



---

O P V S C V L A

---

A R C H Æ O L O G I C A

---

IZDAVAČ / PUBLISHER

ARHEOLOŠKI ZAVOD FILOZOFSKOG FAKULTETA SVEUČILIŠTA U ZAGREBU  
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY, FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB

IZDAVAČKI SAVJET / EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

Rajko BRATOŽ (Ljubljana), Andreas LIPPERT (Wien), Juraj PAVUK (Nitra),  
Guido ROSADA (Padova), Elisabeth WALDE (Innsbruck), Nives MAJNARIĆ-PANDŽIĆ (Zagreb),  
Petar SELEM (Zagreb), Tihomila TEŽAK-GREGL (Zagreb), Marin ZANINOVIĆ (Zagreb)

GLAVNI I ODGOVORNI UREDNICI / EDITORS

Helena TOMAS & Domagoj TONČINIĆ

UREDNIŠTVO / EDITORIAL BOARD

Helena TOMAS, Domagoj TONČINIĆ, Rajna ŠOŠIĆ, Dino DEMICHELI, Iva KAIĆ  
svi iz Zagreba / all from Zagreb

GRAFIČKO OBLIKOVANJE / GRAPHIC DESIGN

Miljenko GREGL

ADRESA IZDAVAČA / ADDRESS OF THE PUBLISHER

Arheološki zavod Filozofskog fakulteta  
Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences  
10000 ZAGREB – CROATIA  
I. LUČIĆA 3 – P.O. BOX 171

TISAK / PRINTED BY

AKD d.o.o.

RAČUNALNI PRIJELOM / COMPUTER LAYOUT

Ivana SUDAREVIĆ & Boris BUI for FF-press

LEKTOR / LANGUAGE EDITOR

Ivan MARKOVIĆ

PRIJEVOD NA ENGLLESKI / TRANSLATION TO ENGLISH

Edward Bosnar, Apostrof d.o.o.

GODIŠNJAK / ANNUAL

NAKLADA / ISSUED

600 primjeraka – 600 copies

Izdavanje časopisa novčano podupiru

MINISTARSTVO ZNANOSTI, OBRAZOVANJA I ŠPORTA REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE i MINISTARSTVO KULTURE REPUBLIKE HRVATSKE

Publishing of the journal financially supported by

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND SPORTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA and  
MINISTRY OF CULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Službena kratica ovoga časopisa je *Opusc.archaeol. (Zagreb)* / Official abbreviation of this journal's title is *Opusc.archaeol. (Zagreb)*

URL: [www.ffzg.hr/arheo/opuscula](http://www.ffzg.hr/arheo/opuscula)

Dostupno na / Available at Ebsco Publishing ([www.ebscohost.com](http://www.ebscohost.com))

Tiskano 2010. / Printed in 2010

---

O P V S C V L A

---

ARCHÆOLOGICA

---

2010

FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET  
SVEUČILIŠTA U ZAGREBU  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES,  
UNIVERSITY OF ZAGREB

RADOVI ARHEOLOŠKOG ZAVODA  
PAPERS OF THE DEPARTMENT  
O F A R C H A E O L O G Y

# SADRŽAJ

## CONTENTS

<i>Klara BURŠIĆ-MATIJAŠIĆ</i>	<b>BALE I KERAMIČKI MATERIJAL IZ PALAČE SOARDO-BEMBO (ISTRAŽIVANJE 2000. – 2003.)</b> <b>BALE AND THE POTTERY FROM THE SOARDO-BEMBO CASTLE (RESEARCH, 2000-2003)</b> <i>Izvorni znanstveni članak / Original scientific paper</i> _____	7
<i>Saša KOVAČEVIĆ &amp; Tomislav HRŠAK</i>	<b>PRILOG POZNAVANJU NASELJENOSTI VIROVITIČKE PODRAVINE TIJEKOM STARIJEGA ŽELJEZNOG DOBA</b> <b>A CONTRIBUTION TO UNDERSTANDING HUMAN SETTLEMENT IN THE VIROVITICA PODRAVINA DURING THE EARLY IRON AGE</b> <i>Izvorni znanstveni članak / Original scientific paper</i> _____	37
<i>Iva KAIĆ</i>	<b>ČETIRI INTAGLIA S GARDUNA U MUZEJU CETINSKE KRAJINE</b> <b>FOUR INTAGLIOS FROM GARDUN IN THE CETINA TERRITORIAL MUSEUM</b> <i>Izvorni znanstveni članak / Original scientific paper</i> _____	115
<i>Sanja IVČEVIĆ</i>	<b>DIJELOVI VOJNIČKE OPREME IZ GARDUNA U ARHEOLOŠKOM MUZEJU U SPLITU</b> <b>COMPONENTS OF MILITARY GEAR FROM GARDUN IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN SPLIT</b> <i>Izvorni znanstveni članak / Original scientific paper</i> _____	127
<i>Marko SINOBAD</i>	<b>JUPITER I NJEGOVI ŠTOVATELJI U SVJETLU EPIGRAFSKIH IZVORA NA PODRUČJU HRVATSKE</b> <b>JUPITER AND HIS WORSHIPERS IN THE LIGHT OF EPIGRAPHIC SOURCES IN CROATIA</b> <i>Izvorni znanstveni članak / Original scientific paper</i> _____	145
<i>Julijana VISOČNIK</i>	<b>NAMES ON CELEIAN INSCRIPTIONS IN NUMBERS AND TABLES – A COMPARISON BETWEEN TOWN AND AGER</b> <i>Izvorni znanstveni članak / Original scientific paper</i> _____	229
<i>Nikolina URODA</i>	<b>PRILOG POZNAVANJU RANOKRŠĆANSKE CRKVE NA LOKALITETU BIČINA U POLAČI</b> <b>A CONTRIBUTION TO UNDERSTANDING THE EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT THE BIČINA SITE IN POLAČA</b> <i>Izvorni znanstveni članak / Original scientific paper</i> _____	241
<i>Krešimir FILIPEC</i>	<b>SREDNJOVJEKOVNA KERAMIKA S LOKALITETA BORINCI-CRKVIŠTE-CRNI GAJ 1961.</b> <b>MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM THE BORINCI-CRKVIŠTE-CRNI GAJ SITE DISCOVERED IN 1961</b> <i>Izvorni znanstveni članak / Original scientific paper</i> _____	255

<i>Daria LOŽNJAK DIZDAR</i>	MAREK GEDL, <i>DIE LANZENSPITZEN IN POLEN, PRÄHISTORISCHE BRONZEFUNDE, ABTEILUNG V, BAND 3, MAINZ, 2009, 127 STR., 60 TAB.</i> MAREK GEDL, <i>DIE LANZENSPITZEN IN POLEN, PRÄHISTORISCHE BRONZEFUNDE (ABTEILUNG V, BAND 3), MAINZ, 2009, 127 PP., 60 PLATES</i> <i>Recenzija / Review</i> _____	285
<i>Mirjana SANADER</i>	NENAD CAMBI, <i>SARKOFAZI LOKALNE PRODUKCIJE U RIMSKOJ DALMACIJI OD II. DO IV. STOLJEĆA, KNJIŽEVNI KRUG, SPLIT, 2010.</i> NENAD CAMBI, <i>SARKOFAZI LOKALNE PRODUKCIJE U RIMSKOJ DALMACIJI OD II. DO IV. STOLJEĆA. SPLIT: KNJIŽEVNI KRUG, 2010</i> <i>Recenzija / Review</i> _____	289
<i>UREDNICI / EDITORS</i>	UPUTE ZA SURADNIKE ČASOPISA <i>OPUSCULA ARCHAEOLOGICA</i> INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTORS TO THE JOURNAL <i>OPUSCULA ARCHAEOLOGICA</i> _____	297

*Krešimir FILIPEC*

## SREDNJOVJEKOVNA KERAMIKA S LOKALITETA BORINCI-CRKVIŠTE-CRNI GAJ 1961.

---

### MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM THE BORINCI-CRKVIŠTE-CRNI GAJ SITE DISCOVERED IN 1961

Izvorni znanstveni članak / Original scientific paper

UDK / UDC: 904:738](497.5 Borinci)“07/11”  
904:726.82](497.5 Borinci)“653”  
904:711.42](497.5 Borinci)“10/11”

Primljeno / Received: 5. 7. 2010.

Prihvaćeno / Accepted: 25. 9. 2010.

Krešimir Filipec  
Odsjek za arheologiju Filozofskoga fakulteta  
Ivana Lučića 3  
HR-10000 Zagreb  
kresimir.filipec@ffzg.hr

*U radu se objavljuju ulomci keramičkih posuda nađeni 1961. g. na lokalitetu Borinci-Crkvište-Crni gaj koji se nalaze u Zbirci Odsjeka za arheologiju Filozofskoga fakulteta u Zagrebu. Ulomci se uspoređuju s već objavljenim cijelim posudama nađenima na istome lokalitetu. Pokušava se odgovoriti na pitanje pripadaju li one naselju ili groblju 11–12. stoljeća ili je pak riječ o više različitih pozicija unutar lokaliteta koje ne pripadaju istom vremenu. Autor smatra da je riječ o vremenski odvojenim grobljima koja se nalaze na približno istoj poziciji. Najstariji nalazi potječu iz 8. i 9. stoljeća.*

*Ključne riječi: Borinci, srednji vijek, groblje, naselje, avaro-dobna groblja, bijelobrdska kultura*

*The fragments of ceramic vessels found in 1961 at the Borinci-Crkvište-Crni gaj site held in the Collection of the Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb are published in this work. The fragments are compared to already published whole vessels found at the same site. An attempt is made to respond to the question as to whether they belong to the settlement or cemetery of the eleventh/twelfth century or if these account for several different locales within the site that do not date to the same time. The author believes that these are chronologically separate cemeteries situated at roughly the same position. The oldest finds date to the eighth and ninth centuries.*

*Key words: Borinci, Middle Ages, cemetery, settlement, Avar-era necropolis, Bijelo Brdo culture*

Prigodom seljenja Odsjeka za arheologiju 2006. g. iz zgrade Filozofskoga fakulteta (ulica Ivana Lučića 3) preko ceste u zgradu Hrvatskoga fonda za privatizaciju (ulica Ivana Lučića 6) pronađena je kutija s arheološkim materijalom na kojoj je stajala signatura Borinci-Crkvište-Crni gaj 1961. U kutiji se nalazilo nekoliko ulomaka keramičkih posuda i litičkoga

During a move of the Department of Archaeology from the building of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (address: Ivana Lučića 3) in Zagreb across the street to the Croatian Privatization Fund building (Ivana Lučića 6), a box containing archaeological materials was found which had written on it the designation Borinci-Crkvište-Crni gaj 1961.

materijala koji pripadaju prapovijesnom vremenu te ulomci srednjovjekovnih keramičkih posuda. Pregledom signature i materijala postalo je jasno da je riječ o dijelu sakupljena materijala o kojemu 1961. g. u *Kratku pregledu rada muzeja za 1960. i 61.* piše kustos vinkovačkoga muzeja Matija Klajn (1961a).<sup>1</sup> Taj materijal vjerojatno je posredstvom Stojana Dimitrijevića došao na Filozofski fakultet i u prostorijama Odsjeka za arheologiju bio zametnut među drugim kutijama u spremištu Zbirke. Susretljivošću kustosice Gradskoga muzeja u Vinkovcima Anite Rapan Repeša dobio sam na uvid dio dokumentacije i izvještaja koji potječu iz vremena kad je podizan voćnjak u Borincima kod Vinkovaca (Vukovarsko-srijemska županija) (sl. 1). Na pomoći joj zahvaljujem. Kako je riječ o zanimljivu arheološkom materijalu, smatrao sam da ga valja objaviti bez obzira na to što je riječ o malom uzorku i materijalu koji nije dobiven arheološkim istraživanjima. To je dakle vrlo mali uzorak u vremenu kad su velika zaštitna arheološka istraživanja na trasama autoceste dala gomilu raznolika i vrlo vrijedna arheološkoga materijala koji će, vjerujem, dovesti do toga da se konačno može napraviti kronologija srednjovjekovne keramičke građe u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj.<sup>2</sup> Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz Borinaca sami po sebi vrlo su zanimljivi, ali otvaraju i neka druga pitanja. Prije svega postavlja se pitanje pripadaju li ulomci istom vremenu i istom sloju kao i objavljene cijele posude koje potječu s istoga lokaliteta (Dimitrijević 1979: 194–195, T. 28/1, 3–6). Drugo pitanje je jesu li posude bile prilog u kosturnim grobovima bjelobrdske kulture ili potječu iz naselja. S tim u vezi postavlja se i pitanje da li se na Borincima nalazi kosturno groblje tzv. bjelobrdske kulture u kojemu se kao prilog grobovima u većem broju pojavljuju cijele posude. Time bi se to groblje po svom inventaru razlikovalo od drugih grobalja južno od rijeke Drave u Slavoniji i Srijemu. To je vrijeme egzistiranja tzv. bjelobrdske kulture koja, prema uvriježenu mišljenju, traje od sredine 10. do kraja 12., odnosno do sredine 13. st. Matija Klajn u *Kratku pregledu rada Gradskoga muzeja* u Vinkovcima za g. 1960. i 1961. zapisao je da je na Borincima (kota 106. u *hataru* Staro Crkvište kod Jarmine) uništena prehistorijska nekropola s

The box contained several fragments of ceramic vessels and lithics dating to prehistory and fragments of medieval ceramic vessels. After the call numbers and materials were examined, it became clear that these were a part of the materials about which Vinkovci Museum curator Matija Klajn wrote in 1961 in his “Brief Review of the Museum’s Work in 1960/61” (1961a).<sup>1</sup> These materials probably found their way to the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences and the Department’s premises through the intercession of Stojan Dimitrijević and were then misplaced among the other boxes in the Collection storage room. Vinkovci Town Museum curator Anita Rapan Repeša very graciously allowed me to examine a portion of the documentation and reports from the time when the orchard was set up in Borinci, near Vinkovci (Vukovar-Srijem County) (Fig. 1). I would like to thank her for her assistance. Since these are interesting archaeological materials, I felt it was worthwhile to publish them regardless of the fact that it is a small sample and the materials were not obtained by archaeological research. This is, therefore, a very small sample at a time when major rescue archaeological research conducted at sections of high-speed motorways have yielded enormous quantities of valuable archaeological materials which, I believe, shall make it possible to finally compile a chronology of medieval ceramics in northern Croatia.<sup>2</sup> The potsherds from Borinci are interesting in and of themselves, but they also raise additional questions. First and foremost, there is the question as to whether the fragments belong to the same time and same layer as the published complete vessels that originated at the same site (Dimitrijević 1979: 194–195, Pl. 28/1, 3–6). The other question is whether these vessels were goods in skeletal graves of the Bijelo Brdo culture or they originated in a settlement. A connected question in this regard is whether there was a skeletal necropolis of the so-called Bijelo Brdo culture at Borinci at which whole vessels appeared as goods in graves in considerable numbers. This necropolis would thereby differ from other necropoleis south of the Drava River in Slavonia and Srijem in terms of their goods. This was the time of existence of the

<sup>1</sup> Nije isključeno da je riječ o ulomcima keramičkih posuda koje je u vrijeme podizanja voćnjaka prikupio Stjepan Dimitrijević.

<sup>2</sup> Na izradi kronologije kasnosrednjovjekovnoga materijala u Slavoniji, prije svega ulomcima keramičkih posuda, radi se sredstvima dobivenima za obradu arheološke građe iskopane prigodom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja na trasama autoceste (usp. Filipec 2009) i u okvirima znanstvenoga projekta *Južna Panonija u ranom srednjem vijeku*, voditelja K. Filipca, koji je Ministarstvo znanosti, obrazovanja i športa RH u ljeto 2010. g. ukinulo kao nepotreban iz mena nepoznata razloga i bez obrazloženja.

<sup>1</sup> The possibility that these are the potsherds gathered by Stjepan Dimitrijević when working on his orchard cannot be discounted.

<sup>2</sup> Work on the chronology of late medieval materials in Slavonia, primarily potsherds, is being carried out with funding for the analysis of archaeological materials excavated during rescue archaeological research on motorway sections (cf. Filipec 2009) and within the framework of the South Pannonia in the Early Middle Ages research project led by K. Filipec, which the Croatian Ministry of Science, Education and Sports in summer 2010 discontinued as non-essential without explanation and for reasons unknown to this author.





Slika 1. Lokalitet Borinci (<http://www.googleearth.com>, 25. VIII. 2010).

