

ARHEOLOŠKO NALAZIŠTE BURDELJ NA TRASI AUTOCESTE ZAGREB-SISAK: STAMBENI OBJEKT S PEĆI IZ 15. I 16. STOLJEĆA

THE BURDELJ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE ON A SECTION OF THE ZAGREB-SISAK MOTORWAY: A RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE WITH A STOVE FROM THE 15TH AND 16TH CENTURIES

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U radu se govori prije svega o nalazu stambenog objekta, njegovoj konstrukciji i unutarnjoj organizaciji prostorija i in situ nalaza peći unutar njega. Daje se i pregled povijesne slike područja Župe Peščenica kojoj je pripadao lokalitet. Unutar samoga objekta, te u jamama u njegovoj neposrednoj blizini, otkriven je veći broj keramičkih ulomaka kuhinjskih lonaca i stolne keramike koji datiraju lokalitet u 15. i 16. stoljeće.

This paper primarily covers the find of a residential structure, its construction and the internal organization of its rooms, as well as the in situ find of a stove inside it. An historical overview of the territory of the Peščenica Parish to which this site belongs is also provided. A high number of potsherds from kitchenware and tableware were discovered inside the structure itself and in the pits in its immediate vicinity, which date the structure to the 15th and 16th centuries.

Ključne riječi:

Burdelj, stambeni objekt, pećnjaci, kasni srednji vijek, rani novi vijek

Key words:

Burdelj, residential structure, stove tiles, Late Middle Ages, Early Modern era

Uvod

Arheološki lokalitet Burdelj smješten je na trasi autoceste Zagreb – Sisak. Nalazi se u mikroregiji Turopolja, koja se prostire južno od Zagreba, a obuhvaća prostrano nizinsko područje od Zagreba do sutoka Kupe u Savu, na jugoistoku, te brežuljkasti prostor pobrđa Vukomeričkih gorica.¹ Lokalitet je smješten

Introduction

The archaeological site of Burdelj is located on a section of the Zagreb-Sisak motorway. It is in the Turopolje micro-region which extends south of Zagreb, and encompasses a spacious lowland zone from Zagreb to the confluence of the River Kupa into the Sava in the south – east, as well as the rolling foothills of the Vu-

1 Fürst-Bjeliš 1996, 5.

1 Fürst-Bjeliš 1996, 5.



KARTA 1. Položaj lokaliteta Burdelj (Google maps; obradila M. Sečkar).

MAP 1. The location of the site Burdelj (Google maps; adapted by M. Sečkar).

istočno od lokalne ceste, koja povezuje mjesto Peščenica s Brežanama Lekeničkim, točno iznad odvojka za potonje naselje, na uzvisini, odnosno, platou koji nadvisuje okolno područje i koji je do početka radova u potpunosti bio prekriven gustom vegetacijom, gustišem i šumom (karta 1).² U podnožju platoa, zapadno od lokaliteta, nalazi se Burdeljski potok, odvajak Lekeničkog potoka, po kojemu je lokalitet i dobio naziv, dok je samo mjesto lokaliteta označeno toponimom Mažići. Područje na kojem se smjestio lokalitet danas administrativno pripada općini Lekenik. U zaštitnim arheološkim istraživanjima, koja su trajala 80 radnih dana, u razdoblju od 26. 7. do 5. 11. 2010. godine, ukupna istražena površina iznosila je 21.000 m².³

komerec highlands.³ The site is east of the local road that connects the village of Peščenica with Brežane Lekeničke, just above the turn-off for the latter settlement, on a rise, or more precisely a plateau which overlooks the surrounding area and which at the commencement of works was entirely covered with dense vegetation, undergrowth and trees (Map 1).² At the foot of the plateau, west of the site, is a stream called Burdelj, itself a branch of the Lekenik stream, which gives the site its name, although the actual site is designated with the toponym Mažići. The area that encompasses the site is today administratively a part of the Lekenik Municipality. In rescue archaeological excavations which had a duration of 80 work days over the period from 26 July to 5 November 2010, the total excavated surface covered 21,000 m².³

² Radman-Livaja 2011, 300.

³ Istraživanje lokaliteta je proveo Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu pod vodstvom dr. sc. Ivana Radmana-Livaje, višeg kustosa Muzeja.

² Radman-Livaja 2011, 300.

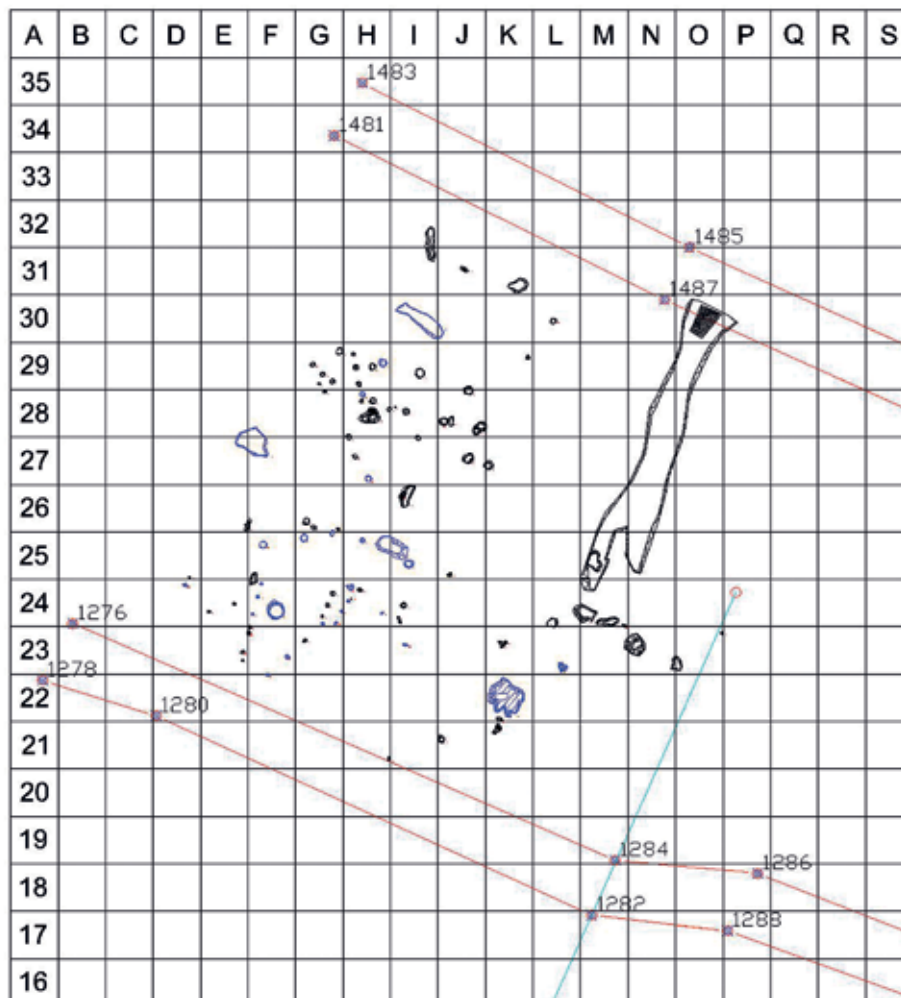
³ Excavations at the site were conducted by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb under the leadership of Ivan Radman-Livaja, Ph.D., the Museum's senior curator.

Sloj humusa, SJ 001, skidao se strojno te je njegova debljina iznosila u prosjeku 40-ak centimetara. Ispod humusa SJ 001 prostirao se sloj zdravice žućkasto-sive boje, označen kao SJ 002, na istočnom dijelu terena, te kao SJ 003, na zapadnome dijelu. Razlog dođjele dvaju stratigrafskih oznaka sloju zdrave ilovače leži u tome što se istraživanje odvijalo u dvije etape. Prvobitno istraživanje istočnog dijela lokaliteta nije ukazalo na postojanje arheoloških tragova, površinski nalazi su potpuno izostali, a u sterilnom sloju bili su vidljivi isključivo plitki, recentni, irigacijski i odvodni kanali pa se odmah prešlo na otvaranje površine sa zapadne strane, gdje su brojni površinski nalazi upućivali na postojanje arheološkog lokaliteta. U humusnom je sloju zapadnog dijela pronađeno 26 ulomaka koji su se mogli preliminarno odrediti kao ulomci kasnosrednjovjekovne keramike, od kojih sedam ulomaka pripada žuto i zeleno glaziranoj. Mogu se izdvojiti ulomak ruba (T. 1: 1), zeleno glaziran s vanjske i unutarnje strane, i dvije glazirane ručke iste boje (T. 1: 2-3), koji su vjerojatno pripadali vrčevima. Između ostalih pronađenih ulomaka, izdvojiti se mogu nalaz dna kuhinjske posude (T. 1: 4-4a) i ručke poklopca (T. 1: 5-5a).

The topsoil layer, SU 001, was removed with machinery; its thickness was approximately 40 cm on average. A layer of yellowish-grey sterile soil, designated SU 002 in the eastern section of the terrain and SU 003 in the western section, extended beneath the topsoil of SU 001. The reason for conferring two stratigraphic designations to the layer of sterile loam lies in the fact that excavations proceeded in two stages. The initial excavation of the eastern section of the site did not yield any archaeological traces, as surface finds were entirely lacking, and only shallow, recent, irrigation and drainage canals were visible in the sterile layer, so the excavation works were immediately moved to the western section, where numerous surface finds indicated the existence of an archaeological site. A total of 26 potsherds were discovered in the topsoil layer which could be preliminarily classified as fragments of late medieval pottery, of which seven sherds are yellow- and green-glazed. Notable among them are a rim fragment (P. 1: 1), a fragment with green glaze on the external and internal surface, and two glazed handles of the same colour (P. 1: 2-3), which probably belonged to jugs. Among the remaining discovered potsherds, the bottom of a kitchen vessel (P. 1: 4-4a) and a lid grip (P. 1: 5-5a) stand out.

SLIKA 1. Tlocrt lokaliteta, plavom bojom označene zapune s nalazima (izradi-
la A. Franjić).

FIGURE 1. The ground plan of the site, fills containing finds are marked with colour blue (made by A. Franjić).



0 25 m



Otvaranje je sonde na zapadnome dijelu lokaliteta ukazalo na postojanje arheoloških objekata na ovom dijelu u vidu jama i ukopa stupova. Utvrđen je nalaz jednog stambenog objekta s peći te veći broj jama, praznih ili tek s manjim brojem keramičkih nalaza, čija namjena nije jasna (sl. 1). Svi su objekti zabilježeni u SJ 003, ukupno 213 stratigrafskih jedinica, od kojih se mogu izdvojiti slojevi, ukopi i zapune. U 34 stratigrafske jedinice otkrivene su arheološki nalazi, s najvećom koncentracijom u SJ 166 i 228, a u obrazac posebnih nalaza upisana su dva nalaza, kameni brus i oslikani vrč. Prikupljeni keramički ulomci su već preliminarnom analizom mogli datirati život lokaliteta u 15. i 16. st., a provedena obrada nalaza i radiokarbonska analiza uzoraka ugljena, prikupljenog u nekoliko zapuna, dataciju je i potvrdila.

Površinski nalazi ukazuju na veliku mogućnost postojanja objekata zapadno od istražene površine jer je, pregledom područja tijekom istraživanja lokaliteta, ondje prikupljen veći broj ulomaka kuhinjske keramike: dna (T. 2: 1–1a) i rubovi lonaca (T. 2: 2–7), drška poklopca (T. 2: 8–8a) te ulomaka koje možemo pripisati pećnjacima (T. 3: 1–4), međutim, zbog građevinskih radova, koji su se već odvijali na tome dijelu, nismo mogli odrediti granice rasprostiranja nalaza. Riječ je vjerojatno o tragovima ranonovovjekovnog naselja ruralnog karaktera koje je moglo pripadati Župi Peščenica, kao što, uostalom, i danas to područje pripada istoimenoj Župi, no ne možemo isključiti ni mogućnost da se radilo samo o zasebnom majuru oko kojega nije postojalo organizirano selo. Također, potrebno je napomenuti da je na lokalitetu pronađena jama, SJ 005, s nekoliko ulomaka vjerojatno eneolitičke keramike (T. 3: 5) koja nam govori o nekom vidu korištenja ovog prostora i u razdoblju pretpovijesti.

Povijesna slika područja Peščenice

Područje lokaliteta u povijesnim izvorima i dosadašnjoj literaturi nije spominjano, ne nalazimo ga na karti Stjepana Glavače iz 1673. niti na nešto kasnijoj Valvasorovoj karti iz 1689. godine, a ni domaće stanovništvo ne poznaje ikakve arheološke nalaze na tom prostoru. Laszowski govori, u svome djelu *Povijest plemeni-te općine Turopolja* iz 1910., o nestalim turopoljskim naseljima, ali položaj ovoga lokaliteta nije moguće pripisati ni jednom od navedenih neubiciranih. Poznata su samo dva arheološka nalaza sa šireg područja lokaliteta, kamena sjekira nađena početkom 20. st. u šumi Kalje kraj Lekenika,⁴ koja svjedoči o prisutnosti čovjeka na ovim prostorima u razdoblju prapovijesti, te zlatna moneta s likom cara Valensa (364. – 378.) koju čuva Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu.⁵

Povijesni i arheološki izvori govore da je međurječje Save i Kupe prvi put urbanizirano u razdoblju antike, i to gradnjom Andautonije te povezivanjem prostora sustavom cesta i mostova. Područjem Turopolja tada su prolazile dvije glavne državne ceste, iz Akvileje preko Emone (Ljubljane) za Sisciju (Sisak) te iz Dalma-

The digging of a trench in the western section of the site has indicated the existence of archaeological structures here in the form of pits and post holes. The find of a residential structure was ascertained, together with a stove and a high number of pits, either empty or containing a small number of pottery finds, for which the purpose is unclear (Fig. 1). All structures were recorded in SU 003, a total of 213 stratigraphic units, in which layers, holes and filler material may be distinguished. Archaeological finds were discovered in 34 stratigraphic units, with the highest concentration in SU 166 and 228, and two finds, a grindstone and a painted jug, were registered in the data form of special finds. Just on the basis of a preliminary analysis of the gathered potsherds, life at the site could be dated to the 15th and 16th centuries, and a completed analysis of the finds and radiocarbon dating of charcoal samples gathered in several fills confirmed this data.

The surface finds indicate a significant possibility of the existence of a structure west of the excavated surface, because a high number of kitchenware potsherds were gathered there during an inspection of the area during excavation of the site: a bottom (P. 2: 1–1a) and rims of a pot (P. 2: 2–7), a lid grip (P. 2: 8–8a) and fragments which may be attributed to stove tiles (P. 3: 1–4). However, due to construction works that were already under way at this section, the extent of the find could not be determined. These are probably traces of an early medieval rural settlement which may have belonged to the Peščenica Parish, just as this area today belongs to a parish of the same name, but we cannot exclude the possibility that this was a separate feudal estate around which there was no organized village. It should also be noted that a pit, SU 005, was found at the site, containing several fragments of what is probably Eneolithic pottery (P. 3: 5) which indicates some aspect of this area's use during prehistory.

Historical picture of the Peščenica area

The area that encompasses the site has not been mentioned in historical sources or in the previous scholarly literature, nor can it be found on the map by Stjepan Glavača from 1673 nor on Valvasor's somewhat later map from 1689, while the local population had no knowledge of any archaeological finds in the area. In his 1910 book about the Turopolje district, *Povijest plemeni-te općine Turopolja*, historian Emilij Laszowski spoke about settlements in Turopolje that had vanished, but the position of this site cannot be ascribed to any of those mentioned but not located. Only two other archaeological finds from the wider vicinity of the site are known: a stone axe found at the beginning of the 20th century in Kalje Forest next to Lekenik⁴ which testifies to the human presence in this area in prehistory, and a gold coin bearing the image of Emperor Valens (364 – 378), currently held in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.⁵

According to historical and archaeological sources, the inter-fluue of the Rivers Sava and Kupa was first urbanized in Antiquity, with the construction of Andautonia and the linkage of this area

4 Klemenc 1938, 27.

5 Grgić 2010, 2.

4 Klemenc 1938, 27.

5 Grgić 2010, 2.

cije preko Siscije (Siska) za Poetovio (Ptuj).⁶ Druga je navedena cesta prolazila pokraj današnje Peščenice, a zanimljivi su opisi njene trase iz 18. st., koje donosi Matija Petar Katančić, u čije je vrijeme cesta još bila vidljiva i poznata pod nazivom Rimski put,⁷ te iz 1938., kada je put ove prometnice, nešto preciznije, opisan u *Arheološkoj karti Jugoslavije*, no možemo primijetiti njen prolazak neposredno uz lokalitet, istočno od istražene površine.⁸ Naime, cesta se spuštala sa sjevera od Buševca i prolazila blizinom Peščenice i Brežana pa tako i uz područje Mažići na kojemu se nalazi lokalitet.⁹ Propašću Rimskog Carstva i nastupom srednjega vijeka dolazi do prekida u kontinuitetu dotadašnjeg razvoja rimske urbane i prometne mreže, a počinje i oblikovanje primarne naseobene jezgre Turopolja.¹⁰ Sjeverozapadni dio nizinskog Turopolja postaje jezgra naseljenosti i organizacije svih oblika društvenih djelatnosti, što je vidljivo u nastajanju naselja i crkvenih središta već u 13. st., kada se u povijesnim izvorima spominje prvih dvanaest nizinskih naselja, a do 14. i 15. st. u cijelom je nizinskom dijelu Turopolja, sve do Turopoljskog Luga na jugoistoku, vrlo dobro razvijena mreža naselja. Za usporedbu, na području Vukomeričkih gorica na prve spomene naselja i župa nailazi se tek u 14. stoljeću.¹¹

Od dosadašnjih arheoloških nalaza na ovome području, iz razdoblja srednjega vijeka možemo spomenuti samo žbuku i šutu pronađenu prilikom rigolanja vinograda seljaka Imbre Drnića u zaseoku Gradec kod Brežana Lekeničkih, a koje J. Klemenc navodi kao srednjovjekovno naselje.¹² Kriteriji datiranja u navedeno povijesno razdoblje, kao i njegova točnost, nepoznati su nam, no sam naziv mjesta upućuje na postojanje arheološkog lokaliteta, najčešće utvrde, te bi se zasigurno trebalo uključiti u neka buduća rekognosciranja i istraživanja ovoga prostora.

Prvi spomen Peščenice u povijesnim izvorima nalazimo u 13. stoljeću, točnije 1211. godine, vezano uz dolazak novih crkvenih redova na područje srednjovjekovne Slavonije, kada ugarsko-hrvatski kralj Andrija II. potvrđuje cistercitskom samostanu Svete Marije u Topuskom opseg zemalja koje im pripadaju, pritom navodeći kako njihov posjed prema sjeveru graniči s posjedom Peščenice u vlasništvu Ivanovaca.¹³ Za razliku od Peščenice, Burdelju susjedni Lekenik se, kao posjed, spominje tek 1487., a moguće je osnivanje naselja smjestiti u polovicu 15. stoljeća.¹⁴ Župa u Peščenici osnovana je godine 1275.,¹⁵ što nam također govori o gušćoj naseljenosti ovoga područja u 13. stoljeću.

Podatke o životu naselja u kasnijem razdoblju pružaju popisi poreza, prvenstveno podaci o gospodarstvu ovoga kraja, ali i o demografskim promjenama. Iz popisa poreza saznajemo da je

to the network of roads and bridges. The Turopolje area was traversed by two main roads at the time, one from Aquileia via Emona (Ljubljana) to Siscia (Sisak) and the other from Dalmatia via Siscia to Poetovio (Ptuj).⁶ The latter road passed next to today's Peščenica, and descriptions of this section of it from the 18th century written by Matija Petar Katančić are intriguing, as during his time the road was still visible and called the Roman Way.⁷ When this thoroughfare was somewhat more precisely depicted in the archaeological map of Yugoslavia (*Arheološkoj karti Jugoslavije*) from 1938, the fact that it passed directly next to the site, east of the excavated surface, could be observed.⁸ From the north, the road ran from Buševac and passed by Peščenica and Brežane and on to the Mažići area, in which the site is located.⁹ After the fall of the Roman Empire and the beginning of the Middle Ages, the continuity of the preceding development of the Roman urban and traffic network was interrupted, and the formation of the primary settlement core of Turopolje began.¹⁰ The north – western part of the Turopolje plain became the nucleus of habitation and organization of all forms of social activities, which was reflected in the emergence of a settlement and ecclesiastical centre already in the 13th century, when the first twelve lowland settlements were mentioned in historical sources, and by the 14th and 15th centuries, the entire lowland section of Turopolje, up to Turopoljski Lug in the south – east, had a very well-developed network of communities. By way of comparison, the first mention of settlements and parishes in the hills of Vukomerec only appeared in the 14th century.¹¹

Out of the archaeological finds in the area from the Middle Ages, all that can be noted are plaster and construction debris discovered during the tilling of a vineyard belonging to the farmer Imbro Drnić in the hamlet of Gradec near Brežane Lekeničke, which J. Klemenc cited as a medieval settlement.¹² The criteria for dating to this historical period, as well as their accuracy, are not currently known, but the very name of the village indicates the existence of an archaeological site, most likely a fort, and it should certainly be incorporated into some future reconnaissance and research of this area.

The first mention of Peščenica in the historical sources can be found in the 13th century, specifically in 1211, connected to the arrival of new clerical orders in the territory of medieval Slavonia, when the Ugro-Croatian King Andrew II confirmed the extent of lands belonging to the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary in Topusko, stating that to the north their estate bordered the Peščenica estate under the ownership of the Hospitallers.¹³ As opposed to Peščenica, Lekenik, which neighbours Burdelj, was only men-

6 Fürst-Bjeliš 2005, 50.

7 Katančić 1795, 125.

8 Klemenc 1938, 31, 109.

9 Klemenc 1938, karta.

10 Fürst-Bjeliš 2005, 50.

11 Fürst-Bjeliš 2005, 50.

12 Klemenc 1938, 18.

13 Grgić 2010, 7.

14 Laszowski 1995, 356.

15 Feldbauer 2004, 577.

6 Fürst-Bjeliš 2005, 50.

7 Katančić 1795, 125.

8 Klemenc 1938, 31, 109.

9 Klemenc 1938, Map.

10 Fürst-Bjeliš 2005, 50.

11 Fürst-Bjeliš 2005, 50.

12 Klemenc 1938, 18.

13 Grgić 2010, 7.

svinjogojstvo bila važna grana poljoprivrede, koja je pridonijela i razvoju trgovine, naime, u istrazi parnice iz 1550. godine, zagrebačkog tridesetničara Krste Kordata protiv tridesetničara u Jamnici, među izvoznicima velikih krda svinja spominje se upravo župnik iz Peščenice.¹⁶ Popisi nam daju podatak i o smanjenju broja dimova na području Slavonije u 16. st., povezanog prije svega s osmanlijskim pustošenjima, odvlačenjem i migracijama stanovništva te osvajanjem našeg teritorija.¹⁷ Područje Turopolja je već od kraja 15. st. u više navrata bilo izloženo provalama Osmanlija. Poznato je da su u lipnju 1474. dva tjedna pustošili vlastelinstva u Zagorju, Turopolje i okolicu Križevaca,¹⁸ a veće su provale bile i 1524., kada se bilježi da su „jakom vojskom provalili u Turopolje, te ga mačem i ognjem opustošili“, i 1556., kada je područje opljačkano i popaljeno.¹⁹ Naime, padom utvrde Kostajnice, krajem srpnja 1556., Osmanlijama je otvoren put preko Zrinske gore u dolinu rijeka Gline i Kupe te dalje, prema Turopolju i Zagrebu, a o njihovim upadima u Turopolje kralju Ferdinandu I. Habsburgovcu u kolovozu 1556. piše i krajiški general Ivan Lenković.²⁰ Može se pretpostaviti da je tada prvi put od njihovih četa stradalo i stanovništvo Peščenice, a jedan je dio odveden u roblje.²¹ Najveća je pustošenja Peščenica doživjela nakon 1578., kada su osmanlijske snage osvojile Zrin i Gvozdansko te svake godine u proljeće redovito provaljivale u Turopolje.²² Provale i pustošenja smiruju se tek nakon 1590. godine, završetkom izgradnje linije obrane na rijeci Kupi, uz iznimku 1592., kada je Peščenica u kasno ljeto i jesen doživjela znatna pustošenja kao odmazdu za poraz Osmanlija podno Siska u srpnju iste godine.²³ O težini stradavanja Turopolja govori smanjenje broja dimova s četiri, sredinom 16. st., na samo jedan u drugoj polovici istog stoljeća²⁴ i podatak da je 1593. turopoljska desetina „desolata per Turcas“ uslijed čega se čak nekoliko godina nije pobirala,²⁵ dok Laszowski govori o bježanju kmetova krajem 16. st., osobito iz Lekenika, i propadanju više turopoljskih sela za vrijeme osmanlijskih provala koja se kasnije više ne spominju u izvorima.²⁶

Na lokalitetu Burdelj nismo naišli na tragove paleži ili devastacije koji bi svjedočili tome da je naselje nestalo izravno u jednoj od osmanlijskih provala. Kontekst nalaza u otkrivenom objektu upućuje na njegovo svjesno napuštanje te je očito do odumiranja lokaliteta doveo splet ondašnjih ratnih i ekonomskih okolnosti o kojima pišu Laszowski, Adamček i, nedavno, Kekez. Uostalom, i rezultati istraživanja nestalih srednjovjekovnih naselja na području današnje Češke i Slovačke pokazuju kulminaciju iščezavanja sela u 15. i 16. st., čemu nije jedini uzrok rat, već se uz njega kao jedan od ključnih faktora javlja i bijeg kmetova.²⁷

tioned as an estate in 1487 and it is possible to place the establishment of the settlement in the mid-15th century.¹⁴ The parish in Peščenica was established in 1275,¹⁵ which may also speak to the population density of this area in the 13th century.

