



Zemaljski muzej BiH

Dosadašnje serije Glasnika Zemaljskog muzeja su:
Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini (I/1889 – XLIX/1937)
Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Kraljevine Jugoslavije (L/1938 – LI/1939)
Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Nezavisne države Hrvatske u Bosni i Hercegovini (LII/1940)
Glasnik hrvatskih zemaljskih muzeja u Sarajevu (LIII/1941 – LIV/1942)
Glasnik Hrvatskog državnog muzeja u Sarajevu (LV/1943)
Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Sarajevu n.s. Društvene nauke (I/1946 – II/1947)
Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Sarajevu n.s. (III/1948 – VIII/1953)
Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Sarajevu n.s. Arheologija (IX/1954 – XIX/1964)
Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu n.s. Arheologija (XX/1965 do danas)

Izdavač/Publisher:
Zemaljski muzej BiH
Zmaja od Bosne 3, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosna i Hercegovina,
www.zemaljskimuzej.ba, z.muzej@zemaljskimuzej.ba

Za izdavača/For the Publisher: Adnan Busuladžić

Glavni i odgovorni urednik/Editor: Adnan Busuladžić

Redakcija/Editorial Board:
Lidija Fekeža, Mirsad Sijarić, Andrijana Pravidur

Međunarodni izdavački savjet/International Board:
Slaviša Perić (Beograd), Željko Demo (Zagreb), Blagoje Govedarica (Berlin),
Georg Tiefengraber (Wien), Boris Kavur (Ljubljana), Alan Rushworth (New Castle)

Tehnički urednik/DTP&Layout: Mahir Sokolija

Idejno rješenje korica/Cover Design: Hamdija Dizdar

Lektor/Language Editor: Aiša Softić

Korektor/Proofreading: Andreja Dautović

Prijevod na engleski/Translation to English: Saba Risaluddin

Časopis je referiran u/The journal is included in:
Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, Anthropological Index Online, Anthropological Literature, BHA:
Bibliography of the History of Art, Central and Eastern European Online Library

Štampa/Print:
Blicdruk

Tiraž/Print Run:
500 primjeraka/copies

Službena skraćenica časopisa je GZM BiH, n.s. A (Sarajevo)
Official abbreviation of this journal's title is GZM BiH, n.s. A (Sarajevo)

Časopis je štampan uz pomoć Fondacije za izdavaštvo i Ministarstva obrazovanja i nauke FBiH/
Printing of the journal supported the Fund for Publishing and the Ministry for Education and Science of FBiH

UDK 902/904(05)

ISSN 0581-7501 (print)
ISSN 2232-8513 (online)
ISSN 2232-8521 (CD)

GLASNIK
ZEMALJSKOG MUZEJA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE
U SARAJEVU

HERALD
OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN SARAJEVO

ARHEOLOGIJA
ARCHAEOLOGY

NOVA SERIJA – NEW SERIES

SVESKA – VOLUME 52 – 2011.

GZM (A)	NS 52	Stranice 1-431	SARAJEVO	2010.
---------	-------	----------------	----------	-------

Sarajevo, 2011.

SADRŽAJ / CONTENTS

Predgovor / Foreword	7
Branka Raunig: Crno polje u Ljusini – područje Bihaća (Pounje) Crno polje in Ljusina – Bihać region (Una valley)	13
Branka Raunig: Crkvina međe u Doljanima kod Bihaća Crkvina međe in Doljani nr. Bihać	35
Branka Raunig: Peradarska farma Šumatac Šumatac poultry farm	47
Branka Raunig: Konaci u Kuduzovićima (Ostrožac) kod Cazina Konaci in Kuduzovići (Ostrožac) nr. Cazin	61
Enver Mulabdić: Mekota u Gornjim Rakanima Mekota in Gornji Rakani	81
Milan Đurđević: Barice – naselje, područje Bosanske Gradiške Barice – settlement, Bosanska Gradiška region	93
Milan Đurđević, Nebojša Ludajić: Barice – humke kod Bosanske Gradiške Barice – tumuli near Bosanska Gradiška	107
Nebojša Ludajić: Sječkovovo	115
Nebojša Ludajić: Dejanovića humke kod Bosanske Gradiške Dejanovića humke near Bosanska Gradiška	141
Orhan Jamaković: Gradine na području srednjeg toka Vrbasa – područje Banje Luke Hill forts in the middle river Vrbas region – Banja Luka region	167
Branko Belić: Topolovaca bregovi kod Odžaka Topolovaca bregovi near Odžak	225
Branko Belić: Ostala nalazišta na širem području Doboja Other sites in the Doboj region	259
Nebojša Ludajić: Statističko-tipološka analiza keramike kulturne grupe Barice-Gređani na području sjeverne Bosne Statistical typological analysis of pottery of the Barice-Gređani cultural group in northern Bosnia	263
Borivoj Čović: Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne u svjetlu novih istraživanja Bronze age northern Bosnia in the light of new research	277
Andrijana Pravidur: Helenistički urbani kompleks na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca: osvrt na zaštitu i perspektive arheoloških istraživanja kroz aktivnosti konzervatorskih radova The hellenistic urban complex at Gradina in Ošanići nr. Stolac an overview of preservation and prospects for archaeological excavations through conservation works	287
Nermina Mujezinović: Helenistički grad Daorson – metodološki pristup zaštiti i priprema projekta konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova The hellenistic city of Daorson – methodological approach to its preservation and preparation of a conservation-restoration project	307
Lidija Fekeža-Martinović: Rezultati arheoloških istraživanja na lokalitetu Atmejdani u Sarajevu (2004-2006. godine) Results of archaeological excavations at Atmejdani in Sarajevo (2004-2006)	363
Lidija Fekeža-Martinović: In memoriam: Dr. Branka Raunig (1935.-2008.)	425
Lidija Fekeža-Martinović: In memoriam: Margita Gavrilović (1945.-2006.)	427
Upute autorima / Instructions for Authors	429

Predgovor

Pred nama je integralni izvještaj koji je nastao kao rezultat realizacije projekta “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne”.¹ Zemaljski muzej Bosne i Hercegovine, kao nosilac projekta, sklopio je 1986. godine ugovor sa ondašnjom Samoupravnom interesnom zajednicom nauke i pristupio realizaciji projekta u saradnji s drugim relevantnim arheološkim institucijama iz Bosne i Hercegovine. U tom okviru, kao jedan iz tematske oblasti 2 (“Nedovoljno proučeni fenomeni...”) finansiran je i spomenuti program “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne”. Sam projekt započet je kao dugoročni naučni zadatak, a arheološka istraživanja u periodu od 1986. do 1991. godine tretirana su samo kao prva faza.

Institucionalno, Zemaljski muzej Bosne i Hercegovine, koji je do danas ostao glavni nosilac prisustva i razvoja arheološke nauke u Bosni i Hercegovini je i osamdesetih i devedesetih godina prošlog stoljeća, zajedno sa svojim stručnjacima, bio neizostavan u participaciji i završetku ovog i mnogih drugih arheoloških naučnih programa. Pored Zemaljskog muzeja i voditelja projekta akademika Borivoja Čovića, u spomenuto istraživanje su bili uključeni i drugi arheolozi i institucije i to:

¹ Sredinom 80-tih godina Samoupravna interesna zajednica nauke Bosne i Hercegovine (kasnije: Republički javni fond za nauku) pokrenula je inicijativu da se svi važniji pravci istraživanja u različitim naučnim oblastima sistematiziraju u tzv. društvene ciljeve (DC) i konkretiziraju u tzv. DC-projektima interdisciplinarnog karaktera koji bi dobili punu finansijsku i drugu podršku. Arheološka istraživanja svrstana su u projekt DC XIII-1, zajedno s etnologijom i historijom umjetnosti. U tom okviru, *segment arheologija* (DC XIII-1, I dio) podijeljen je u dvije tematske oblasti:

TO 1: “Istraživanje civilizacijskih, socioloških i etničkih promjena u prelomnim periodima praistorijskog i ranog istorijskog doba”.

TO 2: “Istraživanje neproučenih ili nedovoljno proučenih fenomena praistorije i rane istorije Bosne i Hercegovine”.

Zatim je u okviru svake tematske oblasti definirano više pojedinačnih projekata (programa), koncipiranih tako da se realiziraju do 2000. godine, a utvrđen je i uži skup programa za period 1986.-1991. (1992.) i predložen za finansiranje.

Foreword

The following is the complete report compiled as a result of the implementation of the “Bronze Age in northern Bosnia” project.¹ In 1986 the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the lead authority of the project, entered into a contract with the self-managing interest group for science of the day and proceeded to implement the project in association with other relevant archaeological institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The “Bronze Age in northern Bosnia” programme was funded under the auspices of one of the thematic areas (2: “Insufficiently researched phenomena...”). The project began as a long-term scientific mission, in which the archaeological investigations conducted between 1896 and 1991 were treated as just the first phase.

In the 1980s and 90s the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which remains to this day the principal actor in the development of archaeological studies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, along with its specialists, was indispensable in participating and bringing to completion this and many other scientific archaeological programmes. Along with the National Museum and the project leader, Academician Borivoj Čović, the other archaeologists and institutions involved in the investigations were:

¹ In the mid 1980s the self-managing interest group* for science of Bosnia and Herzegovina (later the Republic Public Fund for Science) launched an initiative to systematize all major areas of research in various scientific fields into so-called social goals (DC) and to develop so-called social-goal projects of an interdisciplinary character that would receive full financial and other support. Archaeological investigations were classified under project DC XIII-1, along with ethnology and art history. In this context, the archaeological section (DC XII-1, part I) was subdivided into two thematic areas:

1. “Research into civilizational, sociological and ethnic changes in the transitional periods of prehistory and the early historical period.”
2. “Research into unresearched or insufficiently researched phenomena of prehistory and the early history of Bosnia and Herzegovina.”

Within each thematic area, several separate projects (programmes) were then defined, designed to be completed by 2000, with a more restricted group of programmes for the period 1986-1991 (1992) and proposed for funding.

* [a self-managing interest group was a group of self-managing organizations pooling their resources and usually assuming quasi-governmental functions – Trans.]

- mr. sci. Nebojša Ludajić, Zemaljski muzej Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo,
- mr. sci. Branka Raunig, Regionalni muzej Pounja, Bihać,
- Enver Mulabdić, Zavičajni muzej, Bosanski Novi,
- Milan Đurđević, Zavičajni muzej, Bosanska Gradiška,
- Orhan Jamaković, Muzej Bosanske krajine, Banja Luka,
- mr. sci. Branko Belić, Zavičajni muzej, Doboj i
- Veljko Milić, Muzej sjeveroistočne Bosne, Tuzla.

Potrebno je istaći i angažman Arheološkog društva Bosne i Hercegovine koje je kao naučna i strukovna asocijacija također davalo značajan doprinos koordinaciji i usmjeravanju istraživanja u Bosni i Hercegovini.²

Određene pripreme za definiranje samog programa “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne” bile su postavljene već i ranije, na naučnim skupovima Arheološkog društva Bosne i Hercegovine koji su održani u Banjoj Luci 1981. (“Arheološka problematika sjeverozapadne Bosne”) i u Bihaću 1982. godine (“Arheološka problematika zapadne Bosne – Pounje”).³

Rezultati su analizirani i izloženi na 1. savjetovanju istraživačkog tima početkom 1987. godine, a o istraživanjima su objavljeni i prvi izvještaji u *Arheološkom pregledu*.⁴

Velike finansijske poteškoće, inflacija i hiperinflacija u vrijeme trajanja projekta učinili su gotovo nemogućim planiranje neophodnih budžetskih

- Nebojša Ludajić MSc, National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo,
- Branka Raunig MSc, Una Valley Regional Museum, Bihać,
- Enver Mulabdić, Regional Museum, Bosanski Novi,
- Milan Đurđević, Regional Museum, Bosanska Gradiška,
- Orhan Jamaković, Museum of the Bosnian krajina, Banja Luka,
- Branko Belić MSc, Regional Museum, Doboj and
- Veljko Milić, Museum of North-eastern Bosnia, Tuzla.

Also of note was the involvement of the Archaeological Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a scientific and professional organization that also made a significant contribution to the coordination and direction of research in Bosnia and Herzegovina.²

Certain preparations for designing the “Bronze Age in northern Bosnia” programme had already been made at seminars of the Archaeological Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina held in Banja Luka in 1981 (“Archaeological problem areas of north-western Bosnia”) and in Bihać in 1982 (“Archaeological problem areas of western Bosnia – Una valley region”).³

The results were analyzed and presented at the first consultation of the research team in early 1987, and the first reports on the investigations were published in *Arheološki pregled*.⁴

Major financial difficulties, inflation and hyperinflation while the project was under way made it almost impossible to plan for sufficient budget

² Uporedi: B. Čović, Perspektive arheoloških istraživanja u Bosni i Hercegovini, Međunarodni simpozij “Bosna i Hercegovina u tokovima istorijskih i kulturnih kretanja u jugoistočnoj Evropi”, oktobar 1988, Sarajevo 1989, 145-152.

³ Vidi referate A. Benca, B. Čovića i B. Raunig u publikaciji: Arheološko društvo Bosne i Hercegovine, Zbornik I, Arheološka problematika zapadne Bosne, Sarajevo 1983.

⁴ Arheološki pregled /Archaeological Reports 1986, Ljubljana 1987: M. Đurđević, Barice/ Laminci, bronzanodobno naselje i nekropola, 50-51; B. Raunig, Crkvina Međe /Doljani, bronzanodobni tumulus, 53; B. Raunig, Crno polje/Ljusina, bronzanodobno naselje, 54; E. Mulabdić, Mekota/Gornji Rakani. Nekropola kasnog bronzanog i starijeg željeznog doba, 59-60, Arheološki pregled /Archaeological Reports 1987, Ljubljana 1989, B. Raunig, Šumatac /Peradarska farma, naselje bronzanog doba, 71 – 72.

² Cf. B. Čović, “Perspektive arheoloških istraživanja u Bosni i Hercegovini,” international symposium “Bosna i Hercegovina u tokovima istorijskih i kulturnih kretanja u jugoistočnoj Evropi,” October 1988, Sarajevo 1989, 145-152.

³ See papers by A. Benac, B. Čović and B. Raunig in: Archaeological Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Proceedings I, “Arheološka problematika zapadne Bosne,” Sarajevo 1983.

⁴ Arheološki pregled/Archaeological Reports 1986, Ljubljana 1987: M. Đurđević, “Barice/Laminci, bronzanodobno naselje i nekropola,” 50-51; B. Raunig, “Crkvina Međe /Doljani, bronzanodobni tumulus,” 53; B. Raunig, “Crno polje/Ljusina, bronzanodobno naselje,” 54; E. Mulabdić, “Mekota/Gornji Rakani. Nekropola kasnog bronzanog i starijeg željeznog doba,” 59-60, Arheološki pregled /Archaeological Reports 1987, Ljubljana 1989, B. Raunig, “Šumatac/Peradarska farma, naselje bronzanog doba,” 71 – 72.

sredstava koja će biti dostatna za istraživanje. Hronična nestašica goriva, ali i nastupajuće ratne nedaće i raspad jugoslovenskog državno-pravnog okvira bili su otežavajući faktor u stepenu i kvalitetu realizacije ovog projekta.⁵

Kao rezultat ovih okolnosti došlo je do suženja kako obima terenskih istraživanja, tako i analiza prikupljenih uzoraka prvenstveno organskih materijala na ¹⁴C u Institutu "Ruđer Bošković" u Zagrebu i odustajanja od istraživanja nekih lokaliteta (Gornji i Donji Bardačilovac u Loparama).

Zbog novonastale situacije i rata tokom 1992. – 1995. godine obrada i publiciranje ovog elaborata ostali su nerealizirani do danas. Na samom početku treba naglasiti da su ovdje izloženi radovi pisani u formi razmjerno kratkih izvještaja. To donekle limitira njihov naučni domet i način prezentacije materijala. Prilozi koji su pred nama imaju preliminarni karakter. Ovu činjenicu naglašavaju i sami autori.

Prilikom otpočinjanja složenog i odgovornog procesa priprema za publiciranje rezultata ovih arheoloških istraživanja, uredništvu Glasnika su se same po sebi nametnule i dileme vezane za sam način prezentacije izvještaja. Ratna dejstva i razaranja razlogom su nedostupnosti određenih arhiva i iskopanog materijala. Ukazala se i potreba za inoviranjem tekstova, koji bi o istoj temi bili pisani danas, a što bi značilo pisanje novih radova. Takav pristup pokazao se nemogućim već iz činjenice da neki od autora priloga nažalost nisu više među živima (akademik Čović, dr. Raunig), ili im je životna sudbina prekinula kontakte sa prijeratnim mjestima života i radnog djelovanja.

I pored navedenog, integralno publiciranje rezultata ovog značajnog i za arheološku struku gotovo nepoznatog naučnog projekta i elaborata predstavlja prezentaciju važnih arheoloških podataka, posebno ako se ima u vidu da se nakon navedenih istraživanja ovom problemu, periodu i prostoru nije posvećivala nikakva veća pozornost. Mora se naglasiti da je jedan od najvažnijih rezultata projekta DC XIII-1, I dio, i definiranje kultur-

funds to conduct the investigations. Chronic shortages of fuel, and also the looming war-time shortages and the break-up of the state of Yugoslavia further exacerbated the problems impacting on the extent and quality of the project as implemented.⁵

As a result, both the field investigations and the ¹⁴C analysis of the samples collected, mainly of organic material, at the Ruđer Bošković Institute in Zagreb were reduced in scope, and the projected excavation of certain sites (Gornji and Donji Bardačilovac in Lopare) was not carried out.

The new circumstances and the 1992-1995 war meant that this report has remained unpublished until now. It should be said at the outset that the papers presented here were written in the form of fairly short reports, which somewhat limited their scientific scope and the manner in which the material was presented. They are thus of a preliminary nature, as the authors themselves make clear.

When embarking on the complex and demanding process of preparing the results of these archaeological investigations for publication, the Journal's editorial board confronted the question of how to present the reports. The war and the ravages it had wrought meant that certain archive and excavated materials were no longer available. It also became necessary to re-write some of the papers as if they had been composed now, which would have meant writing entirely new papers. This turned out to be impossible, not least because some of the authors are no longer alive (Academician Čović and Dr. Raunig) or because as fate would have it they are no longer in contact with the places where they lived and worked before the war.

Even so, the complete publication of the results of this important scientific project, which has so far remained almost unknown to the archaeological profession, enables us to present some important archaeological findings, particularly since little attention has been paid to this issue, period and region since the investigations were conducted. It should be made clear that one of the most important outcomes of the DC XIII-1 part I project was the identification of the Barica-Gredani cultural

⁵ O tome se opširnije govori u redovnim godišnjim izvještajima za 1., 2., 3. i 4. godinu rada, podnošenim Samoupravnoj interesnoj zajednici nauke Bosne i Hercegovine, kao i u dokumentima Naučnog vijeća Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine i Savjeta projekta.

⁵ This is expounded in greater detail in the regular annual reports for years 1, 2, 3 and 4, submitted to the self-managing interest group for science of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in documents of the Scientific Council of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Project Advisory Board.

ne grupe Barice – Gređani, kao i utvrđivanje njene osnovne geografske rasprostranjenosti i okvirne hronologije, a što je voditelj projekta akademik Čović uvrstio već i u Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine.⁶

U pripremi ove arheološke sveske Glasnika Zemaljskog muzeja BiH dragocjena je bila pomoć recenzenata, prof. dr. Blagoja Govedarice i dr. sci. Darije Ložnjak Dizdar, na čemu im se najiskrenije zahvaljujemo.

Uredništvo

group and of its basic geographical distribution and approximate chronology, which the project leader, Academician Čović, had already included in the Archaeological Lexicon of Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁶

Our grateful thanks go to the readers of this archaeological volume of the Journal of the National Museum of BiH, Prof Dr Blagoje Govedarica and Dr Darija Ložnjak Dizdar, for their help in its preparation.

Editorial board

⁶ Barice-Gređani, kulturna grupa, Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine, tom 1, Sarajevo 1988, 60-61 (B. Čović).

⁶ “Barice-Gređani, kulturna grupa,” *Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine*, vol. 1, Sarajevo 1988, 60-61 (B. Čović).

ZEMALJSKI MUZEJ BOSNE I
HERCEGOVINE
DRUŠTVENI CILJ XIII-1 I DIO
(SEGMENT ARHEOLOGIJA)
NAUČNI PROGRAM:
"BRONZANO DOBA SJEVERNE
BOSNE"
– Završni izvještaj –

NATIONAL MUSEUM
OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
SOCIAL GOAL XIII-1 PART I
(ARCHAEOLOGY SEGMENT)
SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME:
"BRONZE AGE IN NORTHERN
BOSNIA"
– Final Report –

Crno polje u Ljusini – područje Bihaća (Pounje)

Crno polje in Ljusina – Bihać region (Una valley)

Pregledni rad
UDK 903.4(497.6 Crno polje)“637”

Review article
UDC 903.4(497.6 Crno polje)“637”

U članku se donosi pregled istraživanja lokaliteta Crno polje u Ljusini koje je izvedeno 1986. i 1987. godine. Na temelju dobivenih rezultata, te tipološke obrade keramike i analogija, autorica iznosi pretpostavke o dataciji i tipu naselja.

Ključne riječi: Crno polje, naselje, bronzano doba

The paper describes the investigations conducted at Crno polje in Ljusina in 1986 and 1987. The findings, together with a typological analysis of the pottery and comparisons with analogues, form the basis for the suggested dating and type of the settlement.

Key words: Crno polje, settlement, Bronze Age

Uvod

Introduction

Selo Ljusina spominje se u arheološkoj literaturi krajem prošlog vijeka, prvenstveno po antičkim ostacima.¹ Na postojanje praistorijskog lokaliteta autoru je skrenuo pažnju Mehmed Suljić iz Ljusine u martu 1974. godine, prilikom arheološkog iskopavanja antičke ciglarske peći.²

Šira okolina u kojoj je smješteno selo Ljusina predstavlja nisko, brežuljkasto zemljište, nadmorske visine između 200 i 400 m, veoma pogodno za stočarstvo, dok je dolina potoka Ljusina (koji tokom čitave godine ima vode) povoljna za zemljoradnju. Tok Ljusine predstavlja i prirodnu komunikaciju koja prostor praistorijskog lokaliteta (kao i današnjeg naselja) povezuje sa dolinom rijeke Une (udaljene oko 2 km), a time i sa područjima dalje na sjeveru i jugu, u Panoniji i Dalmaciji.

Crno polje je naziv za veći prostor sa seoskim stambenim zgradama i obradivim zemljištem u centru Ljusine (blizu seoske prodavnice). Praistorijski lokalitet (v. Situacioni plan – Prilog I) se nalazi na

There are references to the village of Ljusina in archaeological writings at the end of the 19th century, mainly on account of its Antique remains.¹ Mehmed Suljić of Ljusina drew attention to the presence of a prehistoric site in March 1974 during the archaeological excavation of an Antique brick kiln.²

The wider region in which the village of Ljusina is located is a low-lying, somewhat hilly area, with an altitude of between 200 and 400 m, very well suited to herding, while the valley of the Ljusina brook (which runs all year round) is ideal for agriculture. The course of the Ljusina is also a natural communication, linking the site of the prehistoric (and present-day) settlement with the Una river valley some 2 km away, and thence with the regions to the north and south, in Pannonia and Dalmatia.

Crno polje is the name given to a sizeable piece of land with farm buildings and arable land in the centre of Ljusina (near the village shop). The prehistoric

¹ Raunig 1973, 197-204; Raunig 1983, 71-78, T. II.

² Raunig 1974, 203-214.

¹ Raunig 1973, 197-204; Raunig 1983, 71-78, T. II.

² Raunig 1974, 203-214.

obrađivom zemljištu vlasnika Mehmeda Suljića i Senada Brkića iz Ljusine, neposredno iza Brkićeve stambene zgrade. Koliko se istraživanjem moglo utvrditi, lokalitet leži približno u sredini blage padine (T. I, 1) nagnute od sjeveroistoka prema jugozapadu koja se postepeno spušta prema lijevoj obali potoka Ljusine, udaljene od lokaliteta oko 250 m. Položaj je u strateško-fortifikacijskom pogledu potpuno neobezbijeden. Na sjeverozapadnoj strani padina je ograničena plitkom udolinom (jarugom) sa dvije-tri manje vrtače (u jednoj od njih povremeno može biti vode), dok je na jugoistoku danas omeđena nizom stambenih i gospodarskih zgrada i seoskim putom.

U toku arheoloških istraživanja izvršenih 1986. i 1987. godine nije bilo moguće s punom sigurnošću utvrditi granice rasprostiranja lokaliteta. Sudeći prema situaciji na povezanoj istraženoj površini (kvadrati I-X), lokalitet (praistorijsko naselje) se sigurno ne prostire znatnije zapadno i istočno od istraženog prostora. Probni rov (veličine $5 \times 0,5$ m), otvoren 1986. na 20 m južno od istražene površine, dao je gotovo potpuno negativan rezultat – samo nekoliko atipičnih ulomaka praistorijske keramike, koji su ovamo mogli dospjeti raznošenjem usljed obrade zemljišta. Na osnovu situacije u probnom rovu malo je vjerovatno da se lokalitet prostirao dalje prema jugu. Radi provjere sjeverne granice lokaliteta otvoren je kontrolni kvadrat XIV/87, udaljen 10 m sjeverno od ostale istražene površine, gdje je konstatovan sasvim tanak kulturni sloj (oko 15 cm debljine) sa malobrojnim sitnijim ulomcima keramike. S obzirom na konfiguraciju i nagib terena od sjevera prema jugu, nalazi su mogli dospjeti na ovaj prostor samo sa prostora iznad kv. XIV, te je vjerovatno da se može pretpostaviti još jedan prostor s jačim kulturnim slojem sjeverno od ovog kvadrata. Naime, ne treba izgubiti iz vida sličnu situaciju sa samo 38 nađenih objekata u kv. V/87 koji je otvoren između kv. III/86 i kv. VI/87 u kojima su nalazi bili daleko brojniji (kv. III/86 sa 573 nađena objekta i kv. VI/87 sa 426 objekata).

Ukoliko bi na sjevernom dijelu padine postojao kulturni sloj (što u okviru ove faze programa “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne”, zbog ograničenih sredstava, nije bilo moguće provjeriti) – radilo bi se, vjerovatno, o izdvojenom dijelu naselja ili, možda, o horizontalnoj stratigrafiji.

site (see Site Plan, Fig. I) is located on arable land belonging to Mehmed Suljić and Senad Brkić of Ljusina, just behind the Brkić's house. As far as could be determined from the excavations, the site lay roughly in the middle of a slight slope (T. I, 1) falling gradually from the north-east to the south-west down to the left bank of the Ljusina brook, about 250 m from the site. The area is completely undefended strategically and in terms of fortifications. On the north-west side the slope is bounded by a shallow gully with two or three round karst hollows, one of which may contain water at times, while to the south-east it is now bounded by a row of houses and farm buildings and by the village road.

It proved impossible during the archaeological excavations of 1986 and 1987 to identify the outer limits of the site with absolute certainty. The findings on the area excavated (quadrants I-X) the site, a prehistoric settlement, suggest that it did not extend much further to the west and east of the area investigated. A test pit of 5×0.5 m opened in 1986 20 m south of the excavated area produced almost entirely negative results – just a few atypical sherds of prehistoric pottery, which could have ended up there as a result of ploughing. Judging from the findings in this trench, it seems unlikely that the site extended any further south. Control quadrant XIV/87 was opened 10 m north of the rest of the excavated area with a view to checking the northern boundary of the site; here a very thin cultural layer (about 15 cm thick) was found, with a few small potsherds. From the lie of the land and the north-south slope, these could have ended up here only from the area above quadrant XIV, making it likely that there is another area with a substantial cultural layer north of this quadrant, especially given the similar situation in quadrant V/87 where only 38 objects were found; this quadrant was opened between quadrant III/86 and quadrant VI/87, in both of which the finds were much more numerous (quadrant III/86 with 573 objects and quadrant VI/87 with 426).

If there is indeed a cultural layer on the northern part of the slope (which could not be verified during this phase of the “Bronze Age in northern Bosnia” on account of the limited resources available), it would probably belong to a separate settlement or, perhaps, horizontal stratigraphy.

Tok iskopavanja

Iskopavanje je izvedeno u dvije kampanje, 1986. i 1987. godine pod rukovodstvom autora, a uz saradnju Jasne Pećanac, studenta arheologije (v. Prilog II).

U 1986. godini iskopavana površina bila je postavljena približno na sredini blage padine, uz granicu (među) između imanja M. Suljića i S. Brkića, na prostoru gdje su zapaženi brojniji površinski nalazi praistorijske keramike. Istražena je površina veličine 100 m², raspoređena u 4 kvadrata (svaki vel. 5 × 5 m), od kojih su u nizu od zapada prema istoku postavljeni kvadrati I, II i IV (na zemljištu M. Suljića), dok je kvadrat III (na zemljištu S. Brkića) postavljen uz sjevernu ivicu kv. IV, tako da ukupna površina ima oblik slova L, čija duža hasta (duž. 15 m) ide u pravcu zapad – istok, a kraća (duž. 10 m) u pravcu jug – sjever.

Na istraženoj površini konstatovana je sljedeća stratigrafska situacija (Prilog III/1, 2):

- recentni tamni humus sa vegetabilijama (od površine do prosječne dub. 20-25 cm);
- kulturni sloj od tamnije, humozne zemlje, u donjim slojevima miješan sa grumenjem smeđežute, tvrde zemlje (do prosječne dubine od 45 do 55 cm);
- svijetla, smeđežuta, suha, vrlo tvrda zemlja (zdravica).

Debljina kulturnog sloja u kv. I i IV iznosi oko 25 cm, a u kv. II i III oko 35 cm. Na istraženom prostoru nisu otkriveni ostaci stambenih objekata, osim nešto grumenja crveno izgorjenog kućnog lijepa, rjeđih i sitnijih u kv. I i II, brojnijih i većih komada u kv. III i IV. Nalazi su ograničeni gotovo isključivo na sitnije ulomke keramičkih posuda. Od ostalih nalaza koji pripadaju praistorijskom sloju treba spomenuti 2 amorfnu komada zelenkasto-sivog kremenja, jedan također amorfnu komad crnog opsidijana i polovinu zaobljenog bršljenka. Posebno je zanimljivo da prilikom iskopavanja nije nađen nijedan primjerak koštanog alata, pa čak nijedan ulomak životinjskih kostiju. U gornjim slojevima nađeno je nekoliko komada brsnog kamena, te nešto ulomaka kasne, ponekad gledosane tzv. "turske" keramike.

U nastavku istraživanja, 1987. godine, otvorena je ukupna površina od 175 m², od čega je 150 m²

Progress of the excavations

The excavations were conducted in two stages, in 1986 and 1987, led by the author in association with Jasna Pećanac, an archaeology student (see Fig. II).

In 1986 the excavated area was roughly in the middle of the gentle slope, by the boundary between the Suljić and Brkić properties, on an area where numerous surface finds of prehistoric pottery had been observed. An area of 100 m² was excavated, divided into four quadrants each of 5 × 5 m, of which quadrants I, II and IV (on Mehmed Suljić's land) ran from west to east, with quadrant III (on Senad Brkić's land) was by the northern edge of quadrant IV, making an L-shaped dig with the longer (15 m) side lying west-east and the shorter (10 m) north-south.

The following stratigraphics were identified on the excavated area (Fig. III/1, 2):

- recent dark topsoil with plant matter (from the surface to an average depth of 20-25 cm);
- a cultural layer of darker, humusy soil, mixed in the lower layers with lumps of hard, yellow-brown soil (to an average depth of 45 to 55 cm);
- pale yellow-brown, dry, very hard soil (subsoil).

The cultural layer in quadrant I and IV was about 25 cm thick, while in quadrant II and III it was about 35 cm thick. No remains of dwellings were uncovered other than some clods of burnt red daub, fewer and smaller in quadrants I and II than in quadrants III and IV. The finds consisted almost exclusively of small sherds of pottery vessels. Other finds belonging to the prehistoric layer that are worthy of mention were two amorphous pieces of greenish-grey flint, an equally shapeless piece of black obsidian and half a rounded whorl. Curiously, not one bone tool was found during the dig, nor even a fragment of animal bone. A number of pieces of polished stone were found in the upper layers, along with a few sherds of so-called "Turkish" pottery of later date, some glazed.

When the investigations continued in 1987, a total area of 175 m² was opened, 150 m² of

(kvadrati V-X) povezana sa površinom veličine 100 m² (kvadrati I-IV) iskopanom 1986. godine, dok je površina vel. 25 m² (kontrolni kvadrat XIV) otvorena 10 m sjeverno od ostale istražene površine. Ukupna istražena površina (1986. i 1987. god.) ima dužinu 25 m u pravcu sjever – jug i širinu 10 m u pravcu istok – zapad. Istraženu površinu sačinjavaju dva niza kvadrata (svaki vel. 5 × 5 m) obilježenih od juga prema sjeveru: istočni niz – kv. IV/86, III/86, V/87, VI/87, i VII/87 i zapadni niz – kv. II/86, (neiskopani kvadrat XI), X/87, IX/87 i VIII/87. Uz jugozapadni ugao ove površine nalazi se kv. I/86. Kontrolni kvadrat XIV otvoren je u pravcu istočnog niza kvadrata, 10 m sjeverno od kv. VII/87. Između kv. VII/87 i kv. XIV/87 uslovno su označeni kv. XII i kv. XIII, koji bi bili iskopavani u zavisnosti od eventualnog otkrića ostataka stambenog objekta ili drugih značajnijih nalaza u kv. XIV.

Na povezanoj istraženoj površini (kv. I-X) konstatovana je sljedeća stratigrafska situacija: ispod recentnog tamnosmeđeg humusa debljine cca 20-25 cm nalazio se sloj svjetlije smeđe, humozne zemlje (kulturni sloj) debljine cca 30-35 cm, ispod koga se pojavljivao ravnomjerni sloj žutosmeđe, tvrde, ilovaste, sterilne zemlje (zdravica). Prosječna dubina iskopa iznosila je 50-60 cm. Jedino je prostor jedne konične jame između kv. VIII i IX iskopavan do ukupne dubine od 1,53 m u odnosu na površinu zemljišta (T. I, 2). Gornja ivica jame, približno kružnog oblika (promjer 2,60 i 2,50 m), pojavila se na granici kulturnog sloja i žutosmeđe, ilovaste zemlje. Jama se konično sužavala prema dnu (promjeri dna 1,60 i 1,50 m) i bila je ispunjena svjetlijom smeđom, humoznom zemljom identičnog sastava sa zemljom kulturnog sloja koja je, očigledno, prilikom zatrpavanja jame dospjela u njenu unutrašnjost. Nalazi iz jame sastojali su se od približno iste količine ulomaka bronzanodobnih keramičkih posuda kakvi su nalaženi unutar kulturnog sloja na istraženoj površini, nešto vrlo sitnog grumenja kućnog lijepa i malo komadića drvenog ugljena. Sudeći prema obliku, sadržaju i sastavu zemlje, jama je iskopana u nekom kasnijem vremenu, poslije prestanka života bronzanodobnog naselja (možda u rimsko doba, kada je u neposrednoj blizini egzistirala rimska villa rustica, vjerovatno u vezi s djelovanjem antičke ciglane, kao jama za vađenje ilovače?).

which (quadrants V-X) was combined with the 100 m² (quadrants I-IV) excavated in 1986, while the remaining 25 m² (control quadrant XIV) was opened to the north of the rest of the excavated area. The combined area excavated in 1986 and 1987 was 25 m long from north to south and 10 m wide from east to west, and consisted of two rows of quadrants each 5 × 5 m, marked from south to north: an eastern row of quadrants IV/86, III/86, V/87, VI/87 and VII/87, and a western row of quadrants II/86, (unexcavated quadrant XI), X/87, IX/87 and VIII/87. Quadrant I/86 was at the south-west corner of this area. Control quadrant XIV was opened in line with the eastern row, 10 m to the north of quadrant VII/87. Quadrants XII and XIII were provisionally marked out between quadrants VII/87 and XIV/87, to be excavated in the event that the remains of a dwelling or other significant finds were uncovered in quadrant XIV.

The stratigraphy identified on the combined excavated area of quadrants I-X was as follows: a layer of recent, dark brown top soil about 20-25 cm thick, beneath which was a layer of lighter-brown, humusy soil (the cultural layer) about 30-35 cm thick, and below this an even layer of hard yellow-brown sterile clay subsoil. The average depth of the dig was 50-60 cm, with only the area of a conical pit between quadrants VIII and IX excavated to an overall depth of 1.53 m below the soil surface (T. I, 2). The upper edge of the pit, which was roughly circular (diameter 2.60 and 2.50 m), appeared at the boundary between the cultural layer and the yellow-brown clay subsoil. The pit narrowed conically towards the base, where the diameter was 1.60 and 1.50 m, and was full of lightish brown, humusy soil identical in composition to that of the cultural layer, which must have fallen into the pit when it was filled in. The finds in the pit consisted of roughly the same quantities of sherds of Bronze Age pottery vessels as those found in the cultural layer in the area investigated, some very small lumps of burnt red daub, and small pieces of charcoal. The form, content and composition of the soil suggest that the pit was dug at a later date, after the Bronze Age settlement had been abandoned – perhaps in Roman times, when there was a Roman *villa rustica* nearby, probably associated with the operation of

Ni na prostoru istraženom 1987. godine nisu otkriveni sigurniji nalazi (osim grumenja crveno izgorenog kućnog lijepa) koji bi ukazivali na postojanje ostataka stambenih objekata. Može se pretpostaviti da je naselje bilo relativno privremeno-karaktera sa stambenim objektima slabijeg kvaliteta, možda od pletera oblijepljenog zemljom od čega je preostalo samo sitnije grumenje crveno izgorenog kućnog lijepa. Naravno, ostaje otvorena i mogućnost da istraživanom površinom nisu zahvaćeni dijelovi lokaliteta na kojima su se nalazili stambeni objekti.

Tipološka analiza

Usljed naprijed opisane situacije, poznavanje života ovog naselja ograničeno je na pokretne nalaze koji se gotovo isključivo sastoje od ostataka keramičkih proizvoda. Ta proizvodnja je dosta dobro dokumentovana, mada su specifični uslovi do sada istražene površine (plitki sedimenti izloženi obradi zemljišta i djelovanju atmosferilija) uslovlili znatno usitnjavanje ulomaka posuda, što otežava ili onemogućava pouzdane rekonstrukcije oblika i ornamenata. Svi nađeni keramički proizvodi, koliko se makroskopski moglo zapaziti, izrađeni su od zemlje sa dodatkom kamene zrnaste primjese, pretežno od običnog krečnjaka, kome je kod pojedinih primjeraka dodana izvjesna količina kristaliziranog krečnjaka (kalcita). Granulacija ide od vrlo sitne, gotovo prašinate kod pojedinih finijih posuda, do maksimalnog promjera zrnaca od 3 do 5 mm. Nisu zapažene neke bitnije razlike u sastavu zemlje između dobro glačane, "srednje" i grube keramike. Ulomci finijih posuda dobro glačanih površina, tanjih zidova, obično su crne, crnosmeđe, rjeđe tamnosmeđe boje. U grupu "srednje" keramike ubrojani su pretežno primjerci kod kojih je ili spoljna ili unutrašnja površina glačana, kao i primjerci kod kojih se zapažaju tragovi tanje prevlake od bolje prečišćene zemlje, obično u nijansama crvene do oker žute boje. Kod nekih primjeraka ivica oboda je crveno do oker žuto pečena, dok je zid posude sive, sivocrne ili smeđe boje. Zastupljenost fine glačane, "srednje" i grube keramike kreće se približno u sljedećim procentualnim odnosima: 10% fine, 30% "srednje" i oko 60% grube keramike.

the Antique brickfield, possibly serving as a clay extraction pit.

The area excavated in 1987 also failed to produce any finds (other than lumps of burnt red daub) that might indicate the remains of dwellings. The settlement was probably a temporary one, with huts constructed of less durable materials – perhaps wattle and daub – of which only small clods of burnt red daub have survived. It is, of course, possible that the area excavated did not extend to the parts of the site where there were dwellings.

Typological analysis

The results of the dig mean that what we know about life in this settlement is derived only from the movable finds, which consisted almost exclusively of potsherds. The production of pottery is fairly well documented, though the specific features of the area investigated to date (shallow sediments disturbed by ploughing and affected by the elements) explain why the sherds found there were so small as to make it difficult or impossible to reconstruct the form and decoration of the vessels with any certainty. As far as could be observed macroscopically, all the pottery found was earthenware, with an admixture of sandy temper, mainly of ordinary limestone, to which in some cases a certain quantity of crystallized limestone (calcite) had been added. The granulation varied from very small, almost dust-fine in the case of some finer vessels, to grains of 3 to 5 mm. No significant differences were observed in the composition of the clay between well-glazed, medium-quality and coarse pottery. The sherds of better-quality vessels with finely-glazed surfaces and thin walls were usually black or brown-black, more rarely dark brown. The medium-quality pottery consisted mainly of specimens with either the outer or the inner surface glazed, and of specimens showing signs of a thin slip of smooth clay, usually in shades of red to yellow ochre. In some specimens the edge of the rim was fired to red or yellow ochre while the wall of the vessel was grey, grey-black or brown. Finely-glazed pottery accounted for about 10% of the finds, medium-quality for about 30%, and coarse pottery about 60%.

Iz raspoloživog broja od preko 4.000 ulomaka posuda i drugih keramičkih proizvoda bilo je moguće izdvojiti oko 550 ulomaka koji su sa više ili manje sigurnosti atribuirani određenim oblicima posuda. Zastupljeni su ovi oblici:

- male zdjelice ili kašike? (T. II, 1);
- zdjele, koje su jedan od vodećih oblika, a mogu se podijeliti u dvije glavne grupe:
 - a) poluloptaste pliće i dublje zdjele različito oblikovanog oboda (T. II, 2-5) i
 - b) tanjiraste, široke zdjele izvijenog oboda, ponekad s vertikalnom trakastom drškom ispod oboda ili na trbuhu (T. II, 6-7); poneki primjerci su sa proširenim, zaravnjenim obodom (T. II, 8);
- terine također spadaju među vodeće oblike, većinom su dobro glačane, ponekad s vertikalnom trakastom drškom na trbuhu, udubljenom linijom na prelazu iz ramena u vrat i uglačanim ispupčenjima kao ukrasom (T. II, 9; T. III, 1);
- karakteristični su zaobljeno-bikonični lončići, visokog, cilindričnog vrata koji mogu biti ukrašeni udubljenim ili urezanim ornamentima (T. III, 6);
- u brojnije zastupljene oblike spadaju i pehari s jednom, možda i dvije vertikalne trakaste drške, postavljene neposredno ispod oboda (T. III, 3, 4); samo za jedan primjerak pehara utvrđeno je da je imao nisku prstenastu stopu (T. III, 3);
- male zaobljene posudice odlikuju se tankim zidovima (T. III, 2), dok za ulomke ljevakastog vrata (T. III, 5) nije bilo moguće utvrditi ukupni oblik posude;
- brojno zastupljen oblik su i pretežno grubi, široko otvoreni lonci, ponekad s vertikalnom trakastom drškom (T. IV, 1-2; T. VII, 1);
- velike, zaobljeno-bikonične posude (T. IV, 3; T. V,) i veće zaobljene posude konično-cilindričnog vrata (T. V, 2) zastupljene su manjim brojem primjeraka;
- od plitica je nađen samo jedan ulomak (T. V, 3).

Među drškama vodeći je tip vertikalna trakasta drška na vratu, ramenu ili trbuhu posude (T. II, 6; T. III, 1, 3-6; T. IV, 2; T. V, 1, 2), rijetke su tunelaste

More than 4,000 sherds of vessels and other pottery artefacts were found, from which about 550 could be attributed more or less safely to certain shapes of vessel. These were:

- small bowls or spoons? (T. II, 1);
- bowls, which are one of the principal shapes, and can be subdivided into two main groups:
 - a) hemispherical bowls, some shallow, some deeper, with rims of various shapes (T. II, 2-5), and
 - b) wide, shallow bowls with everted rims, sometimes with a vertical strap handle below the rim or on the belly (T. II, 6-7); some specimens have a wide, flat rim (T. II, 8);
- food vessels are also one of the main shapes, usually finely glazed, sometimes with a vertical strap handle on the body, an impressed line where the shoulder join the neck, and glazed bosses (*Buckel*) by way of decoration (T. II, 9; T. III, 1);
- a distinct type consists of rounded biconical pots with a long cylindrical neck, which may be decorated with impressed or incised ornaments (T. III, 6);
- another shape represented here is the cup with one or perhaps two vertical strap handles set just below the rim (T. III, 3, 4); a single specimen of cup was found to have a low ring-foot (T. III, 3);
- small rounded vessels distinguished by their thin walls (T. III, 2); the shape of vessel of which a sherd from the cylindrical neck was found (T. III, 5) could not be determined;
- another common shape was that of a rather coarse, wide-mouthed cooking pot, sometimes with a vertical strap handle (T. IV, 1-2; T. VII, 1);
- fewer specimens were found of large, rounded-biconical vessels (T. IV, 3; T. V, 1) and fairly large rounded vessels with conical-cylindrical neck (T. V, 2);
- only one sherd from a plate was found (T. V, 3).

The principal type of handle is the vertical strap handle attached to the neck, shoulder or body of the vessel (T. II, 6; T. III, 1, 3-6; T. IV, 2; T. V, 1, 2);

drške (T. V, 1a), a pojedinačno su zastupljene i prikazane drške (T. V, 5 i 6).

Ukrasi na keramici su:

- urezani ili udubljeni, ponekad možda i žigosani nekim instrumentom (T. II, 6, 9; T. III, 1, 6; T. IV, 1, 2; T. V, 1; T. VI, 1-7). Motivi su dosta jednostavni: horizontalne linije na prelazu iz ramena u vrat, ovalne ili kružne linije (žlijebovi) u kombinaciji s uglačanim ispupčenjima ("Buckel" – ukrasi), snopovi paralelnih linija, cik-cak linije, izuzetno i trouglovi, nizovi trougaonih ili polumjesečastih uboda, odnosno ureza i sl.;
- plastični, koji se mogu podijeliti na:
 - a) finije, u koje spadaju: uglačana ovalna ili okrugla ispupčenja ("Buckel" – ukrasi) često kombinovana sa urezanim ili udubljenim linijama (T. II, 9; T. III, 1; T. IV, 3; T. VI, 2, 3) koja, uz urezane i udubljene, spadaju u vodeće ukrase. Zatim, znatno rjeđi, mali ovalni ili trougaoni ispusti na obod posude, ponekad iznad drške (T. II, 4-6) i vertikalna ili nešto ukošena rebra na gornjem dijelu posude (T. V, 5);
 - b) grublje, koje sačinjavaju plastične trake s udubljenjima izvedenim utiskivanjem prstiju (T. VII, 1), ista takva udubljenja na obodu posude (T. VII, 2) i gruba ispupčenja (T. VI, 6).

Samo pojedinačno zastupljeni su kanelure (T. VII, 3), barbotine-ukras (T. VII, 4) i metličasti ukras (T. VII, 5).

Od ostalih keramičkih proizvoda nađen je mali ulomak cjediljke, ulomak koji – kako izgleda – potiče od nekog kružnog postolja, nekoliko bršljenaka, manji ulomci prenosnih peći i ulomci koji po svoj prilici potiču od neke vrste "sadžaka" na šest nogu, dosta grube izrade (T. V, 7). Jedan keramički ulomak, koji se nije mogao sa sigurnošću odrediti, mogao bi biti dio noge neke posude, a nije isključeno ni da se radi o fragmentu grubo radene terakote (T. VII, 6).

Od kamena je manji ulomak sjekire-čekića (T. VII, 6), nekoliko većih i manjih kremenih odbitaka, te jedna škriljasta pločica obrađenih ivica i jedan veći diskoidni oblutak.

Ukupni fundus keramičkih posuda karakteriše blaga zaobljenost, naglašena "mekoća" profila bez oštrih preloma, uz izrazito široke otvore posuda. Dublje, zatvorenije posude užih oboda zastupljene

tunnel handles are less common (T. V, 1a), as are handles represented on (T. V, 5 and 6).

The decorations on the pottery are:

- incised or impressed, and in some cases possibly stamped with a tool of some kind (T. II, 6, 9; T. III, 1, 6; T. IV, 1, 2; T. V, 1; T. VI, 1-7). The motifs are quite simple: horizontal lines at the transition from the shoulder to the neck, oval or circular channelled lines (grooves) combined with glazed bosses, groups of parallel lines, zigzag lines, and rarely triangles, rows of triangular or half-moon punched or incised motifs;
- relief, which may be subdivided into:
 - a) finer, including glazed oval or rounded bosses, often in combination with incised or impressed lines (T. II, 9; T. III, 1; T. IV, 3; T. VI, 2, 3) which, with the incisions or impressions, are among the main types of decoration. Significantly less common are small oval or triangular projections on the rim of the vessel, sometimes above the handle (T. II, 4-6) and vertical or oblique ribbing on the upper part of the vessel (T. V, 5);
 - b) cruder, consisting of relief bands with finger-impressed concavities (T. VII, 1), similar impressions on the rim of the vessel (T. VII, 2) and crude bosses (T. VI, 6).

There are individual specimens only of channelled lines (T. VII, 3), barbotine decoration (slip-ware) (T. VII, 4) and broom-like decoration (T. VII, 5).

Other pottery wares that were uncovered include a small sherd from a strainer, a sherd apparently from a round base, a number of whorls, small sherds of portable ovens and sherds seemingly from some kind of six-legged trivet of rather crude workmanship (T. V, 7). One potsherd that could not be identified with certainty could be part of the foot of a vessel, but might also be a fragment of crudely-made terracotta (T. VII, 6).

Stone artefacts include a small piece from a hammer-axe (T. VII, 6), a few pieces of core-trimming flint flakes of varying size, a slab of slate with worked edges and a fairly large discoid pebble.

The pottery vessels as a whole are slightly rounded, of markedly "smooth" profile with no sharp angles, and noticeable wide mouths. Deeper, narrow-mouthed, thin-rimmed vessels

su samo sa oko 7%, dok su naprimjer samo oblici zdjela, poluloptastih i širokih zdjela zajedno, zastupljeni čak s oko 34% svih oblika posuda. Poseban pečat keramici Crnog polja daju konično-kružna, rjeđe ovalna ispupčenja okružena udubljenom ili urezanom linijom (T. II, 9; T. III, 1 itd.). Nađeno je ukupno 16 ulomaka s ovim ukrasom, koji većinom pripada terinama, ali dva primjerka pripadaju visokoj zaobljeno-bikoničnoj posudi (T. IV, 3).

account for only about 7% of the total, as against about 34% for hemispherical and wide bowls together. A particular feature of the pottery from Crno polje is its round or occasionally oval, conical bosses, edged with an impressed or incised line (T. II, 9; T. III, 1, etc.). Sixteen sherds with this decoration were found, most belonging to food vessels, though two belong to tall rounded biconical vessels (T. IV, 3).

Kulturno-hronološki kontekst

Kao i drugi lokaliteti, istraživani u okviru projekta “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne”, i Crno polje je dalo nov i dotad prilično nepoznat materijal bronzanog doba za koji je tek potrebno utvrditi bliže ili dalje odnose sa susjednim i udaljenijim nalazištima i kulturnim grupama. Osim najbližih nalazišta, kao što su naselje na prostoru Peradarske farme u Šumatcu kod Cazina i, donekle, nalazi iz tumula u Doljanima, južno od Bihaća (o kojim se govori u posebnim poglavljima ovog elaborata), potrebno je uzeti u obzir lokalitete iz Like, Hrvatskog primorja, Istre, Slovenije, sjeverozapadne Hrvatske, Slavonije i, naravno, iz ostalih dijelova sjeverne Bosne. Tako u Ličkom Osiku nalazimo ukras u obliku okruglog ispupčenja na keramici, oivičenog kružnom kanelurom (tipa kao T. III, 1; T. VI, 2, 3).³ Isti ukras postoji i na keramici naselja Vlaška peć kod Senja⁴, u kojem je konstatirana i dobra analogija za pehar bikonično-zaobljenog tijela i cilindričnog vrata (T. III, 6).⁵ Metličasti ukras na keramici poznat je i iz pećine Golubnjače kod Kosinja u Lici, kao i iz Vlaške peći u kojoj ima i barbotine ukrasa.⁶

Geografski udaljenije analogije predstavlja ju metličasto ukrašena keramika ranog bronzanog doba Istre, kao i okrugla ispupčenja, oivičena kružnim žlijebom, odnosno kanelurom, pretežno iz srednjeg bronzanog doba istarskih nalazišta.⁷ Dalje prema sjeveru dosta sličnosti s nalazima iz Crnog polja pruža keramika iz

Cultural and chronological context

In common with the other sites investigated as part of the “Bronze Age in northern Bosnia” project, Crno polje yielded new and previously more or less unknown Bronze Age material, the relationship of which to neighbouring or more remote sites and cultural groups has yet to be determined. In addition to the nearest sites, such as the settlement at the poultry farm in Šumatac near Cazin and, to a degree, the finds from the tumulus in Doljani south of Bihać (the subject of a separate section of this report), sites in Lika, the Croatian coastal region, Istria, Slovenia, north-west Croatia, Slavonia and, of course, other regions of northern Bosnia should be considered. In Lički Osik, for example, we find a decoration on pottery in the form of rounded bosses edged with a circular channelled line (of the same type as T. III, 1; T. VI, 2, 3).³ The same decoration is to be found on the pottery from the settlement of Vlaška peć near Senj,⁴ in which a good analogy has also been found for a cup with a biconical rounded body and cylindrical neck (T. III, 6).⁵ Broom-like decoration on pottery is also known from Golubnjača cave near Kosinj in Lika and from Vlaška peć, at which there is also barbotine decoration.⁶

Geographically more remote analogies are to be found in the Early Bronze Age broom-like decorated pottery of Istria, together with rounded bosses edged with a circular groove, mainly from Middle Bronze Age Istrian sites.⁷ Further north, there are similarities between the Crno polje pottery and that

³ Drechsler-Bižić 1975, 16-17, T. IX.

⁴ Forenbaher 1987, 87-89, T. 2/1,3; Dimitrijević 1982, 19, Abb. 7/3.

⁵ Forenbaher 1987, T. 3/1.

⁶ Čović 1983, 133; Drechsler-Bižić 1970, 114, T. V,8,9,11; Forenbaher 1987, 90, T. 3/6.

⁷ Čović 1983, 120,127, sl. 10/3, T. XXXV, 3-5.

³ Drechsler-Bižić 1975, 16-17, T. IX.

⁴ Forenbaher 1987, 87-89, T. 2/1, 3; Dimitrijević 1982, 19, Abb. 7/3.

⁵ Forenbaher 1987, T. 3/1.

⁶ Čović 1983, 133; Drechsler-Bižić 1970, 114, T. V, 8, 9, 11; Forenbaher 1987, 90, T. 3/6.

⁷ Čović 1983, 120, 127, ill. 10/3, T. XXXV, 3-5.

naselja srednjeg i kasnog bronzanog doba (Br. C-D) Oloris kod Dolnjeg Lakoša u istočnoj Sloveniji. To se naročito odnosi na dublje zdjele sa i bez drške, kao i na plίce, tanjiraste zdjele (tipa T. II, 1-8), zatim terine (tipa T. II, 8), vertikalna ili kosa rebra kao ukras na gornjem dijelu posude, a naročito na okrugla ispupčenja oivičena kanelurom.⁸

Na ovo nalazište geografski se naslanjaju lokaliteti virovitičke grupe Virovitica i Sirova Katalena u kojima se pojavljuju: tanjiraste zdjele, pehari na prstenastoj nozi, oblici slični terinama iz Crnog polja (tipa T. III, 2; T. II, 8), kao i karakteristična ispupčenja, oivičena kanelurom. Virovitičku grupu Z. Vinski-Gasparini smatra predstavnicom početnog stupnja kulture polja sa urnama savsko-dravskog međurječja i datira u kraj Br. C i u početak Br. D perioda.⁹

Jednu terinu iz Slavonije, ukrašenu okruglim ispupčenjem, oivičenim kanelurom, iz Slavonije, objavio je S. Dimitrijević uz još nešto nalaza, predloživši za njih naziv Bebrina kultura koju povezuje sa srednjopodunavskom Hatvan kulturom, datiranom u kraj ranog bronzanog doba (Br. A3, oko 1600 g. pr.n.e).¹⁰ Čini se, s obzirom na rezultate novijih istraživanja bronzanog doba južno od Save u sjevernoj Bosni, da predloženi nazivi neće najbolje odgovarati.

Brojne analogije pružaju nalazi iz nekropola i naselja bronzanog doba koji su istraživani u posljednje vrijeme u srednjim i istočnim dijelovima sjeverne Bosne: Barice – tumuli i Barice – naselje u Lamincima-Jaružanima, Dejanovića humke i naselje Sječkovu u Lamincima-Dubravama, sve kod Bosanske Gradiške, te naselje Topolovaca bregovi u Donjoj Dubici kod Odžaka. Naročito su bliski pojedini oblici lonaca, zdjela (dubljih i tanjirastih), pehara i terina, posuda na prstenastoj stopi, kao i ukrasi: okrugla i ovalna ispupčenja,

of the Middle and Late Bronze Age settlement (Br. C-D) of Oloris near Dolnji Lakoš in eastern Slovenia, particularly in the case of deep bowls with or without handles and of shallow bowls (type T. II, 1-8) and food vessels (type T. II, 8), vertical or diagonal ribbing as decoration on the upper part of the vessels and, in particular, the rounded bosses surrounded by channelled lines.⁸

Sites from the Virovitica and Sirovo Katalena sites are associated geographically with this one, featuring shallow bowls, cups with ring-foot, forms resembling the food vessels from Crno polje (type T. III, 2; T. II, 8) and the characteristic boss edged with a channelled line. Z. Vinski-Gasparini sees the Virovitica group as representative of the early urnfield culture of the region between the Sava and Drava rivers, dating it to the late Br. C and early Br. D period.⁹

A food vessel from Slavonia, decorated with a rounded boss edged with a channelled line, has been published, along with a number of other finds, by S. Dimitrijević, who proposes the name Bebrina culture for them, linking it with the central Danubian Hatvan culture dating from the end of the Early Bronze Age (Br. A3, c. 1600 BCE).¹⁰ The results of later Bronze Age investigations south of the Sava in northern Bosnia suggest that these are not the most appropriate names.

There are numerous analogies with finds from Bronze Age necropolises and settlements recently investigated in the central and eastern regions of northern Bosnia: Barice – tumuli, and Barice – the settlement in Laminci-Jaružani, the Dejanovića mound and Sječkovu settlement in Laminci-Dubrave, all near Bosanska Gradiška, and the Topolovaca bregovi settlement in Donja Dubica near Odžak. There are particularly close similarities with certain shapes of cooking pot, bowl (both deep and shallow), cup and food vessel, vessels with a ring-foot, and decorations

⁸ Horvat-Šavel 1989, 131-137, Sl. 2-3, T. 2/1; T. 4/3.

⁹ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 38-45, T. 8/2, 5, 9; T. 9/3, 6, 9; T. 10/3, 4, 6, 8; v. također Vinski-Gasparini 1983, 551-566.

¹⁰ Dimitrijević 1979, 141, sl. 2, gdje navodi nalazišta u selima Gornja i Donja Bebrina i Stari Slatinik. U dostupnoj literaturi nisam našla podatak da je materijal sa spomenutih nalazišta objavljen. (Ovaj materijal nije objavljen do 2010. godine. O ukrasu buklima na keramici iz Vinkovaca i pripadnosti Hatvan kulturi postoji i drugačije mišljenje da ovaj materijal pripada horizontu Br. C-D, Marković 2003, 122. – op. uredništva).

⁸ Horvat-Šavel 1989, 131-137, ill. 2-3, T. 2/1; T. 4/3.

⁹ Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 38-45, T. 8/2, 5, 9; T. 9/3, 6, 9; T. 10/3, 4, 6, 8; see also Vinski-Gasparini 1983, 551-566.

¹⁰ Dimitrijević 1979, 141, ill. 2, citing the villages of Gornja and Donja Bebrina and Stari Slatinik. I have found no reference in the available literature suggesting that the material from these sites has been published. As of 2010 it had not been published. There are differing opinions on the buckle decoration on the Vinkovci pottery and whether it belongs to the Hatvan culture, which some believe belong to horizon Br. C-D, Marković 2003, 122. – Editorial Board).

oivičena udubljenom linijom ili kanelurom, vertikalna i kosa rebra, nizovi grubljih zareza ili uboda i dr. Navedena nalazišta pripadaju dosta širokom vremenskom okviru od kraja ranog do početka kasnog bronzanog doba (Br. A2 – Br. D) i u novije vrijeme definirana su kao kulturna grupa Barice – Gređani.¹¹

S obzirom na geografsku bliskost Pounja s Ličkim, pa i podvelebitskim područjem, hronološki okvir dat za Lički Osik, Golubnjaču i Vlašku peć približno bi odgovarao i za naselje na Crnom polju u Ljusini, mada će konačna kulturno-hronološka pozicija ovog nalazišta zavisiti od preciznije definicije lokaliteta na ličko-podvelebitskom prostoru s jedne, i na prostoru sjeverne Bosne, s druge strane. Kako je već rečeno, keramiku pećine Golubnjače kod Kosinja karakteriše metličasti ornament, dok se na ranobronzanodobnoj keramici iz pećine Vlaška peć kod Senja, uz metličasti, javlja i barbotine ukras. U naselju Crno polje i metličasti i barbotine ukras javljaju se samo na po jednom ulomku, ali je otvoreno pitanje da li malobrojnost tih načina ukrašavanja treba pripisati hronološkim razlozima, pripadnosti regionalnoj grupi nešto drugačijeg faciesa, ili slučajnosti kod iskopavanja (s obzirom na relativno malu istraženu površinu). Uočene srodnosti s nalazištima kulture grupe Barice-Gređani u ostalim dijelovima sjeverne Bosne pokazuju da bi se moglo raditi i o širem vremenskom rasponu u koji bi se smiještalo i naselje u Crnom polju. Izolovani primjerak ukrašen kanelurama (T. VII, 3), kao i drška (T. V, 6) pripadali bi oblicima kulture polja sa urnama, što indicira na mogućnost da je naselje trajalo i do početka kasnog bronzanog doba, ili da je u to vrijeme bilo nekog ponovnog, kratkotrajnog naseljavanja ovog prostora.

U vezi s porijeklom stanovništva koje je u posljednjoj fazi ranog bronzanog doba formiralo naselje na Crnom polju, interesantno je mišljenje S. Dimitrijevića koji je smatrao da se mora računati sa seobom vinkovačko-bebrinskog stanovništva prema Lici i jadranskoj obali,¹² a Crno polje leži u neposrednoj blizini putnog pravca dolinom Une,

of round or oval bosses edged with an impressed or channelled line, vertical and diagonal ribbing, rows of crude incised or punched motifs, etc. These sites range fairly widely in date from the end of the Early to the beginning of the Late Bronze Age (Br. A2 – Br. D), and have more recently been defined as the Barice- Gređani cultural group.¹¹

The proximity of the Una valley to the Lika and Podvelebit regions suggests that the time frame given for Lički Osik, Golubnjača and Vlaška peć would be roughly correct for the settlement at Crno polje in Ljusina, though the final cultural and chronological position of this site will depend on a more accurate definition of the sites in the Lika and Podvelebit regions on the one hand and of northern Bosnia on the other. As already noted, the pottery from Golubnjača cave near Kosinj is characterized by its broom-like ornament, while in the case of the Early Bronze Age pottery from Vlaška peć cave near Senj, barbotine also appears along with broom-like decoration. In the Crno polje settlement, broom-like and barbotine decoration each feature on just one sherd, but it may be that such limited numbers of this type of decoration may be of chronological origin, affiliation to a regional group of a rather different facies, or the fortunes of the dig (given the relatively small area investigated). The affinity between this and sites of the Barice-Gređani cultural group elsewhere in northern Bosnia suggest that it could cover a wide time span, including the settlement in Crno polje. The isolated specimen with channelled decoration (T. VII, 3) and the handle (T. V, 6) would belong to forms of the urnfield culture, suggesting the possibility that the settlement survived until the beginning of the Late Bronze Age, or that it was once again briefly inhabited at that time.

In regard to the origins of the population that formed the settlement at Crno polje in the late stages of the Early Bronze Age, S. Dimitrijević is of the interesting opinion that the migration of the Vinkovci-Bebrina population to Lika and the Adriatic coast should be taken into account,¹² given that Crno polje is very close to the road

¹¹ Vidi radove: Čovića, Đurđevića, Ludajića i Belića u ovom završnom izvještaju. O definiciji grupe Barice-Gređani v. Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine I, Sarajevo 1988, 60-61.

¹² Dimitrijević 1982, 20.

¹¹ See papers by Čović, Đurđević, Ludajić and Belić in this final report. For more on the definition of the Barice-Gređani group, see Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine I, Sarajevo 1988, 60-61.

¹² Dimitrijević 1982, 20.

prirodnom vezom sjevera i juga. U tom kontekstu, ipak, treba još jednom naglasiti mišljenje B. Čovića, da još nedostaju fundamentalna istraživanja većeg broja lokaliteta bronzanog doba, kao i poznavanje eneolitskih osnova pojedinih bronzanodobnih kultura i u sjevernoj Bosni i u susjednim dijelovima Hrvatske.¹³

Na kraju, u vezi s karakterom samog naselja, s obzirom na tanak kulturni sloj i veoma slabe tragove stambene arhitekture, možda se može postaviti pitanje: Da li se radi o kratkotrajnom naselju koje bi odgovaralo stanovništvu s pretežno stočarskom, možda polunomadskom privredom? No, kako je ukupna istraжена površina, s obzirom na moguće rasprostiranje naselja, bila dosta skromna, ovo razmišljanje mora ostati na nivou hipoteze.

that follows the Una valley, the natural link between north and south. In this context, however, note should again be taken of B. Čović's opinion that thorough investigations of a larger number of Bronze Age sites and a familiarity with the Eneolithic foundations of certain Bronze Age culture in both northern Bosnia and the neighbouring regions of Croatia are still lacking.¹³

Finally, in relation to the nature of the settlement itself, the thin cultural layer and the extremely faint vestiges of dwellings might raise the question whether this was a short-lived settlement appropriate to a population with a mainly farming or semi-nomadic economy. However, since the area excavated was quite small by comparison with the possible extent of the settlement, this must remain a hypothetical question.

Skraćenice / Abbreviations

AVest	– Arheološki vestnik, Ljubljana
PJZ IV	– Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja IV, Bronzano doba, Sarajevo
O.A.	– Opuscula archaeologica, Zagreb
VAMZ	– Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja, Zagreb
Zbornik I	– Arheološko društvo Bosne i Hercegovine [Archaeological Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina], Zbornik I, Arheološka problematika sjeverne Bosne, Sarajevo
ZKM	– Zbornik krajiških muzeja, Banja Luka

Literatura / Bibliography

B. ČOVIĆ	1983 – “Regionalne grupe ranog bronzanog doba,” <i>PJZ IV</i> , Sarajevo, 1983, 114-190.
	1983a – “Sjeverna Bosna i karpatski bazen u rano i srednje bronzano doba,” <i>Zbornik I</i> , Sarajevo, 1983, 65-70.
S. DIMITRIJEVIĆ	1979 – “Arheološka topografija i izbor arheoloških nalaza s vinkovačkog tla,” <i>Corola memoriae Iosepho Brunšmid dicata</i> , Vinkovci, 1979, 201-282.
	1982 – “Die frühe Vinkovci-Kultur und ihre Beziehungen zum Vučedoler Substrat,” <i>O.A.</i> 7, Zagreb, 1982, 7-36.
R. DRECHSLER-BIŽIĆ	1970 – “Zaštitna iskopavanja pećine Golubnjače kod Kosinja,” <i>VAMZ</i> , ser. 3, vol. XV, Zagreb, 1970, 111-117.
	1975 – “Istraživanje tumula ranog brončanog doba u Ličkom Osiku,” <i>VAMZ</i> , ser. 3, vol. IX, Zagreb, 1975, 11-22.
S. FORENBAHER	1987 – “Vlaška peć kod Senja,” <i>O.A.</i> 11-12, Zagreb, 1987, 83-97.

¹³ Čović 1983, 134-135; Čović 1983a, 68.

¹³ Čović 1983, 134-135; Čović 1983a, 68.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------|--|
| I. HORVAT-ŠAVEL | 1989 | – “Bronastodobna naselbina Oloris pri Dolnjem Lakošu,” <i>AVest</i> 39- 40, Ljubljana, 1989, 127-145. |
| Z. MARKOVIĆ | 2003 | – “O genezi i početcima licenskokeramičke kulture u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj.” <i>O.A.</i> 27, Zagreb, 2003, 117-150. |
| B. RAUNIG | 1973 | – “Slučajni nalaz keramike ranog bronzanog doba iz Bihaća,” <i>ZKM</i> , Banja Luka, 1973, 197-204. |
| | 1974 | – “Rimska ciglarska peć u selu Ljusina kod Bosanske Krupe,” <i>ZKM</i> VI, Banja Luka, 1974, 203-214. |
| | 1983 | – “Neki manji i neobjavljeni nalazi bronzanog doba zapadne Bosne,” <i>Zbornik I</i> , Sarajevo, 1983, 71-78. |
| K. VINSKI-GASPARINI | 1973 | – <i>Kultura polja sa žarama u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj</i> , Zadar, 1973. |
| | 1983 | – “Kultura polja sa žarama sa svojim grupama,” <i>PJZ</i> IV, Sarajevo, 1983, 547-546. |

T – I



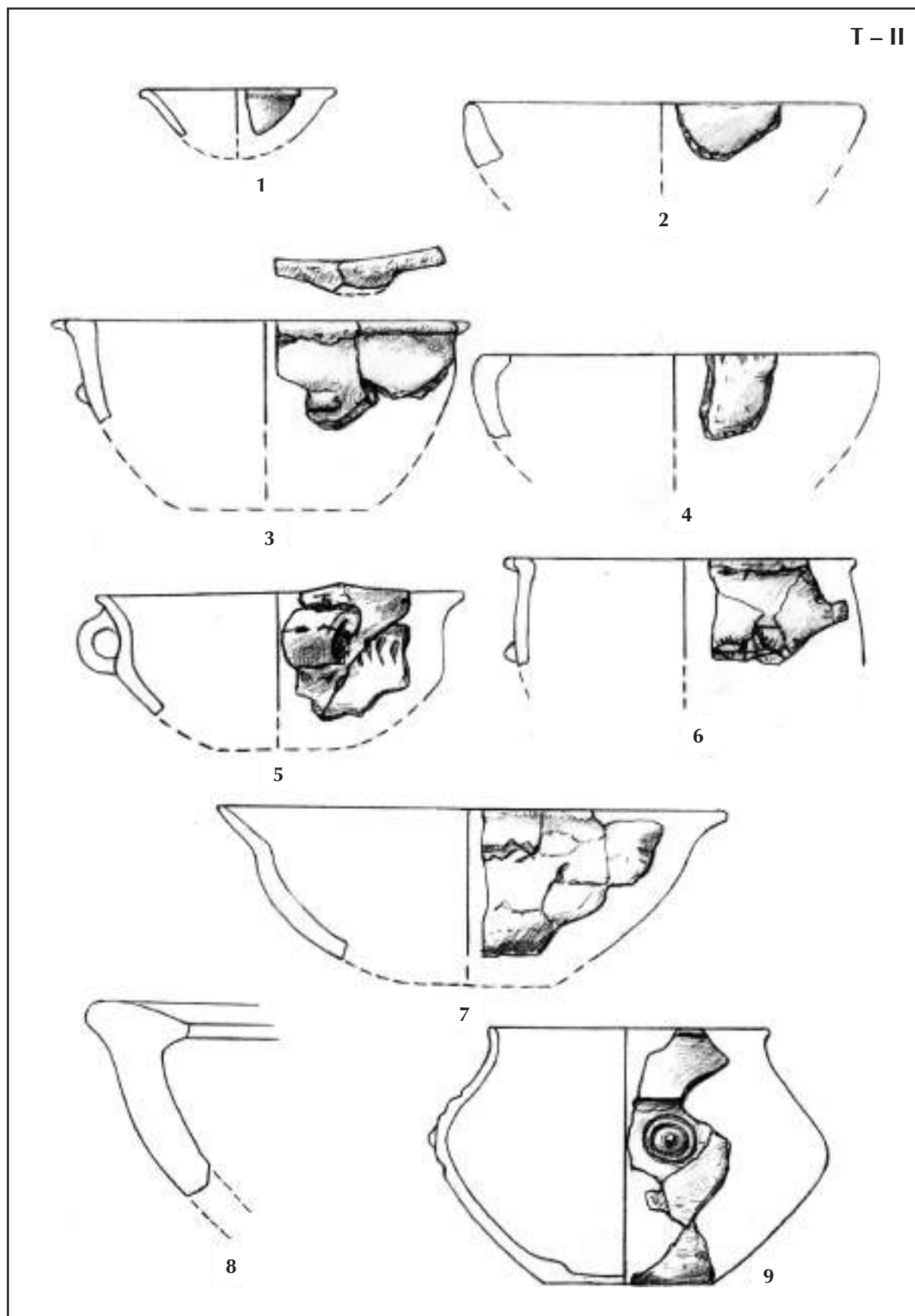
1



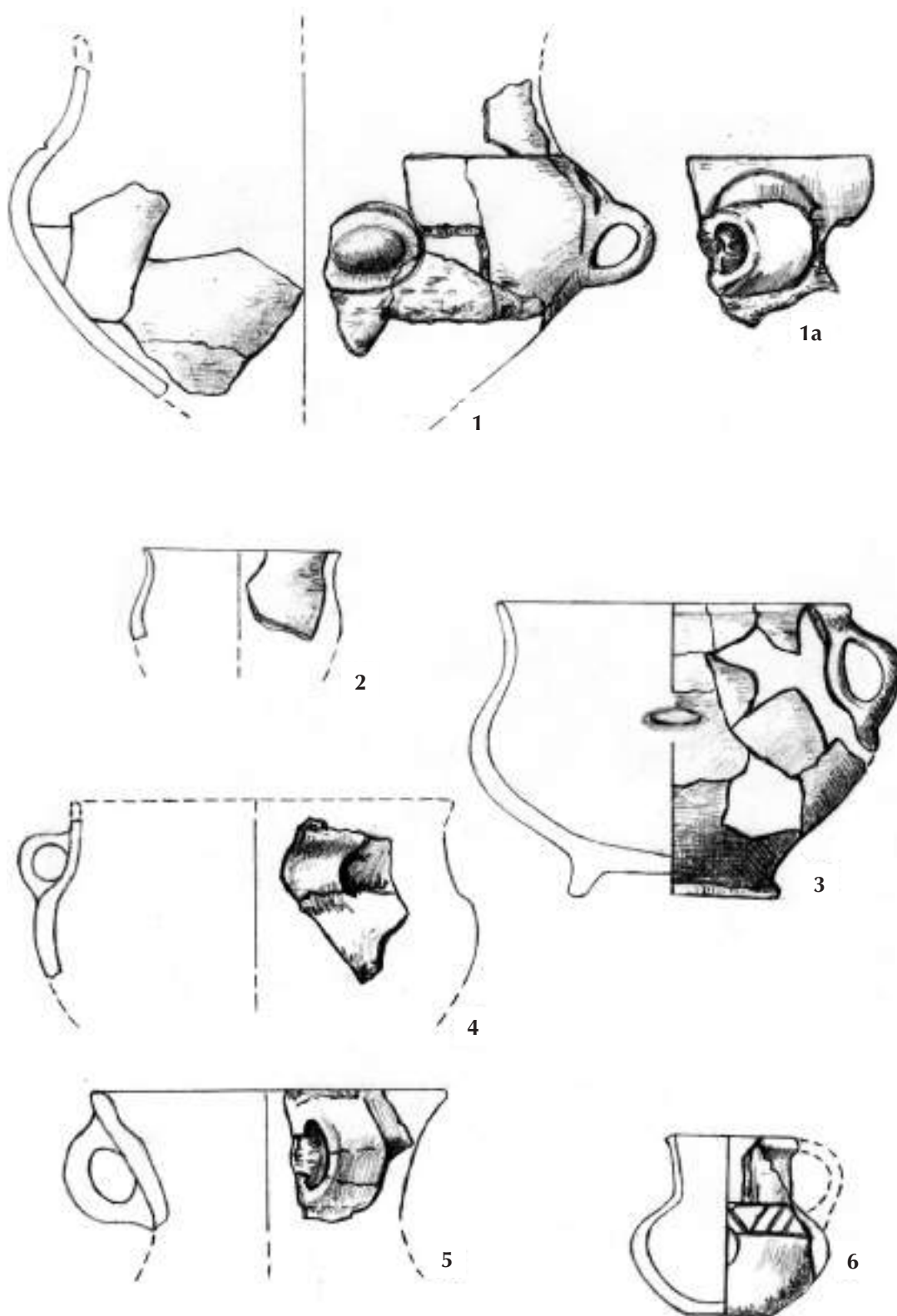
2

Jama u kv. VIII i IX (snimljeno sa juga)
Pit in quadrants VIII and IX (southern view)

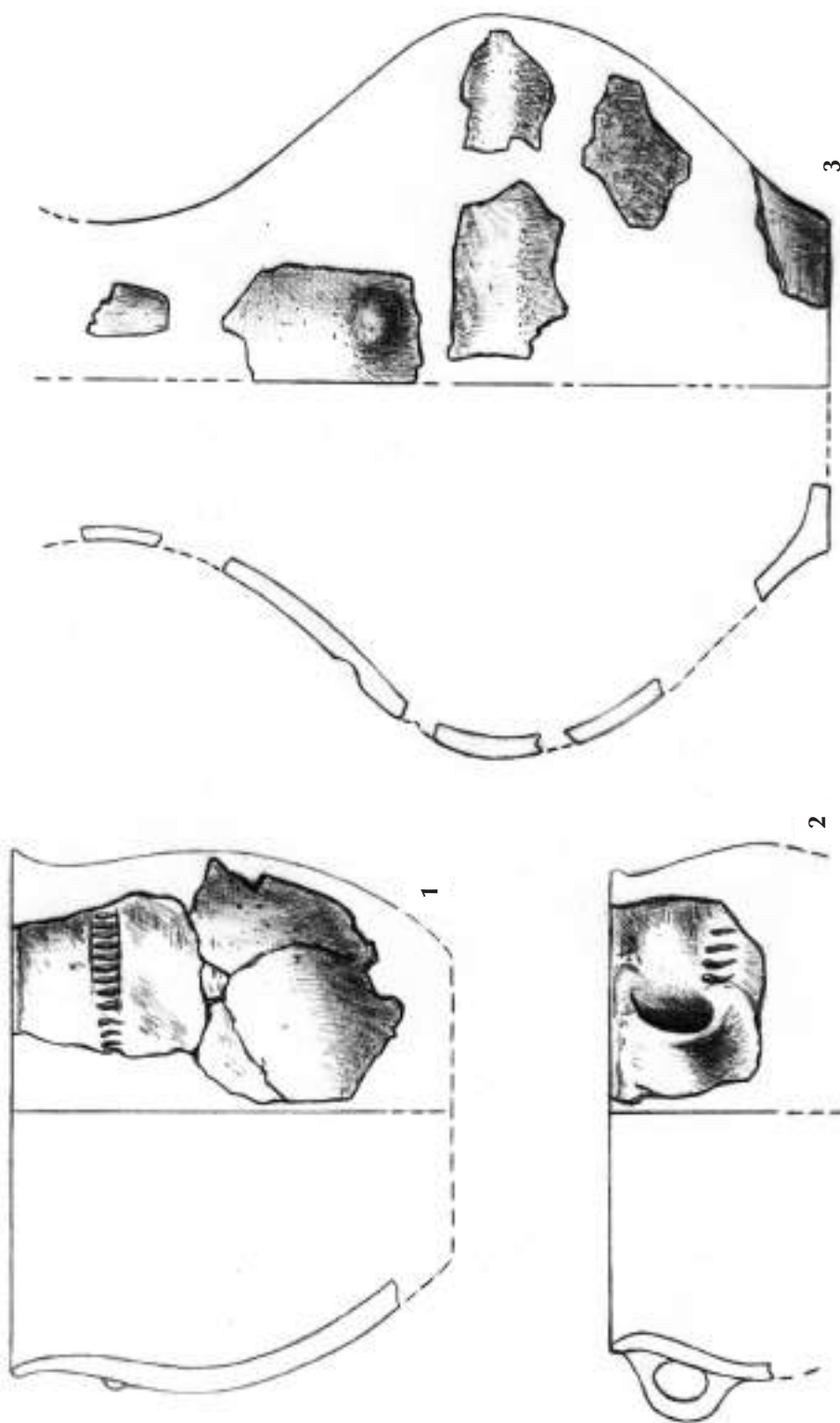
T – II



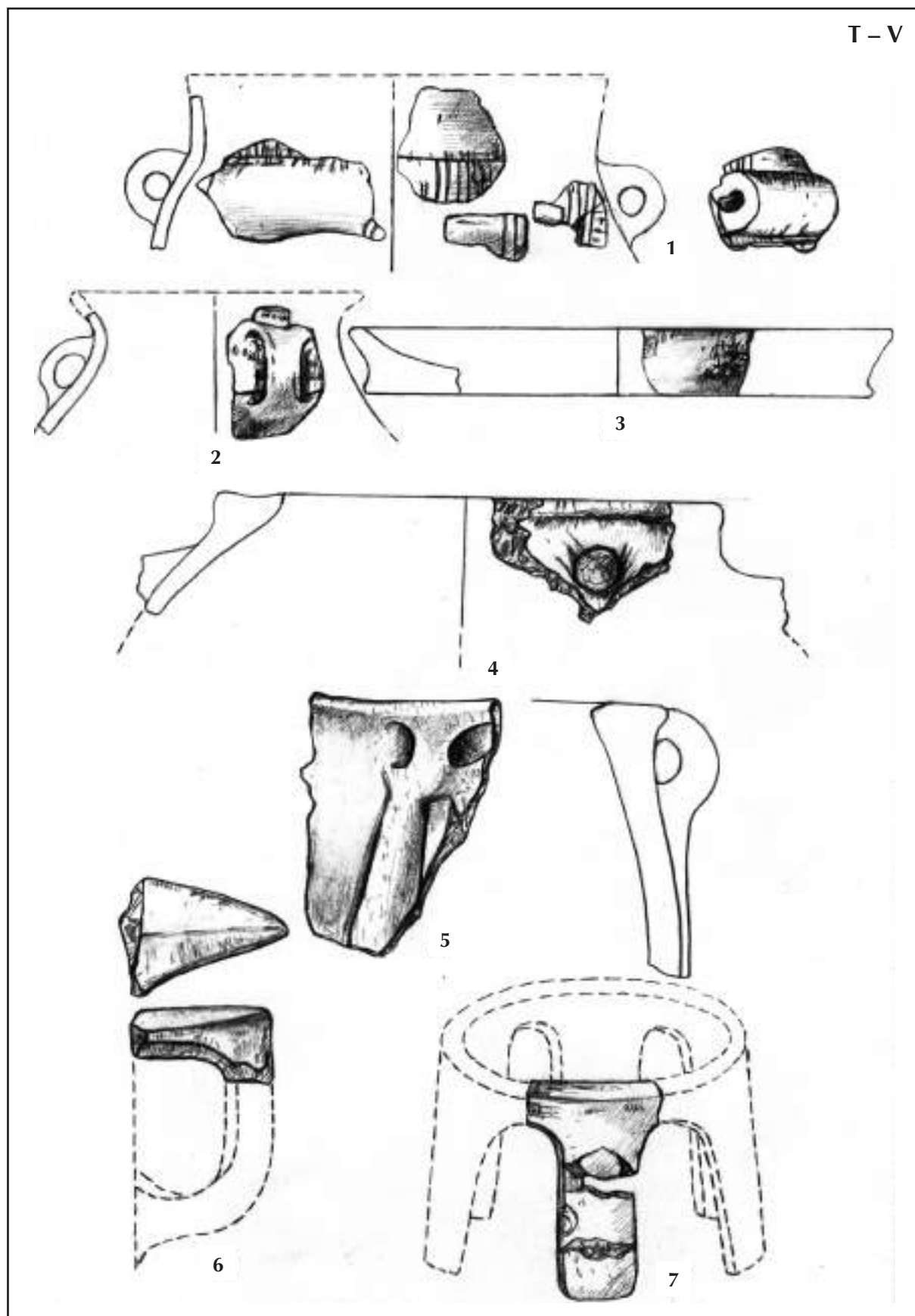
T – III



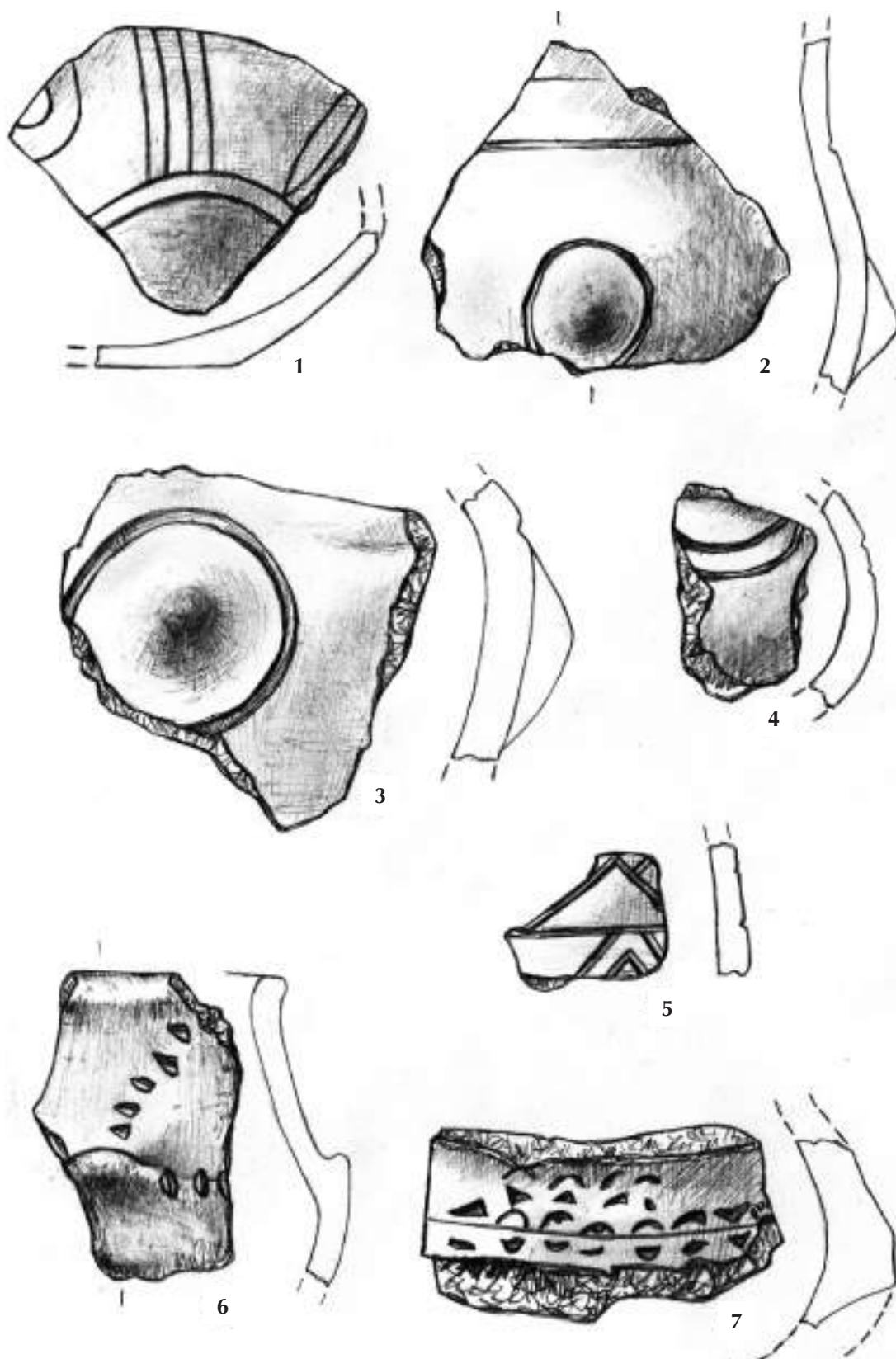
T – IV

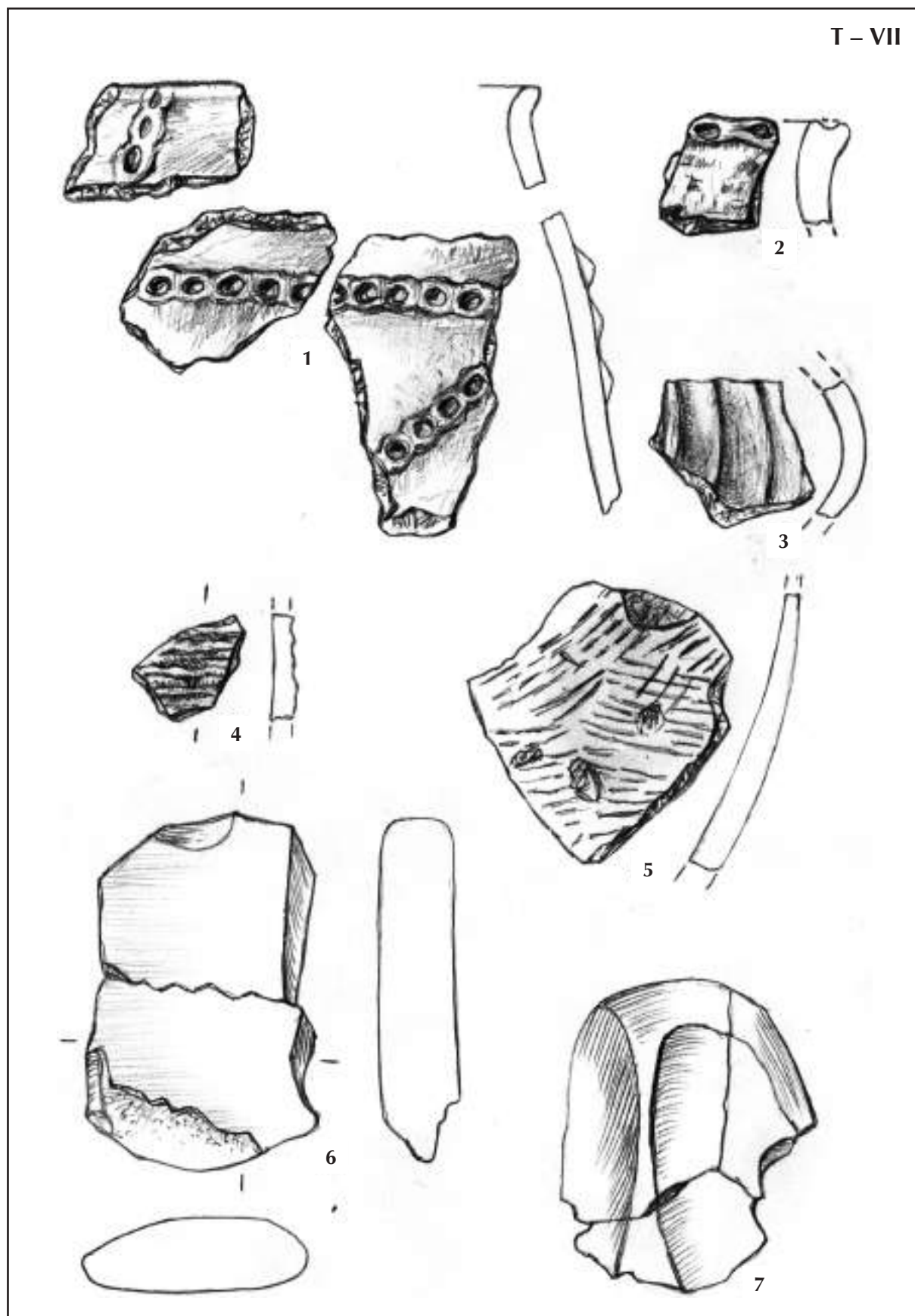


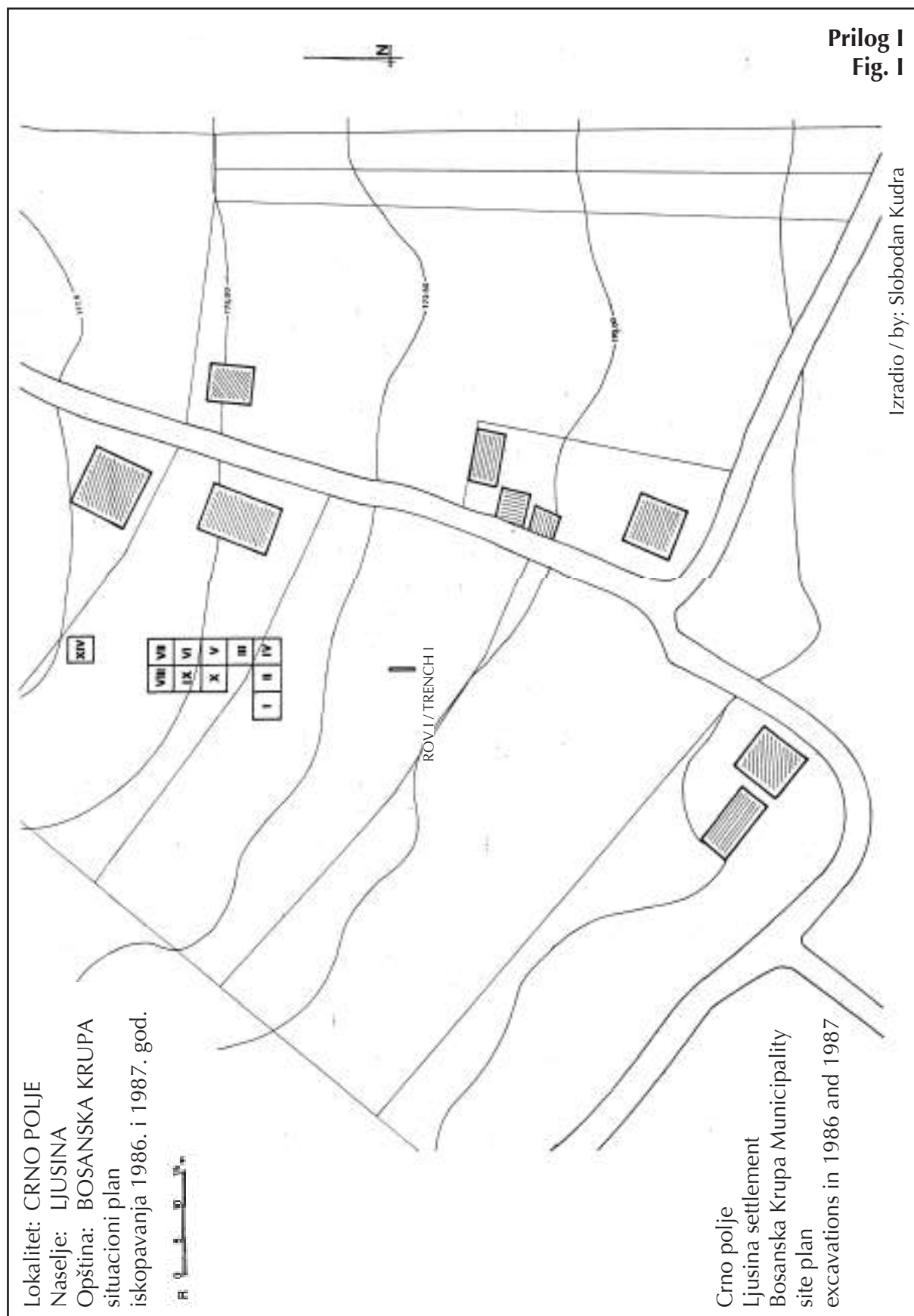
T – V

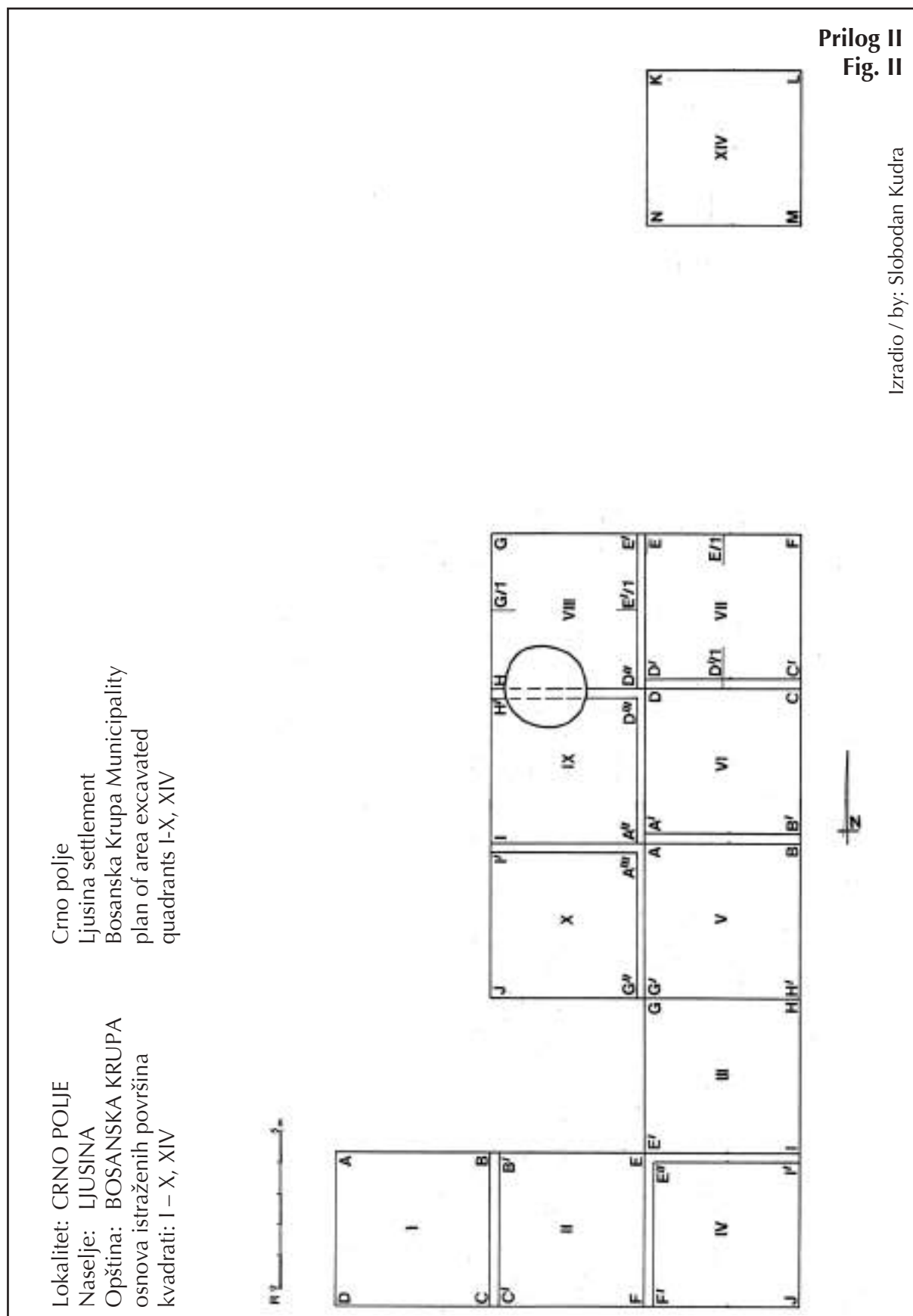


T – VI









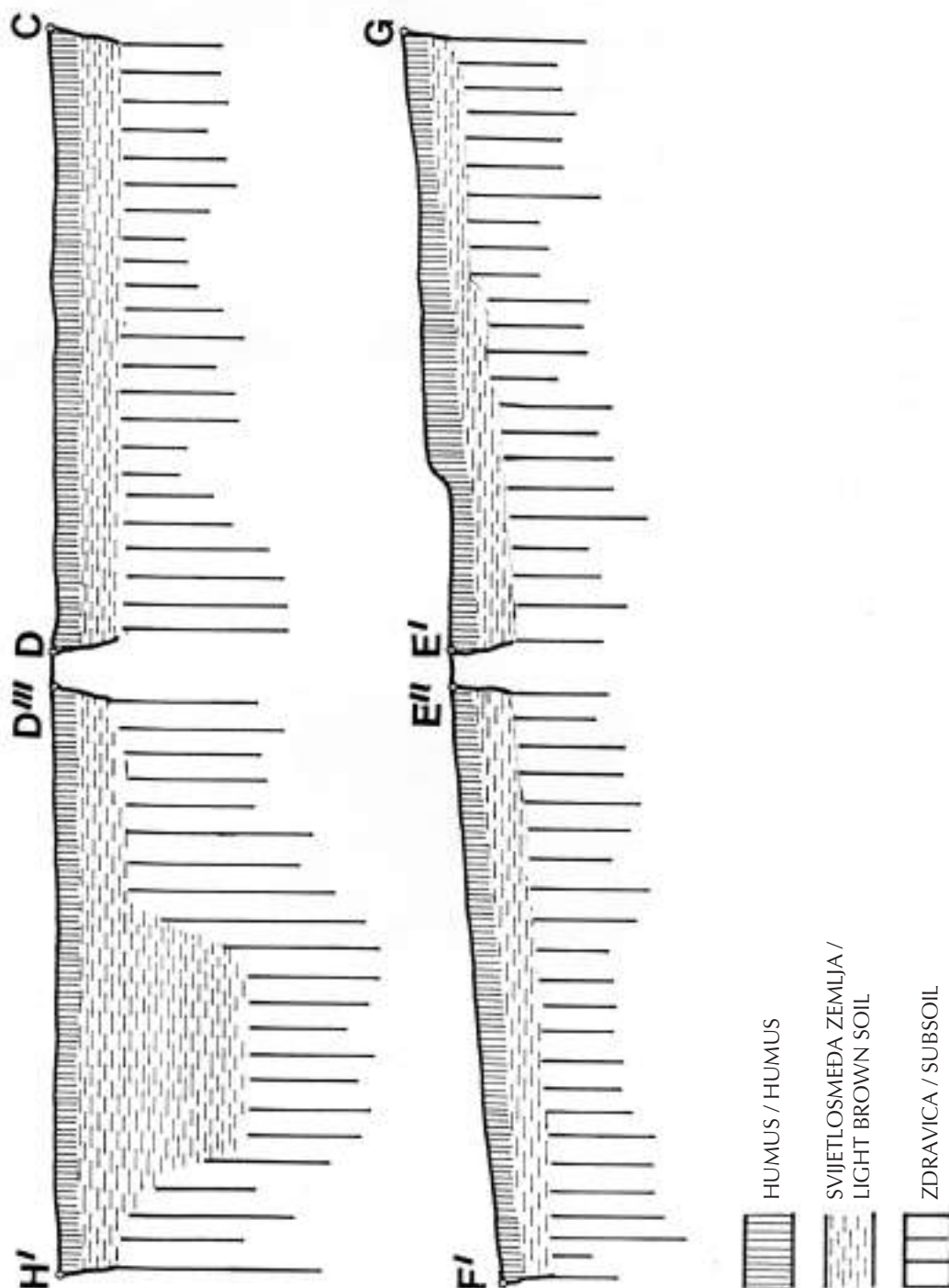
Lokalitet: CRNO POLJE
Naselje: LJUSINA
Opština: BOSANSKA KRUPA

Prilog III

Crno polje
Ljusina settlement
Bosanska Krupa Municipality

profili / profiles

0 1 2 m



Izradio / by: Slobodan Kudra

Crkvina međe u Doljanima kod Bihaća

Pregledni rad
UDK 903.5(497.6 Crkvina Međe)“6375”

Autorica prezentira istraživanje jedne od tridesetak humki na lokalitetu Crkvina Međe koje je obavljeno 1986. godine. Istraživanja nisu pružila dovoljno podataka, no iznesena je pretpostavka da bi humka mogla pripadati početku srednjeg bronzanog doba.

Ključne riječi: Crkvina Međe, humke, tumul 16, srednje bronzano doba

Uvod

Crkvina Međe nalazi se u istočnom dijelu sela Doljani, udaljenog tridesetak kilometara jugoistočno od Bihaća, na zapadnim obroncima planine Veliki Ljutoč, na zaravni iznad desne obale rijeke Une. Lokalitet se nalazi cca 150 m jugozapadno od raskršća seoskog puta (kod mjesta zvanog “Spomenik”), koji se kod sela Gorjevac odvaja od autoputa AVNOJ-a (Bihać – Bosanski Petrovac – Jajce i dalje) i vodi kroz selo Doljane.

Širi prostor Crkvine Međe je vlasništvo Đure Bubala (zvanog Maričin), radnika RO “Unatrans” iz Bihaća. Crkvina predstavlja niži brežuljak (kota nadmorske visine od 568,30 m nalazi se na jednoj od humki na lokalitetu), sa blažim padinama prema jugu i sjeveru i nešto strmijim prema istoku i zapadu.

Približno na sredini brežuljka nalazi se nepravilno ovalan prostor (vel. cca 60 × 40 m) sa nekropolom od desetak srednjovjekovnih stećaka u obliku ploča¹ i možda s ostacima manje srednjovjekovne crkve, po čemu je lokalitet dobio naziv

¹ Bešlagić 1971, 97.

Crkvina međe in Doljani nr. Bihać

Review article
UDC 903.5(497.6 Crkvina Međe)“6375”

The paper describes the excavation of one of about thirty tumuli at Crkvina Međe conducted in 1986. Though the findings were scanty, they suggest that the tumulus might date from the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age.

Key words: Crkvina Međe, tumuli, tumulus 16, Middle Bronze Age

Introduction

Crkvina Međe is in the eastern part of the village of Doljani, some thirty kilometres south-east of Bihać, on the western slopes of Mt. Veliki Ljutoč, on a plateau above the right bank of the River Una. The site is about 150 m south-west of the crossroads (by a place known as “Spomenik” – monument) with the village road that branches off from the AVNOJ motorway (Bihać – Bosanski Petrovac – Jajce and beyond) at the village of Gorjevac and runs through the village of Doljani.

Crkvina Međe as a whole is the property of Đuro Bubalo (nicknamed Maričin), an employee of Unatrans Bihać. Crkvina is a low hillock (the spot height altitude of 568.30 m is on one of the tumuli on the site) sloping gently to the south and north and rather more steeply to the east and west.

Roughly in the middle of the hillock is an irregularly-shaped oval area of about 60 × 40 m with a necropolis containing about a dozen mediaeval slab-shaped stećak tombstones¹ and, possibly, the remains of a small mediaeval church, after which

¹ Bešlagić 1971, 97.

Crkvina. Oznaka Međe je naziv zaseoka, zapravo centralnog dijela sela Doljani.

Ovaj lokalitet treba razlikovati od druge Crkvine u Doljanima udaljene cca 1 km zapadno, gdje su još krajem prošlog vijeka otkriveni ostaci antičkih građevina.²

Prilikom rekognosciranja srednjovjekovne nekropole stećaka na Crkvini Međe oktobra 1980. godine zapaženo je da je širi prostor lokaliteta relativno gusto pokriven sa tridesetak većih i manjih humki kružnog ili ovalnog oblika. Dvadesetak većih humki uvjetno je obilježeno brojevima 1-20 i premjereno, te je konstatovano da humke obilježene brojevima: 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 i 14 imaju promjer između 5 i 7 m, humke br. 1, 5, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 i 20 promjer od 8 do 9 m. Najveća humka br. 6 ima promjer cca 12 m. Prosječna visina iznosi između 0,50-1 m. Zapaženo je nekoliko humki manjeg promjera (ispod 5 m) i nekoliko vrlo niskih humki (ispod 0,50 m), možda razvučenih obradom zemljišta ili djelovanjem atmosferilija, koje nisu uzete u obzir.

U rasporedu humki (v. Prilog I), čini se da je po nekoliko humki postavljeno u nizove orijentirane približno u pravcu sjeverozapad – jugoistok (humke 5, 4, 3 ili humke 7, 6, 2, 1), odnosno u pravcu zapad – istok (humke 10, 16, 18, 20, a možda i humke 12, 13, 17, 19). Međutim, humke 8, 9, 11, 14 i 15 ne bi se mogle uklopiti u određeni pravac. Humke su pretežno izrađene od kamena sa nešto zemlje i obrasle su manje-više gustim vegetabilijama (drveće, veće žbunje i nešto trave). Na većini humki zapažen je i relativno svjež nabačeni sitniji kamen, koji vjerovatno potječe od čišćenja obradivog zemljišta u novije vrijeme. S obzirom na relativnu gustinu i veličine humki na Crkvini Međe, već 1980. godine pretpostavljeno je da bi se prije moglo raditi o praihistijskoj nekropoli s tumulima, a ne samo o kamenu sakupljenom prilikom čišćenja obradivog zemljišta.

Ovdje treba spomenuti da na južnoj padini Crkvine ima još izvjestan broj humki koje nisu detaljnije pregledane.

Tok istraživanja

U okviru istraživačkog projekta “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne” odlučeno je da se izvrši istraživanje jedne od humki na Crkvini Međe u Doljanima

² Kovačević – Patsch 1897, 340-343.

the site acquired its name of Crkvina [from *crkva*, a church]. The name Međe is that of the hamlet forming the central area of the village of Doljani.

A distinction should be made between this site and another Crkvina in Doljani about 1 km to the west, where the remains of Antique buildings were discovered in the late 19th century.²

During a field survey of the mediaeval necropolis of stećak tombstones at Crkvina Međe in October 1980 it was observed that the area around it was relatively closely covered with some thirty round or oval mounds of varying sizes. About twenty were provisionally numbered from 1 to 20, and it was found that mounds 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 ranged in diameter from 5 to 7 m, and mounds 1, 5, 8, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 had a diameter of 8 to 9 m. The largest was mound 6, with a diameter of approx. 12 m. The average height ranged from 0.50 to 1 m. A few smaller mounds with a diameter of less than 5 m were also observed, as were several very low mounds under 0.50 m in height, possibly levelled by ploughing or the effects of the element; these were disregarded.

It would seem from the layout of the mounds (see Fig. I) that some of the mounds were set in rows running roughly north-west to south-east (mounds 5, 4 and 3 and mounds 7, 6, 2 and 1) or west to east (mounds 10, 16, 18 and 20, and perhaps mounds 12, 13, 17 and 19). However, mounds 8, 9, 11, 14 and 15 could not be fitted into a specific orientation. The mounds were built largely of stone with some soil, and were overgrown more or less thickly with trees, shrubs and some grass. Fairly newly-scattered small stones were observed on most of the mounds, probably from clearing ploughed soil in recent times. In 1980 the relative density and size of the mounds at Crkvina Međe suggested that this could be a prehistoric necropolis with tumuli rather than merely stone heaped up as a result of clearing arable land.

It should be noted here that the south slope of Crkvina has a few more mounds that were not surveyed in detail.

Progress of the excavations

The decision was taken under the auspices of the “Bronze Age in northern Bosnia” project to excavated one of the mounds at Crkvina Međe in

² Kovačević – Patsch 1897, 340-343.

radi provjere da li se radi o praistorijskim tumulima, ili o kamenu sakupljenom prilikom čišćenja obradivog zemljišta ("kupljačina"). Za iskopavanje je odabrana jedna od većih ($9 \times 8,5$ m, vis. cca 0,80 m) humki, obilježena br. 16, približno kružnog oblika koja leži tridesetak metara sjeveroistočno od centra srednjovjekovne nekropole stećaka. Na južnoj polovini humke nalazila se omanja (pr. cca 3 m) gomila sitnijeg, srazmjerno svježeg nabačenog kamena, najveće debljine 0,30 m. Iskopavanje je obavljeno oktobra 1986. godine.

Humka je iskopavana po sistemu 4 kvadranta uz ostavljanje kontrolnih profila (šir. cca 0,30 m) u pravcu sjever – jug i zapad – istok (Prilog II i III, T. I, 1, 2). U gornjim slojevima (do dub. 0,20 m) humka se sastojala od sitnijeg kamenja i crne humozne zemlje sa vegetabilijama; u sljedećem sloju (do prosječne dub. 0,35 m) pojavljuju se i komadi krupnijeg kamena (preko 20 cm duž.), a zatim (do prosječne dub. 0,50 m) mjestimično kameni blokovi (cca 50 cm duž.). Osnovu humke (u centru dub. 1 m) predstavljaju vrhovi nepokretnih stijena, čiji su međuprostori bili ispunjeni mješavinom crne humozne zemlje, sitnog kamena (šodera) i pijeska (pržine). U čitavoj humki bilo je mnoštvo većeg i manjeg korijenja biljaka, što je znatno otežavalo rad.³

Unutar humke nije zapažena nikakva konstrukcija od kamena, niti izravnavanje terena ili poseban rad u slaganju kamena. Utisak je da je kamen manje-više nabacan na gomilu zajedno sa nešto crne humozne zemlje. Moguće je da je humka u nekom davno prošlom vremenu već bila raskopavana.

Približno na sredini sjeverne polovine humke, počev od 1,40 do 3,40 m od centra tumula, u širini nešto većoj od 2 m, otkriven je prostor gdje se među kamenjem umjesto crne humozne zemlje nalazila crvenkastosmeđa zemlja miješana sa malim grumenjem izgorjene zemlje, sitnim komadima drvenog ugljena i ulomcima praistorijske keramike. Ovaj sloj se nalazio približno na prosječnoj

Doljani to find out whether it was a prehistoric tumulus or simply stone piled up when clearing arable land. The mound chosen for excavation was number 16, one of the larger ones, at 9×8.5 m with a height of approx. 0.80 m, roughly circular in plan, lying some thirty metres north-east of the centre of the mediaeval necropolis of stećak tombstones. On the southern half of the mound was a small heap roughly 3 m in diameter and 0.30 m deep at most, consisting of smallish stones fairly recently piled there.

The mound was excavated in October 1986 in four quadrants with baulks about 0.30 m wide from north to south and west to east to preserve a sample of the profile (Fig. II and III, T. I, 1, 2). The upper layers of the mound (to a depth of 0.20 m) consisted of smallish stones and black, humusy topsoil with plant matter; larger pieces of stone (more than 20 cm long) appeared in the next layer, to an average depth of 0.35 m, followed, to an average depth of 0.50 m, with occasional blocks of stone about 50 cm in length. The base of the mound, 1 m deep in the centre, consisted of the tops of immovable rocks with an infill of a mixture of black, humusy soil, small stones (gravel) and sand. The entire mound was full of plant roots, some large and some small, which considerably hampered the work.³

No stone structure, levelled soil or stone laid in courses were observed in the mound. The impression gained was that the stone had been more or less piled into a mound with some black, humusy soil. It is possible that the mound had already been dug over long ago.

Roughly in the middle of the northern half of the mound, from 1.40 to 3.40 m from the middle of the tumulus and over a width of rather more than 20 m, an area was found where the earth between the stones was not the black, humusy soil but reddish-brown earth mixed with small clods of burnt earth, small pieces of charcoal and sherds of prehistoric pottery. This layer was at an average depth of about 0.30 m, and continued down to the tops of the immovable rocks at the base of

³ U središtu humke nalazilo se veće drvo (hrast) čiji glavni korijen (panj) nije bilo moguće izvaditi, ali je sa svih strana dobro potkovan i nikakvi tragovi centralnog groba nisu zapaženi. Također, jedno veće drvo i gusto žbunje nalazilo se uz istočnu ivicu humke, te je taj dio samo djelimično iskopavan, između korijenja. Ni na tom prostoru nije bilo nikakvih nalaza.

³ A large oak tree was growing on the centre of the mound, the stump and main root of which could not be extracted, but it was carefully excavated all round, and no signs of a central grave were found. There was also a sizeable tree and thick shrubby growth by the eastern edge of the mound, where the excavation was also confined to the spaces between the roots; no finds were turned up.

dubini od 0,30 m a išao je do vrhova nepokretnih stijena u osnovi humke. Granice i debljinu sloja crvenkastosmede zemlje nije bilo moguće sasvim precizno fiksirati usljed velike količine kamena. Nejasan prostor također sa crvenkastosmedom zemljom, malo ulomaka keramike, pojedinačnim grumenjem crvene izgorjene zemlje i komadićima drvenog ugljena otkriven je u jugozapadnom kvadrantu duž zapadnog profila (približno između 1 i 3 m od centra humke i širine od najviše 30-40 cm). Ni ovdje nije bilo moguće sasvim sigurno fiksirati granice niti neki sigurniji sloj, kao ni u sjevernoj polovini humke.

Nalazi i zaključak

Na prostoru sa crvenkastosmedom zemljom u sjevernoj polovini tumula izdvojeno je ukupno 106 pretežno sitnijih ulomaka praistorijske keramike. Među nađenim ulomcima, prema fakturi, koja je prilično slaba (neki primjerci se “mrve” ili rastapaju u vodi), zastupljene su dvije vrste:

- ulomci keramičkih posuda od zemlje miješane sa malo sitnog pijeska, slabo glačanih površina (28 ulomaka; 26,5% svih nađenih ulomaka);
- ulomci posuda od zemlje miješane sa krupnijim (do 3 mm), bijelim, krečnjačkim pijeskom, grubljih, često poroznih površina (ukupno 78 ulomaka; 73,5% svih ulomaka).

Na prostoru sa crvenkastosmedom zemljom u jugozapadnom kvadrantu nađeno je 10 ulomaka, 2 od nešto bolje prečišćene zemlje i 8 ulomaka od zemlje miješane sa krupnijim krečnjačkim pijeskom, grubljih površina.

Na oba prostora sa crvenkastosmedom zemljom nađeni su i ulomci (možda od iste?) keramičke posude izrađene na vitlu, od dobro prečišćene, žute pečene zemlje.

Među ulomcima praistorijske keramike iz sjeverne polovine tumula nađeni su: ulomci jedne posude koju je moguće rekonstruirati, ulomak konične zdjelice (čitav profil), 9 ulomaka oboda, među kojima i ulomak posude za izlivanje, ulomak sa vertikalnom drškom sa uzdužnim rebrićima duž ivica, veća plastična potkovičasta drška, ulomci 6 različitih, ravnih dna posuda, ulomak sa

the mound. The limits and thickness of the layer of reddish-brown earth could not be determined exactly on account of the large quantity of stone. Another vaguely defined area of reddish-brown earth, small sherds of pottery, a few lumps of red, burnt earth and small pieces of charcoal was also found in the south-west quadrant along the western profile, between about 1 and 3 m from the centre of the mound and with a maximum width of 30 to 40 cm. As in the similar area in the northern half of the mound, here too it was not possible to determine the limits of this area with certainty nor to identify a distinct stratum.

Finds and conclusion

In all, 106 mainly small sherds of prehistoric pottery were removed from the area of reddish-brown earth. Two types of body (fabric) were represented, both of rather poor quality – some specimens crumbling or dissolving in water:

- sherds of pottery vessels made of clay mixed with a little fine sand, with crudely glazed surfaces (28 sherds: 26.5% of the total);
- sherds of vessels made of clay mixed with coarser white limestone sand (grain size to 3 mm), with roughly, often porous surfaces (78 sherds: 73.5% of the total).

Ten sherds were found in the area of reddish-brown earth in the south-west quadrant, two of rather more carefully cleaned clay and eight of earth mixed with coarser limestone sand, with coarser surfaces.

Sherds of a pottery vessel (possibly the same vessel) thrown on the wheel and made of carefully cleaned yellow fired clay were also found in both areas of reddish-brown earth.

The sherds of prehistoric pottery from the northern half of the tumulus included pieces of a vessel that could be reconstructed, a piece of a conical bowl (the full profile), 9 pieces of rim, including one from a pouring vessel, a sherd with a vertical handle with longitudinal ribbing along the edge, a sizeable moulded horseshoe-shaped handle, sherds of six different flat-bottomed vessels, a sherd with incised vertical lines, a small sherd

urezanim vertikalnim linijama, mali ulomak s kružićem od sitnih uboda, ulomak s kružnim otiskom nekog predmeta (šuplje kosti?).

U jugozapadnom kvadrantu nađeni su: ulomak vertikalne drške s uzdužnim rebrima duž ivica, oštećena plastična potkovičasta drška i fragment noge (od posude?).

Prostor sa crvenkastosmeđom zemljom, grumenjem crvene izgorjene zemlje, komadima drvenog ugljena i ulomcima praistorijske keramike potvrdio je pretpostavku da se kod humki na Crkvini Međe u Doljanima radi o nekropoli praistorijskih tumula. Situacija otkrivena u sjevernoj polovini tumula 16, s obzirom na ostatke većeg broja posuda i ulomak posude, može se prije interpretirati u smislu tragova nekog ritualnog obreda sa loženjem vatre i pripremanjem hrane, nego u smislu spališta i ostataka grobova sa spaljenim pokojnicima.

Činjenica da nisu zapaženi nikakvi tragovi centralnog groba, niti bilo kakve konstrukcije unutar tumula, kao i nalazi ulomaka posude rađene na vitlu, govori u prilog pretpostavci da je tumulus već bio raskopavan, možda radi pljačke ili iz obične ljudske radoznalosti.

Mada izuzetno skroman, repertoar keramičkih oblika i ukrasa iz tumula 16 na Crkvini Međe u Doljanima uklapa se među keramičke oblike starijih odsjeka bronzanog doba.

Duboka terina s kratkim, konkavno-ljevkastim vratom (T. II, 1), mada je jednostavnog oblika, može se upoređivati s nekim tipičnim terinama vinkovačke kulture.⁴ Vertikalna trakasta drška (T. II, 4), s karakterističnim dubokim žlijebom po sredini i ojačanim ivicama, spada među dobro poznate keramografske detalje ranog i srednjeg bronzanog doba sjeverozapadnog Balkana, gdje pripada, uglavnom, kraju ranog i srednjem bronzanom dobu (Pod kod Bugojna, Varvara).⁵ Duboka bikonično zaobljena zdjela s otvorom za izlivanje ispod oboda (T. II, 2) i u formalnom i u funkcionalnom smislu može se dovesti u vezu sa sličnim posudama otkrivenim u naseljima kulturne grupe Barice-Gređani na području Bosanske Gradiške, kao i u grobnim tumulima te grupe, gdje su služile kao poklopci grobnih jama ili kao prilozi (v. priloze B. Čovića, M. Đurđevića i N. Ludajića u ovom elaboratu). U ukupnom repertoaru oblika te grupe,

with a circle of small punched holes, and a sherd with the circular impression of an object of some kind, perhaps a hollow bone.

The finds in the south-west quadrant consisted of part of a vertical handle with longitudinal ribbing along the edge, a damaged moulded horseshoe-shaped handle and part of a foot, possibly of a vessel.

The areas with reddish-brown earth, lumps of red, burnt earth, pieces of charcoal and sherds of prehistoric pottery confirmed the hypothesis that the mounds at Crkvina Međe in Doljani constituted a necropolis of prehistoric tumuli. The remains of quite a number of vessels and sherds found in the northern half of tumulus 16 could be interpreted as evidence of some rite involving fire and the preparation of food rather than of incineration and the remains of graves with the incinerated remains of the deceased.

The fact that no signs of a central grave or of any structure within the tumulus, as well as discovery of sherds of a wheel-thrown vessel, suggest that the tumulus had already been dug over, perhaps with a view to robbery, or simply from ordinary human curiosity.

Though very modest, the range of pottery forms and decoration from tumulus 16 at Crkvina Međe in Doljani correspond to the pottery forms of the earlier Bronze Age periods.

The deep food vessel with a short, concave cylindrical neck (T. II, 1), though simple in shape, is comparable with certain typical food vessels of the Vinkovci culture.⁴ The vertical strap handle (T. II, 4) with a characteristic deep channel along the middle and reinforced edges is a well-known feature of Early and Middle Bronze Age pottery in the north-west Balkans, where it dates mainly from the end of the Early and the Middle Bronze Age (Pod nr. Bugojno, Varvara).⁵ The deep biconical rounded bowl with a pouring hole below the rim (T. II, 2) may be associated formally and functionally with similar vessels uncovered in settlements of the Barice-Gređani cultural group in the Bosanska Gradiška area and in grave mounds of the same group, where they were used either as the lids of grave pits or as grave goods (see papers by B. Čović, M. Đurđević and N. Ludajić in this report). Vessels with a pouring hole below the rim are among the older forms of

⁴ Dimitrijević 1982, 13-14, Abb. 5/14.

⁵ Čović 1983, 266, T. XLI, 5.

⁴ Dimitrijević 1982, 13-14, Abb. 5/14.

⁵ Čović 1983, 266, T. XLI, 5.

posude s otvorom za izlivanje ispod oboda spada u među starije forme. Kako se nalazišta ove grupe na području Bosanske Gradiške datuju u širok vremenski raspon od kraja ranog (Br. A2) do početka kasnog bronzanog doba (Br. D), ova analogija nam daje samo neku širu orijentaciju. Stoga bi se moglo, uz dosta opreza, zaključiti da bi tumulus 16 sa Crkvine u Doljanima mogao pripadati približno kraju ranog, odnosno početku srednjeg bronzanog doba. Može se očekivati da bi dalja istraživanja čitave nekropole sa tumulima na ovom lokalitetu mogla dati i više podataka i obogatiti repertoar nalaza, a i odgovoriti na druga pitanja kao što su elementi pogrebnog ritusa i pozicija samog nalazišta u okviru kulturnih grupa ranog, odnosno srednjeg bronzanog doba sjeverozapadnog Balkana.⁶

the full range of forms of this group. Since the sites of this group in the Bosanska Gradiška area range widely in date from the end of the Early Bronze Age (Br. A2) to the beginning of the Late Bronze Age (Br. D), this analogy provides only a broad indication of date. The tentative conclusion could thus be that tumulus 16 at Crkvina in Doljani could belong roughly to the end of the Late or beginning of the Middle Bronze Age. Further excavations of the entire necropolis with tumuli at this site could be expected to provide further data and a wider range of finds as well as answers to other questions, such as the features of the funerary rite and the place of the site in the cultural groups of the Early and Middle Bronze Age in the north-western Balkans.⁶

Skraćenice / Abbreviations

O.A.	– Opuscula archaeologica, Zagreb
PJZ	– Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja, Sarajevo
WMBH	– Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Hercegovina, Wien

Literatura / Bibliography

Š. BEŠLAGIĆ	1971 – <i>Stećci – kataloško-topografski pregled</i> , “Veselin Masleša”, Sarajevo, 1971.
B. ČOVIĆ	1983 – Regionalne grupe ranog bronzanog doba, <i>PJZ</i> IV, Sarajevo, 1983, 141-191.
S. DIMITRIJEVIĆ	1982 – Die frühe Vinkovci-Kultur und ihre Beziehungen zum Vučedoler Substrat im Lichte der Ausgrabungen in Vinkovci, <i>O.A.</i> 7, Zagreb, 1982, 7-37.
R. DRECHSLER-BIŽIĆ	1983 – Srednje brončano doba u Lici i Bosni, <i>PJZ</i> IV, Sarajevo, 1983, 242-271.
K. KOVAČEVIĆ – C. PATSCH	1897 – Die Ruine im Dorfe Doljani und dort aufgefundenen römischen Inschriften, <i>WMBH</i> V, Wien, 1897, 340-343.

⁶ S obzirom da je istražena samo jedna od gotovo 30-tak konstatiranih humki, ne može se sa sigurnošću donijeti nikakav zaključak o funkciji čitave grupe niti dešavanjima i karakteru istražene humke. Autoričinu pretpostavku da je riječ o opljačkanom i devastiranom grobnom tumulu treba uzeti sa rezervom jer nigdje na prostoru humke nisu nađene ljudske kosti i tragovi spaljivanja, što bi moralo biti prisutno i u slučaju uništenja groba ili grobova. Ovakve humke mogle su biti i žrtvište u funkciji određenog kulta koji je mogao biti vezan i za sahranjivanje, pod uvjetom da je neka od konstatiranih humki služila u pogrebne svrhe (op. Uredništva).

⁶ Since only one of the thirty-odd mounds was excavated, no conclusions can safely be drawn concerning the function of the group as a whole nor of the events and nature of the mound that was excavated. The author's assumption that it was a plundered and devastated grave mound should be taken with a pinch of salt, since no human bones or signs of incineration were found anywhere in the mound, though they should have been present even if the grave or graves had previously been destroyed. Mounds of this kind could also be sacrificial sites for a certain cult, perhaps associated with burials, if some of the mounds prove to have been used for funerary purposes (Editorial board).

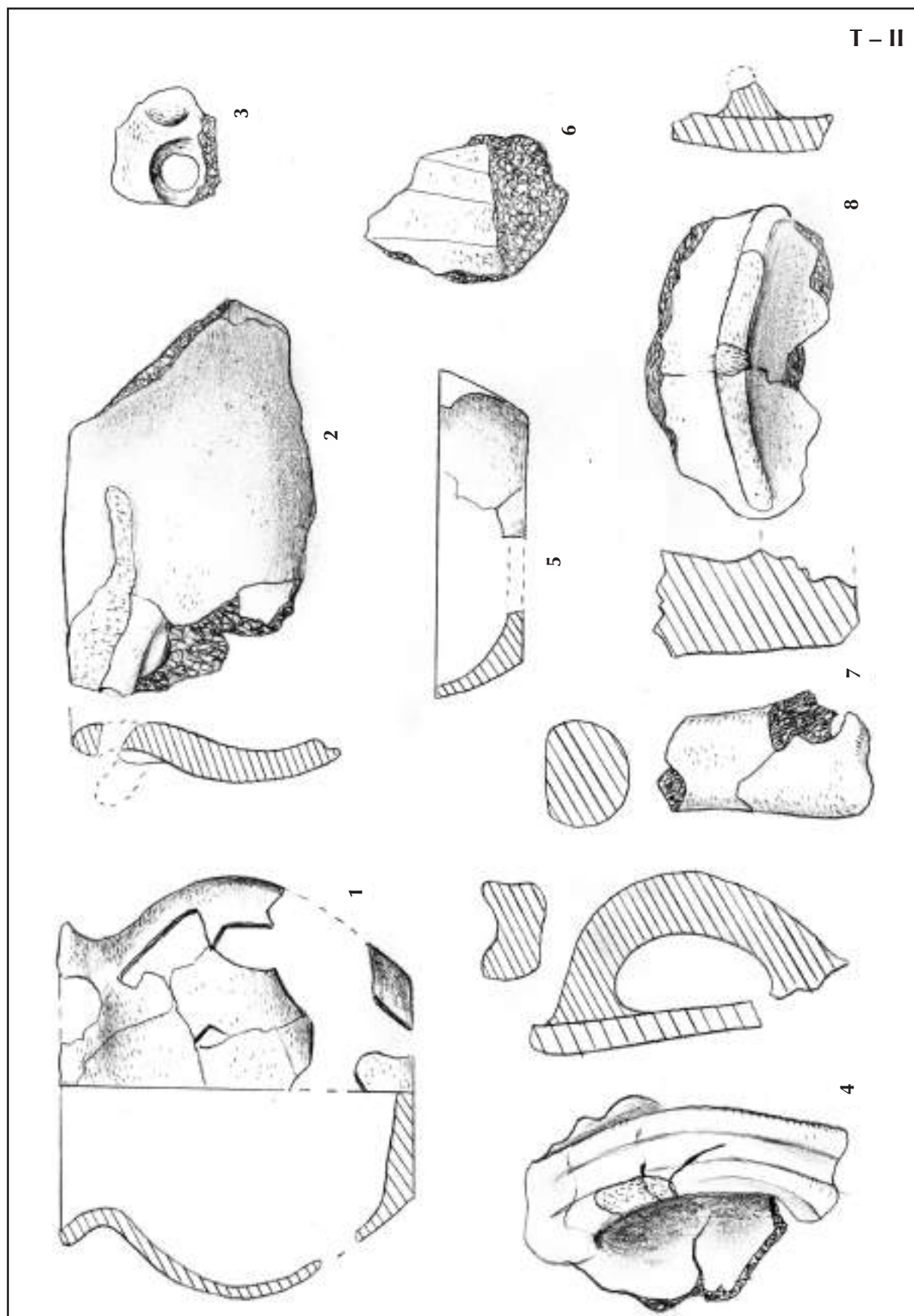
T – I

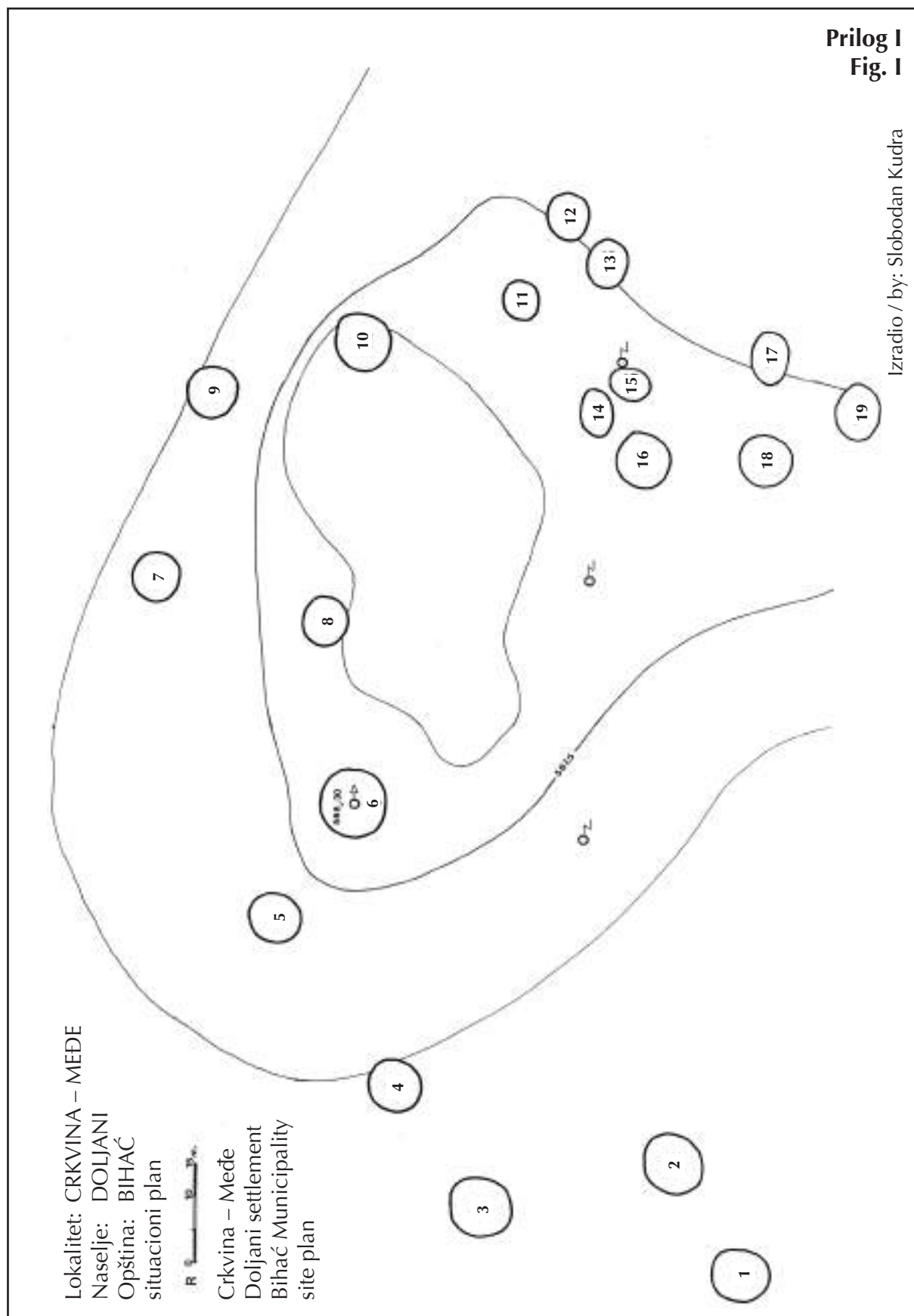


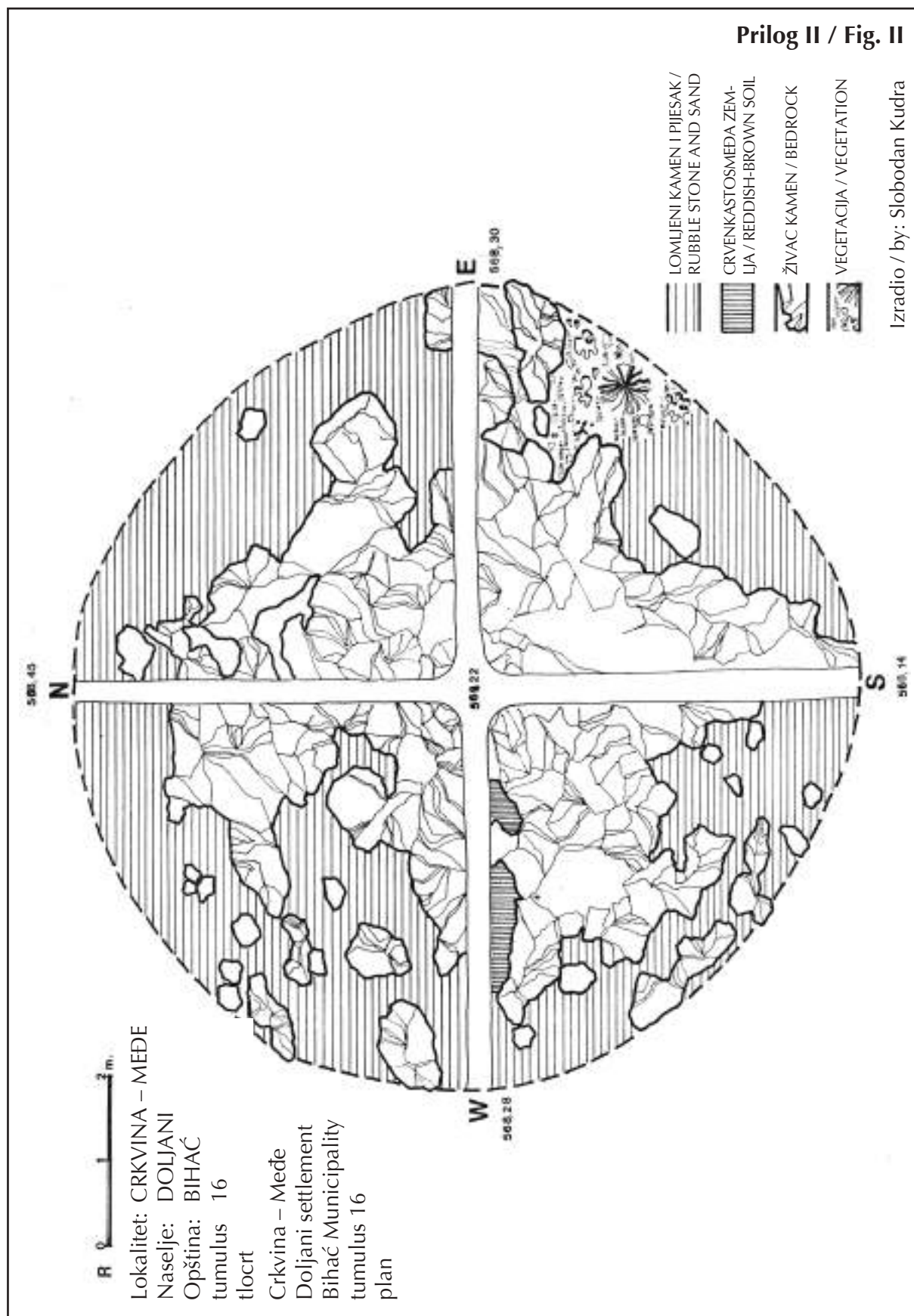
1

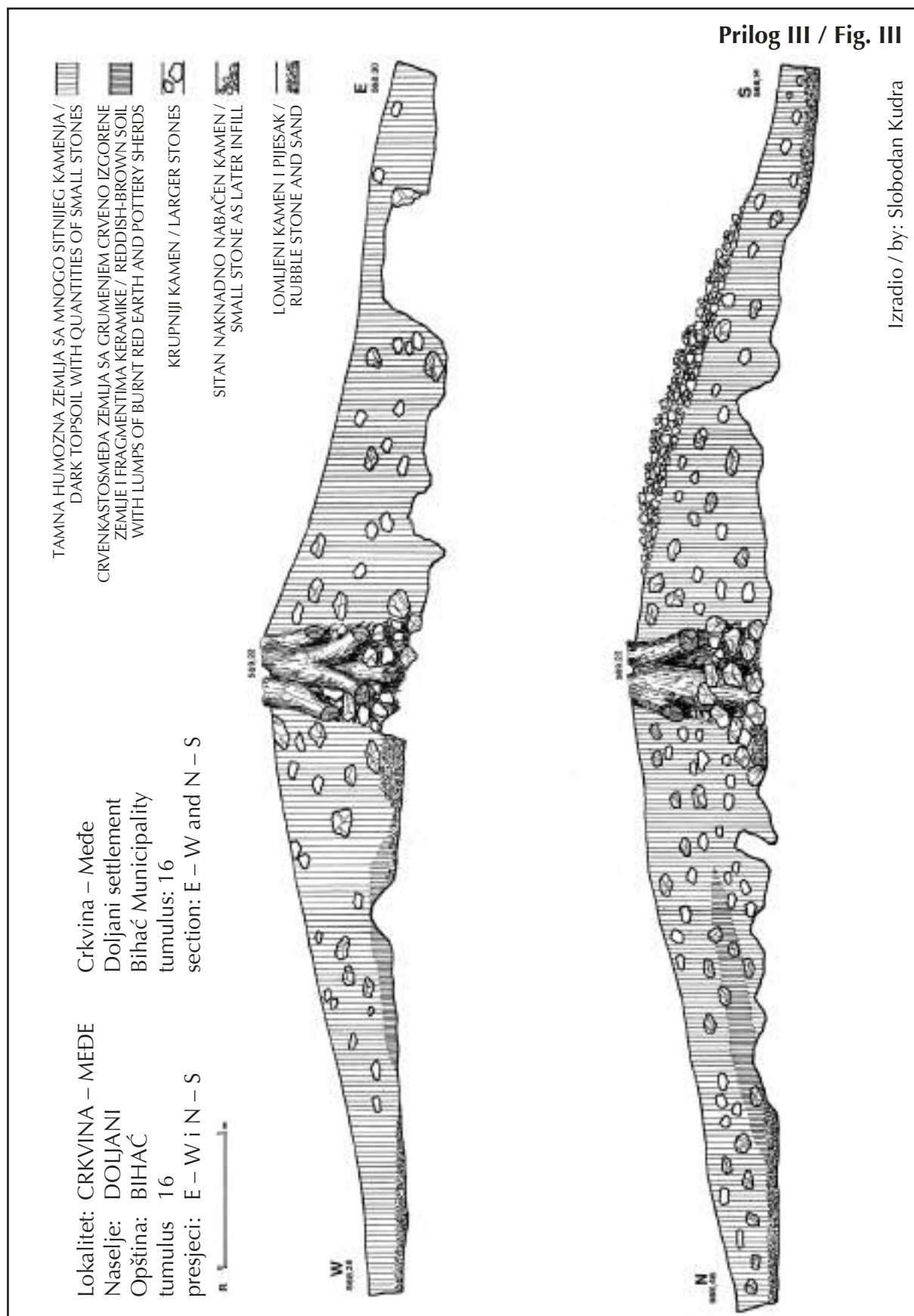


2









Peradarska farma Šumatac

Šumatac poultry farm

Pregledni rad

UDK 903.23(497.6 Šumatac)"6375"
903-033.64(497.6 Šumatac)"6375"

Autorica u članku donosi rezultate istraživanja koja su provedena na slobodnim dijelovima Peradarske farme Šumatac. Istraživanja su podrazumijevala otvaranje probnih sondi i bušenje metalnom bušilicom, a dobijeni rezultati su pomogli da se približno odrede granice manjeg bronzanodobnog naselja. Na osnovu pronađenog keramičkog materijala autorica predlaže dataciju u srednje bronzano doba, odnosno kraj naselja stavlja u prelaz srednjeg u kasno bronzano doba.

Ključne riječi: Peradarska farma, naselje, srednje bronzano doba

Review article

UDC 903.23(497.6 Šumatac)"6375"
903-033.64(497.6 Šumatac)"6375"

This article sets out the results of investigations conducted in the open spaces of the Šumatac poultry farm. The investigations consisted of test trenches and sinking boreholes with a metal drill, and the results helped to determine the approximate boundary of a small Bronze Age settlement. The pottery sherds suggest that it dates from the Middle Bronze Age, with occupation ending at the transition from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age.

Key words: poultry farm, settlement, Middle Bronze Age

Uvod

Lokalitet u Šumatcu nalazi se na ušću potoka Šumatica u rječicu Kladušnicu (Pećinu). Oba vode na toka obilježena su imenima na sekciji Petrinja 3, razmjere 1:50.000. Širi teren predstavlja niski (prosječne nadmorske visine 171-173 m), zaravnjeni prostor ograničen na zapadu istočnom padinom zaobljeno-kupastog brežuljka, na jugu lijevom obalom potoka Šumatica, na istoku lijevom obalom rječice Kladušnice (Pećine), dok se prema sjeveru ravnicu nastavlja duž lijeve obale rječice Kladušnice.

Središnji dio ravnog terena sjeverozapadno od ušća Šumatice u Pećinu zauzima sada Peradarska farma "Šumatac" sa dvadesetak izgrađenih objekata (peradarnici, upravna zgrada, agregat, trafo-stanica, silosi, septičke jame) i infrastrukturom (asfaltirani prilazni i komunikacijski putevi, betonsko-žičana ograda, dezo-barijera). Unutar prostora Farme veća slobodna površina (cca 95 × 50 m) nalazi se u sjeverozapadnom dijelu, dok su manje slobodne površine raspoređene

Introduction

The site at Šumatac is located where the Šumatica brook joins the little River Kladušnica (Pećina). Both water courses are marked with their names on the Petrinja 3 section, scale 1:50,000. The area is a low-lying stretch of level ground with an average altitude of 171-173 m, bounded to the west by the eastern slope of a rounded conical hillock, to the south by the left bank of the Šumatica brook, and to the east by the left bank of the River Kladušnica (Pećina); to the north, the plain extends along the left bank of the River Kladušnica.

The central area of level ground north-west of the confluence of the Šumatica and the Pećina is now occupied by the Šumatac poultry farm, with some twenty buildings (poultry houses, the office building, a generator unit, an electricity sub-station, silos and septic tanks) and infrastructure (asphalt access and other roads, a concrete and wire fence, and a disinfection barrier). With the farm site itself, there is a sizeable empty space approx.

između objekata farme i duž ograde. Izgradnjom farme i nasipanjem dijelova istočne polovine prostora, kao i skidanjem slojeva zemlje (cca 2 m) u jugozapadnom dijelu, znatno je izmijenjena prvobitna konfiguracija terena. Izvan prostora farme slobodnih površina ima prema obalama vodenih tokova, odnosno prema jugu, istoku i sjeveru. Na zapadnoj strani nalaze se seoske stambene zgrade i seoski put.

Širi prostor sela Šumatac predstavlja nisko, brežuljkasto zemljište (do 400 m n/v) i sada dosta obraslo šumom, povoljno pretežno za stočarstvo, dok je u dolinama potoka i rječica moguća i zemljoradnja na manjim površinama. Dolina rječice Pećine (koja se u daljem toku naziva Kladušnica), predstavlja dominantnu komunikaciju od sjevera prema jugu.

Tok istraživanja

Lokalitet Peradarska farma "Šumatac" nije poznat u starijoj arheološkoj literaturi. Kao arheološki lokalitet otkriven je slučajno 1979. godine,¹ kada su prilikom kopanja septičke jame (na situacionom planu br. 17), radnici naišli na predmete od pečene zemlje (ulomci rukom rađenih keramičkih posuda, tegovi-grijalice, grumenje crveno izgoranog kućnog lijepa). Septička jama kvadratnog oblika (vel. $3,8 \times 4$ m) nalazi se približno u sredini prostora farme. Arheološki nalazi otkriveni su na dubini između 1-1,5 m, a bili su nešto brojniji uz istočnu stranu septičke jame. Skromni repertoar oblika i ornamentike slučajno otkrivenih praeistorijskih objekata ipak je omogućio preliminarno opredjeljenje ovog lokaliteta (vjerovatno naselja) u starije periode bronzanog doba.²

Prema poziciji slučajnih nalaza otvoreno je pitanje prostiranja praeistorijskog naselja. S jedne strane postoji mogućnost da je naselje zauzimalo upravo zaravnjeni prostor između lijevih obala oba vodena toka (duž. cca 250 m u pravcu sjever-jug i šire cca 150 m u pravcu istok-zapad), čiji najveći dio sada zauzimaju objekti farme. Ukoliko je ta pretpostavka ispravna, arheološko istraživanje

95×50 m to the north-west, and smaller areas between the farm buildings and along the fence. The original configuration of the terrain was significantly altered by the construction of the farm and by the addition of an embankment on parts of the eastern half of the site, as well as by stripping off about 2 m of soil in the south-western half. Outside the farm site, there are empty spaces down to the river banks, to the south, east and north. To the west are village houses and a road.

The wider area of the village of Šumatac is low, hilly ground up to 400 m in altitude, now fairly well wooded, and suitable mainly for herding; there are smaller areas suitable for agriculture in the valleys of the rivers and the brook. The Pećina valley (known as the Kladušnica further downstream) is the main route from north to south.

Progress of the excavations

The site of the Šumatac is unknown in earlier archaeological literature. Its discovery as an archaeological site in 1979 was by chance,¹ when workmen digging a septic tank (no. 17 on the site plan) came upon articles of fired clay (pieces of hand-made pottery vessels, weights or warmers), and lumps of burnt red daub. The septic tank, measuring 3.8×4 m, is roughly in the middle of the farm site. The archaeological finds were uncovered at a depth of 1 to 1.5 m, and were rather more numerous at the east side of the septic tank. The limited range of forms and ornament of these chance prehistoric finds was nonetheless sufficient for a preliminary dating of the site (probably a settlement) to the later Bronze Age.²

The location of these chance finds raises the question of the extent of the prehistoric settlement. One possibility is that it occupied the level ground between the left banks of the two watercourses, about 250 m long from north to south and 150 m wide from east to west, most of which is now covered by the farm buildings. If this assumption is correct, the archaeological investigations would have to be confined to the small empty spaces

¹ Rukopisni dnevnik rekognosciranja terena Arheološkog odjeljenja Regionalnog muzeja Pounja u Bihaću, knj. 3, str. 7-11, od 05. 07. 1979.

² Raunig 1983, 74, T.II, 16-22.

¹ Hand-written journal of the field survey by the Archaeological Dept. of the Una Valley Regional Museum in Bihać, vol. 3, pp. 7-11, 5 July 1979.

² Raunig 1983, 74, T.II, 16-22.

bi se moralo ograničiti na manje površine između objekata farme uz prethodno skidanje nasipa visine cca 1 m. S druge strane, postoji mogućnost da je i naselje ležalo na padini brežuljka na zapadnoj strani, odnosno i na prostoru bez objekata u sjeverozapadnom dijelu farme (vel. 95×50 m). Taj slobodni prostor blago je nagnut od sjeverozapada prema jugoistoku i sačuvao je prvobitnu konfiguraciju. Ukoliko je ova druga pretpostavka tačna, na slobodnom prostoru postoji mogućnost istraživanja veće jedinstvene površine (v. Prilog I).

Radi izbora prostora za sistematsko iskopavanje lokalitet su pregledali dr. B. Čović i mr. B. Raunig, te je zaključeno da se prvenstveno sondira slobodni prostor sjeverozapadno od mjesta nalaza praistorijskih objekata. Ukoliko na ovom prostoru rezultat bude negativan, onda pokušati južno ili istočno od mjesta nalaza, na slobodnim prostorima između objekata farme. Prilikom obilaska lokaliteta pregledan je i prostor jugoistočno izvan ograde farme, a bliže obali rječice Kladušnice (Pećine), ali na tome prostoru (svježe poorano zemljište) nisu zapaženi nikakvi tragovi praistorijskog lokaliteta.

U 1987. godini na slobodnim prostorima unutar farme otvoreno je nekoliko malih (vel. 2×1 m), probnih sonde radi orijentacije za sistematsko iskopavanje (Prilog I). Sonde I-III postavljene u sjeverozapadnoj četvrtini prostora farme, na 10 do 15 m udaljenosti od zapadne ograde farme, dale su potpuno negativan rezultat: ispod recentnog humusa debljine do 20 cm, javljala se smeđežuta zemlja do dubine 40-50 cm, a ispod mješavine smeđe i žute zemlje, na dubini od 50 do 60 cm, javljao se kompaktni sloj žute, ilovaste, sterilne zemlje. Sonde IV i V postavljene na prostorima između objekata farme u jugozapadnoj četvrtini prostora (između peradarnika 3 i 4, odnosno 4 i 5), dale su također negativan rezultat, s tim da je u sondi IV iskopavana nasuta zemlja do dubine od 1,10 m, ispod koje se pojavio kompaktni sloj žute, ilovaste, sterilne zemlje. U sondi V sterilna zemlja pojavila se već na dubini od 0,30 m.

Sonde VI, VII i VIII postavljene su u jugoistočnom uglu neizgrađenog sjeverozapadnog dijela farme, sonda VI uz septičku jamu, sonda VII 25 m sjeverozapadno i sonda VIII 15 m sjeverno. Sve tri sonde dale su približno isti rezultat:

- tanji (0,18 m u sondi VII) ili deblji (0,60 m u sondi VI, odnosno 0,45 m u sondi VIII)

between the farm buildings and preceded by the removal of about an embankment about a metre high. Another is that the settlement was on the slopes of the hillock to the west and on the north-western part of the farm where there are no buildings, an area of 95×50 m. This stretch of land slopes gently from north-west to south-east and retains its original configuration. If this latter hypothesis is correct, investigations could be carried out over a larger uniform area (see Fig. I).

The site was surveyed by Dr. B. Čović and B. Raunig with a view to selecting an area for systematic excavations, and the decision was taken to begin by sondage in the empty space north-west of the place where the prehistoric finds had been uncovered. If this produced no results, more test pits would be opened south or east of that spot, on the empty spaces between the farm buildings. During the site visit the area to the south-east, outside the farm fence and closer to the banks of the River Kladušnica (Pećina), consisting of freshly ploughed land, was also surveyed, but no signs of a prehistoric site were observed.

In 1987 a number of small test pits of 2×1 m were opened in the empty spaces in the farm with a view to identifying areas for systematic excavation (Fig. I). Pits I-III, opened in the north-west quarter of the farm area, 10 to 15 m from the west fence, produced no results at all: beneath the topsoil, a layer up to 20 cm thick, was yellow-brown earth to a depth of 40 to 50 cm, below which, at a depth of 50 to 60 cm, was a compact layer of sterile yellow, clayey subsoil. Test pits IV and V, opened between the farm buildings in the south-west quarter of the site (between poultry houses 3 and 4 and 4 and 5 respectively), also produced no results; in pit IV, the earth that had been added to level the site was removed to a depth of 1.10 m, revealing a compact layer of sterile yellow, clayey subsoil, while in test pit V the subsoil was found at a depth of 0.30 m.

Test pits VI, VII and VIII were all opened in the south-east angle of the empty north-western part of the farm, test pit VI by the septic tank, test pit VII 25 m north-west and test pit VIII 15 m north. All three produced very similar results:

- an thin upper layer, 0.18 m thick in test pit VII, 0.60 m thick in test pit VI and 0.45 m thick in

gornji sloj (nasip građevinskog šuta u sondi VI, recentni humus u sondi VII, recentni humus i smeđa, tvrda zemlja u sondi VIII);

- crnosiva (močvarna, naplavljena?) zemlja koja predstavlja kulturni sloj (prosječne debljine 0,40 m); praistorijski nalazi koncentrisani u donjem dijelu sloja crnosive zemlje (prosječne debljine 0,20 m),
- prvobitno tlo predstavlja žuta, ilovasta, sterilna zemlja (na prosječnoj dubini 0,80-1 m).

U 1989. godini nastavljeno je istraživanje ovog lokaliteta (Prilog I). Kako je rezultat probnog sondiranja iz 1987. godine (vrlo malog po obimu) bio veoma skroman, sa vrlo malo pokretnih nalaza, odlučeno je da se prethodno izvrši bušenje metalnom bušilicom radi utvrđivanja postojanja ili nepostojanja kulturnih slojeva na drugim prostorima između objekata farme, osim prostora oko septičke jame (br. 17 na Planu 1). Bušenje je izvršeno 31.05.1989. godine. Od 12 postavljenih bušotina, u 8 je bilo moguće dospjeti do sterilne žute ilovače koja na ovom prostoru predstavlja prvobitno tlo, dok je na 4 bušotine prekinuto na prosječnoj dubini od 0,40 do 0,50 m, usljed veće količine kamena koji nije bilo moguće probiti bušilicom.

Prve dvije bušotine, 1 i 2, na razmaku od 15 m, postavljene su na 30 m južno od radionice (objekat br. 9 na planu farme). Obje su dale identičan rezultat ispod recentnog, smeđeg humusa debljine 0,35 m pojavila se sterilna žuta ilovača. Sljedeće dvije bušotine, 3 i 4, postavljene su na prostoru između peradarnika br. 5 i 6, na 10 m južno od asfaltnog puta, pokazale su sljedeće slojeve: recentni, smeđi humus do 0,25 m, nasip od svijetlosmeđe zemlje do 0,60 m, zelenkastosiva ilovasta zemlja do 0,85 m i sterilna, žuta ilovača od 0,85 m pa dalje. Bušotine 5-8 postavljene su na prostoru između peradarnika 1 i 2. Međutim, usljed nasipa od kamena i zemlje (debljina cca 1,5-2 m prema izjavi upravnika farme), nijednom od ove četiri bušotine nije bilo moguće doprijeti do prvobitnog tla, već je bušenje moralo biti prekinuto na dubini od 0,40 do 0,50 m. Bušotina br. 9 postavljena je na 6 m sjeverno od septičke jame (br. 17 na planu) i dala je identičan rezultat kao sonde VII i VII/87 i to: do 0,50 m recentni nasip sa šljunkom, od 0,50 do 0,85 m tamna, skoro crna humozna zemlja sa malo sitnih ulomaka keramike, ispod 0,85 m

test pit VIII, consisting of builder's rubble in test pit VI, topsoil in test pit VII, and topsoil with hard brown earth in test pit VIII;

- grey-black (bog or alluvial?) earth forming the cultural layer, with an average depth of 0.40 m; the prehistoric finds were concentrated in the lower part of the layer of grey-black earth with an average thickness of 0.20 m;
- the original soil was sterile yellow, clayey subsoil at an average depth of 0.80-1 m.

The investigation of the site continued in 1989 (Fig. I). Since the results of the test pits opened in 1987, which were very limited in scope, were very modest and included very few movable artefacts, it was decided to begin by sinking bore-holes with a metal drill to determine the presence or absence of cultural layers in other places between the farm buildings, with the exception of the area around the septic tank (no. 17 on Plan 1). The drilling was carried out on 31 May 1989. In eight of the 12 bore-holes it proved possible to drill down to the sterile yellow clay forming the original soil; drilling was stopped in the remaining four at an average depth of 0.40 to 0.50 m when a quantity of stone that could not be penetrated by the drill was encountered.

The first two bore-holes, 1 and 2, were sunk 15 m apart, 30 m to the south of the workshop (building 9 on the plan of the farm). Both produced identical results: below a 0.35 m thick layer of brown topsoil lay sterile yellow clay. The next two bore-holes, 3 and 4, sunk between poultry-houses 5 and 6, 10 m south of the asphalt road, revealed the following layers: brown topsoil to 0.25 m, infill of light brown earth to 0.60 m, greenish-grey clayey soil to 0.85 m, and sterile yellow clay from 0.85 m down. Bore-holes 5-8 were sunk between poultry-houses 1 and 2, but the embankment of stone and earth (about 1.5 to 2 m thick, according to the farm manager) made it impossible to sink these bore-holes down to the original subsoil; drilling had to be stopped at a depth of 0.40 to 0.50 m. Bore-hole 9 was sunk 6 m north of the septic tank (no. 17 on the plan) and produced results identical to those of test pits VII and VII/87: a recent infill of earth and gravel to 0.50 m, dark, almost black topsoil with a few small potsherds from 0.50 to 0.85 m, and sterile yellow clay below 0.85 m. Bore-hole 10 was

sterilna žuta ilovača. Bušotina br. 10 postavljena je na 30 m sjeverno od septičke jame. Od površine do dubine od 0,75 m tamnosmeđi recentni humus (djelimično naplavljen) od 0,75 do 1,00 m tamna, skoro crna humusna (naplavljena?) zemlja, u donjem sloju (0,85-1,00 m) sitni tragovi ulomaka keramike. Bušotina br. 11 postavljena na 40 m sjeverno od septičke jame do dubine od 0,85 m sadržavala je crnu (vjerovatno naplavljenu) zemlju bez tragova keramike ili kućnog lijepa. Ispod 0,85 m pojavila se žuta, sterilna ilovasta zemlja. Bušotina 12 postavljena je istočno na 15 m od peradarnika br. 1 i cca 12 m sjeverozapadno od upravne zgrade (br. 8 na planu). Usljed pojave vode na dubini od 0,30 m ova bušotina nije dalje bušena.

Probim sondiranjem iz 1987. godine i bušenjem približno je omeđen prostor promjera cca 50-60 m na kome se nalazilo manje bronzanodobno naselje. Po svemu sudeći, najveći dio naselja sada se nalazi pod nasipom na kome je podignut peradarnik br. 2 (možda i prostor između peradarnika 2 i 1), zatim asfaltni put kroz farmu, tako da je za dalja istraživanja preostao jedino prostor neposredno oko septičke jame. Iako je i na tome prostoru nasut nešto tanji nasip od zemlje, šljunka i kamena (oko 0,50 m), odlučeno je da se jedan kvadrat veličine 5×5 m otvori u neposrednoj blizini septičke jame. Označen je kao kvadrat I. Pošto je skinut sloj recentnog kamenozemljanog nasipa, debljine 0,26 do 0,46 m, otkriven je sloj tamne zemlje bez nalaza, debljine 0,20 do 0,30 m, a ispod njega tanak, jednoličan kulturni sloj, debljine 0,30 do 0,80 m (u jami). Sloj se sastojao od tamne zemlje, izmiješane mjestimično sa sitnim komadićima ugljenisanog drveta ili crveno izgorenog kućnog lijepa, a mjestimično i žute gline. U tom sloju nađena je veća količina fragmenata keramike, uglavnom sitnih. Zdravicu je činila žuta, sterilna glina u koju je bila ukopana manja, duguljasta jama, ispunjena kulturnim slojem, s dosta izgorenog kućnog lijepa. Time je istraživanje završeno (up. Prilog II, osnova na zdravici i profil D-A).

Nalazi i zaključak

Najveći dio nalaza čine fragmenti keramike, većinom dosta usitnjeni. Posude su rađene od zemlje s većom ili manjom primjesom pijeska, pretežno

sunk 30 m north of the septic tank, revealing dark brown topsoil (partly alluvial) from the surface to a depth of 0.75 m, almost black (? alluvial) topsoil from 0.75 to 1 m, and small traces of potsherds from 0.85 to 1 m. Bore-hole 11, sunk 40 m north of the septic tank, contained black (probably alluvial) soil with no sign of pottery or daub to a depth of 0.85 m, below which was sterile yellow clayey subsoil. Bore-hole was sunk 15 m east of poultry-house 1 and about 12 m north-west of the office building (no. 8 on the plan). Water was encountered at a depth of 0.30 m, at which point drilling was stopped.

The test pits of 1987 and the drilling roughly surrounded an area with a diameter of about 50 to 60 m, where there had been a small Bronze Age settlement. To all appearances, most of the settlement now lies beneath the embankment on which poultry-house no. 2 was erected, and perhaps under the area between poultry-houses 2 and 1, as well as the asphalt road through the farm, so that the only area remaining for investigation is the ground around the septic tank. Though here too a thinner infill of earth, gravel and stone about 0.50 m thick had been laid, the decision was taken to open a quadrant of 5×5 m next to the septic tank, numbered as quadrant I. After removing the earth and stone infill, ranging in thickness from 0.26 to 0.46 m, a layer of dark soil 0.20 to 0.30 m thick with no finds was uncovered, beneath which was a thin, uniform cultural layer 0.30 to 0.80 m thick in the trench. This layer consisted of dark soil mixed in places with small pieces of carbonized wood or burnt red daub, and in places with yellow clay. A fair quantity of potsherds, mostly small, was found in this layer. The subsoil consisted of sterile yellow clay into which a small, elongated pit had been dug; this was filled with the cultural layer, with a good deal of burnt daub. This completed the excavations (cf. Fig. II, plan on subsoil and profile D-A).

Finds and conclusion

Most of the finds consisted of potsherds, mainly quite small. The vessels were made of clay with varying quantities of sand, mainly white limestone, as temper, sometimes with the addition of

bjeličastog krečnjaka, ponekad s dodatkom kristaliničanog krečnjaka (kalcita). Fine keramike je izuzetno malo (nađeno je svega nekoliko ulomaka dobro glačane površine, npr. T. II/2), tako da fragmenti slabije glačane površine čine približno 1/3, a oni grubljih površina približno 2/3 od ukupnog broja, mada ni ta razlika nije izrazita.

Među slabije glačanim najbrojniji su crnosmeđi i crni, dok se ostale boje javljaju na manjem broju primjeraka. Među grubom keramikom najbrojniji su crveno, zatim crvenosmeđe, pa crnosmeđe pečeni primjerci, dok su druge nijanse zastupljene u manjem broju. Mada su fragmenti dosta usitnjeni, čini se da je moguće izdvojiti nekoliko osnovnih oblika. To su:

- poluloptaste dublje zdjele proširenog oboda (T. I);
- široke zdjele izvijenog oboda (T. I, 4-5);
- bikonična zdjela (T. I, 6);
- šolja s jednom drškom (T. I, 7);
- dublja, bikonična posuda (amfora), vjerovatno s visokim konično-cilindričnim vratom (T. I, 8);
- veliki pehar s vertikalnom trakastom drškom (T. I, 9) i
- bikonična terina s drškom na ramenu (T. II, 1).

Vjerovatno nekom peharu pripada i niska prstenasta noga (T. I, II), a nekoj dubokoj posudi fragment sa širokim, ravnim obodom i neobičnom tunnelom drškom neposredno ispod oboda (T. II, 4).

Ukrasi na keramici ovog naselja su relativno rijetki. Na jednom ulomku grublje posude konstatovano je karakteristično ukrašavanje oboda udubljenjima izvedenim prstom (T. I, 12), a od ostalih grubljih ukrasa treba spomenuti aplicirane plastične trake s otiscima prsta, kao i otiske nokta na zidu posude.

Na jednom fragmentu slabije glačane posude očuvana su djelimično aplicirana rebra, postavljena ponešto ukoso od oboda prema ramenu posude (T. I, 13). Udubljene linije javljaju se na dva fragmenta (T. I, 10; T. II, 3), a kanelure na već spomenutom zaravnjenom obodu (T. II, 4). Treba napomenuti da se i na jednoj široj zdjeli (T. I, 5) na vanjskoj površini zapažaju plitke, dosta nepravilne kanelure koje su, možda, tehničke prirode (nastale prilikom obrade površine). Na jednoj zdjeli kon-

crystallized limestone (calcite). There was very little fine pottery (just a few sherds of finely-glazed pottery, T. II/2); poorly-glazed sherds consisted about a third and coarse-surfaced sherds about two-thirds of the total number, though the difference was not very marked.

The most numerous poorly-glazed sherds were brown-black and black, with fewer specimens of other colours. The most numerous coarse pottery was red, followed by reddish-brown and finally brown-black fired specimens, again with fewer specimens of other colours. Though the sherds were quite small, it still seems possible to identify a number of basic forms:

- deep hemispherical bowls with wide rim (T. I);
- wide bowls with everted rim (T. I, 4-5);
- a biconical vessel (T. I, 6);
- a one-handled cup (T. I, 7);
- a deeper biconical vessel (amphora), probably with a tall conical-cylindrical neck (T. I, 8);
- a large drinking cup with a vertical strap handle (T. I, 9), and
- a biconical food vessel with a handle on the shoulder (T. II, 1).

A low ring-foot (T. I, II) probably also belongs to a drinking cup, while a sherd with a wide, flat rim and unusual tunnel handle just below the rim (T. II, 4) is probably from a deep vessel of some kind.

Relatively few specimens of pottery from this settlement are decorated. One sherd from a coarse vessel bears a characteristic decoration on the rim of finger-impressed concavities (T. I, 12); other cruder decorations include applied relief bands with finger impressions and the marks of fingernails on the wall of the vessel.

One sherd from a rather poorly-glazed vessel still had some of the applied ribbing, set oblique from the rim to the shoulder of the vessel (T. I, 13). Concave lines features on two sherds (T. I, 10; T. II, 3) and channelled lines on the flat rim (T. II, 4) referred to above. One wide bowl (T. I, 5) bore shallow, rather irregular grooves on the outer surface, possibly formed when the surface was being finished. One bowl was found to have rather indistinct barbotine decoration (T. I, 4), and a number of small

statovan je dosta slabo izražen, barbotino ukras (T. I, 4), te nekoliko sitnih ulomaka finije glačane posude ukrasa koji se sastoji od većeg okruglog ispupčenja i tri karakteristične udubljene linije koje ga okružuju (T. II, 2).

Ukupni repertoar keramičkih oblika i ornamenata iz naselja na Peradarskoj farmi u Šumatcu najbliži je mnogobrojnim i bolje dokumentovanim oblicima i ornamentici naselja na Crnom polju u Ljusini (v. prilog o tom lokalitetu u ovom elaboratu).

