

---

*Josip VIŠNJIĆ, Tihomir PERCAN, Ivica PLEŠTINA*

**PRILOG ARHEOLOŠKOJ TOPOGRAFIJI I POZNAVANJU  
URBANISTIČKOG RAZVOJA GRADA BUJA  
Rezultati zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja  
na Trgu sv. Servola 2010. g.**

**A CONTRIBUTION TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
TOPOGRAPHY AND KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO THE  
URBANISTIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF BUJE  
The results of rescue archaeological excavations on St.  
Servolo Square in 2010**

Josip Višnjić  
Hrvatski restauratorski zavod  
Služba za arheološku baštinu  
Odjel za kopnenu arheologiju, Juršići 7, Juršići

Tihomir Percan  
Hrvatski restauratorski zavod  
Služba za arheološku baštinu  
Odjel za kopnenu arheologiju, Juršići 7, Juršići

Ivica Pleština  
Hrvatski restauratorski zavod  
Služba za arheološku baštinu  
Odjel za kopnenu arheologiju, Juršići 7, Juršići

UDK 903/904(497.5 Buje)  
Izvorni znanstveni članak  
Primljeno: 8.7.2011.  
Odobreno: 7.9.2011.

Josip Višnjić  
Croatian Conservation Institute  
Division for Archaeological Heritage  
Department for Land Archaeology, Juršići 7, Juršići

Tihomir Percan  
Croatian Conservation Institute  
Division for Archaeological Heritage  
Department for Land Archaeology, Juršići 7, Juršići

Ivica Pleština  
Croatian Conservation Institute  
Division for Archaeological Heritage  
Department for Land Archaeology, Juršići 7, Juršići

UDC 903/904(497.5 Buje)  
An original scientific article  
Received: July 8, 2011  
Approved: September 7, 2011

*Tijekom zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja koja su arheolozi Hrvatskog restauratorskog zavoda proveli na Trgu sv. Servola u Bujama tijekom 2010. g. otkriven je niz pokretnih i nepokretnih arheoloških nalaza koji pokrivaju dugi period života koji se odvijao u samom središtu povijesne gradske jezgre. Među nalazima se izdvajaju željeznodobni arheološki slojevi koji potvrđuju postojanje prapovijesne gradine na mjestu kasnijeg srednjovjekovnog grada, potom ostaci srednjovjekovne crkve sv. Servola i pripadajućeg gradskog groblja, srednjovjekovnih gradskih bedema, istovremenih objekata te arheoloških slojeva s pokretnim arheološkim materijalom koji potvrđuje ovakve datacije.*

**KLJUČNE RIJEČI:** *eneolitik, rano brončano doba, željezno doba, srednjovjekovno groblje, srednjovjekovna crkva, srednjovjekovni bedemi*

*During the rescue archaeological excavations that the archaeologists from the Croatian Conservation Institute conducted on St. Servolo Square at Buje in the course of 2010, a whole series of movable and immovable archaeological finds had been discovered, which cover a long period of life that went on in the very center of the old historical section of town. Among the finds we single out Iron Age archaeological strata that confirm the existence of a prehistoric hillfort in the area of a subsequent medieval city, followed by remnants of the medieval church of St. Servolo and the appurtenant town cemetery, the medieval defensive wall of the town, other structures from the same period, and archaeological layers containing movable archaeological material that confirms such datings.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Eneolithic, Early Bronze Age, Iron Age, medieval cemetery, medieval church, medieval defensive walls*

## UVOD

*Josip Višnjić*

Trg sv. Servola povijesno je središte grada Buja. Nalazi se na najvišem platou povijesne urbane jezgre, kojom danas u prvom redu dominira monumentalna barokna crkva sv. Servola, zvonik te klasicistička gradska palača.<sup>1</sup> Ovakvo je stanje rezultat velikih građevinskih zahvata koji datiraju iz 18. i 19. st., dok su ranije faze razvoja do sada bile poznate isključivo iz malobrojnih povijesnih izvora.<sup>2</sup>

Sve do 2010. g., odnosno početka obnove trga, radilo se o prostoru korištenom prvenstveno kao parkiralište, koji je tek na taj neprimjeren način ispunjavao svoju javnu funkciju. Nažalost, ovakva je situacija bila tek logičan slijed događaja u polunapuštenoj i velikim dijelom zapuštenoj gradskoj četvrti koja je odavno izgubila status gradskog središta. Danas, dvije godine kasnije, situacija je u velikoj mjeri izmijenjena. Naime,



Sl. 1 Karta Istre s naznačenim položajem Buja  
Fig. 1 Map of Istria showing the location of Buje.

<sup>1</sup> Zgrada je kasnije korištena i kao osnovna škola.

<sup>2</sup> Spomenuti povijesni dokumenti odnose se na stanje u 17. st., a riječ je o opisu koji nam donosi biskup Tommasini (Tommasini 1837, 294-307) te najstarijem prikazu grada na slici *Bogorodica s Djetetom i svecima* koja se nalazi u crkvi sv. Servola (Bralić; Kudiš Burić 2006, 113).

## INTRODUCTION

*Josip Višnjić*

St. Servolo Square is the historical center of the city of Buje. It is located on the highest plateau of the historical urban core that is nowadays dominated by the monumental baroque church of St. Servolo, the belfry, and the classicist municipal hall.<sup>1</sup> Such a state of affairs is the result of extensive construction works that were carried out in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, whereas the earlier phases of development were heretofore only known from rare historical sources.<sup>2</sup>

Until 2010, or the beginning of the reconstruction of the square, this was an area used primarily as a parking lot, which only in this inappropriate manner fulfilled its public function. Unfortunately, such a situation was just a logical sequence of events in a semi-deserted and to a large degree neglected urban neighborhood that has long since lost the status of a city center. Today, two years later, the situation has changed quite a bit. Namely, as a result of the commendable initiative by the Municipal Administration of Buje, this part of town was renovated, creating thus the conditions necessary to upgrade the square into a place for public gatherings, and in perspective, a place from which starts the incentive for the reconstruction of the most important part of the urban fabric of the city of Buje, its historic core.

In accordance with the laws of the Republic of Croatia, which cover the protection of cultural assets and archaeological sites, a constant archaeological supervision was ordered during construction works on the reconstruction of the square. With regard to the finds that began to appear already on the first day, the archaeological supervision soon grew into a rescue archaeological excavation. All work associated with the archaeological excavations were conducted by employees of the Division for Archaeological Heritage of the Croatian Conservation Institute<sup>3</sup>, and were fully financed by the City of Buje.

<sup>1</sup> The building was subsequently also used as a primary school.

<sup>2</sup> The above mentioned historical documents refer to the situation in the 17<sup>th</sup> century; it is a description brought to us by bishop Tommasini (Tommasini 1837, 294-307), and the oldest known image of the city from the painting *Madonna and Child with Saints*, which is located in the church of St. Servolo (Bralić; Kudiš Burić 2006, 113).

<sup>3</sup> The excavation was headed by Josip Višnjić, his deputy was Tihomir Percan, and participating in the archaeological explorations were the archaeologists Ivica Pleština, Lea Čataj, Ivana Hirschler, Katarina Jerbić, and the students of archaeology Siniša Pamić, Tanja Šufalj and Klaudia Bartolić. An area measuring approximately 1,150 square meters was explored.

hvalevrijednom inicijativom gradske uprave Buja pristupilo se uređenju ove gradske površine, čime su stvoreni preduvjeti za revalorizaciju trga kao mjesta javnog okupljanja te u perspektivi mjesta s kojeg kreće poticaj u obnovi najznačajnijeg dijela urbanog tkiva grada Buja, njegove povijesne jezgre.

Sukladno zakonskim propisima Republike Hrvatske u zaštiti kulturnih dobara, odnosno arheoloških nalazišta, tijekom građevinskih radova u cilju uređenja trga bio je propisan stalni arheološki nadzor. S obzirom na nalaze koji su se počeli pojavljivati već prvog dana arheološkog nadzora, on je uskoro prerastao u zaštitna arheološka istraživanja. Sve radove vezane uz arheološka istraživanja provodili su djelatnici Službe za arheološku baštinu Hrvatskog restauratorskog zavoda<sup>3</sup>, a u potpunosti ih je financirao Grad Buje.

## ARHEOLOŠKA ISTRAŽIVANJA

*Josip Višnjić*

Sama činjenica da se prostor predviđen za građevinske radove nalazi unutar povijesne gradske jezgre, koje u pravilu karakterizira dinamičan urbani razvoj i obilje arheoloških stratigrafskih cjelina, te neosporni podaci o postojanju starijih građevinskih faza postojećih objekata na predmetnoj lokaciji, činili su prostor Trga sv. Servola iznimno atraktivnim s aspekta arheološke struke. Pronalazak prvih nalaza – kosturnog ukopa – već nakon nekoliko minuta arheološkog nadzora dodatno je učvrstio takvo uvjerenje. Arheološki nadzor je prerastao u zaštitna arheološka istraživanja, koja su na cijeloj istraženju površini ponudila bar poneki dokaz nužan za razumijevanje urbanističkog razvoja ovog dijela gradske jezgre pa i grada u cjelini.

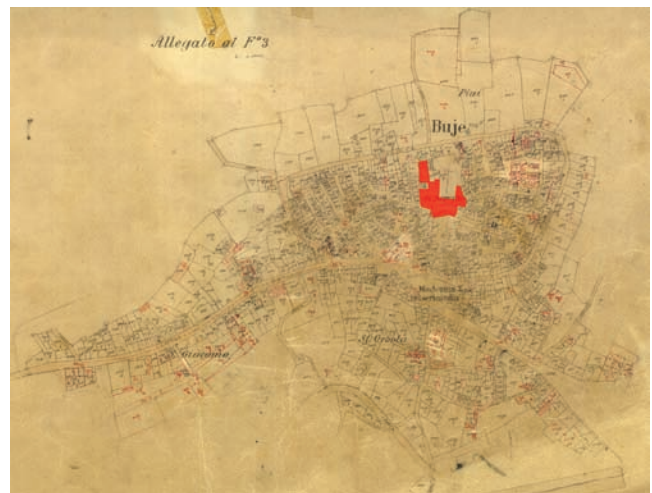
Prije početka samih istraživanja, prostor trga podijeljen je na pet sektora nejednakih veličina. Pri tome je sektor I obuhvaćao prostor ulice istočno od crkve sv. Servola, sektor II prostor koji se nalazi sjeverno od zvonika, sektor III prostor zapadno od crkve, sektor IV prostor južno od crkve, a sektor V krajnji južni dio istraženog prostora. Sektori su dodatno podijeljeni na manje kvadrante, koji također nisu imali pravilan oblik (sl. 3).

Sektori I, IV te □ 1 sektora III ponudili su nalaze vezane isključivo uz stariju fazu crkve sv. Servola i gradsko groblje koje se nalazilo u njezinoj neposrednoj okolici. U □ 2 sektora III pronađeni su ostaci srednjovjekovne

## THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

*Josip Višnjić*

The mere fact that the area that was foreseen for construction works was located within the historic center of the town, which is as a rule characterized by a dynamic urban development and an abundance of archaeological stratigraphic wholes, coupled with the indisputable data about the existence of older construction phases of the existing structures from this location, made St. Servolo Square an extremely attractive area from the point of view of the archaeological profession. The discovery of the first find, a skeletal burial, after only a few minutes of archaeological supervision at the beginning of the excavations, have further strengthened this belief. What started as an archaeological supervision has soon evolved into a rescue archaeological excavation that on the whole explored area offered at least some evidence that is needed to better comprehend the urban development not only of this part of the town center, but also of the town as a whole.



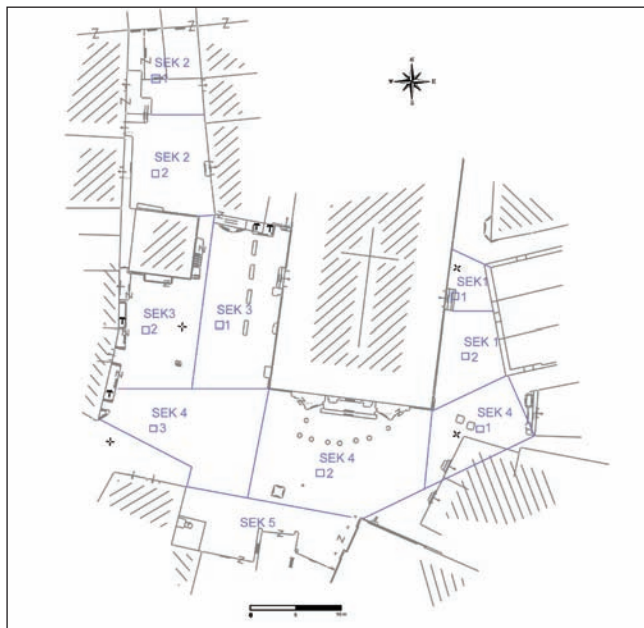
Sl. 2 Položaj istražene zone na katastarskom planu Buja

Fig. 2 The position of the explored zone shown on the cadastral map of Buje.

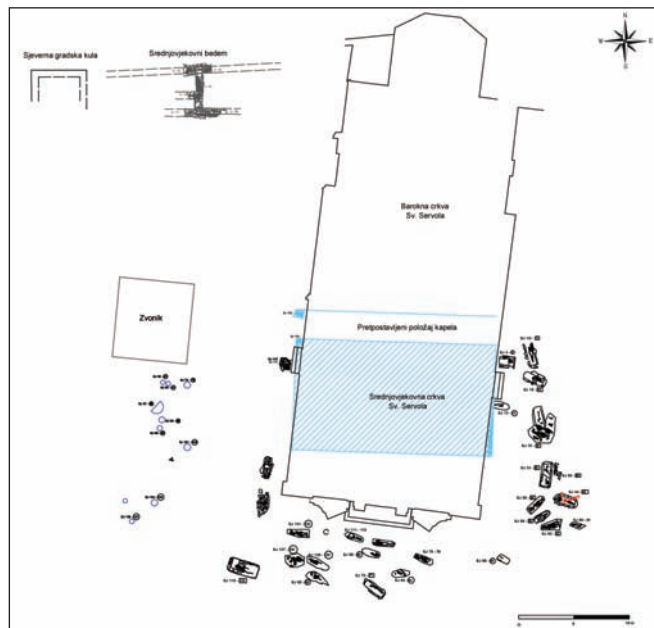
Before the beginning of the excavations, the area of the square was divided into five sectors of unequal size. In this manner sector I encompassed the area of the street to the east of the church of St. Servolo, sector II the area located to the north of the belfry, sector III the area to the west of the church, sector IV the area south of the church, while sector V extended itself over the extreme southern part of the explored area. These sectors were further divided into smaller quadrants which were likewise irregular in shape (Fig. 3).

Sectors I, IV, and □ 1 of sector III offered finds that are related solely to an earlier phase of the church of St. Servolo and the town cemetery that was located in its immediate vicinity. In □ 2 of sector III we discovered the remains of a medieval structure for whose construction

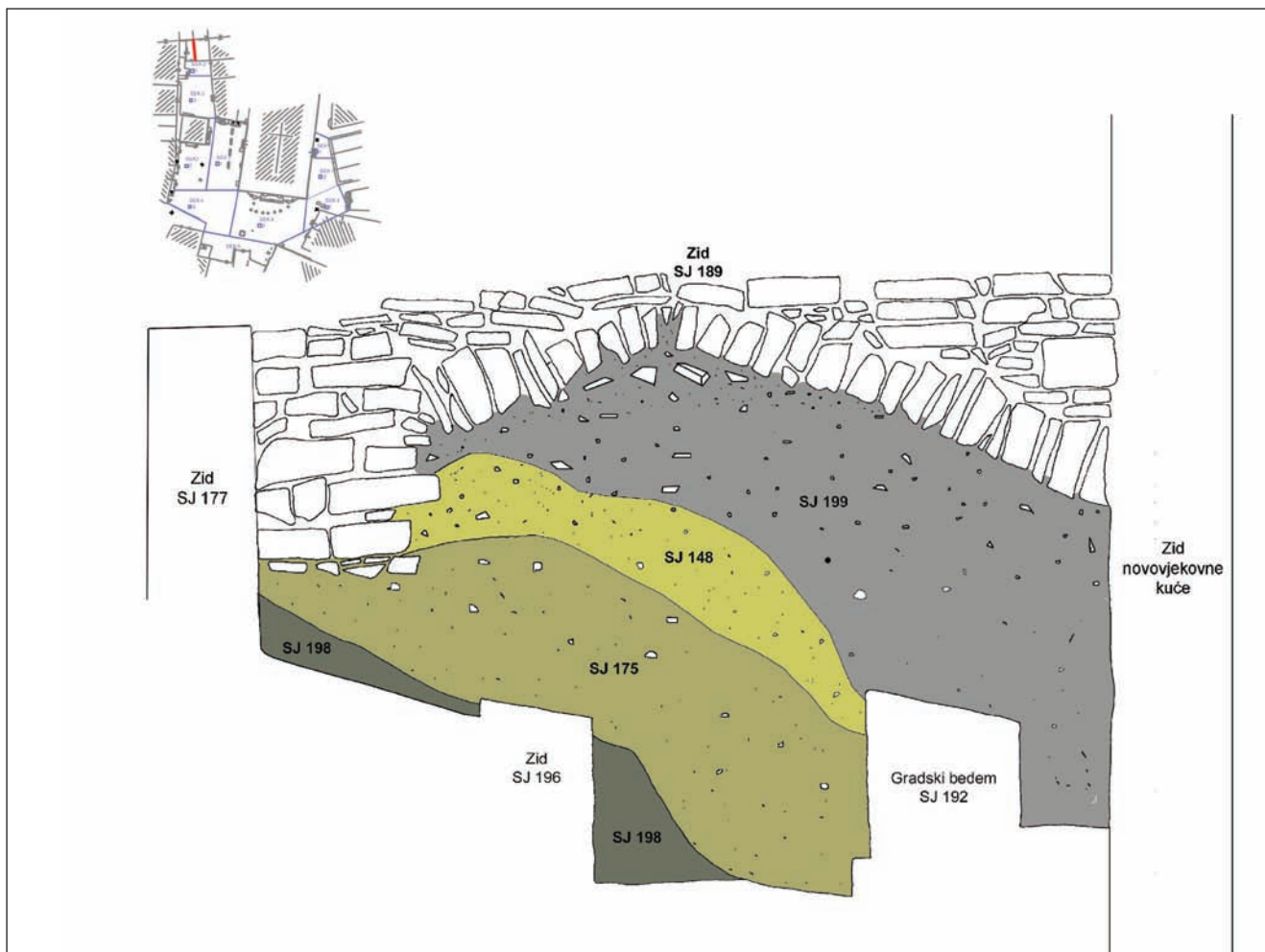
<sup>3</sup> Voditelj istraživanja bio je Josip Višnjić, zamjenik voditelja Tihomir Percan, a u arheološkim istraživanjima sudjelovali su i arheolozi Ivica Pleština, Lea Čataj, Ivana Hirschler, Katarina Jerbić te studenti arheologije Siniša Pamić, Tanja Šufraj i Klaudia Bartolić. Istražena je površina od približno 1.150 m<sup>2</sup>.



Sl. 3 Podjela nalazišta na sektore (Izradio: I. Pleština)  
 Fig. 3 The division of the site into sectors. (Author: I. Pleština)



Sl. 4 Karta nalazišta s ucrtanim najznačajnijim nalazima (Izradili: I. Pleština, J. Višnjić)  
 Fig. 4 Map of the site showing the most important finds. (Authors: I. Pleština, J. Višnjić)



Sl. 5 Karakteristični profil u □ 1 sektora II (Izradio: J. Višnjić)  
 Fig. 5 The characteristic profile in quadrant 1 of sector II. (Author: J. Višnjić)

strukture za čiju gradnju su korišteni drveni stupovi, dok je sektor V ponudio tek malobrojne pokretne nalaze. Najveća količina pokretnih i nepokretnih arheoloških nalaza prikupljena je na prostoru sektora II, gdje su zabilježeni prapovijesni arheološki slojevi, slojevi srednjeg vijeka s kojima se mogu povezati ostaci pronađenih gradskih bedema i jednog djelomično istraženog objekta, potom ostaci novovjekovne prometnice i djelomično istraženog objekta te na kraju slojevi vezani uz posljednju fazu gradnje stambenih objekata na ovoj mikrolokaciji.

Ovakva se situacija, s glavninom nalaza na rubnim dijelovima naselja i malobrojnim nalazima u njegovu središtu, može objasniti s nekoliko činjenica. Kao prvo, napominjemo da se matična stijena na središnjem dijelu platoa trga pojavljuje iznimno plitko u odnosu na današnju hodnu razinu, tako da osim grobova, koji su ukapani u matičnu stijenu, ostalih nalaza gotovo da i nije bilo. Takva je situacija vjerojatno posljedica ispiranja slojeva s vrha platoa, ali i nivelacije terena koja se odvijala prilikom gradnje današnje crkve ili uređenja trga.<sup>4</sup> Na taj su način uklonjeni arheološki slojevi koji su se nalazili na području oko crkve sv. Servola pa tako primjerice na području trga nije pronađen nijedan ulomak prapovijesne keramike, a i oni srednjovjekovni bili su iznimno rijetki. Činjenica da se u najstarijim srednjovjekovnim fazama razvoja urbane jezgre ovdje nalazilo groblje, nakon čijeg je napuštanja prostor pretvoren u gradski trg, kao i s obzirom na sve specifičnosti korištenja takvih prostora, svakako je dodatno doprinijela malobrojnosti pokretnih arheoloških nalaza. S druge strane, velika količina nepokretnih i pokretnih arheoloških nalaza na sjevernom rubu prostora obuhvaćenog iskopavanjima uvjetovana je postojanjem dubljih arheoloških slojeva, odnosno razvijene arheološke stratigrafije. Već same prirodne zadatosti terena, odnosno njegov prirodni pad na ovom položaju, ostavile su mogućnost razvoju stratigrafije. S druge strane, umjetna barijera, odnosno gradnja srednjovjekovnog gradskog bedema, spriječila je daljnje ispiranje slojeva, a položaj na rubu naselja i rubu trga ostavljao je mogućnost sukcesivnog razvoja različitih objekata.

## PRAPOVIJESNI NALAZI

### *Tihomir Percan*

Prapovijesni sloj na Trgu sv. Servola zauzimao je prilično mali volumen. Riječ je o stratigrafskim jedinicama 172 i 190 koje su se nalazile točno iznad matične stijene, između kasnijih pregradnji

<sup>4</sup> Tragovi ove nivelacije vidljivi su na stupu zastave iz mletačkog razdoblja koji se nalazi južno od zvonika.

wooden poles were used, while sector V offered only a handful of movable finds. The largest amount of movable and immovable archaeological finds was collected in the area of Sector II, where prehistoric archaeological layers were recorded, followed by medieval layers that can be connected to the remains of the city wall and a partially explored structure, and the remains of a modern era road and another partially explored structure, and at the end, layers connected to the last phase of construction of residential buildings on this micro-location.

Such a situation, with the majority of the finds located on the border sections of the settlement, and only a few finds discovered in its center, can be explained by several facts. Firstly, live rock appears exceptionally close to the present-day walking surface on the central section of the plateau with the square, so that apart from the graves that were hewn from live rock, there were almost no other finds. This situation probably resulted because the layers from the top of the plateau were washed away, but also on account of the terrain leveling that was undertaken during the erection of the present church, or the arrangement of the square.<sup>4</sup> All the archaeological layers located in the area around the church of St. Servolo were removed in this manner, so, for example, not a single fragment of prehistoric pottery was unearthed in the area of the square, while those medieval ones were extremely rare. The fact that a cemetery was located here in the oldest development phases of the medieval urban core, and that after it was abandoned this area became a town square, together with all the specifics that come from the use of such a space, certainly further contributed to the small number of movable archaeological finds. On the other hand, the large amount of immovable and movable archaeological finds unearthed at the northern edge of the area covered by the excavations was due to the existence of deeper archaeological layers, and a developed archaeological stratigraphy. The natural configuration of the terrain and its natural inclination on this location enabled the development of stratigraphy. On the other hand, the artificial barrier, i.e., the construction of the medieval city wall, prevented the further washing away of layers, whereas the position at the edge of both the settlement and the square meant that there was a possibility for the successive development of different structures.

## PREHISTORIC FINDS

### *Tihomir Percan*

The prehistoric layer on St. Servolo square was rather small in volume. These are stratigraphic units 172 and 190, which were located exactly above live rock, between

<sup>4</sup> Traces of this terrain leveling are visible on the flag pole from the Venetian period, which is located to the south of the belfry.

srednjovjekovnih zidova SJ 179, 186 i 188. Tamni masni sloj sadržavao je brojne ulomke keramike i kostiju koji pripadaju najranijoj fazi života otkrivenoj iskopavanjima 2010. g. Riječ je o ulomcima keramike koji ove stratigrafske jedinice mogu datirati u razdoblje od neolitika preko eneolitika i sve do u brončano doba.

Riječ je o ukupno 262 keramička ulomka, od čega je 70 dijagnostičkih (ručke, dna, obodi, ukrašeni ulomci). Većina keramike je prilično razlomljena i neukrašena. Ukupno je ukrašeno 17 ulomaka (6,5 posto od svih ulomaka) od čega devet oboda. Keramika je izrađena s primjesama drobljenog kalcita, vapnenca ili drobljene keramike, a većina je posuda pečena u oksidirajućim uvjetima. S obzirom na priličnu razlomljenost nije se mogla rekonstruirati niti jedna posuda, a zaključci vezani uz njihov oblik, analogije, kao i možebitno datiranje, temelje se isključivo na ulomcima oboda, ručki, ukrašenih ulomaka i nekoliko dna.

Najviše dijagnostičkih ulomaka pripada obodima. Pronađeno je ukupno njih 48, odnosno nešto više od 18 posto cjelokupnog uzorka. Većina njih može se pripisati zdjelama i loncima uvijenog ušća (T. 3: 2 - 6). Nekoliko ulomaka pronađenih u prapovijesnom horizontu na Trgu sv. Servola ukrašeno je utiskivanjem ili urezivanjem (T. 1: 2; T. 2: 4; T. 3: 4, 5, 6). Riječ je o ukrasima koji se nalaze na vanjskoj strani oboda ili na njegovoj gornjoj strani (T. 3: 6). Izvedeni su utiscima prstiju (T. 3: 4) ili nekim tupim predmetom kojim je dobiven niz okruglih jamica (T. 2: 4), ili je ukras pak izveden u vidu jednostavnog niza ureza (T. 1: 3; T. 3: 5, 6). Kronološki, ovakav se način ukrašavanja u Istri javlja još na prijelazu iz eneolitika u brončano doba (Čović 1983, 117, 121) dok otiske prstiju na rubu posude u Italiji susrećemo od srednjeg neolitika do željeznog doba (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, 95). Neki autori navode da je ovakav način ukrašavanja tipičan upravo za razdoblje eneolitika (Petrić 1981, 6 - 7). Zbog svojih karakteristika ovakav način ukrašavanja na ulomcima iz Buja, u kombinaciji s oblicima posuda, predstavlja razdoblje eneolitika ili ranog brončanog doba. Slični su ulomci pronađeni i na lokalitetu Gromače na Brijunima (Vitasović 1999, 27, T. IX: 4, T. VI: 1), na Limskoj gradini, Pradišelskom rtu (Buršić-Matijašić 1990, 248) kao i u pećinskim lokalitetima Istre poput Jačmice (Jerbić 2009, katalog br. 91, 98), ali i u Dalmaciji u Grapčevoj spilji (Forenbaheer i Kaiser 2008, 61, 62) te Hercegovini u Hateljskoj pećini (Marijanović 2000, 128), Lazaruši (Marijanović 2000, 163 - 164) ili Guvninama (Marijanović 2000, 42 - 43). Na navedenim lokalitetima ovakva je keramika datirana u razdoblje eneolitika te je kroz prizmu tog razdoblja možemo promatrati i na Trgu sv. Servola.

the subsequently erected medieval walls SU 179, 186 and 188. The greasy, dark layer contained numerous fragments of pottery and bones that belong to the earliest phase of life unearthed during the explorations in 2010. With the help of these pottery fragments we can date these stratigraphic units in the period from the Neolithic, through the Eneolithic, and all the way into the Bronze Age.

