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SREDNJOVJEKOVNA UTVRDA POSSERT

Šest godina arheoloških radova i konzervatorsko-restauratorskih zahvata na sačuvanim arhitektonskim strukturama

THE MEDIEVAL FORT OF POSSERT

Six years of archaeological works and conservation-restoration interventions on the preserved architectonic structures

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Srednjovjekovna feudalna utvrda Possert (Shabez), koja se nalazi u općini Cerovlje, u blizini Belaja, predmet je arheoloških istraživanja i konzervatorsko-restauratorskih zahvata koje tijekom zadnjih šest godina provodi Služba za arheološku baštinu Hrvatskog restauratorskog zavoda. U tom su periodu arheološkim istraživanjima otkriveni mnogobrojni do sada nepoznati arhitektonski detalji koji pojašnjavaju način funkcioniranja utvrde te je prikupljena značajna količina pokretnih arheoloških nalaza koji omogućavaju datiranje perioda funkcioniranja utvrde (15. i 16. st.) te daju uvid u svakodnevicu koje se u njoj odvijala. Zbog iznimno lošeg stanja u kojemu su se nalazili sačuvani građevinski elementi utvrde, u istom su periodu obavljeni i obimni konzervatorsko-restauratorski radovi kojima su sanirani njezini najugroženiji dijelovi i utvrda spašena od daljnjeg propadanja. U radu se uz analizu dostupnih povijesnih podataka, analizu arhitekture utvrde i opis dosad obavljenih radova donosi pregled i analiza prikupljenih pokretnih arheoloških nalaza na temelju kojih se Possert pokušava smjestiti u povijesno-društveni kontekst perioda u kojemu je utvrda funkcionirala.

The medieval feudal fort of Possert (Shabez), which is located in the Municipality of Cerovlje, in the vicinity of Belaj, was a site where the Division for Archaeological Heritage of the Croatian Conservation Institute performed archaeological explorations and conservation-restoration interventions in the course of the last six years. The archaeological excavations performed during this period resulted in the discovery of many hitherto unknown architectural details that explain the way in which the fort functioned, and of a significant amount of movable archaeological finds, enabling us to date the period when the fort was in service (15th and 16th century), and at the same time giving us an insight into everyday life in it. Due to the extremely poor condition of the preserved architectural elements that make up the fort, we also had to carry out extensive conservation-restoration works in this period of time, in order to improve the state of its most endangered parts and to save it from further deterioration. This paper brings an analysis of known historical data, an analysis of fort architecture, and a description of the works that were performed to date. In addition, it also offers an overview and an analysis of the collected movable archaeological finds, on the basis of which we attempted to position Possert in the historical and social context of the period in which the fort functioned.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: Possert (Shabez), srednjovjekovna utvrda, 15. i 16. st., glazirano stolno posuđe, gruba kuhinjska keramika

KEY WORDS: Possert (Shabez), medieval fort, 15th and 16th century, glazed tableware, coarse kitchenware

UVOD

Karakteristični simboli europskog pa tako i istarskog srednjovjekovlja su feudalne rezidencijalne utvrde. Napuštene stoljećima, često građene na izoliranim i dominantnim položajima, one su nerijetko sačuvale svoj izvorni srednjovjekovni karakter i stoga predstavljaju prvorazredne izvore za proučavanje srednjovjekovnog načina života.

Iznimno loše stanje u kojem su se nalazili sačuvani građevinski elementi utvrde Possert kod Belaja te nedovoljna istraženost sličnih kompleksa, odnosno općenito slaba istraženost lokaliteta koji pripadaju razdoblju razvijenog srednjeg vijeka u Istri, bili su razlog za pokretanje projekta istraživanja i sanacije te utvrde. Projekt je financiran iz programa zaštite i očuvanja kulturnih dobara Ministarstva kulture RH¹.

Utvrda Possert smještena je u općini Cerovlje na uzvisini iznad Letajskog potoka, jednog od pritoka rijeke Raše. Izgrađena je u brežuljkastom predjelu koji se prostire između dolina porječja Raše i Pazinskog potoka, na naslagama fliša, što je odigralo odlučujuću ulogu prilikom odabira građevinskog materijala korištenog za izgradnju utvrde. Nalazi se nedaleko od ceste koja vodi od Paza prema Šušnjevići, a s koje vodi i jedini mogući prilaz utvrdi. Rješenjem Ministarstva kulture RH, Uprave za zaštitu kulturne baštine, od 1. ožujka 2007. proglašena je zaštićenim kulturnim dobrom i upisana u Registar kulturnih dobara RH pod oznakom Z-3102.

Povijesni izvori u kojima se spominje ovaj posjed ili utvrda, a koji nam dopuštaju bar djelomičnu rekonstrukciju povijesnih zbivanja vezanih uz nju, iznimno su šturi. Rezultati dosadašnjih arheoloških istraživanja nam pokazuju da je utvrda najvjerojatnije izgrađena početkom 15. st. Međutim, splet određenih koincidencija naveo je starije povjesničare koji su se bavili ovom tematikom da gradnju utvrde smjeste još u 11. st. i povežu je s toponimom *Sanctum Martinum* koji se spominje u onodobnim ispravama. Naime, car Henrik IV. je istarskom markgrofu Urlichu I. zbog vjerne službe 1064. g. donirao deset posjeda u Istri, među kojima i *villa quae vocatur ad Sanctum Martinum* (Minotto 1892, 9; Benussi 2004, 349). Godine 1102. u darovnici

¹ Glavninu financijskih sredstva koja su do danas utrošena za potrebe arheoloških istraživanja i prije svega sanacije sačuvanih arhitektonskih ostataka utvrde osiguralo je Ministarstvo kulture Republike Hrvatske. Općina Cerovlje je pomogla provedbu projekta prilikom pripremnih radova krčenja šume i uređenja pristupnog puta te redovitim održavanjem prostora oko utvrde, dok se od 2012. g. u financiranje radova uključila i Istarska županija.

INTRODUCTION

Feudal residential forts are typical symbols of the European and, consequently, Istrian Middle Ages. Abandoned for centuries, often built on isolated and dominant positions, these structures frequently preserved their original medieval character, which makes them an excellent source for the study of medieval lifestyle.

The extremely poor condition of the preserved architectural elements of the Possert fort, located in the vicinity of Belaj, and the insufficient state of exploration of similar sites, coupled with the poor level of exploration of localities from the period of the developed Middle Ages in Istria in general, were the reasons behind the start of this project, whose goal was to explore and improve the state of this fort. It was financed within the framework of a program of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia, for the protection and preservation of cultural monuments¹.

The fort of Possert is located in the municipality of Cerovlje, on a hill overlooking Letaj Creek, one of the tributaries of the Raša River. It was erected on a hilly area that stretches between the valleys of the tract watered by the Raša River-basin and Pazin Creek, on deposits of flysch, which greatly influenced the choice of building materials used for its erection. It is situated in the vicinity of the road that leads from Paz towards Šušnjevića, which at the same time represents the only approach route to the fort. As a result of a decree issued by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia, Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, dated March 1, 2007, this fort was declared a protected cultural monument and included in the Register of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia, under registration number Z-3102.

The historical sources that mention this estate or fort, which could allow us at least a partial reconstruction of historical occurrences connected with it, are extremely bleak. From the results of archaeological explorations conducted to date it is clear that the fort was most probably erected at the beginning of the 15th century. However, a set of certain coincidences led older historians, who were engaged in this matter, to believe that the fort was erected as early as the 11th century, and

¹ The bulk of the financial resources that were spent to date for archaeological explorations and, above all, for the improvement of the preserved architectonic remains of the fort were provided by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia. The municipality of Cerovlje aided the project during the initial stage of the works, which included clearing land, preparing the access road, and maintaining the area around the fort on a regular basis. From 2012, the Istrian Region has likewise participated in the financing of the project.

kojom Ulrich II. Weimar-Orlamünde poklanja većinu svojih istarskih posjeda akvilejskom patrijarhu spominje se *castrum Sancti Martini*. U ovom se dokumentu *castrum Sancti Martini* navodi odmah uz *castrum Letaj* i *castrum Josilach*, odnosno uz Letaj i Kožljak koji se nalaze nedaleko od Posserta (CDI 1986, 241). Taj je podatak potkrijepljen postojanjem grobljanske crkvice sv. Martina koja se nalazi u neposrednoj blizini Posserta te je bio sasvim logičan zaključak o poistovjećivanju toponima *castrum Sancti Martini* s postojećom utvrdom (Benussi 2004, 304; De Franceschi 1899, 164–165). Naziv utvrde po sv. Martinu se nakon toga u izvorima više ne pojavljuje, no za ovu se utvrdu i posjed koristi nekoliko naziva. Prije svega *Possert*, potom *Shabez*, ali i *Belaj*, kako se naziva i postojeći barokni dvorac u neposrednoj blizini (De Franceschi 1899, 166)².



Sl. 1 Karta Istre s naznačenim položajem gospostije Kožljak i posjeda Possert u 15. st. (Izradio: J. Višnjić prema C. de Franceschi 1964).

Fig. 1 Map of Istria with the marked position of the fiefdom of Kožljak and the Possert estate in the 15th century (Author: J. Višnjić after C. de Franceschi 1964).

² J. W. Valvasor utvrdu naziva Shabez, a isti toponim nalazimo i na franciskanskom katastru iz 1820. g., gdje se okrug (*Gemeinde*) naziva Possert. Suktadno navedenom, možda bi bilo ispravnije samu utvrdu imenovati kao Shabez, a posjed kao Possert. Pa ipak, budući da je već De Franceschi u svojim radovima (De Franceschi 1899; De Franceschi 1964) utvrdu nazivao Possert te da lokalno stanovništvo za samu utvrdu i okolno područje koristi naziv Posrt ili Posert, u članku se koristi ovaj već ustaljeni toponim.

to tie it with the toponym *Sanctum Martinum*, which is mentioned in documents from the time. In other words, Emperor Henry IV donated to Margrave Ulrich I, for his faithful services, ten estates in Istria, in 1064, among which was also *villa quae vocatur ad Sanctum Martinum* (Minotto 1892, 9; Benussi 2004, 349). In 1102, in a deed of gift with which Ulrich II of Weimar - Orlamünde bequeathed the majority of his Istrian estates to the Patriarch of Aquileia, *castrum Sancti Martini* is also mentioned. In this document, *castrum Sancti Martini* is mentioned alongside *castrum Letaj* and *castrum Josilach*, i.e. alongside Letaj and Kožljak, which are located in the vicinity of Possert (CDI 1986, 241). This piece of information has been supported by the existence of the sepulchral church of St. Martin, located in the immediate vicinity of Possert, and seen in this light, the conclusion to identify the existing fort with the toponym *castrum Sancti Martini*, was quite logical (Benussi 2004, 304; De Franceschi 1899, 164–165). The use of the name St. Martin, to denote the fort, was never again mentioned in written sources, but instead, several names were used for the fort and estate. Mostly *Possert*, followed by *Shabez*, but also *Belaj*, as is the name of the existing baroque palace situated in the immediate vicinity (De Franceschi 1899, 166)².

In 1367, the Patriarch of Aquileia put the hamlets of Jasenovik and Letaj under the control of the nobleman Domino from Rijeka (*nobile Doimo di S. Vito di Fiume*), and the location of the latter was given as being between Kožljak and Bray, probably Belaj (Thesaurus ecclesiae Aquileiensis, 1847, 358). In that same year, the estate went into the hands of the noble Di Guteneck family, who became the owners of Kožljak (De Franceschi 1964, 272), from whom, after the male line of the family died off, it went into the hands of the Moyses family. In a 1436 document that speaks about the investiture of the Moyses family, the village of *Posshart*, which was abandoned, was expressly mentioned (De Franceschi 1899, 166; De Franceschi 1964, 273).

When in 1529 the estate at Kožljak was divided between the heirs of Giorgio Moyses, Giacomo Nicolich and Castellano Barbo, Possert went to the latter (De

² J. W. Valvasor calls the fort Shabez, and the same toponym was also found in Franciscan cadastral books from 1820, where the whole parish (*Gemeinde*) is called Possert. In accordance with the above, perhaps it would be more appropriate to name the fort itself Shabez, and the estate Possert. However, bearing in mind that it was already De Franceschi, who in his works (De Franceschi 1899; De Franceschi 1964) used the name Possert for the fort, and that local inhabitants use the name Posrt or Posert for the fort itself as well as for the surrounding area, in this paper we use this permanently established toponym.

Godine 1367. akvilejski je patrijarh dao plemenitom Dominu iz Rijeke (*nobile Doimo di S. Vito di Fiume*) na upravljanje sela Jasenovik i Letaj, a za potonji se navodi da je smješten između Kožljaka i Braya, vjerojatno Belaja (*Thesaurus ecclesiae Aquileiensis*, 1847, 358). Iste te godine posjed je prešao u ruke plemeniškoj obitelji Di Guteneck, koji postaju vlasnici Kožljaka (De Franceschi 1964, 272), od kojih, nakon izumiranja muške linije obitelji, prelazi u posjed obitelji Moyses. U dokumentu o investituri obitelji Moyses iz 1436. g. izrijeком se spominje selo *Possert* koje je bilo napušteno (De Franceschi 1899, 166; De Franceschi 1964, 273).

Kada se 1529. g. dijelio kožljački posjed između nasljednika Giorgia Moyses, Giacom Nicolicha i Castellana Barba, Possert je pripao ovome potonjem (De Franceschi 1899, 166; Franceschi 1964, 276). Od tada pa do napuštanja utvrde ona ostaje u vlasništvu obitelji Barbo. Sinovi Castellana Barba dodatno su podijelili posjed te je svaki od njih imao i svoje zasebno sjedište. Tako je Bernardino boravio u Pazu, Francesco u Kožljaku zajedno s Nikolichima, a Giorgio u Possertu (Franceschi 1964, 277). Čini se da se od tada ova građevina počinje spominjati i pod drugim imenom - *Shabez*. Utvrda međutim nakon toga nije dugo korištena, jer je već početkom idućeg stoljeća bila znatno oštećena i napuštena. Negdje u to vrijeme gradi se i novo, reprezentativno zdanje, koje ponovno podiže obitelj Barbo. Riječ je o Belaju, koji se nalazi u blizini stare utvrde i koji je prilagođen zahtjevima novog vremena (Vlaketić 1999, 244-245).

Zanimljivi podaci vezani su uz godinu 1600., kada iz mletačkih korespondencija saznajemo da su mletačke postrojbe opljačkale i spalile Belaj jer se radilo o *uskokom utočištu*. Navodno je bila riječ o odmazdi za nedaće koje su uskoci uzrokovali u pojedinim mjestima Istarskog kraša, a koju je vodio mletački generalni providur mora Filippo Pasqualiga (AMSIVI 1890, 329; De Franceschi 1899, 167; Sirk 2002, 204). Odnosi li se ovaj podatak na konačno rušenje i napuštanje Posserta (*Shabeza!*) ili je uistinu već riječ o dvorcu Belaj ili nekom naselju koje se nalazilo na toj lokaciji, ostaje upitno. Svakako je vjerojatnije da se podatak odnosi na sam Possert, a da je dvorac Belaj nastao nedugo nakon toga, kada njegov vlasnik postaje Daniele Barbo (AMSIVII 1891, 118)³. U svakom slučaju, ako se ovaj podatak i ne odnosi na Possert, on je vjerojatno napušten najkasnije u vrijeme Uskokog

³ U izvještaju koji podestat i koparski kapetan Hieronimo Contarini 1601. g. šalje u Veneciju, a u kojem opisuje provinciju, među kaštelima Pazinske knežije spominje se i Belaj, čiji je vlasnik bio Daniele Barbo.

Franceschi 1899, 166; Franceschi 1964, 276). From then on, and until the fort was abandoned, it remained a property of the Barbo family. The sons of Castellano Barbo further divided the estate, each of them having his own private residence. Thus Bernardino resided at Paz, Francesco at Kožljak together with the Nicolich family, and Giorgio at Possert (Franceschi 1964, 277). It seems that from that period onwards this structure also began to be called under a different name - *Shabez*. However, the fort was afterwards not in use for a long period of time, because it was severely damaged and abandoned at the beginning of the next century. Approximately in this period of time, a new and representative structure was erected, again by the Barbo family. It was Belaj, located in the vicinity of the old fort, which was also adjusted to the necessities brought about by time (Vlaketić 1999, 244-245).



Sl. 2 Pogled na Possert iz zraka. U prvom planu je crkva sv. Martina, a u pozadini dvorac Belaj (Foto: Media Ex Machina).

Fig. 2 Aerial view of Possert. The church of St. Martin is in the forefront, in the background the castle of Belaj (Photograph: Media Ex Machina).

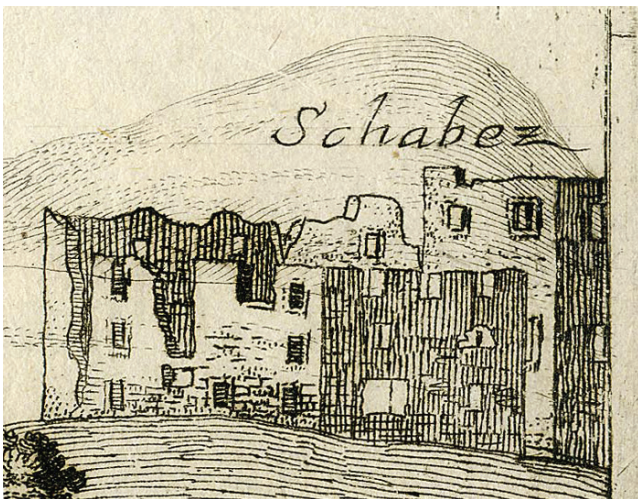
There are some interesting data that are associated with the year 1600, when from Venetian correspondence it became known that Venetian troops ransacked and burned Belaj, because it was an *uskok refuge*. This was allegedly an act of retribution for all the trouble stirred by uskoks in several places on the Istrian Karst, and it was carried out by Filippo Pasqualiga, the Venetian general sea governor (AMSIVI 1890, 329; De Franceschi 1899, 167; Sirk 2002, 204). We are still in the dark, whether this piece of information is related to the final destruction and abandonment of Possert (*Shabez!*), or if it applies to the castle of Belaj, or some other settlement in this area. It is plausible that this information refers to Possert, the castle of Belaj being erected a short time afterwards, when Daniele Barbo became its owner (AMSIVII 1891,

rata koji je harao Istrom u periodu između 1615. i 1618. g., kada je područje Poluotoka bilo teško opustošeno, a mnogobrojne utvrde i gradske zidine oštećene (Bertoša 1977, 209–223).



Sl. 3 Valvasorova grafika Belaja i Šabeza (Dokumentacijski odjel Arheološkog muzeja Istre u Puli).

Fig. 3 Valvasor's etching of Belaj and Shabez (Documentation Department of the Archaeological Museum of Istria at Pula).



Sl. 4 Detalj Valvasorove grafike Belaja s prikazom ruševina Šabeza.

Fig. 4 Detail from Valvasor's etching of Belaj with a depiction of the ruins at Shabez.

Potvrdu za takvo stanje nalazimo na grafici koja je objavljena u djelu Johanna Weicharda Valvasora, *Die Ehre dess Herzogthums Crain*, a koja prikazuje situaciju u drugoj polovici 17. st. Na njoj je u pozadini Belaja prikazan i *Shabez* kao napuštena ruševina. Ovo je ujedno i najstariji poznati grafički prikaz utvrde. Valvasor spominje *Shabez* u 74. poglavlju druge knjige među napuštenim i razorenim dvorcima te u jedanaestoj knjizi opisujući Belaj: *U najvećoj blizini Belaja nalazi se i dvorac nazvan Šabec, ali je sasvim pust i zapušten. Sadašnje gomile kamenja dovoljno svjedoče da je prije tu bila velika zgrada i prostran stan. Ne može se otkriti zašto je i kada je bio napušten i pretvoren u pustoš. Ako*

118)³. Although this information may not necessarily refer to Possert that was probably abandoned at the time of the Uskok War at the latest, which was fought in Istria in the period between 1615 and 1618, it was then that the territory of the Peninsula was ravaged, resulting in damages being inflicted to numerous forts and city walls (Bertoša 1977, 209–223).

We find confirmation for such a state of affairs on an etching published in the work of Johann Weichard Valvasor, *Die Ehre dess Herzogthums Crain*, which shows the situation in the second half of the 17th century. It depicts Belaj and in the background also *Shabez* as an abandoned ruin. This is at the same time the oldest known depiction of the fort. Valvasor mentions *Shabez* in Chapter 74 of volume two, among the abandoned and ravaged castles, and in volume eleven, as he describes Belaj: *Located closest to Belaj is a castle named Šabec, which is quite empty and derelict. The heaps of stone seen at present bear evidence that it once was a big edifice and a spacious dwelling. It is not possible to discover why and when it was abandoned and turned into a wasteland. If you accept my guess, I believe that Belaj was erected after the ruin of Šabec, developing into a more appropriate and nicely positioned place* (Sušić 1970, 69).

In urbaria of the fiefdoms of Paz, Belaj and Kožljak, we also find evidence that the fort was abandoned before the middle of the 17th century. They were written in the second half of the 17th century⁴, and they mention the village of Possert, whereas the fort that was by then already abandoned, was not mentioned. It is interesting to note that Possert is included in the fiefdoms of Paz and Belaj, whose feudal obligations are indicated together in the aforementioned urbarium, and not in the fiefdom of Kožljak. The village has five terrains that are divided into 15 parts between 14 vassals. Besides other feudal obligations that the villagers were expected to fulfill, each year they were also supposed to work a certain number of days on lands whose harvest went directly to Belaj castle, and in addition, they were also supposed to furnish firewood to the castle (Leideck 2012, 137, 148–149).

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE FORT

Amongst the preserved architectonic remnants of the fort, we can discover all the elements that are characteristic for medieval fortification architecture. A high defensive tower, crenellations, a moat, a maximal lengthening of

³ In the report that the mayor and captain of Koper, Hieronimo Contarini, sent to Venice in 1601, he describes the province, also mentioning Belaj among the castles of the Pazin margraviate, whose owner was Daniele Barbo.

⁴ Probably in the sixties of the 17th century (Leideck 2012, 132).

se uvaži moje nagađanje, smatram da je Belaj nastao nakon propasti Šabca i da se razvio kao prikladnije i ljepše položeno mjesto (Sušić 1970, 69).

Dokaz o napuštanju utvrde prije polovice 17. st. nalazimo i u urbarima gospoštija Paz, Belaj i Kožljak. Pisani su u drugoj polovini 17. st.⁴, a u njima se spominje selo Possert, dok utvrda koja je tada već napuštena nije spomenuta. Zanimljivo je da Possert spada pod gospoštije Paz i Belaj, čija se urbarijalna davanja navode zajedno u predmetnom urbaru, a ne više pod gospoštiju Kožljak. Selo ima pet terena podijeljenih na 15 dijelova među 14 poreznih obveznika. Stanovnici sela su uz ostale porezne obveze bili dužni određeni broj dana u godini raditi na posjedima čiji se prihodi očekuju u dvorcu Belaj te opskrbljivati dvorac ogrjevnim drvom (Leideck 2012, 137, 148-149).

ARHITEKTURA UTVRDE

Među sačuvanim arhitektonskim ostacima utvrde pronalazimo sve elemente koji su karakteristični za srednjovjekovnu fortifikacijsku arhitekturu. Visoka obrambena kula, merlature, opkop, maksimalno produžavanje pristupnog puta, sve je to prisutno na Possertu u svojim jednostavnim oblicima primjerenim feudalnoj utvrdi manjeg značaja. Također, na arhitektonskim ostacima iščitavamo i one malobrojne strukture koje su nudile koliku-toliku dozu udobnosti u skućenom prostoru srednjovjekovne izolirane utvrde. To se odnosi na velike prozore koji su osiguravali dovoljno svjetla u stambenom dijelu kompleksa ili primjerice zahode koje pronalazimo na kuli utvrde. Utvrda je smještena na manjem platou južne padine brda Posrt, što ju je činilo lako dostupnom eventualnim napadačima i prilično ranjivom sa sjeverne strane. To je naravno iziskivalo i dodatne aktivnosti u cilju obrane ovog utvrđenog kompleksa.

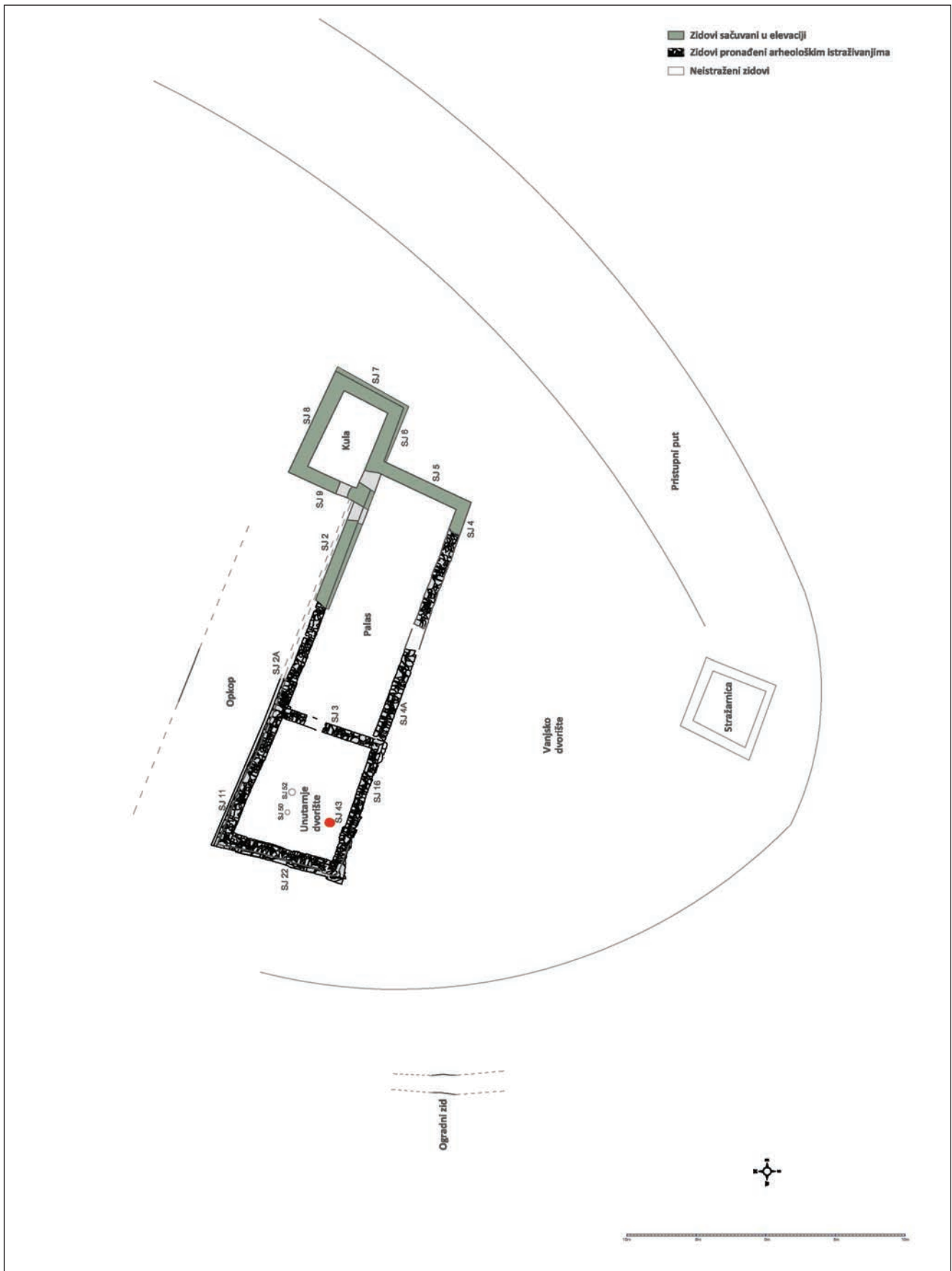
Prilazni put prema utvrdi dolazio je sa sjevera i prolazio s istočne strane, podno kule i palasa. Zatim je skretao prema zapadu prateći rub strme padine i dolazio do manje, danas potpuno urušene građevine koja je mogla služiti kao stražarnica, a udaljena je 9,1 m od palasa. Nakon stražarnice put je, prateći rub dvorišta koji je ujedno i rub platoa, skretao prema sjeveru i stizao do ulaznih vrata palasa. Vanjsko dvorište je sa sjeverne strane obrubljeno središnjim korpusom kompleksa, sa zapadne i južne strane ga obrubljuju strme padine na čijim rubovima zapažaju veliki kameni blokovi kojima je bilo dodatno osigurano, dok ostaje otvoreno pitanje

the access road, all of this is present at Possert, but in simple forms that reflect a feudal fortification of lesser importance. On these architectonic ruins we can also detect the rare structures that offered at least a modicum amount of comfort in the cramped space of an isolated medieval fort. This can be said of the large windows that ensured a sufficient amount of daylight in the residential quarters of the complex, or of the latrines that we discovered in the fortification tower. The fort is positioned on a smaller plateau of the southern slope of Posrt Hill, which means that it was easily accessible to eventual raiders, i.e. it was rather vulnerable to attack from the north. This naturally required additional measures in order to defend this fortified complex.

The access road towards the fortress came from the north and passed along the eastern side, at the foot of the tower and palace. The road then turned westward, trailing the edge of a steep slope, and came to a smaller, nowadays completely ruined building that could have served as a watchtower, located at a distance of 9.1 m from the palace. After it passed the watchtower, trailing the edge of the courtyard, which is at the same time the edge of the plateau, the road then turned to the north and reached the entrance gate into the palace. The outer courtyard is bordered on the north by the central body of the complex, on the western and southern side it is bordered by steep slopes on whose edges we observed large stone blocks which were placed there to provide additional security, whereas the protection of this part of the complex from the eastern side, in the area between the watchtower and the palace, remains an open question. This section of the courtyard is located directly above the access road, and it was therefore necessary, beyond a shadow of a doubt, to protect the aforementioned segment. There are no visible remains of any defensive structures on the field, which means that future archaeological excavations will have to be directed this way in order to shed some light onto this question.

The central part of the fort consists of the watchtower, palace and inner courtyard. The tower extends itself on the northeastern corner of the palace, as it is from there that the access to the fort could easily be controlled. The exterior dimensions of the watchtower measure 5.55 x 8.3 x 7.77 x 6.34 m, bearing in mind that the eastern wall is slanting at the base. The interior dimensions of the watchtower measure 6.02 x 3.54 x 5.81 x 3.86 m, its maximum height reaching 17 m in some places. The tower had five floors, which are clearly visible from beam slots, loopholes and windows that were distributed on

⁴ Vjerojatno 60-ih godina 17. st. (Leideck 2012, 132).



Sl. 5 Tlocrt utvrde (Izradio: J. Višnjić).

Fig. 5 Ground plan of the fort (Author: J. Višnjić).

zaštite ovog dijela kompleksa s istočne strane, na prostoru između stražarnice i palasa. Ovaj se dio dvorišta nalazi neposredno iznad pristupnog puta te je stoga zasigurno bilo potrebno posebno osiguravati spomenuti potez. Na terenu se ne zapažaju nikakvi ostaci obrambenih struktura pa će buduća arheološka istraživanja svakako trebati usmjeriti na ovaj dio nalazišta ne bi li se dobio odgovor na postavljeno pitanje.



Sl. 6 Pogled iz zraka na središnji dio utvrde (Foto: Media Ex Machina).
Fig. 6 Aerial view of the central section of the fort (Photograph: Media Ex Machina).

Središnji dio utvrde čine kula, palas i unutarnje dvorište. Kula je isturena na sjeveroistočnom kutu palasa, odakle se lako mogao kontrolirati pristup utvrde. Vanjske dimenzije kule iznose 5,55 x 8,3 x 7,77 x 6,34 m, s time da je istočni zid pri dnu ukošen. Unutarnje dimenzije kule iznose 6,02 x 3,54 x 5,81 x 3,86 m, a njezina maksimalna visina mjestimice doseže do 17 m. Kula je imala pet etaža, što je jasno vidljivo po utorima za grede te strijelnicama i prozorima raspoređenim po svim etažama. Prizemna etaža imala je visinu od približno 5 m, dok su ostale bile visoke približno 3 m. Sudeći po sačuvanim zidnim perforacijama, možemo zaključiti da su donje dvije etaže imale isključivo obrambenu svrhu jer se na njihovim zidovima pojavljuju uglavnom strijelnice te jedan veći otvor na zapadnoj strani podno kojeg se nalazio opkop utvrde. Na trećoj etaži se osim strijelnica na istočnom zidu nalaze vrata koja vode do karakterističnog srednjovjekovnog zahoda u vidu manje prostorije na konzolama. Na istoj etaži se također nalazi jedan veći prozorski otvor iznad opkopa. Na četvrtoj etaži se osim strijelnica pojavljuju i manji kvadratni prozorski otvori, dok na posljednjoj, petoj etaži više nema otvora strijelnica, već samo prozorski otvori. Na istočnom zidu pete etaže nalaze se ostaci još jednog konzolno istaknutog zahoda. S obzirom na opisano, možemo pretpostaviti da

all floors. The ground floor was approximately 5 m high, while the other floors were approximately 3 m high. On the basis of the preserved holes on the wall, we can conclude that the two lower floors were used solely for defensive purposes, as there are mainly loopholes on their walls, coupled with a larger opening on the western side, underneath of which was the fortification moat. On the third floor, in addition to the loopholes, there is also a door in the eastern wall, which leads to a characteristic medieval latrine in the form of a small cantilevered room. Located on the same floor is also a larger window opening above the moat. Beside loopholes, on the fourth floor there are also small, square-shaped window openings, whereas on the fifth and last floor there are no loopholes but only window openings. Located on the eastern wall of the fifth floor are the remnants of another cantilevered latrine. Given the aforementioned, we can assume that the upper two floors could have been used for residential purposes as well. On the southern wall, at the level of the second, third and fourth floors, there are doors that were used to communicate with the residential section of the fortification. The uppermost and the lowermost floors could be accessed only from the area of the tower itself. Given the preserved architectural remnants, and the famous etchings of Istrian fortifications from Valvasor's work⁵, we can assume that the tower was covered with a hipped roof. The roof was probably covered with semi-circular tiles, fragments of which were collected during the archaeological explorations of the tower.

The palace of the fort was located to the southwest of the tower and was connected with it using the aforementioned doors. Its interior dimensions measure 18.18 x 5.96 x 17.51 x 6.3 m. From the area of the outer courtyard it was accessed through a door on the southern wall. The entrance door was 1.7 m wide.

The residential character of this building is clearly corroborated by the remnants of its two upper floors. They offered a certain amount of comfort in the otherwise cramped conditions of a medieval feudal fortress. Specifically, on the third floor of the palace, on the eastern and northern walls, there are the partially preserved windows located in niches that reach to the ground, equipped with benches that were used to work next to a source of light. On the fourth floor of the palace, on the northern and eastern walls, there are large openings for doors that could have lead to smaller wooden balconies, if we take into account the preserved beam slots on the exterior sides of the wall. It seems that

⁵ E.g. Pazin, Lindar, Žminj, Paz, Gradinje...

su gornje dvije etaže mogle biti korištene i za stanovanje. Na južnom zidu, na razini druge, treće i četvrte etaže nalaze se vrata namijenjena komunikaciji sa stambenim dijelom utvrde. Najvišoj odnosno najnižoj etaži moglo se pristupiti isključivo iz prostora same kule. S obzirom na sačuvane arhitektonske ostatke, ali i na poznate grafike istarskih utvrda iz Valvasorova djela⁵, možemo pretpostaviti da je kula bila pokrivena četverostrešnim krovom. Krov je najvjerojatnije bio prekriven kupom kanalicom, čiji su ulomci prikupljeni prilikom arheoloških istraživanja kule.



Sl. 7 Pogled sa sjeveroistoka na kulu.
Fig. 7 View of the tower from the northeast.

Palas utvrde smješten je jugozapadno od kule, povezan s njom već spominjanim vratima. Njegove unutarnje dimenzije iznose 18,18 x 5,96 x 17,51 x 6,3 m, a iz prostora vanjskog dvorišta pristupalo mu se kroz vrata na južnom zidu. Ulazna vrata su bila široka 1,7 m.

O rezidencijalnom karakteru ovog objekta jasno svjedoče ostaci gornja dva kata. Ti su katovi nudili određeni komfor u uvjetima skučenosti srednjovjekovne feudalne utvrde. Naime, na trećoj etaži palasa, na istočnom i sjevernom zidu, nalaze se parcijalno sačuvani prozori u nišama

the door on the eastern wall was formed subsequent to the modifications that were executed on the opening of a window that had the same characteristics as the one on the third floor, as one of the lateral stone benches is still partially preserved. Right alongside the door on the northern wall is a bricked-up window opening that equals those from the third floor of the palace, which puts us in a position to assume that this door was likewise created as a result of a building intervention, i.e. after the window was walled up.

Nevertheless, the residential part of the fort also had to partially assume a defensive role, which was of key importance for the survival of such a complex. Thus, on top of the palace was a sentry footway equipped with a crenellated parapet, whereas on the lower two floors there were only loopholes. The mode in which the lower two floors functioned still leaves a few unanswered questions. Specifically, the ground-floor hall that was accessed through the front door could have had a maximum height of two meters, or even a bit less, judging by the cantilever-like protrusions preserved on the northern wall, which is rather unusual for entrance halls of representative buildings. There were no openings on the northern wall, two loopholes were on the eastern wall, while the southern wall was preserved up to a level where no openings could appear – its original appearance remains consequently unknown. On the western wall of this room is a door that is approximately one meter higher in comparison with the level of its flooring, which means that in case there were arches on the level of the cantilever-like protrusions on the northern wall, the functioning of the door would not be possible. The possibility therefore remains, that the second floor covered only part of the ground-floor entrance level of the palace, and that it stretched only along its northern and eastern wall.



Sl. 8 Pogled s juga na prostor palasa utvrde.
Fig. 8 View of the palace of the fort as seen from the south.

⁵ Npr. Pazin, Lindar, Žminj, Paz, Gradinje...

koje sežu do poda, s klupicama namijenjenim radu uz izvor svjetlosti. Na četvrtoj etaži palasa, na sjevernom i istočnom zidu, nalaze se veliki otvori vrata koja su, sudeći po sačuvanim utorima za grede na vanjskim licima zida, mogla voditi do manjih drvenih balkona. Čini se da su vrata na istočnom zidu nastala naknadnim preinakama prozorskog otvora jednakih karakteristika poput onoga na trećoj razini, jer je još uvijek djelomično očuvana jedna od bočnih kamenih klupica. Neposredno uz vrata sjevernog zida nalazi se zazidani prozorski otvor jednak onima s treće etaže palasa pa možemo pretpostaviti da su i ova vrata također nastala naknadnim intervencijama, odnosno nakon zazidavanja prozora.

Pa ipak, i rezidencijalni dio utvrde morao je djelomično preuzeti obrambenu ulogu, ključnu za opstanak ovakvog kompleksa. Tako se na vrhu palasa nalazila stražarska staza opremljena prsobranima sa strijelnicama, a na donje dvije etaže bili su isključivo otvori strijelnica. Način funkcioniranja donjih dviju etaža ostavlja i nekoliko otvorenih pitanja. Naime, prizemna prostorija kojoj se pristupalo kroz ulazna vrata mogla je, sudeći po konzolnim istakama sačuvanim na sjevernom zidu, biti visoka maksimalno 2 m ili čak i nešto manje, što je prilično neobično za ulazne prostorije reprezentativnih građevina. Na sjevernom zidu nije bilo nikakvih otvora, na istočnom su se nalazile dvije strijelnice, dok je južni zid očuvan do razine na kojoj se nisu ni mogli pojaviti nikakvi otvori pa njegov izgled ostaje nepoznat. Na zapadnom zidu ove prostorije nalaze se vrata koja su za oko 1 m viša od njezine hodne razine pa bi u slučaju postojanja svodova na razini konzola sjevernog zida njihovo funkcioniranje bilo nemoguće. Ostaje stoga otvorena mogućnost da je druga etaža prekrivala samo dio ulazne prizemne razine palasa, odnosno da se prostirala tek uz njegov sjeverni i istočni zid.

Iz prostora palasa se vratima širokim 160 cm pristupalo prostoru unutarnjeg dvorišta koje se nalazi u nastavku palasa sa zapadne strane. Pronađena vrata imala su otvore za drvene dovratnike te prag načinjen od nekoliko većih kamenih ulomaka. Gradnja dvorišta na ovom položaju imala je i svoju praktičnu, obrambenu namjenu. Naime, s obzirom na prirodne zadatosti okolnog terena te postojanje opkopa na sjevernoj strani utvrde, palas je bio najdostupniji upravo sa zapadne strane. Ne bi li se spriječio pristup tom najznačajnijem dijelu kompleksa izgrađeno je unutarnje dvorište, čime je značajno osiguran palas te stvoren dodatni funkcionalni prostor unutar utvrde. Unutarnje dimenzije dvorišta iznose 9,04 x 6,62 x 8,52 x 7,31 m. Uz njegov sjeverni zid pronađene su dvije

From the area of the palace, a 160 cm wide door led to the area of the inner courtyard located in continuation of the palace on the western side. The discovered door was equipped with holes for wooden door-posts, and a threshold made of several large stone fragments. The construction of the courtyard on this position had its practical, defensive purpose. Specifically, with respect to the natural features of the surrounding terrain, and the existence of a moat on the northern side of the fort, the palace was most accessible from the western side. To prevent access to this, the most important part of the complex, the inner courtyard was built, which contributed substantially to the security of the palace and created an additional functional area within the fort. The interior dimensions of the courtyard measure 9.04 x 6.62 x 8.52 x 7.31 m. Alongside its northern wall, two postholes were discovered (SU 50-51 and SU 52-53), for which it can be presumed that they represent the remnants of a wooden porch, or else they were the supporting elements of a sentry footway. At the opposite end of the courtyard, along its southern wall, we documented the existence of a stove. The fire-box is only partially preserved in the form of a brick substrate on which there were traces of fire. This find suggests that this part of the courtyard was also probably covered, but no remnants of the supporting structure for the roof were found.