Data on life in the settlement in later periods are provided by tax registers, primarily data on the economy of this area, as well as demographic trends. From these tax registers, we learn that hog-farming was a vital branch of agriculture which contributed to the development of trade. For example, in the evidence for a lawsuit filed in 1550 by the Zagreb tax collector Krsto Kordat against the tax collector in Jamnica, the parish in Peščenica is specifically mentioned among the exporters of large herds of hogs.¹⁶ The registers provide data on a decline in the number of household taxable units (households) in Slavonia's territory in the 16th century, tied primarily to the Ottoman devastation and the ensuing withdrawal and migration of the population in the wake of the conquest of Croatian territory.¹⁷ By the end of the 15th century, the territory of Turopolje had already been subjected to a number of Ottoman raids. It is known that in June of 1474, the feudal estates in Zagorje, Turopolje and the vicinity of Križevci had been pillaged for two weeks,¹⁸ and larger raids were also staged in 1524, when it according to one account “a strong army invaded Turopolje, and devastated it by sword and fire,” and in 1556, when the area was looted and set ablaze.¹⁹ Namely, after the fall of the fortress in Kostajnica at the end of July 1556, the way had been opened for the Ottomans to cross the Zrinski highlands and march through the Glina and Kupa river valleys and onward to Turopolje and Zagreb. Their incursions into Turopolje in August of 1556 were the subject of a report from the Frontier General Ivan Lenković to Habsburg King Ferdinand I.²⁰ It may be assumed that this was the first time the populace of Peščenica also suffered at the hands of their contingents, with a part of them also taken into slavery.²¹ Peščenica endured its greatest devastation after 1578, when Ottoman forces seized Zrin and Gvozdansko, and raided Turopolje every successive year in the spring.²² Such raids and pillaging only subsided after 1590, when the construction of a defensive line on the River Kupa was completed, although an exception was 1592, when Peščenica suffered considerable devastation in the late summer and autumn in retaliation for the Ottoman defeat at Sisak in July of that same year.²³

The severity of the devastation of Turopolje is reflected in the fact that the number of household taxable units (known as the *dim*, an older term for hearth; the unit actually encompassed an

16 Adamček 1980, 217.

17 Adamček, Kampuš 1976, XII.

18 Adamček 1980, 55.

19 Laszowski 1995, 274.

20 Kekez 2016, 174.

21 Kekez 2016, 174.

22 Kekez 2016, 174–175.

23 Kekez 2016, 183.

24 Kekez 2016, 177.

25 Adamček 1980, 356.

26 Laszowski 1995, 276–277.

27 Nekuda 1968, 2.

14 Laszowski 1995, 356.

15 Feldbauer 2004, 577.

16 Adamček 1980, 217.

17 Adamček, Kampuš 1976, XII.

18 Adamček 1980, 55.

19 Laszowski 1995, 274.

20 Kekez 2016, 174.

21 Kekez 2016, 174.

22 Kekez 2016, 174–175.

23 Kekez 2016, 183.

Povijesni je pregled šireg područja lokaliteta oblikovan na temelju svih dostupnih spoznaja iz povijesnih izvora i arheološke literature vezane uz područje Turopolja, s naglaskom na vremenski okvir u kojemu je, sudeći prema obilježjima pokretnih nalaza, trajao život na kasnosrednjovjekovnom lokalitetu Burdelj. Pregledom sam željela dati povijesni okvir materijalnim nalazima lokaliteta, odnosno prikazati povijesne okolnosti u vremenu života lokaliteta i navesti moguće razloge, kao i sam način prestanta života na tome području.

entire patriarchal communal family) fell from four in the mid-16th century to one by the end of that same century,²⁴ and the fact that in 1593, due to “*desolata per Turcas*” the Turopolje tithe was not collected for several years thereafter,²⁵ while Laszowski spoke about the flight of serfs at the end of the 16th century, particularly from Lekenik, and the desolation of many Turopolje villages during the Ottoman incursions that were then no longer mentioned in later sources.²⁶

No traces of burning or devastation were found at the Burdelj site that would testify to the settlement disappearing directly due to an Ottoman raid. The context of the find in the discovered structure indicates that it was intentionally abandoned and that the dissipation of the site had obviously been caused by a set of wartime and economic circumstances at the time, about which Laszowski, Adamček and, recently, Kekez have written. After all, the results of research into vanished medieval settlements in the territory of today's Czech Republic and Slovakia have shown that the extinguishment of villages culminated in the 15th and 16th centuries, wherein the sole cause was not war, as one of the key factors that emerged was also the flight of serfs.²⁷

This historical overview of the wider area encompassing the site was formed on the basis of all available data from historical sources and the archaeological literature tied to the Turopolje area, with emphasis on the chronological framework which, judging by the features of the movable finds, was when human life proceeded at the late medieval site of Burdelj. I wanted this overview to provide an historical framework for the physical finds from the site, and to present the historical circumstances prevalent at the time when the site was inhabited and cite the reasons and ways in which life there ended.

Naseobinski pokazatelji

Kao što je već spomenuto, lokalitet se nalazi na platou iznad Burdeljskog potoka. Izdignut položaj, koji štiti od poplava, plodna polja, blizina vode i hrastova šuma, činili su ga povoljnim za naseljavanje. Stalne mijene razine vode bile su karakteristične za ovo područje prije suvremenih radova na obrani od poplava, uslijed čega su i manje uzvisine u nizinskom dijelu Turopolja korištene za naseljavanje. Samo ime toponima Čret, nedaleko od lokaliteta, upućuje na močvarno, vlažno stanište, obraslo grmljem i mahovinom,²⁸ te dočarava izgled okoliša u kojemu se lokalitet nalazio, kao i priče današnjih stanovnika Pešćenice o tome kako su u davnoj prošlosti, zbog poplavljenog i močvarnog tla koje ih je okruživalo, ljudi ondje živjeli u sojenicama i kretali se u čamcima.²⁹

Settlement indicators

As already mentioned, the site is situated on the plateau above the Burdelj stream. The elevated position which keeps it safe from floods, the fertile fields, the nearby water source and oak forest made it an ideal place for human settlement. Constant changes in water levels were typical of this area prior to modern flood defence works, so that even smaller elevations in the lowland section of Turopolje were used for settlements. Just the toponym Čret (an archaic Croatian word for swamp), not far from the site, indicates a marshy, damp habitat overgrown with shrubs and moss,²⁸ and suggests the appearance of the environment in which the site was located, as does the testimony of today's residents of Pešćenica, according to whom people in the distant past lived in stilt houses and travelled in boats due to the flooded and marshy land that surrounded them.²⁹

28 Opačić, 2001.

29 Grgić 2010, 6, bilj. 16.

24 Kekez 2016, 177.

25 Adamček 1980, 356.

26 Laszowski 1995, 276–277.

27 Nekuda 1968, 2.

28 Opačić, 2001.

29 Grgić 2010, 6, n. 16.

Na jugozapadnoj strani lokaliteta otkriven je stambeni objekt orijentiran dužom bočnom stranom jugoistok– sjeverozapad (sl. 1). Na njegovo je postojanje upućivao pronalazak 16 ukopa koji su, zbog položaja i međusobnih odnosa, definirani kao ukopi drvenih stupova koji su činili konstrukciju objekta. U tlocrtu se ocrtavalo postojanje dviju prostorija, veće, koju omeđuju ukopi SJ 121 (□ F24), SJ 135 (□ F24), SJ 141 (□ F24), SJ 137 (□ F23/F24), SJ 139 (□ E/F23), SJ 143 (□ E23), SJ 147 (□ F 22/23), SJ 149 (□ F23), SJ 207 (□ G23), SJ 111 (□ G24), a u kojoj je naknadno otkrivena jama s pećnjacima SJ 159, i manje smještene s njezine sjeveroistočne strane, koju čine ukopi SJ 109 (□ G24), SJ 107 (□ G24), SJ 105 (□ G24), SJ 113 (□ G24), SJ 115 (□ G24) i SJ 117 (□ H24). Tragova gradnje, poput ostataka drvenih greda, lijepa, kamena ili opeke, nema, a izostali su također ukop temelja kuće i nalaz podnice.

Na istraženom prostoru, izvan površine objekta, otkrivene su jame i veći broj manjih ukopa. Pisani izvori o srednjovjekovnim selima Mađarske kazuju da su u razdoblju od 14. do 16. st. pripadajuća zemljišta stambenih objekata bila razgraničena iskopima ili ogradama,³⁰ dok na području Hrvatske početke ograđivanja kuća i okućnica možemo tražiti u vremenu pojačane feudalizacije prostora, od 12. st. nadalje, što je uočeno oko pojedinih kuća na slavonskom lokalitetu Stružani.³¹ Na Burdelju nemamo sigurnih tragova ograđivanja okućnice, no na sjevernoj strani lokaliteta uočava se niz ukopa (SJ 71, SJ 77, SJ 79, SJ 73, SJ 87, SJ 85) koji prate sjevernu liniju stambenog objekta i koji bi mogli sugerirati na postojanje ograde iako, s obzirom na njihove veće dimenzije, prije bi mogla biti riječ o ukopima nosivih stupova određenih gospodarskih objekata u sklopu posjeda. Ukopi SJ 71, SJ 77 i SJ 79 u □ G29 tvore liniju sjeverozapad– jugoistok, gotovo su identičnih dimenzija, promjera vrha 50 cm i dna 33 cm, a u njihovim je zapunama bio prisutan gar. Na navedenu liniju nadovezuju se ukopi SJ 73 i SJ 85, smješteni u □ H28. Može se primijetiti pravilan razmak između ukopa SJ 71, SJ 77, SJ 79, između SJ 79 i SJ 73 te SJ 73 i SJ 85. U istoj liniji, između SJ 73 i SJ 85, nalazio se ukop SJ 87, većih dimenzija. Poviše navedene linije nalazimo još jednu liniju smjera sjever – jug koju čine SJ 25, SJ 31 i SJ 27. Nalaze se u □ H29 i približno su istog promjera ukopa od 25, odnosno, 30 cm. Velik broj ukopa stupova, koncentriranih u kvadrantima G29, H28 i H29, koji se mogu povezivati u pravilne linije, zasigurno sugerira postojanje određenih nadzemnih objekata. No, je li doista riječ o ostacima konstrukcija gospodarskih ili radioničkih objekata, očekivanih u blizini stambenog objekta i općenito unutar naselja, ne možemo sa sigurnošću potvrditi zbog odsutstva pokretnih nalaza. Gotovo sve jame sadrže ulomke keramike, ali u vrlo malom broju i na temelju kojih ne možemo govoriti o njihovoj namjeni. Izdvaja se jedino veća jama SJ 166 (sl. 1) o kojoj će više riječi biti kasnije. Zapuna nekolicine jama jasno se ocrtavala u zdravici, a nalazi su u potpunosti izostali te je moguće da su služile kao jame iz kojih se vadila glina korištena za lijep ili izradu keramičkih predmeta. Također, ni jedna se jama ne može definirati kao bunar, koje inače nalazimo u većem broju unutar srednjovjekovnih naselja.³²

On the south – western side of the site, a residential structure was discovered with its longer side oriented SW – NE (Fig. 1). Its existence was indicated by the discovery of 16 holes which, due to their positions and mutual relations, were defined as holes for the posts that formed the structure's frame. The existence of two rooms were determined in the layout: a larger one bounded by holes SU 121 (□ F24), SU 135 (□ F24), SU 141 (□ F24), SU 137 (□ F23/F24), SU 139 (□ E/F23), SU 143 (□ E23), SU 147 (□ F 22/23), SU 149 (□ F23), SU 207 (□ G23), and SU 111 (□ G24), and in which pit SU 159 containing stove tiles was subsequently discovered, and a smaller one to its NE side consisting of holes SU 109 (□ G24), SU 107 (□ G24), SU 105 (□ G24), SU 113 (□ G24) and SU 117 (□ H24). Traces of construction, such as the remains of wooden beams, daub, stones or bricks, are absent, as were the foundation trenches of the house or its floor.

Pits and a considerable number of smaller holes were found in the excavated surface outside of the structure. Written sources on medieval villages in Hungary indicate that in the period from the 14th to 16th centuries, the land belonging to a residential structure was demarcated with holes or fences,³⁰ while in Croatia's territory the beginnings of fences around houses and yards may be sought in the era of increased feudalization of the land, from the 12th century onward; it has been observed at individual houses at the Stužani site in Slavonia.³¹ There are no certain traces of fencing of the structure's yard at Burdelj, but a row of holes (SU 71, SU 77, SU 79, SU 73, SU 87, SU 85) is visible on the northern side of the site that adheres to the northern line of the residential structure, and which may suggest the existence of a fence, although, given their larger dimensions, these may be the holes for load-bearing posts for certain outbuildings that were part of the complex. Holes SU 71, SU 77 and SU 79 in □ G29 form a NW – SE line, and their dimensions are virtually identical, with 50 cm diameters at the top and 33 cm at the bottom, while soot was present in their fill. Holes SU 73 and SU 85, situated in □ H28 lie in the extension of the aforementioned line. A regular interval between holes SU 71, SU 77 and SU 79, between SU 79 and SU 73 and SU 73 and SU 85 may be observed. Hole SU 87, with larger dimensions, was situated along that same line, between SU 73 AND SU 85. Above that line, there is one more line running in a north – south direction which consists of SU 25, SU 31 and SU 27. They are in □ H29 and have roughly the same diameters of 25 and 30 cm. The high number of post holes concentrated in quadrants G29, H28 and H29, which may be linked in straight lines, certainly suggest the existence of some manner of above-ground structures. However, whether this truly constitutes the remains of the outbuildings or workshops, expected in the vicinity of a residential structure and inside settlements in general, cannot be verified with any certainty due to the absence of movable finds. Virtually all of the pits contain potsherds, but in very small numbers, so nothing can be said of their purpose on that basis. Only the larger pit SU 166 (Fig. 1) may be distinguished – about which more shall be said below. The fill in several pits could clearly be

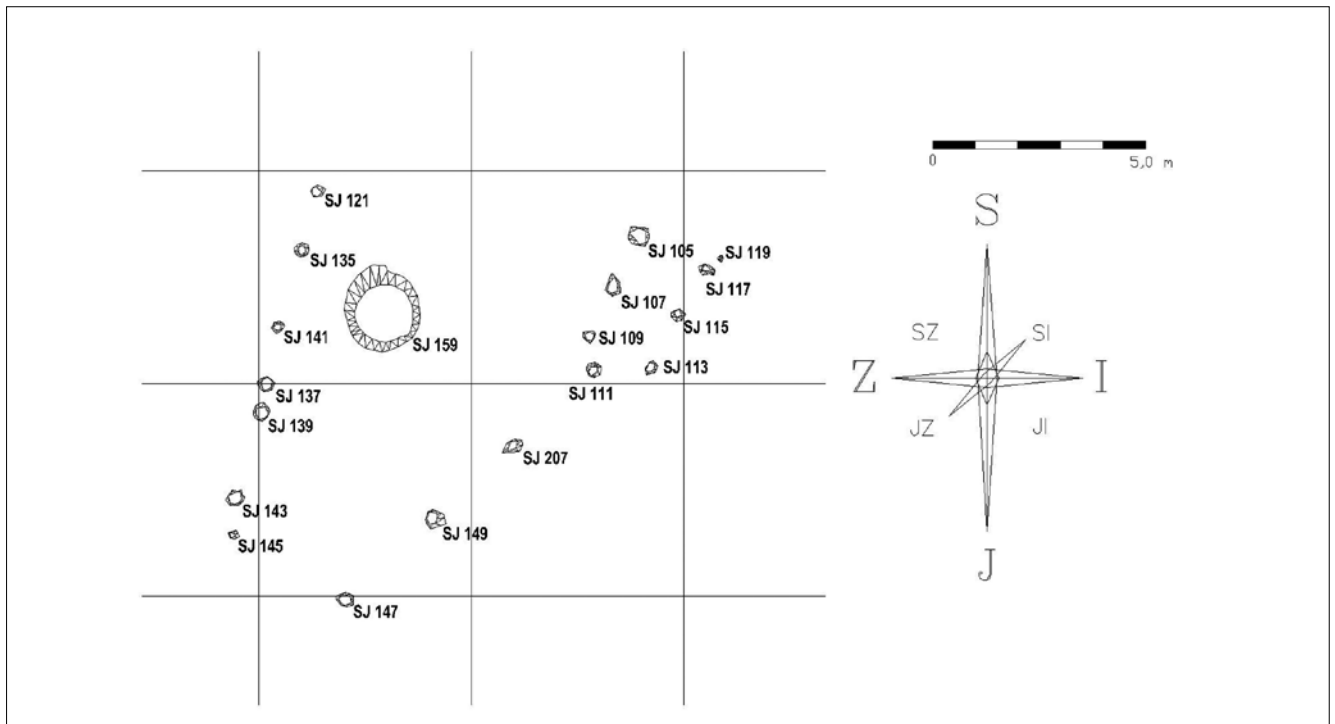
30 Holl, Parádi 1982, 126.

31 Lozok 2011, 18–19.

32 Bugar 2011, 161–178; Lozok 2011, 21–22; Minichreiter, Marković 2013, 200.

30 Holl, Parádi 1982, 126.

31 Lozok 2011, 18–19.



SLIKA 2. Tlocrt otkrivenog stambenog objekta (izradila A. Franjić).

FIGURE 2. The ground plan of the revealed residential structure (made by A. Franjić).

Stambeni objekt

Stambeni je objekt otkriven na jugozapadnoj strani lokaliteta (sl. 2). Zapadnu liniju zida objekta, dužine 7,80 m, činilo je šest ukopa stupova: SJ 121, SJ 135, SJ 141, SJ 137, SJ 139 i SJ 143 u razmacima od 1,3 do 2,8 m, osim SJ 137, koji je bio smješten bliže ukopu SJ 139, te njihova udaljenost iznosi samo 70 cm. Liniju istočnog zida kuće činili su ukopi SJ 147, SJ 149, SJ 207, SJ 111, SJ 109, SJ 107, SJ 105. U liniji dugoj 11 m, nalazili su se ukopi SJ 147, SJ 149, SJ 207, SJ 111, dok su ukopi SJ 109, SJ 107, SJ 105, paralelni ukopima SJ 113, SJ 115 i SJ 117, činili manju sjeveroistočnu prostoriju objekta. Uz SJ 117, nalazimo i manji ukop SJ 119, koji možda potječe od potpornog stupa, nosivome SJ 117.

Zapadna i istočna os objekta nisu paralelne, već postoji otklon prema sjeveru uslijed kojega proizlazi da je jugozapadna bočna stranica objekta duljine 4 m, dok je sjeveroistočna bočna stranica duljine 7,5 m, ne računajući zid bočne prostorije. Nemamo podataka o tome što je uzrok ovoj pojavi, no moguće je da je tijekom korištenja objekta došlo do određenih dogradnji koje su rezultirale nepravilnim tlocrtom. Nalazi keramike, pronađeni u zapunama SJ 146, SJ 116, SJ 114 i SJ 112, ne mogu nam dati njihove bliže datacije, a radiokarbonska analiza, koja bi možda dala podatke o različitoj starosti drvenih stupova u ovim ukopima i ukazala na različite faze gradnje kuće, mogla je biti izvedena samo za ukope stupova SJ 147 i SJ 149 i dala je podjednake rezultate (tab. 1). Zapuna SJ 146 u ukopu SJ 147 datirana je radiokarbonski od 1490. do 1655., dok je za zapunu SJ 148, ukopa SJ 149, dobiven

discerned in the sterile soil, but finds were lacking and it is possible that they served as pits from which clay was extracted for use as daub or for making ceramics. Furthermore, not one pit can be defined as a well, which are usually found in larger numbers inside medieval settlements.³²

Residential structure

The residential structure was discovered on the south – western side of the site (Fig. 2). The western line of the structure's wall, with a length of 7.8 m, was formed by six post holes: SU 121, SU 135, SU 141, SU 137, SU 139 and SU 143 at intervals of 1.3 to 2.8 m, except SU 137, which was situated close to hole SU 139, and their mutual distance is only 70 cm. The line of the eastern wall consisted of holes SU 147, SU 149, SU 207, SU 111, SU 109, SU 107, and SU 105. The 11 m long line encompassed holes SU 147, SU 149, SU 207, and SU 111, while holes SU 109, SU 107, and SU 105, parallel to holes SU 113, SU 115 and SU 117, formed the smaller north – eastern room of the structure. Next to SU 117, there is a small hole, SU 119, which may have come from the support post, the load-bearing SU 117.

32 Bugar 2011, 161–178; Lozuc 2011, 21–22; Minichreiter, Marković 2013, 200.

LAB. BR. / LAB. NO.	KONTEKST I MATERIJAL / CONTEXT AND MATERIAL	$\Delta_{13}C$	DATUM / DATE BP	KALIBRIRANI DATUM / CALIBRATED DATE
Beta - 340897	Ugljen, U-37, SJ 158 / Charcoal, S-37, SU 158	-24.0 o/oo	290±30 BP	Cal AD 1500 to 1500 (Cal BP 450 to 450)
				Cal AD 1510 to 1600 (Cal BP 440 to 350)
				Cal AD 1620 to 1660 (Cal BP 330 to 290)
Beta - 340899	Ugljen, U-10, SJ 146 / Charcoal, S-10, SU 146	-26.6 o/oo	300±30 BP	Cal AD 1490 to 1605 (Cal BP 460 to 345)
				Cal AD 1610 to 1655 (Cal BP 340 to 295)
Beta - 340900	Ugljen, U-9, SJ 148 / Charcoal, S-9, SU 148	-26.5 o/oo	320±30 BP	Cal AD 1470 to 1650 (Cal BP 480 to 300)
Beta - 340901	Ugljen, U-19, SJ 158 / Charcoal, S-19, SU 158	-25.0 o/oo	360±30 BP	Cal AD 1450 to 1640 (Cal BP 500 to 310)
Beta - 340902	Ugljen, U-43, SJ 212 / Charcoal, S-43, SU 212	-24.1 o/oo	350±30 BP	Cal AD 1450 to 1640 (Cal BP 500 to 310)
Beta - 340898	Ugljen, U-34, SJ 210 / Charcoal, S-34, SU 210	-24.6 o/oo	490±30 BP	Cal AD 1410 to 1450 (Cal BP 540 to 500)
Beta - 340904	Ugljen, U-24, SJ 210 / Charcoal, S-24, SU 210	-25.2 o/oo	450±30 BP	Cal AD 1420 to 1465 (Cal BP 530 to 485)

TABLICA 1. Apsolutni datumi pojedinih zapuna (izradila M. Sečkar).

TABLE 1. Absolute dating of certain fills (made by M. Sečkar).

radiokarbonski datum od 1470. do 1650. godine. Dogradnja ili pregradnja kuće bila je moguća jer smo i u ukupu SJ 159, otkrivenom unutar kuće, a u kojemu se nalazila peć, naišli na dva sloja gara, SJ 212 i SJ 227, koji govore o postojanju dviju peći na istome mjestu, pri čemu je mlađa vjerojatno postavljena tijekom nekog opsežnijega preuređenja prostora. Jasnih dokaza tomu, nažalost, nemamo, te sve ostaje samo u domeni nagađanja.

O izgledu objekta također možemo samo nagađati. Čovjek seljak, narodni graditelj, gradeći svoj dom, bio je u izboru materijala nužno oslonjen i upućen na prirodni okoliš.³³ Nesumnjivo je da je bio građen u drvetu s obzirom na to da geografski, kao i u tradicijskom smislu, pripada području tipičnom po izgradnji u drvetu.³⁴ Na lokalitetu nije niti pronađen građevinski materijal poput ostataka vapna, žbuke ili opeke, koji bi upućivao na drugi način gradnje pa je objekt zasigurno bio u cijelosti izgrađen od drveta. Također, drveni tip gradnje bio je tijekom srednjovjekovlja, sve do osmanskih ratova, raširen po cijeloj sjeverozapadnoj Hrvatskoj, a u samome se Turopolju zadržao sve do nakon Drugoga svjetskog rata.³⁵ Kao drvena građa koristio se hrast, kojim Turopo-

The western and eastern axes of the structure are not parallel, rather there is a northward deviation, so it follows that the south – western lateral side of the structure has a length of 4 m, while the NE lateral side is 7.5 m long, not counting the wall of the lateral room. There are no data to account for the cause of this aspect, but it is possible that during use of the structure certain additions were constructed which resulted in an irregular floor-plan. The pottery finds in fills SU 146, SU 116, SU 114 and SU 112 cannot provide any narrower dating, while radiocarbon analysis, which may provide data on the various ages of the wooden posts in their holes and illustrate the various construction phases of the house, could only be conducted for post holes SU 147 and SU 149, and this yielded uniform results (Tab. 1). Fill SU 146 in hole SU 147 has been radiocarbon dated to the period from 1490 to 1655, while fill SU 148, hole SU 149, yielded a radiocarbon date of 1470 to 1650. The expansion or reconstruction of the house was possible, because hole SU 159, discovered inside the house, in which the stove was located, contained two layers of soot, SU 212 and SU 227, which indicates the existence of two stoves at this place, wherein the later one may have been installed during some major remodelling of the room. Clear evidence of this is, unfortunately, lacking, and all of this remains within the realm of conjecture.

We may only speculate as to the appearance of the structure as well. When making his home, the peasant, a common builder, had to rely on his natural environment when selecting the ma-

33 Živković, 2013, 10.

34 Detaljniji pregled gradnje u drvetu na području Turopolja možemo pronaći u djelu A. Freudenreicha, Kako narod gradi na području Hrvatske, 1972, 151–162.

35 Marković 1989, 292.

lje obiluje, osobito u jugoistočnome dijelu koji Laszowski opisuje kao nepreglednu šumu hrasta.³⁶

Podatke o izgledu i načinu gradnje kuća turopoljskog područja daju nam etnografska istraživanja koja se odnose isključivo na one iz kasnijeg razdoblja od burdeljske, podignute u 18. i 19. stoljeću. Istraživanje tradicijskoga graditeljstva sela Resnika pokazalo je da su kuće bile prizemnice, građene od hrastovih greda i planjki, manjih dimenzija, unutrašnjosti podijeljene na dvije prostorije u koje se ulazilo iz manjega unutarnjeg hodnika (ganjka). Najstarija sačuvana kuća u Resniku bila je iz 1763. i sagrađena od velikih planjki koje su na uglovima bile spojene na hrvatske vugle te krovom prekrivenim slamom.³⁷ Grede su bile postavljene direktno na zemlju zbog čega je izostao ukop za temelj.³⁸ Gjetvaj donosi i podatak da su kuće u Šćitarjevu po načinu gradnje i obliku bile gotovo identične onima u Resniku,³⁹ dok Laszowski daje opis izgleda tradicijske turopoljske kuće kao troprostorne kuće, građene od jakih i debelih hrastovih balvana, prekrivene slamom ili daščicama i s krovićem nad glavnim ulazom.⁴⁰

Iz navedenih etnografskih podataka možemo zaključiti da su u 18. i 19. st. turopoljske kuće podizane u tehnici *Blockbau*, bez ukopanih stupova, s temeljnom gredom na koju su vodoravno polagane planjke.