Time se na Šumatcu mogu primijeniti i neki od zaključaka iznesenih za Crno polje, a koji se odnose na povezanost oblika i ukrasa sa nalazima iz ličko-podvelebitskog područja, Istre, Slovenije, sjeverozapadne Hrvatske (virovitička grupa),³ te u okviru grupe Barice-Gredani u Slavoniji i sjevernoj Bosni (v. priloge B. Čovića, M. Đurđevića, B. Belića i N. Ludajića u ovom elaboratu). Zanimljivo je dodati da okruglo ispupčenje oivičeno s tri kružna žlijeba (T. II, 2) kao ukras nije zastupljeno u Crnom polju, a ni u nalazištima grupe Barice-Gredani (za njih je karakterističan 1 kružni žlijeb ili kanelura oko ispupčenja); za primjerak iz Šumatca analogije se mogu naći na keramici srednjeg bronzanog doba Istre.⁴

Poseban oblik predstavlja ulomak posude širokog, horizontalnog kaneliranog oboda sa cjevastotrakastom, gotovo tunelastom drškom, posebno izrađenom i nalijepljenom ispod oboda (T. II, 4). Za taj oblik nisam uspjela naći analogije u meni dostupnoj literaturi. Drška bi mogla biti izraz neke starije tradicije, ali je široki, zaravnjeni, kanelirani obod sigurno mlađi element koji se veže za oblike i ukrase keramike kasnog bronzanog doba, prvenstveno kulture polja sa urnama.⁵

Ovim poređenjem određen je i širi hronološki okvir u koji spada naselje Peradarska farma. To je srednje bronzano doba, pri čemu se možda može pretpostaviti da je Crno polje u tom okviru nešto starije, a Peradarska farma mlađe naselje. Već spomenuti primjerak kaneliranog oboda (T. II, 4), a možda i kaneliranje na zdjeli (T. I, 5), ukazuju, vjerovatno, na kontakt s kulturom polja sa urna-

sherds of finely-glazed vessels were decorated with a rather large round boss edged with three characteristic channelled lines (T. II, 2).

The range of pottery forms and ornaments from the settlement at the poultry farm in Šumatcu corresponds most closely to the numerous and better documented forms and ornaments from the settlement at Crno polje in Ljusina (see the paper on that site in this report). As a result, some of the conclusions set out for Crno polje relating to the similarities with the forms and decoration of finds from the Lika and Podvelebit region, Istria, Slovenia, north-western Croatia (the Virovitica group),³ and the Barice-Gredani group in Slavonia and northern Bosnia (see the papers by B. Čović, M. Đurđević, B. Belić and N. Ludajić in this report) may also apply to Šumatcu. Interestingly, the round boss surrounded by three circular channelled lines (T. II, 2) is a decoration that does not feature either at Crno polje or at sites of the Barice-Gredani group (where a single circular channelled line around the boss is typical); an analogy with the Šumatcu specimen may be found in Middle Bronze Age pottery from Istria.⁴

The sherd from a vessel with a wide, horizontally-grooved rim with a hollow, almost tunnel-like strap handle made separately and attached below the rim (T. II, 4) is a distinct form for which I have been unable to find any analogy in the literature available to me. The handle could be the expression of an older tradition, but the wide, flat, grooved rim is undoubtedly a more recent development, associated with the forms and decorations of Late Bronze Age pottery, above all the urnfield culture.⁵

This comparison also defines the broad chronological framework for the settlement at the poultry farm as the Middle Bronze Age, with Crno polje of slightly earlier and the poultry farm settlement of slightly later date. The grooved rim (T. II, 4), and perhaps the grooving on vessel T. I, 5, probably indicate contacts with the urnfield culture at

³ Za orijentaciju v.: Forenbaher 1987, 87-89, T.1/3; T.2/2; Horvat-Šavel 1989, 131-137, Sl. 2,3, T. 2/1; T.4/3; Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 38-45, T.8/2,5,9; T.9/3; T.10/2.

⁴ Čović 1983, 238-239, T. XXXV,4.

⁵ Raunig 1983, 76, T.III/8; Drechsler-Bižić 1970, T.III/8; T.IV,1,3,4,6; Drechsler-Bižić 1970a, 98, T.V,8-9,12; T.VI, 4,5; Marić 1961, 156, sl. 7c.

³ See: Forenbaher 1987, 87-89, T.1/3; T.2/2; Horvat-Šavel 1989, 131-137, ill. 2,3, T. 2/1; T.4/3; Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 38-45, T.8/2,5,9; T.9/3; T.10/2.

⁴ Čović 1983, 238-239, T. XXXV, 4.

⁵ Raunig 1983, 76, T.III/8; Drechsler-Bižić 1970, T.III/8; T.IV,1,3,4,6; Drechsler-Bižić 1970a, 98, T.V,8-9,12; T.VI, 4,5; Marić 1961, 156, ill. 7c.

ma, a time i na kraj naselja oko prelaza iz srednjeg u kasno bronzano doba.

Osim ova dva bronzanodobna naselja, te tumula u Doljanima (koji je također obuhvaćen kao lokalitet u ovom elaboratu), na regiji Pounja iz istog perioda, pored pojedinačnih nalaza kamenih sjekira-čekića, poznat je još slučajni nalaz četiri keramičke posude iz samog Bihaća, iz kvarta Harmani.⁶ Ovdje bih pokušala da spomenuta četiri lokaliteta iz regije Pounja postavim u međusobni relativno-hronološki odnos. Oblik velike posude i ulomci još jedne slične iz Harmana u Bihaću nastao je na badensko-vučedolskoj osnovi, ulomci treće posude ukrašeni su metličastim ornamentom koji je blizak načinu ukrašavanja posuda iz pećina Golubnjača i Vlaška peć, četvrta je crno glačana poluloptasta zdjela zaravnjenog, proširenog oboda s dva jedva primjetna ispupčenja na obodu i dvije vertikalne trakaste drške neposredno ispod oboda. Gledano odozgo, obod odaje jedva primjetan kvadratni oblik. Čini se da bi slučajni nalaz keramičkih posuda mogao pripadati samom početku bronzanog doba. Keramika iz tumula na Crkvini u Doljanima najpribližnije analogije nalazi u vinkovačkoj kulturi datiranoj u vrijeme od 1850. do 1700. g. pr.n.e.⁷, te bi Doljani mogli ići neposredno poslije nalaza iz Harmana. Crno polje i Peradarska farma ulaze u okvir srednjeg bronzanog doba (Br. B – O), s već spomenutim međusobnim hronološkim odnosom, popunjavajući, vjerovatno, i period prelaza u kasno bronzano doba (Br. D), do pojave kulture polja sa urnama u Pounju (Br. DI Ha A1).

the end of settlement here, as the middle gave way to the Late Bronze Age.

In addition to these two Bronze Age settlements and the tumuli in Doljani (also covered in this report), the Una valley has produced isolated finds of stone hammer-axes and another chance find from the same period, this one of four pottery vessels from the Harmani quarter of Bihać itself.⁶ I shall attempt here to set these four sites from the Una valley region in their relative chronological contexts. The form of the large vessel and sherds of another similar one from Harmani in Bihać are of Baden-Vučedol origin, sherds of a third vessel are decorated with broom-like ornament similar to the method with which vessels from Golubnjača and Vlaška peć caves were decorated, a fourth is a black-glazed hemispherical vessel with a wide, flat rim on which are two barely noticeable bosses, and two vertical strap handles just below the rim. Seen from above, the rim gives a faint impression of being square. The chance find of pottery vessels could belong to the very Early Bronze Age. The pottery from the tumulus at Crkvina in Doljani has its closest analogy in the Vinkovci culture dating from 1850 to 1700 BCE,⁷ hence Doljani could follow immediately on the find from Harmani. Crno polje and the poultry farm fall within the Middle Bronze Age (Br. B-O), with the chronological relationship already referred to, probably fitting into the transition to the Late Bronze Age (Br. D) and the emergence of the urnfield culture in the Una valley (D/Ha A1).

⁶ Raunig 1973.

⁷ Raunig 1987, 53; Dimitrijević 1979, 29, T.13/3. Novije datacije vinkovačke kulture na osnovu C14 analiza i dendrohronologije daju datume između 2500 – 2200 BC na području sjeverne Hrvatske i Slovenije; Forenbaher 1993, 242, 248, Velušček – Čufar 2003, 132 – 133, Pril. 1.

⁶ Raunig 1973.

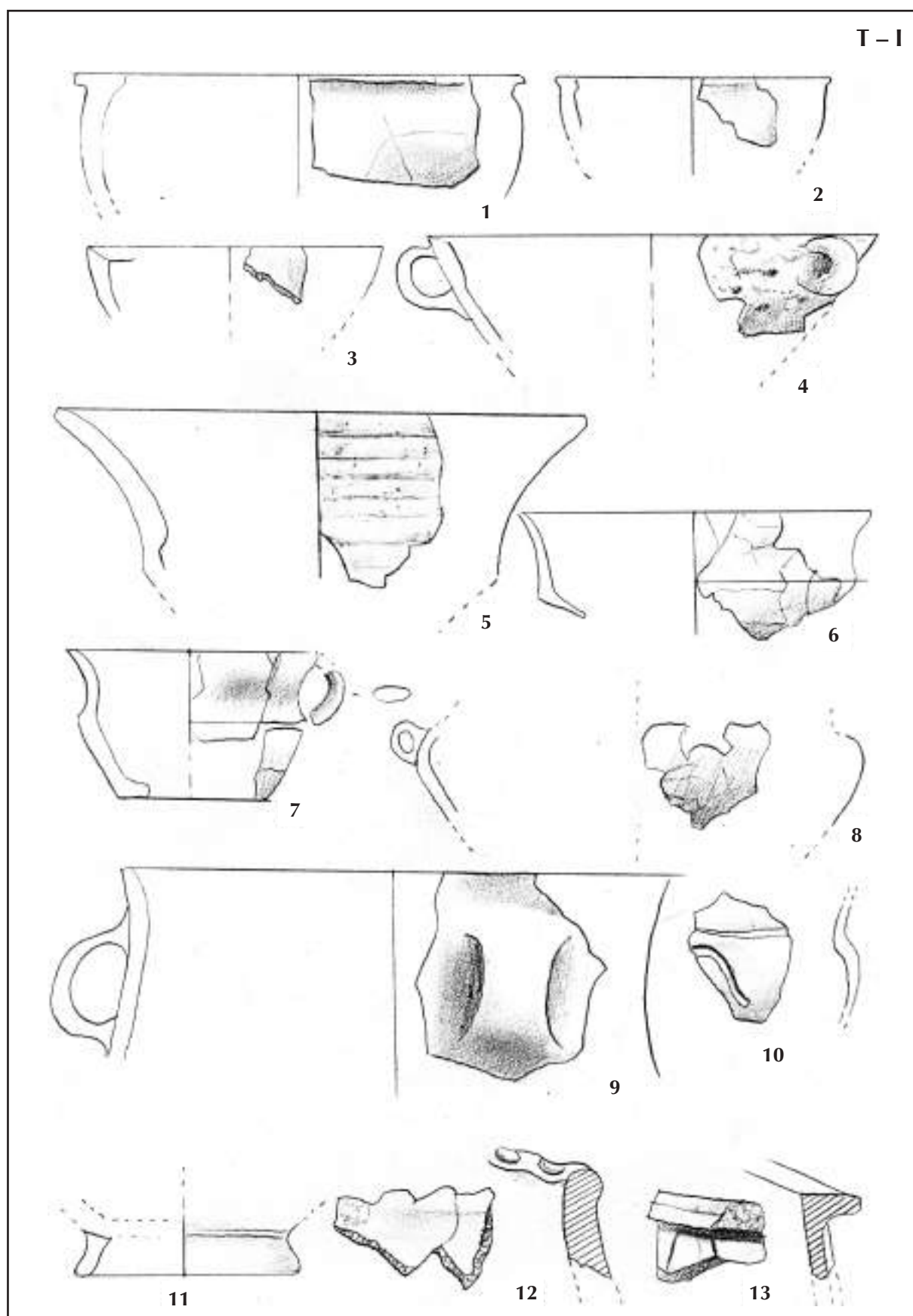
⁷ Raunig 1987, 53; Dimitrijević 1979, 29, T.13/3. More recent dating of the Vinkovci culture based on C14 analysis and dendrochronology gives a date between 2,500 and 2,200 BCE in northern Croatia and Slovenia; Forenbaher 1993, 242, 248, Velušček – Čufar 2003, 132 – 133, ill. 1.

Skraćenice / Abbreviations

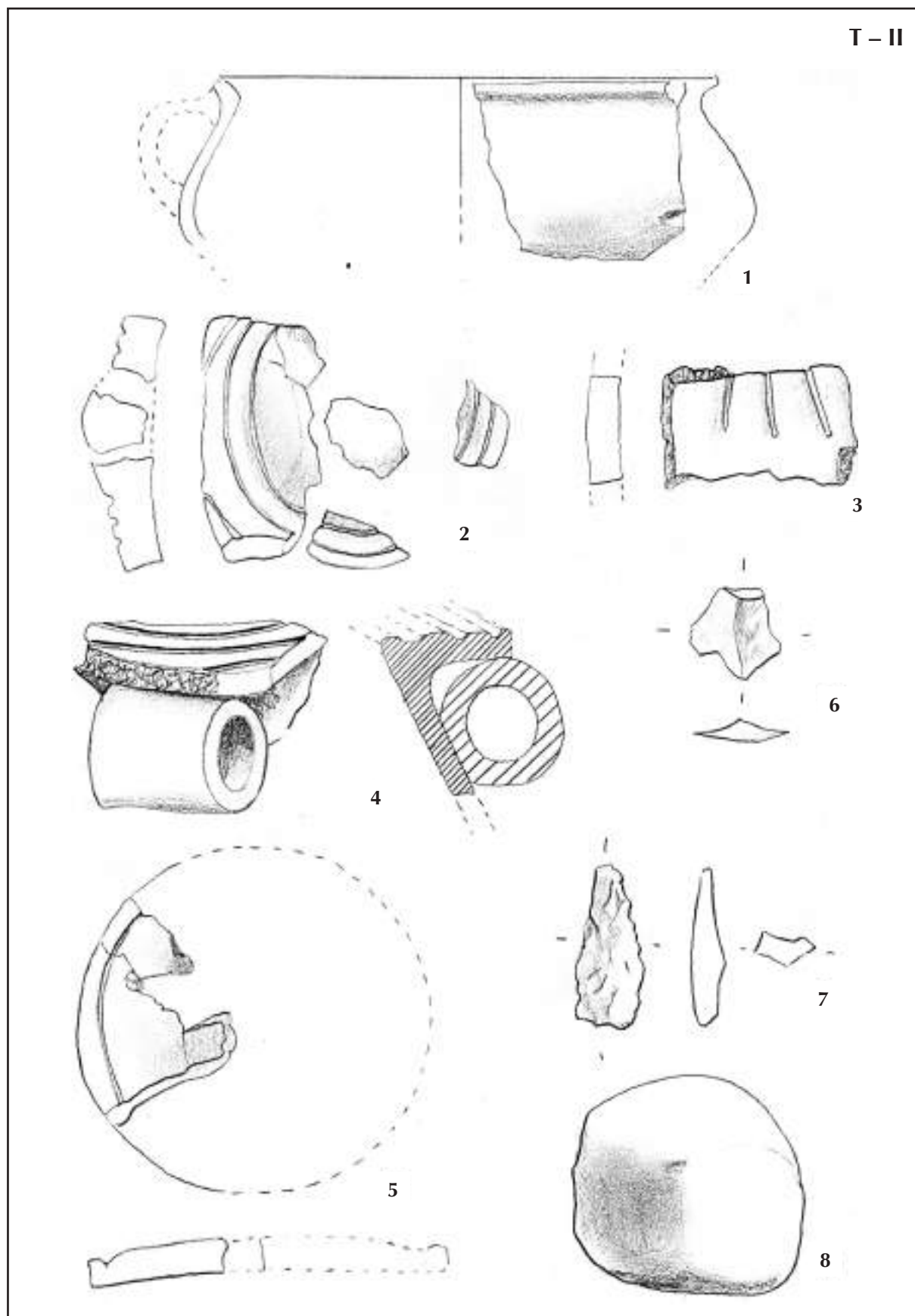
A.V.	– Arheološki vestnik, Ljubljana
AP	– Arheološki pregled, Beograd – Ljubljana
GZM	– Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja, Sarajevo
O.A.	– Opuscula archaeologica, Zagreb
PJZ	– Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja, Sarajevo
VAMZ	– Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja, Zagreb
ZKM	– Zbornik krajiških muzeja, Banja Luka

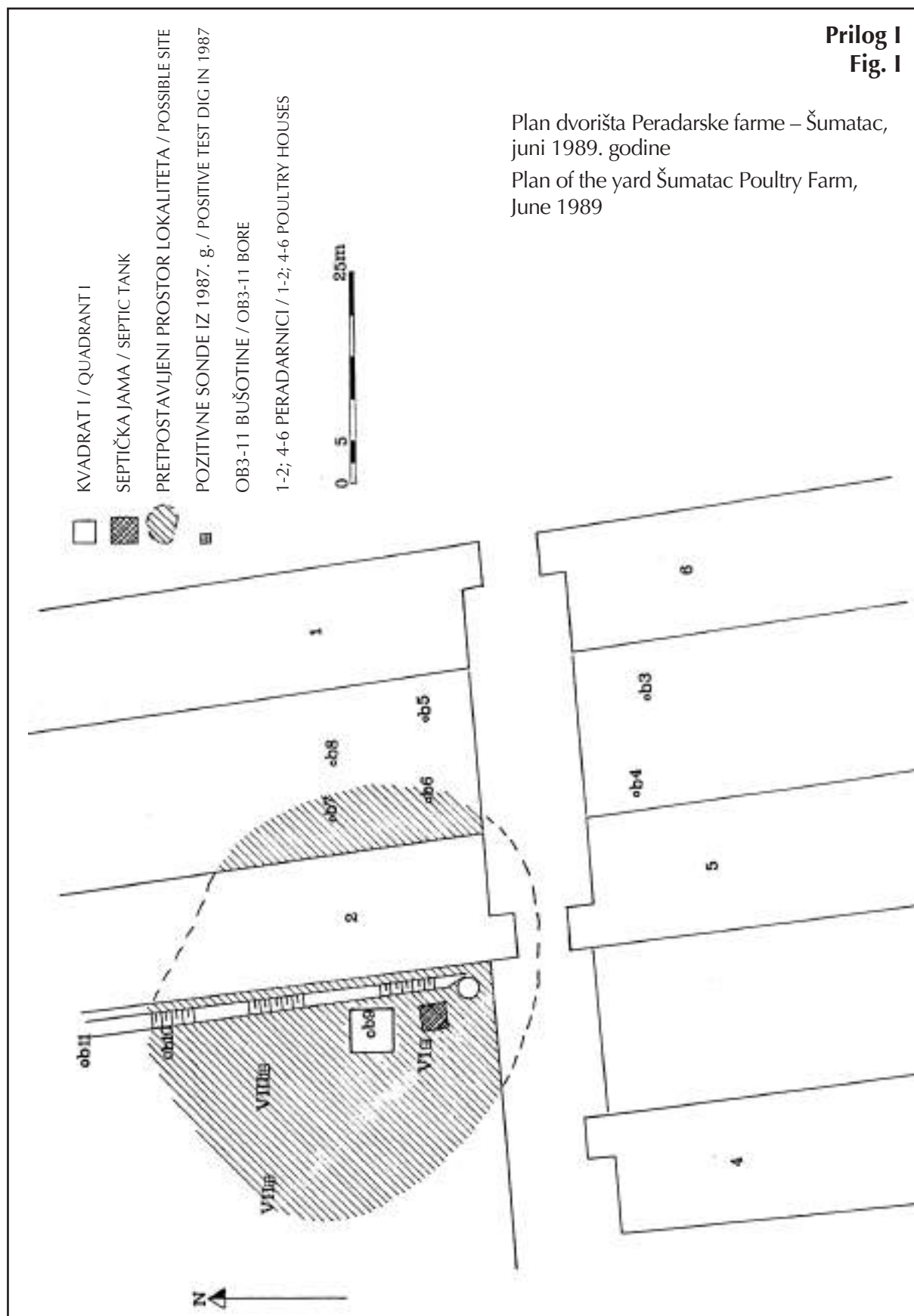
Literatura / Bibliography

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|--|
| B. ČOVIĆ | 1983 | – Srednje bronzano doba u Istri, <i>PJZ</i> IV, Sarajevo, 1983, 233-241. |
| S. DIMITRIJEVIĆ | 1979 | – Arheološka topografija i izbor arheoloških nalaza s vinkovačkog tla, <i>Corola memoriae Iosepho Brunšmid dicata</i> , Vinkovci, 1979, 133-282. |
| R. DRECHSLER-BIŽIĆ | 1970 | – Zaštitna iskopavanja pećine Golubnjača kod Kosinja, <i>VAMZ</i> , Ser. 3, sv. IV, Zagreb, 1970, 111-117. |
| R. DRECHSLER-BIŽIĆ | 1970a | – Cerovačka donja špilja, <i>VAMZ</i> , Ser. 3, sv. IV, Zagreb, 1970, 93-110. |
| S. FORENBAHER | 1987 | – Vlaška peć kod Senja, <i>O.A.</i> 11-12, Zagreb, 1987, 83-92. |
| | 1993 | – Radiocarbon dates and absolute chronology of the central European Early Bronze Age, <i>Antiquity</i> , 67, 255. |
| I. HORVAT-ŠAVEL | 1989 | – Bronastodobna naselbina Oloris pri Dolnjem Lakošu, <i>A.V.</i> 39-40, Ljubljana, 1989, 127-145. |
| Z. MARIĆ | 1961 | – Vis kod Dervente – naselje kasnog bronzanog doba, <i>GZM</i> , n.s. Arheologija, XV/XVI, Sarajevo, 1961, 151-171. |
| B. RAUNIG | 1973 | – Slučajni nalaz keramike ranog bronzanog doba u Bihaću, <i>ZKM</i> V, Banja Luka, 1973, 197-204. |
| | 1983 | – Neki manji neobjavljeni nalazi bronzanog doba zapadne Bosne, <i>Zbornik Arheološkog društva Bosne i Hercegovine</i> I, Sarajevo, 1983, 71-78. |
| | 1987 | – Crkvina Međe / Doljani – bronzanodobni tumulus, <i>AP</i> 27, Ljubljana, 1987, 53. |
| Z. VINSKI-GASPARINI | 1973 | – <i>Kultura polja sa žarama u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj</i> , Zadar, 1973. |
| A. VELUŠČEK –
K. ČUFAR | 2003 | – Založnica pri Kamniku pod Krimom na Ljubljanskem barju – naselbina kulture Samogyvár – Vinkovci, <i>A.V.</i> , 54, Ljubljana, 2003, 123-158. |



T – II

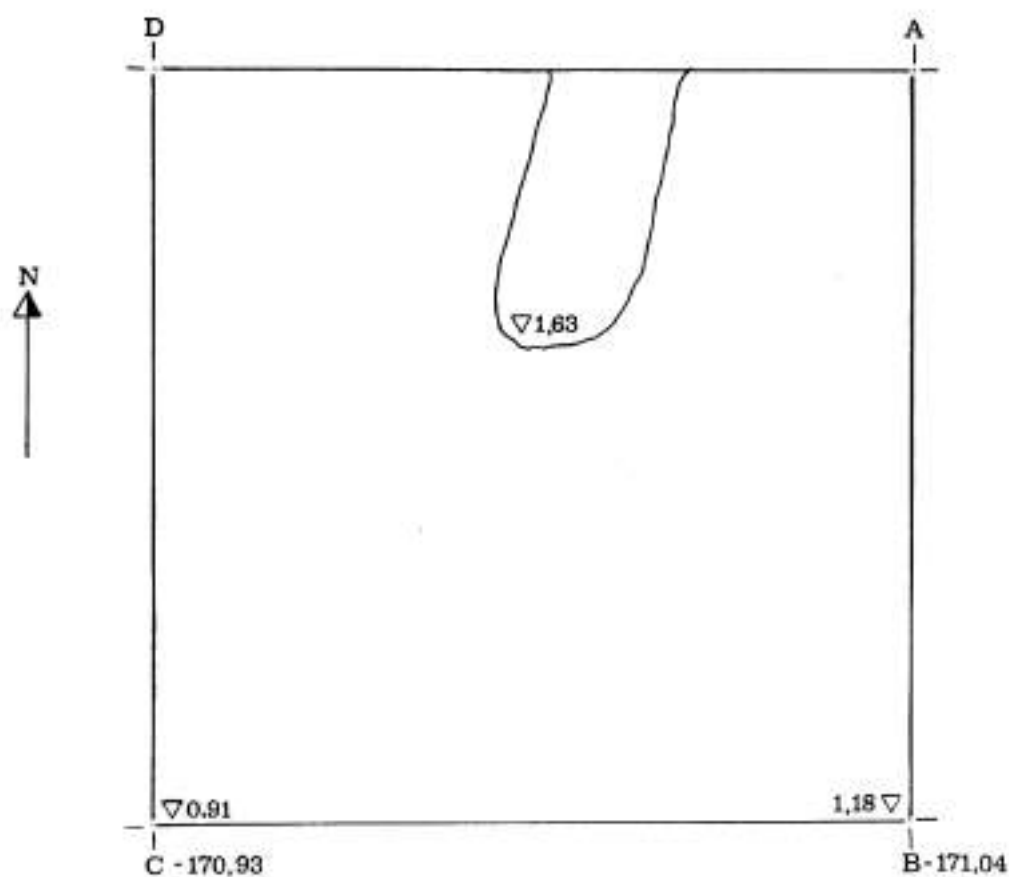
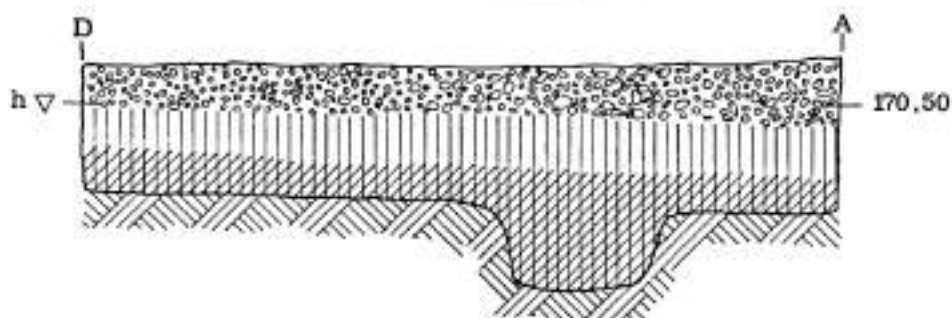
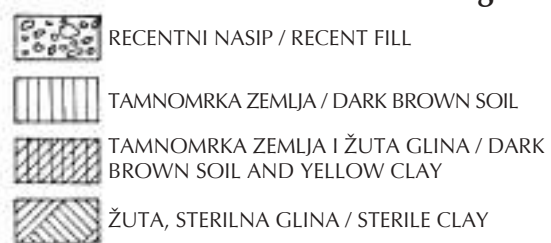




Prilog II
Fig. II

Peradarska farma – Šumatac
Površina istražena 1989. g.
Kvadrat I – sjeverni profil i osnova
R – 1:40

Šumatac Poultry Farm
Area excavated in 1989
Quadrant I – north profile and plan
Scale – 1:40



Konaci u Kuduzovićima (Ostrožac) kod Cazina

Pregledni rad
UDK 903.4(497.6 Konaci)"6377"

U radu se iznose rezultati probnih istraživanja lokaliteta Konaci u Kuduzovićima kod Cazina. Na osnovu sondiranja i prikupljenog keramičkog materijala autorica smatra da je naselje egzistiralo do kraja 9. ili početka 8. stoljeća stare ere, dok se vrijeme osnivanja ne može precizirati, pa se okvirno uzima mlađa faza kulture polja sa žarama (HaB). Također se ukazuje i na granice rasprostriranja naselja, te tragove metalurške djelatnosti.

Ključne riječi: Konaci, naselje, kasno bronzano doba

Opis nalazišta i tok istraživanja

U Kuduzovićima, zaseoku velikog seoskog naselja Ostrožac (opština Cazin), nalazi se arheološki kompleks koji sačinjavaju plato i zapadna, odnosno jugozapadna padina omanjeg, ali jasno izdvojenog brda koje se diže neposredno iznad duboko usječene uske doline Une, na njenoj lijevoj strani, nedaleko od srednjovjekovnog grada Ostrošca (Prilog I). Zaravnjeni plato brda nosi naziv Pod, njegov jugoistočni ugao, sa dijelom padine neposredno uz rub platoa, naziva se Crkvenica ili Crkvina, a veliki kompleks zemljišta, ustvari zapadna i jugozapadna padina koja se od ruba Poda spušta prema koritu Une, zove se Konaci. Dio južne i istočna padina je Hadžijino brdo (taj prostor nije ispitan, pa se ne može reći da li je, eventualno, bio naseljavan, ali treba naglasiti da se na njemu nalazi, i sada aktivan, snažan izvor vode). Prema situaciji na terenu, odnosno prema površinskim nalazima, izgleda da je u praistorijsko doba bio

Konaci in Kuduzovići (Ostrožac) nr. Cazin

Review article
UDC 903.4(497.6 Konaci)"6377"

This paper sets out the results of test digs at Konaci in Kuduzovići near Cazin. The soundings and the pottery material that was found suggests that the settlement was in existence up to the late 9th or early 8th century BCE. When occupation began could not be accurately determined, but is provisionally taken to be the later urnfield period (HaB). The investigations also identified the boundary of the settlement and revealed evidence of metal-working.

Key words: Konaci, settlement, Late Bronze Age

Description of the site and progress of the excavations

The archaeological complex in Kuduzovići, a hamlet in the large rural settlement of Ostrožac in Cazin municipality, consists of a plateau and the west and south-west slopes of a small but distinct hill rising immediately above the deep, narrow Una valley, on the left side, not far from the mediaeval fort of Ostrožac (Fig. I). The levelled top of the hill is known as Pod, its south-east corner with part of the slope just by the edge of the plateau is called Crkvenica or Crkvina, and the large area of land on the west and south-west slopes falling away from the edge of Pod towards the Una river is known as Konaci. The east and part of the south slope is Hajji's hill (an area that has not been investigated, so that it is not known whether it was inhabited, but it is noteworthy that it has an excellent source of water from a spring still flowing today). Judging from the lie of the land and the surface finds, most of the Pod plateau was inhabited in

naseljen veći dio platoa (Pod), kao i dio padine (Konaci) zapadno i jugozapadno od ruba platoa, mada je to bez iskopavanja dosta teško pouzdano utvrditi, jer dio materijala može poticati i od spiranja sa platoa niz padinu.

Lokalitet je već poznat u arheološkoj literaturi. Na sjeverozapadnom dijelu Konaka, na kojem više nema tragova kulturnog sloja naselja, otkriven je 1979. godine bogato opremljen ženski grob, datiran u kraj 9. ili početak 8.v. pr.n.e.¹ Crkvenica je srednjovjekovni lokalitet koji krije ostatke sakralne građevine, vjerovatno crkve sv. Marije u Ostrožcu, srušene 1559. godine.² O prastorijskom naselju na platou Pod dati su također već preliminarni podaci i objavljena manja količina površinskih nalaza.³ Upravo s obzirom na neke od tih nalaza (ulomak kamene sjekire, dva kremenata artefakta i neki od fragmenata keramike – up. T. VI, 1-6), koji su indicirali na eventualno postojanje starije faze naselja (rano ili srednje bronzano doba), ovaj lokalitet je uvršten u program “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne”. Osnovni zadatak je bio da se provjeri eventualno postojanje starije faze i utvrdi njen odnos prema naselju iz perioda kasnog bronzanog, odnosno starijeg željeznog doba čije je postojanje već bilo pouzdano utvrđeno površinskim nalazima.⁴ Nažalost, nije bilo moguće postići dogovor s vlasnikom parcele na Konacima na kojoj su spomenuti kameni artefakti i ulomci keramike bili nađeni, a ni vlasnica neposredno susjedne bašte uz rub Poda nije nipošto htjela dati dozvolu za sondiranje. Stoga je odlučeno da se sondažno arheološko iskopavanje poduzme na južnom dijelu Konaka, neposredno ispod Crkvine, na njivi Rasima Hamdanagića koji je veoma susretljivo dao svoj pristanak. Sondiranje je obavljeno oktobra 1991. godine.

Na udaljenosti od oko 40 m postavljena su dva kvadrata (I i II), veličine 4 × 4 m, a pored njih je otvorena i mala probna sonda A (2 × 1 m). Kvadrat I dao je, praktično govoreći, negativan rezultat. Kulturnog sloja uopšte nije bilo, a na dubini od 0,15 m (uz sjeveroistočni rub), odnosno 0,30 m

prehistoric times, as was part of the Konaci slope west and south-west of the edge of the plateau, but without excavation it is hard to be certain of the latter, since the finds could have been washed down the slope from the plateau.

The site is already known in archaeological literature. In 1979 the richly appointed grave of a woman dating from the late 9th or early 8th century BCE was found in the north-western part of Konaci, where there are no longer any traces of the cultural layer of a settlement.¹ Crkvenica is a mediaeval site concealing the remains of a religious edifice, probably St Mary's Church in Ostrožac, which was demolished in 1559.² Preliminary details of the prehistoric settlement on the Pod plateau have already been provided and a few of the surface finds have been published.³ It was on account of some of these finds (part of a stone axe, two flint artefacts and some of the potsherds – cf. T. VI, 1-6), which suggested the possible existence of an early stage of habitation (Early or Middle Bronze Age), that this site was included in the “Bronze Age in northern Bosnia” programme. The basic objective was to verify the putative existence of an earlier phase and its relationship with the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement, the existence of which was already reliably demonstrated by the surface finds.⁴ Unfortunately, it proved impossible to reach agreement with the owner of the plot on Konaci where the stone artefacts and potsherds had been found, and the owner of the adjoining garden on the edge of Pod was adamant that she would not give permission for test pits to be sunk. The decision was therefore taken to conduct trial excavations in the southern part of Konaci, opening trenches just below Crkvina, on the arable field belonging to Rasim Hamdanagić, who willingly gave his consent. The trenches were opened in October 1991.

Two 4 × 4 m quadrants were opened (I and II) about 40 m away, with beside them a small test pit A of 2 × 1 m. Quadrant I yielded practically no results. There was no cultural layer, and yellow sandy clay subsoil appeared at a depth of 0.15 m

¹ Raunig 1982.

² Raunig, Pod (Crkvenica), Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine, tom 2, Sarajevo 1988, 24.

³ Raunig 1983, 72-73.

⁴ Raunig 1983, 73.

¹ Raunig 1982.

² Raunig, Pod (Crkvenica), Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine, vol. 2, Sarajevo 1988, 24.

³ Raunig 1983, 72-73.

⁴ Raunig 1983, 73.

(jugozapadni rub) pojavila se žuta pjeskovita glina – zdravica.

U rastresitom sloju punom vegetabilija, puno puta preoranom, nađena je manja količina sitnih ulomaka keramike i grudica kućnog lijepa. U probnoj sondi A kulturni sloj je bio dubok u prosjeku 1,00 m i dao je dosta kvalitetan materijal. U kvadratu II konstatovana je ovakva stratigrafska situacija (v. Prilog II-III):

- recentni, crni sloj s vegetabilijama, poremećen oranjem, debljine 0,10 do 0,12 m;
- nešto svjetliji kulturni sloj s koncentracijom kućnog lijepa u sitnijim grudicama, mjestimično kulturni sloj s većom količinom ugljenisanog drveta, debljine 0,20 do 0,40 m;
- zdravica koju predstavlja žuta pjeskovita glina, a koja se pojavljuje na prosječnoj dubini od 0,60 m od površine (0,36 m kod kote "O", 0,77 m kod kote "D").

Glačanjem na nivou zdravice (Prilog V) konstatovano je:

- a) pad terena nije posve ujednačen, već se približno na liniji A-C, dijagonalno, zapaža slabo izražen lom terena, tako da od te linije teren prema jugoistoku nešto strmije pada. Teško je procijeniti da li se radi o prirodnom lomu terena ili intervenciji ljudskom rukom;
- b) u zdravicu je ukopano više jama, uglavnom okrugle ili ovalne osnove, različite dubine (0,13 do 0,51 m). Jame su bile ispunjene kulturnim slojem, bez osobitih pojava, a u nekim je konstatovano i kamenje.

(by the north-east edge) and 0.30 m (at the south-east edge).

A disturbed layer full of plant matter, already ploughed on many occasions, yielded a small quantity of small potsherds and lumps of daub. In test pit A, the cultural layer was at an average depth of 1.00 m, and yield quite good quality material. The stratigraphics in quadrant II were as follows (see Fig. II-III):

- a layer of black top soil with plant matter, disturbed by ploughing, 0.10 to 0.12 m thick;
- a slightly lighter-coloured cultural layer with a concentration of small lumps of daub and in places a cultural layer with a large quantity of carbonized wood, 0.20 to 0.40 m thick;
- subsoil consisting of sandy yellow clay, appearing at an average depth of 0.60 below the surface (0.36 m at spot level "O" and 0.77 m at spot level "D").

Levelling off and smoothing at subsoil depth (Fig. V) revealed that:

- a) the slope is not even; a slightly steeper diagonal fall was observed roughly from line A-C south-eastwards. It is hard to determine whether this is a natural occurrence or the result of human intervention;
- b) several pits, mainly round or oval in section and of varying depths from 0.13 to 0.51 m, had been dug into the subsoil. They were full of the cultural layer, with no particular features, and stones were also observed in some.

Nalazi i zaključak

Sondiranje je dalo prilično veliku količinu ulomaka keramičkih posuda, nešto drugih keramičkih proizvoda (utezi, bršljenci, dijelovi prenosnih peći, dio kalupa), te izvjesnu količinu životinjskih kostiju. Kako je sondiranje moglo biti obavljeno tek oktobra 1991.,⁵ nije bilo vremena

⁵ Sondiranje je bilo planirano za juni 1991, ali je na zahtjev vlasnice bašte na sjeverozapadnom dijelu Pod. odgođeno za jesen. Tada je, međutim, vlasnica povukla već datu saglasnost, pa je sondiranje obavljeno na njivi R. Hamdanagića.

Finds and conclusion

The trenches yielded a fairly large quantity of sherds from pottery vessels, a number of other pottery artefacts (weights, whorls, parts of portable ovens, part of a mould), and a certain quantity of animal bones. Since the dig could not be carried out until October 1991,⁵ there was no time

⁵ The dig was planned for June 1991, but deferred until the autumn at the request of the owner of the garden in the north-western part of Pod. However, she then retracted her consent, and the dig was carried out in R. Hamdanagić's field.

za detaljniju statističku obradu pokretnog materijala, te se ovdje prikazuju karakteristični tipovi keramike (oblici i ukrasi) izdvojeni nakon preliminarne analize. Pored dosta brojnih primjeraka jednostavnijih grubljih posuda većih dimenzija (lonci, pitosi) koje ne donosim, uočljivo je da su vodeći oblici finije, srednje ili dobro glačane keramike:

- zdjele sa uvučenim, ravnim obodom (T. I, 2);
- dublje zdjele zaobljenog trbuha i ramena, sa ravnim ili, što je češći slučaj, s nešto izvišenim i profilisanim obodom (T. I, 1, 3, 4; T. II, 1, 2);
- izrazito bikonične zdjele s izvijenim, po pravilu iznutra facetiranim obodom (T. I, 5; T. II, 3);
- poluloptaste šoljice ("kašike") s vertikalnom trakastom drškom koja nadvisuje obod (T. III, 1, 2);
- duboke, vjerovatno zaobljeno-bikonične posude s visokim vratom i izvijenim, iznutra facetiranim obodom (T. III, 3; T. IV, 1, 2).

Pored ovih oblika, potrebno je skrenuti pažnju i na dvije vertikalne (T. IV, 4, 5) i jednu horizontalnu facetiranu dršku (T. IV, 3).

Kako je već rečeno, facetiranje, naročito oboda i drški (T. I, 4, 5; T. II, 1-3; T. III – T. IV), osnovni je način ukrašavanja keramike sa ovog lokaliteta. Pored facetiranja, zapaženi su pojedinačno:

- urezivanje, kombinovano s tzv. lažnim vrpčastim ornamentom (T. II, 1);
- duboke, kose kanelure na ramenu posude (T. II, 4);
- udubljene linije na širokom, izvijenom obodu (T. IV, 2);
- kosa rebra na ramenu posude (T. V, 1);
- dva niza trokutastih udubljenja na ramenu posude (T. V, 2)

Ukupni izgled keramičkog materijala iz kvadrata II i probne sonde A na Konacima najbliži je keramici brojnih susjednih i daljih nalazišta kasnog bronzanog i, djelimično, starijeg željeznog doba u sjeverozapadnoj Bosni i u susjednim dijelovima Hrvatske. Sva tri tipa zdjela, poluloptaste šolje s visokom trakastom drškom i duboke posude (amfore) s vratom i izvijenim obodom, kao i manir facetiranja oboda i drški

for a detailed statistical analysis of the movable artefacts, and the characteristic types of pottery (forms and decorations) given here are from the preliminary analysis. In addition to fairly numerous specimens of simple, rather crude vessels of large size (cooking pots, pithoi), which are not listed, it is clear that there is a preponderance of finer-quality, average or finely-glazed pottery:

- bowls with an inverted flat rim (T. I, 2);
- deeper bowls with a rounded belly and shoulder and with a flat or, more usually, slightly everted, moulded rim (T. I, 1, 3, 4; T. II, 1, 2);
- markedly biconical vessels with an everted rim, usually faceted on the inside (T. I, 5; T. II, 3);
- hemispherical cups ("scoops") with a vertical strap handling rising above the rim (T. III, 1, 2);
- deep, probably rounded biconical vessels with a long neck and everted rim, faceted on the inside (T. III, 3; T. IV, 1, 2).

In addition to these forms, two vertically faceted (T. IV, 4, 5) and one horizontally faced rim (T. IV, 4, 5; T. IV, 3) are of note.

As already observed, faceting, especially of the rim and handle (T. I, 4, 5; T. II, 1-3; T. III – T. IV) is the basic method of decoration on the pottery from this site. Others that were observed on various vessels are:

- incisions, combined with imitation ribbon ornament (T. II, 1);
- deep oblique grooves on the shoulder of a vessel (T. II, 4);
- channelled lines on a wide everted rim (T. IV, 2);
- diagonal ribbing on the shoulder of a vessel (T. V, 1);
- two rows of triangular concavities on the shoulder of a vessel (T. V, 2).

The overall appearance of the pottery from quadrant II and test pit A at Konaci most closely resembles the pottery of several nearby and more remote Late Bronze Age sites and, in part, those of the Early Iron Age in north-western Bosnia and neighbouring regions of Croatia. All three types of vessel, hemispherical cup with high strap handle and deep vessel (amphora) with a neck and everted rim, together with the faceted rim and handle as the predominant type of decoration, are typical of the oldest layer of

kao dominantni tip ukrašavanja, karakteristični su za najstariji sloj Kekića glavice,⁶ zatim za gradinu Čungar u Osretku⁷ kao i za Veliku gradinu Čungar u Semanićima,⁸ obje kod Cazina, te za sojeničko naselje Ripač,⁹ gdje, po svoj prilici, pripadaju najstarijoj fazi tog naselja. Srodan materijal poznat je i sa brojnih drugih naselja ovog perioda u Pounju. Na gradini Zecovi u dolini Sane nalazi ovog tipa karakteristični su prvenstveno za stratum III, a djelimično i za stratum II,¹⁰ a u Starijem naselju u Donjoj Dolini pripadaju uglavnom fazama Ia i Ib.¹¹ Na centralnom japodskom području, u Lici, veoma srodan materijal potiče iz Cerovačke donje špilje, datiran uglavnom u "puni Ha B period", a kako navodi R. Drechsler-Bižić, nalazi tog tipa karakteristični su i za neke druge ličke lokalitete.¹² Može se navesti i grob 12 iz Jezerina, jedne od najstarijih grobnih cjelina, s urnom i bikoničnom zdjelom – poklopcem sa karakterističnim facetiranim obodima i drškama. Po Z. Mariću, taj grob pripada početku faze I japodskih nekropola u dolini Une (oko 800. – 650. g. pr. n.e.).¹³ Tzv. lažni vrpčasti ukras (tipa T. II, 1) poznat je već u Zecovima III,¹⁴ a na Kekića glavici se sporadično pojavljuje već od najstarijeg sloja.¹⁵ U Pounju je trajao dosta dugo, tokom starijeg željeznog doba, kao što pokazuje stratigrafija Kekića glavice,¹⁶ zatim brojni primjerci tog tipa ukrašavanja u Ripču, na gradini Čungar, a i u nekropoli na Gradini u Ripču.¹⁷ Možda činjenica da je na Konacima nađen samo jedan primjerak s ovim tipom ukrašavanja ima određen hronološki značaj. U svakom slučaju važno je naglasiti da je naselje najvjerojatnije trajalo do kraja 9. ili početka 8. v. pr.n.e., što se može zaključiti i po datiranju spomenutog boga-

Kekića glavica,⁶ and of the Čungar hill fort in Osredak⁷ and the Great Čungar hill fort in Semanići,⁸ both near Cazin, as well as the pile dwelling settlement of Ripač,⁹ where, to all appearances, they belong to the earliest phase of the settlement. Similar material is known from many other settlements of this period in the Una valley. At the Zecovi hill fort in the Sana valley, finds of this type are typical primarily of stratum III, and partly for stratum II,¹⁰ while in the old settlement in Donja Dolina they belong chiefly to phases Ia and Ib.¹¹ In the central Iapod area of Lika, very similar material was found in the lower Cerovačka cave, mainly dating from the "high Ha B period," as R. Drechsler-Bižić puts it, and finds of this type are also characteristic of a number of other Lika sites.¹² Also of note is grave 12 from Jezerino, one of the oldest burial sites, with an urn and a biconical bowl or cover with characteristic faceted rim and handles. According to Z. Marić, this grave belongs to the beginning of phase I of Iapod necropolises in the Una valley (c. 800-650 BCE).¹³ The imitation ribbon ornament (type T. II, 1) was already known at Zecovi III,¹⁴ and features sporadically at Kekića glavica from the earliest stratum.¹⁵ It persisted for quite a long time in the Una valley, throughout the Early Iron Age, as the stratigraphy of Kekića glavica demonstrates,¹⁶ along with several specimens of this type of decoration in Ripač, Čungar hill fort and the necropolis at Gradina ["hill fort"] in Ripač.¹⁷ The fact that only one example of this type of decoration was found at Konaci may have some chronological significance. In any event, it is worth noting that the settlement probably continued in use until the late 9th or early 8th century BCE, as demonstrated by the dating of the richly appointed woman's grave found on the

⁶ Čović 1962, 43-46, Sl. 5, 2a, 3a, 3b, 4a, 5a, 5b, IIb; T.III, 5-7; T.IV,11.

⁷ Radimsky 1894, T.III,35,36,40,41; T.IV,45,46,55.

⁸ Raunig 1983, 74-76, T.III,2,3,5-14; T.IV,1-4.

⁹ Radimsky 1895, T.XXVIII, 168, 169, 174; T.XXXII, 243, 247; T.XXXIII, 261.

¹⁰ Benac 1959, 43-45, T.XVII,1,8,9; T.XVIII,5; T.XIX,3,6.

¹¹ Marić 1964, 25-29, T.II,1 3,9-18.

¹² Drechsler-Bižić 1970, 95-105; T.III,1-7; T.IV,1; T.V, 1-7,12; T.VI,4,5; T.VIII,3-5,13,15.

¹³ Marić 1968, 10-11, T.I,19,20.

¹⁴ Benac 1959, 43, T.XIX,1,2.

¹⁵ Čović 1962, 50.

¹⁶ Čović 1962, 50, Tabela III.

¹⁷ Radimsky 1895, T.XXXIV; V. Radimsky 1894, T.V,57; T. VII, 96-99; T.VIII,100-104.

⁶ Čović 1962, 43-46, ill. 5, 2a, 3a, 3b, 4a, 5a, 5b, IIb; T.III, 5-7; T.IV,11.

⁷ Radimsky 1894, T.III,35,36,40,41; T.IV,45,46,55.

⁸ Raunig 1983, 74-76, T.III,2,3,5-14; T.IV,1-4.

⁹ Radimsky 1895, T.XXVIII, 168, 169, 174; T.XXXII, 243, 247; T.XXXIII, 261.

¹⁰ Benac 1959, 43-45, T.XVII,1,8,9; T.XVIII,5; T.XIX,3,6.

¹¹ Marić 1964, 25-29, T.II,1 3,9-18.

¹² Drechsler-Bižić 1970, 95-105; T.III,1-7; T.IV,1; T.V, 1-7,12; T.VI,4,5; T.VIII,3-5,13,15.

¹³ Marić 1968, 10-11, T.I,19,20.

¹⁴ Benac 1959, 43, T.XIX,1,2.

¹⁵ Čović 1962, 50.

¹⁶ Čović 1962, 50, Table III.

¹⁷ Radimsky 1895, T.XXXIV; Radimsky 1894, T.V,57; T. VII, 96-99; T.VIII,100-104.

tog ženskog groba, nađenog na sjeverozapadnom, nenaseljenom dijelu Konaka.¹⁸ Što se tiče vremena osnivanja, tu je teško dati sigurniju procjenu. Raspoloživi materijal karakterističan je uglavnom za mlađu fazu kulture polja sa urnama (Ha B), ali se ne može isključiti da je naselje postojalo već u toku Ha A, pogotovo kada se uzme u obzir mogućnost postojanja horizontalne stratigrafije.

Na jednu još stariju fazu, a možda i neko starije naselje koje je prethodilo ovom iz kasnog bronzanog doba, ukazivali bi neki objekti prikupljeni na sjeveroistočnom dijelu Konaka: ulomak kamene sjekire – čekića (T. V, 1), kremenica strelica i nožići (T. VI, 2-4), kao i neki fragmenti keramike (T. VI, 5, 6). Dok kameni artefakti ukazuju na neku stariju fazu bronzanog doba, ulomak posude na T.VI,5 potiče najvjerojatnije od neke terine s karakterističnom udubljenom linijom na prelazu iz ramena u vrat. Takve terine, često ukrašene okruglim ili ovalnim ispupčenjima na ramenu, poznate su i iz Crnog polja i Peradarske farme u Pounju, kao i iz naselja i grobova kulturne grupe Barice – Gređani u sjevernoj Bosni,¹⁹ što bi indiciralo na neku stariju fazu naseljavanja ovog lokaliteta, vjerovatno iz srednjeg bronzanog doba. Toj fazi mogao bi pripadati i fragment drške (T.VI,6), s obzirom na sličan ukras na dršci jedne posude iz Bezdanjače u Lici, iz groba 21, datiranog u bronzano doba C-D.²⁰ Da li je između tog pretpostavljenog, starijeg naselja ili faze i posve sigurnog mlađeg naselja (Ha A, odnosno Ha B perioda) postojao neki hijatus ili, možda, kontinuitet, za sada se ne može reći. Među nalazima iz kvadrata I i probne sonde A nema materijala koji bi se mogao odrediti kao stariji. Ipak, ukazujem na dosta arhaičan ukras fragmenata prikazanih na T.V,1,2 koji bi prije odgovarao nekom starijem periodu, nego kasnom bronzanom dobu, pogotovu kulturi polja sa urnama, s kojom, bar u tipološkom smislu, treba povezati materijal mlađeg naselja na ovom lokalitetu.

Što se tiče rasprostiranja samog naselja, sondiranje je, bar u izvjesnoj mjeri, riješilo jednu dilemu: arhitektonski ostaci, konstatovani u kvadratu II, pa i u probnoj sondi A, potvrđuju da keramika koja se površinski nalazi po onom dijelu Kona-

north-west, uninhabited part of Konaci.¹⁸ As for the time of its formation, it is hard to arrive at any firm conclusion. The available material is typical mainly of the later phase of the urnfield culture (Ha B), but it is not impossible that the settlement was already in existence in Ha A, particularly taking into account the possible existence of horizontal stratigraphy.

A number of artefacts collected in the north-eastern part of Konaci would suggest an even earlier phase, or perhaps an older settlement predating this Late Bronze Age one: part of a stone hammer-axe (T. V, 1), a flint arrow head and blade (T. VI, 2-4), and some potsherds (T. VI, 5, 6). While the stone artefacts suggest an older Bronze Age phase, the sherd from a vessel at T. VI, 5 is probably from a food vessel with a characteristic concave line at the transition from the shoulder to the neck. Food vessels of this kind, often decorated with round or oval bosses on the shoulder, are also known from Crno polje and the poultry farm in the Una valley, as well as from the settlements and graves of the Barice-Gređani cultural group in northern Bosnia,¹⁹ which would suggest an earlier phase of settlement here, probably the Middle Bronze Age. Also possibly belonging to this phase is part of a handle (T. VI, 6), given its similarity to the decoration on the handle of a vessel from grave 21 at Bezdanjača in Lika, dating from Bronze Age C-D.²⁰ It is not yet clear whether there was a hiatus or continuity between the older settlement or phase and the proven later settlement (Ha A and Ha B). The finds from quadrant I and test pit A include no material that could be identified as older, yet there is the rather archaic decoration of the fragments shown in T. V, 1, 2, which would seem to belong to an earlier period than the Late Bronze Age, and particularly than the urnfield culture, with which, typologically at least, the material from the later settlement on this site should be associated.

As regards the extent of the settlement itself, the dig resolved one question, to some extent at least: the architectural remains found in quadrant II and in test pit A confirm that the pottery found on the surface of the part of Konaci bordering on Pod cannot be explained (or not solely) as material

¹⁸ Raunig 1982, 10.

¹⁹ Vidi priloge B. Đurđevića, N. Ludajića i B. Belića u ovom elaboratu.

²⁰ Drechsler-Bižić 1983, 259; T.XXXVII,14.

¹⁸ Raunig 1982, 10.

¹⁹ See papers by B. Đurđević, N. Ludajić and B. Belić in this report.

²⁰ Drechsler-Bižić 1983, 259; T.XXXVII,14.

ka koji graniči s Podom ne može biti objašnjena (bar ne isključivo) kao materijal u sekundarnom položaju, naplavljen spiranjem površine Poda. Jasnije je da je u određenim fazama bio naseljen i dio padine. Sigurniji tragovi arhitekture zapaženi su u kvadratu II, naročito na nivou 2. otkopnog sloja i na nivou zdravice. Horizontu 2. otkopnog sloja (Prilog IV) pripada veća posuda učvršćena u sloj nabijene svijetložute zemlje u blizini kote A, te koncentracija kućnog lijepa i ostataka prenosne peći u jugoistočnoj polovini kvadrata, pa se može pretpostaviti da je na tom prostoru bio lociran dio neke kuće. Jame i druge pojave otkrivene na nivou zdravice (Prilog V) ne pripadaju istoj građevinskoj fazi. Može se pretpostaviti da je lom terena koji se nazire na dijagonali između kota A i C također nastao nekom građevinskom aktivnošću, te da odgovara nivou neke građevine koja se prostirala opet u jugoistočnom dijelu prostora obuhvaćenog ovom otkopnom površinom (toj građevini vjerovatno pripadaju jame 1, 4 i 9). Nekoju drugoj fazi i, po svojoj prilici, građevini orijentisanoj drugačije, pripadao bi pretežan dio ostalih jama, mada je i tu moguće da su u pitanju dvije, a ne jedna faza. Dio neke građevine, s dijelom podnice i urušene peći u hrpi kućnog lijepa, konstatovan je i u probnoj sondi A (Prilog VI). Naravno, suviše mala otkopna površina ne dozvoljava donošenje određenijih zaključaka o veličini i obliku kuća. Može se, ipak, konstatovati da je i na ovom lokalitetu potvrđeno da u sjevernoj Bosni u kasno bronzano doba još preovladava tip kuće čija noseća konstrukcija počiva na snažnim vertikalnim stupovima pobijenim u zemlju.²¹

Najzad, vrijedi skrenuti pažnju i na dio kalupa, nađenog u kvadrantu II u 1. otkopnom sloju (T. V, 3). Mada se ne može sa sigurnošću reći koji su se predmeti u njemu odlivali, jer je i s jedne i s druge strane sačuvan samo manji dio negativa, vidljivo je da se s jedne strane nalazio negativ za neko tanje sječivo s drškom, a na drugoj za neki objekat sa širim i debljim sječivom, možda za sjekiru. Ovaj nalaz potvrđuje već od ranije poznatu činjenicu o razvijenoj metalurškoj djelatnosti u Pounju u kasno bronzano doba, što ilustruju nalazi kalupa i drugog pribora otkriveni u Ripču, na gradini Čungar i na Kekića glavici.²²

in a secondary position, washed down from Pod. It is clear that at some stages part of the slope was also inhabited. Definite traces of built structures were observed in quadrant II, particularly at level 2 of the excavated layer and at subsoil level. A fairly large vessel set solidly into a layer of rammed light yellow earth near spot level A, and a concentration of daub and the remains of a portable oven in the south-east half of the quadrant, belong to horizon 2 of the excavated layer (Fig. IV), suggesting that it was once the site of part of a dwelling. The pits and other features uncovered at subsoil level (Fig. V) do not belong to the same building phase. The change in the angle of the slope on the diagonal between spot levels A and C could also have been the result of some kind of building works, and might correspond to the level of a building in the south-eastern part of the area covered by this excavation – postholes 1, 4 and 9 would probably belong to this building. Some of the rest of the postholes seem to belong to another phase and, to all appearances, to a building of different orientation, though it is possible that there are two phases here, not one. Part of a building with an area of flooring and a broken oven in a pile of daub were found in test pit A (Fig. VI). Such a small area of excavation does not, of course, allow for definite conclusions to be drawn concerning the size and shape of the dwelling. What can be said, however, is that here too is evidence that the type of dwelling in Late Bronze Age northern Bosnia constructed of substantial posts driven into the ground was still predominant.²¹

Finally, attention should be drawn to the part of a mould found in quadrant II in the first excavated layer (T. V, 3). Though it is not certain what artefacts were cast in it, since only part of each side of the mould survives, it is clear that one side was for a thin blade with a handle and the other for an object with a wider, thicker blade, perhaps an axe. This find corroborates the known fact that metal-working in the Una valley was already well advanced in the Late Bronze Age, as illustrated by the finds of moulds and other equipment found at Ripač, Čungar hill fort and Kekića glavica.²²

²¹ Čović 1984, 113.

²² Čović 1984a, 129-131, Karta I.

²¹ Čović 1984, 113.

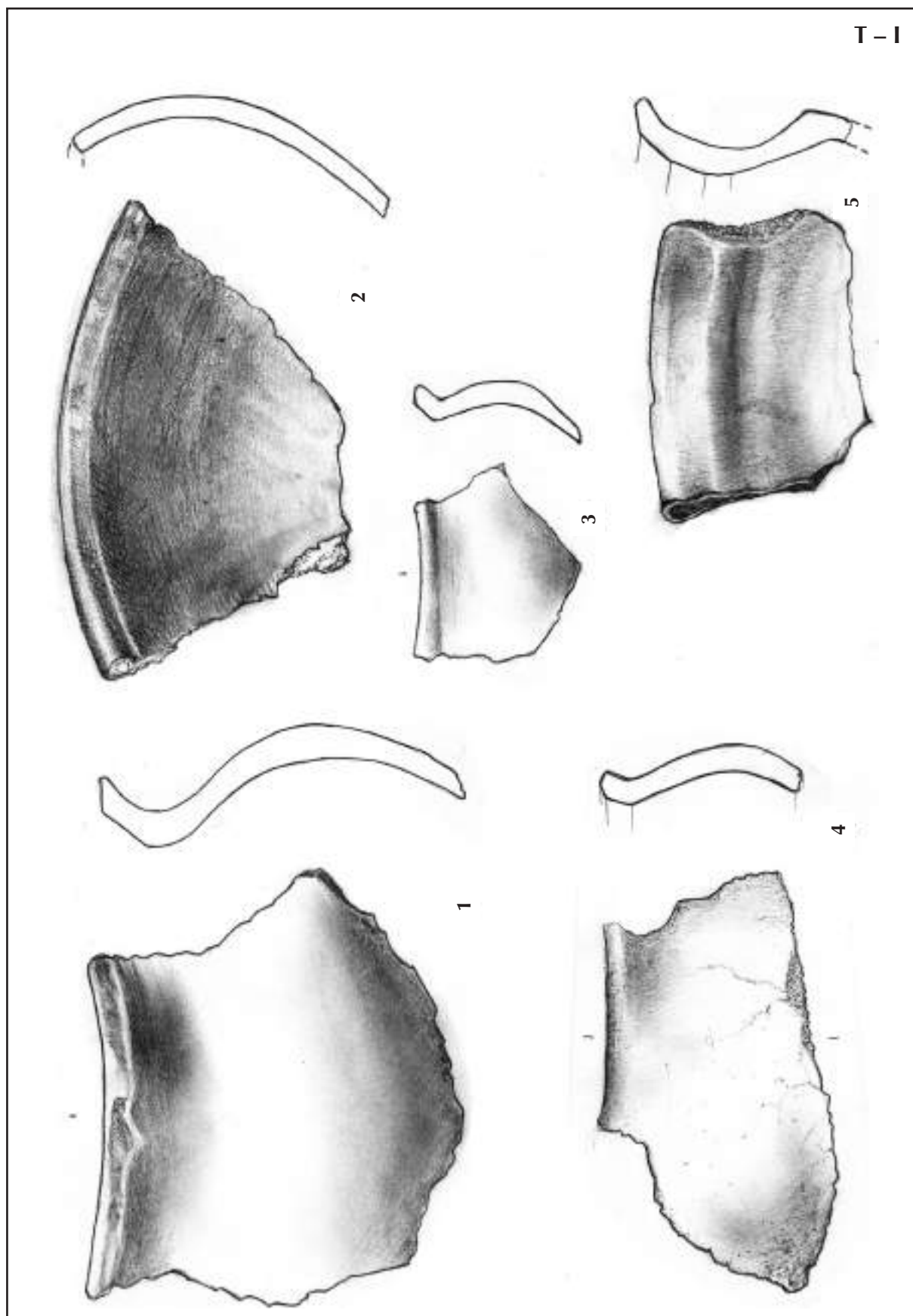
²² Čović 1984a, 129-131, Map I.

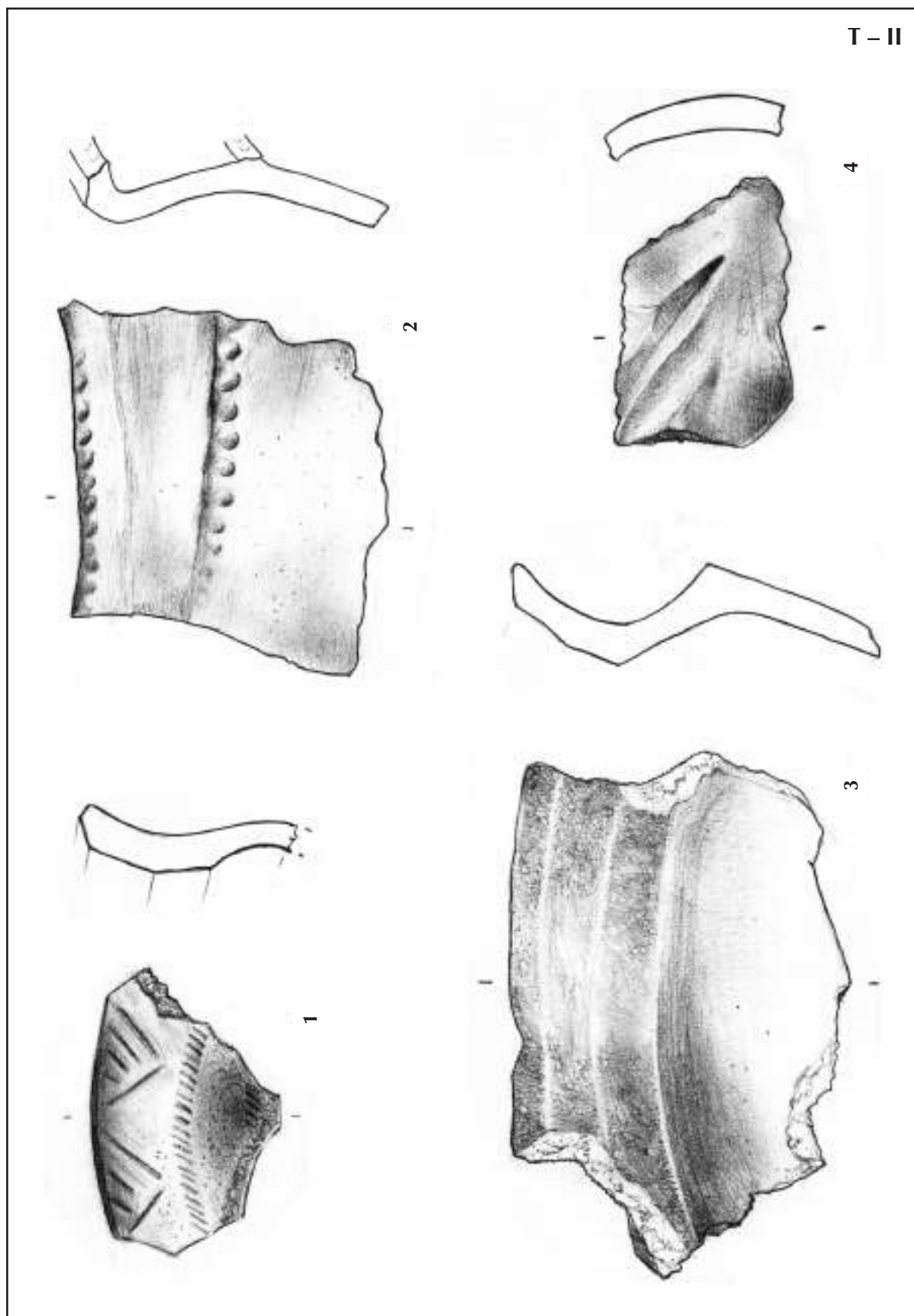
Skraćenice / Abbreviations

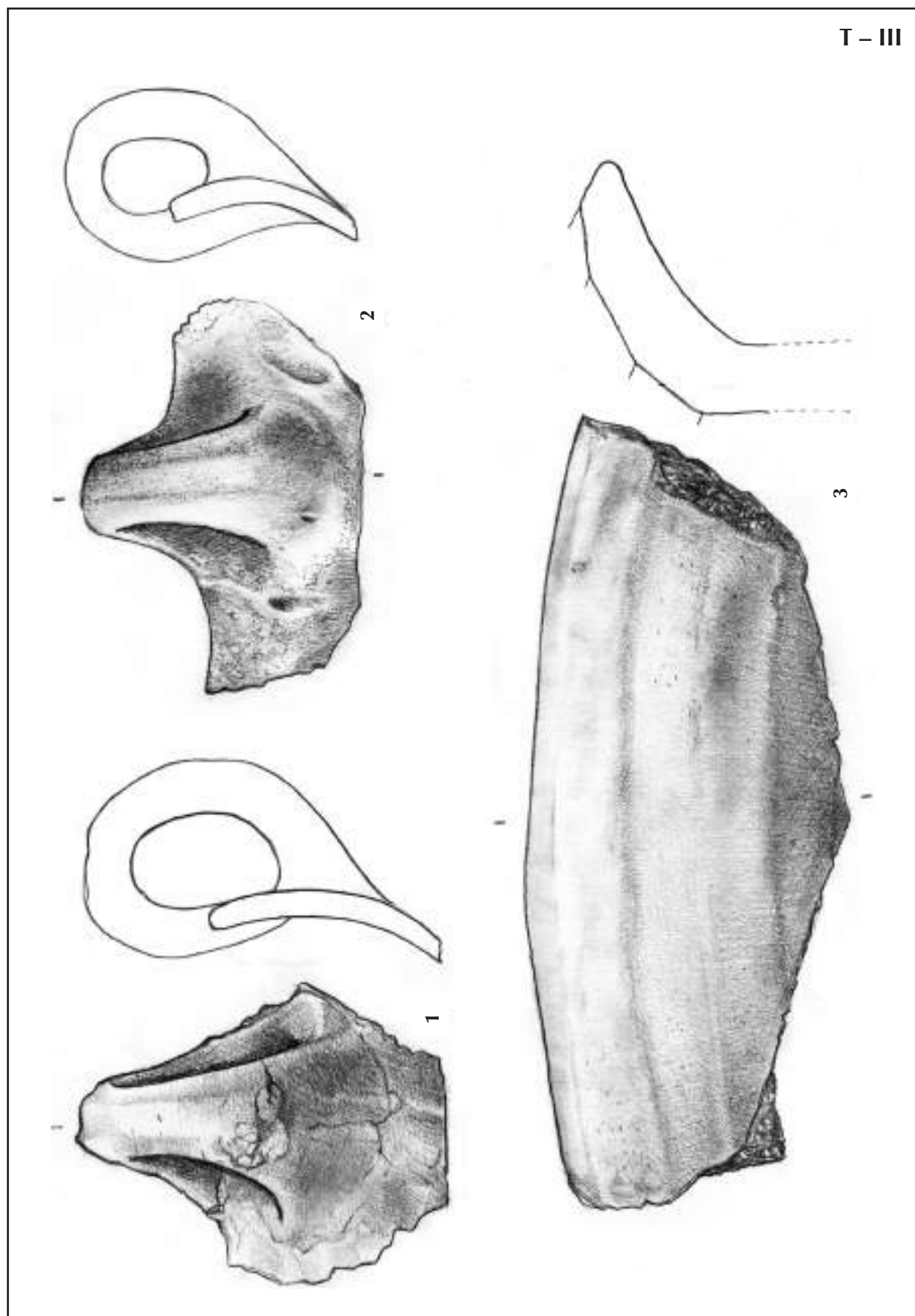
Godišnjak CBI	– Godišnjak centra za balkanološka ispitivanja Akademije nauka i umjetnosti BiH, Sarajevo
GZM	– Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
GZM n.s.	– Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo, nova serija [new series]
PJZ	– Praistorija jugoslovenskih zemalja, Sarajevo
VAMZ	– Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja, Zagreb

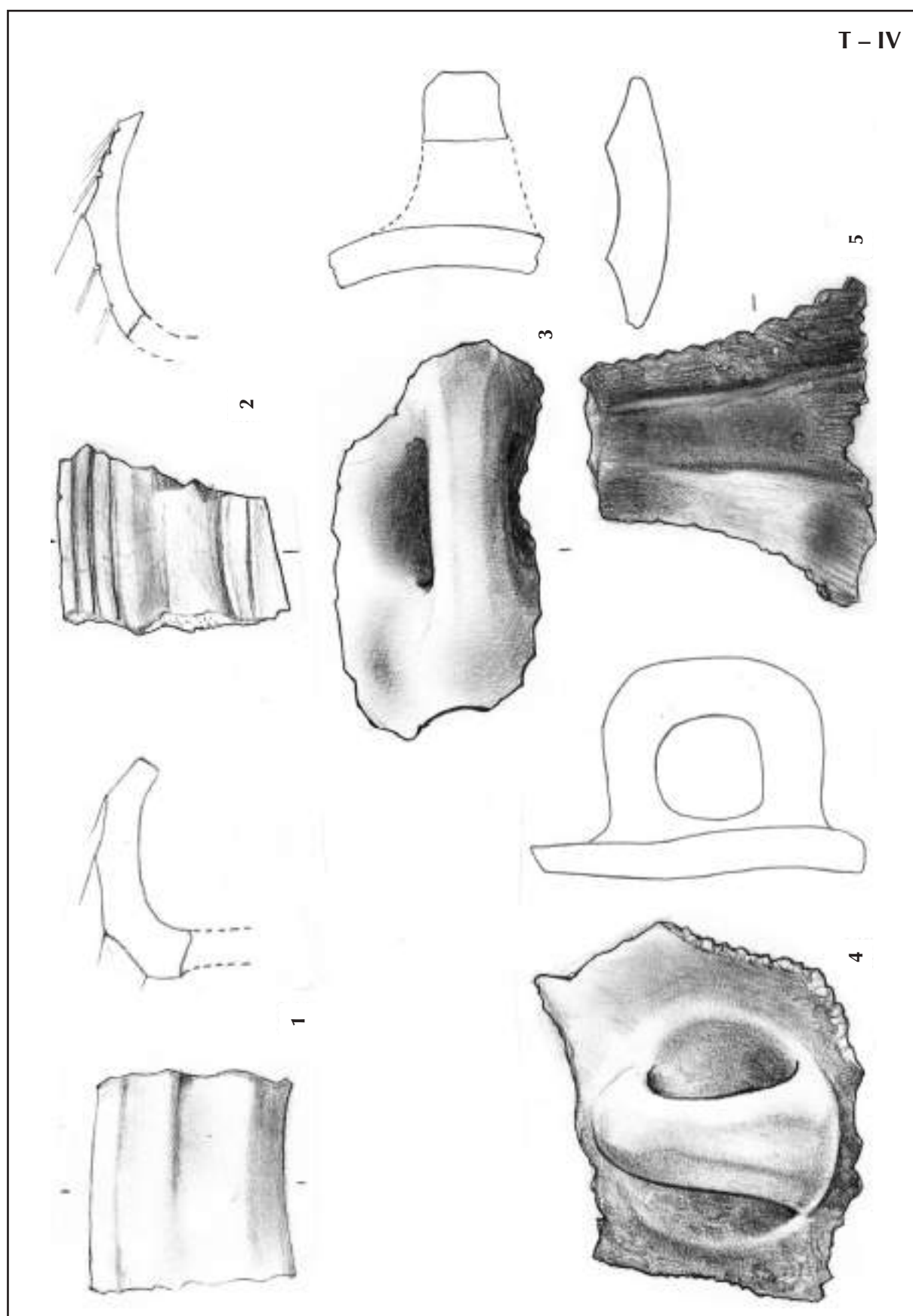
Literatura / Bibliography

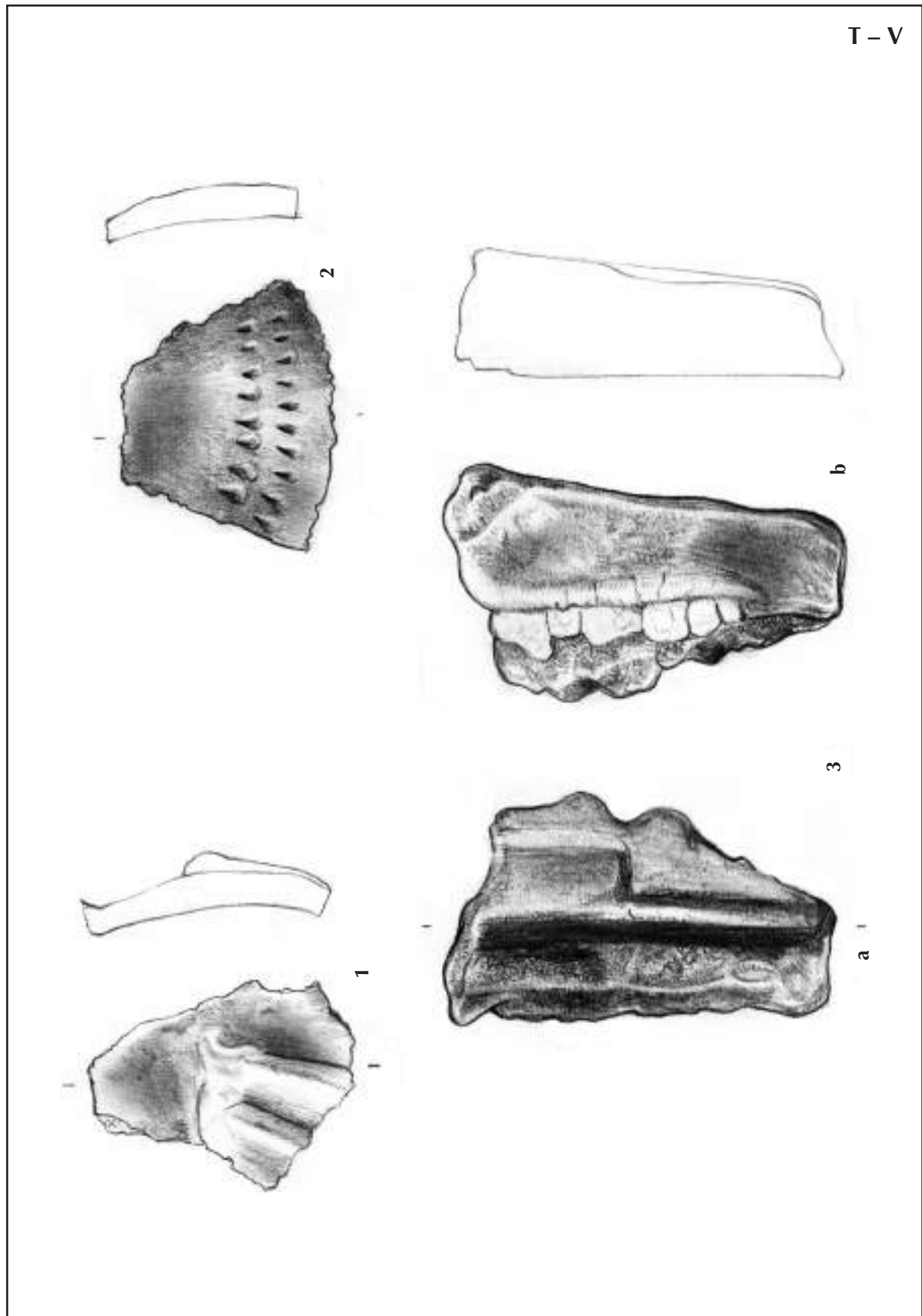
- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| A. BENAC | 1959 – Slavonska i ilirska kultura na prehistorijskoj gradini Zecovi kod Prijedora, <i>GZM</i> n.s., A. XIV, Sarajevo, 1959, 13-51. |
| B. ČOVIĆ | 1962 – Gradinsko naselje na Kekića glavici, <i>GZM</i> n.s., A. XVII, Sarajevo, 1962, 41-61.
1984 – Bronzano i željezno doba. U: <i>Kulturna istorija Bosne i Hercegovine od najstarijih vremena do pada ovih zemalja pod osmansku vlast</i> , II izdanje, Sarajevo, 1984, 101-190.
1984a – Praistorijsko rudarstvo i metalurgija u Bosni i Hercegovini, <i>Godišnjak CBI</i> , XXII (20), Sarajevo, 1984, 11-114. |
| R. DRECHSLER-BIŽIĆ | 1970 – Cerovačka donja špilja, <i>VAMZ</i> , 3. ser., sv. IV, Zagreb, 1970, 93-117.
1983 – Srednje brončano doba u Lici i Bosni, <i>PJZ</i> IV, Sarajevo, 1983, 242-270. |
| Z. MARIĆ | 1964 – Donja Dolina, <i>GZM</i> n.s. A., Sarajevo, 1964, 5-128.
1968 – Japodske nekropole u dolini Une, <i>GZM</i> n.s., A. XXIII, Sarajevo, 1968, 5-79. |
| V. RADIMSKY | 1894 – Gradina Čungar kod Cazina, <i>GZM</i> VI, Sarajevo, 1894, 495-520.
1895 – Prehistorička sojenica kod Ripča u Bosni, <i>GZM</i> VII, Sarajevo, 1895, 309-336, 483-524. |
| B. RAUNIG | 1981 – Praistorijska nekropola na Gradini u selu Ripač, <i>GZM</i> n.s. A., 35-36, Sarajevo, 1981, 141-161.
1982 – Grob ranog željeznog doba iz Ostrošca kod Cazina, <i>GZM</i> n.s. A., 37, Sarajevo, 1982, 1-14.
1983 – Neki manji neobjavljeni nalazi bronzanog doba zapadne Bosne. <i>Zbornik I, Arheološko društvo Bosne i Hercegovine</i> , Arheološka problematika zapadne Bosne, Sarajevo, 1983, 71-78. |

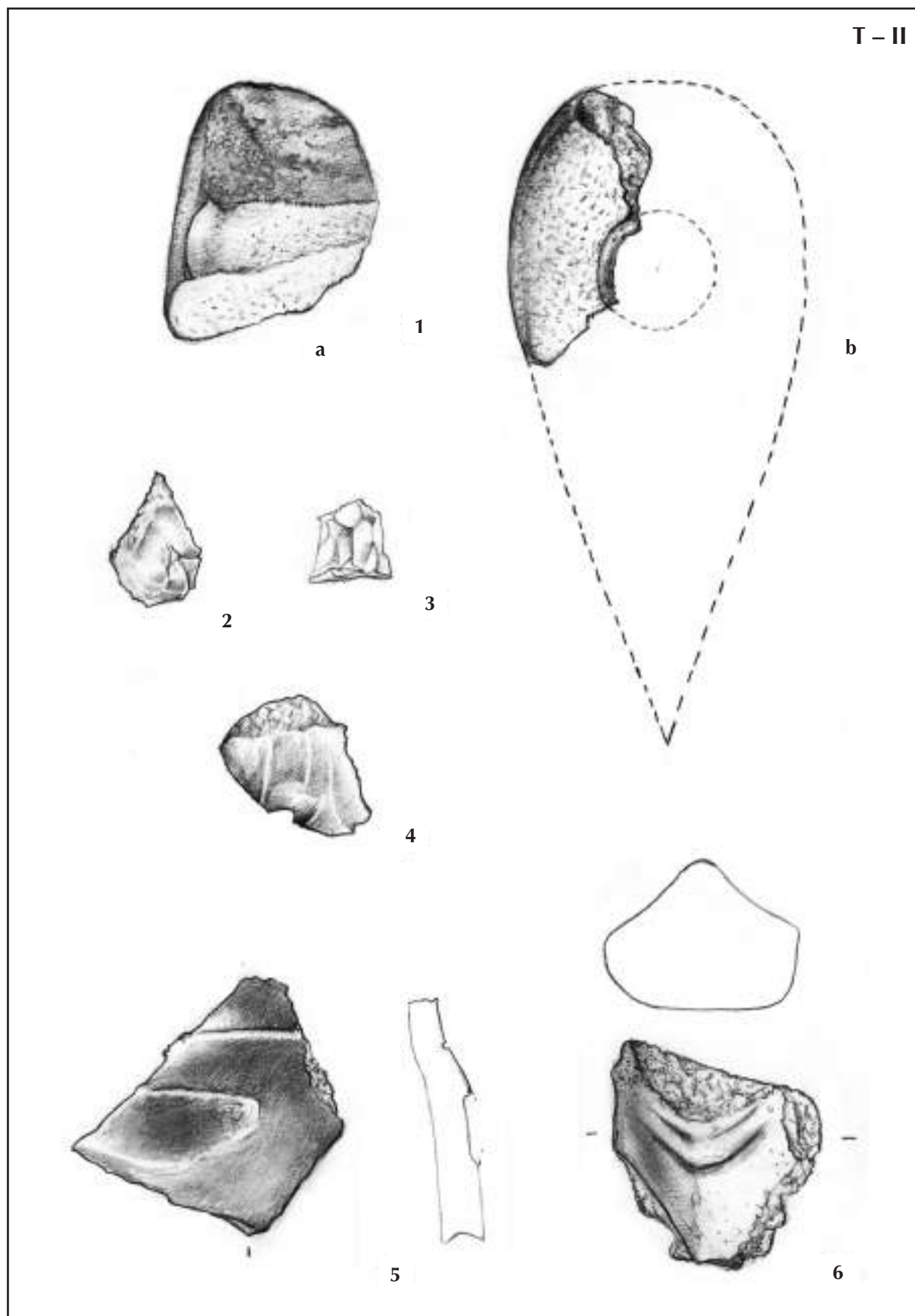












Prilog I
Fig. I

Lokalitet: KONACI

Selo: OSTROŽAC – KUDUZOVIĆI

Opština: CAZIN

situacioni plan

sondirano 1991.

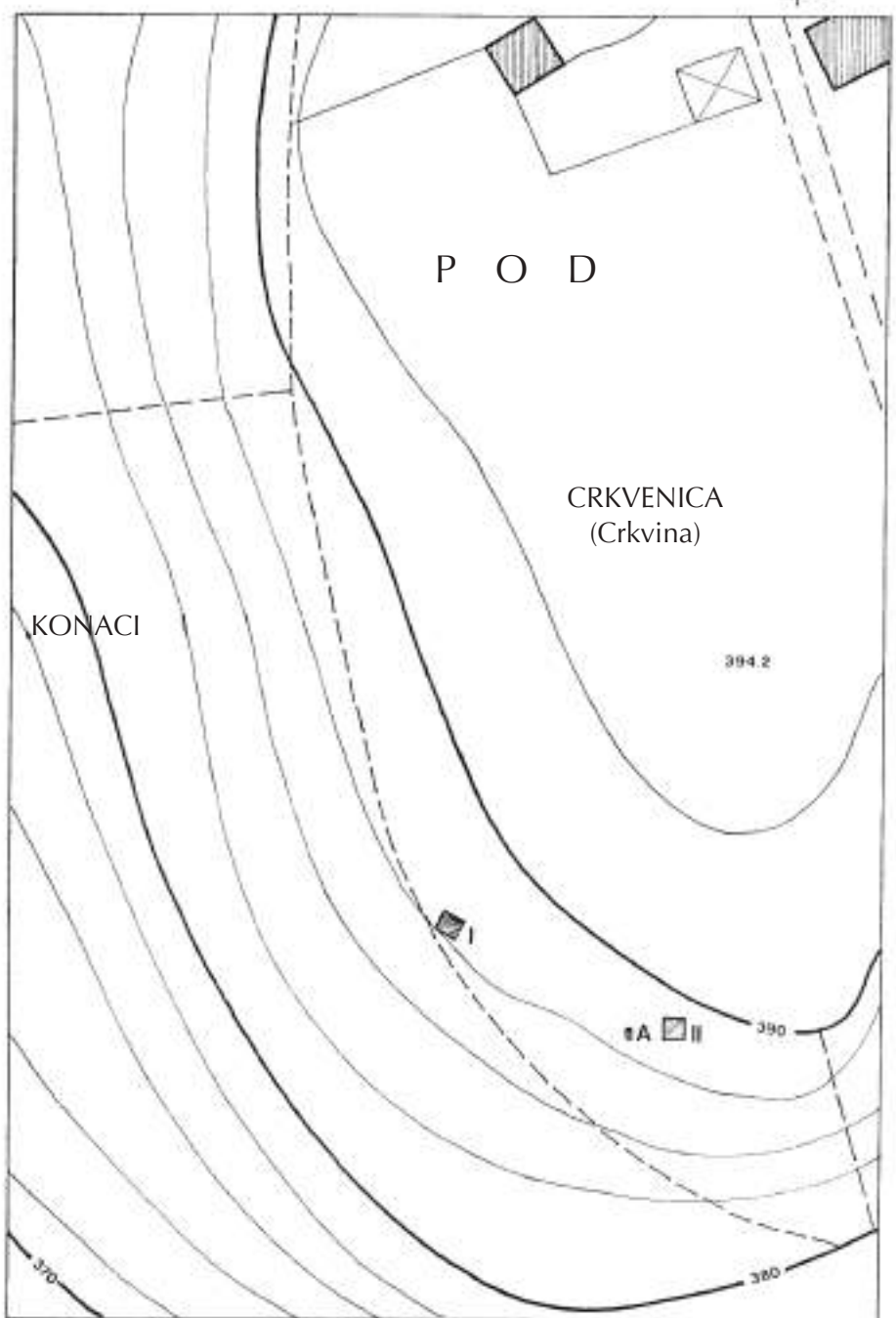
Konaci

Village of Ostrožac – Kuduzovići

Cazin Municipality

site plan

test dig in 1991



Izradio / by: Slobodan Kudra

e = 2,5m.

0 10 20 30 m

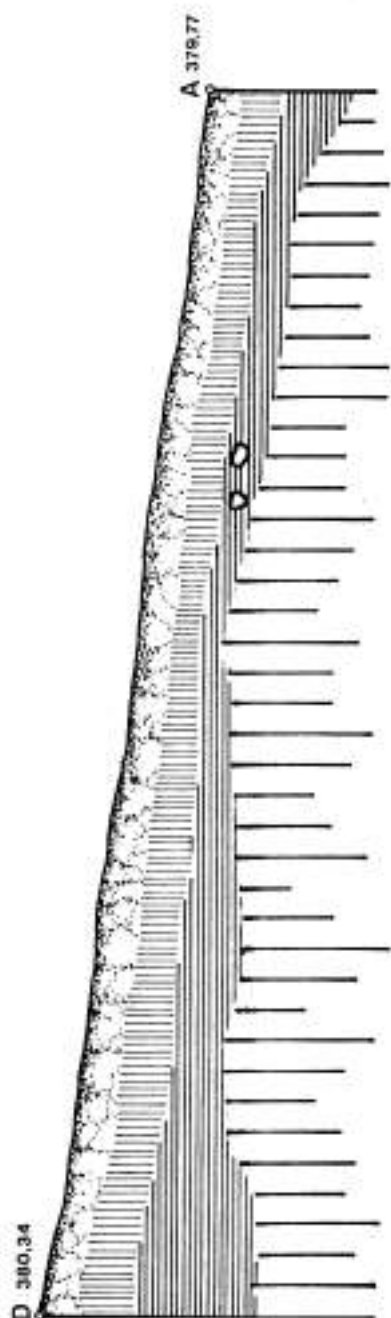
Prilog II
Fig. II

Lokalitet: KUDUZOVIĆI
Profili kv. II

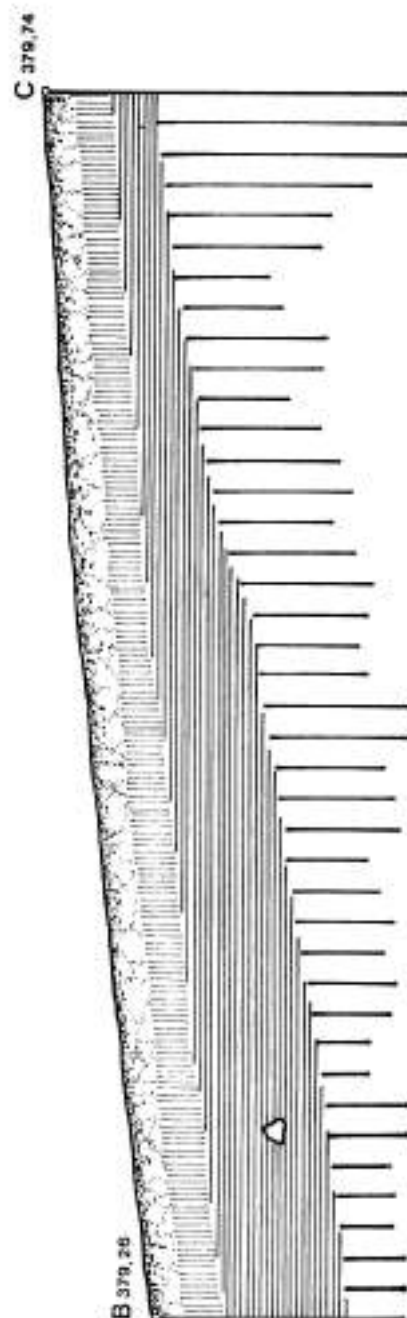
Konaci – Kuduzovići
profiles KV. II

R Q 1m.

sjevni profil / north profile



južni profil / south profile



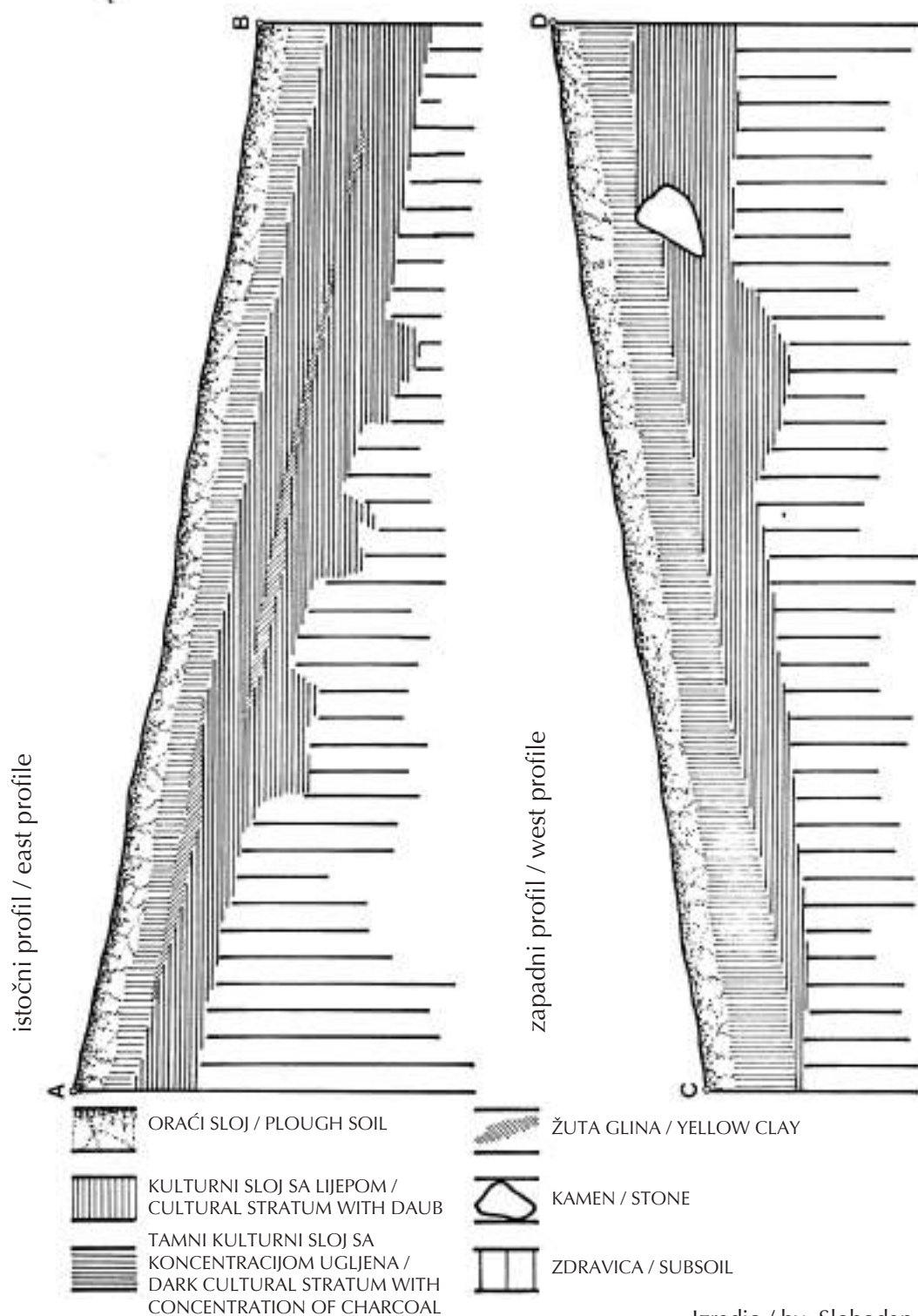
Izradio / by: Slobodan Kudra

Prilog III
Fig. III

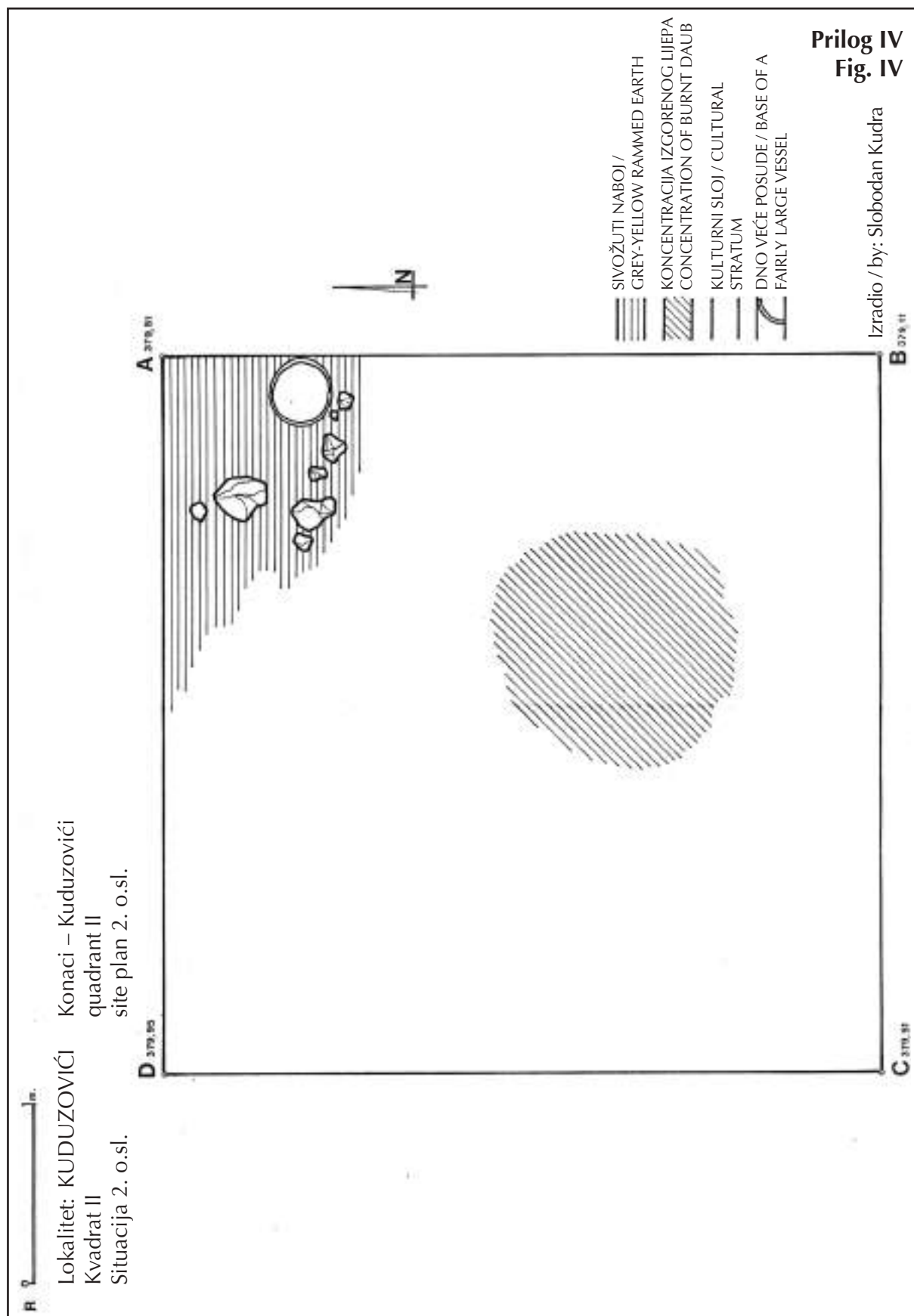
Lokalitet: KUDUZOVIĆI
Profili kv. II

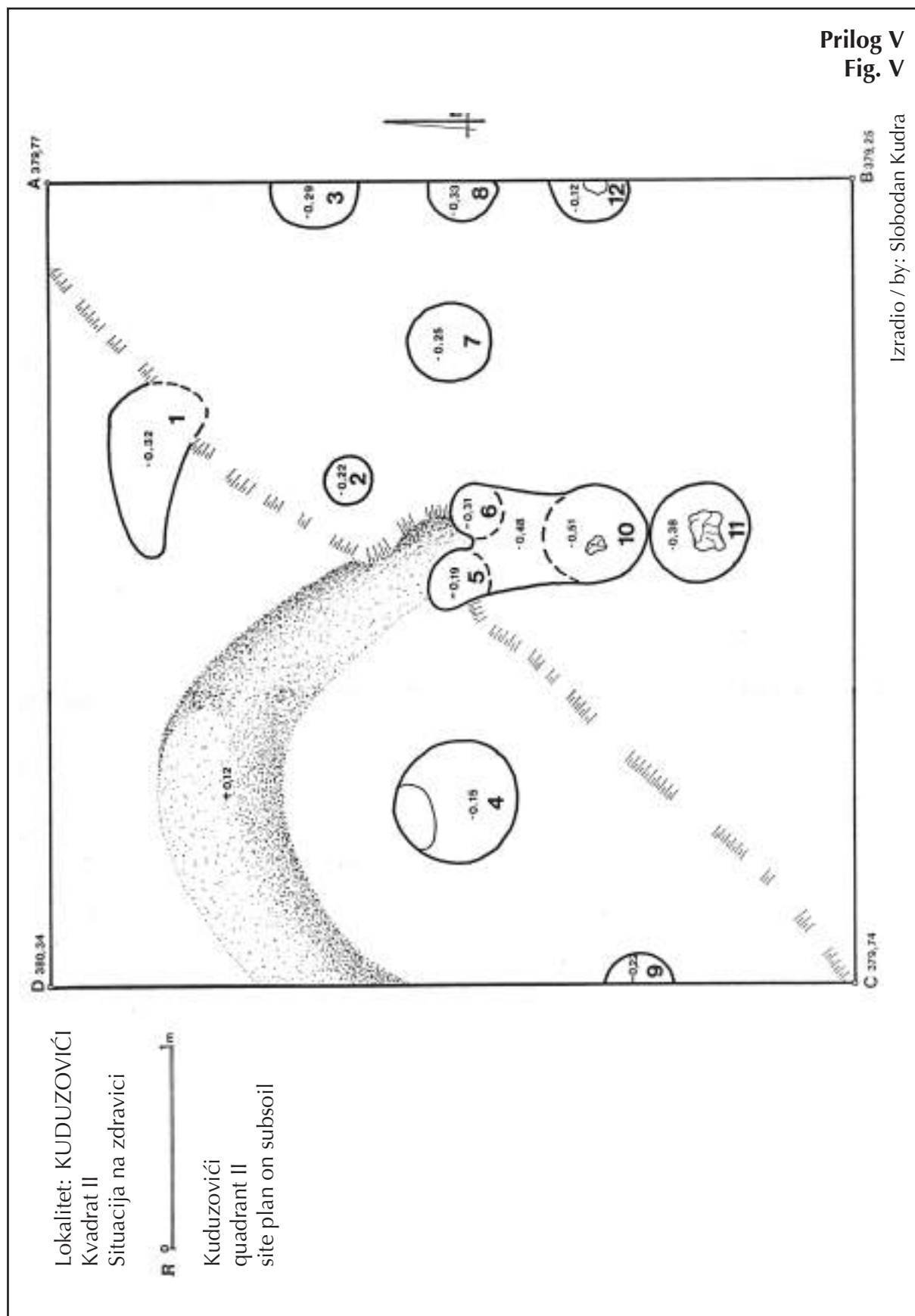
Konaci – Kuduzovići
profiles KV. II

R 0 1 m.



Izradio / by: Slobodan Kudra

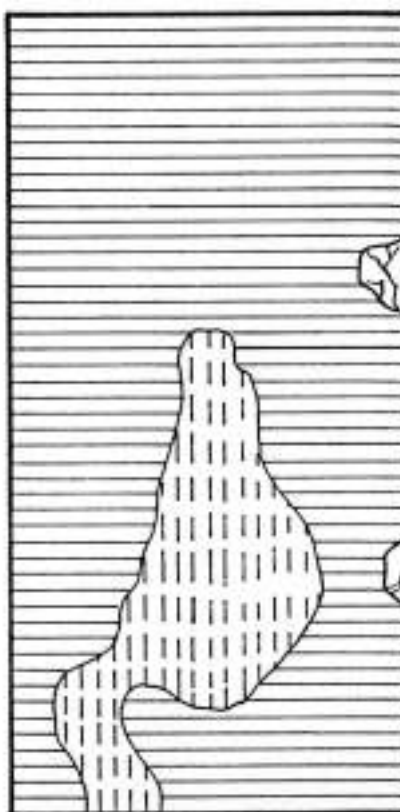




Prilog VI
Fig. VI

Lokalitet: KUDUZOVIĆI Kuduzovići
Probna sonda test pit
III o.s., v. excavation layer
0,50 m III v. 0,50 m

R 0 ————— 1m.



TAMNI KULTURNI SLOJ /
DARK CULTURAL STRATUM

CRVENO PEČENA ZEMLJA /
BURNT RED EARTH

Izradio / by: Slobodan Kudra

Mekota u Gornjim Rakanima¹

Pregledni rad
UDK 903.5(497.6 Mekota)“638”

U radu se donosi pregled istraživanja nekropole Mekote koja su izvedena u pet kampanja u periodu od 1980. do 1987. godine. Na osnovu dobijenih rezultata, autor datira nekropolu u starije željezno doba, odnosno u period od kraja 9. do kraja 7. st. stare ere. Ključne riječi: Mekota, nekropola, željezno doba

Nekropola Mekota nalazi se u blizini magistralnog puta i željezničke pruge koji idu od Bosanskog Novog prema Bihaću, a udaljena je od Bosanskog Novog oko 12 km prema jugozapadu. Smještena je na početku blage padine koja se diže iz doline Une i djelimično je pod šumom. Od desne obale Une udaljena je svega 120 m. Sjeveroistočno od nekropole, na samoj obali Une, je praistorijsko naselje koje nije ispitivano, pa se ne može sa sigurnošću utvrditi njegov odnos prema nekropoli, mada se može pretpostaviti da je nekropola, možda, pripadala tom naselju.

¹ Iskopavanja izvedena na ovom lokalitetu 1986. i 1987. godine imala su za cilj da se, eventualno, otkriju stariji dijelovi nekropole, što bi bilo veoma značajno za program “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne”. Nažalost, pokazalo se da, po svemu sudeći, vrijeme osnivanja nekropole pada tek na početak željeznog doba, u kraj 9. i u 8. vijek pr.n.e., dok pretežan dio grobova pripada 7., a neki vjerovatno i 6. v.pr.n.e. Stoga nema potrebe da se ti nalazi u ovom završnom izvještaju šire interpretiraju. Potpunosti radi, uključen je kratak, informativni izvještaj istraživača Envera Mulabdića, kustosa Zavičajnog muzeja u Bosanskom Novom. Kompletna, veoma brižljivo izrađena dokumentacija iskopavanja čuva se u tom Muzeju, a kopija u dokumentaciji Odjeljenja za arheologiju Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu (B. Čović).

U kontaktu i potrazi za navedenom dokumentacijom uredništvo nije bilo u mogućnosti doći do iste.

Mekota in Gornji Rakani¹

Review article
UDC 903.5(497.6 Mekota)“638”

The paper describes the investigations at the Mekota necropolis, conducted in five stages from 1980 to 1987. The findings suggest that the necropolis dates from the Early Iron Age, from the late 9th to the late 7th century BCE.

Key words: Mekota, necropolis, Iron Age

The Mekota necropolis is near the main road and railway line from Bosanski Novi to Bihać, about 12 km south-west of Bosanski Novi. It lies at the bottom of a gentle slope rising from the Una valley, just 120 m from the right bank of the River Una, and is partly wooded. To the north-east of the necropolis, right on the bank of the Una, is a prehistoric settlement that has not been excavated, so that its exact relationship to the necropolis is not known, though it seems possible that the necropolis belonged to the settlement.

¹ The purpose of the excavations conducted on this site in 1986 and 1987 was to discover older parts of the necropolis, if any, which would be of great importance for the “Bronze Age in northern Bosnia” programme. Unfortunately, as it turned out the necropolis was probably not founded until the beginning of the Iron Age, in the late 9th and early 8th century BCE, with most of the graves belonging to the 7th century and some probably to the 6th. There is thus no need to give a more comprehensive interpretation of these finds in this final report than the brief report by Enver Mulabdić, curator of the Regional Museum in Bosanski Novi. The complete, meticulously produced documentation of the excavations is housed in the Museum, with a copy in the documentation of the Archaeology Department of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo (B. Čović).

Editorial Board was not able to get the mentioned documentation through contacts and search for it.

U geografskom smislu lokalitet pripada peripannonskom prostoru, tj. ivičnom rubu koji se jasno izdvaja iz panonske i dinarske mikroregije. To je, ustvari, čvorišni prostor susretanja i spajanja dva svijeta, dinarsko-planinskog i panonsko-ravničarskog. Na ovom prostoru se ukrštaju i dva važna prometna pravca: transverzalni Dalmacija – Panonija dolinom Une i longitudinalni sa zapada dolinama, pa preko Banije dolinom Žirovca iz pravca Slovenije i Hrvatske i dalje dolinom Sane na istok. Takva subregija je svojim položajem primala uticaje i ulazila u sferu susretanja, dodirivanja i preklapanja nekoliko kulturnih područja, a ovo je samo po sebi poslije rezultiralo kvantitativno-kvalitativnim kulturno-ekonomskim vezama i odnosima.

Upravo su rječne doline Sane i Une one na kojima je intenzivno otpočeo život još u praistoriji. Pitomi brežuljci okolnog Podgrmeča, Potkozarja i Banije su prepuni rudnog bogatstva, a stoljetne šume neiscrpní energetski izvor za preradu još od prvih početaka upotrebe metala u eneolitu, a pogotovo željeza u kasnijim epohama. Uz sve ove nabrojane vrijednosti dolaze i ostale pogodnosti koje su u početku odigrale onu prvu inicirajuću ulogu i privukle ljude, a to su mogućnosti stočarstva i zemljoradnje, lov, ribolov, ostale sirovine itd. Okolnost što se našao na raskrsnici prirodnih komunikacija i bogatstvo prirodnih resursa dali su ovom kraju veliku geopolitičku i stratešku važnost u raznim vremenima i epohama.

Prema dosadašnjim rezultatima probnih sondažnih i sistematskih istraživanja, a isto tako i po slučajnim nalazima mještana, može se pretpostaviti da se nekropola rasprostire na površini od preko 20.000 m². Broj grobova na toj površini može se procijeniti čak na nekoliko hiljada. Bogatstvo slučajnih nalaza sa tako velike površine je uslovalo da su u oktobru i novembru 1980. godine otpočela probna sondažna iskopavanja radi utvrđivanja prave prirode i približnih granica lokaliteta.

Otvoreno je pet sondi ukupne površine 111 m² i otkriveno 66 praistorijskih grobova sa mnogo keramičkog i bronzanog materijala, a raspored son-di je potvrdio naše indicije da se radi o nekropoli impozantnih dimenzija. Odlični rezultati probnih iskopavanja uticali su da maja i juna 1981. godine otpočnu velika sistematska iskopavanja. Na površini 700 m² u 28 son-di dimenzija 5 × 5 m otkriveno je novih 386 grobova. Grobovi su nalaženi od

Geographically, the site belongs to the peripannonian region, a peripheral area clearly distinct from the Pannonian and Dinaric microregions and a nodal region where two worlds, the Dinaric mountain region and the Pannonian plain, meet and merge. Two major roads intersect here: the Dalmatia to Pannonia road along the Una valley, and the road from the west along the valleys, through Banija via the Žirovac valley from Slovenia and Croatia, and along the Sana valley to the east. The position of this subregion meant that it was influenced by and became part of the encounters, contacts and overlaps between a number of cultural areas which, as such, later gave rise to cultural and economic relations and links of both quantity and quality.

The Sana and Una river valleys are the very ones in which considerable activity began to emerge in prehistoric times. The rolling hills of nearby Podgrmeč, Potkozarje and Banija are rich in mineral ores, and the ancient forests constituted an inexhaustible source of fuel for metalworking from the earliest beginnings of the craft in Eneolithic times, and in particular, later, of iron. There were other amenities, too, of the kind that first attracted people to the area: its farming and agricultural potential, opportunities for hunting and fishing, the availability of other raw materials, and so on. The fact that it was at a crossroads of natural communications and its wealth of natural resources have given the area considerable geopolitical and strategic importance at various times.

The results to date of test pits and systematic excavations, as well as the chance finds by local residents, suggest that the necropolis covered an area of more than 20,000 m². The number of graves could amount to several thousand. The wealth of chance finds on such a large area was the occasion for beginning trial excavations in October and November 1980 with a view to determining the true nature and approximate limits of the site.

Five trenches were opened with a total area of 111 m², and 66 prehistoric graves were uncovered with an abundance of pottery and bronze material. The layout of the trenches confirmed our hypothesis that this was a necropolis of imposing size. The excellent results of the trial dig led to major systematic excavations being conducted in May and June 1981. Another 386 graves were uncovered in 28 trenches

površine pa sve do dubine od 180 cm. U principu, na lokalitetu poslije 20-25 cm humusa nastupa sloj mekše gline koji ide otprilike do dubine 75-85 cm, a onda nastaje tvrdi sloj gline koji se proteže do sterilnog sloja zdravice. Debljina ovog tvrdog sloja zdravice varira. Toponim Mekota je i nastao zbog ovog mekanog sloja gline.

U grobovima su nađeni predmeti od bronzе, keramika, kožni ukrasi, perle od staklene paste i nekoliko željeznih i čilibarskih predmeta. Dominiraju bikonične šolje i male naočaraste fibule i privjesci, torkvesi, narukvice, nanogvice, smoci spiralno uvijene bronzane žice. Pokojnici su u većini slučajeva spaljivani, a pepeo je polagan u plitku raku ili je postavljan u urne. Utvrđeno je i više slučajeva skeletnog sahranjivanja, ali skeleti nisu pronađeni jer je sastav zemlje takav da se kosti potpuno raspadnu.

Skeletni grobovi su dosta bogati bronzanim nakitom, a pored nakita nalažena je i bar jedna šolja u visini glave ili na kojem drugom mjestu. Nakit je pronađen na onim mjestima na kojima je nošen za života pokojnika.

O polu skeleta se ne može ništa pobliže reći.

Godine 1982. nastavljeni su radovi u blizini probne sonde broj 1 iz 1980. godine. Na toj velikoj otvorenoj površini završeno je pet sondi, a onda smo nastavili radove u širokom iskopu oko sonde III iz 1980. godine. Postavljena je mreža dimenzija 10×10 m sa po četiri sonde u svakom kvadrantu. Na ovom nivou urađeno je 16 sondi, što sa prethodnih pet čini ukupno 21 sondu površine 525 m^2 . U sondama je nađeno novih 228 grobova.

Poslije iskopavanja 1982. godine nastaje pauza od četiri godine.

*

U 1986. godini Mekota su uključene u republički interdisciplinarni istraživački projekat DC XIII-1, odnosno u njegov program "Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne". Pretpostavka je bila da nekropola možda ima i stariji dio koji bi mogao pripadati kasnom bronzanom dobu, pa bi u tom smislu rezultati bili relevantni za taj program, posebno stoga što u Pounju do sada nisu otkriveni grobovi koji bi se sa sigurnošću mogli pripisati vremenu starijem od Ha B2/B3 perioda. U okviru ovog programa na lokalitetu Mekote izvršena su dva iskopavanja, 1986. i 1987. godine.

each 5×5 m in an area of 700 m^2 . The graves were found at various depths from the surface to a depth of as much as 180 cm. The site consisted in principle of 20 to 25 cm of topsoil beneath which was a layer of soft clay to a depth of about 75 to 85 cm, before reaching a clay hardpan which continued down to the sterile subsoil. This hard subsoil layer varied in thickness. The toponym Mekota derives from the soft (*mekan*) layer of clay.

Bronze and pottery artefacts, leather decorations, glass paste beads and a number of iron and amber objects were found in the graves. The most numerous were biconical cups and small spectacle fibulae and pendants, torques, armlets, anklets, and scrolls of spiral-wound bronze wire. In most cases the deceased had been cremated and the ashes laid in a shallow grave or placed in an urn. There were also several cases of inhumation, but no skeletons were found, the composition of the soil being such that the bones had completely disintegrated.

The inhumation graves were quite rich in bronze jewellery, in addition to which at least one cup was found beside the head or elsewhere. The jewellery was found where it would have been worn in the deceased's lifetime. The sex of the skeletons cannot be identified.

In 1982 the works continued near test pit no. 1 sunk in 1980. Five trenches were completed in that large open space before the dig continued in a wide swath around trench III sunk in 1980. A 10×10 m grid was laid with four trenches in each quadrant. Sixteen trenches were opened at this level which, with the previous five, made a total of 21 with an area of 525 m^2 . A further 228 graves were found in the trenches.

A gap of four years ensued after the 1982 excavations.

*

In 1986 Mekota was included in the "Bronze Age in northern Bosnia" programme of the republic's interdisciplinary research project DC XIII-1, on the hypothesis that the necropolis might have an older section perhaps dating from the Late Bronze Age; if so, the results would be relevant to the programme, particularly since no graves have yet been discovered in the Una valley that can safely be attributed to a period earlier than Ha B2/B3. In 1986 and 1987 two digs were conducted at Mekote as part of this programme.

Godine 1986. na površini od 200 m² (8 sonde dimenzija 5 × 5 m) pronalazimo novih 65 grobova.

Iskopan materijal je sličan ranijem materijalu i bitno se ne razlikuje od njega. Keramičke šolje i urne su nalažene u standardnim omjerima.

Jedino je osjetno pomanjkanje bronzanih predmeta.

Možda je jedan od razloga taj što su se sonde nalazile u jednoj manjoj polukružnoj depresiji koja se pruža uz brdo. Ova lokacija je kao izbor mjesta za pokojnika manje atraktivna, jer je pogled sa nekropole na naselje na obali Une i obrnuto bio loš tako da je ovaj teren bio namjerno izbjegavan za pogreb i pokojnici su tu rjeđe sahranjivani.

Od ukupno 65 grobova osamnaest je bilo sa urnom, a od ostalih 47 za svega tri se može pouzdano reći da su skeletni. Broj skeletnih grobova od ove mase od 47 je bio vjerovatno veći.

Urne se mogu grubo podijeliti na manje loptaste sa kratkim vratom koji je naglašen i ponekad se završava blago izvijajući van. Potom slijede bikonične sa manjim ravnim dnom i gornjim konusom koji se ponekad završava blago izvijajući van. Urne su imale jednu ili dvije trakaste drške, a bile su ponekad poklopljene dubljom koničnom ili bikoničnom zdjelom.

U pet slučajeva one su bile same, u dva slučaja u njima je nađena šolja, u jednom slučaju je u urni nađena šolja koja je bila prekrivena zdjelom, u drugom slučaju pored urne je nađena šolja i željezna narukvica, u jednom slučaju pored urne su nađene dvije šolje, dok je u jednom nađena urna pored koje su tri šolje. Šolje su redovno bikoničnog oblika, a iznimno se ponekad nađe koničnog.

Pored ovih grobova sa urnama, pronađena su još 32 groba sa jednom šoljom, 7 grobova koji su imali dvije šolje, i jedan grob koji je imao 3 šolje, četiri groba su imala uz šolje i metalne priloge, te tri skeletna groba. Od ova tri skeletna, dva su, osim bronzanih priloga, imala i po jednu šolju.

Od grobova u kojima se ne javljaju urne jedan dio sigurno pripada skeletnim, ali je za sada teško odrediti koji su to grobovi.

Godine 1987. sonde smo otvorili na dosad najvišem dijelu terena, a udaljene su oko 120 m od sonde br. 1 iz 1980. godine. Postavili smo ih u nizu u pravcu sjever-jug, idući kosom uz brdo. Ukupno smo uradili tri sonde, površine 75 m². Pronašli smo 24 groba. U većim otkrivenim grobovima bile su keramičke šolje

In 1986, another 65 graves were uncovered in an area of 200 m² (eight 5 × 5 m trenches). The material excavated was similar to that found previously, with no essential differences. The pottery cups and urns were of standard proportions. The only difference was a noticeable lack of bronze artefacts. The reason for this could have been that the trenches were located in a small semicircular depression along the hill. The view of the settlement on the bank of the Una from this part of the necropolis and from the necropolis to the settlement was poor, which made it less appealing as a place to be buried, and was thus avoided when possible.

Eighteen of the 65 graves were urn burials, and of the remaining 47, just three can safely be said to be inhumations, though the number of inhumations would probably have been greater.

The urns can be roughly divided into small spherical urns with a short neck which is accentuated and, in some cases, somewhat everted, and biconical urns with a small, flat base and conical top, also sometimes slightly everted. The urns had one or two strap handles, and some were covered with a deep conical or biconical bowl. In five cases the urns were unaccompanied by other wares; a cup was found in two, in one case a cup covered with a bowl was found in the urn and in another a cup and an iron armlet; in one case two cups were found beside the urn and in another an urn was found with three cups beside it. The cups were generally biconical, with only the occasional conical example.

In addition to the graves with urns, another 32 graves were found with a single cup, seven with two cups, and one with three; four graves included metal grave goods with the cups. There were also three inhumation graves, two of which had a cup each along with bronze grave goods. Some of the graves where no urn was found would certainly have been inhumation graves, but it is difficult at this stage to say which ones.

In 1987, trenches were opened on the highest part of the site to date, about 120 m from trench 1 opened in 1980. Three in all were opened, in a row running north to south following the slope, covering an area of 75 m². Twenty-four graves were found, mostly containing pottery cups and urns; one had no pottery artefacts, while five contained

i urne, a jedan grob je bio bez keramičkih priloga. Ukupno je bilo pet grobova sa urnama. U dva slučaja urne su bile potpuno same, u jednom slučaju pored je bio postavljen pločasti amorfni kamen, u drugom slučaju je bio postavljen bronzani predmet koji je nažalost fragmentaran, a u zadnjem slučaju pored urne su postavljene dvije šolje i jedna u urni.

Dvanaest grobova je bilo sa samim šoljama. Sa jednom šoljom je bilo deset, sa dvije šolje jedan grob i jedan u kojem je, pored šolje, pronađen i jedan amorfni pločasti kamen.

Skeletnih grobova sa šoljama je bilo šest. U pet slučajeva se u grobu javlja po jedna šolja, a u jednom slučaju dvije šolje.

U jednom skeletnom grobu bez keramičkih priloga su bila dva smotka spiralno uvijene žice.

U ovom dijelu nekropole je bilo više metalnih nalaza jer je pronađeno ukupno sedam skeletnih grobova koji su inače bogati nakitom. Četiri groba se posebno ističu. Većinu bronzanog nakita čine nanogvice, narukvice, naočarasti privjesci i fibule, dvostruki naočarasti ukrasi i manji smoci spiralno uvijene žice. Nanogvice i narukvice su poluobičajstog presjeka i ponekad sa rastavljenim krajevima.

Keramičke šolje su bikoničnog izgleda. Gornji konus je kraći od donjeg i čini trećinu visine posude. Trakasta drška se sužava prema vrhu i nadvisuje obod posude, a nerijetko prelazi u špic. Dno šolje pripada tipu "omfalos", ili je ravno.

Šolje su rađene od slabo prečišćene zemlje i pečene u rasponu od crvenog do mrkog tona. Oblik urni je loptast ili bikoničan. Obod je razgrnut i na ramenu se javlja jedna ili dvije trakaste drške koje se sužavaju prema vrhu. Na ramenu se često javlja ukras od tri horizontalne paralelne linije ispod kojih su girlande ili motivi šrafiranih vučijih zuba. Motivi su izvedeni u tehnici lažnog vrpčastog ukrasa ili kanelovanja. Dno urni je isključivo ravno.

Bogatstvo nalaza u ova dvadeset četiri groba se može objasniti atraktivnom lokacijom na kojoj su grobovi postavljeni. Oni se nalaze na kosi koja ima pravac sjever-jug i koja je bila lako uočljiva iz naselja sa obale Une i obrnuto, naselje se dobro vidi sa ove kose. To znači da su pokojnici mogli "dobro da vide" svoje žive u naselju, odnosno mogli su međusobno da korespondiraju živi i mrtvi.

U toku pet kampanja iskopano je 67 sonde, ukupne površine 1.611 m² i pronađeno 769 grobova. Nekropola se može okvirno datirati od kraja 9. do

urns. In two cases the urns were unaccompanied by other wares, in one case a flat shapeless stone had been placed beside the urn, in another there was a bronze artefact, unfortunately in pieces, and in the fifth there were two cups beside the urn and one inside it.

Twelve graves had cups only – ten with one cup, one with two cups and one with a cup and a flat, shapeless stone.

There were six inhumation graves with cups, five with only one and one with two cups. One inhumation grave without pottery wares contained two scrolls of spirally-wound wire. This part of the necropolis contained more metal artefacts – a total of seven inhumation graves were found with a wealth of jewellery, of which four are of particular note. Most of the bronze jewellery consisted of anklets, armlets, spectacle pendants and fibulae, double spectacle decorations and small scrolls of spirally-wound wire. The anklets and armlets are semicircular in section, and sometimes open at the ends.

The pottery cups appeared biconical, with the upper cone shorter than the lower, forming one third of the height of the vessel. The strap handle narrows towards the top, where it is higher than the rim, and sometimes narrows into a point. The bottom of these cups was either of the omphalos type or flat. The cups were made of poorly cleaned clay and fired to red or dark brown.

The urns are spherical or biconical, with an exposed rim and one or two strap handles on the shoulder, narrowing towards the top. The shoulder is often decorated with three parallel horizontal lines below which are swags or hatched dogtooth motifs. The techniques used for the motifs are imitation ribbon decoration or channelled lines. All the urns were flat-bottomed.

The wealth of finds in these 24 graves can be accounted for by the attractive location where they were found, on a north-south slope easily seen from the settlement on the bank of the Una and vice versa, enabling the deceased to "see" their loved ones in the settlement and allowing the living and the dead to remain in contact.

Over the course of five digs, 67 trenches were opened with a total area of 1.611 m², and 769 were uncovered. The necropolis dates roughly from the late 9th to the late 7th century BCE. No graves were

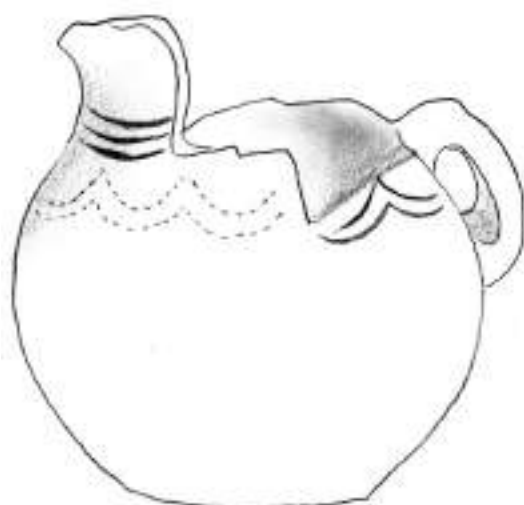
kraja 7. vijeka pr.n.e. Na istraženoj površini nisu nađeni grobovi koji bi se mogli datirati u neku od ranijih faza kasnog bronzanog doba (Ha A-B1-2), a mali je i broj nalaza koji se mogu pripisati kraju 9. i 8. vijeku pr.n.e. (Ha B3), pa u tom pogledu ovo istraživanje nije dalo materijal relevantan za program “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne”, što ne umanjuje značaj nalaza za bolje poznavanje mlade praistorije ovog područja, preciznije starijeg željeznog doba.

Na T. I dati su primjerci karakterističnih grobnih priloga iz grobova starijeg željeznog doba, a na T. II-IV tipični predstavnici horizonta Ha B3.

found in the area excavated that could be dated to an earlier phase of the Late Bronze Age (Ha A-B1-2), and there were few finds that could be ascribed to the late 9th or 8th century BCE (Ha B3), which meant that these excavations yielded no material relevant to the “Bronze Age in northern Bosnia” programme. This does not diminish the importance of the finds in adding to our knowledge of late prehistoric times in this area, the Early Iron Age to be precise.

T.I gives examples of typical grave goods from the Early Iron Age graves, and T. II-IV show typical examples of the Ha B3 horizon.

T - I



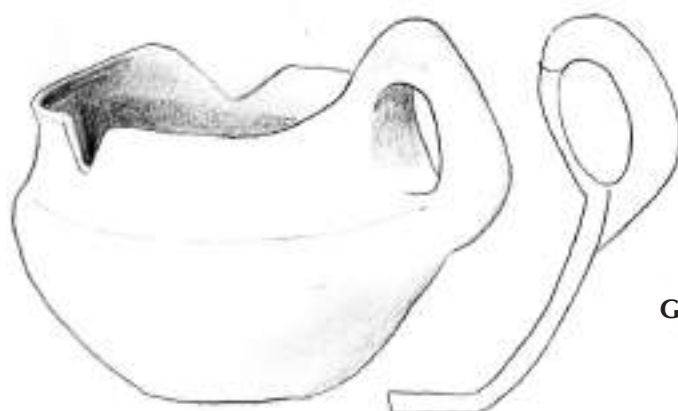
1



Grob 740



2



3

Grob 723



4



5

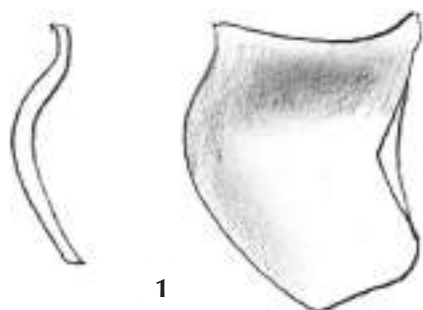


Grob 741



6

T – II



1



2



3

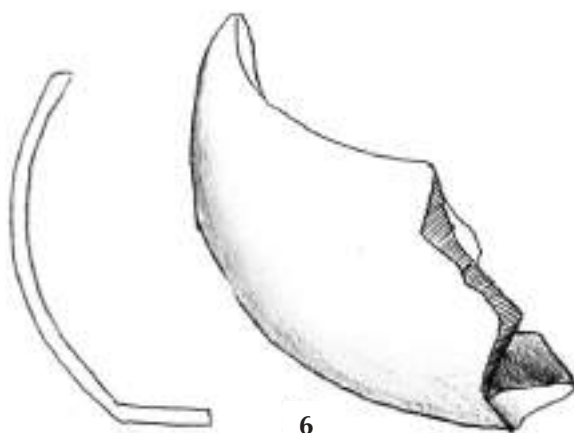


4

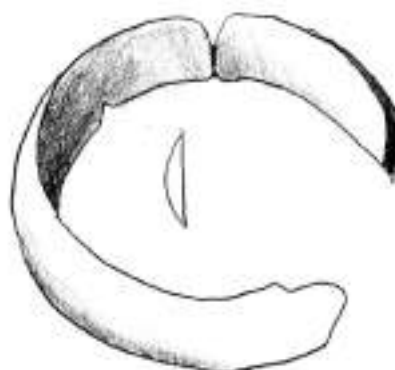


5

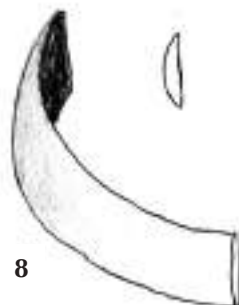
Grob 759



6



7



8



9



10

Grob 767



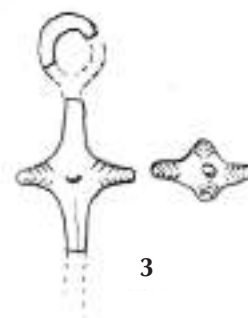
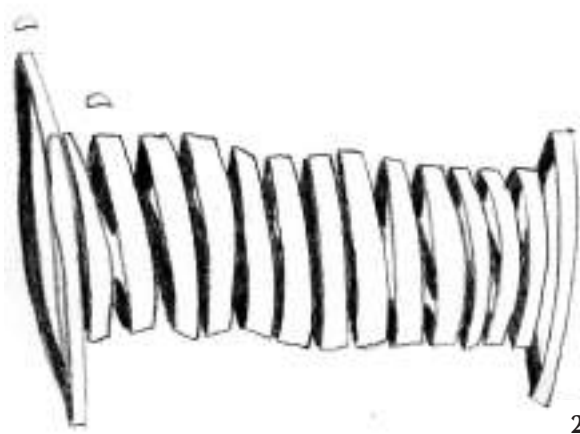
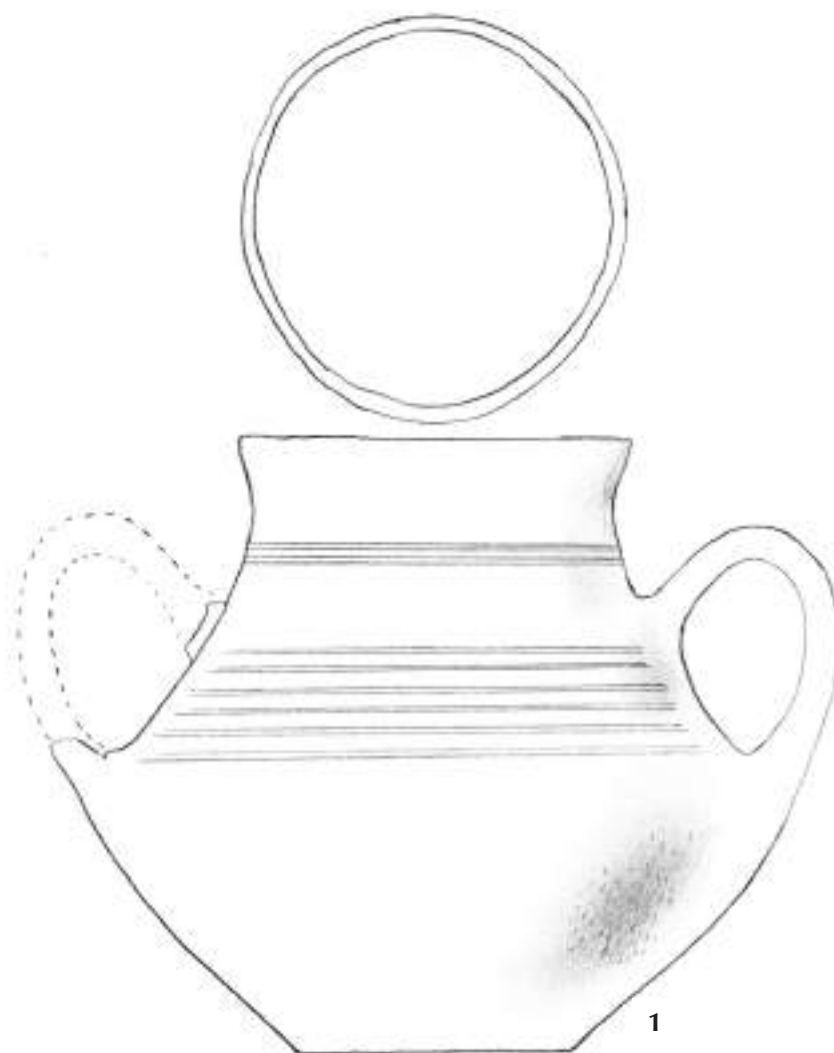
12



11

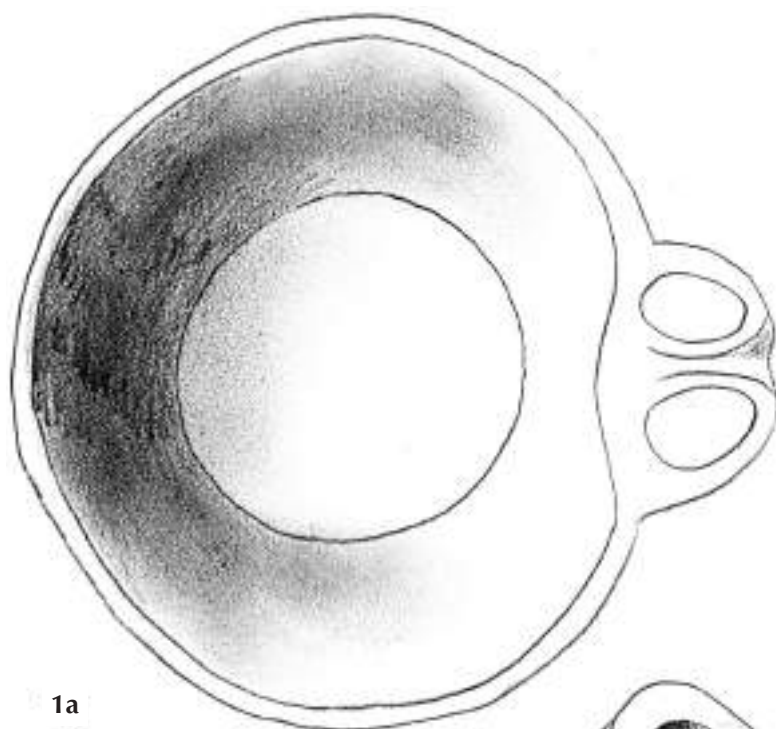


T – III

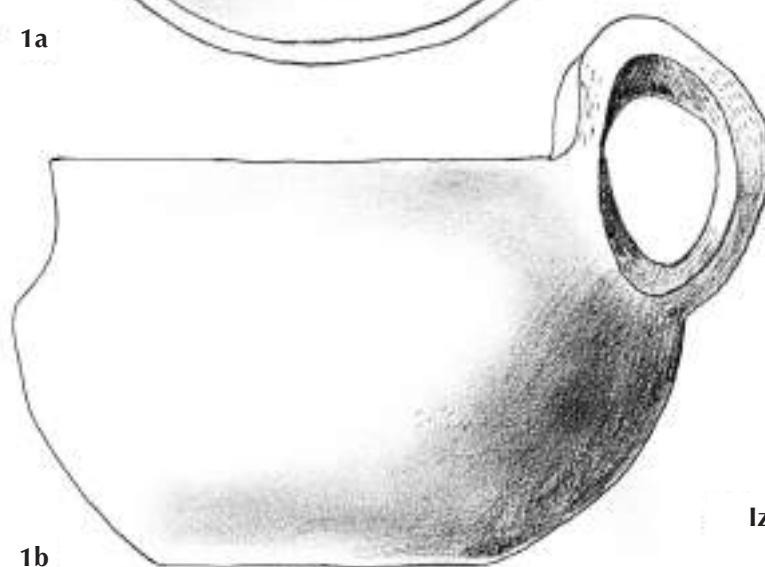


Iz raznih grobova

T – IV

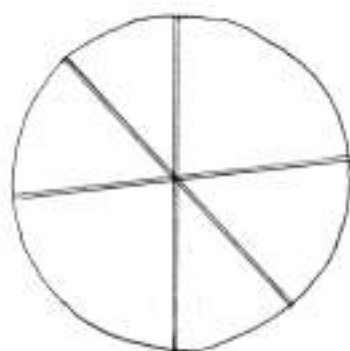


1a



1b

Iz raznih grobova

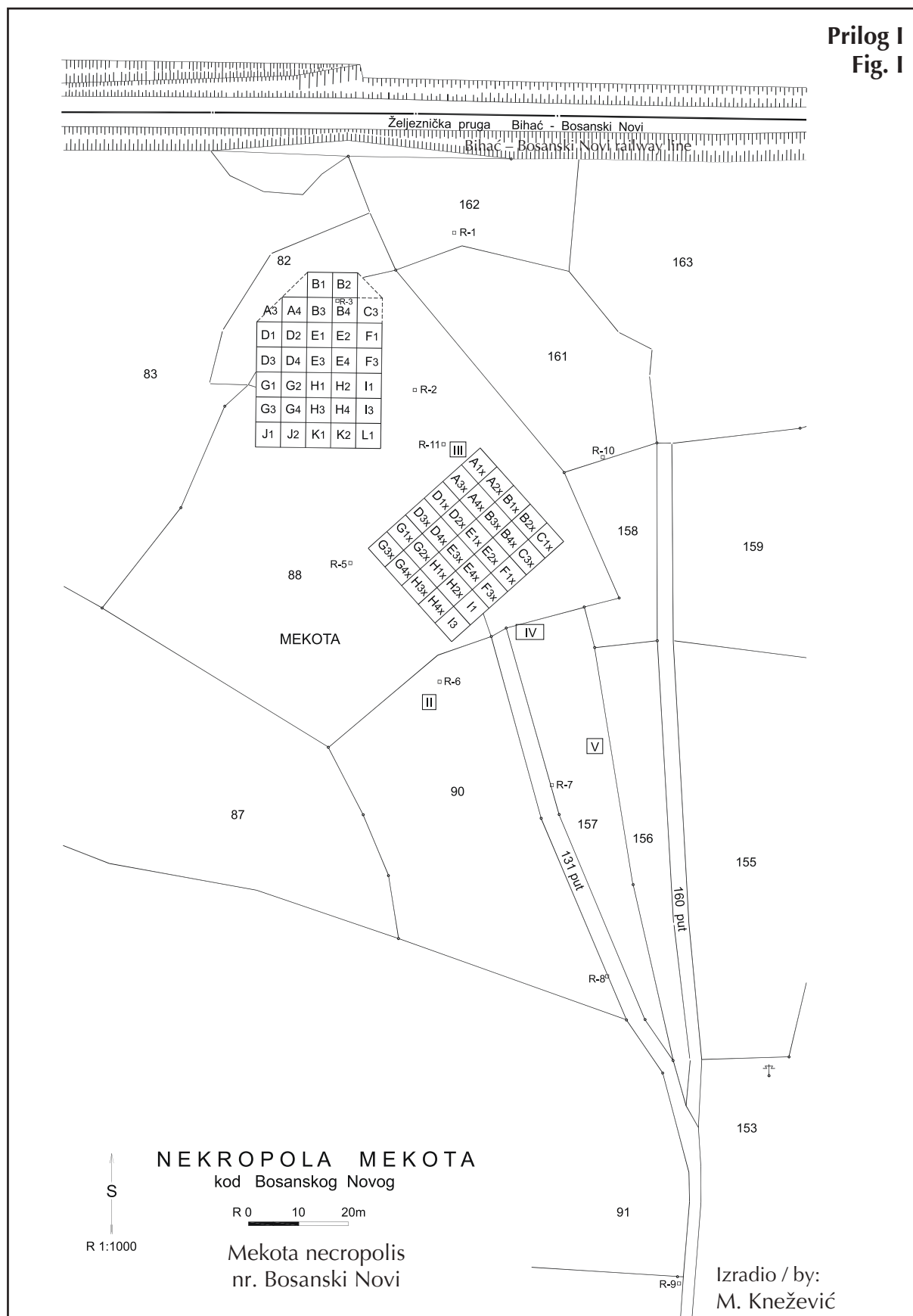


1c



2

Prilog I
Fig. I



Mr. sci. Milan Đurđević, Bosanska Gradiška
Mr. sci. Nebojša Ludajić, Pančevo

Milan Đurđević MSc, Bosanska Gradiška
Nebojša Ludajić MSc, Pančevo

Barice – naselje, područje Bosanske Gradiške

Barice – settlement, Bosanska Gradiška region

Pregledni rad
UDK 903.4(497.6 Barice)“637”

Review article
UDC 903.4(497.6 Barice)“637”

Autori donose osnovne rezultate istraživanja dijela naselja jednoslojnog bronzanodobnog lokaliteta Barice kod Bosanske Gradiške. Analiza keramičkog materijala koji se veže za srednje i, u manjoj mjeri, starije bronzano doba, te datumi dobiveni ugljik-14 analizama ukazuju na dugo trajanje naselja u Baricama za koje se osnovano pretpostavlja da pripada kulturi Barice – Gredani.

Ključne riječi: bosanska Posavina, Bosanska Gradiška, Barice – Gredani, bronzano doba, naselje.

The paper sets out the principal findings of investigations of the settlement at the single-stratum Bronze Age site of Barice near Bosanska Gradiška. The analysis of the pottery material, associated mainly with the Middle Bronze Age and to a lesser extent with the Early Bronze Age, together with the dates produced by Carbon-14 analysis, suggest that this was a long-lasting settlement, probably belonging to the Barice-Gredani culture.

Key words: Bosnian Posavina, Bosanska Gradiška, Barice-Gredani, Bronze Age, settlement.

Uvod

Lokalitet Barice predstavlja kompleks njiva u severnom delu sela Laminci-Jaružani kod Bosanske Gradiške, na samoj granici sa selima Novo Selo, Gornja i Donja Dolina. Smešten je na blagom prirodnom uzvišenju na obali nekadašnje reke (verovatno Vrbasa) koja je u meandrima tekla ovim područjem sve do ušća u Savu. Lokalitet se prostire na površini od oko 2 ha, na nekoliko parcela, a pored ostataka naselja, na ovom prostoru su konstatovane i tri humke (tumula). Jedna od humki (humka 1) je sistematski istražena 1986. godine, u okviru prve godine rada na projektu “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne”, humka 2 je istražena u okviru treće godine rada u dva navrata 1988. i 1989. godine, dok je za treći tumul konstatovano da je gotovo potpuno uništen jer je služio kao pozajmište zemlje za ciglanu.

Istovremeno sa istraživanjem humke 1 obavljeno je i sondiranje naselja na tri mesta (sonde A,

Introduction

The Barice site is a complex of arable fields in the northern part of the village of Laminci-Jaružani near Bosanska Gradiška, on the boundary with the villages of Novo Selo, Gornja and Donja Dolina. It is located on a slight natural elevation on the bank of a dry river (probably the Vrbasa) which meandered its way through this area to its confluence with the Sava. The site covers an area of about 2 ha, consisting of a number of plots, and includes not only the remains of a settlement but also three mounds (tumuli). One of these (mound 1) was systematically excavated in 1986 as part of the first year's work on the “Bronze Age in northern Bosnia” project; mound 2 was excavated on two occasions, in 1988 and 1989, as part of the third year's work; and the third tumulus was found to be almost completely destroyed, having been used as a source of clay for bricks.

At the same time as the excavations of mound 1 were being conducted, trenches were opened in

B i C) na istočnom delu naselja. Tom prilikom je istražena površina od 137 m².

Već sledeće godine je obavljeno sistematsko iskopavanje na jugozapadnom delu naselja na površini od 512 m² (blok sonda 32 × 12 m), tako da je ukupno istražena površina na Baricama – naselju iznosila 649 m². Obe istraživačke kampanje je vodio Milan Đurđević, arheolog iz Bosanske Gradiške sa saradnicima.

Tok istraživanja

Na postojanje praistorijskog lokaliteta na ovom mestu uverio se Milan Đurđević još 1979. godine, kada je prilikom obrade zemlje plug izorao dve urne sa spaljenim kostima. Obilaskom terena, na njivi, južno od ovog nalaza, uočeno je i mnoštvo keramike koja je upućivala na postojanje naselja. Godine 1986, paralelno sa istraživanjem humke 1, na katastarskoj čestici 859 (vlasništvo Slavka Milovanovića) otvorena je sonda (sonda A) veličine 5 × 5 m. Nakon iskopa sonde, u kojoj je bilo dosta keramičkog materijala, moglo se ustanoviti da je sonda postavljena na samoj periferiji praistorijskog naselja, dok se kulturni sloj blago spuštao prema starom koritu reke. Radi toga je otvorena jedna veća sonda veličine 12 × 8 m podeljena na 6 kvadrata (sonda B), postavljena zapadnije. Ova sonda, kao i sonda C, postavljena između A i B, dale su daleko više materijala i podataka o karakteru naselja. Sloj humusa, odnosno oranice, dosezao je, usled dubokog oranja, do dubine od oko 0,40 m, dok je kulturni sloj koji je nalegao na lesnu zdravicu bio ujednačene debljine od oko 0,20 m. Kulturni sloj se sastojao od tvrde nabijene zemlje koja je na nekim mestima imala dosta rečnog šljunka. Na samoj zdravici su na nekoliko mesta vidljivi tragovi nosećih stupova, a ustanovljeno je i jedno kućno ognjište premazano poliranom pečenom zemljom. Keramički materijal pronađen na naselju bio je gotovo identičan grnčariji iz humke 1, na osnovu čega se moglo zaključiti da su ovi tumuli predstavljali nekropole stanovnika naselja.¹

Radi rasvetljavanja karaktera i hronološkog konteksta naselja, na osnovu prethodnih istraživanja, te zahvaljujući probnim ispitivanjima izvedenim

three places in the eastern part of the settlement (trenches A, B and C), when an area of 137 m² was investigated.

The following year, systematic excavations were carried out on the south-western part of the settlement over an area of 512 m² (a block of trenches 32 × 12 m), bringing the total excavated area of the Barica settlement to 649 m². Both sets of excavations were led by Milan Đurđević, an archaeologist from Bosanska Gradiška, with associates.

Progress of the excavations

Milan Đurđević was already convinced that there was a prehistoric site here in 1979, when a plough turned up two urns with incinerated bones. During a visit to the site, a quantity of pottery was observed in a field south of this find, also suggesting a settlement. In 1986, while mound 1 was being excavated, trench A of 5 × 5 m was opened on cadastral plot 859, the property of Slavko Milovanović. After excavating the trench, in which there was a quantity of pottery material, it became clear that the trench had been opened on the very edge of the prehistoric settlement and that the cultural layer ran down the slight slope to the old river bed. As a result, a larger trench of 12 × 8 m, divided into six quadrants and numbered trench B, was opened further west. This trench, like trench C which was opened between A and B, yielded far more material and information on the nature of the settlement. The land had been deep-ploughed to a depth of about 0.40 m, while the cultural layer, which overlay the loess subsoil, was of an even depth of about 0.20 m. The cultural layer consisted of hard rammed earth with, in places, a fair quantity of river gravel. Signs of postholes could be seen in places in the subsoil itself, and a domestic hearth covered with polished burnt earth was also found. The pottery found in the settlement was almost identical to that from mound 1, suggesting that the tumuli constituted the necropolis of the inhabitants of the settlement.¹

With a view to shedding light on the nature and chronological context of the settlement following the earlier excavations and test pits sunk

¹ Đurđević 1986, 50-51.

¹ Đurđević 1986, 50-51.

ručnom bušilicom (koje je izveo Milan Đurđević pre početka iskopavanja 1987. godine), odlučeno je da se, u toku druge godine rada u okviru projekta, istraži veća površina na parceli Nikole Kneževića. Ova površina je smeštena u jugozapadnom delu naselja, zapadno od sonde B iz 1986. godine. Postavljena je blok sonda, dimenzija 32×16 m, orijentisana dužim stranama u pravcu sever-jug, a podeljena je kvadratima veličine 4×4 m (vidi prilog 1). Na istraženju površini konstatovana je sledeća vertikalna stratigrafija:

- recentni humus sa vegetacijom (oronica) prosečne debljine oko 0,20 m;
- kulturni sloj tvrde tamnije zemlje, dubine od 0,20 do 0,50 m;
- svetložuta rastresita zemlja (zdravica).

Na ovoj površini su otkriveni sledeći objekti (prilog 1):

- u kvadratu C7 ognjište, dimenzija 80×60 cm, sa poliranom crvenom pečenom zemljom;
- u kvadratima A4 i A5, ostaci stambenog objekta (sudeći po podnici od tvrde nabijene gline) koji se verovatno pruža i u kvadratima B4 i B5 (tu površinu u kvadratima C4 i B6 prekida urušeni zid, dužine oko 6 m, prilikom čijeg razbijanja je nađen veći broj fragmenata izgorele keramike, kao i veće količine krupnijih komada kućnog lepa sa tragovima pruća);
- u blizini ovog zida u istočnom delu kvadrata C5 nađeno je rastureno ognjište, dimenzija takođe 80×60 cm;
- u istočnom profilu kvadrata B6 nalaze se ostaci podnice još jednog objekta (građevine);
- u kvadratu D1 vidljiva je substrukcija od tvrdo nabijene gline pokrivene rečnim oblucima;
- u kvadratu A2 je konstatovana otpadna jama, dimenzija $2 \times 1,60$ m, ispunjena rastresitom tamnom zemljom sa većom količinom keramike i životinjskih kostiju;
- u kvadratima D3 i D4 uočena je jama većih dimenzija ($3 \times 2,5$ m) čiji je jedan deo ostao van istražene površine, također sa dosta nalaza kostiju i keramike;
- konstatovan je i veći broj jama od stupova, prečnika oko 0,20 m, ali čiji raspored nije mogao sa sigurnošću da se veže za neke objekte.

by hand-drilling (carried out by Milan Đurđević before embarking on the 1987 excavations), the decision was taken to excavate a larger area on a plot belonging to Nikola Knežević, as part of the second year's work on the project. This area is in the south-western part of the settlement, west of trench B opened in 1986. A block of trenches measuring 32×16 m, with the longer side running north-south, was opened, divided into 4×4 m quadrants (see Fig. 1). The following vertical stratigraphy was identified on the excavated area:

- topsoil with vegetation (plough-land) with an average depth of about 0.20 m;
- a cultural layer of hard black earth with a depth of 0.20 to 0.50 m;
- friable, light yellow subsoil.

The following structures were uncovered in this area (Fig. 1):

- quadrant C7: a hearth of 80×60 cm, with polished burnt red earth;
- quadrants A4 and A5: the remains of a dwelling (judging from the floor of rammed clay), probably also extending into quadrants B4 and B5 (in quadrants C4 and B6 this area was interrupted by a collapsed wall about 6 m long; when this was broken up a large quantity of sherds of burnt pottery was found, together with considerable quantities of large pieces of daub with traces of wattle);
- quadrant C, eastern part: a broken-up hearth, also of 80×60 cm;
- quadrant B, east profile: the remains of the floor of another building;
- quadrant D1: a substructure of hard rammed clay overlaid with river pebbles;
- quadrant A2: a rubbish pit of 2×1.60 m, full of friable dark earth with a large quantity of pottery and animal bones;
- quadrants D3 and D4: a larger pit of 3×2.5 m, part of which was beyond the excavated area, and also containing quantities of bones and pottery;
- large numbers of postholes with a diameter of about 0.20 m, the layout of which could not definitely be associated with a building.

Pokretni arheološki materijal

Na naselju u Baricama preovlađuje gruba, neglačana grnčarija, rede ukrašena pretežno plastičnim ornamentima. Prema preliminarnoj statističkoj analizi keramike sa ovog lokaliteta, čak 72% fragmenata pripada neornamentisanim trbusima, a među ovima svega 19% je finije fature i tanjih zidova. Među grubljom keramikom preovlađuju jajoliki lonci blago razgrnutog ili uvučenog oboda (T. I, 1-3, T. II, 2), zatim pitosi sličnih formi sa jezičastim drškama ili bez drški i veće činije sa jednom trakastom drškom ispod oboda (T. II, 1, T. III, 2, 3). Nešto ređi su lonci sa drškom koja polazi od oboda (T. III, 4), lonci sa jako razgrnutim obodom (T. III, 5), dublje zdele sa uvučenim, zadebljanim obodom, koje su ponekad imale i izlivnik ispod oboda (T. III, 6) (jedan ovakav sud je konstatovan kao urna groba 44 iz humke 1 na lokalitetu Dejanovića humke), kao i plitke posude neprofilisanog oboda i ovalnog dna. Nešto finija keramika tanjih zidova pripadala je uglavnom šoljama (T. IV, 1) i peharima sa ili bez drški (T. IV, 2) mada su nalaženi i fragmenti većih glačanih sudova finije fature. Potrebno je svakako izdvojiti i nalaze zdela razgrnutog oboda, blago naglašenog ramena sa vertikalnim trakastim drškama (T. IV, 3, T. II, 4), koje su predstavljale najčešći oblik posuda upotrebljivanih kao urne – poklopci i u humkama sjeverno od naselja.

Na svega 6% fragmenata zastupljen je ornament. Na grubljem posuđu najčešće nalazimo udubljenja izvedena prstom po obodu (T. I, 1) ili po plastičnim trakama (T. I, 2, 3), zatim plastične trake organizovane u različite motive (T. I, 4, T. II, 1), kao i gusto raspoređene bradavičaste nalepke (T. I, 5, T. II, 2). Na finijoj keramici su uočena dugmetasta ispupčenja često oivičena kružnim žljebom (T. I, 6), zatim linearni urezi, najčešće na prelazu vrata u rame posude (T. II, 3, 4), i rede tačkasti ubodi (T. II, 5), te urezani snopovi (T. II, 6) i cik-cak linije (T. III, 1).

Pored grnčarije, u naselju su nalažene životinjske kosti (koje nisu još obrađene), utezi za tkalački stan (T. IV, 4), ulomci žrvnjeva, pršljenci (T. IV, 5, 6) i nekoliko kremenih artefakata (T. IV, 7).

U otpadnoj jami kvadrata A2 (prilog 1) pronađena je i jedna ukrasna bronzana igla sa topu-

Movable archaeological material

The pottery in Barice consisted mainly of coarse, unglazed wares, occasionally decorated, usually with relief ornaments. A preliminary statistical analysis of the pottery from this site revealed that as many as 72% of the sherds belonged to the undecorated bellies of pots, among which just 19% were of finer fabric, with thinner walls. The principal shape of the coarse pottery was ovoid cooking pots with a slightly everted or inverted rim (T. I, 1-3, T. II, 2), followed by pithoi of similar shape with lug handles or none, and large bowls with a single strap handle below the rim (T. II, 1, T. III, 2, 3). Rather less common were cooking pots with a handle starting at the rim (T. III, 4), cooking pots with a markedly everted rim (T. III, 5), deep bowls with an inverted, thickened rim, sometimes with a pouring hole below the rim (T. III, 6) (one vessel of this kind was found as an urn in grave 44 from mound 1 at Dejanovića humke), and shallow vessels with an unmoulded rim and oval base. The rather finer pottery with thinner walls consisted mainly of cups (T. IV, 1) and beakers with or without handles (T. IV, 2), though sherds of larger glazed vessels of finer fabric were also found. Of particular interest was the discovery of bowls with a everted rim and slightly accentuated shoulder with vertical strap handles (T. IV, 3, T. II, 4), the most common shape of vessels used as urn covers in the tumuli north of the village.

Just 6% of the sherds bore decoration. The usual decoration on the coarser vessels was finger-impressed concavities along the rim (T. I, 1) or on relief bands (T. I, 2, 3), followed by relief bands arranged to form various motifs (T. I, 4, T. II, 1), and close-set wart-like applications (T. I, 5, T. II, 2). The finer pottery bore knob-like bosses often surrounded by a circular channelled line (T. I, 6), linear incisions, usually at the transition from the neck to the shoulder of the vessel (T. II, 3, 4) and, more rarely, punched dots (T. II, 5) and incised groups of lines (T. II, 6) and zigzag lines (T. III, 1).

Other finds in the settlement included animal bones (not yet catalogued), loom weights (T. IV, 4), pieces of quern, whorls (T. IV, 5, 6) and a number of flint artefacts (T. IV, 7).

The rubbish pit in quadrant A2 (Fig. 1) also yielded a decorative bronze pin with a mace-like

zastom glavom ukrašenom sa po tri horizontalna ureza (T. IV, 8). Ovaj tip igle, okvirno datovan u period Br C-D po Reinecke-u, nalažen je na lokalitetima bronzanog doba u Sloveniji,² na području virovitičke grupe,³ a jedan sličan primerak je nađen i u nasipu humke i na lokalitetu Dejanovića humke.

Sudeći po keramičkim nalazima, naselje na Baricama je jednoslojni lokalitet sa homogenim kulturnim slojem. Kako još nije završena celovita tipološka analiza grnčarije sa Barica, za sada nije moguće dati precizniju zastupljenost pojedinih tipova i varijanti posuda, kao ni njihovo hronološko razgraničenje. Svi oblici se mogu sa dosta izvesnosti pripisati grupi Barice-Gređani sa nekim elementima koji ukazuju na izvesne spoljne kulturne uticaje. Pošto prvi rezultati rada na keramici ukazuju na odsustvo ili sporadično prisustvo nalaza koji bi upućivali na oblike starije faze kulture polja sa urnama, tipologija keramike sa ovog lokaliteta bi mogla predstavljati kontrolnu grupu u daljem radu na tipološkoj analizi grnčarije kulture Barice-Gređani.

Hronološki i kulturni kontekst

Sudeći pre svega po keramičkom materijalu sa naselja, sa sigurnošću se može potvrditi direktna veza ovog naselja sa nekropolama severno od naselja. Nekropole sa spaljenim pokojnicima ukazuju na jedan specifičan ritual konstatovan, pre svega, na nekropoli Barice u Gornjoj Orahovici kod Gračanice⁴ i u susednoj Slavoniji na nekropoli u Gređanima kod Okučana.⁵

Sličnost materijala sa ovih nekropola sa keramikom iz naselja u okolini Doboja pretpostavlja je postojanje jedne specifične grupe bronzanog doba koja je, zahvaljujući ovim nalazima, i mogla biti definisana kao kultura Barice-Gređani.⁶

Najuočljivija sličnost kompleksu naselje-nekropole na Baricama nalazimo na lokalitetu Sječkovu u Lamincima-Dubravama, svega

head decorated with three horizontal incisions (T. IV, 8). This type of pin, roughly dated to the Br C-D period in the Reinecke scale, has been found at Bronze Age sites in Slovenia² and in the region of the Virovitica group,³ and a similar specimen was also found in a mound at Dejanovića humke.

The pottery finds suggest that the settlement at Barice is a single-stratum site with a homogeneous cultural layer. Until the comprehensive typological analysis of the pottery from Barice has been completed, no accurate details of the presence of the various types and variants of vessel can be given, or of their chronological framework. All the various shapes can be ascribed with reasonable certainty to the Barice-Gređani group with certain features suggesting some external cultural influences. Since the initial results of the work on the pottery indicate the absence or only sporadic presence of finds suggesting forms of an early phase of the urnfield culture, the typology of the pottery from this site could constitute a control group for further work on the typological analysis of the pottery of the Barice-Gređani culture.

Chronological and cultural context

Judging mainly from the pottery from the settlement, there can be no doubt that there is a direct connection between this settlement and the necropolis to the north of it. The necropolis with incinerated remains suggests a specific rite identified principally at the Barice necropolis in Gornja Orahovica near Gračanica⁴ and in neighbouring Slavonia, at the necropolis in Gređani near Okučani.⁵

The similarity between the material from these necropolises and the pottery from the settlements in the Doboje region postulated the existence of a specific Bronze Age group, identified on the basis of these finds as the Barice-Gređani culture.⁶

The most striking similarity to the settlement and necropolis complex at Barice is to be found at

² Gabrovec 1983, 46, T.II,2.

³ Vinski-Gasparini 1983, 660, T.LXXXVI,13.

⁴ Čović 1958, 77-96, T.I-II.

⁵ Minichreiter 1983, 7-122.

⁶ Čović 1988, 60-61.

² Gabrovec 1983, 46, T.II,2.

³ Vinski-Gasparini 1983, 660, T.LXXXVI,13.

⁴ Čović 1958, 77-96, T.I-II.

⁵ Minichreiter 1983, 7-122.

⁶ Čović 1988, 60-61.

6-7 km istočno od Barice. Naselje na Sječkovu se također nalazi na blagoj prirodnoj uzvisini, dok se u njegovoj neposrednoj blizini nalaze tri tumula (Dejanovića humke) koji su predstavljali nekropole stanovnika naselja. Kao i kod većine naseobinskih lokaliteta grupe Barice-Gredani, naselje na Baricama se prostire na relativno širokoj površini sa relativno tankim kulturnim slojem i prilično oskudnim ostacima arhitekture.

Najveći deo keramičkog materijala bi vremenski pripadao srednjem bronzanom dobu, a sudeći po nekim stilskim elementima, kao što su grozdasti, bradavičasti nalepci (T. I, 5, T. II, 2), moguće je da je ovo naselje bilo zaposednuto i tokom starijeg bronzanog doba. Ovaj stilski elemenat, koji odgovara keramičkom stilu ranobronzanodopske Hatvan kulture sa područja severoistočne Mađarske, zapazio je Stojan Dimitrijević na grnčariji sa nekoliko lokaliteta u okolini Vinkovaca, te je ovaj fenomen objasnio kao uticaj “bebrinskog facijesa hatvanske kulture”^{7,8}. Sličnost ovog ornamenta na fragmentima iz naselja u Baricama sa bebrinskim posudama upućivala bi na period starijeg bronzanog doba, za šta se odlučio i istraživač ovog naselja M. Đurđević.⁹ Ovako rano datovanje je otvorilo problem geneze kulture Barice-Gredani, kao i pitanje odnosa sa susednim kulturama. Ako pretpostavimo da naselje u Baricama pripada starijoj fazi ove kulture,¹⁰ a ovoj pretpostavci, pored spomenutog ornamenta, idu u prilog i nalazi tunelastih drški, barbotina i metličastih ukrasa (koji čak ukazuju na eneolitsko nasleđe), onda bi prisustvo igle sa topuzastom glavom i relativno “nizak” datum dobiven analizom C14 drvenog uglja sa humke 2, u rasponu od 1393.

Sječkovu in Laminci-Dubrave, a mere 6-7 km east of Barice. The settlement at Sječkovu is also on a slight natural elevation, with three tumuli (known as Dejanovića humke) nearby, constituting the necropolis of the inhabitants of the settlement. As in most settlements of the Barice-Gredani group, the settlement at Barice covers a relatively wide area with a relatively thin cultural layer and rather meagre remains of buildings.

Most of the pottery would belong to the Middle Bronze Age, though judging from certain stylistic features, such as the wart-like applications (T. I, 5, T. II, 2), it is possible that the settlement was also occupied during the Early Bronze Age. This stylistic feature, which corresponds to the pottery style of the Early Bronze Age Hatvan culture from north-eastern Hungary, was observed on the pottery from a number of sites around Vinkovci by Stojan Dimitrijević, who explained it as the influence of the “Bebrina facies of the Hatvan culture”^{7,8}. The similarity between this ornament on the sherds from the settlement in Barice and the Bebrina vessels would suggest an Early Bronze Age date, which is the period the archaeologist who investigated this site, M. Đurđević, opted for.⁹ Such an early date raised the question of the genesis of the Barice-Gredani culture and of its relationship with neighbouring cultures. If one assumes that the settlement in Barice belongs to the earlier phase of this culture,¹⁰ a hypothesis supported not only by the ornament referred to but also the finds of tunnel handles and of barbotine and broom-like decorations (which would even suggest a legacy of the Eneolithic), the presence of the pin with a mace-like head and the relatively late date obtained from C14 analysis of the charcoal from tumulus 2, ranging from 1393 to 1127 BCE

⁷ Dimitrijević 1979, 141.

⁸ Majnarić – Pandžić 2000, 104, ističe da je vezanje bebrinskog facijesa uz grupu Hatvan upitno, jer se ta grupa ne prati u pravcu juga, pogotovo ne do međurečja Save, Dunava i Drave. Ona smatra da su u nastanku bebrinske grupe (tipa) svoju ulogu odigrale vrlo široko rasprostranjene tipološke ideje koje su u panonskom Podunavlju obilježile prijelaz s ranog na srednje bronzano doba. Istaknuto je i drugačije mišljenje Z. Markovića o bebrinskom facijesu, a samim time i mogućim kasnijim datacijama geneze kulture Barice – Gredani (op. uredništva).

⁹ Đurđević 1986, 51.

¹⁰ Čović 1988, 60-61.

⁷ Dimitrijević 1979, 141.

⁸ Majnarić – Pandžić 2000, 104, notes that the connection between the Bebrina facies and the Hatvan group is questionable, since the group cannot be traced further south, and certainly not as far as the area between the Sava, Danube and Drava rivers. She is of the view that the emergence of the Bebrina group (type) involved the very widespread typological ideas that marked the transition from the early to the Middle Bronze Age in the Pannonian Danube region. Z. Marković also has a different opinion of the Bebrina facies, and hence of a possible later date for the genesis of the Barice-Gredani culture (Editorial Board).

⁹ Đurđević 1986, 51.

¹⁰ Čović 1988, 60-61.

do 1127. g. pr.n.e. (prema merenju Instituta “Ruđer Bošković” od 12.12.1989. godine), ukazivalo na veoma široke hronološke okvire trajanja naselja na Baricama.

Ovakva situacija sa arhaičnom keramikom i relativno mlađim nalazima bronzanih predmeta se javlja i na drugim lokalitetima kulture Barice-Gređani, što umnogome otežava izradu preciznijih hronoloških tabela, kako za ovaj tako i za druge lokalitete ove kulturne grupe. Ako ovome pridodamo stilske sličnosti sa nalazima srednjeg i kasnog bronzanog doba iz Slovenije,¹¹ kao i sa nalazima područja virovitičke grupe,¹² možemo da konstatujemo da su novija istraživanja nalazišta kulture Barice-Gređani u bosanskoj Posavini samo načela problematiku jednog šireg kulturno-istorijskog fenomena na području jugozapadne Panonije. Jedno od objašnjenja relativno dugog trajanja života na naseljima možda leži u samoj ekonomici nosilaca kulture Barice-Gređani koji su svojim polunomadskim načinom života tokom dužeg perioda često napuštali i ponovo zaposedali pojedine lokacije, a što bi podrazumevalo jaku porodičnu organizaciju i, verovatno, kult predaka. Ovoj pretpostavci bi išla u prilog činjenica o postojanju više grupa nekropola na jednoj lokaciji. No, iako o svim ovim pitanjima još ne postoje definitivna rešenja, istraživanjem ovog lokaliteta se došlo do mnoštva pojedinosti na koje će biti usmerena pažnja u daljim ispitivanjima vezanim za problematiku ove specifične kulture bronzanog doba.

(as measured by the Ruđer Bošković Institute on 12 December 1989) would suggest a very wide chronological framework for the settlement in Barice.

This combination of archaic pottery and the discovery of relatively late bronze artefacts appears at other sites of the Barice-Gređani culture, making it much harder to develop an accurate chronological table for both this and other sites of this cultural group. Add to this the stylistic similarities with the middle and Late Bronze Age finds from Slovenia¹¹ and those from the area of the Virovitica group,¹² and it could be said that the latest investigations of sites of the Barice-Gređani culture in the Bosnian Sava valley merely broached the subject of a wider cultural and historical phenomenon in south-western Pannonia. One of the explanations for the relatively long life of these settlements could lie in the economics of the Barice-Gređani culture, whose people led a semi-nomadic life over a long period, often abandoning and then reoccupying certain sites, which would presuppose a strong family organization and, probably, ancestor worship. Further evidence in support of this hypothesis is the fact that there are several groups of necropolises at a single site. Though there are still not definitive answers to all these questions, however, the excavation of this site yielded a mass of data that will be the subject of attention in future investigations concerning this specific Bronze Age culture.

¹¹ Gabrovec 1989.

¹² Vinski-Gasparini 1983.

¹¹ Gabrovec 1989.

¹² Vinski-Gasparini 1983.

Skraćenice / Abbreviations

AP	– Arheološki pregled, Beograd
AL	– Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
AV	– Arheološki vestnik, Ljubljana
GZM	– Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
IHAD	– Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva [Publications of the Croatian Archaeological Society]
O. A.	– Opuscula archaeologica, Zagreb
PJZ	– Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja, Sarajevo

Literatura / Bibliography

B. ČOVIĆ	1958 – Barice – nekropola kasnog bronzanog doba kod Gračanice, <i>GZM</i> n.s. XIII, Sarajevo, 1958, 77-96.
	1988 – Barice-Gređani – kulturna grupa, <i>AL</i> , tom 1, Sarajevo, 1988, 60-61.
S. DIMITRIJEVIĆ	1979 – Arheološka topografija i izbor arheoloških nalaza s vinkovačkog tla, <i>IHAD</i> 4, Vinkovci, 1979, 201-282.
M. ĐURĐEVIĆ	1986 – Barice/Laminci, bronzanodobno naselje i nekropola, <i>AP</i> 1986, Ljubljana, 1987, 50-51.
S. GABROVEC	1983 – Srednje bronzano doba, <i>PJZ</i> IV, Sarajevo, 1983, 40-52.
	1989 – Bronzasta doba u Sloveniji – stanje raziskav in problemi, <i>AV</i> 39-40, Ljubljana, 1988-1989, 115-127.
K. MINICHREITER	1983 – Pregled istraživanja nekropole grupe “Gređani” u Slavoniji, <i>Analiz Zavoda za znanstveni rad</i> , 2, Osijek, 1982-1983, 7-123.
N. MAJNARIĆ – PANDŽIĆ	2000 – Brodsko Posavlje u bronzano i željezno doba – posljednja dva tisućljeća prije Krista. <i>Zbornik radova znanstvenog skupa</i> , Slavonski Brod, 2000, 103-130.
Z. MARKOVIĆ	2003 – O genezi i počecima licenskokeramičke kulture u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj. <i>O.A.</i> 27, Zagreb, 2003, 117-150.
K. VINSKI-GASPARINI	1983 – Virovitička grupa, <i>PJZ</i> IV, Sarajevo, 1984, 551-566.