Significant finds were obtained as a result of explorations in quadrants located to the north of the palace and the inner courtyard. In fact, these explorations have confirmed that the fort was protected with a six meters wide moat on the northern side. These explorations likewise resulted in the discovery of layers that were used to fill the moat when the fort was still in use, and also of those that were created after its abandonment. And while the latter consist mainly of material that was created after the walls collapsed, the layers that were created when the fort was still in use offer us a large quantity of small archaeological material that found its way here because it was thrown out of the windows as waste.

Only three fragments of stone sculpture were recorded to date at Possert as a result of explorations. These are arched lintels made of better-quality fragments of sandstone that was also used to build the rest of the fort. With regard to the fact that two of the fragments were equipped with holes used to affix the metal rod lattice, we can assume that these are the remains of a window. The third fragment, given the size, probably belonged to a door. The window and the door were probably located on the western or southern wall of the

rupe za stupove (SJ 50-51 i SJ 52-53) za koje možemo pretpostaviti da predstavljaju ostatke drvene nadstrešnice ili nosače stražarske staze. Na suprotnom kraju dvorišta, uz njegov južni zid, dokumentirano je postojanje peći. Njezino je ložište očuvano tek djelomično, u vidu podloge načinjene slaganjem opeka na kojima su pronađeni ostaci vatrišta. Ovaj bi nalaz sugerirao da je i ovaj dio dvorišta vjerojatno bio natkriven, no nisu pronađeni nikakvi ostaci konstrukcije.

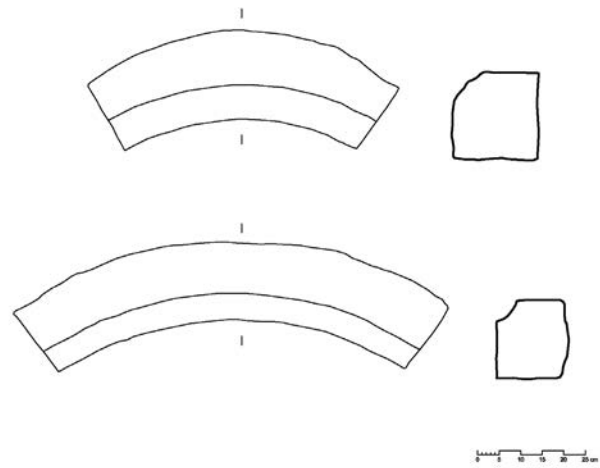
Značajni su nalazi dobiveni istraživanjem kvadrana koji se nalaze sjeverno od palasa i unutarnjeg dvorišta. Naime, istraživanjima je potvrđeno da je utvrdu sa sjeverne strane branio opkop širine 6 m. Prilikom istraživanja otkriveni su slojevi kojima je opkop bio zatrpavan još tijekom korištenja utvrde, ali i oni nastali nakon njezina napuštanja. I dok se ovi potonji sastoje uglavnom od materijala nastalog urušavanjem zidova, slojevi nastali tijekom života u utvrdi nude obilje pokretnog arheološkog materijala koji je ovdje dospijevao kao otpad bacan kroz prozore.

Dosadašnjim istraživanjima na Possertu su pronađena tek tri ulomka kamene plastike. Riječ je o kamenim lučnim nadvojima izrađenim od nešto kvalitetnijih ulomaka kamena pješčenjaka, od kojega je sagrađen i ostatak utvrde. S obzirom na ostatke prozorske rešetke na dva pronađena ulomka, odnosno rupe za uglavljanje metalnih šipki rešetke, možemo pretpostaviti da je riječ o ostacima prozora. Treći je ulomak, s obzirom na dimenzije, vjerojatno pripadao vratima. Prozor i vrata su se vjerojatno nalazili na zapadnom ili južnom zidu palasa, okrenutom dvorištu, s obzirom da sačuvani prozori palasa na njegovom sjevernom i istočnom zidu, jednako kao i prozori kule, pokazuju drugačije karakteristike.

Kao podnica na prostoru palasa i unutarnjeg dvorišta korištena je zaravnata zemljana površina. Tek je u sjeverozapadnom kutu unutarnjeg dvorišta pronađeno nekoliko složenih kamenih ploča koje bi mogle predstavljati ostatak popločenja (SJ 23). Zanimljivo je da se u unutrašnjosti palasa ne uočavaju nikakvi tragovi zidova građenih kamenom. Moguće je da su pregradni zidovi građeni od drveta, što je s obzirom na dostupnost tog materijala u ovim krajevima prilično vjerojatno. Krov je bio pokriven kanalicama, čiji su mnogobrojni fragmenti pronađeni u urušenjima zgrade.

Debljine zidova se na pojedinim dijelovima utvrde razlikuju. Pritom je primjetno da su oni koji predstavljaju vanjske zidove cjelokupnog kompleksa znatno širi od ostalih, a prilikom njihove gradnje je primijenjeno ukošavanje donjih dijelova, čime su dodatno ojačani.

palace, facing the courtyard, because the preserved palace windows on the northern and eastern walls, as well as the windows of the tower, display different characteristics.



Sl. 9 Crteži pronađenih lučnih nadvoja.

Fig. 9 Drawings of the discovered arched lintels.

The flooring in both the area of the palace and in the inner courtyard consisted of a leveled earthen surface. Only in the northwestern corner of the inner courtyard did we find several flagstones that were perhaps used as paving material (SU 23). It is interesting to note that in the interior of the palace there are no traces of walls built with stone. The partition walls were possibly made out of wood, which is a plausible explanation due to the availability of this material in this region. The roof was covered with tiles whose numerous fragments we found amongst the debris of the building.

The thickness of the walls varies in different parts of the fort. At the same time it is apparent that the exterior walls of the entire complex are significantly broader in comparison with the others. In the course of their construction, the lower sections were chamfered, which resulted in the further strengthening of these walls. Thus, the maximum width of the northern wall of the palace measures 1.4 m in its lowest point, while on first-floor level it narrows down to 0.85 m. The maximum width of the northern wall of the inner courtyard measures 1.3 m, while in the upper sections it narrows down to 0.75 m. The western wall of the inner courtyard has a maximal width of 1.2 m in its lowest part, and in the upper parts it narrows down to 0.75 m. The lower sections of the remaining walls are not chamfered. Thus, the southern wall of the inner courtyard has a width of 0.75 m, the western wall of the palace measures 0.7 m, while the southern and eastern walls of the palace measure 0.9 m.

Tako je maksimalna širina sjevernog zida palasa 1,4 m u najnižem dijelu, dok se u razini prvog kata sužava do 0,85 m. Najveća širina sjevernog zida unutarnjeg dvorišta iznosi 1,3 m, dok se u gornjim dijelovima sužava na 0,75 m. Zapadni zid unutarnjeg dvorišta u najnižem dijelu doseže maksimalnu širinu 1,2 m, a u gornjim dijelovima ima širinu 0,75 m. Ostali zidovi nisu ukošeni u donjim dijelovima. Tako južni zid unutarnjeg dvorišta ima širinu od 0,75 m, zapadni zid palasa 0,7 m, a južni i istočni zid palasa 0,9 m.

KONZERVATORSKO-RESTAURATORSKI ZAHVATI NA ARHITEKTONSKIM OSTACIMA KOMPLEKSA

Od napuštanja utvrde do trenutka pokretanja projekta njezina istraživanja i sanacije 2007. g. protekla su približno četiri stoljeća. Ovaj dugotrajni period polaganog propadanja ostavio je mnogobrojne tragove na sačuvanim arhitektonskim ostacima. Iako su se pojedini zidovi uspjeli održati gotovo do svoje originalne visine, veliki dio kompleksa bio je u potpunosti urušen i zapravo neprepoznatljiv na terenu. Zidovi sačuvani u elevaciji bili su prepuni oštećenja nastalih uslijed osipanja građevinskog materijala s kruništa i oko zidnih perforacija, što je značajno ugrožavalo njihovu statiku. Sačuvani zidovi su na pojedinim mjestima zadržali i do 17 m visine, što ih je u kombinaciji sa značajnim oštećenjima činilo iznimno ugroženim te im je prijeto gotovo neizbježno urušavanje.

Glavnina raspoloživih financijskih sredstava u dosadašnjoj provedbi projekta bila je usmjerena na građevinsku sanaciju sačuvanih arhitektonskih ostataka utvrde. Već opisivana sačuvana visina zidova utvrde s mnogobrojnim oštećenjima zidne mase činila je njihovu sanaciju iznimno zahtjevnom. Stoga je najprije učinjen arhitektonski snimak utvrde. Nakon geodetske izmjere i 3D laserskog skeniranja izrađeni su jedinstveni i georeferencirani 3D model u vidu oblaka točaka u boji, CAD tehnički crteži pogleda, presjek i tlocrt te ortofoto pogled na zidove⁶.

Prilikom obnove utvrde primijenjen je princip rekonstruiranja dijelova zidova za koje su postojale jasne indicije o nekadašnjem izgledu u cilju nužne konzervacije sačuvanih struktura i jasnije percepcije načina funkcioniranja utvrde. Prilikom radova korišteni su isključivo materijali koji odgovaraju originalima i tretirani sukladno zatečenom stanju.

⁶ Dokumentiranje arhitektonskih ostataka utvrde obavila je firma Vektra d.o.o. iz Varaždina.

CONSERVATION-RESTORATION INTERVENTIONS ON THE ARCHITECTONIC REMNANTS OF THE COMPLEX

Approximately four centuries have passed since the abandonment of the fort and the beginning of the project of its exploration and improvement in 2007. This prolonged period of slow decay has left many traces on the preserved architectural remains. Although some of the walls were preserved almost to their original height, a large part of the complex caved in completely and was hence unrecognizable on the field. The walls whose height was preserved, were ridden with damages caused by building material that crumbled from the battlements and from around the holes in the wall, all of which significantly endangered their statics. The preserved walls retained in some places a height of up to 17 m, which combined with their significant damages made them extremely vulnerable and prone to inevitable collapse.

The bulk of the available funds for the implementation of the project were to date spent on structural improvements of the preserved architectural remains of the fort. The already described preserved height of the fort walls, coupled with numerous damages on the wall mass, made their improvement an extremely demanding task. Bearing that in mind, the first step was to make an architectonic survey of the fort. After a geodetic survey and 3D laser scanning, a uniform and geo-referenced 3D model on the basis of clouds of colored dots was made, followed by CAD technical drawings of the view, a cross-section, a ground plan, and an orthophoto of the walls⁶.

A principle was adopted during renovation works on the fort, in order to carry out the necessary conservation of the preserved structures and to obtain a clearer perception of the way in which the fort functioned, whereby those sections of the walls were reconstructed for which there existed clear indications about their original appearance. Only materials that correspond to the original ones were used for these works, and they were treated in accordance with the way they were originally treated.

The starting point of the restoration was the western wall of the tower. This wall represented the most vulnerable point of the structure, as most of it caved in despite of it being preserved almost to the original height. The situation was alarming because the collapse of this wall would almost certainly cause the destruction of

⁶ The documenting of architectural remnants of the fort was made by Vektra d.o.o., a company from Varaždin.

Početak sanacije bio je zapadni zid kule. Ovaj je zid predstavljao najugroženiju točku objekta, a njegov najveći dio je, unatoč očuvanosti do gotovo originalne visine, bio urušen. Situacija je bila alarmantna jer bi rušenje ovog zida zasigurno uzrokovalo uništavanje susjednih zidova kule i palasa te je stoga upravo on izabran kao polazišna točka obnove utvrde. Radi otklanjanja mogućnosti bilo kakvih daljnjih oštećenja građevine ili ugrožavanja sigurnosti radnika koje su se mogle pojaviti uslijed građevinskog zahvata, najprije je napravljen statički elaborat i projekt samostojeće, masivne cijevne skele.

Nakon postavljanja skele bilo je potrebno očistiti korijen zida, zatim porušiti labilne dijelove, urušenja učvrstiti drvenim razuporama i tek nakon toga početi sa zidanjem i rekonstruiranjem dijelova koji su nedostajali. Povoljna okolnost prilikom rekonstruiranja bila je bar djelomična očuvanost svih oštećenih zidnih perforacija, na osnovu čega smo bili u mogućnosti u potpunosti obnoviti ovaj zid. Tako su, osim pet postojećih, rekonstruirane još tri strijelnice te dva manja i dva veća prozora. Pri dnu zida ostavljen je nezazidan otvor koji se koristi prilikom arheoloških istraživanja unutrašnjosti same kule, nakon čega će i on biti zazidan, a pri njegovu dnu rekonstruirana strijelnica.

U iduće tri kampanje konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova obnovljena su tri preostala zida kvadratne kule. Iako su radovi na ovim zidovima bili u određenoj mjeri manje zahtjevni od onih obavljenih na zapadnom zidu, ipak su zahtijevali osobito oprezan i sistematičan pristup. Tako je prije svakog zahvata najprije napravljen projekt skele, s posebnom obradom spajanja i učvršćivanja na građevinu. Nakon montaže skele s vanjske i unutrašnje strane zida pristupalo se pažljivom uklanjanju bršljana. Potom je slijedila demontaža nestabilnih dijelova kruništa, a zatim zidanje mase zida. Nakon toga počela bi rekonstrukcija sačuvanih strijelnica i prozora na unutarnjem i vanjskom plaštu zida te rekonstrukcija zidnog plašta, koji je u pravilu bio osobito oštećen u gornjim dijelovima zidova. S obzirom na sačuvane ostatke bili smo u mogućnosti rekonstruirati dva prozora na najvišoj etaži sjevernog zida te jedan na istočnom zidu. Osobito zahtjevni bili su radovi na dva djelomično sačuvana konzolno istaknuta zahoda, s obzirom da su konzole na kojima su se nalazili bile dotrajale i trebalo ih je zamijeniti adekvatnim materijalom. Na trima sačuvanim vratima kojima se nekoć komuniciralo između palasa i kule bilo je potrebno rekonstruirati zidane dovratnike te demontirati postojeće i montirati nove kamene okvire izrađene od odgovarajućeg materijala. Također, na većini prozora trebalo je zamijeniti postojeće kamene okvire.

the adjacent walls of the tower and palace, and it was therefore chosen as the starting point for the restoration works. A survey of the statics was made, followed by a project for a self-supporting, massive tubular scaffolding, in order to eliminate the possibility of any further damages to the structure, and to safeguard the workers from any perils associated with the necessary construction works.

After the scaffolding was put in place, works began on the cleaning of the wall base. The unstable sections of the wall were pulled down, the caved in sections were reinforced with wooden struts, and only then was it possible to start with the actual reconstruction of the missing parts of the wall. A favorable circumstance in conjunction with the restoration works was the fact that all the damaged holes in the wall were at least partially preserved, on the basis of which we were then able to thoroughly renovate it. Thus, in addition to the five existing loopholes, we likewise reconstructed three additional ones, together with two smaller and two larger windows. An opening was left at the base of the wall, because it is used during archaeological excavations inside the tower, after which it will be walled up, and at its base a loophole will be reconstructed.

In the following three campaigns of conservation-restoration works, the three remaining walls of the square tower were renovated. Although works on these walls were to some extent less demanding than those carried out on the western wall, they nevertheless required a very cautious, systematic approach. Thus, before any intervention, a scaffolding plan was made, with particular attention being paid to details of how to connect and fasten this scaffolding to the structure. After the scaffolding was erected on the inner and outer side of the wall, the careful removal of ivy began. Following this, the unstable sections of the battlement were dismantled and the actual building of the wall mass began. Then began the reconstruction of the preserved loopholes and windows on the inner and outer mantle of the wall, and the reconstruction of the wall mantle itself, which was as a rule particularly damaged in the upper sections of the walls. As regards the preserved remains, we were able to reconstruct two windows on the top floor of the northern wall, and a single one on the eastern wall. Particularly challenging were the works on two partially preserved projecting latrines on cantilevers, because the latter were worn out and had to be replaced with adequate materials. On three preserved doors that were used to communicate between the tower and palace, it was necessary to reconstruct the door frames and to dismantle the existing and build-in new jambs made of suitable materials. Also, on most of the windows it was necessary to replace the existing jambs.



Sl. 10 Primjeri stanja zidova utvrde prije i poslije konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova.
 Fig. 10 Examples for the state of the walls of the fort before and after the conservation-restoration works.

Prošlogodišnjim radovima započeti su konzervatorsko-restauratorski zahvati na palasu utvrde tijekom kojih je saniran njegov istočni zid. Tom su prilikom rekonstruirane sačuvane strijelnice, prozor i vrata, dok su u najvišim dijelovima rekonstruirani prsobrani stražarske staze sa strijelnicama⁷.

Zidanje svih porušenih dijelova izvedeno je originalnim materijalom prikupljenim za vrijeme arheoloških istraživanja. Rekonstrukcija zidne mase je izvedena mortom spravljenim od živog vapna, a završna rekonstrukcija kruništa u visini od 30 cm mortom od hidrauličkog vapna. Lica zidova obrađena su obilnijim fugiranjem ne bi li se postigao izgled kakav je zid

Last year's works marked the beginning of conservation-restoration interventions on the palace section of the fort, in the course of which its eastern wall was renovated. On that occasion, the preserved loopholes, a window and a door were reconstructed, while on the uppermost sections the crenellated parapet of the sentry footway was restored⁷.

All construction works on the destroyed sections of the wall were made using the original material that was collected during the archaeological excavations. The reconstruction of the wall mass was made with mortar prepared with quick lime, while for the final reconstruction of the battlement to a height of 30 cm, a mortar based on hydraulic lime was used. The surface of the walls was richly grouted in

⁷ Sve građevinske radove izvodila je licencirana tvrtka Kapitel d.o.o. iz Žminjja.

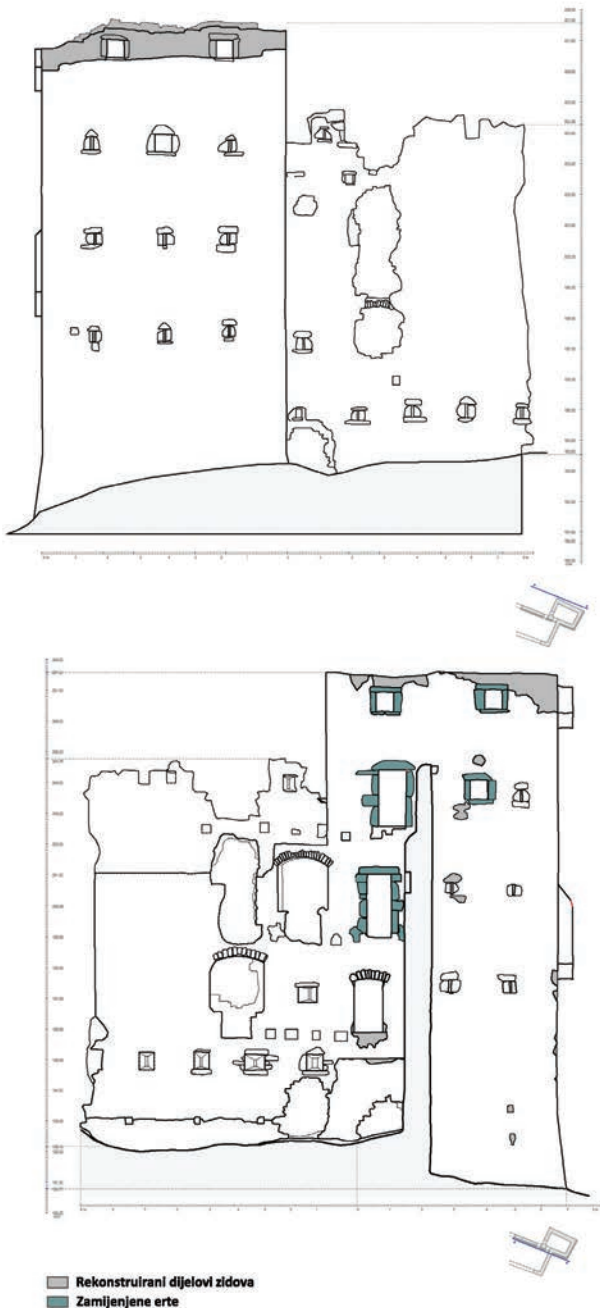
⁷ All construction works were executed by Kapitel d.o.o., a licensed company from Žminj.

vjerojatno imao u posljednjoj fazi korištenja, a na što su upućivali sačuvani segmenti zidne žbuke.

Naravno, završetkom obnove kule sanacija arhitektonskih ostataka Posserta nije okončana. U idućim godinama predviđena je sanacija sjevernog zida palasa, ali i svih onih zidova koji su pronađeni tijekom arheoloških istraživanja. Također, radovi bi u konačnici trebali obuhvatiti i prezentaciju samog lokaliteta, a projekt konačne prezentacije trenutno je u izradi.

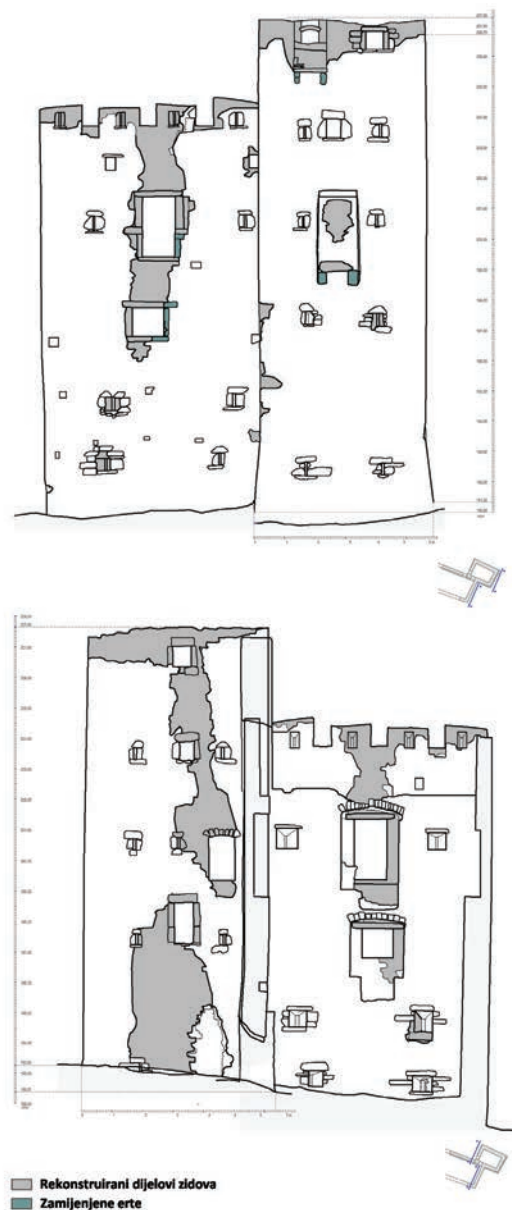
order to obtain the same effect as during the last phase of usage of the fort, which was performed with the help of some preserved segments of the original wall plaster.

It is of course clear, that with the completion of the tower renovation, the reconstruction works on the architectural remnants of Possert are by no means finished. In the coming years, a renewal of the northern palace wall is planned together with all the other walls that were discovered as a result of archaeological excavations. Likewise, the final stage of the works should also include the presentation of the site itself, and the plan for this is currently being developed.



Sl. 11 Arhitektonski snimak istočnog zida palasa i kule te zapadnog zida kule (Izradio: J. Višnjić).

Fig. 11 Architectonic survey of the eastern wall of the palace and tower, and the western wall of the tower (Author: J. Višnjić).



Sl. 12 Arhitektonski snimak sjevernog zida palasa i kule te južnog zida kule (Izradio: J. Višnjić).

Fig. 12 Architectonic survey of the northern wall of the palace and tower, and the southern wall of the tower (Author: J. Višnjić).

METODOLOGIJA ARHEOLOŠKIH ISTRAŽIVANJA I STRATIGRAFIJA NALAZIŠTA

S obzirom na opisano stanje objekta, od samog je početka bilo jasno da se radi o iznimno kompleksnom projektu s tehničkog, ali i financijskog aspekta. Stoga je obnova utvrde u startu osmišljena kao višegodišnji projekt, što je naravno podrazumijevalo i planiranje arheoloških istraživanja na isti način. Nakon krčenja raslinja, koje je u potpunosti prekrilo prostor utvrde, najprije je načinjena mreža kvadranta na temelju koje su obavljani svi daljnji istraživački radovi. Cjelokupni prostor nalazišta podijeljen je na tri sektora. Sektor I približno zauzima prostor kule i palasa utvrde, sektor II prostor unutarnjeg dvorišta, a sektor III prostor vanjskog dvorišta. Oni su dodatno podijeljeni na kvadrante dimenzija 4x4 m. Ovakva je podjela napravljena ne bi li se tijekom svih budućih istraživanja mogla voditi jedinstvena dokumentacija koja će biti nadopunjavana prema unaprijed zacrtanim parametrima i stoga jednostavna za korištenje i razumijevanje svim involviranim i zainteresiranim pojedincima.

Kako je već navedeno, zidovi koji su bili vidljivi prije početka istraživanja otkrivali su tek jedan segment

THE METHODOLOGY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS AND THE STRATIGRAPHY OF THE SITE

Given the condition of the property described above, it was clear from the outset that this was a very complex project from both the technical and financial aspect. The reconstruction of the fort was therefore planned from the beginning as a project that will last several years, which of course also included the planning of archaeological explorations in the same way. After clearing the vegetation that completely covered the area of the fortress, we proceeded by making a grid of quadrants, on the basis of which all further archaeological explorations were conducted. The entire area of the site was divided into three sectors. Sector I thus covers the approximate area of the tower and palace of the fort, Sector II the area of the inner courtyard, and Sector III the area of the outer courtyard. These sectors are further divided into quadrants measuring 4x4 m. Such a division was made in order to be able to maintain a single documentation system for all future exploration activities, which will be updated in accordance with pre-established parameters, and will therefore be easy to use and understand on the part of all involved and interested parties.



Sl. 13 Nalazište s naznačenom podjelom na kvadrante i istraženim dijelovima (Izradio: J. Višnjić).

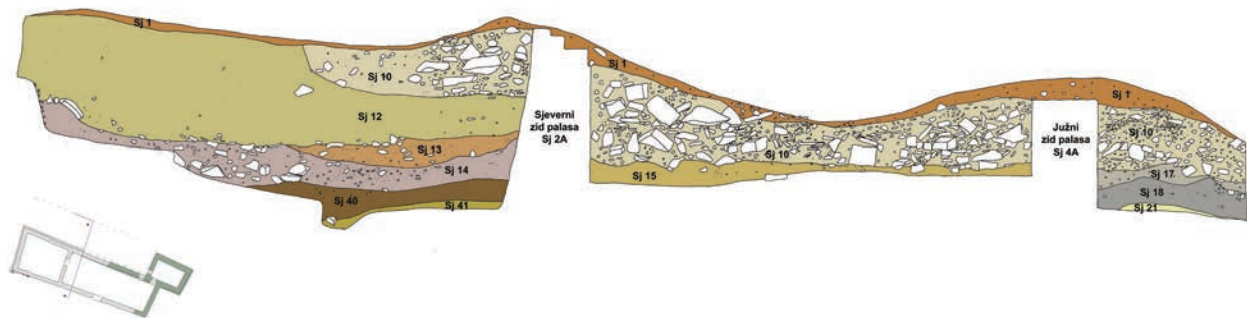
Fig. 13 The site with the marked division into quadrants and the explored sections (Author: J. Višnjić).

nekadašnjeg kompleksa. Uz kvadratnu kulu utvrde prislonjeni su istočni i sjeverni zid palasa, no južni i zapadni zid u potpunosti su urušeni, zbog čega nije bilo moguće utvrditi prostorne gabarite objekta. Stoga je upravo pokušaj definiranja gabarita palasa poslužio kao polazišna točka arheoloških istraživanja. Pronalazak zapadnog zida ovog segmenta utvrde otvorio je niz drugih mogućnosti te je u idućim arheološkim kampanjama u cijelosti istraženo unutarne dvorište kompleksa koje se nalazilo u zapadnom nastavku palasa i definiran opkop koji je utvrdu štiti sa sjeverne, napadima najizloženije strane. Također, istražen je i dio kule, kao i sonde na istočnom i zapadnom rubu vanjskog dvorišta utvrde. Dosad je istražena površina od 68 m².

Sva provedena istraživanja su obavljena stratigrafskom metodom. Istraživalo se do zdravice, što je mjestimice značilo i više od 2 m dubine. Najveći dio istraženih slojeva predstavljaju urušnja zidova, a tek u najdubljim dijelovima iskopa pojavljuju se slojevi u kojima nalazimo pokretni arheološki materijal. Stratigrafija nalazišta pokazuje značajnu razliku u prostorima koji su pripadali interijeru objekata i onima koji su se nalazili u eksterijeru. Tako se u prostoru palasa i unutarnjeg dvorišta ispod površinskog sloja SJ 1 nalazi sloj urušnja okolnih zidova SJ 10, a ispod njega tek tanki slojevi u kojima je prikupljena manja količina pokretnih arheoloških nalaza. U unutrašnjosti palasa to je sloj SJ 15, na prostoru unutarnjeg dvorišta slojevi SJ 42 i 43, a u kuli slojevi SJ 63 do 67. Situacija je nešto kompleksnija na prostoru južno od palasa i unutarnjeg dvorišta. Ponovno se ispod površinskog sloja SJ 1 pojavljuje sloj urušnja zidova SJ 10, a ispod njega nešto deblji slojevi s pokretnim arheološkim nalazima SJ 17 i SJ 18. Najdublja stratigrafska sekvenca, pa samim time i najveća koncentracija stratigrafskih jedinica nalazi se na prostoru opkopa sa sjeverne strane utvrde. I ovdje se na površini pojavljuju slojevi SJ 1 i SJ 10. Ispod njih je deblji sloj ilovače SJ 12, koji je posljedica erozivnog djelovanja, odnosno ispiranja zemlje s viših dijelova terena, a koja je zaustavljena sjevernim zidom utvrde i taložena u njezinu opkopu. Ispod SJ 12 se pojavljuju arheološki slojevi nastali za vrijeme korištenja utvrde. Riječ je o slojevima SJ 13, 14, 40 i 41 u kojima je pronađena najveća količina pokretnih arheoloških nalaza. Problem kod stratigrafske sekvence dokumentirane u opkopu utvrde predstavlja činjenica da se ulomci istog predmeta ponekad mogu naći u dvije ili više različitih stratigrafskih jedinica. Ovo je vjerojatno posljedica činjenice da se u opkopu često ili stalno nalazila voda, zbog čega je dno vjerojatno bilo muljevito, mekano i porozno te su pojedini ulomci razbijenih posuda ponekad tonuli prema dnu.

As was already mentioned, the walls that were visible prior to the beginning of the explorations, revealed only a single segment of the former complex. Alongside the square tower of the fort, stood the eastern and northern walls of the palace, while the southern and western walls were completely ravaged, the result being that it was not possible to determine the spatial dimensions of the structure. The attempt to define the perimeter of the palace served, hence, as the starting point for archaeological excavations. The discovery of the western wall of this segment of the fort opened a whole series of other options, and in the coming archaeological campaigns the inner courtyard of the complex, which was located in the western continuation of the palace, was fully explored. The moat that protected the fort from the northern, the most exposed side, was also defined. A section of the tower was likewise explored together with probes on the eastern and western edge of the outer courtyard of the fort. An area covering 68 square meters was explored to date.

All the explorations that were carried out were conducted using the stratigraphic method. Excavations were made up to the level of sterile earth, which in some spots amounted to more than two meters deep. Most of the layers that were investigated represent collapsed walls, and only in the deepest parts of the excavation appear layers in which small archaeological material was discovered. The stratigraphy of the site shows a significant difference between areas belonging to the interior of structures, in comparison with those that were located in the exterior. Thus, located in the area of the palace and inner courtyard, underneath surface-layer SU 1, is a layer of debris from the surrounding walls that collapsed, SU 10, and underneath it are only the thin layers in which a smaller quantity of small archaeological finds were unearthed. In the interior of the palace this is layer SU 15, in the area of the inner courtyard these are layers SU 42 and 43, and in the tower these are layers SU 63 to 67. The situation is somewhat more complex in the area to the south of the palace and inner courtyard. We see again that underneath surface-layer SU 1 appears layer SU 10 that consists of collapsed wall debris, and below it are the somewhat thicker layers SU 17 and SU 18, which contained small archaeological finds. The deepest stratigraphic sequence, and thus the largest concentration of stratigraphic units, is located in the area of the moat to the north of the fort. Here, too, layers SU 1 and SU 10 appear on the surface. Below them is a thicker layer of clay, SU 12, which is the result of erosive action or the washing away of earth from



Sl. 14 Karakteristični presjek nalazišta (Izradio: J. Višnjić).

Fig. 14 A characteristic cross-section of the site (Author: J. Višnjić).

Zanimljivo je da u unutrašnjosti palasa nema gotovo nikakvih nalaza. Malobrojni pronađeni artefakti su uglavnom željezni kovani čavli, uz tek nekoliko manjih ulomaka keramičkih posuda. Sjevernije i južnije, izvan bedema palasa i dvorišta, pronađen je gotovo sav prikupljeni materijal. Ovo je vjerojatno posljedica činjenice da su stanovnici utvrde otpatke izbacivali na prostor podno bedema, o čemu slikovito svjedoči i velika količina životinjskih kostiju i školjaka, dok je unutrašnjost vjerojatno detaljno “počišćena” nakon njezina napuštanja.

POKRETNİ ARHEOLOŠKI NALAZI

Pronađeni pokretni arheološki nalazi svojim nam funkcionalnim i tipološkim karakteristikama pomažu u razumijevanju životnih navika stanovnika Posserta, aktivnosti koje su ondje odvijale, kulturnih utjecaja kojima su bili izloženi i identificiranju trgovačkih veza koje su održavali. Svojom brojnošću prednjače ulomci keramičkog posuđa i drugih keramičkih predmeta, slijede nalazi izrađeni od metala, a znatno su rjeđi ulomci staklenih posuda⁸. Za potrebe članka načinjen je izbor nalaza koji daju jasnu sliku o karakteru cjelokupnog fonda predmeta pronađenih prilikom istraživanja utvrde.

Keramički nalazi

Keramički se predmeti u osnovi mogu podijeliti na ulomke keramičkih posuda i predmeta koji se mogu okarakterizirati kao građevinska opeka (kupe i tavele) ili dijelovi kalijevih peći (pećnjaci). Nadalje, ulomci keramičkih posuda bazično se mogu podijeliti na kuhinjsko posuđe, dakle ono koje je korišteno za

higher positioned sections of the terrain, which was stopped by the western wall of the fort, settling in its moat. Below SU 12 are the archaeological layers that were formed during the period when the fort was in use. These are layers SU 13, 14, 40 and 41, in which the greatest amounts of small archaeological finds were unearthed. There is a problem connected with the stratigraphic sequence documented in the moat of the fort; it concerns the fact that fragments belonging to the same object can at times be found in two or more different stratigraphic units. This is probably due to the fact that the moat frequently or permanently contained water, which is why the bottom of the moat was probably muddy, soft and porous, and some vessel fragments sometimes sank towards the bottom.

It is interesting to note that the interior of the palace is almost devoid of any finds. The small number of unearthed artifacts consists mainly of wrought iron nails, accompanied by few smaller fragments of pottery vessels. More to the north and to the south, outside of the walls of the palace and courtyard, that is where almost all the material was discovered. This is perhaps due to the fact that residents of the fort disposed of their garbage by throwing it onto an area at the base of the outer wall, which was vividly corroborated by the discovery of a large amount of animal bones and seashells, while the interior was probably meticulously “cleansed” after the fort was abandoned.

SMALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

The discovered small archaeological finds, with their functional and typological characteristics, have helped us to understand the habits of the inhabitants of Possert. They have likewise given us an insight not only into the activities that were taking place there, but also

⁸ Tehničke crteže ulomaka kuhinjske keramike izradili su Josip Višnjić i Katarina Jerbić Percan, a metalnih i staklenih nalaza Josip Višnjić. Svi ulomci glaziranih keramičkih posuda skenirani su uz pomoć 3D-mikroskenera, a radove je obavila tvrtka Vektra d.o.o. iz Varaždina. Modeli su naknadno grafički obrađeni u Auto-Cad programu, a obradu modela napravio je Josip Višnjić.

spravljanje ili skladištenje prehrambenih namirnica, te na luksuznije, stolno posuđe, namijenjeno posluživanju i konzumiranju hrane. Ove se dvije skupine posuđa najčešće mogu razlikovati po njihovoj fakturi. Kuhinjsko posuđe u osnovi je jednostavnije izrade, odnosno grublje fature, dok je stolno posuđe u pravilu izrađeno od dobro pročišćene gline, a njegova površina tretirana različitim vrstama premaza. Iako nije isključeno korištenje posuda grublje fature kao stalnog posuđa, a dijela glaziranog posuđa kao kuhinjskog, zbog fragmentiranosti ulomaka u nastavku teksta nalazi će biti predstavljeni upravo na temelju njihove fature. Svi pronađeni keramički ulomci dobro se uklapaju u datacijske okvire funkcioniranja ove kasnosrednjovjekovne utvrde.

Posuđe grublje fature

Među ulomcima keramike grube fature najbrojniju skupinu predstavljaju dijelovi trbušastih lonaca. Po izgledu oboda lonci se mogu podijeliti u nekoliko skupina. Prvu skupinu čine lonci izvijenih oboda koji su nenaglašeni ili tek lagano zadebljani, a pojedini primjerci imaju tek lagano naglašenu horizontalnu raščlambu. U drugu skupinu spadaju oni zadebljanog, izduženog oboda, koji u presjeku mogu imati trokutastu formu ili biti profilirani, vertikalno raščlanjeni na dva ili više dijelova. Treću skupinu čine lonci tankih stijenki, zaglačane crne ili tamnosive površine, vertikalno raščlanjenih oboda i profilacijama naglašanih ramena⁹.

Znanstvene objave o kuhinjskoj kasnosrednjovjekovnoj keramici s područja Istre uistinu su prava rijetkost pa u blizjoj okolini teško pronalazimo paralele za primjerke pronađene na Possertu. Ipak, sličnosti za oblike lonaca skupine 1 (T1, T2, T3, T4) pronalazimo u Dvigradu, datirane u razdoblje 13. do 16. st. (Višnjić, u tisku, T. 16: 1-14; Cervigni, Malaguti, Riavez, Bianchi, Casale, Tamai, Morina, Munzi, Pavan, Mocchiutti 2004, 296, 297). Zanimljivo je da na ostalim nalazištima istraživanim na području Istre i Rijeke ne nalazimo analogije za ovaj oblik oboda kuhinjskih lonaca (Višnjić, u tisku), no primjerice na području istočne Slavonije (Višnjić 2013, 68) ili na južnom Jadranu (Guštin, Bikić, Mileusnić 2008, kat. 102-121) u drugoj polovici 16. st. se iznova počinju javljati jednostavni tipovi rubova lonaca, koji svojim karakteristikama podsjećaju na ranosrednjovjekovne, ali i na lonce naše skupine 1. Do ovakve pojave dolazi nakon nekoliko stoljeća korištenja širokog spektra

⁹ Unutar navedenih skupina lonaca pojavljuju se i mnogobrojni tipovi posuđa, no razrada detaljne tipologije kasnosrednjovjekovne kuhinjske keramike je tema koja je u nas tek u začetima te će joj u budućnosti trebati posvetiti znatno više pažnje.

into the cultural influences to which these inhabitants were exposed, identifying the trade links that they maintained. The majority of finds consist of fragments of pottery vessels and of other pottery objects, followed by finds made of metal, while glass vessel fragments are considerably rarer⁸. A selection of finds was compiled for this paper, which give a clear picture of the character of all the objects that were unearthed in the course of excavations at the fort.

Pottery finds

Pottery finds can be divided into fragments of pottery vessels and objects that can be characterized as building material (tiles and tavelle), or parts belonging to stoves. Furthermore, we can divide pottery vessel fragments into kitchenware, i.e. vessels used to keep or store food, and the more luxurious tableware that was used for serving and consuming food. These two groups of vessels can most often differ on account of fabric. In general, kitchenware is simpler in form and decoration, the fabric is coarse, whereas tableware is usually made of well-refined clay, and it has a surface that was treated with various types of slip. Although we cannot rule out the possibility that coarse ware was used as tableware, and some glazed pottery as kitchenware, in the continuation of this text we shall present the finds on the basis of their fabric, due to their fragmentation. All unearthed pottery fragments fit well into the dating framework that marks the functioning period of this late medieval fortress.

Coarse ware

Among pottery fragments with coarse fabric, the most numerous group is represented by fragments of globular jars. In accordance with the appearance of the rim, we can divide these vessels into several groups. The first group includes jars with everted rims that are not emphasized or else they are barely thickened, with individual specimens having a slightly emphasized horizontal molding. The second group includes jars with a thickened, elongated rim, which seen in section could have a triangular form, or else they are molded, vertically divided into two or more sections. The third

⁸ Technical drawings representing kitchenware fragments were made by Josip Višnjić and Katarina Jerbić Percan, while those representing metal and glass finds were drawn by Josip Višnjić. All fragments representing glazed pottery vessels were scanned with the help of a 3D-microscanner; this was performed by Vektra d.o.o., a company from Varaždin. These models were subsequently graphically processed with the help of an Auto-Cad program; the models were processed by Josip Višnjić.

različitim tipova raščlanjenih oboda. Shodno tome, ostaje otvorena mogućnost da i na području Istre tijekom ranog novog vijeka dolazi do sličnog procesa te da bi lonci skupine 1 mogli biti posljedica upravo takvih tendencija u lončarstvu. Kod ove skupine posuda vrlo je česta pojava različitih znakova na dnu posude (T1: 1, T4: 1). Ovakvi znakovi karakteristični su za ranija razdoblja, no nisu nepoznati i u razdoblju 15. i 16. st. (Tkalcćec 2010, 67; Bekić 2006, 39, T. 5: 1, T.6: 14; Čimin 2008, 126, T. 8: 4, 8; Negri 1999, Tav. 1-6). Oznake su izvedene u vidu križa ili višestruko prekrštenih linija u kružnici. Postoje različita mišljenja o karakteru ovih oznaka. Pojedini autori smatraju da se radi o oznakama lončara koje su svoju funkciju dobivale prilikom distribucije proizvoda, drugi da je riječ o tragovima utora s lončarskog kola, koji je pridržavao posude da se ne bi srušile prilikom vrtnje, a zastupljeno je i tumačenje da se radi o znakovima simboličkog značenja (Čimin 2008, 126; Negri 1999, 50). Lonci skupine 1 rađeni su od keramike tvrde fature s dosta primjesa, koja je redukcijski pečena, iako pojedini primjerci sugeriraju i takozvano reoksidacijsko pečenje.