Spoznaje o načinu izgradnje ruralnih stambenih objekata razvijenog i kasnoga srednjeg vijeka daju arheološka istraživanja sela na području današnje Mađarske, Austrije i Slovačke. Istražene su kuće mahom imale kamene temelje s nadogradnjom u *Blockbau* tehnici, odnosno na temelje je bila postavljena konstrukcija od drveta, a primjere ovakve izgradnje nalazimo na lokalitetima Sarvaly i Szentkirály u Mađarskoj, Mstenice u Slovačkoj te Hard u Austriji.⁴¹

Suprotno navedenim podacima iz domaće i strane literature, objekt na Burdelju ukazuje na potpuno drugačiji način izgradnje, na izgradnju u tzv. *Pfostenbau* tehnici s nosivim stupovima ukopanima u tlo, prisutnoj još od neolitika, a uobičajenoj u gradovima i ruralnim naseljima srednje Europe u razvijenom srednjem vijeku, između 10. i sredine 13. stoljeća.⁴² Navedenu tehniku gradnje tijekom 13. st. zamjenjuje nova, tzv. *Ständerbau*, no ostaje ipak sve do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka raširena u ruralnim područjima nakon čega se definitivno gubi.⁴³

Uvid u gradnju kuća u *Pfostenbau* tehnici pruža mađarski lokalitet Móric, datiran od 15. do početka 17. stoljeća. Naime, ondje su konstrukciju kuća, za razliku od *Blockbau* kuća ostalih kasno-srednjovjekovnih lokaliteta s toga područja, činili ukopi nosivih

materials to build it.³³ It was certainly made of wood, given that geographically and also traditionally, the location is in an area characterized by wood-based construction.³⁴ No construction materials such as lime, plaster or bricks that point to any other type of construction were even found at the site, and the structure was certainly made entirely of wood. Furthermore, wood-based construction was widespread throughout north – western Croatia during the Middle Ages and up to the Ottoman wars, and in Turopolje it persisted until after the Second World War.³⁵ The timber used was oak, which abounds in Turopolje, particularly in its south – eastern section, which Laszowski described as a vast oak forest.³⁶

Data on the appearance of houses and their construction techniques in the Turopolje area are provided by ethnographic research which pertains exclusively to periods later than that of Burdelj, i.e., those constructed in the 18th and 19th centuries. Research into traditional architecture in the village of Resnik has shown that the houses were single-story and made of smaller-dimension oak beams and planks, with interiors divided into two rooms that were entered through a small internal corridor (*ganjak*). The oldest preserved house in Resnik was built in 1763, using large planks that were connected at the corners by a specific joint, the so-called Croatian corner (*vugla*), with a roof covered by straw.³⁷ The beams were placed directly on the ground, so that a foundation trench is absent.³⁸

Gjetvaj also pointed out that the houses in Šćitarjevo were virtually identical to those in Resnik in terms of construction technique and form,³⁹ while Laszowski provided a description of the appearance of a traditional Turopolje house as a three-room structure made of sturdy and thick oak logs, covered with straw or shingles and with a small canopy above the main entrance.⁴⁰

Based on these ethnographic data, it may be concluded that in the 18th and 19th centuries, Turopolje houses were built using the *Blockbau* technique, without post holes, but with a foundation beam onto which planks were attached horizontally.

Knowledge on the construction methods for rural residential structures during the High and Late Middle Ages has been provided by archaeological research in villages in the territory of modern Hungary, Austria and Slovakia. The excavated houses largely had stone foundations onto which the structures were built in the *Blockbau* technique, i.e., a building made of wood was set on the foundations. Examples of such construction can be found at sites such as Sarvaly and Szentkirály in Hungary, Mstenice in Slovakia and Hard in Austria.⁴¹

36 Laszowski 1910, 16.

37 Gjetvaj 1980, 16.

38 Gjetvaj 1980, 16.

39 Gjetvaj 1980, 16.

40 Laszowski 1910, 10–12.

41 Nekuda 2005, 264–291.

42 Theune 2010, 397–400.

43 Theune 2010, 396–398.

33 Živković, 2013, 10.

34 A more detailed overview of wood construction in the Turopolje area can be found in the work by A. Freudenreich, *Kako narod gradi na području Hrvatske*, 1972, 151–162.

35 Marković 1989, 292.

36 Laszowski 1910, 16.

37 Gjetvaj 1980, 16.

38 Gjetvaj 1980, 16.

39 Gjetvaj 1980, 16.

40 Laszowski 1910, 10–12.

41 Nekuda 2005, 264–291.

stupova i zidovi od pletera prekrivenog blatom,⁴⁴ dok, također mađarski, lokalitet Nyársapat, ukazuje na mogućnost kombiniranih tehnika gradnje jer, osim kuća u Blockbau tehnici, ima i nekoliko kuća s temeljima te ukopanim drvenim stupovima u uglovima.⁴⁵

Tlocrt burdelske kuće ukazuje na dvije prostorije, veću i manju prostoriju na sjeveroistočnoj strani, veličine 3,05 x 2,2 m, kojoj pripadaju ukopi stupova SJ 109, SJ 107, SJ 105, SJ 113, SJ 115 i SJ 117. Rezultati istraživanja načina gradnje kuća mađarskih kasnosrednjovjekovnih sela govore da su one 15. i 16. st. u pravilu imale 2, 3 ili više prostorija.⁴⁶ Tako se, primjerice, i rekonstruirana kuća 25 iz Szentkirályja, koja predstavlja česti tip kuće nizinskih i brdovitih područja Mađarske, u etnologiji poznat pod nazivom srednjemađarski tip, sastojala od dvije prostorije, dnevnog boravka i kuhinje.⁴⁷ Veću prostoriju našega objekta možemo sa sigurnošću identificirati kao grijani stambeni prostor u kojem se zadržavalo tijekom dana, kuhalo i spavalo. Otvorenom ostaje mogućnost postojanja pregrade prostorije u smislu tanke pletene ograde s glinenim premazom, bez statičke funkcije, kakva je postojala u kući 17 sela Sarvaly,⁴⁸ a na području Hrvatske nalazimo ih u tradicijskim kućama Moslavine, gdje su unutarnji zidovi kuća bili od šiblja oblijepljenog ilovačom te potom oličeni vapnom.⁴⁹ Prostorija je bila grijana, što zaključujemo iz nalaza dijelova konstrukcije peći u jami SJ 159, te bez dima, o čemu nam govori nalaz dimnjaka iz iste jame. Osim nalaza iz SJ 159, u prostoriji izostaju drugi deponirani nalazi koji bi nam mogli pružiti sliku o njejoj funkciji i životu ukućana. Smjernice u rekonstrukciji mogućeg izgleda prostorije mogu nam samo, između ostalog, pružiti priče starijih stanovnika mađarskih sela kasnijeg razdoblja, 19. st., koje bilježe da se u stambenim objektima unutar iste prostorije kuhalo i spavalo, nije bilo odvojene kuhinje, već se kuhalo u velikoj peći, a ukućani su spavali na klupama pored štednjaka i onima postavljenima na zidove prostorije.⁵⁰

Odnos nosivih stupova veće i manje bočne prostorije ostavlja dojam da nije riječ o istovremenoj gradnji, naime zbog položaja ukopa SJ 109 u odnosu na ukop SJ 111 (sl. 2) djeluje kao da se manja prostorija „uvlači“ u veću i ukazuje na njenu kasniju dogradnju ili mogućnost da je zapravo ona bila prvobitni samostalni objekt na koji je dograđena veća prostorija. Funkcija ovoga manjeg prostora nam je nepoznata, nalazi koji bi mogli pomoći pri određivanju namjene u potpunosti izostaju, no smjernice možda daje nalaz kuće kasnosrednjovjekovnog sela Csesztreg-Mihomi erdő kojoj je, upravo s njezine sjeveroistočne strane, dodana drvena ostava, ili samo nadstrešnica, dimenzija 2,7 x 2 m, sa svrhom držanja raznih uporabnih predmeta.⁵¹

In contrast to these data from the domestic and foreign scholarly literature, the structure at Burdelj exhibits an entirely different construction technique, in the so-called *Pfostenbau* technique, with the posts driven into the ground, present since the Neolithic, and common in cities and rural settlements in Central Europe in the High Middle Ages, between the 10th and mid-13th centuries.⁴² This construction technique was replaced by a new one during the 13th century, the so-called *Ständerbau*, but it remained widespread in rural areas until the Late Middle Ages, after which it definitely disappeared.⁴³

Insight into house construction in the *Pfostenbau* techniques provided by the Hungarian site Móric, dated from the 15th to the beginning of the 17th century, for the construction of houses there, as opposed to the *Blockbau* houses in other late medieval sites in this area, consist of the partially buried load-bearing posts and wattle and daub walls,⁴⁴ while another Hungarian site, Nyársapat, exhibits the possibility of a combined construction technique, for besides houses in the *Blockbau* technique, there are also several houses with foundations and buried wooden posts at the corners.⁴⁵

The layout of the Burdelj house indicates two rooms, larger and smaller, on the NE side, with dimensions of 3.05 x 2.2 m, to which post holes SU 109, SU 107, SU 105, SU 113, SU 115 and SU 117 belong. The results of research into house construction techniques in Hungarian medieval villages show that in the 15th and 16th centuries had two, three or more rooms as a rule.⁴⁶ Thus, for example, reconstructed house 25 from Szentkirály, which represents a common house type in Hungary's plains and hilly regions (known in ethnography as the central Hungarian type), consisted of two rooms, a living room and a kitchen.⁴⁷ The larger room in the structure in question herein can be certainly identified as a heated living space in which persons resided, cooked and slept during the day. A possibility that remains open is the existence of a divider between the rooms in the sense of a thin woven partition with a clay coating, without a static function, as existed in house 17 in the village of Sarvaly.⁴⁸ In Croatia, they can be found in the traditional houses of the Moslavina region, where the internal walls of houses were made of reeds covered with loam and then coated with lime.⁴⁹ The room was heated, which has been ascertained on the basis of finds of components of a stove structure in pit SU 159, and smoke-free, which is indicated by the find of a chimney from the same pit. Besides the find from SU 159, the room is lacking any other deposited finds that could provide some picture of its function and the lives of its residents. Guidelines for the reconstruction of the possible appearance of

44 Nekuda 2005, 266.

45 Nekuda 2005, 267.

46 Kvassay 2005, 326.

47 Pálóczi-Horváth 1997, 510.

48 Holl, Parádi 1981, 125.

49 Moslavac 2011, 94.

50 Holl, Parádi 1982, 119, 124.

51 Kvassay 2005, 326.

42 Theune 2010, 397–400.

43 Theune 2010, 396–398.

44 Nekuda 2005, 266.

45 Nekuda 2005, 267.

46 Kvassay 2005, 326.

47 Pálóczi-Horváth 1997, 510.

48 Holl, Parádi 1981, 125.

49 Moslavac 2011, 94.

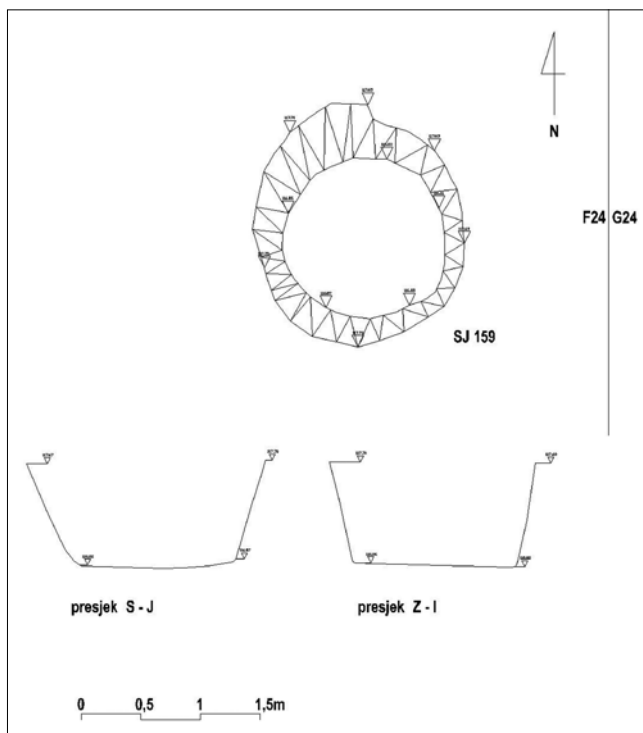
Mjesto ulaza u kuću, kao što sam već napomenula, nije moguće sigurno utvrditi, no prihvaćanje mišljenja o funkciji sjeveroistočne prostorije kao ostave isključilo bi mogućnost da se kući pristupalo s te strane pa je vjerojatnije da se nalazio na jednoj od drugih strana kuće i da se ulazilo kroz veću prostoriju s peći.

Nalaz peći

Ukop SJ 159 s pronađenom peći u zapuni ističe se kao poseban nalaz na lokalitetu (sl. 3). Peć se nalazila uz zapadni zid opisano-ga stambenog objekta, pronađenog u južnom dijelu lokaliteta, a na površini je bila vidljiva kao pravilna kružna mrlja sive boje. Unutar ukopa naišli smo na četiri razine zapune, gornju SJ 158, činila je sivosmeđa zemlja s nalazima pećnjaka, dimnjaka i veće količine lijepa, posebno koncentriranog na samom dnu zapune. Ispod SJ 158 nalazila se zapuna SJ 212 u vidu gara i zapečene zemlje debljine 2 – 3 cm s „taracom” od ulomaka keramike, nakon čijeg se uklanjanja naišlo na treću zapunu debljine 14 cm, evidentiranu kao SJ 210 i sačinjenu od nabijene ilovače izrazito sive boje s velikim količinama gara i zapečene zemlje te ulomcima keramike. Ispod SJ 210 nalazio se drugi sloj gara, SJ 227, debljine 2 cm, također s „taracom” od ulomaka keramike. Nalaz dvaju slojeva gara i „taraca”, ali i nalazi pećnjaka različite fature u zapuni SJ 158, govore nam da su na istome mjestu stajale dvije peći, odnosno upućuje na zaključak da je starija peć bila obnavljana.

SLIKA 3. Tlocrt i presjeci (S – J i Z – I) ukopa sa urušenom peći SJ 159 (izradila M. Sečkar).

FIGURE 3. The ground plan and cross sections (N – S i W – E) of the pit with the collapsed stove SU 159 (made by M. Sečkar).



the rooms can only be provided by the stories told by the older residents of Hungarian villages of a more recent period, the 19th century, who recounted that people cooked and slept in the same room in residential structures, as there was no separate kitchen, rather the cooking was done in a large stove, while the residents slept on benches next to the stove and those installed on the walls of the room.⁵⁰

The relationship between the load-bearing posts for the larger and smaller lateral rooms seems to indicate that construction was not simultaneous, as the position of hole SU 109 in relation to hole SU 111 (Fig. 2) creates the impression that the smaller room was “drawn into” the larger one, suggesting its subsequent construction or the possibility that it was in fact originally a stand-alone structure to which the larger room was added. The function of this smaller room is not known, as finds that would help determine its purpose are entirely lacking, but some indication may be provided by the find of a house in the late medieval village of Csesztreg-Mihomi erdő, which had a wooden shed, or perhaps just a canopy, added to its NE side, with dimensions of 2.7 x 2 m, for the purpose of storing various items of everyday use.⁵¹

The position of the entrance to the house, as I have already mentioned, could not be determined with any certainty, but acceptance of the view on the function of the NE room as a storage space would exclude the possibility that the house was entered from this side, and the entrance was probably located on one of the other sides of the house, so that it could be entered through the large room with the stove.

Stove

Hole SU 159 with a stove found in its fill stands out as a special find at the site (Fig. 3). The stove rested against the western wall of the described residential structure, found in the southern section of the site, and on the surface it was visible as an orderly circular grey blemish. Four levels of fill were uncovered inside the hole; the upper SU 158 consisted of light brown soil with finds of stove stiles, a chimney and a high quantity of daub, particularly concentrated at the very bottom of the fill. Fill SU 212 was below SU 158, consisting of soot and baked earth with a thickness of 2 – 3 cm, as well as a “potsherd floor.” After removal of the latter, a third fill with a thickness of 14 cm was found, registered as SU 210 and consisting of packed loam with a notably grey colour and large quantities of soot and baked earth, as well as potsherds. Below SU 210 there was another layer of soot, SU 227, with a thickness of 2 cm, and with a “potsherd floor.” The find of two layers of soot and “potsherd floors,” as well as finds of stove tiles of varying facture in fill SU 158, tells us that two stoves were in the same position, i.e., it points to the conclusion that the older stove had been restored.

The restoration of older stoves was not at all unusual, and records can be found in the scholarly literature indicating that stoves had to be restored because they could very quickly de-

50 Holl, Parádi 1982, 119, 124.

51 Kvassay 2005, 326.

Obnavljanje starijih peći nije ništa neobično, u literaturi nailazimo na zapise kako je peći bilo potrebno obnavljati jer su pri redovnom loženju vrlo brzo dotrajale, dok bi pećnjaci samo iznimno izdržali više od dvije obnove.⁵² Navedeno potvrđuju i arheološka istraživanja srednjovjekovnih naselja datiranih u 15. i 16. st. na području Mađarske, u čijim su kućama peći bile više puta obnavljane na istome mjestu.⁵³

Oblik ukopa SJ 159 govori nam da je peć bila ovalnog oblika. Dimenzije ukopa od 1,90 x 1,80 x 1,14 m, ali i broj te raznovrsnost pronađenih pećnjaka, upućuju na zaključak da se radilo o većoj peći, iako, u usporedbi s veličinom onih koje susrećemo na istraživanim kasnosrednjovjekovnim naseljima srednje Europe (Sarvaly, Csesztreg-Mihomi), mogli bismo je svrstati i u red manjih. Primjerice, u literaturi nailazimo na podatak kako su peći otkrivene na lokalitetu Sarvaly imale postolje dimenzija do 2 – 2,5 x 2 – 2,5 m u tlocrtu.⁵⁴

Veća količina lijepa pronađena u zapuni SJ 158 upućuje nas na zaključak da je peć imala glineno podnožje i okvir. Na ulomcima prikupljenog lijepa vidljivi su tragovi utiskivanja pećnjaka i pruća koji nam govore o načinu gradnje peći. Peć se gradilo na način da se prvo izradio okvir od pletenog pruća na koji se dodavala glina, a zatim su na nastalu konstrukciju od glinenog plašta gusto, jedan do drugoga, postavljani pećnjaci. Pećnjaci su prekrivali čitavu površinu konstrukcije kako bi povećali grijaću površinu peći s obzirom na to da je njihova osnovna funkcija bila pohrana i davanje topline. Isti način gradnje nalazimo i na lokalitetu Sarvaly, s time da je ondje u pojedinim objektima konstrukcija stajala na kamenoj podlozi,⁵⁵ dok je ulogu podloge kod burdeljske peći očito imala nabijena zemlja SJ 210 jer je kamenje, koje bi sugeriralo na takvu vrstu podloge, u zapuni u potpunosti izostalo.

Sam kontekst nalaza upućuje na to da se peć nakon napuštanja objekta urušila, a ne postoje tragovi namjernog uništenja u smislu rušenja, razbijanja ili paleži. Na temelju radiokarbonskih datuma,⁵⁶ dobivenih analizom gara iz zapuna ukopa SJ 159, stariju peć možemo datirati u sredinu ili 2. polovicu 15. st., dok mlađu peć možemo pripisati razdoblju 16. stoljeća.

Pećnjaci

Na pećarskom materijalu srednje Europe iz razdoblja kasnog i razvijenog srednjeg vijeka izdvojen je velik broj tipova te na desetke varijanti i podvarijanti osnovnih jednostavnih tipova pećnjaka. Pećnjaci pronađeni na ovome lokalitetu predstavljaju stoga zaista reprezentativni nalaz jer nailazimo na većinu osnovnih

teriorate in the course of regular firing, while the stove tiles could only endure more than two reconstructions in exceptional cases.⁵² This has also been confirmed by archaeological research into medieval settlements dated to the 15th and 16th centuries in the territory of Hungary, in which the houses had stoves rebuilt more than once in the same position.⁵³

The shape of hole SU 159 indicates that the stove was oval. The dimensions of the hole of 1.9 x 1.8 x 1.14 m, as well as the number and diversity of stove tiles found, point to the conclusion that this was a large stove, although in comparison to the size of those seen in the excavated late medieval settlements of Central Europe (Sarvaly, Csesztreg-Mihomi), it could be classified among the smaller ones. For example, in the scholarly literature there is information about a stove discovered at the Sarvaly site which had a base with dimensions up to 2–2.5 x 2–2.5 m in the floor plan.⁵⁴

The high quantity of daub found in fill SU 158 points to the conclusion that the stove had a clay pedestal and frame. Traces of imprints made by stove tiles and reeds visible on the pieces of gathered daub say something about the stove construction technique. The stove was built such that the frame was made first from woven reeds to which clay was added, and then the clay mantle structure emerged, onto which stove tiles were densely affixed, one next to the other. Stove tiles covered the entire surface of the construction in order to increase the heating surface, given that their basic function was to store and emit heat. The same construction method can also be seen at the Sarvaly site, although there the construction stood on a stone base in individual buildings,⁵⁵ while the role of the pedestal for the Burdelj stove was obviously played by packed soil SU 210, because stones that would have suggested such a base were entirely absent in the fill.

The very context of the find indicates that the stove collapsed after the abandonment of the structure, as there were no signs of intentional destruction, demolishing or burning. Based on radiocarbon dates⁵⁶ obtained from an analysis of the soot from the fill in hole SU 159, the older stove may be dated to the mid-15th century or its latter half, while the later stove may be ascribed to the 16th century.

Stove tiles

The stove-making materials of Central Europe from the High and Late Middle Ages have been broken down into a high number of types and dozens of variants and sub-variants of basic simple stove tile types. The stove tiles found at this site therefore constitute a truly representative find, because most of the basic types

52 Makarovič 1981, 145.

53 Sabján 2001, 330; Holl, Parádi 1981, 126–127.

54 Holl, Parádi 1982, 127; Kvassay 2005, 326.

55 Holl, Parádi 1982, 127.

56 Analiza rađena u Beta Analytic Inc., Miami, Florida, SAD; detaljnije tab. 1.

52 Makarovič 1981, 145.

53 Holl, Parádi 1981, 126–127; Sabján 2001, 330.

54 Holl, Parádi 1982, 127; Kvassay 2005, 326.

55 Holl, Parádi 1982, 127.

56 The analysis was conducted in Beta Analytic Inc., Miami, Florida, USA; more details in Tab. 1.

tipova jednostavnih pećnjaka zabilježenih u literaturi.⁵⁷ Zapuna SJ 158 sadržavala je, gotovo u potpunosti sačuvanih, 25 lukovičastih pećnjaka, 7 zdjelastih pećnjaka s četverokutnim i 7 zdjelastih s trokutnim otvorom, 2 perforirana pećnjaka, 27 čašastih pećnjaka, 2 plitičasta pećnjaka te ulomke dimnjaka. Osim cjelovitih nalaza pećnjaka, pronađeno je još 77 ulomaka koji se većinom mogu pripisati ulomcima dna i rubova čašastih (T. 4: 1–9a). Kao što je već spomenuto, na osnovi njihove fature i boje, moguće ih je pripisati starijoj ili mlađoj fazi peći.

Pećnjaci, koji su pripadali konstrukciji starije peći, grublje su fature, izrađeni od znatno slabije pročišćene gline, debljih stijenki i tamnosmeđe boje te djeluju masivnije, za razliku od onih mlađih, koji su finije izrade, od dobro pročišćene gline, tanjih stijenki i narančaste boje. Starijim pećnjacima možemo pripisati najmanje po dva perforirana (T. 5: 1–1a; T. 6) i zdjelasta pećnjaka s trokutastim otvorom (T. 7), zatim zdjelasti pećnjak s četvrtastim otvorom (T. 10: 1) i ulomke starijih čašastih pećnjaka koji su, za razliku od kompaktnih ulomaka smeđe boje iz mlađe faze, boje cigle i vrlo drobljivi. Stariji su pećnjaci najvjerojatnije bili ugrađeni u konstrukciju mlađe peći s obzirom na to da su također pronađeni unutar zapune SJ 158 i ne može se ni po čemu zaključiti da su prilikom obnove bili odbačeni. Krunište peći bilo je građeno iz, najmanje, 25 lukovičastih pećnjaka ugrađivanih na način da ih se otvorom utisnulo u glinu. Svi su bili podjednake visine, između 17,5 i 19,5 cm, promjera otvora 6 – 8 cm te šiljastog završetka (T. 8). U unutrašnjosti ovih pećnjaka nailazimo na tragove gara, što potvrđuje njihovu uporabu. Većinom su narančasto-oker boje, izrađeni od dobro pročišćene gline, s malo primjesa pijeska i kamenčića, te ukrašeni u gornjem dijelu različitim inačicama kombinacija urezanih horizontalnih linija, valovnica, zarez, utisnutih krugova i kapljica (T. 8–9). Zanimljivo je kako svaki od njih ima vlastitu kombinaciju spomenutih ukrasa, ista se kombinacija ukrasa ne ponavlja, odnosno, svaki je lukovičasti pećnjak unikatan. Raznolikost ukrasa ne čudi s obzirom na to da je kod ovog tipa pećnjaka kuglasti dio sa šiljkom predstavljao, uz funkcionalnu grijaču plohu, i ukras peći. Na većem broju spomenutih pećnjaka nailazimo na tragove veziva u vidu gline, a samo nekoliko ih možemo pripisati starijoj peći, što govori u prilog tome da je kod glinenih konstrukcija peći najbrže propadao gornji dio, dakle, krunište.⁵⁸

Pri vrhu zapune SJ 158 pronađeni su perforirani ulomci, dvije gotovo u potpunosti sačuvane ploče trokutastog oblika s geometrijskim ukrasom (T. 5: 1–1a; T. 6) i tri keramička ulomka (T. 10: 2–4) u obliku zraka i ukrasom utisnutih krugova. Ulomci su pronađeni pomiješani s lukovičastim pećnjacima pri vrhu zapune SJ 158, što nas navodi na zaključak da su služili kao ukrasni elementi kruništa. S dozom opreza mogli bismo zaključiti kako je riječ o ulomcima perforiranih zdjelastih pećnjaka s trokutastim otvorom (T. 5: 1–1a; T. 6) jer trokutaste perforirane ploče imaju namjerno tordirani rub, što nikako ne bi odgovaralo rubu odlomljene pred-

of simple stove tiles recorded in the scholarly literature were found here.⁵⁷ Fill SU 158 contained, in almost entirely preserved condition, 25 bulb-shaped tiles, 7 bowl-shaped tiles with square openings and 7 bowl-shaped tiles with triangular openings, 2 perforated tiles, 27 cup-shaped tiles and 2 saucer-shaped tiles, as well as pieces of a chimney. Besides the finds of whole stove tiles, an additional 77 fragments were found, which can mostly be ascribed to pieces of the bottoms and edges of cup-shaped tiles (P. 4: 1–9a). As already mentioned, based on their facture and colour, they may be attributed to the earlier or later phase of the stove.

