analyses (Živković et al. 2015: 116). One of the important characteristics of this region's production is that pottery was made in large series, which is convincingly demonstrated in all the excavated units at the Belgrade Fortress dated to the fifteenth century. As most of the (red) kitchenware was delicate, one might suppose that it was easy to break it into shards, i.e. that the period of use of a vessel was relatively short. Yet in our case this is not of decisive importance, because settlement structures were regularly cleaned. Thus it can be noted that the quantity of pottery-finds in some of the buildings was indeed surprisingly large. Namely, building 3, of the earliest date, contained some 10 vessels, and in the later stages that number tripled: the pottery assemblage of building 2 comprised around 30 vessels, and that of building 1, the most recent in the ditch, some 26.

Considering the position and orientation of the buildings, their seemingly modest construction (although they could not be fully explored), and the unusually large quantity of pottery, one must raise the question if these were proper houses or, perhaps, some enclosed places used for cooking by several households? Our scant knowledge of their interiors also contributes to this dilemma. It is not even clear whether some of the walls were outer or inner ones, and the few furnaces found do not tell us much about the character of the buildings, certainly not enough to classify them as houses. On the other hand, the supposition that the buildings served for cooking is corroborated by the obvious traces of high temperature and fire, which are present during the whole time-span of the setting. All the buildings ended in fire and the stones of the rampart face are rounded and fire-damaged.

From everything discussed above it is clear that the intense stratigraphy in the ditch, comprising a number of settlement levels, building remains and waste deposit areas within a century-long span, reveals a dynamic growth of the settlement on the riverbank. This significantly adds to previous knowledge. A fast succession of these levels, together with the levelling of the terrain, is a unique occurrence in Belgrade, and perhaps even in the wider areas of Hungary of that time. In what follows, we should first recapitulate the most important facts. The building activity in the ditch started soon after it lost its original defensive function, that is after 1427, and can be traced up until the Ottoman Conquest of 1521. If we assume that all the area along the rampart had the same secondary use, then this settlement zone may have been of significant size, some 15 ares (the full length of the rampart was ca 110 m and the supposed width of the ditch was 14 m). Again, it could have been smaller than that, because the parts closest to the river must have been regularly flooded.

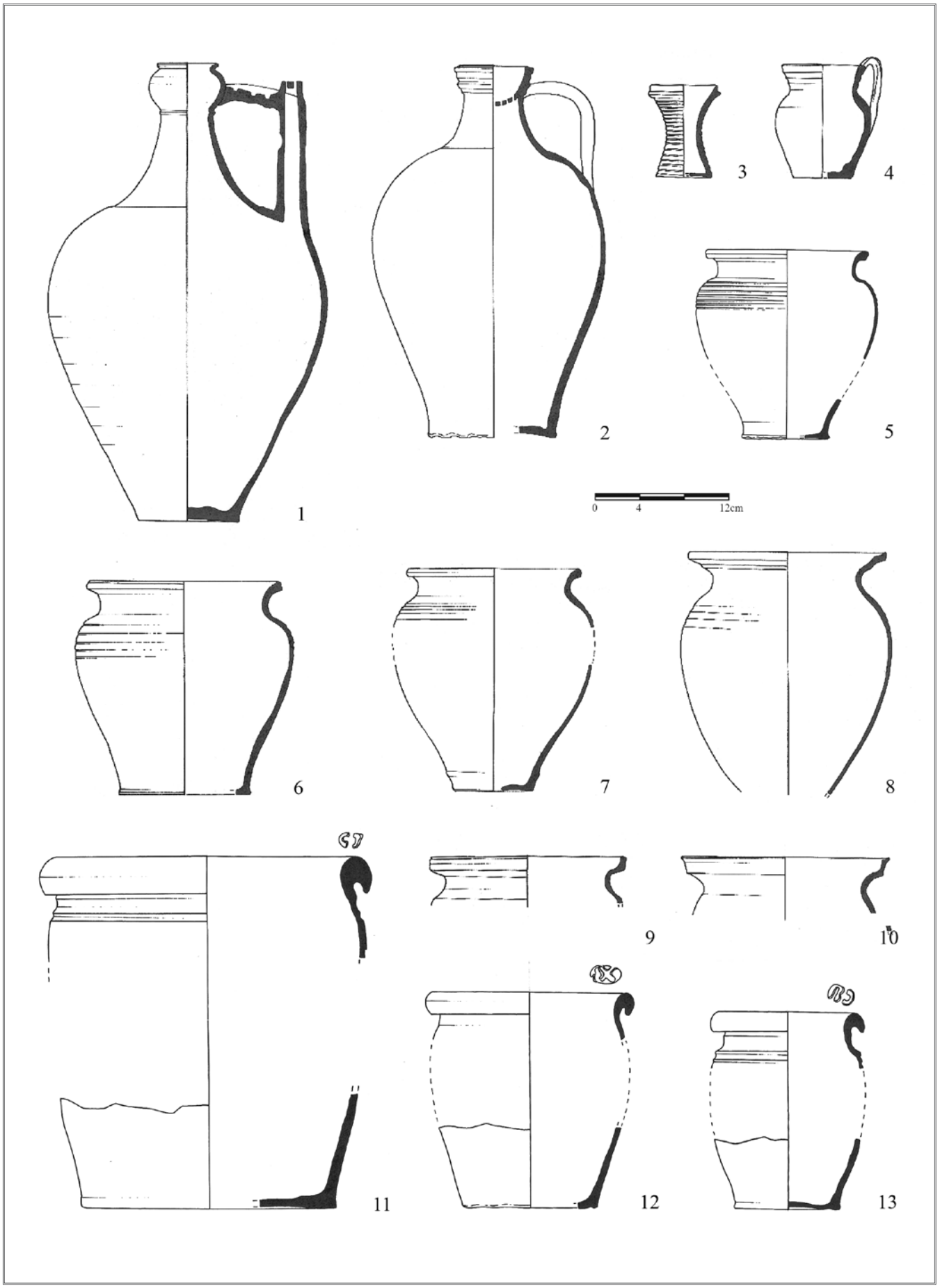


Fig. 6 Selection of pottery from the buildings and waste deposit areas (Documentation of the Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade)

It is likely that the wooden architecture and dense layout of the buildings led to relatively frequent construction of new buildings in place of the burnt ruins of the previous ones. The supposition that this space served for cooking meals and baking bread for several households may speak to that effect, and this was a rather common practice throughout the Middle Ages (Carlin 1998: 42-43). As indicated by pottery, the buildings were used by rather wealthy inhabitants of Belgrade. To make a comparison with the Metropolitan's Palace in the immediate vicinity (*cf.* Popović, Bikić 2004: 47–107), the pottery repertoires dating from the full fifteenth century are almost the same, resembling the one from the Buda Castle (*cf.* Gerevich 1966); the only class of pottery missing in the ditch is majolica. This difference can also speak in favour of the second possibility offered, that the buildings were used for food preparation.

But whether these were kitchens or not, one must ask why someone would make any construction in a place like this, at the lowest ground, much lower than the rest of the settlement area, at the foot of the 9 m high rampart above which cliffs rise, with the core of the fortress on top. A practical explanation would be protection from wind; people in the ditch must have felt as if they were in dugouts. At that time, even this low ground was not flooded, except for the part immediately next to the river; the increase in the water level of the Danube came only as a consequence of erecting the hydropower plants Djerdap I and Djerdap II *in the seventies and eighties of the last century*. On the other hand, it would be interesting to study how this area communicated with the other parts of the Lower Town settlement, and especially with the neighbouring Western Suburb.

In broader terms, the explanation for establishing this peculiar settlement unit should be sought in the settlement trends in fifteenth-century Belgrade. In that sense, what we have is actually an illustrative confirmation of data from written sources. An increase in settlement was surely connected with Belgrade having been upgraded to the capital of Serbia, which was followed by giving trade privileges to, first of all, citizens of Dubrovnik, in order to make the town a strong economic centre (Kalić–Mijušković 1967: 91-95). The increase in the number of inhabitants led to enlargement of the town, especially within the limits of the newly-formed Lower Town fortification. This trend was not interrupted by handing the town over to the Hungarians after 1427; the reason for this was the immediate danger from the Ottomans. Even though Belgrade was successfully defended in 1456, local life continued under constant danger of new sieges, which lasted until the conquest of the town in 1521 (Popović 2006: 132-133).

To conclude, the above-presented results of the archaeological excavations in the contact zone between the Western Suburb and the Lower Town significantly added to our understanding of the development of the settlement in the Late Middle Ages. In addition to acquiring new information on spatial spread and constructive features of the buildings, the overall topographical picture gained is by far more complex than what could be reconstructed on the basis of the existing literary descriptions of the town, its pictorial representations and preserved plans (meticulously collected at the Institute of Archaeology – Scientific-Research Project for the Belgrade Fortress), and the previous archaeological research. A number of questions regarding the settlement organisation and building features are still open, one of them being the differences between the construction of the earliest building and the more recent modest ones. The task facing the researchers is not only to reconsider earlier conclusions, but also to plan future systematic research and wide excavations in the remaining parts of the Lower Town in Belgrade.

Acknowledgments

The paper results from the research project of the Institute of Archaeology in Belgrade, *Urbanisation Processes and Development of Medieval Society* (№ 177021), funded by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia. The author would like to thank Dr. Marko Popović for his kind permission to publish the restitution in the model of the Belgrade fortress, and Milica Tomić for processing the illustrations.

Translated by Ivan Bugarski

Vesna Bikić
Institute of Archaeology
Kneza Mihaila 35/IV
SR–11000 Belgrade
vesna.bikic@gmail.com

BIBLIOGRAPHY / LITERATURA

Bikić, V. 1994, *Srednjovekovna keramika Beograda*, Arheološki institut, Beograd.

Bikić, V. 1997, Beogradska tvrđava–Donji grad, *Starinar,* XLVIII, 218-222.

Carlin, M. 1998, Fast food and urban living standards in Medieval England, in: *Food and eating in medieval Europe*, Carlin M., Rosenthal J. T. (eds.), The Hambledon Press, London, 27-52.

Feld, I., Gerelyes, I., Gere, L., Gyürky, K., Tamási, J. 1989, Újabb késö középkori leletegyýttes az Ozorai várkastélyból, *Communicationes archaeologicae Hungariae,* 1989, 177–207.

Gerevich, L. 1966, *A Budai vár feltárása*, Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest.

Gyürky, K. 1989, Forschungen auf dem Gebiete des mittelalterlichen Buda: ein unbekanntes Wohnhaus und der Unsprung eines Destillierkolbens, *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae,* 34/1–4 (1982), 177–211.

Jagić, V. 1875, Konstantin Filozof i njegov život Stefana Lazarevića, despota srpskog, *Glasnik Srpskog učenog društva,* XLII, Jagić V. (ed.), Beograd, 223–328.

Kalić–Mijušković, J. 1967, *Beograd u srednjem veku*, Srpska književna zadruga, Beograd.

Kaltenberger, A. 2009, *Keramik des Mittelalters und der Neuzeit in Oberösterreich*. Band 1: Grundlagen; Band 2: Katalog. Studien zur Kulturgeschichte von Oberösterreich 23-24 – NEARCHOS, Band 17–18, Bibliothek der Provinz, Innsbruck.

Popović, M. 2006, *Beogradska tvrđava*, JP Beogradska tvrđava – Arheološki institut – Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture grada Beograda, Beograd (drugo dopunjeno izdanje).

Popović, M., Bikić, V. 2004, *Kompleks srednjovekovne mitropolije u Beogradu. Istraživanja u Donjem gradu Beogradske tvrdjave*, Arheološki institut, Beograd.

Živković, J., Bikić, V., Carvajal Lopez, J. C., Georgakopoulou, M. 2015, Reconstructing technological sequences of 15th–16th century pottery from the Belgrade Fortress: consumption in the context of historical change, *EMAC 2015 – 13th European Meeting on Ancient Ceramics, Athens, Greece, September 24th to 26th*, Conference Programme and Abstracts, Athens, 116.

SAŽETAK

ŽIVETI U ROVU: OSOBENOSTI TOPOGRAFIJE SREDNJOVEKOVNOG BEOGRADA

Ključne riječi: 15. stoljeće, Beograd, obrambeni jarak, sekundarna uporaba, naselje, drveni objekti, keramika

U toku istraživanja Beogradske tvrđave otkrivena je sasvim osobena naseobinska zona u priobalju, na prostoru odbrambenog rova uz bedem koji razdvaja dve fortifikacione celine, Zapadno podgrađe i Donji grad. Objekti prislonjeni uz bedem, građeni prućem i lepom, u pojedinim slučajevima sa kamenim podzidima, smenjivali su se u nekoliko nivoa, odslikavajući intenzivno sekundarno korišćenje prostora rova nakon što je on izgubio svoju prvobitnu odbrambenu funkciju. Hronologija gradnje fortifikacija, stratigrafija kulturnih slojeva i pokretni arheološki nalazi određuju vremenski okvir ove naseobinske zone u razdoblje između 1427. i 1521. godine, što je podudarno vremenu mađarske uprave u Beogradu. U članku se analiziraju odlike objekata i otkrivenog inventara, takođe i funkcija objekata. Uz pitanje odnosa ove naseobinske zone prema susednim prostornim i fortifikacionim celinama, razmatraju se okolnosti koje su mogle dovesti do naseljavanja na znatno nižem terenu od okolnih naseobinskih celina u priobalju.

ANDREA RIMPF

Ilok's Fortress in the Ottoman Period

Professional paper / *Stručni rad*

In the protective archaeological explorations, which were carried out before and during 1980, in the area of the old town of Ilok around the church of St. Johan of Capistrano, the northern walls of the fortress and the building of today's kindergarten, were found numerous remains of pottery and metal objects. In archaeological researches of the Institute of Archaeology, from 2001 to 2008, which were carried out on a part of the gothic church of St. Peter and Paul the Apostles and the medievel Castle of Dukes of Ilok were found waste pits and parts of architecture from the Ottoman times as part of a monumental medieval entrance to the palace. The theme of the work is determined by the selection of archaeological objects from the research whose number and variety indicate the intense life that took place in the fortress, Muslims' congregation, whose confirmation is found in both written and visual sources about Ilok.

Key words: congregation, the medievel Castle of Dukes of Ilok, the castle, the church of St. Peter and Paul the Apostles

HISTORICAL DATA OF ILOK FROM THE 15TH TO 17TH CENTURY

During the middle ages, Ilok was an influential city. King Ladislaus V confirmed its privileges in 1453 (Andrić 2003: 90–92); in transcript that document has been known since 1525 as the Statute of Ilok (Kiš 1970: 38–110). At the time of Nicholas Kont, in the 14th century, Ilok is experiencing its first golden period when begins the consolidation of the fortress and the construction of churches (Andrić 2001: 140). The city reaches its peak in the 15th century at the time of Nicholas of Ilok (Hungarian: Miklos Uylak), one of the magnates of Hungarian - Croatian Kingdom. He served as ban of Mačva, ban of Transylvania, ban of Slavonia and Croatia, prior of Vrana and the king of Bosnia because of what the city was, from 1471 till 1477, the capital of Bosnia, actually its northern part (Andrić 2015: 56). At the time of Nicholas son Lawrence, Ilok was robbed and partially destroyed in 1494 by the Hungarian-Croatian king Ladislaus Jagiellon (Fedeles 2012: 15), and there were frequent incursions of the Ottoman Turks who occupied the city on 8 August 1526. At first, the city was a part of Syrmia's region, and the center of Sanjak of Syrmia and administrative center in the Buda's part of Vilayet becomes in the mid-16th century and remains until the mid-17th century (Moačanin 2001: 7, 24). As in other cities, in Ilok prevails eastern oriental culture, which also has its stages of development (Redžić 1982: 54–70).

THE ASPECT OF THE FORTRESS ACCORDING TO THE HISTORICAL SOURCES

Description of the fortress was written in 1587 by Reinhold Lubenau (1556–1631) in his diary while he was traveling from Budapest to Istanbul, where he stated that the fortress was built with round towers which have partially collapsed, and that there is a nice city surrounded by a wall and that there exists "Turkish churches" (Zirojević 2009: 186). Very similar is a description from 1608 by Maximilian Prändstetter, the secretary of the Imperial minister (Fig. 1), where he describes a rusty town with rural houses and a castle with large windows, three-door to the fortress and the town (Bojničić 1910: 209). Both Lubenau and Prändstetter write about the rusty town, but on the other hand, picture of the town painted by Prändstetter is in diametrical contrast to his report. It clearly shows the town's architecture, while the rural houses are outside the walls. In support of this conclusion are the archaeological researches carried out in 1982 and 2007 within the fortress, during



Fig. 1 The picture of Ilok from 1608, Ilok Town Museum, inv. no. RD – 2, (recorded by: M. Novaković in 2008, further work by: A. Rimpf)

which was discovered the architecture of the 16th and 17th century, that is the restoration of medieval buildings done by the inhabitants of Ilok during the Ottoman Empire. Since Ilok was not destroyed but committed, I think the new, newly-arrived inhabitants moved into existing facilities as it has been the practice in this region. After all, a description of the ruinous state of the castle in the time of Prändstetter's visit shows the situation after the Long War, led from 1593 to 1608, when Ilok was destroyed, as reported by Bartol Kašić in 1618 during his visit to Sanjak Syrmia's Bey Hasan Pasha who dwells in the "bishop's palace" in Ilok (Sršan 1987: 94). As in Ilok never dwelt bishop, bishop's palace refers to the medieval Castle of Nicholas of Ilok (Andrić 1996: 34). Conquesting the Balkan, the Ottomans adapted medieval castles to their visual culture and habits from their home country. The specificity of cities in the new period is the number of the Muslim population, Islamic monumental buildings and grand bazaar where were trades. Urban development began with the construction of religious, cultural, administrative and economic institutions from whose funds were held the objects (Zlatar 2013: 135). An example of financing facilities in Ilok is Gaza Turali Bey's waqf of ten shops and a water mill (Bašić 2012: 158). Fortress is, in a detailed list of Sanjaks of Syrmia from 1568, called the congregation, the community of Muslims, and is divided into five mahalas, neighborhoods: teacher Memi's, Redžep's mahala, Mezit's, Mehmet aĝa's and Ismail's mahala (McGowan 1983: 7–18). There were soldiers and mosque officials and the trade took place along the "bazaar" street.

Except of Western travel writers, Ilok as a city in the form of an elongated square on a high hill overlooking the Danube describes Evliya Çelebi. Around the city there were four large bastions, inaccessible citadel and two gates. It is alleged that in the fortress there are two mosques and a hammam, and that the fort itself should be restored (Čelebi 1973: 525). According to the plan of Abbot Giovanni Bonini from 1698, the fortress consists of six square, seven circular towers and two semi-towers overlooking the river Danube, connected with a mantle of defensive walls with a battlement and sentry path (Fig. 2).[1] It was built on the right bank of the Danube on the loess hill to where it steeply swoops. The fortress is of irregular shape, axial type, surrounded by two walls. There are two entrances to the town:[2] the Big gate in the west and the Small gate in the east which were connected along the way to the houses built in rascian way.[3] In the northwestern corner of the fortress is a rectangular shaped palace which is partly demolished. Except from the castle, there were also three Gothic churches, monasteries, mosque, tombs, abdesthana and hammam. Bonini says that the monastery of Clarissas is destroyed and partly transformed into a storage for food nearby two quarters and the moat towards the church of St. Mary, built in the time of liberation (Jačov 1990: 40–41).[4] Bonini included in his description the state of the fortress after the liberation

1 On Bonini's plan the facilities within the fortress are marked by letters.

2 On the south side of the fortress, about 100 meters below the city walls, there is another collapsed passage collapsed, microtoponym Turkey hole.

3 Rascian houses are dugouts, where the lower part is buried in the ground while the roof is above the ground. This type of houses appears throughout the middle ages. More about the type, its widespread and users in Jiriček 1952; Pickl 1978: 141; Sršan 1987: 48; Jačov 1990: 41; Kalić 2004.

4 The description is according to Mark Jačov (Jačov 1990: 41, 111). About the interpretation of Bonini and failure of Jačov, during his translation, his opinions and comments gave Zorislav Horvat (Horvat 2002: 198).

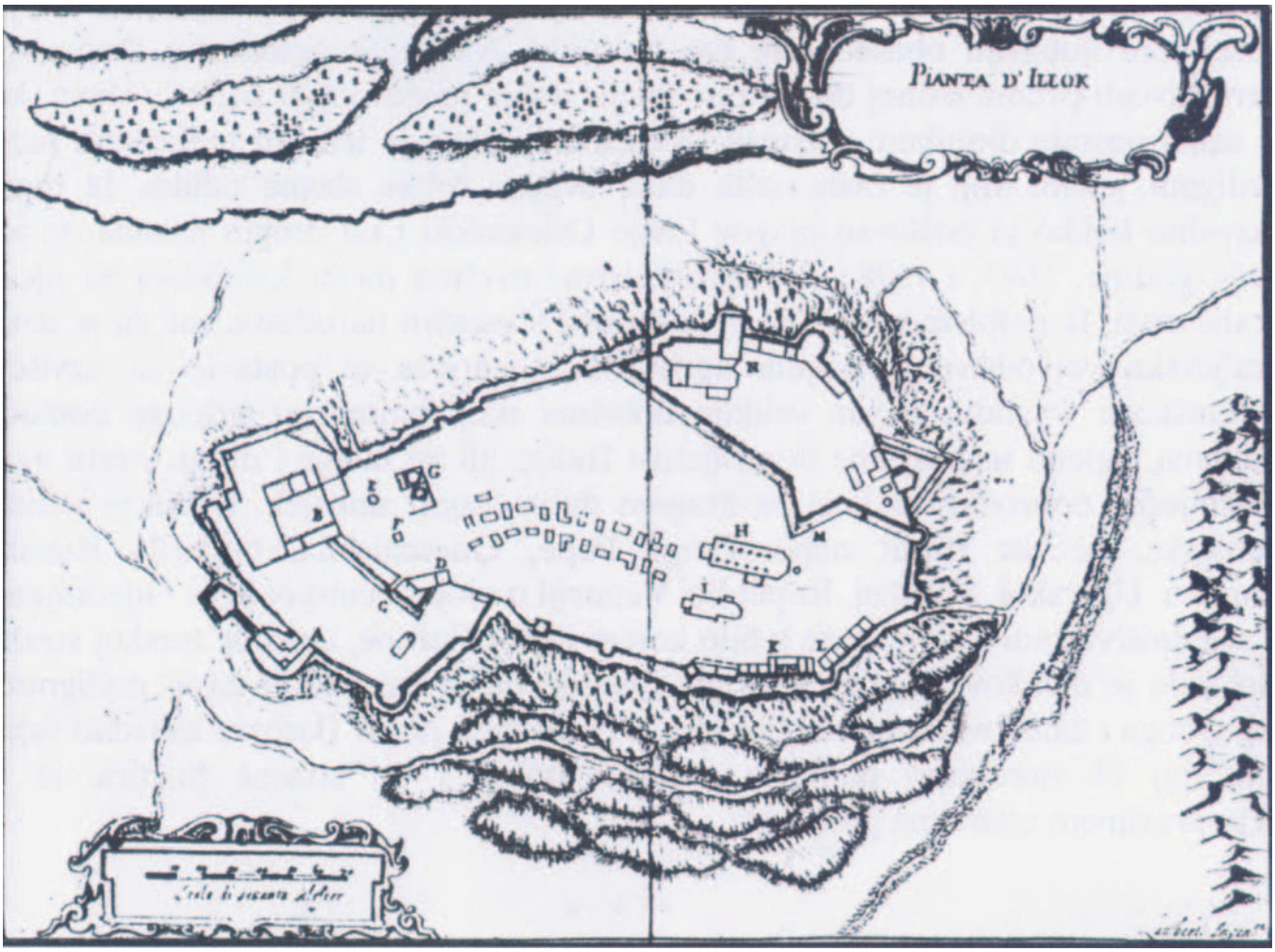


Fig. 2 The plan of Ilok fortress according to Abbot Bonini from 1698 (Horvat 2002: 196)

and the arrival of Ottomans. Besides that, describing the Franciscan church, he wrote that the tower cracked due to the earthquake (Andrić 2001: 170; Tomičić 2003: 138–139). Also, the church tower itself could have been damaged during the battle for Ilok in 1688 (Cvekan 1986: 116). In the picture *The Tree of Syrmia's saints, blessed and servants of God* by Ivan Filip Binder from 1777, which is kept in the monastery of St. Bono in Vukovar, within the fortress is clearly seen a mosque and a smaller building with a dome (Fig. 3). Demolition of the last remains of the medieval and Ottoman architecture happened in 1793 when began the second phase of renovation of the plateau and the castle under the administration of the family Odescalchi (Šćitaroci 2001: 494).

TODAY'S ASPECT OF THE FORTRESS

Due to the successive formation of the defensive complex over the centuries, we can notice the different stages of construction on the battlement, the barbican and bastion, and on the defensive walls, all to adapt to warfare and new types of weapons, and primarily to the use of firearms. Since Ilok surrendered to Ottomans (Marković 2001: 196), the fortress itself did not experience any major damages and in its housing and other facilities the life continued even after the conquest, what is seen in the list of Sanjak of Syrmia from 1568 (McGowan 1983: 7).

Facilities that are preserved in the substructures are: the Gothic church of St. Peter and Paul the Apostles, the unknown Gothic church (probably the church of St. Clare's nuns, previously the church of St. Anna's), houses A and B (south side of the fortress), the bell tower of the Gothic church of St. Mary (now the church of St. Johan of Capistrano), castle complex of Nicholas of Ilok - Odescalchi palace, Mehmet age's mosque, entrance in front of the palace of Nicholas of Ilok, three rooms of the hammam and a bastion. Fully preserved are defensive structures: the square towers 3, 5 and 7 and semi-towers 1, 2, 4 and 6, and their connecting walls, two round towers facing Danube (the monastery and the tower at the manor



Fig. 3 The picture of Ilok's fortress on the picture The tree of Syrmia's saints by Ivana Filip Binder from 1777, Ilok Town Museum, inv. no. REP – 50, (recorded by: A. Rimpf in 2015)

Brnjaković), pentagonal tower by the Little door, complex of towers in the northwestern part of the fortification, the barbican bastion in the southwest part and two rooms, hammam and tomb from the Ottoman period.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES

Archaeological researches in the area of Ilok fortress carried out before 2000, were modest in range, in the spirit of the former archeology and scientific knowledge and perception of the Ottoman cultural heritage, when didn't matter much about this segment of history and was often reported about the Turkish and ethnographic inheritance as equal terms. Many findings were found in "Turkish pit that cut prehistoric floor of the house." (Marić, Batorović 1982: 11).[5] Also, most of the items remained unrecorded or registered as a "peasant" pottery. Such an interpretation has influenced on the opinion that Ilok is rarely mentioned in the 16th and 17th century.[6] That was until the last archaeological researches, conducted in the fortress from 2010 to 2013 in the area of the towers and the walls of the fortress and the hammam, when the material was valorized and given higher attention (Fig. 4).[7] The first archaeological researches in the area of the Gothic church of St. Peter and Paul the Apostles began in 1950, and continued from 1956 till 1957.[8] The reports summarily mention that there were found horseshoes and pottery from the "Turkish period" nearby the substructure of the church and some "uninteresting stuff" (Mladinov 1956: 1; Batorović 1983: 52). Today, it is difficult to trace the objects from those reports because of the constant moving of museum's stuff and dislocations of Ilok Town Museum.

The Institution for Protection of Cultural Monuments in Osijek carried out the first trial archaeological excavations along the northern walls of the fortress towards the Danube in 1979. Within the probe was found the "medievel Croatian earring" and the pottery dating Ottoman period (Begonja 1979: 6–10).[9] As already mentioned, the first significant explorations began in 1982 on the plateau of the fortress along the northern walls.[10] In those explorations were found some

5 The name of the peasant and recent ceramics is the used terminology in all the diaries and reports of archaeological excavations from 1963 to 1988, led by the curators of the Museum of Ilok and associates of the research.

6 Still conventional opinion, moreover, according to the various types of publications, that the center of Sanjak of Srijemska Mitrovica or Osijek, although on this issue his opinion presented Nenad Moačanin (Moačanin 1982: 36–37; 2001: 7–8).

7 The research was carried out by Croatian Conservation Institute as a part of the reconstruction of the Ilok's fortress.

8 The research was carried out by Dr. Antun Bauer and Greta Jurišić from Zagreb up to 1951, and continued in 1956 by prof. Matija Klajn and Josip Kord from the Vinkovci Municipal Museum.

9 Probe 1 was excavated nearby the tower 1. At a depth of 1 to 1.5 m was found a layer of soot and ceramics as well as the mentioned earring.

10 Studies were carried out as part of the project for protection of the fortress started by the Regional Institution for Protection of Monuments in Osijek, in cooperation with Ilok Town Museum and Vukovar Municipal Museum. Studies were carried out in the courtyard of the manor Brnjaković by the schoolyard, perpendicular to the wall of the fortress where was dug to a depth of 2.5 m, on which occasion were found waste pits with a large amount of Ottoman materials. It was also dug from the manor towards the castle. According to reports, that part was the richest with material of this period. The third part of the research was carried out on the surface of the manor, along the north wall of the church of St. Johan of Capistrano on the east of the plateau.

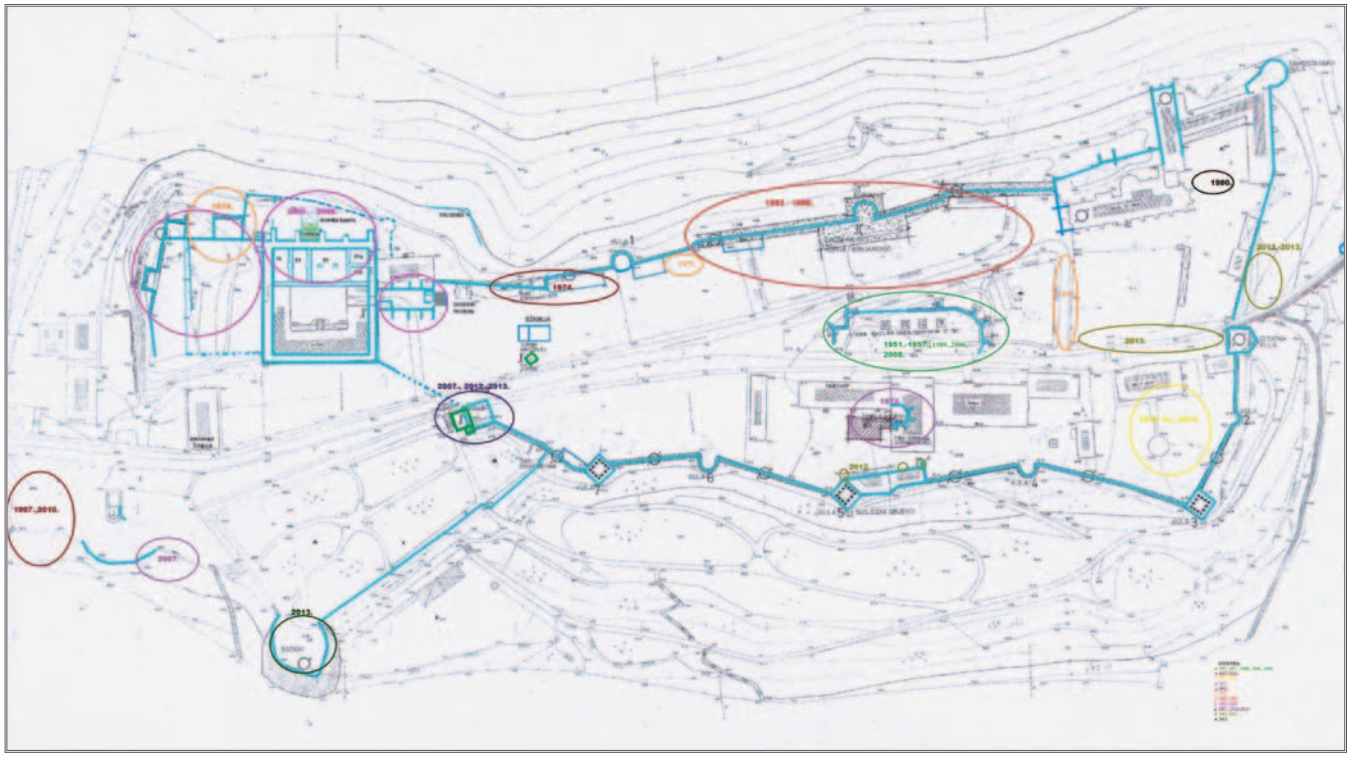


Fig. 4 Plan for conservation and protection works of the fort in 1974, with highlights later conducted archaeological excavations (according to Užarević 1974, further work by: A. Rimpf)

remains of the medieval rooms and a large amount of Ottoman materials (Fig. 5) (Batorović 1983: 56; Marić, Batorović 1982: 22).[11] Probes, set in 1988 resulted with the discovery of large circular pit which was filled with soot, bones, fragments of baking pots, bricks and ceramic material mainly dating Ottoman era, pipes, dishes and fireplace tiles (Batorović 1983: 55; Marić, Batorović 1982: 19, 21; 1988: 7–10).[12] Next systematic excavations were carried out in the framework of the project "Research, restoration and revitalization of the cultural heritage of Ilok - Vukovar - Vučedol" in the area of the medievel Castle of Dukes of Ilok (DKI) and the Gothic church of St. Peter and Paul the Apostles (ISPA).[13]

In the studies of the northern facade of the castle of the Dukes of Ilok was found a late medieval tread with buttresses and bases of pillars[14] as well as the west palace walls which were demolished after the Ottomans were defeated in 1688 (Tomičić et al. 2005: 10).[15] When iron pickaxes with traces of gunpowder were found, what was interpreted as an indication of the works on the deconstruction of walls, it was recorded the demolition phase of the north wing of the residential area of Nichola of Ilok at the beginning of the 18th century (Tomičić 2004: 148). In the area of the central courtyard of the palace are recorded remains of buildings from which the only remainings are base substructures, whose rows cut late medieval layers and limestone flooring substrates on which are found fragments of late medieval pottery and Ottoman money. It is also found a rectangular structure made of bricks and clay (Fig. 6). It consisted of four narrow rows which were vertically connected by a circular collector that was connected in the northwestern corner with a row made of Gothic tiles, thus making the tube that connected the separator with the western wing of the castle. Burying the row, it cut the late medieval layer from the beginning of the 16th century. Based on the found Ottoman coins and archaeological materials that can be dated to the beginning of the 16th century, objects might belong to the period of Ottoman reign or the first phase of the recon-

11 There were discovered bended architectural elements as well as fills in the pillars of the medieval pathway on the defensive walls.

12 The exploration was carried out along the northern walls, but towards the west side of the fortress plateau, to the "castle". The pit was dug to a depth of 3.25 m when it was stopped for security reasons.

13 The research was led by the Institute of Archaeology in Zagreb from 2001 to 2008. As part of the archaeological explorations there are covered different segments: the core of the palace, central courtyard, north wing of the medieval castle, parts of western and eastern wings of the court, and the monumental entrance gate to the medieval castle on the eastern and western parts of the defensive walls.

14 Research in the central courtyard of the castle, at the core of modern palace, its north wing, at the level of basement.

15 The western part of the castle wall crashed down on the west of the castle at the end of the 17th century, and was recorded by discovery of the wall that fell on the late medieval layer.



Fig. 5 Excavation in 1982 on the part of the northern walls of the manor Brnjaković to the church of St. Johan of Capistrano, Ilok Town Museum, archives of the Archaeological Department (recorded by: R. Marić in 1982, further work by: A. Rimpf)

struction of the baroque palace (Tomičić et al. 2007a: 10).[16] It is also defined the entering facility to the Castle of Dukes of Ilok, built in the 15th century, out of cut stone and brick connected by white plaster, while the substructures were built out of rough stones connected with white plaster and the floor made of bricks of different dimensions, which was cut by burring pit from Ottoman period (Fig. 7).[17] In archaeological researches of north eastern parts of the preserved substructures of medieval monumental entrances were discovered walls made of carved stone and brick, connected by soil, which are dated to the Ottoman period (Tomičić et al. 2008b: 5–6, 14). To Ottoman domination in this area are linked the series of detected waste pits that extended to the east - south along the east wing of the palace. They contained the filling of the particulate soil with the rubble of bricks and stones and fragments of pottery vessels with a characteristic pale green glaze, yellow colors and floral designs (Fig. 8) (Tomičić et al. 2008a: 14). The findings of Ottoman architecture in the area of the central part of the northern half of the palace courtyard negate the previous statements about the function of the court which, according to sources, was in poor condition (Tomičić et al. 2007a: 11–12), and thus the widespread opinion that Ottomans did not restore the fortress.[18] The study of the church of St. Peter and Paul the Apostles discovered a large number of waste pits full of many animal bones (goat and sheep), ceramic pots, metal and bone objects and coins (Figs. 9–10).[19] Pits, except one in the middle boat, were not buried in the area of the interior of the church (Tomičić et al. 2007c: 4–5).



Fig. 6 Structure SU 816, 817, southern view - separator, researches on DKI in 2006 (Tomičić et al. 2006: 26, Fig. 3)

16 Precise dating of this occasion cannot be given because numismatic material that was found during research at DKI still is not given up to Ilok Town Museum.

17 Research on the eastern courtyard. The walls are built of stone parts of other medieval buildings of the fort, which indicates the reconstruction and strengthening of entrances that have been done during the 16th and 17th century. Below and above these walls were layers that, based on the findings, indicate Ottoman reign in Ilok.

18 About the poor condition of the palace was written, as already mentioned by: Reinhold Lubenau and Maximilian Prändstatter. Their records were consistently taken by chroniclers who were mostly involved in the history of Ilok: Mladen Barbarić and Mato Batorović.

19 The study included the northern part of the walls of the church, the apses, the north entrance and the central board, while in the southern board was opened a smaller probe. The works were not finished on the southern part because this part of the church passes under the road, and the problem were the installations of surrounding objects which would, in this case, have to be displaced.

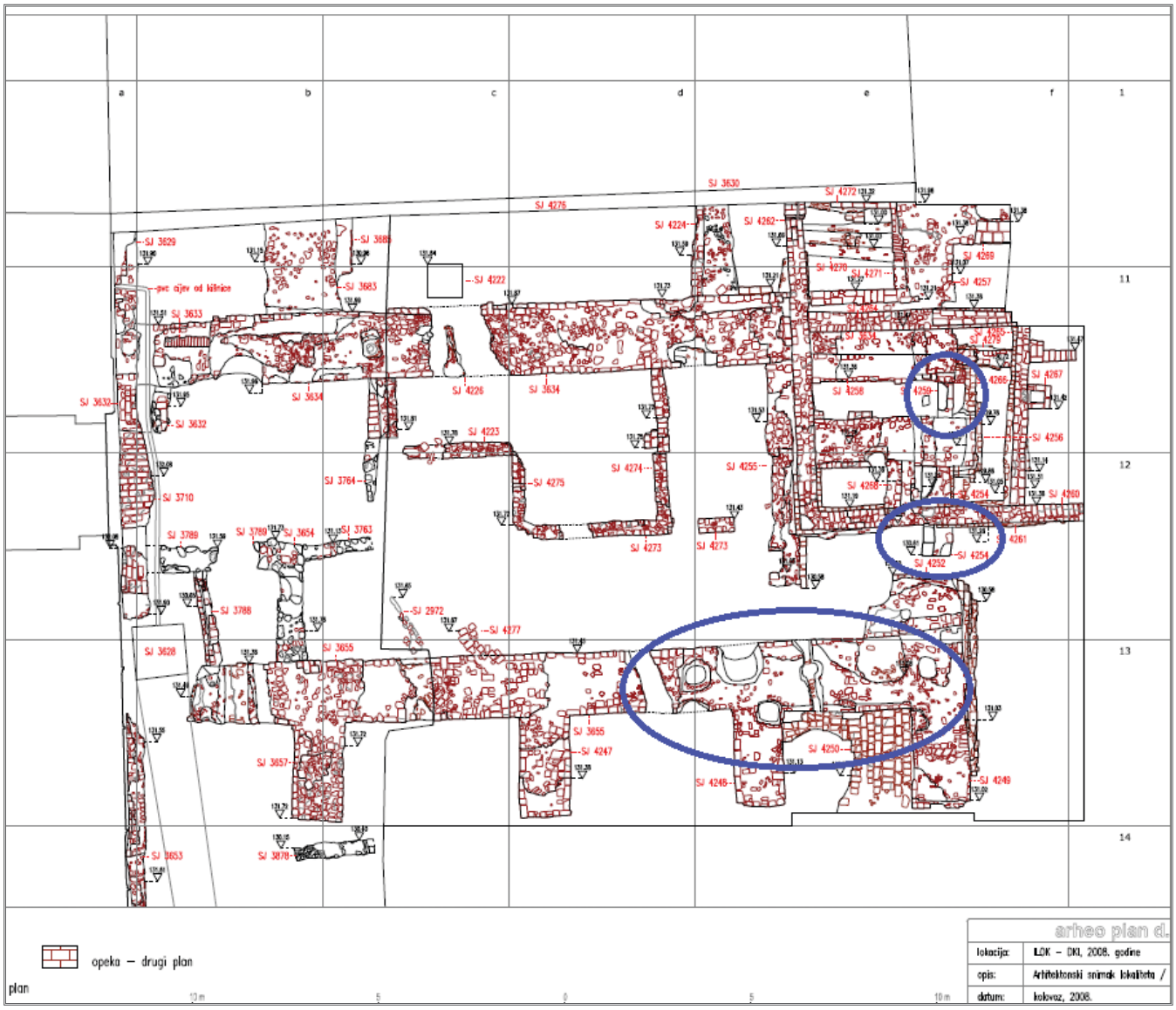


Fig. 7 Architectural survey on explored areas in the eastern courtyard at DKI in 2008 (Tomičić et al. 2008b: Pl. 1; plan finished by: A. Rimpf)

In support of an intense life in the area of Ilok's fortress, except the written historical sources, go and more than 500 items found in archaeological research and amateur collecting, which is kept in the holdings of Ilok Town Museum.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

The archaeological material is heterogeneous, on this occasion were selected and presented individual ceramic and metal objects, fragments of pottery, parts of candlesticks, money and jewelry.

CERAMIC FINDINGS

Ceramics typically belongs to the most numerous archaeological artefacts, including in the area of Ilok's fortress. Here found ceramics, generally speaking, is a craft product of good quality, made of equal mixture of clay on a perfected foot potter's wheel and well-done thanks to the quality of baking techniques (Bikić 2003: 116). In terms of shape and decoration, ceramic objects from Ilok fortress are a synthesis of influences, from those made in local, Balkan tradition to Ottoman and further eastern and western influences.[20] To the most numerous ceramic groups belong bowls, pots, jugs,

20 For an analogy of ceramic objects found in Ilok was used primarily the work of Bikić 2003, where the ceramics were processed typologically and by the decoration style. Such objects can certainly be found in the Hungarian literature (especially Kovács 1991), where is also given the typology of pottery shapes.



