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# Nalazi 8. i 9. stoljeća sa Šarnjaka kod Šemovca

## Finds from the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries at Šarnjak near Šemovec

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*Šarnjak kod Šemovca je višeslojno arheološko nalazište na obalama rijeke Plitvice u okolici Varaždina. Tijekom posljednjih nekoliko godina (2006. i 2010.) na tome su nalazištu provedena dva manja arheološka istraživanja, prilikom kojih je istražen veći broj ukopa iz kasnoga brončanog doba, starijega željeznog doba, rimska cesta i ukopi iz ranoga srednjeg vijeka. U radu se objavljuju novopronađeni nalazi iz nekoliko jama i zemunice koje mogu datirati iz 8. ili 9. stoljeća. Uglavnom, riječ je o keramičkim nalazima koji nam svjedoče o vezama stanovnika Šarnjaka sa slavenskim narodima na sjeveru. Među nalazima valja izdvojiti i jednu obujmicu pojasa avarskog podrijetla, koja je rijedak nalaz izvan grobnih cjelina.*

**Ključne riječi:** *Šarnjak, rani srednji vijek, zemunice, naselje, slavenska keramika, 8. i 9. stoljeće, avarska obujmica*

*Šarnjak near Šemovec is a multilayered archaeological site on the banks of the Plitvica River in the broader Varaždin area. Two small-scale archaeological campaigns were conducted at the site in recent years (2006 and 2010), in the course of which a large number of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age burials, a Roman road, and burials from the Early Medieval period were investigated. The paper brings the publication of newly discovered finds from several pits and dugout houses dated to the 8<sup>th</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup> century. For the most part, these are finds of pottery that bear witness to the links between the inhabitants of Šarnjak and the Slavic peoples to the north. Noteworthy among the finds is one belt keeper of Avar provenance – a rare find outside of grave contexts.*

**Keywords:** *Šarnjak, Early Medieval, dugout houses, settlement, Slavic pottery, eighth and ninth century, Avar belt keeper*

Polja zvana Šarnjak nalaze se južno od sela Šemovec, a sjeverno od sela Jalžabet, u okolini grada Varaždina. Kroz polja Šarnjaka<sup>1</sup> i šume koje ga okružuju teče rijeka Plitvica, pritoka Drave. Taj je položaj udaljen od naselja i danas ga odlikuju brojna prostrana obrađena polja, manje šume i šumarci koji su bogati s divljači.

Nalazište Šarnjak otkriveno je još šezdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća tijekom radova na regulaciji rijeke Plitvice i uklanjanju šuma radi početka poljoprivredne proizvodnje, dok je prvo arheološko sondiranje provedeno tek 1988. godine. Svi su stariji nalazi uglavnom bili neobjavljeni, a sada se čuvaju u varaždinskome muzeju.<sup>2</sup>

Sjeverno, ali i južno od Plitvice, na obrađenim poljima Šarnjaka, pronađeni su brojni površinski arheološki nalazi.<sup>3</sup> Uglavnom, riječ je o ulomcima keramike koji datiraju iz kasnoga brončanog doba te starijega i mlađega željeznog doba. Osim prapovijesnih nalaza, tu prolazi i trasa rimske ceste koja je iz smjera Petrijanca (*Aqua Viva*) išla prema Ludbregu (*Iovia / Botivo*), a negdje su su pronađeni i površinski nalazi antičke keramike. Očigledno je da su se ova razvedena naselja prostirala na prostoru od oko 500 x 500 metara. Nisu vidljivi nikakvi tragovi zemljanih bedema ili sličnih fotifikacijskih zahvata u prostoru, osim blagih uzvišenja – greda, koje vjerojatno predstavljaju nekadašnje riječne sprudove. Vjerojatno je riječ o naseljima otvorenog tipa koja su jedinu zaštitu uživala od vijugave rijeke i njezinih rukavaca.

S obzirom na nalaze iz ranosrednjovjekovnog doba, možemo pretpostaviti sličnu situaciju. Tih je nalaza doduše mnogo manje nego prapovijesnih, a nalazimo ih i na najvišem uzvišenju, sjeverno od rijeke, kao i

<sup>1</sup> Šarnjak, Šarnica i slični toponimi možda potječu od uočavanja raznobojnih mrlja u obrađenome tlu, očigledno ostatku jama, jer se na tako nazvanim položajima gotovo redovito uočavaju arheološka nalazišta. Konkretno, riječ je o poljima Šarnjak kod Šemovca, Šarnica kod Kelemena, Šarnica poduzetničke zone Kneginac i Šarnica kod Jalkovca. Zanimljivo bi bilo pregledati i ostale slično nazvane položaje i potvrditi ovu pretpostavku.

<sup>2</sup> Šarnjak-Korlatina – Fulir 1969, 409–411; Šimek 1989; Težak, Šimek, Lipljin 1999.

<sup>3</sup> Bekić 2006, 287, 288; Bekić, Percan 2006, 143, 144

The fields referred to as Šarnjak are located to the south of the village of Šemovec and to the north of the village of Jalžabet, in the environs of the city of Varaždin. The Plitvica River, a tributary of the Drava River, runs through the Šarnjak<sup>1</sup> fields and the forests that surround it. The position is far from any settlements and is presently characterised by numerous extensively cultivated fields, small forests, and groves rich in game.

The Šarnjak site was discovered back in the 1960s during work on the amelioration of the Plitvica River and the removal of the woods for the purpose of initiating agricultural production, while it was only in 1988 that the first archaeological exploratory trenching was conducted. All of these early finds were for the most part not published and are presently kept in the museum in Varaždin.<sup>2</sup>

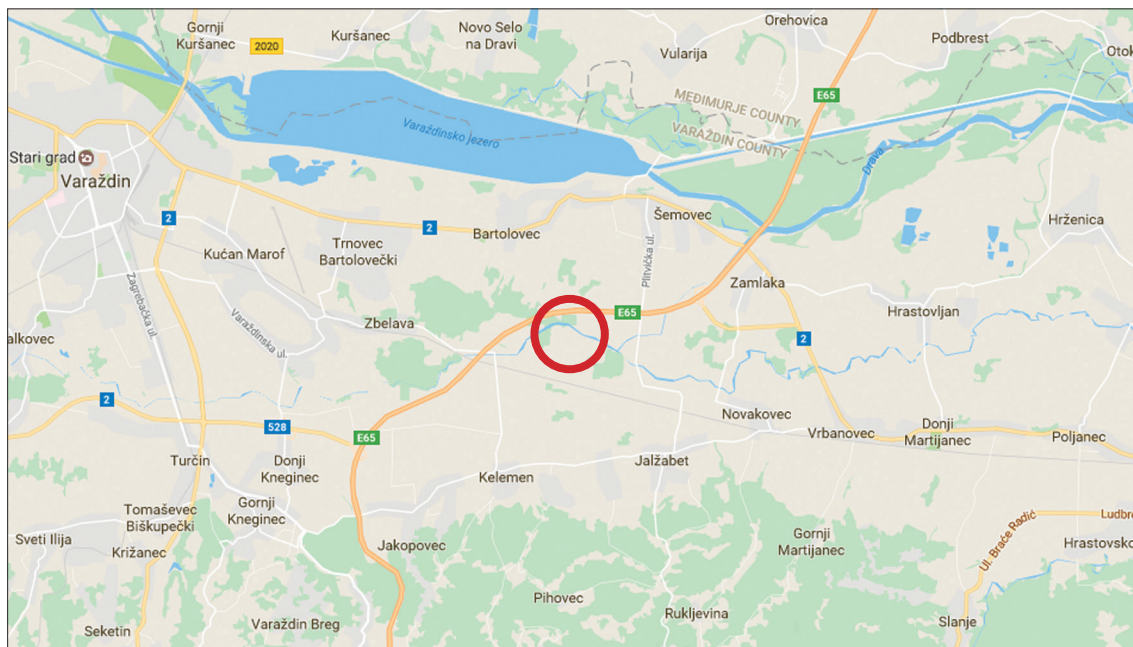
Numerous surface finds were found to the north and south of the Plitvica River on the ploughed fields of Šarnjak.<sup>3</sup> These are, for the most part, potsherds dated to the Late Bronze Age and to the Early and Late Iron Age. In addition to the prehistoric finds, here we also find traces of the route of a Roman road that ran from Petrijanec (*Aqua Viva*) towards Ludbreg (*Iovia/Botivo*), and sporadic surface finds of Roman period pottery. It is evident that these dispersed settlements stretched over an area of some 500 by 500 metres. We see no traces of earthen ramparts or similar fortification interventions into the area outside of gentle rises – bars, which are probably former alluvial sandbanks. These were likely settlements of the open type, the only protection of which was derived from the meanders of the river and its armlets.

Given the Early Medieval period finds, we can hypothesise a similar situation. There are, admittedly, substantially fewer of these finds

<sup>1</sup> Šarnjak, Šarnica, and similar toponyms may originate from the observation of multi-hued patches on freshly ploughed soil, evidently the remains of pits, given that archaeological sites are almost always found at positions bearing this name. Concretely, this pertains to the Šarnjak field near Šemovec, Šarnica near Kelemen, Šarnica at the Kneginac commercial zone and Šarnica near Jalkovec. It would be interesting to survey the other similarly named positions to confirm this hypothesis.

<sup>2</sup> Šarnjak-Korlatina (Fulir 1969, 409–411; Šimek 1989; Težak, Šimek, Lipljin 1999).

<sup>3</sup> Bekić 2006, 287, 288; Bekić, Percan 2006, 143, 144.



Slika / Fig 1. Položaj Šarnjaka na Google maps / The position of Šarnjak on Google maps

na uzvišenju južno od rijeke. O stratigrafiji istraživanja iz 1988. godine javnost ne zna mnogo, ali čini se da je na sjevernom uzvišenju pronađen barem jedan ranosrednjovjekovni objekt.<sup>4</sup>

No zahvaljujući novijim istraživanjima iz 2006. i 2010.<sup>5</sup> očito je kako su na južnome uzvišenju ranosrednjovjekovni objekti bili rijetko raspoređeni, a činile su ih izdužene ovalne zemunice i pliće otpadne jame. Pregledima terena uočeni su brojni ostaci oštećenih objekata iz ranoga srednjeg vijeka, a sveukupno su tri objekta u potpunosti arheološki istražena. Nalazi iz ovih objekata upućuju nas na pripadnost grupi Drava – Mura – Sava.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Težak, Šimek, Lipljin 1999, 34.

<sup>5</sup> Bekić, Percan 2006; Bekić 2008; Bekić 2011.

<sup>6</sup> Grupa Drava – Mura – Sava objedinjuje područje na kojem se javlja slična ranosrednjovjekovna građa, slični modeli življenja i privrede, a koji se mogu pripisati novodoseljenim ranim Slavenima od kraja 6. do 8. stoljeća. To područje otprilike zahvaća neke prostore tokova rijeke Mure, Drave i Save, a teritorijalno neke dijelove današnje Slovenije, Austrije, Hrvatske i Mađarske (Bekić 2016, 33). O zajedničkom karakteru ranoslavenskih nalaza iz međuriječja Drave i Mure već je pisao Guštin (2010, 48).

than those of prehistoric provenance, and we also find them on the highest elevation to the north of the river, and on the elevation to the south of the river. Little has been published concerning the stratigraphy of the investigation conducted in 1988, but it does appear that at least one Early Medieval structure was found on the northern elevation.<sup>4</sup>

Thanks, however, to more recent research campaigns, in 2006 and 2010,<sup>5</sup> we now see that it is evident that the Early Medieval structures on the southern elevation are sparsely distributed, and consisted of elongated oval dugout houses and shallow middens. Field surveys revealed numerous remains of damaged structures from the Early Medieval period – all three structures have been fully archaeologically investigated. The finds from these structures indicate that they belong to the Drava-Mura-Sava group.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Težak, Šimek, Lipljin 1999, 34.

<sup>5</sup> Bekić, Percan 2006; Bekić 2008; Bekić 2011.

<sup>6</sup> The Drava-Mura-Sava group unifies an area in which we find similar Early Medieval material, and similar models of living and economy, that can be attributed to newly arrived early Slavs from the later 6th to the 8th century. This area roughly encompasses some of the areas of the Mura, Drava and Sava rivers, and in terms of territory parts of present day Slovenia, Austria, Croatia and Hungary (Bekić 2016, 33). Guštin has written in the past of the common characteristics of the early Slav finds from the area between the Drava and Mura rivers (Guštin 2010, 48).