Figure 1. Borinci site (<http://www.googleearth.com>, 25 Aug. 2010).

oko 350 grobova te oko stotinu zemunica i ognjišta (Klajn 1961: 7).<sup>3</sup> U svakodnevnom obilascima sakupljeni su raznovrsni ulomci keramičkih posuda i drugog izoranog materijala. Dana 4. listopada 1961. Klajn dolazi na Borince i bilježi uništavanje jednog kosturnog groba. Drugi dan ponovno dolazi na Borince i nalazi gomilu izorana materijala koji su zbog duboka oranja (80 cm) za novi voćnjak jabuka traktori izbacili na površinu. Dana 6. listopada Klajn s đacima Vinkovačke gimnazije iz sekcije historije i arheologije odlazi da ponovno pretraži teren. Tom prigodom bilježi novo uništavanje grobova; prema njemu uništen je točno 341 grob. Izvješćuje nas da su grobovi bili većinom bez ikakvih nalaza, samo su pronađene dvije naušnice i novac. Otkriva i temelje neke građevine. Početkom studenoga zajedno s dva gimnazijska profesora (prof. Kordom i prof. Kopicem) i pet đaka Vinkovačke gimnazije vrši sondiranje terena. Tada je prebrojio još 10 do 12 grobova. Tako bi prema njemu bilo uništeno 355 grobova.<sup>4</sup> Prigodom tih sondiranja na dubini od oko 2 m otkriva zid zidan od sekundarno iskorištenih rimskih opeka. Smatra da je riječ o nekoj građevini, vjerojatno srednjovjekovnoj crkvi. Površinskih nalaza bilo je puno, a u sondama bilježi nalaze koji se sastoje od "bezbrojnih" ulomaka slavenske keramike i komada lomljenih životinjskih kostiju. Stojan Dimitrijević, koji će na istom lokalitetu 1964. g. vršiti manja sondiranja, smatra da je riječ o crkvi

so-called Bijelo Brdo culture which, according to accepted thought, endured from the mid-tenth to the end of the twelfth or mid-thirteenth centuries.

In his brief review of the work of the Vinkovci Town Museum in 1960 and 1961, Matija Klajn wrote about the destruction of a prehistoric necropolis in Borinci (point 106 in the Staro Crkvište district at Jarmina) with approximately 350 graves and approximately one hundred dugouts and hearths (Klajn 1961: 7).<sup>3</sup> In everyday tours, a diversity of potsherds and other ploughed-over materials were gathered. On 4 October 1961, Klajn arrived in Borinci and recorded the destruction of a skeletal grave. He came to Borinci again on the second day and found a surfeit of materials pushed to the surface by tractors while ploughing deeply (80 cm) for a new orchard. On 6 October, Klajn, together with pupils from the history and archaeology section of the classical grammar school in Vinkovci, once more conducted a field inspection. On this occasion, he recorded new destruction of graves; according to him, exactly 341 graves were destroyed. He reported that the graves were mostly without goods, as only two earrings and a coin were found. He also discovered the foundations of a structure. In early November, he conducted test excavations of the terrain together with high school teachers (Korda and Kopic) and five pupils from the Vinkovci grammar school. At that time, he counted an additional 10 to 12 graves. Thus, in his estimate, 355 graves were destroyed.<sup>4</sup> During these test excavations, a wall made of secondarily used Roman brick was found at a depth of roughly 2 m. This was believed to have been a building, probably a medieval church. There were many surface finds, while finds were discovered in the test trenches which consisted of "countless" fragments of Slavic pottery and pieces of fractured animal bones. Stojan Dimitrijević, who would conduct minor test excavations at the site in 1964, believed that this was a church built similar to the Church of St. Elias at Meraja (Dimitrijević 1979: 194). Therefore, he posited that it was another early Romanesque church. During test excavations at the site where no furrowing (into cuts) was conducted, Dimitrijević examined 7 medieval graves in a 25 m<sup>2</sup> test trench together with other finds belonging to the Baden and Vučedol cultures (Krzrnarić Škrivanko 2007:

<sup>3</sup> M. Klajn, *Dnevnik* o terenskim radovima osoblja Muzeja od 1956. do 1966.

<sup>4</sup> Zaista ne znam na osnovi čega su ustanovili tako točan, gotovo bih se usudio reći egzaktan broj uništenih grobova. To je poprilično teško, što nam pokazuje svakodnevna praksa. Zanimljivo je da je te podatke preuzeo i Stojan Dimitrijević te da su oni ušli u literaturu kao pouzdan broj uništenih grobova.

<sup>3</sup> M. Klajn, *Dnevnik* [Journal] on field work by Museum staff from 1956 to 1966.

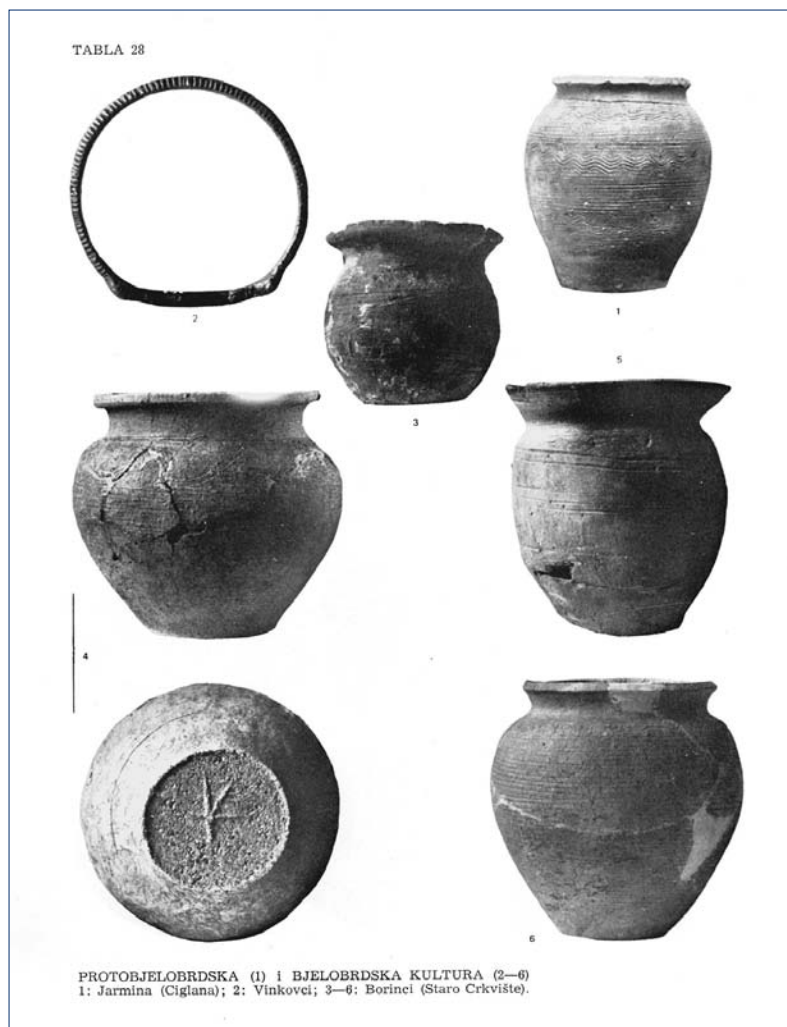
<sup>4</sup> I truly do not know how they arrived at such an accurate, I daresay exact, number of destroyed graves. This is rather difficult, as demonstrated by everyday practice. Interesting also is that these data were assumed by Stojan Dimitrijević, and that they entered the relevant literature as the verified number of destroyed graves.

koja je građena slično kao i crkva Sv. Ilije na Meraji (Dimitrijević 1979: 194). Dakle, da je riječ o još jednoj ranoromaničkoj crkvi. Prigodom sondiranja na mjestu gdje nije izvršeno rigolanje (na prosjeci) Dimitrijević je u sondi od 25 m<sup>2</sup> uz druge nalaze koji pripadaju badenskoj i vučedolskoj kulturi istražio 7 srednjovjekovnih grobova (Krznarić Škrivanko 2007: 49). Na istom lokalitetu nađeni su i prije mnogobrojni prapovijesni i antički nalazi te građevinski materijal, što govori o dobroj poziciji za osnivanje naselja (Dimitrijević 1979: 139, 142, 186). U grobu 1 nađena su dva para bakrenih s-karičica različitih dimenzija i različitih profilacija (četvrtast i okrugao presjek), a u grobu 5 jednostavan prsten od bakrene žice (Dimitrijević 1966: 41, sl. 5). Dimitrijević smatra da je prigodom rigolanja sveukupno uništeno 300 do 400 grobova, a da je groblje moglo brojiti i 1 000 do 2 000 grobova (*ibid.* 41). Broj uništenih grobova Dimitrijević će 1979. povećati na najmanje 1 000 do 2 000 (Dimitrijević 1979: 194). Smatra da je riječ o groblju na redove s trajanjem pretežno u 12., dijelom možda i u 13. st. (Dimitrijević 1966: 41), a cijela keramička posuda nađena ranije ukazuje i na raniju fazu groblja (Dimitrijević 1979: 194, T. 28/6). Zdenko Vinski citirajući Dimitrijevića napisat će u svome pregledu groblja bjelobrdske kulture: Borinci-Crkvište – nekropola dijelom kasnijega vremena, ponajviše uništena (Vinski 1970: 80 (9)). Klajnovi zabilješke o grobovima bez nalaza i sonda koju je otkopao Dimitrijević, u kojoj je bilo vrlo malo predmeta, govore u prilog tezi da je i u Borincima, kao što je to slučaj i u Vinkovcima na položaju Meraja, riječ o groblju na redove na kojemu je sagrađena crkva i potom oko nje formirano groblje. U Vinkovcima-Meraji otkriven je avarodobni jezičak koji bi možda govorio o avarodobnome sloju. U Borincima su prema Dimitrijeviću otkriveni cijeli lonci koji pripadaju svim trima fazama bjelobrdske kulture prema Vaši i još jedan lonac iz predbjelobrdskegoga vremena (9. st.) u obližnjoj Jarmini. U velikoj većini grobova u Borincima, kako u onima koje je opisao Klajn tako i u onima dobivenima prigodom arheoloških istraživanja, nema nalaza. Sve te grobove valja datirati u vrijeme poslije 12. st., sve do prekida pokopavanja, koji je vrlo vjerojatno nastupio u vrijeme turske okupacije Slavonije (Petković 2006: 84). Grobove dobivene arheološkim istraživanjem 1964. g. Dimitrijević je datirao u III. fazu bjelobrdske kulture prema Vaši i u postbjelobrdsko razdoblje.

S Borinaca i obližnje Jarmine potječu, kako je već rečeno, cijeli lonci koji se čuvaju u Gradskom muzeju u Vinkovcima (Dimitrijević 1979: 195, T. 28/1, 3-5), a još jedan lonac (*ibid.* T. 28/6) nalazi se u ostavštini Stojana Dimitrijevića (sl. 2; sl. 4; T. IV). Jedan cijeli lonac (koji?) nađen je ranije u Vinogradu Baumšabl

49). Even before, numerous prehistoric and Antique finds as well as construction materials were found at the same site, which indicates a good location for establishing a settlement (Dimitrijević 1979: 139, 142, 186). Two pairs of small copper S-hooks of different dimensions and profiles (rectangular and round cross-section) were found in grave 1, while in grave 5 a simple copper-wire ring was found (Dimitrijević 1966: 41, Fig. 5). Dimitrijević believed that during furrowing, a total of 300 to 400 graves were destroyed, and that the cemetery may have had 1,000 to 2,000 graves (*Ibid.* 41). The number of destroyed graves would be increased by Dimitrijević in 1979 to not less than 1,000 to 2,000 (1979: 194). He believed that this was a cemetery with graves arranged in rows, mainly in the twelfth and possibly also in the thirteenth century (Dimitrijević 1966: 41), while the unbroken ceramic vessel discovered earlier indicated an even earlier phase of the necropolis (Dimitrijević 1979: 194, Pl. 28/6). Zdenko Vinski, citing Dimitrijević, wrote in his inspection of the Bijelo Brdo necropolis: Borinci-Crkvište – cemetery partly of a later period, mostly destroyed (Vinski 1970: 80 (9)). Klajn's notes on the graves lacking goods and the test trench dug by Dimitrijević, in which there were few artefacts, back the hypothesis that at Borinci, as in Vinkovci at the Meraja site, there was a necropolis in rows at which a church was built, with a graveyard forming around the church. An Avar-era tang was discovered at Vinkovci-Meraja which may speak of an Avar-era layer. According to Dimitrijević, whole pots were discovered in Borinci which belong to all three phases of the Bijelo Brdo culture based on Vaša, while yet another pot from the Bijelo Brdo era (ninth century) was found in nearby Jarmina. Most of the graves in Borinci, like those described by Klajn and those obtained during archaeological research, contained no goods. All of these graves should be dated to the time after the twelfth century, until the cessation of burials there, which probably occurred during the turkish conquest of Slavonia (Petković 2006: 84). Dimitrijević dated the graves found during archaeological research in 1964 to phase III of the Bijelo Brdo culture based on Vaša and also to the post-Bijelo Brdo era.

As already noted, whole pots, now held in the Town Museum in Vinkovci, were found in Borinci and nearby Jarmina (Dimitrijević 1979: 195, Pl. 28/1, 3-5), while yet another pot (*Ibid.* Pl. 28/6) was a part of Stojan Dimitrijević's bequest (Fig. 2; Fig. 4; Pl. IV). One whole pot (which?) was found earlier in the Baumšabl Vineyard, and it later became part of the private collection of Vanja Radauš. Was this pot (Dimitrijević 1979: Pl. 28/6), which Dimitrijević dat-



Slika 2. Keramičke posude iz Borinaca i Jarmina (Dimitrijević 1979, T. 28).

Figure 2. Ceramic vessels from Borinci and Jarmina (Dimitrijević 1979, Pl. 28).

i dospio je u privatnu zbirku Vanje Radauša. Da li navedeni lonac (Dimitrijević 1979: T. 28/6), koji je Dimitrijević smjestio u I. fazu bjelobrdske kulture, potječe iz Vinograda Baumšabl? Osim lonca iz Jarmina, koji je datirao u 9. st., ostale cijele lonce Dimitrijević je datirao u vrijeme egzistiranja tzv. bjelobrdske kulture (*ibid.* 195). Jesu li te posude nađene u grobovima ili potječu iz naselja? To je pitanje ključno za ovu raspravu. Prigodom arheoloških istraživanja na trasi autoceste od Slavenskog Broda do Osijeka vrlo su rijetko na terenu nađene cijele posude. Nađene su najčešće prigodom istraživanja srednjovjekovnih bunara (Filipec *et al.* 2009). U Borincima rigolanje nije provedeno na dubini većoj od 80 cm, kako to doznajemo iz izvještaja. Na srednjovjekovnome groblju i naselju oko župne crkve u Đakovu nađeno je tek nekoliko cijelih posuda, ali nijedna u grobu. Cijele keramičke posude u naselju rijetke su i na svaku cijelu posudu nalazi se obično velika količina drugih ulomaka. O tome 1979. Dimitrijević piše: "Borinci ("Crkvište") dali su još

ed to phase I of the Bijelo Brdo culture, originally from the Baumšabl Vineyard? Besides the pot from Jarmina, which he dated to the ninth century, the remaining whole pots were dated by Dimitrijević to the time of the so-called Bijelo Brdo culture (*ibid.* 195). Were these pots found in graves or were they from a settlement? This question is crucial to this discussion. During archaeological research on a section of the motorway from Slavonski Brod to Osijek, whole pots were very rarely discovered in the field. They were most often discovered during exploration of medieval wells (Filipec *et al.* 2009). Furrowing deeper than 80 cm was not done at Borinci, as the report indicates. At the medieval necropolis and settlement around the parish church in Đakovo, only a few whole vessels were found, but not one from a grave. Whole ceramic vessels in settlements are rare, and for each whole vessel, a large quantity of other fragments are normally discovered. In 1979, Dimitrijević wrote: "Borinci ("Crkvište") yielded quite a bit more fragmented pottery – even, among other things, fragments of Slavic painted pottery [*sic!*]..." Obviously a smaller portion of this collected pottery came to the

Department of Archaeology in Zagreb. Do these pottery fragments speak of the simultaneity of the cemeteries, settlement and church, or was it a matter of entirely different periods? Danijel Petković believed that medieval Jarmina should be sought at the Staro Crkvište site in Borinci (2006: 85). During reconnaissance in 2006, again based on newspaper reports on the removal of apple trees and sowing of grain at the apple orchard in Borinci, medieval potsherds and human bones were discovered (Krznačić Škrivanko 2007: 49).

