

**RANOSREDNJOVJEKOVNI NALAZI S LOKALITETA
BREKINJOVA KOSA
(REZULTATI ISTRAŽIVANJA 2011. I 2015. GODINE)**

**EARLY MEDIEVAL FINDS FROM THE BREKINJOVA KOSA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
(RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS IN 2011 AND 2015)**

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IZVORNI ZNANSTVENI ČLANAK, ORIGINAL SCIENTIFIC PAPER

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KLJUČNE RIJEČI:

*rani srednji vijek,
središnja Hrvatska,
kristijanizirani ukopi,
kneževski grob, ostruge,
ostružne garniture,
slavenska keramika*

Tijekom dviju sezona zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja gradine Brekinjova Kosa nedaleko od Gline, otkriveni su ostaci ranosrednjovjekovnog objekta (vjerojatno crkve) i nekropole s bogatim grobnim priložima. Među nalazima se ističe grob unutar samog objekta (grob 4) koji se prema priložima svrstava u skupinu najbogatijih ranosrednjovjekovnih grobova istraženih na području moderne hrvatske države. Osim metalnih nalaza evidentiranih u grobovima ističe se i određena količina ranosrednjovjekovne keramike pronađene u površinskim slojevima i zasebnim jamama na lokalitetu, a koja bi mogla pružiti podatke o eventualnom naselju populacije koja se ovdje pokapala. S obzirom na to da je okolica lokaliteta uglavnom arheološki neistražena, ovaj nalaz pruža važne podatke o razdoblju ranog srednjeg vijeka na predmetnom području.

KEY WORDS:

*Early Middle Ages,
Central Croatia, Chris-
tianised burials, princely
grave, spurs, spur buckle
fittings, Slavic pottery*

During the two seasons of rescue archaeological excavations at the hillfort site of Brekinjova Kosa, the remains of an Early Medieval structure (probably a church) and Early Medieval burials containing rich grave goods were recorded. The most remarkable feature is a rich burial within the structure (grave 4) whose grave goods put it among the richest Early Medieval graves so far excavated on the territory of modern-day Croatia. Apart from the finds within the graves themselves, a certain amount of Early Medieval pottery shards were recorded at the site. The area surrounding the site is mostly archaeologically unresearched and today sparsely populated, but this type of find bears witness to its importance in the Early Middle Ages.

UVOD

Arheološko nalazište Brekinjova Kosa nalazi se na području Banije, oko 67 km južno od Zagreba i oko 15 km južno od Glina, u Sisačko-moslavačkoj županiji (Sl. 1). Riječ je o brdovitom i šumom obraslom području zapadnih obronaka Trgovske Gore, a brijeg Brekinjova Kosa smješten je u uskom klancu, dubine 80 – 100 m, kroz koji protječu potoci Sivac i Bojna.¹ Do lokaliteta vodi bijela cesta Glina – Mali Obljaj – Veliki Obljaj – eksploatacijsko polje (kamenolom) Bojna duljine 17 km. Oko 1,5 km jugozapadno nalazi se naselje Bojna, do kojeg je moguće doći šumskom cestom iz područja eksploatacijskog polja ili bijelom cestom iz mjesta Veliki Obljaj.

Postojanje arheološkog nalazišta, tj. stariježeljeznodobnog gradinskog naselja, utvrđeno je terenskim pregledom koji su početkom rujna 2010. godine proveli dipl. arheol. Lazo Čučković i dipl. arheol. Zoran Čučković, djelatnici Gradskog muzeja Karlovac.² Tijekom dvije kampanje zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja (kolovoz – listopad, 2011. i svibanj – srpanj, 2015.), koje su provedene radi potencijalnog uništavanja nalazišta djelovanjem eksploatacijskog polja Bojna usječenog u zapadnu padinu brijega Brekinjova Kosa (Sl. 2), potvrđena je velika gustoća kasnobrončanodobnih i stariježeljeznodobnih naseobinskih objekata s nešto rijedim tragovima korištenja prostora u razdoblju bakrenog i ranog brončanog doba (lasinjska i kasna vučedolska kultura). Prva kampanja zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja (voditelj istraživanja: Vinko Madiraca; zamjenica voditelja: Sanja Gospodinović) zahvatila je zapadni dio vršnog platoa gradine (površina 2620 m²) te su tijekom istih radova evidentirani rijetki ukopi ranosrednjovjekovnih jama (vjerojatno otpadnih) i određena količina ulomaka

¹ L. ČUČKOVIĆ, Z. ČUČKOVIĆ, 2010, 1.

² L. ČUČKOVIĆ, Z. ČUČKOVIĆ, 2010, 1-3.

INTRODUCTION

The Archaeological site of Brekinjova Kosa is situated in the region of Banija, approximately 67 kilometres south of Zagreb and approximately 15 kilometres south of Glina in Sisak-Moslavina County (Fig. 1). This is a mountainous region of the forest-covered western slopes of Trgovska Gora, and Brekinjova Kosa hill is situated in a narrow ravine 80-100 metres deep, with the Sivac and Bojna streams running through it.¹ The site can be reached by a 17-kilometre-long gravel road connecting Glina with Mali Obljaj, Veliki Obljaj and the quarry at Bojna. The settlement of Bojna is located around 1.5 kilometres to the southwest of the site and can be accessed by a forest road from the quarry or by a gravel road from Veliki Obljaj.

The existence of the archaeological site, an Early Iron Age hillfort, was determined by a field survey conducted at the beginning of September 2010 by the archaeologists Lazo Čučković and Zoran Čučković, the curators of Karlovac Town Museum.² During two campaigns of rescue archaeological excavations (August-October 2011 and May-July 2015), conducted due to the potential destruction of the site by activities at the Bojna quarry, which is cut into the western slope of Brekinjova Kosa hill (Fig. 2), a high density of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age dwellings was confirmed with slightly sparser traces of use of the area during the Copper Age and Early Bronze Age (Lasinja Culture and late Vučedol Culture). The first rescue archaeological excavation campaign (head of the excavation: Vinko Madiraca; deputy head: Sanja Gospodinović) encompassed the western part of the hillfort's top plateau (a surface area of 2,620 m²) and produced a few Early Medieval pits (probably waste pits) along with a certain amount of Early Medieval pottery shards, thus confirming that the location was in use in this period as well.

¹ L. ČUČKOVIĆ, Z. ČUČKOVIĆ, 2010, 1.

² L. ČUČKOVIĆ, Z. ČUČKOVIĆ, 2010, 1-3.



SLIKA 1. Smještaj lokaliteta.
FIGURE 1 Location of the site.

ranosrednjovjekovnih keramičkih posuda čime je potvrđeno korištenje položaja i u razdoblju ranoga srednjeg vijeka.

Tijekom druge kampanje zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja (voditelj istraživanja: Vinko Madiraca; zamjenik voditelja: Vedran Koprivnjak) istražen je središnji dio vršnog platoa gradine (površina 2950 m²). U istoj je kampanji potvrđen izraziti značaj lokaliteta u kontekstu hrvatske arheologije ranoga srednjeg vijeka. Naime, na sjevernoj strani središnjeg dijela vršnog platoa gradine evidentirani su temelji ranosrednjovjekovnog objekta,

During the second campaign of the rescue archaeological excavations (head of the excavation: Vinko Madiraca; deputy head: Vedran Koprivnjak), the central part of the upper plateau was investigated (a surface area of 2,950 m²). It was then that the site's exceptional significance in the context of Croatian Early Medieval archaeology was established, as the foundations of an Early Medieval structure, possibly a church or a memorial church, were recorded to the north of the central part of the hillfort's upper plateau. This structure points to the first Early Medieval horizon of Christian burials on the



SLIKA 2. Položaj lokaliteta Brekinjova Kosa na vrhu kamenoloma (Google Earth).
FIGURE 2 Position of the archaeological site of Brekinjova Kosa at the top of the quarry (Google Earth).

moguće crkve ili memorije vezane uz prvi ranosrednjovjekovni kristijanizirani horizont ukapanja na području današnje Hrvatske te Bosne i Hercegovine, tj. na prostoru koji pripada nekadašnjim rimskim provincijama Dalmaciji i Panoniji. Unutar i uokolo objekta istraženo je 11 kosturnih ukopa od kojih oni udaljeniji od objekta prikazuju karakterističan raspored ranosrednjovjekovnog groblja na redove 8. – 9. st., dok je dio grobova orijentiran u odnosu na objekt. Poseban značaj s aspekta arheologije, a zasigurno i historiografije, predstavlja bogati grobni ukop smješten uz unutrašnje lice južnog zida ranosrednjovjekovnog objekta. S obzirom na njegov položaj unutar objekta te, prije svega, luksuzni grobni inventar, ovaj se grob s potpunim pravom može nazvati kneževskim. Ovaj će nalaz zasigurno otvoriti prostor daljnjim arheološkim i historiografskim pretpostavkama jer je vremenski vezan uz razdoblje neposredno prije i nakon sukoba Karla Velikog s Avarima u Panoniji, koji započinju 791. godine. Ti ratovi traju do potkraj 8. st., kada je vojnim pohodima 795. – 796. godine osvojena čitava Transdanubija i srušen Drugi avarski kaganat. Ukapanje pokojnika s izrazito luksuznim grobnim inventarom karolinških stilskih karakteristika u trenutku naglih vojno-političkih previranja na navedenom području neminovno sa sobom nameće i pitanje identiteta pokojnika, što predstavlja svojevrsan znanstveni izazov u smislu daljnjih historiografskih i arheoloških proučavanja. Također, u kontekstu ovako bogatog nalaza potrebno je spomenuti podatak da se lokalitet Brekinjova Kosa nalazi oko 12 km jugoistočno od današnjeg Topuskog, uz kojeg se pretpostavlja da se veže antički toponim *Ad Fines*. Isti je toponim vezan uz smještaj antičke rimske prometnice koja od Siscije (Sisak) vodi prema Seniji (Senj) kroz kolapijansko i japodsko područje prolazeći kroz mjesta poput Romula, *Ad Fines* i *Quadrata* prije ulaska u zemlju Japoda.³ Ovi gradovi uglavnom nisu

territories of present-day Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e. territory which belonged to the former Roman provinces of Dalmatia and Pannonia. Within and around the structure, eleven inhumation burials were investigated. Those further from the structure display a classic distribution seen in Early Medieval row cemeteries, while several graves follow the orientation of the structure itself. However, the most significant find from the point of view of present-day Croatian archaeology and historiography is the rich burial positioned along the inner face of the southern wall of the Early Medieval structure. Taking into consideration its position within the structure and, above all, the luxury grave goods present, this can be rightfully called a princely burial. This find will definitely allow for further archaeological and historiographic hypotheses, since its dating links it to the period just prior to and following the conflicts between Charlemagne and the Avars, which started in 791 and lasted until the end of the 8th century, when in the military campaigns of 795-796 the entire Transdanubian region was seized and the Second Avar Khaganate overthrown. The interment of an individual with exceptionally luxurious grave goods in times of military and political upheaval in the said area inevitably raises the question of the deceased's identity, which is in itself a sort of a historiographic scientific challenge. Likewise, in the light of such an important find, it is necessary to mention that the site of Brekinjova Kosa is located approximately 12 kilometres southeast of present-day Topusko, which is presumed to be the location of the Roman toponym *Ad Fines*. The same toponym is linked to the Roman road which led from Siscia to Senia, crossing the territories of the Colapijani and the Iapodes, and passing towns such as *Romula*, *Ad Fines* and *Quadrata* prior to entering the land of the Iapodes.³ The locations of these towns have not yet been precisely ascertained. However, it is with some certainty that Topusko is considered to have been the location

³ A. DURMAN, 1992, 124.

³ A. DURMAN, 1992, 124.

ubicirani, jedino se za *Ad Fines* pretpostavlja da se nalazio na području Topuskog. To je i najzanimljivije jer toponim *Ad Fines* možda označava graničnu liniju koja je tekla južno od rijeke Kupe po blagim brežuljcima usred kojih se danas nalazi lokalitet Brekinjova Kosa. Potencijalno ubiciranje granice rimskih provincija Dalmacije i Panonije na poziciji Topuskog i Brekinjove Kose prelazi okvire ovog rada i uključuje mnogo širi multidisciplinarni znanstveni pristup, ali je u kontekstu opisa nalaza s Brekinjove Kose potrebno uzeti u obzir smještaj nalazišta u blizini rimske ceste. Dosad utvrđena rasprostranjenost karolinških nalaza na području Liburnije i Dalmacije jasno ukazuje da su nosioci karolinške ratničke opreme u potpunosti kontrolirali prostor s kojega ovi nalazi potječu. Pri tome su se koristili prapovijesnim (gradine) i kasnoantičkim utvrdama s kojih su nadzirali (antičke) cestovne komunikacije. Primjerice, karolinški nalazi u Stranču, Brušanima, Prozoru kod Otočca i Glibodolu ubicirani su uz prometne pravce koji su se iz unutrašnjosti Like vezali na pravac Trsat (*Tarsatica*) – Senj (*Senia*) – Karlobag (*Vegia* ili *Bigi*), a koji se dalje račvao prema jugu preko Nadina (*Nedinum*), Škabrnje, Galovca prema Zadru (*Iader*) te istoku preko Aserije, Bribira (*Varvaria*), Skradina (*Scardona*), Salone (*Salona*), Trilja (*Tilurium*), Runovića (*Novae*), Ljubuškog (*Bigeste*) i Čapljine do Stoca. Na magistranu cestu *Aquileia – Salona*, pored današnjeg Korlata, spajala se srednjovjekovna cesta *Via magna*. Uz ovu cestu, na dominantnim točkama, od Nina (*Aenona*), Kašića, Biljana Donjih, Podgrađa (*Asseria*), Ostrovice do Knina, rasprostiru se karolinški nalazi. Na isti se način mogu pratiti cestovni pravci od Knina, Promine (*Promona*), Gradca kod Drniša, Muća (*Andetrium*) do Solina (*Salona*) kao i pravci Knin – Vrlika – Bitelić – Bajagić – Trilj ili Knin – Strmica – Bosansko Grahovo (*Salvia*) – Rujani – Livno – Rešetarica – Vir – Posušje – Mostar.⁴ Također, značajan arheološki

of *Ad Fines*. What is interesting is that the toponym *Ad Fines* potentially denotes a provincial border that ran south of the River Kupa and across the gentle hills in the midst of which the site of Brekinjova Kosa is situated. Determining that the border of the Roman provinces of Dalmatia and Pannonia was located at Topusko and Brekinjova Kosa would be beyond the scope of this paper and would necessarily involve a much wider interdisciplinary scientific approach. However, in the context of describing the finds from Brekinjova Kosa, it is necessary to take into consideration that the site is situated in the vicinity of the aforementioned Roman road. The thus-far established distribution of Carolingian finds on the territory of Liburnia and Dalmatia clearly indicates that those wearing Carolingian warrior equipment enjoyed complete control of the area that the finds are from. In doing this, they used prehistoric hillforts and Late Roman forts to oversee (Roman) communications. For instance, the sites of Carolingian finds excavated at Stranče, Brušani, Prozor near Otočac, and Glibodol are located on communication routes leading from inland Lika and joining the route connecting Trsat (*Tarsatica*), Senj (*Senia*) and Karlobag (*Vegia* or *Bigi*), which branches off into a southern route (Nadin (*Nedinum*), Škabrnja, Galovac and Zadar (*Iadera*)), and an eastern one (Podgrađe (*Asseria*), Bribir (*Varvaria*), Skradin (*Scardona*), Salona (*Salona*), Trilj (*Tilurium*), Runović (*Novae*), Ljubuški (*Bigeste*), Čapljina and Stolac). Near present-day Korlat, a Medieval road, the *Via magna*, joined the Roman main road connecting Aquileia and Salona. There has been a wide range of Carolingian finds in prominent positions along the Medieval road, all the way from Nin (*Aenona*), across Kašić, Biljane Donje, Podgrađe (*Asseria*) and Ostrovica, to Knin. The same can be said about the route leading from Knin through Promina (*Promona*), Gradac near Drniš, and Muć (*Andetrium*) to Solin (*Salona*), the one leading from Knin through Vrlika, Bitelić and Bajagić to Trilj, or the one leading from Knin through Strmica, Bosansko Grahovo (*Salvia*), Rujani, Livno, Rešetarica, Vir

⁴ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, 137.

lokalitet Majka Božja Gorska u Loboru s kasnoantičkom utvrdom i naseljem na kojem je 2003. godine utvrđeno postojanje ostataka ranosrednjovjekovne crkve karolinških stilskih karakteristika, smješten je uz komunikaciju koja je spajala Ptuj (*Poetovio*) i Sisak (*Siscia*).⁵

U kontekstu specifičnog arheološkog proučavanja razdoblja ranog srednjeg vijeka Hrvatske potrebno je istaknuti da značaj nalaza na Brekinjovoj Kosi daleko nadilazi lokalne granice zahvaljujući prvenstveno luksuznom inventaru unutar grobova. To ističemo stoga jer su danas arheološkoj znanosti dostupne različite metode moderne znanosti poglavito u smislu datacijskih i osteoloških analiza te metodološki standardizirana stratigrafska metoda arheološkog iskapanja i dokumentiranja. Stoga bi dosadašnji i budući arheološki podaci s Brekinjove Kose mogli biti od velike pomoći u smislu preciznijih interpretacija rezultata arheoloških istraživanja značajnih hrvatskih ranosrednjovjekovnih nalazišta kakvo je primjerice Crkvina u Biskupiji kod Knina čiji su luksuzni grobni ukopi istraživani 1892. godine tijekom amaterskih arheoloških iskopavanja fra Luje Maruna.⁶ Zahvaljujući razmjernoj neistraženosti područja današnje Banije i Korduna, nalaz na Brekinjovoj Kosi predstavlja iznenađujuću pojavu. Međutim, u korelaciji s ovim nalazom, uputno je pretpostaviti da isti ne predstavlja izoliranu pojavu na navedenom području poglavito s obzirom na postojanje brojnih prapovijesnih gradinskih naselja s povoljnim obrambenim i naseobinskim mogućnostima. Primjer lokaliteta koji ukazuje na isti princip naseljavanja jest kasnobrončanodobno i željeznodobno gradinsko naselje Kiringrad, smješteno na udaljenosti od oko 23 km zračne linije sjeverozapadno od nalazišta Brekinjova Kosa, u blizini Vrginmosta. Na tom su lokalitetu 2006. godine evidentirani pravokutni grobni ukopi uklesani u stjenovitoj

and Posušje to Mostar.⁴ Likewise, the important archaeological site of Our Lady of the Mountain (Majka Božja Gorska) in Lobor, comprising a Late Roman fort and a settlement in which the remains of an Early Medieval church displaying Carolingian characteristics were discovered in 2003, is situated by the road connecting Ptuj (*Poetovio*) and Sisak (*Siscia*).⁵

It is necessary to point out that from the point of view of archaeological research into the Early Middle Ages in Croatia, the significance of the finds from Brekinjova Kosa goes far beyond local boundaries, which is primarily due to the luxurious grave goods. It should also be stressed, since nowadays many different scientific methods are at the disposal of archaeology, such as radiocarbon dating, osteological, dendrochronological and other analyses, along with the standardised archaeological stratigraphic method of excavation and documenting. This is why past and future archaeological records from Brekinjova Kosa could be very helpful in terms of a more precise interpretation of results of archaeological excavations from other significant Croatian Early Medieval sites, such as Crkvina in Biskupija near Knin, where amateur archaeological digs by the Franciscan Lujko Marun in 1892 yielded burials with luxury grave goods.⁶ Due to the relative lack of archaeological research in the modern-day regions of Banija and Kordun, the find at Brekinjova Kosa is quite surprising. On the other hand, it would be advisable to assume that this is not an isolated occurrence, especially since numerous other hillforts, well suited for settlement and with excellent defensive characteristics, are known in the region. The Late Bronze Age and Iron Age hillfort of Kiringrad, situated about 23 kilometres northwest of Brekinjova Kosa, near Vrginmost, is an example of a site that shows the same settlement principles. During the excavation of Kiringrad in 2006, a number of rectangular rock-cut graves were re-

⁵ K. FILIPEC, 2010, 52.

⁶ M. PETRINEC, 2006, 21.

⁴ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, 137.

⁵ K. FILIPEC, 2010, 52.

⁶ M. PETRINEC, 2006, 21.

podlozi, što konstruktivno odgovara načinu pokapanja na Brekinjovoj Kosi, a kao slučajna nalaz pronađena je i naroskana zlatna naušnica⁷ kakve se datiraju u razdoblje od posljednje četvrtine 12. do druge polovice 13. st.⁸

ARHITEKTURA

Ranosrednjovjekovni objekt zatečen je u stanju slabe očuvanosti, što je zasigurno posljedica erozije, tj. pada razine terena od zapada prema istoku. Ostaci su očuvani u visini dva temeljna reda kamena koji su ukopani u teren, tj. u vršni i danas razmravljeni dio žive stijene. Upravo je ukapanje temelja objekta u teren donekle očuvalo danas vidljive ostatke. Posebice je stradao istočni dio objekta koji je smješten na poziciji naglog pada terena u smjeru istoka te stoga nije moguće jasno utvrditi je li objekt imao apsidu (Sl. 3).

Upravo je ovaj dio objekta ključan za razumijevanje njegove funkcije jer bi postojanje apside potvrdilo da je riječ o crkvi. Grobovi, koji svojom orijentacijom i pozicijom u odnosu na zidove definitivno ukazuju da su s objektom i povezani a nalaze se unutar i uokolo objekta, u svakom slučaju daju naslutiti da je riječ o objektu sakralne i/ili grobne namjene. Tlocrtno promatrano, najbolje je očuvan južni zid koji je očuvan u duljini od 11,6 m i širini između 0,80 i 0,90 m. Varijacije u širini zida posljedica su lošeg zidanja i nestabilne posteljice za postavljanje temelja koja je ukopana u vršni, mekši dio žive stijene, a koji se s vremenom statički destabilizirao i razmrvio. Sjeverni zid očuvan je u duljini od 6,25 m i širini također između 0,80 i 0,90 m. U potpunosti nedostaje zapadni, kraći zid objekta koji se nalazio na višem dijelu terena te je nemoguće rekonstruirati dimenzije objekta u osi istok-zapad. Razmak između sjevernog i južnog zida iznosi 6,8 m, što znači da je poprečni

corded that constructively match the burials at Brekinjova Kosa, along with an unstratified find of a plaited gold earring,⁷ which has been dated from the final quarter of the 12th up to the second half of the 13th century.⁸

STRUCTURES

The Early Medieval walled structure was found in poor condition, which is certainly due to erosion and the configuration of the terrain, which drops from west to east. Only two bottom layers of stone were preserved, making up the foundations, which had been dug into the ground, i.e. into the top and now crumbled part of the bedrock. This is the reason why the foundations were only preserved up to a certain point. The eastern part of the building had suffered the most extensive damage, since the terrain suddenly drops to the east, which is why it is impossible to clearly determine whether the building had an apse (Fig. 3).

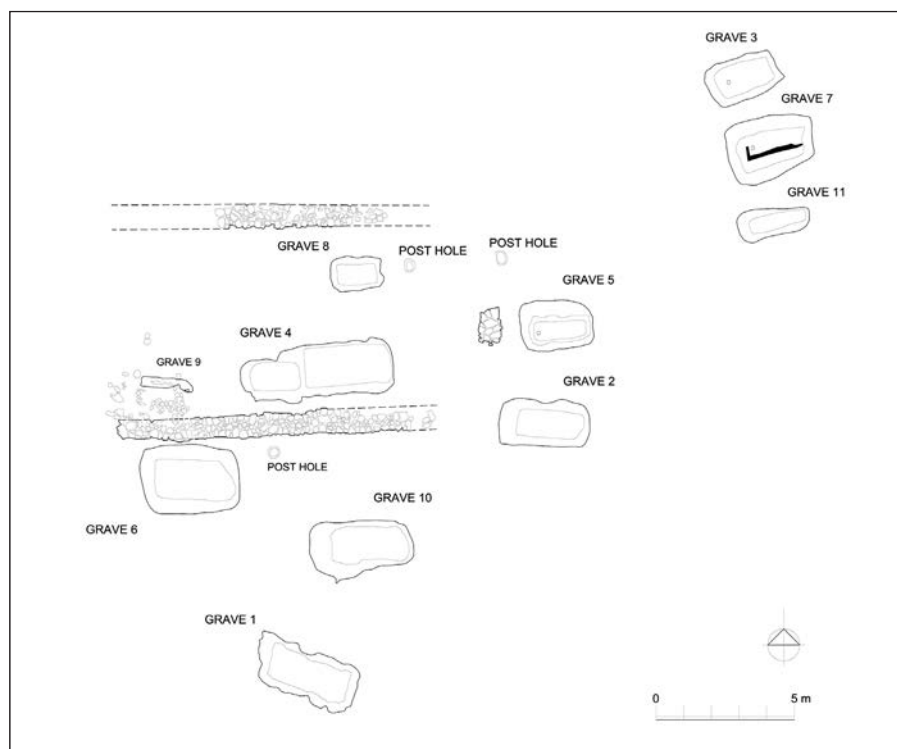
It is precisely this part of the structure that is the key to understanding its function, as the presence of an apse would confirm that it was indeed a church. Within the structure and surrounding it, there are graves whose orientation and positioning along the structure's walls definitely show a connection between the graves and the structure, and in any case indicate that its purpose was sacral and/or sepulchral. Looking at the ground plan, it can be seen that the southern wall, measuring 11.6 metres in length and between 0.8 and 0.9 metres in width, is best preserved. The variation in the wall's width is the result of poor masonry and an unstable bed for laying foundations. These were dug into the soft tip of the bedrock, which destabilised structurally and crumbled over the course of time. The preserved length of the northern wall is 6.25 metres and its width also varies between 0.8 and 0.9 metres. The short western

⁷ L. ČUČKOVIĆ, 2006, 190-191.

⁸ V. SOKOL, 2006, 289.

⁷ L. ČUČKOVIĆ, 2006, 190-191.

⁸ V. SOKOL, 2006, 289.



SLIKA 3. *Tlocrt objekta i srednjovjekovne nekropole (izradili: V. Madiraca i V. Koprivnjak).*

FIGURE 3 *Plan of the walled structure and the Medieval necropolis (drawing: V. Madiraca and V. Koprivnjak).*

zid na zapadu, koji nije sačuvan, trebao biti dugačak oko 8,5 m u poziciji vanjskog lica. Posljednji očuvani zid, orijentacije sjever-jug, nalazi se na istoku s manjim odmakom od osi objekta u smjeru juga, a očuvan je u duljini od svega 1,42 m i širini između 0,80 i 0,90 m. I na ovom je mjestu riječ o temeljnom zidu u potpunosti ukopanom u teren. Dimenzije ukopa pritom u potpunosti odgovaraju dimenzijama postojećeg zida. Kako se ukop ne produžuje u smjeru sjevera ili juga izvan pružanja zida, moguće je pretpostaviti da je zapravo riječ o izvornoj duljini zida. Također, smještaj zida približno u osi objekta pod pravim kutem u odnosu na dulje zidove smjera istok-zapad sugerira moguće pružanje istočnog zida pravokutne apside, ukoliko je ista postojala. Vezivo, širina i način zidanja definitivno ukazuju da je riječ o istovremenoj gradnji svih zidova, tj. da svi zidovi pripadaju istom objektu. Dva groba (grob 2, južnije i grob 5, sjevernije) orijentacije istok-zapad nalaze se točno uz realnu (grob 5) i virtualnu (grob 2) liniju pružanja vanjskog istočnog lica istočnog zida te sugeriraju da je riječ upravo o istočnoj granici objekta, ali pritom ne ukazuju

wall, which was situated on the higher part of the site, is completely missing, which is why it is impossible to reconstruct the proportions of the structure along the east-west axis. The distance between the inner faces of the northern and southern walls is 6.8 metres, which means that the missing transverse western wall should have been 8.5 metres long along its outer face. The last surviving piece is the 1.42-metre-long and 0.80-to-0.90-metre-wide fragment of the north-south oriented wall which is located on the eastern side of the structure, slightly south of the axis. This is also the foundation of a wall completely dug into the ground, with the dimensions of the trench corresponding to those of the wall fragment itself. Since the trench does not continue towards the north or south beyond the edges of the wall, it may be assumed that this was the original length of the wall. As the wall is situated almost on the structure's axis, and perpendicular to the longer walls running in an east-west direction, this could be the eastern wall of a rectangular apse, if one ever existed. The mortar, the width of the walls, and the building technique used definitely lead to the conclusion that the walls were construct-

na rješanje pitanja postojanja ili nepostojanja apside na istoku. Kako je objekt na temelju grobnih priloga u grobu 4, smještenom u južnom dijelu objekta, okvirno datiran u razdoblje kraja 8. i prve polovice 9. st., postojanje apside pravokutnog tlocrta moguće je pretpostaviti. Također, moguće je da apsida nije postojala već je istočni zid ustvari ostatak dužeg zida koji je zatvarao istočnu stranu objekta. Kako nisu evidentirani nikakvi tragovi kamene arhitekture iznad razine temeljnih zidova pretpostavljeno je da je postojala drvena nadzemna konstrukcija, ali njezini tragovi nisu zabilježeni. Potrebno je naglasiti da je između zidova evidentiran nivelacijski sloj, koji je zabilježen u većoj dubini na krajnjem istočnom dijelu objekta, u skladu sa znatnim padom terena prisutnim na ovom dijelu, dok pozicija vrata nije utvrđena što potvrđuje da je objekt evidentiran u razini temeljnog dijela zidova. Analizu žbuke iz istočnog, kraćeg zida proveo je laboratorij ustanove *Centar za istraživanje materijala Istarske županije METRIS*. Ispitana žbuka sačinjena je od primjesa sličnih dimenzija što upućuje na to da je izrađena odabirom određenog materijala (zemlje, usitnjenog kamena, itd.) koji je pomiješan s vrlo malom količinom vapnenog veziva, a što je rezultiralo žbukom slabije kvalitete. Razlog odabira spomenutih materijala i njihovih omjera za izradu opisane žbuke valja potražiti, osim u vremenskom kontekstu njezinog nastajanja i porijeklu majstora graditelja, i u okolišnom kontekstu, odnosno u dostupnosti prirodno prisutnih materijala i njihovih karakteristika u području u kojem se gradnja odvijala. Temelji objekta zidani su lomljenim kamenom lokalnog podrijetla (dijabaz).