T – I



1



2



3



4



5



6

T – II



1



2



3



4

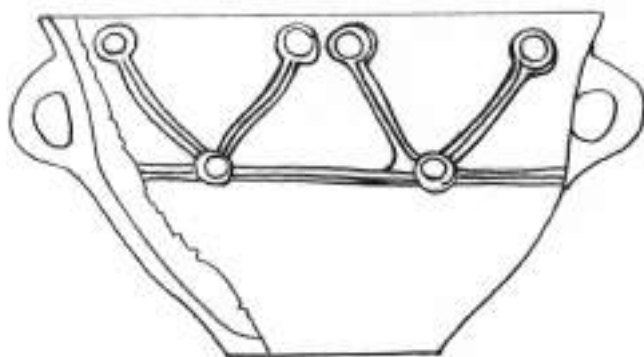


5

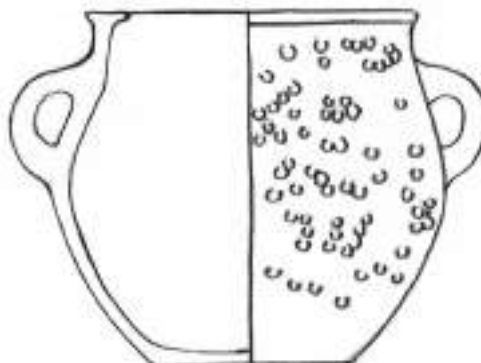


6

T – III



1



2



3



4



5



6

T – III



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

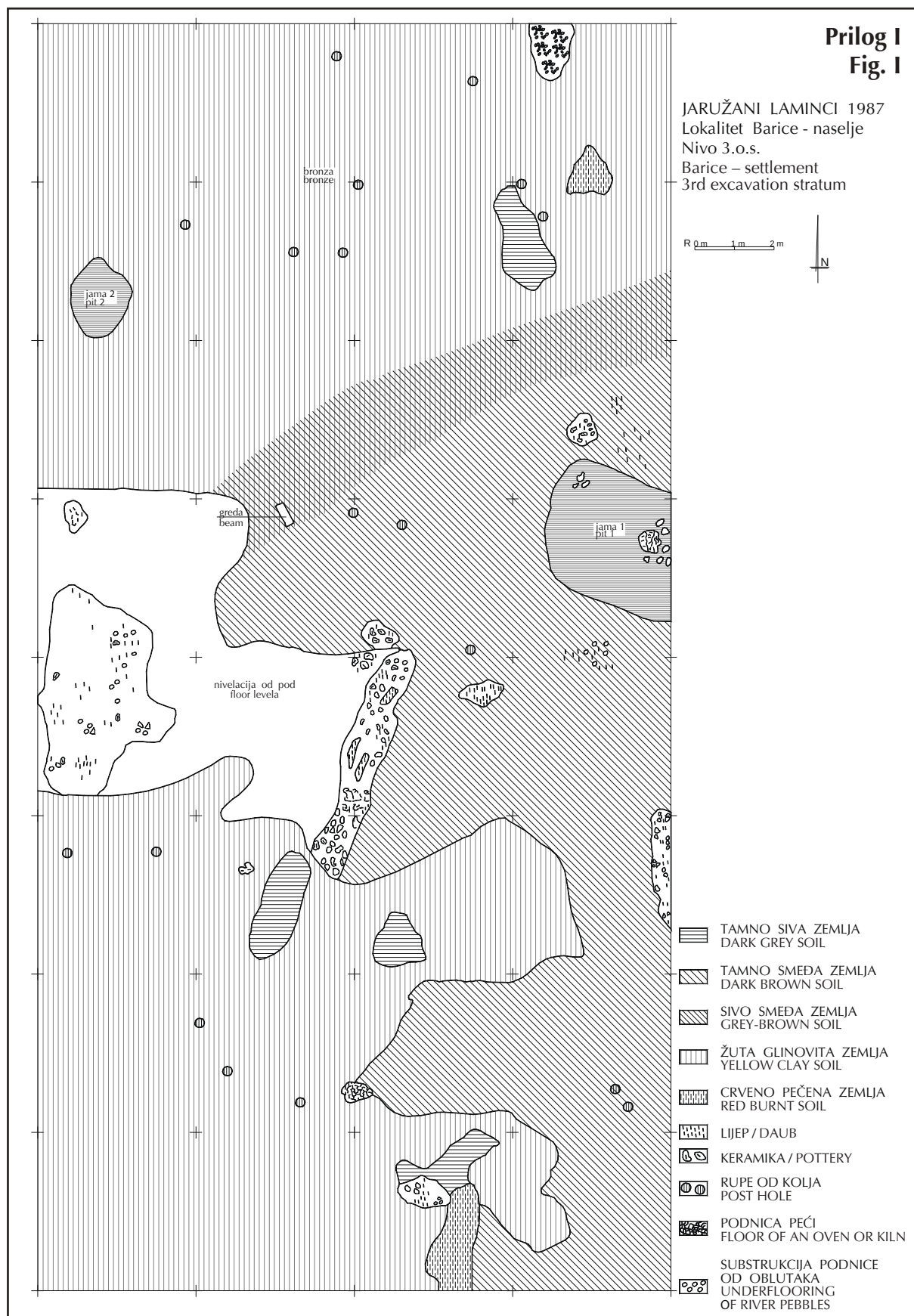


8

**Prilog I
Fig. I**

JARUŽANI LAMINCI 1987
Lokalitet Barice - naselje
Nivo 3.o.s.
Barice – settlement
3rd excavation stratum

R 0 m 1 m 2 m



Mr. sci. Milan Đurđević, Bosanska Gradiška
Mr. sci. Nebojša Ludajić, Pančevo

Milan Đurđević MSc, Bosanska Gradiška
Nebojša Ludajić MSc, Pančevo

Barice – humke kod Bosanske Gradiške

Barice – tumuli near Bosanska Gradiška

Pregledni rad
UDK 903.5(497.6 Barice)“637”

Review article
UDC 903.5(497.6 Barice)“637”

Autori donose osnovne rezultate istraživanja dvije humke (tumula) sa bronzanodobnog lokaliteta Barice kod Bosanske Gradiške. Iskopavanjem tumula pouzdano je evidentirana 41 grobna cjelina. Prema nalazu glave bronzane igle sa zarubljenim gornjim konusom humka 1 se može pripisati starijoj fazi kulturne grupe Barice-Gređani.

Ključne riječi: Bosanska Posavina, Bosanska Gradiška, Barice – Gređani, bronzano doba, humke (tumuli), grobne cjeline.

The paper sets out the principal findings of the excavation of two tumuli at the Bronze Age site of Barice near Bosanska Gradiška. The excavations identified 41 burials. The discovery of the head of a bronze pin with a rounded conical top suggests that tumulus 1 could be ascribed to the earlier phase of the Barice-Gređani cultural group.

Key words: Bosanska Posavina, Bosanska Gradiška, Barice-Gređani, Bronze Age, tumuli, burials.

Uvod

Introduction

Lokalitet Barice, sa naseljem i nekropolama bronzanog doba, nalazi se u severnom delu sela Laminci-Jaružani kod Bosanske Gradiške, na samoj granici sa selima Novo Selo, Gornja i Donja Dolina. Smešten je na blagom prirodnom uzvišenju, na obali nekadašnje reke (verovatno Vrbasa) koja je u meandrima tekla ovim područjem sve do ušća u Savu. Lokalitet se prostire na površini od oko 2 ha, na nekoliko parcela, a pored ostataka naselja, na ovom prostoru su konstatovane i tri humke (tumula). Jedna od humki (humka 1) je sistematski istražena 1986. godine u okviru prve godine projekta “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne”, dok je humka 2 (nešto veća od humke 1, ali oštećena, jer je služila kao pozajmište zemlje za ciglanu) istražena u okviru treće godine rada u dva navrata 1988. i 1989. godine. Sve istraživačke kampanje je vodio Milan Đurđević, arheolog iz Bosanske Gradiške sa saradnicima. Ovom prilikom, zbog nedostatka dokumentacije (osim dnevnika i nekompletne foto-dokumentacije) sa

The Barice site, with a Bronze Age settlement and necropolises, is in the northern part of the village of Laminci-Jaružani near Bosanska Gradiška, on the boundary with the villages of Novo Selo, Gornja and Donja Dolina. It is located on a slight natural elevation on the bank of a dry river (probably the Vrbasa) which meandered its way through this area to its confluence with the Sava. The site covers an area of about 2 ha, consisting of a number of plots, and includes not only the remains of a settlement but also three mounds (tumuli). One of these (mound 1) was systematically excavated in 1986 as part of the first year's work on the “Bronze Age in northern Bosnia” project; mound 2, which was rather larger than mound 1, but had been damaged by being used as a source of clay for bricks, was excavated on two occasions, in 1988 and 1989, as part of the third year's work. All the excavations were led by Milan Đurđević, an archaeologist from Bosanska Gradiška, with associates. With the exception of the journal and incomplete

istraženih humki, koja je ostala u ratom zahvaćenoj Bosanskoj Gradišci, biće prikazan samo sumarni izveštaj o rezultatima istraživanja na ove dve humke.

Tok istraživanja

Humka 1

Na postojanje praistorijskog lokaliteta na ovom mestu uverio se Milan Đurđević još 1979. godine kada je prilikom obrade zemlje plug izorao dve urne sa spaljenim kostima. Urne su se nalazile jedna uz drugu sa malom visinskom razlikom u položaju, dnom okrenutim prema gore. Urne su bile u humci koja se za jedan metar izdiže iznad okolnog zemljišta. Dimenzije ove humke su 30×20 metara, dakle više elipsastog nego kružnog oblika u osnovi.

Godine 1986. je započeto istraživanje ovog tumula. Premer je bio izvršen prema najvišoj koti koja je označena kao nulta, a od koje su prema xy osama formirana 4 bloka – ektora, dimenzija 5×5 m. Prvo je kopan orači sloj koji iznosi 0,20 m. Međutim, na nekim mestima je ovaj sloj dubok i 0,30 m, tako da nalazi iznad ove kote nisu bili in situ. Već u ovom sloju na celom istraženom prostoru su nalaženi ostaci razvučenih urni i spaljenih kostiju, tako da je bilo veoma teško utvrditi grobne celine. U drugom otkopnom sloju, ispod kote 0,35 m u istočnom delu iskopa je uočena neujednačeno crna zemlja dužine oko 2,60 m i širine oko 1 m. Po ovoj crnoj zemlji nalazili su se razbacani ulomci keramike koji po formi pripadaju delovima urni i manjim posudama koje su najverovatnije predstavljale grobne priloge. Na dubini od oko 0,40 m nađena je glava bronzane igle sa bikoničnom glavom zarubljenog gornjeg konusa sa kružnim urezima. Nakon detaljnog čišćenja moglo se konstatovati da ulomci keramike u blizini i nalaz bronzane glave igle predstavljaju jednu grobnu celinu.

U centralnom delu tumula se javlja veća površina nagorele zemlje, nepravilnog oblika, koja je označena kao centralna paljevina. Severozapadno od ove, nalazila se još jedna površina sa nagorelom zemljom i ostacima grnčarije i nagorelih kostiju. Nakon iskopa cele površine humke, mogle

photographic documentation, all the documentation on the excavation of the mounds is missing, having remained in Bosanska Gradiška when it was engulfed by war; as a result, this paper sets out only a summary report on the results of the excavation of these two tumuli.

Progress of the excavations

Tumulus 1

Milan Đurđević was already convinced that there was a prehistoric site here in 1979, when a plough turned up two urns with incinerated bones. The urns were side by side, one slightly higher than the other, and set bottom up, in a tumulus rising to a metre above the surrounding ground level and measuring 30×20 m, being elliptical rather than circular in plan.

The excavation of this tumulus began in 1986. The measurements were based on the highest spot level, which was designated as zero, and from which four blocks or sectors of 5×5 m were formed along x-y. The cultivated layer of 0.20 m was first removed, but was found in places to be 0.30 m deep, so that finds above this spot level were not in situ. Even in this level, the remains of urns and incinerated bones turned up by the plough were found over the entire excavated site, making it very difficult to identify the graves. The next layer to be excavated, below spot level 0.35 m in the eastern part of the dig, revealed inhomogeneous black earth over a length of about 2.60 m and a width of about 1 m, in which were scattered sherds of pottery the shape of which suggested that they were from urns or smaller vessels, probably grave goods. The head of a bronze pin with a biconical head and rounded top, with circular incisions, was found at a depth of about 0.40 m. After careful cleaning, it was found that the potsherds nearby and the bronze pinhead came from a single grave.

A sizeable, irregularly-shaped area of burnt soil in the middle of the tumulus was identified as the central incineration area. To the north-west of this was another area with burnt soil and the remains of pottery and incinerated bones. Once the entire tumulus had been excavated, three separate areas with quantities of charred wood, scattered

su se konstatovati tri odvojene površine na kojima je bilo dosta izgorelog drveta, rasutih izgorelih kostiju i dosta fragmenata često izgorele keramike. Grobovi su uglavnom bili koncentrisani oko ovih površina, osim groba 18 (T. I, 1) koji je bio sasvim izdvojen na periferiji naselja. Interesantno je da ovaj grob sadrži veoma malu količinu spaljenih kostiju, iako je urna neuobičajeno velikih dimenzija (prečnika 0,75 m).

Od grobnih celina treba spomenuti grobove 22, 23 i 24 koji su grupisani na malom prostoru (T. I, 2). Grob 24 je imao dve posude kao priloge, jednu bikoničnu posudu sa drškom (označena tokom iskopavanja kao grob 25) i jedan pehar na nozi. U istom prostoru se nalazi i grob 26 (T. I, 3), koji najverovatnije predstavlja kenotaf, jer sadržaj grobne jame nije sadržavao spaljene kosti nego samo veću količinu spaljenog drveta. Grobna jama je bila pokrivena urnom koja je verovatno razbijena pre postavljanja nad grobnu jamu. Najočuvanije urne su bile kod grobova 28, 29 i 31-33 čije fotografije su na T. II. Ukupan broj sigurno konstatovanih grobnih celina na humki 1 iznosi 33, s tim da se mora računati sa znatno više grobova koji su uništeni prilikom obrade zemlje.

Humka 2

Humka 2 leži oko 30 m zapadno od humke 1, znatno je veća od nje (približno 50 m u prečniku), ali je veoma oštećena odnošenjem zemlje za pravljenje opeke, kao i ukopavanjem peći za pečenje opeke u severnom delu humke. I ovde je primenjen sistem iskopavanja sa sondama – segmentima unutar orijentisanog krsta, pa je južna polovina humke (segmenti 1 i 2) otkopana u jesen 1988, a severna u leto 1989. godine kada su pribavljena sredstva i pošto se vreme nešto poboljšalo.

U južnoj polovini humke pouzdano je otkriveno 8 grobova, potpuno istog tipa kao u humci 1 (T. I, II). Oko gotovo svih grobova konstatovan je sloj nagorene zemlje i dosta ugljenisanog drveta, te brojni fragmenti keramike. U severnom delu humke (segmenti 3 i 4) konstatovani su samo slabo očuvani ostaci nekoliko grobova, što je rezultat opisanih oštećenja.

Teško je utvrditi koliki je bio broj grobova u ovoj humci, ali se prema od ranije poznatim na-

incinerated bones and potsherds, many of them burnt, were identified. The graves were mainly concentrated around these areas, with the exception of grave 18 (T. I, 1), which was quite separate on the edge of the settlement. Curiously, this grave contained very small quantities only of incinerated bones, but unusually large urn with a diameter of 0.75 m.

A group of graves worthy of mention consisted of graves 22, 23 and 24, which were grouped closely together (T. I, 2). Grave 24 contained two vessels as grave goods, one biconical vessel with handle (designated during the excavation as grave 25) and one drinking cup with foot. Nearby grave 26 (T. I, 3) was probably a cenotaph, since the only contents of the grave pit were large quantities of charred wood, with no incinerated bones. The grave pit was covered with an urn that was probably broken when it was placed over the grave pit. The urns in the best state of preservation were those of graves 28, 29 and 31-33 (see photographs, T. II). In all, 33 definite graves were identified in tumulus 1, but a significantly greater number must have been destroyed by ploughing.

Tumulus 2

Tumulus 2, which is about 30 m to the west of tumulus 1, is significantly larger, with a diameter of about 50 m, but much damaged by the removal of earth to make bricks and by the brick kiln dug into the northern part of the tumulus. Here too the system of excavation in trenches or sections within a cross grid was employed, with the southern half of the tumulus (sections 1 and 2) excavated in the autumn of 1988 and the northern half in the summer of 1989, when funds were available and the weather conditions were more favourable.

Eight definite graves were uncovered in the southern half of the tumulus, identical in type to those of tumulus 1 (T. I, II). A layer of burnt earth and quantities of carbonized wood, along with numerous potsherds, were found around almost all the graves. In the northern half of the tumulus (sections 3 and 4), the damage described above was such that only the poorly preserved remains of a number of graves were found.

lazima (delovima zdela – poklopaca nađenih prilikom oranja i predatih Muzeju u Bosanskoj Gradišci i određenim brojem grobova ranije uništenih) može pretpostaviti da je ovaj broj mogao odgovarati onom iz humke 1. Ovde je važno konstatovati još jednu zajedničku pojavu, a to je sloj tamne, izgorene zemlje pomešane sa sitnim fragmentima ugljenisanog drveta i izgorenih kostiju, kao i sa fragmentima keramike. U humci 2 ovaj se sloj proteže pri dnu humke, zauzimajući središnji deo i čitavu južnu polovinu, protežući se na jug i van ruba humke. Moguće je da se na ovom mestu nalazilo spalište ili prostor za ispiranje kostiju donesenih sa lomače pre sahranjivanja, verovatno u isto vreme dok je u funkciji bila humka 1.

Hronološki i kulturni kontekst

Humke 1 i 2 sa Barica pripadaju tipu nekropole sa spaljenim pokojnicima, koja ukazuje na jedan specifičan ritual konstatovan, pre svega, na nekropoli Barice u Gornjoj Orahovici kod Gračanice¹ i u susednoj Slavoniji na nekropoli u Gređanima kod Okučana². Sličnost materijala sa ovih nekropola sa keramikom iz naselja u okolini Doboja pretpostavila je postojanje jedne specifične grupe bronzanog doba koja je, zahvaljujući ovim nalazima, i mogla biti definisana kao kultura Barice-Gređani.³ Već je nakon prve istraživačke godine ustanovljeno, pre svega na osnovu keramičkog materijala, da su naselje i nekropola na Baricama istovremeni.⁴ Najuočljivija sličnost kompleksu naselje – nekropole na Baricama nalazimo na lokalitetu Sječkovu u Lamincima-Dubravama, svega 6-7 km istočno od Barica.

Sudeći prema nalazu glave igle sa zarubljenim gornjim konusom,⁵ humka 1 bi mogla da se smesti u hronološki okvir bronzanog doba C-D po Reineckeu, odnosno na sam kraj starije faze kulturne grupe Barice-Gređani. Međutim, očiti nesrazmer sa nekim stilskim elementima na kera-

It is hard to say how many graves there were in this tumulus, but from early known finds (parts of vessels and covers found in the course of ploughing and handed over to the Museum in Bosanska Gradiška and a certain number of graves that had previously been destroyed), the number was probably much the same as in tumulus 1. Another common feature worthy of mention is the layer of dark, burnt soil mixed with small pieces of carbonized wood, incinerated bones and potsherds. In tumulus 2 this layer extended to the bottom of the mound, occupying the central area and the entire southern half and extending beyond the edge of the mound to the south. It is possible that this was the incineration site, or the place where the bones brought from the incineration site were washed before being buried, probably at the same time as tumulus 1 was in use.

Chronological and cultural context

Tumuli 1 and 2 in Barice belong to the type of necropolis with cremated remains, identified principally at the Barice necropolis in Gornja Orahovica near Gračanica¹ and in neighbouring Slavonia, at the necropolis in Gređani near Okučani². The similarity between the material from these necropolises and the pottery from the settlements in the Doboj region postulated the existence of a specific Bronze Age group, identified on the basis of these finds as the Barice-Gređani culture.³

The first year's excavations made it possible to determine, mainly on the basis of the pottery material, that the settlement and necropolis at Barice were contemporary.⁴ The most striking similarity to the settlement and necropolis complex at Barice is to be found at Sječkovu in Laminci-Dubrave, a mere 6-7 km east of Barice.

The pinhead with a rounded cone at the top⁵ would suggest a chronological framework for tumulus 1 of Bronze Age C-D in the Reinecke scale, or the very end of the earlier phase of the Barice-Gređani cultural group. However, the marked differences in certain stylistic features of the pottery

¹ Čović 1958, 77-96, T.I-II.

² Minichreiter 1983, 7-122.

³ Čović 1988, 60-61.

⁴ Đurđević 1986, 51.

⁵ Čović 1988, 61, sl. 8/4.

¹ Čović 1958, 77-96, T.I-II.

² Minichreiter 1983, 7-122.

³ Čović 1988, 60-61.

⁴ Đurđević 1986, 51.

⁵ Čović 1988, 61, ill. 8/4.

mici pokazuje da bi naselje, a samim tim i prateće nekropole, moglo imati mnogo duže trajanje, što izgleda predstavlja glavni problem koji se po pravilu javlja na svim lokalitetima ove kulturne grupe. Ipak, kada se prikupi sva raspoloživa građa i kada se budu završile preciznije analize pokretnog arheološkog materijala, sigurno će se više rasvetliti i ovaj problem na koji će se obratiti pažnja i u budućim iskopavanjima lokaliteta kulture Barice-Gređani.

suggest that the settlement, and hence its necropolises, could have been occupied for much longer, seemingly the chief problem encountered at every site of this cultural group. Once all the available material has been assembled and accurate analyses of the movable archaeological material have been carried out, greater light will no doubt be shed on the problem, which will be the subject of attention in future excavations of sites of the Barice-Gređani culture.

Skraćenice / Abbreviations

AP	– Arheološki pregled, Beograd
AL	– Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
GZM	– Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo

Literatura / Bibliography

B. ČOVIĆ	1958 – Barice – nekropola kasnog bronzanog doba kod Gračanice, <i>GZM</i> n.s. XIII, Sarajevo, 1958, 77-96.
	1988 – Barice-Gređani – kulturna grupa, <i>AL</i> tom 1, Sarajevo, 1988, 60-61.
M. ĐURĐEVIĆ	1986 – Barice/Laminci, bronzanodobno naselje i nekropola, <i>AP</i> 1986, Ljubljana, 1986, 50-51.
K. MINICHREITER	1983 – Pregled istraživanja nekropole grupe "Gređani" u Slavoniji, <i>Analiz Zavoda za znanstveni rad</i> , 2, Osijek, 1982-1983, 7-123.

T – I



1



2



3

T – II



1



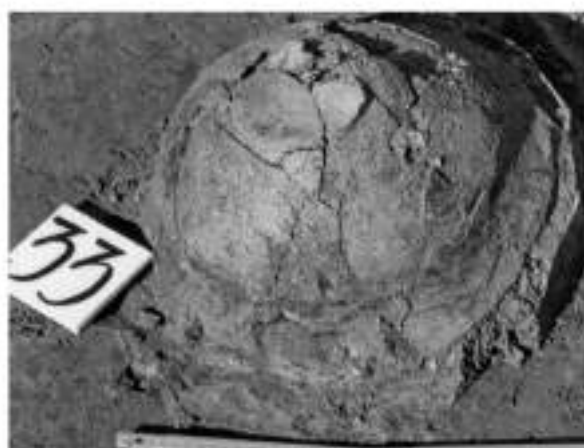
2



3



4



5

Sječkov

Pregledni rad

UDK 903.4/.5(497.6 Sječkov)"637"

U članku su dati osnovni podaci o istraživanju bronzanodobnog lokaliteta – naselja Sječkov u zaseoku Laminci-Dubrave kod Bosanske Gradiške. Brojan arheološki materijal u vidu keramičkih, koštanih, kamenih, kremenih i metalnih nalaza Sječkov svrstava među bogatija nalazišta kulturne grupe Barice – Gređani čiji je kraj ocrtan pojavom kulture polja sa urnama. Na osnovu metalnih nalaza (igle, bodež sa trapezastom pločicom) lokalitet se veže za period srednjeg bronzanog doba. Jednostavna horizontalna i slabo izražena vertikalna stratigrafija naselja upućuje na sezonski i polusezonski karakter naselja.

Ključne riječi: Sječkov, Barice – Gređani, bronzano doba, naselje.

Uvod

Lokalitet Sječkov predstavlja nižu lesnu gredu koja se za 1 do 2 m uzdiže iznad okolnog terena, na površini od oko 1,5 hektara, na području zaseoka Laminci-Dubrave. Nalazi se oko 3,5 km južno od Donje Doline na Savi i oko 10 km jugozapadno od ušća Vrbasa u Savu. Na lokalitetu su konstatovane, pored površinskih nalaza koji su upućivali na postojanje naselja iz bronzanog doba, i tri humke u nizu (Dejanovića humke), u pravcu zapad-istok (v. Prilog I), za koje se prilikom istraživanja potvrdilo da predstavljaju nekropole stanovnika naselja.

Sistematsko istraživanje naselja je obavljeno u dve kampanje – oktobra 1989. godine (sa istraživačima akademikom Borivojem Čovićem, Milanom Đurđevićem, Nebojšom Ludajićem i konzervatorom Esadom Veskovićem) i avgusta 1990. godine (istraživači – akademik Borivoj Čović, mr. Branka Raunig, Milan Đurđević,

Sječkov

Review article

UDK 903.4/.5(497.6 Sječkov)"637"

The paper sets out the principal findings of the investigations of a Bronze Age site, the settlement of Sječkov in the hamlet of Laminci-Dubrave near Bosanska Gradiška. The extensive archaeological material, in the shape of pottery, bone, stone, flint and metal finds, place Sječkov among the richer sites of the Barice-Gređani cultural group, the end of which coincided with the emergence of the urnfield culture. The metal finds (pins, a dagger with a trapezoid plate) suggest that the settlement belongs to the Middle Bronze Age. The simple horizontal and indistinctly differentiated vertical stratigraphy of the settlement suggests that it was occupied on a seasonal or occasional basis.

Key words: Sječkov, Barice-Gređani, Bronze Age, settlement.

Introduction

Sječkov is a low loess ridge rising 1 to 2 metres above the surrounding terrain and covering an area of about 1.5 hectares in the hamlet of Laminci-Dubrave, about 3.5 km south of Donja Dolina on the Sava and about 10 km south-west of the confluence of the Vrbas and Sava rivers. In addition to surface finds suggesting the existence of a Bronze Age settlement, three tumuli in a west-east row (see Fig. I), known as Dejanovića humke [mounds] have also been identified on the site. Excavations have confirmed that these were the necropolis of the inhabitants of the settlement.

Systematic excavations of the settlement were carried out in October 1989 (with Academician Borivoj Čović, Milan Đurđević, Nebojša Ludajić and conservator Esad Vesković) and August 1990 (with Academician Borivoj Čović, Branka Raunig MSc, Milan Đurđević, Nebojša Ludajić and

Nebojša Ludajić i Nebojša Bjelovitić). U obe kampanje je istraženo 5 blok sonde podeljenih na kvadrate dimenzija 4×4 m. Godine 1989. otvorene su dve blok sonde u istočnom delu naselja, sa istraženom površinom od 128 m^2 , dok su 1990. godine otvorene tri blok sonde, površine 240 m^2 u zapadnom delu naselja. Zajedno sa probnim sondama na južnoj i zapadnoj periferiji naselja istražena je ukupna površina od 376 m^2 . Paralelno sa iskopavanjem naselja, 1990. godine je istražen i tumul na Dejanovića humkama zapadno od naselja, i tom prilikom je pronađeno 70 grobova sa spaljenim pokojnicima, dok su 1991. godine istražena i preostala dva tumula – tumul 2 sa 8 konstatovanih grobova i tumul 3 bez grobova. Brojni nalazi sa Sječкова i Dejanovića humki su umnogome doprineli rasvetljavanju pojedinih problema vezanih za kulturnu grupu Barice – Gređani¹ i obezbedili značajnu građu za dalji studijski rad.

Tok istraživanja

Postojanje praeistorijskog naselja na Sječkovu ustanovljeno je 1986. godine, prilikom sondažnog rekonosciranja koje je izvršio Milan Đurđević, arheolog iz Bosanske Gradiške.

Godine 1989. i 1990. u okviru četvrte godine rada po projektu ("Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne"), započeta su i sistematska iskopavanja ovog lokaliteta. Na osnovu probnih sondiranja izvedenih ručnom bušilicom utvrđena je približna površina naselja od oko 15.000 m^2 , dok je istražena površina (376 m^2) zahvatila (pored južne i zapadne periferije) istočni deo naselja, te zapadni deo na kojem je i najviša kota lokaliteta (Prilog I).

Sudeći prema statističkim pokazateljima, naselje u Sječkovu spada u bogatija nalazišta kulturne grupe Barice-Gređani, sa brojnim arheološkim materijalom koji će zahtevati dugotrajniju celovitu analizu.

Na obe istraživane površine je uočena gotovo identična stratigrafska slika:

- površinski, orači sloj, debljine 0,20-0,25 m, u kojem je nalažen ispreturani arheološki materijal;

¹ Čović 1988, 60-61.

Nebojša Bjelovitić). On both occasions, five block trenches were excavated, divided into 4×4 m quadrants. Two block trenches in the southern part of the settlement, with an excavated area of 128 m^2 , were opened in 1989, followed in 1990 by three in the western part of the settlement, with an area of 240 m^2 . Together with test pits on the southern and western edges of the settlement, a total area of 376 m^2 was excavated. At the same time as the dig at the settlement in 1990, the tumulus at Dejanovića humke west of the settlement was also excavated, uncovering 70 graves with cremated remains; in 1991 the remaining two tumuli were excavated, tumulus 2 with eight identified graves and tumulus 3 with none. The numerous finds from Sječково and Dejanovića humke have been of considerable help in elucidating certain problems associated with the Barice-Gređani cultural group¹ and have yielded significant material for further study.

Progress of the excavations

The presence of a prehistoric settlement at Sječково was identified in 1986 during a field survey with test pits conducted by archaeologist Milan Đurđević of Bosanska Gradiška. This was followed by systematic excavations of the site in 1989 and 1990, as part of the fourth year of the "Bronze Age in northern Bosnia" project. The settlement was identified by test drilling by hand as having an area of about $15,000 \text{ m}^2$, of which the excavated area of 376 m^2 covered the southern and western edges, the eastern part of the settlement, and the western part, where the highest part of the site was located (Fig. I).

Judging from the statistical indicators, the settlement in Sječково is one of the richest sites of the Barice-Gređani culture, with quantities of archaeological material requiring lengthy and comprehensive analysis.

Both of the areas excavated revealed an almost identical stratigraphy:

- a surface layer of plough-land, 0.20 to 0.25 m thick, in which archaeological material turned up by cultivation was found;

¹ Čović 1988, 60-61.

- netaknuti kulturni sloj, koji dostiže dubinu od 0,45 do 0,55 m, sastoji se od tamnomrke rastresite zemlje sa nalazima keramike, kućnog lepa, kamenog i koštanog materijala;
- zdravica, koja se pojavljuje ispod kulturnog sloja, sastoji se od peskovite žućkaste zemlje sa lesnim konkrecijama, u koju su ukopavane otpadne jame i jame za direke.

Prilikom iskopavanja u oraćem sloju je sporađično nalažena keramika kulture polja sa urnama, čije je prisustvo potvrđeno u jednoj jami u kvadrantima D3 i E1 (prilog IV, T. XI). Međutim, nedostatak arhitekture i relativno mali procenat ove vrste nalaza otežavaju utvrđivanje postojanja građevne faze ove kulture na Sječkovu.

Najveći deo pokretnog arheološkog materijala pripada kulturnoj grupi Barice – Gređani, najverovatnije njenoj razvijenoj i kasnoj fazi. Mlađa od ove dve faze je ostavila jasne tragove samo u bloku A, odmah ispod sloja ispreturanog oranjem (nivo 2. otkopnog sloja – prilog II). Nekoliko grupa sa keramikom, ostaci peći i zapečene zemlje, te koncentracije lepa predstavljaju jedine tragove ove građevne faze koja se nije mogla konstatovati na drugim istraženim površinama.

Starija građevinska faza je uočena iznad i u sloju prvobitnog humusa. Međutim, u bloku A, gde su konstatovani ostaci mlađe faze, osim osnove jedne peći (i dva ukopa sumnjive starosti), na samoj zdravici (prilog III) ne nalazimo vidljive ostatke arhitekture. Slična situacija se ponavljala i na drugim istraženim površinama, osim u bloku D gde je uočen jedan niz jama za stupove i nekoliko izdvojenih jama (prilog IV). Ovakva situacija na naselju u Sječkovu bi, pored konstatacije da su korištena staništa od relativno trošnog materijala koji ne ostavlja jasnije tragove, upućivala na jednu horizontalnu stratigrafiju karakterističnu za sezonska i polusezonska naselja.

Mada su sve ove faze ostavile relativno tanke kulturne slojeve, pokretni arheološki materijal je srazmerno brojan i, u poređenju sa drugim naseljima kulture Barice-Gređani, prilično bogat. Da bi se ovaj asortiman nalaza obogatio, na Sječkovu su određene arheološke celine (kao što su nedinuti 3. otkopni sloj u jugoistočnom kvadrantu kv. A2 ili površina sa zapečenom zemljom u kvadratu

- an intact cultural layer, reaching a depth of 0.45 to 0.55 m, consisting of friable, dark brown earth with pottery, daub, stone and bone material;
- the subsoil, which appeared beneath the cultural layer, and consisted of yellow sandy soil with loess concretions, into which rubbish pits and postholes had been dug.

While the ploughed topsoil was being removed, there were occasional finds of pottery of the urn-field culture, the presence of which was confirmed in a pit in quadrants D3 and E1 (Fig. IV, T. XI). However, the absence of buildings and the relatively small proportion of this type of find make it difficult to determine whether there were buildings of this culture at Sječkovu.

Most of the movable archaeological material belongs to the Barice-Gređani cultural group, probably from its high and late phases. There was clear evidence of the more recent of these two phases only in block A, immediately beneath the layer of ploughed soil (level 2 of the excavated layer – Fig. II). A number of clusters of pottery with the remains of an oven and burnt earth, along with concentrations of daub, constitute the only traces of this phase of building, which was not identified anywhere else in the excavated area.

The earlier phase of building was observed above and in the layer of original topsoil. However, in block A, where the remains of the later phase were found, there were no visible remains of buildings apart from the base of an oven (and two pits of doubtful age) on the subsoil (Fig. III). It was much the same on the other areas excavated, except in block D where a row of postholes and a number of separate pits were found (Fig. IV). These findings in the settlement in Sječkovu, together with the observation that the buildings were made of relatively short-lived materials that leave no clear traces, suggest a horizontal stratigraphy typical of seasonal or semi-seasonal settlements.

Though all these phases left relatively thin cultural layers, the movable archaeological material is proportionately abundant and relatively rich by comparison with other settlements of the Barice-Gređani culture. With a view to adding to this assortment of finds, certain archaeological areas (such as the intact third excavation layer in south-east quadrant A2 or the area with burnt earth

D6) bile predviđene kao uzorci za flotiranje. U zemlji koja je ovako tretirana, pored sitnijih komada grnčarije i kućnog lepa, nađeno je dosta sitnijih kostiju, kao i komadići izgorelog drveta. Nisu konstatovani nikakvi ostaci žitarica.

in quadrant D6) were earmarked as samples for floatation. Along with small sherds of pottery and pieces of daub, the soil treated by floatation yielded a quantity of small bones and pieces of charred wood. No evidence of food grains was found.

Pokretni arheološki materijal

a) Keramika

Još tokom iskopavanja na Sječkovu izvršena je gruba klasifikacija keramičkog materijala o čijim će rezultatima biti više govora u delu elaborata koji se odnosi na statističko-tipološku analizu grnčarije kulture Barice-Gredani. Ovom prilikom će se izneti samo preliminarni rezultati obrade keramike sa Sječkova.

Na naselju u Sječkovu preovlađuje grublja keramika svetlijih i sivih tonova, srednje pečena, slabije glačane površine. Među ovom keramikom preovladavaju ulomci lonaca koji mogu imati vertikalne drške ispod oboda (T. II, 1, 2; T. III, 6; T. XII, 2) i pitosa debljih zidova često ukrašenih grubim plastičnim ornamentom (T. VII, 1; T. XII, 1, 3). U ovu grupu spadaju i ulomci činija razgrnutog oboda sa jednom drškom (T. II, 3), te ulomci zdela, sličnih formi kao urne sa Dejanovića humki. Nalaženi su i delovi plitkih posuda neprofilisanog oboda i ovalnog ravnog dna (T. V, 1, 2). Na više ulomaka grubljeg posuđa uočavane su najčešće vertikalne trakaste drške, zatim jezičaste (T. XII, 4, 5), tunelaste (T. III, 1, 2) i lažne tunelaste drške (T. II, 5). Dna su uglavnom ravna, dok su nešto ređe posude sa profilisanim, prstenastim dnom, a ponekad i sa izraženom stopom (T. IV, 5-7). Ornament na grubljem posuđu se najčešće javlja u vidu različito kombinovanih plastičnih traka (T. VIII, 1, 3-6), ponekad sa otiscima prsta ili grubim zarezima (T. V, 2-3; T. VII, 1-3; T. VIII, 2, 6). Urezi na ovoj keramici su obično u vidu dubljih žlebova (T. VII, 1, 5, 8, 10), ili u vidu kratkih uboda (T. VII, 4, 7, 9). Prisutno je u izvesnoj meri i barbotiniziranje površine suda (T. IX, 1-3), dok je češljasti ornament srazmerno redak (T. IX, 4).

Na Sječkovu je nešto ređa finija keramika, uglavnom tanjih zidova, glačane i priglačane površine. U najvećem broju slučajeva to su ulomci

Movable archaeological material

a) Pottery

Even as the excavations in Sječkovu were being carried out, the pottery was being roughly classified. This will be dealt with in greater detail in the section of the report on the statistical and typological analysis of the pottery of the Barice-Gredani culture; at this stage only the preliminary results of cataloguing the pottery from Sječkovu will be set out.

Much of the pottery from the settlement in Sječkovu is coarse light-coloured and grey ware, moderately fired and with poorly glazed surfaces. Most of the sherds found were from cooking pots that may have a vertical handle below the rim (T. II, 1, 2; T. III, 6; T. XII, 2) and thick-walled pithoi, often decorated with crude relief ornament (T. VII, 1; T. XII, 1, 3). This group also includes sherds from dishes with everted rim and one handle (T. II, 3) and sherds from bowls similar in shape to the urns from the Dejanovića humke tumuli. Parts of shallow vessels with unmoulded rim and flat oval base were also found (T. V, 1, 2). The most common handles on the sherds of coarse pottery were vertical strap handles, following by lug handles (T. XII, 4, 5), tunnel handles (T. III, 1, 2) and false tunnel handles (T. II, 5). Most were flat-bottomed, though a few had a moulded ring-foot, and some a distinct foot (T. IV, 5-7). Ornament on the cruder vessels usually took the form of various combinations of relief bands (T. VIII, 1, 3-6), sometimes with the impressions of fingers or crude slashes (T. V, 2-3; T. VII, 1-3; T. VIII, 2, 6). The incisions on this pottery usually took the form of deep grooves (T. VII, 1, 5, 8, 10) or short punch-marks (T. VII, 4, 7, 9). There are also some cases of barbotine (slipped) surfaces (T. IX, 1-3), but comb-stamped decoration is relatively rare (T. IX, 4).

Rather less common in Sječkovu is finer-quality pottery, usually with thin walls and glazed and overglazed surfaces. In most cases the sherds of

manjih posuda, kao što su šolje (T. III, 5), manje zdele raznih varijanti (T. III, 2; T. IV, 1, 2), ili široki pehari sa ili bez drški (T. I, 2; T. IV, 2, 4). U ovu grupu svakako spada i netipična posuda – šolja ili pehar sa trakastom drškom i bazom u vidu četiri nožice (T. I, 1). Ornament na finijoj keramici nije često zastupljen. Susreću se okrugla, ređe ovalna ispupčenja koja mogu biti oivičena kružnim žlebom (T. VI, 2, 5-7), a zatim finija ugljučana rebra (T. VI, 1, 3), te dugmetasti nalepci (T. VI, 4). Na nekim tipovima šolja i pehara često je prisutan i horizontalni žleb na prelazu iz vrata u rame (T. I, 2; T. VI, 2, 4), dok su na nekim ulomcima osrednje fature i glačanja uočeni snopovi linearnih ureza (T. VII, 5, 6, 8, 10).

Što se tiče malobrojnih fragmenata keramike kulture polja sa urnama, nalaženih u oračem sloju, kao i u jami između blokova D i E (prilog IV), može se reći da oni pripadaju, najverovatnije, ranoj fazi širenja te kulture u severnoj Bosni (Br D, Ha Al po Reinecke).² Radi se uglavnom o zdelama sa uvučenim facetiranjem, te takozvanim turbanskim obodom (T. XI, 2-4), dok je u spomenutoj jami pronađena i jedna fino ukrašena šolja sa visokom drškom (T. XI, 1), koja, sudeći po analogijama, pripada jednoj lokalnoj severnobosanskoj varijanti poznog bronzanog doba, za sada najbrojnije zastupljenoj na Gradini u Savićima kod Šekovića.³

b) Koštani nalazi

Pored brojnih nalaza životinjskih kostiju, koje mahom pripadaju domaćim životinjama (koza – ovca, goveče, svinja), prilikom flotiranja pojedinih celina konstatovano je i prisustvo sitnijih kostiju riba, ptica i sitnijih glodara. Ako izuzmemo kosti sitnih glodara (koje su mogle naknadno dospeti u kulturni sloj) i ptica (koje su srazmerno retke), brojne riblje kosti bi nas upućivale na činjenicu da je ribolov, pored stočarstva, predstavljao jednu od važnijih aktivnosti stanovnika naselja.

Relativno su retki nalazi obrađenih kostiju. Reč je o nekoliko šila (kao na T. X, 9), glačalica (T. X, 13), a nađene su i dve koštane perle (T. X, 14).

² Vinski-Gasparini 1983, 617 i dalje.

³ Kosorić 1983, 78, T.VII-X.

this kind were from small vessels, such as cups (T. III, 5), small bowls of various kinds (T. III, 2; T. IV, 1, 2) or wide drinking cups with or without handles (T. I, 2; T. IV, 2, 4). Also belonging to this group is an atypical vessel – a cup or beaker – with a strap handle and a base in the shape of four feet (T. I, 1). This finer-quality pottery is not often decorated; when it is, the decoration is in the form of round or, more rarely, oval bosses which may be surrounded by a circular groove (T. VI, 2, 5-7), finely-glazed ribbing (T. VI, 1, 3) and knob-like applications (T. VI, 4). Some types of cup and drinking cup often have a horizontal groove at the transition from the neck to the shoulder (T. I, 2; T. VI, 2, 4), while some sherds of medium-quality fabric and glazing feature groups of linear incisions (T. VII, 5, 6, 8, 10).

The few sherds of pottery from the urnfield culture found in the layer of cultivated soil and in the pit between blocks D and E (Fig. IV) most likely belong to the earlier phase of the dissemination of this culture in northern Bosnia (Br D, Ha Al in the Reinecke scale).² These were mainly from bowls with inverted, faceted “turban” rim (T. XI, 2-4); also found in the pit was a finely decorated cup with a high handle (T. XI, 1) which, by analogy, would belong to a local northern Bosnian variant of the Late Bronze Age, thus far represented in greatest numbers of find at Gradina in Savići near Šekovići.³

b) Bone

Along with the many finds of animal bones, mainly of domestic animals (sheep and goats, [bovine] cattle, pigs), the floatation referred to above yielded the smaller bones of fish, birds and rodents. Disregarding the presence of bones from small rodents, which could have reached the cultural layer at a later date, and of birds, of which there were few, the quantities of fish bones could suggest that fishing was one of the main activities of the inhabitants of the village, along with herding.

There were relatively few finds of bone artefacts: a few awls (as in T. X, 9), burnishers (T. X, 13) and two bone beads (T. X, 14).

² Vinski-Gasparini 1983, 617 *passim*.

³ Kosorić 1983, 78, T.I,VII-X.

c) Kameni i kremeni materijal

Među kamenim artefaktima na Sječkovu pre svega treba ukazati na veliki broj ulomaka žrvnjeva (naročito u bloku E) od krupnozrnog peščara. Iako bi ova vrsta nalaza mogla predstavljati posredni dokaz o intenzivnijoj zemljoradnji, za takvu konstataciju nema drugih potvrda. U flotiranom uzorku nije potvrđeno prisustvo ugljenisanih žitarica, a na samom naselju nema nalaza alatki za obradu zemlje. Sasvim je moguće da su se pomoću žrvnjeva obrađivali žir i drugi koštunjavi plodovi, čiji su ostaci, doduše u malom broju, i potvrđeni u kulturnom sloju naselja.

Pored žrvnjeva, na naselju su nalaženi i ulomci bruseva, kao i glačanih čekića i sekira. Uočeno je i nekoliko zaglačanih kamenih kugli (prilog II) koje su mogle služiti kao projektili za praćku ili trenice za usitnjavanje hrane.

Na širem području lokaliteta, kako na naselju tako i na nekropolama, kremeni su artefakti predstavljali česte nalaze. Pošto ova vrsta materijala još nije posebno obrađivana, za sada je teško pretpostaviti da li potiče sa nekog paleolitskog ili mezolitskog sloja poremećenog aktivnostima u bronzanom dobu. Ovaj materijal je uglavnom grubo obrađivan – najviše su nalaženi odbici i polujezgra, dok su alatke srazmerno retke (T. X, 10, 11).

Ovde je potrebno spomenuti i relativno česte nalaze rečnih oblutaka koji možda predstavljaju ostatke substrukcija peći ili nekih drugih objekata, kao što je to bio slučaj na naselju u Baricama.

d) Metalni nalazi

Pored nekoliko komada metalne zgure, zatim grudvica bronzanog oksida i jednog komada sirove bronzne (T. X, 15), koji bi ukazivali na eventualnu topioničarsku aktivnost, na naselju u Sječkovu je nađeno i nekoliko bronzanih predmeta. To su:

- dve bronzane igle sa glavom u obliku glaviće eksera (Nagelkopfnadel) (T. X, 1, 2);
- igla sa kuglastom glavicom ukrašenom radijalnim zarezima (T. X, 3);
- igla sa glavom u obliku svitka (Rollkopfnadel) (T. X, 4);
- bronzano šilo (T. X, 5);
- minijaturno bronzano dleto (T. X, 6);
- deo trapezaste pločice bodeža (T. X, 7);

c) Stone and flint artefacts

Of particular note among the stone artefacts from Sječkovu is the large number of pieces of coarse sandstone quern stones (especially in block E). Though this type of find could be seen as indirect evidence of intensive agriculture, there is no other evidence for this. No carbonized food grains were found by floatation, nor did the settlement yield any tools for working the land. It is quite possible that the quern stones were used to grind acorns and stone fruit, the remains of which were found, albeit in small quantities, in the cultural layer.

Other stone tools found in the settlement were pieces of whetstone and of polished hammers and axes. A number of smooth stone balls (Fig. II) were found, which could have been used as slingshots or to grind food into small pieces.

Flint artefacts were a common find in the wider area of both the settlement and the necropolises. This material has not yet been dealt with, and it is hard to say at this stage whether it originated from a Palaeolithic or Mesolithic stratum disturbed by Bronze Age activities. Most of it was crudely worked, and indeed it consisted mainly of core-trimming flakes and partly knapped cores, with relatively few actual tools (T. X, 10, 11).

Reference should also be made here to the relatively common finds of river pebbles that could be the remains of the substructure of an oven or other object, as in the settlement at Barice.

d) Metal finds

In addition to a number of pieces of metal dross and of lumps of bronze oxide and one piece of raw bronze (T.X, 15), which could be an indication of smelting, a number of bronze artefacts were also found at the settlement in Sječkovu:

- two nail-headed bronze pins (Nagelkopfnadel) (T. X, 1, 2);
- a pin with a spherical head decorated with radial incisions (T. X, 3);
- a roll-topped pin (Rollkopfnadel) (T. X, 4);
- a bronze awl (T. X, 5);
- a miniature bronze chisel (T. X, 6);
- part of the trapezoid platelet of a dagger (T. X, 7);

- deo manjeg bodeža (T. X, 8) i
- pločasto bronzano dugme sa ušicom (T. X, 12).

Svi ovi predmeti su konstatovani u kulturnom sloju zajedno sa ulomcima keramike što će u daljim analizama keramičkog materijala sa Sječкова svakako olakšati njeno datovanje.

Kulturni i hronološki kontekst

Kako još nije završena detaljnija klasifikacija i obrada raspoložive građe sa naselja u Sječkovu, o hronološkom i kulturnom kontekstu ovog lokaliteta za sada je moguće dati samo uopštene zaključke. Već je ranije konstatovano da naselje nesumnjivo pripada kulturnoj grupi Barice – Gređani. Po oblicima i načinu ukrašavanja grnčarije, ovaj materijal je srodan, pre svega, sa keramikom iz naselja istraživanih u okviru ovog projekta (Crno polje u Ljusini, Peradarska farma u Šumatcu, Barice u Lamincima-Jaružanima i Topolovaca bregovi kod Donje Dubice). Na svim ovim lokalitetima kulturni sloj je relativno plitak sa slabo izraženom vertikalnom stratigrafijom, tako da, na osnovu terenskih istraživanja, još uvek nemamo jasnu sliku o genezi ove kulture, kao ni razjašnjene odnose sa kulturom polja sa urnama severne Bosne.

Na osnovu metalnih nalaza, naselje na Sječkovu se okvirno može datovati u razvijeno srednje bronzano doba (sudeći po tipu igala, bodežu sa trapezastom pločicom itd.). Problem prisustva nalaza kulture polja sa urnama, usled nedostatka razvijenije vertikalne stratigrafije, i na ovom lokalitetu je aktuelan, tako da za sada nije moguće konstatovati kakva vrsta kontakta je postojala između ove dve kulture. Ukoliko nalaze keramike kulture polja sa urnama ne bismo tretirali kao pojave naknadnog naslojavanja i ukoliko bismo i metalne priloge sa nekropole na Dejanovića humkama posmatrali u ovom kontekstu, onda bismo morali računati na izvesnu hronološku neosetljivost u keramografiji kulture Barice-Gređani.

Isti problem je aktuelan i kada se pomoću keramičkog materijala pokuša objasniti geneza ove kulturne grupe. Sličnost nekih ornamentalnih elemenata sa “bebrinskim facijesom” u Slavoniji,⁴ te arhaični detalji, kao što su tunelaste drške ili bar-

- part of a small dagger (T. X, 8), and
- a flat bronze button with eye (T. X, 12).

All these artefacts were found in the cultural layer along with potsherds, which will no doubt facilitate the dating of the pottery from Sječkovu during further analysis.

Cultural and chronological context

Since the detailed classification and analysis of the material from the settlement in Sječkovu has yet to be completed, at this stage general conclusions only can be drawn concerning the chronological and cultural context of the site. As noted above, the settlement indubitably belongs to the Barice-Gređani cultural group. In shape and manner of decoration, the pottery is similar in particular to the pottery from the settlements excavated as part of this project (Crno polje in Ljusina, the poultry farm in Šumatcu, Barice in Laminci-Jaružani and Topolovaca bregovi near Donja Dubica). At each of these sites, the cultural layer is relatively shallow with rather indistinct vertical stratigraphy, meaning that the field work has not yielded enough information to create a clear picture of the genesis of this culture or to clarify its relationship with the urnfield culture of northern Bosnia.

The metal finds suggest an approximate date for the settlement in Sječkovu of the high Middle Bronze Age (judging from the type of pin, the dagger with a trapezoid platelet, etc.). The problem posed by the presence of finds from the urnfield culture remains topical here too, in the absence of a clearer vertical stratigraphy, and it is not possible at this stage to be sure what kind of contacts there were between the two cultures. Unless the urnfield culture pottery is regarded as a feature of later stratification and if the metal grave goods from the necropolis at Dejanovića humke are seen in this context, a degree of chronological uncertainty in the study of the pottery of the Barice-Gređani culture will have to be reckoned with.

The same problem is faced when attempts are made to clarify the genesis of this cultural group with the aid of its pottery. Its similarity to certain ornamental features of the “Bebrina facies” in Slavonia,⁴ and the archaic details, such as the

⁴ Dimitrijević 1979, 141 i dalje.

⁴ Dimitrijević 1979, 141 passim.

botin, ukazuju na činjenicu da je kultura Barice-Gredani nastala tokom starijeg bronzanog doba.⁵ Tokom svog razvoja ova kulturna grupa je pokazivala neke stilske sličnosti na keramici sa grnčarijom, pre svega sa nekih lokaliteta srednjeg bronzanog doba u Slavoniji,⁶ te u nekim elementima i sa keramikom iz naselja bronzanog doba centralne Bosne i severne Hercegovine, kao što su Pod A, Varvara A/2-3 i naročito Varvara B/1-2 C.⁷ Međutim, očigledan konzervativizam, koji se ogleda u dugom održavanju pojedinih keramičkih formi, ornamentalnih tehnika i motiva, otežava precizniju rekonstrukciju kulturno-istorijskih kretanja na ovom području, i u vezi s tim, karakter kontakata sa susednim kulturama.

Nosioci kulture Barice-Gredani su, sudeći prema skromnim ostacima stambene arhitekture, kao i prema brojnim nalazima kostiju domaćih životinja, u većoj meri bili orijentisani na stočarsku proizvodnju koja je podrazumevala i nomadski način života. Proizvodi dobijani ovakvim ekonomisanjem bili su pogodni za razmenu (koža, mlečne prerađevine i sl.), pre svega za predmete od bronzе, no ne treba zanemariti ni mogućnost postojanja lokalnih topioničarskih aktivnosti, barem u poznijim fazama razvoja ove kulture. Pored stočarenja, bio je zastupljen i ribolov, dok je zemljoradnja predstavljala sekundarnu aktivnost.

Pojavom kulture polja sa urnama označen je kraj kulture tipa Barice-Gredani, a u kolikoj meri je ova učestvovala u genezi kulture polja sa urnama, pokazaće tek buduća istraživanja.

tunnel handles or the barbotine ware, suggest that the Barice-Gredani culture originated in the Early Bronze Age.⁵ As it evolved, this cultural group demonstrated certain stylistic similarities to the pottery of a number of Middle Bronze Age sites in Slavonia⁶ and, in some aspects, to the pottery of Bronze Age settlements in central Bosnia and northern Herzegovina, such as Pod A, Varvara A/2-3 and, especially, Varvara B/1-2 C.⁷ However, the obvious conservatism reflected in the long retention of certain pottery forms, ornamental techniques and motifs makes it harder to reconstruct cultural movements in this region with any accuracy and, in consequence, the nature of contacts with neighbouring cultures.

The meagre remains of dwellings and the numerous finds of domestic animal bones suggest that the people of the Barice-Gredani culture concentrated mainly on herding, following a nomadic lifestyle. The produce of such an economy was ideal for exchange (leather, dairy products and so on), mainly to obtain bronze objects, but the possibility that there were local smelting works, at least in the later stages of this culture, should not be overlooked. Fishing was also practised, with agriculture as a secondary activity only.

The emergence of the urnfield culture marked the end of the Barice-Gredani culture, but the extent to which the latter was involved in the genesis of the urnfield culture remains to be clarified by future investigations.

⁵ Tunnelaste drške mogu ukazivati i na opću modu srednjeg bronzanog doba na širem panonskom prostoru jer se pojavljuju u kulturi grobnih humaka; J. W. Neugebauer 1994, 145 – 165, Belegiš I kulturi N. Tasić 1974, 240 – 244, te u srednjem bronzanom dobu Slovenije i Štajerske J. Dular et al. 2002, 155, G. Tiefengraber 2007, 105, Abb. 11, Abb. 18.

⁶ Gabrovec 1989.

⁷ Čović 1978, 1983.

⁵ Tunnel handles may also indicate the widespread Middle Bronze Age fashion of the Pannonian region, since they feature in the culture of grave mounds; J. W. Neugebauer 1994, 145 – 165, Belegiš I culture N. Tasić 1974, 240 – 244, and in the Middle Bronze Age of Slovenia and Styria; J. Dular et al. 2002, 155, G. Tiefengraber 2007, 105, Abb. 11, Abb. 18.

⁶ Gabrovec 1989.

⁷ Čović 1978, 1983.

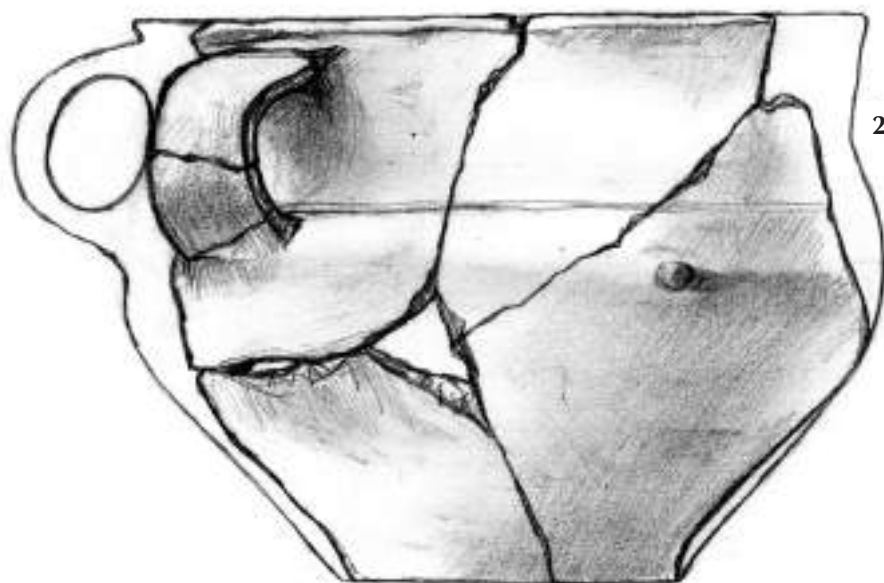
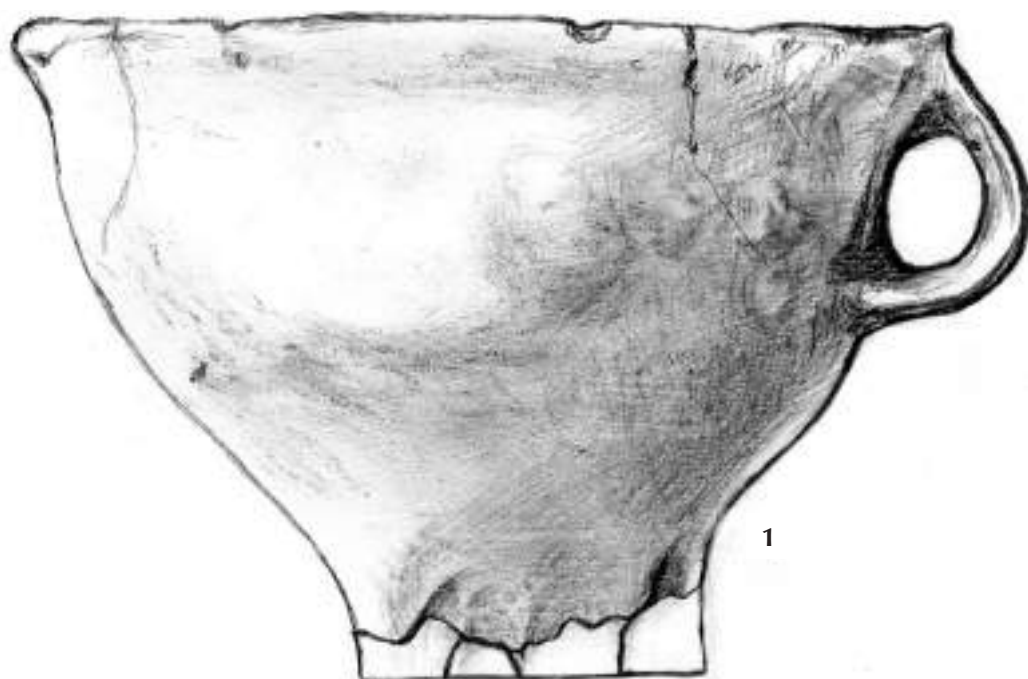
Skraćenice / Abbreviations

AL	– Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
AV	– Arheološki vestnik, Ljubljana
IHAD	– Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva [Publications of the Croatian Archaeological Society]
GZM	– Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
PJZ	– Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja

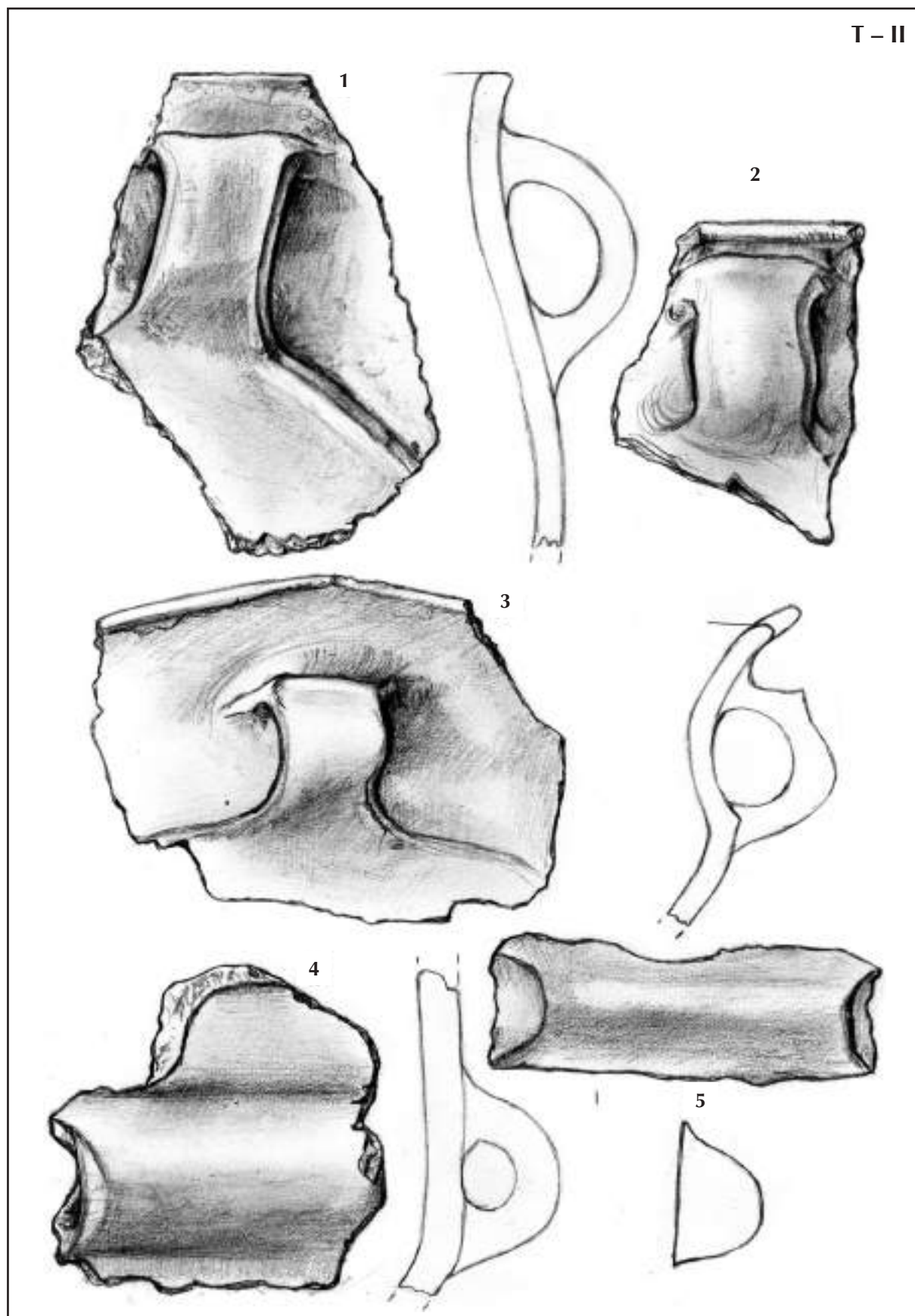
Literatura / Bibliography

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| B. ČOVIĆ | 1978 – Velika gradina u Varvari, I dio, <i>GZM</i> n.s. XXXII, Sarajevo, 1978, 5-175. |
| | 1983 – Regionalne grupe ranog bronzanog doba, <i>PJZ</i> IV, Sarajevo, 1983, 114-191. |
| | 1988 – Barice – Gređani, kulturna grupa, <i>AL</i> , tom 1, Sarajevo, 1988, 60-61. |
| S. DIMITRIJEVIĆ | 1979 – Arheološka topografija i izbor arheoloških nalaza s vinkovačkog tla, <i>IHAD</i> 4, Vinkovci, 1979, 133-282. |
| J. DULAR, I. ŠAVEL, S. TECCO HVALA | 2002 – Bronzanodobno naselje Oloris pri Dolnjem Lakošu. <i>Opera instituti archaeologici</i> , Sloveniae 5, Ljubljana, 2002. |
| S. GABROVEC | 1989 – Bronzasta doba v Sloveniji – stanje raziskav in problemi, <i>AV</i> 39-40, Ljubljana, 1988-1989, 115-127. |
| J. W. NEUGEBAUER | 1994 – <i>Bronzezeit in Ostösterreich</i> . St. Pölten – Wien, 1994. |
| M. KOSORIĆ | 1983 – Praistorijsko naselje Gradina u Savićima kod Šekovića, <i>GZM</i> n.s. 38, Sarajevo, 1983, 73-94. |
| N. TASIĆ | 1974 – Bronzano doba. U: <i>Praistorija Vojvodine</i> , Novi Sad, 1974, 185-256. |
| G. TIEFENGRABER | 2007 – Zum Stand der Erforschung des Mittel und Spätbronzezeit in der Steiermark, in: Studien zur Mittel und Spätbronzezeit am Rande der Südostalpen. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie Band 148. Bonn, 2007, 67-113. |
| K. VINSKI-GASPARINI | 1983 – Srednje bronzano doba savsko-dravskog međurječja i bosanske Posavine, <i>PJZ</i> IV, Sarajevo, 1983, 493-504. |

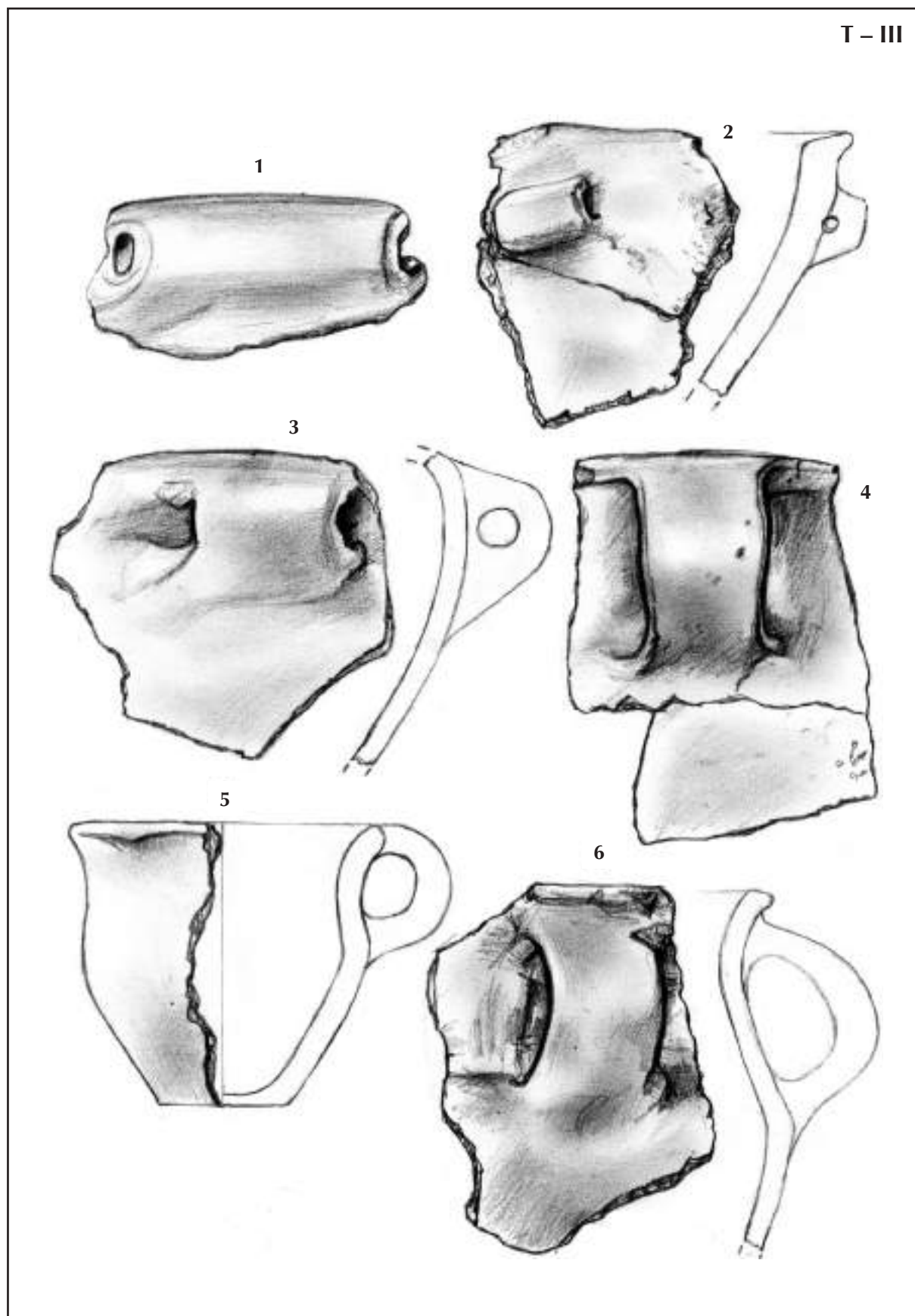
T - I

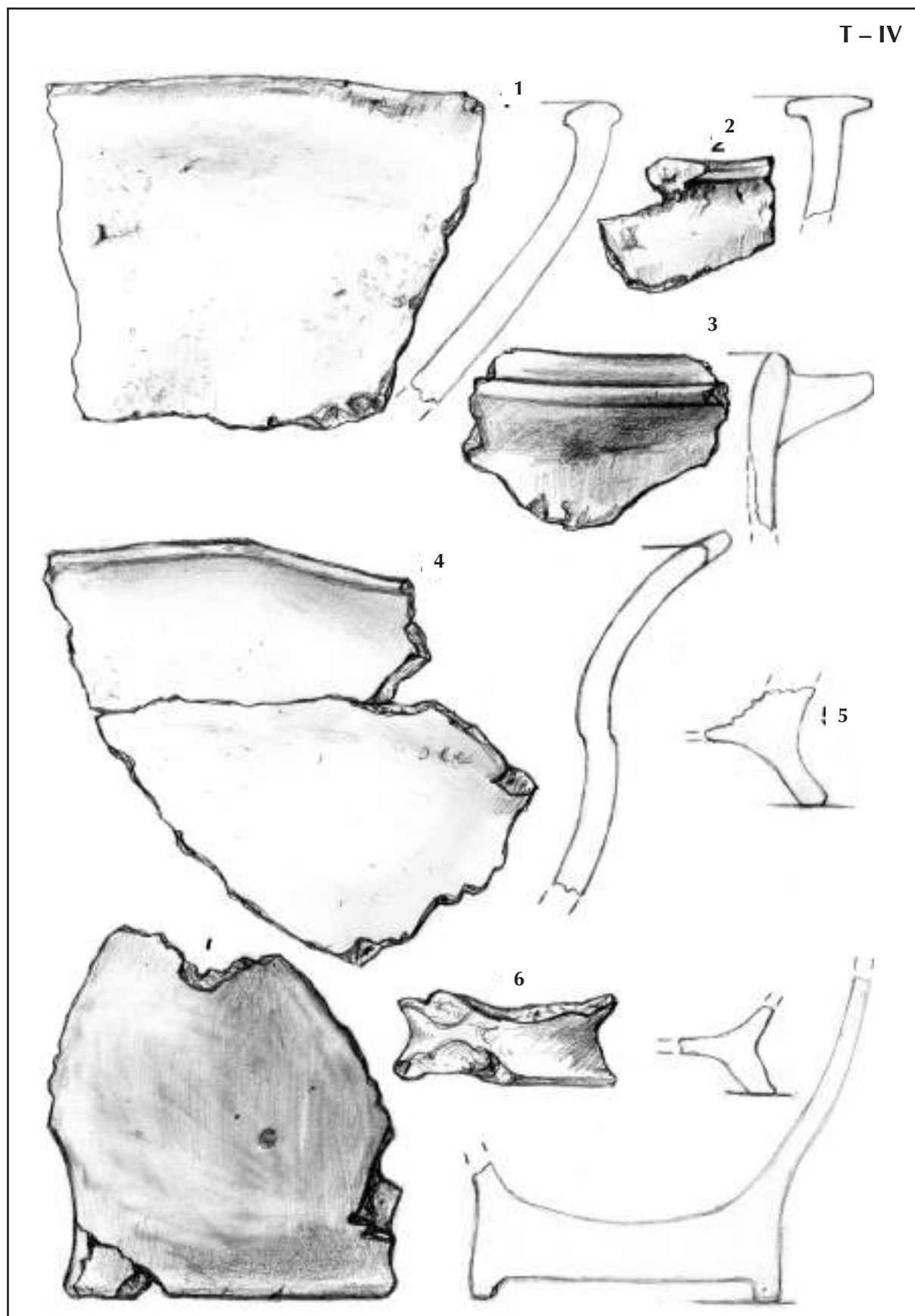


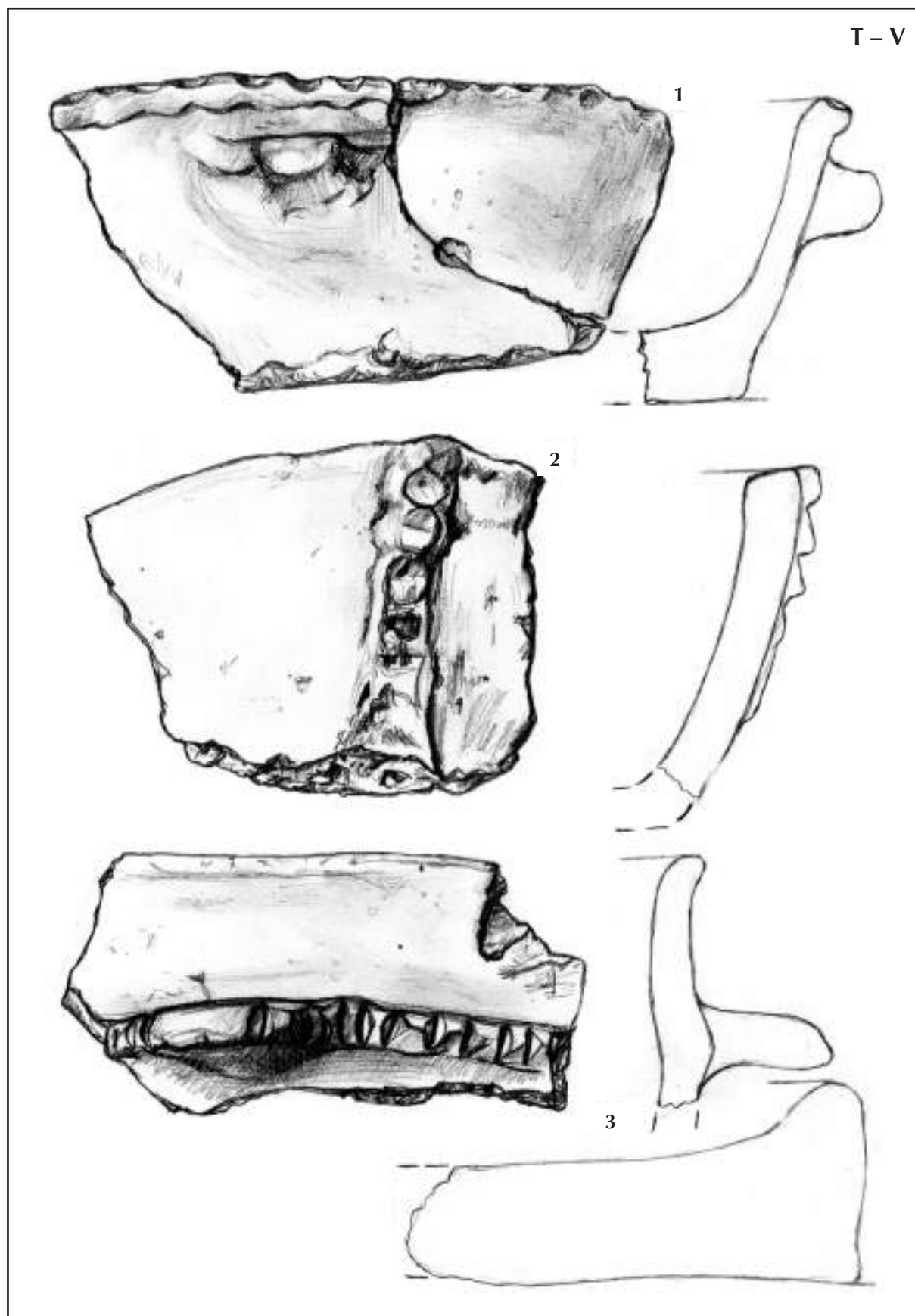
T – II



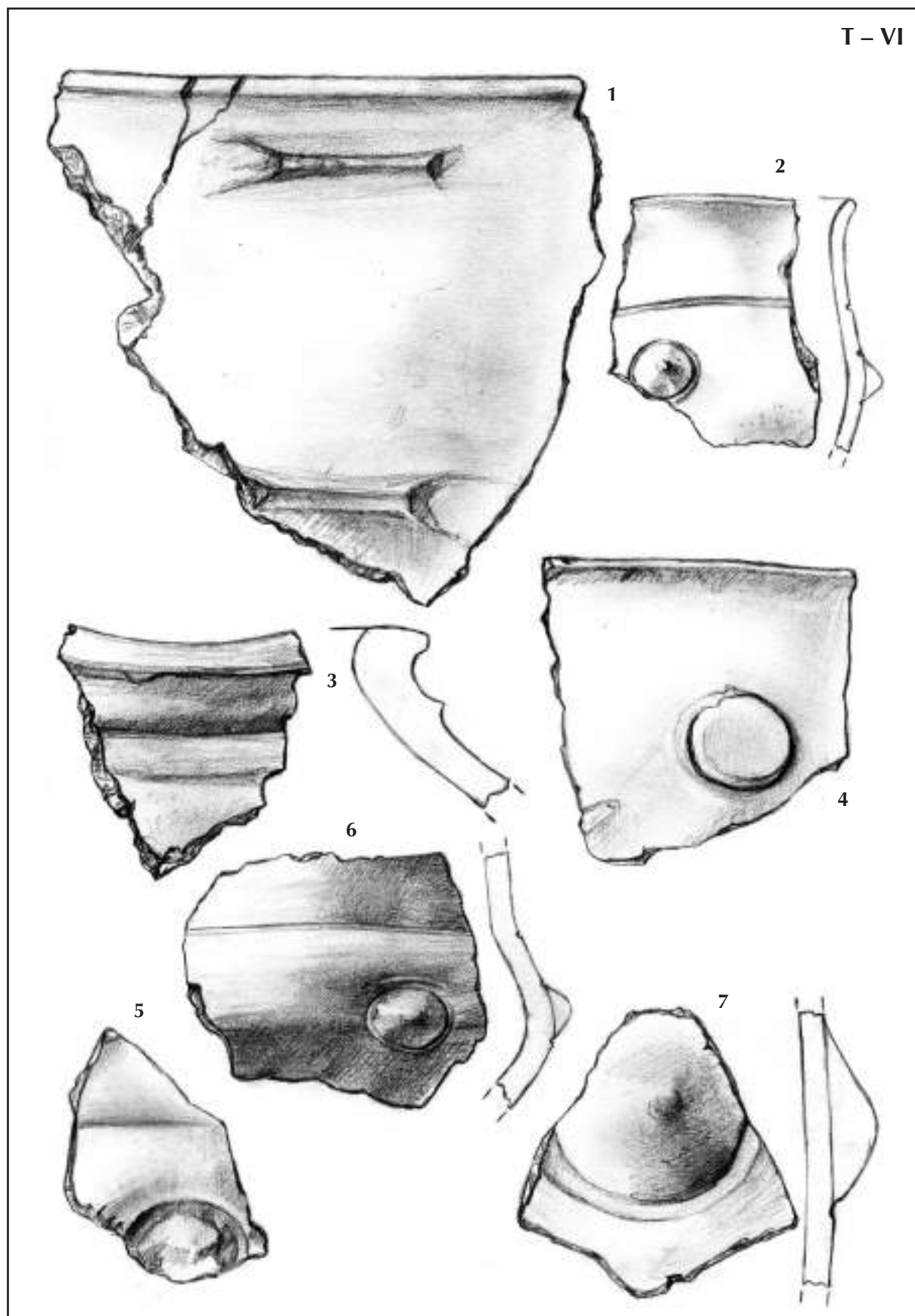
T – III



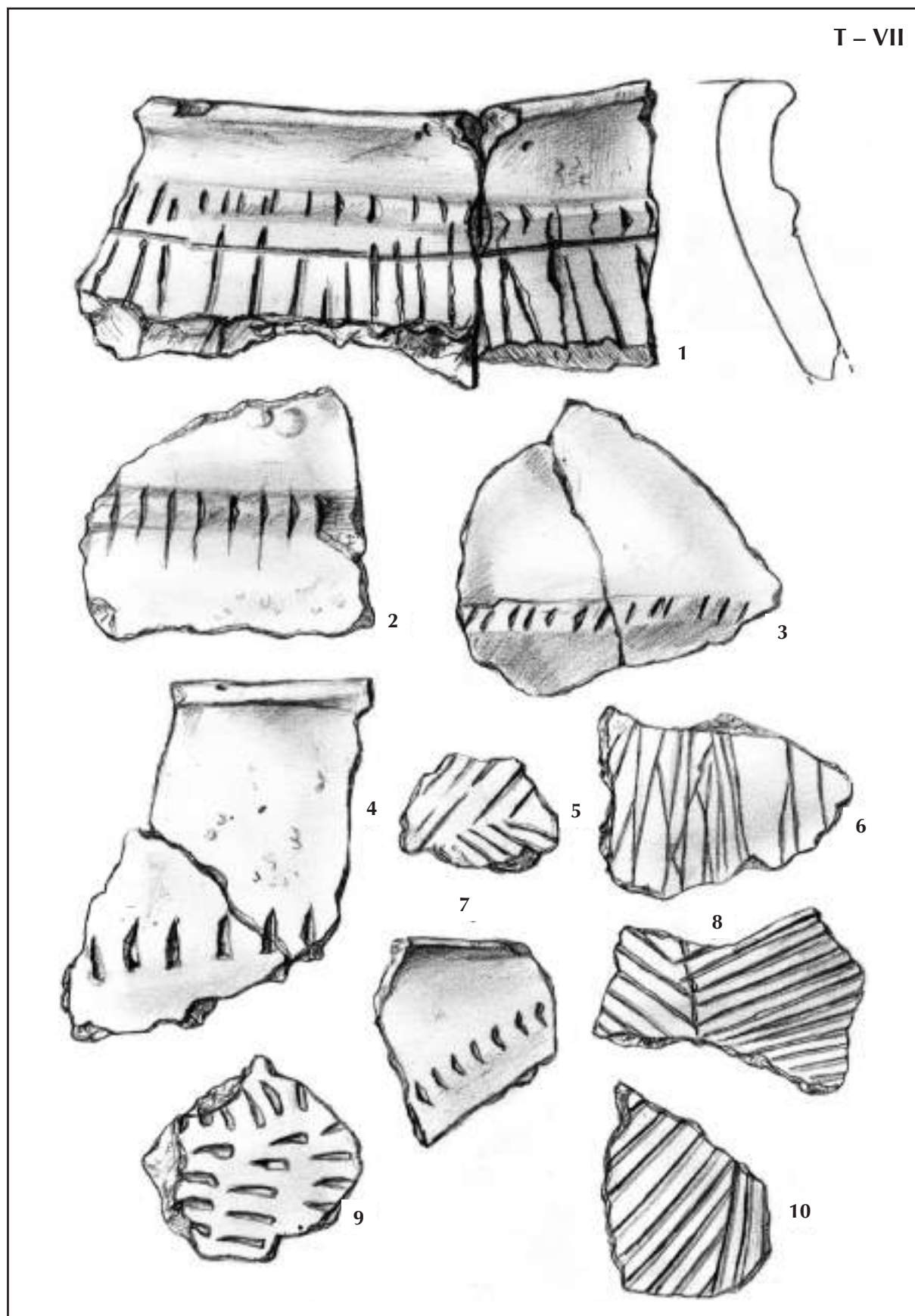




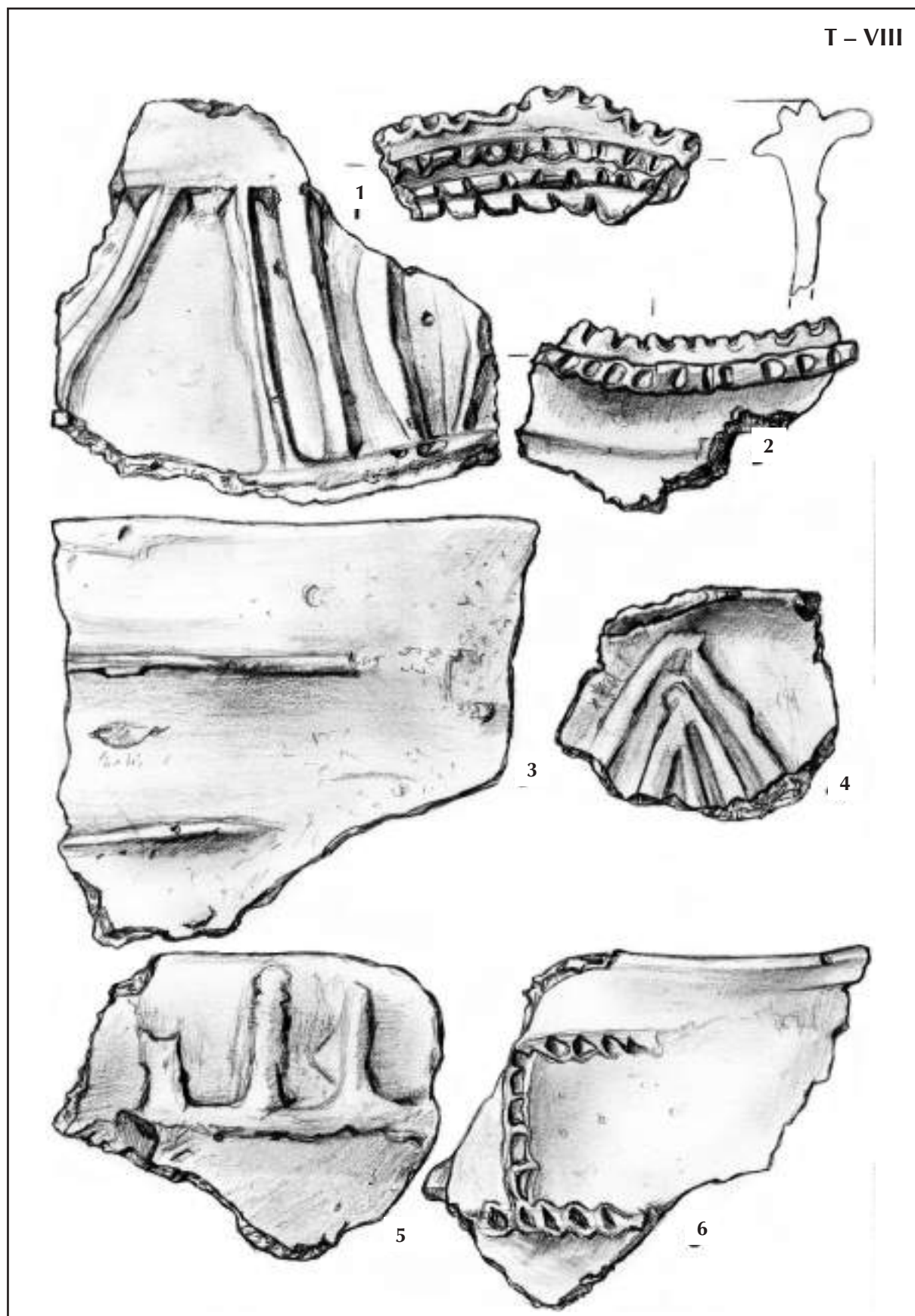
T – VI



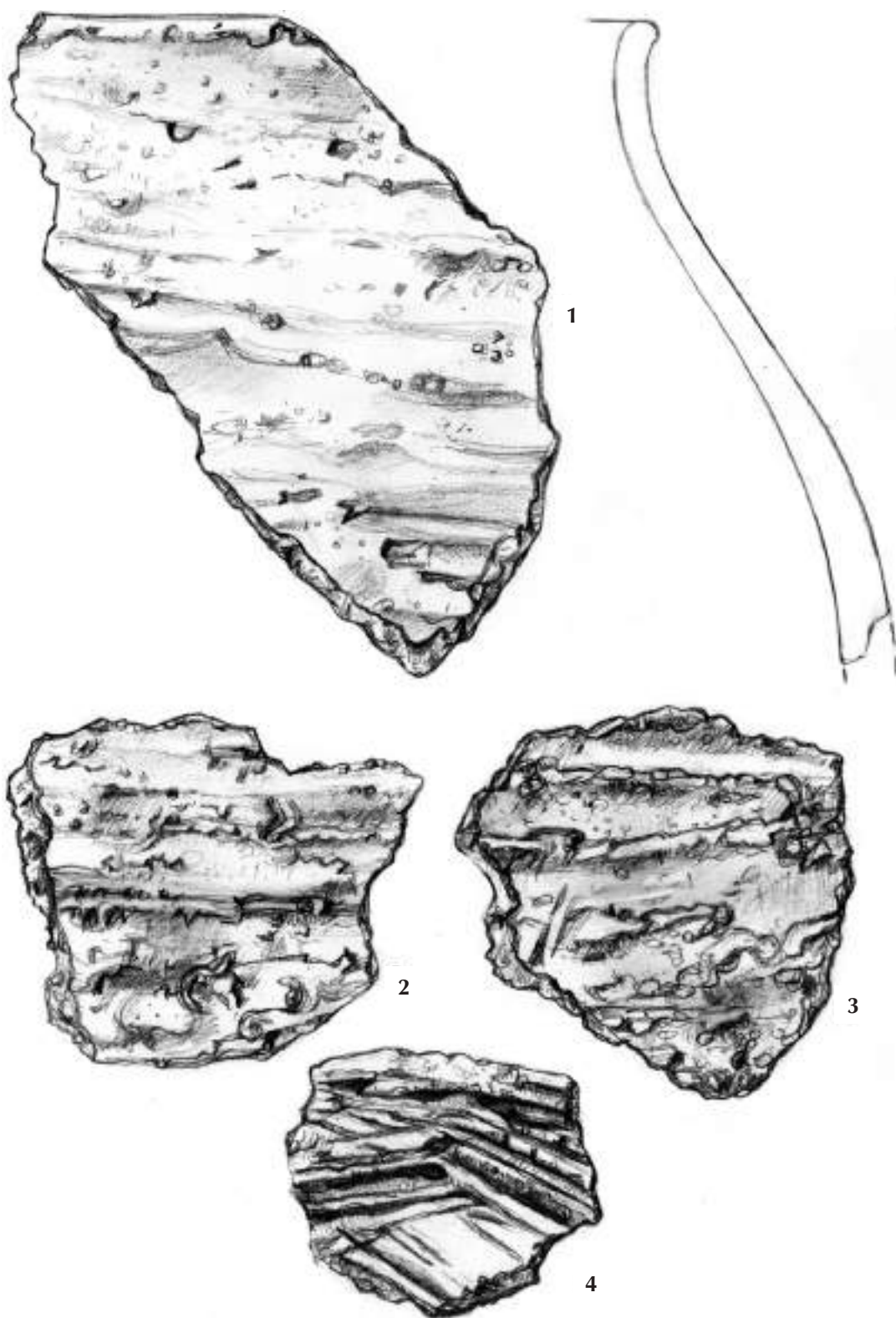
T – VII

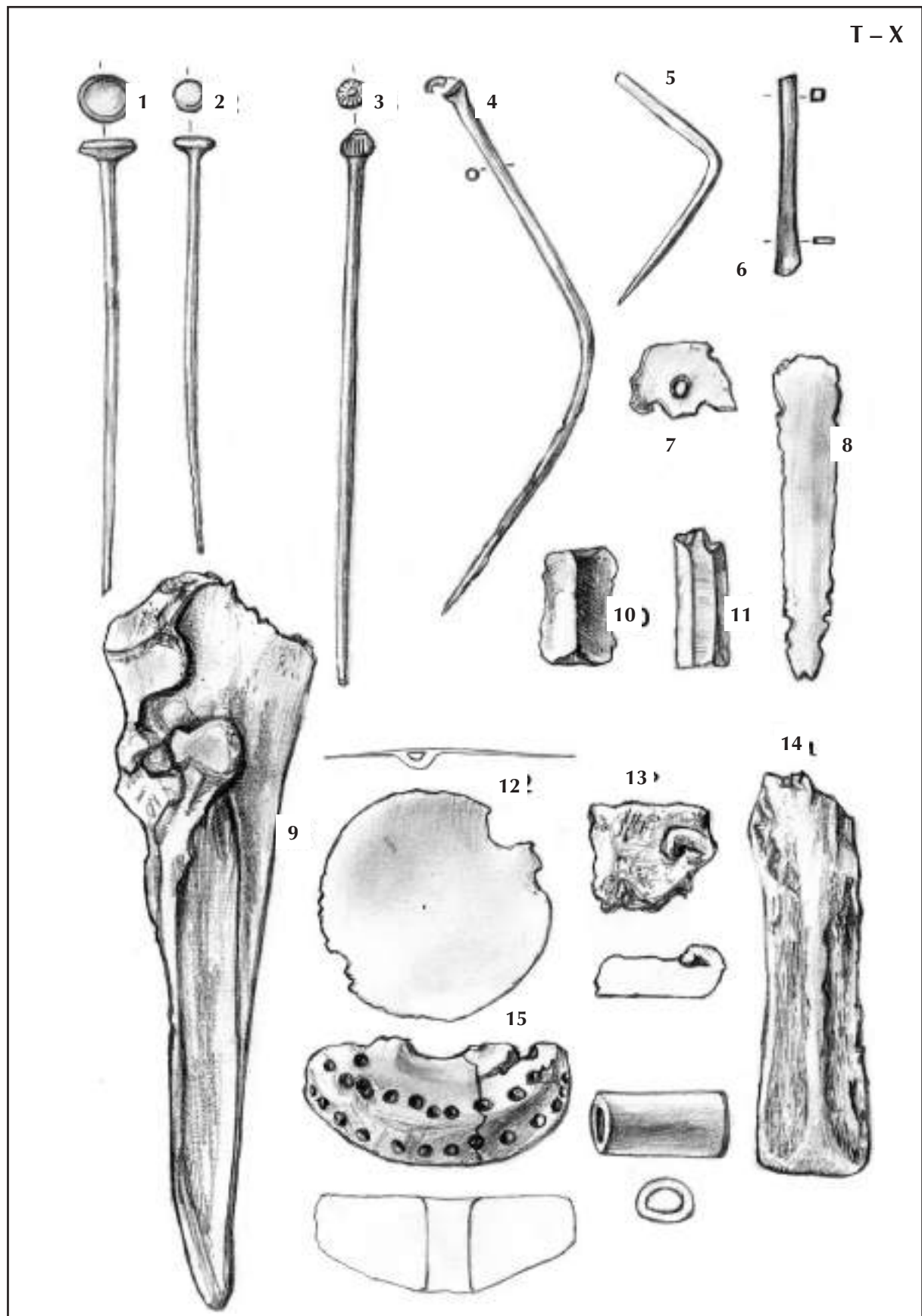


T – VIII

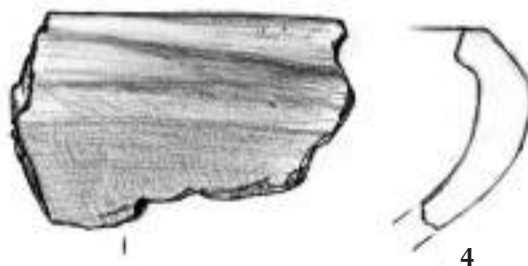
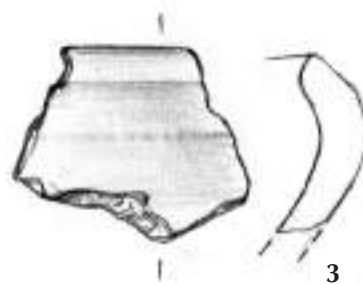
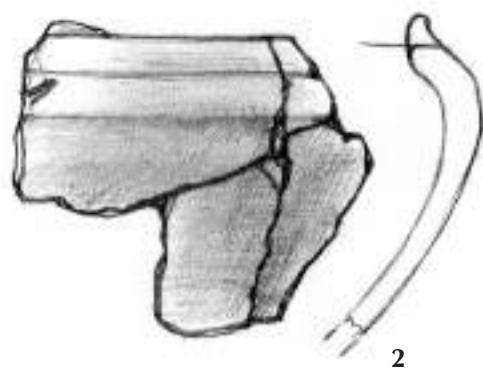
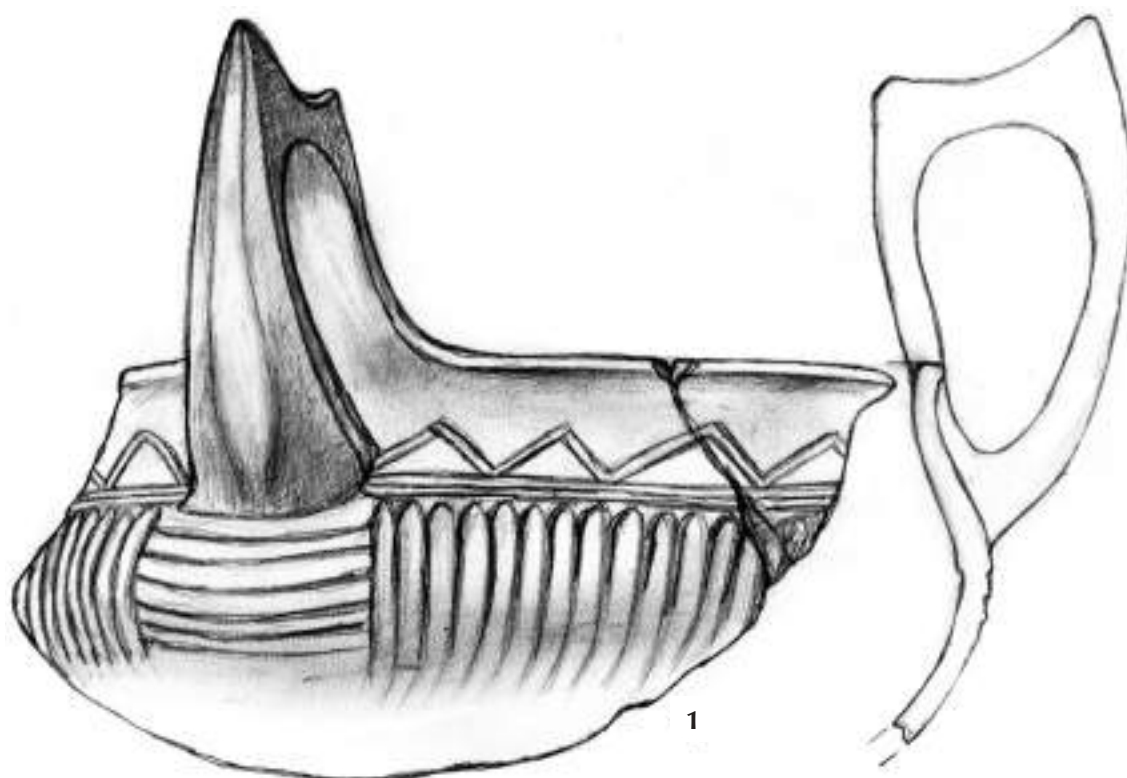


T – IX

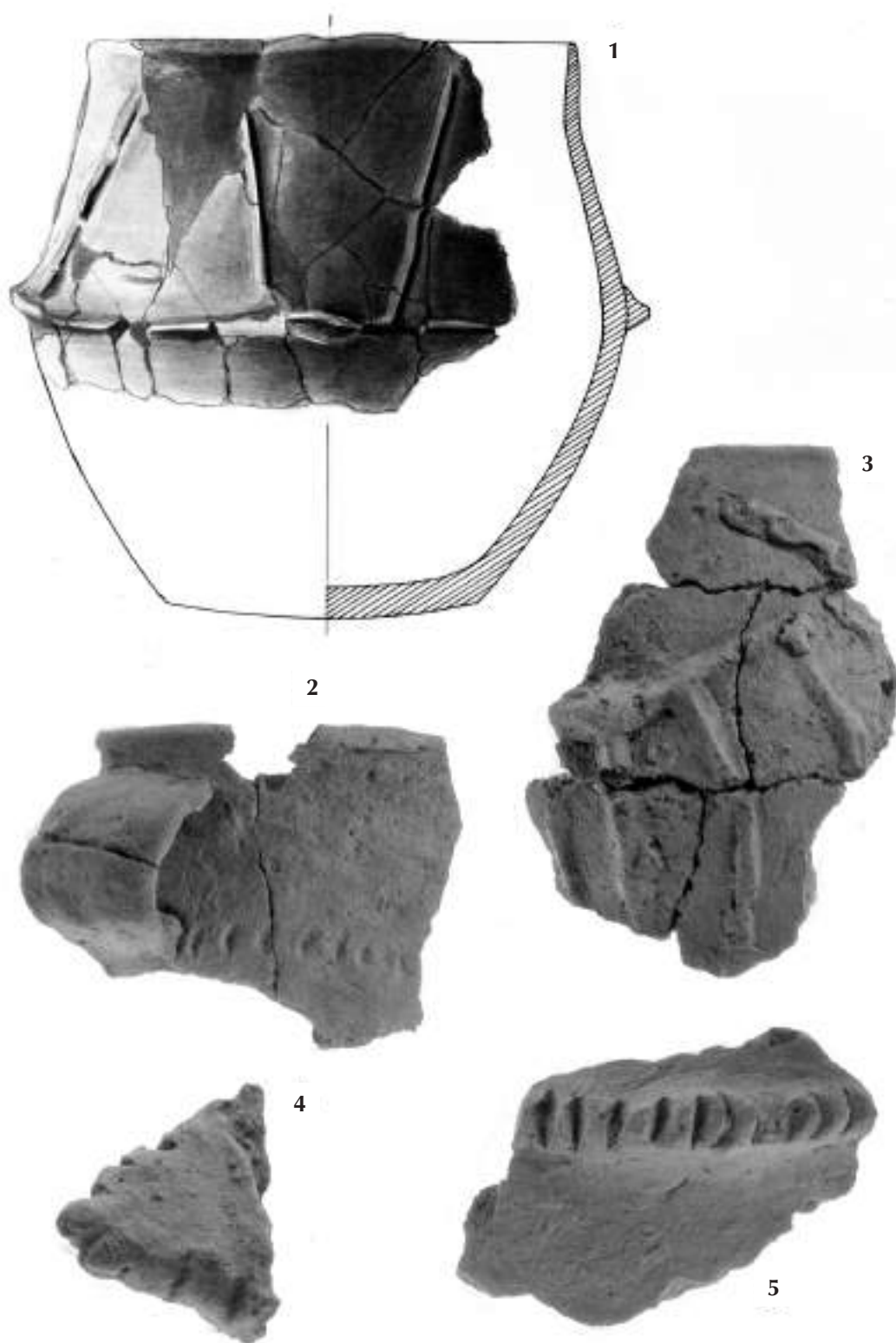


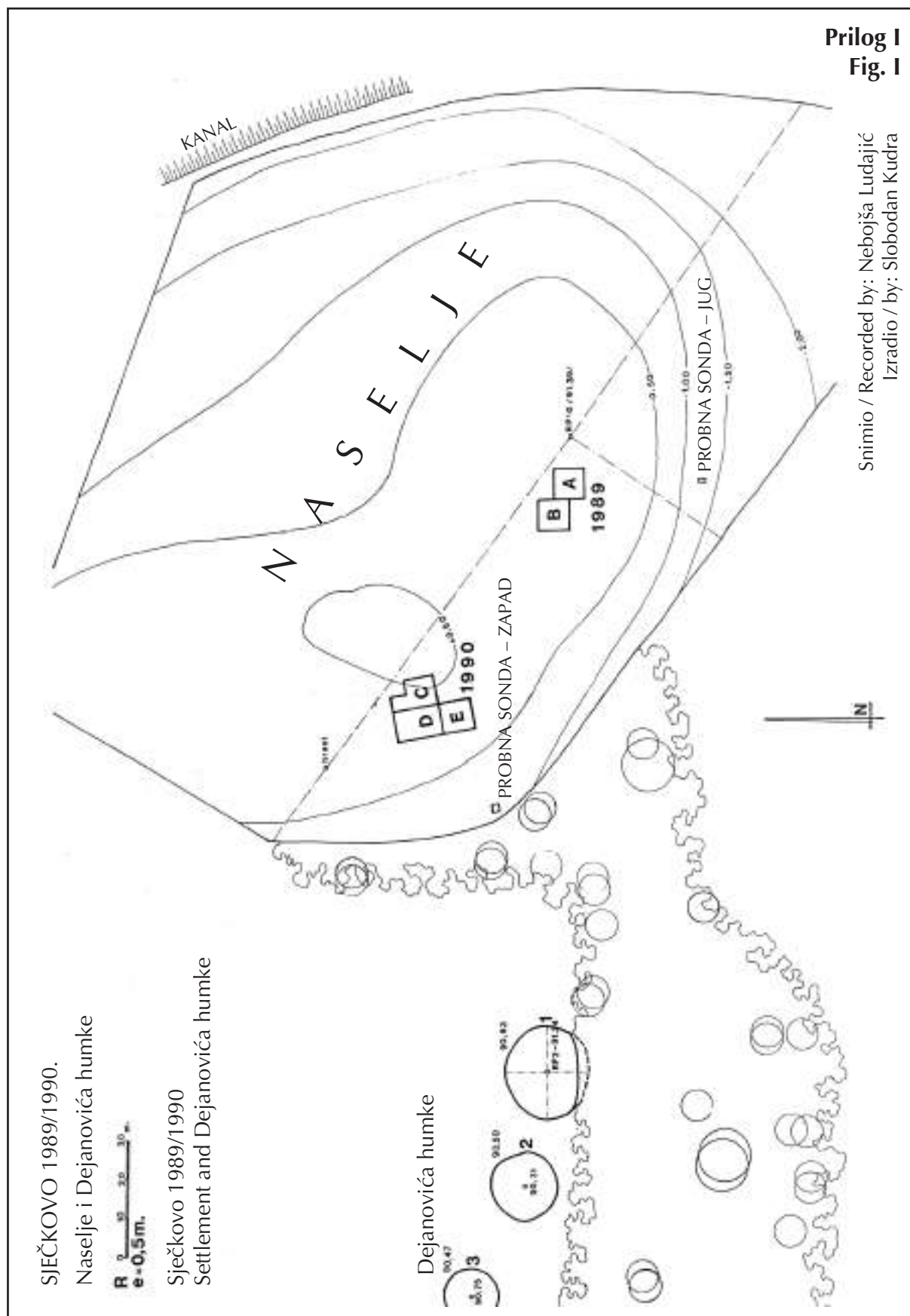


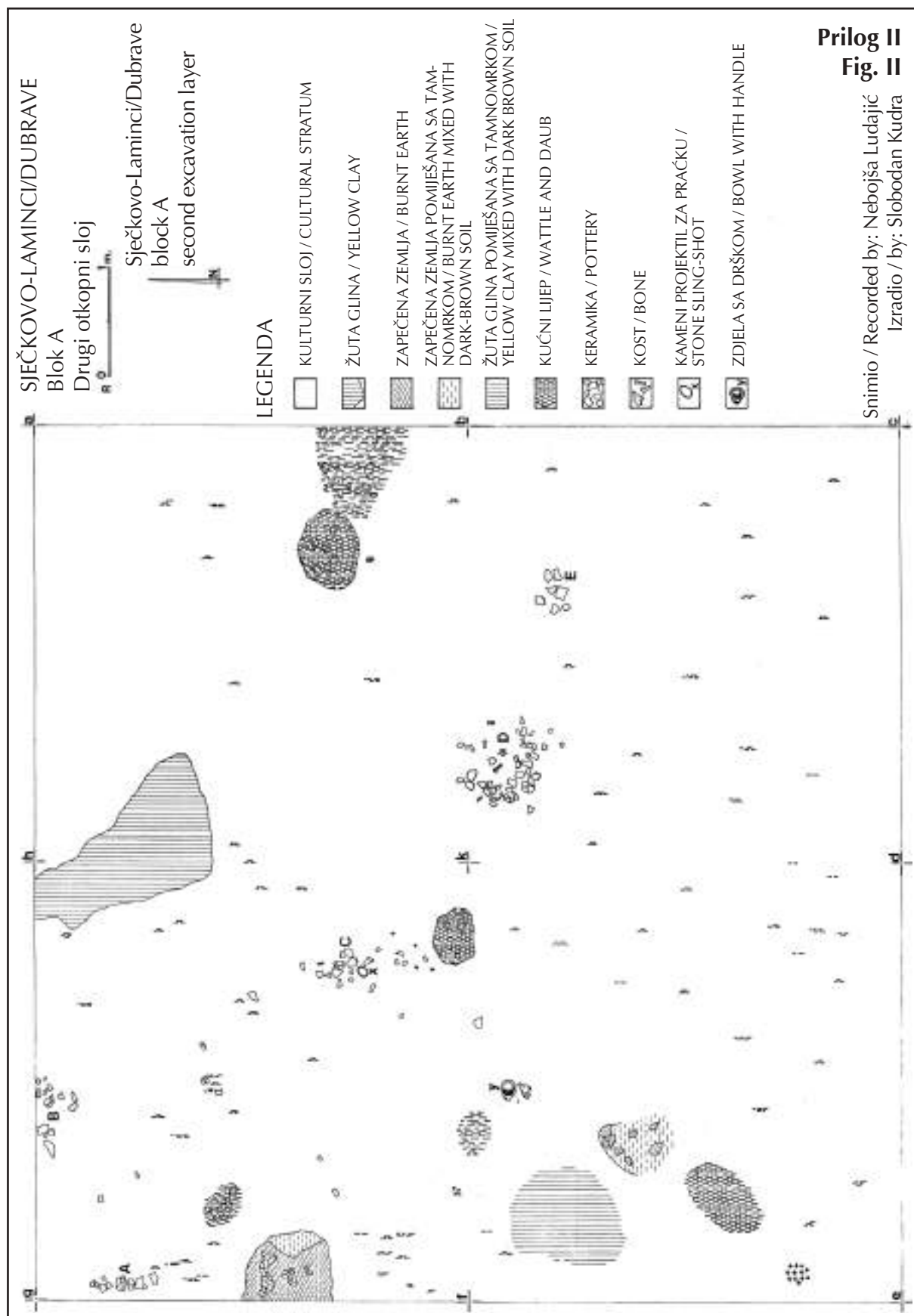
T – XI



T – XII



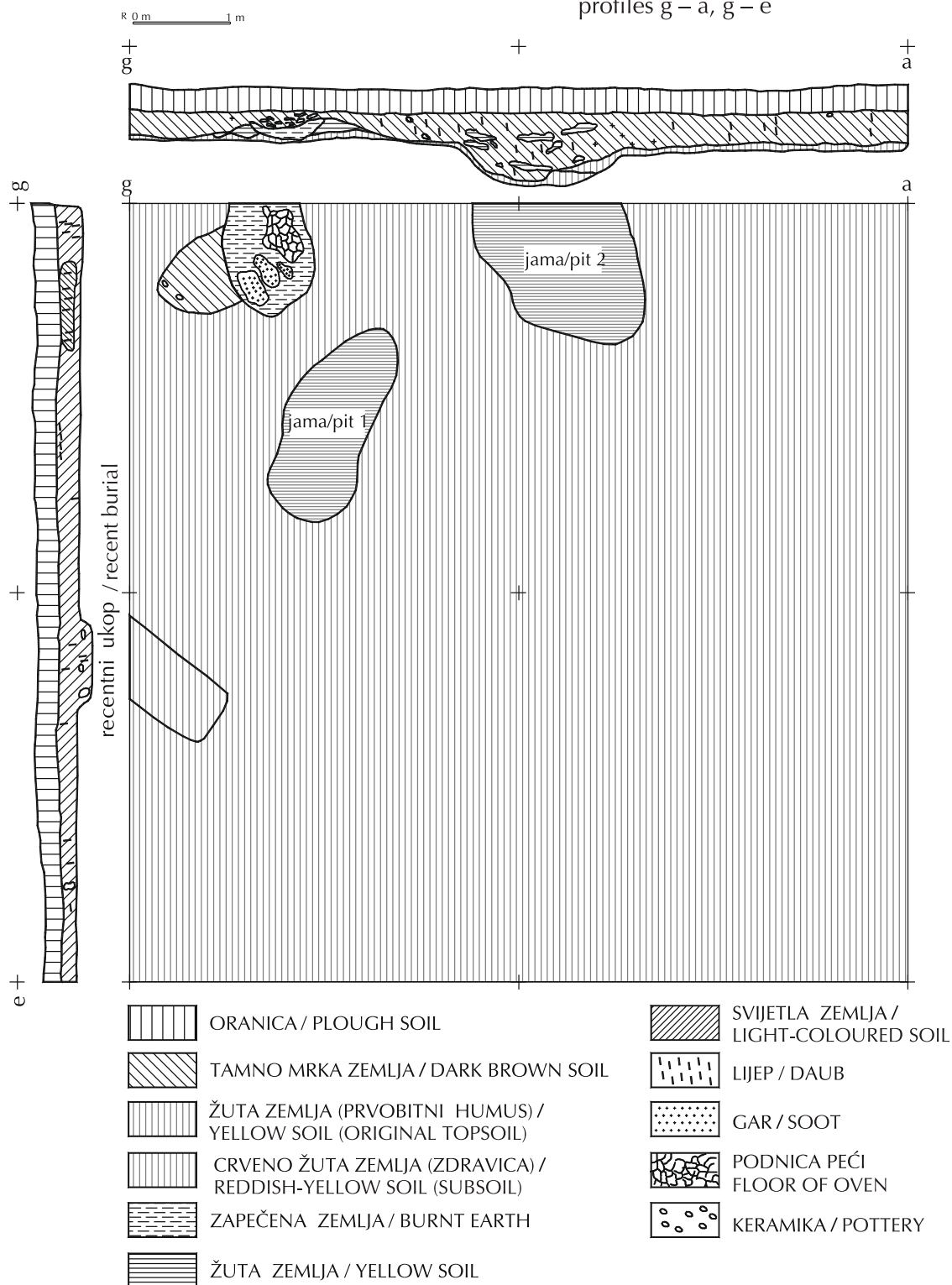


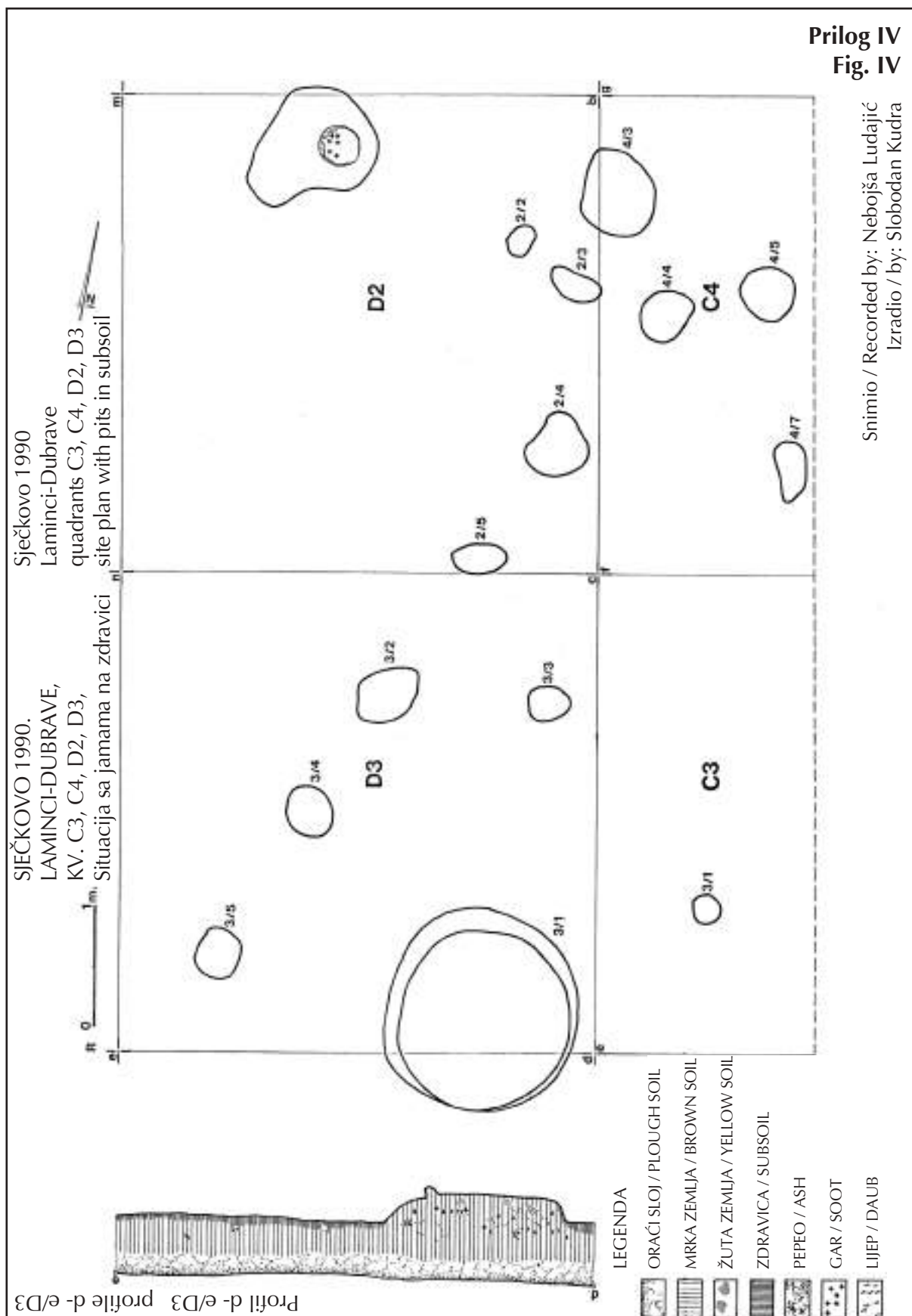


SJEČKOVO – NASELJE
Laminci – Dubrave 1989
Blok A
Situacija nakon skidanja kulturnog sloja
profili g – a; g – e

Sječково – Settlement
Laminci – Dubrave 1989
block A
site plan after removal of
cultural stratum
profiles g – a, g – e

Prilog III
Fig. III





Dejanovića humke kod Bosanske Gradiške

Dejanovića humke near Bosanska Gradiška

Pregledni rad
UDK 903.5(497.6 Dejanovića humke)“6377”

Review article
UDC 903.5(497.6 Dejanovića humke)“6377”

Autor u članku predstavlja rezultate istraživanja tri bronzanodobne humke (tumula) na lokalitetu kulturne grupe Barice – Gredani Dejanovića humke na periferiji naselja Sječkovu kod Bosanske Gradiške. Istraživanjem humke 1 otkriveno je 69 grobnih cjelina (spaljene kosti poklapane posudom – poklopcem) podijeljenih u dvije hronološke faze, dok je u humci 2 nađeno 8 posuda od kojih neke ipak predstavljaju kenotafe ili grobne priloge. Prema brojnim nalazima bronzanih predmeta iz grobova aktivnost na humci 1 se odvijala u periodu od bronzanog doba C pa do Ha A1, po Reinecke.

Ključne riječi: bosanska Posavina, Dejanovića humke, kasno bronzano doba, humke, tumuli, grobne cjeline.

The paper sets out the results of the investigations of three Bronze Age tumuli at a site of the Barice-Gredani cultural group known as Dejanovića humke on the outskirts of the settlement of Sječkovu near Bosanska Gradiška. The excavation of tumulus 1 uncovered 69 burials (incinerated bones covered by a vessel or lid) falling into two chronological phases; in tumulus 2, eight vessels were found, some of which were cenotaphs or grave goods. The numerous bronze artefacts found in the graves suggest that tumulus 1 was used for burials from Bronze Age C to HaA1 in Reinecke's classification.

Key words: Bosnian Posavina, Dejanovića humke, Late Bronze Age, humke, tumuli, burials.

Uvod

Istovremeno sa iskopavanjima u drugoj istraživačkoj kampanji na naselju u Sječkovu, u okviru četvrte godine rada na projektu “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne”, avgusta 1990. godine je započeto i sistematsko iskopavanje na lokalitetu Sječkovu – Dejanovića humke u Lamincima-Dubravama kod Bosanske Gradiške (istraživački tim je bio isti kao i na naselju).

Lokalitet predstavljaju tri humke (tumula) u nizu od kojih se najveća, humka 1, nalazi neposredno uz zapadnu periferiju naselja na Sječkovu (oko 75 m od bloka E – prilog I izveštaja za Sječkovu). Već je i sama pozicija išla u prilog pretpostavci da su ove tri humke nekropole stanovnika naselja, što je istraživanjem i potvrđeno. Humka 1, sistematski istražena 1990. godine, predstavlja najveću humku u nizu, ovalne osnove, visine oko 0,90 m. Dugačka je 24 m po osi istok-zapad,

Introduction

At the same time as the second dig at the settlement in Sječkovu was being conducted in August 1990 as part of the fourth year of the “Bronze Age in northern Bosnia” project, the systematic excavation began of the Dejanovića humke site in Sječkovu in Laminci-Dubrave near Bosanska Gradiška, with the same team as the excavation of the settlement.

The site consists of three mounds (tumuli) in a row, the largest of which, tumulus 1, is right by the western edge of the settlement in Sječkovu, about 75 m from block E (Fig. I of the report for Sječkovu). This in itself suggested that the three tumuli constituted the necropolis of the inhabitants of the settlement, which was confirmed by the excavations. Tumulus 1, systematically excavated in 1990, is the largest of the three, with a height of about 0.90 m; oval in plan, it was about 24 m long

odnosno 20 m po osi sever-jug. Desetak metara zapadno od humke 1 nalazi se humka 2, također elipsaste osnove, dimenzija 16×13 m, očuvane visine oko 0,70 m. Petnaest metara od ovog tumula, dalje prema zapadu, nalazi se najmanja humka, visine oko 0,50 m i prečnika oko 12 m. Humke 2 i 3 su istražene u poslednjoj istraživačkoj godini po projektu, avgusta 1991. godine. U toj kampanji su istraživačku ekipu sačinjavali akademik Borivoj Čović, mr. Branka Raunig i Milan Đurđević.

from east to west and 20 m from north to south. Tumulus 2 is about ten metres west of tumulus 1; it too is elliptical in plan, measuring 16×13 m, and has survived to a height of about 0.70 m. Fifteen metres further west is the smallest tumulus, about 0.50 m high with a diameter of about 12 m. Tumuli 2 and 3 were excavated in August 1991, the final year of the project, by a team consisting of Academician Borivoj Čović, Branka Raunig MSc and Milan Đurđević.

Tok istraživanja

Humka 1

Humka 1 je zemljani objekt, maksimalne visine 0,90 m, elipsaste osnove dimenzija 24×20 m. Iskopavana je po segmentima definisanim orijentisanim osama po pravcima sveta sa centralnom tačkom na najvišoj koti. Segmenti su, počev od severne ose, numerisani rimskim brojevima u pravcu kazaljke na satu. Južna polovina humke (segmenti II i III) nije mogla biti u potpunosti istražena jer je zalazila u omanji šumarak sa gustom vegetacijom (prilog I).

Nasip humke se sastojao od svetlije, glinovite zemlje iznad koje se nalazio savremeni humus – oranica (prilog II). Između segmenata I i IV, uz severnu osu, na udaljenosti oko 5 m od centralne tačke humke, konstatovana je zona sa tamnomrkom zemljom nepravilne ovalne površine, približnih dimenzija $6 \times 3,5$ m, na kojoj se nalazila i najveća koncentracija grobova (prilozi II i III).

Osnovni ritual na nekropoli se može ukratko opisati na sledeći način: u manju, plitku jamu nasuti su ostaci sa lomače (sitni ulomci izgorjenih kostiju, i ponekad ostaci bronzanih predmeta spaljenih zajedno sa pokojnikom), nakon čega je ova jama prekrivana posudom – poklopcem, najčešće većom zdjelom ili činijom u funkciji urne). U manjem broju slučajeva pored ovih posuda stavljane su manje posude kao prilozima, a nakon toga je grobna celina zatrpana. Ponavljanje ovakvog ritusa na određenom prostoru postepeno je formiralo zemljanu humku nepravilnog oblika, kao što je to bio slučaj i sa humkom 1.

Ukupno je otkriveno 69 grobnih celina različitog stepena očuvanosti, koje su se mogle razvrstati u najmanje dve faze. Grobovi su numerisani arap-

Progress of the excavations

Tumulus 1

Tumulus 1 is an earth mound with a maximum height of 0.90 m, elliptical in plan and measuring 24×20 m. It was excavated sector by sector to a grid laid along the cardinal points, centred on the highest point of the tumulus. The sectors were numbered clockwise from the north with Roman numerals. The southern half of the tumulus (sectors II and III) was in a small, densely overgrown copse, and could not therefore be fully excavated (Fig. I).

The mound consisted of light-coloured loam covered by topsoil (Fig. II). An oval area roughly 6×3.5 m with dark brown soil was found between sectors I and IV by the north axis, about 5 m from the central point of the tumulus; it was here that the greatest concentration of graves was found (Fig. II and III).

The basic rite at the necropolis may be briefly described as follows: the incinerated remains (fragments of incinerated bone, and in some cases the remains of bronze objects burned with the deceased during cremation) were scattered in a small, shallow pit, which was then covered by a lid, usually a large dish serving as an urn. In a few cases, smaller vessels were placed by these as grave goods, after which the grave was covered over. By repeating this rite in the same place, an irregularly-shaped earth mound was gradually formed, as was the case with tumulus 1.

A total of 69 such graves in various states of preservation were uncovered, which could be classified into at least two phases. The graves were numbered with Arabic numerals, starting with the first to be uncovered. Graves 1 to 56, found in the

skim brojevima počev od prve otkrivene grobne celine. Tako su grobovi numerisani brojevima od 1 do 56, nađeni u gornjim slojevima, svrstani u mlađu fazu, grobovi od 57 do 66, koji su nađeni na samoj zdravici ili u sloju prvobitnog humusa, svrstani u stariju fazu, dok su grobovi 67 do 69, konstatovani na kraju iskopavanja nakon skidanja kontrolnog profila severne ose, također pripadali mlađoj fazi.

Iako još nisu završena sva ispitivanja vezana za ovu nekropolu (deo keramičkog materijala je ostao u muzeju u ratom zahvaćenoj Bosanskoj Gradišci, isto kao i većina grobnih sadržaja koji još nisu isflotirani), na osnovu raspoložive terenske dokumentacije mogu se opisati gotovo sve grobne celine po redosledu otkrivanja (u ovom kataloškom prikazu nisu opisane pozicije grobova u tumulu, koje se mogu videti u prilogu I).

Grob 1 – Konstatovan je samo na osnovu ulomaka keramike i spaljenih kostiju na kružnom prostoru prečnika oko 30 cm.

Grob 2 – Zdela-poklopac groba je oštećena plugom. Približni radijus oboda je 35 cm.

Grob 3 – Veoma oštećen, konstatovan na osnovu izgorelih kostiju i nekoliko ulomaka posude na površini prečnika 30 cm.

Grob 4 – Veoma dobro očuvane posude-poklopca sa dve drške. Visina suda 22 cm, prečnik oboda 46 i dna 19 cm (T. I, 1).

Grob 5 – Zdela-poklopac ovog groba je bila oštećena (dno je nedostajalo), ali je uspešno rekonstruisana. Prečnik oboda 25 cm, visina 10 cm (T. I, 2).

Grob 6 – Konstatovan u sloju tamnomrke zemlje u segmentu I (prilog III). Oštećen je plugom i potvrđen na površini prečnika 32 cm.

Grob 7 – Nađen je u sloju tamnije zemlje u neposrednoj blizini groba 8 (prilog III). Poklopac groba je činila zdela sa uvučenim facetiranim obodom prečnika oko 25 cm. Među spaljenim kostima nađeni su kao prilozi komadić bronzanog lima (T. IX, 1) i dva ulomka tanje bronzane žice od kojih je jedna delimično tordirana (T. IX, 2, 3).

Grob 8 – Također iz sloja tamnije zemlje (prilog III). Dosta je oštećen. Pretpostavljeni prečnik oboda zdele-poklopca je 45 cm.

Grob 9 – Također u grupi grobova uz severnu osu (prilog III). Urna groba je oštećena, većih je dimenzija (prečnik oboda oko 45 cm), a kao

upper strata, were attributed to the later phase, and graves 57 to 66, found on the subsoil or in the original layer of topsoil, were classed as belonging to the earlier phase. Graves 67 to 69, identified at the end of the dig when the baulk left as a control profile in the north axis was removed, also belonged to the later phase.

Though the investigations associated with this necropolis are not yet complete (part of the pottery remained in war-engulfed Bosanska Gradiška, along with most of the contents of the grave yet to undergo floatation), the available field documentation allows for a description of almost all the graves in order of discovery. The description does not include their positions in the tumulus, which can be seen in Fig. I.

Grave 1 – identified only on the basis of potsherds and incinerated bones on a circular area with a diameter of about 30 cm.

Grave 2 – the urn-cover of the grave had been damaged by a plough. The radius of the rim was about 35 cm.

Grave 3 – very badly damaged, identified on the basis of incinerated bones and some sherds of pottery vessels on an area with a diameter of 30 cm.

Grave 4 – very well preserved urn-cover with two handles. Height of the vessel 22 cm, rim diameter 42 cm and diameter of the base 19 cm (T. I, 1).

Grave 5 – the urn-cover of this grave was damaged, with the bottom missing, but was successfully reconstructed. Rim diameter 25 cm, height 10 cm (T. I, 2).

Grave 6 – found in a layer of dark brown soil in sector I (Fig. III). Damaged by a plough and identified on the surface, diameter 32 cm.

Grave 7 – found in a layer of darker soil very close to grave 8 (Fig. III). The cover of the grave consisted of a bowl with an inverted, faceted rim with a diameter of about 25 cm. Along with the incinerated bones, grave goods were found consisting of a piece of sheet bronze (T. IX, 1) and two pieces of thin bronze wire, one of which was partly twisted (T. IX, 2, 3).

Grave 8 – also in the layer of darker soil (Fig. III). Quite badly damaged. The probably rim diameter of the cover is 45 cm.

Grave 9 – also in a group of graves by the north axis (Fig. III). The damaged urn is quite large, with

- prilog je konstatovana manja zdela na stopi (T. I, 3).
- Grob 10 – Konstatovan je samo na osnovu nekoliko ulomaka zdele-poklopca i spaljenih kostiju među kojima je nađen i deo bronzane grivne sa nekoliko poprečnih ureza (T. IX, 4).
- Grob 11 – Zdela-poklopac je prilično oštećena, pretpostavljenog prečnika oboda od oko 50 cm.
- Grob 12 – Konstatovan prema sitnim ulomcima keramike i izgorelih kostiju na prostoru prečnika oko 40 cm.
- Grob 13 – Veoma loše očuvan. Površina sa ostacima poklopca i spaljenih kostiju prečnika oko 30 cm.
- Grob 14 – Relativno dobro očuvane zdele-poklopca, visine 15 cm i prečnika oboda 42 cm (T. II, 1).
- Grob 15 – Jedan od četiri groba sa južne polovine humke (segment II). Relativno dobro očuvan.
- Grob 16 – Dosta oštećen. Konstatovan na osnovu kružne koncentracije ulomaka keramike i spaljenih kostiju, radijusa oko 50 cm.
- Grob 17 – Konstatovan na osnovu svega nekoliko ulomaka keramike i kostiju na površini prečnika 30 cm.
- Grob 18 – Posuda-poklopac (pretpostavljenog prečnika oboda od oko 40 cm) je verovatno oštećena plugom.
- Grob 19 – Dobro očuvane zdele-poklopca manjih dimenzija – visine 8 cm i prečnika oboda 19 cm (T. II, 2).
- Grob 20 – Relativno dobro sačuvana grobna celina koja se sastoji od velike zdele-poklopca, visine 20 cm i prečnika oboda 50 cm (T. II, 3), oko koje su uočeni ulomci većih posuda kao priloga (T. III, 1, 2).
- Grob 21 – Nađen u sloju tamnomrke zemlje (prilog III), relativno slabo očuvane posude – poklopca prečnika oko 40 cm.
- Grob 22 – Oštećen plugom, konstatovan na osnovu ulomaka keramike i kostiju na kružnoj površini prečnika oko 30 cm.
- Grob 23 – Konstatovan na površini sa tamnomrkom zemljom (prilog III), veoma oštećen, pretpostavljenog prečnika oboda oko 20 cm.
- Grob 24 – Izolovan nalaz na južnoj periferiji humke. Visina dobro očuvane zdele-poklopca 13 cm, prečnika 30 cm (T. IV, 1).
- a rim diameter of about 45 cm; a smaller footed bowl was found as grave goods (T. I, 3).
- Grave 10 – identified only on the basis of a number of sherds of the urn-cover and incinerated bones, among which part of a bronze armlet with a number of transverse incisions was found (T. IX, 4).
- Grave 11 – the urn-cover, which is quite badly damaged, probably had a rim diameter of about 50 cm.
- Grave 12 – identified from small potsherds and incinerated bones on an area with a diameter of about 40 cm.
- Grave 13 – very poorly preserved. The area with the remains of a cover and incinerated bones had a diameter of about 30 cm.
- Grave 14 – relatively well preserved urn-cover, 15 cm high and with a rim diameter of 42 cm (T. II, 1).
- Grave 15 – one of four graves from the southern half of the tumulus (sector II). Relatively well preserved.
- Grave 16 – quite badly damaged; identified on the basis of a circular concentration of potsherds and incinerated bones, radius about 50 cm.
- Grave 17 – identified on the basis of a few potsherds and bones on an area with a diameter of 30 cm.
- Grave 18 – the urn-cover, with a probable rim diameter of about 40 cm, was probably damaged by a plough.
- Grave 19 – a small, well-preserved urn-cover, 8 cm high and with a rim diameter of 19 cm (T. II, 2).
- Grave 20 – relatively well preserved grave consisting of a large urn-cover, 20 cm high with a rim diameter of 50 cm (T. II, 3), around which sherds of quite large vessels placed as grave goods were observed (T. III, 1, 2).
- Grave 21 – found in a layer of dark brown soil (Fig. III), with a relatively poorly preserved urn-cover, diameter about 40 cm.
- Grave 22 – damaged by a plough, identified on the basis of potsherds and bones on a circular area with a diameter of about 30 cm.
- Grave 23 – identified on the area with dark brown earth (Fig. III), much damaged, probable outer diameter about 20 cm.
- Grave 24 – isolated find on the southern edge of the tumulus. Height of the well-preserved urn-cover 13 cm high, diameter 30 cm (T. IV, 1).

- Grob 25 – Relativno dobro očuvane zdele-poklopca prečnika oboda 26 cm.
- Grob 26 – Pronađen na površini sa tamnomrkom zemljom (prilog III). Veoma oštećen.
- Grob 27 – Dobro očuvan grob sa posudom-poklopcem prečnika oboda 40 cm i visine 17,5 cm (T. IV, 2). Među spaljenim kostima u grobu konstatovan je i deo bronzane igle (T. II, 5).
- Grob 28 i 29 – Veoma oštećeni grobovi konstatovani na površini sa tamnomrkom zemljom (prilog III).
- Grob 30 – Također spada u grupu grobova na tamnoj površini uz severnu osu (Prilog III). Priлично je oštećen, no sadržaju ovog groba pripada i jedan fragment igle sa kuglastom, horizontalno žlebljenom glavicom (T. IX, 6).
- Grob 31 – Još jedan grob sa tamne površine (prilog III), slabije očuvane veće zdele-poklopca prečnika oboda 42 cm.
- Grob 32 – Izolovan nalaz na jugozapadnoj periferiji humke (prilog I).
- Grob 33 – Veoma oštećen grob, konstatovan na osnovu nekoliko ulomaka keramike i spaljenih kostiju.
- Grob 34 – Relativno dobro očuvane manje zdele-poklopca prečnika oboda 20 cm.
- Grob 35 – Slabije očuvane posude prečnika 28 cm. U grobu je među spaljenim kostima nađen i deo bronzane žice (T. IX, 7).
- Grob 36 – Konstatovan samo na osnovu nekoliko ulomaka keramike i spaljenih kostiju.
- Grob 37 – Konstatovan je u blizini groba 30 na tamnoj površini (prilog III), na osnovu svega nekoliko ulomaka keramike i rasutih kostiju.
- Grob 38 – Također nađen u sloju tamnomrke zemlje (prilog III), oštećene posude-poklopca prečnika oboda 28 cm.
- Grob 39 – Relativno dobro očuvane zdele-poklopca, pretpostavljenog prečnika oboda oko 40 cm.
- Grobovi 40 i 42 – Grobovi u segmentu IV, slabije do znatno oštećenih zdela-poklopaca prečnika oboda oko 30 cm.
- Grob 43 – Po mnogo čemu neuobičajena grobna celina. Iako standardnog oblika urne (T. IV, 3), kod ovog groba ona je zatečena u “normalnom” položaju sa dnom nadole, dok su spaljene kosti smeštene u recipijent (prilog III). Na dnu suda, sa unutrašnje strane su uočeni i široki žlebovi u vidu koncentričnih krugova, što predstavlja
- Grave 25 – relatively well preserved urn-cover with a rim diameter of 26 cm.
- Grave 26 – found on the area with dark brown earth (Fig. III). Much damaged.
- Grave 27 – well preserved grave with urn-cover, rim diameter of the cover 40 cm, height 17.5 cm (T. IV, 2). Part of a bronze pin was found among the incinerated bones in the grave (T. II, 5).
- Graves 28 and 29 – badly damaged graves on the surface with dark brown earth (Fig. III).
- Grave 30 – another grave from the dark area by the north axis (Fig. III). Quite badly damaged; the contents include part of a pin with a spherical, horizontally-grooved head (T. IX, 6).
- Grave 31 – another grave from the dark area (Fig. III), poorly preserved, quite large urn-cover with a rim diameter of 42 cm.
- Grave 32 – isolated find on the south-western edge of the tumulus (Fig. I).
- Grave 33 – badly damaged grave identified on the basis of a few potsherds and incinerated bones.
- Grave 34 – relatively well preserved small cover with a rim diameter of 20 cm.
- Grave 35 – poorly preserved vessel with a diameter of 28 cm. A piece of bronze wire was found in the grave among the incinerated bones (T. IX, 7).
- Grave 36 – identified only on the basis of a few potsherds and incinerated bones.
- Grave 37 – identified near grave 30 on the dark area (Fig. III), on the basis of a few potsherds and scattered bones.
- Grave 38 – also found in a layer of dark brown soil (Fig. III), damaged urn-cover with a rim diameter of 28 cm.
- Grave 39 – relatively well preserved urn-cover, probable rim diameter about 40 cm.
- Graves 40 and 42 – graves in sector IV, slightly to seriously damaged urn-covers with a rim diameter of about 30 cm.
- Grave 43 – in many ways an unusual grave. Though the urn is of standard form (T. IV, 3), and was found in the “normal” upside-down position, the incinerated bones were in a receptacle (Fig. III). Wide grooves forming concentric circles were found at the bottom of the vessel on the inside, a unique example of decoration of a vessel of the Barice-Gredani culture.

- jedinstveni primer ornamentisanja posuda kulture Barice – Gređani.
- Grob 44 – Urna-poklopac ovog groba sa površine tamnomrke zemlje (prilog III) ima uvučeni zadebljani obod, jednu vertikalnu trakastu dršku i izlivnik sa suprotne strane (T. V, 1). Ovakav tip posude je konstatovan na naselju Barice u Lamincima-Jaružanima.
- Grob 45 – Veoma oštećene posude-poklopca, relativno izdvojene u segmentu II (prilog I).
- Grobovi 46 i 47 – Slabije očuvanih urni prečnika oboda oko 35 cm. Nađeni u segmentu IV (prilog I).
- Grob 48 – Konstatovan samo na osnovu nekoliko ulomaka keramike i spaljenih kostiju.
- Grob 49 – Iz grupe grobova na površini sa tamnomrkom zemljom (prilog III). Među kostima u urni je nađena minijatura grivna (T. IX, 8) i dva komadića bronzane žice (T. IX, 9, 10).
- Grob 50 – Nalazio se u segmentu IV, uz severnu osu, potpuno uništen srednjovekovnim ukopom.
- Grob 51 – Grob je konstatovan na samoj ivici velikog ukopa na istočnoj periferiji humke. Ostaci urne su bili dislocirani i ukoso nagnuti prema ukopu. U bližoj i daljoj okolini ovog groba je nađeno više bronzanih predmeta – jedna igla sa topuzastom glavom (T. II, 11), šuplje bronzano dugme (T. IX, 12), deo grivne ukrašene geometrijskim urezima (T.X,1) i fragment igle (T. X, 2). Prva dva bronzana predmeta su pronađena pre nego što je konstatovan ovaj grob, a druga dva su uočena između grobova 51 i 57 u ukopu (prilog I).
- Grob 52 – Nalazi se na periferiji površine sa tamnomrkom zemljom (prilog III), dosta je oštećen.
- Grob 53 – Po ritualu sahrane, ovaj grob je gotovo identičan grobu 43 koji se nalazio u blizini (prilog III). Međutim, prema položaju trakaste drške koja polazi od oboda, oblik urne ove posude (T. V, 2) je nešto arhaičniji.
- Grob 54 – Također pripada grupi grobova u sloju tamnomrke zemlje (prilog III). U grobu je nađen deo bronzane grivne (T. X, 3) i jedan amorfni komad bronzane (T. X, 4), dok je sličan komad bronzane nađen između grobova 54 i 30 (T. X, 5).
- Grob 55 – Još jedan grob iz sloja tamnomrke zemlje (prilog III). Urna je manjih dimenzija, prečnika oboda 22 cm, sa jednim bronzanim poklopcem. Poklopac ovog groba sa površine tamnomrke zemlje (Fig. III) ima invertovan, zadebljan rub, jednu vertikalnu trakastu dršku i izlivnik na suprotnoj strani (T. V, 1). Ovakav tip posude je konstatovan na naselju Barice u Lamincima-Jaružanima.
- Grave 44 – the urn-cover of this grave from the area of dark brown soil (Fig. III) has an inverted, thickened rim, one vertical strap handle and a spout on the opposite side (T. V, 1). This type of vessel has been found at the Barice settlement in Laminci-Jaružani.
- Grave 45 – much damaged urn-cover, relatively isolated in sector II (Fig. I).
- Graves 46 and 47 – poorly preserved urns with a rim diameter of about 35 cm, found in sector IV (Fig. I).
- Grave 48 – identified only on the basis of a few pots sherds and incinerated bones.
- Grave 49 – from the group of graves on the area with dark brown soil (Fig. III). A miniature armlet (T. IX, 8) and two small pieces of bronze wire (T. IX, 9, 10) were found among the bones in the urn.
- Grave 50 – in sector IV, by the north axis, totally destroyed by a mediaeval burial.
- Grave 51 – identified on the very edge of a large interment on the eastern edge of the tumulus. The remains of the urn had been displaced and were leaning at an angle towards the interment. Several bronze objects were found at a greater or less distance from this grave – a pin with a mace-like head (T. II, 11), a hollow bronze button (T. IX, 12), part of an armlet decorated with geometric incisions (T. X, 1) and part of a pin (T. X, 2). The first two bronze objects were found before this grave was identified, the other two between graves 51 and 57 in the burial (Fig. I).
- Grave 52 – on the edge of the area of dark brown earth (Fig. III), quite badly damaged.
- Grave 53 – in burial rite, this grave is almost identical to nearby grave 43 (Fig. III). However, the position of the strap handle, which begins at the rim, makes the shape of the urn of this vessel (T.V, 2) somewhat archaic.
- Grave 54 – also belonging to the group of graves in the layer of dark brown soil (Fig. III). Part of a bronze armlet (T. X, 3) and a shapeless lump of bronze (T. X, 4) were found in the grave, and a similar lump of bronze between graves 54 and 30 (T. X, 5).
- Grave 55 – another grave from the layer of dark brown earth (Fig. III). The urn is small, with a rim diameter of 22 cm, and one bronze

- nim prilogom u vidu tordirane bronzane žice (T. X, 6).
- Grob 56 – Ovaj grob se sastoji od fragmenata zdele sa očuvanim delom dna i recipijenta, koji se nalazio na jednoj kružnoj površini prečnika oko 1 m (između segmenata III i IV, bliže centru humke), sa garom, zapečenom zemljom i rasutim izgorelim kostima.
- Grob 57 – Ovaj je grob svrstan u grupu grobova starije faze jer je pronađen u dislociranom položaju na ivici velikog ukopa na istočnom kraju humke, pored groba 51 koji je također mogao pripadati istoj fazi. Urnu groba 57 čini tip zdele sa uvučenim zadebljanim obodom (T. VI, 1), s tim što na ovom primerku uočavamo jednu tunelastu dršku (T. VI, 2) i jednu manju vertikalnu trakastu dršku iznad koje je probijen izlivnik (T. VI, 3), a koja je postavljena pod uglom od oko 150° u odnosu na tunelastu dršku.
- Grob 58 – Također veoma oštećen velikim ukopom na istočnom delu humke.
- Grob 59 – Dobro očuvane urne prečnika oboda 33 cm i visine 15 cm (T. V, 3).
- Grob 60 – Nalazi se u neposrednoj blizini groba 46. Iako spada u stariju fazu, veoma je loše očuvan.
- Grob 61 – Urnu čini zdela na prstenastoj stopi (T. VI, 4) manjih dimenzija – prečnika oboda 16,5 cm i visine 8 cm. Kao prilog u grobu nađen je deo bronzane igle (T. X, 7).
- Grob 62 – Grob se nalazio ispod sloja tamnomrke zemlje. Lošije je očuvan, a pretpostavljeni prečnik posude – poklopca je oko 30 cm.
- Grob 63 – Također konstatovan ispod tamno mrke zemlje uz severnu osu humke. Lošije očuvane urne prečnika oboda 30 cm. Kao prilog je pronađen komad bronzanog lima (T. X, 8).
- Grob 64 – Nešto bolje očuvane urne prečnika oboda 35 cm. Pored urne je nađen komad sirove bronzne (T. X, 9).
- Grobovi 65-66 – Veoma oštećeni velikim ukopom na istočnom kraju humke.
- Grob 67 – Konstatovan u kontrolnom profilu severne ose humke. Poklopac groba je manja zdela na prstenastoj stopi – zadebljanog oboda, sa malom horizontalnom drškom (T. VII, 1).
- Grob 68 – Nalazi se uz grob 67, konstatovan samo na osnovu nekoliko ulomaka keramike i spaljenih kostiju.
- object in the form of twisted bronze wire (T. X, 6).
- Grave 56 – this grave consists of pieces of a bowl with part of the bottom and receptacle surviving, in a circular area with a diameter of about 1 m between sectors III and IV, near the centre of the mound, with soot, burnt earth and scattered incinerated bones.
- Grave 57 – this grave belongs to the group of graves from the earlier phase, and was found in a displaced position on the edge of the large interment at the eastern end of the tumulus, next to grave 51 which could also belong to the same phase. The urn of grave 57 consists of the type of bowl with an inverted, thickened rim (T. VI, 1), except that this specimen has one tunnel handle (T. VI, 2) and one small vertical strap handle pierced by a spout (T. VI, 3), set at an angle of about 150° to the tunnel handle.
- Grave 58 – also very badly damaged by the large interment on the eastern part of the tumulus.
- Grave 59 – well preserved urn with a rim diameter of 33 cm and a height of 15 cm (T. V, 3).
- Grave 60 – very close to grave 46. Very poorly preserved despite belonging to the earlier phase.
- Grave 61 – the urn consists of a small bowl on a ring-foot (T. VI, 4), rim diameter 16.5 cm and height 8 cm. Part of a bronze pin (T. X, 7) was found in the grave as grave goods.
- Grave 62 – the grave was below the layer of dark brown earth. It was poorly preserved, with a probable diameter of the urn-cover of about 30 cm.
- Grave 63 – also found below the layer of dark brown earth by the north axis of the tumulus. Poorly preserve urn with a rim diameter of 30 cm. A piece of sheet bronze was found as grave goods (T. X, 8).
- Grave 64 – rather better preserved urn with a rim diameter of 35 cm. A piece of raw bronze was found next to the urn (T. X, 9).
- Graves 65 and 66 – much damaged by the large interment at the east end of the tumulus.
- Grave 67 – found in the control profile of the north axis of the tumulus. The cover of the grave was a small dish on a ring-foot, with a thickened rim and small horizontal handle (T. VII, 1).
- Grave 68 – next to grave 67, identified only on the basis of a few potsherds and incinerated bones

Grob 69 – Veoma oštećene posude-poklopca. Nalazi se u kontrolnom profilu severne ose humke iznad groba 30 (prilog II). Pri pogledu na situacioni plan nekropole (prilog I) odmah pada u oči da su gotovo sve grobne celine smeštene u severnoj polovini humke sa najvećom koncentracijom uz severnu osu, u sloju tamnomrke zemlje. Na istočnom kraju humke je konstatovan veći ukop dimenzija $9,5 \times 3$ m, dubine 1,20 m (prilog II).

Prema situaciji na terenu, stiče se utisak da su ovim ukopom u jednom trenutku dislocirani grobovi 51 i 57, dok su grobovi 58, 65 i 66 nastali naknadno. Međutim, prilično velika oštećenja ova poslednja tri groba ne bi išla u prilog ovoj pretpostavci.

Pored keramike (T. VII, 3, 4; T.V III, 1-3), koja tipološki odgovara grnčariji iz naselja na Sječkovu, u ovom ukopu su nalažene i (verovatno) životinjske kosti, kao i predmeti od bronz.

Osim nalaza šupljeg bronzanog dugmeta (T. X, 10), sličnog dugmetu nađenom pored groba 51, ostali metalni predmeti predstavljaju sitnije delove bronzanih žica i bronzanog lima (T. X, 11), kao i jedan komad istopljene bronz (T. X, 12). Svi nalazi bronzanih predmeta iz ukopa, kao i oni konstatovani pored groba 51, upućivali bi na činjenicu da su ovim ukopom uništene pojedine grobne celine sa bronzanim priložima, osim ukoliko u ovom objektu nije vršeno ispiranje sadržaja lomače nakon spaljivanja pokojnika. Funkcija ukopa uz istočnu periferiju humke će, dok se materijal iz ovog objekta u potpunosti ne obradi, ostati nejasna. Za sada možemo konstatovati da ukop svojim gabaritima prevazilazi periferiju humke (prilog II), te da je sasvim moguće da i ne čini celinu sa nekropolom.

Humka 2

Humka 2 je sistematski istražena u avgustu 1991. godine i najveći deo materijala sa ovog lokaliteta nije obrađen do danas.¹ Slično kao u slučaju humke 1, humka 2 je elipsaste osnove sa dužom osom u pravcu istok-zapad (dužine 16 m) i kraćom u pravcu sever-jug (dužine 13 m) (prilog

¹ Humka 2, unatoč prezentaciji kroz poglavlje, ostaje praktično do danas neobrađena i nepublicirana, a ovaj dio rada je samo informativan (op. Uredništva).

Grave 69 – very badly damaged urn-cover. In the control profile of the north axis of the tumulus above grave 30 (Fig. II). A glance at the site plan of the necropolis (Fig. I) immediately reveals that almost all the graves were in the northern half of the tumulus, with the greatest concentration by the north axis, in the layer of dark brown soil. At the east end of the tumulus was a large interment of 9.5×3 m and a depth of 1.20 m (Fig. II).

The impression gained on site is that this interment displaced graves 51 and 57 at some point, while graves 58, 65 and 66 were of later date. However, the fairly extensive damage to the latter three graves would not support this assumption.

In addition to the pottery (T. VII, 3, 4; T. VIII, 1-3), which corresponds typologically to that from the settlement at Sječkovu, this interment also (probably) contained animal bones and bronze objects.

Apart from the hollow bronze button (T. X, 10) similar to the button found by grave 51, the other metal objects consist of small pieces of bronze wire or sheet (T. X, 11) and one piece of hardened molten bronze (T. X, 12). All the bronze objects from the interment, like those found by grave 51, suggest that this interment destroyed some of the graves with bronze grave goods, or that the incinerated remains of the deceased after cremation were rinsed here. The function of the interment by the eastern edge of the tumulus will remain obscure until the material has been fully analyzed. At this stage it is clear that the interment extended in size beyond the edge of the tumulus (Fig. II), and may well not have formed part of the necropolis.

Tumulus 2

Tumulus 2 was systematically excavated in August 1991, and most of the material has yet to be analyzed.¹ Much like tumulus 1, tumulus 2 is elliptical in plan, with the longer axis (16 m) east-west and the shorter (13 m) north-south (Fig. IV). It was also excavated sector by sec-

¹ Though presented in this section of the report, tumulus 2 remains effectively unanalyzed and unpublished; this section of the paper is for information purposes only (Editorial board).

IV). Kopalo se također po segmentima (numerisanim od I do IV u pravcu kazaljke na satu počev od severne ose) oivičenim orijentisanim osama i periferijom tumula. Bez obzira na manje dimenzije humke 2, ona nije ni izbliza bila bogata materijalom kao humka 1.

Pronađeno je ukupno 8 posuda koje su na početku istraživanja upućivale na grobne celine. U severoistočnom segmentu I konstatovan je izdvojen nalaz manje zdele prečnika oboda 15 cm i visine 6 cm (T. VII, 2), koja je u početku označena kao grob 3. Naknadnom obradom je utvrđeno da zdelu nije pokrivala nikakav grobni sadržaj, te joj se može pripisati funkcija kenotafa. Slična situacija je konstatovana i u grobu 8 (nađenom u severnom kontrolnom profilu), kao i u grobu – poziciji 1 koji se, međutim, zbog neposredne blizine groba 2 može tretirati kao grobni prilog. Grob 2 (segment IV) je relativno dobro sačuvan i u njemu je, pored ostataka spaljenih kostiju, pronađena kao prilog jedna fragmentovana igla sa kuglastom glavicom (T. X, 14). U istom segmentu su pronađena još tri groba (5, 6 i 7), sa također dobro očuvanim zdelama-poklopcima koji će se verovatnije moći potpuno rekonstruisati. U segmentu II je konstatovan nešto slabije očuvan grob 4 u čijoj neposrednoj blizini je uočena kružna površina sa zapečenom zemljom, prečnika 0,60 m, dok je severno od ove površine nađeno više razbacanih fragmenata keramike, no bez ostataka izgorelih kostiju. Između segmenata II i III je uočena veća površina nepravilnog oblika, sa mestimično nagorelom tamnom zemljom, približnih dimenzija $5,5 \times 4$ m. U segmentu III je uz ovu površinu konstatovana koncentracija pepela koja bi upućivala na ostatke uništenog groba, a slična koncentracija pepela kružnog oblika (prečnika oko 0,40 m) uočena je između površine sa tamnom zemljom i groba 4 u segmentu II. Za razliku od humke 1 na ovoj površini sa tamnijom zemljom nije bilo grobova.

Humka 3

Istovremeno sa iskopavanjem humke 2 istražena je i humka 3. Humka 3 nije donela očekivane nalaze grobova, a jedina sličnost sa humkama 1 i 2 bi se sastojala u konstataciji da je u nasipu humke pronađeno dosta kremenog materijala. Moguće je da humka 3 i ne pripada arheološkom kontekstu

tor, numbered from I to IV clockwise from the north, surrounded by the main axes and the edge of the tumulus. Even given its smaller size, tumulus 2 was nowhere near as rich in material as tumulus 1.

Eight vessels in all were found, indicative of graves at the start of the excavations. One isolated find of a small bowl with a rim diameter of 15 cm and a height of 6 cm (T. VII, 2) was found in north-east sector I, and initially designated as grave 3. Further investigation revealed that the bowl had not covered any grave contents, and might have served as a cenotaph. Much the same was found in grave 8 (in the north control profile) and in grave position 1, which, however, given its immediate proximity to grave 2, could be treated as grave goods. Grave 2 (sector IV) was relatively well preserved and contained not only the remains of incinerated bones but also grave goods in the form of a broken pin with a spherical head (T. X, 14). Another three graves (5, 6 and 7) were found in the same sector, also with well-preserved urn-covers that it will probably be possible to reconstruct in full. A rather more poorly preserved grave, no. 4, was also found in sector II, with very close by a circular area with burnt earth, 0.60 m in diameter, while to the north of this area were several scattered potsherds but no remains of incinerated bones. A large, irregularly-shaped area roughly 5.5×4 m was observed between sectors II and III, in which there was dark burnt earth in places. In sector III, beside this area, was a concentration of ash suggesting the remains of a destroyed grave, and a similar concentration of ash of circular outline, with a diameter of about 0.40 m, was observed between the area of dark earth and grave 4 in sector II. Unlike tumulus 1, this area of darker earth contained no graves.

Tumulus 3

Tumulus 3 was excavated at the same time as tumulus 2. It failed to yield the expected graves, and its only similarity with tumuli 1 and 2 was that a fair quantity of flint material was found in the mound. It is possible that tumulus 3 does not even belong in the archaeological context of the

nekropola na lokalitetu Sječkovu – Dejanovića humke, dok ne treba zanemariti ni mogućnost da humka 3 predstavlja prirodno uzvišenje.

necropolis at Sječkovu – Dejanovića humke, and the possibility that it is simply a natural elevation should not be disregarded.

Zaključak

Humke 1 i 2 na lokalitetu Sječkovu – Dejanovića humke pripadaju tipu nekropole sa spaljenim pokojnicima, koja ukazuje na jedan specifičan ritual konstatovan, pre svega, na nekropoli Barice u Gornjoj Orahovici kod Gračanice² i u susjednoj Slavoniji na nekropoli u Gređanima kod Okučana³. Sličnost materijala sa ovih nekropola sa keramikom iz naselja u okolini Doboja pretpostavlja je postojanje jedne specifične grupe bronzanog doba koja je zahvaljujući ovim nalazima i mogla biti definisana kao kulturna grupa Barice – Gređani⁴. Prilikom paralelnog istraživanja u okviru četvrte godine rada po projektu “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne” ustanovljeno je, pre svega na osnovu keramičkog materijala, da su naselje i nekropola na Sječkovu istovremeni. Najuočljiviju sličnost kompleksu naselja – nekropole na Sječkovu nalazimo na lokalitetu Barice u Laminici-Jaružanima,⁵ svega 6-7 km severozapadno od Sječkova.

Sudeći prema brojnim nalazima bronzanih predmeta iz grobova i ukopa na istočnoj periferiji humke 1 (da bi se kompletirao inventar bronzanih predmeta, svim do sada navedenim bronzanim nalazima treba pridodati i jedan komadić bronzanog lima (T. X, 13) koji je bio uočen već u drugom otkopnom sloju nasipa humke 1), aktivnosti na humci 1 su se obavljale u periodu od bronzanog doba C pa do Ha A1 po Reineckeu,⁶ dok bi nam za datovanje humke 2 mogao pomoći i jedan nalaz liscenske keramike koji bi upućivao čak na period Br B.⁷ Očiti nesrazmer u datovanju

Conclusion

Tumuli 1 and 2 at Sječkovu – Dejanovića humke belong to the type of necropolis with cremated remains, indicating a specific rite identified primarily at the Barice necropolis in Gornja Orahovica near Gračanica² and in neighbouring Slavonia, at the necropolis in Gređani near Okučani³. The similarity between the material from these necropolises and the pottery from settlements in the Doboja area suggested the existence of a distinct Bronze Age group which, thanks to these finds, could be defined as the Barice-Gređani cultural group.⁴ During parallel excavations as part of the fourth year of the “Bronze Age in northern Bosnia” project, it was found, largely on the basis of the pottery material, that the settlement and necropolis in Sječkovu were contemporary. The most striking similarity to the settlement and necropolis complex at Sječkovu is to be found at Barice in Laminici-Jaružani,⁵ just 6-7 km north-west of Sječkovu.

Judging from the numerous finds of bronze objects in the graves and burial on the eastern edge of tumulus 1 (to which, in order to complete the list of bronze objects, must be added a piece of sheet bronze (T. X, 13) observed in the second excavation layer of tumulus 1), tumulus 1 was in active use during Bronze Age C and until Ha A1 in the Reinecke scale.⁶ For the date of tumulus 2, a find of corded ware pottery may be of assistance, perhaps even indicating the period Br B.⁷ The obvious discord between the dating of the bronze objects and some of the stylistic features on the pottery

² Čović 1958, 77-96, T.I-II.

³ Minichreiter 1983, 7-122.

⁴ Čović 1988, 60-61.

⁵ Đurđević 1986, 50-51.

⁶ Analogije za iglu sa topuzastom glavom nalazimo kod Gabrovec 1983, 46, T.II, 2 i Vinski-Gasparini 1983, 560, T.LXXXVI, 13, za iglu sa kuglastom glavom ukrašenom radijalnim urezima kod Vinski-Gasparini 1983, 562 – T. LXXXVI, 14, 654 – T.XCIII, 11 i Čović 1988, 61, sl. 8/5 itd.

⁷ Vinski-Gasparini 1983, 486-489, T.LXX, 1-10.

² Čović 1958, 77-96, T.I-II.

³ Minichreiter 1983, 7-122.

⁴ Čović 1988, 60-61.

⁵ Đurđević 1986, 50-51.

⁶ Analogies with the pin with a mace-like head are to be found in Gabrovec 1983, 46, T.II, 2 and Vinski-Gasparini 1983, 560, T.LXXXVI, 13, and with the rounded-headed pin decorated with radial incisions in Vinski-Gasparini 1983, 562 – T.LXXXVI, 14, 654 – T.XCIII, 11 and Čović 1988, 61, ill. 8/5 etc.

⁷ Vinski-Gasparini 1983, 486-489, T.LXX, 1-10.

bronzanih nalaza sa nekim stilskim elementima na keramičkom materijalu sa nekropola, kao i sa naselja, pokazuje da bi naselje, a samim tim i prateće nekropole, morale prilično dugo trajati, što izgleda predstavlja glavni problem koji se po pravilu javlja na svim lokalitetima kulturne grupe Barice – Gređani.

Da je humka bila u dužoj upotrebi mogla bi upućivati i činjenica da su grobovi starije faze, ukopani u samoj zdravici, pokazivali izvesna oštećenja koja nisu mogla nastati savremenom obradom zemlje. Ovome bi mogla ići u prilog i izvesna odstupanja od opisanog rituala kod kojeg se spaljene kosti poklapaju posudom – poklopcem, kao što je to slučaj kod grobova 43 i 53 gde nailazimo na “normalan” položaj posude u kojoj su spaljeni ostaci, zatim kod groba 56, u centralnom delu humke, gde nalazimo samo deo posude na nago-reloj površini sa rasutim kostima, ili kod groba 7, gde je kao urna korištena zdela uvučenog facetiranog oboda kakve su tipične za kulturu polja sa urnama.

U svakom slučaju, istraživanja nekropola na Dejanovića humkama su u mnogome dopunila naša znanja o pogrebnom ritualu kulture Barice – Gređani i ukazala na značaj ove kulture u genezi srednjoevropske kulture polja sa urnama, čiji je uticaj do sada bio neopravdano zanemaren. Definitivno objašnjenje kulturno-istorijskih zbivanja u kasnom bronzanom dobu bosanske Posavine za sada još nije moguće, no kada se prikupi sva raspoloživa građa i kada se budu završile preciznije analize pokretnog arheološkog materijala, sigurno će se više rasvetliti i pitanje međusobnih odnosa ove dve kulturne pojave, na šta će se obratiti pažnja i u budućim iskopavanjima lokaliteta kulture Barice – Gređani.

from the necropolis and the settlement suggests that the settlement, and hence its necropolis, could have been in existence for quite a long time, which would seem to be the main problem cropping up at every site of the Barice-Gređani cultural group.

Another indication that the tumulus remained in use for a long time is that the graves of the earlier phase, dug into the subsoil, displayed some damage that could not have been caused by ploughing in modern times. This could also suggest a certain departure from the rite described, in which the incinerated bones are held in an urn-cover, as in graves 43 and 53 where the vessels containing the incinerated remains were in the “normal” position, and in grave 56, in the central area of the tumulus, where only part of a vessel was found on a burnt area with scattered bones, or grave 7, where a bowl with an inverted, faceted rim of the kind typical of the urnfield culture was used as an urn.

In any event, the excavations at the necropolis at Dejanovića humke have greatly advanced our knowledge of the funerary rites of the Barice-Gređani culture, and have demonstrated the significance of this culture in the genesis of the central European urnfield culture, the influence of which had until now been unjustly neglected. It is still not possible to give a definitive explanation of cultural events in the Bosnian Sava valley in the Late Bronze Age, but when all the available material has been assembled and detailed analyses of the movable archaeological material have been completed, they will doubtless shed further light on the question of the relationship between these two cultures, which will be taken into account in future excavations at sites of the Barice-Gređani culture.

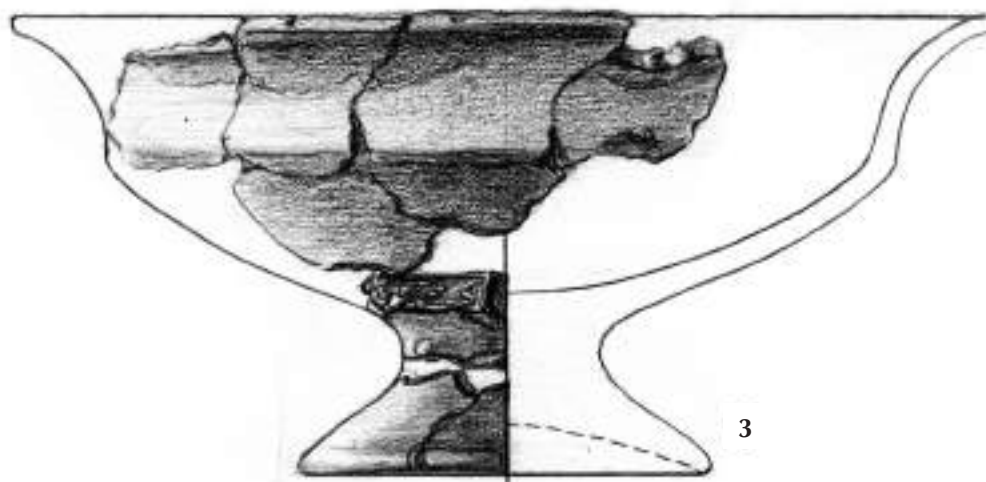
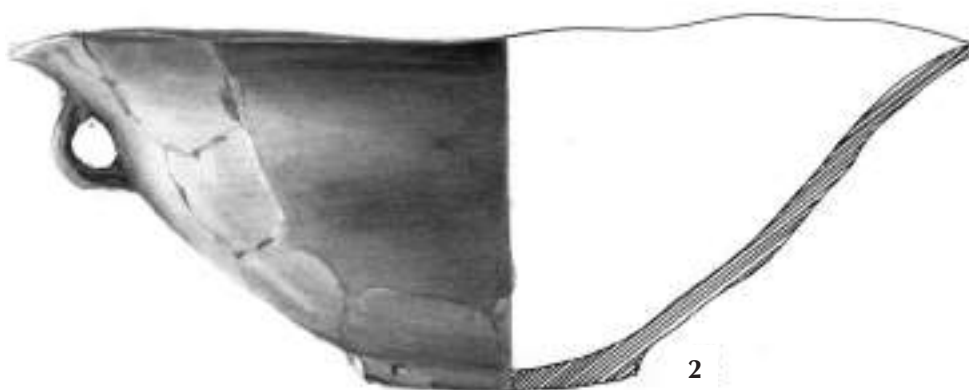
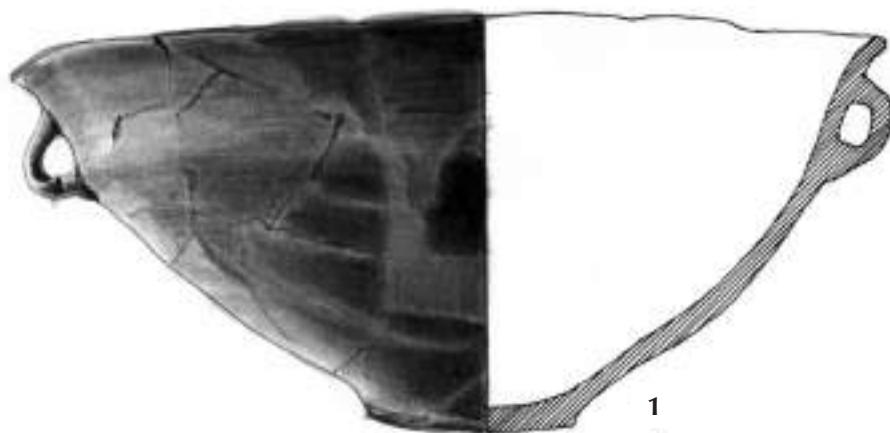
Skraćenice / Abbreviations

AL	– Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
AP	– Arheološki pregled, Ljubljana
GZM	– Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
PJZ	– Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja, Sarajevo

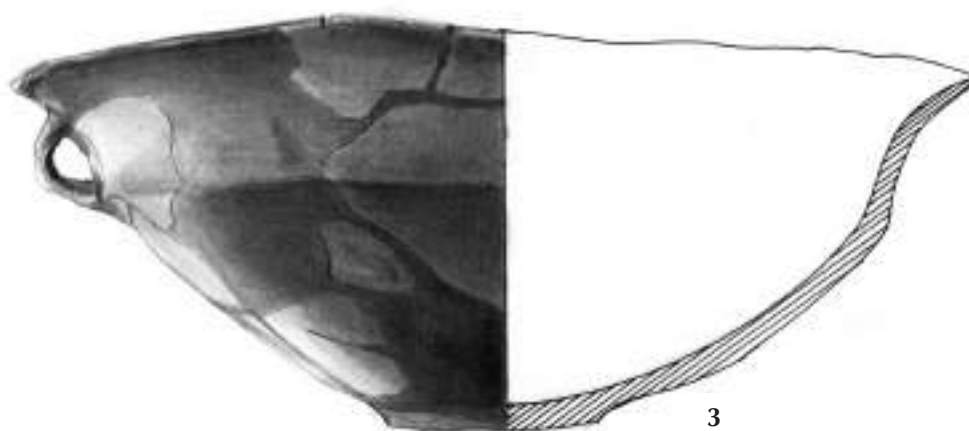
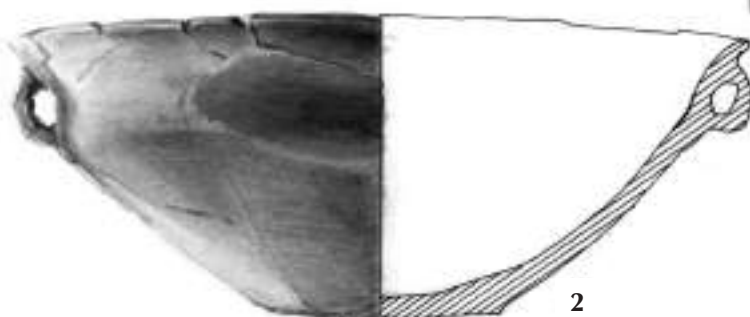
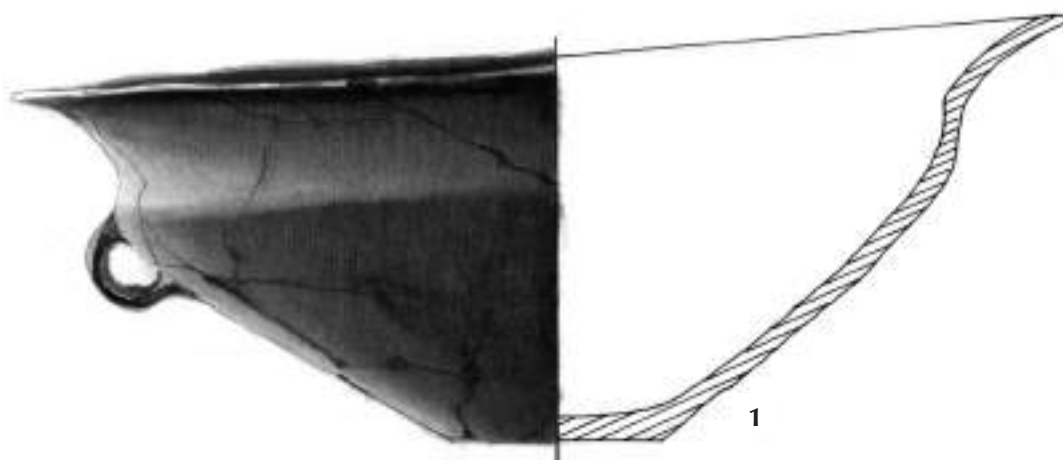
Literatura / Bibliography

B. ČOVIĆ	1958 – Barice – nekropola kasnog bronzanog doba kod Gračanice, <i>GZM</i> , n.s. XIII, Sarajevo, 1958, 77-96.
	1988 – Barice – Gređani – kulturna grupa, <i>AL</i> , tom 1, Sarajevo, 1988, 60-61.
S. GABROVEC	1983 – Srednje brončano doba, <i>PJZ</i> IV, Sarajevo, 1983, 40-52.
M. ĐURĐEVIĆ	1986 – Barice-Laminci, bronzanodobno naselje i nekropola, <i>AP</i> 1986, Ljubljana, 1987, 50-51.
K. MINICHREITER	1983 – Pregled istraživanja nekropole grupe “Gređani” u Slavoniji, <i>Anali Zavoda za znanstveni rad</i> , 2, Osijek, 1982-1983, 7-123.
K. VINSKI-GASPARINI	1983 – Litzenkeramika savsko-dravskog međurječja, Virovitička grupa, Kultura polja sa žarama sjeverne Bosne, <i>PJZ</i> IV, Sarajevo, 1983, 547-647.

