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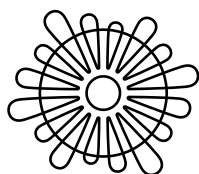
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B. Marijanović

Osamnaesti svezak časopisa *Archaeologia Adriatica* posvećen je profesoru emeritusu Brunislavu Marijanoviću u znak zahvalnosti za sve što je učinio za Odjel za arheologiju, Sveučilište u Zadru i arheologiju općenito.

The eighteenth volume of the journal *Archaeologia Adriatica* is dedicated to professor emeritus Brunislav Marijanović, as an expression of gratitude for everything he has done for the Department of Archaeology, University of Zadar and archaeology in general.

IZVAN IZVORNOG KONTEKSTA: KERAMIČKI NALAZI IZ GROBLJA OKO CRKVE UZNESENJA BLAŽENE DJEVICE MARIJE U GORI

OUTSIDE OF THE ORIGINAL CONTEXT: CERAMIC FINDS FROM THE GRAVEYARD NEXT TO THE CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY IN GORA

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brončano doba, distribu-
cija, učestalost, izvorni
depozit

Keramički materijal uobičajena je i često najzastupljenija vrsta nalaza na arheološkim nalazištima te su od mlađega kamenog doba brojni nalazi ulomaka lončarije tipičan rezultat arheoloških iskopavanja. Ipak, od srednjeg vijeka lončarija postaje izniman nalaz na grobljima oko crkava, a zbog često intenzivnog ukopavanja pokojnika obično je lišena izvornih konteksta. Unatoč tomu, moguće je pretpostaviti da kontinuirano ukopavanje neće nužno rezultirati premještanjem materijala na veće udaljenosti te da koncentracija ulomaka keramike na određenom prostoru može biti naznaka područja, intenziteta i vrste aktivnosti tijekom određenog razdoblja. Time njezina pojava, specifične tehnološke, tipološke i kronološke značajke te učestalost i distribucija mogu proširiti uvid u načine korištenja istraživanog prostora. Iz tog je razloga ovaj rad posvećen razmatranju informativnog potencijala keramičkih nalaza nađenih većinom izvan izvornih konteksta, najčešće u zapunama brojnih grobova ukopanih oko crkve Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije u mjestu Gori, smještenom oko osam kilometara jugozapadno od Petrinje. Na temelju analize značajki tehnike izrade te očuvanih tipoloških karakteristika, prikupljeni keramički materijal tipološko-kronološki je determiniran. U skladu s definiranim vremenskim opredjeljenjem, u GIS okruženju provedena je analiza obrazaca njegove pojave, učestalosti i distribucije na nalazištu. Time je otvorena mogućnost izvođenja određenih pretpostavki i donošenja pojedinih zaključaka o obrascima korištenja ovog prostora tijekom različitih vremenskih perioda.

KEY WORDS:

pottery, construction
and technical ceramics,
Middle Ages, Roman
period and Bronze Age,
distribution, frequency,
original deposit

Ceramic material is a common – and often the most frequent – find type at archaeological sites. Numerous potsherds are a typical result of archaeological excavations at sites dating from the Neolithic period onwards. However, at sites dating from the Middle Ages, pottery can become an exceptional find at church graveyards; due to often intensive historical burial activities it is generally deprived of its original contexts. Nevertheless, it may be assumed that continuous interments will not necessarily result in a displacement of the material over greater distances and it follows that the concen-

tration of potsherds in a specific location may yet be an indication of the area, intensity and type of activity over a certain period. Hence, their presence, specific technological, typological and chronological features, frequency and distribution can expand our insight into the ways in which a researched location was used. Accordingly, this paper is dedicated to considering the informative potential of pottery finds recovered around the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the village of Gora, located approximately eight kilometres southwest of Petrinja, mainly not in their original contexts and mostly found in the backfills of the numerous graves excavated there. The collected ceramic material has been typologically-chronologically determined based on an analysis of production-technology characteristics and preserved typological features. In accordance with the defined chronological attribution, an analysis of patterns of its occurrence, frequency and distribution at the site was carried out in a GIS environment. This opened the possibility of making specific assumptions and conclusions about patterns of use of the location over different periods.

UVOD

Uobičajeni rezultat arheoloških iskopavanja nalazi su ulomaka keramičkih posuda koji su od mlađega kamenog doba najzastupljenija vrsta nalaza na većini arheoloških nalazišta. Njihova prisutnost temeljna je značajka naseobinskih položaja, no sve do u rani srednji vijek keramičke posude mogu se nalaziti i kao prilog u grobovima. Ipak, sa širenjem kršćanstva, nestaje većina do tada uobičajenih grobnih priloga pa lončarija, kao i drugi predmeti iz svakodnevnog života, postaje izniman nalaz na crkvenim grobljima. Kako takvi položaji često imaju višestoljetni kontinuitet korištenja, arheološki zapis rezultat je kontinuiranog prekopavanja postojećih depozita pa nalazi lončarije najčešće ne potječu iz izvornih konteksta. Unatoč gubitku izvornih depozita i time temeljnih informacija, u kombinaciji s drugim poznatim podacima, njihova pojava, specifične tehnološke, tipološke i kronološke značajke te učestalost i distribucija mogu proširiti uvid u načine korištenja istraživanog prostora tijekom zastupljenih vremenskih perioda. Iz tog je razloga ovaj rad posvećen razmatranju informativnog potencijala keramičkih nalaza nađenih većinom izvan izvornih konteksta, najčešće u zapunama brojnih grobova ukopanih oko crkve Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije u mjestu Gori, koje se nalazi oko osam kilometara jugozapadno od Petrinje (karta 1).

Crkva je smještena nedaleko od današnjeg toka rječice Šanje, a izgrađena je na donekle neobičnom mjestu,¹ u svojevrsnoj udubini među blagim uzvisinama sjeverozapadnog podgorja Vučjaka odnosno Hrastovačke gore (sl. 1). Oko kilometar sjeverno od naselja i crkve, na uzvišenju iznad

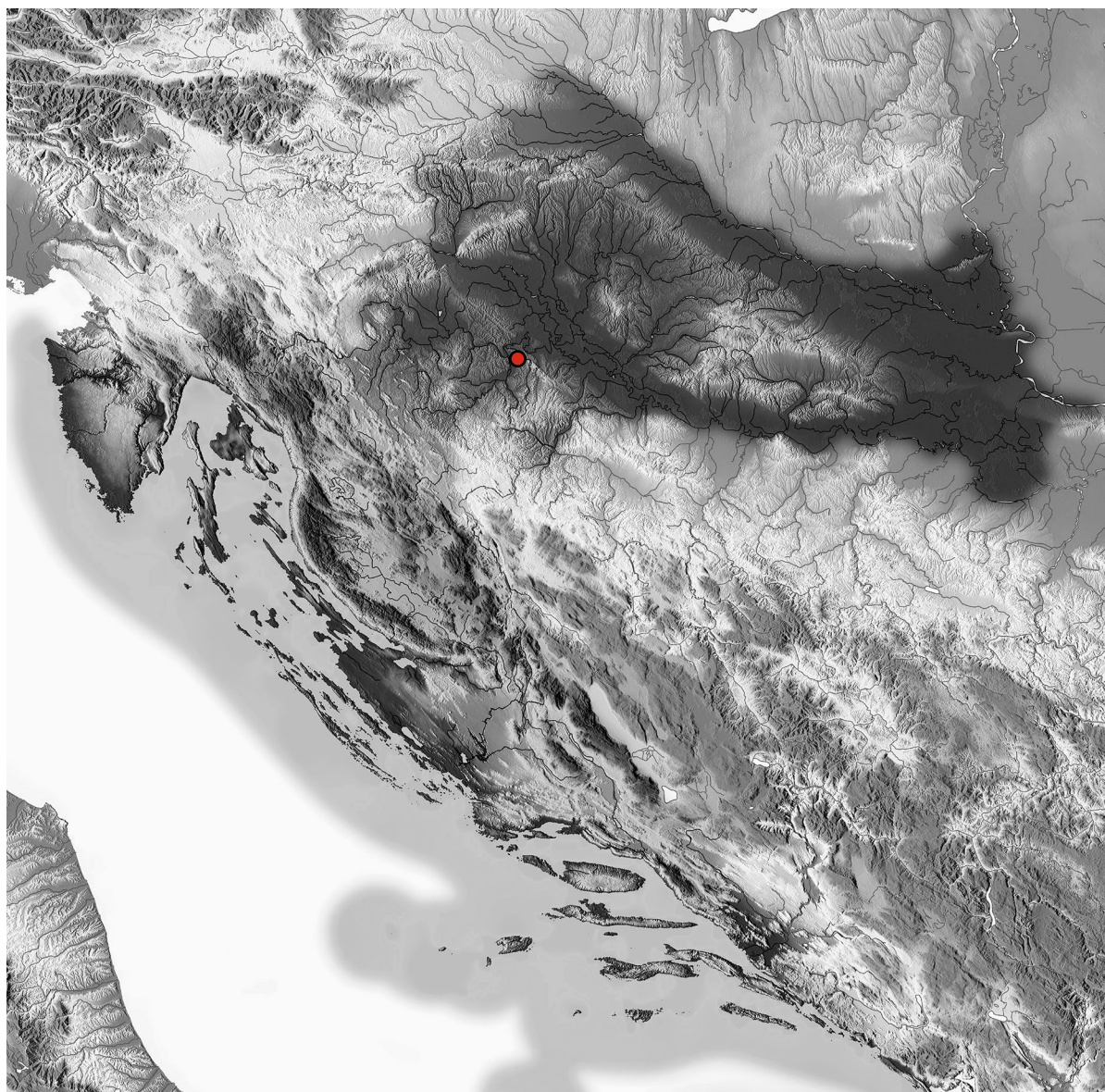
INTRODUCTION

Finds of fragments of ceramic vessels are the usual result of archaeological excavations and have been the most common find type at most archaeological sites dating from the beginning of the Neolithic period. Their presence is a basic characteristic of settlement sites. Additionally, up to the Early Middle Ages ceramic vessels were also a frequent grave good. However, with the spread of Christianity, most of the usual burial offerings stopped being made; finds of pottery (along with other objects of everyday use) at church graveyards are therefore exceptional. Given that such sites have often been continuously used for centuries, archaeological records reflect the constant disturbance of existing deposits, and hence pottery finds usually do not originate from their original contexts. Notwithstanding the loss of original deposits and thus basic information, when they are combined with other known data, their occurrence, specific technological, typological and chronological features, as well as their frequency and distribution can still expand our insight into the ways the investigated space was used over the represented time periods. For this reason, this paper is dedicated to considering the informative potential of pottery finds unearthed around the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the village of Gora, located about eight kilometres southwest of Petrinja (Map 1), mainly not in their original contexts and mostly found in the backfills of the numerous graves excavated there.

The church is situated not far from the present-day course of the Šanja brook, and it was built in a somewhat unusual place,¹ in a recess between the gentle elevations of the northwestern foothills of Vučjak and Hrastovačka Gora (Fig. 1). About a kilometre north of the village and the church, on an elevation above the brook,

¹ O neobičnom položaju crkve i legendi povezanoj s njegovim odabirom vidi MILETIĆ 1999: 145–146, bilj. 81.

¹ For the unusual location of the church and a legend related to the selection of this position, s. MILETIĆ 1999: 145–146, n. 81.



KARTA 1. Položaj crkve Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije u Gori (izradio: J. Belaj)

MAP 1 The position of the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Gora (made by J. Belaj)

rječice, nalazi se istodobna srednjovjekovna kamena utvrda Gorski grad. Prvi poznati pisani izvori upućuju na postojanje naselja 1200. godine, a utvrđenog grada 1242. godine,² međutim povjesničari drže da je Gora vjerojatno već za kralja Ladislava, krajem 12. stoljeća, bila središtem županije.³ Tijekom čitavoga srednjeg vijeka bila je važno kulturno-političko središte šireg prostora, a smještaj na srednjovjekovnoj

is a contemporaneous medieval stone fortress called Gorski Grad. The first known written sources point to the existence of a settlement in 1200, and of a castle by 1242.² However, historians believe that Gora had become the county seat probably as early as during the rule of King Ladislaus, towards the end of the 12th century.³ Throughout the Middle Ages it was an important cultural and political centre in the wider region, and its position on a medieval road leading

² KRUHEK, HORVAT 1986: 161, 172–173.

³ KLAJČ 1975: 258.

² KRUHEK, HORVAT 1986: 161, 172–173.

³ KLAJČ 1975: 258.



SLIKA 1. Položaj crkve u Gori snimljen 1939. godine (snimio: Đuro Griesbach, Ministarstvo kulture i medija, Zbirka fotografske dokumentacije, MKM, FKB-29527)

FIGURE 1 The location of the church in Gora recorded in 1939 (photo: Đuro Griesbach, Ministry of Culture and Media, Collection of Photographic Documentation, MKM, FKB-29527)

prometnici koja je vodila prema jadranskoj obali pridonio je jačanju njezina gospodarskog značenja.⁴

O postojanju romaničke crkve posvećene Sv. Mariji u Gori znalo se i prije arheoloških iskopavanja, iz isprave Andrije II. koji 1209. potvrđuje darovnicu svojeg oca Bele III. s kraja 12. stoljeća, kojom templarima daruje crkvu Svete Marije i trg ispod nje.⁵ Prema tome, templari su u posjed Gore (i romaničke crkve) došli prije 1196. godine.⁶ Spoliji romaničke crkve pronađeni su u strukturi ranogotičke crkve, a vjerojatni ostatci temelja arheološkim iskopavanjima.⁷ Ranogotičku crkvu templari grade na istome

to the Adriatic coast contributed to the consolidation of its economic significance.⁴

The fact that a Romanesque church dedicated to St. Mary existed in Gora was known (even before archaeological excavations) from a document issued by Andrew II, who in 1209 confirmed his father Béla III's deed of gift from the late 12th century, whereby he donated the church of St. Mary and the square below it to the Templars.⁵ Thus, the Templars came into possession of Gora (and its Romanesque church) before 1196.⁶ Archaeological excavations discovered spolia of the Romanesque church in the structure of the early Gothic church as well as the probable remains of its foundations.⁷ The Templars built the early

⁴ DOBRONIĆ 2002: 88.

⁵ DOBRONIĆ 2002: 32.

⁶ DOBRONIĆ 1984: 116.

⁷ MILETIĆ 1999: 144, 145; MILETIĆ, VALJATO FABRIS 2014: 57; BELAJ, SIROVICA 2012: 59, 60, sl. 1/2.

⁴ DOBRONIĆ 2002: 88.

⁵ DOBRONIĆ 2002: 32.

⁶ DOBRONIĆ 1984: 116.

⁷ MILETIĆ 1999: 144, 145; MILETIĆ, VALJATO FABRIS 2014: 57; BELAJ, SIROVICA 2012: 59, 60, Fig. 1/2.

mjestu,⁸ prema pojedinim autorima u prvoj četvrtini 13. stoljeća.⁹ Ipak, podatci dobiveni analizom isprave iz 1209. godine te analizom stratigrafije, radiokarbonskih datuma i indikativnih nalaza, upućuju na mogućnost da je kralj Bela III. krajem 12. stoljeća (su)financirao upravo njezinu izgradnju, odnosno da su templari vrlo brzo nakon dobivanja posjeda pristupili izgradnji ranogotičke crkve.¹⁰ Ubrzo nakon ukinuća templarskog reda Gora je prešla u posjed ivanovaca te se već 1314. godine u njoj spominju ivanovački preceptor.¹¹

Izvorno templarska ranogotička crkva stradala je u osmanlijskim prodorima te je u 18. stoljeću temeljito barokizirana, a u 19. stoljeću znatno produžena, da bi u potpunosti bila razrušena u Domovinskom ratu 1991. i 1992. godine.¹² Nakon rata pokrenuta je obnova i rekonstrukcija templarskog sloja crkve. Prva faza radova uključivala je opsežna raščićavanja ruševina, istraživanje ostataka arhitekture te arheološko iskopavanje provedeno najvećim dijelom unutar crkve, posebno u svetištu te oko zapadnog zida crkve.¹³ U drugoj fazi,¹⁴ arheološka iskopavanja provedena su oko crkve, u iskopu širine 1 m, podijeljenom na kvadrate širine 2 m (sl. 2). Iskop, koji je najvećim dijelom zahvatio crkveno groblje, proveden je uz južni, istočni i sjeverni zid (sektori Jug, Istok i Sjever) te u iskopskim rovovima istočno i zapadno od crkve (sektori Zapad 2 i Istok 2). Tijekom radova pro-

Gothic church at the same place,⁸ according to some authors in the first quarter of the 13th century.⁹ However, the data obtained from an analysis of the 1209 deed, as well as that of the stratigraphy, radiocarbon dates and indicative finds, suggest the possibility that, at the end of the 12th century, Béla III (co)financed its construction, and that the Templars initiated the construction of the early Gothic church soon after obtaining the property.¹⁰ Shortly after the dissolution of the Templar order, Gora became the property of the Knights Hospitaller, and in 1314 the Hospitaller preceptors operating therein are mentioned.¹¹

The Templar early Gothic church was damaged in the Ottoman invasions. In the 18th century it was thoroughly remodelled in the Baroque style, and in the 19th century significantly extended, only to be completely destroyed during 1991 and 1992 in the Croatian War of Independence.¹² After the war, restoration and reconstruction of the Templar layer of the church was initiated. The first phase of the works included clearing the ruins, exploring the architectural remains, and archaeological excavations, which were conducted mostly within the church, especially in the sanctuary and around its western wall.¹³ In the second phase,¹⁴ archaeological excavations were carried out around the church, in a one-m-wide dig, divided across two-m-wide grid (Fig. 2). The excavation, the major part of which included the church graveyard, was carried out

⁸ BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021: 91, sl. 1.

⁹ MILETIĆ 1999: 149; MILETIĆ, VALJATO FABRIS 2014: 57; MARKOVIĆ, KARLO 2014: 583.

¹⁰ BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021: 108–110.

¹¹ DOBRONIĆ 2002: 75.

¹² MILETIĆ 1999.

¹³ Prvu fazu istraživanja, 1997. i 1998. te potom 2003. godine, proveo je Hrvatski restauratorski zavod (MILETIĆ 1999; AZINOVIĆ BEBEK, PLEŠE 2004).

¹⁴ Druga faza arheoloških iskopavanja obavljena je od 2008. do 2011. godine, a proveo ju je Institut za arheologiju (BELAJ, SIROVICA 2012) u sklopu građevinskih radova koje je Sisačka biskupija provela radi obnove crkve završene 2015. godine (MILETIĆ, VALJATO FABRIS 2014). Rekonstruirana i obnovljena crkva iznova je teško oštećena u razornom potresu 29. prosinca 2020. godine te je ponovna obnova započela 2021. godine.

⁸ BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021: 91, Fig. 1.

⁹ MILETIĆ 1999: 149; MILETIĆ, VALJATO FABRIS 2014: 57; MARKOVIĆ, KARLO 2014: 583.

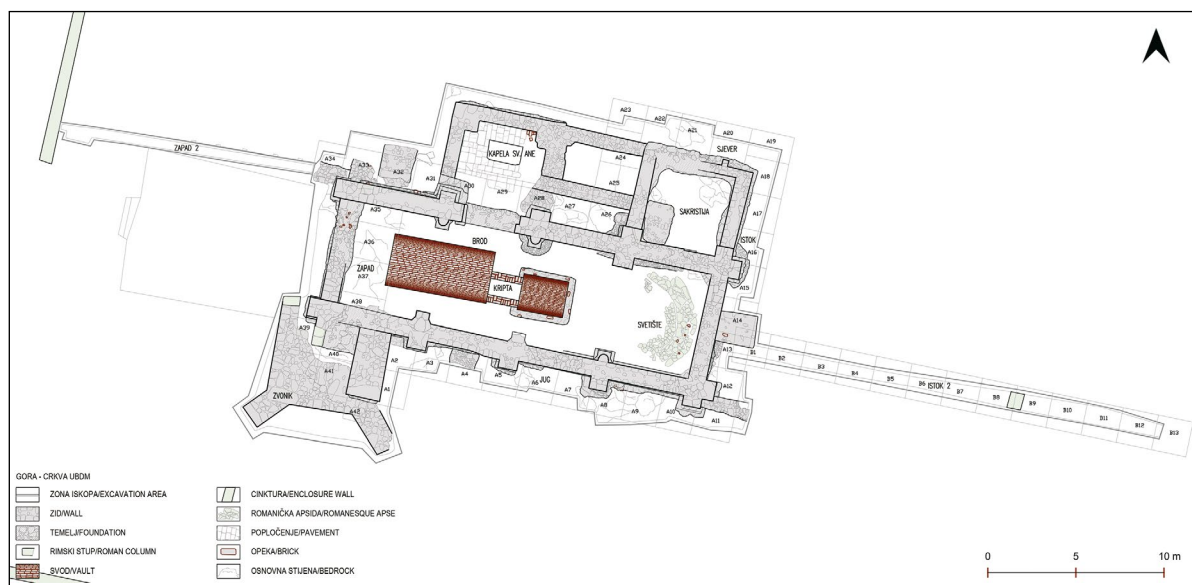
¹⁰ BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021: 108–110.

¹¹ DOBRONIĆ 2002: 75.

¹² MILETIĆ 1999.

¹³ The first phase of the campaign, in 1997 and 1998 and then in 2003, was conducted by the Croatian Conservation Institute (MILETIĆ 1999; AZINOVIĆ BEBEK, PLEŠE 2004).

¹⁴ The second phase of the archaeological campaign lasted from 2008 to 2011. The excavations were conducted by the Institute of Archaeology (BELAJ, SIROVICA 2012) as part of the construction works contributing to the church restoration, organised by the Diocese of Sisak and completed in 2015 (MILETIĆ, VALJATO FABRIS 2014). The reconstructed and restored church was again severely damaged in the devastating earthquake of 29 December 2020, and renewed restoration began in 2021.



SLIKA 2. Tlocrt crkve u Gori s označenom podjelom na sektore i kvadrate (izradio: A. Kovačević, Arheoplan d. o. o.)