On the attached map (Fig. 3), which has not been previously published, it can be seen that these were graves in rows, in three rows to be precise. The skeletons were found at relative depths of 55 to 96 cm (Dimitrijević 1966: 11). Dimitrijević spoke of the high density of graves, although it is not that great, as shown by the attached map, since there are large empty spaces between the graves. Each skeleton was laid on its back; five of them had arms extended, while two had one arm extended, and



znatnu količinu fragmentirane keramike – između ostalog i ulomke slavenske slikane keramike [sic!...]” Očito je jedan mali dio te prikupljene keramike došao na Odsjek za arheologiju u Zagrebu. Da li ti ulomci keramičkih posuda govore o istovremenosti groblja, naselja i crkve ili je riječ o sasvim različitim razdobljima? Danijel Petković (2006: 85) smatra da položaj srednjovjekovne Jarmine treba tražiti na položaju Staro Crkvište u Borincima. Prigodom rekognosciranja g. 2006., ponovno na osnovi napisao u novinama kako se na Plantaži jabuka Borinci vade stari nasadi jabuka i sije žito, nađeni su ulomci srednjovjekovne keramike i ljudske kosti (Krzrnarić Škrivanko 2007: 49).

the other arm laid on the stomach area. Extended arms on the deceased appeared at the same time as those with arms crossed at the pelvis or waist over the entire medieval period. It is only based on the position of the arms that any final conclusions can be drawn. The S-hooks were only found in the grave of a young woman (girl?). Besides the copper ring, there were no other goods in the adult man’s grave. Observing the map, this necropolis may be compared to the necropolis published by István Bóna in Dunaújvaros and other necropolises of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries throughout the Pannonian plain (Bóna 1978: 99-158; Filipec 2003: 561-568). A small number of finds, large spaces be-



Slika 3. Plan srednjovjekovnog groblja u Borincima – istraživanja Stojana Dimitrijevića 1964. g. (precrtao: K. Rončević).  
 Figure 3. Map of medieval necropolis in Borinci – research by Stojan Dimitrijević in 1964 (re-sketches by: K. Rončević).

Na priloženome planu (sl. 3), koji dosad nije bio objavljen, može se vidjeti da je riječ o grobovima u redovima, i to u tri reda. Kosturi se nalaze na relativnoj dubini od 55 do 96 cm (Dimitrijević 1966: 11). Dimitrijević govori o velikoj gustoći grobova, ali ona i nije tako velika, o čemu svjedoči priloženi plan, budući da se između grobova nalazi velik prazan prostor. Svi kosturi položeni su na leđa, kod pet njih ruke su ispružene, a kod dvaju jedna je ruka ispružena, druga se nalazi na trbuhu. Ispružene ruke kod pokojnika pojavljuju se usporedo s onim prekrizanim na zdjelici ili pojasu kroz čitav srednji vijek. Samo na osnovi položaja ruku ne mogu se izvući neki konačni zaključci. S-karičice nađene su samo u grobu mlađe žene (djevojčice?). Osim bakrenoga prstena u grobu odrasla čovjeka nema drugih nalaza. Gledajući plan, možemo to groblje usporediti s grobljem koje je objavio István Bóna u Dunaújvarosu i drugim grobljima 12. i 13. st. diljem Panonske nizine (Bóna 1978: 99–158; Filipec 2003: 561–568). Mali broj nalaza, velike praznine između grobova, razmaci koji iznose i preko 2 m ne govore u prilog velikoj gustoći grobova (sl. 3). Očito je riječ o dijelu groblja koje pripada najranije u 12., ali vjerojatnije ipak u 13. st. Za takvo datiranje presudne su s-karičice, koje se u upotrebi zadržavaju još sredinom 13. st. Usudio bih se reći, ne znajući gdje se ta sonda nalazi u odnosu na crkvu, da je riječ o periferiji groblja. Druga mogućnost bila bi ta da groblje nije imalo dug vijek trajanja, ali to je isključeno, jer je crkva Sv. Nikole Ispovjednika prvi put spomenuta u 14. st., a uništeni grobovi koje spominju Klajn i kasnije Dimitrijević (Petković 2006: 83) očito pripadaju groblju oko nje. Na srednjovjekovnom groblju oko župne crkve u Đakovu ustanovljena je tendencija smanjenja površine groblja tijekom 13. st. (Filipec 1996: 189–197). Početak tog procesa pokušao sam objasniti mongolskim pustošenjem 1241/2. g., koje je moglo dovesti do kratkotrajna prekida pokopavanja i nakon toga uspostavu novih redova grobova na mjestu zapuštenoga groblja. Groblje je u kasnom srednjem vijeku zauzimalo manju površinu nego prije sredine 13. st., bilo je zbijeno oko crkve i vjerojatno ograđeno u skladu s propisima. Vjerujem da se isti proces odvijao i na Borincima. Ti grobovi vremenski su vrlo daleko od posuda koji su objavljene 1979. g. (sl. 2). Njih je tada Dimitrijević različito datirao. Posudu iz Jarmina datirao je u 9. st. Posude iz Borinaca datirao je od I. do III. faze bjelobrdске kulture prema Vaňi (Vaňa 1954: 51–104). Posudu T. 28/3 i T. 28/4 datirao je u III. fazu, posudu T. 28/5 u II. (?) fazu, a posudu T. 28/6 u I. fazu (Dimitrijević 1979: 195). Lonac 28/4 svojim oblikom i kvalitetnom izradom, koliko se to prema fotografiji i opisu može zaključiti, podsjeća

tween the graves, intervals greater even than 2 m, do not speak in favour of a high density of graves (Fig. 3). Obviously this was part of a necropolis that dates to the twelfth century at the earliest, although nonetheless more likely to the thirteenth century. The S-hooks were crucial to this dating, as they remained in use to the mid-thirteenth century. I would venture to say, not knowing where this test trench was located in relation to the church, that this was the periphery of the cemetery. The other possibility would be that this cemetery was not in use long, but this has been excluded, for the Church of St. Nicholas the Confessor was mentioned for the first time in the fourteenth century, and obviously the destroyed graves mentioned first by Klajn and then by Dimitrijević do not belong to the graveyard around it (Petković 2006: 83). A tendency of reduction of the cemetery's surface during the thirteenth century was established at the medieval graveyard around the parish church in Đakovo (Filipec 1996: 189–197). I attempted to explain this process as due to the Mongol devastation of 1241/2, which may have led to brief interruptions in burials, and thereafter to the establishment of new grave rows at the site of the abandoned cemetery. In the Late Middle Ages, the cemetery occupied a smaller surface than prior to the thirteenth century; it was pressed around the church and probably fenced in compliance with rules. I believe that the same process occurred at Borinci. These graves were chronologically very far from the vessels that were published in 1979 (Fig. 2). At the time Dimitrijević dated them differently. He dated the vessel from Jarmina to the ninth century. He dated the vessels from Borinci to phases I and III of the Bijelo Brdo culture based on Vaňa (Vaňa 1954: 51–104). He dated the vessel, Pl. 28/3 and Pl. 28/4 to phase III, vessel Pl. 28/5 to phase II (?), and vessel Pl. 28/6 to phase I (Dimitrijević 1979: 195). Pot 28/4, based on its shape and quality of rendering (as far as this may be concluded on the basis of the photograph and description), recalls the urn from Lobar which was dated to the eighth or early ninth century (Filipec 2010). The Borinci pot is larger and has a slightly longer neck, but this vessel type has been found in Avar-Slavic necropolises throughout the Pannonian plain. Analogies can be found at the Ptuj burg, where a similar pot was discovered (Korošec 1950: 278, Fig. 4.). Several similar vessels may be found at the Garabonc I and Garabonc II sites, located south of Lake Balaton, a cemetery in Hungary (Szőke 1992b, P 40: 2; Pl. 42: 27). In Garabonc I, Garabonc II and the bi-ritual Alsórajk-Határi site, vessels were most often placed as goods in skeletal graves (Szőke 1992a: 60–68, Pl. 1–44; 1996: 118–119, Pl. 16–47). Certain similarities may also be found at the cemeteries in the upper



Slika 4. Keramička posuda iz Borinaca (snimio: K. Filipec).

Figure 4. Ceramic vessel from Borinci (photograph: K. Filipec).

na urnu iz Lobora koja se datira u konac 8. i početak 9. st. (Filipec 2010). Borinački lonac nešto je veći i ima nešto duži vrat, no to je tip posuda koji se nalazi na avaro-slavenskim grobljima diljem Panonske nizine. Analogije se mogu naći na Ptujskom gradu, gdje je nađen sličan lonac (Korošec 1950: 278, sl. 4.). Više sličnih posuda može se naći na nalazištima groblja Garabonc I i Garabonc II, smještenima južno od Blatnog jezera u Mađarskoj (Szóke 1992b, T 40: 2; T 42: 27). U Garaboncu I, Garaboncu II i na biritualnom groblju na nalazištu Alsórajk-Határi posude su najčešće položene kao prilog u kosturnim grobovima (Szóke 1992a: 60–68, T. 1–44; 1996: 118–119, T. 16–47). Određene sličnosti mogu se naći i na drugim grobljima iz gornjega Podunavlja i zapadne Mađarske i Austrije (Szóke: 1992, T. 1–44). Tu je riječ o tzv. grupi s keramikom, koju je na temelju grobova s područja današnje Slovenije definirala i od konca 6. do početka 9. st. datirala Paola Korošec. Grupa s keramikom obično se datira u 8. i 9. st. (Korošec 1979). Teško se na temelju fotografije ili crteža bez sagledavanja svih elemenata (kao što su oblik posude, način izrade, ukras ili na temelju nekih drugih karakteristika) mogu povući neke čvrste paralele. Jedino što se može reći jest da se slični tipovi posuda pojavljuju na grobljima kasno-

Danubian Basin and western Hungary and Austria (Szóke: 1992, Pl. 1-44). Here it is a matter of the so-called group with ceramics, which based on the graves from the territory of today's Slovenia has been defined from the end of the sixth to the beginning of the ninth centuries by Paola Korošec. This group with ceramics is normally dated to the eighth and ninth centuries (Korošec 1979). It is difficult to draw firm parallels based on photographs or sketches, without observation of all elements (such as vessel shape, rendering method, ornamentation or some other features). All that can be said is that similar vessel types also appeared at late Avar-era necropoleis in the eighth century and cemeteries of the ninth century, i.e., in Paola Korošec's so-called group with ceramics. Theoretically, these vessels may belong to the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries. Analogies in the necropoleis of the eighth and ninth centuries may be found without problems in the pot from Jarmina (Dimitrijević 1979, Pl. 28/1), and also in other published pots.

Thanks to Bojana Dimitrijević, I was able to more closely analyze one pot without an inventory number (Dimitrijević 1979: Pl. 28/6). A relatively high pot, very well crafted, made on a slow-turning potter's wheel, has a severed rim, short neck, and



avarskoga vremena u 8. i grobljima 9. st., odnosno u tzv. grupi s keramikom Paole Korošec. Teoretski te posude mogu pripadati i 8., i 9., i 10. st. Analogije na grobljima 8. i 9. st. mogle bi se bez problema naći loncu iz Jarmine (Dimitrijević 1979, T. 28/1), a isto tako i drugim objavljenim loncima.

Jedan lonac koji nema inventarski broj zahvaljujući Bojani Dimitrijević mogao sam pobliže analizirati (Dimitrijević 1979: T. 28/6). Relativno visok lonac, vrlo dobre izrade, izveden na sporotirajućem lončarskom kolu ima odrezan obod, kratak vrat, zaravnjeno dno (sl. 4; T. IV). Maksimalna širina posude jest u njezinoj gornjoj trećini. Napravljena je od gline s primjesama sitna istucana kamenčića različite granulacije i pijeska. Veći dio posude okerne je, okerno-sive, a manji dio sive boje. Rame posude ukrašeno je nizom češljaste valovnice, a ispod nje nalaze se vodoravne linije načinjene češljastim predmetom koje pokrivaju cijelu površinu posude. Unutrašnji rub posude također je ukrašen češljastom valovnicom. Strukturom i oblikom te ravno odrezanim obodom ta posuda podsjeća na avarodobnu keramiku 7. i 8. st. koju je donio Tivadar Vida (1999: T. 36, tip IIB). Mnoge posude iz tog doba imaju vrlo sličnu strukturu i okerno-sive su boje. Svojom strukturom ta keramička posuda posve slični posudama iz Starih Jankovaca-Gatine, iz neobjavljenog avarodobnog naselja, koje je istovremeno s grobljem (Šmalcelj 1981: 142-143; Filipec 2002-2003: 134-135).<sup>5</sup> U isto vrijeme primjećuju se velike razlike u odnosu na posude iz Privlake-Gole njive, koje pripadaju 10. i 11. st. (Šmalcelj 1976: 127-128).<sup>6</sup> Primjećuju se i velike razlike u odnosu na keramičke posude iz groblja u Halimbi (Török 1962: *passim*). Isto tako ta keramička posuda posve se strukturom i bojom razlikuje od svih drugih posuda, prije svega ulomaka keramičkih posuda koje se nalaze u Zbirci Odsjeka za arheologiju (sl. 5, 6; T. I-II) i ostavštini Stojana Dimitrijevića (sl. 7; T. III), a potječu s Borinaca. Ta keramička posuda strukturom veoma slični ulomcima keramičke posude iz Đakova koja je nađena u tzv. srednjovjekovnom humusnom sloju koji prethodi srednjovjekovnom (bjelobrdskom) groblju u Đakovu.<sup>7</sup> Kako datirati te cijele posude iz Borinaca? One svojim oblikom, ali i načinom izrade podsjećaju na posude koje se obično datiraju od 9. pa sve do 11. st. No prema izgledu borinaca

flattened base (Fig. 4; Pl. IV). The vessel's maximum width is in its upper third. It was made of clay tempered with tiny crushed stones of varying granulation and sand. Most of the vessel is ochre and ochre-grey, while smaller portions are grey. The vessel's shoulder is ornamented with a series of combed wave patterns, while below it there are horizontal lines made with a comb-like implement which cover the vessel's entire surface. The vessel's inside rim is also adorned with a combed wave pattern. Based on its structure and shape and flat truncated rim, this vessel recalls the Avar-era pottery of the seventh and eighth centuries cited by Tivadar Vida (1999: Pl. 36, type IIB). Many vessels of this era have a very similar structure and they are ochre-grey. In terms of their structure, these ceramic vessels are entirely similar to the vessels from Stari Jankovci-Gatina, from the unpublished Avar-era settlement, which was contemporary with the necropolis (Šmalcelj 1981: 142-143; Filipec 2002-2003: 134-135).<sup>5</sup> At the same time, considerable differences have been noted with reference to the vessels from Privlaka-Gola njiva necropolis, which belong to the tenth and eleventh centuries (Šmalcelj 1976: 127-128).<sup>6</sup> Great differences were also observed in relation to the ceramic vessels from the necropolis in Halimba (Török 1962: *passim*). By the same token, in terms of structure and colour these ceramic vessels differ entirely from all other vessels, above all the potsherds in the collection of the Department of Archaeology (Fig. 5, 6; Pl. I-II) and Stojan Dimitrijević's bequest (Fig. 7; Pl. III), which come from Borinci. By its structure, this ceramic vessel is very similar to the potsherds from Đakovo, which were found in the so-called medieval humus layer which precedes the medieval (Bijelo Brdo) cemetery in Đakovo.<sup>7</sup> How to date these whole vessels from Borinci? By their shape, but also rendering method, they recall the vessels normally dated from the ninth to eleventh centuries. But based on their appearance, the Borinci vessels are very similar to the vessel from Jarmina, which was published by Dimitrijević and dated to the ninth century. This is certainly a vessel that should be dated to the eighth or ninth century. Although somewhat more poorly rendered, the vessel from Vinkovci-Meraja also belongs to the same period (Dimitrijević 1979: 195, Pl. 28/1, Fig. 11/1).

<sup>5</sup> Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz Starih Jankovaca-Gatine i Privlake-Gole njive trenutno se obrađuje u Priručnoj terenskoj arheološkoj radionici u Bizovcu, Odsjeka za arheologiju Filozofskoga fakulteta iz Zagreba.

<sup>6</sup> Zahvaljujem na informaciji voditeljici istraživanja prof. Mariji Šmalcelj.

<sup>7</sup> Knjiga Krešimira Filipca *Srednjovjekovno groblje oko župne crkve u Đakovu* pripremljena je za tisak.