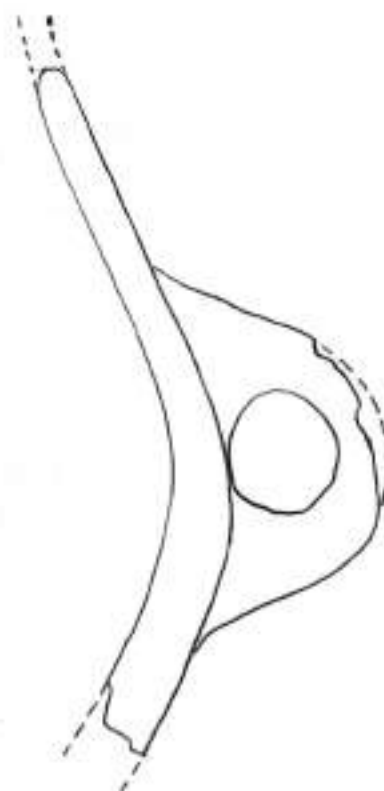
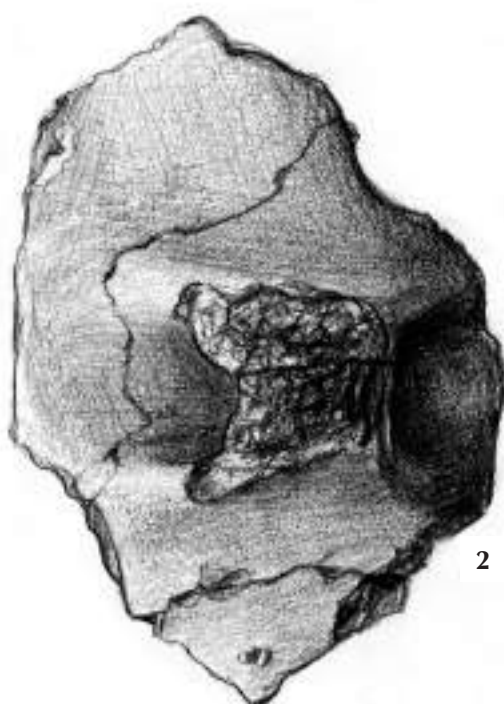
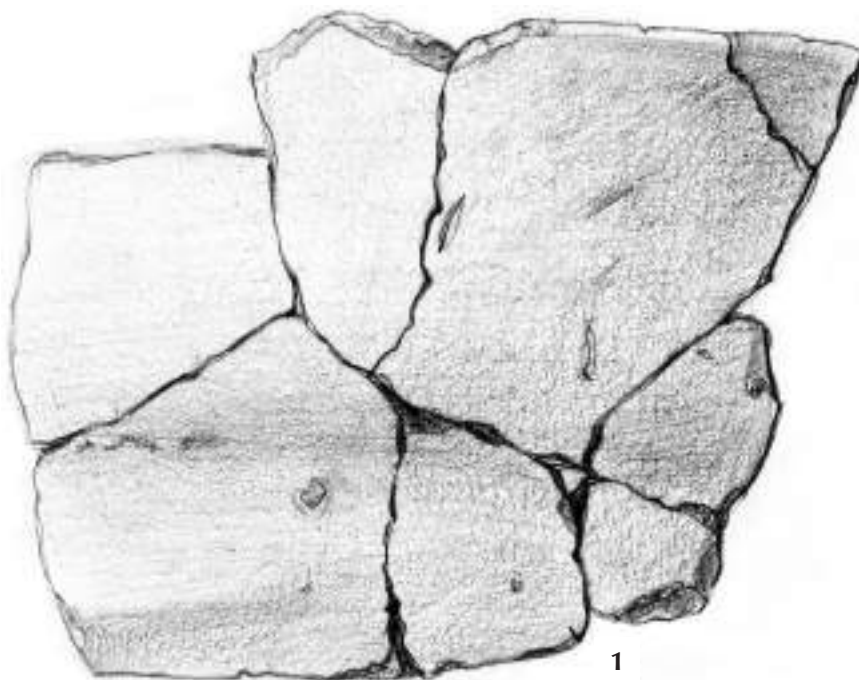
T - I



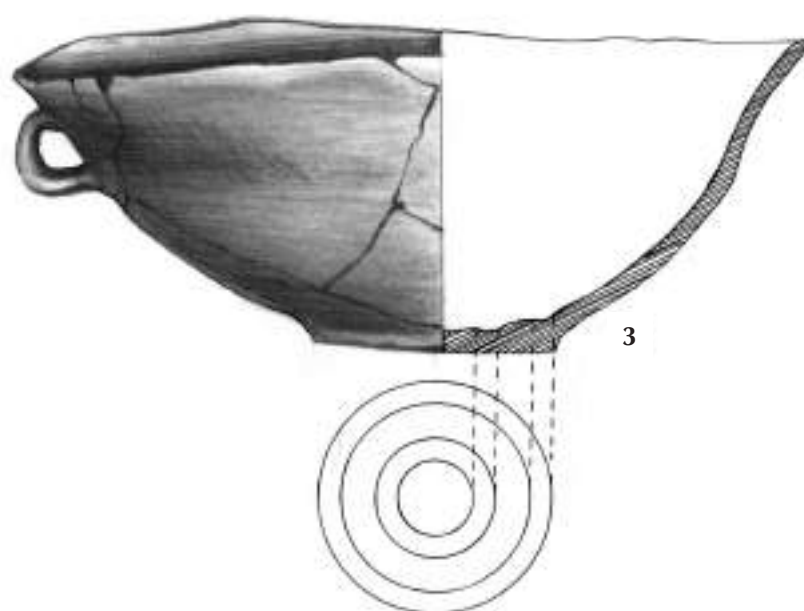
T – II



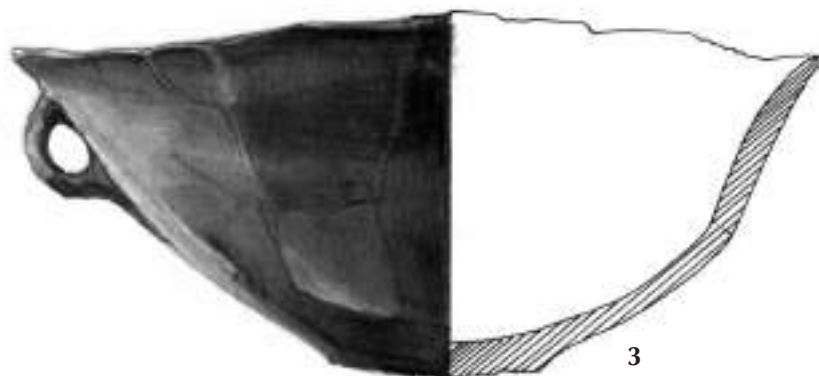
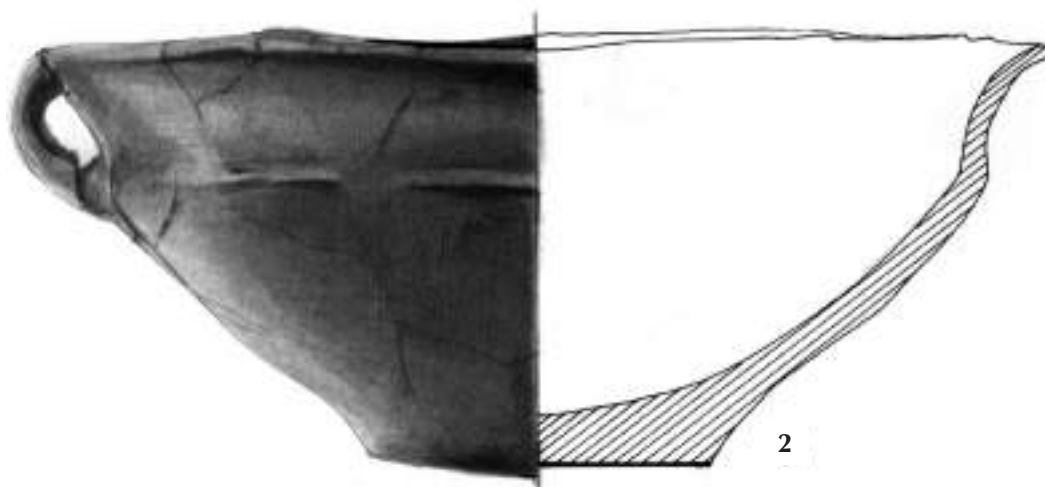
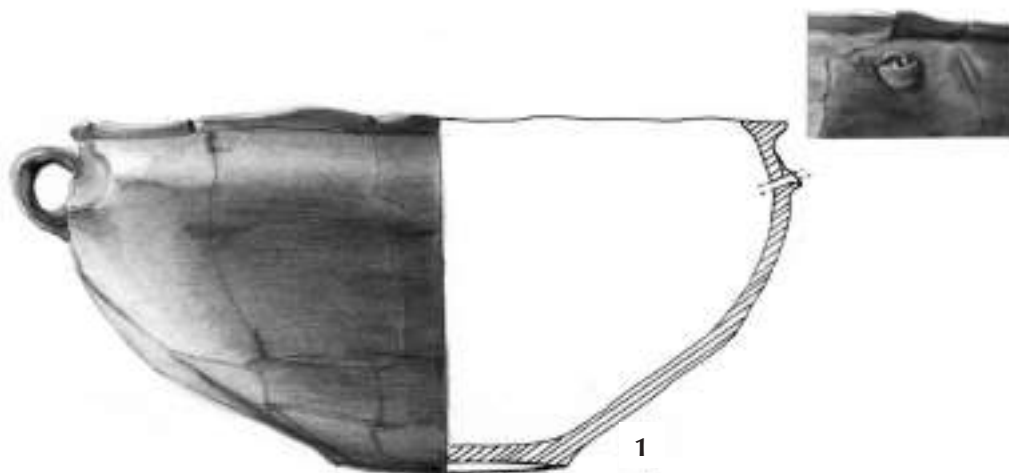
T – III



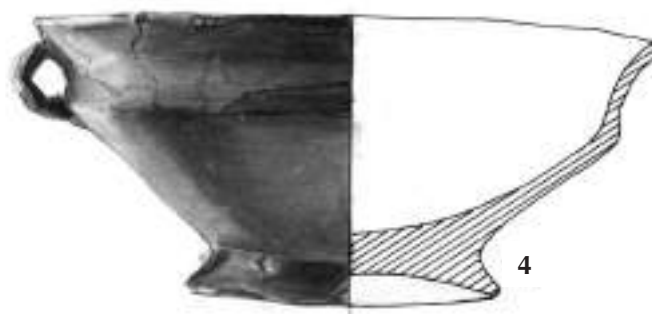
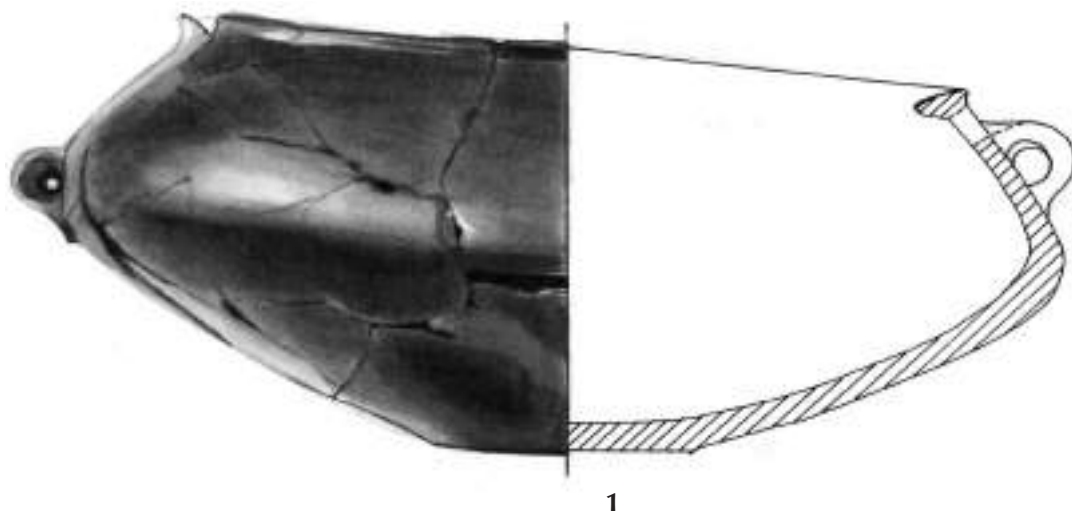
T – IV



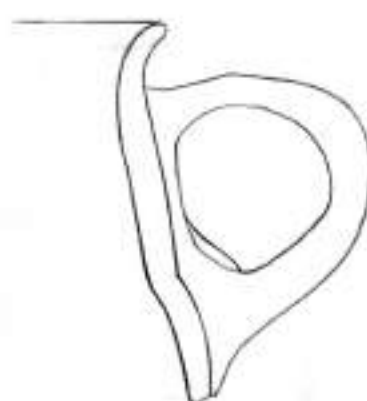
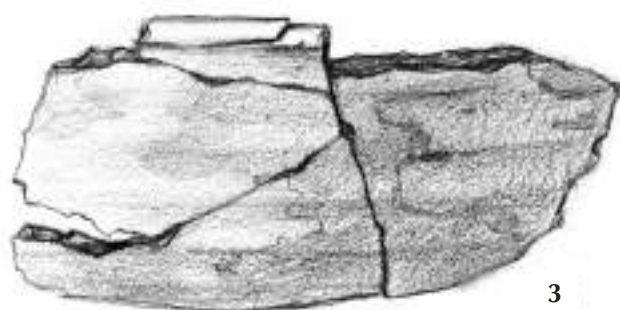
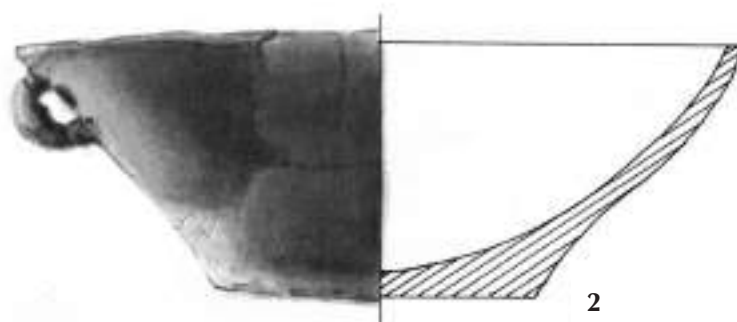
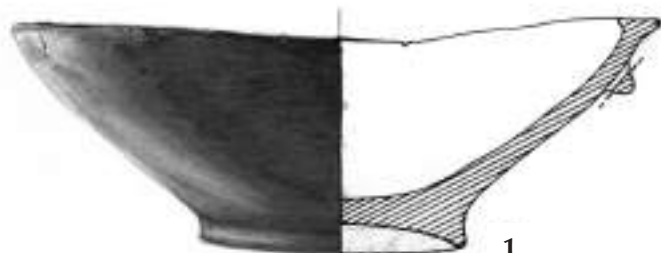
T – V



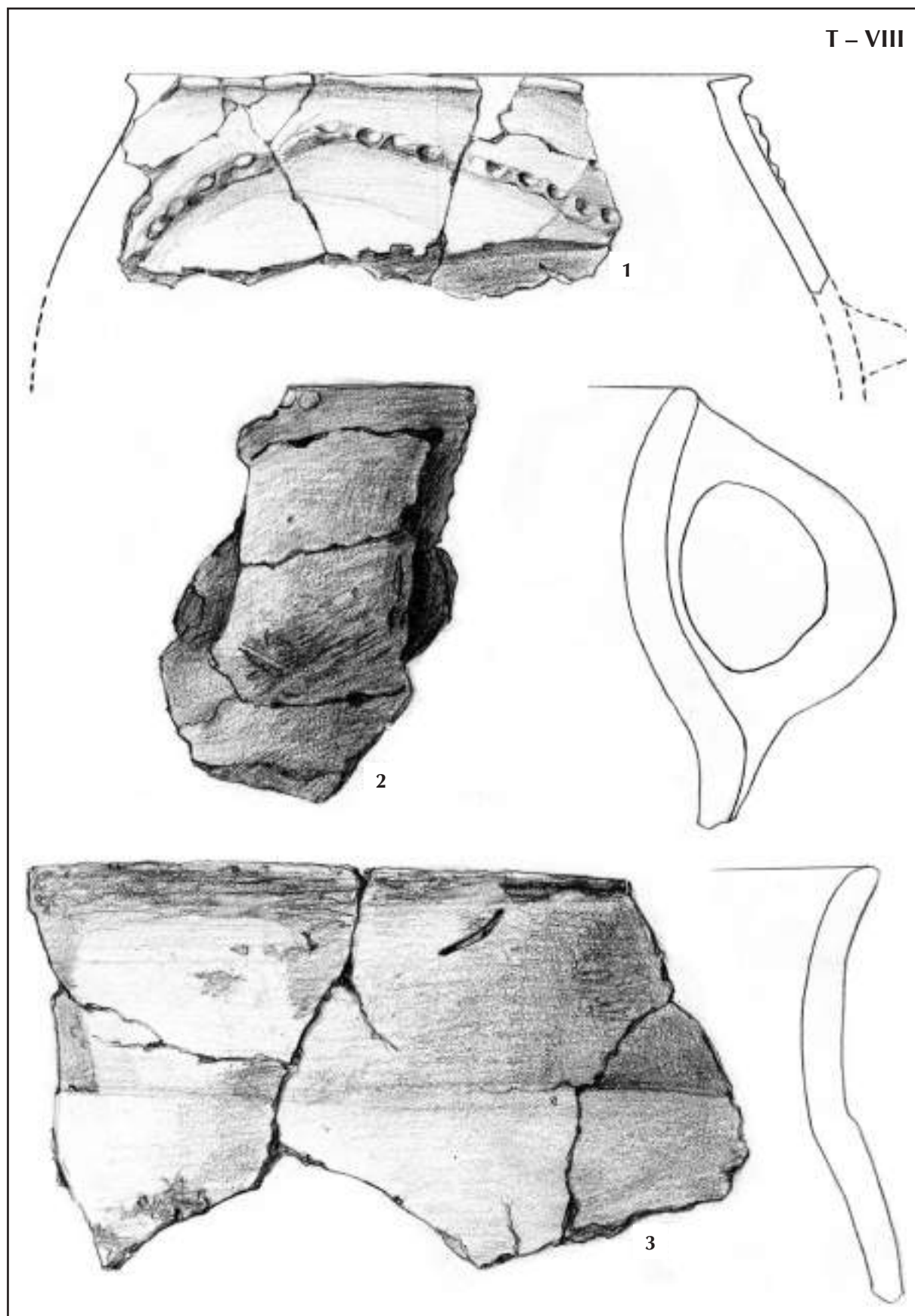
T – VI



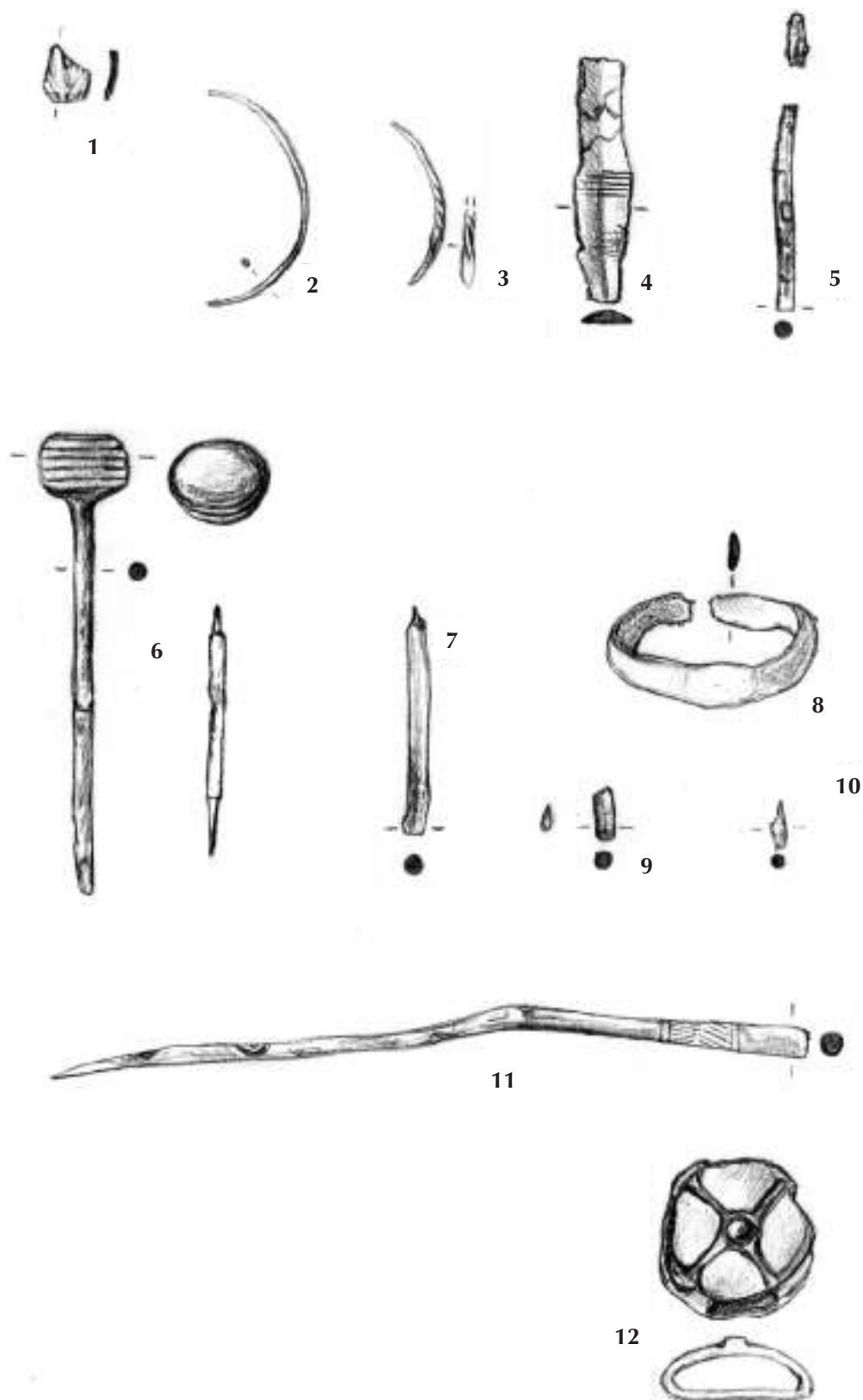
T – VII



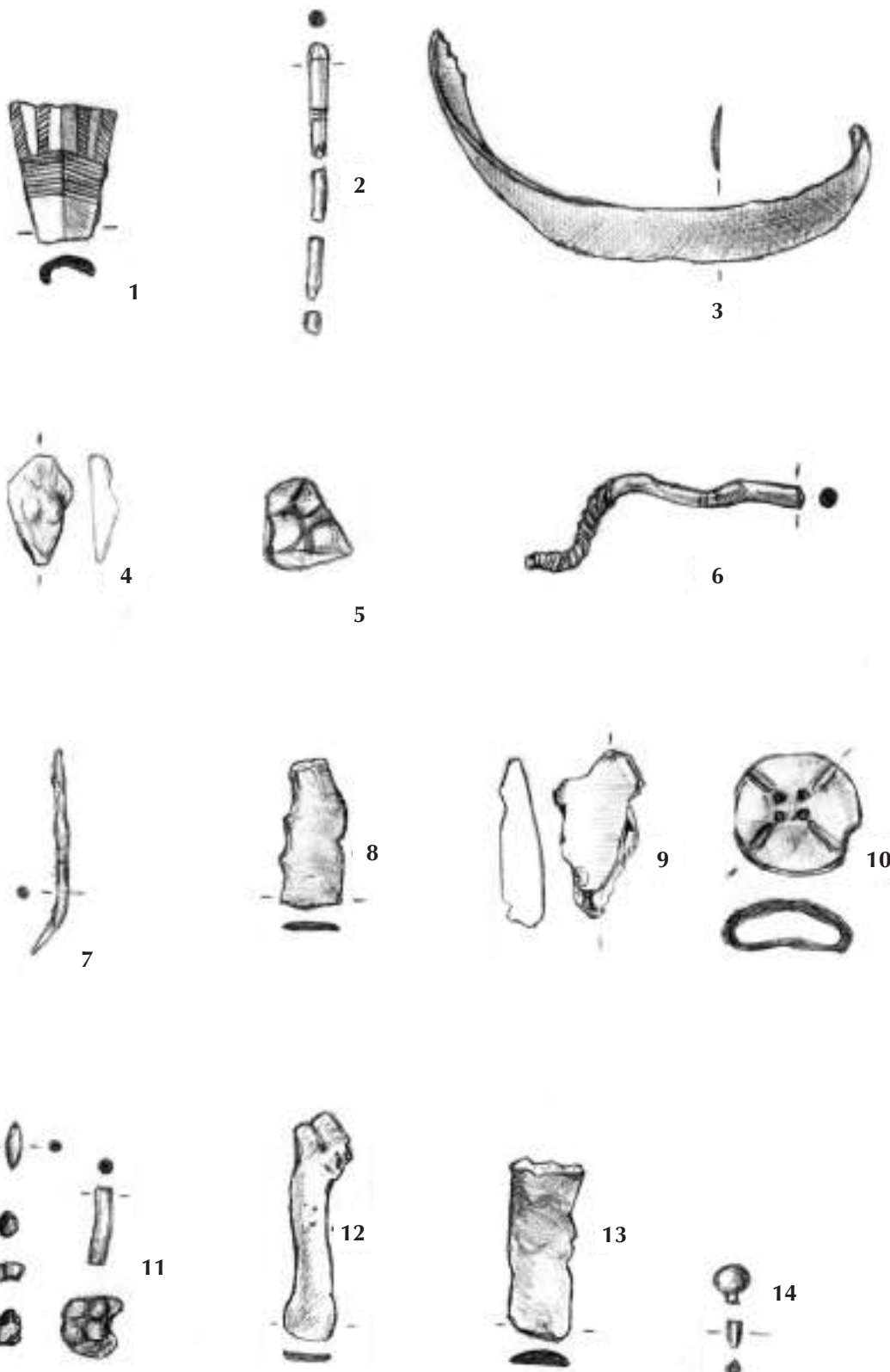
T – VIII

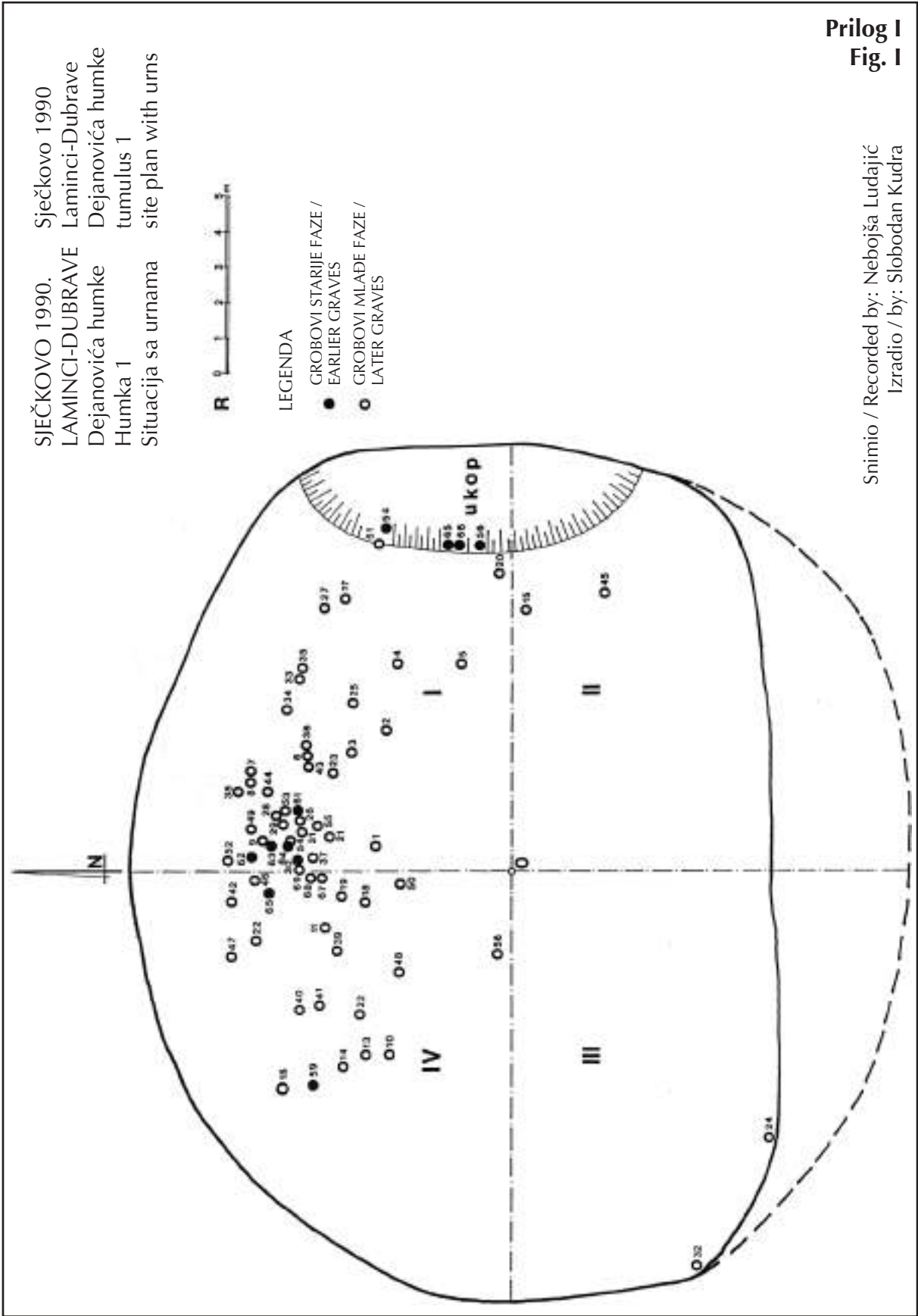


T – IX



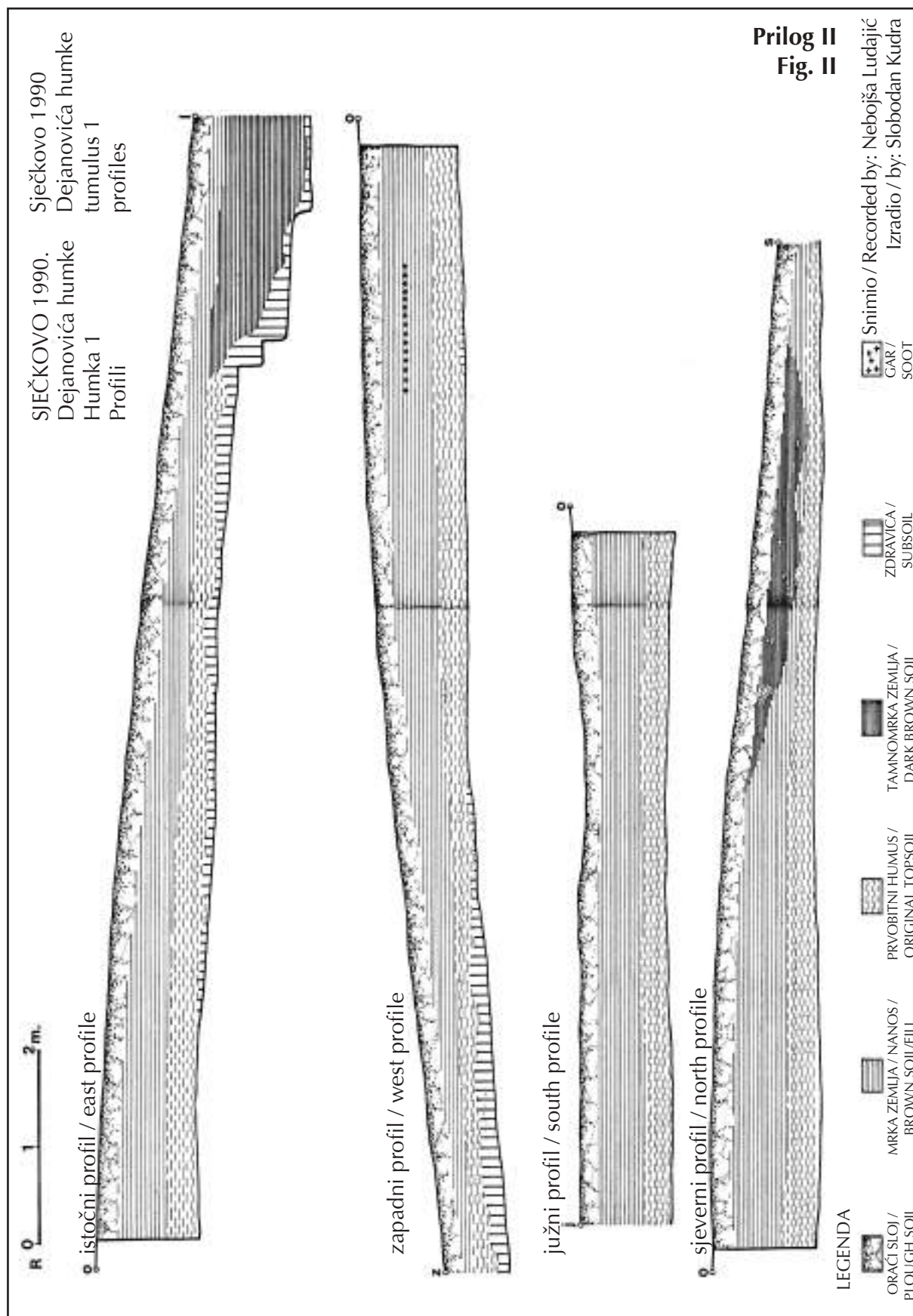
T - X





Prilog I
Fig. I

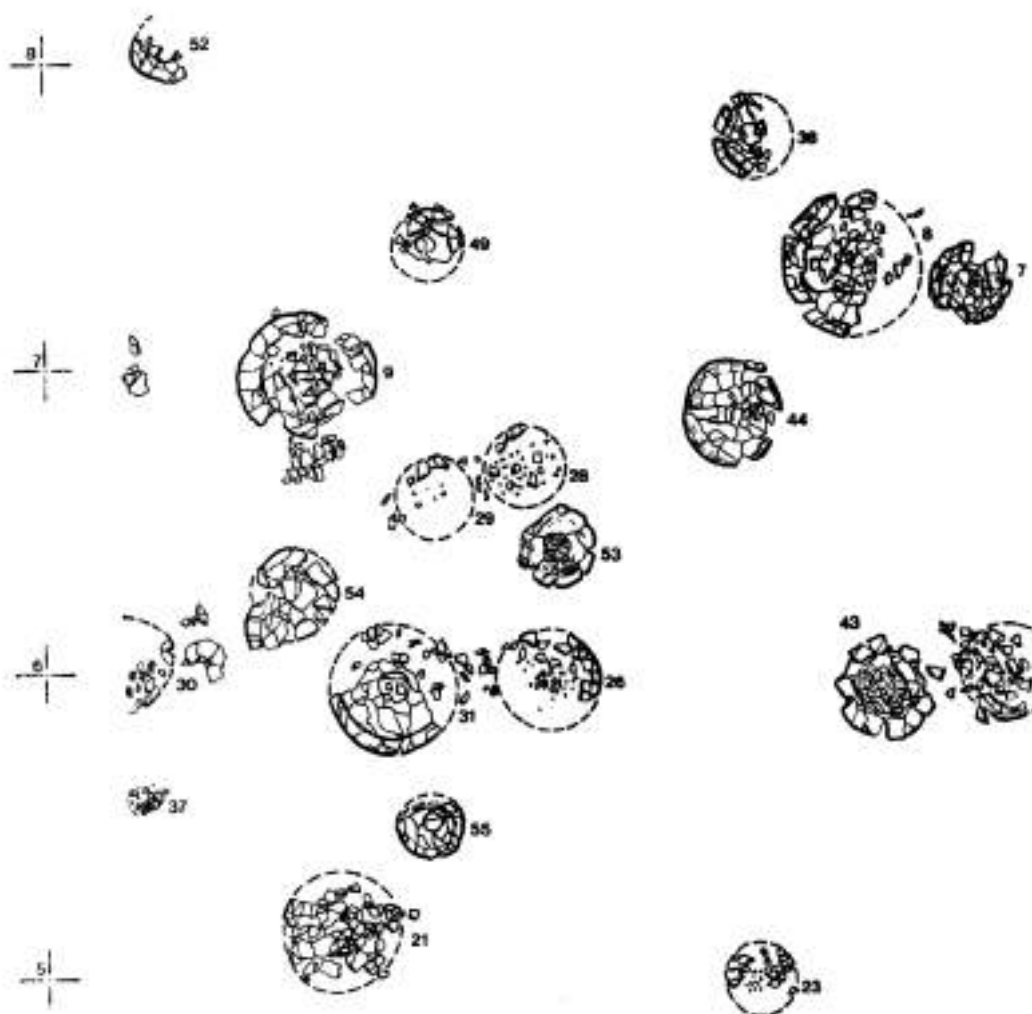
Snimio / Recorded by: Nebojša Ludajić
Izradio / by: Slobodan Kudra



Prilog III
Fig. III

SJEČKOVO 1990. Sječково 1990
Dejanovića humke Dejanovića humka
Humka 1 tumulus 1
Detalj iz sektora I detail from sector I

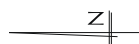
0 1m



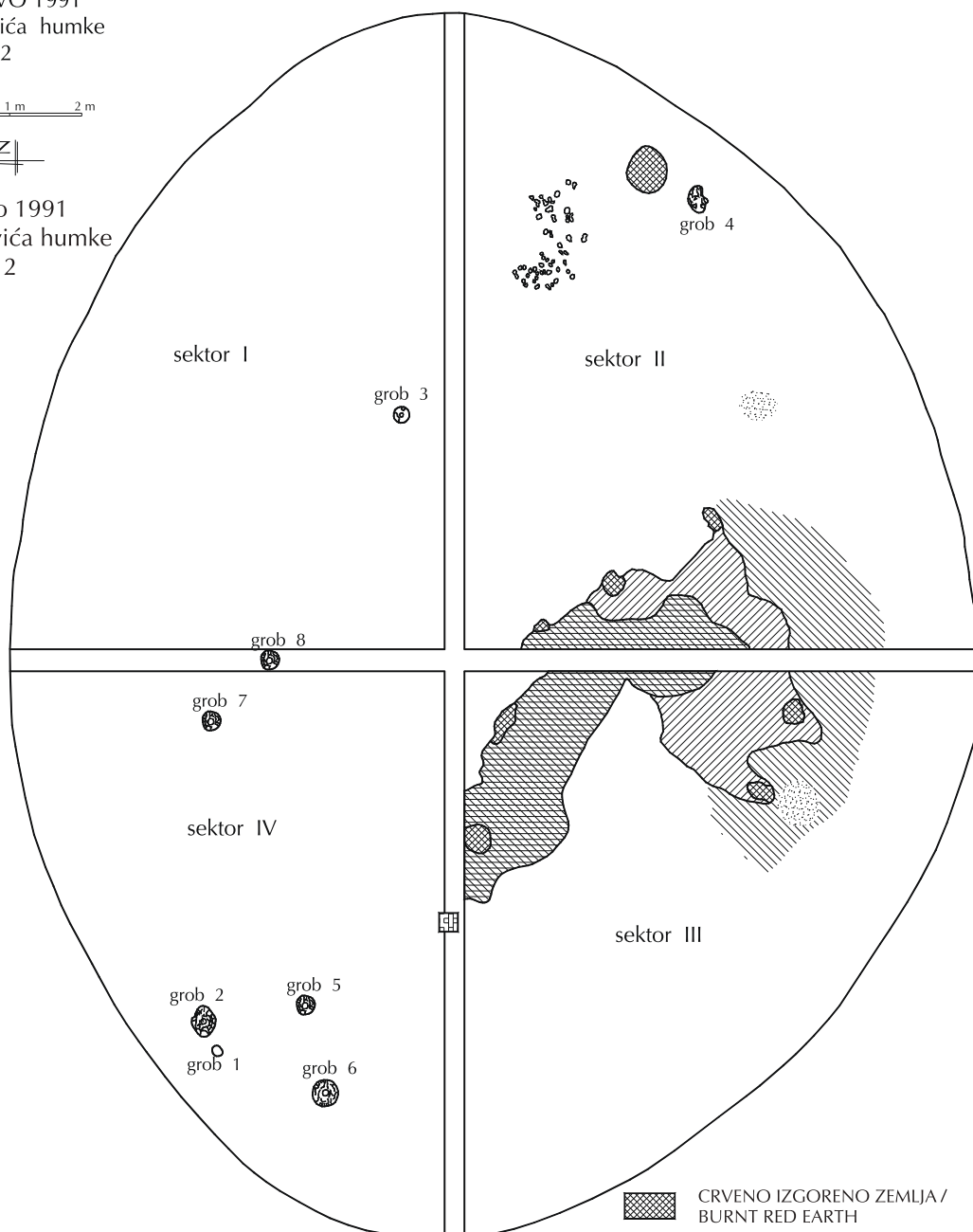
Prilog IV
Fig. IV

SJEČKOVO 1991
Dejanovića humke
Humka 2
Situacija

R 0 m 1 m 2 m



Sječково 1991
Dejanovića humke
tumulus 2
site plan



Snimio / recorded by: Nebojša Ludajić
Izradio / by: Slobodan Kudra

-  CRVENO IZGORENO ZEMLJA / BURNT RED EARTH
-  TAMNA ZEMLJA SA GAROM / DARK SOIL WITH SOOT
-  TAMNA ZEMLJA / DARK SOIL
-  RAZVUČENA IZGORJELA ZEMLJA / SPREAD BURNT EARTH
-  OSTACI UNIŠTENOG GROBA (PEPEO) / REMAINS OF DESTROYED GRAVE (ASH)
-  ODLOMCI KERAMIKE / POTTERY SHERDS
-  IZGORENO DRVO / CHARRED WOOD

Gradine na području srednjeg toka Vrbasa – područje Banje Luke

Pregledni rad
UDK 903.4(497.6 Banja Luka)(282.043 Vrbas)"637"

Autor objavljuje rezultate rekognosciranja i manjih sondažnih iskopavanja prapovijesnih gradina na području Banje Luke, Jajca, Mrkonjića i Skender-Vakufa. U radu također analizira i pokretni materijal, te iznosi pretpostavke o dataciji spomenutih gradina.

Ključne riječi: gradina, Vrbas, bronzano doba

Istraživanje praistorijskih gradinskih naselja na području oko srednjeg toka Vrbasa, približno između Jajca i Banje Luke, uključeno je u program "Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne" iz dva razloga. Prvi je taj što su na tom važnom komunikacionom pravcu istraživanja ove vrste praistorijskih nalazišta bila krajnje manjkava. Dok su u Pounju sistematski iskopavane gradine Čungar u Osretku¹ i Veliki Čungar u Semanićima,² obje kod Cazina, pa Kekića glavica kod Bosanske Krupe,³ u dolini Sane Zecovi kod Prijedora,⁴ na području oko donjeg toka Bosne Vis kod Dervente⁵ i Pivnica kod Odžaka,⁶ sa područja oko srednjeg i donjeg toka Vrbasa o gradinama su bili objavljeni samo podaci sa rekognosciranja s dosta uopštenim ocjenama u pogledu hronologije i kulturne pripadnosti.⁷

¹ Radimsky 1894.

² Raunig 1983.

³ Čović 1962.

⁴ Benac 1959, 43-45, T.XVII-XIX.

⁵ Marić 1961.

⁶ Benac 1962, 26-27, T.I.

⁷ Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine, tom 2, Sarajevo 1988, 47-55, 125-151

Hill forts in the middle river Vrbas region – Banja Luka region

Review article
UDC 903.4(497.6 Banja Luka)(282.043 Vrbas)"637"

This paper sets out the results of field surveys and minor test digs on prehistoric hill forts in the Banja Luka, Jajce, Mrkonjić and Skender-Vakuf areas, and provides an analysis of the movable material, along with estimated dates for the hill forts.

Key words: hill fort, Vrbas, Bronze Age

The investigation of prehistoric hill fort settlements in the area around the middle reaches of the River Vrbas, roughly speaking between Jajce and Banja Luka, was made part of the "Bronze Age in northern Bosnia" programme for two reasons. The first was that the study of this type of prehistoric site on this major route was woefully inadequate. Whereas systematic excavations had been carried out in the Una valley on the hill forts of Čungar in Osredak¹ and Veliki Čungar in Semanići,² both near Cazin, and on Kekića glavica near Bosanska Krupa,³ in the Sana valley at Zecovi near Prijedor,⁴ and in the lower River Bosna region at Vis near Derventa⁵ and Pivnica near Odžak,⁶ the only published details of hill forts in the area around the middle and lower course of the Vrbas were from field surveys with largely generalized speculation concerning their chronology and the cultures to which they belong.⁷

¹ Radimsky 1894.

² Raunig 1983.

³ Čović 1962.

⁴ Benac 1959, 43-45, T.XVII-XIX.

⁵ Marić 1961.

⁶ Benac 1962, 26-27, T.I.

⁷ Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine, vol. 2, Sarajevo 1988, 47-55, 125-151

Zadatak je bio da se većim brojem sondaža utvrdi da li su te gradine bile naseljavane i u bronzano doba i u kojim fazama. Osim toga, već su postojali preliminarni podaci o otvorenim ravničarskim naseljima bronzanog doba na području oko donjeg toka Vrbasa i u Potkozarju,⁸ pa je istraživanje nekih od njih bilo predviđeno i u okviru programa “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne”. Stoga se smatralo da bi paralelno istraživanje gradinskih naselja dublje u unutrašnjosti moglo pružiti dobre komparativne podatke, između ostalog i u pogledu međusobnog kulturnog i hronološkog odnosa ta dva tipa naselja – otvorenih, ravničarskih i gradinskih.

U toku petogodišnjeg rada 1986.-1991. godine bili su rekognoscirani neki dijelovi terena između Banje Luke, Jajca, Mrkonjića i Skender-Vakufa koji u ranijim rekognosciranjima nisu bili detaljnije pregledani, ili uopšte nisu bili obuhvaćeni.

Na određenom broju gradina preduzeta su manja sondažna iskopavanja. To su:

1. Gradina u Bočcu,
2. Sijenska gradina u Aginom Selu,
3. Gavranovo brdo u Kriškovcima,
4. Gradina u Galjipovcima,
5. Lakića gradina u Baljvini,
6. Memića gradina u Memićima,
7. Šušića gradina kod Skender-Vakufa,
8. Hrustina kod Skender-Vakufa,
9. Gradina u selu Dabrac.

Pored toga, tipološki interesantan materijal prikupljen je površinski na gradini Šuplja stijena kod Krupe na Vrbasu.

1. Bočac

Gradina se nalazi u selu Bočac sa desne strane Vrbasa. Ima dominantan položaj prema dolini Vrbasa koji neposredno pred atarom sela izlazi iz kanjona i prolazi kroz plodnu široku ravnice. Osim ostataka prastorijaskog naselja, na jajolikom platou (veličine cca 60 × 40 m) nalaze se i stećci, a na južnoj padini otkriveno je naselje butmirske kulture koje je pretrpjelo destrukciju ukopavanjem brojnih grobova iz 15-16. vijeka.

⁸ Čović 1983, 68-69, T.I.

The purpose was to sink a number of test pits to determine whether these hill forts were settled during the Bronze Age and, if so, in which phases. Preliminary data concerning Bronze Age open lowland settlements around the lower reaches of the Vrbas and in Potkozarje already existed,⁸ so that no plans were made to excavate any of them as part of the “Bronze Age in northern Bosnia” programme. It was thought that parallel excavations of hill fort settlements further into the interior could provide good comparative data, not least as regards the cultural and chronological relationship between the two types of settlement – the open plains settlements and the hill forts.

Field surveys were conducted over the five years from 1986 to 1991 of parts of the terrain between Banja Luka, Jajce, Mrkonjić and Skender-Vakuf that had not been studied in detail or not covered at all by previous field surveys. Minor trial excavations were conducted at some of the hill forts:

1. The hill fort in Bočac,
2. Sijenska hill fort in Agino Selo,
3. Gavranovo hill fort in Kriškovci,
4. The hill fort in Galjipovci,
5. Lakića hill fort in Baljvina,
6. Memića hill fort in Memići,
7. Šušića hill fort near Skender-Vakuf,
8. Hrustina near Skender-Vakuf,
9. The hill fort in the village of Dabrac.

Typologically interesting material was also picked up from the surface at Šuplja stijena hill fort near Krupa on the Vrbas.

1. Bočac

The hill fort is in the village of Bočac on the right side of the River Vrbas, dominating the Vrbas valley where the river emerges from the gorge just before the village and flows through a wide, fertile plain. In addition to the remains of the prehistoric settlement, there are stećak tombstones on an ovoid plateau of approx. 60 × 40 m, and a Butmir culture settlement that had been destroyed when numerous graves were dug in the 15th and 16th centuries was discovered on the south slope.

⁸ Čović 1983, 68-69, T.I.

Teren na južnoj padini bio je uveliko oštećen građevinskim iskopom, a u narušenom kulturnom sloju konstatovani su recentno ukopani srednjovjekovni grobovi i jedan stariji, u zgrčenom položaju. Do zdravice smo došli već nakon drugog otkopa cca 0,60 m. Od nalaza evidentirani su fragmenti keramike, litičkog materijala i životinjske kosti: koncentracija većeg kamenja u sjeveroistočnom dijelu sonde nam ukazuje na polukružnu konstrukciju. Osim velikog pitosa, nismo u tom prostoru konstatovali neki drugi kućni inventar, kao ni tragove gari, odnosno pepela, tako da nam je ta funkcija konstrukcije ostala nepoznata.

Na istaknutom prostoru, otvorivši blok B, utvrdili smo stratum butmirske grupe, na koje se naslanjao stratum badensko-vučedolske grupe, a zatim stratum kasnog bronzanog doba i, na kraju, mlađeg željeznog doba.

Kao slučajan nalaz otkriven je jedan primjerak male bronzne koji je pripadao Teodosiju I, a kovan je u Sisciji 387. godine. Novčić predstavlja najmlađi primjerak rimske monete u ovim krajevima.

Sondažna ispitivanja u okviru projekta "Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne" počeli smo 1987. godine na platou gradine Bočac na kome se nalazi recentno groblje koje se i danas koristi. Ekipa se suočila sa problemom ekshumacije ukoliko se sa iskopom nađe na ostatke pokojnika. Iz tog razloga istraživanje je skoncentrisano na onaj dio gradine gdje se pretpostavljalo da nije vršeno ukopavanje pokojnika, a to je bila ivica sjeverne padine. Takav položaj odabran je i zbog mogućnosti manjeg spiranja materijala. Sonda je bila dimenzije 2×4 m i orijentisana je dužom stranom u pravcu istok-zapad.

Površinski otkopni sloj

Otkop se sastojao od tamnomrke zemlje protkane žilicama trave i ostale vegetacije, sa razbacanim kamenom i sporadičnim amorfnim lijepom. Spomenuti podaci mogu da indiciraju postojanje stambenog objekta na ovom mjestu. Od pokretnog materijala pronađeno je dosta keramičkih ulomaka, zatim odbitaka i artefakata od kamena. Prije završetka otkopa sloj je nivelisan. Završna niveleta sloja iznosi cca 38 cm. Keramika je ili gruba, svijetlosmeđe boje, od koje su većinom izrađivani lonci, i ona nešto finije fature, u nijansama od tamnosmeđe do svijetlosmeđe, a obično su to i fragmenti zdjela sa

The terrain on the south slope had been much damaged by building works, and the cultural layer was found to contain mediaeval graves and an older crouched inhumation. Subsoil was reached after the second removal of soil of approx. 0.60 m. The finds consisted of potsherds, lithic material and animal bones: a concentration of quite large stones in the north-eastern part of the trench suggested a semicircular structure. Apart from a large pithos, no other household wares, nor traces of soot or ash, were found on this spot, and the purpose of this structure remains unknown.

When opening block B on a prominent area, strata of the Butmir group were identified, with above it a stratum of the Baden-Vučedol group followed by a Late Bronze Age stratum, and finally a late Iron Age stratum.

A small bronze coin of Theodosius I, minted in Siscia in 387, was a chance find, and the latest specimen of Roman coinage found in this part of the world.

Trial digs as part of the "Bronze Age in northern Bosnia" project were begun in 1987 on the plateau of the Bočac hill fort, where a modern cemetery still in use is located. The team was obliged to consider the question of exhumation in the event that the excavations turned up the remains of the deceased, and as a result the investigations concentrated on the part of the hill fort where it seemed likely that there had been no burials, the edge of the north slope. Another reason for choosing this position was the possibility of some washing out of material. The trench measured 2×4 m, with its longer side lying east-west.

The surface layer

The surface layer consisted of dark brown earth with grass roots and other plant matter, scattered stone and occasional lumps of daub. These could suggest that there had once been a dwelling at this spot. The movable finds included a quantity of potsherds and of core-trimming flint flakes and artefacts. Towards the end the layer had been levelled. The final level of the layer was about 38 cm. The pottery was either coarse light brown ware, mostly cooking pots, and some of rather finer fabric, ranging in colour from dark to light brown, mostly sherds of dishes with inverted rim or with

uvučenim obodom, sa razgrnutim obodom i naglašenim ramenom, lonci sa blago izvijenim obodima, te posude situlastih oblika. Od ukrasa na keramici ovog sloja konstatovali smo rovašenje i urezivanje, vezane za fragmente badenskog i vučedolskog tipa, a ostala keramika ukrašena je tehnikom urezivanja i utiskivanja na apliciranim trakama i facetiranjem.

I otkopni sloj

Ispod sloja nivelacije prethodnog otkopa ukazala se kamena konstrukcija, možda dio nekog razrušenog objekta (Prilog I). Pokretni materijal čini brojni keramički fragmenti i kremen materijal. Keramika je identična prethodnoj, kako po fakturi tako i u ornamentalnoj tehnici. Od litičkog materijala u ovom sloju je nađena kamena sjekira i dosta odbitaka i kremenih nožića.

II otkopni sloj

U sloju zemlje između kamenja koje je je podignuto pronađeno je dosta ulomaka keramike. Među njima naročito se izdvajaju fragmenti konične profilacije sa uvučenim zadebljalim obodom koji je ukrašen horizontalnim facetama, zatim fragment konične zdjele sa proširenim zaravnjenim obodom i nalaz koji naročito pobuđuje pažnju – bronzano koplje sa širokim tulcem i plastičnim rebrom po sredini lista.

III otkopni sloj

Sastojao se od kompaktne, mrke zemlje, pomiješane sa sporadičnim nalazima keramike i sitnim grudicama kućnog lijepa. Među keramičkim nalazima ističe se fragment ukrašen duboko urezanim ukrasom vučedolskog tipa.

Nakon zabrane daljeg rada od strane mjesnog paroha, sonda je zatrpana, a ekipa se uputila na drugi teren.

*

Analizirajući sav materijal iz otkopnih slojeva dolazi se do zaključka da pouzdano stratificiranog kulturnog sloja na ovom prostoru nema. Radi se o izmiješanom sloju, jer se npr. nalazi vučedolske kulture pojavljuju već u I otkopnom sloju (T. I, 4, 7), a oni kasnog bronzanog doba (tipa T. II, 2, 3) još i u III otkopnom sloju. Ipak, tipološ-

everted rim and pronounced shoulder, cooking pots with slightly everted rim, and bucket-shaped vessels. The decoration on the pottery from this layer consisted of notches and incisions, associated with sherds of the Baden and Vučedol type, while other pottery was decorated with incisions and impressions on applied bands and with faceting.

The first excavation layer

The first excavation layer, beneath the surface and levelling layer, revealed a stone structure, possibly part of a demolished building (Fig. I). The movable material consisted of quantities of potsherds and flint material. The pottery was identical to that found in the previous layer, both in fabric and in ornamental techniques. Lithic material in this layer included a stone axe and quantities of flint flakes and knives.

The second excavation layer

The second excavation layer below the stone, which was removed, revealed quantities of potsherds. Of particular interest were pieces of conical moulding with an inverted, thickened rim decorated with horizontal facets, and part of a conical bowl with a wide, flat rim, along with a find that aroused particular interest – a bronze spear with a wide socket and a moulded rib down the middle of the blade.

The third excavation layer

The third excavation layer consisted of compact brown soil mixed with occasional finds of pottery and small clods of daub. A potsherd decorated with deeply incised decoration of the Vučedol type was of particular interest.

After the parish priest put a stop to any further works, the trench was backfilled and the team proceeded to another site.

*

The analysis of all the material from the excavation layers led to the conclusion that there was no definitely stratified cultural layer on the site, but rather a mixed layer, with, for example, finds of the Vučedol culture appearing in the first excavation layer (T. I, 4, 7) and others of the Late Bronze Age (type T. II, 2, 3) as far down as the third excavation layer. Three groups of finds can nonetheless

ki se mogu izdvojiti tri grupe nalaza koje pripadaju različitim fazama života na ovom prostoru.

Prvoj grupi pripada, vjerovatno, litički materijal (T. I, 1-3), kao i fragmenti keramike s tipičnim vučedolskim ukrasima (T. I, 4-7). Ova keramika se i po fakturi i po obliku najprije veže za Alihodže u dolini Bile,⁹ a ima paralele i u Varvari A-1.¹⁰ Primjerak na T. I, 4 mogao bi se vezati već i za stariji “badenski” stratum Alihodža, ali se mora imati u vidu da se tako ukrašena keramika na Alihodžama javlja i zajedno s tipičnom vučedolskom keramikom. Ostali primjerci povezuju se sa slojem vučedolske kulture na tom nalazištu, kao i s Debelim brdom, odnosno s “južnobosanskim ili Debelo brdo tipom” te kulture po S. Dimitrijeviću.¹¹

To pokazuje da se može računati da je vučedolska kultura preko doline Vrbasa, kao komunikacije, dospjela u porječje Lašve, vjerovatno preko doline rijeke Ugar koji je desna pritoka Vrbasa, a izvire ispod Vlašića, nekoliko kilometara od izvora Bile, pritoke Lašve. S druge strane, preko gornjeg Vrbasa (Prusac) dospjela je i u kotlinu Rame (Varvara A-1).¹²

Drugoj grupi pripadaju sa sigurnošću samo dva fragmenta, dio neke veće posude s plastičnim rebrom postavljenim vertikalno ispod oboda (T. I, 8) i dio vrata neke posude tanjih zidova, s udubljenjima izvedenim utiskivanjem nekog instrumenta odozgo, po obodu (T. I, 9). Prvi primjerak ima dobre analogije u sloju srednjeg bronzanog doba na Velikoj gradini u Varvari (B-1 i B-2),¹³ a drugi se može smatrati tradicijom ukrašavanja karakterističnom za rano bronzano doba (Pod A i druga nalazišta).¹⁴

Treću grupu sačinjavaju, osim fragmenata velikih pitosa i lonaca standardnih oblika, primjerci zdjela sa uvučenim obodom (T. II, 1-3), bikoničnih zdjela sa izvijenim obodom (T. II, 5), te šolja ili pehara sa zaobljenim ramenom, ukrašenim urezanim horizontalnim linijama (T. II, 4 i 6). U hronološkom smislu ovoj grupi nalaza pripada i bronzano koplje (T. II, 8). Radi se o tipičnom materijalu mlade faze kasnog bronzanog doba, Ha B periodu. Naročito

be identified typologically as belonging to various phases of habitation on this site.

The lithic material (T. I, 1-3) probably belongs to the first group, as do potsherds with typical Vučedol decorations (T. I, 4-7). In fabric and shape this pottery is associated mainly with Alihodže in the Bila valley,⁹ and also has parallels at Varvara A-1.¹⁰ The specimen in T. I, 4 could even be associated with the earlier Baden stratum of Alihodže, though it should not be forgotten that the pottery with such decoration also features at Alihodže with typical Vučedol pottery. Other specimens are associated with the stratum of the Vučedol culture at that site and with Debelo brdo, or the “southern Bosnian or Debelo brdo type” of that culture according to S. Dimitrijević.¹¹

This shows that one can count on the Vučedol culture having reached the Lašva catchment area via the Vrbas valley and probably that of the River Ugar, a right-bank tributary of the Vrbas that rises below Vlašić, a few kilometres from the source of the Bila, a tributary of the Lašva. It also spread to the Rama valley (Varvara A-1) via the upper Vrbas (Prusac).¹²

Just two sherds belong with certainty to the third group: part of a sizeable vessel with a moulded rib set vertically below the rim (T. I, 8) and part of the neck of a thin-walled vessel with impressions made by a tool of some kind at the top, around the rim (T. I, 9). Good analogies with the first specimen were found in the Middle Bronze Age stratum at Velika gradina in Varvara (B-1 and B-2),¹³ while the other may be recorded as the tradition of decoration typical of the Early Bronze Age (Pod A and other sites).¹⁴

The third group consists of sherds from large pithoi and cooking pots of standard shape, together with specimens from bowls with inverted rim (T. II, 1-3), biconical bowls with everted rim (T. II, 5), and cups or beakers with rounded shoulder, decorated with incised horizontal lines (T. II, 4 and 6). A bronze spear (T. II, 8) typical of the late phase of the Late Bronze Age, Ha B, also belongs chronologically to this group. The bowl in T. II, 1, with a markedly thickened, finely faceted

⁹ Benac 1950, 12-29.

¹⁰ Čović 1978, 23, T.X,1; T.XI,3-5.

¹¹ Dimitrijević 1979, 309-310, T. XXXVII.

¹² Up. Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine, tom 2, Sarajevo 1988, 184 (Prusac).

¹³ Čović 1978, 62-63, 69-70, Sl. 24; T.XXXIX,2; T.XLIV,6.

¹⁴ Čović 1983a, 175-176.

⁹ Benac 1950, 12-29.

¹⁰ Čović 1978, 23, T.X,1; T.XI,3-5.

¹¹ Dimitrijević 1979, 309-310, T. XXXVII.

¹² Cf. Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine, vol. 2, Sarajevo 1988, 184 (Prusac).

¹³ Čović 1978, 62-63, 69-70, Ill. 24; T.XXXIX,2; T.XLIV,6.

¹⁴ Čović 1983a, 175-176.

je karakterističan primjerak zdjela na T.II,1 sa izrazitim zadebljanim i fino facetiranim obodom. On je poznat naročito iz sloja B naselja Pod kod Bugojna i karakterističan je za srednjobosansku grupu.¹⁵ Nalazimo ga i na Visu kod Dervente, gdje se vjerovatno pojavljuje kao rezultat uticaja sa juga, iz srednjobosanske kulturne grupe.¹⁶ Fino urezane linije na fragmentima T. II, 4, 6 karakteristične su također za način ukrašavanja posuda iz srednjobosanske grupe i grupe Vis – Pivnica.¹⁷

Fragment prikazan na T. II, 7 pripada najmlađoj fazi naseljavanja ovog položaja. To je kasnolatska keramika, vjerovatno domaće proizvodnje, a dobre analogije postoje u najmlađim slojevima Donje Doline,¹⁸ kao i u najmlađem horizontu naseljavanja Sijenske gradine u Aginom Selu (v. u ovom radu).

2. Sijenska gradina

Gradina se nalazi na desnoj obali Vrbasa, na području Aginog Sela, oko 6 km od Krupa na Vrbasu u pravcu Bočca. Ima izvanredan položaj: sa sjeverne i zapadne strane zaštićena je okomitim liticama, a sa jugozapadne, jugoistočne i istočne moćnim bedemom.

Za sondiranje smo izabrali jugozapadni dio gradine unutar odbrambenog sistema za koji se može pretpostaviti da nije bilo spiranja materijala. Tu je postavljena prva sonda, označena kao sonda 1/87.

Sonda 1/87

Otvorena je površina veličine 3 × 1,5 m. U otkopnim slojevima I do V (maksimalna dubina kod tač. D iznosila je 0,86 m, gdje postoji udubljenje između stijena, u prosjeku 0,60 m) nije bilo jasno izdvojenih stratuma, a i materijal je kulturno i hronološki homogen i pripada istoj fazi naseljavanja gradine (Prilog II).

Radi provjere stratigrafije otvorena je još jedna sonda, 2/87, i to na jugoistočnom dijelu platoa, oko 80 m od sonde 1 u pravcu istoka.

¹⁵ Čović 1965, 50-51, T.IX,14; Čović 1983c, 444-445, Sl. 32/6; T.LXV,6.

¹⁶ Marić 1961, 156-160, Sl. 6; Čović 1965, 41; Čović 1983c, 453.

¹⁷ Marić 1961, 156-160, T.II,8,11; Čović 1965, T.XII, 4,7; Čović 1983c, 448, T.LXV,2,3.

¹⁸ Marić 1964, 49-51, T.XXI,6,7.

rim, is especially typical. Such bowls are known in particular from stratum B of the settlement of Pod near Bugojno, and is characteristic of the central Bosnian group.¹⁵ It is also found at Vis near Derventa, where it probably features as a result of influences from the south, from the central Bosnian group.¹⁶ Finely incised lines on sherds T. II, 4, 6 are also typical of the decoration on vessels from the central Bosnian group and the Vis-Pivnica group.¹⁷

The sherd shown in T. II, 7, belonging to the latest phase of settlement here, is late La Tène pottery, probably of local manufacture, with good analogies in the most recent strata of Donja Dolina¹⁸ and the latest settlement horizon of Sijenska gradina hill fort in Agino Selo (see below).

2. Sijenska hill fort

The hill fort is on the right bank of the Vrbasa, in the area of Agino Selo, about 6 km from Krupa on the Vrbasa in the direction of Bočac. It occupies an outstanding position, protected to the north and west by steep escarpments and to the south-west, south-east and east by substantial ramparts.

The south-western part of the hill fort, inside the defences, where it could be assumed there was no washed-out material, was chosen for trial excavations. The first trench, designated as trench 1/87, was opened at that point.

Trench 1/87

An area of 3 × 1.5 m was opened. Excavation layers I to V, with a maximum depth at point D of 0.86 m, where there was a hollow between rock, and an average of 0.60 m, revealed no distinct strata, and the material too was culturally and chronologically homogeneous, belonging to the same phase of settlement of the hill fort (Fig. II).

With a view to checking the stratigraphy, another trench, 2/87, was opened on the south-eastern part of the plateau, about 80 m to the east of trench 1.

¹⁵ Čović 1965, 50-51, T.IX,14; Čović 1983c, 444-445, III. 32/6; T.LXV,6.

¹⁶ Marić 1961, 156-160, III.6; Čović 1965, 41; Čović 1983c, 453.

¹⁷ Marić 1961, 156-160, T.II,8,11; Čović 1965, T.XII, 4,7; Čović 1983c, 448, T.LXV,2,3.

¹⁸ Marić 1964, 49-51, T.XXI, 6, 7.

Sonda 2/87

Otvorena je površina veličine 3×2 m. U 10 otkopnih slojeva istražen je dosta bogat kulturni sloj, čija dubina na najdubljoj tački iznosi 1,50 m (zbog udubine u terenu), a u prosjeku 1 m. U stratigrafskom pogledu, osim sloja humusa, konstatovana su još dva sloja “mrkocrvene zemlje” s nešto različitim sadržajem (Prilog III i IV), ali između njih nije bilo moguće povući jasnu granicu. Hronološki i kulturno postoje dva osnovna sloja: stariji (o.sl. III-X) i mlađi (o.sl. I-II s površinskim nalazima).

Male otkopne površine nisu omogućile da se zapaze neki značajniji elementi arhitekture iz kojih bi se moglo zaključivati o oblicima kuća, tipu arhitekture i sl. Dosta velika količina kamena u sloju, kao i tragovi ugljenisanih greda i fragmenti kućnog lijepa indiciraju na kombinovanu upotrebu kamena, drveta i gline u gradnji kuća (up. Prilog V i VI).

U kulturnom i hronološkom smislu mogu se izdvojiti dvije osnovne faze naseljavanja ove gradine.

Prvoj fazi pripada u cjelini materijal iz sonde 1, te otkopni slojevi III-X u sondi 2. Treba reći i to da je i u otkopnom sloju I i II sonde 2 bilo dosta keramike koja tipološki pripada prvoj fazi, što je i razumljivo, jer je mlađe naseljavanje izvršeno na površini ranije formiranog kulturnog sloja, pa je došlo do određene infiltracije materijala. Količina nalaza koji pripadaju ovoj fazi dosta je velika. Keramiku smo po fakturi izdvojili u tri vrste: A, B, C.

Keramika A rađena je od prečišćene zemlje sa premazom svijetlosmeđe boje i nijansama do crvenkaste cigla boje. Pripadaju joj finiji, ornamentisani tipovi keramike, neke zdjele sa turban obodom te fragmenti keramičkih kašika. Ta vrsta keramike prisutna je u svim slojevima sonde.

Keramika B rađena je od dosta dobro prečišćene zemlje sa ravnim površinama, obično sa premazom. Boje je od tamnosmeđe do ciglasto crvene. Pripadaju joj zdjele sa zadebljalim facetiranim obodom, zdjele sa razgrnutim obodom, manji bikonični lonci sa koso zaravnjenim obodom (sa 1 facetom), fragment keramike ornamentiran urezanim šrafiranim trouglovima (T. VII, 5), keramika ukrašena tzv. lažnim vrpčastim ornamentom itd. Dio keramike sa kaneliranim, tzv. turban obodom,

Trench 2/87

An area of 3×2 m was opened. A fairly rich cultural layer, the depth of which was 1.50 at its deepest, where there was a hollow in the ground, and 1 m on average, was investigated in ten excavation layers. Stratigraphically, in addition to the topsoil, another two layers of “red-brown soil” were found, with somewhat different contents (Fig. III and IV), but no clear boundary could be drawn between them. Chronologically and culturally, there were two basic strata: an earlier (excavation layers III to X) and a later (excavation layers I to II, with surface finds).

The limited areas excavated meant that no significant elements of buildings could be observed from which the shapes of houses, the type of architecture and so on could be deduced. The fairly large quantities of stone in the layer, along with traces of carbonized beams and fragments of daub, suggest that the houses were built of stone, timber and clay (cf. Fig. V and VI).

Culturally and chronologically, two basic phases of settlement of the hill fort may be identified.

All the material from trench 1 and from excavation layers III to X in trench 2 belonged to the **first phase**. In excavation layers I and II of trench 2 contained quite a quantity of pottery belonging typologically to the first phase, which is understandable given that the later settlement was on an area with a cultural layer already formed earlier, so that there was some infiltration of material. Quite a large quantity of finds belonged to this phase. The pottery was divided into three kinds based on fabric.

Pottery A was made of quite well cleaned earth with even surfaces, usually with a glaze of light brown and shades of brick red. It consisted of finer-quality, ornamented types of pottery, some bowls with turban rim and sherds of pottery spoons. Pottery of this type was present in every layer of the trench.

Pottery B was made of quite well cleaned earth with even surfaces, usually with a glaze of dark brown to brick red. It consisted of bowls with thickened, faceted rim, bowls with everted rim, small biconical cooking pots with flat, oblique rim (with one facet), a sherd decorated with incised hatched triangles (T. VII, 5), and pottery decorated with false ribbon ornament. Part of the pottery

također pripada B vrsti, a zastupljena je u svim slojevima.

Keramika C sadrži u presjeku dosta pijeska i tucanog kamena, slabijeg je premaza, smeđe, crvenkaste i žute boje slabe fakture. Pripadaju joj veće grublje posude (pitosi i lonci sa blago izvišenim obodom). Veliki dio nalaza sačinjavaju fragmenti većeg, grubljeg posuđa: pitosa i lonaca koji se javljaju u više varijanti (T. III, 12; T. VI, 6, 7). Finijoj keramici (vrste A i B) pripadaju pehari (T. III, 3; T. IV, 3-6; T. V, 1, 8; T. VII, 5-7), šolje (T. V, 3), kašike (T. IV, 2; T. VI, 4) i zdjele koje se mogu podijeliti u tri glavne grupe: a) poluloptaste (T. IV, 7-9; T. V, 4), b) zaobljene, s uvučenim obodom (T. III, 4, 5; T. V, 7; T. VI, 3) i c) bikonične, s razgrnutim obodom (T. VI, 2; T. VII, 1, 4). Moguće je da fragment na T. VI, 1 pripada obodu neke amfore s visokim vratom i razgrnutim obodom, što bi dopunjavalo repertoar oblika ove faze.

Ukrašavanje je vršeno kaneliranjem, facetiranjem, udubljenim i urezanim linijama i tzv. lažnim vrpčastim ukrasom. Kaneliranje se javlja najčešće na zadebljanim obodima zdjela, i to kose široke kanelure koje čine tzv. turbanski obod (T. III, 3, 4; T. VI, 3), ili uske poprečne kanelure (T. III, 5), a rijetko kose kanelure na ramenu (T. III, 3). Facetiranjem su ukrašavani prvenstveno razgrnuti i zadebljani obodi (T. IV, 8, 9; T. V, 7; T. VI, 1, 2), udubljivanjem i urezivanjem su izvođeni jednostavniji ili složeniji motivi na ramenu ili trbuhu finijih posuda, prvenstveno šolja i pehara (T. IV, 3-8; T. V, 1-6, 8; T. VI, 2; T. VII, 5-B), a na nekim primjercima zapaženi su tragovi bijele inkrustacije. Mnogo rjeđe su konstatovani tzv. lažni vrpčasti ukrasi (T. VII, 2, 3).

Ni u pogledu oblika ni u pogledu ukrasa nema bitne razlike između starijih i mlađih dijelova kulturnog sloja ove faze. Većinu oblika i ukrasa nalazimo u svim, ili gotovo svim otkopnim slojevima. Takvo kaneliranje ramena i oboda (turbanski obod) nalazimo i u veoma dubokim slojevima (o.sl. IX i VIII u sondi 2) (T. III, 3, 4), ali i u o.sl. I u sondi 1 (T. VI, 3). Isto se može reći i za pojedine oblike zdjela, kao i šolja i pehara. Urezani ukrasi takođe se nalaze i u donjem dijelu sloja (o.sl. VIII u sondi 2 – T. IV, 7), kao i u najgornjim (sve do I o.sl. u sondi 1 – T. V, 1-6, 8). Izgleda da se jedino za lažni vrpčasti ukras (T. VII, 2, 3) može konstatovati da je zastupljen samo u mlađem dijelu ove faze, od površinskog sloja (T. VII, 2) do IV o.sl. u

with grooved “turban” rim also belongs to type B, and was represented in every layer.

Pottery C contained quite a quantity of sand and crushed stone, with a poorer-quality glaze of brown, reddish and yellow, and was of poorer fabric. It consisted of quite large, crude vessels (pithoi and cooking pots with a slightly everted rim), several variants of which were found (T. III, 12; T. VI, 6, 7).

The finer pottery of types A and B consisted of drinking cups (T. III, 3; T. IV, 3-6; T. V, 1, 8; T. VII, 5-7), cups (T. V, 3), spoons (T. IV, 2; T. VI, 4) and bowls, which may be subdivided into three main groups: a) hemispherical (T. IV, 7-9; T. V, 4), b) rounded, with inverted rim (T. III, 4, 5; T. V, 7; T. VI, 3), and c) biconical, with everted rim (T. VI, 2; T. VIII, 1, 4). The sherd in T. VI, 1 may belong to the rim of an amphora with a high neck and everted rim, which would add to the range of forms of this phase.

The decoration consisted of grooves or channels, facets, impressed and incised lines, and false ribbon decoration. Grooves feature mainly on the thickened rim of bowl, in the form of wide, diagonal channels forming what is known as a turban rim (T. III, 3, 4; T. VI, 3) or narrow transverse grooves (T. III, 5), and only rarely as diagonal grooves on the shoulder (T. III, 3). Faceting was used mainly to decorate everted and thickened rims (T. IV, 8, 9; T. V, 7; T. VI, 1, 2). Impressed and incised decorations consisted of simple or complex motifs on the shoulder or belly of the finer vessels, mainly cups and drinking cups or beakers (T. IV, 3-8; T. V, 1-6, 8; T. VI, 2; T. VII, 5-B). Traces of white incrustation were observed on some specimens. False ribbon decoration was much less common (T. VII, 2, 3).

There are no essential differences in either form or decoration between the earlier and later parts of the cultural layer of this stage. Most of the shapes and decorations were found in all or almost all of the excavation layers. Channelled lines or grooves on the shoulder and rim (turban rim) are to be found both in very deep layers (excavation layers IX and VIII in trench 2) (T. III, 3, 4) and in excavation layer I of trench 1 (T. VI, 3). The same may be said of the various shapes of bowl, cup and drinking cup. Incised decorations are found both in the lower part of the stratum (excavation layer VIII in trench 2 – T. IV, 7) and in the topmost (right up to excavation layer I of trench

sondi 2 (T. VII, 3). Mlađi oblik mogle bi biti i bikonične zdjele sa razgrnutim obodom bez faceta (T. VII, 1, 4) koje su uglavnom karakteristične za gornje otkopne slojeve.

U kulturnom smislu u nalazima ove faze možemo izdvojiti dvije komponente. Prvu možemo vezati za kulturu polja sa urnama sjeverne Bosne i to za obje njene grupe: Zecovi – Donja Dolina (sa nalazištima: Zecovi, Starije naselje u Donjoj Dolini, Kekića glavica i druga nalazišta u Pounju) i Vis – Pivnica (Vis kod Dervente, Pivnica kod Odžaka i druga nalazišta).¹⁹ Ovdje spadaju: zdjele sa tzv. turbanskim obodom, bikonične zdjele sa razgrnutim obodom, zdjele sa zadebljanim obodom i poprečnim kanelurama (T. III, 1, 5), kao i kašike tipa T. IV, 2 s visokom drškom na obodu, a od tehnika ukrašavanja, osim kaneliranja, još i lažni vrpčasti ukras.²⁰ Uz grupu Vis – Pivnica još se posebno vežu neki ukrasi (npr. T. V, 1, 2, 6; T. VII, 6, 7).²¹ Druga komponenta se veže za srednjobosansku kulturnu grupu, naročito sa Podom kod Bugojna (Pod B), a donekle i sa Varvarom C2 i 3. Od oblika to su najprije poluloptaste zdjele s ravnim, a naročito sa facetiranim obodom koji može biti i ukrašen (T. IV, 7-9; T. V, 7), vjerovatno i neki tipovi šolja i pehara (T. IV, 3; T. V, 5), kao i pretežan dio ukrasa izveden udubljivanjem i urezivanjem koji spada u repertoar zapadnobalkanskog geometrijskog stila i Poda B, odnosno srednjobosanske grupe (T. IV, 3-8; T. V, 3, 4; T. VI, 5-8).²²

Dvije vertikalne trakaste drške, jedna na kašici (T. VI, 4), a druga na loncu ili većem peharu (T. VI, 6) izgledaju dosta arhaično. One bi se tipološki mogle vezati još za drške ranog i srednjeg bronzanog doba, npr. iz Poda A ili Varvare B.²³ Ali nijedan od ova dva primjerka ne potiče iz najstarijeg dijela kulturnog sloja, sa zdravice ili neposredno iznad nje. Kašika je iz VII o.sl. u sondi 2, a drška lonca iz III o.sl. u sondi 1. Zato mislim da

1 – T. V, 1-6, 8). Only false ribbon decoration (T. VII, 2, 3) may be said to be represented only in the later part of this phase, from the surface layer (T. VII, 2) to excavation layer IV in trench 2 (T. VII, 3). Biconical bowls with everted rim without facets (T. VII, 1, 4), which are mainly characteristic of the upper excavation layers, could also be a late form.

In terms of culture, two components may be identified in the finds from this phase. The first can be associated with both groups of the urnfield culture of northern Bosnia: Zecovi-Donja Dolina (with the sites of Zecovi, Starije naselje in Donja Dolina, Kekića glavica and other sites in the Una valley) and Vis-Pivnica (Vis nr. Derventa, Pivnica nr. Odžak and other sites).¹⁹ To this belong bowls with turban rim, biconical bowls with everted rim, bowls with thickened rim and transverse channelling (T. III, 1, 5) and spoons of T. IV, 2 type with a high handle on the rim; the decorations consist of channelled lines or grooves and false ribbon decoration.²⁰ Certain decorations (e.g. T. V, 1, 2, 6; T. VII, 6, 7) are particularly associated with the Vis-Pivnica group.²¹ The second component is associated with the central Bosnia cultural group, particularly with Pod near Bugojno (Pod B), but also to some extent with Varvara C2 and 3. The main shape is the hemispherical bowl with flat and, in particular, with faceted rim, which may also be decorated (T. IV, 7-9; T. V, 7), also probably certain types of cup and drinking cup (T. IV, 3; T. V, 5), along with most of the impressed or incised decoration of the western Balkan geometric style and Pod B, the central Bosnian group (T. IV, 3-8; T. V, 3, 4; T. VI, 5-8).²²

Two vertical strap handles, one on a spoon (T. VI, 4) and the other on a cooking pot or large drinking cup (T. VI, 6) are quite archaic in appearance. One could be associated typologically with handles of the Early and Middle Bronze Age, for example from Pod A or Varvara B.²³ Neither, however, came from the oldest part of the cultural layer, from or just above the

¹⁹ Čović 1988.

²⁰ Benac 1959, 43-45, T.XVI,6; T.XVII,1,8,9; T.XVIII,4-9,11; T.XIX,1-4,6,7; Radimsky 1894, T.III,36,38,40,41; T.V,59-61; T.VII, 96-99; Marić 1961, 156-160, Sl. 6; T.II,4; T.V, 3; Čović 1962, 43-50, Sl. 1,2,5/12a-c, T.I-III; Marić 1964, 25-29, T.II,1-3, 9-19; Raunig 1983, 74-75, T.III-IV.

²¹ Marić 1961, 156-160, Sl. 4; T.II,6,8.

²² Čović 1965, 50-52, T.IX-XII; Čović 1983b, 402-403; Sl. 27/1-4; T. LVIII,6,7; T.LIX,5.

²³ Čović 1965,49, T.VII,7,10; T.XXI,2,8 (Kusače na Glasincu); Čović 1978, T.XXX, 2; T.XXXI, 3; T.XLIV,7 (Varvara A-3, B-1, B-2).

¹⁹ Čović 1988.

²⁰ Benac 1959, 43-45, T.XVI,6; T.XVII,1,8,9; T.XVIII,4-9,11; T.XIX,1-4,6,7; Radimsky 1894, T.III,36,38,40,41; T.V,59-61; T.VII, 96-99; Marić 1961, 156-160, Ill.6; T.II,4; T.V, 3; Čović 1962, 43-50, Ill. 1,2,5/12a-c, T.I-III; Marić 1964, 25-29, T.II,1-3, 9-19; Raunig 1983, 74-75, T.III-IV.

²¹ Marić 1961, 156-160, Ill. 4; T.II,6,8.

²² Čović 1965, 50-52, T.IX-XII; Čović 1983b, 402-403; Ill. 27/1-4; T. LVIII,6,7; T.LIX,5.

²³ Čović 1965, 49, T.VII,7,10; T.XXI, 2, 8 (Kusače near Glasinac); Čović 1978, T.XXX, 2; T.XXXI, 3; T.XLIV,7 (Varvara A-3, B-1, B-2).

su to neki tradicionalni oblici, naslijeđeni iz srednjeg bronzanog doba koji su se sporadično održali u upotrebi, a ne ostaci neke starije faze korištenja ovog lokaliteta. Ipak, s obzirom na veoma malu istraženu površinu, treba ostaviti određenu rezervu, jer bi se na većoj površini možda mogla otkriti takva starija faza, kao što je u sondi 2 otkrivena mlađa faza, koja u sondi 1 nije uočljiva.

Na osnovu analogija sa Podom B, Varvarom C, Zecovima III, i donekle II, Starijim naseljem u Donjoj Dolini, Visom, Pivnicom, Kekića glavicom (najstariji sloj) – starija faza naseljavanja Sijenske gradine u Aginom Selu mogla bi se staviti pretežno u mlađu fazu kasnog bronzanog doba (Ha B1-2). Nije isključeno da je do osnivanja naselja moglo doći i nešto ranije, krajem Ha A perioda. S obzirom na debljinu kulturnog sloja može se pretpostaviti da je trajalo duže, te da je egzistiralo u Ha B3, a možda i u početku Ha C. Međutim, nema elemenata koji bi se vezali za slojeve starijeg, pa i početka mlađeg željeznog doba u Donjoj Dolini (faza IIb-IIIb), Zecovima (I), odnosno na Podu kod Bugojna (Pod D). Zato mislim da postoji dosta dug prekid u životu naselja između ove i mlađe faze.

Karakteristični predstavnici **mlađe faze** su ulomci kasnolatske keramike (T. VIII, 3-5), veoma srodni onim iz najmlađih slojeva naselja u Donjoj Dolini (faza IIIc po Z. Mariću) Tu, vjerovatno, treba ubrojati i posudu na visokoj nozi (T. VIII, 6),²⁴ koja je domaći oblik, naslijeđen iz nešto starijih faza mlađeg željeznog doba (prema stratigrafiji naselja Pod kod Bugojna). Hronološku poziciju ove, mlađe faze (2. polovina drugog i prvi v. pr.n.e) potvrđuju i metalni nalazi iz sonde 2: bronzana fibula (T. VIII, 2) i keltski bronzani novčić noričkog tipa, iz posljednjih decenija 1. vijeka pr. n.e. (T. VIII, 1).

Vjerovatno je da ovoj fazi pripada i dio drugih nalaza iz površinskog sloja i iz otkopnih slojeva I i II u sondi 2, naročito fragmenti većih, grubljih posuda (pitosi, lonci), kao i zdjela jednostavnijih oblika. Ali pošto do danas još nije izdiferencirana tipologija autohtone keramike kasnog latena u sjevernoj Bosni, nije moguće sa sigurnošću reći koji su to oblici.

U zaključku se može reći da je ovaj izvanredan položaj možda bio korišten još i u ranijim faza-

topsoil. The spoon is from excavation layer VII in trench 2, and the pot handle from excavation layer III in trench 1. I am therefore of the view that they are traditional forms passed down from the Middle Bronze Age and retained here and there, rather than the remains of some older phase in which this site was in use. However, given the very limited area that was excavated, this view should be taken with reservations, since a larger area might uncover such an older phase, just as in trench 2 a later phase was uncovered that could not be seen in trench 1.

By analogy with Pod B, Varvara C, Zecovi III and to some extent Zecovi II, Starije naselje in Donja Dolina, Vis, Pivnica and Kekića glavica (oldest stratum), the earlier settlement phase of Sijenska gradina in Agino Selo could be placed mainly in the later phase of the Late Bronze Age (Ha B1-2). It is not impossible that the settlement could have been established somewhat earlier, at the end of the Ha A period. The thickness of the cultural layer suggests that it lasted for quite a long time, into Ha B3 and perhaps even the beginning of Ha C. However, there is nothing that could be associated with strata of the Early and perhaps the beginning of the Late Iron Age in Donja Dolina (phase IIb-IIIb), Zecovi (I) or Pod near Bugojno (Pod D). I am therefore of the view that there was a fairly long gap between this and the later phase of the settlement.

Sherds of late La Tène pottery (T. VIII, 3-5), very similar to those from the latest layers of the settlement in Donja Dolina (Z. Marić's phase IIIc) are typical representatives of the later phase. A high-footed vessel (T. VIII, 6), a local form passed down from a somewhat earlier phase of the Late Iron Age (according to the stratigraphy of Pod near Bugojno), should probably be included here too.²⁴ The chronological position of this later phase (mid 2nd and 1st century BCE) is corroborated by the metal finds from trench 2: a bronze fibula (T. VIII, 2) and a Celtic bronze coin of the Norica type dating from the last decades of the 1st century BCE (T. VIII, 1).

Some of the other finds from the surface layer and excavation layers I and II in trench 2 probably also belong to this phase, particularly the sherds of sizeable, coarse vessels (pithoi, cooking pots) and bowls of simpler shape. But since the typology of indigenous late la Tène pottery in northern Bosnia has not yet been categorized, it cannot be said with certainty what shapes those are.

²⁴ Marić 1964, 49-51, T.XXI, 6, 7.

²⁴ Marić 1964, 49-51, T.XXI, 6, 7.

ma bronzanog doba, ali to zasad mora ostati samo pretpostavka, zatim da je najvažnija faza naseljavanja kasno bronzano i početak starijeg željeznog doba (vjerovatno od kraja Ha A do početka Ha C perioda), te da je pouzdano utvrđena i najmlađa faza korištenja gradine i to u kasnom latenu. U kulturnom smislu se pokazalo da je ova gradina već na jednom graničnom području na kojem se susreću i miješaju elementi i uticaji s jedne strane srednjobosanske kulturne grupe, a s druge kulture polja sa urnama.

3. Gavranovo brdo

Gradina Gavranovo brdo u selu Kriškovci (opština Mrkonjić-Grad) nalazi se na relativno niskom brdu u sredini jedne udoline, opkoljene višim brdima. S južne strane povezana je prirodnom rampom (prevlakom) sa susjednim višim terenom, pa je s te strane bio iskopan odbrambeni rov koji se i danas dobro zapaža. Ostale strane su prirodno dosta dobro zaštićene, a tragovi bedema konstatovani su samo s istočne strane platoa. Sam plato je relativno mali, ovalnog oblika, prečnika 35 i 32 m.

Sondiranje je izvršeno otvaranjem sonde 1, veličine $4,5 \times 2,5$ m na istočnoj ivici platoa. Sonda je pokazala postojanje homogenog kulturnog sloja, žućkastosmeđe boje, s koncentracijom nalaza (keramika, kućni lijep, građevinski šut, naročito na jugoistočnom dijelu sonde), i to na dubini između 0,30 i 0,60 m. Zdravica je dostignuta na dubini od 0,60 m. Na zdravici su, na maloj površini, konstatovani dijelovi podnice kuće od nabijene gline, a na podnici fragmenti prenosne peći. Keramičkih nalaza bilo je dosta, a može se, po sistemu primijenjenom na Sijenskoj gradini u Aginu Selu, podijeliti na tri osnovne vrste (A, B i C). Vrsta A rađena je od dobro prečišćene zemlje, većinom je crvenkastosmeđa, vrsta B je prelazna, srednje glačana keramika, svijetlosmeđe boje, katkad iznutra sa crnim premazom a vrsta C grublja keramika rađena od slabo prečišćene zemlje, sa ostacima pijeska i obično smeđe površine.

Najvažniji oblici koji bi se mogli izdvojiti su:

- veće posude – pitosi (T. IX, 1-3,9),

In conclusion, one could say that this exceptional position could have been in use in early phases of the Bronze Age, though at this stage this is mere speculation, that the most important phase of settlement was the Late Bronze Age and the beginning of the Early Iron Age (probably from the end of Ha A to the beginning of Ha C), and that the latest phase of occupation of the hill fort, in the late La Tène, has definitely been confirmed. In the cultural sense, the hill fort proved to be in a marginal region where elements and influences of the central Bosnian cultural group and the urnfield culture met and mingled.

3. Gavranovo brdo

The Gavranovo brdo hill fort in the village of Kriškovci (Mrkonjić-Grad Municipality) is located on a relatively low hill in the middle of a valley surrounded by higher hills. To the south, it is connected to the surrounding higher land by a natural isthmus; the defensive ditch dug on that side is still clearly visible. The remaining sides of the site enjoy relatively good natural defences, and traces of earthworks have been identified only on the east side of the plateau. The plateau itself is relatively small; oval in plan, it has diameters of 35 and 32 m.

The trial dig consisted of opening trench 1, of 4.5×2.5 m, on the eastern edge of the plateau. It revealed a homogeneous cultural layer, yellowish-brown in colour, with a concentration of finds (pottery, daub, builders' rubble, especially in the south-eastern section of the trench) at a depth of between 0.30 and 0.60 m. Subsoil was reached at a depth of 0.60. A small area with part of the rammed clay floor of a house was identified on the subsoil; pieces of a portable oven were found on the floor. There were fair quantities of pottery finds which, following the same system as that employed in Sijenska gradina in Agino Selo, may be divided into three basic kinds, A, B and C. Type A was made of well cleaned clay, mainly reddish-brown, type B is transitional, somewhat glazed pottery, in some cases with a light brown glaze on the inside, and type C is coarse pottery made of poorly cleaned clay with the remains of sand, usually brown on the outside.

The main forms that could be identified are:

- sizeable vessels – pithoi (T. IX, 1-3, 9);

- različiti oblici zdjela sa izvijenim obodom (T. IX, 5-7) i
- zdjele s uvučenim obodom (T. IX, 8).

Primjerak na T. IX, 6 mogao bi pripadati i nekoj amfori sa visokim vratom i izvijenim obodom. Primjerak na T. IX, 4 pripada uobičajenoj urezanoj ornamentici, poznatoj sa većine gradinskih naselja ovog područja.

Izrazite, dobro izvedene facete na obodima zdjela omogućuju poređenje s nekim tipičnim predstavnicima keramičke produkcije kulture polja sa urnama sjeverne Bosne, preciznije njene grupe Zecovi – Donja Dolina,²⁵ što potvrđuje i slučajno nađena bronzana sjekira – kelti sa ovog lokaliteta, pribavljena prilikom rekognosciranja terena (T. IX, 10). Kako neki izrazito stariji oblici nisu zapaženi, a i sjekira pripada mlađim tipovima, mislim da bi okvir u koji bi se mogla smjestiti ova gradina bio period Ha B1-2.

4. Velika gradina u Galjipovcima

Gradina ima dominantan položaj nad brežuljkastom okolinom. Nalazi se na desnoj strani od magistralnog puta Banja Luka – Prnjavor u ataru sela Galjipovci (opština Prnjavor). Plato gradine je elipsastog oblika, dužine cca 250 m u pravcu sjever-jug i širine cca 100 m u pravcu istok-zapad. Duž sjeverne i istočne strane gradina ima veoma strme padine, a blag pad sa zapadne i južne strane. Ispod strmine na sjevernoj strani u podnožju izvire moćan izvor. Sondažnim istraživanjem utvrđeni su ostaci podgrađa na zapadnoj padini naselja, na podgrađu. Zapadno od Velike gradine pruža se brežuljkasti prostor koji se blago spušta ka dolini Vrbasa, udaljenog od gradine dvadesetak kilometara. Sjeverno je rijeka Sava, a na istoku ravničarski teren povezuje Gradinu sa prostorom planine Vučjak i rijeke Ukrine.

Istraživanja su vršena sondažno. Istražene su dvije sonde. Sonda A na južnom dijelu platoa i sonda B na zapadnoj padini. Kulturni sloj za obje sonde imao je identičnu debljinu do cca 0,75 m. Također veoma slične pokazatelje dali su i kulturni slojevi, kako u pedološkom tako i kulturološkom aspektu. Značajno je napomenuti da se u sondi A u petom o.s. na cca 0,60 m dubine uočavala razlika

- various shapes of bowl with everted rim (T. IX, 5-7), and
- bowls with inverted rim (T. IX, 8).

The specimen in T. IX, 6 could also be from an amphora with a high neck and everted rim. The specimen in T. IX, 4 bears the usual incised ornament familiar from most of the hill fort settlements in this region.

The bold, well-executed facets on the rims of the bowls may be compared with some typical representatives of the pottery of the urnfield culture in northern Bosnia, specifically the Zecovi-Donja Dolina group,²⁵ further corroborated by the chance find of a bronze axe or celt from this site, found during a field survey (T. IX, 10). In the absence of any markedly older forms, and since the axe too belongs to later types, I am of the view that this hill fort belongs to the Ha B1-2 period.

4. The large hill fort in Galjipovci

The hill fort occupies a dominant position overlooking the hilly surroundings, to the right of the main Banja Luka to Prnjavor road, in the village of Galjipovci (Prnjavor Municipality). The plateau of the hill fort is elliptical, with a north-south length of about 250 m and an east-west width of about 100 m. To the north and east the hill fort slopes away very steeply, with a gentle slope to the west and south. A strongly-flowing spring rises below the steep north slope. Excavations revealed the remains of a settlement outside the ramparts on the west slope of the settlement. To the west of the hill fort is a hilly area sloping gently down towards the Vrbas valley some twenty kilometres from the hill fort; to the north is the River Sava, and to the east are lowlands between the hill fort and Mt Vučjak and the River Ukrina.

Two trenches were opened, trench A on the southern part of the plateau and trench B on the west slope. The cultural layer was of the same thickness, to about 0.75 m, in both trenches, and in both the cultural layers yielded very similar edaphic and cultural indicators. In trench A, however, excavation layer 5, at a depth of about

²⁵ Pod kod Bugojna, najmlađi horizonti, Zemaljski muzej Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo, neobjavljeno. Za informaciju zahvaljujem kolegi dr. B. Čoviću.

²⁵ "Pod nr. Bugojno, most recent horizons," National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, unpublished. My thanks to Dr B. Čović for this information.

od prethodnih slojeva koji su sastavljeni od mrkocrvene plodne, humusne zemlje, dok je peti o.s. imao svjetliji tonaliteta sa nalazima kućnog lijepa i kućnog inventara, u ovom slučaju žrvnja. Po ovome bismo mogli zaključiti da je na horizontima petog o.s. egzistirao neki stambeni objekat. Iznad ovog horizonta, u gornjim slojevima, osim fragmenata keramike konstatovani su i ostaci željezne troske. Očito se radi o jednoslojnom naselju.

Keramika, koja je pronađena u svim slojevima sonde, bila je dosta oštećena i usitnjena, a pokazivala je i tipološku i kvantitativnu sličnost u svim otkopnim slojevima. Po fakturi bi se mogla podijeliti na finiju i nešto grublju keramiku. Kod finije, tanjih zidova i crne boje, premaz je glačan do visokog sjaja. Ovoj vrsti keramike pripadale su manje posude i vrčevi. Grublja je bila smeđih tonaliteta sa primjesama pijeska u fakturi također sa premazom i ovlašnim glačanjem.

U mogućnosti smo i da izdvojimo neke važnije tipove posuda, kao što su:

- pitosi i lonci (T. X, 1),
- zdjele s uvučenim obodom, različito profilisanim i ukrašenim (T. X, 8),
- zaobljene ili bikonične zdjele s izvijenim obodom (T. X, 8),
- pehari, obično fine fature, tankih zidova, ukrašeni urezanim ornamentima (T. XI, 2-5),
- mali vrčevi s "X" drškom, također fine fature i sa urezanim ukrasima (T. XI, 1).

Od ukrasa na grubljem posuđu ističu se udubljena na obodu i vertikalna plastična traka sa ubodima izvedenim prstom (T. X, 1). Na finijem posuđu zastupljena su tri načina ukrašavanja: a) **facetiranje** koje se javlja u obliku horizontalnih faceta na zdjeli s uvučenim obodom (T. X, 6); b) **kaneliranje** koje je zastupljeno na ramenu nekog većeg suda (pehara?), a sastoji se od finih vertikalnih kanelura (T. XI, 2), ili u obliku kratkih poprečnih (vertikalnih) kanelura na zadebljanim obodima zdjela s uvučenim obodom (T. X, 4, 5) i c) fini, urezani ukrasi kojim su izvođene trostruke girlande, kao i snopovi paralelnih vertikalnih ili horizontalnih linija, uglavnom na posudama manjih dimenzija, fine fature, obično crne uglačane površine (T. XI, 1, 3-5). Treba napomenuti da su na ovom posuđu konstatovani i ostaci bijele inkrustacije.

Manir kaneliranja i facetiranja spada u repertoar ukrasnih tehnika kulture polja sa urnama

0.60 m, was lightish in colour, with finds of daub and household wares – a quern stone – differing from the previous layers consisting of brownish-red, fertile topsoil. This suggests that there had once been a dwelling of some kind at the level of excavation layer 5. Above this level, the upper layers contained potsherds and iron slag. This was clearly a single-stratum settlement.

The pottery, which was found in every layer of the trench, was quite badly damaged and consisted of small sherds. It displayed typological and quantitative similarities in every excavation layer. In terms of fabric, it could be divided into finer and rather coarser pottery. In the specimens of finer body, the slip on thin, black walls was burnished to a high gloss. This type of pottery consisted of small vessels and jugs. The coarser wares were brown in colour, with an admixture of sand in the fabric, also with slip and glazing.

It proved possible to identify a number of the more significant types of vessel, such as:

- pithoi and cooking pots (T. X, 1),
- bowls with inverted rim, moulded and decorated in various ways (T. X, 8),
- rounded or biconical bowls with everted rim (T. X, 8),
- drinking cups, usually of fine fabric, thin walled, and decorated with incised ornaments (T. XI, 2-5),
- small jugs with X handle, also of fine fabric and with incised decorations (T. XI, 1).

Noteworthy among the decorations on the coarser vessels are impressions on the rim and vertical moulded bands with finger-impressions (T. X, 1). Three kinds of decoration feature on the finer vessels: a) faceting, in the form of horizontal facets on the bowls with inverted rim (T. X, 6); b) channelled lines on the shoulder of a sizeable vessel (a drinking cup?), consisting of fine vertical grooves (T. XI, 2) or short transverse (vertical) grooves on the thickened rim of bowls with inverted rim (T. X, 4, 5), and c) fine incised decorations forming triple garlands or groups of parallel vertical or horizontal lines, mainly on the smaller vessels of fine fabric, usually black-glazed (T. XI, 1, 3-5). Vestiges of white incrustation were also observed on these vessels.

The channelled grooves and faceting belong to the range of decorative techniques of the urn-field culture in general, and are typical of the urn-

uopšte, a karakterističan je i za kulturu polja sa urnama sjeverne Bosne. Njoj pripada i karakteristično ukrašavanje oboda zdjela poprečnim kanelurama (T. X, 4, 5) kakvo nalazimo u mlađem kulturnom horizontu gradinskog naselja Vis kod Dervente (Vis II),²⁶ a također i u sloju C-3 Velike gradine u Varvari,²⁷ kao i na nekoliko gradina koje su istraživane na banjalučkom području u okviru ovog projekta. Fino ornamentisana keramika (T. XI, 1, 3-5) daje nam najbolji oslonac i za kulturno povezivanje, a i za hronologiju Velike gradine. Najviše paralela može se povući s naseljem Brdašće u Laktašima koje je i geografski blisko,²⁸ a i sa najmlađim pojavama naselja Vis kod Dervente, posebno s vrčevima sa "X" drškom.²⁹ Taj tip vrča poznat je i iz sloja II na Zecovima.³⁰ Vrčevi tog tipa i sa vrlo srodnim ukrasom nađeni su i u grobovima nekropole Petkovo brdo u Radosavskoj, a B. Čović ih stavlja u svoju fazu 1. kulturne grupe Donja Dolina – Sanski Most, dakle u period Ha B3, 8. v. pr.n.e.³¹ Na osnovu izloženog, može se zaključiti da Velika gradina u Galjupovcima pripada početku starijeg željeznog doba u užem smislu Ha B3 i možda još početku Ha C.

Karakteristično je da su u gornjem dijelu sloja nađeni komadi željezne troske, što potvrđuje mišljenje da je u sjeverozapadnoj Bosni autohtona proizvodnja željeza bila razvijena već na prelazu iz kasnog bronzanog u starije željezno doba, u Ha B2 – Ha B3 periodu.³²

Fragment grubljeg lonca na T. X, 1, sa karakterističnim ornamentom, djeluje vrlo arhaično, što se odnosi i na tunelastu dršku (T. XI, 6). I u ovom slučaju postoji dilema da li se možda radi o tragovima života na gradini u nekoj starijoj fazi (rano ili srednje bronzano doba), pri čemu bi trebalo pomišljati na horizontalnu stratigrafiju, ili su to sirivali koji su se sporadično zadržali u upotrebi sve do kraja kasnog bronzanog doba. Sondiranjem malog obima to se nije moglo utvrditi.

field culture of northern Bosnia, another typical feature of which is the decoration of the rim of a bowl with transverse channelled lines (T. X, 4, 5) such as is to be found in the later cultural horizon of the hill fort settlement of Vis near Derventa (Vis II),²⁶ and also in layer C-3 of the hill fort at Varvara,²⁷ as well as at a number of hill forts in the Banja Luka area that were investigated as part of this project. The finely ornamented pottery (T. XI, 1, 3-5) provides better evidence for the cultural links and chronology of Velika gradina. The best parallels are with the nearby Brdašće settlement in Laktaši,²⁸ and with the latest manifestations of the Vis settlement near Derventa, particularly the X-handled jugs.²⁹ This type of jug is also known from stratum II at Zecovi.³⁰ Jugs of this type with very similar decoration have also been found in the graves of the Petkovo brdo necropolis in Radosavska, which B. Čović places in his phase 1 of the Donja Dolina-Sanski Most cultural group, in the Ha B3 period of the 8th century BCE.³¹ All this leads to the conclusion that the large hill fort in Galjupovci belongs to the beginning of the Early Iron Age in the narrower sense of Ha B3 and perhaps the beginning of Ha C.

A distinctive feature was the discovery of pieces of iron slag in the upper part of the stratum, further evidence in support of the view that the indigenous production of iron was already well advanced in north-western Bosnia at the transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age, in the Ha B2 – Ha B3 period.³²

The sherd from a crude pot in T. X, 1, with characteristic ornament, appears very archaic, as is true of the tunnel handle (T. XI, 6). Here too the question is whether these are survival from an early phase of habitation in the hill fort (Early or Middle Bronze Age), which would suggest horizontal stratigraphy, or a survival of a different kind, as forms retained in use here and there up to the end of the Late Bronze Age. This could not be verified, on account of the limited scope of the excavations here.

²⁶ Čović 1988, Sl. 27/2,3,6; Sl. 28/1,2,7; Marić 1961, Sl. 6d; Marić 1964, 25-26, T.II,1-3,9-19.

²⁷ Čović 1983b, 402, Sl. 27/2.

²⁸ Jamaković – Žeravica, Brdašće-Laktaši (u štampi).

²⁹ Marić 1961, 158-160, Sl. 5; T.I,3,5; T.II,7,10,11; T.IV,1

³⁰ Čović 1965, 38-39, T.I,7.

³¹ Čović 1967.

³² Čović 1980, 72-73.

²⁶ Čović 1988, Ill. 27/2,3,6; Ill. 28/1,2,7; Marić 1961, Ill. 6d; Marić 1964, 25-26, T.II,1-3,9-19.

²⁷ Čović 1983b, 402, Ill. 27/2.

²⁸ Jamaković – Žeravica, Brdašće-Laktaši (in press).

²⁹ Marić 1961, 158-160, Ill. 5; T.I,3,5; T.II,7,10,11; T.IV,1

³⁰ Čović 1965, 38-39, T.I,7.

³¹ Čović 1967.

³² Čović 1980, 72-73.

5. Lakića gradina

Gradina se nalazi sjeverozapadno od zaseoka Lakići koje se nalazi na istočnom dijelu atara sela Bavljinje (opština Mrkonjić-Grad). Sa sjeverne i istočne strane okružuje je masiv planine Čemer-nice. Prema jugu i zapadu pruža se visoravan koju prekida strmi kanjon rijeke Vrbas. Gradina je inače u narodu poznata i pod imenom Zid. Plato gradine je elipsastog oblika, dužeg prečnika do 70 m, a okolo ruba je konstatovan suhozid prečnika osnove 3 m.

Arheološka istraživanja su vršena sondažno. Postavljene su dvije sonde veličine 5×2 m na južnom i zapadnom dijelu platoa, odmah ispod suhozida. Ne može se reći da li je uzrok kratak boravak praistorijskih stanovnika ili ispiranja vremenom, ali kulturni sloj u obje sonde imao je debljinu do 0,30 m i humusni sloj debljine 0,10 m. Ispod je konstatovana živa stijena. Osim fragmentovane keramike, u kulturnom sloju je konstatovan kućni lijep i ostaci podnica.

Keramika nađena u kulturnom sloju je fragmentovana i veoma oštećena. Tu se većinom radilo o gruboj, utilitarnoj keramici, ali mogla bi se izdvojiti i keramika prelazne fature (drške posuda). Obje vrste keramike imale su neku vrstu premaza od tamnomrkih do svijetlosmeđih tonova.

U obje vrste keramike izdvajamo dvije vrste posuda: dijelove većih lonaca sa blago izvijenim obodom, kao i nešto manjih lonaca sa blago izvijenim obodom i ravnim trbuhom (T. XII, 1-3). Ovom tako siromašno keramičkom inventaru pridodajemo nekoliko tipova drški: tip 1. lažne tunelaste drške (T. XII, 4); tip 2. modifikovana tunelasta drška sa kosim završecima (T. XII, 5); tip 3. dvostruka bradavičasta drška (T. XIII, 1); tip 4. potkovičasta drška sa utisnutim prstom po obodu (T. XIII, 2); tip 5. trakasta sa presjekom nepravilnog latiničnog slova D ukrašena utiskivanjem sa unutrašnje strane drške (T. XIII, 3) i tip 6. drška ukrašena udubljenjima prstom uzdužno (T. XIII, 4).

Veoma mali broj fragmenata keramike pruža skromne mogućnosti za traženje analogija i utvrđivanje srodnosti sa drugim lokalitetima. Lažne tunelaste drške dobro su poznate u naselju vučedolske kulture Zecovi kod Prijedora, gdje se pojavljuju u stratumu V, ali ih ima i u stratumu IV koji predstavlja dalji život vučedolske populacije

5. Lakića hill fort

The hill fort is located to the north of the hamlet of Lakići, in the eastern part of the village of Bavljinje (Mrkonjić-Grad Municipality). It is surrounded to the north and east by the massif of Mt. Čemer-nica, while to the south and east is an upland plateau interrupted by the steep gorge of the River Vrbas. The hill fort is known locally as Zid. The plateau of the hill fort is elliptical, with a longer diameter of 70 m, and surrounded by a dry stone wall 3 m in width.

The archaeological investigations were conducted by opening two 5×2 m trenches in the southern and western parts of the plateau, just below the dry wall. Whether because the prehistoric inhabitants spent little time there or because it has been washed away over the centuries, the cultural layer in both trenches was up to 0.30 m thick and the topsoil layer just 0.10 m. Below was bedrock. The cultural layer yielded potsherds, daub and the remains of a floor.

The pottery found in the cultural layer consisted of badly damaged sherds, mainly of coarse, utilitarian pottery, though there was some of rather better fabric (the handle of a vessel). Both kinds had some kind of glaze, dark to light brown in colour.

Two kinds of vessel of each type of pottery can be identified: parts of sizeable cooking pots with slightly everted rim, and of slightly smaller pots with slightly everted rim and straight-sided belly (T. XII, 1-3). A number of different types of handle may be added to this modest range of pots: type 1 is a false tunnel handle (T. XII, 4), type 2 a modified tunnel handle with diagonal ends (T. XII, 5), type 3 a double, knobbed handle (T. XIII, 1), type 4 a horseshoe-shaped handle with finger-impressions on the rim (T. XIII, 2), type 5 a strap hand shaped in section like a misshapen letter D with impressed decoration on the inside of the handle (T. XIII, 3), and type six a handle decorated with finger-impressions along the handle (T. XIII, 4).

The very limited quantity of potsherds provides few opportunities for finding analogies and identifying similarities with other sites. False tunnel handles are familiar from the Vučedol-culture settlement of Zecovi near Prijedor, where they feature in stratum V, but are also present in stratum IV, which represents the continued presence of the Vučedol population into the Early

u rano bronzano doba.³³ Ta se forma u sjevernoj Bosni dugo održava pa je nalazimo i na naseljima kulturne grupe Barice – Gređani u sjevernoj Bosni, npr. u naselju Barice u Lamincima-Jarulanima ili Sječkovu u Lamincima-Dubravama, kod Bosanske Gradiške, kao i u naselju Topolovaca bregovi u Donjoj Dubici kod Odžaka (v. priloge M. Đurđevića, N. Ludajića i B. Belića u ovom elaboratu, s odgovarajućim ilustracijama). Kako ta naselja pripadaju uglavnom srednjem bronzanom dobu, možemo reći da se radi o eneolitskoj tradiciji koja se na ovom prostoru dugo održava. Istoj tradiciji pripadaju i bradavičaste drške. Potkovičasta drška, ukrašena ubodima izvedenim prstom, pripada oblicima ranog i srednjeg bronzanog doba i poznata je iz slojeva Pod A, Varvara A-2, A-3, B-1 i B-2, ali se održava i u Varvari C.³⁴ Karakteristično je da u materijalu Lakića gradine nema nijednog fragmenta koji bi mogao pripadati nekoj od formi kasnog bronzanog doba, što bi značilo da ova gradina u to doba nije naseljavana.

Na osnovu izloženog može se zaključiti da Lakića gradina pripada vjerovatno kratkotrajnom naselju ranog ili, možda, srednjeg bronzanog doba, što je za ovo područje posve nov podatak.

6. Memića gradina

Ovo gradinsko naselje nalazi se između atara sela Javorani i Memići, s lijeve strane puta Banja Luka – Skender-Vakuf (na 9 km). Ima istaknut položaj koji vizuelno kontroliše prostor na sjeveru, prema rijeci Vrbanji. Sa sjeverne strane gradine spušta se stjenovita litica, a također i čitavom zapadnom stranom. Ispod gradine protiče potok koji čini meandar oko sjeverne strane gradine, praveći pritom prelijepe kaskade oko pedesetak metara. Na jugoistočnoj i istočnoj strani gradina se branila (osiguravala) suhozidom širine desetak i visine pet metara. Dužina platoa, koji se pruža u pravcu sjever-jug iznosi oko 80 m, dok je širina do 30 m. Na nekoliko mjesta na platou konstatovali smo tumulaste forme s kamenim ogrtačem.

³³ Benac 1959, 31, 40, T.III,3; T.IV,3,8; T.VI,3; T.XIII, 6-8; T.XVI,10-12.

³⁴ Čović 1978, 30, T.XVI,1; up. i 63,70, T. XXXVIII,1; T.XLIII,1; Čović 1983b, 399.

Bronze Age.³³ It was a type of handle that continued in use over a long period in northern Bosnia, and is also to be found in settlements of the Barice-Gređani cultural group there, for example at Barice in Laminci-Jarulani or Sječkovu in Laminci-Dubrave, near Bosanska Gradiška, and in the settlement of Topolovaca bregovi in Donja Dubica near Odžak (see papers by M. Đurđević, N. Ludajić and B. Belić in this report, with illustrations). Since these settlements date mainly from the Middle Bronze Age, this could be a case of an Eneolithic tradition that persisted well into later periods in this part of the world. The knobbed handles belong to the same tradition. The horseshoe-shaped handle decorated with finger impressions belongs to Early and Middle Bronze Age forms, and is familiar from the Pod A and the Varvara A-2, A-3, B-1 and B-2 strata, but persisted into Varvara C.³⁴ A distinctive feature of the material from Lakića hill fort is the absence of sherds that could be attributed to any Late Bronze Age forms, meaning that it was not occupied at that time.

All this leads to the conclusion that Lakića hill fort was a short-lived settlement of the Early, or perhaps the Middle, Bronze Age, which is an entirely new piece of information for this region.

6. Memića hill fort

This hill fort is located between the villages of Javorani and Memići, left of the Banja Luka to Skender Vakuf road, 9 km from the latter. It occupies a prominent position with a good view to the north, towards the River Vrbanja. On the north and entire west side of the hill fort is a precipitous slope. A brook rises below the hill fort, forming a meander around the north side before descending in a series of magnificent cascades over about 50 m. To the south-east and east the fort was defended by a dry stone wall about ten metres wide and five metres high. The plateau, which lies north-south, is about 80 m long and up to 30 m wide. Tumulus-like shapes clad with stone were identified in a number of places on the plateau.

³³ Benac 1959, 31, 40, T.III,3; T.IV,3,8; T.VI,3; T.XIII, 6-8; T.XVI,10-12.

³⁴ Čović 1978, 30, T.XVI,1; cf. 63,70, T. XXXVIII,1; T.XLIII,1; Čović 1983b, 399.

Iskopavanje smo izvršili sistemom rova širine 1,5, a dužine 14 m, s tim da je na oba kraja dodat po jedan produžetak (A i C). Najvažniji podaci zabilježeni su na nivou III otkopnog sloja: krupno kamenje na tri mjesta, ostaci podnice uz dvije grupe kamenja, izgorjeni kućni lijep, izgorjeno drvo (gar) i koncentracija keramike u sloju sa dosta sitnog kamena (Prilog VII). Nisu mogle biti konstatovane jasne konture građevine, što se, s obzirom na malu i usku otkopnu površinu, nije ni moglo očekivati. Ipak, može se reći da je i na ovoj gradini potvrđeno da su se za podizanje kuća služili kamenom, drvenim elementima, glinom (koja je služila za podnice) i zemljom (za lijep).

Otkopni sloj III bio je ujedno i najstariji sloj. Ispod njega, na dubini 0,60 do 0,65 m, konstatovana je zdravica koju je činila žuta glinovita zemlja.

Kulturni sloj je jednostavan i bez uočljive stratigrafske podjele, između podjele na humus, debljine do 0,20 m i rastresiti kulturni sloj (v. Prilog VII) s naprijed opisanim pojavama, pretežno u donjem dijelu. I u kulturnom smislu materijal je homogen. Bikonične zdjele s izvijenim, običnim ili facetiranim obodom (T. XIV, 1-3) i horizontalna drška (T. XIV, 4) tipični su predstavnici kulture polja sa urnama na ovom području i pripadaju kasnom bronzanom dobu, vjerovatno završnoj fazi. Fragmenti ukrašeni geometrijskim motivima u tehnici udubljenih linija (T. XV, 1, 2) također su, na ovom području, karakteristični za taj period, a objašnjavaju se uticajima ili vezama sa grupom Vis – Pivnica, odnosno sa srednjobosanskom grupom, kako je to na brojnijem materijalu sa Sijenske gradine u Aginom Selu pokazano (v. naprijed).

The excavations were in the form of trenches 1.5 m wide and 14 m long, with a later extension at either end (A and C). The most significant results were at level III of the excavation layer: large stones in three places, the remains of a floor by two groups of stones, burnt daub, carbonized wood and a concentration of pottery in the layer with a quantity of small stones (Fig. VII). No distinct outlines of a building could be identified, nor could they be expected from such a small, narrow trench. The discovery was sufficient, however, to confirm that the houses in this hill fort were built of stone, timber, clay (for the floor) and earth (used as daub).

Excavation layer III was also the oldest layer. The subsoil below it, at a depth of 0.60 to 0.65 m, consisted of yellow clay.

The cultural layer was simple, with no clear stratigraphic divisions between the topsoil, which was up to 0.20 m thick, and the friable cultural layer (see Fig. VII), with the finds described above mainly in the lower part. Culturally, too, the material was homogeneous. Biconical bowls with everted, plain or faceted rim (T. XIV, 1-3) and horizontal handle (T. XIV, 4) are typical of the urnfield culture in this region, dating from the Late Bronze Age, probably its final phase. Sherds decorated with geometric motifs composed of impressed lines (T. XV, 1, 2) are also typical of that period in this region, and can be explained by the influence or of contacts with the Vis-Pivnica group or central Bosnian group, as demonstrated by the greater quantity of material from Sijenska hill fort in Agino Selo (see above).

7. Šušića gradina

Nalazi se na dominantnom položaju istočno od Skender-Vakufa, oko 1 km iznad gradine Hrustina. Sjevernim podnožjem gradine probijen je put koji vodi za Imljane. S južne strane gradine je veoma strma padina, dok su padine sa zapadne strane blaže i prohodne, pa je plato sa tih strana bio zaštićen suhozidom koji je podignut za odbranu naseља. Plato gradine je kruškolikog oblika, promjera oko 70 × 50 m. Površina platoa se blago spušta ka zapadnoj ivici. Gradina vizuelno kontroliše okolni

7. Šušića hill fort

The hill fort occupies a dominant position east of Skender-Vakuf, about 1 km above Hrustina hill fort. The road to Imljani cuts across the northern foot of the hill fort. To the south the slope is extremely steep, while to the west it is a gentle, easily passable slope, where a dry wall was erected to defend the settlement on the plateau. The plateau is pear-shaped, with diameters of about 70 × 50 m, and slopes down gently towards the western edge. It has a view of the surrounding area, and in partic-

prostor, a od posebnog je značaja pravac ka rijeci Ugar, čija je dolina veoma važna komunikacija.

Istraživanje je izvršeno postavljanjem probne sonde veličine 3×2 m na centralnom uzvišenju platoa. Debljina kulturnog sloja varirala je: u južnom dijelu sonde iznosila je 0,50 m, dok je na sjevernom dostigla 0,70 m. Osim fragmenata keramike, kućnog lijepa, kremenih artefakata i kamenog brusa, u II o.sl. pronađen je fragment bronzanog predmeta, vjerovatno drške noža ili bodeža (T. XV, 7).

Nisu se mogli izdiferencirati odvojeni hronološki ili kulturni stratumi jer je kulturni sloj relativno plitak, a materijal izmiješan, kako je to na gradinskim naseljima često slučaj. Analizirajući keramičke nalaze uočili smo da se život na gradini odvijao u dvije faze, sa mogućnošću postojanja i treće, najmlađe, kasnolatenške faze, kao što se može zaključiti na osnovu fragmenta prikazanog na T. XV, 4, koji je lokalna imitacija kasnolatenške keramike, poznate iz najmlađeg sloja naselja u Donjoj Dolini, kao i na gradinama koje su naprijed analizirane (Bočac i Sijenska gradina u Aginom Selu).

Druga, starija faza života gradine spadala bi u okvir mlađe kulture polja sa urnama, a karakterišu je fragmenti keramike, posebno zdjela sa uvučenim, facetiranim ili zadebljanim obodima, ukrašenim poprečnim kanelurama (T. XV, 6; T. XVI, 1, 2), kao i bikonične zdjele s izvijenim obodom (T. XV, 5). Ovi elementi karakteristični su za mlađu fazu kulture polja sa urnama sjeverne Bosne (Ha B), a imaju analogija i u sloju B naselja Pod kod Bugojna, kao i u fazi C-3 Velike gradine u Varvari³⁵ koji se datiraju u isto vrijeme. Fragment bronzanog noža (T. XV, 7) može se uporediti s čitavim primjerkom poznatim iz Donje Doline, gdje je povezan s kulturom polja sa urnama i datiran u vrijeme između 1.100 i 900 g. p.n.e.³⁶

Najstariju fazu života dokumentuje materijal prikazan na T. XVI, 4-6 i T. XVII, 2-4. Fragmenti grublje keramike s ukrasom izvedenim udubljenjima prstom po obodu i ramenu suda, odnosno maloj jezičastoj ručki (T. XVI, 4, 6), imaju analogije u naseljima ranog bronzanog doba u centralnoj Bosni i u Hercegovini (Pod,

ular of the road leading to the River Ugar, whose valley is a major communications route.

The excavations consisted of a 3×2 m test pit on the central elevation of the plateau. The cultural layer varied in depth from 0.50 m at the south end of the trench to 0.70 m at the north end. The finds included potsherds, daub, flint artefacts and a whetstone, along with a fragment of a bronze artefact, probably the handle of a knife or dagger, in excavation layer II (T. XV, 7).

No distinct chronological or cultural strata could be identified, as the cultural layer was relatively shallow and the material was jumbled, as is often the case with hill fort settlement. Analysis of the pottery finds revealed that there had been two stages of occupation of the hill fort, and perhaps a third and latest, late La Tène phase, as suggested by the sherd depicted in T. XV, 4, which is a local imitation of late La Tène pottery, also known from the latest layer of the settlement in Donja Dolina and from the hill forts described above (Bočac and Sijenska hill fort in Agino Selo).

The second, older phase of occupation of the hill fort would date from the time of the late urnfield culture, and is characterized by potsherds, particularly of bowls with inverted, faceted or thickened rim, decorated with transverse channelled lines (T. XV, 6; T. XVI, 1, 2) and of a bi-conical bowl with an everted rim (T. XV, 5). These features are typical of the later urnfield culture of northern Bosnia (Ha B), and have analogies in layer B of the Pod settlement near Bugojno and in phase C-3 of the large hill fort at Varvara,³⁵ which dates from the same period. The fragment of a bronze knife (T. XV, 7) may be compared with a complete specimen from Donja Dolina, where it is associated with the urnfield culture and dated to between 1,100 and 900 BCE.³⁶

The earliest phase of occupation is documented by the material shown in T. XVI, 4-6 and T. XVII, 2-4. The sherds of coarse pottery with finger-impression decoration on the rim and shoulder of the vessel or small lug handle (T. XVI, 4, 6) have analogies in the Early Bronze Age settlements of central Bosnia and of Herzegovina (Pod, Varvara and others), but this was a method of decoration

³⁵ Marić 1961, 156-160, Sl. 4-7; Marić 1964, 158, T.II, 1-3, 8-19; Čović 1965, 50-51, T.IX, 14; Čović 1983b, 402, Sl. 27/1-4; T.LIX, 2-8.

³⁶ Marić 1964, 24-25, 82, T.I, 23.

³⁵ Marić 1961, 156-160, Ill. 4-7; Marić 1964, 158, T.II, 1-3, 8-19; Čović 1965, 50-51, T.IX, 14; Čović 1983b, 402, Ill. 27/1-4; T.LIX, 2-8.

³⁶ Marić 1964, 24-25, 82, T.I, 23.

Varvara i druga), ali je taj način ukrašavanja dugotrajan i nalazimo ga u Varvari B-1 i B-2 (srednje bronzano doba), pa i u Varvari C, mada je u toj fazi mnogo rjeđi.³⁷ Drška sa tri vertikalna rebra (T. XVII, 2) ima dobre analogije u Varvari A-3 (mlađa faza ranog i prelaz na srednje bronzano doba).³⁸ To je najkarakterističniji primjerak među skromnim materijalima kojim raspolažemo, pa bismo mogli uzeti da ova faza života na Šušića gradini pada, najvjerovatnije, u srednje bronzano doba. Toj fazi pripadaće, po svoj prilici, i kreneni artefakti (T. XVII, 3 i 4). Keramička cjediljka (T. XVII, 1) svjedoči o preradi mlijeka, svakako u vezi sa stočarstvom koje je moglo biti jedna od važnijih privrednih grana stanovnika ove gradine, kao što je to na ovom području i danas slučaj.

that persisted for a long time and is to be found in Varvara B-1 and B-2 (Middle Bronze Age) and even in Varvara C, though it is much less common in that phase.³⁷ The handle with three vertical ribs (T. XVII, 2) has good analogies in Varvara A-3 (the later phase of the Early and transition to the Middle Bronze Age).³⁸ This is the most typical example among the modest material available, and would suggest that this phase of Šušića hill fort probably dates to the Middle Bronze Age. This would seem to be the right date for the flint artefacts as well (T. XVII, 3 and 4). The pottery strainer (T. XVII, 1) is evidence that milk products were made, undoubtedly associated with farming, which could have been one of the more important branches of the economy of the inhabitants of this hill fort, as it is in this region to this day.

8. Hrustina

Gradina Hrustina se nalazi istočno od Skender-Vakufa, neposredno iznad magistralnog puta Skender-Vakuf – Turbe i sa lijeve strane puta koji od Skender-Vakufa vodi ka Imljanima. Plato gradine je bio kruškolike forme, a duži dio platoa pružao se pravcem sjever-jug. Probijanjem puta prepolovljena je, tako da je južna strana gradine totalno uništena, a veći dio centralnog platoa uništen eksploatisanjem kamena. Ostatak gradine istraživao je u dvije arheološke kampanje, i to u septembru 1990. godine i juna 1991. godine.

Istraživanja su vršena sondažno. Prvo je postavljen probni rov veličine 5 × 1 m u jednom udolju platoa, desetak metara od južne granice ostatka gradine. Rov je pokazao da su se na ovom dijelu gradine praistorijski stanovnici vrlo kratko zadržavali, a to je pokazao veoma mali broj nađenog keramičkog materijala. Kulturni sloj je bio 0,40 m debljine. Zatim je postavljena sonda A na padini, sa sjeverne strane gradine, iznad suhozida koji je na tom prostoru zapažen. Debljina sloja je varirala između 0,50 i 0,60 m, a već u humusnom i prvom otkopnom sloju u crnoj zemlji prožetoj vegetabilnim ostacima nalaženi su i fragmenti keramike. Sljedeći slojevi, o. sl. II i III sadržavali su, osim

8. Hrustina

The Hrustina hill fort is to the east of Skender-Vakuf, just above the main Skender-Vakuf to Turbe road and left of the road from Skender-Vakuf to Imljani. The plateau was originally pear-shaped, with the long axis lying north-south, but when the road was laid, it cut through the plateau, completely destroying the southern half of the hill fort, and much of the central plateau was destroyed by quarrying. The rest of the hill fort was excavated in two archaeological campaigns, in September 1990 and June 1991.

A trial trench of 5 × 1 m was first opened in a hollow in the plateau about ten metres from the southern edge of the remains of the hill fort. The trench revealed that the prehistoric inhabitants had occupied this part of the hill fort only very briefly, as evidence by the very small quantities of pottery that were found. The cultural layer was 0.40 m thick. Trench A was then opened on the slope on the northern side of the hill fort, above the dry wall that had been observed there. The layer varied from 0.50 to 0.60 m, and potsherds were found even in the topsoil and the first excavation layer, in black soil full of plant remains. The next excavation layers, II and III, also con-

³⁷ Čović 1965, 49, T.VI,14; T.VII,1-4; Čović 1978, 30, T.XVI,1; T.XXII,2 and d.

³⁸ Čović 1978,39, T.XXVII,5; T.XXXV,4.

³⁷ Čović 1965, 49, T.VI,14; T.VII,1-4; Čović 1978, 30, T.XVI,1; T.XXII,2 i d.

³⁸ Čović 1978, 39, T.XXVII,5; T.XXXV,4.

ostataka pokretnog materijala (keramike) i ostatke kućnog lijepa, i dijelove podnice. Karakteristično je da se ti ostaci nalaze nabijeni između velikog kamenja u sjevernom dijelu sonde. Slična je situacija bila i sa sondom B postavljenom 4,20 m zapadnije od sonde A, a i sa sondom C udaljenom 8,40 m istočno od sonde A (Prilog IX).

Nakon analize materijala nađenog u sondama A i C, utvrđeno je miješanje materijala dvije faze naseljavanja. To je bio i razlog preduzimanja nove kampanje u junu 1991. godine i otvaranja kontrolnih soni D, E i F. U sondi D, postavljenoj južnije od sonde B, veličine $4,5 \times 2$ m, ustanovili smo identičnu situaciju kao i u ranije istraživanim sondama. Tražeći prostor na kojem bismo mogli stratigrafski odvojiti faze života gradine, otvorili smo i sondu E na prostoru podgradine i već nakon skidanja humusnog sloja utvrdili podnicu, koja osim nekih manjih nalaza fragmentovane keramike i nekih tragova kolja i eventualno kulturne jame, nije dala nikakve relevantne pokazatelje. Najbogatija nalazima bila je sonda F, postavljena na samoj ivici, na južnom dijelu preostale površine platoa. U njoj je bilo najmanje mladih nalaza, a preovladavale su starije, arhaične forme.

Ovim istraživanjem dokazano je da je naselje bilo raspoređeno na prostoru iza suhozida, na sjevernoj strani gradine, kao i na samom platou gradine. Stratigrafski se nisu mogli izdvojiti pouzdani slojevi koji bi pripadali pojedinim fazama naseljavanja, jer je u većini sondi materijal bio u sekundarnom položaju usljed spiranja izazvanog djelovanjem erozije. Analizom keramičkog materijala utvrđeno je da je naselje na Hrustini nesumnjivo egzistiralo u dvjema fazama, odnosno da ima dva horizonta naseljavanja.

Mlađi horizont je u okviru kulture polja sa urnama sjeverne Bosne, a to pokazuju karakteristični fragmenti zdjela sa izvijenim, facetiranim obodom (T. XVIII, 1, 2) i fragment amfore sa širokim izvijenim obodom (T. XVIII, 3) koji se vežu najprije za grupu Zecovi – Donja Dolina te kulture,³⁹ a također i fragmenti keramike ukrašene urezanim ornamentima (T. XVIII, 4, 5) čije analogije nalazimo na keramici grupe Vis – Pivnica.⁴⁰

Za stariju fazu Hrustine karakteristični su fragmenti prikazani na T. XIX do XXI. Udubljenja

tained potsherds, along with the remains of daub and parts of a floor. A distinctive feature was that these remains were jammed in between large stones in the northern part of the trench. It was much the same in trench B, opened 4.20 m west of trench A, and with trench C, 8.40 m east of trench A (Fig. IX).

Following the analysis of the material found in trenches A and C, it was found that materials from two settlement phases had become intermixed. This was the reason for conducting a further campaign in June 1991 and opening control trenches D, E and F. In trench D, south of trench B and measuring 4.5×2 m, the situation was identical to that of the previous trenches. In the quest for an area where the settlement phases of the hill fort could be distinguished stratigraphically, trench E was opened in the area below the fort. As soon as the topsoil was removed, it revealed a floor which, along with some small potsherds and traces of postholes and what might have been a cultural pit, provided no relevant indicators. The richest finds were in trench F, opened on the very edge of the southern half of the remaining area of the plateau. This contained the fewest finds of late date, and a preponderance of older, archaic forms.

These investigations demonstrated that the settlement occupied the area behind the dry wall on the north side of the hill fort and the plateau itself. It proved impossible stratigraphically to identify with certainty the strata that might have belonged to the different phases of settlement, since in most of the trenches the materials were in secondary positions after having been washed down by erosion. The analysis of the pottery revealed that there were without doubt two phases of settlement in Hrustina.

The later corresponded to the urnfield culture of northern Bosnia, as evidenced by typical sherds of bowls with everted, faceted rim (T. XVIII, 1, 2) and a piece of an amphora with a wide everted rim (T. XVIII, 3), mainly associated with the Zecovi-Donja Dolina group of the urnfield culture,³⁹ as well as by potsherds decorated with incised ornaments (T. XVIII, 4, 5), which have analogies with the pottery of the Vis-Pivnica group.⁴⁰

Typical of the earlier phase of Hrustina are the sherds shown in T. XIX to XXI. Finger impres-

³⁹ Čović 1988, Sl. 27/2; Marić 1964, T.II,1-3, 8-19.

⁴⁰ Marić 1961, 159, T.II,2,8; Benac 1962, T.I,6.

³⁹ Čović 1988, Ill. 27/2; Marić 1964, T.II,1-3, 8-19.

⁴⁰ Marić 1961, 159, T.II, 2, 8; Benac 1962, T.I,6.

izvedena utiskivanjem prsta na obodu i po plastičnim trakama (T. XVIII, 7; T. XIX, 2, 4, 5) karakteristična su za grubu keramiku ranog i srednjeg bronzanog doba na Podu (A), Varvari (A-2 do B-2) i drugim nalazištima u centralnoj Bosni i Hercegovini.⁴¹ Za isti vremenski raspon karakteristične su i trakaste drške tipa T. XIX T. XX, 1, 2 koje također nalazimo na Podu u sloju A, na Velikoj gradini u Varvari (slojevi A-2 do B-1), kao i u okviru posuške kulture.⁴² Drške slične onoj na T. XX, 9 konstatovane su i na naseljima grupe Barice – Gređani u sjevernoj Bosni (datirane pretežno u srednje bronzano doba – v. priloge M. Đurđevića, N. Ludajića i B. Belića u ovom elaboratu). Karakterističan je i dugmetasti naljepak na T. XX, 4 koji se pojavljuje na keramici ranog bronzanog doba,⁴³ ali je poznat i na nalazištima grupe Barice – Gređani u sjevernoj Bosni koji, kako je gore navedeno, uglavnom pripadaju srednjem bronzanom dobu. Za ovu fazu karakteristične su i tunelaste, kao i lažne tunelaste drške (T. XXI). One se u sjevernoj Bosni pojavljuju najprije u okviru vučedolske kulture (Zecovi), i to u fazi V, ali ih ima i u stratumu Zecovi IV koji pripada ranom bronzanom dobu.⁴⁴ Kako je naprijed pokazano, konstatovane su i na gradinama za koje se pretpostavlja da su imale neku stariju fazu naseljavanja, iz ranog i srednjeg bronzanog doba (Galjipovci i Lakića gradina). Ovaj tradicionalni oblik poznat je i na keramici naselja grupe Barice – Gređani u sjevernoj Bosni (Barice i Sječkovu u Lamincima kod Bosanske Gradiške, Topolovaca bregovi u Donjoj Dubici kod Odžaka – up. priloge M. Đurđevića, N. Ludajića i B. Belića u ovom elaboratu). Na osnovu toga, mogli bismo stariju fazu stanovanja na Hrustini postaviti u širi okvir od bronzanog doba B do bronzanog doba D.

sions on the rim and along relief bands (T. XVIII, 7; T. XIX, 2, 4, 5) are typical of the coarse pottery of the Early and Middle Bronze Age at Pod (A), Varvara (A-2 to B-2) and other sites in central Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁴¹ Also typical of the same time frame are the strap handles of type T. XIX T. XX, also found at Pod in stratum A, at the large hill fort in Varvara (strata A-2 to B-1) and in the context of the Posušja culture.⁴² Handles similar to the one in T. XX, 9 have also been found in settlements of the Barice-Gređani group in northern Bosnia, mainly dating from the Middle Bronze Age (see papers by M. Đurđević, N. Ludajić and B. Belić in this report). Another typical feature is the knob-like application in T. XX, 4, which features on Early Bronze Age pottery,⁴³ but is also known from sites of the Barice-Gređani group in northern Bosnia which, as noted above, belong mainly to the Middle Bronze Age. Also typical of this phase are tunnel and false tunnel handles (T. XXI), which feature in northern Bosnia principally in the context of the Vučedol culture (Zecovi), in phase V, but also in stratum Zecovi IV, which dates from the Early Bronze Age.⁴⁴ As noted above, hill forts have also been identified where the assumption is that there was an early settlement phase, in the Early and Middle Bronze Age (Galjipovci and Lakića hill fort). This traditional shape is also known in the pottery of settlements of the Barice-Gređani group in northern Bosnia (Barice and Sječkovu in Laminci near Bosanska Gradiška, Topolovaca bregovi in Donja Dubica near Odžak – see papers by M. Đurđević, N. Ludajić and B. Belić in this report. On this basis, the earlier habitation phase at Hrustina could range in date from Bronze Age B to Bronze Age D.

9. Dabrac

Lokalitet Gradina u selu Dabrac (opština Mrkonjić-Grad) smještena je na dominantnom položaju, tako da je plato gradine, ovalnog oblika (većine 70 × 60 m), sa tri strane prirodno zaštićen

9. Dabrac

The hill fort in the village of Dabrac (Mrkonjić-Grad Municipality) is located in a dominant position, with the oval plateau of the hill fort, measuring 70 × 60 m, naturally protected on three sides

⁴¹ Vidi radove citirane u napomeni br. 37.

⁴² Čović 1965, T.VII,7,10; T.VIII,9; Čović 1978, Sl.17; T.XXV,1; T.XXVIII,1; T.XXX,1; Čović 1983a, T.XXII, 6-9; T.XXIII,1,7.

⁴³ Čović 1965, T.VII,3; Čović 1983a, 126-127; T.XIII,7.

⁴⁴ Benac 1959, 31,40; T.III,3; T.IV,3,8; T.XIII, 6-8; T.XVI,10-12.

⁴¹ See the works cited in note 37.

⁴² Čović 1965, T.VII,7,10; T.VIII,9; Čović 1978, Ill.17; T.XXV,1; T.XXVIII,1; T.XXX,1; Čović 1983a, T.XXII, 6-9; T.XXIII,1,7.

⁴³ Čović 1965, T.VII,3; Čović 1983a, 126-127; T.XIII,7.

⁴⁴ Benac 1959, 31,40; T.III,3; T.IV,3,8; T.XIII, 6-8; T.XVI,10-12.

nepristupačnom, gotovo okomitom liticom koja se spušta prema Vrbasu koji oko gradine pravi meandar. Sa pristupačne, južne strane, plato je zaštićen moćnim bedemom koji je danas visine 1-1,5 m, a u bazi širok oko 4 m. Pruža se duž čitave južne strane gradine u dužini od oko 60 m.

Probno iskopavanje izvršeno je otvaranjem sonde A, dimenzija 5×5 m na centralnom prostoru gradine i rova I, postavljenog uz južni bedem (dimenzija 3×1 m).

Sondiranje je pokazalo ujednačenost debljine sloja, kako u sondi A tako i u rovu I; ona je varirala od 0,45 m do 0,55 m, dok zdravicu čini krečnjačka stijena. Naselje koje je egzistiralo na ovom prostoru nije bilo dugotrajno i bilo je, imajući u vidu stratigrafske podatke, jednoslojno.

Prilikom iskopavanja prikupljeno je dosta fragmentovane keramike. Većinom se radi o prelaznoj i gruboj keramici. Gruboj keramici pripadaju fragmenti izvijenih oboda većih posuda (lonaca ili pitosa) ukrašenih apliciranom trakom, kako ispod oboda, tako i u produžetku oboda. Oblici su većinom trbušasti i jajoliki. Ovoj keramici pripadaju drške nepravilnog pravougaonog do ovalnog presjeka. Istoj vrsti pripadali su i fragmenti većih posuda debljih zidova. Gruba keramika u većini je bila crvenkastosmeđe i svijetlosmeđe boje, rađena je od zemlje, dosta pročišćene, bez većih primjesa.

Prelazna vrsta keramike, u tonovima od crne, preko tamnosmeđe do svijetlosmeđe, rađena je od dobro prečišćene zemlje upotrebom premaza. Preovladavaju tipovi lonaca i amfora sa izvijenim obodima (T. XXII, 6, 7), zdjele s uvučenim obodom (T. XXII, 1, 2), a zastupljene su i šoljice ili kašike s vertikalnom drškom na obodu. Nekim tipovima pehara ili vrčeva pripadaju ornamentirani fragmenti (T. XXII, 4, 8). Ovi nalazi uklapaju se, uglavnom, u oblike i ornamentalne manire kulture polja sa urnama sjeverne Bosne, i to kako grupe Zecovi – Donja Dolina (T. XXII, 1-4).⁴⁵ tako i grupe Vis – Pivnica (T. XXII, 5-8),⁴⁶ premda bi se neki ukrasni motivi mogli vezati i za srednjobosansku grupu (T. XXII, 6).⁴⁷ U hronološkom pogledu naselje bi pripadalo mlađoj fazi te kulture, uglavnom Ha B periodu, a s obzirom na

by impassable, almost vertical cliffs plunging down to the Vrbas, which forms a meander around the hill fort. From the south, which is easier of access, the plateau is defended by a substantial rampart, surviving to a height of 1 to 1.5 m and about 4 m wide at the base, extending along the entire south side of the hill fort, a length of about 60 m.

A test dig was conducted by opening trench A, measuring 5×5 m, in the middle of the plateau, and trench I, measuring 3×1 m, by the south rampart.

This revealed a layer of even thickness in both trenches, A and I, varying from 0.45 to 0.55, with a subsoil of limestone rock. The settlement on this site was not long-lived, and in terms of stratigraphics, consisted of a single stratum.

A quantity of potsherds was collected during the excavations, mainly of transitional and coarse pottery. The coarse pottery included pieces from the everted rims of sizeable vessels (cooking pots or pithoi) decorated with an applied band below and on the rim. Most of these were bellied or oval in shape. Handles of irregular rectangular to oval section belong to this pottery, as to sherds of sizeable, thick-walled vessels. The coarse pottery was mainly reddish-brown and light brown in colour, and made of fairly well cleaned earth without much temper.

The transitional type of pottery, ranging in colour from black through dark brown to light brown, was made of well cleaned clay with glaze. The main types were cooking pots and amphorae with everted rim (T. XXII, 6, 7), bowls with inverted rim (T. XXII, 1, 2), and cups or spoons with a vertical handle on the rim. Some ornamented sherds (T. XXII, 4, 8) belonged to various types of drinking cup or jug. These finds correspond largely in shape and ornament to the urnfield culture of northern Bosnia, both of the Zecovi-Donja Dolina group (T. XXII, 1-4)⁴⁵ and of the Vis-Pivnica group (T. XXII, 5-8),⁴⁶ though some of the decorative motifs could also be associated with the central Bosnian group (T. XXII, 6).⁴⁷ Chronologically, the settlement would belong to the later phase of that culture, mainly the Ha B period, but in the light of a sherd

⁴⁵ Benac 1959, T.XVI, 6-7; T.XVII,1; T.XVIII, 5-8; Marić 1964, T.II,1-3, 8-19; T.IV,9,10; Raunig 1983, T.III, 5, 7-11.

⁴⁶ Marić 1961, T.I,2,6,7, Benac 1962, T.I,6.

⁴⁷ Čović 1965, T.X,10,11,13a.

⁴⁵ Benac 1959, T.XVI, 6-7; T.XVII,1; T.XVIII, 5-8; Marić 1964, T.II,1-3, 8-19; T.IV,9,10; Raunig 1983, T.III, 5, 7-11.

⁴⁶ Marić 1961, T.I, 2, 6, 7, Benac 1962, T.I,6.

⁴⁷ Čović 1965, T.X, 10,1 1,1 3a.

fragment (T. XXII, 5) koji se veže za najmlađe pojave na Visu, kao i za Brdašće u Laktašima, možda i uže, u Ha B2-3.

Od ovih nalaza se i po fakturi (porozna struktura), a i po obliku izdvaja fragment posude sa iznutra zadebljanim obodom i malom jezičastom drškom (dio pliće tanjuraste zdjele – T. XXII, 9) koji bi mogao biti znatno stariji, ali kao izolovan primjerak posve je nedovoljan za bilo kakvo zaključivanje.

10. Šuplja stijena

Nalazi se u blizini Krupe na Vrbasu nizvodno prema Banjoj Luci. Naziv je dobila po stijenama izdignutim nad gradinom. Veoma je nepristupačna, a jedini pristup je s istočne strane. Sa zapadne je dosta velika strmina, zvana “Strane”, sa juga je kamena litica, a također je nepristupačna i sa sjevera, radi velikih stijena.

Na prostoru platoa, uz ogromno stijenje, nalaze se ostaci srednjovjekovnih zidova. Materijal je prikupljen na zapadnoj padini (na stranama).

Sondiranje nije vršeno, usljed nedostatka sredstava, pa se o vremenu naseljavanja i kulturnoj pripadnosti može zaključivati samo na osnovu površinski prikupljenog materijala (T. XXIII i XXIV). Osnovni oblici keramičkih posuda su: lonci i pitosi (T. XXIII, 1; T. XXIV, 5), duboke zaobljene ili zaobljeno-bikonične zdjele s izvijenim, često facetiranim obodom (T. XXIII, 2, 4, 6), zdjele sa uvučenim obodom, obično zadebljanim i ukrašenim (T. XXIII, 3, 5, 7), zdjele sa ravnim uvučenim obodom (T. XXIV, 4), vjerovatno i neki tipovi amfora i pehara, ukrašeni na vratu, ramenu i trбуhu (T. XXIV, 1-4).

Prema raspoloživom materijalu, i Šuplja stijena se uklapa u niz gradina koje pripadaju kasnoj fazi kulture polja sa urnama (Ha B, vjerovatno B2-B3, zbog veze s najmlađim horizontom Visa i sa Brdašćem u Laktašima – up. T. XXIV, 1-2).⁴⁸

Van ovog konteksta ostaje fragment grube keramike na T. XXIV, 5 koji ima sve karakteristike grube keramike ranog i srednjeg bronzanog doba, kao i sasvim neobično ukrašeni fragment na T. XXIV, 6 koji bi, možda, mogao biti i eneolitski.

⁴⁸ Vidi radove citirane sa gradine Dabrac i Galjipovci (napomene br. 26, 28-31, 39, 40).

(T. XXII, 5) associated with the latest phase at Vis and with Brdašće in Laktaši, this could perhaps be narrowed down to Ha B2-3.

A sherd from a vessel with the rim thickened on the inside and a small lug handle (part of a shallow dish, T. XXII, 9) differs from these finds both in fabric (porous structure) and form and could be much older, but no conclusions can be drawn from such an isolated specimen.

10. Šuplja stijena

This is near Krupa on the Vrbas, downstream towards Banja Luka. It acquired its name (“hollow rock”) from the crags that rise above the hill fort. It is extremely inaccessible, reachable only from the east. To the west is a sheer drop known as Strane and to the south a rocky escarpment; the massive rocks also render it inaccessible from the north.

The remains of mediaeval walls still stand on the plateau, alongside huge rocks. The material was collected on the western slope.

Lack of funds meant that no test pits were dug, and as a result the only finds providing any evidence of the settlement period and cultural affiliation are surface finds (T. XXIII and XXIV). The basic shapes of the pottery vessels are cooking pots and pithoi (T. XXIII, 1; T. XXIV, 5), deep rounded or rounded-biconical bowls with everted, often faceted rim (T. XXIII, 2, 4, 6), bowls with inverted rim, usually thickened and decorated (T. XXIII, 3, 5, 7), bowls with flat inverted rim (T. XXIV, 4), and probably certain types of amphora and drinking cup, decorated on the neck, shoulder and belly (T. XXIV, 1-4).

Judging from the available material, Šuplja stijena also fits in with the hill forts belonging to the late phase of the urnfield culture (Ha B, probably B2-B3, on account of the connection with the latest horizon of Vis and with Brdašće in Laktaši – cf. T. XXIV, 1-2).⁴⁸

The sherd of coarse pottery in T. XXIV, 5 does not fit into this context, having all the features of the coarse pottery of the Early and Middle Bronze Age, and neither does the very unusual decorated sherd in T. XXIV, 6, which could even be Eneolithic.

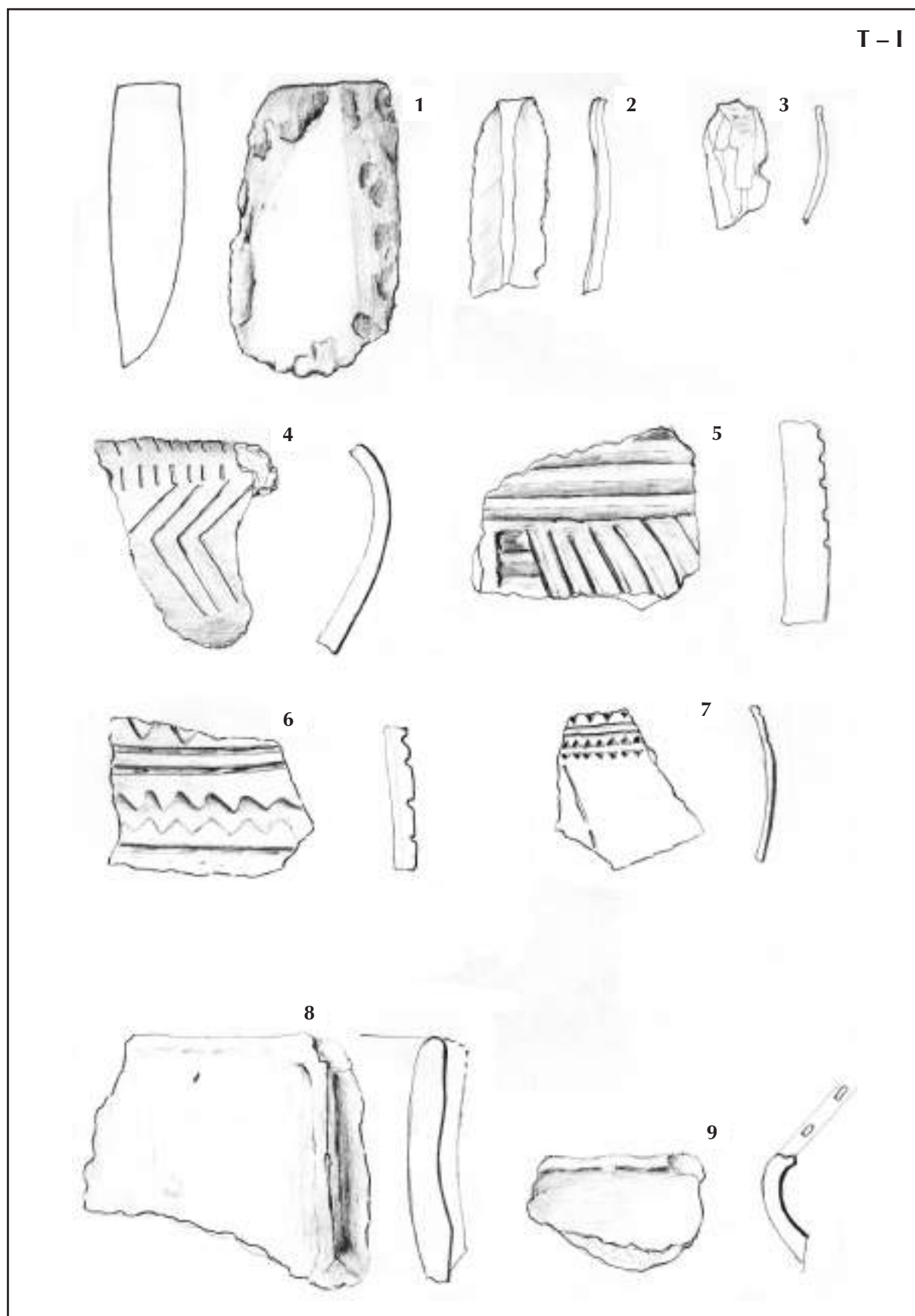
⁴⁸ See the papers for the hill forts of Dabrac and Galjipovci (notes. 26, 28-31, 39, 40).

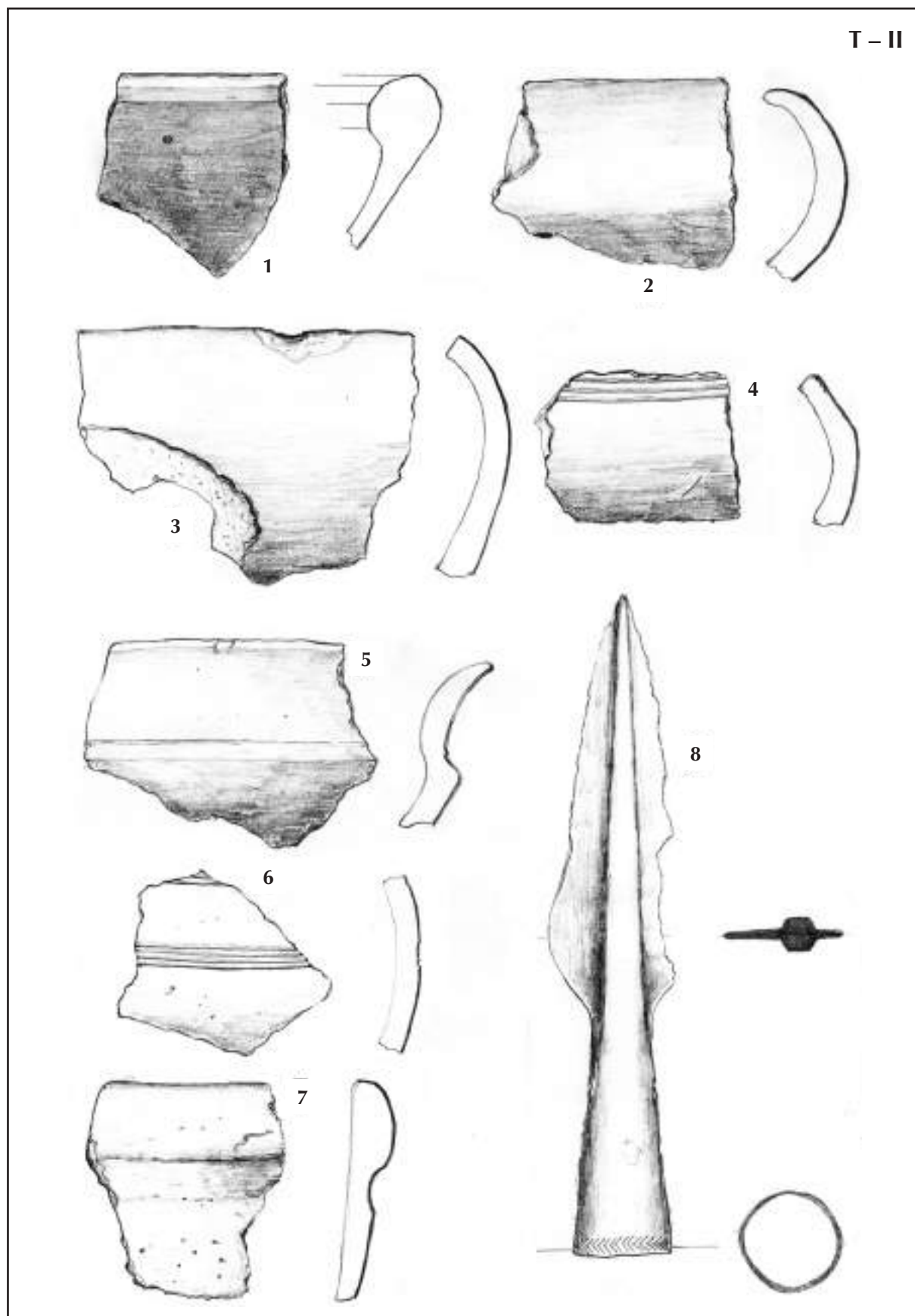
Skraćenice / Abbreviations

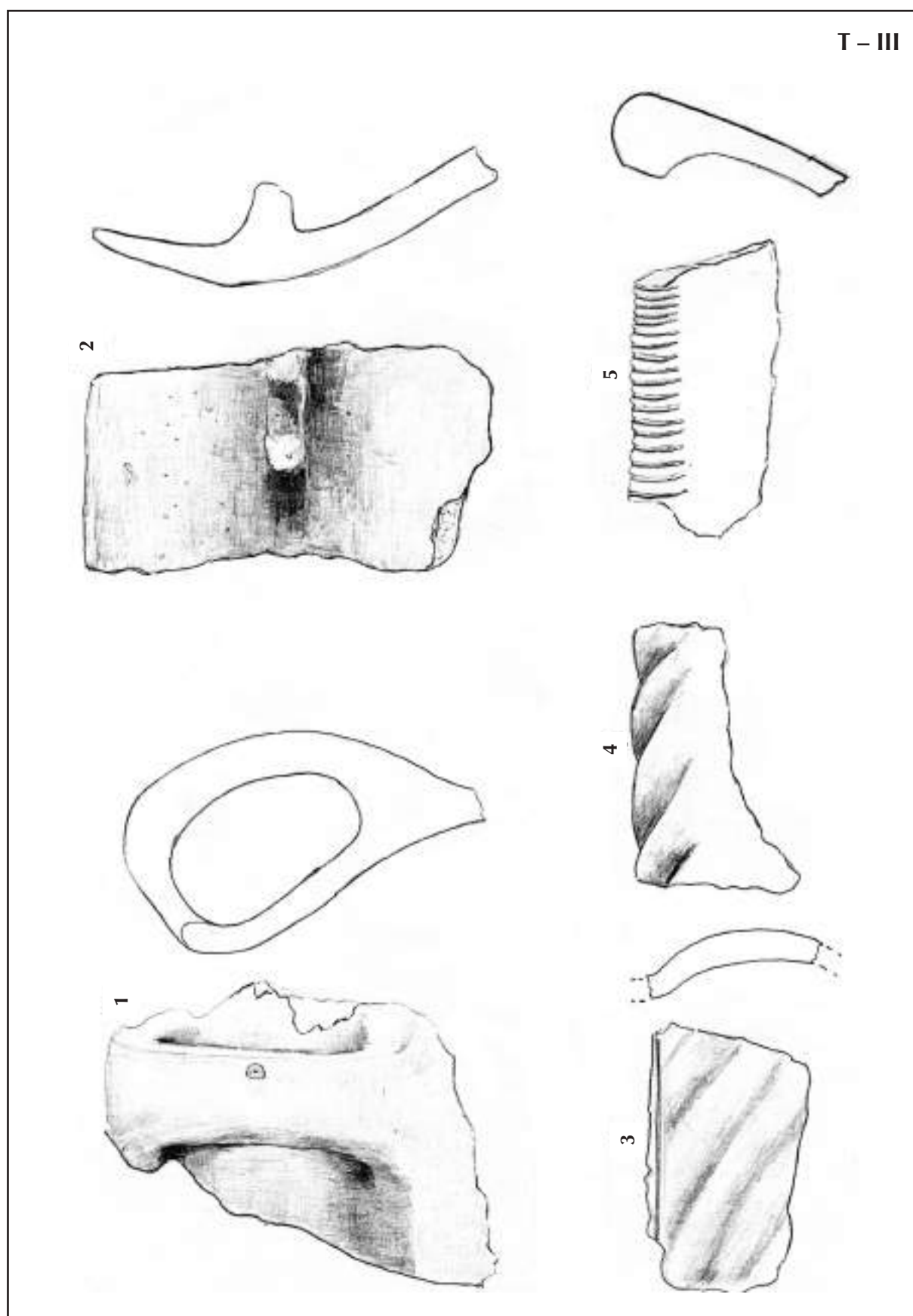
- GZM – Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja, Sarajevo
GZM n. a. (A.) – Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja, nova serija (Arheologija) [new series (Archaeology)], Sarajevo
CBI ANUBiH – Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja Akademije nauka i umjetnosti BiH, Sarajevo
PJZ – Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja, Sarajevo, I-III (1979), IV (1983), V (1987)
Zbornik I – Arheološko društvo Bosne i Hercegovine, Zbornik I, Arheološka problematika zapadne Bosne, Sarajevo

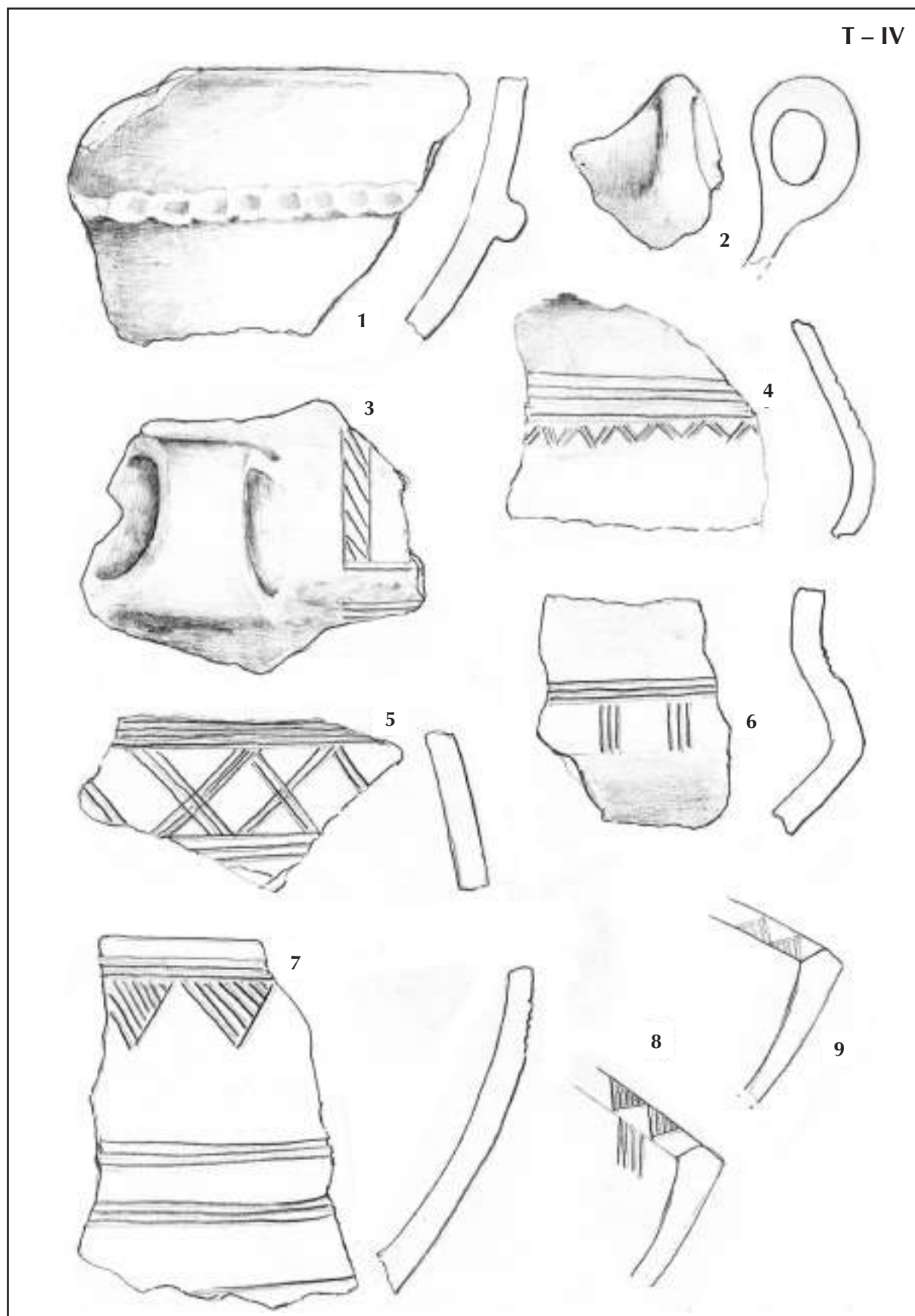
Literatura / Bibliography

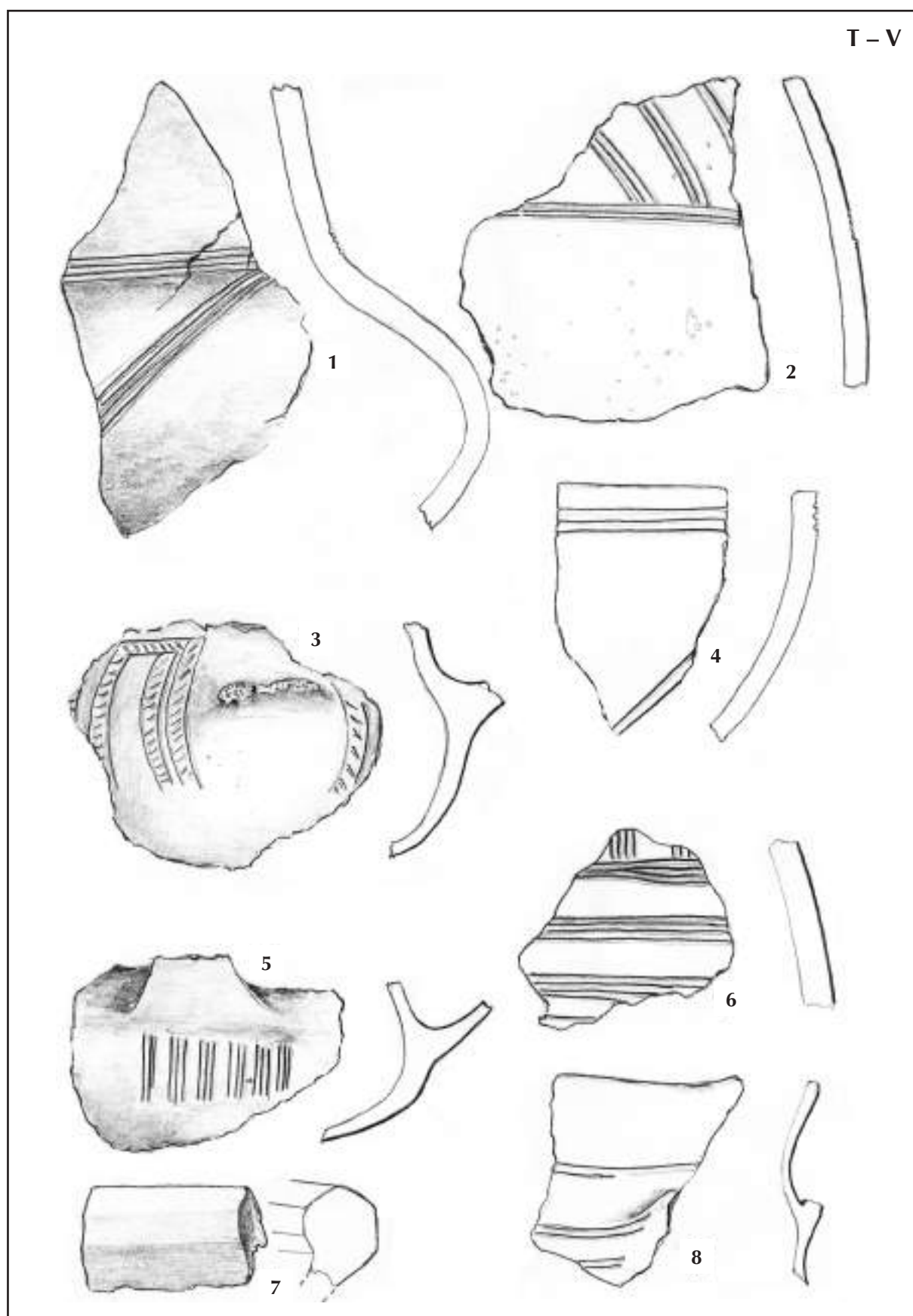
- A. BENAC 1950 – Istraživanja prehistorijskih nalazišta u dolini Bile, *GZM* n.s. A, IV-V, Sarajevo, 1950, 5-44.
1959 – Slavonska i ilirska kultura na prehistorijskoj gradini Zecovi kod Prijedora, *GZM* n. s. A, XIV, Sarajevo, 1959, 13-51.
1962 – Pivnica kod Odžaka i neki problemi kostolačke kulture, *GZM* n.s. A, XVII, Sarajevo, 1962, 21-40.
- B. ČOVIĆ 1962 – Gradinsko naselje na Kekića glavici, *GZM* n.s. A, XVII, Sarajevo, 1962, 41-61.
1965 – Uvod u stratigrafiju i hronologiju praistorijskih gradina u Bosni, *GZM* n.s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 27-145.
1967 – Praistorijska nekropola “Petkovo brdo” u Radosavskoj, *GZM* n.s. A, XII-XIII, Sarajevo, 1967, 161-167.
1978 – Velika gradina u Varvari, I dio, *GZM* n.s. A., XXXII, Sarajevo, 1978, 5-175.
1980 – Počeci metalurgije željeza na sjeverozapadnom Balkanu, *CBI ANUBiH* XVIII, Sarajevo, 1980, 63-79.
1983 – Sjeverna Bosna i karpatski bazen u rano i srednje bronzano doba, *Zbornik* I, Sarajevo, 1983, 65-70.
1983a – Regionalne grupe ranog bronzanog doba, *PJZ* IV, Sarajevo, 1983, 114-190.
1983b – Prelazna zona, *PJZ* IV, Sarajevo, 1983, 390-412.
1983c – Srednjobosanska kulturna grupa, *PJZ* IV, Sarajevo, 1983, 433-457.
1988 – Kultura polja sa urnama, *Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine*, tom 2, Sarajevo, 1988, 100-102.
- S. DIMITRIJEVIĆ 1979 – Vučedolska kultura i vučedolski kulturni kompleks, *PJZ* III, Sarajevo, 1979, 267-341.
- Z. MARIĆ 1961 – Vis kod Dervente – naselje kasnog bronzanog doba, *GZM* n. s. A, XV-XVI, Sarajevo, 1961, 151-171.
1964 – Donja Dolina, *GZM* n.s. A, XIX, Sarajevo, 1964, 5-128.
- V. RADIMSKY 1894 – Gradina Čungar kod Cazina, *GZM* VI, Sarajevo, 1894, 495-520.
- B. RAUNIG 1983 – “Neki manji i neobjavljeni nalazi bronzanog doba zapadne Bosne,” *Zbornik* I, Sarajevo, 1983, 71-78.