Ukoliko je pretpostavka o postojanju pravokutne apside opravdana, paralele je moguće potražiti u primjerima ranosrednjovjekovnih sakralnih objekata jednostavnog pravokutnog tlocrta s pravokutnom apsidom na širem području Moravske, Donje Panonije i Dalmacije. Primjeri se nalaze na lokalitetima Mikulčice

ed at the same time and that they belong to the same structure. The two east-west oriented graves (grave 2 to the south and grave 5 to the north) are positioned along the real (grave 5) and virtual (grave 2) alignment of the outer face of the eastern wall, which suggests that this is the structure's eastern boundary. However, this still does not resolve the issue of whether there was an apse on the eastern side. Since the structure has loosely been dated to the period at the end of the 8th and the first half of the 9th century, based on the grave goods from grave 4 situated in the southern part of the structure, it is possible to assume the existence of a rectangular apse. It is also possible that the apse never existed and that the preserved eastern wall is what remains of a longer wall which closed the structure in the east. No traces of stone masonry were found above the foundation level, which means a wooden construction above ground is assumed. However, no traces of it have been recorded. It should be emphasised that a levelling stratum was recorded between the walls, thicker on the far eastern side of the structure, consistent with the significant drop of terrain in this area, while the position of the entrance was not ascertained. This confirms the recording of the structure at the foundation level. Analysis of the mortar from the eastern wall was carried out by the Research Centre for Materials of the Region of Istria (METRIS). The analysis revealed that the mortar was composed of an aggregate of similar proportions, which means that it was made using certain materials (soil, stone chips, etc.) and mixed with a very small amount of lime binder, which resulted in poor quality mortar. The choice of the said materials and their ratios in the preparation of the mortar is not entirely due to the period in which it was made and the master builder's origins but also to the environment, i.e. the availability of naturally occurring materials in the area and their characteristics. For the construction of the foundations, locally acquired undressed broken stone called diabase was used.

If the assumption about the existence of the

(dvije crkve)⁹, Kopčany (crkva sv. Margarete Antiohijske)¹⁰, Modrá u Velehradu (crkva *Na Dílech u Božih sine*)¹¹ u Moravskoj (Češka) i na lokalitetu Zalaszabar-Borjúállás-sziget (plemički dvor s crkvom) u zapadnoj Mađarskoj¹². Relativno su brojni primjeri crkava navedenog tlocrta u Dalmaciji (Hrvatska), a riječ je o sv. Pelegrinu u Savru na Dugom otoku, crkvi „Kod gradskih vrata“ u Zadru, sv. Blažu i sv. Mihovilu u Komiži na Visu, sv. Jurju na Putalju i sv. Jurju u Žestinju.¹³ U istom kontekstu značajnu paralelu predstavlja već spomenuta ranosrednjovjekovna crkva na lokalitetu Majka Božja Gorska u Loboru.¹⁴

NEKROPOLA

Na lokalitetu Brekinjova Kosa prepoznato je 11 ranosrednjovjekovnih grobnih cjelina koncentriranih na sjeveroistočnom rubu lokaliteta. Grobovi se nalaze unutar i uokolo ostataka zidova pretpostavljenog srednjovjekovnog objekta te na sjeveroistočnoj padini glavice brda. Svi su pokojnici ukopani u rake smjera istok-zapad. Nekoliko grobova odstupa od toga pravila. Grobovi nisu vidljivo obilježavani ili obloženi kamenim pločama, a sadrže rijetke nalaze i indikatore postojanja drvene grobne arhitekture.

Grobovi se prema mjestu ukapanja mogu podijeliti na: grobove unutar objekta (grob 4, 8 i 9), grobove na vršnom platou (grob 1, 6 i 10) i grobove na sjeveroistočnoj padini (grob 2, 3, 5, 7 i 11). Grobovi unutar objekta orijentirani su vrlo pravilno i u potpunosti slijede orijentaciju samog objekta. Iako je prepoznat kao grobna cjelina, grob 9 sačinjavaju isključivo ljudski ostaci, tj. nekoliko ulomaka

rectangular apse is correct, analogies could be searched for in examples of Early Medieval sacral structures with a simple rectangular ground plan and a rectangular apse, such as those found in the wider area of Medieval Moravia, and the former Roman provinces of *Pannonia Inferior* and *Dalmatia*. Examples can be found at the site of Mikulčice (two churches),⁹ Kopčany (Church of Saint Margaret of Antioch),¹⁰ Modrá in Velehrad (*Na Dílech u Božih sine* Church)¹¹ in Moravia (the part which is located in the modern-day Czech Republic) and Zalaszabar-Borjúállás-Sziget (a fortified nobleman's court with a church) in western Hungary.¹² There are relatively numerous examples of churches with the same layout in Dalmatia (Croatia), such as St. Pelegrin's in Savro on the island of Dugi otok, the Church "At the City Gate" in Zadar, St. Blaise and St. Michael's in Komiža on the island of Vis, St. George's at Putalj and St. George's in Žestinje.¹³ In this context, the Early Medieval Church of Our Lady of the Mountain (Majka Božja Gorska) in Lobor should be mentioned once again, as it represents a significant parallel.¹⁴

NECROPOLIS

In the campaign of 2015 at Brekinjova Kosa, 11 Early Medieval grave features were recognised, concentrated on the northeastern edge of the site. The graves are located inside and surrounding the remains of the walls of the presumed Medieval structure and on the southeastern slope of the hill summit. The dead were buried in east-west oriented grave pits but with a few exceptions. The graves were not visibly marked or lined with stone slabs, contained few finds, and had some indications of a wooden

⁹ L. POLÁČEK, 2014, 93, fig. 2.

¹⁰ H. CHORVATOVA, 2012, 257; L. POLÁČEK, 2014, 93.

¹¹ L. POLÁČEK, 2014, 93; L. GALUŠKA, 2014, 191, fig. 6.

¹² B. M. SZÓKE, 2007, 424, fig. 8.

¹³ T. MARASOVIĆ, 1978, AD I. B. – 3, AD I. B. – 1, DODATAK – 16, 21, 23, 24.

¹⁴ K. FILIPEC, 2010, fig. 21.

⁹ L. POLÁČEK, 2014, 93, fig. 2.

¹⁰ H. CHORVATOVA, 2012, 257; L. POLÁČEK, 2014, 93.

¹¹ L. POLÁČEK, 2014, 93; L. GALUŠKA, 2014, 191, fig. 6.

¹² B. M. SZÓKE, 2007, 424, fig. 8.

¹³ T. MARASOVIĆ, 1978, AD I. B. – 3, AD I. B. – 1, DODATAK – 16, 21, 23, 24.

¹⁴ K. FILIPEC, 2010, fig. 21.



SLIKA 4. Ostaci drvene strukture u grobu 7 (foto: M. Miletić).

FIGURE 4 Remains of wooden structure in grave 7 (photo: M. Miletić).

cjevastih kostiju mlađeg pojedinca ili djeteta koje nisu položene u vidljivu raku ili je ona s vremenom i erozijom nestala. Grobovi 4 i 8 nalaze se na središnjem i istočnom dijelu pružanja južnog zida, a poklapanje usmjerenja i linije zapadne stranice groba, sugerira da su na ovo mjesto pokojnici planski polagani. Kako je karakter objekta zasad nepoznat, nije moguće s većom preciznošću utvrditi u kojem bi dijelu građevine ovi pokojnici bili ukopani. Unutar objekta ukopi sijeku tri vertikalne stratigrafske jedinice. Grob 9 položen je na području urušenja građevinskog materijala na zapadnom dijelu objekta. Grobovi 4 i 8 ukopani su u nivelacijski sloj podnice objekta i pjeskovitu zdravicu ispod njega, a grob 4 je, kao najdublji od tri ukopa, u svom donjem dijelu usječen u pravilno klesanu živu stijenu.

Ukopi na vršnom, najvišem dijelu platoa nalaze se na najravnijem dijelu glavice s blagim

grave structure.

In terms of location, the graves can be divided into three groups: graves within the walled structure (graves 4, 8 and 9), graves on the upper plateau (graves 1, 6 and 10), and graves on the northeastern slope (graves 2, 3, 5, 7 and 11). The graves within the structure are quite regularly oriented and completely follow the alignment of the structure itself. Although grave 9 was recognised as a grave feature, it comprises solely human remains, and only several fragments of the tubular bones of a young adult or child, who hadn't been laid in a visible grave pit, or the pit had disappeared over the course of time because of erosion, were documented. Grave 4 is situated along the eastern part of the southern wall, and grave 8 along the northern wall, more precisely around the middle and eastern part of the remains of the northern wall. The fact that these two graves are paral-

padom prema istoku. Zbog ove su pozicije svi usječeni u živu stijenu s vrlo malo ili nimalo pjeskovite zdravice u stratigrafiji. Orijehtacija grobova varira, a ističe se grob 1 koji orijentacijom odskaka od svih grobova na lokalitetu. Ukop groba 10 presjekao je prapovijesnu kasnobrončanodobnu jamu i sad čini sjeverozapadni produžetak u ukopu jame. Iz tog mu je razloga istočna stranica u potpunosti nestala jer ju je sačinjavala uglavnom zapuna jame. Grob 6 nalazi se s vanjske strane uz sami južni zid objekta i orijentacijom u potpunosti slijedi objekt. Stranice ovih ukopa neravne su i slabije priklesane od onih u grobu 4, a tome je doprinijela i erozija koja je mjestimično odstranila komade žive stijene, a koji su se nalazili uz rubove u zapuni ukopa.

Istočno od objekta na strmoj padini brda ukopano je pet grobova smještenih u dva reda. U gornjem redu, na zapadnom rubu padine, uz vanjski su istočni zid objekta ukopane grobne rake grobova 2 i 5, a u donjem su redu grobovi 3, 7 i 11. Grobovi uglavnom prate orijentaciju koja blago odstupa od linije istok-zapad, no kako je ovdje riječ o padini brda, ova je pojava vjerojatno rezultat prilagodbe morfologiji terena. Izuzev groba 11, svi su ukopani u pjeskovitu zdravicu, a na samom dnu su usječeni u živu stijenu. U zapunama grobova, kao i u zapunama grobova na ostatku lokaliteta, evidentirana je veća količina prapovijesne keramike i litičkog materijala, što ne iznenađuje jer je nekropola nastala na mjestu prapovijesne gradine nalazima datirane u kasno brončano i starije željezno doba.

Oblik grobnih raka ujednačen je i četvrtastog je tlocrta sa zaobljenim rubovima. Jedinu iznimku od ovog pravila čini grob 11 čiji je oblik donekle trapezoidan. Zbog rastresite konzistencije pjeskovite zdravice, poroznosti i lomljivosti stjenovite podloge, današnji je oblik jama vrlo nepravilan, a tek stijena priklesana u dnu nekih ukopa daje dojam da su rake vjerojatno kopane s ravnim stranicama. Ovo, dakako, ne vrijedi za grob 4 kojem je i živa stijena pravilnim i ravnim klesanjem pri-

lel to each other and that their western edges are in alignment indicates that there is nothing random in their positioning. Since the function of the walled structure is still unknown, it is impossible to determine the function of the section that was used for burials (if the structure really was a church, graves 4 and 8 would be located in the nave). Within the structure, grave pits cut through three vertical stratigraphic units. Grave 9 is found in the area of the collapsed building material in the western part of the structure. Graves 4 and 8 both cut through the levelling layer for the flooring of the structure and the sandy natural soil, while grave 4, the deepest of the three, in its bottom part cuts through the solid bedrock.

Burials on the upper plateau are situated on the most level part of the peak, with a gentle drop towards the east. This is why they are all cut into the bedrock and only a little or no sandy natural soil is to be seen. The alignment of the graves varies slightly. However, when it comes to grave 1, this variation is higher. Grave 10 cut through a Late Bronze Age pit, and can now be seen as its northwestern extension. The eastern face of the grave is therefore all but completely missing, having consisted mainly of the prehistoric pit's fill. Grave 6 is located next to the outer face of the structure's southern wall and follows the same alignment as the structure. The sides of these grave pits are uneven and less well dressed than those in grave 4, which can be attributed to erosion breaking off pieces of the bedrock, which were found in the fill along the edges of the pit.

On a steep slope east of the structure, there are five graves placed in two rows. In the upper row, placed on the western side of the slope and next to the outer face of the eastern wall of the structure, graves 2 and 5 are located, while graves 3, 7 and 11 are in the lower row. The graves mainly follow a north-west orientation, with slight deviations, but this is probably the result of adaptation to the morphology of the terrain, since the area in question is on a slope. All the graves, except grave 11, were dug into sandy natural

premljena za grobnu konstrukciju.

Grobna arhitektura sugerira, prema nalazima, da su se pokojnici pokapali u drvenim lijesovima ili su za njih rađene drvene komore (grob 4). U grobovima 4 i 7 otkriveni su pougljenjeni ostaci drveta, gdje je u grobu 4 bila riječ o četvrtastoj grobnoj komori građenoj od dasaka ili letvi na mjestima povezanih željeznim klinovima, dok je u grobu 7 evidentirana samo jedna daska koja se nalazi na podlozi, ispod ostataka kostiju, a pruža se dužinom cijelog groba (Sl. 4). Osim nalaza samog drveta, na ovakvu arhitekturu upućuje i nalaz željeznih čavala, klinova, klanfi i okova u grobovima 2, 4, 5 i 8.

Osteološki su ostaci, kako u grobovima, tako i u prapovijesnim objektima na lokalitetu, iznimno rijetki. Dublji ukop grobova i drvena konstrukcija mogli su utjecati na očuvanje dijela ljudskih ostataka. Ovdje valja napomenuti da je glavni razlog nedostatka kostiju stjenovita podloga i humusni sloj šumskog pokriva koji zemlju čine kiselom. Ovo je posebice vidljivo u zapunama prapovijesnih jama koje obično sadrže veću količinu životinjskih kostiju, a na ovom su lokalitetu evidentirane tek u dva navrata. Osteološki su ostaci evidentirani u grobovima 3, 4, 5, 7 i 9. Blizu zapadnog ruba groba 3 pronađeni su ostaci ljudske *maxillae* i *mandibulae* s dva, odnosno tri zuba. Osim ovih, u istom su grobu pronađene i manje kosti koje su zasada neodređene. U kneževskom je grobu 4 pronađena manja količina kostiju stopala (*tarsis*) i to na istočnom rubu ispod pronađenih ostruga i ostataka kože i tekstila. Lubanje su pronađene u grobovima 5 i 7, u oba blizu zapadnog ruba. Lubanja u grobu 5 u boljem je stanju, a obje su po nalazu zaštićene kao uzorci (kao uostalom i sve kosti pronađene na lokalitetu) i umotane s blokom zemlje u aluminijsku foliju. Daljnje će analize koštanih ostataka kazati nešto više o pokojnicima pokopanima na ovoj nekropoli. Kao što je već spomenuto, na površini nivelacijskog sloja objekta pronađene su cjevaste kosti nogu (dvije *tibije* i jedna *fibula*) mlađe osobe ili

soil and, at the very bottom, into bedrock. The grave fills contained a large amount of prehistoric pottery and stone tools, which does not come as a surprise, since the necropolis originated on a prehistoric hillfort site which, based on finds, dated to the Late Bronze Age and the Iron Age.

The layout of the grave pits is uniformly rectangular with rounded edges. The only exception to this is grave 11 with its slightly trapezoid layout. The loose consistency of the sandy sterile soil and the porous and breakable bedrock are the reasons why the inner faces of the grave pits are irregular, and it is only the partially dressed bottom of certain burials that indicates that the faces were probably evenly dressed as well. This does not apply to grave 4, where even the bedrock was dressed in a straight and even manner in preparation for the construction of a wooden burial chamber.

Finds suggest that the dead were placed in wooden coffins or in wooden burial chambers (as in grave 4). In graves 4 and 7, the remains of carbonised wood were discovered. In grave 4, there were the remains of a rectangular wooden burial chamber constructed of boards or planks joined with headless iron nails and other fastenings, while in grave 7 there was a single plank placed underneath fragmented bones, stretching along the entire length of the grave (Fig. 4). Besides the wood itself, other finds, such as various iron nails and fastenings like brackets, tie-strips and joiner's dogs in graves 2, 4, 5 and 8, point to the existence of wooden grave structures.

Osteological remains are exceptionally rare in both the grave pits and prehistoric structures. Deeper grave pits and wooden structures might have effected the preservation of part of the human remains. It should be pointed out that the main reason for the lack of osteological finds is the type of bedrock (diabase) and the forest topsoil, which create acidic soil. This can especially be noticed in the prehistoric fills, which usually contain significant amounts of animal bones, and yet at the Brekinjova Kosa site they were recorded in only two pits. Human osteological remains were recorded in graves 3, 4, 5,

djeteta. Zbog mogućnosti datiranja kolagena iz strukture kostiju radioaktivnim ugljikom svi su uzorci kostiju poslani na analizu o čijim će rezultatima više riječi biti nešto kasnije.

GROB 1

Grob 1 u trenutnom je stanju istraživanja najjužniji ukop na lokalitetu. Njegov položaj i orijentacija sugeriraju da je riječ o posebnosti u okvirima istraženih grobova na lokalitetu. Dimenzija je 3,8 x 1,85 m i dubine 1,01 m na najdubljem dijelu. Orijentiran je u smjeru sjeverozapad-jugoistok i u potpunosti je ukopan u živu stijenu. Na ovom dijelu lokaliteta (vršni plato) stratigrafija pokazuje jednostavnu situaciju gdje se ispod humusa šumskog tla nalazi stijena, što je posljedica naglog rasta razine žive stijene od jugozapada prema sjeveroistoku te činjenice da erozija nije dozvolila nastanak međuslojeva ili drugih stratigrafskih pojava između humusa i zdravice. U grobu nisu evidentirani ostaci kostiju, ali je pri samom dnu groba, na njegovoj istočnoj strani, pronađena mala srebrna ostruga s brončanom garniturom za zakopčavanje (Sl. 5).

Ostruga je malih dimenzija i oblika slova „V“ koji je dobiven savijanjem izvorne ostruge po sredini luka. Naime, sigurno je da se ovdje radi o polovici srebrne ostruge koja je dodatno svinuta, a krajeve joj čine pločica sa zakovicama s jedne i okrugla perforacija u koju se umetao trn, s druge strane. S obzirom na činjenicu da je ostruga svinuta, evidentno je da se ovdje radi o predmetu koji je oštećen i potom namjerno modeliran kako bi djelovao kao cjelovit. Dimenzije ovako oblikovane ostruge sugeriraju da se predmet koristio na obući djeteta ili adolescenta ili pak da je bio samo nataknut na obući odrasle osobe. Luk ostruge u potpunosti je neukrašen kao i perforacija za trn dok je sačuvani završetak izrađen tako da oponaša pločicu sa zakovicama, odnosno, ukrašen je polukuglastim režnjevima. S unutrašnje strane završetka vidljiva je

7 and 9. Near the western edge of grave 3, the remains of human *maxilla* and *mandibula* were found with two and three teeth, respectively, attached. A few smaller unspecified bones were also recorded in the same grave. On the eastern side of princely grave 4, underneath the spurs and leather and textile remains, a small amount of foot bones or, more precisely, tarsal bones (*tarsus*) were recorded. Graves 5 and 7 contained skull bones on the western side. The one in grave 5 was better preserved, and both were taken as samples (as with all other osteological finds from the site) in a block of soil. Further analyses of the osteological remains will provide new data on those buried at this necropolis. As previously mentioned, long tubular bones of the lower leg (two shin bones or *tibiae* and a *fibula*) belonging to a young adult or child were found on the surface of the levelling layer inside the walled structure. Since the collagen in the bones was viable for radiocarbon dating, bone samples from each grave containing osteological remains were sent to be analysed.

GRAVE 1

Grave 1 is the southernmost Early Medieval burial in the area excavated in 2015. Its position and orientation set it apart from the rest of the excavated graves. It is 3.8 metres long, 1.85 metres wide and 1.006 metres deep at the deepest end. It has a northwest-southeast orientation and is completely carved into the bedrock. The stratigraphy is rather straightforward in this part of the site (upper plateau), where the rock appears immediately under the forest soil due to the sudden rise of the bedrock from southwest to northeast and the fact that erosion did not allow for the composition of other layers between the topsoil and sterile soil. No traces of bones were detected. However, a single small silver spur with buckle fittings was found at the eastern end of the burial pit near the very bottom (Fig. 5).

The spur itself is small in size and V-shaped,



SLIKA 5. Grob 1: savijena srebrna ostruga s garniturom za zakopčavanje (foto: B. Suntešić, Gradski muzej Sisak).
 FIGURE 5 Grave 1: bent silver spur and fittings (photo: B. Suntešić, Sisak Town Museum).

manja srebrna prečka kojoj nije jasna namjena, a evidentirana je u polomljenom stanju. Garnituru za zakopčavanje ove ostruge čine kopča, petlja i jezičac a uglavnom je srebrna. Izuzetak čini okov kopče sa zakovicama koji je načinjen od bronce. Taj je okov jednostavnog pravokutnog oblika, bez vidljivih ukrasa, načinjen od većeg brončanog lima presavijenog oko alke pređice i s dvije jednostavne zakovice na vanjskom rubu koje su spajale pređicu s remenom. Alka je također jednostavna, pravokutna je oblika i trokutastog presjeka, dok je trn uglavnom ravan s jedva vidljivom devijacijom na vrhu koja leži na alki. Oblik petlje gotovo je identičan obliku alke s izuzetkom ukrasa na prednjoj ploči. Ukras se sastoji od tri rebrasta reljefna ispupčenja, a relativno je čest u grobovima istog razdoblja. Jezičac ove garniture za zakopčavanje izduženog je peterokutnog oblika kojega čini pravilna pravokutna osnova i trokutasti vrh. Na samom završetku vrha nalazi se kuglasto ispupčenje. Bazu jezičca čine tri pravilne kuglaste zakovice načinjene od bronce.

which is the result of a bend in the original near the middle of one of the arms. It is most likely that this is a bent half of a silver spur, since there is a terminal at one end, and a perforation for the insertion of a prick at the other. Considering the fact that the object is bent, it is clear that it was broken before interment and bent on purpose to resemble a spur. The size of this item suggests that it was meant for an infant or an adolescent, or that it was simply slipped onto the foot of an adult. The arch of the spur, as well as the hole for the prick, is not decorated, and the only ornamentation that this spur has is the original terminal itself, which is thickened and has round bulges to imitate a riveted terminal. There is also an unidentified piece of broken metal near the original perforation for the prick or the other terminal in its new form, which might have had a role in fastening the spur. The fact that the item was bent in a crude manner, thus causing an asymmetry between the right and left side that would not be present had the spur been cast in a mould, points to its reutilisation. The accompanying set for buckling consists of a

Ostruga je pronađena uz istočni rub groba, 12,1 cm iznad kamenog dna ukopa što odgovara položaju ostruge na nozi pokojnika. Kako kosti pokojnika nisu pronađene, položaj ostruge ostaje pretpostavka, no kako su u drugim grobovima iste nekropole u kojima su pronađene malobrojne kosti lubanje i zubi one orijentirane prema zapadu, a tome valja dodati i nalaz ostruga iz groba 4 slične orijentacije kao i one iz groba 1, ova je pretpostavka ipak utemeljena. S obzirom na takav položaj, valja primijetiti da se, u slučaju da se radi o položaju na nogama pokojnika, ostruga nalazila na lijevoj nozi što je primjer merovingijske tradicijepolaganja ostruga (iako nisu rijetki ni slučajevi polaganja na desnoj nozi).¹⁵ Također, s obzirom na to da se ovdje radi o ponovno modeliranom predmetu, za pretpostaviti je da je ostruga mogla pripadati setu, a u svakom je slučaju oštećena prije polaganja u grob zbog čega je ponovno svinuta.

Ostruga pripada tipu koji se susreće u rano-karolinško doba i poznat je na nekropolama i naseljima druge polovice 8. i početka 9. st. Najčešće se susreće kao grobni inventar ili kao pojedinačni nalaz iz naselja. Riječ je o gracilnim ostrugama jednoličnog okruglog presjeka krakova u čiji se vrh umetao trn. Sudeći po sačuvanom dijelu završetka na koji se stavljao remen, analogije je moguće potražiti u primjercima ostruga s lokaliteta Puščava nad Starim Trgom¹⁶ i Bendorf¹⁷ gdje je u primjeru s prvo spomenutog lokaliteta ostruga pronađena u nasebinskom sloju, a prepoznata je kao tip VII prema Wachowskom i datirana u sam kraj 8. st.¹⁸, dok je u Bendorfu nađena u grobnom kontekstu (*Grab A*) i na osnovu drugih nalaza datirana u drugu polovicu 8. st.¹⁹ Osim samog tipa, zanimljivost predstavlja i činjenica da je u grobu pronađena samo jedna ostruga s garniturom. Ritus u kojem se polaže samo jedna

buckle, a loop and a strap end, all made of silver, the only exception being a riveted buckle plate made of bronze. The plate has a simple, rectangular shape and no visible decoration; it is made of a relatively large sheet of bronze metal bent around the buckle frame, with two simple rivets for fastening the plate to the strap set on the farther side of the plate. The frame is also simple and rectangular with a triangular cross-section, while the pin is mostly straight with a slight deviation on top. The loop is nearly identical in shape, i.e. it is also rectangular, but it has a decorated rectangular upper side. The decoration consists of three ribs, and is frequently found in graves of this period. The strap end is an elongated pentangle, or more precisely a rectangle with a triangular ending, the tip of which is decorated with a round-shaped bulge. It has three round bronze rivets on the back plate.

The spur was found at the eastern end of the grave, 12.1 centimetres above the rocky bottom of the burial, which corresponds to the position of the foot of the deceased. Since the burial did not contain skeletal remains, we can only assume that the spur was placed on the deceased's foot. However, if we take into account the fact that some of the other burials at the site contain a few skull and teeth remains, always found on the western side of the grave, and the fact that the spurs in grave 4 were placed at the eastern end, we can conclude that the assumption is valid. Furthermore, this position indicates that it was placed on the left foot, thus invoking a Merovingian tradition (although, placing a spur on the right foot is not uncommon for the Merovingian period).¹⁵ In addition, even though this is a remodelled item, it can be assumed that it was not part of a pair but rather that the complete set actually consisted of a single spur and accompanying fittings for buckling.

Typologically, the spur can be attributed to the Early Carolingian period and is well known at sites dating from the second half of the 8th to the beginning of the 9th century. It is most

¹⁵ P. PESSEG, 2010, 50.

¹⁶ A. PLETERSKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 297, T. 3, grob 43.

¹⁷ I. GABRIEL, 1981, 247, Abb. 2-1, 2.

¹⁸ A. PLETERSKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 250.

¹⁹ I. GABRIEL, 1981, 253.

¹⁵ P. PESSEG, 2010, 50.

ostruga u grob odgovara merovinškom uzoru koji se nastavlja i u rano karolinško vrijeme, a poznat je iz nekropola Češke (Velike Moravske), Slovenije i Austrije (Karantanije),²⁰ dakle rubnog, graničnog područja Franačke države. Tradicija nošenja jedne ostruge pojavljuje se sredinom 7. st.,²¹ a nastavlja se do kasnog 8. st. i osnovno je obilježje merovinških i bajuvarskih grobalja na redove²² te je na Brekinjovoj Kosi moguće pretpostaviti nastavljanje iste tradicije ukapanja.

Garnitura za zakopčavanje pokazuje pripadnost češćem i potvrđenijem tipu. Najbliže analogije s garniturom s Brekinjove Kose pokazuju garniture za zakopčavanje laganih ostruga iz groba 1 na lokalitetu Biskupija – Crkvina, kao i one iz groba 6 na istom lokalitetu.²³ Oba su ova groba datirana solidima Konstantina V., što je podatak kojeg treba uzeti sa zadržkom, a osim ostruga u njima su pronađene drvene vjedrice i ranokarolinški mačevi tipa „K“ (sukladno petersenovoj tipologiji).²⁴ Od velike je važnosti i petlja ostružne garniture pronađena u grobu 4 s istog lokaliteta koja se može usporediti s onom s Brekinjove Kose, između ostalog i zbog toga što su ostruge u grobu u Biskupiji također srebrne.²⁵ Osim na Crkvini u Biskupiji (grobovi 1, 4, 6, 8, oranica Aćima Popovića), ovakve su petlje pronađene i u grobovima s ostrugama u Koljanima, lokalitet Crkvina (grobna cjelina i neposredna blizina), zatim u Morpolači u grobu B, potom na nekropoli oko crkve sv. Jurja na Putalju, u grobu u Ostrovici, lokalitet Greblje²⁶ te na pojedinim nekropolama karolinškog doba u Sloveniji kao što su Puščava nad Starim Trgom,²⁷ Koper – Kapucinski vrt, Sv. Lambert

commonly found in graves but also, as an individual find, in settlements. These are slender spurs with a circular cross-section of the arms and a detachable prick. If the terminal end is compared to other spurs, the closest analogies are found in Puščava above Stari Trg,¹⁶ where one was found in the settlement, recognised as Wachowskis type VII and dated to the very end of the 8th century¹⁷, and in Bendorf¹⁸ where it was a part of the grave inventory (Grab A) and dated to the second half of the 8th century based on other finds.¹⁹ The placing of a single spur with buckle fittings is yet another curiosity when it comes to Early Medieval burials in Croatia. Considering its size and the material it was made of, its use was more likely ceremonial or decorative rather than practical. Its size also suggests that it belonged to a young person, a child or an adolescent of higher social status, a member of the elite. The rite in which only one spur is placed in the grave fits the Merovingian model which continues into the Early Carolingian period and can be found in burials in Great Moravia, Slovenia and Austria (Carantania),²⁰ which represented the border between the Franks in the west and the Avars in the east. This tradition first appeared around the middle of the 7th century²¹ and can be traced to the late 8th century as one of the basic characteristics of Merovingian and Bavarian row cemeteries.²² It can be assumed that the spur from Brekinjova Kosa represents a continuation of this tradition.

The buckle fittings, however, belong to a more frequent type. The closest analogies for it can be found in graves 1 and 6 from the Biskupija-Crkvina site.²³ Both graves were dated by the *solidi* of Constantine V, but this should be taken with a pinch of salt. They also

²⁰ P. BITENC, T. KNIFIC, 2001, 93, 96, 97; H. CHORVATOVA, 2012, 248.

²¹ A. PLETERSKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 50.

²² A. PLETERSKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 50.

²³ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 123-124, T XXVI., T XXVII.

²⁴ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 124.

²⁵ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 124.

²⁶ M. PETRINEC, 2005, 188, Tabla 2; M. PETRINEC, 2010, 53, sl. 4.

²⁷ A. PLETERSKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 250, T 3, 18.

¹⁶ A. PLETERSKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 297, T. 3, grave 43.

¹⁷ A. PLETERSKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 250.

¹⁸ I. GABRIEL, 1981, 247, Abb. 2-1, 2.

¹⁹ I. GABRIEL, 1981, 253.

²⁰ P. BITENC, T. KNIFIC, 2001, 93, 96, 97; H. CHORVATOVA, 2012, 248.

²¹ A. PLETERSKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 50.

²² A. PLETERSKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 50.

²³ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 123-124, T XXVI, XXVII.

pri Pristavi nad Stično, Celje, Gradišče nad Bašljem i Gradišče pri Dunaju.²⁸ Najveća sličnost pokazuje se s primjercima iz Biskupije, Morpolače i Putalja²⁹ na prostoru Hrvatske i onima s lokaliteta Sv. Lambert pri Pristavi nad Stično, Gradišče nad Bašljem i Gradišče pri Dunaju na prostoru Slovenije.³⁰ Ovome treba svakako pridodati nalaz narebrene petlje i kopče pojasne garniture iz groba uz karolinško utvrđenje Gojače kod Gorice u Sloveniji koje se najbolje uspoređuju s primjercima iz Gornjih Koljana s lokaliteta Vukovića Most.³¹ Uzevši u obzir spomenute analogije, nameće se zaključak da je u grobu 1 pokopan pojedinac visokog statusa s jednom ostrugom prema franačkom uzoru. Kako u sastavu zapune groba 1 nije pronađen materijal podesan za provođenje datacijskih analiza, širi datacijski zaključci mogu se povezati s rezultatima ¹⁴C analiza provedenih na materijalu iz kneževskog groba 4 i materijalu iz groba 7. S obzirom na položaj groba, njegovu orijentaciju, prilaganje samo jedne ostruge i udaljenost od ostalih grobova otvara se prostor pretpostavci da je možda riječ o ukopu koji prethodi ostalim zabilježenim ukopima, a ujedno i gradnji ranosrednjovjekovnog objekta (moguće crkve ili memorije) unutar čijih su granica ukopani grobovi 4 i 8, dok činjenica da sadrži specifičnu ostrugu ukazuje na mogućnost da je pokojnik mogao biti u vezi s velikodostojnikom iz groba 4. U ovoj fazi istraživanja nalaze iz groba 1 mogli bi datirati u drugu pol. 8. i poč. 9. st.