<sup>5</sup> The potsherds from Stari Jankovci-Gatina and Privlaka-Gola njiva are currently being analyzed in the Archaeological Field Workshop in Bizovac run by the Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Zagreb.

<sup>6</sup> I would like to thank research head Prof. Marija Šmalcelj for this information.

<sup>7</sup> The book by Krešimir Filipec, *Srednjovjekovno groblje oko župne crkve u Đakovu* is being prepared for print.



Slika 5. Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz Borinaca (snimio: K. Filipec).  
Figure 5. Potsherds from Borinci (photograph: K. Filipec).



Slika 6. Ulomci keramičkih posuda iz Borinaca (snimio: K. Filipec).  
Figure 6. Potsherds from Borinci (photograph: K. Filipec).

posuda veoma sliči posudi iz Jarmine koju je objavio Dimitrijević i datirao u 9. st. Nesumnjivo je riječ o posudi koju valja datirati u 8. ili 9. st. Iako nešto lošije izrade posuda iz Vinkovaca-Meraje također pripada istom vremenu (Dimitrijević 1979: 195, T. 28/1, sl. 11/1). Slična posuda nađena je i u avarodobnome groblju u Bijelom Brdu (Tomičić 2002: 136, sl. 41). Posude iz slavenskoga paljevinskog groblja na položaju Duga ulica 99 u Vinkovcima oblikom su nešto starije (Dizdar 1999; Sekelj Ivančan & Tkalčec 2006). Sve posude koje je objavio Stojan Dimitrijević starije su od vremena egzistiranja tzv. bjelobrdske kulture. Riječ je o posudama koje valja pripisati 8. i 9. st. To se može zaključiti na temelju objavljenih fotografija i na temelju jedne posude koju sam imao prilike analizirati. Vjerujem da će u skoro vrijeme biti moguće analizirati i druge posude koje se čuvaju u Gradskom muzeju u Vinkovcima te će se o svemu moći više reći.

Ulomci keramičkih posuda koji se nalaze u Zbirci Odsjeka za arheologiju i dva ulomka koje sam dobio na uvid od Bojane Dimitrijević pokazuju velike razlike u oblikovanju, izradi, ukrašavanju i strukturi u odnosu na cijele posude nađene na istom lokalitetu (sl. 5–7, T. I–III). Ako bi se na temelju crteža ili fotografije i mogle naći pojedine sličnosti, njihova struktura posve se razlikuje. Riječ je o posudama koje pripadaju posve drugom miljeu i vremenu. Na ulomcima jedne posude nalazi se signatura “Sj. Hrvatska” (v. T. I: 10). Ona vjerojatno ne potječe s Borinaca.

Kad se posude grupiraju, vidi se da je riječ o tri vrste posuda: pitosu (T. II: 9), loncima (sl. 5; sl. 6; T. I: 1–10; T. II: 1–4, 7–8, 10; T. III: 1–2) i poklopcima (sl. 6; T. II: 5–6). Na osnovi promjera otvora lonaca načinjena je podjela na vrlo male lonce (8–10 cm, 2 posude), male (13–14 cm, 3 posude), srednje (16

A similar vessel was also found at the Avar-era necropolis in Bijelo Brdo (Tomičić 2002: 136, Fig. 41). The vessels from the Slavic incineration necropolis at the street address Duga 99 in Vinkovci are somewhat older, based on their shape (Dizdar 1999; Sekelj Ivančan & Tkalčec 2006). All of the vessels published by Stojan Dimitrijević are older than the time of the so-called Bijelo Brdo culture. These are vessels that should be dated to the eighth and ninth centuries. This may be concluded on the basis of the published photographs and the sole vessel which I had the opportunity to examine. I believe that in the near future it will be possible to analyze and draw more substantial conclusions on the other vessels held in the Town Museum in Vinkovci.

The pottery fragments held in the collection of the Department of Archaeology and the two fragments which I was allowed to examine by Bojana Dimitrijević exhibit considerable differences in formation, rendering, ornamentation and structure in relation to the whole vessels found at the same site (Fig. 5–7, Pl. I–III). Even if certain similarities could be found on the basis of sketches or photographs, their structure is entirely different. These are vessels that belong to entirely different milieus and times. One of the fragments bears the label “N. Croatia” (see Pl. I: 10). It is probably not from Borinci.

When the vessels are grouped, it can be seen that there are three types: pithoi (Pl. II: 9), pots (Fig. 5; Fig. 6; Pl. I: 1–10; Pl. II: 1–4, 7–8, 10; Pl. III: 1–2) and lids (Fig. 6; Pl. II: 5–6). Based on the diameter of the mouths of these pots, a division was made into very small (8–10 cm, 2 vessels), small (13–14 cm, 3 vessels), medium-size (16 cm, 2 vessels), larger (19–22 cm, 5 vessels) and large pots (25–31 cm, 1 vessel and 1 pithos). The division adapted to the ceramic repertoire from the Ledine settlement was taken





Slika 7. Ulomci keramičkih poklopca iz Borinaca (snimio: K. Filipec).

Figure 7. Fragments of ceramic lids from Borinci (photograph: K. Filipec).

cm, 2 posude), veće (19–22 cm, 5 posuda) i velike (25–31 cm, 1 posuda i 1 pitos). Uzeta je podjela prilagođena keramičkom repertoaru iz naselja Ledine (Sekelj Ivančan & Tkalčec 2005: 150). Razvidno je kako većinu posuda, kao u Ledinama, čine lonci male i srednje veličine. Oni su prema Tajani Sekelj Ivančan i Tanji Tkalčec korišteni u svakodnevnoj upotrebi u domaćinstvu (Sekelj Ivančan & Tkalčec 2005: 150). Ostali lonci zastupljeni su s jednim ili dva primjerka. Zastupljen je i jedan veliki lonac s promjerom otvora usta 31 cm (T. I: 9). Takvi se u literaturi tumače kao posude za čuvanje zaliha u domaćinstvu ili pak kao posude koje su korištene u različite namjene u radionicama, privrednim objektima i dr. (Sekelj Ivančan & Tkalčec 2005: 150). Kad se tomu pribroje i tri ulomka lonca, od kojih jedan također pripada vrlo velikom loncu (T. II: 7), a ostala dva većim i velikim posudama (T. II: 8, 10), možemo zaključiti da je na tako malenom uzorku riječ o velikom spektru različitih posuda prema veličini. Dva poklopca i jedan manji pitos promjera 25 cm također popunjavaju sliku gotovo sveukupnoga kućnog posuda korištena u svakodnevnoj upotrebi. Nije sačuvano nijedno dno posude.

(Sekelj Ivančan & Tkalčec 2005: 150). It is apparent that most vessels, as those in Ledine, consist of small and medium-size pots. According to Tajana Sekelj Ivančan and Tatjana Tkalčec, they were items of everyday household use (Sekelj Ivančan & Tkalčec 2005: 150). The remaining pots are present in one or two examples. Also present is a large pot with mouth having a diameter of 31 cm (Pl. I: 9). In the literature, this type is interpreted as a household storage vessel or as a vessel used for various purposes in workshops, utility structures, etc. (Sekelj Ivančan & Tkalčec 2005: 150). When one adds to this three pot fragments, of which one which belonged to a very large pot (Pl. II: 7), while the remaining two to large pots (Pl. II: 8, 10), then it may be concluded that there was a very wide array of vessel sizes in such a small sampling. The two lids and small pithos with 25 cm diameter complete the picture of the overall household ware in everyday use. Not one vessel base has been preserved.

All vessels from Borinci were made on a potter's wheel. Both slow-turning and fast-turning pottery wheels were used, but fast-turning wheels predominated, to which the clearly visible traces of rotation on the internal and external walls testify. Since this is a very large spectrum of different vessel types, considerable differences in the quality of rendering are also apparent. Some have very coarse structures (Fig. 5, 3). The pottery was additionally worked by hand, which is particularly quite visible in the polishing on the inside of the vessel. Most were tempered with sand of varying granulations. Some vessels exhibit very high quality, while the structure of individual examples is very similar to that of Antique pottery, even as others are very coarse (Fig. 5-7). Nonetheless, in terms of quality they differ greatly from the vessel types of the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries, and particularly the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, such as, for example, those from the Đakovo-Parish Church site or Debela šuma near Stari Perkovci (Filipec 2002: 142-145; Filipec *et al.* 2009). Many years of experience from research at various Slavonian sites, such as Verušeda, near Osijek, clearly show that even during the late Middle Ages and Early Modern period, rather poorly crafted and shaped vessels appeared which recall the Early Middle Ages (Filipec *et al.* 2009). Obviously this is a matter of local specificities and the knowledge of craftsmen, as well as the quality of materials at their disposal. When analyzing the rendering of the vessels from Borinci, one notices that almost all pieces recall the products of Antiquity. This pertains in particular to the vessels on one (Pl. I: 4) and another plate (Fig. 7, 2; Pl. III: 2), to which similar examples can be found in the vessels of ceramic group II from Mačvanska Mitrovica

Sve posude iz Borinaca izrađivane su na lončarskome kolu. Korišteno je sporotirajuće i brzotirajuće kolo, ali prevladava brzotirajuće, o čemu svjedoče jasno vidljivi tragovi vrtnje s unutrašnje i vanjske strane stijenke. Kako je riječ o velikom spektru različitih tipova posuda, može se primijetiti i prilična razlika u kvaliteti izrade. Neke su vrlo grube strukture (sl. 5, 3). Keramika je rukom doradivana, što se osobito dobro vidi na zaglađivanju unutrašnje stijenke. Kod većine je dodavan pijesak različite granulacije. Pojedine posude vrlo su kvalitetne, pojedine svojom strukturom jako slične antičkoj keramici, druge su pak vrlo grube (sl. 5-7). No one ipak kvalitetom jako odudaraju od tipova posuda 13. ili 14., a pogotovo 15. i 16. st., recimo onih s lokaliteta Đakovo-Župna crkva ili Debeli šuma kod Starih Perkovaca (Filipec 2002: 142-145; Filipec *et al.* 2009). Dugogodišnje iskustvo s istraživanja različitih slavonskih lokaliteta, primjerice Verušeda nedaleko od Osijeka, jasno nam pokazuje da se i tijekom kasnoga srednjeg i novog vijeka mogu pojaviti posude prilično slabe izrade i oblika što podsjećaju na rani srednji vijek (Filipec *et al.* 2009). Očito je tu riječ o lokalnim osobitostima i znanju majstora, ali i kvaliteti materijala koji im stoji na raspolaganju. Kad se analizira izrada posuda iz Borinaca, tada se uočava da izradom gotovo svi komadi podsjećaju na antičke izrađevine. To se osobito odnosi na posudu na tabli (T. I: 4) i posudu na tabli (sl. 7, 2; T. III: 2), kojoj se sličnosti mogu naći na posudama keramičke grupe II iz Mačvanske Mitrovice prema Dušici Minić (1980: pl. XI: 4 i 5). Analogije se mogu naći i na posudama s Beogradske tvrđave koje pripadaju 12. st. (Бикић 1994: 47-50, sl. 17 i 18). Voja 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 (sl. 5-6). Na istoj posudi često se nalazi po nekoliko nijansi smeđe, oker i sive. Većina borinačkih posuda načinjena je od nepročišćene gline s puno sitnih i krupnih primjesa pijeska različite granulacije i organskoga materijala. Većina ima srednje grubu strukturu koju karakterizira veliki udio sitnih i krupnih primjesa pijeska, čiju strukturu glavnim dijelom čini glina sa sitnim granulama primjesa te se dobiva dojam glatkih površina stijenki.

Rubovi svih posuda s Borinaca pokazuju veliku šarolikost, i postoje mnogobrojni različiti tipovi, od vrlo jednostavnih do više raščlanjenih. Uočavaju se oni koji imaju jednostavan zaobljen, ravno ili blago koso odrezan prema unutra, odnosno prema van, rubovi izvijeni prema van sa zaobljenom donjom usnom itd. Pojavljuje se i rub s blagim žljebićem. Uočljive su dvije inačice: odrezan rub zaobljene donje usne i odrezan rub s oštrom izvučenom donjom usnom. Jednostavni rubovi i njihove inačice pred-

according to Dušica Minić (1980: pl. XI: 4 and 5). Analogies can also be found in the vessels from the Belgrade fortress which belong to the twelfth century (Бикић 1994: 47-50, Fig. 17 and 18). The colour on the external and internal walls varies and ranges from ochre and light brown, through brown, brick-red and red to dark brown and grey in different hues (Fig. 5-6). Often several shades of brown, ochre and grey can be found on the same vessel. Most of the Borinci vessels are made of unrefined clay with considerable tiny and coarser sand additives of varying granulations and organic materials. Most have a central coarse structure characterized by a large share of tiny and coarse sand additives, with structure largely consisting of clay with tiny granules of temper, creating the impression of smooth wall surfaces.

The rims of all vessels from Borinci exhibit a broad diversity, and there are many different types, from very simple to quite articulated. Notable are those having a simple, rounded, straight or lightly diagonally inwardly or outwardly truncated rims, outwardly drawn rims with a rounded lower mouth, etc. Rims with a light small groove also appear. Two variants are noticeable: a truncated rim with rounded lower mouth and a truncated rim with sharply outwardly drawn lower mouth. Simple rims and their variants were the basic type until the eleventh century and the mid-twelfth century at the latest (Sekelj Ivančan & Tkalčec 2005: 147-148). According to the analyses of early medieval pottery outside of Croatia, it has been ascertained that such rims appeared from the tenth century and persisted until the twelfth century, while in the thirteenth century they made the transition to broadly articulated uniform rims (*Ibid.*). Particularly interesting is the pottery fragment (Fig. 7, 1; Pl. III: 1) which has an outwardly drawn rim with rounded lower mouth. Such vessel fragments, which also appeared in Vinkovci-Duga street, are dated from the eleventh to thirteenth centuries based on analogies from Central Europe (Sekelj Ivančan 2001: 235-236). The high number of different types of ceramic vessels speaks in favour of later periods. When the Borinci vessels are examined, it becomes apparent that they are diverse. Since nothing is known about the surfaces or layers from which they were gathered, all that can be written is that based on the broad spectrum of different types they should be dated to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The different types of vessel rims, like the diversity of ornamentation, indicate that the materials had made their way to the premises of the Department of Archaeology which should have provided insight into the various vessel types which were ploughed to the surface when the settlement next to the necropolis in Borinci was destroyed.



stavljaju osnovne tipove rubova sve do 11. st. ili najkasnije do sredine 12. st. (Sekelj Ivančan & Tkalčec 2005: 147–148). Prema analizama ranosrednjovjekovne keramike izvan Hrvatske ustanovljeno je da se takvi rubovi pojavljuju od 10. st. i zadržavaju se sve do 12. st., a u 13. st. prelaze u široke raščlanjene ujednačene rubove (*ibid.*). Posebno je zanimljiv ulomak keramičke posude (sl. 7, 1; T. III: 1) koja ima rub izvijen prema van sa zaobljenom donjom usnom. Takvi komadi posuda, koji se pojavljuju i u Vinkovcima-Dugoj ulici, prema analogijama iz srednje Europe datiraju se od 11. do 13. st. (Sekelj Ivančan 2001: 235–236). Velik broj različitih tipova keramičkih posuda govori u prilog kasnijim razdobljima. Kad se pogledaju borinačke posude, one su vrlo raznolike. Kako ne znamo s koje su površine ni iz kojega su sloja one pokupljene, možemo samo napisati da ih prema veliku spektru različitih tipova valja datirati u 12. i 13. st. Različiti tipovi rubova posuda kao i raznolikost ukrasa govore o tome da je u prostorije Odsjeka za arheologiju dospio materijal koji je trebao pružiti uvid u različite tipove posuda koje su izorane prigodom uništavanja naselja uz groblje u Borincima.

