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KAPITULARNA DVORANA FRANJEVAČKOG SAMOSTANA U PULI

Arheološka i antropološka istraživanja

CHAPTER HOUSE OF THE FRANCISCAN MONASTERY IN PULA

Archaeological and Anthropological Studies

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Kapitularna dvorana crkve i samostana sv. Franje u Puli najpoznatija je po rimskom mozaiku datiranom u 2.-3. st. poslije Krista, a pronađenom u istraživanju 1963. godine. Od 2011. do 2014. godine arheološki se istraživala cijela dvorana, osim dijela s mozaikom, koji zauzima skoro četvrtinu prostorije. Tijekom istraživanja ispod recentnog su poda pronađeni mnogobrojni ostaci pokojnika, koji su bili položeni na antičku arhitekturu.

The chapter house of the church and monastery of St. Francis in Pula is most known for the Roman mosaic dated to the 2nd-3rd century AD, discovered during excavations in 1963. From 2011 to 2014 the entire chapter house was investigated archaeologically, except the part with the mosaic covering almost a quarter of the area. During this investigation, below the recent floor numerous remains of deceased, situated on the remains of Antique architecture, were discovered.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: Pula, franjevački samostan, kapitularna dvorana, arheološka istraživanja, antropološka istraživanja, novi vijek

KEYWORDS: Pula, Franciscan monastery, chapter house, archaeological excavation, anthropological analysis, modern period

ARHEOLOŠKA ISTRAŽIVANJA

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Uvod

Crkvi sv. Franje s pripadajućim samostanom, sagrađenim na antičkim ostacima krajem 13. st., poznati su radovi u starijoj (Kandler 1847, 149-150; *isti* 1876, 185-186; Caprin 1905, 273-278; Forlati 1929, 267-283; Marušić 1994, 36-43), ali i novijoj literaturi (Krizmanić 1998; *isti* 2001, 77-100; Demonja 2014, 125-141; *isti* 2015, 161-166)¹. Manje ili veće preinake sklopa trajale su do kraja 1805. godine, kada ga francuske vlasti pretvaraju u vojarnu, a nakon toga austrijske u skladište i pekaru. Izvan prvotne funkcije crkva i samostan bili su do 1922. godine, kada su ponovno vraćeni franjevcima konventualcima (Krizmanić 1998, 213) (sl. 1).



Sl. 1 Crkva i samostan sv. Franje (foto: M. Račan).

Fig. 1 The church and monastery of St. Francis (photo by: M. Račan).

U ovom radu prvenstveno ćemo dati kratki pregled arheoloških istraživanja u kapitularnoj dvorani, a koja je vodio Arheološki muzej Istre od 1963. godine. Isto tako, pažnja će se posvetiti isključivo kasnosrednjovjekovnim/novovjekovnim nalazima, s ciljem što boljeg sagledavanja višestoljetne uloge i funkcioniranja crkve i samostana.

U sjeveroistočnom krilu samostana, uz sakristiju, nalazi se kapitularna dvorana s gotičkim profiliranim portalom i dvjema biforama (sl. 2)². U literaturi se ona često naziva i kapelom sv. Ivana. Prema Kandleru, na prostoru samostana postojala je starija crkva sv. Ivana

¹ Donosi se osnovna literatura za crkvu i samostan.

² Kapitularna dvorana služila je za čitanje liturgijskih tekstova ili poglavlja iz Pravila u određeno doba dana, a mogla je poslužiti i za održavanje samostanskih zborova i neliturgijskih skupova. Najčešće se nalazi u blizini svetišta, do sakristije. Badurina 1979, 320; Opći religijski leksikon 2002, 424.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Tatjana Bradara

Introduction

The church of St. Francis and its accompanying monastery, built on Antique remains at the end of the 13th century, is known from older (Kandler 1847, 149-150; *ibid.* 1876, 185-186; Caprin 1905, 273-278; Forlati 1929, 267-283; Marušić 1994, 36-43) as well as newer literature (Krizmanić 1998; *ibid.* 2001, 77-100; Demonja 2014, 125-141; *ibid.* 2015, 161-166)¹. Smaller or bigger modifications of the complex took place until the end of 1805 when the French authorities turned it into barracks, and after that the Austrians into a warehouse and bakery. The church and monastery were out of their original function until 1922 when they were returned to Conventual Franciscans (Krizmanić 1998, 213) (Fig. 1).

In this paper, we will primarily present a short overview of archaeological excavations in the chapter house, carried out by the Archaeological Museum of Istria since 1963. Also, attention will be given only to late mediaeval / modern period finds with the aim of better understanding of several centuries of the church and monastery's role and function.

In the north-east wing of the monastery, next to the sacristy, there is the chapter house with a gothic profiled portal and two biforae (Fig. 2)². In the literature it is often referred to as St. John's chapel. According to Kandler, at the location of the monastery there was an older church of St. John that was later built in the monastery e.g. cloister, and the name St. John's chapel, for the chapter house, is used by Kandler himself (Kandler 1876, 185). On the contrary, Krizmanić locates the St. John's church outside, as a separate building or possibly connected to the end of the north-east wing of the monastery. According to him, the chapter house, currently named St. John's chapel, is in fact chapel of the Castropola family (Sergi De Castro Polae), whose coats of arms are carved on the biforae and who gave significant funds for the building of the church and monastery, and which could have served as a hall for Franciscans. The fire that spread to the fortress situated on a nearby hill in 1645, spread to the church and monastery of St. Francis as well, and on that occasion most likely the church of St. John the Baptist was also

¹ Basic literature for the church and monastery is presented.

² The chapter house served for reading of liturgical texts or chapters from the Rule at a specific time of the day, and it could also have served for monastic and nonliturgical meetings. Usually it is located close to the sanctuary, next to sacristy. Badurina 1979, 320; Opći religijski leksikon 2002, 424.

koja je kasnije ugrađena u samostan tj. klaustar, a naziv kapela sv. Ivana za kapitularnu dvoranu upotrebljava upravo Kandler (Kandler 1876, 185). S druge strane, Krizmanić crkvu sv. Ivana smješta izvana, kao samostalnu zgradu ili možda vezanu uz kraj sjeveroistočnog krila samostana. Po njemu je kapitularna dvorana, u biti kapela obitelji Castropola (Sergi De Castro Polae), čiji su grbovi uklesani na biforama i koji su dali značajna sredstva za izgradnju crkve i samostana, a koja je franjevcima mogla služiti kao dvorana. Požar koji je 1645. godine zahvatio tvrđavu na obližnjem brežuljku, proširio se na crkvu i samostan sv. Franje, a tom prilikom je najvjerojatnije stradala i crkva sv. Ivana Krstitelja, koja je možda već ranije bila oštećena (Krizmanić 1998, 14, 24, 79-80, 105, 215). Da se radi o kapeli u kojoj je obitelj Castropola imala grobnice pretpostavlja i piše Forlati (Forlati 1929, 280). Postojanje crkve sv. Ivana potvrđuje i oporuka plemenite Scolane de Gacis, datirana 2. listopada 1457. godine. U njoj je istaknula želju da bude sahranjena uz kćer Mariju, u crkvi sv. Ivana blizu groblja crkve sv. Franje (De Franceschi 1930, 202). Točan smještaj



Sl. 2 Kapitularna dvorana franjevačkog samostana (foto: T. Bradara).
Fig. 2 Chapter house of the Franciscan monastery (photo by: T. Bradara).

damaged, but it also may have had suffered earlier damage (Krizmanić 1998, 14, 24, 79-80, 105, 215). Forlati assumes and writes it is the chapel where the Castropolas had their tombs (Forlati 1929, 280). The existence of the church of St. John is confirmed by the will of the noble Scolana de Gacis, dated October 2, 1457. Her wish was to be buried next to her daughter Marija, in the church of St. John close to the cemetery of the church of St. Francis (De Franceschi 1930, 202). The precise location of the church, if it had not been demolished by later works, along archival research could be confirmed by archaeological excavations³.

Past archaeological excavations

Because of the organisation of permanent museum exhibition in the area of the chapter house, archaeological excavation was carried out in 1963. In the south-west section of the room, walls and Roman floor mosaic dated to the 2nd-3rd century were discovered. In the mediaeval period, on the south-east section of the mosaic there was a walled tomb (215 x 120 x 82 cm) whose pavement consisted of the mosaic itself. According to the layout, the excavation also documented 12 “pilasters”, in three rows by four, later removed (Marušić 1963)⁴.

The next trial archaeological excavation was carried out in 2011. A 220 x 360 cm trench was opened in the south-east corner, next to the existing walls. Remains of Roman walls oriented north-south, a large quantity of human bones, Late Antique pottery, rosary beads, nails

³ The following facts, available to us, cannot be related by the current state of research to the church of St. John mentioned in the will. The bishop of Verona Agostino Valier, who in 1580 visited churches of Pula, refers to the church of St. John of Fratres Cruciferi from Venice. He states that “it has two altars and is held closed. It is recommended to fix the roof to stop the leaking and to keep the church closed, to acquire a bell, and to furnish the altars or not celebrate mass at them”. There is a separate list for out-of-town churches in which three of them dedicated to St. John are mentioned. *Visitatio Ecclesiae Polensis. fol. 208r*. Furthermore, memorial stone of the bishop of Pula Bernadino Corniani from 1666, also refers to renovation of previously abandoned church of St. John the Baptist and wish to renew worship in it, under the combined names of Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Anthony of Padua (AMI-NV-921). Transcription and translation of Latin texts by Milena Joksimović PhD. In 1993 a small excavation was carried out in the north-east corner of the monastery. A wall with a semi circular ending on the inner side was discovered (?). Due to lack of funds the excavation did not reach the end of the cultural layer, nor there was opportunity to widen the trench (Krizmanić 1998, 15-16).

⁴ The excavation was led by museum advisor Branko Marušić. There are no detailed data on the excavation or finds. The most attention was given to the Roman mosaic which was subject of publications and conservation-restoration studies. Marušić 1994, 37-38, 40-43; Meder 2003, 57-58; Sardoz and Šaina 2010, 147-157.

crkve, ako nije uništena kasnijim radovima, uz arhivska istraživanja, potvrdila bi i ona arheološka³.

Dosadašnja arheološka istraživanja

Poradi uređenja stalne muzejske izložbe, u prostoru kapitularne dvorane 1963. godine provedeno je arheološko istraživanje. U jugozapadnom dijelu prostorije pronađeni su zidovi i podni rimski mozaik datiran u 2.-3. st. U srednjem vijeku se na jugoistočnom dijelu mozaika nalazila zidana grobnica (215 x 120 x 82 cm), čiju je podnicu činio mozaik. Prema nacrtu, istraživanjem je dokumentirano i 12 pilastara, po četiri u tri reda, naknadno uklonjenih (Marušić 1963)⁴.



Sl. 3 Unutrašnjost kapitularne dvorane prilikom iskopa. Ostaci dva "postamenta" (desno) (foto: T. Bradara).

Fig. 3 Interior of the chapter house during excavation. Remains of two "postaments" (right) (photo by: T. Bradara).

³ Navode se, nama dostupne, sljedeće činjenice koje se trenutnim stanjem istraživanja ne mogu povezati s crkvom sv. Ivana koja se spominje u oporuci. Veronski biskup Agostino Valier, obilazeći 1580. godine crkve grada Pule, navodi i crkvu sv. Ivana reda križonoše iz Venecije. Za nju kaže "da ima dva oltara i drži se zatvorena. Preporuča da se popravi krov da ne prokišnjava i neka se crkva drži zatvorena, da se nabavi zvono, a oltari opreme ili da se na njima ne misi". Odvojen je popis za izvangradske crkve, u kojem se spominju tri s titularom posvećenom sv. Ivanu. *Visitatio Ecclesiae Polensis, fol. 208r*. Nadalje, spomen-ploča pulskog biskupa Bernadina Cornianija iz 1666. također spominje renoviranje ranije napuštene crkve sv. Ivana Krstitelja i želju da se obnovi štovanje u njoj, pod združenim imenima Začeca Blažene Djevice Marije i svetog Antuna Pado-vanskog (AMI-NV-921). Transkripciju i prijevod latinskih tekstova učinila je dr. sc. Milena Joksimović. Godine 1993. izvedeno je manje istraživanje na sjeveroistočnom kutu samostana. Tom prilikom otkriven je zid koji s unutrašnje strane završava polukružno (?). Zbog nedostatka sredstava istraživanje nije dovedeno do kraja kulturnog sloja niti je postojala mogućnost širenja iskopa (Krizmanić 1998, 15-16).

⁴ Istraživanje je vodio muzejski savjetnik Branko Marušić. Najviše pažnje posvećeno je rimskom mozaiku koji je bio predmet objava i konzervatorsko-restauratorskih studija (Marušić 1994, 37-38, 40-43; Meder 2003, 57-58; Sardoz i Šaina 2010, 147-157).

and fragments of mortar were discovered (Koncani Uhač 2011)⁵.