GROB 2

Grob 2 smješten je na zapadnom dijelu južnog profila arheološke sonde na spomenutoj padini glavice brda. Grob je djelomično i ukopan u taj profil, a on mu čini i južnu stranicu pa je zbog toga u presjeku ova stranica viša.

²⁸ P. BITENC, T. KNIFIC, 2001, 93, 95-97.

²⁹ M. PETRINEC, 2010, 59.

³⁰ P. BITENC, T. KNIFIC, 2001, 93, 95-97.

³¹ A. MILOŠEVIĆ, 2000, 118.

contained wooden buckets and Carolingian type K swords (according to Petersen's typology).²⁴ The loop found in grave 4 at Biskupija-Crkvina is also significant because it is similar to the one from Brekinjova Kosa. What is more, the spur set it belongs to is made of silver as well.²⁵ Besides Crkvina in Biskupija (graves 1, 4, 6 and 8 in the field of Aćim Popović), similar loops were found as parts of spur fittings in graves in Koljani at the site of Crkvina (within and near a grave feature), in grave B in Morpolača, at the cemetery surrounding St. George's Church in Putalj, in a grave in Ostrovica at the Greblje site,²⁶ but also at certain graveyards from the Carolingian period in Slovenia, such as Puščava above Stari Trg,²⁷ Koper-Kapucinski Vrt, St. Lambert's near Pristava above Stična, Celje, Gradišče above Bašlje, and Gradišče near Dunaj.²⁸ However, the loop from grave 1 at Brekinjova Kosa shows the closest resemblance to the items found in Biskupija, Morpolača and Putalj²⁹ in the territory of modern-day Croatia, and to those found at St. Lambert's near Pristava above Stična, Gradišče above Bašlje, and Gradišče near Dunaj on the territory of modern-day Slovenia.³⁰ The find of a ribbed loop and a belt buckle from a grave near the Carolingian fort of Gojače near Gorica in Slovenia, which are comparable to the items from Gornji Koljani-Vukovića Most, should also be added.³¹ Taking into account the aforementioned analogies and the fact that the spur from grave 1 at Brekinjova Kosa is still a unique find, we must conclude that we are dealing with a high-ranking individual, a child or an adolescent who was interred with a single spur following the Frankish tradition. Since the fill of grave 1 yielded no material suitable for analysis, we may rely

²⁴ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 124.

²⁵ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 124.

²⁶ M. PETRINEC, 2005, 188, Table 2; M. PETRINEC, 2010, 53, fig. 4.

²⁷ A. PLETESKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 250, T 3, 18.

²⁸ P. BITENC, T. KNIFIC, 2001, 93, 95-97.

²⁹ M. PETRINEC, 2010, 59.

³⁰ P. BITENC, T. KNIFIC, 2001, 93, 95-97.

³¹ A. MILOŠEVIĆ, 2000, 118.

Dimenzije ukopa su 3,25 x 1,68 m, a visina na zapadnom profilu je 0,79 m. Grob je pravilno orijentiran istok-zapad bez odstupanja i nalazi se istočno od mjesta gdje bi se trebali spajati zidovi objekta SJ 315 i SJ 331. U zapuni su, osim prapovijesnih nalaza, evidentirani i ulomci željeznih predmeta (PN 71-80).

Predmeti evidentirani u grobu 2, SJ 329/330, mnogo manje govore o pokopanom pojedincu, a više o konstrukciji groba u koji je pokopan. U tom su grobu evidentirani komadi željeznih predmeta, njih 10, od kojih je jedan željezni nož, dok su ostalo dijelovi okova koji spajaju elemente drvene grobne konstrukcije. Željezni se nož, PN 75, sastoji od tri dijela, tj. nije cjelovit. Prema njegovim ostacima vidljivo je da je riječ o nožu manjih dimenzija s oštricom trokutastog presjeka i izduženim trnom koji je služio za nasad drške. Kako je većina noževa tog razdoblja uglavnom ujednačenog izgleda, tj. razlikuju se isključivo prema veličini sječiva, duljini drške i općim dimenzijama, ovaj predmet ne može poslužiti kao datacijsko sredstvo. Ulomci noža pronađeni su uz noge pokojnika u jugoistočnom kutu groba i pomiješani s okovima grobne konstrukcije PN 74 i 76.

Svi okovi evidentirani u grobu 2 pripadaju istom tipu, trakama željeznog lima presavijenim pod pravim kutom na mjestima gdje su obuhvaćali drvene grede. Njihov položaj uz same stranice groba sugerira da su vjerojatno povezivali elemente vertikalne konstrukcije, a njihov pravilan četvrtasti oblik ukazuje na činjenicu da je ovdje prije riječ o drvenim gredama nego o daskama ili lijesu. Sve to ukazuje na mogućnost da je grobna konstrukcija najvjerojatnije bila u obliku drvene komore.

GROB 3

Ukop groba 3 nalazi se na dijagonalno suprotnom rubu sjeveroistočnog dijela lokaliteta u odnosu na grob 2. Smješten je u krajnjem sjeveroistočnom kutu, na mjestu gdje je pad-

on the results of the radiocarbon analyses of the samples from the princely burial (grave 4) and grave 7 for conclusions regarding the dating of grave 1. Due to the position of grave 1, its orientation, placing of a single spur and the fact that it seems to be removed from the other graves, the assumption can be drawn that this grave might have preceded the others, as well as the erection of the Early Medieval walled structure within which graves 4 and 8 were found. The single spur, on the other hand, might indicate that the deceased in grave 1 is somehow related to the high-ranking individual in grave 4. In conclusion, at this phase in the research, the finds could be dated from the second half of the 8th to the beginning of the 9th century.

GRAVE 2

Grave 2 is situated in the western part of the southern face of the excavation area. Its eastern side cuts into the face of the excavation area, which in this place was extended to encompass the entire grave. The dimensions of the pit are 3.25 by 1.68 metres, and it is 0.786 metres deep on the western and deepest side. It is oriented east-west without any deviations and is located east of the supposed intersection of the eastern (SU 331) and southern (SU 315) walls of the Early Medieval structure. In the fill, apart from prehistoric finds, fragments of iron items (SF 71-80) were recorded.

The items recorded in grave 2 speak more about the structure of the grave than of the deceased. The grave yielded ten iron items, one of which is a knife and others fastenings used to join the wooden elements of a coffin or burial chamber. The knife (SF 75) is fragmented, consisting of three parts. The fragments indicate that this was a small knife with a blade with a triangular cross-section and an elongated tang for the handle. Since the majority of knives from the period are uniform in appearance, differing only in the length of the blade and tang or size in general, this item cannot be used as

na najstrmija a humusni sloj najtanji. Iz tog je razloga zapadna stranica ukopa dosta viša u odnosu na istočnu, a primijećen je i pad terena od juga prema sjeveru tako da je sjeveroistočni kut groba najniži. Dimenzije ukopa su 2,56 x 1,56 m, a visina na najvišem dijelu profila iznosi 1,53 m.

Poput drugih grobova, zapuna groba 3 sadržavala je veću količinu ulomaka prapovijesne keramike, kućnog ljepa i litike, a uz stranice i na samom dnu primijećena je veća količina lomljenog kamena koji potječe iz stranica ukopa. Grob je u živu stijenu ukopan samo pri dnu. Na zapadnom dijelu zapune, blizu stjenovitog dna, pronađene su fragmentirane ljudske kosti (uzorak U-17).

GROB 4 – KNEŽEVSKI UKOP

Količinom i vrstom materijala pronađenog u grobnim cjelinama daleko najviše odskače grob 4, SJ 364/382/365. S obzirom na njegov položaj unutar objekta, pravilnu orijentaciju, činjenicu da je uklesan u živu stijenu i sadrži pretkomoru te, prije svega, luksuzni grobni inventar, ovaj se grob s potpunim pravom može nazvati kneževskim.

Grob se sastoji od dva dijela: grobne komore pravilnog četvrtastog tlocrta i pretkomore, odnosno ovalnog proširenja na zapadnom rubu groba. Ovo je proširenje dimenzija 2,42 x 1,88 m i dubine 0,88 m. Razina dna ukopa pretkomore odgovara razini evidentiranog vrha drvene konstrukcije, SJ 382, u glavnoj komori, pa je pretpostavka da je funkcija pretkomore bila proširenje za polaganje konstrukcije u glavnu komoru. Glavna je grobna komora dimenzija 3,13 x 1,42 m i visine 0,64 m od vrha drvene konstrukcije, odnosno 1,52 m od vrha do dna ukopa. Kao što je već spomenuto, stjenke ovog ukopa najbolje su klesane i vrlo dobro očuvane. Ukop je na samom vrhu nepravilan jer siječe pjeskovitu zdravicu. Djelomično je stjenka groba uništena na sjevernom profilu na kojem se nalazio

dating evidence. Knife fragments were found in the southeastern corner of the grave pit, where the feet would have been, along with the iron fastenings (SF 74 and 76).

All the fastenings recorded in grave 2 belong to the same type, consisting of narrow strips of iron sheet bent at right angles which must have been placed around wooden beams. Their positioning along the sides of the grave suggests that they were probably used to join vertical construction elements, while their square shape indicates that they were placed around beams rather than planks. All things considered, it is most likely that a wooden chamber or coffin was present in the grave pit.

GROB 3

Grave 3 is found diagonally across the northeastern part of the excavation area from grave 2. It is situated at the farthest northeastern corner, where the slope is the steepest and the topsoil the thinnest, which is why the western side of the cut is deeper than the eastern side. The terrain also drops from south to north, which makes the northeastern corner of the grave the least deep. The dimensions of the cut are 2.56 by 1.56 metres, and it is 1.533 metres deep at the deepest end.

The fill in grave 3, just as in the other graves, contained a large amount of fragments of prehistoric pottery, daub and stone tools, while along the sides and on the bottom there was a lot of broken stone that derived from the sides of the pit. Only the bottom part was carved into the bedrock. On the western side of the grave fill, close to the rocky bottom, fragmented human bones were found (sample S 17).

GROB 4 – PRINCELY BURIAL

The amount and type of grave goods set grave 4 (SU 364/382/365) apart from the rest of the excavated graves. Due to its position inside the

korijen velikog stabla. Ostaci drveta u ravnim linijama uz rubove ukopa sugeriraju drvenu komoru građenu od letava ili dasaka (Sl. 6, 7).

Među nalazima evidentiranim u grobu 4 treba se najprije osvrnuti na ulomke željeznih predmeta koji nisu u grob položeni kao prilozci već ukazuju na grobnu konstrukciju. Riječ je o pravilnim klinovima, okovima manjih dimenzija (PN 81, 82 i 85) trakastog oblika

walled structure, an almost perfect east-west orientation, the fact that it was cut into the bedrock and that it has an antechamber, and, above all, the luxury grave inventory, this can be rightfully called a princely burial.

It consists of two parts: a regular rectangular burial chamber and an antechamber, a less regular rectangular extension with rounded corners on the western side of the grave (fig. 06).



SLIKA 6. Grob 4: grobna jama s pretkomorom (foto: M. Miletić).

FIGURE 6 Grave 4: grave pit (photo: M. Miletić).



SLIKA 7. Grob 4: ortofoto prikaz s grobnim prilozima *in situ* (foto: M. Miletić).

FIGURE 7 Grave 4: orthophoto layout with the grave goods *in situ* (photo: M. Miletić).

kojima su jedan ili oba kraja savijeni pod pravim kutom. Za razliku od okova iz grobova 2, 5 i 8, ovi su klinovi malih dimenzija i pravilnog oblika. Kako je prilikom istraživanja groba evidentiran ostatak drvene konstrukcije u svim stranicama groba, ali i u sredini zapune, a spomenuti su klinovi pronađeni unutar ostataka pougljenjenog drveta, njihova funkcija veziva drvene konstrukcije postaje jasna. Ukupno je pronađeno šest ovakvih klinova, od čega dva cjelovita i četiri fragmentirana. Veličina grobne komore i količina pronađenog drveta sugerira da je moglo biti puno više klinova i drugih vezivnih elemenata koji zbog kiselosti tla na cijelom lokalitetu izostaju. Evidentirani komadi željeza izuzetno su slabe čvrstoće što pokazuju i predmeti iz drugih cjelina koji su fragmentirani unatoč većim dimenzijama.

Grobne priloge iz ovog groba čine predmeti koji ukazuju na vojnički karakter pokojnika kao što su željezni nož i par luksuznih brončanih pozlaćenih ostruga s garniturama za zakopčavanje, ali i predmeti koji ukazuju na njegov vrlo visok status: privjesak od gorskog kristala (?) obložen zlatom, solid Konstantina V. i ostaci zlatnih niti koje su vjerojatno pripadale tkanini u kojoj je pokojnik pokopan. Nalaz ovih predmeta bez presedana je u novijoj povijesti istraživanja Banovine i sadrži snažne povijesne implikacije o izgledu

The extension measures 2.42 by 1.88 metres and is 0.878 metres deep. The bottom of the extension is level with the top of the wooden burial structure (SU 382) in the main chamber, and it can be assumed that the function of the antechamber was to facilitate the erection of the wooden structure. The main chamber measures 3.13 by 1.42 metres and is 1.515 metres deep, while the wooden structure inside was 0.637 metres high. As already mentioned, the sides of the cut were better dressed than in any other grave at the site and are very well preserved. Only at the very top are the sides irregular because of the sandy natural soil, but the northern side suffered more comprehensive devastation due to the roots of a large tree growing there. The wooden burial chamber must have been constructed of beams and planks, because the recorded carbonised wood lined the sides in a straight fashion (Figs. 6, 7).

Among the finds unearthed in grave 4, we shall first examine the fragments of iron items which were not placed there as grave goods but rather as parts of the structure. These are straight headless nails and fastenings (SF 81, 82 and 85) made of strips of metal set at a right angle. Unlike the fastenings found in graves 2, 5 and 8, these are rather small, consisting of only two hands and are quite finely made. Since these iron items were recorded in carbonised

i funkciji ovog mjesta, kao i ovog dijela Banovine u ranom srednjem vijeku. Nažalost, među svim pronađenim predmetima u zapuni ovog groba nisu pronađene i kosti pokojnika uslijed kiselosti tla.

Ostaci željeznog noža, PN 101, pronađeni su u sredini grobne komore bliže lijevom rubu što pokazuje da je nož bio na lijevom boku pokojnika. Nož je orijentiran s drškom prema zapadu što znači da je stajao zataknut za pojas, a to je i najčešći vid prilaganja bojnih noževa u cijelom razdoblju seobe naroda do razvijenog srednjeg vijeka. Nož ima kraću dršku u obliku trna i za pretpostaviti je da je bila obložena drvetom. Sječivo noža izduženog je oblika i trokutastog presjeka, a njegova je duljina teško određiva zbog slabog stanja željeza od kojeg je sastavljen. Nož nije cjelovit već se sastoji od desetak fragmenata od kojih su veći samo oni uz dršku.

Noževi su u grobovima ranog srednjeg vijeka jedan od najčešćih nalaza. Pronalaze se podjednako u kneževskim grobovima kao i u onima gdje pokojnici nisu visokog statusa. Osobito se vežu uz avarsko i slavensko kulturno dobro gdje se pojavljuju u gotovo svakom muškom ukopu.³² Na osnovu toga, za pokojnika iz Brekinjove Kose može se ustvrditi da je sasvim sigurno muškarac, a prema dataciji drugih nalaza i povijesnom kontekstu nož se može okarakterizirati kao slavensko kulturno dobro. Njegove male dimenzije isključuju mogućnost da se radi o *saxu* ili *scramasaxu*, no njegov će se pravi oblik moći raspoznati tek nakon restauratorskog postupka. Analogije s ukopima koji sadrže nož previše su brojne kako na području Hrvatske tako i u okolnim područjima, a mogu se spomenuti sličnodobne nekropole Kašić – Razbojine, Nin – Ždrijac, Biskupija (Crkvina, oranica Aćima Popovića), Knin – Plavno, Sv. Spas na vrelu Cetine, Bribir, Biljane Donje – Begovača, Brodski Drenovac, Požeški Brestovac³³ kao i mnoge

wood, that is the remains of a wooden structure found along all four sides of the grave and also marking the top of the structure, which evidently collapsed under pressure, it is clear that their function had to do with joining the separate elements of the structure. A total of six fastenings, identified as brackets or tie-strips, were found, two of which were whole and four fragmented. The size of the burial chamber and the amount of wood recorded suggest that there could have been a greater number of nails and other binding elements in the structure which did not survive due to soil acidity. Those that survived, both from grave 4 and from the other graves, are rather weak and fragmented, even the larger ones.

The grave goods from this burial point to the military character of the deceased on the one hand - an iron knife and a pair of luxurious gilt bronze spurs with fittings for buckling - and a high social status on the other - a gold-lined rock crystal pendant, a *solidus* of Constantine V, and fragments of gold threads which were probably part of the cloth the deceased was wearing or was covered with. This find is unprecedented in the recent history of archaeological excavations and has strong historical implications regarding the way this area and this part of Banija looked, and what its function was in the Early Middle Ages. Unfortunately, only a few fragments of foot bones were recorded in the fill of grave 4, which is not unusual at this site given the general lack of skeletal remains due to the high soil acidity.

The remains of the iron knife (SF 101) were located in the middle of the burial chamber somewhat closer to the left-hand side, which shows that the knife must have been placed on the deceased's left hip. The handle was pointed to the west, which means that the knife had been tucked between the belt and the body, which was the most common way of carrying knives throughout the Migration Period up until the High Middle Ages. Only a short spiked tang remained of the handle, but it should be assumed that it was lined with wood. The blade is elon-

³² V. SOKOL, 1999, 121.

³³ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 121-122.



SLIKA 8. Grob 4: lijevane pozlaćene brončane ostruge s garniturom za zakopčavanje, in situ (foto: M. Miletić).
 FIGURE 8 Grave 4: cast bronze gilt spurs with fittings for buckling in situ (photo: M. Miletić).

druge objavljene i neobjavljene nekropole na području Hrvatske. Osim na ovim grobljima noževi su standardan prilog u grobovima 8. i 9. st. u Velikoj Moravskoj, Donjoj Austriji, Karantaniji, Transdanubiji, Bavarskoj te na brojnim nekropolama istočne Europe.

Među najluksuznije predmete svakako se ubrajaju masivne brončane ostruge pronađene uz istočni rub groba (PN 91 i 92; Sl. 8). Riječ je o bogato ukrašenim ostrugama s vidljivim ostacima pozlate. Završetke krakova karakteriziraju ukrašene raskucane pravokutne pločice s po četiri kuglaste zakovice (*Nieten*) sa svake strane pločice. Same zakovice ukrašene su urezivanjem u dnu glave, na proširenom limu koji se naslanja na pločice. Poledina pločica završetaka krakova ostruga sadrži pravokutan brončani lim koji je zakovicama povezan s pločicom dok se između nalazi prostor za provlačenje remena s kojim su se ostruge zakopčavale.

Na obje ostruge vidljivi su ostaci kožnog remena između pločice i lima. Krakovi ostruga uži su na završecima negoli na sredini luka. Presjek je oblika slova „D“ i ravnomjerno se

gated and triangular in cross-section. However, it is difficult to determine its original length because it consists of nearly ten fragments in poor condition and of various sizes, with those closer to the handle being slightly larger.

Knives are among the most common finds in Early Medieval graves. They are found as often in princely burials as in those of socially lower-ranking individuals. They are particularly associated with Avar and Slavic cultural property, where they are found in almost every male burial.³² Based on all this, we can assert that the individual in grave 4 is a male, while the knife can be characterised as a part of Slavic cultural heritage based on the dating of the other grave goods and the historical context. Its rather small proportions exclude the possibility of it being a *sax* or *scramasax*. However, it will be possible to discern its true shape only after the restoration process has been completed. Burials that contain a knife are too numerous to list, both in Croatia and in the surrounding area. Nevertheless, several necropolises dated to a similar

³² V. SOKOL, 1999, 121.



SLIKA 9. Ostruga s odvojenim trnom (foto: B. Suntešić, Gradski muzej Sisak).

FIGURE 9 Cast bronze gilt spur with detached prick (photo: B. Suntešić, Sisak Town Museum).

širi prema luku. Luk ostruga u potpunosti je ukrašen sa svih strana, osim unutrašnje (one koja je bila okrenuta prema obući), a ukras je odvojen od ostatka tijela ostruge oštrom profilacijom u vidu horizontalnih traka. Iako se ne mogu raspoznati detalji ukrasa prije restauratorskog postupka, vidljivo je da je ukras podijeljen u ukrasna polja, tzv. metope, u kojima se nazire vegetabilna dekoracija što odgovara ukrašavanju luksuznih ostružnih garnitura s kojima se opisane mogu usporediti. Luk ostruga bio je s trnom povezan željeznim vijkom ili nekim drugim načinom povezivanja, a sasvim je sigurno da nije načinjen u komadu s ostrugom. To je jasno po tome što su trnovi pronađeni odvojeni od luka, s ostacima korodiranog željeza evidentiranog u bazi trna kao i na unutarnjem dijelu luka ostruga (Sl. 9).

Trnovi ostruga konični su i sastoje se od tri glavna elementa. Proširena prstenasta baza u središnjem se dijelu trna sužava u ukrasno polje gdje se nalazi bogati reljefni ukras. Vrh trna čini glatki, neukrašeni pravilni stožac. Ostruge su izrađene lijevanjem u kalup dok je ukras izveden rovašenjem i pozlatom u vatri. Prije

period should be mentioned: Kašić-Razbojine, Nin-Ždrijac, Biskupija (Crkvina, the field of Aćim Popović), Knin-Plavno, the Church of Holy Salvation at the spring of the River Cetina (Sv. Spas na vrelu Cetine), Bribir, Biljane Donje-Begovača, Brodski Drenovac, Požeški Brestovac,³³ and many other published and unpublished sites. In addition to these, knives are commonly found as grave goods in graves dating to the 8th and 9th centuries in Great Moravia, Lower Austria, Carantania, Transdanubia, Bavaria, and in many necropolises in Eastern Europe.

Among the most luxurious grave goods are the massive cast bronze spurs unearthed on the eastern side of the grave (SF 91 and 92; Fig. 8). They are lavishly decorated and show clear traces of gilt, which at the moment appears to be of both gold and silver. The terminals are in the form of rectangular plates decorated with two sprigs placed opposite one another with a diamond shaped ornament in between and leaves surrounding them. A groove separates the cen-

³³ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 121-122.

restauratorskog postupka moguće je nazrijeti vegetabilne ukrasne motive: vitice, palmete i rozete te geometrijske motive (Sl. 10), karakteristične ukrase predmeta i pojasnih garnitura iz razdoblja 8. st. te pretpostavljenog *Blatnica* stila. Zbog pravilnog oblika, težine i bogatog ukrašavanja izvjesno je da ostruge nisu proizvedene u domaćim radionicama već su import s franačkog područja.



SLIKA 10. Ukrasi na krakovima i pločicama ostruga (foto: B. Suntešić, Gradski muzej Sisak).

FIGURE 10 Ornamentation on the arch and terminals of the spur (photo: B. Suntešić, Sisak Town Museum).

Garnituru za zakopčavanje ostruga čine parovi kopči, petlji i jezičaca, također brončanih s tragovima pozlate i, koliko je zasad vidljivo, ukrašenih istim motivima. Ovo nesumnjivo pokazuje da su svi ovi predmeti nastali u isto vrijeme s istom svrhom u istoj radionici, odnosno da pripadaju jednoj garnituri izrađenoj za određenu individuu. Kopče ostružne garniture (PN 94-kopča i PN 95) sastavljene su od alke, trna i okova. Alke spomenutih kopči ovalnog su oblika, ukrašene površine i bubrežastog oblika unutrašnje stijenke. Povezane su s okovima tako da su stanjene na mjestu spoja, a okove čine pravilni pravokutni limo-

tral ornamentation from the edge decorated with what appears to be spiral ornamentation. The plates are almost twice as wide as the arms, each with four domed rivets (*Nieten*) on either side. The rivets themselves have a slightly wider circular ribbed sheet metal ornamentation at the base, which touches the plate. On the back of the terminal plates, there is a thinner rectangular bronze plate (almost sheet metal) riveted to the plate, with enough space between the two to slip the strap in and attach it firmly to the spur.

The traces of leather straps between the plate and the metal sheet are visible on both spurs. The arms are narrower towards the terminals and thicker towards the arch, which is the thickest. These are D-shaped in cross-section and widen evenly towards the arch. The arch is decorated on all sides but the inner one (the one facing the foot), and the decoration is separated from the rest of the body by a raised horizontal strip. Although the details cannot be discerned before the restoration process has been completed, it can be seen that the decoration is divided into separate decorative fields or *metopes* in which floral motifs are discernible, which is a common motif in comparable spur sets. The prick and the spur were not cast together as a single piece, but the prick was attached to the circular perforation on the arch. The evidence for this is that the pricks were found separated from the arches with traces of corroded iron on their bases and on the inner sides of the perforation on the arches (Fig. 9).

The pricks are conical in shape and consist of three major parts: a wide circular base, a somewhat narrower middle section elaborately decorated in relief, and an undecorated tip in the shape of a smooth symmetrical cone with an iron bolt hidden inside. The spurs were cast and gilded, and when it comes to decoration, even prior to the restoration process it is possible to discern floral motifs such as tendrils, palmetoes, rosettes and geometric motifs (Fig. 10), all characteristic of items and strap sets from the 8th century and the assumed *Blatnica* style. Due

vi omotani oko spojke s perforacijom za trn. Radi se, dakle, o *šarnir* spoju okova i trna. Trn kopče je jednostavan, neukrašen, okruglog presjeka s manjom devijacijom na mjestu gdje leži na alki. Okov je bio povezan s remenom garniture, a ostaci spomenutog remena još su vidljivi između brončanih limova.



SLIKA 11. Kopča i petlja garniture za zakopčavanje ostruga (foto: B. Suntešić, Gradski muzej Sisak).

FIGURE 11 Buckle and loop of spur set (photo: B. Suntešić, Sisak Town Museum).

Petlje garniture (PN 93 i PN 94-petlja) pravilnog su ovalnog oblika pločice te ukrašene na isti način kao i ostatak garniture. Ukraš koji prati rub pločice jasno je odvojen od ukrasa koji se nalazi u sredini pločice. Na poledini pločice nalazi se pravilan, neukrašen trakasti okov kroz kojega je prolazio remen (Sl. 11).

Jezičci garniture (PN 96 i 97; Sl. 12) pravilnog su oblika i ukrašeni na isti način kao i ostali predmeti. Prije završetka restauratorskog procesa moguće je uočiti motiv stiliziranih vitica s polukružnim čvorovima na mjestima

to their form, weight and elaborate decoration, the spurs were clearly not produced by a local workshop but were imported from somewhere in Frankish territory.

The buckling fittings consist of a pair of buckles, loops and strap ends, all cast in bronze, gilded and decorated in the same way (with the same motifs) as the spurs themselves. This undoubtedly proves that all these items were produced at the same time in the same workshop with the same purpose, i.e. they are a part of a single set produced for a certain individual. The buckles (SF 94 and 95) comprise a frame, tongue and strap plate. The frames are oval on the outside but almost kidney shaped on the inside, while the surface is raised with what seems to be the same spiral ornamentation recorded on the edges of other items from the set. They are thinner on the side where the frame is attached to the strap plate, which is rectangular sheet bronze folded in half around the frame and forming a hinge. In the centre, there is a rectangular perforation for the tongue, which is simple, undecorated, circular in cross-section and with a slight deviation upwards at the tip where it touches the frame. The strap was inserted and pressed between the two ends of the folded sheet bronze and traces of the leather straps were preserved between the sheet metal on both items.

The front plates of the loops from the set (SF 93 and 94) are perfectly oval in shape and decorated in the same way as the terminal plates, with the decoration around the edge clearly separated by a thin groove from the decoration in the central part. The frame is not decorated, but is rectangular and attached to the back side of the plate, thus creating a slot for running the spur strap through (Fig. 11).

The strap ends (SF 96 and 97; Fig. 12) are tongue shaped and decorated using the same motifs as the rest of the set but with a slight variation. Before the restoration process has been completed, the most noticeable motif is the stylised entwined tendrils with circular bulges to mark the intersections, which turn into



SLIKA 12. Jezički garniture za zakopčavanje ostruga (foto: B. Suntešić, Gradski muzej Sisak).

FIGURE 12 Strap ends of spur set (photo: B. Suntešić, Sisak Town Museum).

na kojima se vitice isprepliću. Vitice na vrhu prelaze u tri stožasta ornamenta iz kojih izlaze cvjetovi ili listovi koji čine ukras na ostatku pločice. Motiv isprepletanih grana ili korijenja često se pojavljuje u lijevanom kasnoavarskom i ranokarolinškom materijalu, a često predstavlja tzv. drvo života (*Lebensbaum*).³⁴ Središnji je ornament okružen lišćem i rozetama te je vidljiva i bordura koja odvaja ukrašeni rub jezičca od središnjeg ukrasnog polja. Rub jezičca također je ukrašen, no u ovom trenutku nije moguće nazrijeti o čemu se radi, osim da je riječ o nekoj vrsti spirale. Baza jezičca razlikuje se debljinom od tijela, a čini ju šest kuglastih zakovica s ukrašenim dijelom ispod glave koji se naslanja na jezičac. Na poleđini jezičca vidljiva je brončana pločica koje se nalazi ispod zakovica, a imala je funkciju spajanja remena s jezičcem, dok su zakovice činile dodatni osigurač. Pri dnu ove brončane pločice nalaze se dvije rupice kroz koje je možda bio provučen neki predmet, no sadašnje stanje nalaza ne sugerira o čemu se radi.

Ukras na garniturama ujednačen je na svim predmetima (kopče, jezički, petlje) pa je jasno

a sprig with three shoots from which leaves or flowers emerge near the tip of the strap end. The depiction of the sprig is identical to that on the terminals and loops. Based on analogies, this might very well represent the *tree of life* motif commonly used as ornamentation on cast bronze items from the late Avar to Early Carolingian period.³⁴ The central ornamentation is surrounded with rosettes and leaves, while the motifs on the edge, separated from the central part by a thin groove, still cannot be identified though they do appear to be some sort of spirals. At the top end, there are six domed rivets, each of which has a circular ribbed decoration at the base, the same as those found on the terminals. The rivets, along with a short rectangular bronze plate on the back, were used to attach the strap end so that the rivets went through both the strap and the plate. The top of the aforementioned bronze plate is not straight like the other three sides but has six semicircles which are a perfect match for the rivets on the other side. At the bottom of the plate, there are two more holes, probably to additionally secure the strap. However, rivets or pins for them have

³⁴ M. SCHÜLZE-DÖRRLAMM, 2009, 745.