Na ulomcima keramičkih posuda pojavljuju se sljedeći ukrasi: nizovi jednostruke, dvostruke i trostruke valovnice, nizovi jednostrukih linija, zatim ukras gustim vodoravnim kaneliranim linijama čitave površine posude ili pojedinih njezinih dijelova. Vrlo često posude se ukrašavaju češljastom valovnicom i nizovima češljastih valovnica koje se sijeku i prepleću, a pojavljuje se valovnica u kombinaciji s nizovima vodoravnih gustih kanelura (T. I: 1–3, 5–9; T. 1–8: 10; sl. 5–6), ukrašavanje kombinacijama utiskivanja dubokih zarezova s izljubljenim vodoravnim linijama, kombinacija nizova vodoravnih gustih kanelura s valovnicom. Kod ulomka manjeg lonca (T. II: 2) rub je s vanjske, a kod jednog ulomka i s unutrašnje strane, ukrašen urezanim valovnicama (sl. 5, 2). Istim motivom ukrašen je i trbuh. Različite kombinacije ukrašavanja nizovima valovnica i jednostrukih vodoravnih linija, češljastih valovnica i snopova vodoravnih linija, nešto rjeđe ukrašavanje ubodima i kotačićem, uobičajeni su na keramici 8., 9. i 10. st. Na vratu posuda pojavljuje se i ukras u vidu plićih ili dubljih kosih zarezova (T. III: 2). Karakteristično je da u prvoj trećini 11. st. prevladava ukrašavanje nizovima jednostrukih linija, često u kombinaciji s kosim ubodima na ramenu (Sekelj Ivančan & Tkalčec 2005: 153). Taj ulomak može se datirati u 11. i 12. st.; u 13. st. takvi su ulomci rijetki. Valovnica se u Đakovu-Župnoj crkvi pojavljuje samo u slojevima koji su istovremeni ili raniji od grobova datiranih do 13. st. Zapravo nalaze se samo u zasipima grobova i samostalno u poluukopanoj građevini koja se nalazi

The following ornaments appeared on the potsherds: rows of single, double or triple wave patterns, rows of single lines, and then an ornament of dense horizontal fluted lines over the entire vessel surface or individual parts thereof. Quite often vessels were adorned with combed wave patterns which intersected and intertwined, while wave patterns combined with rows of horizontal thick fluting (Pl. I: 1-3, 5-9; Pl. 1-8: 10; Fig. 5-6), ornamentation featuring a combination of impressed deep notches with a grooved horizontal line, and a combination of rows of thick horizontal flutes with wave pattern also appeared. On a fragment of a small pot (Pl. II: 2), the outside of the rim, and on another fragment the inside of the rim were ornamented with engraved wave patterns (Fig. 5, 2). The belly was decorated with the same motif. Different combinations of ornaments with rows of wave patterns and single horizontal lines, combed wave patterns and bundles of horizontal lines, and somewhat more rarely stipples and a wheel were customary on the pottery of the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries. Another ornament on vessel necks was the shallower or deeper diagonal notch (Pl. III: 2). Rows of single lines, often combined with diagonal stipples on the shoulder, were characteristically dominant in the first third of the eleventh century (Sekelj Ivančan & Tkalčec 2005: 153). This fragment can be dated to the eleventh and twelfth centuries; in the thirteenth century such fragments were rare. The wave pattern appeared at the Đakovo-Parish Church site only in layers that were contemporary with or earlier than the graves dated to the thirteenth century. Actually they were found only in the fill of graves and independently in the semi-buried structure north of the necropolis, and it was contemporary with its earliest phase (Filipec 2002: 142-145).

Two fragments which may have served either as bowls or lids (Fig. 6; Pl. II: 5, 6) were found. None of the bases nor upper sections which were gripped have been preserved, so it is difficult to ascertain the use of these vessels. It is possible that these were bowls that had their analogies at the Belgrade fortress (Бикић 1994: 44-47, Fig. 16). Both vessels had rims rendered such that they were laid on the mouth of the pots. One fragment (Pl. II: 5) had an articulated neck which appeared to be made so that it could be more simply affixed along the rim of the pot's mouth. On another vessel (Pl. II: 6) it was less prominent and very similar to the bowl from the Belgrade fortress with rounded belly walls on which the rim is curved toward the inside (Бикић 1994: 44, Fig. 16: 6, 8). Such bowls with conical shape are dated to the twelfth century (*Ibid.* 44). The diameter of the mouth of these vessels is normally 14-16 cm

sjeverno od groblja i istovremena je s njegovom najranijom fazom (Filipec 2002: 142–145).

Nađena su dva ulomka koja su mogla služiti i kao zdjele i kao poklopci (sl. 6; T. II: 5, 6). Ni kod jednog nije sačuvano dno, odnosno gornji dio za koji su se primali, pa je teško reći čemu su te posude služile. Moguće da je riječ o zdjelama za koje analogije imamo na Beogradskoj tvrđavi (Бикић 1994: 44–47, sl. 16). Obje posude imaju tako izveden rub da on priliježe na usta lonca. Ulomak (T. II: 5) ima profiliran vrat koji kao da je napravljen da se može jednostavnije priljubiti uz rub usne lonca. Kod druge posude (T. II: 6) on je manje izražen i veoma slični zdjeli s Beogradske tvrđave sa zaobljenim stijenkama trbuha kod koje je obod savijen prema unutrašnjoj strani (Бикић 1994: 44, sl. 16: 6, 8). Takve zdjele konične forme datiraju se u 12. st. (*ibid.* 44). Promjer usta kod tih posuda obično je 14–16 cm (*ibid.*). Otvor usta kod borinačkih posuda iznosi 19 i 20 cm, dakle nešto su šire. Prema oblicima slične poklopcima bez gumba na vrhu, a takvi vrlo slični nađeni su u Dugoj ulici u Vinkovcima (Sekelj Ivančan 2001: 237–238). Zvonasti poklopci kojima bi prema tipologiji pripadali borinački primjerci pojavljuju se od početka 13. st. (*ibid.*), a u drugoj polovici 13. st. počinju se pojavljivati poklopci s gumbima (*ibid.* 238). Borinačke posude, odnosno poklopci koji su mogli služiti i kao zdjele, ukrašene su horizontalnim linijama i češljastom valovnicom (sl. 6).

Prema svemu iznijetom u Borincima je nađena keramika koja pripada naselju koje se okvirno može datirati od 11. do 13. st. To je vrijeme kad na tom položaju već postoji groblje i crkva. Kad se uzme u obzir datacija istraženoga dijela groblja, tada se može vidjeti da groblje i ovdje doneseni ulomci keramičkih posuda pripadaju istom vremenu. Mogu li se te posude teoretski pripisati inventaru uništenih grobova? Pojavljuju li se na Borincima i grobovi tzv. bjelobrdske kulture s cijelim posudama? Na nešto takvo uputio je Dimitrijević pripisavši neke od cijelih posuda vremenu egzistiranja te kulture. Bijelo Brdo i dosad je bio jedini siguran lokalitet u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj u kojemu su se pojavile cijele posude u grobovima druge polovice 10. i 11. st. (Brunšmid 1903–1904: 39, sl. 4: 1–2). U Vukovaru-Lijevoj bari u grobovima su se pojavili ulomci keramičkih posuda (Demo 1996: 55–56). U grobu 60, u kojem je pokopana pokojnica u zgrčenom položaju, nađeni su ulomci oboda i niska prema van izvijena vrata, većega dijela trbuha i dna posude (*ibid.* 55–56, sl. 38, 29, 4). Željko Demo dopušta mogućnost da je ta posuda stajala u donjem dijelu kostura, tj. negdje kod pokojničinih nogu, i povezuje taj grob s grobovima iz sjeveroistočnoga dijela Mađarske, gdje su posude u grobovima malo češće (*ibid.* 56). Izgled

(*Ibid.*). The mouth openings on the Borinci vessels is 19 and 20 cm, thus somewhat wider. In terms of shapes, they resemble the lids without studs at the top, and very similar ones were found in Duga street in Vinkovci (Sekelj Ivančan 2001: 237–238). Bell-shaped lids to which the Borinci examples would belong in terms of typology, appeared from the beginning of the thirteenth century (*Ibid.*), while in the latter half of the thirteenth century lids with studs began to appear (*Ibid.* 238). The Borinci vessels, i.e. lids that may have served as bowls, are ornamented with horizontal lines and combed wave patterns (Fig. 6).

Based on all of the aforementioned facts, pottery was found in Borinci which belonged to a settlement that may be generally dated from the eleventh to thirteenth centuries. This was a time when a cemetery and church already existed at this site. When the dating of the researched section of the necropolis is taken into consideration, then one may see that the necropolis and the potsherds brought here belong to the same period. Can these vessels theoretically be characterized as the goods from the destroyed graves? Did graves of the so-called Bijelo Brdo culture with whole vessels also appear at Borinci? Dimitrijević alluded to something like this by ascribing some of the whole vessels to the time of existence of that culture. Bijelo Brdo has thus far been the only certain site in northern Croatia in which whole vessels of the latter half of the tenth and eleventh centuries appeared (Brunšmid 1903–1904: 39, Fig. 4: 1–2). Potsherds appeared in graves at the Vukovar-Lijeva bara site (Demo 1996: 55–56). Fragments of a rim and low outwardly drawn neck and larger portion of the belly and base of a vessel were found in grave 60, in which a woman was interred in crouched position (*Ibid.* 55–56, Fig. 38, 29, 4). Željko Demo allowed for the possibility that this vessel was placed at the lower part of the skeleton, i.e., somewhere near the deceased woman's foot, and he linked this grave to graves of north-east Hungary, where vessels in graves were slightly more common (*Ibid.* 56). The appearance of the graves from north-east Hungary can be very nicely seen at the sites from Rétköz (Istvánovits 2003). The Borik and Janjevci site may be added to those sites in which whole vessels appeared in graves (Bojčić 1984: 218–219). Four graves were examined at this site, and one contained an unbroken vessel, but Bojčić believed that “the question of its emergence and place at this site remains open” (*Ibid.* 219). This site cannot therefore be counted among the Bijelo Brdo cemeteries at which whole ceramic vessels appear as goods in graves. Potsherds appeared in the Đakovo necropolis in the fill of graves (Filipec

grobova iz sjeveroistočne Mađarske može se lijepo vidjeti na lokalitetima iz Rétköza (Istvánovits 2003). Lokalitetima u kojima se u grobovima pojavljuju cijele posude mogao bi se pribrojiti i lokalitet Borik i Janjevci (Bojčić 1984: 218–219). Na tom lokalitetu istražena su četiri groba, a u jednome se nalazila cijela posuda, no Bojčić smatra da “pitanje njegova postanka i mjesta na ovome lokalitetu ostaje otvoreno” (*ibid.* 219). Stoga taj lokalitet ne možemo pribrojiti bjelobrdskim grobljima na kojima se kao prilog u grobovima pojavljuju cijele keramičke posude. Na groblju u Đakovu pojavili su se ulomci keramičkih posuda u zasipima grobova (Filipec 1996: 189–197; 2002: 142–145). Ni u jednome grobu one nisu bile prilog. Sve su one upale u grobove prigodom iskopa rake. U tzv. srednjovjekovnom humusnom sloju nalaženi su i dijelovi bolje sačuvanih posuda. Da prigodom arheoloških istraživanja rake grobova nisu jasno ocrtane, teoretski se moglo dogoditi da se neke posude, koje prethode groblju, pripišu pojedinim grobovima. Željko Tomičić, analizirajući bjelobrdska groblja u Hrvatskoj u međuriječju Drave, Dunava i Save, stavlja pojavu cijelih keramičkih posuda u grobovima u drugu polovicu 10. i početak 11. st. (faza Bijelo Brdo I), prema grobljima Lovćenac i Majs, koja se ne nalaze u Hrvatskoj (Tomičić 1992: 117, T. 129).

Običaj prilaganja posuda u grobove u velikoj je suprotnosti s onim što donosi kršćanstvo i kristijanizacija na ovom prostoru. Uz pojedine iznimke, koje mogu biti dio neke lokalne tradicije ili slabo provedene kristijanizacije, takav običaj teško je zamisliv među panonskoslavenskim zajednicama u zapadnome dijelu Međuriječja nakon 9. st. O tome najbolje govore groblja južno od Blatnog jezera, groblja na Ptujskom gradu i Loboru, Majka Božja Gorska (Korošec 1950; 1999; Filipec 2008). Iznimke su moguće i posude u grobovima mogu se pojaviti i u kasnom srednjem vijeku, kao što je to primjerice slučaj u grobu porodice Sanković u Biskupu kod Konjica iz 13. i 14. st., južno do rijeke Save (Vego 1957: 132), ili primjerice grobu 4 ispod stećka na srednjovjekovnome groblju u Međuputnici-Rebrovcu kod Zenice u Bosni (Glamočanin 1980: 155). Predmeti poput oruđa ili oružja i opreme nalaze se i u novovjekovnim grobovima, kao što to lijepo govori, između ostalog, nalaz sjekire u grobu na groblju u Ivandvoru pored Đakova (Bojčić 1991: 85–86). Riječ je o priložima koji govore o zadržavanju starih tradicija i u vremenu kad one imaju samo simboličko značenje, poput poštivanja tradicije i običaja koji nemaju veze s kršćanstvom. Takvi poganski običaji mogući su i danas. Kad se promotre groblja panonskih Slavena od istočnih Alpa pa do ušća rijeke Save u Dunav, tada primjećujemo slične

1996: 189–197; 2002: 142–145). They were not goods in any of the graves. All of them fell into the graves when they were being dug. Parts of better preserved vessels were found in the so-called medieval humus layer. Had the grave pits not been clearly marked during archaeological research, it is theoretically possible that some vessels that preceded the necropolis were ascribed to individual graves. Željko Tomičić, analyzing the Bijelo Brdo cemetery in Croatia in the Drava, Danube and Sava interfluvium, placed the appearance of whole ceramic vessels in graves in the latter half of the tenth and early eleventh centuries (Bijelo Brdo phase I) based on the Lovćenac and Majs necropolises, which are not in Croatia (Tomičić 1992: 117, Pl. 129).

The custom of placing vessels in graves stood in stark contrast to the customs brought by Christianity and Christianization in this region. With individual exceptions, which may have been the components of certain local traditions or poorly implemented Christianization, such customs were hardly conceivable among the Pannonian Slavic communities in the western part of the interfluvium after the ninth century. The cemetery south of Lake Balaton, the necropolis at the Ptuj burg and the Virgin Mary of the Hills (Majka Božja Gorska) at Lobar (Korošec 1950; 1999; Filipec 2008) provide the best evidence of this. Exceptions are possible, and vessels may have appeared in late medieval graves, such is the case in the grave of the Sanković family in Biskup, near Konjic, from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, south of the Sava River (Vego 1957: 132), or, for example, grave 4 below the monolithic tombstone (*stećak*) in the medieval cemetery in Međuputnica-Rebrovac near Zenica in Bosnia (Glamočanin 1980: 155). Items such as implements or weapons and other gear can also be found in Early Modern graves, as nicely shown, among others, by the find of an axe in the cemetery in Ivandvor next to Đakovo (Bojčić 1991: 85–86). These are goods which indicate the retention of old traditions even in times when they had only a symbolic meaning, such as respecting the traditions and customs which have nothing to do with Christianity. Such pagan customs are even possible to this day. When the necropolises of the Pannonian Slavs from the eastern Alps to the mouth of the Sava into the Danube are observed, then similar processes in the ninth and tenth centuries are noticeable. They can be schematically described as follows. After skeletal necropolises with “Avar era” features and Slavic incineration necropolises disappeared in the western section by the beginning of the ninth century or by the mid-ninth century at the latest, new cemeteries appeared at new sites (which was not a rule at all) as well as cemeteries that have continuity with those of the



procesu u 9. i 10. st. Shematski ih možemo opisati ovako. Nakon što do početka 9. st. u zapadnom dijelu ili najkasnije do sredine 9. st. nestanu kosturna groblja s "avarodobnim" obilježjima i slavenska paljevinska groblja, pojavljuju se nova groblja na novim pozicijama (što uopće nije pravilo) i groblja koja imaju svoj kontinuitet u grobljima 8. st. (Ptujski grad i Lobar, MBG). Riječ je o grobljima bez ikakvih nalaza ili s rijetkim nalazima, što upućuje na jaku kristijanizaciju koja je vrlo brzo i uspješno u većem dijelu Panonije koji su zauzeli Franci bila provedena do sredine 9. st. Često je takva groblja vrlo teško datirati (Filipec 2009). Od početka 9. st. počinje izgradnja crkava, a sva groblja premještena su uz crkve većinom do sredine 12. st. Grupa s keramikom koju je definirala Paola Korošec kao da prethodi kristijanizaciji i kršćanskim grobovima s rijetkim nalazima iako na pojedinim pozicijama (kao što je Lobar-Majka Božja Gorska) možemo pratiti i izravan prelazak sa slavenskoga paljevinskoga načina pokopavanja na kršćanski način pokopavanja (Korošec 1979; 1999: 42–45; Filipec 2009; 2010). Groblje na Ptujskom gradu lijepo nam pokazuje razvoj groblja u zapadnome dijelu Međuriječja između Save i Drave. Josip Korošec spominje ognjišta kojima bi navodno pripadale cijele keramičke posude, a Paola Korošec donosi tri groba na groblju na Ptujskom gradu u kojima su nađene cijele posude (Korošec 1950; 1999: 43). Groblje na Ptujskom gradu daleko je od Borinaca pa su moguće prisutni drugi razvojni procesi. Posude se ne pojavljuju na groblju u Mačvanskoj Mitrovici, koje je objavila Slavenka Ercegović Pavlović (1989). Tu možemo pratiti procese koji su bliži borinačkima, jer i Mačvanska Mitrovica i Borinci manje-više prolaze isti razvojni put od prve polovice 9. do 12. st. Nalaze se prvo pod bugarskom, a onda pod mađarskom jurisdikcijom. U Mačvanskoj Mitrovici posuda u grobovima nema, što je na neki način znak da je kristijanizacija u istočnome dijelu Međuriječja završila otprilike kad i u zapadnom. To se zbilo otprilike do konca 9. st. Je li moguće da je na Borincima uništeno groblje na kojemu su uz kosture nalažene i cijele posude? Matija Klajn govori o tome da su grobovi bili ponajviše bez ikakvih nalaza, a Stojan Dimitrijević istražio je segment groblja koji dokazuje isto to.