The stove tiles that belonged to the older stove have a coarser facture, made of far less refined clay, with thicker walls and a dark-brown colour, as opposed to those from the later phase which exhibit finer craftsmanship, and are made of highly-refined clay, with thinner walls and an orange colour. At least two perforated stove tiles (P. 5: 1–1a; P. 6) and a bowl-shaped tile with a triangular opening (P. 7), and then a bowl-shaped tile (P. 10: 1) with a rectangular opening and fragments of older cup-shaped tiles that are, as opposed to the compact brown fragments from the later phase, the colour of brick and rather crumbly, may be classified as older stove tiles. The older stove tiles were most likely installed into the structure of the later stove, since they were also found inside fill SU 158 and there are no grounds to conclude that they had been discarded during reconstruction. The crown of the stove was built with a minimum of 25 bulb-shaped stove tiles installed so that they would be pressed into the clay at their openings. All of them have roughly the same height, 17.5 and 19.5 cm, the diameter of their openings are 6 – 8 cm, and they have tapered ends (P. 8). Traces of soot can be found in the interior of these stove tiles, which confirms their use. Most are orange-ochre, made of highly-refined clay with sand and pebbles as temper, and decorated in their upper sections with various combinations of incised horizontal lines, wave patterns, notches, impressed circles and teardrops (P. 8–9). It is interesting that each of them has its own combination of these decorations, and the same decorative combination is never repeated, i.e., each bulb-shaped tile is unique. The diversity of decorations is not surprising, given that on this type of stove tile, the bulbed section with the tip not only served as a functional heating service but also as a decoration. On a high number of these stove tiles, traces of a bonding agent, clay, can be seen, and only a few can be ascribed to the older stove, which indicates that the upper section, the crown, deteriorated most rapidly in the clay structure of stoves.⁵⁸

Perforated fragments, two almost entirely preserved triangular tiles with geometric decorations (P. 5: 1–1a; P. 6) and three ceramic fragments (P. 10: 2–4) with radial shape and impressed circle decorations were found at the top of fill SU 158. The fragments were found mixed with bulb-shaped tiles near the top of fill SU 158, which leads to the conclusion that they were used as decora-

57 Kako bih stekla uvid u tipove pećnjaka, pri izradi ovog poglavlja poslužila sam se monografijom E. Roth Heege, *Ofenkeramik und Kachelofen – Typologie, Terminologie und Rekonstruktion*, Schweizer Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte und Archäologie des Mittelalters 39, 2012.

58 Holl, Parádi 1982,127.

57 In order to gain insight into stove tile types, when writing this chapter I made use of the monograph by E. Roth Heege, *Ofenkeramik und Kachelofen – Typologie, Terminologie und Rekonstruktion*, Schweizer Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte und Archäologie des Mittelalters 39, 2012.

58 Holl, Parádi 1982,127.

nje perforirane ploče, a sa stražnje strane niti ne nailazimo na tragove stražnjeg dijela pećnjaka u smislu da su odlomljene od njega. Uzevši u obzir navedeno, nalaze bismo prije mogli protumačiti kao vezivno sredstvo korišteno pri gradnji peći, a imalo je ukrasne elemente. Ukrašavanje peći na taj način prisutno je na cjelokupnom području rasprostiranja pećnjaka između 12. i 15. st., s iznimkom Donje Saske, gdje se pojavljuje od sredine 16. stoljeća.⁵⁹ Opisane ulomke pripisujemo isključivo starijoj peći.

Zdjelasti pećnjaci četvrtastog otvora pojavljuju se početkom 14. st. na području sjeverno od Alpa, a u uporabi su do 16. st., ponegdje i duže.⁶⁰ Oni pronađeni uzapuni SJ 158 većinom su narančaste boje, duljine stranica otvora između 15,5 i 17,5 cm i visine 13 – 14 cm (T. 11: 1; T. 12: 1). Dno im je prstenasto, promjera 9 – 10 cm, a na njemu je vidljiv reljefni ukras u obliku križa (T. 11: 1a). Slične znakove nalazimo na dnu posuda iz Čanjeva i Ciglenice datiranim u 16. st., a najvjerojatnije potječu od otora lončarskog kola koji je pridržavao posude kako se ne bi srušile prilikom vrtnje.⁶¹ Samo jedan ulomak ovog tipa pećnjaka možemo pripisati starijoj peći (T. 10: 1). Ulomak je debljih stijenki, tamnosmeđe boje, visine 10 cm, s otvorom koji je služio za međusobno vezanje pećnjaka. Naime, pećnjaci su se vezali kako bi se postigla dobra stabilnost peći, a potvrdu tomu u nas su nalazi željeznih spona iz Velikog Tabora, kojima su spajani bridovi stražnjih strana dvaju susjednih pećnjaka datiranih 16. – 17. stoljeće.⁶² U zapuni SJ 158 nisu pronađene slične spona niti drugi nalazi koji su mogli služiti za vezanje pećnjaka pa su oni vjerojatno bili povezivani vezicama od organskog materijala koji je propao.

Zanimljivo je da otvore za vezanje nalazimo na svim sačuvanim pećnjacima pripisanima starijoj fazi peći, dok na onima mlađe faze u potpunosti izostaju, što se možda može objasniti pronalaskom novih načina osiguranja stabilnosti peći. U literaturi nailazimo na podatak da su, kako bi se postigla dobra stabilnost peći, često s unutrašnje strane peći, između pećnjaka, u glinu ugrađivani obluci i/ili smrvljena opeka,⁶³ a kako je u zapuni SJ 158 pronađen i veći broj drobljivih, manjih, ulomaka keramike pripisanih starijim čašastim pećnjacima, možemo pomisliti da su mogli biti u sekundarnoj uporabi ovoga tipa. Moguće je da su prilikom obnove peći u novu peć ugrađivani dobro očuvani stariji pećnjaci, dok su oni u lošijem stanju odbačeni i korišteni prilikom izrade nove peći u svrhu izgradnje unutrašnje nosive konstrukcije peći, za što primjere nalazimo i u literaturi,⁶⁴ te pritom više nije bilo potrebno vezanje pećnjaka radi njezine stabilnosti.

Zdjelasti pećnjaci trokutastog otvora također se mogu podijeliti na one iz starije i one iz mlađe faze, s time da starijoj pripisujemo dva od ukupno sedam pronađenih (T. 7: 1–1a). Približno su jednakih dimenzija, duljine stranica između 18 i 21 cm te visine od 6,5 do 8 cm. Većinom su prstenastih dna, promjera 8 – 9 cm, a kod dva

tive elements for the crown. With some caution, it may be stated that these are fragments of perforated bowl-shaped stove tiles with triangular openings (P. 5: 1–1a; P. 6) because triangular perforated tiles have intentionally twisted edges, which certainly would not correspond to the edge of the broken off frontal perforated tile, while on the back side there are no traces of the rear section of a stove tile in the sense that they were broken off from it. Taking into consideration the aforementioned points, the finds may be interpreted as a bonding material in the construction of the stove, albeit with decorative elements. The decoration of stoves in this manner was present in the entire area of distribution of stove tiles between the 12th and 15th centuries, with the exception of Lower Saxony, where it appeared as of the mid-16th century.⁵⁹ The fragments so described may be attributed exclusively to the older stove.

Bowl-shaped stove tiles with square openings appeared in the territory north of the Alps at the beginning of the 14th century, and remained in use until the 16th century, and even longer at places.⁶⁰ Those found in fill SU 158 are mostly orange; the sides of the openings range in length from 15.5 to 17.5 cm with heights of 13 – 14 cm (P. 11: 1; P. 12: 1). The bottoms are ringed, with diameters of 9 – 10 cm, and they have visible cross-shaped decorations in relief (P. 11: 1a). Similar symbols can be seen on the bottoms of vessels from Čanjevo and Ciglenica dated to the 16th century, and they were most likely made by the slot on the potter's wheel which held the vessel so that it would not fall when spun.⁶¹ Only one fragment of this stove tile type can be attributed to the older stove (P. 10: 1). The fragment has thicker walls, is dark brown, 10 cm high, and has an opening that allowed the stove tiles to be interconnected. This is because stove tiles were linked in order to ensure the sound stability of the stove, and this has been confirmed by finds of iron clasps from Veliki Tabor that were used to connect the edges of the rear sides of two neighbouring stove tiles dated to the 16th – 17th centuries.⁶² Similar clasps were not found in fill SU 158, nor were there any other finds that could have served to link stove tiles, so they were probably connected with ties made of organic materials which have since decomposed.

It is interesting that the connective openings can be seen on all preserved stove tiles ascribed to the older phase of the stove, while they are entirely lacking on those from the later phase, which may perhaps be explained by the discovery of new ways to secure the stability of stoves. According some data from the scholarly literature, cobbles and/or crushed bricks were inserted into the clay, often from the inside of the stove between the tiles, in order to ensure its stability,⁶³ and since a high number of crumbly, small pieces of ceramic ascribed to older cup-shaped stove tiles were found in fill SU 158, it is conceivable that they

59 Roth Heege 2012, 316–317.

60 Železnikar 2002, 326.

61 Bekić 2006, 39, T. 5: 1, T. 6: 14; Čimin 2008, 126, 175, T. 8: 4, 8.

62 Škiljan 2007, kat. br. 138–139.

63 Škiljan 2015, 38.

64 Roth Heege 2012, 319.

59 Roth Heege 2012, 316–317.

60 Železnikar 2002, 326.

61 Bekić 2006, 39, P. 5: 1, P. 6: 14; Čimin 2008, 126, 175, P. 8: 4, 8.

62 Škiljan 2007, cat. no. 138–139.

63 Škiljan 2015, 38.

sačuvana mlađa pećnjaka nailazimo na unutarnjoj strani dna re-ljefni ukras u obliku rozete (T. 13: 1–1a). Ništa neobično jer je dno zdjelastih pećnjaka radi plitkosti bilo dobro vidljivo i stoga pogodno za ukrašavanje.⁶⁵

Čašasti pećnjaci predstavljaju najjednostavniji oblik pećnjaka, poznatog u srednjoj Europi od 12. stoljeća.⁶⁶ Pećnjaci ovog tipa na Burdelju visine su od 17,5 do 18 cm, promjera otvora od 13 do 15,5 cm i ravnog dna promjera 7 – 7,5 cm (T. 14: 1–1a; T. 14: 2). Stijenke su pretežito smeđe boje te debljine 0,7 – 1 cm, a izdvaja se tek jedan niži pećnjak visine 13 cm. Ukras na pećnjacima ovoga tipa većinom izostaje jer su bili unutar peći postavljani otvorom prema van, no na nekoliko njih nalazimo ukras u vidu plitkih rebra i tankih urezanih horizontalnih linija. Također, u zapuni su pronađena i dva manja, plitka, pećnjaka (T. 10: 5–5a) koja bismo mogli pripisati tipu plitičastih pećnjaka, vrlo čestih na području sjeverne i srednje Njemačke te datiranima u 15. i rano 16. stoljeće.⁶⁷

Osim pećnjaka, u zapuni SJ 158 pronađeni su i ulomak ruba posude vrlo sličan rubu pronađenom u SJ 210 (T. 16: 1), a u literaturi većinom datiran u 15 – 16. st. (T. 16: 3), te ulomak, vjerojatno, poklopca (T. 16: 5).

Nalaz dimnjaka

Osim velikog broja pećnjaka, u zapuni SJ 158 pronađen je i sačuvani dio dimnjaka peći te brojni ulomci (T. 15). Dimnjak je oker boje, izrađen od dobro pročišćene gline, širine otvora 10,8 – 13,5 cm i debljine stijenke od 1 cm. Nalaz je dimnjaka posebno zanimljiv. Etnografska i arheološka istraživanja sustava grijanja u kasnosrednjovjekovnim naseljima srednje Europe pokazuju odsutnost dimnjaka u kućama te korištenje otvora u stropu za odvod dima, zbog čega su stambene prostorije duži niz stoljeća bile zadimljene i crne.⁶⁸ Upravo nalazi stambenih objekata naselja

were put to a secondary use of this type. It is possible that during the reconstruction of the stove, the well-preserved older tiles were built into the new stove, while those in poorer condition were set aside and used during the crafting of a new stove for the purpose of making its internal load-bearing frame, for which examples can be found in the scholarly literature.⁶⁴ In this case, the mutual linkage of the stove tiles for the sake of stability was no longer necessary.

The bowl-shaped stove tiles with triangular openings may also be divided into older and later phases, although the two out of the total of seven found (P. 7: 1–1a) may be ascribed to the older phase. They have roughly identical dimensions, with the sides having lengths from 18 to 21 cm, and heights ranging from 6.5 to 8 cm. Most had ringed bottoms, with diameters of 8 – 9 cm, while two preserved later stove tiles have rosette-shaped decorations on the internal side of their bottoms (P. 13: 1–1a). This is not unusual, as the bottoms of bowl-shaped stove tiles were quite visible due to their shallowness, and thus suited to decoration.⁶⁵

Cup-shaped stove tiles are the simplest form, known in Central Europe from the 12th century onward.⁶⁶ The stove tiles of this type at Burdelj have heights of 17.5 to 18 cm, opening diameters of 13 to 15.5 cm and flat bottoms with diameters of 7 – 7.5 cm (P. 14: 1–1a; P. 14: 2). The walls were mostly brown and 0.7 – 1 cm thick. Only one shorter stove tile with a height of 13 cm can be distinguished. The decorations on stove tiles of this type are mostly lacking because they were installed inside the stove with their openings outward, but on a few there are decorations in the form of shallow ribs and thin incised horizontal lines. Also, two small, shallow stove tiles (P. 10: 5–5a) were found in the fill which may be ascribed to the saucer-shaped stove tile type, very common in northern and southern Germany and dated to the 15th and early 16th centuries.⁶⁷

Besides stove tiles, a fragment of a vessel rim was also found in fill SU 158 that is rather similar to the rim found in SU 210 (P. 16: 1), and already dated in the scholarly literature to the 15th – 16th centuries (P. 16: 3). A fragment of what was likely a lid was also found there (P. 16: 5).

Chimney

Besides a high number of stove tiles, the preserved portion of the stove's chimney was also found in fill SU 158, as well as numerous fragments (P. 15). The chimney is ochre, made of well-refined clay. The width of its openings is 10.8 to 13.5 cm, and the thickness of its wall is 1 cm. The chimney find is particularly interesting. Ethnographic and archaeological research into heating systems in late medieval settlements in Central Europe have shown an absence of chimneys in houses and the use of openings in the ceiling to release smoke, which is why residential

65 Guštin, Horvat 2004, 57.

66 Čimin 2008, 135.

67 Roth Heege 2012, 239–240.

68 Guštin, Horvat 1994, 53; Lončarić, 2010, 7, 18.

64 Roth Heege 2012, 319.

65 Guštin, Horvat 2004, 57.

66 Čimin 2008, 135.

67 Roth Heege 2012, 239–240.

Szentkirály, datiranog u 15. i 16. st.,⁶⁹ koja vremenski odgovaraju razdoblju uporabe burdeljskog objekta, pokazuju izostanak dimnjaka i odvoda dima putem otvora u krovu kuhinje.⁷⁰ No na istom lokalitetu nailazimo i na još jedno rješenje protiv zadimljenosti prostora, a ono je postavljanje peći u zidu i loženje izvana, s dvorišne strane.⁷¹ U literaturi nailazimo također na podatak da su u ruralnim područjima Češke, Moravske, Karpata i u južnonjemačkim selima, kako bi dobili grijani prostor bez prisutnosti dima, bogatiji seljaci u 16. st. gradili posebnu prostoriju s peći koja je stajala u perforiranom zidu i bila grijana iz susjedne kuhinje,⁷² dakle, u kuhinji se nalazio otvor u zidu kroz koji se peć, smještena u susjednom prostoru, zagrijavala.⁷³

Zbog prisutnosti dimnjaka u zapuni SJ 158 i njegove funkcije odvlačenja dima i čađe iz prostorije, možemo pretpostaviti da je peć, pronađena na Burdelju, bila grijana iz prostorije u kojoj se i nalazila, uostalom, nemamo ni dokaza o postojanju druge prostorije iz koje se mogla ložiti, primjerice zasebne kuhinje. Vjerojatno je ovdje riječ o ostanku pri tradiciji gradnje jednodimne kuće, ali korištenju nove tehnologije odvlačenja dima. Burdeljska je peć zasigurno imala i dvojaku funkciju, osim za grijanje, služila je vjerojatno i kao ognjište za pripremu hrane, na što bi mogao upućivati nalaz nekoliko životinjskih kosti u zapuni SJ 158. No nije bilo moguće odrediti kojoj životinjskoj vrsti su navedene kosti pripadale zbog njihove fragmentiranosti.

„Tarac“ u ukopu SJ 159

Kao što je već navedeno, u ukopu peći pronađena su dva sloja „taraca“ od ulomaka keramičkih lonaca. „Tarac“ je očito bio uobičajeni dio konstrukcije peći jer ga nalazimo i kod nalaza peći s lokaliteta Buzadovec-Vojvodice, a imao je ulogu dodatnog termičko-akumulacijskog medija.⁷⁴ U oba se „taraca“ nalazio veći broj ulomaka posuda, a ukupno je izdvojeno njih minimalno devet. Riječ je o ulomcima kuhinjskih lonaca i većoj posudi za čuvanje hrane koji su, s obzirom na to da ih ne nalazimo u cijelosti, očito bili razbijeni na drugome mjestu i zatim ovdje postavljeni. Zanimljivo je i da se jedan ulomak iz susjedne jame, SJ 166, fizički spojio s ulomkom iz „taraca“ peći SJ 227, što može govoriti u prilog navedenoj tvrdnji. Zastupljeni su ulomci lonaca sa širokim obodima čiji se rub naglašeno izvija prema van te je površina ukrašena rebrima ili urezanim horizontalnim linijama. Između rubova posuda starijeg i mlađeg sloja „taraca“ ne nalazimo izrazite razlike koje bi nam mogle poslužiti pri njihovoj dataciji, tim više

rooms were sooty and black for many centuries.⁶⁸ The finds of residential structures in the settlement of Szentkirály, dated to the 15th and 16th centuries,⁶⁹ which chronologically corresponds to the period of use of the Burdelj structure, indeed exhibit the absence of chimneys and a hole in the ceiling of the kitchen to release smoke,⁷⁰ but at that same site there is yet another solution to avoid smoke-filled rooms, and that was the installation of stoves into the wall and firing from the outside, from the yard side.⁷¹ The scholarly literature indicates that in order to have smoke-free rooms in the 16th century, the wealthier peasants in the rural areas of Bohemia, Moravia and the Carpathians, as well as southern German villages, built separate rooms containing the stove, which stood in a perforated wall and was heated from the neighbouring kitchen,⁷² thus the kitchen had an opening in the wall through which the stove in the neighbouring room was heated.⁷³

Due to the presence of a chimney in fill SU 158 and its function of drawing smoke and soot from the room, it may be assumed that the stove found at Burdelj was heated in the room in which it was installed; furthermore, there is no evidence of the existence of another room from which it could be fired, such as a separate kitchen, for example. This was probably a matter of adherence to the tradition of building single-room houses, but using a new technology to eliminate smoke. The Burdelj stove certainly had a dual function; besides heading, it probably also served as a hearth to prepare food, which may be reflected in the discovery of several animal bones in fill SU 158. The fragmentary condition of the bones made it impossible to determine the species to which they had belonged.

Potsherd floor in hole SU 159

As already stated, two layers of potsherd floor were found in the hole. The potsherd floor was a customary component in the construction of stoves, because it has also been noted at the stove find at the Buzadovec-Vojvodice site, and it served the role of an additional thermal-accumulation medium.⁷⁴ Both of these floors contained a high number of potsherds, and a minimum of nine were distinguished in total. These are fragments of kitchenware pots and a large vessel to store food which were, given that they are not whole, obviously shattered at another location and then installed here. It is interesting that one sherd from neighbouring pit SU 166 was physically connected to a sherd from the potsherd floor of stove SU 227, which may support this assertion. Fragments of pots are present with wide rims that are prominently outwardly drawn and surfaces decorated with ribs or incised horizontal lines. There were not notable differences between the rims of vessels in the older and later potsherd floor layers

69 Pálóczi-Horváth 1997, 507.

70 Pálóczi-Horváth 1997, 511.

71 Pálóczi-Horváth 2001, 260.

72 Hoffmann 2008, 243.

73 Guštin, Horvat 1994, 53.

74 Tkalčec 2013, 83.

68 Guštin, Horvat 1994, 53; Lončarić, 2010, 7, 18.

69 Pálóczi-Horváth 1997, 507.

70 Pálóczi-Horváth 1997, 511.

71 Pálóczi-Horváth 2001, 260.

72 Hoffmann 2008, 243.

73 Guštin, Horvat 1994, 53.

74 Tkalčec 2013, 83.

što znamo kako su isti oblici posuda trajali kroz više stoljeća,⁷⁵ a i radiokarbonskoje datiranje gara iz slojeva starije i mlađe peći dalo vrlo bliske datume.

U oba se sloja „taraca“ pojavljuju oblici kasnosrednjovjekovnih višestruko profiliranih rubova, izvijenih prema van, datiranih u literaturi većinom od 14. do 16. stoljeća. Iz starijeg SJ 227 možemo izdvojiti ulomak ruba posude (T. 16: 2) koji se po obliku datira u 15. i 16. st.,⁷⁶ a sličan je pronađen na lokalitetu Varaždinske Toplice-Ciglenica u sloju datiranom radiokarbonskom metodom u 16. stoljeće.⁷⁷ U istome sloju pronalazimo ulomak ruba jednostavne profilacije, tanji i manji, odrezan ukoso te s vidljivim plitkim žlijebom na unutarnjoj strani ruba (T. 16: 4). Vrat posude bio je malo zadebljan, a sama posuda je u gornjem dijelu trbuha bila ukrašena plitkim rebrenjem. Možemo ga usporediti s rubovima s burga Vrbovca, datiranima u 13. st.,⁷⁸ rubom tipa 8 s kamniškog Maloga grada, za koji autor navodi da je prije svega poznat s austrijskog lokaliteta Alt-Hollenegg i ondje datiran u razdoblje od kraja 12. do početka 14. st.,⁷⁹ te sličnima s lokaliteta Podbočje-Stari grad gdje su datirani analogijama iz Švicarske i Austrije u kraj 13. i početak 14. stoljeća.⁸⁰ Prema navedenim analogijama, mogli bismo ga datirati u 13. st., ali s obzirom na cjelokupan kontekst ove cjeline, vjerojatno je kasniji i radi se o zadržavanju tradicije starijih oblika rubova ili ponovnog korištenja jednostavnijih oblika koje se pojavljuje u određenim krajevima u 16. st., a vidljivo je na primjeru Čanjeva, gdje se jednostavni rubovi pojavljuju u slojevima iz 17. i 18. stoljeća.⁸¹ Također, ovdje moramo izdvojiti i ulomke posude debelih stijenki, prema sačuvanim ulomcima očito i većih dimenzija, a koji bi se mogli definirati kao ulomci posude namijenjene skladištenju hrane kakve su inače pronađene na mnogim nalazištima u Češkoj i datiraju se u 14. i 15. stoljeće.⁸² Riječ je o ulomcima donjeg dijela trbuha posude koji se od ostalih iz ovoga sloja ističu po debljini stijenske od 1 cm. Nažalost, nije pronađeno dno ni gornji dio posude pa o njezinu točnom obliku ne možemo govoriti. Od nalaza u ovome sloju još možemo izdvojiti ravno dno posude i jedini nekeramički nalaz u ukopu SJ 159 – kamen ravne površine i glatkih, zaobljenih rubova koji je možda imao funkciju brusa (T. 16: 6).

U mlađem sloju „taraca“ SJ 212, ističu se ulomci posude s urezanim znakom X na ramenu (T. 16: 7). Znak je bio urezan u vlažnu glinu, preko snopa vodoravnih žljebova, kojima je posuda bila ukrašena gotovo cijelom površinom. Ukrašenost u vidu vodoravnih žljebljenih linija na ramenu i gornjem dijelu posude česta je pojava u 15. i 16. st., a ukrašavanje posuda snopovima vodoravnih žljebova u kombinaciji s urezanim znakom X pronađeno je na burgu Vrbovcu u slojevima datiranima u kraj 15. i početak 16. stoljeća.⁸³ Rub je posude naglašeno izvijen prema van, dok se sam vrh uvija prema

that could serve to date them, all the more so since we know the same vessel forms persisted over many centuries,⁷⁵ while even the radiocarbon dating of soot from the layers of the older and later stoves yielded rather proximate dates.