Excavations from 2012 to 2014 included the entire chapter house with dimensions 740 x 890 cm, except the area with the mosaic comprising approximately a quarter of the room (Fig. 3, Appendix I)⁶.

Below pavement boards, e.g. immediately below the concrete base, a layer of light loose soil 15 cm thick was documented, containing mixed mosaic pieces, Antique and Late Antique pottery, frescos and human bones. Below this layer there was a layer of dark soil, ca 40-50 cm thick, with numerous human bones, partially or completely located on the Antique layer e.g. the pavement and collapsed layer of processed stones and light soil mixed with mortar. The minimum number of buried individuals is 326⁷. In the north-west corner of the room the bones were extremely commingled, and a larger concentration of femora and skulls was noted in some places. Remains of more or less complete skeletons were documented only on the northeast side of the chapter house. It was not possible to distinguish grave architecture or burial pits, and the deceased were laid one above the other⁸. It was possible to separate 10 deceased, 8 adults and 2 juveniles (Appendix II). They were laid on the back with arms on abdomen at the level of pelvis or chest. Seven of them were orientated north-south, two were east-west, and for one individual orientation was not distinguishable. Only

⁵ Archaeological supervision was carried out by senior curator Ida Koncani Uhač from October 19 to 21.

⁶ Archaeological excavation of the area surrounding the mosaic in the chapter house was carried out primarily to investigate reasons of its deterioration, caused by humidity e.g. crystallization of salt on the surface. Rescue excavation was performed in two campaigns, from December, 3 2012 to January, 17 2013, and from October, 15 to December, 22 2014. The leader was museum advisor Tatjana Bradara PhD, deputy curator Silvana Petešić, with the participation of archaeologists Lara Orlić, Katarina Jerbić, Elvin Zejnilhodžić and archaeology student Goranka Perković. Architectural documentation was made by museum technicians Ivo Juričić and Zoran Grbin, geodetic survey by Geobiro d.o.o. from Pula, static security supervision by Dino Ružić from Istra inženjering d.o.o. Poreč. Construction work was carried out by Macuka d.o.o. from Sveti Petar u Šumi. Works were funded by Ministry of Culture (Bradara 2013; *ibid.* 2015).

⁷ Detailed anthropological analysis is presented later in the text.

⁸ Unfortunately, there are no detailed data on the excavation and finds from 1963, that would be compared to the ones from 2011 to 2014, enable more precise conclusions. We are not familiar with depth of excavation from the ground surface of the investigated area of the chapter house, nor which sections were investigated aside from the room with the mosaic, what was above the layer with the mosaic, were there any documented burials or dislocated bones in the layer as well as finds in the tomb. On the photographs it is partially visible that there were excavations around the mosaic room as well.

Sljedeće arheološko probno istraživanje provedeno je 2011. godine. Tom je prilikom u jugoistočnom uglu, uz postojeće zidove dvorane, otvorena sonda dimenzija 220 x 360 cm. Pronađeni su ostaci rimskih zidova smjera sjever-jug, mnoštvo ljudskih kostiju, kasnoantičke keramike, zrna krunica, čavli i ulomci žbuke (Koncani Uhač 2011)⁵.

Istraživanjem od 2012. do 2014. godine obuhvaćena je cjelokupna dvorana dimenzija 740 x 890 cm, osim dijela s mozaikom, koji zahvaća približno četvrtinu prostorije (sl. 3, prilog I)⁶.

Ispod podnih ploča, tj. odmah ispod betonske podloge, dokumentiran je sloj svijetle rahle zemlje debljine 15 cm, u kojem su pronađene ispremiješane kockice mozaika, antička i kasnoantička keramika, freske i ljudske kosti. Ispod ovog sloja nalazio se sloj tamne zemlje, debljine cca 40 do 50 cm, s mnoštvom ljudskih kostiju, koje su se djelomično ili potpuno nalazile na antičkom sloju, odnosno na podnici i urušenom sloju obrađenog kamenja i svijetle zemlje pomiješane sa žbukom. Minimalno je pokopano 326 osoba⁷. Na sjeverozapadnom su dijelu prostorije kosti bile ispremiješane, a primijećena je na mjestima koncentracija bedrenih kostiju i lubanja. Ostaci manje ili više sačuvanih kostura dokumentirani su isključivo na sjeveroistočnoj strani dvorane. Nije prepoznata grobna arhitektura, ukopne jame, a pokojnici

in one burial it was possible to distinguish the skull laid to south, looking eastward (Fig. 4). Some individuals were buried in wooden cases, as confirmed by finds of nails.



Sl. 4 Istočna strana dvorane (foto: T. Bradara).

Fig. 4 East side of the chapter house (photo by: T. Bradara).

In the south-east section, below the concrete base, at the relative depth of ca 30 cm from the boards, a walled tomb is preserved with four rows of opus with irregular stones binded with mortar. Treatment of the stones on the inner side was performed more carefully. The tomb is 260 cm in length, 124 cm in width and 55 to 60 cm in height. It is situated near the wall, constructed in 1963, that shares this area with the mosaic. Eight burials were documented in the tomb, laid one above the other, but it was not possible to completely separate the individual skeletons. The skulls were found on the north side, and in one looking eastward can be recognized. Remains of two wooden cases were documented, with dimension ca 150 x 42 cm. On the north side the tomb was taken apart, as the bones of the deceased were placed partially inside and partially outside of the tomb. The pavement consists of the bedrock. It was constructed on the position of older, destroyed walls that are visible on the south

⁵ Arheološki nadzor od 19. do 21. listopada obavljala je viša kustosica Ida Koncani Uhač.

⁶ Arheološko istraživanje na okolnom prostoru oko mozaika u kapitularnoj dvorani prvenstveno je provedeno da bi se otkrili uzroci oštećenja mozaika (vlaga tj. kristaliziranje soli na površini). Zaštitno istraživanje odvijalo se u dvije kampanje, od 3. prosinca 2012. do 17. siječnja 2013. te od 15. listopada do 22. prosinca 2014. Ovim istraživanjima nije bilo moguće odjednom istražiti cjelokupnu dvoranu. Zbog statičkih problema sa sjevernim zidom dvorane naizmjenično se kopala (istraživala) i betonirala manja površina. Voditeljica je bila muzejska savjetnica dr. sc. Tatjana Bradara, zamjenica kustosica Silvana Petešić, a u istraživanjima su sudjelovali arheolozi Lara Orlić, Katarina Jerbić, Elvin Zejnilhodžić te apsolventica arheologije Goranka Perković. Arhitektonsku dokumentaciju izradili su muzejski tehničari Ivo Juričić i Zoran Grbin, geodetsko snimanje Geobiro d.o.o. iz Pule, a statički nadzor dipl. ing. građevinarstva Dino Ružić iz Istra inženjeringa d.o.o. Poreč. Građevinske radove izvodila je tvrtka Macuka d.o.o. iz Svetog Petra u Šumi. Radove je financiralo Ministarstvo kulture (Bradara 2013; ista 2015).

⁷ Detaljnija antropološka analiza u nastavku teksta.

su polagani jedan iznad drugog⁸. Moguće je bilo izolirati deset pokojnika, od kojih je osam odraslih osoba i dvoje djece (prilog II). Bili su položeni na leđa, s rukama na trbuhu, u visini zdjelice ili u visini grudnog koša. Sedam ih je bilo orijentirano sjever-jug, dva istok-zapad, a za jedan nije moguće odrediti orijentaciju. Samo kod jednog pokojnika vidi se glava položena na jug, s pogledom prema istoku (sl. 4). Dio pokojnika bio je sahranjen u drvenom sanduku, što nam potvrđuje pronalazak čavala.

Na jugoistočnom dijelu, ispod betonske podloge, na relativnoj dubini od 30–ak cm od ploča sačuvana je zidana grobnica, od koje su ostala do četiri reda opusa s nepravilnim kamenjem koje je bilo vezano mortom. Pri obradi unutrašnje strane posvećena je veća pažnja u obrađivanju kamena. Grobnica je dužine 260 cm, širine 124 cm i visine od 55 do 60 cm. Nalazi se u blizini zida, sagrađenog 1963. godine, koji dijeli prostor s mozaikom. U grobnici je zabilježeno osam ukopa, pokojnici su bili polagani jedan iznad drugog, ali nije bilo moguće u cijelosti razdvojiti pojedine kosture. Lubanje su pronađene na sjevernoj strani, a kod jedne se prepoznaje pogled na istok. Dokumentirani su ostaci dva drvena sanduka, dimenzija cca 150 x 42 cm. Sa sjeverne strane grobnica je razidana jer su kosti pokojnika bile položene djelomično unutar, a djelomično izvan grobnice. Podnica je matična stijena. Izgrađena je na mjestu starijih zidova, koji su uništeni, ali su vidljivi s južne vanjske strane grobnice (sl. 5). Osim čavala pronađena su dva zrna krunice. Po nacrtu iz 1963. godine, na mozaiku se nalazila slična ožbukana grobnica, koja bi bila paralelna s ovom otkrivenom 2012. godine (prilog I).

Uz sjeveroistočni zid dvorane ostaci su dva “postamenta”, dimenzija 70 x 60 i 44 x 60 cm i debljine od 12 do 18 cm, koji su se nalazili na 14 cm ispod poda s pločama i betonskog naboja. Međusobno su udaljeni 225 cm. Temeljeni su na sloju zemlje s kamenjem (sl. 3, prilog I). Sličan “postament” pronađen je u sjeverozapadnom kutu prostorije (46 x 61 cm).

⁸ Na žalost, ne postoje detaljniji podaci o istraživanju i nalazima iz 1963. godine, a koji bi usporedbom s ovim od 2011. do 2014. godine omogućili donošenje preciznijih zaključaka. Nije poznata dubina iskopa od hodne površine na prostoru istraženog dijela dvorane, kao i koji su dijelovi dvorane istraženi osim prostorije s mozaikom, što se nalazilo u sloju iznad mozaika, jesu li registrirani ukopi ili kosti dislocirane unutar sloja, kao i nalazi unutar grobnice. Na fotografijama se djelomično vidi da je iskopa bilo i oko prostorije s mozaikom.

outer side of the tomb (Fig. 5). Aside from finds of nails, two rosary beads were found. According to the layout from 1963, a similar plastered tomb was located on the mosaic that would be parallel to this one discovered in 2012 (Appendix I).



Sl. 5 Grobnica s više ukopa (foto: T. Bradara).

Fig. 5 Tomb with multiple burials (photo by: T. Bradara).

Next to the north-east wall of the chapter house there are remains of two “postaments” with dimensions 70 x 60 and 44 x 60 cm and 12–18 cm in thickness, located 14 cm below the pavement with boards and concrete base. Their distance is 225 cm. Their base is on a layer of soil with rocks (Fig. 3, Appendix I). A similar “postament” was discovered in the north-west corner of the room (46 x 61 cm).

Finds

In the investigated area, in the late mediaeval/modern layer, a small number of finds largely mixed with bones were discovered. Because of this they are difficult to date precisely, except for fragments of pottery. For other objects, one of dating frames can be found in rosaries,

Nalazi

Na istraženom prostoru, u kasnosrednjovjekovnom/novovjekovnom sloju, pronađeno je malo nalaza, koji su većinom bili ispremiješani s kostima. Stoga ih je teško preciznije datirati, osim ulomka keramike. Za ostale nalaze jedan od oslonaca za dataciju mogu biti krunice, koje se prema srodnim nalazima opredjeljuju u 17. i 18. st., otkad se i češće prilažu u grobove (Predovnik, Dacar, Lavrinc 2008, 93; Azinović Bebek i Janeš, in press).

Sačuvan je samo jedan ulomak tijela zdjele od narančastocrvene keramike. Ispod glazure ukrašena je tamnosmeđim linearnim potezima i prozirno glazirana s unutrašnje i vanjske strane (sl. 6)⁹. Ostatak je to veće zdjele s manjim obodom, koje najčešće imaju tijelo blago naglašeno s vanjske i stepenasti prijelaz s unutrašnje strane. Ova vrsta posuđa pojavljuje se od kraja 13. st. i traje tijekom 14. st. Radionički centri dokumentirani su u Veneciji, venecijanskoj laguni i Padovi (Gelichi 1988, 8-10, 17, 40, sl. 19:6). Budući da je ovaj oblik i tip pronađen u slojevima prilikom iskapanja u Marchama, Romagni i Furlaniji, smatra se da je jedan od prvih venecijanskih keramičkih tipova namijenjenih izvozu (Saccardo, Lazzarini, Canal 1987, 216). Nalazi su zabilježeni i u Istri (Bradara 2016, 125, 127, kat. 38).



Sl. 6 Ulomak zdjele s oslikom ispod glazure (foto: D. Žufić Lujčić).
Fig. 6 Bowl fragment with decoration below the glaze (photo by: D. Žufić Lujčić).