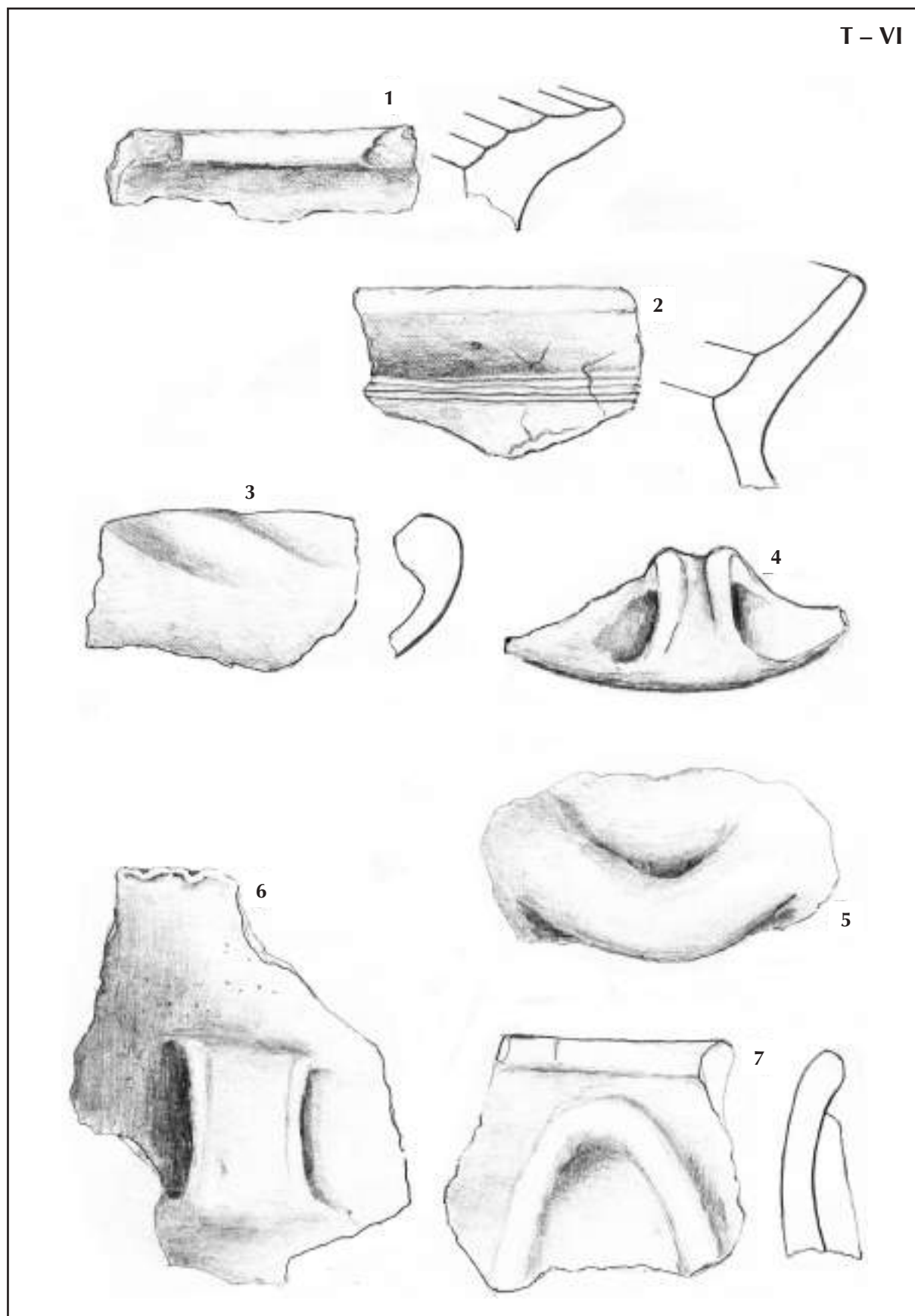




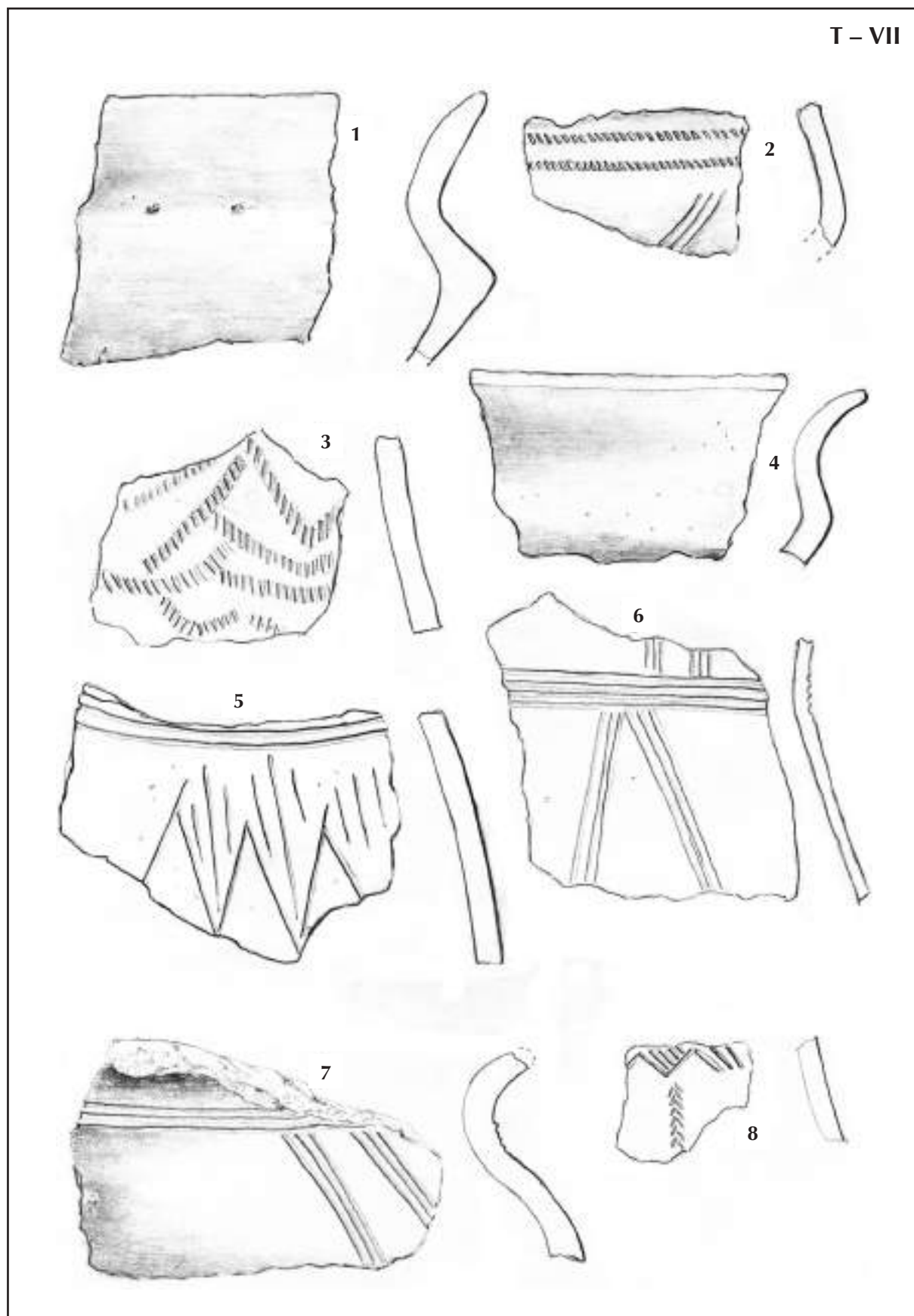




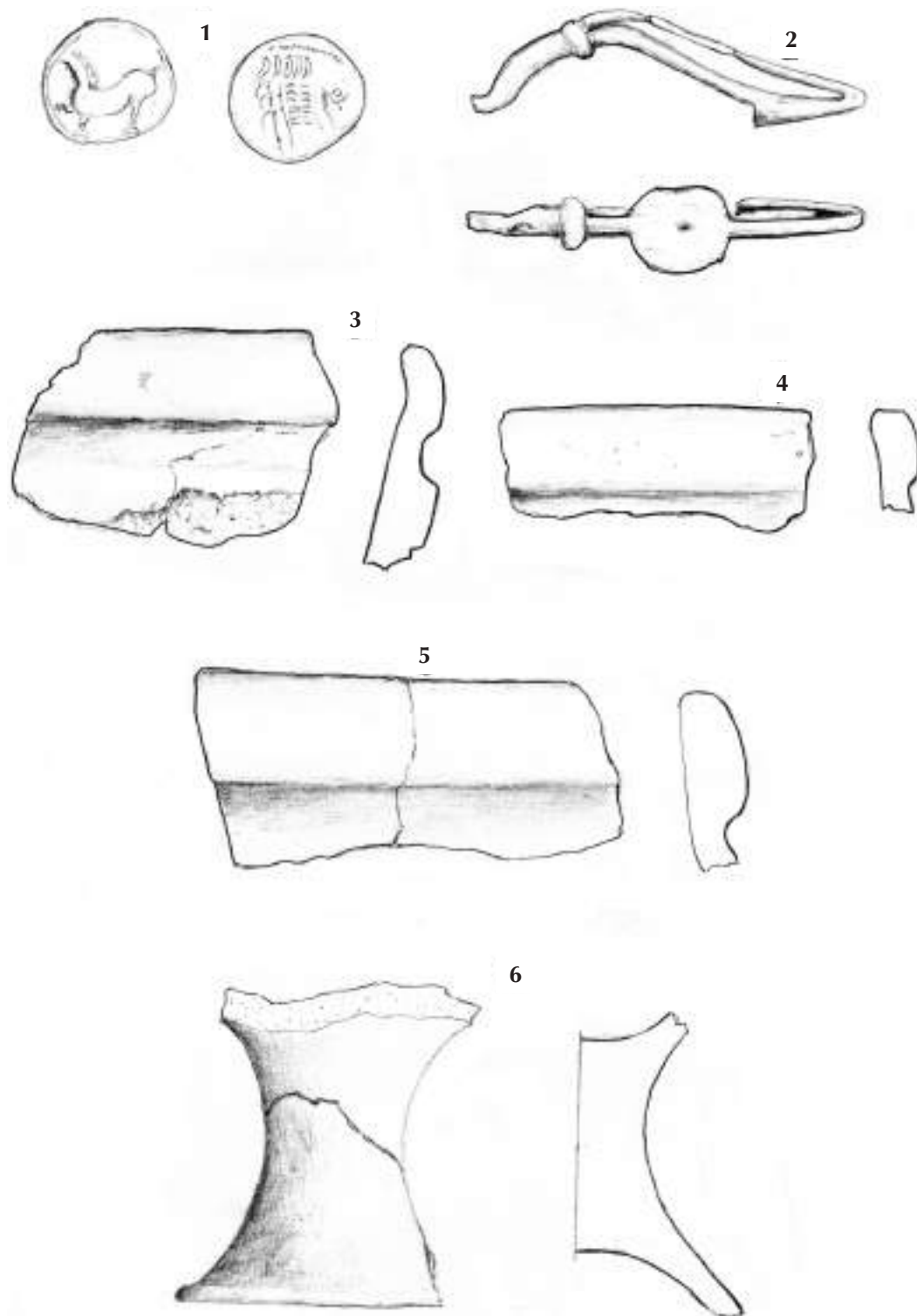
T – VI



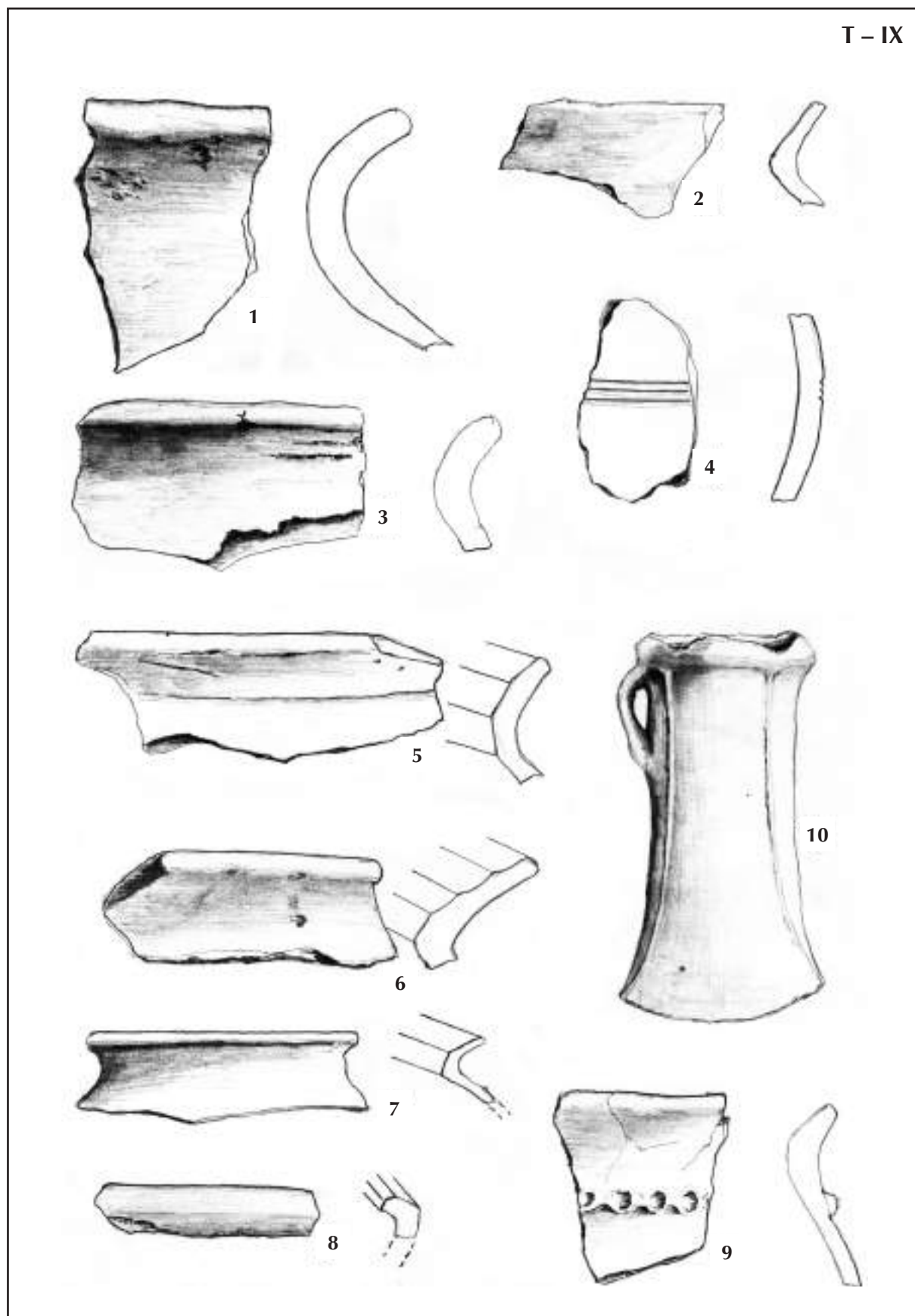
T – VII

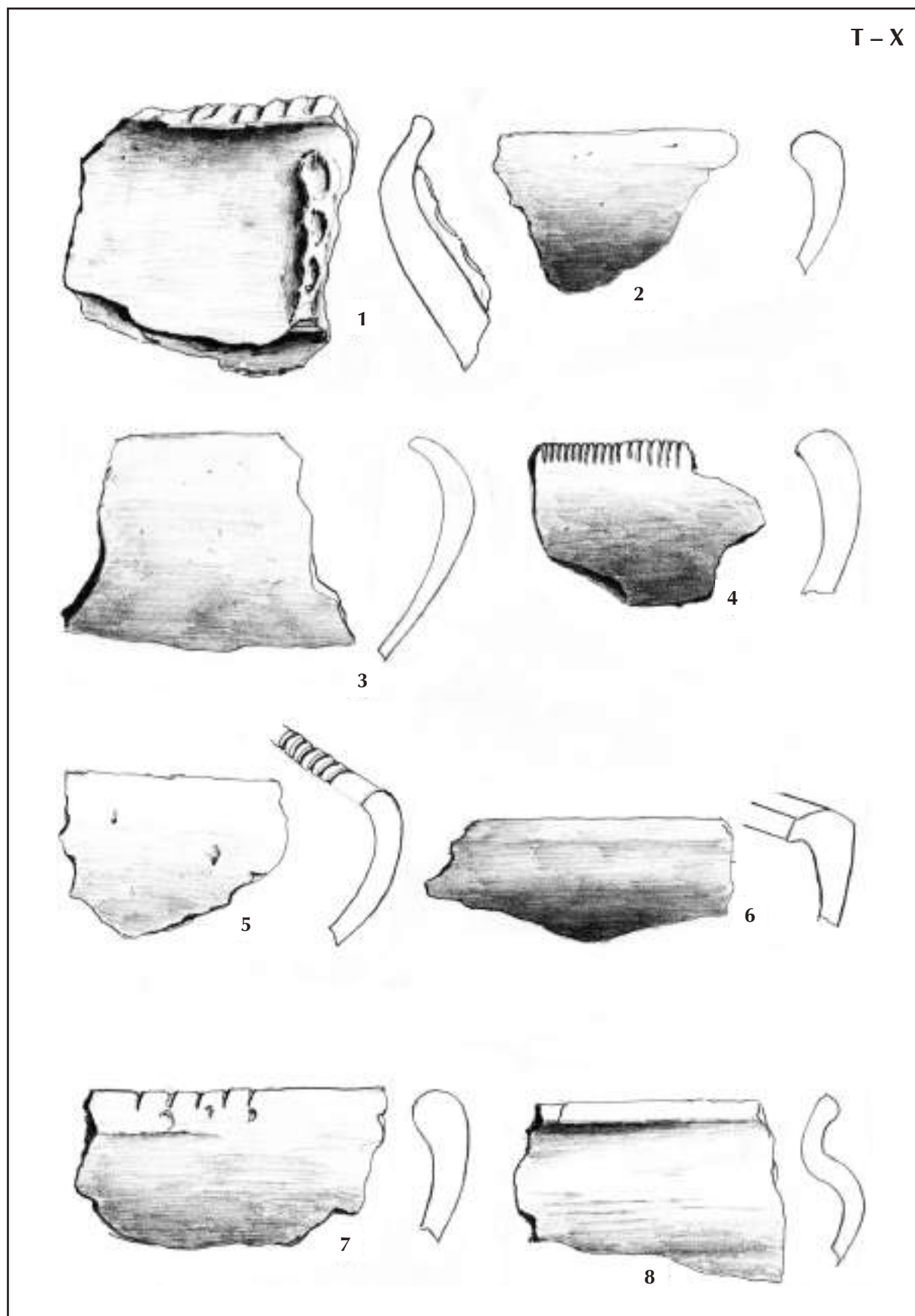


T – VIII

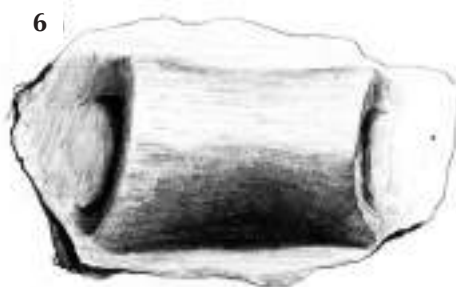
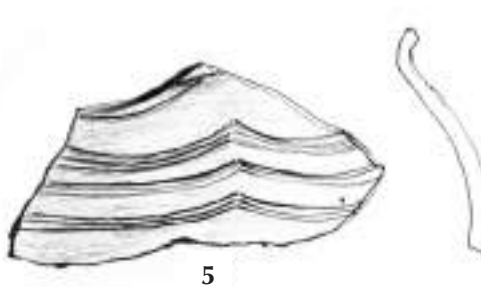
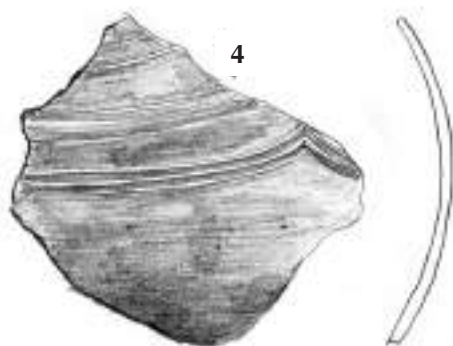
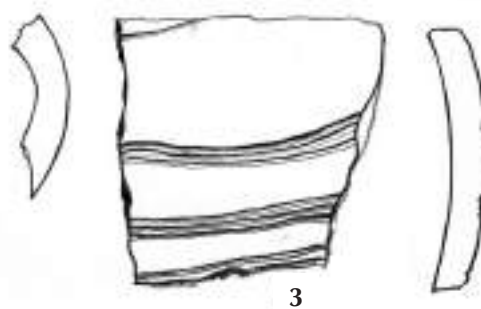


T – IX

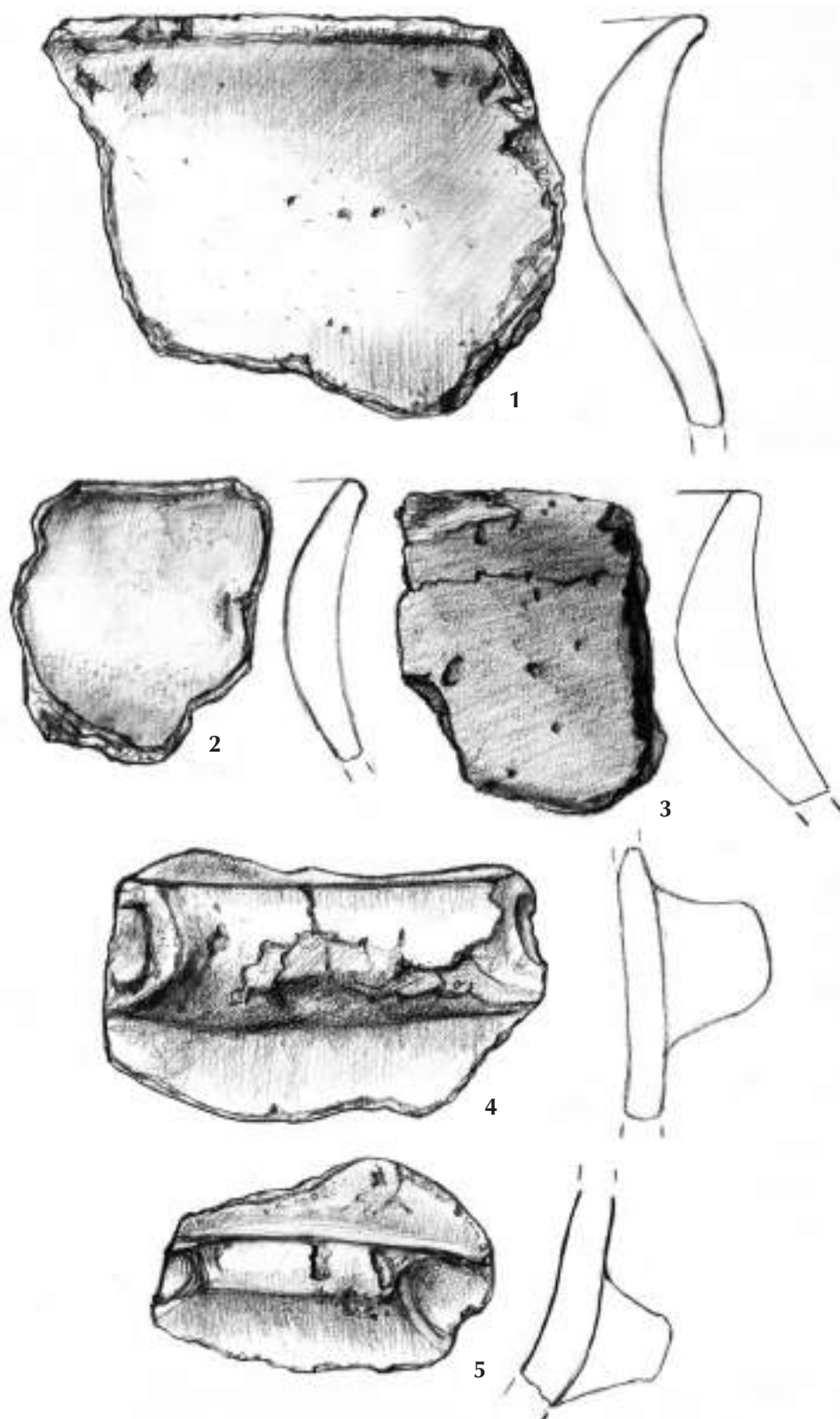




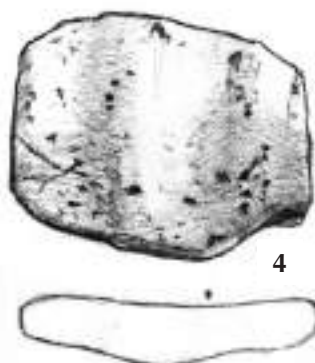
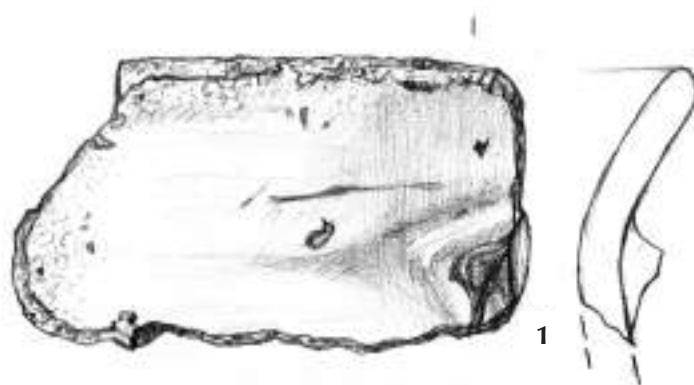
T – XI

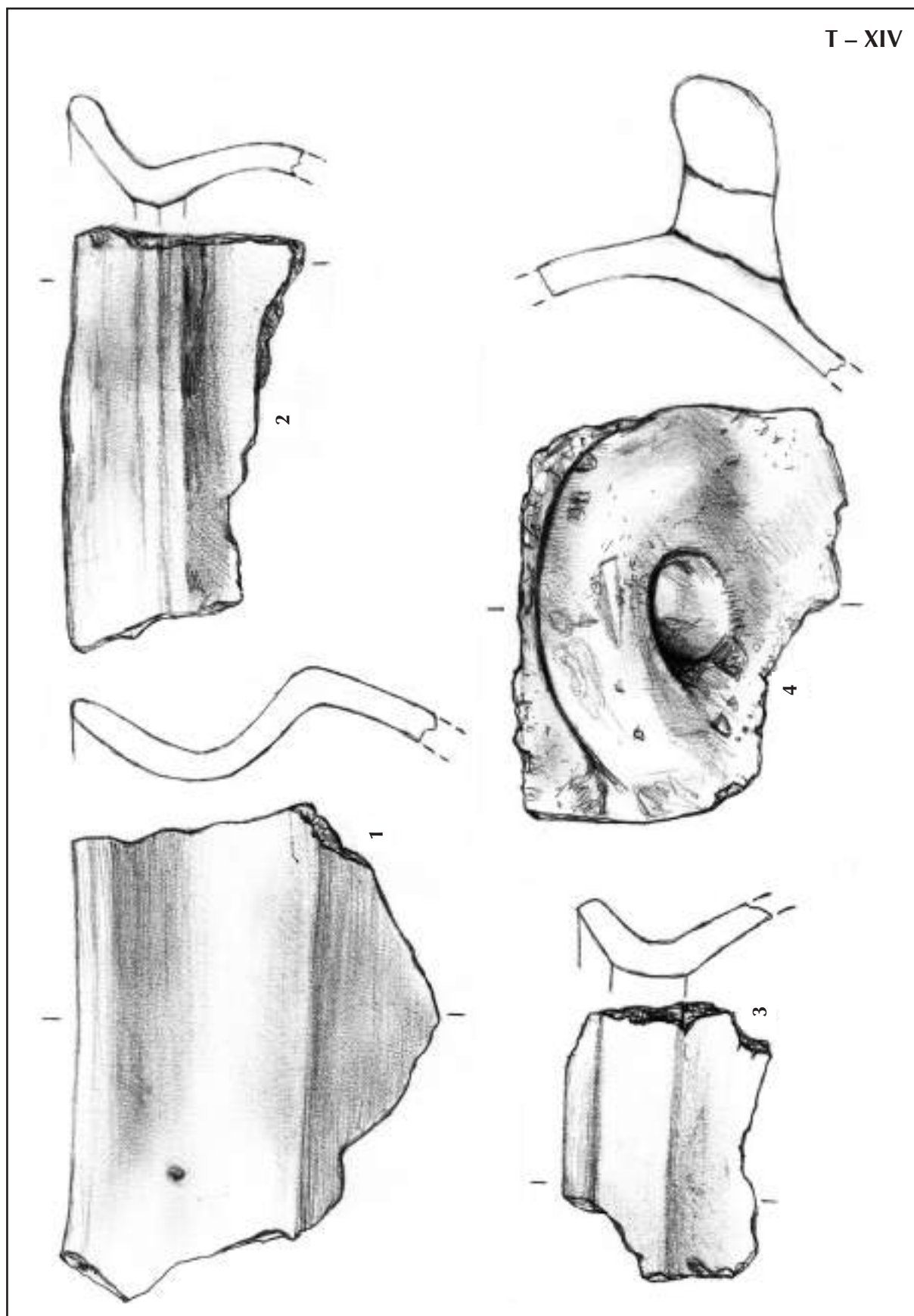


T – XII

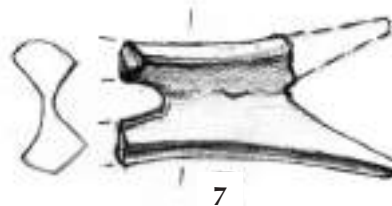
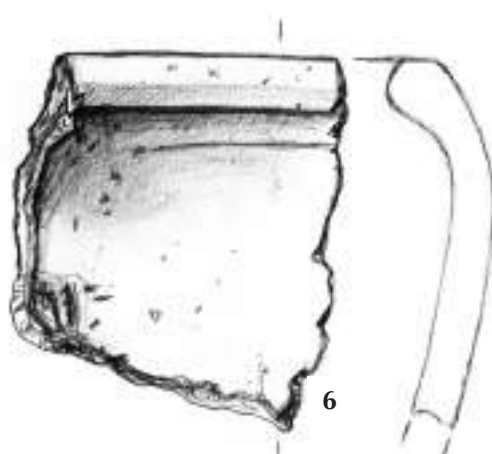
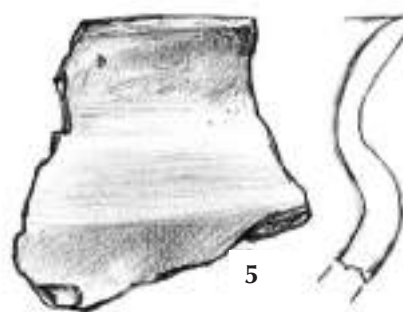
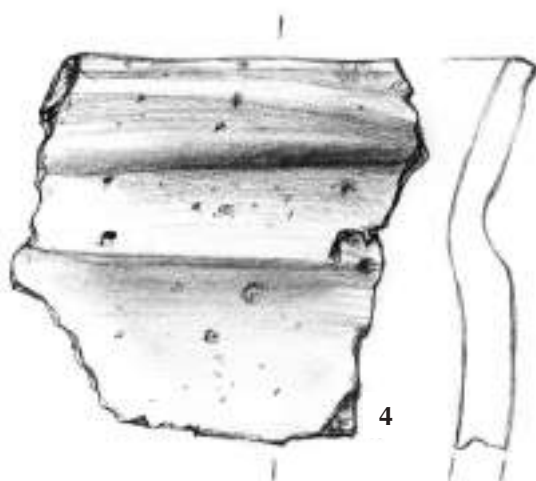
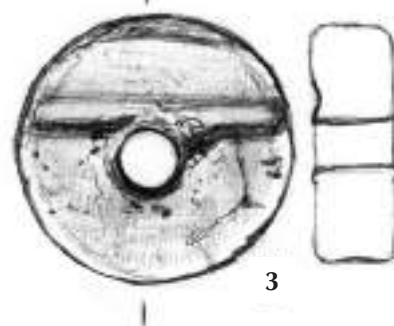
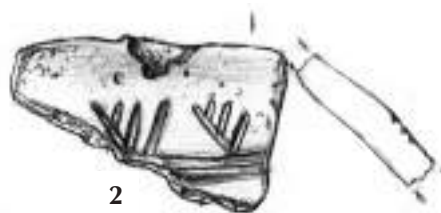
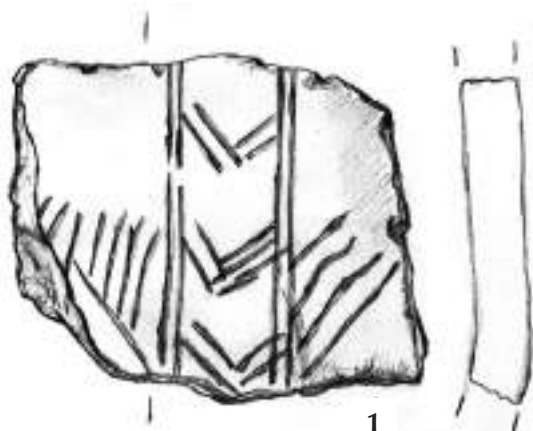


T – XIII

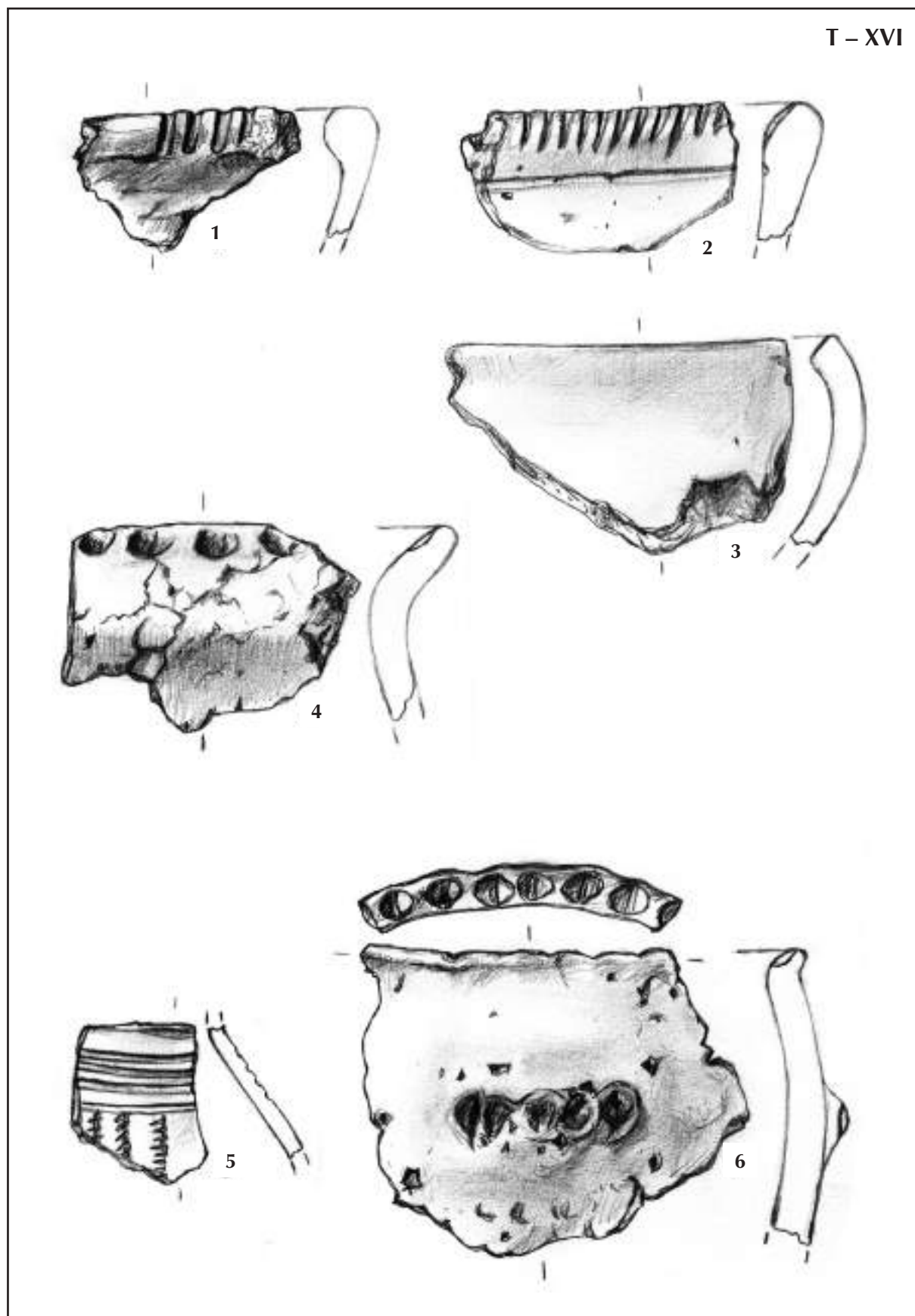




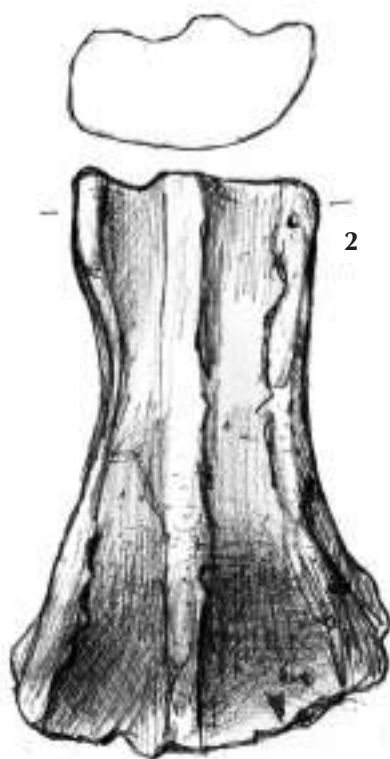
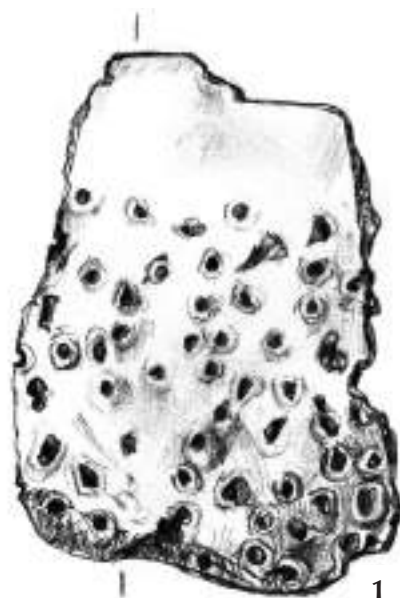
T – XV

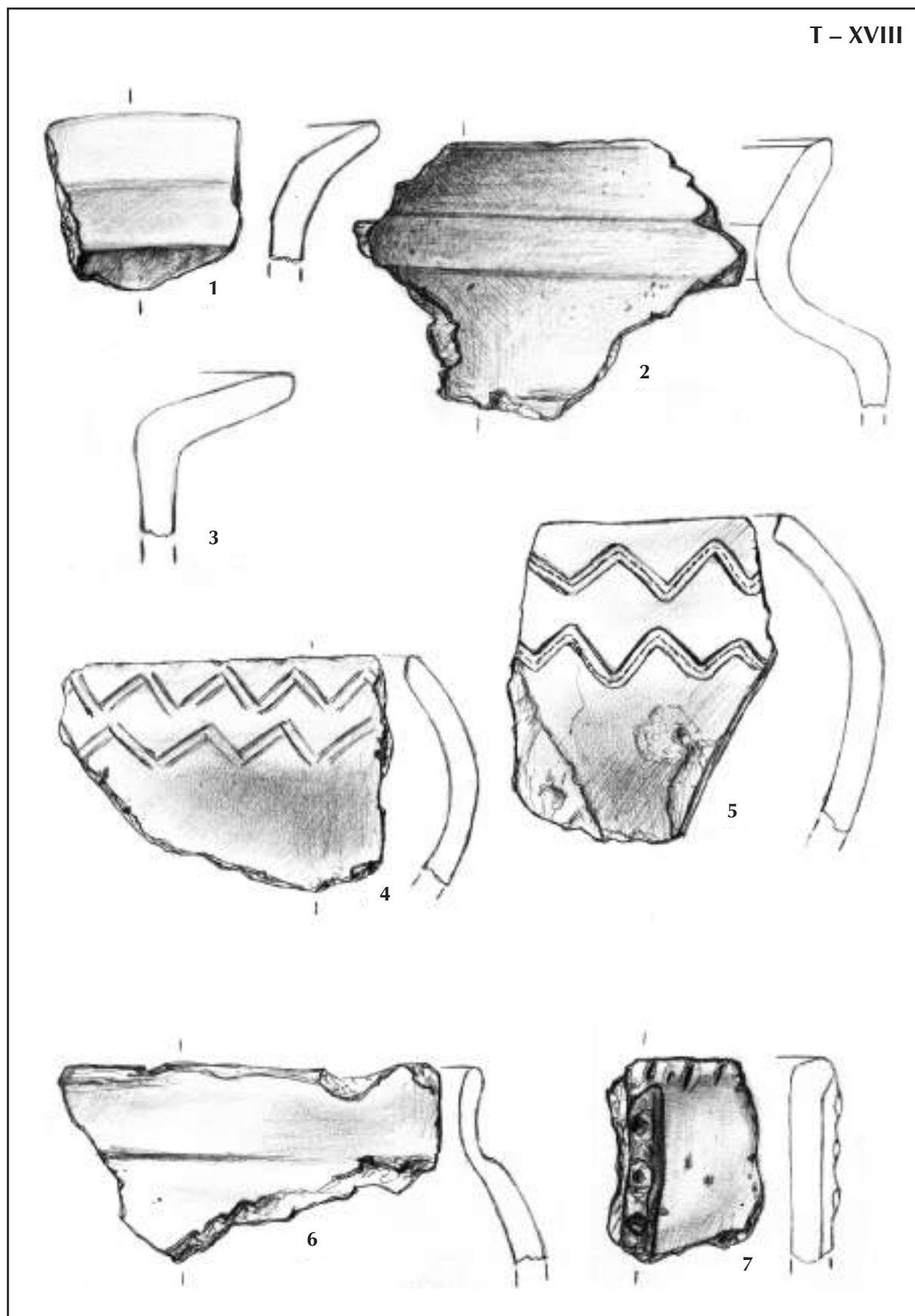


T – XVI

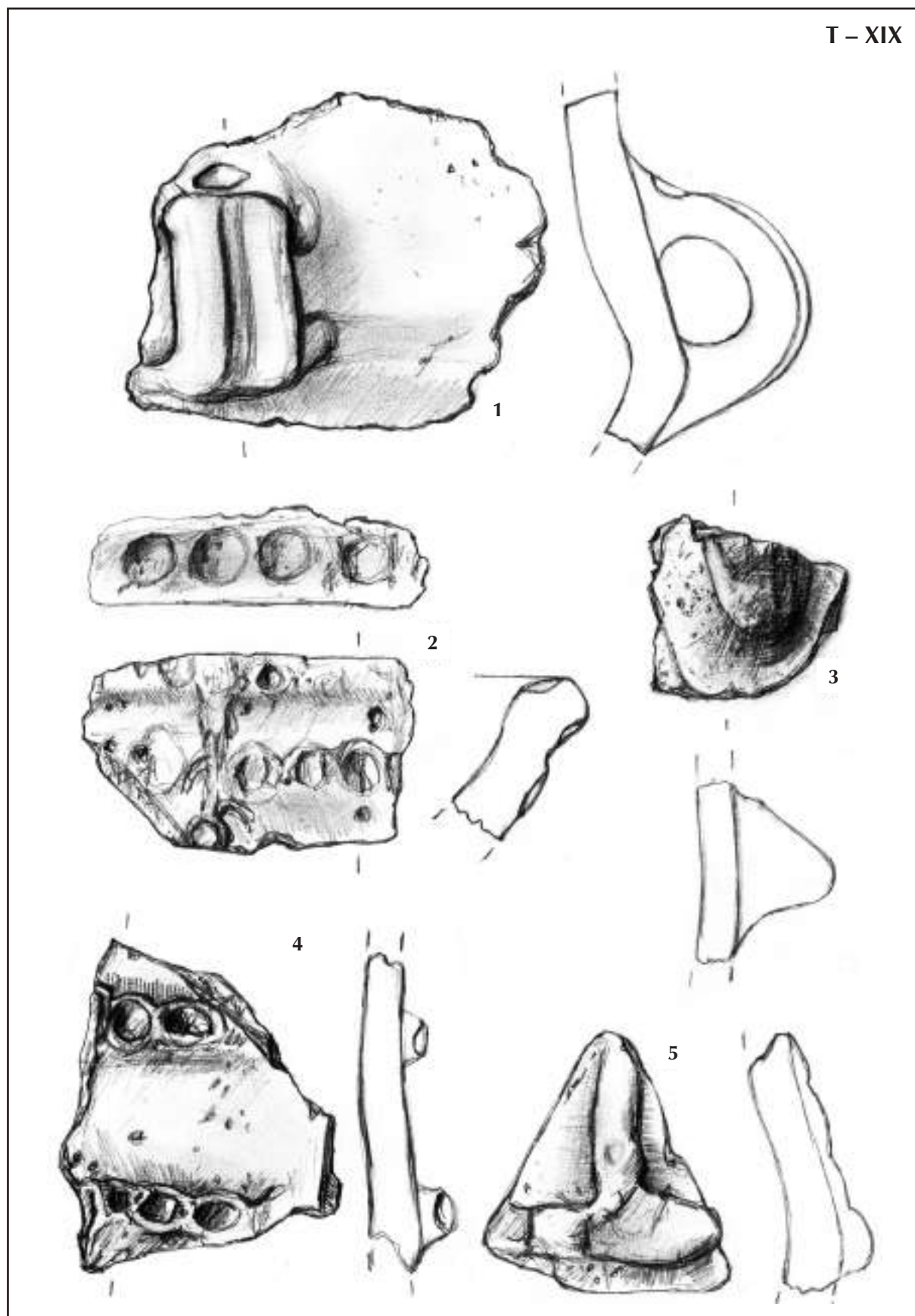


T – XVII

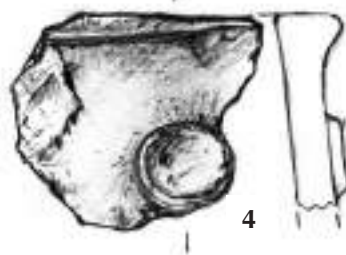
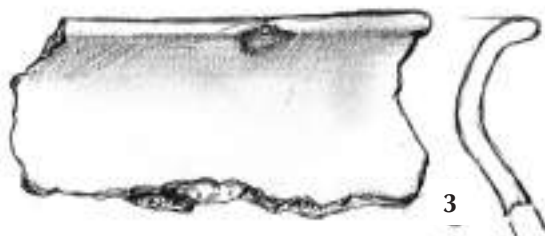
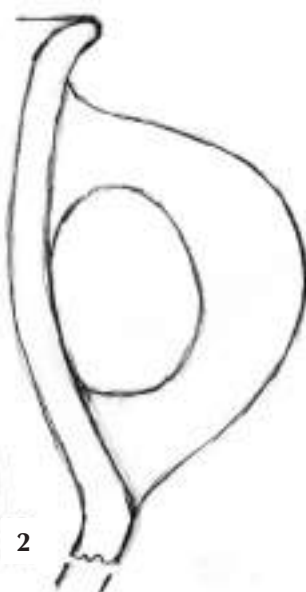
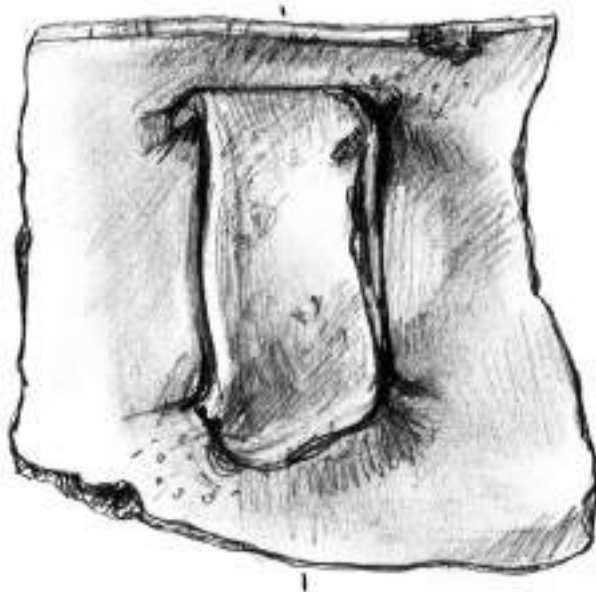
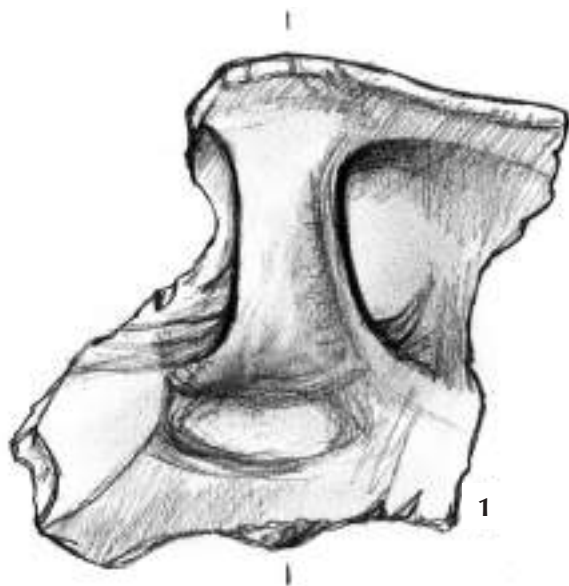




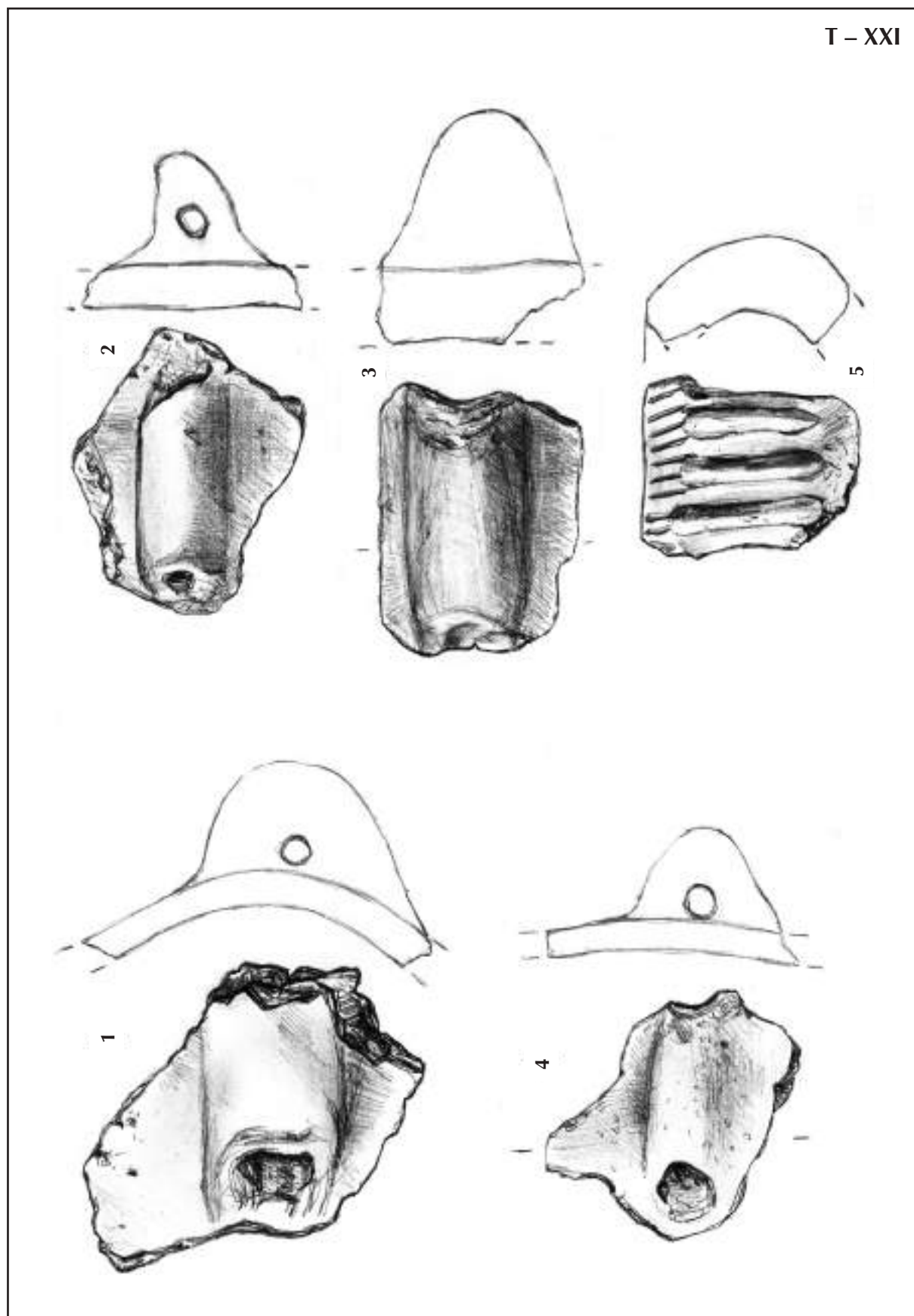
T – XIX



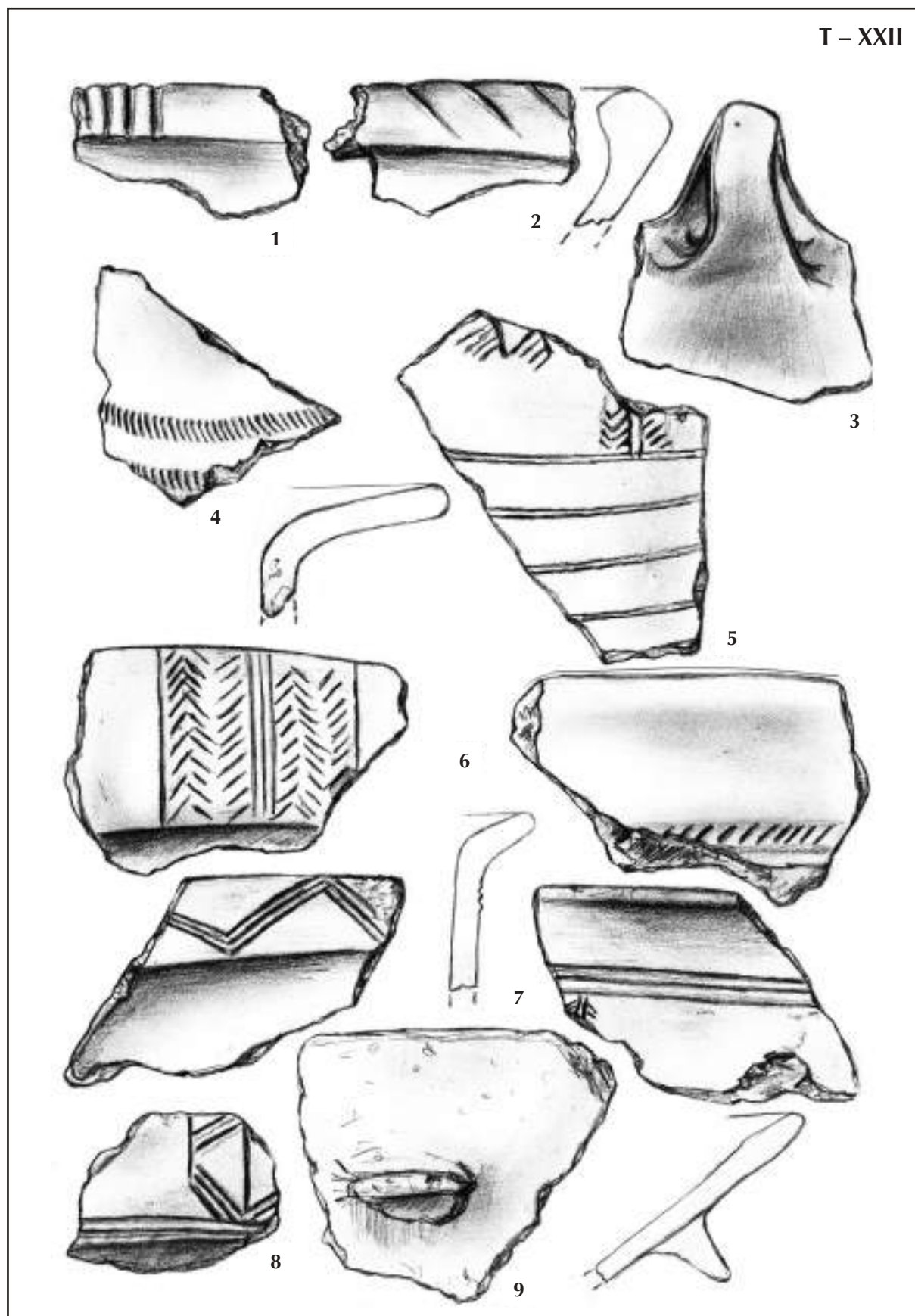
T – XX



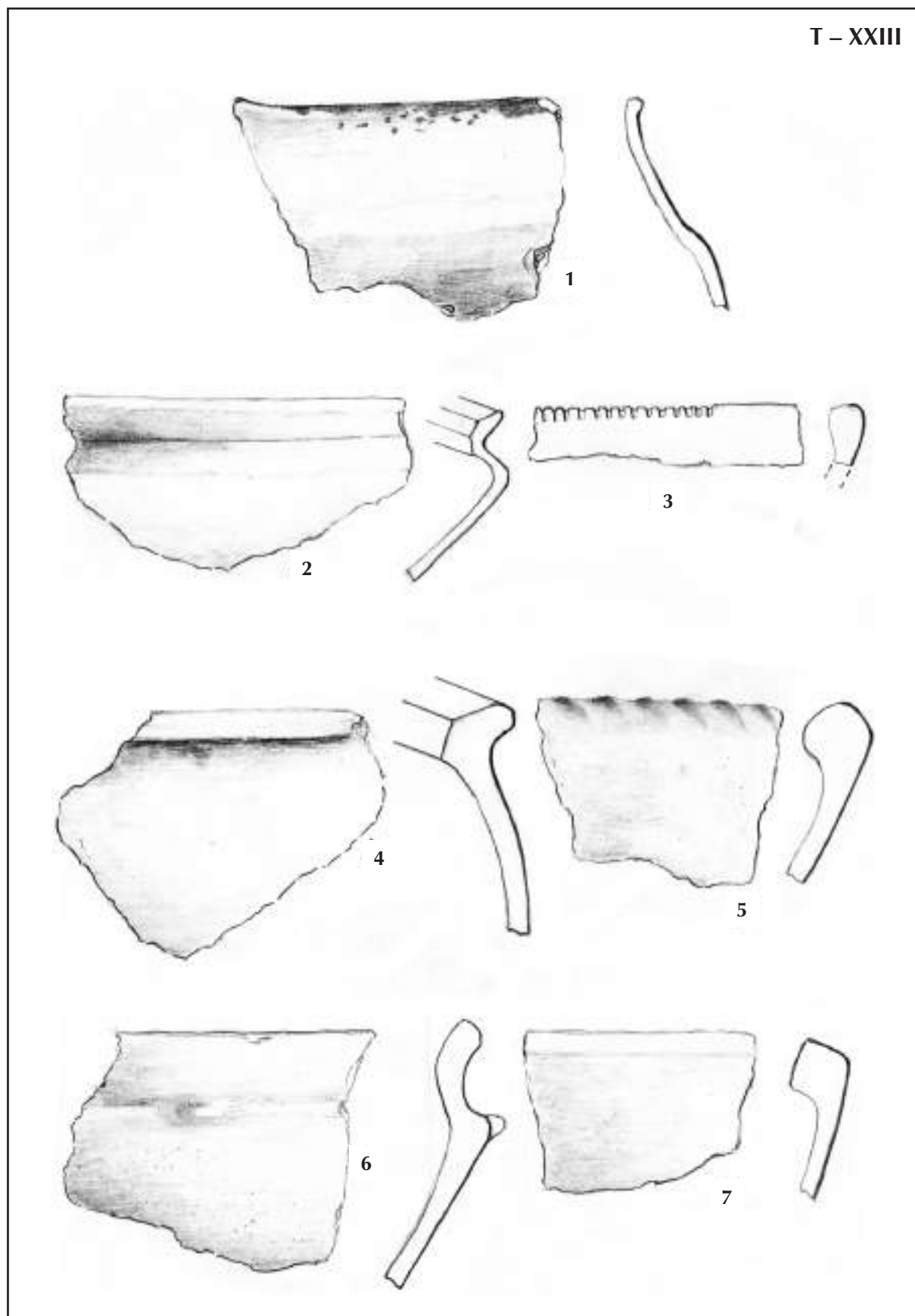
T – XXI



T – XXII

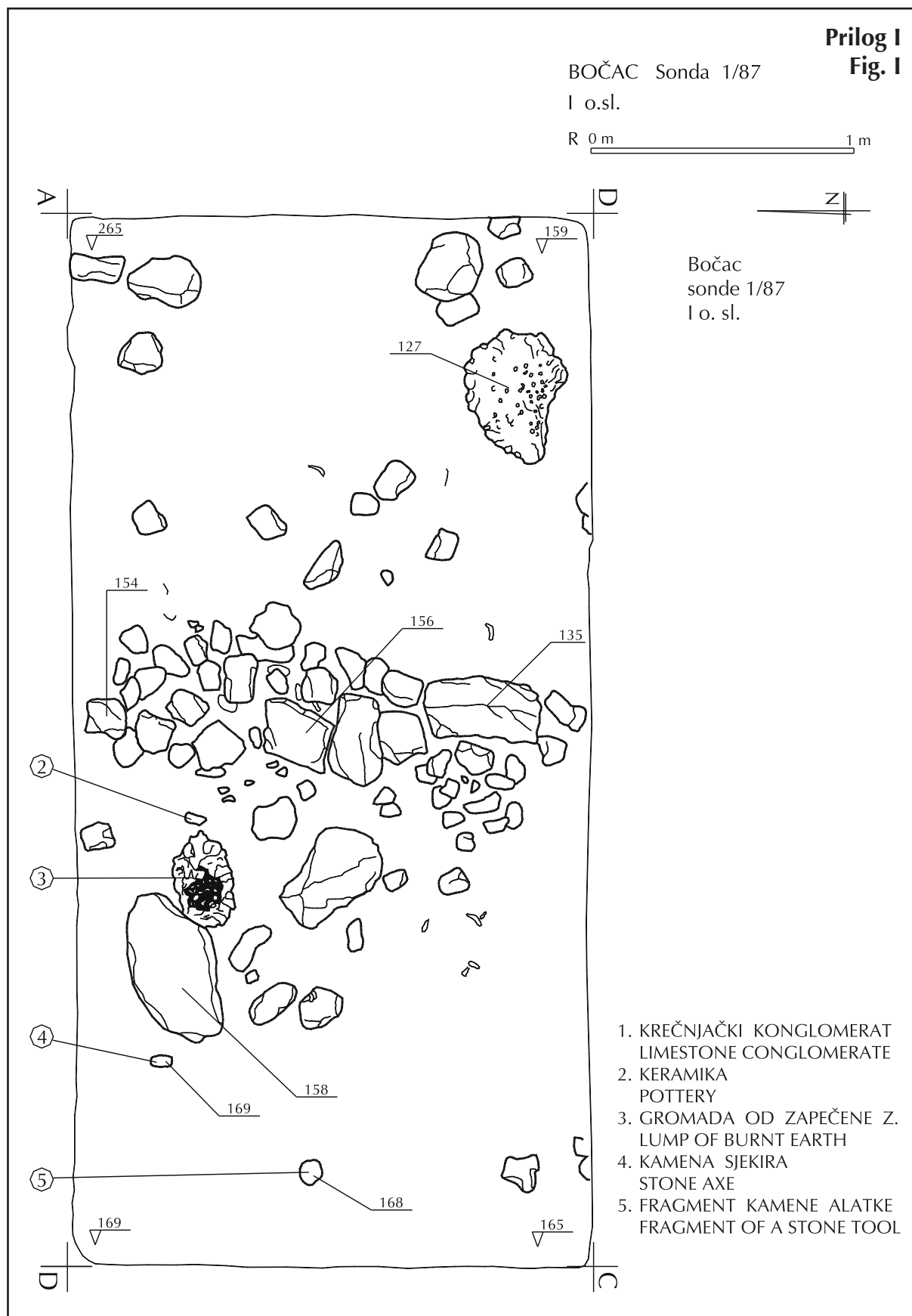


T – XXIII



T – XXIV



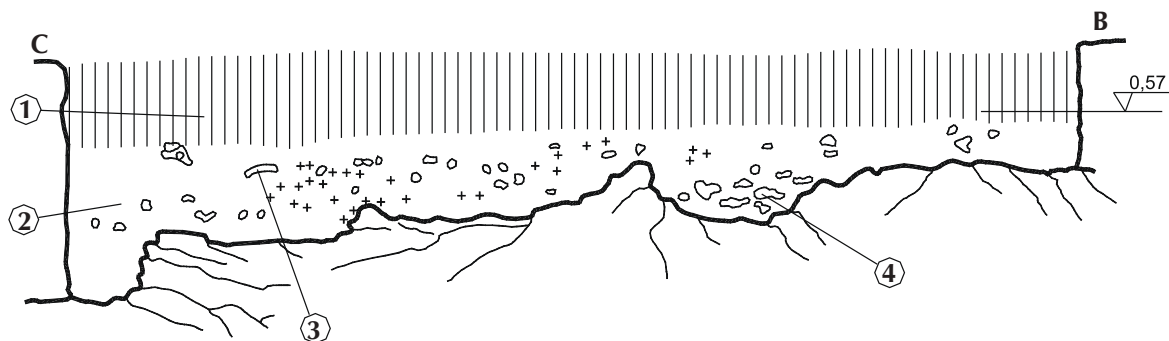


Prilog II
Fig. II

SIJENSKA GRADINA
Sonda 1/87
Profil B – C (zapadni)

R 0 m 1 m

Sijenska gradina
sonde 1/87
profile B – C (west)



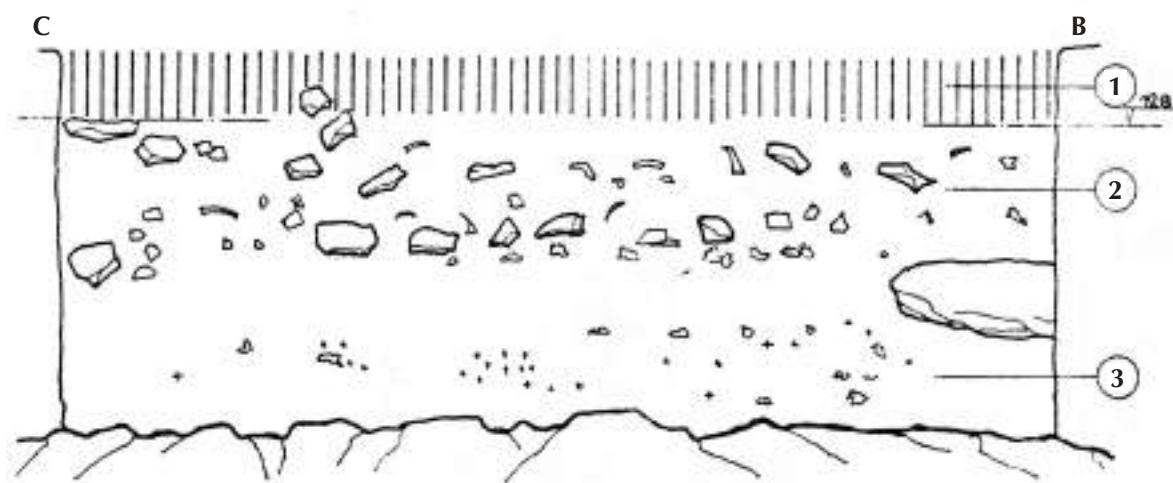
1. HUMUS / HUMUS
2. TAMNA MRKOCRVENA ZEMLJA SA KUĆNIM LIJEPOM /
DARK BROWN-RED SOIL WITH WATTLE AND DAUB
3. KERAMIKA / POTTERY
4. RASUT LIJEP / SCATTERED DAUB

Prilog III
Fig. III

SIJENSKA GRADINA
Sonda 2/87
Profil B – C (južni)

Sijenska gradina
sonde 2/87
profile B – C (south)

R 0  1 m

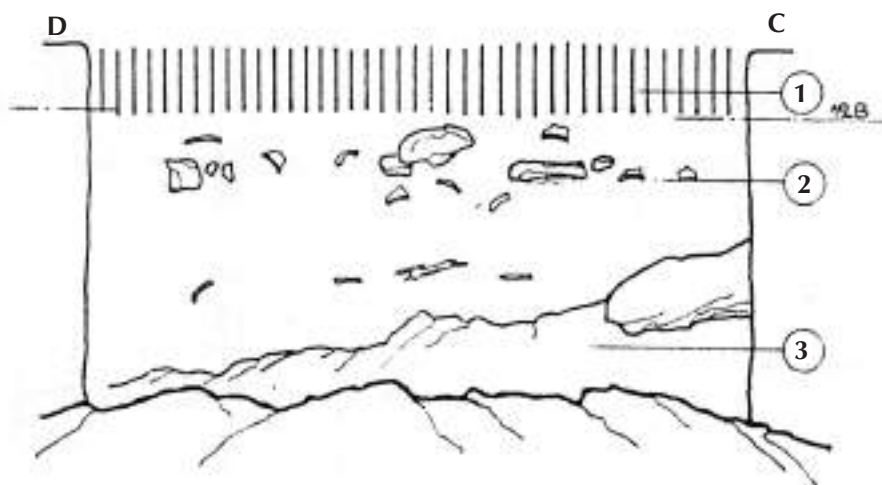


1. HUMUS / HUMUS
2. TAMNI MRKOCRVENI SLOJ SA KONCENTRACIJOM KERAMIKE I LIJEPA /
DARK BROWN-RED STRATUM WITH CONCENTRATION OF POTTERY
AND DAUB
3. TAMNA MRKOCRVENA ZEMLJA SA DOSTA GARA / DARK BROWN-RED
SOIL WITH QUANTITY OF SOOT

Prilog IV
Fig. IV

SIJENSKA GRADINA Sijenska gradina
Sonda 2/87 sonde 2/87
Profil C – D (zapadni) profile C – D (west)

R  m

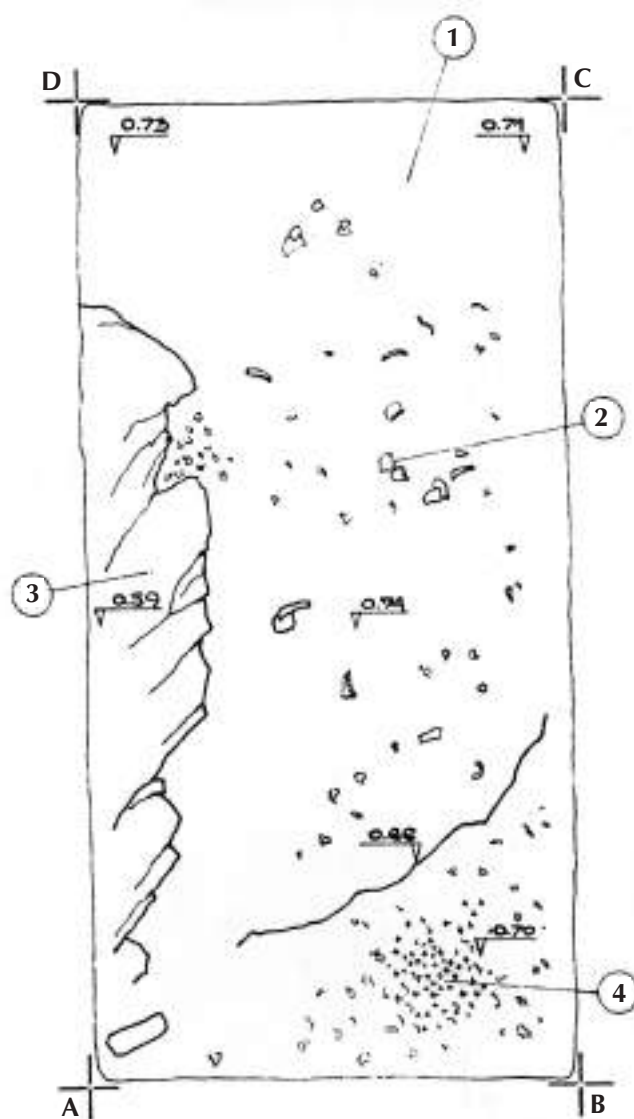


1. HUMUS / HUMUS
2. TAMNA MRKOCRVENA ZEMLJA SA VEĆOM KONCENTRACIJOM KERAMIKE I LIJEPA / DARK BROWN-RED SOIL WITH CONSIDERABLE CONCENTRATION OF POTTERY AND DAUB
3. TAMNA MRKOCRVENA ZEMLJA SA GAROM / DARK BROWN-RED SOIL WITH SOOT

Prilog V
Fig. V

SIJENSKA GRADINA Sijenska gradina
Sonda 1/8 sonde 1/8
II o. sl. II o. sl.

R  m

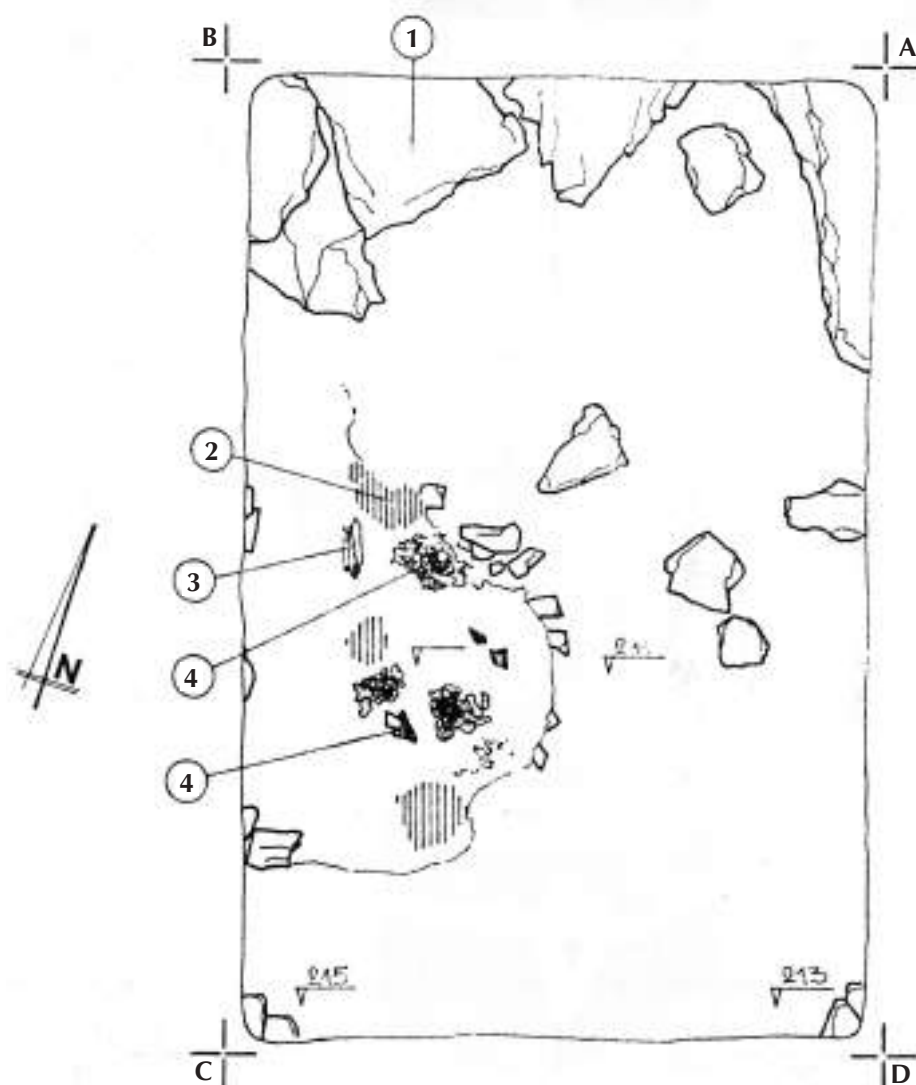


1. MRKOCRVENA ZEMLJA SA RASUTIM LIJEPOM I KERAMIKOM / DARK RED SOIL WITH SCATTERED DAUB AND POTTERY
2. KERAMIKA / POTTERY
3. ŽIVA STIJENA / BEDROCK
4. VATRIŠTE / FIREPLACE

Prilog VI
Fig. VI

SIJENSKA GRADINA Sijenska gradina
IX o. sl. IX o. sl.

R 0 1 m



1. ŽIVA STIJENA / BEDROCK
2. TRAGOVI IZGORJELOG DRVETA / TRACES OF CHARRED WOOD
3. IZGORJELO DRVO / CHARRED WOOD
4. ZAPEČENA ZEMLJA / BURNT EARTH
5. KERAMIKA / POTTERY

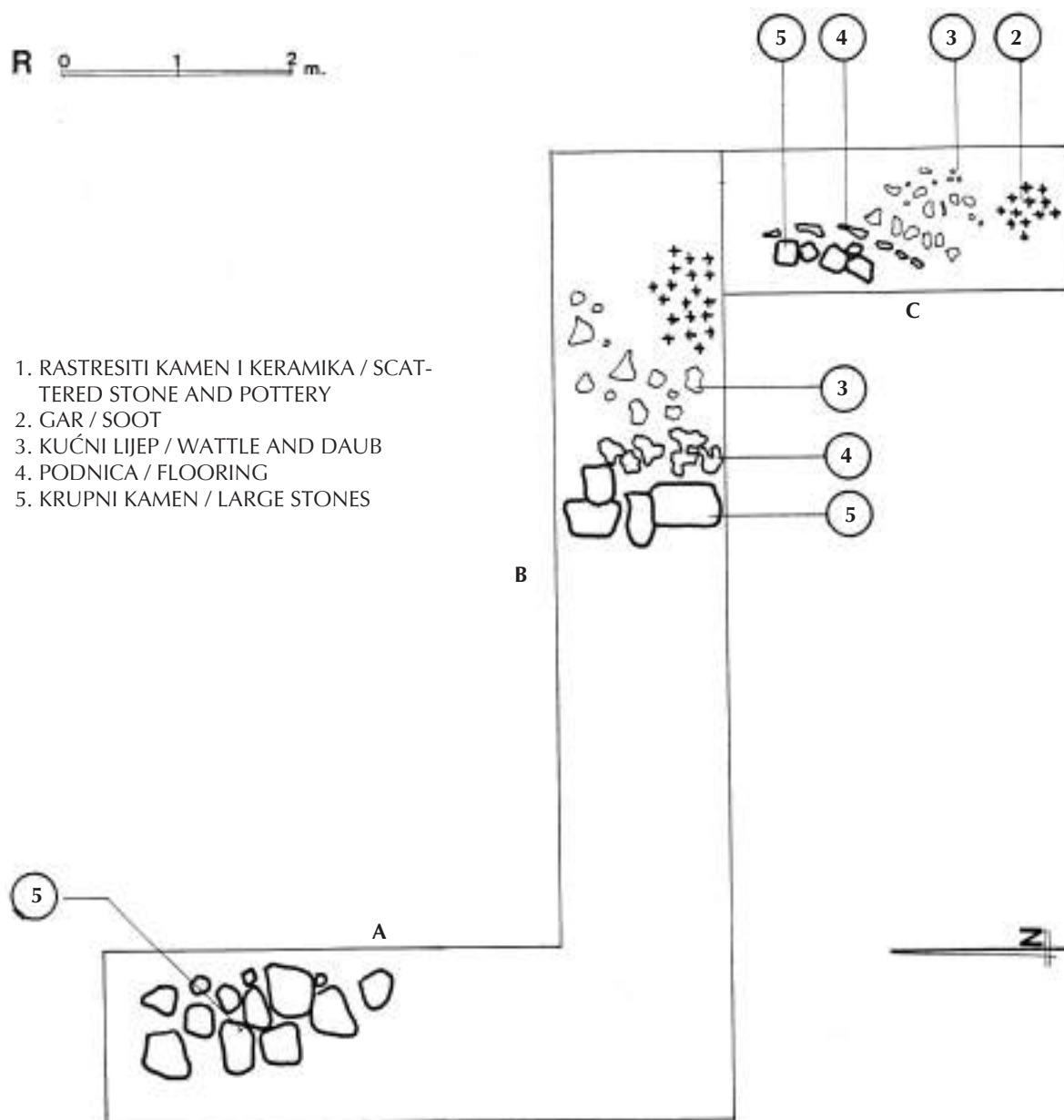
Prilog VII
Fig. VII

GRADINA MEMIĆI
III o. sl.

Gradina Memići
III o. sl.

R 0 1 2 m.

1. RASTRESITI KAMEN I KERAMIKA / SCATTERED STONE AND POTTERY
2. GAR / SOOT
3. KUĆNI LIJEP / WATTLE AND DAUB
4. PODNICA / FLOORING
5. KRUPNI KAMEN / LARGE STONES

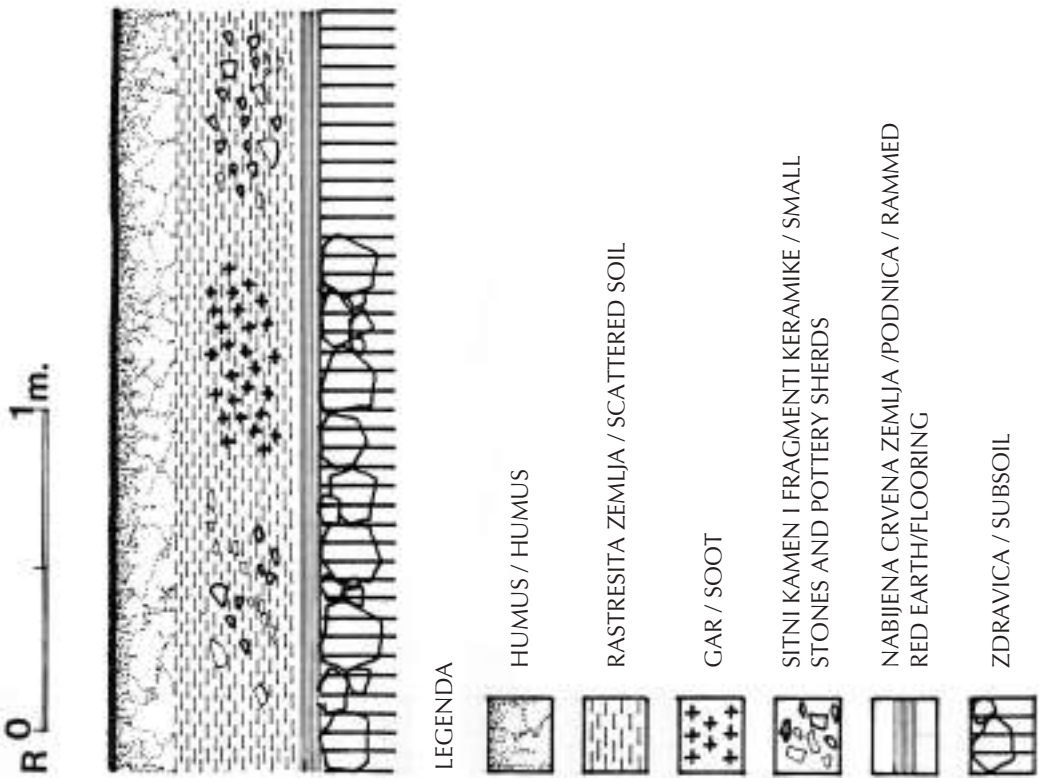


Izradio / by: Slobodan Kudra

Prilog VIII
Fig. VIII

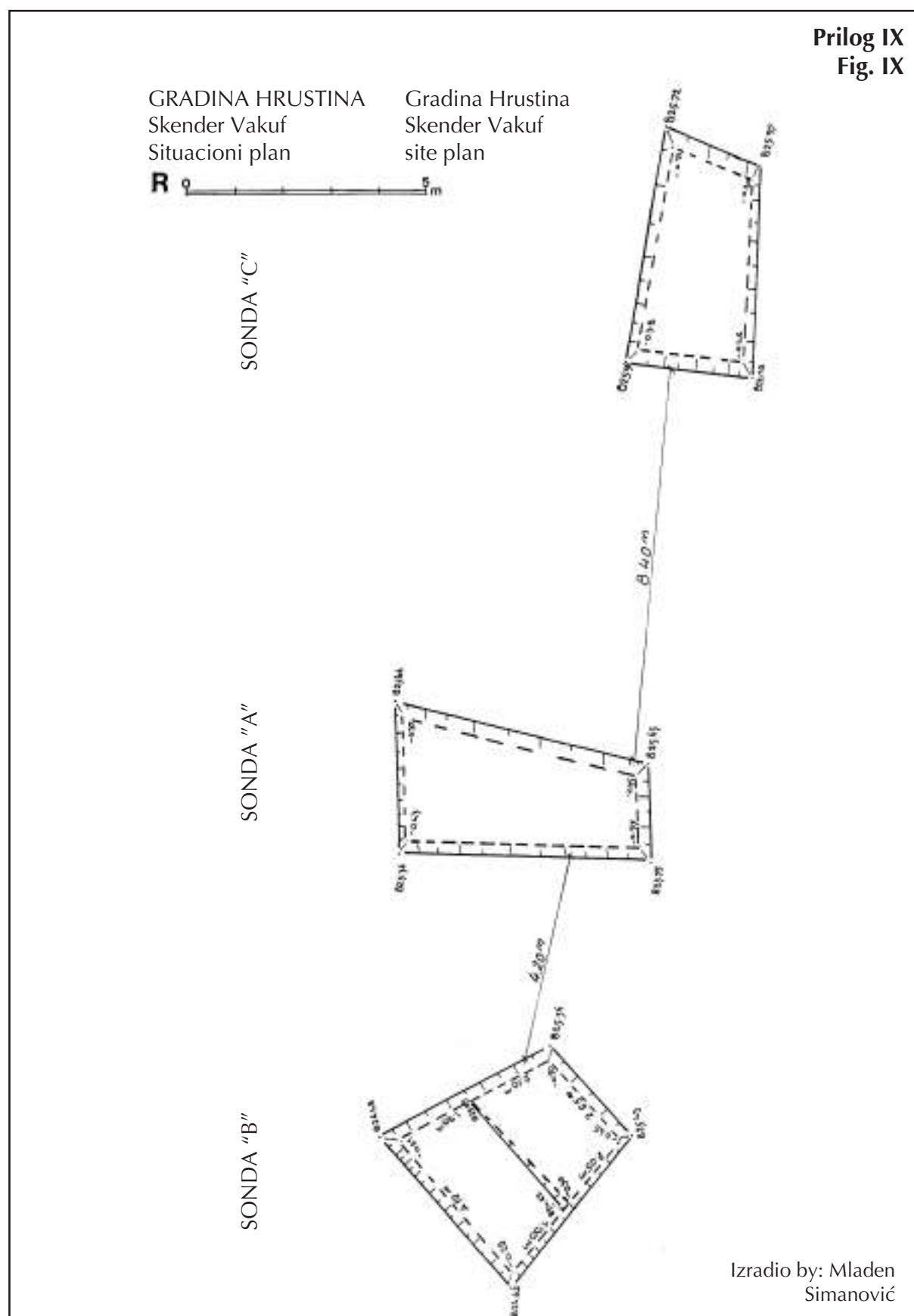
GRADINA MEMIĆI
Rov B
Južni profil

Gradina Memići,
trench B
south profile



Izradio by: Slobodan Kudra

Prilog IX
Fig. IX



Topolovaca bregovi kod Odžaka

Topolovaca bregovi near Odžak

Pregledni rad

UDK 903.2/.5(497.6 Topolovac bregovi) 6375/6377"

U članku su predstavljeni rezultati istraživanja bronzanodobnog lokaliteta Topolovaca bregovi kod Odžaka. Na lokalitetu su uočena dva jasno razdvojena stratuma od kojih je mlađi, prema keramičkom materijalu, povezan sa vremenom kasnog bronzanog doba, dok se stariji stratum, također podijeljen na mlađi i stariji horizont, može opredijeliti u početak srednjeg bronzanog doba, odnosno period B po Reinecke.

Ključne riječi: bosanska Posavina, Topolovaca bregovi, srednje bronzano doba, kasno bronzano doba, naselje, bronzanodobna kuća.

Review article

UDC 903.2/.5(497.6 Topolovac bregovi) 6375/6377"

The paper sets out the results of the investigation of the Bronze Age site of Topolovaca bregovi near Odžak. Two distinct strata were identified, the later of which, judging from the pottery material, belongs to the Late Bronze Age, while the earlier, also consisting of a later and an earlier horizon, probably belongs to the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age, or Reinecke's Br A.

Key words: Bosnian Posavina, Topolovaca bregovi, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, settlement, Bronze Age house.

Uvod

Lokacija se nalazi u zaseoku Trnjak sela Donja Dubica (Opština Odžak). To je prostor (greda) do 2,5 m povišen u odnosu na baru (močvaru) u podnožju. Prostire se pravcem sever-jug više od 1,5 km u području močvara oko starog ušća reke Bosne u Savu koje je udaljeno 1,5 km.

Još u oktobru 1964. godine bilo je zapaženo obilje materijala po najvišem položaju grede u dužini od oko 350-400 metara, a što je posledica prvenstveno dubokog oranja. Ti nalazi se protežu na nekoliko parcela u vlasništvu, uglavnom, šire porodice Topolovac (Prilog I).

Nalazište je uključeno u istraživački program "Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne", a sondažna iskopavanja obavljena su 1988, 1990. i 1991. godine. Iskopavanje je vodio mr. Branko Belić.

Godine 1988. iskopana je sonda 1/88, veličine 4×2 m na parceli Spasoja Topolovca. Kulturni sloj je išao do dubine od oko 0,65 m, a samo je jedno malo udubljenje u centralnom

Introduction

This site is in the hamlet of Trnjak in the village of Donja Dubica (Odžak Municipality), consisting of a ridge rising up to 2.5 m above the marshland at its feet, running north-south for more than 1.5 km in the marshland around the old confluence of the Bosnia and the Sava, 1.5 km away. In October 1964, quantities of material were observed at the highest point of the ridge over a length of about 350 to 400 metres, mainly brought to the surface by deep ploughing. Most were found on a number of plots belonging to the extended Topolovac family (Fig. I). The site was incorporated into the "Bronze Age in northern Bosnia" research programme, and excavations were carried out in 1988, 1990 and 1991, led by Branko Belić MSc.

Trench 1/88, measuring 4×2 m, was opened in 1988 on a plot belonging to Spasoje Topolovac. The cultural layer extended down to a depth of about 0.65 m, except for a small hollow in the

delu sonde išlo do dubine od oko 0,85 m (Prilog II i III). Konstatovana su dva osnovna horizonta, a u svakom od njih po jedan sloj sa građevinskom osipinom. Analiza pokretnih objekata omogućila je da se utvrde dva osnovna stratuma: stariji koji ima sličnosti sa materijalom naselja Doboj – Centar, Vinkovci – Tržnica i nekim drugim, kao i sa keramikom iz nekropola sa paljevinom tipa Barice, i mlađi koji pripada kasnom bronzanom dobu.

Godine 1990. izvršeno je sondiranje na dva mesta: tri spojena bloka, veličine 4×4 m svaki, označena kao 1/90, 2/90 i 6/90 na parceli Spasoja Topolovca i sledeća tri spojena bloka iste veličine, označena kao 3/90, 4/90 i 5/90, na parceli Đorđa Topolovca (Prilozi IV-VII).

Debljina kulturnog sloja iznosila je u proseku 0,65 m, ali su neki ukopi i jame išli i dublje (maksimalno do 1,65 m). Potvrđena je osnovna stratigrafska podela na stariji i mlađi horizont, a prikupljeno je i mnogo više pokretnih objekata.

Godine 1991. iskopane su na dva mesta još po dve spojene sonde, veličine 4×4 m, i to dve na parceli Spasoja Topolovca (1/91 i 2/91) i dve na parceli Đorđa Topolovca (3/91 i 4/91).

Sondiranje je potvrdilo prethodna zapažanja i rezultate. Debljina kulturnog sloja iznosila je 0,60 do 0,65 m, uz brojne ukope i jame, različite dubine i dimenzija. Dopunjena je tipologija pokretnih objekata (prvenstveno keramičkih, ali i bronzanih) iz oba horizonta.

middle of the trench where it reached a depth of about 0.85 m (Fig. II and III). Two basic strata were identified, each with one layer that included building waste. Analysis of the movable objects made it possible to identify the two basic strata: an older one with similarities to the material from the settlements of Doboj Centre, Vinkovci-Tržnica and others, and to the pottery from the necropolis with cinerary burials of Barice type, and a later belonging to the Late Bronze Age.

Excavations were carried out in two places in 1990: three linked blocks each of 4×4 m, numbered 1/90, 2/90 and 6/90 on Spasoje Topolovac's land, and another three linked blocks of the same size, numbered 3/90, 4/90 and 5/90, on land belonging to Đorđe Topolovac (Fig. IV-VII). The cultural layer was 0.65 m thick on average, though some pits and postholes were much deeper (to a maximum of 1.65 m). The basic stratigraphic division into an earlier and a later stratum was confirmed, and much larger quantities of movable material were collected.

In 1991 excavations were conducted in another two places each with two linked trenches of 4×4 m, two on Spasoje Topolovac's land (1/91 and 2/91) and two on Đorđe Topolovac's (3/91 and 4/91). These corroborated the previous observations and results. The cultural layer was 0.60 to 0.65 m thick, with many postholes and pits of various depths and sizes. The typology of the movable artefacts (mainly pottery, but also some bronze) from both strata was amplified.

Analiza nalaza

A. Nalazi nepokretnih objekata

A 1. *Ostaci ili tragovi arhitekture*

A 1a. Ciglacvenkasta građevinska osipina u formi sitnih komada kućnog, podnog ili ognjišnog lepa, koja na sebi nosi oble, istrošene ivice (bridove), kao tragove pomeranja pri taloženju, postoji u kulturnom sloju na severnom i centralnom delu naselja. Oko dubine 0,30 -0,35 m javlja se u tanjem sloju debljine 5-10 cm. Negde je trag ove građevinske delatnosti jače zastupljen, negde slabije, ali u istraženim sondama svuda postoji (Prilog IV i V). Pokazuje postojanje jednog građe-

Analysis of the finds

A. Immovable finds

A 1. *Remains or traces of structures*

A 1a. Brick-red building waste in the form of small pieces of daub, flooring clay or hearth clay, with worn, rounded edges and signs of having shifted when it was being deposited, was found in the cultural layer in the northern and central part of the settlement. A thin layer 5 to 10 cm deep featured at a depth of about 0.30 to 0.35 m. This evidence of building was more marked in some places than in others, but featured throughout the trenches (Fig. IV and V). This indicates the exist-

vinskog horizonta na naselju, koji je istovremeno propao i nataložen.

Sudeći prema mestu i položaju što ga osipina zauzima u celini kulturnog sloja, to je kraj starijeg naselja, odnosno gornji, završni deo donjeg stratuma, a nastao pre taloženja mlađeg naselja koje čini gornji stratum. Odlike ostataka koji su preostali od građevina ukazuju da su bili na površini tla duže izloženi atmosferilijama i vegetaciji, pa otuda razbijeni sitni fragmenti, građevinska osipina. Takvo stanje, opet, pruža uporište za tvrdnju da je između starijeg i mlađeg naselja postojao znatniji vremenski razmak.

A 1b. Tragova građevinske delatnosti ima i dublje u kulturnom sloju, taloženom tokom starijeg stratuma na naselju. Oni su, međutim, ograničeni na manje površine. Očito su posledica razaranja pojedinih građevina, pa je osipina okolo taložena. Stratigrafsko mesto ovih osipina u kulturnom sloju pokazuje da je građevinska delatnost tokom čitavog trajanja starijeg naselja manje-više ravnomerno raspoređena. Također je neophodno konstatovati kako su uvek to ostaci građevina bez debelih i debljih zidova; otisci drvenih greda kostura građevina su tanji, u lepu je pruče i trska, podnice i ognjišta nose samo jedan sloj. Sve navedeno ukazuje da su to bili objekti koji su imali privremene i povremene namene, bez težnje za trajnošću.

U dosadašnjim iskopima otkriven je samo jedan građevinski objekat – kuća, koji je pružio dovoljno podataka za sagledavanje osnovnih odlika ove arhitektonske celine. To je kuća u blokovima 3/90 i 4/90. Pripada starijem horizontu naselja sa podnicom na koti 0,50 i ognjištem na 0,45 m (Plan III/90). Jedan poprečni rov i jama u istočnom delu su recentna oštećenja. Sigurno je utvrđen deo jugoistočne ivice podnice, koju potvrđuje i pravac pružanja niza jama od kućnih kolaca ukopanih u zdravicu. Prema ovim pokazateljima, dužno prostiranje kuće je SI-JZ, što je i logično, jer izlaže užu stranu udaru najčešće hladnog vetra. Sistem nađenih kolaca u zdravici pokazuje jedno obnavljanje građevine, što, međutim, nije donelo i novi premaz na podnici i ognjištu. Građevina je bar sa dva odeljenja.

Južni deo ima odlike kuće, stana: ognjište i podnicu, nabijenu od žućkaste ilovače sa zaravnjenom površinom, mestimično sa tragom peče-

ence of a building stratum in the settlement, which fell into ruin and was deposited.

Judging from the position occupied by these remains in the cultural layer as a whole, this was the end of the earlier settlement (the top of the lower stratum), formed when the later settlement forming the upper stratum was being deposited. The features of the remains of buildings suggest that they had long been exposed to the elements and plant growth, and had consequently been broken up. This supports the claim that there was a long gap between the earlier and the later settlement.

A 1b. Traces of building activity were also found deeper in the cultural layer, deposited during the earlier stratum in the settlement but restricted to small areas. These were clearly the result of the demolition of certain buildings, the remains of which were then deposited. The stratigraphic position of these in the cultural layer indicated that building went on more or less evenly throughout the period of the earlier settlement. These are invariably the remains of buildings without thick walls; the impressions of the wooden beams forming the frame of the buildings are thin, the daub contains wattle and reeds, and the floors and hearths consist of just one layer. All this suggests that the buildings were intended for short-term occupation, with no attempt at building to last.

The excavations to date have uncovered just one building, a dwelling, which yielded sufficient information to identify its main feature. The dwelling was in blocks 3/90 and 4/90, in the earlier stratum of the settlement, with the floor at spot level 0.50 and the hearth at 0.45 m (Plan III/90). A transverse trench and pit in the eastern part are recent damage. The south-eastern edge of the floor was securely identified, and confirmed by the line of postholes dug into the subsoil. These finds indicate that the long sides of the dwelling lay north-east/south-west, which meant that the ends were those exposed to the prevailing cold wind. The system of posts found in the subsoil suggests that the building was rebuilt on one occasion, but the floor and hearth were not touched.

The building was in at least two sections. The southern part had the features of a dwelling: a hearth and a floor of rammed yellow clay with a flat surface, with signs of fire here and there. The

nja. Ognjište je jako pečeno, jednoslojno, građeno nabijanjem na podnicu sloja od 4 do 5 cm gline. Očuvana veličina je $1,05 \times 1,25$ m, a stvarna u prečniku oko 1,50-1,60 m. Mesto ognjišta unutar južne prostorije je kod severnog pregradnog zida i bliže je istočnom zidu građevine nego njenom centralnom delu. Prema očuvanim fragmentima podnice, južna prostorija ima dužinu oko 5 m. Tome treba pridodati još oko 1 m, jer i u južnom profilu bloka 3/90 ima tragova kućnog lepa. Širina ove prostorije je oko 6 m.

Severni deo građevine nema tragova nabijene podnice iznad jama od kućnih kolaca u zdravici. U nastavku od pregradnog zida sa južnom prostorijom veličina iznosi oko 6-7 m. Međutim, širina nije morala za obe prostorije biti ista, pa je mogla biti i znatno veća. Isto tako treba znati da kolci – stupovi znače nosače krova, a kako nema podnice, ograđeni i ograndom ograničen prostor je mogao biti mnogo veći. Sve upućuje da u ovakvim prostorijama čovek nije stanovao, već najverovatnije stoka.

Od druge građevine nađeni su u bloku 6/90 tragovi od četiri kolca ukopana u zdravicu. Zanimljivo je da su ovde radi ukopa kolaca kopani rovovi širine oko 0,60 m, pa u njih nabijanjem učvršćeni ovi nosači – stupovi građevine (Prilog VI). O samoj građevini nije moguće ništa bliže reći, jer je na istraženom prostoru samo jedan njen deo, a u nalazu je bilo samo razbijenih fragmenata kućnog lepa. Pripadaju dubini oko 0,55-0,60 m, a to je onda položeno neposredno na stari humus, što dalje znači da je ova građevina starija od istražene kuće u blokovima 3/90 i 4/90.

Tragovi treće građevine su nađeni u bloku 2/90 u vidu sedam u zdravicu ukopanih kolaca (Prilog VI). Od građevine u bloku 6/90 rastojanje je oko 6 m. U kulturnom sloju, u stratumu starijeg naselja, prvi tragovi ove građevine se javljaju oko dubine 0,35-0,40 m kao građevinska sitna osipina. Ima je do dubine oko 0,45 m, ali kao nešto krupniji komadi građevinskog lepa. Možda je ista građevina obnavljana, iako dokaza u nalazima o tome nema, jer je istražen manji, južni deo građevine u pojasu oko 3 m.

Prema stratigrafskom mestu u kulturnom sloju, ova je građevina od ukupno tri nađene

hearth, which was much burnt, consisted of a single layer constructed by ramming a layer of 4 to 5 m of clay onto the floor. An area of 1.05×1.25 m of the hearth had survived, but it would have had a diameter of about 1.50 to 1.60 m. It was located by the north partition wall, closer to the east wall of the building than to the middle. The surviving fragments of floor suggest that the south room was about 5 m long, to which another metre or so should be added, in the light of the traces of daub in the south profile of block 3/90. The room was about 6 m wide.

There were no signs in the northern part of the building of a rammed floor above the postholes dug into the subsoil. This part was about 6-7 m wide, measured from the partition wall. However, there was no reason for both rooms to be of the same width, so it could have been much larger. The presence of postholes means that of roof timbers, but since there was no floor, the enclosed area could have been much larger. All this suggests that such spaces were not used for human habitation, but for animals.

Traces of four posts set into the subsoil were found in block 6/90. In this case, before inserting the posts, trenches about 0.60 m wide had been dug, into which the posts of the building were then rammed (Fig. VI). Little can be said about the building itself, since only part of it lay within the trench, and the finds consisted only of broken pieces of daub. It was at a depth of about 0.55 to 0.60 m, directly on the old topsoil, indicating that this building was of earlier date than the dwelling in blocks 3/90 and 4/90.

Evidence of a third building was found in block 2/90, consisting of seven posts set into the subsoil (Fig. VI). This building was about 6 m from the building in block 6/90. The first signs of this building, consisting of crumbled remains, appeared at a depth of about 0.35 to 0.40 m in the cultural layer, in the stratum of the older settlement. Other remains at a depth of about 0.45 m consisted of rather larger pieces of daub. It is possible that this building had been rebuilt, though the finds provide no evidence of this, given that only the smaller southern part of the building was excavated, in a strip of about 3 m. Judging from its stratigraphic position in the cultural layer, this was the young-

najmlađa, što pokazuje njen gornji deo od isitnjene osipine.

A 2. *Jame*

Nađeni su sledeći ukopi u zdravicu:

- Blok 1/90 – dve jame, jama 1 u bloku 1/90 i jama 2 u bloku 1/90.
- Blok 2/90 – jama u bloku 2/90 (Prilog VI).
- Blok 4/90 – mala jama u bloku 4/90.
- Blok 5/90 – dve jame, jama 1 u bloku 5/90 i jama 2, koja je samo malim delom u bloku 2/90 (Prilog VII).
- Blok 6/90 – dva rova i jama za kolce, rov I i rov II u bloku 6/90 (Prilog VI).
- Blok 2/91 – jama u bloku 2/91 (Prilog VIII).
- Blok 3/91 i blok 4/91 – jama u blokovima 3/91 i 4/91.
- Blok 4/91 – jama u bloku 4/91 (Prilog IX).

Jedino jama u bloku 2/91 (Prilog VIII) ima u zdravici trag jednog jakog kolca, koji je ukopan na zapadnom rubu jame. Znatna veličina (oko $3,5 \times 2,60$ m) i posebno sadržaj na dnu jame – komad sirove bronzne i deo oštećenog bronzanog srpa, fragment kalupa za livenje od peščara, delovi dna jame popločani fragmentima keramike – upućuju na krovušte zaštićeno radioničko mesto.

Možda je zemunica za stanovanje bila jama u bloku 2/90, jer je kasnije tačno iznad nje sagrađena kuća koja je bar dva puta obnavljana. Ovo bi onda bilo mesto koje je od zdravice do završnog nivoa starijeg naselja uvek služilo za stanovanje. Nije, međutim, u celini istraženo, jer se pruža i izvan severnog profila bloka (Prilog VI).

Jama u bloku 4/90 je pepelište, najverovatnije kuće iz blokova 3/90 i 4/90. Zanimljivo je da se nalazi unutar kuće, ali ne u odeljenju gde je ognjište (Prilog VII).

I jama 1 u bloku 1/90 je puna pepela, iako je znatne veličine, a sadržavala je i obilje keramike.

Nije potpuno jasna namena i poreklo, pa su tako i najzanimljivije jame – jama u bloku 5/90 i jama u blokovima 3/91 i 4/91. U njima je došlo do najdubljeg ukopa u zdravicu, prva 1,75, a druga 1,98 m (Prilozi VII i VIII).

Najpre o jami u bloku 5/90 (Prilog VII). Sa južne strane je uzak (0,40-0,45 m) prilaz jami

est of the three buildings found, as indicated by its upper part of crumbling remains.

A 2. *Pits and postholes*

The following pits were found in the subsoil:

- block 1/90 – two pits, pit 1 in block 1/90 and pit 2 in block 1/90
- block 2/90 – a pit in block 2/90 (Fig. VI)
- block 4/90 – a small pit in block 4/90
- block 5/90 – two pits, pit 1 in block 5/90 and pit 2, a small part of which was in block 2/90 (Fig. VII)
- block 6/90 – two trenches and a posthole, trench I and trench II in block 6/90 (Fig. VI)
- block 2/91 – a pit in block 2/91 (Fig. VIII)
- block 3/91 and block 4/91 – a pit in blocks 3/91 and 4/91
- block 4/91 – a pit in block 4/91 (Fig. IX)

Only the pit in block 2/91 (Fig. VIII) revealed the vestiges of a stout post in the subsoil, dug into the western edge of the pit. Its considerable size (about 3.5×2.60 m) and in particular the material found at the bottom of the pit – a piece of raw bronze and part of a damaged bronze sickle, part of a sandstone mould, parts of the bottom of the pit paved with sherds of pottery – suggest that this was a covered workplace.

The pit in block 2/90 may have been a pit house, since a dwelling was built directly over it and later rebuilt at least twice. This would then be a place that had always been used as a dwelling from the subsoil to the topmost layer of the earlier settlement. It was not fully excavated, however, as it extended beyond the north profile of the block (Fig. VI).

The pit in block 4/90 was an ash pit, probably for the dwellings in blocks 3/90 and 4/90. Curiously, it was inside a house, but not the part where the hearth was (Fig. VII). Pit 1 in block 1/90 was also full of ash, but was much larger, and also contained an abundance of pottery.

The most interesting pits are those in block 5/90 and in blocks 3/91 and 4/91, the origin and purpose of which remain a mystery. They were dug deepest into the subsoil, the first to 1.75 m and the second to 1.98 m (Fig. VII and VIII). To take the pit in block 5/90 first (Fig. VII), it is narrower to the south (0.40-0.45 m), with the entry to

ukopan do dubine 0,85 m i dug 1,20 m. Zatim se prilaz – hodnik širi do oko 0,90 m i ide u dubinu do 1,20 m. Iza njega je nepravilno kružna jama prečnika oko $1,25 \times 1,05$ m i dubine do 1,75 m. Bočni zidovi jame su strmi, pa je prečnik dna $1,15 \times 0,90$ m. Sadržina je uobičajena za jamu sa otpacima. Međutim, najdublji deo jame, 1,55 – 1,65 m, ima žućkastu rastresitu zemlju, posudu u fragmentima karakteristične forme koja u nekropolama grupe Barice služi kao poklopac iznad ostataka spaljenih kostiju na dnu grobne jame. Iznad nje su i dva bronzana predmeta, ukrasne funkcije (kota 1,45 m), telo igle, prelomljeno i bez glave, te u krug petostruko uvijena žica. Tragovi spaljenih kostiju nisu nađeni.

Ovde ne treba izbegavati napomenu o prvobitnom i kasnije izmenjenom karakteru jame. Jednostavno je kasnije gornji deo zahvaćen novim ukopom koji je onda služio kao jama za otpatke, pa je tako iznad grobne jame pristigao drugi sadržaj.

Slična je situacija i u desetak metara udaljenoj jami u blokovima 3/91 i 4/91 (Prilog VIII). Pri iskopu je zapaženo da istočni, veći a plići deo (oko 1 m) ima sadržaj jame za otpatke, dok je zapadni deo manji, a mnogo dublji (oko 2 m). Sadrži izuzetno malo keramike. U rastresitoj žućkastoj zemlji nađeno je gareži, pepela, kućnog lepa i tanki slojevi zdrave žute zemlje. Iako je i ovo sadržaj jame za otpatke – uopšteno gledajući, nedostaje uobičajena tamna zemlja i obilje keramike. Zato izgleda da ovaj zapadni deo nije celina sa ostalim, plićim delom jame. Razlika u obliku, pa i sadržaju, upućuje na razliku u nameni i postanku. Duboki deo jame, uspravnih bočnih zidova, ide u prilog pretpostavci da je primarno oblikovan kao grobna jama za sahranu paljevine. Kasnije je ova duboka grobna jama ušla u obim veće jame za otpatke. Paljevina je rasuta po dubokoj jami i nije pri iskopu mogla biti zapažena.

Kako sadržaj obe jame – one u bloku 5/90, tako i ove u blokovima 3/91 i 4/91, pripada najstarijem sloju starijeg naselja, obe su grobne jame i od toga horizonta nešto starije. Jednostavno je na ovom delu velikog lokaliteta, na njegovom najsevernijem položaju, u prvom vremenu naseljavanja bilo groblje sa paljevinama. Grupa Barice svoje sahrane vrši po pravilu

the pit dug to a depth of 0.85 m, and 1.20 m long. The entry then widens to about 0.90 m and sinks to a depth of 1.20 m. Beyond it is a pit of irregular circular outline with a diameter of about 1.25 and 1.05 m, and a depth of 1.75 m. The side walls of the pit are steep, giving a diameter at the bottom of 1.15×0.90 m. The contents were of the usual kind for rubbish pits. However, the deepest part of the pit, at 1.55 to 1.65 m, contained friable yellowish soil, and a broken vessel of the typical shape used in the necropolises of the Barice group as a cover for the incinerated bones at the bottom of a grave pit. Above it were two bronze objects of a decorative nature (at spot level 1.45 m), the shaft of a pin, broken and minus its head, and wire wound five times into a circle. No traces of incinerated bones were found. It should be added here that the original use of the pit was later changed; a new pit was dug over it and used as a rubbish pit, which is how new material finished up above the grave pit.

The situation was much the same in the pit in blocks 3/91 and 4/91 (Fig. VIII) about ten metres away. During excavation, it was observed that the larger but shallower eastern part (about 1 m) held the kind of contents usual in a rubbish pit, whereas the smaller but much deeper western part (about 2 m) contained very little pottery. Soot, ashes, daub and thin layers of yellow subsoil were found in the friable yellowish earth. Though this could also be the contents of a rubbish pit, the usual dark soil and abundance of pottery were missing. It would therefore seem that this western section was not part of the remaining shallower pit. The difference in both shape and size suggest that they were of different origin and use. The deep part of the pit, with vertical walls, suggests that it was originally dug as a grave pit for cinerary burial. Later this deep grave pit was incorporated into the larger rubbish pit. The incinerated remains were scattered in the deep pit and could not have been observed before excavation.

The contents of both pits – the one in block 5/90 and this one in blocks 3/91 and 4/91 – belong to the oldest layer of the earlier settlement, indicating that both were grave pits and somewhat older still. There must have been a burial ground with cinerary burials in this, the northernmost part of this large site, when it was first settled. The

pored vode, a ovaj prostor je neposredno iznad sastava dve mlake.

B. Nalazi pokretnih objekata

B 1. *Keramika*

Fina i gruba keramička roba su jasno odeljene materijalom i obradom, a samo donekle i oblicima, jer se neki oblici, npr. zdele, javljaju u obe keramičke vrste, iako su kod grube robe po pravilu ipak većih dimenzija.

B 1a. Fina keramika

U ukupnom keramičkom nalazu je fina roba zastupljena u vidno maloj količini. Iako će o tome precizne podatke dati metod statističke obrade nalaza, nije bez interesa ovo zapažanje stečeno kod neposrednog iskopa.

Fina keramika je pravičena od dobro pročišćene gline i uglavnom je bez krupnijeg materijala u zidovima. Površina se glača, nekad marljivo i dobro, a nekad se samo uravna. Izgleda da se pri glačanju dodaje neka žitka ili razmućena masa makar u malim količinama i to jedino na spoljašnjoj strani zida, a rezultat je uglačano i pomalo sjajno lice posude. Ovaj postupak je vrlo retko upotrebljavan, a izvođen je pri stvaranju na površini ukrasa od širokih vodoravnih kanelura (T. III, 1-4), zatim kod jednog fragmenta neke zdele kod koje je površina bez kanelura (T. VI, 5). Prvi fragmenti su iz donjeg, početnog, a drugi fragment je iz gornjeg, završnog sloja starijeg naselja.

Po pravilu je glačanje kod fine keramike izvođeno nemarno, površina je, iako korektno ravna, ipak bez osećaja glatke ravni pod prstima.

Izuzev manjih bikoničnih zdela, čije forme se dosta dobro prepoznaju (T. VI, 3; T. VIII, 3, 4), kako prema nalazima sa ovog naselja tako i sa drugih lokacija, drugi oblici fine robe su zbog malobrojnog nalaza mnogo manje poznati. Samo delimično su upoznati konični recipijenti zdela i pehara na nozi (T. II, 1; T. VIII, 1; T. V, 1, 6). Svi drugi oblici fine keramičke robe su nepoznati.

Bikonične zdele su redovno manji primerci. Imaju donji konus najčešće dosta dubok, iako postoje u nalazu čak i vrlo plitki slučajevi (T. III, 5). Kod jednoga od njih je oblikovano udubljeno dno. Rame je češće šire lučno zaobljeno, nego oštrije

Barice group usually buried their dead near water, and this area is directly above the confluence of two pools.

B. Finds of movable objects

B 1. *Pottery*

Fine and coarse earthenware are clearly distinct in materials and finish, but only to a limited extent in form, since certain shapes, such as bowls, feature in both types, though the coarser wares are usually larger.

B 1a. Fine pottery

Fine pottery forms only a small proportion of the total pottery finds. Though statistical analysis will provide accurate details of this, it was immediately apparent during the excavations.

The fine pottery is made of well cleaned clay, usually without coarse material. The surface is glazed, sometimes with care, at other times merely to render it smooth. In a few cases slip was applied to the outside of the vessel when glazing, producing a smooth, somewhat glossy surface. This procedure, which was very seldom employed, was applied when creating a decoration of wide horizontal channelled lines (T. III, 1-4), and on one sherd from a bowl without channelled lines (T. VI, 5). The former were from the lower or initial layer and the latter from the upper or final layer of the earlier settlement.

In most cases the glazing of the fine pottery was not executed with care, so that the surface, though level, does not feel smooth to the touch.

With the exception of smaller biconical bowls of a familiar shape (T. VI, 3; T. VIII, 3, 4) both here and from other sites, fine wares in other shapes are fewer in number and correspondingly much less well known. Conical receptacles are known only as bowls and footed drinking cups (T. II, 1; T. VIII, 1; T. V, 1, 6); all other shapes are unknown in fine wares.

Biconical bowls are usually small. The lower part is usually quite deep, though there are even some with very shallow lower halves (T. III, 5). One of them has a concave base. The shoulder is more often in the form of a wide arc than of an acute angle. The top half is taller and somewhat concave. The rim is more often wider than the shoulders than

prelomljeno. Gornji konus je viši i blaže udubljen. Obod je češće širi od ramena nego uži, zatim malo raširen, ali može biti i prav. Uška je uvek trakasta sa ishodištem u ramenu, nije velika i završava ili ispod oboda ili ulazi u njega (T. VIII, 3, 4).

Konični recipijenti imaju zid blago unutra povijen, pa izgledaju poluloptasti (T. V, 1, 6). Mogu biti zdele i pehari na nozi, a njihove fragmente bez dna nije moguće razlikovati.

Pored širokih kanelura, koje su već spomenute, kao ukras na površini fine robe postoje još samo mrlje, obično bleđeg tona na tamnim površinama. Postoje kod sve tri forme – bikoničnih i koničnih zdela i kod pehara na nozi.

Kod bikoničnih zdela, iznad ramena i njegovog dodira sa vratom, utisnuta je udubljena vodoravna linija (T. VIII, 4; T. V, 5). Vrlo je česta do obavezna u donjem, prvom sloju starijeg naselja, dok u gornjem, mlađem sloju starijeg naselja postoje česti primerci bez ove udubljene linije.

U područje ukrasa, ali i u funkciju drški spadaju maleni jezičasti ili bradavičasti izraštaji na ramenu bikoničnih zdela (T. III, 5), vrlo retko i kod oboda, zatim kod oboda koničnih zdela i pehara na nozi. Kod koničnih recipijenata sa proširenim obodom jezičci ili male bradavice izrastaju iz njega. Na ramenu kod bikoničnih zdela izraštaj, oblika spljoštene bradavice, može biti okružen udubljenom kanelurom "Buckel", ili je udubljenje samo naznačeno plitko urezanom kružnom linijom.

B 1b. Gruba keramika

Sadrži u zidovima, pored gline, i krupniji materijal. Površina se nemarno uravnava i zagladi dodavanjem prevlake. Retki su primerci grube robe sa marljivo glačanom površinom. Rezultat takve obrade je jasna razlika u boji na prelomu. Gledano u celini, kod grube keramike prevladava sivkasta površina sa mnogo češćim smeđim i blago crvenkastim, nego tamnijim tonovima.

Najveći recipijenti ostaju bliže nepoznatih oblika, iako se prema većim fragmentima naziru visoki trbušasti primerci (T. I, 2; T. II, 6) sa rede unutra, a češće spolja izvučenim obodima. Dna su obično znatno ojačana.

Česti su manji do srednje veličine lonci. Mogu biti viši i niži, zatim skoro cilindričnih bočnih zidova; potom vrlo istaknutog trbuha, pa ako im je obod unutra povijen, odaju loptaste posude (T. I, 1;

it is narrower, and is slightly flared, though it may also be straight. The lug-handle is always strap-like, and is not large, beginning at the shoulder and ending below the rim or merging with it (T. VIII, 3, 4).

The wall of conical receptacles is slightly curved inwards, giving the impression of a hemisphere (T. V, 1, 6). They consist of bowls and footed drinking cups, the sherds of which if lacking the base cannot be told apart.

Apart from the broad channelling noted above, the only surface decoration on the fine wares consists of blotches, usually of lighter colour on a darker surface. They are found in all three forms – biconical and conical bowls and footed drinking cups. In the case of biconical bowls, a horizontal line is impressed above the shoulder where it meets the neck (T. VIII, 4; T. V, 5). This decoration is very common indeed in the first or lower layer of the earlier settlement, but often lacking in specimens from its upper or later layer.

Partly decorative, partly functional in that they help to grip the vessel, are the small lug or wart-like excrescences on the shoulder of biconical bowls (T. III, 5), or very rarely on the rim, as well as on the rim of conical bowls and footed drinking cups. In the case of the conical receptacles with a wide rim, these protuberances emerge from the rim itself. On the shoulder of a biconical bowl these protuberances, in the shape of flattened warts, may be surrounded by a channelled line, forming the decoration known as *Buckel*, or by an incised circular line merely suggesting the channelling.

B 1b. Coarse pottery

The fabric of coarse pottery contains coarser material as well as clay. The surface is less carefully smoothed and glazed by the addition of slip – specimens of coarse wares with a carefully glazed surface are rare. The effect of this is a distinct difference in colour between the glazed and unglazed surfaces at the break. As a whole, the coarse wares are greyish in colour, more often tending to brown and faint reddish tints than to darker shades.

Most of these receptacles are of unknown shape, though the larger sherds suggest tall bellied specimens (T. I, 2; T. II, 6), more often with an everted than an inverted rim. The bottom is usually much thickened.

Small to medium sized cooking pots are common, varying in height from tall to quite short. Some

T. II, 2; T. IV, 4; T. V, 1). Otvora ima i pravih, ili samo blago izvijenih do sasvim raširenih. Jedan tip oblikovanja oboda je vrlo čest i tipičan za starije naselje na lokalitetu, a javlja se kod lonaca i koničnih zdela. To je zadebljan i ojačan obod, može biti koso zasečen prema unutrašnjoj strani, ili zaravnjen, pa je onda ta gornja strana oboda kao nekakva uža ili šira traka, prvo što se zapaža i očito je dekorativne prirode, a često je i ukrašena.

Oblici zdela su bikonični i konični. Zajedno sa loncima čine daleko najbrojniju formu u ukupnom keramičkom nalazu.

Kod bikoničnih zdela iznad lučnog ramena je srazmerno nizak vrat, najčešće blaže udubljen, a obod napolje izvijen (T. IV, 5; T. VIII, 2). Veći i veliki primerci ovih zdela korišćeni su kao poklopac iznad ostataka spaljenih kostiju u grobnoj jami na nekropolama grupe Barice. Po osnovnom obliku ove bikonične zdele u gruboj fakturi su iste onima kod fine robe, samo je razlika u veličini.

Konične zdele su po pravilu blago zaobljenih bočnih zidova, tako da odaju utisak polulopte (T. V, 1). Obodi su često znatno zadebljani, a potom mogu biti koso zasečeni prema unutrašnjoj strani, ili tako spljošteni i prošireni da se na gornjoj strani dobija šira ili uža ravna površina – što je isto sa obradom oboda kod lonaca. Dalje, konična zdela može imati prstenastu stopu, nekad samo naglašenu, a nekad lepo oblikovanu do znatno visoku (T. V, 7), te uz obod rupu kao izlivak (T. VI, 1).

Konačno, treba reći kako je ovaj oblik recipijenta također korišćen – iako daleko ređe nego bikonična zdela – u nekropolama sa paljevinama kao poklopac u grobnoj jami iznad ostataka spaljenih kostiju.

Manje konične zdele postavljene na punu nogu znatne visine sa proširenim stopom daju pehare na nozi (T. VIII, 1). Javljaju se i kao gruba i kao fina roba. Fragmente koničnih recipijenata zdela nije moguće razlikovati od fragmenata gornjih delova ovih pehara na nozi.

Uške kod grube robe su po pravilu uspravno nalepljene, a kružnog su ili mnogo češće razvučenog poprečnog preseka. Kod velikih recipijenata, izgleda kao da su postavljene jedino na gornjem delu trbuha, što je slučaj i kod lonaca, a na bikoničnim zdelama uške izlaze iz ramena do pod obod, mnogo ređe i ulaze u obod (T. IV, 5; T. VI, 2, 6).

Drške – nalepci imaju funkciju kao i uške, ali su često i deo ornamenta – izraštaj iz nalepljene

have almost cylindrical walls, others are markedly bellied; in this case, if the rim curves inwards, they seem almost spherical (T. I, 1; T. II, 2; T. I V, 4; T. V, 1). The opening may be straight, slightly everted or widely flared. One type of rim is very common, and typical of the earlier settlement on this site; seen on cooking pots and conical bowls, it is a thickened, reinforced rim, either slanting inwards or flat, when the upper part of the rim, consisting of a band, be it narrow or wide, at once strikes the eye and is obviously decorative in nature; it may itself be decorated.

The bowls are biconical and conical and, along with cooking pots, form by far the most numerous shapes in the pottery finds as a whole. In the case of the biconical bowls, the shoulder is arched, the neck relatively short, usually slightly concave, and the rim everted (T. IV, 5; T. VIII, 2). The larger specimens of these bowls are used as covers for the remains of incinerated bones in the grave pits in the necropolises of the Barice group. These coarser biconical bowls are of the same shape as the finer wares, but larger.

The conical bowls usually have slightly rounded walls, giving the impression of being hemispherical (T. V, 1). The rim is usually noticeably thickened, and may slant inwards, or be flattened and widened so that the top of the rim forms a flat surface of varying width, as seen in the cooking pots. Conical bowls may also have a ring-foot, sometimes merely indicated, at other times carefully shaped to quite high (T. V, 7), and a pouring hole at the rim (T. VI, 1). It is also worth noting that this shape is also used, though much less commonly than a biconical bowl, as a cover over the remains of incinerated bones in the grave pits of necropolises with cinerary burials.

A smaller conical bowl on a high, solid foot widening at the base forms a footed drinking cup (T. VIII, 1). These appear among both coarse and fine wares. Sherds of conical bowls cannot be distinguished from those of the top section of a footed drinking cup of this kind.

The lug-handles of coarse wares are usually applied vertically, and are round, or much more commonly, flat in section. In the case of the larger vessels, the lug seems to have been applied only on the upper part of the belly, as with the cooking pots, while on biconical vessels the handle extends from the shoulder to below the rim or, much more rarely, is set into the rim (T. IV, 5; T. VI, 2, 6).

trake na trbuhu, ramenu ili kod oboda, a služe za pridržavanje recipijenta (T. I, 2). Kroz male bušene drške koje stoje na obodu ili trbuhu (T. I, 1), kod lonaca ili dubljih bikoničnih zdela, može se provući kanap, vezivati poklopac, pa tako transportovati i na veće daljine. Ove male drške sa rupama su ili bradavičaste, ili šire razvučene kada su tunelasto bušene (T. IV, 3).

Najčešći ukrasi na gruboj keramici su nalepci. Uže ili malo šire trake prate obod, rame, trbuh, zatim stvaraju zatvorene manje površine na gornjem delu posude i prave okvire oko uški. Trake na sebi nose otiske prsta, ili zareze. Već je rečeno kako iz njih izrastaju drške raznih formi, a koje su često i bušene. Ako se traže osnovna obeležja grube keramike starijeg stratuma našeg naselja, onda su to, bez sumnje, ovi plastični nalepci na njenoj površini (T. I, 1, 2; T. IV, 2, 5).

Ovom maniru ukrašavanja pripadaju još i jezičasti izraštaji na obodu kod zdela (T. V, 1, 6; T. VIII, 2), zatim kružni, blago izrasli nalepci "Buckel", okruženi udubljenim krugom. Jezičasti izraštaji iz oboda kod zdela (vrlo retko kod lonaca), poznati su i iz nekropola sa paljevinama grupe Barice. Po pravilu četiri jezička u zrakastom međusobnom rasporedu na obodu, odozgo gledano, daju otvoru posude četvrtasti izgled. Kružni nalepci "Buckel" nisu pri nemarnom radu na gruboj keramičkoj robi uvek uokvireni kružnim udubljenjem, ali je vidljivo da pripadaju tom tipu ukrasa (T. V, 3).

Kod jednog broja posuda grube robe postoje na donjem delu zida, onom prema dnu, neravnine na površini za koje je vidljiva namera da se površina ogrubi. To se izvodi tako što se kod nanošenja prevlake od žitko razređene gline po površini ovaj nanos samo nemarno zaravna. Povlačenje prstima ili nekom alatom ostavlja pliće tragove na površini koji podsećaju na "barbotin" ukras najstarije neolitske keramike. Pojava ovog načina ukrašavanja zidova posuda utvrđena je i kod velikih bikoničnih zdela koje su postavljane iznad ostataka spaljenih kostiju u grobovima grupe Barice.

Isto tako se gruba, neravna površina kod velikih posuda grube keramičke robe postiže posipanjem ili nanošenjem na vlažnu, žitku prevlaku sitnih mrvica, izgleda, tucane keramike. Posle pečenja posude, ove sitne grudvice kao nanos na površini se

Handles serve the same purpose as lug-handles, but are also quite often part of the ornament, emerging from an applied band on the belly, shoulder or rim, and used to hold the receptacle (T. I, 2). A rope may be passed through the small perforated handles on the rim or belly (T. I, 1) of cooking pots or the deeper biconical bowls, to attach a handle and allow for transportation over longish distances. These small handles with holes are either wart-like or widely flared, in which case the hole is cylindrical (T. IV, 3).

The most common decorations on the coarse wares are applications. Bands, usually narrow but sometimes a little wider, echo the rim, shoulder and belly, and form small enclosed panels on the top half of the vessel, forming a frame around the lug-handles. The bands may bear finger-impressions or incisions. It has already been noted that handles of various shapes may emerge from these bands, which are often perforated. These moulded applications on the surface of the coarse pottery from the earlier stratum of this settlement undoubtedly constitute its basic feature (T. I, 1, 2; T. IV, 2, 5).

Other decorations of this type include the lug excrescences on the rim of bowls (T. V, 1, 6; T. VIII, 2) and the round *Buckel* bosses surrounded by a channelled circle. Linguiform protuberances on the rim of bowls (or very rarely on cooking pots) are also known from the cinerary necropolises of the Barice group. They usually consist of four such protuberances arranged radially on the rim when seen from above, giving the opening of the vessel a squarish appearance. Round *Buckel* applications are not always surrounded by circular channelling in the case of the less well-made coarse wares, but clearly belong to that type of decoration (T. V, 3).

In a certain number of coarser vessels, the surface of the wall is uneven towards the bottom, and had clearly been deliberately left in this state, by not smoothing the slip over the surface properly. Smoothing it with the fingers or a tool of some kind leaves marks on the surface reminiscent of the barbotine decoration of the earliest Neolithic pottery. Decoration of this kind on the wall of the vessel has also been identified on the large biconical bowls laid over the remains of incinerated bones in the graves of the Barice group. This rough, uneven surface on large vessels of coarse pottery is achieved by sprinkling the damp slip with particles of what

trajno zadržavaju. Često se i bojom razlikuju od površine suda.

Na samo nekoliko fragmenata posuda grubih, debelih zidova, nađeno je ukrašavanje površine lepljenjem ili nanošenjem krupnih bobica (T. II, 6). Očito je da i ovako nalepljeni dodaci na površini posude predstavljaju deo već prikazanog jedinstvenog, ornamentalnog sistema i stilskog manira jednog vremena.

Urezane linije, dublje ili pliće, uže ili šire, složene u širok snop, polaze od oboda i pokrivaju zid posude skoro do dna (T. I, 1, 5, 6). Često se jednom urezanom linijom razdvajaju dva snopa različitih pravaca pružanja, pa se tako dobijaju obično trougaona polja. Javljaju se i u kombinaciji sa nizovima kratkih ureza, koji mogu biti i na nalepljenim trakama i na proširenim obodima. Ovakav ukras je po pravilu na loncima. Posebno je značajno da je nalažen samo u donjem delu starijeg naselja, i to u nekoliko zatvorenih celina – jami u bloku 5/90, jami 2 u bloku 1/90 i jami u blokovima 3/91 i 4/91. Ove celine su nosioci odlika donjeg sloja starijeg naselja.

Znatno drugačije urezivanje, izvedeno vrlo plitko tankim linijama, nađeno je na fragmentu ramena većeg suda (T. I, 2). Motiv šrafiranih trouglova raspoređen je oko velike nalepak drške.

Pličim i tanjim linijama izveden je stilizovan crtež jelena na trakastoj dršci (T. VII, 4). To je, inače, usamljena pojava na našim nalazištima grupe Barice.

Na kraju, i kod grube robe postoje na površini manje ili nešto veće mrlje koje imaju različit ton u odnosu na osnovnu boju površine suda. Kao što je već rečeno, pri obradi fine keramike ovakva dekoracija se postiže pri pečenju, a u celini gledano nije retka kod grube keramike, iako svaka neujednačenost u boji na površini posuda ne mora pripadati ovom ornamentalnom krugu.

appears to be crushed pottery. Once the vessel is fired, the particles are permanently welded to the surface. They are also frequently of a different colour from the body of the vessel. A few sherds from vessels with coarse, thick walls were found to have surface decorations formed by applying large bubbles (T. II, 6). These applications to the surface of a vessel are obviously part of the distinct ornamental system and style of a certain period.

Wide bands of shallow or deep, narrow or broader incised lines starting from the rim cover the wall of a vessel almost to the bottom (T. I, 1, 5, 6). One incised line often separates two bands at different angles, creating a triangular panel. They often feature in combination with rows of short incisions, which may also appear on applied bands and wide rims. This kind of decoration is usually found on cooking pots. It is significant that it was found only in the lower part of the earlier settlement, in certain self-contained areas – the pit in block 5/90, the pit 2 in block 1/90, and the pit in blocks 3/91 and 4/91. These show the features of the lower layer of the older settlement.

A markedly different kind of incised decoration, consisting of very fine, shallow lines, was found on a sherd from the shoulder of a sizeable vessel (T. I, 2). A motif of hatched triangles was set around the flared point of attachment of the handle. Fine, shallow lines were used to create the stylized drawing of a deer on a strap handle (T. VII, 4). This is an isolated example from the Barice group sites.

Finally, the coarse wares also have small or medium-sized blotches on the surface, of different colour from that of the body of the vessel. As already noted, in the case of fine pottery this decoration is achieved when firing, and is not uncommon on coarse pottery, though not every unevenness of colour can be attributed to this type of ornament.

Stratigrafija i hronologija

Stratigrafska slika kulturnih slojeva na lokaciji je dosta jednostavna. Stratum I, ili gornji stratum, po obeležjima i sadržaju kulture se jasno razlikuje od stratuma II, ili donjeg stratuma.

I – **Mlađi stratum** je plići, manjeg slojevanja u vertikalnoj stratigrafiji – ide do kote oko 0,20-

Stratigraphy and chronology

The stratigraphy of the cultural layers on this site is fairly simple. Stratum I, the upper stratum, is clearly distinct in features and cultural content from stratum II, the lower stratum. **Stratum I**, the later stratum, is shallower and composed of fewer layers, ranging from spot height 0.20 to

-0,25 m, dok ga u horizontalnom rasprostiranju i nema na svakom kvadratu istraženog prostora. Ovo poslednje zapažanje stoji svakako u vezi sa izuzetno lošom očuvanošću mlađeg stratuma, a ono je takvo zbog mesta koje on zauzima na površini tla. Naročito je poslednjih desetak godina, obradom tla velikim traktorskim plugom do dubine oko 0,25-0,30 m, praktično nestalo mlađeg stratuma kulture na lokaciji. Njegovi nepokretani delovi su vrlo retki i ograničeni na manje ukope. Tu su, međutim, takvi ukopi uništili gornje delove starijeg stratuma kulture i sa njegovim sadržajem se mešali. To opet pokazuje plitko taloženje i kratko trajanje naselja mlađeg stratuma.

Prema keramičkom sadržaju (T. IX-X), ovaj mlađi stratum pripada vremenu kasnog bronzanog doba i savremen je Visu¹ u Modranu, susednoj Gradini u Novigradu² (slavonskom) od kojeg je udaljen samo oko 10 km; zatim Donjoj Dolini na Savi (starije naselje po Z. Mariću).³

To je jedan novi kulturni krug u odnosu na starije naselje na našoj lokaciji i svakako ne znači nastavak kulturnih sadržaja starijeg naselja.

II – **Stariji stratum** u vertikalnoj stratigrafiji ide do dubine oko 0,65 m, što opet nije, na istraženom prostoru, svuda dostignuto.

Zahvaljujući zatvorenim nalazima (jame, ro-vovi) moguće je sadržaj kulture starijeg naselja, tj. stratum II na lokaciji, podeliti na dva horizonta – mlađi horizont je II 2, a stariji horizont je II 1. Pri tome odmah treba reći kako je mlađi horizont prirodni razvitak starijeg horizonta i nastao tokom neprekidanog trajanja naselja na lokaciji.

Horizont II 1 ili stariji horizont (T. I-V; T. VI, 1-2, 6)

Njime počinje, odnosno zasniva se naselje na lokaciji. Ovo treba prihvatiti uz napomenu da postoje određene indicije kako njegov početni, osnivački period možda i nije u dosadašnjim istraživanjima otkriven. Dva su razloga temelj ovakvoj rezervi – nalaz u nekoliko zatvorenih celina ima odlike nešto starije keramičke robe od onoga u najdonjim

0.25 m; horizontally, it does not feature in every quadrant of the excavated area. This is no doubt due to the very poor state of preservation of this later stratum, as well as the fact that it is on the surface. In the past decade or so in particular, deep ploughing with a tractor, down to a depth of 0.25 to 0.30 m, has resulted in the almost complete loss of the later stratum on this site. Its immovable components are very few and confined to the digging of small pits. These, however, destroyed the upper layers of the earlier cultural stratum and led to an intermingling of the contents of the two. This is further evidence of the shallow deposits and brief duration of the settlement of the later stratum.

The pottery (T. IX-X) of this later stratum indicates a Late Bronze Age date, contemporary with Vis¹ in Modran, nearby Gradina in Novigrad² (Slavonia), which is only about 10 km away, and Donja Dolina on the Sava (Z. Marić's older settlement).³ This is a new culture on the site, and certainly does not indicate a continuation of the cultural components of the older settlement.

Stratum II, the older stratum, reaches a depth of 0.65 m, though even this was not reached everywhere in the area excavated. The self-contained finds (pits, trenches) made it possible to divide the components of the culture of the earlier settlement, Stratum II on the site, into two horizons – the later being II 2 and the earlier II 1. However, it should be noted that the later is the natural development of the earlier, without a break in the occupation of the settlement.

Horizon II 1 or the older horizon (T. I-V; T. VI, 1-2, 6)

This marks the start of settlement on the site, with the qualification that there are signs that the initial period of settlement may not have been uncovered during excavations to date. There are two reasons for this qualification: first, the finds in some of the self-contained components (pits and trenches) have the features of rather older pottery wares

¹ Marić 1961, 156-158.

² Brunšmid 1900.

³ Marić 1964, 23-27.

¹ Marić 1961, 156-158.

² Brunšmid 1900.

³ Marić 1964, 23-27.

delovima ovoga starijeg horizonta, dok drugi razlog leži u činjenici da je prostor naselja veoma velik, pa bar deo nalaza iz zatvorenih celina može pripadati delu naselja sa prostora lokacije koji nije iskopavan.

Horizontu II 1 pripadaju zatvorene celine – jama u kv. 5/90, jama u kv. 3/91 i 4/91, jama 2 u kv. 1/90 i rov II u kv. 6/90.

Keramiku starijeg horizonta čine: bikonične zdele, konične zdele, konični pehari na nozi, lonci.

Na finoj robi su najčešći ukrasi manje površine – mrlje drugog tona od osnovne boje površine, šire kanelure, obično vodoravnog pružanja, ali ima i kombinacija iz kojih se dobijaju trouglovi, udubljena linija kod bikoničnih zdela na dodiru rame – vrat, izraštaji, nalepci na ramenu, na obodu i kod oboda suda i “Buckel” ukrasi.

Odlike grube robe su koso zasečeni i prošireni obodi zaravnjeni na gornjoj strani, nalepci oblika traka, kružni nalepci tipa “Buckel”, lažni barbotin i druga ogrubljivanja površine suda, urezani ornament, jače udubljeni i širi, pa složeni u karakteristične motive, najčešće trougaonih polja.

Vodeće keramičke forme i karakteristični dekor na posudama iz starijeg horizonta našeg naselja može se izvesti iz sadržaja vinkovačke kulture.⁴ Čitav niz nalazišta sa područja ovog dela severne Bosne sadrži veoma sličnu keramičku robu. Veoma malo naselje na levoj obali reke Bosne, danas u centru varoši Doboj,⁵ nije stvorilo kulturni sloj, već je taloženje kulturnih ostataka nađeno samo u prostranim jamama. Potpuna srodnost keramičkog nalaza je i sa naseljem Sječkovu,⁶ koje se istražuje u okviru ovog projektnog zadatka. Već davno je izdvojena keramika sa velikog gradinskog naselja Vis u Modranu⁷ koja, u stratigrafiji od ranog eneolita do kraja kasnog bronzanog doba, sadrži i keramiku najbližeg srodstva sa starijim stratumom našeg naselja. Tu se posebno zapažaju bikonične manje zdele od fine robe, koje nose utisnutu vodoravnu liniju između dna vrata i ramena, zatim manje i veće

than those found in the lowest layers of this earlier horizon, and second, the settlement covers a very large area, and at least some of the finds from these self-contained components could belong to part of the settlement in an area that was not excavated.

The self-contained components belonging to horizon II 1 are the pit in quadrant 5/90, the pit in quadrants 3/91 and 4/91, pit 2 in quadrant 1/90 and trench II in quadrant 6/90.

The pottery of the earlier horizon consists of biconical bowls, conical bowls, conical footed drinking cups and cooking pots. The finer wares are often decorated with small blotches of a different colour from the body, wide channelled lines, usually horizontal but in some cases combined to form triangles, channelled lines on biconical vessels where the shoulder meets the neck, excrescences, applications to the shoulder or rim, and *Buckel* decorations at the rim.

The features of the coarse pottery are oblique and flared, flat-topped rims, applied bands, circular *Buckel*-type applications, false barbotine and other roughening of the surface, incised ornaments, deeply cut and wider, combined into characteristic motifs, usually triangular panels.

The predominant pottery forms and characteristic decoration of the vessels from the older horizon of this settlement can be derived from the Vinkovci culture.⁴ Many settlements in this part of northern Bosnia yielded very similar pottery wares. A very small settlement on the left bank of the River Bosna, now in Doboj town centre,⁵ did not create a cultural layer; rather, the deposits of cultural remains was found only in wide pits. The pottery finds are identical in kind to those of the Sječkovu settlement,⁶ which was also excavated as part of this project. The pottery long ago identified from the large hill fort settlement of Vis in Modran,⁷ which contains pottery in the stratigraphy from the early Eneolithic to the end of the Late Bronze Age, also includes pottery most closely resembling the earlier stratum of this settlement. Of particular note here are small biconical bowls of fine fabric with impressed horizontal lines be-

⁴ Dimitrijević 1966, 28-36.

⁵ Belić 1966, 29-32, tehničkom greškom uredništva izostavljen je grafički prikaz nalaza keramike na jednoj tabli. Materijal je u arheološkoj zbirci Muzeja u Doboju.

⁶ Vidi priloge Đurđević – Ludajić i Ludajić (Barice – naselje i Sječkovu) u ovom elaboratu.

⁷ Arheološka zbirka Muzeja u Doboju, nepublikovano.

⁴ Dimitrijević 1966, 28-36.

⁵ Belić 1966, 29-32, through an editorial oversight, the drawing of the pottery was omitted from one table. The material is in the archaeological collection of the Doboj Museum.

⁶ See papers by Đurđević – Ludajić and Ludajić (Barice – settlement and Sječkovu) in this report.

⁷ Archaeological collection of the Doboj Museum, unpublished.

površine – mrlje na licu posuda. Na Visu je sloj sa ovom keramikom neposredno iznad sloja sa kostolačkom kulturom, pa se mrlje drugog tona na keramici vide kao direktna zamena za urezivanjem stvarane dekore na kostolačkoj robi.

I čitav niz manjih lokacija oko reke Save na slavonskoj strani u okolini Slavonskog Broda⁸ također je dao keramičke tipove srodne našim sa starijim slojem naselja na Topolovaca bregovima.

Iako su u pitanju ravničarska naselja kao i naše, u njima nije došlo do stvaranja kulturnog sloja, već je taloženje kulturnih ostataka završeno na nivou jama. To su lokacije u selima Gornja i Donja Bebrina i Oriovac koja se nalaze se u dolini Save.

Horizont II 2 ili mlađi horizont starijeg naselja (T. VI, 3-5; T. VII, 1-4)

Pripada mu zatvorena celina jama u kv. 2/91, te nalazi u obnavljanim podnicama građevine u kv. 2/90, iako u celosti nemaju vrednost zatvorene celine.

Ova slojevanja pripadaju kraju trajanja starijeg naselja, iako ne pružaju bilo kakve dokaze o prestanku života na njemu jer ne moraju pripadati vremenskom kraju naselja. Osnovne keramičke forme ostaju u osnovi iste, nasleđene iz starijeg horizonta. Promene se vide u nedoslednom tretiranju starih oblika i nasleđene dekoracije. Nestaju, ili su krajnje retka pojava, mrlje drugog tona na površini posuda, široke kanelure kao da su sasvim izgubljene. Također šire, dublje urezane linije, što kao širok snop idu u suprotnim smerovima i tako stvaraju najčešće trougaona polja, sada se pliće urezuju, uredno su složene u kraća polja omeđena jasno izvedenim linijama u trouglove. Moglo bi se na malom primeru reći kako je stil pristigao do baroka.

Pronađeni bronzani deo srpa sasvim jasno određuje vreme jame u kv. 2/90 u Br. D period srednjoevropske hronološke skale Reineckeja.

Najverovatnije da je između igle nađene u profilu kv. 2/91 i iznad jame iz istog kvadrata – i igle nađene u jami 2 kv.-1/90 – jedno dugo vremensko

tween the neck and the shoulder, and blotches of varying size on the surface of the vessels. At Vis the layer with this pottery is directly above the layer with the Kostolac culture, suggesting that the differently-coloured blotches on the pottery are a direct substitute for the incisions forming the decoration on the Kostolac wares. A number of smaller sites on the Slavonian side of the River Sava near Slavonski Brod⁸ also yielded pottery of types similar to those in the older layer of the settlement at Topolovaca bregovi. Though these, like this, are lowland settlements, no cultural layer was formed there, but rather, the deposits of cultural remains ended at pit level. These are the sites in the villagers of Gornja and Donja Bebrina and Oriovac in the Sava valley.

Horizon II 2 or the later horizon of the older settlement (T. VI, 3-5; T. VII, 1-4)

The pit in quadrant 2/91 and the finds in the relaid floor of the building in quadrant 2/90, though not entirely self-contained elements, belong to this horizon. These strata are from the end of the earlier settlement, though they provide no evidence of its being abandoned, given that they need not belong to this date. The basic pottery shapes remain essentially those inherited from the earlier horizon, with some changes in the form of the inconsistent treatment of the older forms and decorations. The differently-coloured blotches on the surface of the vessel disappear or are extremely rare, and the wide channelled lines are almost entirely lost. The wider, more deeply incised lines usually forming triangular panels are now less deep and are more neatly arranged into smaller panels surrounded by separate lines forming triangles. One could say of a few specimens that the style has evolved into the baroque.

The bronze part of a sickle that was discovered clearly determines the dating of the pit in quadrant 2/90 to the Br. D period of Reinecke's central European chronological scale.

It is likely that there is a long time gap between the pin found in the profile of quadrant 2/91 and above the pit in the same quadrant and pin found

⁸ Arheološka zbirka Muzeja Brodskog Posavlja u Slavonskom Brodu, nepublikovano.

⁸ Archaeological collection of the Museum of Brodsko Posavlje in Slavonski Brod, unpublished.

razdoblje. Igla sa malenom glavom i nešto zadebljanim srednjim delom tela po svemu je bliža igli iz groba sa paljevinom broj 20 u Grabovici, zatim igli iz naselja Sječkovu. Zajedno sa već navedenim keramičkim tipovima iz starijeg horizonta našeg naselja, one upućuju na početke srednjeg bronzanog doba, na period Br. B navedene Reineckeove skale.

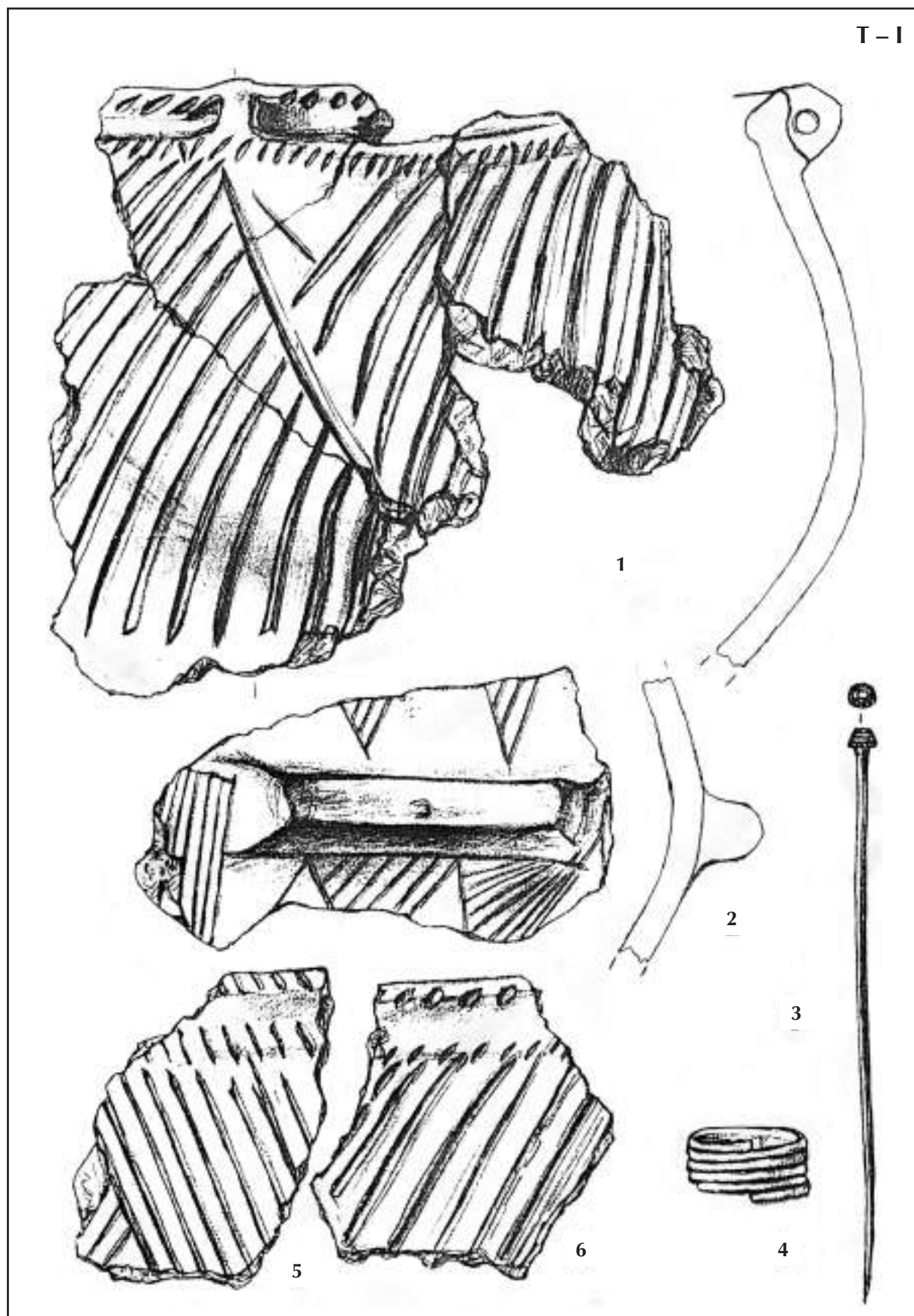
in pit 2 quadrant 1/90. The pin with a small head and slightly thickened mid section of the shaft seems closer in every respect to the pin from grave 20 with cremated remains at Grabovica and to a pin from the settlement at Sječkovu. Along with the pottery types from the older horizon of this settlement described above, they suggest a date at the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age, Br. B of Reinecke's scale.

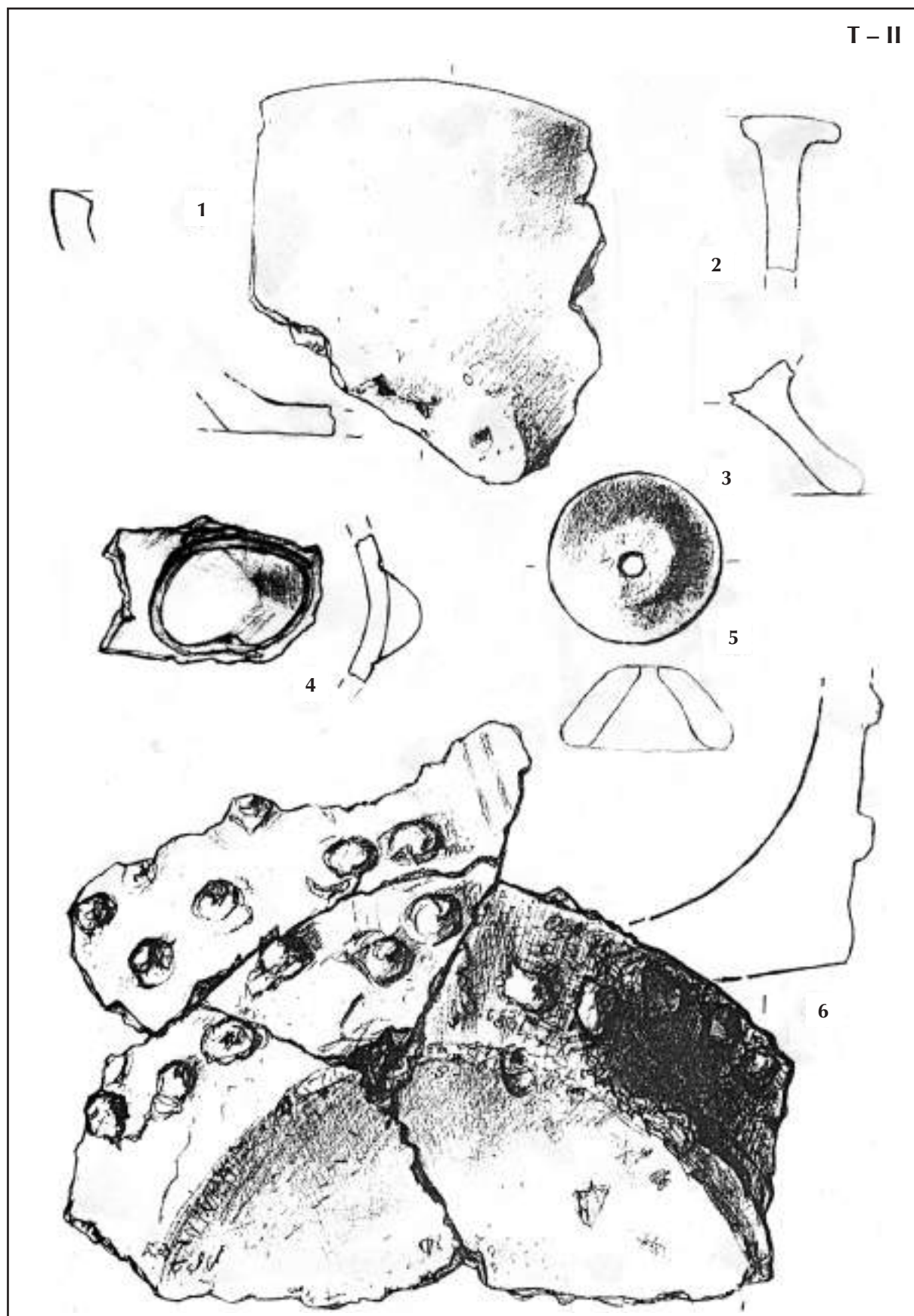
Skraćenice / Abbreviations

AP	– Arheološki pregled, Beograd
GZM	– Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja, Sarajevo
VHAD	– Vjesnik hrvatskog arheološkog društva, Zagreb

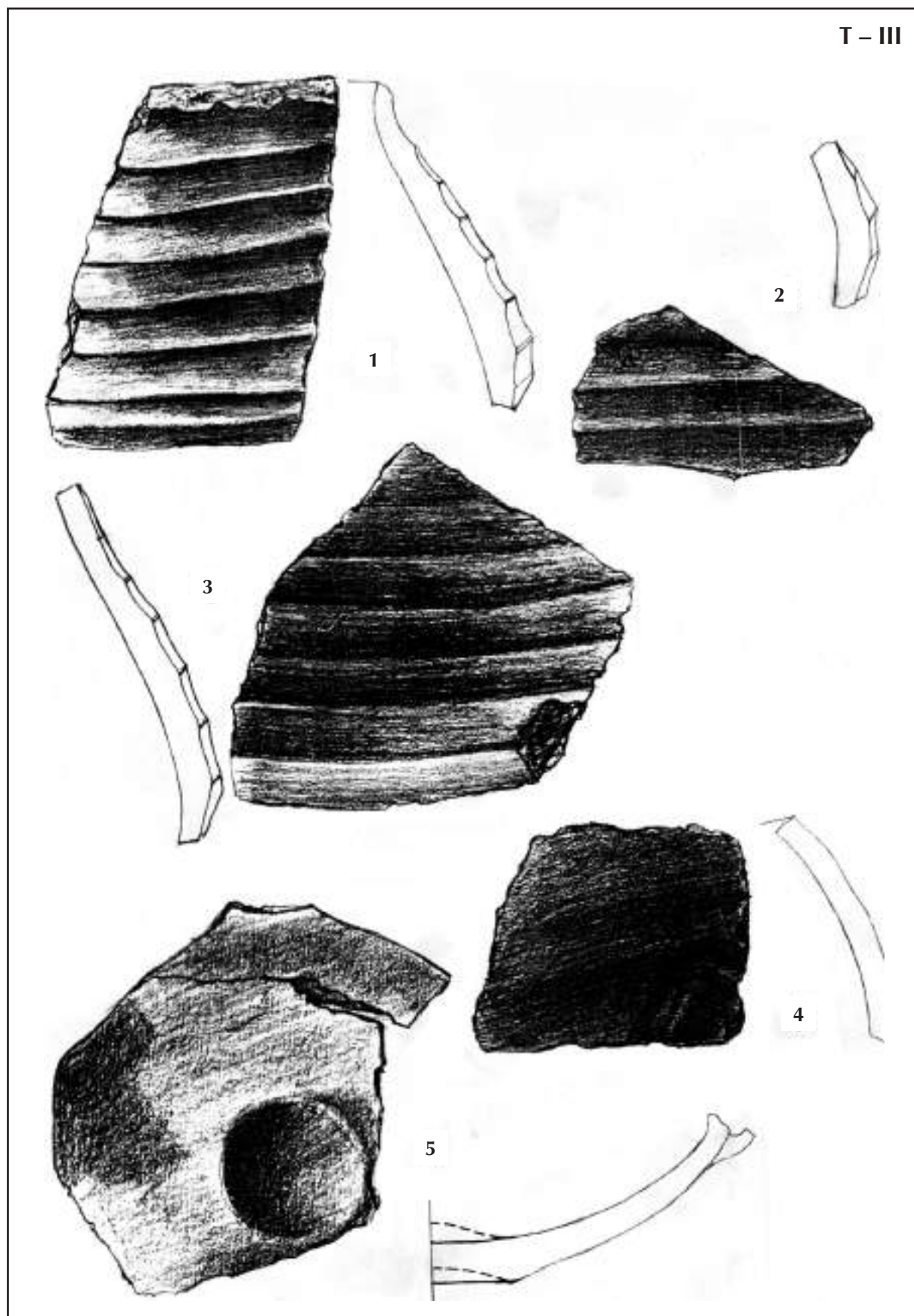
Literatura / Bibliography

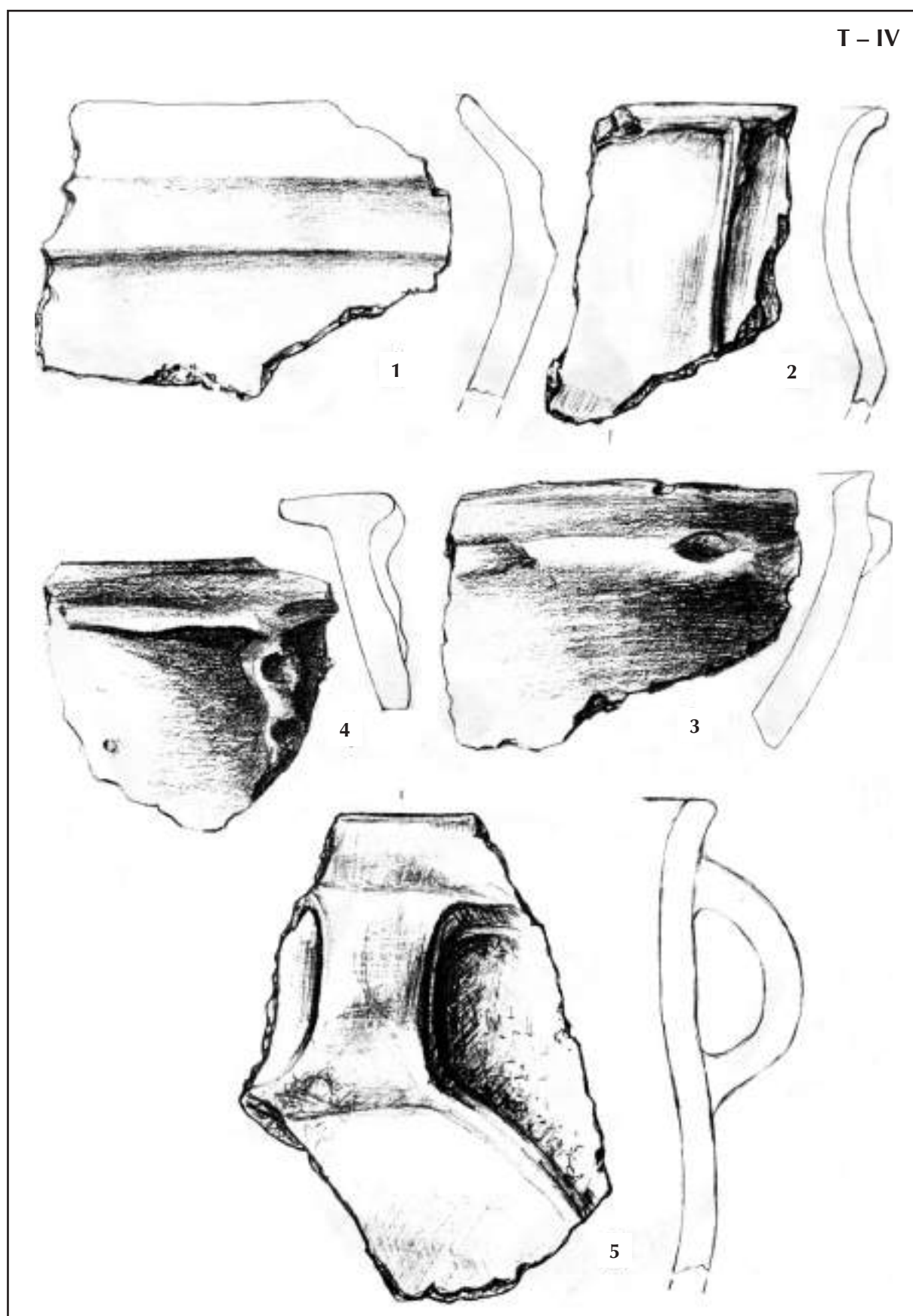
B. BELIĆ	1966 – Dobož – centar, naselje bronzanog doba, <i>AP</i> 8, Beograd, 1966, 29-32.
J. BRUNŠMID	1900 – Naselbina bronzanog doba kod Novog Grada na Savi, <i>VHAD</i> , n.s. sv. IV, 1899/1900, Zagreb, 1900, 43-58.
S. DIMITRIJEVIĆ	1966 – Arheološka iskopavanja na području vinkovačkog muzeja, rezultati 1957-1965, <i>Acta musei Cibalensis</i> 1, Vinkovci, 1966, 3-81.
Z. MARIĆ	1961 – Vis kod Dervente, naselje kasnog bronzanog doba, <i>GZM</i> , n.s. A XV/XVI, 1960/1961, Sarajevo, 1961, 151-171.
	1964 – Donja Dolina, <i>GZM</i> n.s. A XIX, Sarajevo, 1964, 5-128.