In both potsherd floor layers, late medieval multiply moulded, outwardly drawn rim forms appear, mostly dated in the scholarly literature to the 14th to 16th centuries. From the older SU 227, a vessel rim fragment may be distinguished (P. 16: 2) which based on its form has been dated to 15th and 16th centuries,⁷⁶ and a similar one was found at the Varaždinske Toplice-Ciglenica site in a layer dated by the radiocarbon method to the 16th century.⁷⁷ In the same layer, a rim fragment was found with simpler moulding, thinner and smaller, cut diagonally with a visible shallow groove on the inside of the edge (P. 16: 4). The vessel neck was slightly thickened, and the vessel itself was adorned with shallow ribbing at the upper part of the belly. It may be compared to the rims from the Vrbovec burg dated to the 13th century,⁷⁸ and rim type 8 from Kamnik's Mali grad ('Little Burg') about which the scholar pointed out that it is primarily known from the Austrian Alt-Hollenegg site and then dated to the period from the end of the 12th to the beginning of the 14th centuries,⁷⁹ as well as similar ones from the Podbočje-Stari grad site, where they were dated based on analogies from Switzerland and Austria to the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th centuries.⁸⁰ Based on the aforementioned analogies, it may be dated to the 13th century, but given the entire context of this find, it probably has a later date and this is a matter of maintaining the tradition of older forms of rims or the re-use of simpler forms that appeared in certain regions in the 16th century. This is reflected in the example of Čanjevo, where simpler edges appeared in layers from the 17th and 18th centuries.⁸¹ Here the fragments of vessels with thick walls and, based on the preserved pieces, obviously larger dimensions should be distinguished; they may be defined as fragments of vessels intended to store food otherwise found at many sites in the Czech Republic and dated to the 14th and 15th centuries.⁸² These are fragments of the lower section of the belly of vessels which differ from the rest in this layer due to the thickness of their walls, 1 cm. Unfortunately, neither the bottoms nor upper sections of the vessels were found, so nothing can be ascertained about their shape. Among the finds in this layer, also noteworthy are the flat bottom of a vessels and the sole non-ceramic find in hole SU 159, a stone with a flat surface and smooth, rounded edges that may have been a grindstone (P. 16: 6).

In the later potsherd floor layer, SU 212, vessel fragments with the letter X incised on the shoulder (P. 16: 7) stand out. The symbol was incised into the damp clay, over a sheaf of horizontal

75 Brišnik, Ravnikar 1999, 267.

76 Gutjahr, Tiefengraber 2003, 450, T. 7: 19.

77 Bekić 2006, 57, T. 6: 2, 8.

78 Tkalčec 2010, 67, 162, T. 4: 86; T. 14: 1.

79 Štular 2005, 444–445; Gutjahr, Tiefengraber 2003, 102.

80 Predovnik 2003, 59, 199, T. 41: 34, 202, T. 44: 104.

81 Čimin 2008, 125, 170, T. 3: 171, T. 4.

82 Bekić 2006, 38.

83 Tkalčec 2010, 165, T. 7: 167, 172, T. 9: 198–200.

75 Brišnik, Ravnikar 1999, 267.

76 Gutjahr, Tiefengraber 2003, 450, P. 7: 19.

77 Bekić 2006, 57, P. 6: 2, 8.

78 Tkalčec 2010, 67, 162, P. 4: 86, P. 14: 1.

79 Gutjahr, Tiefengraber 2003, 102; Štular 2005, 444–445.

80 Predovnik 2003, 59, 199, P. 41: 34, 202, P. 44: 104.

81 Čimin 2008, 125, 170, P. 3: 171, P. 4.

82 Bekić 2006, 38.

83 Tkalčec 2010, 165, P. 7: 167, 172, P. 9: 198–200.

unutra, a prisutan je i utor za poklopac na njegovoj unutrašnjoj strani. Možemo ga usporediti s rubom tipa 1 s Maloga grada na Kamniku⁸⁴ te s rubovima s Vrbovca datiranim u 16. stoljeće.⁸⁵ Slični se rubovi na Podbočju pojavljuju od početka 14. stoljeća.⁸⁶

Zapuna SJ 210 nalazila se između dva sloja „taraca“ i vjerojatno je nastala nakon uklanjanja starije peći pripremom baze za postavljanje mlađe peći u vidu debljeg sloja nabijene zemlje. Zapuna je siromašna nalazima, ali pronađeni ulomci rubova lonaca također ukazuju na karakteristike 15. i 16. stoljeća. Dva tanja ruba, s ležištem za poklopac na unutarnjoj strani (T. 17: 1–2), možemo usporediti s oblicima rubova na lokalitetu Podbočje-Stari grad, datiranim u mlađa razdoblja, analogijama s Flaschberga u Austriji u 16. st. i Otoka pri Dobravi u 14. i 15. stoljeću.⁸⁷ Na Čanjevu su slični rubovi datirani u 16. stoljeće.⁸⁸ Posudi T. 14: 5 vjerojatno je pripadao i ulomak ruba prikazan na T. 20: 1 pa ga možemo isto datirati. Još jedan rub, pronađen u SJ 210 (T. 17: 4), ukazuje na jako izvijanje prema van, dok je sam vrh uvinut prema unutra i može se usporediti s onima s Vrbovca datiranim u 16. st.⁸⁹ i rubom s Podbočja svrstanim u višestruko profilirane rubove razdoblja od 14. do 16. st.,⁹⁰ dok su na Čanjevu slični rubovi pronađeni u sloju datiranim u 16. stoljeće.⁹¹ U istoj su zapuni pronađeni ulomci dviju posuda očuvanih u gornjem dijelu (T. 17: 5–6). Obje su posude svjetlije oker boje i tanjih stijenki. Rub je posude T. 17: 5 izvijen prema van i koso odrezan, a sličnost mu nalazimo u skupini rubova s Podbočja datiranim analogijom s tipom Af lokaliteta Otok pri Dobravi u 14. i 15. st., ali navodi se i analogija na austrijskom gradu Flaschberg s datacijom u 16. stoljeće.⁹² Slični se datiraju na Vrbovcu u 16., možda i 2. polovicu 15. stoljeća.⁹³ Rub posude prikazan u T. 17: 6 nešto je jednostavniji, ravno odrezan prema van, a pojava je sličnih tipova datirana na Podbočju u 13. i 14., možda i u 15. st.⁹⁴ pa je vjerojatno riječ o zadržavanju tradicije starijih jednostavnijih rubova te ga, s obzirom na ostale nalaze u sloju, možemo datirati 15. – 16. stoljeće. Od nalaza se još ističu manji vrč oker boje, sačuvan gotovo u cijelosti (T. 18: 1–1a), visine sačuvanog dijela 13 cm, tanjih stijenki i ručke koja je nadvisivala obod, te dva manja ulomka bijelo glazirane keramike (T. 18: 2–3) koji zasigurno potječu od stolne keramike, vjerojatno vrča. Oba su ulomka ukrašena linijama plave boje, pri čemu je na jednoj (T. 18: 2) prostor između dviju linija ispunjen crvenom bojom. Ulomci ukrasom podsjećaju na majoliku, ali to se, zbog njihovih izrazito malih dimenzija, ne može sa sigurnošću utvrditi. Iz ove zapune možemo još izdvojiti nalaz ulomka ukrašen plitko urezanim valovnicom (T. 18: 4), ulomke ukrašene žljebljenjem i urezanim linijama (T. 18: 5–7; T. 18: 8), dno posude (T. 18: 9–9a) i ulomak poklopca, vjerojatno tanjura (T. 18: 10).

grooves adorning almost the entire vessel's surface. Decorations in the form of horizontal grooved lines on the shoulder and upper section were a common phenomenon in the 15th and 16th centuries, and the decoration of vessels with sheaves of horizontal grooves in combination with the letter X was found in the Vrbovec burg in layers dated between the end of the 15th and early 16th century.⁸³ The vessel's rim is prominently outwardly drawn, while the tip curves inward, and there is also a slot for the lid on its inside. It may be compared to rim type 1 from Mali grad at Kamnik⁸⁴ and the rims from Vrbovec dated to the 16th century.⁸⁵ Similar rims at Podbočje have appeared since the onset of the 14th century.⁸⁶

Fill SU 210 was situated between the two layers of potsherd floors and probably emerged after the removal of the older stove to prepare a base as a thick layer of packed earth to install the later stove. The fill contained few finds, but the fragments of pot rims found in it also exhibit the features of the 15th and 16th centuries. Two thin rims, with a lip for lids on the inside (P. 17: 1–2) may be compared to the rim shapes at the Podbočje-Stari grad site, dated to more recent periods, and to analogies from Flaschberg in Austria in the 16th century and Otok pri Dobravi in the 14th and 15th centuries.⁸⁷ At Čanjevo similar rims have been dated to the 16th century.⁸⁸ The rim fragment shown on P. 20: 1 probably belongs to vessel P. 14: 5, and it may be dated to the same period. Another rim, found in SU 210 (P. 17: 4), exhibits an extreme outward curve, while the actual end is inwardly drawn, and may be compared to those from Vrbovec dated to the 16th century⁸⁹ and the rim from Podbočje may be classified among the multiply moulded rims from the period spanning the 14th to 16th centuries,⁹⁰ while at Čanjevo similar rims were found in the layer dated to the 16th century.⁹¹ Fragments of two vessels preserved in their upper sections (P.17: 5–6) were found in the same fill. Both vessels have a lighter, ochre colour and thinner walls. Vessel rim P. 17: 5 is outwardly drawn and bevelled, and similarities to it can be found in the group of rims from Podbočje dated by analogy to type Af at the Otok pri Dobravi site dated to the 14th and 15th centuries, although another analogy is from the Austrian town of Flaschberg with dating to the 16th century.⁹² Similar pieces at Vrbovec have been dated to the 16th, and perhaps the latter half of the 15th century.⁹³ The rim of the vessel shown in P. 17: 6 is somewhat simpler, severed flat outwardly, and the appearance of similar types at Podbočje has been dated to the 13th and 14th centuries, and perhaps into the 15th century⁹⁴ and this was probably a matter of maintaining the tradition of older, simpler rims and, given the remaining finds in the layer, it may be dated to the

84 Štular 2005, 445.

85 Tkalčec 2010, T. 11: 225, 228.

86 Predovnik 2003, 59.

87 Predovnik 2003, 59, 60, 211, T. 53: 265.

88 Čimin 2008, 124–125.

89 Tkalčec 2010, 169, T. 11: 225–228.

90 Predovnik 2003, 211, T. 53: 265.

91 Čimin 2008, 125, 173, T. 6: 7, 11.

92 Predovnik 2003, 59–60, 208, kat. br. 203–204.

93 Tkalčec 2010, 69, 167, T. 9: 194.

94 Guštin, Cunja, Predovnik 1993, 56, sl. 19: 3–20.

84 Štular 2005, 445.

85 Tkalčec 2010, P. 11: 225, 228.

86 Predovnik 2003, 59.

87 Predovnik 2003, 59–60, 211, P. 53: 265.

88 Čimin 2008, 124–125.

89 Tkalčec 2010, 169, P. 11: 225–228.

90 Predovnik 2003, 211, P. 53: 265.

91 Čimin 2008, 125, 173, P. 6: 7, 11.

92 Predovnik 2003, 59–60, 208, cat. no. 203–204.

93 Tkalčec 2010, 69, 167, P. 9: 194.

Ostali ukopi i keramički nalazi

U neposrednoj blizini stambenog objekta nalazilo se nekoliko jama s nalazima keramike čiju je namjenu teško odrediti. Manja jama SJ 126 nalazila se sa sjeveroistočne strane objekta te sadržavala u zapuni nogu i donji dio trbuha vrča (T. 19: 1–1a). Radi se o finoj keramici svijetlo oker boje, oslikanoj linijama crvene boje koje čine motiv mreže. Slično oslikavanje pojavljuje se na keramici s Ružice i datira u 15. – 16. st. te na Čanjevu i Ciglenici, gdje se datira u 2. polovicu 16. stoljeća.⁹⁵ Još jedan ulomak stolne keramike nalazimo u zapuni jame SJ 151, zapadno od objekta. Riječ je o manjoj i plitkoj jami u kojoj je pronađen ulomak, vjerojatno vrča, narančaste boje i oker presjeka, ukrasa izvedenog kombinacijom urezane linije ispunjene crvenom bojom te linije utisnutih kružića i stupaca kružića utisnutih vjerojatno pečatom (T.19: 2). Tehnika ukrašavanja pečatom karakteristična je za glaziranu i neglaziranu keramiku na području Mađarske u 14. i 15. st., dok je u Slovačkoj ograničena isključivo na neglaziranu keramiku.⁹⁶

Istočno od stambenog objekta nalazila se veća jama SJ 166/167, s nalazom ulomka posude debljine stijenke 1,5 cm, i dno posude (T. 19: 3–3a) promjera 11,5 cm i debljine stijenke 2 cm koji najvjerojatnije potječu od veće posude koja je služila za skladištenje hrane. U zapuni jame pronađen je i kremen, a na njezinuzapadnom rubu nalazila se stratigrafska jedinica SJ 213/214, pravilnog, kružnog oblika i crvene boje zapune s tragovima gara, što upućuje na vatrište. Pokretni nalazi i nalaz vatrišta upućuju na mišljenje kako je ova jama možda služila kao poluzemunica s ognjištem za pripremu hrane ili kao krušna peć u neposrednoj blizini objekta, a kakve su već pronađene na lokalitetu Beketinci-Bentež ili u srednjovjekovnim naseljima Tófej i Keszthely u Mađarskoj.⁹⁷ O određenoj konstrukciji nad jamom u smislu nadstrešnice nije moguće govoriti jer su izostali ukopi stupova. U zapuni jame pronađen je i ulomak keramike tankih stijenki (3 mm), ukrašen plitkim rebrenjem površine, koji se spojio s ulomkom pronađenim u SJ 227. Navedeno bi moglo upućivati na neku vrstu kontaminacije, ali i mogućnost da je posuda bila pohranjena u jami pa je, uslijed oštećenja ili razbijanja, iskorištena za „tarac“ prilikom gradnje peći. Ako bismo prihvatili drugu tvrdnju, jamu bismo mogli datirati u isto razdoblje kao i stariju peć, dakle u 1. polovicu 15. stoljeća.

Jama SJ 228/229 s većim brojem ulomaka keramike nalazila se uz istočni rub iskopa sonde. Prosječna je širina jame bila 3,21 m, dužina 2,80 m, dok je dubina iznosila samo 10 cm, ali zbog učestalih kiša, prije i za vrijeme njezina iskopavanja, jama je bila više puta polirana, čime je skinut dio zapune, stoga je prvotno zasigurno bila dublja. U zapuni SJ 228 pronađeno je 40 ulomaka keramike, a u većem broju nalazimo ulomke stijenki posuda ukrašenih žljebljenjem i urezanim linijama (T. 19: 4; T. 19: 5–6). Dna pronađena u zapuni su ravna, promjera od 9 do 11 cm, dok je jedno prstenasto i manje, promjera 7,5 cm, a ističe se masivno dno ukrašeno

15th – 16th centuries. Notable among the finds are a small ochre almost entirely preserved jug (P. 18: 1–1a) with a preserved height of 13 cm, thinner walls and a handle that exceeded the rim and two small fragments of white-glazed ceramic (P. 18: 2–3) which were certainly tableware, perhaps a jug. Both fragments are decorated with blue lines, and on one (P. 18: 2) the space between the lines is filled with red paint. The ornamentation on the fragments resembles maiolica, but due to the markedly smaller dimensions, this cannot be stated with any certainty. Also noteworthy in this fill are the find of a fragment decorated with a shallowly incised wave pattern (P. 18: 4), fragments decorated with grooved and incised lines (P. 18: 5–7; P. 18: 8), the bottom of a vessel (P. 18: 9–9a) and a lid fragment, possibly also a plate (P. 18: 10).

Other holes and pottery finds

In the immediate vicinity of the residential structure, there were several pits containing pottery finds for which the purpose has been difficult to ascertain. The smaller pit SU 126 was on the north – eastern side of the structure and contained the foot and lower part of the belly of a jug (P. 19: 1–1a) in its fill. It was made of fine light-ochre ceramic, with red lines painted on it to create a grid motif. Similar painted decorations appear on the pottery from Ružica, which has been dated to the 15th – 16th centuries, and at Čanjevo and Ciglenica, where it has been dated to the latter half of the 16th century.⁹⁵ Another tableware fragment was found in the fill of the smaller and shallower pit SU 151 west of the structure. The fragment, possibly of a jug, is orange and ochre at the cross-section, with decorations rendered by a combination of incised lines filled with red paint and lines of impressed circlets and columns of circlets probably imprinted with a stamp (P.19: 2). The decoration technique is typical of the glazed and non-glazed pottery from Hungary's territory in the 14th and 15th centuries, while in Slovakia it is limited exclusively to non-glazed pottery.⁹⁶

The larger pit SU 166/167 east of the residential structure contained a vessel fragment with 1.5 cm thick walls and a vessel bottom (P. 19: 3–3a) with a diameter of 11.5 cm and 2 cm thick walls which were probably part of a large vessel used to store food. Flint was also found in the pit, and at its western edge was stratigraphic unit SU 213/214, with a regular, circular shape and red fill with traces of soot that indicate a fire-place. The movable finds and the fire-place suggest that this pit may have served as a semi-dugout with a hearth to prepare food, or as a bread oven in the immediate vicinity of the structure, which have already been found at the Beketinci-Bentež site or in the medieval settlements of Tófej and Keszthely in Hungary.⁹⁷ Nothing specific could be determined about the construction above the pit in the sense of a canopy, because post holes were absent. Also found in the pit was a potsherd with thin walls (3 mm) decorated by shallow ribbing on the surface which could be connected to a sherd

95 Bojčić, Radić 2004, 187–189; Bekić 2006, 59, T. 8: 4; Čimin 2008, 133–134, 183, T. 16: 17–26.

96 Železnikar 2002, 325–326.

97 Müller, 1972, 201–203; Minichreiter, Marković 2013, 202.

94 Guštin, Cunja, Predovnik 1993, 56, Fig.19: 3–20.

95 Bojčić, Radić 2004, 187–189; Bekić 2006, 59, P. 8: 4; Čimin 2008, 133–134, 183, P. 16: 17–26.

96 Železnikar 2002, 325–326.

97 Müller 1972, 201–203; Minichreiter, Marković 2013, 202.

kapljičastim motivom koje je možda bilo u funkciji noge većega vrča (T. 19: 7). U zapuni su jame pronađena i četiri ulomka glazirane keramike. Ulomak noge s tragovima žute glazure na vanjskoj strani, promjera 6 cm, također je ukrašen utisnutim kapljičastim motivom pa vjerojatno predstavlja ulomak noge vrča (T. 19: 8–8b), a jedan ulomak možemo pripisati tanjuru ili zdjeli (T. 20: 1) s obzirom na to da zelenu glazuru nalazimo samo s unutarnje strane. Naime, to je karakteristika tanjura i zdjela pronađenih na Čanjevu, kod kojih redovito izostaje ukrašavanje vanjske površine.⁹⁸ U zapuni su se još nalazili sitni ulomak tankog ruba bijele boje glazure i manja, bijelo glazirana, ručka svijetlonarančastog biskvita. Zbog izrazito malih dimenzija i odsutnosti većeg broja sličnih ulomaka, možemo samo nagađati jesu li bili dio istoga vrča, kao i o mogućoj pripadnosti majoličkom tipu posuđa, tipičnom upravo za razdoblje 15. – 17. stoljeća.⁹⁹

U preostalim jamama nalazimo u većem broju ulomke dna pa tako možemo izdvojiti SJ 124 s nalazom četiri ravna dna, promjera 5 – 10 cm (T. 20: 2–2a, T. 20: 3–4), SJ 204 s ulomkom dna (T. 20: 5, T. 20: 5a) i SJ 20 s ulomkom dna sive boje i tragovima gorenja na vanjskoj strani. Ulomci kuhinjskih posuda pronađeni u zapunama jama većinom su ukrašeni žljebljenjem ili urezanim linijama poput onih na keramici iz SJ 56 (T. 20: 6). Osim ulomaka kuhinjske keramike, pojavljuju se i sporadični ulomci pećnjaka pa tako rub iz SJ 140 (T. 21: 1) možemo pripisati čašastom pećnjaku zbog oblika i fature vrlo sličnih onima iz SJ 159. Možemo još izdvojiti SJ 112 s nalazom poklopca (T. 21: 2) i jamu SJ 58 s rubom izvijenim prema van i istaknutom, na dolje izvučenom usnom (T. 21: 3) te ravnim dnom promjera 11 cm (T. 21: 4). Sličan je rub pronađen i u zapuni jame SJ 94 (T. 21: 5), a možemo ih analogijama s Podbočja i Vrbovca datirati u 15. – 16. stoljeće.¹⁰⁰ Nalaz ulomka u jami SJ 220 je također vrlo zanimljiv jer bismo ga mogli pripisati ulomku čaše (T. 21: 6). Čaše inače predstavljaju posebnu skupinu posuđa koja se u srednjovjekovnoj Europi pojavila usporedno s potrebom da svaki pojedinac koristi vlastitu posudu za piće.¹⁰¹ Navedeni ulomak je tanje stijenke i izrađen od fino pročišćene gline. Obod možemo usporediti s obodima čaša pronađenima na lokalitetima burg Šalek i Slovenj Gradec u Sloveniji,¹⁰² a koje se ubrajaju u skupinu jednostavnih čaša datiranih 14. – 15. st., no postoji mogućnost da su i mlađe.¹⁰³ Poznato je i da se na ukrašavanje čaša obraćala veća pozornost jer su ih upotrebljavali bogatiji pojedinci,¹⁰⁴ ali ga na navedenom ulomku ne nalazimo, što se može objasniti činjenicom da je sačuvan zaista mali ulomak oboda i ukras se vjerojatno nalazio niže na čaši, na dijelu koji nije sačuvan.

98 Čimin 2008, 127.

99 Čimin 2008, 131.

100 Predovnik 2003, 59–60, T. 54: 278; Tkalčec 2010, 69, 168, T. 10: 214.

101 Tkalčec 2001, 219.

102 Guštin 2001, 147, sl. 5: 3–4.

103 Guštin 2001, 156.

104 Tkalčec 2001, 214.

found in SU 227. This may indicate some type of contamination, but also the possibility that the vessel had been deposited into the pit and, as a result of damage or destruction, used for a potsherd floor during construction of a stove. If the latter assertion is accepted, the pit may date to the same period as the older stove, i.e., the first half of the 15th century.

Pit SU 228/229, containing a high quantity of potsherds, was situated along the eastern edge of the trench excavation. The average width of the pit was 3.21 m, its length 2.8 m, while its depth was only 10 cm, but due to frequent rains before and during the time of its excavation, the pit was washed several times, thereby removing part of the fill, so that originally it was certainly deeper. Fill SU 228 contained 40 potsherds, mostly fragments of vessel walls decorated with grooved and incised lines (P. 19: 4; P. 19: 5–6). The bottoms found are flat, with diameters from 9 to 11 cm, while one is ringed and smaller, with a diameter of 7.5 cm. A massive bottom is notable, as it is adorned with a teardrop motif and may have been the foot of a large jug (P. 19: 7). Four glazed potsherds were found in the fill. A foot fragment with traces of yellow glaze on its exterior, with a diameter of 6 cm, was also decorated with an impressed teardrop motif and was probably the foot of a jug (P. 19: 8–8b), while one fragment may perhaps have been part of a plate or bowl (P. 20: 1), since the green glaze was only on its inside, which was typical of the plates and bowls found at Čanjevo, on which the exteriors are normally undecorated.⁹⁸ The fill also contained a tiny fragment of a thin white-glazed rim and a handle with the light-orange colour of cake dough. Due to their exceptionally small dimensions and the absence of a considerable number of similar fragments, we may only speculate as to whether they had belonged to the same jug, or the possibility that this was a maiolica-type vessel typical of the period from the 15th to 17th centuries.⁹⁹

There was a high number of potsherds in the remaining pits, so SU 124 may be distinguished by finds of four flat bottoms, diameters 5 – 10 cm (P. 20: 2–2a, P. 20: 3–4a), SU 204 by a bottom fragment (P. 20: 5) and SU 20 by a grey bottom fragment that had traces of burning on its exterior. The kitchenware fragments found in the fills of these pits are mostly decorated with grooved or incised lines such as those on the pottery from SU 56 (P. 20: 6). Besides kitchenware fragments, sporadic stove tile fragments also appeared, so that the edge from SU 140 (P. 21: 1) may be ascribed to a cup-shaped stove tile because of its shape and facture very similar to those from SU 159. Also noteworthy are SU 112 with its lid find (P. 21: 2) and pit SU 58 with its outwardly drawn rim and prominent downwardly drawn lip (P. 21: 3) and flat bottom with a diameter of 11 cm (P. 21: 4). A similar rim was found in the fill of pit SU 94 (P. 21: 5), and based on analogies from Podbočje and Vrbovec, it can be dated to the 15th – 16th centuries.¹⁰⁰ The fragment found in pit SU 220 is also rather interesting, because it may be attributed to a cup fragment (P. 21: 6). Cups are a special group of vessels that appeared in Central Europe parallel to the need

98 Čimin 2008, 127.

99 Čimin 2008, 131.

100 Predovnik 2003, 59–60, P. 54: 278; Tkalčec 2010, 69, 168, P. 10: 214.

Zaključna razmatranja

Podaci kojima raspolažemo o ovome ranonovovjekovnom selu nisu dovoljni da se progovori o nekom konkretnijem planu i rasporedu objekata. Naime, istraživanjem je obuhvaćena samo periferija sela, a terenski pregled i prikupljeni površinski nalazi ukazuju na to da se njegova glavina nalazila na blagoj padini, zapadno od istražene površine, no otkriveni objekt, njegov položaj, velik broj raznovrsnih pećnjaka te nalazi stolnog posuđa u okolnim jamama daju vrijedne podatke o materijalnoj kulturi i načinu života ruralnih zajednica u razdoblju 15. i 16. stoljeća. Nesumnjivo je riječ o stambenom objektu koji je bio u funkciji krajem 15. i tijekom 16. st., što potvrđujemo pokretnim nalazima i datiranjem radiokarbonskom metodom. Što se tiče vremenskog okvira, potrebno je reći da se arheološki nalazi slažu s povijesnim izvorima koji navode masovno napuštanje naselja na području Župe Peščenica krajem 16. st. zbog učestalih osmanlijskih pljačkaških provala. Istraživanjem se nije naišlo na tragove ratnog razaranja, ali objekt je napušten, te arheološki nalazi ne potvrđuju kontinuitet života nakon kraja 16. stoljeća. Nalazi govore o ekonomskom i društvenom položaju vlasnika, odnosno navode na zaključak da se radilo o bogatijem vlasniku objekta, višega društvenog položaja, vjerojatno jednom od turopoljskih plemića koji su bili *iobagiones castri*, sami su sebe smatrali plemenitima i uspjeli su postići plemićki status.¹⁰⁵

Mnoštvo ukopa pronađenih uokolo stambenog objekta dijelom vjerojatno potječe od konstrukcija različitih radnih prostora, ali velikom broju njih nije moguće odrediti točnu namjenu. Neobično je što se u jamama u neposrednoj blizini objekta nailazi na ulomke luksuznijih keramičkih proizvoda, poput ukrašenih vrčeva iz SJ 127 i SJ 151, a ne možemo isključiti ni mogućnost posjedovanja majoličkog posuđa, na što upućuje nalaz ruba i ručke vrča iz jame SJ 229. Najlakše bismo ih mogli pripisati otpadnim jamama, ali sve su manjih veličina i plitke te sadrže samo po nekoliko ulomaka posuđa. Jedina koja bi mogla biti bliža namjeni otpadne jame po dimenzijama i količini pronađenih ulomaka je SJ 229. U hrvatskoj je stručnoj literaturi tematika srednjovjekovnoga grijanja i peći poprilično neistražena zbog malog broja istraženih srednjovjekovnih naselja i neočuvanosti peći *in situ*. Pronalazak očuvane peći na Burdelju stoga daje izvrstan uvid u tehniku gradnje peći ruralnog područja i tipologiju pećnjaka, ali i govori da peć nije imala samo funkciju grijanja već je, imajući na umu raznolikost ukrašavanja pećnjaka i pažnju koja se pridaje ukrašavanju, a prije svega vidljivu na primjeru unikatnosti ukrasa lukovičastih pećnjaka, služila kao ukras prostora i način iskazivanja društvenog statusa vlasnika.

for each individual to use his or her own drinking vessel.¹⁰¹ This fragment has thin walls and is made of well-refined clay. The rim may be compared to the rims of cups found at the sites of the Šalek burg and Slovenj Gradec in Slovenia¹⁰² which are counted among the group of simple cups dated to the 14th – 15th centuries, but they are possibly from a later date as well.¹⁰³ It is known that particular attention was accorded to the decoration of cups because they were used by wealthier individuals,¹⁰⁴ but this was lacking on the fragment, which may be explained by the fact that only a very small fragment of the rim was preserved, and it is possible that the decoration was lower on the cup, on the part that had not been preserved.