FIGURE 2 Ground-plan of the Church in Gora with division into sections and grid squares (made by A. Kovačević, Arheoplan d.o.o.)

vedena su i završna iskopavanja u sektorima istraženim tijekom prve faze radova (sektori Svetište, Brod i Zapad) te sveobuhvatna iskopavanja prostora sakristije (sektor Sakristija), a ukupno je istraženo 426 grobova podijeljenih u pet faza ukopavanja.¹⁵ Iz tih istraživanja potječu detaljnije objave faza ukopavanja grobova,¹⁶ bioarheološke analize ljudskih kosturnih ostataka¹⁷ te analize nošnje pokojnika i nabožnih predmeta u grobovima.¹⁸

MATERIJALI I METODE

U ovom radu obrađuju se keramički nalazi iz druge faze arheoloških istraživanja koji obuhvaćaju ulomke lončarije te ulomke prikupljene tehničke i građevinske keramike.¹⁹

along the southern, eastern and northern walls (Sections South, East and North) and in trenches to the east and west of the church (Sections West 2 and East 2). The works also included final excavations of sections investigated in the first phase (Sections Sanctuary, Nave and West), as well as comprehensive excavations of the sacristy zone (Section Sacristy). A total of 426 graves were excavated and subsequently apportioned into five burial phases.¹⁵ The excavations resulted in detailed publications of burial phases,¹⁶ bioarchaeological analyses of human skeletal remains¹⁷ and analyses of the attire of the deceased and of sacral grave goods.¹⁸

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This paper deals with ceramic finds from the second phase of the archaeological campaign, which include potsherds and the collected fragments of technical and construction ceramics.¹⁹

¹⁵ BELAJ 2011; BELAJ, SIROVICA 2012.

¹⁶ BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021.

¹⁷ BEDIĆ, BELAJ, SIROVICA 2022.

¹⁸ BELAJ, BELAJ 2016; STINGL, BELAJ 2021; STINGL, BELAJ 2023.

¹⁹ Analizirani materijal prikupljen je tijekom arheoloških iskopavanja koja su od 2008. do 2011. provedena pod vodstvom Jurja Belaja, kojem ovom prigodom zahvaljujemo na ustupljenim nalazima i podacima. Ovaj je rad sufinancirala Hrvatska zaklada za znanost projektom „milOrd – Razvoj i naslijeđe viteških redova u Hrvatskoj“ (HRZZ, IP-2019-04-5513), koji se provodi na Institutu za arheologiju.

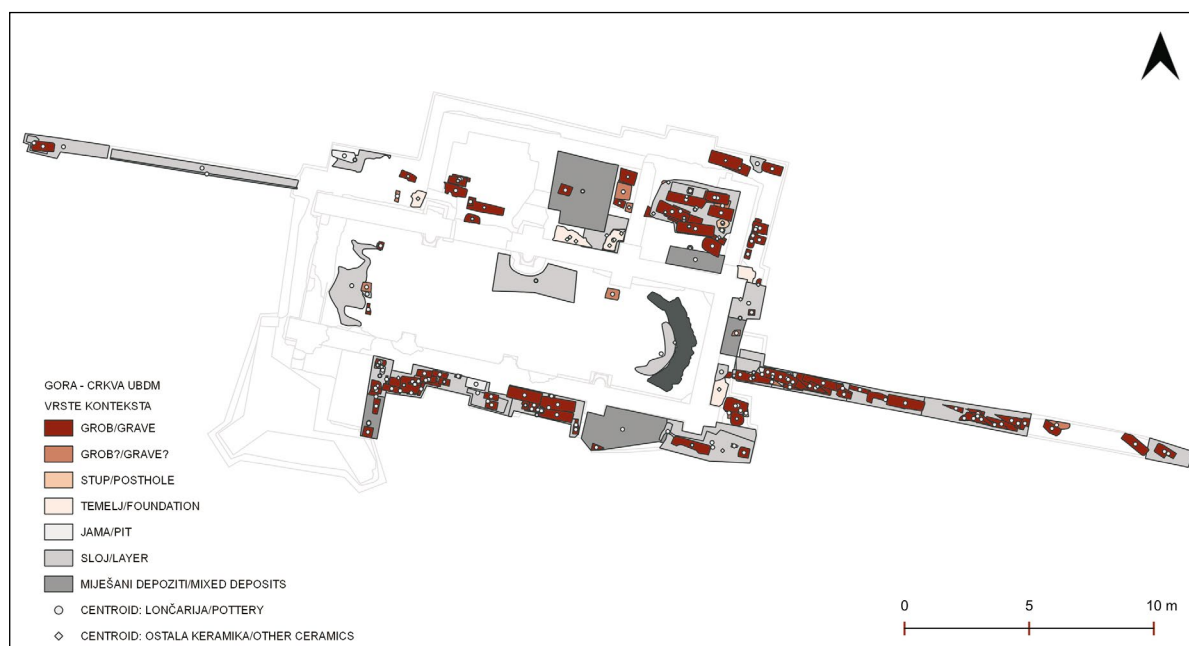
¹⁵ BELAJ 2011; BELAJ, SIROVICA 2012.

¹⁶ BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021.

¹⁷ BEDIĆ, BELAJ, SIROVICA 2022.

¹⁸ BELAJ, BELAJ 2016; STINGL, BELAJ 2021; STINGL, BELAJ 2023.

¹⁹ The analysed material was collected in the course of the 2008–2011 archaeological excavations led by Juraj Belaj,



SLIKA 3. Vrste konteksta s nalazima keramičkog materijala i definiranim težištem geometrije (izradila: F. Sirovica)
FIGURE 3 Types of context with ceramic material finds and defined geometric centre of gravity (made by F. Sirovica)

Nalazi potječu iz 177 stratigrafskih jedinica, najvećim dijelom zapuna grobnih raka i različitih vrsta manjih i većih ukopa te pojedinih slojeva. Manji dio nalaza prikupljen je tijekom čišćenja iskopne površine te potječe iz miješanih depozita s različitih dijelova nalazišta. Radi uvida u prostornu distribuciju tako prikupljenih nalaza, na temelju podjele iskopne površine na manje prostorne jedinice, podijeljeni su na pet dodatnih konteksta. Ulomci lončarije nađeni su u 150 različitih konteksta, dok prikupljeni komadi tehničke odnosno građevinske keramike potječu iz 55 konteksta. Naime, od ukupnog broja konteksta s keramičkim materijalom, iz samo njih 23 prikupljena je i lončarija i građevinska ili tehnička keramika. Za potrebe analize distribucije keramičkog materijala na nalazištu, konteksti s pripisanim atributima o keramičkom materijalu, vektorski prikazani kao poligoni, analizirani su u GIS okruženju.²⁰ Geometrijskim alatima svakom kontekstu definira-

The finds originate from 177 stratigraphic units: mostly grave backfills and various types of smaller and larger cuts, as well as individual layers. A small part of the finds was collected during the cleaning of the excavated area and originates from mixed deposits from different parts of the site. In order to gain insight into the spatial distribution of the collected finds, the excavated area was divided into smaller spatial units, and the finds into five additional contexts. Potsherds were found in 150 different contexts, while the pieces of technical or construction ceramics collected came from 55 contexts. Of the total number of contexts with ceramic material, only in 23 were both potsherds as well as construction or technical ceramics collected. For the purpose of analysing the distribution of ceramic material at the site, contexts with attributed ceramic material, presented as vector polygons, were analysed in a GIS environment.²⁰ With geometric tools, the

²⁰ Na savjetima u vezi s pojedinim postupcima vizualizacije podataka u GIS-u zahvaljujemo kolegi Zoranu Čučkoviću sa Sveučilišta Clermont Auvergne.

whom we thank for providing us with the finds and data. This paper was co-financed by the Croatian Science Foundation within the project “milOrd – Development and Heritage of the Military Orders in Croatia” (HRZZ, IP-2019-04-5513), carried out at the Institute of Archaeology. We would like to thank to our colleague Zoran Čučković from Clermont Auvergne University for his advice regarding certain GIS data visualisation procedures.

TABLICA 1. Ulomci lončarije nađeni tijekom arheološkog iskopavanja oko crkve u Gori. Kratice: MD = miješani depoziti, S = sloj, Z = zapuna, G = grob, ST = stup, JM = jama, T = temelj; NOP = neopredijeljeno, PP = prapovijest, RD = rimsko doba, RSV = rani srednji vijek, RZSV = razvijeni srednji vijek, KSV = kasni srednji vijek, RNV = rani novi vijek, NV = novi vijek, SD = suvremeno doba. Datacije koje se u tekstu razmatraju zajedno označene su istom nijansom (izradile: T. Tkalčec, E. Buča, F. Sirovica)

TABLE 1 Potsherds uncovered in archaeological excavations around the church in Gora. Abbreviations: MD = mixed deposits, S = layer, Z = backfill, G = grave, ST = postholes, JM = pit, T = foundation; NOP = unclassified, PP = Prehistoric period, RD = Roman period, RSV = Early Middle Ages, RZSV = High Middle Ages, KSV = Late Middle Ages, RNV = early modern era, NV = modern era, SD = contemporary period. Datings considered contemporaneous are indicated in the text by the same shade (made by T. Tkalčec, E. Buča, F. Sirovica)

ID KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT ID	SEKTOR / SECTOR	KVADRAT / GRID SQUARES	VRSTA KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT TYPE	BR. ULOMAKA / FRAGMENT NO.	BR. NAKON SPAJANJA / NO. AFTER REFITTING	MASSA / MASS (g)	OBODI / RIMS	DNA / BASES	NOP	PP	RD	RSV	RSV / RZSV	RZSV	RZSV/KSV	KSV	KSV/RNV	KSV/NV	RNV	NV	NV/SD	SD	PRILOZI / ILLUSTRATIONS
NC_J	Jug	A1-3/6-10	MD	24	24	245,3	4							2		7		7	1	7			T. 3/10; 4/11
NC_I	Isrok	A14/15	MD	3	3	45													3				
NC_S	Sjever	-	MD	3	3	4										3							
NC_SK	Sakristija	-	MD	14	12	34	1	1	1	1	1	1			1			8					
NC_Z2	Zapad 2	-	MD	1	1	2,3															1		
0001	Isrok 2	B12/13	S	2	2	44												1		1			T. 4/3
0002	Isrok 2	B1/2	S	2	2	27	1													1	1		
0013	Jug/Isrok	A2-7/10-12/15	S	102	94	1136	15	9	1						4	3	15	18	32	21			T. 2/13; 3/3-8, 12-13; 4/1, 2, 6-9, 12-13
0014	Jug	A8	G 4	1	1	1								1									
0020	Jug	A5	G 6	2	2	30													2				
0032	Jug	A6/7	G 10	1	1	3												1					
0035	Jug	A4	G 11	1	1	14	1												1				
0047	Jug	A3/4	G 15	4	4	20	1													4			
0053	Jug	A5	G 17	5	5	24	1									5							

ID KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT ID	SEKTOR / SECTOR	KVADRAT / GRID SQUARES	VRSTA KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT TYPE	BR. ULOMAKA / FRAGMENT NO.	BR. NAKON SPAJANJA / NO. AFTER REFITTING	MASSA / MASS (g)	OBODI / RIMS	DNA / BASES	NOP	PP	RD	RSV	RSV / R2SV	R2SV	R2SV/KSV	KSV	KSV/RNV	KSV/NV	RNV	NV	NV/SD	SD	PRILOGI / ILLUSTRATIONS
0063	Zapad	A36-38	S	1	1	6														1			
0068	Jug	A4	G 20	9	9	25											9						
0069	Jug	A5/6	G 19	8	7	86,7		1											7				
0072	Jug	A6	Z-ST	2	1	14															1		
0078	Jug	A10/11	S	3	3	21	1									1		2					T. 2/12
0081	Jug	A4/5	S	20	20	170	3	1					2	1		5		6	6				T. 2/8
0082	Jug	A3	G 25	2	2	3	1									1		1					T. 4/5
0083	Jug	A4/5	Z-JM	2	2	20		1											2				
0100	Jug	A2	G 28	2	2	13										2							
0112	Istok	A17	G 30	2	2	12												2					
0122	Jug	A6/7	G 33	9	9	23		1										9					
0125	Jug	A3	G 34	3	3	14													3				
0128	Jug	A2/3	G 35	5	4	21,5											4						
0131	Jug	A2	S	22	22	93,3		2										3	19				
0136	Jug	A6	G 37	3	3	17	1									1		2					T. 2/5
0139	Jug	A6	G 38	7	6	45		1										1		5			
0150	Jug	A3	Z-G?	1	1	3												1					
0152	Jug	A2	G 42	1	1	12												1					
0155	Jug	A6	Z-ST	2	2	5													1	1			
0156	Jug	A6/7	G 43	4	4	27	3											3		1			T. 2/18-19; T. 4/4
0175	Jug	A6	G 46	1	1	6	1										1						

ID KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT ID	SEKTOR / SECTOR	KVADRAT / GRID SQUARES	VRSTA KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT TYPE	BR. ULOMAKA / FRAGMENT NO.	BR. NAKON SPAJANJA / NO. AFTER REFITTING	MASA / MASS (g)	OBODI / RIMS	DNA / BASES	NOP	PP	RD	RSV	RSV / R ₂ SV	R ₂ SV	R ₂ SV/KSV	KSV	KSV/RNV	KSV/NV	RNV	NV	NV/SD	SD	PRILOZI / ILLUSTRATIONS
0177	Jug	A3	G 48	1	1	9		1												1			
0187	Jug	A3	Z-ST	2	2	7		1										2					
0188	Sjever	A32/33	S	4	4	34				1				3									T. 1/18-20; sl. 12/11, 12
0190	Jug	A1	G 49	2	2	4											2						
0191	Jug	A2/3	G 51	9	9	47										9							
0199	Jug	A8	G 53	1	1	1												1					
0219	Jug	A8	G 57	3	3	11		1									3						
0229	Jug	A3/4	G 64	10	7	104,5	3	2								7							T. 2/7, 9
0247	Jug	A2	G 63	1	1	1											1						
0254	Jug	A3	G 69	2	2	6	1									1		1					
0257	Jug	A3	Z-G?	1	1	5											1						
0271	Zapad	A37	G 65	1	1	4										1							
0274	Zapad	A35/36	G 66	1	1	4															1		
0275	Jug	A2/3	G 67	1	1	9,4										1							
0289	Jug	A1	G 71	4	4	28	1											3		1			
0305	Zapad	A37	Z-G?	1	1	17		1								1							
0310	Zapad	A37	S?	1	1	4												1					
0320	Jug	A2	Z-JM	4	4	20	1									1		3					T. 2/2
0326	Sjever	A25	Z-G?	1	1	3						1											T. 1/6; sl. 12/4
0346	Jug	A2	Z-G?	1	1	4											1						
0394	Jug	A2	G 89	1	1	2														1			

ID KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT ID	SEKTOR / SECTOR	KVADRAT / GRID SQUARES	VRSTA KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT TYPE	BR. ULOMAKA / FRAGMENT NO.	BR. NAKON SPAJANJA / NO. AFTER REFITTING	MAŠA / MASS (g)	OBODI / RIMS	DNA / BASES	NOP	PP	RD	RSV	RSV / R2SV	R2SV	R2SV/KSV	KSV	KSV/RNV	KSV/NV	RNV	NV	NV/SD	SD	PRILOGI / ILLUSTRATIONS
0395	Istok	A11	G 105	1	1	10	1									1							T. 2/6
0396	Istok	A13	S?	1	1	7											1						
0438	Istok	A16	G 102	2	2	9,9										2							
0455	Istok	A17	G 193	1	1	3											1						
0481	Jug	A1	Z-ST	1	1	5				1													
0485	Istok	A16/17	G 115	1	1	3											1						
0528	Istok	A17	G 123	1	1	3											1						
0621	Sjever	A26	Z-T	1	1	15	1						1										T. 1/16
0637	Sjever	A19	G 257	3	3	14			1	1		1											
0670	Sjever	A31/32	Z-G?	1	1	6							1										
0689	Sjever	A29/30	G 163	7	7	31,9	1		1				6										T. 1/13,17; sl. 12/10
0721	Sjever	A30	G 166	2	2	8				1				1									
0730	Sjever	A30	G 204	4	4	16	1					4											T. 1/12; sl. 12/6, 7
0758	Istok	A15	G 172	1	1	5	1										1						T. 2/15
0894	Istok 2	B1-3/4-8	S	6	6	74,2	2	2													2	4	
0902	Istok	A17	G 201	1	1	7											1						
0947	Istok 2	B1	S	7	4	22												4					
0949	Istok 2	B2/3	S	4	4	33	3													4			
0975	Istok	A17	G 218	2	1	17	1						1										T. 1/15; sl. 12/9
0983	Jug	A10/11	G 223	1	1	10	1										1						T. 2/16
1018	Istok 2	B1/2	S	3	3	9									1			2					

ID KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT ID	SEKTOR / SECTOR	KVADRAT / GRID SQUARES	VRSTA KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT TYPE	BR. ULOMAKA / FRAGMENT NO.	BR. NAKON SPAJANJA / NO. AFTER REFITTING	MASA / MASS (g)	OBODI / RIMS	DNA / BASES	NOP	PP	RD	RSV	RSV / R2SV	R2SV	R2SV/KSV	KSV	KSV/RNV	KSV/NV	RNV	NV	NV/SD	SD	PRILOZI / ILLUSTRATIONS
1019	Istok 2	B1	Z-ST	4	4	18	1								1	3							T. 2/3
1025	Sjever	A30	G 224	2	2	18										2							
1047	Istok 2	B1	S	6	5	36	1									2		3					T. 2/4
1051	Sjever	-	G 230	1	1	2,4	1												1				
1057	Istok 2	B1	G 238	7	7	20				1								6					
1058	Istok 2	B1/2	S	3	3	24			1				1							1			
1068	Istok	A14	Z-G?	2	1	21	1			1													T. 1/2
1069	Istok	A12	Z-G?	1	1	4													1				
1091	Istok	B1	Z-JM	3	3	7									1		2						
1093	Sjever	A30	G 237	1	1	12										1							
1097	Istok	A12	Z-ST?	1	1	4	1											1					T. 2/20
1104	Istok	A11	Z-JM?	1	1	14						1											T. 1/5; sl. 12/3
1119	Sjever	A30	G 241	1	1	1							1										
1130	Istok 2	B2/3	G 245	5	5	29	1	1								1	3	3	1				T. 3/1
1133	Jug	A10	S	7	7	8	1			7													
1166	Sjever	A33	Z-JM	1	1	16		1													1		
1169	Istok 2	B2	G 249	2	2	10								1		1							
1189	Istok 2	B2/3	G 253	8	8	30		2		1								3		4			
1205	Istok	A12	Z-G?	1	1	14	1			1													T. 1/1; sl. 12/1
1249	Istok 2	B4	G 266	1	1	1												1					
1262	Istok 2	B2	G 274	1	1	3														1			

ID KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT ID	SEKTOR / SECTOR	KVADRAT / GRID SQUARES	VRSTA KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT TYPE	BR. ULOMAKA / FRAGMENT NO.	BR. NAKON SPAJANJA / NO. AFTER REFITTING	MASA / MASS (g)	OBODI / RIMS	DNA / BASES	NOP	PP	RD	RSV	RSV / R2SV	R2SV	R2SV/KSV	KSV	KSV/RNV	KSV/NV	RNV	NV	NV/SD	SD	PRILOGI / ILLUSTRATIONS
1307	Istok 2	B7/8	G 287	2	2	21,4												2					T. 1/3; sl. 12/2
1320	Sjever	A19/20	S	1	1	19				1													
1323	Istok	A12	G 295	1	1	10		1		1													
1352	Istok 2	B4/5	G 296	1	1	4										1							
1354	Istok 2	B7	G 294	1	1	7														1			
1361	Svetište/ Brod	-	Z-G?	1	1	9	1				1												T. 1/4
1379	Istok 2	B2	G 302	1	1	9								1									T. 1/21
1430	Istok 2	B5	G 317	1	1	51						1											T. 1/8
1453	Istok 2	B2/3	G 326	3	1	11							1										T. 1/11
1454	Istok 2	B2	G 318	1	1	4	1							1									T. 1/14; sl. 1/8
1471	Istok	A12	Z-ST	1	1	16		1		1													
1473	Istok 2	B8	G 323	1	1	1									1								
1484	Istok 2	B7	G 325	1	1	6	1									1							T. 2/1
1485	Istok 2	B7/8	G 328	2	2	28									2								
1487	Istok 2	B1/2	Z-G?	4	1	4											1						
1488	Istok 2	B1/2	G 341	2	2	12				1				1									
1518	Istok 2	B6/7	G 330	1	1	8,1				1													
1524	Istok 2	B3/4	G 333	1	1	15										1							
1525	Istok 2	B8	G 334	1	1	12												1					T. 2/22
1534	Istok 2	B12	G 356	1	1	9								1									
1541	Istok 2	B3/4	G 339	1	1	8										1							

ID KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT ID	SEKTOR / SECTOR	KVADRAT / GRID SQUARES	VRSTA KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT TYPE	BR. ULOMAKA / FRAGMENT NO.	BR. NAKON SPAJANJA / NO. AFTER REFITTING	MASA / MASS (g)	OBODI / RIMS	DNA / BASES	NOP	PP	RD	RSV	RSV / R ₂ SV	R ₂ SV	R ₂ SV/KSV	KSV	KSV/RNV	KSV/NV	RNV	NV	NV/SD	SD	PRILOGI / ILLUSTRATIONS
1548	Isrok 2	B7	G 342	6	6	23,2	1	1	1	1					4				1				T. 3/2
1567	Isrok 2	B9	Z-G?	1	1	1,8				1													
1574	Isrok 2	B7/8	G 347	1	1	1												1					
1599	Isrok 2	B11	G 350	1	1	1														1			
1603	Isrok 2	B9	G 358	1	1	5												1					T. 2/14
1606	Svetište	-	S	5	5	66				1		4											T. 1/9-10
1615	Isrok 2	B7	G 355	3	3	6						1			2								T. 1/7; sl. 1/5
1626	Brod	-	S	1	1	4	1										1						T. 2/17
1636	Isrok 2	B7	G 359	1	1	2								1									
1695	Sakristija	-	S	12	12	117	4			1						1		4	2	4			T. 3/9,11; 4/10
1696	Zapad 2	-	S	2	1	15	1	1													1		
1701	Zapad 2	-	G 372	8	8	160	2	2								7			1				T. 2/10-11; 4/14;
sl. 12/13-14																							
1707	Zapad 2	-	S	2	2	8												1					
1712	Zapad 2	-	S	3	3	22	1																T. 2/21
1719	Sakristija	-	G 374	4	4	15																	
1726	Sakristija	-	Z-ST	1	1	3							1										
1727	Sakristija	-	S	8	8	31,5	1	1										6					
1729	Sakristija	-	G 377	4	3	48	1	1															
1735	Sakristija	-	Z-G?	1	1	4								1									
1738	Sakristija	-	G 379	4	4	14	1									4							

ID KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT ID	SEKTOR / SECTOR	KVADRAT / GRID SQUARES	VRSTA KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT TYPE	BR. ULOMAKA / FRAGMENT NO.	BR. NAKON SPAJANJA / NO. AFTER REFITTING	MASA / MASS (g)	OBODI / RIMS	DNA / BASES	NOP	PP	RD	RSV	RSV / R ₂ SV	R ₂ SV	R ₂ SV/KSV	KSV	KSV/RNV	KSV/NV	RNV	NV	NV/SD	SD	PRILOZI / ILLUSTRATIONS
1744	Sakristija	-	G 382	3	3	12		1								3							
1759	Sakristija	-	G 385	4	4	10,2										4							
1768	Sakristija	-	G 388	2	2	11		1															
1769	Sakristija	-	G 391	4	4	12										4							
1783	Sakristija	-	G 399	1	1	4								1									
1800	Sakristija	-	G 395	1	1	4,6				1													
1842	Sakristija	-	G 404	1	1	7				1													
1852	Sakristija	-	Z-G?	1	1	5						1											
1868	Sakristija	-	G 408	1	1	4	1			1													
1904	Sakristija	-	G 415	1	1	10										1							
1926	Sakristija	-	Z-G?	1	1	11						1											
UKUPNO/TOTAL				554	524	4096,2	77	39	5	28	1	11	10	26	19	100	37	134	82	59	7	5	

no je težište geometrije, odnosno centroid, čime su omogućene različite vrste vizualizacije distribucije i učestalosti keramičkog materijala prema utvrđenim kronološkim kategorijama (sl. 3).