Sl. 15 Primjeri rekonstruiranih lonaca tipa 1 (T1: 1; T4: 1).
Fig. 15 Examples of reconstructed Type I jars (T1: 1; T4: 1).

Za lonce skupine 2 (T5, T6) paralele pronalazimo na znatno širem području i u pravilu su vezani za područje Austrije, Slovenije, sjeveroistočne Italije i sjeverozapadne Hrvatske. Konkretno, najbliži poznati primjeri potječu iz Žminja, gdje su pronađeni prilikom istraživanja na prostoru nekadašnjeg kaštela (Višnjić, u tisku, T. 9: 1-14), Petrapilose (Višnjić, u tisku T. 4: 1-6), Svetvinčenta (Višnjić, u tisku, T. 10: 1-14), Starog Raklja (Višnjić 2012, T. 12: 1-6) i Dvigrada (Višnjić, u tisku, T. 17: 1-3; Cervigni, Malaguti, Riavez, Bianchi, Casale, Tamai, Morina, Munzi, Pavan, Mocchiutti 2004, 297). Od susjednih područja treba svakako spomenuti Rijeku, gdje su pronađeni prilikom istraživanja prostorne cjeline Trga pul Vele crikve (Višnjić, u tisku A, T. 1: 8-10, T. 2: 1-15, T. 3: 1-3), burg Vrbovec (Tkalcćec 2010, 68, 69, T. 5 - T.

group includes jars with thin walls, with a burnished or dark gray surface, having vertically molded rims, and shoulders emphasized by moldings⁹.

Scientific publications dealing with late medieval kitchenware from the territory of Istria are a true rarity, which means that in the immediate vicinity it is difficult to find analogies for the finds discovered at Possert. We can nevertheless find similarities for Group I jars (T1, T2, T3, T4) at Dvigrad, which were dated into the period from the 13th to the 16th century (Višnjić, in print, T. 16: 1-14; Cervigni, Malaguti, Riavez, Bianchi, Casale, Tamai, Morina, Munzi, Pavan, Mocchiutti 2004, 296, 297). It is interesting to note that on other explored sites on the territory of Istria and Rijeka, there are no analogies for this type of jars (Višnjić, in print); however, on the territory of Eastern Slavonia (Višnjić 2013, 68), or on the Southern Adriatic (Guštin, Bikić, Mileusnić 2008, Cat 102-121), for example, simple types of jar rims begin to appear anew in the second half of the 16th century, which in accordance with their characteristics remind us not only of early medieval jars, but also of those from our Group I. This phenomenon occurs after several centuries of use of a wide specter of different types of molded rims. In accordance with this, the possibility remains that a similar process also happened on the territory of Istria in the course of the Early Modern Age, and that jars from Group I could be a consequence of precisely such tendencies in pottery. This group of vessels is characterized by the frequent appearance of different marks on the base of the vessel (T1: 1, T4: 1). Such marks are characteristic for earlier periods, but they are by no means unknown in the 15th and 16th centuries (Tkalcćec 2010, 67; Bekić 2006, 39, T. 5: 1, T.6: 14; Čimin 2008, 126, T. 8: 4, 8; Negri 1999, Tab. 1-6). These marks were executed in the form of a cross, or multiply crossed lines in a circle. There are differing opinions about the character of these marks. Certain authors are of the opinion that they are potters' marks whose function was apparent during the distribution of the products, others believe that they are traces of slots from the potter's wheel, which were used to fasten the vessel in order for it not to fall during rotation, and there is also an opinion that these marks have a symbolic meaning (Čimin 2008, 126; Negri 1999, 50). Group I jars were manufactured of ceramic with a hard fabric and a lot of temper, which was fired in a reducing atmosphere,

⁹ Within the aforementioned groups of jars there also appear many vessel types; however, the working out of a detailed typology of late medieval kitchenware is a theme whose research is still in the initial phase with us, and a lot of attention will have to be paid to this subject in the future.

12), zatim Celje (Guštin, Jezeršek, Prošek 2001, 209–211), tvrđavu Kostanjevicu (Predovnik 2003, 58–60, kat. 113–341), Maribor (Strmčnik Gulič 1997, 82, 83, sl. 6; 1–5), kamniški Mali grad i Grad na Goričkem (Kerman 1997, 146, 147, sl. 6: 14–20) i pojedine friulijske kaštele poput Manzana, Brazza ili Coloreda (Tomadin 1999, Tav. 1: 2, 3; Tav. 4: 2–5; Tav. 5: 1). U svim ovim slučajevima višestruko profilirani obodi, koji po obliku odgovaraju primjerima s Posserta (T6: 1–14), datirani su u period od 14. do 16. st., dok za primjere s trokutastom formom presjeka (T5: 1–11) nalazimo i nešto ranije analogije. Ovakvi se oblici pojavljuju od 12. i 13. st., a u uporabi ostaju i u idućim stoljećima (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; Tkalčec 2010, kat. 4–53). Lonci skupine 2 su rađeni od keramike tvrde fature s dosta primjesa, koja je velikom većinom redukcijski pečena.

Treća skupina (T5: 15–19) novost je kasnosrednjovjekovnog i ranonovovjekovnog razdoblja, a kvalitetom izrade znatno odskaje od prethodno opisanih tipova. Radi se o keramici tvrde fature s malo primjesa, koja je najčešće izrazito tankih stijenki. Oblici oboda ukazuju da su ovakvi lonci nastali na tradicijama srednjoeuropskog lončarstva. Kvaliteta i ujednačenost produkcije pokazuju da se ovakvo posuđe najvjerojatnije proizvodilo u nekom značajnijem proizvodnom centru, a ne lokalno po manjim lončarskim radionicama. Zasad su nam poznati primjeri iz Rijeke (Višnjić, u tisku A, T. 3: 6–12), Žminja (Višnjić, u tisku, T. 9: 15, 16), Petrapilose (Višnjić 2012, T. 4: 7, 8) te Dvigrada (Višnjić, u tisku, T. 17: 4–7).

Može se zaključiti da se lonci skupine 2 pojavljuju na širokom području koje se nalazilo, bar što se tiče istarskog poluotoka, pod domenom austrijskog političkog utjecaja. Riječ je o kuhinjskom posuđu sa široko prihvaćenim formama, koje se postupno razvijalo na osnovama oblika nastalih još u 11. st. (Predovnik 2003, 58–60; Jernej 2001, 465–469).

Od ukrasa pronađenih na manjim fragmentima posuda, koji se vrlo vjerojatno mogu povezati s loncima skupine 2, zastupljeni su jednostruka i višestruka valovnica, ponekad u kombinaciji s tankim horizontalnim kanelurama, te okomite kanelure (T7: 6, 8–13), što je također zastupljeno na slovenskim nalazištima iz istog perioda (Predovnik 2003, sl. 60, 61; Lamut 1997, sl. 6; Strmčnik Gulič 1997, sl. 7).

Lonci skupine 1 pronalazimo znatno rjeđe i na znatno užem području. Već je navedeno da su dosad pronađene analogije jedino među loncima zastupljenim među

even though some specimens suggest firing in a so-called re-oxidizing atmosphere.

Analogies for Group II jars (T5, T6) can be found on a much wider territory. As a rule they are connected with the territory of Austria, Slovenia, northeastern Italy and northwestern Croatia. To be more specific, the closest known specimens stem from Žminj, where they were discovered in the course of excavations in the area of a former castle (Višnjić, in print, T. 9: 1–14), Petrapilosa (Višnjić, in print T. 4: 1–6), Svetvinčenat (Višnjić, in print, T. 10: 1–14), Stari Rakalj (Višnjić 2012, T. 12: 1–6) and Dvigrad (Višnjić, in print, T. 17: 1–3; Cervigni, Malaguti, Riavez, Bianchi, Casale, Tamai, Morina, Munzi, Pavan, Mocchiutti 2004, 297). As far as neighboring regions are concerned, we should by all means mention Rijeka, where they were discovered in the course of excavations at Trg pul Vele crikve (Višnjić, in print A, T. 1: 8–10, T. 2: 1–15, T. 3: 1–3), Vrbovec castle (Tkalčec 2010, 68, 69, T. 5 – T. 12), then Celje (Guštin, Jezeršek, Prošek 2001, 209–211), the Kostanjevica fortress (Predovnik 2003, 58–60, Cat. 113–341), Maribor (Strmčnik Gulič 1997, 82, 83, Fig. 6; 1–5), Kamniški Mali Grad and Grad na Goričkem (Kerman 1997, 146, 147, Fig. 6: 14–20), as well as individual castles in Friuli, such as Manzano, Brazza or Coloredo (Tomadin 1999, Tab. 1: 2, 3; Tab. 4: 2–5; Tab. 5: 1). In all of the aforementioned cases, the multiply molded rims that in form correspond to the specimens from Possert (T6: 1–14), were dated into the period from the 14th to the 16th century, while for specimens featuring a triangular section (T5: 1–11), we also found analogies that are somewhat earlier. Such forms appear from the 12th and 13th centuries, and stay in use during the following centuries (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; Tkalčec 2010, Cat. 4–53). Group II jars were made of ceramic with a hard fabric and a lot of temper, which was for the most part fired in a reducing atmosphere.

The third group (T5: 15–19) represents a novelty of the late medieval and Early Modern Age period, and its quality differs considerably from the previously described types. This is pottery characterized by a hard fabric with a small amount of temper, which has very thin walls most of the time. The forms of the rim suggest that such jars were created on the traditions of Central European pottery. The quality and consistency of production indicate that such vessels were most probably produced in a major production center, and not locally in small pottery workshops. To date we know of specimens from

keramičkim materijalom Dvigrada pa možemo pretpostaviti da je vjerojatno riječ o produktima nekih lokalnih radionica. Naravno, za potvrdu ovakvih pretpostavki trebat će obaviti još niz istraživanja koja bi mogla upotpuniti sliku o rasprostiranju pojedinih keramičkih oblika na području Istre.

Na loncima skupine 1 pronalazimo ukrase izvedene u više horizontalnih traka koje prekrivaju trbuhe posuda. Ove dekorativne trake mogu biti izvedene ubodima oštrim, tupim ili češljastim predmetom ili pak u vidu profiliranog rebra dodatno ukrašenog otiscima prsta (T1: 1, 2; T2: 1, 3; T3: 1, 3; T4: 1).

Zanimljive podatke dobivamo kad se analizira rasprostranjenost pojedinih tipova grube keramike na lokalitetu. Tako se ulomci koji se mogu povezati s loncima skupine 2 pojavljuju isključivo u slojevima istraženim na prostoru unutarnjeg dvorišta te južno od palasa i dvorišta (SJ 18, 42, 43). Ostale dvije skupine lonaca pronađene su samo u prostorima opkopa. Ovakvu pojavu možemo objasniti različitim namjenom predmeta, a ne datacijskim razlikama. Naime, sa sjeverne strane palasa najvjerojatnije su se nalazili prostori namijenjeni objedovanju, jer je upravo na tom dijelu pronađena velika količina životinjskih kostiju, školjaka te ulomaka razbijenog glaziranog stolnog posuđa. Sve su to otpaci koji su ostajali iza objeda pa se može pretpostaviti da su oni naprosto izbacivani van utvrde, u njezin opkop. U tom bismo slučaju i lonce skupine 1 i 3 mogli tumačiti kao posuđe namijenjeno posluživanju hrane, a lonce skupine 2 kao posuđe namijenjeno spravljanju i skladištenju prehrambenih namirnica. Sve navedeno zapravo pokazuje koliko još ima otvorenih pitanja u našem poznavanju ovog razdoblja i koliko je još rada potrebno da bi se shvatili i oni najosnovniji životni procesi koji su sačinjavali svakodnevnicu kasnosrednjovjekovnog čovjeka.

Od ostalih zastupljenih oblika posuda treba izdvojiti ručkice kotla (T7: 5), kakve pronalazimo primjerice u Rovinju (Bradara, Saccardo 2007, kat. 1, 2), Koprnu (Cunja 2004, 73, kat. 13-19) ili Padovi (Cozza 1988, 190-194), a koje su korištene za uglavljanje metalnih ručki. Pronađena su i tri ulomka poklopaca (T7: 1-3); takvi su ulomci česti na srednjovjekovnim nalazištima i pojavljuju se kroz dug period. Među nalazima je zastupljen i ulomak plitke posude od dobro pročišćene gline (T7: 4) čija funkcija se eventualno može usporediti s poklopcima pronađenim prilikom arheoloških istraživanja u Riminiju (Gelichi 1986a, Tav. IV: 2-5, 129) ili podmetačima kakvi su poznati među glaziranom stolnom keramikom (Nepoti

Rijeka (Višnjić, in print A, T. 3: 6-12), Žminj (Višnjić, in print, T. 9: 15, 16), Petrapilosa (Višnjić 2012, T. 4: 7, 8) and Dvigrad (Višnjić, in print, T. 17: 4-7).

We can conclude that Group II jars appear on a wide territory that was under the domain of Austrian political influence, at least as far as the Istrian Peninsula is concerned. The subject under discussion is kitchenware with broadly accepted forms, which gradually developed on the basis of forms created already in the 11th century (Predovnik 2003, 58-60; Jernej 2001, 465-469).

From decorations found on smaller fragments of vessels, which can most probably be connected to Group II jars, we can mention the single and multiple wavy line, sometimes in combination with thin horizontal channels, and vertical channels (T7: 6, 8-13), which can also be found on Slovenian sites from the same period (Predovnik 2003, Fig. 60, 61; Lamut 1997, Fig. 6; Strmčnik Gulič 1997, Fig. 7).



Sl. 16 Primjer ukrašavanja na loncima tipa 2 (T7: 6).

Fig. 16 Examples of decorations on Type II jars (T7: 6).

Group I jars were discovered much more rarely and on a substantially narrower territory. We already mentioned that to date we discovered analogies only among jars found among the pottery material collected at Dvigrad; hence, we can assume that they are probably products of some local workshops. In order to corroborate such presumptions, we will of course have to undertake a series of additional explorations that may complete the picture concerning the distribution of certain pottery forms on the territory of Istria.

On Group I jars we can detect decorations in the form of several horizontal bands that cover the bellies of the vessels. These decorative bands can be executed by impression with a sharp, blunt or comb-like object, or in the form of a molded rib additionally decorated with fingerprints (T1: 1, 2; T2: 1, 3; T3: 1, 3; T4: 1).

1991, kat. 159, 160, 290; Gelichi 1986b, Tav. XXXIX: 10a-10c).

Glazirano posuđe

Među pronađenim ulomcima stolnog posuđa prepoznajemo nekoliko skupina posuda, koje se razlikuju po tehnologiji izrade. Zastupljene su tri osnovne kategorije: keramika s caklinom (*invetriata*), keramika s engobom (*ingobbiata*) te keramika s kositrenom neprozirnom glazurom (*smaltata*). Izrada sve glazirane keramike podrazumijevala je nekoliko stupnjeva proizvodnje. Predmet bi se najprije oblikovao od gline i sušio. Potom se pekao prvi put, nakon čega se dobivao tzv. biskvit. Predmet je potom bio pripremljen za daljnje intervencije, odnosno različite postupke ukrašavanja. Nakon ukrašavanja predmet se pekao po drugi put; time se fiksirala boja, a glazura je postajala staklastom i nepropusnom (Gusar 2010, 31-37; Bradara 2001, 33, Bradara, Saccardo 2007, 16-17).

Keramiku s caklinom karakterizira tanki premaz prozirne ili jednoboje olovne glazure koja je nanošena nakon prvog pečenja predmeta (*invetriata*). Većina zastupljenih ulomaka keramike tretirane olovnom glazurom odnosi se na trbušaste lonce višestruko profiliranih oboda koji su manje ili više izvijeni prema van. Kod ovakvih se posuda glazura svjetlozelene ili smeđe boje nalazi na unutarnjoj stijenci i tek ponekad pokriva i gornji dio vanjštine posude. Lonci s tamnosmeđom i zelenom glazurom javljaju se javljaju od 15. st., a analogije nalazimo i u Kopru (Cunja 2004, 88, kat. 78-137), na otoku Silbi (Gusar 2010, 43, kat. 12, 13) ili Starom Baru (Zagarčanić 2004, 54, kat. 20). Veliki broj ovih posuda posjedovao je jednu ili više ručki, o čemu svjedoči i nekoliko njihovih ulomaka pronađenih prilikom istraživanja.

Posebnu skupinu *invetriate* predstavljaju posude koje su bile ukrašavane bojanjem koje se izvodilo izravno na biskvitu, nakon čega se na površinu nanosila olovna glazura. Oslikavanje se obavljalo pigmentima ili, poput našeg primjera, engobom (*slip ware*). Taj je način ukrašavanja zastupljen na trbušastom lončiću višestruko profiliranog oboda koji ispod oboda ima tri paralelne horizontalne trake načinjene engobom (T14: 1). Primjerci ukrašeni na ovaj način čest su nalaz na području Emilije Romagne tijekom 16. i 17. st. (Gelichi, Librenti 1998, 25-26, kat. 6-7; Brunetti 1992, Tav. X: 3-4).

Sljedeća skupina glaziranog posuđa je tzv. engobirano posuđe. *Ingobbiata* je keramika djelomično ili u potpunosti prekrivena engobom, odnosno tankim slojem bijele

Interesting data can be obtained when analyzing the distribution of certain types of coarse pottery on the site. Thus, the fragments that can be associated with Group II jars appear exclusively in layers that were explored in the area of the inner courtyard and to the south of the palace and courtyard (SU 18, 42, 43). The other two groups of jars were found only in areas of the moat. Such a phenomenon can be explained by the different intended usage of these objects, and not by differences in terms of dating. In other words, on the northern side of the palace were probably the rooms intended for dining, because in this area we discovered large quantities of animal bones, seashells and fragments of glazed tableware. All of this was waste that was left at the end of a meal, so we can assume that it was simply thrown out of the fort and into its moat. In this case we could also interpret Group I and III jars as vessels used for serving food, while Group II jars could be interpreted as vessels for the preparing and storing of food products. All of the above really shows the amount of still outstanding issues in our knowledge of this period, also indicating the amount of work that will be needed to understand even the most basic life processes that constituted the day to day life of late medieval man.

Of the other vessel forms represented, we should single out the small handles of a kettle (T7: 5), of the kind discovered at Rovinj (Bradara, Saccardo 2007, Cat. 1, 2), Koper (Cunja 2004, 73, Cat. 13-19) or Padua (Cozza 1988, 190-194), which were used to affix metal handles. We also unearthed three lid fragments (T7: 1-3); such fragments are common on medieval sites and appear over a long period of time. Among the finds is also a fragment of a shallow vessel made of well-refined clay (T7: 4), whose function may possibly be compared with the lids discovered during the archaeological excavations at Rimini (Gelichi 1986a, Tab. IV: 2-5, 129), or with the pads of the kind known among glazed tableware (Nepoti 1991, Cat. 159, 160, 290; Gelichi 1986b, Tab. XXXIX: 10a-10c).

Glazed ware

Among the unearthed tableware fragments we recognize several groups of vessels, which differ in production technology. They are represented by three basic categories: glazed pottery (*invetriata*), pottery with engobes (*ingobbiata*), and pottery with an opaque tin glaze (*smaltata*). The making of all glazed pottery necessitates several production levels. The object would first be modeled out of clay and dried. Then it would be fired for the first time, after which the so-

gline, kaolina. Engoba služi kao podloga za glazuru ili se prije nanošenja glazure na njoj moglo i oslikavati. Od monokromno oslikanih posuda izdvaja se manja čašica trbušastog oblika koja je rekonstruirana. Čašica ima lagano zadebljan i dodatno profiliran obod te tanku trakastu ručkicu koja spaja obod i trbuh posude, a glazirana je zelenom caklinom samo u unutrašnjosti (T7: 7). Oblikom gotovo identičan primjer, iako nešto većih dimenzija, pronađen je u mjestu Finale Emilia i datiran u 16. st. (Gelichi, Librenti 1998, 24 - 26).



Sl. 17 Rekonstruirana čašica engobirane unutrašnjosti (T7: 7).

Fig. 17 A small, reconstructed drinking vessel with engobe applied on the interior (T7: 7).



Sl. 18 Rekonstruirana zdjela s engobiranim mramornim ukrasom (T8: 1).

Fig. 18 A reconstructed bowl with a marble decoration on engobe (T8: 1).

Drugu skupinu čine posude s engobom i oslikanim ukrasom. Pregled započinjemo zdjelicom lagano izvijena oboda bikoničnog oblika, oslikanom samo na unutarnjoj strani. Ukras je izveden širokim linijama zelene i žute boje na engobiranoj podlozi (T8: 2). Analogije ovoj posudi

called biscuit would be obtained. The object was then prepared for further interventions, or different methods of decoration. After decoration, the object was then fired a second time; this fixed the colors, and the glaze became vitreous and nonporous (Gusar 2010, 31-37; Bradara 2001, 33; Bradara, Saccardo 2007, 16-17).

Glazed pottery is characterized by a thin slip of transparent or monochrome lead-based glaze that has been applied after the first firing of the object (*invetriata*). The majority of represented pottery fragments that were treated with lead glazing refer to globular jars with multiply molded rims that are more or less everted outwards. Such vessels have a light green or brown glazing that is located on the interior wall, which only sporadically covers the upper section of the vessel exterior. Jars featuring a dark brown and green glazing appear from the 15th century; analogies for this have been discovered at Koper (Cunja 2004, 88, Cat. 78-137), on the island of Silba (Gusar 2010, 43, Cat. 12, 13), or Old Bar (Zagarčanin 2004, 54, Cat. 20). A large number of these vessels were equipped with one or more handles, as evidenced by some of their fragments found during the explorations.

A special group of *invetriata* is represented by vessels that were decorated with coloring that was applied directly onto the biscuit, after which the surface was given a coat of lead glazing. The coloring was done with pigments, or, as with our example, with engobe (*slip ware*). This method of decoration is represented on a small globular jar with a multiply molded rim, which has three parallel, horizontal bands made of engobe underneath the rim (T14: 1). Specimens decorated in this mode were frequently discovered on the territory of Emilia Romagna in the 16th and 17th centuries (Gelichi, Librenti 1998, 25-26, Cat. 6-7; Brunetti 1992, Tab. X: 3-4).

Pottery with engobe represents the next group of glazed ware. *Ingobbata* is pottery partially or wholly covered with engobe, i.e. a thin layer of white clay, kaolin. Engobe serves as a base for the glaze, but it could have been painted before the application of the glazing. Amongst the monochrome painted vessels, we single out a smaller globular glass that was reconstructed. It has a slightly thickened and additionally molded rim, and a small, thin strap handle that connects the rim and belly of the vessel; it was glazed with a green glaze only in the interior (T7: 7). A specimen almost identical in form, although slightly larger, was discovered in Finale Emilia and dated to the 16th century (Gelichi, Librenti 1998, 24-26).

nalazimo u Zadru, gdje su istovjetni predmeti povezani s formama radionica Emilije Romagne iz 15. st. (Gusar 2010, kat. 105, 106). Općenito se engobirane posude ukrašene slikanim motivima u vidu poteza kistom oker i zelene boje povezuju s radionicama Emilije Romagne i Veneta iz 16. st. (Gusar 2010, 62; Cunja 2004, 99; Bradara, Saccardo 2007, 75). Čini se da tipu slično ukrašenih posuda pripada i manji sačuvani ulomak vrča (T14: 2). Naime, pronađen je tek donji dio vrča, koji u nižim dijelovima nije premazan slojem engobe pa se ispod olovne cakline vidi originalna crvenkasta boja keramike. U gornjem dijelu posuda je premazana bijelom engobom. Na posudi nisu sačuvani nikakvi tragovi ukrasa, no očuvani elementi podsjećaju na rekonstruiranu oslikanu engobiranu posudu pronađenu u Splitu, koja je datirana u 15. st. (Zglav-Martinac 2004, kat. 101). Posljednji predmet koji se može povezati sa slikanom engobiranom keramikom je rekonstruirana zdjela na prstenastoj nozi, ukrašena takozvanim mramornim ukrasom (T8: 1). Ukras se kod ovakvih posuda dobivao tako da se pigment boje miješao s engobom omogućujući na taj način da se na ukrašenoj površini imitiraju šare mramora. Proizvodnja ovakve keramike je osobito raširena na padanskom području, a prednjače radionice Veneta, Friulija i Emilije Romagne (Gusar 2010, 62, 63). Ovakvo je posude bilo očito iznimno rašireno krajem 16. i 17. st. pa analogije pronalazimo na nizu istraživanih nalazišta (Cunja 2004 kat. 242, 243; Gusar 2006 kat. 19; Gusar 2006 a fig. 2; Gusar 2010 kat. 134, 135; Bradara, Saccardo 2007, kat. 170, 171; Zglav - Martinac 2004, kat. 288; Kovačić 2010, kat. 16).

Kao tehnika ukrašavanja engobiranih predmeta koristilo se i urezivanje kombinirano s bojanjem, čime se dobivala tzv. gravirana keramika. Gravirana keramika proizvodila se tako da se modeliran i nepotpuno suh predmet umakao u sloj engobe te se potom na nepotpuno suhu engobu urezivao crtež i pekao prvi put. Nakon prvog pečenja predmet se ukrašavao bojama i premazivao slojem prozirne ili kolorirane glazure te pekao drugi put. Najstariji pronađeni ulomci ovako ukrašenih posuda na Possertu pripadaju takozvanoj skupini kasne arhajske graffite. Riječ je o keramici koja se javlja u drugoj polovici 15. st. koristeći uglavnom tada već ustaljene geometrijsko-floreale motive, no izvedene nemarnije i drukčijim kombiniranjem motiva (Gusar 2010, 72). Ovoj skupini pripadaju ulomci dviju posuda otvorene forme. Na obje se koriste linije zelene i žute boje na engobiranoj podlozi te urezani motivi valovitih linija koje prate liniju oboda (T9: 1; T14: 11). Karakteristika je to kasnoarhajskih graviranih posuda, a analogije pronalazimo primjerice u

The second group consists of vessels with engobe and painted decoration. We are starting the review with a small bowl that has a slightly everted rim that is biconical in form and painted only on the inside. The decoration consists of broad green and yellow lines on an engobe background (T8: 2). Analogies for this vessel are found in Zadar, where identical objects were associated with the forms created in the workshops of Emilia Romagna in the 15th century (Gusar 2010, Cat. 105, 106). Engobe vessels decorated with painted motifs in the form of ocher and green brush strokes are generally associated with workshops in Emilia Romagna and Veneto from the 16th century (Gusar 2010, 62; Cunja 2004, 99; Bradara, Saccardo 2007, 75). It seems that a smaller preserved fragment of a jug belongs to a type of similarly decorated vessels (T14: 2). In other words, only the lower section of a jug was discovered, which in its nether parts was not given a layer of engobe, hence the original reddish color of the pottery is visible underneath the lead glazing. The upper section of the vessel was given a coat of white engobe. There are no traces of ornamentation on the vessel; however, the preserved elements are reminiscent of a reconstructed painted engobe vessel found at Split, which is dated to the 15th century (Zglav-Martinac 2004, Cat. 101). The last item that may be associated with painted engobe pottery is a reconstructed bowl on an annular foot, decorated with so-called marble decoration (T8: 1). Such vessels featured a decoration that was obtained by mixing a color pigment with engobe, obtaining in this manner an imitation of marble on the decorated surface. The production of such pottery was particularly widespread in the Po River Valley region, the leading workshops being in Veneto, Friuli and Emilia Romagna (Gusar 2010, 62, 63). Such vessels were obviously extremely widespread towards the end of the 16th and in the 17th century, hence we discovered analogies on a series of explored sites (Cunja 2004, Cat. 242, 243; Gusar 2006, Cat. 19; Gusar 2006a, Fig. 2; Gusar 2010, Cat. 134, 135; Bradara, Saccardo 2007, Cat. 170, 171; Zglav-Martinac 2004, Cat. 288; Kovačić 2010, Cat. 16).

Incising together with painting was also used as a decorating technique for items with engobe, which resulted in so-called engraved pottery. This pottery was produced so that the modeled and not yet completely dry item was given a coat of engobe; a drawing was then incised on this not yet completely dry engobe, after which came the first firing. After the first firing, the object was decorated with colors and coated with a layer of transparent or colored glaze, and fired a second time. The oldest discovered fragments of thus decorated

Zadru i Ninu (Gusar 2010, kat. 160–162) ili u Polesinama (Guarnieri, Bosi, Bandini Mazzanti 2006, T. XIV: 62–65, T. XV: 67–72, T. XVI: 76, 78, 80, T. XVII: 82).

Na osnovu nekih analogija (Gusar 2010, kat. 145, 146) ulomak vrča ukrašenog graviranjem (T14: 3) možda bi se mogao svrstati i u skupinu padanske arhajske keramike, kakva se proizvodi u prvoj polovici 15. st., no zbog njegove fragmentiranosti ovakve pretpostavke ostaju tek na spekulativnoj razini.

Druga vrsta graffite koja se javlja u drugoj polovici 15. st. naziva se *graffita a fondo ribassato*. Tijekom druge polovice 15. st. izrada gravirane keramike je unaprijeđena pa se osim zašiljene alatke (*a punta*) za ukrašavanje posuda počinje koristiti široka, tupa alatka ili daščica (*a stecca*). Oštra je alatka tako služila za dobivanje graviranog ornamenta u vidu crteža, dok se daščicom uklanjao širi dio engoba, čime je postizan efekt odstranjene pozadine (*a fondo ribassato* ili *fondo abassato*) koji imitira reljef (Gusar 2010, 78). Ovaj tip posuda na Possertu je zastupljen ulomkom poluloptaste zdjelice s ručkom. Obod posude je ukrašen motivom *a nastro spezzato* (izlomljena traka) na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj strani, ispod koje se pojavljuju ukras biljnih vitica ili listova s odstranjenom pozadinom (T12: 2).

Ulomak poluloptaste zdjelice lagano zaobljenog ruba na kojoj nalazimo zoomorfni prikaz ptice spada u skupinu gravirane keramike s pojednostavljenim ukrasom (T10: 3) kakve su se proizvodile od zadnje četvrtine 15. do početka 16. st. u Veneciji (Bradara, Saccardo 2007, 55). Za ovakve posude karakteristična je maksimalna jednostavnost i brzina izrade, a dekorativni motivi su dopunjeni bikromijom karakterističnom za krug arhajske gravirane keramike (Gusar 2010, 74).



Sl. 19 Ulomak zdjelice iz skupine predrenesansne gravirane keramike (T12: 2).
Fig. 19 A fragment of a small bowl from the group of pre-Renaissance engraved pottery (T12: 2).

vessels in Possert belong to the so-called group of late Archaic sgraffito pottery. This pottery appeared in the second half of the 15th century, using mainly the already established geometric and floral motifs, but produced rather carelessly and featuring different combinations of motifs (Gusar 2010, 72). This group includes the fragments of two vessels with an open form. Both of them feature green and yellow lines on an engobe surface, coupled with incised motifs consisting of wavy lines that follow the line of the rim (T9: 1; T14: 11). This is characteristic of late Archaic engraved ware, and we can find analogies, for example, in Zadar and Nin (Gusar 2010, Cat. 160–162), or at Polesine (Guarnieri, Bosi, Bandini Mazzanti 2006, T. XIV: 62–65, T. XV: 67–72, T. XVI: 76, 78, 80, T. XVII: 82).

Based on some analogies (Gusar 2010, Cat. 145, 146), a fragment of a jug decorated with engraving (T14: 3) could, perhaps, be classified into the group of Archaic pottery from the Po River Valley, which was produced in the first half of the 15th century, but due to its fragmentation these assumptions remain on a speculative level.

The second variety of sgraffito pottery that appears in the second half of the 15th century is called *graffita a fondo ribassato*. In the course of the second half of the 15th century, the production of engraved pottery was developed and in addition to a pointed utensil (*a punta*) used for the decoration of vessels, a broad, blunt one, or a small board (*a stecca*), also began to be used. The sharp utensil was used to make an engraved ornament in the form of a drawing, while with the small board the broader part of engobes was removed, giving an effect of a removed background (*a fondo ribassato* or *fondo abassato*), which imitates a relief (Gusar 2010, 78). In Possert, this type of vessel was represented with a fragment of a small hemispherical bowl with a handle. The rim of the vessel was decorated with an *a nastro spezzato* (broken strap) motif on the inner and outer side, underneath which is a decoration consisting of vegetal tendrils of leaves with a removed background (T12: 2).

The fragment of a small hemispherical bowl with a slightly rounded edge, which features a zoomorphic depiction of a bird, belongs to the group of engraved pottery with a simplified decoration (T10: 3), of the kind that was produced from the last quarter of the 15th century to the beginning of the 16th century in Venice (Bradara, Saccardo 2007, 55). These vessels are characterized by maximal simplicity and the speed with which they were produced. The decorative motifs were complemented with a bichrome quality that was typical for engraved Archaic pottery (Gusar 2010, 74).

Kronološki slijede posude iz skupine renesansne gravirane keramike. Ova se skupina keramike pojavljuje u zadnjoj četvrtini 15. st. i traje do sredine 16. st., a proizvodila se u brojnim radioničkim središtima Emilije Romagne i Veneta. Za ovu je keramiku karakteristično obogaćivanje dotadašnje bikromije žute i zelene boje dodavanjem ljubičaste i plave. Od motiva su najzastupljenije ljudske i životinjske figure unutar ograđenog vrta (*hortus conclusus*), potom ljubavni motivi (*amatoria*), muška i ženska poprsja ili motivi anđela (Gusar 2010, 77, 78). S obzirom na izostanak svih do sada nabrojanih motiva renesansne keramike na Possertu, za nas su posebno zanimljivi primjerci renesansne gravirane keramike sa središnjim motivom grba u obliku ovalna štita. Ovakvi se ukrasi pojavljuju na dvije rekonstruirane poluloptaste zdjelice na nogama s uvučenim dnom, od kojih jedna ima izvijeni (T10:1), a druga zadebljani obod (T10: 2). Kod prvog primjerka se pojavljuje ukras grba, na vrhu kojeg se nalaze tri stilizirana listića. Analogiju za ovakav ukras nalazimo u Zadru (Gusar 2010, kat. 225), gdje je datiran u kraj 15. i početak 16. st. Grb druge posudice ukrašen je kosim crtama, a uz obod se nalazi traka ispunjena gusto raspoređenim kosim crtama. Analogije nalazimo među nalazima iz Dioklecijanove palače u Splitu (Zglav-Martinac 2004, kat. 160). S obzirom na oblik noge posude, njihovo bi ishodište trebalo tražiti najvjerojatnije na Padskom području.

U skupinu renesansne gravirane keramike možemo ubrojiti i ulomak zdjelice na prstenastoj nozi s prikazom stilizirane Kalvarije (T10: 4). Ovakvi su motivi karakteristični za tematsku grupu renesansne gravirane keramike s religioznom tematikom. Prikazi s Kalvarijom su karakteristični za venetsku produkciju kraja 15. i prve polovice 16. st., a kod nas su poznati primjerci iz Zadra, Rovinja, Rijeke i Splita (Gusar 2010, kat. 230-233; Bradara, Saccardo 2007, kat. 84, 86; Čimin 2009, T. 8: 10; Zglav-Martinac 2004, kat. 161, 162).

S oblicima renesansne gravirane keramike vjerojatno se mogu povezati i ulomci dviju posuda otvorene i jedne posude zatvorene forme, koje je zbog fragmentiranosti teško pobliže odrediti (T14: 4, 9, 10).

Zadnje tri posude iz skupine gravirane keramike pronađene na Possertu spadaju u skupinu *a punta e stecca* posuda, kod kojeg se graviranje izvodi kombinacijom oštrog šiljka i šire tupe alatke. Dekoracija je isticana kontrastima između tijela, koje je crvenkaste boje, i bijele engobe. Posude su mogle biti prekrivene prozirnom ili koloriranom glazurom (Gusar 2010, 96). Prvi primjerak



Sl. 20 Ulomak zdjelice iz skupine gravirane keramike s pojednostavljenim ukrasom (T10: 3).

Fig. 20 A fragment of a small bowl from the group of engraved pottery featuring a simplified decoration (T10: 3).

Vessels from the group of Renaissance engraved pottery follow in chronological sequence. This group of pottery appeared in the last quarter of the 15th century and lasted until the middle of the 16th century; it was produced in a number of workshop centers in Emilia Romagna and Veneto. This pottery is characterized by an enriched bichrome quality of this pottery. The color spectrum was broadened from the previous yellow and green, by adding purple and blue. Human and animal figures within an enclosed garden (*hortus conclusus*) represent the most common motifs, followed by love motifs (*amatoria*), male and female busts, or angel motifs (Gusar 2010, 77, 78). Given the absence of all of the so far enumerated motifs of Renaissance pottery in Possert, the specimens of Renaissance engraved pottery featuring a central motif of a coat of arms in the shape of an oval shield become particularly interesting for us. Such decorations appear on two small, reconstructed hemispherical bowls on feet with a recessed base, one of which has an everted (T10: 1), and the other a thickened rim (T10: 2). The first specimen features a coat of arms as decoration, on top of which are three small, stylized leaves. An analogy for such a decoration can be found at Zadar (Gusar 2010, Cat. 225), where it was dated towards the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century. The coat of arms on the other vessel is decorated with slanting lines, and along the rim is a strap filled with densely placed slanting lines. There are analogies among the finds from Diocletian's Palace in Split (Zglav-Martinac 2004, Cat. 160). On the basis of the form of the vessel foot, these vessels most likely originated on the territory of the Po River Valley.

A fragment of a small bowl on an annular foot, with a depiction of a stylized Calvary (T10: 4), can be included into the group of Renaissance engraved pottery. Such motifs are typical for the thematic group of Renaissance engraved pottery with a religious theme. Calvary scenes are characteristic for pottery production from Veneto



Sl. 21 Rekonstruirane zdjele iz skupine graviranog posuđa (T10: 1, 2; T11: 1).
 Fig. 21 Reconstructed bowls from the group of engraved vessels (T10: 1, 2; T11: 1).

iz ove skupine prekriven je prozirnrom caklinom i ukrašen florealnim motivima postavljenim koncentrično oko središnjeg otvora (T11: 2). Riječ je o plitkoj posudi povišenog ruba, sa središnjim kružnim otvorom koji također ima povišen rub. Ovakvi se predmeti najčešće interpretiraju kao podmetači (*sottocoppe*), iako im funkcija nije do kraja razjašnjena. Poznati su primjeri sa ili bez središnjeg otvora, a čest su nalaz na području Bologne i Ferrare. Pojavljuju se tijekom druge polovice 15. st. i u upotrebi ostaju približno do polovice idućeg stoljeća (Nepoti 1991, 115, kat. 159, 160, 290; Gelichi 1986b, Tav. XVIII: 13, 14, Tav. XXXVI: 2, 3). Rekonstruirana zdjela izvijenog oboda na nozi s uvučenim dnom također spada u ovu skupinu posuđa (T11: 1), s tom razlikom što se na ovoj posudi pojavljuje kolorirana glazura žućkastosmeđe boje (*lionata*). Na ovoj su posudi vidljivi i florealni motivi, a osnovu oblika noge posude najvjerojatnije možemo povezati s radionicama Emilije Romagne ili Padanskog područja. Zadnji ulomak također pripada *lionata* posudama. Radi se o obodu i dijelu tijela

towards the end of the 15th and the first half of the 16th century. Such specimens in our country are known from Zadar, Rovinj, Rijeka and Split (Gusar 2010, Cat. 230-233; Bradara, Saccardo 2007, Cat. 84, 86; Čimin 2009, T. 8: 10; Zglav-Martinac 2004, Cat. 161, 162).

The fragments of two vessels with an open, and one with a closed form, which are otherwise difficult to specify because of fragmentation (T14: 4, 9, 10), could probably be associated with the forms of Renaissance engraved pottery.

The last three vessels from the group of engraved pottery found at Possert belong to the group of a *punta e stecca* vessels that feature engravings made with a combination of a sharp point and a broader, blunt utensil. The decoration was emphasized by contrasts between the body, which is reddish in color, and the white engobe. These vessels could have been covered with a transparent or colored glaze (Gusar 2010, 96). The first specimen from this group is covered with transparent glazing and

široke zdjele (T9: 2), kod koje se za razliku od prethodno opisanih ulomaka pojavljuje geometrijski ukras unakrsno postavljenih kosih linija. S obzirom na analogije navedene kod prethodnog predmeta, vjerojatno i ovaj ulomak možemo pripisati venetskim radionicama s kraja 16. i početka 17. st.



Sl. 22 Ulomak gravirane posude ukrašen a punta e stecca tehnikom (T11: 2).
Fig. 22 A fragment of an engraved vessel decorated in the punta e stecca technique (T11: 2).

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

Najbrojnija, a ujedno i najranija skupina majoličkog posuđa na Possertu su vrčevi iz familije cvjetne gotike, koja je sastavni dio skupine majolike strogog stila. Ovakva keramika prethodi tipičnoj renesansnoj majolici, a pojavljuje se početkom druge četvrtine 15. st. u Laciju i Kampaniji, sredinom istog stoljeća u Emiliji Romagni, te traje sve do sredine 16. st. (Gelichi 1988, 96). Od motiva su dominantni napola savijeni list¹⁰ i geometrijski trokutasto oblikovana brdašca (*monticelli a triangolo*). Od ostalih motiva zastupljeni su Kristov monogram, slovo, portret, životinjski prikaz ili grb. Na vrčevima se središnji motiv nalazi u medaljonu okruženom motivom ljestvi.