Concluding considerations

The data on the late medieval settlement that we have at our disposal do not provide sufficient information on a more specific floor-plan and layout of the structure, as the excavations only encompassed the periphery of a village, while a field inspection and the gathered surface finds indicate that most of it was situated on a gentle slope west of the researched surface, although the discovered structure, its position, the high number of various stove tiles and the finds of tableware in the surrounding pits do provide valuable data on the material culture and lifestyle of a rural community in the 15th and 16th centuries. This was undoubtedly a residential structure that was in use at the end of the 15th and during the 16th century, which has been confirmed by movable finds and radiocarbon dating. As to the chronological framework, it is necessary to state that the archaeological finds comply with the historical sources which speak of the mass abandonment of settlements in the territory of the Peščenica Parish during the 16th century due to frequent Ottoman looting raids. Excavations have not yielded any traces of wartime destruction, but the structure was abandoned and the archaeological finds do not confirm any continuity of life there after the end of the 16th century. The finds speak of the economic and social status of the owner, i.e., they point to the conclusion that the structure's owner was wealthier and had a higher social status, perhaps one of the Turopolje nobles who were *iobagiones castri*, who considered themselves noble and managed to achieved the status of nobility.¹⁰⁵

The multitude of holes found around the residential structure probably originated as a result of the construction of various work facilities, but the precise purpose of many of them could not be ascertained. It is unusual that many of the pits in the immediate vicinity of the structure contained fragments of luxury ceramic products, such as the decorated jugs from SU 127 and SU 151, and the possibility of possession of maiolica vessels, indicated by the find of a jug rim and handle in pit SU 229, cannot be excluded. They may most easily be ascribed to waste pits, but

105 Miljan 2011, 30.

101 Tkalčec 2001, 219.

102 Guštin 2001, 147, Fig. 5: 3–4.

103 Guštin 2001, 156.

104 Tkalčec 2001, 214.

105 Miljan 2011, 30.

Zaštitno arheološko istraživanje lokaliteta Burdelj ukazuje na to da je ono jedno od važnih ranonovovjekovnih arheoloških nalazišta. Istraživanja kasnog srednjovjekovlja i srednjovjekovlja općenito, te ranoga novog vijeka, odnosila su se do sada na istraživanje groblja, plemićkih utvrda i sakralnih objekata, dok je život ruralnog područja bio zapostavljen. Zahvaljujući ovome istraživanju, dobili smo vrijedan uvid i spoznaje o organiziranju i stupnju načina života jednog dijela stanovnika ranonovovjekovnog sela.

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they are increasingly smaller and shallower and contain only a few vessel fragments, and the only one that may be closest to the function of a waste pit in terms of dimensions and the quantity of discovered fragments is SU 229. In the Croatian scholarly literature, the topic of medieval heating and stoves is rather under-researched due to the small number of excavated medieval settlements and the lack of stoves preserved *in situ*. The discovery of preserved stoves at Burdelj therefore provides outstanding insight into the construction of stoves in rural areas and the typology of stove tiles, and it demonstrates that the stove was not only used for heating but also, keeping in mind the diversity of stove tile decorations and the care taken in the decoration process (primarily reflected in the example of the uniqueness of the bulb-shaped stove tiles), to decorate a room and express the owner's social status.

Rescue archaeological excavations at the Burdelj site have demonstrated that it is among the important Early Modern era archaeological sites. Research into the late Middle Ages and the Middle Ages in general, as well as the Early Modern era has previously focused on the excavation of cemeteries, fortifications belonging to the nobility and sacral buildings, while the life in rural areas has been neglected. Thanks to this research, we now have valuable insight and knowledge on the organization and level of the lifestyle of a part of the population of an Early Modern era village.

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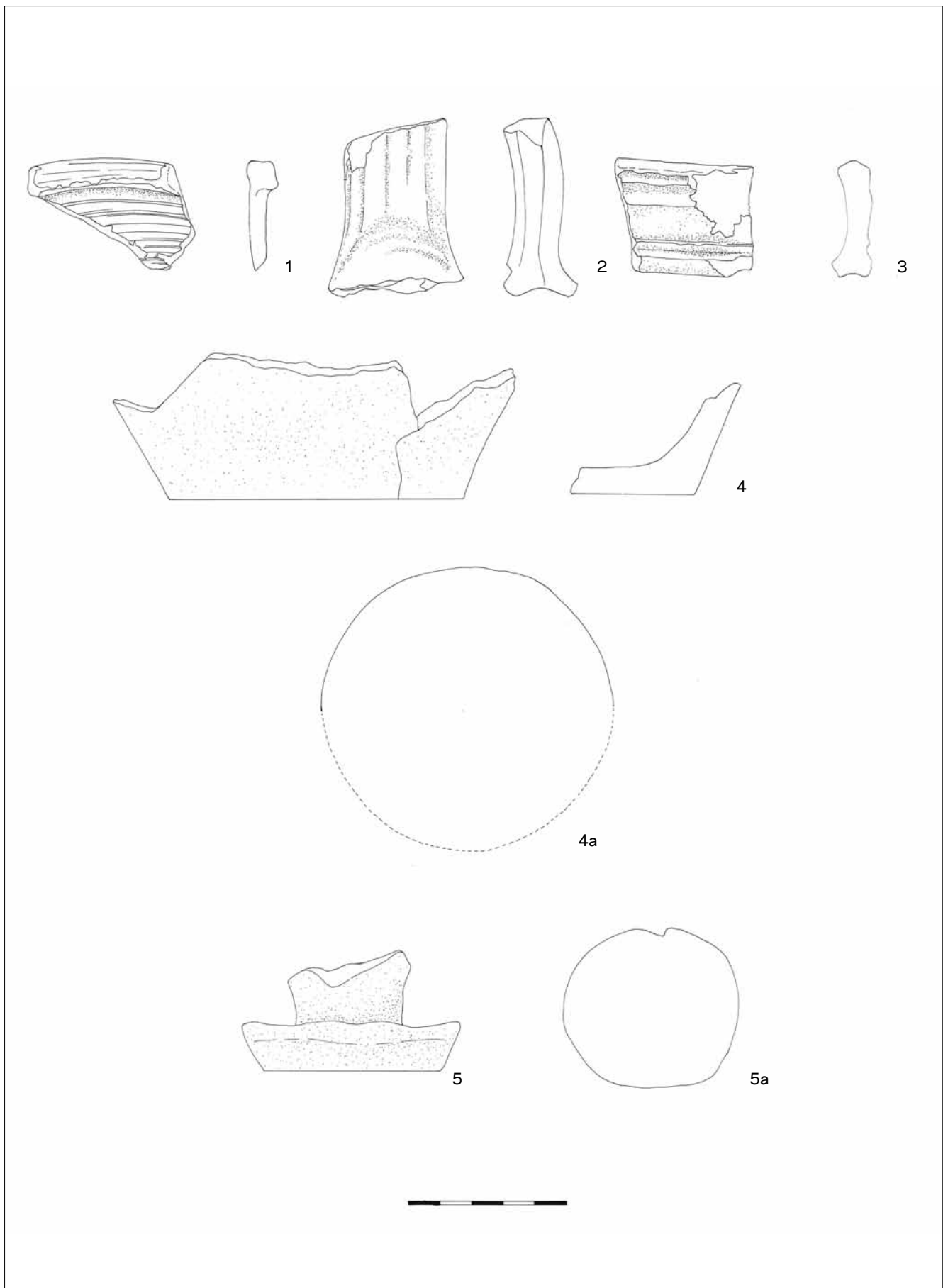


TABLA 1.

PLATE 1.

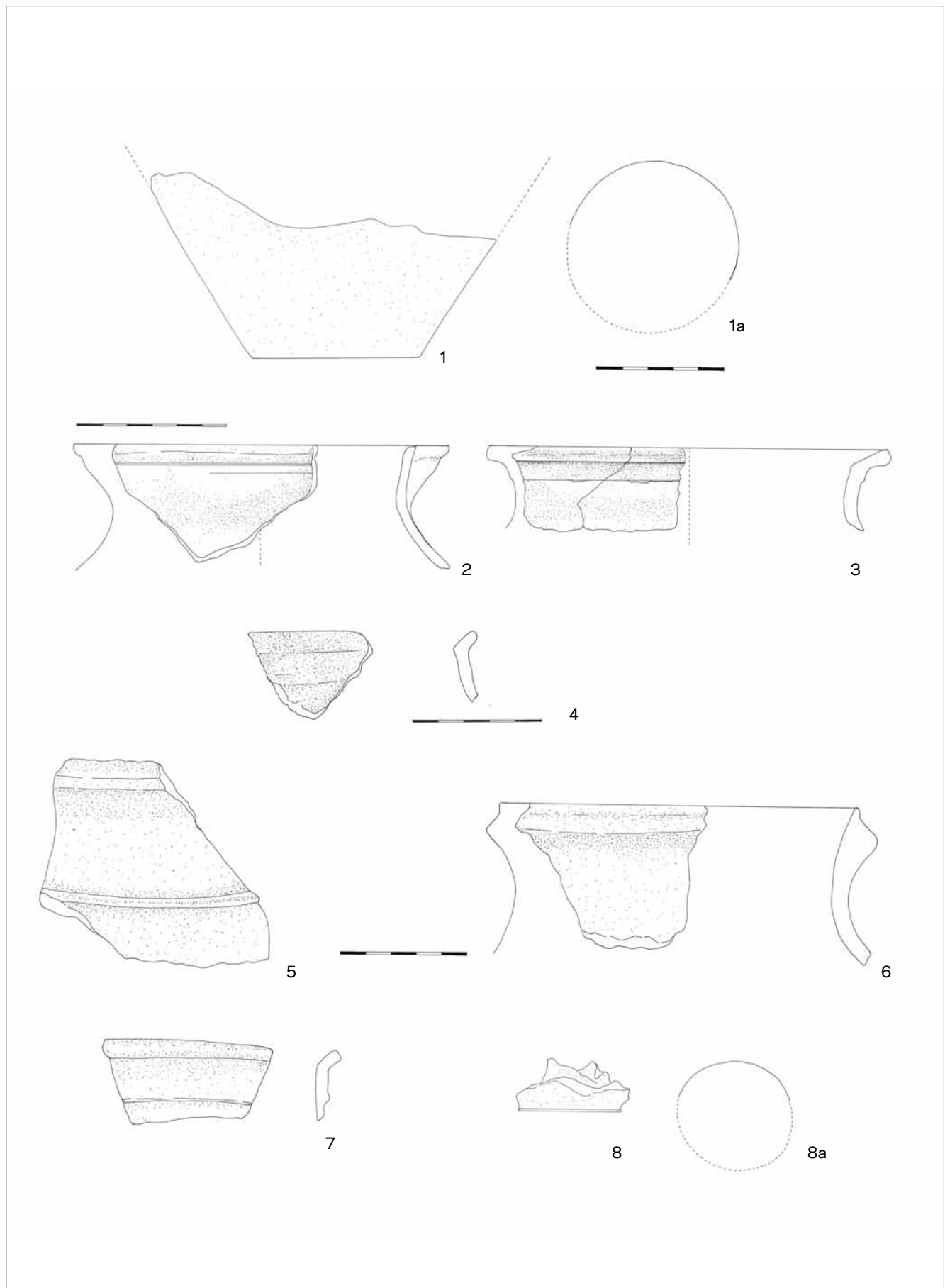


TABLA 2.

PLATE 2.

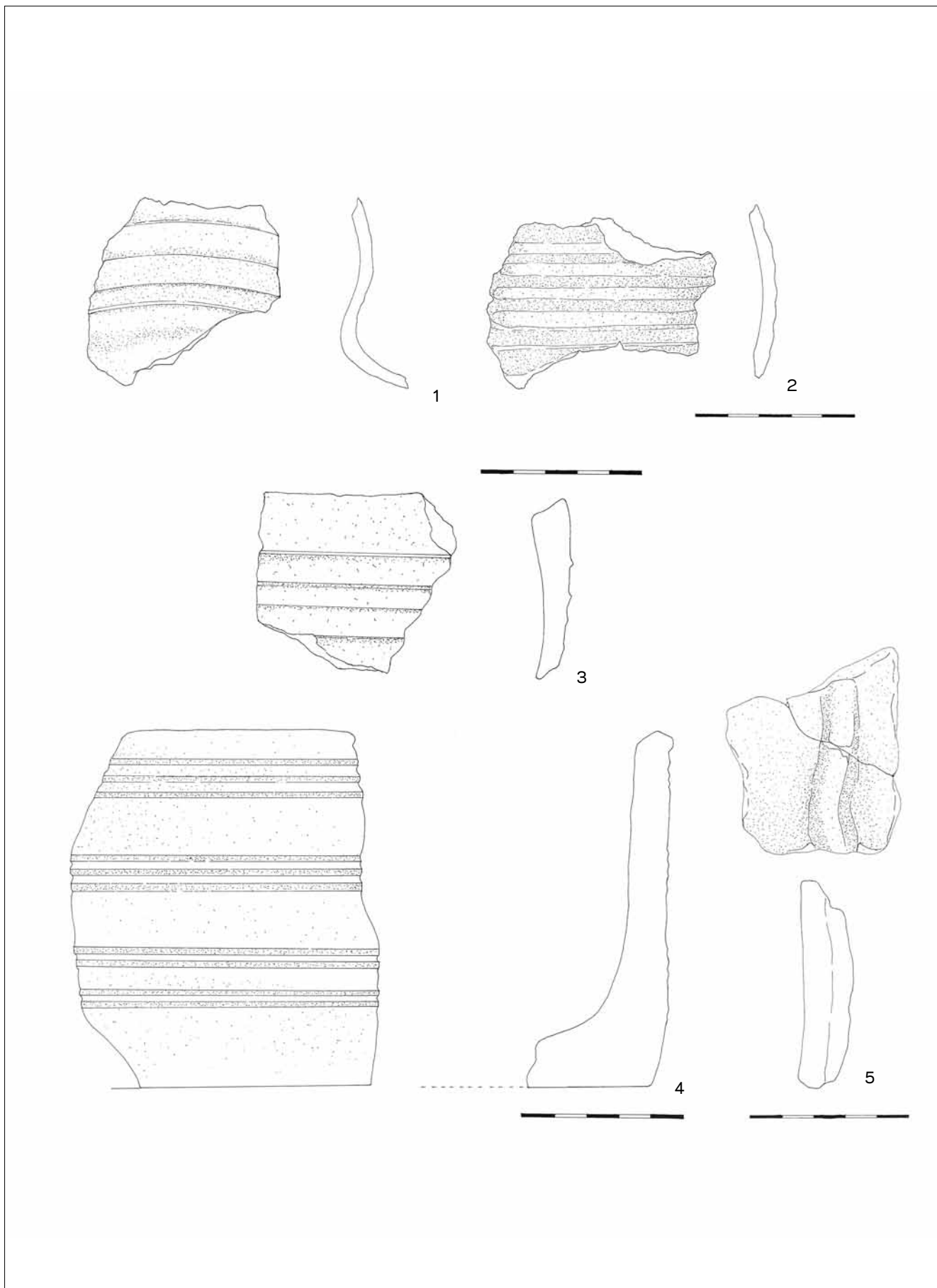


TABLA 3.

PLATE 3.

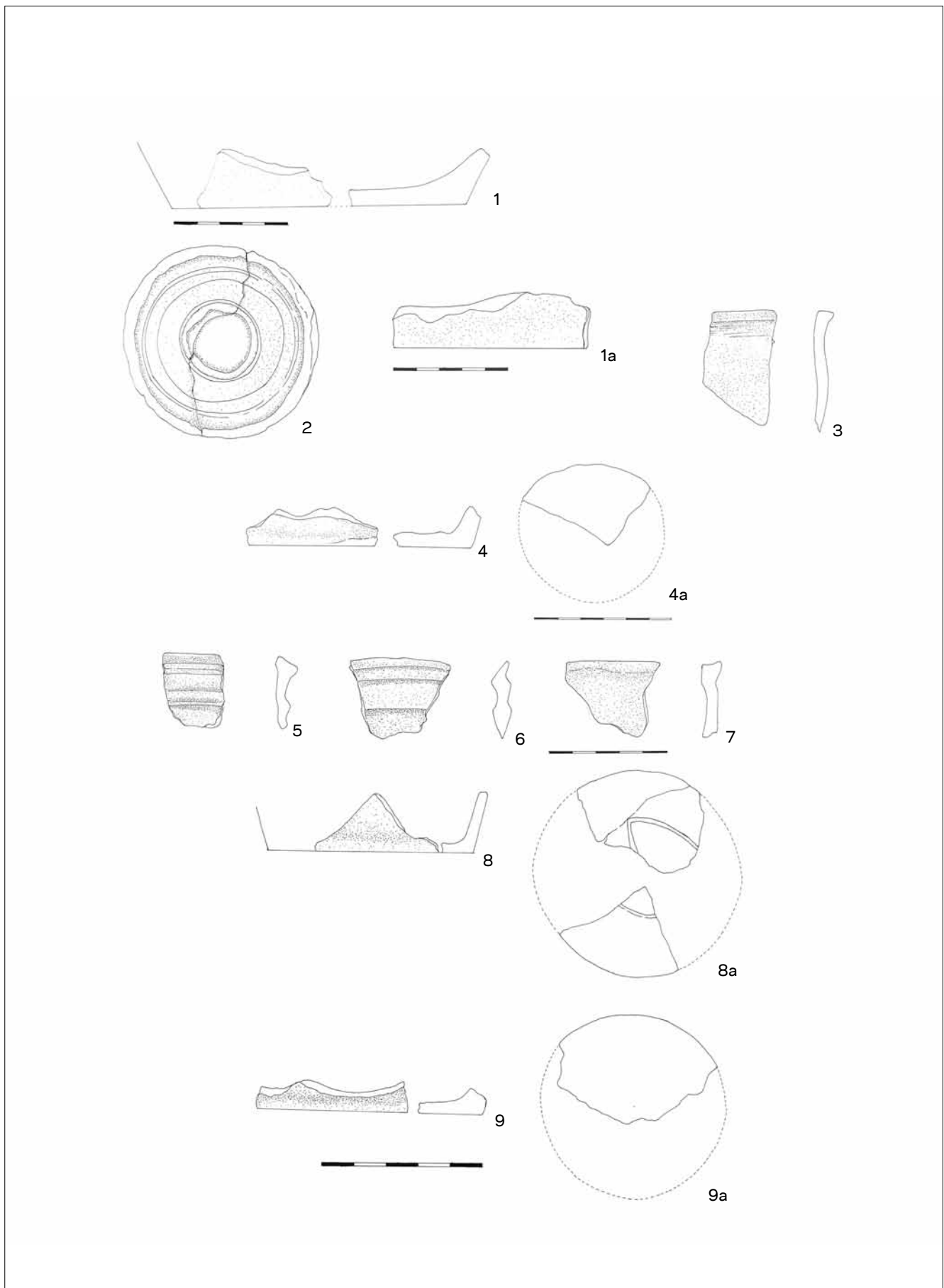
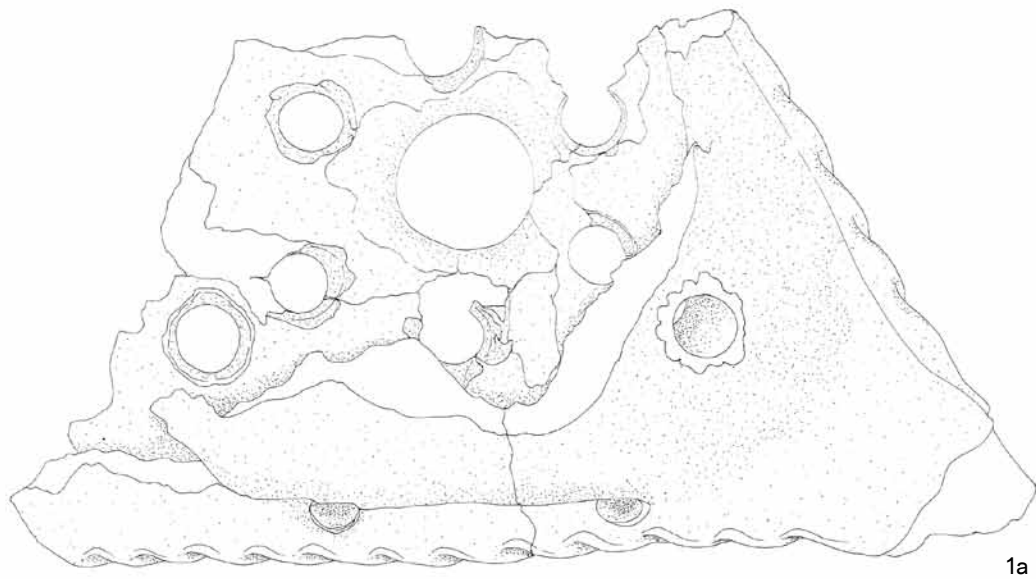
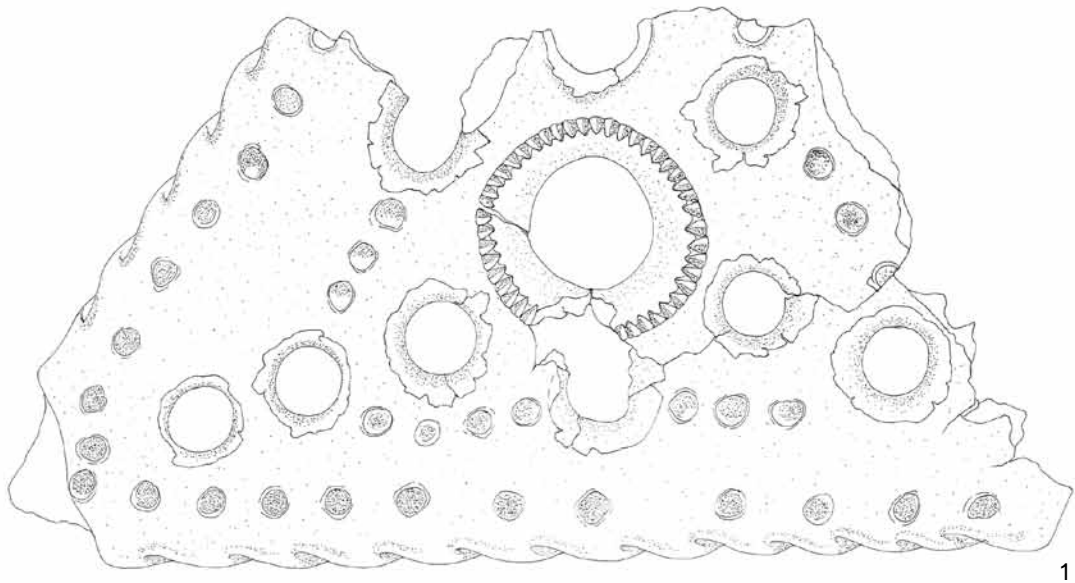
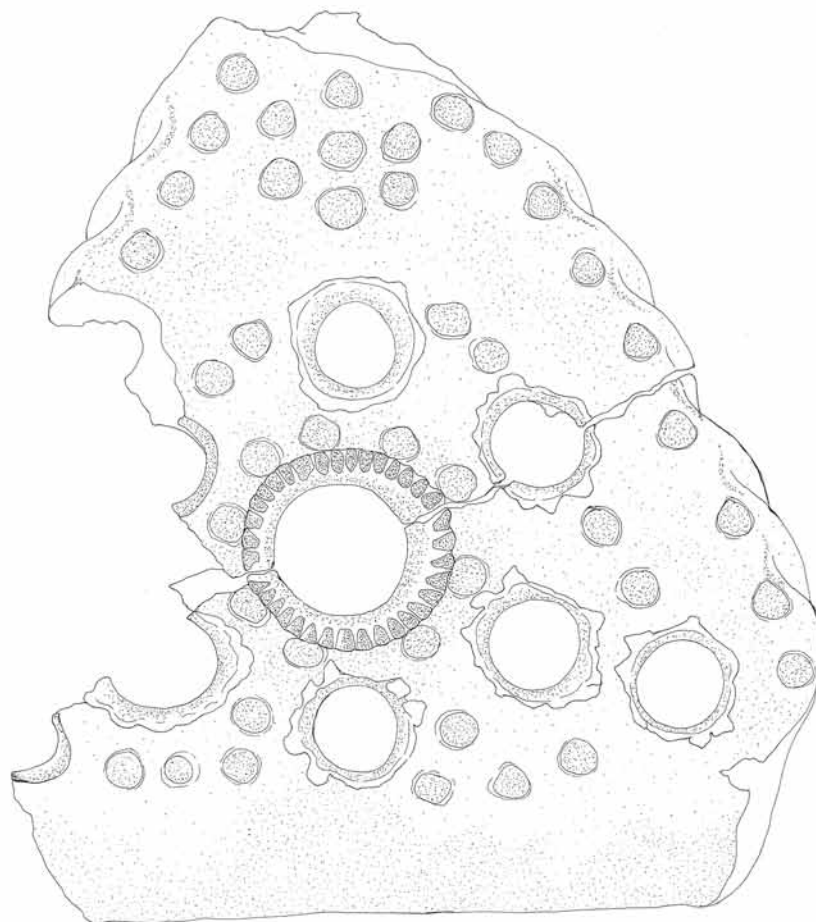


TABLA 4.