³⁴ M. SCHÜLZE-DÖRRLAMM, 2009, 745.

da ostruge i garniture za zakopčavanje pripadaju istom setu. Prije budućeg restauratorskog postupka moguće je nazrijeti motiv isprepletenih vitica s polukuglama na mjestima gdje se preklapaju, dok na vrhu jezičca čine stručak od tri jezičasta završetka. Središnji ukras leži na pločici ukrašenoj rovašenim rozetama i listićima, dok je ukras na vanjskom rubu ukrasnog polja još neprepoznatljiv. Činjenica da ostruge i garniture za zakopčavanje pripadaju istom setu nije rijetka među nalazima ovakvih ostruga. Takvim setovima pripadaju primjerice i ostruge iz sarkofaga s hipokampima s lokaliteta Biskupija – Crkvina³⁵ i ostruge iz Morpolača³⁶, a nalaze se i u grobovima velikodostojnika na području Moravske države. Moravski su primjeri: grobovi 50 i 100 iz Mikulčica kraj „šeste“ crkve,³⁷ grob 120 iz Stara Kourim,³⁸ grob 44 s lokaliteta Mikulčice – Valy pokraj „druge“ crkve,³⁹ grob 433 kraj „treće“ crkve u Mikulčicama⁴⁰ i grob 50 s lokaliteta Mikulčice – Tešicke⁴¹. Pojedinačni su nalazi dijelova sličnih setova pronađeni u naseobinskom sloju na lokalitetu Bojna u Slovačkoj.⁴² Najbliže analogije ukrasu pronalazimo u spomenutom sarkofagu s hipokampima iz Biskupije⁴³ te u grobu u Morpolači,⁴⁴ dok se općenito ukras geometrijskih i vegetabilnih motiva nalazi i na avarskom materijalu iz 8. st. kao i na predmetima karolinške provenijencije ranog 9. st. što zorno prikazuje grob 22 s lokaliteta Modra kraj Velehrada u kojem je pokojnik ukopan s dva pojasa na završecima kojih su pronađeni jedan avarski i jedan karolinški jezičac. Grob je datiran u prvu trećinu 9. st.⁴⁵

Lijeovane, bogato ukrašene ostružne garniture

³⁵ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 22.

³⁶ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, sl. 3.

³⁷ L. POLÁČEK, 2014, cat. 369, 380.

³⁸ P. SOMMER, 2014, 273.

³⁹ L. POLÁČEK, 2014, cat. 368.

⁴⁰ L. POLÁČEK, 2014, cat. 371.

⁴¹ L. POLÁČEK, 2014, cat. 372.

⁴² K. PIETA, 2014, 241.

⁴³ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 22.

⁴⁴ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, sl. 3.

⁴⁵ L. GALUŠKA, 2013, 61, Obr. 38.

not been found, which might suggest that they were made of some organic material.

The decoration is uniform on all items (buckles, loops and strap ends), which is why it is quite clear that they all belong to the same spur set. It is not unusual that the spurs and fittings for buckling are parts of the same spur set. Such examples include sets from Biskupija-Crkvina (sarcophagus with seahorses)³⁵ and Morpolača,³⁶ and they have also been found in noblemen's graves on the territory of the Moravian state. Some of the examples from Moravia are: graves 50 and 100 from Mikulčice near the 6th church,³⁷ grave 120 from Stara Kourim,³⁸ grave 44 at the site of Mikulčice-Valy near the 2nd church,³⁹ grave 433 near the 3rd church in Mikulčice,⁴⁰ and grave 50 at the site of Mikulčice-Tešicke.⁴¹ Individual finds of items that belong to a similar set were found in the settlement stratum at the site called Bojna in Slovakia.⁴² When it comes to decoration, the closest analogies are once again those from the aforementioned sarcophagus depicting seahorses (*hippocampus*) in Biskupija-Crkvina⁴³ and the grave in Morpolača,⁴⁴ while geometrical and floral ornamentation in general has been found on Avar items dated to the 8th century and Carolingian finds from the early 9th century, which is quite vividly portrayed by grave 22 from the site of Modra near Velehrad, where the deceased was buried with two belts, one of which has an Avar and the other a Carolingian strap end. The grave is dated to the first third of the 9th century.⁴⁵

A cast, gilded and finely decorated spur set is an exceptional find when it comes to the Early Medieval period not only in Croatia but the whole of Central Europe as well. The spurs

³⁵ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 22.

³⁶ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, fig. 3.

³⁷ L. POLÁČEK, 2014, 369 and 380.

³⁸ P. SOMMER, 2014, 354.

³⁹ L. POLÁČEK, 2014, 368.

⁴⁰ L. POLÁČEK, 2014, 371.

⁴¹ L. POLÁČEK, 2014, 372.

⁴² K. PIETA, 2014, 386.

⁴³ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 22.

⁴⁴ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, fig. 3.

⁴⁵ L. GALUŠKA, 2013, 61 - Obr. 38.

s pozlatom predstavljaju posebnost u nalazima ranog srednjeg vijeka, ne samo na području Hrvatske, već i cijele središnje Europe. Ostruge pripadaju karolinškom kulturnom krugu samog kraja 8. i početka 9. st., a način na koji su izrađene govori o spoju europskog istoka i zapada na prijelazu stoljeća. Iako je ostruga tekovina Franaka koji ih razvijaju od početka 7. st. i osnovno je obilježje razdoblja merovinške i karolinške dinastije, činjenica da je lijevana u kalupe i rovašena nesumnjivo ukazuje na tip izrade luksuznih predmeta tipičnih za 8. st. Taj „kulturni most“ veže se uz pohod Karla Velikog protiv Avara 791. – 796. godine, njihovo pokoravanje i početak sustavnog pokrštavanja stanovništva zemalja koje su bile u sklopu samog Kaganata. Uz ovo se razdoblje veže i pojava tzv. Blatnica stila čiji ukrasi i način izrade povezuju spomenute kulturne krugove. Slaveni koji žive na području Norika, obiju Panonija, u Dalmaciji, Liburniji i Istri postaju dijelom franačkog utjecaja, bivaju pokršteni i, oslobođeni avarskog pritiska, organiziraju vlastite državne tvorevine, kneževine, na svom teritoriju. Ukopi ratnika s ostrugama govore u prilog slavenskom sudjelovanju u Avarskom ratu i uvrštavanju slavenske elite u konjaničke postrojbe franačke vojske.

Jedine analogije s područja Hrvatske s ostrugama pronađenima u kneževskom grobu na lokalitetu Brekinjova Kosa dolaze s lokaliteta Biskupija – Crkvina i iz Morpolače. Najbolja paralela može se povući s ukopom iz sarkofaga s hipokampima u bazilici sv. Marije na Crkvini u Biskupiji. To su jedine ostruge koje svojim bogatim ukrasom i mjestom ukopa u potpunosti odgovaraju primjercima s Brekinjove Kose. Pronađene su između 1887. i 1890. godine u spomenutom sarkofagu rimskog porijekla, sa srednjovjekovnim poklopcem.⁴⁶ Ostružna se garnitura sastoji od istih predmeta kao i ona s Brekinjove Kose s razlikom u motivima ukrasa i oblikom kopče koja je u Crkvini četvrtasta. Također, jezičci iz

from grave 4 belong to the Carolingian sphere of cultural influence at the very end of the 8th and the beginning of the 9th century, while the techniques used in their making are evidence of a link between East and West Europe at the turn of the century. The spur itself is a part of Frankish heritage, and had been further developed by them since the beginning of the 7th century, and is a strong characteristic of both the Merovingian and Carolingian dynasties. However, casting in moulds is undoubtedly the type of production employed in the making of luxury items typical of the 8th-century Avar state. The origins of this cultural bridge are associated with Charlemagne's campaigns against the Avars, their submission in the year 803, and the beginning of the process of Christianisation in the lands that had been part of the Avar Khanate. This is also the time when the so called *Blatnica style* emerged, bridging the aforementioned cultures with its ornamentation and production techniques. The Slavs who lived in the areas of *Noricum*, *Pannonia Superior* and *Inferior*, *Dalmatia*, *Liburnia* and *Histria* became a part of the Frankish sphere of influence. They were Christianised and, once liberated from Avar rule, started forming their own states or princedoms on their territories. Warrior burials which contain spurs are a sign of Slavic participation in the war/campaigns against the Avars, and that members of the Slavic elite were part of Frankish cavalry units.

As already mentioned, the spur sets from the sites of Biskupija-Crkvina and Morpolača are the sole analogies for the spur set found in the princely burial at Brekinjova Kosa in the territory of modern-day Croatia. The reason for this is that these are the only other spurs as elaborately decorated and luxurious that have been found so far. The set found in the sarcophagus with seahorses in the Basilica of St Mary in Crkvina in Biskupija shows the closest resemblance. The exquisite decoration of these spurs and the location of the burial fully match the items from Brekinjova Kosa. They were found sometime between 1887 and 1890 in the aforementioned

⁴⁶ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 22.

Crkvine na svojim vrhovima sadrže izbočinu u obliku ljiljana koja na primjercima s Brekinjove Kose izostaje. Valja spomenuti i druge nalaze iz istog groba, privjesak i solid Konstantina V., koji su gotovo identični onima s Brekinjove Kose, a o kojima će riječi biti nešto kasnije. U grobu B u Morpolaci u zadarskom zaleđu, 1907. godine pronađene su luksuzne ukrašene ostruge s garniturom za zakopčavanje koja je također ukrašena.⁴⁷ Ova se garnitura razlikuje od one s Brekinjove Kose jer je na primjercima iz Morpolace manja površina ostružnog luka ukrašena, a i završeci krakova imaju manje i slabije ukrašene pločice. Kopče garniture iz Morpolace četvrtaste su, a jezičci mali i s izbočinom u obliku ljiljana.⁴⁸ Ipak, unatoč ovim razlikama riječ je o ostrugama rađenima po istom principu i valja ih pripisati istom razdoblju i provenijenciji kao i one s Brekinjove Kose. Spomenutim primjerima valja dodati i par ostruga iz narteksa crkve sv. Marije u Biskupiji. Među bogato ukrašene ostruge ubrajaju se i one iz dječjeg groba s Crkvine u Biskupiji (grob 7) ukrašene floralnim motivom u metopama, kao i primjeri iz grobova 2 i 3 s istog lokaliteta, ostruge iz Gornjih Koljana (lokalitet Vukovića most), ostruge iz Ostrovice, groba 161 sa nekropole Nin – Ždrijac, groba 52 s lokaliteta Kašić – Maklinovo brdo, groba 269 iz Zalavara (*Marienkirche*), groba 3a nekropole Stranče – Gorica te ostruga iz Rešetarice kod Livna.⁴⁹ Sve nabrojane ostruge pokazuju sličnost s primjerima s Brekinjove Kose samo prema činjenici da imaju ukrašen trn. Sličnost garniture za zakopčavanje iz kneževskog groba s Brekinjove Kose vidi se samo s primjerima iz sarkofaga s hipokampima iz Biskupije. Kako je biskupijski nalaz najstariji, a među nabrojanim je lokalitetima i najbogatije ukrašen, U. Giesler je prema njemu izdvojila cijeli horizont grobova sa sličnim materijalom i nazvala ga *horizont Biskupija-Crkvina*. Također, ona je

sarcophagus of Roman provenance with a Medieval lid.⁴⁶ The spur set consists of the same items as the one from Brekinjova Kosa, and differs somewhat in ornamentation and the shape of the buckle frame, which is rectangular. In addition, the tips of the strap ends from Crkvina end in a lily-shaped bulge that the ones from Brekinjova Kosa lack. Other artefacts from the Crkvina burial should be mentioned as well: a pendant and a *solidus* of Constantine V, which are almost identical to the ones from Brekinjova Kosa, but they will be dealt with later. A pair of luxurious spurs with fittings for buckling, all attractively decorated, was found in grave B in Morpolaca in the hinterland of Zadar in 1907.⁴⁷ The decoration on the arches of the Morpolaca spurs covers a smaller area and the terminals are rectangular plates smaller in size and less elaborately decorated. The buckle frames are rectangular, the loops have rectangular front plates, and the strap ends are small with a lily-shaped bulge on the tip.⁴⁸ In spite of these differences, these spurs were made in the same way as those from Brekinjova Kosa, which means they share their provenance and should be dated to the same period. Several pairs of spurs should also be mentioned here, such as those from the narthex of the Church of St Mary in Biskupija, which are even more extensively decorated. Similarly extensive and lavish decoration can be seen on a pair of spurs from a child burial (grave 7), with floral ornamentation arranged in distinct segments or *metopes*. Other examples are comparable to the pair from Brekinjova Kosa in that they have a decorated prick. These are the items from graves 2 and 3 in Biskupija, the spurs from Gornji Koljani-Vukovića Most, the items from Ostrovice, the spurs found in grave 161 in the Nin-Ždrijac necropolis, grave 52 at the site of Kašić-Maklinovo brdo, grave 269 in Zalavar (*Marienkirche*), grave 3a in the Stranče-Gorica necropolis, and a spur from Rešetarica near

⁴⁷ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, 136.

⁴⁸ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, sl. 3.

⁴⁹ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, sl. 18, 19, 20.

⁴⁶ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 22.

⁴⁷ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, 136.

⁴⁸ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, FIG. 3.

datirala horizont upravo prema nađenom novcu Konstantina V.⁵⁰ što je izazvalo brojne polemike u znanstvenim krugovima. Ovaj tip ostruga D. Jelovina svrstava u „drugu skupinu“ i obilježava kao import u čemu se slaže s mišljenjem Z. Vinskog.⁵¹ Analogije s ovim nalazom iz ostatka Europe nisu poznate. Iako su evidentirane ukrašene ostružne garniture i na drugim lokalitetima na području Hrvatske, nigdje se ne radi o ovom tipu ukrasa i takvom načinu ukrašavanja. Za spomenuti je i kneževske grobove iz Blatnice i Mikulčica⁵² koji sadrže ostruge s ukrasom u metopama.



SLIKA 13. Privjesak od gorskog kristala in situ (foto: M. Miletić).

FIGURE 13 Rock-crystal pendant in situ (photo: M. Miletić).

Privjesak na kojem je kugla gorskog kristala (?) (PN 98; Sl. 13), obuhvaćena četirima zlatnim trakama, pronađen je na zapadnom dijelu groba, odnosno na mjestu gdje se mogla nalaziti glava pokojnika. Privjesak je u odličnom stanju i ne pokazuje znakove kemijskog ili mehaničkog oštećenja. U samom središtu privjeska nalazi se kugla (sfera) od prozirnog poludragog kamena, vjerojatno gorskog kristala. Kugla je obuhvaćena trakama zlata koje se spajaju pri dnu i vrhu. Na vrhu

Livno.⁴⁹ When it comes to fittings for buckling, the only ones showing significant similarities to the items from Brekinjova Kosa is the set from the sarcophagus with seahorses in Biskupija. Since the find from Biskupija predates the others and consists of the most elaborately decorated items among the listed examples, U. Giesler singled out an entire burial horizon with similar material and designated it as the *Biskupija-Crkvina horizon*. Her dating of the horizon was based on the coin of Constantine V from the sarcophagus⁵⁰ and numerous discussions in academic circles. Jelovina places this type of spurs in group II, and classifies them as imported goods, thus agreeing with Z. Vinski's opinion.⁵¹ With the exception of the aforementioned examples, equally well decorated complete spur sets have not been found in the rest of Europe. Although decorated spur sets have been recorded at other sites in Croatia, this type of ornamentation and the extent of decoration is unmatched. Princely burials from Blatnica and Mikulčice should nevertheless be mentioned,⁵² because the spurs from these sites have ornamentation arranged in distinct segments or *metopes*.

The rock crystal pendant (SF 98; Fig. 13) was found in the western part of the grave, close to the place where the deceased individual's head was expected to be. It is in excellent condition and shows no signs of either chemical or mechanical damage. The central part of the pendant is a sphere of clear semi-precious stone, probably rock crystal, encased in four vertical, evenly spaced gold bands that join at the top and bottom. The sides of each band are decorated with a row of closely set tiny gold globules while a row consisting of twelve larger evenly separated gold globules is at the centre of each band. There is a small circular gold loop at the top. The bottom intersection of the gold bands is additionally marked with a larger gold granule placed on top of several small ones. Since

⁵⁰ T. ŠEPAROVIC, 2003, 131; M. PETRINEC, 2005, 195.

⁵¹ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 124.

⁵² J. HOŠEK, J. KOŠTA, 2014, 200.

⁴⁹ A. JURČEVIĆ 2011, figs. 18, 19, 20.

⁵⁰ T. ŠEPAROVIC, 2003, 131; M. PETRINEC, 2005, 195.

⁵¹ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 124.

⁵² J. HOŠEK, J. KOŠTA, 2014, 200.

se nalazi omča za vješanje, također od zlata. Mjesto spoja na dnu kugle obilježava nešto veća zlatna kuglica. Tehnike ukrašavanja zlata su filigran i granulacija koje se javljaju pod utjecajem bizantskih ili avarskih radionica.

Analogije s ovim privjeskom treba ponajprije potražiti na lokalitetu Biskupija – Crkvina gdje se gotovo identičan privjesak našao u sarkofagu s hipokampima. Razlika između dva privjeska leži u činjenici da je biskupijski nešto izduženiji, tj. više je oblika suze nego sfere.⁵³ Ova razlika možda i nije toliko očita s obzirom na to da je spomenuti privjesak nestao i može ga se pronaći samo na crtežima koji uvijek odražavaju subjektivnost crtača. Prema crtežu privjesak iz Biskupije također je ukrašen pseudogranulacijom.⁵⁴ Privjesci slični ovima rijetki su na prostoru Europe i evidentirani su u merovinškom i anglosaksonskom kulturnom krugu. Takvi su privjesci pronađeni u Saint Denisu izvan konteksta i u kneževskom ukopu u Picquignyu, a čuvaju se u *Ashmolean Museum*-u u Oxfordu.⁵⁵ Primjerci iz kraljevskih grobova na području Britanije razlikuju se od navedenih jer su kristali obuhvaćeni srebrnim trakama. Francuski privjesci datiraju se u srednje i kasno merovinško razdoblje između 600. i 700. godine.⁵⁶ U nešto kasnije razdoblje (poslije 700.) datira se privjesak od markazita okovanog srebrom iz groba 135 velike nekropole u Mengenu.⁵⁷ Za spomenuti je i razne zlatne privjeske bez kristala u obliku okruglih dugmeta (tzv. *gombiky* ili *Kugelhänger*) evidentirane u nekropolama kneževskih središta Moravske (Stare mĕsto, Devinska Nova Vas, Mikulčice) gdje se datiraju u 9. st.⁵⁸ Ovi potonji predstavljaju i najbližu analogiju jer je, na temelju položaja u grobu, za pretpostaviti

granulation is the technique used, the pendant probably originates from a workshop of a Byzantine (more likely) or Avar goldsmith.

Once again, we must turn to the site of Biskupija-Crkvina for analogies. In the sarcophagus with seahorses, there was an almost identical pendant, the difference being in the shape, since the one from Biskupija is elongated or tear-shaped and not spherical.⁵³ The distinction might not be that strong, but it is difficult to ascertain nowadays because the pendant from Biskupija disappeared sometime before the 1950s and can only be seen on drawings from the end of the 19th century which might not be fully precise, as drawings are always subjective to a certain degree. Judging by the drawing, granulation was used in the same way on both pendants.⁵⁴ Such pendants are rare in Europe but have been recorded in the areas of Merovingian and Anglo-Saxon cultural spheres of influence. One was found in Saint Denis outside of an archaeological context and another in a princely burial in Picquigny, both of which are kept at the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford.⁵⁵ Items from royal tombs in Britain differ in the use of silver rather than gold for the bands that hold the stone. Pendants from French sites have been dated to the Middle and Late Merovingian period between the years 600 and 700.⁵⁶ The silver fitted marcasite pendant from grave 135 of a large necropolis in Mengen was dated to a somewhat later period, i.e. after 700.⁵⁷ It is worth mentioning gold pendants without rock crystal or other semi-precious stones shaped and used as round buttons (so-called *gombiky* or *Kugelhänger*) recorded in the necropolises of Moravian power centres (Stare mĕsto, Devinska Nova Vas, Mikulčice), which have been dated to the

⁵³ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, sl. 3.

⁵⁴ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, sl. 3.

⁵⁵ www.pinterest.com/pin/41236152811671041 (Ashmolean Museum, AM 1909.661a; 25. 8. 2015).

⁵⁶ www.photo.rmn.fr/archive/98-026060-2C6NU0XEL0T3.html (Musée d'Archéologie Nationale de Saint-Germain-en-Laye; 25. 8. 2015.).

⁵⁷ S. WALTER, 2008, 515.

⁵⁸ H. CHORVATOVA, 2012, 260, sl. 11.

⁵³ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, fig. 3.

⁵⁴ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, fig. 3.

⁵⁵ www.pinterest.com/pin/41236152811671041 (Ashmolean Museum, AM 1909.661a; 25. 8. 2015).

⁵⁶ www.photo.rmn.fr/archive/98-026060-2C6NU0XEL0T3.html (Musée d'Archéologie Nationale de Saint-Germain-en-Laye; 25. 8. 2015.).

⁵⁷ S. WALTER, 2008, 515.



SLIKA 14. *Solidus* Konstantina V.: revers (lijevo) i avers (desno) (foto: B. Suntešić, Gradski muzej Sisak).
 FIGURE 14 *Solidus* of Constantine V Copronymus - reverse (left) and obverse (right) (photo: B. Suntešić, Sisak Town Museum).

da je privjesak u grobu 4 na Brekinjovoj Kosi najvjerojatnije služio kao dugme koje se kopčalo na vratu i služilo za zakopčavanje plašta ili sličnog odjevnog predmeta. Ipak, valja naglasiti kako kuglasti privjesci iz Moravske potječu uglavnom iz ženskih grobova i da gotovo uvijek dolaze u paru.

Novac nađen unutar grobnih cjelina oduvijek je činio posebno vrijedan nalaz, kako zbog mogućnosti datacije, tako i zbog raspoznavanja utjecaja koje na ciljani prostor vrše druge državne tvorevine. *Solidus* Konstantina V. tim parametrima dodaje još jednu dimenziju. Kao najčešći komad novca evidentiran u grobovima starohrvatske kneževine često je bio predmetom mnogih sporova unutar znanstvene zajednice: od prepoznavanja etničke pripadnosti pokojnika, vremena ukopavanja do rasprave o tezuriranju. Nalaz *solidi* Konstantina V. u grobu 4 (PN 99; Sl. 14) na lokalitetu Brekinjova Kosa, u kombinaciji s drugim nalazima, zasigurno će također pridonijeti ovim raspravama.

Solidus je nađen u sredini ukopa, bliže južnom rubu groba, pa je za pretpostaviti da se nalazio u ruci pokojnika ili negdje drugdje na odjeći. Iako kosti nisu pronađene, na ovom mjestu valja spomenuti da novac u grobu na

9th century.⁵⁸ The latter present the closest analogy in terms of use, because it can be assumed, based on the position of the pendant from grave 4 at Brekinjova Kosa, that they were used to fasten a cape or a similar item of clothing. Nevertheless, it should be emphasised that the Moravian round pendants are mainly found in female burials and almost always come in pairs.

Coins have always been considered remarkable as grave finds because they are in most cases datable and thus facilitate the dating of the grave itself, but also because they can be used to discern the influence exerted by other states on the area in question. The *solidus* of Constantine V introduces another aspect. As the most frequently recorded coin in the graves of the Early Croatian principedom, it has been the topic of many disputes within the Croatian academic community, ranging from the ethnicity of the deceased and the time of their interment, to the custom of long-term keeping of coins as valuables or treasure. The *solidus* found in grave 4 (SF 99; Fig. 14) at Brekinjova Kosa in combination with other items will undoubtedly add a great deal to these discussions.

The coin was found in the centre of the

⁵⁸ H. CHORVATOVA, 2012, 260, fig. 11.

ovom lokalitetu sasvim sigurno nije bio u funkciji obola. Kao i većina nalaza zlatnog novca i ovaj je primjerak u odličnom stanju. Cijelovit je, iako je za primijetiti da mu je rub orezan i na taj način smanjen. Na aversu novca nalazi se portret cara Konstantina V. i njegovog sina Lava IV. *en face* koji su odjeveni u hlamide. Na glavama su im steme (krune), a u središtu svake je prikaz latinskog križa. Prikaz takvog križa nalazi se i između dvojice vladara, a simbolizira žezlo. Zbog ranije spomenutog orezivanja ruba novca legenda na aversu koja je trebala sadržavati kratice njihovih imena nedostaje, a isti je slučaj i s legendom na reversu. Na reversu je prikazan Lav III., otac Konstantina V. i djed Lava IV. kao starac, također *en face*. Lav III. odjeven je u loros, na glavi mu je stema s križem, a u desnoj ruci drži žezlo.⁵⁹ Desno od prikaza nalazi se oznaka, grčko slovo Θ (*theta*) što je oznaka *officinae*, odnosno radionice unutar kovnice u kojoj je iskovan. Način prikaza i grubi likovni elementi na hlamidama dvojice careva, kao i lorosu Lava III., jasno ukazuju da je ovdje riječ o otkovu sirakuške kovnice, dok prikaz Lava IV. kao mladića datira kovanje ovog novca nakon 760. godine. Prema svim indikatorima ovdje je riječ o solidu kovanom u Sirakuzi između 760. i 775. godine.⁶⁰ Sam novac predstavlja zanimljivost jer je prvi dosad poznati sirakuški otkov ovakvog solida iz *theta officinae* i samim time raritet među nađenim novcem. Kovnicu u Sirakuzi otvorio je car Maurikije Tiberije (582. – 602.), a posebno je aktivna tijekom druge polovice 8. st. otkad potječe najveća količina novca koji je u njoj proizveden. Kovnica djeluje do 878. godine i početka arapske prevlasti na Siciliji.⁶¹

Najvažnija analogija s pronađenim solidom na Brekinjovoj Kosi prepoznata je u spomenutom sarkofagu s hipokampima iz Biskupije. Novac, koji je greškom u kasnijim vremenima

grave, closer to the southern side. Thus, it can be assumed that it was placed in the nobleman's hand or somewhere on his clothes. Although no bones, apart from fragments of foot bones, were recorded in grave 4, it is quite clear that the coin was not used as an obol. Like the majority of gold coin finds, this one is in perfect condition. It is complete, although the edge has been noticeably cut off in several places and thus slightly reduced in size. On the obverse, there are facing busts of Constantine V, bearded, on the left and his son Leo IV, beardless, on the right, each wearing a crown and a *chlamys*. There is a small cross between their heads. Since parts of the edge have been cut off, the inscription with their names is missing on both the obverse and reverse sides. There is a facing bust of Leo III on the reverse, the father of Constantine V and grandfather of Leo IV. Leo III is depicted as an old man with a beard, wearing a crown and *loros* and holding a cross potent.⁵⁹ There is a marking on the right, the Greek letter Θ (*theta*), which is the mint mark of the specific *officinae* at the mint where the piece was struck. The crude depiction of the clothing of the emperors, both the *chlamys* on the obverse and the *loros* on the reverse, clearly point to the Syracuse mint. Leo IV is depicted as a young man, which dates the minting of the coin to the period after the year 760. Considering all of the above, the *solidus* was struck in Syracuse sometime between 760 and 775.⁶⁰ The coin is a curiosity in itself, because it is the first known Syracuse type of this coin struck by the *theta officinae* and therefore a rarity. The Syracuse mint was started by the emperor Maurice Tiberius (582-602), and was particularly active during the second half of the 8th century, when it produced the largest amount of coins struck there. The mint operated until 878 and the beginning of Arabic rule in Sicily.⁶¹

The most significant analogy with the *solidus*

⁵⁹ C. MORRISSON, 1970, 471; D. R. SEAR, 1987, cat. no. 1565.

⁶⁰ T. ŠEPAROVIĆ, 2003, 130.

⁶¹ C. MORRISSON, 1970, 471.

⁵⁹ C. MORRISSON, 1970, 471; D. R. SEAR, 1987, cat. no. 1565.

⁶⁰ T. ŠEPAROVIĆ, 2003, 130.

⁶¹ C. MORRISSON, 1970, 471.

zamijenjen sa solidom Bazilija I.,⁶² također pripada otkovima sirakuške kovnice i jedan je od mnogo komada evidentiranih u bogatim biskupijskim grobovima.⁶³ Osim Biskupije, solid Konstantina V. pronađen je između ostalog i na lokalitetima Mokro polje kod Knina, Bribirska glavica, Trilj („grob odličnice“), Bajagić kod Sinja, Dubravice kod Skradina, Danilo, Nin, Islam Latinski, Prevjjes, Topolje, Vrpolje, Gradac kod Drniša, Gornji Utori kod Unešića, Piramatovci kod Skradina, Štikovo na Svilaji, na nepoznatom lokalitetu na Dinari.⁶⁴ Ne treba zanemariti ni imitaciju solida Konstantina V. nađenu na Klisu koju čini u osnovi brončani novac presvučen zlatom.⁶⁵ Za otprilike polovicu spomenutih lokaliteta kontekst nalaza ostaje nepotvrđen, dok je na ostalima novac nađen u grobovima i, prema nekim autorima, priložen kao obol.

Kao što je napomenuto, oko značenja pokopavanja ovog novca vladaju različita mišljenja što utječe na interpretaciju samog nalaza, dataciju groba i, konačno, povijesni kontekst u kojem je nađen. L. Karaman i Z. Vinski zastupali su teoriju da bi se novac morao smatrati datacijskim sredstvom, odnosno da je ukopan s pokojnikom neposredno nakon vladavine cara, krajem 8. st. U. Giesler također smatra da novac datira grobove i postavlja dataciju horizonta Biskupija – Crkvina u zadnju trećinu 8. st. Nakon dodatnih istraživanja, Z. Vinski mijenja svoje mišljenje i podiže dataciju do polovice 9. st. prihvaćajući mišljenje J. Wenera o tezauriranju obiteljskog blaga. P. Korošec u reviziji groba odličnice iz Trilja, smatra pokojnicu odličnicom iz Velike Morave i pomiče njen ukop na kraj 9. st. V. Delonga smatra da ovaj novac potječe ili iz bizantskih misija Francima ili iz pljačke hringa 794. i 796., a na ovaj prostor dolazi kao podrška hrvatskoj Sklaviniji na rubu Carstva i treba ga uzeti kao *terminus post quem*. S njom se djelomično slaže

find from Brekinjova Kosa is the one found in the sarcophagus with seahorses in Biskupija. The coin, which was later mistaken for a *solidus* of Basil I,⁶² was also minted in Syracuse and is one of many that were found in rich burials in Biskupija.⁶³ Besides Biskupija, *solidi* of Constantine V were recorded at the following sites in Croatia: Mokro polje near Knin, Bribirska Glavica, Trilj (the grave of a noblewoman from Trilj), Bajagić near Sinj, Dubravice near Skradin, Danilo, Nin, Islam Latinski, Prevjjes, Topolje, Vrpolje, Gradac near Drniš, Gornji Utori near Unešić, Piramatovci near Skradin, Štikovo on the mountain of Svilaja, and at an unknown location on Mount Dinara.⁶⁴ An ancient counterfeit of a *solidus* of Constantine V should not be omitted either. This is a copper-core gold-plated piece found in Klis.⁶⁵ The archaeological context of half of the listed finds is unclear, while the rest come from burial contexts where, according to certain authors, they were placed as obols.