¹⁰ Riječ je o takozvanom gotičkom listu, po kojem je porodica i dobila ime.

decorated with floral motifs arranged concentrically around a central opening (T11 : 2). We are talking about a shallow vessel with a raised edge, featuring a central circular opening that has a raised edge as well. Such items are most frequently interpreted as coasters (*sottocoppe*), although their function is not fully understood. We know of examples with or without a central opening, which were frequently discovered in the region of Bologna and Ferrara. They appeared during the second half of the 15th century and remained in use until approximately the middle of the next century (Nepoti 1991, 115, Cat. 159, 160, 290; Gelichi 1986b, Tab. XVIII: 13, 14, Tab. XXXVI: 2, 3). A reconstructed bowl having an everted rim, on a foot with a recessed base, likewise belongs to this group of vessels (T11: 1), the only difference being that this vessel features a colored, yellowish-brown glazing (*lionata*). Floral motifs are likewise visible on this vessel. The basic form of the foot of the vessel can most probably be connected with workshops in Emilia-Romagna, or, the Po River Valley region. The last fragment also belongs to *lionata* vessels. It is the rim and a section of the body of a broad bowl (T9: 2), which unlike the previously described fragments features a geometric decoration consisting of crossed oblique lines. Given the analogies mentioned in conjunction with the preceding item, it is probable that this fragment likewise stems from workshops in Veneto from the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century.

The most numerous group of tableware collected at Possert represents majolica. This kind of pottery appeared on the Apenine Peninsula towards the end of the 12th century. It was obtained by adding tin to a lead glazing, creating thus a non-transparent white slip (*smaltata*), which was an ideal background for painting with colors created on the basis of metal oxides (Zglav-Martinac 2004, 32; Gusar 2006, 66).

The largest and at the same time the earliest group of majolica ware on Possert comes in the form of jugs from the floral Gothic family that is part of a strict-style majolica group. Such ceramics preceded typical Renaissance majolica, appearing at the beginning of the second quarter of the 15th century in Lazio and Campania, towards the middle of the same century in Emilia Romagna, and lasting until the middle of the 16th century (Gelichi 1988, 96). Some of the dominant motifs are a half-folded leaf¹⁰, and small, geometric, triangle-shaped hills (*monticelli a triangolo*). Among other motifs we also have Christ's monogram, a letter, a portrait,

¹⁰ This is the so-called Gothic leaf that gave its name to the family.

Iz medaljona se šire lepezasti izdanci ili je okružen horizontalnim linijama između kojih je križni ukras. Ovakva keramika proizvodi se u Emiliji Romagni i Marchama, a u tom razdoblju primat preuzimaju radionice Faenze, u kojoj je osobito dobro zastupljena proizvodnja vrčeva (Gusar 2010, 132; Bradara 2001, 43; Gelichi 1988, 99). Na Possertu je pronađena velika količina ulomaka vrčeva iz ove skupine (T14: 5-7), a od tih su ulomaka dva vrča djelomično rekonstruirana (T12: 1; T13: 2). Nažalost, ni jedan od središnjih motiva ovih vrčeva nije sačuvan, tako da je zapravo teško pronaći izravne analogije. Nalazi ovog tipa uistinu su mnogobrojni na zadarskom području (Gusar 2010, kat. 393-408, 412, 421-435), a poznati su i primjerci s područja Istre (Bradara 2001, 38, 41; Višnjić 2012, T. 6: 14), Rijeke (Višnjić, u tisku A) ili Dubrovnika (Kovačić 2010, kat. 20).



Sl. 23 Primjeri djelomično rekonstruiranih vrčeva iz familije cvjetne gotike (T12: 1; T13: 2).

Fig. 23 Examples of partially reconstructed jugs from the floral Gothic family (T12: 1; T13: 2).

Ostale skupine majoličkog posuđa su zastupljene znatno slabije. Među ulomcima prepoznajemo fragmente vrča iz skupine majoličkog renesansnog posuđa s ukrasom *a sette denari* (T14: 8) kakvi su se proizvodili u Faenzi u prvoj polovici 16. st. Slične primjere pronalazimo primjerice u Rijeci, na Susedgradu ili Celju (Čimin 2009, T. 9: 5, 13; Čimin 2008a, 107; Cunja 2001, 110, 11).

Osim njega, među ulomcima se prepoznaju i fragmenti trbušastog majoličkog vrča s ukrasom *geometrico-fiorito* (T14: 13, 15) iz druge polovice 16. st., kakvi su se proizvodili u radionicama Emilije Romagne, osobito u Faenzi. Karakteristični ukras su složeni prepleti geometrijskog karaktera zajedno s florealnim motivima, a za oslikavanje su korištene kobaltno plava, žuta i oker narančasta boja

an animal depiction, or a coat of arms. On jugs, the central motif is located in a medallion surrounded by a ladder-motif. Emanating from the medallion are fan-shaped shoots, or else it is surrounded by horizontal lines between which is a cross-shaped decoration. Such pottery was produced in Emilia Romagna and Marche. During this period the most important workshops became those from Faenza, where the production of jugs was particularly well organized (Gusar 2010, 132; Bradara 2001, 43; Gelichi 1988, 99). On Possert we discovered a large number of jug fragments from this group (T14: 5-7), and from them we managed to partially reconstruct two jugs (T12: 1; T13: 2). Unfortunately, not a single central motif from these jugs was preserved, which makes it exceedingly difficult to find a direct analogy. Finds of this type are widely spread in the area of Zadar (Gusar 2010, Cat. 393-408, 412, 421-435), and there are also known specimens from the territory of Istria (Bradara 2001, 38, 41; Višnjić 2012, T. 6: 14), from Rijeka (Višnjić, in print A), or Dubrovnik (Kovačić 2010, Cat. 20).



Sl. 24 Rekonstruirana zdjelica iz familije cvjetne gotike (T13: 1).

Fig. 24 A reconstructed bowl from the floral Gothic family (T13: 1).

Other groups of majolica ware are significantly less represented. Among fragments we recognize those of a jug from the group of Renaissance majolica ware with an *a sette denari* decoration (T14: 8), of the kind produced at Faenza in the first half of the 16th century. Similar examples can be found, for example, at Rijeka, on Susedgrad, or in Celje (Čimin 2009, T. 9: 5, 13; Čimin 2008a, 107; Cunja 2001, 110, 11).

Besides this, among the shards we can also recognize the fragments of a globular majolica jug with a *geometrico-fiorito* decoration (T14: 13, 15) from the second half of the 16th century, of the kind produced in the workshops of Emilia Romagna, especially at Faenza. Complex

(Gusar 2010, 164, 165). Kod ovakvih se vrčeva na prednjoj strani nalazi višebojno ukrašen medaljon, dok je ostatak posude bio ukrašen geometrijskim motivima oslikanim plavom bojom.

S istom keramičarskom produkcijom možemo povezati i rekonstruiranu zdjelicu s djelomično sačuvanim prikazom poprsja muškarca (T13: 1). Iako izravne analogije ne pronalazimo, na temelju vrčeva s prikazima poprsja sličnih karakteristika iz Zadra (Gusar 2010, kat. 433-435) i pojedinih primjera posuda iz Faenze (Ravanelli Guidotti 2000, fig. 88a, 89a, 90a) posudu vjerojatno možemo pripisati faentinskim radionicama iz sredine 16. stoljeća.

Pećnjaci

Pećnjaci su bili sastavni dijelovi kaljevih peći koje se razvijaju tijekom 14. st. na području Austrije i južne Njemačke (Guštin, Horvat 1994, 48-49; Horvat 1994, 215, 237). Prednost kaljevih peći u odnosu na dotad korištena otvorena ognjišta bila je mogućnost dugotrajnog grijanja prostorija. Ovakve su peći bile smještane isključivo u dnevne boravke. Kaljeva peć sastoji se od tri dijela: postolja peći, ložišta u obliku kocke ili kvadra te gornjeg poligonalnog dijela ispunjenog spletom šupljih cijevi kojima topli zrak struji prema dimnjaku. Na vrhu peći nalazi se krunište (Čimin 2008, 134; Guštin, Horvat 1994, 48-49; Tomičić, Tkalčec, Dizdar, Ložnjak 2001, 265; Radić, Bojčić 2004, 49). Svi pećnjaci pronađeni na Possertu spadaju u skupinu reljefno ukrašenih, kakvi su zapravo korišteni za dekoraciju peći, a samim time i cijelih prostorija. Isprva su pećnjaci bili neglazirani, da bi se od 14. i 15. st. pojavili i oni s glazurom (Čimin 2008, 136, 137; Guštin, Horvat 1994, 57; Horvat 1994, 229, 232).

Svi pronađeni ulomci pećnjaka na sebi imaju zelenu glazuru. Riječ je o pećnjacima s geometrijskim i florealnim dekorativnim motivima, koji se pojavljuju od samog početka ukrašavanja pećnjaka, a postaju osobito učestali od 16. st. (Guštin, Horvat 1994, 75). Većina njih najvjerojatnije pripada velikim kvadratnim pećnjacima. Na dijelu ulomaka nalazimo prikaz jastoga (T14: 20) koji su, sudeći po sačuvanim ulomcima, bili postavljeni u križ, repovima okrenuti jedni prema drugima. Analogije za ovaj ukrasni motiv ne nalazimo u dostupnoj literaturi. Drugi tip pećnjaka na sebi nosi dekorativni motiv mrežastih traka koje tvore oblik slova X (T14: 21). Paralele možemo povući s nalazima iz Ljubljane, gdje su na osnovu analogija s pećnjakom iz Otoka pri Dobravi datirani u 14. ili 15. st. (Guštin, Horvat 1994, 76, kat. 111-114). Skupina ulomaka

interlaced patterns that have a geometrical character represent together with floral motifs a characteristic decoration. For painting, cobalt blue, yellow and ochre-orange colors were employed (Gusar 2010, 164, 165). These jugs featured a multi-colored medallion on the front side, the rest of the vessel being decorated with geometric motifs painted in blue.

With the same ceramic production we can likewise connect a small reconstructed bowl with a partially preserved depiction of a male bust (T13: 1). Although we are not in a position to find any direct analogies, based on jugs with depicted busts of similar characteristics, which come from Zadar (Gusar 2010, Cat 433-435), and individual specimens of vessels from Faenza (Ravanelli Guidotti 2000, Fig. 88a, 89a, 90a), we can probably ascribe this vessel to workshops in Faenza from the middle of the 16th century.

Stove tiles

Stove tiles were integral parts of stoves that were developed in the region of Austria and Southern Germany during the 14th century (Guštin, Horvat 1994, 48-49; Horvat 1994, 215, 237). An advantage of these stoves in comparison with the then commonly used open fireplaces was that they offered the possibility of long-term heating of the premises. Such stoves were located exclusively in living rooms. A tile stove consists of three parts: a stove base, a cube-shaped fire-box, and an upper polygonal section that consists of a network of hollow tubes through which hot air flows towards the chimney. Located on the top is the crown of the stove (Čimin 2008, 134; Guštin, Horvat 1994, 48-49; Tomičić, Tkalčec, Dizdar, Ložnjak 2001, 265; Radić, Bojčić 2004, 49). All stove tiles discovered at Possert belong to the group of tiles decorated in relief, of the kind used to decorate the stoves themselves, and with it also the rooms where the stoves stood. Stove tiles were initially not glazed, but from the 14th and 15th centuries onwards, glazed tiles were likewise produced (Čimin 2008, 136, 137; Guštin, Horvat 1994, 57; Horvat 1994, 229, 232).

All unearthed tile fragments have a green glaze. These are tiles with geometrical and floral decorative motifs, which appeared from the start of tile decoration, becoming particularly common from the 16th century (Guštin, Horvat 1994, 75). Most of these fragments were probably a part of large, square stove tiles. On some of these fragments is a depiction representing lobsters (T14: 20) that were positioned so as to form a cross, judging by the preserved fragments, tails facing each other. There

(T14: 12, 16, 18, 19) na sebi nosi vegetabilne motive, no zbog fragmentiranosti ne možemo razlučiti njihovu originalnu koncepciju pa samim time ni tražiti analogije.

Jedan od pronađenih ulomaka (T14: 17) predstavlja dio krune peći. Riječ je o kruni s florealnim motivom, a analogije ponovno pronalazimo među arheološkim nalazima iz Ljubljane (Guštin, Horvat 1994, 76, kat. 22).

Na kraju poglavlja o keramičkim nalazima spomenimo i nalaz koji izgledom odskače od dosad opisanih. Riječ je o ulomku bez glazure, s reljefno izvedenim ukrasom heraldičkog motiva. Na ulomku je prikazana kaciga s krunom kakve nalazimo na grbovima srednjovjekovnih velikaških obitelji (sl. 25). S obzirom da nedostaje prikaz štita s grbom, možemo pretpostaviti da je predmet bio znatno veći. Vjerojatno se nekoć na ovoj keramičkoj ploči nalazio grb neke od obitelji koje su u posjedu imale Possert. U dostupnoj literaturi nisu pronađene izravne analogije pa možemo samo pretpostaviti da se radilo o dekorativnoj ploči koja se nalazila negdje na zidovima palasa. Ovakav način ukrašavanja prostora utvrda u kasnom srednjem i ranom novom vijeku nije nepoznat. Kao primjer možemo spomenuti neusporedivo raskošnije zdanje i takozvano terakotno dvorište u burgu Schallaburg u Donjoj Austriji, gdje je cijelo dvorište dekorirano keramičkim ukrasima, među kojima nalazimo i primjere heraldičkih ploča.



Sl. 25 Ulomak ukrasne keramičke ploče s heraldičkim motivom.
Fig. 25 A fragment of a decorative ceramic plate with a heraldic motif.

are no analogies for this decorative motif in literature available to us. Another type of stove tile carries a decorative motif consisting of reticular straps in the form of the letter X (T14: 21). We can draw some analogies with finds from Ljubljana, where based on analogies with the stove tile from Otok pri Dobravi, they were dated to the 14th or 15th century (Guštin, Horvat 1994, 76, Cat. 111-114). A group of fragments (T14: 12, 16, 18, 19) features vegetal motifs, but due to fragmentation we cannot distinguish their original concept and are therefore not in a position to look for analogies.

One of the discovered fragments (T14: 17) represents a section of a stove crown. It is a crown with a floral motif, and its analogies can again be found amongst the finds from Ljubljana (Guštin, Horvat 1994, 76, Cat. 22).

At the end of the chapter on ceramic finds, let us also mention a find that by its appearance stands out from the previously described ones. It is a fragment without glaze, decorated in relief with a heraldic motif. The fragment features a helmet with crown, of the kind found on the coats of arms of medieval noble families (Fig. 25). Given that the shield with the coat of arms is missing, we can assume that the object was considerably larger. On this ceramic plate once probably stood the coat of arms of one of the families that were in possession of Possert. We were not able to find any direct analogies in the available literature, so we can only assume that it was a decorative plate from one of the walls of the palace. This method of decorating the rooms of a fort in the late medieval period and in the Early Modern Age is not unknown. As an example we can mention the incomparably more luxurious building and the so-called terracotta courtyard of Schallaburg Castle in Lower Austria, where the whole courtyard is decorated with ceramic ornaments, among which we also find examples of heraldic plates.

Metal finds

Represented amongst the great quantity of metal finds that were collected during the explorations are utilitarian household items, tool parts, and costume accouterments. It is interesting to note that thus far we did not discover a single item that could be linked to weapons, although arms were most certainly not only present but also used on Possert.

Most of the finds are in the form of iron nails and pegs that were used to join the wooden structural components of the building. We are talking about wrought iron nails with a flattened plate-shaped head (T15: 2-22). Into

Metalni nalazi

Među velikom količinom metalnih nalaza prikupljenih tijekom istraživanja zastupljeni su kućni uporabni predmeti, dijelovi oruđa, ali i dijelovi nošnje. Zanimljivo je da do sada nije pronađen ni jedan predmet koji bi se mogao povezati s oružjem, iako je ono zasigurno bilo prisutno i korišteno na Possertu.

Brojčano prednjače nalazi željeznih čavala i klinova koji su služili povezivanju drvenih konstruktivnih dijelova građevine. Riječ je kovanim čavlima s pločastom glavicom (T15: 2-22). U istu skupinu nalaza možemo uvrstiti i ušicu s trnom za uglavljivanje u drvenu površinu (T15:25) te željezne spojnice (T15:26) koje su vjerojatno služile kao dio konstrukcije drvenog namještaja (Popović 1999, 272). Većina ovih predmeta nam je poznata s različitih srednjovjekovnih nalazišta, no s obzirom na dugotrajnost njihove uporabe nije zahvalno koristiti ih prilikom pokušaja datiranja (npr. Popović 1999, kat. 566-573; Tkalčec 2010, kat. 473).

Prilično je brojna skupina nalaza koji se mogu okarakterizirati kao *dijelovi alatki*, odnosno oruđa. Većina se tih predmeta može povezati s obradom drva ili poljoprivrednom djelatnošću pa nam posredno govore i o aktivnostima koje su se odvijale oko utvrde. Naravno, ovakve podatke uvijek treba uzeti s rezervom jer su vrjedniji i krupniji primjerci alatki, kao uostalom i oružja, uvijek odnošeni prilikom napuštanja ili osvajanja utvrda (Popović 1999, 266). Među alatkama namijenjenim obradi drva prepoznajemo željeznu pilu (T16: 5) kakva nam je primjerice poznata s tvrđave Kostanjevice (Predovnik 2003, kat. 721) ili iz grada Ružice (Radić, Bojčić 2004, kat. 129). Drugi predmet iz skupine stolarskog alata je željezno svrdlo (T16: 2), kojemu paralele ponovno nalazimo na tvrđavi Kostanjevici (Predovnik 2003, kat. 736) te na Otoku pri Dobravi (Šribar, Stare 1981, T. 8: 9, 22, T. 24: 1). Zanimljiv je jedan predmet koji je sudeći po obliku zasigurno služio obradi, odnosno dubljenju drva (T16: 1). Kružnog je presjeka, koji se pri vrhu stanjuje i prelazi u oštar vrh U presjeka. Pri dnu se nalazi utor u koji je očigledno usađivana drvena drška. Pronađena su i dva masivna željezna predmeta trokutastog presjeka (T16: 3, 4) koji bi se, sudeći po gusto raspoređenim paralelnim brazdicama, mogli interpretirati kao turpije namijenjene završnoj obradi drvenih predmeta. S poljoprivrednom aktivnošću se mogu povezati nalazi triju srpova (T16: 6; T17: 1, 2). Riječ je o predmetima lučno savijenih oštrica i usadnih trnova na kojima se nekoć zasigurno nalazila drvena drška. Na jednom od pronađenih primjeraka sačuvan je i željezni prsten koji se nalazio između

the same group of finds we can also include the blunt end of an axe (T15: 25), and iron clamps (T15: 26) that were probably used in wooden furniture (Popović 1999, 272). Most of these items are familiar to us from various other medieval sites; however, due to the long duration of their use, it is not appropriate to use them for dating purposes (e.g. Popović 1999, Cat. 566-573; Tkalčec 2010, Cat. 473).

There is a rather large group of finds that can be characterized as *tool parts*. Most of these items can be associated with the working of wood, or with agriculture, which means that they also give us an insight into the activities that went on around the fort. It goes without saying though, that such information should always be taken with a certain degree of skepticism, because the more valuable and important tool specimens, as is the case with weapons, were always taken away when abandoning or conquering a fort (Popović 1999, 266). Among the tools used for the working of wood, we can recognize an iron saw (T16: 5), of the kind known to us from the fortress of Kostanjevica (Predovnik 2003, Cat. 721), or from the castle of Ružica (Radić, Bojčić 2004, Cat. 129). Another item from the group of carpenter's tools is an iron auger (T16: 2), the analogies for which we can again find in the fortress of Kostanjevica (Predovnik 2003, Cat. 736), and at Otok pri Dobravi (Šribar, Stare 1981, T. 8: 9, 22, T. 24: 1). There is another interesting item that according to its form certainly served for working and gouging wood (T16: 1). It has a circular cross-section that tapers towards the top and transitions into a sharp point with a U-shaped cross section. Located at the base is a groove that obviously served to affix a wooden handle. We also discovered two massive iron objects with a triangular cross-section (T16: 3, 4), which, judging by the densely spaced parallel furrows, could be interpreted as files intended for the final smoothing of wooden items. The three discovered sickles (T16: 6; T17: 1, 2) can be linked with agricultural activities. These objects have arch-shaped blades and spikes onto which a wooden handle was once affixed. One of the discovered specimens has a preserved iron ring situated between the blade and the handle. Each of the unearthed examples has its own characteristics, i.e. the blades have different curvatures and their massiveness also varies, so we can assume that they were used for different purposes. There are analogies for these items at the fortress of Čanjevo (Čimin 2008, T. 11: 2, 3), or at the castle of Ružica (Radić, Bojčić 2004, Cat. 106), where they were dated from the 14th to the 16th century.

oštrice i drške. Svaki od pronađenih primjera pokazuje specifičnosti u smislu stupnja povijenosti oštrice i njezine masivnosti pa možemo pretpostaviti da su mogli imati i različitu namjenu. Paralele za ove predmete pronalazimo primjerice na utvrđi Čanjevo (Čimin 2008, T. 11: 2, 3) ili gradu Ružici (Radić, Bojčić 2004, kat. 106), gdje su datirani od 14. do 16. st.



Sl. 26 Pronađeni primjerci srpova (T16: 6; T17: 1, 2).
Fig. 26 The discovered sickle specimens (T16: 6; T17: 1, 2).

Među *kućnim uporabnim predmetima* prednjače različiti željezni noževi. U pravilu se radi o noževima kod kojih se na trn postavljaju obložne pločice (T18: 1-5). Ova vrsta srednjovjekovnih noževa počinje se proizvoditi oko 1300. g. i ostaje u uporabi sve do današnjih dana (Demo 2006, 94). Pronađeni primjerci noževa razlikuju se po dimenzijama, a na dva primjerka pronalazimo očuvane i brončane prstene koji su se nalazili između oštrice i drške (T18: 3, 4). Njihova se funkcija može povezati s pripremom hrane ili njenom konzumiranjem. U vezi s pronađenim noževima spomenut ćemo i željezne okove korica noža (T18: 7). Predmet je izdužen, sa sferičnom kalotom na samom dnu. Vrh okova je nazubljen, a na njegovoj prednjoj strani se nalaze dvije rupe u kojima su nekoć vjerojatno stajale zakovice. Prednja strana je podijeljena na polja, međusobno odijeljena s dvostrukim linijama. Na stražnjoj strani okova nema ovih dekorativnih elemenata. Između dviju rubnih traka polja rubovi okova su lučno izrezani, ostavljajući na taj način otvore na bočnim stranama. Na pojedinim se dijelovima predmeta zapažaju tragovi bakra ili mjedi. Predmeti slične namjene poznati su nam iz Celja (Guštin, Bressan, Komplet 2001, kat 102) i grada Ružice (Radić, Bojčić 2004, kat. 245, 246).

Different iron knives rank first among *utilitarian household items*. As a rule, these are knives equipped with a spike onto which small casing plates were placed (T18: 1-5). This type of medieval knives began to be produced around 1300 and remained in use to this day (Demo 2006, 94). The discovered knife specimens vary in size, and two of them have preserved bronze rings that were situated between the blade and the handle (T18: 3, 4). Knives like this were used for the preparation and consumption of food. In conjunction with these knives we must also mention the mounts used to strengthen the sheath (T18: 7). The object is elongated, with a spherical element at the base. It is serrated at the top, and on its front side are two holes that were probably used for rivets. The front side is divided into fields that are separated from one another by double lines. There are no decorative elements on the backside. Between the two boundary straps of the fields, the edges of the mount are cut in the form of an arc, thereby leaving openings on the lateral sides. There are traces of copper or brass on certain parts of the object. Similar objects are known from Celje (Guštin, Bressan, Komplet 2001, Cat. 102) and Ružica castle (Radić, Bojčić 2004, Cat. 245, 246).



Sl. 27 Okov korica noža (T18: 7).
Fig. 27 A mount from a knife sheath (T18: 7).

Amongst the discovered blades there is one specimen whose blade is significantly different from the others. While all other knives generally have an elongated, flat ridge, in this case we have a short blade and a curved

Među pronađenim sječivima jedan se primjerak oblikom svoje oštrice znatno razlikuje od ostalih. Dok svi drugi noževi u pravilu imaju izdužen i ravan hrbat, u ovom slučaju nailazimo na kratku oštricu i lučni hrbat koji pri vrhu naglo savija prema oštrici (T18: 6). Pri dnu sječiva očuvan je željezni prsten sa zakovicom. Iako ne postoje direktne analogije, svojim oblikom pronađeni predmet najviše podsjeća na neke tipove britvi (Radić, Bojčić 2004, kat. 88-90). Ovakvi su predmeti služili za održavanje i brijanje brade.

U kućne uporabne predmete spada i pronađeni primjerak ključa te lokot. U prostorima srednjovjekovnog feudalnog kompleksa zasigurno nisu sva vrata imala sistem zaključavanja uz pomoć brava. Vjerojatno je riječ o prostorijama u kojima su se čuvale određene vrijednosti ili privatnim prostorijama vlasnika, a lokotima su zasigurno bile osiguravane i škrinje u kojima su čuvane vrijednosti. Pronađeni lokot je manjih dimenzija s pravokutnim kućištem i lučnim zaponom pravokutnog presjeka (T16: 8). Ključanica je u obliku valjka s krušolikim otvorom. Predmet je cjelovito očuvan. Analogije pronalazimo na brojnim nalazištima koja se datiraju u srednji vijek, iako se ključanice razlikuju svojim oblicima. Poznati su nam tako primjeri iz Celja (Guštin, Bressan, Komplet 2001, kat. 293-321), Čanjeva (Čimin 2008, T. 5: 1), ali najbolje analogije pronalazimo među primjercima iz grada Ružice (Radić, Bojčić 2004, kat. 93, 94). S obzirom na dimenzije, lokot je vjerojatno služio osiguravanju vrijednosti čuvanih u nekoj škrinji, dok je ključ zbog većih dimenzija vjerojatno vezan uz zaključavanje nekih vrata unutar utvrde. Ključ je također sačuvan u cijelosti (T16: 7). Riječ je o ključu ovalne glave s kružnom rupom u sredini. Noga mu je ravna i šuplja, kružnog presjeka, dok na bradi ne nalazimo nikakve ureze.



Sl. 28 Restaurirani lokot i ključ (T16: 7, 8).

Fig. 28 The restored padlock and key (T16: 7, 8).

Djelomično očuvani predmet, koji se sastoji od spiralno uvijenog dijela i srcolikog nastavka s rupom za vješanje, vjerojatno je bio dio prijeklada koji je služio vješanju posuda nad vatrom (T15: 27). Predmeti sličnog oblika

ridge that bends sharply towards the blade at the top (T18: 6). An iron ring with a rivet was preserved at the base of the blade. Although there are no direct analogies, the discovered object is with its shape reminiscent of some types of razors (Radić, Bojčić 2004, Cat. 88-90). Such items were used for trimming and shaving beards.

A discovered key and padlock also belong among utilitarian household items. It is certain that not all the rooms in the medieval feudal complex had locks on the doors. The rooms equipped with locks were probably the private quarters of the feudal lord, or, perhaps they were the ones that contained certain valuables. Chests used to store valuables were most certainly provided with padlocks. The discovered padlock is rather small and has a rectangular casing with an arch-shaped hasp that has a rectangular cross-section (T16: 8). It has a cylindrical lock with a pear-shaped keyhole. The object is completely preserved. Analogies can be found on numerous sites dated to the Middle Ages, even though the keyholes differ in shape. We know of examples from Celje (Guštin, Bressan, Komplet 2001, Cat. 293-321), Čanjeva (Čimin 2008, T. 5: 1), but the best analogies come from Ružica castle (Radić, Bojčić 2004, Cat. 93, 94). Given the dimensions, the padlock probably served to safeguard the valuables kept in some chest, and the key, due to its large size, was probably used to lock a door inside the fort. The key is also preserved in its entirety (T16: 7). It has an oval head with a circular hole in the middle. Its leg is straight and hollow, and has a circular cross-section, while its beard is devoid of any notches.

The partially preserved object that consists of a spirally inverted part and an added heart-shaped piece with a hole for hanging, was in all probability part of a fire dog used for hanging vessels over the fire (T15: 27). Similarly shaped objects are known to us from various ethnographic collections (Miličević 1988, 69, Fig. 93). An iron ring could have had a similar function (T15: 29), but a whole series of other functions can be attributed to such an object, which means that we are not aware of its original purpose.

We can make a similar conclusion about a small bronze plate with a perforation in the middle (T15: 28). It most probably had a decorative function on a wooden crate, or on a horse harness, but its original purpose is likewise unknown. The two partially preserved specimens of horseshoes (T17: 3, 4) belong among items associated with horses. These iron horseshoes are massive and in both cases there

poznati su nam iz pojedinih etnografskih zbirki (Miličević 1988, 69, sl. 93). Sličnoj funkciji mogla je služiti i željezna alka (T15: 29), no takvom se predmetu može pripisati i cijeli niz drugih funkcija te nam njegova izvorna namjena ostaje nepoznata.

Slično možemo zaključiti i za pronađenu brončanu pločicu s perforacijom u sredini (T15: 28). Ona je najvjerojatnije imala ukrasnu funkciju kao okov drvenog sanduka ili primjerice konjske orme, no njezina nam izvorna namjena također ostaje nepoznata.

U dijelove konjske opreme spadaju dva djelomično očuvana primjerka potkova (T17: 3, 4). Riječ je o masivnim željeznim potkovama kod kojih u oba slučaja na očuvanim polovicama nalazimo po tri rupe za pričvršćivanje, a na jednoj od njih i izvijeni kraj. Uz rub potkove, prateći smjer rupa za pričvršćivanje, teče duboka brazda. Najbolje analogije ovom tipu potkova nalazimo u Celju (Guštin, Bressan, Komplet 2001, kat. 128, 129, 131-136, 138-142, 145-147, 146, 147, 150-153).

Dijelovima nošnje pripada gornji dio brončanog dugmeta - privjeska s ušicom za ovjes (T18: 9). Dugme je originalno bilo trodijelno, sastavljeno od dviju kalota i ovalne ušice trakastog presjeka, umetnute u gornju sferičnu kalotu. Ovakva se dugmad javlja od druge polovice 13. st. i upotrebljava sve do kasnog srednjeg vijeka. Međutim, nalazimo ih i kao grobni inventar nekih novovjekovnih dalmatinskih groblja (Demo 2006, 72; Oreb, Zekan 1979, 167), ali i primjerice u gradu Ružici kod Orahovice, gdje su datirani u 16. i 17. st. (Radić, Bojčić 2004, 74). S Posserta je poznat još jedan nalaz dugmeta - privjeska s ušicom za ovjes, koji je u ovom slučaju nešto manjih dimenzija, očuvan cjelovito, a dugme je izliveno od jednog dijela (T18: 10). Predmet sličnih karakteristika poznat je s tvrđave Kostanjevice (Predovnik 2003, kat. 923).

Posljednji predmet koji će biti spomenut među metalnim nalazima također možemo okarakterizirati kao dio nošnje. Kvadratna predica (T18: 8) pripada tipu kopči koje su se koristile za odjeću, a mogla je služiti i kao dio konjske opreme. Slične predice pronađene su u grobovima 15. i prve polovice 16. st. na Opatovini u Zagrebu (Demo 2007, 83, kat. 16.1) te u gradu Ružici kod Orahovice, gdje je datirana u 15. i 16. st. (Radić, Bojčić 2004, 90, kat. 61). U Celju je pronađena slična predica, koja se također datira u 15. i 16. st. (Guštin, Bressan, Komplet 2001, 244, kat. 504).

are three holes to attach them on the preserved halves. One specimen has also the curved end. A deep groove runs alongside the edge of the horseshoe, following the direction of the holes. The best analogies for this type of horseshoe are found at Celje (Guštin, Bressan, Komplet 2001, Cat. 128, 129, 131-136, 138-142, 145-147, 146, 147, 150-153).

The upper section of a bronze button - pendant with loop for hanging (T18: 9), belongs among *costume accouterments*. This was originally a three-piece button consisting of two dome-shaped elements and an oval loop with a straplike cross-section, inserted into the upper spherical element. Such buttons appeared from the second half of the 13th century and remained in use until the late Middle Ages. However, we also find them as grave offerings in some Modern Age Dalmatian cemeteries (Demo 2006, 72; Oreb, Zekan 1979, 167), but also, for example, at Ružica castle near Orahovica, where they were dated into the 16th and 17th century (Radić, Bojčić 2004, 74). Another discovered button - pendant with a loop for hanging, is known from Possert, which is in this case somewhat smaller, completely preserved, with a button that was cast in one piece (T18: 10). A similar object is known from the fortress of Kostanjevice (Predovnik 2003, Cat. 923).

The last object that we are going to mention among metal finds can also be characterized as a costume accouterment. This square buckle (T18: 8) belongs to the type of clasp that was used for clothing, but it could have been used as part of a harness. Similar buckles were found in graves from the 15th and the first half of the 16th century on Opatovina in Zagreb (Demo 2007, 83, Cat. 16.1) and in the castle of Ružica near Orahovica, where it was dated to the 15th and 16th century (Radić, Bojčić 2004, 90, Cat. 61). A similar buckle was discovered at Celje, which also dates back to the 15th and 16th century (Guštin, Bressan, Komplet 2001, 244, Cat. 504).

Glass finds

Glass vessels were a constituent part of tableware in homes pertaining to the nobility and bourgeoisie during the period of the Late Middle Ages. They were quite precious on account of their fragility, but it seems that such products were not reserved exclusively for the richer segments of society (Kos 2007, 29). A comparison of the finds discovered in Istria with those from the surrounding areas shows that most of these items were imported to the Peninsula. Possert does not represent an

Stakleni nalazi

Sastavni dijelovi opreme stolnog servisa bogatijih kuća plemstva i građanstva tijekom kasnog srednjeg vijeka bile su i staklene posude. One su zbog svoje krhkosti bile prilično dragocjene, no čini se da takvi proizvodi nisu bili rezervirani isključivo za bogate slojeve društva (Kos 2007, 29). Usporedba istarskih nalaza s onima iz okolnih područja pokazuje da je veći dio tih predmeta bio uvožen na područje Poluotoka. Iznimku ne predstavlja ni Possert, u kojemu je pronađena manja količina ulomaka staklenih posuda, no oni ipak dokazuju viši životni standard njegovih stanovnika. Na žalost, na ovom stupnju istraživosti još ne možemo locirati radionice iz kojih su stakleni predmeti dolazili do Posserta. Iako je vrlo vjerojatno da je dobar dio proizvoda dolazio iz venecijanskih radionica, nije isključeno da je dio pristizao i iz nekih drugih radionica, koje su uglavnom kopirale venecijanske uzore, poput primjerice ljubljanskih staklarni (Kos 2007, 32). Veliki dio pronađenih staklenih ulomaka izrađen je od takozvanog mliječnog stakla (*vitrum blanchum*), kakvo su venecijanske radionice od prve trećine 15. st. zamijenile kristalnim staklom, a ljubljanske radionice proizvode još i tijekom 16. st. (Kos 2007, 32), pa bi upravo ova pojedinost mogla ukazivati na proizvodne centre dijela zastupljenih predmeta. Nije isključeno da su se i na istarskom poluotoku proizvodili stakleni predmeti, na što bi mogli upućivati nalazi pronađeni prilikom podvodnih arheoloških istraživanja u uvali Veštar kod Rovinja (Bekić, Višnjić, Pešić, Bloier 2011, 30).

Među zastupljenim oblicima prepoznajemo različite čaše, zdjele te boce ili vrčeve. Najviše je konusnih čaša na vitkoj nozi, ukrašenih prstenastim nodusom i manjim prstenastim međučlankom (T19: 1-6). Nažalost sačuvane su tek noge tih predmeta, no na osnovu analogija znamo kakvi su bili njihovi oblici. Ovakvi su predmeti izrađivani od tri zasebno puhana dijela: recipienta, noge i baze. Zasebni dijelovi spajani su dok su još bili vrući. Ovakve se čaše pojavljuju tijekom 15. st., a vrlo su česte u 16. st., pa i kasnije (Lazar, Willmott 2006, 101). Čaše slične našim primjerima poznate su iz brodoloma kod Gnalića i sa zadarskog foruma (Pešić 2006, 116), Celja i Ljubljane (Lazar 2001, 75, 76, sl. 1; Patek 2004, 118, 119, sl. 5: 1, 2) te kaštela Colloredo (Testori 2004, 130, fig. 5), gdje su datirane u 16. st.

Stakleni ulomak na kojemu se nalazi dekoracija izvedena u obliku izduženih rebara zrakasto formiranih na dnu posude te poluloptastih ispupčenja u gornjim dijelovima posude (T19: 8) nekoć je također pripadao čaši. Ukrasi su izvedeni puhanjem u kalup. Najveće sličnosti s našim

exception in this regard. A smaller quantity of glass vessel fragments were discovered there, which nonetheless point out to a higher standard of living of its inhabitants. Unfortunately, at this stage of the explorations we are not yet able to locate the workshops from where these glass objects arrived to Possert. Although it is quite probable that the great majority of these items stem from Venetian workshops, we cannot rule out the possibility that part of them arrived from other workshops that for the most part copied the Venetian originals, as was the case with glass workshops at Ljubljana (Kos 2007, 32). A large part of the unearthed glass fragments was made of so-called milk glass (*vitrum blanchum*), of the kind that was substituted by crystal glass in Venetian workshops from the first third of the 15th century, and that the workshops at Ljubljana continued to produce during the 16th century (Kos 2007, 32), and it is precisely this particular fact that could perhaps indicate the production centers where some of the represented objects were made. We likewise cannot exclude the possibility that glass items were produced on the Istrian Peninsula, something which seems plausible in light of the discovered finds collected during the underwater archaeological explorations in Veštar Bay near Rovinj (Bekić, Višnjić, Pešić, Bloier 2011, 30).

Among the represented forms we can recognize different glasses, bowls, as well as bottles or jugs. Conical glasses on a slender stem prevail, which were decorated with an annular knot and a smaller annular element (T19: 1-6). Unfortunately, solely the stems of these objects were preserved, but thanks to analogies we know what their forms were like. Such items were made of three separately blown sections: a receptacle, a stem and a base. These individual parts were then connected while they were still hot. Such glasses appear during the 15th century, but they are also quite frequent in the 16th century, and even later (Lazar, Willmott 2006, 101). Glasses similar to our specimens are known from the shipwreck near Gnalić and from the forum at Zadar (Pešić 2006, 116), from Celje and Ljubljana (Lazar 2001, 75, 76, Fig. 1; Patek 2004, 118, 119, Fig. 5: 1, 2) and from Colloredo castle (Testori 2004, 130, Fig. 5), where they were dated to the 16th century.

A glass fragment with a decoration executed in the form of elongated, radial ribs at the base of the vessel, and hemispherical protuberances in the upper section of the vessel (T19: 8), once belonged to a drinking glass. These decorations were made by blowing into a mold. The greatest number of similarities with our

primjerkom nalazimo na čaši oblika krnjeg stošca koja potječe s nepoznatog nalazišta u Sloveniji, a datirana je u drugu polovicu 15. st. (Lazar 2001, sl. 1: 18).

Dno posude s ravnim emajliranim trakama načinjenim bijelom bojom vjerojatno pripada visokoj čaši (T19: 7). Analogije obliku ove posude pronalazimo među materijalom iz Ljubljane (Kos 2007, T.12: 13, 15; T.13: 11-13). Analogije za ukras pronalazimo pak na dijelu noge posude pronađene u Ljubljani, datirane u prvu polovicu 16. st. i pripisane ljubljanskim staklarskim radionicama (Kos 2007, kat. 101), na dnu vrča također pronađenog u Ljubljani i datiranog u drugu polovicu 16. st. (Patek 2004, sl.4: 4) te na čaši koja se čuva u Corning Museum of Glass, a koja je pripisana španjolskoj produkciji 17. st. (Mille anni di arte del vetro a Venezia 1982, 127, kat. 168). Ovaj je tip ukrasa bio zastupljen na proizvodima katalonskih radionica 16. i 17. st., no očito izrađivan pod utjecajem venecijanskih uzora (Mille anni di arte del vetro a Venezia 1982, 127).

Ulomke boca prepoznamo kod dva pronađena ulomka. Prvi od njih predstavlja dio izduženog vrata trbušaste boce (T19: 9). Na vratu se nalazi prstenasto zadebljanje, a ulomak je ukrašen tankim bijelim ukošenim rebrima. Iako se ovakve posude javljaju još od 11. st. u Italiji, one postaju izrazito raširene od 14. st., a od druge polovice 14. st. i nadalje pojavljuju se boce puhane u kalup i ukrašene različitim rebrima. Predmet gotovo identičnih karakteristika kao ulomak pronađen u Possertu nalazimo u Celju, gdje je datiran u 15. st. (Lazar 2001, 77, kat. 100).

Masivno, snažno ispupčeno dno, ukrašeno zrakasto raspoređenim apliciranim rebrima, izvedenim naizmjenično u plavoj i bijeloj boji, također je nekoć najvjerojatnije pripadalo boci (T19: 11). Ovakav zaključak je izveden prvenstveno na osnovu dimenzija ulomaka, no sačuvan je tek manji dio posude pa o njezinu nekadašnjem obliku ne možemo donositi sigurne zaključke. Tehniku apliciranja staklenih niti na posudu pronalazimo primjerice na obodu i vratu boce pronađene u Ljubljani, pripisane ljubljanskim staklarskim radionicama i datirane u prvu polovicu 16. st. (Kos 2007, kat. 198), te na primjerima iz Zadra, koji su datirani u 16. st. i pripisani lokalnim radionicama (Pešić 2006, 120, fig. 14). Ova je tehnika ukrašavanja karakteristična za proizvode radionica iz Murana od 16. st., no zasigurno su i radionice na drugim područjima koristile istu tehniku ukrašavanja po venecijanskim uzorima (Pešić 2007, 120).

specimen are found on a glass formed like a truncated cone, which stems from an unknown site in Slovenia, and which was dated into the second half of the 15th century (Lazar 2001, Fig. 1: 18).