Prema svemu izloženom na Borincima na nekoliko odvojenih pozicija postoje groblja iz različitih vremena. Jedno je groblje uz crkvu, koje pripada 12. i 13. st. (sl. 3), a na drugim pozicijama nalažene su cijele posude koje govore o grobovima iz poganskoga vremena (sl. 2 i 4, T. IV). Posude koje se obrađuju u ovome radu pripadaju naselju koje se nalazilo uz groblje (T. I–III). Dakle, ulomci posude koji se čuvaju na Filozofskome fakultetu pripadaju srednjovjekovnom naselju koje je suvremeno s grobljem ili nešto starije

eight century (Ptuj burg and Lobar, MBG). These are cemeteries without any goods or with very meagre goods, which indicates potent Christianization that was very quickly and successfully implemented by the mid-ninth century in most of Pannonia taken by the Franks. Often such cemeteries are difficult to date (Filipec 2009). The construction of churches commenced at the beginning of the ninth century, and all cemeteries were moved next to churches by the mid-twelfth century. The group with ceramics defined by the Paola Korošec appeared to precede Christianization and Christian graves with rare finds, although at individual sites (such as Lobar-Majka Božja Gorska) the transition from the Slavic incineration burials to Christian interments can be followed (Korošec 1979; 1999: 42-45; Filipec 2009; 2010). The cemetery at the Ptuj burg nicely shows the development of cemeteries in the western section of the Sava-Drava interfluvium. Josip Korošec mentioned hearths to which whole ceramic vessels should allegedly belong, while Paola Korošec published three graves in the necropolis at the Ptuj burg in which whole vessels were found (Korošec 1950; 1999: 43). The cemetery at the Ptuj burg is far from Borinci, so it is possible that other developmental processes were present. Vessels do not appear at the cemetery in Mačvanska Mitrovica published by Slavenka Ercegović Pavlović (1989). Here processes closer to those at Borinci can be followed, because both Mačvanska Mitrovica and Borinci passed through more or less the same developmental path from the mid-ninth to twelfth centuries. They were first under Bulgarian and then under Hungarian jurisdiction. There are no vessels in the graves in Mačvanska Mitrovica, which in a way served as a sign that Christianization in the eastern part of the interfluvium concluded at roughly the same time as in the west. This occurred roughly by the end of the ninth century. Is it possible that the necropolis that was destroyed in Borinci contained skeletons and entire vessels? Matija Klajn said that the graves were mostly without any goods, and Stojan Dimitrijević examined a segment of the necropolis and proved the same thing.

Based on the aforementioned points, necropolises from different periods existed at several separate points in Borinci. One is a graveyard next to a church which dates to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (Fig. 3), while at other positions whole vessels were placed, which indicates graves from pagan times (Fig. 2 and 4, Pl. IV). The vessels analyzed in this work belonged to the settlement situated next to the cemetery (Pl. I–III). Therefore, the vessel fragments held in the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at Zagreb belonged to a medieval settlement which was contemporary with or somewhat

od njega. Ulomci keramičkih posuda mogu se datirati u 12. i 13. st. Njima se analogije mogu naći kako u Vinkovcima-Dugoj ulici tako i na Beogradskoj tvrđavi (Бикић 1994: 44–51; Sekelj Ivančan 2001: 205–224). Riječ je o velikom broju različitih tipova posuda korištenih u domaćinstvu. Kako su groblja bjelobrdske kulture obično smještena u blizini naselja ili se nalaze unutar njega, često se groblje širi bliže kućama ili se pak kuće u nekom kasnijem stadiju šire ondje gdje se prije nalazilo groblje. To je, recimo, slučaj s grobljem u Đakovu na položaju Župna crkva. Na Borincima nikako nije riječ o bjelobrdske groblju u kojemu se kao prilog pojavljuju cijele keramičke posude. Groblju ne pripadaju ni ulomci keramičkih posuda koji se nalaze na Filozofskome fakultetu u Zagrebu ni cijele posude koje je objavio Dimitrijević. Riječ je nesumnjivo o posudama koje valja datirati u 8. i 9. st. Tradicija stavljanja posuda kao priloga u grobove na prostoru sjeverne Hrvatske sasvim je izuzetna, kako u zapadnome tako i u istočnome dijelu Međuriječja. Prema tome sasvim otpadaju datacije za objavljene cijele posude iz Borinaca koje je postavio Stojan Dimitrijević. One pripadaju “predbjelobrdskom” razdoblju. O tome nama svjedoči i ovdje ponovno objavljena cijela posuda, ali i sve druge posude koje je objavio Dimitrijević. Na Borincima, kao što je to slučaj i u Bijelom Brdu i na mnogobrojnim drugim pozicijama diljem Panonske nizine, postoje na istom položaju, na različitim pozicijama groblja iz različitih vremena. Prigodom podizanja nasada jabuka u Borincima uništeno je više različitih cjelina koje pripadaju različitu vremenu. Jedna od njih je Vinograd Baumšabl i neki lokalitet iz Jarmine. Gdje se nalaze druge pozicije, moći će razriješiti samo neka buduća sistematska revizijska istraživanja. Uništeni su dijelovi srednjovjekovnoga naselja i dijelovi pripadajućega groblja, odnosno groblja iz 12. i 13. st. Borinci-Crkvište nesumnjivo su lokalitet na kojemu su istraženi dijelovi srednjovjekovnoga groblja i postoje nalazi iz pripadajućega naselja. Lokalitet Borince-Crkvište treba uvrstiti među poznate avarodobne lokalitete, odnosno lokalitete koje valja datirati u 8. i 9. st. (Filipec 2002–2003: 117–143).

older than the cemetery. The potsherds may be dated to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Analogies to them may be found both in Vinkovci-Duga street and the Belgrade fortress (Бикић 1994: 44-51; Sekelj Ivančan 2001: 205-224). These are a large number of different vessel types for household use. Since Bijelo Brdo culture cemeteries were normally close to settlements or inside them, often cemeteries extended closer to houses or houses in some later stages spread to where a cemetery was formerly located. This was, for example, the case of the necropolis in Đakovo at the Parish Church site. The Borinci site did not have by any means have a Bijelo Brdo necropolis, at which whole ceramic vessels appear as grave goods. The pottery fragments held at the mentioned Faculty nor the whole vessels published by Dimitrijević do not belong to this cemetery either. These are doubtlessly vessels which should be dated to the eighth and ninth centuries. The tradition of placing vessels as grave goods in northern Croatia was entirely exceptional, both in the western and eastern parts of the interfluvium. Therefore, the dating for the published whole vessels from Borinci set by Stojan Dimitrijević can be ruled out. They belong to the “pre-Bijelo Brdo” period. The whole vessel once more published here, as well as those published by Dimitrijević, testify to this. At Borinci, as is the case in Bijelo Brdo and numerous other sites throughout the Pannonian plain, there are cemeteries from different periods at the same site but at different positions. Several different units belonging to different periods were destroyed when an apple orchard was landscaped at Borinci. One of these units was the Baumšabl Vineyard, as well as some sites from Jarmina. The location of these other points can only be resolved by some future systematic revisory research. Parts of a medieval settlement and parts of the accompanying cemetery, i.e., cemeteries of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, were destroyed. Borinci-Crkvište is certainly a site at which parts of the medieval cemetery were examined, and there are finds from the accompanying settlement. The Borinci-Crkvište site should be classified among the known Avar-era sites, i.e., those sites which should be dated to the eighth and ninth centuries (Filipec 2002-2003: 117-143).

## KATALOG

### TABLA I

#### 1

Ulomak ruba, vrata i ramena lonca. Napravljen je od gline s primjesama sitna istucana kamenčića različite granulacije, pijeska i organskoga materijala. Veći dio okerne je, a manji dio posude i presjek sive su boje. Rame posude ukrašeno je horizontalnim linijama i dvjema češljastim valovnicama koje se nalaze iznad i ispod horizontalnih linija.

Promjer otvora usta: 13 cm

Visina ulomka: 5,5 cm

Širina ulomka: 6,2 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,80 cm

#### 2 (sl. 5: 1)

Ulomak ruba, vrata i ramena lonca. Napravljen je od gline s primjesama sitna istucana kamenčića različite granulacije i pijeska. Ulomak je sive boje. Rame posude ukrašeno je urezanim horizontalnim linijama i dvjema češljastim valovnicama koje prelaze preko horizontalnih linija. Unutrašnja površina ulomka vrlo je gruba.

Promjer otvora usta: 20 cm

Visina ulomka: 7,5 cm

Širina ulomka: 11,1 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,75 cm

#### 3

Ulomak ruba, vrata i ramena lonca. Napravljen je od gline s primjesama sitna istucana kamenčića različite granulacije, pijeska i organskoga materijala. Ulomak je sive boje. Rame posude ukrašeno je urezanim horizontalnim linijama i češljastom valovnicom.

Promjer otvora usta: 16 cm

Visina ulomka: 6,0 cm

Širina ulomka: 9,9 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,97 cm

#### 4

Ulomak ruba, vrata i ramena lonca. Napravljen je od gline s dosta sitnih primjesa pijeska i organskoga materijala. Veći dio posude okerne je, a manji dio sive, dok je presjek tamnosive boje.

Promjer otvora usta: 20 cm

Visina ulomka: 6,0 cm

Širina ulomka: 14,9 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,95 cm

## CATALOGUE

### PLATE I

#### 1

Fragment of rim, neck and shoulder of pot. Made of clay tempered with finely crushed small stones of varying granulation, sand and organic materials. Mostly ochre, smaller part of vessel and cross-section grey. Vessel shoulder ornamented with horizontal lines and two combed wave patterns above and below horizontal lines.

Diameter of mouth: 13 cm

Fragment height: 5.5 cm

Fragment width: 6.2 cm

Wall thickness: 0.80 cm

#### 2 (Fig. 5: 1)

Fragment of rim, neck and shoulder of pot. Made of clay tempered with finely crushed small stones of varying granulation and sand. Fragment is grey. Shoulder of vessel adorned with engraved horizontal lines and two combed wave pattern which crosses over horizontal lines. Internal surface of fragment is very coarse.

Diameter of mouth: 20 cm

Fragment height: 7.5 cm

Fragment width: 11.1 cm

Wall thickness: 0.75 cm

#### 3

Fragment of rim, neck and shoulder of pot. Made of clay tempered with finely crushed small stones of varying granulation, sand and organic materials. Fragment is grey. Shoulder of vessel adorned with engraved horizontal lines and two combed wave pattern.

Diameter of mouth: 16 cm

Fragment height: 6.0 cm

Fragment width: 9.9 cm

Wall thickness: 0.97 cm

#### 4

Fragment of rim, neck and shoulder of pot. Made of clay tempered with rather fine sand and organic materials. Most of vessel is ochre, and minor portion is grey, while cross-section is dark grey.

Diameter of mouth: 20 cm

Fragment height: 6.0 cm

Fragment width: 14.9 cm

Wall thickness: 0.95 cm



5

Ulomak ruba, vrata i ramena manjeg lonca. Napravljen je od gline s malo sitnih primjesa pijeska i organskoga materijala. Vanjska površina ulomka tamnosiva je, unutrašnja površina okerne je, a manji dio sive boje, dok je presjek tamnosive boje. Rame posude ukrašeno je horizontalnim linijama i češljastim valovnicama koje prelaze jedna preko druge. Posuda je fine izrade.

Promjer otvora usta: 13 cm

Visina ulomka: 7,4 cm

Širina ulomka: 7,5 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,27 cm

6 (sl. 5: 3)

Ulomak ruba, vrata i ramena manjeg lonca. Napravljen je od gline s puno sitnih primjesa pijeska i organskoga materijala. Veći dio posude okerne je, a manji dio sive boje. Na vratu posude nalaze se horizontalne linije, vjerojatno ostaci lončarskog kola. Rame posude ukrašeno je dvjema češljastim valovnicama koje prelaze jedna preko druge.

Promjer otvora usta: 8 cm

Visina ulomka: 5,0 cm

Širina ulomka: 5,5 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,53 cm

7

Ulomak ruba i vrata lonca. Napravljen je od gline s malo primjesa pijeska i organskoga materijala. Veći dio posude je okerne, a manji dio sive boje. Na vratu posude nalazi se ukras u vidu uboda izvedenih štapićem. Rame posude ukrašeno je dvjema češljastim valovnicama.

Promjer otvora usta: 20 cm

Visina ulomka: 5,5 cm

Širina ulomka: 3,0 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,86 cm

8

Ulomak ruba, vrata i ramena lonca. Napravljen je od gline s dosta sitnih i krupnih primjesa pijeska. Vanjska i unutrašnja površina ulomka crvenkasto-smeđe je boje, a presjek je sive boje. Rame posude ukrašeno je češljastim valovnicama koje se isprepliću.

Promjer otvora usta: 19 cm

Visina ulomka: 6,7 cm

Širina ulomka: 10,8 cm

Debljina stijenke: 1,04 cm

5

Fragment of rim, neck and shoulder of small pot. Made of clay tempered with small quantity of fine-grain sand and organic materials. External surface of fragment is dark grey, internal surface is ochre, while minor portion is grey and cross-section is dark grey. Shoulder of vessel adorned with horizontal lines and combed wave pattern which intersect. Vessel is finely crafted.

Diameter of mouth: 13 cm

Fragment height: 7.4 cm

Fragment width: 7.5 cm

Wall thickness: 0.27 cm

6 (Fig. 5: 3)

Fragment of rim, neck and shoulder of small pot. Made of clay tempered with high quantity of sand and organic materials. Most of vessel is ochre, while minor portion is grey. Horizontal lines on neck, probably vestiges of pottery wheel. Shoulder adorned with two combed wave patterns which cross over each other.

Diameter of mouth: 8 cm

Fragment height: 5.0 cm

Fragment width: 5.5 cm

Wall thickness: 0.53 cm

7

Fragment of rim and neck of pot. Made of clay tempered with small quantity of sand and organic materials. Most of vessel is ochre, while minor portion is grey. Ornamentation on neck consists of stippling made with stick. Shoulder adorned with two combed wave patterns.

Diameter of mouth: 20 cm

Fragment height: 5.5 cm

Fragment width: 3.0 cm

Wall thickness: 0.86 cm

8

Fragment of rim, neck and shoulder of pot. Made of clay tempered with considerable quantity of fine- and coarse-grain sand. External and internal surfaces of fragment red-brown, while cross section is grey. Shoulder adorned with combed wave patterns which intertwine.

Diameter of mouth: 19 cm

Fragment height: 6.7 cm

Fragment width: 10.8 cm

Wall thickness: 1.04 cm

9

Ulomak ruba, vrata i trbuha lonca. Napravljen je od gline s primjesama sitna istucana kamenčića različite granulacije, pijeska i organskoga materijala. Veći dio posude okerne je, a manji dio sive boje. Na vanjskoj površini ulomka nalaze se sive mrlje od sekundarnog gorenja. Rame posude ukrašeno je horizontalnim linijama i češljastom valovnicom koja se nalazi između njih.

Promjer otvora usta: 31 cm

Visina ulomka: 9,8 cm

Širina ulomka: 11,7 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,97 cm

10

Ulomak ruba, vrata i ramena lonca. Napravljen je od gline s primjesama sitna istucana kamenčića različite granulacije i pijeska. Veći dio posude okerne je, a manji dio sive boje. Rame posude ukrašeno je s tri urezane horizontalne linije.