We are talking about a total of 262 pottery fragments, 70 of which are diagnostic ones (handles, bases, rims, decorated sherds). The majority of this pottery is very fragmented and without any decorations. A total of 17 fragments are decorated (6.5% of all fragments), 9 of which are rims. This pottery was made with calcite and limestone grit temper, or grog, and the majority of vessels were fired in an oxidizing atmosphere. Due to the state of fragmentation, we were not able to reconstruct a single vessel. The conclusions regarding their shape, as well as the analogies and their dating, are based exclusively on fragments of their rims, handles, several bases, and a few decorated sherds.

The majority of diagnostic sherds belong to rims. A total of 48 of them were unearthed, which corresponds to somewhat more than 18% of the total sample. The majority of them can be ascribed to bowls and jars with an inverted rim (T. 3: 2 - 6). Several fragments discovered in the prehistoric horizon on St. Servolo Square are decorated by impression or incision (T. 1: 2; T. 2: 4; T. 3: 4, 5, 6). These are decorations located on the exterior side of the rim or on its upper side (T. 3: 6). They were executed by impressions with a finger (T. 3: 4), or some blunt object that left a series of small circular hollows (T. 2: 4), or else the decoration was made by a series of simple, small incisions (T. 1: 3; T. 3: 5, 6). From a chronological point of view, such decorations appeared in Istria already during the transition period from the Eneolithic into the Bronze Age (Čović 1983, 117, 121), whereas in Italy, finger impressions on the edge of a vessel are known from the Middle Neolithic to the Iron Age (Buršić - Matijašić 1998, 95). Some authors are also of the opinion that such a mode of decoration is typical for the Eneolithic period (Petrić 1981, 6 - 7). Due to its characteristics and in combination with the shape of the vessels, this type of decoration on the fragments from Buje represents the Eneolithic period or the Early Bronze Age. Similar fragments were also unearthed on the sites of Gromače on the Brioni Isles (Vitasović 1999, 27, T. IX: 4, T. VI: 1), on Limska Gradina, Pradišelski Rt (Buršić - Matijašić 1990, 248), as well as in Istrian caves such as Jačmica (Jerbić 2009, catalogue no. 91, 98), but also in Grapčeva Špilja in Dalmatia (Forenbaheer & Kaiser 2008, 61, 62), and in Herzegovina in Hateljska Pećina (Marijanović 2000, 128), Lazaruša (Marijanović 2000, 163 - 164) or



Sl. 6 Primjeri ukrašavanja na pronađenoj prapovijesnoj keramici  
 Fig. 6 Examples of decoration shown on the unearthed prehistoric pottery.

Isto tako, pronađena su dva ulomka prošarana nepravilnim linijama koje su napravljene metlicom ili nekim sličnim predmetom te svojim izgledom oponašaju košare od šiblja (T. 2: 4; T. 3: 2). Riječ je o metličastoj keramici. Također, na jednom ulomku nalazi se kombinacija metličastog ukrasa s utisnutim ubodima ispod oboda (T. 2: 4). Ovakav tip keramike javlja se, kako je navedeno u brojnim radovima, u razdoblju od neolitika pa sve do srednjeg brončanog doba. Ipak, čini se da je najkarakterističniji upravo za razdoblje eneolitika i ranog brončanog doba (Buršić-Matijašić 1990, 255 - 256; Čović 1983, 112; Govedarica 1989, 71), što potkrepljuju nalazišta na kojima je zastupljen. Prije svega valja izdvojiti višeslojno nalazište Javorika - Gromače na Velikom Brijunu, gdje je ovakva keramika pronađena zajedno s dva mala trokutasta brončana bodeža i gdje predstavlja upravo prijelaz iz eneolitika u rano brončano doba (Govedarica 1989, 71; Petrić 1978 - 1979, 233 -236; Vitasović 1999, 26). Od ostalih nalazišta na otvorenom na kojima je pronađena metličasta keramika valja izdvojiti Limsku gradinu, Pradišel (Mihovilić 1990, 106), Picuge, Maklavun i druge (Buršić-Matijašić 1990, 255) dok od pećinskih lokaliteta svakako treba istaknuti sljedeće spilje: Cingarella, Trogrla, Novačka, Podosojna, Pupićina, Romualdova (Mihovilić 1990, 106), Jačmica (Jerbić 2009, 14 - 16) te pećinu ispod sela Srbani (Čuka 2009, 19 - 21). Iako različiti autori metličastu keramiku pripisuju različitim periodima, sasvim je sigurno da ona nestaje u srednjem brončanom dobu. Zbog tih razloga metličastu keramiku nije moguće tretirati kao usko determinirajuću karakteristiku nekog određenog razdoblja. Ipak, ova dva ulomka iz Buja vrlo vjerojatno pripadaju eneolitiku, posebice zbog kombinacije metličastog ukrasa s utisnutim ubodima ispod oboda (T. 2: 4).

Dva veća ulomka (T. 1: 1) pripadaju istoj posudi većih dimenzija koja je vjerojatno služila za čuvanje i skladištenje hrane. Riječ je o ulomku široko izvijenog oboda posude te ulomku koji na sebi ima ukras u obliku

Guvnine (Marijanović 2000, 42 - 43). Such pottery was dated into the Eneolithic period on the above mentioned sites, and it is through the prism of this period that we can also observe it on the Square of St. Servolo.

We likewise unearthed two fragments that feature irregular lines that were executed with a brush or with some other similar object, which resemble baskets woven with wattle (T. 2: 4; T. 3: 2). We are talking about brushed pottery. One of the fragments features a combination of a brushed surface with sting impressions below the rim (T. 2: 4). This type of pottery appears, as was stated in numerous works, in the period from the Neolithic and all the way to the Middle Bronze Age. It nonetheless seems that it is most characteristic for the period of the Eneolithic and the Early Bronze Age (Buršić - Matijašić 1990, 255 - 256; Čović 1983, 112; Govedarica 1989, 71), which is corroborated by the sites where such pottery is represented. First of all we should single out the multi-layered site of Javorika - Gromače on Veliki Brijun, where it was discovered together with two small triangular daggers made of bronze, and where it represents precisely the transition from the Eneolithic into the Early Bronze Age (Govedarica 1989, 71; Petrić 1978 - 1979, 233 -236; Vitasović 1999, 26). Among the other sites in the open where brushed pottery was discovered, we should single out Limska Gradina, Pradišel (Mihovilić 1990, 106), Picugi, Maklavun and others (Buršić - Matijašić 1990, 255), while as far as cave sites are concerned, we should by all means mention the following caves: Cingarella, Trogrla, Novačka, Podosojna, Pupićina, Romualdova (Mihovilić 1990, 106), Jačmica (Jerbić 2009, 14 - 16) and the cave underneath the village of Srbani (Čuka 2009, 19 - 21). Although different authors ascribe brushed pottery to different periods, it is beyond any doubt that it disappears in the Middle Bronze Age. Due to the stated reasons it is not possible to treat brushed pottery as a narrow determining characteristic of some specific period. Still, these two fragments from Buje most probably belong to the Eneolithic precisely on account of the combination consisting of a brushed surface with sting impressions below the rim (T. 2: 4).

Two bigger fragments (T. 1: 1) belong to a single vessel of bigger dimensions, which was in all probability used for the keeping and storage of provisions. One of these fragments represents the widely everted rim of a vessel, the other one has a decoration in the form of a horizontally applied plastic rib and an appliqué element with a circular slab-like form. Such a decoration of the plastic rib is characteristic for the Middle Bronze Age in Istria, especially in combination with the nub-shaped ornamentation, even though it first appeared already in the Early Bronze Age in combination with the brushed surface (Čović 1983, 120). Examples like these and other

horizontalno apliciranog plastičnog rebra i jednu aplikaciju okruglog pločastog oblika. Ovakav ukras plastičnog rebra karakterističan je za srednje brončano doba Istre, posebice u kombinaciji s bradavičastim ukrasom, iako se prvi put javlja još u rano brončano doba u kombinaciji s metličastim ukrasom (Čović 1983, 120). Takvi i slični primjeri iz razdoblja srednjeg brončanog doba česti su u Monkodonji (Buršić-Matijašić 1998, T. 42) i drugdje na gradinskim lokalitetima Istre i šire, a nastavljaju se i tijekom I. faze željeznog doba Istre (Čuka 2009, 28; Mihovilić 1972, 43). Isto tako, ovakav oblik posude traje kroz duži period.

Pronađene su i tri aplicirane jezičaste drške (T. 1: 2, 3) prilično malih dimenzija, koje su već izgubile svoju funkcionalnu ulogu, a mahom pripadaju loncima. Dvije imaju oblik para roščića (T. 1: 3) dok je jedna obična jezičasta ručka (T. 1: 2). Ovakve i slične drške javljaju se još tijekom ranog brončanog doba, što je dobro dokumentirano u Vaganačkoj pećini u sloju datiranom u rano i srednje brončano doba, gdje predstavljaju novost u odnosu na raniju, eneolitičku fazu (Forenbaher, Vranjican 1985, 10), a u istarskim nekropolama prisutne su sve do sredine 7. st. pr. Kr. (Gabrovec, Mihovilić 1987, 309; Mihovilić 1997, 45). Izgleda da ove ručke ovdje možemo pripisati vremenu prelaska iz eneolitika u rano brončano doba. Razlog za to je prije svega njihova faktura, kao i kombinacija karakterističnog, ranije opisanog ukrasa uz sam rub oboda i jezičaste ručke (T. 1: 2). Također, uz njih je pronađena i jedna trakasta ručka koja je karakteristična za razdoblje srednjeg i kasnog brončanog doba (Cardarelli 1983, 92 - 93). Slijedom samo četiri pronađene ručke, od kojih je tek jedna funkcionalna, može se zaključiti da ih većina posuda nije imala. Među prapovijesnim materijalom uočen je i jedan ulomak trbuha posude s malom okruglom rupom koja je nastala zbog popravka te njenog ponovnog korištenja.

Od ukupno 10 pronađenih dna, njih osam (T. 1: 4) je ravno, s izvučenom stajaćom površinom ili bez nje. Ovakva dna nisu vremenski osjetljiva i kao takva ne mogu poslužiti kao jasan datacijski oslonac. Također, jedno dno pripada pladnju (T. 1: 6) koji je čest nalaz u naseobinskoj keramici brončanog i željeznog doba Istre. Riječ je o dijelu tronošca koji se na području Istre javlja još od kraja ranog brončanog doba, ali traje sve do u željezno doba (Mihovilić 2001, 47). Ulomak dna na prstenastoj nozi (T. 1: 5) po svojoj fakturi i karakteristikama možemo pripisati vremenu neolitika ili eneolitika, kada su takva dna prilično česta pojava. To se posebice vidi u neolitičkom sloju lokaliteta Grotta dei Ciclami na tršćanskom Krasu (Gilli i Montagnari

similar ones from the period of the Middle Bronze Age are very common in Monkodonja (Buršić - Matijašić 1998, T. 42), and on other hillfort sites across Istria and also in the wider region, and they continue during phase I of the Iron Age in Istria (Čuka 2009, 28; Mihovilić 1972, 43). Likewise, such a vessel form lasted during a longer period of time.

Three applied linguiform jar handles were likewise unearthed (T. 1: 2, 3); they are rather small and have already lost their functional role. Two of them have the form of a pair of small horns (T. 1: 3), whereas one of them is a common linguiform handle (T. 1: 2). Such handles as well as similar ones appear already during the Early Bronze Age, a fact that was well documented at Vaganačka Cave, in a layer dated into the Early and Middle Bronze age, where they represent a novelty with respect to the earlier Eneolithic phase (Forenbaher, Vranjican 1985, 10), whereas in Istrian necropolises they are present all the way to the middle of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC (Gabrovec, Mihovilić 1987, 309; Mihovilić 1997, 45). It seems that we can ascribe these handles to the transition period from the Eneolithic to the Early Bronze Age. The primary reason for this is their fabric as well as the combination of the characteristic, afore mentioned decoration alongside the very edge of the rim, and the linguiform handles (T. 1: 2). Alongside them we likewise unearthed a strap handle that is characteristic for the period of the Middle and Late Bronze Age (Cardarelli 1983, 92 - 93). In accordance with only four discovered handles, and only one of them being functional, we can conclude that the majority of the vessels had no handles. Among the prehistoric materials we also spotted a fragment of the belly of a vessel, which had a small circular hole that was created as a result of repair work and its renewed usage.

Out of a total of 10 discovered vessel bases, 8 of them (T. 1: 4) are flat with either an extracted standing surface or without it. These bases are not time-sensitive and as such cannot serve as a clear dating indicator. And furthermore, one of the bases belongs to a plate (T. 1: 6) that represents a frequent find among settlement pottery from the Bronze and Iron Age in Istria. We are talking about a section of a tripod that appeared on Istrian territory already from the end of the Early Bronze Age and lasted well into the Iron Age (Mihovilić 2001, 47). According to its fabric and other characteristics, we can include the fragment of a base on an annular leg (T. 1: 5) into the Neolithic or Eneolithic period when such bases were fairly common. This is especially true in the Neolithic layer at the site of Grotta dei Ciclami in the Karst region surrounding Trieste (Gilli & Montagnari Kokelj 1994, Fig. 20: 179 - 194, Fig. 21: 196 - 211). Several fragments of flat, thinned rims (T. 1: 7) belong to smaller biconical bowls or drinking glasses, some similar



Kokelj 1994, fig. 20: 179 – 194, fig. 21: 196 – 211). Nekoliko ulomaka ravnih stanjenih oboda (T. 1: 7) pripada manjim bikoničnim zdjelama ili čašama, dio sličnih oboda može se pripisati dubljim zdjelama (T. 2: 4, 5, 7), dok se nekoliko ulomaka izvijenih oboda (T. 2: 6), kao i nekoliko masivnijih izvijenih oboda, može pripisati većim loncima (T. 2: 8; T. 3: 1).

Pronađeno je najviše ulomaka većih posuda, mahom već spomenutih lonaca te dijelovi pithosa koji je služio za skladištenje hrane, kao i ulomci pladnja. Prema tome, vrlo je vjerojatno riječ o prostoru koji je služio upravo tome – skladištenju i spremanju namirnica, a moguće i samoj pripremi hrane. S obzirom da je riječ o vrlo malom broju nalaza koji su prikupljeni na jako malo površini, može se steći tek ograničena slika o trajanju života u razdoblju prapovijesti, od vremena eneolitika preko ranog pa sve do srednjeg brončanog doba. Ovdje prikazani ulomci prije svega predstavljaju keramiku svakodnevnog upotrebe, a budući da ne raspoložemo radiokarbonskim datumima, mogli su se približe vremenski odrediti samo na temelju stilskih obilježja te se zbog toga moraju prilično široko datirati.

## SREDNJOVJEKOVNO RAZDOBLJE

### *Najstariji srednjovjekovni nalazi*

#### *Josip Višnjić*

Nakon gotovo dva tisućljeća život se ponovno postupno vratio na plato starog grada Buja. O ovom povratku svjedoče nalazi prikupljeni tijekom istraživanja provedenih 2010. g., ali i različiti povijesni dokumenti te arheološki nalazi prikupljeni u prošlosti.

Najstariji pisani spomen grada Buja datira u 981. g., kada je car Oton II. svojom poveljom potvrdio akvilejskom patrijarhu njegove posjede u Istri, među kojima se spominju i Buje (Zajčić 1969, 381; Istarska enciklopedija 2005, 116). Sljedeći spomen grada datira u 1102. g., kada je akvilejski patrijarh uz niz drugih posjeda od istarskog markgrofa Urlicha II. dobio i “Castrum Uvege” (Bujština – Il Buiese 1985, 53). Ovo najstarije razdoblje srednjovjekovne povijesti grada arheološki je posvjedočeno istraživanjima groblja Sv. Margerita, koja su obavljena 50-ih i 60-ih godina 20. st. Tom je prilikom utvrđeno postojanje triju slojeva grobnica, koje su istraživači pripisali horizontima 7. i 8. st., potom 9. i 10. st. te 15. st. (Marušić 1995, 110).

Istraživanja na Trgu sv. Servola donijela su tek malobrojne nalaze koji se mogu datirati u ovaj period. Naime, iako ne postoje pokretni arheološki nalazi koji bi se sa sigurnošću mogli datirati u ovo razdoblje, analiza izuzetog uzorka ugljena iz jedne od jama pronađenih

looking rims can be ascribed to deeper bowls (T. 2: 4, 5, 7), whereas several fragments of everted rims (T. 2: 6) as well as several massive everted rims probably stem from larger jars (T. 2: 8; T. 3: 1).

The greatest amount of fragments stems from larger vessels, the already mentioned jars, and then there are the parts of a pithos that was used for the storage of food, as well as plate fragments. It is consequently very probable that this area was used to keep and store food, and possibly, for its preparation. Bearing in mind that we are dealing with a very small number of finds that were collected on a very small area, we can come up with only a limited picture of the prehistoric habitation period, from the Eneolithic, through the Early Bronze Age, and all the way up to the Middle Bronze Age. The fragments presented here stem from pottery that was used on a daily basis. Because we do not possess any radiocarbon datings, we were able to date them in more detail only on the basis of their stylistic features, and that is why the dating encompasses a rather extensive period of time.

## THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

### *The oldest medieval finds*

#### *Josip Višnjić*

After a period of time that lasted for almost two millennia, life gradually returned to the plateau of the old town of Buje. This return was corroborated not only by the finds discovered in the course of the excavations in 2010, but also with various historical documents and archaeological finds that had been discovered in the past.

The oldest written records mentioning the city of Buje are dated to 981, when emperor Oton II, with his charter, acknowledged to the Aquileian patriarch his possessions in Istria, amongst which also Buje was mentioned (Zajčić 1969, 381; Istarska enciklopedija 2005, 116). The next time Buje was mentioned was in 1102, when the patriarch of Aquileia, alongside a series of other possessions, obtained “Castrum Uvege” from the Istrian margrave Ulrich II (Bujština – Il Buiese 1985, 53). This oldest period of the medieval history of the town was archaeologically corroborated by the excavations on the cemetery of St. Margarita, which took place during the fifties and the sixties of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. On that occasion the existence of three layers of grave vaults was determined, which the explorers ascribed to horizons from the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> century, and then from the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> century, as well as the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Marušić 1995, 110).

The excavations on St. Servolo Square resulted in a small number of finds that could be dated into this period. In other words, even though there are no movable archaeological finds that could be dated into this period with certainty, the analysis of an extraordinary sample



Sl. 7 Jama SJ 74 - 75 - 76 prije istraživanja, nakon uklanjanja zapune i nakon uklanjanja kamenih učvršćivača stupa

Fig. 7 Pit SU 74 - 75 - 76 before the excavation, after the removal of fill, and after the removal of stones that served to fix the post.

na prostoru južno od zvonika (SJ 80) dala je zanimljive rezultate.

Ukupno je istraženo osam jama čija je namjena bila učvršćivanje drvenih stupova. Na prvi pogled jame ne pokazuju nikakvu pravilnost u svom rasporedu, no detaljnijom analizom pokazuje se da se zapravo najvjerojatnije radi o pravokutnoj konstrukciji približnih dimenzija 10 x 2 m (sl. 9). Pojedini stupovi stajali su u vertikalnom položaju, no dio istraženih jama ukazuje da su stupovi položeni u njih bili ukošeni. Stupovi su polagani u iskopane jame te potom učvršćivani umetanjem kamenja (sl. 7). U prvi se mah činilo da se radi o ostacima konstrukcije skele korištene prilikom gradnje zvonika. No, prvo činjenica da se jame pojavljuju i do 15 m udaljene od zvonika, a potom i rana datacija izuzetog uzorka ugljena dovele su u pitanje ovakvu teoriju. Analiza ugljena ukazuje da se najvjerojatnije radi o konstrukciji građenoj u drugoj polovici 10. st.<sup>5</sup> S obzirom na manjak pokazatelja, njezin karakter za sada ostaje nepoznat, no svakako je riječ o najstarijoj srednjovjekovnoj konstrukciji/objektu do sada prepoznatoj u Bujama. Pomalo zbunjuje nepravilan raspored stupova, što može biti posljedica naknadnih devastacija niveliranjem terena, kada je određeni dio jama mogao biti negiran, ili kod gradnje postojećeg zvonika, kada je dio njih mogao biti prekriven samim zvonikom.

Zbog svega navedenog ne smijemo odbaciti mogućnost da se uistinu radi o ostacima skele korištene

of coal from one of the pits discovered in the area to the south of the belfry (SU 80) gave us some interesting results.

A total of eight pits were explored, whose purpose was to reinforce the wooden posts. At first sight these pits do not show any regularity in the way they are located; however, a more detailed analysis shows that we are probably dealing with a rectangular structure measuring approximately 10 x 2 m (Fig. 9). Some of the posts stood in a vertical position, but some of the explored pits showed that the wooden posts that were placed into them were slanted. These wooden posts were placed into the excavated pits, and were subsequently fixed with stones (Fig. 7). Initially we thought that these were the remains of the scaffolding used for the construction of the belfry. However, such a theory was put into question, considering that some of these pits appear at a distance of up to 15 m from the belfry, coupled with the early dating of the extraordinary sample of coal. The coal analysis indicates that this is most probably a structure that was erected in the second half of the 10<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>5</sup> Due to a lack of indicators, its character remains a mystery for the moment; however, we can be sure that it is the oldest medieval construction/structure that was to date sighted at Buje. The irregular distribution of the posts is a bit confusing; however, this could have been caused by subsequent devastations that were carried out in the form of terrain leveling, when a certain number of pits could have been wiped out, or, during the erection of

BROJ UZORKA	SJ	1 $\sigma$ KALIBRIRANI DATUM, 53 % VJEROJATNOSTI	2 $\sigma$ KALIBRIRANI DATUM, 95 % VJEROJATNOSTI
LTL5782A	80	940 - 1020 AD	870 - 1040 AD

Tablica 1. Rezultati radiokarbonske AMS analize iz SJ 80 s Tīga sv. Servola u Bujama

Table 1 The results obtained through a radiocarbon AMS analysis of SU 80 on St. Servolo Square at Buje.

<sup>5</sup> Radiokarbonska AMS analiza izvedena je na Università del Salento, Dipartimento di ingegneria dell'innovazione, Centro di datazione e diagnostica, a uzorak je vođen pod laboratorijskim brojem LTL5782A.

<sup>5</sup> The radiocarbon AMS analysis was performed at the Università del Salento, Dipartimento di ingegneria dell'innovazione, Centro di datazione e diagnostica; the sample was kept under the laboratory number LTL5782A.

prilikom gradnje nekog objekta u drugoj polovici 10. ili prvoj polovici 11. st. U tom slučaju ne možemo računati na zvonik, s obzirom da se samostojeći kampanili na području Istre pojavljuju tek od 12. i 13. st. (Demonja 1993, 22–23). Iako o karakteru ove konstrukcije ne možemo donositi konačne zaključke, treba naglasiti da do sada s područja Istre iz tog razdoblja ne poznajemo nikakve drvene objekte. S obzirom na dostupnost kamene građe te činjenicu da u tom periodu postoji već iznimno duga tradicija gradnje kamenom, drveni su objekti zasigurno bili rijetki na istarskom području. Također, sam karakter područja, u kojem se naselja uglavnom nalaze na kamenitom tlu, znatno je otežao mogućnost očuvanja ostataka drvenih objekata ili konstrukcija, dok su intenzivne gradnje na području gradova tijekom kasnijih stoljeća zasigurno oštetile njihove ostatke. Na Trgu sv. Servola poklopile su se dvije koincidencije koje su pomogle očuvanju ovakvih struktura. Kao prvo, stupovi su ukapani u matičnu stijenu, meki kamen pješčenjak, te kao drugo, na ovom prostoru nije bilo nikakvih naknadnih gradnji koje bi mogle u potpunosti uništiti pronađene ostatke.

### **Crkva sv. Servola**

#### **Josip Višnjić**

Podaci iz povijesnih izvora spomenutih u uvodu teksta u prvom nam redu donose informacije o izgledu starije crkve sv. Servola. Prvorazredan izvor o njezinu izgledu u 17. st. predstavlja ulomak iz horografije o Istri tadašnjeg novigradskog biskupa G. F. Tommasinija *De Commentari storici geografici della Provincia dell'Istria, libri otto*. Opisujući Buje Tommasini navodi: *...In mezzo la terre vi è una piccola piazza col palazzo del rettore, a alla destra*



Sl. 8 Veduta Buja sa slike Bogorodica s Djetetom i svecima  
Fig. 8 A view of Buje as portrayed on the painting Madonna and Child with Saints.

the present belfry, when a certain number of these pits might have been covered by the belfry itself.

Due to the above mentioned, we should not discard the possibility that these remains actually do belong to a scaffolding that was used to erect some structure in the second half of the 10<sup>th</sup> or in the first half of the 11<sup>th</sup> century. In this case we must exclude the belfry because individually built belfries appeared on the territory of Istria only from the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century (Demonja 1993, 22–23). Although we cannot arrive at any final conclusions regarding the character of this structure, it should be stressed that to date, in Istria, we are not aware of any wooden structures from the cited period. Bearing in mind the availability of stone as a building material, and not forgetting the fact that by this period in time there already existed an exceptionally long tradition of building with stone, wooden structures were surely a rare occurrence on Istrian soil. Furthermore, alone the character of a region in which settlements were for the most part located on stony ground meant that the possibility of preservation of wooden structure remains was exceptionally small, while the intensive construction activities that went on in urban areas during the subsequent centuries resulted in inevitable damage of these remains. Two coincidences occurred at St. Servolo Square, which greatly helped the preservation of such structures. Firstly, the wooden posts were fixed into live rock that consisted of sandstone; and secondly, there were no subsequent construction activities in this area, which could have thoroughly destroyed the discovered remains.

### **The church of St. Servolo**

#### **Josip Višnjić**

Data obtained from historical sources that were mentioned in the introduction to this article, offer mainly information regarding the appearance of the older church of St. Servolo. A first-class source regarding its looks in the 17<sup>th</sup> century is an excerpt from a horography about Istria written by the then bishop of Novigrad, G. F. Tommasini, titled *De Commentari storici geografici della Provincia dell'Istria, libri otto*. Describing Buje, Tommasini writes: *... In mezzo la terre vi è una piccola piazza col palazzo del rettore, a alla destra è la chiesa maggiore dedicata a San Servolo martire, divisa in tre navate con alcune capelle a sinistra, che l'ampliano assai...* From his text we can also read *... avanti la chiesa in buona distanza sopra la stessa piazza ha un altissimo campanile di belle pietre...* (Tommasini 1837, 299–300). It is clear that the older church represented a three-aisled structure, widened with several chapels on, as Tommasini put it, *the left side*. Furthermore, it is crystal clear from the text that this structure was oriented in a regular manner because the belfry was located *in front of the church*.

è la chiesa maggiore dedicata a San Servolo martire, divisa in tre navate con alcune capelle a sinistra, che l'ampliano assai... Iz njegovog teksta također iščitavamo da se ...*avanti la chiesa in buona distanza sopra la stessa piazza ha un altissimo campanile di belle pietre...* (Tommasini 1837, 299-300). Jasno je da je starija crkva bila trobrodna građevina, proširena s nekoliko kapela na, kako to Tommasini navodi, *lijevoj strani*. Također, iz teksta je jasno da se radilo o pravilno orijentiranoj građevini, jer se zvonik nalazio *pred crkvom*.

Potvrdu ovakvog stanja nalazimo i na slici *Bogorodica s Djetetom i svecima* koja se nalazi u župnoj crkvi sv. Servola. U donjem desnom kutu slike nalazi se najstariji sačuvani prikaz Buja, koji s obzirom na dataciju slike prikazuje situaciju u drugoj četvrtini 18. st. (Bralić; Kudiš Burić 2006, 113). Na veduti grada razabire se krov pravilno usmjerene crkve sa zvonikom koji se nalazi ispred nje (sl. 8).