Prilikom istraživanja 2006. godine otkrivena je jedna veća zemunica (SJ 9), veličine 4,8 x 2,1 metara i dubine do 34 centimetara, orijentacije istok – zapad, s malim otklonom prema SI – JZ. U njoj su, osim brojnih ulomaka ranosrednjovjekovne keramike, pronađena i dva ulomka stakla i jedan manji željezni klin. Također, pronađena su i tri ulomka rimske keramike i deset ulomaka latenske keramike. Uz to, prikupljeno je 27 manjih ulomaka tegula, od kojih je veći dio prepaljen, četiri komada zapečene zemlje (dijelovi peći?) i više riječnih oblutaka. U zemunici se nalazilo i gotovo dvije stotine ulomaka te cijelih životinjskih kostiju. Među kostima su prepoznate kosti svinje, goveda, ovce ili kože i gavrana.<sup>7</sup>

Prvi je ulomak stakla djelić nekad veće staklene posude, žućkasto zelenkaste boje s crvenom crtom u strukturi stakla. Također, u istoj je jami SJ 9 pronađena i jedna vrlo tanka te malena staklena cjevčica zelene boje. Ona je vjerojatno služila kao privjesak na ogrlici.<sup>8</sup> Vrlo slične zelene staklene cjevaste perle pronalaze se i u karolinškim grobljima iz 8. i 9. stoljeća, kao na primjer u Eggolsheimu.<sup>9</sup>

Uzorci ugljena prikupljeni u jami analizirani su AMS C14 metodom, a rezultat je srednje vrijednosti calAD 710±39. g. Zemunica SJ 9 je prema C14 dataciji svakako prerano datirana zemunica. Keramika je tehnički vrlo doradena, većina je ulomaka ukrašena i gotovo da nema više rupičaste, prostoručno izrađene keramike ili nekih arhaičnih ukrasa. Stoga bi je ipak trebalo datirati u kraj 8. ili početak 9. stoljeća i time u početak faze 3 grupe Drava – Mura – Sava.<sup>10</sup>

Nastavkom istraživanja 2010. godine uspjeli smo otkriti još dva ranosrednjovjekovna objekta, i to u blizini zemunice SJ 9. Prvi je objekt prema dimenzijama još jedna zemunica, SJ 10, a drugi jedna plitka jama, SJ 20.

<sup>7</sup> Bekić 2016, 136.

<sup>8</sup> Bekić 2016, 133.

<sup>9</sup> Regele 2006, T. 2, prvi, drugi i treći red.

<sup>10</sup> Bekić 2016, 98.

A large dugout house (SU 9) was discovered in the course of the investigation in 2006. Its dimensions are 4.8 by 2.1 metres, with a depth of 34 centimetres, and an east-west orientation, deviating slightly along the NE-SW line. It contained numerous sherds of Early Medieval pottery, two fragments of glass, and a small iron spike. Three sherds of Roman pottery and ten sherds of La Tène pottery were also recovered from the house. Also among the finds were 27 small sherds of tegulae, most of which were scorched, four pieces of hard burnt earth (parts of a stove?) and a number of river pebbles. The dugout house also contained almost two hundred bone fragments and intact animal bones. Identified among the bones are those of swine, cattle, sheep or goat, and raven.<sup>7</sup>

The first glass fragment is part of a once larger glass vessel of yellowish-green colour with a red line in the structure of the glass. Also found in the same pit, SU 9, was one very thin and small glass tube of green colour. It was likely used as a pendant on a necklace.<sup>8</sup> Very similar green glass tubular beads are found in Carolingian graves of the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries, for example at Eggolsheim.<sup>9</sup>

Charcoal samples collected from the pit were subjected to AMS C14 analysis yielding a mean value of calAD 710±39. The C14 date of dugout house SU 9 is certainly too early. The pottery is technically highly refined, most of the potsherds are decorated, and there is practically no more vesicular, freehand modelled pottery, or any of the archaic decorations. We should, then, date it to the later 8<sup>th</sup> or early 9<sup>th</sup> century in spite of the C14 dating and, thereby, to the start of the third phase of the Drava-Mura-Sava group.<sup>10</sup>

With the continuation of investigation in 2010, we successfully discovered two additional Early Medieval structures, both close to dugout house SU 9. The first structure is, by its dimensions, another dugout house, SU 10, and the second a shallow pit, SU 20.

<sup>7</sup> Bekić 2016, 136.

<sup>8</sup> Bekić 2016, 133.

<sup>9</sup> Regele 2006, T. 2, first, second and third row.

<sup>10</sup> Bekić 2016, 98.





Slika / Fig. 2. Iskopavanje zemunice SJ 10 i pakiranje zemlje u vreće za vodeno sisanje / Excavation of dugout house SU 10 and packaging of the soil in bags for water sieving (foto / photo: L. Bekić).

Zemunica SJ 10 je dužine 3,2 m, širine 1,4 m i dubine oko 20 cm. Orijentacije je istok – zapad, s malim odklonom prema SI – JZ, poput zemunice SJ 9. Takva je orijentacija potpuno u skladu s većinom ovalno izduženih zemunica<sup>11</sup> koje su dosad istražene na prostoru ranoslavenske grupe Drava – Mura – Sava.<sup>12</sup>

U zemunici je pronađeno mnoštvo keramičkih ulomaka, nešto malo životinjskih kostiju te staklenih i metalnih predmeta. Predmet T. 5-4 (slika 3) je vjerojatno dio željezne oplata koja je u potpunosti korodirana, a čini se kako je na sredini bila i neka zakovica. Međutim, unatoč nepoznatoj namjeni ove pločice, vrlo je zanimljiva činjenica kako je ona pronađena potpuno korodirana s mnoštvom sitnih drvenih iveraka,

Dugout house SU 10 has a length of 3.2 m, a width of 1.4 m and a depth of approximately 20 cm. The orientation is east to west, with a slight deviation to the NE-SW line, as in the case of dugout house SU 9. This orientation is entirely consistent with the majority of oval-elongated dugout houses<sup>11</sup> that have been investigated to date in the area of the early Slavic Drava-Mura-Sava group.<sup>12</sup>

An abundance of potsherds was recovered from the dugout house, along with some animal bones, glass, and metal artefacts. Artefact T. 5-4 (Fig. 3) is likely a part of iron plating that has entirely corroded, and it appears that some manner of rivet was located at its centre. Although we do not know the purpose of this small plate, it is very interesting to note that it was found entirely corroded with an abun-

<sup>11</sup> Poimence to su zemunice Stara ves J 6, J 1 (Bekić 2006, 211, 250), Šarnjak SJ 9, Brezje V SJ 4, 5 i 7, Brezje IV SJ 11(12) (Bekić 2009, 192).

<sup>12</sup> Bekić 2016, 73, sl.38.

<sup>11</sup> Individually these are dugout house Stara ves J 6, J 1 (Bekić 2006, 211, 250), Šarnjak SU 9, Brezje V SU 4, 5 and 7, Brezje IV SU 11(12) (Bekić 2009, 192).

<sup>12</sup> Bekić 2016, 73, Fig. 38.



Slika / Fig 3. Lice i naličje željezne pločice s drvenim iverjem i slamom očuvanim u koroziji / The obverse and reverse of the iron plate with slivers of wood and hay preserved in the corrosion (foto / photo: L. Bekić)

slame i piljevine. To ukazuje kako su podovi zemunice možda bili nasipavani ovim materijalom kako bi se izbjegla vlaga i blato. Vjerojatno su zato podovi ovih zemunica uvijek bez traga poda koji bi bio uređen kamenim popločavanjem ili zapečenom zemljom. Naime, pretpostavlja se da su se redovno popravljali nasipavanjem uvijek novoga sitnoga drvenog otpada i slamom, koja je propala i pretvorila se u crnu zemlju kakvu uvijek nalazimo u tim jamama. Tako je i ova metalna pločica, korodirajući u tim slojevima, privukla na sebe i korozijom sačuvala ostatke materijala. Ovo nije izoliran slučaj jer je takvih nalaza bilo i prilikom iskopavanja Brezja (zasad neobjavljeno), a na to bi i ubuduće valjalo obratiti pozornost.

U jami SJ 10 je prikupljeno malo drvenog ugljena koji je datiran C14 metodom, a rezultat ukazuje na kalibriranu godinu 842±45 calAD.<sup>13</sup>

Plitka jama SJ 20 nalazi se nešto manje od dva metra udaljena od SJ 10. Jama je dužine 2,4 m, širine do 1,5 m i dubine oko 10 cm. Orijentacija joj je sjever – jug i vjerojatno

<sup>13</sup> Iz jednog je uzorka ugljena izrađena AMS C14 analiza na *Poznańskie Laboratorium Radiowęglowe* u sklopu *Uniwersytetu im. Adama Mickiewicza* u Poznaniu, u Poljskoj. Uzorak POZ 40306 rezultirao je datumom BP 1175±30, što iznosi calAD 842±45.

dance of tiny slivers of wood, hay, and sawdust. This tells us that the floors of dugout houses may have been covered with this material to mitigate moisture accumulation and mud formation. This may be why the floors of these dugout houses are always without traces of flooring based on stone paving or hard burnt earth. They were, namely, likely regularly repaired by layering on fresh highly fragmented wooden waste and hay, which then decayed into the black earth we always find in these pits. The metal plate corroded in these layers and preserved the remains of these materials in its corrosion layer. This is not an isolated case – finds of this kind have been excavated at Brezje (as yet unpublished), and attention should be given to this issue in the future.

A small quantity of wood charcoal was collected from pit SU 10 and dated using the C14 method with a calibrated result of calAD 842±45.<sup>13</sup>

The shallow pit SU 20 is situated a little less than two metres from SU 10. This pit has a length of 2.4 m, a width of up to 1.5 m and a depth of approximately 10 cm. Its orientation is north to south and it is likely a work pit/

<sup>13</sup> AMS C14 analysis was conducted on one charcoal sample at the *Poznańskie Laboratorium Radiowęglowe* of the *Uniwersytetu im. Adama Mickiewicza* in Poznan, Poland. Sample POZ 40306 yielded a date of 1175±30 BP, which comes out to calAD 842±45.



je riječ o radnoj / otpadnoj jami uz kuću / zemunicu SJ 10. U njoj je pronađeno samo nešto malo ulomaka keramike i drugih nalaza.

I jama SJ 20 je datirana putem C14 metode i kalibrirani rezultat je ispao nešto drugačiji, tj.  $712\pm39$  calAD.<sup>14</sup> Ovaj je datum sličan onome iz uzorka prikupljenog u zemunici SJ 9.

Keramika iz obje jame djeluje datacijski istovremena i tipološki sukladna. Uglavnom, riječ je o loncima izrađenima od barem tri dijela, posebno je izrađeno dno, trbuh i gornji dio posude s vratom i obodom. Na svim dijelovima ima tragova ručnog modeliranja, a to se najviše primjećuje na trbuhu s unutrašnje strane. Na mnogim su ulomcima s unutrašnje strane vidljivi spojevi dijelova, između dna i trbuha te doljeplivanja gornjeg dijela na rame lonca.

Očigledno je kako su se dijelovi izrađivali zasebno prostoručno, a njihovim spajanjem vršila se konačna dorada na sporovrtećem kolu. Tada bi se izveli ukrasi, prikrili tragovi spajanja i izravnale nepravilnosti, posebice na gornjem dijelu lonca.

Keramika rupičaste fature u ove dvije jame zastupljena je samo u nekoliko primjeraka, većina je keramike izrađena s mnogo primjese srednjih i sitnijih riječnih kamenčića (oblutaka), dok je manji broj izrađen i kombinacijom drobljenog kamena (uglavnom kvarcita) ili mrvica keramike i pečene zemlje. Primjese gline konzistentne su s opisanim načinom izrade keramike jer se rupičasta, prostoručno izvedena keramika izrađivala u ranijem razdoblju, od 6. do najkasnije 8. stoljeća. Keramika izrađena doradom na sporovrtećem kolu, redovno s primjesama kamenčića i pijeska, na području grupe Drava – Mura – Sava javlja se u načelu tek od početka 8. stoljeća.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Iz jednog je uzorka ugljena izrađena AMS C14 analiza na *Poznańskie Laboratorium Radiowęglowe* u sklopu *Uniwersytetu im. Adama Mickiewicza* u Poznaniu, u Poljskoj. Uzorak POZ 40307 rezultirao je datumom BP  $1300\pm30$ , što iznosi calAD  $712\pm39$ .

<sup>15</sup> Bekić 2016, 90.

midden associated with house/dugout house SU 10. A small quantity of potsherds and other finds were collected from this pit.

Pit SU 20 was also dated applying the C14 radiocarbon method, yielding a slightly different calibrated result of calAD  $712\pm39$ .<sup>14</sup> This date is very similar to that from the sample collected in dugout house SU 9.