Ukupno su nađena 554 ulomka lončarije, ukupne mase nešto više od 4 kg (tab. 1). Spojiti je bilo moguće tek manji broj ulomaka, uglavnom iz istih konteksta, te nakon spajanja ukupan broj ulomaka iznosi 524. Od 524 ulomka, njih 226 potječe iz 91 sa sigurnošću definirane zapune grobova. Dodatnih 15 ulomaka potječe iz potencijalnih grobova, odnosno nedovoljno očuvanih ili samo manjim dijelom istraženih zapuna. U 14 zapuna drugih vrsta ukopa, različitih jama ili rupa za stupove, nađeno je 25 ulomaka. Čak 215 ulomaka potječe iz 25 različitih slojeva, dok su 43 ulomka nađena tijekom različitih faza čišćenja iskopa i razvrstana u pet dodatnih konteksta (sl. 4).

Vremensko opredjeljenje ulomaka lončarije utemeljeno je na analizi tehnike izrade posuda očuvanih tipoloških značajki i prisutnih motiva i tehnika ukrašavanja te, dodatno, uz razmatranje fature i tvrdoće materijala i indikacija upotrebe lončarskog kola. Pri analizi keramičkih nalaza u obzir je uzeta stratigrafija, kao i rezultati radiokarbonske analize uzoraka iz pojedinih cjelina.²¹ Kako su pronađeni keramički ulomci uglavnom vrlo malih dimenzija i u najvećem broju bez karakterističnih oblikovnih elemenata ili karakterističnih načina i motiva ukrašavanja koji bi upućivali na precizniju dataciju, analiza velikog broja ulomaka temeljila se na usporedbi njihove fature s dobro datiranim ulomcima, odnosno dijagnostičkim ulomcima i ulomcima koji potječu iz dobro datiranih konteksta. Na taj su način determinirane određene specifičnosti tehnoloških obilježja keramičkih posuda, osobito onih iz mlađih razdoblja izrađenih uz upotrebu lončarskog

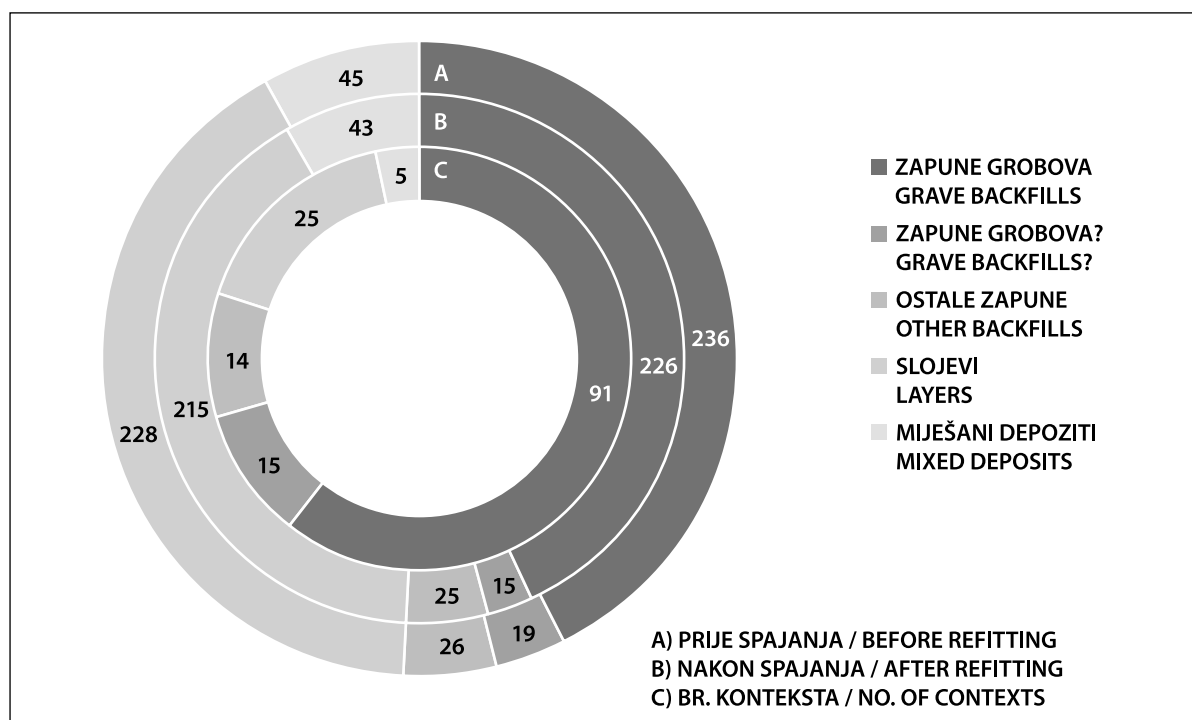
centre of gravity (a centroid) for each context was defined, enabling different types of visualisation of the distribution and frequency of ceramic material according to defined chronological categories (Fig. 3).

A total of 554 potsherds were found, with a total mass of just over 4 kg (Tab. 1). It was possible to conjoin only a small number of fragments, mainly from the same contexts, and the total number of sherds after refitting was 524. Of the 524 sherds, 226 originated from 91 confirmed grave backfills. An additional 15 sherds originated from potential graves, i.e... insufficiently preserved or only partially excavated backfills. In 14 backfills of other types of cuts, various pits or postholes, 25 sherds were found. As many as 215 sherds originate from 25 different layers, while 43 were found during different phases of dig cleaning and classified into five additional contexts (Fig. 4).

The chronological classification of the potsherds was based on an analysis of the production technology of vessels with preserved typological features, extant decoration motifs and techniques, as well as additional consideration of the fabric and hardness of the material and indications of the use of a potter's wheel. The analysis of pottery finds took into consideration the stratigraphy, as well as the results of radiocarbon analysis of samples from individual contexts.²¹ Given that the pottery fragments found were mostly very small and in most cases without characteristic form elements or characteristic decoration methods and motifs that would suggest a more precise dating, the analysis of much of the fragments focused on comparing their fabric with that of fragments dated with certainty, that is to say diagnostic fragments and fragments originating from well-established contexts. This enabled the determination of certain specific technological features of ceramic vessels, especially those from more recent periods, made with the use of a potter's wheel. In addition, the analysis took into

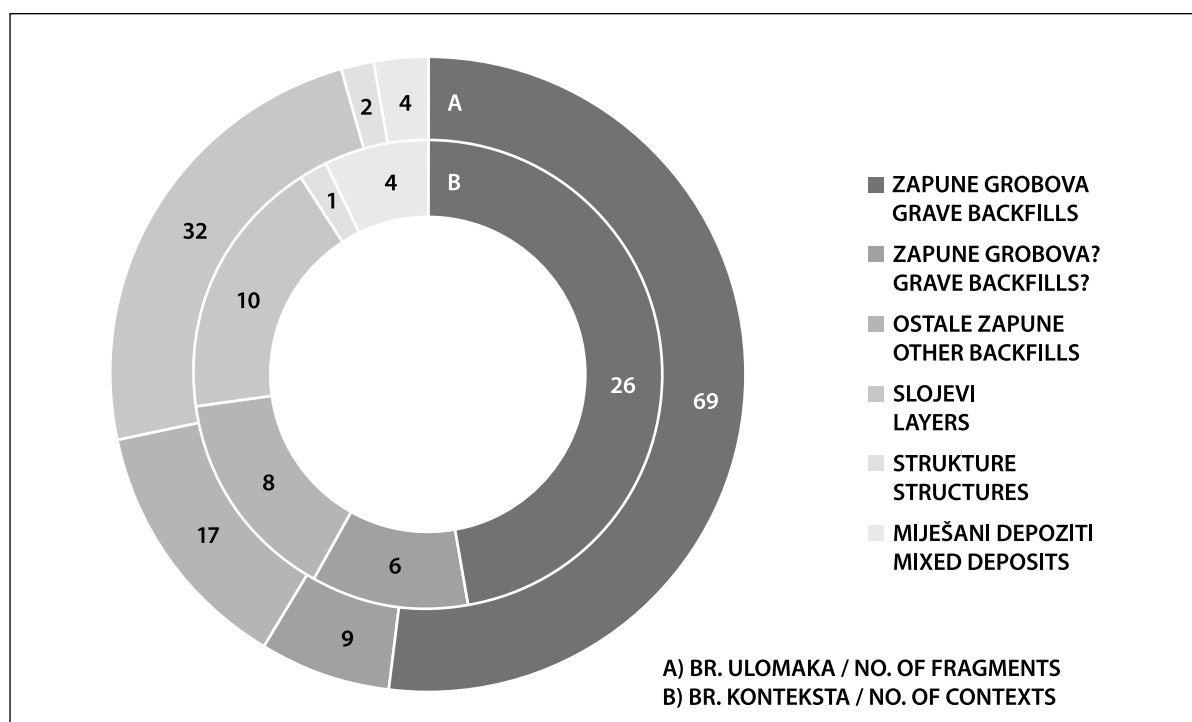
²¹ MOLNÁR 2020a; 2020b; BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021: 94, tab. 1.

²¹ MOLNÁR 2020A; 2020b; BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021: 94, Pl. 1.



SLIKA 4. Učestalost lončarije u odnosu na vrste konteksta (izradila: F. Sirovica)

FIGURE 4 Frequency of pottery relative to context types (made by F. Sirovica)



SLIKA 5. Učestalost građevinske i tehničke keramike u odnosu na vrstu konteksta (izradila: F. Sirovica)

FIGURE 5 Frequency of construction and technical ceramics relative to the context types (made by F. Sirovica)

kola. Tijekom analize, u obzir su uzete i poznate značajke keramičkog materijala iz različitih razdoblja te poznate razlike između faktura keramičkih posuda iz različitih peri-

account the known features of ceramic material from different periods and the known distinctive features of the fabrics of kitchenware from different medieval periods, which are recognisable by

TABLICA 2. *Ulomci građevinske i tehničke keramike prikupljeni tijekom arheološkog iskopavanja oko crkve u Gori. Kratice: MD = miješani depoziti, S = sloj, Z = zapuna, G = grob, ST = stup, T = temelj; RD = rimsko doba, SV/NV = srednji vijek / novi vijek; NOP = neopredijeljeno (izradile: T. Tkalc, E. Buca, F. Sirovica)*

TABLE 2 *Fragments of construction and technical ceramics collected during archaeological excavations around the church in Gora. Abbreviations: MD = mixed deposits, S = layer, Z = backfill, G = grave, ST = postholes, T = foundation; RD = Roman period, SV/NV = Middle Ages / modern era; NOP = unclassified (made by T. Tkalc, E. Buca, F. Sirovica)*

ID KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT ID	SEKTOR / SECTOR	KVADRAT / GRID SQUARE	VRSTA KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT TYPE	RAZDOBLJE / PE- RIOD	BR. ULOMAKA / FRAGMENT NO.	MASA / MASS (g)	RIMSKO DOBA / ROMAN PERIOD				OPEKA / BRICK SV/ NV	ZLIJEV/UREZ / GOUGE/INCISION	ZBUKA / MORTAR
							NOP	TUBUL / TU- BULUS	TEGULA	OPEKA / BRICK			
NC_S	Sjever	-	MD	RD	1	91		1				1	1
NC_SK	Sakristija	-	MD	RD	1	12	1						
NC_I	Istok	A14/15	MD	RD	1	68		1				1	
NC_J	Jug	A6/7	MD	SV/NV	1	27					1		
0068	Jug	A4	G 20	RD	2	9	2						1
0131	Jug	A2	S	RD-SV/NV	3	25			1		2		
0139	Jug	A6	G 38	RD-SV/NV	2	50	1				1		
0188	Sjever	A32/33	S	RD	1	8	1						
0191	Jug	A2/3	G 51	RD	1	366		1					
0346	Jug	A2	Z-G?	RD	2	17	1	1				1	2
0392	Sjever	A26	S	RD	1	31		1				1	1
0459	Sjever	A20/21	G 114	RD	2	27	1	1				1	
0516	Jug	A2	G 121	RD	2	46	2						2
0589	Jug	A2	Z-G?	RD	1	20	1						
0614	Jug	A11	G 148	RD	1	659				1			
0643	Jug	A2/3	G 159	RD	1	35		1				1	
0660	Sjever	A27	Z-T	RD	1	297			1				
0667	Sjever	A26/27	Z-T	RD	3	59		3				3	
0669	Sjever	A26	Z-T	RD	1	126		1				1	1
0686	Jug	A2	S?	RD	1	250	1						1
0689	Sjever	A29/30	G 163	RD	1	2		1					
0696	Sjever	A31/32	G 164	RD	1	81		1				1	
0709	Sjever	A26	Z-T	RD	1	54		1				1	1
0719	Sjever	A26/27	S	RD	1	529			1				1
0722	Sjever	A31	Z-T	RD	1	135	1						1
0731	Sjever	A26	Z-T	RD	3	419		2	1			2	2
0757	Sjever	A25	Z-G?	RD	2	95	2						2
0789	Sjever	A25	G 175	RD	2	187	1	1				1	
0854	Sjever	A29/30	G 204	RD	1	52	1						
0904	Sjever	A24/25	G 200	RD	2	31	1	1				1	
0947	Istok 2	B1	S	RD	1	6	1						
0949	Istok	B2/3	S	RD	1	213				1			1
0983	Jug	A10/11	G 223	RD	13	609	11	2				2	6
1000	Svetište	-	T	RD	2	384		2				2	2
1018	Istok 2	B1/2	S	RD	18	402	18						6
1044	Istok	A12-16	Z-T	RD	6	1525		4	1	1		3	6
1057	Istok 2	B1	G 238	RD	15	848	12	2	1			2	9

ID KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT ID	SEKTOR / SECTOR	KVADRAT / GRID SQUARE	VRSTA KONTEKSTA / CONTEXT TYPE	RAZDOBLJE / PE- RIOD	BR. ULOMAKA / FRAGMENT NO.	MASA / MASS (g)	RIMSKO DOBA / ROMAN PERIOD				OPEKA / BRICK SV/ NV	ZLIJEJ/UREZ / GOUGE/INCISION	ZBUKA / MORTAR
							NOP	TUBUL / TU- BULUS	TEGULA	OPEKA / BRICK			
1058	Istok 2	B1/2	S	RD	4	490	2		1	1			1
1119	Sjever	A30	G 241	RD	1	9	1						
1161	Istok	A15/16	G 247	RD	1	106		1				1	
1180	Istok	A12	G 233	RD	1	8		1				1	
1263	Istok	A13	G 280	RD	1	37		1				1	
1418	Sjever	A20	G 313	RD	1	22	1						
1626	Brod	-	S	SV/NV	1	124					1		
1820	Sakristija	-	Z-ST	RD	1	3	1						1
1842	Sakristija	-	G 404	RD	2	138		1		1		1	
1850	Sakristija	-	G 403	RD	6	167	6						4
1854	Sakristija	-	G 413	RD	1	1	1						
1868	Sakristija	-	G 408	RD	1	43	1						
1878	Sakristija	-	Z-G?	RD	1	78	1						1
1883	Sakristija	-	G 409	RD	3	39	3						3
1904	Sakristija	-	G 415	RD	3	472	2		1				1
1919	Sakristija	-	G 417	RD	2	28	2						
1926	Sakristija	-	Z-G?	RD	2	30	2						
1950	Sakristija	-	Z-G?	RD	1	4	1						
UKUPNO / TOTAL					133	9594	83	32	8	5	5	29	57

oda srednjeg vijeka koje su prepoznatljive u tvrdoći ulomaka, veličini primjesa i njihovoj sipkosti, odnosno trusnosti ili kompaktnosti ulomaka. Provedbom tog postupka tek pet ulomaka ostalo je neopredijeljeno, no zbog usitnjenosti nalaza, koji u najvećem broju ne potječu iz izvornih konteksta, te niskog udjela dijagnostičkih elementa, većinom ulomaka rubova oboda i dna posuda, znatan dio materijala pripisan je širim vremen-skim periodima. Kako je iz tog razloga ke-ramički materijal podijeljen u 14 različitih vremenskih kategorija, pri analizi obrazaca distribucije pojedine vremenske kategorije razmatrane su zajedno.

Tijekom iskopavanja prikupljena je i odre-đena količina tehničke i građevinske kerami-ke, odnosno ukupno 133 ulomka, ukupne mase nešto više od 9,5 kilograma (tab. 2). Od ukupnog broja, 69 ulomaka prikupljeno je tijekom iskopavanja grobova, a tom broju moguće je pridodati i devet ulomaka nađe-

the hardness of the fragments, the size and loose-ness of temper, and the flakiness or compactness of fragments. This procedure having been imple-mented, only five fragments remained undeter-mined; however, due to the fragmentation of the finds, which in most cases did not originate from their original contexts, as well as to a low propor-tion of diagnostic elements (mostly fragments of vessel rims and bases), a significant part of the material had to be dated to wider timespans. As the ceramic material was thus divided into 14 different chronological categories, in the analy-sis of distribution patterns certain chronological categories were considered jointly.

The technical and construction ceramics col-lected during the excavation amounted to a to-tal of 133 fragments, with a total mass of just over 9.5 kilograms (T. 2). Of these, 69 fragments were recovered during the excavation of graves, and nine more were found in the backfills of sup-posed graves. Seventeen fragments were found in the backfills of other types of cut, of which all but

nih u zapunama vjerojatnih grobova. Seda-manest je ulomaka nađeno u zapunama drugih vrsta ukopa, od kojih su sve osim jedne zapunjivale ukope za temelje ranogotičke crkve. Iz različitih slojeva potječu 32 ulomka, dok su četiri prikupljena tijekom čišćenja iskopa. Posljednji ulomak nađen je među kamenjem koje tvori polukružnu strukturu utvrđenu u svetištu ranogotičke crkve interpretiranu kao apsida romaničke crkve (sl. 5).

REZULTATI: DATACIJA I DISTRIBUCIJA LONČARIJE

Tijekom tipološko-kronološke analize lončarije prikupljeni keramički nalazi razvrstani su u različite kronološke kategorije.²² Najveći broj ulomaka lončarije opredijeljen je u mlađa arheološka razdoblja te je novom vijeku pripisan 141 ulomak, od čega je 82 bilo moguće preciznije smjestiti u rani novi vijek. Samo pet ulomaka pripada suvremenom dobu, dok dodatnih sedam nije bilo moguće preciznije odrediti u novi vijek ili suvremeno doba. U razdoblje kasnoga srednjeg ili novog vijeka opredijeljen je 171 ulomak, pri čemu je 37 ulomka preciznije datirano u prijelaz iz kasnog srednjeg u rani novi vijek. Kasnomu srednjem vijeku pouzdano je pripisano 100 ulomaka, a razvijenom njih 26, dok manje preciznoj kategoriji razvijenoga ili kasnoga srednjeg vijeka pripada 19 ulomaka. U rani srednji vijek smješteno je samo 11 ulomaka,²³ dok za 10 ulomaka nije

one were backfills of the foundations of the early Gothic church. Thirty-two fragments originate from different layers, while four were collected while cleaning the excavation trenches. The last fragment was found among the stones that form a semi-circular structure situated in the sanctuary of the early Gothic church and were interpreted as an apse of the Romanesque church (Fig. 5).

RESULTS: POTTERY DATING AND DISTRIBUTION

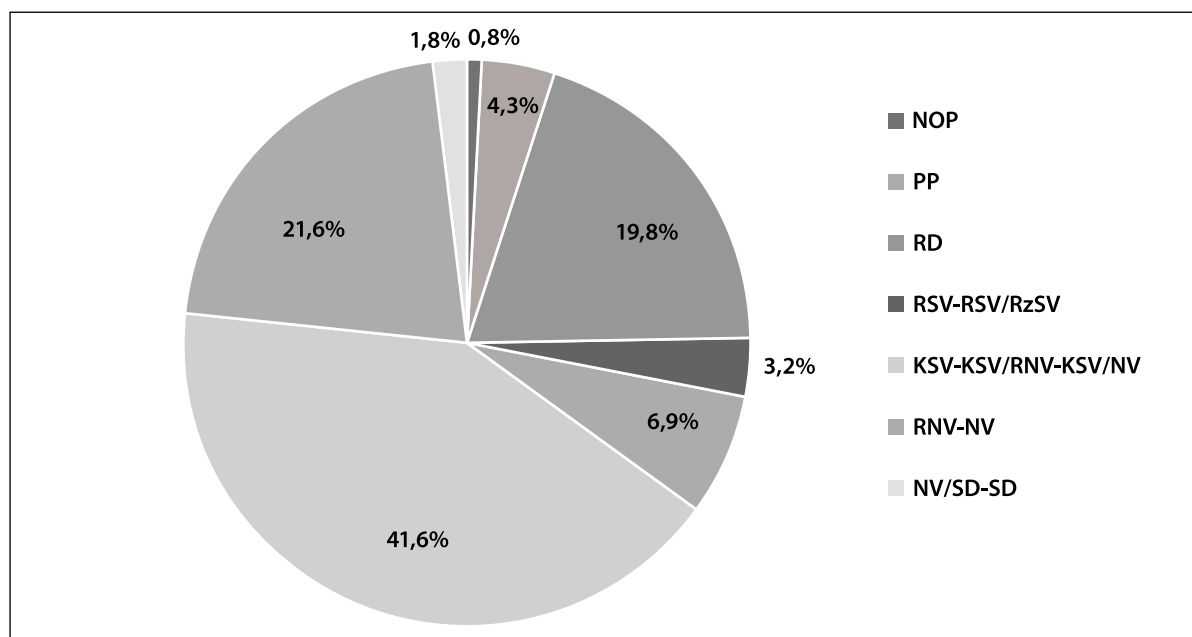
As part of the typological-chronological analysis of the pottery, the collected ceramic finds were classified into different chronological categories.²² The largest number of potsherds was dated to more recent archaeological periods; thus, 141 sherds were attributed to the modern era, of which 82 were more precisely dated to the early modern era. Only five sherds belong to the contemporary period, while an additional seven could be dated only to either the modern era or the contemporary period. One hundred and seventy-one sherds were dated to the Late Middle Ages or the modern era periods, with 37 sherds more precisely dated to the transition period from the Late Middle Ages to the early modern era. A hundred sherds were with certainty dated to the Late and 26 to the High Middle Ages, while 19 sherds were less precisely dated to either the High or Late Middle Ages periods. Only 11 sherds were dated to the Early Middle Ages,²³ while for 10 sherds it was not possible to de-

²² Na pomoći pri datiranju dvojbjenih nalaza zahvaljujemo kolegicama iz Instituta za arheologiju – za prapovijest Snježani Vrdoljak i Dariji Ložnjak Dizdar, za rimsko doba Ivani Ožanić Roguljić te za rani srednji vijek Tajani Sekelj Ivančan. Na ovom mjestu zahvaljujemo i kolegici Ivani Miletić Čakširan iz Konzervatorskog odjela u Sisku na podacima o rezultatima novijih arheoloških istraživanja na razmatranom prostoru.