The base of a vessel with flat enameled straps painted in white probably belongs to a tall drinking glass (T19: 7). Analogies for the form of this vessel are found among the material from Ljubljana (Kos 2007, T.12: 13, 15; T.13: 11-13). Analogies for the decoration are found on a section of the stem of a vessel unearthed at Ljubljana and dated into the first half of the 16th century, which was ascribed to the glass workshops from Ljubljana (Kos 2007, Cat. 101), at the bottom of a jug that was likewise discovered at Ljubljana and dated to the second half of the 16th century (Patek 2004, Fig. 4: 4), and on a glass kept at the Corning Museum of Glass, which was attributed to Spanish production from the 17th century (Mille anni di arte del vetro a Venezia 1982, 127, Cat. 168). This type of decoration was found on products made in Catalonian workshops from the 16th and 17th centuries, obviously made under the influence of Venetian originals (Mille anni di arte del vetro a Venezia 1982, 127).



Sl. 29 Dno čaše (?) ukrašeno emajliranim trakama u bijeloj boji (T19: 7).
Fig. 29 The base of a drinking glass (?) decorated with white enameled straps (T19: 7).

Two discovered fragments can be recognized as pertaining to a bottle. The first represents a section of the elongated neck of a globular bottle (T19: 9). Located on the neck is an annular thickening, and the fragment is decorated with thin, white, slanting ribs. Even though such vessels appeared as early as in the 11th century in Italy, they became widely spread only from the 14th century, while other bottles appeared from the second half of the 14th century and later, which were blown into a mold and decorated with different ribs. An object of almost identical characteristics as the fragment discovered at Possert, appeared at Celje, where it was dated to the 15th century (Lazar 2001, 77, Cat. 100).

A massive, forcefully protuberating base decorated with radial appliqué ribs executed in alternating blue and white colors, probably graced a bottle once (T19: 11). Such a conclusion was made primarily on the basis of the size of the fragment, but as only a small portion of the



Sl. 30 Dno boce ukrašeno apliciranim rebrima (T19: 11).
Fig. 30 The base of a bottle decorated with appliqué ribs (T19: 11).

Posljednji dijagnostički ulomak stakla s Posserta predstavlja izljev posude, a načinjen je od tankog mliječnog stakla (T19: 10). Ovakvi predmeti poznati su iz talijanskih radionica 14. i 15. st., a korišteni su kao stolno posuđe za ulje ili ocat, ali ponekad i kao liturgijsko posuđe. Poznati su nam primjeri iz Zadra i Celja (Pešić 2006, 121, fig. 17; Lazar 2001, kat. 119).

Numizmatički nalazi

Četiri numizmatička nalaza pronađena tijekom istraživanja pripadaju istom vremenskom okviru u koji se može svrstati i sav keramički materijal cjelokupni pokretni arheološki materijal s Posserta.

Iz 15. st. potječu dva srebrna pfeninga, za koja se, iako su znatno oštećeni, može potvrditi podrijetlo i datacija.

Pfening prikazan na slici 31a izrađen je u Ambergu 1443. ili 1449. g. za falačkog grofa za Aachen i Porajnje (Demo 2006, 44). Riječ je o zajedničkom kovanju za Pfalz-Neumarkt nasljednog kneza Ludviga IV. (1436. – 1449.), falačkog grofa Johanna von Neumarkta te falačkog grofa Otta I. von Pfalz-Mosbacha (1443. – 1460.).

Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 13, PN 2

Ag. 14 mm, pfening

Av: u krugu štit s dva grba

Rv: u krugu slova AM; sve u četverokutu

Drugi pfening (sl. 31b) u lošijem je stanju, ali prepoznaje se da je riječ o novcu kovanom u Münchenu između 1438. i 1460. g. za vojvodu Alberta III. (1438. – 1460.) iz plemićke loze Wittelsbacher (Demo 2004, 43).

Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 13, PN 4

Ag. 13 mm, pfening

vessel was preserved, we cannot make any conclusions about the form it once possessed with certainty. The technique of applying glass threads onto a vessel was, for example, found on the rim and neck of a bottle discovered at Ljubljana, which was ascribed to glass workshops from Ljubljana and dated to the first half of the 16th century (Kos 2007, Cat. 198), as well as on specimens from Zadar, which were dated to the 16th century and ascribed to local workshops (Pešić 2006, 120, Fig. 14). This decorative technique is characteristic for products made at workshops in Murano starting in the 16th century, but it is certain that workshops from other regions likewise used this technique of decoration modeled on Venetian originals (Pešić 2007, 120).

The last diagnostic glass-fragment from Possert represents a vessel mouth that was made of thin milk-glass (T19: 10). Such objects were known from Italian workshops in the 14th and 15th century, and were used as tableware for oil or vinegar, and at times even for liturgical purposes. Such examples are known from Zadar and Celje (Pešić 2006, 121, Fig. 17; Lazar 2001, Cat. 119).

Numismatic finds

Four numismatic finds were discovered in the course of explorations and they belong to the same period of time into which we can include the entire movable archaeological material from Possert.

Two severely damaged silver pfennigs, for which we can confirm the origins and dating, stem from the 15th century.

The pfennig shown on Figure 31a was minted at Amberg in 1443 or 1449 for the Count Palatine of Aachen and the Rhineland (Demo 2006, 44). This was a joint coinage for Pfalz-Neumarkt of Hereditary Prince Ludwig IV (1436 – 1449), Count Palatine Johann von Neumarkt, and Count Palatine Otto I von Pfalz-Mosbach (1443 – 1460).

Sektor I, Quadrant A3, SU 13, PN 2

Ag. 14 mm, pfennig

Obverse: in a circle a shield with two coats of arms

Reverse: in a circle the letters AM; all in a quadrangle

The other pfennig (Fig. 31b) is in worse condition but it can still be seen that it was minted at Munich between 1438 and 1460, during Duke Albert III (1438 – 1460) from the House of Wittelsbach (Demo 2004, 43).

Av: u krugu slovo A između dva lista djeteline; sve u četverokutu

Rv: u krugu glava redovnika, nalijevo; sve u četverokutu

Pronađena su i dva mletačka novčića. Stariji je srebrnih pola solda i relativno je dobro sačuvan (sl. 31c).

Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 13, PN 1

Ag. 12 mm, pola solda

Av: križ u krugu; natpis ...PR... DVX

Rv: krilati lav s otvorenim evanđeljem; u egzarhu čitljiv natpis VINCIT

Po natpisu s aversa može se zaključiti da je novac kovan u vrijeme jednog od duždeva iz obitelji Priuli. Radi se o Lorenzu Priuliju (1556. - 1559.), Gerolamu Priuliju (1559. - 1567.) ili o Antoniju Priuliju (1618. - 1623.).

Drugi mletački novčić je dva solda ili *gazzeta*, anonimnog kova, iz prve polovice 16. st. (sl. 31d). Kovanje ovakvih novčića počelo je nakon izdavanja dekreta 1539., a obustavljeno 1550. g. (Mimica 1997, 434-435).

Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 13, PN 3

Ar. 17 mm, dva solda

Av: + · SANCTUS · MARCVS · VENETVS · ; krilati lav drži u šapi evanđelje

Rv: · IVSTICIA - M · DIXIGITE · ; u egzarhu zvjezdica; pravda sjedi između dva lava s mačem i vagom



Sl. 31 Pronađeni numizmatički nalazi.
Fig. 31 The discovered numismatic finds.

Sektor I, Quadrant A3, SU 13, PN 4

Ag. 13 mm, pfennig

Obverse: in a circle the letter A between two leaves of clover; all in a quadrangle

Reverse: in a circle the head of a monk, to the left; all in a quadrangle

Two Venetian coins were also discovered. The older represent a silver half soldo coin that is in a relatively good state (Fig. 31c).

Sektor I, Quadrant A3, SU 13, PN 1

Ag. 12 mm, half a soldo

Obverse: a cross in a circle; the inscription ...PR... DVX

Reverse: a winged lion with an open gospel; in the exarch a readable inscription VINCIT

In accordance with the inscription on the obverse, we can conclude that the coin was minted during the period of one of the doges from the Priuli family; Lorenzo Priuli (1556 - 1559), Gerolamo Priuli (1559 - 1567) or Antonio Priuli (1618 - 1623).

The other Venetian coin is a two soldi *gazzetta*, minted anonymously, from the first half of the 16th century (Fig. 31d). The minting of such coins started after the decree of 1539 was issued, and it lasted until 1550 (Mimica 1997, 434-435).

Sektor I, Quadrant A3, SU 13, PN 3

Ar. 17 mm, two soldi

Obverse: + · SANCTUS · MARCVS · VENETVS · ; a winged lion with a gospel in his paw

Reverse: · IVSTICIA - M · DIXIGITE · ; a small star in the exarch; Justitia is seated between two lions with a sword and balance

CONCLUDING DELIBERATIONS

All small archaeological material collected over the last six years of explorations on Possert support the assumption that the fort functioned only two centuries, i.e. during the 15th and 16th centuries. However, an interesting piece of information was obtained by analyzing an extraordinary sample of coal from one of the lowest stratigraphic layers (SU 40) located in the moat of the fort. It has been shown that the sample can be dated to the beginning of the 14th century, but as it usually happens with samples of coal, there is a possibility of its somewhat later, but also earlier dating¹¹. The analyzed

¹¹ An analysis of the sample, under laboratory number LTL 5777A, was conducted at CEDAD, AMS and radiocarbon facility, University of Lecce, Italy.

ZAKLJUČNA RAZMATRANJA

Sav pokretni arheološki materijal prikupljen tijekom zadnjih šest godina istraživanja na Possertu govori u prilog pretpostavci da je utvrda funkcionirala svega dva stoljeća, odnosno tijekom 15. i 16. st. No, zanimljiv podatak dobiven je analizom izuzetog uzorka ugljena iz jednog od najnižih stratigrafskih slojeva (SJ 40) iz opkopa utvrde. Naime, pokazalo se da se uzorak može datirati u početak 14. st., no kako to najčešće biva s uzorcima ugljena, postoji mogućnost i njegova nešto kasnijeg, ali i ranijeg datiranja¹¹. Analizirani uzorak je datiran 692 godine prije sadašnjosti, uz mogućnost varijacije od ± 45 godina. Govoreći u apsolutnim datumima, dolazimo do 1318. g. ± 45 . To znači da bi najkasnija moguća datacija ovog ulomka bila 1363. g. Naravno, dobiveni datum zapravo govori o trenutku kada je spaljeno drvo posječeno, odnosno o trenutku početka poluraspada C14 izotopa ugljika tog stabla. Možda je stoga uputnije osloniti se na podatke koje nam nude pokretni arheološki nalazi. Četrnaesto stoljeće vrijeme je već značajne zastupljenosti glaziranog posuđa na području Istre, koje, s obzirom na dobro razrađene kronologije, pruža vrlo dobre mogućnosti datacije arheoloških slojeva kojima pripadaju. Na Possertu u potpunosti nedostaju nalazi glaziranog posuđa koje se može datirati u 14. st., a rijetki su čak i oni iz prve polovice 15. st. Tako izostaju nalazi ulomaka invetriate s oblicima karakterističnim za 14. st., padske arhajske gravirane keramike ili skupine arhajske majolike. S obzirom na karakter nalazišta, da je utvrda korištena već tijekom 14. st. svakako bismo očekivali pojavu pojedinih ulomaka navedenog glaziranog posuđa. Njihov izostanak ipak daje donju granicu datacije gradnje ove utvrde. Pojedini oblici grubog kuhinjskog posuđa svojim bi se karakteristikama mogli pripisati 14. st., no s obzirom na dugotrajnost pojedinih oblika, oni ne mogu poslužiti kao sigurni dokazi za dataciju.

Razdoblje od druge četvrtine 15. pa do kraja 16. st. dobro je pokriveno različitim pokretnim arheološkim nalazima koji nude mogućnost sigurne datacije. U ovaj period spadaju svi numizmatički nalazi, ali i brojni u tekstu opisani ulomci glaziranog stolnog posuđa. S druge strane, u potpunosti nedostaju nalazi koji bi se mogli datirati u 17. st., osim tek pokojeg ulomka posuđa čija produkcija počinje krajem 16. i traje tijekom 17. st. Nedostaju međutim nalazi majoličkih posuda s ukrasom *foglie d'ulivo*, majoličkih posuda ukrašenih tzv. sažetim stilom, engobirane mrljasto ukrašene keramike ili zdjela iz

sample was dated 692 years before the present, with the possibility of variation of ± 45 years. Speaking in absolute dates, we come to 1318 ± 45 . This means that the latest possible dating of this fragment would be the year 1363. Of course, the obtained date in actual fact refers to the time when the burned wood was cut down, or to the starting moment of the half-life of the C14 carbon isotopes of that tree. With that in mind, it is perhaps more appropriate to rely on data obtained through small archaeological finds. The 14th century is a period of time when there was already a significant presence of glazed ware on the territory of Istria, which, given the well-developed chronology, provides very good possibilities for dating the archaeological layers to which these vessels belonged. On Possert there were absolutely no finds of glazed ware that can be dated to the 14th century, and even those from the first half of the 15th century are rare. This means that there were no discoveries of invetriate fragments, with forms characteristic for the 14th century, of Archaic engraved pottery from the Po River Valley, or Archaic majolica. Given the character of the site, and the fact that the fort was used already during the 14th century, we certainly could expect to find some fragments of the aforementioned glazed vessels. Their absence nevertheless provides the lower boundary for dating the construction of this fort. Certain forms of coarse kitchenware have characteristics that could be attributed to the 14th century, but considering the longevity of some forms, they cannot serve as reliable evidence for dating.

The period from the second quarter of the 15th to the end of the 16th century is well covered by various small archaeological finds that offer the possibility of reliable dating. This period includes all numismatic finds, but also many fragments of glazed tableware, which were described in the text. On the other hand, there are absolutely no finds that could be dated to the 17th century, except for the occasional fragment from vessels whose production began towards the end of the 16th century, and lasted during the 17th century. There were no discoveries of majolica vessels decorated with the *foglie d'ulivo* motif, and the same applies to majolica vessels decorated with the so-called concise style, variegated engobe pottery, or bowls from the group of late engraved pottery. This piece of information therefore represents the upper time limit for the abandonment of the fort.

We can conclude that the fort probably originated at the beginning of the 15th century, its builders probably being members of the noble families Gutenecker or Moyses, who ruled this fort during the first half of the

¹¹ Analiza uzorka pod laboratorijskim brojem LTL 5777A provedena je u CEDAD-u, AMS and radiocarbon facility, University of Lecce u Italiji.

skupine kasne gravirane keramike. Ovaj nam podatak stoga predstavlja gornju granicu napuštanja utvrde.

Možemo zaključiti da je utvrda vjerojatno nastala početkom 15. st. te bismo njezine graditelje mogli tražiti među članovima plemenitaških obitelji Gutenecker ili Moyses, koje su njome vladale tijekom prve polovice 15. st. Njezin kraj vezan je uz sukobe koji se na području istarskog poluotoka dešavaju krajem 16. i početkom 17. st., a povezani su s prisutnošću uskoka na području Pazinske knežije. Possert je svakako napušten negdje između 1600. g., kada su mletačke postrojbe opljačkale i spalile Belaj¹² koji je poslužio kao uskočko utočište i kada se spominje gradnja kaštela Belaj, i 1618., kada je završen takozvani Uskočki rat.

Svojim arhitektonskim karakteristikama Possert ne nudi mnogo detalja na osnovu kojih bi se mogli donositi zaključci vezani uz dataciju gradnje ovog zdanja. Utvrda je građena za obranu od hladnog oružja – svojim se položajem, ali i oblikom ne može oduprijeti snažnijem vatrenom oružju. Osnovni koncept organizacije prostora, kod kojeg je kula spojena na rezidencijalni dio kompleksa, pronalazimo i kod nekih drugih istarskih utvrda, poput Pazina, Petrapilose ili Paza. Kod spomenutih utvrda ovakav je funkcionalni koncept bio posljedica sukcesivnog razvoja i pojavljuje se u njihovim kasnijim fazama. Kod Posserta je primijenjen već prilikom njegove gradnje i stoga predstavlja ustaljeni princip gradnje utvrda početkom 15. st.

Potencijalni datacijski pokazatelji su karakteristični prozori koje nalazimo na sjevernom i istočnom zidu palasa. Riječ je o prozorima u nišama koje sežu do poda i kamenim klupama koje se nalaze u njima. Ovakvi prozori najčešće se vezuju uz gotičko razdoblje pa ih tako nalazimo npr. u Ribniku kod Karlovca, Kebelju u Sloveniji ili Loibersdorfu u Donjoj Austriji (Horvat 1989, 32; Stopar 1977, 128 – 129; Fragner, Krenn, Tuzar 1996). Najbliže analogije nalazimo na Petrapilosi kod Buzeta, gdje su datirane još u 13. st. (Višnjić 2010, 65). Ovakvo rano datacije ovog tipa prozora nalazimo npr. u kuli Lotrščak u Zagrebu, gdje su datirane u polovicu 13. st. (Horvat 1997, 44–45.). O. Piper navodi da se ovakvi prozori pojavljuju već u 12. st., postaju rašireni od 13. st. i traju sve do 15. (Piper 1993, 453). Ovakve datacije mogu se uklopiti u pretpostavljene datume gradnje Posserta početkom 15. st.

¹² Vjerojatnije je da se u tom periodu još uvijek radi o utvrđi koji navodimo pod imenom Possert.

15th century. The abandonment of the fort is probably connected with the conflicts that are taking place on the Istrian Peninsula towards the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century. These conflicts stem from the presence of uskoks on the territory of the Pazin margraviate. Possert was certainly abandoned somewhere between 1600, when Venetian troops looted and set fire to Belaj¹² which served as an uskok refuge, and when the erection of Belaj castle is mentioned, and 1618, when the so-called Uskok War was concluded.

With its architectonic characteristics, Possert does not offer many clues based on which one could make conclusions related to the dating of this structure. The fort was built to sustain an attack with cold weapons – with its position and shape it could not resist an attack with the more powerful firearms. The basic concept regarding the organization of space, whereby the tower is connected with the residential section of the complex, can likewise be observed on various other Istrian forts, like Pazin, Petrapilosa or Paz. In the aforementioned forts, a functional concept like this was a consequence of successive development and appears in their later phases. In the case of Possert it was applied from the start, from the construction phase, and it therefore represents an established principle for building fortifications at the beginning of the 15th century.

The typical windows located on the northern and eastern walls of the palace are the potential dating indicators. These windows are set in niches that reach to the floor and are equipped with stone benches. Such windows are often associated with the Gothic period and found, for example, in places such as Ribnik near Karlovac, Kebelj in Slovenia, or Loibersdorf in Lower Austria (Horvat 1989, 32; Stopar 1977, 128–129; Fragner, Krenn, Tuzar 1996). The closest analogies are at Petrapilosa near Buzet, where they were dated as early as the 13th century (Višnjić 2010, 65). Such an early dating for windows of this type is also known from the tower of Lotrščak in Zagreb, where they were dated to the middle of the 13th century (Horvat 1997, 44–45). O. Piper states that these windows appeared already in the 12th century, and became widespread from the 13th century, lasting until the 15th century (Piper 1993, 453). These datings are in accordance with the presumed construction dates of Possert, at the beginning of the 15th century.

Judging by examples from continental Croatia, the cantilevered structures of the latrines were in use from

¹² It is more probable that in that period of time we are still dealing with the fort that is mentioned under the name of Possert.

Konzolne konstrukcije zahodskih prostorija, sudeći po primjerima iz kontinentalne Hrvatske, bile su u uporabi od 13. pa sve do 16. st. (Horvat 1995, 300), što nam ponovno ne nudi uže okvire za dataciju gradnje utvrde, no uklapa se u pretpostavljene datume gradnje Posserta. U Istri su poznati primjeri na pazinskom Kaštelu i kaštelu u Pazu.

Oblici lučnih nadvoja vrata i prozora odbačenih u opkopu utvrde prvenstveno ukazuju na nešto ranije razdoblje, odnosno na romaničke stilske karakteristike. Pa ipak, ovakvi su dovratnici poznati i iz nešto kasnijih razdoblja, poput primjera iz kaštela Gvozdansko, gdje su datirani u 16. st. (Horvat 1989, 34, sl. 41).

Postavlja se pitanje koji je razlog gradnje ove male utvrde na početku 15. st. Naime, kako je navedeno, vlasnici posjeda Possert bili su zapravo vlasnici kožljačke gospoštije. Sama utvrda izgrađena je na položaju koji ne nudi najoptimalnije uvjete za obranu niti mogućnosti nadzora neke važnije komunikacije ili granice, poput većine utvrda izgrađenih u ranijim stoljećima. S druge strane, ona nudi određenu višu razinu komfora, naravno, u kontekstu srednjovjekovnih utvrda. To se prvenstveno odnosi na odabir položaja i stvaranje ugodnijih životnih prostora nauštrb sigurnosti, ali i na povoljne klimatske uvjete, osobito u odnosu na matičnu kožljačku utvrdu. Čini se stoga da izgradnja utvrde nije bila povezana s geostrateškim vojnim potrebama Gospoštije ili Grofovije, već prije svega s potrebom ili mogućnošću vlasnika za izgradnjom dodatnog, ugodnijeg rezidencijalnog prostora. Possert stoga možemo smatrati svojevrsnom ladanjskom rezidencijom kožljačke gospode, koja je nudila osobite prednosti tijekom zimskih mjeseci, kada ondje vladaju uvjeti ugodne sredozemne klime, za razliku od Kožljaka na kojemu su u tom periodu klimatski uvjeti iznimno surovi.

Na osnovu dosadašnjih istraživanja čini se da utvrda tijekom korištenja nije doživljavala značajnije promjene. Tek otvaranja velikih vrata na najvišoj etaži palasa i zazidani prozorski otvor na njegovu sjevernom zidu svjedoče o određenim promjenama u načinu funkcioniranja utvrde, odnosno pokušaju stvaranja još više razine komfora. Također, na jednoj od strijelnica sjevernog zida kule zapažaju se određene promjene. Naime, niša strijelnice je proširena, vjerojatno u cilju lakšeg manevriranja masivnijeg, zasigurno vatrenog oružja. Moguće je da se ovi detalji sanacija mogu povezati uz vrijeme podjele posjeda između pripadnika obitelji Barbo, kada Possert postaje stalna rezidencija Giorgia Barba (De Franceschi

the 13th and up to the 16th century (Horvat 1995, 300), which does not offer us a precise framework for dating the construction of the fort, but it fits into the presumed construction period of Possert. Known examples in Istria are in the castles at Pazin and Paz.

The forms of the arched lintels of doors and windows, which were discarded into the fort moat, suggest a somewhat earlier period, and feature Romanesque style characteristics. However, such jambs are also known from later periods, as is the case with the examples from Gvozdansko castle, where they were dated to the 16th century (Horvat 1989, 34, Fig. 41).

The question of why was this small fort built here at the beginning of the 15th century, comes readily to mind. As was already stated, the owners of Possert were at the same time the lords of the Kožljak demesne. Erected on a location that does not offer optimal conditions for defense, this fort likewise does not facilitate the control over some important communication route or boundary, like the majority of forts built in earlier centuries. On the other hand, it offers a higher level of comfort, regarded, of course, in the context of medieval fortifications. This is primarily related to the choice of position and the creation of more pleasant living conditions at the expense of safety, but also to favorable climatic conditions, particularly in relation to the parent fort of Kožljak. It seems, therefore, that the construction of the fort was not associated with any geo-strategic, military issues concerning the demesne or the margraviate, but that the primary goal was to provide its owner with additional, more pleasant residential facilities. We can hence regard Possert as some kind of country-residence of the Kožljak lords. This residence offered particular advantages during the winter months, when pleasant Mediterranean climatic conditions prevail there, unlike on Kožljak, where there is extremely harsh weather during that period of the year.

On the basis of explorations that were conducted to date, it seems that the fort did not experience any significant changes in it while it was still in use. Only the opening of larger doors on the top floor of the palace, and the walled-in window on the northern wall, bear witness to some changes in the mode the fort was functioning, which were the result of attempts to create an even higher degree of comfort in it. We likewise detected certain changes on one of the loopholes on the northern wall of the tower. Specifically, the niche of a loophole was widened, probably in order to facilitate maneuvering of the more massive firearms. These improvements may, perhaps, be associated

1964, 277). Materijal korišten za gradnju utvrde, lokalni pješčenjak, predstavlja određenu poteškoću prilikom pokušaja prepoznavanja preinaka u strukturi utvrde. Naime, za razliku od utvrda građenih vapnencem, na kojima se relativno lako zapažaju razlike struktura građenih u različitim periodima, na utverdama građenim pješčenjakom ovakva je mogućnost znatno otežana.

Utvrda je pripadala habsburškom dijelu Poluotoka, no njezini stanovnici su koristili i veliku količinu proizvoda koji su do Posserta dospijevali s mletačkog posjeda. U osnovi se radi o luksuznijim predmetima, prvenstveno glaziranom stolnom posuđu ili primjerice staklenim predmetima. O postojanju razvijenih trgovačkih kontakata između dva politički podijeljena dijela Poluotoka svjedoče i pronađeni primjerci mletačkog novca. S druge strane, ulomci grubog kuhinjskog posuđa pokazuju da je Possert ipak pripadao srednjoeuropskom kulturnom krugu, u koji je bio uklopljen u političkom smislu.

Radovi na Possertu naravno nisu gotovi – u idućih nekoliko godina planira se dovršetak sanacije arhitektonskih ostataka, nastavak arheoloških istraživanja na preostalom dijelu utvrde, provedba daljnjih stručnih analiza pronađenih pokretnih arheoloških nalaza ili primjerice prikupljenog osteološkog materijala, koji bi trebao rasvijetliti i prehrabene navike stanovnika utvrde. U predstojećem će razdoblju biti potrebno produbiti i povijesna istraživanja, prije svega proučavanjem građe u relevantnim arhivskim zbirkama.

Važno je naglasiti da su u zadnjih nekoliko godina počela istraživanja još nekoliko srednjovjekovnih utvrda u Istri, poput Petrapilose, Žminja i Svetvinčenta, pa možemo zaključiti da dolazi do određenog zamaha vezanog uz takve lokalitete. To bi trebalo rezultirati širenjem spoznaja i rasvijetljavanjem načina funkcioniranja jedne iznimno slabo istražene skupine istarske spomeničke baštine te svakodnevnog života njihovih vlasnika. Naravno, sva su ova arheološka istraživanja povezana i s nužnim konzervatorsko-restauratorskim radovima koji, iako financijski iznimno zahtjevni, u konačnici stvaraju značajnu novu vrijednost spomenika i nude mogućnost njegova korištenja u kulturno-turističke svrhe. To je ipak tema za jedan drugi rad pa na ovome mjestu nećemo ulaziti u dublja razmatranja takvih mogućnosti.

with the period when the estate was divided between members of the Barbo family, when Possert became the permanent residence of Giorgio Barbo (De Franceschi 1964, 277). The material used for the construction of the fort, i.e. local sandstone, presents certain difficulties when trying to identify alterations in the structure of the fort. In fact, unlike on forts erected with limestone, where it is relatively easy to observe the differences on structures that were built in different periods, on sandstone forts such a possibility is much more difficult.

The fort belonged to the Habsburg part of the Peninsula, but its inhabitants likewise used a large amount of products that arrived to Possert from the Venetian possession. These were basically luxury items, primarily glazed tableware or, for example, glass objects. The existence of developed commercial ties between the two politically divided parts of the Peninsula was corroborated by the discovery of Venetian coins. On the other hand, fragments of coarse kitchenware show that Possert nevertheless belonged to the Central European circle, into which it was also incorporated in the political sense.

The explorations on Possert are, of course, not yet finished – in the next few years we plan to finish the started improvements of the architectural remnants, continue with archaeological explorations of the remaining part of the fort, carry out further expert analyses of discovered small archaeological finds, or, for example, of the gathered osteological materials, which should shed some light onto the eating habits of the fort inhabitants. Historical research activities will also have to be expanded in the next period of time, primarily by concentrating on the materials kept in the relevant archives.

It is important to stress that in the last few years other explorations of medieval forts in Istria have been started, like the ones at Petrapilosa, Žminj and Svetvinčenat, all of which can lead us to the conclusion that a certain amount of momentum was created in conjunction with sites like this. This should result in greater knowledge and it should also shed some light with regard to the mode of functioning of this very poorly explored group of Istrian monumental heritage. Through this we will also be able to gain an insight into the daily lives of the owners of these forts. All these archaeological explorations are, of course, associated with the necessary conservation-restoration works that in the end, although exceptionally demanding from a financial perspective, help to add new value to the monument, opening the possibility of its use for culture-related or touristic purposes. This, however, is a topic for another paper and at this point we will not delve into such possibilities.

KATALOG NALAZA**Tabla 1**

1. Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 13
Rekonstruirani trbušasti lonac. Jednostavni zaobljeni obod horizontalno je raščlanjen lagano naznačenim prstenastim zadebljanjem. Na unutarnjoj stijenci nalazi se utor za poklopac. Na ramenu i trbuhu posude nalaze se paralelni horizontalni pojasevi ukrasa izvedenih češljastim predmetom. Na dnu posude je reljefni znak u obliku križa. Glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Vanjska i unutarnja stijenka oker do tamnosive boje, s tragovima gorenja na vanjskoj stijenci, u presjeku sive boje. Visina posude 14,2 cm, maksimalna širina 15,2 cm, promjer oboda 11,2 cm, promjer dna 8,3 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

2. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40
Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena lonca. Jednostavni zaobljeni obod je horizontalno raščlanjen jednim prstenastim proširenjem. Na ramenu posude nalazi se horizontalni ukrasni pojas izveden češljastim predmetom. Glina s primjesama kvarcita i vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci smeđa, a u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 5,3 cm, sačuvana visina 4,2 cm, promjer oboda 14 cm, debljina stijenke 0,7 cm.

3. Sektor I/II, kvadrant A1/F1, SJ 17
Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena trbušastog lonca. Jednostavni zaobljeni obod je horizontalno raščlanjen jednim prstenastim proširenjem. Glina s primjesama pijeska, kalcita i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crna do smeđa, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 5,2 cm, sačuvana visina 3,7 cm, promjer oboda 15 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

Tabla 2

1. Sektor II, kvadrant A3, SJ 41
Rekonstruirani trbušasti lonac. Jednostavni zaobljeni obod je izvijen te horizontalno raščlanjen jednim prstenastim proširenjem, dok s unutarnje strane ima utor za poklopac. Lonac je ukrašen s dva horizontalna pojasa načinjena ubodima tupim predmetima na ramenu posude. Glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crvenkaste boje, s unutarnje strane obod je crne boje, u presjeku siv. Visina posude 17,3 cm, maksimalna širina 15,7 cm, promjer oboda 12,1 cm, promjer dna 9,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

2. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40
Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena trbušastog lonca.

CATALOGUE OF FINDS**Table 1**

1. Sector I, Quadrant A3, SU 13
A reconstructed globular jar. The simple rounded rim is horizontally divided with a slightly marked annular thickening. Located on the inner wall is a groove for the lid. On the shoulder and belly of the vessel are parallel horizontal bands of decorations executed with a comb-shaped object. Located on the base of the vessel is a mark in relief in the form of a cross. Clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. The outer and inner walls are ocher to dark gray in color, with traces of firing on the outer wall, gray in cross-section. Vessel height 14.2 cm, maximum width 15.2 cm, rim diameter 11.2 cm, base diameter 8.3 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

2. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40
A fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a jar. The simple, rounded rim is horizontally divided with a single annular thickening. Located on the shoulder of the vessel is a decorative horizontal band executed with a comb-shaped object. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit. Brown on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 5.3 cm, preserved height 4.2 cm, rim diameter 14 cm, wall thickness 0.7 cm.

3. Sector I/II, Quadrant A1/F1, SU 17
A fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a globular jar. The simple, rounded rim is horizontally divided with a single annular thickening. Clay tempered with sand, calcite and pebble grit. Black to brown on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 5.2 cm, preserved height 3.7 cm, rim diameter 15 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

Table 2

1. Sector II, Quadrant A3, SU 41
A reconstructed globular jar. The simple, rounded rim is everted and horizontally divided with a single annular thickening. On the inner side is a groove for the lid. The jar is decorated with two horizontal bands consisting of marks made with a blunt object on the shoulder of the vessel. Clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Reddish on the inner and outer wall, the rim on the inside is black, gray in cross-section. Vessel height 17.3 cm, maximum width 15.7 cm, rim diameter 12.1 cm, base diameter 9.5 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

2. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40
A fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a globular

Jednostavni obod je izvijen te horizontalno raščlanjen s dva prstenasta proširenja, dok s unutarnje strane ima utor za poklopac. Lonac je ukrašen horizontalnim pojasom načinjenim ubodima tupim predmetom na ramenu posude. Glina s primjesama kvarcita i vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci te u presjeku crne boje. Sačuvana širina 6,7 cm, sačuvana visina 5,7 cm, promjer oboda 15 cm, debljina stijenke 0,7 cm.

3. Sektor II, kvadrant A3, SJ 10

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena trbušastog lonca. Jednostavni zaobljeni obod je izvijen te ima utor za poklopac na unutarnjoj stijenci. Lonac je ukrašen horizontalnim pojasom načinjenim ubodima tupim predmetom na ramenu posude. Glina tvrde fature s dosta primjesa krupnije mrvljenog kvarcita i vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci te u presjeku svjetlosmeđe do tamnosmeđe boje. Sačuvana širina 5,3 cm, sačuvana visina 5,6 cm, promjer oboda 17,8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

Tabla 3

1. Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 13

Više ulomaka oboda, ramena i trbuha trbušastog lonca. Jednostavni obod je horizontalno raščlanjen lagano naznačenim prstenastim zadebljanjem, a s unutarnje strane ima utor za poklopac. Na ramenu i trбуhu posude nalaze se naizmjenični pojasevi kosih, ravnomjerno raspoređenih uboda tupim predmetom i plastičnih traka dodatno ukrašenih ubodima, vjerojatno istim predmetom. Pročišćena glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crvenkasto smeđa, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 15 cm, sačuvana visina 12,5 cm, promjer oboda 21,6 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

2. Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 13

Tri ulomka oboda i ramena trbušastog lonca. Jednostavni obod je horizontalno raščlanjen jednim prstenastim proširenjem, dok s unutarnje strane ima utor za poklopac. Lonac nije ukrašen. Fino pročišćena glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Crna na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 13,7 cm, sačuvana visina 7 cm, promjer oboda 17,4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

3. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena trbušastog lonca. Jednostavni zaobljeni obod je izvijen. Lonac je ukrašen horizontalnim pojasom načinjenim ubodima tupim predmetom na ramenu posude. Glina s primjesama

jar. The simple rim is everted and horizontally divided with two annular thickenings. On the interior side is a groove for the lid. The jar is decorated with a horizontal band consisting of marks made with a blunt object on the shoulder of the vessel. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit. Black on the inner and outer wall and in cross-section. Preserved width 6.7 cm, preserved height 5.7 cm, rim diameter 15 cm, wall thickness 0.7 cm.

3. Sector II, Quadrant A3, SU 10

A fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a globular jar. The simple, rounded rim is everted and equipped with a groove for the lid on the inner wall. The jar is decorated with a horizontal band consisting of marks made with a blunt object on the shoulder of the vessel. Clay with a hard fabric, tempered with a large amount of coarse quartzite and limestone grit. Light to dark brown on the inner and outer wall and in cross-section. Preserved width 5.3 cm, preserved height 5.6 cm, rim diameter 17.8 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

Table 3

1. Sector I, Quadrant A3, SU 13

Several fragments of the rim, shoulder and belly of a globular jar. The simple rim is horizontally divided with a slightly marked annular thickening; on the inner side is a groove for the lid. Located on the shoulder and belly of the vessel are alternating bands of slanting, evenly distributed marks made with a blunt object, and plastic straps additionally decorated with marks made probably with the same object. Refined clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Reddish brown on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 15 cm, preserved height 12.5 cm, rim diameter 21.6 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

2. Sector I, Quadrant A3, SU 13

Three fragments of the rim and shoulder of a globular jar. The simple rim is horizontally divided with a single annular thickening. On the inner side is a groove for the lid. The jar is not decorated. Finely refined clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Black on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 13.7 cm, preserved height 7 cm, rim diameter 17.4 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

3. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40

A fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a globular jar. The simple, rounded rim is everted. The jar is decorated with a horizontal band consisting of marks made with a blunt object on the shoulder of the vessel. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit. Black on the inner

kvarcita i vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crne, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 9,4 cm, sačuvana visina 6,7 cm, promjer oboda 17,9 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm.

Tabla 4

1. Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 13

Rekonstruirani lončić s trakastom ručicom. Jednostavni obod je horizontalno raščlanjen laganim utorom. Trakasta ručica, koja spaja obod s trbuhom posude, sužena je kroz sredinu. Na ramenu posude se nalazi ukras izveden nizom točkastih uboda. Glina s primjesama kamenčića i kvarcita. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci je crvenkasto smeđa, u presjeku sive boje. Visina posude 10,7 cm, maksimalna širina 11 cm, promjer oboda 9,5 cm, promjer dna 6,4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

2. Sektor II, kvadrant F3, SJ 26

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena trbušastog lonca. Jednostavni zaobljeni obod je izvijen i lagano zadebljan. Glina s primjesama kvarcita i tamnijih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci svjetlosive, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 4,8 cm, sačuvana visina 4,3 cm, promjer oboda 12 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

3. Sektor II, kvadrant F3, SJ 26

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena trbušastog lonca. Jednostavni zaobljeni obod je izvijen. Rame i trbuh posude prekriveni su plitkim, gusto raspoređenim horizontalnim brazdama. Glina s primjesama kvarcita, vapnenca i tamnijih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci svjetlosive, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 5,7 cm, sačuvana visina 4,4 cm, promjer oboda 13 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

4. Sektor II, kvadrant F3, SJ 26

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena trbušastog lonca. Jednostavni zaobljeni obod je horizontalno raščlanjen jednim prstenastim proširenjem. Glina s primjesama kvarcita i vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crne, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 7,3 cm, sačuvana visina 3,3 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

Tabla 5

1. Sektor I/II, kvadrant A1/F1, SJ 17

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena trbušastog lonca. Zadebljani i lagano izvijeni obod, u presjeku je trokutastog oblika. Pročišćena glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crna do smeđa, u presjeku tamnosive boje. Sačuvana širina

and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 9.4 cm, preserved height 6.7 cm, rim diameter 17.9 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm.

Table 4

1. Sector I, Quadrant A3, SU 13

A small, reconstructed jar with a small strap handle. The simple rim is horizontally divided with a slight groove. The small strap handle that connects the rim and belly of the vessel, is narrowed through the middle. Located on the shoulder of the vessel is a decoration made with a series of pricks. Clay tempered with pebble and quartzite grit. Reddish brown on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Vessel height 10.7 cm, maximum width 11 cm, rim diameter 9.5 cm, base diameter 6.4 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

2. Sector II, Quadrant F3, SU 26

A fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a globular jar. The simple, rounded rim is everted and slightly thickened. Clay tempered with quartzite grit and dark pebble grit. Light gray on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 4.8 cm, preserved height 4.3 cm, rim diameter 12 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

3. Sector II, Quadrant F3, SU 26

A fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a globular jar. The simple, rounded rim is everted. The shoulder and belly of the vessel are covered with shallow, densely distributed horizontal furrows. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit and darker pebble grit. Light gray on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 5.7 cm, preserved height 4.4 cm, rim diameter 13 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

4. Sector II, Quadrant F3, SU 26

A fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a globular jar. The simple, rounded rim is horizontally divided with a single annular thickening. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit. Black on the inner and outer side, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 7.3 cm, preserved height 3.3 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

Table 5

1. Sector I/II, Quadrant A1/F1, SU 17

A fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a globular jar. The thickened and slightly everted rim is triangular in cross-section. Refined clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Black to brown on the inner and outer wall, dark gray in cross-section. Preserved width 4.8 cm,

4,8 cm, sačuvana visina 3,9 cm, promjer oboda 13,8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

2. Sektor II, kvadrant E2, SJ 43

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Obod je zadebljan i izdužen. Glina s primjesama kvarcita i vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crne boje, u presjeku siva. Sačuvana širina 3,7 cm, sačuvana visina 2,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

3. Sektor II, kvadrant E3, SJ 42

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Obod je zadebljan i lagano izvijen, u presjeku je trokutastog oblika. Glina s primjesama kvarcita, vapnenca i tamnijih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci smečkasto sive, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 4,3 cm, sačuvana visina 2,3 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

4. Sektor I/II, kvadrant A1/F1, SJ 17

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Obod je zadebljan i izdužen. Glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci tamnosive boje, u presjeku siva. Sačuvana širina 4 cm, sačuvana visina 3,3 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

5. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena trbušastog lonca. Zadebljani i lagano izvijeni obod s unutarnje strane ima utor za poklopac. Glina s primjesama sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crna, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 6,5 cm, sačuvana visina 5 cm, promjer oboda 10 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

6. Sektor II, kvadrant F2, SJ 42

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Obod je zadebljan i horizontalno raščlanjen, u presjeku trokutastog oblika. Glina s primjesama vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci te u presjeku crne boje. Sačuvana širina 2,8 cm, sačuvana visina 2,3 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

7. Sektor II, kvadrant E2, SJ 43

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Obod je zadebljan, u presjeku trokutastog oblika. Glina s primjesama vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci te u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 3,5 cm, sačuvana visina 2,4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

8. Sektor II, kvadrant F1, SJ 42

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Obod je zadebljan i horizontalno raščlanjen, u presjeku je trokutastog oblika. Glina s primjesama kvarcita i vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci sive, u presjeku oker-sive boje. Sačuvana

preserved height 3.9 cm, rim diameter 13.8 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

2. Sector II, Quadrant E2, SU 43

A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim is thickened and elongated. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit. Black on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 3.7 cm, preserved height 2.5 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

3. Sector II, Quadrant E3, SU 42

A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim is thickened and slightly everted, with a triangular cross-section. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit, and darker pebble grit. Brownish gray on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 4.3 cm, preserved height 2.3 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

4. Sector I/II, Quadrant A1/F1, SU 17

A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim is thickened and elongated. Clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Dark gray on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 4 cm, preserved height 3.3 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

5. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a globular jar. The thickened and slightly everted rim has on the inner side a groove for the lid. Clay tempered with pebble grit. Black on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 6.5 cm, preserved height 5 cm, rim diameter 10 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

6. Sector II, Quadrant F2, SU 42

A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim is thickened and horizontally divided, it is triangular in cross-section. Clay tempered with limestone grit. Black on the inner and outer wall and in cross-section. Preserved width 2.8 cm, preserved height 2.3 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

7. Sector II, Quadrant E2, SU 43

A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim is thickened and triangular in cross-section. Clay tempered with limestone grit. Gray on the inner and outer wall and in cross-section. Preserved width 3.5 cm, preserved height 2.4 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

8. Sector II, Quadrant F1, SU 42

A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim is thickened and horizontally divided, it is triangular in cross-section. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit. Gray on the inner and outer wall, ochre-

širina 4,3 cm, sačuvana visina 3,4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

9. Sektor II, kvadrant F2, SJ 42

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Obod je zadebljan i horizontalno raščlanjen, u presjeku trokutastog oblika. Glina s primjesama kvarcita i vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crne i crvene boje, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 3,2 cm, sačuvana visina 3,4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

10. Sektor II, kvadrant F2, SJ 42

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Obod je zadebljan i horizontalno raščlanjen, u presjeku trokutastog oblika. Glina s primjesama kvarcita. Na unutarnjoj stijenci crne, na vanjskoj stijenci smeđe do sive, a u presjeku tamnosive boje. Sačuvana širina 3,8 cm, sačuvana visina 2,7 cm, debljina stijenke 0,55 cm.