Drugi nalaz su dvije jednostavne brončane kopče (sl. 7)¹⁰. Razlika se očituje u trnu, koji je na jednoj kopči pravokutan po cijeloj dužini, a na drugoj se sužava prema

⁹ AMI-NV-1245. Dim. 3,2 x 2,5 cm.

¹⁰ AMI-NV-1219, promjer: 2,8 cm, dužina trna: 3,1 cm; AMI-NV-1220, promjer: 2,6 cm; dužina trna: 2,7 cm.

which based on related items are dated to the 17th and 18th century when they become more commonly deposited into graves (Predovnik, Dacar, Lavrinc 2008, 93; Azinović Bebek and Janeš, in press).

Only one body fragment from an orange-red ceramic bowl was preserved. Below the glaze it is decorated with dark brown linear strokes and transparently glazed on the inner and outer side (Fig. 6)⁹. It is a remainder of a larger bowl with a smaller rim, which most often have a body slightly emphasized on the outer and stepping on the inner side. This type of vessels appears from the end of the 13th century until the end of the 14th century. Production centres were documented in Venice, Venetian Lagoon and Padua (Gelichi 1988, 8-10, 17, 40, fig. 19:6). As this type was found in layers during excavations in the Marche, Romagna and Friuli, it is considered one of the first Venetian ceramic types intended for export (Saccardo, Lazzarini, Canal 1987, 216). Finds were documented on the Istrian peninsula as well (Bradara 2016, 125, 127, cat. 38).

Another find are two simple bronze buckles (Fig. 7)¹⁰. They differ in the tongue, which is completely rectangular on one buckle, and narrows towards its tip on the other (Bradara 2016a, 219-220, cat. 92). Buckles are most often found in graves, and are dated from the 11th to the 17th century (Azinović Bebek and Janeš, in press). They could be part of clothes or footwear, and from the 14th century they are used as part of horse gear (Predovnik, Dacar, Lavrinc 2008, 78-79).



Sl. 7 Brončane kopče (foto: D. Žufić Lujčić).
Fig. 7 Bronze buckles (photo by: D. Žufić Lujčić).

The cast bronze ring, quite damaged, has a preserved part of hoop of rectangular cross-section, widening into an oval plaque that was most likely decorated, but due

⁹ AMI-NV-1245. Dim. 3.2 x 2.5 cm.

¹⁰ AMI-NV-1219, diameter: 2.6 cm, tongue length: 2.7 cm; AMI-NV-1220, diameter: 2.8 cm; tongue length: 3.1 cm.

vrhu (Bradara 2016a, 219-220, kat. 92). Općenito se kopče najčešće pronalaze u grobovima, a datacija se proteže od 11. do 17. st. (Azinović Bebek – Janeš, u tisku). Mogle su biti sastavni dio odjeće ili obuće, a od 14. st. upotrebljavaju se kao dio konjske opreme (Predovnik, Dacar, Lavrinc 2008, 78-79).

Lijevani brončani prsten, dosta oštećen, ima sačuvan dio obruča pravokutnog presjeka, koji se proširuje u ovalnu pločicu, najvjerojatnije ukrašenu, ali zbog oštećenosti ukras se ne razaznaje (sl. 8)¹¹.

Pronađen je manji dio obujmice kojom je završavala vrpca, a rađena je od savijenog brončanog ili bakrenog lima¹². Služila je za vezivanje odjeće ili obuće, tj. za što lakše provlačenje vezice, ali i za sprečavanje krajeva vezice da se habaju. Arheološki su datirane od druge trećine 13. st. (Egan 2008, 281-282), a njihova uporaba evidentirana je i na mnoštvu slika odnosno umjetničkih djela (Bradara 2016a, 218, bilješka 504).

Najbrojniji nalaz su krunice (sl. 9, 9a). Niti jedna nije sačuvana u cijelosti već se radi o manjim dijelovima povezanim metalnim kukicama ili razasutim zrnima različitih oblika i veličina (Krnjak 2016, 376-392)¹³. Pronađena su okrugla zrna, okrugla s dva urezana žlijeba po sredini, okrugla s rebrom po sredini, ovalna, uzdužno kanelirana te poliedarski fasetirana zrna. Najzastupljeniji materijal je kost, zatim gagat, a u najmanjem broju staklena pasta i staklo (tada su prozirna i tamnoplava). Samo jedna krunica, od ovalnih, glatkih koštanih zrna, pronadana je omotana oko ruke pokojnika (sl. 9a)¹⁴.

to poor state of preservation decoration is indiscernible (Fig. 8)¹¹.



Sl. 8 Prsten s ovalnom pločicom (foto: D. Žufić Lujčić).

Fig. 8 Ring with oval plaque (photo by: D. Žufić Lujčić).

A small part of lace chape, e.g. ribbon ending, made of flexed bronze or copper tin was discovered¹². It served for tying of clothes or footwear, specifically for enabling easier pulling of the ribbon and keeping the endings from wearing out. They are dated archaeologically from the second third of the 13th century (Egan 2008, 281-282), and their use is seen in various paintings (Bradara 2016a, 218, note 504).

Rosaries are the most numerous find (Fig. 9, 9a). None of them are completely preserved, but they consist of small sections connected by metal clasps or scattered beads of different size and shape (Krnjak 2016, 376-392)¹³. Several types of beads were found: round, round with two carved grooves in the middle, round ribbed at the middle, oval, longitudinally canellated, and polyhedron shape faceted. The most used material is bone, followed by jet, while the least used are glass paste and glass (transparent and dark blue). Only one rosary, made of oval, smooth bone beads, was found wrapped around the arm of the deceased (Fig. 9a)¹⁴.

¹¹ AMI-NV-1238, dužina: 1,7 cm, širina: 0,8 cm. U Istri nam nisu poznati usporedni primjeri ovog tipa iz kasnog srednjeg i novog vijeka.

¹² AMI-NV-1254, dužina: 1,5 cm; promjer: 0,23 cm.

¹³ AMI-NV-1221, 1223-1237, 1239-1243, 1246-1248, 1250, 1252-1253, 1255-1256, zrna promjera od 0,4 do 1,3 cm.

¹⁴ AMI-NV-1217.

¹¹ AMI-NV-1238, length: 1.7 cm, width: 0.8 cm. There are no known comparable examples of this type from late medieval and modern period on the Istrian peninsula.

¹² AMI-NV-1254, length: 1.5 cm; diameter: 0.23 cm.

¹³ AMI-NV-1217, 1221, 1223-1237, 1239-1243, 1246-1248, 1250, 1252-1253, 1255-1256, beads in diameter from 0.4 to 1.3 cm.

¹⁴ AMI-NV-1217.



Sl. 9a Ostaci krunice omotani oko ruke pokojnika (foto: A. Klarić).
Fig. 9a Remains of rosary around arm of the deceased (photo by: A. Klarić).



Sl. 9 Dijelovi krunica i različita zrna (foto: A. Klarić).
Fig. 9 Parts of rosaries and various beads (photo by: A. Klarić).

Najzanimljivije je gagatno zrno, na kojem je prikaz školjke, Jakovljeve kapice (sl. 10)¹⁵. Zaštitni je znak sv. Jakova i hodočasničkog puta u poznato svetište Santiago de Compostela u Španjolskoj. Nisu nam poznati drugi primjeri ovog tipa pronađeni u Hrvatskoj (Krnjak 2016, 388, 392).

U Hrvatskoj nisu dokumentirane radionice za izradu krunica, a zrna slična našima pronađena su i u drugim istraživanjima diljem Hrvatske (Burić 2007, 255–260, sl. 14–20; Piteša 2009, 202–207, kat. 299–301; Perkić 2010, 280, T. VIII:4; Rapan Papeša 2012, 187–210; Belaj 2006, 289: sl. 24, 291: sl. 31; Azinović Bebek 2012, 249–250, T. 85; Azinović Bebek i Janeš, u tisku) i Sloveniji (Predovnik, Dacar, Lavrinc 2008, 88–89, T. 2:69–6, T. 3:80–1, T. 5:83–2, T. 10: 135–5) te datirana od 16., ali najvećim dijelom u 17. i 18. stoljeće.

Osim krunica u grobovima se često pronalaze svetačke medaljice i metalni križevi, koji nisu zabilježeni istraživanjem kapitularne dvorane.

The most interesting is the jet bead with representation of *Pecten jacobaeus* scallop (Fig. 10)¹⁵. It is the symbol of St. James and the pilgrimage route to the famous sanctuary of Santiago de Compostela in Spain. We are not familiar with other examples of this type found in Croatia (Krnjak 2016, 388, 392).



Sl. 10 Zrno s prikazom školjke Jakovljeve kapice (foto: A. Klarić).
Fig. 10 Bead with representation of *Pecten jacobaeus* scallop (photo by: A. Klarić).

In Croatia there are no documented workshops for rosary production, and beads similar to ours were discovered by excavations in Croatia (Burić 2007, 255–260, Fig. 14–20; Piteša 2009, 202–207, cat. 299–301; Perkić 2010, 280, T. VIII:4; Rapan Papeša 2012, 187–210; Belaj 2006, 289: Fig. 24, 291: Fig. 31; Azinović Bebek 2012, 249–250, T. 85; Azinović Bebek and Janeš, in press) and Slovenia (Predovnik, Dacar, Lavrinc 2008, 88–89, T. 2:69–6, T. 3:80–1, T. 5:83–2, T. 10: 135–5) and dated from the 16th, but mostly to the 17th and 18th century.

Besides rosaries, saints' medallions and metal crosses are often discovered in graves, but they were not documented in the excavation of the chapter house.

¹⁵ AMI-NV-1257, dim.: 1,1 x 1,3 cm.

¹⁵ AMI-NV-1257, dim.: 1.1 x 1.3 cm.

Od križeva, sačuvana su tri ulomka koja su pripadala križu “credo” (lat. vjerujem), izrađenom od kosti, koji se umetao u krunicu i služio za molitvu Vjerovanja (Krnjak 2016, 387–388, 391, kat. 156) (sl. 11)¹⁶. Sastojao se od duže, vodoravne profilirane prečke s rupom u sredini i dvije kraće okomite, također probušene, koje su se spajale s vodoravnom tvoreći križ. Ispod križa mogla su se nalaziti zrna krunice ili je mogla biti obješena medaljica. Križ “credo” upotrebljava se od 16. stoljeća (Azinović Bebek 2012, 207–208).

Finds of crosses include three preserved fragments of credo cross (Latin for “I believe”), made of bone, inserted into the rosary and used for the Creed prayer (Krnjak 2016, 387–388, 391, cat. 156) (Fig. 11)¹⁶. It consisted of long, horizontal profiled crossbar with a hole in the middle and two shorter vertical ones, also perforated, that connected to the parallel one creating the cross. Below the cross, rosary beads could be placed or a medallion hung. Credo cross is in use from the 16th century (Azinović Bebek 2012, 207–208).



Sl. 11 Dijelovi križa “credo” i grafička rekonstrukcija (foto A. Klarić; crtež: G. Čvrljak).

Fig. 11 Fragments of credo cross and graphic reconstruction (photo A. Klarić; drawing by: G. Čvrljak).

Mjesto proizvodnje kopči, obujmice, prstena i krunica za sada nam ostaje nepoznato. Slična građa pronalazi se istraživanjima u Hrvatskoj, Sloveniji, Italiji i na kršćanskom Zapadu. Za kopče, krunice i obujmice nama najbliži primjeri potječu iz grobnica u crkvi sv. Teodora u Puli (Krnjak 2016, 383–385, 389–390, kat. 152–154), zidanih kosturnica u crkvi i izvan crkve sv. Franje u Poreču (Petešić 2011) i groblja uz crkvu Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije u Rijeci (Azinović Bebek i Janeš, u tisku).

The production site of buckles, lace chape, ring and rosaries currently remains unknown. Similar objects are found in excavations in Croatia, Slovenia, Italy and western Christian countries. The closest examples for buckles, rosaries and lace chapes are from the tombs in the church of St. Theodore in Pula (Krnjak 2016, 383–385, 389–390, cat. 152–154), walled ossuaries in and outside of the church of St. Francis in Poreč (Petešić 2011) and the cemetery next to the church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Rijeka (Azinović Bebek and Janeš, in press).

ZAKLJUČAK

O pokapanju na prostoru crkve i samostana sv. Franje saznajemo iz šesnaest pulskih oporuka nastalih od 1447. do 1472. godine. U njima se navodi točna pozicija mjesta ukopa: u crkvi sv. Franje, klausturu samostana, na groblju sv. Franje, u crkvi sv. Ivana uz klaustar samostana sv. Franje (De Franceschi 1930, 169–219; Maračić 2005, 232–242). U pulskom statutu iz 1500. godine iščitava se da su ukopi unutar grada bili dozvoljeni isključivo na navedenoj lokaciji: “Isto tako neka si nijedan muškarac odnosno nijedna žena od sada nikakvim načinom ili

CONCLUSION

We find out about the burying at the church and monastery of St. Francis from sixteen wills from Pula made from 1447 to 1472. In them, the precise location of the burials is cited: St. Francis’ church, monastery cloister, St. Francis’ cemetery, in the St. John’s church next to the cloister of the St. Francis’ monastery (De Franceschi 1930, 169–219; Maračić 2005, 232–242). Statute of Pula from 1500 stated that burials in the town were exclusively allowed on this location: “No man nor woman from now on can choose a grave in the town of Pula in any

¹⁶ AMI-NV-1222, visina: 1,3 cm, promjer: 0,6 cm; NV-1244, dužina: 1 cm, promjer: 0,7 cm; NV-1251, dužina: 2,1 cm, promjer: 0,7 cm.