²³ Dio ulomaka ranosrednjovjekovne lončarije objavljen je u okviru širih razmatranja naseljavanja Slavena na prostore današnje Hrvatske (BEKIĆ 2016), no na ovom mjestu donosi se revizija pojedinih prethodno iznesenih zaključaka.

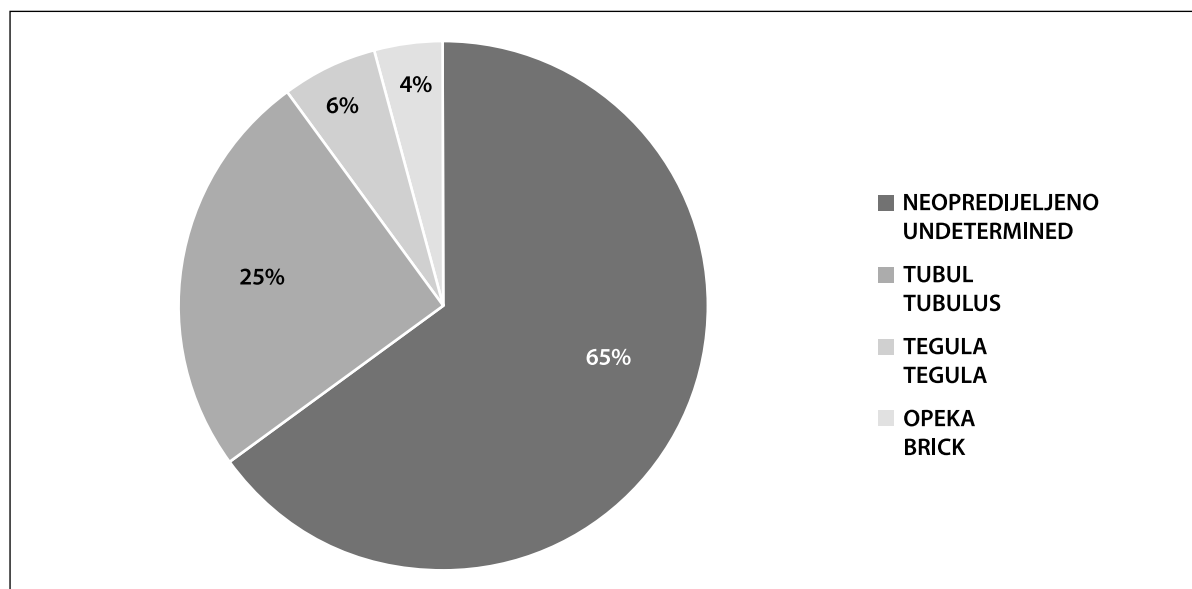
²² We would like to express our thanks to our colleagues from the Institute of Archaeology for their help in the dating of uncertain finds – for the prehistory period to Snježana Vrdoljak and Daria Ložnjak Dizdar, for the Roman period to Ivana Ožanić Roguljić and for the Early Middle Ages to Tajana Sekelj Ivančan. In addition, we would like to thank our colleague Ivana Miletić Čakširan from the Conservation Department in Sisak for the data of the on more recent archaeological investigation in the respective area.

²³ A part of the fragments of early medieval pottery was published in the framework of broader considerations of the settlement of Slavs in the territory of present-day Croatia (BEKIĆ 2016), but this paper reviews some of the previous conclusions.



SLIKA 6. Vremensko opredjeljenje keramičkog materijala. Kratice: NOP = neopredijeljeno, PP = prapovijest, RD = rimsko doba, RSV = rani srednji vijek, RzSV = razvijeni srednji vijek, KSV = kasni srednji vijek, RNV = rani novi vijek, NV = novi vijek, SD = suvremeno doba (izradila: F. Sirovica)

FIGURE 6 Chronological classification of the ceramic material. Abbreviations: NOP = unclassified, PP = Prehistoric period, RD = Roman period, RSV = Early Middle Ages, RzSV = High Middle Ages, KSV = Late Middle Ages, RNV = early modern era, NV = modern era, SD = contemporary period (made by F. Sirovica)

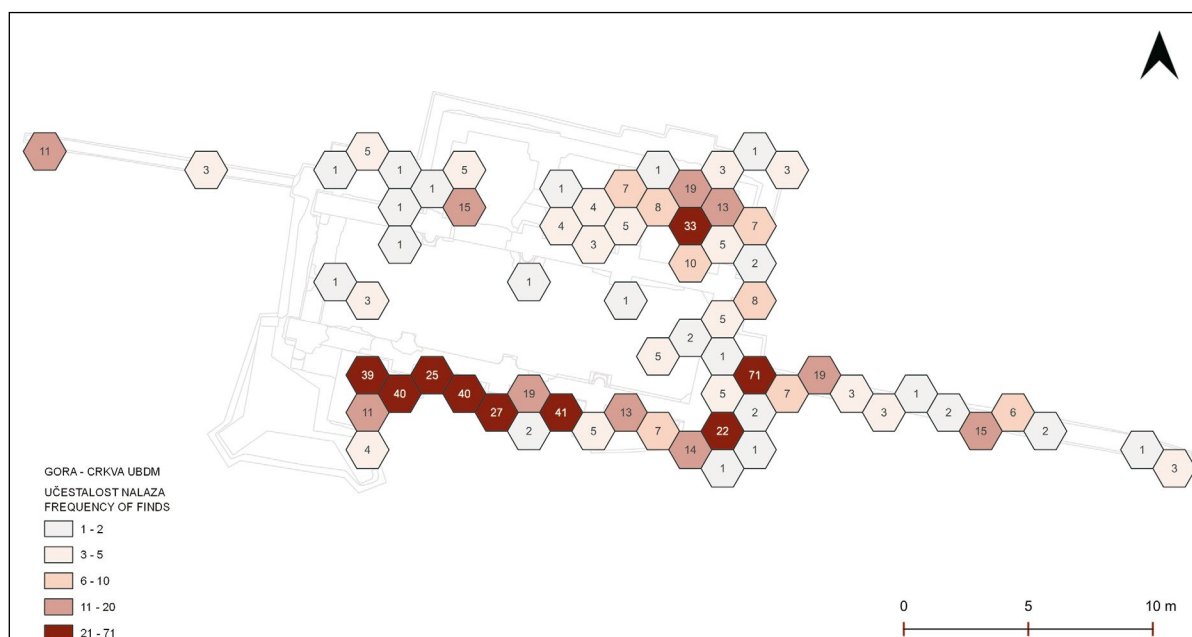


SLIKA 7. Tipološka podjela ulomaka rimskodobne građevinske i tehničke lončarije (izradila: F. Sirovica)

FIGURE 7 Typological division of fragments of Roman-period construction and technical ceramics (made by F. Sirovica)

bilo moguće preciznije odrediti pripadaju li ranomu ili razvijenomu srednjem vijeku. Među lončarijom je izdvojeno i 28 ulomaka prapovijesnih keramičkih posuda te samo jedan ulomak rimskodobne lončarije. Ipak, rimsko je doba u većoj mjeri zastupljeno

termine more precisely whether they belonged to the Early or High Middle Ages. Among the pottery were also 28 sherds of prehistoric ceramic vessels, and a single sherd of Roman-period pottery. However, the Roman period is extensively represented by fragments of



SLIKA 8. Prikaz učestalosti keramičkog materijala u heksagonalnoj mreži dimenzija 2 x 2 m (izradila: F. Sirovica)
 FIGURE 8 Display of the frequency of ceramic material in a 2 x 2 m hexagonal mesh (made by F. Sirovica)

ulomcima tehničke i građevinske keramike kojih je ukupno prikupljeno 128 (sl. 6). Kako je riječ o sustavno prikupljanim, specifičnim nalazima, odnosno velikom broju ulomaka tubula i tegula, taj je materijal moguće razmatrati zajedno s ulomcima lončarije (sl. 7). S druge strane, građevinska keramika iz kasnijih razdoblja nije sustavno prikupljana te je kasnomu srednjem ili novomu vijeku pripisano tek pet manjih ulomaka. Iako taj materijal ne može biti detaljnije razmatran, moguće je izdvojiti da tri ulomaka, ukupne mase 170 g i pronađena južno uz ranogotičku crkvu, vjerojatno pripadaju dijelovima iste opeke s prozirnom glazurom.

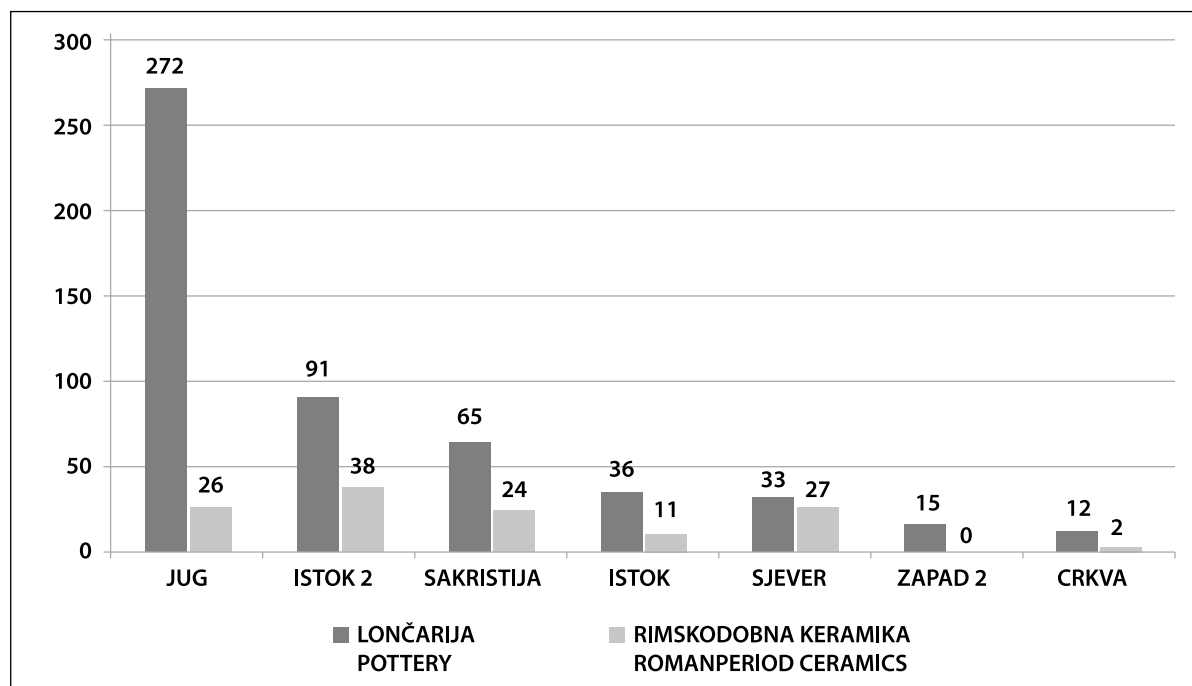
U skladu s definiranim vremenskim opredjeljenjem prikupljenoga keramičkog materijala, provedena je analiza obrazaca njihove pojave, učestalosti i distribucije na nalazištu. Iako podatke utvrđene unutar crkve, na području zahvaćenom prvom fazom arheoloških istraživanja, nije moguće smisleno uspoređivati,²⁴ moguće je istaknuti da dis-

technical and construction ceramics, of which 128 were collected in total (Fig. 6). Given that these specific finds (a large number of tubules and tegulae fragments) were collected systematically, it is possible to analyse the material together with the potsherds (Fig. 7). On the other hand, building ceramics from later periods were not collected systematically, and only five smaller fragments were attributed to the Late Middle Ages or the modern era. Although this material cannot be analysed in more detail, it is possible to isolate three fragments (with a total mass of 170 g) found south of the early Gothic church as probably belonging to the same brick with a transparent glaze.

In accordance with the defined chronological classification of the collected ceramic material, an analysis of the patterns of their occurrence, frequency and distribution at the site was carried out. Although it is not possible to meaningfully compare the data established within the church in the area covered by the first phase of archaeological excavations,²⁴ it should

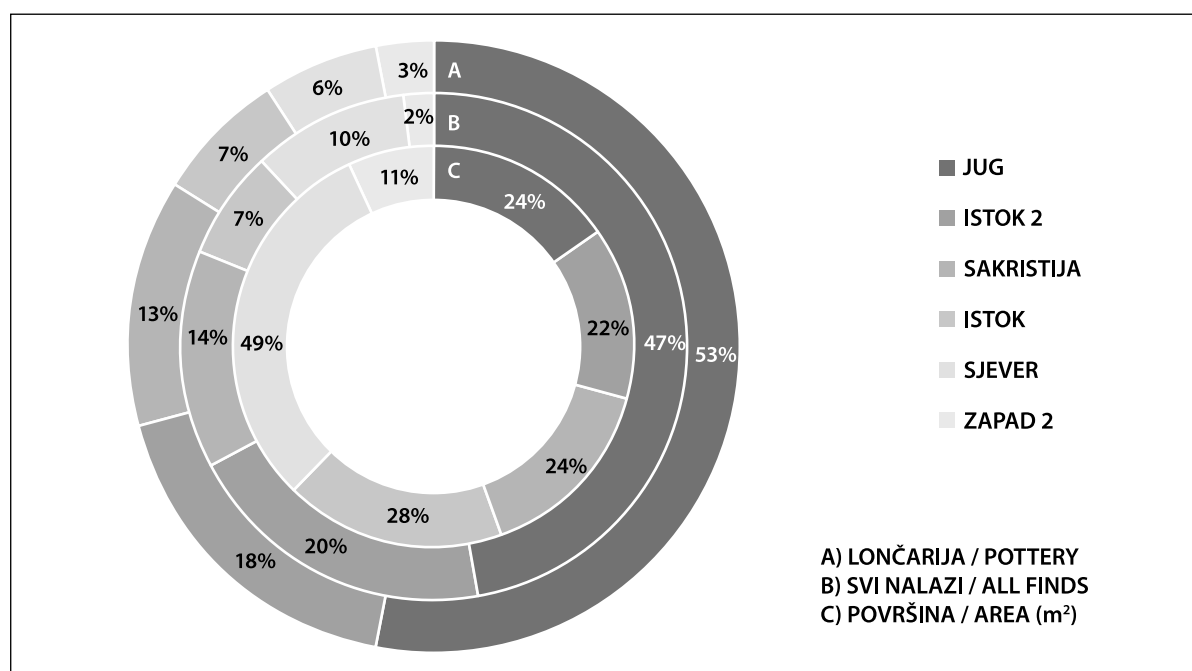
²⁴ Ipak, podatci za sektore istražene tijekom prve faze arheoloških radova uključeni su u ovaj rad kako bi prikaz obuhvatio cijeli korpus keramičkih nalaza prikupljenih tijekom druge faze arheoloških iskopavanja.

²⁴ Nevertheless, the data for the sections investigated during the first phase of archaeological works are included in this paper in order to cover the entire body of ceramic finds collected during the second phase of archaeological excavations.



SLIKA 9. Broj ulomaka lončarije te rimskodobne građevinske i tehničke keramike u odnosu na podjelu iskopa na sektore (izradila: F. Sirovica)

FIGURE 9 Number of potsherds and Roman-period construction and technical ceramics in relation to excavation sections (made by F. Sirovica)



SLIKA 10. Učestalost nalaza u odnosu na podjelu iskopa na sektore i njihovu površinu obuhvaćenu drugom fazom arheoloških iskopavanja (izradila: F. Sirovica)

FIGURE 10 Frequency of finds according to excavation sections and their surface areas covered by the second phase of the campaign (made by F. Sirovica)

tribucija svih nalaza iz ostalih sektora pokazuje određeni pad učestalosti prema rubnim područjima istraživanog prostora koji može

be pointed out that the distribution frequency of all finds from other sections drops towards the peripheral zones of the excavated area, pos-

upućivati na opseg nalazišta (sl. 8). Od ukupnog broja ulomaka lončarije, njih čak 52 % nađeno je u sektoru Jug, a razlike u učestalosti tek će se neznatno promijeniti kad se razmotre zajedno s nalazima rimskodobne tehničke i građevinske keramike (sl. 9). U tom slučaju, broj nalaza iz sektora Jug 2,3 puta je veći nego u sektoru Istok 2, te skoro 3,4 veći nego u sektoru Sakristija, dok čak pet puta nadmašuje broj nalaza iz sektora Sjever, a 6,3 puta broj nalaza iz sektora Istok. Ako se ti omjeri razmotre u odnosu na opseg iskopa u drugoj fazi radova, moguće je izdvojiti da sektor Jug, nakon oduzimanja prije početka iskopavanja strojno uklonjenog arheološkog zapisa na površini od 9,22 m², zauzima otprilike istu površinu kao i sektori Sakristija, Istok i Istok 2, no dva puta manju nego sektor Sjever (sl. 10). Ipak, bitno je istaknuti da je dubina iskopa na sjevernom dijelu nalazišta, u sektorima Sjever i Zapad 2, znatno niža nego na ostalom dijelu nalazišta.

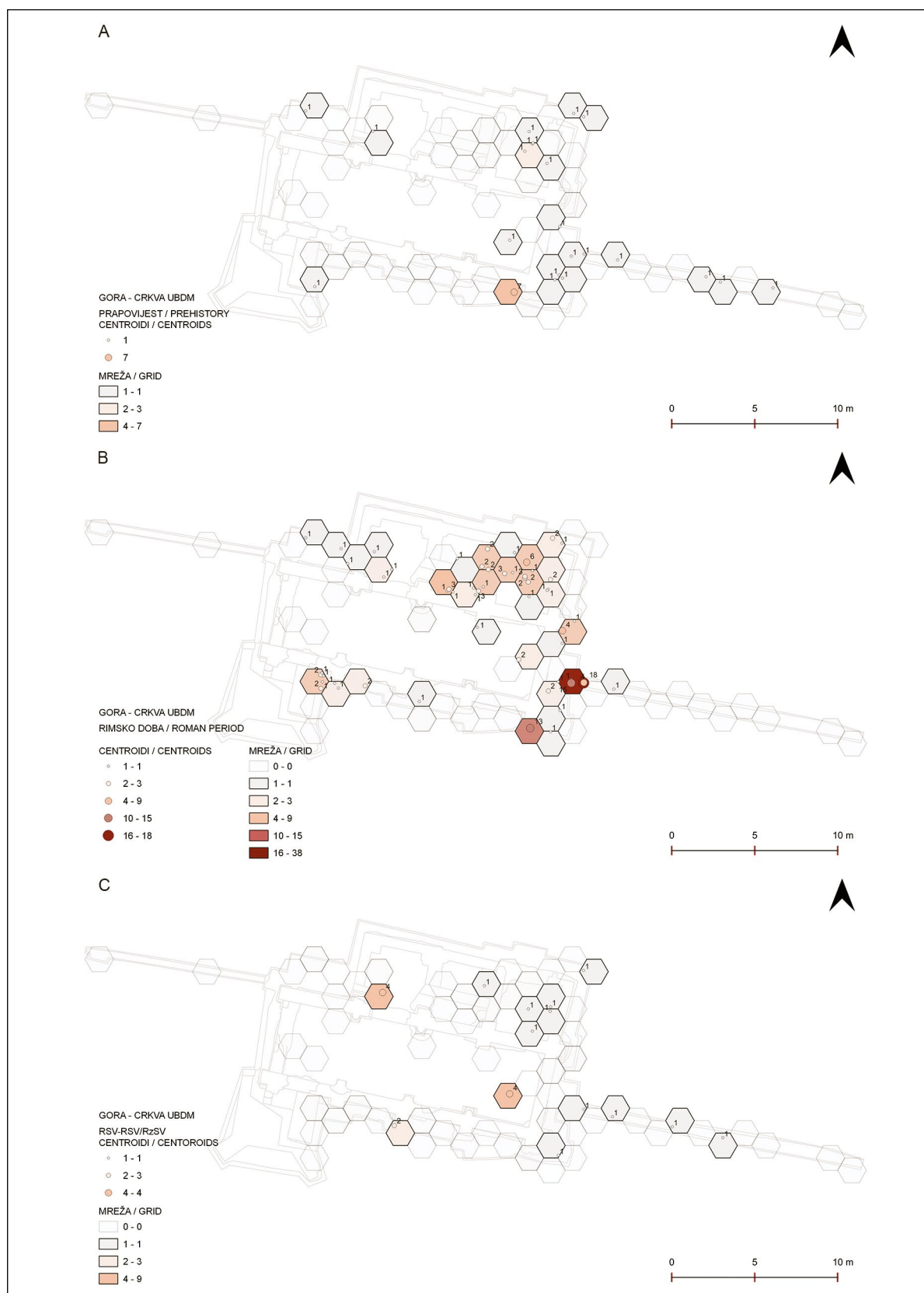
Ako se distribucija sagleda u odnosu na utvrđene vremenske kategorije, postaje razvidno da je materijal od kasnog srednjeg vijeka zastupljen na cijelom području istraživanja, dok keramički nalazi iz prethodnih razdoblja nedostaju u nekoliko sektora: u sektoru Brod, koji je u najvećoj mjeri vjerojatno prekopan tijekom izgradnje velike kripe pri baroknoj obnovi crkve; sektoru Zapad, koji je podvrgnut arheološkim istraživanjima tijekom prve faze radova; i sektoru Zapad 2, s plitko očuvanim depozitima vjerojatno na rubnom dijelu nalazišta.