As already mentioned, there are different opinions on the significance of placing this coin in a grave. All this affects the interpretation of the find, the dating of the grave, and its historical context. L. Karaman and Z. Vinski advocate the theory that the coin should be used as dating evidence, i.e. that it was interred with the deceased immediately after the end of the emperor's rule at the end of the 8th century. U. Giesler agrees with this opinion and dates the Biskupija-Crkvina horizon to the last third of the 8th century. After further investigation, Z. Vinski changed his opinion on the basis of J. Werner's theory of holding on to coins as family treasure, and moved the date up to the middle of the 9th century. P. Korošec, having reassessed the finds from the grave of a noblewoman from Trilj, maintains that the said noblewoman came from Great Moravia, and dates her burial to the end of the 9th century. V. Delonga argues that the coins came either through Byzantine con-

⁶² M. PETRINEC, 2010, 55.

⁶³ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, 138.

⁶⁴ T. ŠEPAROVIĆ, 2003, 130-131.

⁶⁵ T. ŠEPAROVIĆ, 2003, 131.

⁶² M. PETRINEC, 2010, 55.

⁶³ A. JURČEVIĆ, 2011, 138.

⁶⁴ T. ŠEPAROVIĆ, 2003, 130-131.

⁶⁵ T. ŠEPAROVIĆ, 2003, 131.

i A. Milošević koji smatra da je novac dospio do vladajućeg sloja Hrvata nakon franačkog zauzeća obalnih gradova 803. godine. Ova mišljenja sintetizira T. Šeparović koji objašnjava činjenicu da solidi uglavnom potječu iz Sirakuze s time da obalni bizantski gradovi plaćaju danak Hrvatima u zaleđu kako bi ih pridobili na svoju stranu u nadolazećem sukobu s Francima. Kaže i da novac vjerojatno stiže 80-ih godina 8. st., a da su ga Hrvati čuvali kao vrijednost (blago) i nakon nekoliko desetljeća polagali u grobove.⁶⁶ Razlog svim ovim raspravama leži u činjenici da je drugi inventar grobova u kojima su pronađeni ovi solidi različit od groba do groba što stvara zbrku prilikom interpretacije. Što se solida s Brekinjove Kose tiče, smatra se da je on najvjerojatnije dobiven pljačkom hringa na samom kraju Avarskih ratova, a pokopan je nešto kasnije s pokojnikom visokog statusa kojem Franci iskazuju počast luksuznim ostružnim garniturama i drugim predmetima. Ovaj bi se grob mogao relativno datirati u prvu četvrtinu 9. st., no kako su iz drvene grobne konstrukcije uzeti uzorci i poslani na ¹⁴C analizu, po prvi put bi se grob u kojem je nađen zlatnik Konstantina V. mogao apsolutno datirati.

Osim opisanih nalaza u grobu 4 je, u grumenu zemlje, evidentiran ostatak tkanine sa zlatnim nitima (PN 100). Pronađen je u sredini ukopa, nešto istočnije od nalaza noža (PN 101) i novca (PN 99). Kako je riječ o vrlo osjetljivom materijalu, u svrhu zaštite nalaza niti su izvađene zajedno sa zemljom u kojoj su nađene, a više će se o njima znati nakon stručne restauratorske obrade. Nalaz zlatnih niti implicira postojanje luksuzne tkanine koja je mogla biti dio odjeće pokojnika ili vela (pokrova) kojim je bio prekriven. Zasad nisu pronađene analogije s ovom vrstom materijala. Iz dnevnika fra Luje Maruna saznaje se da je prilikom otvaranja sarkofaga s hipokampima u Biskupiji evidentiran ostatak tkanine,

⁶⁶ T. ŠEPAROVIĆ, 2003, 131 (usp. literaturu navedenu u radu za razna mišljenja o problematici novca Konstantina V. na našim nalazištima).

tacts with the Franks or the pillage of the Avar treasury in 796, or the complete opposite, that they were given to the Frankish vassal state of Croatia by the Byzantines themselves to win them over to their side should there be an open conflict with the Franks. In any case, according to Delonga, coins should be considered as *terminus post quem*. A. Milošević partly agrees with this and believes that the coins reached members of the Croatian ruling class after the Franks had seized the coastal cities in 803. T. Šeparović synthesises all the theories and explains the fact that the *solidi* found at Croatian sites chiefly originated in Syracuse because they were given as tribute by the Byzantine coastal cities to the Croats in the hinterland in order to gain their support in the upcoming conflict with the Franks. Furthermore, he believes this most likely happened around the 780s, but that the Croats kept the coins as treasure and began placing them in graves only after several decades.⁶⁶ The discussions have been motivated by the fact that the rest of the grave inventory found together with the *solidi* of Constantine V differs from one burial to the next and can also be dated differently, which hinders interpretation. The *solidus* found at Brekinjova Kosa was presumably obtained in the sack of the (H)Ring at the very end of the Avar wars and was buried a bit later with a nobleman whom the Franks honoured by giving him the luxurious spur set and other quality items. A relative dating of this grave places it in the first quarter of the 9th century, but it is extremely important that for the first time a radiocarbon date was obtained for a grave containing a *solidus* of Constantine V.

Apart from the already described finds, fragmented gold threads were recorded in grave 4 in the central part of the grave, east of the knife (PN 101) and the *solidus* (PN 99). Since this is very sensitive material, the threads were dug up in a block of soil and are currently undergoing

⁶⁶ T. ŠEPAROVIĆ, 2003, 131 (see literature cited in the article for different opinions on the *solidi* of Constantine V found in Croatia).

prepoznat kao pokrov, no da se ona u prvom doticaju sa zrakom raspala.⁶⁷ Osim mogućeg ostatka tkanine, u grobu 4 su evidentirani i ostaci kožnog remena ostružne garniture koji su pohranjeni na isti način.

Postojanje tkanine sa zlatnim nitima u grobu daje konačnu potvrdu da se ovdje radi o pojedincu izrazito visokog statusa. Možda je prerano ili ishitreno govoriti o ukopu kneza iz Brekinjove Kose, no sveukupni nalazi nađeni u grobu sugeriraju pripadnika elite koji je zasigurno imao vlast nad vlastitim narodom. Taj je pokojnik također bio franački vazal, a zlatni nalazi i pozlaćene ostruge sugeriraju da je vjerojatno sudjelovao u franačkom ratu protiv Avara nakon kojega su Franci, povijesno potvrđeno, bogato darivali svoje saveznike u znak zahvale i kao potvrdu njihove vlasti nad tim narodima. Buduće će analize i rasprave možda dodatno rasvijetliti porijeklo ovog pokojnika i povijesne veze s drugim područjima, dok bi radiokarbonska analiza mogla ukazati na vrijeme ukopa. Položaj groba pokojnika unutar objekta pravokutnog tlocrta sugerira da je mjesto ukopa sakralni objekt (crkva), vladarski dvor ili kombinacija jednog i drugog (vladarski dvor i dvorska kapela), prema franačkom uzoru (Aachen).

GROB 5

Grob 5 nalazi se u gornjem redu na sjeveroistočnoj padini i čini par u redu s grobom 2. Oblik grobne rake u ovom je slučaju više ovalan no pravokutan, međutim, ravne stranice ukopa ispod samog vrha ukazuju na prvotni pravokutni oblik groba. Grob je gotovo naslonjen na ostatak začelnog zida objekta, a padina brijega na ovom je mjestu nešto blaža pa se u presjeku ne vidi veća razlika u visini istočnog i zapadnog ruba ukopa. Dimenzije jame su 2,6 x 1,75 m, a visina izmjerena na zapadnom rubu iznosi 1,69 m. Grob je do

⁶⁷ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 22.

restoration. Once this has been completed, there will be more to learn about them. Nevertheless, they must have been applied to a cloth, making it a very luxurious item of clothing, or a shroud with which the body was covered. Analogies are, sadly, so far lacking. In the journal of the Franciscan Lujo Marun, it says that the remains of a cloth identified as a shroud were recorded when the lid of the sarcophagus with seahorses was removed, but unfortunately the cloth disintegrated in contact with the air.⁶⁷ Fragments of leather straps belonging to the spur set were also recorded in grave 4 and carefully removed in a block of soil.

The presence of the cloth with gold threads in the grave provides final confirmation that this truly is a grave of a high-ranking individual. It might be too soon or too hasty to say that a duke was buried at Brekinjova Kosa, but the grave goods seen as a whole imply that it must have been a member of the elite who ruled over his own people. The individual was also a Frankish vassal, and the gold artefacts together with the gilt spurs suggest that he had most likely taken part in the Frankish war against the Avars, after which the Franks richly rewarded their allies as a sign of gratitude and as confirmation of Frankish rule over those peoples. Future research, analyses and discussions might further elucidate the deceased's origin and the historical ties of this place with other areas. The fact that the grave was located inside a rectangular walled structure indicates that the structure was a sacral object (a church), a court or, following the Frankish model in Aachen, a combination of the two (a court with a court chapel).

GRAVE 5

Grave 5 is located on the northeastern slope in the upper row next to grave 2. The grave pit has an oval rather than rectangular layout in the

⁶⁷ D. JELOVINA, 1976, 22.

dubine od 1,2 m ukopan u pjeskovitu zdravicu, a dublje se nalazi usjek u živoj stijeni. Na polovici zapune (oko 1 m dubine) evidentirana je lubanja pokojnika na zapadnoj strani ukopa i nešto drugačija zapuna (tamnije boje i rahlije konzistencije) koja je obilježena posebnom oznakom (SJ 383), a vjerojatno označava položaj lijesa ili druge konstrukcije u koju je pokojnik položen.

U grobu 5, SJ 332/383/333, pronađeno je ukupno šest željeznih predmeta. U krajnjem sjeveroistočnom kutu groba pronađen je željezni čavao (PN 89) malih dimenzija. Čavao je dobro očuvan i previše općenitog tipa za neku ozbiljniju dataciju. Sastavljen je od pravilne okrugle glavice i kratkog trna koji se sužava prema vrhu. Ostalih pet željeznih predmeta nađenih u grobu (PN 84-88, PN 90) željezni su okovi rombičnog oblika koji se spajaju u tri vrha, dok su im završeci zašiljeni što je indikator da su bili zabijeni u drvenu konstrukciju. Nađeni su gotovo pravilno raspoređeni u parovima po dva, dok je najistočniji uparen sa spomenutim čavlom. Analogije koje bi mogle pobliže objasniti ovaj nalaz dosad su pronađene na nekropoli Breclav-Pohansko⁶⁸ gdje su okarakterizirane kao okovi grobne konstrukcije. Ovaj zaključak savršeno odgovara situaciji u grobovima 2, 5 i 8 s Brekinjove Kose gdje se ovakvi okovi mogu bez sumnje pripisati vanjskim spojnicama dasaka ili letava drvene konstrukcije lijesa ili komore, tzv. klanfama.

GROB 6

Groba 6 nalazi se uz sami južni zid objekta na vršnom platou lokaliteta. Orijentiran je identično kao i objekt te grobovi 4 i 8 unutar njega. Ovaj je grob nešto pravilnijeg pravokutnog tlocrta i većih dimenzija (3,55 x 2,49 m) što bi moglo upućivati na mogućnost po-

upper part. However, the straight sides of the pit below the top bear witness to the original rectangular shape. The grave nearly abuts the remains of the rear wall of the structure. The slope is slightly gentler here, so the difference in height between the eastern and western sides of the pit is not as noticeable as in some other graves. The pit measures 2.6 by 1.75 metres, with a depth of 1.694 metres on the western side. The upper 1.2 metres of the grave cut through sandy sterile soil, while the bottom part cuts through bedrock. Halfway through the fill, at a depth of around 1 metre, a skull was recorded on the western side of the grave along with a slightly different fill (darker in colour and more loose in consistency) which was given a separate number (SU 383) and probably represents the position of a disintegrated coffin or some other wooden structure that the deceased had been laid in.

A total of six iron items were found in grave 5 (SU332/383/333). A small iron nail (SF 89) was found in the northeastern corner of the grave. It is well preserved but too common to be used as dating evidence. It consists of a flat round symmetrical head and a short tapered shank. The remaining five iron items (SF 84-88; SF 90) are rhomboid strips of iron open at one corner with pointed ends which must have been embedded in the wood. They were found evenly distributed around the grave in pairs, the one farthest to the east paired with the aforementioned nail. The analogies that could best help interpret this find were recorded at the necropolis at Breclav-Pohansko,⁶⁸ where they were characterised as fastenings in wooden structures. This conclusion perfectly suits the circumstances of the finds in graves 2, 5 and 8 at Brekinjova Kosa, where they can be identified without a doubt as joint reinforcements or fastenings, probably tie-strips, of a wooden coffin or chamber.

⁶⁸ F. KALOUSEK, 1971, 43, Obr. 38, 11, 12; 65 Obr. 83; 88 Obr. 134, 5; 101 Obr. 154 10, 11; 145 Obr. 246 9; 153 Obr. 261 10; 168 Obr. 296, 8-11; B. DOSTÁL, 1975, Obr. 22, 9-18.

⁶⁸ F. KALOUSEK, 1971, 43, Obr. 38, 11,12; 65 Obr. 83; 88 Obr. 134, 5; 101 Obr. 154 10,11; 145 Obr. 246 9; 153 Obr. 261 10; 168 Obr. 296, 8-11; B. DOSTÁL, 1975, Obr. 22, 9-18.

stojanja dvojnog ukopa. U potpunosti je usječen u živu stijenu, a visina stranica mu je 1,57 m. Dno ukopa ravno je i pravilno priklesano, a na njemu je u istočnom rubu groba evidentirano nešto slabo očuvanih kostiju stopala i jedan metalni predmet.

Nalaz metala u grobu 6 (PN 83), SJ 361/386, najslabije je očuvani primjer nalaza metala na lokalitetu. Radi se o grumenju željeza amorfno oblika na kojem je vidljiv ostatak zelene patine koji sugerira da je predmet djelomično izrađen i od bronce. Nađen je na istočnom rubu groba gdje su se mogle nalaziti noge pokojnika, što je djelomično potvrđeno nalazom kosti na istom mjestu. Grob 6 je ukop velikih dimenzija koji bi mogao sadržavati i ostatke dvoje pokojnika, no zbog nedostatka nalaza ova tvrdnja ostaje neutemeljena.

GROB 7

Grob 7 središnji je ukop u donjem redu grobova na sjeveroistočnoj padini brijega. Oblikom i orijentacijom odgovara drugim grobovima na lokalitetu, a njegovo je usmjerenje nešto pravilnije, odnosno os groba poklapa se s linijom istok-zapad u većoj mjeri nego drugi grobovi u ovom redu. Dimenzije groba su: 3,15 x 2,18 m, a dubina izmjerena na zapadnom rubu 1,32 m. Kako se ukop nalazi na padini koja se spušta od zapada prema istoku, dubina na istočnom rubu mnogo je manja. Grob je u svom donjem dijelu usječen u živu stijenu.

Kao što je već spomenuto, u grobu je pronađen ostatak drvene konstrukcije koji se pruža gotovo po sredini groba cijelom njegovom dužinom, a na zapadnom se kraju manji dio drveta nastavlja pod pravim kutom. Iako je zbog stanja nalaza u ovom trenutku teško govoriti o određenoj konstrukciji, prema situaciji i usporedbom s primjerima s drugih lokaliteta, može se pretpostaviti postojanje drvenog ljesa u koji je položen pokojnik. Debljina drvene daske na najdebljem dijelu iznosi 10 cm.

GRAVE 6

Grave 6 is situated on the top plateau next to the southern wall of the Early Medieval structure. It follows the alignment of the walled structure and that of graves 4 and 8 found inside the structure. The layout is regular and rectangular. It measures 3.55 by 2.49 metres, which is sizeable and might indicate a double burial. The entire grave is cut into the bedrock and is 1.568 metres deep. The bottom of the pit is level and evenly dressed, and at its eastern end several poorly preserved human foot bones and a metal find were recorded.

The find (SF 83) from grave 6 (SU 361/386) is the most poorly preserved metal find from the site. It consists of several amorphous lumps of iron which show a residual green patina suggesting that the item was originally, at least partially, made of bronze. It was recorded at the eastern end of the grave where the foot would have been located, which was partially confirmed by several small fragments of foot bones. The ample proportions of the grave pit imply that it could have held the remains of two bodies, but the lack of osteological evidence leaves the claim unsupported.

GRAVE 7

Grave 7 is found in the middle of the lower row of graves on the northeastern slope. Its layout and alignment are the same as those of the other graves, although it adheres more strictly to an east-west line of orientation. It measures 3.5 by 2.18 metres. It is 1.317 metres deep on its western side and a lot less on the eastern side, because it is located on a slope that drops towards the east. In its bottom part, it is cut into the bedrock.

As previously mentioned, the remains of a wooden structure were found stretching almost along the middle of the entire length of the grave, with a short perpendicular section at the western end. Although the state of the find

Osim ostataka drvene konstrukcije, na zapadnom je rubu ukopa evidentirana i ljudska lubanja u vrlo lošem stanju. Kako su kosti izvađene i spremljene u većem bloku zemlje, u ovom se trenutku ne mogu izvoditi precizniji zaključci o dobu, spolu i drugim karakteristikama pokojnika. U grobu nisu evidentirani prilozi kao ni ostaci metala koji bi upućivao na tip vezanja drvene konstrukcije. Iz ovog su groba radiokarbonskom metodom datirani uzorci drveta i zubi pokojnika.

GROB 8

Grob 8 pripada grobovima koji se nalaze unutar istraženog ranosrednjovjekovnog objekta. Nalazi se uz sjeverni zid u ravnini s kneževskim grobom 4 i vrlo je malih dimenzija, 1,8 x 1,21 m. Poput ostalih grobova na lokalitetu, pravilnog je pravokutnog tlocrta i zaobljenih uglova. Orijeantiran je u skladu s orijentacijom objekta u kojem je ukopan što sugerira da se ukopavanje dogodilo nakon gradnje samog objekta. Čitav je grob ukopan u zdravični zemljani sloj ispod pretpostavljene podnice objekta vrlo plitko (dubina ukopa: 0,44 m).

Na samom dnu ukopa ovog groba evidentirani su ulomci željeznih okova u vrlo lošem stanju. Svaki od ovih predmeta sačuvan je u većem broju ulomaka koji izgledom najviše podsjećaju na trakaste željezne predmete savijene pod pravim kutom. Izuzetak čini predmet koji se sastoji od pločastih limova nepoznate namjene. Svi ovi predmeti vjerojatno su dio grobne konstrukcije ovog vrlo plitkog groba malih dimenzija koji je vjerojatno dječji. Analogije s trakastim komadima željeza pronađene su u primjeru pojedinačnog okova iz groba 833 u Mengenu za kojeg preciznija namjena također nije utvrđena⁶⁹ kao i u brojnim sličnodobnim grobovima i nekropolama u Hrvatskoj

⁶⁹ S. WALTER, 2008, 489.

makes it difficult to identify what exactly this structure could have been, a comparison with similar examples from other sites indicates that it was probably a wooden coffin. The plank itself is 10 centimetres thick at its widest part.

Apart from this, a human skull in rather poor condition was recorded on the western side of the grave. It was collected in a block of soil, but anthropological analysis has still not been carried out, which is why there are no details regarding the age, gender or other characteristics of the deceased at the moment. There were no grave goods or metal finds which would indicate how the wood was joined in the coffin. Samples of wood and teeth from this grave were radiocarbon dated.

GRAVE 8

Grave 8 is one of the burials found within the excavated Early Medieval structure. It is situated next to the northern wall of the building parallel to the princely burial (grave 4) and is smaller than the rest of the graves at Brekinjova Kosa, its dimensions being 1.8 by 1.21 metres. Like other burials at the site, it is rectangular in shape with rounded corners. Its orientation corresponds to that of the structure inside which it was found, which suggests that the burial took place after the structure had been erected. The entire grave was dug into the sterile soil and is quite shallow, being only 0.44 metres deep under the assumed floor of the structure. Several pieces of iron fastenings, all in bad condition, were found at the bottom of the pit.

Each item, mostly resembling narrow strips of iron sheet set at right angles like brackets or tie-strips, was found in a large number of pieces. An item made of thicker iron plate is slightly different but was most likely also used in the construction of the grave, probably as a joiner's dog. The grave, due to its size, probably belonged to a child. Analogies for these iron objects can be found in grave 833 in Mengen

(npr. Nin – Ždrijac, Požeški Brestovac), ali i u Moravskoj.⁷⁰ S obzirom na položaj ovog groba, ponovno valja pretpostaviti ukop pojedinca, djeteta, s iznimnim socijalnim značajem pošto se grob nalazi unutar objekta i paralelno s kneževskim grobom 4. I u slučaju groba 8 širi datacijski okvir pružaju jedino rezultati ¹⁴C analiza provedenih na materijalu iz luksuznog groba 4.

GROB 9

Kao što je već spomenuto, grob 9 je oznaka evidentiranih cjevastih kostiju (*tibija, fibula*) na podlozi objekta u njegovom zapadnom dijelu. Dio objekta u kojem se ovaj grob nalazi ne pokazuje čvrstu arhitekturu već se radi o nepovezanom kamenju raznih veličina koje je prepoznato kao urušenje starijih struktura (SJ 360). Grob nema prepoznatljiv ukop pa mu se ne mogu sa sigurnošću odrediti dimenzije i dubine. Moguće je da je grob bio ukopan plitko (poput grobova 8 i 11) u nivelacijski sloj objekta koji je erozijom i djelovanjem rasta stabala na ovom mjestu u potpunosti pomiješan s humusom i time uklonjen. U blizini kostiju nisu pronađeni predmeti koji bi mogli pripadati grobu. Ovo je mjesto označeno kao grob isključivo zbog pronalaska ljudskih kostiju.

GROB 10

Grob 10 nalazi se na sjeverozapadnom rubu prapovijesne jame SJ 327/328 koju je većim dijelom presjekao. Smješten je, kao i jama, na dijelu vršnog platoa između grobova 1 i 6 s kojima se oblikom i dimenzijama gotovo u potpunosti podudara. Kao i dva spomenuta groba usječen je u živu stijenu čitavom du-

⁷⁰ F. KALOUSEK, (bilj. 64), 43, Obr. 38, 11,12; 65 Obr. 83; 88 Obr. 134, 5; 101 Obr. 154 10,11; 145 Obr. 246 9; 153 Obr. 261 10; 168 Obr. 296, 8-11; B. DOSTÁL, 1975, Obr. 22, 9-18.

(purpose unknown),⁶⁹ and in numerous burials roughly belonging to the same period in Croatia (such as Nin-Ždrijac and Požeški Brestovac) but also in Moravia.⁷⁰ Once again, we can assume that this is a grave of an individual, a child, of higher social standing, since it is found within the same structure and parallel to the princely burial (grave 4). When it comes to dating grave 8, we can, yet again, only turn to the results of radiocarbon analyses of the samples from the rich grave 4 for a wide time frame for dating.

GRAVE 9

As previously mentioned, grave 9 marks a find of fragmented tubular lower foot bones (*tibia, fibula*) found outside any visible cut lying on the levelling layer on the western part of the walled structure. There are no clear indications of a wall in this part, only a layer of loose collapsed stones of different sizes which was interpreted as the remains of a wall or walls (SU 360). The lack of a visible cut for the grave makes it impossible to determine its proportions. It is possible that the grave cut through the upper part of the levelling layer but was relatively shallow (like graves 8 and 11). Erosion and biological processes, such as the growth of trees, might have depleted the levelling layer and mixed it with the topsoil along with the majority of grave 9. No grave goods or items that could be connected to this grave were found in the vicinity of the recorded skeletal remains which are the only reason for designating this area as a grave.

GRAVE 10

Grave 10 is located on the northwestern side of the Late Bronze Age pit SU 327/328 which

⁶⁹ S. WALTER, 2008, 489.

⁷⁰ Breclav-Pohansko: F. KALOUSEK, 1971, 43, Obr. 38, 11,12; 65 Obr. 83; 88 Obr. 134, 5; 101 Obr. 154 10,11; 145 Obr. 246 9; 153 Obr. 261 10; 168 Obr. 296, 8-11; B. DOSTÁL, 1975, Obr. 22, 9-18.

binom od 1,04 m na zapadnom rubu ukopa. Dimenzije groba su 4,05 x 2,1 m što ne mora odgovarati stvarnoj slici, pošto mu je istočni rub u potpunosti nestao (visina 0,15 m), odnosno bio je ukopan u zapunu jame na toj strani. Stranice ovog ukopa vrlo su neravne i ne pokazuju priklesanost žive stijene poput ostalih grobova.

U zapuni groba niti na jednom mjestu nisu evidentirani nalazi koji bi bili grobni prilozi ili bi upućivali na postojanje određene grobne konstrukcije. Također, nisu evidentirane niti kosti pokojnika. S obzirom na stanje nalaza ovaj grob, zajedno s grobovima 9 i 11, ne može pružiti nikakve smislene informacije o populaciji koja se na ovom mjestu pokapala, a ne pokazuje ni prostornu povezanost s ostatkom nekropole. Jedina indikacija da se ovdje nalazi grob leži u činjenici da je njegov ukop identičan ukopima drugih grobova na platou, a dimenzijama se razlikuje od ukopa prapovijesnih objekata.

GROB 11

Posljednji grob evidentiran u istraživanju 2015. godine nalazi se uz sami istočni rub lokaliteta, kao najjužniji ukop donjeg (istočnog) reda na sjeveroistočnoj padini. Razlikuje se od drugih grobova na lokalitetu jer je oblika trapeza širine 1,16 na zapadnom, odnosno 0,86 m na istočnom rubu. Dužina groba iznosi 2,62 m. Grob je čitavom dubinom (0,92 m) ukopan u sloj pjeskovite zdravice što se može usporediti s grobovima 8 i 9 unutar pretpostavljenog objekta. Zbog te su činjenice stranice i dno ovog ukopa ravniji nego one u grobovima koji sijeku živu stijenu. U zapuni groba nisu pronađeni nikakvi predmeti niti ulomci ljudskih kostiju. Trapezoidan oblik groba ne mora nužno služiti kao indikator ukopavanja u nekoj mlađoj fazi, jer je na nekropoli dosad otkriveno samo 11 grobova a grob 11 ne pruža materijal kojim bi se moglo odrediti vrijeme pokopavanja. Tek istraživa-

it cuts through. Both the pit and the grave are situated on the top plateau between graves 1 and 6, with which grave 10 agrees in layout and proportions. Just like the two aforementioned graves, grave 10 is completely cut into the bedrock on its western side, where it is 1.042 metres deep. It is 2.1 metres wide and 4.05 metres long. However, its eastern edge was difficult to determine, since its fill was almost identical to that of the pit SU 327/328, which makes the latter figure uncertain. The sides of the pit are quite uneven and the bedrock is not dressed as in other graves.

The fill did not yield any finds that could be identified as grave goods or indicate the presence of a wooden chamber or coffin. Likewise, there were no human osteological remains. Taking all this into consideration, it can be seen that grave 10, along with graves 9 and 11, cannot provide any meaningful information about the population buried at the site. The only indication that this actually is a grave is the fact that its layout and alignment correspond to those of other graves from the site and differ from those of the prehistoric pits.

GRAVE 11

The last grave recorded in the campaign of 2015 is located near the eastern edge of the excavation area and is also the southernmost burial in the lower row on the northeastern slope. It differs from the other graves because it has a slightly trapezoid layout, with the western side being 1.16 metres wide and the eastern side 0.86 metres, and the entire grave being 2.62 metres long. From top to bottom, which is 0.916 metres, grave 11 cuts through the sandy natural soil, making grave 8 the only other grave it can be likened to on account of not cutting through the bedrock. The sides and bottom of grave 11 seem to be straighter and more level than those of the graves that cut through the bedrock. The grave fill did not contain any finds or human skeletal remains. The layout does not neces-

njem cijele nekropole i eventualnim postojanjem drugih trapezoidnih grobova koji bi sadržavali datacijski materijal, ovaj bi se grob mogao okarakterizirati kao drugačiji.

DATACIJA GROBOVA

U tekstu koji opisuje pojedine grobne nalaze, a posebice nalaze iz groba 4, uz svaki je nalaz, a na kraju i uz cjelokupnu grobnu cjelinu, navedena diskusija o dataciji. Ova je relativna datacija rezultat stilske i komparativne analize, a zbog postojanja više različitih mišljenja oko datiranja pojedinih predmeta, rezultat je nepouzdan i podložan promjenama. Iz tog razloga ovdje dodatno navodimo rezultate datiranja radioaktivnim ugljikom koja je provedena na ostacima kostiju i drveta evidentiranim u grobovima 3, 4, 5 i 7. Mjerenja su izvršena u Beta Analytic Laboratory, Miami u Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama (uzorci drveta) i u ¹⁴Chrono Centre na Sveučilištu u Belfastu, Sjeverna Irska (uzorci kostiju). Kako rezultati mjerenja pokazuju širok vremenski raspon i velike varijacije u datumima iz istih cjelina (Sl. 15, 16), smatramo da prilikom datiranja treba uključiti i komparativnu analizu te položaj lokaliteta u prostoru i vremenu kako bismo smanjili vremenski okvir pokopavanja i time pokušali dobiti znanstveno utemeljenu pretpostavku.

Za ¹⁴C analizu ostataka drvene konstrukcije iskorišteni su jedini uzorci ostataka pougljenjenog drveta evidentirani na nekropoli: dva uzorka konstrukcije grobne komore groba 4 i dva uzorka drveta iz groba 7. Uzorci iz groba 4 pokazali su kalibrirane datume cal AD 829±42 i 791±60 odnosno vremenski raspon od čak 140 godina. Uzevši u obzir da je drvo korišteno za ovu konstrukciju sječeno i polagano u isto vrijeme, ovdje valja uzeti u obzir vremenski raspon u koji se s većom ili manjom sigurnošću mogu datirati oba uzorka, a to je između 788. i 852. godine. Ostaci drveta iz groba 7 pokazuju pak dva u

sarily indicate an earlier or later burial phase, since only 11 excavated graves are not enough to come to such conclusions, and grave 11 itself did not yield any datable finds. Only after the entire necropolis has been investigated along with other potential trapezoid graves which contain datable finds can such conclusions be drawn.

DATING THE BURIALS

In the parts of the text where the separate finds are described, especially those from grave 4, a discussion on the dating of those finds along with the grave itself is given. This relative dating is the result of a comparative style analysis, and since there are several different opinions when it comes to dating certain items, the result is unreliable and subject to change. Therefore, the radiocarbon dates yielded by the analyses of bones and wood found in graves 3, 4, 5 and 7 will be mentioned here as well. The analyses were carried out by the Beta Analytic Laboratory in Miami in the United States of America (wood samples), and by the ¹⁴Chrono Centre at the University of Belfast in Northern Ireland (bone samples). As the results provide a wide date range and great variations even when it comes to samples from the same features (Figs. 15, 16), it would be best to take into consideration the comparative style analysis as well as the location of the site and the period it belongs to in order to narrow down the time frame for the burials and to make an assumption based on scientific research.