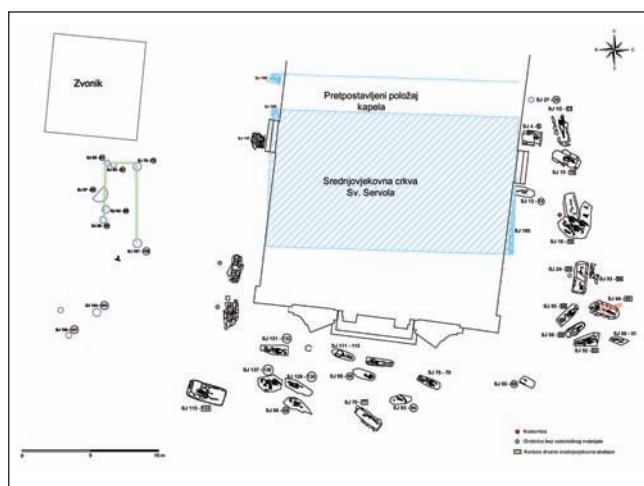
Ovakva se situacija održala do početka gradnje nove, barokne crkve sv. Servola, koja je započeta 1754. g., a dovršena 1768. (Marković, V. 2004, 130-131). Nova crkva je zbog povećanja dimenzija morala biti orijentirana od sjevera prema jugu, jer skućeni prostor starog grada nije nudio druge mogućnosti.

Do sada nije bio poznat točan položaj i dimenzije te starije, srednjovjekovne crkve, a posljednja su istraživanja tek djelomično riješila dosadašnje nepoznanice. Naime, otkriveno je da dužina srednjovjekovne crkve približno odgovara širini današnje, odnosno da je barokna crkva svojim bočnim zidovima djelomično "sjela" na pročelni i začelni zid one srednjovjekovne (sl. 9). Tako su u temeljima istočnog zida barokne crkve uočeni

We can corroborate all this if we look at the painting *Madonna and Child with Saints*, which is kept in the parish church of St. Servolo. Located in the lower right corner of the painting is the oldest known depiction of Buje, which based on the dating of the painting, shows the situation in the second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Bralić; Kudiš Burić 2006, 113). On the panoramic view of the city we can discern the roof of a regularly oriented church with a belfry located in front of it (Fig. 8).

This was the situation that existed until the beginning of construction works for the new baroque church of St. Servolo, whose erection began in 1754 and was completed in 1768 (Marković, V. 2004, 130-131). Because of its enlargement, the new church had to be oriented in the north - south direction, as the cramped conditions of the old section of town did not offer any other possibilities.

The exact position and the dimensions of this older medieval church were not known to date, and these last excavations only partially clarified all the unknowns associated with this church. It was discovered that the length of the medieval church corresponds approximately to the width of the present-day church, and that the lateral walls of the baroque church "sit" partially on the façade and the posterior wall of the medieval church (Fig. 9). Thus we spotted the remnants of the posterior wall of the medieval church (SU 180) in the foundations of the eastern wall of the baroque church, whereas a section of the façade wall of the medieval church (SU 176) can be observed in front of the western wall of the baroque church. The older church is somewhat slanted with respect to the present-day one, so that in actual fact only its southeastern and northwestern corners were



Sl. 9 Karta južnog dijela nalazišta s naznačenim srednjovjekovnim arheološkim strukturama (Izradili: I. Pleština, J. Višnjić)

Fig. 9 A chart showing the southern section of the site with the marked medieval archaeological structures. (Authors: I. Pleština, J. Višnjić)



Sl. 10 Pogled na sektor I nakon istraživanja. Uz temelje postojeće crkve vidljivi su ostaci jugoistočnog kuta srednjovjekovne crkve

Fig. 10 A view of sector I after the excavation. Visible along the foundations of the existing church are the remains of the southeastern corner of the medieval church.

ostaci začelnog zida srednjovjekovne crkve (SJ 180), dok se ispred zapadnog zida barokne crkve uočava dio pročelnog zida srednjovjekovne (SJ 176). Starija je crkva ponešto ukošena u odnosu na današnju tako da su zapravo uočeni tek njezin jugoistočni i sjeverozapadni kut (sl. 10). Sudeći po ostacima, ta je crkva imala približne dimenzije 10 x 20 m.

Ostaci zida koji se uočava sjevernije uz srednjovjekovnu crkvu (SJ 168) mogli bi biti tragovi kapela koje su bile prislonjene uz nju. Zid se nalazi 2,5 metara od sjevernog zida crkve, a njegov položaj na sjevernoj strani odgovarao bi Tommasinijevom opisu kapela s *lijeve strane* crkve.

Točan izgled starije crkve i njezina datacija ostaju međutim nepoznanice. Na pitanja kakav je bio točan odnos brodova, kako je izgledalo svetište crkve, pripada li zid SJ 168 prigradenim kapelama i cijeli niz drugih moći će se odgovoriti tek ako se u budućnosti arheološki istraži prostor unutrašnjosti crkve sv. Servola.

### Srednjovjekovno groblje

Josip Višnjić, Ivica Pleština

Za razliku od antičkih običaja, kršćanska groblja bila su organizirana unutar samih naselja, što je bilo u skladu s vjerovanjem u zagrobni život i uskrsnuće tijela. Kao i u većini drugih srednjovjekovnih gradova, tako je i u Bujama funkcioniralo gradsko groblje, smješteno unutar bedema.

Na prostoru Trga sv. Servola u Bujama istraženo je ukupno 25 grobnih cjelina s 34 definirana pokojnika te mnoštvom osteološkog materijala koji je bio razbačen unutar grobova i nije ga bilo moguće pripisati određenim pokojnicima.

Grobovi se nalaze u sektorima I i IV, odnosno s južne i istočne strane crkve sv. Servola. Sve se grobne cjeline nalaze odmah ispod današnje hodne površine, na približno 20 cm dubine, tako da su većinom loše sačuvane. Razlog tomu je postavljanje temelja za kamene pasice te ukopavanje raznih instalacija (struja, voda, telefon, kanalizacija). Jedanaest grobnih cjelina posjeduje grobnu arhitekturu, dok su ostali grobovi ukopani u zdravicu te većinom prate smjer pružanja matične stijene, koja je iskorištena kao bočna stranica groba u nekoliko prilika (sl. 11). U cjelinama koje posjeduju grobnu arhitekturu istraženo je ukupno 18 cjelovitih ukopa.

Kako je već napomenuto, srednjovjekovna crkva sv. Servola bila je pravilno orijentirana, a većina grobova položena je prilagođavajući se upravo njezinoj orijentaciji. Glavnina ih je tako orijentirana u smjeru istok – zapad, njih dvadeset, a pet u smjeru sjever – jug.

observed (Fig. 10). If we were to judge by the remains, this church measured approximately 10 x 20 m.

The remains of the wall that can be observed to the north, alongside the medieval church (SU 168), could be the traces of the chapels that were leant against it. The wall is located at a distance of 2.5 m from the northern wall of the church, and its position on the northern side could correspond with Tommasini's description of the chapels being on the *left side* of the church.

The exact appearance of the older church and its dating remain, however, unknown. What was the exact relation between the aisles, how did the sanctuary of the church look, does the wall SU 168 belong to the annexed chapels, and a whole series of other questions will be answered only if the area in the interior of the church of St. Servolo is archaeologically explored in the future.



Sl. 11 Primjeri grobne cjeline s grobnu arhitekturom i višestrukim ukopima, bez grobne arhitekture, kao i recentnih devastacija grobova  
Fig. 11 Examples of a grave complex with grave architecture and multiple interments, without grave architecture, and recent devastations of graves.

Grobovi koji odskaču od ustaljene orijentacije nalaze se s istočne strane crkve te su položeni paralelno s njezinim začelnim zidom. Većina pokojnika položena je s glavom na zapadu, a nogama na istoku, što je povezano sa srednjovjekovnim vjerovanjem u ponovni dolazak Krista na Sudnji dan. Po tom vjerovanju Krist se obasjan svjetlošću pojavljuje na istoku, tako da će pokojnici biti u mogućnosti odmah ga ugledati (Demo 2007, 50; Azinović Bebek - Janeš 2011, u tisku).

U svim grobnim cjelinama, uključujući i one s definiranim pokojnicima, pronađeno je dosta nasumice razbacanih kostiju koje su pripadale ranije ukopanim pokojnicima. Kostiranije ukopanih pokojnika najčešće se pronalaze u dnu groba, tako da je čest slučaj da se uz noge pokojnika nalazi nekoliko lubanja i ostalih većih kostiju. Iskopane kosti prethodno pokopanih pokojnika često nisu ponovno vraćene u zemlju, već su prenesene u kosturnice smještene na groblju (Demo 2007, 52). Prilikom istraživanja u Bujama definirana je jedna veća kosturnica (SJ 18-19). Riječ je o jami nepravilnog oblika koja je bila prepuna razbacanog ljudskog osteološkog materijala, a smještena je s istočne strane crkve. Kasnosrednjovjekovni običaj dopuštao je da se posmrtni ostaci prenesu i pohrane u takve kosturnice, uz uvjet da su se nalazile na posvećenom zemljištu (Demo 2007, 35). U pojedinim grobnim cjelinama zatečeni su posmrtni ostaci pokojnika koji su sukcesivno slagani jedni iznad drugih, uz prisustvo razbacanih kostiju onih ranije ukopanih. Osobito dobar primjer takvog ukopa predstavlja grobnica SJ 11, unutar koje je definirano šest pokojnika, uz prisustvo još minimalno dvanaest individua čije su kosti bile razbacane unutar grobnice. Slična se situacija ponavlja i na obližnjoj grobnici SJ 16, u kojoj je na samom vrhu bilo devet lubanja, ispod kojih se nalazio dječji kostur (SJ 38) uz kostur odrasle osobe (SJ 39), a ispod njih još jedan kostur odrasle osobe (SJ 41). Donekle slična situacija, s tri sukcesivno ukopana pokojnika, zabilježena je u grobu SJ 73. S obzirom na kontinuitet pokapanja pokojnika na istome mjestu, moguće je da se radi o obiteljskim grobnicama, koje su posvjedočene i na nekim drugim srednjovjekovnim grobljima (Azinović Bebek - Janeš 2011, u tisku; Belošević 1993, 132; Burić 2001, 214).

Svi definirani pokojnici položeni su na leđa, s ispruženim nogama, osim kod pokojnika SJ 141, kod kojeg su noge bile prekrížene. Položaj ruku je raznolik, a mogao se definirati kod njih dvadeset. Zastupljeni su sljedeći položaji ruku: ispružene uz tijelo, na trbuhu, na prsima te kombinirano, kada se jedna ruka nalazi na zdjelici, a jedna na trbuhu. Najzastupljeniji su slučajevi kod kojih su ruke ispružene uz tijelo. Jedanaest pokojnika

## **The medieval cemetery**

### **Josip Višnjić, Ivica Pleština**

As distinguished from Roman customs, Christian cemeteries were organized within the settlements themselves, which was in line with religious beliefs about life after death and resurrection. Buje had a functional cemetery situated within the limits of the city walls, as was the case with the majority of medieval cities.

In the area of St. Servolo Square at Buje, we explored a total of 25 grave units containing 34 defined interments, and scores of osteological material that was strewn inside the graves and it was hence impossible to connect it to certain interred individuals.

The graves are located in sectors I and IV, or on the southern and eastern side of the church of St. Servolo. All grave units are located immediately below the present-day pavement, at a depth of approximately 20 cm, which means that they are generally poorly preserved. There are various reasons for this, such as the building of foundations for the curbstones, and the laying of various installations into the ground (electricity cables, water supply pipes, telephone lines, sewage disposal tubes). Eleven grave units possess sepulchral architecture, whereas the rest of the graves were dug from sterile soil and for the most part follow the direction of the bedrock that was used as a lateral side of several of these graves (Fig. 11). We explored a total of 18 intact interments in units that possess grave architecture.

As was already mentioned, the medieval church of St. Servolo was oriented in a regular way, while most of the graves were dug respecting the orientation of the church. The majority of these graves are oriented in the east - west direction, twenty of them, while five of them are oriented in the north - south direction. The graves that diverge from the standard orientation are located on the eastern side of the church and they lie parallel with its posterior wall. The majority of the deceased were placed with their head on the west, and their feet on the east, which is tied to the medieval belief in the Second Coming of Christ on Judgment Day. In accordance with this belief, Christ illuminated with light appears in the east, so that the deceased are able to spot him at once (Demo 2007, 50; Azinović Bebek - Janeš 2011, in print).

In all grave units, including in those where the deceased are defined, we discovered quite a few randomly scattered bones that belonged to the deceased that were interred earlier. The bones of the deceased that were buried earlier are mainly at the bottom of the grave, which often results in several skulls and other big bones being found next to the feet of the deceased. The excavated bones of previously interred individuals were often not returned into the earth, but were taken to ossuaries located within the

položeno je u grob u ovom položaju. Brojnošću slijede oni s rukama položenim na trbuh, s pet primjera, i na kraju pokojnici s rukama položenim na prsa ili kombinirano, s po dva zastupljena primjera.

Od zastupljenih položaja ruku, najraniji je onaj kod kojeg su one ispružene uz tijelo. Ovakav način ukapanja poznat nam je još iz starohrvatskih grobalja iz razdoblja 9. do 11. st. (Božek 1995, 59; Azinović Bebek - Janeš 2011, u tisku), no nastavlja se koristiti i tijekom razvijenog i kasnog srednjeg vijeka (Demo 2007, 37; Predovnik i dr. 2008, 56; Burić 2001, 205). Ovakav položaj ruku može se povezati s umatanjem pokojnika u tkaninu jer bi je bilo teže omotati ako bi preminuli imao savijene ruke (Predovnik i dr. 2008, 92).

Pomicanje položaja ruku prema gornjim dijelovima tijela (zdjelica, trbuh i prsa) najčešće se tumači položajem molitve u koji je pokojnik stavljan prilikom sahranjivanja (Predovnik i dr. 2008, 92). Ovakav položaj ruku pojavljuje se u razvijenom srednjem vijeku te ulazi u modu tijekom kasnog srednjeg vijeka (Belošević 1993, Burić 2001; Demo 2007, 37; Predovnik i dr. 2008, 56). Da se radi o mlađem načinu ukopavanja pokojnika zaključuje se i po situaciji na groblju oko crkve sv. Servola. Naime, pokojnici s rukama položenim na trbuh ili prsa pojavljuju se gotovo isključivo u grobnicama sa sukcesivnim ukopima i mnogobrojnim razbacanim kostima starijih ukopa. To bi ujedno značilo da se radi o najmlađim ukopima na ovom groblju.

U grobovima nisu pronađeni nikakvi prilozi, što ukazuje na kršćanske običaje razvijenog srednjeg vijeka. Naime, još od 9. st., zbog vjerovanja da su u smrti svi jednaki, u praksu ulazi običaj da se uz pokojnika ne prilažu nikakvi grobni prilozi (Predovnik i dr. 2008, 92). Kako se uz pokojnike ne pronalaze dijelovi odjeće ili obuće, kao ni željezni čavli, jasno je da se u Bujama prakticirao običaj sahranjivanja pokojnika zamotanih u plahte te položenih u iskopane grobne jame. Praksa neprilaganja grobnih priloga uz pokojnike nastavlja se i u idućih nekoliko stoljeća, da bi se već u kasnom srednjem vijeku preminuli počeli sahranjivati u odjeći, uz prilaganje svetačkih medaljica, križeva ili nakita (Predovnik i dr. 2008, 92, 93).

Zapadno od crkve pronađene su dvije zidane grobnice prekrivene s nekoliko redova pločastog kamena, u kojima su pronađeni iznimno malobrojni ostaci pokojnika (SJ 135, 153). U jednoj od njih je tako pronađena tek pokoja kost nožnih prstiju i manji fragmenti lubanje (SJ 153). Ostaje otvoreno pitanje što se dogodilo s pokojnicima, koji su očito u jednom trenutku bili sahranjeni u ovim grobnicama te naknadno izvađeni da bi grobnice bile zapunjene i

cemetery (Demo 2007, 52). A large ossuary was defined during the excavations at Buje (SU 18-19). This was a pit, irregular in shape, which was overfull with strewn human osteological material, located on the eastern side of the church. A late medieval custom allowed the transfer of the remains of the deceased into such ossuaries, under the condition that they were on consecrated ground (Demo 2007, 35). In some grave units we discovered the remains of the deceased that were successively placed one on top of the other, along with the presence of strewn bones of individuals that were interred earlier. A good example of such an interment is grave vault SU 11, within which we defined six deceased individuals, along with the presence of at least another twelve individuals whose bones were scattered within the grave vault. We found a similar situation in the nearby grave vault SU 16, in which we discovered nine skulls that were on the very top, underneath which was a subadult skeleton (SU 38) alongside an adult skeleton (SU 39), and underneath them was another adult skeleton (SU 41). A somewhat similar situation, featuring three successive interments, was recorded in grave SU 73. As regards the continuity of interments of individuals on the same position, it is possible that these represent family vaults of the kind that were witnessed on other medieval cemeteries (Azinović Bebek - Janeš 2011, in print; Belošević 1993, 132; Burić 2001, 214).

All the deceased that were defined were placed on their backs with their legs extended, except in the case of individual SU 141, who had his legs crossed. The arms were in various positions that could be defined in the case of twenty deceased individuals. These positions of the arms were: extended alongside the body, on the belly, on the chest, and combined, when one arm is on the pelvis, and the other on the belly. In most cases the arms were extended alongside the body. Eleven of the deceased individuals were placed into the grave in this position. As far as numbers are concerned, there were five examples of individuals whose arms were on the belly, and at the end are the deceased whose arms were either on their chest, or in a combined position, with two examples of each.

The earliest of these arm positions is the one when they are extended alongside the body. We have seen this type of interment already in Old Croatian cemeteries from the period ranging from the 9<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> century (Božek 1995, 59; Azinović Bebek - Janeš 2011, in print), and it also continued to be in use during the High and Late Middle Ages (Demo 2007, 37; Predovnik et al. 2008, 56; Burić 2001, 205). This position of the arms could be connected to the wrapping of the deceased into a textile fabric, as it would have been a lot harder to wrap an individual with bent arms (Predovnik et al. 2008, 92).

prekrivene uredno sleganim kamenom. Moguće je da su nakon napuštanja ovog groblja posmrtni ostaci iz ovih grobnica premješteni na novo gradsko groblje, ne bi li bili smješteni u obiteljskim grobnicama, ili su naprosto predstavljali smetnju prilikom prenamjene ovog prostora u gradski trg te su iz tog razloga dislocirani, a grobnice sanirane za novu namjenu.

Važno je naglasiti da je prilikom arheoloških iskopavanja istražen tek dvorišni dio groblja. Naime, na srednjovjekovnim grobljima postojale su različito rangirane zone pokapanja. I dok se najsvetijim smatrao prostor uz glavni oltar crkve i ostatak svetišta, dvorište je spadalo u manje poželjne zone sahranjivanja (Demo 2007, 50). Zaključujemo stoga da je provedenim istraživanjima bio obuhvaćen dio groblja namijenjen manje imućnim obiteljima i pojedincima srednjovjekovne bujske zajednice.

Čini se da je groblje na Trgu sv. Servola moglo funkcionirati između prvog spomena naselja u 10. st. ili eventualno od idućeg stoljeća te da je korišteno sve do kasnog srednjeg vijeka, kada se formira i groblje oko crkve sv. Martina. Za početak korištenja groblja svakako bi bilo ključno vrijeme gradnje prvotne crkve sv. Servola, a za kraj korištenja indikativan je potpuni nedostatak grobnih priloga te pojava drugog ukopnog mjesta, koje se nalazilo izvan gradskih bedema i stoga je bilo znatno povoljnije za tu namjenu.

Među ukupno 34 pronađena pokojnika izdvojeno je petnaest muških kostura, pet ženskih, dva dječja te dvanaest kostura čiji je spol bilo nemoguće odrediti.<sup>6</sup> Prosječna dob u ženskoj populaciji iznosi 41 godinu, a u muškoj 38,3 godine. Prosječni životni vijek odraslih osoba u Bujama gotovo je identičan i vrlo je sličan onome u nizu drugih srednjovjekovnih i novovjekovnih arheoloških populacija u Hrvatskoj (npr. Novak i Šlaus, 2007; Novak i sur., 2007; Šlaus, 2000, 2002, 2006; Šlaus i sur., 2003; Šlaus i sur., u tisku). Ono što je neobično kod groblja oko crkve sv. Servola je očita podzastupljenost žena. Omjer žena i muškaraca na ovom groblju iznosi 0,33 : 1,00, što znatno odskake od uobičajenih vrijednosti koje su prisutne na većini srednjovjekovnih i novovjekovnih nalazišta u Hrvatskoj, gdje taj omjer iznosi 1,00 : 1,00 (npr. Novak i sur., 2007, 2008; Šlaus, 2000, 2002, 2006; Šlaus i sur., 2003). Donekle sličnu situaciju pronalazimo na groblju oko crkve sv. Franje u Zagrebu, gdje je taj odnos bio 0,44 : 1,00. Takav je podatak objašnjen pretpostavkom da se u Zagrebu po svemu sudeći radilo o prestižnom groblju, na kojemu su se pokapale društveno povlaštene osobe

The moving of the position of the arms towards the upper regions of the body (pelvis, belly and chest) is in most cases interpreted as the praying position into which the deceased was placed during interment (Predovnik et al. 2008, 92). This position of the arms appears in the High Middle Ages and becomes popular during the Late Middle Ages (Belošević 1993, Burić 2001; Demo 2007, 37; Predovnik et al. 2008, 56). The fact that this is a younger mode of interment of the deceased can be also observed from the situation on the cemetery around the church of St. Servolo. In other words, the deceased who had their arms placed either on their belly or chest were found almost exclusively in graves featuring successive interments and numerous scattered bones belonging to older interments. This would at the same time indicate that these are the youngest interments on this cemetery.

No grave offerings were discovered in the graves, all of which indicates the use of Christian customs from the High Middle Ages. Namely, already from the 9<sup>th</sup> century, due to the belief that all are equal in death, it becomes common practice to bury the dead without any grave offerings (Predovnik et al. 2008, 92). As no traces of either garments or footwear were unearthed, and there were likewise no iron nails, it is clear that the deceased from Buje were wrapped in sheets and subsequently placed into the excavated graves. The practice of burying the deceased without any grave offerings continued in the centuries that followed; however, in the Late Middle Ages began the custom of burying the deceased in clothes, with the adding of devotional medallions, crosses or jewelry (Predovnik et al. 2008, 92, 93).

To the west of the church we unearthed two masoned tombs covered with several layers of slabs, in which an exceptionally small number of human remains were discovered (SU 135, 153). In one of them we only found the odd toe bone, and small skull fragments (SU 153). The question as to the whereabouts of the deceased remains, as it is obvious that the deceased were buried here once only to be subsequently taken out in order to fill and cover the grave vaults with meticulously placed stone slabs. It is possible that after the abandonment of this cemetery, the human remains buried here were transferred to the new urban cemetery so that they could be placed into family vaults, or, they were simply in the way as this area was being reconstructed into an urban square, which resulted in the dislocation of these human remains, while the grave vaults were adapted to the new requirements.

It is important to stress that only the courtyard section of the cemetery was explored during the archaeological excavations. Among the features of a medieval cemetery were the differently ranked interment zones. Deemed as the holiest was the area along the main altar of the church and the rest of the shrine, while the courtyard

<sup>6</sup> Analizu pronađenih kostura obavio je dr. sc. Mario Šlaus u HAZU-u u Zagrebu.



poput crkvenih velikodostojnika i svjetovnog plemstva (Šlaus i sur., 2007).

Osim podzastupljenosti žena, očigledna je i podzastupljenost djece, koja čine svega 9 posto uzorka. Ovakav je podatak neobičan ako znamo da je smrtnost djece u predindustrijskim društvima inače bila iznimno visoka (Šlaus i sur., u tisku). Osim već navedenom mogućnošću da se radi o prestižnom groblju, ovakva se situacija može objasniti i različitim pogrebnim običajima kod neonatalnih smrti i plićim ukopima za vrlo mladu djecu (Šlaus i sur., u tisku), što je moglo rezultirati njihovim uništavanjem prilikom nivelacije terena trga.

## Gradski bedemi

### Josip Višnjić

U krajnjem sjevernom dijelu iskopa, na svega pola metra od danas postojećeg zida urušene stambene kuće, jedne u nizu zgrada koje sa sjeverne strane zatvaraju urbanu jezgru Buja, pronađeni su ostaci zida usmjerenog od istoka prema zapadu. Za taj zid možemo pretpostaviti da predstavlja



Sl. 12 Pogled na uočene ostatke srednjovjekovne kule sa sjeverozapada  
Fig. 12 A view of the remains of a medieval tower as seen from the northwest.

was among the areas that were less desirable (Demo 2007, 50). We consequently conclude that the archaeological excavations comprised a section of the cemetery, which was dedicated to the less affluent families and members of Buje's medieval community.

It seems that the cemetery on St. Servolo Square was in function from the 10<sup>th</sup> century, when the settlement was first mentioned, or eventually from the successive century, and that it was used all the way up to the Late Middle Ages, when a cemetery around the church of St. Martin was formed. The key period of time when this cemetery began to be used would be the construction period of the former church of St. Servolo, and indicative for the end of its usage is the complete lack of grave offerings, and the appearance of another burial site that was located outside of the defensive walls surrounding the city, which made it more advantageous for burial purposes.

Amongst a total of 34 unearthed deceased individuals, we singled out fifteen male skeletons, five female and two subadult ones, as well as twelve skeletons whose sex we were not in a position to determine.<sup>6</sup> The average age of the female population is 41 years, while that of the male one is 38.3 years. The average life expectancy for adult individuals at Buje is almost identical and very similar to that of a whole series of other archaeological populations in Croatia from the medieval and modern era period (e.g., Novak and Šlaus, 2007; Novak et al., 2007; Šlaus, 2000, 2002, 2006; Šlaus et al., 2003; Šlaus et al., in print). What strikes us as rather unusual at the cemetery around the church of St. Servolo, is the apparent under-representation of women. The ratio between women and men on this cemetery is 0.33 : 1.00, which is a far cry from the customary values that are present on the majority of medieval and modern era sites in Croatia, where this ratio is 1.00 : 1.00 (e.g., Novak et al., 2007, 2008; Šlaus, 2000, 2002, 2006; Šlaus et al., 2003). We found a somewhat similar situation on the cemetery around the church of St. Francis at Zagreb, where this ratio was 0.44 : 1.00. Such a datum is explained away by the presumption that the cemetery at Zagreb was apparently a prestigious one reserved for the interment of the privileged classes, such as religious dignitaries and members of the secular nobility (Šlaus et al., 2007).

Except for the under-representation of women on the cemetery of St. Servolo, there is also an under-representation of subadults that amount for only 9% of the sample. This is indeed an unusual piece of information if we are aware that the mortality of children in pre-industrial societies was extremely high (Šlaus et al., in print). Besides the already mentioned possibility that the cemetery was reserved for the upper classes, a situation like

<sup>6</sup> An analysis of the excavated skeletons was performed by Dr. Sc. Mario Šlaus at HAZU in Zagreb.

ostatak nekadašnjeg gradskog bedema. Zid je sačuvan do visine od 1,20 m, širina mu u gornjem dijelu iznosi oko 70 cm, dok se prema dnu lagano proširuje na sjevernom, vanjskom licu. Građen je od sitnijeg kamena, koji je djelomično priklesan i slagan u relativno pravilne slojnice. Kamen je obilno povezan vezivom od vapnene žbuke.

Osim činjenice da se na približnoj liniji pojavljivanja ovog zida pretpostavljalo pružanje srednjovjekovnih gradskih bedema (Bedenko, 1999, 33), uvjerenje da se uistinu radi o gradskom bedemu potaknulo je i definiranje jedne od gradskih kula koja se nalazi u neposrednoj blizini. Kula, koja do sada nije bila prezentirana putem znanstvenih objava, nalazi se oko 18 metara zapadnije od pronađenog segmenta bedema. Inkorporirana je u kasnije građene zidove, no još se jasno razabiru njezine nekadašnje konture. Pri dnu je imala ukošene zidove, čija je širina iznosila oko 5 metara, a maksimalna sačuvana visina joj je oko 3,5 metara (sl. 12).

Logičkim slijedom zaključivanja možemo pretpostaviti da se bedem morao protezati u oba smjera od kule, tako da pronađeni segment zida SJ 192 vjerojatno uistinu predstavlja ostatak bedema. Pomalo je neobična širina zida od svega 70 cm, no treba naglasiti da je on temeljen na zdravici koja na ovom dijelu ima prirodan pad prema sjeveru, tako da je visinska razlika s vanjske i unutarnje strane temelja zida iznosila minimalno 2 metra.<sup>7</sup> Na ta dva metra bedem je zapravo činio oplatu matičnoj stijeni, što je znatno ojačavalo njegovu obrambenu snagu. Također, na dubini do koje je fizički bilo moguće kopati između bedema i postojećeg zida kuće primjećuje se lagano proširenje na njegovom vanjskom licu. Indikativna je i činjenica da je vanjski zid novovjekovne kuće izgrađen na pola metra udaljenosti od postojećeg bedema. To može biti posljedica ukošenosti donjeg dijela bedema<sup>8</sup>, zbog čega su graditelji novovjekovne kuće bili prisiljeni temeljiti uz postojeći bedem, a što je rezultiralo njihovim udaljavanjem u gornjem segmentu zidova od pola metra (sl. 13, 14 i 15).