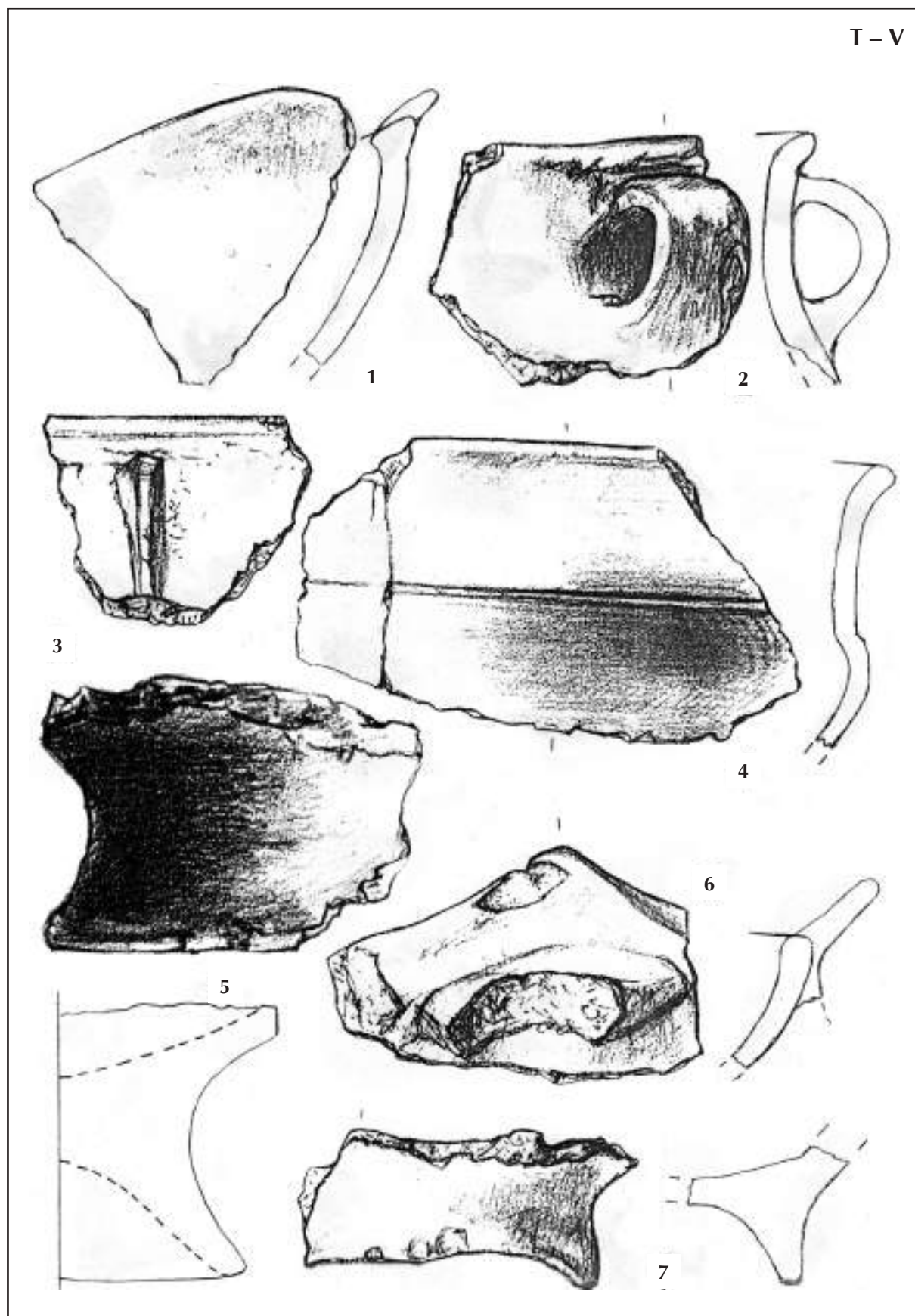




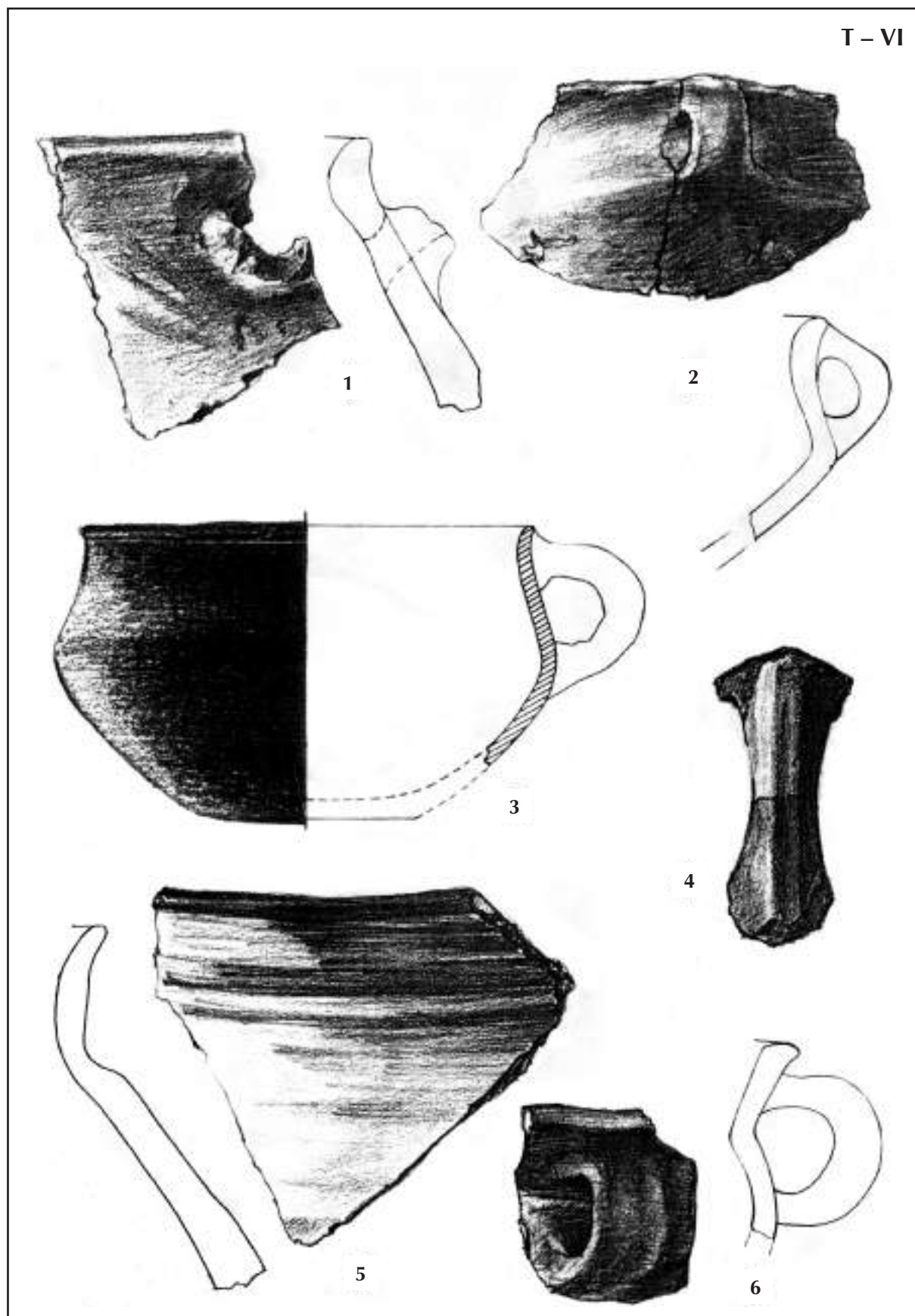
T – III



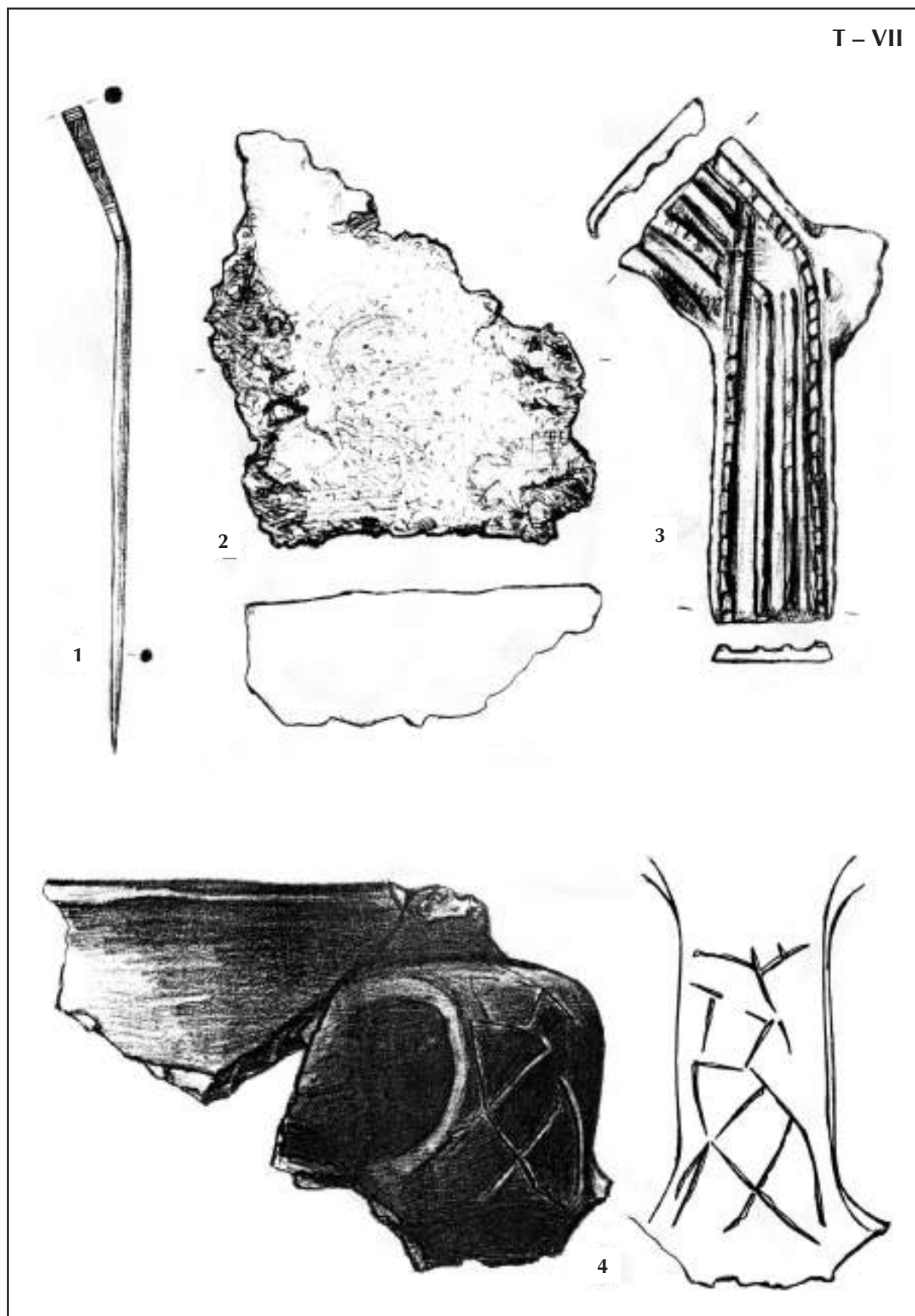




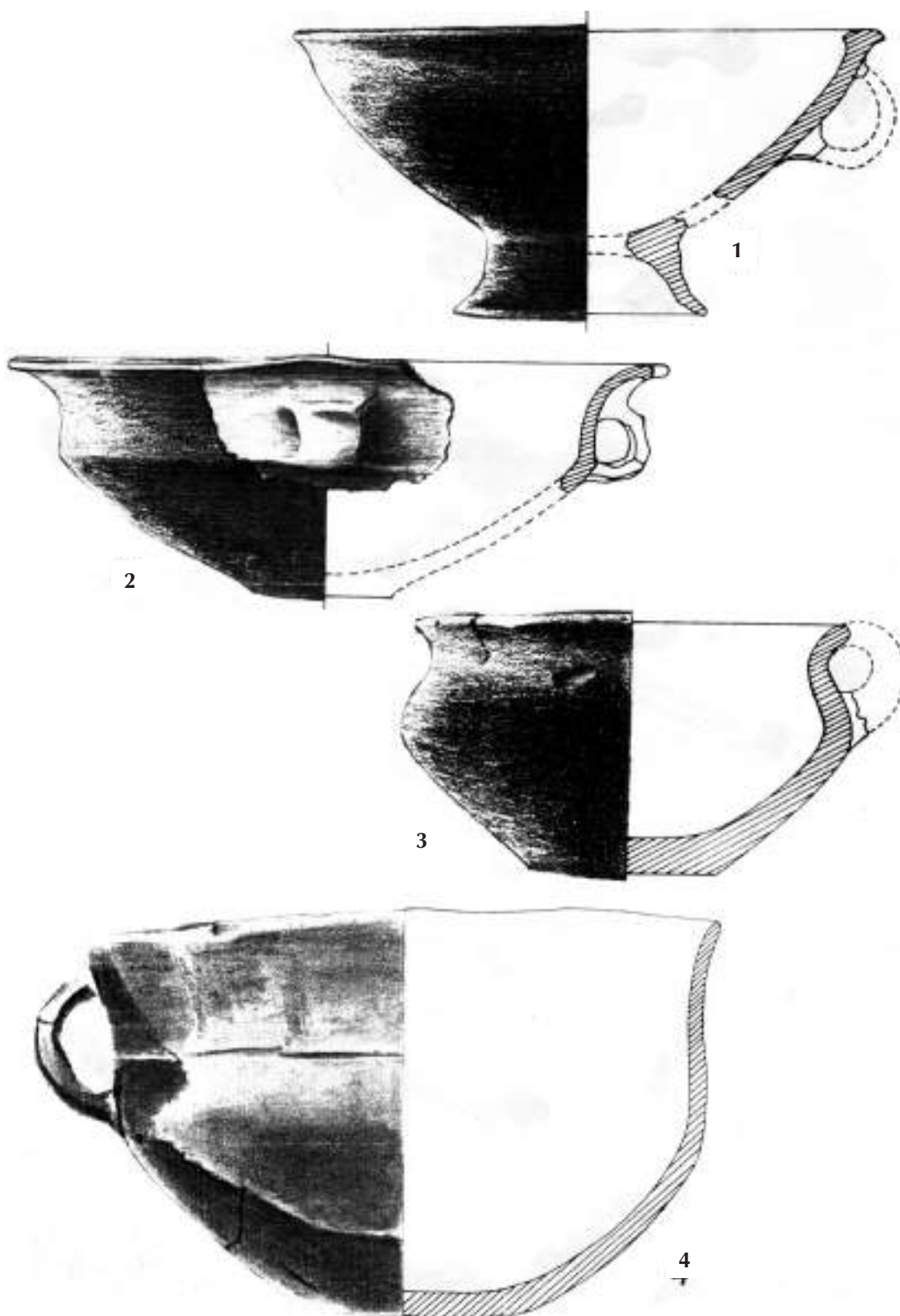
T – VI



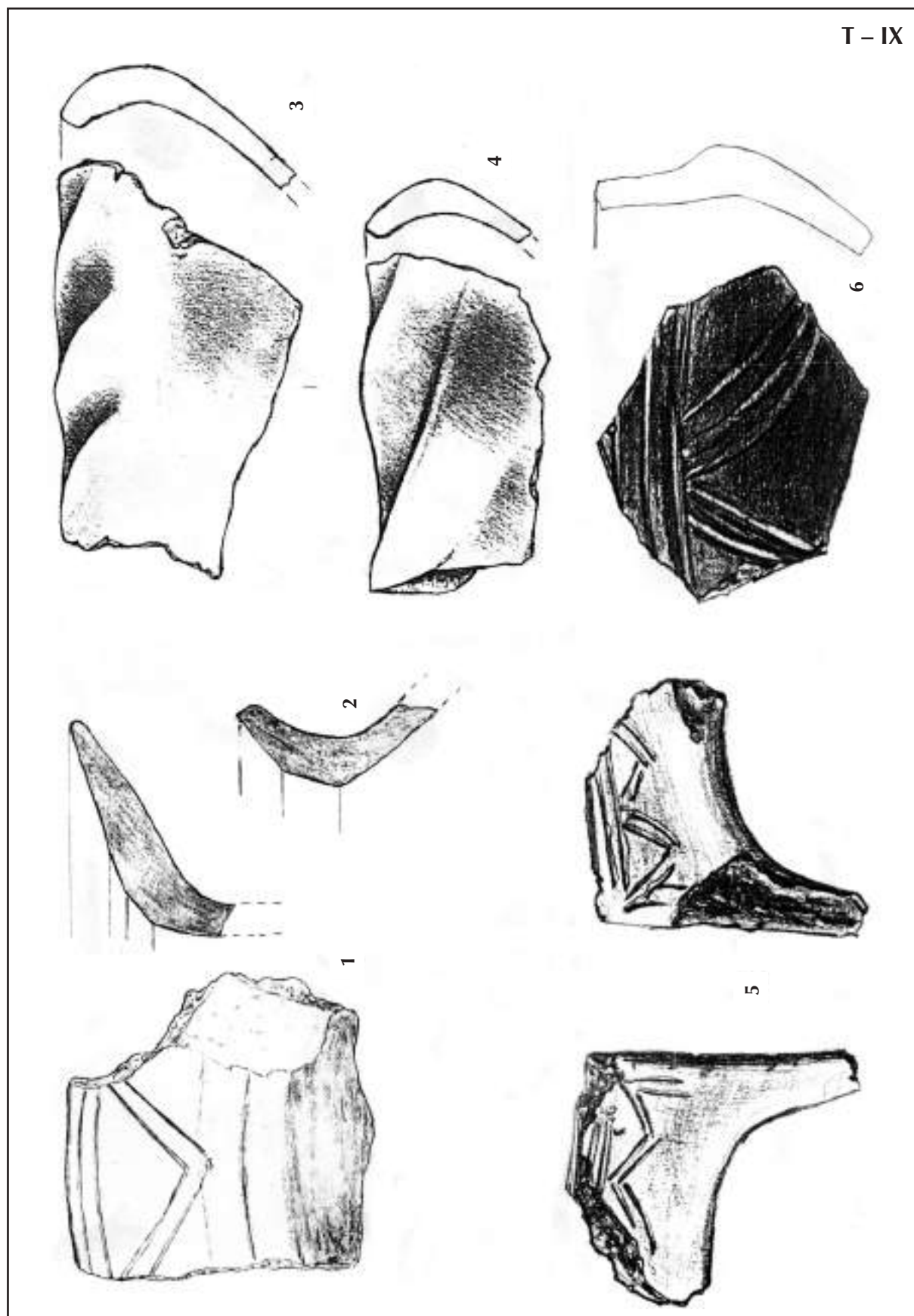
T – VII



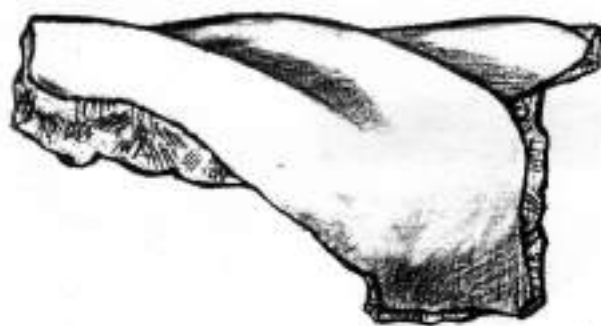
T – VIII



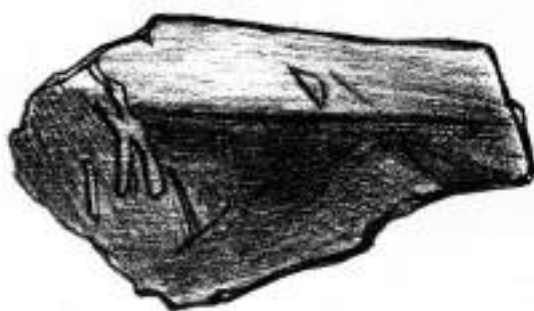
T – IX



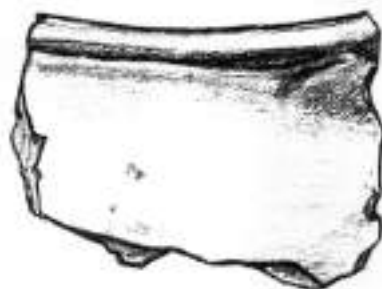
T – X



1



2



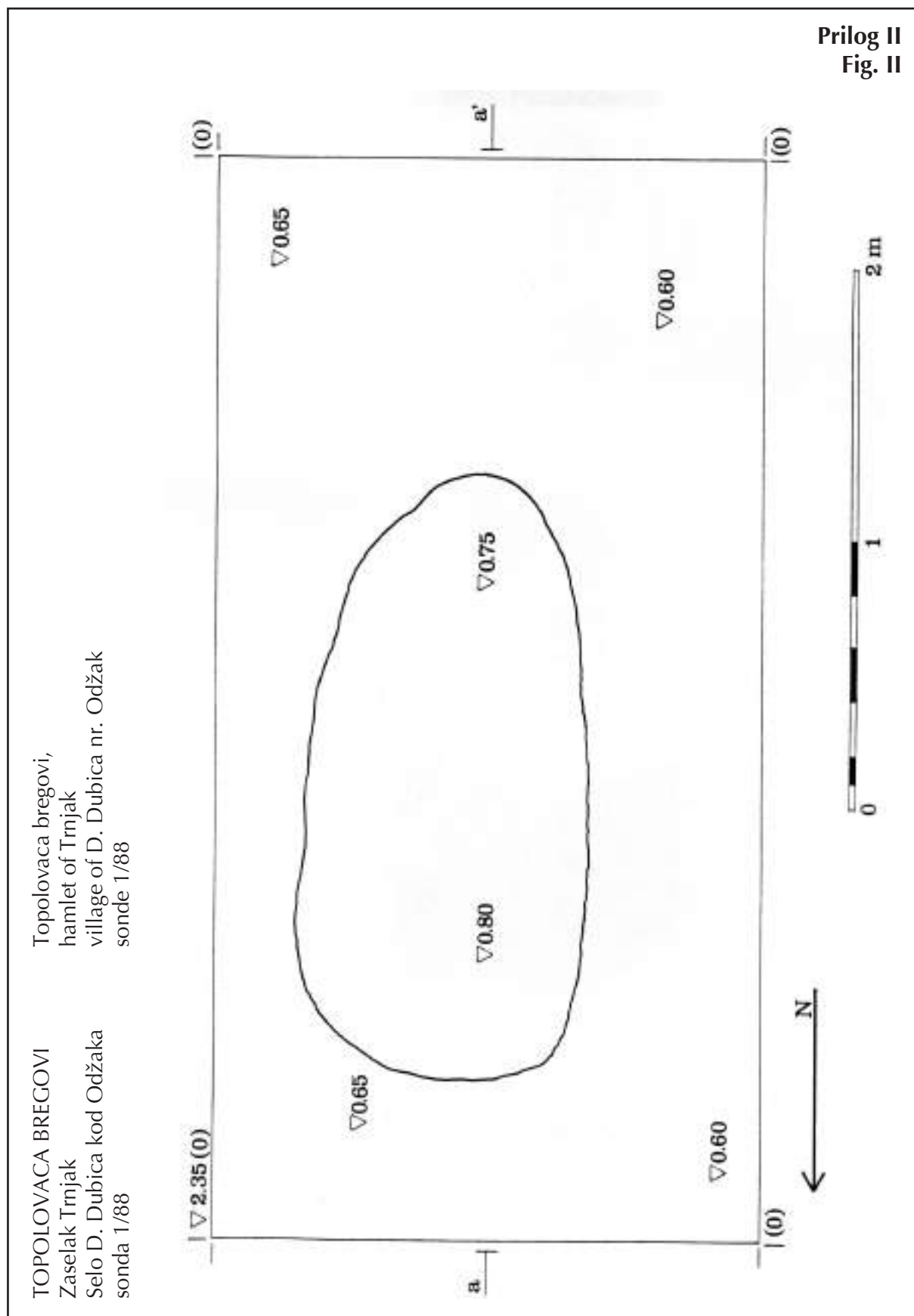
3

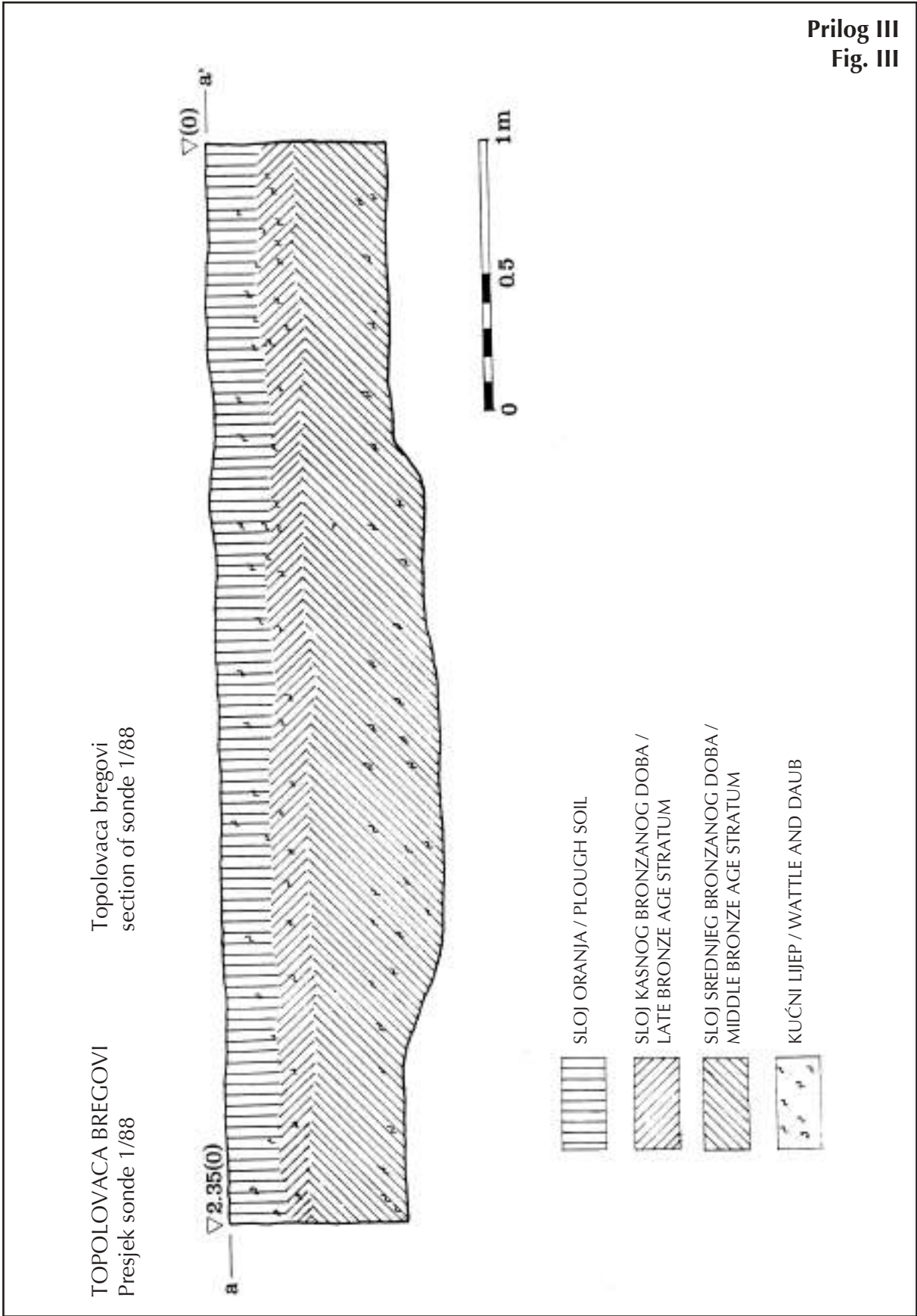


4

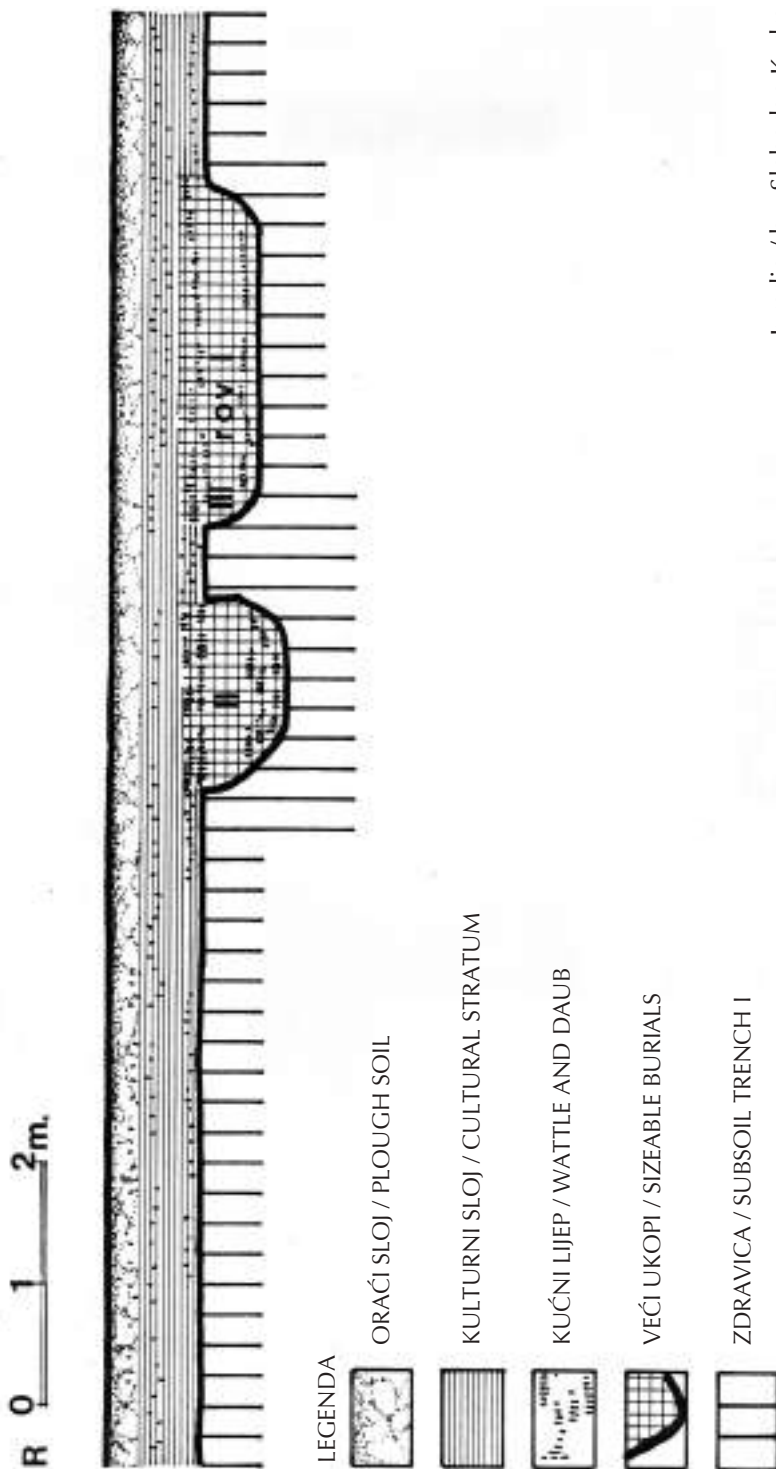






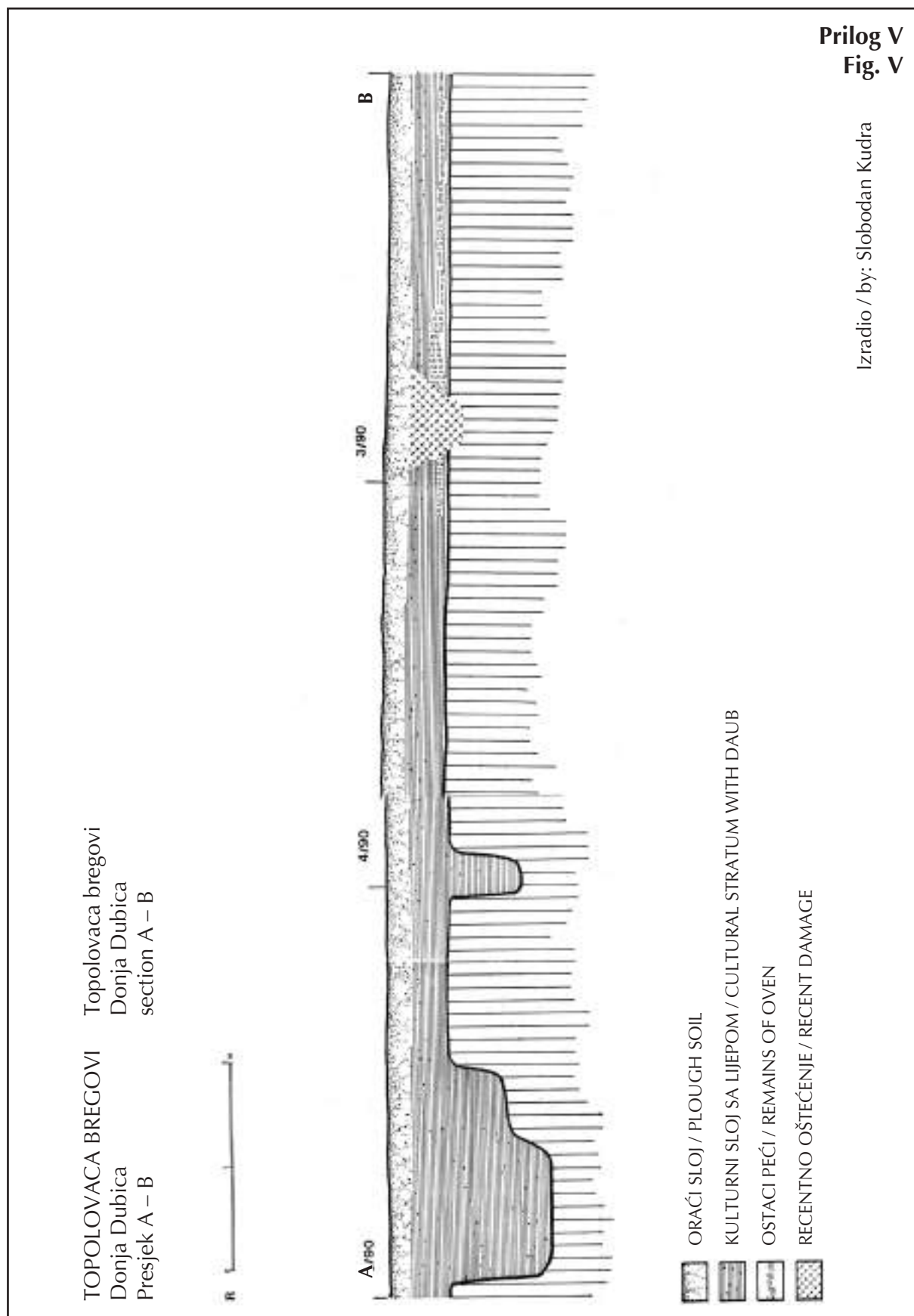


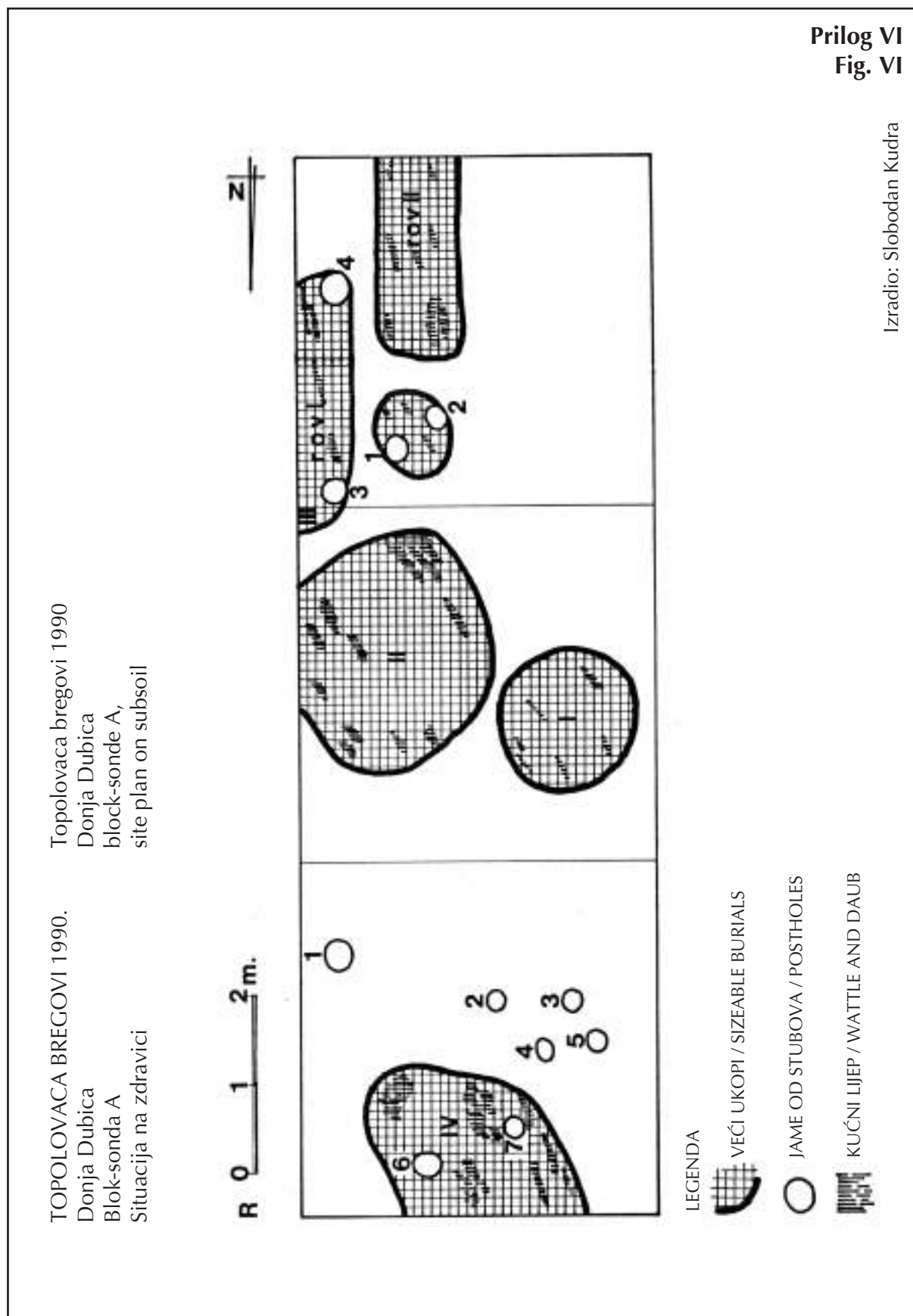
TOPOLOVACA BREGOVI 1990. Topolovaca bregovi 1990
Donja Dubica Donja Dubica
istočni profil east profile



Prilog IV
Fig. IV

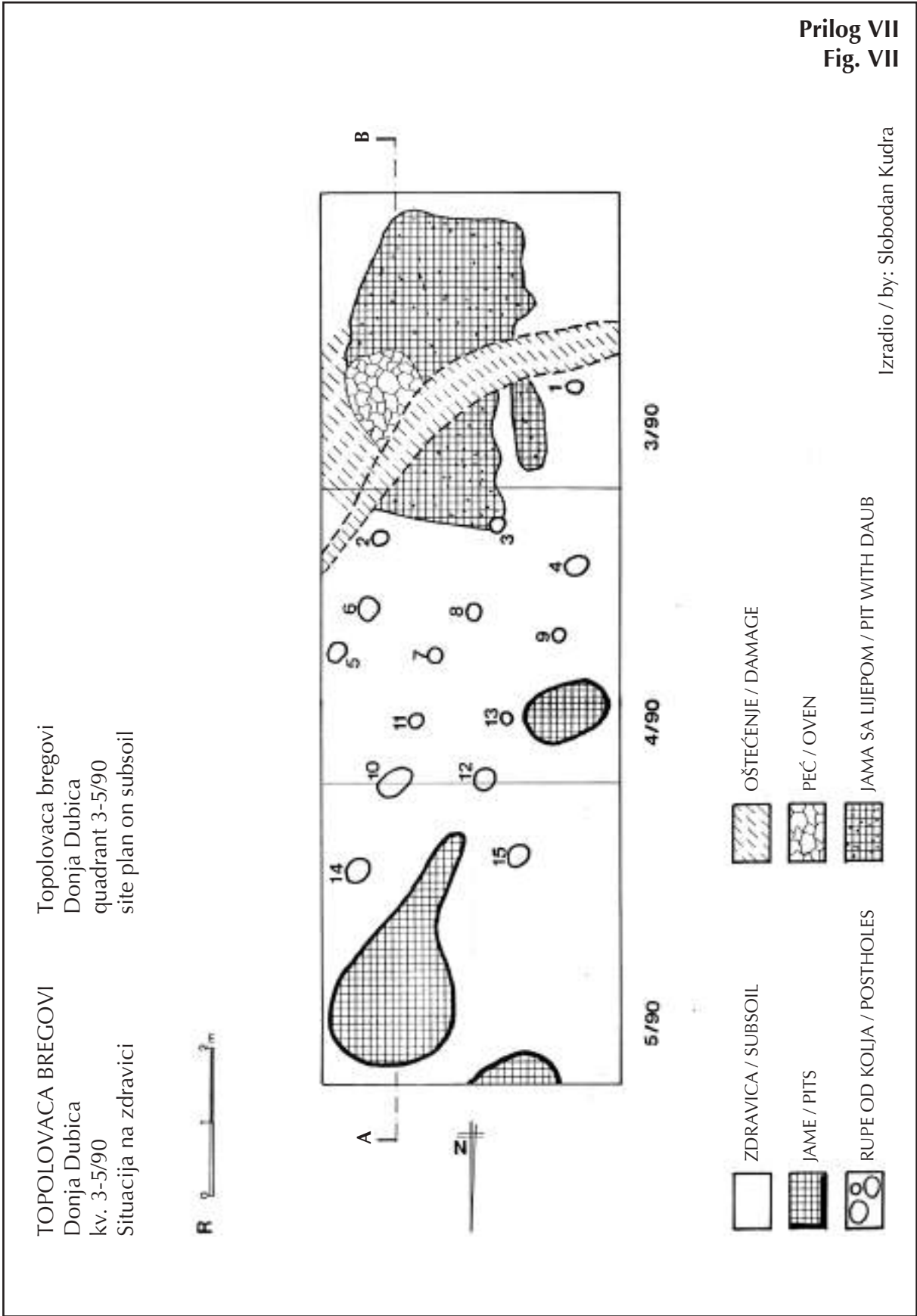
Izradio / by: Slobodan Kudra

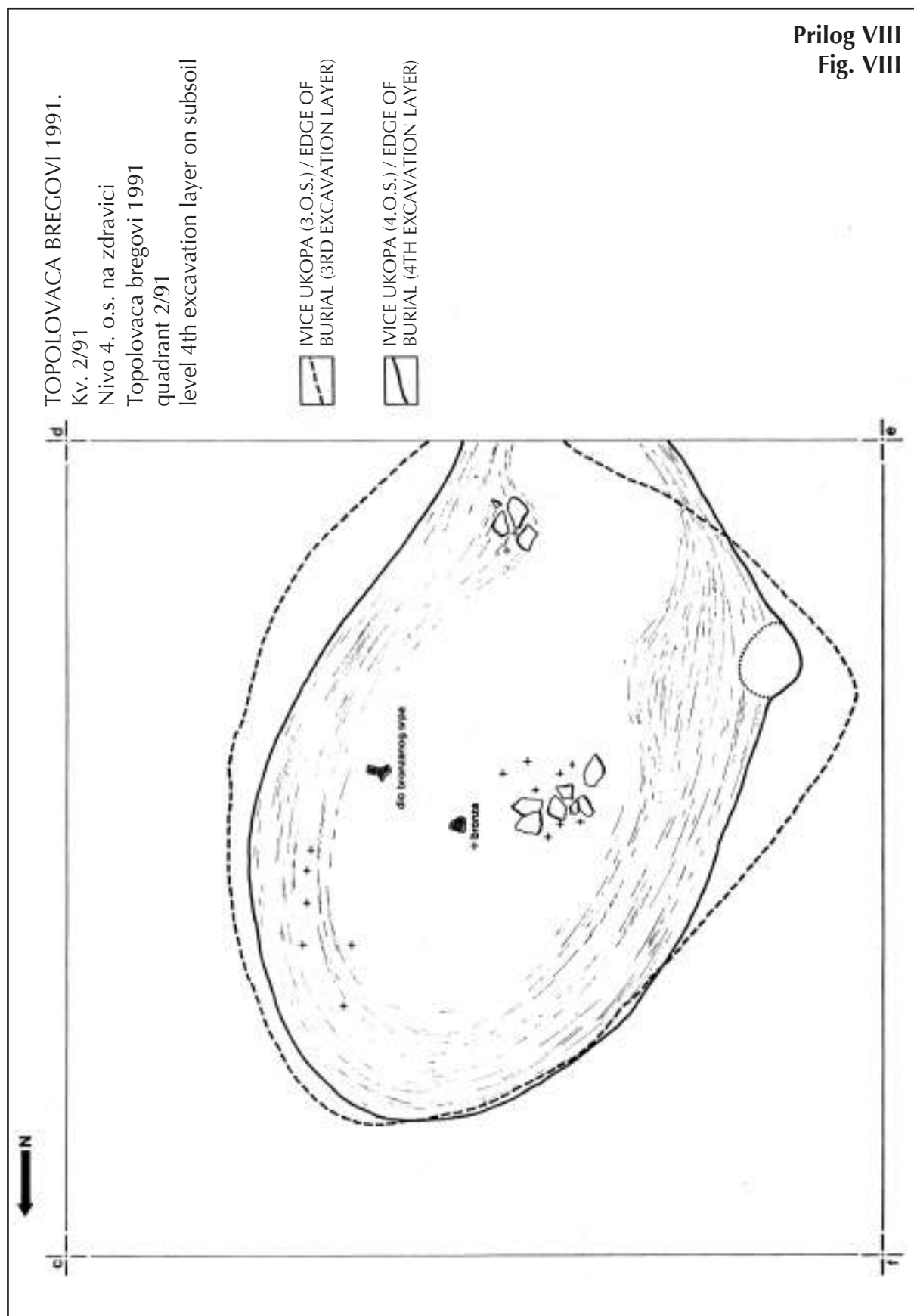


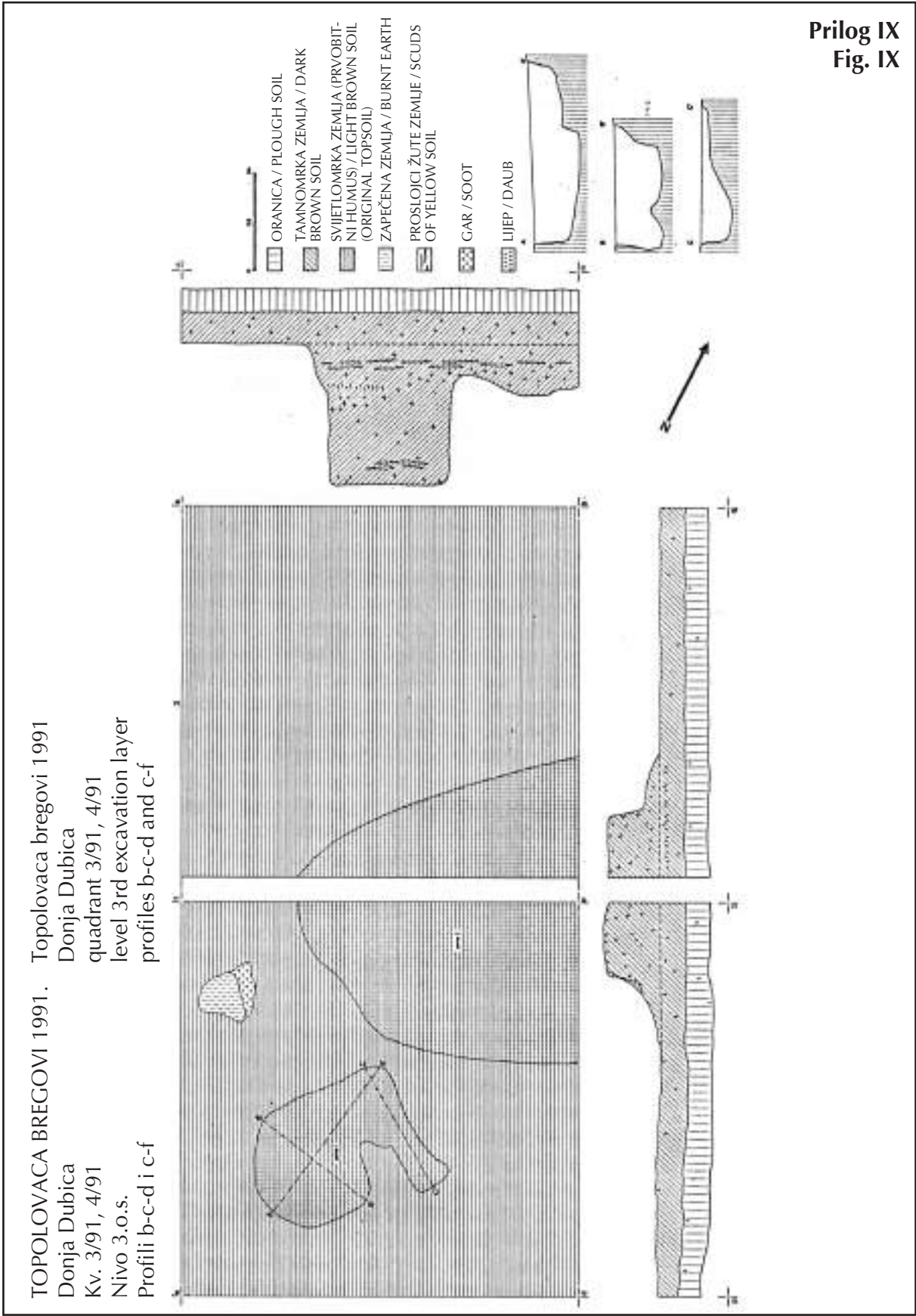


Prilog VI
Fig. VI

Izradio: Slobodan Kudra







Ostala nalazišta na širem području Doboja

Other sites in the Doboj region

Pregledni rad

UDK 903.2/.4(497.6 Doboj)“637”

U ovom kratkom prilogu autor donosi osnovne podatke o 6 praiistorijskih nalazišta rekonosciranih 1987. g. na širem dobojskom području, kao i podatke o sondiranju 4 lokaliteta na istom teritoriju.

Ključne riječi: okolina Doboja, arheološki lokaliteti.

Review article

UDC 903.2/.4(497.6 Doboj)“637”

This short paper provides basic details of six prehistoric sites in the Doboj region where field surveys were carried out in 1987, and of test digs carried out on four sites in the same region.

Key words: Doboj region, archaeological site.

Pored lokacije Topolovaca bregovi, na kojoj je izvedeno sondiranje nešto većeg obima, na dobojskom području obavljeno je još jedno rekonosciranje te sondažna iskopavanja na tri lokaliteta.

Rekonosciranje je izvršeno 1987. godine. Bilo je obuhvaćeno 14 lokacija na terenu opština Prnjavor, Odžak, Modriča, Gradačac i Bosanski Šamac. Kao praiistorijska nalazišta moglo je biti pouzdano identifikovano njih šest. To su:

1. *Crkvina* u selu Čečevi (opština Prnjavor). Evidentirano je uzvišenje koje bi moglo biti praiistorijski tumulus. Brojna oštećenja su pokazala postojanje paleolitske stanice, ali nisu potvrdila postojanje grobova, što se nije moglo proveriti sondiranjem.
2. *Tuk* u selu Kremna (opština Prnjavor). Manje uzvišenje, možda tumulus, oštećeno gradnjom puta. Potvrđena paleolitska stanica, ali ne i grobovi, što bi se moglo proveriti iskopom.
3. *Poljice* u selu Štrpci (opština Prnjavor). Neolitsko naselje. Među površinskim nalazima bilo je i onih koji možda ukazuju na bronzano doba, što bi se moglo proveriti sondažom.

In addition to the Topolovaca bregovi site, where fairly extensive excavations were conducted, another field survey was conducted in the Doboj region and test pits were opened at three sites. The field survey, which was conducted in 1987, covered 14 sites in the municipalities of Prnjavor, Odžak, Modriča, Gradačac and Bosanski Šamac. Six of these could be unambiguously identified as prehistoric sites:

1. *Crkvina* in the village of Čečevi (Prnjavor Municipality). A mound was observed that could be a prehistoric tumulus. The extensive disturbance indicated the presence of a Palaeolithic habitation, but not the presence of graves, which could not be verified by sondage.
2. *Tuk* in the village of Kremna (Prnjavor Municipality). A small mound, perhaps a tumulus, damaged by the construction of a road. A Palaeolithic habitation was identified, but not graves, which could not be verified by excavation.
3. *Poljice* in the village of Štrpci (Prnjavor Municipality). Neolithic settlement. The surface finds included some that suggested the Bronze Age, needing verification by sondage.

4. *Topolovaca bregovi* u selu Donja Dubica (opština Odžak). O ovom lokalitetu se govori u prethodnom radu.
5. *Mihaljevića bregovi* u zaseoku Zorice sela Donja Dubica (opština Odžak). Površinski nalazi pokazuju da se radi o nalazištu, verovatno naselju. Potrebno izvršiti manji probni iskop.
6. *Breščić* u selu Vranjak (opština Modriča). Na niskoj, blago zatalasanoj terasi verovatno je postojalo nekoliko humki, a poslednjih godina nalaženi su spaljeni grobovi. Potrebno je izvršiti manje iskopavanje.

Ostale lokacije su također ranije bile evidentirane kao praistorijske, ali prilikom ovog rekonosciranja nisu se mogli pribaviti novi ili sigurniji podaci, bilo stoga što su se nalazili pod kulturom koja je to onemogućavala (detelina i sl.), bilo stoga što površinskih nalaza nema, ili je lokacija u arheološkom smislu već devastirana dubokim oranjem ili drugom delatnošću.

Sondiranje je obavljeno 1988. godine na sledećim lokacijama:

1. *Topolovaca bregovi* (o ovom lokalitetu je bilo reči u prethodnom radu).
2. *Greda* u Podnovlju (opština Odžak). Lokacija je od pre poznata kao nekropola bronzanog doba, pa je sondiranjem trebalo da se utvrdi da li postoje neoštećeni delovi. U sondi 1, veličine 4×4 m, otkrivena su još dva groba, označena kao grob 1/88 i 2/88. Pripadaju tipu grobova bez keramičke posude – poklopca, samo sa garotinom i fragmentima keramike.
3. *Breščići* u Vranjaku (opština Modriča). Lokacija je dobila ime po malim breščićima, verovatno humkama kojih je po pričanju bilo 6-10 na prostoru od oko $500\text{--}600 \times 300$ m pre dubokih oranja. Otvorena je sonda 1, veličine 8×2 m, u kojoj je otkriven grob, označen kao Breščići 1/88. Imao je grobnu jamu, prečnika oko 0,50 m, s garotinom, pepelom i delovima jedne veće posude, te fragmentima još 2-3 suda.
4. *Mihaljevića bregovi* ili *Ladička* (što je, izgleda, stariji naziv) u zaseoku Zorice sela Donja Dubica (opština Odžak). Lokacija je na jednoj gredi koja se iz močvarne doline

4. *Topolovaca bregovi* in the village of Donja Dubica (Odžak Municipality). This site is covered by the preceding paper.
5. *Mihaljevića bregovi* in the hamlet of Zorice in the village of Donja Dubica (Odžak Municipality). Surface finds suggested an archaeological site, probably a settlement; a small test pit is needed.
6. *Breščić* in the village of Vranjak (Modriča Municipality). There were probably a number of tumuli on a low, somewhat undulating terrace, and cinerary graves have been found in recent years. Minor excavations are needed.

Other sites had also previously been identified as prehistoric, but it proved impossible to obtain new or more solid data during this field survey, whether because they were under cultivation (alfalfa or other crops), or because there were no surface finds, or because the site had already been damaged for archaeological purposes by deep ploughing or other activity.

Trial excavations were conducted in 1988 at the following sites:

1. *Topolovaca bregovi* (described in the preceding paper).
2. *Greda* in Podnovlje (Odžak Municipality). The site was already known to be a Bronze Age necropolis, and the dig was designed to find out if there were any undamaged areas. Another two graves were uncovered in trench 1, which measured 4×4 m, and were numbered as graves 1/88 and 2/88. They were of the type without pottery vessel or cover, but only incinerated remains and potsherds.
3. *Breščići* in Vranjak (Modriča Municipality). The site was named after the little hillocks, probably mounds, of which there were said to have been six to ten on an area of about $500\text{--}600 \times 300$ m, before the advent of deep ploughing. Trench 1, measuring 8×2 m, was opened, uncovering a grave, numbered as Breščići 1/88. It contained a grave pit with a diameter of about 0.50 m, with incinerated remains, ash, and pieces of a large vessel, together with sherds from another two or three.
4. *Mihaljevića bregovi* or *Ladička* (the latter seems to be the older name) in the hamlet of Zorice in the village of Donja Dubica (Odžak

diže za oko 2,5 m. Po površinskom uvidu i ostacima kulture naselja zaprema prostor od oko 110×90 m. Sonda veličine 4×2 m pokazala je postojanje kulturnog sloja na dubini između $0,20 \times 0,45$ m (u jednoj jami do 0,75 m). Fragmenti keramike upućuju na vreme eneolita, verovatno na jedan rani badenski horizont i ranije utvrđen u nalazima severne Bosne i susednom, posavskom delu Slavonije.

Municipality). The site is on a ridge rising about 2.5 m above a marshy valley. Judging from a superficial inspection and cultural remains it covers an area of about 110×90 m. A trench of 4×2 m revealed a cultural layer at a depth of between 0.20 and 0.45 m (0.75 m in a pit). Potsherds suggest the Eneolithic, probably an early Baden horizon previously identified at sites in northern Bosnia and the neighbouring Sava region of Slavonia.

Statističko-tipološka analiza keramike kulturne grupe Barice-Gredani na području sjeverne Bosne Zaključna razmatranja

Pregledni rad

UDK 903.2/.4(497.6-17 Bosna)“637”

U radu su prezentirani osnovni rezultati analize keramičkog materijala sa bronzanodobnih lokaliteta Crno polje, Barice, Sječkovu i Topolovaca bregovi u sjevernoj Bosni. Utvrđeno je da su unutar kulturne grupe Barice-Gredani ornamentirani ulomci zastupljeni u malom postotku, između 5,25 i 7 %, te da se uglavnom, u odnosu na neolitski materijal, radi o gruboj keramici znatno slabije kvalitete, jednoobraznih i dugotrajnih formi, te da nalazi sa nekropola i naselja ne pokazuju bitne tipološke i kvalitativne razlike. Fragmenti oboda čine 12 – 15% keramičkog materijala i u nedostatku nalaza cjelovitih posuda činili su osnovu za tipološko diferenciranje materijala koje je samo djelomično izvršeno.

Ključne riječi: sjeverna Bosna, kulturna grupa Barice – Gredani, keramika, ornament, obod, drška, zdjela, lonac.

Uvod

U okviru pete godine rada projekta “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne” bila je predviđena kompjuterska obrada keramičkog materijala sa lokaliteta Crno polje u Ljusini, Barice u Lamincima-Jaružanima, Sječkovu u Lamincima-Dubravama i Topolovaca bregovi u Donjoj Dubici. Kako je reč o veoma obimnoj građi za čiju celovitu obradu nije bilo vremena, u okviru ovog elaborata će biti prikazani samo rezultati rada na slučajnom uzorku, kao i metodološke pretpostavke za dalji rad na izradi konačne tipologije.

Statistical typological analysis of pottery of the Barice-Gredani cultural group in northern Bosnia Concluding observations

Review article

UDC 903.2/.4(497.6-17 Bosna)“637”

The paper sets out the principal findings of the analysis of the pottery from the Bronze Age sites of Crno polje, Barice, Sječkovu and Topolovaca bregovi in northern Bosnia. These revealed a small proportion of decorated sherds belonging to the Barice-Gredani cultural group – between 5.25 and 7% – and that by comparison with Neolithic pottery, this was coarse pottery of much poorer quality, of simple shapes that remained in use over a long period; it was also found that the finds from the necropolis do not differ significantly either typologically or in quality from those of the settlement. Fragments of rims constitute 12-15% of the pottery sherds, and in the absence of any more complete vessels, these were used for a partial typological classification of the material.

Key words: northern Bosnia, Barice-Gredani cultural group, pottery, decoration, rim, handle, bowl, pot.

Introduction

Computer analysis of the pottery material from the sites of Crno polje in Ljusina, Barice in Laminci-Jaružani, Sječkovu in Laminci-Dubrave and Topolovaca bregovi in Donja Dubica was planned as part of year five of the “Bronze Age in northern Bosnia” project. There was a large quantity of material and insufficient time to analyze in all in full. As a result, this study covers only the results of random analyses, and sets out the methodological postulates for the development of a final typology in the future.

Metodološki pristup

Potreba za statističkom obradom keramike ukazala se još prilikom samih iskopavanja na pojedinim naseljima bronzanog doba severne Bosne. U cilju poboljšanja efikasnosti studijske obrade, gruba klasifikacija keramičkog materijala u prvim fazama istraživanja se pokazala od velike koristi. Tako je na lokalitetu Sječkovu u Lamincima-Dubravama, u okviru četvrte godine rada po projektu već u toku trajanja kampanje izvršena klasifikacija keramičkog materijala bez upuštanja u finije tipološke analize. Na isti način je naknadno urađena klasifikacija grnčarije sa naselja u Baricama (Laminci-Jaružani), prikupljene u toku iskopavanja 1986. i 1987. godine kao i sa lokaliteta Topolovaca bregovi kod Donje Dubice iz kampanje 1991. godine.

Svi podaci dobiveni ovakvom klasifikacijom su uneti u kompjuter u prethodno formiranu bazu podataka (kreiranu pomoću korisničkog programa dBASE III). Na Sječkovu u prvoj kampanji je 1989. godine istražena površina od 128 m² (ne računajući probnu sondu na južnoj periferiji naselja) i tom prilikom je prikupljeno oko 7.500 fragmenata keramike. Kako je istražena površina bila podeljena u dve blok sonde (A i B) sa kvadratima dimenzija 4 × 4 m, dobilo se osam polaznih celina u okviru kojih su otkopni slojevi i arheološke celine. Stoga su i u bazi podataka osnovne odrednice, pored naziva lokaliteta i godine iskopavanja, blok, kvadrat, otkopni sloj, te celine kao što su jame, grupe keramike, ognjišta i sl. Nakon toga slede varijable keramičkih oblika koji su bili svrstani u pet grupa: obodi, ornamentisani recipijenti, drške, dna i trbusi. Ovakva preliminarna podela omogućava podatke o intenzitetu života na naselju, distribuciji keramike po slojevima, kao i o relativnim odnosima između keramičkih grupa. Od ovih pet grupa koje se odnose na keramičke oblike najveći deo keramičkog materijala iz prve četiri (dakle bez ulomaka trbuha) je upotrebljiv za dalju tipološku analizu, dok bi ulomci iz pete grupe najviše mogli da daju informacije o fakturi, boji i kvalitetu pečenja, sa veoma malo elemenata korisnih za tipologiju. Posredno, ako je reč o konkretnijim arheološkim celinama, kao što je to bio slučaj sa keramičkom grupom "c" u kvadratu 3

Methodological approach

It became clear even during the actual excavations at certain Bronze Age sites in northern Bosnia that a statistical analysis of the pottery would be required. The rough classification of the pottery material in the early phases of investigation, with a view to making its study and analysis more effective, proved invaluable. At Sječkovu in Laminci-Dubrave, for example, even as the dig was being conducted during the fourth year of the project, the pottery was classified, without going into a more detailed typological analysis. The pottery from the settlement in Barice (Laminci-Jaružani) that had been uncovered during the 1986 and 1987 digs, and from the site at Topolovaca bregovi near Donja Dubica found during the 1991 dig, was later classified in the same manner. All the data obtained from this classification were entered on a database already set up using the dBASE III computer program.

During the first dig at Sječkovu, in 1989, an area of 128 m² was excavated (not counting the test pit on the southern edge of the settlement), and about 7,500 potsherds were collected. The area excavated was divided into two blocks of trenches (A and B) with 4 × 4 m quadrants, forming eight initial areas of excavation layers and architectural components. The basic database fields were therefore the name of the site and the year of excavation, the block, the quadrant, the excavation layer, and categories such as pits, groups of pottery, hearths, etc. These were followed by the variables of pottery shapes, which were classified into five groups: rims, ornamented receptacles, handles, bases and bellies. This preliminary classification allowed for data on the level of activity in the settlement, the distribution of the pottery by layers or strata, and the relationships between the various pottery groups. Most of the material from the first four of the five groups relating to shape (i.e. excepting sherds from the bellies of vessels) was suitable for further typological analysis, whereas the potsherds from the fifth group mainly provided information on the fabric, colour and quality of firing, with very few elements of use for typological purposes. Indirectly, in the case of specific self-contained archaeological finds, such

bloka C sa Sječkovu, više ovakvih fragmenata trbuha se mogu spojiti u deo suda koji se može delimično ili potpuno rekonstruisati (T. III, 2). Međutim, u najvećem broju slučajeva, u otkopnim slojevima različiti fragmenti trbuha su se samo prebrojavali i merili (tako za kvadrate 2, 3 i 4 bloka D u Sječkovu imamo podatak da su atipični trbusi težili 58 kg, dakle prosečno oko 20 kg po kvadratu za sve otkopne slojeve).

Ovakvom klasifikacijom je bilo, pored ostalog, omogućeno da se, radi lakšeg transporta i skladištenja pokretnog arheološkog materijala, izaberu samo uzorci, te da se pregledani materijal koji ne može doneti značajnije informacije izuzme u daljoj obradi. (Odbačeni keramički materijal se prilikom zatrpavanja sonde vraća na lokalitet radi eventualnih budućih revizionih iskopavanja).

U kampanji 1990. godine na Sječkovu je istražena površina od 240 m² (ne računajući probnu sondu na zapadnoj periferiji naselja), a za ovu analizu je izdvojen samo keramički materijal iz 8 kvadrata radi lakšeg poređenja sa materijalom iz blokova A i B istraženih 1989. godine, kao i sa materijalom iz Barice i lokaliteta Topolovaca bregovi. Izdvojeni su nalazi iz bloka D (6 kvadrata) i bloka E (kvadrati 1 i 2) sa Sječkovu. Tom prilikom je polje u bazi podataka, u kojem se tretiraju ulomci trbuha, razučeno na četiri varijable po kriteriju fature i boje tako da su ovi fragmenti raspoređivani u četiri grupe: grublje svetlije, grublje tamnije, finije svetlije i finije tamnije ulomke. Po ovom sistemu je kasnije izvršena i klasifikacija keramičkog materijala sa naselja u Baricama, iskopanog 1986. i 1987. godine, te materijal sa Topolovaca bregova koji je prikupljen prilikom istraživanja 1991. godine. Za ovu analizu je sa lokaliteta u Baricama izdvojena površina od također 8 kvadrata (dimenzija 4 × 4 m) istraživana u drugoj kampanji 1987. godine (kvadrati 1-4 u blokovima A i B), a što se tiče Topolovaca bregova, na ovom su lokalitetu 1991. godine istražena samo 4 kvadrata (dimenzija 4 × 4 m) i to na dva različita dela lokaliteta, no to u ovakvoj preliminarnoj analizi ne bi trebalo da predstavlja značajniju metodološku grešku. Na keramičkom materijalu s ovog lokaliteta iz prethodnih kampanja, kao i na materijalu sa naselja u Crnom polju u Ljusini i Peradarske farme

as the pottery of group "c" in quadrant 3 of Block C at Sječkovu, several such sherds from the belly of a vessel could be fitted together to form part of a vessel which could then be partly or wholly reconstructed (T. III, 2). In most cases, however, the various belly sherds in the excavation layers were merely counted and measured (for quadrants 2, 3 and 4 of block D at Sječkovu, there was 58 kg-worth of atypical bellies, or on average about 20 kg per quadrant for all excavation layers).

This classification also made it possible to select samples only, to make it easier to transport and store the movable archaeological material, and to exclude from further analysis any material that could yield no significant data (the rejected pottery was replaced when the test pits and trenches were backfilled, with a view to possible future revisionary excavations).

The 1990 dig at Sječkovu covered an area of 240 m² (not counting the test pit on the western edge of the settlement). For the purposes of this analysis, the pottery material from eight quadrants only was selected, to facilitate comparisons with the material from blocks A and B excavated in 1989 and with the material from Barice and the Topolovaca bregovi site. The finds selected were from block D (six quadrants) and block E (quadrants 1 and 2) at Sječkovu. The database field dealing with the potsherds from bellies was subdivided into four groups of potsherds: coarse, lighter-coloured; coarse, darker; fine, lighter-coloured; and fine, darker-coloured potsherds. The same system was later used to classify the pottery material from the settlement at Barice excavated in 1986 and 1987 and from Topolovaca bregovi collected during the 1991 dig. For the purposes of this analysis, an area again consisting of eight 4 × 4 m quadrants excavated in the 1987 dig at Barice was selected (quadrants 1-4 in blocks A and B); in 1991 only four 4 × 4 m quadrants were excavated at Topolovaca bregovi, in two different parts of the site, but this should not constitute a major methodological problem in a preliminary analysis of this kind. This classification, designed for all the settlement sites excavated during this phase of the project, has not yet been carried out on the pottery material from the Topolovaca bregovi site from the previous dig and to that from the settlements at Crno polje in Ljusina and the poultry farm near Šumatac.

kod Šumatca još nije urađena ovakva klasifikacija koja je predviđena za sve naseobinske lokalitete istražene u ovoj fazi projekta.

U narednoj fazi obrade keramičkog materijala sa svih istraživanih lokaliteta planirana je kompjuterska obrada pomoću složenije baze podataka sa primarnim varijablama tipa i varijante. Ova složenija baza podataka bi se sastojala od skupa varijabli među kojima bi, pored podataka o godini iskopavanja, lokaciji, arheološkoj celini itd. postojale i kategorije tipa i varijante posude, kao i podaci o elementima posude (obod, vrat, trbuh, drške, ornament, boja, faktura i sl.). Osnovu za ovu bazu podataka bi činila nešto modifikovana lista kodova koju je kreirala mr. Branka Raunig, pre svega za obradu keramičkog materijala sa bronzanodopskog naselja Crno polje u Ljusini. Pošto ovakva baza podrazumeva unošenje većeg broja šifrovanih opcija za svaki pojedinačan fragment ili grupu fragmenata, a pošto je prikupljen obiman materijal, rezultati ove potpunije tipološko-statističke analize biće prikazani u okviru nekog od budućih radova vezanih za problematiku kulturne grupe Barice-Gredani.

Pre nego što se izlože rezultati grube statističke analize keramičkog materijala sa spomenutih naselja, potrebno je ukazati na još neke poteškoće nastale prilikom rada na grnčariji sa ovih lokaliteta. Tako na naselju u Sječkovu koje je istraživano u dve kampanje, i pored toga što na obe istraživane površine nailazimo na gotovo identičnu dubinu kulturnog sloja (od 0,45 do 0,55m), u prvoj kampanji postoje 4, a u drugoj 5 otkopnih slojeva. Na naselju u Baricama je čak kulturni sloj iste debljine podeljen samo u 3 otkopna sloja, dok je u slučaju Topolovaca bregova pola metra kulturnog sloja istretirano kroz četiri otkopa. Ove činjenice svakako otežavaju poređenje pojedinih slojeva, naročito zbog prisustva i nešto mlađih keramičkih oblika koji pripadaju ranoj fazi kulture polja sa urnama. Bez obzira na specifičnost svakog lokaliteta, koji je diktirao debljinu pojedinih otkopa, ovakvim neujednačenim pristupom iskopavanja onemogućeno je izdvajanje preciznijih paralela među lokalitetima što je bilo izvodljivo s obzirom na približno podjednaku debljinu kulturnog sloja na naselju.

Isto tako, kod ordinarnog (numeričkog) prikazivanja keramičkog materijala po slojevima i celinama

The plan for the next stage of analysis of the pottery material from all the sites excavated is computer analysis using a more complex database with primary variables of type and variant. This more complex database would consist of a group of variables which would include not only data on the year of excavation, the site, the archaeological groups and so on, but also categories of the type and variants of vessel and details of their various components (rim, neck, belly, handle, ornament, colour, fabric etc.). The basis for this database would be the somewhat modified list of codes created by Branka Raunig, mainly for the analysis of pottery from the Crno polje Bronze Age settlement in Ljusina. Since a database of this type entails many number-coded entries for each separate potsherd or group of sherds, and given the large quantity of material collected, the results of this more comprehensive typological statistical analysis will be presented as part of a future paper dealing with issues related to the Barice-Gredani cultural group.

Before setting out the results of the rough statistical analysis of the pottery material from these sites, a number of other difficulties that arose while working on the pottery should be noted. At the settlement in Sječkovu, where two digs were conducted, despite the fact that the cultural layer was of almost identical depth (0.45 to 0.55 m) in both areas excavated, there were four excavation layers in the first dig and five in the second. At the Barice settlement, the cultural layer of almost the same thickness was divided into only three excavation layers, while in the case of Topolovaca bregovi a half-metre cultural layer was treated as four excavation layers. This makes it more difficult to compare the different layers, particularly on account of the presence of pottery forms of rather later date, belonging to the early phase of the urnfield culture. Notwithstanding the specific features of each site, which dictated the depth of the excavation layers, this non-uniform approach to the excavations made it impossible to draw accurate parallels between the sites, which would have been possible in the light of the roughly equal depth of the cultural layers of the settlements.

Then again, when presenting the pottery material in numeric form by layer and group, it is im-

nije moguće doći do preciznijih zaključaka o veličini fragmenata, osim što se generalno može konstatovati da su ulomci posuda iz gornjih slojeva koji su zahvatili oranicu manjih dimenzija, što je posledica mehaničkog usitnjavanja prilikom obrade zemlje. Još jedan od problema koji se javio prilikom obrade materijala, naročito onog iz nižih slojeva, sastojao se u tretiranju fragmenata koji su se spajali po starim lomovima. Čak i uz najpažljiviju klasifikaciju materijala po celinama teško su se mogli pronaći svi ulomci koji se spajaju, a koji su se mogli nalaziti i u susednim celinama. U svakom slučaju svi fragmenti koji su mogli da se spoje u neki deo posude u ovoj analizi su tretirani kao jedan fragment.

Glavnu poteškoću u prikazivanju keramičkih oblika, međutim, predstavljali su ulomci koji su imali više elemenata posude. Stoga su uvedeni prioritetni kriteriji. Tako, naprimer, ulomak koji je imao i obod i dršku svrstavan je u obode, ulomak koji je imao dno i deo recipijenta sa ornamentom je svrstavan u ornamentisane recipijente i sl. Po prioritetnom kriteriju su i poredane grupe u bazi podataka (1 – obodi, 2 – ornamentisani recipijenti, 3 – drške, 4 – dna i 5 – trbusi). Nedostaci ovakvog tretiranja moći će da se prevaziđu tek kada se sav keramički materijal obradi pomoću spomenute složenije baze podataka u kojoj će se svi ovi elementi posebno obrađivati. Srećom, u obrađivanom uzorku nije konstatovan previše veliki broj ovakvih slučajeva da bi rezultate ove analize učinili nepouzdanim.

Rezultati statističke analize

Statistički su obrađene četiri celine (odabrane po metodu slučajnog uzorka) sa tri naselja kulture Barice-Gredani. Dve su sa Sječkovu (blokovi A i B kao jedna i blok D sa kvadratima 1 i 2 bloka E kao druga celina), jedna sa naselja u Baricama (kvadrati 1-4 blokova A i B iz kampanje 1987) i jedna sa Topolovaca bregova (kvadrati 1-4/91). U prva tri slučaja reč je o površini od 128 m², dok je na Topolovaca bregovima istražena duplo manja površina.

Na naselju u Sječkovu, blokovi A i B su postavljeni u jugoistočnom delu naselja, dok su blokovi B i E zahvatili približno najvišu kotu naselja, bliže zapadnoj periferiji. U blokovima A i B

possible to reach accurate conclusions as to the size of the potsherds, other than the general observation that the sherds of vessels from the upper layers that had been affected by ploughing were smaller, having been broken up by the plough. Another problem that arose in analysing the material, particular that from the lower layers or strata, was how to treat the sherds that fit together along old breaks. Even with the most meticulous classification of the material by group, it is hard to find all the fragments that fit together but which could have been found in an adjoining area. In any case, all the potsherds that could have fitted together to form part of a vessel were treated as one in this analysis.

The main difficulty in presenting the pottery forms, however, was posed by those sherds that consisted of several components of a vessel. Priority criteria were therefore introduced. For example, a sherd with both a rim and a handle was entered as a rim, a sherd with the base and part of the receptacle with ornament was entered as a decorated vessel, and so on. The database groups were also ranged by priority category (1 – rims, 2 – decorated vessels, 3 – handles, 4 – bases, and 5 – bellies). It will be possible to overcome the shortcomings of this treatment only when all the pottery material has been analyzed using the more complex database referred to, in which all these elements will be analyzed separately. Fortunately, not so many such cases have been observed in the sample analyzed as would render the results of this analysis unreliable.

Results of the statistical analysis

Four groups selected at random from three settlements of the Barice-Gredani were analyzed, two from Sječkovu (blocks A and B as one entity and block D with quadrants 1 and 2 of block E as the other), one from the settlement at Barice (quadrants 1-4 of blocks A and B from the 1987 dig), and one from Topolovaca bregovi (quadrants 1-4/91). The first three cases consisted of an area of 128 m², while the area excavated at Topolovaca bregovi was only half this size.

In the settlement at Sječkovu, blocks A and B were in the south-eastern part of the settlement, and blocks D and E roughly at the highest point of the settlement closer to the western edge. A total

je ukupno pronađeno 7.513 fragmenata keramike, dok je u bloku D i kvadratima 1 i 2 bloka E prebrojano čak 8.756 ulomaka, što svakako ukazuje da se na ovoj drugoj površini odvijao intenzivniji život sa većim brojem objekata. Ako uporedimo ove brojke sa svega 1.990 ulomaka, koliko je konstatovano na celini sa naselja u Baricama, možemo zaključiti da je na Baricama ovom površinom zahvaćena periferija naselja, ili da je ovo naselje bilo kratkotrajnije u odnosu na Sječkovu. Na naselju sa Topolovaca bregova je na duplo manjoj površini prebrojano 2.526 ulomaka, no od ovog broja čak 43% materijala potiče iz jama. Za razliku od toga, u blokovima A i B sa Sječkovu samo 9% keramike je nađeno u izdvojenim arheološkim celinama, u blokovima D i E 6%, a na Baricama 8%, uglavnom iz jama. Još jedna specifičnost vezana za naselje na lokalitetu Topolovaca bregovi je uočena prilikom analize: među atipičnim trbusima procenat finije keramike na ovom lokalitetu iznosi 33%, za razliku od Sječkovu i Barica, gde je ovaj procenat svega 19 %. Ovo se naročito odnosi na tamniju keramiku sa naselja u Topolovaca bregovima gde čak 53% otpada na finiju, uglavnom glačanu grnčariju. Relativno visok procenat finije keramike na ovom lokalitetu svakako se može objasniti i većim prisustvom proizvoda kulture polja sa urnama, koji su uočeni prilikom iskopavanja, naročito u ukopima.

Što se tiče grnčarije kulture Barice-Gređani, koja preovladava na ovim lokalitetima, ona je mahom grublja i relativno slabo ukrašena što nam i pokazuju procenti ornamentisanih ulomaka. Tako na Sječkovu u obe celine nalazimo 7% ornamentisanih ulomaka, na Baricama 6%, a na Topolovaca bregovima 5,25% ornamentisanih fragmenata u odnosu na celokupan broj fragmenata. Reč je uglavnom o plastičnom ornamentu, za razliku od ukrasnih motiva izvedenih urezivanjem ili žigosanjem koji su srazmerno ređi. Tačan odnos o zastupljenosti ovih ornamentalnih tehnika moći će da se odredi tek u finijoj analizi.

Također je primećen i relativno mali broj drški. Na Sječkovu drške čine 4%, na Baricama 3,6%, a na Topolovaca bregovima svega 3,2% fragmenata celokupnog keramičkog materijala. To su uglavnom ulomci trakastih drški, no nalažene su i jezičaste i nešto ređe tunelaste i lažne tunelaste drške. Ovde je potrebno napomenuti da su procen-

of 7,513 potsherds were found in blocks A and B, while block D and quadrants 1 and 2 of block E yielded 8,756 potsherds, indicating that the latter area was more densely inhabited with a larger number of buildings. Comparing these numbers with the 1,990 potsherds in the blocks from the settlement in Barice suggests that at Barice the dig covered only the edge of the settlement, or that it was shorter-lived than Sječkovu. In the 50% smaller area excavated in the settlement at Topolovaca bregovi, a total of 2,526 potsherds were found, of which no less than 43% was from pits. By contrast, only 9% of the pottery from blocks A and B and 6% from blocks D and E at Sječkovu came from self-contained archaeological areas, and 8% from Barice, mainly from pits. Another distinctive feature of the settlement at Topolovaca bregovi was identified during the analysis: in the atypical bellies, the percentage of finer pottery from this site amounted to 33%, unlike Sječkovu and Barice, where it was just 19%. This was the case in particular with the darker pottery from the settlement at Topolovaca bregovi, where 53% consisted of finer, mainly glazed potter. The relatively high percentage of finer pottery from this site can certainly be explained by the greater presence of products of the urnfield culture observed during the excavations, particularly in the grave pits.

The pottery of the Barice-Gređani culture, which predominates at these sites, is mainly rather coarse and poorly decorated, as revealed by the percentage of decorated sherds. In both areas of Sječkovu decorated sherds accounted for 7%, at Barice 6%, and at Topolovaca bregovi 5.25% of decorated sherds as a proportion of the total. The decorations were mainly moulded, while decorative incised or stamped motifs were comparatively uncommon. Determining the exact proportions of these different ornamental techniques will be possible only through more detailed analysis.

Relatively few handles were found, too: at Sječkovu 4%, at Barice 3.6%, and at Topolovaca bregovi just 3.2% of the total potsherds. These consisted mainly of pieces of strap handles, though a few lug, and fewer still tunnel and false tunnel handles were found. However, the percentages of potsherds with handles were actually rather greater, since several pieces of rim with handle attached

ti fragmenata sa drškama realno ipak nešto veći s obzirom da je nađeno više ulomaka oboda zajedno sa drškama, što će svakako olakšati definisanje pojedinih tipova i varijanti posuda.

Nešto veći procenat u odnosu na drške čine ulomci dna. Najvećim delom su nađeni ulomci ravnog dna, dok su u ovu grupu svrstane i nešto ređe prstenaste stope, kao i uvučene, konkavne baze. Više od procenata, za ovu kategoriju nalaza govori sam broj fragmenata koji, uz izvesne ograde, može ukazivati na realan broj posuda sa ovih površina.

Tako na Sječkovu u blokovima A i B nalazimo 430 fragmenata dna, u blokovima D i E čak 448, na Baricama 137 i na Topolovaca bregovima 118 ulomaka na duplo manjoj površini. U relativnom smislu, po ovim podacima možemo potvrditi zaključak da je na Sječkovu postojao intenzivniji život u odnosu na ostala naselja kulture Barice-Gredani.

Najviše prikupljenih fragmenata sa svih lokaliteta pripadalo je atipičnim trbusima. Na Sječkovu oni čine na obe površine oko 68% grnčarije, na Baricama 71% i na Topolovaca bregovima 72%. Kako je već konstatovano da u ovoj, kao i u drugim keramičkim grupama, preovlađuje gruba keramika, potrebno je sa šireg aspekta razmotriti ovaj fenomen.

Nalazi većeg broja kostiju domaćih životinja na naseljima ove kulture upućivali bi, pre svega, na stočarenje, ekonomsku granu koja je u ovom periodu najzastupljenija na širem području zapadnog Balkana (B. Čović, 1983, 811, 812). Ovakav način privređivanja podrazumevao je, između ostalog, čestu promenu staništa, pre svega u potrazi za pašnjacima. Iz praktičnih razloga keramika koja je pravljena na takvim staništima po pravilu nije kvalitetna i njoj se svakako nije posvećivala onakva pažnja kao što je to bio slučaj na neolitskim i dobrim delom na eneolitskim naseljima. Naselja kulturne grupe Barice-Gredani bi se uklapala u ovu opštu sliku. Najčešće su jednoslojna sa neubedljivim ostacima arhitekture te sa fragmentima grnčarije relativno jednoobraznih formi, za čiju izradu nije uočena posebno razvijena tehnologija ili neka druga specifičnost. Prema nalazima sa nekropola ove kulture može se zapaziti da su kao urne i prilozi upotrebljavane posude također lošijeg kvaliteta, identičnih formi kakve susrećemo i u naseljima. Osim toga, ako je suditi prema nalazima bronzanih predmeta sa naselja i nekropola, može se govoriti i o relativno dugoj primeni pojedinih keramičkih formi koje ponekad sadrže arhaične elemen-

were found, making it easier to identify the different types and variants of vessel.

Pieces of the base of vessels accounted for a rather higher percentage than handles. Most of those found were from flat-bottomed vessels, with rather fewer from ring-footed vessels or recessed, concave bases. However, the number of potsherds that with reservations could belong to this category suggests that the actual percentage may be higher. At Sječkovu, for example, 430 sherds from the bottom of vessels were found in blocks A and B and 448 in blocks D and E; 137 were found at Barice, and at Topolovaca bregovi, in an area half as large, 118 were found. In relative terms, these data confirm the hypothesis that much more was going on in Sječkovu than in other settlements of the Barice-Gredani culture.

Most of the potsherds collected at all these sites were from atypical bellies. At Sječkovu they accounted for about 68% of the pottery on both areas, at Barice 71%, and at Topolovaca bregovi, 72%. As already noted, since coarse wares predominated in this and other pottery groups, this feature needs to be considered from a broader perspective.

The discovery of quite large quantities of bones from domestic animals in the settlements of this culture would suggest that herding was the main branch of the economy in the wider western Balkan region in this period (B. Čović, 1983, 811, 812). This would entail frequent moves from one habitation to another in search of pasture land. For practical reasons, the pottery made in such habitations would be of poorer quality, and certainly not made with the same care as the pottery of Neolithic and most Eneolithic settlements. The settlements of the Barice-Gredani cultural group fit into this general picture. Most are single-layer sites with unconvincing remains of buildings and potsherds of relatively uniform shape, the workmanship of which does not suggest any advanced technology or other distinctive features. The finds from the necropolises of this culture reveal that vessels of equally poor quality, identical in shape to those found in the settlements, were used as urns and grave goods. In addition, judging from the finds of bronze objects in the settlements and necropolises, certain pottery shapes, sometimes with archaic features, diachronical to chronologically sensitive metal artefacts, re-

te, dijahrone hronološki osetljivijim metalnim predmetima. Stoga i izrada keramičke tipologije ove kulturne grupe za pojedine faze u okviru njenog razvoja ne predstavlja nimalo lak zadatak koji je ovakvom grubljom analizom tek započet.

Tipologija

Što se tipologije keramike tiče, za sada najviše podataka možemo izvući obradom fragmenata svrstanih u grupu oboda. Ovakvi fragmenti čine 12-15% svog keramičkog materijala sa naselja. Polaznu osnovu za definisanje pojedinih tipova činile bi svakako cele posude ili posude sa svim elementima za rekonstrukciju.

Nažalost, na naseljima kulture Barice-Gredani, nalazi celih posuda su prava retkost, tako da su predložene forme pojedinih tipova u nekim elementima izvedene prema analogiji, a sa nekropola ili sa nekih daljih lokaliteta ovog perioda, pre svega iz Slovenije (S. Gabrovec, 1989, T. I-VI; I. Šavel, 1990, 19-21, 28-31).¹ Najpouzdanije tipove, zahvaljujući analogiji sa urnama iz nekropola, predstavljaju razne vrste zdela čiji prečnik oboda varira od desetak centimetara do pola metra. Osnovne varijante su: zdele neprofilisanog oboda (T. I, 1); zdele zaravnjenog, "tit" – profilisanog oboda (T. I, 2) (ponekad i sa profilisanim dnom); zdele razgrnutog oboda i blago naglašenog ramena (T. I, 3, 4); isti tip sa varijantom na stopi (T. I, 5) i nešto ređi tip zdele uvučenog, koso zaravnjenog oboda (na nekim fragmentima ovog tipa posude uočen je i izlivnik ispod oboda) (T. I, 6). Kod svih tipova zdela moguće su varijante sa jednom ili dve vertikalne trakaste drške ispod oboda.

Pored zdela, najviše elemenata za rekonstrukciju nalazimo kod bikoničnih, zaobljenih šolja sa jednom trakastom drškom koja može polaziti iz oboda (T. II, 1, 2) (verovatno stariji oblik) ili biti postavljena ispod oboda (T. II, 3). Najmanji primerci ovog tipa su po pravilu finije fature i glačane površine.

¹ O bliskim analogijama u literaturi; sjeverna Hrvatska; Sokol 1996, Karavanić et al. 2002, Slovenija; Jevremov 1989, sl. 2 – 4, Strmčnik-Gulič 1989, 147, T. 1 – 7, Dular et al. 2002 i austrijskog dijela Štajerske; Tiefengraber 2007, Abb. 8, Abb. 15, Abb. 18.

mained in use for a relatively long period. Drawing up a pottery typology for the individual phases of this cultural group as it evolved is therefore by no means a simple task, of which this rough analysis is just the beginning.

Typology

At this stage, most of the data pertaining to the typology of the pottery may be extrapolated from an analysis of the potsherds classified as rims, which consist of 12 to 15% of the total pottery material from the settlements. The ideal starting-point for the definition of the various types would be complete vessels or those with all the elements needed for reconstruction.

Unfortunately, it is very rare to find intact vessels in settlements of the Barice-Gredani culture, so that some elements of the proposed forms of the various types have been deduced by analogy, either from necropolises or from more remote sites of this period, in Slovenia in particular (S. Gabrovec, 1989, T. I-VI; I. Šavel, 1990, 19-21, 28-31).¹ The most clearly identifiable types, by analogy with the urns from the necropolises, consist of various types of bowl varying in rim diameter from about ten centimetres to half a metre. The basic variants are bowls with unmoulded rim (T. I, 1); bowls with a flat moulded rim (T. I, 2) (sometimes also moulded underneath); bowls with a flared rim and slightly accentuated shoulder (T. I, 3, 4); the same type with a variant at the foot (T. I, 5), and a somewhat less common type of bowl with an inverted, flat, oblique rim (some sherds from this type of vessel also had a spout or pouring hole below the rim) (T. I, 6). Each of these types of bowl have possible variants with one or two vertical strap handles below the rim.

Along with bowls, the type of vessel with the most elements needed for reconstruction are biconical, rounded cups with one strap handle, which may start from the rim (T. II, 1, 2) (probably the older form) or be set below it (T. II, 3). The smallest specimens of this type are usually of finer fabric with a glazed surface.

¹ For closer analogies, see: northern Croatia; Sokol 1996, Karavanić et al. 2002; Slovenia; Jevremov 1989, III. 2 – 4, Strmčnik-Gulič 1989, 147, T. 1 – 7, Dular et al. 2002; and the Austrian part of Styria; Tiefengraber 2007, Abb. 8, Abb. 15, Abb. 18.

Prelazni oblik od većih zdela ka loncima čine velike duboke posude koje možemo nazvati činijama. To su posude debljih zidova, približno jednake visine i prečnika oboda, sa jednom ili dve trakaste drške (T. II, 4, 5).

Lonci se javljaju uglavnom kao grube posude koje možemo podeliti u tri varijante: jajolike lonce sa drškama na ramenu (T. III, 1); kruškolike lonce (amfore) razgrnutog oboda, sa drškama na najširem delu recipijenta (T. III, 2); i široke lonce spljoštenog recipijenta, sa ili bez drški (T. III, 3). Veoma srodni loncima su pitosi – velike posude debljih zidova, jednostavnih ovalnih formi. Među materijalom je uspešno rekonstruisan samo jedan tip ovih posuda prikazan na T. IV, 1.

Potrebno je spomenuti i pehare – posude manjih dimenzija, tanjih zidova, bikoničnog recipijenta sa ili bez drški (T. IV, 2). Za razliku od većine kulturnih grupa srednjeg Podunavlja bronzanog doba, pehari u kulturi Barice-Gredani nisu tako čest oblik u naseljima.

Ova preliminarna tipologija se može zaključiti tipom plitke posude ovalne osnove (T. IV, 3), koja verovatno predstavlja ognjišni sud za pečenje ribe. Ovaj oblik je relativno često pronalazen, ne samo na naseljima kulture Barice-Gredani već i na širem prostoru tokom bronzanog doba.

Ovom tipologijom nisu obuhvaćeni pojedini nalazi koje je teško svrstati u tipične oblike, kao što je pehar ili šolja na četiri nožice sa Sječкова (blok A, 2. otkopni sloj), ili dublja loptasta posuda profilisanog uvučenog oboda, ukrašena plastičnim ornamentom i linearnim žlebovima sa Topolovaca bregova itd. Isto tako, zanemareni su oblici koji su tipični za stariju fazu kulture polja sa urnama, bez obzira na indicije da je ova kultura presudna za keramičku morfologiju završne faze kulture Barice-Gredani.²

Prilikom obrade keramičkog materijala, u razrađenoj bazi podataka, svi nalazi kulture polja sa urnama će posebno biti uvršteni pod izdvojenom šifrom. Detaljnijom analizom, kao i obradom podataka vezanih za stratigrafiju i druge vrste pokretnih arheoloških nalaza, verovatno će se rasvetliti problem razvoja kontinuiteta kulture Barice-Gredani i njen odnos sa starijom fazom kulture polja sa urnama. Tendencija razvoja kera-

Large, deep vessels constitute a transitional form between the larger bowl and the cooking pot. They have thick walls, a height roughly the same as the rim diameter, and one or two strap handles (T. II, 4, 5).

Cooking pots feature mainly as coarse wares, which may be divided into three variants: ovoid pots with handles on the shoulder (T. III, 1); pear-shaped pots (amphorae) with flared rim and handles on the widest part of the receptacle (T. III, 2); and wide pots with flattened receptacle, with or without handles (T. III, 3). Pithoi are very similar to these pots, being large vessels with thick walls, of simple oval shape. Only one type of these vessels has been successfully reconstructed, shown in T. IV, 1.

Mention should also be made of drinking cups – smaller, thin-walled, biconical vessels with or without handles (T. IV, 2). The Barice-Gredani cultural group differs from the majority of other Bronze Age cultural groups in the middle Danube region in that drinking cups are not very common in the settlements.

This preliminary typology may conclude with the type of shallow, oval vessel (T. IV, 3) that was probably used for baking fish on the hearth. This is a relatively common find, not only in settlements of the Barice-Gredani culture but in the wider region throughout the Bronze Age.

The typology does not include certain finds that are hard to fit into the typical forms, such as the four-legged drinking cup or cup from Sječково (block A, second excavation layer), or the rather deep, spherical vessel with an inverted moulded rim, decorated with moulded ornament and linear grooves, from Topolovaca bregovi. Also disregarded in this classification are forms typical of the earlier phase of the urnfield culture, notwithstanding the evidence suggesting that this culture is crucial to the pottery morphology of the latest phase of the Barice-Gredani culture.²

When the pottery material is analyzed in a more complex database, all the finds from the urnfield culture will be entered separately with their own code. A detailed analysis, along with an analysis of the data relating to the stratigraphy and of other types of movable archaeological finds, will probably shed light on the question of the evolution of the Barice-Gredani culture and its relationship with the earlier phase of

² Čović 1988, 60-61.

² Čović 1988, 60-61.

mičkih formi od otvorenih ka zatvorenim, kao i neke promene u ritualu sahranjivanja na nekropolama, mogle bi upućivati na činjenicu da je kultura Barice-Gređani postepeno evoluirala, odnosno da je predstavljala bitnu komponentu u nastanku i razvoju južnog ogranka starije faze kulture polja sa urnama. Međutim, s druge strane, nalazi spaljenih objekata na nekim naseljima grupe i izdvojeni ukopi sa materijalom kulture polja sa urnama koji se kao po pravilu javljaju na naseljima kulture Barice-Gređani, pre bi ukazivali na prodor potpuno novog elementa. Definitivna rekonstrukcija ovih kulturno-istorijskih događaja na području severne Bosne u srednjem i poznom bronzanom dobu verovatno će biti moguća tek u nekoj od narednih faza istraživanja ovog područja.

the urnfield culture. The tendency for pottery shapes to evolve from open to enclosed, along with certain changes to the burial rite in the necropolises, could suggest that the Barice-Gređani evolved gradually, and was a key component in the genesis and evolution of the southern branch of the earlier urnfield culture. On the other hand, however, the finds of burnt buildings in some settlements of the group and the separate grave pits with material from the urnfield culture that generally feature in settlements of the Barice-Gređani culture would rather suggest the impact of an entirely new element. It will probably be possible to arrive at a definitive reconstruction of these cultural events in northern Bosnia in the Middle and Late Bronze Age only at some future stage of the investigation of this region.

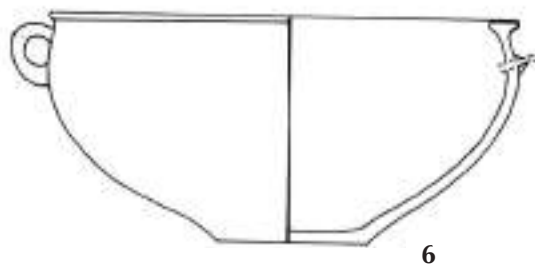
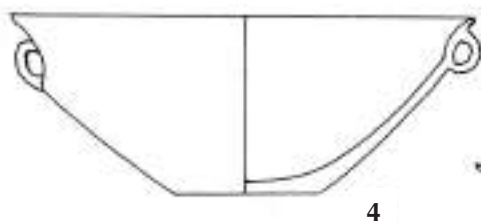
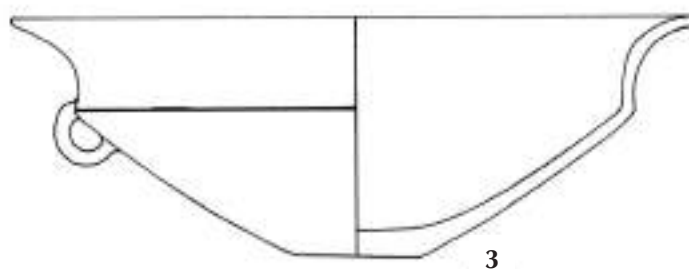
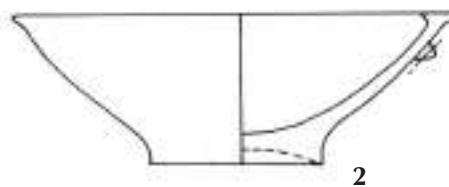
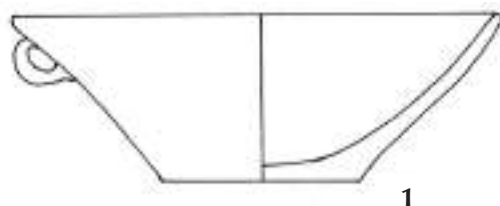
Skraćenice / Abbreviations

AV	– Arheološki vestnik, Ljubljana
AL	– Arheološki leksikon, Sarajevo
PJZ	– Praistorija jugoslovenskih zemalja, Sarajevo

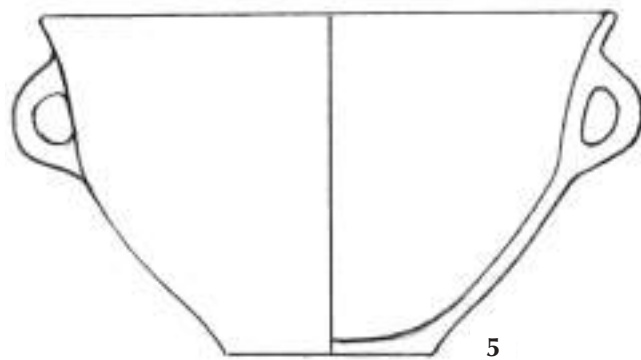
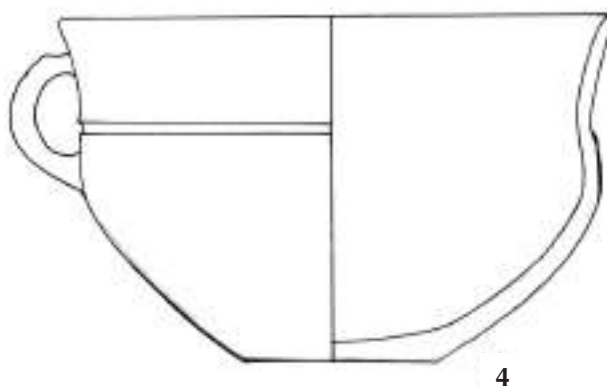
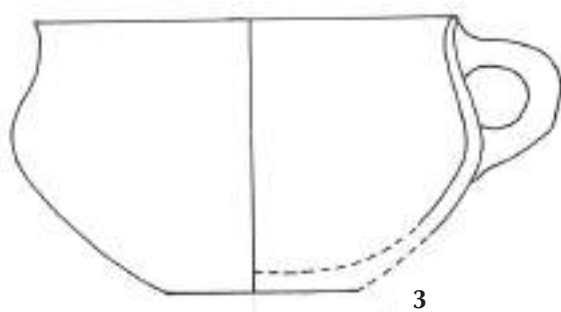
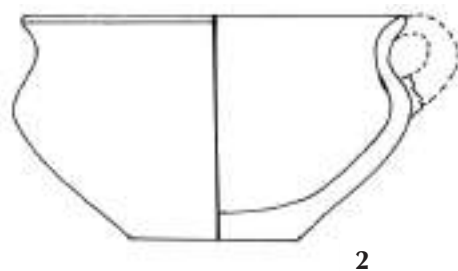
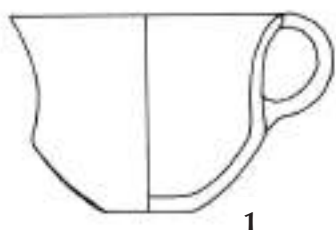
Literatura / Bibliography

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| B. ČOVIĆ | 1983 – Zaključna razmatranja, <i>PJZ</i> , Tom IV, Sarajevo, 1983, 807-831. |
| | 1988 – Barice-Gređani (kulturna grupa), <i>AL Bosne i Hercegovine</i> , Tom 1, Sarajevo, 1988, 60-61 |
| J. DULAR, I. ŠAVEL, S. TECCO HVALA | 2002 – Bronzanodobno naselje Oloris pri Dolnjem Lakošu, <i>Opera instituti archaeologici Sloveniae</i> 5, Ljubljana, 2002. |
| S. GABROVEC | 1989 – Bronasta doba v Sloveniji – stanje raziskav in problemi, <i>AV</i> , Ljubljana, 1988-1989, 115-127. |
| B. JEVREMOV | 1989 – Grobovi z začetka kulture žarnih grobišč iz Ptuja, <i>AV</i> , 39-40, 1988-89, Ljubljana, 171-181. |
| S. KARAVANIĆ et al. | 2002 – Naselje Mačkovac – crišnjevi kao prilog poznavanju početaka kulture polja sa žarama u slavonskoj Posavini, <i>Prilozi instituta za arheologiju</i> 19, Zagreb, 2002, 47-62. |
| V. SOKOL | 1996 – Nekropola kulture žarnih polja u Moravču kod Sesveta, <i>Izdanja HAD</i> – 17, Zagreb, 1996, 29-59. |
| M. STRMČNIK – GULIČ | 1989 – Bronastodobni naselitveni kompleks v Rabelčji Vasi na Ptuj, <i>AV</i> 39-40, Ljubljana, 1989, 147-171. |
| I. ŠAVEL | 1990 – <i>Oloris – bronastodobna naselbina pri Dolnjem Lakošu</i> , Murska Sobota, Lendava, 1990. |
| G. TIEFENGABER | 2007 – Zum Stand der Erforschung des Mittel und Spätbronzezeit in der Steiermark, in: Studien zur Mittel und Spätbronzezeit am Rande der Südostalpen. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie, Band 148, Bonn, 2007, 67-113. |

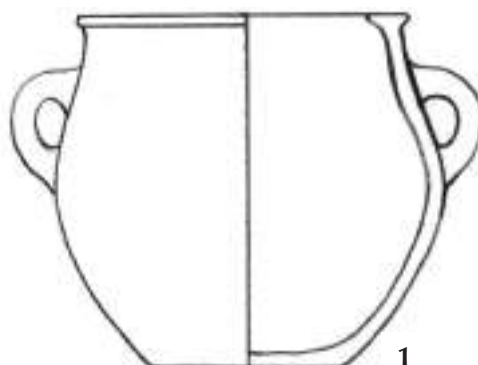
T - I



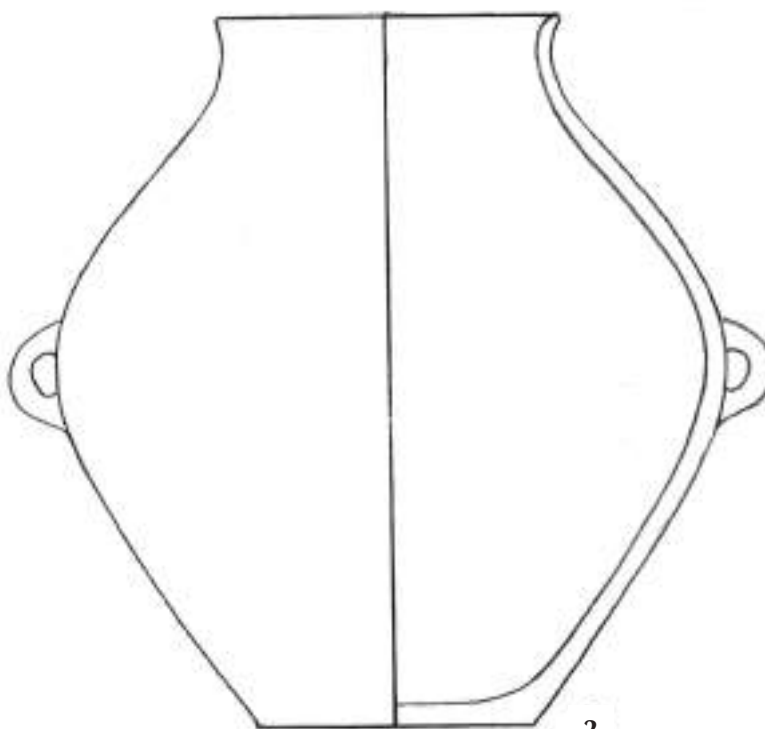
T – II



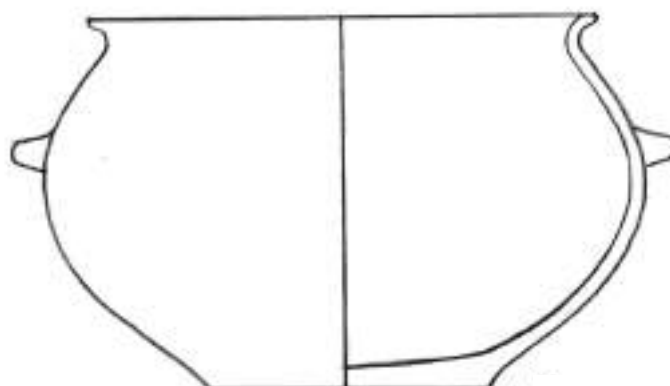
T – III



1

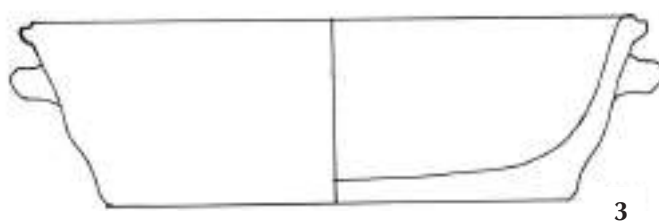
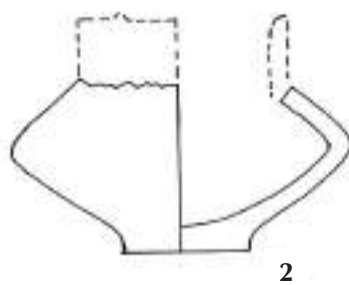
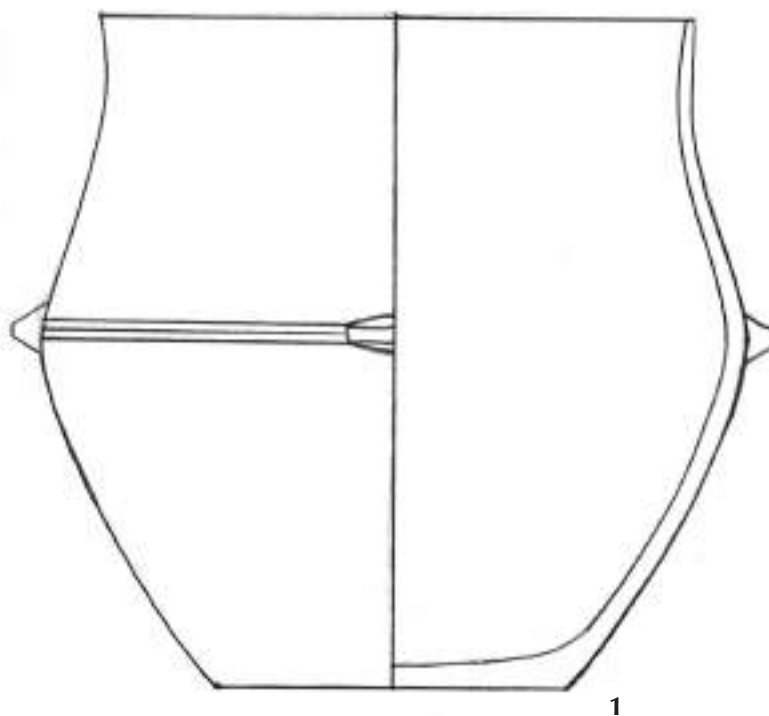


2



3

T – I



Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne u svjetlu novih istraživanja

Bronze age northern Bosnia in the light of new research

Originalni naučni rad
UDK 903.4/.5(497.6-17 Bosna)“6373/6375”

Original scientific paper
UDC 903.4/.5(497.6-17 Bosna)“6373/6375”

Autor sumira rezultate projekta “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne” kojim su dijelom popunjene praznine u poznavanju problematike pitanja ranog i srednjeg Bronzanog doba na tom teritoriju. Kao najvažniji rezultat istraživanja ističe se definiranje kulturne grupe Barice – Gredani koju karakteriziraju otvorena naselja ravničarskog tipa, bez tragova fortifikacija. Istaknut je, kao dominantan, ritus spaljivanja pokojnika, sa pokapanjem izgorjenih kostiju i priloga u plitku jamu koja se poklapala keramičkom posudom. U geografskom smislu grupa se prostirala većim dijelom sjeverne Bosne, od Potkozarja i Lijeve polje na zapadu, Semberije na istoku odnosno Slavonije na sjeveru, dok njena južna granica nije definirana.

Ključne riječi: sjeverna Bosna, rano bronzano doba, srednje bronzano doba.

The paper sums up the findings of the “Bronze Age northern Bosnia” project, which have helped to fill the gaps in our knowledge of the Early and Middle Bronze Age in this region. The most significant result of the investigations is the identification of the Barice-Gredani cultural group, characterized by open lowland-type settlements with no sign of fortifications. The dominant burial rite was cremation, followed by the burial of the incinerated bones and grave goods in a shallow pit covered with a pottery vessel. Geographically, the group covered most of northern Bosnia, from Potkozarje and Lijeve polje to the west, Semberija to the east, and Slavonia to the north; the southern boundary was not identified.

Key words: northern Bosnia, Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age

Sjeverna Bosna pripada južnoj periferiji karpatskog bazena, a svojim geografskim položajem predodređena je da bude posrednik između Podunavlja i prikarpatških zemalja na jednoj i zapadnog Balkana i istočne jadranske obale na drugoj strani. Uz egejsku oblast, karpatski bazen je bio najvažniji centar privrednog i kulturnog razvoja tokom čitavog bronzanog doba u Evropi, utičući snažno, svojom razvijenom metalurgijom, umjetnošću i uopće duhovnom kulturom na druge, bliže i dalje oblasti u Evropi. Iz karpatskog bazena i u karpatski bazen tekle su stalno slabije ili jače migracione struje, a u posljednjim stoljećima drugog milenija i početkom prvog milenija stare ere iz te oblasti je poteklo nekoliko uzastopnih ekspanziv-

Northern Bosnia belongs to the southern periphery of the Carpathian basin, and is predisposed by its geographical position to be an intermediary between the Danube and Cis-Carpathian lands on the one hand and the western Balkans and the eastern Adriatic coast on the other. Along with the Aegean region, the Carpathian basin was the main centre of economic and cultural development throughout the Bronze Age in Europe, its advanced metallurgy, art and intellectual culture exercising a powerful influence on other regions of Europe both near and far. There were constant small or large scale migrations from and into the Carpathian basin, and there were several successive expansionist migrations from the region in the last few centuries of the

nih migracija stanovništva. Sve se te pojave odražavaju, u većoj ili manjoj mjeri, i na istovremena nalazišta zapadnog Balkana: u centralnoj i južnoj Bosni, u istočnoj Bosni, Hercegovini i Dalmaciji sve do otoka. Dio tog prostora čini i sjeverna Bosna, a upravo je stanje istraženosti ranog, srednjeg, a djelimično i kasnog bronzanog doba ovog prostora veoma oskudno.

Kako je već naglašeno, stanje istraženosti bronzanog doba u sjevernoj Bosni pokazivalo je znatno zaostajanje, i na nivou faktografije i na nivou interpretacije, u odnosu na isti period u južnijim krajevima, u centralnoj i južnoj Bosni, pa i u Hercegovini, gdje su lokaliteti poput Glasinca, Poda kod Bugojna, Varvare, Nečajna, Sovića, Hatelske pećine i drugi, omogućili mnogo sigurniji uvid u razvojne procese tokom 2. milenija pr.n.e.

U sjevernoj Bosni je nešto bolje bilo rasvijetljeno samo kasno bronzano doba i prelazni period u starije željezno doba (približno od Ha A do Ha B3 po srednjoevropskoj hronološkoj skali). Iz tog perioda bilo je poznato više ostava koje pripadaju, uglavnom, istim osnovnim horizontima kao i u susjednim područjima srednjeg Podunavlja: najstariji horizont odgovara kraju bronzanog doba D i Ha A1 fazi, drugi kraju Ha A i prelazu na Ha B, a treći početku starijeg željeznog doba (Ha B3, odnosno tzv. trakokimerijski horizont). Bilo je istraženo i više naselja, od kojih su najvažnija: gradina Zecovi kod Prijedora (stratum III i, djelimično, II), Starije naselje u Donjoj Dolini, gradina Čungar u Osretku kod Cazina i sojeničko naselje u Ripču kod Bihaća (početne faze), gradina Kekića glavica kod Bosanske Krupe (početna faza), gradina Veliki čungar u Semanićima kod Cazina i još neke gradine sjeverozapadne Bosne, te najmlađi slojevi gradinskih naselja dobojske regije: Vis kod Dervente i Pivnica kod Odžaka. Od klasičnih nekropola sa spaljivanjem i sahranom pepela u urnama bile su poznate samo dvije: Mahovljani kod Laktaša i Petkovo brdo u Radosavskoj kod Banje Luke. Na osnovu rezultata istraživanja tih lokaliteta bila je definisana kultura polja sa urnama sjeverne Bosne, sa njene dvije glavne grupe: Zecovi – Donja Dolina i Vis – Pivnica. Kao još otvoren problem stajale su nekropole tipa Barice koje su, na osnovu najvećeg dijela bronzanih priloga u grobovima također datirane u kasno bronzano doba i dovodene

second millennium BCE and the beginning of the first. All these impacted to a greater or lesser extent on the sites of the western Balkans, in central and southern Bosnia, eastern Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia, and even on the islands. Northern Bosnia, where very little research has been conducted into the Early, Middle and even, in part, the Late Bronze Age, is part of that region.

Bronze Age research in northern Bosnia lags far behind, in both factography and interpretation, that of the same period in more southerly regions, in central and southern Bosnia and in Herzegovina, where sites such as Glasinac, Pod near Bugojno, Varvara, Nečajno, Sovića, the Hatelji cave and so on have provided a much greater insight into developments during the 2nd millennium BCE.

In northern Bosnia, only the Late Bronze Age and the transitional period to the Early Iron Age (roughly speaking from Ha A to Ha B3 on the central European chronological scale) are slightly better known. Several hoards are known from that period, mainly belonging to the same horizons as in neighbouring regions of the middle Danube: the oldest corresponding to the Late Bronze Age D and Ha A1 phase, the next to the late Ha A and the transition to Ha B, and the third to the beginning of the Early Iron Age (Ha B3, or the Thracio-Cimmerian horizon). Several settlements have been excavated, the most important of which are the Zecovi hill fort near Prijedor (strata III and in part II), Starije naselje in Donja Dolina, the Čungar hill fort in Osredak near Cazin and the pile-dwelling settlement in Ripač near Bihać (initial phase), the Kekića glavica hill fort near Bosanska Krupa (initial phase), the Veliki čungar hill fort in Semanići near Cazin and a number of other hill forts in north-western Bosnia, and the most recent strata of the hill fort settlements in the Doboj region: Vis near Derventa and Pivnica near Odžak. Only two “classic” necropolises with cremations and the burial of the ashes in urns are known: Mahovljani near Laktaši and Petkovo brdo in Radosavska near Banja Luka. The urnfield culture of northern Bosnia was defined on the basis of the results of the excavation of these sites, with two main groups: Zecovi-Donja Dolina and Vis-Pivnica. Necropolises of the Barice type remain an open question:

u vezu s kulturom polja sa urnama. Dosta dobro je bio definisan i odnos kultura i kulturnih pojava kasnog bronzanog doba sjeverne Bosne prema susjednim područjima (centralna i južna Bosna, Srem, Slavonija, Lika i dr).

Dva starija perioda, rano i srednje bronzano doba, bili su gotovo bijela mrlja na arheološkoj karti, sa svega nekoliko tačaka koje nisu pružale oslonac za bilo kakvu jasniju sliku o ukupnom razvoju tokom prve polovine i sredine 2. milenija pr.n.e. u sjevernoj Bosni. Bila su istraživana samo dva naselja ranog bronzanog doba: Gornja Tuzla I i Zecovi IV. Dok je G. Tuzla I sa svojim slojem koji pokazuje srodnost s moriško-mokrin-skim kulturnim kompleksom ranog bronzanog doba stajala kao izolovana pojava (a stoji još i danas, jer na prostoru između tuzlanskog bazena i Vojvodine nisu otkrivena nalazišta koja bi ih povezivala), Zecovi IV su opet (za sada) izolovan primjer preživljavanja eneolitske vučedolske populacije u ranom bronzanom dobu. Osim ovih naselja, bilo je poznato još nekoliko slučajnih nalaza keramike, bronzanih bodeža, te bronzanih i kamenih sjekira koje se tipološki mogu odrediti u rano bronzano doba. Ništa bolje nije stajala stvar ni sa srednjim bronzanim dobom. Nekoliko izolovanih nalaza bronzanog oružja (sjekire s ojačanim rubovima mladih varijanti, kratki mač tipa A iz Donje Doline koji stoji na prelazu iz ranog u srednje bronzano doba) samo su indicirali na postojanje nekog života. Prazninu je, za dobojski region, unekoliko popunjavala teza B. Belića da bar dio grobova tipa Barice iz toga regiona, kao i naselje otkriveno i sondirano u Doboju, tzv. Doboj – centar, pripadaju srednjem bronzanom dobu. Za Pounje su slične indicije također davali neki lokaliteti, npr. naselje Crno polje u Ljusini kod Bosanske Krupe.

Kao inicijalni, program “Bronzano doba sjeverne Bosne” bio je koncipiran tako da u pet godina pokuša da izvrši prodor upravo u ova dva najmanje rasvijetljena perioda i postavi osnovu za dalja istraživanja. Kakvi su, dakle, rezultati nakon pet godina istraživanja i u kojoj mjeri je osnovni cilj dostignut?

Nesumnjivo najvažniji rezultat bilo je stvaranje pretpostavki za definisanje jedne nove kulturne grupe i to upravo iz jednog od onih najslabije istraženih perioda: kulturne grupe Barice

they have also been dated to the Late Bronze Age and associated with the urnfield culture on the basis of most of the bronze grave goods found there. The relationship between the cultures and cultural features of late Bronze Age northern Bosnia and its neighbouring regions (central and southern Bosnia, Srem, Slavonia, Lika and so on) is also fairly well defined.

The two earlier periods, the Early and the Middle Bronze Age, were virtually blank spots on the archaeological map, with just a few points providing no sound basis for a clear picture of developments in northern Bosnia in the first half and mid 2nd millennium BCE. Only two Early Bronze Age settlements had been excavated: Gornja Tuzla I and Zecovi IV. Whereas Gornja Tuzla I, with its stratum showing similarities with the Early Bronze Age Maros-Mokrina cultural complex, was an isolated phenomenon (as it remains to this day, since no sites have been discovered between the Tuzla basin and Vojvodina that might connect them), Zecovi IV remains, for now, an isolated example of the survival of an Eneolithic Vučedol in the Early Bronze Age. In addition to these settlements, a few instances of chance finds of pottery, bronze daggers, and bronze and stone axes belonging typologically to the Early Bronze Age were also known. The state of affairs was no better as regards the Middle Bronze Age. A few isolated finds of bronze weapons (axes with reinforced edges of the later variants, short swords of the A type from Donja Dolina dating from the transition from the Early to the Middle Bronze Age) merely hinted at life of some kind. The gap is to some extent filled as regards the Doboj region by B. Belić's thesis that at least some of the Barice-type graves in the Doboj region and a settlement discovered and investigated by trial excavations in Doboj, known as Doboj Centre, belong to the Middle Bronze Age. Similar clues in the Una valley also produced a number of sites, such as the Crno polje settlement in Ljusina near Bosanska Krupa.

The five-year “Bronze Age in northern Bosnia” project was designed to find out more about these two little known periods and pave the way for further investigations. What, then, are the results of the five years of investigations, and to what extent was the basic goal achieved?

– Gređani. Istraživana su tri naselja: Barice u Lamincima-Jaružanima, Sječkovu u Lamincima-Dubravama (oba kod Bosanske Gradiške) i Topolovaca bregovi u Donjoj Dubici (kod Odžaka). Uz još tri naselja identifikovana rekonosciranjem na području Bosanske Gradiške, te od ranije poznato naselje Doboj – centar, to je bila dobra osnova za rad na utvrđivanju tipa naselja i karakteristika pokretnog arheološkog materijala grupe.

S pouzdanjem se može reći da su za grupu Barice – Gređani karakteristična naselja ravničarskog tipa, otvorena i bez ikakvih fortifikacija. Smještena su po pravilu na nešto višim dijelovima terena (tzv. gredama) tako da budu zaštićena od poplave.

U većini slučajeva u blizini ovih lokacija bilo je moguće identifikovati ostatke starih riječnih korita, što pokazuje da su i pristupačni vodotokovi bili jedan od elemenata koji su osnivači naselja uzimali u obzir birajući lokaciju. Ostaci naselja rasprostiru se obično na dva ili više hektara. To je, vjerovatno, uslovljeno i samim tipom naselja koje nije bilo zbijeno, već se, vjerovatno, sastojalo od grupa stambenih objekata raštrkanih po nešto većem prostoru neke “grede”. Naravno, treba imati na umu da se radi o lokalitetima s tankim kulturnim slojem (praktično govoreći to su jednoslojna naselja grupe Barice-Gređani), te da stoga nije isključeno postojanje horizontalne stratigrafije; to je bilo moguće provjeriti samo iskopavanjima većeg obima nego što su bila ova koja su u okviru inicijalnog programa bila izvedena. Skromni ostaci arhitekture indiciraju na privremenost nastambi, pa bi se moglo pretpostaviti da su u pitanju možda i sezonska (zimska) boravišta neke populacije koja se prvenstveno bavila stočarstvom. Bez većih iskopavanja, kao i fine analize životinjskog osteološkog materijala, to, naravno, ostaje na nivou hipoteze.

Što se tiče detaljnijih podataka o samim naseljima, ostacima stambenih i drugih objekata, kao i nekropolama i načinu sahranjivanja, tipologiji keramike i metala i sl. oni su dati u radovima M. Đurđevića, N. Ludajića i B. Belića u ovom elaboratu, pa nema potrebe da se ovdje rezimiraju. Od nekropola su u okviru projekta istražene dvije: Barice u Lamincima-Jaružanima i Dejanovića humke u Lamincima-Dubravama. Uz one od rani-

Undoubtedly the most important outcome was that it paved the way for the definition of a new cultural group from one of the least well-researched periods: the Barice-Gređani cultural group. Three settlements were investigated: Barice in Laminci-Jaružani, Sječkovu in Laminci-Dubrave (both near Bosanska Gradiška), and Topolovaca bregovi in Donja Dubica near Odžak. Along with another three settlements identified by field survey in the Bosanska Gradiška area, and the Doboj Centre settlement that was already known, this constituted a good basis for identifying the type of settlement and the characteristics of the group's movable archaeological material. There is no doubt that open, completely unfortified lowland-type settlements were typical of the Barice-Gređani group. They usually occupied slightly higher ground (known as ridges) to avoid being flooded.

In most cases it proved possible to identify the remains of old river beds, indicating the access to water was one of the factors taken into account when deciding where to establish a settlement. The remains of the settlements usually cover two or more hectares, probably dictated by the type of settlement itself, which was not compact, but probably consisted of groups of dwellings scattered over the rather larger area of a ridge. The fact that these are sites with a thin cultural layer (practically speaking, these are single-stratum settlements of the Barice-Gređani group) should not be overlooked, and that it is therefore not impossible that there is a horizontal stratigraphy, which could be verified only by larger-scale excavations than those conducted as part of the initial programme. The meagre remains of buildings suggest temporary occupancy, perhaps as the seasonal (winter) quarters of a population mainly engaged in herding. Without larger-scale excavations and a detailed analysis of the animal bones, this can only be a hypothesis.

More detailed information on the settlements themselves, the remains of dwellings and other structures, and the necropolises and burial methods, the typology of the pottery and metal, etc., is provided in the papers by M. Đurđević, N. Ludajić and B. Belić in this report, and do not need repeating here. Two necropolises were investigated as part of the project: Barice in Laminci-Jaružani and

je poznate nekropole (Barice u Gornjoj Orahovici kod Gračanice, Silajet i Crkvina kod Bijeljine, Grabovica, Podnovlje, Kuldi i druge u dobojskoj regiji), stvorena je i osnova za poznavanje tipa nekropole i načina sahranjivanja, a proširen je i tipološki fundus kako u pogledu finije keramike, tako i u pogledu bronzanih objekata, prvenstveno nakita. Bilo je moguće konstatovati, kao apsolutno dominantan, ritus spaljivanja pokojnika, pri čemu se sahrana obavlja tako da se u plitku jamu (ukopan u tumulus ili u zemlju nekropoliskog prostora) polože izgorjene kosti i drugi ostaci s lomače, uključujući i spaljeni bronzani nakit, pa se grobna jama poklopi keramičkom posudom, najčešće zdjelom.

Uz grob mogu biti dodati i keramički, a rijetko metalni (bronzani, izuzetno zlatni) prilozi. Važna je bila i konstatacija da se u starijoj fazi pokopavanje vrši u zemljanim tumulima (u kojim može biti i do 70 grobova), a u mlađoj fazi se napušta tumulus i prelazi na tzv. nekropole ravnih grobova.

Karakteristike keramičkih nalaza, kao i bronzani objekti nađeni u grobovima obje faze, a djelimično i u naseljima, omogućili su da se postavi okvirna hronologija trajanja grupe: od kraja ranog bronzanog, odnosno prelaza na srednje bronzano doba (Br A2/B1) pa do kraja srednjeg, odnosno početka kasnog bronzanog doba (Br D).

Što se tiče teritorijalne rasprostranjenosti, kulturna grupa Barice – Gređani zauzimala je pretežan dio sjeverne Bosne, između Potkozarja i Lijeve polja na zapadu do Semberije na istoku. Njena južna granica nije još pouzdano fiksirana, ali se može pretpostaviti da je zalazila i u pobje koja s juga omeđuju panonski, nizinski dio Bosne. Na sjeveru se prostirala u istočnoj i srednjoj, odnosno zapadnoj Slavoniji, kao što pokazuju nekropole tipa Gređani, a i naselja tipa Bebrina, koja se danas, zahvaljujući istraživanju u okviru ovog projekta, mogu pouzdano pripisati ovoj grupi.

U hronološkom pogledu paralelnu pojavu čini grupa nalazišta u Pounju: naselja Crno polje kod Bosanske Krupe, Peradarska farma kod Velike Kladuše, možda i Konaci kod Cazina, te tumuli u Doljanima kod Bihaća. Oni pripadaju istom vremenskom rasponu, od kraja ranog do kraja

Dejanovića humke in Laminci-Dubrave. Along with others that were already known (Barice in Gornja Orahovica near Gračanica, Silajet and Crkvina near Bijeljina, Grabovica, Podnovlje, Kuldi and others in the Doboj region), this paved the way for identifying the type of the necropolis and the burial methods, and also extended the typological holdings of both finer-quality pottery and bronze objects, particularly jewellery. The rite of cremating the deceased, followed by burial, in which the incinerated bones and other remains, including burnt bronze jewellery, were laid in a shallow pit dug into a tumulus or in the necropolis, and the pit was covered with a pottery vessel, usually a bowl. The grave might contain pottery, or more rarely metal (bronze, or very rarely gold) as grave goods. The important observation was made that in the earlier phase these burials were made in earth mounds, which could contain as many as seventy graves, while in the later phase the tumulus was abandoned in favour of necropolises with flat graves.

The characteristics of the pottery finds, along with the bronze objects found in the graves of both phases, and to some extent in the settlement, made it possible to determine the time frame for the duration of the group, from the end of the Early Bronze Age or the transition to the Middle Bronze Age (Br A2/B1) to the end of the Middle or beginning of the Late Bronze Age (Br D).

Territorially, the Barice-Gređani cultural group occupied much of northern Bosnia, between the Potkozarje and Lijeve plains to the west and Semberija to the east. Its southern boundary has not yet been reliably determined, but probably extended to the hill country surrounding the Panonian plains area of Bosnia to the south. To the north it extended into eastern and central or western Slavonia, as indicated by necropolises of the Gređani type and settlements of the Bebrina type which can now be unambiguously attributed to this group thanks to this project.

Chronologically, a group of finds in the Una valley, the Crno polje near Bosanska Krupa, the poultry farm near Velika Kladuša, perhaps Konaci near Cazin, and the tumuli in Doljani near Bihać, belong to the same time span, from the end of the Early to the end of the Middle Bronze Age, and are culturally quite similar to

srednjeg bronzanog doba, a u kulturnom smislu pokazuju dosta srodnosti s grupom Barice – Gređani, mada se ne bi mogli s njom identifikovati. S druge strane, određeni afinitet pokazuju i prema istovremenim nalazištima Like, podvelebitskog područja, pa i Istre, što predstavlja također bitan doprinos sagledavanju ukupnog toka razvojnih procesa u bronzanom dobu, ne samo u lokalnim, već i u širim okvirima.

I grupa Barice – Gređani i nalazišta srednjeg bronzanog doba u Pounju povezuju se, osim toga, s nizom drugih nalazišta u jugozapadnom dijelu srednjeg Podunavlja, prvenstveno sa virovitičkom grupom, srednjeg i početnog kasnog bronzanog doba (Br C i početak Br D) u sjeverozapadnoj Hrvatskoj, kao i sa naseljem Oloris u Dolnjem Lakošu kod Lendave, te još nekim nalazištima u sjeverozapadnom dijelu Slovenije. Na taj način se počinje ocrtavati jedan kompleks koji obuhvata široki prostor od Semberije i jugoistočne Slavonije do Istre i od sjevernobosanskog pobrđa do Drave i Mure.¹ Taj kompleks u hronološkom smislu stoji između klasičnih kultura (kulturnih grupa) ranog bronzanog doba, kao što su vinkovačka kultura, ili grupe sa inkrustiranom, odnosno s liscenskom keramikom i klasične kulture polja sa urnama (faze Baierdorf – Velatice). Razumije se, on je za sada samo okvirno fiksiran, ali upravo zbog njegove hronološke pozicije zaslužuje da mu se ubuduće, i to kao cjelini, posveti odgovarajuća pažnja.

U vezi s definisanjem kulturne grupe Barice – Gređani i njene hronološke pozicije postavljaju se još dva važna pitanja. Prvo je odnos prema supstratu, tj. prema kulturama kasnog eneolita (naročito prema kasnoj vučedolskoj, a zatim i vinkovačkoj kulturi, pa prema grupi sa Litzen-keramikom). Drugo je odnos prema kulturama (kulturnim grupama) kasnog bronzanog doba, prvenstveno prema kulturi polja sa urnama.

Odgovor na prvo pitanje moramo ostaviti otvorenim. Za sada je, kako je to pokazano u prilogima posvećenim pojedinim nalazištima, bilo moguće uočiti poneke tradicionalne oblike, ukrase ili ornamentalne tehnike, ali do pouzdanijeg odgovora moći će se doći tek kad budu ispitana

the Barice-Gređani group, though they could not be identified with it. On the other hand, they reveal a degree of affinity with contemporary sites in Lika, the Podvelebit region and even Istria, which constitutes another important contribution to our knowledge of developments in the Bronze Age as a whole, not only in the local but also in the wider context.

Both the Barice-Gređani group and the Middle Bronze Age sites in the Una valley are also associated with many other sites in the south-western part of the middle Danube, particularly the Virovitica group of the Middle and the beginning of the Late Bronze Age (Br. C and the beginning of Br D) in north-western Croatia, as well as with the Oloris settlement in Dolnji Lakoš near Lendava and a number of sites in north-western Slovenia. This begins to sketch out a complex covering a wide region from Semberija and south-eastern Slavonia to Istria and from the northern Bosnian hill country to the Drava and Mura.¹ Chronologically, the complex lies between the classic cultures (cultural groups) of the Early Bronze Age, such as the Vinkovci culture, and the group with incised or cord-impressed pottery and the classic urnfield culture (Baierdorf-Velatice phase). This is, of course, only a provisional dating, but the chronological position of the complex means that it deserves appropriate attention in future as an entity.

There are two further important questions concerning the definition of the Barice-Gređani cultural group and its chronological question. The first is how it relates to the cultures of the late Eneolithic (particularly the late Vučedol culture, but also the Vinkovci culture and the group with cord-impressed pottery. The other is its relationship to the cultures or cultural groups of the Late Bronze Age, primarily the urnfield culture.

The answer to the first must remain open. For now, as the papers on the various sites demonstrate, some traditional forms, decorations or ornamental techniques have been observed, but a reliable answer will be possible only once sites belonging to the earlier phases of the Bronze Age (Br A1 – A2 of the central European periodization) have been investigated. As regards its relationship with the

¹ Ova teza B. Čovića se pokazala tačnom. Dular et al. 2002, Tiefengraber 2007, Buršić – Matijašić 1998, Mihovilić et. el. 2009, Marijan 2009.

¹ This hypothesis, proposed by Čović, turned out to be accurate. Dular et al. 2002, Tiefengraber 2007, Buršić-Matijašić 1998, K. Mihovilić et. al. 2009, Marijan 2009.

nalazišta koja pripadaju ranijim fazama bronzanog doba (Br A1 – A2 po srednjoevropskoj periodizaciji). Što se tiče odnosa prema kulturi polja sa urnama, istraživanja naselja i nekropola dosta su jasno pokazala da postoji nesumnjiv kontakt između kraja grupe Barice – Gređani i faze Baierdorf – Velatice kulture polja sa urnama u ovim krajevima. Najmlađi grobovi u tumulima nekropola Barice u Lamincima-Jaružanima i Dejanovića humke u Lamincima-Dubravama pokazuju snažan uticaj kulture polja sa urnama i u oblicima keramike, a naročito u metalu, što je još izrazitije na nekropolama kasne faze (Barice u Gornjoj Orahovici, Silajet i Crkvina kod Bijeljine). Istu sliku odaju i neka naselja. Šta više, po svemu izgleda da se na nekim naseljima (Sječkovu, Topolovaca bregovi) može pratiti proces preslojavanja stare populacije novom. *Mada je u tom pogledu još prerano za sigurnije zaključke, mislim da se može pretpostaviti da su nosioci migracionog vala kulture polja sa urnama u fazi Baierdorf – Velatice preslojili staru populaciju nosilaca grupe Barice – Gređani koju su, vjerovatno, asimilirali.*²

Istraživanja gradinskih naselja nešto dublje u unutrašnjosti sjeverne Bosne, u graničnom pojasu prema srednjoj Bosni, preduzeta na području srednjeg toka Vrbasa, kao važnog komunikacionog pravca, dala su također značajne nove rezultate. Mada se radilo o sondažnim iskopavanjima malog obima, materijal koji je tako prikupljen pružio je dosta elemenata za nešto šira uopštavanja. Tako je još jednom potvrđena već od ranije poznata teza da najstarija faza naseljavanja gradinskih položaja pada u eneolitsko doba, te da je kasno bronzano doba nesumnjivo vrijeme osnivanja mnogih novih gradinskih naselja.

² U srednjoevropskoj literaturi područje sjeverne Bosne već od Br C – D stepena promatra se kao najjužniji dio područja rasprostriranja kulture polja sa žarama; Teržan 1995, 324. Neupitna je njezina geneza iz lokalnog srednjobronzanog supstrata, kao što je i dokazano u ovom radu. Isti kulturni razvoj keramografski i načinom pokopavanja sličnog srednjeg bronzanog doba može se pratiti na širokom području južne Panonije i istočnoalpskog prostora; Teržan 1999, 100 – 101 do Transdanubije (područje Bakony gorja) Janković 1992 a-b, naravno sa lokalnim razlikama. Pitanje migracija nositelja kulture polja sa žarama zasad ostaje otvoreno, budući da se pojava keramike ukrašene kaneliranjem, koja se pripisuje baierdorfsko-velatičkim uticajima, može pratiti u isto vrijeme na širem prostoru južne Panonije i istočnoalpskom prostoru u Br D i Ha A1 vrijeme; Teržan 1999, 101.

urnfield culture, the excavations of the settlements and necropolises have demonstrated quite clearly that there are undoubted contacts between the area of the Barice-Gređani group and the Baierdorf-Velatice phase of the urnfield culture in this part of the world. The most recent graves in the tumuli of the Barice necropolis in Laminci-Jaružani and Dejanovića humke in Laminci-Dubrave reveal the powerful influence of the urnfield culture in the shapes of the pottery and particularly of the metal artefacts, which is still more striking in the necropolises of the later phase (Barice in Gornja Orahovica, Silajet and Crkvina near Bijeljina). Some of the settlements give the same impression. Furthermore, it would seem that the process of overlaying the old population by a new one can be traced in certain settlements (Sječkovu, Topolovaca bregovi). Though it is still too early for definite conclusions, I am of the view that the exponents of the wave of migrations of the urnfield culture in the Baierdorf-Velatice phase overlaid the older population of the Barice-Gređani group, whom they probably assimilated.²

The investigation of hill fort settlements rather deeper into the interior of northern Bosnia, on the dividing line between northern and central Bosnia in the central reaches of the River Vrbasa, an important communication route, also provided significant new results. Though these were small-scale trial excavations only, the material collected provided sufficient elements for rather broader generalizations. Once again, the earlier hypothesis that the earliest phase of settlement in hill forts dates back to the Eneolithic, and that the Late Bronze Age undoubtedly saw the establishment of many new hill forts, was corroborated.

² In the central European literature, the area of northern Bosnia from Br C – D is regarded as the southernmost extent of the urnfield culture; Teržan 1995, 324. Its genesis from a local Middle Bronze Age substrate is unquestionable, as demonstrated in this report. The same cultural development, similar to the Middle Bronze Age in pottery and burial customs, may be traced over a wide area from southern Pannonia and the eastern Alps; Teržan 1999, 100 – 101 to the Trans-Danubian region (the Bakony Mts. area) Janković 1992 a-b, with local differences, of course. The question of the migration of exponents of the urnfield culture remains open, since the presence of pottery decorated with channelled lines, ascribed to Baierdorf-Velatice influences, may be traced in the same period over the wider region of southern Pannonia and the eastern Alps in Br D and Ha1; Teržan 1999, 101.

S obzirom na nove rezultate sada bi se moglo nešto preciznije reći da pretežan dio tih, novoosnovanih gradina pripada mladoj fazi kasnog bronzanog doba (Ha B) što, vjerovatno, stoji u vezi s tzv. drugim migracionim valom i s odgovarajućim horizontom ostava Ha A2/B1,³ dok su za stariju fazu (Br D, Ha A) karakteristična otvorena naselja u ravnici, bilo da se radi o “preslojenim” naseljima grupe Barice – Gredani, bilo o novoosnovanim, kao što je Starije naselje u Donjoj Dolini (i još neka, identifikovana rekognosciranjem u okviru ovog projekta).

Također je uočeno da se na nekim gradinama život obnavlja još jednom u kasnom latenu, što može biti rezultat potrebe jačanja fortifikacionih sistema u uslovima sve jačeg rimskog vojnčkog pritiska u 1. stoljeću pr.n.e., naročito u njegovoj drugoj polovini (Oktavijanov pohod).

Nesumnjivo nov rezultat je pojava materijala bronzanog doba (vjerovatno srednjeg) na nekim od gradinskih naselja (najpouzdaniji primjer je gradina Hrustina kod Skender-Vakufa), s tipološkim karakteristikama koje ukazuju, s jedne strane, na veze sa centralnom i južnom Bosnom i sjevernom Hercegovinom (Pod kod Bugojna, Prusac, Debelo brdo, Varvara), a s druge s grupom Barice – Gredani. Naravno, radi se o prvim indicijama, dobijenim sondažnim iskopavanjem, pa bi bilo rizično izvlačiti dalekosežnije zaključke, ali kao pojava ti podaci skreću na sebe pažnju, otvarajući probleme koje će tek trebati rješavati.

Važan je i podatak da se u pobrđu i nižem planinskom području oko srednjeg toka Vrbasa u mladoj fazi kasnog bronzanog doba dosta jasno uočava kako tu ne postoji čista kultura polja sa urnama kao u ravničarskom dijelu sjeverne Bosne, već se miješaju elementi grupa te kulture (one Zecovi – Donja Dolina, kao i one Vis – Pivnica) sa unutarbalkanskim elementima, prvenstveno sa srednjobosanskom kulturnom grupom.

U zaključku bi se moglo reći da je osnovni cilj inicijalnog programa dostignut, da je ostvaren značajan prodor i otvoren širok prostor za produbljivanje istraživanja o srednjem bronzanom dobu

These new findings enable us to say with rather greater accuracy that most of these newly-established hill forts belong to the later phase of the Late Bronze Age (Ha B), probably associated with the second wave of migration and with the corresponding horizon of Ha A2/B1 hoards,³ whereas the settlements of the earlier phase (Br D, Ha A) are typically open lowland settlements, whether “overlaid” settlements of the Barice-Gredani group or newly-established ones such as Starije naselje in Donja Dolina (and others identified by field survey as part of this project).

It was also observed that some hill forts were reoccupied in the late La Tène, perhaps as a result of the need to reinforce the system of fortifications in the face of increasing Roman military pressure in the 1st century BCE, particularly the latter half (Octavian’s campaign).

Another new finding was the presence of Bronze Age (probably Middle) material in some of the hill fort settlements (the most reliable example of which is Hrustina hill fort near Skender-Vakuf), with typological characteristics indicate contacts, on the one hand with central and southern Bosnia and northern Herzegovina (Pod near Bugojno, Prusac, Debelo brdo, Varvara), and on the other with the Barice-Gredani group. These are, of course, initial findings only, obtained from trial excavations, and it would be risky to draw far-reaching conclusions from them, but they are worthy of attention, raising questions that remain to be resolved.

Another important finding is that it is fairly clear there is no pure urnfield culture in the hill country and lower mountain regions around the middle Vrbas in the later phase of the Late Bronze Age, as there is in the lowland region of northern Bosnia, but rather that elements of the groups of this culture (Zecovi-Donja Dolina and Vis-Pivnica) mingle with inner Balkan elements, mainly of the central Bosnian cultural group.

In conclusion, it may be said that the basic aim of the initial programme was achieved, with significant advances made, opening up plenty of space for further investigations into the Middle Bronze Age in northern Bosnia, and that impor-

³ Pojava ostava može se pratiti na širem srednjoevropskom prostoru, a razlozi deponiranja nisu do kraja rasvijetljeni; Teržan 1995, 335. Stoga njihova pojava nije usko povezana sa migracijama.

³ Hoards are found over a wide region in central Europe, but the reasons for depositing them are yet to be fully explained; Teržan 1995, 335. They are not closely associated with migrations.

sjeverne Bosne, da su za kasno bronzano doba i za prelazni period u željezno doba prikupljeni novi važni podaci i postavljene teze za dalja traganja, te da je postavljen problem odnosa prema kasnoe-neolitskom i ranobronzanodopskom supstratu kao ključni za buduća istraživanja o bronzanom dobu ovog, kao i susjednih područja.

tant new data were assembled and hypotheses proposed for further research into the Late Bronze Age and the transition to the Iron Age. In addition, the programme raised the question of the relationship with the late Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age substrate, as crucial to future research into the Bronze Age here and in neighbouring regions.

Skraćenice / Abbreviations

ALBH	– Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine I-III, Sarajevo
AMI	– Arheološki muzej Istre, Pula
AP	– Arheološki pregled, Beograd, Ljubljana
AV	– Arheološki vestnik, Ljubljana
ČIG	– Članci i građa za kulturnu istoriju istočne Bosne, Tuzla
GZM n.s. A	– Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja, nova serija, Arheologija, Sarajevo
PJZ	– Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja, I-III, Sarajevo
RGZM	– Römisch-Germanische Zentralmuseum, Mainz
Zbornik I	– Arheološko društvo Bosne i Hercegovine, Zbornik I, Arheološka problematika zapadne Bosne, Sarajevo
ZKM	– Zbornik krajiških muzeja, Banja Luka

Literatura / Bibliography

- B. BELIĆ 1964 – Prilozi poznavanju kasnog bronzanog doba severne Bosne, *ZKM* II, 1963/64, Banjaluka, 1964, 19-36.
- 1966 – Greda u Podnovlju kod Doboja – nekropola bronzanog doba, *AP* 8, Beograd, 1966, 27-29.
- 1966a – Doboj – centar – naselje bronzanog doba, *AP* 8, Beograd, 1966, 29-32.
- 1966b – Grabovica, Doboj – nekropola bronzanog doba, *AP* 8, Beograd, 1966, 33-35.
- A. BENAC 1959 – Slavonska i ilirska kultura na prehistorijskoj gradini Zecovi kod Prijedora, *GZM* n.s. A, XIV, Sarajevo, 1959, 13-51.
- K. BURŠIĆ-MATIJAŠIĆ 1998 – Gradina Monkodonja. Monografije i katalozi *AMI* 9, Pula, 1998.
- B. ČOVIĆ 1958 – Barice – nekropola kasnog bronzanog doba kod Gračanice, *GZM* n.s. A, XIII, Sarajevo, 1958, 77-96.
- 1961 – Rezultati sondiranja na praistorijskom naselju u Gornjoj Tuzli, *GZM* n.s. A., XV-XVI, Sarajevo, 1960/1961, 79-139.
- 1965 – Uvod u stratigrafiju i hronologiju praistorijskih gradina u Bosni, *GZM* n. s. A, XX, Sarajevo, 1965, 27-145.
- 1983 – Sjeverna Bosna i karpatski bazen u rano i srednje bronzano doba, *Zbornik I*, Sarajevo, 1983, 65-70.
- 1988 – Bronzano doba, *ALBH* 1, Sarajevo, 1988, 21-23.
- 1988a – Ostave, bronzano doba, *ALBH* 1, Sarajevo, 1988, 134.
- 1988b – Kultura polja sa urnama, *ALBH* 1, Sarajevo, 1988, 100-102.
- 1988c – Barice – Gređani, kulturna grupa, *ALBH* 1, Sarajevo, 1988, 60-61.
- 1989 – Posuška kultura, *GZM* n.s. A, 44, Sarajevo, 1989, 61-127.

- S. DIMITRIJEVIĆ 1979 – Arheološka topografija i izbor arheoloških nalaza s vinkovačkog tla, *Corola memoriae Iosepho Brunšmid dicata*, Vinkovci, 1979, 133-282.
- J. DULAR, I. ŠAVEL, 2002 – Bronzanodobno naselje Oloris pri Dolnjem Lakošu. *Opera instituti archaeologici Sloveniae* 5, Ljubljana, 2002.
- S. TECCO HVALA
- M. ĐURĐEVIĆ 1987 – Barice/Laminci – bronzanodobno naselje, *AP* 27, Ljubljana, 1987, 50-51.
- I. HORVAT-ŠAVEL 1989 – Bronzanodobna naselbina Oloris pri Dolnjem Lakošu, *AV* 39-40, Ljubljana, 1989, 127-145.
- K. JANKOVIĆ 1992a – Spätbronzezeitliche hügelgräber in der Bakony – Gegend. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, XLIV/1, Budapest, 1992, 3-81.
- 1992b – Spätbronzezeitliche hügelgräber von Bakonyjákó. *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, XLIV/1 – 4, Budapest, 1992, 261-343.
- M. KOSORIĆ 1965 – Praistorijska nekropola u selu Dvorovima kod Bijeljine, *ČIG* VI, Tuzla, 1965, 83-90.
- 1967 – Praistorijska nekropola kod Bijeljine, *ČIG* VII, Tuzla, 1967, 29-33.
- Z. MARIĆ 1964 – Donja Dolina, *GZM* n.s. A, XIX, Sarajevo, 1964, 5-128.
- B. MARIJAN 2009 – *Crnice iz prapovijesti Slavonije (brončano doba)*, Osijek, 2009.
- K. MIHOVILIĆ, B. HÄNSEL, B. TERŽAN, 2009 – Monkodonja i Mušego. Katalog AMI 79, Pula, 2009.
- D. MATOŠEVIĆ, Ž. KOVAČIĆ
- K. MINICHREITER 1983 – Pregled istraživanja nekropola grupe "Gredani" u Slavoniji, *Analiz Zavoda za znanstveni rad u Osijeku* 2, Osijek, 1983, 7-122.
- B. RAUNIG 1983 – Neki manji i neobjavljeni nalazi bronzanog doba zapadne Bosne, *Zbornik* I, Sarajevo, 1983, 71-78.
- 1987 – Crno polje/Ljusina – bronzanodobno naselje, *AP* 27, Ljubljana, 1987, 54.
- 1987a – Crkvina Međe/Doljani – bronzanodobni tumulus, *AP* 27, Ljubljana, 1987, 53.
- 1989 – Šumatac/Peradarska farma – bronzanodobno naselje, *AP* 28, Ljubljana, 1989, 71-72.
- G. TIEFENGRABER 2007 – Zum Stand der Erforschung des Mittel und Spätbronzezeit in der Steiermark in: Studien zur Mittel und Spätbronzezeit am Rande der Südostalpen. Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie, Band 148, Bonn, 2007, 67-113.
- B. TERŽAN 1995 – Stand und Aufgabe der Forschungen zur Urnenfelderzeit in Jugoslawien. Monographien, *RGZM* 35, Mainz, 1995.
- 1999 – An Outline of Urnfield Culture Period in Slovenia. *AV* 50, Ljubljana, 1999, 97-145.
- K. VINSKI -GASPARINI 1983 – Kultura polja sa žarama sa njenim grupama, *PJZ* IV, Sarajevo, 1983, 547-646.

Helenistički urbani kompleks na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca

osvrt na zaštitu i perspektive arheoloških
istraživanja kroz aktivnosti konzervatorskih radova

Pregledni rad
UDK 903.2/.4(497.6 Stolac)"636/638"

U okviru projekta Zemaljskog muzeja BiH, pod nazivom "Helenistički urbani kompleks na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca" u protekle tri godine provode se aktivnosti na zaštiti arheološkog lokaliteta s ciljem izrade konzervatorske studije. Pristup ovoj problematici podrazumijeva i osvrt na izvršene aktivnosti zaštite, a koje su provedene na ovom lokalitetu paralelno sa arheološkim istraživanjima. Iz perspektive dosadašnjih, buduća arheološka istraživanja će biti usmjerena na što bolju i adekvatniju konzervaciju u zaštiti i prezentaciji ovog jedinstvenog urbanog kompleksa.

Gljučne riječi: Gradina u Ošanićima kod Stoca, helenistički urbani kompleks, helenizam, konzervacija, Ošanići, restauracija, Stolac, zaštitna arheološka istraživanja

UVOD

Posebno značenje za izučavanje prapovijesnih i ranih povijesnih odnosa na tlu Bosne i Hercegovine zauzima Gradina u Ošanićima kod Stoca, naročito u istraživanju civilizacijskih, društvenih i etničkih promjena u smislu kulturnih prožimanja. Ovaj impozantni urbani kompleks, u skladnoj simbiozi isprepletenih kulturnih manifestacija i hercegovačkog krša, poznat je znanstvenoj i stručnoj javnosti više od stotinu godi-

The hellenistic urban complex at Gradina in Ošanići nr. Stolac

an overview of preservation and prospects for archaeological excavations through conservation works

Review article
UDC 903.2/.4(497.6 Stolac)"636/638"

Over the past three years, as part of a National Museum of BiH project entitled "The Hellenistic urban complex at Gradina (hill fort) in Ošanići nr. Stolac," work has been on-going to protect the archaeological site with a view to drawing up a conservation study. The approach to this issue involves an overview of the preservation works carried out on the site, which have been conducted in tandem with archaeological investigations. In the light of the investigations to date, future investigations will be designed to provide the best possible conservation as part of the preservation and presentation of this unique urban complex.

Key words: hill fort in Ošanići nr. Stolac, Hellenistic urban complex, Hellenism, conservation, Ošanići, restoration, Stolac, preservation, archaeological investigations

INTRODUCTION

The hill fort in Ošanići nr. Stolac is a site of particular importance for the study of prehistory and proto-historical events in Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially as regards the study of cross-cultural civilizational, social and ethnic changes. This imposing urban complex, in which a tapestry of cultures is in harmonious symbiosis with Herzegovina's karst landscape, has been known in scientific and professional circles for more

na.¹ Iako manjkavi i nedostatni, ovi prvotni podaci su bili dostatni da zaintrigiraju brojne istraživače i znanstvenike s kojima započinje danas već stoljetna i još uvijek nedovršena priča o helenističkom gradu u srcu Hercegovine. Od 1963. godine² u nekoliko navrata vršena su sustavna istraživanja pri kojima se najviše pozornosti posvetilo središnjem gradinskom položaju s megalitskim obrambenim zidom, djelomično podgradinskim, a nešto kasnije i predgradinskim prostorom, koja su se nastavila sve do 1991. godine.³ No, prve konkretne aktivnosti koje su poduzete na ovom lokalitetu započinju pod vodstvom dr. Z. Marića, probnim iskopavanjima 1963. godine⁴, koja su se nastavila sustavnim arheološkim istraživanjima 1967. i 1968. godine⁵, vođenim sa prekidima sve do 1980. godine, usmjerenim uglavnom ka istaknutom dijelu gradine – akropoli, kao središnjem i najvažnijem prostoru aglomeracije. Dugogodišnja istraživanja dr. Z. Marića iznijela su na svjetlo dana jedan od najznačajnijih daorskih naseobinskih lokaliteta iz 4. do sredine 1. stoljeća pr. Kr., kada je naselje razoreno. Od 1982. godine arheološka su istraživanja bila usmjerena na predgradinsku zaravan Banje i još neke rubne dijelove podgrađa pa se, na taj način, u osnovnim crtama mogla stvoriti slika prostornoga razmještaja naselja.⁶ Život na ovom području je trajao u kontinuitetu vjerojatno još od brončanog, a zasigurno od željeznog doba⁷, kada starija naseobinska jezgra u vrijeme helenizacije istočnojadranske obale iz aglomeracije ruralnog tipa poprima sve urbane sadržaje koji su svojstve-

than a century.⁴ Though sparse and imperfect, the first details to emerge were enough to arouse the curiosity of a number of researchers and scholars, with whom the age-old but still unfinished story of the Hellenistic city in the heart of Herzegovina began to be told. Systematic investigations have been conducted on several occasions since 1963,⁵ focusing mainly on the central fortifications with their megalithic defensive walls, with some attention paid to the terraced area below the walls and, later, to the outskirts; these investigations continued right up to 1991.⁶ The first systematic activities undertaken on this site began with test digs in 1963,⁷ under Dr. Z. Marić, continued with systematic archaeological excavations in 1967 and 1968⁸ and, with breaks, through to 1980. These concentrated mainly on the most prominent part of the hill fort, the acropolis, the central focus of the entire site. Dr. Z. Marić's lengthy investigations brought to light one of the most important Daorsi settlement sites of the 4th to the mid 1st century BCE, when the settlement was destroyed. After 1982 the archaeological investigations focused on the Banje plateau outside the hill fort and a number of other places on the outskirts, so as to form an idea of the layout of the settlement.⁹ There had been an unbroken chain of habitation in the area, probably since the Bronze Age and certainly since the Iron Age,¹⁰ a time when the eastern Adriatic coastal region was being Hellenized, and the older rural settlement acquired all the urban amenities typical of many

¹ Prvi spomen arheološkog lokaliteta na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca je zabilježen u opisu stolačkog kraja priopćenjem istraživača K. Hörmanna i V. Radimskog 1892. godine kao rezultat rekognosciranja terena 1890. i 1891. godine koje je objavljeno u članku Hörmann-Radimsky 1892, 40-49.

² Već 1955. godine Đ. Basler donosi nove poglede i rezultate istraživačkih radova na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca kada objavljuje skicu gradine i površine ispred megalitskog zida, sa tlocrtom temelja više građevinskih objekata; Basler 1956, 79-94; Marić 1973, 173-184.

³ Basler 1956, 79-94; Marić 1973, 173-225; Marić 1975, 103-110; Marić 1976, 51-54; Marić 1977, 5-99; Marić 1979, 23-113; Marić 1995, 43-93; Marić 1996, 7-33; Marić 1997, 79-95; Marić 2000, 37-52; Marijanović 1984, 11-22; Marijan 1997, 19-46; Marijan 2000/2001, 7-29; Marijan 1991-2005, 87-112

⁴ Marić 1973, 173-235; Marić 1967, 39.

⁵ Marić 1969, 77.

⁶ Marijan 2000-2001, 13; Istraživanje naselja na Banjama vršio je 1982. i 1984. godine Marijanović, a od 1988. do 1991. godine Marijan.

⁷ Marić 1973, 179; Marić 1977, 44-45; Marić 1996, 7-33.

⁴ The first reference to the archaeological hill fort site in Ošanići nr. Stolac is in a description of the Stolac region attributed to K. Hörmann and V. Radimsky in 1892, the result of field surveys conducted in 1890 and 1891 and published in an article by Hörmann and Radimsky, 1892, 40-49.

⁵ Prior to this, in 1955, Đ. Basler had already shed new light on the findings of investigative works at the hill fort in Ošanići nr. Stolac by publishing a drawing of the hill fort and of the area around the megalithic wall, with a ground plan of several buildings; Basler, 1956, 79-94; Marić, 1973, 173-184..

⁶ Basler 1956, 79-94; Marić 1973, 173-225; Marić 1975, 103-110; Marić 1976, 51-54; Marić 1977, 5-99; Marić 1979, 23-113; Marić 1995, 43-93; Marić 1996, 7-33; Marić 1997, 79-95; Marić 2000, 37-52; Marijanović 1984, 11-22; Marijan 1997, 19-46; Marijan 2000/2001, 7-29; Marijan 1991-2005, 87-112

⁷ Marić 1973, 173-235; Marić 1967, 39.

⁸ Marić 1969, 77.

⁹ Marijan 2000.-2001, 13; The settlement at Banje was excavated in 1982 and 1984 by Marijanović, and from 1988 to 1991 by Marijan.

¹⁰ Marić 1973, 179; Marić 1977, 44-45; Marić 1996, 7-33.

ni i brojnim drugim helenističkim gradovima u Grčkoj, Albaniji i Južnoj Italiji. Stoga je Gradina u Ošanićima znanstvenoj i široj javnosti poznata po nesumnjivo impresivnim arhitektonskim ostacima u duhu grčkog graditeljstva koje ima i prepoznatljivu ulogu u organizaciji života u naselju helenističkog doba.

Nasuprot dugogodišnjim i uglavnom kontinuiranim sustavnim arheološkim istraživanjima, istražen je tek mali dio nalazišta. Stoga se nedvojbeno nameće problem nastavka daljnjih istraživanja sa posebnim naglaskom na zaštiti velebnih nepokretnih nalaza na lokalitetu, te samim time i prezentacije ošaničke Gradine u oživljavanju spomenika kulture izvan redaka znanstvene literature i dostojnog prezentiranja u prostoru kulturno povijesnih i turističkih puteva. Upravo ova problematika u kontekstu zaštite arheološkog lokaliteta godinama se javljala kao problem brojnim istraživačima tijekom dugogodišnjih arheoloških istraživanja. Zaštitne, odnosno konzervatorske intervencije slijede uporedo, odnosno nakon istraživanja, što u praksi uglavnom nije slučaj, najčešće zbog velikih financijskih sredstava koje ovakva vrsta radova i zahtijeva. Kako su se arheološka istraživanja na Gradini u Ošanićima nastavljala iz godine u godinu, na svjetlo dana izašli su impozantni i mnogobrojni arhitektonski sadržaji. Već narušene stoljećima postojanja, oronule kamene strukture sada su izložene još većem propadanju pod utjecajem atmosferalija i hercegovačke klime. Rješenje problema u smislu zaštite i daljnjeg postojanja lokaliteta pokušalo se pronaći na znanstvenom skupu "Helenistički urbani kompleks na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca"⁸ koji je ponovno

other Hellenistic cities in Greece, Albania and southern Italy. The Ošanići hill fort is thus known to the scientific and general public for its unquestionably impressive archaeological remains in the Greek style, which has a recognizable impact on the way life was organized in a Hellenistic-period settlement.

Despite long-lasting and, for the most part, continuous, systematic archaeological investigations, only a small area of the site has been studied. The question is then how to continue the investigations, with particular regard to the preservation of the magnificent ruins and the concomitant presentation of the Ošanići hill fort by giving this cultural monument a life beyond scholarly literature and presenting it in a manner worthy of its importance to cultural history and tourism alike. This is a dilemma that has long been faced during long-term archaeological excavations by many researchers engaged in the preservation of archaeological sites. Preservation and conservation works are carried out in tandem with or following investigations, but often this is not the case in practice, usually because of the high cost of such works. As the archaeological investigations at the Ošanići hill fort continued, year on year, more and more imposing archaeological features came to light. Already suffering the ravages of time, the stone structures are now at even greater risk from exposure to the elements and the climate of Herzegovina. Attempts were made to find a way to preserve the site for the years to come at a seminar entitled "The urban Hellenistic hill fort complex at Ošanići nr. Stolac,"¹¹ which was relaunched in 2007 as part of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina's

⁸ Znanstveni skup "Helenistički urbani kompleks na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca-problemi istraživanja, konzervacije i prezentacije" u organizaciji Akademije nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine i Zemaljskog muzeja BiH održan je u prostorijama Akademije u Sarajevu 06. i 07.03.1991. godine. U radu skupa sudjelovali su znanstvenici iz Sarajeva, Zadra, Ljubljane i Beograda. Poradi ratnih događanja referati ovog skupa nisu nikada tiskani i objavljeni, osim referata dr. N. Cambija koji je objavljen u članaku Cambi 1993, 37-60; referata dr. B. Marijana objavljenog u članku Malinar 2000-2001, 81-84, te referata H. Malinara objavljenog u članku Malinar 2000-2001, 7-30.

Također je pod ovim nazivom Zemaljski muzej BiH planirao izvedbeni projekt istraživanja, Društveni cilj XIII – 1, u periodu od 1986. do 2000. godine u suradnji sa Centrom za balkanološka istraživanja ANUBiH i Republičkim zavodom za zaštitu spomenika kulture Sarajevo.

¹¹ Seminar, "The urban Hellenistic hill fort complex at Ošanići nr. Stolac: problems of investigation, conservation and presentation," held by the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the Academy in Sarajevo on 6 and 7 March 1991, attended by scholars from Sarajevo, Zadar, Ljubljana and Belgrade. The outbreak of war meant that the papers from this seminar were never printed and published, with the exception of the papers by Dr. N. Cambi, published as Cambi 1993, 37-60; Dr. B. Marijan, published Malinar 2000-2001, 81-84, and Malinar 2000-2001, 7-30.

The National Museum of BiH also planned an executive project of the same name, Social Objective XIII – 1, 1986-2000, in association with the Centre for Balkan Studies of the Academy of Science and Arts and the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments (Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina) in Sarajevo.

pokrenut 2007. godine u okviru istoimenog projekta Zemaljskog muzej BiH. U skladu s tim, u 2008. godini nastavljene su aktivnosti kroz izradu konzervatorske studije koja se u prvoj fazi odnosi na megalitsku strukturu obrambenog zida sa pripadajućim kulama. Kompleksnost zatečenog stanja lokaliteta je evidentna, a sam problem zaštite je i interdisciplinarnog karaktera. Problematika konzervacije kamena je sama po sebi složen proces i zahtijeva nadasve ozbiljan i odgovoran pristup. Stoga se u metodološkom pristupu sanacije i konzervacije prije svega mora poći od utvrđivanja svojstava kamena, što je od presudnog značenja za njegov daljnji tretman, a što bi u konačnici rezultiralo i pravilnim donošenjem odluke o najsvrsishodnijoj metodi zaštite. Mišljenja o uzrocima propadanja kamena na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca već dugi niz godina postoje na razini pretpostavki⁹ koje nisu dokazane i potvrđene nužnim istraživanjem. Stoga se u cilju izrade projekta pristupilo uzorkovanju, a potom vršenju kemijskih i fizičkih analiza kamena pojedinih arhitektonskih konstrukcija¹⁰ kako bi se ustanovio razlog propadanja kamenih blokova, te odabrao pravilan način tretiranja, odnosno liječenja kamena od daljnjeg propadanja u smislu zaštite i konzervacije arheološkog lokaliteta.

project by the same name. Work continued in 2008, when a conservation study was drawn up, the first phase of which related to the megalithic structure of the defensive wall and its towers. It is clear that the site in its current condition is very complex, and as a result the problem of its preservation is interdisciplinary in nature. The conservation of stone is in itself a complicated process, demanding a serious, responsible approach. In the methodological approach to remedial and conservation works, therefore, the starting point must be to determine the properties of the stone, since this is crucial to its treatment and would ultimately result in making the proper decision concerning the best method of preservation. Opinions as to the cause of the deterioration of the stone at the hill fort in Ošanići nr. Stolac have long been based on speculation,¹² unproven and uncorroborated by investigation. With a view to drawing up the project, therefore, the first step was to take samples of the stone from the various built structures and subject them to chemical and physical analysis,¹³ so as to determine the cause of deterioration of the stone blocks and select the proper treatment to cure the stone and to preserve and conserve the archaeological site.

Povijest konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca

U periodu 1967./1968. godine radovi su se odvijali uglavnom na akropolskom dijelu grada čišćenjem i otkopavanjem mjesta gdje se nazirao ulaz u utvrđeni dio grada – “akropolu”.¹¹ Istovremeno sa otkopavanjem pojedinih arhitektonskih sadržaja vršena je

History of the conservation-restoration works on the hill fort at Ošanići nr. Stolac

The 1967/68 works were carried out mainly on the acropolis area of the city, consisting of clearing and excavating the place where the entrance to the fortified or “acropolis” area of the city could be made out.¹⁴ As the various archi-

⁹ Usp. Malinar 2000-2001, 81-83; Cambi 1993, 53-54.

¹⁰ Uzorkovanja kamena su izvršena na megalitskom zidu, obrambenim kulama, potpornom zidu uz Veliku gomilu te u kamenolomu na rubu padine kanjona Radimlje, sjeveroistočno od ošaničke Gradine, odakle se zasigurno vadio kamen za izgradnju megalitskih bedema. Uzorkovanja i stručne ekspertize su vršene od strane stručnjaka Instituta za materijale i konstrukcije iz Sarajeva te Instituta “Kemal Kapetanović” iz Zenice.

¹¹ Marić 1969, 77, radovi su se odvijali uz sjeveroistočni zid jugozapadne kule, sjeverozapadni ugao jugozapadne kule, te na području između jugozapadne kule, velikog megalitskog zida i mjesta gdje se nazirao ulaz na akropolu.

¹² Cf. Malinar 2000-2001, 81-83; Cambi 1993, 53-54.

¹³ Stone samples were taken from the megalithic wall, the defensive towers, the retaining wall by the Great Mound, and the quarry on the edge of the slopes of the Radimlja gorge, north-east of the hill fort, where the stone to build the megalithic ramparts must have been quarried. The sampling and examination were carried out by experts from the Sarajevo-based Institute for Materials and Construction and the Zenica-based Kemal Kapetanović Institute.

¹⁴ Marić 1969, 77. The works were carried out by the north-east wall of the south-west tower, the north-west angle of the south-west tower, and the area between the south-west tower, the great megalithic wall and the place where the entrance to the acropolis could be made out.

i konzervacija, kao i djelomična restauracija zidova zbog nestabilnosti mnogih kamenih blokova unutar arhitektonskih konstrukcija. Iskopavanja ovakve vrste arheoloških lokaliteta nedvojbeno su zahtijevala zaštitni, odnosno konzervatorski pristup iskopenim arhitektonskim konstrukcijama kako bi se na taj način spriječilo njihovo daljnje propadanje.

U periodu 1968. godine primijenjena je na iskopenim zidovima i arhitektonskim konstrukcijama najnužnija konzervacija te djelomična restauracija kamenih površina uglavnom na prostoru kapije, odnosno ulaza u grad.

Konzervacija i djelomična restauracija izvršena je na objektu **ante I** (sl. 1.), (Tabla I: 1; Tabla II: 4) uz jugozapadnu kulu. Postupak se odvijao na način da su majstori klesari svaki trošni kamen vadili i zamijenili novim, posve istih dimenzija originalnom kamenom bloku.¹² (Prilog I)

tectural features were excavated, they were also conserved, and partial restoration was carried out on the walls where many of the stone blocks within the built structure were unstable. Excavations of this type of archaeological site called for a preservation and conservation approach to the excavation of the built structures to prevent their further deterioration.

In 1968, essential conservation and the partial restoration of the stone surfaces were carried out on the excavated walls and built structures, mainly in the entrance gate area. Conservation and partial restoration were carried out on **anta I** (Ill. 1), (Table I:1; Table II:4) by the south-west tower. The procedure consisted of the removal by stonemasons of all the rotten stone and its replacement by new blocks identical in size to the original ones.¹⁵ (Fig. I).



Sl. 1. Izgled ante I nakon izvršene konzervacije

Ill. 1. Anta I on completion of conservation

¹² Podaci o postupcima i načinu primjene konzervatorskih i restauratorskih radova, fotografije i popratna crtana dokumentacija su preuzeti iz originalnih terenskih dnevnika dr. Z. Marića, koji se nalaze u arhivu Odsjeka za dokumentaciju Odjeljenja za arheologiju Zemaljskog muzeja BiH..

¹⁵ Details of the procedures and methods applied during conservation and restoration works, photographs and drawings taken from Dr. Z. Marić's original field notes in the archive documentation of the Archaeological Department, National Museum of BiH.

Ovakav se pristup primjenjivao i u konzervatorskim radovima na objektu **ante II** s druge strane kapije. Također je djelomična restauracija izvršena na plohamu kapije klesanim kamenim pločama na sjeveroistočnoj strani kapije uz veliki zid, te na središnjem zidu na sjeveroistočnoj strani kapije (sl. 2.), (Tabla I: 2; Tabla II: 3; Prilog II).