There were four samples of wood taken from the remains in graves 4 and 7 (two samples from each grave), the only wood remains found at the site, which were radiocarbon dated. The results for the samples in grave 4 show a date range of 140 years with the dates cal AD 829 ± 42 and 791 ± 60. Taking into consideration that the wood was probably chopped down and the burial chamber erected at the same moment in time, we must focus on the period in which

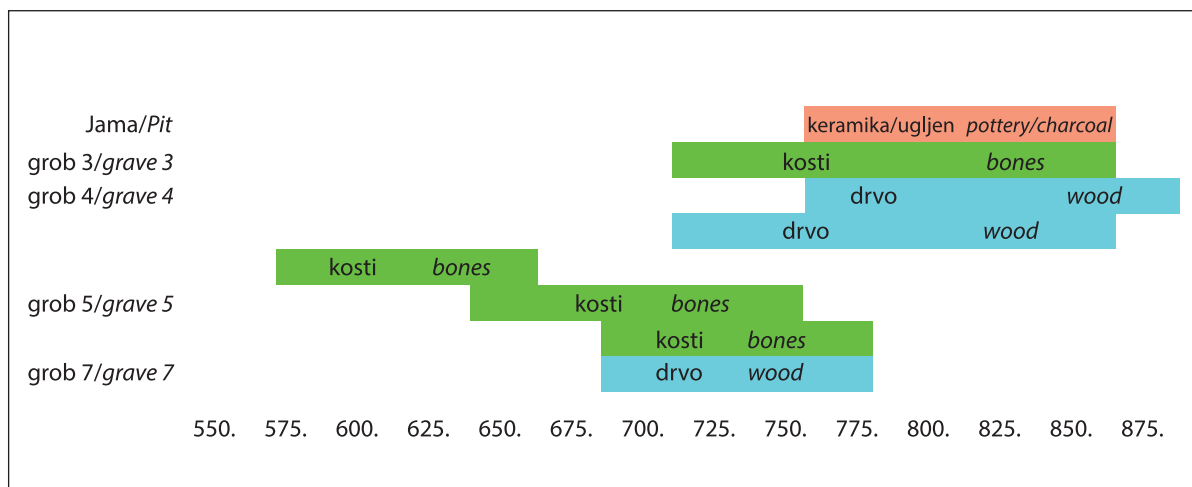
Jama/grob Pit/grave	Vrsta uzorka Sample	Raw date (BP)	Kalibrirani datum Calibrated date	Laboratorij Laboratory
Jama SJ 58/59 Pit NS 58/59	ugljen charcoal	1210±30 BP	Cal AD 813±45	Beta Analytic Miami
Grob 3 Grave 3	kosti bones	1231±30 BP	Cal AD 780±62	¹⁴ Chrono Belfast
Grob 4 Grave 4	drvo wood	1190±30 BP	Cal AD 829±42	Beta Analytic Miami
Grob 4 Grave 4	drvo wood	1220±30 BP	Cal AD 791±60	Beta Analytic Miami
Grob 4 Grave 4	kosti bones	1437±33 BP	Cal AD 610±24	¹⁴ Chrono Belfast
Grob 5 Grave 5	kosti bones	1312±32 BP	Cal AD 707±41	¹⁴ Chrono Belfast
Grob 5 Grave 5	kosti bones	1261±33 BP	Cal AD 736±41	¹⁴ Chrono Belfast
Grob 7 Grave 7	drvo wood	1270±30 BP	Cal AD 726±36	Beta Analytic Miami
Grob 7 Grave 7	drvo wood	2200±30 BP	Cal AD 283±62	Beta Analytic Miami

SLIKA 15. Tablica rezultata ¹⁴C analize uzoraka.

FIGURE 15 Table of results of radiocarbon dating.

potpunosti različita datuma: prvi je uzorak pokazao kalibrirani datum cal AD 726±36, dok je drugi pokazao cal BC 283±62. Iz ovih je rezultata vidljivo kako drugi uzorak valja u potpunosti odbaciti pretpostavljajući kontaminaciju uzorka s obzirom na to da pokazuje datum iz razdoblja latena iz kojeg nema niti jednog pokretnog ili nepokretnog nalaza na lokalitetu. Među prapovijesnim razdobljima na lokalitetu ističu se nalazi kasnog brončanog doba (rezultat komparativne analize) i starijeg željeznog doba (¹⁴C datumi dobiveni iz jame SJ 266, odnosno drvene konstrukcije SJ 323), a u potpunosti izostaju nalazi mlađeg željeznog doba ili razdoblja

the date ranges overlap, which is the period between 788 and 852. Wood samples taken from grave 7 show two completely different results: one of them shows a date range cal AD 726 ± 36, while the other was dated to BC 283 ± 62. These results indicate that the second sample cannot be taken into consideration when discussing the possible date of interment since it was clearly contaminated, as there are absolutely no finds from the La Tene period documented at the site. Finds that can be attributed to the prehistoric periods date to the Late Bronze (dates obtained by comparative analysis) and Early Iron Age (radiocarbon dates obtained from the wood remains in prehistoric pits),



SLIKA 16. Usporedni rezultati radiokarbonske analize svih uzoraka.

FIGURE 16 Comparison of radiocarbon results.

antike. Prvi je datum, međutim, datirao grob u vrlo rani period prve polovice 8. st.

Radiokarbonski datumi dobiveni su i iz četiri uzorka kostiju: *mandibulae* iz groba 3, *tarsusa* iz groba 4 i dva ulomka lubanje iz groba 5. Rezultati ove analize pokazali su vrlo rane datume i vrlo veliki vremenski raspon. Uzorak iz groba 3 pokazao je datum cal AD 780±62 što je datum koji se poklapa s datacijom drvene konstrukcije iz groba 4, no to je i jedini datum koji se donekle poklapa s drugima.

Uzorak tarzalne kosti iz groba 4 pokazao je daleko najstariju dataciju među srednjovjekovnim nalazima. Njegov rezultat je cal AD 610±24 što je više od 200 godina razlike u odnosu na drvenu konstrukciju iz istog groba. Jedini je zaključak da je ovaj uzorak također kontaminiran i da ga se treba uzeti s velikom zadržkom. Na lokalitetu nisu evidentirani nikakvi nalazi koji bi se mogli datirati u 7. st., a još manje u kraj 6. st. uzme li se u obzir donja granica raspona. Posebice se to odnosi na grobne priloge iz groba 4 koji u svakom slučaju ne mogu potjecati iz razdoblja ranijeg od kraja 8. st. Također, nema ni uzoraka datiranih blizu ovog datuma pa će se on zasad ostaviti po strani bez obzira na činjenicu da potječe iz kostura velikodostojnika iz kneževskog groba.

Uzorci lubanje iz groba 5 također pokazuju rane datume: cal 707±41 za uzorak A, odnosno 736±42 za uzorak B iste lubanje. Za razliku od uzorka u grobu 4, na ovom je mjestu riječ o uzorcima iste lubanje čiji se dobiveni rezultati preklapaju u većem dijelu vremenskog raspona. Kako ne postoje drugi databilni nalazi iz groba, a vremenski je raspon usporediv s onima iz grobova 3 i 7, u ovom se trenutku rezultati analize moraju uzeti s oprezom.

Što se datiranja drugih grobova tiče, ovdje je situacija nešto kompliciranija. Jedino uzorak zuba iz groba 3 je donekle konzistentan s datumima drvene konstrukcije u kneževskom grobu i u velikom rasponu obuhvaća period između 718. i 842. godine. S obzirom na malu

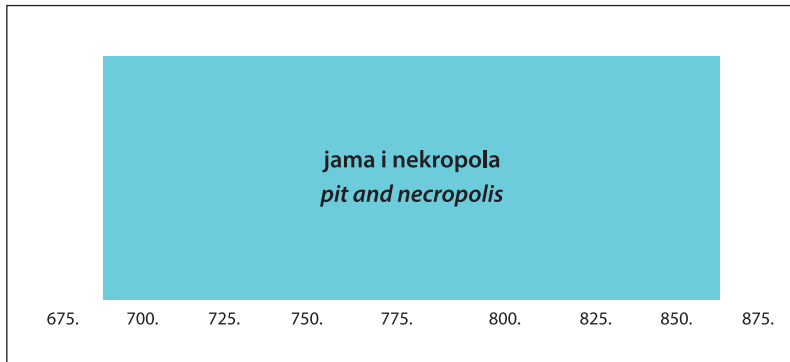
while finds belonging to the Late Iron Age or Roman Period were not found at the site. The results of the first sample from grave 7, however, provided a suspiciously early date in the first half of the 8th century.

Radiocarbon dates were also obtained for four bone samples: the sample of the *mandibula* from grave 3, the sample of a *tarsus* from grave 4, and two *cranium* samples from grave 5. The results show very early dates and a wide date range. The sample from grave 3 yielded a calibrated date cal AD 780 ± 62 which coincides with the date for the wooden structure in grave 4, and this is the only example of two samples showing similar results.

The sample of the tarsal bone from grave 4 yielded by far the earliest date when it comes to Medieval finds. The result is cal 610 AD ± 24, a difference of over 200 years compared to the result of the wooden structure from the same grave. The only possible conclusion is that this sample was contaminated as well, and that the result should be treated with great caution. Finds that could be dated to the 7th or even the end of the 6th century, if we consider the earlier end of the span, were not recorded at the site. This especially applies to the grave goods from grave 4, since they can in no way be dated to earlier than the end of the 8th century. Likewise, there are no other samples which show similar results, and therefore this result will be disregarded for now, even though it is derived from the skeletal remains of the nobleman from the princely grave.

Samples of the cranium from grave 5 also display early dates: cal 707 ± 41 for sample A and cal 736 ± 42 for sample B of the same cranium. Unlike the samples from grave 4, these are samples taken from the same skull and the results overlap for the majority of the date range. Since there are no diagnostic grave goods and the resulting date range is comparable to that from graves 3 and 7, at this time the results should be viewed with caution.

The situation becomes more complex when it comes to dating the other graves. The date ob-



SLIKA 17. *Vremenski raspon preklapljenih radiokarbonskih datuma (bez kontaminiranih uzoraka iz groba 4 i groba 7).*

FIGURE 17 *Date range of overlapping radiocarbon results (minus the contaminated samples from graves 4 and 7).*

vjerojatnost datiranja ukopa u prvu polovicu 8. st., kao i djelomičnog preklapanja vremenskog raspona s onim iz groba 4 (između 788. i 842. g.), skloniji smo ovaj grob datirati paralelno s grobom 4 u kraj 8. i prvu pol. 9. st. Ostali uzorci pokazuju vremenski raspon koji obuhvaća kraj 7. i prvu pol. 8. st. s datumima između 695. i 748. godine za grob 5 (preklapanje datuma dvaju uzoraka). Ako se, pak, uzmu u obzir svi ovi datumi, preklapanje najvećeg broja uzoraka, a samim time i datiranje ovog dijela nekropole prema rezultatima radiokarbonske analize proteže se od 718. do 842. godine (Sl. 17).

Uzmemo li u obzir podatke dobivene radiokarbonskom analizom, u usporedbi s onima dobivenim stilskom komparacijom, možemo preklapanjem raspona vremena uzoraka pokušati približno utvrditi vrijeme ukopavanja na ovom dijelu nekropole Brekinjova Kosa. Usporedbom datuma dobivenih datiranjem grobne konstrukcije kneževskog groba, primjećujemo da se datumi preklapaju u razdoblju između 788. i 852. godine što uglavnom odgovara dataciji dobivenoj stilskom analizom i usporedbama. Iako se datumi ne mogu uzeti kao apsolutno točni, oni pokazuju, primjerice, da je novac Konstantina V. svakako položen u grob nakon vremena njegove uporabe, ali i to da se, uzevši gornji datum, radi o najviše dvije generacije nakon smrti cara. Također, ovaj datum odbacuje mogućnost stoljetnog teauriranja novca kao blaga. Kao što je već spomenuto, datum dobiven analizom kostiju u ovom trenutku treba odbaciti jer datira grob između 586. i 634. godine što ne odgovara

tained from a tooth sample from grave 3 shows consistency to some extent with the dates from grave 4, with its date ranging from 718 to 842. Since the probability of dating the interment to the first half of the 8th century is rather small, and taking into consideration the dates obtained by overlapping the analysis results from grave 4 (788-842), we find it more likely that the date of interment in grave 3 corresponds with the proposed date of grave 4, i.e. the last quarter of the 8th to the first half of the 9th century. Other samples, those from grave 5, show an even wider range, with the results encompassing the end of the 7th and the first half of the 8th century (dates from 695 to 748 had two results overlapping). If all the overlapped dates are taken into account, they show that people were being buried in this part of the necropolis between 718 and 842 (Fig. 17).

The fact that all the burials show without any doubt that the buried individuals were Christianised (due to the orientation of the graves and the lack of grave goods) must also be taken into account when discussing the date. Seeing how the hypothesised Christianisation of the Slavs in modern-day Central Croatia occurred after the war between Charlemagne and the Avars, and in the territory of the Croatian State as late as the mid-9th century, the only common characteristic of all the burials is not consistent with the radiocarbon results.

We can try to determine when people were being buried in the part of the necropolis at Brekinjova Kosa by considering all the data obtained by radiocarbon analysis and overlapping the results. When the two results obtained

datiranju nalaza novca niti ostružne garniture. Uzmemo li u obzir i mogućnost da su dijelovi ostružne garniture ukrašeni stilom tzv. *Blatnica-Mikulčice* horizonta i da se ukupni grobni inventar poklapa u potpunosti s inventarom sarkofaga s hipokampima iz Crkvine u Biskupiji, onda moramo uzeti u obzir i datiranje *Blatnica* stila i pretpostavljenog horizonta *Biskupija-Crkvina*. Prema ovim podacima, preklapanje dvaju horizonata s dobivenim datumima može se smjestiti u posljednju četvrtinu 8. i prvu polovicu 9. st. Pretpostavimo li da nalaz zlatnih predmeta u grobu potječe iz vremena nakon zauzeća avarskog hringa, donja granica pokapanja kneza iz Brekinjove Kose mogla bi se postaviti nakon 796. godine. Zasad valja kao gornju granicu ostaviti datum dobiven radiokarbonskom analizom (852.) i datirati ukop prije polovice 9. st.

KERAMIČKI NALAZI RANOG SREDNJEG VIJEKA

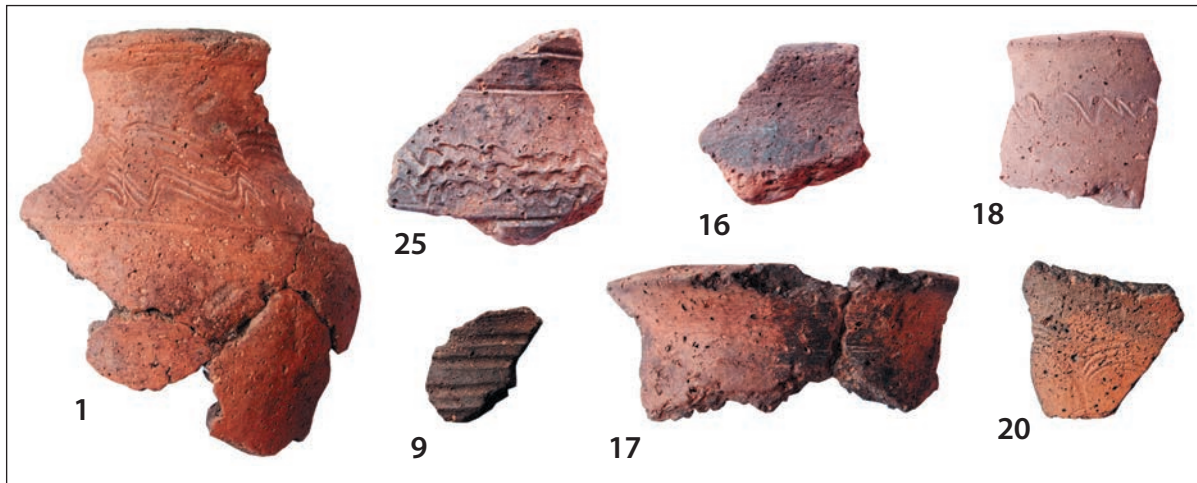
U istraživanju je otkriveno više jama koje pripadaju ranom srednjem vijeku ali je najvažnija jama SJ 58/59 iz koje potječe veći broj keramičkih ulomaka. Ovo je ujedno jedina zatvorena cjelina s keramikom i ^{14}C analizom iz ovog doba. Jama SJ 58/59 nalazi se u sektoru 2 (jugozapadni dio lokaliteta), a istražena je 2011. godine. Kružnog je oblika, dimenzija oko 1,30 x 1,37 m i dubine do 0,43 m. U njoj je prikupljeno 158 ulomaka ranosrednjovjekovne keramike koja je različita po načinu izrade, ukrašavanju i primjesama u glini (T. I, II). Uzorci ugljena iz ove jame su datirani ^{14}C metodom, a kalibrirani rezultat iznosi cal AD 813±45.

U istoj je jami pronađen i jedan veći komad antičke masivne opeke s naknadno napravljenim urezima. Opeka je sačuvana u dimenzijama 14 x 12 cm i debljini od 6 cm. Narančaste je boje i u strukturi su vidljive primjese paljene gline. Ovakve rimske opeke mogle su biti dimenzija 30 x 30 ili 30 x 40 cm i deblji-

from the wood from the burial chamber of the princely grave are compared, the dates overlap in the period between 788 and 852, which for the most part adheres to the results of the comparative style analysis. Although this cannot be taken as a fact, it does show that the coin of Constantine V was placed in the grave after it had gone out of circulation, but also, if the later date is considered, that this did not happen later than two generations after the emperor's death. This result also dismisses the possibility of keeping the coin as a valuable or treasure for centuries. As already mentioned, the result of the bone sample analysis should be dismissed at this time since it dates the grave to a period between 586 and 634, which does not coincide with the dating of either the coin or the spur set. If we consider the possibility that parts of the spur set are decorated in the style of the *Blatnica-Mikulčice* horizon and the fact that the grave inventory of grave 4 is exactly the same as that from the sarcophagus with the seahorses from Crkvina in Biskupija, then we have to include the dating of the *Blatnica* style and the proposed *Biskupija-Crkvina* horizon. By overlapping these two horizons with the radiocarbon dates, we obtain the last quarter of the 8th and the first half of the 9th century as the period that grave 4 belongs to. Moreover, if we assume that the gold items were placed in the grave after the Franks had taken the (H)Ring, the earliest date for the burial of the prince from Brekinjova Kosa is sometime after 796. The latest date should for the time being remain the latest radiocarbon date (852) and the burial should be dated to the first half of the 9th century.

EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY FINDS

Several pits dating to the Early Middle Ages were discovered during the campaign of 2011, but the most significant is the one designated SU 58/59 from which there was a large number of pottery shards. This is also the only closed



SLIKA 18. Izbor ulomaka keramičkih posuda rupičaste strukture stijenki (foto: L. Bekić).
 FIGURE 18 Selection of potshards of vesicular fabric (photo: Luka Bekić).

ne od 2,5 do 6 cm.⁷¹ Nalaz lomljenih i cijelih rimskih opeka, tegula, tubula i imbreksa nije rijedak u ranoslavenskim naseljima, pa čak i onima koja su udaljena od rimskih lokaliteta. Tako su na primjer ulomci rimskih tegula pronađeni na nalazištu Stara ves u jami J1, J2 i J2B⁷² te u više jama na Novoj tabli kod Murske Sobote u Prekmurju⁷³, ali i drugdje.

Za sada nije potpuno jasno čemu su služile u zemunicama ranog srednjeg vijeka, ali s obzirom na svoje osobine mogle su imati svoju funkciju prilikom grijanja hrane ili objekta. Također su od njih često izrađivani pršljenovi.⁷⁴ Dio rimske opeke s Brekinjove Kose ima na jednoj strani četiri duga i dublja ureza koji su napravljeni nekim šiljatim predmetom. To podsjeća na kamen pješčenjak na kojem se oštire koštane igle, međutim opeka nije dovoljno čvrst materijal za to, pa je ovdje možda riječ o poliranju drvenih igala.

Keramika iz jame SJ 58/59 ima mnogo karakteristika koje se javljaju u fazi Mura-Drava-Sava 2b te u 3 fazi,⁷⁵ ali veći broj prostoručno izrađenih lonaca rupičastih stijenki (Sl. 18) svjedoči da se ova jama valja datirati u drugu

feature with pottery from the period confirmed by radiocarbon analysis. The feature is located in sector 2 and was excavated in 2011. It is circular in shape, measuring 1.30 by 1.37 by 0.43 metres. It yielded 158 fragments of Early Medieval pottery which differ in the method of manufacture, decoration and inclusions in the clay (T. I, II). Coal samples from this pit were carbon dated, and the calibrated result is cal AD 813 ± 45.

A large fragment of a massive Roman brick which was incised at a later date was found in the same pit. The remains of the brick measure 14 by 12 by 6 centimetres. It is orange in colour and its fabric shows visible inclusions of grog. Such Roman bricks usually measure 30 by 30 or 30 by 40 centimetres and can be between 2.5 and 6 centimetres thick.⁷¹ It is not uncommon to find fragmented or whole Roman bricks, *tegulae*, *tubulae* and *imbrices* in early Slavic settlements, even those situated far away from Roman remains. Such examples can be seen at the Stara Ves site, where fragments of Roman *tegulae* were found in pits J1, J2 and J2B,⁷² as well as in several pits at Nova Tabla near Murska Sobota in Prekmurje,⁷³ and elsewhere.

For now, it is not completely clear what they

⁷¹ M. STEFANIDOU, I. PAPAYIANNI, V. PACHTA, 2015, 1.

⁷² L. BEKIĆ, 2006, 211.

⁷³ D. PAVLOVIĆ, 2013, 153.

⁷⁴ L. BEKIĆ, 2006, 215, T.7:5, T.11:12; T. SEKELJ IVANČAN, 2010, 383, SL.2, T.1:1.

⁷⁵ L. BEKIĆ, 2016, 94.

⁷¹ M. STEFANIDOU, I. PAPAYIANNI, V. PACHTA, 2015, 1.

⁷² L. BEKIĆ, 2006, 211.

⁷³ D. PAVLOVIĆ, 2013, 153.



SLIKA 19. Izbor keramičkih ulomaka s primjesama raznih kamenčića i pijeska (foto: L. Bekić).

FIGURE 19 Selection of potshards with inclusions of various pebbles and sand (photo: L. Bekić).

polovinu 8. st. To je načelno u skladu i s rasponom ^{14}C datacije koji za ovu jamu iznosi cal AD 813 \pm 45.

Naime, istraživanjem većeg broja zatvorenih cjelina 7. i 8. st., s područja skupine ranoslavenskih nalazišta Drava, Mura, Sava, pokazalo se da su najraniji keramički nalazi koji pripadaju slavenskim doseljenicima izrađeni prostoručno i rupičaste strukture stijenki, zbog dodatka ugljena glini.⁷⁶ Tek krajem 7. i početkom 8. st. pojavljuju se prve posude koje su izrađene prostoručno, ali doručene na sporovrtećem kolu. Pojavu te tehnologije prati i drugačiji način pripreme gline, pa se u nju uglavnom dodaju kamenčići koji potječu iz nekog riječnog sedimenta, a rjeđe i drobljeni kamenčići. Tijekom 8. st. posude rupičaste strukture, bilo izrađene prostoručno ili s doradom na kolu, do kraja stoljeća posve nestaju iz uporabe. U to doba unaprjeđuje se lončarsko kolo, koje sada ima bržu rotaciju te su posude izrađene ravnomjernije i pravilnije, a i primjese su im sitnije, pa se sada upotrebljava samo pijesak (Sl. 19). Obodi se od kasnog 8. st., a posebice u 9. st. mijenjaju i dobivaju razne oblike vezane uz oblikovanje oboda na brzom kolu. To mogu biti žlijeb na vrhu oboda, spuštenu ili izdignutu rub vrha

were used for in Early Medieval pit-dwellings, but taking into consideration their characteristics, they might have had a role in heating food or the place itself. They were also commonly used to fabricate ceramic loom weights.⁷⁴ A number of Roman bricks from Brekinjova Kosa show four long and deep cuts on one side created using a pointed object. This is reminiscent of sandstone used for sharpening bone needles, but brick as a material is not firm enough for this purpose, so wooden needles may have been polished instead.

Pottery from pit SU 58/59 shows many characteristics present in phases 2b and 3 of the Mura-Drava-Sava group,⁷⁵ but the large number of freehand modelled pots of vesicular fabric bears (Fig. 18) witness that this pit should be dated to the second half of the 8th century. In general, this is consistent with the radiocarbon date range obtained for this pit, which is cal AD 813 \pm 45.

Investigations of a large number of closed features dated to the 7th and 8th centuries from early Slavic localities in the area of the Drava-Mura-Sava group have shown that the earliest pottery finds belonging to Slavic immigrants are freehand modelled and of vesicular fabric,

⁷⁶ L. BEKIĆ, 2006, 101.

⁷⁴ L. BEKIĆ, 2006, 215, T.7:5, T.11:12; T. SEKELJ IVANČAN, 2010, 383, fig. 2, T.1:1.

⁷⁵ L. BEKIĆ, 2016, 94.

oboda, utor na ušću uz rub oboda itd.⁷⁷

Osim ovih tehnoloških karakteristika, za dataciju su pogodne i neke kategorije ukrasa. Tako su posude 6. st. neukrašene, ili rijetko ukrašene. Na početku 7. st. koriste se ukrasi valovnica, okomitih višestrukih crta, redovi uboda, kazetni ukras itd.⁷⁸ Kasnije tijekom stoljeća, neki od ovih ukrasa nestaju, a počinje dominirati ukras višestruke valovnice i višestrukih ravnih crta te kasnije jednostrukih valovnica i ravnih crta koji predstavljaju karakterističan ukras u 8. st.⁷⁹

Osim u jami SJ 58/59 u kojoj je pronađeno 159 ulomaka keramike, u drugim jamama i slojevima pronađeno je još par stotina ulomaka ranosrednjovjekovne keramike. Prema tehnološkim karakteristikama, keramički nalazi s Brekinjove Kose mogu se datirati u 7., 8. pa i 9. st. Među njima nema pokazatelja 6. st, odnosno uspravnih oboda u stilu Praške kulture, već su svi više ili manje razvrćeni. Jedan dio lonaca je izrađen prostoručno i rupičaste strukture (T. III), a drugi dio doraden na kolu i s primjesama kamenčića (T. III, IV). Također postoji nekoliko ulomaka koji se moraju datirati najranije u 9. st. Na njima se vide tragovi obrade na brzovrtećem kolu, razrađenih su oboda i sa finijim primjesama glini (moguće kat. br. 35, 36, 39, 40, 41...). Uglavnom su lonci izrađeni na ravnoj plohi (kat. br. 13, 51, 52) ili na blago obloj podlozi (kat. br. 50), ali bar na jednom primjerku je vidljiv trag osovine lončarskog kola (kat. br. 12).

Što se tiče ukrasa, na Brekinjovoj kosi nema niti jednog ukrasa koji se pojavljuje samo u prvoj polovini 7. st., već su zastupljeni ukrasi koji se upotrebljavaju tijekom cijelog 7. i 8. st. To su u prvom redu višestruke valovnice (kat. br. 1, 8, 25, 26, 29, 35, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48) i jednostruke valovnice (kat. br. 11, 18, 41), od kojih su neke izrađene pravilnije, a neke sasvim neuredno (kat. br. 1, 29, 48,

which is due to charcoal inclusions in the clay.⁷⁶ It is only at the end of the 7th and the beginning of the 8th century that the first freehand modelled vessels which were reworked on a slow potter's wheel appear. This emerging technology was coupled with a novelty in clay preparation. The inclusions now mostly consisted of small pebbles gathered from river sediments, and less frequently crushed stones were used. In the course of the 8th century and by the end of it, pottery of vesicular fabric, whether freehand modelled or reworked on a potter's wheel, completely disappeared from use. At that time, improvements to the potter's wheel were made, giving it a quicker rotation and producing vessels with a more uniform and symmetrical look which also had smaller-sized inclusions because sand was used exclusively (Fig. 19). From the late 8th century onwards, and especially in the 9th century, rims underwent changes and gained different shapes due to modelling on a fast potter's wheel. It could be a groove on top of the rim, a lowered or raised tip of the rim, a groove that ran along the edge of the rim, etc.⁷⁷

Apart from these technological characteristics, certain categories of decoration are viable for dating. Thus, 6th-century vessels are usually undecorated or only rarely decorated. At the beginning of the 7th century, wavy lines, multiple vertical lines, rows of punctures, cassette decoration and so on were used.⁷⁸ Later on in the century, some of these decorations disappeared, and multiple wavy lines and multiple straight lines became the dominant decorations, while simple wavy lines and straight lines were used still later and were the typical decoration in the 8th century.⁷⁹

Besides pit SU 58/59, in which 158 potshards were found, other pits and layers yielded another several hundred fragments of Early Medieval pottery. Based on technological characteristics, pottery finds from Brekinjova Kosa can be dated

⁷⁷ Skupine S4, S5: A. PLETERSKI, 2010, 159.

⁷⁸ L. BEKIĆ, 2006, Sl. 64.

⁷⁹ L. BEKIĆ, 2006, Sl. 49, 50.

⁷⁶ L. BEKIĆ, 2006, 101.

⁷⁷ Groups S4, S5, A. PLETERSKI, 2010, 159.

⁷⁸ L. BEKIĆ, 2016, 108-111, fig. 64.

⁷⁹ L. BEKIĆ 2016, figs. 49, 50.

49). Drugi najčešći motiv su jednostruke (kat. br. 25, 27, 40, 44, 49) i višestruke vodoravne crte (kat. br. 10, 21, 24, 28, 29, 38), koje se često javljaju i u kombinaciji s valovnicama. Ovi ukrasi su standardni i tipični za većinu nalazišta 7. – 9. st. na području južnog dijela srednje Europe, od Panonije do Jadrana.

Tu treba odvojiti duboko urezivanje vodoravnih crta (kat. br. 9, 23) kao poseban fenomen koji se javlja na više sačuvanih ulomaka s Brekinjove kose. Usporedbu za ovakav ukras teško je naći na području skupine Drava-Mura-Sava, ali ih ima u Dalmaciji na starohrvatskim nalazištima. To su Ždrijac kod Nina⁸⁰, Maklinovo brdo kod Kašića⁸¹ te Banovac u Ninu⁸². Od rjeđih ukrasa, ulomak kat. 6 čini se ima i urezane kose crte u nizu na vratu, koje se mogu vidjeti i na Maklinovom brdu kod Kašića⁸³, mada se taj ukras javlja sve češće mnogo kasnije, u razdoblju 10. – 12. st., npr na nalazištima Torčec – Ledine i Pod Gucak⁸⁴ ili Nedelišće – Stara ves⁸⁵. Također su tu lažne valovnice u obliku polumjeseca (kat. 20) poznate i s Podvršja kod Nina⁸⁶, ali i sa Šarnjaka u Podravini⁸⁷.