¹⁶ AMI-NV-1222, height: 1.3 cm, diameter: 0.6 cm; NV-1244, length: 1 cm, diameter: 0.7 cm; NV-1251, length: 2.1 cm, diameter: 0.7 cm.

domišljanjem ne smije izabrati grob unutar grada Pule osim kod Male Braće” (Statut 2000 (iz 1500.), 167 knjiga IV, 23).

Smještaj groba ovisio je o važnosti i bogatstvu pokojnika. Dok su se unutar crkve pokapali crkveni dostojanstvenici i plemići, oni nižeg značaja na hijerarhijskoj ljestvici pokapani su u klastru i samostanskom dvorištu. Izvan posvećenog prostora, s vanjske strane dvorišnog zida, pokapani su nekršteni i grješnici (Marsetić 2009, 53). O mnogobrojnim nadgrobnim pločama u podu crkve piše Kandler polovicom 19. st. navodeći da se i na zidovima crkve nalaze natpisi o imenima sahranjenih te da je propovjedaonica također sarkofag, tek kasnije prilagođen za novu namjenu (Kandler 1847, 150). Krajem 19. st. o. Jeronim Granić, tajnik Ujedinjene dalmatinsko-padovanske provincije sv. Antuna, potvrđuje navode Kandlera dodajući da do mnogih natpisa nije moguće pristupiti zbog raznovrsnog materijala te da su neki nečitljivi jer su bili ožbukani i oštećeni (Maračić 2005, 227). Nadgrobne ploče danas nije moguće vidjeti zbog intervencija i devastacija crkvenog prostora kroz prošlost, pogotovo 1925. godine, kada je crkveni pod popločan novim kamenim pločama (Maračić 2005, 227). Da su izgubljene mnogobrojne nadgrobne ploče u crkvi i klastru navodi i Forlati (Forlati 1929, 281).

Sahranjivanje u samostanskom dvorištu potvrđeno je manjim arheološkim istraživanjem 1996.-1997. godine na dijelu između vanjskog zida svetišta i ogradnog zida prema Ulici Castropola¹⁷. Otkopane su tri grobnice uza zid s vanjske sjeverne strane svetišta (sl. 12, prilog III, IV). U svima je zabilježeno više ukopa te zapune od žbuke, vapna i kamenja. Od nalaza pronađeni su čavli, metalne kopče, keramika grube fature, brončani prsten (vitica od šireg lima s ukrašenim krajevima) i medaljica s prikazom razapetog Isusa Krista na jednoj strani, s ostatkom natpisa MVUNDI, a na drugoj s križem s *arma Christi* ispred kojeg sjedi Marija, oko koje je nečitki natpis (Komšo 1996-1997).

U istraživanju iz 2001. godine, s vanjske strane sjeveroistočnog zida kapitularne dvorane, ispred zazidanog baroknog portala, na površini je bio vidljiv dio sarkofaga. Nije istražen do kraja jer se radilo o

way except at Friars Minor” (Statut 2000 (from 1500), 167, book IV, 23).

Position of the grave depended on the importance and wealth of the deceased. While church dignitaries and members of nobility were buried in the church, individuals of lesser significance in the hierarchy were buried in the cloister and monastery courtyard. Outside the consecrated ground, on the outer side of the courtyard wall, non-baptised and sinners were buried (Marsetić 2009, 53). Kandler wrote about the numerous gravestones in the floor of the church in the middle of the 19th century, stating that names of the deceased were found on church walls and the pulpit was also a sarcophagus only later adapted for this purpose (Kandler 1847, 150). At the end of the 19th century, Jeronim Granić, secretary of the United Province of Dalmatia and Padua of St. Anthony, confirms Kandler’s statements adding that many inscriptions are unreachable because of various materials, and some are unreadable because they had been plastered and damaged (Maračić 2005, 227). Gravestones are not visible today because of past interventions and devastations of the church, especially in 1925 when the floor was paved with new stones (Maračić 2005, 227). Forlati also states that numerous gravestones in the church and cloister are “lost” (Forlati 1929, 281).

Burying in the monastery courtyard was confirmed by a small archaeological excavation in 1996-1997 in the area between outer wall of the sanctuary and wall towards Castropola street¹⁷. Three tombs were excavated next to the wall, on the outer north side of the sanctuary (Fig. 12, Appendix II, III). In all of them multiple burials, backfill of plaster, lime and stones were documented. Finds include nails, metal buckles, coarse pottery, bronze ring (band of wide tin with decorated ends) and a medallion with representation of crucified Jesus Christ with remains of MVUNDI inscription on one side, and on the other cross with *arma Christi* in front of which sits Mary and an unreadable inscription around (Komšo 1996-1997).

Excavation in 2001 revealed a part of a sarcophagus on the surface, on the outer side of the northeast wall of the chapter house, in front of the walled baroque portal. It was not completely excavated as this was supervision during cleaning and reconstruction of drainage canal (Zlatunić 2001) (Appendix I)¹⁸.

¹⁷ Voditelj istraživanja bio je viši kustos Darko Komšo. Podatke o istraživanju uzeli smo isključivo iz terenskog dnevnika i fotopriloga. Istraživanje je s prekidima trajalo od 17. prosinca 1996. do 18. veljače 1997.

¹⁷ Excavation leader was senior curator Darko Komšo. Excavation data is used exclusively from the field diary and photos. Excavation lasted from December 17, 1996 to February 18, 1997, with interruptions.

¹⁸ Excavation lasted from February 1 to 19, 2001, and the archaeological supervision was carried out by senior curator Romuald Zlatunić.



Sl. 12 Grobnice sa sjeverne strane apside (foto: D. Komšo).
Fig. 12 Tombs on the north side of the apse (photo by: D. Komšo).

nadzoru prilikom čišćenja i rekonstrukcije odvodnog kanala (Zlatunić 2001) (prilog I)¹⁸.

Iz dokumenata je poznato da je u vrijeme najvećeg kužnog vala, koji je zahvatio Pulu 1631. godine, lomača bila smještena u dvorištu franjevačkog samostana (Bertoša 2006, 61).

Prema knjigama umrlih, koje se za pulsku župu vode od 1625. godine, iščitava se da su se ukopi od polovice 17. st. i nadalje obavljali i na drugim grobljima oko važnijih pulskih crkava kao što su sv. Marija od Milosrđa i Katedrala (Marsetič 2009, 56). Iako u daleko manjoj mjeri, pokapanja na prostoru crkve i samostana sv. Franje trajala su do 1805. godine, kada Poluotok potpada pod kratkotrajnu francusku vladavinu (Marsetič 2009, 54, 60). Izvangradsko groblje na brežuljku Monte Ghiro otvoreno je 1846. godine (Marsetič 2013).

Teško je dati precizan odgovor zašto je u kapitularnoj dvorani pokopano više od 300 osoba. Kao što se iz gore navedenog vidi, arheološka istraživanja su skromna. Jesu li u dvije zidane grobnice bili pokopani ostaci značajnijih osoba? Ili je tako veliki broj sahranjenih povezan s kužnim valom 1631. godine? A možda je i jedno i drugo? Tek bi nam neka buduća istraživanja u okolnim prostorijama, kao i u samostanskom dvorištu, možda pomogla razjasniti nepoznanice. Osim ulaza iz hodnika klaustura, u kapitularnu dvoranu moglo se ući i sa sjeveroistočne dvorišne strane, gdje je vidljiv danas zazidan barokni portal, na mjestu starijega gotičkog. Zanimljivo je da o tako velikom broju sahranjenih osoba u kapitularnoj dvorani nisu izašli na vidjelo niti jedan pisani dokument ili zabilješka.

It is known from historical documents that, at the time of the greatest plague infestation that affected Pula in 1631, pyre was located in the courtyard of the Franciscan monastery (Bertoša 2006, 61).

According to the Register of deceased, kept from 1625 for the parish of Pula, burials from the middle of the 17th century were still carried out on other cemeteries around more important churches of Pula such as St. Mary of Mercy and Cathedral (Marsetič 2009, 56). Although to a much smaller extent, burials at the church and monastery of St. Francis continued until 1805 when the Peninsula fell under short term French government (Marsetič 2009, 54, 60). Out-of-town cemetery on Monte Ghiro hill was opened in 1846 (Marsetič 2013).

It is difficult to offer a precise answer as to why over 300 individuals were buried in the chapter house. It is clear from the presented facts that archaeological excavations were limited. Are remains of important individuals buried in the two walled tombs? Or is such a large number of buried individuals connected to the plague infestation from 1631? Could it be both? Only future excavations in the surrounding rooms and monastery's courtyards could provide an answer. Except from the cloister's halls, entrance to the chapter house was possible from the north-east courtyard side where it is visible, currently walled, baroque portal, at the site of an older gothic portal. It is interesting that there is not one written document or note about such a large number of individuals buried in the chapter house.

¹⁸ Istraživanje je trajalo od 1. do 19. veljače 2001. godine, a arheološki nadzor obavljao je viši kustos Romuald Zlatunić.

ANTROPOLOŠKA ISTRAŽIVANJA

Petra Rajić Šikanjić, Zrinka Premužić

Metode analize kosturnih ostataka

Sakupljeni ljudski kosturni ostaci detaljno su analizirani kako bi se prikupili podaci o zdravlju i bolestima stanovnika Pule koji su pokopani na prostoru franjevačkog samostana. Analiza je obuhvatila popisivanje kostiju, određivanje spola i dobi te evidentiranje patoloških promjena nastalih za života.

Pri određivanju spola i dobi korištene su objavljene antropološke metode (Buikstra i Ubelaker 1991). Za identifikaciju i dijagnozu patoloških promjena korišteni su postojeći standardi (Aufderheide i Rodríguez-Martín 2003, Mann i Hunt 2005, Ortner 2003, Roberts i Manchester 2005).

Budući da se kosturni materijal sastojao od pomiješanih ostataka više osoba, kosti su popisane po elementu kojem pripadaju. Na taj način određen je minimalni broj prisutnih osoba u analiziranom uzorku.

Pri određivanju minimalnog broja prisutnih odraslih osoba korištena je metoda koju je opisao White (White 1991). Kosturni ostaci odvojeni su po elementu i strani tijela kojoj pripadaju. U svakoj dobivenoj kategoriji provjereno je pripadaju li neke od kostiju lijeve ili desne strane istoj osobi. Ujedno je provjeravana i razlika u veličini i morfologiji pojedine kosti, kako bi se utvrdila spolna i dobna pripadnost. Najveća učestalost određenog kosturnog elementa korištena je kao minimalni broj prisutnih osoba u uzorku.

Minimalni broj osoba dječje dobi određen je prema broju prisutnih kosturnih elemenata koji pripadaju određenoj dobnoj skupini. Kod djece je takvu metodu moguće primijeniti budući da se na osnovu izoliranih kosturnih elemenata može odrediti precizno dob te na temelju toga razdvojiti ostatke koji pripadaju različitim osobama.

Analiza kosturnih ostataka

U uzorku su uočeni pomiješani ostaci više osoba različite dobi i spola. Dio materijala je bio fragmentiran. Najveći broj prisutnih elemenata pripadao je dugim kostima i kostima glave, dok su rebra i kralješci te kosti šake i stopala bili najmanje zastupljeni.

Minimalni broj osoba u cjelokupnom uzorku je 326 osoba, od toga 180 odraslih (na temelju broja prisutnih desnih bedrenih kosti) i 146 dječje dobi.

Za 69 odraslih osoba bilo je moguće odrediti spol i dob: 35 ih je muškoga, a 34 ženskoga spola. Među muškarcima je 13 (37,1%) osoba u dobi od 20 do 35

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Petra Rajić Šikanjić, Zrinka Premužić

Methods of analysis of human skeletal remains

The recovered human skeletal remains were subjected to detailed analysis in order to obtain data on health and diseases of Pula's inhabitants buried at the Franciscan monastery. The analysis included skeletal inventory, sex and age estimation as well as description of pathological changes.

Sex and age estimation was based on published anthropological methods (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1991). Identification and diagnosis of pathological changes were based on available standards (Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín 2003, Mann and Hunt 2005, Ortner 2003, Roberts and Manchester 2005).

As the skeletal material consisted of commingled remains of multiple individuals, the bones were recorded based on skeletal element. In this way, minimum number of individuals in the analysed sample was determined.