The pottery from both pits appears to be contemporaneous and typologically correlated. These are, for the most part, pots fabricated from three parts – the base, belly section, and upper part of the vessel with the neck and rim are separately fabricated. There are traces of hand modelling on all these parts, most evident on the inside wall of the belly section. On many of the sherds we see the visible joints of sections on the inside wall, between the base and belly, and traces of bonding of the upper section to the shoulder of the pot.

It is evident that these parts were fabricated freehand and separately, and joining these parts was achieved by their final reworking on a slow potter's wheel. This was the phase when decoration would be effected, the traces of joining concealed, and the irregularities flattened out, especially on the upper section of the pot.

In these two pits, pottery of vesicular fabric is represented only by a few specimens – most of the pottery is fabricated with abundant temper of mid-sized and small river pebbles, while a smaller number was fabricated by combining crushed rock (mostly quartzite) or grains of pottery and burnt/fired earth. The tempers in the clay are consistent with the described method of pottery manufacture, given that vesicular, freehand modelled pottery was produced in the earlier period, from the 6<sup>th</sup> to – at the latest – 8<sup>th</sup> century. As a rule, pottery reworked on a slow potter's wheel, routinely with a temper of pebbles and sand, appears in the area of the Drava-Mura-Sava group only from the start of the 8<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> AMS C14 analysis was conducted on one charcoal sample at the *Poznańskie Laboratorium Radiowęglowe* of the *Uniwersytetu im. Adama Mickiewicza* in Poznan, Poland. Sample POZ 40307 yielded a date of  $1300\pm30$  BP, which comes out to calAD  $712\pm39$ .

<sup>15</sup> Bekić 2016, 90.

Velik broj keramičkih ulomaka je ukrašen, a gotovo polovina svih ulomaka ima tragove nekog ukrasa. Uglavnom dominira ukras višestruke valovnice koja se nalazi na vratu, ramenu i trbuhu lonca, a u nekoliko slučajeva i na unutarnjem dijelu oboda. Prve višestruke valovnice javljaju se već u prvoj polovini 7. stoljeća, međutim, znakovito je kako se na Šarnjaku više ne pojavljuju ukrasi iz 7. i prve polovine 8. stoljeća, poput kratkih višestrukih crta, ureza na obodu, nizova uboda itd.<sup>16</sup>

Vrlo je brojna i ukras pojaseva višestrukih ravnih crta (T. 1-5, T. 2-3, T. 6-2) koje se često pojavljuju u kombinaciji s višestrukim valovnicama (T. 2-4, T. 4-2), pokatkad i presijecajući jedan drugoga (T. 5-5). Jednostruke i dvostruke valovnice često su neuredno i isprekidano izvedene (T. 1-1, 2, 3, T. 3-1). Rjeđe su prisutne jednostruke crte i valovnice (T. 3-2, T. 6-4), i to uglavnom bez višestrukih ukrasa.

Najbliže i najsličnije usporedbe za ovako izrađenu i ukrašenu keramiku su ulomci s nalazišta Jakopovec – Blizna, Varaždin – Brezje.<sup>17</sup> Nizvodno, pokraj Drave, ovakva keramika nalazi se na nalazištima oko Torčeca, posebice na nalazištu Prečno Pole I.<sup>18</sup> Nešto su udaljenija nalazišta s ovakvom keramikom na područjima grupe Drava – Mura – Sava u Hrvatskoj i Sloveniji<sup>19</sup> ali i u Mađarskoj.<sup>20</sup> Sve u svemu, može se reći kako su najsličniji nalazi ove keramike na području koje obilježava grupa ranoslavenskih nalaza Drava – Mura – Sava.

Što se tiče usporedbi s nalazima iz sjevernijih područja, valja navesti nalaze iz Slovačke, npr. s groblja Nové Zámky, gdje su u 8. stoljeću zastupljeni skoro svi tipovi ukrasa koji postoje na Šarnjaku,<sup>21</sup> zatim iz avaroslavenskoga groblja Šebastovce 8./9. stolje-

A large number of the potsherds are decorated – almost half of all sherds bear traces of some decoration. The multiple wavy line is the dominant decoration, found on the neck, shoulder, and belly of pots and, in a few cases, also on the inside wall of the rim. Certainly, the first multiple wavy lines appear as early as the first half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century – it is, however, significant that at Šarnjak we no longer see decoration from the 7<sup>th</sup> and first half of the 8<sup>th</sup> century such as short multiple lines, incisions on the rim, rows of punctations, and so forth.<sup>16</sup>

The decoration consisting of belts of multiple straight lines is also very frequent (T. 1-5, T. 2-3, T. 6-2), appearing frequently in combination with multiple wavy lines (T. 2-4, T. 4-2), at times intersecting one another (T. 5-5). In their execution, single and double wavy lines are often not neatly arranged and are discontinuous (T. 1-1, 2, 3, T. 3-1). Single lines and single wavy lines are much less frequent (T. 3-2, T. 6-4) and largely without multiple decorations.

The closest and most similar parallels for pottery manufactured and decorated in such fashion are potsherds from the Drava-Mura-Sava sites of Varaždin-Brezje.<sup>17</sup> Downstream on the Drava River, this kind of pottery is found at sites around Torčec, in particular at the Prečno Pole I site.<sup>18</sup> Less proximate sites with this kind of pottery are found in the areas of the Drava-Mura-Sava group in Croatia and Slovenia<sup>19</sup> but also in Hungary.<sup>20</sup> All in all, it can be said that the most similar finds of this kind of pottery are to be found in the area characterised by the Drava-Mura-Sava group of early Slavic finds.

Regarding the analogies with finds from areas farther to the north, we should mention the finds from Slovakia, e.g. at the Nové Zámky cemeteries,<sup>21</sup> where in the 8<sup>th</sup> century we find almost all of the types of decoration found at Šarnjak, from the 8<sup>th</sup>/9<sup>th</sup> century Avar-Slav

<sup>16</sup> Bekić 2016, 92, 93.

<sup>17</sup> Bekić 2008, Sl.3, 4; 2016, T. 6-25.

<sup>18</sup> Sekelj-Ivančan 2010, T. 10, 11, 12, 13...

<sup>19</sup> Tomičić 2002, kat. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 13, 27, 30...; Guštin, Tiefengraber 2002, sl.9 i 10; itd.

<sup>20</sup> Na primjer Miklósa – Mórighely, Cigánykút, Szóke 1992, Kep.9-11.

<sup>21</sup> Čilinska 1966, 132, 133.

<sup>16</sup> Bekić 2016, 92, 93.

<sup>17</sup> Bekić 2008, Sl. 3, 4; 2016, T. 6 to 25.

<sup>18</sup> Sekelj-Ivančan 2010, T. 10, 11, 12, 13...

<sup>19</sup> Tomičić 2002, cat. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 13, 27, 30...; Guštin, Tiefengraber 2002, Fig. 9 and 10 etc.

<sup>20</sup> E.g. Miklósa – Mórighely, Cigánykút, Szóke 1992, Kep.9-11.

<sup>21</sup> Čilinska 1966, 132, 133.



će<sup>22</sup> te iz naselja poput Čeladica kod Nitre.<sup>23</sup> U Češkoj se lonci oblika i ukrasa kao na Šarnjaku javljaju od 8. stoljeća, na primjer u Uvalnom kod Krnova<sup>24</sup> te na naselju i groblju Breclav – Pohansko te Breclav – Libiva.<sup>25</sup> Na sjeveru srednje Europe objavljeno je mnogo građe i analogije su toliko brojne da ih nema smisla sve navoditi.

Ipak, valja dodati kako se brojni zajednički elementi primjećuju i na keramičkim nalazima koji se pripisuju starohrvatskim grobljima i naseljima u Dalmaciji. Pritom treba naglasiti kako je riječ o elementima, dok je izvedba drugačija, ali o tome je pitanju potrebno zasebno pisati. Stoga treba navesti element jednostruke valovnice s groblja na Ždrijacu,<sup>26</sup> višestruke valovnice<sup>27</sup> i višestrukih ravnih crta<sup>28</sup> pa i jednostrukih valovnica.<sup>29</sup> Posebice su važni primjeri višestruke valovnice koja se nalazi između višestrukih vodoravnih crta na Glavčinama u Podvršju,<sup>30</sup> a u literaturi svakako postoje i drugi primjeri i na širem dalmatinskom području.

Svakako je najrjeđi i najzanimljiviji metalni nalaz (T. 5-13, Sl.4.), pronađen u ovih nekoliko objekata na Šarnjaku, mala obujmica remena (*Gürtelschlaufe*), izrađena od željeznoga kvadratnog prstena i brončane gravirane pločice.<sup>31</sup> Pločica je bila prekrivena metalom srebrnog sjaja, a bez podrobne analize ne može se tvrditi je li riječ o posebnoj pločici ili je to samo pokrov od kositra i olova, kakav je, primjerice, prepoznat na nalazištima Torčeca.<sup>32</sup>

cemetery at Šebastovce,<sup>22</sup> and from settlements such as Čeladice in Nitra.<sup>23</sup> In the Czech Republic, pots of the shape and with the decoration found at Šarnjak appear from the 8<sup>th</sup> century, for example at Uvalno near Krnov<sup>24</sup> and at the settlement and cemetery of Breclav-Pohansko and Breclav-Libiva.<sup>25</sup> A great deal of material and analogies have been published in the north of Central Europe, too numerous to cite here extensively.

It is worth adding, however, that numerous common elements were also observed on finds of pottery attributed to early Croatian cemeteries and settlements in Dalmatia. We emphasize here that only the elements are in common, while the actual execution differs, but this issue needs to be discussed separately. We should, then, mention the element of a single wavy line from the cemetery at Ždrijac,<sup>26</sup> the multiple wavy line,<sup>27</sup> multiple straight lines,<sup>28</sup> and even single wavy lines.<sup>29</sup> Particularly important are examples of multiple wavy lines between multiple straight lines found at Glavčine in Podvršje,<sup>30</sup> and there are certainly other examples to be found in the literature from the broader area of Dalmatia.

Certainly the rarest and interesting metal find (T. 5-13, Fig. 4) found at these structures at Šarnjak is a small belt keeper (*Gürtelschlaufe*) made of an iron rectangular ring and a small engraved bronze plate.<sup>31</sup> The small plate was covered with a metal of silver sheen, but without detailed analysis we cannot be sure whether the plate is plated with silver or tin and lead, like the one, for example, identified at the Torčec sites.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Grobovi 61, 84, 87, 91, 103, 111... Budinsky-Krička, Točik 1991.

<sup>23</sup> Ruttkayova, Ruttkay 2004, Obr.2,5,6.

<sup>24</sup> Kouřil 1994, obr.22-27.

<sup>25</sup> Dostal 1975, Abb.1; Macháček 2001, obr.1, 11,13, mada, nešto ranija građa.

<sup>26</sup> Belošević 1980, T. LX-5, 6, 7, 9 itd.

<sup>27</sup> Belošević 1980, T. LXI-7-9.

<sup>28</sup> Belošević 1980, T. LX-2,3, T. LXII-5.

<sup>29</sup> Belošević 1980, T. LIII-8, T. LIV-8.

<sup>30</sup> Gusar 2009, T. 3, T. 4, T. 5.

<sup>31</sup> Bekić 2016, 129.

<sup>32</sup> Doračić 2010, 401-403.

<sup>22</sup> Graves 61, 84, 87, 91, 103, 111...; Budinsky-Krička, Točik 1991.

<sup>23</sup> Ruttkayova, Ruttkay 2004, Obr. 2, 5, 6.

<sup>24</sup> Kouřil 1994, obr. 22-27.

<sup>25</sup> Dostal 1975, Abb.1; Macháček 2001, obr. 1, 11,13, although somewhat earlier material.

<sup>26</sup> Belošević 1980, T. LX-5, 6, 7, 9 etc.

<sup>27</sup> Belošević 1980, T. LXI-7-9.

<sup>28</sup> Belošević 1980, T. LX-2,3, T. LXII-5.

<sup>29</sup> Belošević 1980, T. LIII-8, T. LIV-8.

<sup>30</sup> Gusar 2009, T. 3, T. 4, T. 5.

<sup>31</sup> Bekić 2016, 129.

<sup>32</sup> Doračić 2010, 401-403.