Fig. 8 Burying waste pits SJ 2955, explorations from 2007 in the castle (Tomičić et al. 2007b: Fig. 14)

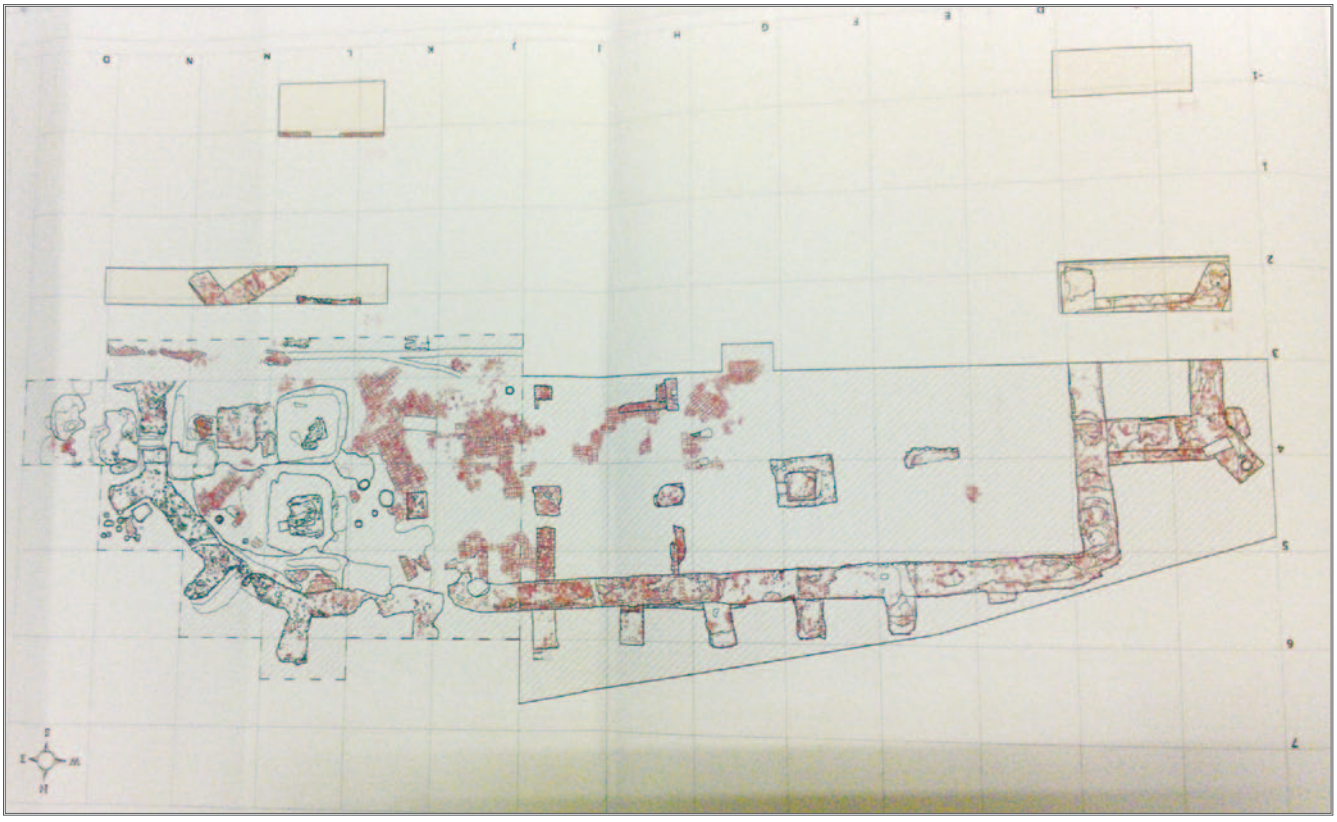


Fig. 9 Architectural survey of the surface on ISPA positionv from 2008 (Tomičić et al. 2008b: Pl. 2)

mugs, plates, jars, earthenware dishes and fireplace tiles. The decoration is the same as on the archaeological material from Rumelia, Istanbul, Belgrade and Buda which contributed to the mass production in all areas of the Empire. These are mostly monochrome glazed ceramics, pottery decorated with incised decoration (engraved ceramics), gray-ironed (metallized) ceramics, Iznik ceramics and porcelain. Monochrome glazed bowls and a metallized mug were found in waste pits, marked by stratigraphic units SU 313 and SU 366 at the ISPA position. Bowls belong to the usual forms of dishes with



Fig. 10 The picture of the waste pit from Ottoman period, SU 206, □ F 6 ISPA 2007 (Tomičić et al. 2007c: Fig. 24)

the cut edge on a high hollow leg, with white clay glaze under green or yellow translucent enamel (Figs. 11, 12). In large quantities were produced during the 16th and 17th century and in the area of the Balkan's peninsula (Bikić 2003: 145), and comparative examples to Ilok's findings were discovered in Belgrade (Bikić 2003: 25) and Osijek (Radić 2014: 46). Type of dishes, unknown in our country before the arrival of the Ottomans, is the so-called metallized ceramic (Bikić 2003: 145). That are the quality dishes whose surface is well polished to a "metallic" silver glare and decorated with simple linear decoration. Research in Ilok discovered almost completely preserved carafe of this type (Fig. 13). This characteristic part of the Ottoman productions that was found at the fortress, are the bowls with carved decoration on a layer of white engobe. Mostly there are monochrome or polychrome decorated pottery. Monochrome pottery has carved decoration under the yellowish or greenish glaze, unlike polychrome decoration which is additionally painted tan and green under the glaze (Bikić 2003: 136). Biconical bowls with ring foot on the inner side are coated with a layer of dirt coating. The most common motif in the central panel is a flower with four petals (Fig. 16),[21] and under the edge can also be placed petals that make a garland (Fig. 17). Also are preserved the dishes that in the central panel are decorated with concentric circles, and on its walls with a stylized representation of cypress (Fig. 18). The decoration is painted tan and green under a transparent glaze. Copies of these bowls are widespread from Belgrade to Buda. Comparative examples found in the areas of Belgrade, Osijek, Vukovar and Ružica city (Bikić 2003: 141, 143, Fig. 29; Radić 2014: 43, 46–47, Figs. 71–74; Kovács 1996: 171). During the study were also found the parts of luxurious dishes, porcelain[22] and Iznik ceramics.[23] Ilok's part of the bottom of porcelain cup was found in a waste pit SU 279/280 at ISPA position (Fig. 14) (Minichreiter 2007: 9). The bottom of the cup was unclearly painted (illegible) with motif in blue. Similar objects were found in Osijek (Radić 2014: 62), Timisoar (Tănase, Dinu 2015: 77) and Baja (Kovács 2006: 278) and are dated to the late 16th and first half of the 17th century. Fragment of the cover of the Iznik pottery bowl was found inside the cave SU 699 at DKI position (Fig. 15). At the bowl is shown a motif of a closed tulip with tendrils painted blue and turquoise within the zone bounded by the double blue circle. The analogy is found in the Hungarian town Esztergorm (Gerelyes 2005: 73, Fig. 3) and Budapest (Katalin 2013: 193, Fig. 4). Copies of these luxury ves-

21 The bowl was found in the area of the tower without supporting data during the research in 1982. Apart from this copy in Ilok Town Museum are also some bowls and plates. The latter objects were found in 1974 by elementary school children in Ilok, 20 meters from the entrance to the castle, in the direction towards the manor, along the northern walls.

22 A fragment of the porcelain found in 2007 on the ISPA position.

23 Fragment of Iznik ceramics found in 2006 on the DKI position.

sels, although rare, are pointing to wealthy residents of the court, which would be in accordance to the news from sources that there was seated Sanjak Bey (Sršan 1987: 94).

METAL OBJECTS

In Ilok's sample there are parts of copper candlesticks[24] (Marić, Batorović, 1982: 1–3) and money. During the research in 1982 were found two bases of candlesticks, and during the research on ISPA position in 2007 three parts: the base, the central part and a cup of the candlestick. All these objects were found in the waste pits. Parts of candlesticks are made of bronze from the 15th century are the part of the luxury equipment in rooms, and they could be smaller or larger dimensions, freestanding, hanging (Čimin 2008: 208) or hanging upon the wall.[25] Ilok's objects belong to the type of standing candlesticks. Base of the candlestick, found in 1982, is the work of an artisan worker (Fig. 19). The upper disk of a preserved fragment is bent upwards to stop the wax dripping. Although the object has not the visible seal of craftsmen, probably derives from one of the workshop centers in the German cities of Lübeck and Hamburg (Bezak 2014: 119). Analogies to this candlestick are found in specimens with a sunken ship from the 16th century near the shallows of St. Paul near the island of Mljet (Bezak 2014: 127, Pl. 4.20, Fig. 32/2007). The bronze fragments of the central part of the candlestick (Fig. 20) and a metal cup (Fig. 21) were discovered in 2007 at the ISPA and the SU 120 in a layer of rubble, where there were a lot of pottery fragments from Ottoman times. Analogies are found to determine Čanjevo, where Robert Čimin dates back to the 15th to 16th century (Čimin 2008: 208)[26] and the Hungarian fort Ozorai (Laszlo 2003: 64, Pl. 90, Fig. 92: 1–4), and in Ilok arrived by import. It is possible that cup belongs to the above mentioned bracket. Silver akche, copper mangura and the Hungarian money were found in the layers of the 16th and 17th century in Ilok fortress. Ottoman money, so-called akchas or aspri, appear in Syrmia before the conquest of the Ottomans in the late 15th century, as evidenced by the findings of silver pieces of the period before the reign of Sultan Suleiman (1512–1566), stored in Ilok Town Museum. So ever that Syrmia bordered with areas that were occupied by the Ottoman Turks, the money could come in trade which certainly took place in spite of the belligerents. The coins were found at ISPA and in the layer of rubble, developed after the collapse of the roof of the church. There were found two silver akchas (Figs. 22, 23), mangure (Fig. 24), and silver money from Maximilian II Habsburg (Figs. 25, 26) and Matthias II (Fig. 27). Denars from Maximilian II are from 1555 and 1566, Matthias II from 1615, and mangure from Suleiman II from 1687, and by the end of Ottoman reign in Slavonia. Money of Hungarian King Maximilian II in this case represent an interesting finding, and probably were in Ilok found as spoils of war, while Matthias could be part of the trade, primarily because it was at the time of Hassan Pasha, Syrmia Sanjak Bey who Bartol Kašić (Sršan 1987: 94) describes as the man who took care of the properties after a long and exhausting war waged from 1593 to 1606. Besides these findings in the ongoing researches are discovered pieces of jewelry. Decorative needle found during research in 1979, deposited in the museum as "medievel Croatian earrings" (Fig. 28). The needle was found in the territory of the other semi-towers within the probe one (Begonja 1979: 3) and has its analogy in the decorative needles discovered in Erdut and Bijelo Brdo, dated to the 16th and 17th century (Radić 2014: 12, 25, cat. no. 19), as well as a copy of the Saška church in Novo Brdo (Zečević 2006: 59, cat. no. 32, 33). Similar examples can be found at the National Museum in Belgrade (Ivanić 1995: 84–85, cat. no. 257–261). The pins were used to hold the cover board (scarves and caps), or as decoration on clothing and are widespread in the area of the Balkan countries and the different techniques of production, resting on the Byzantine tradition (Zečević 2006: 54). Ilok's pin is made of gilt bronze in filigree technique with head shaped decoration consisting of a cone of granules. Its origin is difficult to determine, but after conquest of Syrmia county, it is possible that the needle has came here by trade, and we should not ignore the possibility of goldsmiths' workshops in these areas. In fact, the list of Sanjak of Syrmia from 1568, mentions the goldsmith's workshop Mehmet Zerger (pers. Goldsmith) in the town of Vukovar, in mahala of *sipahi* Bayazits and also in town of Neštin (McGowan 1983: 32, 131). To the jewelry belong the two glass bracelets, which were until the audit in 2014 in the Antique collection of the Archaeological Department (Figs. 29, 30). Bracelets are most likely part of the range that is imported to our country from eastern workshops (Boulogne 2012: 189–195) during the 16th century. Similar bracelets were found in the waste pit at the position ISPA, by Hammam in 2012 (Višnjić, Pleština 2013: 71) and in Osijek on the square of Križanić (Minichreiter 1984: 95, Fig. 44).[27]

24 The bottom of the candlestick, about which will be discussed in the paper, was found in 1982 during archaeological excavations, but the subject has not been introduced in the list of findings, only the paper labeled Fortress 1982 that was in the bag with it. Another two candlesticks were found at ISPI 2007 (Minichreiter 2007: 2).

25 I thank the reviewers for their suggestions on the wall candlesticks.

26 Candlestick from the fortress Čanjevo is also dated on the basis of analogy, rather than the context of the findings.

27 I thank my colleague Dr. Sc. Tatjana Bradara from the Archaeological Museum of Istria and colleague Dr. Sc. Anamarija Kurilić from the University of Zadar on their helpful advice.

CONCLUSION

Ilok's fortress, as valuable monument, was built on the substructures of the medieval town and fort. Over the past eight centuries it went through numerous architectural modifications and conversions of existing facilities. Consciously or unconsciously it was ignored the time of Ottoman domination and their valuable inheritance in archaeological and architectural context. With the large number of items found during protective excavations, the aim of this study was to show the importance of Ilok in the early modern period for further scientific studies and to contribute to the selection of archaeological objects from the collection of Ilok Town Museum which have not been publicized so far. It can be said, on the basis of written sources and archaeological finds that in the fortress through the 162 years of Ottoman reign took place military and wealthy civilian life. The number of archaeological items discovered in the fortress varies in some localities showing new, oriental style, culture and architecture. This is especially true for a small number of detected objects on the DKI position in relation to the ISPA position, which is consistent with historical records of the reconstruction of the medieval castle of Nicholas of Ilok into the new palace Odescalchi in 1721.

CATALOGUE OF THE OBJECTS

1. BOWL ON A LEG (Fig. 11)
   Dated: 16th-17th century
   Site: Ilok - ISPA, 2007
   Designation and context of finding: PN 582, SU 313
   Material and technique: ceramics; wheel, glazing
   Size: height 15.42 cm, 23.8 cm in diameter
   Description: Biconical bowl on high hollow leg entirely glazed in green, horizontally extended rim which is threaded by wheel. In the hollow leg are cut three horizontal lines.
   Publication: not published
   Analogy: Bikić 2003: 25, Fig. 17, TIP 1/5



2. BOWL ON A LEG (Fig. 12)
   Dated: 16th-17th century
   Site: Ilok - ISPA, 2007
   Designation and context findings: PN 635, SU 366
   Material and technique: ceramics; wheel, glazing
   Size: height 13.39 cm, diameter 21 cm
   Description: Biconical cup on a high bell-like leg with the inside lined yellow brown glaze. Flat bottom that contains fingerprints tripod. Rub the cut wheel.
   Publication: not published
   Analogy: Bikić 2003: 25, Fig. 17, TIP 1/5



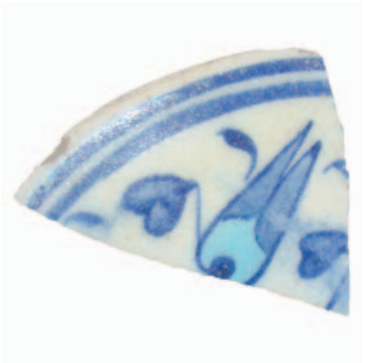
3. JUG (Fig. 13)
   Dated: 16th-17th century
   Site: Ilok - ISPA, 2007
   Material and technique: ceramics, round
   Designation and context findings: PN 549, SU 313
   Dimensions: height 18 cm, diameter 8.5 cm
   Description: Pitcher circular hole, cylindrical neck that extends into the lower cylindrical part. The bottom is wide, pointed edges. The handle has a round cross section, starting from the neck to the middle of the jug. The decoration was carried out in the form of wheel lines that are properly arranged vertically and horizontally on the middle.
   Publication: not published
   Analogy: Bikić 2003: 54, Fig. 32, TYPE III/16



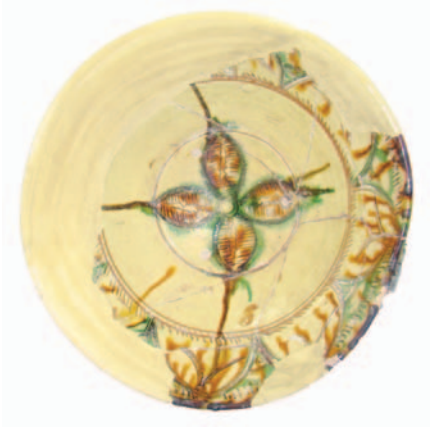
4. THE BOTTOM OF THE PORCELAIN CUP (Fig. 14)
Dated: China, 16th-17th century
Site: Ilok - ISPA, 2007
Designation and context findings: PN 433, SU 279
Material and technique: porcelain, painting
Dimensions: diameter 4.9 cm, height 1.63 cm
Description: Fragment of a porcelain cup, white inside, outside painted white with blue concentric lines. The bottom of the ring, painted in blue, unclear motives.
Publication: not published
Analogy: Minichreiter 1984: 43–107



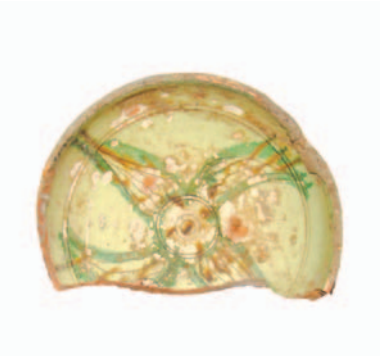
5. COVER (Fig. 15)
Dated: Iznik, 16th century (around 1550)
Site: Ilok - RDC, 2006
Designation and context findings: N 3940, SU 698
Material and technique: earthenware, painting
Dimensions: length 3.95 cm, height 0.93 cm
Description: The cover is semicircular and slightly curved edge to handle the missing. It is made of purified clay, closed tulip motif with tendrils and painted blue and turquoise.
Publication: not published
Analogy: Gereleys 2005: 73, Fig. 3; Katalin 2003: 193, Fig. 4



6. BOWL ON A LOW LEG (Fig. 16)
Dated: 16th-17th century
Site: Ilok, another semi-tower in the fortress in 1982
Designation and Context findings: out of context
Material and technique: ceramics; round, sgrafito (technique of decorating walls and ceramic vessels), glazing
Dimensions: height 10.5 cm, diameter of the opening 23.5 cm, 8.5 cm diameter of leg
Description: Deep spherical bowl on the inside is painted yellow, brown and green. The basic ornamentation represents a flower with four petals, which is located at the bottom of the bowl, and at the edge of the motif petals that form a wreath. On the inside of the bowl is glazed.
Publication: not published
Analogy: Bikić 2003: 22, Fig. 27, TIP 1/2

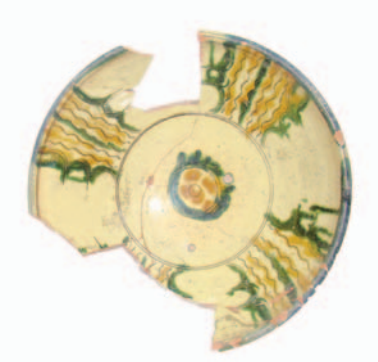


7. A BOWL ON A LEG (Fig. 17)
Dated: 16th-17th century
Site: Ilok - DKI, 2007
Designation and context findings: N 8446, SU 4201/4202
Material and technique: ceramics; round, sgrafito, glazing
Size: height 10.26 cm, diameter of a hole 18 cm diameter of the leg 7.72 cm
Description: Deep spherical bowl on foot. Made of purified clay, red baking. On the inside and partly outside was



applied to a thin layer of white coats and green glazes. On the inside is decorated with a technique or colorful graffito. The motif consists of four heart-shaped petals decorated with lines that are located within the outer of the ring flowers act the double circle in the center of five brown points.
Publication: not published
Analogy: Bikić 2003: 22, Fig. 27, TIP 1/1

8. A BOWL ON A LEG (Fig. 18)
Dated. 16th-17th century
Site: Ilok - DKI, 2007
Designation and context findings: N 8503, SU 4201/4202
Material and technique: ceramics, sgrafito, glazing
Size: height of 13.67 cm, hole diameter 26 cm, diameter of legs 9.37cm
Description: A bowl calotte shape made of purified clay, baked orange. The decoration makes concentric border, narrow sinuous and large medallion in the center. Field between borders and medallions is undecorated. At the bottom of the bowl are traces of a three-way stand that served to separate dishes during their baking and drying. On the yellow glaze over incisions caused the dark green and brown. The side walls are shown stylized leaves of cypress.
Publication: not published
Analogy: Bikić 2003: 22, Fig. 31, TIP 1/2



9. BASE OF THE CANDLESTICK (Fig. 19)
Dated: second half of the 16th-17th century
Material and technique: bronze, forging
Site: Ilok in 1982
Designation and context findings: out of context
Dimensions: bottom diameter of 12.19 cm, diameter upper 10.78 cm, height 7.87 cm
Description: The bottom of the candle holder made up of two discs, which are then connected. The upper part is buckled and lacks holder which must be tightened on him. At the edge of the visible concentric circles.
Publication: not published
Analogy: Bezak 2014: 119, no. 32



10. CENTRAL PART OF A CANDLESTICK (Fig. 20)
Dated: 16th century
Material and technique: bronze, forging
Site: Ilok - ISPA
Designation and context findings: PN 387, SU 120
Dimensions: diameter of 2.34 cm, height of 12.40 cm
Description: Bronze bracket, molded shapes. In the upper part of the bracket has two holes on opposite sides of a rectangle and two cut down below.



Publication: not published
Analogy: Bekić 2008: 210; Laszlo 2003, 64, Pl. 90, Abb. 92: 1-4

11. SMALL METAL CUP (Fig. 21)
Dated: 16th century
Finding location: Ilok - ISPA, 2007
Designation and context findings: PN 385, SU 120
Material and technique: bronze, cast
Dimensions: diameter 2.63 cm, height 3.62 cm
Description: The metal cup of dropping shapes made of bronze with prominent central part horizontally protruding rim.
Publication: not published



12. SILVER AKCHA (Fig. 22)
Dated: illegible
Finding location: Ilok - ISPA, 2007
Designation and context findings: PN 521, SU 340, NUM - OS - 80
Material and technique: silver, forging
Dimensions: diameter of 11.82 mm, weight 0.64 g
Av.: illegible ... Han
Rv.: Azza nasrühü duribe Kratovo....
Publication: not published



13. SILVER AKCHA (Fig. 23)
Dated: illegible
Finding location: Ilok - ISPA, 2007
Designation and context findings: PN 690, SU 370, NUM - OS - 81
Material: silver, forging
Dimensions: diameter of 9.89 mm, weight 0.31 g
Stock code: NUM - OS - 81
Av.: illegible
Rv.: ... duribe ...
Publication: not published



14. MAGURA (Fig. 24)
Sultan Suleiman II. (1099th to 1102nd AH; 1687th to 1691st)
Year: 1099 AH - 1687
Finding location: Ilok - ISPA, 2007
Designation and context findings: N 141, SU 001, NUM - OS - 82
Dimensions: diameter 17.62 mm; weight 1.40 g
Av.: Tugra of Sultan Suleiman II.
Rv.: Duriba fi Saray ...
Publication: not published



15. SILVER MONEY (Fig. 25)
Maximilian II. Habsburg (1526-1564)
Dated and mint mark: 1555, Kremnica K B
Finding location: Ilok - ISPA, 2007
Designation and context findings: PN 625, SU 334
Material and technique: silver, forging
Dimensions: diameter of 15.24 mm, weight 0.26
Av.: Shield (coat of arms), MAX II • • D • G • E • (RO • I • S • AV • GE • HV) • B • R
Rv.: Madonna and Child (PATRO) NA • • VNG (AR) and E
Publication: not published



16. SILVER MONEY (Fig. 26)
Maximilian II. Habsburg (1526-1564)
Dated and mint mark: 1566, Kremnica K B
Finding location: Ilok - ISPA, 2007
Designation and context findings: PN 630, SU 335
Material and technique: silver, forging
Dimensions: diameter of 15.02 mm, weight 0.39 g
Av.: Shield (coat of arms) (MAX II • • D • G • E • RO) • I • S • AV • • GE (HV • B • R)
Rv .: Madonna and Child PAT (RONA) • • VN (Garry)
Publication: not published



17. SILVER (BILON) MONEY (Fig. 27)
Matthias II. (1608-1619)
Dated and mint mark: 1615, K B (Kremnica)
Finding location: Ilok - ISPA, 2007
Designation and Context findings: PN 380, SU 85
Material and technique: silver, bilon, forging
Dimensions: diameter of 14.67 mm, weight 0.53 g
Av.: MAT.D.G.RO.I.S.AV.GE.HV.B.R
Rv.: PATRO.HVNGA.1615.
Publication: not published



18. DECORATIVE PINS (Fig. 28)
Dated: 16th-17th century
Finding location: Ilok - another semi-tower, in 1979
Designation and context findings: S 1, TUR-N-10
Material and technique: bronze, pasta; filigree, gilding
Dimensions: height of strawberries 1.41 cm, 0.82 cm in diameter
Description: The pin is made of gilt bronze in filigree technique with head shaped decoration consisting of a cone of granules. Cone is divided into two equal spheres, with one side flattened and with red glass bead at the bottom. The pin is bent.
Publication: not published
Analogy: Radić 2014: 12, 25, first floor. No. 19; Zečević 2006: 59, no. 32 - 33



19. GLASS BRACELET (Fig. 29)

Dated: 16th-17th century
Finding location: Ilok - Fortress
Designation and context findings: out of context, TUR-N-12
Material and technique: glass, glass paste, melting
Dimensions: diameter of 6.43 cm, thickness of 0.45 cm
Description: The bracelet is made of green glass with wavy decoration of glass paste: white, yellow, green and brown red, D section.
Publication: not published
Analogy: Minichreiter 1984: 95, Fig. 44; Radić 2014: 26, Fig. 23



20. GLASS BRACELET (Fig. 30)

Dated: 16th-17th century
Finding location: Ilok - the first semi-tower in 1982
Designation and context findings: S 1, TUR-N-15
Material and technique: glass, glass paste, melting
Dimensions: diameter of 6.71 cm, 0.47 cm thick
Description: The bracelet is fragmented, made of glass, light green with wavy decoration of glass paste; white, brown and yellow colors, D section.
Publication: not published
Analogy: Minichreiter 1984: 95, Fig. 44; Radić 2014: 26, Fig. 23rd



Translated by Sanja Rališ

Andrea Rimpf
Ilok Town Museum
Department of Archeology
Šetalište oca Mladena Barbarića 5
HR–32236 Ilok
arimpf@mgi.hr

BIBLIOGRAPHY / LITERATURA

Andrić, S. 1996, Crkvene ustanove srednjovjekovnog Iloka, *Radovi Zavoda za hrvatsku povijest u Zagrebu*, vol. 29, 21–39.

Andrić, S. 2001, *Potonuli svijet, Rasprave o slavonskom i srijemskom srednjovjekovlju, Hrvatski institut za povijest – Podružnica za povijest Slavonije, Srijema i Baranje*, Slavonski Brod.

Andrić, S. 2003, Novi prilozi istraživanju Iločkog „statuta" i srednjovjekovnog Iloka, *Zbornik Odsjeka povijesne znanosti Zavoda za povijesne i društvene znanosti Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti*, 21, 83–118.

Andrić, S. 2015, Od Iloka do Rima: talijansko putovanje Nikole Iločkog, *Hrvatska revija*, br. 1, god. XV., 54–61.

Bašić, K. 2012, Turali–beg i njegov vakuf, Mukate vakufi u Bosni i Hercegovini, in: Ćeman, S. (ed.), *Vakufi u Banja Luci, Turali-begov vakuf u Tuzli, Zbornik radova o vakufima*, Islamska zajednica u Bosni i Hercegovini, Vakufska direkcija Sarajevo, Medžlis Islamske zajednice Tuzla, Sarajevo, 155–168.

Batorović, M. 1983, Arheološka istraživanja u iločkoj tvrdjavi, *Bilten 17*, Amaterska muzeološka sekcija jugozapadne Bačke i Muzejska zbirka Bačke Palanke u Bačkoj Palanci, 52–57.

Begonja, M. 1979, Dnevnik Arheoloških istraživanja 1979., Pismohrana Arheološkog odjela Muzeja grada Iloka u Iloku, (rukopis).

Bezak, J. 2014, Metal finds, in: *Sveti Pavao shipwreck: A 16th Century Venetian Merchantman from Mljet, Croatia*, Beltrame C., Gelichi S., Miholjek I. (eds.), Oxford & Philadelphia, 114–136.

Bikić, V. 2003, *Gradska keramika Beograda/ Belgrade ceramics in the 16th–17th century*, Arheološki institut, Beograd.

Bojničić, I. 1910, Putovanje carskog poslanstva u Carigrad 1606., *Vjesnik Kr. hrvatskog-slavonskog-dalmatinskoga zemaljskoga arkiva u Zagrebu*, god. XII, 205–236.

Boulogne, S. K. 2012, Glass bracelets in the medieval and early modern Middle East: design and color as identity markers, in: *The Materiality of Color, The Production, Circulation, and Application of Dyes and Pigments, 1400–1800*, Feeser A., Daly Goggin M., Fowkes Tobin B. (eds.), Farnham: Ashgate,185–195.

Cvekan, P. 1986, *Franjevci u Iloku*, Ilok.

Čelebi, E. 1973, *Putopis, odlomci o jugoslavenskim zemljama*, „Veselin Masleša", Sarajevo, 1973.

Čimin, R. 2008, Metalni nalazi s utvrde Čanjevo, in: *Utvrda Čanjevo: istraživanja 2003-2007. / Fort Čanjevo: reserches 2003-2007*, Bekić L. (ed.), Visoko, 197–233.

Fedeles, T. 2012, Opsada Iloka 1494., *Scrinia Slavonica*, 12, 7–20.

Gerelyes, I. (ed.) 2005, *Turkish Flowers: Studies in Ottoman Art in Hungary*, Hungarian National Museum, Budapest.

Horvat, Z. 2002, Analiza srednjovjekovne faze gradnje dvorca Odescalchi, nekadašnjeg palasa Nikole Iločkog, kralja Bosne / Analyse der mittelalterlichen Bauphause der Schlosses Odeschalchi in Ilok, des ehemaligen Palastes von N. Iločki, des Kőniges von Bosnien, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu*, Vol. 19, 195–212.

Ivanić, B. 1995, *Nakit iz Zbirke Narodnog muzeja od 15. do početka 19. veka*, katalog zbirke Umetnost pod turskom vlašću, Beograd.

Jačov, M. 1990, *Srem na prelomu dva veka (XVII – XVIII) / Sirmio tra i secoli (XVII E XVIII)*, Štamparija Sremske patrijaršije, Beograd.

Jiriček, K. 1952, *Istorija Srba, Prva knjiga do 1537. godine*, Naučna knjiga, Beograd.

Kalić, J. 2004, Raška kraljevina / Regnum Rasciae, *Zbornik radova Vizantološkog instituta u Beogradu*, XLI, 183–189.

Katalin, E. 2013, Törökkori díszkerámiák Budapest-Víziváros területéről / Zierkeramiken aus der Türkenzeit aus Budapest-Víziváros (Wasserstadt*), Budapest Régiségei*, XLVI, 187–195.

Kiš, L. 1970, Statut grada Iloka, *Godišnjak Matice hrvatske u Vinkovcima*, br. 7, 38–110.

Kovács, G. 1991, 16th–18th Century Hungarian Pottery Types, *Antaeus Communicationes ex Instituto archaeologico Academiae scientiarum Hungaricae*, 19–20 (1990-1991), 169–361.

Kovács, G. 2006, Hódoltság kori leletegyüttes Baja belvárosából / An Ottoman Period Assemblage from Baja, *Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae*, 275–295.

Laszlo, G. 2003, *Késő középkori és kora újkori fémleletek az ozorai várkastélyból*, Opuscula Hungarica 4, Ozorai várkastély régészeti monográfiái, 1, Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, Budapest.

Marković, M. 2001, *Hrvatski gradovi na starim planovima i vedutama*, AGM, Zagreb.

Marić, R., Batorović, M. 1982, Dnevnik istraživanja 1982. – 1988., Pismohrana Arheološkog odjela Muzeja grada Iloka u Iloku, broj 1 (rukopis).

McGowan, B. W. 1983, *Sirem sancağı muffasal tahrir defteri, Tűrk tarih kurumu basimevi*, Ankara.

Minichreiter, K. 1984, Dio turskog Osijeka na prostoru Križanićevog trga u svjetlu arheoloških nalaza, *Anali, knjiga 3*, 43–107.

Minichreiter, K. 2007, Dnevnik arheoloških istraživanja crkve sv. Petra i Pavla Apostola, Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb, 2006. – 2008. (rukopis).

Mladinov, D. 1956, Putni izvještaj, Pismohrana Arheološkog odjela Muzeja grada Iloka u Iloku, kutija 1956. (rukopis).

Moačanin, N. 1982, Osječki ili Požeški sandžak, *Zbornik Zavoda za povijesne znanosti JAZU* 12, 35–40.

Moačanin, N. 2001, *Slavonija i Srijem u razdoblju osmanske vladavine*, Hrvatski institut za povijest – Podružnica za povijest Slavonije, Srijema i Baranje, Slavonski Brod.

Pickl, O. 1978, Slavonija godine 1688. Prema dnevniku grofa Sigmunda Joachima od Trauttmansdorffa, *Radovi Instituta za hrvatsku povijest*, 11, 131–145.

Radić, M. 2014, *Osijek i šira okolica u osmanskom periodu / Osijek and Surrounding Area in the Ottoman Period*, katalog izložbe, Muzej Slavonije, Osijek.

Redžić, H. 1983, Islamska umjetnost na tlu Jugoslavije, *Jugoslavija – Spektar – Prva književna komuna*, Beo-

grad – Zagreb – Mostar.
Sršan, S.1987, *Putovanje južnoslavenskim zemljama – Bartol Kašić*, KIC Privlačica, Privlaka.
Šćitaroci, O., Šćitaroci, B. 2001, *Dvorci i perivoji u Slavoniji - Od Zagreba do Iloka / Manors and Gardens in Slavonia – from Zagreb to Ilok*, Zagreb.
Tănase, D., Dinu, N. 2015, Faianță și porțelan din epoca otomană descoperite în Timișoara, străzile Lucian Blaga, Enrico Caruso și Radu Negru, campania 2014, in: *Studii Cercetari de Istorie Veche Si Archeologie* 66, Bucuresti, 1–2, 69–95.
Tomičić, Ž. 2003, Na tragu srednjovjekovnog dvora knezova Iločkih (Újlaki) / Auf den Spuren des mittelalterlichen Palastes der Fürsten von Ilok (Újlaki), *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu*, Vol. 20, 131–150.
Tomičić, Ž. 2004, Regensburg – Budim – Ilok, Kasnosrednjovjekovni pećnjaci iz dvora knezova Iločkih dokaz sveza Iloka i Europe / Regensburg – Buda – Ilok, Spätmittelalterliche Ofenkacheln vom Hof der Fürsten von Ilok –Bestätigung der Beziehungen zwischen Ilok und Europa, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu*, Vol. 21, 143–176.
Tomičić, Ž., Dizdar, M., Šiljeg, B., Ložnjak Dizdar, D., 2005, Ilok - Dvor knezova Iločkih. Rezultati istraživanja 2004., *Annales Instituti Archaeolgici*, Vol. I, 9–13.
Tomičić, Ž., Dizdar, M., Jelinčić, K., Kalafatić, H., Minichreiter, K., Šiljeg, B., 2006, Izvješće o arheološkom istraživanju nalazišta dvor knezova Iločkih od 18. travnja do 13. listopada 2006. godine, Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb, 30.03.2007. godina (rukopis).
Tomičić, Ž., Dizdar, M., Šiljeg, B., Kalafatić, H., Jelinčić, K., Turkalj, K., Belaj, J. 2007a, Rezultati zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja Dvora knezova Iločkih 2006. godine, *Annales Instituti Archaeolgici,* III, 7–16.
Tomičić, Ž., Dizdar, M., Kalafatić, H., Turkalj, K. 2007b, Izvješće o arheološkom istraživanju nalazišta dvor knezova Iločkih od 16.4. do 13.7.2006. godine, Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb, 1.10.2007. (rukopis).
Tomičić, Ž., Jelinčić, K., Marković, Z., Minichreiter, K., 2007c, Izvješće o arheološkim istraživanjima lokaliteta Ilok crkva sv. Petra Apostola od 17.4. – 30.06.2007., Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb, 1.10.2007. (rukopis).
Tomičić, Ž., Minichreiter, K., Jelinčić, K., Turkalj, K., Mahović, G., Botić, K., Dizdar, M., Kalafatić, H., Kovačević, S., Marković, Z. 2008a, Ilok - Dvor knezova iločkih, crkva Sv. Petra apostola, kula 8 i bedemi - rezultati zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja 2007., *Annales Instituti Archaeolgici*, Vol. IV, 7–22.
Tomičić, Ž., Jelinčić, K., Mahović, G., Turkalj, K., 2008b, Izvješće o arheološkom istraživanju nalazišta dvor knezova Iločkih i crkva sv. Petra Apostola od 11.6. do 13. 7. 2008. godine, Institut za arheologiju, Zagreb, 19.08.2008. (rukopis).
Užarević, M. 1974, Plan Konzervatorsko-zaštitnih radova na tvrđavi 1974., Arhiv Muzej grada Iloka.
Višnjić, J., Pleština, I. 2013, Preliminarno izvješće o provedenim probnim i zaštitnim istraživanjima u Iloku u 2012. godini, Hrvatski restauratorski zavod, Zagreb, ožujak 2013. (rukopis).
Zečević, E. 2006, *Nakit Novog Brda / Jewelry from Novo Brdo*, Narodni muzej, Beograd.
Zirojević, O. 2009, Rajnold Lubenau o Beogradu i Srbiji 1587. godine, in: *Turci u Podunavlju*, 2 deo., Istorijski arhiv u Pančevu, Pančevo, 181–202.
Zlatar, B. 2013, Balkanski grad u osmanskom periodu (XV i XVI stoljeće), *Godišnjak /Jahrbuch, Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja Akademije nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine, Vol. 42*, 135-140.

SAŽETAK

ILOČKA TVRĐAVA U OSMANLIJSKOM RAZDOBLJU

Ključne riječi: džemat, Dvor knezova Iločkih, palača, crkva sv. Petra i Pavla Apostola

Grad Ilok nalazi se na istoku Republike Hrvatske. Kralj Ladislav V. potvrdio mu je privilegije 1453. g. - u prijepisu je taj dokument poznat iz 1525. g. kao Statut grada Iloka. Nedugo nakon smrti hercega Lovre Iločkog oko 1520. grad zauzimaju Turci Osmanlije mirnom predajom stanovništva 1526. godine. Ilok je od sredine 16. stoljeća središte Srijemskog sandžaka u sklopu Budimskog vilajeta. Opise osmanlijskog Iloka tijekom 16. i 17. stoljeća nacrtali su i opisali brojni službenici austrijske carevine kao i papinski špijuni, među kojima se ističe Veduta grada Iloka Maximiliana Prändstettera iz 1608. g. (sl. 1), plan iločke tvrđave opata Boninija iz 1688.g. (sl. 2) i Stablo srijemskih svetaca, blaženika i sluga Božjih, Ivana Filipa Bindera iz 1777. g. (sl. 3). Današnji izgled tvrđave posljedica je sukcesivnog nastanka obrambenog kompleksa kroz stoljeća pri čemu su se neki dijelovi objekata sačuvali u potpunosti ili samo u temelju.

Arheološka istraživanja na području tvrđave provode se od 1951. g. (sl. 4). U zaštitnim arheološkim istraživanjima, koja su provedena prije i tijekom 1980. g. na prostoru stare jezgre Iloka oko crkve sv. Ivana Kapistrana (sl. 5), sjevernih zidova tvrđave i zgrade današnjeg dječjeg vrtića, pronađeni su brojni ostaci keramičkog posuđa (sl. 16, 17, 18), metalnih predmeta (sl. 19, 28) i nakita (sl. 29, 30). Arheološkim istraživanjima Instituta za arheologiju od 2001. do 2008. g. koja su provedena na dijelu srednjovjekovne crkve sv. Petra i Pavla Apostola (ISPA) (sl. 9) i Dvora knezova Iločkih (DKI) pronađene su otpadne jame (sl. 8, 10) i dijelovi arhitekture (sl. 6) iz osmanlijskog vremena u sklopu monumentalnog srednjovjekovnog ulaza u dvor (sl. 7). Arheološki materijal koji potječe s istraživanja DKI-a i ISPA-e je raznovrstan i brojan, a ovom prigodom su izabrani i predstavljeni pojedini keramički (sl. 11 – 15) i metalni predmeti (sl. 20 – 27). Tema rada određena je izborom arheoloških predmeta s istraživanja čija brojnost i raznolikost upućuju na intenzivan život koji se odvijao u tvrđavi, džematu muslimana, a čiju potvrdu nalazimo u pisanim i likovnim izvorima o Iloku.

ANDREJ MAGDIČ

New Archaeological Research into the Middle Ages in the Slovenian Regions of Pomurje and Podravje

The Issue of Settlement Continuity and the Development of Agrarian Activities

Professional paper / *Stručni rad*

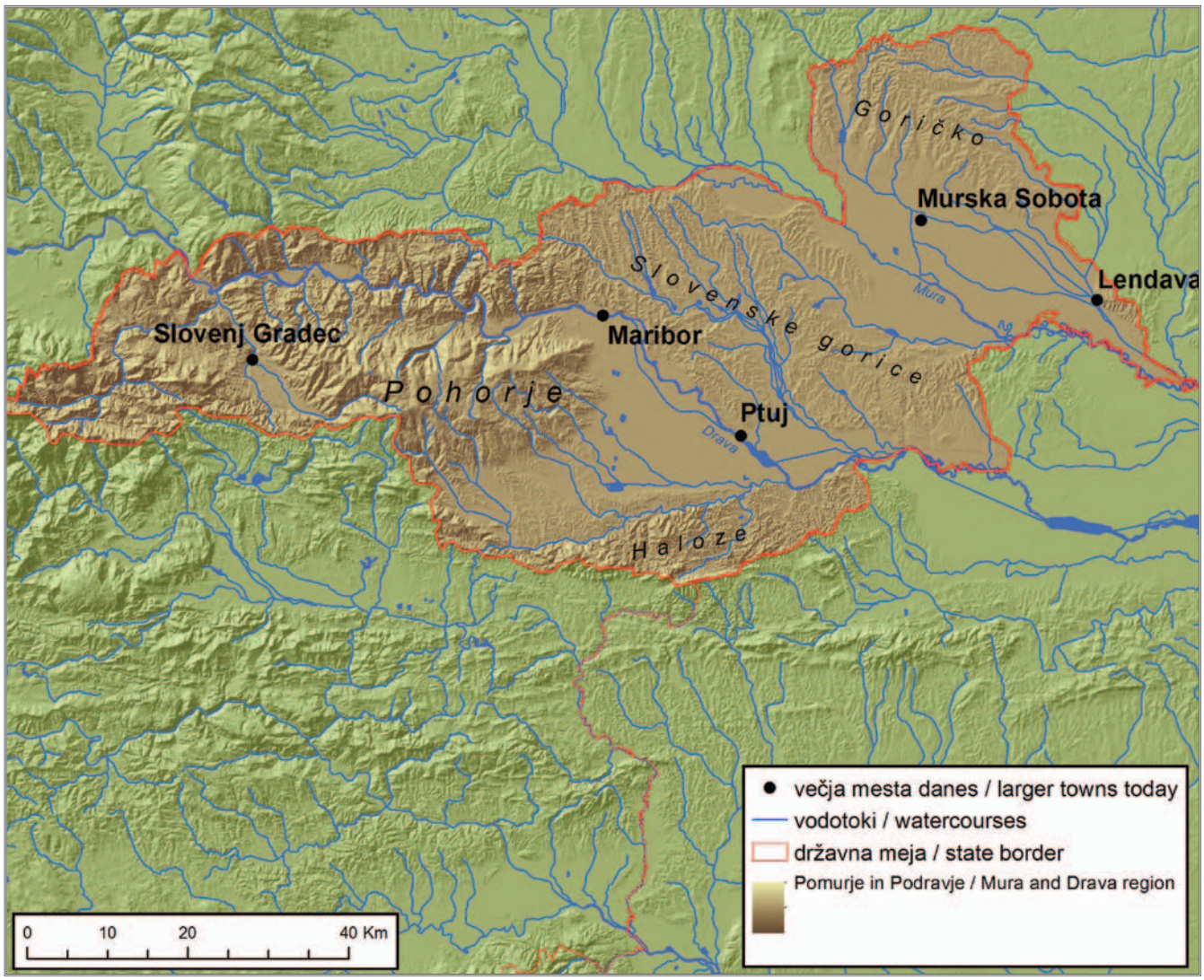
The article initially shows a short presentation of medieval archaeological sites of the Slovenian Pomurje and Podravje regions, which have been discovered after 2008, following the completion of major research projects on the Podravje and Pomurje motorway routes. In sequel the article presents the results of a synthesis attempt of the settlement of Slovenian Pomurje and Podravje in the early Middle Ages. In doing so, we took into account archaeological as well as historical, linguistic and cartographic sources. Known archaeological data were mapped separately according to time of formation: an initial settlement in the 6th–7th centuries, developed settlement in the 8th–9th centuries and the settlement after the arrival of the Magyars in Pannonia in the 10th–11th centuries. In doing so, we payed special attention to the position of settlement points depending on the soil and hydrological characteristics of the area. In addition, we observed their position in relation to the proximity of historic transport corridors.

Changes in settlement pattern throughout the centuries were interpreted as a consequence of the introduction of different agrarian activities. The initial settlement of the 6th–7th centuries focus on areas of moist alluvial soil suitable for animal husbandry. Developed settlement of the 8th–9th centuries moves to the agriculturally more suitable space on the edge of the gravelly river fan. In the 10th–11th centuries, immediately after the settlement of Hungarians in Pannonia, the settlement re-focus on areas of moist soil, which we again associated with an increase in livestock production.

Despite strong caesura in the settlement, which applies to the result of the Hungarian plundering expeditions from the end of the 9th to the mid-10th century, we observe in the area of most important settlements in the 9th century, were certain non-agrarian central functions where carried out, a continuity of settlement in the second half of the 10th and 11th centuries. As an important factor in the formation of non-agrarian central functions of the 9th century has proven to be a strategic location on major transport corridors.

Key words: archaeology, Middle Ages, settlement, agriculture, communication network, central settlements

In terms of its hydrogeography, the territory of north-eastern Slovenia represents the river basin of two great rivers that rise in the heart of the Alps: the Rivers Drava and Mura and their tributaries. The relief features of this territory are vast planes along these rivers and the surrounding hills (Map 1). From further away, its position as the border territory between the Alps and the Pannonian Basin and the outermost part of the large river basin of the Danube becomes apparent (Map 2). The relief and the hydrogeography of this area and its position in the wider European region have had an important effect on its settlement and organisation throughout the thousand-year-long Middle Ages. In the past centuries and millennia, the Pannonian Basin has often served as a link between European geographical regions, the Danube having the role of a major transport corridor (Hardt 2010). In the Middle Ages, due to transport routes along the Rivers Drava and Mura, the territory of north-eastern Slovenia was in constant interaction with both the Alpine and the Pannonian world, the level of contact with one or the other depending on the wider socio-economical changes, terms and relations at the time.



Map 1 The basin of the Rivers Mura and Drava in north-eastern Slovenia

The archaeological research carried out between 1995 and 2008 along the route of the planned motorway between Celje and Lendava first afforded a deeper insight into the material culture of the early medieval settlement of Pomurje and Podravje. The first papers on medieval archaeological sites were collected in two publications on the topic, focusing on the Early and the High Middle Ages respectively (Guštin 2002; 2008). This research was particularly important for observing the early Slavic settlement wave that, until then, had never been archaeologically recorded in Slovenia. Numerous sites were discovered along the motorway route and, based on ceramics analysis and carbon-dating, their foundation was dated to the 6th century and the beginning of the 7th century (Novšak 2002: 29; Pavlović 2002: 51; Šavel 2009: 158; Kerman 2011a: 49; 2011b: 56; Šavel, Sankovič 2011: 49; Šavel, Karo 2012: 53; Pavlin 2015: 24). Radiocarbon dates from the settlement at Nova tabla south of Murska Sobota show the beginning of the settlement even in the first half of the 6th century. The only burial ground from this earliest period of medieval settlement in the area was also discovered here, in Popava pri Lipovcih (Šavel, Knific 2013: 24). Outside the planes of Prekmurje, the only archaeological site from the late 6th and the early 7th centuries to date is Močna near Lenart, located in inner Slovenske gorice on the gentle sunny slope in the valley of River Pesnica (Tica 2013: 28).