The minimum number of individuals was determined by the method described by White (White 1991). Skeletal remains were separated according to element and side. Within each category, it was checked if some of the left-side or right-side bones belong to the same individual. Also, difference in size and morphology of a particular bone was assessed, in order to estimate sex and age. The greatest frequency of a specific skeletal element was used as the minimum number of individuals in the sample.

The minimum number of juvenile individuals was determined based on the number of skeletal elements associated to a specific age group. This method is applicable for juveniles because their age can be precisely estimated in isolated skeletal elements. Consequently, remains belonging to different individuals can be separated.

Analysis of skeletal remains

Commingled remains of multiple individuals of various age and sex were observed in the sample. Part of the material was fragmented. The largest number of skeletal elements belonged to long bones and cranial bones, while ribs, vertebrae and hand and foot bones were the least represented.

The minimum number of individuals in the entire sample is 326, with 180 adults based on the number of right femora and 146 juvenile individuals.

For 69 adult individuals it was possible to estimate sex and age: 35 males and 34 females. Among males, 13 (37.1%) individuals are 20 to 35 years of age, 18 (51.4%)

godina, 18 (51,4%) osoba u dobi od 35 do 50 godina i četiri osobe (11,5%) starije od 50 godina. Žena mlađih od 35 godina je 13 (38,2%), onih između 35 i 50 godina 19 (55,9%), dok je starijih od 50 godina dvije (5,9%).

Od 146 djece, njih osam (5,5%) je fetalne dobi, devet (6,2%) je dobi oko rođenja, 49 (33,5%) je mlađe od 5 godina, 27 (18,5%) je dobi od 5 do 10 godina, 24 (16,4%) je dobi od 10 do 15 godina i 29 (19,9%) ih je između 15 i 20 godina.

Patološke promjene na kosturnim ostacima

Na analiziranom uzorku uočena su sljedeća patološka stanja: porotična hiperostoza i *cribra orbitalia*, hiperostoza čeone kosti, endokranijalne lezije, trepanacija, osteopenija, degenerativne promjene i Schmorlovi defekti, prijelom, periostitis, gubitak zubi tijekom života.

Porotična hiperostoza i cribra orbitalia

Na kostima lubanje jedne odrasle osobe neodređenoga spola prisutna je porotična hiperostoza. Na očnicama osam odraslih osoba i četvero djece uočena je *cribra orbitalia* (sl. 13). Među odraslim osobama prisutni su jedan muškarac, pet žena i dvije osobe neodređenoga spola.

Porotična hiperostoza i *cribra orbitalia* dvije su promjene koje označavaju poroznost na lubanji. Pri tome se porotična hiperostoza odnosi na poroznost praćenu zadebljanjem kostiju lubanje, dok je *cribra orbitalia* poroznost koja se javlja na gornjem rubu očnica (Lewis 2007). Poroznost nastaje kao posljedica hipertrofije koštane srži, stanjivanja vanjske koštane ploče lubanje te širenja diploe. Ove promjene, osobito u aktivnim i najizraženijim oblicima, češće se susreću kod djece nego kod odraslih osoba (Ortner 2003, Lewis 2007). Njihova pojava ne veže se uz jednu specifičnu bolest već predstavlja simptom nekoliko bolesti. Mogu nastati kao posljedica anemije u djetinjstvu (Stuart-Macadam 1985). U literaturi se navode i ostala oboljenja, točnije rahitis i skorbut te zarazne i parazitske bolesti, koje mogu dovesti do nastanka ovakvih lezija (Lewis 2007).

Riječ je o jednoj od najčešće uočenih patoloških promjena na ljudskom kosturnom materijalu iz arheološkog konteksta (Walker i sur. 2009). Učestalost porotične hiperostoze i *cribra orbitalije* često se koristi kao pokazatelj zdravstvenog statusa i životnih okolnosti pojedine zajednice. Njihova pojava upućuje na prisutnost loših higijenskih uvjeta, nepravilne prehrane i zaraznih bolesti (Walker i sur. 2009).

individuals are 35 to 50 and four (11.5%) are older than 50 years. There are 13 females younger than 35 years (38.2%), 19 of those between 35 and 50 years (55.9%), while there are two (5.9%) older than 50 years.

Out of 146 juvenile individuals, eight (5.5%) are of fetal age, nine (6.2%) are of perinatal age, 49 (33.5%) are younger than 5 years, 27 (18.5%) are aged between 5 and 10 years, 24 (16.4%) are between 10 and 15 years, while 29 (19.9%) are between 15 and 20 years.

Pathological changes in skeletal remains

The following pathological conditions were observed in the analysed sample: porotic hyperostosis and *cribra orbitalia*, *hyperostosis frontalis interna*, endocranial lesions, trepanation, osteopenia, degenerative changes and Schmorl's nodes, fracture, periostitis, antemortem tooth loss.

Porotic hyperostosis and cribra orbitalia

Porotic hyperostosis was present on cranial bones of one adult individual of undetermined sex. *Cribra orbitalia* was observed on orbital roofs of eight adult and four juvenile individuals (Fig. 13). Among adults, one male, five females and two individuals of undetermined sex were present.

Porotic hyperostosis and *cribra orbitalia* are two conditions indicating cranial porosity. While porotic hyperostosis refers to porosity accompanied by cranial bone thickening, *cribra orbitalia* is porosity appearing on orbital roofs (Lewis 2007). The porosity results from bone marrow hypertrophy, thinning of the external skull vault and enlargement of the diploë. These changes, especially in their active and most severe forms, are more often seen in children than adults (Ortner 2003, Lewis 2007). Their appearance is not associated to a specific disease, but represents a symptom of several diseases. They can be caused by childhood anaemia (Stuart-Macadam 1985). Other conditions, specifically rickets and scurvy as well as infectious and parasitic diseases, are referred to as possible causes (Lewis 2007).

These are among the most frequent pathological lesions in human skeletal material from archaeological context (Walker et al. 2009). The frequency of porotic hyperostosis and *cribra orbitalia* is often used as an indicator of the health status and life conditions of a specific community. Their appearance suggests the presence of low sanitary conditions, inadequate diet and infectious diseases (Walker et al. 2009).



Sl. 13 Cribra orbitalia na očnici (foto: P. Rajić Šikanjić).

Fig. 13 Cribra orbitalia on the orbital roof (photo by: P. Rajić Šikanjić).

Hiperostoza čeone kosti

Hiperostoza čeone kosti uočena je kod tri odrasle osobe: jedne žene, jednog muškarca i jedne osobe kojoj nije bilo moguće odrediti spol (sl. 14).

Hiperostoza čeone kosti je stanje kod kojeg dolazi do zadebljanja unutarnje površine čeone kosti. Promjene su najčešće bilateralne i mogu varirati u veličini i obliku (Waldron 2009). Zadebljanje može biti u obliku jednog ili više nepravilnih izraslina. Hiperostoza se najčešće pojavljuje kod starijih žena u postmenopauzi, a relativno je rijetka kod muškaraca (Waldron 2009).

Etiologija hiperostoze još nije u potpunosti razjašnjena, a neki od mogućih uzroka su genetsko nasljeđe, poremećaji koštanog sustava te hormonalni i metabolički poremećaji (Bebel i Golijewskaja 2015). Stanje je najčešće bez simptoma i u današnje vrijeme otkrije se tek prilikom radiološke obrade pacijenta.

Iako u modernim populacijama učestalost varira, poznato je da je u hiperostozi odnos žena i muškaraca 9:1, a najčešće se javlja između 40. i 60. godine. U arheološkim populacijama učestalost je znatno manja od modernih i iznosi između 1–4% (Barber i sur. 1997).

Endokranijalne lezije

U uzorku su kod četiri osobe uočene lezije na endokranijalnoj površini lubanje. Radi se o dva djeteta, jednom muškarcu i jednoj ženi (sl. 15).

Endokranijalne lezije pojam su koji označava skup promjena koje se javljaju na unutarnjoj strani lubanje. Najčešće se nalaze na zatiljnoj kosti, no moguće ih je pronaći i na tjemenoj i čeonoj kosti (Lewis 2007). Endokranijalne lezije češće se javljaju kod osoba dječje dobi nego kod odraslih. Također, promjene su kod djece obično više naglašene, a razlog tome je metabolizam kosti (Ortner 2003).

Etiologija ovih patoloških promjena nije u potpunosti razjašnjena. Sukladno češćoj pojavi lezija kod djece, i u

Hyperostosis frontalis interna

Hyperostosis frontalis interna was observed in three adults: one female, one male and one individual of undetermined sex (Fig. 14).

Hyperostosis frontalis interna is a condition in which thickening of the internal table of the frontal bone is present. The changes are most often bilateral and can vary in size and shape (Waldron 2009). The thickening may be in the form of one or more irregular growths. *Hyperostosis* appears most often in older women in postmenopause, while it is relatively rare in males (Waldron 2009).

The aetiology of *hyperostosis* is still unclear, with some of the possible causes being genetic factors, skeletal system disorders as well as hormonal and metabolic disorders (Bebel and Golijewskaja 2015). As the condition is generally symptomless, today it is discovered during X-ray imaging.

Although the frequency varies in modern populations, it is known that female to male ratio is 9:1, with most common occurrences between the age of 40 and 60. In archaeological populations the frequency is significantly lower and ranges between 1% and 4% (Barber et al. 1997).



Sl. 14 Hiperostoza čeone kosti (foto: P. Rajić Šikanjić).

Fig. 14 *Hyperostosis frontalis interna* (photo by: P. Rajić Šikanjić).

Endocranial lesions

Lesions on the endocranial skull surface were observed in four individuals from the sample: two juveniles, one male and one female (Fig. 15).

Endocranial lesions are a group of changes appearing on the inner surface of the skull. They are most commonly found on the occipital bone but can also be located on the parietal and frontal bones (Lewis 2007). Endocranial lesions occur more often in children than adults. Also, changes are more pronounced in children, due to the bone metabolism (Ortner 2003).

The aetiology of these pathological changes is not completely clear. In accordance with the more frequent appearance of lesions in children, in the literature the

literaturi se gotovo isključivo susreće specifična tematika pojave lezija u dječjoj dobi. Kao razlog se navodi upala ili krvarenje meningealnih krvnih žila (Lewis 2007). Upala ili krvarenje se pak povezuju s nizom oboljenja: nespecifični meningitis, specifični meningitis koji nastaje kao posljedica tuberkuloze ili kongenitalnog sifilisa, tumori, trauma ili kronični nedostatak vitamina (Lewis 2004, Schultz 2001). Pojava endokranijalnih lezija kod odraslih osoba nije u potpunosti razjašnjena. Za sada se povezuje s plućnim bolestima i tuberkulozom te skorbutom (Hershkovitz i sur. 2002, Donoghue i sur. 2009, Geber i Murphy 2012).



Sl. 15 Endokranijalne lezije (foto: P. Rajić Šikanjić).
Fig. 15 Endocranial lesions (photo by: P. Rajić Šikanjić).

Trepanacija

Na lijevoj strani čeone kosti muškarca starijeg od 50 godina prisutan je otvor u kosti nastao prilikom trepanacije (sl. 16). Otvor je ovalnog oblika i remodeliranih rubova, što svjedoči o zarašćivanju kosti i uspješno izvedenom zahvatu.

Trepanacija je medicinski zahvat na lubanji kojim se uz pomoć oštrog instrumenta uklanja manji ulomak kosti. Sama operacija uključuje rez na vlasištu, rezanje mekog tkiva i uklanjanje kosti, kako bi se došlo do membrane koja prekriva mozak (Roberts i Manchester 2005). Ovakvi zahvati prakticiraju se od prapovijesti, a najraniji opis nalazi se u Hipokratovim spisima (Ortner 2003).

Trepanacija se najčešće provodi iz dva razloga: kirurškog i simboličkog (Aufderheide i Rodríguez-Martín 2003, Ortner 2003, Roberts i Manchester 2005). Kirurške trepanacije su one koje se koriste kao odgovor na medicinski problem kao što su trauma, zaraze ili tumori. Razlozi za simboličke trepanacije mogu biti pomoć u rješavanju naizgled neobjašnjivih fizičkih stanja kao što su glavobolje, vrtoglavice ili komatozna stanja, ali se isto tako mogu koristiti u sklopu obrednih običaja pojedinih društava (proizvodnja amajlice od ljudske lubanje).

specific occurrence of childhood cases is reviewed. Inflammation and/or haemorrhage of the meningeal vessels are cited as the cause (Lewis 2007). Inflammation or haemorrhage are linked to various conditions: nonspecific meningitis, specific meningitis resulting from tuberculosis or congenital syphilis, tumours, trauma or long-term vitamin deficiency (Lewis 2004, Schultz 2001). The appearance of endocranial lesions in adults is unclear. Currently it is associated with pulmonary diseases and tuberculosis as well as scurvy (Hershkovitz et al. 2002, Donoghue et al. 2009, Geber and Murphy 2012).