Ukošenost u donjem dijelu uobičajena je pojava kod pojedinih srednjovjekovnih gradskih bedema pa tako sličnu situaciju pronalazimo primjerice kod iznimno dobro sačuvanih motovunskih. Oni nam ujedno mogu poslužiti i kao ogledni primjer s obzirom na njihovu dobru očuvanost i neposrednu blizu Buja.

<sup>7</sup> Visinska razlika izračunata je na osnovu visine temelja pronađenog segmenta bedema s njegove unutarnje strane te najniže vidljive točke kule s njezine vanjske strane.

<sup>8</sup> To može biti težnja primjeni suvremenih tehničkih rješenja u gradnji obrambenih struktura, ali i praktični razlog prilagođavanja kosini matične stijene.

this can also be explained with different burial customs for neonatal deaths, and by shallower interments for very young children (Šlaus et al., in print), which could have resulted in their destruction during the leveling of the terrain on the square.

### *The city walls*

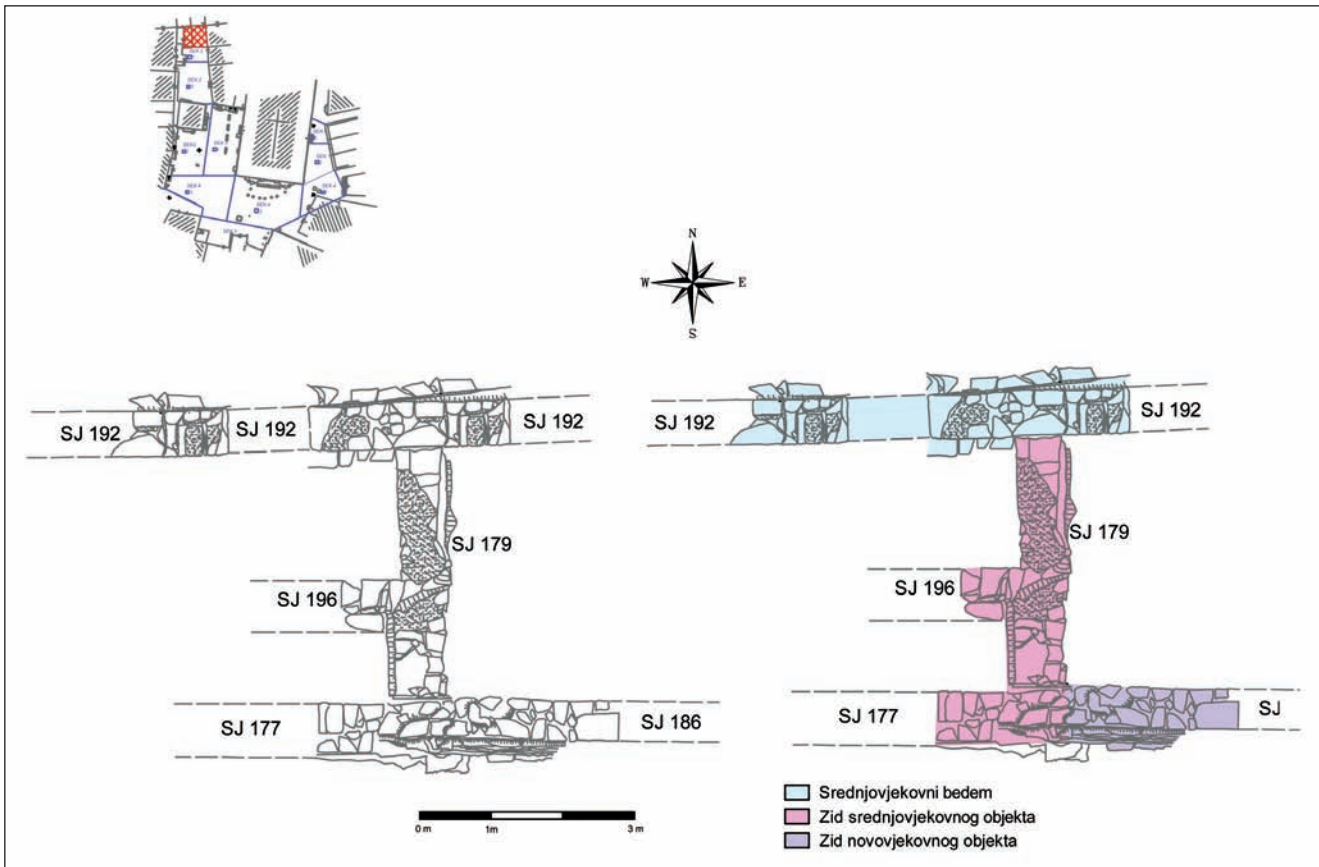
#### *Josip Višnjić*

In the extreme northern section of the excavation, at a distance of a mere 0.5 m from the still existent wall of a caved-in residential house - one in a series of structures that from the northern side closed the urban core of Buje - we discovered the remnants of a wall oriented from the east to the west. We can presume that this wall represents the remnants of the former town wall. The wall was preserved up to a height of 1.20 m, the width in the upper section measures approximately 70 cm, widening slightly towards the base on its northern outer side. It was erected from smaller stones that were partially hewn and laid in more or less regular layers. Abundant quantities of calcareous mortar were also used on this wall.

Except for the fact that it was presumed that the medieval town wall extended itself roughly along the line where this wall appeared (Bedenko, 1999, 33), the conviction that this was in actual fact the town wall was further fueled by the defining of one of the town towers that is located in the immediate vicinity. This tower that to date was not published in any scientific papers is located approximately 18 m to the west from the discovered section of the town wall. It was incorporated in the subsequently erected walls, but its former contours are still clearly visible. The tower had slanted walls in its lower section; its width measured approximately 5 m, the maximal preserved height is around 3.5 m (Fig. 12).

Following a logical sequence of conclusions we can presume that the town wall extended itself in both directions from the tower, so that the discovered section of wall SU 192 probably really represents the remnants of the town wall. The width of the wall, which measures a mere 70 cm, is rather uncommon; however, it should be stressed that the wall was founded on bedrock that in this segment declines naturally towards the north, so that the difference in height between the interior and exterior side of the foundations of the wall measured at least 2 m.<sup>7</sup> On the two mentioned meters, the town wall was actually a formwork of the bedrock, which greatly increased its defensive strength. Furthermore, on a depth to which it was physically possible to dig between the defensive

<sup>7</sup> The difference in height was calculated based on the height of the foundations of the discovered section of the town wall from its interior side, and the lowest visible point of the tower from its exterior side.



Sl. 14 Crtež pronađenih srednjovjekovnih struktura u □1 sektora II (Izradio: I. Pleština)

Fig. 14 A drawing of the discovered medieval structures in quadrant 1 of sector II. (Author: I. Pleština)



Sl. 13 Pogled na istraženi dio □1 sektora II s ostatkom bedema u prvom planu i srednjovjekovnog objekta prislonjenog na njih

Fig. 13 A view of the explored section of quadrant 1 of sector II with the remains of the town wall in the front, and the medieval structure that was leant onto it.

wall and the existing wall of the house, we noticed a slight widening on its exterior side. The fact that the exterior wall of the modern era house was erected at a distance of half a meter from the existent defensive wall is also indicative. This may be due to skewing of the lower section of the town wall<sup>8</sup>, which is why the builders of the modern era house were forced to build the foundations alongside the existent defensive wall, which resulted in their distancing in the upper section of the walls of 0.5 m (Fig. 13, 14, 15).

A skew lower section of a town wall is a common phenomenon among some medieval defensive walls; we can observe a similar situation, for example, in the extremely well-preserved walls surrounding Motovun. We can use this wall as a model due to its good state of preservation and its immediate vicinity to Buje. On the inner belt of the town wall surrounding Motovun we find a similar situation. Specifically, the width of the Motovun wall in its upper section is approximately 60 to 65 cm. In the part where the upper section of the wall is founded, there comes to a gradual widening on its exterior surface, which results in a skew lower section of

<sup>8</sup> This may be a tendency to apply modern technical solutions for the construction of defensive structures, but also practical reasons to adapt to the slanting bedrock.

Na unutrašnjem pojasu gradskih motovunskih zidina pronalazimo sličnu situaciju. Naime, širina motovunskih zidina u njihovu gornjem dijelu iznosi približno 60 do 65 cm. Na dijelu gdje je gornji dio bedema temeljen, na njegovu vanjskom licu dolazi do postupnog proširivanja koje rezultira ukošenošću zida u donjim segmentima. Kosina na pojedinim dijelovima odgovara razlici od pola metra na dva metra visine. Središnji pojas gradskih motovunskih zidina datira u 12. st., s naknadnim nadogradnjama koje su se dešavale do 16. st.<sup>9</sup> Očito je riječ o praksi koja je korištena na području bliskom Bujama u periodu kada su mogle biti izgrađene i bujske gradske zidine.

Ovime dolazimo i do pitanja datacije pronađenog segmenta gradskih bedema. Na već spominjanom najstarijem prikazu Buja na slici *Bogorodica s Djetetom i svecima* iz crkve sv. Servola nalazimo prikaz gradskih fortifikacija s nizom kula koje su raspoređene duž njihova perimetra. Bedemi još pokazuju srednjovjekovne karakteristike i zapravo su ostali isti kao u vrijeme nastanka slike. Na slici je grad prikazan s južne strane, tako da se segment bedema pronađen prilikom arheoloških istraživanja ne vidi.

U povijesnim izvorima spomen bujskih gradskih zidina nalazimo nekoliko puta. Najstariji dokaz o postojanju gradskih bedema je opis pečata grada Buja iz 1306. g., na kojemu je prikazan kaštel s dvije niže bočne kule i višom središnjom te natpisom S. COMUNIS DE BULLIS (Bedenko, 1999, 27; De Franceschi, 1931, 56). Iako ovaj podatak ne govori ništa o izgledu gradskih fortifikacija, on ipak dokazuje njihovo postojanje u tom periodu. Sljedeći podatak vezan uz bujske gradske fortifikacije datira s početka 15. st., kada Mletačka Republika u vrijeme rata s akvilejskim patrijarhom 1412. g. osvaja ovu komunu. Naime, s obzirom da su se pojedini stanovnici Buja bunili protiv nove vlasti<sup>10</sup>, pazenatički kapetan iste godine ruši gradske bedeme (AMSI IV 1888, 277), a na zahtjev Pirana ruši se i gradski zvonik (Bedenko 1999, 28). Krajem 50-ih godina 15. st. započeta je obnova gradskih bedema, koja je vjerojatno dovršena do kraja stoljeća (Bedenko 1999, 28).

Bez obzira na teorije po kojima se utvrđena gradska jezgra Buja postupno širila tijekom srednjeg vijeka (Bedenko 1999, 26-27), pronađeni segment bedema zasigurno pripada prvotnoj fazi utvrđivanja grada. To bi

the wall. This skew in some parts corresponds exactly to the difference of 0.5 m on a height of 2 m. The central belt of the Motovun wall dates from the period of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, with subsequent upgrades that have been executed until the 16<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>9</sup> This is clearly a practice that was used on a territory located in the vicinity of Buje, in a period when the walls surrounding Buje could have been constructed.

This brings us to the question regarding the dating of the discovered segment of the town wall. On the already mentioned oldest image of the city of Buje from the painting *Madonna and Child with Saints*, which comes from the church of St. Servolo, there is a depiction of the fortifications featuring a series of towers that are placed along their perimeter. The defensive wall still shows medieval characteristics and it is still the same as when this picture was painted. The town on this painting is depicted from its southern side, so that the segment of the wall that we discovered during the archaeological excavations cannot be seen.

The town wall surrounding Buje is mentioned several times in written historical sources. The oldest proof of the existence of the defensive town wall is a description of the seal of the city of Buje from 1306, shown on which is the castle with two lower lateral towers and a higher central one, and an inscription S. COMUNIS DE BULLIS (Bedenko, 1999, 27; De Franceschi, 1931, 56). Although this piece of information does not speak about town fortifications, it is nevertheless proof of their existence in that period. The next piece of information related to the fortifications surrounding Buje dates back to the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, when the Venetian Republic, in time of war with the Patriarch of Aquileia, conquered this commune in 1412. Because some of the inhabitants of Buje rebelled against the new rule<sup>10</sup>, the Captain from Pazin destroyed the city wall in that same year (AMSI IV 1888, 277), and in that same year, at the request of Piran, the belfry was likewise destroyed (Bedenko 1999, 28). In the late fifties of the 15<sup>th</sup> century began the restoration of the city walls, which was probably completed by the end of the century (Bedenko 1999, 28).

Regardless of the theories based on which the fortified urban core of Buje gradually spread throughout the Middle Ages (Bedenko 1999, 26-27), the unearthed segment of the defensive wall certainly belongs to the initial fortification phase of the city. This would certainly

<sup>9</sup> Podaci su preuzeti iz: *Motovun - projekt obnove gradskih zidina. Arhitektonski snimak*, izrada mr. sc. Jadranka Drempeć.

<sup>10</sup> ...quia illi de Bulleis calcitrare principiabant, utendo verbis turpibus contra honorem nostri domini (AMSI IV, 277) ili u prijevodu: ...Oni iz Buja počeli su se protiviti, koristeći ružne riječi protiv časti (Bedenko 1999, 28).

<sup>9</sup> The data were taken from: *Motovun - projekt obnove gradskih zidina. Arhitektonski snimak* (Motovun - a project for the reconstruction of the town wall. An architectonic survey), written by Jadranka Drempeć M. Sc.

<sup>10</sup> ...quia illi de Bulleis calcitrare principiabant, utendo verbis turpibus contra honorem nostri domini (AMSI IV, 277), or translated: ...those from Buje began to resist, using bad language against honor (Bedenko 1999, 28).

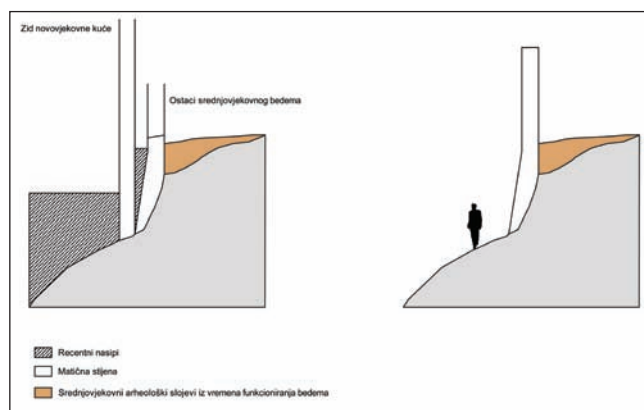
svakako značilo da prethodi rušenju bedema početkom 15. st. Također, to ujedno znači da bi ostaci bedema trebali biti stariji i od početka 14. st., kada Buje već posjeduju pečat s prikazom utvrda. Oni su zasigurno najstarije srednjovjekovne gradnje na ovoj poziciji, s obzirom da su prilikom temeljenja ukapani u prapovijesne slojeve i da su sve naknadne gradnje prislonjene na njih. Pokretni arheološki materijal nažalost ne otkriva točno vrijeme gradnje prvotnih utvrda jer uz same temelje nije bilo nikakvih nalaza. Najstariji ulomci srednjovjekovne keramike, pronađeni u najnižim srednjovjekovnim slojevima uz bedeme, datiraju u 13. st., no o njima će biti više riječi nešto kasnije. U svakom slučaju, gradnju ovih prvotnih bedema možemo datirati najkasnije u 13. st., uz otvorenu mogućnost da se odvijala i nešto ranije.

### *Srednjovjekovni objekt uz bedeme*

#### *Josip Višnjić*

Na unutarnje lice bedema tijekom srednjeg vijeka prislonjen je objekt, koji je prilikom arheoloških iskopavanja djelomično istražen. Na istočnoj je strani definiran zidom SJ 179, koji je prislonjen na bedem i usmjeren od sjevera prema jugu. Ovaj je zid na južnoj strani organski povezan sa zidom SJ 177, koji se pruža dalje u smjeru zapada. Širina objekta iznosi 3,3 metra, dok njegova dužina nije poznata, zbog recentnih devastacija kojima je uništen nastavak zida SJ 177. Približno metar južnije od SJ 177 nalazi se zid paralelan s njim (SJ 196), koji je dijelio objekt na dva dijela, a sačuvan je tek u temeljima (sl. 14, 15).

Zidovi SJ 177 i SJ 179 široki su približno 70 cm. Sačuvana visina zida SJ 177 doseže 1,5 metara, a zida SJ 179 1,15 metara. Građeni su srednjim do velikim



Sl. 15 Shematski prikaz pretpostavljenog međuođnosa srednjovjekovnih bedema i kasnijih struktura te izgleda bedema u vrijeme njihova funkcioniranja (Izradio: J. Višnjić)

Fig. 15 A schematic display of the presumed interrelationship between the medieval town wall and subsequent structures, and the appearance of the wall while it was still functional. (Author: J. Višnjić)

mean that it preceded the destruction of the wall in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, this also means that the remains of the wall should be older than the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, when Buje already has a seal with a depiction of the fortifications. The wall is certainly the oldest medieval structure on this site, considering that its foundations were buried into the prehistoric layer, and that all of the subsequent structures were leant against it. The movable archaeological material, unfortunately, does not reveal the exact time of construction of the former fortifications, as there were no finds alongside the foundations. The oldest fragments of medieval pottery, which were discovered in the lowest medieval layers alongside the wall, are dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, and more will be said about them later. In any case, the construction of the original wall can be dated into the 13<sup>th</sup> century at the latest, with the open possibility of a slightly earlier construction.

### *The medieval structure alongside the town wall*

#### *Josip Višnjić*

A structure that was partially explored during the archaeological excavations was leant on the inner side of the town wall during the Middle Ages. The structure is on the eastern side defined by wall SU 179, which was leant onto the wall and oriented in the north to south direction. On the southern side this wall is organically connected with wall SU 177, which extends further towards the west. The width of the structure measures 3.3 m, while its length is not known because of recent devastation that destroyed the continuation of wall SU 177. Located approximately 1 m to the south of SU 177, is a wall parallel to it (SU 196), which divided the structure into two parts, and is preserved only in its foundations (Fig. 14, 15).

The walls SU 177 and SU 179 are approximately 70 cm wide. The preserved height of wall SU 177 reaches 1.5 m, and that of wall SU 179 1.15 m. They were built with medium to large sized blocks of stone, which form not overly regular layers.

With respect to all subsequent construction activities that had taken place in this area, and the damage inflicted to this structure, it is hard to say more regarding its dating. However, the structure is certainly younger compared with the town wall onto which it was leant, while at the same time the medieval layers (SU 175 and 187) that can be connected to these construction structures contain movable archaeological material that can be dated into the period from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. From this it transpires that the structure was in all probability erected at some point in time within the afore-mentioned period.

kamenim blokovima slaganih u ne odveć pravilne slojnice.

S obzirom na sve kasnije gradnje koje su se ovdje dešavale i oštećenost građevinskih struktura koje pripadaju ovom objektu, o njegovoj je dataciji teško reći nešto više. No, objekt je zasigurno mlađi od gradskih bedema na koje je prislonjen, a srednjovjekovni slojevi (SJ 175 i 187) koji se mogu vezati uz ove građevinske strukture sadrže pokretni arheološki materijal koji se može datirati od 13. do 15 st. Stoga bi gradnju ovog objekta vjerojatno trebalo smjestiti negdje unutar navedenog razdoblja.

### **Srednjovjekovni i ranonovovjekovni pokretni arheološki materijal**

#### **Josip Višnjić**

Srednjovjekovni pokretni arheološki materijal prikupljen prilikom istraživanja 2010. g. iznimno je malobrojan u odnosu na istraženu površinu i intenzitet korištenja istraženog prostora tijekom razvijenog i kasnog srednjeg vijeka. Među prikupljenim nalazima ipak pronalazimo određeni broj ulomaka koji su tipološki i datacijski određivi te stoga nude okvir za dataciju pripadajućih pokretnih i nepokretnih nalaza. Najbrojniji su ulomci keramičkih posuda, a tek su pojedinačno zastupljeni ulomci staklenih i metalnih predmeta. Pronađena su i dva novčića te ulomak kamene reljefne figure koji pripadaju istom razdoblju. Svi se nalazi mogu pripisati periodu između 11. i 16. st.

Pronađeni srednjovjekovni i novovjekovni keramički nalazi u najgrubljim se crtama mogu podijeliti u dvije osnovne skupine: na grubu kuhinjsku keramiku i onu kvalitetnije izrađenu, stolnu keramiku s različitim vrstama premaza. Grubo kuhinjsko posuđe uglavnom je zastupljeno ulomcima trbušastih lonaca. S obzirom na njihovu iznimnu fragmentiranost, naša će se analiza bazirati prvenstveno na tipološkoj distinkciji oboda lonaca, koji nude mogućnost datiranja i determinaciju područja utjecaja na izradu ove vrste posuđa.

Najstariji ulomak oboda pronađenog tijekom istraživanja 2010. g. spada u skupinu izvijenih nenaglašenih i ravno rezanih oboda (T. 4: 1; sl. 16). Ulomak je specifičan po tome što je dodatno ukrašen kosim udubljenjima, gusto raspoređenim duž oboda. Vrat posude je kratak ali izražen, što je jedna od karakteristika ove skupine posuda. U srednjoeuropskim kontekstima ovakvi se obodi najčešće datiraju u 11. ili 12. st. (Bekić, 2006, 219, T13: 1-5; Jarnej, 2001, 465, T1: 1-3; Predovnik, 2003, 58, kat. 1 - 22; Stadler, 1995, kat. A77 - A84), a njihova pojava se može pratiti

### **Movable archaeological material from the medieval and early modern period**

#### **Josip Višnjić**

The movable medieval archaeological material collected during the excavation in 2010, is very rare in comparison with the explored area and the intensity with which this explored area was used during the High and Late Middle Ages. Among the collected finds we nonetheless discovered a certain number of fragments that can be defined as far as typology and dating are concerned, and they therefore represent the framework that was used to date all the other movable and immovable finds. Pottery vessel fragments are the most numerous finds, while fragments of glass and metal objects are only individually represented. Furthermore, we also discovered two coins and a fragment of a stone figure in relief, and they all belong to the same period of time. All the finds can be attributed to the period between the 11<sup>th</sup> and the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

The unearthed medieval and modern era pottery finds can be roughly divided into two basic groups: coarse kitchenware, and better quality tableware featuring different kinds of slip. Coarse kitchenware is represented mainly with fragments of potbellied jars. Given their extreme fragmentation, our analysis will be based primarily on the typological distinction of the rims of these jars, which allow us to date them and to identify the areas that influenced the manufacture of this type of vessels.

The oldest rim fragment unearthed during the excavations in 2010 belongs to a group of everted, not emphasized and flatly cut rims (T. 4: 1; Fig. 16). The fragment is specific in that it was additionally decorated with transverse recesses that are very densely distributed along the rim. The neck of the vessel is short but emphasized, and that is one of the characteristics for this group of vessels. In central European contexts we commonly date such rims into the 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> century



Sl. 16 Jedan od najstarijih ulomaka srednjovjekovne keramike  
Fig. 16 One of the oldest fragments of medieval pottery.

i znatno dublje u prošlosti. Među istarskim i obližnjim nalazištima ovakve obode pronalazimo primjerice na srednjovjekovnoj utvrdi Petrapilosa, u Rijeci te u Žminju (Višnjić, u tisku).

U istoj stratigrafskoj jedinici (SJ 173) pronađen je i ulomak izvijenog nenaglašenog oboda koji je pri vrhu zaobljen (T. 4: 2). Pri vrhu unutarnje stijenke posude se nalazi utor za poklopac. U srednjoeuropskim kontekstima ovakvi obodi se u pravilu datiraju u rani srednji vijek i prethode već opisanoj skupini. U našem se slučaju, a s obzirom na dataciju ostalog materijala pronađenog u istoj stratigrafskoj cjelini, ovaj obod vjerojatno može povezati sa skupinom posuda za sada definiranom na području Gurana u južnoj Istri (Terrier, Jurković, Matejčić, Ruffieux, 2007, tipovi I.A.1, I.A.2, I.B.1 i II.A.1), gdje su datirani u period između 9. i 13. st. Po dosadašnjim spoznajama, ova se skupina može povezati uz područja na kojima je struktura stanovništva ostajala uglavnom nepromijenjena tijekom ranog i razvijenog srednjeg vijeka, a obrtničke tradicije usvajane tijekom antičkog perioda prenosile su se kontinuirano sve do kasnog srednjeg vijeka (Višnjić, u tisku). Ovo je međutim jedini primjer posude koja se može povezati s navedenom skupinom.

Datacijski slijede obodi kod kojih dolazi do zadebljavanja (T. 4: 3, 4, 6, 7, 8) pa u presjeku imaju kljunasti oblik koji je davao optički dojam postojanja trake na samom rubu te se u znanstvenim objavama često nazivaju i *Leistenrand*. Ovakvi oblici se pojavljuju od 12. i 13. st., a u uporabi ostaju i u idućem stoljeću (Bekić, 2006, 36-37, T2- 10-15; Gutjahr, Tiefengraber, 2004, 450 - 455; Predovnik, 2003, 59; Jarnej, 2001, 466; Stadler, 1995, kat. A22 - A28, A32-A34). Njihovo je prisustvo na istarskim nalazištima potvrđeno u Svetvinčentu, Possertu, Žminju i Petrapilosi (Višnjić, u tisku).

Posljednji ulomak oboda koji pripada grubom kuhinjskom posudu spada u skupinu višestruko profiliranih izduženih oboda (T4: 5) koji se pojavljuju od 14. st., a u uporabi ostaju sve do 16. stoljeća (Predovnik, 2003, 58; Jarnej, 2001, 466; Stadler, 1995, kat. A22 - A28, A32-A34).

Repertoar ukrasa zastupljen na keramičkim ulomcima uistinu je skroman. Osim već spominjanog ulomka oboda (T. 1: 1), susrećemo još manje fragmente posuda s jednostrukom valovnicom ili gusto raspoređenim horizontalnim urezanim crtama.

Paralele za prethodno opisane tipove oboda pronalazimo na širokom srednjoeuropskom prostoru, od Švicarske do Austrije, Slovenije, Hrvatske...

Među pronađenim ulomcima stolnog posuda

(Bekić, 2006, 219, T. 13: 1-5; Jarnej, 2001, 465, T. 1: 1-3; predovnik, 2003, 58, Cat. 1 - 22; Stadler, 1995, Cat. A77 - A84); however, their appearance can be traced a lot deeper in the past. Among Istrian and nearby sites, such rims were discovered, for example, in the medieval fort of Petrapilosa, and in Rijeka and Žminj (VIŠNJIĆ, in print).

In the same stratigraphical unit (SU 173) we likewise discovered a fragment of an everted and not emphasized rim that is rounded at the top (T. 4: 2). Located at the top of the inner wall of the vessel is a groove that serves to accommodate the lid. In central European contexts such rims are as a rule dated into the Early Middle Ages and precede the already described group of rims. In our case, and given the dating of all the other material discovered in the same stratigraphic whole, we can probably associate this rim with a group of vessels, which was to date defined in the region of Guran in southern Istria (Terrier, Jurković, Matejčić, Ruffieux, 2007, types I.A.1, I.A.2, I.B.1 and II.A.1), and was dated into the period between the 9<sup>th</sup> and the 13<sup>th</sup> century. According to knowledge accumulated to date, we can associate this group of vessels with areas where the population structure remained largely unchanged during the Early and High Middle Ages, and where the traditional crafts adopted during the Roman period were continuously transmitted until the Late Middle Ages (Višnjić, in print). This is, however, the only example of a vessel that can be associated with the above mentioned group of vessels.