Stoga je moguće istaknuti da je manji skup prapovijesnih nalaza prikupljen tijekom iskopavanja u svim ostalim sektorima (sl. 11/A), no u većini konteksta s pojedinačnim primjercima te u samo jednom kontekstu u vidu većeg broja ulomaka. Riječ je o vrlo usitnjenim i mekim ulomcima keramičkih posuda grublje fature. Boje površine stijenki variraju od oker-crvene i crveno-smeđe do crne boje, dok su presjeci uglavnom tamnijih tonova. Na osnovi fature te oblika

sibily suggesting the site's size (Fig. 8). Of the total number of potsherds, as many as 52% were found in Section South; the percentages will only slightly change when they are considered together with the finds of Roman-period technical and construction ceramics (Fig. 9). In this case, the number of finds from Section South is 2.3 times higher than in Section East 2, and almost 3.4 times higher than in Section Sacristy, while five times higher than the number of finds from Section North and 6.3 times higher than the number of finds from Section East. If these ratios are considered in relation to the scope of the second excavation phase, it follows that Section South (after subtracting the archaeological record over a surface of 9.22 m² that was mechanically removed before the start of the excavations), occupies approximately the same area as the Sections Sacristy, East and East 2, but is twice as small as Section North (Fig. 10). However, it is important to point out that the excavations in the northern part of the site, in Sections North and West 2, were significantly less deep than in the rest of the site.

The distribution in relation to the established chronological categories suggests that material from the Late Middle Ages is represented over the entire research area, while pottery finds from previous periods are missing in several sections: Section Nave, which was probably most extensively excavated in the course of the construction of the large crypt during the Baroque renovation of the church; Section West, in which archaeological excavations were conducted during the first phase of the campaign; and Section West 2, with shallowly preserved deposits, probably on the peripheral parts of the site.

In excavations in all other sections a smaller prehistoric assemblage was recovered (Fig. 11/A), but in most contexts only individual sherds were found, and only a single context rendered a larger number of fragments. The fragments are extremely crushed and are soft sherds of coarse ware. The wall surface colours



SLIKA 11. Prikaz učestalosti keramičkog materijala u heksagonalnoj mreži dimenzija 2 x 2 m: A) prapovijest, B) rimsko doba, C) rani (RSV) i rani/razvijeni srednji vijek (RSV/RzSV) (izradila: F. Sirovica)

FIGURE 11 Frequency of ceramic material shown in a hexagonal 2 x 2 m mesh: A) Prehistory, B) Roman period, C) Early (RSV) and Early/High Middle Ages (RSV/RzSV) (made by F. Sirovica)

rijetko očuvanih izvučenih rubova (sl. 12/1; T. 1/1, 2), kao i jednog ulomka s ukrasom valovnice (sl. 12/2; T. 1/3), opredijeljeni su u kasnu fazu kasnoga brončanog doba.²⁵

Iz skupa nalaza izdvojen je tek jedan rub posude sa sigurnošću opredijeljen u rimsko doba (T. 1/4). Nađen je u loše očuvanom ostatku neke zapune utvrđene tijekom čišćenja unutrašnjosti crkve istražene tijekom prve faze radova. Ipak, rimsko je doba u većem broju zastupljeno s ulomcima tehničke i građevinske keramike. Iako dio ovih nalaza nije bilo moguće funkcionalno odrediti, mnogi ponajprije pripadaju većim ili manjim ulomcima tubula (sl. 13), a zatim u nešto manjem broju i dijelovima tegula i opeka. Na 57 ulomaka tubula i tegula zamićeni su ostatci vezivne žbuke, dok je na 29 od 32 ulomka tubula prisutno žlijebljenje, odnosno urezivanje. Rimskodobni je materijal većinom nalažen blizu zidova gotičke crkve (sl. 11/B) te se javlja u svim vrstama stratigrafskih jedinica, a posebno često u zapunama grobova, najčešće u pojedinačnim primjercima. Ipak, primjetna je njihova izrazitija pojava u zapunama iznimno dubokih ukopa za temelje istočnog i sjevernog zida ranogotičke crkve iz kojih je, od ukupno 17 nalaza (16 rimskodobnih i jedan ulomak lončarije razvijenog srednjeg vijeka), izdvojeno čak 12 tubula.

Ulomci ranosrednjovjekovne lončarije najčešće se javljaju u pojedinačnim primjercima (sl. 11/C). Većinom su nađeni u zapunama grobova, nerijetko iz prve faze ukopavanja, ili nedovoljno očuvanim zapunama, znatno oštećenim kasnijim ukopavanjima. Većina ulomaka dijelovi su tijela i nešto rjeđe rubova lonaca. Faktura im je grublja, s primjesama krupnijih zrnaca kamenčića koja nerijetko nedostaju na površini stijenki. Pojedini ulomci, poput primjerka ukrašenog

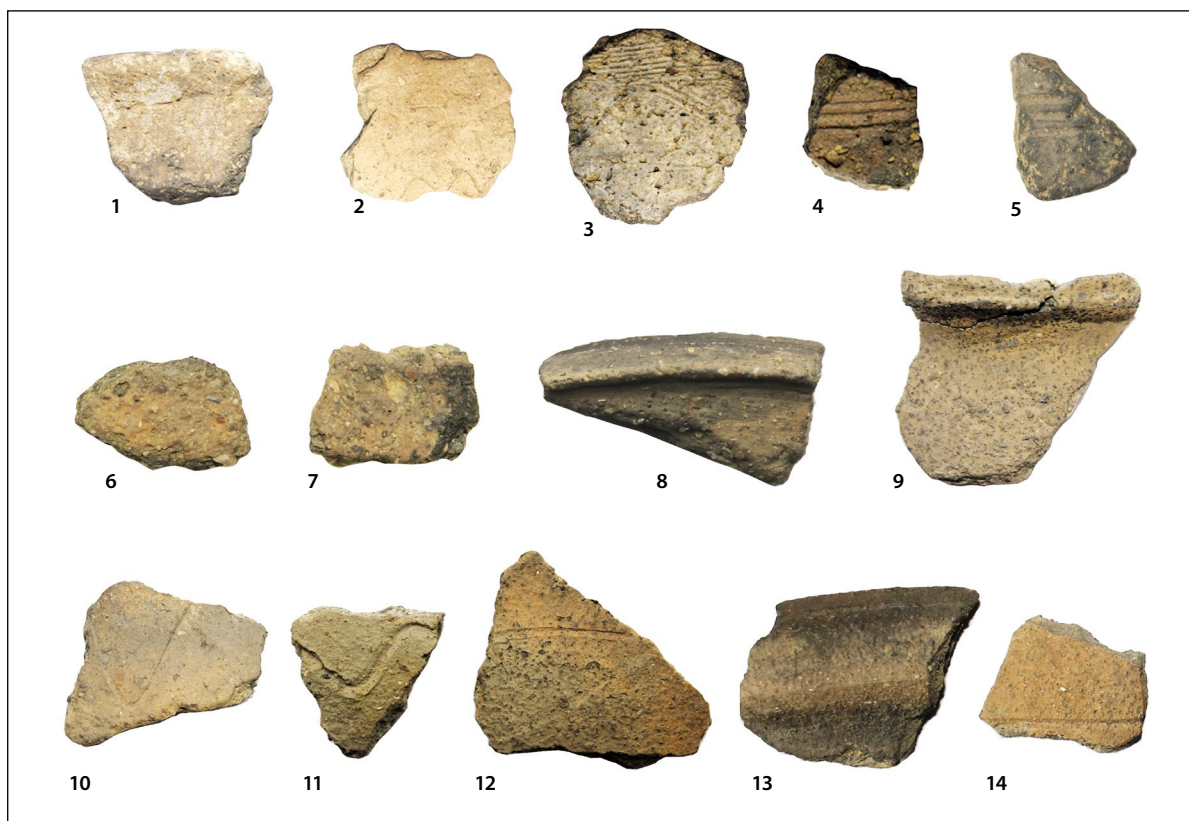
vary from ochre-red and red-brown to black, while the cross-sections are mostly darker. On the basis of the fabric and form of the rarely preserved everted rims (Fig. 12/1; Pl. 1/1, 2), as well as a single fragment with wavy-line decoration (Fig. 12/2; Pl. 1/3), the sherds were dated to the late phase of the Late Bronze Age.²⁵

Only a single vessel rim from the assemblage could with certainty be dated to the Roman period (Pl. 1/4). It was found in the poorly preserved remains of a backfill established during the cleaning of the church's interior, excavated in the first phase of the campaign. However, the Roman period is represented to a much greater extent by fragments of technical and construction ceramics. Although the function of a part of the finds could not be determined, many primarily belong to larger or smaller fragments of tubuli (Fig. 13), followed by a slightly smaller share of tegulae and brick parts. On 57 tubulus and tegula fragments, the remains of connective mortar were observed, while 29 of 32 tubulus fragments had gouges or incisions. The Roman-period material was mostly unearthed near the walls of the Gothic church (Fig. 11/B) and occurred in all stratigraphic unit types, particularly in grave backfills, mostly as individual finds. However, it was noticeable that they appeared more frequently in the backfills of the extremely deep cuts for the foundations of the eastern and northern walls of the early Gothic church, where out of 17 finds (16 Roman-period fragments, and one potsherd from the High Middle Ages), as many as 12 tubuli were identified.

Early medieval potsherds usually occurred as individual finds (Fig. 11/C). Most of them were recovered in grave backfills, often from the first burial phase, or in insufficiently preserved backfills, significantly disturbed by later burials. Most fragments are parts of vessel bodies and somewhat less often of pot rims.

²⁵ Upravo ulomak ukrašen valovnicom (sl. 12/2; T. 1/3), kao i jedan od izvučenih rubova lonca (sl. 12/1; T. 1/1), prethodno su opredijeljeni u rani srednji vijek (BEKIĆ 2016: 285, T. 72: 2, 6).

²⁵ One fragment decorated with a wavy line (Fig. 12/2; Pl. 1/3) and another of everted rims of a pot (Fig. 12/1; Pl. 1/1) had previously been dated to the Early Middle Ages (BEKIĆ 2016: 285, Pl. 72: 2, 6).



SLIKA 12. Pojedini ulomci lončarije s očuvanim tipološkim i/ili tehnološkim značajkama: kasno brončano doba: 1 – 2, rani srednji vijek: 3 – 5, rani/razvijeni srednji vijek: 6 – 7, razvijeni srednji vijek: 8 – 12, kasni srednji vijek: 13 – 14 (nije u mjerilu; izradila: T. Tkalčec)

FIGURE 12 Individual potsherds with preserved typological and/or technological features: Late Bronze Age: 1–2, Early Middle Ages: 3–5, Early/High Middle Ages: 6–7, High Middle Ages: 8–12, Late Middle Ages: 13–14 (not to scale; made by T. Tkalčec)

česljastim predmetom vrlo tankih zubaca (sl. 12/3; T. 1/5), možda upućuju i na prisutnost organskih primjesa koje su pri pečenju keramike izgorjele i ostavile rupičasta oštećenja na površini stijenki. Rupičasta ili porozna keramika karakteristična je za najranija razdoblja doseljenja Slavena, odnosno 6. i 7. stoljeće,²⁶ a pojavljuje se još i u 8. stoljeću,²⁷ te je rasprostranjena na više nalazišta grupiranih na širem prostoru uz Dravu i Muru pa do Save.²⁸ S obzirom na fakturu, ali i ukras finim česljastim predmetom, ulomci iz Gore mogu se datirati u drugu polovinu 7. i u 8. stoljeće. Na ostalim ulomcima ukrašenim česljastim predmetom nešto grubljih zubaca

Their structure is coarse, tempered with larger grains of stone, often missing on the surface of the walls. Some fragments, such as a piece decorated with a comb-shaped object with very thin teeth (Fig. 12/3; Pl. 1/5), possibly indicate the presence of organic temper that was burnt during the pottery firing process, leaving cavities on the surface of the walls. Vesicular or porous pottery is characteristic of the earliest periods of Slavic settlement (6th and 7th centuries),²⁶ and still occurred as late as in the 8th century.²⁷ It is distributed across several sites grouped over a wider area along the rivers Drava and Mura, and as far as the Sava.²⁸ Based on the of the fabric, but also the decora-

²⁶ GUŠTIN, PAVLOVIČ 2009.

²⁷ BEKIĆ 2016: 101.

²⁸ BEKIĆ 2016: 102, 104, karta 3.

²⁶ GUŠTIN, PAVLOVIČ 2009.

²⁷ BEKIĆ 2016: 101.

²⁸ BEKIĆ 2016: 102, 104, Map 3.



SLIKA 13. *Ulomci tubula nađeni tijekom arheološkog iskopavanja oko crkve u Gori (snimila: T. Tkalčec)*
FIGURE 13 *Tubule fragments recovered in the course of archaeological excavations around the church in Gora (photo by T. Tkalčec)*

(sl. 12/4, 5; T. 1/6, 7) motiv nije prepoznatljiv, no neovisno o tome je li riječ o češljastoj valovnici ili vodoravnim linijama, oba motiva, faktura i tehnika ukrašavanja pripadaju repertoaru 8. stoljeća.

Dio ulomaka zasigurno pripada kasnijim fazama ranoga srednjeg vijeka, odnosno 10. i 11. stoljeću. Takvi ulomci nađeni su i u oskudno očuvanim ostatcima sloja koji je utvrđen ispod jednog reda kamenja smještenog zapadno uz polukružnu strukturu interpretiranu kao apsida romaničke crkve. Kako je to kamenje vjerojatno sastavni dio polukružne strukture, moguće je zaključiti da sloj ispod njega predstavlja ostatke izvornoga ranosrednjovjekovnog depozita. Upravo ulomci iz ovog sloja, grube fature, srednje krupnih zrnaca kamenčića te oker površinom stijenki i presjeka (T. 1/9,10), prethodno su datirani u razdoblje 7. i 8.

tions applied with a fine comb-shaped object, the fragments from Gora can be dated to the second half of the 7th and to the 8th century. On other fragments decorated with a comb-shaped object with somewhat more coarse teeth (Fig. 12/4, 5; Pl. 1/6, 7) the motif is not recognisable, but both motifs – the combed undulation and the horizontal line – as well as the fabric and the decoration technique belong to the 8th century repertoire.

A part of the fragments certainly belongs to the later phases of the Early Middle Ages (10th and 11th centuries). Such fragments were also found in the poorly preserved remains of a layer identified under a row of stones located to the west of a semicircular structure interpreted as an apse of the Romanesque church. Since the stones are probably an integral part of the semicircular structure, it can be concluded that the layer below it represents the remains of the

stoljeća,²⁹ no njihove značajke ipak upućuju na kasnija stoljeća ranoga srednjeg vijeka. Naime, keramika iz ovog perioda je tvrđa, i dalje su prisutne primjese zrnaca kamenčića, no rijetko se javlja rupičasta površina, a na unutrašnjim stijenkama pojedinih ulomaka zamjećuje se okomito zaglađivanje rukom. Ramena i tijela posuda ukrašena su jednostavnim nizovima linija (T. 1/8) ili jednostrukim valovnicama.

Pojedine ulomke tijela lonaca teško je opredijeliti u razdoblje ranoga ili razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka (sl. 12/6, 7), jer se i u razvijenome srednjem vijeku javljaju lonci prilično grube fakture s dosta primjesa zrnaca kamenčića. To je vidljivo na ulomku ruba lonca složenije profilacije koji svakako pripada razvijenomu srednjem vijeku (sl. 12/8; T. 1/14). Stoga su pojedini ulomci lonaca jednostavno odrezanih rubova, ali već kompaktnije strukture, ili pak tijela vrlo grube fakture i ukrašena jednostrukim valovnicama (T. 1/9, 10, 12, 13), opredijeljeni u šire vremensko razdoblje od 10. do početka 13. stoljeća. U taj period, vjerojatno kraj 11. ili 12. stoljeće, može se datirati ulomak lonca grublje fakture, ukrašen nizovima otisaka izvedenih kotačićem (T. 1/11). Ukrašavanje kotačićem, odnosno nizovima kotačića javlja se već u ranome srednjem vijeku, krajem 9. i u 10. stoljeću,³⁰ a izrazito je karakteristično za razvijeni srednji vijek, odnosno 12. i početak 13. stoljeća, te će se intenzivno upotrebljavati do 14. stoljeća.³¹

Ulomci lončarije preciznije datirani u razdoblje razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka, odnosno u 12. i prvu polovinu 13. stoljeća, u najvećoj se mjeri javljaju u sektoru Sjever (sl. 14/A). Većinom potječu iz zapuna grobnih ukopa, a u jednom slučaju iz zapune ukopa za temelj jednog od sjevernih kontrafora ranogotičke crkve koja potječe iz ovog vre-

original early medieval deposit. Fragments from this layer have coarse fabric, medium-sized stone grains and ochre wall and cross-section surfaces (Pl. 1/9, 10) and had previously been dated to the period of the 7th and 8th centuries.²⁹ However, their features point to the later centuries of the Early Middle Ages. Namely, the pottery from this period is harder and there are still temper of small stone grains, but the surface is rarely vesicular (with cavities), while the inner walls of individual fragments were vertically hand-smoothed. The shoulders and bodies of the vessels are decorated with simple line series (Pl. 1/8) or single wavy lines.

Some pot body fragments are difficult to date to the Early or High Middle Ages (Fig. 12/6, 7) specifically because even in the High Middle Ages pots with a rather coarse fabric and a lot of small stone grain temper still appear. This is evident on a fragment of a pot rim with a more complex profile, dated with certainty to the High Middle Ages (Fig. 12/8; Pl. 1/14). This is why individual potsherds with simply cut rims but a more compact structure, or bodies with a very coarse fabric but decorated with single wavy lines (Pl. 1/9, 10, 12, 13), have been dated to a wider timespan: from the 10th to early 13th century. Also dated to this period, probably the end of the 11th or the 12th century, is a potsherd with coarse fabric and decorated with series of imprints made by a small row of wheel imprints (Pl. 1/11). Decoration or with a rows of wheel imprints, already started in the Early Middle Ages, at the end of the 9th and in the 10th century.³⁰ It was particularly characteristic during the High Middle Ages (12th and early 13th century), and was intensively used until the 14th century.³¹

Potsherds dated to the period of the High Middle Ages, more precisely to the 12th and the first half of the 13th century, occurred mostly in Section North (Fig. 14/A). The ma-

²⁹ BEKIĆ 2016: 47-48, 285, T. 72/7.

³⁰ SEKELJ IVANČAN, TKALČEC 2008: 118, 127, 128, kat. br. 29-31, 35, 38.

³¹ SEKELJ IVANČAN 2010: 126, 127.

²⁹ BEKIĆ 2016: 47-48, 285, Pl. 72/7.

³⁰ SEKELJ IVANČAN, TKALČEC 2008: 118, 127, 128, Cat. No. 29-31, 35, 38.

³¹ SEKELJ IVANČAN 2010: 126, 127.

mena. Kako je ponovno riječ o loše očuvanoj i usitnjenoj lončariji, dio ulomaka sa značajkama ovog razdoblja može pripadati i vremenu kasnoga srednjeg vijeka, a takvi su ulomci česti u sektoru Istok 2, ponovno većinom u zapunama grobova. U razdoblje razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka sa sigurnošću su opredijeljeni ulomci lonaca koji fakturom s primjesama zrnaca kamenčića podsjećaju na ranosrednjovjekovne tradicije, ali već složenije profilacije rubova upućuju na kasnije razdoblje (sl. 12/8; T. 1/14). Lončarija sadrži krupnija zrnca kamenčića, kompaktnija je i zrna ne ispadaju, a karakterizira je i pojava premazivanja površine stijenke žitkom glinom (sl. 12/9–12). Ulomci mogu biti ukrašeni motivom jednostruke valovnice visokih (sl. 12/10; T. 1/12), ali i niskih amplituda (sl. 12/9, 11; T. 1/15, 18), kao i nizovima jednostrukih valovnica (T. 1/19), nizovima valovnica koje se isprepleću (sl. 12/12; T. 1/20) ili jednostavnim vodoravnim linijama (najvjerojatnije nizovima vodoravnih linija) te rjeđe kosim zarezima (T. 1/21). Jednostruke valovnice ili nizovi valovnica koje se isprepliću odlika su razvijenoga srednjeg vijeka te se, osobito potonji motiv, uglavnom ne javljaju ni prije ni poslije tog razdoblja. Kosi zarezi na ramenu posuda na nekim se nalazištima javljaju već u 11. stoljeću, no uobičajeni su u 12. stoljeću. Na lokalitetu Šepkovčica u Turopolju datirani su u prvu polovinu 11. stoljeća,³² dok na nalazištu Lendava-Gornje njive 2 u Sloveniji ovako ukrašeni lonci potječu iz objekata radiokarbonski datiranih u drugu polovinu 11. i u 12. stoljeće.³³ Na više lokaliteta oko Torčeca u koprivničkoj Podravini ukrašavanje kosim zarezima je učestalo u 12. stoljeću, u fazi Torčec IV.b, iako je sporadično zabilježeno i tijekom prethodne faze IV.a.³⁴ Rubovi lonaca iz Gore koso su odrezani, po-

majority were recovered from grave backfills, and one fragment from a backfill of a foundation for one of the northern buttresses of the early Gothic church that dates back to this period. Since, again, the pottery is poorly preserved and fragmented, some of the sherds with characteristics of this period might be dated to the Late Middle Ages. Such fragments are common in Section East 2, again mostly in grave backfills. Potsherds whose fabric with small stone grain temper is reminiscent of early medieval traditions has more complex rim profiles which suggest a later period can with certainty be dated to the High Middle Ages (Fig. 12/8; Pl. 1/14). The ware contains larger grains of small stones, it is more compact and the grains do not fall out, and it is also characterised by wall-surface coating of liquid clay (Fig. 12/9–12). The sherds are sometimes decorated with a single wavy-line motif, either with high (Fig. 12/10 1; Pl. 1/12) or low amplitudes (Fig. 12/9, 11; Pl. 1/15, 18), as well as with series of single wavy lines (Pl. 1/19), series of interlacing wavy lines (Fig. 12/12; Pl. 1/20) or simple horizontal lines (most likely series of horizontal lines), and less frequently with slanted incisions (Pl. 1/21). Single wavy lines or series of interlacing wavy lines are characteristic of the High Middle Ages; generally, they usually do not occur before or after that period (especially the latter motif). Slanted incisions on vessel shoulders in some sites occur as early as in the 11th century, but are common in the 12th century. At the Šepkovčica site in Turopolje they were dated to the first half of the 11th century,³² while at the Lendava – Gornje Njive 2 site in Slovenia pots with such decorations originate from structures radiocarbon-dated to the second half of the 11th and to the 12th century.³³ In several localities around Torčec in the Koprivnica Podravina region, slanted incisions were a common decorative motif in the 12th century, during the Torčec IVb phase, although they were sporadically re-