Trepanation

On the left side of the frontal bone of a male older than 50 years there was a bone lesion resulting from trepanation (Fig. 16). The perforation was oval shaped with remodelled margins, indicating healing of the bone and a successful procedure.

Trepanation is a medical procedure on the skull in which a small fragment of the bone is removed using a sharp instrument or drill. The operation involves incision of the scalp, cutting through the soft tissue and removal of the bone, in order to expose the membranes covering the brain (Roberts and Manchester 2005). These procedures have been carried out since the prehistoric period, and the earliest description is provided by Hippocratic writings (Ortner 2003).

Trepanation is most commonly performed for two reasons: surgical and symbolic (Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín 2003, Ortner 2003, Roberts and Manchester 2005). Surgical trepanations are those performed as a specific response to a medical issue, such as trauma, infection or tumour. Reasons for symbolic trepanations can be either an attempt to deal with apparently unexplainable and mysterious physical conditions, such as headache, vertigo, neuralgia, and coma, or they can be performed as a part of ritual practice of specific societies (production of amulets made of human skull).

There are several methods employed in the procedure, the most common being grooving and scraping (Ortner 2003, López et al. 2011). Trepanation, as all surgical procedures, carries some risk for the patient. This was especially characteristic of the procedures carried out in the past, when anatomical knowledge as well as hygienic standards was limited. Death could have occurred either during operation or later, during postoperative recovery. Despite this, there are numerous examples of survival in the archaeological populations (Roberts and Manchester 2005).

Postoji nekoliko metoda koje se koriste pri zahvatu, a najčešće su urezivanje i struganje (Ortner 2003, López i sur. 2011). Trepanacija, kao i svaki drugi kirurški postupak, nosi određeni rizik za pacijenta. Osobito je to karakteristika postupaka koji su se provodili u prošlosti, budući da su poznavanje anatomije, kao i higijenski standardi bili ograničeni. Do smrti je moglo doći tijekom samog zahvata, ali i u postoperativnom oporavku. Unatoč tome, u arheološkim populacijama postoje brojni primjeri preživljavanja (Roberts i Manchester 2005).

Osteopenija

Na više dugih kostiju ruku (5 nadlaktičnih kostiju) i nogu odraslih osoba (1 bedrena kost) uočena je osteopenija, dok je na jednoj goljeničnoj kosti prisutna osteoporoza.

Osteopenijom i osteoporozom opisujemo smanjenu gustoću kostiju, zbog čega one postaju krhke i lomljive (Ortner 2003.). Osteopenija je stanje smanjene gustoće kostiju, dok je osteoporoza metabolička bolest koju karakterizira smanjenje koštane mase, smanjena kvaliteta kosti te samim time povećani rizik od loma (Agarwal 2008). Osteopenija vrlo često prethodi osteoporozi. Do smanjenja gustoće kosti dolazi zbog neuravnoteženosti između stvaranja i razgrađivanja koštanih stanica (Aufderheide i Rodríguez-Martín 2003). Najčešće komplikacije osteoporoze su prijelomi kralješka i vrata bedrene kosti.

Obje bolesti mogu imati dva oblika: primarni i sekundarni. Primarni oblik je onaj koji je povezan sa starijom dobi osobe, dok sekundarni u svojoj pozadini ima patologiju, traumu ili prehrambene nedostatke (Brickley i Ives 2008). Primarna osteoporoza se tako povezuje sa ženama u razdoblju postmenopauze, ali i sa starijim osobama oba spola. Kod oba se spola oko 40. godine života počinju javljati promjene koje utječu na stvaranje i razgrađivanje kosti. Kod žena u postmenopauzi dodatni čimbenik je prestanak lučenja estrogena, koji utječe na obnavljanje kosti.

Kod sekundarne osteoporoze trauma ili bolest kao i neadekvatna prehrana mogu poremetiti ravnotežu između stvaranja i razgrađivanja kosti te pridonijeti nastanku ove bolesti (Brickley i Ives 2008).

Degenerativne promjene i Schmorlovi defekti

Na većem broju zglobova dugih kostiju ruku i nogu te kralješcima odraslih osoba prisutne su degenerativne promjene (sl. 17). Uočene su promjene u rasponu od slabo izraženih do eburnirane kosti. Schmorlovi defekti uočeni su na više prsnih i slabinskih kralježaka odraslih osoba.



Sl. 16 Trepanacija na čeonj kosti (foto: P. Rajić Šikanjić).

Fig. 16 Trepanation on the frontal bone (photo by: P. Rajić Šikanjić).

Osteopenia

Osteopenia was observed on several long bones of arms (5 humeri) and legs (1 femur) of adult individuals, while osteoporosis was observed on one tibia.

Osteopenia and osteoporosis refer to low bone density causing bones to become fragile (Ortner 2003). Osteopenia is the condition of low bone density, while osteoporosis is a metabolic disease characterized by decrease in bone mass and quality resulting in increased risk of fracture (Agarwal 2008). Osteopenia often precedes osteoporosis. Decrease in bone density is caused by imbalance between the formation and destruction of bone cells (Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín 2003). The most common complications of osteoporosis are fractures of vertebrae and femoral neck.

Both conditions can have two forms: primary and secondary. The primary form is associated with advanced age, while the secondary form has trauma, pathology or dietary imbalance in its background (Brickley and Ives 2008). Therefore, primary osteoporosis is associated with post-menopausal women, but also older individuals of both sexes. In both sexes, around the age of 40, changes influencing bone formation and destruction appear. In post-menopausal women an additional factor is represented by the loss of oestrogen contributing to bone remodelling.

In secondary osteoporosis trauma or disease, as well as inadequate diet, can disturb the balance between bone formation and bone destruction and contribute to development of osteoporosis (Brickley and Ives 2008).

Degenerative changes and Schmorl's nodes

On a larger number of joint surfaces of long bones of arms and legs of adult individuals there were degenerative changes (Fig. 17). The observed changes range from slight forms to eburnated surface. Schmorl's nodes were

Degenerativne promjene i Schmorlovi defekti dijele neke uzročnike i čimbenike pojave, a to su mehanički stres i pojačana fizička aktivnost.

Degenerativne promjene na zglobovima dugih kostiju i kralješcima su grupa oboljenja povezanih s poodmaklom životnom dobi (Roberts i Manchester 2007). Riječ je o jednoj od najčešće uočenih patoloških promjena u arheološkom kontekstu (Roberts i Manchester 2007, Waldron 2012). Glavna obilježja bolesti su upala i destrukcija kosti i okolne hrskavice. Bolest se javlja u nekoliko različitih oblika: rubni osteofiti, područje nove kosti, poroznost, promjena oblika zgloba i eburnacija (Waldron 2012). Osteofiti predstavljaju blaži, a eburnacija najteži oblik oboljenja. Iako promjene mogu zahvatiti bilo koji zglob u tijelu, najčešće su zahvaćeni kuk i koljeno, budući da nose najveći dio težine tijela (Roberts i Manchester 2007). Pojava degenerativnih promjena veže se uz više uzročnika (Larsen 1997). Povećana dob, genetski čimbenici, pretilost, trauma, hormoni i prehrana samo su neki od njih. Glavni čimbenici ipak su mehanički stres i fizička aktivnost.

Schmorlov defekt je vrsta hernije intervertebralnog diska. Nastaje kada pulpozni dio diska probije hrskavicu i proširi se gore ili dolje u tijelo kralješka (Mann i Hunt 2005). Pri tome nastaje plitka lezija okrugloga ili izduženoga oblika. Schmorlovi defekti su vrlo česti, osobito na donjim prsnim i slabinskim kralješcima (Waldron 2009). Njihova pojava nije do kraja razjašnjena. Kod osoba starije životne dobi povezuju se s degenerativnim promjenama intervertebralnog diska. Kod mlađih osoba smatra se da njihov nastanak mogu potaknuti traume i zahtjevne fizičke aktivnosti, posebno u doba adolescencije (Mann i Hunt 2005).



Sl. 17 Degenerativne promjene na kralješku (foto: P. Rajić Šikanjić).
Fig. 17 Vertebral degenerative changes (photo by: P. Rajić Šikanjić).

Prijelom

Na uzorku su uočena 4 slučaja loma kosti kod odraslih osoba. Tri se nalaze na tjemenim kostima, dok je jedan

observed on several thoracic and lumbar vertebrae of adult individuals.

Degenerative changes and Schmorl's nodes share some causes and factors of occurrence, specifically mechanical stress and intensive physical activity.

Degenerative changes on joint surfaces of long bones and vertebrae are a group of diseases associated with advanced age (Roberts and Manchester 2007). These are one of the most commonly seen pathological changes in archaeological context (Roberts and Manchester 2007, Waldron 2012). The main characteristic of the condition are the inflammation and destruction of bone and surrounding cartilage. There are several forms: marginal osteophytes, new bone formation, porosity, changes in the shape of the joint and eburnation (Waldron 2012). Osteophytes represent the least severe form, while eburnation is the most severe form of this condition. Even though the changes can affect any joint in the body, the hip and knee are the most affected as they carry the largest part of body weight (Roberts and Manchester 2007). Degenerative changes are associated to various factors (Larsen 1997). Advanced age, genetic factors, obesity, trauma, hormones and diet are some of them. The main factors, however, are mechanical stress and physical activity.

Schmorl's node is a type of intervertebral disc herniation. It forms when the nucleus pulposus protrudes superiorly or inferiorly through the fibrous ring into the vertebral body (Mann and Hunt 2005). A shallow lesion of rounded or elongated shape is then created. Schmorl's nodes are very common, especially in lower thoracic and lumbar vertebrae (Waldron 2009). Their appearance is still unclear. In older individuals it is connected to degenerative changes of the intervertebral disc. In younger individuals, trauma and strenuous physical activities, especially during adolescence, are associated with their appearance (Mann and Hunt 2005).

Fracture

Four cases of bone fractures were observed in adult individuals from the sample. Three of them are on parietal bones, while one is on a rib (Fig. 18). All three cases on parietal bones are depression fractures visible as slight bone indentations not penetrating the skull. Rib fracture is present on the rib body and presented by a small bone callus.

Bone fracture results from an outer force applied to the bone that causes it complete or partial fracture. There are three main causes of fractures: acute trauma, disease or repetitive stress (Lovell 1997, Roberts and Manchester 2005). Acute trauma occurs from the application of mechanical force to healthy bone, while some diseases,

na rebru (sl. 18). Sva tri primjera na tjemenim kostima depresijske su frakture, koje se očituju po blagom udubljenju kosti koje nije probilo svod lubanje. Prijelom rebra prisutan je na tijelu kosti te vidljiv u obliku manjeg koštanog kalusa.

Prijelom ili fraktura kosti rezultat je utjecaja vanjske sile na kost, koja uzrokuje njezin potpuni ili djelomični lom. Tri su glavna uzroka lomova: akutna ozljeda, bolest i ponavljajući stres (Lovell 1997; Roberts i Manchester 2005).

Akutna ozljeda nastaje djelovanjem mehaničke sile na zdravu kost, dok neke bolesti, kao što su koštani tumori, metastaze i osteoporoza, mogu oslabiti kost i povećati njenu lomljivost. Stres fraktura posljedica je djelovanja ponavljanih ili dugotrajnih vanjskih sila na kost (Roberts i Manchester 2005).

Nedugo nakon prijeloma kost počinje zarastati, no brzina zarastanja ovisi, između ostalog, i o dobi osobe, vrsti loma te mjestu ozljede (Lovell 1997; Aufderheide i Rodríguez-Martín 2003).

Ozljede glave su često prisutne kod arheoloških populacija. Najčešće su posljedica sukoba, no mogu nastati i slučajno. Vrsta ozljede glave ovisi o smjeru, sili i vremenu koje je potrebno da ozljeda nastane, mjestu na glavi, veličini, obliku i brzini oružja ili predmeta. Na oblik ozljede mogu utjecati i individualne karakteristike lubanje, kosa i skalp. U pravilu, ozljede manje brzine obuhvaćaju veću površinu i stvaraju linearne frakture, dok se veća brzina udarca najčešće fokusira na manju površinu i stvara depresijsku frakturu (Aufderheide i Rodríguez-Martín 2003). Depresijske frakture su posljedica udarca u konveksnu površinu lubanje tvrdim predmetom (Ortner 2003). Kod depresijskih fraktura obla površina lubanje se izravnava i sila se prenosi na veću površinu. Površina oko mjesta udarca se savija prema van, a centar se udubljuje prema unutra (Roberts i Manchester 2005).

Periostitis

Slučajevi periostitisa na dugim kostima uočeni su kod više odraslih osoba i dvoje djece. Kod odraslih osoba riječ je o 2 nadlaktične kosti, 1 palčanjoj kosti, 1 lakatnoj kosti, 4 bedrene kosti, 24 goljenične kosti i 3 lisne kosti. Djeca imaju zahvaćene 2 bedrene kosti. Očito je da je većina slučajeva uočena na kostima nogu, a od toga je najveći dio na goljeničnim kostima.