Posebnosti keramičkih nalaza s Brekinjove kose u usporedbi s drugim istovremenim nalazištima ima više. Tako je s obzirom na generalnu dataciju neobičan nesrazmjer u statističkom udjelu zastupljenosti rupičaste i keramike s primjesama kamenčića, u korist rupičaste keramike. Isto vrijedi i za slabiju statističku zastupljenost ukrasa na ulomcima. Što se tiče fakture keramike, valja reći da su, na prvi pogled, bez geološke analize, mnogi ulomci očito različiti, pa je moguće da je tu djelovalo više lončara ili se keramika donosila

to the 7th, 8th and even 9th centuries. There are no indicators of 6th-century pottery, such as the vertical rims characteristic of the Prague culture, since all the rims found are more or less everted. A number of pots were freehand modelled and of vesicular fabric (T, III), while others were reworked on a potter's wheel and have inclusions of pebbles (T, III, IV). There also several fragments which should be dated to the 9th century at the earliest. These show traces of reworking on a fast potter's wheel, their rims are elaborate and inclusions finer (possibly cat. 35, 36, 39, 40, 41). The cooking pots were usually made on a flat (cat. 13, 51, 52) or mildly convex surface (cat. 50), and there is at least one example of a potter's wheel axis imprinted on the base (cat. 12).

When it comes to decoration, there is not a single type of ornamentation at Brekinjova Kosa that appears exclusively in the first half of the 7th century, only those that were in use throughout the 7th and 8th centuries. For the most part, these are multiple wavy lines (cat. 1, 8, 25, 26, 29, 35, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48) and single wavy lines (cat. 11, 18, 41), some of which are regular to a point, while others are quite irregular (cat. 1, 29, 48, 49). The second most frequent motifs are single (cat. 25, 27, 40, 44, 49) and multiple horizontal lines (cat. 10, 21, 24, 28, 29, 38), which frequently appear in combination with wavy lines. These motifs are standard and typical for most sites dating from the 7th to the 9th century in the southern part of Central Europe, from *Pannonia* to the Adriatic.

Deeply incised horizontal lines (cat. 9, 23) should be singled out as a specific phenomenon present on several fragments from Brekinjova Kosa. It is difficult to find analogies for this ornamentation on the territory of the Drava-Mura-Sava group. However, it can be found in Dalmatia at sites within the territory of the Croatian state, such as Ždrijac near Nin,⁸⁰ Maklinovo brdo near Kašić⁸¹ and Banovac in Nin.⁸²

⁸⁰ J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 2007, T: CXXXIII-160, 165, 167, T: XXXV-175, T: CXXXVI-182.

⁸¹ J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 2010, 221-246, T: XXVI-7.

⁸² M. RADOVIĆ, 2010, 161-178, 176, 177.

⁸³ J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 2010, T: XXIII-12.

⁸⁴ T. SEKELJ-IVANČAN, 2010b, Sl. 79, T: 40-250, T: 66-420, T: 70-447.

⁸⁵ L. BEKIĆ, 2006, 68, T: 12-1.

⁸⁶ K. GUSAR, 2009, T: 3.

⁸⁷ L. BEKIĆ, 2006, T: 51-1.

⁸⁰ J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 2007, T: CXXXIII-160, 165, 167; T: XXXV-175; T: CXXXVI-182, etc.

⁸¹ J. BELOŠEVIĆ, 2010, T: XXVI-7.

⁸² M. RADOVIĆ, 2010, 176, 177.

iz drugih krajeva. I tehnički gledano, zastupljeno je mnoštvo načina izvedbi, što govori u prilog tezi kako se ovdje okupljalo raznoliko mnoštvo ljudi. S obzirom da je na Brekinjovoj Kosi pronađeno razmjerno malo, i to vrlo usitnjene keramičke građe te neobičnosti ne mogu se zadovoljavajuće razjasniti. To se za sada može pripisati ili regionalnoj posebnosti, jer je Brekinjova Kosa značajno udaljena od ostalih analiziranih nalazišta ili nekom političkom značaju ovog naselja, koje je privlačilo ljude iz raznih krajeva.



SLIKA 20. Gorski kristali s Brekinjeve Kose (lijevo) i Stare vesi (desno) (foto: L. Bekić).

FIGURE 20 Rock crystals from Brekinjova Kosa (left) and Stara Ves (right) (photo: L. Bekić).

Na kraju valja spomenuti jedinstveni nalaz, pronađen u sloju SJ 11 Brekinjove Kose (Sl. 20), a koji se može povezati s ranim srednjim vijekom. To je obrađeni gorski kristal (kat. br. 53), tek drugi takav primjerak koji je dosada nađen u Hrvatskoj. Prvi je nađen u zemunici datiranoj u 7. st. na Staroj Vesi kod Nedelišća u Međimurju.⁸⁸ U doba Velike seobe naroda i ranom srednjem vijeku, kod raznih naroda privjesci od gorskog kristala nisu neuobičajeni. Poznato je i njihovo korištenje kod slavenskih naroda, koji su ih zbog vrijednosti polagali u ostave sa srebrom.⁸⁹ Ipak, primjerci u ovakvom obliku, kao ova dva navedena, dosada nisu bili poznati. Oba kristala nisu bili probušeni, pa nisu korišteni kao privjesci.

⁸⁸ L. BEKIĆ, 2006, 133, Sl. 91.

⁸⁹ S. BRATHER, 2008, 218.

Fragment number 6 in the catalogue displays one of the less frequent types of ornamentation: a row of slanted lines incised on the neck of the pot. This ornamentation is present on a fragment from Maklinovo brdo near Kašić,⁸³ even though it was more frequently used at a later date, i.e. in the period between the 10th and 12th century at sites such as Torčec-Ledine and Pod Gucak⁸⁴ or Nedelišće-Stara ves.⁸⁵ There are also false wavy lines in the shape of a crescent recorded at Podvršje near Nin,⁸⁶ and also at Šarnjak in Podravina.⁸⁷

Pottery finds from Brekinjova Kosa differ in many ways from the pottery found at other sites from the same period. As far as the dating is concerned, there is an unusual imbalance in the ratio between pots with vesicular fabric and those with pebble inclusions in favour of the former. The same goes for the low ratio of decorated fragments. When it comes to the fabric, it should be noted that, at first glance, without any geological analysis, there is a strong diversity among the shards, so it is possible that several potters were present or the pottery was imported from other areas. A variety of techniques was also employed, so it can be assumed that a diverse multitude of people gathered here. Taking into account the relatively small amount of rather fragmented pottery found at Brekinjova Kosa, these 'particularities' cannot be adequately explained. This can be ascribed to either a regional variance, given that Brekinjova Kosa is quite isolated from other documented sites, or to an unknown political significance of the settlement which attracted people from distant areas.

Finally, a distinct find from layer SU 11 at Brekinjova Kosa which can be attributed to the Early Middle Ages should be noted. It is a cut rock crystal (cat. 53; Fig. 20), the second of this

⁸³ J. BELOŠEVIĆ 2010, T:XXIII-12.

⁸⁴ T. SEKELJ-IVANČAN, 2010b, fig. 79, T:40-250, T:66-420, T:70-447.

⁸⁵ L. BEKIĆ, 2006, T:12-1.

⁸⁶ K. GUSAR, 2009, T:3.

⁸⁷ L. BEKIĆ, 2016, T:51-1.

Vjerojatno su nošeni u kožnoj ili platnenoj vrećici kao amulet protiv uroka. Da je ovakva praksa postojala i u ranom srednjem vijeku potvrđuje i nalaz platnene vrećice za amulete s nalazišta Mošćevaja Balka.⁹⁰ Nalaz gorskog kristala može se u našem slučaju dovesti u vezu s poganskim vjerovanjem slavenskih doseljenika, koji su prikupljali svjetlucavo oštro kamenje uvjereni da je riječ o Perunovim strijelama – gromovima.⁹¹ Uzgred recimo i kako se na slovenskom jeziku i danas za gorski kristal kaže *kamena strela*.

Na osnovu keramičkih nalaza zasad se može pretpostaviti kako je naselje na Brekinjovoj Kosi moglo nastati sredinom 7. st., a svakako u 8. st. te trajalo do u 9. st., a možda i nešto kasnije. Tehničke i estetske karakteristike ukazuju na miješanje različitih utjecaja, što bi se moglo razjasniti tek s većim brojem i bolje očuvanim nalazima, ako će ih u budućnosti biti. Ranosrednjovjekovni nalazi na Brekinjovoj Kosi, mada ne pretjerano brojni, vrlo su važni za proučavanje ovog razdoblja, jer je riječ o neistraženom području i pograničnom prostoru između bivših rimskih provincija Dalmacije i Panonije.

type found in Croatia so far. The first was found in a pit-dwelling dated to the 7th century at Stara Ves near Nedelišće in Međimurje.⁸⁸ During the Migration Period and the Early Middle Ages, rock crystal pendants were relatively common among different peoples. Their use among the Slavic peoples, who used to add them to hoards of silver because of their value, is well known.⁸⁹ However, specimens such as the aforementioned ones had not previously been known. Neither of the two items was perforated, which means they were not used as pendants. They were probably carried in a leather or linen bag as an amulet against evil. That such a practice existed in the Early Middle Ages is confirmed by the find of a linen amulet bag at the site of Mošćevaja Balka.⁹⁰ The item from Brekinjova Kosa can be linked to the pagan beliefs of the Slavic immigrants, who used to collect sharp shiny stones convinced that they were the arrows of the god Perun, i.e. his thunderbolts.⁹¹ It should also be mentioned that to this day the expression for rock crystal in Slovenian is *kamena strela* (rock arrow).

Based on the finds recorded so far, we can assume that the settlement at Brekinjova Kosa might have been established in the middle of the 7th century, but definitely existed in the 8th century and lasted into the 9th century, and perhaps even later. Technical and aesthetic characteristics point to a mixture of influences, which only a larger number of and, in particular, better preserved finds can help elucidate in the seasons to come. Early Medieval finds from Brekinjova Kosa, though not all that numerous, are significant in the study of this period, since this is an unexplored border area between the former Roman provinces of *Dalmatia* and *Pannonia*.

⁹⁰ V. TIVADAR, 2002, 179-209, 179, 182, 183, T: 14:6.

⁹¹ R. KATIČIĆ, 2008, 236.

⁸⁸ L. BEKIĆ, 2006, 217; L. BEKIĆ, 2016, 133, fig. 91.

⁸⁹ S. BRATHER, 2008, 218.

⁹⁰ V. TIVADAR, 2002, 179, 182, 183, T:14:6.

⁹¹ R. KATIČIĆ, 2008, 236.

ZAKLJUČAK

Ranosrednjovjekovni nalazi s lokaliteta Brekinjova Kosa predstavljaju posebnost u modernoj hrvatskoj arheologiji zbog svoje specifične tipologije i datacije. Iako je otkriveno 11 grobova, zajedno s objektom i vjerojatno otpadnom jamom, sav materijal predstavlja zapravo vrlo mali uzorak i tek bi buduća istraživanja trebala pružiti kompletnu sliku o ovom lokalitetu. Uprkos činjenici da se dosad prepoznati materijal može datirati pomoću opisanih rezultata radiokarbonske analize i stilske usporedbe sa sličnim predmetima, ove datume treba dovesti i u vezu s povijesnim okruženjem i okolnostima samog nalaza.

Na ovome mjestu uzeti će se u obzir i činjenica da se u slučaju pojedinaca ukopanih na nekropoli radi nesumnjivo o kristijaniziranom stanovništvu jer se, osim u grobovima 1 i 4, u zapunama grobova nalaze isključivo ostaci grobne konstrukcije bez priloga karakterističnih za slavenske populacije. Kako se pretpostavljena kristijanizacija Slavena na ovom prostoru odvija nakon kraja Karlovog Avarskog rata, a na području hrvatske kneževine vjerojatno i nakon polovice 9. st.⁹², jedina bez sumnje raspoznatljiva zajednička karakteristika grobova u tom slučaju nije konzistentna s dobivenim ¹⁴C datumima.

S obzirom na ovakvu sliku, treba uzeti u obzir vrijeme pokrštanja Slavena i Avara na okolnim područjima i u drugim regijama. Pokrštanje Slavena u Karantaniji i općenito u Furlanskoj markgrofoviji započinje još polovicom 8. st. pokrštanjem najprije vojničke elite od strane salzburškog i akvilejskog patrijarha,⁹³ a ovaj je rani datum donekle potvrđen grobnim nalazima u Sloveniji (Puščava nad Starim Trgom,⁹⁴ Koper-Kapucinski vrt, Sv. Lambert pri Pristavi nad Stično, Celje, Gradišče nad

⁹² V. SOKOL, 2006, 125.

⁹³ M. BRANDT, 1995, 177; M. BRANDT, 1995, 190 (o pokrštanju Slovenaca).

⁹⁴ A. PLETESKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 250. T 3, 18.

CONCLUSION

Early Medieval finds from Brekinjova Kosa are unique in modern Croatian archaeology due to their distinct typology and dating. Even though 11 graves, along with a walled structure and probably a waste-pit were recorded, these represent a small sample and only further excavations can give a more rounded image of the site. Despite the fact that the finds can be dated using the aforementioned results of radiocarbon analyses and stylistic comparison to similar objects, these dates should be related to the historical background and character of the burials.

At this point, it should be noted that the graves undoubtedly belong to a Christianised population, since, apart from graves 1 and 4, they contain solely traces of wooden grave structures and no grave goods typical of a Slavic population. Since it is assumed that Christianisation in this area took place after the Avar war, and on the territory of the Croatian Princedom, probably even in the latter half of the 9th century,⁹² the only recognisable joint characteristic of the burials is inconsistent with the obtained radiocarbon dates.

Given this picture, one should look into the period of the Christianisation of the Slavs and Avars in the surrounding areas as well. The Christianisation of the Slavs in Carantania (modern-day Slovenia and Austria) and the Duchy of Friuli in general, which was executed under the supervision of clergy from Aquileia and Salzburg,⁹³ began around the middle of the 8th century with the military elite, and can be confirmed to a certain extent by Christianised graves in Slovenia (Puščava above Stari Trg,⁹⁴ Koper-Kapucinski Vrt, St. Lambert's near Pristava above Stično, Celje, Gradišče above Bašlje, and Gradišče near Dunaj),⁹⁵ which can

⁹² V. SOKOL, 2006, 125.

⁹³ M. BRANDT, 1995, 177; see the same author on Christianisation of Slovenes, 190.

⁹⁴ A. PLETESKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 250; T 3, 18.

⁹⁵ P. BITENC, T. KNIFIC, 2001, 93, 95-97.

Bašljem i Gradišće pri Dunaju⁹⁵) gdje grobovi ovog ranog kristijaniziranog horizonta nerijetko pokazuju karakteristike kasnog 8. st. Ipak, i na tom se području grobovi kristijaniziranog horizonta nastavljaju do prve polovice 9. st. Populacija u Moravskoj svakako je pokrštena nakon Avarskog rata, a nalazi pretpostavljene najstarije crkve i nekropole kristijaniziranog horizonta (lokalitet Modra u Velehradu) datiraju se u prvu trećinu 9. st. i povezuju se uz dinastiju Mojmirida (uz Mojmira I.).⁹⁶ Na području države hrvatskih knezova najstarije se crkve i nekropole kristijaniziranog horizonta svrstavaju u treću četvrtinu 9. st.⁹⁷ Govorimo li o pokrštavanju pojedinih pripadnika vladajuće ili ratničke elite, ova se datacija vjerojatno pomiče i u ranije razdoblje, što bi se moglo objasniti postojanjem tzv. horizonta *Biskupija-Crkvina*. Najstariji dosad datirani ranosrednjovjekovni sakralni objekt na području današnje Hrvatske predstavlja pretpostavljena drvena crkva karolinške provenijencije na lokalitetu Majka Božja Gorska u Loboru koju K. Filipec datira u kraj 8. i 9. st. na temelju rezultata radiokarbonske analize drvene konstrukcije.⁹⁸ U ostalim se područjima koja okružuju lokalitet Brekinjova Kosa i područje središnje Hrvatske, kristijanizacija javlja kasnije. Pokrštavanje Avara kreće zajedno s pokrštavanjem Slavena nakon pada avarskog hringa i nastavlja se kroz čitavo 9. st. do dolaska Mađara.⁹⁹ Pokrštavanje Mađara odvija se u idućem periodu, od kraja 9. do kraja 10. st., dok je u isto vrijeme započeta i kristijanizacija Bugara.¹⁰⁰ Kad se govori o najranijem mogućem datumu pokrštavanja, onda se dakako govori o pokrštavanju elite, tj. uskog kruga ratnika s obiteljima koji su povezani s pripadnicima plemenskih ili narodnih prvaka. Za pokrštavanje čitavih naroda proći će mnogo više vremena što zorno pokazuje

be in some cases dated to the late 8th century. These burials, however, continue well into the 9th century. The population in Moravia was certainly Christianised after the aforementioned Avar war, which is confirmed by the find of presumably the oldest church and necropolis in Modra near Velehrad, dated to the first third of the 9th century, and thus linked to the House of Mojmir (Mojmir I to be exact).⁹⁶ The oldest churches and graveyards containing Christianised individuals on the territory of the Medieval Croatian state can be dated to the third quarter of the 9th century at the earliest.⁹⁷ This date signifies the assumed period of Christianisation of the people, whilst the same process among the members of the nobility and the warrior elite probably took place at an earlier period, which would be confirmed by the so-called *Biskupija-Crkvina* horizon. Judging by the current state of research, the oldest church on the territory of modern-day Croatia is the presumed wooden church of Carolingian provenance discovered at the site of Our Lady of the Mountain (Majka Božja Gorska) in Lopor, which has been dated to the late 8th and 9th centuries by K. Filipec, using the results of radiocarbon dating from samples of the remaining wood.⁹⁸ In all other areas surrounding the site of Brekinjova Kosa and Central Croatia in general, the process of Christianisation has been identified at later dates. Christianisation of the Avars, along with the same process among the Slavs, started after the fall of the Avar central encampment and continued throughout the 9th century up to the arrival of the Hungarians.⁹⁹ They were Christianised in the period between the end of the 9th and the end of the 10th century, as were the Bulgarians, who had recently migrated.¹⁰⁰ It must be stated that when discussing the earliest dates of Christianisation, we tend to

⁹⁵ P. BITENC, T. KNIFIC, 2001, 93, 95-97.

⁹⁶ L. GALUŠKA, 2014, 58; V. VAVRINEK, 2014, 239-243, 84.

⁹⁷ V. SOKOL, 2006, 125 (850. – 875. godine).

⁹⁸ K. FILIPEC, 2010, 54.

⁹⁹ M. BRANDT, 1995, 193.

¹⁰⁰ M. BRANDT, 1995, 193.

⁹⁶ L. GALUŠKA, 2014, 58; V. VAVRINEK, 2014, 84.

⁹⁷ V. SOKOL, 2006, 125 (850-875 AD).

⁹⁸ K. FILIPEC, 2010, 54.

⁹⁹ M. BRANDT, 1995, 193.

¹⁰⁰ M. BRANDT, 1995, 193.

misija Ćirila i Metoda u Moravskoj oko polovice 9. st. Područje u široj okolici lokaliteta Brekinjova Kosa kroz prizmu kristijanizacije može se promatrati kroz spomenute grobove iz Slovenije i crkve u Loboru, a svakako valja uzeti u obzir i prisutnost franačkog elementa u nalazima bojne sjekire u Marinbrodu kraj Gline¹⁰¹ (lokalitet najbliži Brekinjovoj Kosi) i jezičcu pojasne garniture iz Gornjih Vrbljana na izvoru Sane u današnjoj Bosni i Hercegovini, koji pokazuje pripadnost franačkom misionaru, a izrađen je u rajnskoj radionici vjerojatno krajem 8. st. na što ukazuje ukras izveden u tzv. inzularnom stilu.¹⁰²

Geografski je područje Brekinjove Kose, kao što je već spomenuto, na samoj granici nekadašnjih rimskih provincija Panonije i Dalmacije, što bi moglo ukazati na to da se nalazi na samom rubu utjecaja karolinške države na granici s Avarima. Populacija koja ovdje živi svakako je slavenska na što neupitno ukazuju nalazi keramičkih posuda iz slojeva i prepoznatih objekata na lokalitetu. Nalaz luksuznih ostruga iz kneževskog ukopa na lokalitetu govori o pripadniku konjaničke postrojbe, a zasad male dimenzije nekropole ne pružaju dokaze o pokopavanju u kasnijim razdobljima. Osim izostanka nalaza u grobovima, na kršćanski karakter ukazuje i pretpostavljeni sakralni objekt u kojem se nalazi ukop kneza, kao i trenutni izgled nekropole gdje su grobovi na padini glavice na istočnoj strani ukopani u redovima. Također stoji pretpostavka da su prazna mjesta između prepoznatih grobova namjerno ostavljena kako bi se nastavilo pokopavanje u redovima. Zbog malog opsega istražene nekropole, u ovom trenutku nije moguće utvrditi rodovsku pripadnost ili grupiranje pojedinih grobova koji bi na nju ukazivali.

Usprkos tome što nije pronađen veći broj zatvorenih cjelina s velikom količinom keramičkih nalaza iz ranog srednjeg vijeka, njihov raspored i karakter ukazuju na postojanje naselja.

discuss the conversion of leading tribal figures, the warrior elite and the selected few connected to them. The conversion of entire nations took much more time, which is made clear by the mission of Saints Cyril and Methodius in Moravia around the mid-9th century. The process of Christianisation can be observed in the area surrounding Brekinjova Kosa through the graves in Slovenia and the church in Lobar, but in order to get a complete picture, one must also take into account two finds: a Frankish battle axe found in Marinbrod near Glina¹⁰¹ (which is closest to the Brekinjova Kosa site) and a strap end found in Gornji Vrbljani near the source of the River Sana in modern-day Bosnia and Herzegovina,¹⁰² made of cast gilt bronze and adorned in so-called *insular art* (*Hiberno-Saxon art*), and made in a workshop in the Rhine area probably at the end of the 8th century and worn by a Frankish monk.

As already mentioned, the area surrounding the Brekinjova Kosa site lies somewhere along the border between what were once the Roman Provinces of *Dalmatia* and *Pannonia*, which could indicate that in the Early Middle Ages it was on the very edge of Carolingian influence and on the border with the Avars. People living at this site must have been Slavic, as the scarce fragments of Slavic pottery found in the topsoil and pits suggest. The luxury spur set found in the princely burial indicates that the individual was a member of a cavalry unit, but the small excavated area has not yet shown any indications of burials belonging to a later period. In addition, the interments point to a Christian burial practice not just in the lack of grave goods but also because of the presence of the presumed church in which the individuals were buried and the eastern slope on the necropolis, which might show the characteristics of a row cemetery. This could additionally be confirmed by the empty plots between the graves in rows, which might have been

¹⁰¹ K. FILIPEC, 2010b, 135-142.

¹⁰² V. SOKOL, 1999, 121.

¹⁰¹ K. FILIPEC, 2010b, 135-142.

¹⁰² V. SOKOL, 1999, 121.

Na osnovu tipološki odredivih keramičkih nalaza najraniji datum početka naseljavanja je sredina 7. st., s time da naselje zasigurno postoji tijekom 8. st. te traje do u 9. st., a možda i nešto kasnije.

Buduća bi istraživanja na lokalitetu mogla odgovoriti na pitanje je li i u slučaju Brekinjove Kose riječ o korištenju resursa kasne antike od strane novodoseljenog stanovništva, što je s obzirom na ubikaciju rimskog prometnog pravca u blizini moguće očekivati. Slična je situacija već potvrđena na brojnim lokalitetima koje su zaposjeli nosioci karolinške opreme na prostoru Hrvatske. Također, kako opisani sakralni objekt s Brekinjove Kose vjerojatno pripada samim počecima kristijanizacije potaknute od strane karolinškog kulturnog kruga, u daljnjim je istraživanjima moguće pretpostaviti i postojanje ranije faze nekropole s vremenskim odmakom od maksimalno jedne generacije koja bi u sebi sadržavala elemente poganske tradicije. Istu mogućnost sugerira i vremenski raspon dobiven ¹⁴C datumima koji nisu apsolutno precizni, ali koji nedvojbeno sugeriraju funkcioniranje lokaliteta kao groblja ili naselja u razdoblju 8. i 9. st. Iako dosadašnjim istraživanjima možemo sa sigurnošću utvrditi jedino grobljanski ranosrednjovjekovni karakter lokaliteta, moramo naglasiti da je dosadašnjim istraživanjima zahvaćena manja površina te nije uputno isključiti mogućnost postojanja ostataka nasebinskih struktura s karakteristikama stanovanja kasnoantičke ili novodoseljene slavenske ranosrednjovjekovne populacije. Nalaz otpadne jame s ranosrednjovjekovnim keramičkim nalazima u svakom slučaju sugerira postojanje naselja ranosrednjovjekovne slavenske populacije.

reserved for future burials. Due to the small extent of the excavated area of the necropolis, at this moment it is not possible to ascertain whether certain graves belonged to a specific family or clan, since there are no separate groups of graves.

Despite the fact that only a small number of closed features with abundant pottery finds were recorded, their distribution and character indicate that a settlement existed. Based on the diagnostic pieces, the earliest date for the settlement is the mid-7th century. The settlement certainly existed during the 8th century and into the 9th, and perhaps even later.

Future excavations at the site could resolve the issue of whether the newly settled population used Late Roman resources, which could be expected given the proximity of a Roman road. A similar situation has already been confirmed at numerous sites occupied by those bearing Carolingian equipment in Croatia. Likewise, since the described sacral structure probably coincides with the early stages of Christianisation promoted by the Carolingians, it can be assumed that further excavations will reveal an earlier phase of the necropolis, removed in time by a generation, which might contain pagan elements. The date ranges, which are not absolutely precise, yielded by radiocarbon dating suggest the same, i.e. that the cemetery or the settlement existed in the 8th and 9th centuries. Although past excavations have positively determined solely the Early Medieval burial character of the site, it must be pointed out that they encompassed only a small area, so it would be unwise to exclude the possibility of a settlement characterised by Late Roman or newly arrived Early Medieval Slavic inhabitants. The waste-pit containing fragments of Early Medieval pottery definitely suggests the existence of a settlement occupied by an Early Medieval Slavic population.

KATALOG KERAMIČKIH NALAZA

T. I. Brekinjova Kosa, SJ 58/59
(*svi crteži L. Bekić*)

1. Gornji dio posude izrađene prostoručno s doradom na kolu, vidljivi tragovi doljepljivanja i ravnanja stijenke iznutra, rupičaste strukture. Masne površine. Izvana crvenkaste, iznutra i u prijelomu crne boje.
2. Ulomci gornjeg dijela posude izrađene na sporovrtećem kolu, s primjesama drobljenih kamenčića, izvana i iznutra smeđe do svijetlo smeđe, a u prijelomu sive do crne boje.
3. Dio dna posude izrađene prostoručno, s primjesama riječnog pijeska i kamenčića. Vidljivi tragovi modeliranja iznutra. Izvana tamno smeđe, a iznutra i u prijelomu crne boje.
4. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, rupičaste strukture, izvana smeđe, iznutra tamno smeđe, a u prijelomu crne boje.
5. Dio dna posude izrađene prostoručno, rupičaste strukture, izvana i iznutra svijetlo smeđe do crne, a u prijelomu crne boje.
6. Dio posude izrađene na sporovrtećem kolu, rupičaste strukture, izvana svijetlo smeđe, a iznutra i u prijelomu tamno smeđe boje.

T. II. Brekinjova Kosa, SJ 58/59

7. Gornji dio posude izrađen na kolu, s puno primjesa riječnog pijeska i sitnih kamenčića, svijetlo smeđe boje.
8. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s puno primjesa riječnog pijeska i sitnih kamenčića, narančaste boje.
9. Ulomak posude izrađene prostoručno, rupičaste strukture, crne boje.
10. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s puno primjesa riječnog pijeska i sitnih kamenčića, izvana crne do svijetlo smeđe, iznutra i u prijelomu crne boje.
11. Dio posude izrađen na kolu, s puno primjesa riječnog pijeska i sitnih kamenčića, izvana narančaste, do svijetlo smeđe, a iznutra i u prijelomu svijetlo smeđe boje.
12. Dio dna posude izrađene na sporovrtećem

CATALOGUE OF POTTERY FINDS

T. I Brekinjova Kosa, SU 58/59
(*drawings: L. Bekić*)

1. Upper section of a vessel, freehand fabricated, reworked on a potter's wheel, visible traces of bonding and flattening out on the inside wall, vesicular fabric. Oily surface. Outside surface reddish, inside surface and core black.
2. Fragments of the upper section of a vessel, shaped on a slow potter's wheel, inclusions of crushed pebbles, outside and inside surface brown to light brown, core grey to black.
3. Fragment of the base of a vessel, freehand fabricated, inclusions of river sand and pebbles. Visible traces of modelling on the inside wall. Outside surface dark brown, inside surface and core black.
4. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, vesicular fabric, outside surface brown, inside surface dark brown, core black.
5. Fragment of the base of a vessel, freehand fabricated, vesicular fabric, outside and inside surface light brown to black, core black.
6. Potshard, shaped on a slow potter's wheel, vesicular fabric, outside surface light brown, inside surface and core dark brown.

T. II Brekinjova Kosa, SU 58/59

7. Upper section of a vessel, shaped on a potter's wheel, abundant inclusions of river sand and small pebbles, light brown.
8. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, abundant inclusions of river sand and small pebbles, orange.
9. Potshard, freehand fabricated, vesicular fabric, black.
10. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, vesicular fabric, outside surface brown, inside surface dark brown, core black.
11. Section of a vessel, shaped on a potter's wheel, abundant inclusions of river sand and small pebbles, outside surface orange to light brown, inside surface and core light brown.
12. Fragment of the base of a vessel, shaped on

kolu, s primjesama riječnog pijeska i sitnih kamenčića, svijetlo smeđe do sive boje. Prepariran.

13. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s puno primjesa riječnog pijeska i sitnih kamenčića, izvana svijetlo smeđe, iznutra smeđe, a u prijelomu crne boje.

T. III. Brekinjova Kosa, razni slojevi.

14. Ulomak posude izrađene prostoručno, rupičaste strukture. Vidljivi tragovi preljepljivanja iznutra. Svijetlo smeđe boje. 2011, SJ 11, N 51.

15. Ulomak posude izrađene prostoručno, rupičaste strukture. Vidljivi tragovi preljepljivanja iznutra i modeliranja prstima izvana. Iznutra svijetlo smeđe, u prijelomu crne a izvana smeđe boje. 2015, Sek D, SJ 2, N 702.

16. Ulomak posude izrađene prostoručno ?, rupičaste strukture. Iznutra i u prijelomu narančaste a izvana tamno smeđe boje. 2011, Sek A, Prs 1, SJ 1.

17. Ulomak posude izrađene prostoručno i doradena na kolu, rupičaste strukture. Nepravilno izrađena. Izvana i iznutra smeđe, u prijelomu crne boje. 2011, Sek 2, SJ 156.

18. Ulomak posude izrađene prostoručno, rupičaste strukture. Iznutra smeđe, u prijelomu i izvana tamno smeđe boje. 2015, Sek D, SJ1/2, N 868.