Slika 4. Obujmica prije i poslije konzerviranja i restauriranja (foto: L. Bekić). Fig. 4. A belt keeper prior to and following conservation and restoration (photo: L. Bekić)

Identičnog primjerka nema u dostupnoj literaturi iako obujmice nisu rijetke, a ukras vitica zapravo je prilično čest. Najveći broj prikazanih obujmica objavio je Zabožnik,<sup>33</sup> a mogu se razlikovati primjeri kvadratastih obujmica s apliciranom pločicom, kao i onih bez nje. Vizualno je slična obujmica pronađena na groblju Šebastovce, kao dio raskošne avarske pojasne garniture u konjaničkom grobu 131,<sup>34</sup> ali je način izrade ukrasa drugačiji.

Motiv ukrasa je S-vitica sa šiljatim listovima (*S-Ranke mit spitzen Blättern*), što je prilično čest osnovni tip ukrasa, iako se pojavljuje u velikom broju kombinacija i izvedbi. Vrlo čest ukras je na groblju Orosháza – Bónum, a posebice je sličan onome na jezičcu iz groba 56.<sup>35</sup> Groblje Orosháza – Bónum datira s kraja 7. do treće trećine 8. stoljeća, a grob 56 pripada grupi koju autorica stavlja u prvu polovinu 8. stoljeća.<sup>36</sup> Ukras je sličan i onome s pojasnog jezičca na nalazištu Vac – Kavicsbanya u grobu 203.<sup>37</sup>

Ukras u vidu dvostruke vitice (S-vitica, krugolika lozica, S-lozica) porijeklom je od bizantskog zlatarstva (kapljica) i taj je motiv nadalje razvijan u avarskom zlatarstvu.<sup>38</sup> Zabožnik je nabrojao čak 17 vrsta

There are no identical specimens in the available literature even though belt keepers are not very rare and the tendrils decoration is in fact quite frequent. The greatest number of belt keepers similar to ours have been published by Zabožnik,<sup>33</sup> and we can differentiate between examples of rectangular belt keepers with applied plates and those without them. A visually very similar belt keeper was found at the Šebastovce cemetery as part of a lavish Avar belt set in horseman's grave 131<sup>34</sup> although the method of fabricating the decoration differs.

The decoration motif is the S-tendrils with pointed leaves (*S-Ranke mit spitzen Blättern*), which is a quite frequent basic decoration type, one that appears in a great number of combinations and designs. It is a very frequent decoration at the Orosháza-Bónum cemetery – especially similar is that on a belt strap end from grave 56.<sup>35</sup> The Orosháza-Bónum cemetery is dated from the later 7<sup>th</sup> to the last third of the 8<sup>th</sup> century, and grave 56 is numbered among a group that the author places in the first half of the 8<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>36</sup> The decoration itself is similar to that on a belt strap end from grave 203 at the Vac-Kavicsbanya site.<sup>37</sup>

The decoration consisting of a double tendrils (S-tendrils, spiral vine, S-vine) draws its roots from Byzantine goldsmithing (teardrop) – the motif was further developed among Avar gold-

<sup>33</sup> Zabožnik 1991, 321.

<sup>34</sup> Budinsky-Krička, Točik 1991 T. XVIII-26.

<sup>35</sup> Juhász 1995, T. IV-6, T. XXV-5.

<sup>36</sup> Juhász 1995, 65.

<sup>37</sup> Tettamanti 2000, T. 10-7, T. 37-8.

<sup>38</sup> Gabor 2005, 212, 213.

<sup>33</sup> Zabožnik 1991, 321.

<sup>34</sup> Budinsky-Krička, Točik 1991 T. XVIII-26.

<sup>35</sup> Juhász 1995, T. IV-6, T. XXV-5.

<sup>36</sup> Juhász 1995, 65.

<sup>37</sup> Tettamanti 2000, T. 10-7, T. 37-8.

vitica,<sup>39</sup> a uporaba S-vitice datira iz sve tri faze kasnoavarskog razdoblja.<sup>40</sup> Naš ukras predstavlja nešto jednostavniju inačicu vitice pa se, prema svemu sudeći, može datirati od kraja srednjeavarskog doba, oko 710. godine pa do kraja kasnoavarskog doba II, odnosno oko 760. godine.

Osim toga vrlo vrijednog nalaza, pronađeno je još nekoliko metalnih nalaza. To je već spomenuta željezna pločica (T. 5-4, vjerojatno dio oplata sa zakovicom), brončani ukrasni okov (T. 5-6), vršak željeznog noža (T. 5-9), igle (T. 5-8) i šila (T. 5-7, T. 7-7).

Brončanom ukrasnom okovu (T. 5-6) nije lako odrediti točnu namjenu, mada se može pretpostaviti kako je bio apliciran na kožni remen. Također, teško ga je datirati. S obzirom na to kako ovakav ukras nije poznat iz bizantske ili avarske metalurgije, moguće je da je riječ o nekoj kasnoantičkoj aplici koja je ušla u ponovnu upotrebu u ranoj srednjem vijeku. Također, moguće je da je zapravo riječ o donjem dijelu kasnoantičkog jezičca vojnog pojasa. Naš okrugli predmet s rupom u sredini nalikuje donjem dijelu jezičca s kružnom pločicom narebrenog ruba, a koji su posebice česti u Galiji i podunavskim provincijama tijekom 4. stoljeća.<sup>41</sup>

Dio željeznog noža (T. 5-9) u potpunosti odgovara onovremenim oblicima vrha noža, a taj je predmet i jedan od najčešćih metalnih nalaza u grobljima pa i u naseljima toga doba. Na osnovu sačuvanog dijela nije ga moguće preciznije datirati.

Što se igala tiče, zapravo su vrlo rijedak nalaz u objavama s ranosrednjovjekovnih nalazišta uopće. No s obzirom na iskustva s Brezja i Šarnjaka, gdje su se koristile naprednije tehnike iskopavanja – mokro sijanje, metal detekcija nalaza itd., pokazalo se kako je bilo tankih igala, i to ne samo većih s kvadratnim presjekom (šila, T. 5-7, T. 7-7) već i vrlo malih te tankih igala oblog pre-

smiths.<sup>38</sup> Zabochnik enumerates as many as seventeen types of tendrils,<sup>39</sup> and the use of S-tendrils dates to all three phases of the late Avar period.<sup>40</sup> Our decoration is a somewhat simpler version of the tendril and, based on the available data, it can be dated from the end of the middle Avar period about AD 710 to the end of the late Avar period II, i.e. to AD 760.

Several other metal finds were discovered along with this very valuable find. These are the already mentioned small iron plate (T. 5-4, likely part of the plating with rivet), a decorative bronze fitting (T. 5-6), the tip of an iron knife (T. 5-9), a needle (T. 5-8), and an awl (T. 5-7, T. 7-7).

The exact use of the decorative bronze fitting (T. 5-6) cannot easily be determined, although it can be presumed that it was applied to a leather belt. It is also hard to date precisely. Given that this kind of decoration is not known to us from Byzantine or Avar metalworking, it may be a late Roman appliqué that was reused in the early Middle Ages. It is also possible that it is in fact part of the lower section of a late Roman military belt strap end. Our round object with a perforation at its centre is suggestive of the lower part of a belt strap end with round plate of ribbed edge that is particularly frequent in Gaul and the Danubian provinces in the 4<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>41</sup>

The section of an iron knife (T. 5-9) is entirely consistent with the knife tip forms of the time, and the artefact is one of the most frequent metal finds in graves and settlements of the period. It cannot be precisely dated based solely on the preserved fragment.

With regard to needles, they are in fact a very rare find among published materials from Early Medieval sites in general. Given, however, the experience from Brezje and Šarnjak, where more advanced excavation techniques were applied – water sieving, metal detectors and so forth – it was discovered that there were in fact thin needles present at the site, and not only fairly large ones with square cross-sections (awls, T. 5-7, T. 7-7), but also very small and thin needles of

<sup>39</sup> Zabochnik 1991, 230,231.

<sup>40</sup> Daim 1984, Abb.1.

<sup>41</sup> Radman-Livaja 2004, 98, kat. 358.

<sup>38</sup> Gabor 2005, 212, 213.

<sup>39</sup> Zabochnik 1991, 230,231.

<sup>40</sup> Daim 1984, Abb.1.

<sup>41</sup> Radman-Livaja 2004, 98, kat. 358.



sjeka (T. 5-8).<sup>42</sup> Par igala / šila otkriveno je i tijekom istraživanja oko Torčeca.<sup>43</sup> Pronalazak ovakvih igala daje nam za pravo da zaključimo kako je odjeća vrlo vjerojatno šivana s mnogo pažnje, možda i s ušivenim ukrasom, izvedenim finim vezom.

U nekim ranosrednjovjekovnim objektima, koji su bili vidljivi na površini nakon oranja, uočeni su i ostaci taljenja željeza, što je prilično česta pojava u naseljima 8. i 9. stoljeća.<sup>44</sup> Nažalost, u tri istražena objekta nisu pronađeni tragovi metalurške djelatnosti.

U ova tri objekta pronađeno je i nekoliko malih staklenih ulomaka na osnovu kojih se ne može odrediti kojem su tipu posude pripadali. Nejasna je i njihova datacija pa je moguće da je uglavnom riječ o rimskim ulomcima prikupljenim na ruševinama obližnje vile rustike.

Kao prvo, potrebno je razriješiti pitanje datacije ovih triju objekata. Na prvi pogled, prema keramičkim nalazima, ove se jame mogu odrediti u isto ili vrlo blisko razdoblje, najviše do jedne generacije udaljeno.

Za sva je tri objekta napravljena C14 analiza koja je pokazala datume calAD 710±39 za SJ 9, calAD 712±39 za SJ 20, kao ranije, i calAD 842±45 za SJ 10 kao dosta mlađi datum.<sup>45</sup> Na prvi pogled razlika je u cijelom stoljeću, međutim, kada se uvažavaju krajnji rasponi ovih datuma, dolazimo do razdoblja od 749. do 797. godine, u kojem bi sva tri objekta mogla funkcionirati ako su uistinu istovremeni.

Što se arheološke građe tiče, keramika se prema zadnjim istraživanjima može datirati u vrlo kasno 8. ili čak na početak 9. stoljeća, dok se avarska objemica može datirati u drugu trećinu 8. stoljeća. Kontekstu-

rounded cross-section (T. 5-8).<sup>42</sup> A few needles/ awls were also discovered in the course of the investigation around Torčec.<sup>43</sup> Based on the find of these needles, we are justified in concluding that clothing was very likely sewn with great care, perhaps even with decorations of fine embroidery.

The remains of iron smelting were observed in some Early Medieval structures visible on the surface following ploughing – a quite frequent occurrence in settlements of the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries.<sup>44</sup> Traces of metallurgical activity were not, unfortunately, found in the three investigated structures.

Also found in these three structures were several small glass fragments on the basis of which it cannot be ascertained to what sort of vessel they belonged. Their dating is thus also unclear, and it is possible that they are for the most part Roman fragments collected from the ruins of the nearby *villa rustica*.

The issue of the dating of these three structures needs to be resolved first. An initial assessment of these pits on the basis of the ceramic finds would place them in the same or very proximate periods, at most one generation apart.

C14 radiocarbon analysis was performed for all three structures yielding dates of calAD 710±39 for SU 9 and calAD 712±39 for SU 20 as earlier dates, and calAD 842±45 for SU 10 as a significantly later date.<sup>45</sup> At first glance we have a difference of an entire century, but when we consider the full range of these dates we arrive at a period from AD 749 to AD 797 in which all three structures would have been in function, if they were in fact cotemporaneous.

In terms of the archaeological material, the pottery, based on the latest investigation, can be dated to the very late 8<sup>th</sup> or even the start of the 9<sup>th</sup> century, while the Avar belt keeper can

<sup>42</sup> Igle i šila s Brezja su još neobjavljene.

<sup>43</sup> Sekelj-Ivančan 2010, kat. br. 24, 43, 120, 187, 263.

<sup>44</sup> Najbliže Torčec – Ledine (Doračić 2010, 404), inače na brojnim drugim primjerima u ranome srednjem vijeku srednje Europe.