Promjer otvora usta: 22 cm

Visina ulomka: 6,4 cm

Širina ulomka: 13,0 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,84 cm

(Na ulomku se nalazi signatura: Sj. Hrvatska.)

## TABLA II

1 (sl. 5: 4)

Ulomak ruba, vrata i ramena lonca. Lonac je napravljen od gline s dosta sitnih primjesa pijeska i organskoga materijala. Ulomak je sive boje. Rame posude ukrašeno je s horizontalnim urezanim linijama i češljastim valovnicama koje prelaze preko njih.

Promjer otvora usta: 14 cm

Visina ulomka: 6,1 cm

Širina ulomka: 7,9 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,88 cm

2 (sl. 5: 2)

Ulomak ruba, vrata i ramena manjeg lonca. Lonac je napravljen od gline s malo sitnih primjesa pijeska. Ulomak je tamnosive boje. Rub posude s vanjske je i unutrašnje strane ukrašen urezanim valovnicom. Na vratu se nalaze horizontalne linije, a rame posude ukrašeno je urezanim češljastom valovnicom.

Promjer otvora usta: 10 cm

Visina ulomka: 5,2 cm

Širina ulomka: 8,0 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,77 cm

9

Fragment of rim, neck and belly of pot. Made of clay tempered with finely crushed small stones of varying granulation, sand and organic materials. Most of vessel is ochre, minor portion is grey. Gray smudges on external surface of fragment caused by secondary burning. Shoulder adorned with horizontal lines and combed wave pattern between them.

Diameter of mouth: 31 cm

Fragment height: 9.8 cm

Fragment width: 11.7 cm

Wall thickness: 0.97 cm

10

Fragment of rim, neck and shoulder of pot. Made of clay tempered with finely crushed small stones of varying granulation and sand. Most of vessel is ochre, while minor portion is grey. Shoulder adorned with three engraved horizontal lines.

Diameter of mouth: 22 cm

Fragment height: 6.4 cm

Fragment width: 13.0 cm

Wall thickness: 0.84 cm

(Fragment bears label: N. Croatia.)

## PLATE II

1 (Fig. 5: 4)

Fragment of rim, neck and shoulder of pot. Pot made of clay tempered with considerable quantity of fine-grain sand and organic materials. Fragment is grey. Shoulder adorned with horizontal engraved lines and combed wave pattern which crosses over them.

Diameter of mouth: 14 cm

Fragment height: 6.1 cm

Fragment width: 7.9 cm

Wall thickness: 0.88 cm

2 (Fig. 5: 2)

Fragment of rim, neck and shoulder of small pot. Pot made of clay tempered with considerable quantity of fine-grain sand. Fragment is dark grey. Rim adorned with engraved wave pattern on inside and outside. Horizontal lines on neck, while shoulder is adorned with engraved combed wave pattern.

Diameter of mouth: 10 cm

Fragment height: 5.2 cm

Fragment width: 8.0 cm

Wall thickness: 0.77 cm

3

Ulomak ruba, vrata i ramena lonca. Lonac je napravljen od gline s dosta sitnih primjesa pijeska i organskoga materijala. Ulomak je sive boje. Rame posude ukrašeno je urezanim horizontalnim linijama i češljastom valovnicom koja prelazi preko horizontalnih linija.

Promjer otvora usta: 14,5

Visina ulomka: 7,8 cm

Širina ulomka: 7,7 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,89 cm

4

Ulomak ruba, vrata i ramena lonca. Lonac je napravljen od gline s dosta sitnih i krupnih primjesa pijeska i organskoga materijala. Ulomak je okerne i sive boje. Rame je ukrašeno urezanim horizontalnim linijama.

Promjer otvora usta: 19 cm

Visina ulomka: 7,3 cm

Širina ulomka: 12,0 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,80 cm

5 (sl. 6: 1)

Ulomak ruba i trbuha poklopca. Poklopac je napravljen od gline s primjesama sitna istucana kamenčića različite granulacije i pijeska. Veći dio posude okerne je, a manji dio sive boje. Ispod ruba i na trbuhu urezane su isprekidane češljaste valovnice i horizontalne linije.

Promjer otvora usta: 20 cm

Visina ulomka: 4,9 cm

Širina ulomka: 6,4 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,96 cm

6 (sl. 6: 2)

Ulomak ruba i trbuha poklopca. Poklopac je napravljen od gline s malo sitnih primjesa pijeska. Ulomak je okerno-sive boje. Ispod ruba nalazi se urezana isprekidana češljasta valovnica, a nakon nje nalaze se urezane horizontalne linije.

Promjer otvora usta: 19 cm

Širina ulomka: 3,6 cm

Debljina stijenke: 1,09 cm

7

Ulomak trbuha većeg lonca. Lonac je napravljen od gline s puno sitnih i krupnih primjesa pijeska i organskoga materijala. Ulomak je smečkasto-sive boje. Trbuh je ukrašen urezanim horizontalnim linijama po cijeloj površini.

Visina ulomka: 10,5 cm

Širina ulomka: 17,2 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,80 cm

3

Fragment of rim, neck and shoulder of pot. Pot made of clay tempered with considerable quantity of fine-grain sand and organic materials. Fragment is grey. Shoulder of vessel adorned with engraved horizontal lines and two combed wave pattern which crosses over horizontal lines.

Diameter of mouth: 14.5

Fragment height: 7.8 cm

Fragment width: 7.7 cm

Wall thickness: 0.89 cm

4

Fragment of rim, neck and shoulder of pot. Pot made of clay tempered with considerable quantity of fine- and coarse-grain sand and organic materials. Fragment is ochre and grey. Shoulder adorned with engraved horizontal lines.

Diameter of mouth: 19 cm

Fragment height: 7.3 cm

Fragment width: 12.0 cm

Wall thickness: 0.80 cm

5 (Fig. 6: 1)

Fragment of rim and belly of lid. Lid made of clay tempered with finely crushed small stones of varying granulation and sand. Most of vessel is ochre, while minor portion is grey. Broken wave pattern and horizontal lines engraved beneath rim and on belly.

Diameter of mouth: 20 cm

Fragment height: 4.9 cm

Fragment width: 6.4 cm

Wall thickness: 0.96 cm

6 (Fig. 6: 2)

Fragment of rim and belly of lid. Lid made of clay tempered with small quantity of fine-grain sand. Fragment is ochre-grey. Broken wave pattern engraved beneath rim, followed by engraved horizontal lines.

Diameter of mouth: 19 cm

Fragment width: 3.6 cm

Wall thickness: 1.09 cm

7

Fragment of belly of pot. Pot made of clay tempered with large quantity of fine- and coarse-grain sand and organic materials. Fragment is brownish-grey. Belly adorned with engraved horizontal lines over entire surface.

Fragment height: 10.5 cm

Fragment width: 17.2 cm

Wall thickness: 0.80 cm

8

Ulomak trbuha lonca. Lonac je napravljen je od gline s primjesama sitna istucana kamenčića različite granulacije, pijeska i organskoga materijala. Ulomak je smeđe-sive boje. Trbuh posude ukrašen je s dvije češljaste valovnice.

Promjer otvora usta: 16 cm

Visina ulomka: 4,4 cm

Širina ulomka: 11,7 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,89 cm

9

Ulomak ruba i vrata pitosa. Pitos je napravljen od gline s malo primjesa krupna pijeska. Veći dio pitosa okerne je, a manji dio sive boje.

Promjer otvora usta: 25 cm

Visina ulomka: 5,3 cm

Širina ulomka: 6,4 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,97 cm

10

Ulomak trbuha lonca, napravljen je od gline s primjesama sitna istucana kamenčića različite granulacije, pijeska i organskoga materijala. Ulomak je crvenkasto-okerne i sive boje. Trbuh ulomka ukrašen je urezanim horizontalnim linijama i češljastim valovnicama. Površina posude vrlo je gruba. Ulomak je sekundarno gorio.

Visina ulomka: 8,9 cm

Širina ulomka: 9,0 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,52 cm

### TABLA III

1 (sl. 7: 1)

Ulomak ruba, vrata i trbuha lonca napravljen od gline s primjesama sitna istucana kamenčića različite granulacije i pijeska. Veći dio posude okerne je, a manji dio sive boje. Cijela površina ramena i trbuha posude ukrašena je urezanim horizontalnim linijama.

Promjer otvora usta: 13 cm

Visina ulomka: 10,5 cm

Debljina stijenke: 0,50 cm

2 (sl. 7: 2)

Ulomak ruba, vrata i trbuha lonca, napravljen od gline s primjesama sitna istucana kamenčića različite granulacije i pijeska. Veći dio posude okerne je, a manji dio sive boje. Rame posude ukrašeno je kosim ubodima ispod kojih se nalaze urezane horizontalne linije.

8

Fragment of pot. Pot made of clay tempered with finely crushed small stones of varying granulation, sand and organic materials. Fragment is brown-grey. Belly adorned with two combed wave patterns.

Diameter of mouth: 16 cm

Fragment height: 4.4 cm

Fragment width: 11.7 cm

Wall thickness: 0.89 cm

9

Fragment of rim and neck of pithos. Pithos made of clay tempered with small quantity of coarse-grain sand. Most of pithos is ochre, while minor portion is grey.

Diameter of mouth: 25 cm

Fragment height: 5.3 cm

Fragment width: 6.4 cm

Wall thickness: 0.97 cm

10

Fragment of belly of pot. Made of clay tempered with finely crushed small stones of varying granulation, sand and organic materials. Fragment is reddish-ochre and grey. Belly of fragment adorned with engraved horizontal lines and combed wave pattern. Surface of vessel is very coarse. Fragment subjected to secondary burning.

Fragment height: 8.9 cm

Fragment width: 9.0 cm

Wall thickness: 0.52 cm

### PLATE III

1 (Fig. 7: 1)

Fragment of rim, neck and belly of pot made of clay tempered with finely crushed small stones of varying granulation and sand. Most of vessel is ochre, while minor portion is grey. Entire surface of shoulder and belly adorned with engraved horizontal lines.

Diameter of mouth: 13 cm

Fragment height: 10.5 cm

Wall thickness: 0.50 cm

2 (Fig. 7: 2)

Fragment of rim, neck and belly of pot made of clay tempered with finely crushed small stones of varying granulation and sand. Most of vessel is ochre, while minor portion is grey. Shoulder adorned with diagonal stipples with horizontal lines below them.

Promjer otvora usta: 13 cm  
Visina ulomka: 7 cm  
Debljina stijenke: 0,5 cm

Diameter of mouth: 13 cm  
Fragment height: 7 cm  
Wall thickness: 0.5 cm

#### TABLA IV

##### 1 (sl. 4)

Lonac s koso odrezanim obodom i kratkim vratom sa zaravnjenim dnom izveden na sporotirajućem lončarskom kolu. Maksimalna širina posude nalazi se u njezinoj gornjoj trećini. Napravljena je od gline s primjesama sitna istucana kamenčića različite granulacije i pijeska. Veći dio posude okerne je, a manji dio sive boje. Rame posude ukrašeno je nizom češljaste valovnice, a ispod nje nalaze se vodoravne linije načinjene češljastim predmetom koje pokrivaju cijelu površinu posude. Unutrašnji rub posude također je ukrašen češljastom valovnicom.

Promjer otvora usta: 11,8 cm

Visina: 16,5 cm

Maksimalan promjer tijela: 16,5 cm

Promjer dna: 7,3 cm

Promjer vrata: 11,30 cm

Debljina stijenke: ≈ 8 mm

#### PLATE IV

##### 1 (Fig. 4)

Pot with diagonally truncated rim and short neck, with flat base, made on slow-turning potter's wheel. Maximum width of vessel is at its upper third. Made of clay tempered with finely crushed small stones of varying granulation and sand. Most of vessel is ochre, while minor portion is grey. Shoulder adorned with row of combed wave pattern, while below it there is a horizontal line made with comb-like implement which covers entire surface. Internal rim of vessel also adorned with combed wave pattern.