In addition to the beginnings of the medieval settlement of north-eastern Slovenia, the archaeological research along the motorway route helped shed light on the period immediately following the settlement of Hungarians in the Pannonian Basin. Several settlements from the 10th/11th centuries in eastern Prekmurje between the River Mura and Lendavske gorice were researched (Šavel, Kerman 2008: 31; Plestenjak 2010: 45; Šavel, Sankovič 2011: 54; 2013: 51). The settlements established between the 12th and the 14th centuries are also important for understanding the development of the medi-



Map 2 The position of the Slovenian regions of Pomurje and Podravje between the Alps and the Pannonian Basin

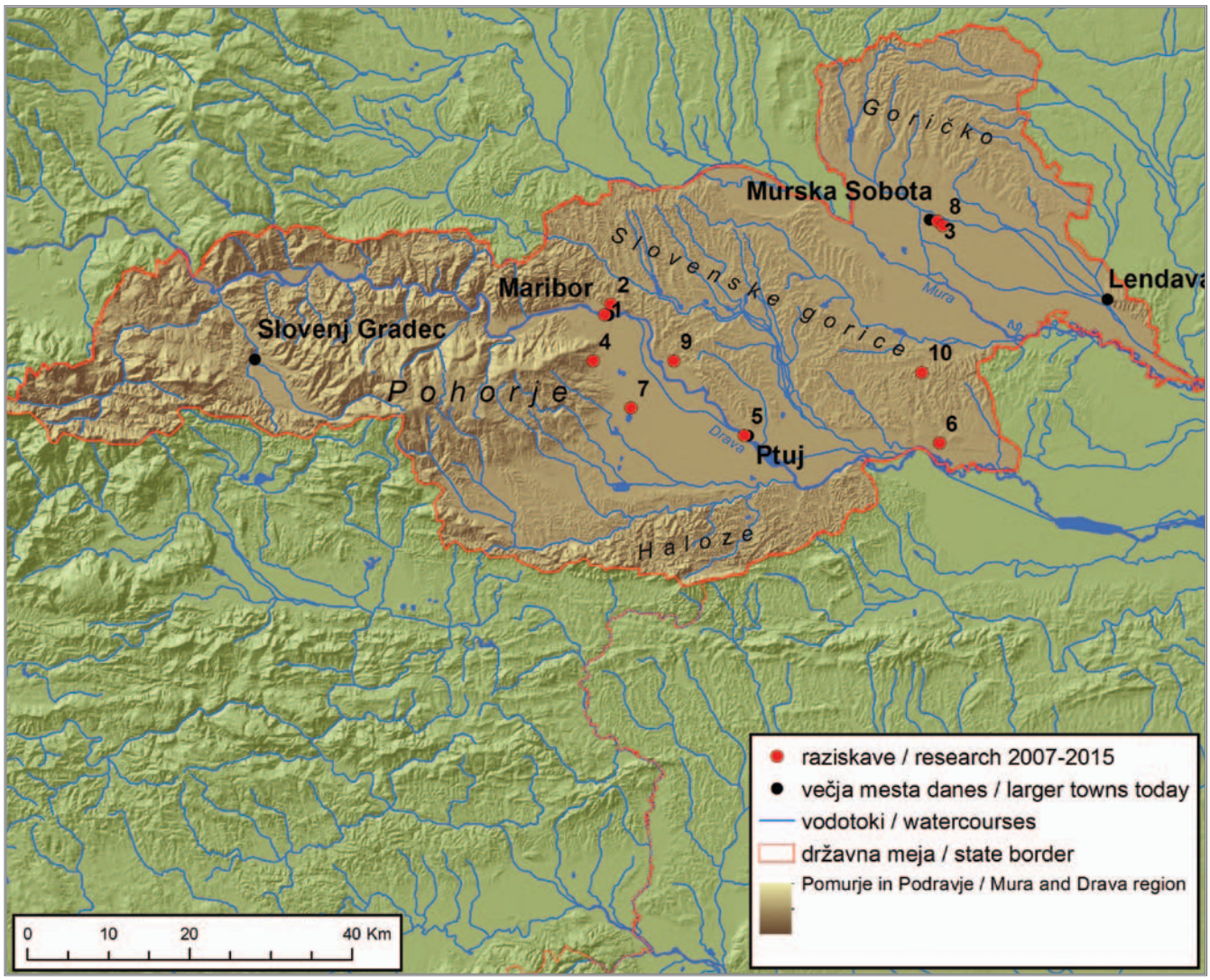
eval settlement of Prekmurje (Kerman 2007: 60; Guštin, Tomaž 2016: 26).

The first attempts at a synthetic examination of the early Slavic settlement of north-eastern Slovenia based on material data from the motorway route were made by Mitja Guštin in 2007 (Guštin 2007). Nearly ten-years-worth of archaeological research has been conducted since then in different parts of the territory; this research has had an certain impact on understanding the structure and development of the medieval settlement of north-eastern Slovenia, which will be shown in addition.

A LIST OF MAJOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH INTO MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT COMPLEXES BETWEEN 2007 AND 2015 (MAP 3)

Maribor, the Minorite Monastery

Next to the river port in Maribor, on the grounds of the Minorite Monastery established in the 13th century, medieval settlement remains from the time before the Monastery's foundation were discovered in the years 2008–2009. The earliest remains are those of a large stone building, probably a manor house dating back to the 10th or 11th centuries (Redjko 2010: 26). It is up to date the oldest known medieval building in Maribor. The manor house controlled the river port and the river crossing of the road from Crain to Graz and Vienna. The exploration of the church and its surroundings between 2009 and 2015 revealed the foundations of the Romanesque phase of the church that was dated to the 11th/12th centuries and several



Map 3 Major medieval archaeological research 2007–2015: 1. Maribor - Minoritski samostan, 2. Maribor – Piramida, 3. Murska Sobota - Na Plesi, 4. Pivola - Grad Hompoš, 5. Ptuj - Dominikanski samostan, 6. Pušenci – Cerkvišče, 7. Rače - Cesta talcev, 8. Rakičan - Pri Veliki cesti, 9. Spodnji Duplek - Nad Dupleškim potokom, 10. Žerovinci - Pod Hujbarom

Gothic and Baroque construction phases (Murko 2014;[1] Vnuk 2015).

Maribor – Piramida, Castle

The years 2010–2011 saw the exploration of the entire western half of the Castle remains at the top of the Piramida Hill overlooking Maribor; its name "Marchburg" gave the name to the city that grew below it. The research made it possible to determine the Castle's construction development from the 12th century when it was erected to the 16th century when it was torn down (Ravnik 2012).

Murska Sobota – Na Plesi, burial ground, settlement

The skeleton burial ground dated to the period between the 9th and the 11th centuries according rough data and radiocarbon dating was partially researched in the years 2014–2015. Settlement remains from the 13th/15th centuries were discovered on the edge of the burial ground (Sankovič 2014; 2015). The graveyard is, beside the one at Ptuj Castle, the only one in the discussed region, that shows continuity of burials from the 9th to the 11th century and as such survived the Magyar attacks.

1 The work also lists the results of older, as yet unpublished archaeological research.

Pivola – Hompoš, Castle

In 2007, during extensive renovation work to the building that is considered to be the earliest castle in north-eastern Slovenia, archaeological research was carried out in the south-western part of the Castle, broadening and to a certain extent amending the knowledge on its construction development. The remains of the first stone building (the court) dating back to the 10th-11th centuries were discovered (Predan 2007; Sapač, Sapač 2015). Of major importance is the discovery of the early medieval remains of the castle, which were up to then supposed only because of mentions in written sources.

Ptuj – the Dominican Monastery

In the years 2011–2013, during renovation works to the complex of the Monastery established in the 13th century, archaeological research was carried out in certain parts, adding to the knowledge about its construction development. The beginnings of the construction of the oldest buildings date back to the 12th century before the Monastery was founded (Vnuk 2014; Lazar 2014).

Pušenci – Cerkvišče, settlement

In 2012 in Cerkvišče, that which had been previously known as the site of a settlement from the late Bronze Age, several structures (sunken buildings), roughly dated to the 8th-9th centuries, were explored (Tica 2012). The settlement is located on the main road, which aside the river Drava led to Pannonia, just a few hundred meters from the town Ormož, which is from the end of the 13th century known as the central settlement of the region.

Rače – Cesta talcev, settlement

The archaeological supervision of the earth removal to build an infrastructural canal in the area of the Roman water distribution system revealed a settlement structure (an sunken building), roughly dated to the 8th-9th centuries based on ceramics analysis. The discovered settlement is, as the contemporary settlements in Hoče and Slivnica, located at the edge of the river gravel bank. This ascertainment is important for the understanding of the development of the early medieval settlement picture, which will be in detail explained in sequel.

Rakičan – Pri veliki cesti, settlement

The archaeological supervision of the earth removal to build an waterpipe for an irrigation system on the fields near the hospital complex in Rakičan revealed an sunken building, roughly dated to the 8th-9th centuries based on ceramics analysis.[2]

Spodnji Duplek – Nad Dupleškim potokom, settlement

On a terrace overlooking Dravsko polje, in the area of an Eneolithic settlement, archaeological research was conducted on a few sunken buildings, roughly dated to the 8th-9th centuries based on ceramics analysis (Nestorovič 2010; Stergar 2012).

Žerovinci – Pod Hujbarom, settlement

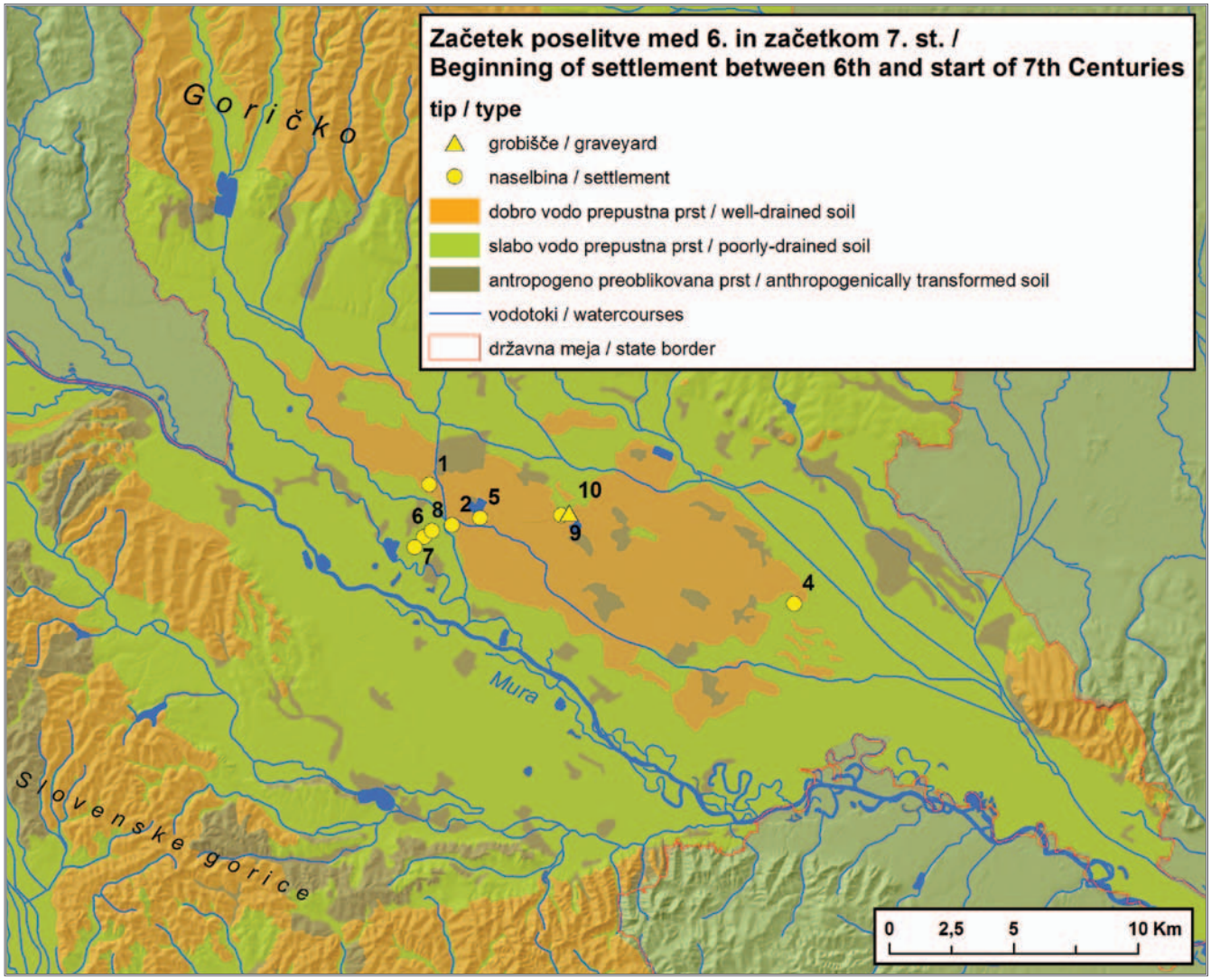
In the course of the construction of a new road running along the railway tracks, several buildings were discovered. Based on ceramics analysis and the coins found in situ, they were dated to the period between the 11th and the 14th centuries (Murko 2016).[3] The discovery is important, because it is the first archaeologicaly investigated high and late medieval village settlement in Podravje.

Following is an attempt of a synthesis of until now known data of early medieval settlement in the region. We tried to understand assessed settlement patterns of various chronological phases through connections with various natural and cultural factors.

Among natural factors we considered above all geo-morphological, pedological and hydrological characteristics of the landscape, which were the material basic of medieval farming practices. With maping the settlement on pedological

2 The head of the research team is Primož Stergar. The report on the archaeological research carried out is not finished yet.

3 I would like to thank the heads of archaeological research teams – Gojko Tica, Primož Stergar, Primož Predan, Evgen Lazar, Branko Kerman, PhD, Aleksandra Nestorovič, Miha Murko, Otmar Kovač and Samo Sankovič – who were generous enough to share their data on the newly-discovered archaeological sites and to give me permission to mention them before the materials were fully examined.



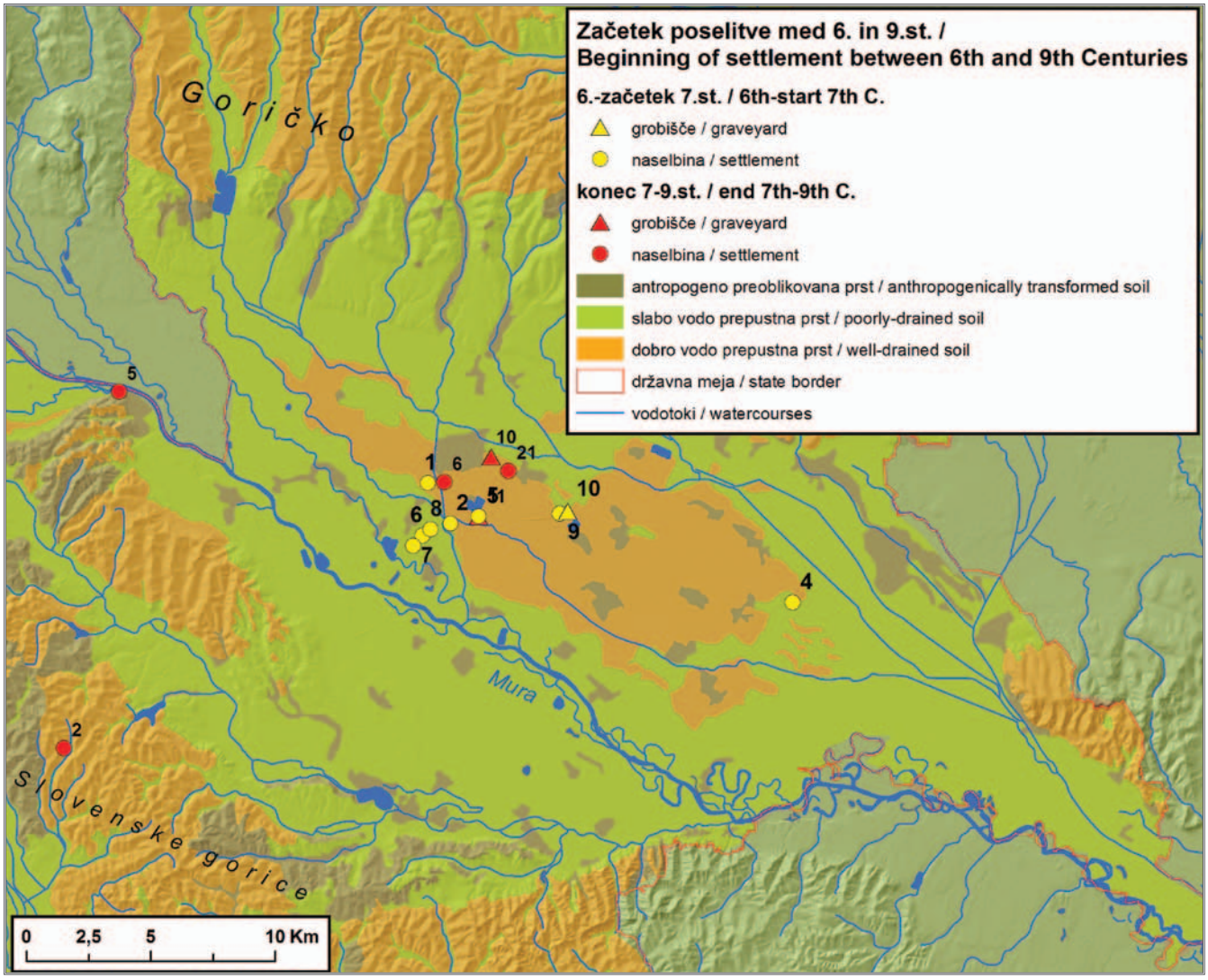
Map 4 Settlements discovered in Prekmurje that were founded in the 6th and the beginning of the 7th centuries: 1. Murska Sobota – Grofovsko I, 2. Murska Sobota – Kotare-Baza, 4. Turnišče – Nedelica, 5. Murska Sobota – Nova tabla, 6. Murska Sobota – Pod kotom-cesta, 7. Murska Sobota – Pod kotom-jug, 8. Murska Sobota – Pod kotom-sever, 9. Lipovci – Popava I, 10. Lipovci – Popava II[4]

and hydrological maps we observed, which eco-systems were settled in various time periods of the middle ages. The level of soil humidity proved to be an important factor for settlement location, because it conditions the presence of various vegetation types, which can be used in farming-economical purposes.

A very important cultural factor, which influenced settlement development in the region through the middle ages, was the presence of communication corridors. From the proximity to important roads we could tell of what whether or not the connection to a wider regional communication system was important for the inhabitants of the region.

Looking at the soil map of Pomurje with marked settlements that were established in the 6th and at the beginning of the 7th centuries, we can see that the first settlers founded their settlements in an area with poorly water permeable gleysols at the very edge of the Mura River fan (Map 4). One exception is the settlement at Nova tabla that is located at the heart of the gravelly Mura fan. Nevertheless, the settlement did not suffer from water shortage as its inhabitants got their daily water supply from the Dobel Creek. On the gravelly fan, created by the Mura River in the Pleistocene, surface water is very rare. Because of the good permeability all water soon disappears underground. The Dobel Creek is a rare exception. Because of its great water quantity and consecutive good transportation ability, the creek was washing out fine sediments from the wet riverside of the Mura River, from where it flows on the gravelly fan. After flowing on the gravelly fan, the creek was slowing down and depositing the fine sediments. By doing this it created a waterproof grounding along which it flows on the otherwise permeable gravelly fan.

4 The listed sites on the maps are part of a larger database, which covers a broader geographical area. Therefore the numbers of sites do not reflect there total number in the displayed map.



Map 5 Yellow: settlements discovered in Prekmurje that were founded in the 6th and the beginning of the 7th centuries: 1. Murska Sobota – Grofovsko I, 2. Murska Sobota – Kotare-Baza, 4. Turnišče – Nedelica, 5. Murska Sobota – Nova tabla, 6. Murska Sobota – Pod kotom-cesta, 7. Murska Sobota – Pod kotom-jug, 8. Murska Sobota – Pod kotom-sever, 9. Lipovci – Popava I, 10. Lipovci – Popava II; red: settlements discovered in Prekmurje that were founded between the end of the 7th and the 9th centuries: 2. Andrenci – Pučkova njiva, 5. Gornja Radgona – Grajski grič, 6. Murska Sobota-Grofovsko II, 10. Murska Sobota – Na Plesi, 11. Murska Sobota – Nova tabla, 21. Rakičan – Pri Veliki cesti

The choice of the location of the first settlements is likely connected to the type of economy carried out by the Slavs at the time of settlement. We assume that in the time of the move and immediately after the settlement in a new area, herds of cattle represented an indispensable source of food (Novak 1970: 371). Taking this assumption into account, it is understandable that they chose to settle in a more humid area with enough lush grass, while avoiding the interior of the dry gravelly fan that could not provide fresh pasture during the summer heat (Novak 1970: 347).

Livestock farming as the main farming practice at the time of permanent settlement started declining in importance while arable farming was becoming more prominent. This can be deducted from the fact that the new settlements established between the late 7th and the 9th centuries were located in areas with fertile dystric brown soil at the edge of the gravelly fan, where watercourses on its edge provided just the right level of humidity for land cultivation (Map 5). In that time we assume in agriculture the introduction of ploughing.

Other than new locations of settlements established between the late 7th and the late 8th centuries, there were no other major changes to settlement patterns. They were all low-lying hamlets focusing on activities tied to the direct production and processing of food and basic craft production for self-supply. There was no proof of a trade producing products intended for wider use in any of the researched settlements. That was not the case, for example, in contemporary set-

tlements of the Avars in Pannonia, in whose military alliance Slaws lived in, that boasted a rich iron and gold production (Gömöri 2006: 186). Only rare "Avar" items were discovered in the territory of Slovenian Pomurje and Podravje, on which basis can practically nothing be said about Slovenian-Avarian relations in the relevant area: a gilt bronze belt chape found at Štuki-Marof in Ptuj, an iron phalera adorned with gilt copper threads found at Grofovsko I outside Murska Sobota and a white-bronze propeller belt fitting found at Popava pri Lipovcih (Karo et al. 2011).

The turn of the 9th century, in the turbulent times of political change that ended with the defeat of the Avars and the establishment of Carolingian rule in the relevant area, also brought changes to the settlement structure and the social organisation.

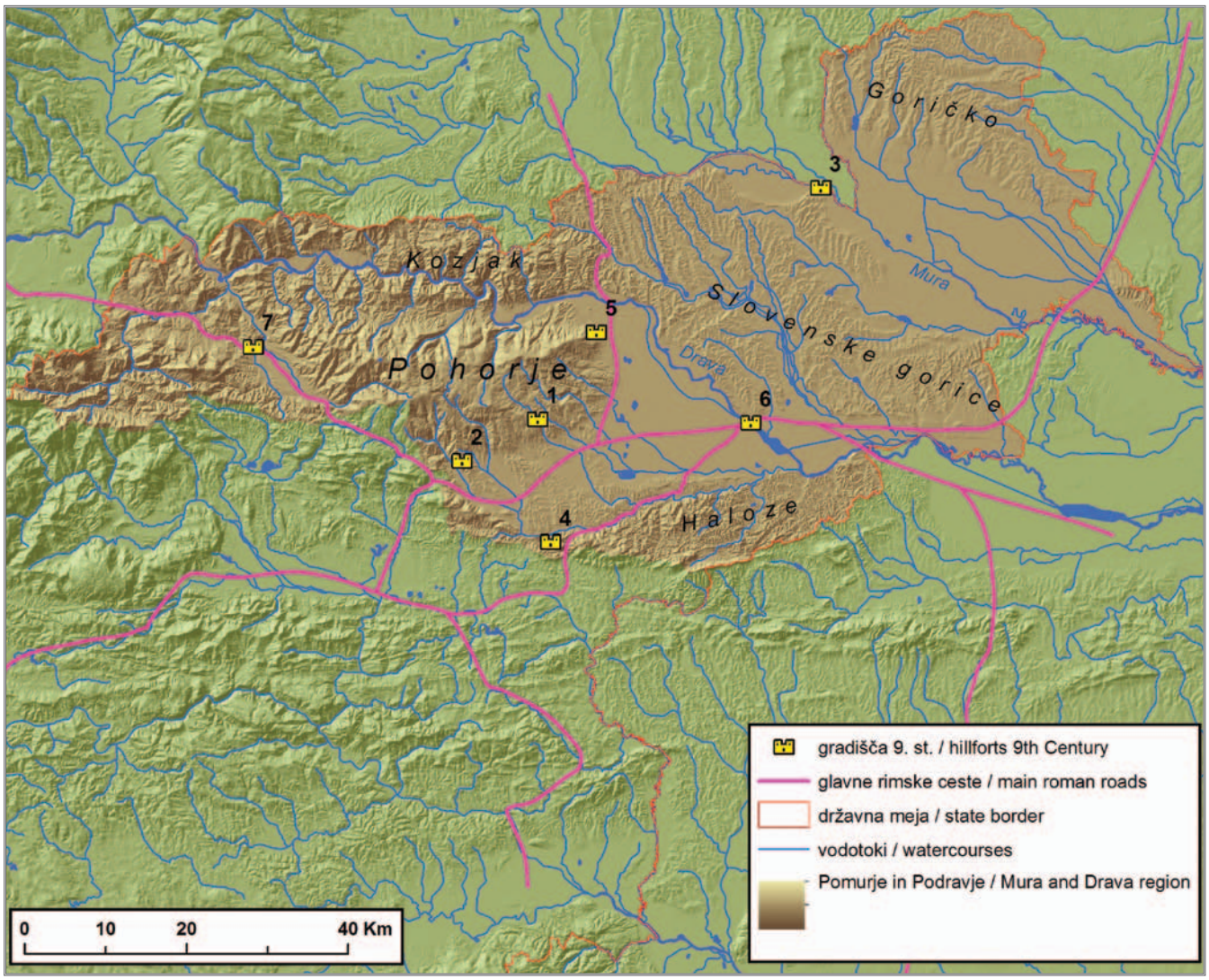
The time was also marked by agrarian innovations. One noteworthy item among the materials found at Poštela over Dravsko polje is, according to S. Pahič, a Celtic fighting knife (Pahič 1966: 314; Teržan 1990: Pl. 46: 1). However, based on the width/thickness ratio of the blade, it is more likely to be a coulter, a part of a plough, than a fighting knife. The coulter is located on the front of the plough and is used to cut the earth that is then ploughed by the ploughshare. A symmetrically-shaped ploughshare was found at Poštela, together with a spur dated to the 9th century, leading us to believe that both items were put (buried) in the ground at the same time (Pahič 1985: 295). Based on its shape, the ploughshare differs from those of the Roman period and is similar to ploughshares found in Medieval contexts (Henning 2014: Figs. 2, 3). The discovery of artefacts in Sebenje in Upper Carniola where, along with other tools and weapons, they found a ploughshare, points to the fact that ploughing was common among the Slavs in the north-eastern Alps in the 9th century (Pleterski 1987: 257).

In addition to the social changes and agrarian innovation, the 9th century was also marked by settlement changes. In that time again prehistoric and late roman hilltop settlements where inhabited (Map 6). Hilltop settlements discovered in this area to date, that were inhabited in the 9th century, are located over Stari trg pri Slovenj Gradcu (Pleterski 2002: 272), on Brinjeva gora over Zreče,[5] on Poštela over Maribor (Pahič 1985: 295; Bitenc 2001: 103), on the Castle Hill in Ptuj (Korošec 1999),[6] on Zbelovska gora (Bitenc, Knific 2001: No. 336–340) and on the Castle Hill in Gornja Radgona (Kerman 2011c: 12). Fragments of pottery and a glass bead, dated in the 9th century, were found also on the Ančnikovo hillfort near Jurišna vas above Slovenska Bistrica, located rather remote on the Pohorje slopes, aprox. 750 meters above see level (aprox. 500 meters above the level of the Drava plane) (Strmčnik-Gulič, Ciglenečki 2003). In the case of Ančnikovo hillfort it is a fortified military post from the 4th–5th centuries, where early medieaval settlement was detected. Beside the pottery, which was recognised as early medieval in form and ornament, on the hilltop where discovered also glass beads, dated to the 8th–9th centuries (Strmčnik-Gulič, Ciglenečki 2003: 23–24). However, the pottery shows slightly differences in making technology, in comparison with the pottery from contemporary settlement in the area, and is by touch similar to the late roman pottery. The historical oral tradition of the area of south Pohorje hills tells us about strange individuals, who lived outside the settlement of the majority population and are obviously originating in a different cultural milieu (they spoke a foreign language, they performed strange burial ceremonies and possesed knowledge of certain farming practices: Schlosser 2015: No. 1; 6; 25). On the basis of differences in pottery making knowledge, the remote location of the hillfort and the oral tradition, the question appears, if the early medieval settlement on the Ančnikovo hillfort was not a refugium of the indigeonus, Pre-Slavic population. For answering this question a detailed technology analysis of all the ceramic material, which was discovered in the 20 years of excavations on the hilltop, has to be done, what unfortunatelly was not yet completed.

The remote location of the Ančnikovo hillfort is obvious, when compared with locations of other hilltop settlement of the 9th century in the area. Most of them were located in the immediate vicinity of important natural communication corridors used for long-distance travel. Major Roman roads had previously run through these corridors and although no longer maintained, they were used well into the Middle Ages (Kosi 1998: 9). The fact, that the roads in the early middle ages were no longer maintained, has not influenced the capacibility of their usage. Especially when we consider, that traffic in these times went in most cases by foot or horse-back. Important was the path, which could be followed (Kosi 1998: 11). The main road that was mentioned both in the Antonine Itinerary and the Tabula Peutingeriana, crossing this area in the east-west direction, connected the Italic world with Pannonia (the Aquileia – Carnuntum Roman road (Šašel 1975: 75) and ran westward from the Kingdom of Hungary via Ptuj still in the middle ages. It was known as *hochstrasse* (the High Road – because of the artificial dyke it ran over) and was still in use under this name in the 15th century (Kosi 1998: 11). Not only

5 The existence of the Brinjeva gora Fort was established by implication, based on an grave with a spur in the adjoining burial ground (Pahič 1969: Pl. 9: Grave 7).

6 Archaeological research at the top of the Castle Hill where the original fort is believed to have been and where the mighty stone structures of an 11th century castle now stand is yet to be carried out. It is assumed that the fort on the Castle Hill, directly above an important crossing over the River Drava, existed in the 9th century based on the discovery and explorations of an extensive burial ground. According to Paola Korošec, some of the graves in the tournament field are older (Korošec 1999: 82).

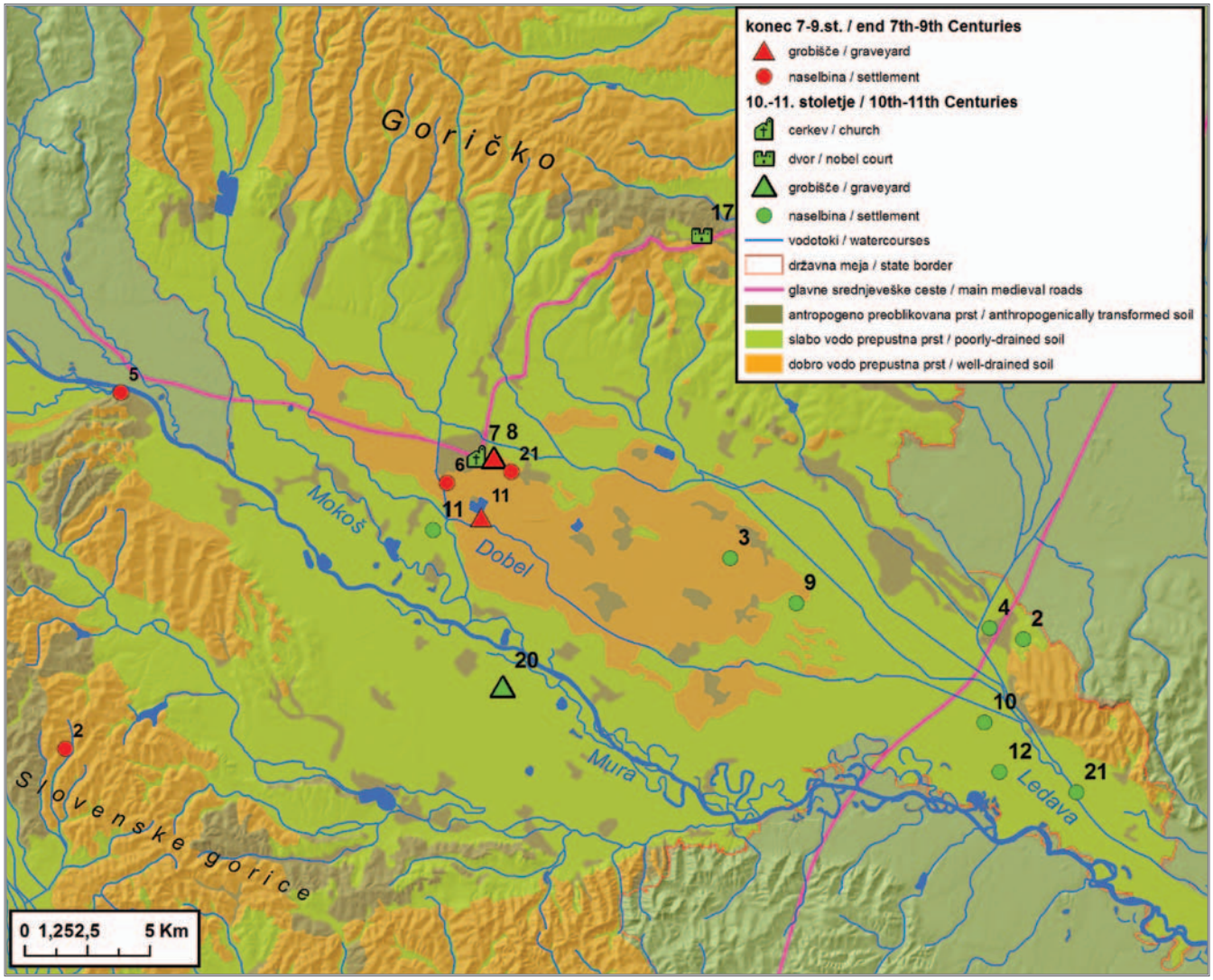


Map 6 Hillforts inhabited in the 9th century and the network of major Roman roads: 1. Jurišna vas – Ančnikovo gradišče, 2. Zreče – Brinjeva gora, 3. Gornja Radgona – Grajski grič, 4. Zbelovska gora – Ljubična gora, 5. Razvanje – Poštela, 6. Ptuj – Grad, 7. Stari trg pri Slovenj Gradcu – sv. Pankracij

roads, some bridges were also in use. From a document of the emperor Oton II. from the year 977, where he confirmed possessions of the Salzburg Archbishopy in Pannonia and the eastern Alps (Kos 1906: No. 460), it is known, that still in that time a bridge ran over the Drava River in Ptuj, which is assumed to be a remain from roman times. The bride in Ptuj eas till the end of the 12th century the only bridge over the Drava River between Villach in Carithia and Osijek in today north-eastern Croatia (Pickl 1989: 63).

The hillforts inhabited in the 9th century – above Stari trg pri Slovenj Gradcu, on Brinjeva gora, Zbelovska gora, Poštela and Ptuj Castle – had a direct view of the main roads, even the crossings of the former main Roman roads that, given the position of the forts, were still in use at the time. The settlement on the Castle Hill in Gornja Radgona also overlooked the road leading from the direction of Middle Mura towards eastern Prekmurje. Although this route was not known as an itinerary road and was therefore not included in the map, it must have been important and well-built as its gravelly outlines are still visible on the fields west of Murska Sobota (Šavel 1991: 77).

The hillforts of the 9th century therefore did not serve as a place of refuge where people would hide from impending danger. They were purposefully built in locations that enabled control over major communication paths. Presence at a major transport corridor allowed the community or its leaders to monitor the movements around them as well as to have contact with distant lands. The fact that they were in contact with distant communities is also confirmed by the personal equipment and parts of clothing that were found at the forts in Slovenian Pomurje, Podravje and Carinthia, mostly on the



Map 7 Red: settlements discovered in Prekmurje that were founded between the end of the 7th and the 9th centuries: 2. Andrenci – Pučkova njiva, 5. Gornja Radgona – Grajski grič, 6. Murska Sobota-Grofovsko II, 10. Murska Sobota – Na Plesi, 11. Murska Sobota – Nova tabla, 21. Rakičan – Pri Veliki cesti; green: settlements discovered in Prekmurje that were founded in the 10th and 11th centuries: 2. Dolga vas pri Lendavi – Rimskodobna naselbina, 3. Turnišče – Gorice, 4. Dolga vas pri Lendavi – Gornje njive, 7. Murska Sobota – Cerkev sv. Nikolaja, 8. Murska Sobota – Na Plesi, 9. Brezovica pri Mali Polani – Nedelica,[7] 10. Dolnji Lakoš – Oloris, 11. Murska Sobota – Pod kotom-sever, 12. Trimlini – Ivankovci,[8] 17. Selo na Goričkem – Gradišče, 20. Veržej – Železniška postaja, 21. Čentiba – Zatak

adjacent burial grounds. The discovered items which were brought to this area in the 9th century from abroad and found at the hillforts or on the adjacent burial grounds mostly belong to one of the following two groups: riding gear originating from the Carolingian cultural milieu (Kleeman 2010: 84) and precious jewellery originating from the Byzantine region (Štefanovičova 2004: 395). Both groups of items have numerous analogies in the territory spreading from Moravia and south-western Slovakia to Dalmatia.

Further major changes in the area occurred at the time of the Hungarian pillages by the end of the 9th century and after their permanent settlement in Pannonia in 900 (Štih 1983: 188). Not a lot is known about what was going on in the territory of north-eastern Slovenia in the first decades after the settlement of the Hungarians. There is still a generally accepted principle in historiography, drawing its conclusions mostly from sources from the early 12th century, by which Hungarians' plunders left terrible devastation. In a document, written in the years 1106–1124, by which Engelbert Spanheim, Count in the Mark Pettau, granted to the St. Paul monastery in the Lavant Valley a series of villages in the Slovenian Hills between Radgona and Maribor, it is told, that all the places where by the enemy destroyed and abandoned (Kos 1915: No. 22). Also the biographer of Konrad I., the Archbishop of Salzburg (1106–1147), who managed to regenerate the Salzburg Archbishopy

7 In scientific literature the site is known as Nedelica pri Turnišču (Šavel, Sankovič 2012).

8 In scientific literature the site is known as Pri Muri (Šavel, Sankovič 2011).

after the end of the Investiture Controvery, in a document, originated 1125-1127 (Kos 1915: No. 88) reports of daily plunder and destruction from both sides. Great damage have suffered the Salzburg possesions by the Drava River near Ptuj, which were, so it was told, turned into desert (Štih 1996: 535).

The ravages described surely occurred but suggestions of "wasteland" should not be taken too literally. Archaeological sources show a different dynamics of changes in the archaeological picture of the region than would be expected, if it came to a total devastation of the region. Namely, the abandonment of the sites in Prekmurje, which were settled in the 6th and 7th centuries, occurred at the turn of the 8th to the 9th centuriy, much earlier as the beginning of the Magyar invasions at the end of the 9th century (Lazar 2005: 51; Kerman 2011: 54; Šavel, Karo 2012: 67; Pavlovič 2015: 67; Pavlin 2015: 26). We assume, that the abandonment of the lowland settlements is in a close connection with settlement of the concurrent hillforts, which probably occured because of changes in the social situation, which occured with the annexation of this area to the Carolingian Empire after the Avar wars.

In any case, The Magyar wars a century later have also strongly influenced changes in the socio-political situation in the aera. After King Otto I. defeated the Hungarians in the year 955 in the Battle at Augsburg, Hungarian pillaging stopped, the new national border between the German Empire and the Magyars has divided the Slovenian Pomurje and Podravje regions in half. Ptuj, the most important settlement of the 9th and 10th centuries came, together with the area west of it came under the rule of the German Empire. The territory spreading eastward from the line Ptuj – Radgona came under Hungarian rule. In the following centuries, armed conflicts caused the border to move eastward, only stabilising in the early 13th century along the River Mura and by the line Središče ob Dravi – Gibina (Štih 1996: 538, 542).

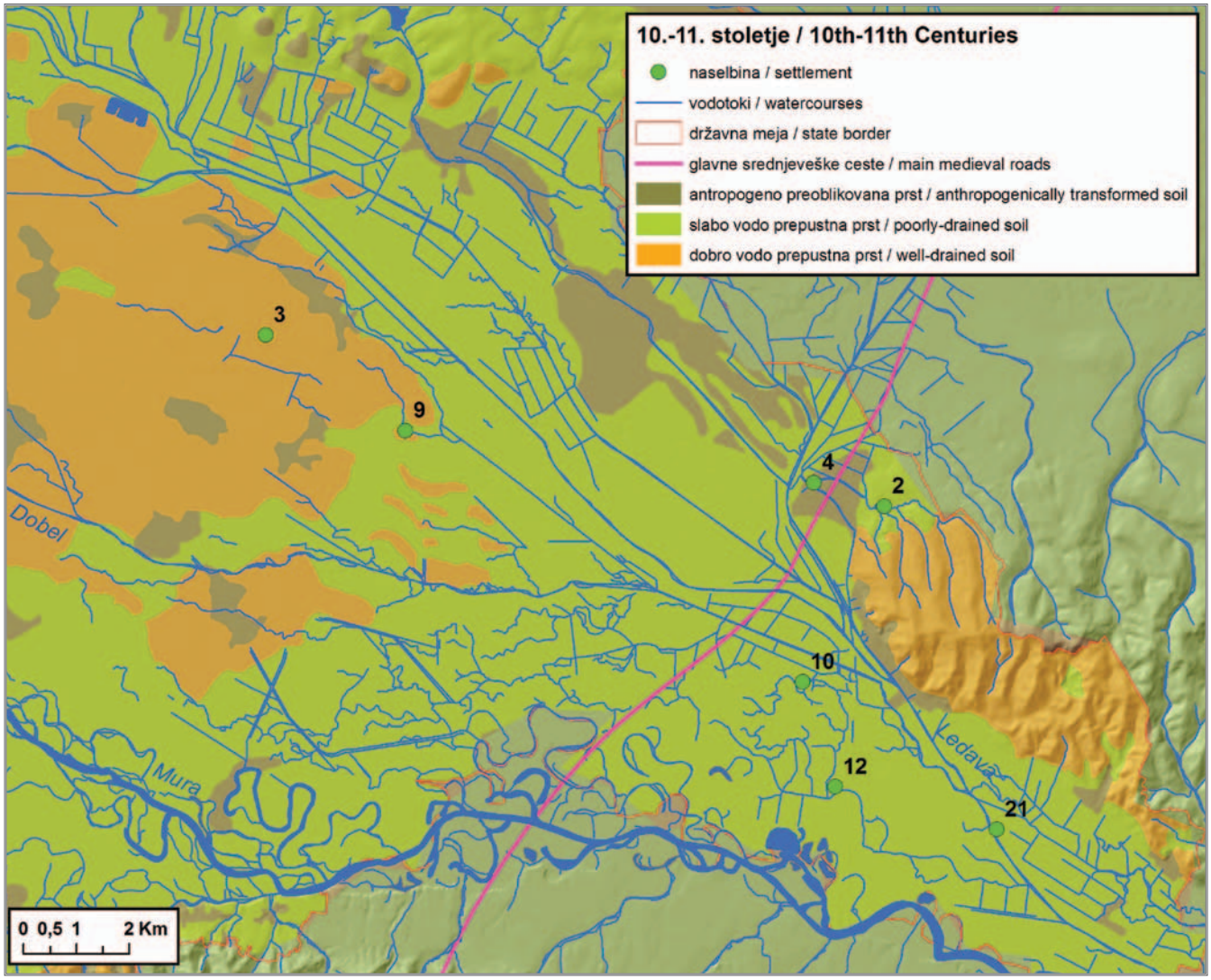
The area of Dravsko polje, where main administrative and sacred institutions were concentrated as early as the 9th century, saw continuous development even after Hungarian attacks stopped. First of all has to be mentioned Ptuj, at the latest from 977 (but probably as soon as the 9th century) a feudal estate of the Archbishops of Salzburg (Kosi 2009: 33). Ptuj managed to retain its position as the regional centre, apparently without major consequences, even in the second half of the 10th and the 11th century (Kosi 2009: 44). Items found in graves at Ptuj Castle point to Ptuj's wide range of contacts that, on the one hand, led toward the Alps, into the heart of the German Empire (Korošec 1999: 54), and to Hungary and even the Croatian Dalmatia on the other (Korošec 1999: 58).

The northern part of Dravsko polje also experienced a certain degree of continuity at the turn of the 10th century. In 980 and 985 there are mentions of a certain Rachwin, who is yet to be genealogically identified, as being the count of this border area of the German Empire (Kos 1906: No. 470 and 487). Rachwin's county – as the border area of Dravsko polje is called in the 980 Deed of Donation of King Otto II. – obviously did not have solid organisational foundations as it is not mentioned under that name in later sources. Moreover, there is no mention of Rachwin or his descendants in later sources. Different names used for the area of Dravsko polje in 12th century sources (inter alia "County beyond the forest", "County on the other side of the forest", "Ptuj county") by the scribes of the Monastery of St. Paul to label their properties outside Carinthia, on the Empire's border, show that, the administrational organisation of this territory should probably not be equated with the organisation of border regions known in the Austrian Danube region, the Middle Mura and along the River Sava. It was obviously an area on the border of the Empire that was formally not yet completely part of the administrative organisation (Štih 2006: 256).