11. Sektor II, kvadrant F2, SJ 42

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Obod je zadebljan, u presjeku trokutastog oblika. Glina s primjesama kvarcita i vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj stijenci smeđe, na vanjskoj stijenci tamnosive, a u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 4,5 cm, sačuvana visina 2,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

12. Sektor II, kvadrant F1, SJ 42

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Obod je zadebljan i horizontalno raščlanjen. Na unutarnjoj stijenci se nalazi utor za poklopac. Glina s primjesama kvarcita i vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crne, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 3,4 cm, sačuvana visina 3,1 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

13. Sektor II, kvadrant F2, SJ 42

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Obod je zadebljan i zaobljen. Na unutarnjoj stijenci se nalazi utor za poklopac. Glina s primjesama kvarcita i vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci te u presjeku crne boje. Sačuvana širina 5,3 cm, sačuvana visina 3,7 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm.

14. Sektor II, kvadrant F2, SJ 42

Ulomak oboda i vrata lonca. Obod je izvijen i zaobljen. Na unutarnjoj stijenci se nalazi utor za poklopac. Glina s primjesama kvarcita i vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci te u presjeku crne boje. Sačuvana širina 5,3 cm, sačuvana visina 3,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,7 cm.

15. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak oboda i vrata trbušastog lonca. Obod je zadebljan i u presjeku trokutastog oblika. Pročišćena glina s malo

gray in cross-section. Preserved width 4.3 cm, preserved height 3.4 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

9. Sector II, Quadrant F2, SU 42

A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim is thickened and horizontally divided, it is triangular in cross-section. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit. Black and red on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 3.2 cm, preserved height 3.4 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

10. Sector II, Quadrant F2, SU 42

A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim is thickened and horizontally divided, it is triangular in cross-section. Clay tempered with quartzite grit. Black on the inner wall, brown to gray on the outer wall, dark gray in cross-section. Preserved width 3.8 cm, preserved height 2.7 cm, wall thickness 0.55 cm.

11. Sector II, Quadrant F2, SU 42

A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim is thickened, it is triangular in cross-section. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit. Brown on the inner wall, dark gray on the outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 4.5 cm, preserved height 2.5 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

12. Sector II, Quadrant F1, SU 42

A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim is thickened and horizontally divided. Located on the inner wall is a groove for the lid. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit. Black on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 3.4 cm, preserved height 3.1 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

13. Sector II, Quadrant F2, SU 42

A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim is thickened and rounded. Located on the inner wall is a groove for the lid. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit. Black on the inner and outer wall and in cross-section. Preserved width 5.3 cm, preserved height 3.7 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm.

14. Sector II, Quadrant F2, SU 42

A fragment of the rim and neck of a jar. The rim is everted and rounded. Located on the inner wall is a groove for the lid. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit. Black on the inner and outer wall and in cross-section. Preserved width 5.3 cm, preserved height 3.5 cm, wall thickness 0.7 cm.

15. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the rim and neck of a globular jar. The rim is thickened and triangular in cross-section. Refined clay

primjesa pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crna, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 3,9 cm, sačuvana visina 2,9 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

16. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak oboda i vrata trbušastog lonca. Obod je zadebljan, lagano izvijen, na ušću ravno odrezan i dodatno profiliran na vanjskoj i unutarnjoj stijenci. Pročišćena glina s malo primjesa pijeska, kalcita i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crna, u presjeku tamnosive boje. Sačuvana širina 3,5 cm, sačuvana visina 2,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

17. Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 12

Ulomak oboda horizontalno raščlanjenog s tri prstenasta zadebljanja. Središnje zadebljanje je nešto uže od dva vanjska. Pročišćena glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Vanjska i unutarnja stijenka crne boje, u presjeku sive. Sačuvana širina 4,8 cm, sačuvana visina 2,8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

18. Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 12

Ulomak oboda i ramena trbušastog lončića. Obod je horizontalno raščlanjen s dva prstenasta zadebljanja, od kojih je donje šire. Na ramenu se nalaze dvije paralelne kanelure. Fino pročišćena glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Vanjska i unutarnja stijenka crne boje, u presjeku svjetlosive boje. Sačuvana širina 4,7 cm, sačuvana visina 4,8 cm, promjer oboda 7,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,3 cm.

19. Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 12

Ulomak oboda i ramena trbušastog lonca. Obod je horizontalno raščlanjen s dva prstenasta zadebljanja, od kojih je donje šire. Na ramenu se nalaze dvije paralelne kanelure. Fino pročišćena glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Vanjska stijenka i unutarnji dio oboda crne boje, unutarnja stijenka svjetlosiva, u presjeku siva. Sačuvana širina 6,2 cm, sačuvana visina 3,5 cm, promjer oboda 16,8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,3 cm.

Tabla 6

1. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena trbušastog lonca. Zadebljan i lagano izvijen obod dodatno je horizontalno profiliran. Glina s primjesama sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci siva, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 6,4 cm, sačuvana visina 3,9 cm, promjer oboda 17 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

tempered with a small amount of sand and pebble grit. Black on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 3.9 cm, preserved height 2.9 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

16. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the rim and neck of a globular jar. The rim is thickened, slightly everted, cut flatly at the mouth, and additionally molded on the outer and inner wall. Refined clay tempered with a small amount of sand, calcite and pebble grit. Black on the inner and outer wall, dark gray in cross-section. Preserved width 3.5 cm, preserved height 2.5 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

17. Sector I, Quadrant A3, SU 12

A fragment of a rim that is horizontally divided with three annular thickenings. The central thickening is somewhat narrower than the lateral ones. Refined clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Black on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 4.8 cm, preserved height 2.8 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

18. Sector I, Quadrant A3, SU 12

A fragment of the rim and shoulder of a small globular jar. The rim is horizontally divided with two annular thickenings, the lower of which is broader. Located on the shoulder are two parallel channels. Finely refined clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Black on the outer and inner wall, light gray in cross-section. Preserved width 4.7 cm, preserved height 4.8 cm, rim diameter 7.5 cm, wall thickness 0.3 cm.

19. Sector I, Quadrant A3, SU 12

A fragment of the rim and shoulder of a globular jar. The rim is horizontally divided with two annular thickenings, the lower of which is broader. Located on the shoulder are two parallel channels. Finely refined clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Black on the outer wall and the inner section of the rim, light gray on the inner wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 6.2 cm, preserved height 3.5 cm, rim diameter 16.8 cm, wall thickness 0.3 cm.

Table 6

1. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a globular jar. The thickened and slightly everted rim is in addition horizontally molded. Clay tempered with pebble grit. Gray on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 6.4 cm, preserved height 3.9 cm, rim diameter 17 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

2. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena trbušastog lonca. Zadebljani i lagano izvijeni obod horizontalno je raščlanjen. Glina s primjesama pijeska, kvarcita i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crna, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 5,1 cm, sačuvana visina 4,4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

3. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak oboda i vrata trbušastog lonca. Zadebljani obod je lagano izvijen, u presjeku trokutastog oblika. Glina s primjesama pijeska, kvarcita i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci sivkasto smeđe boje, u presjeku siva. Sačuvana širina 6 cm, sačuvana visina 2,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

4. Sektor II, kvadrant F1, SJ 42

Ulomak oboda i vrata trbušastog lonca. Zadebljani obod je lagano izvijen. Na unutarnjoj stijenci se nalazi utor za poklopac. Glina s primjesama kvarcita i vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci te u presjeku crne boje. Sačuvana širina 3,2 cm, sačuvana visina 3,2 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

5. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak oboda i vrata trbušastog lonca. Zadebljani obod je lagano izvijen. Glina s primjesama pijeska, kvarcita i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crna, u presjeku tamnosiva. Sačuvana širina 5,4 cm, sačuvana visina 3,8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

6. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak oboda i vrata trbušastog lonca. Zadebljani obod je lagano izvijen. Glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci sivkasto smeđe boje, u presjeku siva. Sačuvana širina 5,4 cm, sačuvana visina 3,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,3 cm.

7. Sektor II, kvadrant F1, SJ 42

Ulomak oboda i vrata trbušastog lonca. Zadebljani obod lagano je izvijen i horizontalno raščlanjen. Na unutarnjoj stijenci nalazi se utor za poklopac. Glina s primjesama kvarcita i vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crvene, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 3,2 cm, sačuvana visina 3,2 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

8. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak oboda i vrata trbušastog lonca. Zadebljani obod je lagano izvijen i horizontalno raščlanjen. Glina s primjesama pijeska, kvarcita i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crna, u presjeku crne boje.

2. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a globular jar. The thickened and slightly everted rim is horizontally divided. Clay tempered with sand, quartzite and pebble grit. Black on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 5.1 cm, preserved height 4.4 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

3. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the rim and neck of a globular jar. The thickened rim is slightly everted, triangular in cross-section. Clay tempered with sand, quartzite and pebble grit. Grayish-brown on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 6 cm, preserved height 2.5 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

4. Sector II, Quadrant F1, SU 42

A fragment of the rim and neck of a globular jar. The thickened rim is slightly everted. Located on the inner wall is a groove for the lid. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit. Black on the inner and outer wall, and in cross-section. Preserved width 3.2 cm, preserved height 3.2 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

5. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the rim and neck of a globular jar. The thickened rim is slightly everted. Clay tempered with sand, quartzite and pebble grit. Black on the inner and outer wall, dark gray in cross-section. Preserved width 5.4 cm, preserved height 3.8 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

6. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the rim and neck of a globular jar. The thickened rim is slightly everted. Clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Grayish-brown on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 5.4 cm, preserved height 3.5 cm, wall thickness 0.3 cm.

7. Sector II, Quadrant F1, SU 42

A fragment of the rim and neck of a globular jar. The thickened rim is slightly everted and horizontally divided. Located on the inner wall is a groove for the lid. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit. Red on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 3.2 cm, preserved height 3.2 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

8. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the rim and neck of a globular jar. The thickened rim is slightly everted and horizontally divided. Clay tempered with sand, quartzite and pebble grit. Black on the inner and outer wall, and in cross-

Sačuvana širina 5,7 cm, sačuvana visina 3,8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,3 cm.

9. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak oboda i vrata trbušastog lonca. Zadebljani obod je lagano izvijen i horizontalno raščlanjen. Glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crna, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 3,8 cm, sačuvana visina 3,2 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

10. Sektor II, kvadrant F2, SJ 42

Ulomak oboda i vrata trbušastog lonca. Zadebljani obod je lagano izvijen i horizontalno raščlanjen. Glina je porozna, s primjesama kvarcita i vapnenca. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crvene i crne boje, u presjeku crvena. Sačuvana širina 4 cm, sačuvana visina 2,7 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

11. Sektor II, kvadrant F2, SJ 42

Ulomak oboda i vrata trbušastog lonca. Zadebljani obod je lagano izvijen i horizontalno raščlanjen, u presjeku trokutastog oblika. Glina s primjesama kvarcita, vapnenca i tamnijih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci te u presjeku oker sive boje. Sačuvana širina 4,8 cm, sačuvana visina 4,3 cm, debljina stijenke 0,7 cm.

12. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena trbušastog lonca. Obod je zadebljan i lagano izvijen. Glina s dosta primjesa pijeska, kalcita i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crna, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 3,7 cm, sačuvana visina 3,6 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

13. Sektor II, kvadrant F2, SJ 42

Ulomak oboda i vrata trbušastog lonca. Zadebljani obod je lagano izvijen i horizontalno raščlanjen. Na unutarnjoj stijenci se nalazi utor za poklopac. Glina s primjesama kvarcita, vapnenca i tamnijih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci te u presjeku oker boje. Sačuvana širina 4,6 cm, sačuvana visina 2,3 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

14. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak oboda, vrata i ramena trbušastog lonca. Obod je zadebljan i lagano izvijen. Glina s dosta primjesa pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj stijenci svjetlosive boje, na vanjskoj stijenci sive do crvenkaste, a u presjeku siva. Sačuvana širina 6,5 cm, sačuvana visina 3 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

section. Preserved width 5.7 cm, preserved height 3.8 cm, wall thickness 0.3 cm.

9. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the rim and neck of a globular jar. The thickened rim is slightly everted and horizontally divided. Clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Black on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 3.8 cm, preserved height 3.2 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

10. Sector II, Quadrant F2, SU 42

A fragment of the rim and neck of a globular jar. The thickened rim is slightly everted and horizontally divided. Porous clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit. Red and black on the inner and outer wall, red in cross-section. Preserved width 4 cm, preserved height 2.7 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

11. Sector II, Quadrant F2, SU 42

A fragment of the rim and neck of a globular jar. The thickened rim is slightly everted and horizontally divided, it is triangular in cross-section. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit, and darker pebble grit. Ocher-gray on the inner and outer wall and in cross-section. Preserved width 4.8 cm, preserved height 4.3 cm, wall thickness 0.7 cm.

12. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a globular jar. The thickened rim is slightly everted. Clay tempered with a rather large amount of sand, calcite and pebble grit. Black on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 3.7 cm, preserved height 3.6 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

13. Sector II, Quadrant F2, SU 42

A fragment of the rim and neck of a globular jar. The thickened rim is slightly everted and horizontally divided. Located on the inner wall is a groove for the lid. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit and darker pebble grit. Ocher on the inner and outer wall and in cross-section. Preserved width 4.6 cm, preserved height 2.3 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

14. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the rim, neck and shoulder of a globular jar. The thickened rim is slightly everted. Clay tempered with a rather large amount of sand and pebble grit. Light gray on the inner wall, gray to red on the outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 6.5 cm, preserved height 3 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

15. Sektor II, kvadrant A1, SJ 20

Ulomak izvijenog oboda lonca. Glina s puno primjesa pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crne do smeđe boje, u presjeku tamnosiva. Sačuvana širina 6,9 cm, sačuvana visina 3,3 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

Tabla 7

1. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak oboda poklopca. Obod je razvraćen. Pročišćena glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crna, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 4,6 cm, sačuvana visina 1,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

2. Sektor I/II, kvadrant A1/F1, SJ 17

Ulomak oboda i tijela poklopca. Obod je prstenasto zadebljan. Pročišćena glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crna, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 7,1 cm, sačuvana visina 3,3 cm, promjer oboda 13,4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

3. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak zadebljanog oboda poklopca. Glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crvenkaste boje, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 3,3 cm, sačuvana visina 2,9 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

4. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak dna i bočne stijenke plitke posude. Obod ravno odrezan. Pročišćena glina s malo primjesa pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci crvenkaste boje, u presjeku siva. Sačuvana širina 5,4 cm, visina 2,1 cm, debljina stijenke 1 cm.

5. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ručkica kotla. Pročišćena glina s malobrojnim primjesama usitnjene opeke i sitnih kamenčića, crvenkaste boje. Sačuvana širina 4,4 cm, sačuvana visina 4 cm, debljina stijenke 1,3 cm.

6. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40

Lončić sačuvan cjelovito, s iznimkom oboda. Na ramenu posude nalaze se tri horizontalne ukrasne trake omeđene brazdama. U dvije vanjske trake je ukras u vidu jednostruke valovnice, dok se u srednjoj nalazi ukras načinjen ubodima tupim predmetom. Glina s primjesama kvarcita i vapnenca. Na vanjskoj i unutarnjoj stijenci crne, u presjeku tamnosive boje. Sačuvana visina 7,9 cm,

15. Sector II, Quadrant A1, SU 20

A fragment of the everted rim of a jar. Clay tempered with a rather large amount of sand and pebble grit. Black to brown on the inner and outer wall, dark gray in cross-section. Preserved width 6.9 cm, preserved height 3.3 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

Table 7

1. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the lid rim. The rim is strongly everted. Refined clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Black on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 4.6 cm, preserved height 1.5 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

2. Sector I/II, Quadrant A1/F1, SU 17

A fragment of the lid rim and body. The rim is thickened in an annular manner. Refined clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Black on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 7.1 cm, preserved height 3.3 cm, rim diameter 13.4 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

3. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the thickened rim of a lid. Clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Reddish on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 3.3 cm, preserved height 2.9 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

4. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the base and lateral wall of a shallow vessel. The rim is flatly cut off. Refined clay tempered with a small amount of sand and pebble grit. Reddish on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 5.4 cm, height 2.1 cm, wall thickness 1 cm.

5. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A small handle of a kettle. Refined clay tempered with a small amount of brick and pebble grit. Reddish in color. Preserved width 4.4 cm, preserved height 4 cm, wall thickness 1.3 cm.

6. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40

A small jar entirely preserved except for the rim. Located on the shoulder of the vessel are three horizontal, decorative straps limited with furrows. The two outer straps contain an ornament in the form of a single wavy line, whereas the central one has an ornament consisting of marks made with a blunt object. Clay tempered with quartzite and limestone grit. Black on the outer and

maksimalna širina 9,9 cm, promjer dna 6,2 cm, debljina stijenke 0,7 cm.

7. Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 13

Rekonstruirana šalica s trakastom ručkom. Jednostavni obod horizontalno je raščlanjen lagano horizontalnim prstenom. Glina s primjesama pijeska i usitnjenih kamenčića. Na vanjskoj stijenci smeđa, u unutrašnjosti glazura zelene boje. Visina 4,9 cm, promjer oboda 5,9 cm, promjer dna 3,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,2 cm, debljina ručke 0,6 cm.

8. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak trbuha lonca ukrašenog s dvije jednostruke valovnice, ispod kojih se nalaze horizontalne paralelne kanelure. Glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarjoj stijenci sive boje, na vanjskoj stijenci crne, u presjeku sive boje. Sačuvana širina 2,2 cm, sačuvana visina 5,1 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

9. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak trbuha lonca s plastičnom trakom dodatno ukrašenom ubodima tupim predmetom. Pročišćena glina s primjesama sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarjoj i vanjskoj stijenci tamnosiva, u presjeku siva. Sačuvana širina 4,2 cm, sačuvana visina 3,6 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

10. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak trbuha lonca ukrašenog dvjema horizontalnim trakama s gusto urezanim paralelnim, vertikalnim kanelurama. Uz kanelure se pojavljuju i točkasti ubodi. Glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarjoj i vanjskoj stijenci tamnosiva, u presjeku siva. Sačuvana širina 3,3 cm, sačuvana visina 2,7 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

11. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak trbuha lonca s plastičnom trakom dodatno ukrašenom ubodima tupim predmetom. Glina s primjesama kvarcita i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarjoj i vanjskoj stijenci tamnosiva, u presjeku crvenkaste boje. Sačuvana širina 3,8 cm, sačuvana visina 3,9 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

12. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 17

Ulomak trbuha lonca ukrašenog jednostrukom valovnicom. Glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarjoj i vanjskoj stijenci tamnosiva, u presjeku siva. Sačuvana širina 5 cm, sačuvana visina 3,8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

inner wall, dark gray in cross-section. Preserved height 7.9 cm, maximum width 9.9 cm, base diameter 6.2 cm, wall thickness 0.7 cm.

Sector I, Quadrant A3, SU 13

A reconstructed cup with a strap handle. The simple rim is horizontally divided with a slightly horizontal ring. Clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Brown on the outer wall, on the inside a green glaze. Height 4.9 cm, rim diameter 5.9 cm, base diameter 3.5 cm, wall thickness 0.2 cm, handle thickness 0.6 cm.

8. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the belly of a jar decorated with two single wavy lines underneath which are horizontal, parallel channels. Clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Gray on the inner wall, black on the outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 2.2 cm, preserved height 5.1 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

9. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the belly of a jar with a plastic strap additionally decorated with marks made with a blunt object. Refined clay tempered with pebble grit. Dark gray on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 4.2 cm, preserved height 3.6 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

10. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the belly of a jar decorated with two horizontal straps with densely incised, parallel, vertical channels. Alongside the channels are marks made with a pointed object. Clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Dark gray on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 3.3 cm, preserved height 2.7 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

11. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the belly of a jar with a plastic strap additionally decorated with marks made with a blunt object. Clay tempered with quartzite and pebble grit. Dark gray on the inner and outer wall, reddish in cross-section. Preserved width 3.8 cm, preserved height 3.9 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

12. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 17

A fragment of the belly of a jar decorated with a single wavy line. Clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Dark gray on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 5 cm, preserved height 3.8 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

13. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 17

Ulomak trbuha lonca ukrašenog jednostrukom valovnicom. Glina s primjesama pijeska i sitnih kamenčića. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci tamnosiva, u presjeku siva. Sačuvana širina 3,9 cm, sačuvana visina 2,9 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

Tabla 8

1. Sektor II, kvadrant E3, SJ 26

Rekonstruirana zdjela sa širokim obodom i prstenastom nogom. Engobirana slikana keramika. Iznutra na engobiranoj podlozi je obavljena marmorizacija izvedena plavom bojom. Keramičko tijelo tamnonarančaste boje. Visina 7,6 cm, promjer oboda 32,1 cm, promjer dna 10 cm, debljina stijenke 1,1 cm.

2. Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 10

Ulomak lagano izvijenog oboda bikonične zdjelice oslikane samo na unutarnjoj strani. Ukrašen je izveden širokim linijama zelene i žućkaste boje na engobiranoj podlozi. Tehnika ukrašavanja je višebojno oslikavanje. Premaz se nalazi na unutarnjoj stijenci i uz obod na vanjskoj. Keramičko tijelo tamnonarančaste boje. Sačuvana širina 8 cm, sačuvana visina 3,3 cm, promjer oboda 14,4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

Tabla 9

1. Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 13

Ulomci oboda i tijela zdjele, naglašenog i zaravnjenog oboda. U središtu se nalazi stilizirani biljni ukras, doslikavan zelenom i smeđom bojom. Tehnika ukrašavanja je višebojno doslikana grafita. Premaz se nalazi na unutarnjoj stijenci i uz obod na vanjskoj. Keramičko tijelo tamnonarančaste boje. Visina 4,7 cm, promjer oboda 23,5 cm, promjer dna 6 cm, debljina stijenke 1,1 cm.

2. Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 10

Ulomak duboke zdjele s naglašenim izvijenim obodom. Gravirana keramika. U unutrašnjosti geometrijski motiv. Premaz se nalazi na unutarnjoj stijenci. Keramičko tijelo tamnonarančaste boje. Sačuvana visina 6,3 cm, promjer oboda 21,2 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm.

Tabla 10

1. Sektor II, kvadrant D1, SJ 18

Rekonstruirana bikonična zdjelica izvijenog oboda i s nogom uvučenog dna. Gravirana keramika. Iznutra u sjedištu posude je motiv grba. Oslikana oker, smeđom i zelenom bojom. Keramičko tijelo tamnonarančaste boje. Izvana engobirana samo do pola. Visina 5,8 cm, promjer

13. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 17

A fragment of the belly of a jar decorated with a single wavy line. Clay tempered with sand and pebble grit. Dark gray on the inner and outer wall, gray in cross-section. Preserved width 3.9 cm, preserved height 2.9 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

Table 8

1. Sector II, Quadrant E3, SU 26

A reconstructed bowl with a broad rim and an annular foot. Painted pottery with engobe. Blue marble decoration on engobe background on the inside. Dark orange earthenware body. Height 7.6 cm, rim diameter 32.1 cm, base diameter 10 cm, wall thickness 1.1 cm.

2. Sector I, Quadrant A3, SU 10

A fragment of the slightly everted rim of a small biconical bowl painted only on the inner side. The decoration consists of broad green and yellowish lines on engobe. The decorative technique applied is polychrome painting. The slip is on the inner wall and along the rim on the outer one. Dark orange earthenware body. Preserved width 8 cm, preserved height 3.3 cm, rim diameter 14.4 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

Table 9

1. Sector I, Quadrant A3, SU 13

Fragments of the rim and body of a bowl with an emphasized, flat rim. Located in the middle is a stylized vegetal decoration painted with green and brown. The decorative technique applied is painted polychrome sgraffito. The slip is on the inner wall and along the rim on the outer one. Dark orange earthenware body. Height 4.7 cm, rim diameter 23.5 cm, base diameter 6 cm, wall thickness 1.1 cm.

2. Sector I, Quadrant A3, SU 10

A fragment of a deep bowl with an emphasized everted rim. Engraved pottery. A geometrical motif is on the inside. The inner wall is covered by slip. Dark orange earthenware body. Preserved height 6.3 cm, rim diameter 21.2 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm.

Table 10

1. Sector II, Quadrant D1, SU 18

A small, reconstructed biconical bowl with an everted rim and a foot in the form of a retracted base. Engraved pottery. Located inside the vessel, in the middle, is a coat of arms motif. Painted in ocher, brown and green. Dark orange earthenware body. Engobe was applied only up to

oboda 13,8 cm, promjer dna 6,1 cm, debljina stijenke 0,7 cm.

2. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 14

Rekonstruirana bikonična zdjelica zadebljanog oboda i s nogom uvučenog dna. Gravirana keramika. Iznutra u središtu posude je motiv grba. Slikanje oker i zelenom bojom. Keramičko tijelo oker narančaste boje. Izvana engobirana u cijelosti. Visina 6,4 cm, promjer oboda 12,1 cm, promjer dna 5,1 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm.

3. Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 13

Ulomak poluloptaste zdjelice, stanjenog i zaobljenog ruba. Gravirana keramika. U unutrašnjosti motiv ptice. Slikanje oker i zelenom bojom. Premaz se nalazi na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci. Keramičko tijelo smeđe boje. Sačuvana širina 8,1 cm, sačuvana visina 4 cm, promjer oboda 12,6 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm.

4. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40

Ulomak dna zdjelice na prstenastoj nozi. Gravirana keramika. U unutrašnjosti posude je motiv križa na brdu Golgoti. Doslikavanje oker i smeđe boje. Keramičko tijelo oker narančaste boje. Sačuvana širina 8,3 cm, sačuvana visina 2,9 cm, promjer dna 5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

Tabla 11

1. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40

Rekonstruirana zdjela s razvraćenim obodom i diskastom nogom. Gravirana keramika. Smeđa glazura na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci. Dekoracija vegetabilnog karaktera rađena šiljkom i tupom alatkom. Keramičko tijelo tamnonarančaste boje. Visina 4,3 cm, promjer oboda 17,6 cm, promjer dna 6,8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,7 cm.

2. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40

Parcijalno sačuvani podmetač sa središnjim otvorom. Gravirana keramika. Rađen od crvenkaste keramike i ukrašen samo na gornjoj stijenci. Na engobiranoj podlozi je stilizirani geometrijsko-vegetabilni ukras izrađen šiljkom i tupom alatkom. Sačuvana širina 12,1 cm, sačuvana visina 1,5 cm, promjer oboda 15,6 cm, debljina stijenke 1 cm.

Tabla 12

1. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40

Rekonstruirani majolički vrč na ravnoj stopi. Trbušastog oblika s trolisnim otvorom. Ručka nedostaje. Keramičko tijelo bež boje. Unutar *a scalleta* medaljona neprepoznatljiv

the middle on the outside. Height 5.8 cm, rim diameter 13.8 cm, base diameter 6.1 cm, wall thickness 0.7 cm.

2. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 14

A small, reconstructed biconical bowl with a thickened rim and a foot in the form of a retracted base. Engraved pottery. Located inside the vessel, in the middle, is a coat of arms motif. Painted in ocher and green. Ocher-orange earthenware body. Engobe was applied throughout on the outside. Height 6.4 cm, rim diameter 12.1 cm, base diameter 5.1 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm.

3. Sector I, Quadrant A3, SU 13

A fragment of a small hemispherical bowl with a thinned, rounded edge. Engraved pottery. A bird motif is on the inside. Painted with ocher and green. Slip was applied to the inner and outer wall. Brown earthenware body. Preserved width 8.1 cm, preserved height 4 cm, rim diameter 12.6 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm.

4. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40

A fragment of the base of a small bowl on an annular foot. Engraved pottery. Located on the inside is a motif in the shape of a cross on Golgotha Hill. Painted in ocher and brown. Ocher-orange earthenware body. Preserved width 8.3 cm, preserved height 2.9 cm, base diameter 5 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

Table 11

1. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40

A reconstructed bowl with a strongly everted rim and a disc-shaped foot. Engraved pottery. Brown glaze on the inner and outer wall. The vegetal ornamentation was made using a sharp point and a blunt tool. Dark orange earthenware body. Height 4.3 cm, rim diameter 17.6 cm, base diameter 6.8 cm, wall thickness 0.7 cm.

2. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40

A partially preserved pad with a central opening. Engraved pottery. Reddish pottery decorated only on the upper wall. On the engobe is a stylized geometrical-vegetal decoration that was made with a sharp point and a blunt tool. Preserved width 12.1 cm, preserved height 1.5 cm, rim diameter 15.6 cm, wall thickness 1 cm.

Table 12

1. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40

A reconstructed majolica jug on a flat foot. Globular in shape, with a trefoil opening. The handle is missing. A beige ceramic body. Within the *a scalleta* medallion is an

prikaz slikan žutom, narančastom i plavom bojom. Bijela glazura s obje strane. Visina 20,2 cm, promjer oboda 10,1 cm, promjer dna 9,8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm.

2. Sektor I/II, kvadrant A1/F1, SJ 18

Ulomak poluloptaste zdjelice, zaobljenog ruba s trakastom ručicom. Na unutarnjoj i vanjskoj stijenci geometrijski ukras s rubnim trakama lomljenog meandra. Tehnika ukrašavanja je višebojno doslikana grafita (oker, žuta i zelena). Premaz se nalazi na unutarnjoj stijenci i uz obod na vanjskoj. Keramičko tijelo tamnonarančaste boje. Sačuvana širina 4,7 cm, sačuvana visina 3,7 cm, promjer oboda 12 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm. Širina ručkice 1,4 cm, debljina ručkice 0,5 cm.

Tabla 13

1. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40

Rekonstruirana majolička poluloptasta zdjelica s ravnim otvorom i diskastom nožicom. Ručkice u obliku palmete nisu sačuvane. Keramičko tijelo narančaste boje, glazura s obje strane. U unutrašnjosti prikazano muško poprsje. Oslikana žutom, smeđom i plavom bojom. Visina 4,5 cm, promjer oboda 11,6 cm, promjer dna 5,2 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

2. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40

Gornji dio majoličkog vrča. Trbušastog oblika s trolisnim otvorom i trakastom ručkom. Keramičko tijelo bež boje. Unutar *a scalleta* medaljona neprepoznatljiv prikaz slikan žutom, narančastom, zelenom i plavom bojom. Bijela glazura s obje strane. Sačuvana visina 14,4 cm, promjer oboda 11,3 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

Tabla 14

1. Sektor I, kvadrant F3/F4, SJ 64/65

Ulomak oboda, ramena i trbuha trbušastog lončića s višestruko profiliranim obodom. Lončić ukrašen *slip ware* tehnikom. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje s olovnom glazurom na obje stijenke. Izvana su tri horizontalne linije rađene engobom. Sačuvana širina 6,4 cm, sačuvana visina 7,2 cm, promjer oboda 10 cm, debljina stijenke 0,3 cm.

2. Sonda A, SJ 39

Donji dio trbušastog vrča. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje, u donjem dijelu premazan olovnom glazurom, u gornjem dijelu premazan engobom. Sačuvana širina 10,8 cm, sačuvana visina 10,4 cm, promjer dna 9 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

unrecognizable depiction painted with yellow, orange and blue colors. White glaze on both sides. Height 20.2 cm, rim diameter 10.1 cm, base diameter 9.8 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm.

2. Sector I/II, Quadrant A1/F1, SU 18

A fragment of a small hemispherical bowl with a rounded edge and a small strap handle. Located on the inner and outer wall is a geometrical decoration with border straps in the form of a broken meander. The decoration technique is painted polychrome sgraffito (ocher, yellow and green). The slip was applied on the inner wall and along the rim on the outer one. Dark orange earthenware body. Preserved width 4.7 cm, preserved height 3.7 cm, rim diameter 12 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm. Width of small handle 1.4 cm, thickness of small handle 0.5 cm.

Table 13

1. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40

A small, reconstructed, majolica, hemispherical bowl with a flat opening and a small, disc-shaped foot. The small, palmette-shaped handles are not preserved. Orange earthenware body glazed on both sides. A male bust is depicted on the inside. Painted with yellow, brown and blue colors. Height 4.5 cm, rim diameter 11.6 cm, base diameter 5.2 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

2. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40

The upper section of a majolica jug. Globular in shape, with a trefoil opening and a strap handle. Beige earthenware body. Within the *a scalleta* medallion is an unrecognizable depiction painted with yellow, orange, green and blue colors. A white glaze is on both sides. Preserved height 14.4 cm, rim diameter 11.3 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

Table 14

1. Sector I, Quadrant F3/F4, SU 64/65

A fragment of the rim, shoulder and belly of a small, globular jar with a manifoldly molded rim. The *slip ware* technique was used to decorate this small jar. Red earthenware body with a lead glaze on both walls. Three horizontal lines made with engobe are on the outside. Preserved width 6.4 cm, preserved height 7.2 cm, rim diameter 10 cm, wall thickness 0.3 cm.

2. Probe A, SU 39

The lower section of a globular jug. Red earthenware body, the lower section has a lead glaze coating, the upper an engobe. Preserved width 10.8 cm, preserved height 10.4 cm, base diameter 9 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

3. Sektor I, kvadrant A1, SJ 18

Ulomak oboda vrča ukrašenog graviranjem. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje, izvana ukrašeno vegetabilnim motivima doslikanim žutom i zelenom bojom. Sačuvana širina 9 cm, sačuvana visina 9 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

4. Sektor I, kvadrant F3/F4, SJ 64/65

Ulomak oboda zdjele ukrašene graviranjem. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje, iznutra ukrašeno geometrijskim i vegetabilnim motivima doslikanim oker i zelenom bojom. Sačuvana širina 9,4 cm, promjer oboda 22 cm, debljina stijenke 0,75 cm.

5. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ40

Ulomak trolisnog oboda majoličkog vrča. Vegetabilni motivi slikani plavom i žutom bojom. Keramičko tijelo bež boje. Sačuvana širina 8 cm, sačuvana visina 5,2 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

6. Sektor I/II, kvadrant A1/F1, SJ17/18

Ulomak majoličkog vrča. Motivi slikani plavom, zelenom i narančastom bojom. Keramičko tijelo bež boje. Sačuvana širina 4,4 cm, sačuvana visina 5,6 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

7. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ40

Ulomak trbuha majoličkog vrča. Unutar *a scalleta* medaljona neprepoznatljiv prikaz slikan žutom, zelenom i plavom bojom. Keramičko tijelo bež boje. Sačuvana širina 11,2 cm, sačuvana visina 8,8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,5 cm.

8. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ40

Sedam ulomaka trbuha majoličkog vrča. Ulomci su dio središnjeg medaljona s motivom *a sette denari*. Oslikano žutom, narančastom, zelenom i plavom bojom. Keramičko tijelo bež boje.

9. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ13

Ulomak posude ukrašene graviranjem. Geometrijski motivi doslikani oker i smeđom bojom. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje. Sačuvana širina 3 cm, sačuvana visina 2 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

10. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ12

Dio oboda zdjele ukrašene graviranjem. Geometrijski obodi doslikani zelenom i žutom bojom. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje. Sačuvana širina 3 cm, sačuvana visina 4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

11. Sektor II, kvadrant E3/F3, SJ41

Dio oboda zdjele ukrašene graviranjem. Geometrijski

3. Sector I, Quadrant A1, SU 18

A fragment of the rim of a jug decorated with engraving. Red earthenware body decorated with vegetal motifs on the outside, which have been painted in yellow and green. Preserved width 9 cm, preserved height 9 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

4. Sector I, Quadrant F3/F4, SU 64/65

A fragment of the rim of a bowl decorated with engraving. Red earthenware body, on the inside decorated with geometrical and vegetal motifs painted in ocher and green. Preserved width 9.4 cm, rim diameter 22cm, wall thickness 0.75 cm.

5. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU40

A fragment of the trefoil rim of a majolica jug. Vegetal motifs painted in blue and yellow. Beige earthenware body. Preserved width 8 cm, preserved height 5.2 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

6. Sector I/II, Quadrant A1/F1, SU17/18

A fragment of a majolica jug. Motifs painted in blue, green and orange. Beige earthenware body. Preserved width 4.4 cm, preserved height 5.6 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

7. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU40

A fragment of the belly of a majolica jug. Located within an *a scalleta* medallion is an unrecognizable image painted in yellow, green and blue. Beige earthenware body. Preserved width 11.2 cm, preserved height 8.8 cm, wall thickness 0.5 cm.

8. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU40

Seven fragments of the belly of a majolica jug. The fragments are part of a central medallion with an *a sette denari* motif. Painted with yellow, orange, green and blue colors. Beige earthenware body.

9. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU13

A fragment of a vessel decorated with engraving. Geometrical motifs painted in ocher and brown. Red earthenware body. Preserved width 3 cm, preserved height 2 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

10. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU12

A section of the rim of a bowl decorated with engraving. Geometrical rims painted in green and yellow. Red earthenware body. Preserved width 3 cm, preserved height 4 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

11. Sector II, Quadrant E3/F3, SU41

A section of the rim of a bowl decorated with engraving.

obodi doslikani zelenom i žutom bojom. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje. Sačuvana širina 3,8 cm, sačuvana visina 4,2 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

12. Sektor I, kvadrant F3/F4, SJ 64/65

Ulomak pećnjaka sa zelenom glazurom, ukrašen florealnim motivima. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje. Sačuvana širina 9,4 cm, sačuvana visina 7 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm..

13. Sektor I, kvadrant G3, SJ 64

Dio dna majoličkog vrča. Posuda ukrašena geometrijsko-vegetabilnim motivima slikanim plavom bojom. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje. Sačuvana širina 10,6 cm, sačuvana visina 5,5 cm, promjer dna 11 cm, debljina stijenke 0,4 cm.

14. Sektor I/II, kvadrant A1/F1, SJ 17

Dio dna majoličkog vrča. Posuda ukrašena geometrijskim motivima slikanim plavom, žutom i smeđom bojom. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje. Sačuvana širina 9 cm, sačuvana visina 5,6 cm, promjer dna 14,6 cm, debljina stijenke 1 cm.

15. Sektor I/II, kvadrant A1/F1, SJ 17

Trakasta ručka majoličkog vrča. Ručka ukrašena geometrijsko-vegetabilnim motivima slikanim plavom bojom. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje. Širina 3,4 cm, sačuvana visina 9 cm, debljina 0,7 cm.

16. Sektor II, kvadrant D1/E1, SJ 18

Ulomak pećnjaka sa zelenom glazurom, ukrašen florealnim motivima. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje. Sačuvana širina 5,6 cm, sačuvana visina 8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

17. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 12/13

Ulomak krune kaljeve peći. Ulomak sa zelenom glazurom, ukrašen florealnim motivima. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje. Sačuvana širina 4,8 cm, sačuvana visina 8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

18. Sektor II, kvadrant D1/E1, SJ 18

Ulomak pećnjaka sa zelenom glazurom, ukrašen florealnim motivima. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje. Sačuvana širina 5 cm, sačuvana visina 5,4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,6 cm.

19. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 12/13

Ulomak pećnjaka sa zelenom glazurom, ukrašen florealnim motivima. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje. Sačuvana širina 11,8 cm, sačuvana visina 10,4 cm, debljina stijenke 0,8 cm.

Geometrical rims painted in green and yellow. Red earthenware body. Preserved width 3.8 cm, preserved height 4.2 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

12. Sector I, Quadrant F3/F4, SU 64/65

A fragment of a stove tile with green glaze, decorated with floral motifs. Red earthenware body. Preserved width 9.4 cm, preserved height 7 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

13. Sector I, Quadrant G3, SU 64

A section of the base of a majolica jug. A vessel decorated with geometrical-vegetal motifs painted in blue. Red earthenware body. Preserved width 10.6 cm, preserved height 5.5 cm, base diameter 11 cm, wall thickness 0.4 cm.