19. Ulomak posude izrađene na kolu, rupičaste strukture. Crne boje. Izgoreno. 2011, Sek B, SJ 70, N 270.

20. Ulomak posude izrađene prostoručno?, rupičaste strukture. Izvana svijetlo do tamno smeđe, u prijelomu i iznutra crne boje. 2011, Sek 2, SJ 3, N 132.

21. Ulomak posude izrađene na kolu, rupičaste strukture. Izvana tamno smeđe, iznutra i u prijelomu crne boje. 2011, Sek 1, SJ 86, N 231.

22. Ulomak posude izrađene prostoručno?, rupičaste strukture. Svijetlo smeđe boje. 2011, Sek B, SJ 11, N 51.

23. Ulomak posude izrađene prostoručno?, rupičaste strukture. Crne boje. 2011, Sek 1,

a slow potter's wheel, inclusions of river sand and small pebbles, light brown to grey. Secondly burnt.

13. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, abundant inclusions of river sand and small pebbles, outside surface light brown, inside surface brown, core black.

T. III Brekinjova Kosa, various layers

14. Potshard, freehand fabricated, vesicular fabric. Visible traces of bonding on the inside wall. Light brown. 2011, SU 11, N 51.

15. Potshard, freehand fabricated, vesicular fabric. Visible traces of bonding on the inside wall and hand modelling on the outside. Inside surface light brown, core black, outside surface brown. 2015, Sec D, SU 2, N 702.

16. Potshard, freehand fabricated?, vesicular fabric. Inside surface and core orange, outside surface dark brown. 2011, Sec A, Trench 1, SU 1.

17. Potshard, freehand fabricated, reworked on a potter's wheel, vesicular fabric. Irregular in shape. Outside and inside surface brown, core black. 2011, Sec 2, SU 156.

18. Potshard, freehand fabricated, vesicular fabric. Inside surface brown, core and outside surface dark brown. 2015, Sec D, SU 1/2, N 868.

19. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, vesicular fabric. Black. Burnt. 2011, Sec B, SU 70, N 270.

20. Potshard, freehand fabricated?, vesicular fabric. Outside surface light to dark brown, core and inside surface black. 2011, Sec 2, SU 3, N 132.

21. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, vesicular fabric. Outside surface dark brown, inside surface and core black. 2011, Sec 1, SU 86, N 231.

22. Potshard, freehand fabricated?, vesicular fabric. Light brown. 2011, Sec B, SU 11, N 51.

23. Potshard, freehand fabricated?, vesicular fabric. Black. 2011, Sec 1, SU 1/2, N103.

24. Potshard, freehand fabricated?, vesicular

SJ 1/2, N 103.

24. Ulomak posude izrađene prostoručno?, rupičaste strukture. Izvana smeđe, u prijelomu crne i iznutra narančaste boje. 2011, Sek 1, SJ 1, N 196.

25. Ulomak posude izrađene na kolu rupičaste strukture. Izvana smeđe, u prijelomu sive, a iznutra svijetlo smeđe boje. 2011, slučajni nalaz, N 230.

26. Ulomak posude izrađene prostoručno?, rupičaste strukture. Crne boje. 2011, Sek A, SJ 3, N 196.

27. Ulomak posude izrađene prostoručno i doručene na kolu, rupičaste strukture. Izvana svijetlo smeđe, u prijelomu i iznutra crne boje. 2015, Sek D, SJ 1/2, N 707.

28. Ulomak posude izrađene prostoručno?, rupičaste strukture. Izvana i u prijelomu smeđe, iznutra svijetlo smeđe boje. 2011, Sek A, SJ 3, N 196.

T. IV. Brekinjova Kosa, razni slojevi.

29. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s puno primjesa raznih sitnih kamenčića. Izvana narančaste, iznutra i u prijelomu crne boje. 2011, Sek 1, SJ 11, N 16.

30. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s puno primjesa kamenčića koji se truse. Izvana svijetlo smeđe, iznutra i u prijelomu crne boje. 2011, Sek 1, SJ 1, N 14.

31. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s primjesama kamenčića. Izvana narančasto, iznutra i u prijelomu sive boje. 2011, Sek B, SJ 70, N 270.

32. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s puno primjesa kamenčića. Crne boje. 2011, Sek A, SJ 3, N 196.

33. Ulomak posude izrađen na brzom kolu ?, s primjesama kamenčića ali i djelomično rupičast. Izvana i iznutra svijetlo smeđe, u prijelomu crne boje. 2011, Sek B, SJ 114.

34. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s primjesama kamenčića. Izvana i iznutra narančaste, u prijelomu crne boje. Dio posude kat. 46? 2011, Sek 1, SJ 11, N 16.

35. Ulomak posude izrađen na brzom kolu, s

fabric. Outside surface brown, core black, inside surface orange. 2011, Sec 1, SU 1, N 196.

25. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, vesicular fabric, black. Outside surface brown, core grey, inside surface light brown. 2011, chance find, N 230.

26. Potshard, freehand fabricated?, vesicular fabric. Black. 2011, Sec A, SU 3, N 196.

27. Potshard, freehand fabricated, reworked on a potter's wheel, vesicular fabric. Outside surface light brown, core and inside surface black. 2015, Sec D, SU 1/2, N 707.

28. Potshard, freehand fabricated?, vesicular fabric. Outside surface and core brown, inside surface light brown. 2011, Sec A, SU 3, N 196.

T. IV Brekinjova Kosa, various layers

29. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, abundant inclusions of various small pebbles. Outside surface orange, inside surface and core black. 2011, Sec 1, SU 11, N 16.

30. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, abundant inclusions of pebbles that crumble. Outside surface light brown, inside surface and core black. 2011, Sec 1, SU 1, N 14.

31. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, inclusions of pebbles. Outside surface orange, inside surface and core grey. 2011, Sec B, SU 70, N 270.

32. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, abundant inclusions of pebbles. Black. 2011, Sec A, SU 3, N 196.

33. Potshard, shaped on a fast potter's wheel?, inclusions of pebbles, but also partially of vesicular fabric. Outside and inside surface light brown, core black. 2011, Sec B, SU 114.

34. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, inclusions of pebbles. Outside and inside surface orange, core black. Part of vessel catalogue number 46?, 2011, Sec 1, SU 11, N 16.

35. Potshard, shaped on a fast potter's wheel, some inclusions of sand. Outside and inside surface red, core brown. 2011, Sec 2, SU 198, N 402.

36. Potshard, shaped on a fast potter's wheel,

malo primjesa pijeska. Izvana i iznutra crvene, u prijelomu smeđe boje. 2011, Sek 2, SJ 198, N 402.

36. Ulomak posude izrađen na brzom kolu, s primjesama pijeska. Crne do smeđe boje. 2011, Sek D, SJ 340, N 790.

37. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s puno primjesa pijeska. Izvana i iznutra narančaste, u prijelomu crne boje. 2011, Sek B, SJ 114.

38. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s primjesama kamenčića. Izvana i iznutra smeđe a u prijelomu crne boje. 2011, Sek 1, SJ 2, N 5.

39. Ulomak posude izrađen na brzom kolu, s primjesama kamenčića. Izvana tamno sive, u prijelomu sive, a iznutra svijetlo smeđe boje. 2015, Prilazni put, slučajni nalaz, N 895.

40. Ulomak posude izrađen na brzom kolu, s primjesama kamenčića. Izvana crne, u prijelomu i iznutra narančaste boje. 2015, Sek D, SJ 1/2, N 868.

41. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s malo primjesa kamenčića. Iznutra otisci prstiju, tragovi modeliranja. Izvana tamno smeđe, u prijelomu i iznutra crne boje. 2015, Sek 2, SJ 224, N 505.

T. V. Brekinjova Kosa, razni slojevi.

42. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s mnogo primjesa raznih kamenčića. Izvana smeđe, u prijelomu tamno sive, a iznutra svijetlo smeđe boje. 2011, Sek 1, SJ 86, N 231.

43. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s puno primjesa sitnih kamenčića. Smeđe boje. 2011, Sek 1, SJ 3, N 196.

44. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s primjesama pijeska i keramike. Izvana smeđe, u prijelomu narančaste, a iznutra svijetlo smeđe boje. 2011, Sek 2, SJ 11, N 42.

45. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s puno primjesa raznih kamenčića. Izvana i iznutra svijetlo smeđe, u prijelomu crne boje. 2011, Sek 1, SJ 11, N 16.

46. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s primjesama kamenčića. Izvana i iznutra narančaste, u prijelomu crne boje. Prepaljen. 2011, Sek 1, SJ 11, N 16. Dio posude kat. 34?

inclusions of sand. Black to brown. 2011, Sec D, SU 340, N 790.

37. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, abundant inclusions of sand. Outside and inside surface orange, core black. 2011, Sec B, SU 114.

38. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, inclusions of pebbles. Outside and inside surface brown, core black. 2011, Sec 1, SU 2, N 5.

39. Potshard, shaped on a fast potter's wheel, inclusions of pebbles. Outside surface dark grey, core grey, inside surface light brown. 2015, access road, chance find, N 895.

40. Potshard, shaped on a fast potter's wheel, inclusions of pebbles. Outside surface black, core and inside surface orange. 2015, Sec D, SU 1/2, N 868.

41. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, some inclusions of pebbles. Visible fingerprints on the inside surface, traces of modelling. Outside surface dark brown, core and inside surface black. 2015, Sec 2, SU 224, N 505.

T. V. Brekinjova Kosa, various layers

42. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, abundant inclusions of various pebbles. Outside surface brown, inside surface orange, core black.

43. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, abundant inclusions of small pebbles. Brown. 2011, Sec 1, SU 3, N 196.

44. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, inclusions of sand and grog. Outside surface brown, core orange, inside surface light brown. 2011, Sec 2, SU 11, N 42.

45. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, abundant inclusions of various pebbles. Outside and inside surface light brown, core black. 2011, Sec 1, SU 11, N 16.

46. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, inclusions of pebbles. Outside and inside surface orange, core black. Over-burnt. Part of vessel catalogue number 34? 2011, Sec 1, SU 11, N 16.

47. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, inclusions of various pebbles. Outside and inside

47. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s primjesama raznih kamenčića. Izvana i iznutra tamno smeđe, u prijelomu crne boje. 2011, Sek 1, SJ 2, N 196.
48. Ulomak posude izrađene prostoručno, s primjesama kamenčića. Iznutra tragovi modeliranja i doljepljivanja stijenke. Izvana i iznutra svijetlo do tamno smeđe, u prijelomu crne boje. 2015, Sek D, SJ 1/2, N 607.
49. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s puno primjesa drobljenih kamenčića. Izvana smeđe, u prijelomu sive, a iznutra svijetlo smeđe boje. 2011, Sek 2, SJ 156.
50. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s primjesama raznih kamenčića. Iznutra tragovi doljepljivanja gline. Izvana narančaste, iznutra i u prijelomu sive boje. 2015, Sek D, SJ 340, N 790.
51. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s primjesama sitnih kamenčića. Iznutra tragovi doljepljivanja. Izvana narančaste, iznutra i u prijelomu smeđe do crne boje. 2015, Sek D, SJ 340, N 790.
52. Ulomak posude izrađen na kolu, s primjesama raznih kamenčića koji se truse. Crvene boje, prepaljeno. 2011, Sek 1, SJ 11, N 16.
53. Dio obrađenog gorskog kristala. 2011, Sek 2, SJ 11.

- surface dark brown, core black. 2011, Sec 1, SU 2, N 196.
48. Potshard, freehand fabricated, inclusions of pebbles. Visible traces of bonding and modelling on the inside wall. Outside and inside surface light to dark brown, core black. 2015, Sec D, SU 1/2, N 607.
49. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, abundant inclusions of crushed pebbles. Outside surface brown, core grey, inside surface light brown. 2011, Sec 2, SU 156.
50. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, inclusions of various pebbles. Traces of added clay on the inside wall. Outside surface orange, core and inside surface grey. 2015, Sec D, SU 340, N 790.
51. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, inclusions of small pebbles. Traces of joining on the inside wall. Outside surface orange, core and inside surface brown to black. 2015, Sec D, SU 340, N 790.
52. Potshard, shaped on a potter's wheel, inclusions of various pebbles that crumble. Red. Over-burnt. 2011, Sec 1, SU 11, N 16.
53. Fragment of a cut rock crystal. 2011, Sec 2, SU 11.

Translation: Martina Miletić
Proof-reading: Etnotrend d.o.o.

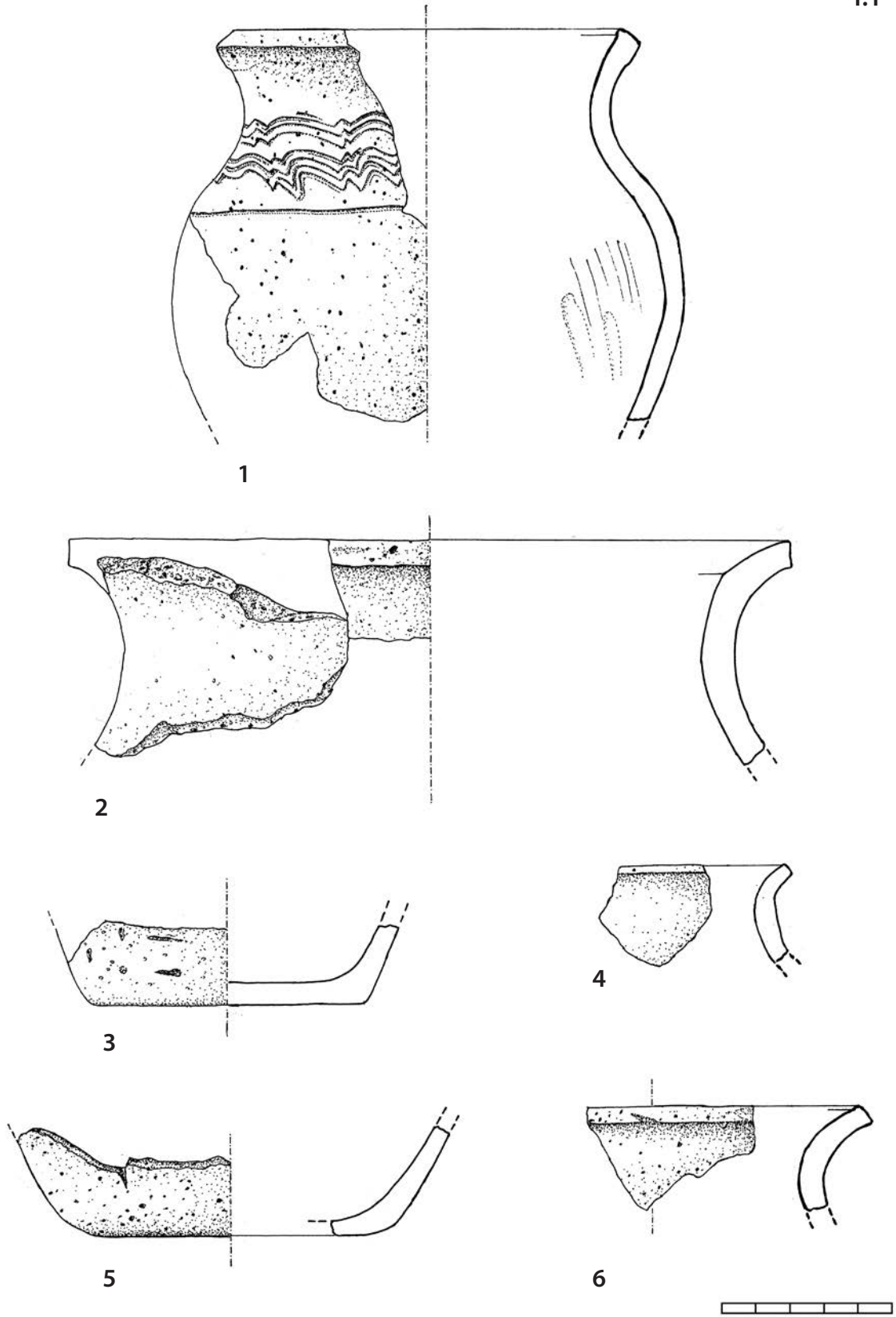
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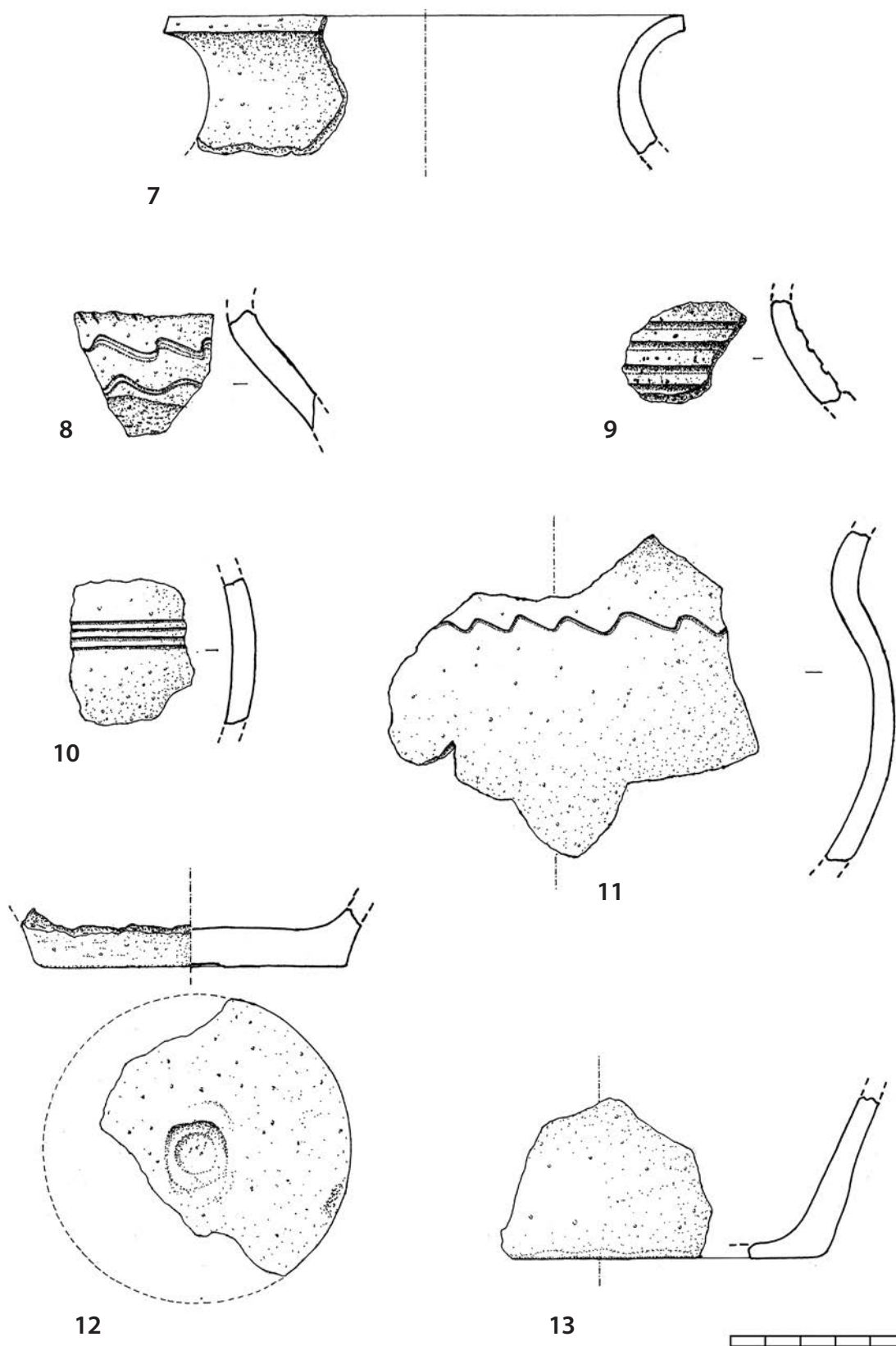
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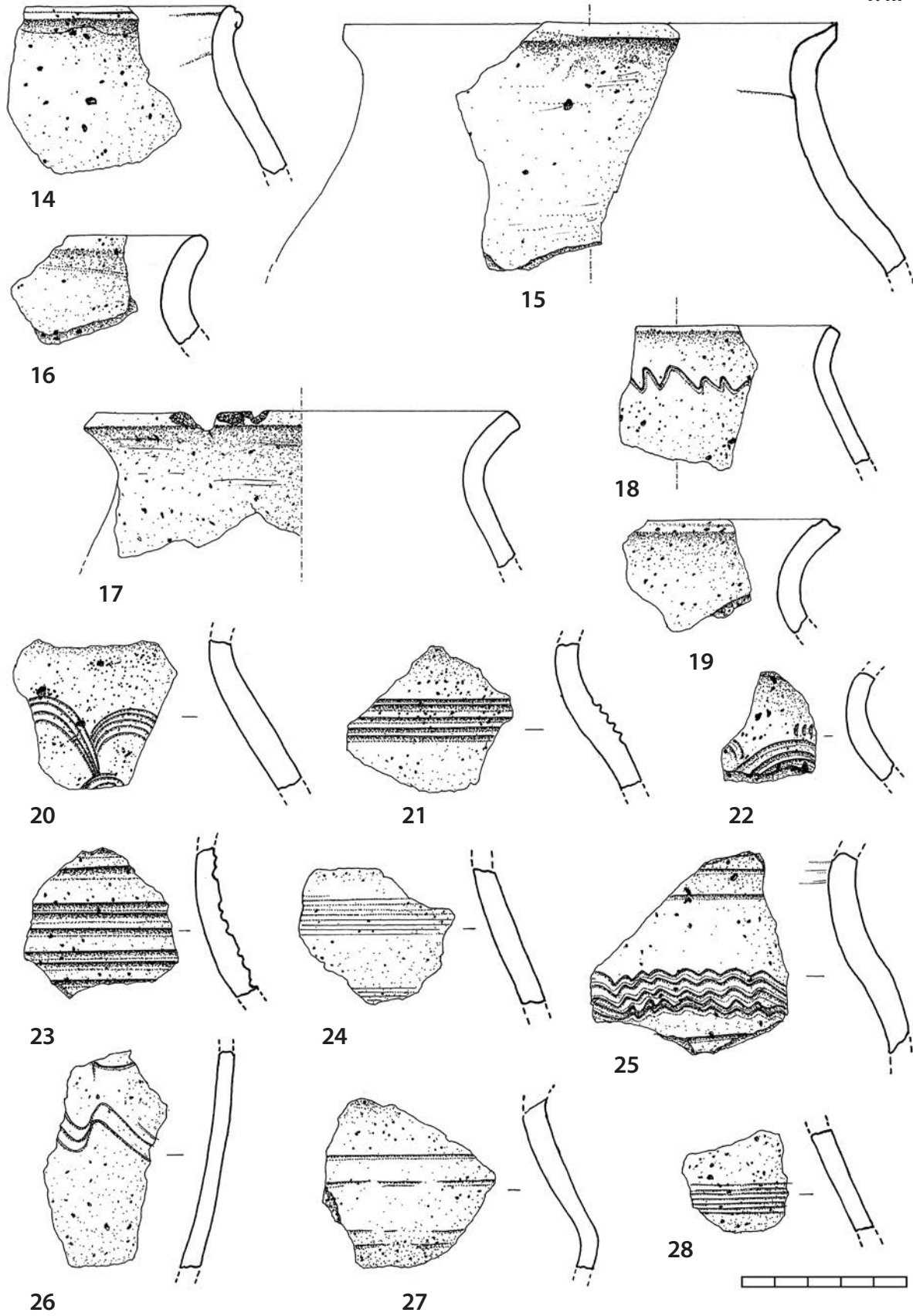
T.1



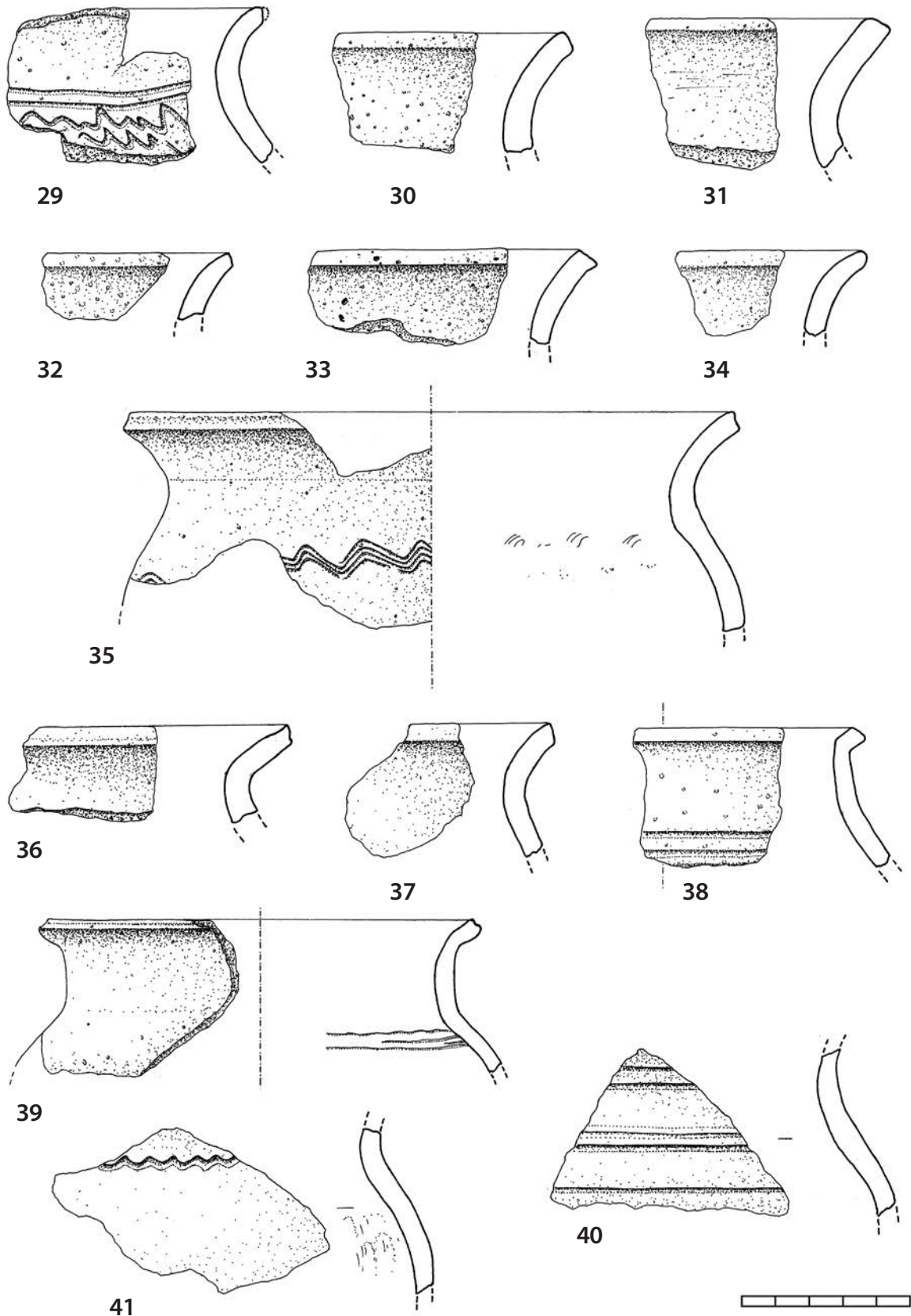
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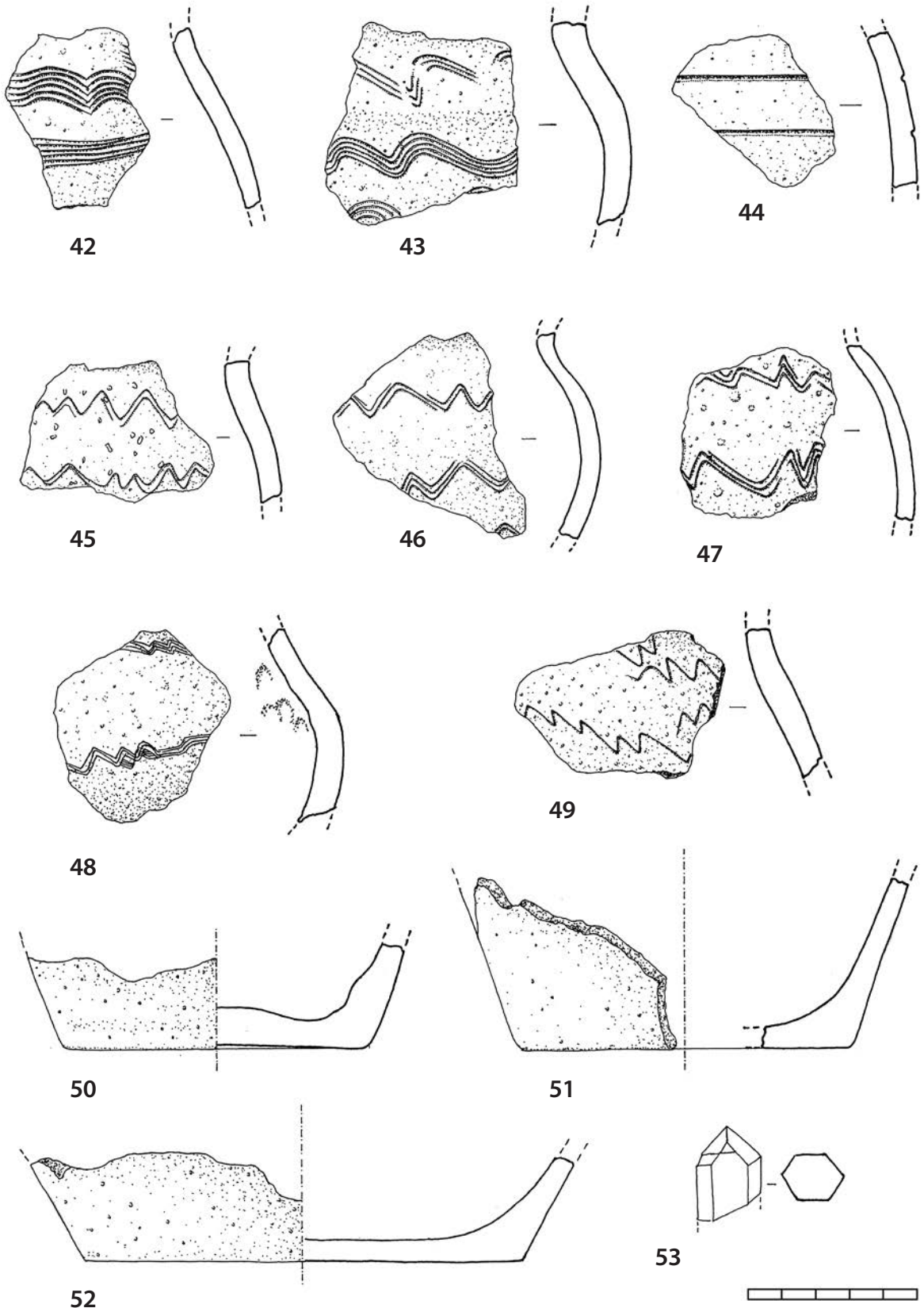
T. III



T.IV



T.V



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