Count Rachwin's seat was probably at today's Hompoš Castle over Pivola (Koropec 1970: 76). The choice of the location in the immediate vicinity of both local centres of power from the Pre-Hungarian era – the administrative centre at the Poštela hillfort (Bitenc, Knific 2001: No. 341) and the ecclesiastical centre in Slivnica (Cevc 1950: 136; Sagadin 1977: No. 26 and 27; Sagadin 1981: 61) – is indicative of the continuous development of the social organisation, including the central functions. The sacred building that was part of the Hompoš Castle was the private Church of St. Michael in Razvanje (Curk 1986: 4) which, based on its construction characteristics, was likely standing at the end of the 10th century, but most certainly in the 11th century (Curk 1986: 10). The ancient parish, the religious centre of the region was, according to Janez Höfler, established before 985 (Höfler 2013: 306) but definitely before the beginning of the 11th century (Curk 1996: 272). The seat of the ancient parish was in Hoče where, much like in Slivnica, continuous settlement had been recorded even before the pre-Hungarian period (Ciglenečki, Strmčnik-Gulič 2002: 71) and its continuous sacral function can be assumed (Ožinger 1986: 43).

In the Podravje region therefore we deal with a continuity administrative and church offices at Ptuj and around Poštela. A certain continuity of central functions we can observe also in the Pomurje region around Murska Sobota. As at Ptuj Castle also the graveyard Na Plesi in Murska Sobota shows continuity of burials from the 9th to the 11th century (Map 7).

Continuous settlement at Murska Sobota is also suggested by the results of the linguistic analysis of the name Murska



Map 8 Settlements that were founded in the 10th and 11th centuries in the water-rich area of eastern Prekmurje: 2. Dolga vas pri Lendavi – Rimsko-dobna naselbina, 3. Turnišče – Gorice, 4. Dolga vas pri Lendavi – Gornje njive, 9. Brezovica pri Mali Polani – Nedelica, 10. Dolnji Lakoš – Oloris, 12. Trimlini – Ivankovci, 21. Čentiba – Zatak

Sobota that appears in Hungarian sources from the 14th century as Murazumbata, Murazombata or Murazombota. According to Hungarian linguist Kniezsa it is a Slavic form with a nasal vowel. The Hungarian form of the name Murazombat (i.e. without the -a) appears in the 15th century. Nasals are said to have disappeared from Slavic languages in the 10th or the 11th centuries. Kniezsa believes that the presence of the nasal in the Hungarian form of the place name, this points to that the Hungarians adopted the name in the 10th or the 11th centuries (Zelko 1996: 50). Thus, in addition to archaeological data, we also have linguistic indication telling us that the inhabitants of the area of Murska Sobota lived continuously in this territory throughout the Hungarian incursions (Curk 1988: 293).

In Murska Sobota at the 10th and 11th centuries when (as it proceeds from stated above), the settlement already existed, we also conjecture certain market activities. Zombota in the name Murazombota originates from the Slavic sobota (which means Saturday in Slovenian). A day of the week as part of a place name is interpreted as the fair or market day (Zelko 1996a: 50). Market activities, which are attested on the basis of a market status of a settlement, are in the case of Murska Sobota not provided until the 14th century, when it is mentioned as *civitas* (Curk 1988: 293). But we know several cases where market activities in a settlement took place before it had the status of market or town, as will be shown later in the case of Ptuj.

The Church of St. Nicholas in Murska Sobota, the construction of which can be assumed to 1071 based on a 1698 reference in visitation records (Zelko 1996b: 96), was built near the place where the main road leading from the state border at the so-called German gate east of Gornja Radgona towards the interior of the Hungarian state, crossed the

Ledava River. Based on radiocarbon dating, the burial ground Na Plesi was abandoned in the late 11th century.[9] It can therefore be assumed that, under the influence of Christianity, that is apparent from the latest graves at Na Plesi, which did not contain any grave goods, people abandoned their traditional burial ground (that they had been using since the 9th century) at the end of the 11th century and started burying their dead at the Church of St. Nicholas approx. 600 m away.

Presumably in the 11th centuries, outside the village of Selo na Goričkem by the road leading from Murska Sobota to the interior of the Hungarian Empire, a fort commanding a view of the traffic along this important route was built (Kerman 1990)[10] (Map 7). Next to this road the Order of the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem built the St. Nicholas Rotunda in the 13th century that still stands today and is considered to be one of the most important Romanesque monuments in Slovenia (Zadnikar 1967). The road leading from the interior of the Hungarian Empire to Murska Sobota and further towards Radgona, where it crossed the state border, was also called "the Military Road" – "Katonák útja" (Szilagy 2012: 231).

The only settlement from the 10th-11th centuries in the discussed area with market activities, was Ptuj. As Murska Sobota also Ptuj undoubtedly proves its name origin from times before the Hungarian attack, as it directly descends from the roman name of the town Poetovio. In the above mentioned document of Oton II. from the year 977 Ptuj is mentioned as *civitas Pettouia*. The term civitas is, by the opinion of Miha Kosi, in the 10th-11th centuries gets a wider meaning, as it had in Carolingian times, when it usually meant a bishops seat. It is a term, which in ottonian times indicates the important settlement with different non-agrarian functions. In the mentioned document were in the area of Austria and Pannonia under this term mentioned only 8 settlements: Melk, Hollenburg and Traismauer by the Danube, Savaira, Mosapurg, Ptuj, Ziup (near later Leibniz in Styria) and Karnburg in Karintia (Kosi 2009: 36). At Ptuj were beside the administrative function, which was carried out by the Salzburg Archbishopy, certainly present also the ecclesiastical and the market function, which can be comprehend from Otto's mentioned document, where a church with tithe and a toll (as a market tax, belonging to Salzburg), was mentioned (Kos 1906: No. 460).

In comparison with Ptuj, Murska Sobota and the mentioned area at the foot of Pohorje Hills, as areas with certain central functions (market, administrative respectively fortification and ecclesiastical) is the development of the remaining Pomurje and Podravje regions in the second half of the 10th century, because of the lack of written sources, not as well known. The main source are archaeological research. Above all the excavations, accomplished at the motorway route near Lendava, where for the first time larger agrarian settlement contexts, established immediately after the Hungarian settlement in the Panonnian plane (for citing: see above).

The mapping of the settlements established between the 10th and the 12th centuries shows that different areas were chosen than in pre-Hungarian times. As opposed to 8th and 9th century settlements that were built on well-permeable soils at the edge of the gravelly fan, the settlements established between the 10th and the 12th centuries were established on Gleysols with stagnant surface water than can be found in the east of Prekmurje between Lendava and Mura (Map 7).

For this change of settlement locations we assume, that the main reason was changed farming strategies that allow farming also on wet soils with simultaneous increase in livestock farming. The fact that the water-rich area between the River Mura and Lendavske gorice was also appropriate for livestock farming is indicated by a variety of toponyms of "Pašnik" (which means pasture in Slovenian) that have been preserved to the present day. In the High Middle Ages, livestock, particularly cattle, represented important export goods for the German and Italian market. Some border towns, such as Radgona, owed their prosperity to this type of commerce (Kosi 1998: 263). It should be noted that it was through eastern Prekmurje, which was pretty densely populated in the High Middle Ages, that the main road to Ptuj, built in Roman times, ran (Map 7). With its important river-crossing, Ptuj was considered the main Hungarian trading post for commerce with Italy in the Middle Ages (Kosi 1998: 207). Hungarian livestock was an important part of commercial goods at this trading route (Kosi 1998: 217).

Pasturing was also an important agricultural activity in the wet parts of western Dravsko polje irrigated by the streams of Pohorje. In the Middle Ages, most of these streams were channelled into artificial beds, raised slightly above the ground level and connected to return channels that formed an interconnected irrigation and drainage system called "jézgoni",[11] which continued to be used in this area up to the first half of the 20th century (Baš 1937). This water system was a result of planned feudal economy and the running of the fief, ensuring a higher yield per hectare (Novak 1970: 330). The purpose of the water channels was to ensure the appropriate supply or irrigation of pastures and fields, depending on the wetness or dryness of a given season (Novak 1970: 347). An in this way organised economy should be seen as a prerequisite for the

9 I would sincerely like to thank the head of the archaeological research team Samo Sankovič from Pomurski muzej in Murska Sobota for this data.

10 In the publication, the author dated the ceramics to the 9th century but later changed it to the 10th/11th century (oral information).

11 The expression probably comes from the word "jéziti" or "zajéziti" (meaning "to dam" in Slovenian).

colonisation of the wet land right under the slopes of Pohorje and the culture of pasturing that also formed the basis of all jezgon farming (Novak 1970: 330).

Written sources give no indication as to when exactly this irrigation and drainage system, the typical remnants of which are the hundreds of meters long water-ridges rising several metres high, was set up. The position of individual villages in this area, in relation to the time of their foundation and plans of the canals as marked on the map of the Franciscean Cadastre, can be of help in its dating. Although these maps were only made in 1824, they are a reliable reflection of the pre-industrial feudal agrarian landscape as it was ultimately set up till the end of the Middle Ages. Based on the organisation and the names of individual parts of village territories and the founding of individual villages in northern Dravsko polje, the beginnings of the creation of this drainage and irrigation system can be dated to the High Middle Ages.[12]

Whether a drenage system similar to the one in northern Dravsko polje was established in the territory of eastern Prekmurje, where archaeological research established a significant rise in settlement from the 10th century on-wards, cannot be determined with certainty. But it is highly likely as farming in the water-rich area between Lendavske gorice and the River Mura would produce poor yields without water regulation (Map 8). Material remains from old jezgons also support this theory. In the area between Lendavske gorice and the archaeologically established settlement remains at Pince-Pod Grunti (dated to the 12th-13th centuries), the remains of the ridge of a jezgon preserved on the fan of a stream that once ran to the field from the inner parts of Lendavske gorice are still visible today. The methods of regulating swamp areas were known elsewhere in the Hungarian Empire in the High Middle Ages according to written sources for the area around Lake Neuisield, approx. 100 km north of Prekmurje (Leibnitz 1994: 528).

Synthesis of data available on the settlement of the Slovenian Pomurje and Podravje regions in the early Middle Ages, which basis is the mapping of early medieval settlement points, separately according time of formation, taking into account the soil and hydrological characteristics of settlement sites, has enabled the development of an interpretive model, through which we try to outline the development of agrarian activities. In addition to treated natural geographical characteristics of the area an important factor in understanding the settlement pattern is the observing of the net of main transport corridors, which from the 9th century onwards are an important element of social organization.

Slavic communities, which start from the 6th century onwards settle the area of north-eastern Slovenia, have as the most suitable environment for settling chosen moist alluvial soils near the Mura River and Mokoš Creek. Since are such areas without drainage of excess surface water less suitable for agriculture, we came to the conclusion that the Slavs in the early stages of settlement as the primarily agrarian activity carried out animal husbandry. Crop was in this time, though certainly present, of secondary importance.

Towards the end of the 7th century the process of selecting locations for new settlements changed. New settlements have been since the end of the 7th to the beginning of the 9th centuries established in the areas of the water drained fertile district brown soil, which are found on the surface of the gravelly fan of the Mura River. The edge of the gravelly fan, where the surface water from the poorly water-permeable riverine soils run onto the fertile soils are optimal for agriculture with draught animals. Based on the location of new settlements we assume that in this period agriculture gained importance and had become the primary agrarian activity.

In the 9th century the Pomurje and Podravje region also experiences settlement changes. During this time have been repopulated abandoned prehistoric and late antiquity hill-forts that oversaw important transport corridors, and especially their intersections. The emerging administrative organization, which on the hill-forts is recognized in the form of weapons and horse equipment, an important status symbol of this time, in the 9th century begins to form in close association with the carolingian cultural space. In this times also emerges the Christian ecclesiastical organizations. Churches of the 9th century of archaeologically and historically testified in Ptuj, below the hill-fort on the castle hill and in Slivnica, below the hill-fort on Poštela.

Significant social changes this space experiences with the introduction of Hungarians in Pannonia and with robberies related to it. In the area of Prekmurje in this time we see again a settlement change. Archaeologically researched settlements, which were established in the 10th–11th centuries, are located in a damp area with gley soil in Eastern Prekmurje, between the town Lendava and the Mura River. In conjunction with the high medieval written sources mentioning the intensive rearing of cattle, which was intended for the German and Italian market, we came to the conclusion that during the 10th–11th centuries animal husbandry in Prekmurje again rises in importance, maybe even as the main agrarian activity.

12 For a more detailed explanation and dating of this medieval drainage and irrigation system, see Magdič 2016 (in print).

Historiography, based on documents from the beginning of the 12th century, developed the assumption that the social organization, which is in the area considered to develop after the calm-down of the German-Hungarian relations in the second half of the 10th century, completely cut off from previously settlement tradition. However, a re-evaluation of written sources dealing with the emergence and development of the central settlements in the region, in conjunction with archaeological and linguistic discoveries indicate a certain continuity. Settlements and areas where in the 9th century were established important administrative and ecclesiastical functions, even after the easing of conflicts maintained an important social role. These areas form the basis for the development of markets and towns, which are subject to central feature of medieval society organization.

Translated by Andrej Magdič

Andrej Magdič
Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia
Regional Office Maribor
Slomškov trg 6
SI–2000 Maribor
andrej.magdic@zvkds.si

BIBLIOGRAPHY / LITERATURA

Baš, F. 1937, Izgoni na Dravskem polju, *Časopis za zgodovino in narodopisje*, Vol. 32, 325–340.

Bitenc, P., Knific, T. (ed.), 2001, *Od Rimljanov do Slovanov. Predmeti*, Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana.

Cevc, E. 1950, Predromanski pletenini iz Batuj, *Arheološki vestnik*, Vol. 1, 136–145.

Ciglar, I., Predan, P. 2016, *Poročilo o predhodnih arheoloških raziskavah na trasi rekonstrukcije, elektrifikacije in nadgradnje železniške proge Pragersko – Hodoš*, PJP d.o.o., Slovenska Bistrica (unpublished, arhiv ZVKDS).

Ciglenečki, S., Strmčnik-Gulič, M. 2002, Sledovi zgodnje slovanske poselitve južno od Maribora, in: *Zgodnji Slovani: Zgodnjesrednjeveška lončenina na obrobju vzhodnih Alp*, Guštin M. (ed.), Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana, 67–75.

Curk, J. 1988, Urbano-gradbeni razvoj prekmurskih trgov in mest, *Časopis za zgodovino in narodopisje*, Vol. 59, n.v. 24, št. 2, 278–300.

Curk, J. 1986, Ob tisočletnici Razvanja, *Časopis za zgodovino in narodopisje: Posvečeno 1000-letnici Razvanja*, Vol. 57, n.v. 22, št. 1, 3–18.

Curk, J. 1996, Gradbene priče preteklosti nadžupnije v Hočah, in: *Hoče 850: Območje hoške pražupnije I.*, Fridl J.(ed.), Krajevna skupnost, Hoče, 270–282.

Gömöri, J. 2006, The Bloomery Museum at Somogyfajsz (Hungary) and some Archaeometallurgical Sites in Pannonia from the Avar- and Early Hungarian Period, *Metalurgija –Journal of Metallurgy, Association of Metallurgical Engineers in Serbia AME*, Beograd, 183–196.

Guštin, M. (ed.), 2002, *Zgodnji Slovani. Zgodnjesrednjeveška lončenina na obrobju vzhodnih Alp*, Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana.

Guštin, M. 2007, Rani srednji vijek od alpskih obronaka do Panonije, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu*, Vol. 24, 289–300.

Guštin, M. (ed.), 2008, *Srednji vek: Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino*, Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana.

Guštin, M., Tomaž, A. 2008, Zatak, pustota pri Lendavi, in: *Srednji vek. Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino*, Guštin M. (ed.), Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana.

Guštin, M., Tomaž, A. 2016, *Zatak pri Lendavi*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 51, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Ljubljana.

Hardt, M. 2010, Die Donau: Verkehrs- und Kommunikationsweg zwischen der ostfränkischen Residenz Regensburg und den Zentren des Südostens im 9. Jahrhunderts, *Antaeus*, Vol. 31–32, 113–125.

Henning, J. 2014, Did the »agricultural revolution« go east with Carolingian conquest? Some reflections on early medieval rural economics of the Baiuvarii and Thuringi, in: *The Baiuvarii and Thuring: An Ethnographic Perspectice*, Fries-Knoblauch J., Steuer H. (eds.), Boydell Press, Woodbridge, 331–361.

Höfler, J. 2013, *O prvih cerkvah in župnijah na Slovenskem: K razvoju cerkvene teritorialne organizacije slovenskih dežel v srednjem veku*, Viharnik, Ljubljana.

Karo, Š., Knific, T., Lubšina-Tušek, M. 2011, Predmeti avarskega izvora z arheoloških najdišč v Sloveniji, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 3. s. 44, 131–159.

Kerman, B. 1990, Poročilo o arheoloških izkopavanjih v letu 1990, *Zbornik soboškega muzeja*, Pokrajinski muzej, Murska Sobota, 129–132.

Kerman, B. 2007, *Poročilo o zaščitnem izkopavanju na najdišču Pod Grunti - Pince 2*, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije (unpublished, arhiv ZVKDS).

Kerman, B. 2011a, *Kotare–Baza pri Murski Soboti*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 17, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Ljubljana.

Kerman, B. 2011b, *Pod Kotom-sever pri Krogu*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 24, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Ljubljana.

Kerman, B. 2011c, *Tü mo. Slovanska poselitev Prekmurja*, Katalog razstave, Pokrajinski muzej, Murska Sobota.

Kleeman, J. 2010, Karolingisches Fundgut im Südosten und das Verhältnis lokaler Eliten zum Karolingerreich, *Antaeus*, Vol. 31–32, 81–91.

Koropec, J. 1970, Srednjeveški Pohorski dvor, *Kronika: časopis za krajevno zgodovino*, 18, Vol. 2, 76–79.

Korošec, P. 1999, *Nekropola na Ptujskem gradu*, Pokrajinski muzej, Ptuj.

Kos, F. 1906, *Gradivo za zgodovino Slovencev v srednjem veku: druga knjiga (l. 801–1000)*, Leonova družba, Ljubljana.

Kos, F. 1915, *Gradivo za zgodovino Slovencev v srednjem veku: četrta knjiga (1101–1200),* Leonova družba, Ljubljana.

Kosi, M. 1998, *Potujoči srednji vek: Cesta, popotnik in promet na Slovenskem med antiko in srednjim vekom*, Znanstveno raziskovalni center, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Založba ZRC, Ljubljana.

Kosi, M. 2009, *Zgodnja zgodovina srednjeveških mest na Slovenskem: Primerjalna študija o neagrarnih naselbinskih središčih od zgodnjega srednjega veka do 13. stoletja*. Znanstveno raziskovalni center, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Založba ZRC, Ljubljana.

Lazar, E. 2005, *Grofovsko pri Murski Soboti: Analiza keramičnega gradiva iz zgodnjesrednjeveških objektov.* Univerza v Ljubljani, Ljubljana, manuscript.

Lazar, E. 2014, Zaščitne arheološke raziskave na območju dominikanskega samostana na Ptuju (2011–2013), *Časopis za zgodovino in narodopisje*, 85=50(2014), 1–2, 41–54.

Leibnitz, F. 1994, Geschichte der Meliorationen in Ostösterreich, in: *Historische Wasserwirtschaft im Alpenraum und an der Donau*, Konold W. (ed.), Konrad Wittwer, Stuttgart, 527–538.

Magdič, A. 2016, Oris historične krajine severnega Dravskega polja od prazgodovine do srednjega veka, in: *Betnava*, Preinfalk M. (ed.), Znanstveno raziskovalni center, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Založba ZRC, Ljubljana (in press).

Murko, M. 2014, *Strokovno poročilo o arheoloških raziskavah na objektu cerkev Marijinega vnebovzetja v sklo-*

pu Minoritskega samostana v Mariboru, PJP d.o.o., Slovenska Bistrica (unpublished, arhiv ZVKDS).

Nestorovič, A. 2010, *Poročilo o izvedenih predhodnih arheoloških raziskavah - arheološka izkopavanja – na območju predvidene novogradnje stanovanjskega objekta Kovačič, parcela 857/2 k.o. Spodnji Duplek*, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije (unpublished, arhiv ZVKDS).

Novak, V. 1970, Živinoreja, in: *Gospodarska in družbena zgodovina Slovencev. Zgodovina agrarnih panog. I. zvezek. Agrarno gospodarstvo*, Blaznik P., Grafenauer B., Vilfan S. (eds.), Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Institut za zgodovino Sekcija za občo in narodno zgodovino, Ljubljana.

Novšak, M. 2002, Zgodnjesrednjeveške najdbe z najdišča Grofovsko pri Murski Soboti, in: *Zgodnji Slovani: Zgodnjesrednjeveška lončenina na obrobju vzhodnih Alp*, Guštin M. (ed.), Narodni muzej, Ljubljana, 27–32.

Ožinger, A. 1986, Cerkvena ureditev na desnem bregu Drave, med Pohorjem in Mariborom, *Časopis za zgodovino in narodopisje*, Vol. 22=57, 41–46.

Pahič, S. 1966, Keltske najdbe v Podravju, *Arheološki vestnik*, Vol. 17, 271–336.

Pahič, S. 1969, Antični in staroslovanski grobovi v Brezju nad Zrečami, *Razprave*, Vol. 6, Znanstveno raziskovalni center, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Ljubljana, 217–297.

Pahič, S. 1985, Poštela, *Varstvo spomenikov*, Vol. 27, 295–296.

Pavlin, P. 2015, *Pod Kotom-cesta pri Krogu*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 48, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Ljubljana.

Pavlovič, D. 2002, Novi izsledki arheoloških terenskih raziskav na Novi tabli pri Murski Soboti, in: *Zgodnji Slovani: Zgodnjesrednjeveška lončenina na obrobju vzhodnih Alp. Ljubljana*, Guštin M. (ed.), Narodni muzej, Ljubljana, 49–52.

Pavlovič, D. 2015, The beginning of Slavic settlement in north-eastern Slovenia and the relation between »Slavic« and »Lombard« settlement based on new interpretations of the archaeological material and radiocarbon dating, in: *Fachgespräch »Spätantikes Fundmaterial aus dem Südostalpenraum«*, Hofer N. (ed.), Fundberichte aus Österreich, Tagungsbände, Bd. 1., Bundesdenkmalamt, Wien, 59–72.

Pickl, O. 1990, Handel und Verkehr in der Steiermark im Mittelalter und am Beginn der Neuzeit, in: *Menschen&Münzen&Märkte, Steirische Landesausstellung in Judenburg vom 29. April bis 19. Oktober 1989*, Katalog, Kulturreferat der Steiermärkischen Landesregierung, Schöpfer G. (ed.), Graz, 63–72.

Plestenjak, A. 2010, *Gorice pri Turnišču*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 12, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Ljubljana.

Pleterski, A. 1987, Sebenjski zaklad, *Arheološki vestnik*, Vol. 38, 237–330.

Pleterski, A., Belak, M. 2002, Grobovi s Puščave nad Starim trgom pri Slovenj Gradcu, *Arheološki vestnik*, Vol. 53, 233–300.

Predan, P. 2007, *Preliminarno poročilo arheološkem sondiranju in izkopavanjih na objektu Pohorski dvor (Hompoš) od 17.7.2007 do 20.8.2007*, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije (unpublished, arhiv ZVKDS).

Predan, P. 2015, *Poročilo o predhodnih arheoloških raziskavah ob gradnji distribucijskega plinovodnega omrežja Rače – Fram*, PJP d.o.o. (unpublished, arhiv ZVKDS).

Ravnik, M. (ed.), 2012, *Korenine mesta Maribora: Nova dognanja na Piramidi*, Tica Sistem d.o.o., Planina.

Redjko, M., Krajnc Horvat, I., Magdič, A., Vnuk, B., Kobe, J., Žnidaršič, R. 2010, *Lutkovno gledališče Maribor na novi minoritski poti: obnova minoritskega samostana in izgradnja lutkovnega gledališča*, Mestna občina Maribor.

Sagadin, M. 1977, *Plastika s pleteninasto ornamentiko v Sloveniji*, Pokrajinski muzej, Koper.

Sagadin, M. 1981, *Plastika s pleteninasto ornamentiko v Sloveniji,* Umetnostnozgodovinski zbornik, Vol. 17, 33–65.

Sankovič, S. 2014, *Poročilo o arheoloških izkopavanjih na Plesi*, Pomurski muzej Murska sobota (unpublished, arhiv ZVKDS).

Sankovič, S. 2015, *Poročilo o arheoloških izkopavanjih na Plesi*, Pomurski muzej Murska sobota (unpublished, arhiv ZVKDS).

Sapač, E., Sapač, I. 2015, Stavbna zgodovina in prenova gradu Hompoš (Pohorski dvor) pri Mariboru, in: *Patriae et orbi : essays on Central European art and architecture = študije o srednjeevropski umetnosti* : festschrift in honour of Damjan Prelovšek = jubilejni zbornik za Damjana Prelovška, 211-262, 782-783.

Schlosser, P. 2015, *Schlosserjeve Pohorske pripovedke*, Maribor (Prevod dela: Schlosser, P. 1956, Bachern Sagen : Volksüberlieferungen aus der alten Untersteiermark, Wien).

Szilagy, M. 2012, *Arpad Period Communication Networks: Road Systems in Western Transdanubia. Budapest*, Central European University, PhD dissertation in Medieval Studies (unpublished).

Stergar, P. 2012, *Poročilo o arheološkem izkopavanju na zemljišču 859/5 k.o. Spodnji Duplek zaradi gradnje stanovanjske hiše.* Poročilo št. 6/2012, Arheološke raziskave in trženje kulturne dediščine Primož Stergar s.p. (unpublished, arhiv ZVKDS).

Strmčnik-Gulič, M., Ciglenečki, S. 2003, *Ančnikovo gradišče pri Jurišni vasi: Poznoantična in zgodnjesrednjeveška naselbina na Pohorju*, Zavod za kulturo, Slovenska Bistrica.

Šašel, J. 1975, Rimske ceste v Sloveniji, in: *Arheološka najdišča Slovenije*, Gabrovec S., Jesse S., Petru P., Šašel J., Truhlar F. (eds.), Državna založba Slovenije, Ljubljana, 74–98.

Šavel, I. 1991, *Topografsko področje XX (Prekmurje)*, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Ljubljana.

Šavel, I. 2009, *Pod Kotom-jug pri Krogu*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 7, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Ljubljana.

Šavel, I., Karo, Š. 2012, *Popava pri Lipovcih 1*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 30, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Ljubljana.

Šavel, I., Kerman, B. 2008, *Gornje njive pri Dolgi vasi (obvoznica Lendava)*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 6, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Ljubljana.

Šavel, I., Knific, T. 2013, *Popava pri Lipovcih 2*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 41, Zavod za varstvo

kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Ljubljana.
Šavel, I., Sankovič, S. 2011, *Pri Muri pri Lendavi*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 23, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Ljubljana.
Šavel, I., Sankovič, S. 2013, *Nedelica pri Turnišču*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 39, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Ljubljana.
Štefanovičova, T. 2004, K vyvoju šperku adriatickej a stredodunajskej oblasti v prvej polovici 9 storočia, in: *Zborník na počesť Dariny Bialekovej*, Fusek G. (ed.), Archaeologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied Nitra, 389–395.
Štih, P. 1983, Madžari in slovenska zgodovina v zadnji četrtini 9. in prvi polovici 10. stoletja, *Zgodovinski časopis*, Vol. 37/3, 171–201.
Štih, P. 1996, Salzburg, Ptuj in nastanek štajersko-madžarske meje v današnji Sloveniji, *Zgodovinski časopis*, Vol. 50/4, 535–544.
Štih, P. 2006, K predzgodovini mesta Maribor, *Studia Historica Slovenica: časopis za humanistične in družboslovne študije*, Vol. 6/2–3, 243–260.
Teržan, B. 1990, *Starejša železna doba na Slovenskem Štajerskem*, Katalogi in monografije, Vol. 25, Narodni muzej Slovenije, Ljubljana.
Tica, G. 2012, *Raziskava in odstranitev arheološke dediščine – arheološko izkopavanje v Pušencih (EŠD 6041 Pušenci – Prazgodovinska naselbina Cerkvišče) na parc.št. 62/5, 62/7, 394/2, 63/4, 64/5, 65/2, 47, 386 k.o. Pušenci*, Tica Sistem d.o.o. (unpublished, arhiv ZVKDS).
Tica, G. 2013, *Močna pri Lenartu*, Arheologija na avtocestah Slovenije, Vol. 35, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Ljubljana.
Vnuk, B. 2014, Nove najdbe in spoznanja o gradbeni in umetnostni podobi nekdanjega ptujskega dominikanskega samostana, *Časopis za zgodovino in narodopisje*, Letn. 85 = n. v. 50, 1/2, 55–105.
Vnuk, B. 2015, Das ehemalige Minoritenkloster in Maribor – Neue Erkenntnisse zur mittelalterlichen Baugeschichte des Klosters und der Kirche, in: *Bauforschung und Denkmalpflege. Festschrift für Mario Schwarz*, Buchinger G., Huebe F. (eds.), Wien, Köln, Weimar, 199–214.
Zadnikar, M. 1967, *Rotunda v Selu*, Pomurska založba, Murska Sobota.
Zelko, I. 1996a, Murska Sobota, in: *Zgodovina Prekmurja: Ivan Zelko*, Novak V. (ed.), Pomurska založba, Murska Sobota, 50–61, (first published: *Kronika*, 10, 1962, 20–30).
Zelko, I. 1996b, Zgodovinski pregled cerkvene uprave v Prekmurju, in: *Zgodovina Prekmurja: Ivan Zelko*, Novak V. (ed.), Pomurska založba, Murska Sobota, 94–108, (first published: *Zbornik ob 750-letnici Mariborske Škofije*, 1978, 103-119).

POVZETEK

NOVEJŠE ARHEOLOŠKE RAZISKAVE SREDNJEGA VEKA NA PROSTORU SLOVENSKEGA POMURJA IN PODRAVJA. VPRAŠANJE KONTINUITETE POSELITVE IN RAZVOJA AGRARNIH DEJAVNOSTI

Ključne besede: arheologija, srednji vek, poselitev, kmetijstvo, komunikacijsko omrežje, centralne naselbine

V članku uvodoma na kratko predstavljamo srednjeveška arheološka najdišča slovenskega Pomurja in Podravja, ki so bila odkrita po letu 2008, po zaključku velikih raziskovalnih projektov na trasi Podravske in Pomurske avtoceste.

V nadaljevanju članka predstavljamo rezultate poskusa sinteze poselitve slovenskega Pomurja in Podravja v zgodnjem srednjem veku. Pri tem smo upoštevali tako arheološke, kot tudi zgodovinske, linguistične in kartografske vire. Znane arheološke podatke smo kartirali ločeno po časovnih obdobjih: začetna poselitev v 6. – 7. stoletju, razvita poselitev 8. – 9. stoletja in poselitev po prihodu Madžarov v Panonijo v 10. – 11. stoletju. Pri tem smo posebno pozornost namenili legi poselitvenih točk glede na pedološke in hidrološke značilnosti prostora. Poleg tega smo opazovali njihovo lego glede na bližino historičnih prometnih koridorjev.

Spremembe poselitvenega vzorca skozi stoletja smo interpretirali kot posledico uvajanja različnih agrarnih dejavnosti. Začetna poselitev 6. – 7. stoletja se osredotoči na območja vlažnih obrečnih prsti, primernih za živinorejo. Razvita poselitev 8. – 9. stoletja se premakne na poljedelsko primernejši prostor roba prodnega rečnega vršaja. V 10. – 11. stoletju, neposredno po naselitvi Madžarov v Panonijo, se poselitev ponovno osredotoči na območja vlažnih prsti, kar ponovno povezujemo s porastom živinoreje.

Kljub močni cezuri v poselitvi, ki velja za posledico madžarskih plenilskih pohodov od konca 9. do sredine 10. stoletja, opazimo na območju najpomembnejših naselbin 9. stoletja, kjer so se izvajale določene neagrarne centralne funkcije, kontinuiteto poselitve v drugo polovico 10. in 11. stoletje. Kot pomemben dejavnik formiranja neagrarnih centralnih funkcij 9. stoletja se je izkazala strateška lega ob pomembnih prometnih koridorjih.

IVAN VALENT, IVAN ZVIJERAC

Okoliš kao faktor naseljavanja u razdoblju ranog srednjeg vijeka na prostoru koprivničke i đurđevačke Podravine

Stručni rad / *Professional paper*

U svakom je vremenskom periodu razvoja ljudskog društva okoliš sa svojim prirodnim i gospodarskim mogućnostima, kao što su klima, plodnost tla, bogatstvo šuma i pašnjaka te hidrografska mreža, igrao bitnu ulogu kod odabira mjesta nastanjivanja.
Na prostoru koprivničke i đurđevačke Podravine između rijeke Drave, njenih poloja i pritoka te kontaktnih prostora bilogorskog gorja, do sada je intenzivnim terenskim pregledima, ali i pojedinim arheološkim istraživanjima, ubiciran veliki broj prapovijesnih, antičkih te srednjovjekovnih lokaliteta. U razdoblju ranog srednjeg vijeka na tom su prostoru uočene pojedine zone intenzivnog naseljavanja; otkriven je veliki broj lokaliteta čiji se smještaj može dovesti u korelaciju s posebnostima i pogodnostima okoliša. U ovom će radu stoga biti obrađen suodnos tih lokaliteta i zona s blizinom većih i manjih vodotokova, reljefnim osobitostima prostora, ali i naslijeđenim antičkim prometnim pravcima. Rezultati istraživanja bit će prikazani kroz različita stoljeća, dok će se datacije lokaliteta temeljiti na prikupljenim keramičkim nalazima.

Ključne riječi: okoliš, koprivnička Podravina, đurđevačka Podravina, terenski pregled, rani srednji vijek, naseljavanje

UVOD

U cjelokupnom je vremenskom periodu razvoja ljudskog društva okoliš sa svojim sveukupnim prirodnim i mogućim gospodarskim datostima - poput plodnog tla, sveobuhvatnog bogatstva flore i faune te klimatskih uvjeta - imao presudnu ulogu kod odabira mjesta kraćeg ili dužeg obitavanja/nastanjivanja. Na sjeveroistočnom djelu Koprivničko-križevačke županije između rijeke Drave, njenih poloja i pritoka te kontaktnih prostora bilogorskog gorja (prostor koprivničko-đurđevačke Podravine), uključujući i prostor Prekodravlja, do sada je dugogodišnjim intenzivnim terenskim pregledima i provedenim arheološkim istraživanjima ubiciran veliki broj arheoloških lokaliteta. Prostor koji je obuhvaćen terenskim pregledom pruža se između općina Veliki Bukovec i Rasinja na zapadu te Kloštar Podravski i Podravske Sesvete na istoku. Naglašavamo kako neki dijelovi navedenog prostora još uvijek nisu sustavno pregledani, dok su pojedini, pogotovo okolica sela Đelekovec, Imbriovec, Torčec, Peteranec, Hlebine i Sigetec, izrazito intenzivno obilaženi, stoga i analize podataka koje ovdje predstavljamo pružaju tek djelomičnu sliku rasprostranjenosti lokaliteta i njihova broja kroz razdoblje ranog srednjeg vijeka. No, unatoč tome, već su na ovom stupnju naših spoznaja vidljivi pojedini obrasci zaposjedanja određenih područja i formiranja naselja unutar njih. Iz tih se obrazaca može iščitati suodnos čovjeka i okoliša koji pruža i osigurava sveukupni prirodni i egzistencijalno-gospodarski potencijal za preživljavanje i razvoj ljudskog društva/zajednica čiji se kontinuitet na ovom prostoru može pratiti od kraja neolitika. Kako bi se jasnije sagledali razlozi i interesi naseljavanja promatranog prostora nužno je kartografski prezentirati sve do sad ubicirane položaje i zone naseljavanja te ih sagledati kroz kontekst okoliša unutar kojeg se nalaze.

GEOMORFOLOŠKE OSOBITOSTI KOPRIVNIČKO-ĐURĐEVAČKE PODRAVINE

Područje koprivničko-đurđevačke Podravine pripada zapadnom dijelu dravskog bazena koji se nalazi u dodirnom prostoru između centralnog i južnog djela Panonskog bazena. U strukturnom smislu promatrani se prostor koprivničko-

đurđevačke Podravine nalazi u zapadnoj zoni dravskog rasjeda gdje je tektonskim aktivnostima predstavljen uzdignutim strukturama Legrad na zapadu (tzv. "Legradski prag", koji zajedno s Nagykanizsom čini zapadnu granicu Dravskog bazena) te strukturama Hlebine – Molve – Kalinovac na istoku (Duić, Urumović 2007: 4).

Geomorfološko stanje Podravine kakvu danas poznajemo oblikovano je prije petnaestak tisuća godina, krajem pleistocena i tijekom holocena, tj. na njihovom prijelazu. Zatopljenje koje nastaje prije nekih jedanaest do dvanaest tisuća godina donosi ogromne klimatske promjene. Na geomorfološko stanje Podravine najviše su utjecali razni oblici erozije, pogotovo fluvijalne te razna uzdizanja i spuštanja reljefa o kojima svjedoče mlađe taložine šljunka uzdignute iznad starijih sedimenata pleistocenskih glina i lesolikih sastojina. Otapanjem velikih količina leda i snijega dolazi do velikih vodenih bujica koje su akumulirale znatne nanose pijeska i šljunka na kojima se u kasnijim stoljećima formirao humusni sloj, tvoreći tako današnju geografsku sliku Podravine. U tom su se razdoblju fluvijalnom i eolskom erozijom formirali i Đurđevački pijesci (Feletar, Felatar 2008: 173–174). Sam prostor dravskih terasa može se podijeliti na tri djela. Unutar prvog bi se smjestio prostor dravskog poloja te prve dvije holocenske terase čiji je prostor i do pred stotinjak godina bio veoma zamočvaren. Na njih se nastavlja posljednja terasa holocena ili mlađeg pleistocena te würmske terase kao gospodarski najvrjednije zone Podravine, dok treći dio čine naslage Đurđevečki pijesci (Feletar, Feletar 2008: 176). Na prostoru pridravskih poloja najznačajniji su sedimenti šljunka i pijeska te močvarne gline i glinovita praha s tresetom. Što se tiče same obrade tih površina, one su slabije plodne i teže za obradu. Budući da je Drava veoma brza rijeka, ona je nanosila materijal i sedimentirala ga uz svoje korito što je i razlog zašto je prostor oko same matice viši od okolnog prostora. Upravo su ti uzvišeni prostori bili pogodni za nastanak naselja (Feletar, Feletar 2008: 177).

No, isto tako, jedna od najizraženijih značajki rijeke Drave jest njezino konstantno mijenjanje toka, tj. meandriranje. Unutar tog procesa dolazi i do "presijecanja" vrata meandara čime se stvara prazno, isušeno korito koje se s vremenom zamuljuje i stvara plodno tlo. U prostoru Podravine takvih je starih meandara i mrtvica veoma mnogo i oni su danas, kao i u prošlosti, oaze života. Posljednje takvo veliko probijanje vrata meandra i izmještanje toka Drave zbilo se 1710. godine kada je matica probila meandar sjeverno od mjesta Legrad i iz Međimurja ga preselila u Podravinu (Feletar, Feletar 2008: 177). Prostor jednog takvog bivšeg meandra nalazi se i sjeverno od Torčeca na poziciji gdje su istraživana naselja na Prečnom polu i Ledinama (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 27, sl. 3). I poznate šljunčare Jegeniš, Šoderica i Gabajeva Greda nalaze se na prostoru bivših dravskih meandara što je i razlog zašto su na tim pozicijama velike naslage šljunka. Na tim je pozicijama također zabilježen veliki broj arheoloških nalaza iz svih razdoblja (Registar 1997: lok. br. 502, 518, 731; Čimin (ed.) 2016).

Značajka užeg dravskog pojasa i prostora poloja jest močvarno tlo. Kako se uz maticu rijeke Drave nalazi viši teren, teren je iduća dva do tri kilometra niži od same rijeke, što uvjetuje nastanak močvarnih prostora. Pozitivna strana tih plavljenja i močvarnih prostora jest bogatstvo šuma, točnije hrasta lužnjaka kojim je ovaj prostor u prošlosti obilovao te plodno tlo nakon plavljenja (Feletar, Feletar 2008: 178). Budući da je Drava konstantno meandrirala i plavila ti su se močvarni prostori, zbog kvalitetnijeg pedološkog sastava tla pogodnog za uzgoj usjeva, s vremenom pretvarali u površine pogodne za obradu. Ako bi se dogodilo da je Drava započela kontinuirano plaviti novonaseljeni prostor tijekom kraćeg vremenskog perioda, stanovništvo bi se izmjestilo na sigurniju lokaciju. Budući da su se plavljenja događala ciklički, stare, ili novopridošle zajednice bi ponovno, nakon određenog vremenskog razdoblja, nastanjivale te prethodno korištene položaje kada bi za to bili stvoreni povoljni uvjeti. To je vjerojatno i razlog čestih mikromigracija i postojanja mnogo manjih naselja koji pripadaju svim razdobljima, pa tako i ranome srednjem vijeku, što je vidljivo na primjeru nekolicine istraživanih naselja na lokalitetima Torčec-Prečno pole I-V, Ledine i Rudičevo. Uz samu Dravu, također na prostoru poloja, nalaze se i donji tokovi brojnih potoka koji su kroz stoljeća mijenjali svoj tok tako da je širi prostor Drave također ispresijecan brojnim manjim meandrima i tokovima brojnih potoka na čijim se obalama u prošlosti također odvijao život.

Drugi dio prostora dravskih terasa čine terase koje se nastavljaju na sjeverne obronke Bilogore. One su ujedno gospodarski najvažniji i najplodniji prostor na kojem su se razvila sva veća naselja poput Ludbrega i Koprivnice, ali i najvažnije prometnice. Tako se ovdje nalazila i antička cesta koja je preko Ludbrega i manjih postaja vodila prema Osijeku. Što se tiče tla, prevladava gornjopleistocenski močvarski i kontinentalni les, a cijelo je područje ispresijecano i brojnim potocima, meandrima, mrtvicama, kanalima i rukavcima koji se spuštaju s Bilogore i Kalnika, obogaćujući plodne ravnice koje su pogodne za obradu. Ti se potoci kroz dravski poloj uključuju u samu rijeku.

Treći dio prostora nizine čine eolsko-flivijalne naslage Đurđevačkih pijesaka koji se (nekontinuirano) protežu već od Peteranca, Drnja i Hlebina na zapadu pa sve do Kloštra Podravskog, Pitomače i Virovitice na istoku. Njihov se uži prostor rasprostiranja nalazi na području đurđevačke Podravine oko Molvi, Đurđevca, Kalinovca, Podravskih Sesveta i Ferdinandovca (Feletar, Feletar 2008: 178–181). To je područje, s brojnim uzvišenjima u prostoru, bilo povoljno za podizanje manjih naselja koja su svojim položajem na blagim uzvišenjima mogla biti zaštićena od dravskih plavljenja koja su sjevernije uz samu

maticu i na zapadnijem prostoru u pojedinim razdobljima znatno otežavala život. Budući da taj širi prostor nije u potpunosti bio pjeskovit i pust kao središnji te je - uz razmjerno dostatnu količinu padalina uvjetovanu blagom kontinentalnom klimom, dravskim plavljenjem i manjim potocima koji kroz njega prolaze - imao i pristup vodi, bio je itekako pogodan za naseljavanje.

METODOLOŠKI PRISTUP ANALIZI PROSTORA I LOKALITETA

Cilj ovog rada bio je definirati poznate ranosrednjovjekovne lokalitete unutar opisanog prostora i analizirati njihov položaj u odnosu na okoliš u kojem se nalaze. Prigodom obrade lokaliteta bilježene su geografske karakteristike mikroprostora u kojem je lokalitet smješten, a ti su se podaci odnosili na nadmorsku visinu, blizinu vodotoka te činjenice nalazi li se lokalitet u ravničarskom prostoru ili na blagoj uzvisini. U analizi su korišteni podaci iz provedenih arheoloških istraživanja,[1] sustavnih terenskih pregleda,[2] nalazi iz različitih zbirki,[3] te objavljeni radovi i terenske bilješke. Na temelju navedenih podataka o prostornoj i geografskoj distribuciji lokaliteta u prostoru, cilj je bio izvući određene zaključke o njihovoj korelaciji, tj. odrediti odnos ranosrednjovjekovnih lokaliteta prema vodotocima, odrediti nalazi li se većina njih u nizinskom prostoru ili postoje i naselja koja se nalaze na uzvisinama, te postoje li određeni obrasci u njihovom pozicioniranju ovisno o dataciji. Osnovnu podlogu u nastajanju rada pružio je diplomski rad "Srednjovjekovna naseljenost koprivničke Podravine" (Valent 2014), unutar kojeg se nalaze navedeni detaljni podaci, kojima je dodano nekoliko novopronađenih lokaliteta na prostoru koprivničke Podravine te lokaliteti ubicirani na prostoru đurđevačke Podravine. Cjelokupan prikaz obrađivanih lokaliteta vidljiv je na karti 1. Uz analizu okoliša u rad je uključen i odnos ranosrednjovjekovnih lokaliteta i prometnih pravaca.[4] Sama obrada prikupljenih podataka prezentirana u ovom radu, a naročito podaci koji se odnose na nadmorsku visinu nalazišta i hidrografsku mrežu, temeljeni su na zapažanjima koja su autori zabilježili na terenu.[5]

POLOŽAJI LOKALITETA U ODNOSU NA VODOTOKOVE

Kao kriterij za ovu analizu uzeta je udaljenost nalazišta od vodotoka, gdje se promatralo nalazi li se lokalitet blizu vodotoka ili je od njega udaljen.[6] U analizu su uključeni sadašnji tokovi rijeke Drave te potoka Gliboki, Koprivnice, Segovine, Rasenice, Vratneca, Brzave, Bikeša, Mućnjaka, Bistre, Komarnice i Koševca, koji se nalaze na prostoru koprivničko-đurđevačke Podravine, ali i njihove stare isušene tokove, meandre i mrtvice koji se mogu prepoznati u okolišu. Ti su stari i isušeni tokovi uzeti u obzir budući da je uz njih, ili u njihovoj neposrednoj blizini, uočen veliki broj lokaliteta, i to ne samo iz srednjovjekovnog razdoblja nego i iz ranijih te kasnijih perioda. Kao primjer navodimo istraživane ranosrednjovjekovne položaje na Prečnom polu i Ledinama kod Torčeca (Sekelj Ivančan et al. 2003: 114, karta 1) koji se nalaze uz bivši meandar rijeke Drave. Iako taj meandar danas više nije aktivan, pored njega su ustanovljena naselja koja su prema nalazima kostiju riba iz istraženih objekata očigledno funkcionirala kada je vodotok bio aktivan (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 345–346, sl. 8). Na temelju provedene analize utvrđeno je kako se od ukupno 80 obrađenih lokaliteta njih 65 nalazilo uz neki tip vodotoka, dok ih je 15 udaljeno od njih ili u blizini nije ubiciran niti jedan. Iz navedenog proizlazi kako se 75% lokaliteta nalazi uz manji ili veći vodotok, a za preostalih 25% navodimo tri mogućnosti koje su mogle utjecati na njihov odabir. Prva mogućnost je da su promjenom režima podzemnih voda, isušivanjem vodotokova te melioracijom i nasipavanjem krajolika, vodotoci danas neaktivni.[7] Druga se odnosi na manje izvore u krajoliku koji su s vremenom zbog nebrige i nekorištenja zapušteni ili su s vremenom presušili, poput malih izvora na položajima Đelekovec-Krči i Torčec-Keter koji su danas zaboravljeni i nevidljivi u prostoru. Kao treću mogućnost navodimo kopanje bunara unutar naselja, što se posebice može odnositi na naselja koja se nalaze na blagim uzvisinama poput pojedinih istraživanih položaja u okolici Delova (Marković 1984b: 295). Njihova je distribucija prikazana na karti 2. Lokaliteti uz vodotokove prikazani su plavom, a oni znatnije udaljeniji od njih ljubičastom bojom. Gledajući prostorni raspored lokaliteta koji se nalaze uz vodene tokove zamjećuje se kako je većina njih, kao i većina svih ranosrednjovjekovnih lokaliteta obrađenih u ovom radu (karta 1) smještena na prostoru dravskog poloja i prvih dviju dravskih terasa, dok se samo manji broj njih nalazi na najvišoj, trećoj terasi.