PLATE 4.





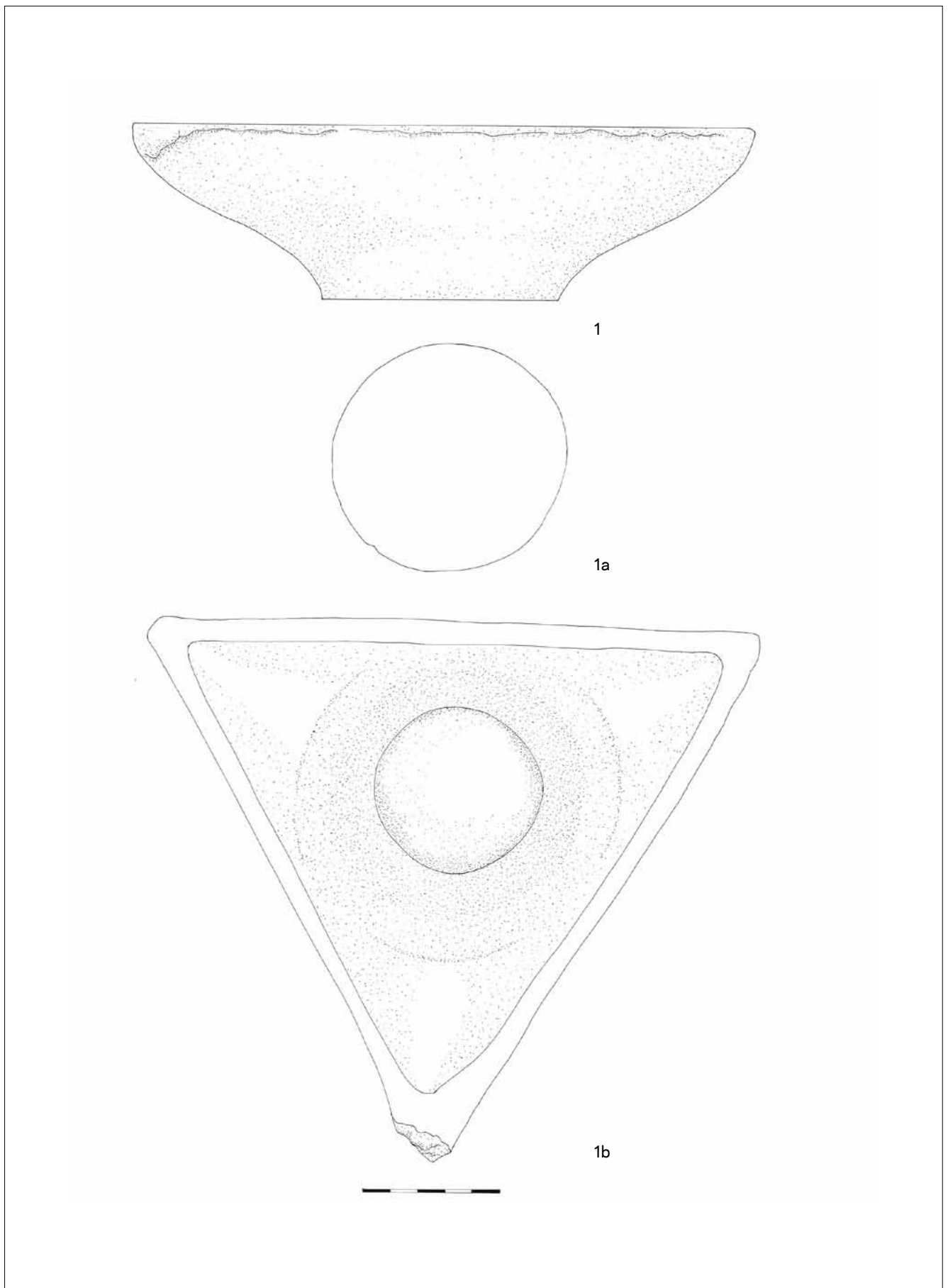


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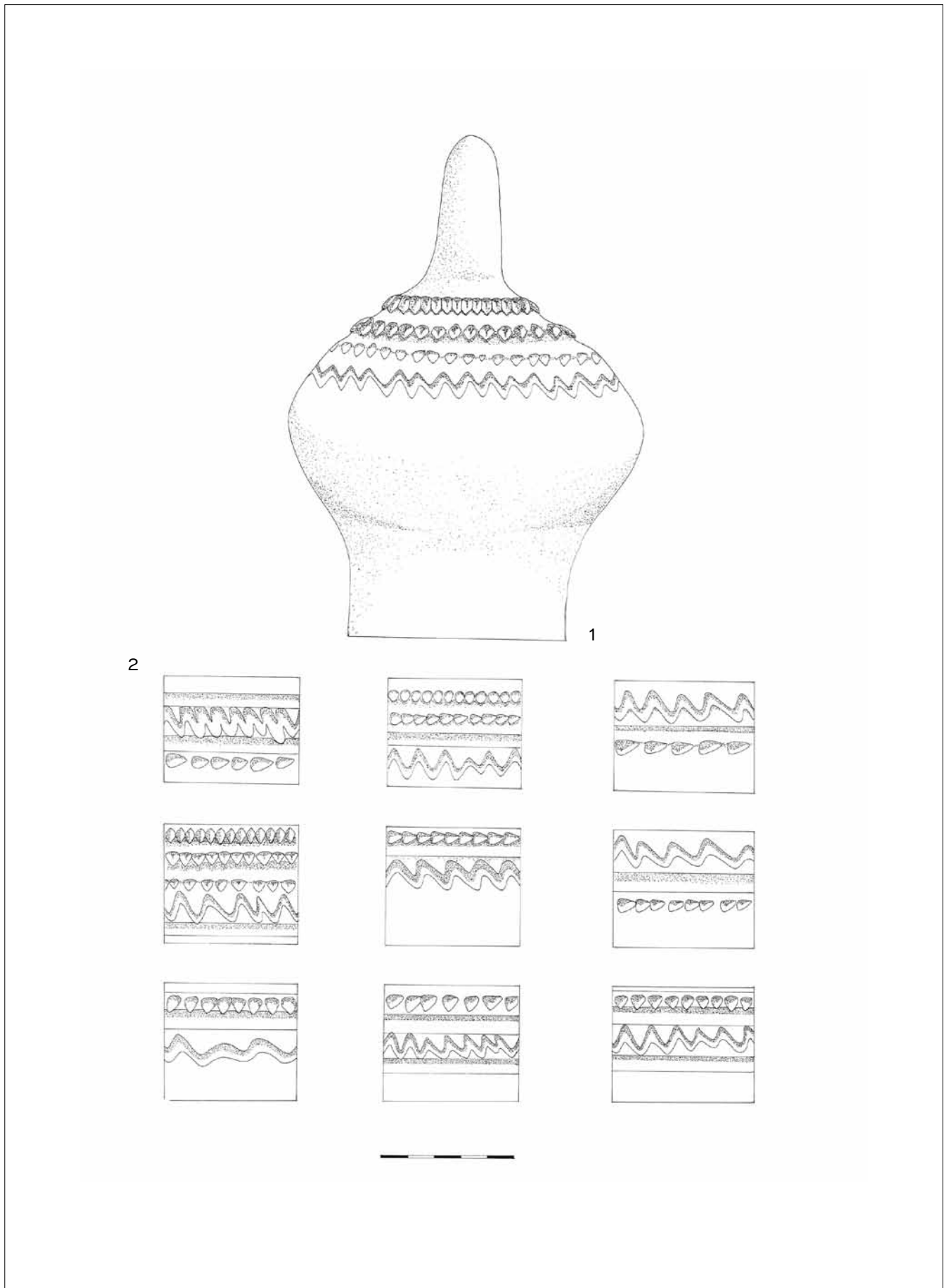


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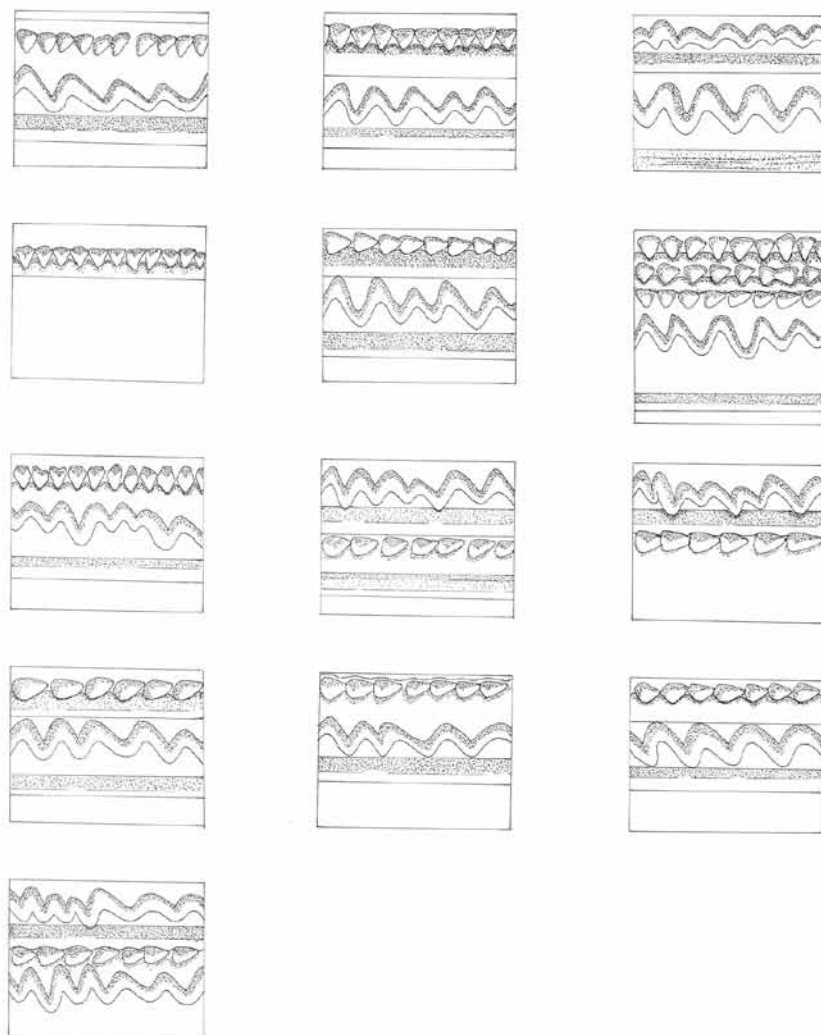


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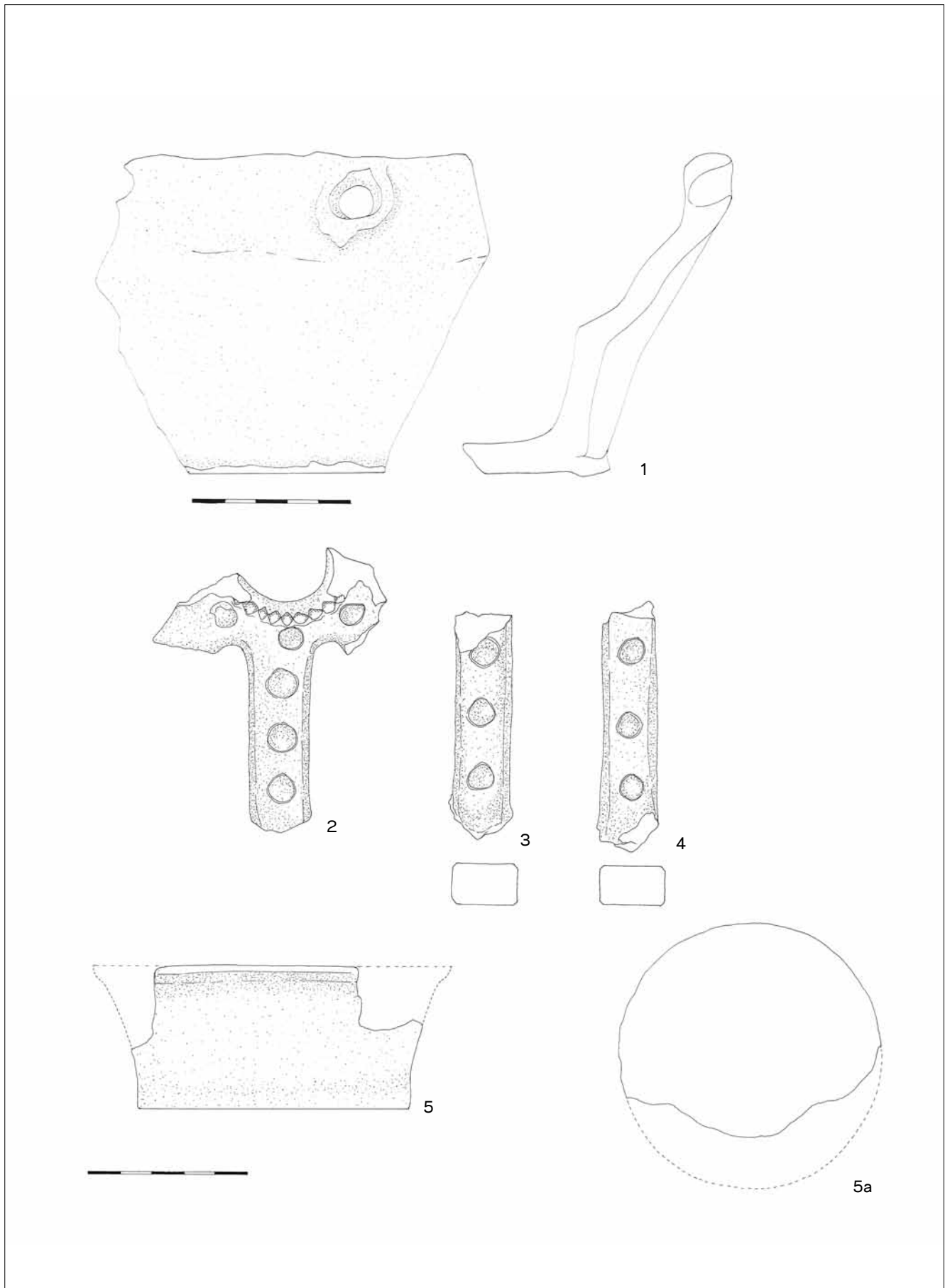
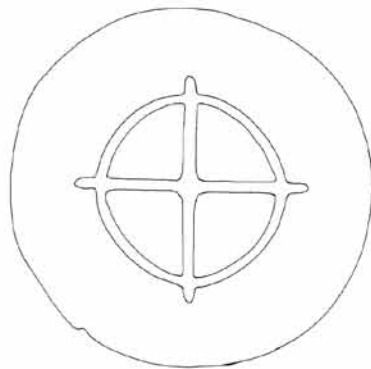
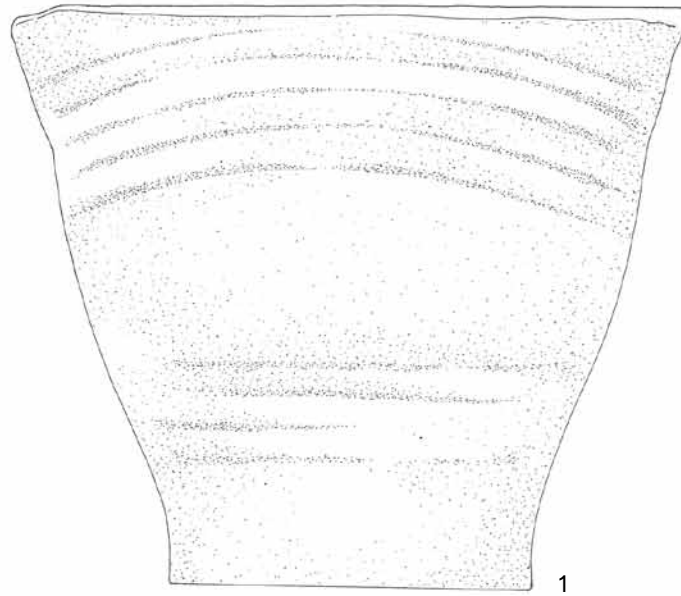
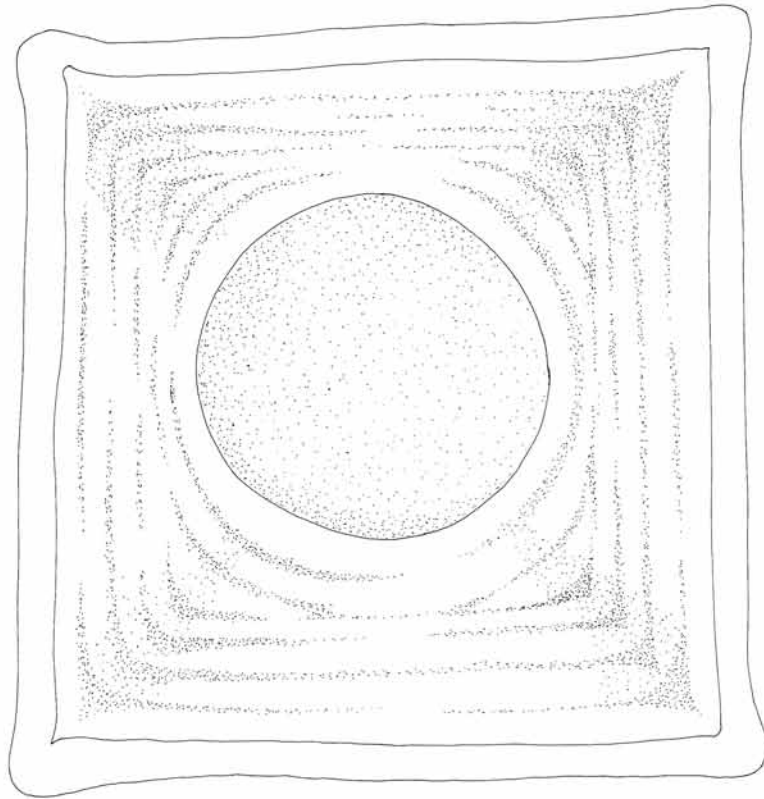
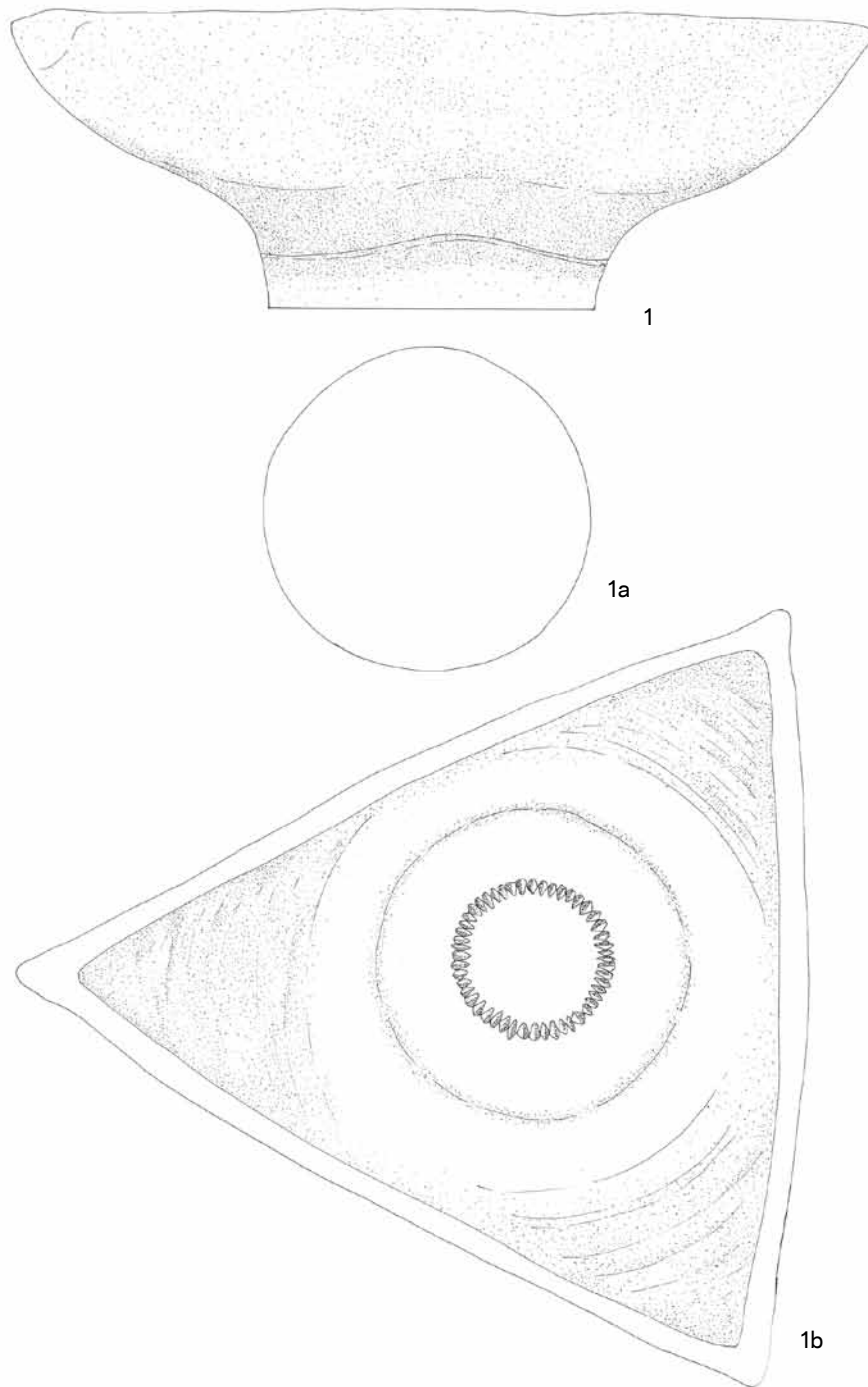


TABLA 10.

PLATE 10.







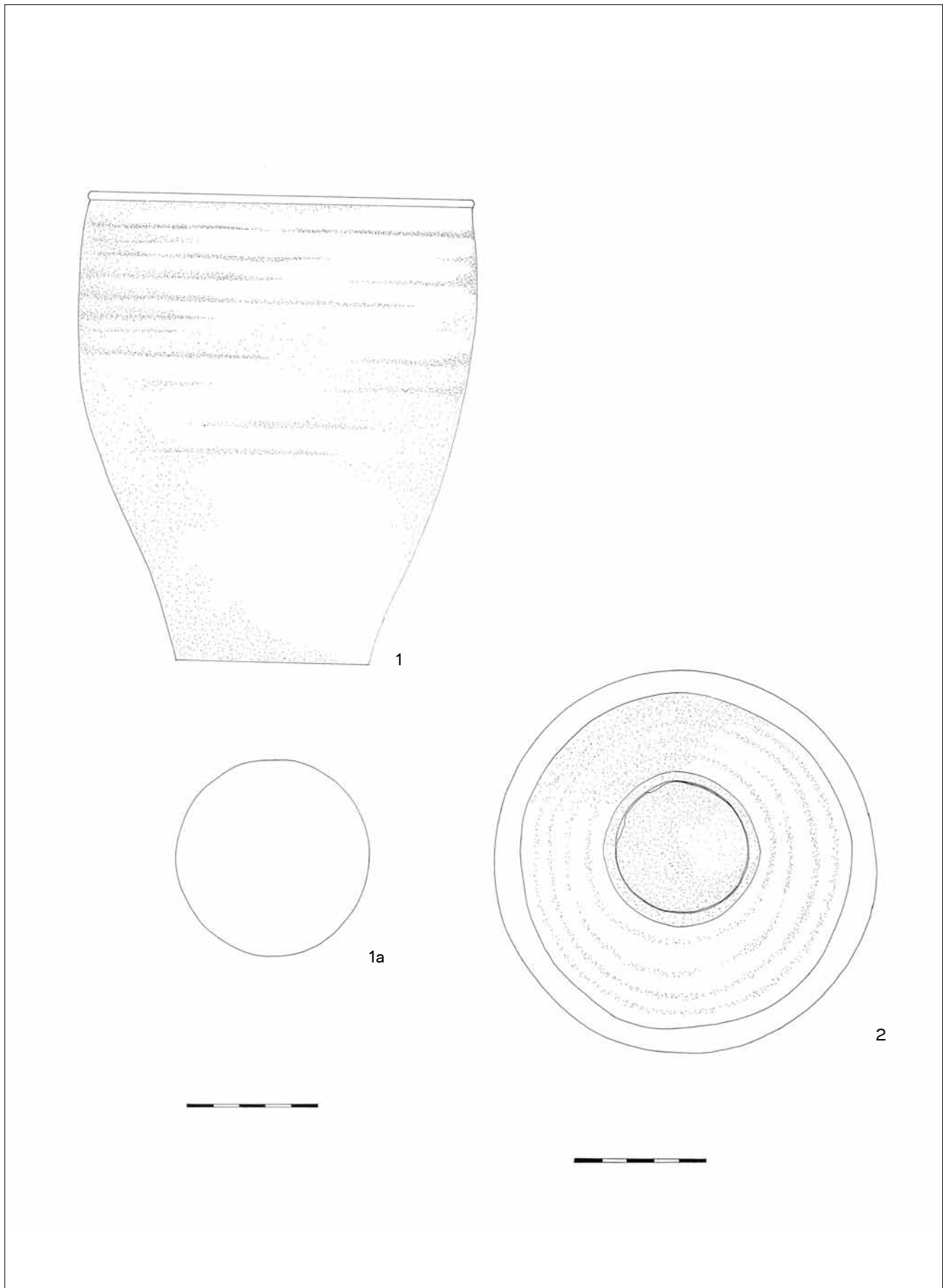


TABLA 14.

PLATE 14.