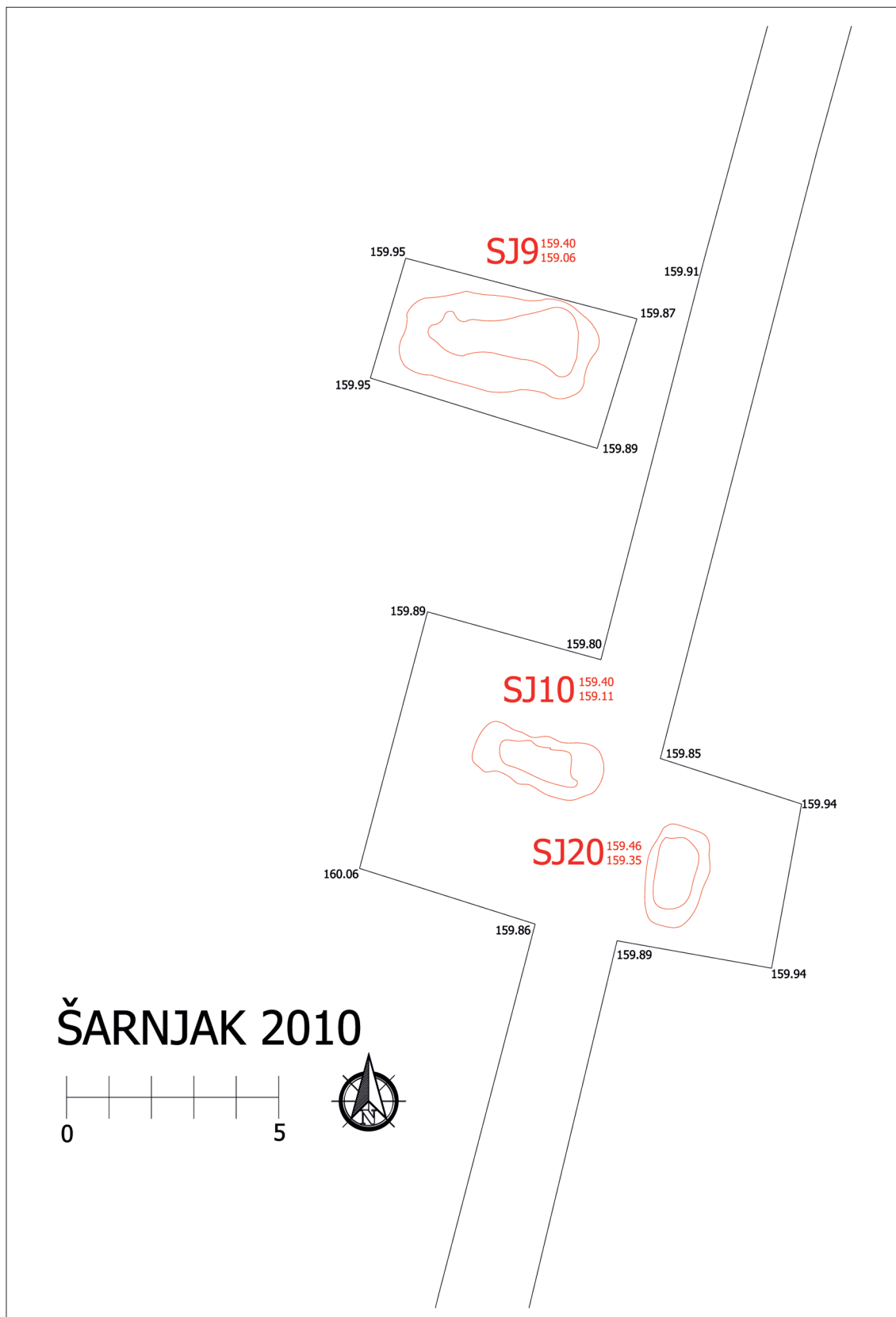
<sup>45</sup> Vjerojatno je da se u prva dva slučaja radi o razmjerno čestom *old wood effect* sindromu kod mjerenja C14 radioaktivnog ugljika. Uzrok tomu je analiziranje uzorka dijela drveta koje je već davno odumrlo u doba korištenja.

<sup>42</sup> The needles and awls from Brezje are as yet unpublished.

<sup>43</sup> Sekelj-Ivančan 2010, cat. nos. 24, 43, 120, 187, 263.

<sup>44</sup> The closest is Torčec-Ledine (Doračić 2010, 404), otherwise at numerous other examples in Early Medieval Central Europe.

<sup>45</sup> It is quite possible that in the first two cases what we see is the relatively frequent "old wood effect", a syndrome when measuring C14 radioactive carbon. The cause is in sampling wood that was dead long before the time of its use.



Slika / Fig. 5. Tloris dijela nalazišta s ranosrednjovjekovnim jamama / Ground plan of a part of the site with medieval pits (izradio / drawn by D. Jakopović)

alno gledano, to je moguće jer se obujmica vjerojatno čuvala duže vremena, posebice ako imamo u vidu kako je riječ o izdvojenome dijelu pojase garniture, odnosno o samo dijelu nekadašnjeg kompleta.

Na taj način i razdoblje od 749. do 797. godine čini se vrlo zadovoljavajućim odgovorom na datiranje ovih triju objekata.

Na kraju, postavlja se pitanje tko su bili ljudi koji su živjeli na obalama rijeke Plitvice u drugoj polovini 8. stoljeća? Prema svemu sudeći, riječ je o pripadnicima nekoga slavenskog naroda, a prema predmetima koje su koristili, svakako su bili povezani s prostorom Moravske i Ugarske (pokrajina Zala), a primjetne su i brojne analogije s nalazima materijalne kulture Hrvata u Dalmaciji.

Stoga je najsigurnije reći kako su stanovnici Šarnjaka bili uključeni u Vojnomirovu kneževinu (791. – 810.), ili barem da su bili pod njegovim vodstvom, te kako su vrlo vjerojatno sudjelovali u borbama s Avarima, odakle su mogli opisane avarsku obujmicu donijeti kao plijen. S obzirom na to kako na Šarnjaku zasad nema nalaza koji se mogu datirati nakon doba kneza Ljudevita Posavskog (810. – 823.), očigledno je kako su se tamošnji stanovnici nekamo odselili u doba sukoba s Francima.<sup>46</sup> Ako se to nije dogodilo tada, Šarnjak je mogao biti naseljen najkasnije do bugarsko-franačkih sukoba, u vrijeme kneza Ratimira (829. – 823.).

<sup>46</sup> Iako arheološka iskopavanja na Šarnjaku nisu obuhvatila čitavo ranosrednjovjekovno naselje, kasnijih nalaza nema ni u površinskim nalazima koji su sustavno prikupljeni na području cijeloga Šarnjaka nakon oranja, tijekom više godina. Stoga, iako s dozom opreza, zasad možemo predmnijevati kako je Šarnjak napušten početkom 9. stoljeća. Zanimljivo je primijetiti kako je i naselje iz 7. i 8. stoljeća, Murska Sobota-Nova Tabla, napušteno upravo u istome razdoblju (Guštin, Tiefengraber 2002, 62).

be dated to the second third of the 8<sup>th</sup> century. In terms of context this is possible, as the belt keeper was likely kept for a much longer period, especially if we bear in mind that this is a separate part of a belt set, i.e. only part of what was once a complete set.

Thus the period from AD 749 to AD 797 appears to be a very satisfactory resolution to the question of the dating of these three structures.

Finally, there is the question of who these people living on the banks of the Plitvica River in the second half of the 8<sup>th</sup> century were? By all accounts, they were members of a Slavic tribe, and by the artefacts they used were certainly connected with the area of Moravia and Hungary (the Zala region), and we can see numerous analogies with finds of the material culture of early Croats in Dalmatia.

It is, then, for the moment safest to say that the inhabitants of Šarnjak were part of Vojnomir's duchy (AD 791–AD 810) or at least under his leadership, and that they very likely participated in the battles with the Avars, from which they could have taken the Avar belt keeper described here as booty. Given that there are, for now, no finds from Šarnjak that could be dated to after the period of Duke Ljudevit Posavski (AD 810–AD 823), it is evident that the local inhabitants moved elsewhere during the conflicts with the Franks.<sup>46</sup> If that did not happen within that time frame, Šarnjak could have been inhabited at the latest up to the Bulgarian-Frankish wars in the time of Duke Ratimir (AD 829–AD 823).

<sup>46</sup> Although archaeological excavations at Šarnjak did not encompass the entire Early Medieval settlement, there are also no finds from later periods among the surface finds that have been systematically collected across the whole of the Šarnjak area following ploughing over the course of a number of years. We can, then, although with a measure of uncertainty, postulate that Šarnjak was abandoned in the early 9<sup>th</sup> century. It is interesting to note that the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> century settlement at Murska Sobota - Nova Tabla was also abandoned during the same period (Guštin, Tiefengraber 2002, 62).



## KATALOG NALAZA

## CATALOGUE OF FINDS

Tabla 1. Šarnjak jug, SJ 10.

1. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi ručnog modeliranja, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića, drobljenih kvarcita i keramike, izvana i iznutra svjetlosmeđe, u prijelomu sive boje.
2. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi ručnog modeliranja, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića, drobljenih kvarcita i keramike, izvana i iznutra svjetlosmeđe, u prijelomu sive boje.
3. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi ručnog modeliranja, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića, drobljenih kvarcita i keramike, izvana svijetlo do smeđe, iznutra svjetlosmeđe, a u prijelomu tamnosive boje.
4. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi ručnog modeliranja, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića, drobljenih kvarcita i keramike, izvana i iznutra svjetlosmeđe, u prijelomu crne boje. Vjerojatno odgovara jednom od prethodna tri gornja dijela.
5. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi ručnog modeliranja, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića, drobljenih kvarcita i keramike, izvana svjetlosmeđe do tamnosive, smeđe do crvene, u prijelomu tamnosive, a iznutra svjetlosmeđe boje. Vjerojatno odgovara jednom od prethodna tri gornja dijela.

Tabla 2. Šarnjak jug, SJ 10

1. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi doljepljivanja gornjeg dijela, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića koji se truse, izvana svjetlosmeđe boje, u prijelomu i iznutra sive boje.
2. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića koji

Table 1. Šarnjak jug (Šarnjak south), SU 10

1. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of hand modelling, abundant temper of various pebbles, crushed quartz, and grog temper. Inside and outside surfaces light brown, core grey.
2. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of hand modelling, abundant temper of various pebbles, crushed quartz, and grog temper. Inside and outside surfaces light brown, core grey.
3. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of hand modelling, abundant temper of various pebbles, crushed quartz, and grog temper, outside surface light to brown, inside surface light brown, core dark grey.
4. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of hand modelling, abundant temper of various pebbles, crushed quartz, and grog temper. Inside and outside surfaces light brown, core black. Likely belongs with one of the previous three upper sections.
5. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of hand modelling, abundant temper of various pebbles, crushed quartz and grog temper, outside surface light brown to dark grey, brown to red, core dark grey, inside surface light brown. Likely belongs with one of the previous three upper sections.

Table 2. Šarnjak jug (Šarnjak south), SU 10

1. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of bonding of the upper section, abundant temper of various pebbles that crumble, outside surface light brown, core and inside surface grey.
2. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, abundant temper of various pebbles that crumble. Inside

se truse, izvana i iznutra svjetlosmeđe, a u prijelomu crne boje.

3. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića, izvana svjetlosmeđe boje, u prijelomu i iznutra crne boje.

4. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu ili prostoručno, vidljivi tragovi doljepljivanja dna, primjese raznih riječnih kamenčića, izvana svjetlosmeđe do tamno-smeđe boje, u prijelomu i iznutra crne boje.

Tabla 3. Šarnjak jug, SJ 10

1. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi doljepljivanja gornjeg dijela, puno primjesa riječnih kamenčića i pijeska, izvana svjetlosmeđe do sive, u prijelomu sive i iznutra svjetlosmeđe boje.

2. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi doljepljivanja gornjeg dijela, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića, crne boje.

3. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića koji se truse, izvana svjetlosmeđe do narančaste, iznutra svjetlosmeđe do sive, a u prijelomu sive boje.

4. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi doljepljivanja gornjeg dijela, primjese raznih kamenčića, izvana i iznutra svjetlosmeđe, a u prijelomu sive boje.

5. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi doljepljivanja dna, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića koji se truse, svjetlosmeđe boje.

6. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi doljepljivanja dna, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića koji se truse, izvana svjetlosmeđe boje, u prijelomu i iznutra sive boje.

and outside surfaces light brown, core black.

3. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, abundant temper of various pebbles, outside surface light brown, core and inside surface black.

4. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel or freehand. Visible traces of bonding of the base, temper of various river pebbles, outside surface light to dark brown, core and inside surface black.

Table 3. Šarnjak jug (Šarnjak south), SU 10

1. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of bonding of the upper section, abundant temper of river pebbles and sand, outside surface light brown to grey, core grey, inside surface light brown.

2. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of bonding of the upper section, abundant temper of various pebbles, black.

3. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, abundant temper of various pebbles that crumble, outside surface light brown to orange, inside surface light brown to grey, core grey.

4. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of bonding of the upper section, temper of various pebbles, inside and outside surfaces light brown, core grey.

5. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of bonding of the base, abundant temper of various pebbles that crumble, light brown.

6. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of bonding of the base, abundant temper of various pebbles that crumble, outside surface light brown, core and inside surface grey.

Tabla 4. Šarnjak jug, SJ 10

1. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, puno primjesa raznih drobljenih kamenčića i keramike, izvana svjetlosmeđe, u prijelomu i iznutra crne boje.
2. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi doljepljivanja gornjeg dijela, malo primjesa raznih kamenčića, izvana tamnosmeđe, u prijelomu crne i iznutra tamnosmeđe boje.
3. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi doljepljivanja gornjeg dijela, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića, izvana svjetlosmeđe do tamnosmeđe, u prijelomu tamnosive i iznutra svjetlosmeđe boje.
4. Ulomak posude izrađene prostoručno, rupičaste strukture, izvana i u prijelomu crne, a iznutra svjetlosmeđe boje.
5. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi doljepljivanja dna, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića koji se truše, svjetlosmeđe boje.
6. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, primjese riječnog pijeska, smeđe boje.
7. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, puno primjesa riječnih kamenčića, izvana svjetlosmeđe boje.
8. Glineni pršljen, prepaljen i izobličen, sive boje.

Tabla 5. Šarnjak jug, SJ 10

1. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića, izvana i iznutra smeđe, u prijelomu crne boje.
2. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, primjese raznih kamenčića, izvana smeđe, iznutra svjetlosmeđe i tamnosmeđe, a u prijelomu crne boje.
3. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, puno primjesa kamenčića koji se truše, izvana svjetlosmeđe boje, u prijelomu i iznutra sive boje.

Table 4. Šarnjak jug (Šarnjak south), SU 10

1. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, abundant temper of various crushed pebbles and grog, outside surface light brown, core and inside surface black.
2. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of bonding of the upper section, sparse temper of various pebbles, outside surface dark brown, core black, inside surface dark brown.
3. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of bonding of the upper section, abundant temper of various pebbles, outside surface light to dark brown, core dark grey, inside surface light brown.
4. Potsherd, freehand fabricated, vesicular fabric, outside surface and core black, inside surface light brown.
5. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of bonding of the base, abundant temper of various pebbles that crumble, light brown.
6. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, temper of river sand, brown.
7. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, abundant temper of river pebbles, outside surface light brown.
8. Clay spindle whorl, scorched and deformed, grey.

Table 5. Šarnjak jug (Šarnjak south), SU 10

1. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, abundant temper of various pebbles, outside surface and inside surface brown, core black.
2. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, temper of various pebbles, outside surface brown, inside surface light and dark brown, core black.
3. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, abundant temper of pebbles that crumble, outside surface light brown, core and inside surface grey.
4. Part of an iron plate with traces of sawdust and bits of wood on the surface. SF 18.



4. Dio željezne oplata s tragovima piljevine i drvaca na površini. PN 18.

5. Ulomak posude izrađen doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi ručnog modeliranja, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića, izvana svjetlosmeđe do crvene, u prijelomu sive, a iznutra svjetlosmeđe boje.

6. Brončana aplikacija s rupom za zakovicu u sredini. PN 14.

7. Dio željezne igle kvadratastog presjeka.

8. Dio željezne igle oblog presjeka.

9. Vršak željeznog noža.

10. Ulomak zelenkastog stakla s mjehurićima u strukturi. PN 12.

11. Dno zelenkaste staklene posudice. PN 11.

12. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi doljepljivanja dna, puno primjesa sitnih riječnih kamenčića, izvana svjetlosmeđe boje, iznutra smeđe, a u prijelomu crne boje.

13. Željezna obujmica sa srebrnom pločicom, ukrašenom rovašenjem. PN 13 a + b.

T. 6. Šarnjak jug, SJ 20.

1. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi doljepljivanja gornjeg dijela, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića, svjetlosmeđe do tamnosmeđe boje.

2. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi doljepljivanja gornjeg dijela, puno primjesa raznih drobljenih kamenčića, smeđe boje.

3. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića koji se truse, izvana i iznutra svjetlosmeđe do tamnosmeđe i crne, a u prijelomu crne boje.

4. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, puno primjesa raznih sitnih kamenčića, izvana i iznutra smeđe, a u prijelomu crne boje.

5. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, puno primjesa raznih riječnih i drobljenih kamenčića, izvana svjetlosmeđe do tamnosmeđe boje, iznutra svjetlosmeđe, a u prijelomu smeđe boje.

5. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of hand modelling, abundant temper of various pebbles, outside surface light brown to red, core grey, inside surface light brown.

6. Bronze appliqué with centrally placed rivet hole. SF 14.

7. Part of an iron needle of square cross section.

8. Part of an iron needle of round cross section.

9. Tip of an iron knife.

10. Shard of greenish glass with bubbles in the structure. SF 12.

11. Base of a small greenish glass vessel. SF 11.

12. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of bonding of the base, abundant temper of fine river pebbles, outside surface light brown, inside surface brown, core black.

13. Iron belt keeper with silver plate with knurling decoration. SF 13 a + b.

Table 6. Šarnjak jug (Šarnjak south), SU 20

1. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of bonding of the upper section, abundant temper of various pebbles, light to dark brown.

2. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, visible traces of bonding of the upper section, abundant temper of various crushed pebbles, brown.

3. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, abundant temper of various pebbles that crumble, outside surface and inside surface light to dark brown and black, core black.

4. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, abundant temper of various fine pebbles, outside surface and inside surface brown, core black.

5. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, abundant temper of various river and crushed pebbles, outside surface light to dark brown, inside surface light brown, core brown.

## T. 7. Šarnjak jug, SJ 20.

1. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, puno primjesa raznih sitnih drobljenih kamenčića, smeđe do crne boje.
2. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića, izvana smeđe boje, iznutra i u prijelomu tamnosmeđe boje.
3. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, primjese raznih sitnih kamenčića, smeđe boje.
4. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, primjese raznih drobljenih kamenčića, svjetlosmeđe boje.
5. Ulomak posude izrađene doradom na kolu, puno primjesa raznih kamenčića koji se truse, izvana sive, u prijelomu tamnosive, a iznutra narančaste do crne boje.
6. Ulomak zelenkastog stakla, mutne strukture i mat površine.
7. Dio željezne igle kvadratastog presjeka. PN 17.

## Table 7. Šarnjak jug (Šarnjak south), SU 20

1. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, abundant temper of various fine crushed pebbles, brown to black.
2. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, abundant temper of various pebbles, outside surface brown, inside surface and core dark brown.
3. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, temper of various fine pebbles, brown.
4. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, temper of various crushed pebbles, light brown.
5. Potsherd, reworked on a wheel, abundant temper of various pebbles that crumble, outside surface grey, core dark grey, inside surface orange to black.
6. Shard of greenish glass of cloudy structure and matte surface.
7. Part of an iron needle of square cross section. SF 17.

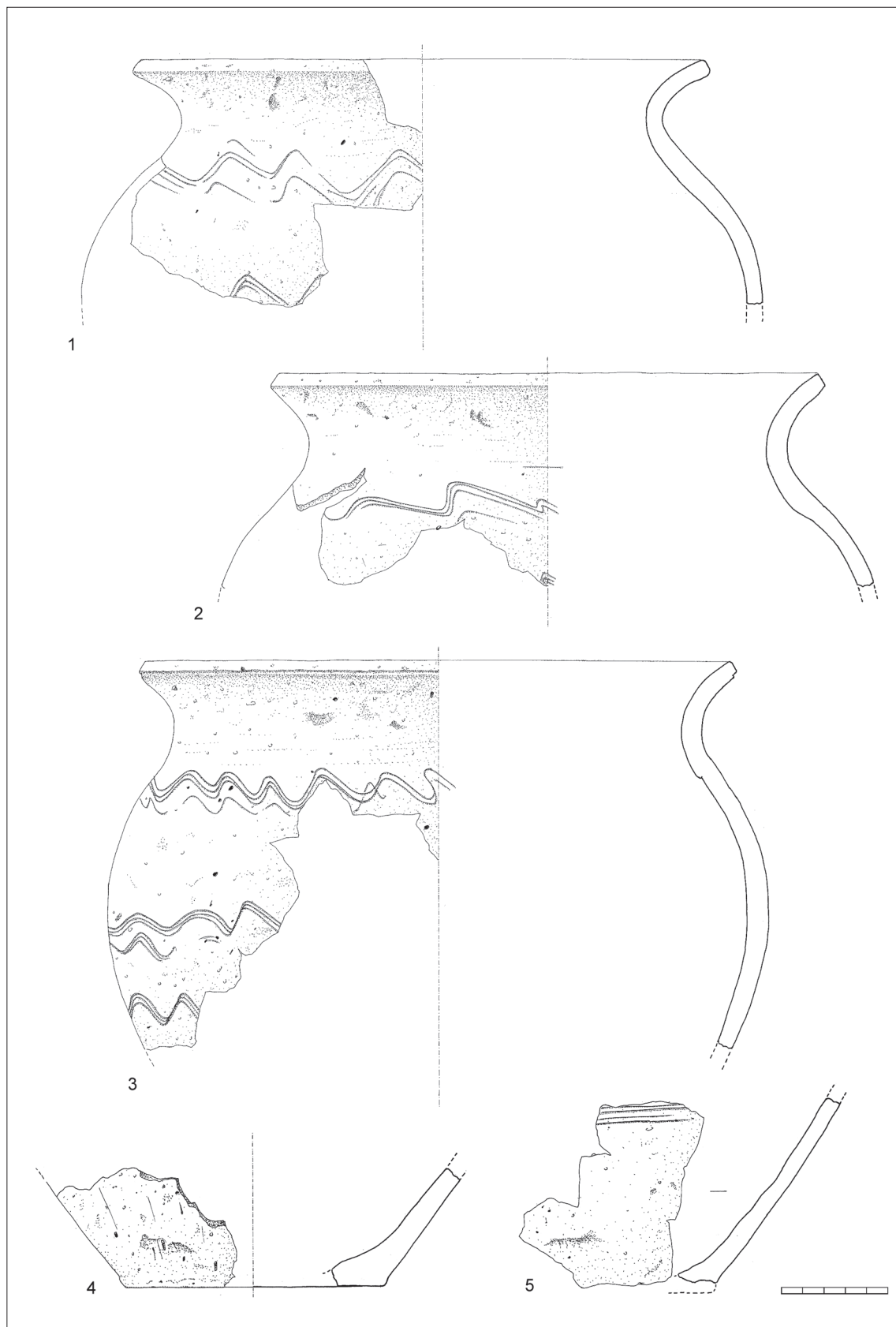


Tabla / Table 1. Šemovec-Šarnjak, SJ 10 (crtež / drawing by L. Bekić).

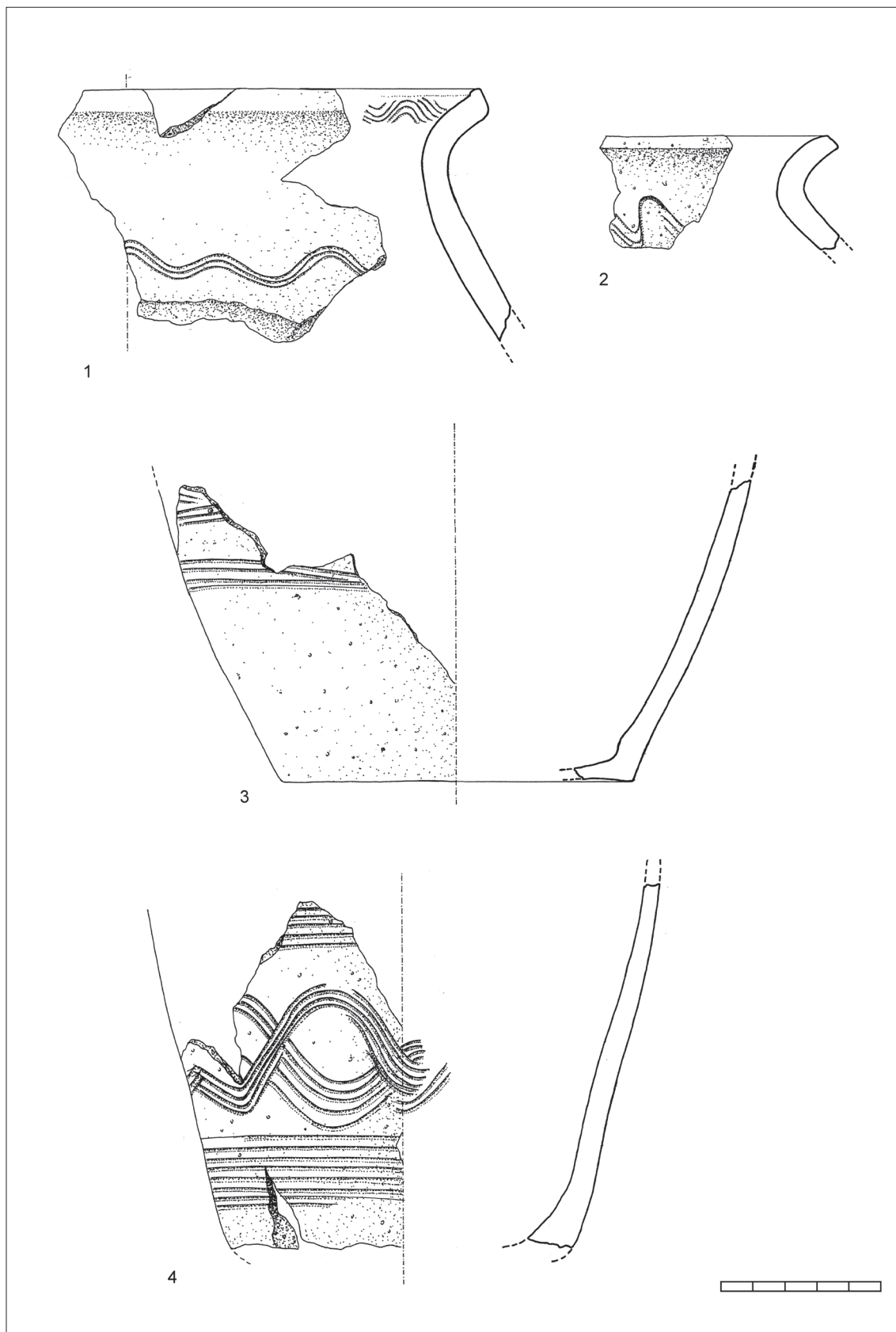


Tabla / Table 2. Šemovec-Šarnjak, SJ 10 (crtež / drawing by L. Bekić).