1 Istraživanja Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu, Muzeja grada Koprivnice i Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu.

2 Teren su sustavno pregledavali Ivan i Zlatko Zvijerac, Miralem - Miro Alečković, Josip Cugovčan, Ranko Pavleš te djelatnici Muzeja grada Koprivnice, Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu i Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu.

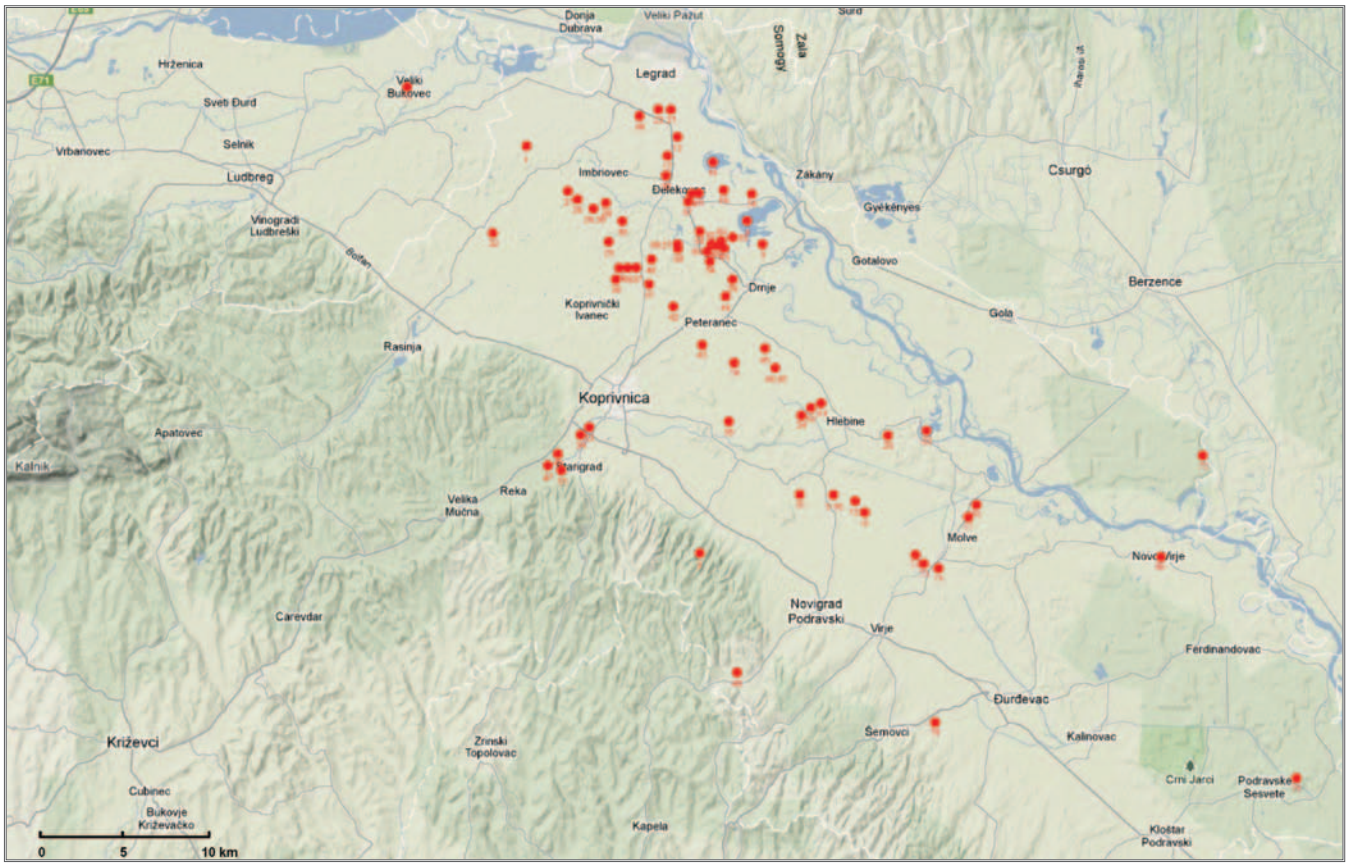
3 Zbirka Društva za povjesnicu i starine Torčec, Zbirka Zvijerac, Zbirka Josipa Cugovčana.

4 Budući da su položaji lokaliteta i zabilježeni položaji cesta na kartama postavljeni okvirno, oni ne odražavaju preciznu situaciju s terena te se iz tog razloga njihov odnos djelomično treba uzeti s rezervom.

5 Pri obradi podataka nisu korištene suvremene GIS analize, jer za takav pristup u vrijeme izrade rada nisu stvorene realne mogućnosti.

6 Udaljenost lokaliteta do 500 metara od vodotoka uzeta je za potrebe izrade ove analize, a temelji se na pretpostavci kolika je mogla biti maksimalna realna udaljenost da se na dnevnoj bazi pješice odlazi po vodu.

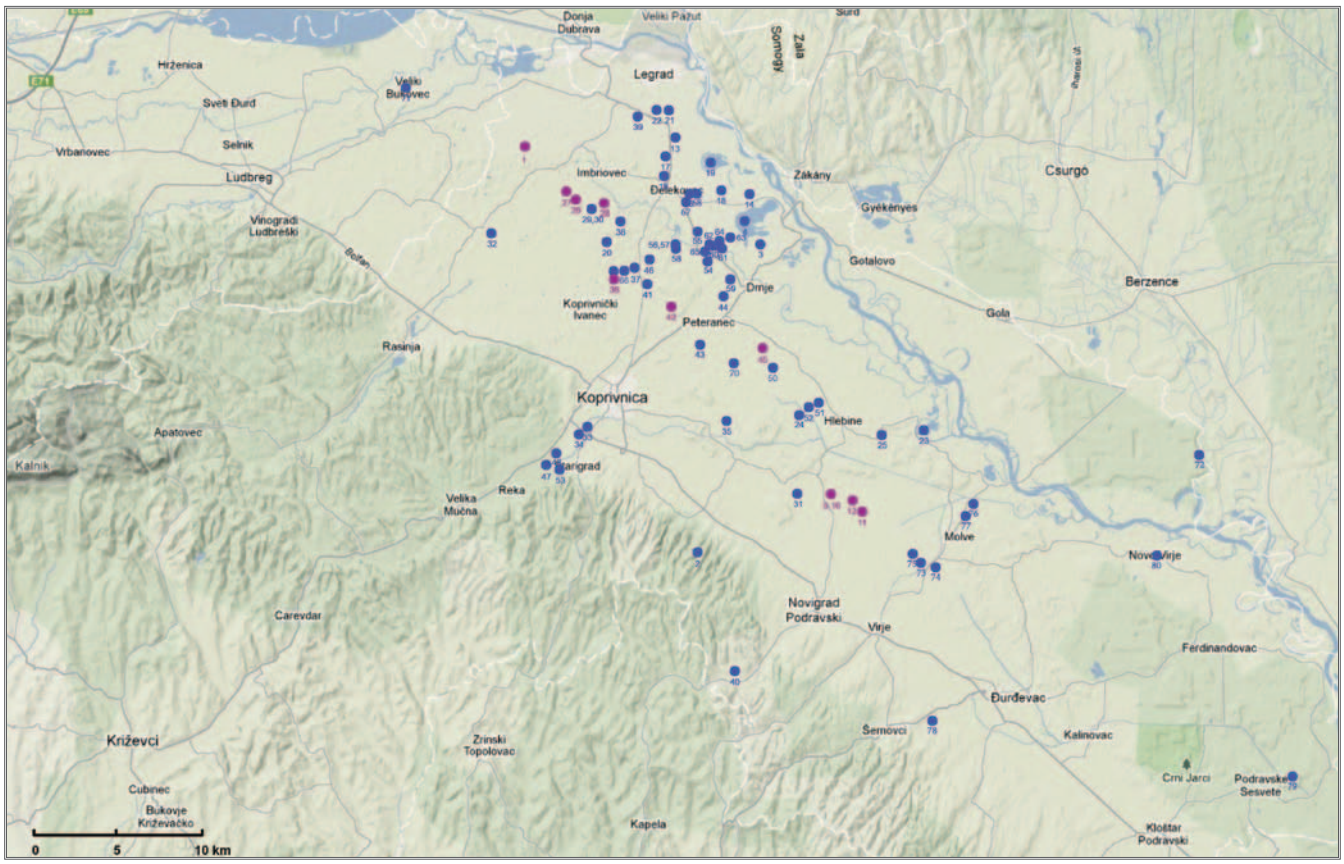
7 Kao primjer navodimo mali neimenovani potok pored položaja Đelekovec-Vidak koji je prema sjećanjima mještana Torčeca i Đelekovca još 60-ih godina 20. stoljeća tekao, a danas je u potpunosti nevidljiv u prostoru jer je nasipan i zatrpan.



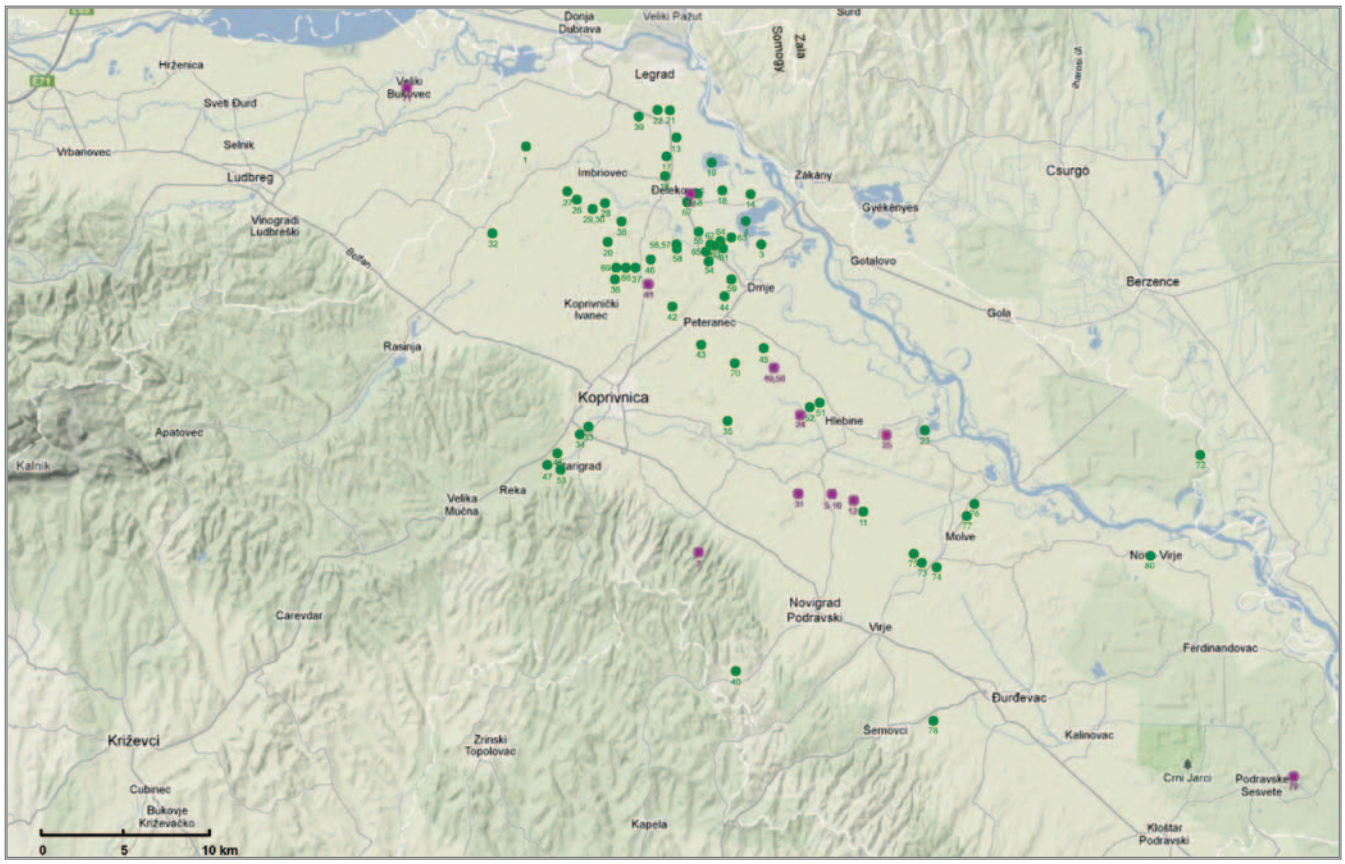
Karta 1 Ranosrednjovjekovni lokaliteti na prostoru koprivničko-đurđevačke Podravine: 1. Antolovac-uz bušotinu; 2. Borovljani-Srednje brdo; 3. Botovo-Gornji Paragi; 4. Botovo-Šoderica; 5.-10. Delovi-Grede 1-6; 11. Delovi-Keljače; 12. Delovi-Poljane 1; 13. Đelekovec-Bezje; 14. Đelekovec-Donja šuma; 15. Đelekovec-Donji Batijan III; 16. Đelekovec-Gornji Batijan I/Rebro; 17. Đelekovec-Gornji Batijan IV; 18. Đelekovec-Grobi; 19. Đelekovec-Jegeniš; 20. Đelekovec-Log-Parag; 21. Đelekovec-Pri Cmrkovi agaciji; 22. Đelekovec-Velika senokoš; 23. Hlebine-Gabajeva greda; 24. Hlebine-Male Hlebine/Mrzla voda; 25. Hlebine-Velike Hlebine; 26. Imbriovec-Jablanec 1; 27. Imbriovec-Jablanec 2; 28. Imbriovec-Rasko pole; 29. Imbriovec-Vujčec 1; 30. Imbriovec-Vujčec 2; 31. Jeduševac-Bregovi; 32. Koledinec-Kvake; 33. Koprivnica-Cindrišće 1; 34. Koprivnica-Drugi slap/Ledave; 35. Koprivnički bregi-Seče; 36. Koprivnički Ivanec-Cenkovec; 37. Koprivnički Ivanec-Cerine VI; 38. Koprivnički Ivanec-Zovje; 39. Legrad-Poljeve; 40. Novigrad Podravski-Poligačev mlin; 41. Peteranec-Cerine III; 42. Peteranec-Cerine X; 43. Peteranec-Gorica; 44. Peteranec-Jablanje; 45. Peteranec-Peski; 46. Peteranec-Vratnec II; 47. Reka-Donje polje 1; 48. Reka-Donje polje 2; 49. Sigetec-Mošćanci I; 50. Sigetec-Mošćanci VII; 51. Sigetec-Moždanci IIa; 52. Sigetec-Moždanci IIIa; 53. Starigrad-Kapetanov most; 54. Torčec-Blaževo pole 6; 55. Torčec-Cirkvišće; 56. Torčec-Međuriće II; 57. Torčec-Međuriće IV; 58. Torčec-Međuriće VI; 59. Torčec-Parag; 60. Torčec-Prečno pole 1; 61. Torčec-Prečno pole 2; 62. Torčec-Prečno pole 4; 63. Torčec-Prečno pole 5/Polanice; 64. Torčec-Ledine; 65. Torčec-vrt iza kuće 29a; 66. Koprivnički Ivanec-Klisa I; 67. Đelekovec-Šabac III; 68. Đelekovec-Ščapovo; 69. Koprivnički Ivanec-Klisa II; 70. Peteranec-Makarevo; 71. Veliki Bukovec-Dvorac Drašković; 72. Ždala-Telek; 73. Virje-Sušine; 74. Virje-Volarski breg 4; 75. Virje-Svinjci/Zagaj; 76. Molve-Jandrotine; 77. Molve-Karbuljin; 78. Đurđevac-Klen; 79. Podravske Sesvete-Crlenika; 80. Novo Virje-Medvedička

LOKALITETI U NIZINI I NA MANJIM BREŽULJCIMA

Osim analize položaja lokaliteta u odnosu na vodotokove, promatrala se i prostorna distribucija lokaliteta u odnosu na visinski položaj. Određivanje nalazi li se položaj na blagoj uzvisini ili u nizini temeljeno je na bilješkama s terena kada su lokaliteti rekognoscirani. U slučaju smještaja lokaliteta na višim položajima najčešće se radi o manjim pješčanim dinama u nizini poput položaja Đelekovec-Gornji Batijan, Sigetec-Moščanci I i VII, Hlebine-Velike Hlebine, Male Hlebine, Jeduševac-Bregovi, Peteranec-Cerine III te položajima Grede 1-6 i Poljane kod Delova. Svi se navedeni položaji nalaze između završetka dravskog poloja i treće dravske terase, a njihov se geološki postanak veže uz nastanak Đurđevačkih pijesaka. Te su blage uzvisine u pojedinim slučajevima uzvišene svega 50 cm od okolnog terena, a na pojedinim mjestima i do 2 metra. Iznimku čini groblje na položaju Dvorac Drašković u Velikom Bukovcu koje se nalazi na platou povišenom oko 4 metra od okolnog terena te položaj Paligačev mlin kod Novigrada Podravskog koji se nalazi na znatnije uzvišenom položaju, na južnim obroncima Bilogore. Analizom položaja lokaliteta u odnosu na visinske kote na kojima se oni nalaze (karta 3) utvrđeno je kako se od 80 obrađenih lokaliteta njih 16 (označeno ljubičastom bojom) nalazi na znatnije uzvišenim položajima (od toga je jedno groblje), dok se njih 64 (označenih zelenom bojom) nalazi u ravničarskom prostoru, što čini otprilike 75% ukupnog broja. Njihova je prostorna dispozicija prikazana na karti 3.



Karta 2 Ranosrednjovjekovni lokaliteti u odnosu na vodotokove na prostoru koprivničko-đurđevačke Podravine (plavo: lokaliteti uz vodotokove; ljubičasto: lokaliteti udaljeni od vodotokova)



Karta 3 Ranosrednjovjekovni lokaliteti u odnosu na visinske kote na prostoru koprivničko-đurđevačke Podravine

POLOŽAJI RANOSREDNJOVJEKOVNIH LOKALITETA U ODNOSU NA PROMETNE PUTOVE

Od prapovijesnih su vremena prometni putovi omogućavali promet robe i dobara između bliskih i udaljenih naselja. U vrijeme Rimskog Carstva te su komunikacije, tj. putovi, doživjeli svoj najveći procvat budući da je rimska vojska ceste primarno gradila kako bi se lakše i brže kretala, a u vremenima koja su uslijedila, oni su osiguravali povezanost između gradova i naselja. Ceste su se gradile prema unaprijed isplaniranim trasama, a njihovo je trasiranje uključivalo iskorištavanje prirodnih pogodnosti terena te prethodno već korištenih komunikacijskih pravaca.

U sklopu analize distribucije lokaliteta željeli smo utvrditi postoji li veza između odabira položaja za naselje i blizine pojedinih cesta ili putova. U tome smo razmišljanju u obzir uzeli pretpostavku da su nakon propasti Zapadnog Rimskog Carstva i dalje funkcionirale i korištene antičke ceste i putovi, odnosno stari cestovni koridori. Pretpostavku smo temeljili na činjenici da je rimska vojska pomno birala pravce na kojima je gradila ceste i putove, temeljeći ih na prethodno ustaljenim prometnim pravcima. O samoj dugotrajnosti tih pravaca i danas svjedoče činjenice da se na njihovim linijama nalaze današnje komunikacije poput podravske magistrale.

Tragovi antičke cesta *Petovio – Mursa* koja je prolazila kroz Podravinu, kao i njenih odvojaka, evidentirani su prilikom terenskih pregleda te infrastrukturnih radova na brojnim položajima (Registar 1997; Zvijerac, Zvijerac *Terenske bilješke*). O samom smjeru te ceste i mjestima kroz koje je prolazila pisano je u nekoliko navrta, no svi su se radovi uglavnom odnosili na glavni pravac i pojedine odsječke koji su se na njega nadovezivali (Fulir 1967; 1969; Vikić, Gorenec 1969; Lovrenčević 1980; Bulat 1983). Posljednji od tih radova pisani su prije tridesetak godina i u njima se, osim u vidu jednog odsječka prema Delovima (Lovrenčević 1980: 235) nisu navodile manje ceste koje su od magistrale vodile prema unutrašnjosti Podravine jer njihovi pravci u tome trenutku nisu bili poznati.

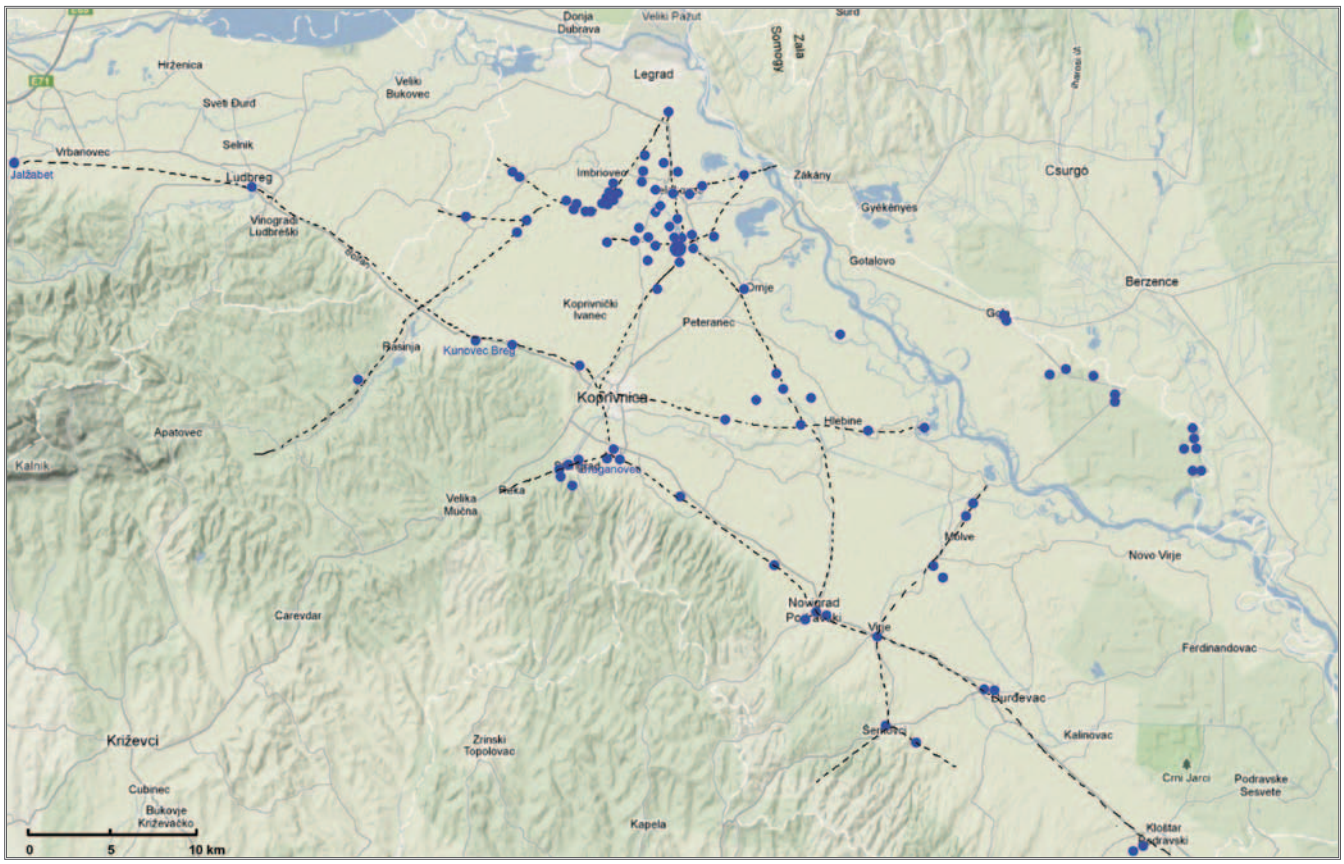
Kako bi potvrdili pretpostavku da se u vrijeme ranog srednjeg vijeka koriste pravci antičkih cesta, odlučili smo izraditi kartu dosad poznatih antičkih lokaliteta. Kartu smo temeljili na položajima antičkih lokaliteta koji su do sada poznati u literaturi (Registar 1997), ali i onima koji to još nisu.[8] U većini se slučajeva radi o naseljima i antičkim grobovima pod tumulima, dok se dio položaja odnosi na tragove cesta, ostave i slučajne nalaze novca. Na temelju poznatih zabilježenih položaja i smjerova pružanja kratkih dijelova manjih antičkih cesta i putova, kao i novodefiniranih smjerova tijekom terenskih pregleda, izradili smo kartu poznatih, ali i pretpostavljenih antičkih putova. Oni su međusobno povezivali manja naselja unutar prostora koprivničko-đurđevačke Podravine i vezali se na glavnu trasu antičke ceste *Petovio – Mursa*, tj. njen dio između postaja *Sunisita* (Kunovec breg) i *Louta (Lonia?)* (Kloštar Podravski). Ti su pravci prikazani zajedno s antičkim lokalitetima na karti 4.[9] Ovdje navodimo pretpostavku kako je u antičko vrijeme rijeka Drava zasigurno imala drugačiji tok te s obzirom na položaj i rasprostranjenost dosad evidentiranih antičkih lokaliteta pretpostavljamo kako je tok bio pomaknut prema jugu, tj. jugozapadu. Vezano uz tu pretpostavku, posegnut ćemo za srednjovjekovnim izvorima te se dotaknuti položaja crkava sv. Stjepana u Torčecu te sv. Petra u Peterancu koje se u popisu župa Zagrebačke biskupije iz 1334. godine spominju kao *ecclesia sancti Stephani regis circa Drauam* (Buturac 1984: 75) te *ecclesia sancti Petri circa portum Draue* (Buturac 1984: 76). Obje su smještene u blizini rijeke Drave koja se danas nalazi nekoliko stotina metara dalje, prema sjeveroistoku. Točan položaj bivšeg toka Drave u Peterancu danas je teže vidljiv, no onaj u Torčecu je jasan budući da potok Gliboki, koji protječe kroz Torčec, teče ili nekadašnjim glavnim tokom Drave ili njenim većim meandrom. Pretpostavljamo kako je srednjovjekovni tok Drave slično funkcionirao i u antičko i ranosrednjovjekovno vrijeme, no nažalost ne možemo biti sigurni budući da Drava konstantno pomalo mijenja svoj tok (Matica, Turinski 2013: 19–28; sl. 1–4).[10]

O položaju prijelaza preko Drave na prostoru južno od šljunčare Jegeniš u razdoblju ranog srednjeg vijeka pisalo se u nekoliko navrata (Tomičić 1984: 226, 228; Sekelj Ivančan 2004: 122; 2007: 425; 2010: 173) i povezivalo ga se s pretpostavljenim smjerom i položajem kasnije ceste *viae Colomani regis*, kao dijelu *viae exercitualis* (Demo 1983-1984: 233–234). Na jednom je mjestu pronađen i kratak trag te ceste te smatramo da je ubikacija prijelaza točna. Što se tiče samog položaja tog prijelaza u odnosu na Dravu, s jedne je strane logično da se on tamo nalazio jer je na tom prostoru Drava dosta plitka, iako je, s druge strane, i dosta brza, pogotovo jer joj se uzvodno u tok ulijeva Mura. Upravo je zato plitka budući da veća količina vode širi njezin tok uzvodno i ona se razlijeva na nekoliko mjesta na manje rukavce. Jedan takav položaj nalazi se južno od šljunčare Jegeniš, koja je u prošlosti bila jedan veliki meandar na kojem se tok rijeke usporavao. I danas se Drava za vrijeme niskog vodostaja može prehodati, a da joj dubina ne prelazi pola metra, čak i na prostoru gdje se Mura u nju ulijeva. Uz ovu je interpretaciju važno naglasiti kako je Drava na prostoru o kojem govorimo zaštićena i nije umjetno re-

8 Budući da se u radu analizira topografija ranosrednjovjekovnih lokaliteta, novootkriveni antički lokaliteti nisu imenovani ni pobliže opisivani, već je samo naznačen njihov položaj koji je dostatan za potrebe ovog rada.

9 Na sjevernom djelu prema Legradu nismo naznačivali nastavak pravca zbog nedovoljne istraženosti prostora.

10 Posljednja veća promjena toka dogodila se početkom 18. stoljeća kada je "preselila" Legrad iz Međimurja u Podravinu (Feletar, Feletar 2008: 177).



Karta 4 Položaj poznatih antički putova i antičkih lokaliteta na prostoru koprivničko-đurđevačke Podravine i Prekodravlja

gulirana, čime promatranje njenog toka (Matica, Turinski 2013: 19–28; sl. 1–4) omogućuje uvid u njeno ponašanje, a time i ovakav zaključak.

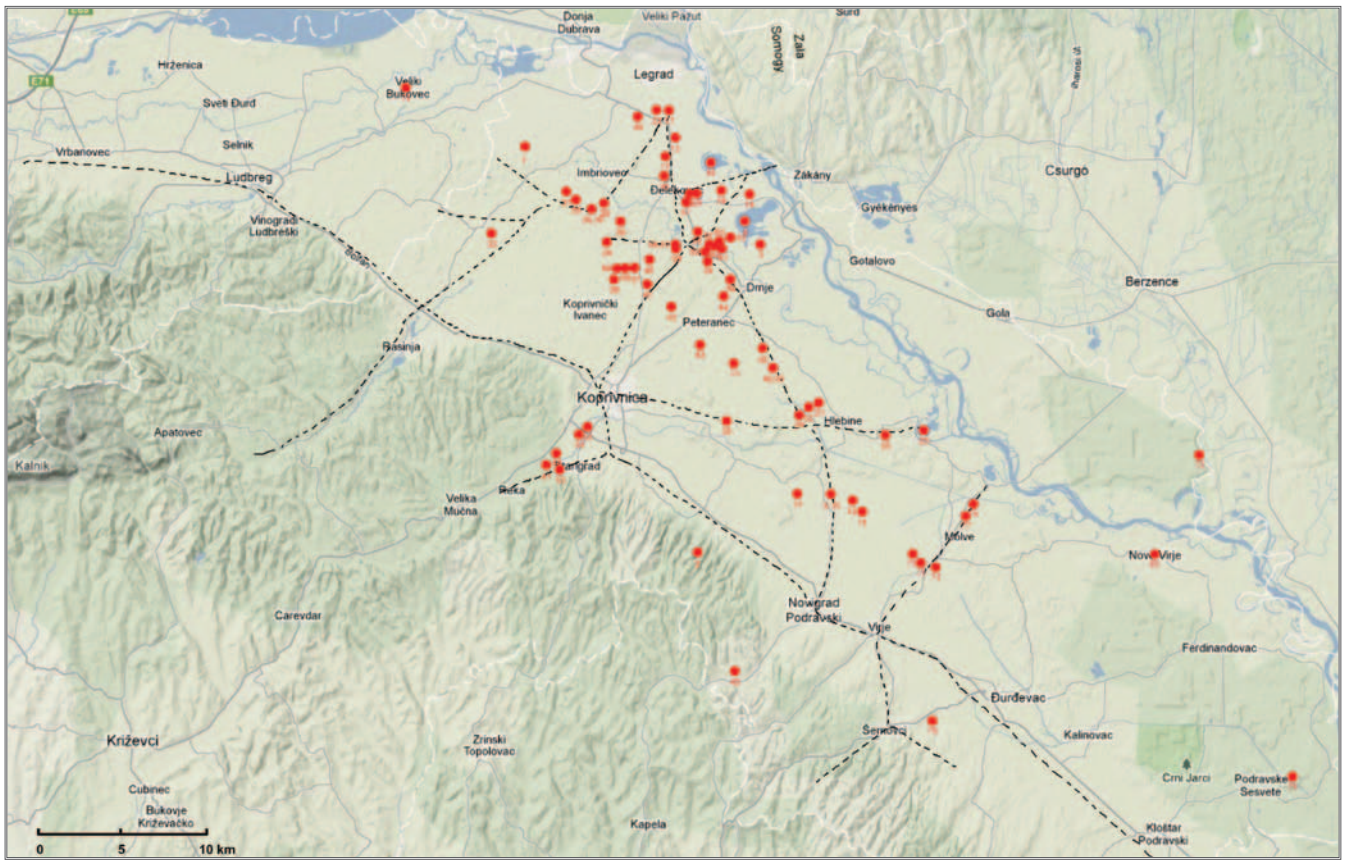
Drugi pretpostavljeni odvojak ceste preko Drave mogao se nalaziti pored Gabajeve Grede. Tu pretpostavku iznosimo iz dva razloga. Prvi su antička naselja i groblja koja su pronađena na nekoliko mjesta u hrvatskom Prekodravlju, od kojih je jedno i istraživano pored sela Novačka (Šarić 1979), a do kojih je morao voditi cestovni pravac. Drugi razlog ove pretpostavke jest nalaz ranosrednjovjekovne kacige (Marković 1984a: 8) i kruništa antičke stele pronađene prilikom eksploatacije šljunka,[11] ali i nepotvrđena informacija da se uz stelu naknadno pronašlo još nekoliko sličnih kamenih spomenika.[12] Kako god promatrali, vjerujemo da nalazi stele i kacige ukazuju na mogućnost postojanja prijelaza ili barem antičkog naselja pored Gabajeve Grede.

Konačno, nakon izrade pretpostavljenih pravaca antičkih komunikacija na prostoru koprivničko-đurđevačke Podravine povezali smo ih s položajima ubiciranih ranosrednjovjekovnih lokaliteta. Rezultati su potvrdili našu pretpostavku da su pozicije ranosrednjovjekovnih lokaliteta usko vezane uz antičke prometnice, što je bilo vidljivo i na pojedinim mjestima na terenu. Razlog tome jest činjenica da su nakon prestanka funkcioniranja Rimskog Carstva preostali, ali i novopridošli, stanovnici Panonije nastavili živjeti istim ili sličnim načinom života u svojim malim naseljima. Promjene koje se zbivaju u ranom srednjem vijeku dolaskom novih naroda zahvaćale su velike prostore, no za pretpostaviti je kako se nije značajnije mijenjao način cjelokupnog privređivanja i ustaljenog načina života koji se odvijao generacijama. Ako su postojali prostori koji su se mogli obrađivati i pašnjaci za ispašu životinja, zasigurno se stanovništvo nije udaljavalo od njih i podizalo naselja na mjestima gdje su trebali kršiti šume i počinjati sve iz početka. Jedino što sigurno možemo tvrditi jest da je na početku ranog srednjeg vijeka tih naselja bilo puno manje budući da se stanovništvo povlačilo u gradove i sklanjalo u povučenije i utvrđenije položaje što se posebice odnosi na razdoblje kasne antike i početak ranog srednjeg vijeka. No, promotri li se distribucija položaja najranijih ranosrednjovjekovnih lokaliteta u Podravini, vidljivo je kako se gotovo svi, osim položaja Reka-Donje polje 1 i 2, nalaze na položajima na kojima su zabilježeni antički lokaliteti (Registar 1997; Valent 2014), u nizini[13]

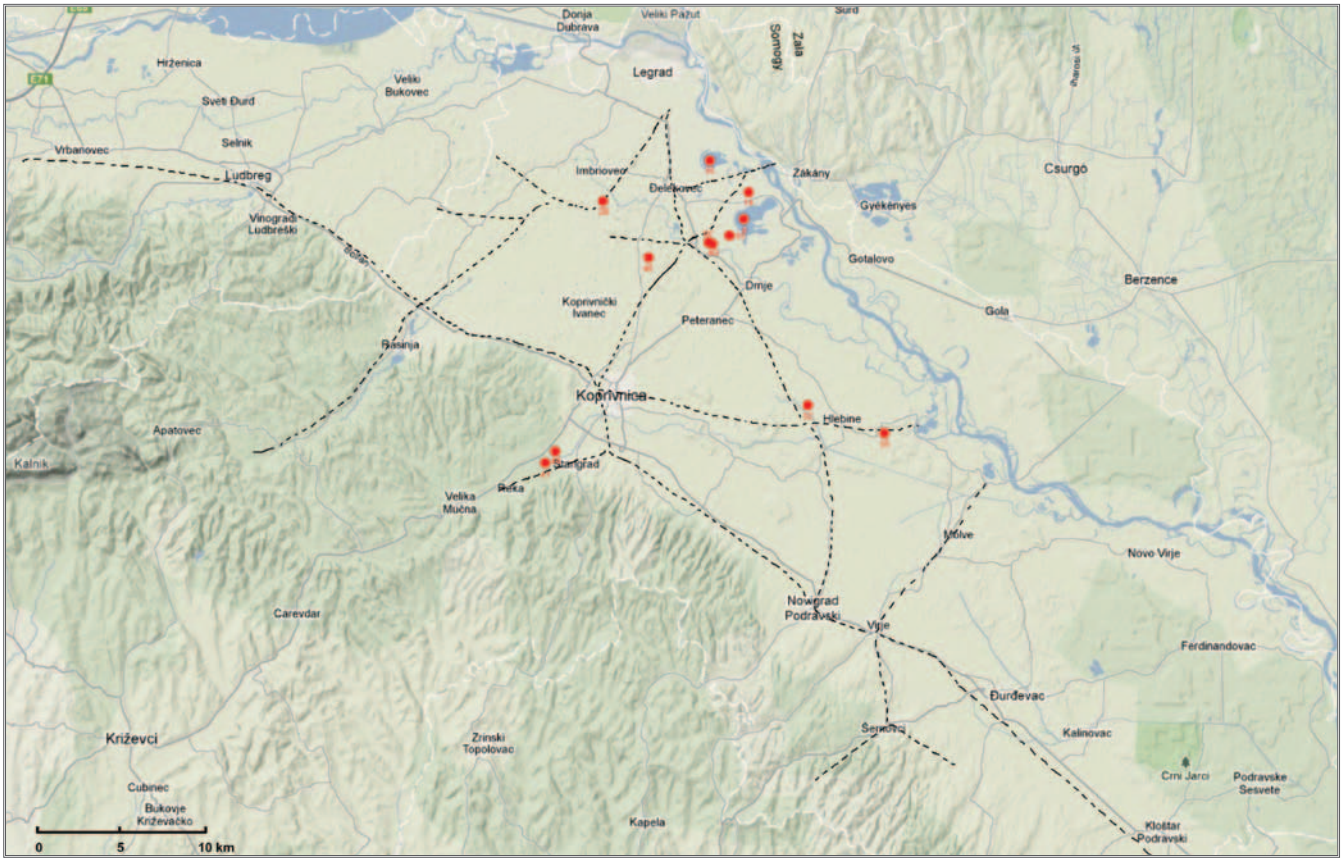
11 Krunište se nalazi u Muzeju grada Koprivnice.

12 Za sada je navedena tvrdnja neosnovana budući da informacija nije provjerena iz prve ruke.

13 S obzirom na minornu istraženost i poznavanje položaja lokaliteta na prostoru sjevernih obronaka Bilogore ovaj se podatak mora uzeti sa zadrškom.



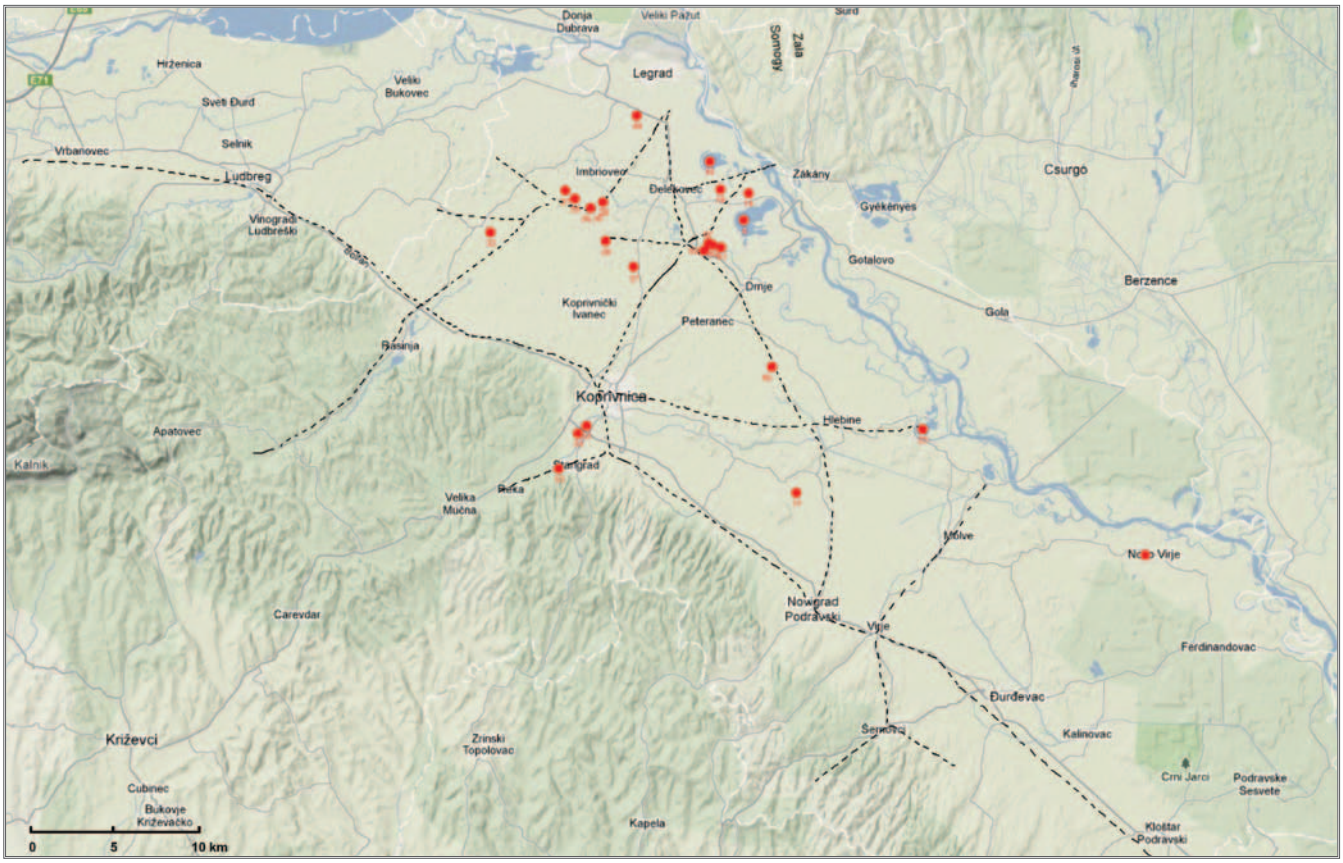
Karta 5 Presjek antičkih putova i ranosrednjovjekovnih lokaliteta na prostoru koprivničko-đurđevačke Podravine



Karta 6 Ranosrednjovjekovni lokaliteti na prostoru koprivničko-đurđevačke Podravine datirani od sredine 6. do kraja 7. stoljeća

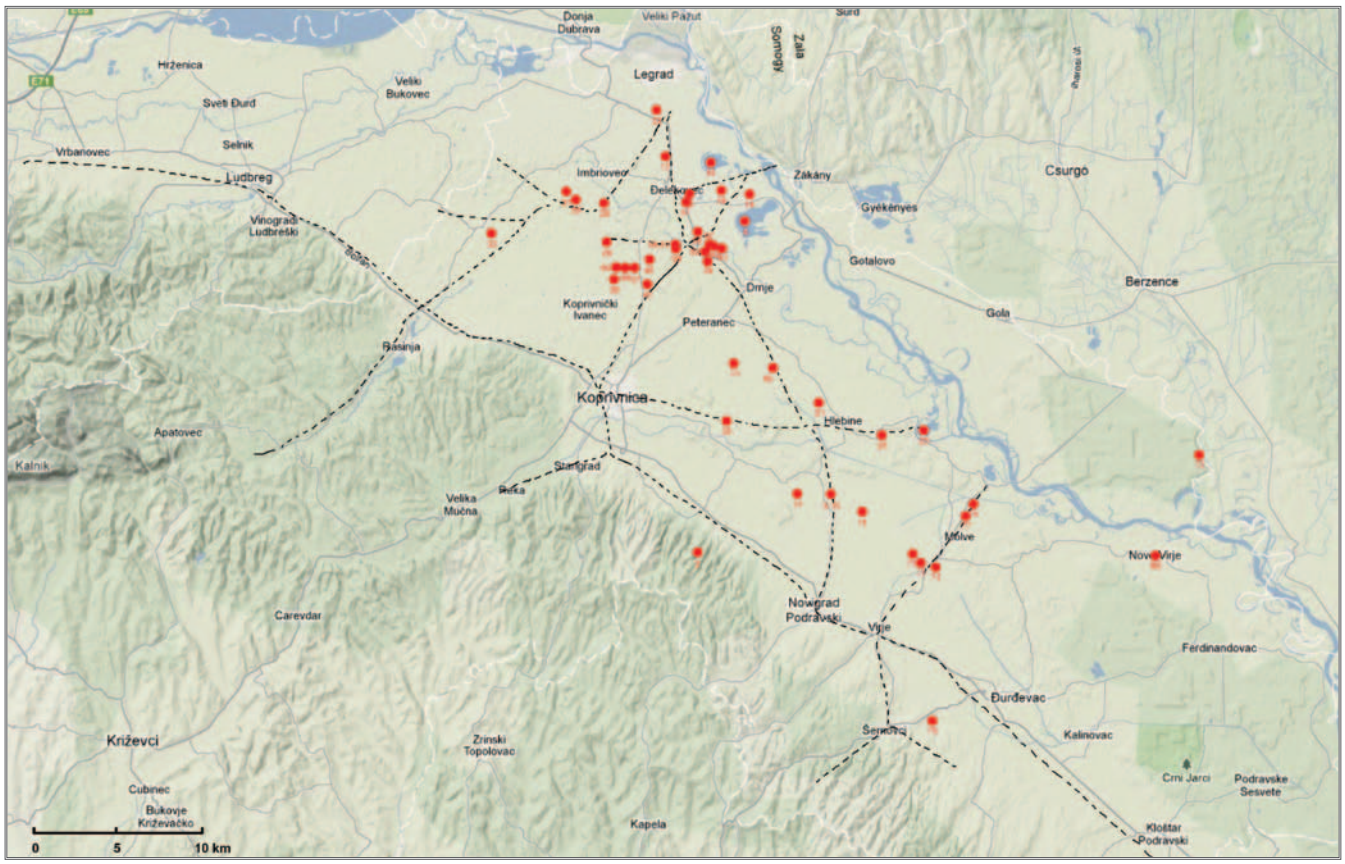
i u blizini antičkih pravaca. Razlika u odnosu na prethodno vrijeme bila je u tome što više nitko nije mogao jamčiti sigurnost tih naselja budući da nije bilo vojske koja brani granice, ali ni granica kao takvih. Kada se pogledaju karte 6 - 9 vidljivo je kako se otprilike polovica srednjovjekovnih lokaliteta nalazi uz ili veoma blizu pretpostavljenih antičkih pravaca.