14. Sector I/II, Quadrant A1/F1, SU 17

A section of the base of a majolica jug. A vessel decorated with geometrical motifs painted in blue, yellow and brown. Red earthenware body. Preserved width 9 cm, preserved height 5.6 cm, base diameter 14.6 cm, wall thickness 1 cm.

15. Sector I/II, Quadrant A1/F1, SU 17

A strap handle of a majolica jug. The handle is decorated with geometrical-vegetal motifs painted in blue. Red earthenware body. Width 3.4 cm, preserved height 9 cm, thickness 0.7 cm.

16. Sector II, Quadrant D1/E1, SU 18

A fragment of a stove tile with a green glaze, decorated with floral motifs. Red earthenware body. Preserved width 5.6 cm, preserved height 8 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

17. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 12/13

A fragment of the crown of a tile stove. A fragment covered with a green glaze, decorated with floral motifs. Red earthenware body. Preserved width 4.8 cm, preserved height 8 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

18. Sector II, Quadrant D1/E1, SU 18

A fragment of a stove tile with a green glaze, decorated with floral motifs. Red earthenware body. Preserved width 5 cm, preserved height 5.4 cm, wall thickness 0.6 cm.

19. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 12/13

A fragment of a stove tile with a green glaze, decorated with floral motifs. Red earthenware body. Preserved width 11.8 cm, preserved height 10.4 cm, wall thickness 0.8 cm.

20. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 13

Ulomak pećnjaka sa zelenom glazurom, ukrašen zoomorfnim motivima. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje. Sačuvana širina 19 cm, sačuvana visina 14,8 cm, debljina stijenke 0,9cm.

21. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40

Ulomak pećnjaka sa zelenom glazurom, ukrašen geometrijskim motivima. Keramičko tijelo crvene boje. Sačuvana širina 14,4 cm, sačuvana visina 14,6 cm, debljina stijenke 0,7 cm.

Tabla 15

1. Sektor II, kvadrant F3, SJ 26

Željezni klin četverobridnog tijela i izdužene glave, na krajevima povinute prema dolje. Nedostaje vrh. Sačuvana dužina 18,2 cm, glava 3,4 x 1,3 cm.

2. Sektor II, kvadrant F3, SJ 26

Čavao četverobridnog tijela i pravokutno iskucane glave. Željezo. Dužina 4,1cm, glava 1,1 x 0,9 cm.

3. Sektor II, kvadrant F3, SJ 26

Čavao četverobridnog tijela i pravokutno iskucane glave. Željezo. Dužina 4 cm, glava 1,1 x 0,7 cm.

4. Sektor II, kvadrant E3, SJ 26

Čavao četverobridnog tijela i trapezoidno iskucane glave. Željezo. Dužina 4,9 cm, glava 1,2 x 1,1 cm.

5. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40

Čavao četverobridnog tijela i trapezoidno iskucane glave, povinut pri vrhu. Željezo. Dužina 4,6 cm, glava 1 x 1 cm.

6. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40

Čavao četverobridnog tijela i piramidalne glave, povinut pri vrhu koji nedostaje. Željezo. Dužina 4,5 cm, glava 0,8 x 0,9 cm.

7. Sektor II, kvadrant D1, SJ 18

Čavao četverobridnog tijela i piramidalne glave, vrh nedostaje. Željezo. Sačuvana dužina 4,4 cm, glava 0,9 x 0,7 cm.

8. Sektor II, kvadrant D1, SJ 18

Čavao četverobridnog tijela i trapezoidno iskucane glave, vrh nedostaje. Željezo. Sačuvana dužina 4,7 cm, glava 1 x 0,6 cm.

9. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 13

Čavao četverobridnog tijela i pravokutno iskucane glave. Željezo. Dužina 6,9 cm, glava 1 x 1,2 cm.

20. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 13

A fragment of a stove tile with a green glaze, decorated with zoomorphic motifs. Red earthenware body. Preserved width 19 cm, preserved height 14.8 cm, wall thickness 0.9 cm.

21. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40

A fragment of a stove tile with a green glaze, decorated with geometrical motifs. Red earthenware body. Preserved width 14.4 cm, preserved height 14.6 cm, wall thickness 0.7 cm.

Table 15

1. Sector II, Quadrant F3, SU 26

An iron pin with a four-edged body and an elongated head bent downwards at the ends. The tip is missing. Preserved length 18.2 cm, head 3.4 x 1.3 cm.

2. Sector II, Quadrant F3, SU 26

A nail with a four-edged body and a rectangularly hammered head. Iron. Length 4.1cm, head 1.1 x 0.9 cm.

3. Sector II, Quadrant F3, SU 26

A nail with a four-edged body and a rectangularly hammered head. Iron. Length 4 cm, head 1.1 x 0.7 cm.

4. Sector II, Quadrant E3, SU 26

A nail with a four-edged body and a trapezoidally hammered head. Iron. Length 4.9 cm, head 1.2 x 1.1 cm.

5. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40

A nail with a four-edged body and a trapezoidally hammered head, bent at the tip. Iron. Length 4.6 cm, head 1 x 1 cm.

6. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40

A nail with a four-edged body and a pyramidal head, bent at the tip that is missing. Iron. Length 4.5 cm, head 0.8 x 0.9 cm.

7. Sector II, Quadrant D1, SU 18

A nail with a four-edged body and a pyramidal head, the tip is missing. Iron. Preserved length 4.4 cm, head 0.9 x 0.7 cm.

8. Sector II, Quadrant D1, SU 18

A nail with a four-edged body and a trapezoidally hammered head, the tip is missing. Iron. Preserved length 4.7 cm, head 1 x 0.6 cm.

9. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 13

A nail with a four-edged body and a rectangularly hammered head. Iron. Length 6.9 cm, head 1 x 1.2 cm.

10. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 13
Čavao četverobridnog tijela i pravokutno iskucane glave.
Željezo. Dužina 7,1 cm, glava 1,3 x 1,2 cm.
10. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 13
A nail with a four-edged body and a rectangularly hammered head. Iron. Length 7.1 cm, head 1.3 x 1.2 cm.
11. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 13
Čavao četverobridnog tijela i trapezoidno iskucane glave.
Željezo. Dužina 6,1 cm, glava 1,1 x 0,9 cm.
11. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 13
A nail with a four-edged body and a trapezoidally hammered head. Iron. Length 6.1 cm, head 1.1 x 0.9 cm.
12. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 13
Čavao četverobridnog tijela i pravokutno iskucane glave.
Željezo. Dužina 7,5 cm, glava 1,3 x 1,1 cm.
12. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 13
A nail with a four-edged body and a rectangularly hammered head. Iron. Length 7.5 cm, head 1.3 x 1.1 cm.
13. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40
Čavao četverobridnog tijela i pravokutno iskucane glave.
Željezo. Dužina 7,5 cm, glava 1,3 x 1,1 cm.
13. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40
A nail with a four-edged body and a rectangularly hammered head. Iron. Length 7.5 cm, head 1.3 x 1.1 cm.
14. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 12/13
Čavao četverobridnog tijela i pravokutno iskucane glave.
Željezo. Dužina 7,4 cm, glava 1,1 x 1,1 cm.
14. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 12/13
A nail with a four-edged body and a rectangularly hammered head. Iron. Length 7.4 cm, head 1.1 x 1.1 cm.
15. Sektor II, kvadrant E3, SJ 26
Čavao četverobridnog tijela i pravokutno iskucane glave, vrh nedostaje. Željezo. Sačuvana dužina 5,5 cm, glava 0,8 x 0,9 cm.
15. Sector II, Quadrant E3, SU 26
A nail with a four-edged body and a rectangularly hammered head, the tip is missing. Iron. Preserved length 5.5 cm, head 0.8 x 0.9 cm.
16. Sektor I, kvadrant D2, SJ 10
Čavao četverobridnog tijela i trokutasto iskucane glave.
Željezo. Dužina 8,3 cm, glava 1,3 x 1 cm.
16. Sector I, Quadrant D2, SU 10
A nail with a four-edged body and a triangularly hammered head. Iron. Length 8.3 cm, head 1.3 x 1 cm.
17. Sektor I, kvadrant D2, SJ 10
Čavao četverobridnog tijela i pravokutno iskucane glave.
Željezo. Dužina 8,2 cm, glava 1,2 x 1,2 cm.
17. Sector I, Quadrant D2, SU 10
A nail with a four-edged body and a rectangularly hammered head. Iron. Length 8.2 cm, head 1.2 x 1.2 cm.
18. Sektor I, kvadrant D2, SJ 10
Čavao četverobridnog tijela i pravokutno iskucane glave.
Željezo. Dužina 6,4 cm, glava 1,1 x 1,1 cm.
18. Sector I, Quadrant D2, SU 10
A nail with a four-edged body and a rectangularly hammered head. Iron. Length 6.4 cm, head 1.1 x 1.1 cm.
19. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 13
Čavao četverobridnog tijela i i pravokutno iskucane glave.
Željezo. Dužina 6,2 cm, glava 0,8 x 0,8 cm.
19. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 13
A nail with a four-edged body and a rectangularly hammered head. Iron. Length 6.2 cm, head 0.8 x 0.8 cm.
20. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40
Čavao četverobridnog tijela i pravokutno iskucane glave, vrh nedostaje. Željezo. Sačuvana dužina 7 cm, glava 1,4 x 1,2 cm.
20. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40
A nail with a four-edged body and a rectangularly hammered head, the tip is missing. Iron. Preserved length 7 cm, head 1.4 x 1.2 cm.
21. Sektor I, kvadrant A4/A5, iz profila
Čavao četverobridnog tijela i piramidalne glave. Željezo. Sačuvana dužina 6,1 cm, glava 0,8 x 0,9 cm.
21. Sector I, Quadrant A4/A5, from the profile
A nail with a four-edged body and pyramidal head. Iron. Preserved length 6.1 cm, head 0.8 x 0.9 cm.
22. Sektor I, kvadrant D2, SJ 10
Čavao četverobridnog tijela i pravokutno iskucane glave.
Željezo. Dužina 6,8 cm, glava 1,3 x 1,4 cm.
22. Sector I, Quadrant D2, SU 10
A nail with a four-edged body and a rectangularly hammered head. Iron. Length 6.8 cm, head 1.3 x 1.4 cm.

23. Sektor I, kvadrant A5, SJ 48
Čavao četverobridnog tijela i gljivaste uske glave. Željezo. Sačuvana dužina 3,1 cm, glava 1,7 x 0,4 cm.
24. Sektor II, kvadrant F1, SJ 42
Čavao četverobridnog tijela i gljivaste uske glave. Željezo. Sačuvana dužina 1,6 cm, glava 1,4 x 0,4 cm.
25. Sektor II, kvadrant F3, SJ 26
Ušica s trnom, izvedena od šipke kvadratičnog presjeka, stanjenih krakova trna. Željezo. Dužina 4,3 cm.
26. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40
Spojnica pravokutnog presjeka, stanjenih krakova trna. Željezo. Dužina 7,8 cm, širina 5,6 cm.
27. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40
Dio prijeklada tordiranog tijela i pločaste glave s rupom za vješanje. Željezo. Sačuvana dužina 8,5 cm, promjer glave 1,4 cm.
28. Sektor I, kvadrant F1, SJ 17
Brončana pločica okruglog oblika. U sredini se nalazi perforacija kvadratnog oblika. Promjer pločice 4,4 cm, debljina 0,1 cm, dužina stranice perforacije 0,4 cm.
29. Sektor II, kvadrant F2, SJ 42
Željezna alka kružnog presjeka. Promjer 3,7 cm.
30. Sektor II, kvadrant D3, SJ 17
Željezna alka četverobridnog presjeka. Promjer 6,4 cm.
23. Sector I, Quadrant A5, SU 48
A nail with a four-edged body and a mushroom-shaped, narrow head. Iron. Preserved length 3.1 cm, head 1.7 x 0.4 cm.
24. Sector II, Quadrant F1, SU 42
A nail with a four-edged body and a mushroom-shaped, narrow head. Iron. Preserved length 1.6 cm, head 1.4 x 0.4 cm.
25. Sector II, Quadrant F3, SU 26
An eye with a spike made of a rod with a square cross-section. The spike extensions are flattened. Iron. Length 4.3 cm.
26. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40
A clasp with a rectangular cross-section, with flattened spike extensions. Iron. Length 7.8 cm, width 5.6 cm.
27. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40
A section of a firedog with an a tortiglione body and a plate-shaped head with a perforation for hanging. Iron. Preserved length 8.5 cm, diameter of head 1.4 cm.
28. Sector I, Quadrant F1, SU 17
A small, circular, bronze plate. Located in the middle is a square perforation. Diameter of plate 4.4 cm, thickness 0.1 cm, length of a perforation side 0.4 cm.
29. Sector II, Quadrant F2, SU 42
A small iron ring with a circular cross-section. Diameter 3.7 cm.
30. Sector II, Quadrant D3, SU 17
A small iron ring with a four-edged cross-section. Diameter 6.4 cm.

Tabla 16

1. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40, PN 17
Željezno dljeteto. Gornji dio kružnog presjeka je šupalj i namijenjen usađivanju drške. Središnji dio je kružnog presjeka, izrađen od punog željeza, dok je vrh u obliku slova U. Dužina 15,9 cm, promjer 1,3 cm.
2. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 13, PN 9
Željezno svrdlo. Gornji dio pravokutnog presjeka, središnji kružnog, a vrh tordiran. Dužina 10,9 cm, promjer 0,5 cm.
3. Sektor II, kvadrant D3, SJ 17
Željezna turpija trokutastog presjeka. Dužina 14,4 cm.
4. Sektor II, kvadrant D3, SJ 17
Željezna turpija trokutastog presjeka. Dužina 16,8 cm.

Table 16

1. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40, PN 17
An iron chisel. The upper section of the circular cross-section is hollow and intended for the fixing of a handle. The central section is circular in cross-section and made of solid iron. The point is U-shaped. Length 15.9 cm, diameter 1.3 cm.
2. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 13, PN 9
An iron auger. The upper section has a rectangular cross-section, the central section is circular, with an a tortiglione point. Length 10.9 cm, diameter 0.5 cm.
3. Sector II, Quadrant D3, SU 17
An iron rasp with a triangular cross-section. Length 14.4 cm.
4. Sector II, Quadrant D3, SU 17
An iron rasp with a triangular cross-section. Length 16.8 cm.

5. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40, PN 16
Željezna pila. Dužina 9,1 cm.

6. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 14, PN 14
Željezni srp lučno povijene oštrice i s nasadnim trnom.
Sačuvana dužina 19,9 cm, širina oštrice 2,8 cm.

7. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40, PN 6
Željezni ključ ovalne glave s kružnom rupom u sredini.
Noga je ravna i šuplja, kružnog presjeka, dok se na
bradi ne nalaze nikakvi urezi. Dužina 9,1 cm, promjer
glave 2,8 cm.

8. Sektor I, kvadrant A5, SJ 48, PN 4
Manji željezni lokot s kvadratnim kućištem i lučnim
zaponom pravokutnog presjeka. Ključanica je u obliku
valjka s kruškolikim otvorom. Dimenzije kućišta 3,3 x
1,6 x 14, cm, promjer ključanice 1,2 cm.

Tabla 17

1. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 14, PN 13
Željezni srp lučno povijene oštrice i s nasadnim trnom
povijenim pri vrhu. Između sječiva i nasadnog trna
nalazi se brončani prsten. Dužina 24,2 cm, širina oštrice
4,4 cm.

2. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 13, PN 10
Željezni srp lučno povijene oštrice i s nasadnim trnom.
Sačuvana dužina 24,8 cm, širina oštrice 3,1 cm.

3. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 13, PN 8
Dio konjske potkove s ojačanim bridom i tri rupe za
čavle. Sačuvana dužina 13,5 cm, širina 4,6 cm.

4. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40
Dio konjske potkove s ojačanim bridom i tri rupe za
čavle. Sačuvana dužina 9,9 cm, širina 3,7 cm.

Tabla 18

1. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40, PN 3
Željezni nož ravnog hrpta. Dužina 16,6 cm, širina sječiva
2,2 cm, širina drške 1,3 cm.

2. Sektor II, kvadrant F3, SJ 12, PN 1
Željezni nož ravnog hrpta. Sačuvana dužina 13,6 cm,
širina sječiva 1,6 cm, širina drške 1,4 cm.

5. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40, PN 16
An iron saw. Length 9.1 cm.

6. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 14, PN 14
An iron sickle with an arched blade, equipped with a
spike used to affix the handle. Preserved length 19.9 cm,
width of blade 2.8 cm.

7. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40, PN 6
An iron key with an oval head that has a circular
perforation in the middle. The leg is flat and hollow,
with a circular cross-section; the beard does not have
any notches. Length 9.1 cm, diameter of head 2.8 cm.

8. Sector I, Quadrant A5, SU 48, PN 4
A small iron padlock with a square casing and an arch-
shaped hasp with a rectangular cross-section. The lock is
cylindrical, with a pear-shaped keyhole. Dimensions of
casing 3.3 x 1.6 x 14 cm, diameter of lock 1.2 cm.

Table 17

1. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 14, PN 13
An iron sickle with an arched blade, equipped with a
spike used to affix the handle, which is slightly bent at
the top. A bronze ring is located between the blade and
the spike. Length 24.2 cm, width of blade 4.4 cm.

2. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 13, PN 10
An iron sickle with an arched blade, equipped with a
spike used to affix the handle. Preserved length 24.8 cm,
width of blade 3.1 cm.

3. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 13, PN 8
A section of a horseshoe with a strengthened edge and
three perforations for nails. Preserved length 13.5 cm,
width 4.6 cm.

4. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40
A section of a horseshoe with a strengthened edge and
three perforations for nails. Preserved length 9.9 cm,
width 3.7 cm.

Table 18

1. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40, PN 3
An iron knife with a flat ridge. Length 16.6 cm, width
of blade 2.2 cm, width of handle 1.3 cm.

2. Sector II, Quadrant F3, SU 12, PN 1
An iron knife with a flat ridge. Preserved length 13.6 cm,
width of blade 1.6 cm, width of handle 1.4 cm.

3. Sektor I/II, kvadrant A1/F1, SJ 17

Ulomak željeznog noža ravnog hrpta i uskog sječiva. Na prijelazu između oštrice i trna drške nalazi se brončani prsten. Na dršci su dvije rupe namijenjene spojnicama kojima se pričvršćivala obloga drške na trn. Sačuvana dužina 7,7 cm, širina oštrice 1,3 cm, širina drške 1,3 cm.

4. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40

Ulomak drške željeznog noža. Na prijelazu između oštrice i trna drške nalazi se brončani prsten. Na dršci je jedna rupa namijenjena spojnicama kojima se pričvršćivala obloga drške na trn. Sačuvana dužina 3,6 cm, širina 1,7 cm.

5. Sektor I, kvadrant A4/A5, iz profila

Ulomak željeznog noža ravnog hrpta. Na dršci su dvije rupe namijenjene spojnicama kojima se pričvršćivala obloga drške na trn. Sačuvana dužina 7,2 cm, širina oštrice 1,3 cm, širina drške 1,2 cm.

6. Sektor II, kvadrant D3, SJ 17

Ulomak željeznog noža povijenog hrpta. Na prijelazu između oštrice i trna drške nalazi se brončani prsten. Sačuvana dužina 7,7 cm, širina oštrice 2,3 cm.

7. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 12

Željezni okovi korica noža. Predmet je izdužen, sa sferičnom kalotom na samom dnu. Vrh okova je nazubljen, a na njegovoj prednjoj strani se nalaze dvije rupe u kojima su nekoć vjerojatno stajale zakovice. Prednja strana je podijeljena na polja, međusobno odijeljena dvostrukim linijama. Ovih dekorativnih elemenata na stražnjoj strani okova nema. Između dviju rubnih traka polja rubovi okova su lučno izrezani, ostavljajući na taj način otvore na bočnim stranama. Na pojedinim se dijelovima predmeta zapažaju tragovi bakra ili mjedi. Dužina 9,4 cm, širina 1,7 cm.

8. Sektor II, kvadrant D1/D2, SJ 17

Kvadratna brončana pređica četverobridnog presjeka. Trn nedostaje. Dužina 4,1 cm, širina 3 cm.

9. Sektor II, kvadrant F1, SJ 17

Gornji dio brončanog dugmeta - privjeska s ušicom za ovjes. Ovalna ušica trakastog presjeka umetnuta je u gornju sferičnu kalotu načinjenu od brončanog lima. Visina kalote 0,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,05 cm, visina ušice 0,4 cm.

3. Sector I/II, Quadrant A1/F1, SU 17

A fragment of an iron knife with a flat ridge and a narrow blade. A bronze ring is at the transition between the blade and the spike used to affix the handle. Two perforations are on the handle, which were used to affix the covers of the handle onto the spike. Preserved length 7.7 cm, width of blade 1.3 cm, width of handle 1.3 cm.

4. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40

A fragment of the handle of an iron knife. A bronze ring is at the transition between the blade and the spike used to affix the handle. A single perforation is on the handle, which was used to affix the covering of the handle onto the spike. Preserved length 3.6 cm, width 1.7 cm.

5. Sector I, Quadrant A4/A5, from the profile

A fragment of an iron knife with a flat ridge. Two perforations are on the handle, which were used to affix the covering of the handle onto the spike. Preserved length 7.2 cm, width of blade 1.3 cm, width of handle 1.2 cm.

6. Sector II, Quadrant D3, SU 17

A fragment of an iron knife with a curved ridge. A bronze ring is at the transition between the blade and the spike used to affix the handle. Preserved length 7.7 cm, width of blade 2.3 cm.

7. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 12

Iron mounts of a knife sheath. The object is elongated, with a spherical dome at the base. The top of the mount is serrated, on its front side there are two perforations which were probably used for rivets. The front side is divided into fields that are separated from one another with double lines. The back side of the mount is devoid of these decorative elements. The edges of the mount are cut in a curved manner between two straps bordering a field, leaving thus openings on the lateral sides. There are traces of copper or brass on certain sections of the objects. Length 9.4 cm, width 1.7 cm.

8. Sector II, Quadrant D1/D2, SU 17

A small, square, bronze buckle with a four-edged cross-section. The pin is missing. Length 4.1 cm, width 3 cm.

9. Sector II, Quadrant F1, SU 17

The upper section of a bronze button - pendant with an eye for hanging. The oval eye with a strap cross-section is inserted into the upper spherical dome made of bronze plate. Height of dome 0.5 cm, wall thickness 0.05 cm, height of eye 0.4 cm.

10. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 13, PN 7

Brončano dugme - privjesak s ušicom za ovjes. Ovalna ušica trakastog presjeka umetnuta je u sferičnu kalotu načinjenu od brončanog lima. Visina kalote 0,7 cm, debljina stijenke 0,05 cm, visina ušice 0,5 cm.

Tabla 19

1. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40

Dio vitke noge čaše ukrašene prstenastim nodusom i manjim prstenastim međučlankom, izrađen od mliječnog stakla. Sačuvana visina 3,6 cm, debljina od 0,9 do 1,9 cm.

2. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ12/13

Dio postolja i vitke noge čaše ukrašene prstenastim nodusom i manjim prstenastim međučlankom, izrađen od mliječnog stakla. Sačuvana visina 2,6 cm, debljina od 1 do 2,3 cm.

3. Sektor II, kvadrant F2/F3, SJ10

Dio vitke noge ukrašene prstenastim nodusom te dno recipijenta čaše, izrađeni od mliječnog stakla. Sačuvana visina 4,4 cm, debljina od 1,2 do 2,8 cm.

4. Sektor II, kvadrant E3, SJ26

Dio postolja i vitke noge čaše ukrašene prstenastim nodusom i manjim prstenastim međučlankom, izrađen od prozirnog stakla. Sačuvana visina 4 cm, debljina od 1,1 do 1,9 cm.

5. Sektor I, kvadrant A2/A3, SJ 10

Dio vitke noge čaše ukrašene prstenastim nodusom i manjim prstenastim međučlankom, izrađen od mliječnog stakla. Sačuvana visina 3,3 cm, debljina od 0,9 do 1,8 cm.

6. Sektor II, kvadrant F1, SJ 17

Dio kružnog postolja noge čaše s prstenastim, presavijenim rubom, izrađen od prozirnog stakla. Sačuvana visina 1 cm, sačuvana širina 2 cm, debljina stijenke 0,1 cm.

7. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 40, PN 15

Prstenasto dno čaše dekorirano ravnim emajliranim trakama načinjenim bijelom bojom. Ulomak izrađen od mliječnog stakla. Visina 1,7 cm, promjer dna 8,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,2 cm.

8. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 41

Ulomak čaše na kojemu se nalazi dekoracija izvedena u obliku izduženih rebara, zrakasto formiranih na dnu

10. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 13, PN 7

A bronze button - pendant with an eye for hanging. The oval eye with a strap cross-section is inserted into the spherical dome made of bronze plate. Height of dome 0.7 cm, wall thickness 0.05 cm, height of eye 0.5 cm.

Table 19

1. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40

A section of the slender stem of a drinking glass decorated with an annular knot and a smaller annular element located in-between, made of milk glass. Preserved height 3.6 cm, thickness from 0.9 to 1.9 cm.

2. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU12/13

A section of the base and slender stem of a drinking glass decorated with an annular knot and a smaller annular element located in-between, milk glass. Preserved height 2.6 cm, thickness from 1 to 2.3 cm.

3. Sector II, Quadrant F2/F3, SU10

A section of the slender stem decorated with an annular knot, and the base of the receptacle of a drinking glass, made of milk glass. Preserved height 4.4 cm, thickness from 1.2 to 2.8 cm.

4. Sector II, Quadrant E3, SU26

A section of the base and slender stem of a drinking glass decorated with an annular knot and a smaller annular element located in-between, made of milk glass. Preserved height 4 cm, thickness from 1.1 to 1.9 cm.

5. Sector I, Quadrant A2/A3, SU 10

A section of the slender stem of a drinking glass decorated with an annular knot and a smaller annular element located in-between, made of milk glass. Preserved height 3.3 cm, thickness from 0.9 to 1.8 cm.

6. Sector II, Quadrant F1, SU 17

A section of the circular base of the stem of a drinking glass with an annular, folded over edge, made of transparent glass. Preserved height 1 cm, preserved width 2 cm, wall thickness 0.1 cm.

7. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 40, PN 15

An annular base of a drinking glass, decorated with straight enameled straps executed with white color. The fragment is made of milk glass. Height 1.7 cm, base diameter 8.5 cm, wall thickness 0.2 cm.

8. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 41

A fragment of a drinking glass having a decoration in the form of elongated ribs radially placed at the base of

posude, te poluloptastih ispuččenja u gornjim dijelovima posude. Ukrasi su izvedeni puhanjem u kalup. Ulomak izrađen od prozirnog stakla. Sačuvana visina 4,3 cm, sačuvana širina 3 cm, debljina stijenke 0,2 cm.

9. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 14, PN 5

Dio izduženog vrata trbušaste boce. Na vratu se nalazi prstenasto zadebljanje, a ulomak je ukrašen ukošenim bijelim tankim rebrima. Izrađen je od mliječnog stakla. Sačuvana visina 4,2 cm, sačuvana širina 3,5 cm, debljina stijenke 0,2 cm.

10. Sektor I, kvadrant A3, SJ 13

Dio izljeva posude načinjenog od mliječnog stakla. Sačuvana dužina 6,5 cm, širina do 0,7 cm, debljina stijenke 0,1 cm.

11. Sektor I, kvadrant A4, SJ 14

Masivno, snažno ispupčeno dno boce, ukrašeno zrakasto raspoređenim apliciranim rebrima, izvedenim naizmjenice u plavoj i bijeloj boji. Ulomak izrađen od prozirnog stakla. Sačuvana dužina 6,5 cm, širina do 0,7 cm, debljina stijenke 0,1 cm.

the vessel, and hemispherical protuberances in the upper sections of the vessel. The decorations were executed by blowing into a mold. The fragment is made of transparent glass. Preserved height 4.3 cm, preserved width 3 cm, wall thickness 0.2 cm.

9. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 14, PN 5

A section of the elongated neck of a globular bottle. Located on the neck is an annular thickening; the fragment is decorated with thin, slanting, white ribs. Made of milk glass. Preserved height 4.2 cm, preserved width 3.5 cm, wall thickness 0.2 cm.

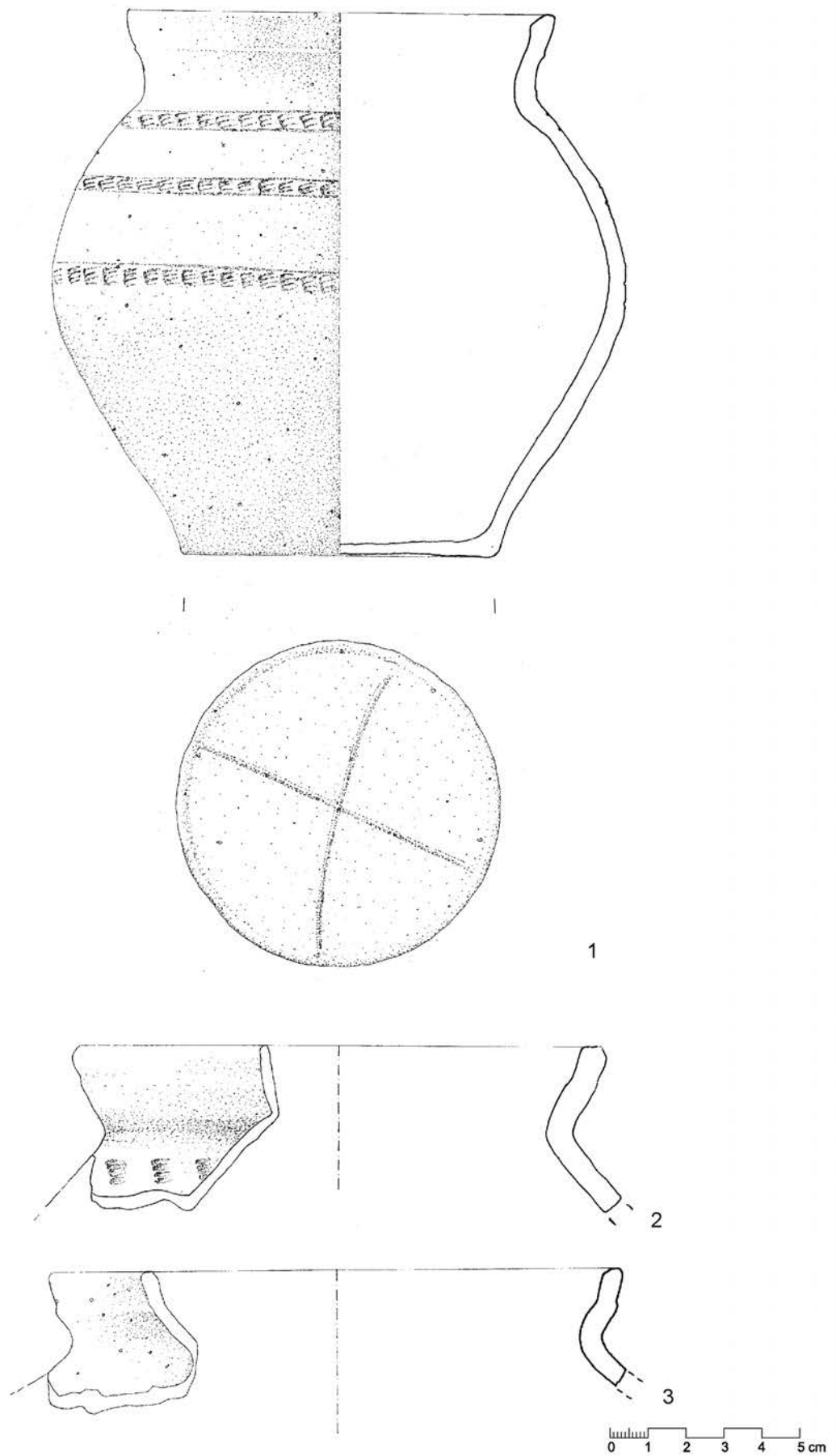
10. Sector I, Quadrant A3, SU 13

A section of the mouth of a vessel made of milk glass. Preserved length 6.5 cm, width up to 0.7 cm, wall thickness 0.1 cm.

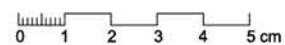
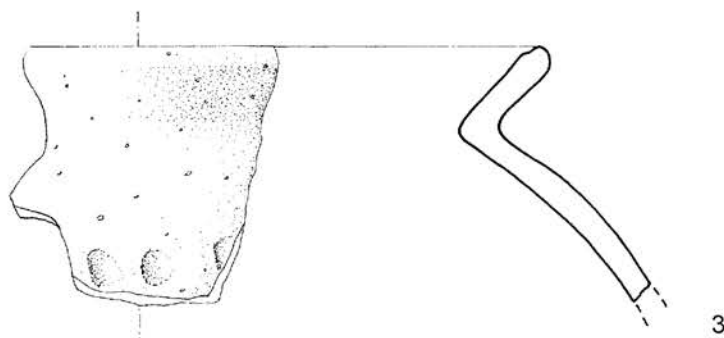
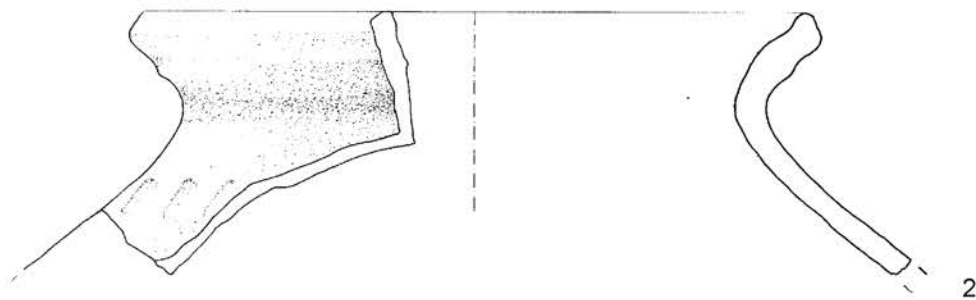
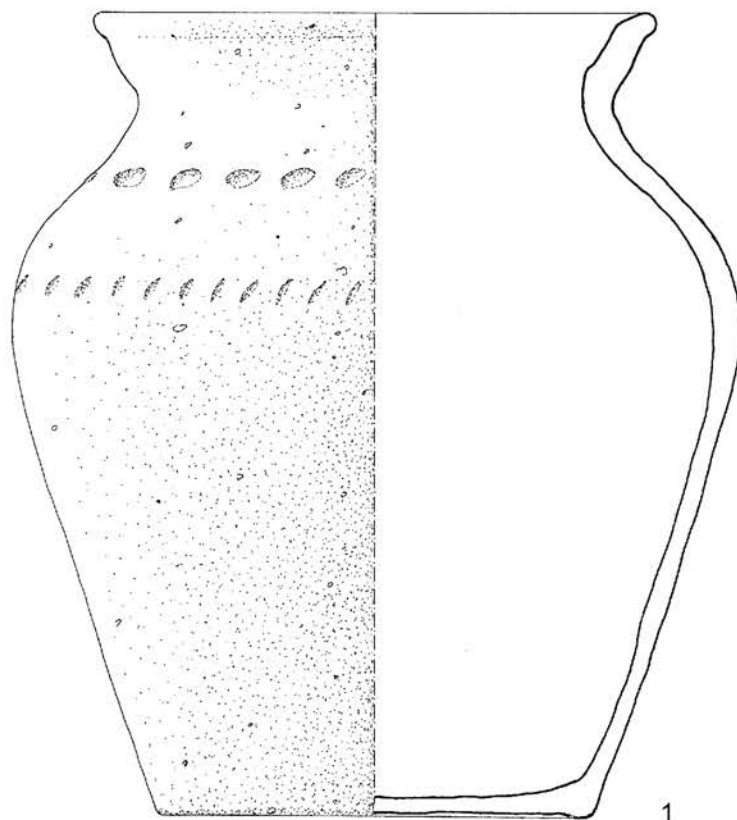
11. Sector I, Quadrant A4, SU 14

A massive, forcefully protruding base of a bottle, decorated with radially placed appliqué ribs, executed alternately in blue and white colors. Fragment made of transparent glass. Preserved length 6.5 cm, width up to 0.7 cm, wall thickness 0.1 cm.