U nastojanju rekonstrukcije izgleda nekadašnjeg ulaza u grad, nove klesane kamene ploče su aplicirane na postojeću strukturu očuvanog zida, koje su pozadi učvršćivane cementnim pojačanim komadima kamenja. U ovoj kampanji konzervatorsko restauratorskim zahvatima su tretirani i manji arhitektonski elementi ulazne kapije čija je djelomična rekonstrukcija bila moguća sačuvanim urušenim kamenim materijalom, kako bi se dobila što bolja vizualizacija izgleda ulazne kapije. To se uglavnom odnosi na dovratnik 2, dovratnik 3 i dovratnik 4, te **plohu "k"- dovratnik 1**, gdje je postavljeno kamenje zaliveno betonom (sl. 3.).

The same procedure was applied to the conservation works on **anta II** on the other side of the gate. Partial restoration was carried out on the parts of the gate with cut stone blocks on the north-east side of the gate by the great wall and on the middle wall on the north-east side of the gate (III. 2.), (Table I: 2; Table II: 3; Fig. II).

With a view to reconstructing the entrance to the city as it once was, new cut stone blocks were applied to the surviving wall, reinforced from behind with stone set in cement. During this phase, conservation-restoration works were also carried out on minor built structures of the entrance gate, where partial reconstruction was possible using fallen stone, with a view to recreating the original appearance of the gate. This was the case with jamb nos. 2, 3 and 4 and with **area "k" of jamb 1**, where the stones were set in concrete (III. 3.).



Sl. 2. Ploha 1 uz veliki zid
nakon djelomične konzervacije

III. 2. Area 1 by the great wall
following partial conservation

Dugogodišnjim nastavkom sustavnih arheoloških istraživanja nastavljani su i konzervatorski radovi u onom obimu koliko su to materijalna i financijska sredstva omogućavala. S obzirom da se radi o kompleksnim zahvatima, ovakva vrsta posla zahtijeva jedan dugoročan i sustavan pristup koji ovisi ponajviše o financijskim sredstvima koja za izvođenje ovakve vrste radova ponekad nisu dostatna čak ni za preventivnu i najminimalniju konzervaciju. Otkrivene kamene konstrukcije zidova sa izuzetno ispucanom površinom te drugi arhitektonski sadržaji ukazali su na vrlo loše stanje sačuvanosti strukture kamenih blokova koji su se u fragmentima mrvili i nestajali iz nekadašnjih kompaktnih arhitektonskih konstrukcija. Ovakva situacija ne samo da je narušila statiku pojedinih zidnih struktura u elementima i cjelini, nego su se također godinama izgubile nekada čitljive konture i gabariti pojedinih arhitektonskih elemenata u definiranju sveukupne cjeline grada. Tijekom arheoloških iskopavanja na području helenističkog grada na Gradini u Ošanićima u periodu od 1967.-1972. godine¹³ uglavnom su otkopani zidovi rađeni od kamenih blokova sa izuzetno ispucanom površinom.

During the long-term, systematic archaeological investigations that followed, the conservation works also continued to the extent allowed by material and financial resources. Since these were complex procedures, they required a long-term, systematic approach depending above all on funding; at times, the funds earmarked for such works were insufficient even for a minimum of preventive conservation. The badly cracked surface of the excavated stone walls and other built structures was evidence of the poor state of preservation of the stone blocks, which were crumbling and disappearing from the once solid structure. This not only jeopardized the structural stability of some of the walls and their individual components, but also led to the loss of the once legible contours and footprint of some of the built structures defining the city as a whole. Most of the work carried out during the archaeological excavations of the Hellenistic city at Ošanići between 1967 and 1972¹⁶ consisted of excavating walls composed of blocks of stone with badly cracked surfaces.



Sl. 3. *Ploha "k" dovratnika 1 u tjeku konzervacije*

Ill. 3. *Area "k", jamb 1, during conservation*

¹³ Marić 1970, 36-41; Marić 1971, 31-35; Marić 197., 40-41.

¹⁶ Marić 1970, 36-41; Marić 1971, 31-35; Marić 1971, 40-41.

Posebice su teško oštećene površine kamenih blokova svuda gdje su otkriveni tragovi snažnog požara koji je ovaj grad uništio oko 50. godine pr. Kr.¹⁴ Na nekim mjestima površine blokova u zidovima su se prilikom iskopavanja osipale poput kamena tucanika. Zidovi otkriveni u prostorima bez tragova požara očuvani su relativno dobro. To se odnosi na vanjske površine jugozapadne kule i megalitskog zida, iako su i ovdje kameni blokovi mjestimično napukli, ili se u svojoj strukturi ljušte.¹⁵ Takvo stanje otkopanih zidova na Gradini u Ošanićima zahtijevalo je najhitniju intervenciju koja nije bila realizirana u zadovoljavajućoj mjeri zbog nepostojanja sredstava za konzervatorske radove.¹⁶ Stoga se rješenje pokušalo pronaći 1973. godine kroz dostupne i primjenjive konzervatorske metode ondašnjeg vremena. Kameni blokovi, ispucali prvenstveno pod utjecajem snažne vatre, zahtijevali su poseban konzervatorski pristup uz primjenu novih vezivnih materijala te iskustva iz zemalja sa sličnom klimom i sličnim građevnim materijalom. Kroz namjeru dr. Z. Marića da se što više očuva autentičnost zidova, te da se konzervacija učini što je moguće manje vidljivom slijedila su se već provjerena iskustva kolega iz južnih pokrajina Italije. Kako nije bilo moguće ispucane blokove mijenjati novima, posebice na velikim i masivnim arhitektonskim cjelinama, jer bi to značilo gradnju novog spomenika, zamišljeno je da se fragmenti kamenja u ispucanim blokovima zidova lijepe i na taj način vrate u prvotni položaj kako bi se upotpunio i vratio nekadašnji izgled arhitektonskih konstrukcija. U pristupu metodologiji rada konzervatorski tretiranih površina u ovoj kampanji korišten je *araldit AW 106*.¹⁷ S obzirom da nisu postojala prethodna iskustva u upotrebi ovog materijala, u ovom periodu vršena je proba te ispitivanje svrsishodnosti primjene *araldita* pri konzervaciji zidova na ošaničkoj Gradini. Stoga je postupak ove metode primijenjen na *stepenicama VIII građevinskog kompleksa* gdje je

The damage to the surface of the stone blocks was particularly severe wherever traces of a major fire that destroyed the city in about 50 BCE were found.¹⁷ In some places the surface of the blocks in the walls was crumbling into pieces as they were excavated. The walls that were uncovered in the areas where there were no signs of fire were fairly well preserved, as in the outer face of the south-west wall and megalithic wall, though even here, some of the blocks were cracked or spalling.¹⁸ The condition of the walls excavated at Ošanići called for urgent remedial works, but the works actually carried out were inadequate due to the shortage of funds for conservation.¹⁹ An attempt was made in 1973 to find a solution using the conservation methods available at the time. A separate conservation procedure was required for the stone blocks cracked by fire, using new binders and drawing on the experience of countries with a similar climate and similar building material. In the light of Dr. Z. Marić's determination to preserve the authenticity of the walls as far as possible and to ensure that the conservation was as unobtrusive as possible, the tried and tested experience of colleagues from southern Italy was applied. The cracked blocks could not be replaced by new ones, particularly in the case of large, massive built structures, since this would have entailed building a new monument; instead, the fragments of stone in the cracked blocks were glued back into position so as to restore the original appearance of the built structures. The substance used in this conservation procedure was *Araldite AW 106*.²⁰ In the absence of previous experience using this material, tests were carried out to ascertain whether *Araldite* was suitable for use in the conservation of the walls at Ošanići, by gluing fragments of stone onto steps VIII of

¹⁴ Usp. Marić 1973a, 114; Cambi 1993, 40; Marijan 1997, 41-43.

¹⁵ Zapažanja o stanju kamenih blokova nakon iskopavanja zabilježena su u izvještaju dr. Z. Marića u okviru terenske dokumentacije 1975. godine, odakle su preuzete relevantne informacije.

¹⁶ Marić 1971, 31; Prema izvještajima iz 1975. godine i terenskim dnevnicima zabilježeno je da su sredstva za konzervaciju dobijena samo 1968. godine kada je konzervirana i djelomično restaurirana gradska kapija.

¹⁷ *Araldit AW 106* je dvokomponentno ljepilo sa učvršćivačem *härtner*, na bazi smole.

¹⁷ Cf. Marić 1973a, 114; Cambi 1993, 40; Marijan 1997, 41-43.

¹⁸ The observations on the state of the stone blocks following excavation were recorded in Dr. Z. Marić's report in the 1975 field notes, from which the relevant information has been taken.

¹⁹ Marić 1971, 31. The 1975 reports and field journal record that conservation funds were received only in 1968, when the gate to the city was conserved and partly restored.

²⁰ *Araldite AW 106* is a two-component epoxy resin adhesive with hardener.

isprobano lijepljenje fragmenata kamena. Pokazalo se da araldit čvrsto veže komade i komadiće kamena ako se prethodno sve plohe predviđene za lijepljenje očiste. Ono što je narušavalo estetsku komponentu postupka jeste da se araldit među fugama lijepljenih komada kamena jako uočavao zbog izrazite smečkaste boje nasuprot izuzetne bjeline kamena koji se tretirao. Ovaj problem je riješen na način da su se površine araldita prije stvrđnjavanja posipale sitno samljevenim zrcima kamena radi ublažavanja velikog kontrasta boje između araldita i kamena. U isprobavanju i pokušaju primjene ove metode nerijetko se i nemarno radilo te se i danas na mnogim mjestima uočavaju površine koje su zamazane uočljivim mrljama na površini kamenih blokova, kao i površine na kojima se araldit cijedio i stvarao veće izdužene kapljice. Ovakve površine kamena su se sjećale dlijetom kako bi se odstranio stvrđnuti araldit te su prekrivene kamenom prašinom i sitno mljevenim kamenom. Na taj su način mrlje araldita na zdravom kamenu postale jedva vidljive.¹⁸ Također se, u iznalaženju najsvrsishodnijeg pristupa upotrebe araldita, pokušala primijeniti metoda prelijevanja kompletne tretirane površine kamena na stepeništu VIII građevinskog kompleksa radi površinskog vezivanja fragmenata kamena. Ovakav pristup se ubrzo pokazao kao neispravan jer je tretirana površina dobila smeđu boju i veliki odsjaj što je u osnovi suprotno samom smislu konzervacije, jer ovakvim načinom posve se zanemaruje prirodna boja spomenika, pa se jasno uočava da se radi o novom i neprirodnom materijalu. U ovoj kampanji metodom lijepljenja fragmenata kamena aralditom tretirane su ispucane površine kamenih blokova iznad velikih gradskih stepenica – “stražarnica“, kao i površine na velikim gradskim stepenicama. U kampanji 1975. godine, tri godine nakon primjene araldita, pokazalo se da je ljepilo izuzetno čvrsto i postojano, da drži sve slijepljene kamene fragmente i da nepovoljne atmosferske prilike nisu imale nikakav utjecaj na ljepilo. Stoga se konzervacija zidova na ovakav način činila prihvatljivom i pristupačnom, posebice jer zidovi ostaju posve autentični, te se smatralo da se na taj način zaustavio proces raspadanja i ispadanja ka-

the built complex. It was found that Araldite created a strong bond between the stone and the fragments provided that the surfaces to which it was applied were first cleaned. However, the aesthetic effect was compromised by the colour of the Araldite joints, which appeared very brown against the white of the stone being treated. The problem was resolved by scattering finely-ground stone over the Araldite before hardening to soften the contrast between the colours of the adhesive and the stone. In addition, the tests and the attempts to apply this method were quite often carried out without due care, and to this day there are many places where the surface of the stone blocks is stained as a result, as well as areas where the Araldite oozed out and set into large, pear-shaped drops. These areas were chiselled to remove the hardened Araldite and covered with stone dust and finely ground stone, rendering the Araldite stains barely visible on sound stone.²¹ Another method that was tried out in the attempt to find the best way of using Araldite was to cover the entire treated area of the stone on steps VIII of the built complex with it so as to bind fragments of stone to the surface. This method soon proved to be unsuitable, leaving the treated area brown and glossy, a result contrary to the very notion of conservation in that it disregarded the natural colour of the monument and revealed that a new, artificial material had been used. In this phase the method of gluing fragments of stone with Araldite was applied to the cracked surfaces of the stone blocks above the large steps – the “guard-house” – and to the surface of the large city steps themselves. During the 1975 works, three years after the use of Araldite, it was found that the adhesive was extremely hard and durable, holding in place all the stone fragments that had been applied and remaining completely unaffected by adverse weather conditions. This method of conserving the walls thus seemed both acceptable and affordable, particularly since the authenticity of the walls is preserved, and it was

¹⁸ U daljnjem iznalaženju rješenja problema s kojim se susretalo prilikom primjene araldita ustanovljeno je da je jedna od mogućnosti odstranjivanja mrlja sa kamena i primjena razrjeđivača što je zasigurno bila i brža i efikasnija metoda kojom su se i tretirale kamene površine (zapažanja preuzeta iz izvještaja terenskih dnevnika).

²¹ During later attempts to resolve the problems encountered when using Araldite, it was found that one way of removing stains from the stone was to use a thinning agent, which was undoubtedly a quicker and more effective way of treating the stone surfaces (observations taken from the field journal report).

menčića iz kamenih blokova.¹⁹ Shodno tome, 1975. godine ovom metodom su konzervatorskim radovima tretirani lijepljenjem ispucani kameni blokovi na VIII građevinskom kompleksu – *plohe* “E”, “F”, “G” uz stepenice, izvršeni konzervatorski radovi na jugozapadnoj kuli – *plohe* “A”, “B”, “C”, gradskoj kapiji i otkopanim površinama megalitskog zida sa vanjske strane.

U ovom periodu zaštita u smislu konkretnijih konzervatorskih radova na lokalitetu je završena. Iako su se arheološka istraživanja nastavila i u narednim godinama, nastavljali su se nedvojbeno javljati problemi oko daljnje zaštite i konzervacije postojećih, a i novih arhitektonskih konstrukcija. Imajući u vidu u pravilu jedva dostatna financijska sredstva čak i za sama arheološka istraživanja, radovi na zaštiti i konzervaciji bili su u drugom planu i ostavljani za neka bolja vremena. Problemu zaštite u arheološkim istraživanjima od 1975. godine pa nadalje pristupilo se na način da se otkopani i istraženi dijelovi arhitektonskih konstrukcija ponovno zatrpavaju zemljom, što je u takvim okolnostima ispravan metodološki pristup, ali neprikladan u smislu zaštite lokaliteta u dužem vremenskom periodu. Stoga se i u narednim arheološkim istraživanjima rješenje problema zaštite uglavnom pronalazilo u ponovnom zatrpavanju. U programu arheoloških istraživanja koja su vršena u periodu od 1987. do 1991. godine bili su predviđeni i konzervatorski zahvati na arhitektonskim konstrukcijama otkrivenim prilikom ove kampanje, kao i na objektima istraživanim u ranijim kampanjama, te sanacija Velike gomile centralnog kamenog tumula na akropoli. Zaštita je i ovoga puta izvršena zatrpavanjem istraženih objekata, a ratne godine prouzročile su okončavanje radova na projektu Zemaljskog muzeja BiH koji se odnosio na Gradinu Ošanići kod Stoca.

thought that the method would prevent the blocks from spalling.²² In 1975, therefore, the same method was used during conservation works to treat the cracked stone blocks on built complex VIII – areas E, F and G by the steps; conservation works were also carried out on the south-west tower, treating areas A, B and C, and the gate and the outer face of the excavated areas of the megalithic wall.

Specific conservation works on the site were completed during this period. Though the archaeological investigations continued in later years, the problem of the on-going preservation and conservation of the existing built structures as well as of new ones kept cropping up. Given that, as a rule, there was barely sufficient funding even for the archaeological investigations themselves, preservation and conservation were deferred for a later date. From 1975, the problem of preservation was resolved by re-covering the built structures with soil once they had been excavated and studied, which was the proper approach in the given circumstances, but inappropriate for the long-term preservation of the site. Replacing the soil was the main method of preservation applied during the archaeological investigations that followed. The programme for the archaeological investigations conducted between 1987 and 1991 included conservation works on the built structures uncovered during this phase and on those excavated during earlier phases, along with remedial works to the Great Mound of the central stone tumulus in the acropolis. Once again, the method applied was to replace the soil over the structures excavated, and with the outbreak of war, work on the National Museum's project for the hill fort at Ošanići nr. Stolac came to an end.

Arheološka istraživanja u perspektivi konzervatorske studije

U kulturnom mraku poslijeratnih godina, kada je veliki broj spomeničke baštine doveden do samog ruba postojanja i zaborava, pokretanje projekta

Archaeological investigations from the perspective of a conservation study

During the cultural dark ages that followed the war, when many heritage monuments were on the verge of disappearing and being consigned to oblivion,

¹⁹ Mišljenje dr. Z. Marića o rezultatima primjene araldita 1972/73. godine preuzeto iz izvještaja u planu konzervatorskih radova 1975. godine iz dokumentacije Arheološkog odjeljenja Zemaljskog muzeja BiH.

²² Dr. Z. Marić's opinion of the results of using Araldite in 1972/73 are taken from the report in the 1975 conservation works plan – documentation from the Archaeological Department, National Museum of BiH.

“Helenistički urbani kompleks na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca“, ponovno je ukazalo na značaj zaštite jednog od najvećih arheoloških lokaliteta ovakve vrste na području Zapadnog Balkana. Prekid istraživačkih radova i ratne godine ostavile su vidljive tragove devastacije cjelokupnog urbanog kompleksa. Dosadašnji poznati rezultati parcijalnih istraživanja na području akropole, podgradinskih terasa i predgradinskog područja Banja ukazuju na opravdanost daljnjih sistematskih arheoloških istraživanja, te nužnost zaštite i konzervacije arheološkog lokaliteta. S obzirom da se konzervatorska studija u prvoj fazi odnosi na konstrukciju megalitskog zida sa obrambenim kulama, daljnja arheološka istraživanja će biti koncentrirana upravo na tom užem prostoru akropole. To se u prvom redu odnosi na istraživanja unutrašnje strane megalitskog zida čiji rezultati mogu imati šire značenje u tumačenju konstruktivnog, urbanog te obrambenog sistema gradnje.²⁰ Otvaranjem unutrašnjeg lica zida i sjeveroistočnih vrata koji bi se povezali konzervatorsko restauratorskim zahvatima u cjelinu²¹, uvelike bi se ukazalo na monumentalnost cjelokupnog megalitskog zida u tkivu urbanog arhitektonskog sadržaja. Iako brojni arheološki nalazi ukazuju na potrebu istraživanja šireg urbanog područja, radovi će uglavnom biti koncentrirani na područje akropole. To se sigurno odnosi, između ostalog, na sanaciju Velike gomile, monumentalnog objekta koji je dio cjeline arhitektonskog kompleksa akropole. Istraživanja na Velikoj gomili su vršena u nekoliko istraživačkih kampanja od 1980. do 1984. godine, no obrušavanjem gornjih slojeva kamena te devastacijom, ona danas već pomalo gubi konture izvornog oblika i prvotne namjene. Stoga je u cilju prezentiranja ošanićke Gradine i definiranja arhitektonskih sadržaja nužno izvršiti dodatna arheološka istraživanja, a na koncu rekonstruirati i povezati objekt u arhitektonsko tkivo akropole. Problem Velike gomile, kako u istraživačkom tako i u smislu zaštite, neminovno povlači i pitanje istočnog potpor-

the launch of the project entitled “The urban Hellenistic hill fort complex at Ošanići nr. Stolac” once again drew attention to the importance of protecting one of the largest archaeological sites of its kind in the Western Balkans. The suspension of investigative works and the war years had left their mark: the entire urban complex had deteriorated. The findings to date of the partial investigations in the acropolis, the terraces around the ramparts and Banje on the outskirts have demonstrated that further systematic archaeological investigations are fully justified and that the archaeological site is in need of preservation and conservation. Given that the first-phase conservation study dealt with the structure of the megalithic wall and defensive towers, future archaeological investigations will concentrate on that same limited area of the acropolis, and in particular on the inner face of the megalithic wall, the findings of which could have wider implications for understanding the structural, urban and defensive system of the site.²³ Exposing the inner face of the wall and the north-east gate, which would link the conservation-restoration works into a single group,²⁴ would reveal the monumentality of the entire megalithic wall in the urban fabric. Though numerous archaeological finds suggest the need to investigate the entire urban area, the works will concentrate mainly on the acropolis. This will undoubtedly include remedial works on the Great Mound, a monumental structure forming part of the built complex of the acropolis. Excavations were conducted on the Great Mound during a number of phases from 1980 to 1984, since when the upper layers of stone have fallen which, combined with vandalism, has resulted in some loss of the original contours of the mound and of evidence of its original use. Further archaeological investigations are therefore essential for the presentation of the hill fort at Ošanići and to define its built features, ultimately to be followed by its reconstruction and reincorporation into the built fabric of the acropolis. The problem of the Great Mound, in terms both of investigation and preservation, inevitably

²⁰ Basler 1984, 48; Marić 1995, 16; Marijan 1997, 40; Marijan 2000-2001, 11, 13.

²¹ Upravo zbog nedostatka financijskih sredstava za najnužniju konzervaciju, arheološka istraživanja unutarnje strane megalitskog zida i sjeveroistočne kule koja su predviđena iskopavanjima 1971. godine nisu izvedena, usp. Marić 1971, 31, Marić 1995, 16; Marijan 1997, 20.

²³ Basler 1984, 48; Marić 1995, 16; Marijan 1997, 40; Marijan 2000-2001, 11, 13.

²⁴ It was due to the shortage of funds for essential conservation that the archaeological excavations of the inner face of the megalithic wall and north-east tower planned for the 1971 excavations were not carried out, cf. Marić 1971, 31, Marić 1995, 16; Marijan, 1997, 20.

nog zida. Istraživanjem ovog segmenta detaljnije bi se mogao sagledati međusobni odnos dvaju arhitektonskih cjelina, kao i funkciju istočnog zida u odnosu na druge arhitektonske elemente u graditeljskom i fortifikacijskom smislu. Stoga će u znanstvenoj i stručnoj interpretaciji istraživanja zasigurno pitanje adekvatne i primjerene zaštite biti jasnije definirano. U cilju nastavka arheoloških istraživanja obavljen je dio geomagnetne prospekcije²² na prostoru i pozicijama koji su omogućavali izvođenje ovakve vrste radova. Iako su snimanjem obuhvaćene dostupnije a ne ciljane površine kompleksa, rezultati itekako mogu sugerirati i odrediti smjer u daljnjim arheološkim istraživanjima. Uz pretpostorakropole na području Banja, ispred megalitskog zida koji je prikazan na planu 1, geomagnetnom prospekcijom je tretiran i manji prostor na području akropole, jugozapadno od Velike gomile. Veći dio tretirane površine na platou ispred megalitskog zida je dao i konkretnije rezultate. Na planu 2, rezultati snimanja obilježeni žutom bojom ukazuju na arhitektonske konstrukcije objekata koji leže ispod do sada poznatih ostataka helenističkog naselja, zatrpanih debljim slojem zemlje i kamena. Rezultat ovakvog položaja arhitektonskih konstrukcija ukazuje da pripadaju jednoj od starijih faza izgradnje ovog naselja, što otvara problematiku distinkcije ostataka arhitekture nastalih kasnije te onih iz starijih arheoloških razdoblja, no bez detaljnih arheoloških istraživanja njihovo preciznije determiniranje u ovom kontekstu nije moguće.

Zaključak

Helenistički urbani kompleks na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca od izuzetnog je značaja za proučavanje kulturno-povijesnog razvoja helenističke kulture, ne samo na području Bosne i Hercegovine nego i cjelokupnog sjevernog Mediterana. Već prvotne ideje ovog projekta, danas prepoznate kao dobar i jedini put ka daljnjem znanstveno-istraživačkom radu, ukazuju na važnost zaštite jednog od najvećih arheoloških lokaliteta ovakve vrste na području Balkana. Iako je lokalitet proglašen

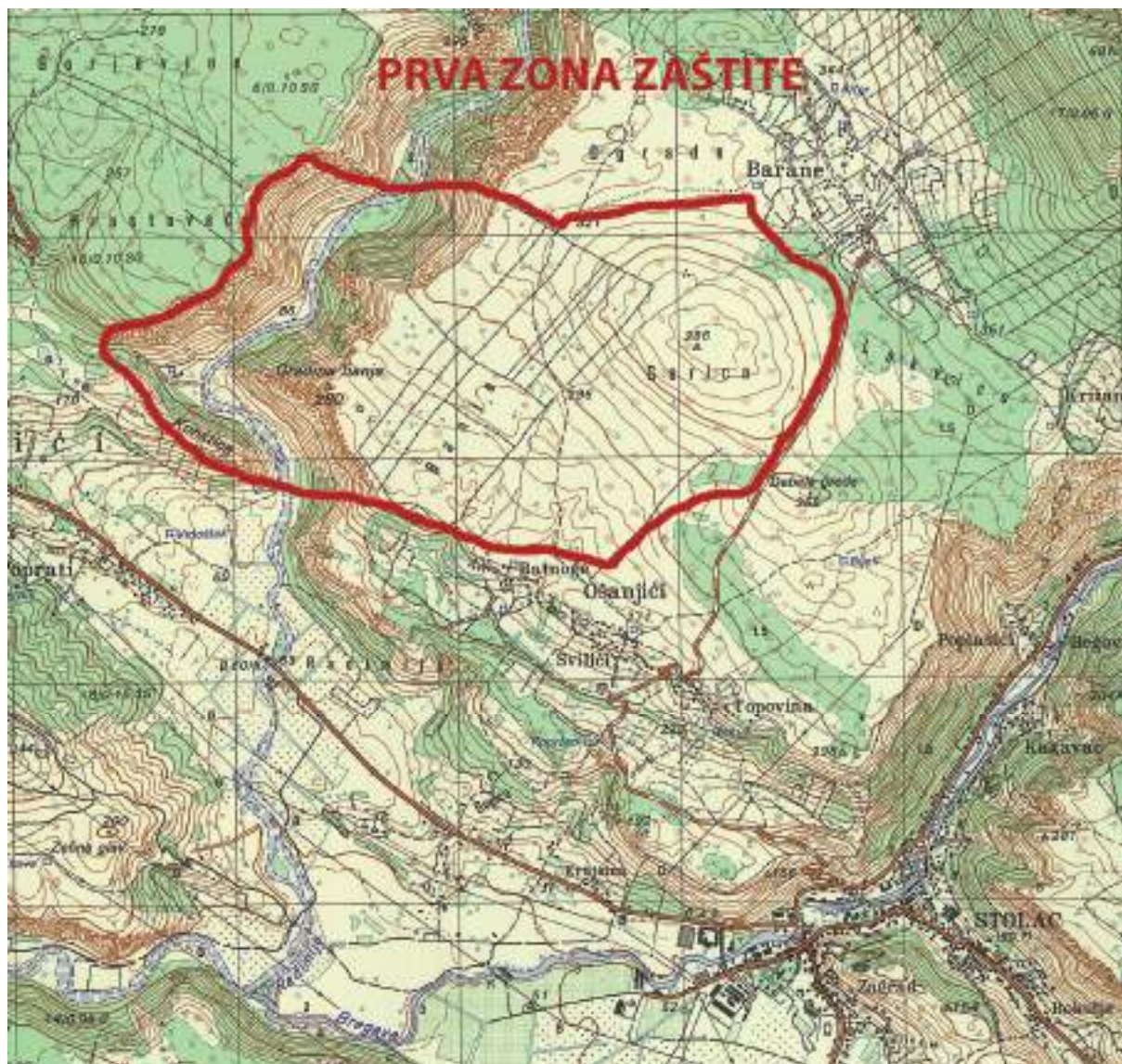
highlights the question of the east retaining wall. Excavating this section would make it easier to grasp the relationship between the two built groups as well as of the purpose of the east wall in regard to the other built features both architecturally and in terms of fortification. The question of proper preservation will certainly be addressed with greater clarity in the scientific and professional interpretation of the excavations. Geomagnetic prospection²⁵ was carried out on the area where works of this kind could be carried out, with a view to continuing the archaeological excavations. Though the prospection covered the more accessible areas of the complex rather than the target areas, the results are nonetheless such as to indicate where future excavations should be conducted. As well as surveying the approaches to the acropolis at Banja, outside the megalithic wall shown on plan 1, the geomagnetic prospection also surveyed a small area in the acropolis south-west of the Great Mound. Much of the area surveyed on the terraced area outside the megalithic wall produced concrete results. In plan 2, the survey findings marked in yellow indicate built structures below the remains of the Hellenistic city thus far discovered, hidden by a thick layer of soil and stone. The position of these built features indicates that they belong to one of the earlier phases of the settlement, raising the issue of differentiating the remains of later built structures from those from older archaeological periods, but without detailed archaeological excavations they cannot be accurately identified.

Conclusion

The Hellenistic urban complex of the hill fort in Ošanići nr. Stolac is of outstanding importance for the study of the cultural development of Hellenistic culture not only in Bosnia and Herzegovina but in the northern Mediterranean as a whole. The original idea of this project is already recognized as a good way, indeed the only way, to pursue further scientific research works, indicating the importance of protecting one of the largest archaeological sites of its kind in the Balkans. Though the site has been

²² Snimanje je izvedeno od strane stručnjaka Römisch-Germanische Kommission i Deutschen Archaeologischen Institut, Frankfurt, dr. Knut Rassmann i dr. Nils Müller-Schessel.

²⁵ The survey was carried out by experts from the Römisch-Germanische Kommission and Deutschen Archaeologischen Institut, Frankfurt, Dr. Knut Rassmann and Dr. Nils Müller-Schessel.



Sl. 4. Arheološka zona zaštite, odlukom o proglašenju nacionalnog spomenika

Fig. 4. The archaeological protection zone as defined by the designation of the site as a national monument

nacionalnim spomenikom,²³ ova najstarija urbana jezgra na tlu Bosne i Hercegovine još uvijek nije

designated as a national monument,²⁶ this, the oldest urban complex in Bosnia and Herzegovina, has yet

²³ Arheološko područje – Helenistički urbani kompleks na Gradini u Ošanićima je proglašen nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine od strane Povjerenstva za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika BiH, odlukom koja je donesena 27. siječnja 2003. godine, na temelju članka V stavak 4. Aneksa 8. Općeg okvirnog sporazuma za mir u Bosni i Hercegovini i članka 39. stavak 1. Poslovnika o radu Povjerenstva za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika. Objavljeno u "Službenom glasniku BiH", broj 15/03. Ovom odlukom je cjelokupni urbani kompleks sa svim pripadajućim arhitektonskim sadržajima na prostoru gradine, podgradinskom i predgradinskom prostoru obuhvaćen I zonom zaštite.

²⁶ The archaeological site was designated as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Commission to Preserve National Monuments on 27 January 2003, under the heading "archaeological site of the Hellenistic town of Daorson, Ošanići, Stolac," pursuant to Article V para. 4 of Annex 8 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Article 39 para. 1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments. The decision was published in the Official Gazette of BiH no. 15/03. Under the terms of the decision, the entire urban complex with all its built features on the site of the hill fort, the terraces outside the walls and the outskirts is covered by Protection Zone 1.

na primjeren način tretirana kao spomenik visoke kulturne vrijednosti. S obzirom da je cjelokupna aglomeracija obuhvaćena I zonom zaštite (sl. 4.), sve mjere konzervacije, restauracije, konstruktivne sanacije i drugih aktivnosti s ciljem rehabilitacije spomenika, se trebaju odvijati paralelno sa izvođenjem arheoloških istraživanja uz konsultacije arheološkog stručnog tima. Ovaj potencijal koji bi u konačnici rezultirao javnim prezentiranjem od ključne je važnosti za opstanak ovog arheološkog lokaliteta. Stoga je u metodologiji zaštite i prezentaciji kulturnog dobra potrebno tražiti dugoročna rješenja i sustavan pristup interdisciplinarnog tima stručnjaka s ciljem spašavanja ovog jedinstvenog arheološkog zdanja.

to be properly treated as a monument of great cultural value. Since the entire agglomeration is covered by protection zone I (Ill. 4), all conservation, restoration, structural remedial and other works designed to rehabilitate the monument should be conducted in tandem with archaeological excavations, in consultation with a team of archaeology experts. This, which would ultimately result in its presentation to the public, is of crucial importance for the very survival of the archaeological site. The methodology for the preservation and presentation of this cultural property should therefore include long-term solutions and a systematic approach by an inter-disciplinary team of experts with a view to saving this unique architectural edifice.

Skraćenice / Abbreviations

AP	–	Arheološki pregled, Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije, Beograd
CBI	–	Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka istraživanja, ANUBiH, Sarajevo
GZM	–	Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja BiH, Sarajevo
GZM n.s. A	–	Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja BiH, nova serija, Arheologija, Sarajevo
NS	–	Naše starine, Sarajevo
RFFZD	–	Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta Zadar, Zadar
SG	–	Slovo Gorčina, Stolac

Izvori / Sources

- Z. Marić – Terenski dnevnici i izvještaji terenskih istraživanja [Field journal and report of field excavations] – “Konzervatorski radovi na Gradini iznad sela Ošanići kod Stoca 1973. godine”; “Plan konzervatorskih radova na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca 1975. godine” – Odsjek za dokumentaciju ZMBiH, registrator br. [Documentation Dept. of the National Museum of BiH, folder no.] 10., 68/72, godina 1972., 1973., 1975.
- Z. Marić – “Ošanići 1968. godina” – fotografije i crteži konzervatorskih zahvata u tekstu, Tabla I,II; Prilog I,II – Odsjek za dokumentaciju ZMBiH, registrator br. [photographs and drawings of conservation works, Tables I, II; figs. I, II in text – Documentation Dept. of the National Museum of BiH, folder no.] 4, 68/68
- “Povjerenstvo za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika BiH”, Sarajevo. Odlukom o proglašenju nacionalnog spomenika, zona zaštite arheološkog lokaliteta, u tekstu sl. 4. [Commission to Preserve National Monuments of BiH, Sarajevo, Decision designating the national monument, protection zone of the archaeological site, Ill. 4 in text.]

Literatura / Bibliography

Đ. BASLER	1956	Gradina na Ošanićima kod Stoca; NS 3, Sarajevo, 1956, 79-94.
	1984	Veliki zid na Gradini u Ošanićima, SG, Stolac, 1984, 48.
N. CAMBI	1993	Arheološki pogled na probleme istraživanja, konzervacije, rekonstrukcije i prezentacije ilirskog naselja na Ošanićima; RFFZD, sv. 32, Zadar, 1993, 37-60
K. HÖRMANN – V. RADIMSKY	1892	Ošanići kod Stoca; GZM 4, Sarajevo, 1892, 40-49.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--|
| H. MALINAR | 2000-2001 | Prijedlog za iznalaženje metode za konzervaciju građevnog kamena predhistorijske gradine u Ošanićima, Hercegovina broj 6-7 (24-25), Mostar, 2000-2001, 81-84. |
| Z. MARIĆ | 1967 | Gradina u Ošanićima kod Stoca – ilirsko utvrđenje; <i>AP</i> 9, Beograd, 1967, 39-40. |
| | 1969 | Gradina, Ošanići, Stolac – ilirsko utvrđenje; <i>AP</i> 11, Beograd, 1969, 77-79. |
| | 1970 | Ošanići, Stolac- ilirsko gradinsko utvrđenje; <i>AP</i> 12, Beograd, 1970, 36-41. |
| | 1971 | Gradina u Ošanićima kod Stoca; <i>AP</i> 13, Beograd, 1971, 31-35. |
| | 1971a | Gradina a Ošanići, Stolac site illyrien. Epoque prehistorique et protohistorique en Yugoslavie; <i>Recherches et resultats</i> , Beograd, 1971, 58-60. |
| | 1972 | Gradina Ošanići, Stolac, prahistorijska gradina; <i>AP</i> 14, Beograd, 1972, 40-41. |
| | 1973 | Arheološka istraživanja na gradini Ošanići kod Stoca 1963. godine, <i>GZM n.s. A</i> , 27/28, Sarajevo, 1973, 173- 235. |
| | 1973a | Daorsi. Ime, teritorija i etnička pripadnost plemena Daorsi, <i>Godišnjak CBI</i> 10/8, Sarajevo, 1973, 109-137. |
| | 1975 | Prahistorijska i protohistorijska utvrđenja na području Daorsa. <i>Posebna izdanja CBI</i> 24/6, Sarajevo, 1975, 103-110. |
| | 1976 | Daoroi(?) na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca- Ilirski grad; <i>AP</i> 18, Beograd, 1976, 51-54. |
| | 1977 | Arheološka istraživanja ilirskog grada Daors..a na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca od 1967. do 1972. godine, <i>GZM n.s. A</i> , 30/31, Sarajevo, 1977, 5-99. |
| | 1979 | Depo pronađen u ilirskom gradu Daors..u (2. st. pr.n.ere), <i>GZM n.s. A</i> , 33, Sarajevo, 1979, 23-113. |
| | 1989 | Daorsi i Narona; Međunarodni simpozijum <i>Bosna i Hercegovina u tokovima istorijskih i kulturnih kretanja u jugoistočnoj Evropi</i> , Sarajevo, 6.-7. oktobar 1988; <i>Posebna izdanja</i> , Sarajevo, 1989, 57-59. |
| | 1995 | Rezultati istraživanja utvrđenog ilirskog grada kod Ošanića blizu Stoca (1890-1978), <i>Hercegovina</i> 1(9), Mostar, 1995, 43-93. |
| | 1996 | Rezultati istraživanja utvrđenog ilirskog grada kod Ošanića blizu Stoca (1890- 1978), II dio, <i>Hercegovina</i> 2 (10), Mostar, 1996, 7-33. |
| | 1997 | Unutrašnja vrata akropole ilirskog grada Daorsona (Ošanići, Stolac); <i>Godišnjak CBI</i> , 30/28, Sarajevo, 1997, 79-95. |
| | 2000 | Helenistički utjecaj na ilirsko pleme Daorse; <i>Godišnjak CBI</i> 31/29, Sarajevo, 2000, 37-52. |
| B. MARIJAN | 1997 | Sjeveroistočna vrata u megalitskom zidu na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca; <i>Diadora</i> , sv. 18-19, Zadar, 1997, 19-46. |
| | 2000-2001 | Gradina u Ošanićima u Stocu (naseobinski okviri i problemi arheoloških istraživanja), <i>Hercegovina</i> , broj 6-7 (14-15), Mostar, 2000-2001, 7-29. |
| | 1991-2005 | Sjeveroistočna vrata u megalitskom zidu na gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca; <i>GZM n. s. A.</i> , 46, Sarajevo, 1991, 87-112. |
| B. MARIJANOVIĆ | 1984 | Završna istraživanja akropole na Gradini u Ošanićima; <i>GZM n.s. A</i> , 39, Sarajevo, 1984, 11-22. |

T – I



Sl. 1. *Izgled objekta anta I i dovratnika 2 nakon izvršene konzervacije 1968. godine*

III. 1. *Anta I and jamb 2 following conservation works in 1968*



Sl. 2. *Izgled dijela kapije uz veliki zid tijekom izvođenja konzervatorskih radova 1968. godine*

III. 2. *Part of the gate by the great wall during conservation works in 1968*

T – II



Sl. 3. *Pogled na dovratnik 1 u tijeku konzervatorsko restauratorskih radova 1968. godine*

III. 3. *Jamb 1 during conservation-restoration works in 1968*

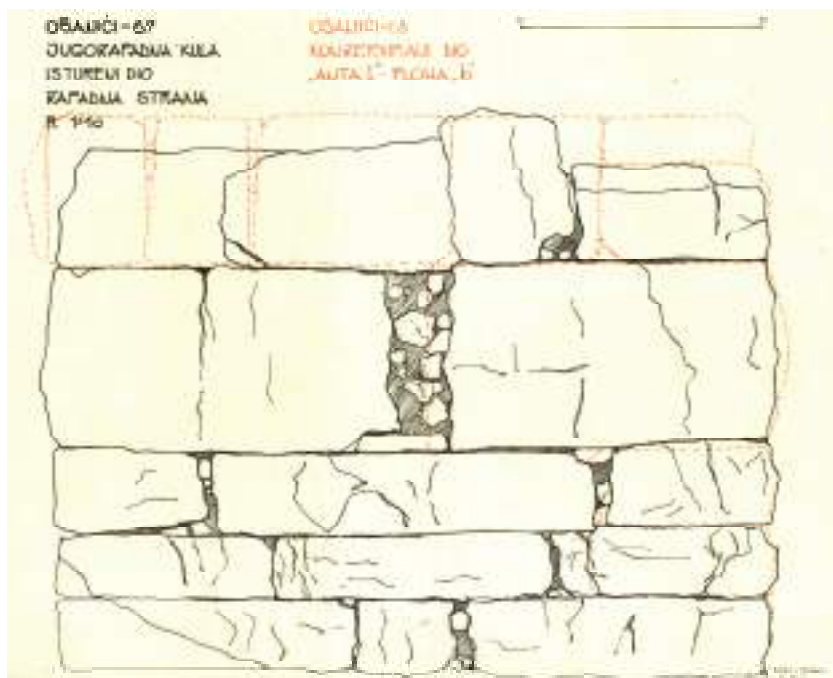


Sl. 4. *Pogled na dio objekta ante 1, dovratnik 1 i plohu 1 na velikom zidu ulazne kapije nakon završenih konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova 1968. godine*

III. 4. *View of part of anta 1, jamb 1 and area 1 on the great wall of the entrance gate following conservation-restoration works in 1968*

Prilozi – I, II
Fig. – I, II

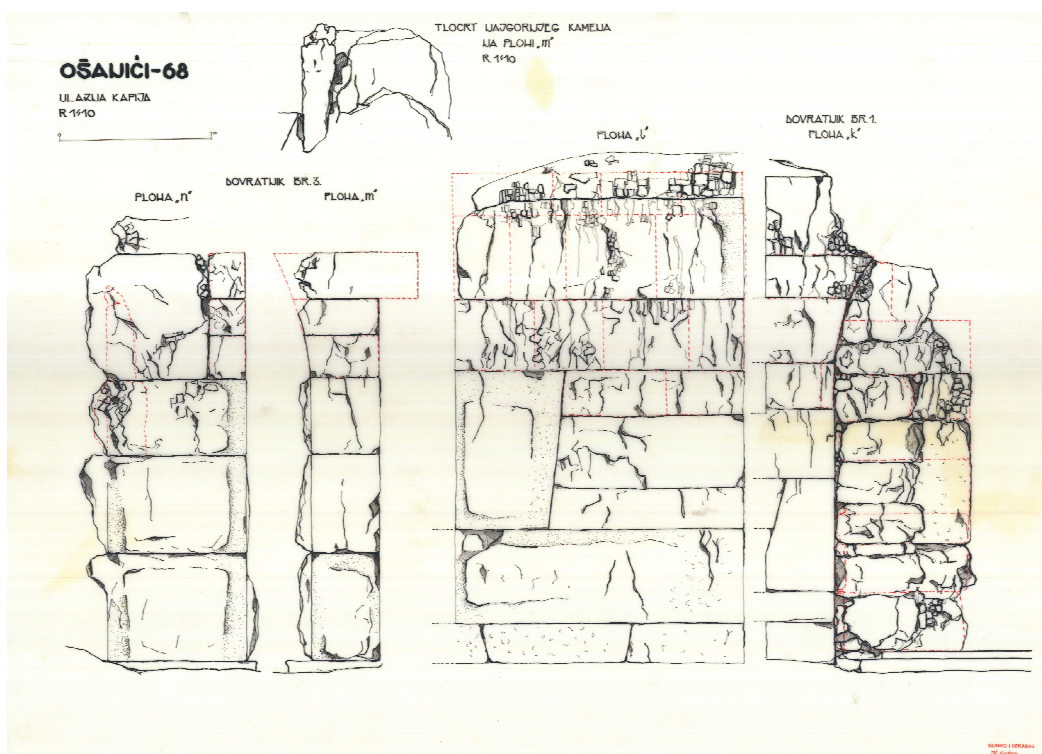
I



Crtež terenske dokumentacije sa naznačenim konzervatorsko restauratorskim intervencijama na objektu anta I sa dokumentiranom plohom "b"

Field notes drawing indicating conservation-restoration works on anta I with documented area "b"

II

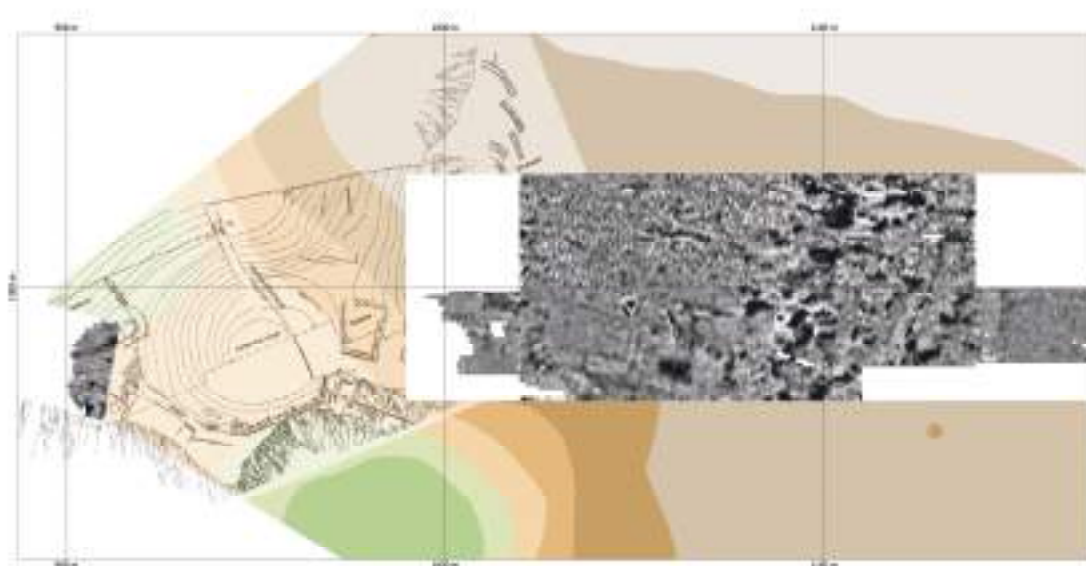


Lokalitet: GRADINA OŠANIĆI

Planovi – I, II
Plans – I, II

Geomagnetna prospekcija, septembar 2007.
Geomagnetic prospection, septembre 2007

I



II



ARHEOLOŠKE OSOBINE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

CRVENO I ZELENO: VIDLJIVO IZNAD
POVRŠINE ZEMLJE
RED AND GREEN: VISIBLE ABOVE
GROUND

ŽUTO: OTKRIVENO/ZABILJEŽENO
GEOMAGNETNOM PROSPEKCIJOM
YELLOW: DISCOVERED BY GEO-
MAGNETIC PROSPEKTION



Helenistički grad Daorson¹ – Metodološki pristup zaštiti i priprema projekta konzervatorsko- -restauratorskih radova

The hellenistic city of Daorson¹ – Methodological approach to its preservation and preparation of a conservation-restoration project

Pregledni rad
UDK 719.025.3:902/904(497.6 Ošanići)

Review article
UDC 719.025.3:902/904(497.6 Ošanići)

Od objavljivanja prvih podataka o nalazištu na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca, do 1991. godine, na lokalitetima Gradine i Banja su u nekoliko kampanja vršena arheološka istraživanja, praćena povremeno i konzervatorskih zahvatima na manjim potezima. Prvi projekat sveobuhvatne sistematske konzervatorske zaštite lokaliteta, pokrenut je, međutim, tek 2007.-2008.g., od Zemaljskog muzeja u Sarajevu; u početnoj fazi, tretiran je megalitski zid s kapijama i kulama, smješten na Gradini (Akropolis).

U radu je detaljno prezentiran metodološki pristup zaštiti fizičke građe ove mikroceline, primijenjen u analitičko – dijagnostičkoj etapi, odnosno, u izradi prvog dijela Projekta konzervacije. Putem prezentacije rezultata dvogodišnje realizacije prve radne faze, autor izlaže tok, metodologiju i rezultate dosad izvršenih konzervatorskih istraživanja i analiza; opisuje dijagnostičke instrumente i mehaniz-

Archaeological investigations were carried out on a number of occasions at Gradina and Banje between the publication of the first details of the site at Gradina in Ošanići near Stolac and 1991, some accompanied by conservation works over short stretches of the walls. The first comprehensive, systematic conservation of the site began only in 2007-2008, and was carried out by the National Museum in Sarajevo. The initial phase covered the megalithic wall with its gates and towers at Gradina (the Acropolis).

This paper offers a detailed account of the methodological approach to the preservation of the physical structure of this part of the site, applied during the analytical and diagnostic stage of drawing up the first part of the conservation project. In her presentation of the findings of the first working stage, a two-year process, the author explains the course, methodology and results of the conservation investigations and analyses conducted to date; describes

¹ "Helenistički grad Daorson u Ošanićima, arheološko područje", na osnovu Odluke Komisije / Povjerenstva za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika Bosne i Hercegovine, ima status nacionalnog spomenika:

"Helenistički grad Daorson u Ošanićima, arheološko područje

Status spomenika - Nacionalni spomenik

Objavljeno u 'Službenom glasniku BiH', broj 15/03.

Povjerenstvo za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika, na temelju članka V stavak 4. Aneksa 8. Općeg okvirnog sporazuma za mir u Bosni i Hercegovini i članka 39. stavak 1. Poslovnika o radu Povjerenstva za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika, na sjednici održanoj od 21. do 27. siječnja 2003. godine, donijelo je ODLUKU: (...) Arheološko područje

¹ The archaeological site of the Hellenistic city of Daorson in Ošanići is a national monument, pursuant to a Decision by the Commission to Preserve National Monuments:

"Hellenistic city of Daorson in Ošanići, archaeological site

Status of monument – National monument

Published in Official Gazette of BiH no. 15/03.

Pursuant to Article V para. 4 Annex 8 of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Article 39 para. 1 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission to Preserve National Monuments, at a session held from 21 to 27 January 2003 the Commission adopted a Decision [whereby] the archaeological site of the Hellenistic town of Daorson, Ošanići, Stolac,

me zaključivanja; predstavlja i, u konkretnom kontekstu, tumači postupke produženja kontinuiteta materije spomenika koje treba primijeniti.

Key words: zaštita spomenika; konzervacija; degradacija kamena; kamen; Ošanići; konzervatorsko – restauratorski radovi; projekt konzervacije; metodološki pristup; istraživanja

the diagnostic instruments and decision-making mechanisms; and presents and interprets, within the specific context, the process of prolonging the life of the materials of the monument that is to be applied.

Key words: preservation of the monument; conservation; degradation of stone; stone; Ošanići; conservation-restoration works; conservation project; methodological approach; investigations.

Uvod: okvir projekta

Od objavljivanja prvih podataka o nalazištu na Gradini u Ošanićima kod Stoca, do 1991. godine, na lokalitetima Gradine i Banja su u nekoliko kampanja vršena arheološka istraživanja, praćena povremeno i konzervatorskih zahvatima na manjim potezima. Na osnovu dostupnih izvora, može se utvrditi da su oni, u periodu od 1968. g. do danas, uglavnom imali karakter najnužnije zaštite. Intervencije ograničenog obima, uvjetovane raspoloživim sredstvima i mogućnostima, najčešće su vršene na nevelikim potezima nakon arheoloških iskopavanja. Tehnike, metodi i postupci bili su odabrani u skladu sa standardom tog vremena, uobičajenim u ovoj oblasti. Na otkopanim kamenim strukturama nikad nisu izvršeni *sistematski, sveobuhvatni* konzervatorsko-restauratorski radovi, za koje bi bila urađena projektna dokumentacija, odnosno dokumentacija koja sadrži rezultate konzervatorskih analiza i istraživačkih radova, te laboratorijskih i drugih ispitivanja. U tom kontekstu, vezano za trenutno stanje spomenika, posebno je značajno istaći:

- “Prirodno” propadanje materije i promjene fizičkih uvjeta okruženja kojim je kroz vrijeme izložena, uz odsustvo preventivne i aktivne konzervacije koje bi posljedice istog u manjoj ili većoj mjeri ublažile, neminovno vodi ka progresivnoj degradaciji, pa – u samoj konačnici – i nestanku spome-

– helenistički grad Daorson u Ošanićima kod Stoca proglašava se nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine (u daljnjem tekstu: nacionalni spomenik). (...) Ova odluka stupa na snagu danom donošenja i objavit će se u ‘Službenom glasniku BiH’ i ‘Službenim novinama Federacije BiH’. Ovu odluku Komisija je donijela u sljedećem sastavu: Zeynep Ahunbay, Amra Hadžimuhamedović, Dubravko Lovrenović, Ljiljana Ševo i Tina Wik. Predsjedatelj Povjerenstva Dubravko Lovrenović.”

Tekst Odluke preuzet sa: http://kons.gov.ba/main.php?id_struct=6&lang=1&action=view&id=605.

Introduction: context of the project

A number of archaeological excavations were conducted at Gradina and Banje between the publication of the first details of the site at Gradina in Ošanići and 1991, some of them accompanied by minor conservation works. The available sources indicate that since 1968 these have largely been confined to the most essential protection. These limited interventions, dictated by the available resources and opportunities, were usually conducted on small areas following archaeological excavations. The techniques, methods and procedures were selected in the light of the standards of the day commonly employed in this field. No systematic, comprehensive conservation-works of the kind requiring project documentation and documentation setting out the findings of conservation analyses and investigative works, along with laboratory and other tests, were ever carried out on the stone structures that were uncovered. In this context, and in the light of the current condition of the monument, the following points should be highlighted:

- The “natural” decay of the stone and the changing physical conditions of the environment to which it has been exposed over time, in the absence of preventive and active conservation, which would have alleviated the impact of these to a greater or lesser extent, are inexorably leading to the progressive deg-

is... designated as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: the National Monument). ... This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption and shall be published in the Official Gazette of BiH and the Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH. This Decision has been adopted by the following members of the Commission: Zeynep Ahunbay, Amra Hadžimuhamedović, Dubravko Lovrenović, Ljiljana Ševo and Tina Wik. Dubravko Lovrenović, Chair of the Commission.”

Text of the Decision from http://kons.gov.ba/main.php?id_struct=50&lang=4&action=view&id=605

nika. Stanje nadzemnih kamenih struktura helenističkog grada Daorsona – u pojedinim segmentima gotovo alarmantno – “školski” je primjer kojim se to može ilustrirati.

- U domeni nepokretnog naslijeđa (*i graditeljskog i arheološkog*), konzervacija kamenih struktura predstavlja vrlo specifičnu, usko specijalističku disciplinu, u čijim su okvirima posebno opasne improvizirane i ishitrene intervencije koje često imaju pogubne posljedice. Stoga, kao najvažnije imperative u osmišljavanju zaštitnih zahvata konzervacija postavlja valorizaciju, primjenu odgovarajuće metodologije i sistematski interdisciplinarni pristup. U mnogim naučnim oblastima čiji istraživački doprinosi mogu biti primijenjeni u sferi arhitektonske konzervacije povijesnog kamena danas je dostignuta zavidna razina. Opći tehnološki razvoj proširio je i spektar mogućnosti za rješavanje konkretnih problema jer nudi brojne, različite *tehnike*. Ipak, to – samo po sebi – nije i garancija za uspjeh zaštitnog zahvata. Pri planiranju intervencija na spomeničkoj građi koju, pored svojstava same materije, *suštinski* određuju i *prostor* i *vrijeme* (vrijeme u kojem je nastala i vrijeme u kojem djeluje konzervator / restaurator), uvijek je potrebno izvršiti zasebnu, detaljnu analizu, primijeniti adekvatnu metodologiju i odgovarajući radni model, donijeti odluke na osnovu *egzaktnih* fakata i izvršiti kvalitetnu, sveobuhvatnu valorizaciju koja podrazumijeva duboko razumijevanje svih komponenti *vrijednosti*. Samo takav pristup može osigurati da predložene zaštitne metode *stvarno* imaju efekta, te da budu *prihvatljive* – sukladne principima i doktrini aktivne zaštite. Prijedlozi svih zahvata, bezuvjetno, moraju biti zasnovani na detaljnoj analizi postojećeg stanja, *po potrebi testirani i konačno usvojeni* od strane usko specijaliziranih i kvalificiranih stručnjaka, što predstavlja i najznačajniju radnu fazu.

Razumijevanje stupnja ugroženosti fizičke građe Daorsona, proizašlo iz redovnih terenskih uvida saradnika Zemaljskog muzeja BiH na lokalitetu, doveli su do pokretanja inicijative za

radation and, ultimately, disappearance of the monument. The condition of the above-ground stone structures of the Hellenistic city of Daorson, some of which are already giving cause for alarm, is a textbook illustration of this.

- In the field of the immovable heritage (both built and archaeological), the conservation of stone structures is a very specific, highly specialized discipline, in which improvised, ill-thought-through interventions are particularly dangerous and often have disastrous consequences. As a result, the prime imperatives, when developing protective conservation measures, are to assess and accord value, and to employ an appropriate methodology and systematic interdisciplinary procedure. Many of the scientific disciplines whose research findings can be applied to the architectural conservation of historic stone have now reached very advanced levels. Technological development in general has broadened the range of possibilities for resolving specific problems using the many and different techniques now on offer. And yet this in itself is no warrant of the success of protective interventions. When planning such interventions on a monument that, in addition to the materials themselves, is essentially defined by both space and time (the time when it originated and the time when the conservator-restorer is operating), a specific, detailed analysis must always be carried out, a suitable methodology and appropriate working model must be employed, decisions must be made on the basis of the exact facts, and a comprehensive approach must be taken, applying the highest standards, to according value to the monument, entailing a profound understanding of everything that constitutes value. Only such an approach can ensure that the proposed preservation method will have real impact, and that it will be acceptable, conforming to the principles and doctrines of active preservation. All proposals for such interventions must, without exception, be based on a detailed analysis of the current condition of the monument, tested if necessary, and finally agreed and adopted by highly specialized and qualified experts, which is also the most important stage in the process.

When the extent to which the physical structure of Daorson is endangered was understood follow-

njegovom *konzervatorskom zaštito*. To je i elementarni uvjet da se vijek trajanja *izvorne* fizičke građe – još uvijek očuvane *in situ* u manjoj ili većoj mjeri – produži koliko je god moguće. Konkretno aktivnosti na zaštiti *nepokretnih nalaza* (*otkrivenih* kamenih struktura), poduzete u toku 2008. i 2009. g., posebno su značajne jer se radi o prvom projektu zaštite u okviru kompleksa Daorson koji podrazumijeva *sistematski* pristup i posebno razrađenu metodologiju; zasniva se na istraživanjima i analizama; te – što je vrlo bitno – insistira na *kontinuiranom* radu na zaštiti, gdje će se, u svakoj etapi, napraviti barem mali pomak, sukladno obezbijedenim sredstvima. Tako će se, postupno, obuhvatiti sve prostorne cjeline lokaliteta, a fizička građa tretirati provođenjem konzervacije, anastiloze, djelimične restauracije, konsolidacije, itd.

1. Opći koncept i razvoj projekta: etapnost, organizacija, perspektive

U globalnom planiranju razvoja Projekta, kao prioritet je postavljena konzervacija *otkrivenih* (*nadzemnih*) struktura megalitskog bedema s kulama, što je i predmet našeg razmatranja. Shodno tome, pripremu i izvođenje konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova na ovoj arhitektonskoj cjelini treba posmatrati kao *prvu fazu* Projekta, kojom je obuhvaćen dio lokaliteta na čijoj je građi zaštitne zahvate neophodno izvesti što prije.

Iako se ovaj tekst ne bavi dugoročnim razvojem projekta Daorson i njegovim drugim aspektima, u kontekstu svoje matične oblasti, odnosno rada na Projektu konzervacije i restauracije, osvrnula bih se ukratko i na perspektive Projekta, odnosno, potencijale koje sadrži.

Neupitno je da primjena odgovarajućih postupaka za ostvarivanje *kontinuiteta postojanja materije spomenika* na lokalitetu helenističkog Daorsona predstavlja fundament za dalje planiranje bilo kakvih aktivnosti usmjerenih ka *revitalizaciji* lokaliteta u cijelosti i korištenju turističkih potencijala koje nudi. No, njegova značajna vrijednost postavlja i imperativ *prezentacije i afirmacije*, koje se mogu obezbijediti putem postepenog preobražaja čitave zone u neku vrstu uređenog i *održavanog* arheološkog parka, kao jedne kasnije, aktivne faze njegovog “života”. Stoga ovaj projekat zahtijeva

ing regular site visits by National Museum of BiH staff, an initiative was launched for the protective conservation of the site. This is the elementary condition for prolonging the lifetime of the original physical structure – still preserved *in situ* to a greater or lesser extent – for as long as possible. Specific steps to protect the immovable finds (the stone structures that have been uncovered) taken in 2008 and 2009 were of particular importance in that they constituted the first preservation project for the Daorson complex that employed a systematic approach and a methodology developed specifically for the site, based on investigations, tests and analyses and – crucially – entailing ongoing preservation in which each stage is designed to make at least some small progress in line with available resources. In this way, the entire site will gradually be covered and the physical structure will be treated by means of conservation, anastylis, partial restoration, consolidation and so on.

1. General concept and development of the project: stages, organization, prospects

The priority in the overall planning of the project was the conservation of the above-ground structures of the megalithic ramparts and towers that had been uncovered, which is also the subject of this paper. In consequence, the preparation and execution of conservation-restoration works on this architectural complex should be regarded as the first stage of the project, covering the part of the site where protective measures must be carried out as a matter of urgency.

Though this paper does not address the long-term development of the Daorson project and its other aspects, given my own field of specialization and work on the conservation and restoration project, I also intend to refer briefly to the prospects for the project – its potential, in other words.

Without question, employing appropriate procedures to ensure the long-term survival of the materials of which the monuments of Hellenistic Daorson were built is the foundation on which all future planning of any actions designed to revitalize the site as a whole and to exploit its tourism potential must be built. Its outstanding value, however, also demands proper presentation and promotion, which can be achieved by gradually transforming the entire zone into a properly laid out, well maintained archaeo-

višegodišnju etapnu realizaciju i višesmjerno djelovanje, uz kontinuirano sačinjavanje operativno-provedbenih planova u okvirima dugoročnog strateškog opredjeljenja budućnosti lokaliteta. Shodno tome, u kasnijim fazama, morala bi uslijediti izrada odgovarajućih istraživačkih programa i projektne dokumentacije za izvođenje konzervatorskih radova na ostalim segmentima kompleksa, ali i izrada generalnog koncepta njegove *revitalizacije*, s odgovarajućim planom upravljanja i korištenja.

U ovom fizičkom kontekstu, gdje višeznačna *vrijednost* diktira vrlo pažljivu i promišljenu upotrebu bilo kakvih, pa i zaštitnih preparata na kamenim strukturama, a stupanj očuvanosti, starost, način gradnje i klimatski uvjeti, svakako, ne daju garancije za njihovu “vječnost”, rad na projektu revitalizacije čitave zone imao bi pozitivne efekte i u kontekstu *fizičke* zaštite, tj. zaštite *same materije* spomenika. Pored uređenja komunikacija, postavljanja elemenata vizualne signalizacije, sitnog – dobro i jednostavno dizajniranog mobilijara i sl., moglo bi se razmisliti i o vještoj i nadarenoj integraciji suvremenih, diskretnih, adekvatno oblikovanih konstrukcija, kojim bi se, na nekim pozicijama, djelomično ili potpuno natkrile kamene strukture.

Logično je i da bi, u ovisnosti od arheoloških istraživanja koja će narednih godina Muzej vjerojatno vršiti na lokalitetu, trebalo planirati i prateće zahvate *urgentne zaštite* eventualnih nepokretnih nalaza, ali i zahvate *sistematske konzervacije i restauracije*.² U svakom slučaju, dinamika istraživačkih i zaštitnih aktivnosti trebala bi biti usklađena, te bi – u tom aspektu – dugoročna perspektiva razvoja Projekta podrazumijevala okvirno planiranje i u jednom i u drugom radnom okruženju – planiranje čiji je opći, dugoročni cilj transformacija lokaliteta u dobro prezentirano, redovito održavano arheološko područje, koje može imati karakter arheološkog parka.

² U kontekstu zaštite megalitskog zida s kulama, *sistematska konzervacija i restauracija* odnosila bi se prvenstveno na gradska vrata uz sjeveroistočnu kulu i “unutarnju” stranu megalitskog zida. Nije upitno da se i na ovim strukturama moraju provesti odgovarajući zaštitni postupci nakon otkopavanja. Međutim, budući da su one trenutno zatrpane, upuštanje u detaljnija razmatranja zaštitnih metoda i tehnika koje će se primijeniti nije predmet ovog rada, jer će konačan izbor ovisiti o stanju njihove fizičke građe, koje treba egzaktno utvrditi nakon otkopavanja.

logical park as a later active stage in its “life.” This project thus requires staged implementation over a number of years and a multidisciplinary approach, with the on-going development of operational and executive plans within the context of a long-term strategic approach to the future of the site. Later stages, therefore, should include the development of appropriate research and investigative programmes and project documentation for conservation works on the remaining areas of the complex as well as the development of a general concept for its revitalization, with an accompanying management and use plan.

In this physical context, where its polysemic value requires the very carefully considered use of any substances, even those designed specifically for stone structures, and where the level of preservation, age, manner of building and climatic conditions are no guarantee of their long-term survival, working on a project to revitalize the entire zone would have a positive impact on its physical preservation in terms of the preservation of the actual materials of the monument. Along with improved access, signage and the installation of simple, well-designed furniture etc., thought should be given to the skilful integration of discreet modern structures by talented designers, which would wholly or partly cover the stone structures in a number of places.

Another logical step, depending on the archaeological investigations which the Museum will probably conduct on the site in years to come, would be to plan for both the emergency preservation of any future immovable finds and their systematic conservation and restoration.² In any event, investigative and preservation activities should proceed at the same pace and, in this regard, the long-term prospects for the development of the project would entail framework planning for both – planning of which the overarching, long-term aim is the transformation of the site into a well presented, well maintained archaeological site that could become an archaeological park.

² In regard to the preservation of the megalithic wall and towers, systematic conservation and restoration would initially address the city gate by the north-east tower and the inner face of the megalithic wall. There is no doubt but that appropriate preservation procedures must also be carried out on these structures following excavation. However, given that they are currently covered with soil, it is not the purpose of this paper to enter into a detailed consideration of the preservation methods and techniques to be employed, since the final selection will depend on the condition of the physical material, which should be accurately identified after excavation.

2. Prva radna etapa: novembar – decembar 2008. godine

2.1. PRELIMINARNI IZVJEŠTAJ

Realizacija Projekta zaštite lokaliteta Daorson otpočela je aktivnostima koje bismo okarakterizirali kao dio elementarne pripreme, odnosno, “startne platforme” za pristupanje *bilo kakvoj* analizi stanja: kamen je mineraloško-petrografski determiniran i urađena su standardna ispitivanja fizičko-mehaničkih i hemijskih svojstava.³ Izvršeno je i snimanje laserskim skenerom.

Arhitekt konzervator, specijaliziran za oblast zaštite kamenog povijesnog graditeljstva, uključen u Projekt u toku navedenih ispitivanja i izrade snimka, procijenio je da “prvi korak” mora biti izrada *preliminarnog izvještaja* o stanju fizičke građe ansambla koji će obuhvatiti *sve informacije* prikupljene do tog trenutka, a “drugi” – sačinjavanje programa aktivnosti *za radno okruženje* “*Megalitski bedem s kulama: konzervatorsko-restauratorski radovi*” u skladu s konkretnim okolnostima, u okvirima raspoloživog vremena i resursa, a ovisno o zaključcima Izvještaja.⁴

Shodno tome, u prvoj radnoj etapi, sačinjeni su *Preliminarni izvještaj* i *Program*, pri čijoj je izradi primijenjen metod *usporedne analize* različitih rezultata, korištenje više analitičko-dijagnostičkih instrumenata, vršenje sinteze i konačno interpretiranje svih podataka koji su nam u novembru 2008. g. bili dostupni, odnosno, stavljeni na raspolaganje.⁵

³ Standardna ispitivanja urađena su u nešto proširenom obimu, prema programu koji je sačinila laboratorija IMK, tj., izvršilac ispitivanja. O rezultatima ovih ispitivanja i rezultatima ispitivanja vršenih prema namjenski izrađenom programu u drugoj radnoj etapi, vidjeti u daljem tekstu.

⁴ Pod “konkretnim okolnostima”, između ostalog, podrazumijevamo i činjenicu da je “unutarnja” strana megalitskog zida trenutno zatrpana, što je pri svim analizama i radnim etapama uzeto u obzir.

⁵ *Preliminarni izvještaj* i *Program* sačinila sam na osnovu:

- Terenskog uvida 17.11.2008.g. i vlastite fotodokumentacije izrađene tom prilikom;
- Uvida u dokumentaciju Zemaljskog muzeja BiH, koja mi je predočena:
 - Karta: Gradina u Ošanićima kod Stoca, arh. snimak dijela akropole, R 1:200, (snimio i izradio: Slobodan Kudra) – *Situacija lokaliteta*, Zemaljskog muzeja BiH,
 - Karta: Gradina – Ošanići, M 1:100 – *Situacija lokaliteta*, Zemaljskog muzeja BiH,

2. Works stage one: november – december 2008

2.1. PRELIMINARY REPORT

Implementation of the project to preserve the Daorson site began with activities that could be described as part of the elementary preparation for embarking on any analysis of the condition of a site: stone of which the mineralogical and petrographic properties were identified, and on which standard tests of its physical, mechanical and chemical properties were carried out.³ A laser scanner survey was also carried out.

The architect conservator specializing in the conservation of historic stone buildings who was involved in the project during these tests and survey was of the view that the first step must be to produce a preliminary report on the condition of the physical structure of the complex, to include all the data assembled up to that point, and the next step must be to draw up an action programme for the working environment of the “megalithic ramparts and towers: conservation restoration works,” consistent with the specific circumstances and the available time and resources, in line with the report’s conclusions.⁴

The first stage therefore consisted of drawing up a Preliminary Report and Programme, employing the method of comparative analysis of the various results, and using several analytical and diagnostic instruments, followed by the collation and final interpretation of all the data available as of November 2008.⁵

³ Standard tests of rather greater scope were carried out to a programme drawn up by the IMK laboratory, which carried out the tests. See below for the results of these tests and of the tests carried out in line with a custom-designed programme in the second stage of the works.

⁴ The “specific circumstances” include the fact that the megalithic wall is currently covered with soil on the inside, which has been taken into account in all the analyses and works stages.

⁵ The Preliminary Report and Programme were drawn up on the basis of:

- An on-site inspection on 17.11.2008 and my own photographs taken at that time;
- An inspection of the National Museum documentation made available to me:
 - Map: Hill fort in Ošanići nr. Stolac, archaeological survey of part of the acropolis, Scale 1:200 (surveyed and drawn by Slobodan Kudra) – site plan, Nat. Mus.
 - Map: Hill fort – Ošanići, Scale 1:100 – site plan, Nat. Mus.

U daljem tekstu izneseni su zaključci analize, tj. dijelovi *Preliminarnog izvještaja*.⁶

2.1.1. Preliminarni izvještaj: terenske opservacije

Na kamenim zidovima kula i bedema registri-
raju se brojna oštećenja koja se razlikuju *kvalita-
tivno i kvantitativno*.

Poremećaji originalne *zidane strukture* koja
nije ni na koji način konzervatorski tretirana vari-
raju od ispadanja pojedinačnih blokova do potpu-
ne dezintegracije, odnosno, obrušavanja čitavog
elementa arhitektonske cjeline.

S obzirom da se radi o suhozidu i karakteri-
stičnoj megalitskoj konstrukciji, spojnice nisu po-
punjene vezivom te se njihovo stanje ovdje neće
posebno elaborirati.

Degradacija *materijala* na različitim pozicijama
ima različit obim i mehanizme. Različite vrste ošte-
ćenja posljedica su djelovanja različitih agensa ras-
padanja, a nije ujednačen ni stupanj raspadnutosti.

- Karta: Gradina – Ošanići, novembar 1966. (snimili i
kartirali: 1. geom. Višić Ivan, 2. geom. Okiljević Bo-
židar) – *Situacija lokaliteta*, Zemaljski muzej BiH,
- Fotografije u digitalnoj formi, snimljene na lokalitetu
tokom 2007.g. i 2008.g. od strane saradnika Muzeja,
- Snimak laserskim skenerom, isprint fasada i osnove, izra-
đen za potrebe Programa konzervatorske zaštite lokalite-
ta, izradio: IGA plan, 2008.g., Zemaljski muzej BiH;
- Historijat konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova, Andrija-
na Pravidur;
- Usmenih informacija saradnika Muzeja o ranije vršenim
arheološkim istraživanjima i recentnim aktivnostima na
lokalitetu koje su vođene u sklopu redovne djelatnosti
Muzeja (čišćenje od rastinja i šiblja, skupljanje obru-
šenih fragmenata, koordinacija pri osiguranju lokaliteta
čuvarskom službom);
- Rezultata laboratorijskih ispitivanja (*Elaborat o ispiti-
vanju uzoraka postojećeg kamena sa lokacije "Heleni-
stički urbani kompleks na gradini Ošanići kod Stoca"*,
Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Građevinski fakultet, IMK,
24.12.2008. g., Zemaljski muzej BiH).

(Vidjeti *Preliminarni izvještaj*, tj. konzervatorsku studiju:
Program konzervatorske zaštite lokaliteta, I FAZA, 2008.g., Dr.
Nermina Mujezinović, dia. "Helenistički urbani kompleks na
gradini Ošanići kod Stoca", Zemaljski muzej, BiH 2008. g.)

⁶ Dijelovi *Preliminarnog izvještaja* (od poglavlja "2.1.1.",
do poglavlja "2.1.3." ovog rada).

Inače, navodi izneseni u ovom radu do poglavlja "3. *Dru-
ga radna etapa: realizacija novembar – decembar 2009. g.*",
djelimično su, a ponegdje i u potpunosti, preneseni iz konzer-
vatorske studije: "Program konzervatorske zaštite lokaliteta, I
FAZA, 2008.g., Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, dia. Studija je izra-
đena za potrebe elaborata "Helenistički urbani kompleks na
gradini Ošanići kod Stoca", Zemaljski muzej BiH, 2008. g.

The conclusions of the analysis set out in sec-
tions of the Preliminary Report are given below.⁶

2.1.1. Preliminary Report: field observations

Extensive damage to the stone walls of the
towers and ramparts, differing both qualitatively
and quantitatively.

Disturbance to the original masonry structures
that have received no conservation treatment var-
ies from individual blocks falling away to the col-
lapse of entire components of the architectural
complex.

Since these are dry-walled and of typical mega-
lithic construction, there is no binder in the joints and
their condition needs no particular elaboration here.

The decay of the stone is of differing extent
and the result of different mechanisms from place
to place. Some damage is the result of the action
of different agents, and the degree of decay is not
uniform.

- Map: Hill fort – Ošanići, Nov. 1966 (surveyed and
mapped: 1. surveyor Višić Ivan, 2. surveyor Okilje-
vić Božidar) – site plan, Nat. Mus.
- Digital photographs taken on site in 2007 and 2008
by Nat. Mus. staff,
- Laser scanner survey, elevation and plan, conducted
for the site conservation and preservation programme
by IGA plan, 2008, Nat. Mus.
- History of conservation-restoration works, Andrijana
Pravidur;
- Oral information from Museum staff on previous arc-
haeological investigations and recent activities on the
site as part of the Museum's routine operations (clear-
ing weeds and shrubby growth, collecting fallen fra-
gments, coordinating the services of guard to secure
the site);
- Results of laboratory tests (*Report of tests of samples of
stone from the Hellenistic urban complex at the hill fort
at Ošanići nr. Stolac*, University of Sarajevo, Faculty of
Architecture, IMK, 24.12.2008, Nat. Mus.).

(See *Preliminary Report*, (conservation study: Program-
me for the conservation and preservation of the site, Phase
I, 2008, Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, architect. *Hellenistic
urban complex at the hill fort at Ošanići nr. Stolac*, Nat.
Mus., 2008)

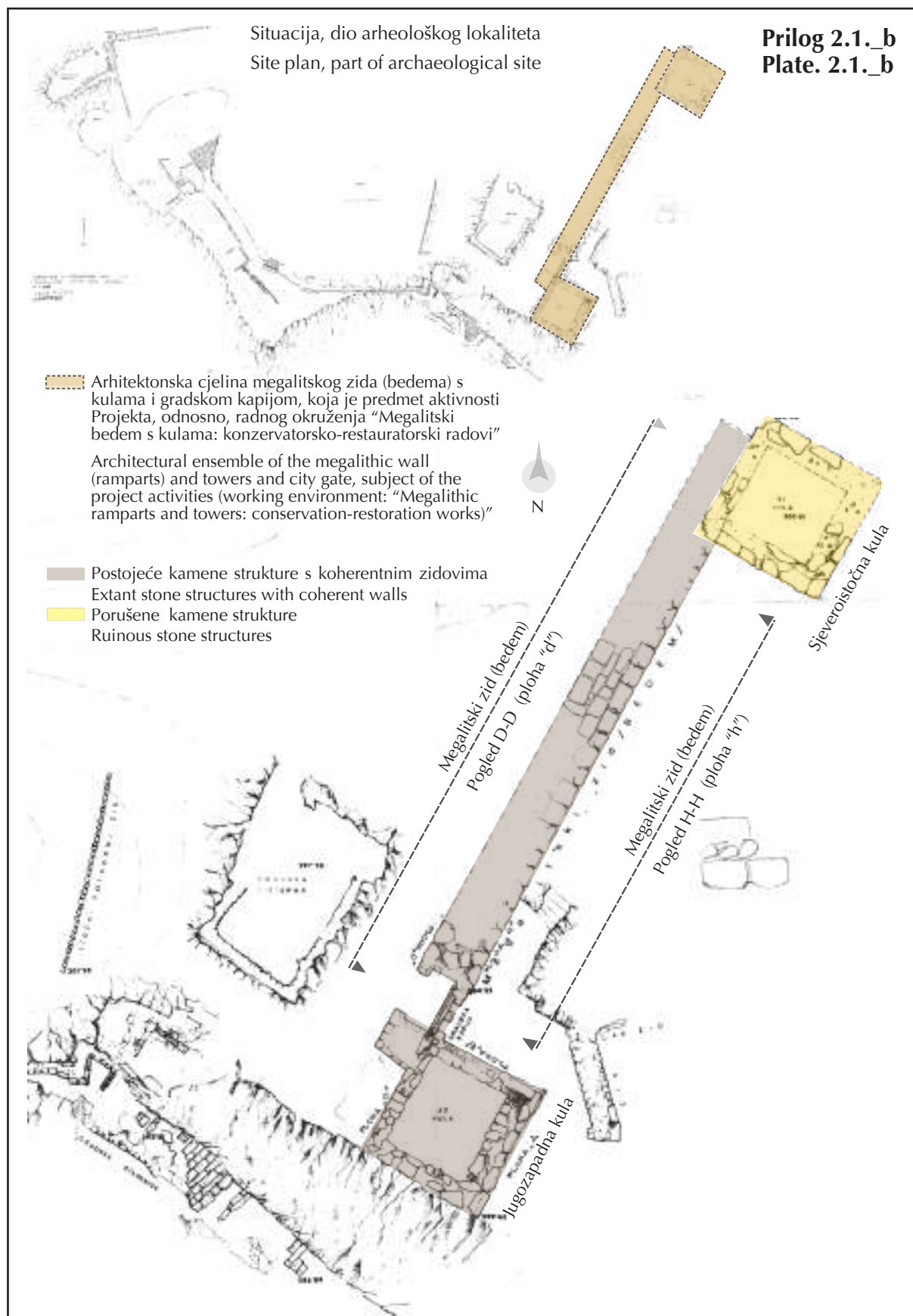
⁶ Sections of the *Preliminary Report* (Sections 2.1.1. to
2.1.3. of this paper). The observations set out in this pa-
per up to Section 3: Works Stage 2: implementation No-
vember-December 2009, are taken in part, or in places as
a whole, from the conservation study: Programme for the
conservation and preservation of the site, Phase I, 2008,
Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, architect, drawn up for the pur-
poses of the report entitled *Hellenistic urban complex at
the hill fort at Ošanići nr. Stolac*, Nat. Mus., 2008.

Prilog 2.1._a
Plate. 2.1._a



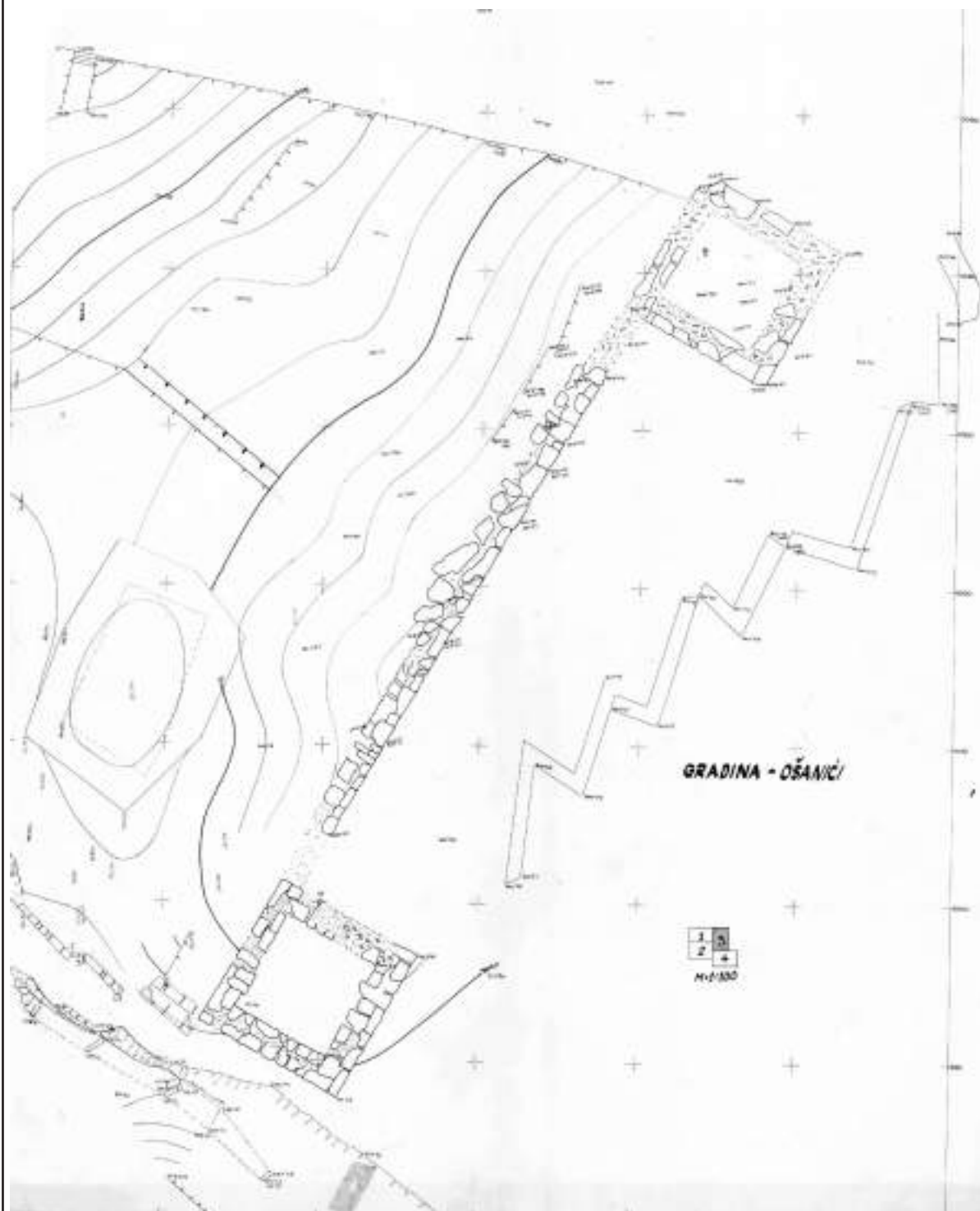
Gore i dolje: fotografije lokaliteta. Osim općepoznatih komponenti vrijednosti lokaliteta kao dobra baštine, posebno je zanimljiv odnos ostataka zidova i specifičnog krajolika – masivne, rustične, impresivne kamene strukture, gotovo su neodvojive od svog prirodnog okruženja, što i njima i čitavoj zoni daje poseban kvalitet.

Above: photographs of the site. In addition to the generally acknowledged components constituting the value of the site as a heritage property, of particular interest is the relationship between the ruined walls and the specific nature of the landscape: the massive, rustic, impressive stone structures are almost inseparable from their natural surroundings, which gives both the built structures and the entire zone its own distinctive quality.



Prilog 2.1._c
Plate. 2.1._c

Megalitski zid s gradskim vratima, detalj / Megalithic wall and city gate, detail



**Prilog 2.1.1.
Plate. 2.1.1.**



Dio megalitskog zida uz sjeveroistočnu kulu. Obrušavanje pojedinačnih blokova na zidu, ploha "H" (pogled H-H – od jugoistoka).

Part of the megalithic wall by the north-east tower. Some blocks have fallen away from the wall, area H (view H-H from the south-east).



Dio megalitskog zida uz sjeveroistočnu kulu – obrušavanje elementa arhitektonske cjeline. Postepeno osipanje zidane strukture kule transformiralo ju je u amorfnu gomilu fragmenata koja više nema elemente arhitektonske čitljivosti. Sjeveroistočna kula, pogled od jugozapada.

Part of the megalithic wall by the north-east tower – parts of the built structure have collapsed. The gradual falling away of the masonry structure of the tower have transformed into a shapeless mound of fragments that are no longer architecturally readable. North-east tower; view from the south-west.

**Prilog 2.1.2.
Plate. 2.1.2.**



1968 -1972



2008

Vrlo je zanimljivo komparirati stanje blokova I-2, II-2, III-2, IV-2 i V-2 na arhivskoj i recentnoj fotografiji, u vremenskom intervalu od četrdesetak godina.

Na arhivskoj fotografiji se na blokovima jasno uočavaju tragovi alata, no – samo na osnovu fotografije i dostupnih informacija – nije moguće utvrditi da li se u ovom konkretnom slučaju radilo i o djelomičnom korištenju novog kamena, namjenski obezbijeđenog za potrebe rekonstrukcije, ili su originalni blokovi vraćeni na svoja mjesta (odnosno, ostavljeni na njima), uz prethodnu doradu – ručnu obradu ivica i vidljivih površina. Vjerojatnije je ovo drugo, s obzirom da su na starijoj fotografiji uočljive mikropukotine na bloku II-2, odnosno, pukotina na bloku I-2. Na fotografiji iz novembra 2008., mikropukotine na bloku II-2 nešto su izraženije, i mjestimično su nezacijeljene.

It is of great interest to compare the condition of blocks I-2, II-2, III-2, IV-2 and V-2 on archive and recent photographs, a gap of forty years.

The archive photograph clearly shows the marks of tools on the blocks, but on the basis of the photograph and available information alone, it is not possible to determine whether this is the result of using new stone in places, procured specifically for reconstruction purposes, or of returning the original blocks to their positions (or leaving them there) after hand-dressing the exposed surfaces. The latter seems more likely, given the micro-cracks visible in the older photograph on block II-2 and the cracks on block I-2. The photograph taken in November 2008 shows rather more pronounced cracks on block II-2, which had remained untreated in places.

Ukoliko je, pak, pri rekonstrukciji ovog segmenta, vršenoj kasnih šezdesetih godina, bio korišten i novi kamen, na njegovu rapidnu degradaciju mogao je uticati i način finalne obrade vidljivih površina.

Danas se i na drugim blokovima registruju oštećenja koja nisu vidljiva na starijoj fotografiji: naprimjer, na bloku III-2, gdje se, u gornjem lijevom uglu, sitni ugaoni fragment odvojio i otpao.

Tekstura blokova danas je potpuno neprepoznatljiva; opće je opažanje i da je na svim površinama jako izražena tamna skrma, koja se samo sporadično, u vrlo maloj mjeri, na nekim pozicijama nazire i na fotografijama snimljenim u periodu 1968-1972.

Očito je i da danas blokovi IV-1 i V-1 odsustvuju u građi zida; odronjavanje fragmenata smo konstatovali i na nekim drugim dijelovima kapije (npr. dovratak "I"), na temelju usporedbe ostalih dostupnih fotografija sa današnjim.

U tom smislu je "sretna" okolnost da se uz sjeveroistočnu fasadu jugozapadne kule nalazi jedan broj obrušenih fragmenata koji bi mogli biti s kapije – skupljenih i ovdje odloženih, vjerojatno, tokom ranijih aktivnosti raščišćavanja lokaliteta.

Postojanje arhivskih fotografija (od kojih nam je – osim ove, još par prezentirano tokom rada na izradi Izvještaja i Programa), snimljenih u vrijeme iskopavanja (1968 – 1972), bit će dragocjeno pri izradi Projekta konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova – posebno u kontekstu rekonstrukcije i djelomične rekonstrukcije, jer će dati argumente za njihovu primjenu na nekim (dokumentiranim) segmentima kompleksa, čineći je opravdanom i utemeljenom.

On the other hand, if new stone was also used in the reconstruction of this section of all in the late 1960s, the final finish of the exposed surfaces could also have contributed to its rapid deterioration.

Damage can now be seen on other blocks that was not visible in the older photograph; for example, block III-2, top left corner, where a small corner fragment has become detached and fallen away.

The texture of the blocks is now completely unrecognizable. As a general observation, every surface shows a pronounced dark skin, which can be made out only to a very limited extent in a few places in the photographs taken during the period 1968-1972.

Blocks IV-1 and V-1 are now obviously missing from the wall. It was observed that fragments have also fallen away in other places (e.g. jamb "I") when comparing other photographs with recent ones.

It is fortunate, in these circumstances, that a number of fallen fragments, perhaps from the gate, were collected up and deposited by the north-east façade of the south-west tower, probably during previous clearance works on the site.

The existence of archive photographs taken during the 1968-1972 excavations (of which a few were made available to us, in addition to this one, while the Report and Programme were being drafted) will be of value when designing a project for conservation-restoration works, particularly as regards recomposition and partial reconstruction, since it will provide arguments for regarding their use in certain (documented) sections of the complex as both feasible and well-founded.

Terensko opserviranje upućuje na to da su, među nekoliko vrsta degradacije koje smo konstatairali, dominantna oštećenja na blokovima nastala usljed hemijskog raspadanja kamena, ali se uočavaju i blokovi gdje je razaranje primarno rezultat mehaničko-fizičkih mehanizama, odnosno, djelovanja fizičkih agenasa.

Evidentiraju se i oštećenja usljed djelovanja bioloških faktora, mada na temelju terenskog uvida možemo konstatirati da se ona vizuelno, u drastičnom obimu, ispoljavaju samo sporadično, te, uglavnom manifestiraju u kombinaciji s ostalim faktorima ili kao posljedica njihovog primarnog dejstva.

U kvantitativnom aspektu, degradacija varira od bloka do bloka – od stvaranja tamne skrme, do potpune fragmentacije, gdje blok više uopće nema kompaktnog jezgra. Pri posmatranju zidane strukture kao cjeline, sva oštećenja nemaju istu "težinu".

2.1.2. Preliminarni izvještaj: uvid u predočenu dokumentaciju

U kontekstu sačinjavanja *Preliminarnog izvještaja* bio je zanimljiv i segment *elaborata* o helenističkom Daorsonu⁷ pod nazivom "*Historijat konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova*", koji predstavlja veći dio istoimenog poglavlja iz prve cjeline ovog rada.

Na temelju istog se moglo utvrditi kojeg su obima i karaktera bili konzervatorsko-restauratorski radovi poduzimani u sklopu nekoliko arheoloških kampanja i kakvi su tehničko-tehnološki zahvati primjenjivani, što je vrlo važno. Čini se, međutim, jednako važnim što smo, na osnovu par fotografija, na segmentu kapije i jedne kule mogli komparirati današnje stanje originalnih i obnavljanih dijelova kamenih zidova sa stanjem prije četrdesetak godina (vidjeti "Prilog 2" na kojem je izvršena komparacija. On pokazuje da se u nared-

Field observations suggest that most of the damage to the stone blocks is the result of chemical decay of the stone, though blocks can also be seen where the damage has resulted primarily from mechanical and physical mechanisms and the action of physical agents.

There is also visible damage resulting from biological factors, though the field observations suggested that serious damage of this kind can be seen only in places, usually combined with other factors or as the result of their primary action.

Quantitatively, the decay varies from block to block, from the formation of a dark skin to total fragmentation, where the block no longer has a compact core. Observation of the masonry structures as a whole revealed that not all the damage is of the same gravity.

2.1.2. Preliminary Report: inspection of documentation provided

Of interest when drawing up the Preliminary Report was a section of the study on Hellenistic Daorson⁷ entitled "History of conservation and restoration works," which forms the greater part of the section with the same title in the first part of this paper.

This made it possible to identify the extent and nature of the conservation-restoration works carried out during the various archaeological campaigns and which technical and technological methods were employed, which is of the greatest importance. Of equal importance, however, was that a number of photographs of the gate and one of the towers enabled us to compare the current condition of the original and restored sections of the stone walls with their condition some forty

⁷ Vidjeti: Elaborat *Helenistički urbani kompleks na gradini Ošanići kod Stoca*, Zemaljski muzej BiH, decembar 2008.g., koji se sastoji od sljedećih cjelina:

- Historijat konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova, Andrijana Pravidur;
- Konzervatorska studija: Program konzervatorske zaštite lokaliteta, I FAZA, 2008.g. Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, dia;
- Snimak laserskim skenerom, isprint fasada, situacije i profila, IGA plan, 2008.g., za Zemaljski muzej BiH;

Rezultati laboratorijskih ispitivanja ("*Elaborat o ispitivanju uzoraka postojećeg kamena sa lokacije 'Helenistički urbani kompleks na gradini Ošanići kod Stoca'*", Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Građevinski fakultet, IMK, 24.12.2008.g., za Zemaljski muzej BiH).

⁷ See study: *Hellenistic urban complex at the hill fort at Ošanići nr. Stolac*, Nat. Mus., December 2008, consisting of the following sections:

- History of conservation-restoration works, Andrijana Pravidur
- Conservation study: Programme for the conservation and preservation of the site, Phase I, 2008, Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, architect
- Laser scanner survey, elevation and plan, conducted for the site conservation and preservation programme by IGA plan, 2008, for Nat.Mus.;

Results of laboratory tests (*Report of tests of samples of stone from the Hellenistic urban complex at the hill fort at Ošanići nr. Stolac*, University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Architecture, IMK, 24.12.2008, for Nat. Mus.)

nim radnim fazama, istraživanjem dokumentacione osnove, može pribaviti veliki broj informacija relevantnih za planiranje konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova).

Kako je izneseno u spomenutom *Historijatu*, intervencije većeg obima poduzimane su uglavnom na gradskim vratima i imale su karakter konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova. Kasniji zahvati lijepljenja otpalih fragmenata na lice kamenih blokova mogli bi se, u današnjem tumačenju, okarakterizirati kao neka vrsta restauracije.

Od informacija o vršenim arheološkim iskopavanjima istakli bismo i podatke o požaru iz sredine I st. p.n.e. kao vrlo zanimljive i s našeg aspekta.

Na osnovu dokumentacije koja nam je predložena (navedena ranije), nije bilo moguće utvrditi u kojoj su mjeri i gdje, nakon otkopavanja, ispucali blokovi ostavljani na svojim mjestima u strukturama zidova, vraćani na pozicije s kojih su bili pomjereni, ili korišteni kao materijal za restauraciju. Pretpostavljamo da se, radi očuvanja izvornosti, nastojalo intervenirati što manje.

Djelovanje visoke temperature može dovesti do značajnog fizičkog razaranja kamena, te bi – ako su vatrom oštećeni fragmenti ostavljani u građi zidova – to, također, moglo biti jedan od inicijalnih uzroka njihovog kasnijeg, drastičnog propadanja.

2.1.3. Preliminarni izvještaj: uvid u rezultate ispitivanja uzoraka kamena s lokaliteta

Od dobivenih rezultata ispitivanja i zaključaka, u kontekstu potrebnih konzervatorsko-restauratorskih i konsolidacionih radova, posebno su interesantni sljedeći podaci:

- Svi uzeti uzorci pripadaju istoj vrsti kamena⁸ – radi se o sedimentnim karbonatnim stijenama, koje su na osnovu sastava, strukture i teksture determinirane kao *biogeni krečnjaci*, i to *bimokriti* i *fosiliferni mikrospariti*. (vidjeti Elaborat: 5. Zaključak, str. 10, alineja 2 i 3, te, Prilog – Izvještaj o mineraloško-petrografskim analizama, Geohira, novembar 2008. g.).

⁸ Termini i sintagme istaknuti kurzivom u gore iznesenim rezultatima ispitivanja, preuzeti su iz Izvora ("Elaborat o ispitivanju uzoraka postojećeg kamena sa lokacije Hellenistički urbani kompleks na gradini Ošanići kod Stoca", Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Građevinski fakultet, IMK, 24.12.2008.g., za Zemaljski muzej BiH).

years ago (see Fig. 2, on which the comparison was carried out. This reveals that research into the documentation in future works stages will provide much information of relevance for planning conservation-restoration works).

As noted in the "History," large-scale works were carried out mainly on the city gates, and were of a conservation-restoration nature. Later interventions, when fallen fragments were glued to the face of the stone blocks, could in present-day terms be described as restoration of a kind.

Of particular interest from our perspective are the details of the archaeological excavations..

It was not possible to determine from the documentation provided (cited above) how far and where the cracked blocks were left in place in the structure of the walls following excavation, returned to the positions from which they had been displaced, or used as material for restoration. We assume that efforts were made to keep the interventions to a minimum with a view to preserving the authenticity of the site.

The action of high temperatures could result in significant physical deterioration of the stone and, if the fire-damaged fragments were left in the walls, could also be one of the initial causes of their later serious decay.

2.1.3. Preliminary Report: report on results of the tests on samples of stone from the site

In the context of the necessary conservation-restoration and consolidation works, the following data from the results of the tests and the conclusions drawn are of particular interest:

- All the samples belong to the *same type of stone*⁸ – sedimentary carbonate rocks, identified on the basis of their composition, structure and texture as *biogenic limestones*, specifically as *bimicrites* and *fossiliferous microsparites* (see Study: 5. Conclusion, p. 10, subparas. 2 and 3, also Annex – Report on Mineralogical and Petrographic Analyses, Geohira, November 2008).

⁸ The terms and passages in italics in these results have been taken from the *Report of tests of samples of stone from the Hellenistic urban complex at the hill fort at Ošanići nr. Stolac*, University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Architecture, IMK, 24.12.2008, for Nat. Mus.).

- Nije bilo moguće odrediti vrijednosti parametara fizičko-mehaničkih svojstava kamena, prvenstveno njegove *čvrstoće na pritisak*, zbog *totalne destrukcije uzoraka* prilikom vađenja, što je onemogućilo formiranje ugleda pravilne forme (vidjeti Elaborat: 2.3. Ostala ispitivanja, str. 6, alineja 4a, IMK, 24. decembar 2008.).
- Ispitani kamen spada u *kategoriju poroznog kamena s umjerenim upijanjem vode* (vidjeti Elaborat: 2.3. Ostala ispitivanja, str. 6, alineja 8, IMK, 24. decembar 2008.)
- Kod svih uzetih uzoraka konstatiran je *pad pH vrijednosti* u odnosu na referentnu vrijednost, odnosno, povećanje kiselosti (vidjeti Elaborat: 2.2. Hemijska analiza, str. 3. i 5. Zaključak, str. 10, alineja 10, kao i Prilog – Izvještaj o hemijskoj analizi, – Izvještaj 1211/08, Univerzitet u Zenici, Metalurški institut “Kemal Kapetanović”, 31.10-14.11.2008. g.).
- U svim ispitanim uzorcima je konstatovana *neškodljiva koncentracija* rastvorljivih soli (vidjeti Elaborat: 2.2. Hemijska analiza, str. 4, Kategorizacija škodljivosti koncentracije aniona, i 5. Zaključak, str. 11, alineja 2, kao i Prilog – Izvještaj o hemijskoj analizi, – Izvještaj 1211/08, Univerzitet u Zenici, Metalurški institut “Kemal Kapetanović”, 31.10-14.11.2008. g.).
- U svim ispitanim uzorcima je konstatovana *veća električna vodljivost* vodenog ekstrakta (vidjeti Elaborat: 2.2. Hemijska analiza, str. 3, kao i Prilog – Izvještaj o hemijskoj analizi, – Izvještaj 1211/08, Univerzitet u Zenici, Metalurški institut “Kemal Kapetanović”, 31.10-14.11.2008. g.).
- Na unutarnjem dijelu megalitskog zida gdje je izražena zelenkasta skrama (Foto 7: *Vrste oštećenja – Oštećenja čiji su uzročnici biološkog porijekla, Megalitski zid, pogled od jugoistoka*), rezultati hemijske analize se razlikuju od rezultata za ostale uzorke (“*Rezultati hemijske analize koji su provedeni na reprezentativnim uzorcima su dosta ujednačeni, osim kod uzorka iz unutrašnjeg vlažnog dijela megalitskog zida gdje se nalazi prisustvo zelenog pigmenta koji potiče najvjerovatnije od neke vrste algi ili plijesni (...)*”)(vidjeti Elaborat: 2.2. Hemijska analiza, str.4, i 5. Zaključak, str. 11, alineja 10).
- The values of the physical and mechanical properties of the stone, and in particular its *compressive strength*, could not be determined on account of the *total destruction of the samples* during extraction, making it impossible to form an impression of its true form (see Study: 2.3. Other Tests, p. 6, subpara. 4a, IMK, 24 December 2008).
- The tested stone falls into the *category of porous stone with moderate absorption* (see Study: 2.3. Other Tests, p. 6, subpara. 8, IMK, 24 December 2008).
- A *fall in pH values* was observed in all samples by comparison with the reference values, i.e. an increase in acidity (see Study: 2.2. Chemical Analysis, pp. 3 and 5. Conclusion, p. 10, subpara. 10, also Annex – Report on Chemical Analyses – Report 1211/08, University of Zenica, Kemal Kapetanović Metallurgical Institute, 31.10 – 14.11.2008).
- A *harmless* concentration of soluble salts was observed in all samples (see Study: 2.2. Chemical Analysis, p. 4, Categorization of Harmful Concentrations of Anions, and 5. Conclusion, p. 11, subpara. 2, also Annex – Report on Chemical Analyses – Report 1211/08, University of Zenica, Kemal Kapetanović Metallurgical Institute, 31.10 – 14.11.2008).
- *Enhanced* water extract *electrical conductivity* was observed in all samples (see Study: 2.2. Chemical Analysis, p. 3, also Annex – Report on Chemical Analyses – Report 1211/08, University of Zenica, Kemal Kapetanović Metallurgical Institute, 31.10 – 14.11.2008).
- The results of the chemical analysis of the inner parts of the megalithic wall, where there was a marked green skin (Photo 7: *types of damage – damage of which the agents are of biological origin, megalithic wall view from the south-east*), differed from those of the other samples (“*The results of the chemical analysis conducted on representative samples are fairly even, with the exception of those taken from the inner damp parts of the megalithic wall, where green pigments were present, probably caused by algae or mould of some kind*”) (see Study: 2.2. Chemical Analysis, pp. 4 and 5. Conclusion, p. 11, subpara. 10).

2.2. OSVRT NA DOKUMENTACIJU IZRAĐENU U PRI- PREMNOJ FAZI, U KONTEKSTU SAČINJAVANJA PROGRAMA AKTIVNOSTI

Kako smo ranije naveli, izradi *Preliminarnog izvještaja i Programa aktivnosti za radno okruženje "Megalitski bedem s kulama: konzervatorsko-restauratorski radovi"*, prethodilo je:

- Snimanje laserskim skenerom;
- Laboratorijska ispitivanja svojstava kamena i izrada elaborata o rezultatima ("*Elaborat o ispitivanju uzoraka postojećeg kamena sa lokacije "Helenistički urbani kompleks na gradini Ošanići kod Stoca"*", IMK, Sarajevo, 2008.g.).

U ovom poglavlju donosimo razmatranje koje se odnosi na oblast primjenjivosti i ulogu izvršenih pripremnih radnji u daljem toku Projekta.⁹

Vršenje snimanja i *identifikacionih* laboratorijskih ispitivanja ima karakter *neophodnih* "predradnji", koje – kad su u pitanju dobra baštine ovakve vrijednosti i karaktera – uvijek treba izvršiti u okviru pripreme projekta, jer obezbjeđuju elementarne podloge i saznanja potrebna da se uopće pristupi daljem radu. Definiranju konkretnih rješenja i izradi projektne i druge dokumentacije neophodne za izvođenje konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova na spomenicima visoke vrijednosti, treba prethoditi vrlo precizno i egzaktno utvrđivanje *postojećeg stanja*, koje se vrši putem opsežnog istraživačko-analitičkog instrumentarija, u obimu i vrsti sukladnom složenosti i tipu problematike. U konkretnom kontekstu, rezultati navedenih aktivnosti, izvršenih u fazi pripreme imaju svoju "ulogu" u sljedećim radnim fazama:

- Kartiranje snimka napravljenog laserskim skenerom, kao i obezbjeđivanje čitavog digitalnog *file-a*, u ovom kontekstu predstavljalo je elementarnu osnovu, tj. *podlogu* za kasniju *grafičku analizu*, prikazivanje po-

2.2. OVERVIEW OF DOCUMENTATION DRAWN UP IN THE PREPARATORY PHASE IN REGARD TO DRAF- TING AN ACTION PLAN

As noted above, the production of the Preliminary Report and Action Plan for the working environment of the megalithic ramparts and towers: conservation-restoration works, was preceded by:

- Laser scanner survey;
- Laboratory tests of the properties of the stone and the production of a report on the results (*Report of tests of samples of stone from the Hellenistic urban complex at the hill fort at Ošanići nr. Stolac*, University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Architecture, IMK, 2008).

This chapter sets out some observations relating to the applicability and role of the preparatory works carried out in regard to the future development of the project.⁹

The survey and laboratory tests were necessary preparatory activities which should always be carried out in the case of heritage properties of this importance and nature as part of project preparations, since they provide the elementary background and data required if work is to proceed further. Identifying specific solutions and drawing up the project and other documentation required to carry out conservation-restoration works on monuments of particular value should be preceded by identifying their present condition with extreme accuracy and precision, by means of comprehensive investigative and analytical instruments, to the extent and of the type appropriate to the complexity and type of problem in question. In the specific context, the results of the activities carried out in the preparatory phase have a part to play in the following stages:

- Mapping the laser scanner survey and producing a complete digital file, which in this context is the essential basis for a later graphic analysis, a presentation of the data on the current condition of the

⁹ Razmatranje vidjeti u: Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, dia, *Program konzervatorske zaštite lokaliteta, I FAZA*, 2008.g., treće poglavlje (3. *Osvrt na dosad izvršene aktivnosti u kontekstu konzervatorske zaštite lokaliteta. "Helenistički urbani kompleks na gradini Ošanići kod Stoca"*). Elaborat "*Helenistički urbani kompleks na gradini Ošanići kod Stoca*", Zemaljski muzej BiH, 2008. g.

⁹ See observations in Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, architect: *Programme for the conservation and preservation of the site, Phase I*, 2008, section 3 (Overview of activities to date for the conservation and preservation of the site of the Hellenistic urban complex at the hill fort in Ošanići nr. Stolac), Study: *Hellenistic urban complex at the hill fort at Ošanići nr. Stolac*, Nat. Mus., 2008.

dataka o postojećem stanju, te prikazivanje pozicija i vrste potrebnih *konzervatorsko-restauratorskih intervencija*.

- Laboratorijska ispitivanja bi – gdje god je to potrebno i svrsishodno – morala biti neophodan segment procedure *konzervatorsko-restauratorske pripreme* i jedan od njenih radnih “alata”. Kako je izneseno gore, ona su, u ovom slučaju, preduzeta u sklopu radne faze koja se može okarakterizirati kao “preliminarna”. Njihovi rezultati su bili *osnova* za dalji rad, a primjenjivi su i u kontekstu djelomične rekonstrukcije novim kamenom (rekonstrukcije *u poimanju*: zamjena pojedinačnog bloka). Zaključili smo, međutim, da će, u cilju rješavanja konkretnih problema vezanih za *način, tehnike i obim* konzervacije, konsolidacije, restauracije i djelomične rekonstrukcije u narednim fazama trebati uraditi i određena, *specifična “ciljana”, (“namjenska”)* ispitivanja, za čije je provođenje neophodno sačiniti zadatke sa smjernicama – zadatke jasno formuliране *u kontekstu* potreba projekta, kako bi rezultati bili *relevantni*, tj. odgovorili na konkretna pitanja.

2.3. PROGRAM AKTIVNOSTI ZA RADNO OKRUŽENJE “MEGALITSKI BEDEM S KULAMA: KONZERVATORSKO-RESTAURATORSKI RADOVI”

Po okončanju *Preliminarnog izvještaja*, a na osnovu njegovih zaključaka, uslijedila je izrada *Programa aktivnosti za radno okruženje “Megalitski bedem s kulama: konzervatorsko-restauratorski radovi”* – Programa koji sadrži detaljni plan istraživanja, specifikaciju potrebne dokumentacije, metodologiju analiza, programe ispitivanja, itd.¹⁰ U daljem izlaganju su obrađeni njegovi različiti aspekti.

¹⁰ *Program*: poglavlja 2.3.1., 2.3.2., 2.3.3. ovog rada su djelomično, a ponegdje i u cijelosti, prenesena iz: dr. Nermina Mujezinović, dia, *Program konzervatorske zaštite lokaliteta, I FAZA*, 2008.g., četvrto poglavlje (4. *Planirane aktivnosti konzervatorske zaštite lokaliteta: Prva faza – kamene strukture bedema i kula*). Elaborat “Helenistički urbani kompleks na gradini Ošanići kod Stoca”, Zemaljski muzej BiH, 2008.g.

monument, and indicating the positions and type of conservation-restoration works required.

- Laboratory tests should, wherever necessary, be an essential part of the procedure of conservation-restoration preparations and one of the working tools. As noted above, in this case they were conducted as part of a stage that could be described as preliminary. The results of the tests formed the basis for future activities, and are also applicable in the context of partial reconstruction using new stone (in the sense of replacing individual blocks). We concluded, however, that in order to resolve concrete problems associated with the method, techniques and extent of conservation, consolidation, restoration and partial reconstruction in future phases, certain specific, targeted tests should be conducted, for which tasks with guidelines should be drawn up – tasks clearly formulated in the context of the needs of the project, to ensure that the results were relevant, i.e. provide answers to specific questions.

2.3. ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT OF THE MEGALITHIC RAMPARTS AND TOWERS: CONSERVATION-RESTORATION WORKS

Once the Preliminary Report was complete, its conclusions formed the basis for the next step, the development of an Action Programme for the working environment of the megalithic ramparts and towers: conservation-restoration works. This programme includes a detailed plan of the investigations, a specification of the necessary documentation, the methodology of the analyses, a programme of tests, etc.¹⁰ There follows a discussion of certain aspects of this programme.

¹⁰ *Programme*: sections 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 of this paper have been taken in part, and in some cases as a whole, from: Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, architect: Programme for the conservation and preservation of the site, Phase I, 2008, section 4 (Projected activities for the conservation and preservation of the site: Phase I – stone structures of the ramparts and towers), Study: *Hellenistic urban complex at the hill fort at Ošanići nr. Stolac*, Nat. Mus., 2008.

2.3.1. Program: principijelno-metodološka opredjeljenja

Oštećenja registrirana na fizičkoj građi dijela kompleksa koji sačinjavaju bedem i kule vrlo su različita po *vrsti, obimu i uticaju na cjelinu strukture*, te je za svaku specifičnu kategoriju neophodno primijeniti odgovarajući tretman. To će se postići putem provođenja različitih postupaka za ostvarenje kontinuiteta postojanja građe spomenika: *konzervacije, anastiloze, restauracije i djelomične rekonstrukcije*.

U okviru svakog navedenog postupka tretirat će se određeni tipovi oštećenja.

Konzervacija i konsolidacija

U konkretnom slučaju, konzervacija podrazumijeva postupak kojim će se tretirati oštećenja *materijala* i oštećenja *cjeline zidane strukture*.

Konsolidacija, kao jedan od “instrumenata” konzervacije, primijenit će se po potrebi.

U konkretnom kontekstu, rješenja za *konzervaciju zidane strukture*, najvećim bi dijelom podrazumijevala umanjenje efekata dejstva vode, prvenstveno oborinske, jer je ona u ovom slučaju jedan od najznačajnijih činilaca koji aktiviraju mehanizme raspadanja materijala utičući i na strukturalnu dezintegraciju, mada postoje i indicije da treba provjeriti i eventualnu mogućnost kapilarnog penjanja u određenim zonama.

Konsolidacija zidanih konstrukcija bedema i kula – prema procjeni koju treba izvršiti specijalista – bit će, ukoliko se to ukaže neophodnim, razrađena kao poseban segment.

S obzirom na tipološke i arhitektonske značajke gradnje, eventualna sanaciona rješenja morala bi u potpunosti isključiti upotrebu injekcionih smjesa, jer se radi o vrlo specifičnom sistemu suhozida čija se autentičnost mora očuvati u svim aspektima.

Na temelju dosadašnjih saznanja, iznesenih u prethodnim poglavljima ovog dijela rada, možemo konstatirati da bi se iznalaženje rješenja za konzervaciju *materijala* trebalo kretati ka površinskoj zaštiti, eventualnom hemijskom učvršćivanju kamena na nekim pozicijama i uklanjanju *štetnih* bioloških agensa raspadanja, odnosno pasivizaciji njihovog razvoja.

2.3.1. Programme: selection of principles and methodology

The damage to the physical structure of the part of the complex consisting of the ramparts and towers differs greatly in type, extent and impact on the structure as a whole, requiring appropriate treatment for each separate category. This will be achieved by carrying out a variety of procedures designed to ensure the long-term preservation of the structure of the monument: conservation, anastylosis, restoration and partial reconstruction.

Certain types of damage will be treated in the light of each of these procedures.

Conservation and consolidation

In this specific case, conservation entails the procedure of treating damaged materials and damage to the masonry structure as a whole.

Consolidation, as one of the tools of conservation, will be applied as necessary.

In this specific context, the solution for the conservation of the masonry structures would largely entail reducing the impact of the action of water, particularly precipitation, which in this instance is one of the principal factors activating the mechanism of decay and also impacting on structural disintegration, though there are indications that the steps should also be taken to determine whether there is capillary moisture (rising damp) in certain areas.

The consolidation of the masonry structures of the ramparts and towers in line with an assessment to be carried out by a specialist, if found to be necessary, would be treated as a separate segment of the programme.

Given the typological and architectural features of the construction, consisting of a very specific system of dry walling the authenticity of which must be preserved in every regard, any remedial works would have to exclude entirely the use of injection compounds.

It may be said, on the basis of the findings to date as set out in the preceding sections of this paper, that identifying solutions for the conservation of the structure should be directed at superficial preservation, possibly at the chemical consolidation of the stone in certain places, and at the eradication or halting the development of harmful biological agents of decay.

Nakon završetka svih planiranih analiza i ispitivanja, moći će se utvrditi da li postoji potreba za drugim intervencijama, te definirati odgovarajući metod kojim će se to izvršiti (možda: stavljanje obloga, čišćenje parom, itd.).

Imajući u vidu značajnu vrijednost kamene strukture – tipološku, starosnu i povijesno-dokumentarnu, kao i fakt da se radi o rijetkom reprezentu u okviru ove kategorije baštine, razradi načina konzervacije izvornih dijelova strukture bedema i kula mora se posvetiti iznimna pažnja.

Nije, naime, rijetkost da, *ukoliko odsustvuje adekvatna priprema*, primijenjeni metod nema efekta, već uzrokuje negativne nuspojave, ili, čak – u ekstremnom slučaju – postaje još jedan uzročnik degradacije.

Restauracija

S obzirom na veći broj teško degradiranih blokova, kod kojih je raspadanjem zahvaćeno i do 50% mase, bit će potrebno izvršiti djelomičnu restauraciju *lica* zida na pozicijama koje će se tačno definirati tokom narednih faza.

Restauraciju treba izvršiti u originalnom materijalu s lokaliteta, za što je neophodno prethodno identificirati, snimiti, markirati i evidentirati obrušene fragmente koji se mogu upotrijebiti za *rekompoziciju*. Ostali fragmenti koji nakon toga ostanu na raspolaganju mogu se upotrijebiti za restauraciju, ali s obzirom na dosadašnje rezultate laboratorijskih ispitivanja, ne može se očekivati njihova značajnija iskoristivost.

U ovisnosti od egzaktno procjene raspoloživog izvornog materijala, u narednim fazama bit će moguće detaljno definirati način i obim restauracije, te pozicije na kojim će se ona izvršiti.

Anastiloza (rekompozicija)

Kako je navedeno ranije, *in situ* se evidentira veći broj obrušenih blokova, te će biti neophodno izvršiti i rekompoziciju, odnosno vraćanje blokova na izvorne pozicije.

Rekompoziciji bi, po potrebi, prethodili i odgovarajući tretmani kamenih blokova. Ovisno o rezultatima terenskog rada na identifikaciji i o procjeni stanja blokova, kasnije će biti moguće utvrditi i obim zahvata, tj. detalje izvođenja.

On completion of all the planned analyses and tests, it will be possible to determine whether there is a need for other interventions and to define the appropriate method to be employed in such a case (possibly facings, steam cleaning, etc.).

Bearing in mind the significant typological, age-related, historical and documentary value of the stone structures, as well as the fact that this is a rare example in this heritage category, the most careful attention must be paid to developing the method of conserving the original parts of the structure of the ramparts and towers. This is because it is not unusual, in the absence of proper preparations, for the methods employed to have no effect, to have damaging side effects, or even, in extreme cases, to become yet another agent of deterioration.

Restoration

Given the large number of badly decayed blocks, with as much as 50% of their mass affected, it will be necessary to carry out the partial restoration of the wall face at points to be identified with precision during the forthcoming phases.

Restoration should be carried out using original material from the site, for which purpose fallen fragments suitable for use in recomposition will first need to be identified, photographed and recorded, marked and catalogued. Other fragments left over after this could be used for restoration, but from the results of laboratory tests to date, it is not likely that they will be of significant use.

At a later stage it will be possible to determine in detail the method and extent of restoration and the places where it will be carried out in the light of the precise evaluation of available original material.

Anastylosis (recomposition)

As already noted, a large number of fallen blocks have been noted *in situ*, so that recomposition, in the shape of returning the blocks to their original positions, will also be necessary.

Recomposition would be preceded as necessary by the appropriate treatment of the stone blocks. Later, depending on the results of field work to identify and assess the condition of the blocks, it will be possible to determine the extent of such works and details of their execution.

Anastilozu bi trebalo provesti na svim struktura cjeline – gdje god za nju postoje elementi, što je posebno izraženo na sjeveroistočnoj kuli.

Djelomična rekonstrukcija

Obrušene blokove koji se ne nalaze terenu te potpuno dezintegrirane blokove bez kompaktnog jezgra ("supstrata") koji su ugrađeni u zid treba nadomjestiti novim, izrađenim od petrografskog varijeteta identičnog izvornom.¹¹ Svi detalji vezani za djelomičnu rekonstrukciju (način obrade, izbor alata, i sl.), vrlo su značajni elementi postupka, te ih, tokom narednih faza, treba detaljno definirati specijalist.

2.3.2. Program: zadaci

U prethodnom poglavlju iznesena su principijelno-metodološka opredjeljenja Programa. U ovom dijelu donosimo specifikaciju zadataka čija je realizacija bila planirana za 2009. g.

S obzirom da smo smatrali kako bi dalja provedba trebala rezultirati razradom zaštitnih postupaka i preciznim definiranjem pozicija na kojim će se oni izvesti, Programom su bili predviđeni sljedeći zadaci:

- Precizna determinacija kalcificirane patine, odnosno, utvrđivanje strukture i sastava (eventualne slojevitosti) preparata uzetog iz površinske zone, sa tačno definiranih blokova;
- Utvrđivanje *dubine* raspadanja na *reprezentativnim* blokovima;
- Vršenje "ciljanih" analiza uzoraka uzetih s odabranih originalnih blokova (naprimjer, ispitivanja relevantna za primjenu određenih hemijskih preparata, i sl.);
- Detaljnije utvrđivanje porijekla i vrste zelenih naslaga u unutrašnjosti megalitskog zida (to je preporučio IMK);

¹¹ U okviru ranijih istraživanja šireg područja ubicirana je i lokacija kamenoloma iz kojeg su vađeni blokovi za gradnju megalitskog zida. Način obezbjeđivanja blokova potrebnih za rekonstrukciju s ovog, danas neaktivnog, pozajmišta, bit će predmetom razmatranja specijalista u kasnijim fazama, što je predviđeno dijelom *Programa* (vidjeti: Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, dia, *Program konzervatorske zaštite lokaliteta, I FAZA, 2008.g.*, četvrto poglavlje – 4.3. *Konzervatorska zaštita bedema i kula: metodološko- organizacioni plan prve faze Projekta – realizacija planirana za 2009.g – Organizacija – Izvršilac posla*, str.18.), kao i poglavlje 2.3.2. ovog rada: *Program: zadaci*, alineja 18.

Anastylosis should be carried out on every structure in the complex wherever the conditions exist, particularly on the north-east tower.

Partial reconstruction

Fallen blocks not located on site and disintegrated blocks with no compact core (substrate) that have been built into the wall should be replaced by new ones cut from petrographic varieties identical to the original material.¹¹ Every detail associated with partial reconstruction (treatment of the stone, selection of tools etc.) is a crucial element of the procedure and will need to be defined at a later stage by a specialist.

2.3.2. Programme: tasks

The selection of principles and methodology of the Programme were set out in the previous section. This section sets out the tasks for the works planned in 2009.

The following are the tasks set out in the Programme in the context of future project implementation, which should result in the development of preservation procedures and the precise identification of the places where they are to be carried out.

- Identify calcified patinas with precision and determine the structure and composition (and stratification if any) of surface matter, with an exact identification of the blocks;
- Ascertain the depth of decay on representative blocks;
- Conduct targeted analyses of samples taken from selected original blocks (e.g. tests relevant to the application of certain chemical preparations);
- A more specific identification of the origin and type of green deposits inside the megalithic walls (as recommended by IMK);

¹¹ During previous investigations of the wider region, the quarries from which the blocks were extracted to build the megalithic wall were located. The way in which the blocks needed for reconstruction can be procured from this now inactive quarry will be the subject of consideration by a specialist at a later stage, as provided for in the Programme (See: Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, architect: Programme for the conservation and preservation of the site, Phase I, 2008, section 4.3 (Conservation and preservation of the ramparts and towers: methodological and organizational plan for Phase I – works planned for 2009 – Organization – Executor, p. 18) and section 2.3.2 of this paper: Programme: tasks, subpara. 18)

- Uspostavljanje odgovarajuće, *relevantne* klasifikacije oštećenja po vrsti i obimu; njihovo terensko opserviranje i snimanje, te grafičko prikazivanje na razini svakog pojedinačnog bloka;
- Identifikacija, markiranje, snimanje, evidentiranje i evaluacija obrušenih fragmenata;
- Determinacija stanja kamenih struktura s aspekta geotehničke (eventualno, *kapilarno penjanje*) i konstruktivne problematike;
- Dijagnostičko sondiranje manjeg obima uz megalitski zid pažljivim ručnim iskopom jedne ili dvije manje sonde do dna temelja, u širini cca 60-80 cm (eventualno);
- Utvrđivanje (barem orijentaciono) vrijednosti čvrstoća na pritisak kod originalnih ugrađenih blokova različitog stupnja raspadnutosti neinvazivnim metodama ili na drugi način;
- Utvrđivanje strukturalnih karakteristika kod originalnih ugrađenih blokova različitog stupnja raspadnutosti neinvazivnim metodama;
- Određivanje sredstava koja su prihvatljiva za površinsku zaštitu i eventualno učvršćivanje, te biocida, kao i definiranje eventualnih drugih konzervatorskih tretmana površine kamena, što će biti moguće nakon završetka svih ispitivanja;
- Vršenje konzervatorskih proba odbaranim preparatima in situ;
- Utvrđivanje efektivnosti izvršenih proba putem osmatranja i laboratorijskih ispitivanja;
- Redovito osmatranje i dokumentiranje;
- Pribavljanje podataka o rezultatima ispitivanja svojstava nedegradiranih uzoraka kamena koji je mineraloško-petrografski identičan originalnom;
- Utvrđivanje *objektivnih* mogućnosti i elemenata za pribavljanje novog kamena za potrebe djelomične rekonstrukcije (rekonstrukcija u poimanju: zamjena pojedinačnog bloka);
- Detaljno definiranje optimalnog načina i tehnika restauracije, konzervacije, anastiloze, djelomične rekonstrukcije i konsolidacije, a po završetku svih gore iznesenih predradnji;
- Izrada tehničke dokumentacije za izvođenje konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova.
- Draw up an appropriate, relevant classification of the damage by type and extent; observation and recording of the damage on site, and production of drawings of the damage for each separate block;
- The identification, marking, photographing and recording, cataloguing and evaluation of fallen fragments;
- Determine the condition of the stone structures from the geotechnical perspective (rising damp, if any) and structural aspect;
- Take small-scale diagnostic soundings by the megalithic wall by carefully sinking by hand one or two small trenches to the base of the foundations to a depth of approx. 60-80 cm (possibly);
- Determine (at least approximately) the compression strength values of the original blocks that have suffered various degrees of decay using non-invasive methods or in other ways;
- Determine the structural properties of the original blocks that have suffered various degrees of decay using non-invasive methods;
- Identify the substances that are acceptable for use in surface preservation and possible reinforcement, together with biocides, and identifying other possible conservation treatments of the surface of the stone, which will be possible on completion of all the tests;
- Carry out trials of the selected preparations in situ for conservation purposes;
- Determine the effectiveness of the trials by observation and laboratory testing;
- Routine observation and documentation;
- Assemble data on the results of the tests to determine the properties of non-decayed samples of stone mineralogically and petrographically identical to the original;
- Identify objective possibilities and elements for procuring new stone for the purpose of partial reconstruction (in the sense of replacing individual blocks);
- On completion of all the above preparatory works, define in detail the optimal method and techniques to be used in restoration, conservation, anastylosis, partial reconstruction and consolidation;
- Draw up technical documentation for the execution of conservation-restoration works.

U skladu s objektivnim mogućnostima, i:

- Izvođenje sveobuhvatnih konzervatorsko-restauratorskih i konsolidacionih radova na jednom manjem potezu, u vidu "pilot-projekta".

2.3.3. Program: metodološko-organizacioni plan

U ovom poglavlju osvrnut ćemo se na još jedan aspekt *Programa*: na metodološko-organizacioni model, koji smo predložili za realizaciju *faze* Projekta u toku jedne kalendarske godine (2009. g.).

Planirane aktivnosti podijeljene su u nekoliko "podfaza"; one se – shodno objektivnim mogućnostima Zemaljskog muzeja BiH – mogu realizirati neovisno jedna od druge.

Imajući u vidu vanrednu kompleksnost zacrtanih zadataka, posebna pažnja je posvećena organizaciji i toku Projekta, koji će u svojoj konačnici rezultirati izradom dokumentacije različite vrste i obima, neophodne za provođenje zaštitnih zahvata. Radni model je formiran u skladu sa suvremenim evropskim standardima u ovoj specifičnoj oblasti i karakterom konkretnog projekta. Ovdje su prezentirani njegovi važniji elementi.¹²

CILJEVI

Planirani

- **A Okončanje aktivnosti preliminarne faze:**
- završetak aktivnosti u okviru *analitičko-dijagnostičkog segmenta*, čija je realizacija otpočela u 2008.g.,
- realizacija cjelovitog *evaluacijsko-sinteznog segmenta*.

And, in line with objective possibilities:

- Carry out comprehensive conservation-restoration and consolidation works on a small area as a pilot project.

2.3.3. Programme: methodological and organization plan

This section deals with yet another aspect of the Programme: the methodological and organizational model proposed for the implementation of the various phases of the project during the calendar year 2009.

The projected activities have been divided into a number of sub-phases which could be carried out independently of each other, depending on the objective possibilities of the National Museum of BiH.

Given the extreme complexity of the tasks outlined, particular attention has been paid to the organization and progress of the project, which will ultimately result in the production of the documentation of various types and scope required to carry out preservation measures. The working model has been drawn up in line with contemporary European standards in this specific field and the nature of the concrete project. Its principal elements are set out below.¹²

GOALS

Planned

- **A Completion of preliminary phase activities:**
- Completion of activities comprising the analytical and diagnostic segment, implementation of which began in 2008,

¹² Na osnovu dobivenih usmenih informacija iz Zemaljskog muzeja BiH, mogli smo utvrditi da je dugoročno opredjeljenje da se na lokalitetu nastave arheološka istraživanja, koja bi uključila i uklanjanje nasipa s unutarnje strane megalitskog zida, te otkopavanje ranije otkrivenih, a trenutno zatrpanih kamenih struktura. Prezentirani *Program – metodološko-organizacioni plan* odnosi se na aktivnosti zaštite megalitskog zida s kulama, odnosno, konzervacije, restauracije, rekonstrukcije, djelomične rekonstrukcije ovog dijela kompleksa. Kako je već istaknuto, u Program je potrebno uključiti i programe arheoloških istraživanja čim oni budu izrađeni kako bi se aktivnosti dinamički i metodološki uskladile. Vidjeti poglavlje: 2.1. ovog rada (2.1. *Opći koncept razvoja projekta: etapnost, organizacija, perspektive*).

¹² We were able to ascertain from verbal information provided by the National Museum of BiH that the long-term intention is to continue archaeological investigations of the site, to include the removal of deposits of soil inside the megalithic walls and to excavate previously uncovered but currently earth-covered stone structures. The Programme: methodological and organization plan presented above relates to the preservation of the megalithic wall and towers in the form of the conservation, restoration, recomposition and partial reconstruction of this part of the complex. As already noted, the Programme should include a programme of archaeological investigations as soon as one has been drawn up, so as to synchronize them in terms of dynamics and methodology. See section 2.1 of this paper (2.1. General concept and development of the project: stages, organization, prospects).

- **B Izrada tehničke dokumentacije (na razini glavnog projekta) konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova.**

Mogući (opciono – u ovisnosti od objektivnih mogućnosti)

- **C Aktiviranje i realizacija pilot-projekta**, koji podrazumijeva izvođenje sveobuhvatnih, sistematskih konzervatorskih radova na jednom vrlo **malom**, pažljivo odabranom **potezu**.

METODOLOGIJA I ZADACI

U okviru planiranih ciljeva

- Faza A
 - **Terenski rad;**
 - **Ispitivanja *in situ*** (u ovisnosti od dostupne opreme);
 - **Konzervatorske probe;**
 - **Osmatranje i monitoring;**
 - **“Ciljana” (specifična) laboratorijska ispitivanja;**
 - **Izrada dokumentacije** (izvještaji, stručna mišljenja, itd.);
 - **Istražno sondiranje** (opciono – po potrebi).
- Faza B
 - **Izrada tehničke dokumentacije i predmjera radova za bedem s kulama i kapijom.**

U okviru mogućih ciljeva

- Faza C
- **Izvođenje konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova na malom potezu.**

ORGANIZACIJA

Nosilac posla:

Zemaljski muzej BiH

Izvršilac posla: **Stručni tim** – specijalistički interdisciplinarni tim, čiji će članovi, tokom pojedinih faza realizacije, obezbijediti konsultacije iz različitih naučnih oblasti i disciplina u čiju sferu zadire rješavanje određenih konzervatorskih problema.

Voditelj tima će na *operativno-provedbenoj* razini razraditi planirane aktivnosti koje su predmet

- Implementation of the entire evaluation and collation segment.
- **B Production of technical documentation for the main project of conservation-restoration works.**

Optional (depending on objective possibilities)

- **C Activation and implementation of a pilot project**, in the form of comprehensive, systematic conservation works on a very **limited**, carefully selected area.

METHODOLOGY AND TASKS

In the context of the planned goals

- Phase A
 - **Field work;**
 - **Tests *in situ*** (depending on available equipment);
 - **Conservation trials;**
 - **Observation and monitoring;**
 - **Targeted laboratory tests;**
 - **Production of documentation** (reports, expert opinions etc.);
 - **Test pits** (optional – as required).
- Phase B
 - **Production of technical documentation and bill of quantities for the ramparts and towers and the gate.**

In the context of possible goals:

- Phase C
 - **Carry out conservation-restoration works on a small area.**

ORGANIZATION

Authority responsible:

National Museum of BiH

Execution: **Team of experts** – a specialist, interdisciplinary team whose members, during the various phases of execution, will hold consultations in various scientific fields and disciplines touching on the solution to certain conservation problems.

The team leader will develop an action plan at the operational and executive level for the activities that are the subject of this Programme, and draw up specific tasks with guidelines for each

ovog Programa, te izraditi specifične zadatke sa smjernicama za svakog konsultanta u okviru svake konkretne problemske cjeline.¹³

Za izvršenje jednog manjeg broja zadataka potrebna je određena oprema i instrumenti, te njih treba povjeriti institucijama koje istim raspolazu.

3. Druga radna etapa: realizacija novembar – decembar 2009. godine

3.1. RAD STRUČNOG TIMA, METODOLOGIJA I VODENJE PROJEKTA KONZERVATORSKO-RESTAURATORSKIH RADOVA

3.1.1. Radni okvir

Iz prethodnog izlaganja može se konstatirati da je Program aktivnosti za konzervatorsko-restauratorske radove na megalitskom zidu s kulama, koji je sačinjen u cilju sistematskog i etapnog razvoja Projekta po specifičnoj metodologiji, koncipiran *fleksibilno* kako bi se mogao prilagoditi objektivnim mogućnostima i konkretnim okolnostima. Do nastavka realizacije, koju ovdje nazivamo *drugom radnom etapom*, došlo je u jesen 2009. g. Prema elementima definiranim Programom, Zemaljski muzej BiH formirao je tim stručnjaka potrebnih profila i različitih specijalističkih usmjerenja. U toku dva mjeseca (novembar – decembar 2009. g.), tim je, shodno raspoloživom vremenu i sredstvima, okončao najveći dio aktivnosti analitičke, pripremne faze. Voditelj Projekta je, tokom dva mjeseca – koliko je trajala aktualna radna etapa, planirao i vodio aktivnosti, odnosno, Stručni tim; izradio detaljne programe istraživanja u okviru svake pojedine problemske cjeline; analizu u okviru matične oblasti, te završni, zbirni izvještaj sa zaključkom,

¹³ S obzirom da *Program* ovdje nije prenesen u cijelosti, napominjemo da su u istom definirani i: profili, tj. specijalistička usmjerenja potrebnih stručnjaka; dinamika; resursi Projekta, itd. Vidjeti: Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, dia, *Program konzervatorske zaštite lokaliteta, I FAZA, 2008.g.*, četvrto poglavlje (4. Planirane aktivnosti konzervatorske zaštite lokaliteta: Prva faza – kamene strukture bedema i kula), Elaborat "*Helenistički urbani kompleks na gradini Ošanići kod Stoca*", Zemaljski muzej BiH, 2008. godine.

consultant in the context of each specific problem area.¹³

Certain equipment and instruments will be required for a few of the tasks to be carried out, which should be entrusted to institutions with access to such equipment and instruments.

3. Works stage two: implementation November-December 2009

3.1. WORK OF THE TEAM OF EXPERTS, METHODOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT OF THE CONSERVATION-RESTORATION WORKS PROJECT

3.1.1. Working context

It may be concluded from the above that the programme of activities for the conservation-restoration works on the megalithic wall and towers, drawn up with a view to ensuring the systematic, staged development of the project to a specific methodology, has been conceived with the flexibility to adapt to objective possibilities and specific circumstances. The continued implementation here entitled Works Stage Two began in the autumn of 2009. In line with the elements of the programme, the National Museum of BiH formed a team of experts with the necessary background and specialist qualifications. Over a period of two months (November-December 2009), making use of the time and resources available to them, the team completed most of the activities of the analytical, preparatory phase. Over these two months the leader of the project for conservation-restoration works on the megalithic wall and towers planned and led the activities. The team of experts drew up a detailed programme of investigations for each separate problem area, conducted analyses in their respective specialist areas, and drew up

¹³ Since the programme has not been presented in its entirety here, it should be noted that it includes a definition of the background and specialist qualifications of the necessary experts; the dynamics; the project resources, etc. See: Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, architect: *Programme for the conservation and preservation of the site, Phase I, 2008, section 4 (Projected activities for the conservation and preservation of the site: Phase I – stone structures of the ramparts and towers), Study: Hellenistic urban complex at the hill fort at Ošanići nr. Stolac, Nat. Mus., 2008.*

koji je obuhvatio zaključke iz stručnih mišljenja svih članova Tima.

S obzirom da je *analiza*, izvršena u skladu s Programom, vrlo zanimljiva, kao i sam *izvještaj* i njegovi *zaključci*, u nastavku teksta (do kraja rada), iznosimo dijelove *izvještaja o radu tima* i *arhitektonsko-konzervatorske analize postojećeg stanja* s grafičkim i foto prilogima koji predstavljaju njen sastavni dio.¹⁴ U Zaključku su – na mjestima koja se odnose na konstruktivnu i hemijsko-tehnološku problematiku – date reference na odgovarajuća stručna mišljenja, iznesena u sklopu cjelovitog elaborata.

3.1.2. Izvještaj – realizirane aktivnosti

Programom konzervatorske zaštite arheološkog lokaliteta "Helenistički grad Daorson" u Ošanićima, definirani su ciljevi i zadaci za tri projektna faze: "A", "B" i "C". U "*Drugo radnoj etapi*", otpočela je realizacija faze "A"; tokom dva mjeseca, koliko je etapa trajala, okončan je najveći dio planiranih aktivnosti.

Naime, u skladu s potrebama i mogućnostima Zemaljskog muzeja BiH, te raspoloživim finansijskim sredstvima; u dogovoru sa predstavnicima Muzeja, i saglasno ostalim aktivnostima koje se planiraju u okviru cjelovitog projekta Ošanići,¹⁵ voditelj tima je izvršio procjenu moguće realizacije za period od dva mjeseca, izdvajanjem aktivnosti faze "A" čije se ispunjenje može očekivati u zadanom roku, te sačinjavanjem detaljnih operativnih planova i konkretnih zadataka sa smjernicama za članove stručnog tima; isti su izneseni u daljem tekstu:

Konzervatorsko-restauratorski / arhitektonski dio

- Terensko opserviranje i snimanje stanja kamenih struktura cjelovitog kompleksa;
- Uspostavljanje relevantne klasifikacije oštećenja po vrsti i obimu;
- Grafička analiza na razini svakog pojedinačnog bloka;

a final collective report with conclusions which incorporated the conclusions from the expert opinions of each member of the team.

Since the analysis conducted in line with the programme is of great interest, as are the report and its conclusions, the remainder of this paper sets out parts of the report on the work of the team and the architectural conservation analysis of the current condition of the monument, with drawings and photographs forming an integral part of the report.¹⁴ In the Conclusions, references to the relevant expert opinions set out in the report are given where they relate to structural and chemical-technological issues.

3.1.2. Report – activities carried out

The programme for the conservation and preservation of the archaeological site of the Hellenistic city of Daorson in Ošanići defined the goals and tasks for three phases of the project: A, B and C. In Works Stage Two, the implementation of phase A began, and the majority of the planned activities were completed during the two months of this stage.

In line with the needs and possibilities of the National Museum of BiH and the available resources, by agreement with representatives of the Museum and in line with the other activities planned as part of the Ošanići project as a whole,¹⁵ the team leader assessed the implementation possibilities for the two-month period by isolating the activities of phase A, the completion of which could be expected within the given time limit, and by drawing up detailed operational plans and specific tasks with guidelines for the members of the team of experts, which are set out below:

Conservation-restoration / architectural component

- Field observations and survey of the condition of the stone structures of the complex as a whole;
- Drawing up a relevant classification of damage by type and extent;

¹⁴ Od početka poglavlja 3.1.2., pa sve do kraja rada, tekst je – gotovo u cijelosti, preuzet iz: Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, dia: *Izvještaj o radu tima i vođenju projektne faze i Arhitektonsko-konzervatorski dio*, elaborat "*Analiza postojećeg stanja*", Zemaljski muzej BiH, 2009. g.

¹⁵ Naprimjer, buduća arheološka istraživanja, itd.

¹⁴ The passage from the beginning of section 3.1.2 to the end of the paper has been taken almost in its entirety from: Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, architect: *Report on the work of the team and management of project phase and Architectural-conservation section*, Report *Analysis of current condition*, Nat. Mus. BiH, 2009

¹⁵ E.g. future archaeological investigations, etc.

- Izrada zaključaka o stanju cjelovitog kompleksa;
- Identifikacija, markiranje, snimanje, evidentiranje i evaluacija obrušenih fragmenata;
- Suradnja s članovima tima u različitim segmentima.

Konstruktivni dio

1. Opća stabilnost megalitskog zida s kulama;
2. Uticaj specifičnih oštećenja / deformacija kamenih blokova na zidanu strukturu;
3. Metode procjene i procjena stupnja oštećenja blokova kod kojih postoji značajan gubitak mase ili kontinuirane pukotine (*zajedno s arhitektom konzervatorom / voditeljem*); strukturna i fizičko-mehanička svojstva izuzetno degradiranih blokova, u kontekstu potrebnih intervencija, tj. budućeg projekta (*zajedno s arhitektom konzervatorom/voditeljem*);
4. Geotehnički aspekti;
5. Zatrpane / zasute strukture – kameni nabačaj i nasip s unutarnje strane bedema.

Tehnološki dio – laboratorijska ispitivanja, probe

- Determinacija slojevitosti preparata uzetog iz površinske zone putem odgovarajuće laboratorijske analize;
- Hemijsko-tehnološki aspekti čišćenja, površinske zaštite i eventualne konsolidacije – *razmatranje u suradnji s arhitektom konzervatorom / voditeljem*;
- Prikupljanje podataka o cijenama i dostupnosti potrebnih specijalnih preparata za vršenje proba, na domaćem i stranom tržištu;
- “Ciljane” analize uzoraka uzetih s odabranih blokova: izrada zadatka za laboratoriju;
- Analiza prikladnih sredstava za vršenje proba i konačno određivanje najboljih – *u suradnji s arhitektom konzervatorom / voditeljem*;
- Određivanje lokacija za vršenje proba – *u suradnji s arhitektom konzervatorom / voditeljem*;
- Učešće u izvođenju proba;
- Osmatranje i dokumentiranje rezultata – *u suradnji s arhitektom konzervatorom*.

- Graphic analysis for each separate block;
- Drawing conclusions on the state of the complex as a whole;
- Identification, marking, photographing/recording, cataloguing and evaluation fallen fragments;
- Working with team members on various components.

Structural component

1. General stability of the megalithic wall and towers;
2. Impact of specific damage/deformation of stone blocks on the masonry structure;
3. Method of evaluation and assessment of degree of damage to blocks with a significant loss of mass or on-going cracks (together with architect conservator/team leader); structural and physical-mechanical properties of badly decayed blocks in the context of the necessary interventions, i.e. future project (with architect conservator/team leader);
4. Geotechnical aspects;
5. Buried/earth-covered structures – stone and soil deposits inside the ramparts.

Technological component – laboratory tests, trials

- Determining the stratification of samples taken from the surface by means of appropriate laboratory analysis;
- Chemical and technological aspects of cleaning, surface preservation and possible consolidation (in association with architect conservator/team leader);
- Gathering data on the cost and availability of the necessary special preparations for carrying out trials in the domestic and foreign market;
- Targeted analyses of samples taken from selected blocks; carry out task for laboratory;
- Analysis of substances suitable for trial and final selection of the best product (in association with architect conservator/team leader);
- Identifying locations for trials (in association with architect conservator/team leader);
- Taking part in trials;
- Consideration and documentation of results (in association with architect conservator)

Rezultat rada tima je elaborat “*Analiza postojećeg stanja megalitskog zida s kulama*”, u kojem je data sveobuhvatna analiza stanja kompleksa, s različitih aspekata.

3.1.3. Preostale aktivnosti Faze / aktivnosti koje treba realizirati

S obzirom na kratak rok i nepovoljne vremenske okolnosti u kojima se odvijala realizacija druge radne etape, te ograničen *budžet* Projekta, do kraja 2009. g. nije bilo moguće okončati sve planirane aktivnosti. U nastavku rada potrebno je izvršiti i preostale istražne radnje iz “Faze A”.

Nakon njihovog završetka (a i ranije, ukoliko se steknu uvjeti, odnosno, ako Zemaljski muzej BiH tako odluči), moguće je otpočeti i s realizacijom “Faze B”, koja podrazumijeva izradu projektne dokumentacije. Istom će se definirati svi neophodni konzervatorsko-restauratorski zahvati, te detaljno opisati i prikazati predviđena tehničko-tehnološka rješenja, grafički i tekstualno.

Ukoliko rezultate preostalih istraživanja promatramo u kontekstu potreba izrade Projekta, može se napraviti gradacija u prioritetu, te su tako:

Aktivnosti Faze “A” koje bi trebalo izvršiti s prioritetom u dinamici:

- Ispitivanja *in situ* (ispitivanje pukotina, strukturalna ispitivanja, mjerenje vlažnosti);
- Vršenje proba;
- Rentgensko ili termografsko ispitivanje površine blokova s izmijenjenim korastim površinskim slojem.

Aktivnosti Faze “A” koje treba izvršiti prije okončanja Faze “B” (tj. izrade Projekta):

- Pribavljanje podataka o rezultatima ispitivanja svojstava nedegradiranih uzoraka kamena koji je mineraloško-petrografski identičan originalnom;
- Utvrđivanje *objektivnih* mogućnosti i elemenata za pribavljanje novog kamena za potrebe djelomične rekonstrukcije, identičnog izvornom (rekonstrukcija u poimanju: zamjena pojedinačnog bloka).

The outcome of the work of the team was a report, “Analysis of the current condition of the megalithic wall and towers,” in which a comprehensive analysis of the condition of the complex is set out from various aspects.

3.1.3. Remaining activities of this phase/ activities to be carried out

The limited time available and adverse weather conditions in which the second works stage was carried out, as well as the limited project budget, made it impossible to complete all the planned activities by the end of 2009. As work continues the remaining investigative works of Phase A should be carried out.

On completion of these works (or earlier, if conditions permit or the National Museum so decides), the implementation of Phase B could also begin, consisting of drawing up the project documentation. This will define all the necessary conservation-restoration works and give a detailed description and presentation of the proposed technical and technological solutions in graphic and textual form.

Priorities may be set as follows in the light of the results of the remaining investigations, seen in the context of the need to draw up the project:

The activities of Phase A to be carried out as a priority:

- Tests and examination *in situ* (examination of cracks, structural tests, measurement of moisture levels);
- Conduct trials;
- X-ray or thermographic tests of the surfaces of the blocks with surface incrustations.

The activities of Phase A that need to be carried out before the completion of Phase B (drawing up the project):

- Assembling data on the results of tests to determine the properties of non-decayed samples of stone mineralogically and petrographically identical to the original;
- Identifying the objective possibilities and elements for procuring new stone identical to the original for the purpose of partial reconstruction (reconstruction in the form of replacing individual blocks).

**3.2. Analiza postojećeg stanja:
prvi dio projekta
konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova¹⁶**

Višekratno spominjanim *Programom* iz 2008. godine predviđena je izrada detaljne arhitektonsko-konzervatorske analize stanja kamenih struktura, koja uključuje i grafički dio. Po svom karakteru i sadržaju, ona pripada analitičko-dijagnostičkoj fazi Projekta (Faza "A"). Primijenjena metodologija i način grafičkog prikazivanja, istodobno je, međutim, definiraju i kao *prvi dio Projekta konzervatorsko-restauratorskih radova*,¹⁷ dio koji se obično naziva "Postojeće stanje", ili "Snimak postojećeg stanja".

Analiza je izrađena po metodologiji višekratno primjenjivanoj na objektima graditeljske i arheološke baštine, građenim od prirodnog kamena – metodologiji koju smo – za oblast arhitektonske konzervacije povijesnog kamena – razrađivali na praktičnoj i teoretskoj razini kroz brojne konzervatorsko-restauratorske projekte, te naše stručne i naučne radove.¹⁸ Zasnovana je na suvremenim principima i standardima važećim u internacionalnoj restauratorsko-konzervatorskoj praksi, te općeprihvaćenim uzusima zaštite koji se odnose na postupke ostvarenje kontinuiteta postojanja spomenika.

U okvirima finansijskih mogućnosti, raspoloživih resursa, te definirane dinamike, *Analiza* je bila praćena i laboratorijskim ispitivanjima. U nastavku rada, kako je navedeno ranije, potrebno je okončati planirane aktivnosti faze A. Za njihovo okončanje, *Analiza* predstavlja visokovrijednu osnovu. U daljem tekstu, dati su njeni elementi.

**3.2. Analysis of current condition:
part one of project
for conservation-restoration works¹⁶**

The 2008 programme to which brief reference has been made provided for carrying out a detailed architectural conservation analysis of the condition of the stone structures, including a graphic section. In nature and content, this belongs to the analytical and diagnostic phase of the project (Phase A). The methodology employed and the way in which the findings were presented in graphic terms, however, was also defined as part one of the project for conservation and restoration works:¹⁷ the section usually entitled "Current condition" or "Survey of current condition."

The analysis was conducted according to the methodology frequently employed in the case of architectural and archaeological heritage structures built of natural stone – a methodology which we have evolved for the architectural conservation of historic stone on a practical and theoretical level in numerous conservation-restoration projects and our professional and scientific works.¹⁸ It was based on the principles and standards currently holding good in international restoration-conservation practice, and on the generally accepted customs relating to the long-term preservation of monuments.

Within the constraints of financial and other available resources and the agreed time lines, the analysis was also accompanied by laboratory tests. In the next stage, as noted above, the planned activities of Phase A should be completed, for which purpose the analysis is an extremely valuable basis. Its various components are set out below.

¹⁶ Vidjeti: Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, dia: *Arhitektonsko – konzervatorski dio (Determinacija i klasifikacija oštećenja, Stanje kompleksa megalitskog zida s kulama)*, Elaboraat "Analiza postojećeg stanja – megalitski zid s kulama", Zemaljski muzej BiH, Sarajevo, januar 2010. g.

¹⁷ U skladu s *Metodološko – organizacionim planom*, pripada fazi "B".

¹⁸ O metodološkom pristupu izradi projekata konzervacije i restauracije objekata baštine zidanih prirodnim kamenom i o različitim modelima koji su razvijani i primjenjivani u radu na konkretnim spomenicima, vidjeti: Mujezinović, 2009.; Mujezinović, 2004.; Mujezinović, 2005.; Mujezinović – Langof, 2004., i dr.

¹⁶ See: Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, architect: *Architectural conservation section (Identification and classification of damage, condition of the complex of the megalithic wall and towers)*, report, "Analysis of current condition – megalithic wall and towers," Nat. Mus., Sarajevo, Jan. 2010.

¹⁷ In line with the *Methodological and organization plan*, this belongs to Phase B.

¹⁸ For more on the methodological approach to drafting conservation and restoration projects for heritage properties built of natural stone and on the various models developed and applied when working on specific monuments, see: Mujezinović, 2009; Mujezinović, 2004; Mujezinović, 2005; Mujezinović – Langof, 2004, etc.

3.2.1. Determinacija i klasifikacija oštećenja

Tokom terenskog rada, na megalitskom zidu s kula registrirana su oštećenja različitih vrsta i obima. Njihova determinacija izvršena je na osnovu pažljivog, višekratnog vizualnog opserviranja i usporedbi. U nekim slučajevima determinacija je potvrđena i "ciljanim" laboratorijskim ispitivanjima.

Klasificiranje oštećenja kamenih struktura izvršeno je, pak, po parametrima koji uzimaju u obzir razlike u manifestacijama (posljedicama) degradacije po materiju, a ne po uzročnicima degradacije. Ova podjela odgovara međunarodnim standardima u praksi arhitektonske konzervacije kamena i sadrži nekoliko *osnovnih* kategorija¹⁹:

- Biokolonizacija;
- Promjena boje i depozit;
- Odvajanje dijelova;
- Gubitak materijala;
- Pomjeranja;
- Pukotine;
- Potpuno uništeni, nedostajući elementi i dijelovi: segment bloka, "lice" bloka, itd.

Posebnu grupu predstavljaju:

- Izražene posljedice ranijih sanacija.

Svaka od navedenih kategorija sadrži više različitih tipova / oblika degradacije, slabljenja ili promjena koji su registrirani i na analiziranim strukturama.

Iznesena klasifikacija je prikladna i za planiranje konzervatorsko–restauratorskih intervencija, jer će se, u konačnici, registrirana oštećenja koja pripadaju istoj grupi u većem broju slučajeva moći tretirati po relativno sličnom principu. Naprimjer: tretman površina gdje je konstatiran razvoj nižih biljaka podrazumijevat će vrlo pažljivo mehaničko čišćenje i kasniju primjenu adekvatnog, istetiranog preparata za pasivizaciju, bez obzira da li se radilo o lišajevima ili gljivama. Ipak, svaki određeni tip oštećenja – bez obzira kojoj grupi pripadao – i u daljem radu zahtijeva zasebno razmatranje, uz neophodno uzimanje u obzir specifičnih faktora: kvantitativnog aspekta (veličine zahvaćene površine), stadija procesa, *neposrednog* uzročnika i mehanizma njegovog djelovanja; mjesta u strukturi, itd.

¹⁹ Primijenjena klasifikacija i korištena terminologija odgovaraju standardima, datim u: ICOMOS International Scientific Committee for Stone (ISCS), Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns, Monuments and Sites XV, 2008.

3.2.1. Identification and classification of damage

During the course of field work, damage of various kinds and extent was registered on the megalithic wall and towers. The damage was identified on the basis of careful, repeated visual observations and comparisons, confirmed in some cases by targeted laboratory tests.

The classification of the damage to the stone structures was carried out in line with parameters taking into consideration the different manifestations (consequences) of decay and deterioration in terms of material rather than the causes of deterioration. This is in line with international standards in the practice of the architectural conservation of stone, and consists of a number of basic categories¹⁹:

- Biocolonization;
- Changes of colour and deposits;
- Spalling;
- Loss of material;
- Movement and displacement;
- Cracks;
- Complete destruction, missing elements and parts: segment of a block, face of a block etc.

A distinct group consists of:

- Marked consequences of earlier remedial works.

Each of these categories covers several different types or forms of decay, deterioration, weakening or changes which were also registered on the structures analyzed. The analysis is also suitable for planning conservation-restoration works, since the damage registered as belonging to the same group can in most cases be treated on relatively similar principles. For example, areas where low plant growth is identified need very careful mechanical cleaning followed by the application of a suitable, proven substance designed to halt plant growth, be it of lichens or fungi. Each specific type of damage, however, regardless of the group to which it belongs, requires separate consideration at later stages, necessarily taking into account specific factors: the quantitative aspect (area affected), the stage of the process, the direct agents and mechanisms of its action, its place in the structure, etc.

¹⁹ The classification applied and terminology used comply with the standards set out in the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee for Stone (ISCS) Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns, Monuments and Sites XV, 2008.

Radi utvrđivanja ukupnog obima degradacije i vrsta "patologije", a u kontekstu budućih intervencija, nakon terenskog opserviranja, izvršena je i grafička analiza stanja na razini svakog pojedinog kamenog bloka.²⁰ Ona je dala zanimljive rezultate i bit će relevantna u kontekstu planiranja intervencija u Projektu konzervacije i restauracije megalitskog zida s kulama.

3.2.2. Stanje Komplexa Megalitskog zida s kulama

Ni za jednu vrstu oštećenja, izuzev za tamnu skramu – kromatski alteriranu *koru*,²¹ ne može se konstatirati ujednačena zastupljenost, odnosno, izraženo "dominantna uloga" na *čitavoj cjelini* kompleksa. Od segmenta do segmenta mijenja se broj, raspored i pozicija blokova sa karakterističnom vrstom "patologije", odnosno, određenim oblikom izmijenjenosti materije. Ipak, generalno se, na pojedinim dijelovima, mogu izdvojiti karakteristični / dominantni oblici degradacije:

Megalitski zid i kula, jugoistočna fasada

Na dijelu zida između otvora vrata registrirana je najveća koncentracija, tj. najveći procenat blokova²² na kojim je prisutno ljuštenje, ljuskasto raspadanje i fragmentacija, u različitim stadijima. Uočava se i erozija. Na pročelju kule, dominantnija je erozija.

Megalitski zid i kula, sjeverozapadna fasada

Posebno je izražena biokolonizacija, ljuštenje, fragmentacija.

Kula, sjeveroistočna fasada

Dominiraju razni stadiji i oblici erozije – prisutno je i mrvljenje, prskanje, a, sporadično, i pukotine.

Kula, sjeverozapadna fasada

Posebno su izražene pukotine, naročito u donjim zonama. Prisutno je i prskanje, te mrvljenje blokova.

With a view to determining the total extent of the deterioration and the type of "pathology," in the context of future interventions, following field observations a graphic analysis of the condition of the site for each separate block of stone was conducted.²⁰ This yielded interesting results and will be relevant in the context of planning interventions for the project for the conservation and restoration of the megalithic wall and towers.

3.2.2. Condition of the complex of the megalithic wall and towers

None of the different types of damage other than the dark skin or chromatically altered crust²¹ can be said to be equally represented or predominate throughout the complex as a whole. The number, distribution and position of blocks with typical forms of "pathology" or certain changes to the material vary from area to area. The typical or dominant forms of deterioration can nonetheless be identified in general terms in the various parts of the monument:

Megalithic wall and tower, south-east façade

The highest concentration or percentage of blocks²² displaying various stages of flaking, spalling and fragmentation is on the section of wall between the gates. Erosion was also observed, and is the dominant form of damage to the front of the tower.

Megalithic wall and tower, north-west façade

Biocolonization, flaking and fragmentation are particularly marked.

Tower, north-east façade

Here various stages and forms of erosion predominate, along with crumbling, cracks and, in places, splitting.

Tower, north-west façade

Cracks are particularly marked, especially in the lower reaches. Blocks are also cracking and crumbling.

²⁰ Vidjeti: grafička dokumentacija Arhitektonsko – konzervatorskog dijela, Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, dia; saradnik na grafičkoj obradi: Amir Priganica, arh. tehničar. Elaborat *Analiza postojećeg stanja*, Zemaljski muzej Bosne i Hercegovine, decembar, 2009. g.

²¹ Izvještajem laboratorije, površinski sloj koji je analiziran na upit, determiniran je kao *kora*.

²² U odnosu na ukupnu površinu.

²⁰ See graphic documentation, Architectural conservation section, Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, architect; graphic analysis by Amir Priganica, architectural technician. Study, "Analysis of Current Condition," National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, December 2009.

²¹ Laboratory report, surface layer analyzed and identified as encrustation.

²² As a proportion of the total area.

Vrata, jugozapadna fasada

Uglavnom se registriraju mikropukotine, ponegdje pukotine i prskanje.

Kao što ne postoji ravnomjernost u *zastupljenosti* određenog tipa na čitavom razmatranom kompleksu, tako ne možemo konstatirati ni kvantitativnu ujednačenost, tj. ujednačenost u *obimu* degradacije. I u okviru istog tipa registriraju se različiti stadiji, na različitim blokovima.

U razmatranju uticaja različitih vrsta oštećenja na cjelokupno stanje kamene strukture, tj. u kontekstu procjene njene ugroženosti, bitno je istaći da ni jedan konstatirani tip degradacije nije beznačajan i svaki od njih, na svoj način, utiče na fizičku građu, ugrožavajući *neposredno* materiju kamenog segmenta, a u nekim slučajevima, *posredno*, i lokalnu stabilnost, jer vodi rapidnom raspadanju bloka, gubljenju njegove koherentnosti, potpunoj destrukciji, te, na koncu, i uništenju.

Izvjesno je da se konsekvence djelovanja neke alge ili gljive na materiju kamena ne mogu porediti sa konsekvencama koje će, u konačnici, imati fragmentiranje, pucanje ili mrvljenje. Međutim, treba imati u vidu vrlo dug vremenski period tokom kojeg su ugrađeni blokovi bili izloženi različitim uticajima, kao i fakt da ni jedan od njih – ni u prošlosti niti danas nije *bio*, niti je *trenutno*, izložen samo jednom faktoru degradacije. U prilog tome, govori činjenica da se – na različitim blokovima danas mogu primijetiti različiti tipovi oštećenja ili izmijenjenosti, odnosno, njihove različite faze. Pri tome su, vjerojatno, početni mehanizmi bili jednostavni i jedinstveni, tj. dominantni. Vremenom su se, međutim, zbog različitih uzroka (izmjene uvjeta vanjskog okruženja, seizmike, antropogenih djelovanja), uključili i drugi faktori, te je na već oslabljenu materiju, njihovo djelovanje imalo pojačan učinak. Kao jedan od ilustrativnih primjera možemo navesti proces od stvaranja kore do njenog pucanja, ljuštenja i konsekventnog ljuskastog raspadanja i fragmentiranja.

Sve gore konstatirano upućuje na to, da je i u narednoj fazi Projekta neophodno primijeniti "*tailor – made*" pristup, te detaljno razmotriti svaki blok i za svako oštećenje, na svakoj specifičnoj poziciji, predvidjeti adekvatan tretman, prikazati ga grafički i opisati na način i po metodologiji primijenjenoj u ovoj analizi. Neophodno je početi s manjim potezom na kojem su registrirani različiti tipovi degradacije, odnosno, degradacija različitog stupnja i obima.

Gate, south-west façade

The main form of damage here is microcracks, with some splitting and cracking.

Just as the various types of damage are not equally represented throughout the area of the complex under consideration, so too they cannot said to be quantitatively equal in extent of deterioration. Here too various stages were recorded on the different blocks.

When considering the impact of the various types of damage to the overall condition of the stone structure, in the context of assessing the risk to the structure, it is important to note that none of the various types of deterioration is insignificant and that each in its own way impacts on the physical structure, directly threatening the particular stone and, in some cases, posing an indirect threat to local stability by causing the rapid decay of a block, its loss of coherence, the destruction of its structure and, ultimately, its disappearance.

Clearly the impact of the action of certain algae or fungi on the structure of the stone cannot be compared with the ultimate consequences of fragmentation, cracking or crumbling. However, the very long period over which the blocks have been exposed to various influences should be borne in mind, as should the fact that none of them, whether now or in the past, has been exposed to just one agent of deterioration. This argument is supported by the fact that various types or stages of damage or changes may be observed on different blocks. It is likely that the initial mechanisms were simple and that decay was triggered by just one or a dominant factor. Over time, however, the different causes (changing environmental conditions, seismic action, human action) have allowed other factors to act on the already weakened stone, on which their action had a greater impact. By way of illustration, one may take the process that leads from the formation of encrustation to cracking, flaking and consequent spalling and fragmentation.

All this suggests that a tailor-made approach should be applied to the next phase of the project, with detailed observations of each block and each instance of damage, make provision for proper treatment for each specific place, and give a graphic presentation and description in the way and according to the methodology applied in this analysis. It is important to begin with a small area on which the various types, degree and extent of deterioration have been registered.

**Prilog 3.2.1.
Fig. 3.2.1.**

Analiza stanja kamenih struktura: različite vrste degradacije, foto-materijal

Analysis of the condition of the stone structures;
various types of decay and deterioration,
photographic material



1.1.a.



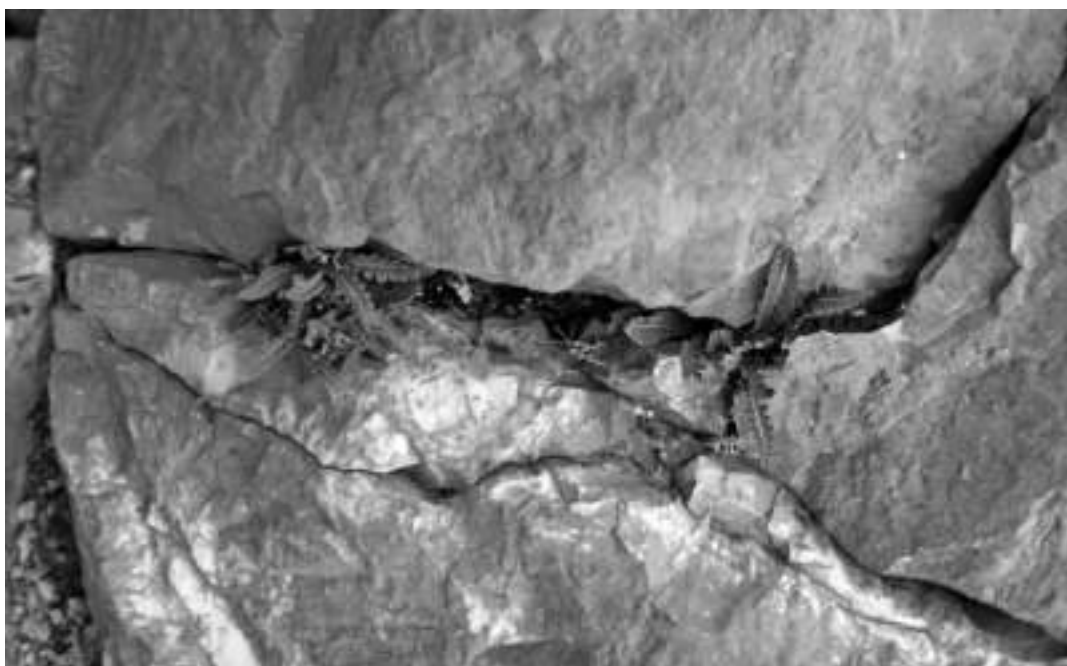
1.2.

1.1.b.





1.3.,1.1.c.



1.4.



2.1.a.



2.2.a.



2.1.b.



2.1.c., 2.4., 6.5.



2.3, 6.3.



2.2. b.



3.1.a.



3.1.b.



3.2.



3.3.a., 3.1.c.



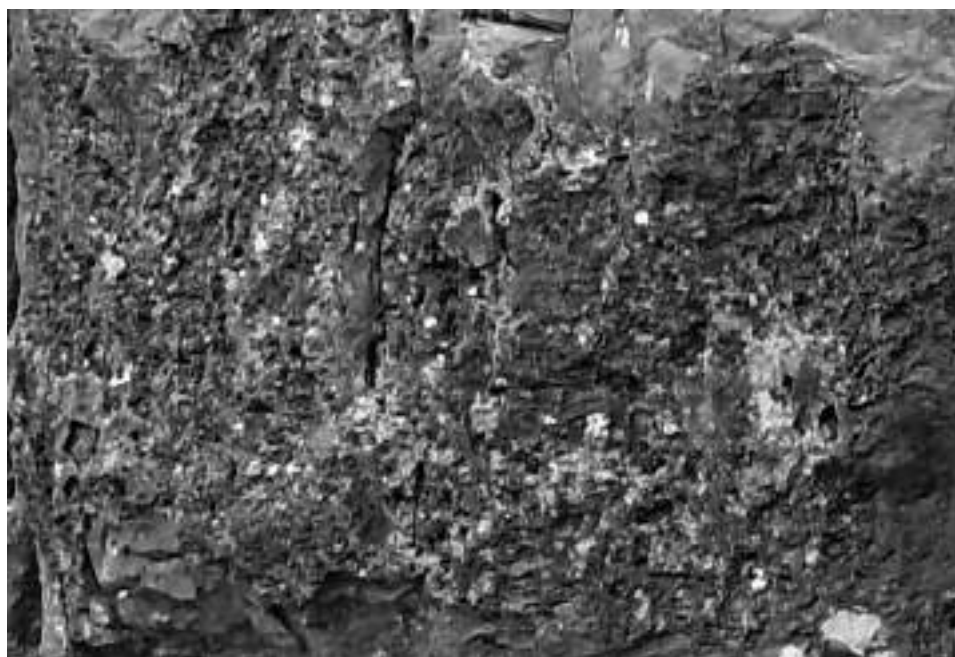
3.3.b.



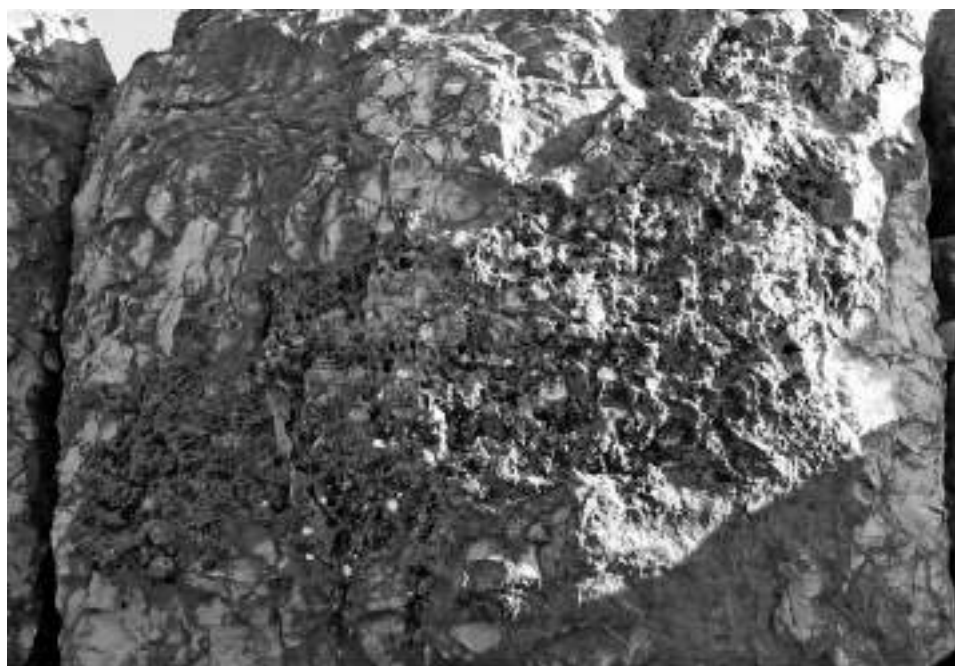
3.3.c



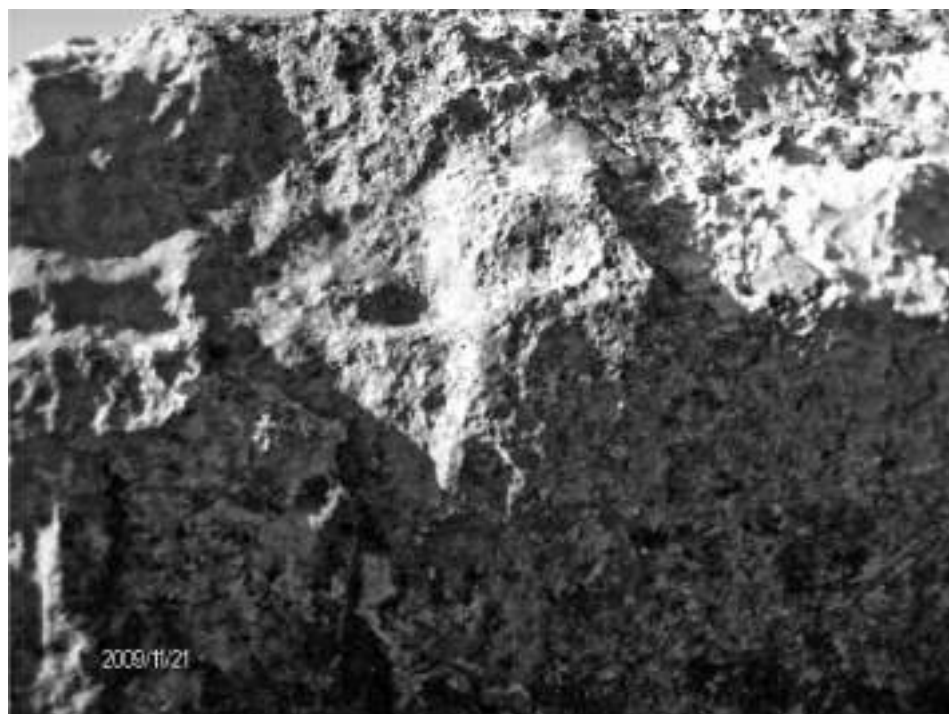
3.3.d.