Reaktivna kost karakteristika je zaraze, traume ili upale, a može se pojaviti bilo gdje na kosturu. Na dugim kostima ona se vidi kao zadebljanje tijela kosti, grube strijacije na vanjskoj površini ili novi sloj primarne, nezrele kosti. Također, može se pojaviti i u obliku jamičastih lezija ili

such as bone tumours, metastases and osteoporosis, can weaken the bone and increase its fragility. Stress fracture is a result of repetitive or long-term extrinsic forces to bone (Roberts and Manchester 2005).

Shortly after the fracture, bone starts to heal, but the rate of healing depends on, among other factors, on age as well as type and location of fracture (Lovell 1997, Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín 2003).

Cranial trauma is often present in archaeological populations. Most often they result from conflicts, but can be incidental, too. Type of cranial trauma depends on the direction, force and period necessary for its formation, location, size, shape and speed of weapon or object. Additionally, individual characteristics of the skull, hair and scalp can influence the shape of trauma. In general, slower trauma covers a larger surface and creates linear fractures, while faster trauma mostly focuses on a smaller surface and creates depression fractures (Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín 2003). Depression fractures are result of impact by a hard object on convex skull surface (Ortner 2003). In depression fractures, rounded skull surface is flattened and force is transferred to a larger surface. The surface around impact point is flexed outwards while the centre is compressed (Roberts and Manchester 2005).



Sl. 18 Prijelom rebra (foto: P. Rajić Šikanjić).

Fig. 18 Rib fracture (photo by: P. Rajić Šikanjić).

Periostitis

Cases of periostitis on long bones were observed in several adult and two juvenile individuals. In adults 2 humeri, 1 radius, 1 ulna, 4 femora, 24 tibiae and 3 fibulae were affected. Juveniles had two femora affected. It is clear that most of the cases were located on leg bones, and the majority on tibiae.

Reactive bone is a characteristic of infection, trauma or inflammation, and can appear anywhere on the skeleton. On the long bones it forms as thickening of the diaphysis, coarse striation on the outer surface or new layer of primary, woven bone. It can also appear as pitting. Occasionally the reactive change is localised

udubljenja. Ponekad je reaktivna promjena lokalizirana i ograničena samo na jednu kost. Ovisno o tome koji je dio kosti zahvaćen, možemo govoriti o periostitisu ili osteomijelitisu. Kod periostitisa zahvaćena je samo vanjska, kortikalna površina kosti. Osteomijelitis zahvaća unutrašnju spužvastu kost, a pri tome se javlja i nekrotična kost, kao i kloaka za odvod gnoja (Ortner 2003).

Periostitis se može pojaviti i na više kostiju istovremeno, a tada je često bilateralan. U većini slučajeva ne može se pripisati nekoj određenoj bolesti već se označava kao nespecifična zaraza te se često koristi kao pokazatelj opće razine zdravlja pojedine zajednice (Larsen 1997). No kod nekih bolesti lezije imaju specifične značajke ili se javljaju na određenoj kosti. U tim slučajevima možemo utvrditi o kojoj se bolesti radi (npr. tuberkuloza).

Nespecifični periostitis se najčešće pojavljuje na goljeničnoj kosti. Razlog tome je njen položaj blizu površine kože te smještaj u donjem dijelu nogu, što je čini podložnu traumi. Dodatan razlog je i slabija cirkulacija u potkoljenici, što doprinosi razvoju bakterija (Roberts i Manchester 2005).

Gubitak zubi tijekom života

Na gornjim i donjim čeljustima petnaest osoba uočen je veliki broj izgubljenih zubi za vrijeme života (sl. 19). Jednom kada zub ispadne iz svoje alveole, meko tkivo se zalječuje, a s vremenom počinje i zatvaranje prazne alveole (Roberts i Manchester 2005). Gubitak zubi tijekom života može nastati uslijed djelovanja nekoliko čimbenika: neizliječene bolesti zuba (kariozne lezije, apscesi, periodontalne bolesti), traume, istrošenosti grizne plohe zuba ili različitih kulturnih praksi (kozmetički, terapijski ili ritualni razlozi) (Hillson 1998, Freeth 2000, Waldron 2009).

Ukoliko su uzrok ispadanja dentalne bolesti, učestalost gubitka zubi važan je pokazatelj oralnog zdravlja pojedinca i populacije. Uznepredovali karijes može izazvati upalu i gubitak zahvaćenog zuba. Naslage kamena mogu dovesti do upale zubnog mesa te tako uzrokovati periodontalnu bolest i gubitak zuba (Freeth 2000). U slučajevima kada je prisutna velika istrošenost zubne plohe uslijed uništavanja cakline, zubna pulpa ostaje nezaštićena pa u nju lakše mogu prodrijeti bakterije i izazvati upalu te u konačnici ispadanje zuba (Hillson 1998).

ZAKLJUČAK

U analiziranom uzorku prisutni su pomiješani ostaci više osoba različite dobi i spola. Najveći dio prisutnih elemenata bile su duge kosti te kosti glave. Najmanje zastupljeni su bili rebra, kralješci te kosti šake i stopala.

to only one bone. Depending on the affected part of bone, the condition is referred to as periostitis or osteomyelitis. In periostitis the outer, cortical surface of bone is affected. Osteomyelitis impacts internal, trabecular bone, and necrotic bone as well as a cloaca for drainage of pus appear (Ortner 2003).

Periostitis can appear simultaneously on multiple bones, and then it is often bilateral. In most cases periostitis cannot be associated to a specific disease, but it is referred to as nonspecific infection, and is often used as an indicator of general level of health in a community (Larsen 1997). However, in certain diseases lesions have distinctive characteristics or appear on specific bones. In that cases we can determine the specific disease (e.g. tuberculosis).

Nonspecific periostitis most often appears on the tibia. The main cause is its location close to skin surface, as well as the position in the lower leg making it susceptible to trauma. An additional cause is poor circulation in the lower leg contributing to development of bacteria (Roberts and Manchester 2005).

Antemortem tooth loss

On maxillae and mandibles of 15 individuals a large number of teeth lost antemortem was observed (Fig. 19). Once a tooth falls out of its socket, soft tissue heals, and in time the empty socket remodels (Roberts and Manchester 2005). Antemortem tooth loss can be caused by several factors; untreated dental disease (cariious lesions, abscesses, periodontal diseases), trauma, occlusal wear or various cultural practices (cosmetic, therapeutic or ritual reasons) (Hillson 1998, Freeth 2000, Waldron 2009).

If the cause of tooth loss are dental diseases, frequency of tooth loss is an important indicator of oral health of an individual as well as a population. Advanced caries can cause inflammation and loss of the affected tooth.



Sl. 19. Gubitak zubi tijekom života u donjoj čeljusti (foto: P. Rajić Šikanjić)
Fig. 19. Antemortem tooth loss in the mandible (photo by: P. Rajić Šikanjić).

Minimalni broj osoba u cjelokupnom uzorku je 326 osoba, od toga 180 odraslih (na temelju broja prisutnih desnih bedrenih kosti) i 146 dječje dobi. Za 69 odraslih osoba bilo je moguće odrediti spol i dob: 35 ih je muškoga, a 34 ženskoga spola. Najviše osoba oba spola bilo je u dobi između 35 i 50 godina, dok ih je najmanje starijih od 50 godina. Od 146 djece najviše ih je mladih od 5 godina, a najmanje fetalne dobi.

Prisutnost ostataka koji pripadaju velikom broju osoba te nedostatak cjelovitih kostura svjedoči o dugotrajnom korištenju ovog prostora za pokopavanje. Prisutnost svih spolnih i dobnih kategorija djece i odraslih osoba upućuje na činjenicu da su se ovdje pokopavali svi članovi zajednice. Raspored odraslih osoba prema dobnim skupinama je očekivan, s najviše osoba srednje dobi, a najmanje onih starijih od 50 godina. Kod djece najveća smrtnost je u dobnj kategoriji do 5 godina, što je uobičajeno za arheološke populacije. U ostalim starijim dobnim kategorijama je podjednaka zastupljenost djece. Donekle iznenađuje broj djece fetalne dobi i novorođenčadi. Ovaj podatak upućuje da su i ovako mala djeca bila ravnopravni članovi zajednice te da su se pokapala na istome mjestu s ostalima.

Na analiziranom uzorku uočeno je nekoliko izoliranih patoloških stanja različitih etiologija, kao što su porotična hiperostoza i *cribra orbitalia*, hiperostoza čeone kosti, endokranijalne lezije, trepanacija, osteopenija, degenerativne promjene i Schmorlovi defekti, prijelom, periostitis, gubitak zubi tijekom života.

Dio uočenih bolesti (porotična hiperostoza i *cribra orbitalia*, endokranijalne lezije, periostitis) govori u prilog lošijoj kvaliteti života, koja je rezultat loše prehrane, neadekvatnih higijenskih uvjeta i prisutnosti zaraznih bolesti.

Veći broj uočenih degenerativnih promjena različitog intenziteta na dugim kostima i kralješcima te Schmorlove defekte teško je povezati s određenim uzrokom. Naime, promjene se nalaze na pojedinačnim kostima različitih individua, što otežava njihovu analizu. No kako se njihova pojava povezuje s pojačanom fizičkom aktivnošću i mehaničkim stresom, možemo pretpostaviti da se dio članova zajednice bavio poslovima koji su uključivali tjelesni napor. Kod dijela osoba promjene se mogu povezati i sa starijom dobi, budući da se degenerativne promjene počinju javljati već nakon 35. godine.

Prisutni slučajevi gubitka zubi tijekom života upućuju da je kod dijela zajednice prehrana bila bogata ugljikohidratima, što je moglo dovesti do patoloških promjena te gubitka zuba. Ne treba zanemariti ni lošu oralnu higijenu.

Deposits of calculus can cause gum inflammation and result in periodontal disease and tooth loss (Freeth 2000). In cases of significant dental wear caused by enamel destruction, dental pulp remains unprotected and easily accessible to bacteria that cause inflammation and ultimately tooth loss (Hillson 1998).

CONCLUSION

Commingle remains of multiple individuals of different age and sex are present in the analysed sample. The largest part of preserved elements is the long bones and cranial bones. The least represented are the ribs, vertebrae and hand and foot bones. The minimum number of individuals in the sample is 326, out of which 180 are adults based on the number of right femora, and 146 are juvenile individuals. For 69 adults it was possible to estimate sex and age: 35 are males, while 34 are females. The largest number of individuals of both sexes are aged between 35 and 50, while the least of them are older than 50. Out of 146 children, the majority is under 5 years of age, and the least of them are of foetal age.

The presence of remains belonging to a large number of individuals and the lack of complete skeletons testify to the long use of this location as a burial ground. The presence of all sex and age categories of juvenile and adult individuals indicate that all members of community were buried here. Age distribution of adult individuals is expected, with the largest number of individuals of middle age and the smallest number of those over 50 years. In children, the highest mortality is in the age category under 5 years, which is usual in archaeological populations. In other, older age categories juvenile individuals are equally represented. The number of children of foetal age and new-borns is somewhat surprising. This indicates that even the youngest children were considered equal members of society buried along everyone else.

Several isolated pathological conditions of different aetiologies were observed in the analysed sample, such as porotic hyperostosis and *cribra orbitalia*, hyperostosis frontalis interna, endocranial lesions, trepanation, osteopenia, degenerative changes and Schmorl's nodes, fracture, periostitis, antemortem tooth loss.

Some of the observed conditions (porotic hyperostosis and *cribra orbitalia*, endocranial lesions, periostitis) indicate a lower quality of life of the community, resulting from inadequate diet, poor hygiene and presence of infectious diseases.

The large number of degenerative changes of various intensity on the long bones and vertebrae as well as Schmorl's nodes are difficult to associate with a specific cause. As these changes are present on isolated bones of different individuals, their analysis is difficult. However, as their appearance is linked to intensive physical activity and

Nekoliko slučajeva hiperostoze čeone kosti i osteopenije moguće je povezati s hormonalnim promjenama kod starijeg dijela stanovništva. Sva četiri uočena prijeloma vjerojatno su nastala slučajno, kao posljedica nezgode. Slučaj trepanacije, kod kojeg se osoba uspješno oporavila od zahvata, ukazuje na znanje i vještine u tretiranju složenih bolesti.

mechanical stress, we can assume that some members of the community participated in activities involving physical engagement. In some of the individuals the changes can also be associated with advanced age, as degenerative changes begin to appear after 35 years of age.