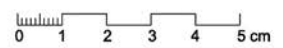
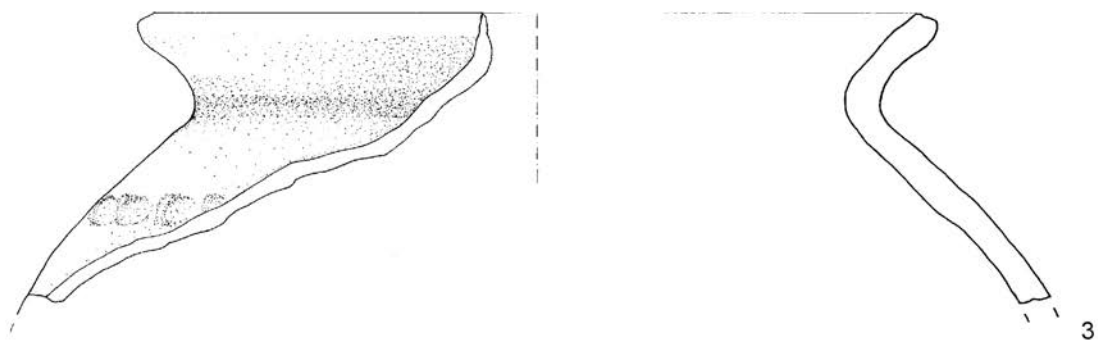
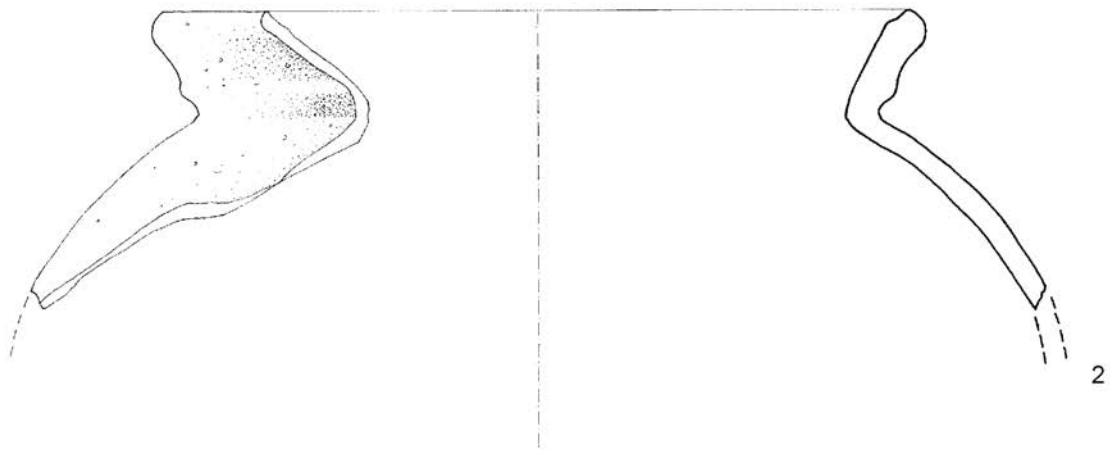
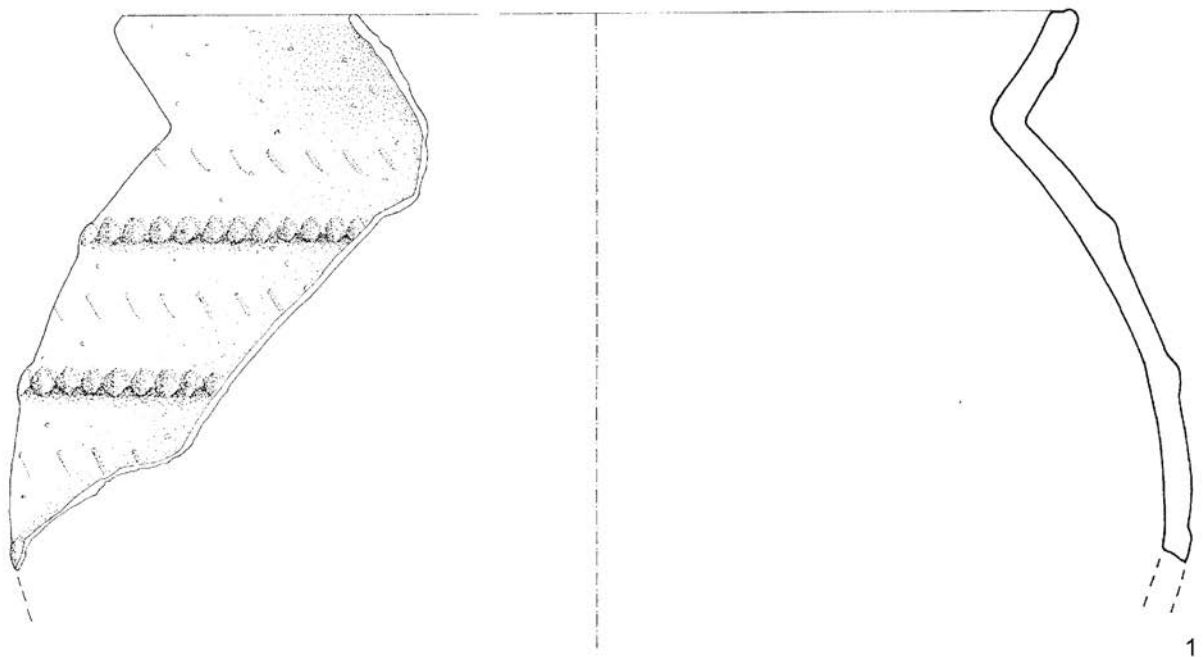
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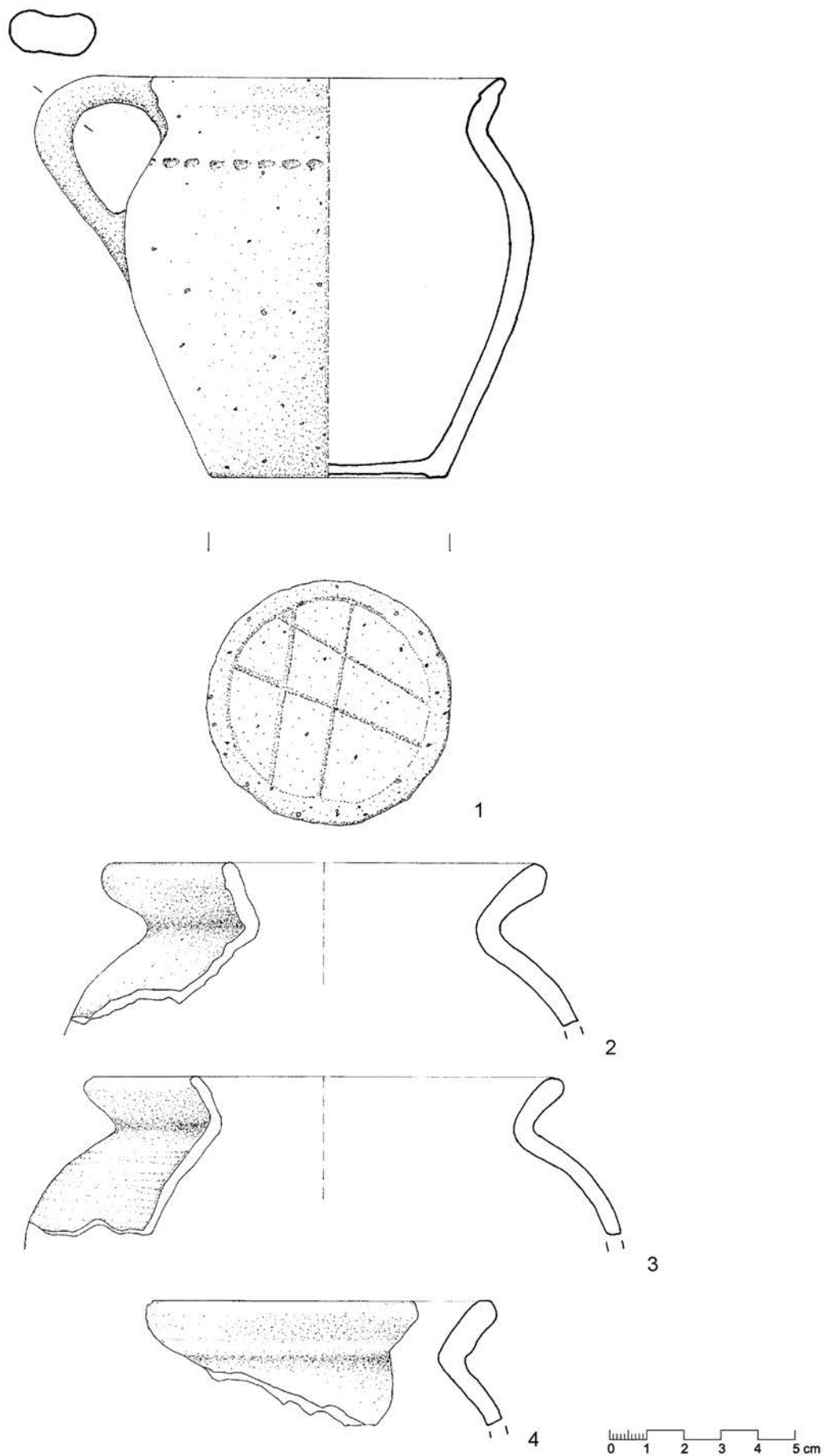
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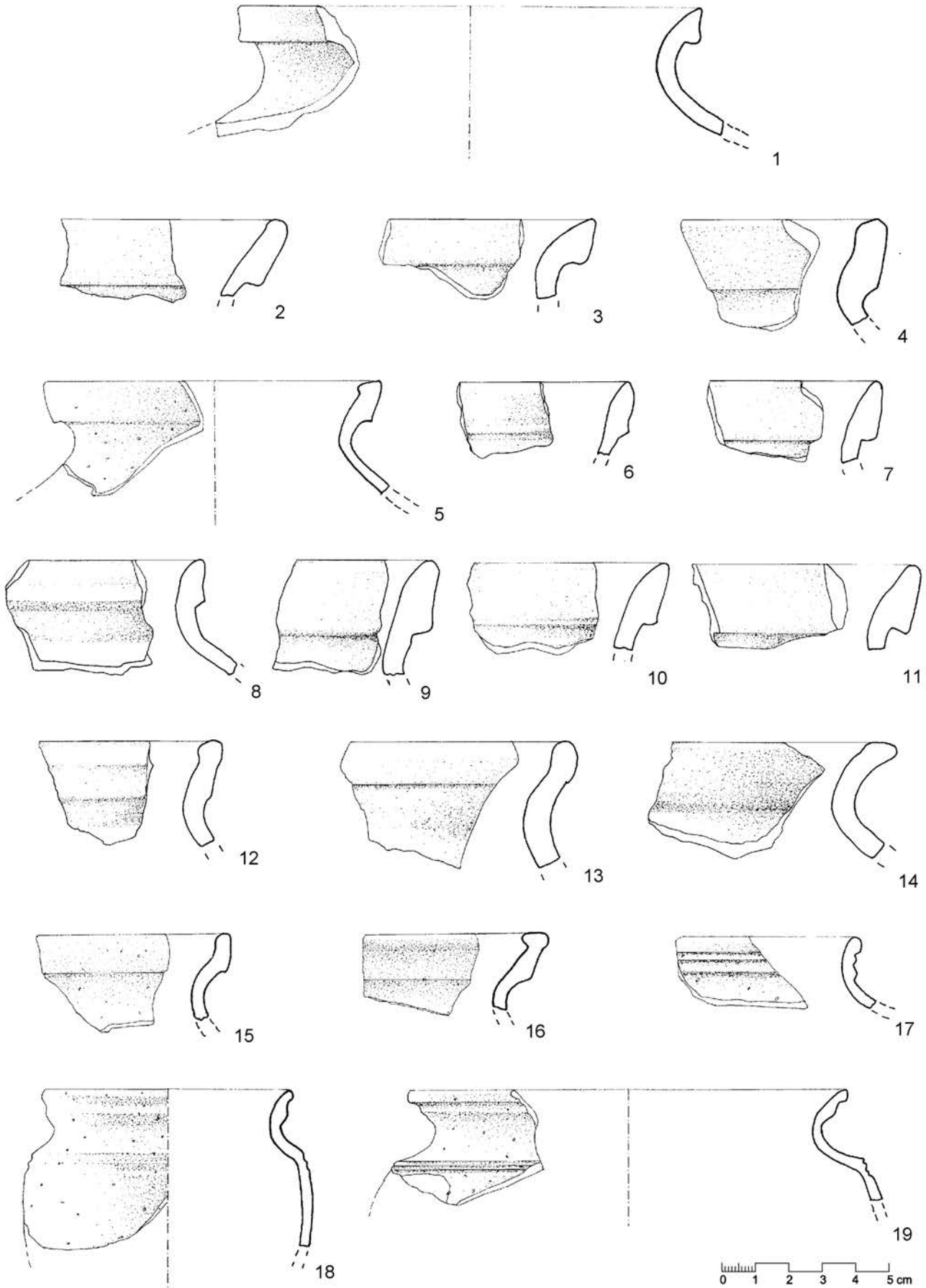
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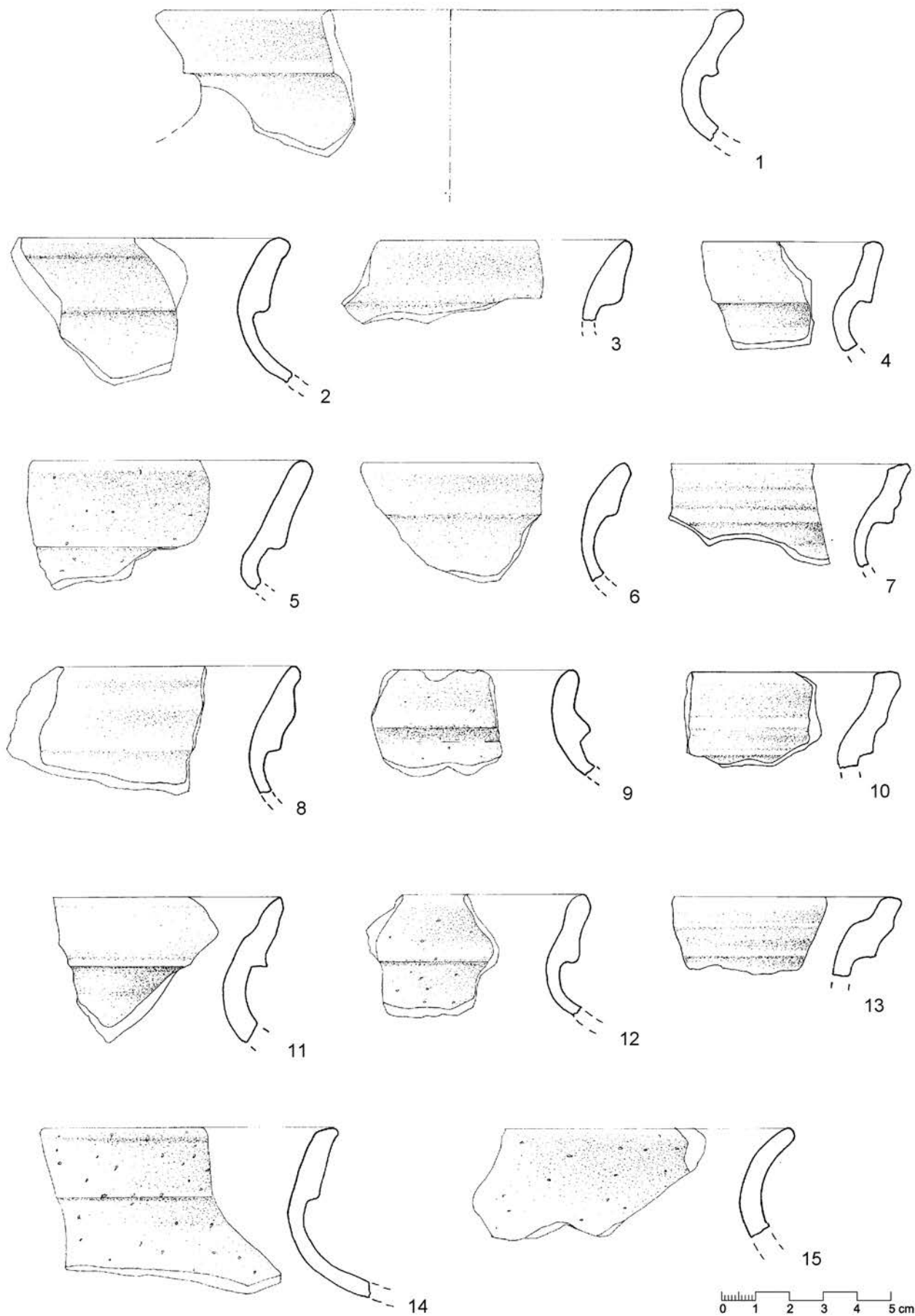
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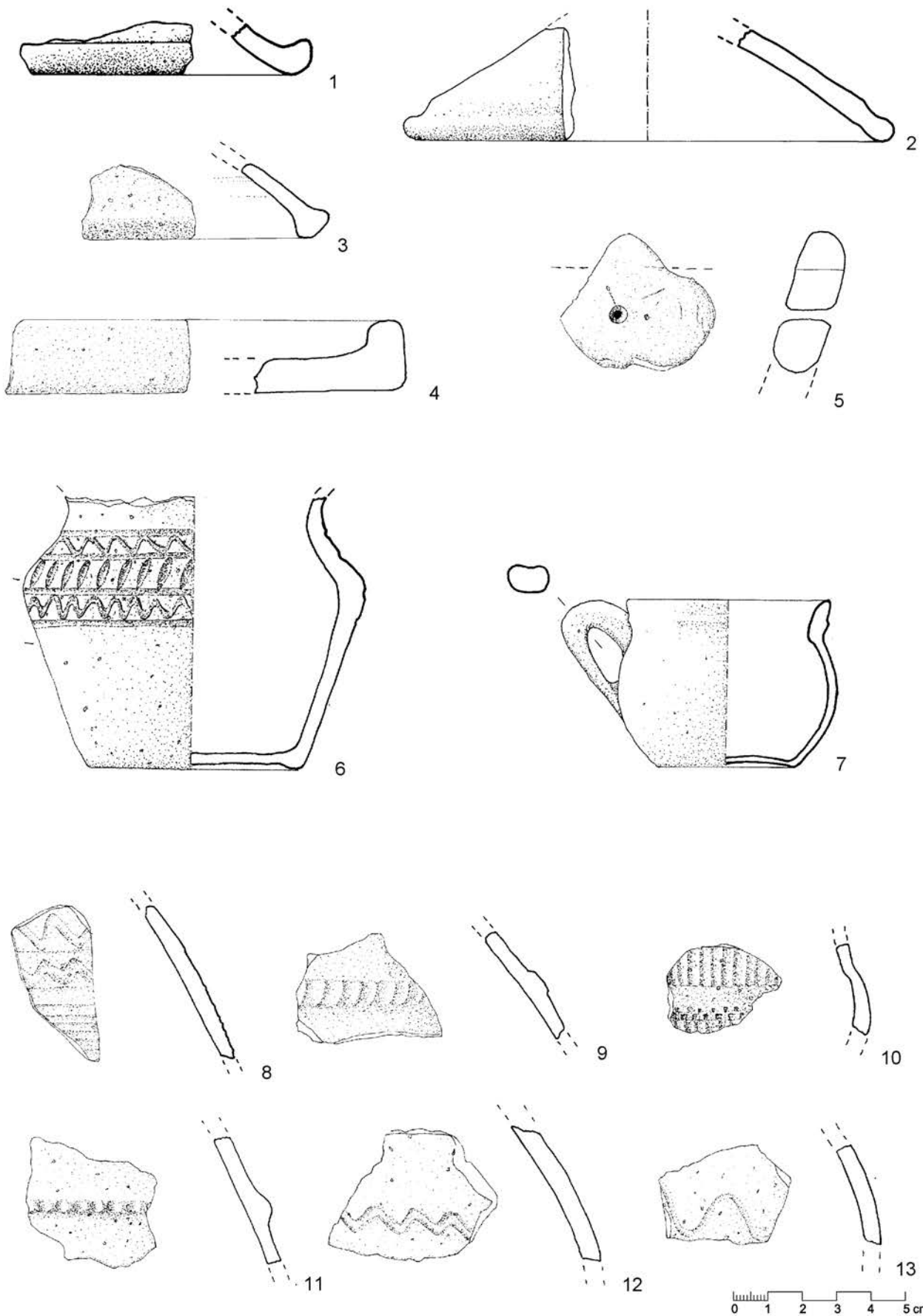
T. 5.



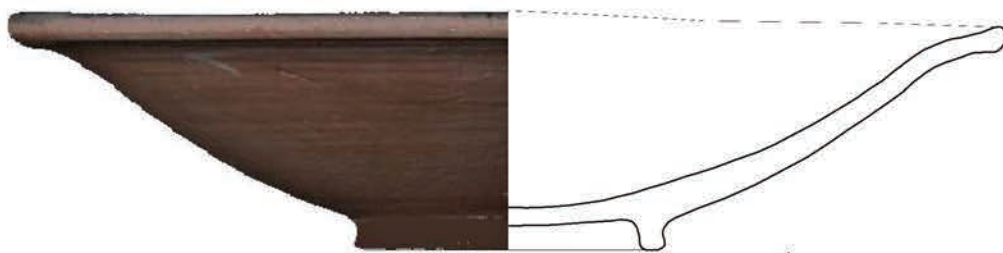
T. 6.



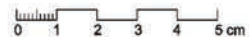
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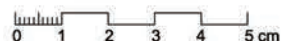
T. 8.



1



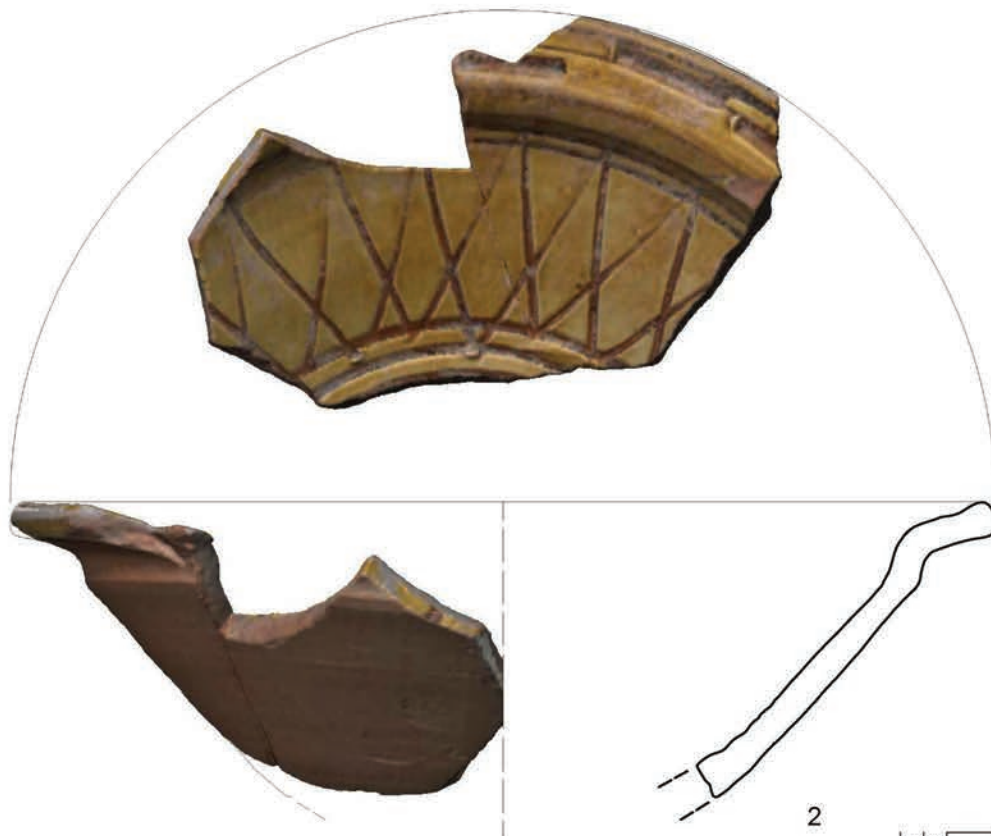
2



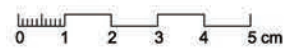
T. 9.



1



2

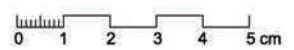
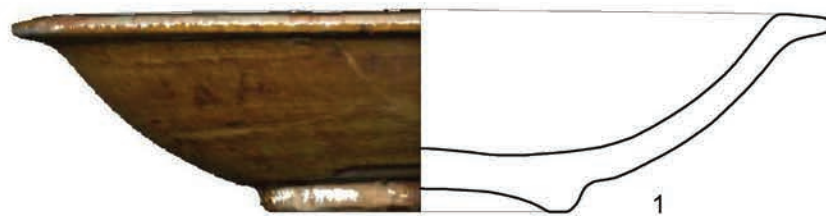


T. 10.



0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

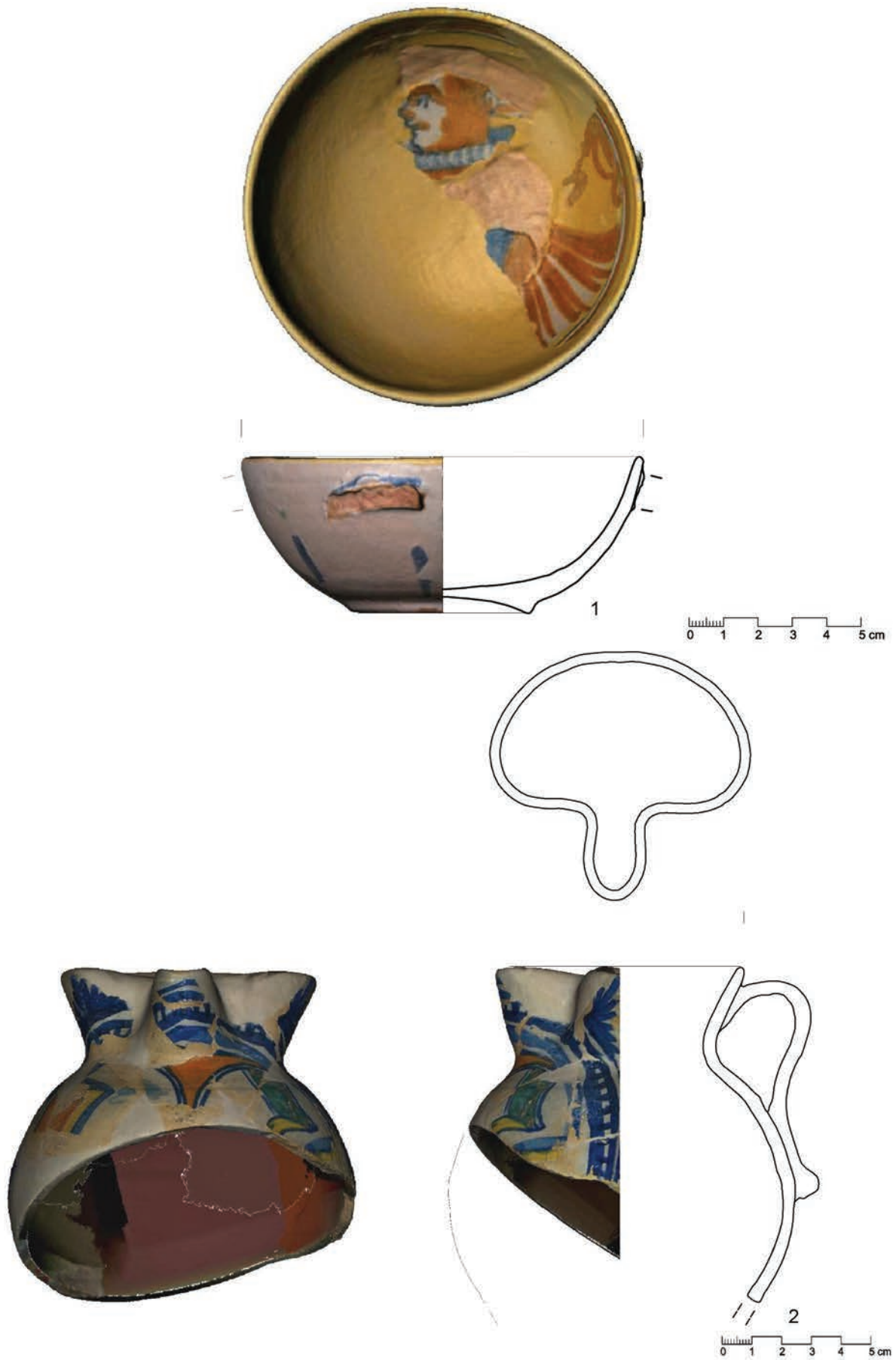
T. 11.



T. 12.



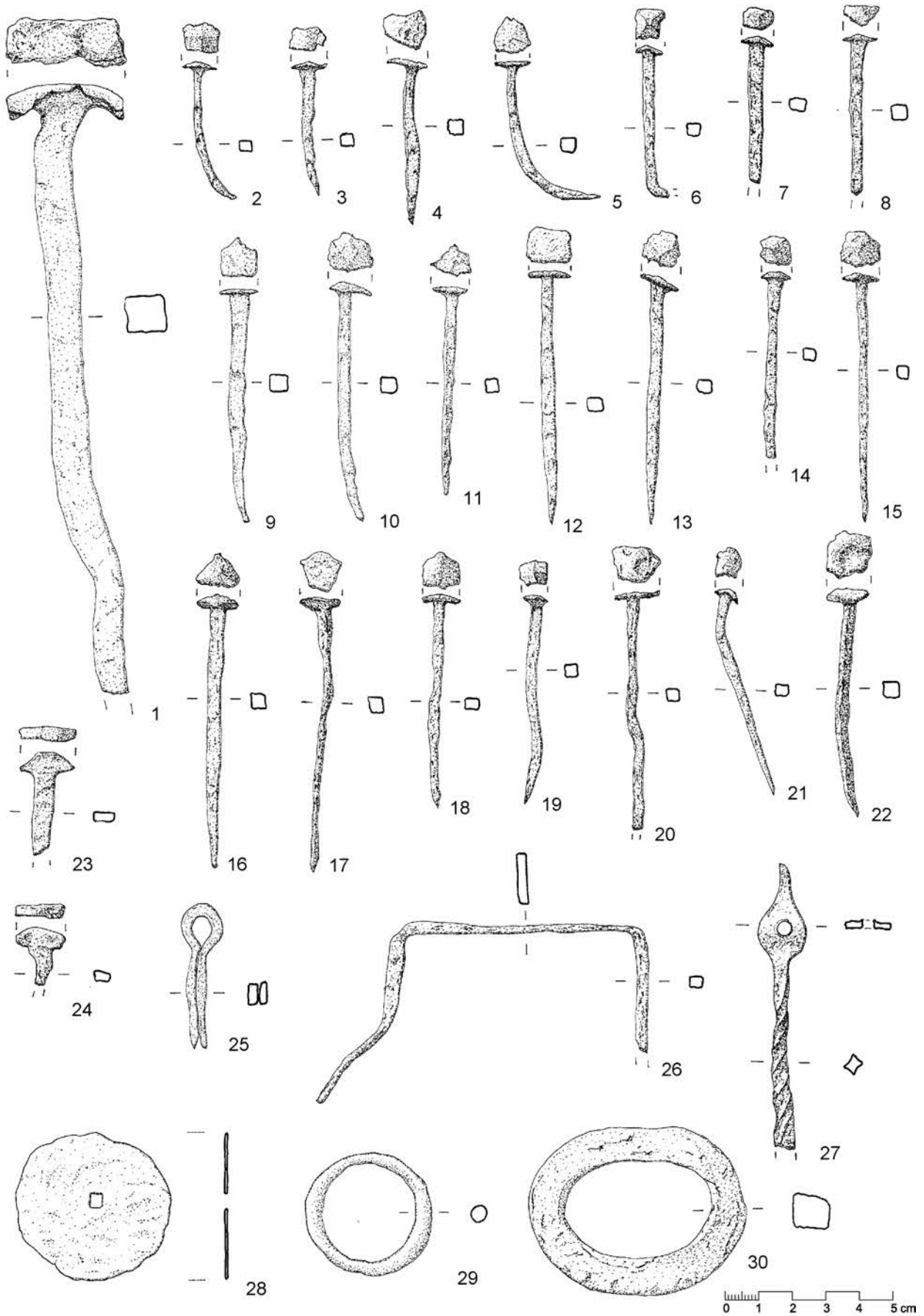
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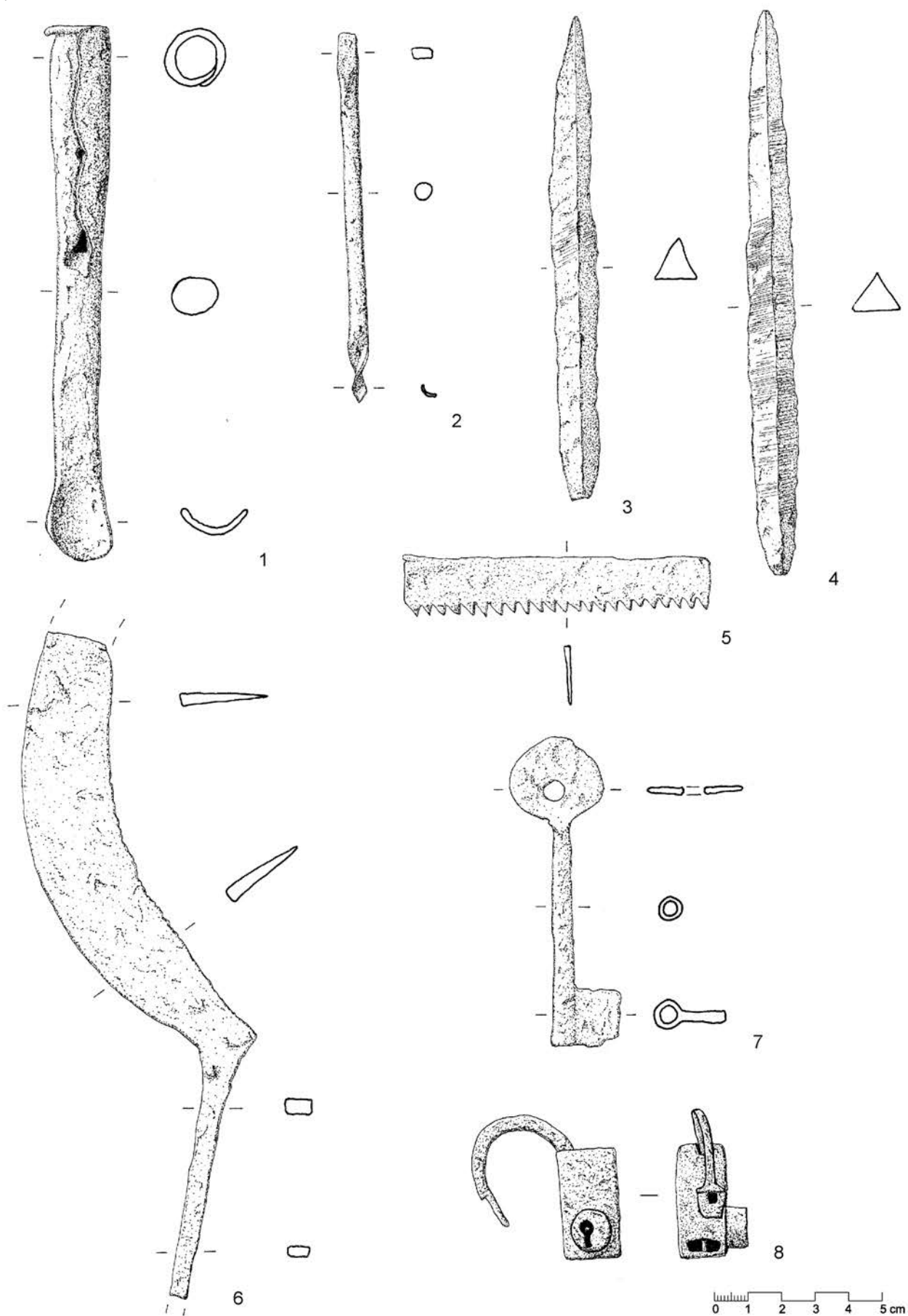
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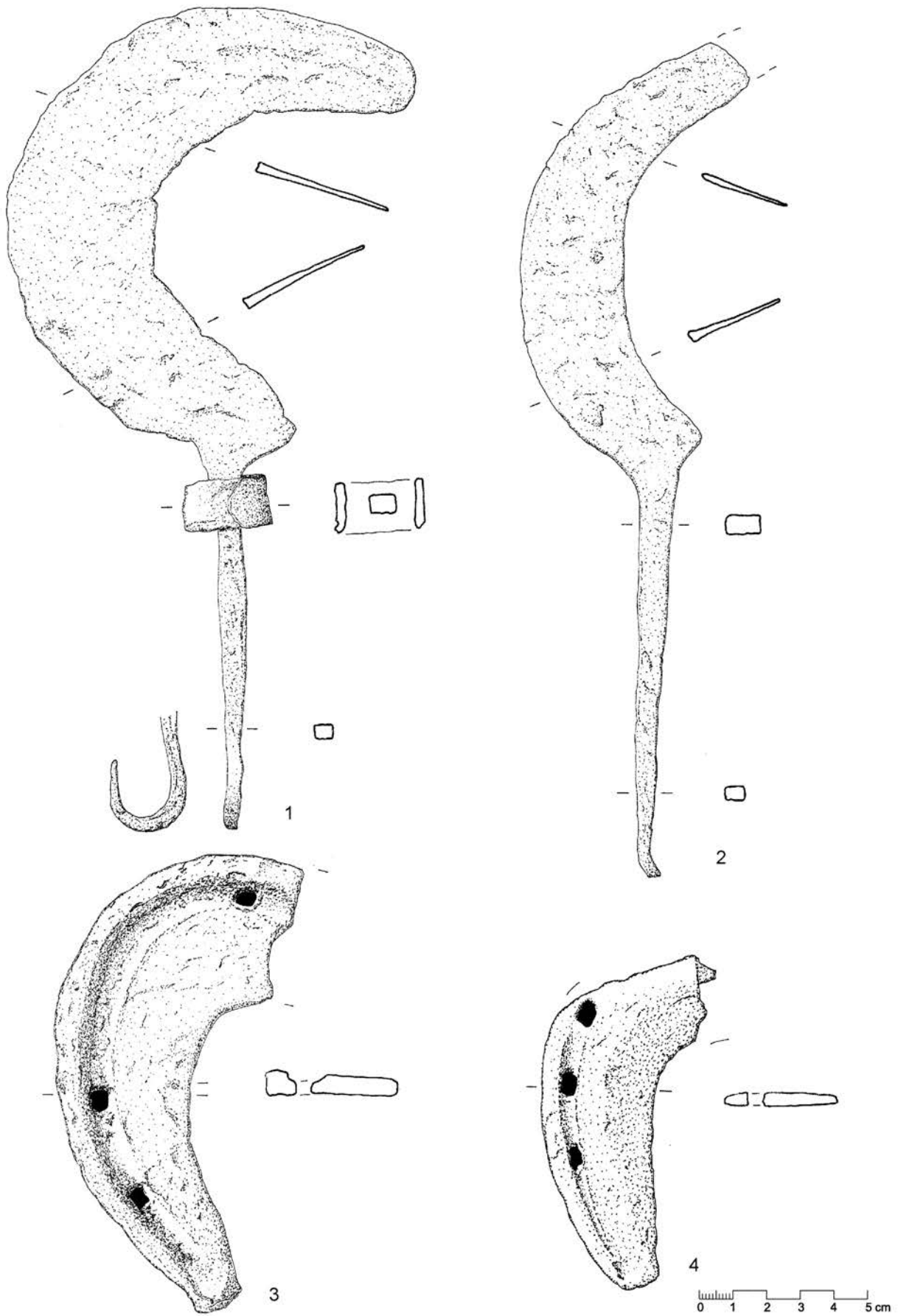
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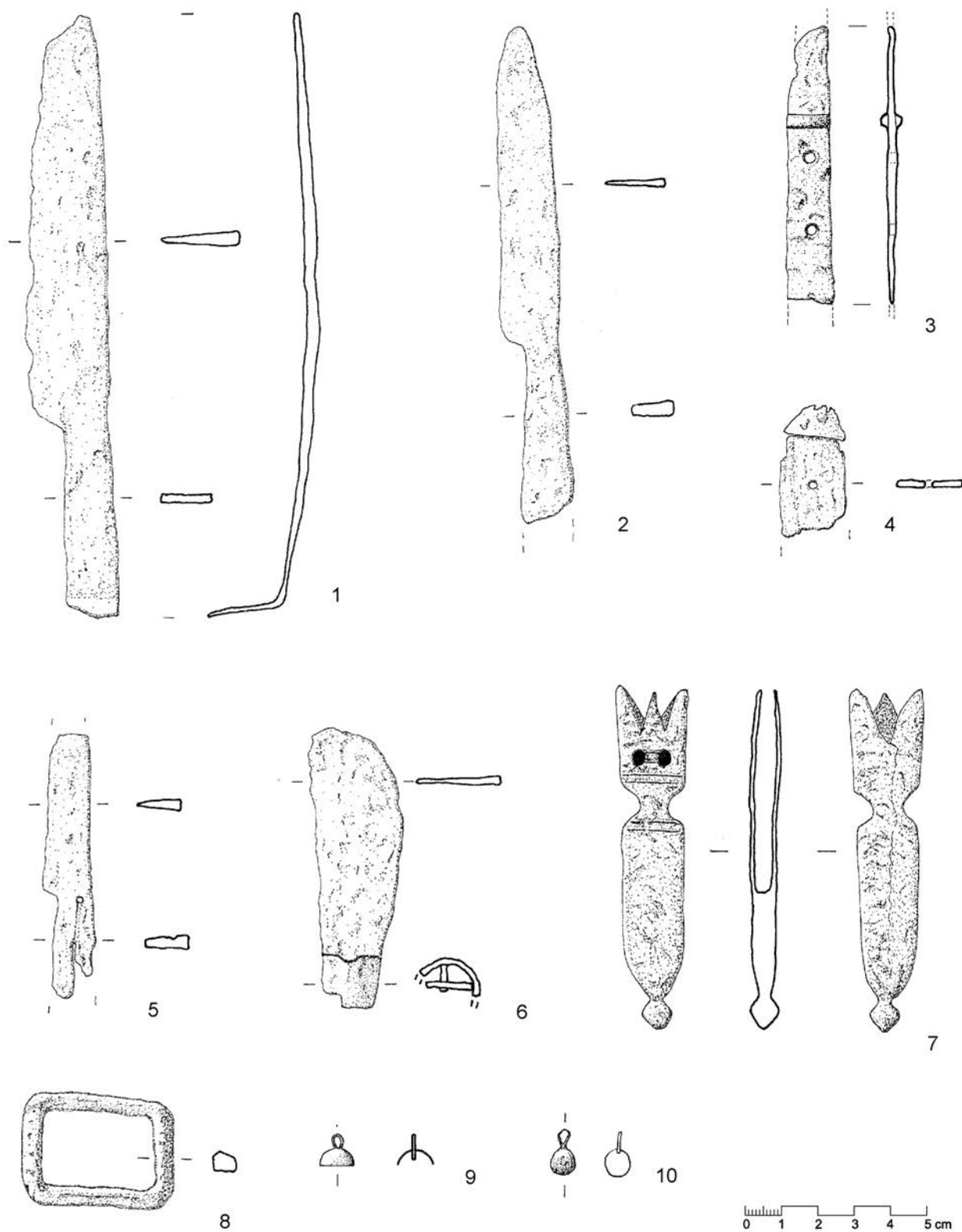
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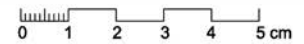
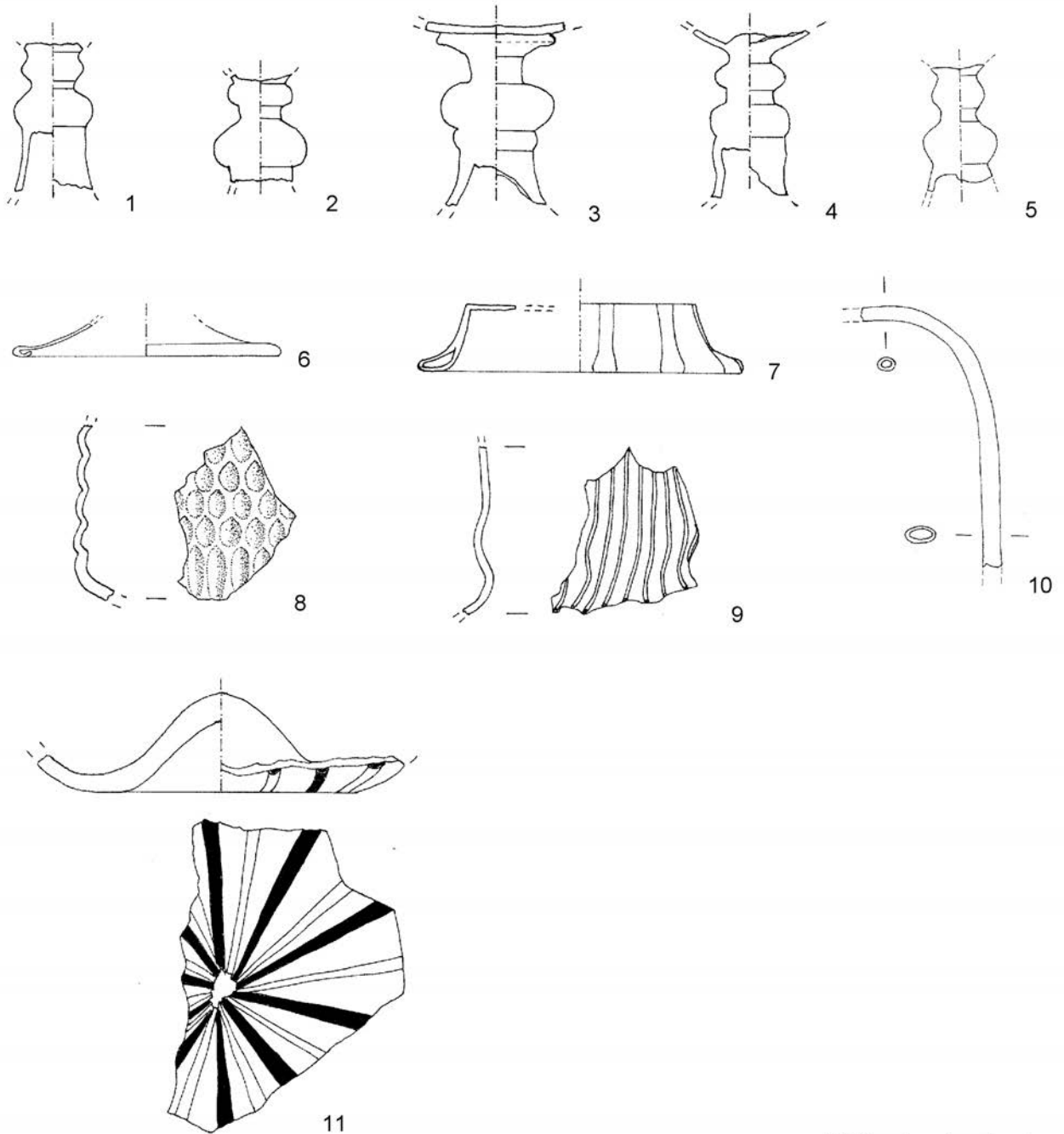
T. 17.



T. 18.



T. 19.



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