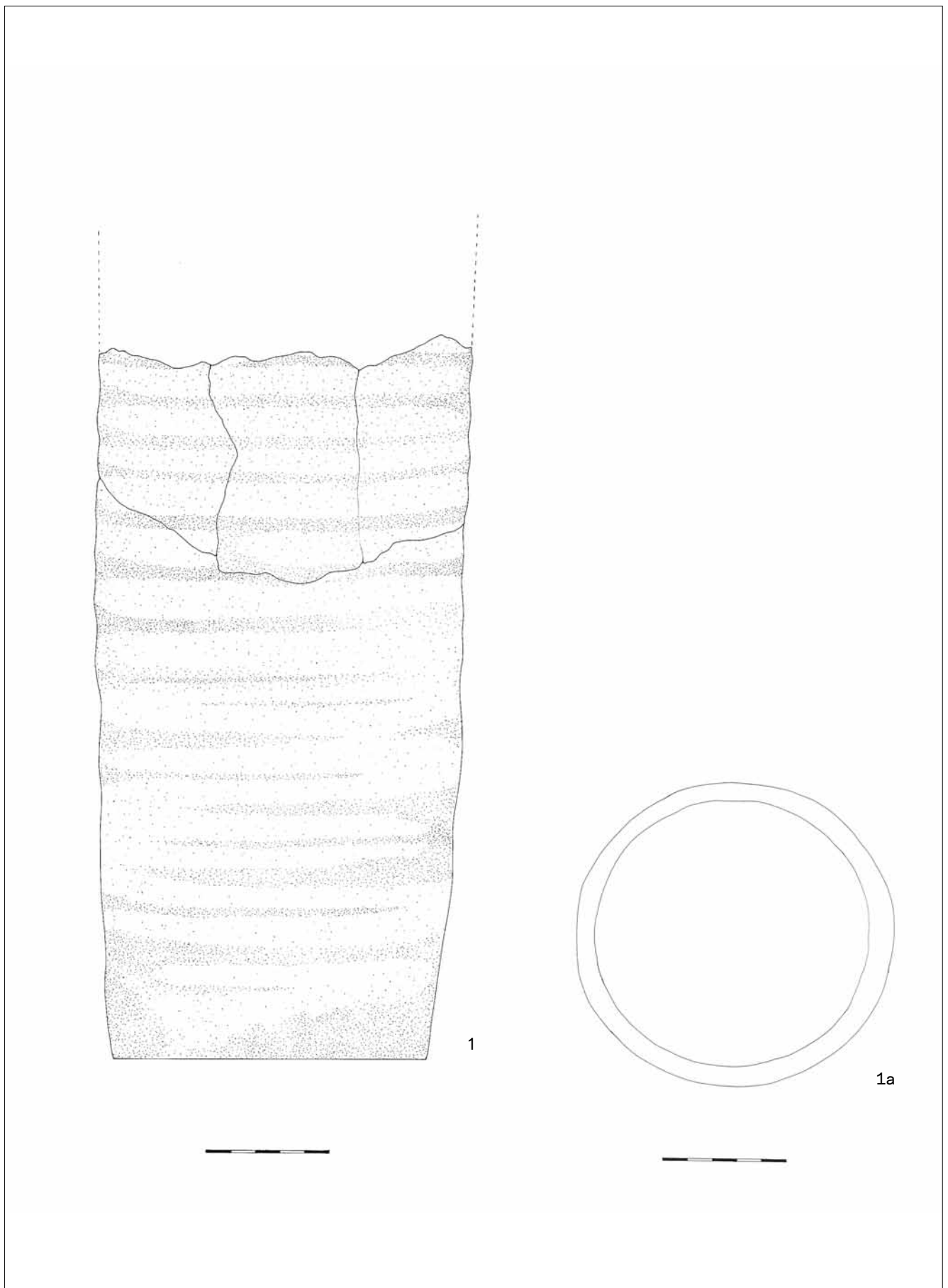


TABLA 15.

PLATE 15.

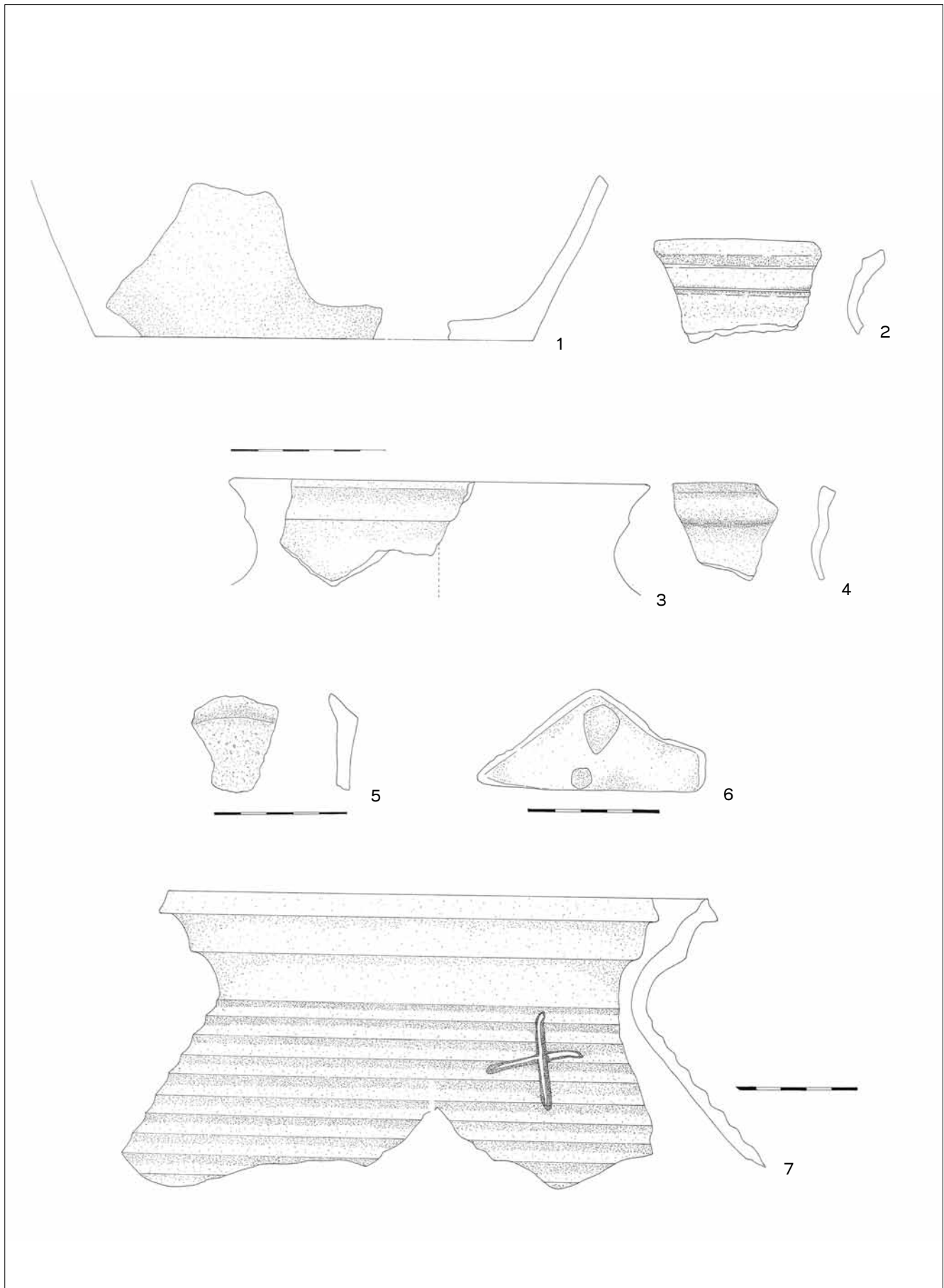


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PLATE 16.

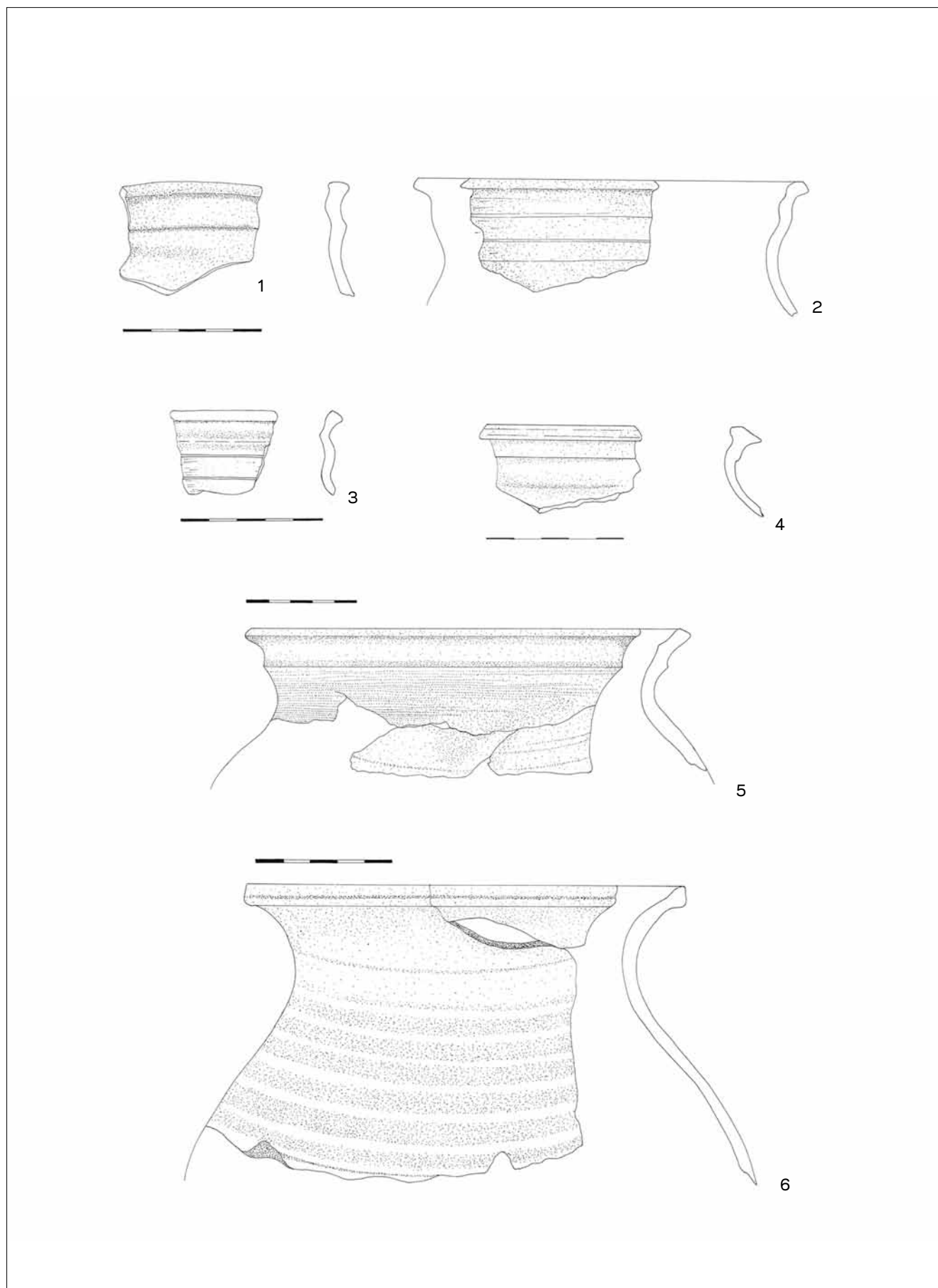


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PLATE 17.

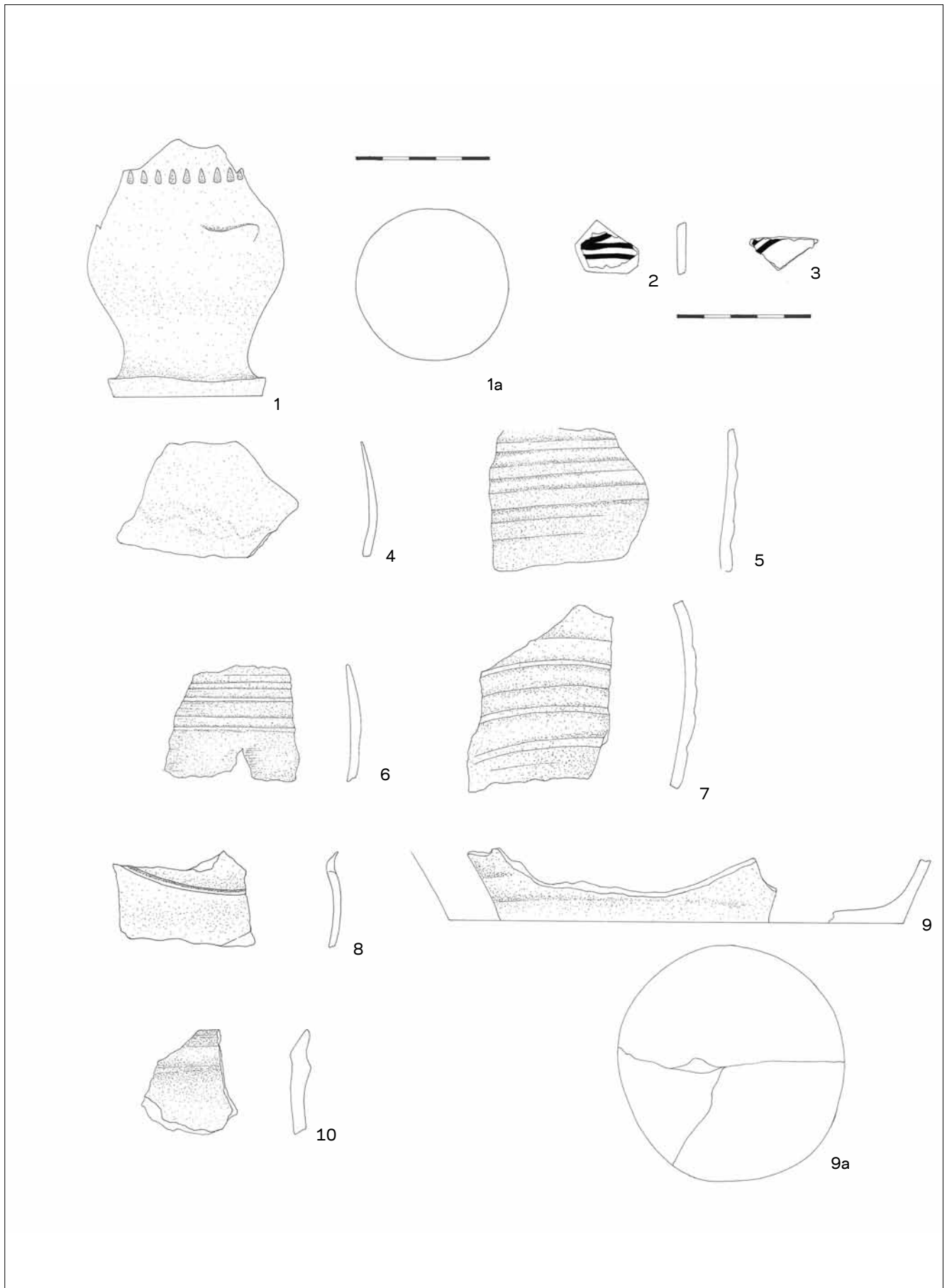


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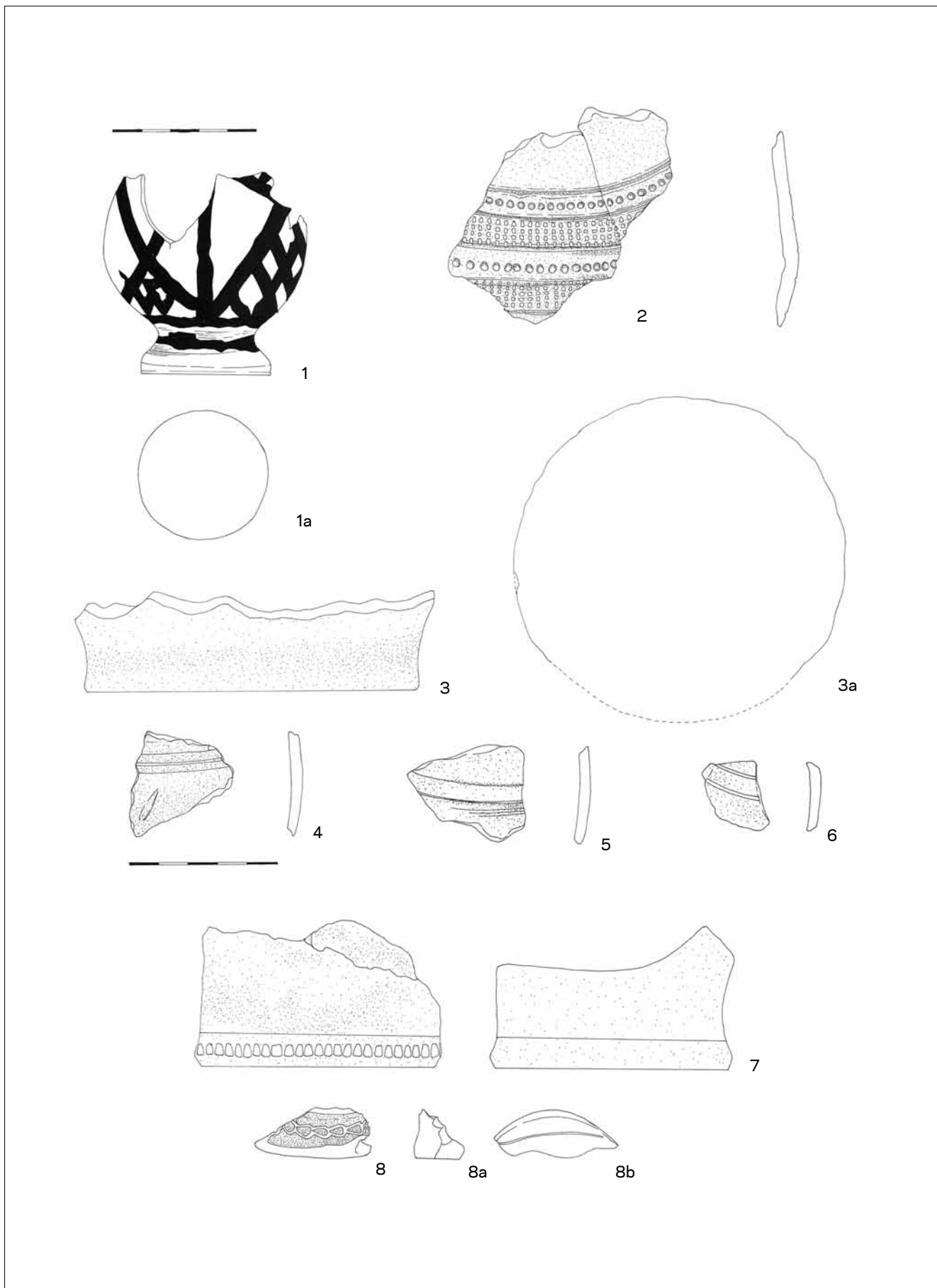


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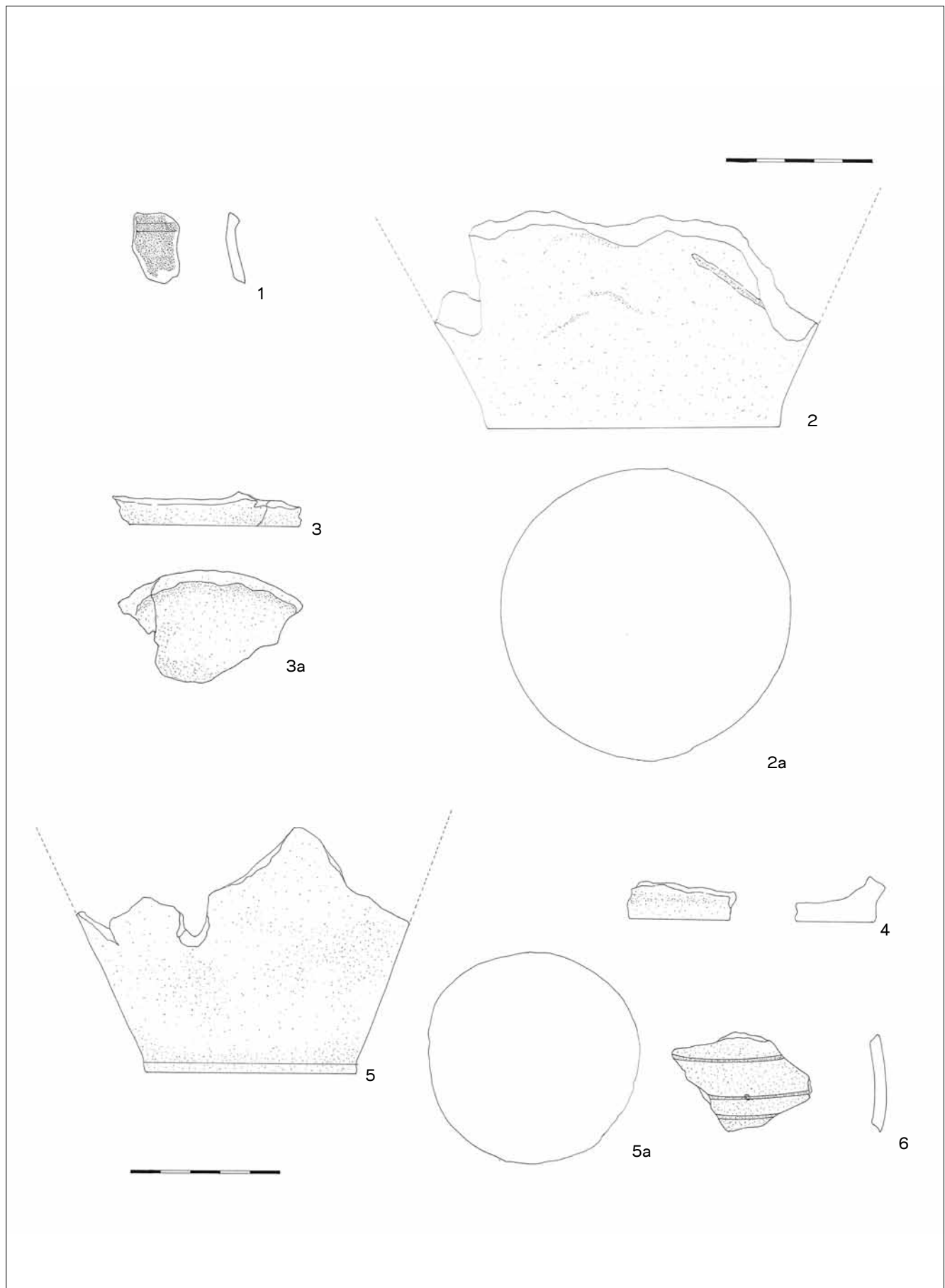


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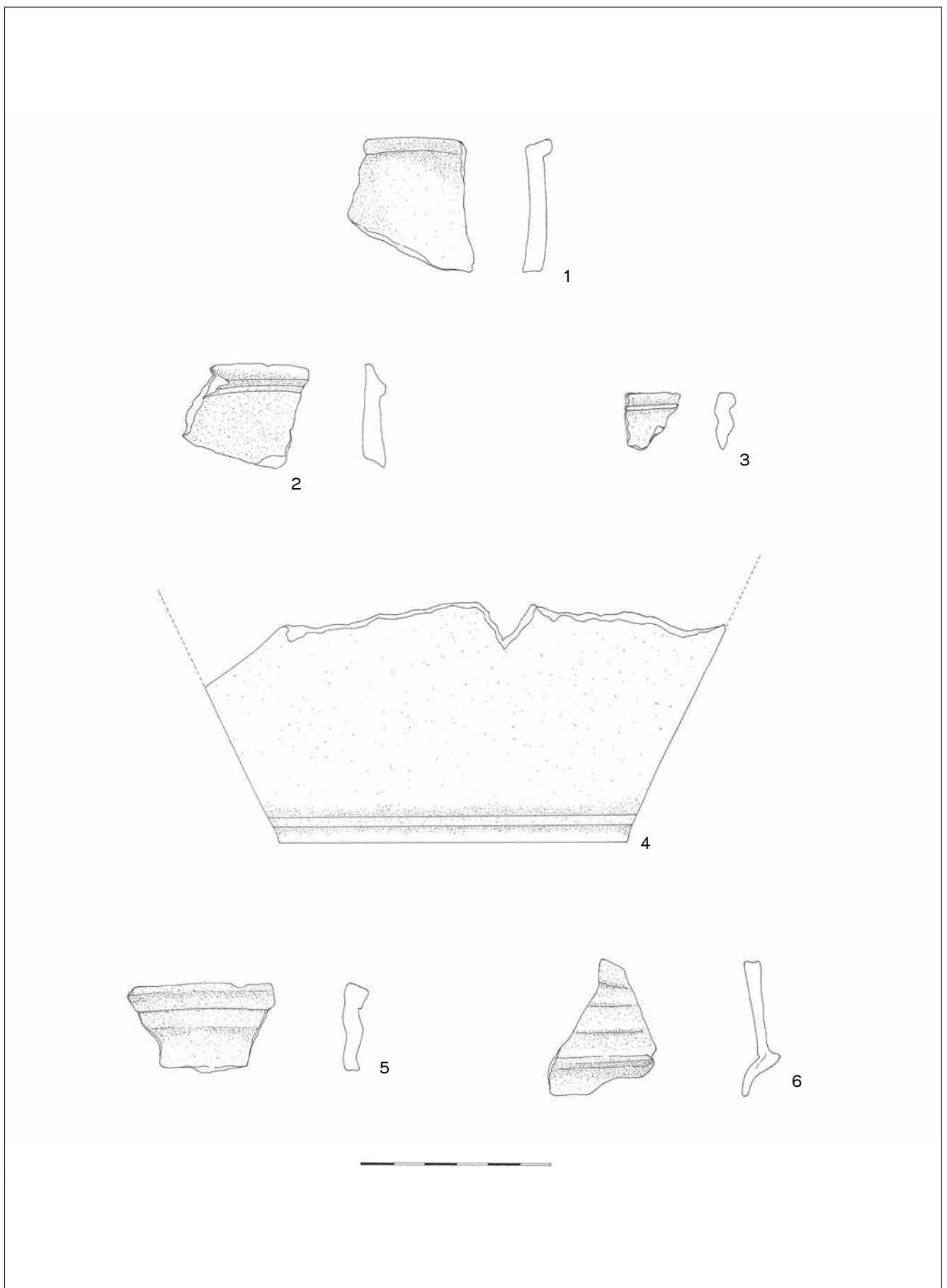


TABLA 21.

PLATE 21.