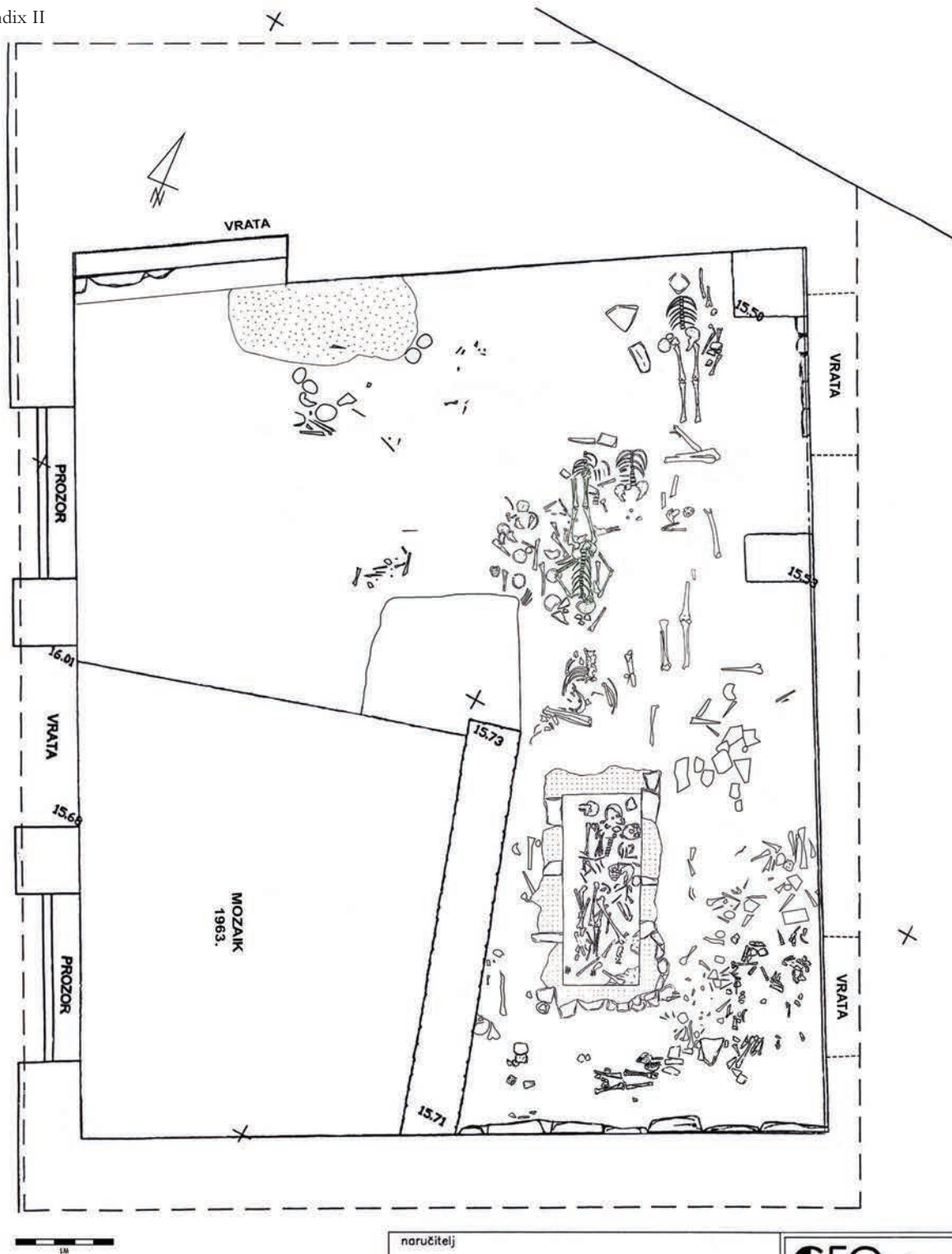
The present cases of antemortem tooth loss indicate that a part of the community had a diet rich in carbohydrates, which could have resulted in pathological changes and tooth loss. Also, inadequate oral hygiene cannot be excluded. Several cases of hyperostosis frontalis interna and osteopenia can be associated to hormonal changes in older individuals. All four observed fractures are most likely incidental, results of accidents. A case of trepanation, and the following successful recovery, indicates knowledge and skill in treatment of complicated conditions.

Prilog I
Appendix I



FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN 2011.-2014.
KAPITULARNA DVORANA
TLOCRT M 1:20
CRTALI: IVO JURJIČIĆ, ZORAN GRBIN
FRANCISCAN MONASTERY 2011-2014
CHAPTER HOUSE
GROUND PLAN 1:20
DRAWINGS BY: IVO JURJIČIĆ, ZORAN GRBIN

Prilog II
Appendix II



FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN 2011.-2014.
KAPITULARNA DVORANA
TLOCRT M 1:20
CRTALI: IVO JURJIĆ, ZORAN GRBIN
FRANCISCAN MONASTERY 2011-2014
CHAPTER HOUSE
GROUND PLAN 1:20
DRAWINGS BY: IVO JURJIĆ, ZORAN GRBIN

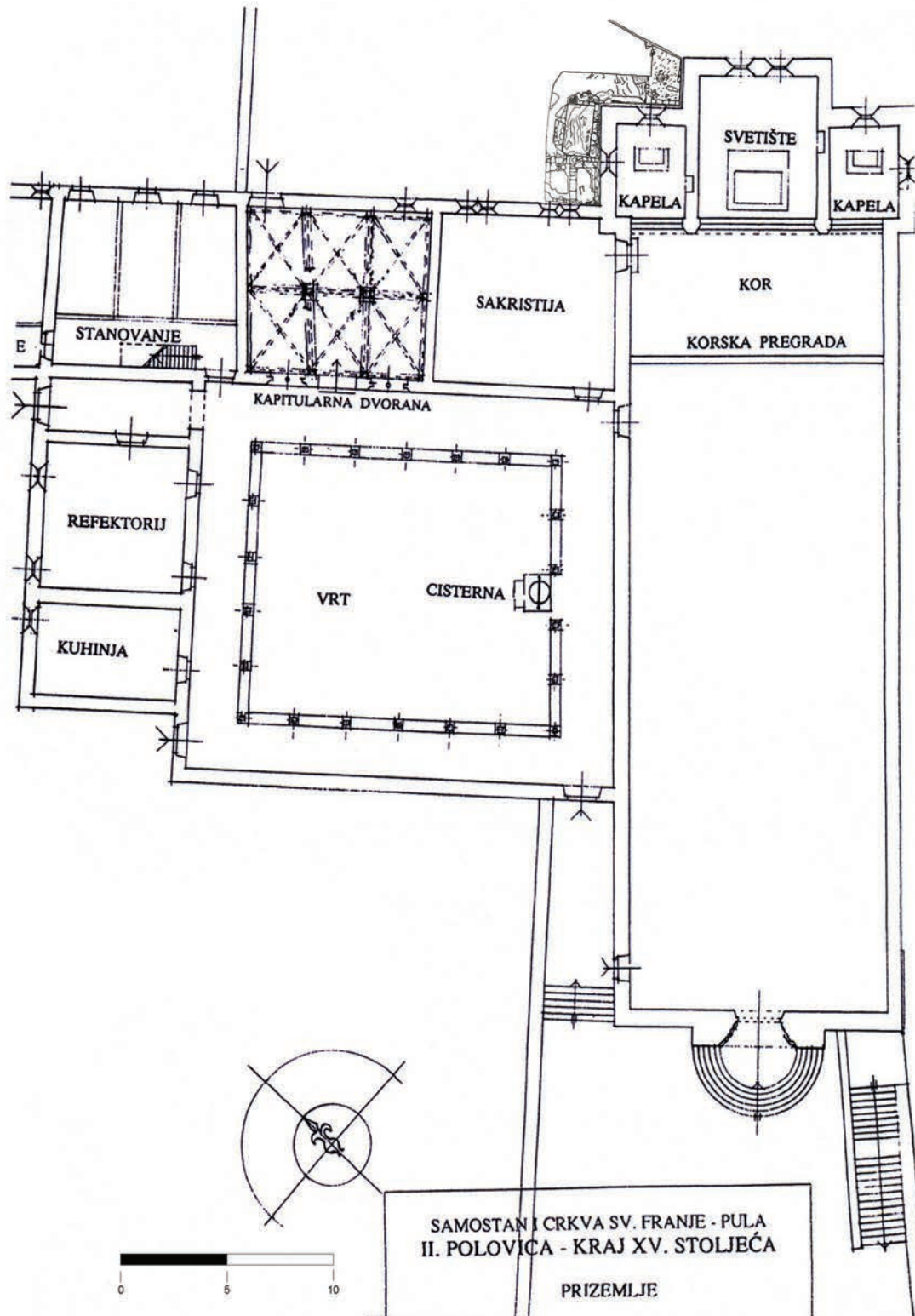
naručitelj	ARHEOLOŠKI MUZEJ PULA		GEO d.o.o BIRO Pula
sadržaj lista	FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN SNIMAK ISKOPINA		
	mjerilo 1:50	datum 11.03.2013	
	izradio Krešimir Stojkovski-Licul dipl.in		

Prilog III

(tlocrt preuzet iz Krizmanić, 1998.)

Appendix III

(ground plan taken from Krizmanić 1998)

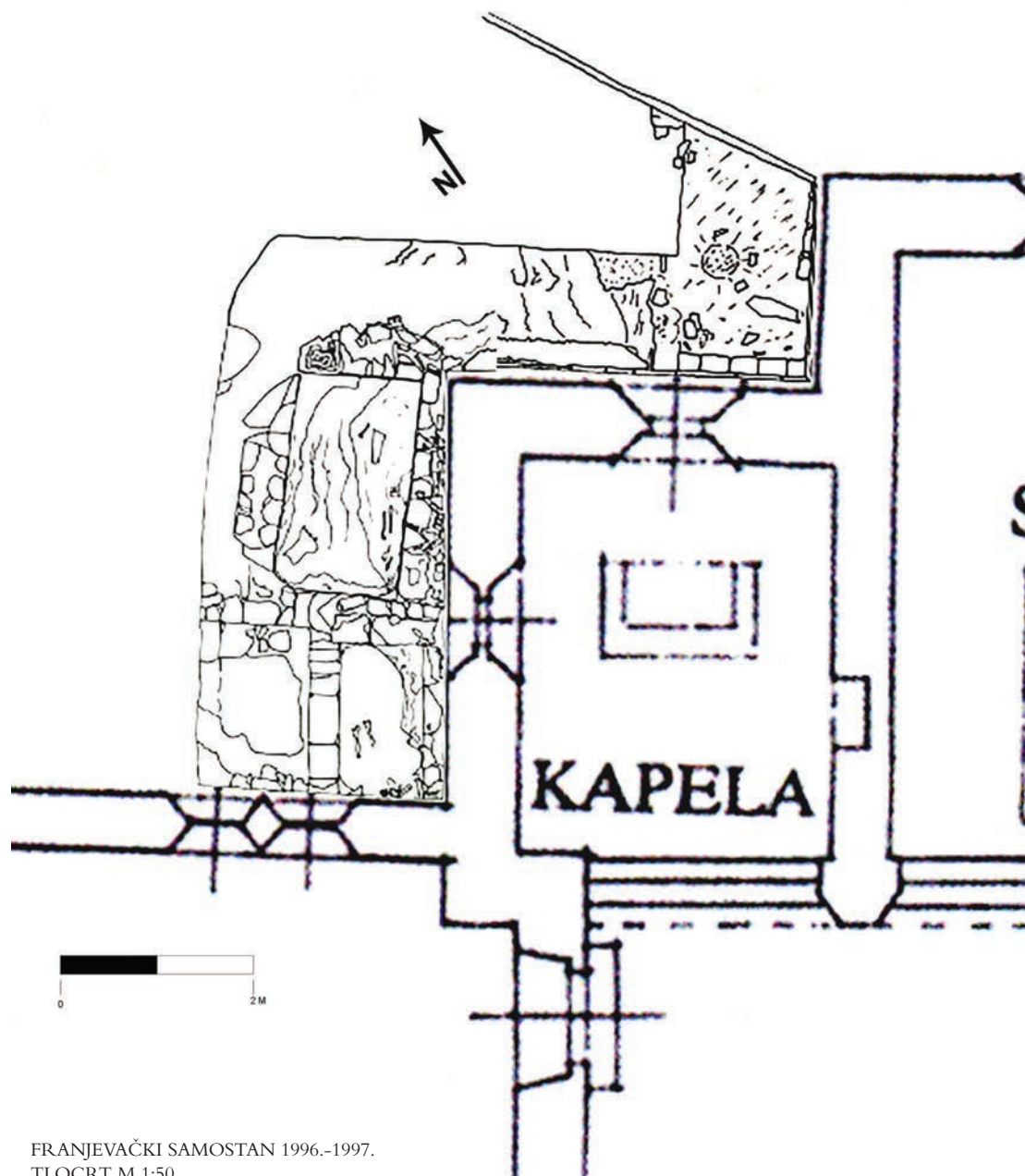


Prilog IV

(tlocrt preuzet iz Krizmanić, 1998.)

Appendix IV

(ground plan taken from Krizmanić 1998)



FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN 1996.-1997.
TLOCRT M 1:50

FRANCISCAN MONASTERY 1996-1997
GROUND PLAN 1:50

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