According to dating, thickened rims follow (T. 4: 3, 4, 6, 7, 8), which have a beak-shaped cross-section that gives an optical illusion of an existence of a strap on the very edge, and that is why they are often called *Leistenrand* in professional publications. Such forms appear from the 12<sup>th</sup> and the 13<sup>th</sup> century and they remain in use throughout the next century (Bekić, 2006, 36-37, T2- 10-15; Gutjahr, Tiefengraber, 2004, 450 - 455; Predovnik, 2003, 59; Jarnej, 2001, 466; Stadler, 1995, Cat. A22 - A28, A32 - A34). Their presence on Istrian sites was recorded at Svetvinčenat, Possert, Žminj and Petrapilosa (Višnjić, in print).

The last fragment of a coarse kitchenware rim belongs to a group of elongated rims molded in a steplike manner (T. 4: 5), which appeared from the 14<sup>th</sup> century and remained in use until the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Predovnik, 2003, 58; Jarnej, 2001, 466; Stadler, 1995, Cat. A22 - A28, A32 - A34).

The inventory of decorations represented on pottery fragments is truly modest. Except for the already mentioned rim fragment (T. 1: 1), there are other even smaller vessel fragments featuring a single wavy line or densely arranged, incised horizontal lines.

prepoznajemo nekoliko skupina posuda koje se razlikuju po tehnologiji izrade. Prvu od njih karakterizira tanki premaz prozirne ili jednoboje olovne glazure koja je nanošena nakon prvog pečenja predmeta (*invetriata*). Od oblika su zastupljene smeđe glazirane poluloptaste zdjelice (T. 4: 9) i zdjelice s vertikalno postavljenim obodom, ispod kojeg se s vanjske strane nalazi profilirano rebro (T. 5: 1). Oba tipa posuda pripadaju venetskoj produkciji, a datiraju se od kraja 13. do početka 15. st. (Bradara, 2006, 21; Gelichi, 1986, 133; Saccardo, Bradara, 2007, 26, kat. 25).

Posebnu skupinu *invetriate* predstavljaju posude koje su bile ukrašavane bojanjem koje se izvodilo direktno na biskvit, nakon čega se na površinu nanosila olovna glazura (T. 4: 10, 11). Ova se vrsta dekoracije pojavljuje isključivo na zdjelicama. Na posudama se pojavljuje ukras tamnosmeđe boje koncentriran na središnjem dijelu dna, a pokrivene su smeđom glazurom na obje stijenke. Pojavljuju se dekorativni motivi križa i danas nečitljivih znakova. Ovakve su zdjele karakteristične za venetsku produkciju druge polovice 13. do treće četvrtine 14. st., a učestalo su korištene u samostanskim zajednicama (Cozza, 1988, kat. 57; Saccardo, Bradara, 2007, 26; Gusar 2010, 48-49). S područja Hrvatske poznate su nam iz Zadra, Nina, Rovinja i Splita (Gusar 2010, 48-49, kat. 39-43; Saccardo, Bradara, 2007, 26, kat. 30; Zglav - Martinac, 2004, 41, kat. 11-12).

Sljedeća skupina glaziranog posuda je tzv. engobirano posude. *Engobbiata* je keramika djelomično ili u potpunosti prekrivena engobom, odnosno tankim slojem bijele gline, kaolina. Engob služi kao podloga za glazuru ili se prije nanošenja glazure na njemu moglo i oslikavati. Monokromno glazirana keramika zastupljena je ulomcima bijele i zelene monokromne keramike. Zastupljeni su oblici zdjelica koje najvjerojatnije pripadaju venetskim proizvodima 16. st. (Gusar 2010, 55; Saccardo, Bradara, 2007, kat. 133, 136; Cunja, 2004, kat. 173). U isti period i u istu skupinu nalaza može se svrstati i ulomak vrča (T5: 2) s trakastom ručkom (Gusar 2010, 55).

Među nalazima je zastupljen i jedan ulomak mrljasto dekorirane posude (T. 5: 3). Ovakva se dekoracija izvodila kapanjem boje ili bacanjem spužve s bojom na engob (Gusar, 2006, 47). Na pronađenom ulomku mrlje su izvedene zelenom bojom na žutoj podlozi. Ovako ukrašene posude potječu iz radionica Veneta, Friulija i Emilije-Romagne iz druge polovice 16. i početka 17. st., a također su česte među inventarom novovjekovnog posuda, što je potvrđeno na mnogobrojnim nalazištima (Cunja, 2004, kat. 228, 231, 233, 239-241; Gusar, 2006, kat. 19; Gusar, 2006 a, fig. 2; Gusar, 2010, kat. 126-

Further analogies for the above mentioned rim types are found in a truly broad central European area that extends across Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia, Croatia....

Amongst the discovered fragments of tableware we recognize several groups of vessels that differ according to the technology used for their production. The first is characterized by a thin slip of transparent or single-colored lead glaze that was applied after the first firing of the object (*invetriata*). As far as form is concerned, we have brown-glazed hemispherical bowls (T. 4: 9) and bowls with a vertically placed rim underneath which, on the outer side, is a rib in relief (T. 5: 1). Both types of vessels belong to Venetic production and are dated from the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Bradara, 2006, 21; Gelichi, 1986, 133; Saccardo, Bradara, 2007, 26, Cat. 25).

A special group of *invetriata* is represented by vessels that were decorated by painting that was applied directly onto the biscuit, which was followed by an application of lead glaze onto the surface (T. 4: 10, 11). This type of decoration appears exclusively on small bowls. A dark brown decoration concentrated in the central section of the base appears on vessels that were covered by a brown glaze on both walls. And then there are the decorative motifs in the form of a cross and signs that are unreadable nowadays. These bowls are characteristic for the Venetic production from the second half of the 13<sup>th</sup> to the third quarter of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and they were frequently used in convent communities (Cozza, 1988, Cat. 57; Saccardo, Bradara, 2007, 26; Gusar 2010, 48-49). In Croatia they are known from Zadar, Nin, Rovinj and Split (Gusar 2010, 48-49, Cat. 39-43; Saccardo, Bradara, 2007, 26, Cat. 30; Zglav - Martinac, 2004, 41, Cat. 11-12).

The next group of glazed ware are so-called engobed vessels. *Engobbiata* is pottery that is either partially or wholly covered with engobe, in other words a thin layer of white clay, kaolin. An engobe serves to support a glaze, but it was also possible to paint on it before applying the glaze. Monochrome glazed pottery is represented by fragments of white and green monochrome pottery. As far as forms are concerned, we have bowls that were most probably Venetic products from the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Gusar 2010, 55; Saccardo, Bradara, 2007, Cat. 133, 136; Cunja, 2004, Cat. 173). A fragment of a jug (T. 5: 2) with a strap handle (Gusar 2010, 55) can be included into the same period and the same group of finds.

Amongst the finds there is also a fragment of a vessel decorated in a stain-like manner (T. 5: 3). Such a decoration was executed by dripping paint or by throwing a sponge with paint onto the engobe (Gusar, 2006, 47). The stains on the discovered fragment were green on a yellow background. Thus decorated vessels stem from workshops in Veneto, Friuli and Emilia Romagna from



131; Saccardo, Bradara, 2007, kat. 154 - 167; Zglav - Martinac, 2004, kat. 281. 282; Zglav - Martinac, 2006, kat. 37).

Dosta su dobro zastupljeni ulomci polikromno oslikane i engobirane keramike. U pravilu je riječ o posudama čije je oblike zbog fragmentiranosti nemoguće iščitati, a čiji se ukras sastoji od razlivenih poteza oker i zelene boje na engobiranoj podlozi. Na osnovu analogija ovakvu keramiku možemo datirati u 16. st. i povezati s radionicama Venecije i Emilije-Romagne (Gusar, 2006, kat. 14, 15).

Kao tehnika ukrašavanja engobiranih predmeta koristilo se i urezivanje kombinirano s bojanjem, čime se dobivala tzv. gravirana keramika. U Bujama je zastupljeno nekoliko skupina graviranog posuda, koje pokrivaju cijeli period proizvodnje ove keramike. Najstariji ulomci pripadaju tzv. *padanskoj i kasnoj arhajskoj graffiti* (T. 5: 4-6). Padanska arhajska keramika proizvodila se na području Veneta, Emilije-Romagne, Lombardije, istočnog Pijemonta i Friulija, od zadnje četvrtine 14. st. do početka 15. st., dok se od druge i treće četvrtine pojavljuje kasna arhajska keramika. Ona se razlikuje od padanske arhajske keramike po nemarnijoj izradi dekoracije i neglaziranju vanjske stijenke posuda otvorene forme. Zastupljeni su ponovno tek manji fragmenti posuda te je teško razlučiti o kakvim se formama točno radilo. Najvjerojatnije je uglavnom riječ o zdjelicama s nenaglašenim obodima, a kod jednog se primjera na vanjskoj stijenci javljaju i dva zupčasto ukrašena rebra (T. 5: 4), što je karakteristična forma za posude ukrašavano stilom padanske arhajske keramike. Paralele nalazimo u Piranu (Cunja, 2004, kat. 316), Istri (Bradara, 2006, 22, kat. 13), Škripu (Zglav - Martinac, 2006, kat. 1) ili Ninu (Gusar, 2006, kat. 42).

Od zadnje četvrtine 15. st. pojavljuje se renesansna gravirana keramika, kod koje se osim zelene i žute boje dodaje i ljubičasta, a javljaju se i neke nove tehnike dekoracije, ukrasi i oblici. Kod jedinog sačuvanog ulomka iz ove skupine posuda (T. 4: 12) na obodu prepoznajemo karakteristični ukras u vidu meandrične trake (*a nastro spezzato*). Na osnovu analogija ulomak možemo datirati u drugu polovicu 15. ili prvu polovicu 16. st. i pripisati radionicama Veneta ili Ferrare (Saccardo, Bradara, 2007, kat. 72; Magnani, Munarini, 1998, kat. 95; Gusar, 2006, kat. 54; Cunja, 2004, kat. 319; Zglav - Martinac, 2004, kat. 146; Guarnieri, Bosi, Bandini Mazzanti, 1998, fig. 18 - 141).

Najmlađa skupina gravirane keramike pronađene u Bujama je takozvana kasna gravirana keramika. Ona se proizvodi tijekom druge polovice 16. i prve polovice 17. st. Karakterizira je deformiranost ukrasnih motiva

the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and they likewise appear rather frequently amongst the inventory of modern era vessels, which was corroborated on numerous sites (Cunja, 2004, Cat. 228, 231, 233, 239-241; Gusar, 2006, Cat. 19; Gusar, 2006 a, Fig. 2; GUSAR, 2010, Cat. 126-131; Saccardo, Bradara, 2007, Cat. 154 - 167; Zglav - Martinac, 2004, Cat. 281. 282; Zglav - Martinac, 2006, Cat. 37).

Fragments of polychrome painted and engobed pottery are represented rather well. As a rule these are vessels whose forms remain a mystery due to their fragmentation; however, their decoration consists of spilled strokes of ocher and green color on an engobed background. Based on analogies we can date this pottery into the 16<sup>th</sup> century and connect it with workshops in Venice and Emilia Romagna (Gusar, 2006, Cat. 14, 15).

Notching combined with painting was also used as a technique for decorating engobed objects, which resulted in so-called engraved pottery. Several groups of engraved pottery were represented at Buje, covering the entire time span when this pottery was produced. The oldest fragments belong to so-called *Padanian and late archaic graffiti* (T. 5: 4-6). Padanian archaic pottery was produced on the territory of Veneto, Emilia - Romagna, Lombardy, eastern Piedmont and Friuli, from the last quarter of the 14<sup>th</sup> century to the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, whereas late archaic pottery appeared from the second and third quarter. It differs from Padanian archaic pottery in that its decorations are sloppily produced, and the outer wall of open formed vessels is not glazed. Only small fragments of vessels are represented, and it is rather hard to determine their exact forms. For the most part these are most probably small bowls with rims that are not emphasized, and one of the specimens features two serrated ribs on the external side of the wall (T. 5: 4), which is a characteristic form for vessels decorated in the style of Padanian archaic pottery. We find analogies in Piran (Cunja, 2004, Cat. 316), Istria (Bradara, 2006, 22, Cat. 13), Škrip (Zglav - Martinac, 2006, Cat. 1) or Nin (Gusar, 2006, Cat. 42).

Renaissance engraved pottery that appeared from the last quarter of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, also featured the color violet besides green and yellow, and we are also witnessing the introduction of some new decoration techniques, ornaments and forms. The only preserved fragment from this group of vessels (T. 4: 12), has on its rim the characteristic decoration in the form of a meander-shaped strap (*a nastro spezzato*). Based on analogies we can date this fragment into the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> or into the first half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and we can ascribe it to the workshops in Veneto or Ferrara (Saccardo, Bradara, 2007, Cat. 72; Magnani, Munarini, 1998, Cat. 95; Gusar, 2006, Cat. 54; Cunja, 2004, Cat.

te njihova ograničenost na obod i središnji dio posude (Gusar 2010, 103). Kod pronađenih se primjera javljaju isključivo vegetabilni ornamenti (T. 5: 7).

Posljednja vrsta stolnog posuda zastupljena u Bujama je majoličko posuđe. Ova se vrsta pojavljuje krajem 12. st. na Apeninskom poluotoku. Dobivala se dodavanjem kositra olovnoj glazuri čime je nastajao neprozirni bijeli premaz (*Smaltata*). Ovakav premaz bio je idealna podloga za slikanje bojama nastalim na osnovi metalnih oksida (Zglav - Martinac, 2004, 32; Gusar, 2006, 66).

Najstariji ulomci majolike pronađeni prilikom istraživanja u Bujama pripadaju posudama iz porodice arhajske majolike. Arhajska majolika proizvodila se u srednjoj i sjevernoj Italiji počevši od 13. st. U Bujama je pronađeno nekoliko ulomaka koji bi se mogli povezati s vrčevima. Ulomci su iznimno fragmentirani pa je nemoguće dešifrirati dekorativne motive (T. 5: 8, 9). Na istočnoj obali Jadrana arhajska majolika pronađena je u Poreču, Puli, Splitu, Ninu, Zadru i Bribiru (Bradara, 2003, 41 - 45; Zglav - Martinac, 2004, kat. 101 - 112; Gusar, 2006, 77 - 78; Gusar, 2010, kat. 345-371; Delonga, 1992, 357 - 373).

Kronološki slijede ulomci vrčeva iz porodice cvjetne gotike (T. 5: 10, 11). Ovakva keramika prethodi tipičnoj renesansnoj majolici. Koristi širu paletu boja od porodica koje joj prethode, a od motiva se pojavljuju napola savijeni list, kristov monogram, slovo, portret, životinjski prikaz ili grb. Na vrčevima se središnji motiv nalazi u medaljonu okruženom motivom ljestvi. Iz medaljona se šire lepezasti izdanci ili je okružen horizontalnim linijama između kojih je križni ukras. Ovakva keramika proizvodi se u Emiliji-Romagni, Umbriji, Marchama, Toskani, Laziju i Campagni od polovice 15. st. (Bradara, 2004, 43, Gelichi, 1988, 99).

Posljednji ulomak majoličkog posuđa iz Buja spada u tzv. Španjolsko-maursku lustrum majoliku (T. 5: 12) koja se proizvodila na području Valencije krajem 14. i u 15. st. (Frankovich, Gelichi 1984; Gusar 2010, 194).

Metalni predmeti zastupljeni su s tek nekoliko ulomaka koji se mogu povezati uz srednjovjekovno ili ranonovovjekovno razdoblje funkcioniranja ovog lokaliteta. Prvi od njih je trn pređice (T. 6: 5). Riječ je o brončanom predmetu koji je presavijen na kraju kojim je bio pričvršćen za tijelo pređice. Nažalost, ostatak predmeta nije pronađen, tako da o dataciji ili njegovom izgledu ne možemo donositi nikakve zaključke. Drugi pronađeni metalni predmet je manja brončana pribadača s glavom okruglog presjeka načinjenom savijanjem žice koja je oko osi obavijena dva puta (T. 6: 7). Ovakvi su predmeti dosta učestali nalazi na različitim nalazištima razvijenog i kasnog

319; Zglav - Martinac, 2004, Cat. 146; Guarnieri, Bosi, Bandini Mazzanti, 1998, Fig. 18 - 141).

The youngest group of engraved pottery that was unearthed at Buje represents the so-called late engraved pottery. It was produced during the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> and the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It is characterized by the deformity of the decorative motifs and their limitation to the rim and the central section of the vessel (Gusar 2010, 103). On the unearthed specimens there are solely vegetal ornaments (T. 5: 7).

The last type of tableware represented at Buje is maiolica ware. This type of vessels appeared on the Apennine Peninsula towards the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. It was produced by adding tin to a lead glaze, which resulted in an opaque white slip (*Smaltata*). Such a slip was an ideal base for painting with colors obtained on the basis of metal oxides (Zglav - Martinac, 2004, 32; Gusar, 2006, 66).

The oldest maiolica fragments that were discovered during the excavations at Buje belong to vessels from the family of archaic maiolica. Archaic maiolica was produced in central and northern Italy, starting from 13<sup>th</sup> century. Several fragments that could be connected to jugs were unearthed at Buje. These fragments are extremely small and it is therefore not possible to decipher the decorative motifs (T. 5: 8, 9). On the eastern coast of the Adriatic, archaic maiolica was discovered at Poreč, Pula, Split, Nin, Zadar and Bribir (Bradara, 2003, 41 - 45; Zglav - Martinac, 2004, Cat. 101 - 112; Gusar, 2006, 77 - 78; Gusar, 2010, Cat. 345 - 371; Delonga, 1992, 357 - 373).

Fragments of jugs from the Gothic floral family (T. 5: 10, 11) are next in line chronologically. Such pottery preceded typical Renaissance maiolica. It uses a wider range of colors in comparison with the families that preceded it, and motifs such as a half-folded leaf, Christ's monogram, a letter, a portrait, an animal depiction, or a coat of arms. The central motif on jugs is located in a medallion encircled by a ladder motif. Fan-shaped offshoots emanate from the medallion, or it is surrounded with horizontal lines between which are cross-shaped decorations. Such pottery was produced in Emilia - Romagna, Umbria, Marche, Tuscany, Lazio and Campagna, from the middle of the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Bradara, 2004, 43, Gelichi, 1988, 99).

The last maiolica fragment from Buje belongs to so-called Spanish-Moorish luster maiolica (T. 5: 12) that was produced in the region of Valencia towards the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> and in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Frankovich, Gelichi 1984; Gusar 2010, 194).

Metal objects are represented with only a few fragments that can be connected to the medieval or early modern period of functioning of this site. The first represents the pin of a buckle (T. 6: 5). It was made of bronze and was

srednjeg vijeka te ranog novog vijeka (Predovnik i dr. 2008, 78; Tušek, 1998, 43; Kerman 1997, 352; Guštin 2001, 284), a najvjerojatnije pripadaju funkcionalnim dijelovima ženske nošnje i datiraju se u širok vremenski raspon od 12. pa sve do 17. st. (Predovnik i dr. 2008, 78). Posljednji pronađeni metalni predmet je lijevana svetačka medaljica izrađena od bakrene slitine (T. 6: 6). Nažalost, sasvim je izlizana pa nismo u mogućnosti odgonetnuti kakvi su bili nekadašnji prikazi, odnosno kome je medaljica bila posvećena. Ovaj predmet spada u razdoblje ranog novog vijeka, s obzirom da se zavjetne medaljice počinju pojavljivati od 16. st. (Azinović Bebek – Janeš 2011, u tisku).

Stakleni predmeti su također prilično malobrojni, no svakako vrijedni spomena. U pravilu se radi o ostacima čaša i boca, i to prvenstveno njihovih dna s unutrašnjim koničnim ispupčenjima na izvijenoj nozi. Prvi predmet je ulomak snažno uvučenog dna koje je nekoć pripadalo jednostavnoj neukrašenoj čaši u obliku krnjeg stošca. Ovakve su čaše bile produkti venecijanskih radionica, a pojavljuju se krajem 13. st. Poznate su pod imenom *miolo* ili *moiolo* (Lazar 2001, 69). Drugo dno, u ovom slučaju prstenastog oblika, nekoć je pripadalo boci. Primjere ovog oblika pronalazimo u Italiji već od 11. i 12. st., dok se drugdje pojavljuju od 13. do 16. st. (Lazar 2001, 77, 78). Treći ulomak dna također spada u skupinu prstenastih oblika, s tim da kod njega pronalazimo ukras paralelnih vertikalnih udubljenja. Ovaj tip dna vjerojatno pripada bocama tipa *ingastara* te se može datirati u 14. ili 15. st. (Delonga 1987, 103, T. 12: 1–6). Pronađeno je i nekoliko ulomaka tanko puhanog zelenkastog stakla koji na sebi nose vertikalno postavljena plastična rebra. Paralele za ovu vrstu ukrasa nalazimo u Bribiru, gdje se vezuju uz forme čaša različitih veličina i datiraju u razdoblje kasnog srednjeg vijeka (Delonga 1987, 100, T. 8: 1), ili primjerice Paniku, gdje se pojavljuju na trbušastoj boci datiranoj u 15. st. (Bikić 2006, 203, 204, fig. 4 – 5).

Tijekom iskopavanja pronađena su i dva primjerka srednjovjekovnog novca (T. 7: 8, 9).<sup>11</sup> Potječu s talijanskog područja iz 14. ili samog početka 15. st.

### **Sv. Servolo, Buje, Sek. 3, □ 2, SJ 83, PN 5.**

Francesco Da Carrara (1355. – 1388.). Padova.

Ar. 10 mm. Zdjelasti denar.

Av: CIVITA[S]

•F•

U sredini gotičko slovo F okruženo s četiri točkice.

Rv: P A D V A

Zvijezda sa šest tankih krakova koji razdjeljuju legendu. Sličan novac kovan je i u doba Padovanske Republike od 1271. do 1328. g.

folded at the end where it was fastened to the buckle. Unfortunately, the rest of the object was not recovered, which means that we are not in a position to give any details as regards its dating or form. The other unearthed metal object represents a small bronze needle with a head that has a circular cross-section, which was made by wire that was coiled twice around the axis (T. 6: 7). Such objects represent rather common finds that appear on different sites from the High and Late Middle Ages and the early modern period (Predovnik et al. 2008, 78; Tušek, 1998, 43; Kerman 1997, 352; Guštin 2001, 284); they most probably belong to functional parts of female attire and are dated into the wide time span from the 12<sup>th</sup> and all the way up to the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Predovnik et al. 2008, 78). The last discovered metal object is a cast devotional medallion made of copper alloy (T. 6: 6). Unfortunately, the object is totally worn out so that we cannot decipher what depictions were on it, i.e., to whom the medallion was dedicated. This object belongs to the early modern period, as devotional medallions began to appear from the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Azinović Bebek – Janeš 2011, in print).

Glass objects are likewise quite scarce but they are definitely worth mentioning. They are usually the remains of drinking glasses and bottles, which consist primarily of their bases that feature internal conical protuberances on an everted leg. The first such object is a fragment of a strongly drawn-in base that was once part of an undecorated drinking glass shaped like a truncated cone. Such drinking glasses were made in Venetian workshops, and they began to appear towards the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. They were known as *miolo* or *moiolo* (Lazar 2001, 69). The second base, in this case annular in shape, once belonged to a bottle. Examples of this form are found in Italy already from the 11<sup>th</sup> and the 12<sup>th</sup> century, whereas elsewhere they appeared in the period from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Lazar 2001, 77, 78). The third fragment of a base is likewise annular in form, and it also features a decoration consisting of parallel vertical recesses. This type of base probably belongs to bottles of the *ingastara* type that can be dated into the 14<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup> century (Delonga 1987, 103, T. 12: 1–6). Several fragments of thin-walled greenish glass, which feature vertically placed plastic ribs, were likewise unearthed. Analogies for this type of decoration are found in Bribir, where they are associated with drinking glass forms of different sizes, and are dated into the period of the Late Middle Ages (Delonga 1987, 100, T. 8: 1), or, for example, in Panik, where they appear on a potbellied bottle dated into the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Bikić 2006, 203, 204, Fig. 4 – 5).

During the excavations we likewise unearthed two specimens of medieval money (T. 7: 8, 9).<sup>11</sup> These coins

<sup>11</sup> Katalošku obradu numizmatičkih nalaza napravio je mr. sc. Luka Bekić.

<sup>11</sup> The numismatic finds were catalogued by Luka Bekić M. Sc.



Sl. 17 Djelomično očuvana reljefna figura sveca. Pogled na dvije obrađene strane  
 Fig. 17 A partially preserved figure in relief showing a saint. A view of the two worked sides.

### Sv. Servolo, Buje, Sek. 3, □ 2, SJ 68.

Federico II. (1313. – 1406.). Pisa.

Ae. 15 mm.

Av: [ ]+PISA[ ]

U sredini C P ★

Rv: FEDER[ ]PATOR

U sredini orao nalijevo.

Jedan od svakako najvrjednijih nalaza istraživanja provedenih 2010. g. djelomično je očuvana reljefna figura sveca (sl. 17). Reljef prikazuje prilično shematiziranu mušku uspravnu figuru postavljenu na postament profiliran na prednjoj strani. Figura je oštećena u dijelu iznad područja trbuha, tako da joj nedostaje lijeva ruka, ramena i glava. Lik sveca prikazan je frontalno, odjeven u dugu haljinu koja se spušta gotovo do tla, s pojasom svezanim u čvor na prednjoj strani. Ispod haljine izviruju stopala obućena u glatku obuću. Pojas je jedini detalj odjeće koji je dodatno obrađivan, odnosno jedini dio na kojemu je autor skulpture pokušao naglasiti detalje tkanine. Svetačka halja je naznačena tek konturama, bez ikakvog pokušaja dočaravanja izgleda draperije. Nerazmjerno velika desna ruka prislonjena je uz tijelo, a dodatno su naglašeni tek prsti. Skulptura je obrađena s dvije strane, odnosno s prednje i njezine desne strane. Stražnja strana je ravno otklesana, dok na lijevoj strani nalazimo tragove utora za učvršćivanje. Dimenzije postamenta iznose 20 x 19 x 8 cm. Maksimalna sačuvana visina figure, zajedno s postamentom, iznosi 45 cm. Imajući u vidu sve navedene detalje, možemo pretpostaviti da se radi o kutnoj figuri neke veće dekorativne cjeline ili o detalju arhitektonske dekoracije.

stem from Italian territories and are dated into the 14<sup>th</sup> or to the very beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

### St. Servolo, Buje, Sector 3, □ 2, SU 83, PN 5.

Francesco Da Carrara (1355–1388). Padova.

Ar. 10 mm. Bowl-shaped denarius.

Obverse: CIVITA[S]

•F•

In the middle the Gothic letter F encircled with four points.

Reverse: P A D V A

A star with six thin arms that divide the legend.

Similar coins were also minted during the period of the Padua Republic from 1271 to 1328.

### St. Servolo, Buje, Sector 3, □ 2, SU 68.

Federico II (1313–1406). Pisa.

Ae. 15 mm.

Obverse: [ ]+PISA[ ]

In the middle C P ★

Reverse: FEDER[ ]PATOR

In the middle an eagle turned to the left.

One of the most valuable finds to come out of the excavations performed in 2010 is a partially preserved figure in relief representing a saint (Fig. 17). This relief shows a rather schematic male figure in an upright position, which was placed onto a pedestal that is molded on the front side. The figure has been damaged in the section above the region of the belly, so that its left arm, shoulder and head are missing. The saint is depicted from the front, and he wears a long robe that extends almost to the ground, featuring a belt that is tied into a knot at the front. One can see the feet underneath the robe, and the smooth shoes. The belt is the only detail of the attire, which was subsequently worked, or the only detail of the attire on which the author of the sculpture tried to emphasize the details of the cloth. The robe of the saint is only contoured, there were no attempts to show the drapery in detail. The disproportionately large right arm is leant onto the body, and only the fingers had been additionally emphasized. The sculpture is worked from two sides – from the front and from its right side. The back side was hewn flat, whereas on the left there are traces of a groove that served to fasten it. The pedestal measures 20 x 19 x 8 cm. The maximal preserved height of the figure together with its pedestal measures 45 cm. Taking into account the above mentioned details, we can presume that this was a corner figure of a large decorative ensemble, or a detail of architectonic decoration.