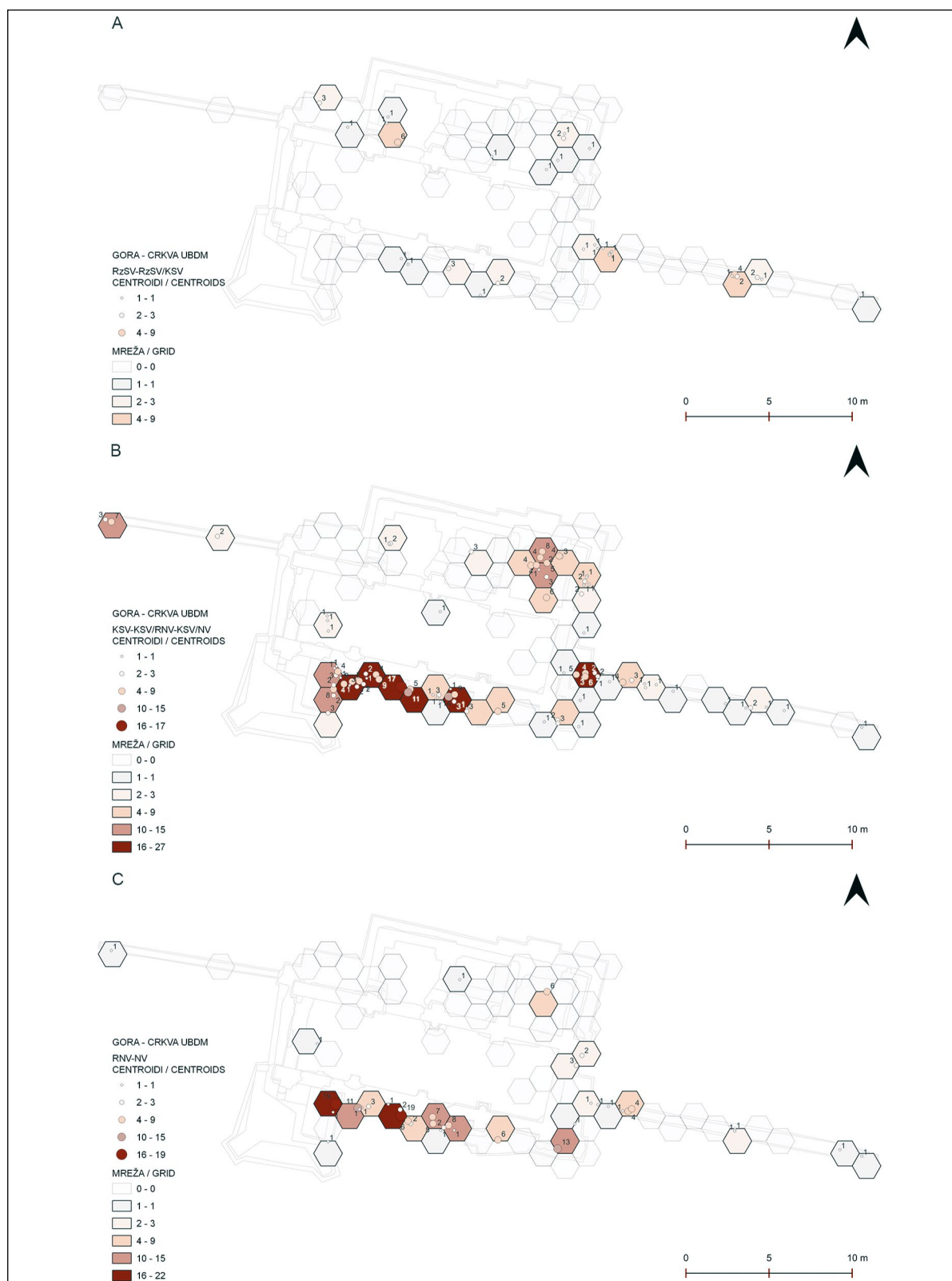
³² BUGAR 2008: 190, 191, kat. br. 14, 19, 21–23.

³³ KERMAN 2008: 83, 84, kat. br. 20–26, 32, 33.

³⁴ SEKELJ IVANČAN 2010: 134, kat. br. 407, 408, 420, 421, 433, 436, 442, 447.

³² BUGAR 2008: 190, 191, Cat. No. 14, 19, 21–23.

³³ KERMAN 2008: 83, 84, Cat. No. 20–26, 32, 33.



SLIKA 14. Prikaz učestalosti i distribucije lončarije u heksagonalnoj mreži dimenzija 2 x 2 m: A) razvijeni (RzSV) i razvijeni/kasni srednji vijek (RzSV/KSV), B) kasni srednji vijek (KSV) i kasni srednji / rani novi vijek (KSV/RNV) te kasni srednji / novi vijek (KSV/NV), C) rani novi vijek (RNV) i novi vijek (NV) (izradila: F. Sirovica)

FIGURE 14 Frequency and distribution of pottery in a 2 x 2 m hexagonal mesh: A) High (RzSV) and High/Late Middle Ages (RzSV/KSV), B) Late Middle Ages (KSV), Late Middle Ages / early modern era (KSV/RNV) and Late Middle Ages / modern era (KSV/NV), C) early modern era (RNV) and modern era (NV) (made by F. Sirovica)

put ranosrednjovjekovnih, no zamjetna su izraženija oblikovanja bridova (T. 1/12, 13, 15), osobito izvlačenje donjeg brida ruba (T. 1/14) usporedivo s u 12. stoljeće datiranim primjercima s nalazišta Dubrava u Čepinskim Martincima.³⁵ Pojava kaležastih rubova (T. 1/16) potvrđena je upravo ulomkom lončarije nađenim u ukopu za temelj kontrafora, čime vrijeme njezine izgradnje, negdje od kraja 12. stoljeća,³⁶ postaje naznaka upotrebe tijekom ili neposredno prije tog perioda.³⁷

Ulomci karakteristične kasnosrednjovjekovne lončarije javljaju se na čitavom području istraživanja, no najveći broj nađen je u različitim vrstama depozita utvrđenim tijekom iskopavanja u sektoru Jug. Fakte lonaca sadrže guste primjese sitnih zrnaca kamenčića, tj. pijeska, katkad i s primjesama tinjca, dok krupnija zrnca izostaju (sl. 12/13, 14). Keramika je kvalitetno pečena, sivo-smeđe ili crvenosmeđe boje, katkad svjetlijih tonova, a katkad i izrazito tamne, gotovo crne boje. Rubovi lonaca kaležastih su profilacija (T. 2/1–6), a javljaju se i rubovi čija je vanjska strana zadebljana (T. 2/7) ili narebrena, odnosno trostruko profilirana (T. 2/8–12). Sve su to značajke lončarije 14. do 16. stoljeća među kojom treba istaknuti pojedine ulomke preciznije datirane i kontekstom nalaza. Tu je ponajprije riječ o ulomcima lonaca (T. 2/7, 9) nađenim u zapuni groba 64 koji je smješten u drugu fazu ukopavanja koja završava u prvim desetljećima 14. stoljeća.³⁸ Ti su ulomci usporedivi i s materijalom nađenim u sloju iznad groba 50, radiokarbonski datiranom najkasnije u početak 13. stoljeća.³⁹ Među njima je moguće izdvojiti ulomak trostruko raščlanjenog ruba lonca crne boje

cordred also in the course of the previous, IVa phase.³⁴ Pot rims from Gora are cut diagonally, as in early medieval pottery, but with more accentuated edges (Pl. 1/12, 13, 15), particularly everted lower rim edges (Pl. 1/14), which can be compared with finds from the Dubrava site in Čepinski Martinci, dated to the 12th century.³⁵ The occurrence of chalice-shaped rims (Pl. 1/16) was confirmed particularly by the potsherd recovered from the backfill of the buttress foundation, thus making the period of its construction (somewhere from the end of the 12th century)³⁶ an indication of the use of the pots during or just before that period.³⁷

Fragments of characteristic late medieval pottery occurred in the entire excavated area, but the majority was found in different deposit types established during excavations in Section South. The pot fabric contains dense temper of fine grains of small stones or of sand, sometimes with mica inclusions, while larger grains are absent (Fig. 12/13, 14). The ware firing is of high quality, with grey-brown or red-brown colours, either of lighter shades, or extraordinarily dark, almost black. The pot rims have chalice-shaped profiles (Pl. 2/1–6), but rims thickened (Pl. 2/7) or ribbed, or triple profiled (Pl. 2/8–12) on the outside also appear. All these are features of pottery from the 14th to the 16th century; among them it is necessary to highlight certain fragments that were more precisely dated also by the context of the finds. Such are notably potsherds (Pl. 2/7, 9) found in grave backfill 64, dated to the second burial phase that ended in the first decades of the 14th century.³⁸ These sherds are comparable to the material found in the layer above Grave 50, radiocarbon-dated at the latest to the early 13th century.³⁹ Prominent among these is a

³⁵ TKALČEC, SEKELJ IVANČAN, KALAFATIĆ 2017: 250–252, T. 2/4; 3/7, 8; 4/13.

³⁶ BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021: 108–109.

³⁷ TKALČEC, SEKELJ IVANČAN, KALAFATIĆ 2017: 239.

³⁸ BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021: 101.

³⁹ BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021: 94, tab. 1; vidi i BELAJ, BELAJ 2016.

³⁴ SEKELJ IVANČAN 2010: 134, Cat. No. 407, 408, 420, 421, 433, 436, 442, 447.

³⁵ TKALČEC, SEKELJ IVANČAN, KALAFATIĆ 2017: 250–252, Pl. 2/4; 3/7, 8; 4/13.

³⁶ BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021: 108–109.

³⁷ TKALČEC, SEKELJ IVANČAN, KALAFATIĆ 2017: 239.

³⁸ BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021: 101.

³⁹ BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021: 94, Pl. 1; s. also BELAJ,

pečenja, relativno tankih stijenki, kompaktne sitnozrnate fature (T. 2/8) koji ima paralele u Starom gradu Dubovcu, u lončariji iz sloja radiokarbonski datiranog u 14. stoljeće.⁴⁰ Osim kuhinjske keramike, tek je nekoliko ulomaka tijela posuda pripadalo kasnosrednjovjekovnoj stolnoj keramici. Uglavnom je riječ o ulomcima fine keramike, vjerojatno vrčeva, oker vanjske površine i svjetlosive unutrašnjosti, katkad s crvenim slikanjem.

Iz sektora Jug potječe sav keramički materijal koji nosi karakteristike i kasnoga srednjeg i ranoga novog vijeka te najveći broj ulomaka koji je još nešto šire datiran u kasni srednji i novi vijek (sl. 14/B). Naime, fakturu kasnosrednjovjekovne kuhinjske keramike nerijetko nije lako razlikovati od novovjekovne, dok su se pojedini oblici rubova lonaca u uporabi mogli zadržati tijekom nekoliko stoljeća. Iz tog razloga dosta velik broj nalaza nije bilo moguće uže vremenski opredijeliti između kasnoga srednjeg i novoga vijeka, a među njima se ističu ulomci lonaca kaležastih profilacija (T. 2/13–18) i ulomci rubova nešto složenijih, raščlanjenih profilacija (T. 2/19–21). U istu su vremensku kategoriju stavljeni i ulomci poklopaca (T. 4/1–5) te pojedini ulomci ramena lonaca ukrašenih vodoravnim linijom ili snopom vodoravnih linija, kakve se javljaju tijekom obaju perioda (T. 2/22). Od stolne keramike ovdje pripada i nalaz malog vrča finije fature, unutrašnje stijenske sive, a vanjske svijetle, gotovo bijele boje s tragovima crvenog slikanja, koji se može datirati u izmak kasnog srednjeg ili u novi vijek (T. 4/13).

I materijal datiran u novi vijek najbrojniji je u sektoru Jug te je primjetno da se ulomci preciznije datirani u rani novi vijek u većem broju javljaju u zapadnom dijelu tog sektora (sl. 14/C). Novovjekovni keramički materijal najvećim je dijelom prikupljen tijekom

fragment of a black-fired pot rim divided in three parts, with relatively thin walls and compact fine-grained fabric (Pl. 2/8), which has analogies in pottery from the Dubovac Castle in a layer that was radiocarbon-dated to the 14th century.⁴⁰ Besides the kitchenware, just a few fragments of vessel bodies were classified as late medieval tableware. These were mainly fragments of fineware, probably of jugs with ochre exterior surfaces and light grey interiors, sometimes with red painted decoration.

All ceramic material bearing the characteristics of both the Late Middle Ages and the early modern era (as well as the largest number of fragments that were somewhat more widely dated to the Late Middle Ages and the modern era (Fig. 14/B) originated from Section South. It is often difficult to distinguish late medieval and modern-era kitchenware fabric, some pot rim forms having been used for several centuries. For this reason, it was impossible to date a relatively large number of finds more precisely between the Late Middle Ages and the modern era: among these are fragments of pots with a chalice-shaped profile (Pl. 2/13–18) and fragments of rims with somewhat more complex, multipartite profiles (Pl. 2/19–21). Also classified in the same chronological category were lid fragments (Pl. 4/1–5) and certain shoulder fragments of pots decorated with a horizontal line or a bundle of horizontal lines, which occurred during both periods (Pl. 2/22). Of tableware, the find of a small jar of finer fabric, with grey inside and bright (almost white) outside walls and traces of red paintwork, which can be dated to the end of the Late Middle Ages or the modern era (Pl. 4/13), also belongs to this category.

Material dated to the modern era is also the most numerous in Section South; noticeably the fragments dated to the early modern period occur in a larger number in the western part of this Section (Fig. 14/C). The majority of mod-

⁴⁰ TKALČEC 2024: 102, 128, Pl. 2/2–4.

BELAJ 2016.

⁴⁰ TKALČEC 2024: 102, 128, Pl. 2/2–4.



SLIKA 15. Novovjekovni zelenoglazirani vrč iz zapune groba djeteta (snimila: T. Tkalčec)

FIGURE 15 A modern-era green-glazed pitcher from the backfill of a child's grave (photo by T. Tkalčec)

uklanjanja pojedinih slojeva, većinom utvrđenih ispod površinskih depozita humusa, šute i žbuke. U te slojeve ukopan je manji broj najmlađih grobova, a u pravilu su smješteni iznad grobova koji pripadaju četvrtoj fazi ukopavanja. Ulomci novovjekovne kuhinjske lončarije slične su fature kao kasnosrednjovjekovna keramika, a kod pojedinih je zamjetna kompaktnija struktura i sitnija zrnca pijeska, dok je tinjac uglavnom izostao. Boje površina stijenki više su jednolične nego u kasnosrednjovjekovne keramike, a variraju od crvenosmeđih do tamnosivo-crnih tonova. Lonci kaležastih profilacija rubova, kakvi su uobičajeni u čitavome kasnom srednjem vijeku, u uporabi su i u novom vijeku (T. 3/1–3), a karakteristična je pojava jednostav-

ern-era ware was collected during the removal of individual layers, mostly identified under the surface deposits of humus, rubble and mortar. These layers contained a small number of the newest graves that, as a rule, were positioned above those belonging to the fourth burial phase. The fabric of modern-era kitchenware fragments is similar to that of the late medieval; some have a more compact structure and finer grains of sand, mostly without mica. The wall surface colours are more uniform than in late medieval ware, ranging from red-brown to dark grey-black shades. Pots with chalice-shaped rim profiles, common throughout the Late Middle Ages, were also in use in the modern era (Pl. 3/1–3); characteristic is the occurrence of simple (Pl. 3/4) or slanted rims with rounded

nih rubova (T. 3/4) ili koso odrezanih rubova zaobljenih bridova (T. 3/5). Takva je pojava uočena u mlađim novovjekovnim slojevima na Starom gradu Dubovcu datiranim u kraj 17. i početak 18. stoljeća.⁴¹ U Starom gradu Bariloviću se učestalo javljaju s raznim inačicama, tj. preoblikovanjima i zadebljanjima, u slojevima datiranim od 17. do 19. stoljeća, s naglašenom uporabom tijekom 17. i 18. stoljeća.⁴² Na utvrdi Čanjevo usporedivi primjerci prisutni su već u sloju datiranom novcem Rudolfa II. u kraj 16. stoljeća⁴³ te u slojevima 17. – 18. stoljeća.⁴⁴ Učestali su i oblici trostruko raščlanjenih rubova kakvi su uobičajeni već tijekom kasnoga srednjeg vijeka (T. 3/6–11). Među novovjekovnim nalazima pronađeno je nešto većih ulomaka posuda, poput ravnih dna i blago prstenastih dna lonaca (T. 3/12, 13) te većih ulomaka poklopaca (T. 4/8, 10). Dršci poklopaca visoko su uzdignuti (T. 4/6), a rubovi poklopaca ne omogućuju preciznije vremensko opredjeljenje (T. 4/7–10).

Glazirana keramika nije zastupljena u velikom broju. Ulomak noge tripoda, odnosno zdjele na tri noge, na očuvanom dijelu unutrašnjosti recipijenta premazan je zelenom glazurom (T. 4/12). Takve se posude, prilagođene praktičnom pripremanju hrane na otvorenom ognjištu, upotrebljavaju od kasnih razdoblja kasnoga srednjeg vijeka te u čitavome novom vijeku. Tanjur fine fakture, crvene boje pečenja s premazom bijelo-krem glazure na gornjem dijelu vanjske površine stijenke te žute glazure na čitavoj unutrašnjosti, predstavlja jedan od rijetkih inače fragmentiranih primjeraka stolne keramike koji jasnije upućuje na oblik posude (T. 4/11). Karakterističan je i nalaz manjega zelenoglaziranog vrča (sl. 15; T. 4/14) koji je nađen u zapuni groba djeteta iz sektora Zapad 2 (grob 372), uko-

edges (Pl. 3/5). This occurrence was observed in the more recent modern-era layers of the Dubovac Castle dated to the late 17th and early 18th century.⁴¹ In the Barilović Castle they frequently occur in different variations (reshaping, thickening) in layers dating from the 17th to the 19th century, and were particularly intensively used over the course of the 17th and 18th centuries.⁴² At the Čanjevo fortress, comparable pieces were present in a layer dated to the late 16th century⁴³ on the basis of a Rudolf II coin, and in the 17th–18th century layers.⁴⁴ Tripartite forms of rims, which are common already from the Late Middle Ages onward, are also present (Pl. 3/6–11). Among modern-era finds, some larger potsherds were found, such as flat bases and ring-shaped pot bases (Pl. 3/12, 13), as well as larger fragments of lids (Pl. 4/8, 10). Lid handles are highly raised (Pl. 4/6), and the pot rims do not allow for a more precise chronological classification (Pl. 4/7–10).

Glazed ware was not found in large numbers. A foot fragment of a tripod pipkin (a three-footed bowl or pan) has green glaze on the preserved part of the receptacle's interior (Pl. 4/12). Such vessels, adapted to practical preparation of food on an open hearth, were in use from the Late Middle Ages and throughout the entire modern era. A plate with a fine fabric, red firing and white-cream-coloured glazing on the upper part of the outside wall surface, and yellow interior glazing, represents one of the few pieces of rather fragmented tableware that more clearly indicates the vessel's shape (Pl. 4/11). Another characteristic find is a small green-glazed pitcher (Fig. 15; Pl. 4/14) recovered from the backfill of a child's grave from Section West 2 (Grave 372), situated at its western edge next to the stone enclosure (cincture). Such pitchers were used for liturgical purposes at Mass celebrations; comparable

⁴¹ TKALČEC 2024: 107, 133, sl. 7/1; T. 6/1; 6/2; oblik ruba 1.

⁴² KRMPOTIĆ 2014: 86, 203, 208, 209, tab. 7/tip 01A, T. 39/450; 44/524, 528; 45/539.

⁴³ ČIMIN 2008: 170, T. 3/13.

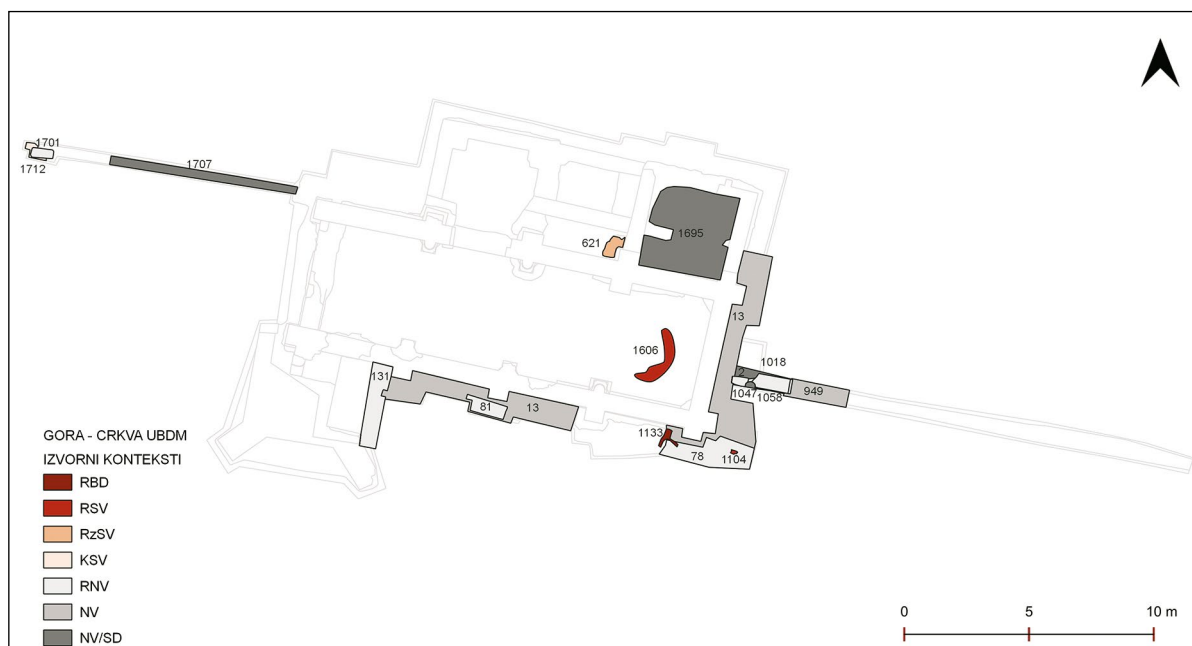
⁴⁴ ČIMIN 2008: 168, 170, 171, T. 1/5; 3/5, 9; 4/4, 6.

⁴¹ TKALČEC 2024: 107, 133, Fig. 7/1; Pl. 6/1; 6/2; rim shape 1.

⁴² KRMPOTIĆ 2014: 86, 203, 208, 209, Pl. 7/type 01A, Pl. 39/450; 44/524, 528; 45/539.

⁴³ ČIMIN 2008: 170, Pl. 3/13.

⁴⁴ ČIMIN 2008: 168, 170, 171, Pl. 1/5; 3/5, 9; 4/4, 6.