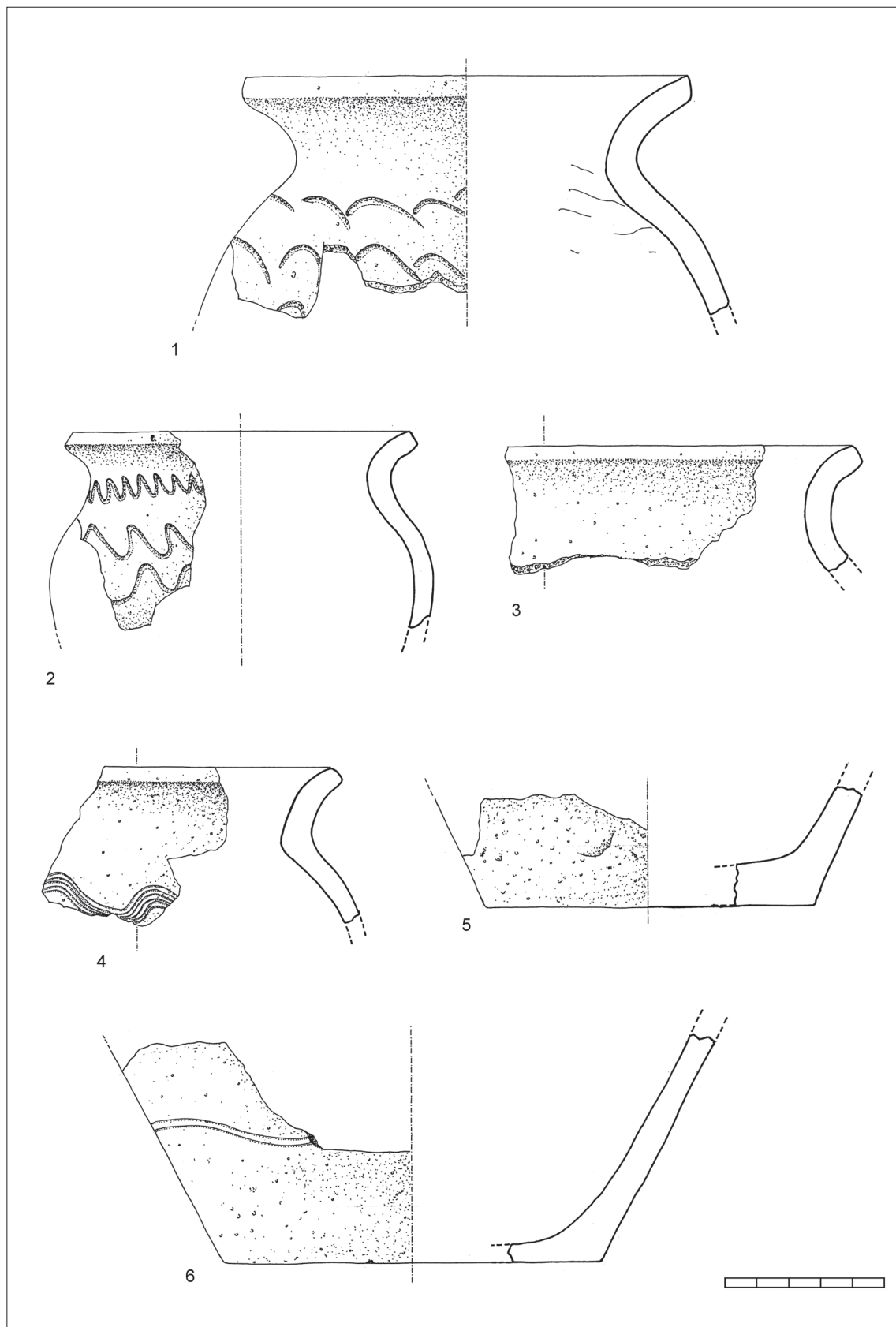


Tabla / Table 3. Šemovec-Šarnjak, SJ 10 (crtež / drawing by L. Bekić).

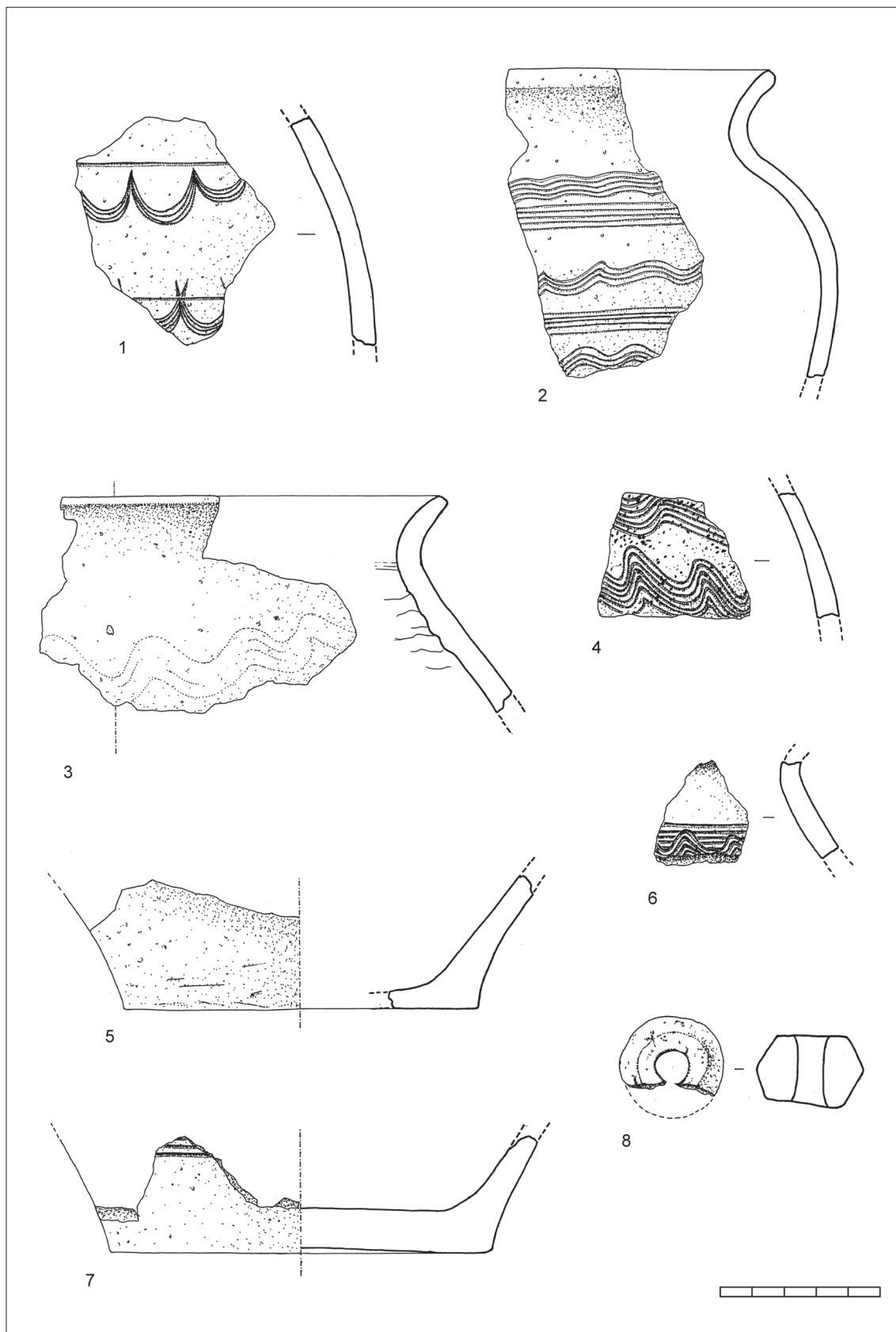


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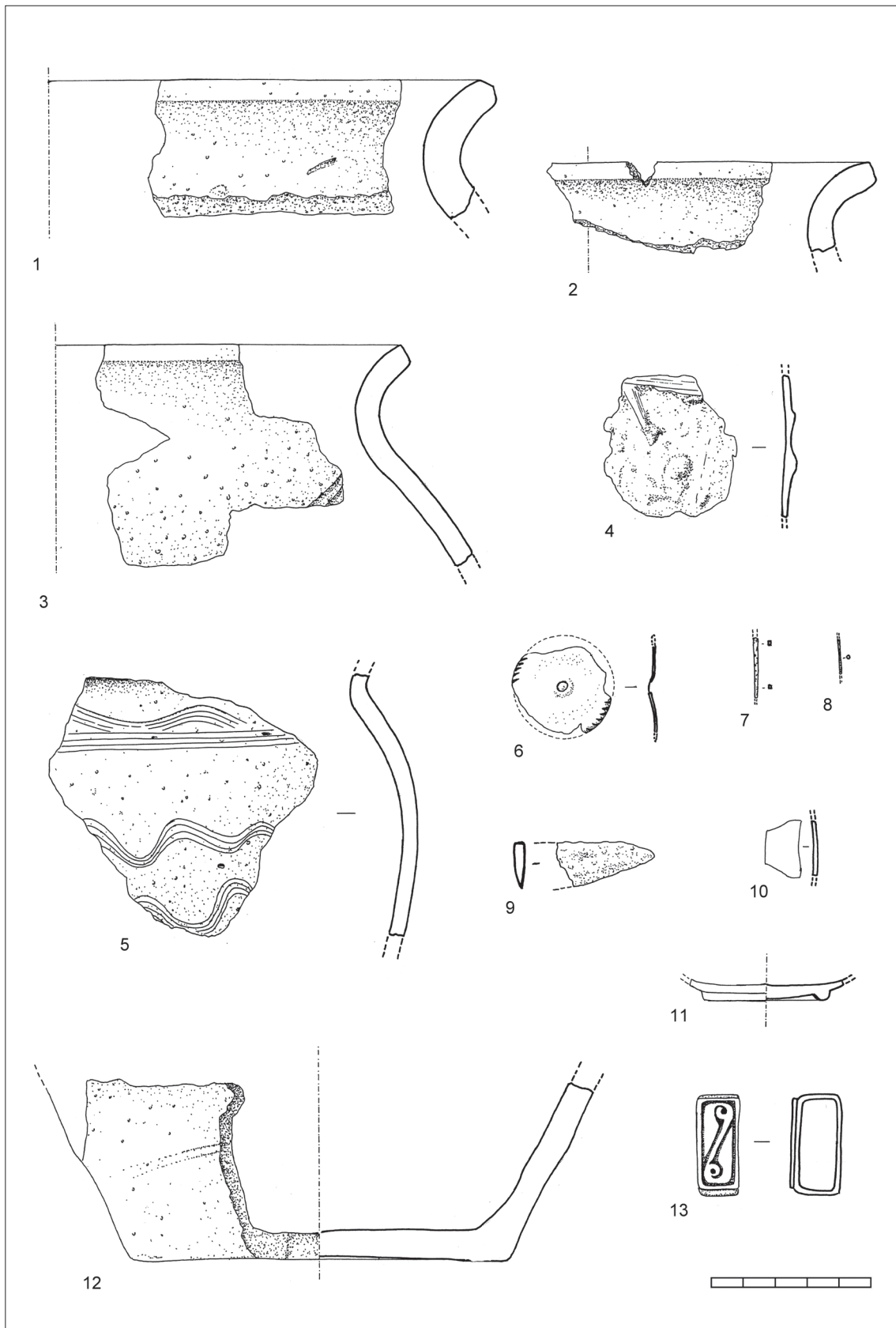


Tabla / Table 5. Šemovec-Šarnjak, SJ 10 (crtež / drawing by L. Bekić).