Za pretpostaviti je kako su te ceste bez redovitog održavanja i popravaka bile u lošijem stanju, no svejedno, njihovo je funkcioniranje u razdoblju između kraja 5. i kraja 8. stoljeća vjerojatnije od pretpostavke da je stanovništvo koje je obitavalo na prostoru Podravine u ranom srednjem vijeku gradilo nove ceste ili putove. Primarni razlog je bio taj što nije bilo organizacijskih mogućnosti ni uprave koja bi to provela. Za razdoblje nakon kraja 8. stoljeća, kada na povijesnu scenu stupaju Karolinzi i prostor Podravine je pod upravom knezova, a kasnije, od 10. stoljeća i kraljeva, može se također pretpostaviti da nisu građene nove ceste već su eventualno obnavljane postojeće. Ako se vratimo na prethodno spomenutu cestu *via Colomani regis*, koja se spominje u kasnosrednjovjekovnim dokumentima, vidljivo je kako je dio njenog pravca i trase identičan pravcu pretpostavljene antičke ceste koja južno od Jegeniša prelazi Dravu te se spušta prema Koprivnici i nastavlja prema Jagnjedovcu. O toj je cesti pisano u nekoliko navrata (Ćoralić 1991; Petrić 1992; 1993) i ovom se prilikom nećemo njome

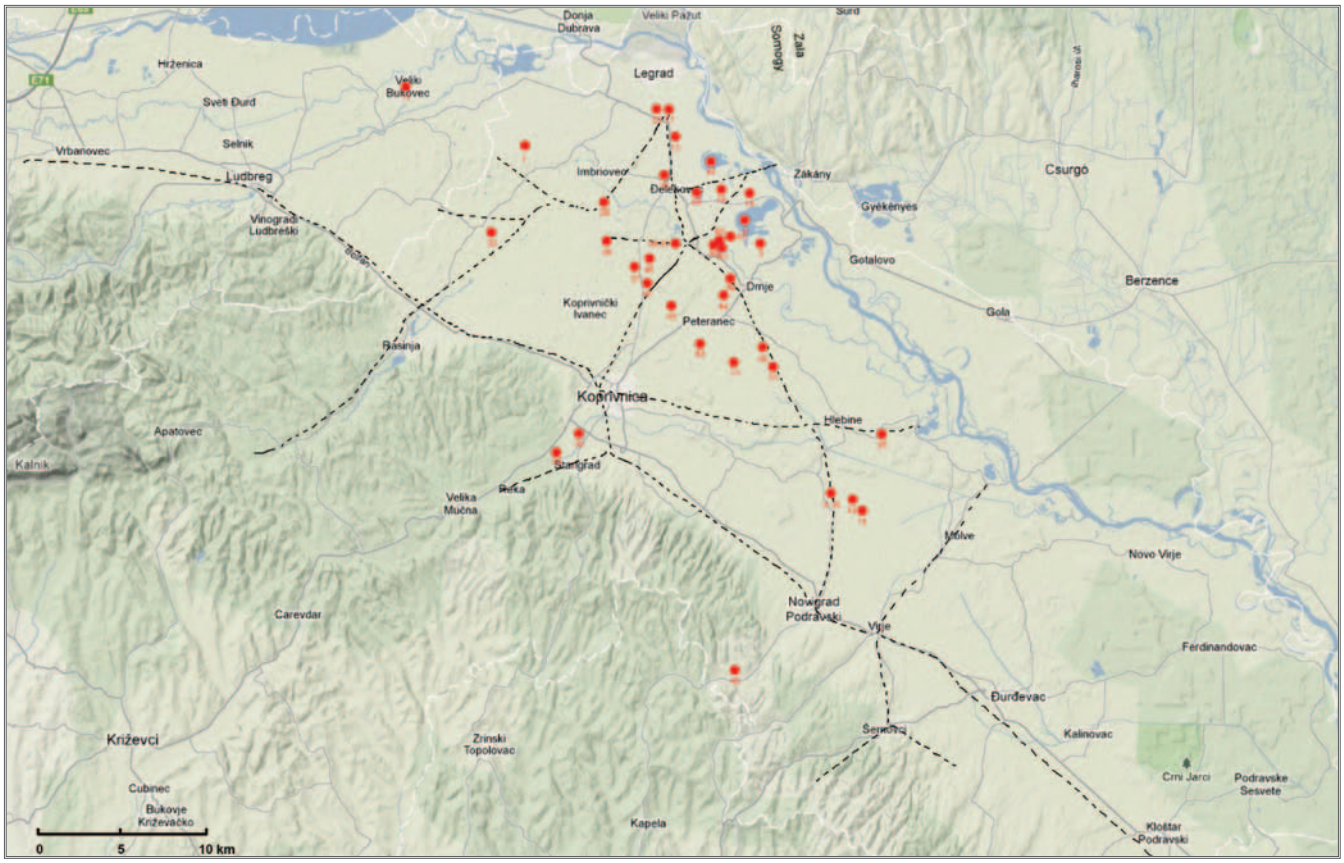


Karta 7 Ranosrednjovjekovni lokaliteti na prostoru koprivničko-đurđevačke Podravine datirani od kraja 7. do kraja 8. stoljeća

baviti već nas samo zanima njezina trasa kroz koprivničko-đurđevačku Podravinu i veza s antičkim komunikacijama. Trasa ceste *via Colomani regis* u Hrvatsku ulazi pored Virovitice, nastavlja se prema Koprivnici i dalje prema Varaždinu. Od Koprivnice jedan njezin krak ide na sjever prema Zakanyu dok se drugi, pored Jagnjedovca i podno utvrde Kamengrad odvaja prema Križevcima i Zagrebu (Petrić 1992: 41; 1993: 22–23). U osnovi, vidljivo je kako cesta prati već poznate i opisane antičke komunikacije i stoga je nećemo zasebno obrađivati. Ono što je značajno u njenom sagledavanju jest činjenica da je antički put koji je prolazio kroz Podravinu u smjeru zapad - istok, ali i onaj koji se izvan Koprivnice, vjerojatno kod postaje *Piretis* odvajao prema sjeveru, gdje je prelazio Dravu južno od jezera Jegeniš, funkcionirao kroz cijeli rani srednji vijek i dalje. Ta je cesta, tj. njezini dijelovi, vjerojatno za vrijeme kralja Kolomana obnovljena (Klaić 1987: 40) i tijekom čitavog srednjeg vijeka korištena kao jedna od najvažnijih komunikacija koja je povezivala Koprivnicu sa Zagrebom.



Karta 8 Ranosrednjovjekovni lokaliteti na prostoru koprivničko-đurđevačke Podravine datirani od kraja 8. do sredine 10. stoljeća



Karta 9 Ranosrednjovjekovni lokaliteti na prostoru koprivničko-đurđevečke Podravine datirani od sredine 10. do početka 12. stoljeća

PROSTORNA GUSTOĆA NASELJENOSTI KROZ STOLJEĆA

Sagledavajući datacije pojedinih faza obrađivanih lokaliteta, uvidjeli smo kako se s odmicanjem stoljeća broj lokaliteta povećava. Budući da smo željeli saznati koliki je omjer lokaliteta u odnosu na pojedini vremenski odsječak srednjeg vijeka, odlučili smo napraviti četiri karte na kojima smo prikazali gustoću lokaliteta kroz vrijeme. Na karti 6 prikazani su lokaliteti koji se mogu datirati između 6. i sredine/druge polovine 7. stoljeća. Karta 7 prikazuje prostorni raspored lokaliteta koji se mogu datirati između druge polovine/kraja 7. i kraja 8. stoljeća, a karta 8 lokalitete koji se mogu datirati od kraja 8./početka 9. do sredine 10. stoljeća. Na karti 9 prikazani su lokaliteti koji se mogu datirati od druge polovine 10. do početka 12. stoljeća.

Već i prije ovog rada bilo je poznato, s obzirom na dosad objavljene radove, kako se u najranijem razdoblju može očekivati najmanji broj lokaliteta. Ta je pretpostavka i potvrđena, budući da ih je do sredine/druge polovine 7. stoljeća ubicirano svega 12. S obzirom na njihove položaje u odnosu na razmatrane parametre, u prethodnom je dijelu navedeno kako se samo dva lokaliteta ne nalaze na mjestima na kojima su evidentirana i naselja iz razdoblja antike, tj. da se ne nalaze u direktnoj blizini pretpostavljenih cestovnih komunikacija. Nadalje, svako od tih naselja nalazi se uz vodotok ili bivši veći meandar Drave i sva su naselja smještena u nizini. U slučaju položaja Velike Hlebine, naselje je smješteno u nizini koja se nalazi između dviju greda, no i sam je prostor nizine uzdignut u odnosu na okolni prostor te se taj položaj može promatrati i kao nizinski i kao blago uzvišeni. S obzirom na konstantan porast stanovništva, bilo je za očekivati da se u svakom narednom razdoblju može evidentirati veći broj lokaliteta. Tako je za drugo razdoblje ubicirano dvostruko više lokaliteta u odnosu na prvo, točnije 24, dok je u trećem ubicirano 49 lokaliteta, također dvostruko više nego u prethodnom razdoblju. Unutar četvrtog je razdoblja ubicirano 46 lokaliteta što pokazuje blaži pad u odnosu na prethodno razdoblje. Vjerujemo kako razlog manjeg broja lokaliteta u ovom razdoblju možemo tražiti u konstantnoj nestabilnoj političkoj, društvenoj i gospodarskoj situaciji, nastaloj sredinom 10. stoljeća, uzrokovanoj ratovima između hrvatskih i mađarskih vladara, koja je trajala kroz čitavo 11. stoljeće (Šišić 1975: 123). Također, u obzir se mora uzeti i nedovoljna istraženost prostora. Iz navedene je analize vidljivo kako je broj lokaliteta koji su zaposjedani između kraja 8./početka 9. do sredine 10. stoljeća veći u odnosu na ostala razdoblja.

Što se tiče smještaja lokaliteta na blagim uzvisinama ili u ravničarskom prostoru, u prvom se obrađenom razdoblju, kako je netom i navedeno, od 12 ubiciranih lokaliteta samo za položaj Hlebine-Velike Hlebine može reći kako se nalaze na uzvišenom položaju. U drugom su razdoblju od 24 lokaliteta svega dva smještena na blagim uzvišenjima. To su lokaliteti Jeduševac-Bregovi i Sigetec-Mošćanci I. Tijekom trećeg razdoblja, od 49 lokaliteta, šest ih je ubicirano na uzvisinama. To su lokaliteti Borovljani-Srednje brdo, Delovi-Grede 1, 2, 5, 6 i Peteranec-Cerine III. U četvrtom razdoblju od 46 lokaliteta njih se 10 nalazi na uzvišenim položajima, od kojih četiri nastavljaju egzistenciju iz prethodnog. Uz lokalitete Delovi-Grede 1, 2, 5 i 6 uz njih su još i Delovi Grede 3 i 4, Delovi-Poljane 1, Hlebine-Male Hlebine/Mrzla voda, Veliki Bukovec-Dvorac Drašković te Novigrad Podravski-Paligačev mlin.

S obzirom na dobivene podatke vidljivo je da se, s obzirom na ukupan broj lokaliteta unutar svakog razdoblja, veoma mali broj njih nalazio na uzvisinama. Razlog tome su vjerojatno prilagođavanje smještaja naselja potrebama stanovništva, ali i njihovom načinu života. Iako se položaj naselja na uzvišenom može smatrati povoljnijim, u slučaju da je naselje ograđeno, on isto tako može biti i nepovoljan budući da je položaj tog naselja vidljiv u krajoliku. Također, jednostavnije je obrađivati manja polja u ravnici nego na znatnije uzvišenom položaju. Isto tako, pogleda li se prostorni raspored lokaliteta na uzvisinama, u vidu njihove grupacije na određenom prostoru, o većoj koncentraciji lokaliteta može se govoriti jedino u okolici Delova, a razlog tome su prirodne karakteristike terena. Budući da je većina tog prostora prekrivena blagim uzvišenjima koja su nastala eolskim naslagama prilikom oblikovanja Đurđevačkih pijesaka logično je da su naselja na tom prostoru smještena na blagim uzvisinama. S druge strane, gledajući dataciju tih lokaliteta, na njih bi se moglo gledati kao na potencijalne zbjegove za vrijeme nestabilnih razdoblja tijekom 10. i 11. stoljeća, no rezultati istraživanja jednog od njih (Grede I) pokazali su da se i u njihovom slučaju radi o običnom naselju (Marković 1984b: 301). S obzirom na to možemo pretpostaviti da zbjegova na ovom relativno ravničarskom prostoru gotovo da i nije bilo te da je stanovništvo u trenucima opasnosti bježalo južnije, i u vremenima opasnosti smještalo svoja naselja na sjevernim obroncima Bilogore. No, kako je s tog prostora poznat veoma mali broj lokaliteta (svega dva) i navedeni je prostor tek djelomično obuhvaćen ovim radom, ali i sustavnim rekognosciranjima, govoriti o mogućim naseljima na uzvišenom, ili zbjegovima na tom prostoru trenutno nije moguće.

Napominjemo da je vidljivo kako se na temelju ovih karata i analize broja lokaliteta kroz vrijeme zamjećuje izniman porast broja lokaliteta sa svakim narednim razdobljem, a time vjerojatno i stanovništva kroz stoljeća. Možemo pretpostaviti

da određena populacija na nekom prostoru crpi svoja znanja iz prijašnjih iskustava. Ona se ustaljuje na određenom prostoru koji joj je poznat ili sličan prostoru iz kojeg je došla te tijekom svog života u njemu, uči o njemu i usvaja njegove komparativne prednosti. Ako se populacija doseljava na novi prostor, nastanit će mjesto koje joj pruža sve potrebno za život, odabirat će krajolik koji joj je najbliži i najpoznatiji i tijekom svog će ga obitavanja dodatno podrediti sebi, ali i sebe prostoru. Također, sam razvoj i povećanje zajednice ima veze s njihovim gospodarskim napretkom i intenzivnijim iskorištavanjem prostora, što s druge strane utječe i na naraštaje koje se naseljavaju na tom prostoru nakon njih. Za primjer jednog takvog položaja uzimamo ravničarski lokalitet Volarski breg kod Virja na kojem su ustanovljena naselja iz svih perioda od kasnog brončanog doba do kasnog srednjeg vijeka. Dugotrajno naseljavanje na tom prostoru, osim položaja uz pretpostavljeni prometni pravac i vodotok tumačimo povoljnim položajem koji je pružao povoljne uvjete za život i gospodarski rast svake od populacija koja je na njemu obitavala. Što se tiče razloga za napuštanje određenog prostora u obzir se moraju uzeti bolesti, ratovi, poplave, prirodne nepogode, iscrpljenost obradivih zemljišta, ali i rast populacije kojoj uzmanjka dovoljna količina obradivog prostora.

Analizom položaja lokaliteta u krajoliku dolazi se do postepenog razumijevanja razloga za odabir pozicije i okoliša unutar kojeg se taj lokalitet nalazi, što u budućem radu olakšava terenski posao jer se razumijevanjem prijašnjih uzoraka i podataka lakše mogu zamjećivati i obrađivati novi. Također, na taj se način lakše razumijeva određena populacija i shvaćaju prirodni i društveni čimbenici koji su doveli do naseljavanja određenog prostora. Broj naselja prikazanih u ovom radu, ali i još veći broj dokumentiranih arheoloških lokaliteta, svjedoči o intenzivnom naseljavanju prostora Podravine koji je zbog svojih prirodnih mogućnosti i gospodarskog potencijala bio privlačan za život, a unutar kojeg je jedina konstanta bila Drava. Ona je u pojedinim periodima značila blagostanje i život, a u drugima ga je svojom nepredvidivošću ograničavala, pokazujući svu svoju silinu i moć, mijenjajući tok i krajolik kroz koji je prolazila.

Ivan Valent
Zrinski trg 3
HR–48000 Koprivnica
ivan.valent@yahoo.com

Ivan Zvijerac
Društvo za povjesnicu i starine, Torčec
Podravska 9
HR–48316 Torčec
izvjerac@gmail.com

LITERATURA / BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bulat, M. 1983, Dio rimske ceste Poetovio - Mursa u Podravini, *Podravski zbornik*, 83, 263–270.

Buturac, J. 1984, Popis župa zagrebačke biskupije 1334. i 1501. godine, *Starine JAZU*, knj. 59., 43–107.

Čoralić, L. 1991, Izvori i literatura o povijesti cesta i puteva u srednjovjekovnim hrvatskim zemljama i Bosni, *Radovi zavoda za hrvatsku povijest*, Vol. 24, 23–40.

Čimin, R. (ed.), 2016, *Arheologija Torčeca. Izbor iz Arheološke zbirke obitelji Zvijerac*, Muzej Grada Koprivnice, Katalog izložbe, 21.5. – 21.9. 2016, Koprivnica.

Demo, Ž. 1983-1984, Srednjovjekovni mačevi u Muzeju grada Koprivnice, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 3. s. 16-17, 211–247.

Duić, Ž., Urumović, K. 2007, Utjecaj strukture Legradskog praga na hidrogeološke značajke u području Koprivnice, *Rudarsko-geološko-naftni zbornik*, Vol 10, 1–10.

Feletar, D., Feletar, P. 2008, Prirodna osnova kao čimbenik naseljenosti gornje hrvatske Podravine, *Podravina. Časopis za multidisciplinarna istraživanja*, Vol VII, br. 13, 167–212.

Fulir, M. 1967, Kunovec breg, Koprivnica - rimsko naselje (postaja Sunisita?), *Arheološki pregled,* 9, 180–185.

Fulir, M. 1969, Topografska istraživanja rimskih cesta na varaždinskom i međimurskom području (1960-1967), *Razprave Slovenske Akademije Znanosti in Umetnosti*, 6, 365–430.

Klaić, N. 1987, *Koprivnica u srednjem vijeku*, Biblioteka Podravskog zbornika 19, Centar za kulturu, OOUR Muzej grada Koprivnice, Koprivnica.

Lovrenčević, Z. 1980, Rimske ceste i naselja u bilogorsko-podravskoj regiji, *Arheološki pregled,* 21, 233–248.

Marković, Z. 1984a, Arheološka nalazišta u hlebinskoj Podravini, *Hlebinski almanah*, 1, 5–9.

Marković, Z. 1984b, Prilog poznavanju kontinuiteta naseljavanja terena oko Delova, *Podravski zbornik,* 84, 295–319.

Matica, M., Turinski, M. 2013, Integrirano upravljanje rijekom Dravom, *Podravski zbornik,* 39, 19–28.

Petrić, H. 1992, Srednjovjekovni putovi u Podravini, *Podravski zbornik,* 18, 41–46.

Petrić, H. 1993, Prilog poznavanju srednjovjekovnih putova u središnjoj Hrvatskoj, *Radovi zavoda za hrvatsku povijest*, Vol. 26, 17–26.

Registar, 1997, *Registar arheoloških nalaza i nalazišta sjeverozapadne Hrvatske*, drugo dopunjeno izdanje, Muzejsko društvo sjeverozapadne Hrvatske, Sekcija arheologa i preparatora, Šimek M. (ed.), Bjelovar.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2004, Ranokarolinško koplje s krilcima iz šljunčare Jegeniš kraj Koprivnice, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju*, Vol. 21, 109–128.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2007, Još jedan nalaz ranokarolinškog koplja s krilcima iz šljunčare Jegeniš kraj Koprivnice, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju*, Vol. 24, 419–427.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010, *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku*, Monografije Instituta za arheologiju 2, Zagreb.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T., Šiljeg, B. 2003, Rezultati analize ranosrednjovjekovnih nalaza i nalazište u okolici Torčeca, *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju*, Vol. 20, 113–130.

Šarić, I. 1979, Antičko naselje u Novačkoj, *Podravski zbornik,* 79, 141–153.

Šišić, F. 1975, *Pregled povijesti hrvatskog naroda*, Matica hrvatska, Zagreb.

Tomičić, Ž. 1984, Prilog istraživanju karolinškog oružja u Međimurju i varaždinskoj regiji, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta*, 3. s. 14, 209–230.

Valent, I. 2014, *Srednjovjekovna naseljenost koprivničke Podravine*, rukopis diplomskog rada obranjenog na Odsjeku za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu.

Vikić, B., Gorenec, M. 1969, *Prilog istraživanju antiknih naselja i putova u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj*, Regionalni zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture u Zagrebu, Zagreb.

Zvijerac, I., Zvijerac, Z. *Terenske bilješke*, Zbirka obitelji Zvijerac, Torčec.

SUMMARY

ENVIRONMENT AS A FACTOR OF HABITATION ON THE TERRITORY OF KOPRIVNICA-ĐURĐEVAC PART OF THE RIVER DRAVA BASIN DURING THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

Key words: Landscape, River Drava Basin, Early Medieval Period, Water, Lowland, Communications

Due to its natural abundance of fertile soil, forests and favourable climate the River Drava Basin has always been an oasis of life. The first two reasons can undoubtedly be connected with the very nature of the river Drava which, with its constant changes of course, in most cases, brought prosperity and even refuge to the population living here or, forced them to relocate due to its destructing power and flooding.

Over the years numerous field surveys and small-scale excavations conducted on the territory of the River Drava Basin hundreds of archaeological sites have been unearthed. By observing their distribution within the landscape and including the natural benefits of the environment, such as vicinity of water, higher or lower terrain, water crossings and (natural) communications one is more able to understand the reasons why these positions were selected. A preliminary landscape study, presented in this paper, which included 80 archaeological sites, has been conducted on Early Medieval settlements and cemeteries located in the Koprivnica-Đurđevac part of the River Drava Basin. The sites were dated by according to ceramic finds and other objects.

The analysis of the study, as suspected, confirmed field observations and showed that 75% of the sites were situated in the close vicinity (up to 500 meters - which was taken as a case study distance) of a certain water source - river or a creek (Map 2) and approximately 75% of the sites were situated in the lowlands (Map 3). Furthermore, the position of these sites was overlapped with the proposed Antique communications (main routes and smaller paths) within the upper part of the River Drava Basin (Maps 4, 5). It was confirmed that over 50% of the sites were situated very close to these communications (within this analysis one must take into account the overlapping mistake that occurred in the precise geographical position of each site on the presented map due to the vast area and the size of the position points). Moreover, a distribution of the Early Medieval sites through the centuries has also been made (Maps 6–9).

Instead of a conclusion about the distribution of the Early Medieval sites in the Koprivnica-Đurđevac part of the River Drava Basin, which, based on the presented results, poses itself, we would like to state that the presented work is merely the beginning of a much larger task whose primary objective is a complete topographic distribution of all the archaeological sites within the River Drava Basin and the understanding of their position within its environment. By doing so, in the future, it will be easier to understand the populations that occupied this area, their material and spiritual culture and their way of life.

Translated by Ivan Valent

ANDREJA KUDELIĆ, FILOMENA SIROVICA, INA MILOGLAV, DINKO TRESIĆ PAVIČIĆ

Terenski pregled gornje Podravine - analiza učestalosti i distribucije srednjovjekovnog površinskog materijala

Stručni rad / *Professional paper*

Tijekom jeseni 2014. godine provedena je prva faza sustavnog terenskog pregleda gornje Podravine. Istraživanje predstavlja dio višegodišnjeg programa osmišljenog s ciljem prikupljanja širokog raspona podataka o distribuciji pokretnog arheološkog materijala u prostornom kontekstu. Sustavnim terenskim pregledom obuhvaćeni su samo pojedini segmenti krajolika, za koje se na temelju položaja i geografskih značajki pretpostavlja da mogu omogućiti prikladnu rekonstrukciju obrazaca naseljavanja u prošlosti. Iako je istraživanje u početnoj fazi, te je za sada obuhvatilo samo područje smješteno sjeverno i južno od mjesta Hlebine, već prvi dobiveni rezultati omogućuju definiranje kronološki izdvojenih područja intenzivnije pojave pokretnog arheološkog materijala i time razmatranje značenja utvrđene distribucije u širem krajoliku. Kako se značajni dio prikupljenog materijala može vezati uz razdoblje srednjega vijeka, analiza njegove učestalosti i distribucije, izvedena u odnosu na poznati povijesni i geografski kontekst, predstavlja dobru osnovu za rekonstrukciju intenziteta korištenja istraženog prostora u tom razdoblju prošlosti.

Ključne riječi: sustavni terenski pregled, distribucija površinskog materijala, srednji vijek, gornja Podravina, Hlebine, Struga

UVOD

Sustavni terenski pregled gornje Podravine proveden je u sklopu programa koji je 2014. godine financiralo Ministarstvo kulture Republike Hrvatske. Pregled je izveden u organizaciji Instituta za arheologiju, te u suradnji s Odsjekom za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu i Arheološkim muzejom u Zagrebu. Provedeno istraživanje dio je višegodišnjeg programa koji se izvodi s ciljem prikupljanja podataka o distribuciji površinskog arheološkog materijala na zadanom području, kao odrazu obrazaca njegovoga korištenja kroz sva razdoblja prošlosti.

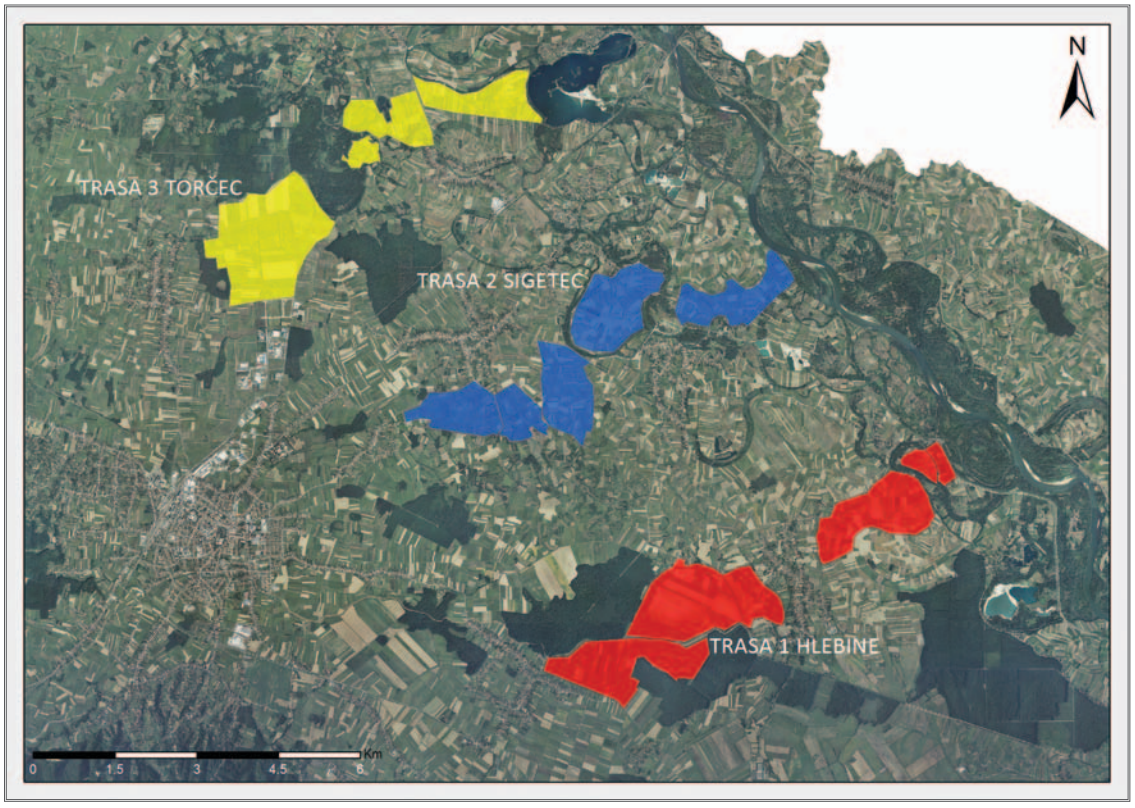
Na području gornje Podravine, posebno u okviru današnjih općina Đelekovec, Drnje, Hlebine, Molve i Peteranec, tijekom zadnjih desetljeća prikupljen je velik broj nalaza i podataka o položajima arheoloških nalazišta, najvećim dijelom zahvaljujući angažmanu i predanosti gospodina Ivana Zvijerca.[1] Danas su oni pohranjeni u iznimno vrijednoj kulturno-povijesnoj zbirci Zvijerac u mjestu Torčec te svjedoče o intenzivnom naseljavanju ovoga prostora u svim vremenskim razdobljima. Ipak, ti su vrijedni zahvati najčešće bili usmjereni na topografski značajne lokacije, što je otvorilo potrebu za njihovom nadogradnjom i prostorno-vremenskim povezivanjem u krajoliku. Kako je sustavni terenski pregled arheološka metoda usmjerena na dokumentiranje šireg prostornog konteksta površinskih arheoloških nalaza, odnosno arheološkog krajolika (Čučković 2012: 247), tako ona predstavlja prikladan pristup zadanim zahtjevima. Kroz detaljno bilježenje sačuvanih tragova ljudskih aktivnosti, neovisno o intenzitetu u kojem se javljaju, sustavni terenski pregled omogućuje praćenje distribucije površinskog materijala na različitim prostornim skalama i njezino uspoređivanje sa svim vrstama prostornih varijabli (Bintliff 1996: 12).

1 Ovom prilikom zahvalili bismo gospodinu Ivanu Zvijercu na podršci i pomoći koju nam je nesebično pružio tijekom pripreme i provedbe projekta.

SMJERNICE, METODA I REZULTATI ISTRAŽIVANJA[2]

Zonalno pružanje osnovnih geoloških i geomorfoloških značajki u smjeru sjeverozapad – jugoistok bilo je značajan čimbenik naseljavanja gornje Podravine u prošlosti (Feletar, Feletar 2008: 174). To potvrđuju i rezultati dosadašnjih arheoloških istraživanja prema kojima je najgušća naseljenost registrirana u zoni druge i treće holocenske i würmske terase. Ipak, naseobinski su pokazatelji zabilježeni i u nižoj močvarnoj zoni (Šimek (ed.) 1997; Sekelj Ivančan 2010a; Čimin 2014), koja i danas, nakon što je regulacija rijeke Drave osigurala taj prostor od poplava, broji najmanje naselja.

U skladu sa značajkama zadanog prostora, sustavni terenski pregled organiziran je prema unaprijed određenim prostornim jedinicama na području smještenom između mjesta Đelekovec i mjesta Molve. Riječ je o pojasu širokom oko 7,5 km, smještenom jugozapadno od korita rijeke Drave, koji njezin tok prati u dužini od oko 20 km. Kako je to izrazito veliko područje koje obuhvaća oko 15 000 ha, prije izvedbe terenskog pregleda definirane su tri trase koje predstavljaju svojevrsni presjek kroz podravski krajolik (sl. 1). Trase su zacrtane u smjeru jugozapad – sjeveroistok i pružaju se okomito na podravske geografske zone, čime su obuhvaćene prve dvije dravske terase i dravski poloj. Označene su brojem i nazivom najvećeg mjesta na području koji obuhvaćaju. Podijeljene su na manje jedinice (položaje) označene brojem i toponimom preuzetim s topografske karte (TK25) u mjerilu 1:25 000 i hrvatske osnovne karte (HOK) u mjerilu 1:5000. Svaki je položaj podijeljen na lokacije označene brojem i oznakom položaja na kojem se nalaze. Lokacije su definirane na temelju trenutne parcelacije zemljišta i utvrđene u skladu sa stvarnom situacijom na terenu.



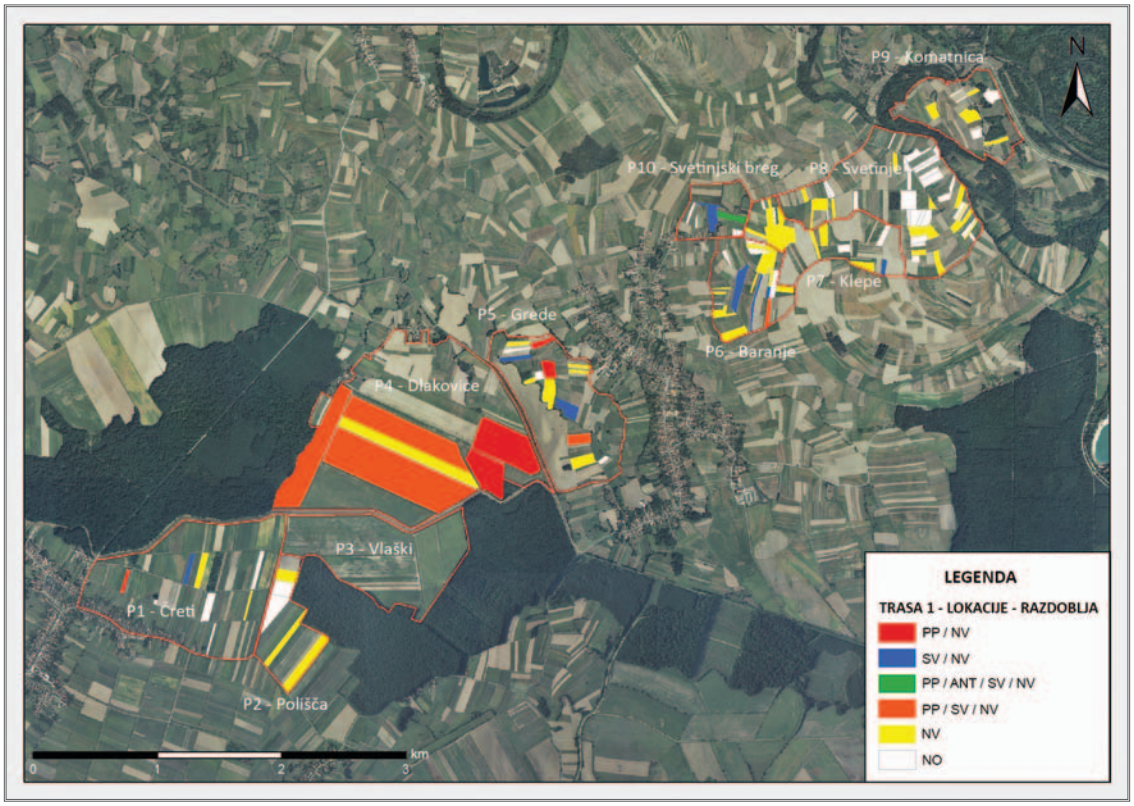
Sl. 1 Zadane trase sustavnog terenskog pregleda gornje Podravine (izradile: A. Kudelić, F. Sirovica)

U izvedbi terenskog pregleda istovremeno je sudjelovalo maksimalno deset sudionika podijeljenih u dvije grupe. Zadana je lokacija pregledana hodanjem u usporednim linijama na međusobnoj udaljenosti od 10 do 15 metara. Pregled je, ovisno o uvjetima na terenu, izvođen u razmacima od 1,5 do 3 minute, a položaj sudionika, kao i svaki prekid pregleda s istekom predviđenog vremena, zabilježen je ručnim GPS-om. Time je definirana prostorna mreža unutar koje su kartirani svi primijećeni arheološki ostaci. Prisutnost površinskog arheološkog materijala bilježena je u unaprijed pripremljene obrasce s istovremenim razdvajanjem prema vrsti i vremenskoj pripadnosti, a manji je uzorak prikupljen za poslijeterensku obradu. Prema unaprijed dogovorenim kriterijima, tijekom pregleda prikupljan je dijagnostički značajan materijal: veći ulomci keramike, obodi, dna, ručke; te materijal koji se može smatrati rijetkim: npr. metali, šljaka, litika i sl.

2 Detaljniji prikaz geografskih značajki prostora i primijenjene metodologije predstavljen je u članku „Prikaz rezultata prve faze sustavnog terenskog pregleda gornje Podravine“ (Kudelić et al. 2015).

Prvom fazom terenskog istraživanja obuhvaćena je prva od tri zadane trase, označena kao Trasa 1 (Hlebine), koja se pruža od Koprivničkih Brega do mjesta Komatnica na rijeci Dravi te zauzima površinu od oko 700 ha. Pregledom su prikupljeni podaci o distribuciji pokretnog arheološkog materijala na devet od deset zadanih položaja. Ukupno je pregledano 135 lokacija na devet položaja trase 1, odnosno 177 od 700 ha zadane površine.[3] Materijal utvrđen pregledom, koji je u najvećem omjeru predstavljen ulomcima keramičkih posuda i opekom, svjedoči o kontinuiranim ljudskim aktivnostima na ovom području od pretpovijesti do danas. Arheološki ostaci utvrđeni su na 102 od 135 pregledanih lokacija od čega je preciznije datirano njih 73%. Najzastupljeniji je novovjekovni arheološki materijal, utvrđen na 80 datiranih lokacija. Na 15, odnosno 18 lokacija utvrđen je pretpovijesni i srednjovjekovni materijal, dok je rimskodobni materijal utvrđen na tek dvije lokacije od njih 135, odnosno na samo jednom od devet pregledanih položaja (sl. 2).

Iako su prikazani podaci rezultat tek prve faze istraživanja, na osnovi prikupljenog keramičkog materijala dobiveno je dovoljno podataka za preliminarnu interpretaciju utvrđene distribucije. Ovdje su izdvojeni podaci o ostacima koji se mogu vezati uz razdoblje srednjega vijeka i koji omogućuju razmatranje značenja njihove distribucije u širem krajoliku.[4]



Sl. 2 Trasa 1 – Hlebine: distribucija pokretnog arheološkog materijala prema lokaciji i vremenskoj pripadnosti (PP = pretpovijest, ANT = antika, SV = srednji vijek, NV = novi vijek, NO = neopredijeljeno; izradili: F. Sirovica, D. Tresić Pavičić)

UČESTALOST I DISTRIBUCIJA SREDNJOVJEKOVNOG POVRŠINSKOG MATERIJALA

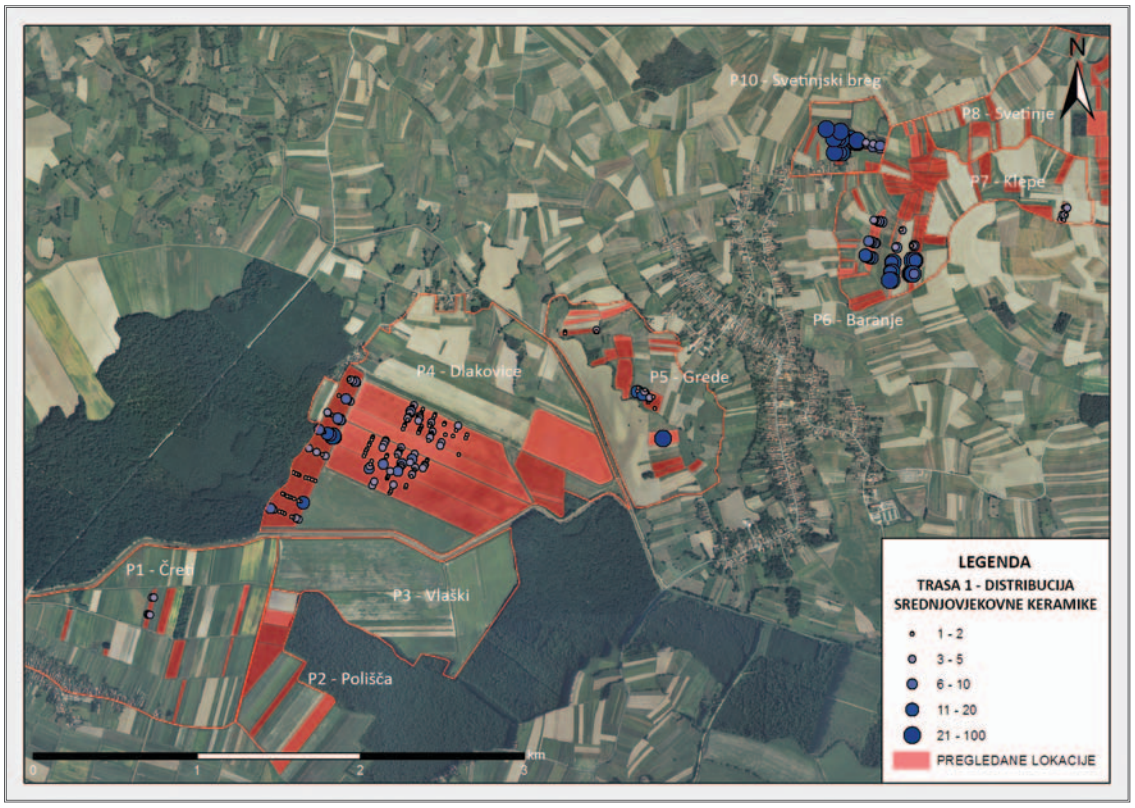
Srednjovjekovni je materijal utvrđen na 18 lokacija, odnosno na pet od devet pregledanih položaja (sl. 3), koji pokazuju značajna odstupanja u učestalosti i obrascima distribucije.[5] U neposrednoj okolici Hlebina utvrđene su pozicije s izrazitijom količinom materijala koje se skoro isključivo javljaju na lokacijama smještenim na manjim, prirodnim uzvisinama.

Na položaju Grede, smještenom zapadno od Hlebina, uz novovjekovni i nešto pretpovijesnog pokretnog arheološkog materijala, prikupljeni su i ulomci kasnosrednjovjekovne keramike. Posebno se ističe lokacija smještena na uzvisini pod

3 Zbog zasađenih i neobranih kultura ili neobrađenih i zaraslih polja nije bilo moguće pregledati sve lokacije na pojedinom položaju, a značajan utjecaj na područje obuhvaćeno pregledom imalo je i zadržavanje vode na poljima izazvano izrazito lošim vremenskim uvjetima.

4 Izrazit doprinos analizi srednjovjekovnog arheološkog materijala pružile su dr. sc. Tajana Sekelj Ivančan i dr. sc. Tatjana Tkalčec s Instituta za arheologiju.

5 Na pet lokacija utvrđene su i zasebno dokumentirane tvorevine, koje obično svjedoče o prisutnosti potpovršinskog arheološkog zapisa koji oranjem dospijeva na površinu. Jednako indikativna je i veća količina pokretnog arheološkog materijala utvrđena na pojedinim lokacijama.