Diameter of mouth: 11.8 cm

Height: 16.5 cm

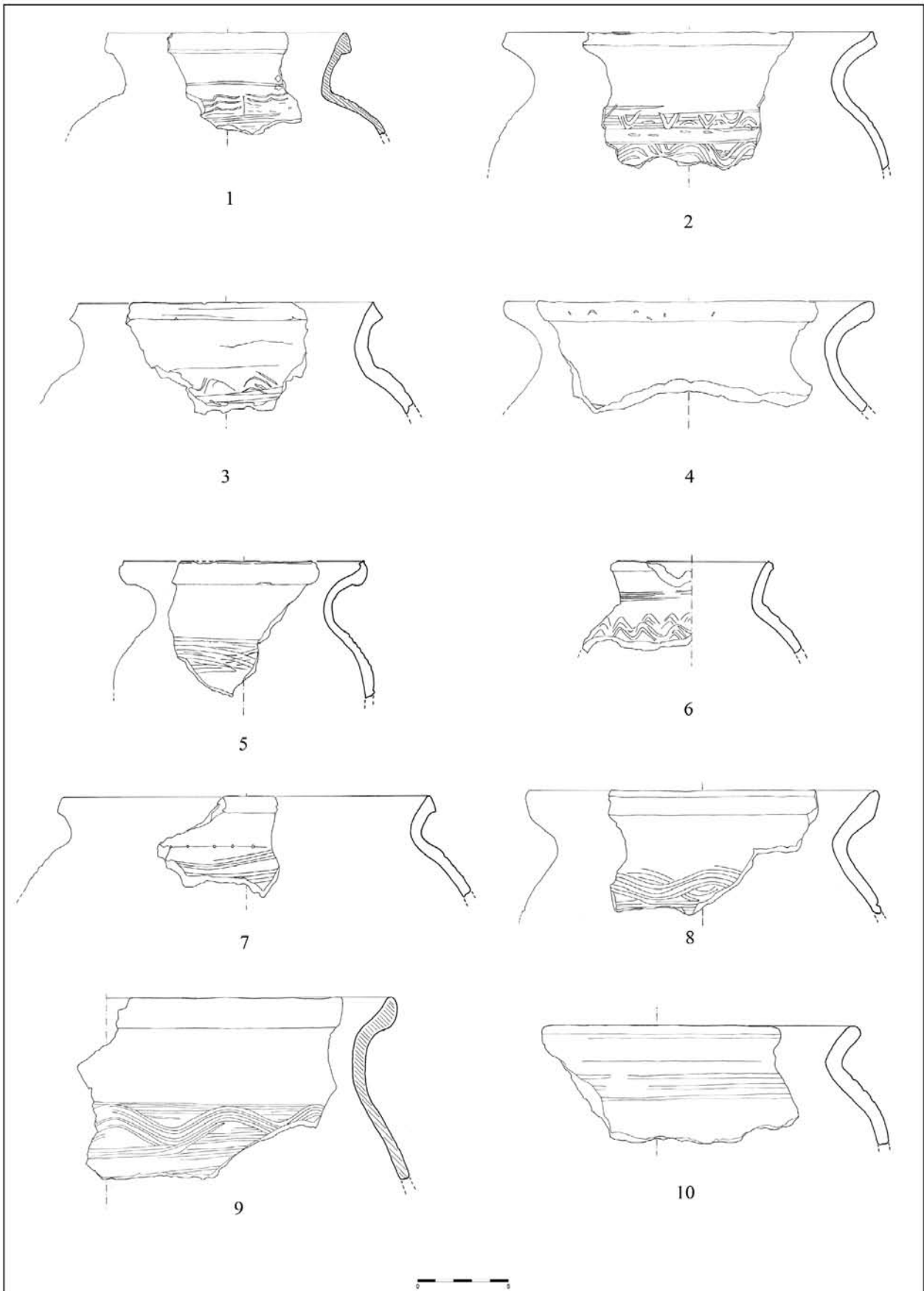
Maximum body diameter: 16.5 cm

Diameter of base: 7.3 cm

Diameter of neck: 11.3 cm

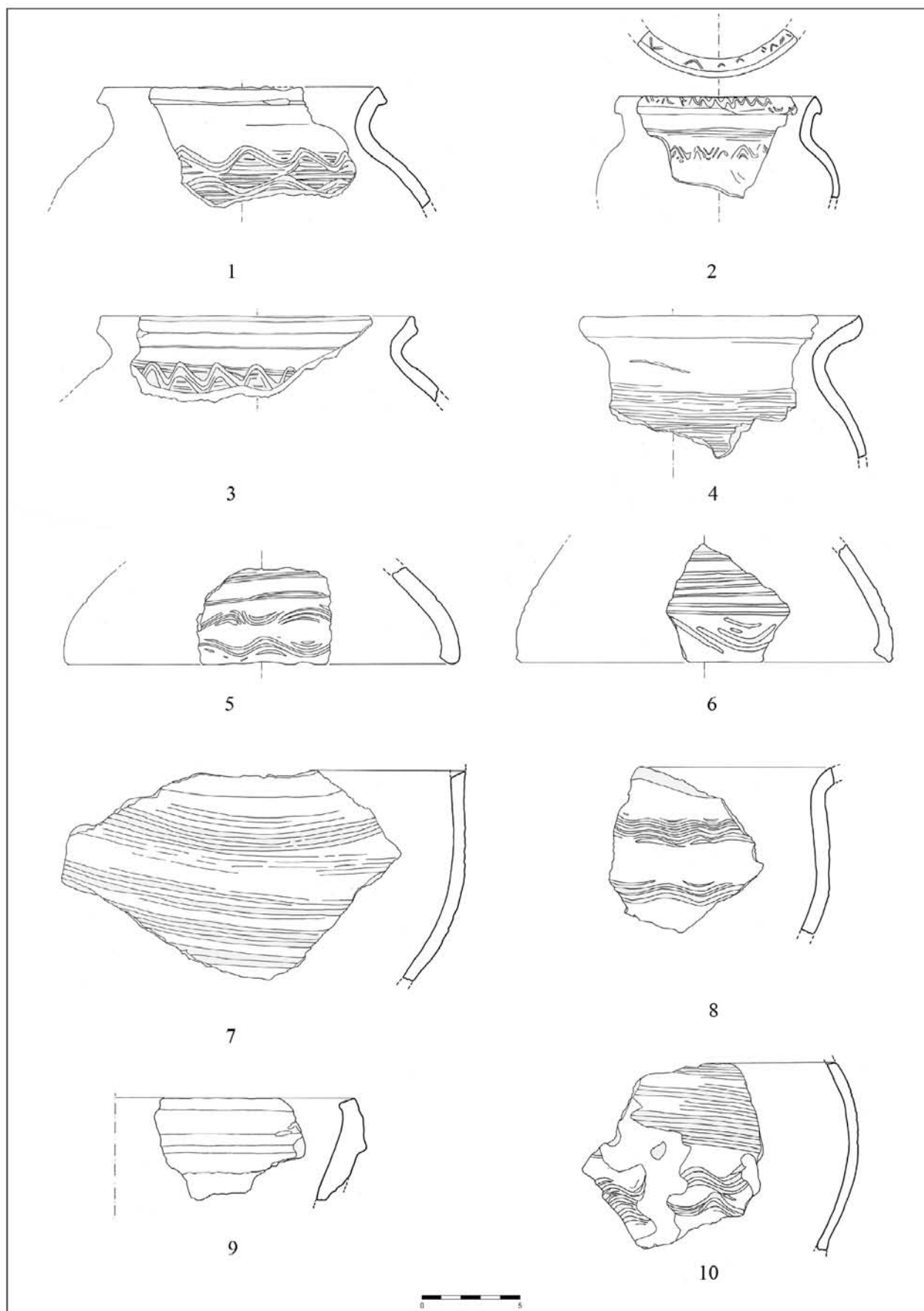
Wall thickness: ≈ 8 mm

T. 1

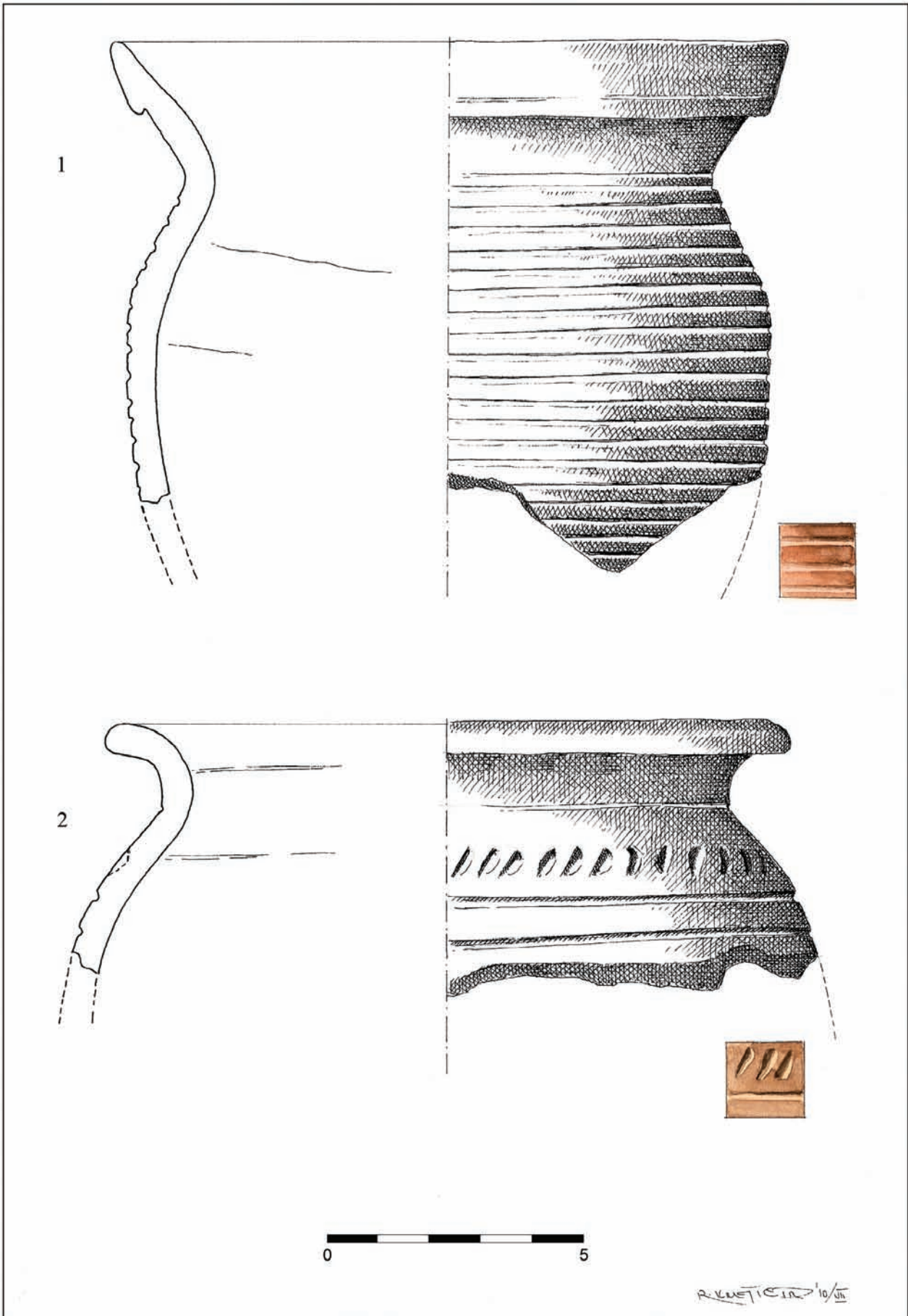




T.2



T. 3





T.4



## LITERATURA / BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Бикић 1994 V. Бикић, *Средњовековна керамика Београда*, Београд, 1994.
- Bojčić 1984 Z. Bojčić, "Pregled istraživanja i rasprostranjenost ranosrednjovjekovnih arheoloških nalaza u Istočnoj Slavoniji i Baranji", in: N. Majnarić-Pandžić (ed.), *Arheološka istraživanja u Istočnoj Slavoniji i Baranji* (Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva 9), Zagreb, 1984, 211–221.
- Bojčić 1991 Z. Bojčić, "Ivandvor između prošlosti i budućnosti", in: *Đakovački vezovi*, Đakovo, 1991, 85–86.
- Bóna 1978 I. Bóna, "Árpádenzeitliche Kirche und Kirchhof im südlichen Stadtgebiet von Dunajváros", *Alba Regia* XVI, Székesfehérvár (Stolni Biograd), 1978, 99–158.
- Brunšmid 1903–1904 J. Brunšmid, "Hrvatske sredovječne starine", *Vjesnik Hrvatskog arheološkog društva*, n. s., VII, Zagreb, 1903–1904, 30–97.
- Demo 1996 Ž. Demo, *Vukovar-Lijeva bara*, Zagreb, 1996.
- Dimitrijević 1966 S. Dimitrijević, *Arheološka iskopavanja na području vinkovačkog muzeja 1957. – 1965.* (Acta Musei Cibalensis 1), Vinkovci, 1966.
- Dimitrijević 1979 S. Dimitrijević, "Arheološka topografija i izbor arheoloških nalaza s vinkovačkog tla", in: Ž. Rapanić (ed.), *Corolla memoriae Iosepho Brunšmid dicata* (Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva 4), Vinkovci, 1979, 133–268.
- Dizdar 1999 M. Dizdar, "Rani srednji vijek", in: M. Dizdar, I. Iskra-Janošić & M. Krznarić Škrivanko, *Vinkovci u svijetu arheologije*, Vinkovci, 1999, 65–71.
- Ercegović-Pavlović 1989 S. Ercegović-Pavlović, *Rimske i srednjovekovne nekropole u Mačvanskoj Mitrovici* (Sirmium XII), Beograd, 1989.
- Filipec 1996 K. Filipec, "Istraživanje srednjovjekovnog groblja u Đakovu 1995. i 1996. godine", *Opuscula archaeologica* 20, Zagreb, 1996, 189–197.
- Filipec 2002 K. Filipec, "Srednjovjekovna keramika iz groblja u Đakovu", in: M. Guštin (ed.), *Zgodnji Slovani. Zgodnjesrednjeveška lončenina na obrobju vzhodnih Alp*, Ljubljana, 2002, 142–145.
- Filipec 2002–2003 K. Filipec, "Kasnoavarski ukrasni okov (falera) u obliku veprove glave iz Siska i kratak osvrt na druge istovremene nalaze", *Godišnjak Gradskog muzeja Sisak* 3–4, Sisak, 2003, 117–143.
- Filipec 2003 K. Filipec, "Prilog poznavanju trojagodnih sljepoočničarki u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj", *Opuscula archaeologica* 27, Zagreb, 2003, 561–568.
- Filipec 2008 K. Filipec, *Arheološko-povijesni vodič po svetištu Majke Božje Gorske u Loboru*, Zagreb, 2008.
- Filipec 2009 K. Filipec, "Problem kronologije grobalja 9. i 10. stoljeća u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj", *Starohrvatska prosvjeta*, n. s., 36, Split, 2009, 113–124.
- Filipec 2010 K. Filipec, "Slavenski paljevinski grob iz Lobora", *Archaeologia Adriatica*, Zadar, 2010 (u tisku / in press).
- Filipec et al. 2009 K. Filipec, D. Roksandić, M. Šiša Vivek & M. Karneluti, *Arheološke slike iz Slavonije*, Zagreb, 2009.
- Glamočanin 1980 F. Glamočanin, "Međuputnica-Rebrovac, Zenica. Srednjovekovna nekropola", *Arheološki pregled* 21, Beograd, 1979 [1980], 154–156, T. XCVI, 1–2.
- Istvánovits 2003 E. Istvánovits, *A Rétköz honfoglalás és Árpád-kori emlékéanyaga*, Nyíregyháza, 2003.
- Klajn 1961 M. Klajn, "Otkrivena je prehistorijska nekropola u Borincima", *Vinkovačke novosti*, god. XI, br. 48–49 (501–502), Vinkovci, 28. XI. 1961, 7.

- Klajn 1961a M. Klajn, *Kratak pregled rada muzeja za 1960. i 61.*, Vinkovci, 1961.
- Korošec 1950 J. Korošec, *Staroslovansko grobišče na Ptujском gradu* (Dela SAZU 1), Ljubljana, 1950.
- Korošec 1979 P. Korošec, *Zgodnjesrednjeveška arheološka slika Karantanskih Slovanov* (Opera SAZU 22/1, Institut za arheologijo 11/1), Ljubljana, 1979.
- Korošec 1999 P. Korošec, *Nekropola na Ptujском gradu*, Ptuj, 1999.
- Krznarić Škrivanko 2007 M. Krznarić Škrivanko, "Lokalitet: Vinkovačko područje (1 022 km<sup>2</sup>)", *Hrvatski arheološki godišnjak* 3, Zagreb, 2006 [2007], 48–51.
- Minić 1980 D. Minić, *Le site d'habitation médiéval de Mačvanska Mitrovica* (Sirmium XI), Beograd, 1980.
- Petković 2006 D. Petković, *Srednjovjekovna naselja sjeverozapadnog dijela vinkovačkog kraja* (Acta Musei Cibalensis 3, n. s. 1), Vinkovci, 2006.
- Szóke 1992 B. M. Szóke, "Die Beziehungen zwischen dem oberen Donautal und Westungarn in der ersten Hälfte des 9. Jahrhunderts (Frauentrachtzubehör und Schmuck)", in: *Awarenforschungen* 2 (Archaeologia Austriaca Monographien band 2 – Studien zur Archäologie der Awaren 4), Wien, 1992, 841–968.
- Szóke 1992a B. M. Szóke, "Karolingerzeitliche Gräberfelder I–II von Garabonc-Ófalu", *Antaeus communicationes ex Instituto archaeologico Academiae scientiarum Hungaricae* 21, Budapest, 1992, 41–203.
- Szóke 1992b B. M. Szóke, "Sielungsobjekte von Garabonc-Ófalu I und III", *Antaeus communicationes ex Instituto archaeologico Academiae scientiarum Hungaricae* 21, Budapest, 1992, 263–270.
- Szóke 1996 B. M. Szóke, "Das birituelle Gräberfeld aus der Karolingerzeit von Alsórajk-Határi tábla", *Antaeus communicationes ex Instituto archaeologico Academiae scientiarum Hungaricae* 23, Budapest, 1996, 61–146.
- Sekelj Ivančan 2001 T. Sekelj Ivančan, "Prilog analizi keramike iz Duge ulice kao pokazatelja rasprostiranja srednjovjekovnog naselja u Vinkovcima", *Arheološki radovi i rasprave* 13, Zagreb, 2001, 205–224.
- Sekelj Ivančan & Tkalčec 2005 T. Sekelj Ivančan & T. Tkalčec, "Analiza keramike s ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja na položaju Ledine kod Torčeca", *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu* 22, Zagreb, 2005, 141–186.
- Sekelj Ivančan & Tkalčec 2006 T. Sekelj Ivančan & T. Tkalčec, "Slavensko paljevinsko groblje na položaju Duga ulica 99 u Vinkovcima", *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu* 23, Zagreb, 2006, 141–212.
- Šmalcelj 1976 M. Šmalcelj, "Privlaka – »Gole njive« Vinkovci – nekropola VIII–IX st.", *Arheološki pregled* 18, Beograd, 1976, 127–128.
- Šmalcelj 1981 M. Šmalcelj, "Stari Jankovci, Gatina (Općina Vinkovci) – avaroslavenska nekropola", *Arheološki pregled* 22, Beograd, 1980 [1981], 142–143, LXXXV.
- Tomičić 1992 Ž. Tomičić, "Neuere Erforschung der Bijelo Brdo-Kultur in Kroatien", *Prilozi Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu* 9, Zagreb, 1992, 113–130.
- Tomičić 2002 Ž. Tomičić, "Keramika iz (ponekih) ranosrednjovjekovnih grobalja kontinentalnog dijela Hrvatske", in: M. Guštin (ed.) *Zgodnji Slovani. Zgodnjesrednjeveška lončenina na obrobju vzhodnih Alp*, Ljubljana, 2002, 129–141.
- Török 1962 G. Török, *Die Bewohner von Halimba im 10. und 11. Jahrhundert* (Archaeologia Hungarica s. n. XXXIX), Budapest, 1962.
- Vaņa 1954 Z. Vaņa, "Mađari a Slované ve světle archeologických nálezů X.–XII. století", *Slovenska archeologia* II, Nitra, 1954, 51–104.

- Vego 1957 M. Vego, "Nadgrobni spomenici porodice Sankovića u selu Biskupu kod Konjica (nastavak)", *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Sarajevu*, n. s., XII, Sarajevo, 1957, 127–141.
- Vida 1999 T. Vida, *Die awarenzeitliche Keramik I. (6.–7. Jh.)* (Varia archaeologica Hungarica VIII), Berlin – Budapest, 1999.
- Vinski 1970 Z. Vinski, "O postojanju radionica nakita starohrvatskog doba u Sisku", *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 4. ser., III, Zagreb, 1970.