SLIKA 16. Konteksti s nalazima ulomaka lončarije te interpretirani kao istovremeni ili primarni depoziti (izradila: F. Sirovica)

FIGURE 16 Contexts with finds of potsherds, interpreted as simultaneous or primary deposits (made by F. Sirovica)

panog uz cinktor na zapadnom kraju iskopa. Takvi su vrčevi upotrebljavani u liturgijske svrhe pri misnim obredima, a usporedivi primjerci pronađeni su u novovjekovnom sloju izmiješanih zapuna grobova na nalazištu Crkvari – crkva svetog Lovre kraj Orahovica.⁴⁵

RASPRAVA

Arheološki radovi provedeni oko crkve Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije u Gori izvedeni su u svrhu njezine obnove te su, uz definiranje temelja, većinom obuhvatili mnogobrojne grobove koji su na tom prostoru ukopani prije i tijekom njezina trajanja. Riječ je o specifičnome sakralno-funeralnom kontekstu, u kojem lončarija, kao i drugi predmeti korišteni u svakodnevnom životu, neće nužno biti karakterističan nalaz. Uz to, intenzivno i kontinuirano višestoljetno ukopavanje grobova, koje stalno premješta, ali i degradira pokretne arheološke ostatke, nužno umanjuje i njihovu interpretativnu vri-

sheds were found in the modern-era layer of mixed grave backfills at the Crkvari – St. Lawrence Church site near Orahovica.⁴⁵

DISCUSSION

In the archaeological excavations around the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Gora, conducted prior to its restoration, its foundations were defined, while the excavation mostly encompassed numerous graves that had been dug there before and during the Church's construction and use. The context is typically sacral and funerary, making pottery or other everyday artefacts not necessarily a characteristic find. In addition, the intensive, continuous, and centuries-long burial practice has constantly displaced – but also degraded – movable archaeological remains, inevitably diminishing their interpretative value. Scarce and fragmented potsherds deprived of their original context are therefore an expected result of archaeological excavations of this

⁴⁵ TOMIČIĆ, TKALČEC 2005: 15.

⁴⁵ TOMIČIĆ, TKALČEC 2005: 15.

jednost. Stoga su malobrojni i fragmentirani ulomci lončarije lišeni izvornog konteksta očekivani rezultat arheoloških iskopavanja ovog tipa arheološkog zapisa. Unatoč tomu, moguće je pretpostaviti da, neovisno o intenzitetu, ukopavanje grobova neće nužno rezultirati premještanjem materijala na veće udaljenosti te da koncentracija ulomaka na određenom prostoru može biti naznaka područja i intenziteta aktivnosti tijekom pojedinog razdoblja. Iz tog razloga, analiza skupa keramičkih nalaza i obrasci njihove pojave i distribucije na nalazištu otvaraju mogućnost izvođenja određenih pretpostavki i donošenja pojedinih zaključaka.

S obzirom na kronološku kategorizaciju lončarije, moguće je primijetiti da najraniji nalazi govore o korištenju ovog položaja već tijekom kasnoga brončanog doba. U najvećem su broju utvrđeni na istočnom dijelu nalazišta, gdje je, u istočnom dijelu sektora Jug, smješten i depozit (sl. 16/1133) u kojem je nađeno sedam ulomaka kasnobrončanodobne lončarije. Kako je bio relativno tanak i sačuvan na maloj površini uz jugoistočni kontrafor crkve, nije moguće sa sigurnošću utvrditi uzroke njegova nastanka, no riječ je vjerojatno o izvornom kontekstu, možda ostatcima sloja, nastalom aktivnostima tijekom kasnoga brončanog doba.

Rimsko je doba na nalazištu zastupljeno s tek jednim ulomkom lončarije, no s čak 128 ulomaka tehničke i građevinske keramike taj je keramički materijal iz ovog razdoblja moguće smatrati trećim najzastupljenijim na nalazištu. Među materijom se ističe relativno visok udio ulomaka tubula, šupljih opeka pravokutnog presjeka koji predstavljaju karakterističan konstruktivni element rimskodobnog sustava grijanja. Iz istog razdoblja mogla bi potjecati i dva komada većih kamenih stupova kružnog presjeka, koji su iskorišteni za gradnju temelja zvonika tijekom barokne obnove crkve,⁴⁶ te

type of archaeological records. Nevertheless, it can be assumed that, regardless of intensity, grave-digging will not necessarily result in the transfer of material over a larger area, and the concentration of fragments in specific locations may be an indication of the area and intensity of activity during a particular period. For this reason, the analysis of the pottery assemblage and its occurrence and distribution patterns at the site open up the possibility of making certain assumptions and conclusions.

In view of the chronological categorisation of the pottery, it should be noted that the earliest finds suggest the site was already being used during the Late Bronze Age period. Their greatest number was recovered in the site's eastern part where, in the eastern part of Section South, a deposit was located in which seven fragments of Late Bronze Age pottery were unearthed (Fig. 16/1133). Given that it was relatively thin and preserved in a small surface area along the church's south-eastern buttress, it is not possible to determine with certainty how it was created, but it is probably the original context, perhaps the remains of a layer created by activities during the Late Bronze Age.

At the site, the Roman period is represented by just one potsherd, but as many as 128 fragments of technical and construction ceramics, and the ceramic material from this period can be considered the third most abundant at the site. Prominent among the material is a relatively high proportion of fragments of tubuli: hollow, rectangular-section bricks, which represent a characteristic structural element of Roman-period heating systems. Two sections of rather large stone columns of a circular cross-section (used for the construction of the foundations of the bell tower during the Baroque renovation of the church),⁴⁶ and a stone beam with part of an inscription,⁴⁷ built (along

⁴⁶ MILETIĆ 1999: 146–147.

⁴⁶ MILETIĆ 1999: 146–147.

⁴⁷ The central part of the inscription with Roman capital script has been preserved, with the letters LO and a part of another letter (MILETIĆ, VALJATO FABRIS 1998: rec. no. 185; MILETIĆ 1999: 144).

kamena greda s dijelom natpisa,⁴⁷ koji je zajedno s drugim spolijima bio uzidan u glavni oltar uklonjen tijekom prve faze arheoloških radova.⁴⁸ Najraniji dokaz ponovne upotrebe rimskodobnog materijala jest opeka ugrađena u polukružnu strukturu interpretiranu kao temelj apside romaničke crkve. Iako je moguće da navedeni ostatci govore o korištenju ovog položaja tijekom rimskog doba, vrste nalaza te konteksti u kojima se javljaju, uz manjak lončarije te izostanak drugih vrsta nalaza, upućuju na specifičnost uzroka pojave rimskodobnih nalaza. Iz tog je razloga moguće pretpostaviti da je riječ o materijalu koji ne potječe s ovog nalazišta, već je u kasnijim razdobljima po potrebi donošen, vjerojatno s nekog obližnjeg položaja. Stoga je u bližoj okolici moguće očekivati rimskodobno nalazište, možda s ostatcima vile o čijoj raskoši govori i sustav grijanja i vrste nađenih kamenih spolija.⁴⁹

Unatoč malobrojnosti i fragmentiranosti ranosrednjovjekovnih nalaza, sa sigurnošću se može govoriti o ponovnom naseljavanju ovog prostora već u 7. i 8., a zatim i u 10. i 11. stoljeću, iako nije moguće isključiti mogućnost da pojedini ulomci potječu i iz perioda između dviju predloženih datacija. Kao i materijal iz drugih razdoblja, lončarija većinom potječe iz višestruko izmiješanih depozita, no u dvama slučajevima depoziti nose značajke izvornih ranosrednjovjekovnih konteksta. U prvom je riječ o ostatku zapune loše očuvanog ukopa, ponovno smještenom nedaleko od jugoistočnog kontrafora (sl. 16/1104), u kojem je nađen ulomak koji svjedoči o najranijoj fazi ranosrednjovjekovnih naseljavanja (sl. 12/3; T. 1/5). Ulomci iz kasnije faze ranog srednjeg vijeka naseljavanja

with other spolia) into the main altar removed during the first phase of archaeological excavations,⁴⁸ might also have originated from the same period. The earliest evidence of the reuse of Roman-period material is brick built into a semicircular structure interpreted as the foundations of the apse of the Romanesque church. Although these remains possibly suggest the use of the site in the Roman period, the find types and contexts along with the absence of pottery or other types of finds indicate a specific causes of the occurrence of Roman-period finds. For this reason it can be assumed that the material does not originate from this site, but was rather transferred in subsequent periods as needed, probably from a nearby location. Therefore, it can be expected that a Roman site exists in the near vicinity, possibly featuring the remains of a villa whose splendour is suggested by its heating system and the types of recovered stone spolia.⁴⁹

Despite the scarcity and fragmentation of early medieval finds, it is certain that this area had already been resettled in the 7th and 8th centuries, and was again occupied in the 10th and 11th centuries. That said, the possibility that individual fragments originate from the period between these two proposed dates cannot be excluded. As with the material from other periods, the majority of pottery finds originates from multiple mixed deposits; however, in two cases, the deposits bear the features of the original early medieval contexts. One of them is the remains of the backfill of a poorly preserved cut, located not far from the south-eastern buttress (Fig. 16/1104), in which a fragment was unearthed that testifies to the earliest phase of early medieval activities (Fig. 12/3; Pl. 1/5). Fragments from a later phase of Early Middle Ages (Pl. 1/9, 10) were uncovered in the remains of what is believed to be an original deposit identi-

⁴⁷ Sačuvan je središnji dio natpisa s rimskom kapitalom ispisanim slovima LO uz dio još jednog slova (MILETIĆ, VALJATO FABRIS 1998: ev. br. 185; MILETIĆ 1999: 144).

⁴⁸ MILETIĆ 1999: 144.

⁴⁹ U okolici crkve u Gori nekoliko je položaja čiji toponim ili topografske značajke upućuju na arheološki potencijal. Uz njih je potrebno spomenuti i bilješku o položaju Begovo smještenom oko 100 metara sjeverno od crkve, gdje se, prema predaji, nalaze ostatci palače ili dvorca (KRUHEK, HORVAT 1986: 173).

⁴⁸ MILETIĆ 1999: 144.

⁴⁹ In the vicinity of the church in Gora are several locations whose toponym or topographical features suggest archaeological potential. In addition, a note about the Begovo site needs to be mentioned: legend has it that approximately 100 metres north of the church lay the remains of a palace or a castle (KRUHEK, HORVAT 1986: 173).

(T. 1/9–10) nađeni su u ostacima vjerojatno izvornog depozita utvrđenog ispod temelja romaničke crkve (sl. 16/1606). Pri tome je vjerojatno riječ o ostacima naseobinskog sloja koji svjedoče o aktivnostima upravo one zajednice koja će sagraditi romaničku crkvu i time konačno definirati način korištenja ovog prostora.

U idućim stoljećima, tijekom korištenja romaničke i zatim izgradnje ranogotičke crkve (sl. 16/621), prostor oko crkve intenzivno se upotrebljava za pokopavanje pokojnika, no ulomci lončarije, većinom evidentirani sjeverno od crkve, ali i u sektoru Istok 2, i dalje svjedoče o svakodnevnom aktivnostima u neposrednoj blizini položaja. Usporedivi su s istodobnim materijalom sa šireg prostora savsko-dravskog međuriječja, i unatoč dolasku templara i promjenama u upravljačkim odnosima, mogu se smatrati implikacijom kontinuirane prisutnosti iste zajednice i neprekinutom naseljavanju ovog prostora.

Kontinuitet naseljavanja moguće je pratiti i tijekom kasnoga srednjeg vijeka, odnosno u periodu koji okvirno počinje s dolaskom ivanovaca i traje do 16. stoljeća i razdoblja intenzivnih prodora Osmanlija. Uz materijal koji je moguće striktnije povezati s kasnim srednjim vijekom, velik dio materijala ima značajke koje traju i tijekom idućeg razdoblja. Zbog slabe očuvanosti nije ih moguće preciznije opredijeliti te razmatrani zajedno čine najbrojniju skupinu nalaza koja obuhvaća više od 40 % ulomaka. Uz izrazitiju učestalost na južnom dijelu nalazišta, lončarija se prvi put javlja na cijelom području istraživanja, odnosno u svim iskopanim sektorima. Prevladava kuhinjska keramika, ali sporadično se javlja i fina, stolna lončarija koja upućuje na to da je u relativnoj blizini moguće očekivati stambene objekte stanovnika višeg statusa ili župni dvor. Takva situacija utvrđena je na nalazištu Sarvaly u Mađarskoj gdje je istraženo kasnosrednjovjekovno selo čiju je dominantu činila crkva okružena grobljem.⁵⁰ Vrlo blizu grobljanske ograde nala-

fied under the foundations of the Romanesque church (Fig. 16/1606). The remains are probably of the layer which is an indication of the activities of the community that would build the Romanesque church and thus, to this day, define the way the area is used.

In the following centuries, during the use of the Romanesque, and then the construction of the early Gothic church (Fig. 16/621), the area around the church was intensively used for burials; however, potsherds (mostly recorded north of the church, as well as in Section East 2) testify to everyday activities in the site's immediate vicinity. They are analogous with contemporaneous material from the wider area of the Sava-Drava interfluvium, dated to the same period and can be considered (despite the arrival of the Templars and the changes in governance relations) an implication of the continuous presence of the same community and the uninterrupted settlement of the area.

The continuity of settlement can be tracked also in the Late Middle Ages, in the period that began with the arrival of the Hospitallers and lasted until the 16th century, the period of intensive Ottoman invasions. In addition to artefacts strictly dated to the Late Middle Ages, a large part of the material has characteristics that were retained during the subsequent period. Due to their poor preservation, no precise dating is possible. Classified to the same category, they make up the most numerous part of the assemblage, with more than 40% of the fragments. While more frequent in the southern part of the site, pottery from this period is represented (for the first time) in the entire research area, in all excavated sections. Kitchenware prevails, but occasionally, fine tableware also occurs, indicating that relatively close nearby could have been residential structures of inhabitants of higher status, or possibly a parish court. Such a situation was confirmed at the Sarvaly site in Hungary, where a late medieval village was excavated in which the central position was occupied by a church

⁵⁰ NEKUDA 2005.

zilo se domaćinstvo ograđeno kamenim zidom s troprostornom kućom veličine 24 x 20 m. O posebnom društvenom položaju njezinih stanara govore nalazi stolne keramike, osobito talijanske majolike, venecijanskog stakla i pećnjaci, a zbog blizine crkve ovo je imanje protumačeno kao župni dvor.⁵¹ Ipak, istraživanje zastupljenosti stolne keramike unutar kućanstava u ruralnim kasnosrednjovjekovnim naseljima i istraživanje prisutnosti višega društvenog sloja u ruralnim zajednicama u okvirima hrvatske arheologije tek je u začetcima.⁵²

Većina lončarije i dalje potječe iz zapuna grobnih ukopa, no izvorne naseobinske ostatke iz ovog perioda možda je moguće prepoznati u manjem dijelu sloja zahvaćenog na samome zapadnom kraju iskopa iz kojeg su izdvojena tri ulomka (sl. 16/1712). Iako nose značajke koje se javljaju i u novom vijeku, dataciju je možda moguće suziti na temelju jedinog groba utvrđenog uz zapadni zid cinkture i ukopanog u ovaj sloj (grob 372). Naime, na dnu ukopa uz ruku djeteta nađen je srebrni krajcar, s naznačenom 1624. kao godinom kovanja,⁵³ a u zapuni (sl. 16/1701) ulomak zelenoglaziranog vrča koji preciznije datiraju vrijeme njegova ukopa. Istodobno, iz zapune je izdvojeno i sedam ulomaka uže datirane kasnosrednjovjekovne lončarije koja vjerojatno potječe iz sloja u koji je grob ukopan.

Dio nalaza bilo je moguće preciznije datirati u rani novi vijek, čiji je početak obilježen sukobima s Osmanlijama koji tijekom druge polovice 16. stoljeća u više navrata osvajaju obližnji Gorski grad.⁵⁴ Ipak, direktni dokazi tih događaja oko crkve nisu ustanovljeni, kao ni karakteristična osmanska keramika. Istodobno, primjetan je i potpuni izostanak pećnjaka, koji su od kasnoga srednjeg vijeka karakteristični nalazi na istovremenim nalazištima naseobinskog karaktera te će se u pravilu javljati i u usporedivim sakralno-

surrounded by a graveyard.⁵⁰ Very close to the graveyard fence was a household enclosed by a stone wall with a three-room 24 x 20-m dwelling. Tableware finds, particularly Italian majolica, Venetian glass and stove tiles, indicate the special social status of its residents, and in view of the vicinity of the church, the property was interpreted as a parish court.⁵¹ However, the analysis by Croatian archaeologists of the representation of tableware within households in rural late medieval settlements (as well as of the presence of a higher social class in rural communities) is yet in its initial stage.⁵²

The majority of the pottery still originates from the grave backfills, but the original occupational remains from this period are possibly recognisable in a small part of the layer excavated at the westernmost part of the excavated areas, where three potsherds were recovered (Fig. 16/1712). Although they bear characteristics that occur also in the modern era, their dating can perhaps be narrowed down due to the only grave identified along the western part of the stone enclosure and dug in this layer (Grave 372). Finds which enabled a more accurate dating of the burial are a silver Kreutzer with 1624 indicated as the year of minting,⁵³ found at the bottom of the grave, next to a child's hand, and in the backfill (Fig. 16/1701), a fragment of a green-glazed pitcher. In addition, recovered from the backfill were seven pottery fragments dated more narrowly to the Late Middle Ages, probably originating from the layer in which the very grave was buried.

It was possible to date part of the finds more accurately to the early modern era, whose beginning was marked by conflicts with the Ottomans, who on several occasions in the second half of the 16th century conquered the nearby fortress of Gorski Grad.⁵⁴ However, no direct

⁵¹ NEKUDA 2005: 264–265.

⁵² TKALČEC 2013: 81–82, 86; JANEŠ 2023.

⁵³ Za determinaciju novca zahvaljujemo Sebastijanu Stinglu.

⁵⁴ KRUIHEK, HORVAT 1986: 174.

⁵⁰ NEKUDA 2005.

⁵¹ NEKUDA 2005: 264–265.

⁵² TKALČEC 2013: 81–82, 86; JANEŠ 2023.

⁵³ We would like to thank Sebastian Stingl for the determination of the coin.

⁵⁴ KRUIHEK, HORVAT 1986: 174.

funeralnim arheološkim zapisima. U tom je kontekstu potrebno istaknuti da je na temelju analize pokopavanja na prostoru sakristije, za ovaj period pretpostavljen određeni pad intenziteta funeralnih aktivnosti, odnosno smanjenje ili s vremenom čak i prestanak ukopavanja grobova, jer crkva prestaje biti središte župe i u nekom trenutku postaje ruševna.⁵⁵

Iako je pokopavanje moglo biti nastavljeno na dijelovima posvećene površine groblja, nešto udaljenijim od ruševne crkve, naznaku smanjenja intenziteta pokopavanja neposredno uz crkvu možda pruža i utvrđena distribucija preciznije datiranih ranonovovjekovnih nalaza. Naime, u ovom razdoblju prvi je put utvrđen znatno viši udio materijala u slojevima u odnosu na onaj koji dolazi iz zapuna različitih ukopa što upućuje na svojevrsnu promjenu u aktivnostima. Među tim slojevima, u sektoru Jug moguće je izdvojiti nekoliko depozita (sl. 16/78, 81, 131, 1018, 1047, 1058) smještenih iznad razine četvrte faze ukopavanja grobova koja, na temelju podataka iz sakristije, traje do kraja 16. te možda na početku 17. stoljeća.⁵⁶ Iznad tih slojeva mjestimično su utvrđene nakupine velikog kamenja interpretirane kao urušenje vjerojatno nastalo tijekom sukoba s Osmanlijama. Iznad njih nalaze se slojevi s nešto šire datiranim novovjekovnim nalazima (sl. 16/13, 40, 949), u pravilu smješteni ispod slojeva šute i žbuke (sl. 16/2, 1695, 1707), koji vjerojatno svjedoče o obnovi crkve tijekom 18. i zatim 19. stoljeća.

Ipak, potvrda ovih pretpostavki zahtijeva dodatna istraživanja, a grob djeteta s novcem iz prve polovine 17. stoljeća, nađen na rubu ograđenoga crkvenog prostora (sl. 16/1701, grob 372), ne može pružiti dodatni uvid u događanja tijekom ovog perioda. Iako je mo-

evidence of these events in the church's surroundings has been established, nor has any characteristic Ottoman pottery been identified. At the same time, the complete absence of stove tiles is evident; these are characteristic of contemporaneous sites with a residential character from the Late Middle Ages on and appear, as a rule, in comparable sacral and funerary archaeological records. In this context, it should be pointed out that, on the basis of an analysis of burials in the sacristy area, a decline in the intensity of funerary activities (even a cessation of burials) in the said period is assumed, because the church lost its function as a parish centre and, at some point, became dilapidated.⁵⁵

Although it would have been possible to continue with interments in the consecrated sectors of the graveyard somewhat further away from the dilapidated church, the distribution of the more precisely dated early modern-era finds might serve as an indicator of decreased burial intensity in the zones directly adjacent to the church. That is to say, in the early-modern-era layers, for the first time, a significantly higher proportion of material was recovered, compared to the share of artefacts unearthed in other grave backfills, which suggests a certain change in activities. Among these layers, several deposits are evident in Section South (Fig. 16/78, 81, 131, 1018, 1047, 1058) above the level of the fourth burial phase, which, on the basis of data from the sacristy, lasted until the late 16th and perhaps into early 17th century.⁵⁶ Identified at some spots above these layers were piles of large stones, interpreted as debris, probably originated from the period of conflicts with the Ottomans. Above them were layers with modern-era finds (Fig. 16/13, 40, 949) dated to a somewhat wider timespan, usually lying under layers of rubble and mortar (Fig. 16/2, 1695, 1707), which probably testify to the restorations of the church in the

⁵⁵ MILETIĆ 1999: 136; BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021: 111.

⁵⁶ BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021: 111.

⁵⁵ MILETIĆ 1999: 136; BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021: 111.

⁵⁶ BELAJ, SIROVICA, BEDIĆ 2021: 111.

gao biti ukopan tijekom 17. stoljeća, ne može biti isključeno ni da je ukopan nakon konačnog odlaska Osmanlija, čemu u prilog možda govori i nalaz manjega zelenoglaziranog vrča (sl. 15; T. 4/14) kakvi se rabe tijekom 17., ali i 18. stoljeća.⁵⁷ Ipak, izdvojenost njegova ukopa mogla bi biti indikacija nemogućnosti neposrednog pristupa prostoru oko ruševnoga sakralnog objekta uz koji je, prema kanonskim vizitacijama, početkom 18. stoljeća privremeno sagrađena drvena kapela.⁵⁸ Obnova crkve odvija se na samom početku 18. stoljeća, a trajat će i u sljedećim desetljećima,⁵⁹ dok se groblje upotrebljava do samog kraja 18. stoljeća,⁶⁰ o čemu svjedoče grobovi iz najmlađe faze ukopavanja.⁶¹ Unatoč preseljenju groblja izvan naselja, upotreba crkve se nastavlja, a iako i dalje rijetki, nalazi lončarije i iz suvremenog doba svjedoče o tim aktivnostima.