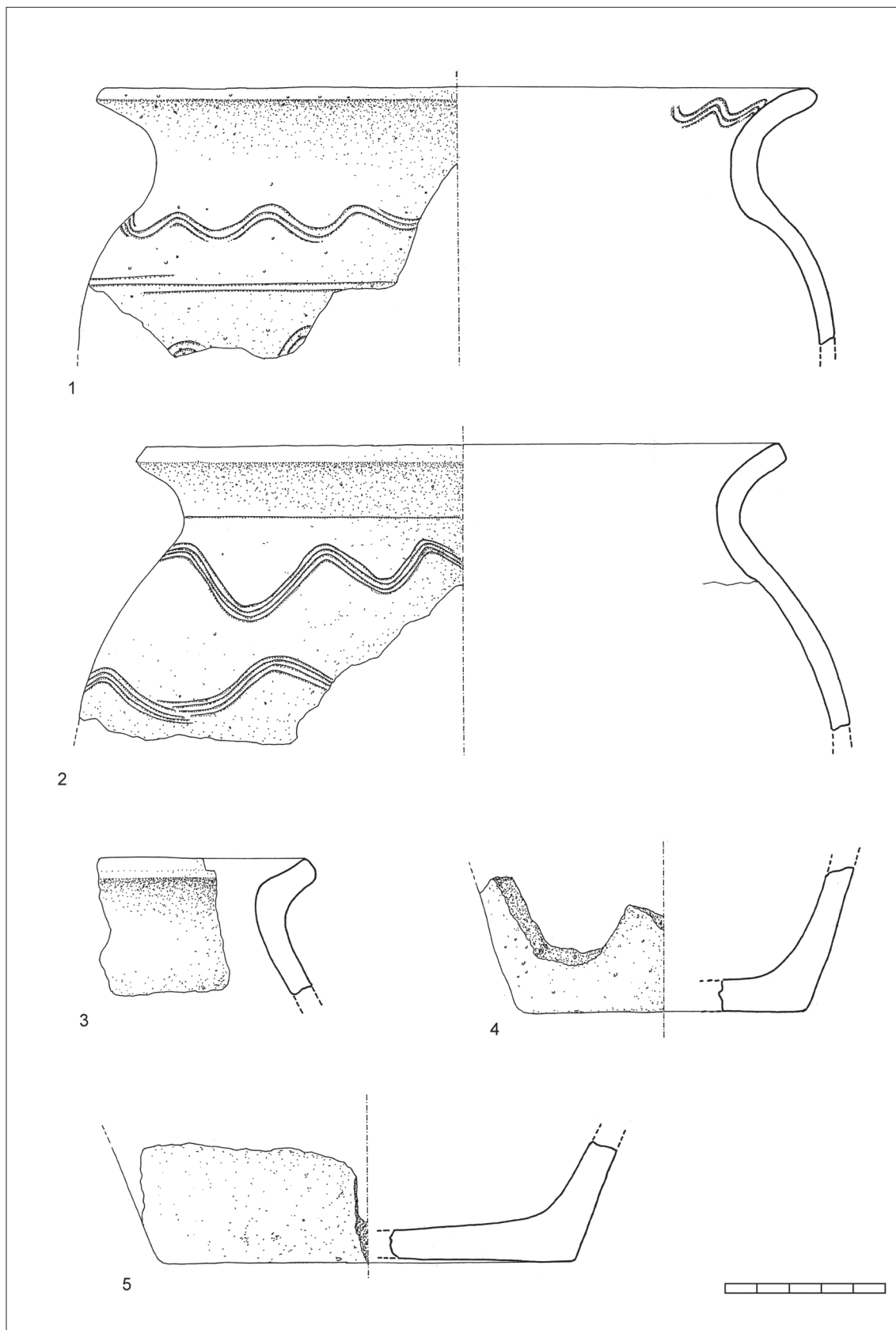


Tabla / Table 6. Šemovec-Šarnjak, SJ 20 (crtež / drawing by L. Bekić).



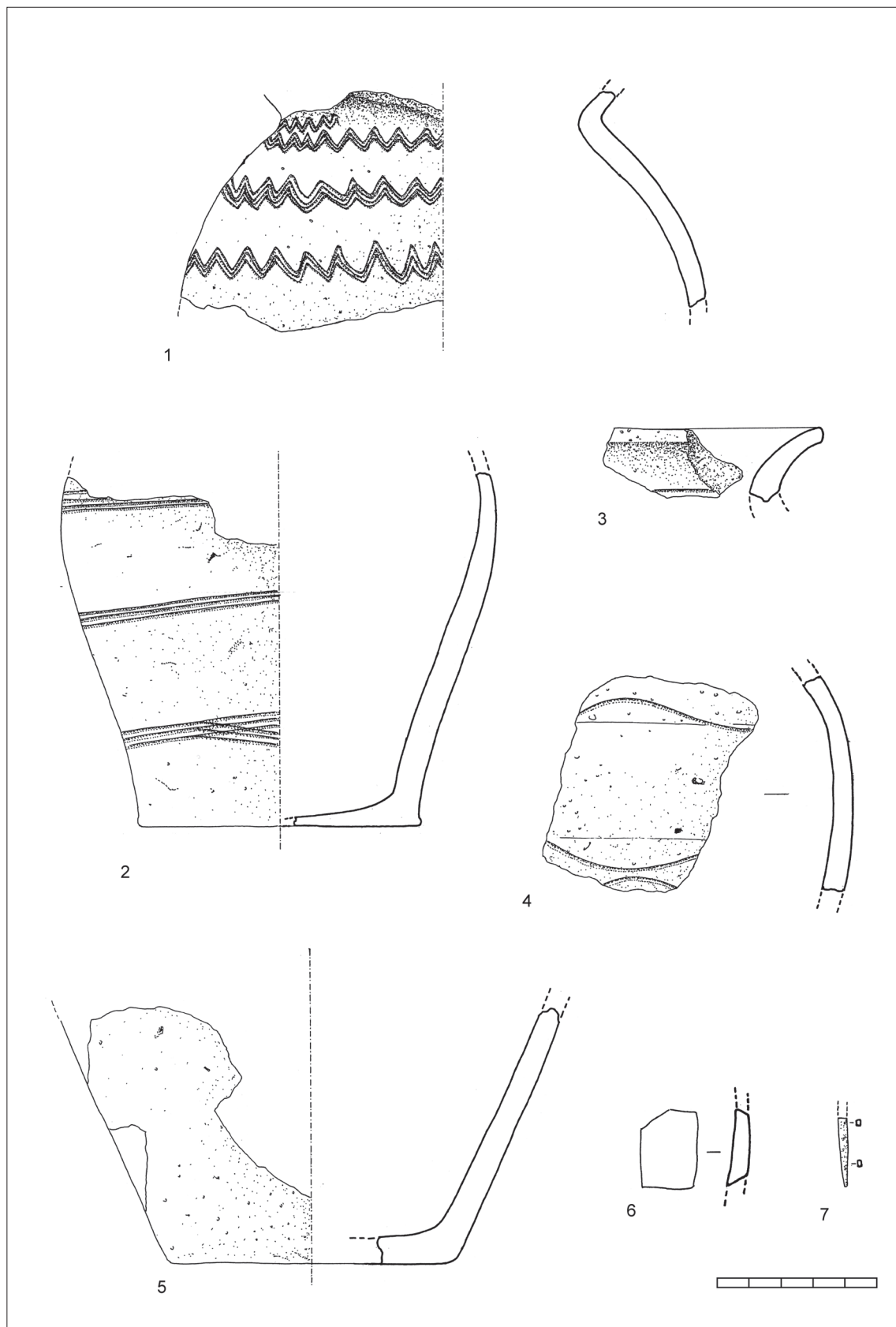


Tabla / Table 7. Šemovec-Šarnjak, SJ 20 (crtež / drawing by L. Bekić).

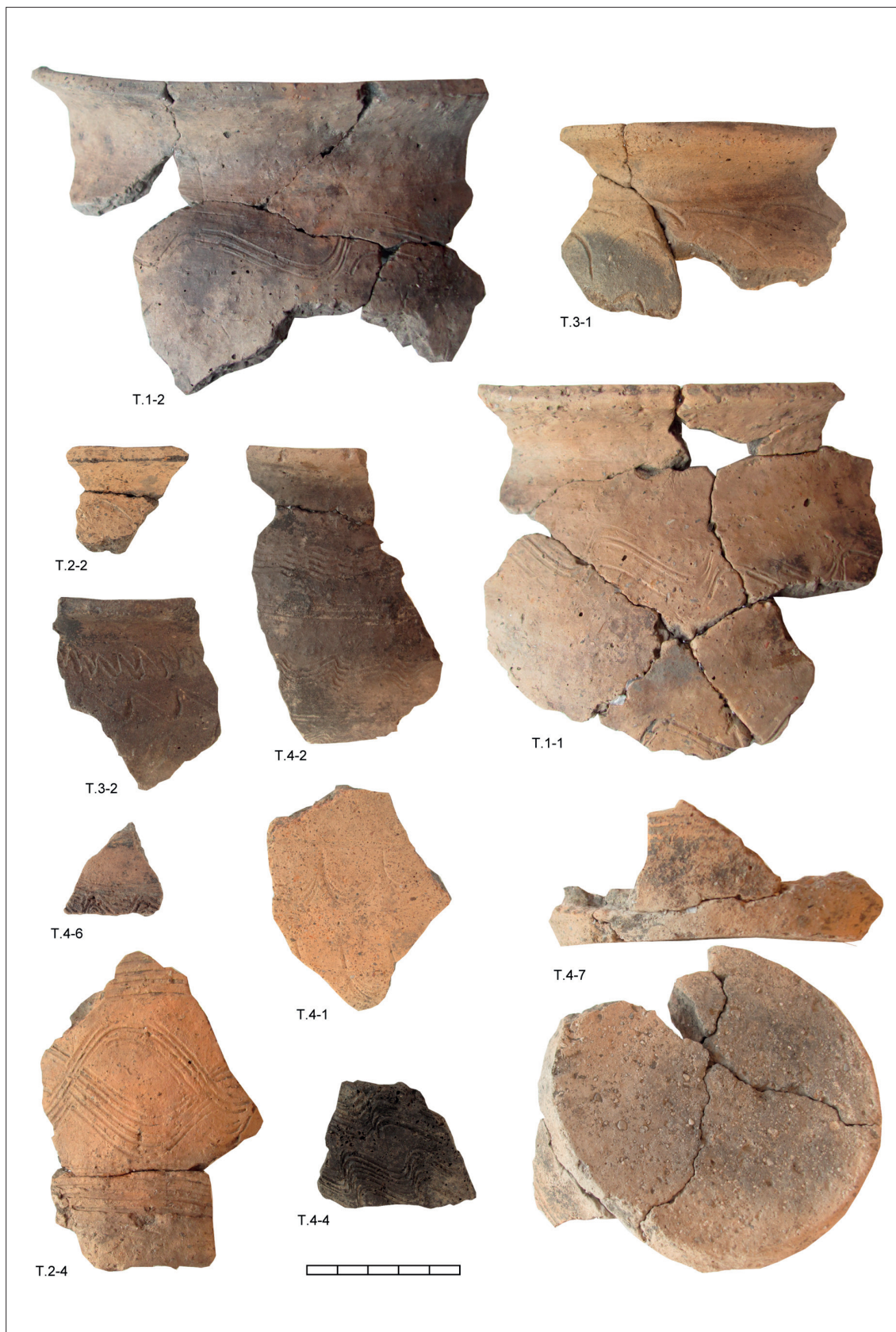


Tabla / Table 8. Šemovec-Šarnjak, SJ 10 (foto / photo by L. Bekić).



Tabla / Table 9. Šemovec-Šarnjak, SJ 20 (foto / photo by L. Bekić).



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