The strict frontality and symmetry, the aspiration that the figure outgrows its relief form to become a fully fledged sculpture set within an architectonic framework,

Stroga frontalnost, simetričnost, težnja da figura iz reljefa preraste u punu plastiku smještenu unutar arhitektonskog okvira, tip odjeće te prikaz određenih detalja povezuju reljefnu figuru sveca iz Buja uz nekoliko sličnih primjera koje pronalazimo na području Istre. Prvi od njih nalazi se u neposrednoj blizini, uzidan u pročelje obližnje crkve sv. Servola u Bujama. Ovu je skulpturu J. Stošić povezoao uz dvije skulpture iz crkve u Kršetama te ih pripisao nekadašnjoj južnoj propovjedaonici novigradske katedrale (Stošić, 1966, 32-37). Istom umjetničkom krugu autor je pripisao i dvije figure uzidane na pročelje *kuće dva sveca* u Poreču<sup>12</sup> te figure koje se nalaze na uglovima komunalne palače u Puli (Stošić 1966, 40-41). Pa ipak, slabija tehnika izrade te primitivnija obrada, bez oštine oblika i uz nenaglašavanje detalja odjeće mogli bi ukazati na nešto kasniju dataciju, pri čemu je autor toga rada uzore mogao nalaziti u kvalitetnijim radovima spomenute radionice. Donekle sličnu situaciju, no s još uvijek kvalitetnijom tehnikom obrade nalazimo na ulomku prsobrana s likom sv. Petra iz motovunske župne crkve sv. Stjepana. Ovaj je ulomak nekoliko desetljeća mlađi od primjera iz Kršeta ili Poreča te je pripisan nekom od sljedbenika spominjane radionice (Stošić 1966, 45).

Budući da je formiranje skulptorske radionice koja izrađuje porečke, pulske i kršetske reljefe određeno natpisom o gradnji palače u Puli u drugu polovinu zadnjeg desetljeća 13. st., sukladno iznesenim zaključcima našu bismo reljefnu figuru mogli datirati u prvu polovicu 14. st. Nedostatak bilo kakvih sačuvanih atributa sveca ne omogućuje točnu ikonografsku identifikaciju.

## NOVOVJEKOVNI I NALAZI MODERNOG RAZDOBLJA

### *Josip Višnjić*

Na ovom ćemo se mjestu tek kratko dotaknuti razdoblja koje pomalo iskače iz uobičajenih arheoloških rasprava, no koje je radi razumijevanja kompletnog razvoja nalazišta ipak potrebno bar djelomično opisati. Naime, u sektoru II pronađeni su građevinski ostaci koji se mogu datirati u razdoblje nakon 16. st. U ovu skupinu nalaza spadaju ostaci prometnice i pripadajućih kanalizacijskih kanala, koji su zabilježeni sjeverno od zvonika (SJ 206). Kanal se sastoji od kamenom zidanih bočnih zidića, popločenja dna i poklopnica koje su također izrađene od kamena.

Slijede preinake objekta prislonjenog uz bedeme i na prostoru uz njega. Prva se dogradnja dešava na prostoru istočno od srednjovjekovnog objekta. Najvjerojatnije

the type of attire, and the depiction of certain details, connect this figure of a saint in relief from Buje to several similar examples that had been discovered across Istria. The first such example is located in the immediate vicinity; it was built into the façade of the nearby church of St. Servolo in Buje. J. Stošić linked this sculpture with the two sculptures from the church at Kršete, and he ascribed them to the former southern pulpit of the cathedral at Novigrad (Stošić, 1966, 32-37). To the same artistic circle the author also ascribed the two figures that were built into the façade of the *Two Saints House* in Poreč<sup>12</sup>, as well as the figures that are located on the corners of the communal palace at Pula (Stošić, 1966, 40-41). Nevertheless, the poorer execution technique coupled with a more primitive working that lacks sharpness of forms, and no emphasis on attire details, could indicate a somewhat later dating, with the author of this work possibly executing it on the model of the qualitatively better works of the mentioned workshop. We find a somewhat similar situation, but still featuring a qualitatively superior working technique, on the fragment of a parapet with a depiction of St. Peter from the Motovun parish church of St. Stephen. This fragment is a few centuries younger in comparison with the example from Kršete or Poreč, and is ascribed to one of the disciples of the mentioned workshop (Stošić, 1966, 45).

Since the formation of the sculptural workshop that made the reliefs in Poreč, Pula and Kršete is determined by an inscription about the construction of the palace at Pula into the second half of the last decade of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, according to the mentioned conclusions we could date our figure in relief to the period of the first half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The lack of any preserved attributes of the saint does not allow an accurate iconographic identification.

## MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY ERA FINDS

### *Josip Višnjić*

At this point we will only briefly touch upon a period that stands out a bit from the usual archaeological debates, but which has to be at least partially described in order to comprehend the complete development of the site. Specifically, in sector II we discovered architectural remains that can be dated to the period after the 16<sup>th</sup> century. In this group of finds we include the remains of a road and its appurtenant sewage disposal channels that were recorded to the north of the belfry (SU 206). This channel consists of small lateral walls made of stone, a

<sup>12</sup> Za ove je figure također pretpostavio da su izvorno pripadale nekoj propovjedaonici.

<sup>12</sup> For these figures he also presumed that they originally stem from some pulpit.

kada je on već bio srušen, uz zid SJ 124 prislonjen je zid SJ 186, a postojeći srednjovjekovni zid SJ 177 iskorišten je i za novi objekt. Ovom objektu pripada i danas postojeći, u tekstu već spominjani sjeverni zid, koji s te strane zatvara urbanu jezgru grada, te podnica načinjena slaganjem kamena (SJ 200). Iako nemamo čvrstih materijalnih dokaza za dataciju ovog objekta, u tome bi nam mogao biti od koristi jedan podatak iz povijesnih izvora. Naime, 1753. g. podestat piše mletačkom senatu o različitim samovoljnim radnjama koje pojedinci obavljaju na gradskim zidinama, a kojima uzurpiraju javno zemljište te otvaraju vrata i prozore na zidinama. Senat je stoga naredio rašporskom kapetanu da otputuje u Buje i točno utvrdi zloupotrebe te o tome obavijesti senat (AMSI XVII 1901, 65). S obzirom da se na prikazu grada iz prethodnog stoljeća vidi da su srednjovjekovni bedemi još uvijek u funkciji, a kuća o kojoj trenutno raspravljamo negira gradski bedem i zapravo se širi van njegovih gabarita, možemo pretpostaviti da je ova gradnja jedna od onih *uzurpacija* gradskih bedema spomenutih u dopisu iz 1753. g.

Posljednje gradnje na ovoj lokaciji dešavaju su tijekom 19. st., kada je na prostoru ove zgrade došlo do novih preinaka. Naime, u tom se periodu nasipa prostor objekta nivelacijskim slojem zemlje, u kojemu je pronađena velika količina novovjekovnog pokretnog arheološkog materijala koji se može datirati u 19. st. (SJ 199). Osim toga, napravljena je lučna kamena konstrukcija koja je povezivala zidove SJ 177 i novovjekovni zid na sjevernoj strani, a služila je kao temeljenje novoizgrađenom zidu. Ovoj je zgradi pripadala i djelomično očuvana podnica od opeka (SJ 123).

Među pokretnim arheološkim materijalom ističe se velika količina ulomaka posuda iz skupine kamenine (*creamware*, *Steinzeug*, *terraglia*). Predmeti su najčešće bili ukrašeni tehnikom transfernog tiska. Ukrasi su u najvećem broju slučajeva otisnuti u smeđoj boji, ali nalazimo i one otisnute u plavoj ili crvenoj, a među motivima prednjače različiti pejzaži. Osim posuda ukrašenog transfernim tiskom pronalazimo i primjere kasnomajoličkog posuđa.

Od ostalih nalaza spominjemo još dva primjera novčića koji potječu iz ovog perioda.<sup>13</sup>

**Sv. Servolo, Buje, Sek. 3, Kv. 1, SJ 167, zap. od SJ 168 (ispod betona), PN 12.**

Maria Theresia (1740. – 1780.) za Goricu. 1747. g.

Ae. 20 mm. Soldo.

Av: •1•

SOLDO

stone base, and covering elements that are likewise made of stone.

The modifications made to the structure leant alongside the town wall and in the area along it follow. The first construction of an annex was in the area to the east of the medieval structure. Most probably when it was already demolished, wall SU 186 was leant alongside wall SU 124, and the existing medieval wall SU 177 was also used for the new structure. The still existent and already mentioned northern wall that from that side closes the urban core of the town belongs to this structure together with a flooring made of flagstones (SU 200). Although we have no solid material evidence for the dating of this structure, a piece of information from historical sources might be helpful. In other words, in 1753 the first town magistrate wrote to the Venetian senate about various arbitrary actions that individuals perform on the city walls, thereby usurping public land and opening doors and windows in those walls. The Senate therefore ordered the Rašpor Captain to travel to Buje to accurately determine the alleged abuses, and to then notify the Senate (AMSI XVII 1901, 65). With regard to the fact that on a depiction of the city from the previous century it is still clearly visible that the defensive wall was functional, and that the house we are currently discussing basically denied the town wall and actually extended beyond its limits, we can assume that this building was one of those *usurpations* of the city wall, which were mentioned in the letter from 1753.

The last construction activities in this area were executed during the 19th century when there were new modifications on the ground occupied by this building. It was in this period that this ground was filled with a leveling layer of earth in which we discovered a large quantity of movable archeological material from the modern era, which can be dated into the 19th century (SU 199). Besides that, an arched stone structure was erected, which linked the walls SU 177 and the modern era wall on the northern side, and which served as a foundation for the newly erected wall. A partially preserved flooring made of bricks (SU 123) belonged to this building.

Prominent among movable archaeological materials is a large quantity of vessel fragments from the stoneware group (*creamware*, *Steinzeug*, *terraglia*). These objects were decorated mostly by decalcomania. The ornaments are in most cases brown, but there are also blue or red ones, and different landscapes are the most frequently used motif. In addition to vessels decorated with decalcomania, we also unearthed examples of late maiolica vessels.

Amongst the other finds we mention two more examples of coins that stem from this period.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Katalošku obradu numizmatičkih nalaza napravio je mr. sc. Luka Bekić.

<sup>13</sup> The numismatic finds were catalogued by Luka Bekić M. Sc.

1743

Natpis u vijencu.

Rv: Gorički grb.

(Mimica 1997, 507)

**594. Sv. Servolo, Buje, Sek. 2, Kv. 1, SJ 149, PN 11.**

Austrija. 1881. g.

Ae. 19 mm. 1 Kreuzer.

Av: 1

1881

Slova unutar vijenca od hrastova lišća.

Rv: K. K. OESTERREICHISCHE SCHEIDEMUNZE

Dvoglavi austrijski orao.

**ZAKLJUČNA RAZMATRANJA****Josip Višnjić**

Arheološka istraživanja na prostoru Trga sv. Servola bila su zapravo prva sustavnija istraživanja provedena na prostoru povijesne jezgre grada te su po prvi put arheološki određeni razvojni tijekovi ove urbane cjeline.

Prvi tragovi naseljavanja na istraženom prostoru datiraju iz razdoblja eneolitika do srednjeg brončanog doba (3. i prva polovica 2. tisućljeća pr. Kr.), kada se, sudeći po nalazima, na ovom položaju nalazilo prapovijesno naselje. Sav pokretni materijal koji pripada ovom periodu prikupljen je na sjevernim padinama brda, što je vjerojatno posljedica ispiranja slojeva s najviših kota i kasnijih građevinskih intervencija.

Nakon dugog perioda u kojem područje povijesne jezgre Buja nije bilo naseljeno, stanovništvo se ponovno vraća u razvijenom srednjem vijeku. Ovaj gradski areal je u tom periodu imao specifičan karakter, s obzirom da nije bio namijenjen stanovanju, već je služio kao gradsko groblje formirano oko manje crkve. Upravo je to razlog pronalaska manje količine pokretnog arheološkog materijala koji bi pripadao ovom vremenu. Naime, sukladno tadašnjim vjerskim običajima, pokojnici su u grobove sahranjivani bez ikakvih priloga, a kako se u blizini nije odvijao uobičajeni svakodnevni život, nedostaju i uporabni predmeti tog razdoblja.

Datacijski slijedi gradnja gradskih bedema, čiji je sjeverni segment dokumentiran provedenim istraživanjima. Povijesni podaci potvrđuju postojanje gradskih bedema još početkom 14. st., a budući da i najstariji prikupljeni srednjovjekovni pokretni arheološki materijal uz bedeme datira približno iz istog perioda, pronađeni se ostaci vjerojatno mogu pripisati najstarijim utvrdama ovog dijela grada. Nedugo nakon gradnje bedema uz njih je dograđen i manji objekt.

**St. Servolo, Buje, Sector 3, Quadrant 1, SU 167, to the west of SU 168 (underneath the concrete), PN 12.**

Maria Theresa (1740-1780) for Gorica. 1747

Ae. 20 mm. Soldo.

Obverse: •1•

SOLDO

1743

An inscription in the wreath.

Reverse: Gorica coat of arms.

(Mimica 1997, 507)

**594. St. Servolo, Buje, Sector 2, Quadrant 1, SU 149, PN 11.**

Austria. 1881

Ae. 19 mm. 1 Kreuzer.

Obverse: 1

1881

Letters within a wreath of oak leaves.

Reverse: K.K.OESTERREICHISCHE

SCHEIDEMUNZE

Double-headed Austrian eagle.

**FINAL REMARKS****Josip Višnjić**

The archaeological excavations carried out in the area of St. Servolo Square were actually the first systematic explorations conducted in the historical center of the town, and this was the first time that the development course of this urban complex was archaeologically determined.

The first traces of settlement in the explored area date from the Eneolithic period to the Middle Bronze Age (the 3<sup>rd</sup> and first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC), when, according to the finds, a prehistoric settlement was located on this location. The entire movable material that belongs to this period was collected on the northern slopes of the hill, which is probably due to the washing out of the layers from the highest elevations, and to subsequent construction activities.

After a long period in which the area comprising the historical nucleus of Buje was not settled, the inhabitants were coming back again in the High Middle Ages. This urban area had a specific character in this period of time as it was not intended for habitation, but rather, it served as the town cemetery that was formed around a small church. And that is precisely the reason for the small quantity of unearthed movable archaeological material from this period. In other words, in accordance with the then religious customs, the deceased were buried in graves without any offerings, and because there was no

Ovo je i vrijeme kada se polako napušta gradsko groblje i seli do obližnje crkvice sv. Martina, a u okolici se počinju graditi stambeni objekti.

Pokretni arheološki nalazi potvrđuju da se od 13. st. nadalje u Bujama odvijala i određena trgovinska aktivnost, najbolje uočljiva kroz import luksuznijeg posuđa s talijanskog područja, što dodatno potvrđuju i nalazi novca iz istog razdoblja. Trgovina se vjerojatno odvijala preko obližnjih luka koje su bile u mletačkom vlasništvu. Ovaj je podatak posebno zanimljiv ako znamo da se u prvom dijelu tog razdoblja Buje nalaze u sklopu političkog entiteta koji je u značajnoj mjeri bio u sukobu sa Serenissimom. Očito ni učestali sukobi nisu bili smetnja trgovinskoj razmjeni i potrebi pojedinaca da si pribavljaju luksuznije predmete koje sredina kojoj pripadaju nije sama proizvodila.

Daljnji urbani razvoj ove mikrolokacije bio je usmjeren na rušenje starijih objekata i gradnju novih, što je uglavnom značilo i većih. Tako je primjerice srušena starija srednjovjekovna crkva i na njenom se mjestu gradi ona barokna, danas još postojeća, a dolazi i do rušenja gradskih bedema i kuće koja je dotad bila prislonjena na njih te gradnje nove i prostranije stambene zgrade.

Posljednje arheološki dokumentirane aktivnosti na ovom području vezane su uz zadnje pregradnje stambene zgrade, kada se nasipa sloj novovjekovne šute koji je poslužio kao podloga za njezinu gradnju. Ova je zgrada srušena u periodu poslije Drugog svjetskog rata, kada i dobar dio grada biva napušten i prepušten laganom propadanju.

## KATALOG PREDMETA:

### T. 1

1. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dva dijela iste posude. Dio vrata i izvijenog ušća pithosa. Izvana narančasta, iznutra i u presjeku siva keramika s primjesama kalcita i drobljene keramike. Duž. 7,6 cm; šir. 5,1 cm; deb. 1,2 do 3 cm. Dio vrata i tijela pithosa. Ukrašen tankim plastičnim horizontalno postavljenim rebrom i plastičnom okruglom pločicom. Izvana oker, iznutra i u presjeku siva keramika s primjesama kalcita. Duž. 13 cm; šir. 9,2 cm; deb. 1,1 - 1,3 cm.
2. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Ulomak tijela posude s jezičastom drškom. Izvana oker, iznutra i u presjeku siva keramika s primjesama kalcita. Duž. 5,6 cm; šir. 5,3 cm; deb. 0,7 - 0,9 cm.
3. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio vrata posude s lagano uvijenim ušćem i obodom ukrašenim s vanjske strane urezanim kosim linijama. Ispod oboda nalazi se manja jezičasta drška oblika

normal everyday life in the vicinity, there were no items that were used on a daily basis at that period of time.

The construction of the city wall, whose northern segment was documented by these excavations, follows chronologically. Historical data confirm the existence of the city walls already at the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, so that the oldest medieval archaeological movable material that was collected alongside the wall dates from approximately the same period. The discovered remains can probably be attributed to the oldest fortifications in this section of town. Shortly after the construction of the wall, another structure was erected next to it.

This is the time when the town cemetery is gradually abandoned as it moved to the nearby church of St. Martin, and residential structures began to be built in the vicinity.

The discovered movable archaeological finds confirm that from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards there were certain commercial activities at Buje, which are apparent through the importation of luxury vessels from Italian regions, and that is further corroborated by the discovery of coins from the same period. Trade is likely to have taken place through the nearby ports that were in Venetian hands. This piece of information is particularly interesting if we know that in the first part of this period Buje was part of a political entity that was at odds with the Serenissima. It is obvious that the frequent conflicts were not an obstacle to trade and to the need of individuals to obtain luxury items that were not produced in the community in which they lived.

The further urban development of this micro-location was focused on the demolition of older structures and the building of newer ones, which as a rule meant that they were also bigger. Thus, for example, an older medieval church was demolished only to be replaced by a baroque one that still exists, and the town wall together with a house that was leant onto it was likewise torn down in order to be replaced by a bigger residential structure.

The last archaeologically documented activities in this area are related to the last modifications of a residential building, when a layer of modern era rubble was strewn, which served as a base for its construction. This building was demolished in the period after World War II, when most of the town was abandoned and left to slowly decay.

## CATALOGUE OF FINDS:

### T. 1

1. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
Two sections of the same vessel. A section of the neck and the everted mouth of a pithos. On the outside, orange, on the inside and in section, gray pottery with calcite and grog temper. Length 7.6 cm; width 5.1 cm; thickness 1.2 to 3 cm. A section of the neck and body of a pithos. Decorated with a thin plastic



- para roščića. Izvana crvena do smeđa, iznutra i u presjeku smeđa do siva keramika s primjesama kvarcita. Duž. 7,7 cm; šir. 6,7 cm; deb. 0,6 - 0,8 cm.
4. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio dna posude na šupljoj nozi s laganim prelaskom u tijelo. Izvana siva, iznutra i u presjeku smeđa keramika sa sitnim primjesama kvarcita. Duž. 8,6 cm; šir. 5,4 cm; deb. 0,8 - 1,3 cm; promjer dna 6,6 cm.
  5. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio ravnog dna s prelaskom u donji dio posude. Izvana i iznutra smeđa, u presjeku siva do smeđa keramika s primjesama kalcita i kvarcita. Duž. 11 cm; šir. 6,8 cm; deb. 1 - 2 cm.
  6. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio pladnja na niskoj koničnoj nozi bez sačuvanog gornjeg ruba. Izvana siva, iznutra i u presjeku smeđa keramika sa sitnim primjesama kvarcita. Duž. 11,2 cm; šir. 5,9 cm; deb. 0,9 - 2,2 cm.
  7. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio vrata i tijela posude sa stanjenim, lagano izvijenim obodom. Izvana siva, iznutra i u presjeku smeđa keramika s primjesama kvarcita i kalcita. Duž. 6,1 cm; šir. 5,8 cm; deb. 0,4 - 0,5 cm.
- T. 2
1. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio vrata i tijela bikonične posude s lagano izvijenim ušćem. Izvana, iznutra i u presjeku smeđa do narančasta keramika s primjesama kalcita. Duž. 6,8 cm; šir. 5,1 cm; deb. 0,5 - 0,6 cm.
  2. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio vrata i trbuha bikonične posude i lagano stanjenog oboda. Izvana, iznutra i u presjeku smeđa do siva keramika s primjesama kvarcita i kalcita. Duž. 4 cm; šir. 4 cm; deb. 0,4 - 0,6 cm.
  3. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Ulomak vrata i trbuha bikonične posude s ravnim ušćem i zadebljanjem na mjestu prelaska vrata u tijelo. Izvana, iznutra i u presjeku siva keramika s primjesama kalcita. Duž. 5,3 cm; šir. 4,5 cm; deb. 0,3 - 0,7 cm.
  4. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio vrata i tijela posude ravnog oboda. S vanjske strane ispod oboda nalazi se ukras izveden nepravilnim utiscima. Izvana i iznutra smeđa, u presjeku siva keramika s primjesama kalcita i kvarcita. Duž. 8,6 cm; šir. 7,6 cm; deb. 0,5 - 0,8 cm.
  5. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio vrata i tijela posude ravnog ušća. Izvana, iznutra i u presjeku smeđa do siva keramika prilično grube horizontal rib and a small, circular plastic plate. On the outside, ocher, on the inside and in section, gray pottery with calcite temper. Length 13 cm; width 9.2 cm; thickness 1.1 to 1.3 cm.
2. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A fragment of the body of a vessel with a linguiform handle. On the outside, ocher, on the inside and in section, gray pottery with calcite temper. Length 5.6 cm; width 5.3 cm; thickness 0.7 - 0.9 cm.
  3. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of the neck of a vessel with a mildly inverted mouth and a rim decorated with incised transverse lines on the outer side. Located underneath the rim is a small linguiform handle in the shape of a pair of small horns. On the outside, red to brown, on the inside and in section, brown to gray pottery with quartzite temper. Length 7.7 cm; width 6.7 cm; thickness 0.6 - 0.8 cm.
  4. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of the base of a vessel on a hollow foot with a mild transition to the body. On the outside, gray, on the inside and in section, brown pottery with fine quartzite temper. Length 8.6 cm; width 5.4 cm; thickness 0.8 - 1.3 cm; base diameter 6.6 cm.
  5. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of a flat base with a transition to the lower section of a vessel. On the outside and on the inside, brown, and in section, gray to brown pottery with calcite and quartzite temper. Length 11 cm; width 6.8 cm; thickness 1 - 2 cm.
  6. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of a plate on a low conical foot without a preserved upper edge. On the outside, gray, on the inside and in section, brown pottery with fine quartzite temper. Length 11.2 cm; width 5.9 cm; thickness 0.9 - 2.2 cm.
  7. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of the neck and body of a vessel with a thinned, mildly everted rim. On the outside, gray, on the inside and in section, brown pottery with quartzite and calcite temper. Length 6.1 cm; width 5.8 cm; thickness 0.4 - 0.5 cm.
- T. 2
1. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of the neck and body of a biconical vessel with a mildly everted rim. On the outside, inside and in section, brown to orange pottery with calcite temper. Length 6.8 cm; width 5.1 cm; thickness 0.5 - 0.6 cm.
  2. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of the neck and belly of a biconical vessel with a mildly thinned rim. On the outside, inside and

fakture s većim primjesama kalcita i kvarcita. Duž. 7 cm; šir. 6 cm; deb. 0,5 - 0,8 cm.

6. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio vrata posude s izvijenim ušćem. Izvana smeđa, iznutra i u presjeku siva keramika s primjesama kvarcita i kalcita. Duž 8,8 cm; šir. 4,7 cm; deb. 0,6 - 0,8 cm.
7. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio vrata i tijela posude sa stanjenim obodom. Izvana, iznutra i u presjeku siva keramika. Duž. 7,5 cm; šir. 5,9 cm; deb. 0,3 - 0,7 cm.
8. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio vrata i tijela posude široko izvijenog ušća stanjenog pri svom kraju. Izvana i iznutra smeđa, u presjeku siva keramika s malo primjesa kvarcita. Duž. 5 cm; šir. 4,8 cm; deb. 0,7 - 1,1 cm.

#### T. 3

1. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio vrata posude lagano izvijenog ravnog ušća. Izvana i iznutra smeđa do narančasta, u presjeku siva keramika s primjesama kalcita. Duž. 5,7 cm; šir. 5,6 cm; deb. 0,7 - 1,3 cm.
2. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio zaobljenog vrata posude s lagano uvijenim ravnim ušćem. Izvana, iznutra i u presjeku smeđa do siva keramika s primjesama kvarcita i kalcita. Duž. 8,8 cm; šir. 6,9 cm; deb. 0,9 - 1,1 cm.
3. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio vrata posude s uvijenim ušćem. Izvana i iznutra smeđa do siva, u presjeku siva keramika s primjesama kvarcita i kalcita. Duž. 6,8 cm; šir. 5,6 cm; deb. 1 - 1,2 cm.
4. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio vrata posude s lagano uvijenim ušćem. Ispod oboda s vanjske strane nalazi se ukras izveden otiscima kružnog oblika koji su prilično duboki. Izvana, iznutra i u presjeku smeđa do narančasta keramika s primjesama kvarcita i kalcita. Duž. 8,4 cm; šir. 4,6 cm; deb. 0,6 - 1 cm.
5. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Ulomak lagano uvijenog ušća posude koji je s vanjske strane ispod oboda ukrašen kosim urezanim linijama. Izvana i iznutra smeđa, u presjeku siva keramika s primjesama kalcita. Duž. 3,6 cm; šir. 3,4 cm; deb. 0,7 - 0,9 cm.
6. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 190  
Dio zaobljenog vrata posude s lagano uvijenim ušćem koji je s vanjske strane ispod oboda ukrašen urezanim linijama u obliku naopakog slova L. Izvana narančasta do smeđa, iznutra smeđa do siva,

in section, brown to gray pottery with quartzite and calcite temper. Length 4 cm; width 4 cm; thickness 0.4 - 0.6 cm.

3. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A fragment of the neck and belly of a biconical vessel with a flat mouth and a thickening in the area of the transition from the neck to the body. On the outside, inside and in section, gray pottery with calcite temper. Length 5.3 cm; width 4.5 cm; thickness 0.3 - 0.7 cm.
4. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of the neck and body of a vessel with a flat rim. Located on the outside underneath the rim is an irregular, impressed decoration. On the outside and inside, brown, and in section, gray pottery with calcite and quartzite temper. Length 8.6 cm; width 7.6 cm; thickness 0.5 - 0.8 cm.
5. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of the neck and body of a vessel with a flat mouth. On the outside, inside and in section, brown to gray pottery with rather coarse fabric and large calcite and quartzite temper. Length 7 cm; width 6 cm; thickness 0.5 - 0.8 cm.
6. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of the neck of a vessel with an everted mouth. On the outside, brown, on the inside and in section, gray pottery with quartzite and calcite temper. Length 8.8 cm; width 4.7 cm; thickness 0.6 - 0.8 cm.
7. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of the neck and body of a vessel with a thinned rim. On the outside, inside and in section, gray pottery. Length 7.5 cm; width 5.9 cm; thickness 0.3 - 0.7 cm.
8. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of the neck and body of a vessel with a wide everted mouth that is thinned towards the end. On the outside and inside, brown, and in section, gray pottery with some quartzite temper. Length 5 cm; width 4.8 cm; thickness 0.7 - 1.1 cm.

#### T. 3

1. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of the neck of a vessel with a mildly everted, flat mouth. On the outside and inside, brown to orange, and in section, gray pottery with calcite temper. Length 5.7 cm; width 5.6 cm; thickness 0.7 - 1.3 cm.
2. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of the rounded neck of a vessel with a mildly inverted, flat mouth. On the outside, inside and in section, brown to gray pottery with quartzite

u presjeku siva keramika s primjesama kvarcita i calcita. Duž. 10,8 cm; šir. 6 cm; deb. 0,7 - 1,1 cm.