Sl. 3 Trasa 1 – Hlebine: distribucija srednjovjekovne keramike (izradili: F. Sirovica, D. Tresić Pavičić)

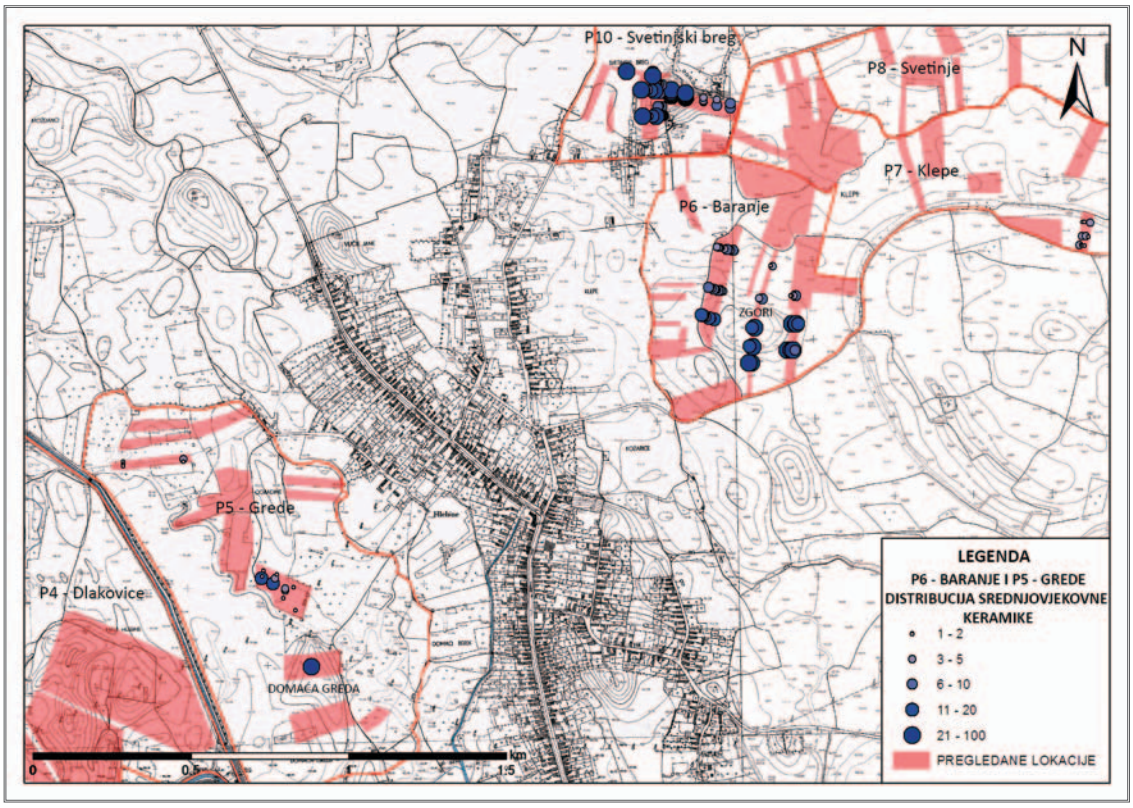
nazivom Domaća greda gdje je zabilježena izrazitija učestalost kasnosrednjovjekovne keramike. Na položaju Baranje, istočno od Hlebina, nalazi se manja uzvisina koju lokalno stanovništvo naziva Zgori. Uzvisina se nešto više od dva metra izdiže nad okolnim nizinskim područjem, a na njoj je, uz novovjekovni i pretpovijesni, utvrđena i izrazitija količina srednjovjekovnog arheološkog materijala. Prikupljeni materijal može se preciznije datirati u rani, razvijeni i kasni srednji vijek. Oba su nalazišta otprije poznata u literaturi kao vjerojatna selišta srednjovjekovne Struge (Alečković 1996: 284; Šimek (ed.) 1997: 161). Na temelju utvrđene distribucije lako je uočiti da odnos učestalosti keramičkog materijala naspram reljefnih značajki jasno odražava pogodnost manjih uzvisina za izrazitije ljudske aktivnosti i stalniji boravak (sl. 4).

Nešto drugačiju sliku pružaju dva nizinska položaja smještena oko dva kilometra istočno, odnosno zapadno od Hlebina (sl. 5). Istočno utvrđeni srednjovjekovni arheološki materijal javlja se na malom prostoru, neposredno uz stari meandar rijeke Drave. Na tom je položaju, koji je tijekom pregleda vođen pod nazivom Klepe, uz manju količinu keramike razvijenoga i kasnoga srednjeg vijeka, nađena i znatna količina zgure. Iako je taj talionički otpad utvrđen na cijeloj površini jedne od lokacija, u najvećoj je mjeri nađen u njezinom središnjem dijelu gdje su vidljivi bili i tragovi izorane tvorevine s većom količinom zapečene zemlje (sl. 6).[6] Značajnija količina zgure, ponovo praćena srednjovjekovnim keramičkim materijalom, utvrđena je i na položaju Dlakovice smještenom istočno od Hlebina.[7] Na položaju je uz srednjovjekovni, utvrđen pretpovijesni te novovjekovni materijal. Na temelju prikupljenog uzorka, srednjovjekovna je keramika pobliže smještena u razdoblja razvijenog i kasnog srednjeg vijeka.

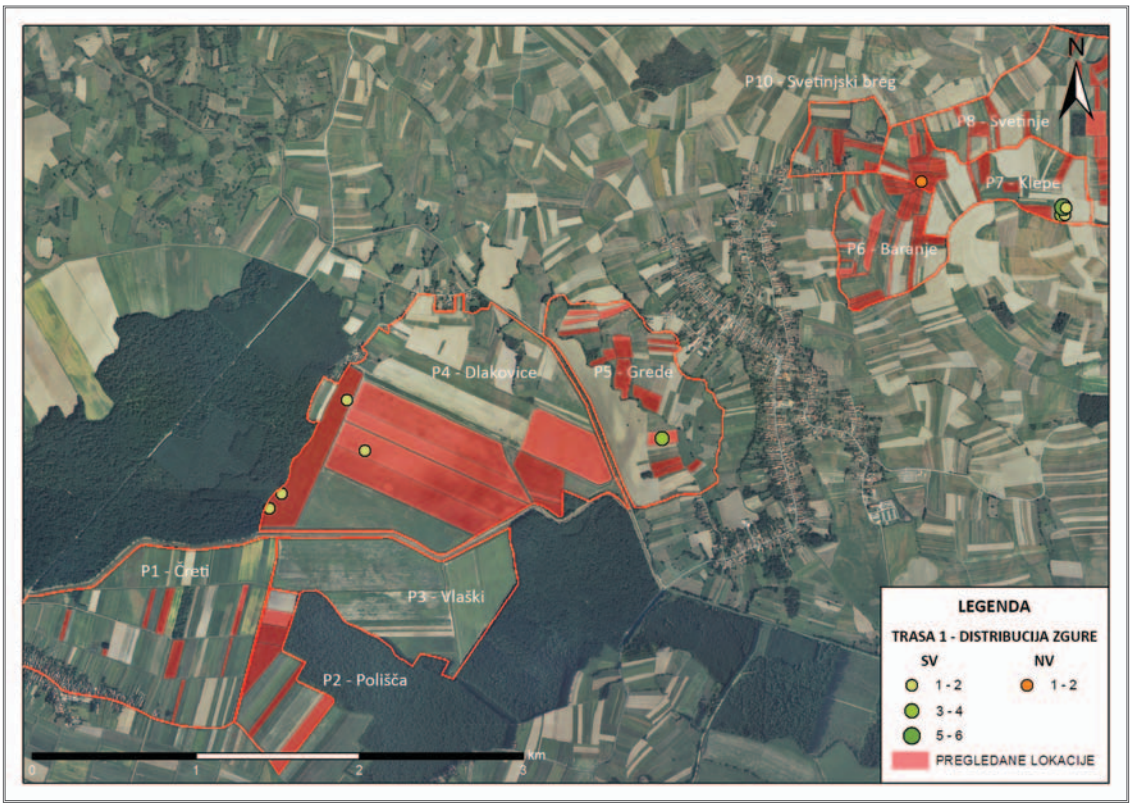
Terenskim pregledom obuhvaćen je i položaj poznat kao Svetinjski breg, na kojem utvrđena količina pokretnog arheološkog materijala druge pregledane lokacije nadmašuje desetak puta (sl. 7). Analiza prikupljenog keramičkog materijala pokazuje da je položaj korišten tijekom razvijenog i kasnog srednjeg vijeka, ali i tijekom brončanog doba te vjerojatno kontinuirano kroz razdoblje latena i antike. Položaj karakterizira i izrazita količina opeke, kamena i žbuke. Njihova je distribucija zasebno dokumentirana čime je na pregledanim lokacijama definirana zona intenzivne pojave građevinskog

6 Distribucija talioničkog otpada je prema savjetima dr. sc. Tajane Sekelj Ivančan bilježena tijekom cijelog terenskog pregleda.

7 Položaj Dlakovice otprije je poznat u literaturi (Alečković 1996: 283; Šimek (ed.) 1997: 160) i veže se uz nalaz rimskog novca, no terenskim pregledom površinski arheološki ostaci iz tog razdoblja nisu utvrđeni. Ipak, Miralem Alečković (1996: 283) spominje da su na tom prostoru primijećeni ostaci zgure, kao i veće količine kućnoga lijepa koje je moguće dovesti u vezu s talioničkim radionicama.



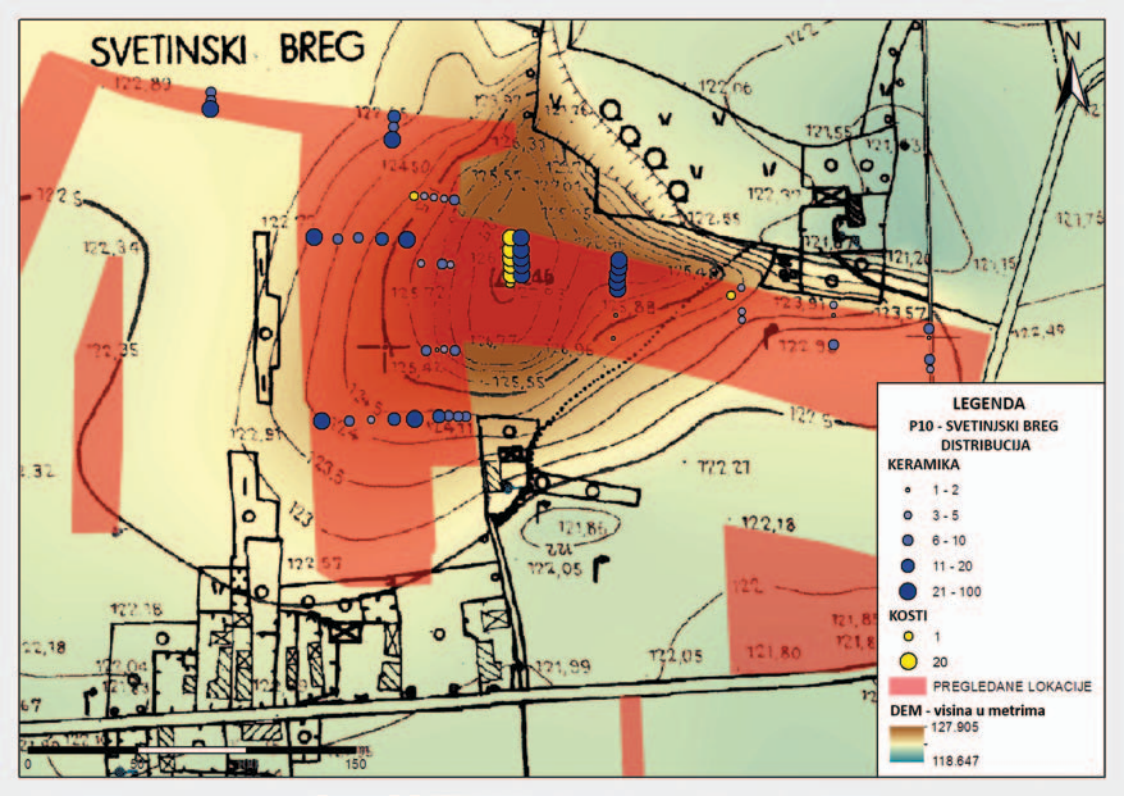
Sl. 4 Trasa 1 – Hlebine, položaj 5 – Grede i položaj 6 – Baranje: distribucija srednjovjekovne keramike (izradili: F. Sirovica, D. Tresić Pavičić)



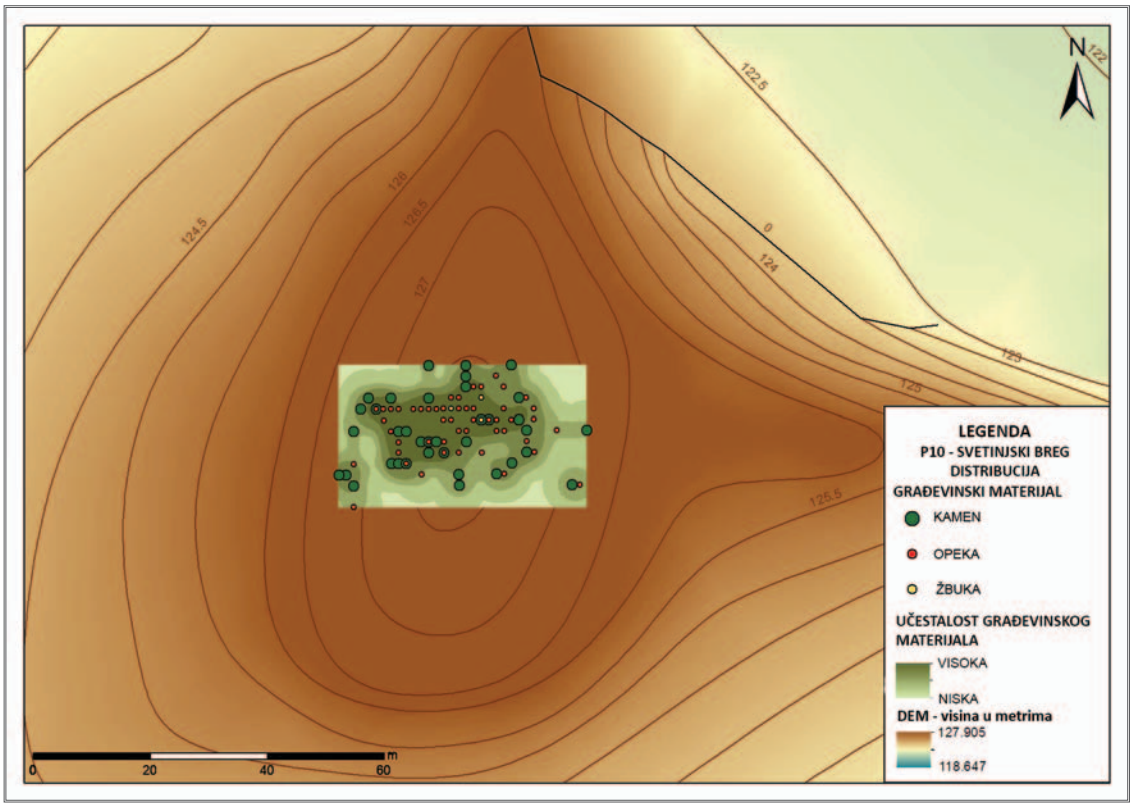
Sl. 5 Trasa 1 – Hlebine: distribucija zgure (izradili: F. Sirovica, D. Tresić Pavičić)



Sl. 6 Trasa 1 – Hlebine, položaj 7 – Klepe: tragovi izorane arheološke tvorevine (foto: F. Sirovica)



Sl. 7 Trasa 1 – Hlebine, položaj 10 – Svetinjski breg: distribucija srednjovjekovne keramike i ljudskih kostiju (izradili: F. Sirovica, D. Tresić Pavičić)



Sl. 8 Trasa 1 – Hlebine, položaj 10 – Svetinjski breg: distribucija građevinskog materijala (izradili: F. Sirovica, D. Tresić Pavičić)

materijala kao potvrda položaja većeg objekta, ali i indikacija o njegovim dimenzijama i orijentaciji (sl. 8). Na položaju su utvrđene i fragmentirane ljudske kosti, koje se mjestimično, posebno u zoni intenzivnije pojave građevinskog materijala, javljaju u većim količinama.

ZAKLJUČNA RAZMATRANJA

Svetinjski breg, izrazitija uzvisina koja se oko četiri metra izdiže nad okolnim područjem, predstavlja najpoznatije nalazište hlebinske prošlosti. Na temelju dosadašnjih, sporadičnih istraživanja utvrđeno je da su na tom položaju očuvani ostaci sakralne arhitekture, iako različiti autori spominju mogućnost da se tu nalaze i ostaci srednjovjekovne utvrde, obrambenog nasipa s drvenim pilonima (Kolar 1976; Mraz, Pakasin 1984) te, prema Sonji Kolar, utvrđenja koje je do danas vidljivo na sjeveroistočnoj strani uzvišenja (Kolar 1976: 113). Ipak, položaj se najčešće povezuje s crkvom Blažene Djevice Marije (*ecclesia beatae Virginis de Struga*), koja se spominje u popisu župa zagrebačke biskupije iz 1334. godine (Rački 1872: 214; Buturac 1984: 77), a pripada srednjovjekovnoj župi Struga koja između 14. i 16. stoljeća, a vjerojatno i ranije, obuhvaća područje današnje općine Hlebine (Marković 1984: 9; Mraz, Pakasin 1984: 10–11; Feletar 1989: 67–68; Pavleš 2013: 149–153). Istraživanjem dokumentirani ostaci ljudskih kostiju potvrđuju već ranije pretpostavljeno groblje, a time i sakralnu namjenu objekta utvrđenog na najvišoj točki uzvisine. S druge strane, utvrđenje koje se spominje u literaturi možda je moguće naslutiti u izduženoj udubini, jasno vidljivoj na HOK-u, koja možda predstavlja ostatak jarka u sjeveroistočnom podnožju uzvišenja (sl. 7).

Položaj pripada srednjovjekovnoj župi Struga, čije središte neki autori traže upravo na Svetinjskom bregu (Mraz, Pakasin 1984; Fleletar 1989). Župa je vjerojatno zahvaćala šire pridravsko područje s granicama prema župama u Peterancu i Đurđevcu (Mraz, Pakasin 1984: 12–15; Feletar 1989: 67). Čini se da se sastojala od nekoliko selišta koja se u literaturi povezuju s položajima: Zablatje, Zgori, Kozarice, Kozarnice, Domaća greda, Velike i Male Hlebine te Vučje jame (Mraz, Pakasin 1984: 18; Alečković 1996: 284; Šimek (ed.) 1997; Pavleš 2013: 155–160). Terenskim pregledom potvrđeno je otprije prepoznato nalazište na uzvisini Domaća greda, koje je ovom prilikom prošireno i preciznije smješteno u prostoru. Potvrđen je i naseobinski karakter srednjovjekovnog nalazišta na uzvisini pod nazivom Zgori te je utvrđeno da ovdje prikupljen keramički materijal prikazuje neprekinuti kontinuitet od ranog preko razvijenog do kasnog srednjeg vijeka (sl. 4). Istočno

i zapadno od tih položaja, na položajima Dlakovice i Klepe, utvrđena je značajna količina zgure, a ista je vrsta talioničkog otpada utvrđena i na Domaćoj gredi, na najvišoj točki te blage uzvisine. Nekoliko komada zgure dokumentirano je na još jednoj lokaciji položaja Klepe gdje je ovim pregledom utvrđen isključivo novovjekovni keramički materijal (sl. 5). Ako te položaje usporedimo s otprije poznatim položajima talioničkih radionica, koje su na području gornje Podravine poznate zahvaljujući istraživanjima Tajane Sekelj Ivančan (2009; 2010b; 2011; 2013; 2014), može se primijetiti njihovo grupiranje na širem području Virja, Molvi i Hlebina, odnosno na prostoru blago uzdignutih holocenskih i würmskih terasa. Dosadašnja istraživanja također pokazuju da su takve radionice često smještene u plavnim područjima, nedaleko ili podno istovremenih naselja smještenih na blagim uzvisinama (Sekelj Ivančan 2010a; 2013), što u znatnoj mjeri potvrđuju i rezultati ovog istraživanja.

Razmatranje utvrđene distribucije u cijelosti, prikazuje relativno intenzivnu pojavu srednjovjekovnih ostataka u zoni dravskih terasa te njihov potpuni izostanak u zoni dravskoga poloja (sl. 2). Isti podaci dobiveni su i za prapovijesna razdoblja. S druge strane, novovjekovni je materijal utvrđen duž cijele terenskim pregledom obuhvaćene zone. Iako je moguće pretpostaviti mnoge uzroke te pojave, oni se najčešće povezuju s intenzivnim mijenjanjem krajolika izazvanim prvenstveno plavljenjem i mijenama dravskoga toka, ali i akumulacijom materijala, odnosno sposobnošću Drave da u velikim nanosima prekrije arheološke ostatake. Istovremeno treba spomenuti da utvrđenu distribuciju, kao odraz srednjovjekovnog naseobinskog obrasca, dopunjuju i do sada nerazmatrane lokacije na položajima Čreti i Grede, koje pokazuju nisku gustoću srednjovjekovnog materijala na usko ograničenom prostoru (sl. 3). Riječ je o pojavi koju je moguće tretirati kao izvannalazišni (engl. *off-site*) arheološki zapis. Dvije takve lokacije utvrđene terenskim pregledom predstavljaju prve izvannalazišne pojave definirane na području gornje Podravine, a svjedoče o aktivnostima koje su zajednice tijekom srednjega vijeka provodile u širem krajoliku. Iako razumijevanje njihovoga značenja zahtijeva provedbu dodatnih istraživanja, bilježenje takvih pojava neupitno nadopunjuje sliku naseobinskog obrasca srednjovjekovne gornje Podravine i predstavlja dobru osnovu za rekonstrukciju intenziteta korištenja istraženog prostora u tom razdoblju prošlosti.

Andreja Kudelić
Institut za arheologiju
Ljudevita Gaja 32
HR–10000 Zagreb
andreja.kudelic@iarh.hr

Filomena Sirovica
Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu
Trg Nikole Šubića Zrinskog 19
HR–10000 Zagreb
fsirovica@amz.hr

Ina Miloglav
Odsjek za arheologiju,
Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu
Ivana Lučića 3
HR–10000 Zagreb
imilogla@ffzg.hr

Dinko Tresić Pavičić
Kaducej d.o.o.
Papandopulova ulica 27
HR–21000 Split
dtresic@gmail.com

LITERATURA / BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alečković, M. M. 1996, Noviji arheološki nalazi iz Hlebinskog dijela Podravine, *Podravski zbornik*, Vol. 22, 279–286.

Bintliff, J. 1996, The Role of Science in Archaeological Regional Surface Artefact Survey, in: *Optical Technologies in the Humanities*, Selected Contributions to the International Conference on New Technologies in the Humanities and Fourth International Conference on Optics Within Life Sciences OWLS IV, Münster, Germany, 9 – 13 July 1996, D. Dirksen, D., von Bally, G. (eds.), Springer, Berlin, 9–28.

Buturac, J. 1984, Popis župa zagrebačke biskupije 1334. i 1501. godine, *Starine JAZU,* LIX, 43–108.

Čimin, R. 2014, Povijest arheologije u Podravini (1880. - 2014.), *Podravski zbornik,* Vol. 40, 135–157.

Čučković, Z. 2012, Metodologija sustavnog terenskog pregleda: primjer istraživanja zapadne Bujštine (Istra) / Methodology of Field Survey: Case Study from Western Bujština (Istria), *Opuscula archaeologica*, Vol. 36, 247–274.

Feletar, D. 1989, *Podravina – općine Đurđevac, Koprivnica i Ludbreg u prošlosti i sadašnjosti*, Koprivnica.

Feletar, D., Feletar, P. 2008, Prirodna osnova kao čimbenik naseljenosti gornje hrvatske Podravine, *Podravina*, Vol. 7/13, 167–212.

Kolar, S. 1976, Arheološki lokaliteti u općini Koprivnica, *Podravski zbornik*, Vol. 2, 103–116.

Kudelić, A., Sirovica, F., Miloglav, I. 2015, Prikaz rezultata prve faze sustavnog terenskog pregleda gornje Podravine, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. XI, 104 – 108.

Marković, Z. 1984, Arheološka nalazišta u Hlebinskoj Podravini, *Hlebine – od Struge do danas*, *Hlebinski almanah*, Vol. 1, 5–9.

Mraz, S., Pakasin, I. 1984, Starija povijest Hlebina, *Hlebine – od Struge do danas*, *Hlebinski almanah*, Vol. 1, 10–19.

Pavleš, R. 2013, *Podravina u srednjem vijeku: Povijesna topografija srednjovjekovne Gornje Komarnice (ludbreška, koprivnička i đurđevečka Podravina)*, Meridijani, Koprivnica.

Rački, F. 1872, Popis župa Zagrebačke biskupije 1334. i 1501. godine, *Starine JAZU,* IV, 201–229.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2009, Arheološka istraživanja ranosrednjovjekovne radionice za preradu željezne rudače na lokalitetu Virje-Volarski breg, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. V, 65–70.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010a, *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku*, Monographiae Instituti archaeologici 2, Zagreb.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010b, Talionička djelatnost u okolici Molva u ranom srednjem vijeku, in: *Molve – ljudi, selo i okoliš u dugom trajanju*, Zbornik radova sa znanstvenog skupa, Molve, 27. 9. 2008, Kolar M., Petrić H. (eds.), Društvo za povjesnicu i starine, Molve, 30–45.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2011, Rezultati istraživanja nalazišta Virje-Volarski breg u 2010. godini, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. VII, 50–53.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2013, Nastavak arheoloških istraživanja na položajima Volarski breg i Sušine kraj Virja u 2012. godini, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. IX, 48–54.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2014, Četvrta sezona arheoloških istraživanja nalazišta Virje-Volarski breg/Sušine, *Annales Instituti Archaeologici*, Vol. X, 99–103.

Šimek, M. (ed.) 1997, *Registar arheoloških nalazišta sjeverozapadne Hrvatske*, Muzejsko društvo sjeverozapadne Hrvatske, Sekcija arheologa i preparatora, Bjelovar.

SUMMARY

FIELD SURVEY OF UPPER PODRAVINA REGION – FREQUENCY AND DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS OF THE MEDIEVAL SURFACE MATERIAL

Key words: systematic field survey, distribution of surface material, Middle Ages, upper Podravina, Hlebine, Struga

During the autumn of 2014 the first stage of a systematic field survey of upper Podravina region was conducted. The survey represents a part of a three-year program designed for gathering a wide range of data on spatial distribution of the surface archaeological material. Since the research is focused on a relatively large area, systematic field survey covers only certain segments of the landscape, for which it is assumed, based on their location and topographical features, that they can provide an appropriate amount of data for the reconstruction of settlement patterns in the whole area through history. Although the investigation is at its early stage, and has so far covered only an area situated north and south of the settlement of Hlebine, the first obtained results allow us to define chronologically isolated areas of intense presence of surface archaeological material and thus different considerations on the meaning of established distribution in the broader landscape.

As the major part of the collected material can be associated with the Middle Ages, this paper is focused on the possibilities of its analysis in relation to the known historical and geographical context. Regarding that, it can be noted that medieval material was identified at 18 locations which show significant differences in the patterns of material distribution. Positions with a pronounced amount of material occur in the immediate surroundings of Hlebine, almost exclusively at locations situated on the small, natural hills. As they can easily be connected with settlements mentioned in historical sources, this enables the reinterpretation of the data obtained by previous studies. In the wider landscape medieval remains show relatively intense appearance in the area of Drava terraces and complete absence in the zone of Drava floodplain. The same data were also obtained for the prehistoric period. On the other hand, the modern era material is identified along the entire zone covered by field survey. While it is possible to assume many causes of this phenomenon, it is usually associated with the intensive changes of the landscape caused primarily by flooding and shifts of the Drava flow, but also by the ability of the river to accumulate large amount of material which can deeply cover the archaeological remains. Although the presented study is a result of only the first part of the programme, it shows that data collected by this type of survey can provide a good basis for the reconstruction of the patterns of landscape usage in the past of the upper Podravina region.

Translated by Andreja Kudelić, Filomena Sirovica

ZORKO MARKOVIĆ, KATARINA BOTIĆ

New Knowledge about the Medieval Settlements of Našice Region

Preliminary communication / *Prethodno priopćenje*

During 2014 and 2015 Institute of Archaeology conducted field surveys of Našice region as a part of Strategic use of landscape project *(IP-11-2013-3700) supported by Croatian Science Foundation. Field surveys revealed existence of so far mostly unknown medieval sites which can be dated to early and late Middle Ages by the remains of material culture.*

Key words: field survey, Našice region, pottery, early Middle Ages, late Middle Ages

INTRODUCTION

During 2014 and 2015 Institute of Archaeology, in cooperation with Našice Local History Museum, conducted field surveys of Našice region (Fig. 1) as a part of *Strategic use of landscape* project (IP-11-2013-3700) supported by Croatian Science Foundation. Našice region, situated south of Drava river, forms a natural connection between southern Hungary and northern Balkan region through Požega valley. It is also a part of long Drava valley connecting Danube with pre-Alpine regions. The aim of the project, and consequently field surveys, was to determine if strategy of settlement in prehistory and later periods changed and to reconstruct ways of communication in wider region.

Field surveys were conducted in the region north-east of town of Našice and south of Koška municipality primarily because this area was never surveyed before and relevant data from this region was missing. Field surveys revealed existence of so far unknown medieval sites. On some of the sites that yielded medieval pottery, pottery form various periods was collected. The positions surveyed were chosen because of their somewhat elevated position in otherwise very flat and low surroundings. During the survey this was proved as a good strategy because some of the sites were surrounded by water covered ground after intense rains in Autumn 2014. Only one site was previously known (Breznica Našička–Netovo, HANA Ltd.) but its full extent was recognized only within the survey. The information about Lug Subotički–Gradine site position was vague and it was confirmed by survey. Other sites were unknown before. During the surveys only some of the pottery fragments were collected due to the large amount of finds from various periods on some sites (such as Grabik 1, Grabik 2, Kanal Balvančić/Markovi put – northern part, Vrtić 1) or from the same period (Breznica Našička–Netovo, HANA Ltd., Lug Subotički–Gradine). On the rest of the sites all visible pottery finds were collected. Only cultivated plots were surveyed leaving some areas for the future survey.

In October 2014 field survey on plots south of Koška yielded early medieval finds from positions Grabik 1 (Map 1: 1), Grabik 2 (Map 1: 2), Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (southern part) (Map 1: 3) and late medieval finds from positions Grabik 2 (Map 1: 2), Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (northern part) (Map 1: 4), Vrtić 1 (Map 1: 5), Vrtić 2 (Map 1: 6), Vrtić 3 (Map 1: 7).

Field survey in May 2015 was conducted on plots southeast of Jelisavac cemetery (Map 2: 1), plots on the right bank of Lapovac stream southwest of Jelisavac (Map 2: 2) (region known as Vukojevački lug), plots on the right bank of lower flow of Lapovac stream south of the road and railway near Breznica Našička (Map 2: 3) (cultivated by HANA Ltd.) and part

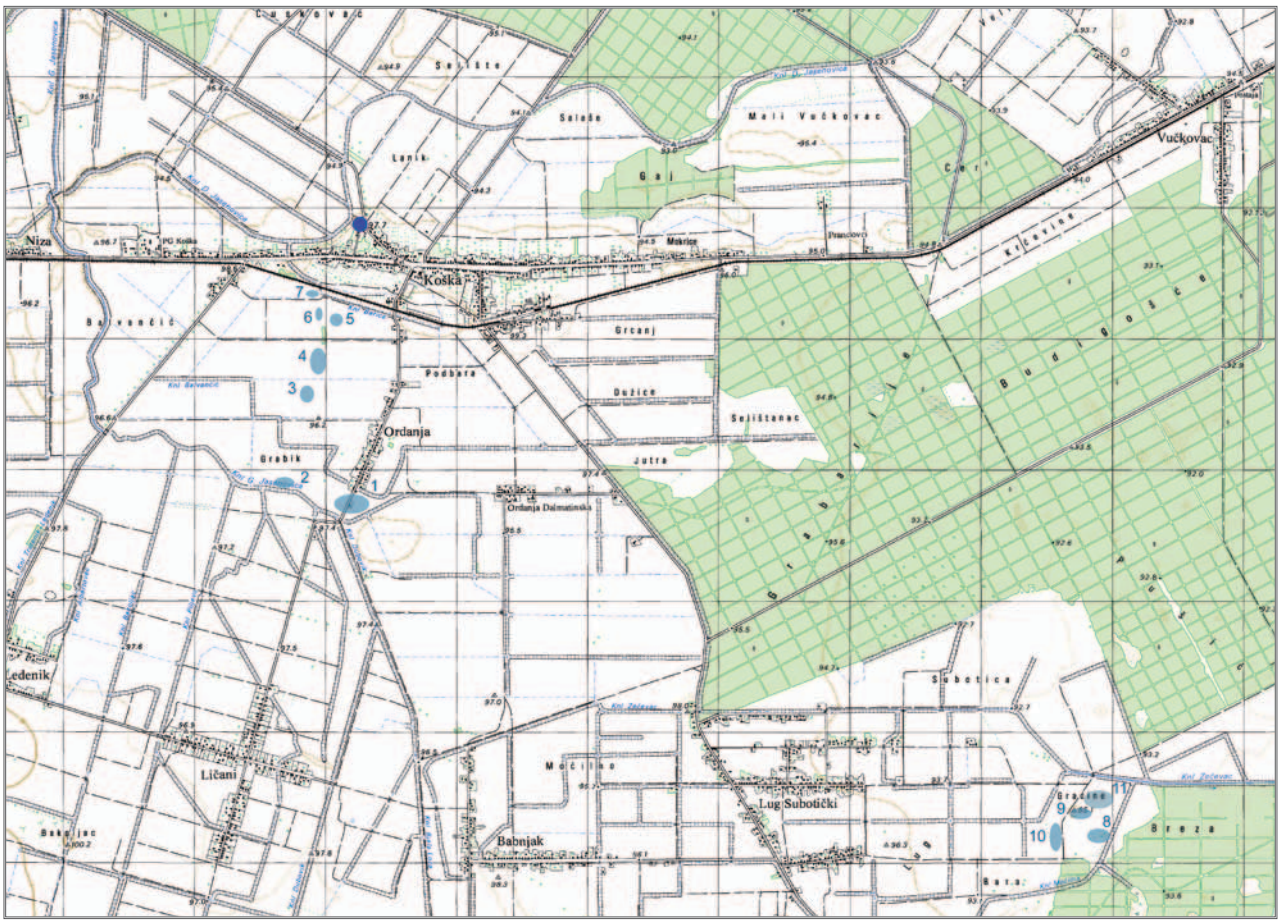


Fig. 1 Positions covered by field surveys in 2014 and 2015 (made by: K. Botić)

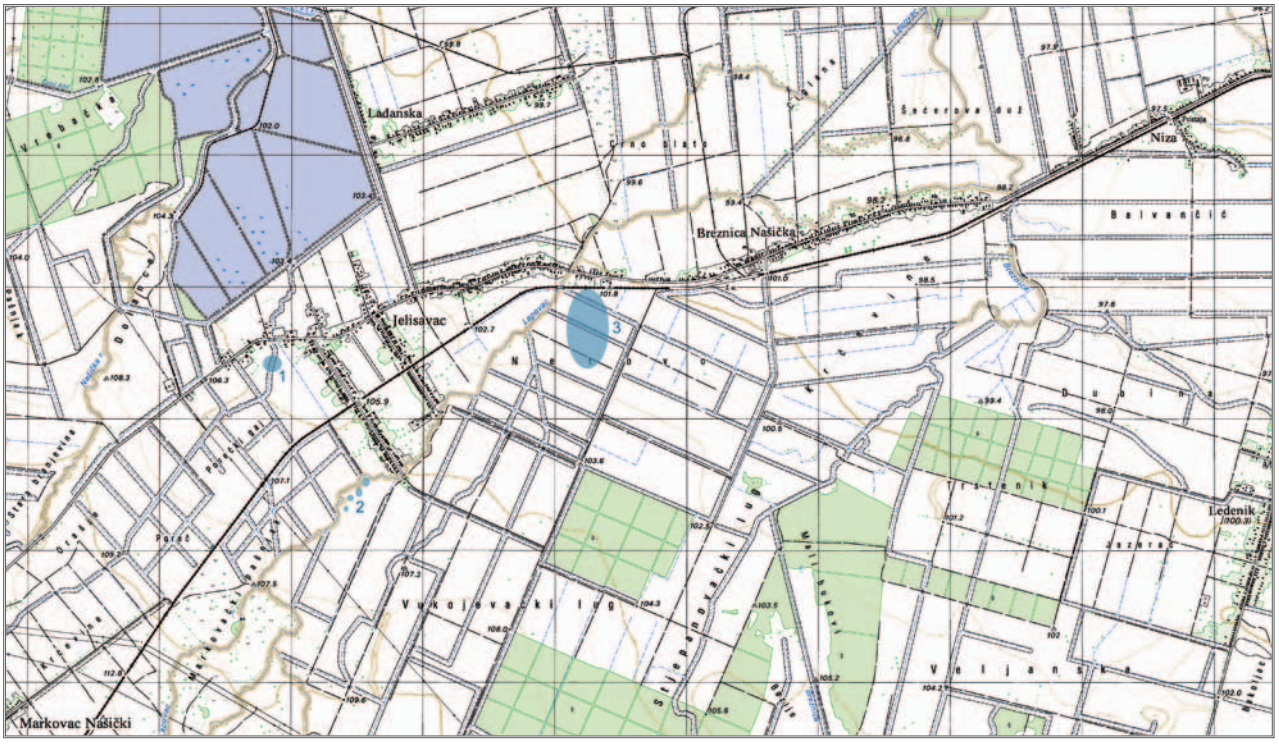
of the plots east of Lug Subotički (Map 1: 8–11). On most of these positions late medieval pottery was found. On one of the positions in Lug Subotički (Gradine) the existence of cemetery was documented (Map 1: 9) – human bones are visible among large amount of pottery finds. Positions of fortification (*castellum*) (Map 1: 8) and settlement (Map 1: 10–11) can also be determined. It is most probably the position of castellum Subotica (Bösendorfer 1994: 105).[1],[2]

1 „Castellum Zombathel 1494., 1503., 1506., 1507. Koncem XV. v. u vlasti je Gereba Vingartskih." – *Castellum Zombathel 1494, 1503, 1506, 1507. At the end of the 15th c. it is in the possession of Gereb family from Vingrad.* (Bösendorfer 1994: 105).

2 „Possessio Zombatlhel, Zombathel, Zombathhel 1352., 1506. Oppidum Zombathel 1454., 1507. Bio je posjed Korogja, onda Gereba Vingartskih. Sačuvalo se ime u pustari Subotica južno od Valpova u okolici Koške. Za Turaka bilo tu 10 obitelji katoličkih. Spahija bio Arslan-hadži." – *Possessio Zombatlhel, Zombathel, Zombathhel 1352, 1506. Oppidum Zombathel 1454, 1507. It was in the possession of Korogy family, after that Gereb Vingrad family. The name was preserved in the deserted land Subotica south of Valpovo in the vicinity of Koška. There were 10 catholic houses here during the Ottoman occupation. Spahia was Arslan-hadji.* (Bösendorfer 1994: 106).



Map 1 Koška and Lug Subotički. 1: Grabik 1; 2: Grabik 2; 3: Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (southern part); 4: Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (northern part); 5: Vrtić 1; 6: Vrtić 2; 7: Vrtić 3; 8: Lug Subotički–Gradine, castellum; 9: Lug Subotički–Gradine, cemetery; 10: Lug Subotički–Gradine, settlement; 11: Lug Subotički–Gradine, settlement. The position of Romanic St. Peter's church in Koška marked in darker colour (made by: K. Botić)



Map 2 Jelisavac and Breznica Našička. 1: Jelisavac–Porečki gaj (cemetery); 2: Jelisavac–Vukojevački lug, several positions; 3: Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.) (made by: K. Botić)



Fig. 2 Sites. 1: Grabik 1, view to the west; 2: Grabik 2, view to the northeast; 3: Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (southern part), view to the south; 4: Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (northern part), view to the northeast; 5: Vrtić 1, view to the northwest and positions Vrtić 2 and Vrtić 3; 6: Vrtić 2, view to the southwest and position Vrtić 1; 7: Vrtić 2, view to the northwest and position Vrtić 3 (under corn); 8: Vrtić 3, view to the northwest (photo by: K. Botić)



Fig. 3 Sites. 1: Jelisavac–Porečki gaj (cemetery), view to the east; 2: Jelisavac–Vukojevački lug 1, view to the northwest; 3: Jelisavac–Vukojevački lug 2, view to the southeast; 4: Jelisavac–Vukojevački lug 3, view to the northeast; 5: Jelisavac–Vukojevački lug 4, view to the northwest; 6: Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.), plot 2, view to the east, position 1; 7: Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.), plot 3, view to the northwest, position 2; 8: Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.), plot 3, view to the east, elevation of the way marked by arrows (photo by: K. Botić)

On plots southwest of Breznica Našička (Map 2: 3) traces of an elevated earthen way (Fig. 3: 8) and 16 separate positions were documented (Fig. 3: 6–7; Fig. 5). These positions, containing concentration of pottery and large quantities of organic matter, may indicate positions of medieval dwellings. Plots 2 and 3 were surveyed but the traces of dwellings are visible on plots 1 and 4 which will be the object of some future survey. After consulting the literature and Austro-Hungarian military maps from the 18th and 19th c. together with cadastral maps from the 19th c. it can be concluded that the village in question might be ***Bodugazunfalua*** (1378) (Bösendorfer 1994: 108), i.e. Pustara Maria/Budigošće or a village ***Wostiarouch*** (1407) (Bösendorfer 1994: 119), i.e. Ustjerovac. Name Pusta Maria is present on the map of the Third Military Survey (1869–1887) while name Voštari is present on the cadastral map from the 19th c. It is possible that the same village was documented under the different names in different periods or that there were two villages situated one close to the other. Pottery finds collected during the field survey date this village between 13th and 15th c.

EARLY MIDDLE AGES

Pottery finds from the early medieval period are very rare in the region around Našice. During 2014 and 2015 field surveys early medieval pottery was collected only in the area south of Koška and only on Grabik 1 (Map 1: 1; Fig. 2: 1), Grabik 2 (Map 1: 2; Fig. 2: 2) and Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (southern part) (Map 1: 3; Fig. 2: 3) positions. All three positions are situated on slight elevations which enable direct visual communication with Romanic church in Koška (Map. 1: the position of Romanic St. Peter's church in Koška marked in darker colour).[3] Positions Grabik 1 and 2 are situated west of the modern Koška–Andrijevac road, i.e. west of Ordanja[4] village and north of Gornja Jasenovica canal. Finds from earlier periods at both positions suggest the possible existence of a road between them.[5] Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (southern part) position is situated north from Grabik 1 and 2 at the elevation south of Balvančić canal. Around this canal prehistoric and late medieval pottery was also found but early medieval pottery was collected on the southern side of concentration of pottery from other periods.

Pottery finds from these positions are scarce in comparison to the amount of late medieval pottery. Most of it is decorated by wavy parallel lines made by a comb sometimes in combination with horizontal parallel lines made in the same way (Fig. 6: 3–12, 14–16). The decoration consisted of incised horizontal lines (Fig. 6: 3) or uneven shallower lines made by a sort of broom (Fig. 6: 12). Most of the pottery fragments belong to the middle part of the vessels but the fragment of vessel rim with neck and part of the shoulder (Fig. 6: 4) is specially worth noting because it has multi lined wavy decoration at its outer rim. Pottery is composed of clay mixed with finer and coarser sand grains, rough surface and slightly porous. Compared to the finds of latter period, this pottery look less skilfully made. The colour of surfaces varies from black, dark brown to dark reddish, sometimes at the same fragment (Fig. 6: 3, 5).

Parallels for this type of pottery can be found in western Drava region around Torčec (Sekelj Ivančan 2010). Although some of the fragments (Fig. 6: 11) can be compared with Torčec II type of pottery (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 229, T. 9: 47), most of it (Fig. 6: 4, 6, 15 etc.) is similar to Torčec IIIa type (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 234, T. 14: 81, 84; 248, T. 28: 173; 254, T. 34: 215 etc.). According to Sekelj Ivančan (2010: 155), this group can be dated to the period between the end of the 8th and the second half of the 9th c. The parallels can also be found at Blizna site near Varaždin (Bekić 2008: 109, Fig. 4).[6]

HIGH AND LATE MIDDLE AGES

Late Middle Age pottery finds are the most common among all pottery finds in Našice region. This was confirmed by field surveys in 2014 and 2015. Position Grabik 2 (Map 1: 2; Fig. 2: 2), Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (northern part) (Map 1: 4; Fig. 2: 4), Vrtić 1 (Map 1: 5; Fig. 2: 5), Vrtić 2 (Map 1: 6; Fig. 2: 6–7) and Vrtić 3 (Map 1: 7; Fig. 2: 8) and positions Jelisavac–Porečki gaj (cemetery) (Map 2: 1; Fig. 3: 1), Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.) (Map 2: 3; Fig. 3: 6–8; Fig. 4: 1; Fig. 5), Jelisavac–Vukojevački lug 1–4 (Map 2: 2; Fig. 3: 2–5) and Lug Subotički–Gradine (Map 1: 8–11; Fig. 4: 2–6) all contained material

3 This church has several documented phases of construction, the oldest two from Romanic (13th c.) and Gothic (14th c.) periods (Valenčić, Papić 1992). It is possible that some older, probably wooden, church occupied this position in earlier periods. Church is situated on a higher ground and it still has a cemetery around.

4 Grabik 1 position is partly situated on the plots closest to houses near the road and Grabik 2 position is situated about 300 m to the west.

5 The concentration of gravel was found thinly spread over 30 m in the east-west direction and about 100 m in the southwest-north east direction. It is possible that the gravel marks the position of roman road, although in literature this road is placed or westward in the direction of modern Našice–Koška road (Gračanin 2010: 35) or eastwards (Itinerarium Antonini - http://francia.ahlfeldt.se/page/places/13817). The remains could belong to the road leading from Aquae Balissae through Incerum (maybe situated in the surroundings of Tekić), over the Krndija pass to Straviana (maybe Gradac Našički) from where it lead through Koška to Samatovci and was connected to the Drava magistral road south of Petrijevci leading finally to Mursa (Gračanin 2010: 35).