ZAKLJUČAK

Lončarija, kao i druge vrste keramičkog materijala prikupljenog tijekom arheološkog iskopavanja oko crkve Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije u mjestu Gori, najvećim dijelom potječe iz zapuna brojnih grobova ukopanih na području istraživanja tijekom osam stoljeća. Stoga je većina keramičkih nalaza utvrđena izvan izvornih konteksta te je lončarija izrazito fragmentirana i loše očuvana. Ipak, moguće je pretpostaviti da kontinuirano ukopavanje grobova ne rezultira premještanjem materijala na veće udaljenosti te da koncentracija ulomaka na određenom prostoru može biti naznaka izvornosti pojedinih konteksta te intenziteta i vrste aktivnosti tijekom određenog razdoblja. Iz tog je razloga provedena analiza prikupljenih ulomaka i obrazaca njihove pojave na na-

18th and 19th centuries.

However, confirmation of these assumptions requires further investigation, and the child's grave with the coin find from the first half of the 17th century, found at the periphery of the enclosed churchyard (Fig. 16/1701, Grave 372), cannot provide additional insight into the events of the period. Although the burial might have been performed in the 17th century, it cannot be excluded that it was conducted after the Ottomans had left, which might be confirmed by the find of the small green-glazed pitcher (Fig. 15; Pl. 4/14) of a type used in the 17th, but also in the 18th century.⁵⁷ However, the isolation of the burial might suggest it was impossible to directly access the space around the dilapidated church, next to which, ordered by the canonical visitation, a temporary wooden chapel was built in early 18th century.⁵⁸ The church restoration was in progress at the beginning of the 18th century, and would continue in the following decades,⁵⁹ while the graveyard was in use until the very end of the 18th century,⁶⁰ as evidenced by graves from the most recent burial phase.⁶¹ Despite the graveyard being moved outside the settlement, the church continued to be used, as confirmed also by the still rare contemporary-period pottery finds.

CONCLUSION

The majority of finds of pottery and of other types of ceramic material collected during archaeological excavations around the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the town of Gora originates from backfills of numerous graves in the excavated area dug over the course of eight centuries. Therefore, most ceramic finds were recovered outside their original contexts, while the pottery was

⁵⁷ TOMIČIĆ, TKALČEC 2005: 15.

⁵⁸ CVITANOVIĆ 1971: 151, bilj. 5.

⁵⁹ MILETIĆ 1999: 146–147.

⁶⁰ CVITANOVIĆ 1971: 154.

⁶¹ STINGL, BELAJ 2023.

⁵⁷ TOMIČIĆ, TKALČEC 2005: 15.

⁵⁸ CVITANOVIĆ 1971: 151, n. 5.

⁵⁹ MILETIĆ 1999: 146–147.

⁶⁰ CVITANOVIĆ 1971: 154.

⁶¹ STINGL, BELAJ 2023.

lazištu, koja pokazuje da razmatrani materijal još uvijek sadrži znatan informativni potencijal. Naime, u kombinaciji s drugim poznatim podacima, rezultati provedenih postupaka omogućuju izvođenje određenih pretpostavki i donošenje pojedinih zaključaka o obrascima korištenja ovog prostora tijekom različitih vremenskih perioda.

Podatci dobiveni provedenim analizama s jedne strane upućuju na izvornost ili kronološko opredjeljenje pojedinih konteksta te omogućuju definiranje primarnog mjesta depozicije za određeni broj ulomaka. S druge strane, svjedoče o dugotrajnom korištenju samog položaja i njegove neposredne okolice, koje je moguće pratiti tijekom brončanog i rimskog doba pa, u skoro neprekinutom kontinuitetu, od 7. stoljeća do danas. U tom je kontekstu potrebno istaknuti da, uz pojedine nalaze od kamena, keramički nalazi predstavljaju trenutačno jedini dokaz korištenja ovog prostora tijekom rimskog doba te vjerojatno upućuju na smještaj rimskodobnog nalazišta u neposrednoj blizini ovog položaja. S druge strane, pojava, distribucija i učestalost ulomaka iz kasnijih razdoblja direktna su refleksija promjena u načinu korištenja samog položaja, prvo kao ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja, a zatim u sakralne i funeralne svrhe zasigurno već od početka 11. stoljeća. Iako malobrojan i sa sporadično očuvanim tipološkim značajkama, pronađeni keramički materijal od tog vremena i za iduća razdoblja i dalje ostaje indicacija pojedinih elemenata svakodnevnog života te dokaz smjena vremenskih razdoblja ili naznaka na druge načine posvjedočenih povijesnih zbivanja.

highly fragmented and poorly preserved. Nevertheless, it is possible to assume that continuous burials will not result in long-distance displacement of the material and that the concentration of sherds in a certain area may be an indication of the originality of a certain contexts, and of the intensity and type of activity over a certain period. For this reason, the collected fragments and patterns of their occurrence at the site were analysed, and the results showed that the considered material still contains significant information potential. In fact, combined with other known data, the results allow certain assumptions and conclusions about the patterns of use of the space over the course of different periods.

On the one hand, the data obtained from the analysis suggest the originality or enable the chronological classification of certain contexts, and allow the primary position of deposition of a certain number of fragments to be determined. On the other hand, they testify to the long-term use of the site and its immediate surroundings, which can be traced to the Bronze Age, the Roman period, and with almost uninterrupted continuity from the 7th century to the present day. In this context, it should be pointed out that, in addition to some stone finds, ceramic finds are currently the only evidence of the use of this area during the Roman period, probably indicating the location of a Roman site in the immediate vicinity. Nonetheless, the appearance, distribution and frequency of fragments from later periods are a direct reflection of changes in the site's use, initially probably as an early medieval settlement, and then certainly from as early as the 11th century for sacral and funerary purposes. Although scarce, and with sporadically preserved typological characteristics, the found ceramic material from that period onwards remains an indication of certain elements of everyday life, testifying to the shift of eras or indicating otherwise witnessed historical events.

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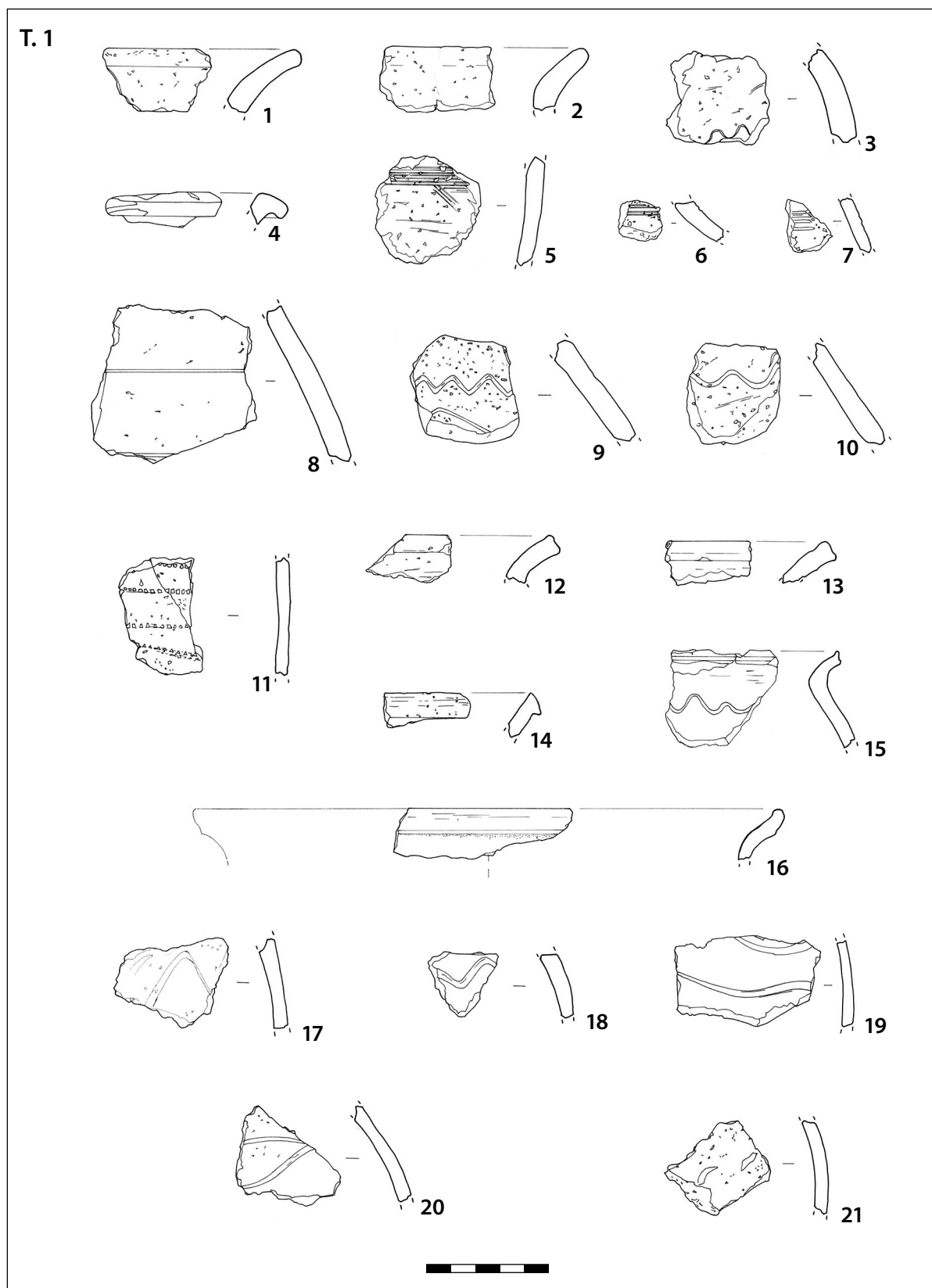


TABLA 1. Lonci: prapovijest: 1–3, rimsko doba: 4, rani srednji vijek: 5–10, rani/razvijeni srednji vijek: 11–13, razvijeni srednji vijek: 14–21 (izradila: S. Čule)

PLATE 1 Pots: 1–3 Prehistory, 4 Roman period, 5–10 Early Middle Ages, 11–13 Early/High Middle Ages, 14–21 High Middle Ages (made by S. Čule)

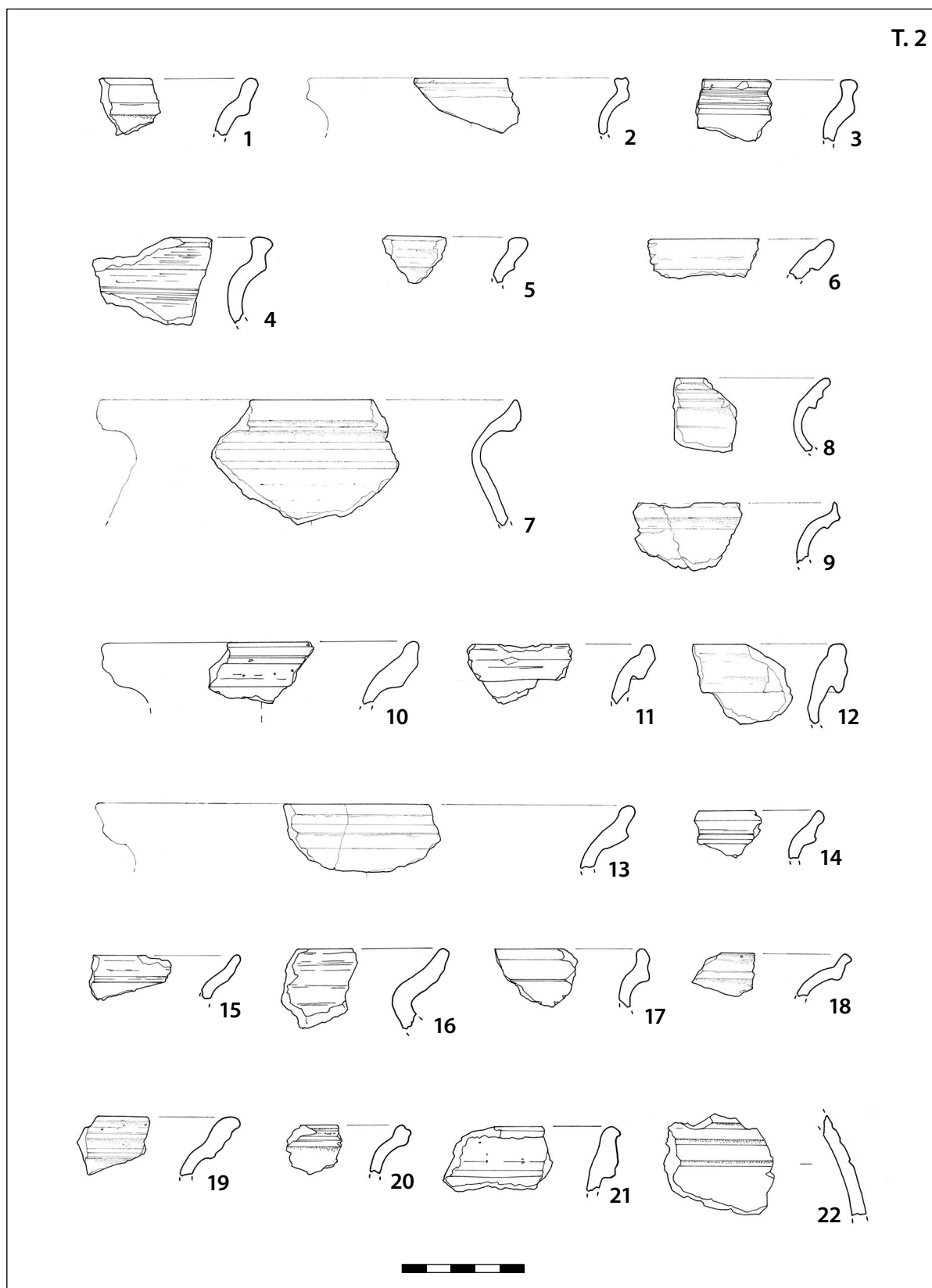


TABLA 2. Lonci: kasni srednji vijek: 1–12, kasni srednji / novi vijek: 13–22 (izradila: S. Čule)

PLATE 2 Pots: 1–12 Late Middle Ages, 13–22 Late Middle Ages / modern era (made by S. Čule)

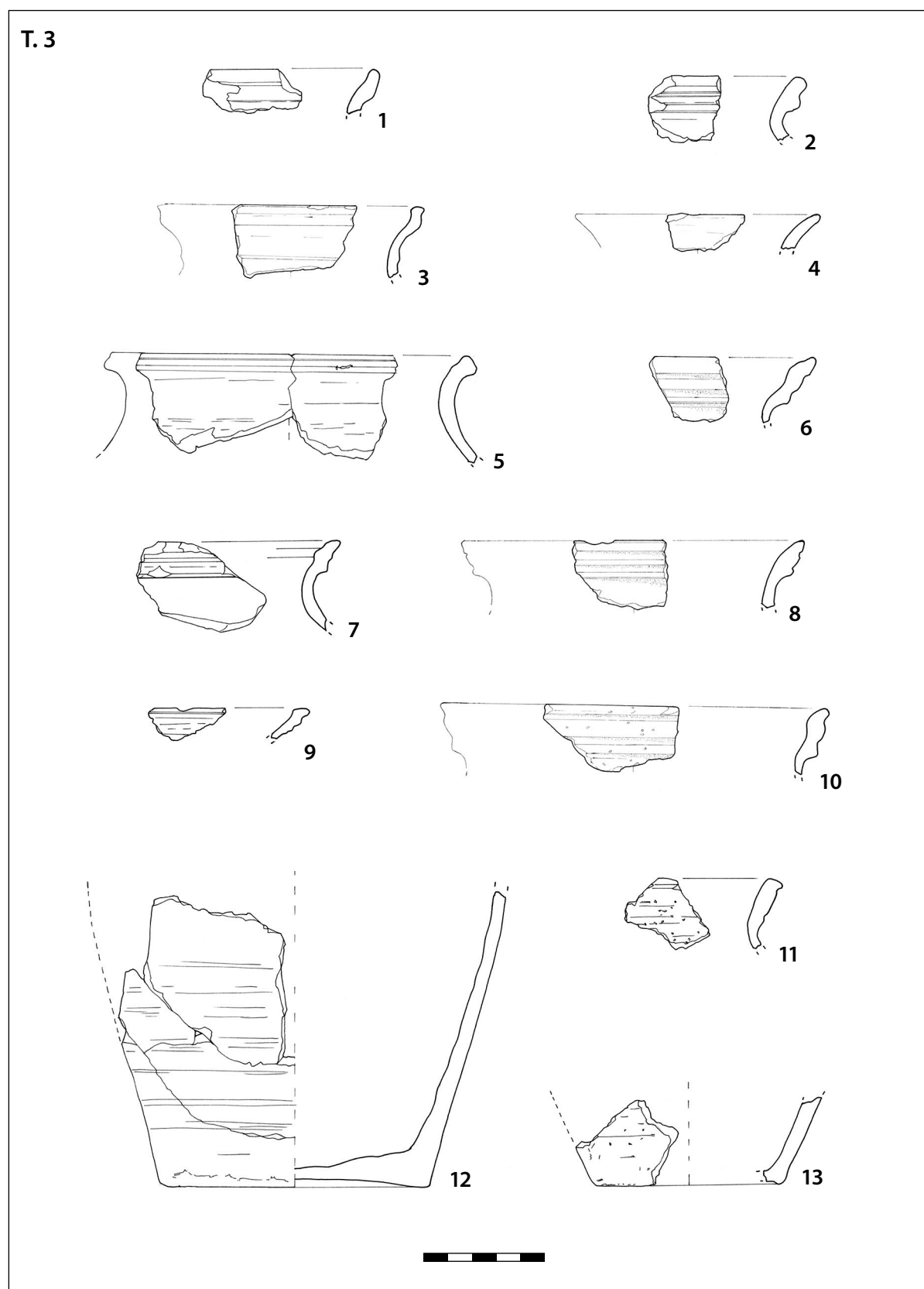


TABLA 3. *Lonci: novi vijek: 1–13 (izradila: S. Čule)*

PLATE 3 *Pots: 1–13 modern era (made by S. Čule)*

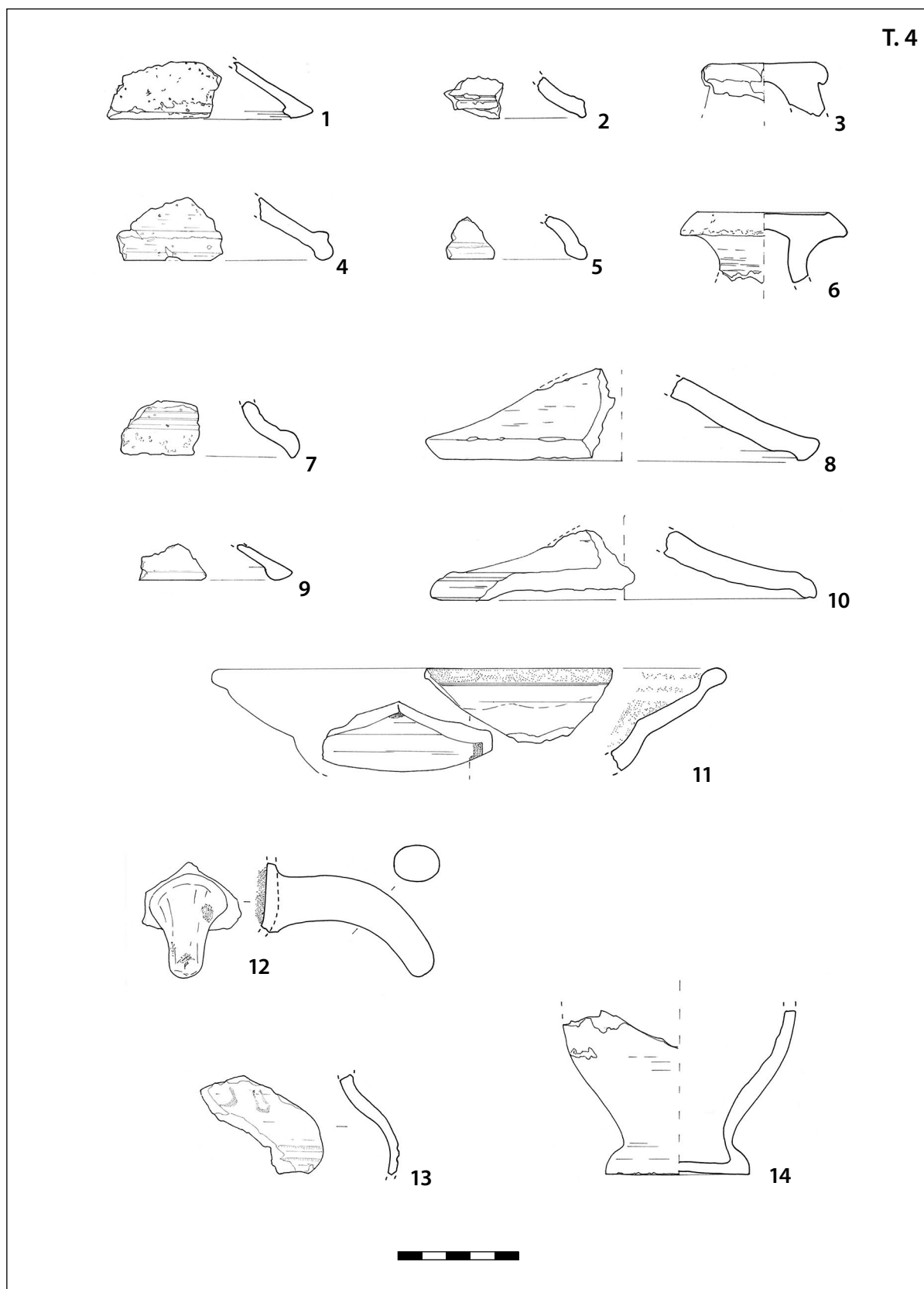


TABLA 4. Poklopci: kasni srednji / novi vijek: 1–5, novi vijek: 6–10; tanjur: novi vijek: 11; tripod: novi vijek: 12; vrč: kasni srednji / novi vijek: 13; vrč: novi vijek: 14 (izradila: S. Čule)

PLATE 4 Lids: 1–5 Late Middle Ages / modern era, 6–10 modern era; plate: 11 modern era; tripod: 12 modern era; pitcher: 13 Late Middle Ages / modern era; pitcher: 14 modern era (made by S. Čule)