## T. 4

1. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 173  
Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Obod je izvijen i pri vrhu ravno odrezan. Uz obod teče traka kosih, gusto raspoređenih udubljenja. Tvrdo pečena glina s primjesama usitnjenog vapnenca. Na vanjskoj i unutarnjoj stijenci sivosmeđe boje, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 4,7 cm, sačuvana visina 2,6 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm, promjer oboda 13 cm.
2. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 173  
Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Zaobljeni nenaglašeni obod je izvijen. Na unutarnjoj stijenci oboda se nalazi utor za poklopac. Glina s primjesama usitnjenog vapnenca. Na vanjskoj i unutarnjoj stijenci tamnosive boje, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 3,2 cm, sačuvana visina 3 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm, promjer oboda 10 cm.
3. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 148  
Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Obod je izvijen i pri vrhu tek lagano trokutasto zadebljan. Tvrdo pečena glina s primjesama usitnjenog vapnenca. Na vanjskoj i unutarnjoj stijenci sivosmeđe boje, u presjeku tamnosive boje. Sačuvana širina 2,2 cm, sačuvana visina 2,6 cm, debljina stijenke 0,7 cm, promjer oboda 16,6 cm.
4. Bu - ser '10, sek IV, □ 2, SJ 111  
Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Obod je izvijen i pri vrhu tek lagano trokutasto zadebljan. Tvrdo pečena glina s primjesama usitnjenog vapnenca. Na vanjskoj stijenci sivosmeđe boje, na unutarnjoj stijenci i u presjeku crne boje. Sačuvana širina 2,1 cm, sačuvana visina 2,4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm, promjer oboda 9,8 cm.
5. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 207  
Ulomak oboda i vrata trbušastog lonca. Zadebljani obod je lagano izvijen i horizontalno raščlanjen. Na unutarnjoj stijenci nalazi se utor za poklopac. Glina s primjesama usitnjenog vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci siva do crna, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 7 cm, sačuvana visina 3 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm, promjer oboda 19,8 cm.
6. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 207  
Ulomak oboda, vrata, trbuha i dna lonca. Trokutasto zadebljani obod je snažno izvijen. Prelazak iz vrata u trbuh posude oštro je odijeljen horizontalnom raščlambom. Glina s primjesama pijeska i usitnjenog vapnenca. Na vanjskoj i unutarnjoj stijenci smečkastosive boje, u presjeku sive boje. Promjer

and calcite temper. Length 8.8 cm; width 6.9 cm; thickness 0.9 - 1.1 cm.

3. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of the neck of a vessel with an inverted mouth. On the outside and inside, brown to gray, and in section, gray pottery with quartzite and calcite temper. Length 6.8 cm; width 5.6 cm; thickness 1 - 1.2 cm.
4. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of the neck of a vessel with a mildly inverted mouth. Located underneath the rim on the exterior is a decoration executed with circular impressions that are rather deep. On the outside, inside and in section, brown to orange pottery with quartzite and calcite temper. Length 8.4 cm; width 4.6 cm; thickness 0.6 - 1 cm.
5. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A fragment of the mildly inverted mouth of a vessel, which is decorated on the outer side underneath the rim with transverse incised lines. On the outside and inside, brown, and in section, gray pottery with calcite temper. Length 3.6 cm; width 3.4 cm; thickness 0.7 - 0.9 cm.
6. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 190  
A section of the rounded neck of a vessel with a mildly inverted mouth that is on the exterior side underneath the rim decorated with incised lines in the form of an upside down letter L. On the outside, orange to brown, on the inside, brown to gray, and in section, gray pottery with quartzite and calcite temper. Length 10.8 cm; width 6 cm; thickness 0.7 - 1.1 cm.

## T. 4

1. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 173  
A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim is everted and cut flat at the top. Alongside the rim is a strap made of oblique, densely arranged recesses. Hard baked clay with ground limestone temper. On the outside and inside wall, gray-brown, and in section, gray. Preserved width 4.7 cm, preserved height 2.6 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm, rim diameter 13 cm.
2. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 173  
A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rounded, unemphasized rim is everted. Located on the interior wall of the rim is a groove for the lid. Clay with ground limestone temper. On the outside and inside wall, dark gray, and in section, gray. Preserved width 3.2 cm, preserved height 3 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm, rim diameter 10 cm.
3. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 148  
A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim is everted and at the top it thickens mildly in a triangular

oboda 17 cm, maksimalna širina 22,4 cm, visina 18,8 cm, promjer dna 10,2 cm.

7. Bu – ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 148  
Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Trokutasto zadebljani i izduženi obod je lagano izvijen. Glina s primjesama usitnjenog vapnenca. Na vanjskoj i unutarnjoj stijenci crvenkaste boje, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 4,8 cm, sačuvana visina 2,2 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm, promjer oboda 16,2.
8. Bu – ser '10, sek IV, □ 1, SJ 56  
Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Trokutasto zadebljani obod je izvijen. Glina s primjesama usitnjenog vapnenca. Na vanjskoj i unutarnjoj stijenci crvenkaste boje, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 4 cm, sačuvana visina 2,2 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm, promjer oboda 11,2.
9. Bu – ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 187  
Ulomak oboda zdjele. Rađen od crvene keramike. Unutarnja i gornji dio vanjske stijenke prekrivene smeđom glazurom. Invetriata. Sačuvana širina 8,4 cm, sačuvana visina 4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm, promjer oboda 13,2 cm.
10. Bu – ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 187  
Ulomak dna zdjele na prstenastoj nozi. Rađen od crvene keramike. Unutarnja i vanjska stijenka prekrivene smeđom glazurom. Unutrašnjost oslikana tamnosmeđim motivom križa. Invetriata slikana. Sačuvana širina 7,6 cm, sačuvana visina 3 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm, promjer dna 5,6 cm.
11. Bu – ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 149  
Ulomak dna zdjele na prstenastoj nozi. Rađen od crvene keramike. Unutarnja i vanjska stijenka prekrivene smeđom glazurom. Unutrašnjost oslikana tamnosmeđim mrljama. Invetriata slikana. Sačuvana širina 6,2 cm, sačuvana visina 2,4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm, promjer dna 8,6 cm.
12. Bu – ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 171  
Ulomak oboda tanjura s rubom izdignutim prema gore. Rađen od narančaste keramike i ukrašen samo iznutra. Uz rub teče *a nastro spezzato* traka. Doslikavanje oker, žutom i zelenom bojom. Gravirana keramika. Sačuvana širina 10,2 cm, sačuvana visina 4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm, promjer oboda 23,6 cm.

#### T. 5

1. Bu – ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 187  
Ulomak bikonične zdjelice s rebrom na vanjskoj stijenci ispod oboda. Rađena od narančaste keramike. Vanjska i unutarnja stijenka prekrivene zelenkastom glazurom. Invetriata. Sačuvana širina

manner. Hard baked clay with ground limestone temper. On the outside and inside wall, gray-brown, and in section, dark gray. Preserved width 2.2 cm, preserved height 2.6 cm, wall thickness 0.7 cm, rim diameter 16.6 cm.

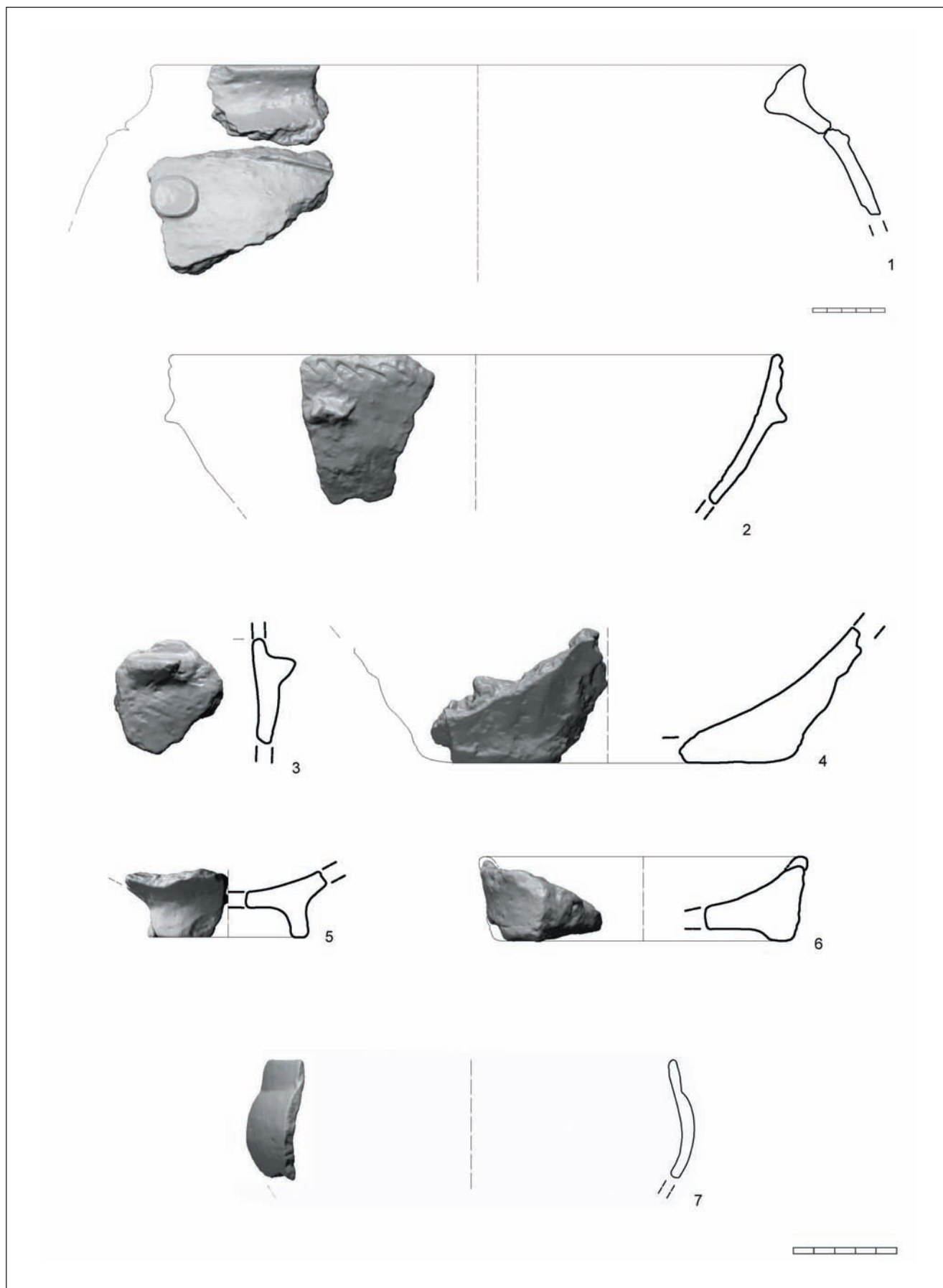
4. Bu – ser '10, sector IV, quadrant 2, SU 111  
A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim is everted and at the top it thickens mildly in a triangular manner. Hard baked clay with ground limestone temper. On the outside wall, gray-brown, and on the inside wall and in section, black. Preserved width 2.1 cm, preserved height 2.4 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm, rim diameter 9.8 cm.
5. Bu – ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 207  
A fragment of the rim and neck of a potbellied jar. The thickened rim is mildly everted and horizontally articulated. Located on the interior wall is a groove for the lid. Clay with ground limestone temper. On the inside and outside wall, gray to black, and in section, gray. Preserved width 7 cm, preserved height 3 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm, rim diameter 19.8 cm.
6. Bu – ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 207  
A fragment of the rim, neck, belly and base of a jar. The rim that had been thickened in a triangular manner is strongly everted. The transition from the neck to the belly of the vessel is sharply separated with a horizontal articulated sequence. Clay with sand and ground limestone temper. On the outer and inner wall, brownish-gray, and in section, gray. Rim diameter 17 cm, maximal width 22.4 cm, height 18.8 cm, base diameter 10.2 cm.
7. Bu – ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 148  
A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim that had been thickened in a triangular manner, and elongated, is slightly everted. Clay with ground limestone temper. On the outer and inner wall, reddish, and in section, gray. Preserved width 4.8 cm, preserved height 2.2 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm, rim diameter 16.2 cm.
8. Bu – ser '10, sector IV, quadrant 1, SU 56  
A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim that had been thickened in a triangular manner is everted. Clay with ground limestone temper. On the outer and inner wall, reddish, and in section, gray. Preserved width 4 cm, preserved height 2.2 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm, rim diameter 11.2 cm.
9. Bu – ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 187  
A fragment of the rim of a bowl. Made of red pottery. The inner and the upper section of the outer wall are covered with a brown glaze. Invetriata. Preserved width 8.4 cm, preserved height 4 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm, rim diameter 13.2 cm.

- 4,2 cm, sačuvana visina 4,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.
2. Bu – ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 187  
Ulomak vrčića s trakastom ručkom. Rađen od crvene keramike. Engobiran i glaziran smeđom glazurom na vanjskoj i unutarnjoj stijenci. Engobirana keramika. Sačuvana širina 5,8 cm, sačuvana visina 7 cm, debljina stijenke 0,3 cm.
  3. Bu – ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 175  
Ulomak oboda zdjele. Rađena od sive keramike. Engobiran i glaziran žućkastozelenom glazurom na vanjskoj i unutarnjoj stijenci. Engobirana slikana keramika. Sačuvana širina 5 cm, sačuvana visina 3,1 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm, promjer oboda 24 cm.
  4. Bu – ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 149  
Ulomak oboda zdjele. Rađena od crvene keramike. Izvana, ispod otvora, tri su plastične trake ukrašene utiskivanjem. Iznutra je ukras u vidu geometrijskih motiva, dopunjen zelenom i žutom bojom. Gravirana keramika. Sačuvana širina 6,3 cm, sačuvana visina 4,4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm, promjer oboda 16 cm.
  5. Bu – ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 173  
Ulomak oboda zdjele. Rađena od crvene keramike. Iznutra ukras vegetabilno-geometrijskih motiva, dopunjen zelenom i žutom bojom. Gravirana keramika. Sačuvana širina 4,5 cm, sačuvana visina 4,1 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm, promjer oboda 13 cm.
  6. Bu – ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 187  
Ulomak zdjele. Rađena od crvene keramike. Iznutra ukras vegetabilno-geometrijskih motiva, dopunjen zelenom i žutom bojom. Gravirana keramika. Sačuvana širina 4,2 cm, sačuvana visina 2,8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,7 cm.
  7. Bu – ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 175  
Ulomak posude. Rađena od crvene keramike. Iznutra vegetabilni ukras na ispranoj zelenoj glazuri. Gravirana keramika. Sačuvana širina 4,2 cm, sačuvana visina 8,5 cm, debljina stijenke 1,1 cm.
  8. Bu – ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 175  
Ulomak stijenke i ručke vrča rađen od oker keramike s danas potpuno nejasnim dekorativnim motivima. Izvana slikanje tamnosmeđom bojom, glazura na obje stijenke. Majolika. Sačuvane dimenzije 8,4 x 6,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.
  9. Bu – ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 149  
Ulomak stijenke i ručke vrča rađen od oker keramike s danas potpuno nejasnim dekorativnim motivima.
  10. Bu – ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 187  
A fragment of the base of a bowl on an annular foot. Made of red pottery. The inner and the outer wall are covered with a brown glaze. The interior is decorated with a dark brown motif of the cross. Painted invetriata. Preserved width 7.6 cm, preserved height 3 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm, base diameter 5.6 cm.
  11. Bu – ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 149  
A fragment of the base of a bowl on an annular foot. Made of red pottery. The inner and the outer wall are covered with a brown glaze. The interior is decorated with dark brown stains. Painted invetriata. Preserved width 6.2 cm, preserved height 2.4 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm, base diameter 8.6 cm.
  12. Bu – ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 171  
A fragment of the rim of a plate with its edge turned upwards. Made of orange pottery and decorated only on the inside. A *nastro spezzato* type strap runs along the edge. It was additionally painted with ocher, yellow and green colors. Engraved pottery. Preserved width 10.2 cm, preserved height 4 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm, rim diameter 23.6 cm.
- T. 5
1. Bu – ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 187  
A fragment of a small biconical bowl featuring a rib underneath the rim on the outer wall. Made of orange pottery. The inner and the outer wall are covered with a greenish glaze. Invetriata. Preserved width 4.2 cm, preserved height 4.5 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.
  2. Bu – ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 187  
A fragment of a small jug with a strap handle. Made of red pottery. Engobed and glazed with a brown glaze on the outer and inner wall. Engobed pottery. Preserved width 5.8 cm, preserved height 7 cm, wall thickness 0.3 cm.
  3. Bu – ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 175  
A fragment of the rim of a bowl. Made of gray pottery. Engobed and glazed with a yellowish-green glaze on the outer and inner wall. Engobed and painted pottery. Preserved width 5 cm, preserved height 3.1 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm, rim diameter 24 cm.
  4. Bu – ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 149  
A fragment of the rim of a bowl. Made of red pottery. Located underneath the opening on the outside are three plastic straps decorated by impression. Decorated on the inside with geometrical motifs assisted with green and yellow colors. Engraved pottery. Preserved width 6.3 cm, preserved height 4.4 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm, rim diameter 16 cm.

- Izvana slikanje tamnosmeđom bojom, glazura na obje stijenke. Majolika. Sačuvane dimenzije 6,2 x 6 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.
10. Bu - ser '10, sek IV, □ 3, SJ 2  
Ulomak trolisnog otvora vrča rađen od svijetle oker keramike. Bijela glazura s obje strane. Slikani geometrijski ukras rađen tamnoplavom bojom javlja se samo s vanjske strane posude. Majolika. Sačuvane dimenzije 4,8 x 4,9 cm, debljina stijenke 0,35 cm.
  11. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 149/187  
Ulomak vrča rađen od svijetle oker keramike. Bijela glazura s obje strane. Slikani geometrijski ukras rađen tamnoplavom, okernarančastom i zelenom bojom javlja se samo s vanjske strane posude. Majolika. Sačuvane dimenzije 4,9 x 4,3 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.
  12. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 149/187  
Ulomak oboda zdjelice rađene od svijetle oker keramike. Bijela glazura s obje strane. Slikani vegetabilni ukras rađen plavom bojom javlja se samo s unutarnje strane posude. Španjolska majolika. Sačuvane dimenzije 3,2 x 3,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm.
- T. 6
1. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 175  
Snažno uvučeno dno s unutrašnjim koničnim ispupčenjima na izvijenoj nozi od zelenkastog stakla. Promjer dna 3,2 cm, sačuvane dimenzije 3,8 x 3 cm.
  2. Bu - ser '10, sek IV, □ 1, SJ 55  
Ulomak tanko puhanog zelenkastog stakla koji na sebi nosi vertikalno postavljena plastična rebra. Sačuvane dimenzije 4,4 x 4,2 cm.
  3. Bu - ser '10, sek II, □ 1, SJ 149  
Dno prstenastog oblika od neprozirnog blijedog stakla. Promjer dna 9,8 cm, sačuvane dimenzije 3 x 3,2 cm.
  4. Bu - ser '10, sek IV, □ 1, SJ 55  
Dno prstenastog oblika od zelenog stakla. Na vanjskoj i unutrašnjoj stijenci ukrašeno kanelurama. Promjer dna 7,6 cm, sačuvane dimenzije 3,3 x 4,9 cm.
  5. Bu - ser '10, sek IV, □ 2, SJ 68  
Trn predice izrađen od bronze. Predmet je presavijen na kraju kojim je bio pričvršćen za tijelo predice. Dimenzije 2,9 x 0,5 x 0,2 cm.
  6. Bu - ser '10, sek IV, □ 2, SJ 78, P.N. 8  
Ovalna medaljica s paralelnom ušicom, izrađena od bakra. Dimenzije 2 x 1,3 cm.
  5. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 173  
A fragment of the rim of a bowl. Made of red pottery. Decorated on the inside with vegetal-geometrical motifs assisted with green and yellow colors. Engraved pottery. Preserved width 4.5 cm, preserved height 4.1 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm, rim diameter 13 cm.
  6. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 187  
A fragment of a bowl. Made of red pottery. Decorated on the inside with vegetal-geometrical motifs assisted with green and yellow colors. Engraved pottery. Preserved width 4.2 cm, preserved height 2.8 cm, wall thickness 0.7 cm.
  7. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 175  
A fragment of a vessel. Made of red pottery. Decorated on the inside with a vegetal motif on a washed-out green glaze. Engraved pottery. Preserved width 4.2 cm, preserved height 8.5 cm, wall thickness 1.1 cm.
  8. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 175  
A fragment of the wall and handle of a jug made of ocher pottery featuring decorative motifs that are entirely unclear at present. Painted on the outside in dark brown, glazed on both walls. Maiolica. Preserved dimensions 8.4 x 6.5 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.
  9. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 149  
A fragment of the wall and handle of a jug made of ocher pottery featuring decorative motifs that are entirely unclear at present. Painted on the outside in dark brown, glazed on both walls. Maiolica. Preserved dimensions 6.2 x 6 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.
  10. Bu - ser '10, sector IV, quadrant 3, SU 2  
A fragment of the trefoil opening of a jug made of pale ocher pottery. Glazed in white on both sides. A painted, dark blue geometrical decoration was applied only on the outer side of the vessel. Maiolica. Preserved dimensions 4.8 x 4.9 cm, wall thickness 0.35 cm.
  11. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 149/187  
A fragment of a jug made of pale ocher pottery. Glazed in white on both sides. A painted, dark blue, ocher-orange and green geometrical decoration was applied only on the outer side of the vessel. Maiolica. Preserved dimensions 4.9 x 4.3 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.
  12. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 149/187  
A fragment of the rim of a small bowl made of pale ocher pottery. Glazed in white on both sides. A painted, blue vegetal decoration was applied only on the inner side of the vessel. Spanish maiolica. Preserved dimensions 3.2 x 3.5 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm.

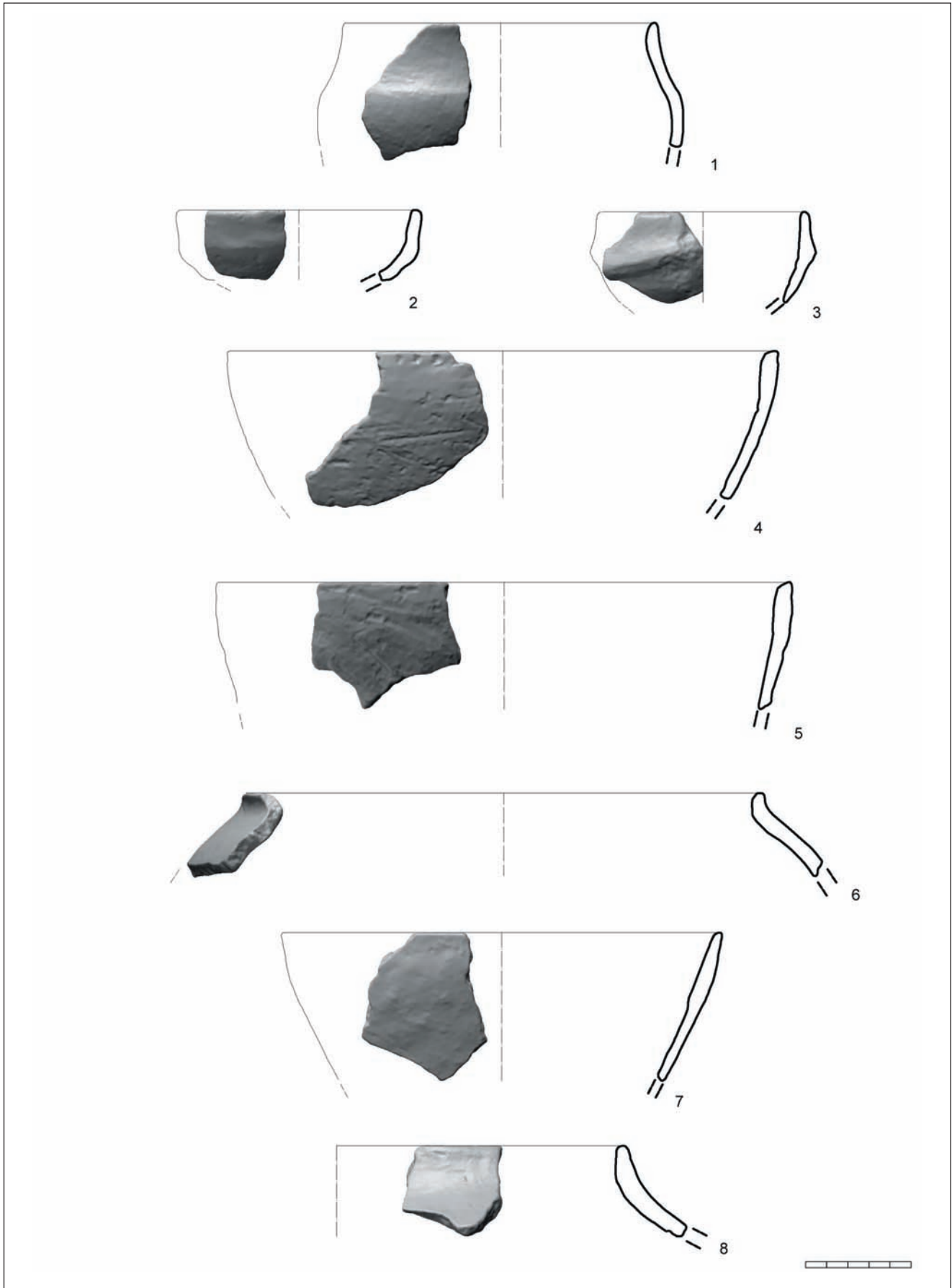
7. Bu - ser '10, sek IV, □ 2, SJ 111, P.N. 9  
Brončana pribadača s glavom okruglog presjeka načinjenom savijanjem žice koja je oko osi obavijena dva puta. Dužina 3,4 cm.
8. Sv. Servolo, Buje, Sek. 3, □ 2, SJ 83, PN 5  
Zdjelasti denar. Francesco Da Carrara (1355. - 1388.). Padova.
9. Sv. Servolo, Buje, Sek. 3, □ 2, SJ 68  
Novac. Federico II. (1313. - 1406.). Pisa.
- T. 6
1. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 175  
A strongly drawn in base featuring interior conical protuberances on an everted foot made of greenish glass. Base diameter 3.2 cm, preserved dimensions 3.8 x 3 cm.
2. Bu - ser '10, sector IV, quadrant 1, SU 55  
A fragment of thin-walled greenish glass featuring vertically placed plastic ribs. Preserved dimensions 4.4 x 4.2 cm.
3. Bu - ser '10, sector II, quadrant 1, SU 149  
An annular base made of pale opaque glass. Base diameter 9.8 cm, preserved dimensions 3 x 3.2 cm.
4. Bu - ser '10, sector IV, quadrant 1, SU 55  
An annular base made of green glass. Decorated with channels on the outer and inner wall. Base diameter 7.6 cm, preserved dimensions 3.3 x 4.9 cm.
5. Bu - ser '10, sector IV, quadrant 2, SU 68  
The pin of a buckle made of bronze. The object was folded at the end where it was fastened to the body of the buckle. Dimensions 2.9 x 0.5 x 0.2 cm.
6. Bu - ser '10, sector IV, quadrant 2, SU 78, P.N. 8  
An oval medallion with a parallel loop. Made of copper. Dimensions 2 x 1.3 cm.
7. Bu - ser '10, sector IV, quadrant 2, SU 111, P.N. 9  
A bronze needle with a head that has a circular cross-section, which was made by wire that was coiled twice around the axis. Length 3.4 cm.
8. St. Servolo, Buje, sector 3, quadrant 2, SU 83, P.N. 5  
A bowl-shaped denarius. Francesco da Carrara (1355-1388). Padua.
9. St. Servolo, Buje, sector 3, quadrant 2, SU 68  
A coin. Federico II (1313-1406). Pisa.