6 Finds from pit SU 31 dated to the 9th c. (1200±21 BP, calAD 824±37).



Fig. 4 Sites. 1: Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.), plot 4, view to the northwest, position 1; 2: Lug Subotički–Gradine, view to the southwest, position of the settlement (west of the cemetery) located right from the way and the position of the elevation of the cemetery left from the way; 3: Lug Subotički–Gradine, view to the east, position of the settlement north of the cemetery (cemetery marked by arrow); 4: Lug Subotički–Gradine, view to the northwest and elevated position of the cemetery (marked by arrow); 5: Lug Subotički–Gradine, view to the northwest, position between fortification and cemetery (cemetery marked by arrow); 6: Lug Subotički–Gradine, position of the fortification in an overgrown grove (view to the southeast)

dated to the late medieval time although material from Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.) (Fig. 8) site can be dated to somewhat earlier period (13th to 15th c.). Two fragments from Grabik 2 site (Fig. 6: 7, 14) can also be dated to developed medieval period. Again, all of the sites are situated on slightly elevated terrain or near larger streams or canals. Jelisavac–Porečki gaj (cemetery) position is near the dried out canal while Jelisavac–Vukojevački lug 1–4 positions are naturally protected from the west and north by Lapovac stream which is several meters deep. The same stream runs close to Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.) site forming a natural barrier to the west. Lug Subotički–Gradine site today is surrounded by Močilna canal at the south and east sides and Zečevac canal at the north side but these canals are recent. Močilna could have been a stream at the time when Subotica fortress was in use.

Pottery from Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.) site (Fig. 8), the earliest of above mentioned sites dated to 13th to



Fig. 5 Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.). Points 1–10 mark the positions recorded by hand-held GPS device where the finds were collected. Points T1 and T2 refer to the direction of the visible way, PP marks the spot where one prehistoric pottery fragment was found

15th c., is well made with small amount of fine to medium grained sand mixed with clay and with finer surface. It is well fired with surface colour ranging from very dark grey through reddish, orange and beige. Rims of the vessels range from very slightly profiled (Fig. 8: 4–8) to more pronouncedly profiled (Fig. 8: 1–3). Decoration consists of incised parallel lines (Fig. 8: 9–18) or incised single or grouped wavy lines (Fig. 8: 21–25), incised notches (Fig. 8: 15, 23) or traces of toothed wheel (Fig. 8: 19, 20). Sometimes various decorative motifs can be found on the same sherd.

Parallels for pottery from Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.) site, especially the toothed wheel motif, can be traced from earlier periods: from Virovitica – Kiškorija jug site[7] (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: 127, cat. 30–31; Bekić 2011: 230) dated from the end of 9th to the beginning of 10th c., from Velika Gorica–Šepkovčica site[8] (Bugar 2008: 187, kat. 24; 188, cat. 28; 189, cat. 43; Bekić 2011: 230) dated to the second half of the 11th c., from Ledine site[9] (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 271, T. 51: 319), i.e. Torčec IVa type dated from the end of the 10th and during 11th c. (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 160), from Pod Gucak site[10] (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 291, T. 71: 450), i.e. Torčec IVb type partly parallel with Ledine site but probably in existence during the whole 12th c. (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 161), from Jalkovec–Police site near Varaždin[11] (Bekić 2011) from the beginning of the 12th c. etc. Parallels from Slovenia include finds from Gornje njive–Lendava site[12] (Kerman 2008: 80, cat. 7; 82, cat. 18; Bekić 2011: 230) from 10th and 12th c., from Hungary the site Letenye–Korongi-tábla[13] (Kvassay 2008: 106, cat. 15–16; Bekić 2011: 230) dated to the beginning of the 12th c. etc. This kind of decoration is in use until the 14th c. (Bekić 2011: 230) and the latter parallels can be found at Pri Muri–Lendava site[14] in Slovenia (Sankovič 2008: 94, kat. 19; Bekić 2011: 230) and from Croatia probably

7 Finds from pit SU 1357 (1168±29 BP, calAD 778–962 95.4%) (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: 115, Fig. 3).

8 Finds from structure 3 (977±21 BP, AD 1016–1129 95.4%) (Bugar 2008: 185), pit 287 (971±23 BP, AD 1004–1158 95.4%) (Bugar 2008: 185–186) and pit 1712 (937±25 BP, AD 1030–1157 95.4%) (Bugar 2008: 187).

9 Finds from SU 020.

10 Finds from SU 038.

11 Finds from pit K 12 (905±33 BP, calAD 1111±54) (Bekić 2011: 229, note 3).

12 Fragment kat. 7 from pit SU 568 dated to 1113±27 BP, calAD 888-993 (95.4%) (Kerman 2008: 81) and fragment kat. 18 from pit SU 865 dated to 896±29 BP, calAD 1039–1213 (95.4%) (Kerman 2008: 81).

13 Finds from pit 42 and oven 74 (Kvassay 2008: 105).

14 Find from pit 019/020 dated to 624±23 BP (AD 1285–1393 95.4%) (Sankovič 2008: 92).



Fig. 6 1–2: Grabik 1, medieval pottery; 3–6, 8–12: Grabik 2, early medieval pottery; 7, 14: Grabik 2, pottery from the developed medieval period; 13: Grabik 2, late medieval pottery; 15–16: Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (southern part), early medieval pottery; 17–19: Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (northern part), late medieval pottery (made by: K. Botić, photo by: D. Podunavac)

from Beketinci–Bentež site[15] (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 261, T. 30), Koloďvar site[16] (Bojčić 2009: 77, cat. 103) and Ružica near Orahovica site[17] (Radić, Bojčić 2004: 173, T. 1: 1, 4, 9, 10; 175, T. 3: 37; 176, T. 4: 49) which could all probably be dated to

15 Three reconstructed pots are from SU 293, SU 616 and SU 476 but these features are not dated. The closest date obtained from SU 87/88 just a few meters from SU 476 is: 416±104 BP (AD 1299–1798 95.4%) (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 362). There is obviusly problem with this date range but nevertheless the feature may belong to the 14th c. This, however, should be taken with great caution.

16 Reconstructed pot is dated here to 14th–16th c. It should probably be dated only to 14th c.

17 Dating of these finds, together with all late medieval pottery finds, is only roughly determined to the second half of the 14th c. to AD 1542 (Radić, Bojčić 2004: 163).

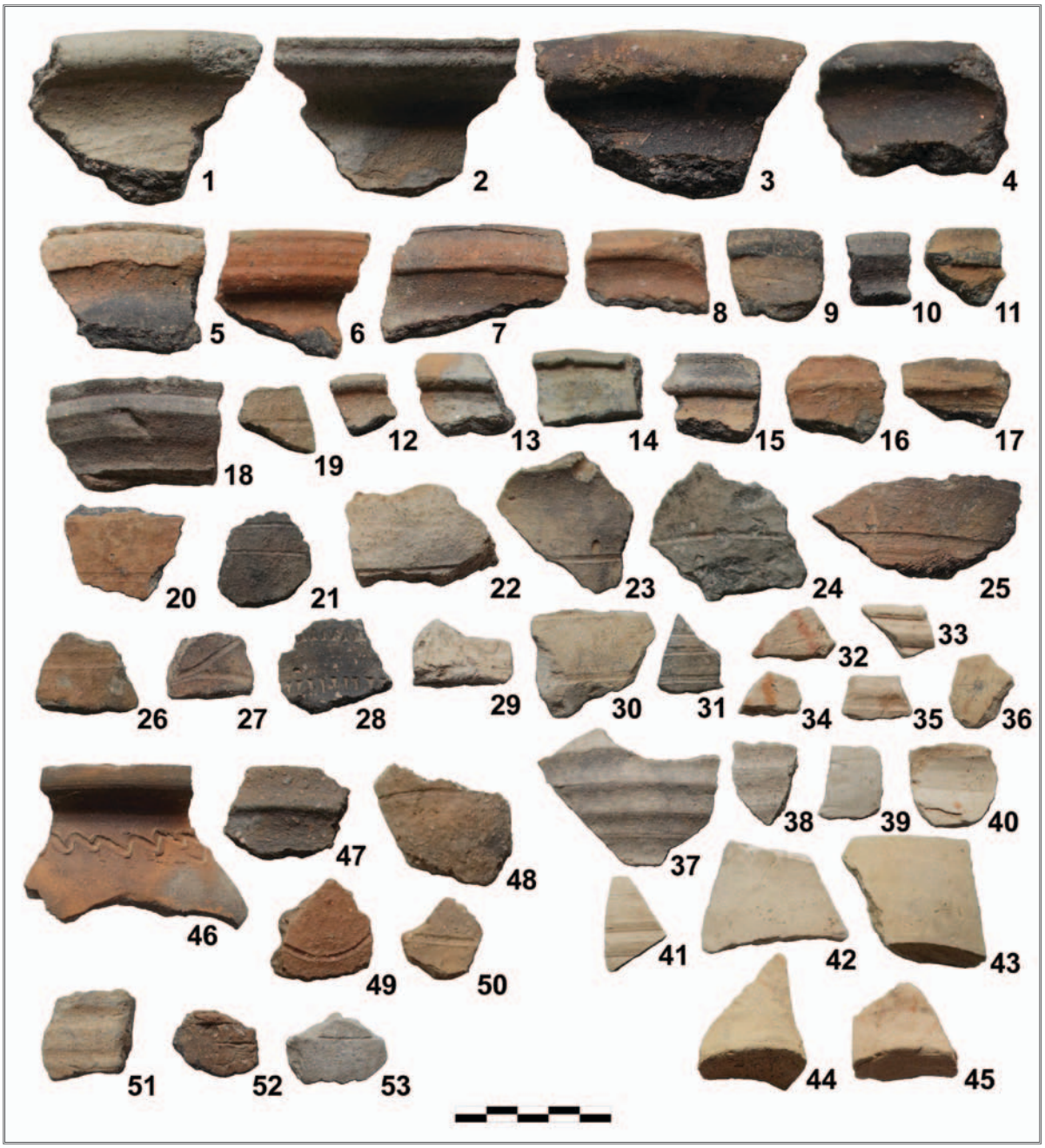


Fig. 7 1–45: Vrtić 1, late medieval and painted gothic pottery; 46–50: Vrtić 2, late medieval pottery; 51–53: Vrtić 3, late medieval pottery (made by: K. Botić, photo by: D. Podunavac)

the 14th c. The same can be determined for the motif of incised parallel lines[18] and other motifs.

Late medieval pottery is very well fired with very fine sand graines mixed with clay, with developed rims and decoration consisting of incised parallel lines (sometimes just traces of potter's wheel), incised single wavy lines etc.[19] Among late medieval pottery large number of gothic grey to light beige pottery was found, with traces of red painting on some shards (Fig. 7: 32–36, 40; Fig. 9: 15, 16, 20; Fig. 10: 22–24, 31). Parallels for this kind of pottery can be found at Beketinci–Bentež site (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 281, T. 40: 10; 285, T. 42; 287, T. 43 etc. including the parallel for painted groove under the rim from Fig. 9: 20 on T. 45: 4). Painted gothic pottery was found at Našice–Klara site (Bojčić 2009: 86, cat. 108–109) dated to

18 For 13th c. parallels – Zatak pri Lendavi (Guštin, Tomaž 2008: 97, structure 228, 791±24 BP, AD 1215–1280 95.5%; 99, cat. 16–17). For 14th c. parallels – Pri Muri–Lendava (Sankovič 2008: 92, pit 019/020, 624±23 BP, AD 1285–1393 95.4%; 94, cat. 15, 17, 20, 21). Parallels for 13th to 15th c. – Velika Gorica–Šepkovčica (Bugar 2008: 191, cat. 52–54, finds from pit 2342 and well 5370 – without precise dating) etc.

19 Parallels can be found at Radić, Bojčić 2004: 163–179; tables of material are not chronologically sorted.



Fig. 8 Pottery fragments from 13th and 15th c., various positions from the Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.) site (photo by and made by: K. Botić)

15th–16th c. but many other sites in Slavonia yielded that specific pottery although the main concentration of it is in Našice region possibly meaning there were one or more centres of its production here.



Fig. 9 Lug Subotički–Gradine, finds. 1–4: supposed position of the settlement west of the way, cemetery and castellum; 5–16: supposed position of the settlement north of the cemetery; 17–22: position of the cemetery; bones were collected at the position of the cemetery (photo by and made by: K. Botić)



Fig. 10 Lug Subotički–Gradine, finds from the position south of the cemetery and northwest of castellum (photo by and made by: K. Botić)

CONCLUSION

Našice region over the years yielded large number of medieval sites, the fact once more confirmed by 2014 and 2015 field surveys. Region around Koška, Breznica Našička and Lug Subotički were surveyed, mostly for the first time. Only two early medieval sites were determined (Grabik 2 and Kanal Balvančić/Markov put, southern part) with Grabik 1 as another possible location. They should be probably dated between the end of the 8th and second half of the 9th c. The early medieval pottery finds from these sites are scarce but the position of the sites, on elevations close by to some old communication routes, indicates suitable positions occupied during the early Middle Ages. This information my represent a good pattern for early medieval site positions in the observed area and, if applied, may result in quick find of new early medieval sites.

From developed and late medieval sites, Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.) and Lug Subotički–Gradine are of utmost importance. The first site indicates the position of medieval village dated between 13th and 15th c. The written sources and Habsburg Empire military survey maps confirm the existence of the village although it is not yet fully clear if this is its exact position. It would appear that the village in question could be ***Bodugazunfalua*** (1378) (Bösendorfer 1994: 108), i.e. Pustara Maria/Budigošće or ***Wostiarouch*** (1407) (Bösendorfer 1994: 119), i.e. Ustjerovac, latter Voštari (19th c. cadastral map). The second site was obviously very large and important according to enormous amount of pottery and human bones scattered over a large area very close to the possible remains of the *castellum*. It consists of a cemetery, at least one of the villages and a small fortress. This site is dated somewhat latter than the previous one and its end should probably be linked to the Ottoman occupation. Again, this site is known from written sources. It is interesting to note that in the list of parishes of Osuvak archdeaconry,[20] which was part of the Pecs bishopric, *Bodukasunfolua* (Bösendorfer 1994: 270: No. 5), *Sombathel* (*Sombochel, Zobadhel, Zombathel*) (Bösendorfer 1994: 273: No. 44) and *Subcastro* (*sacerdos de Subcastro*, from the second half of the 14th c. it is mentioned as *Varalja*, i.e. Koška) (Bösendorfer 1994: 273: No. 50) are listed as parishes. Only further archaeological work at these two positions can give definite confirmation of the historical significance of these two sites.

Translated by Katarina Botić

Zorko Marković
Institut za arheologiju
Ulica Ljudevita Gaja 32
HR–10000 Zagreb
zmarkovic@iarh.hr

Katarina Botić
Institut za arheologiju
Ulica Ljudevita Gaja 32
HR–10000 Zagreb
kbotic@iarh.hr

20 Bishoprics were divided into smaller units (archdeaconries) in the 9th c. to facilitate administration (Bösendorfer 1994: 251). The Osuvak archdeaconry is mentioned for the first time in 1263 during archdeacon Buzan, named by pope as a prosecutor of Bishop Job from Pecs (Bösendorfer 1994: 253).

BIBLIOGRAPHY / LITERATURA

Bekić, L. 2011, Srednjovjekovna jama K 12 s nalazišta Jalkovec–Police kod Varaždina, *Archaeologia Adriatica,* Vol. IV(2010), 227–241.

Bekić, L. 2008, Usporedba keramike 8. stoljeća s Blizne i Šarnjaka kod Varaždina, in: *Srednji vek – Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter – Archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 107–112.

Bojčić, Z. (ed.) 2009, *Seoba naroda i srednji vijek*, Vodič kroz stalni postav, Arheološki muzej Osijek.

Bösendorfer, J. 1994, *Crtice iz slavonske povijesti s osobitim obzirom na prošlost županija: Križevačke, Virovitičke, Požeške, Cisdravske Baranjske, Vukovske i Srijemske te Kraljevskog i slobodnog grada Osijeka*, 2nd ed. Vinkovci (1st ed. Osijek 1910).

Bugar, A. 2008, Naselje ranog srednjeg vijeka Velika Gorica–Šepkovčica, in: *Srednji vek – Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter – Archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 179–193.

Gračanin, H. 2010, Rimske prometnice i komunikacije u kasnoantičkoj južnoj Panoniji, *Scrinia Slavonica*, Vol. 10, 9–69.

Guštin, M., Tomaž, A. 2008, Zatak, pustota pri Lendavi, in: *Srednji vek – Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter – Archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 95–102.

Kerman, B. 2008, Srednjeveška lončenina z najdišča Gornje njive 2 pri Lendavi, in: *Srednji vek – Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter – Archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 79–88.

Kvassay, J. 2008, Ceramic finds from a 11–12th century feature at Letenye–Korongi-tábla (Zala county, Hungary), in: *Srednji vek – Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter – Archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 103–106.

Minichreiter, K., Marković, Z. 2013, *Beketinci, Bentež – Naselja iz eneolitika, ranoga i kasnoga srednjega vijeka*, Monographiae Instituti Archaeologici 3, Zagreb.

Radić, M., Bojčić, Z. 2004, *Srednjovjekovni grad Ružica*, katalog izložbe, Muzej Slavonije, Osijek.

Sankovič, S. 2008, Najdišče Pri Muri blizu Lendave – srednjeveški Ivankovci, in: *Srednji vek – Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter – Archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 89–94.

Sekelj Ivančan, T. 2010, *Podravina u ranom srednjem vijeku – rezultati arheoloških istraživanja ranosrednjovjekovnih nalazišta u Torčecu*, Monographiae Instituti Archaeologici 2, Zagreb.

Sekelj Ivančan, T., Tkalčec, T. 2008, Medieval settlements in the Virovitica Region of the Drava River Basin in the period from the 7th to the 11th centuries, in: *Srednji vek – Arheološke raziskave med Jadranskim morjem in Panonsko nižino / Mittelalter – Archäologische Forschungen zwischen der Adria und der Pannonischen Tiefebene*, Guštin M. (ed.), Ljubljana, 113–128.

Valenčić, B., Papić, T. 1992, *Župna crkva Sv. Petra i Pavla u Koški*, Koška.

SOURCES / IZVORI

Itinerarium Antonini – http://francia.ahlfeldt.se/page/places/13817 (1. 7. 2016.).

Mapire, Historical Maps of the Habsburg Empire, Austrian State Archives (Österreichisches Staatsarchiv), Vienna, Austria – http://Mapire.eu/en/ (1. 7. 2016.).

Geoportal DGU, Državna geodetska uprava (State Geodetic Administration), Zagreb, Croatia – http://geoportal.dgu.hr/ (1. 7. 2016.).

SAŽETAK

NOVE SPOZNAJE O SREDNJOVJEKOVNIM NASELJIMA NAŠIČKOG KRAJA

Ključne riječi: terenski pregled, okolica Našica, keramika, rani srednji vijek, kasni srednji vijek

Tijekom 2014. i 2015. godine Institut za arheologiju, u suradnji sa Zavičajnim muzejom Našice, proveo je terenske preglede okolice Našica u sklopu projekta *Strategic use of landscape* project (IP-11-2013-3700) financiranog od strane Hrvatske zaklade za znanost.

U našičkom je kraju tijekom godina pronađen velik broj srednjovjekovnih nalazišta što je potvrđeno i terenskim pregledima 2014. i 2015. godine. Pregledano je područje oko Koške, Breznice Našičke i Luga Subotičkog, uglavnom prvi put. Osim srednjovjekovnih nalaza, na dijelu nalazišta pronađena je keramika i iz ostalih razdoblja.

Pronađena su samo dva ranosrednjovjekovna nalazišta (Grabik 2 i Kanal Balvančić/Markov put, južni dio). Ova se nalazišta vjerojatno mogu datirati između kraja 8. i druge polovice 9. st.

Sva su ostala nalazišta iz razvijenoga i kasnoga srednjega vijeka. Najvažnija nalazišta su Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA d.o.o.) i Lug Subotički–Gradine. Na prvom je nalazištu vjerojatno riječ o srednjovjekovnom selu koje se može datirati između 13. i 15. st. Pisani izvori i Austrougarske vojne karte potvrđuju postojanje sela. Moguće je da se radi o selu ***Bodugazunfalua*** (1378.) (Bösendorfer 1994: 108), tj. Pustara Maria ili Budigošće ili o selu ***Wostiarouch*** (1407.) (Bösendorfer 1994: 119), tj. Ustjerovac, kasnije Voštari (katastar 19. st.). Drugo nalazište obuhvaća veliku površinu, a o njegovom značaju može se zaključiti prema vrlo velikoj količini nalaza, među kojima i vrlo finoj keramici te ljudskim kostima, u blizini mogućih ostataka kaštela. Ovo se nalazište sastoji od groblja, barem jednog sela i male utvrde, a datirano je nešto kasnije od prvog nalazišta. Njegov se kraj vjerojatno može povezati s početkom turske okupacije. I ovo je nalazište poznato iz pisanih izvora (Bösendorfer 1994: 105, 106, 273: No. 44).

ANITA RAPAN PAPEŠA, DANIJEL PETKOVIĆ

How Archaeology Helps History: the Case of Estate Zablaće in the Vicinty of Vinkovci

Preliminary communication / *Prethodno priopćenje*

Medieval estate Zablaće is mentioned in several historical sources, and as such has been researched by historians several times. Due to lack of information in those sources this estate was generally situated in the area western from Vinkovci, but eastern from Ivankovo. Archaeological finds from this area and medieval period were known for a longer period, but recently conducted archaeological excavations once again brought these finds in focus. Combination of historian and archaeological data allowed us to place this small medieval estate into space much more precisely than up to now, allowing archaeologist to know the name of the site in medieval period. In this paper combination of topographical, historical and archaeological data about one site shall be presented.

Key words: Zablaće, Middle Ages, settlement, archaeology, history

INTRODUCTION

Historians dealing with historical sources – written testimonies preserved mainly as list of properties or litigations – usually just look at those sources and maps, combining names from sources and topological names from maps.

Archaeologists dealing with medieval sites usually just interpretate finds from the site: houses, pits, pottery...

It is very rare that these two sciences cooperate, meaning exchange their knowledge although it should be a rule that could help and enrich every work concerning medieval sites and locations. The lack of such cooperation is mostly visible when dealing with smaller properties or villages, which are still of great importance for understanding how the medieval centres – towns or strongholds – functioned.

This paper tends to rectify such a case, the case of estate Zablaće in the vicinity of Vinkovci. Almost parallel processesing of this site has been recorded by historians and archaeologists without ever combining results, and those issues should be resolved in this paper.

But first let us give you basic information about Zablaće. Zablaće is a minor estate parts of which are also three smaller villages or hamlets. The estate itself is a part of a greater possession with seat in St. Elias (Sv. Ilija, medieval name for Vinkovci). The name of the estate is known from medieval sources, but it has never been exactly pinpointed. Only through toponyms preserved even today on the land western from Vinkovci enabled to locate it in that area.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

This work is a combination of two related sciences: history and archaeology. Historical methods include: (1) reading published medieval written sources, (2) reading other historiography papers covering similar topics, (3) studying cartographic sources from 18th century until today. Archaeological methods include: (1) field survey or reconnaissance, (2) archaeological excavation /if possible/, (3) comparison and typological placement of found material and (4) looking at already published works.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

The name Zablaće/Zablaća can be literally translated as something "beyond mud" (hrv. Za blatom), and in today's topography *Blato* (eng. Mud) is name for all the land in the north of Vinkovci (Fig. 1).

When looking at old maps[1] we can see many sites that are not visible nowadays. They are also a good example how some toponyms survive or don't survive the periods in time.

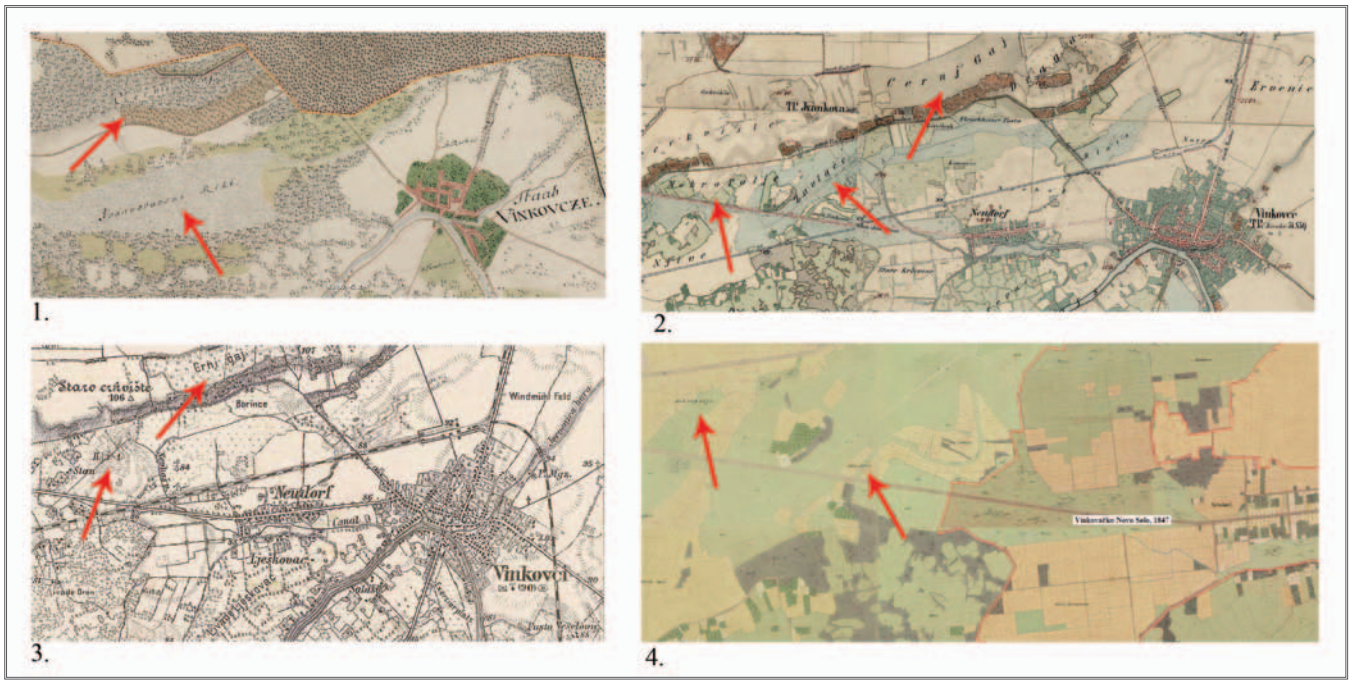


Fig. 1 Topographical view of the area from 18th to 20th century

The map of First Military Survey (1763–1787) gives two toponymes: *Cerni gaj* and *Ivankovacski Riht*. On the map of Second Military Survey (1806–1869) toponym *Cernj gaj* still exists, but *Ivankovacski Riht* is replaced by *Zavlače* and *Mokro Polje*. During next mapping, in Third Military Survey (1869–1887), toponym *Crni gaj* remains, but a new, *Rit*, occurs on the left bank of stream Nevkoš. On the 19th century Cadastral maps toponym *Zawlače/Zavlacśe* comes again to light, as well as *Mokro polje*, but it misses *Crni gaj*.

Modern topographical maps record toponyms *Blato* and *Mokro Polje* (VAH 2002: 78–79).

ESTATE ZABLAĆE IN MEDIEVAL SOURCES

When thinking about sources concerning medieval Slavonia one should keep in mind that number of preserved originals isn't big, and that there is a possibility that some unknown manuscripts still lie in Archives, waiting to be properly red.

Up to now we know of about 28 medieval sources, dated from 1267 up to 1562, which are somehow related to the area of today's Vinkovci (Andrić 2007: 136–139). Only in three of them Zablaće was mentioned. In all three cases we can talk about possessory lists where a number of properties were listed in. What we know for sure is that properties were listed in certain formula, always following spatial layout. Therefore, an approximated area of this estate, listed western from Vinkovci, was known.

The oldest written source, where Zablaće was mentioned, dates from 1413/1415. This discrepancy in the date comes from the fact that the exordium of the list, where usually date stands, was not preserved. Only about a half of the charter, with judgment of palatine Nicholas de Gara, is preserved. The charter deals with an attempt of David Lack of Szántó to obtain those parts of the estates of the family of Bátya which used to be held by the late John of Liszkó, bishop of Bosnia and Đakovo in 1387–1408. Bishop's properties were confiscated by King Sigismund, but several members of the Bátya family together with John of Alsán protested against this claim. In this charter estate Zablaće is mentioned as *Possesio Zablathya*, in-between serious of local names that were composed from the name of the village and Hungarian word *falu*, meaning village.

1 http//www.mapire.eu (last accesssed: 06.07.2016)

The next written source dates from "1435". Recently it has been proven that this charter was forged (cf. Andrić 2007: 72–74), but nevertheless its content concerning possessions is historically plausible. The charter deals with possessions donation, allegedly made by John of Alsán and his wife Clare. Etates that once belonged to family Bátya/Liszkó and John of Alsán were donated to brothers Tallóci, a family of Dalmatian origin that rose rapidly to the ranks of elite in the end of Sigismund's rule. The donation numbers 43 properties by the name Zablaće is mentioned as *Possesio Zablathya cum tribus villis*.

The last written source dates from 1491. The charter deals with appurtenances of the castle Slakovci, which were confiscated by the King Sigismund from John Kishorvát of Hlapčić, a newcomer from Bosnia, and Lawrence Bánfi de Gara, his brother-in-law. They rebelled against the king, and therefore lost their properties that were given to brothers Geréb of Vingárt and Paul Kinizsi, supporters of Wladislas II of Jagello. Zablaće is mentioned as *Villa Zablathya*. The term *Villa* in medieval documents usually means *village* or, seldom, *possession with a house*.

ESTATE ZABLAĆE – HISTORIANS VIEW

Although scarce, above mentioned, sources have been known to historians. They usually focused on interpretation of bigger medieval centres, thus leaving smaller villages aside. One of the most helpful cognizances about medieval charters is that, without exception, names of properties or settlements are always listed in a sequence; for instance, if we know that *Szentillye* is Vinkovci and *Iwankaszentgyorgy* is village Ivankovo west from Vinkovci, all the names that are particularised in-between *Szentillye* and *Iwankaszentgyorgy* surely lie between Vinkovci and Ivankovo.

One of the most important books about medieval period in Vinkovci and vicinity was published in 1940 by S. Pavičić. His interpretation of estate Zablaće is that it was part of possession Miljanovac, and places it on both banks of the stream Nevkoš toward Neudorf[2] (Pavičić 1940: 126–127). M. Mirković, a geographist, quotes D. Csánki (*Magyarország történelmi földrajza*) and states that Zablaće lies between Ivankovo towards Vinkovci (Mirković 2002: 86). P. Engel in his unpublished part of *Magyaroszág Története 1301-1526* lists all known historical sources[3] and states that Zablaće lays next to Vinkovci. S. Andrić in his work about medieval Vinkovci (*Vinkovci u srednjem vijeku. Područje grada Vinkovaca od kasne antike do kraja turske vlasti*) says, with question mark, that Zablaće is somewhere western from Vinkovci (Andrić 2007: 69, 72, 75, 85). D. Petković in his work *Srednjovjekovna naselja sjeverozapadnog dijela vinkovačkog kraja* identifies Zablaće with positions at Mokro Polje in Ivankovo and Krnjašci in Novo selo (Petković 2006: 41, 93).

ESTATE ZABLAĆE – ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

Several medieval finds and sites have been recorded in the area between Vinkovačko Novo Selo and Ivankovo. Combined with existing historical data we can assume that some of those can be recognized as three villages of Zablaće estate.

First positon that can be connected with Zablaće is Neudorf-Crni Gaj. It is a site on a slope of small hill Borinci (Fig. 2). The site was found and published by J. Brunšmid, after he heard about medieval money hoard (Brunšmid 1887). If we judge by inscription on a box with pottery shards kept in the Collection of the Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb S. Dimitrijević also dug there, and K. Filipec published it.

J. Brunšmid managed to redeem 378 of presumed about 1000 silver coins that correspond well with written sources. The coins belong to kings of Hungarian kingdom from late 15th and early 16th century, which puts TPQ at 1527/1529, years when Ottomans invaded Slavonia. All saved coins are denars, but their quality is rather poor. This find is kept in Archaeological museum in Zagreb. The content of the hoard is as follows:

Ruler	Year of rule	Number of coins
Matthias Corvinus	(458-1490	106 pieces
Vladislav II.	1490-1516	139 pieces
Ludwig II.	1516-1526	92 pieces
John Zapolja	1527-1540	20 pieces
quite worn 20 pieces		
2 Hungarian		
1 patriarch Antonio		

2 Neudorf, or Novo selo, is today part of Vinkovci. It was grounded and inhabited by German settlers in 18th century.

3 Engel, 253: Zablatja [1413-15]: p. Zablathya (Palásthy lt. 53, Df. 281 845, reg.: Zs. IV. 1521) + 1435: p. Zablathya cum tribus v-is (Dl. 44 035); 1491: v. Zablathya (Draskovich lt. 66-13, Df. 233 472) – Vinkovci környékén fekhetett.



Fig. 2. Zablaće 1 – Crni Gaj (photo by: B. Kratofil)

While we know for a fact that S. Dimitrijević dug probes on slopes of Borinci (Dimitrijević 1966: 73) we don't know the exact position of his probe. This question was probably resolved by K. Filipec. Thorough analysis of pottery shards from Crni Gaj, belonging probably to a settlement, places them to 12th and 13th century (Filipec 2010: 271). At this point only the toponym connects this two finds, therefore it cannot, without doubt, be said that they come from the same settlement that lived from 12th to 16th century, although it is very much likely.

Second position of Zablaće corresponds with a field called Mokro polje (Wet land) today. The field lies between Vinkovačko Novo Selo and Ivankovo. We've found out about it during field survey in 2006 (Rapan Papeša 2010: 335), when pottery fragments were collected and ingenious who took us to the site told us that this position was always dry, even when it was surrounded by water or mud. Nowadays it is difficult to perceive it, because all the fields have been drained through channel systems. The site spreads on a slight slope that is bounded on the north by the Borinci plantation (Fig. 3)



Fig. 3 Zablaće 2 – Mokro polje (photo by: M. Krznarić Škrivanko)

and on the south by road to Vinkovci, some two kilometres east of the village Ivankovo. At the site 35 fragments of medieval pottery were collected. Most of the fragments belong to the vessel body (26) and some of them belong to rims (8) or bases (1). Decoration of incised straight lines can be observed on 14 fragments. The colour of fragments varies from black through brown to orange in different shades. The pottery fragments can be dated to period from 13th to 15th century.

Third position of Zablaće has been identified in summer of 2014, while rescue archaeological excavation was conducted at position Vinka-Blato, on a surface of approximately 5.000 m^2. A big Neolithic Sopot culture settlement (Fig. 4) was in its most southern part overlaid by some medieval objects. Unfortunately, the biggest part of medieval settlement spread outside the excavated area, but it was confirmed by field survey later that year.



Fig. 4 Zablaće 3 – Vinka-Blato (photo by: A. Papić)

Altogether six objects can be connected with medieval period, as well as some stray finds. Medieval finds were found in a well, in pits (waste pits and working pits) and (?)houses, as well as in one hearth. Some medieval find also come from surface layers and Neolithic objects. The finds are mostly pottery sherds, belonging to different types of kitchen ware: pots, lids and bowls. Altogether during archaeological excavations and field survey about 260 shards were collected. Those are all coarse and brown in colour. Also, two iron knives and silver medieval coin were found, as well as one bronze roman coin. Coins are very worn and unreadable. Knives are smaller, less than 20 cm long (thorn included), single-bladed. After the conservation process is finished, more will be known about them. Also one single-bladed iron adze was found, most probably used as a tool for carpentry.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The aim of the paper was to connect data from two related sciences: history and archaeology. Both historians and archaeologist for years worked at the same place, and their works were published parallel, without connecting data.



Fig. 5 Spatial distribution of Medieval Zablaće property and villages (Google Earth map)

Historical sources, relevant for this site all date from 15th century, and have been subjected to studies multiple times. Because of the lack of details in these legal documents (contracts, grants, wills) historians dealing with the topic usually placed estate Zablaće (with three villages) in area west from Vinkovci and east from Ivankovo. Minor properties are usually not of particular interest in historiography, especially when data related to them is obscure.

Archaeological sources, meaning finds, from medieval period and from this area are also known for number of years. First finds were revealed already in 19th century, and complemented in the early 21st century.

When data collected by historians and archaeologist are combined we can with high level of certainty exactly pinpoint locations of three medieval villages mentioned in historical sources. Discrepancy that is visible through finds that can be dated some centuries earlier than written sources can be explained by lack of need to mention those properties earlier, suggesting that Zablaće was in possession of one noble family for generations. This is a case with other smaller medieval settlements in Vinkovci area as well.

Translated by Anita Rapan Papeša

Anita Rapan Papeša
Gradski muzej Vinkovci
Trg bana Josipa Šokčevića 16
HR-32 100 Vinkovci
anita@muzejvk.hr

Danijel Petković
Gradski muzej Vinkovci
Trg bana Josipa Šokčevića 16
HR-32 100 Vinkovci
danijel@muzejvk.hr

BIBLIOGRAPHY / LITERATURA

Andrić, S. 2007, *Vinkovci u srednjem vijeku. Područje grada Vinkovaca od kasne antike do kraja turske vlasti*, Vinkovci – Slavonski Brod.

Brunšmid, J. 1887, Skrovište ugarskih srebrnih novaca u Neudorfu kod Vinkovaca, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, Vol. 9 No. 1, 100–104.

Dimitrijević, S. 1966, Rezultati arheoloških iskopavanja na području vinkovačkog muzeja od 1957. do 1965. god. (Prethistorija i srednji vijek), in: *20 godina muzeja Vinkovci*, Korda J. (ed.), Vinkovci, Gradski muzej Vinkovci, 34–99.

Engel, P. Manuscript about Vukovo County, *Valkó megye középkori topográphiája,* (unpublished).

Filipec, K. 2010, Srednjovjekovna keramika s lokaliteta Borinci-Crkvište-Crni Gaj 1961. / Medieval Pottery from the Borinci-Crkvište-Crni Gaj Site Discovered in 1961, *Opuscula Archaeologica*, Vol. 34, 255–284.

Mirković, M. 2002, *Slavonija – povijest naselja i podrijetlo stanovništva*, Golden marketing, Zagreb.

Pavičić, S. 1940, *Vukovska župa u razvitku svoga naselja od XIII. do XVIII. stoljeća*, JAZU Zagreb.

Petković, D. 2006, *Srednjovjekovna naselja sjeverozapadnog dijela vinkovačkog kraja*, Vinkovci.

Rapan Papeša, A. 2010, Pregled novorekognosciranih i reambuliranih srednjovjekovnih lokaliteta na području bivše općine Vinkovci [Summary], *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 3. s. XLIII, 325–351.

VAH, 2002, *Veliki atlas Hrvatske,* Borovac I. (ed.), Zagreb.

IZVORI / SOURCES

htpp//www.mapire.eu

SAŽETAK

KAKO ARHEOLOGIJA POMAŽE TUMAČENJU POVIJESNIH IZVORA: PRIMJER TRIJU ZABLAĆA U OKOLICI VINKOVACA

Ključne riječi: Zablaće, srednji vijek, naselje, arheologija, povijest

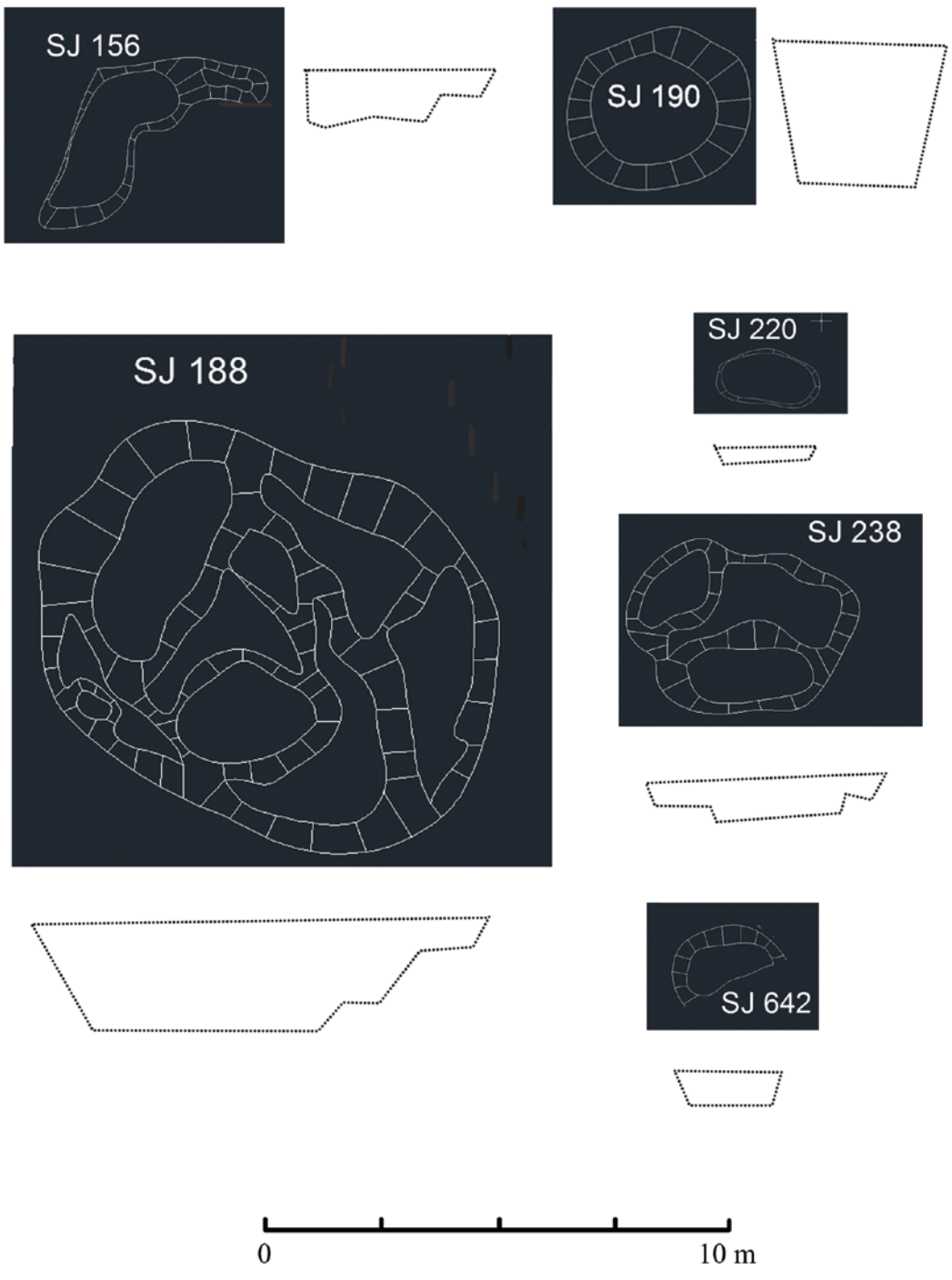
Kombinacija povijesnih izvora i arheoloških istraživanja česta je tijekom istraživanja srednjovjekovnih lokaliteta, u prvom redu naselja. No, često se dogodi da za pojedine povijesne izvore ne možemo odrediti točnu lokaciju, ili za arheološke lokalitete točne podatke o nazivu naselja.

U radu se stoga, na primjeru triju manjih srednjovjekovnih naselja, predstavljaju problemi na koje su naišli povjesničari prilikom objave i tumačenja položaja selâ / posjeda imena Zablaće. Ovaj posjed odnosno čak tri istoimena manja naselja (prije zaseoci od svega nekoliko kuća), spominju se u povijesnim izvorima – prvenstveno posjedovnim popisima – pod nazivom Zablaća: 1413./1415. (*possessio Zablathya*), „1435." (*possessio Zablathya cum tribus villis*) i 1491. (*villa Zablathya*) godine. S obzirom na to da se ovaj posjed, kojega očito čine osim njegova teritorija i tri zasebne naseobinske cjeline, spominje samo taksativno u spomenuta tri izvora, i to redovito kao jedna od ukupno 18 poznatih sastavnica vlastelinstva kojemu je središnje, najvažnije i najveće mjesto bilo trgovište Sv. Ilija na mjestu današnjih Vinkovaca, te da o njima nemamo više sačuvanih (ili otkrivenih) podataka, a prema pravilnostima u popisima naselja, te do danas sačuvanom toponimu Zablaće / Zavlače, locirana su općenito zapadno od Vinkovaca.

Jedno od ta tri Zablaća ubicirano je od strane arheologa Gradskog muzeja Vinkovci vjerojatno na lokalitetu Mokro polje istočno od sela Ivankovo tijekom rekognosciranja terena 2005. godine. Na obroncima blagog prirodnog uzvišenja sakupljeno je više ulomaka srednjovjekovne keramike. Drugo Zablaće, po svemu sudeći, je ono koje je dijelom istraženo 2014. godine prilikom zaštitnog arheološkog istraživanja na lokalitetu Vinka / Blato (rasprostire se upravo na dijelu zemljišta koje se i danas naziva Zavlače), a koje najvećim dijelom čine objekti iz mlađeg kamenog doba (sopotska kultura). U iskopu je zabilježeno nekoliko jama, bunar i ognjište koji čine sjeverni rub naselja koje se većim dijelom pruža južno od istraživane površine. Za ubikaciju trećeg Zablaća, još uvijek točno nelociranog, postoje doduše indicije koje se zasnivaju na starijim vijestima o slučajnom skupnom nalazu primjeraka sitnog ugarskog srebrnog novca s prijelaza 15. u 16. stoljeće, a navodi ga još početkom 20. stoljeća Josip Brunšmid.

Uz problematiku povijesnog aspekta, predstavljeni su i pokretni nalazi s ovih lokaliteta.

Pl. 1



Pl. 1 Medieval objects from Vinka site, SJ=SU (drawing by: B. Kratofil)

Pl. 2



Pl. 2 Pottery from Vinka

Pl. 3



Pl. 3 Pottery from Vinka

© Institut za arheologiju u Zagrebu. Sva prava pridržana.
© Institute of archaeology Zagreb. All rights reserved.

ISBN 978-953-6064-26-7 (tiskano izdanje)
ISBN 978-953-6064-31-1 (e-izdanje)

Izdavanje Zbornika novčano podupire / Financial support
Ministarstvo znanosti i obrazovanja Republike Hrvatske
HR – 10000 Zagreb, Donje Svetice 38