T. 1.

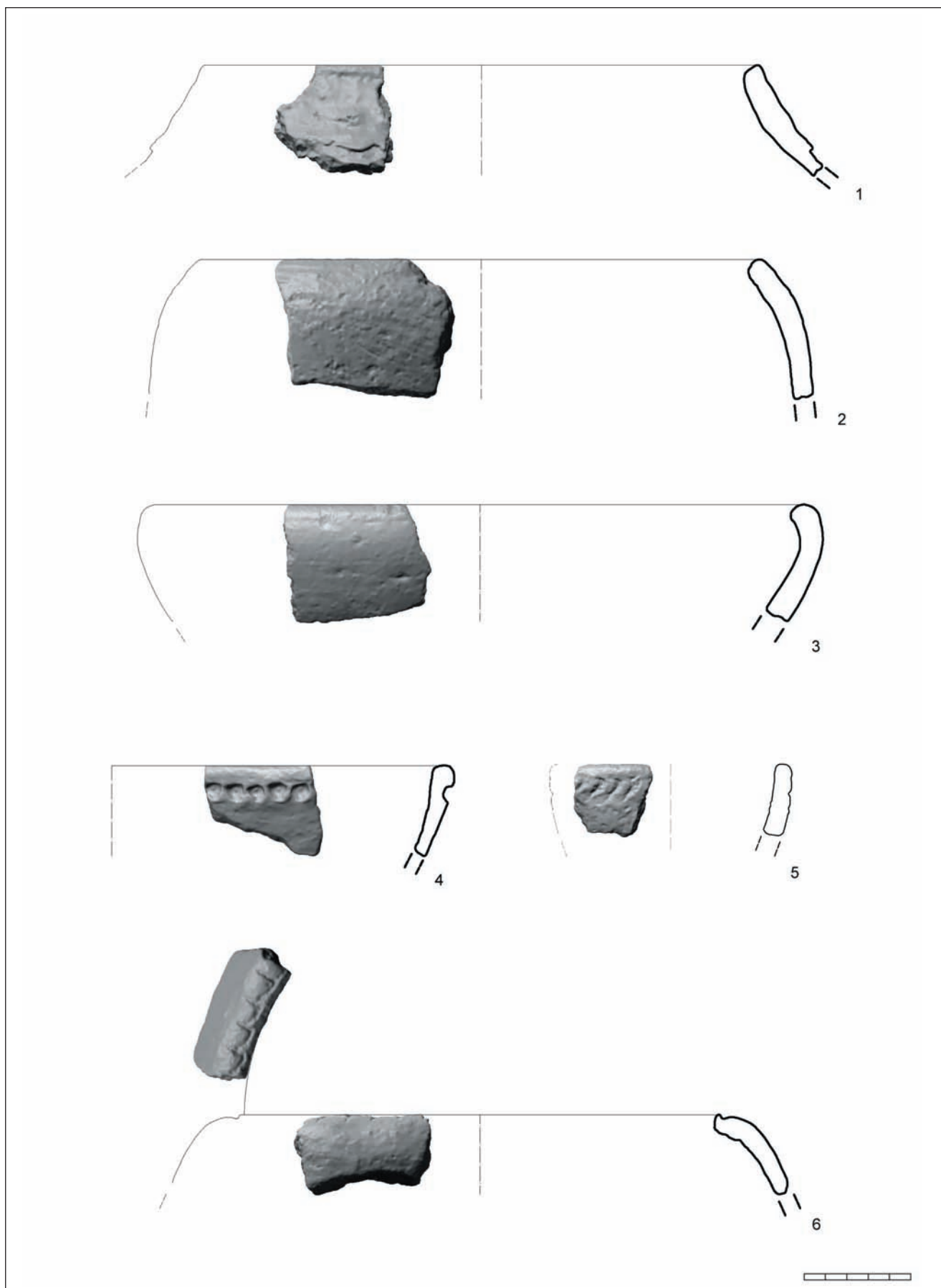




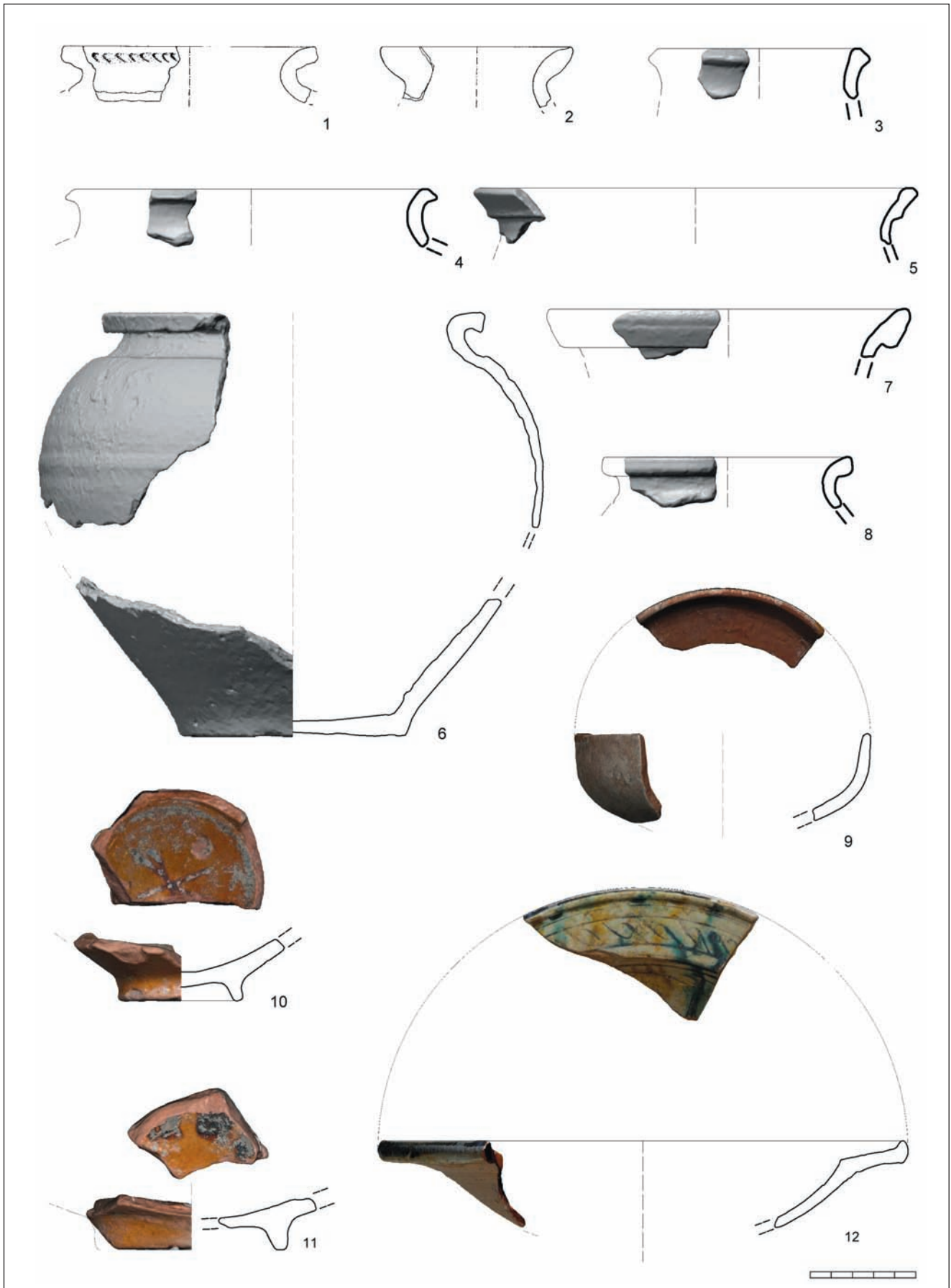
T. 2.



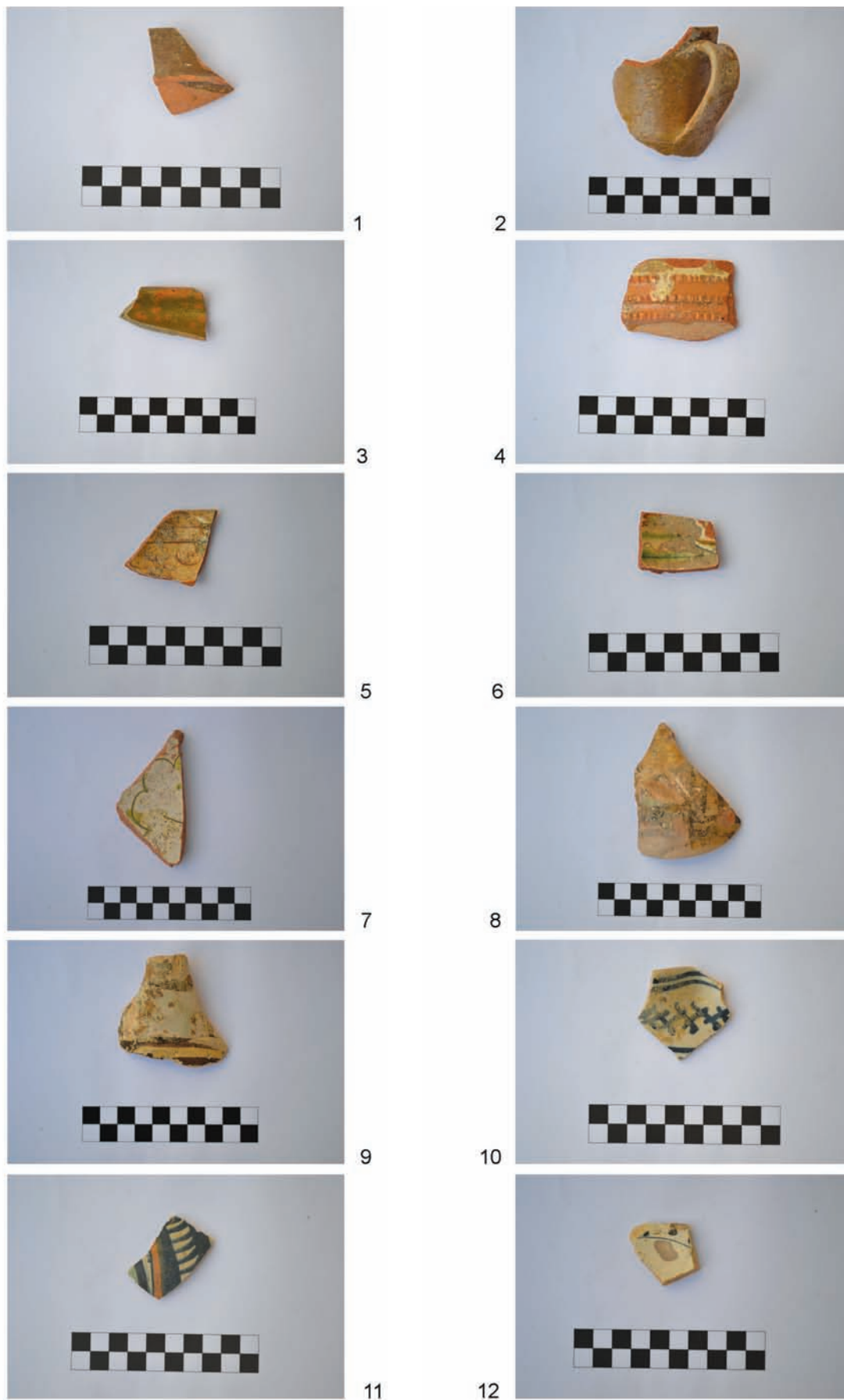
T. 3.



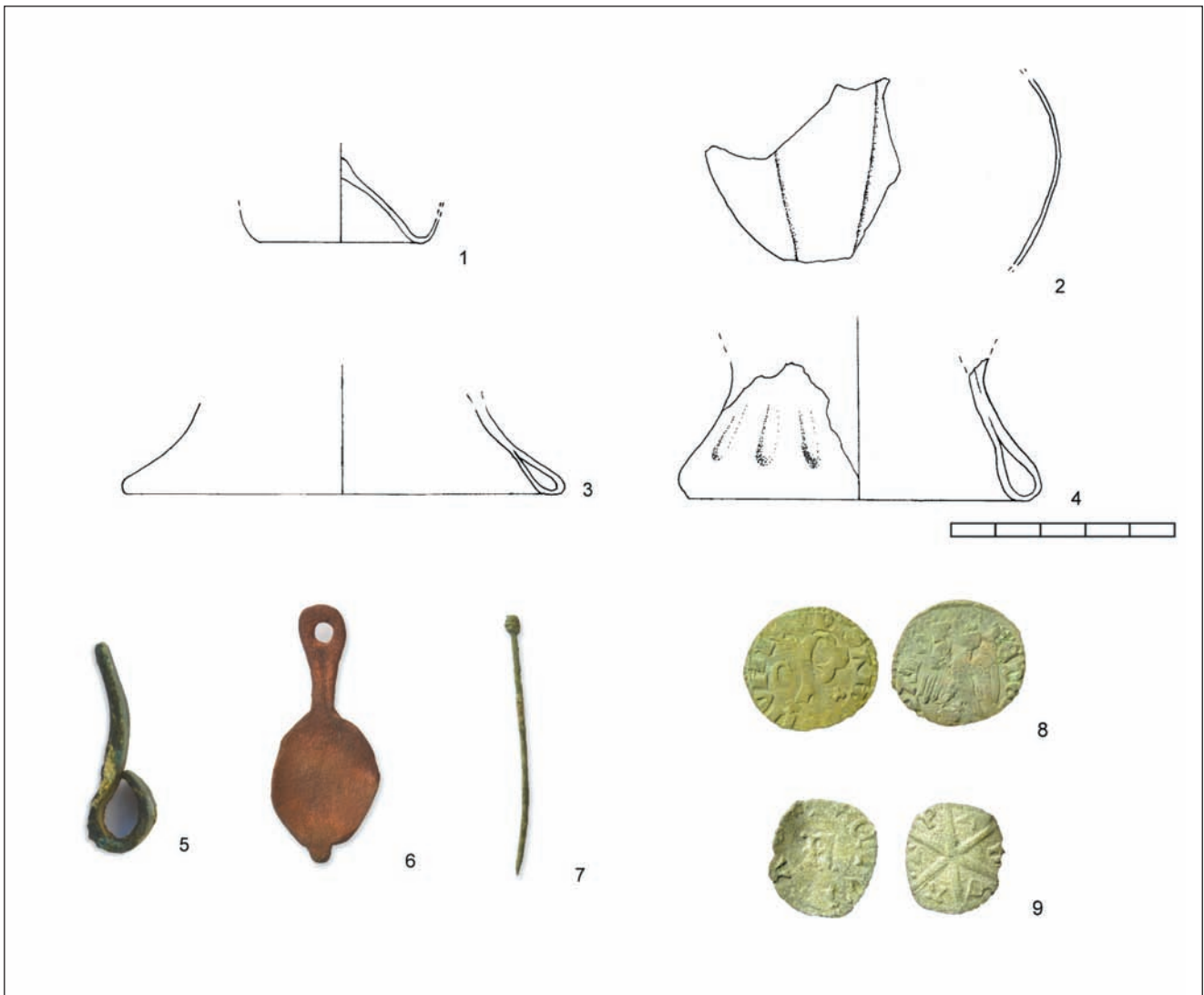
T. 4.



T. 5.



T. 6.



## LITERATURA / LITERATURE

- AMSI IV 1888. Senato Secreti. Cose dell'Istria, *Atti e memorie della Socita' istriana di archeologia e stori patria*, IV, Parenzo, 265-302
- AMSI XVII 1901. Senato Mare, Cose dell'Istria, *Atti e memorie della Socita' istriana di archeologia e stori patria*, XVII, Parenzo, 1-80
- AZINOVIĆ BEBEK, A.; JANEŠ, A. u tisku. Kasnosrednjovjekovno i novovjekovno groblje uz crkvu Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije u Rijeci. U: RADIĆ-ŠTIVIĆ N., VIŠNJIĆ J. (eds.) *Arheološka istraživanja na trgu Pul Vele crkve u Rijeci*, Rijeka
- BEDENKO, V. 1999. Povijesno – prostorni razvoj starih Buja, *Acta Bulliarum* I, 19-38
- BEKIĆ, L. 2006. Stara Ves kod Nedelišća (Čakovec). Višeslojno razvedeno naselje. U: BEKIĆ L. (ed.) *Zaštitna arheološka istraživanja u okolici Varaždina*, Zagreb, 203-252
- BIKIĆ, V. 2006. Venetian influences in the eastern Adriatic hinterland. U: GUŠTIN, M., GELICHI, S., SPINDLER, K. (eds.) – *The Heritage of the Serenissima*, Koper, 201-210
- BRADARA, T. 2001. Nalazi kasnosrednjovjekovne i renesansne glazirane keramike u Istri (od 14. do 16. stoljeća). *Histria Archaeologica* 32. Pula, 31-53
- BRADARA, T. 2003. Maiolica arcaica del Museo Archeologico dell'Istria, *Atti Centro di Ricerche Storiche - Rovigno*, XXXIII, Rovigno – Trieste, 163-192
- BRADARA, T. (ed.) 2006.a – Kasnosrednjovjekovna i renesansna keramika s područja Istre (stolno posuđe od 14. do 16.st.). *Katalog*, Arheološki muzej Istre, Pula
- BRADARA, T. 2006.b Nouvi ritrovamenti di ceramica tardomedievale e rinascimentale in Istria. U: GUŠTIN, M., GELICHI, S., SPINDLER, K. (eds.) – *The Heritage of the Serenissima*, Koper, 45-50
- BRADARA, T., SACCARDO, F. (eds.) 2007. *Keramički nalazi iz Rovinja - uvala Valdibora i otok Sv. Katarina*. Katalog izložbe, Zavičajni muzej grada Rovinja, Rovinj
- BRALIĆ, V., KUDIŠ BURIĆ, N. 2006. *Slikarska baština Istre. Djela štafelajnog slikarstva od 15. do 18. st. na području Porečko - pulske biskupije*, Pula.
- BURŠIĆ-MATIJAŠIĆ, K. 1990. La ceramica a striature in Istria, *Atti della XXIX riunione scientifica, Preistoria e protoistoria del Friuli - Venezia - Giulia e dell'Istria*, 28 – 30 Settembre 1990., Firenze, 247 – 260
- BURŠIĆ-MATIJAŠIĆ, K. 1998. Gradina Monkodonja, *Monografije i katalozi* 9. Arheološki muzej Istre, Pula
- CARDARELLI, A. 1983. Castellieri nell'Carso e nell'Istria: cronologia degli insediamenti fra media età dell'bronzo e prima età dell'ferro, *Preistoria del Caput Adriae*, 87 – 104
- COZZA, F. 1988. Ritrovamento di ceramiche e vetri dei secoli XIV-XV nel Palazzo già Dondi dell'Orologio a Padova, *Archeologia Veneta*, XI, Padova, 171-239
- CUNJA, R. 2004. Zbirka Gajšek. U: GUŠTIN, M. (ed.) – *Srednjeveška in novoveška keramika iz Pirana in Svetega Ivana*, Koper, 68-203
- ČOVIĆ, B. 1983. Regionalne grupe ranog brončanog doba, *PJZ IV, Bronzano doba*, Sarajevo, 114 – 132
- ČUKA, M. 2009. Tipološka obrada odabranih ulomaka prapovijesne keramike iz Pećine ispod sela Srbani, *Histria Archaeologica* 40, 13 – 44
- DE FRANCESCHI, C., 1931. Cartularium Piranense – Raccolta dei documenti medievali di Pirano II (1301-1350), *Atti e memorie della Socita' istriana di archeologia e stori patria*, XLIII, Pola, 1-96
- DELONGA, V. 1987. Staklo srednjovjekovnog Bribira, *Starohrvatska prosvjeta* 17, Split, 87 – 109
- DELONGA, V. 1992. O arhajske majolice srednjovjekovnog Bribira, *Prijateljev zbornik I, Prilozi povijesti umjetnosti u Dalmaciji*, 32, Split, 375-373
- DEMO, Ž. 2007. *Opatovina, tragovi prošlosti očuvani u sadašnjosti*, Zagreb
- DEMONJA, D. 1993. Prilog tipologiji romaničkih zvonika Istre, *Radovi instituta za povijest umjetnosti*, 17, Zagreb, 19-31

- FORENBAHER, S., VRANJICAN, P. 1985. Vaganačka pećina, *Opuscula Archaeologica* 10, 1 – 21
- FORENBAHER, S., KAISER, T. 2006. Lončarija Pupićine peći, u: Arheologija Pupićine peći, *Monografije i katalozi* 14, Arheološki muzej Istre, Pula, 163 – 224
- FRANKOVICH, R., GELICHI, S., 1984. *La ceramica Spagnola in Toscana nel Bassomedioevo*, Firenze
- GABROVEC, S., MIHOVILIĆ, K., 1987. Istarska grupa, *PJZ V*, 293 – 338
- GELICHI, S. 1986. Studi sulla ceramica medievale rimanese, 2. Il complesso dell'ex Hotel Commercio, *Archeologia Medievale*, XIII, Firenze, 117-172
- GELICHI, S., LIBRENTI, M. 1998. *Senza immensa dotte. Le Clarisse a Finale emilia tra archaeologia e storia*, Firenze
- GILLI, E., MONTAGNARI KOKELJ, E., 1994. La Grotta delle Gallerie nel Carso Triestino, *Atti Soc. Preist. Protost. Friuli - Venezia Giulia VIII*, 121 – 194
- GOVEDARICA, B. 1989. Rano bronzano doba na području istočnog Jadrana, *Djela* 67, Centar za balkanološka istraživanja 7, Sarajevo
- GUSAR, K. 2006. *Gotička i renesansna keramika iz Nina*. Magistarski rad. Sveučilište u Zadru
- GUSAR, K. 2006.a. Italian glazed pottery from the venetian period in Zadar. U: GUŠTIN, M., GELICHI, S., SPINDLER, K. (eds.) – *The Heritage of the Serenissima*, Koper, 141-147
- GUSAR, K. 2008. Keramičke lule iz podmorja otoka Šolte. *Histria Antiqua* 16. Pula, 271 – 280
- GUSAR, K. 2010. *Kasnosrednjovjekovna i novovjekovna glazirana keramika na širem zadarskom području*, Doktorski rad. Sveučilište u Zadru
- GUTJAHR, C., TIEFENGRABER, G. 2004. Die mittelalterliche Wahranlage "Turmbauerkogel" bei Eibiswald (Ivnik), Bez. Deutschlandsberg, Weststeiermark, *Arheološki vestnik*, 55, 439-480
- ISTARSKA ENCIKLOPEDIJA 2005. – *Istarska enciklopedija*, Zagreb
- JERBIĆ, K. 2009. *Prapovijesna keramika iz pećine Jačnice*, diplomski rad, Filozofski fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu
- JERNEJ, R. 2001. Ausgewählte mittelalterliche Keramik der Magdalensberg – Gipfelgrabung 1988, *Carinthia romana und die römische Welt*, Klagenfurt, 465-469
- KERMAN B. 1997. Srednji in novi vek v Prekmurju v luči arheoloških najdb. U: BALAŽIĆ J, KERMAN B. (eds.) *Pokrajinski muzej Murska Sobota: katalog stalne razstave*, 45-54
- LAZAR I. 2001. Srednjeveško steklo iz Celja. U: GUŠTIN M. (ed.) *Srednjeveško Celje*, Ljubljana, 69-96
- MAGNANI, R., MUNARINI, M. 1998. *La ceramica graffita del Rinascimento tra Po, Adige e Oglio*, Ferrara
- MARIJANOVIĆ, B. 2000. *Prilozi za prapovijest u zaleđu jadranske obale*, Zadar
- MARKOVIĆ V. 2004. *Crkve 17. i 18. stoljeća u Istri - tipologija i stil*, Zagreb.
- MARUŠIĆ, B. 1995. *Istra i sjevernojadranski prostor u ranom srednjem vijeku*, Pula
- MIHOVILIĆ, K. 1972. Nekropola Gradine iznad Limskeg kanala, *Histria Archaeologica* 10/1, 37 – 56
- MIHOVILIĆ, K. 1990. Preistoria dell' Istria dal paleolitico all'età del ferro, *Atti della XXIX riunione scientifica, Preistoria e protoistoria del Friuli - Venezia - Giulia e dell'Istria*, 28 – 30 Settembre 1990., Firenze, 101 – 118
- MIHOVILIĆ, K. 1997. Fortifikacija gradine Gradac – Turan iznad Koromačna, *Izdanja HAD- a* 18, 39 – 59
- MIHOVILIĆ, K. 2001. Nezakcij, prapovijesni nalazi 1900. – 1953., *Monografije i katalozi* 11, Arheološki muzej Istre, Pula
- MIMICA, B., 1997. *Numizmatička povijest Istre i Kvarnera*, Rijeka
- NOVAK, M., ŠLAUS, M. 2007. Učestalost i distribucija *cribrae orbitaliae* u kasnosrednjovjekovnoj populaciji iz Dugopolja. *Starohrvatska prosvjeta* 34: 451-475
- NOVAK, M., ŠLAUS, M., PASARIĆ, M. 2007. Bioarheološke osobine novovjekovne populacije s nalazišta Koprivno – Kod križa kraj Klisa. *Opuscula Archaeologica* 31: 303-346
- PETRIĆ, N. 1978. – 1979. Introduzione alla preistoria dell' Istria, *Atti CRS* 9, 1978 – 1979, 185 – 248
- PETRIĆ, N. 1981. Uvod u prehistoriju dubrovačkog područja, *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu*, 3. ser., sv. XIV, Zagreb, 1 – 9

- PREDOVNIK, K. 2003. *Trdnjava Kostanjevica na Starem gradu nad Podbočjem*, Ljubljana.
- PREDOVNIK, K., DACAR, M., LAVRINC, M. 2008. *Cerkev sv. Jerneja v Šentjerneju. Arheološka izkopavanja v letih 1985 in 1986*. Ljubljana
- STADLER, H. 1995. Ausgrabungen auf der Burgruine Flaschberg bei Oberdrauburg in Kärnten, *Nearchos*, 3, Innsbruck, 137-334
- STOŠIĆ, J. 1966. Kiparska radionica općinske palače u Puli, *Peristil*, 8/9, Zagreb, 25-46
- ŠLAUS, M. 2000. Biocultural analysis of sex differences in mortality profiles and stress levels in the late Medieval population from Nova Rača, Croatia. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 111: 193-209
- ŠLAUS, M. 2002. *The Bioarchaeology of Continental Croatia. An analysis of human skeletal remains from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods*. Oxford: Archaeopress
- ŠLAUS, M. 2006. *Bioarheologija - demografija, zdravlje, traume i prehrana starohrvatskih populacija*. Zagreb
- ŠLAUS, M., NOVAK, M., KRZMAR, S. 2003. Paleodemografska i paleopatološka analiza ljudskog osteološkog materijala s kasnosrednjovjekovnog nalazišta Torčec-Cirkvišće kraj Koprivnice. *Podravina - časopis za multidisciplinarna istraživanja* 2: 37-48
- ŠLAUS, M., NOVAK, M., VYROUBAL, V., BEDIĆ, Ž., u tisku - Antropološka analiza ljudskih koštanih ostataka s nalazišta Rijeka - trg Pul Vele crikve. U: RADIĆ-ŠTIVIĆ N., VIŠNJIĆ J. (eds.) *Arheološka istraživanja na trgu Pul Vele crikve u Rijeci*, Rijeka
- VITASOVIĆ, A. 1999. Gromače - neolitičko/eneolitičko naselje na Brijunima, *Histria Archaeologica* 30/1999, 5 - 69
- TERRIER, J., JURKOVIĆ, M., MATEJČIĆ, I., RUFFIEUX, P. 2007. Les fouilles archéologiques de Guran en Istrie (Croatie) en 2005 et 2006, *Geneve*, LV, Geneve, 271-321
- TOMMASINI G. F. 1837. De' commentari storici-geografici della provincia dell'Istria, *L'Archeografo Triestino*, IV, Trieste, 294-307
- TUŠEK, I. 1998. Ptuj - mestni stolp, od prazgodovine do razvitega srednjega veka. U: KRAJNC, S. (ed.) *Ptujska župnijska cerkev sv. Jurija*, Ptuj, 38-67
- VIŠNJIĆ, J. u tisku. Gruba kuhinjska keramika kasnog srednjeg i ranog novog vijeka s područja Istre i Rijeke. U: ZGLAV-MARTINAC, H. (ed.) - *Zbornik tematskog kolokvija kasnosrednjovjekovna i novovjekovna arheologija*
- ZAJČIĆ, M. 1969. Sačuvani fragment starog statuta općine Buje iz 1412., *Jadranski zbornik*, VII/1966-67, 365-415.
- ZGLAV-MARTINAC, H. 2004. *Ulomak do ulomka... Prilog proučavanju keramike XIII.-XVIII. stoljeća iz Dioklecijanove palače u Splitu*. Split
- ZGLAV-MARTINAC, H. 2006. Scelta di ceramiche delle produzioni venete dalle varie località sulle isole della Dalmazia centrale. U: GUŠTIN, M., GELICHI, S., SPINDLER, K. (eds.) - *The Heritage of the Serenissima*, Koper, 123-140