4.1.a.



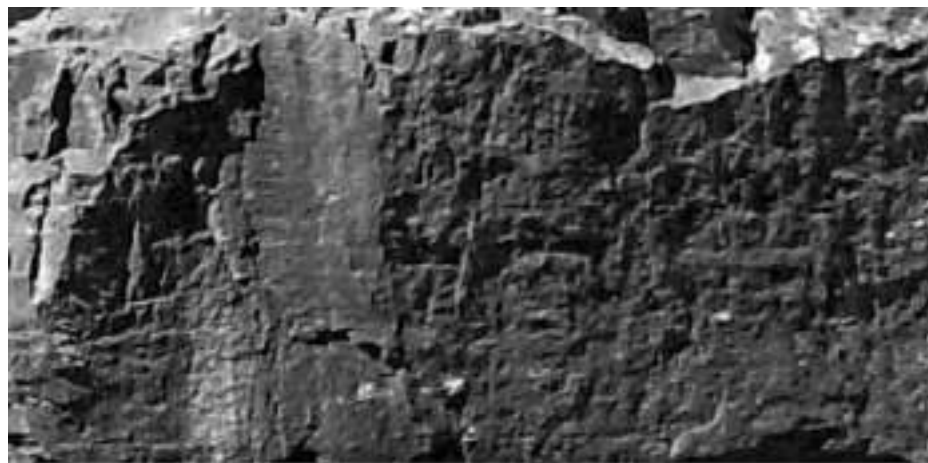
4.2., 4.1.b.



4.3., 4.1.a.



4.4.a., 4.5.a.



4.5.b., 4.4.b.



4.5.c.



4.5.d., 4.4.c.



5.1.



6.1.



6.2.



6.4.



6.6.



7.1.



7.2.



8.1.

Zaključak

- Trenutno stanje kamenih struktura bedema i kula svrstava kompleks u Ošanićima u kategoriju visoko ugroženih spomenika. Neki od registriranih, ekstremnih oblika degradacije mogu, u slučaju nepoduzimanja odgovarajućih mjera, dovesti do nepovratnog gubitka čitavih segmenata fizičke građe spomenika.

U *trenutno* nedeградiranim blokovima se, naime, usljed slabljenja oslonaca, mijenja raspored opterećenja. To dovodi do njihovog slabljenja i promjena, te na taj način, postupno, može doći i do uništavanja čitavih segmenata zida – mikrocjelina.²³

- Ne postoji izražena ujednačenost u zastupljenosti određenog tipa niti homogenost u stupnju oštećenosti kod blokova na cjelini kompleksa: oštećenja su vrlo različita, i kvalitativno i kvantitativno. Stoga je zaštitne intervencije potrebno definirati i prikazati po metodologiji koja je primijenjena u konzervatorsko–restauratorskoj analizi – na razini svakog pojedinog bloka. U cilju dodatnog utvrđivanja konkretnih uzroka degradacije u određenim zonama potrebno je kompletirati planirane istražne radnje, navedene u narednom pasusu.
- Velika vrijednost kompleksa u izvornosti i starosti nalaže da intervencije budu maksimalno usmjerene na konzervaciju i restauraciju. Djelimičnu rekonstrukciju treba primijeniti samo tamo gdje nije moguće na drugi način ostvariti kontinuitet cjeline, odnosno, gdje bi bilo kakva dalja degradacija bloka bila rizična u fizičkom aspektu. U tom kontekstu je potrebno kompletirati planirane aktivnosti Faze “A”:
 - Izvršiti ispitivanja *in situ*:
 - ultrazvučno ispitivanje na blokovima označenim u grafičkim priloziima arhitektonsko-konzervatorskog dijela,²⁴

²³ O uticaju degradacije blokova na lokalnu stabilnost, vrstama pukotina i njihovom ispitivanju, vidjeti: Doc. dr. Samir Dolarević: 3. Konstruktivni dio, Elaborat “Analiza postojećeg stanja – megalitski zid s kulama”, Zemaljski muzej BiH, Sarajevo, januar 2010. g.

²⁴ Ibid.

Conclusion

- The current condition of the stone structures of the ramparts and towers place the Ošanići complex in the category of extremely endangered monuments. Some of the extreme forms of deterioration that have been recorded could, if appropriate steps are not taken, lead to the irreversible loss of entire sections of the physical structure of the monument. The load distribution is changing in the sound blocks as well as a result of the weakening of their supports. This is leading to weakening and changes of the sound blocks themselves, the result of which could gradually be the destruction of entire sections of wall.²³
- There is no marked uniformity in the presence of a certain type nor homogeneity in the degree of damage among the blocks in the complex as a whole: the damage varies greatly both qualitatively and quantitatively. Preservation works thus need to be defined and presented with the methodology applicable to conservation-restoration analysis, for each separate block. The planned investigative works set out in the following paragraph need to be completed with a view to further identifying the specific causes of deterioration in the given zones.
- The outstanding value of the complex on account of its authenticity and age means that interventions should focus above all on conservation and restoration. Partial reconstruction should be employed only where there is no other means of maintaining the continuity of the complex or where any further deterioration of a block would post a physical threat. In this context, the planned activities of Phase A should be completed:
 - Carry out examinations and tests *in situ*:
 - Ultrasound examination of the blocks indicated in the graphic illustrations in the architectural conservation section,²⁴

²³ For more on the impact of the deterioration of the blocks on local stability, and the types of cracks and their examination, see: Dr. Samir Dolarević: 3. Structural section, Report, “Analysis of current condition, megalithic wall and towers,” Nat. Mus, Sarajevo, Jan. 2010.

²⁴ Ibid.

- utvrđivanje procenta vlage na pojedinim pozicijama,
- istražno sondiranje,
- neinvazivno utvrđivanje strukturalnih karakteristika (za dalje razmatranje),
- Izvršiti rentgensko i/ili termografsko ispitivanje površine blokova s izraženom tamnom koricom,²⁵
- Izvršiti probe preparata za površinsku zaštitu, probe čišćenja, probe odstranjivanja i pasivizacije biougroženja.

Vezano za problematiku eventualnog učvršćivanja, potrebno je dodatno razmotriti naj-suvremenija evropska iskustva koja se odnose na lokalitete i objekte arheološke i graditeljske baštine evropskog značaja, ne ograničavajući se na gotove tvorničke preparate koje je trenutno moguće pribaviti na teritoriji BiH (odnosno, teritoriji Slovenije, Hrvatske, Srbije).

Za početak realizacije faze "B" neophodno je odabrati manji dio za koji će se izraditi detaljna projektna dokumentacija (dokumentacija za izvođenje radova), a najbolje je da to bude dio koji predstavlja određenu mikrocjelinu i koji je *fizički odvojen* od ostalih segmenata.²⁶

- Determining the moisture content at various points,
- Investigative soundings,
- non-invasive identification of structural characteristics (for further consideration).
- X-ray and/or thermographic examination of the surface of the blocks with markedly dark encrustation,²⁵
- Carry out trials on preparations for surface preservation, cleaning and the removal and growth control of bio-threats.

In regard to the question of possible consolidation, further consideration of state-of-the-art experience in Europe relating to sites and monuments of the archaeological and built heritage of European importance, without confining the approach to the factory-produced substances that can currently be procured in Bosnia and Herzegovina (and in Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia).

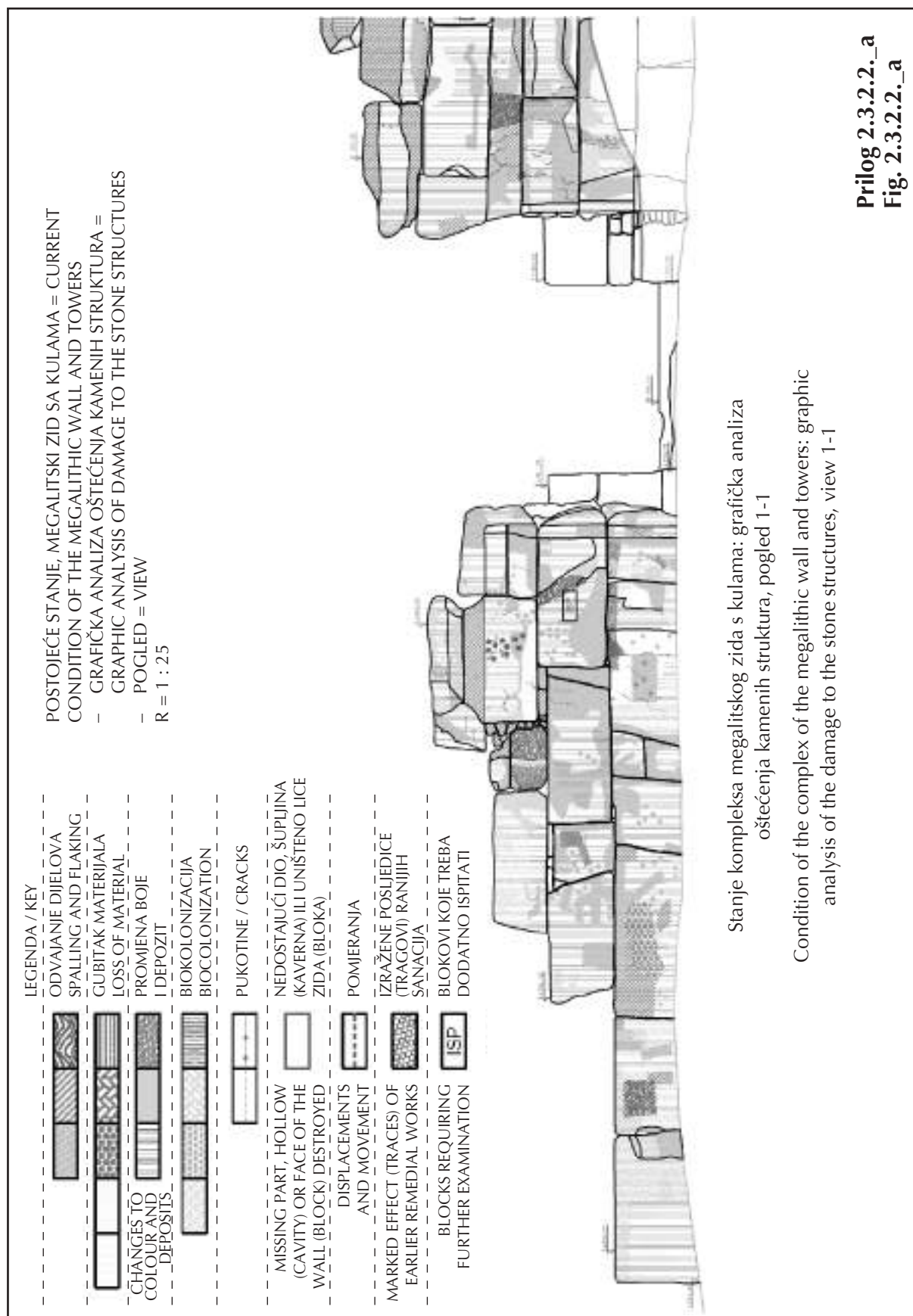
With a view to embarking on the implementation of Phase B, a small section should be selected for which detailed project documentation will be drawn up (documentation for the performance of the works), ideally of a section that constitutes a distinct micro-entity and is physically detached from the rest of the complex.²⁶

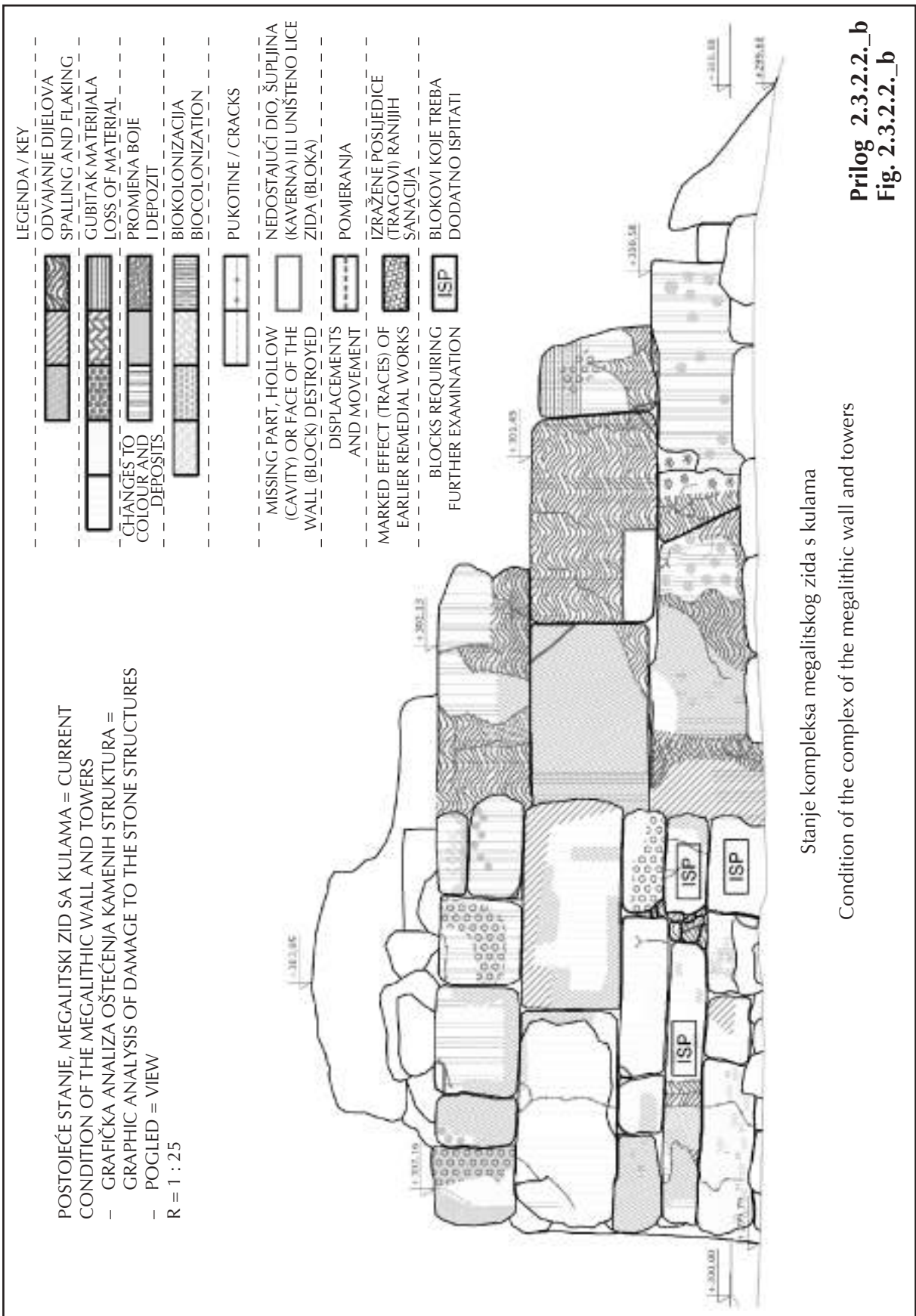
²⁵ O determinaciji površinskog sloja, koju je laboratorija izvršila na osnovu Programa istraživanja, vidjeti: *Metalurški institut "Kemal Kapetanović" Zenica, Hemijsko – keramičkomineraloški laboratorij: Izvještaj o ispitivanju kamena, i: Kimeta Čaušević, dipl.ing.tehnol. : 4. Tehnološki dio; laboratorijska ispitivanja*, Elaborat "Analiza postojećeg stanja – megalitski zid s kulama", Zemaljski muzej BiH, Sarajevo, januar 2010. g.

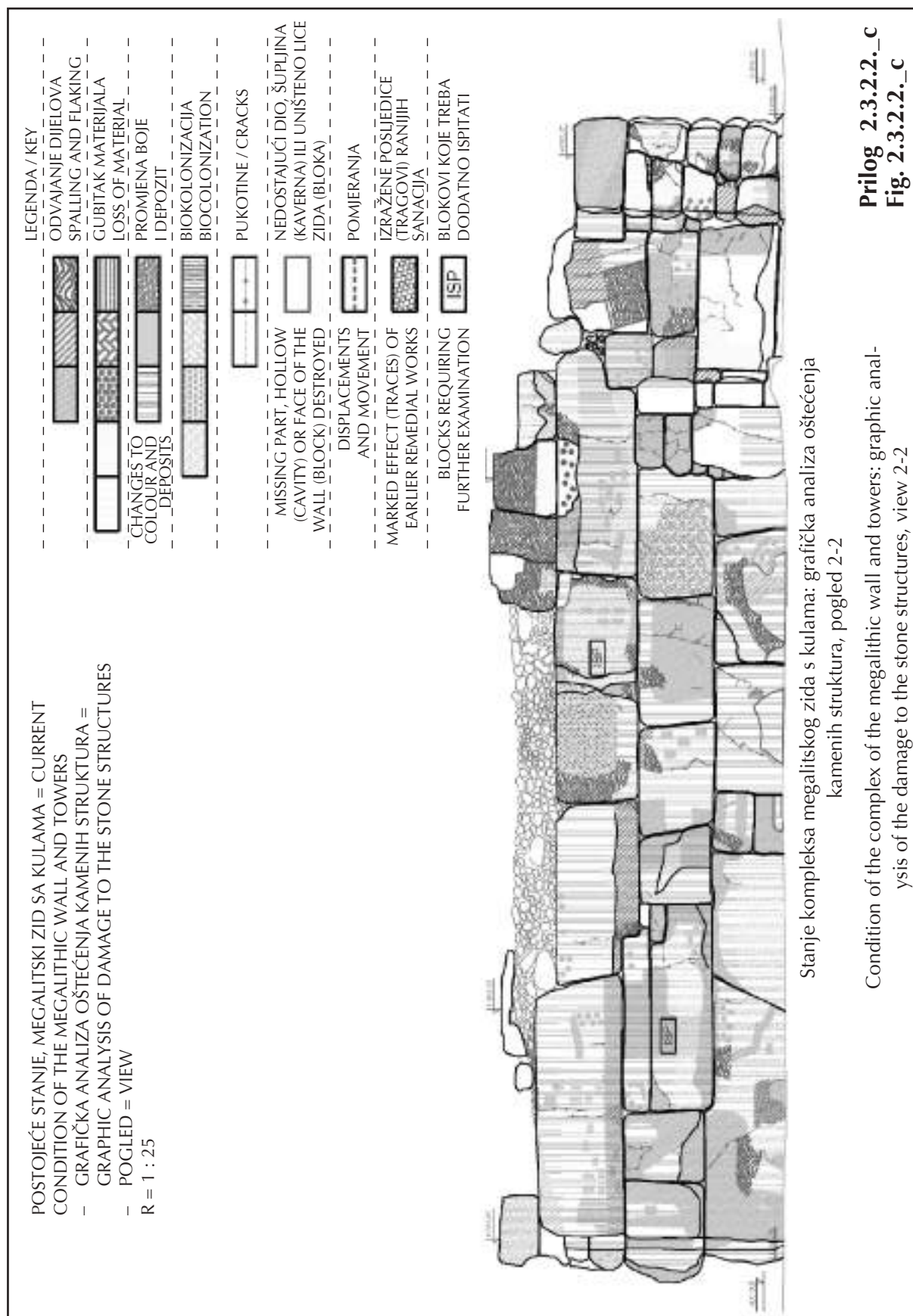
²⁶ Na radnim sastancima predlagali smo da se – kao jedina mikrocjelina koja je fizički odvojena od megalitskog zida i potpuno "slobodna", tj., dostupna za izvođenje zaštitnih intervencija, za pilot – projekt odabere jugozapadna kula. Ovaj stav podržan je i od drugih stručnjaka koji su imali prilike vidjeti naš rad, te će se – najvjerojatnije, po sticanju uvjeta, detaljna projektna dokumentacija izraditi upravo za ovaj dio i prema istoj izvesti konzervatorsko–restauratorski radovi.

²⁵ For more on the identification of the surface layer conducted by the laboratory on the basis of the programme of investigations, see Kemal Kapetanović Metallurgical Institute, Zenica, chemical and ceramic-mineralogical laboratory: Report on tests of stone, and Kimeta Čaušević, BSc, 4, Technological section, laboratory tests, Report, "Analysis of current condition, megalithic wall and towers," Nat. Mus, Sarajevo, Jan. 2010

²⁶ It was proposed at working meetings that the south-west tower be selected for a pilot project, as a distinct micro-entity physically detached from the megalithic wall and entirely "free-standing," i.e. accessible for preservation interventions. This view was backed by other experts who have had the opportunity of seeing our work, and it is likely therefore that when conditions permit, detailed project documentation will be drawn up for this very section and used as the basis for conducting conservation-restoration works.







Izvori / Sources

Elaborat "Helenistički urbani kompleks na gradini Ošanici kod Stoca", Zemaljski muzej BiH, decembar 2008. g.:

1. Andrijana Pravidur, dipl. arheol.: HISTORIJAT KONZERVATORSKO – RESTAURATORSKIH RADOVA
2. Dr. Nermina Mujezinović, dia: KONZERVATORSKA STUDIJA: PROGRAM KONZERVATORSKE ZAŠTITE LOKALITETA, I FAZA, 2008. g.
3. IGA plan: KARTIRANI SNIMAK LASERSKIM SKENEROM: FASADE, SITUACIJA I PROFILI
4. ELABORAT O ISPITIVANJU UZORAKA POSTOJEĆEG KAMENA SA LOKACIJE "HELENISTIČKI URBANI KOMPLEKS NA GRADINI OŠANIĆI KOD STOCA", Univerzitet u Sarajevu, Građevinski fakultet, IMK: 24.12.2008.g.

Elaborat "Analiza postojećeg stanja – Megalitski zid s kulama", Zemaljski muzej BiH, Sarajevo, januar 2010. g.:

Dr. Nermina Mujezinović

1. IZVJEŠTAJ O RADU TIMA I VOĐENJU PROJEKTNE FAZE
(Radni okvir; Izvještaj o radu Tima i vođenju Projekta (u oblasti: Konzervatorsko-restauratorski radovi); Zaključak)
2. ARHITEKTONSKO – KONZERVATORSKI DIO
(Tekstualni dio: Uvod, Determinacija i klasifikacija oštećenja, FOTO PRILOZI, različite vrste degradacije u okviru navedenih kategorija, Stanje Komplexa Megalitskog zida s kulama; Grafička dokumentacija: nacti 1 – 8). Saradnik na obradi grafičke dokumentacije: Amir Priganica, arh. tehn.)
Doc. dr. Samir Dolarević
3. KONSTRUKTIVNI DIO
Kimeta Čaušević, dipl.ing.
4. Tehnološki dio; laboratorijska ispitivanja
Metalurški institut "Kemal Kapetanović" Zenica, Hemijsko – keramičkomineraloški laboratorij
IZVJEŠTAJ O ISPITIVANJU KAMENA (ČVRSTOĆA NA PRITISAK, POROZNOST, HEMIJSKA ANALIZA), UNIVERZITET U ZENICI, SARAJEVO, DECEMBAR 2008.G.

Elaborat "Analiza postojećeg stanja – Megalitski zid s kulama", Zemaljski muzej BiH, Sarajevo, januar 2010. g.:

Dr. Nermina Mujezinović

1. IZVJEŠTAJ O RADU TIMA I VOĐENJU PROJEKTNE FAZE
(Radni okvir; Izvještaj o radu Tima i vođenju Projekta (u oblasti: Konzervatorsko-restauratorski radovi); Zaključak)
2. ARHITEKTONSKO – KONZERVATORSKI DIO
(Tekstualni dio: Uvod, Determinacija i klasifikacija oštećenja, FOTO PRILOZI, različite vrste degradacije u okviru navedenih kategorija, Stanje Komplexa Megalitskog zida s kulama; Grafička dokumentacija: nacti 1 – 8). Saradnik na obradi grafičke dokumentacije: Amir Priganica, arh. tehn.)
Doc. dr. Samir Dolarević
3. KONSTRUKTIVNI DIO
Kimeta Čaušević, dipl.ing.
4. Tehnološki dio; laboratorijska ispitivanja
Metalurški institut "Kemal Kapetanović" Zenica, Hemijsko – keramičkomineraloški laboratorij
IZVJEŠTAJ O ISPITIVANJU KAMENA (ČVRSTOĆA NA PRITISAK, POROZNOST, HEMIJSKA ANALIZA), UNIVERZITET U ZENICI, SARAJEVO, DECEMBAR 2008. g.

Literatura / Bibliography

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------|---|
| | 2008 | – Illustrated glossary on stone deterioration patterns, Monuments and Sites XV, ICOMOS International Scientific Committee for Stone (ISCS). |
| N. MUJEZINOVIĆ | 2009 | – Kamen – materijal kontinuiteta i izražajnih mogućnosti, Federalno ministarstvo obrazovanja i nauke, Sarajevo. |
| N. MUJEZINOVIĆ | 2004 | – Kamen u obnovi historijskih struktura, Magistarski rad, Univerzitet u Tuzli, Geološki fakultet, Sarajevo, novembar |
| N. MUJEZINOVIĆ | 2005 | – Konzervatorsko-restauratorski radovi na Šeher-čehajinoj i Latinskoj čupriji, Baština – Godišnjak Komisije za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika Bosne i Hercegovine, I. |
| N. MUJEZINOVIĆ, Z. LANGOF | 2004 | – Conservation, Reconstruction and Structural Repair on Historical Stone Masonry, Book of Plenary Papers, 1st International Conference on Raw Building Materials, Sarajevo. |

Porijeklo ilustracija / Illustrations

Prilog 2.2.1._a: fotografije: Nermina Mujezinović

Prilog 2.2.1._b: za prikaz razmatranog dijela Komplexa, kao podloga korištena karta u digitalnoj formi: “Gradina u Ošanićima kod Stoca, arh. snimak dijela akropole“, R 1:200, (snimio i izradio: Slobodan Kudra) – Situacija lokaliteta, Zemaljski muzej BiH. Obrada karte: N. Mujezinović.

Prilog 2.2.1._c: karta: “Gradina – Ošanići“, M 1:100 – Situacija lokaliteta, Zemaljski muzej BiH

Prilog 2.2.1.1.: fotografije: Nermina Mujezinović

Prilog 2.2.1.2.: za komparaciju stanja gradskih vrata u vremenskom intervalu 1968-72 / 2008.g., korištena arhivska fotografija Zemaljskog muzeja u digitalnoj formi, te fotografija iz 2008. g., Nermina Mujezinović. Komparacija / obrada Priloga: N. Mujezinović

Prilog 2.3.2.1.: fotografije: Nermina Mujezinović

Prilozi: 2.3.2.2._a; 2.3.2.2._b; 2.3.2.2._c su dio Grafičke dokumentacije Elaborata “Analiza postojećeg stanja – Megalitski zid s kulama“, Zemaljski muzej BiH, Sarajevo, januar 2010. g., Nermina Mujezinović i Amir Priganica.

REZULTATI ARHEOLOŠKIH ISTRAŽIVANJA NA LOKALITETU ATMEJDAN U SARAJEVU (2004.-2006. godine)*

Originalni naučni rad

UDK 904:726.2+726.8(497.6 Sarajevo)"17/18"

U radu su obrađena djelimična arheološka istraživanja osmanskog vjerskog kompleksa u centru Sarajeva, koji je tokom druge polovine XVIII i prve polovine XIX stoljeća imao najveći značaj od svog postanka. Do sada se veća pažnja pridavala istraživanju pisanih dokumenata, a manje građevinama. Ovim iskopavanjima otkriveni su pojedini dijelovi džamije, medrese i ostataka ekshumiranog i polomljenog mezarja, ovog, po veličini objekata, izuzetno važnog vjerskog centra koji je bio ograđen i odijeljen od svjetovnog centra na obližnjem Atmejdanu.

Ključne riječi: Vjerski kompleks osmanskog doba, džamija, medresa, XVIII-XIX stoljeće, Sarajevo

*Članak je posvećen
sjećanju na Margitu Gavrilović,
rukovodioca arheoloških radova i autoricu
Izveštaja o iskopavanjima na Atmejdanu*

Uvod

Arheološka iskopavanja na Atmejdanu su poduzeta u okviru projekta "Saobraćajnica novi most Ćumurija – ul. Hamdije Kreševljakovića". Njihov

* Napomena Redakcije: U fazi dovršavanja ovog rada izvedena su nova arheološka istraživanja kompleksa na Atmejdanu i otklonjene neke nepoznanice koje su stajale pred autorom nakon arheoloških radova izvedenih u predhodnim kampanjama. Redakcija ipak smatra da je ovaj rad vrijedno objaviti zbog načina obrade dobijenih podataka pri prvim parcijalnim istraživanjima spomenutog lokaliteta.

RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT ATMEJDAN IN SARAJEVO (2004-2006)*

Original scientific paper

UDC 904:726.2+726.8(497.6 Sarajevo)"17/18"

The paper describes the partial archaeological investigations of an Ottoman religious complex in central Sarajevo, the importance of which was at its height in the latter half of the 18th and first half of the 19th century. Until now, written documents have received more attention than built structures. These excavations uncovered parts of a mosque and a madrasa and the remains of an exhumed and dispersed burial ground, the latter of a size appropriate to the buildings forming an extremely important religious centre, with a boundary wall separating it from the secular activities adjacent to it in Atmejdán.

Ključne riječi: Ottoman-period religious complex, mosque, madrasa, 18th-19th century, Sarajevo

*This article is dedicated to the memory
of Margita Gavrilović,
head of the archaeological works and author
of the Report on the Excavations at Atmejdán*

Introduction

The archaeological excavations at Atmejdán were conducted as part of the New Ćumurija Bridge-Hamdije Kreševljakovića Street Roads project. The

* Editors' note: While this paper was being completed, new archaeological excavations of the Atmejdán complex were carried out, which eliminated certain unknowns that had remained after the earlier archaeological works. The editorial board believes that this paper still merits publication on account of the manner in which the data obtained from the first, partial excavations of the site have been analyzed.

prvobitni cilj je bio da se utvrdi postojanje meza-
ra na prostoru buduće saobraćajnice na krajnjem
zapadnom dijelu parkovske površine, između
zgrade "Papagajke" i zapadne granice parka. Već
pri prvim nalazima bilo je jasno da se arheološ-
ki radovi moraju proširiti na otkrivanje ostataka
vjerskog i prosvjetnog kompleksa, koncentriran-
og oko davno srušene Bakrbabine džamije, na
kojem je u periodu od 16. do 19. stoljeća bilo
pregradnji, te mnoga rušenja i prenamjene pro-
stora u periodu s kraja 19. i tokom prve polovine
20. stoljeća. Stoga se uvidjelo, već poslije prvih
radova, da bi bilo potrebno ispitati cijeli zapadni
dio parkovskog prostora do saobraćajnice izme-
đu zapadnog i istočnog dijela parka. Istraživanja
su obavljena u četiri kampanje od 2004. do 2006.
godine.¹ Peta kampanja je izvedena na sjevernom
dijelu parkovske površine van ograde spomenu-
tog prostora.²

U radu su izneseni opisi otkrivenih dijelova
objekata i rezultati do kojih se došlo tokom ovih
arheoloških istraživanja³, te osnovni historijski
podaci, a sve u cilju upotpunjavanja predodžbe o
kompleksu.⁴

¹ Organizaciju arheoloških istraživanja od 1. do 4. kampa-
nje preuzeo je Zemaljski muzej BiH pod rukovodstvom
arheologa Margite Gavrilović, muzejskog savjetnika. Iz
Zemaljskog muzeja u istraživanjima su učestvovali i mr
Adnan Busuladžić, arheolog, Slobodan Kudra, viši ar-
hitektonski crtač, Hamo Karkelja, preparator, dok su iz
Muzeja Sarajeva to bili arheolozi Mirsad Avdić i Adnan
Muftarević.

Faze istraživanja: I faza od 26.04.-14.05. 2004; II
faza 16.05.-27.06. 2005; III faza 10.10.-29.10.2005, IV
faza 11.04.-09.05. 2006. godine.

² Otkopavanja V faze koja su vodili stručnjaci Muzeja Sara-
jeva, arheolozi Adnan Muftarević i Mirsad Avdić, vršena
su na travnatom prostoru ispred sjevernog dijela komplek-
sa. Na tom prostoru nije bilo arheoloških nalaza.

³ Ovim radom nisu obuhvaćeni pokretni nalazi (kerami-
ka i staklo za svakodnevnu upotrebu i željezni predmeti
vezani za gradnju). Jedan od glavnih razloga je nemo-
gućnost datiranja nalaza jer su bili razasuti u svim sloje-
vima nasipa, tj. nije bilo zatvorenih nalaza sa sigurnim
elementima za datiranje. Do sada se ovom materijalu iz
osmanskog perioda nije poklanjala veća pažnja, a lite-
rature o svakodnevnim upotrebnim predmetima osman-
skog perioda iz okolnih zemalja još uvijek ima malo.
U budućnosti bi ovom materijalu trebalo pokloniti više
pažnje.

⁴ Ostali izostavljeni podaci nalaze se u radovima navede-
nim u popisu korištene literature, a odnose se na razne
sudske dokumente, darodavce, imame u džamiji i mude-
rise u medresi.

initial aim was to confirm that there had once been a
burial ground on the site of the intended road at the
westernmost end of the park, between the "Papaga-
jka" building and the western boundary of the park.
It was clear from the first finds that the archaeologi-
cal works would have to be extended to include the
remains being discovered of a religious and educa-
tional complex centred around the long-since dem-
olished Bakrbaba Mosque, which had been rebuilt
more than once between the 16th and 19th centuries,
and had been pulled down and undergone changes of
use several times in the late 19th and first half of the
20th centuries. After the initial works, it was recog-
nized that the entire western area of the park, up to
the road between the west and east ends of the park,
would need to be excavated. The excavations were
conducted in four sessions from 2004 to 2006.¹ A
fifth session of excavations covered the northern part
of the park beyond the fence surrounding this area.²

This paper provides descriptions of the parts
of the buildings that were uncovered and the re-
sults achieved by the archaeological excavations,³
along with the historical background, with a view
to providing a fuller picture of the complex.⁴

¹ The National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina un-
dertook to organize the first four phases of the archaeo-
logical excavations, led by archaeologist Margita Gavrilović,
museum consultant. The National Museum staff involved in
the excavations were archaeologist Adnan Busuladžić MSc,
Slobodan Kudra, senior architectural draftsman, and Hamo
Karkelja, preparator; archaeologists Mirsad Avdić and Adnan
Muftarević from the Museum of Sarajevo also took part. The
phases of excavation were: Phase I, 26 April to 14 May 2004;
Phase II, 16 May to 27 June 2005; Phase III, 10 to 29 October
2005; and Phase IV, 11 April to 9 May 2006.

² The Phase V excavations, led by archaeologists Adnan
Muftarević and Mirsad Avdić from the Museum of Sara-
jevo, were conducted on the grassy area outside the north-
ern part of the complex. No archaeological finds were dis-
covered in this area.

³ This paper does not deal with the movable finds (pottery and
glass for everyday use, and iron artefacts associated with
building works). One of the principal reasons for this is that
the finds cannot be dated; they were scattered through all the
various strata, and none was found in undisturbed positions
enabling them to be dated with certainty. Thus far no great
attention has been paid to this Ottoman-period material, and
there are still few works on everyday articles from the Otto-
man period in neighbouring countries. Such material should
be the focus of greater attention in future.

⁴ Other data that have not been included may be found in the
works listed in the Bibliography: various court documents,
and deeds of gift, and matters relating to the imams of the
mosque and the teachers in the madrasa.

Atmejdán se proteže uz lijevu obalu rijeke Miljacke između mostova Ćumurije na zapadu (sagrađenog oko 1565. godine) i Latinske ćuprije na istoku, sagrađene krajem prve polovine 16. stoljeća. Vjerski i kulturni centar na današnjem Atmejdánu nalazio se, ograden zidovima medrese i kamenom ogradom, na zapadnom dijelu današnjeg parkovskog prostora, dok je na istočnom dijelu bio gradski trg (pravi Atmejdán) na kojem su se odvijali razni svjetovni događaji na hipodromu i trgu, a koji je 1905. godine pretvoren u park.⁵ Između ovih prostora bila je davno ustanovljena staza (danas saobraćajnica sjever-jug od Miljacke ka Bistriku), kako se može zaključiti prema istočnom rubu kompleksa i istočnom vanjskom zidu medrese sagrađene u 18. stoljeću. Stanje se vremenom mijenjalo – prvo je srušena džamija 1895., zatim mekteb, a 1945. godine i medresa. Istovremeno je ekshumirano mezarje. Cijeli prostor je pretvoren u parkovsku površinu koja je do danas ostala podijeljena na zapadni i istočni dio.⁶

Od Latinske ćuprije na istoku rijeka Miljacka teče u blagom otklonu u pravcu sjeveroistok-jugozapad. Toku rijeke su prilagođeni smještaj i orijentacija kompleksa, koji je zauzimao prostor omeđen zidanom ogradom u dužini od oko 69 m na sjeveru (Miljacka), 12 m na istoku (uz saobraćajnicu koja dijeli istočni i zapadni dio parka), 70 m na jugu (ulica Hamdije Kreševljakovića) i 31 m na zapadu, ukupno oko 1740 m².⁷ Prema planovima, slikama i navodima Šejha Sejfudina Kemure, džamija se nalazila na jugozapadu, dječjački mekteb “kraj džamije do samog džamijskog harema na zapadnom kraju“, a u istočnom dijelu medresa. Ostali prostor ispunjavalo je mezarje (Sl. 1, 2).

Usporedbom planova iz perioda od 1882. do 1903. godine i svih dostupnih izvora, kao što su rjetke slike i pisane informacije, ustanovljeno je da se zapadna granica kompleksa nalazila oko 20 m zapadnije od zapadnog ruba arheoloških iskopina (Plan 1). Ispod saobraćajnice, koja se nalazi između istočne fasade zgrade “Papagajka” i zapadnog ruba parka, postavljena je savremena infrastruk-

Atmejdán lies on the left bank of the River Miljacka, between the Ćumurija Bridge to the west (built c. 1565) and the Latin Bridge to the east, built in the first half of the 16th century. The religious and cultural centre on Atmejdán stood on the western part of the present-day park, surrounded by a stone boundary wall and the walls of the madrasa; the eastern part of the park (Atmejdán proper) was a hippodrome and market, converted into a park in 1905⁵. There had long been a path between them; this is now the north-south road from the Miljacka to Bistrik, as may be concluded from the eastern edge of the complex and the east outside wall of the madrasa built in the 18th century. There were changes over the years – the mosque was demolished first, in 1895, followed by the maktab, and finally by the madrasa, in 1945. The burial ground was exhumed at the same time, and the entire area was turned into a park, still consisting of a western and an eastern half.⁶

From the Latin Bridge to the east, the River Miljacka follows a course that deviates slightly from a north-east/south-west course. The location and orientation of the complex echo the course of the river, occupying an area surrounded by a boundary wall 69 m long to the north (by the Miljacka), 12 m to the east (by the road dividing the eastern and western halves of the park), 70 m to the south (along Hamdije Kreševljakovića Street) and 31 m to the west, with a total area of about 1740 m².⁷ Judging from the plans, drawings and observations of Sheikh Sejfudin Kemura, the mosque was to the south-west, the boys' maktab was “by the mosque next to the mosque harem at the west end,” and the madrasa was to the east. The rest of the site was occupied by the burial ground (Fig. 1, 2).

By comparing the plans dating from between 1882 and 1903 and all other available sources of information, including a few images and descriptions, the western boundary of the complex was identified as being about 20 m further west than the western edge of the dig (Plan 1). A modern infrastructure network with drainage pipes set especially deep had been laid beneath the road between the

⁵ Bejtić 1973, 399-400.

⁶ Bejtić 1973, 399-400; Bušatlić 2000, 69.

⁷ Po podacima iz katastra: vakuf džamije Bakrbaba-Ali 1.227 m²; vakuf Atmejdán medrese 518 m², zauzimao je površinu od oko 1745 m².

⁵ Bejtić 1973, 399-400.

⁶ Bejtić 1973, 399-400; Bušatlić 2000, 69.

⁷ From the cadastral details: vakuf of the Bakrbaba-Ali Mosque 1.227 m²; vakuf of the Atmejdán madrasa 518 m², making a total area of about 1745 m².

turna mreža sa posebno duboko ukopanim kanalizacionim cijevima, te se tu nije moglo vršiti arheološko istraživanje. Na planu iz 1882. godine vidi se da je jugoistočni zid džamije graničio sa ulicom Terezija (Hamdije Kreševljakovića) (Sl. 1), čija je trasa kasnije malo izmijenjena, tako da se dio ovog zida, tačnije jugoistočni ugao džamije i dio istočnog zida medrese nalaze danas pod okolnim saobraćajnicama (Sl. 3).

Tok i metoda iskopavanja

Slobodni prostor na kojem je bilo moguće arheološko istraživanje iznosio je oko 990 m². Istraženo je oko 480 m², tj. skoro polovina navedenog prostora. Iskopano je ukupno pet soni kojima je obuhvaćen i prostor vanjskih dijelova ogradnih zidova kompleksa (Plan 2)⁸.

Sonda 1 se proteže na površini dužine od oko 15 do 17 m mjereći od zapadnog ruba parkovske površine prema istoku, te u cijeloj širini, oko 28 m na zapadu do 18 m na istočnom rubu (u zavisnosti od tlocrta medrese), između vanjske strane sjevernog i južnog zida kompleksa. Zbog raslinja je na pojedinim mjestima preskočen dio terena na kojem je bilo mezarje. Na tom zapadnom dijelu parka nađeni su, idući od zapada ka istoku, ostaci staze **P**, male kamene platforme **P1**, objekat **A** – dio džamije, pregradnog zida **A** i harema. U južnom dijelu zapadnog iskopa u istom smjeru pružanja bočnih zidova džamije, otkriveni su ostaci staze **P2**, ostatak poda popločan glinenim pločicama **P3** i ostaci zidova označeni kao **C1**, **D**, **D1**, **D2** i **E**. Na sjevernom rubu zapadnog iskopa obuhvaćen je i dio ogradnog sjevernog zida kompleksa (**zid B**). Između medrese i zapadnog otkopanog dijela ostao je neistražen prostor širok na pojedinim dijelovima od 4.5 do 8 m. Na istočnom dijelu u svrhu dobivanja osnovnih podataka o veličini medrese, i jasne slike o veličini vjerskog kompleksa otkopana su sva četiri ugla medrese. U okviru tih soni djelimično je istražen prostor uz vanjske dijelove perimetralnih zidova kompleksa. Na tom nivou istraženosti iskopavanja su prekinuta.

⁸ Radi lakšeg snalaženja, na priloženim planovima obilježeni su svi relevantni zidovi i staze slovima.

east façade of the Papagajka building and the western edge of the park, making archaeological excavations impossible there. The 1882 plan reveals that the south-east wall of the mosque was hard by Terezija Street (Hamdije Kreševljakovića Street) (Fig. 1), the line of which was slightly altered later, as a result of which part of this wall – the south-east angle of the mosque and part of the east wall of the madrasa – is now beneath the road (Ill. 3).

Process and method of excavation

The vacant site on which archaeological excavations could be conducted had an area of about 990 m², of which about 480 m², or almost half, was excavated. Five trenches were opened, which also extended to the area outside the boundary wall of the complex (Plan 2).⁸

Trench 1 was about 15 to 17 m long as measured from the western edge of the park eastwards and the full width of about 28 m to the west and 18 m on the eastern edge (reflecting the ground plan of the madrasa), between the outside of the north and the south wall of the complex. Trees were growing on part of the site once occupied by the burial ground, which was not excavated as a result. From west to east, the trench in this western part of the park uncovered the remains of a path **P**, a small stone platform **P1**, building **A** – part of the mosque – partition wall **A** and the harem. The remains of a path **P2**, the remnant of a floor paved with clay tiles **P3** and the remains of walls marked **C1**, **D**, **D1**, **D2** and **E** were found in the southern section of the west trench, aligned with the side walls of the mosque. At the northern edge the west trench took in part of the north boundary wall of the complex (**wall B**). An area between 4.5 and 8 m wide remained unexcavated between the madrasa and the western excavated area. All four angles of the madrasa were excavated in the eastern part of the site, in order to obtain basic data on the size of the madrasa and a clearer image of the size of the religious complex as a whole. These trenches also allowed for part of the area outside the boundary walls of the complex to be investigated. The excavations were halted at this level of investigation.

⁸ For ease of reference, all relevant walls and paths are marked with letters on the accompanying plans.

Parkovski prostor se nalazi na nadmorskoj visini od 543 m, ali je na pojedinim dijelovima viši za oko 0,20 m, što je u trenutku istraživanja zavisilo od neravnina na parkovskoj površini. Iza mašinskog skidanja površinskog, humusnog sloja (nasuta parkovska zemlja), debelog od 0,25 do 0,30 m, postavljena je kvadratna mreža, ali je ubrzo situacija na terenu nalagala da se pređe na širi frontalni iskop.

Na zapadnom dijelu lokaliteta, na prostoru džamijskog harema, ispod humusa je sloj žute gline, prosječne debljine 0,20-0,04 m (nivelacija). Ispod gline je zemlja sa relativno recentnim šutom, građevinskim otpadom (ulomcima raznih starijih i novijih vrsta cigle, kanalica i crijepa, komadima čistog kreča, lomljenog kamena, te željeznim građevinskim otpadom), izmiješanim sa različitim zemljom svjetlije i tamnije boje, a na pojedinim mjestima proslojima tragova gorenja (Sl. 4, 24, 28). U tom sloju, na nivou od oko 542,50 do 542,20 m počeo se pojavljivati najveći broj povoljanih i polomljenih nišana i ostalih sitnih nalaza (zahrđalih željeznih klamfi, baglama, staklenih i keramičkih predmeta) (Sl. 4). U slojevima je nađen i pokretni materija koji je vrlo izmiješan, najvjerojatnije usljed nekoliko obnova, a kasnije definitivnog rušenja džamije, te kontinuiranih intervencija kojima je bio cilj zasipanje i poravnavanje terena, tako da se teško može govoriti o izraženim slojevima. Tokom vremena su vršeni infrastrukturni radovi (gromobrani, struja, voda, plin i kanalizacija) koji su dodatno devastirali slojeve i nađene građevinske ostatke. Zemlja kojom je poravnan teren na otkopanom dijelu ostataka džamije bila je drugačija nego na otkrivenim dijelovima harema, a sastojala se od crvene zemlje pomiješane sa sitnijim kamenjem.

U istočnom dijelu parkovskog prostora na kojem se nalaze ostaci **objekta B** – medrese, situacija je bila nešto jasnija nego u zapadnom. Ovi ostaci zasuti su crvenom ilovastom zemljom pomiješanom sa sitnim oblucima, a zatim slojem žute ilovače prosječne debljine do 0.40 m, na koji je nanesen humus.

Na svim raspoloživim dijelovima lokaliteta iskopavalo se do relativne dubine od 1,50 do 2 m, tj. do sloja smeđe masne zemlje na kojoj su ležali najdonji nađeni građevinski ostaci. Taj najdonji sloj također je bio poremećen ukopavanjem recentnijih cijevi (Sl. 5).

The park is at an altitude of 543 m, but is higher by some 0.20 m at various points, reflecting the uneven surface of the park at the time the investigations were conducted. Once the topsoil, a layer about 0.25 to 0.30 m thick, had been skimmed by machine, a quadrant grid was laid, but it soon became necessary to move on to a wider frontal dig.

In the western part of the site, where the mosque harem once was, a levelling layer of yellow clay ranging in thickness from 0.20 to 0.04 m was found below the topsoil. Beneath this was soil with relatively modern rubble and builders' waste (pieces of various kinds of brick and of grooved and plain tile, some old, some fairly new, lumps of chalk, quarry stone, and iron building detritus), mixed with different kinds of light and dark soil; there were also signs of fire in some places (Ill. 4, 24, 28). It was in this layer, at about 542.50 to 542.20 m, that the largest number of fallen and broken nišan tombstones and other small finds (rusty iron cramps, hinges, glass and pottery) began to appear (Ill. 4). Movable articles were also found in the strata, much intermixed, probably as a result of the rebuilding and, later, of the ultimate demolition of the mosque and the constant addition of soil and levelling of the site, so that it can hardly be said that there are distinct strata. Infrastructure works (lightning conductors, electricity, water, gas and drains) have also been carried out over the years, further destroying the strata and the remains of buildings that were found. The soil used to level the ground on the excavated area with the remains of the mosque differed from that of the parts of the harem that were uncovered, consisting as it did of terra rossa mixed with small stones.

Things were somewhat clearer in the eastern part of the park, where the remains of **building B**, the madrasa, are located, than in the western part. These remains had been covered with red clayey soil mixed with small river pebbles, followed by a layer of yellow clay, up to 0.40 m thick on average, over which topsoil was spread.

Every available part of the site was excavated to a relative depth of 1.50 to 2 m, down to the layer of brown loam on which the lowest built remains were found. Even this lowest stratum had been disturbed when pipes were laid in modern times (Ill. 5).

Opis arheoloških istraživanja

Dva glavna djelimično istražena objekta su dio džamije i medresa. Između njih otkriveni su ostaci mezarja na zapadnom dijelu lokaliteta i uz zapadni zid medrese. Sa sjeverne strane harem je bio ograđen zidom, **zid B**, na koji se na istoku nadovezala fasada medrese. U južnoj polovini sonde 1 naišlo se na ostatke raznih zidova, staza i podnica na različitim nivoima, uz napomenu da je spomenuti dio tokom vjekova bio najviše razaran i preinačavan (Plan 3).

Arhitektura

Objekat A – dio džamije

Ostaci sjevernog dijela džamije, koji se nalaze uz zapadni rub iskopanog dijela terena, udaljeni su oko 1,50-2 m istočno od staze **P**. Otkriveni su na nivou od 542,00 – 541,90 m (Sl. 6, 22). Sjeverozapadni zid (**a**) objekta dugačak je 10,50 m, debljine 0,70-0,75 m, sa proširenjem u temeljima 0,15-0,20 m. Visina očuvanih ostataka je oko 0,60-0,70 m. Ovaj zid je, na oba kraja pod pravim uglom vezan sa zidovima – sjeveroistočnim (**c**) i jugozapadnim (**b**) čiji se krajnji ostaci pružaju prema jugu u dužini od 2 do 3 m (Plan 3, Slika 6). Zidovi su bili građeni od lomljenog kamena slaganog u redove, vezanog krečnim malterom sa dodatkom sitnog kamenja, a u unutrašnjosti je bio sloj trpanca. Na sjeverozapadnom zidu (**a**) je, počev od sjeverozapadnog ugla, u dužini od 6 m ostao jedan red pomno obrađenih krečnjačkih blokova visine 0,30 m. Na unutarašnjoj strani zidova kamenje je grublje oklesano. Na njima nisu nađeni tragovi maltera. Temelji nađenog dijela objekta su duboki 0,30-0,40 m, ukopani u zemlju i postavljeni na nivou od oko 541,55-541,40 m.⁹ U njihov temeljni dio ugrađen je jedan red većeg ili dva reda manjeg lomljenog kamenja.

Oko 3 m južnije, u pravcu pružanja vanjskog lica jugozapadnog zida (**b**) nađeni su ostaci dva

Description of the archaeological excavations

The two main, partly excavated buildings are the mosque and madrasa, with between them the remains of the burial ground in the western part of the site and beside the west wall of the madrasa. To the north, the harem was bounded by **wall B**, which joined the façade of the madrasa to the east. The remains of various walls, paths and floors at different levels were found in the southern half of trench 1, the part that had been the most disturbed and remodelled over the centuries (Plan 3).

Built structures

Building A – part of the mosque

The remains of the northern part of the mosque, by the west wall of the excavated area of the site, about 1.50 to 2 m east of path **P**, were uncovered at spot level 542.00 to 541.90 m (Ill. 6, 22). The north-west wall (**a**) of the building is 10.50 m long and 0.70-0.75 m thick, widening in the foundations by 0.15-0.20 m. The surviving remains are about 0.60-0.70 m in height. At either end, this wall joins the north-east (**c**) and south-west (**b**) walls at a right angle; the vestiges of these walls run southwards over a length of 2 to 3 m (Plan 3, Ill. 6). These walls were built of rubble stone laid in courses and set in lime mortar with an admixture of small stones; the wall had a *trpanac* (buttressing) course on the inside. A single course of finely dressed limestone blocks, 0.30 m in height, survived on the north-west wall (**a**), extending over a length of 6 m from the north-west angle. The stone on the inside of the walls was roughly hewn, and here no traces of mortar were found. The foundations that were uncovered are 0.30-0.40 m deep, dug into the soil and set at spot level about 541.55 to 541.40.⁹ A single course of large rubble stone or two of smaller rubble stone was set into their footings.

About 3 m further south, in line with the outer face of the south-west wall (**b**), the remains were

⁹ Apsolutna visina parkovske površine je varirala u rasponu od oko 0,20-0,30 m na pojedinim mjestima. Apsolutne visine nalaza su mjerene od stajne tačke na mostu Čumurija (kota 542.68) koja je za oko 0,30 m niža od stanja na terenu. Dodatna poteškoća je nastala mašinskim skidanjem gornjeg sloja i širokim iskopom. Zato se sve kote navode u vrijednosti apsolutne visine.

⁹ The absolute altitude of the park varied by 0.20 to 0.30 m from place to place. The absolute heights of the finds were measured from the reference point on Čumurija Bridge (spot level 542.68), which is about 0.30 m lower than the site. A further difficulty arose from the use of machinery to strip the surface layer, as well as from the width of the trench. All spot heights are therefore given as absolute heights.

paralelna reda naslaganog kamenja bez veziva, a između njih, u širini od oko 0,4 m, ostatak reda kamenja koji su vjerovatno krajnji ostaci zida **b**. Ovi ostaci nađeni su na nivou od 541,54-57 m, kao i kaldrmisani “pod” u objektu, tj. na dubini proširenja temeljnih zidova (Sl. 7).

U unutrašnjosti ovog objekta, u istoj ravni sa proširenjem temeljnog dijela vanjskih zidova, na nivou od 541,53 m, na udaljenosti 2 m južno od sjeverozapadnog zida, otkriveni su ostaci kaldrmisane podnice dimenzija 1,90 × 1,20 m i u njoj kanal širok 0,20 m. Ovi ostaci podnice orijentirani su kao i sjeverozapadni zid objekta. Uz kaldrmisanu podnicu su ostaci, u vidu dvije ploče od pješčara, koji su, kako se kasnije ustanovilo, pripadali sjevernom kraju staze **P 2**, koja je otkrivena u dužini od oko 11 m, a pruža se u smjeru jug – sjever, od južnog ruba iskopa, te kroz sam objekat do opisane kaldrme (Sl. 5 i 6). U nivou podnice u unutrašnjosti objekta pronađena su dva mađarska srebrena novčića raznih emisija za vladavine mađarskog kralja Ludovika II (1516.-1526.). Jedan srebrenjak je atribuiran na osnovu nekih prepoznatljivih elemenata, ali ne sa potpunom sigurnošću. Na istom mjestu je nađena mala srebrena akča iz kovnice u Konstantiniji, na čijem se reversu nazire broj 11... U obzir za datiranje akče dolazi vrijeme vladavine dva sultana: Mustafe II (1695.-1703.) i Ahmeda III (1703.-1730.). Jedan mletački bakreni solidus sa natpisom Dalma Albani nađen je sa vanjske strane uz sjeveroistočni ugao objekta, u nivou temeljnog dijela zida. Kovan je u periodu od polovine 17. do polovine 18. stoljeća. Ovaj primjerak, prema težini, vjerovatno pripada drugoj polovini 17. stoljeća.

Za razliku od većeg dijela terena harema koji je bio zasut nasumice pokupljenim materijalom, temelji zidova i sjeverna, donekle očuvana trećina objekta bili su zasuti crvenkastom zemljom izmiješanom sa sitnim šljunkom, kako sa vanjske strane tako i u unutrašnjosti, te na zapadu i sjeveru oko zida **A** i male popločane platforme **P1** koja se nalazi uz sjeverozapadni ugao objekta. U ovom nasipu su nalaženi ulomci gledosane keramike, što znači da ni on nije bio “arheološki čist”, već da je i to nasipana zemlja. Zato ni nađeni novčići ne mogu da posluže u rješavanju problema tačnije datacije bilo koje faze građevinske aktivnosti na džamiji ili oko nje. U ostalom

found of two parallel courses of laid stone without binder; between them, with a width of about 0.4 m, were the remains of a course of stone, probably the vestiges of wall **b**. These were found at spot level 541.54-57 m, as was the cobbled “floor” of the building, i.e. at the same depth as the widening of the foundations (Ill. 7).

Inside this building, the remains of a paved floor measuring 1.90 × 1.20 m, with a 0.20 m wide channel, were found at the same level as the widened foundations of the outside wall, at spot level 541.53 m, 2 m south of the north-west wall. The orientation of these remnants of flooring was the same as that of the north-west wall of the building. Beside the paved floor were two sandstone flagstones, later identified as belonging to the northern end of path **P2**, which was uncovered over a length of about 11 m and ran south-north, from the southern edge of the dig and through the building until it reached the paving (Ill. 5 and 6). Two Hungarian silver coins minted at various times during the reign of King Louis II (1516-1526) were found inside the building at floor level. One was attributed on the basis of certain recognizable features, but the attribution is not entirely sound. A small silver akça from the mint in Konstantiniye, on the reverse of which the number 11 could be made out, was found in the same place. The reigns of two sultans are possible candidates for dating this akça: Mustafa II (1695-1703) and Ahmed III (1703-1730). A Venetian copper *solidus* with the inscription Dalma Albani was found outside the building by the north-east angle, at foundation level. This coin was minted between the mid 17th and mid 18th century; its weight suggests that it probably dated from the latter half of the 17th century.

Unlike the greater part of the harem, which was scattered with random material, the foundation walls and the northern, rather better preserved one-third of the building had been covered with reddish soil mixed with fine gravel both inside and out, as well as to the west and north around wall **A** and the small paved platform **P1** by the north-west angle of the building. Sherds of glazed pottery were found in this layer of soil, indicating that it was not archaeologically “virgin,” but had later been laid over the site. As a result, not even the coins that were found are of any use in dating any phase of building activity on or around the mosque. This layer of levelling soil continued in the rest of the trench, south of

dijelu sonde, južno od džamije, nastavlja se nasip sa puno šuta i sa najviše izraženom destrukcijom na terenu, što se vidi i po ostacima na dnu iskopa, kao što je razbacano kamenje na različitim nivoima. Na tom dijelu, na kojem je uočena najveća destrukcija, kopalo se do nivoa od 541,11 m (Sl. 7). Tu su nađene na nekoliko mjesta recentnije ukopane cijevi koje vire iz zemlje, što znači da je kopanje za instalacije bilo još dublje od arheološkog iskopa. Gornji ostaci razorene džamije nalaze se u sloju crnosmeđe masne zemlje isto kao i mezarje, a na dnu iskopa je sloj crvekaste glinovite zemlje (Sl. 8).

Razmatranja

Dvije osnovne karakteristike ovog objekta A – džamije su: ustanovljena veličina dijela sjeverozapadnog zida od 10,5 m i klesanici koji su istovjetni sa onima na sjeverozapadnom zidu medrese. Ostaci objekta nađeni su na nivou mezara ili na nivou 542,20 m. Upoređujući razdaljine na planu iz 1882. godine između jugozapadnog zida medrese i sjeveroistočnog zida džamije koji su paralelni, ustanovljeno je da se stanje na terenu približno poklapa sa navedenim planom.¹⁰ To je očito bila centralna zgrada u haremu.

Ovaj objekat se ne može posmatrati izolirano, već u kontekstu ostalih nalaza kao što su staza **P** koja od ulaza vodi na jug ka pretpostavljenom za-

the mosque, with quantities of rubble; here the disturbance to the site was at its greatest, as could be seen from the remains at the bottom of the trench, and the stone that had been strewn around at various levels. At this point, where the destruction was at its worst, the trench was dug down to spot level 541.11 m (Ill. 7). Pipes that had been laid in modern times were found here, protruding from the soil, indicating that the pipes had been laid even deeper than the dig. The upper remains of the demolished mosque are in a layer of dark brown loam like that of the burial ground; at the bottom of the trench was a layer of reddish clay soil (Ill. 8).

Remarks

The two basic features of building A, the mosque, are that the size of the section of the north-west wall, 10.5 m, was identified, and that the ashlar blocks are the same as those in the north-west wall of the madrasa. The remains of the building were found at the same spot level of 542.20 m as the burial ground. By comparing the distances on the 1882 plan between the south-west wall of the madrasa and the north-east wall of the mosque, which lie parallel with one another, it was found that the facts on the ground corresponded fairly closely with the plan.¹⁰ This was clearly the central building in the harem.

The building cannot be considered in isolation, but must be seen in the context of the other finds,

¹⁰ Izvršena je analiza i usporedba mjera džamije i medrese na planovima iz 1882. i 1903. godine sa stanjem na terenu. Planovi se približno poklapaju sa nalazima medrese i ostataka harema, kao i približne razdaljine između ostataka sjeveroistočnog zida džamije i jugozapadnog zida medrese. Dimenzije džamije na planu iz 1882. godine su: sjeverozapadni zid dužine oko 22 m, a sjeveroistočni oko 20,50 m. Poznato je da su jugoistočni ugao džamije i cijeli jugoistočni zid graničili sa ulicom, stoga bi dužina jugoistočnog i jugozapadnog zida džamije iznosila oko 17-18 m. U nekom kasnijem vremenu je izvršena regulacija ulice Terezija (H. Kreševljakovića), ali u vrijeme nastanka plana iz 1882. godine ova ulica je od istoka graničila sa jugoistočnim zidom medrese i produžavala je sve do jugozapadnog ugla džamije, gdje malo mijenja pravac prema jugozapadu (Sl. 1). Ove približne podatke smo kompjuterski dobili na osnovu jedinog poznatog parametra, a to je dio sjeverozapadnog zida džamije u dužini od 10,5 m. Analizu je izvršio dipl. inž.arh. Emir Softić. Jedina opaska na ove podatke se odnosi na eventualnu sumnju u njihovu tačnost (zato je upotrijebljena riječ “približno”) jer su služili za izradu plana grada.

¹⁰ The measurements of the mosque and madrasa on the 1882 and 1903 plans were analyzed and compared with the facts on the ground. The plans correspond roughly with the findings of the madrasa and the remains of the harem, and with the approximate distance between the remains of the north-east wall of the mosque and the south-west wall of the madrasa. As shown on the 1882 plan, the north-west wall of the mosque is about 22 m long and the north-east wall about 20.50 m. The south-east angle of the mosque and the entire south-east wall are known to have been adjacent to the street, which would mean that the south-east and south-west walls of the mosque would have been about 17-18 m long. At some later date, Terezija (Hamdije Kreševljakovića) Street was relaid, but at the time the 1882 plan was drawn, to the east the street was adjacent to the south-east wall of the mosque and extended all the way to the south-west angle of the mosque, where it turned slightly to the south-west (Ill. 1). These approximate data were obtained by computer on the basis of the only known measurement, that of part of the north-west wall with a length of 10.50 m. The analysis was performed by Emir Softić BArch. The only caveat in regard to these data is that there is some doubt concerning their accuracy (hence the use of the words “roughly” and “approximately”), since they were used to produce a map of the city.

padnom dijelu džamije, i od ostalih nađenih elemenata kao što je staza **P2** (vjerovatno neka kasnija adaptacija na terenu), koja završava na nivou kaldrme nađene u objektu, te na činjenicu da je mezarje udaljeno od sjeveroistočnog zida svega 1 do 2,50 m. Na sjeverozapadnom zidu nije nađen ulaz u objekat ili u džamijski trijem, te se pretpostavlja da se dio džamije još mora nalaziti zapadno od ruba arheoloških radova.

Navodi očevica Šejh Sejfudina Kemure koji je napisao da je "džamija svojom veličinom i prostom spadala među najveće", te da su sofe "bile veoma prostrane i ograđene finim parmacima..", idu u prilog pretpostavci o prostiranju dijela džamije prema zapadu te da je veličina na planu iz 1882. godine približno tačna.¹¹ Postavlja se samo pitanje gdje su bile sofe, ispred ili iza sjeverozapadnog zida? Ispred zida su na udaljenosti od 1-2,5 m mezarji, te je veća vjerovatnoća da su one bile na južnoj strani zida.

Objekat B – Medresa H. Ismaila Misrije

Arheološki su ispitana samo četiri ugaona dijela objekta sondama raznih veličina i jedan rov u sjevernom zidu, jer je u toj fazi iskopavanja bilo potrebno ustanoviti veličinu objekta, sa namjerom da se u nastavku otkrije njegova čitava površina. Stvarni gabarit medrese je ustanovljen na planu iz 1903. godine, te su prema njemu postavljene i ugaone sonde (Plan 1; Plan 2 i 5).¹²

Slojevi iznad ruševina medrese, kao i nasipana zemlja unutar objekta poklapaju se sa slojevima u zapadnom dijelu iskopa (Sl. 11, 12). Slojevi nasipane zemlje variraju u zavisnosti od dužine upotrebe objekta i sekundarne upotrebe pojedinih njegovih dijelova, što upućuje na intervencije tokom trajanja objekta, ali i na korištenje pojedinih prostora u druge svrhe. Na sjeverozapadni ugao medrese nalegla je na nivou od 542,52 m plinska cijev koja se produžava u pravcu juga i naliže na zapadni vanjski zid (Sl. 9).¹³

¹¹ Kemura 1910, 261.

¹² Sonde iskopavane redom počev od sjeverozapadnog ugla medrese u smjeru kretanja kazaljke na satu. Izlaganje je uslovljeno tim redoslijedom. Brojevi kojima su označene sonde nalaze se na priloženom Planu 5.

¹³ Na iskopanom dijelu terena mreža plinskih instalacija je na dobini 0,70-0,80 m ispod zatečene parkovske površine.

such as path **P**, which runs from the entrance to the south towards the likely western part of the mosque, and from other finds such as path **P2** (probably a later alteration), which ends at the level of the paving found in the building, as well as the fact that there are graves just 1 to 2.50 m from the north-east wall. No entrance to the mosque or its portico was found in the north-west wall, suggesting that part of the mosque still lies west of the edge of the dig.

Eye-witness accounts by Sheikh Sejfudin Kemura, who wrote that "the mosque is one of the largest in size and space," and that the sofas "were very spacious and surrounded by fine baluster fretwork," seem to corroborate the hypothesis that the mosque extended further to the west and that the size indicated on the 1882 plan is roughly accurate.¹¹ The only question is where the sofas were – in front of or behind the north-west wall. There are graves at a distance of 1 to 2.50 m from the wall, so that it seems more likely they were to the south of the wall.

Building B – Madrasa of H. Ismail Misrija

The only excavations conducted here were of the four corners of the building, by sinking trenches of various sizes and one trench in the north wall, since at this stage of the excavations it was necessary to determine the size of the building with a view to uncovering the entire building at some later stage. The actual footprint of the madrasa was determined from the 1903 plan, on the basis of which the corner trenches were dug (Plan 1; Plan 2 and 5).¹²

The strata over the ruins of the madrasa, like the soil that had been laid within it, match the strata in the western part of the dig (Ill. 11, 12). The layers of levelling soil varied depending on the length of use of the building and the secondary use of its various parts, indicating that it had undergone both alterations and changes of use of some of the premises. A gas pipe overlay the north-west angle of the madrasa at spot level 542.52 m, extending southwards and overlying the outside west wall (Ill. 9).¹³

¹¹ Kemura 1910, 261.

¹² Trenches dug clockwise from the north-west angle of the madrasa, and described in the same order. The numbers of the trenches are shown on Plan 5.

¹³ The gas pipe grid was 0.70-0.80 m below ground in the excavated part of the site.

U sondi 2 od sjeverozapadnog ugla medrese ka istoku otkrivene su dvije prostorije. Zapadna prostorija, dužine 5,80 m (zapad-istok), omeđena je vanjskim (dvorišnim) zidom medrese, a na istoku pregradnim zidom. Oba zida, iste debljine od 0,50 m, pružaju se u istom pravcu i naliježu na sjeverni zid pod uglom od 34°. Zapadni zid medrese otkriven je u visini od 1 m na nivou 542,50 m, u dužini od 5 m. Istočni pregradni zid je otkriven u dužini od 1,70 m, na nivou 542,58 m. Ovaj zid je sa obje strane bio uokviren podnicama te nije bilo mogućnosti da se ustanovi nivo njegovog dna. U sjeverozapadnom uglu medrese otkriven je sjeverni dio prostorije sa cementnom podnicom u kojoj je, na nivou od 542,35 m, veliki šaht od lijevanog željeza, prečnika 0,70 m i dubine 0,36 m (otkriven ispod plinske cijevi). Na šahtu nije bilo oznaka. Vjerovatno je služio kao kolektor za cijeli dio istraženog prostora (dužine 4 m i iskopane širine od 1 metra) u kojemu su otkrivena još tri željezna šahta sa poklopcima promjera 0,30 m, također bez oznaka. Istočno od pregradnog zida (debljine 0,40 m), istražen je prostor, dužine stranica 1,50 m, popođen kaldrmom na nivou 542,32 m. Istočno od kaldrme se nastavlja za oko 0,20 m uzdignut prostor kvadratnog tlocrta (dužine stranica 0,80 m), sa cementiranom podnicom, na nivou od 542,60 m, obrubljenom tankom ogradom od cigle. Na sredini cementirane podnice je ugrađena odvodna željezna instalacija sa poklopcem promjera 0,30 m. Uz jugozapadni dio uzdignutog prostora je ostatak neke konstrukcije pun gara, te se pretpostavlja da bi to mogli biti ostaci dimnjaka ili peći, što bi odgovaralo i rasporedu dimnjaka na slici (Kemura 1919: 261, sl. 61; Plan 4, Profil III-III).

Rov I, dimenzija 1,50 × 7 m je otvoren 16 m istočno od sjeverozapadnog ugla medrese. Postavljen je poprečno u dužini od 7 m na rub iskopa sjevernog vanjskog zida medrese u cilju traženja ulaza u objekat. Ispod humusnog sloja, u iskopu je bio sloj žute gline debljine 0,30 m (Sl. 11). Nalazi u rovu, koji su se sastojali od slomljenih ulomaka crijeva – kanalice, bili su u donjem sloju crvenkastosmeđe zemlje pomiješane sa kamenjem. Ulaz u medresu je na visini od 542,20 m. Sa obje bočne strane ulaz je obložen kamenim pločama, postavljenim pod uglom od 90°. Betonski prag, dužine 0,90 i širine 0,60 m,

Two rooms were discovered in trench 2 eastwards from the north-west angle of the madrasa. The room to the west, with a west-east length of 5.80 m, was bounded by the outside (courtyard) wall of the madrasa and, to the east, by a partition wall. Both walls were 0.50 m thick, lay in the same direction, and lay over the north wall at an angle of 34°. The west wall of the madrasa was uncovered to a height of 1 m at spot level 542.50 m, over a length of 5 m, and the east wall at spot level 542.58 m, over a length of 1.70 m. This wall was flanked on both sides by flooring, making it impossible to determine how far down it extended. In the north-west angle of the madrasa the northern part of a room with a cement floor was uncovered, in which there was a large cast-iron manhole with a diameter of 0.70 m and a depth of 0.36 m. The manhole cover, which was unmarked, was found at spot level 542.35 m, below the gas pipe; this manhole was probably the collecting canal for the entire excavated area (4 m long with an excavated width of 1 metre), in which another three iron manholes were discovered with covers 0.30 m in diameter, also unmarked. To the east of the partition wall, which was 0.40 m thick, a paved area 1.50 m in length at spot level 542.32 m was excavated. To the east of the paving was a square with sides of 0.80 m and about 0.20 m higher, at spot level 542.60 m, with a cement floor edged with a narrow brick surround; in the middle of the cement floor was an iron drainpipe and cover with a diameter of 0.30 m. The remains of some kind of structure full of soot were found by the south-west corner of this raised area, suggesting that it could have been a chimney or stove, which would correspond to the layout of the chimneys in the drawing (Kemura 1919: 261, Ill. 61; Plan 4, Profile III-III).

Trench I, measuring 1.50 × 7 m, was sunk 16 m to the east of the north-west angle of the madrasa, crosswise over a length of 7 m at the edge of the excavation of the north outside wall of the madrasa, with a view to discovering the entrance to the building. A 30 cm layer of yellow clay lay beneath the topsoil in this trench (Ill. 11). The finds in the trench, consisting of broken pieces of drainage pipe, were in the lower layer of reddish-brown soil mixed with stones. The entrance to the madrasa, at spot level 542.20 m, was paved on both sides with flagstones laid at a 90° angle. The concrete threshold, 0.90 m long and 0.60 m wide, matched

prilagođen je širini ulaza i debljini sjevernog zida. Sa unutrašnje strane ulaza otkrivena je dvorišna kaldrma na nivou 0,15 m nižem od praga, a sa vanjske strane je staza popločana klinkerima – keramičkim pločicama kvadratnog oblika, dužine stranica 0,20 m, debljine 0,04 m (Plan 6, poprečni profil u rovu I).

Sonda I je pravougaone osnove veličine 6×7 m (Sl. 12, 13). Postavljena je u sjeveroistočnom uglu objekta. Ostaci oba ugaona dijela zidova medrese otkriveni su na nivou 542,50 m. Sjeverni zid je otkopan u dužini od 5 m, a istočni zid u dužini od 3,80 m. Oba zida su debljine 0,60 m. Otkopana su do dna temeljnog dijela u cjelokupnoj visini od 1,20 m na nivou 541,23 m. Temeljni dio zidova visok je svega 0,40 m i proširen na 0,10 m. Zidovi su građeni od lomljenih kamenih blokova slaganih u redove, s tom razlikom što je na vanjskom dijelu sjevernog zida još očuvan jedan red fino klesanih i tesanih kamenih blokova (Plan 5, Plan 4, Sonda I, presjeci). Klesanici su uslijed naknadnih intervencija pritislili i rastresli najdonji dio zida. Na vanjskom licu istočnog zida otkriveni su u najdonjem otkopanom nivou od 542,15 m isti takvi klesanici na kojima je nadozidan zid od lomljenog kamena. Klesanici u istočnom zidu nisu otkopani jer se na njih naslanja kaldrma na visini 542,10 m. Unutrašnje lice zidova građeno je nepravilno oblikovanim kvaderima slaganim u redove, vezanim krečnim malterom sa dodatkom pijeska.

U sjeveroistočnom uglu je bila prostorija čija je širina (od istoka ka zapadu) iznosila 4,5 m, dok dužina (sjever – jug) nije ustanovljena jer unutrašnji prostor nije do kraja iskopan, ali sigurno je bila prilagođena širini krila medrese. Otkriveno je unutrašnje lice zapadnog zida prostorije, paralelnog sa istočnim zidom medrese, a koji vjerovatno predstavlja istočni dvorišni zid medrese (Sl. 13; Plan 1) Iako je bio dosta devastiran, po tehnici gradnje odgovara ostalim pregradnim zidovima. Teren u ovoj sondi je bio, odmah ispod humusnog sloja, zasut slojem žute gline debljine 1 m. Ispod gline je rastresita crvena zemlja do dna iskopa od 2,10 m relativne dubine. Na dnu iskopa nađen je savremeni otpad.

Sonda II je obuhvatala jugoistočni ugao medrese. Dužina sonde (istok–zapad) iznosila je 10,50 m, dok je širina (jug–sjever) varirala od 6 m

the width of the entrance and the thickness of the north wall. Inside the entrance, courtyard paving was uncovered at a level 0.15 m below that of the threshold, while on the outside the path was paved with 20 cm square clinker tiles, 0.04 m in thickness (Plan 6, transverse profile in trench I).

Trench I, which was rectangular, measuring 6×7 m (Ill. 12, 13), was sunk by the north-east angle of the building. The remains of both angles of the madrasa walls were uncovered at spot level 542.50 m. The north wall was excavated over a length of 5 m, and the east wall to a length of 3.80 m. Both walls were 0.60 m thick, and were excavated to the base of the foundations to an overall height of 1.20 m at spot level 541.23 m. The foundations were just 0.40 m high, and were 0.10 m wider than the walls. The walls were built of rubble stone laid in courses; in addition, a single course of finely dressed ashlar blocks had survived on the outside of the north wall (Plan 5, Plan 4, trench I, cross-section). As a result of later interventions, the ashlar blocks had weighed down on and loosened the lowest part of the wall. Similar ashlar blocks, onto which a rubble-stone wall had been built up, were uncovered on the outer face of the east wall at the lowest excavated spot level of 542.15 m. The ashlar blocks in the east wall were not excavated on account of the paving stones abutting against them at spot level 542.10 m. The inner face of the walls was built of unevenly shaped blocks laid in courses, set in lime mortar with an admixture of sand.

The north-east angle contained a room with an east-west width of 4.5 m; the room was not fully excavated, as a result of which the north-south length was not determined, but it must have matched the width of the madrasa wing. The inner face of the west wall of this room was uncovered, parallel with the east wall of the madrasa, of which it probably formed the east courtyard wall (Ill. 13; Plan 1). Though quite badly damaged, the building technique matched that of the other partition walls. Just below the topsoil, the site in this trench had been covered with a 1 metre thick layer of yellow clay, beneath which terra rossa had been used as levelling down to the bottom of the trench with a relative depth of 2.10 m. Modern waste was found at the bottom of the trench.

Trench II, which was sunk at the south-east angle of the madrasa, was 10.50 m long from east to west, ranging in south-north width from 6 m at the

na istoku do 8 m na zapadu, što je bilo uslovljeno pružanjem ostataka zidova. Južni zid, debljine 0,70 m, otkopan je u dužini od 10,50 m. Uz vanjsku stranu zida nije se moglo otkopavati jer je uz njen rub formiran vijenac kaldrme na nivou od 542,68 m. Do tog nivoa cijeli nadzemni dio zida je porušen. Sa unutrašnje strane zid je otkriven u visini od 1,15 m (542,47-541,34 m) (Plan 5, Plan 6, presjeci). Unutrašnje lice zida je od lomljenog kamena sлагanog u redove povezane krečnim malterom sa dodatkom krupnijeg pijeska. Jugoistočni ugao medrese nije otkriven jer se nalazi ispod pločnika ceste koja dijeli istočni i zapadni dio parka. Na prostoru između istočnog ruba iskopa prema zapadu otkriven je na nivou 542,11 m dio kaldrme dugačak 3 m (istok – zapad), širok 0,90 m. Kaldrma je udaljena od južnog zida u pravcu sjevera 2 metra, a njen pravac pružanja je paralelan sa vanjskim južnim zidom. Između kaldrme i južnog zida medrese bila je zemljana ispuna na kojoj su uz južni rub kaldrme nađeni komadi drvene podnice na visini 541,59 m (oko 0,25 m iznad dna temeljnog dijela zida). Ovaj ugaoni prostor je na zapadu omeđen pregradnim zidom dužine 3,80, debljine 0,55, visine 0,85 m, čiji se južni i sjeverni kraj spajaju pod pravim uglom na vanjski južni zid i dio južnog dvorišnog zida medrese otkrivenog u dužini od 5,90 m. Pregradni zid (jug-sjever) nađen je na nivou 542,10 m. Građen je kao i ostali unutrašnji zidovi. Sa južnim i sjevernim zidom tvori prostor na čijem dnu nisu nađeni tragovi podnice. Na istočnom kraju ovaj prostor nije mogao biti dovoljno definiran, jer je na udaljenosti od 2,80 m od zapadnog zida ka istoku otkriven paralelan “pregradni zid” koji konstrukcijom odudara od tehnike gradnje ostalih zidova, a nije ni vezan za vanjski i dvorišni zid medrese. Rađen je od oštro lomljenog kamena i bez veziva. Širok je 0,63 m, visok oko 0,50 do 0,60 m. Na njemu je bilo mnogo gara u kojem je nađen pokretni arheološki materijal, koji prema svemu sudeći nije recentan, ali je nedostatan za datiranje. Sa zapadne strane “pregradnog zida” dno zida je na nivou 541,34 m, a na istočnoj na 541,26 m. Gornji otkopani rub na nivou 541,83 m (Sl. 14).

Sa zapadne strane “pregradnog zida” je na nivou 541,26 m otkopan uzak dio kaldrme rađen

east end to 8 m at the west end, reflecting the layout of the remains of the walls. The south wall, which was 0.70 m thick, was excavated over a length of 10.50 m. No excavation was possible by the outer face of the wall on account of the ring of paving stones that had been laid against it at spot level 542.68 m. The whole of the above-ground structure of the wall had been demolished down to that level. On the inside, the wall was uncovered to a height of 1.15 m (spot level 542.47-541.34 m) (Plan 5, Plan 6, cross section). The inner face of the wall was of rubble stone laid in courses set in lime mortar with an admixture of coarse sand. The south-east angle of the madrasa lies beneath the road separating the eastern and western sections of the park, and was not therefore uncovered. Paving extending over an east-west length of 3 m, with a width of 0.90 m, was uncovered between the eastern edge of the west trench at spot level 542.11 m. The paving was 2 m to the north of the south wall and ran parallel with the outside south wall. Between the paving and the south wall of the madrasa was an earth infill in which pieces of wooden flooring were discovered by the southern edge of the paving, at a spot level of 541.59 m (about 0.25 m above the base of the footings of the wall). This corner room was bounded to the west by a partition wall 3.80 m long, 0.55 m thick and 0.85 m high, the south and north ends of which abutted at a right angle onto the outside south wall and part of the south courtyard wall of the madrasa, which was uncovered over a length of 5.90 m. The north-south partition wall, which was found at spot level 542.10 m, was of the same construction as the other interior walls; with the south and north walls, it formed a room of which no traces of flooring were found. The room could not be properly defined at the eastern end, on account of a parallel “partition wall” uncovered 2.80 m east of the west wall; the construction of this supposed partition wall – rough rubble stone without binder – differed from that of the other walls. It was 0.63 m wide and about 0.50 to 0.60 m high, and was unconnected with the outside and courtyard walls of the madrasa. There was a considerable amount of soot on this wall, in which movable archaeological material was found, seemingly not of recent date, but of no use for dating purposes. The bottom of the “partition wall” was at spot level 541.34 on the west side and 541.26 m on the east side; the upper excavated edge was at spot level 541.83 m (Ill. 14).

od istog, grubo lomljenog kamena. Ova podnica nije do kraja iskopana u širini prema istoku. Oko 0,50 m istočno od "pregradnog zida" otkriven je betonski slivnik ukopan djelimično u južni zid na nivou 542,45, a do njega ostaci donjeg dijela peći zidani ciglom na nivou 542,51 m (Sl. 15). Betonska platforma slivnika je četverougona osnove sa dužinom stranice 0,90 m. Prostor ispred slivnika nije do kraja istražen. Na opisanu podnicu od lomljenog kamena koja je na ovom prostoru nađena uz "pregradni zid" na nivou 541,26 m, pri iskopavanju, ostavljena je nekad davno nabačena zemlja. Sa južne i istočne strane ostataka peći je kaldrma od lomljenog kamena na nivou 542,12 m, koja prelazi južni dvorišni zid i naliže na originalnu kaldrmu dvorišta koja se nalazi na nivou 541,95 m. Oko 3 m istočnije otkriven je drugi slivnik sa pratećom peći i kaldrmom na istoj visini i iste konstrukcije kao i prethodni (Sl. 16). Dalje na istok je otkop završen na dubini 541,70 m. Dno krajnjeg zapadnog dijela sonde II je bilo ispunjeno zemljom.

Sonda III, dimenzija 9×7 m, nalazi se 6 m zapadno od sonde II. Njom je obuhvaćen jugozapadni ugao medrese (Plan 4, Plan 6, presjeci). Nepravilni, trapezoidni oblik sonde je prilagođen stanju na terenu, pravcu pružanja ostataka zidova te korištenju lipe koje je uraslo na spoju južnog i pregradnog zida. Iskopano je 8 m južnog zida, te 4 m zapadnog zida medrese. U sondi su otkriveni dijelovi tri zida, od toga dva vanjska – južni u dužini od 7,5 i zapadni 4,5 m, te pregradni zid između istočnog otkopanog dijela i krajnje jugozapadne prostorije. Južni zid je na pojedinim dijelovima razoren, bilo nekom očitom adaptacijom unutrašnjeg prostora ili korištenjem lipe. Nadzemni dio zapadnog, vanjskog zida medrese sačuvan je u visini od oko 0,60 m do temeljnog dijela zida (541,42) (Sl. 17). Jugozapadni ugao medrese, iako rastresen, sačuvan je skoro do visine rušenja cijelog objekta na nivou 542,40 m (Sl. 18). Treći je pregradni zid koji je dijelio istočni i zapadni prostor u sondi. Sačuvan je na nivou 542,86 m (Sl. 19). Temelji ova tri zida nalazili su se na nivou 540,91 m.

U sondi su otkrivena dva prostora, istočni i zapadni. Istočni prostor sonde omeđen je sa dva

West of the "partition wall," a narrow section of paving consisting of the same rough rubble stone was uncovered at spot level 541.26 m. This floor was not fully excavated widthwise to the east. A concrete drain was uncovered about 0.50 m east of the "partition wall," partly dug into the south wall at spot level 542.45 m, with next to it the remains of the bottom of a brick-built stove at spot level 542.15 m (Ill. 15). The concrete platform of the drain was square in plan, with sides of 0.90 m. The area next to the drain was not fully investigated. During the excavations, some soil that had been laid as levelling long ago was left on the rubble-stone floor found in this room next to the "partition wall" at spot level 541.26 m. To the south and east of the remains of the oven was rubble-stone paving at spot level 542.12 m, crossing the south courtyard wall and overlying the original paving of the courtyard, which was at spot level 541.95 m. About 3 m further east, the remains of another drain were found, also with a stove and paving, at the same height and of the same construction as the first (Ill. 16). Further to the east the trench ended at a depth of 541.70 m. The bottom of the western end of trench II was filled with soil.

Trench III, measuring 9×7 m, was sunk 6 m to the west of trench II, taking in the south-west angle of the madrasa (Plan 4, Plan 6, cross section). Its irregular trapezoidal shape was dictated by the facts on the ground, the layout of the remains of the walls and the roots of a lime tree growing at the junction of the south and partition walls. Eight metres of the south wall and 4 m of the west wall of the madrasa were excavated. Sections of three walls were found, of which two were outside walls – the south wall, 7.5 m in length, and the west wall, 4.5 m long – and the third, a partition wall between the eastern excavated section and the end room to the south-west. The south wall had been demolished in places, either by some alteration to the interior or by the roots of the lime tree. The above-ground part of the outside west wall of the madrasa had survived to a height of about 0.60 m down to the foundations (spot level 541.42) (Ill. 17). The south-west angle of the madrasa, though broken, had survived almost to the height at which the entire building was demolished at spot level 542.40 m (Ill. 18). The third, partition wall between the east and west rooms in the trench had survived to spot level 542.86 m

originalna zida, južnim i zapadnim, koji tvore jugozapadni ugao ove prostorije, dok je istočni i južni prostor ostao neistražen. Uz južni zid otkriven je slivnik i donji dio peći, ugrađeni u unutarnju polovinu zida. Uz sjeverni dio slivnika i peći nađena je pripadajuća kaldrma. Dio vanjskog lica južnog zida je uništen postavljanjem nekih instalacija koje su vidljive u nasipu. Sa te strane kopano je do nivoa 542,02 m, uz napomenu da se nasip nastavlja u dubinu ispod gore navedenog iskopanog nivoa. Rješenje otkrivenog prostora je isto kao i u sondi II, a zapadni pregradni zid je orijentiran u istom pravcu kao i svi pregradni zidovi u južnom dijelu medrese (Sl. 17).

U jugozapadnom uglu medrese otkriven je prostor širok 3 m (u smjeru istok – zapad), omeđen južnim i zapadnim, vanjskim i istočnim pregradnim zidom. Južni, vanjski zid medrese je djelimično razoren korijenjem lipe, među kojim je nađen depo nišana (Sl. 19). Na te prvobitne zidove nalegli su zidovi nekog kasnije sagrađenog objekta ili su posljedica preinake prostora. Najbolje je sačuvana očita nadgradnja na zapadnoj strani pregradnog zida u koju su ugrađena i dva nišana. Za nadograđeni dio, koji je sačuvan u visini od oko 0,70 m, upotrijebljeni su blokovi krečnjaka i priklesano kamenje koje se našlo pri ruci na lokalitetu. Zapadna prostorija je bila popođena poslije nadogradnje zidova nekom vrstom poda od gline, cigle i kreča na nivou 541,71 m. Oko 0,20 m iznad podnice u zidovima i sjevernom profilu sonde vidljiv je tanak prosloj kreča. Podnica nije dignuta, nego je uz južni i zapadni zid medrese iskopan rov radi provjere do koje dubine seže dno zidova (Sl. 18 i 19).

Ostaci zidane ograde harema (zid B) i vanjskih zidova medrese

Sve sonde su obuhvatile prostor ispred vanjskih zidova, a koji čini cjelinu sa kompleksom medrese i harema. Na sjevernom rubu lokaliteta su nađeni najbolje očuvani dijelovi sjevernog zida harema i medrese (Plan 2, Sl. 9, 10, 12, 20). Ostatak južnog zida harema, za koji se pretpostavlja da se nalazi još u okviru parkovske površine, nije istražen. Tako je ostalo da se sjeverni zid u skoro cijeloj očuvanoj dužini od 18 m sa

(Ill. 19). The foundations of all three walls were at spot level 540.91 m.

Two rooms, east and west, were uncovered in this trench. The east room was bounded by two original walls, south and west, forming the south-west angle of this room; the east and south area remained unexcavated. A drain and the bottom part of a stove built into the inside half of the wall were found by the south wall; the paving that went with them was found by the northern section of the drain and stove. Part of the outer face of the south wall had been destroyed when certain installations were laid which could be seen in the levelling soil. This side was excavated to spot level 542.02 m, below which the layer of levelling soil extended further downwards. The layout of this room was the same as in trench II, and the orientation of the west partition wall was the same as that of all the partition walls in the southern part of the madrasa (Ill. 17).

In the south-west angle of the madrasa, a room with an east-west width of 3 m was uncovered, bounded by the south and west outside walls and the east partition wall. The outside south wall of the madrasa had been partly broken up by the roots of the lime tree, among which nišan tombstones had been deposited (Ill. 19). These original walls were overlaid by walls of some later building or of later alterations. The wall in the best state of preservation was the built-up wall on the west side of the partition wall, into which two nišan tombstones had been incorporated. This built-up section, which had survived to a height of about 0.70 m, was built of limestone blocks and cut stone that were to hand on the site. The floor of the west room was paved after the walls were built up, with some kind of clay, brick and lime flooring at spot level 541.71 m. A thin coat of lime could be seen on the walls and in the north profile of the trench, about 0.20 m above this floor. The floor was not lifted, but a trench was sunk by the south and west walls of the madrasa to find out at what depth lay the base of the walls (Ill. 18 and 19).

Remains of the harem wall (wall B) and the outside walls of the madrasa

All the trenches were sunk in the area forming an integral part of the madrasa and harem complex outside the outside walls. The sections of the north wall of the harem and madrasa in the best state of preservation were found on the northern edge of the

nastavkom zida medrese u dužini od 32 m posmatra kao najbolje očuvana cjelina. Dijelovi očuvanog južnog zida također pripadaju medresi, jer ostali dio zapadno uz medresu nije istražen (Plan 2; Plan 6, podužni profili u sondi II i III; Sl. 14, 16, 18).

Pošto nema vjerodostojnih izvora moralo se osloniti na planove iz 1882. i 1903. prema kojima je cijeli kompleks bio ograđen zidom u koji su uklopljene vanjske fasade džamije (jugoistočna fasada na planu iz 1882.) i medrese – sjeverna, istočna i južna fasada, dok je zapadna graničila sa haremom.

Na fotografiji ulaznih vrata u harem vidi se da je ogradni zid u cijeloj visini bio izgrađen od klesanika i u neko doba omalterisan.¹⁴ Ulaz u harem, širine 3,5 m, udaljen 14,50 m od sjeverozapadnog ugla kompleksa, bio je istaknut posebnom konstrukcijom građenom od klesanika, koja je bila viša i deblja (1,40 m) od ogradnog zida (0,70 m). Od ulaza u harem vodi staza P, vjerovatno ka ulazu u džamiju. Ispred sjevernog ogradnog zida na slici se također vidi i kaldrmisani dio uz zid koji je ograđen rubnim kamenjem. Ulaz u harem se nalazio ispod saobraćajnice na zapadnom rubu nedaleko od iskopa (Plan 1, Sl. 1, plan kompleksa iz 1882. godine). Ispred iskopskih dijelova južnog i sjevernog zida nađena je kaldrima, s tom razlikom da je uz južni zid bila široka 0,70 m i u vidu kanala za odvod oborinske vode, a uz sjeverni u vidu popločane staze široke 1-1,20 m. Uz vanjski rub oba opločanja bili su rubnjaci od sitnijeg kamenja.

Cijela sjeverna strana kompleksa bila je dugačka 69 m. Od toga je sjeverna fasada medrese duga 32 m, a od ograde harema 37 m. Od ogradnog zida harema za iskopavanje je ostalo oko 18 m od ulaza u harem do medrese, plus cijela dužina vanjskog zida medrese. Od sjeverne ograde harema otkriven je zapadni dio u dužini od 12,50 m, uz prekid od 4 m zbog stabla i njegovog korijenja, te nastavljeno u dužini od 2 m do sjeverozapadnog ugla medrese (Sl. 9, 20). Uz zapadni rub iskopa uništena je vanjska strana zida postavljanjem kablova, dok unutrašnja polovina još leži na prvobitnom mjestu (Sl. 21). Debljina sjevernog ogradnog zida je 0,70 m. Na nekoliko mjesta je zid sačuvan

site (Plan 2, Ill. 9, 10, 12, 20). The remains of the south wall of the harem believed to lie within the park were not excavated. As a result, the north wall, almost all 18 m of which survives, with its prolongation as the 32 m long madrasa wall, is regarded as the best-preserved part of the complex. Sections of the surviving south wall also belong to the madrasa; the rest of the area west of the madrasa has not been excavated (Plan 2, Plan 6, longitudinal profiles in trenches II and III; Ill. 14, 16, 18).

In the absence of reliable sources of information, the 1882 and 1903 plans were used, showing the entire complex with a boundary wall incorporating the outside wall of the mosque (the south-east wall on the 1882 plan) and the north, east and south walls of the madrasa, the west wall of which bordered the harem.

A photograph of the entrance gate to the harem reveals that the boundary wall was entirely built of ashlar blocks, and that it had once been rendered.¹⁴ The entrance to the harem, which is 3.5 m wide, is 14.50 m from the north-west angle of the complex; it was accentuated by a separate ashlar structure that was higher and thicker (at 1.40 m) than the boundary wall (0.70 m). Path P led from the harem entrance, probably to the entrance to the mosque. The photograph also shows the paved section outside the north boundary wall, by the wall with the kerb stones. The entrance to the harem was below the road on the western edge, not far from the dig (Plan 1, Ill. 1, 1882 plan). Paving was found outside the excavated sections of the south and north walls, wider at 0.70 m by the south wall where it formed a drainage channel, and forming a path 1 to 1.20 m wide by the north wall. Both paved areas had small kerb stones along the outer edge.

The north side of the complex was 69 m long overall, of which 32 m was formed by the façade of the madrasa and 37 m by the harem wall. About 18 m of the harem wall remains to be excavated, from the harem entrance to the madrasa, along with the entire length of the outside wall of the madrasa. The western section of the north harem wall was uncovered over a length of 12.50 m with a gap of 4 m occasioned by the tree trunk and roots, and continuing over a length of 2 m to the north-west angle of the madrasa (Ill. 9, 20). The outer face of the wall

¹⁴ Kreševljaković 1939, 127, sl. 58.

¹⁴ Kreševljaković 1939, 127, sl. 58.

do visine od oko 1,20 m (542,50-542,60 m na vrhu do dna na nivou 541,30 m).

Vanjsko lice ogradnog zida koji koji se nalazi u sondi 1 otkopano je do nivoa donjeg sloja kaldrme u visini od 0,60 m, a unutrašnje lice do 1 m zajedno sa temlnim dijelom visokim oko 0,40-0,50 m. Zid je na ovom dijelu solidno građen od klesanih kvadera krečnjaka sлагanog u redove, vezanih krečnim malterom miješanim sa sitnim kamenim zrcima. Na dva mjesta, od zapadnog ruba iskopa ogradnog zida, nađeni su otvori, vjerojatno za prozore, široki 0,60 m, međusobno udaljeni 3 m (Sl. 20). Prozori su bili nisko postavljeni na nivou od 542,25 m, svega za oko pola metra odignuti od nivoa niže kaldrme (na nivou 541,90 m).

U istraženim dijelovima sjevernog zida medrese primjećuju se na pojedinim mjestima djelimična rastresenost i naknadne intervencije. Vjerovatno su kameni blokovi u donjim dijelovima zida rastreseni od pritiska gornjeg sloja koji se sastoji od fino klesanih blokova dimenzija 0,50 (0,60) × 0,30 × 0,20 (0,25) m (Sl. 10). Debljina zida je formirana od 2 niza kvadera između kojih je ubačen mort od krečnog maltera pomiješanog sa sitnim kamenjem. Na pojedinim mjestima su ubačeni i komadići cigle. Ovaj zid medrese je tanji za 0,15 m od sjevernog ogradnog zida.

Na nekoliko mjesta uz vanjske strane sjevernog ogradnog zida i sjevernog zida medrese otkrivena su dva sloja staze, i to gornji sloj na nivou od 542,50-542,40 m i donji sloj na nivou 541,96-541,82 m (Sl. 9, 10). Donji sloj staze u vidu kaldrme (širine 1,20) najbolje je očuvan u zapadnom dijelu uz ogradni zid harema. Kaldrma se mogla pratiti u prekidima u dužini od 20 m, mjereno od zapada ka istoku. Uz zid medrese kaldrma je na pojedinim mjestima ili bila potpuno uništena, ili nije ni otkrivena (Sl. 10). Rubno kamenje (ivičnjaci) se protezalo u raspoloživoj dužini od oko 43 m. Od toga su otkopana uz prekide 23 dužna metra. Od zapadnog kraja prema istoku do dvadesetog metra cjelokupne dužine ivičnjaci su na nivou od 542,50-542,40 m (Sl. 10, 20 i 21). Zatim se teren spušta u dužini od 29 m prema istoku na nivo 542,00 m koliko je izmjereno u sjeveroistočnom uglu medrese.

Očito je da su ivičnjaci u kontinuitetu pratili neku mlađu kaldrmu (na apsolutnoj visini

by the western edge of the dig had been destroyed when cables were laid; the inner half still lies in its original position (Ill. 21). The north boundary wall is 0.70 m thick, and has survived in places to a height of about 1.20 m (spot level 542.50-542.60 at the top, down to 541.30 at the bottom).

The outer face of the boundary wall, which was in trench 1, was dug out to the level of the lower layer of paving at a height of 0.60 m, and the inner face was dug out to 1 m, together with the footings, which were about 0.40-0.50 m high. This section of the wall was solidly built of cut limestone blocks laid in courses, set in lime mortar with an admixture of small stones. Openings were found in two places by the western edge of the boundary wall trench; probably windows, these were 0.60 m wide and set 3 m apart (Ill. 20). The windows were set low at spot level 542.25 m, only about half a metre above the lower paving (at 541.90 m).

The excavated sections of the north wall of the madrasa had come loose in places and showed signs of later interventions. The blocks of stone in the lower reaches of the wall had probably worked loose under the pressure of the upper course of ashlar blocks measuring 0.50 (0.60) × 0.30 × 0.20 (0.25) m (Ill. 10). The thickness of the wall was formed by two courses of blocks, between which was an infill of lime mortar mixed with small stones, and the odd piece of brick here and there. This wall of the madrasa is 0.15 m thinner than the north boundary wall.

Two layers of path were uncovered in places by the outer face of the north boundary wall and the north wall of the madrasa, an upper at spot level 542.50-542.40 and a lower at 541.96-541.82 m (Ill. 9, 10). The western section, by the boundary wall of the harem, of the lower, paved path, which was 1.20 m wide, was in a better state of preservation. The paving could be traced, with gaps, over a length of 20 m from west to east. It had either been completely destroyed in places by the madrasa wall, or had not been uncovered (Ill. 10). There were kerbstones over a length of about 43 m, of which 23 m was excavated, with gaps. The kerbstones were at spot level 542.50-542.40 m (Ill. 10, 20, 21) over a length of about 20 m from the western end eastwards, from which point there was a slight fall eastwards to spot level 542.00 m as measured at the north-east angle of the madrasa.

542,50-542,40 m) od koje je nađen ostatak u dužini od svega 1 m između 4. i 6. m istočno od sjeverozapadnog ugla medrese (Sl. 10). Glinene pločice kod ulaza u medresu u i na sjeveroistočnom uglu su dio mlađe intervencije na terenu koji se ovdje vjerovatno prirodno spuštao do nivoa 542,01 m (Sl. 11, 13), i poklapa se sa dubinom na kojoj je nađena donja staza, kao i sa svim relevantnim elementima kompleksa kao što su popločana staza **P**, okolna popločanja uz vanjske zidove kompleksa, te dno dvorišta u medresi (Sl. 9, 10).

Sjeveroistočni ugao medrese, tj. spoj sjevernog i istočnog zida je razoren, pa je tako stradao i spoj sloja kaldrme uz njih. Uz istočni zid je također zajedno sa klesanicima sačuvana i kaldrma (Sl. 13).

Razmatranja

Za razliku od džamije o kojoj su dostupni podaci oskudni, za objekat medrese postoje sumarni planovi, poneka nedovoljno jasna slika, opisi nekoliko autora – očevidaca i nekoliko historijskih dokumenata. No sve to, zajedno sa do sada izvedenim arheološkim istraživanjima, nije dovoljno da bi se upotpunila saznanja o medresi. Od autora koji su za života bili u prilici da vide medresu i pisali o njoj, prvi je Šejh Sejfudin Kemura dao sumaran podatak o ovoj građevini, tj. da je imala 10 soba.¹⁵ Kasnije je M. Mujezinović naveo da se nalazila uz samo groblje i da se sastojala od deršane i 10 soba, te da je građena od drveta i ćerpiča.¹⁶ Medresa je bila prizemna zgrada, nepravilnog oblika, tj. prilagođena raspoloživom prostoru i ondašnjim urbanističkim i namjenskim (prosvjetno-vjerskim) potrebama. Sjeverni zid medrese (dužine 32 m) bio je nadovezan na ogradni zid kompleksa (zid B). Istočni zid (dužine 12 m) graničio je sa saobraćajnicom koja je od Miljacke vodila ka jugu do ulice Terezija (danas Hamdije Kreševljakovića). Južni zid (25,50 m) graničio je sa ulicom Hamdije Kreševljakovića, a zapadni zid (dužine 24,50 m) bio je paralelan sa istočnim zidom džamije i orijentacijom mezara. Vanjski zidovi medrese su spojeni pod različitim uglo-

It is clear that the kerbstones ran alongside some more recent paving (at an absolute height of 542.50-542.40 m), of which the remains were found over a length of just 1 m between 4 and 6 m east of the north-west angle of the madrasa (Ill. 10). The clay tiles by the entrance to the madrasa and in the north-east angle are part of more recent works on an area that falls away, probably naturally, to spot level 542.01 m (Ill. 11, 13), corresponding to the depth at which the lower path was found, as well as to all relevant components of the complex such as paved path **P**, the surrounding paving by the outside walls of the complex, and the bottom of the courtyard in the madrasa (Ill. 9, 10).

The north-east angle of the madrasa, at the junction of the north and east walls, had been demolished, and with it the junction of the paving alongside them. By the east wall, the paving had survived along with the ashlar (Ill. 13).

Remarks

Unlike the mosque, for which there was little available information, in the case of the madrasa there are summary plans, images – not always as clear as they could be – eye-witness descriptions and a number of historical documents. But even this, combined with the archaeological investigations conducted to date, is not enough to provide complete information on the madrasa. First among those who lived to see and write about the madrasa was Sheikh Sejfudin Kemura, who provided the information that it had ten rooms.¹⁵ Later, Mehmed Mujezinović stated that it stood beside the burial ground, that it had a *dershana* (classroom or lecture hall) and ten rooms, and that it was built of timber and unfired brick.¹⁶ It was a single-storey building with an irregular footprint adapted to the site as well as to planning requirements and its designated use (educational and religious). The north wall of the madrasa, which was 32 m long, merged into the boundary wall of the complex (wall B). The 12 metre long east wall ran along the road that led south from the Miljacka to Terezija Street (present-day Hamdije Kreševljakovića Street). The south wall, 25.50 m in length, marched with Hamdije Kreševljakovića Street, and the west

¹⁵ Kemura 1910, 265.

¹⁶ Mujezinović 1974, 361.

¹⁵ Kemura 1910, 265.

¹⁶ Mujezinović 1974, 361.

vima: u sjeverozapadnom uglu pod 65° , u sjeveroistočnom pod skoro 90° , u jugoistočnom pod 115° , te u jugozapadnom pod 87° . Bili su debeli u prosjeku 0,55 m, a utrašnji pregradni zidovi 0,50 m. Dna temelja svih istraženih dijelova perimetralnih zidova su na nivou 541,20 do 541,35 m. Visina temelja iznosi oko 0,40 m i od nadzemnih zidova se razlikuju debljinom i slaganjem lomljenog kamena u nekoliko redova. Najčešće su sa unutarnje i vanjske strane zadebljani za 0,15 do 0,10 m. Na svim istraženim dijelovima sjevernog i istočnog vanjskog dijela zida medrese ustanovljen je prvi red fino obrađenih kamenih blokova. Unutrašnja strana perimetralnih i svih pregradnih zidova je od priklesanog kamena, slaganog u redove. Pregradni zidovi su pratili orijentacije perimetralnih zidova i sa njima su se spajali uglavnom pod uglovima od 90° .

Južni vanjski zid otkiven je samo sa unutarnje strane jer je porušen sve do oborinskog kanala sa vanjske strane. Zapadni zid, otkopan na južnom i sjevernom dijelu, solidno je građen sličnim slogom kao sjeverni ogradni zid.

Na pristupnom prostoru uz sjevernu stranu kompleksa, duž ogradnog zida i zida medrese, ustanovljene su dvije faze nivelacije. Na pojedinim dijelovima uz sjeverni zid medrese sačuvan je i gornji, mlađi sloj kaldrme široke 1 m, na nivou od 542,40 m, a skoro duž cijelog istraženog prostora sjevernog zida medrese i ogradnog zida stariji donji sloj kaldrme na nivou od 541,95 do 541,80 m. Između njih je bio nasip koji se sastojao od smeđe zemlje sa ulomcima crijepa (kanalice kojima su bili pokriveni ogradni zid harema i medresa). Gornji nivo kaldrme je za oko 0,50 m viši od donjeg nivoa, i nalazi se uz gornji rub ostataka zida. To znači da je gornji sloj mnogo kasnija gradnja, a da je donji sloj kaldrme organski vezan uz cijeli kompleks. Donji nadzemni dio santrača mezara nalazio se također na tom nivou, što znači da je i to bila prvobitna visina na kojoj se nalaze svi nađeni elementi unutar kompleksa kao što su pristupne staze, kaldrma i počeci nadzemnih dijelova zidova džamije i medrese.

Prema otkrivenim dijelovima objekta, planovima iz 1882. i 1903. godine i dvije-tri fotografije i crteža koji su nastali u periodu od 1895. do

wall, with a length of 24.50 m, was parallel with the east wall of the mosque and the orientation of the graves. The outside walls of the madrasa met at various angles: 65° to the north-west, almost 90° to the north-east, 115° to the south-east, and 87° to the south-west. They were 0.55 m thick on average; the interior partition walls were 0.50 m thick. The base of the footings of all sections of the perimeter walls that were excavated were at spot level 541.20 to 541.35 m. The foundations were about 0.40 m in height, and differed from the above-ground walls in thickness and in the use of rubble stone laid in a number of courses. They were usually wider both inside and out by 0.15 to 0.10 m. A first course of finely dressed stone blocks was found in each excavated section of the north and east outer face of the madrasa walls. The inner face of the perimeter walls and all the partition walls was of cut stone laid in courses. The partition walls echoed the orientation of the perimeter walls, and for the most part joined them at an angle of 90° .

The south outside wall was uncovered only on the inside, having been destroyed down to the drainage channel on the outside. The west wall, the south and north sections of which were excavated, was solidly built in much the same way as the north boundary wall.

Two phases of levelling were identified in the approach area by the north side of the complex, along the boundary wall and madrasa wall. The upper, more recent paving, a metre in width, had survived in places by the north wall of the madrasa, at spot level 542.40 m, while the lower, older paving had survived along almost the full length of the area excavated around the north wall of the madrasa and boundary wall, at spot level 541.95 to 541.80 m. Brown soil with pieces of the grooved tiles with which the coping of boundary wall of the harem and the madrasa had been clad had been laid as levelling between them. The upper layer of paving was about 0.50 m above the lower, and was located by the upper edge of the remains of the wall. This means that the upper layer of paving was of much later date, and that the lower layer was an organic part of the entire complex. The lower above-ground part of the grave surrounds was also at the same level, meaning that this too was the original height of every component found within the complex, such as the access paths, pav-

1902. godine može se zaključiti da je medresa bila kombinacija dva tipa ove vrste objekata: zatvorene medrese sa unutrašnjim dvorištem i medrese u obliku slova "U". Kod prvog tipa su prostorije uz sve četiri strane zida, samo je slobodan glavni ulaz u dvorište medrese. Drugi tip ima jedan zid slobodan i u njemu se nalazi ulaz u objekat. Ulaz kod ovog tipa ne mora biti u osi objekta.¹⁷ Medresa na Atmejdanu ima tri puna kraka, a sjeverni, ulazni krak je neobičan. On je prekinut ogradnim zidom u dužini od oko 7 m na dva dijela. U zapadnom dijelu je veliko kupatilo, a do njega još neistražen prostor u dužini od 4,50 m. Ulaz se nalazi skoro na kraju zapadnog dijela kraka, a pomjeren je iz sredine za 1,50 m ka istoku.¹⁸ Metar istočno od ulaza je ogradni zid (dug oko 6,5 m) koji graniči sa dvorištem. Neobično je da se na ogradnom zidu nije nalazio ulaz, već se ulazilo hodnikom kroz zgradu. U sjeveroistočnom uglu je jedna prostorija čiji zapadni zid graniči sa dvorištem i sjevernim ogradnim zidom (Plan 1).¹⁹ Na slici se vidi da je zapadni dio sjevernog zida medrese bez prozora, a iskopavanja su pokazala da je tu (u sondi 2) otkriveno veće kupatilo (Plan 5, Plan 4 – presjek; Sl. 2, 9). Na zidu istočno od ulaza, u prostoriji (sonda I) bila su dva prozora. U dvorište medrese se ulazilo kroz glavni ulaz u sjevernom zidu i vjerovatno kroz kaldrmisani hodnik koji nije istražen, osim što je konstatirana kaldrma sa unutrašnje strane ulaza. Dvorište je bilo pokriveno kaldrmom čiji su ostaci nađeni na otkopanom dijelu terena uz unutrašnje dvorišne zidove na nivou od 542,20 do 541,90 m (Sl. 11, 14, 21). Nije poznato kako se iz dvorišta ulazilo u prostorije, jer još nije uočen ni jedan ulaz, a mogući hodnici između do sada nađenih dijelova prostorija nisu uočeni. Na dostupnim slikama teško se razaznaju mjesta prozora i dimnjaka, a svi perimetralni zidovi su toliko porušeni da o razmještanju prozora nema terenskih podataka. Poredeći nivoe podnica na 542,00 m, sa visinom očuvanog zida, tj. kanala (542,68 m), te sa foto-

ing and base of the above-ground walls of the mosque and madrasa.

Judging from the parts of the building that were uncovered, the 1882 and 1903 plans, and two or three photographs and drawings dating from between 1895 and 1902, the madrasa was a combination of two types of such structure: an enclosed madrasa with an inner courtyard, and a madrasa of U-shaped plan. In the first type, there are rooms on all four sides, with the main entrance to the madrasa courtyard as the only opening. The other type has one wall free of rooms, and it is here that the entrance is located, not necessarily in the axis of the building.¹⁷ The Atmejdan madrasa had three solid wings and an unusual entrance wing, the north wing, divided into two by the boundary wall of about 7 m in length. There was a large bath house in the western part, with next to it an as yet unexcavated room 4.50 m in length. The entrance was almost at the end of the western section of this wing, offset to the east of centre by 1.50 m.¹⁸ One metre from the entrance was a boundary wall about 6.5 m long bordering the courtyard. It was unusual for there to be no entrance in the boundary wall; instead, the entrance was through the building, via the corridor. The north-east angle was occupied by a room of which the west wall bordered the courtyard and the north boundary wall (Plan 1).¹⁹ The image shows that the western section of the north wall of the madrasa had no windows, while the excavations revealed that the large bathhouse was uncovered there (in trench 2) (Plan 5, Plan 4 – cross section; Ill. 2, 9). There were two windows in the wall east of the entrance, lighting a room (trench I). The entrance to the madrasa courtyard was through the main entrance in the north wall and, probably, through a paved corridor, which has not been investigated beyond identifying paving inside the entrance. The courtyard was paved, the remains of which were found in the excavated area of the site by the inner courtyard walls at spot level 542.20 to 541.90 m (Ill. 11, 14, 21). It is not known how the rooms were entered from the courtyard, since not one entrance has yet been identified, nor have any corridors between the rooms been

¹⁷ Bećirbegović 1974, 286, 296.

¹⁸ Na slici 2 vidi se da je ulaz imao dvokrilna vrata, a širina ulaza je bila 1,80 m. Vjerovatno je ulazni hodnik bio isto ukrašen finim klesanim blokovima od kojih je na obje strane hodnika ostao po jedan blok.

¹⁹ Na crtežu koji je priložen uz članak šeiha S. Kemure (Sl. 2) vidi se dio ogradnog zida između dva krila sjeverne fasade.

¹⁷ Bećirbegović 1974, 286, 296.

¹⁸ Ill. 2 shows that the entrance had a double-valved door and was 1.80 m wide. The entrance corridor was probably also adorned with finely dressed blocks of stone, one of which survives on each side of the corridor.

¹⁹ The drawing accompanying the article by Sheikh Sejfudin Kemura (Ill. 2) shows part of the boundary wall between the two wings of the north façade.

grafijom s kraja 19. stoljeća, izgleda da su prozori bili i na južnom i istočnom zidu. Sjeverni zid je uništen na nivou svega nekoliko centimetara iznad gornjeg nivoa kaldrme (na nivou 542, 50-542,60 m), a prozori, za koje se zna da su bili u prostoriji uz sjeveroistočni ugao, su uništeni.

Prema tlocrtima medrese, oblik dvorišta uglavnom prati oblik vanjskih zidova, osim u jugoistočnom dijelu gdje je dvorište malo prošireno prema istoku, te je unutrašnji prostor između vanjskih zidova i dvorišta smanjen. Dvorište medrese ostalo je neistraženo pa nije poznato da li je oko dvorišta bio trijem ili je samo nadstrešnica štitila ulaze u prostorije. Jedino se zna se da je u dvorištu bio prvo bunar, a zatim je sagrađena česma.²⁰

Gdje je bila deršana, koja po pravilu treba biti na zidu nasuprot ulazu i u njegovoj osi, što često nije bilo izvodivo, za sada nije poznato. Nedovoljno istraženi dijelovi prostorija uz pomoć plana iz 1903. godine ipak omogućuju da se sagleda njihova veličina, koja je standardna u odnosu na druge medrese onog doba u Bosni i Hercegovini.²¹ Uz južni zid nađena su uz tri slivnika i tri ložišta peći bez napa. Po svojim karakteristikama, veličini i načinu gradnje medresa na Atmejdanu se uklapa u građevine koje su gradili domaći majstori u 18. stoljeću.²²

Ostali zidovi

Zid A

Zid **A** se nalazi oko 2 do 3 m istočno od staze **P** na zapadnom rubu lokaliteta. Proteže se osnovnim pravcem jug – sjever u dužini 13 m. Na jugu je povezan sa sjeverozapadnim zidom **objekta A** pod oštrim uglom od 67°. Kako je krajnji sjeverni dio zida **A** skoro iskrčen, nije poznat spoj sa sjevernim ogradnim zidom (zidom **B**) (Sl. 4). Debljina zida **A** je 0,75 m, a prosječna sačuvana visina je 0.80 m (542,21- 541,40 m). Građen je od lomljenog kamena, sлагanog na redove, a kao vezivo upotrijebljen je krečni malter. Najbolje očuvan dio zida **A** je pri spoju sa sjeverozapadnim zidom dijela džamije, gdje na zapadu tvori sa kratkim i

found so far. It is difficult to identify the positions of the windows and chimneys on the photographs, and all the perimeter walls have been so far destroyed that no field data is available to indicate the fenestration. Comparing the spot levels of the floors at 542.00 m with that of the surviving wall and channel (542.68 m) and the late 19th century photograph, it would seem that there were also windows in the south and east walls. The north wall has been reduced to just a few centimetres above the spot level of the paving (542.50 -542.60 m), and the windows known to have been in the room by the north-east angle no longer exist.

Judging from the ground plans of the madrasa, the footprint of the courtyard largely echoed that of the outside walls, except to the south-east, where the courtyard widened slightly to the east, and the interior between the outside walls and the courtyard was reduced in size. The madrasa courtyard remained uninvestigated, and it is not known whether it was surrounded by a portico or merely a canopy roof over the entrance to the rooms. The only known fact is that the courtyard originally contained a well, and that a fountain was later installed.²⁰

The position of the deršana, which would in principle be on the wall directly opposite the entrance, though in practice this was not always possible, is not yet known. The insufficiently investigated sections of the rooms, backed up by the 1903 plan, do however make it possible to judge that it was of the standard size found in other madrasas of the same period in Bosnia and Herzegovina.²¹ Three drains and three stove fireboxes without hoods were found by the south wall. In features, size and construction, the Atmejdan madrasa matches buildings erected by local craftsmen in the 18th century.²²

Other walls

Wall A

Wall **A** is 2 to 3 m east of path **P** on the western edge of the site, running south-north over a length of 13 m. To the south, it joins the north-west wall of **building A** at an acute angle of 67°. The northernmost end of wall **A** has been almost completely eradicated, and the way in which it joins the north

²⁰ Bašeskija 1997, 72.

²¹ Uporediti Bećirbegović 1974, 295, sl. 52, 297, sl. 53.

²² Bećirbegović 1974, 324-325.

²⁰ Bašeskija 1997, 72.

²¹ Cf. Bećirbegović 1974, 295, sl. 52, 297, sl. 53.

²² Bećirbegović 1974, 324-325.

tankim zidom **A1** "konstrukciju" koja je bila ispu-
njena istim nasipom kao i džamija. Prema tehnici
gradnje, smještaju i dimenzijama (dužina 2,50 m,
širina 0,30 m) vjerovatno je zidić A1 neki naknad-
ni dodatak (Sl. 22). Čemu je uopće služio zid A
nije moguće ustanoviti, tim više što je on poslužio
kao podloga za santrače mezara br. 1, 2, 3 i 4, što
znači da su ovi mezari postavljeni nakon njegovog
rušenja (Sl. 4).

Isti okolni nasip od crvene zemlje je bio pod-
loga za obližnju platformu **P1** od koje je ostao dio
u neposrednoj blizini sjeverozapadnog ugla dža-
mije i u produžetku staze **P**. Ostaci ove platforme,
na nivou 542,17 m, popločani su lomljenim koma-
dima tvrdog krečnjaka sa roskastim žilicama. Za
sada se ne može utvrditi njena namjena ili moguća
povezanost sa džamijom. Jedino je sigurno da je
ona organski produžetak staze **P** koja je vodila od
ulaza u harem prema jugu.

Zid c1

Na kraju sjeveroistočnog zida **c** džamije su
ostaci donjeg reda, vjerovatnog nekog zida, koji se
sastoje od reda kamena dužine 3, a širine 0,35 m.
Pravac pružanja zida ka istoku gotovo da je para-
lelan sa sjeverozapadnim zidom džamije. Ostaci
zida **c1** nalaze se na nivou 541,45 m, neposredno
ispod temelja zida **c** koji su položeni samo 3 cm
više (Plan 3; Sl. 23).

Ostaci zidova D-D2

Oko metar do 1,2 m istočno od staze **P2** na-
lazi se ostatak zida **D** paralelan sa stazom **P2** i
podnicom **P3** (Plan 3; Sl. 24). Dugačak je 4 m,
širok 0,60 m. Leži na nivou 541,63 m. Zid je
prekriven profilom na kojem se pruža plinska
cijev, te nije jasan njegov odnos prema zidu
D2, koji se pruža upravno na njega. Paralelno
sa sjevernim dijelom zida **D**, na oko 0,40 m
istočnije, na nivou 541,68 m, naišlo se na red
kamenja **D1**, dužine 1,50 m. Na južnom kraju
reda kamenja pod pravim uglom se naslanja zid
D2, na nivou 541,52 m, od kojeg su sačuvana
dva reda kamenja u dubini od oko 0,40 m (kota
541, 72 m). Otkriven je u dužini od 4 m, širine
0,75 m. Vezivo je fini krečni malter. Za razliku
od ostalih susjednih ostataka zidova, ovaj zid,
iako je djelimično iskrčen do nivoa 54,28 m,

boundary wall (wall B) is thus unknown (Ill. 4). Wall
A is 0.75 m thick and has survived to an average
height of 0.80 m (542.21-541.40 m). It was built of
rubble stone laid in courses and set in lime mortar.
The section of wall A in the best state of preservation
is where it joins the north-west wall of the mosque,
where, with the short, thin wall **A1**, it forms a "struc-
ture" that was filled with the same levelling soil as
the mosque. The building technique, location and di-
mensions (2.50 m long and 0.30 m wide) of wall A1
suggest that it was a later addition (Ill. 22). It was not
possible to determine its purpose, the more so since
it was being used as the base for the grave surrounds
of graves 1, 2, 3 and 4, indicating that these graves
post-date the demolition of wall A1 (Ill. 4).

The same red soil used as levelling material formed
the base for the nearby platform **P1**, part of which re-
mained next to the north-west angle of the mosque
and as the prolongation of path **P**. The remains of this
platform, at spot level 542.17 m, were paved with bro-
ken pieces of hard limestone with pinkish veins. At
this stage its purpose or its possible connection with
the mosque cannot be determined; the only certainty
is that it was an organic prolongation of path **P** which
led southwards from the harem entrance.

Wall c1

The remains of a lower course probably be-
longing to a wall, consisting of a course of stone
3 m long and 0.35 m wide, were found at the end
of north-east wall **c** of the mosque, extending east-
wards almost parallel with the north-west wall of
the mosque. The remains of wall **c1** are at spot lev-
el 541.45 m, just below the foundations of wall **c**,
which were laid just 3 cm higher (Plan 3; Ill. 23).

Remains of walls D-D2

The remains of wall **D** lie about 1 to 1.2 m east of
path **P2**, parallel to path **P2** and floor **P3** (Plan 3; Ill.
24). This wall is 4 m long and 0.60 m wide, and lies at
spot level 541.63 m. It is covered by the profile along
which a gas pipe runs, and its relationship with wall
D2, which follows the same course, is thus unclear.
About 0.40 m further east a course of stone **D1** was
found running parallel with the northern section of
wall **D** for a length of 1.50 m at spot level 541.68 m.
Wall **D2** abuts onto it at a right angle at the south end,
at a spot level of 541.52 m; its remains consist of

odaje solidnu gradnju. Izgleda da je sniženi dio zida u dužini od 2 m bio krajnji donji red građen manjim kamenjem.

“Zid” E

Na udaljenosti od oko 4,50 m od podnice P3, u jugoistočnom uglu iskopa u sondi 1 na nivou 542,57 m, pojavili su se nedefinirani ostaci naslaganog kamena koji liče na spoj dva zida (Plan 3). Ugao tvore dva “zida”, iskopana u dužini od 2 m, vezana pod uglom od 90°. Sjeverni “zid” je debljine 1,40 m, a zapadni 1 m. Ispod ugla su provučeni kablovi za struju.

Staze

Staza (P)

Na zapadnom rubu arheološkog iskopa nalaze se krajnji ostaci staze na apsolutnoj visini 541,91 m. Otkriven je dio istočnog ivičnjaka od zaravnatih kamenih blokova i pored njega vrlo oštećenih ostataka kaldrme (Sl. 26).²³ Ostaci iste kaldrme na istoj visini otkriveni su, u širini od oko 2,50 m, sjeverno od zida B, na mjestu glavnog ulaza u harem (Plan 3; Sl. 4, 21).

Staza P2

Staza, dužine 13 m i širine 1 m, nalazi u jugozapadnom dijelu iskopa i vodi od južne granice lokaliteta do kaldrmisane podnice u džamiji. (Plan 3; Sl. 5). U južnom dijelu, u dužini od 4 m, pruža se u istom pravcu kao i svi navedeni zidovi i mezarje, a zatim se neznatno ispravlja, te dalje vodi ka sjeveru. Južni dio staze je na nivou 541,75 m, a sjeverni 541,58 m. Staza je na sedmom metru od južne granice iskopa obrubljena pločama od pješčara dimenzija 0,75 × 0,2 × 0,1 m, a tu je i poprečno postavljeni kanal građen od istih ploča kao i rub staze. Sjeverni dio staze je djelimično iskrčen (Sl. 5, 6). Kaldрма na ovoj stazi je ista kao i kaldrmisana podnica u džamiji, pa se prema dubini i načinu gradnje može sa velikom vjerovatnošću zaključiti da su istovremene.

two courses of stone at a depth of about 0.40 m (spot level 541.72 m), and were excavated over a length of 4 m, with a width of 0.75 m. The binder used was fine lime mortar. Unlike the other nearby remains of walls, this wall, though partly demolished to spot level 541.28 m, seems solidly built. A lower section of the wall with a length of 2 m seems to have been the lowermost course built with smaller stones.

“Wall” E

The indeterminate remains of laid stone, seemingly the junction of two walls, came to light about 4.50 m from floor P3, in the south-east angle of the dig in trench 1 at spot level 542.57 (Plan 3). The angle is formed by two “walls,” excavated over a length of 2 m and meeting at an angle of 90°. The north “wall” is 1.40 m thick and the west wall 1 m. Electricity cables had been laid under the angle.

Paths

Path P

The vestiges of a path at an absolute height of 541.91 m were found at the western edge of the dig. Part of the eastern kerb was uncovered, consisting of flat blocks of stone, with beside it the badly damaged remains of paving (Ill. 26).²³ The remains of the same paving at the same level were uncovered over a width of about 2.50 m north of wall B, where the main entrance to the harem was located (Plan 3; Ill. 4, 21).

Path P2

This path, which is 13 m long and 1 m wide, is in the south-western part of the dig, leading from the south boundary of the site to the paved floor of the mosque (Plan 3; Ill. 5). To the south, it lies in the same direction as all the walls referred to and the burial ground over a length of 4 m before making a slight correction to run northwards. The southern section of the path is at spot level 541.75 m, and the northern at 541.58 m. Seven metres from the southern edge of the dig the path was edged with sandstone slabs measuring 0.75 × 0.2 × 0.1 m; there was also a transverse

²³ Prema razgovoru istraživača sa hadži hafizom Halidom ef. Hadžimulićem koji se sjeća da je ovdje bila kaldrmisana staza, kojom se prolazilo kroz mezarje.

²³ From a conversation between the archaeologists and Hajji Hafiz Halid ef. Hadžimulić, who recalls that there was a paved path here leading across the burial ground.

Ostaci popločane staze ili podnice P3

Dio podnice, veličine 6×2 m, leži na nasipu crvenosmeđe zemlje koja je pomiješana sa sitnijim kamenjem i nema naznaka da je postavljena na neku supstrukciju, tj. tvrđu podlogu. Podnica se sastoji od glinenih pločica veličine stranice 0,33 m, povezanih finim krečom (Plan 3, Sl. 5). Orijentirana je u smjeru jug– sjever kao svi zidovi, staze i mezarje. Nalazi se na nivou 541,87 m i naliježe na spoj zidova D i D1 čiji se vrh nalazi 0,30 m ispod podnice.

Za sada se za sve gore navedene ostatke zidova, podnice i staza, osim za stazu **P** uz zapadni rub iskopa, ne može reći kakva je bila njihova namjena. Jedino im je zajedničko da su krajnje devastirani i da su smješteni na jugozapadnoj polovini terene gdje nije bilo mezara, ali i na dijelu na kojem se vjerovatno djelimično pružala džamija. Svi navedeni ostaci zidova i staze P2 i poda od pločica P3 bili su orijetirani prema pravilima za islamske vjerske ustanove. Svi ovi elementi odaju naknadnu gradnju po prestanku funkcioniranja džamije kao vjerske ustanove. Po dolasku austrougarske vlasti u nju je smješten magacin oružja kao što je to bio slučaj i sa mnogim drugim džamijama u gradu koje su imale dobar cestovni pristup, koji je bio nužan za potrebe vojske.

Harem

Šejh Sejfudin Kemura je napisao da je “dosta široko dvorište” popunjeno “sa tri strane grobovima muslimanskih alima, aga i begova” (Kemura 1910: 275). Zapadni dio prostora veličine oko 29×23 (20) m uništen je gradnjom saobraćajnice i kuća. Današnja zapadna granica mezarja poklapa se sa stazom **P**. Mezarje se pružalo ka istoku sve do jugozapadnog zida medrese što je potvrđeno iskopavanjima, a lijepo se vidi i na fotografijama rađenim početkom 20. stoljeća (Sl.26). Najveći dio mezara otkriven je sjeverno od objekta A sve do sjevernog ogradnog zida, te dalje na istok prema medresi. Dio prostora između objekta A i medrese ostao je neistražen, u širini od 5 do 8 m. Na dnu istraženog jugozapadnog dijela sonde 1 nije bilo ostataka mezarja niti njegovih razrušenih dijelova (Plan 3, Sl.23, 27).

channel made of the same slabs at this point. The northern section of the path had been partly eradicated (Ill. 5, 6). The paving of this path is the same as that of the mosque floor which, together with its depth and the way it is laid, strongly suggests that they are contemporary.

Remains of paved path or floor P3

A section of paving 6×2 m overlay reddish-brown levelling soil mixed with small stones, without any signs of its having been laid on a substructure or solid base. The flooring consists of 33 cm square clay tiles bonded with fine lime (Plan 3, Ill. 5), and runs from south to north, in common with every wall and path and the burial ground. It is at spot level 541.87, overlying the junction of walls D and D1, the top of which is 0.30 m below the flooring.

At this stage the purpose of all these remains of walls, floors and paths remains unknown, with the exception of path **P** by the western edge of the dig. Their only common feature is that they are in an advanced state of dilapidation, and that they are in the south-western half of the site, where there were no graves, but is the part of the site that was probably partly covered by the mosque. All these remains of walls, of path P2 and of paved floor P3 were oriented according to the principles of Islamic places of worship, and all suggest that they were built later, when the mosque ceased to be used as such. Under the Austro-Hungarian authorities, the mosque was used as an arms depot, as were many of the city's other mosques to which there was the good road access needed by the military.

Harem

Sheikh Sejfudin Kemura wrote that the “quite wide courtyard” was flanked “on three sides by the graves of Muslim alims, agas and beys” (Kemura 1910: 275). The western part of the harem, about 29×23 (20) m, was destroyed when the road was laid and houses were built; the western boundary of the burial ground now coincides with path **P**. The burial ground extended eastwards as far as the south-west wall of the madrasa, as was confirmed by the excavations, and can clearly be seen on photographs taken in the early 20th century (Ill. 26). Much of the burial ground was uncovered north of building A up to the north boundary wall, and further eastwards towards the madrasa. The

Nišani su nalaženi na različitim visinama i u svim nasipanim slojevima, počev od ispod relativno novijeg nasipa ispod kojeg su položene plinske cijevi na koti 542,57 m do dna iskopa oko mezara na nivou 541, 80 m. Malo njih, koji su bili skoro cijeli, su povraćeni sa prvobitnog mjesta pa odloženi. Ostali su polomljeni i pobodeni kojekuda na lokaciji harema. Između mezara nađeni su dislocirani dijelovi santrača sa klamfama, baze i razbacani ili pobodeni dijelovi nišana koji su ovdje ostavljeni najvjerovatnije poslije ekshumacije grobova.²⁴ Prema ostacima dijelova santrača spojenih klamfama očito je da su mnogi mezari razarani i ostavljani na terenu, a prema ostacima nišana in situ, koji su sačuvani do visine od 0,20 do 0,70 m, izgleda da je teren u jednom potezu poravnavan, a zatim zasut (Sl. 4).²⁵

*Katalog mezara*²⁶

Mezari br. 1 i br. 2 – dvojni mezar dimenzija: dužina očuvanog istočnog dijela 2,25 m, (prvobitna dužina mezara je 2,50 m), širina cjelokupnog dvojnog mezara 2,40 m. Mezar je uokviren fino obrađenim i vertikalno postavljenim pločama, veličine 1,00 × 0,50 × 0,01 m, od kojih tri u zapadnom dijelu nedostaju. Podijeljen je skoro po sredini na dvije grobnice, od kojih je ona južna nešto šira. Rubno kamenje bilo je povezano klamfama od kojih su ostali tragovi. Na istočnoj gredi sjevernog mezara je ostao željezni obruč – držač nišana, a na južnom mezaru na istom mjestu uz unutrašnji rub santrača ostao

area between building A and the madrasa, with a width of 5 to 8 m, remained unexcavated. There were no vestiges of the burial ground or of any destroyed remnants of it at the bottom of the southwestern section of trench 1 (Plan 3, Ill. 23, 27).

Nišan tombstones were found at various levels and in all the levelling strata, from below a relatively recent layer of levelling soil below which gas pipes had been laid at spot level 542.57 m to the bottom of the dig around the graves at spot level 541.80 m. A few of them, which were almost intact, had been lifted from their original positions and laid on the ground; the rest were broken and planted at random around the harem. Displaced pieces of grave surrounds with cramps, bases and pieces of nišan tombstone, strewn around or set in the ground, were found between the graves, probably left there after the graves were exhumed.²⁴ The remains of grave surrounds joined by cramps indicate that many of the graves were levelled and left in place, while the remains of nišan tombstones in situ, surviving to a height of 0.20 to 0.70 m, suggests that the site was levelled in a single sweep and that soil was then spread over it (Ill. 4).²⁵

*List of graves*²⁶

Graves 1 and 2 – a double grave, length of surviving eastern section 2.25 m (original length 2.50 m), overall width of the double grave 2.40 m). The grave was surrounded by finely worked slabs of 1.00 × 0.50 × 0.01 m set upright, three of which were missing from the western section. It was divided roughly in the middle into two graves, the one to the south slightly wider. The edging stones were joined by cramps, traces of which remained. The iron ring

²⁴ Uz sjeverni santrač mezara broj 2 otkrivena je jama sa ostacima kreča. Uz južnu i zapadnu stranu su poredani dijelovi dislociranih santrača. Jama je bila relativno pravilnog pravougaonog oblika (2,10 × 1,60 m). Otkopana je do dubine 0,40 m. Zidovi jame su od kreča debljine 3 do 6 cm. Bila je ispunjena šutom, ciglama veličine 15 × 8 × 5 cm i relativno recentnim crijepom. Namjena jame nije ustanovljena. Vjerovatno je služila za miješanje kreča. Pri početku čišćenja u njoj je nađena starojugoslavneska kovanica od 25 para kovana 1920. godine. U neposrednoj blizini jugoistočnog ugla jame, na grudi kreča nađena je neka ogrlica ili dijadema.

²⁵ Vidi napomenu br. 6.

²⁶ Brojevi mezara su dati tokom iskopavanja prema redoslijedu iskopa. U Katalogu su naznačeni dvojni grobovi, ostali su širine za jedan ukop. Orijentacija 10 od 13 otkrivenih mezara je pravilna, a na tri mezara koji su orijentirani zapad-istok je naznačena.

²⁴ A pit containing vestiges of lime was found by the north surround of grave no. 2, with pieces of displaced surround beside it to the south and west. The pit was roughly rectangular, with sides of 2.10 × 1.60 m. It was excavated to a depth of 0.40 m. The walls of the pit were of lime, varying in thickness from 3 to 6 cm. The pit was full of rubble, 15 × 8 × 5 cm bricks and relatively modern tiles. The purpose of this pit was not identified, but it was probably used to mix lime. When clearing began, it was found to contain an old Yugoslav 25 para coin minted in 1920. A necklace or diadem was found next to the south-east angle of the pit, on a lump of lime.

²⁵ See note 6.

²⁶ The graves were numbered in order of excavation during the dig. The list indicates which were double graves; the rest were of the width of a single grave. Ten of the 13 graves uncovered were of the proper orientation; the three that lay west-east are so indicated.

je donji dio nišana pravokutne osnove, očuvane visine 0,15 m.

Mezar br. 3 – dimenzija $2,20 \times 1,50$ m, građen na isti način kao i mezari br. 1 i 2.

Mezar br. 4, dimenzija $2,20 \times 1,45$ m. Kamena konstrukcija je dobro očuvana sa vidljivim klamfama. Građen od kamenih blokova nejednake veličine, sa lijepo oklesanim gornjim i bočnim stranama visine 0,25 m. Na pojedinim uglovima su na santračima bili željezni izvodi koji direktno upućuju na još neke ukrasne elemente kojih više nema. Uz zapadni santrač, unutar mezara u zemlji, nalazi se ukošen donji dio nišana pravougaone osnove.

Mezar broj 5 – dimenzija $1,05 \times 1,08$ m. Prema veličini mezara, mjerama santrača koje odudaraju od istih elemenata na svim ostalim intaktnim mezarima, pretpostavlja se da je ovaj mezar nastao naknadno tokom devastiranja haremskog prostora.

Mezar br. 6 – dimenzija $2,40 \times 1,20$ m. Građen na isti način kao i mezar br. 3. Jedan dio santrača na jugoistočnoj strani razbijen. Očuvan dio nišana uz sjeveroistočni santrač.

Mezar br. 7 – dimenzija $2,80 \times 1,50$ m. Orijentacija: zapad-istok. Ograđen masivnijim kamenim gredama. Uz zapadni santrač je u usadnoj ploči ostatak nišana pravougaone osnove.

Mezar br. 8 – dvojni mezar, dimenzije svih strana su $2,20$ m. Sjeverozapadni ugao mezara je razoren, nedostaje poprečna središnja greda koja dijeli mezar. Na pojedinim mjestima na santračima su sačuvane klamfe. Na sjeveroistočnoj strani oba mezara su ostaci nišana pravougaonog presjeka.

Mezar br. 9 – iskopan je zapadni dio mezara u dužini od $1,50$ m, širina $1,30$ m.

Mezar br. 10 – iskopan istočni dio mezara u dužini $1,50$ m, širine $1,10$ m.

Mezar br. 11 – dimenzije mezara su $1,40 \times 0,70$ m. Nedostaju doglavni i donožni santrač. Po veličini mezara izgleda da je dječiji grob.

Mezar br. 12 – dvojni ukop. Otkriven je istočni dio mezara u dužini $1,50$ m i širini $2,40$. Orijentacija je zapad-istok. Na istočnoj strani santrači su poremećeni. Uz istočni santrač na oba mezara sačuvani su donji dijelovi nišana, očuvane visine do 30 cm.

holding the nišan remained on the east kerb of the north grave; at the same point on the south grave, by the inner edge of the surround, the lower part (0.15 m) remained of a nišan tombstone, rectangular in section.

Grave no. 3 – measuring 2.20×1.50 m, constructed in the same way as graves 1 and 2.

Grave no. 4 – measuring 2.20×1.45 m. The stone structure is well preserved, with visible cramps, and consists of blocks of stone of unequal size, finely dressed on the top and sides, with a height of 0.25 m. Iron fittings on some of the corners of the surround suggested that there had been some decorative elements, now missing. The lower part of a nišan of rectangular section was found aslant in the ground inside the grave, beside the west kerbstone.

Grave no. 5 – measuring 1.05×1.08 m. The size of this grave and of its surround, which do not match those of any of the other intact graves, suggests that it is of later date, from when the harem was demolished.

Grave no. 6 – measuring 2.40×1.20 m, and of the same construction as grave no. 3. Part of the surround on the south-east side was broken. The surviving section of the nišan is by the north-east kerbstone.

Grave no. 7 – measuring 2.80×1.50 m, lying west-east and surrounded by substantial stone kerbs. The remains of a nišan of rectangular section were found on a base plate by the west kerbstone.

Grave no. 8 – double grave, measuring 2.20 on all sides. The north-west corner of the grave had been destroyed, and the central beam dividing the graves was missing. Cramps remained in places on the kerbstones. The remains of nišans of rectangular section were found on the north-east side of both graves.

Grave no. 9 – the western part of the grave was excavated over a length of 1.50 m and a width of 1.30 m.

Grave no. 10 – the eastern part of the grave was excavated over a length of 1.50 m and a width of 1.10 m.

Grave no. 11 – measuring 1.40×0.80 m. Missing the kerbstones at the head and foot ends. The size suggests that it was a child's grave.

Grave no. 12 – double grave. The eastern section of the grave was uncovered over a length of 1.50 and a width of 2.40 m. The grave lay west-

Mezar br. 13 – otkriven je sjeveroistočni dio mezara u dužini od 1,10 m, širine 1,10 m. On je za 0,20 m dublji od mezara broj 12 koji je djelimično nalegao na mezar broj 13.

Opis nišana

Od oko 100 nišana, tj. njihovih dijelova izvađenih iz mezara prilikom ekshumacije, 52 komada su nađena u ugaonj, jugozapadnoj prostoriji medrese za koju je konstatirano da je služila i poslije prestanka rada ovog objekta. Ostali su bili nasumce pobodeni ili položeni po cijeloj teritoriji harema (Sl. 4, 27). Svega tri nišana su nađena cijela ili sa malo odbijenim donjim dijelom koji se ukopavao u zemlju ili u bazu. Pored naslaganih ili razbacanih dijelova santrača i nišana, na terenu je nađeno i 13 kamenih baza – usadnika za nišane u obliku “prstenova” četverougaone ili trapezoidne osnove sa rupama u sredini. Dimenzije baza: 50 do 90 cm dužine, oko 50 cm širine, 15 – 30 cm debljine. U utorima baza, osim u jednoj, sačuvani su donji dijelovi nišana pravougaonog presjeka. U mezarima broj 2, 4, 6 i 8 ostali su in situ donji dijelovi nišana, pavougaone ili četverougaone osnove.

Najviše je nađeno prelomljenih stupova nišana sa kružnim, osmougaonim (rjeđe šestougaonim), pravougaonim i četverougaonim presjekom, svega četiri stele i pet osnovnih oblika turbana, odnosno fesa.

Pošto je mnogo raznih dijelova razbijenih nišana bilo razbacano po lokalitetu, vrlo je teško dati određenu klasifikaciju nadgrobničkih spomenika nađenih u haremu. Izdvojena su dva osnovna tipa nadgrobničkih spomenika – nišan u obliku stupa i stele. Radi opisane situacije nalaza, teže je uspostaviti varijante nišana u cjelini kao na primjer: nišan sa fesom, masivnim kratkim vratom i jakim ramenima pri prelazu u stup, širok gore 27 cm, koji se pri nadzemnom dijelu sužava do 21 cm, debljine 15 cm, visine nadzemnog dijela 126 cm (T. II 9). Druga varijanta nišana je nišan sa turbanom sa gužvama i prevojem, vratom i stupom četverougaone osnove, nadzemne visine 106 cm (T. II, 13). Stoga su pri klasifikaciji razbijenih dijelova opisane varijante pojedinih dijelova kao što su stupovi, turbani, fesovi, jer varijante cijelih nišana se jednostav-

east. The kerbstones of the surround had been disturbed at the east end, beside which the lower sections of the nišan tombstones, with a height of up to 30 cm, were found on both graves.

Grave no. 13 – the north-eastern section of the grave was uncovered over a length of 1.10 m and a width of 1.10 m. This grave is 0.20 m deeper than grave no. 12, by which it was partly overlaid.

Description of the nišan tombstones

About a hundred nišan tombstones or pieces of tombstone were extracted from the graves during the exhumation, of which 52 pieces were found in the south-western corner room of the madrasa, which is known to have been in use even after the burial ground ceased to be used. The rest were planted in or laid on the ground at random over the entire harem (Ill. 4, 27). Just three nišans were found intact or with minor damage to the base where they had been set in the ground or on bases. Along with the pieces of nišan tombstone and of kerbstones from the grave surrounds, thirteen stone bases for the nišans in the form of “rings,” rectangles or trapezoids with holes in the middle were found on the site. These bases ranged in length from 50 to 90 cm, about 0.50 m in width, and 15 to 30 cm in depth. With one exception, the lower part of rectangular nišans remained in the hollows of the bases. In the case of graves 2, 4, 6 and 8, the lower part of square or rectangular nišans remained in situ.

The most numerous finds were of the broken shafts of nišans of varying section – circular, octagonal (rarely hexagonal), rectangular or square – with just four stele and five simple turbans or fezzes.

Since there were so many pieces of broken nišans scattered around the site, it is very hard to classify the tombstones found in the harem. Two basic types can be identified – nišans with a pillar-like shaft and those in the form of a stele. Given their condition, however, it is more difficult to classify the nišans into types as, for example, in the case of the nišan with a fez, massive short “neck” and powerful “shoulders” at the transition to the shaft, 27 cm wide at the top narrowing to 21 cm above ground, 15 cm thick, and with a height above ground of 126 cm (T. II, 9). Another type is the nišan with a pleated turban with wrapover, neck and square shaft, with a height above ground of 106 cm (T. II, 13). In the classification of

no ne mogu uspostaviti i tako doći do potpunije klasifikacije.

Stupovi nišana

Stupovi nišana okruglog i valjkastog oblika javljaju se u zavisnosti od naručioca ili umješnosti klesara u nekoliko podvarijanti.

Okrugli stupovi, promjera od 10, 12-14 i 16 cm. Svega dva stupa su promjera 22 i 28 cm. U gornjem dijelu su malo stanjeni i prelaze u zaobljeni vrh (T. I, 3, 4).

Stupovi valjkastog oblika imaju dvije osnovne veličine osnovica: tanje, sa promjerom od 11 do 16 cm i deblje osnovice, dužine 21 do 23 cm, širine 13 do 16 cm. Na vrhu su ili zaobljeni, ili im je vrh malo zaravnan, a uglovi zaobljeni (T. I, 2). Jedan tanji primjerak stupa sa špicastim vrhom ima čak i pravougaonu osnovicu dimenzija 14×10 cm. Svi nađeni primjerci su klesani u kamenu sa Hreše.

Stupovi nišana višougaoanog oblika su sa šest i, najčešće, osam stranica. Na vrhu se završavaju u špic (T. I, 5). Obradi ovih stupova je poklonjena veća pažnja u odnosu na okrugle stupove što se primjećuje na glađoj površini i oštrim bridovima. Stranice su široke 6 cm kod šestougaoanog i 8-10 cm kod osmougaoanog nišana. Debljina ovih stupova je različita i kreće se od 12 cm do 23 cm, a preovladavaju stupovi promjera 16-18 cm. Za većinu nađenih višougaoanog stupova upotrijebljen je krečnjak, a samo ih je nekoliko od pješara (T. I, 7).

Od stupova nišana četverougaoanog i pravougaoanog oblika, brojno preovlađuju stupovi četverougaoanog oblika. Nekoliko stupova ima na vrhu plastičnu traku sa trouglovima. Nađen je samo jedan stup isklesan od miljevine, a ostali su od kamena krečnjaka (T. I, 8).

Među pravougaoanim stupovima izdvajaju se dijelovi dva nišana osnovice 19×8 cm, istaknutih i ukošenih bridova. Na nadzemnom dijelu je površina glačana, a na podzemnom obrađena špicastim dlijetom radi boljeg prijanjanja u zemlji (T. I, 6).

Stele

Nađena su četiri gornja dijela stela sa trougaonim završetkom. Stele su različite širine u

the broken pieces, therefore, different types of the various components, such as the shaft, turban and fez, are described, as the types to which the nišans belonged when intact cannot be identified in order to arrive at a more complete classification.

Shafts

Nišan shafts of circular or cylindrical section feature in a number of variant forms, according to the person commissioning them or the skill of the stonemason:

Circular shafts with a diameter of 10, 12-14 and 16 cm; just two were larger, with diameters of 22 and 28 cm. They are slightly narrower towards the top, which is rounded (T. I, 3, 4).

Cylindrical shafts come in two basic sizes: thinner, with a diameter of 11 to 16 cm and a base of 21 to 23 cm long and 13 to 16 cm wide. These are either rounded or flattened at the top, and the angles are rounded (T. I, 2). One thinner specimen with a pointed top even had a rectangular base of 14×10 cm. All specimens of this type were made of stone from Hreša.

Polygonal shafts are sometimes hexagonal, but usually octagonal, with a pointed top (T. I, 5). These shafts are finished with greater care than the circular shafts, as evidenced by their smooth surface and sharp edges. The hexagonal shafts have sides of 6 cm, and the octagonal shafts sides of 8-10 cm. These shafts vary in thickness from 12 to 23 cm, but mainly range from 16 to 18 cm. Most of the polygonal shafts found were made of limestone, with a few of sandstone (T. I, 7).

Among straight-sided nišan shafts, those of square section are more common. Some are topped by a moulded band with triangles. One was made of *miljevina*,* with the remainder of limestone (T. I, 8).

Pieces of two nišans of 19×8 cm in section, with prominent chamfered edges, stand out among the rectangular shafts. The surface that was above ground is polished, while the below-ground section was finished with a claw chisel to give it a firmer purchase (T. I, 6).

Stele

The upper parts of four triangular-topped stele were found, ranging in width from 33 to 19 and 14 cm. One had survived to a height of 61 cm.

* Translator's note: a massive limestone of oolitic origin but with no visible grains

rasponu od 33 cm do 19, odnosno 14 cm. Jedna stela je sačuvana u visini od 61 cm. Površina stela je grublje obrađivana od nišana. Bridovi su im oštri, a trouglovi su visine 7-10 cm. Bez natpisa (T I, 1).

Turbani

Najviše nađenih turbana ima vertikalne gužve, mudževéz i prevoj. Postavljeni su na mezare viđenijih ljudi, među koje spadaju posjednici i trgovci.²⁷ Po promjeru, tj. najvećoj širini turbana, izdvajaju se masivniji primjerci od 34 do 30 cm sa istaknutim mudževézom visokim do 9-10 cm, i nešto manji, promjera od 21-23 cm, sa mudževézom visine do 7 cm. Brojnije zastupljeni su turbani sa 13 gužvi. Od većih turbana samo jedan primjerak je visok 30 cm, ostali su visine od 24-21 cm, što znači da su neki turbani skoro okrugli, a neki skoro neprimjetno izduženi. Vratovi su uglavnom masivni, primjereni veličini turbana, širine 17 cm na većim i 14 cm na manjim primjercima (T. II, 13, 14).

Od aginskih turbana, tj. janjičarskih serdengečdija, nađeno je sedam primjeraka. Suženi su od vrha prema dnu. Prelaz od vrha turbana ka dnu je na većini primjeraka oštar, a mudževézi su naglašeni. Visina turbana se kreće od 34 do 23 cm, gornji promjeri su, srazmjerno visini od 32 do 22 cm, donji 28 do 20 cm. Broj gužvi je najčešće 11-12, a dva primjerka su sa 15 gužvi. Vrat nišana sa ovom varijantom turbana je u odnosu na stup jak, svega koji centimetar užu od stupa, a visine je kao kod ostalih nišana sa turbanima oko 5-7 cm. Veličina stupa je usklađena sa turbanom tako da vrlo skladno djeluju (T. II, 11, 12, T III, natpis broj 4).

Nađen je samo jedan derviški turban, kaderijski, u obliku čunja, sa 5 uzdužnih opruga i na dnu 5 cm debelim prevojem (T. III, 15).

Fesovi

Dijelovi četiri nišana, su imali na vrhu fesove sa kićankom. Tri su od krečnjaka i jedan od miljevine. Dva fesa imaju cilindrični oblik sa potpuno ravnim vrhom, promjera 14 cm, visine fesa 11 cm, a treći fes koji spada u ovu grupu ima promjer 19 cm, visine 15 cm (T. I, 8).

The surface of the stele was of cruder finish than that of the nišans. The edges are sharp, and the triangles are 7 to 10 cm in height. They have no epitaphs (T I, 1).

Turbans

Most of the turbans found have vertical pleats or folds, *mudževéz* [protruding peaked top] and wrapover. They marked the graves of prominent people, including landowners and merchants.²⁷ Notable specimens are massive turbans ranging from 34 to 30 cm at their widest point, with a prominent mudževéz as much as 9-10 cm high, and slightly smaller ones with a diameter of 21-23 cm and a mudževéz up to 7 cm high. The most common are turbans with 13 pleats or folds. Of the larger turbans, one specimen is 30 cm high, with the others ranging from 24 to 21 cm, making some of them almost spherical and others almost imperceptibly elongated. The necks are generally massive, as appropriate to the size of the turban, with a width of 17 cm on the larger and 14 cm on the smaller specimens (T. II, 13, 14).

Seven examples of aga's [military commander's] or Janissary *serdengečdija* [assault troops] turbans were found. These narrow from top to bottom; the transition from top to bottom of the turban is abrupt in most cases, and the mudževéz is pronounced. The turbans range in height from 34 to 23 cm, with a diameter corresponding to their height, ranging from 32 to 22 cm at the top and 28 to 20 cm at the base. Most have 11 or 12 pleats; two have 15. In this type of turban, the neck of the nišan is substantial, a mere centimetre narrower than the shaft, with a height, like that of other turbaned nišans, of about 5-7 cm. The size of the shaft is well matched to that of the turban, creating a very well-proportioned tombstone (T. II, 11, 12, T III, epitaph no. 4).

Just one dervish's turban was found, of the Qadiriyya order, conical in form with five longitudinal bands and a 5 cm thick wrapover at the bottom (T. III, 15).

Fezzes

Pieces of four nišans were topped by a tasselled fez, three of limestone and one of miljevina. Two of the fezzes were cylindrical and flat-topped, with a diameter of 14 cm and a height of 11 cm; a third had a diameter of 19 cm and a height of 15 cm (T. I, 8).

²⁷ Mujezinović 1974, 15.

²⁷ Mujezinović 1974, 15.

Za fes od zelenog pješčara nije poznato kojem je nišanu pripadao. Za razliku od oštih rubova navedenih fesova, ovaj primjerak ima lijepo obradene, malo zasvedene gornje rubove. Promjer fesa je 14 cm, visina 13 cm (T. I, 7).

U haremu je za sada nađen samo jedan primjerak fesa koji je gore širi, a dolje uži. Gornji promjer je 18, a donji 13 cm, visina fesa je 14 cm (T. I, 9).

Na spomeniku datiranom u 1877. godinu je mahmudija fes sa užim vrhom (13 cm) i širim dnom (17 cm) (T. II, 10).

Natpisi na nišanima

Pored epitafa sa sedam nišana koje su objavili Šejh Sejfudin Kemura i M. Mujezinović, pri otkopavanju harema nađeni su dijelovi još četiri nišana i jedan cijeli nišan sa natpisom. Objavljeni natpisi na nišanim datirani su od 1762/63. do 1810/11. godine.²⁸ Oblici ovih nišana nisu poznati, samo se može naslutiti da su brojevi 2 (Misrije Hasan – efendije), 3 (Abdulah – efendije Kantamarije) i 4 (munla Mustafe) bili četverougaoe osnove sa ukrasnom plastičnom trakom sa motivom trouglova iznad natpisa.

1. Godina 1176./1762./63. Nišan munla Zulfikara. Pisan dželi pismom.²⁹
2. Godina 1184./1769./70. Nišan kaligrafa Misrije Hasan-efendije. Pismo: obično nesh.³⁰
3. Godina 1188./1774./75. Nišan Abdulah-efendije Kantamarije. Pismo: lijep dželi-nesh.³¹
4. Godina 1188./1774./75. Nišan hafiza-efendije Mustafe. Pismo: nesh-dželi.³²
5. Godina 1209./1795/96 Nišan hadži-Abdulah Hadžiabdagića.³³
6. Godina 1223./1808./1809. Nišan serdengečdije Tole Salih-age.³⁴
7. Godina 1225./1810/11. Nišan Muharem-age Očaktana (Mujezinović 1974; 359)

The deceased to whom the nišan with the green sandstone fez belonged is unknown. Whereas the other fezzes had sharp edges, this one had finely finished, slightly rounded upper edges. It was 14 cm in diameter, with a height of 13 cm (T. I, 7).

So far only one fez that is wider at the top than at the bottom has been found in the harem: in this specimen the diameter is 18 cm at the top and 13 cm at the bottom, with a height of 14 cm (T. I, 9).

A tombstone bearing the date 1877 has a Mahmudiyya fez with a narrow top (13 cm) and a wider base (17 cm) (T. II, 10).

Epitaphs on the nišans

In addition to the epitaphs on seven nišans, published by Sheikh Sejfudin Kemura and Mehmed Mujezinović, the excavation of the harem uncovered parts of another four nišans and one intact nišan with epitaphs. The published epitaphs on the nišans range in date from 1762/63 to 1810/11.²⁸ Their shape is unknown, but nos. 2 (Misrija Hasan efendi), 3 (Abdulah efendi Kantamarija) and 4 (*munla* Mustafa) could have been square in section, with a decorative moulding of triangles above the epitaph.

1. 1176 AH (1762/63). Nišan of munla Zulfikar. Script: *jali*.²⁹
2. 1184 AH (1769/70). Nišan of calligrapher Misrija Hasan efendi. Script: standard *naskh*.³⁰
3. 1188 AH (1774/75). Nišan of Abdulah efendi Kantamarija. Script: handsome *jali-naskh*.³¹
4. 1188 AH (1774/75). Nišan of Hafiz efendi Mustafa. Script: *naskh-jali*.³²
5. 1209 AH (1795/96). Nišan of Hajji Abdulah Hadžiabdagić.³³
6. 1223 AH (1808/09). Nišan of serdengečdija Tolo Salih-aga.³⁴
7. 1225 AH (1810/11). Nišan of Muharem-aga Očaktan (Mujezinović 1974; 359)

²⁸ Kemura 1910, 275-277; Mujezinović 1957, 156-158; 1974, 354-359 sa ostalom literaturom.

²⁹ Kemura 1910, 277; Mujezinović 1974, 354.

³⁰ Kemura 1910, 277; Mujezinović 1974, 355; Bušatlić 2001, 281.

³¹ Kemura 1910, 275; Mujezinović 1974, 355-356.

³² Kemura 1910, 276; Mujezinović 1974, 357.

³³ Mujezinović 1974, 358.

³⁴ Mujezinović 1974, 359.

²⁸ Kemura 1910, 275-277; Mujezinović 1957, 156-158; 1974, 354-359 with other references.

²⁹ Kemura 1910, 277; Mujezinović 1974, 354.

³⁰ Kemura 1910, 277; Mujezinović 1974, 355; Bušatlić 2001, 281.

³¹ Kemura 1910, 275; Mujezinović 1974, 355-356.

³² Kemura 1910, 276; Mujezinović 1974, 357.

³³ Mujezinović 1974, 358.

³⁴ Mujezinović 1974, 359.

Tri od pet novopronađenih natpisa datirana su od 1754./55. do 1877. godine.

8. Godina 1168./1754./55. Donji dio tijela nišana, pravougaonog presjeka, dobro obrađen. Kamen – krečnjak sa Hreše. Natpis je na dnu uokviren. Ime umrlog je odlomljeno, ostao je samo njegov vojni čin i godina smrti. Ovo je za sada najraniji datirani spomenik (T III, 1).

اوردوی
همایونده اوچنجی طابور
امامی روحیچون
الفاتحه سنه ۱۱۶۸

Imam trećeg tabora sultanske vojske
Za njegovu dušu (prouči) Fatihu
Godina 1168.

Pismo: sulus, jezik osmanski.³⁵

9. Godina 1220./1806. Gornji dio stupa, pravougaonog presjeka, prelomljen u dijelu vrata od kojeg je ostao dio ukrasne trake sa klesanim trouglovima. Sačuvana visina iznosi 18 cm. Fino klesan. Kamen – krečnjak iz Hreše (T. III, 2).

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله
سنه ۱۲۲۱

Nema boga osim Allaha, a Muhammed je Božiji poslanik.

Hidžretska godina 1220. (1806.).³⁶

Pismo: sulus, jezik arapski.

10. Godina 1294./1877. Cijeli nišan sa *mahmudiye* fesom sa kičankom, vratom i tijelom. Visina nišana je 148, od toga je podzemni dio samo 22 cm, a visina nišana nad zemljom bila 126 cm, od toga je fes visok 17 cm. Gornji promjer fesa iznosi 13 cm, a donji promjer 17 cm. Snažan vrat pravougaonog presjeka 15 × 20 cm veže se za snažna zaobljena ramena i prelazi u stup. Najveća širina nišana u gornjem dijelu stupa je 27 cm, a pri dnu nadzemnog dijela je 21 cm. Obrada dobra, kamen – krečnjak iz Hreše (T. II, 10; T. III, 3).

Three of the five newly-uncovered epitaphs date from 1754/44 to 1877.

8. 1168 AH (1754/55). Lower part of the shaft of a nišan, rectangular in section, of good workmanship. Stone: limestone from Hreša. The epitaph is framed at the base. The name of the deceased is missing, leaving only his military rank and year of death. This is the earliest dated tombstone found to date (T III, 1).

اوردوی
همایونده اوچنجی طابور
امامی روحیچون
الفاتحه سنه ۱۱۶۸

Imam of the third battalion of the Sultan's army
[Recite] Fatiha for his soul
Year 1168.

Script: *thuluth*. Language: Ottoman Turkish.³⁵

9. 1220 AH (1806). Upper part of a shaft, rectangular in section, broken at the next of which all that remains is part of a decorative band of carved triangles. Surviving height 18 cm. Finely worked. Stone: limestone from Hreša (T. III, 2).

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله
سنه ۱۲۲۱

There is no god but God, and Muhammad his His prophet.

Hijra year 1220 (1806).³⁶

Script: *thuluth*. Language: Arabic.

10. 1294 AH (1877). Intact nišan with *Mahmudiyya* fez with tassel, neck and shaft. The nišan is 148 cm in height, of which 22 cm was below ground and 126 cm above, of which the fez accounted for 17 cm. The fez is 13 cm in diameter at the top and 17 cm at the bottom. The substantial neck, which is rectangular in section at 15 × 20 cm, is attached to substantial rounded shoulders merging into the shaft. The shaft is at its widest at the top, at 27 cm, narrowing to the base of 21 cm. Of good workmanship. Stone: limestone from Hreša (T. II, 10; T. III, 3).

³⁵ Natpise pod brojevima 8 i 12 pročitao i preveo mr. Nusret Čolo, akademski kaligraf.

³⁶ Natpise br. 9, 10 i 11 pročitao i preveo Hazim Numanagić, kaligraf.

²⁸ The epitaphs on nos. 8 and 12 were deciphered and transcribed by Nusret Čolo MA, academic calligrapher.

³⁶ Epitaphs 9, 10 and 11 were deciphered and translated by Hazim Numanagić, calligrapher.

هو الحيّ الباقي
سابق قلعه قضائى قائمقامى
حاجى على بكك روحيجون فاتحه
ياتمشه لطف ازل اكا يان رجا اولسون
مدام ياتدوغى روضه جنان اولسون
سنه ١٢٩٤

On (Allah) je Vječno Živi
Bivši kajmekam kadijâ (sarajevske) tvrđave
Hadži Ali-beg, za njegovu dušu prouči Fatihu-
Neka (Uzvišeni) onome koji (ovdje) leži podari
svoju vječnu dobrotu
I neka mu trajno boravište budu džennetski peri-
voji.
1294. hidžretska godina (1877.)
Pismo: neshta`lik, jezik osmanski.

11. Gornji dio nišana sa aginskim turbanom, vratom i gornjim dijelom stupa, cjelokupne očuvane visine 50 cm. Na vrhu turbana sa 15 gužvi bio je mudževéz od kojeg je ostao trag promjera 17 cm. Turban je na vrhu promjera 30 cm, a na dnu 17 cm. Visok je 28 cm. Vrat je četverougao presjeka, dužine stranica 17 cm, te zaobljenih uglova i prelazi u tijelo također četverougao presjeka sa dužinom stranica od 18 cm. Na vratu i na vrhu stupa je natpis. Kamen – krečnjak iz Hreše (T. III, 4).

امن الموت
القاتحه

Ah (moja) smrti!
(prouči) Fatihu.

Pismo: nes, jezik arapski.

12. Dio stupa nišana. Odbijen na prelazu u vrat. Osnovica nišana je pravougaone osnove 24 × 12 cm, očuvana visina svega 22 cm. Površina je obrađena krupnijim špicastim dlijetom. Pola prednje stranice sa natpisom je odbijeno. Kamen – krečnjak iz Hreše (T. III, 5).

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

Nema drugog boga, osim Allaha dž.š., a Muhammed a.s. je (Njegov) poslanik
Pismo: sulus; jezik arapski.

هو الحيّ الباقي
سابق قلعه قضائى قائمقامى
حاجى على بكك روحيجون فاتحه
ياتمشه لطف ازل اكا يان رجا اولسون
مدام ياتدوغى روضه جنان اولسون
سنه ١٢٩٤

He (God) is the Ever-Living
Former kajmekam of the kadijas* of the (Sarajevo) fortress³⁷
Hajji Ali-bey, recite Fatiha for his soul.
May (the Almighty) bestow upon him who lies
(here) His eternal beneficence
And may his eternal abode be the gardens of Eden.
1294 AH (1877)
Script: *nasta`liq*. Language: Ottoman Turkish.

11. Top part of a nišan with an aga's turban, neck and top of the shaft, overall surviving height 50 cm. The turban, which has 15 pleats, was topped by a mudževéz, now missing, of which the mark of the base with a diameter of 17 cm remains. The turban is 30 cm in diameter at the top and 17 cm at the base, with a height of 28 cm. The neck is square in section, with sides of 17 cm and rounded corners, merging into a shaft, also square in section, with sides of 18 cm. The epitaph is on the neck and top of the shaft. Stone: limestone from Hreša (T. III, 4).

امن الموت
القاتحه

Ah (my) death!
(Recite) Fatiha.

Script: *naskh*. Language: Arabic.

12. Part of the shaft of a nišan, broken off at the transition to the neck. Rectangular in section, with sides of 24 × 12 cm, surviving height just 22 cm. The surface has been finished with a coarse claw chisel. Half the front with the epitaph has been broken off. Stone: limestone from Hreša (T. III, 5).

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

There is no god but God, Muhammad is (His) prophet.

Script: *thuluth*. Language: Arabic.

* Translator's note: kajmekam = district prefect; kadija = cadi or qadi, an Islamic judge-cum-administrator

*Opće karakteristike harema,
mezara i nišana*

Arheološkim istraživanjima otkriveno je 13 mezara. Svi su bili ograđeni santračima od finog bijelog krečnjaka. Na dužim strana, jugoistočnoj i sjeverozapadnoj, su po dvije ogradne grede, a na užim po jedna. Često se sreću grede nejednake dužine, a na ponekom i nejednake debljine. Orijentacija većine mezara je paralelna sa orijentacijom objekta A i zapadnog, dvorišnog zida medrese. Dva mezara (broj 7, 12) su paralelna sa vanjskim sjevernim zidom kompleksa jer se nalaze u njegovoj neposrednoj blizini. Nivo položaja nadzemnih dijelova mezara (541,90 m) uklapa se sa nivoima starije kaldrme ispred ogradnog zida i stazom (P) na zapadnom rubu iskopa. Na jednom mjestu uz sjeverozapadni ugao medrese su dva mezara. Mezar broj 12 je nalegao na dio mezar broj 13, i on je za 0,40-0,50 m na višem nivou od ostalih mezara. Mezar broj 13 se uklapa po nivou sa ostalim mezarima. Na pojedinim dijelovima uz istočni rub staze P i oko pojedinih mezara primijećeni su ostaci sitnijeg kamenja kao dijelovi popločavanja. Visina mezara 12 bi odgovarala nekom kasnijem podizanju nivoa kaldrme uz vanjski stranu sjevernog ogradnog zida i sjevernog zida medrese. Ista situacija je ustanovljena kod mezara br. 11 koji je nađen u jugoistočnom dijelu iskopa harema.

Po svojim karakteristikama ovaj harem i spomenici unutar njega se ne izdvajaju od većine mezarja uz mahalske džamije u Sarajevu. Spomenici su dosta ujednačeno klesani, a zatim dotjerani poravnavanjem površina i izvlačenjem bridova bilo rašpom ili vrhovima dlijeta. Svi datirani spomenici su od početka druge polovine 18. vijeka do godinu dana prije austrougarske okupacije (1878.). Najviše do sada datiranih natpisa na nišanima je iz druge polovine 18. vijeka i prvog desetljeća 19. vijeka. Pored dvojice dobročinitelja i osnivača medrese (Misrija) i biblioteke (Kantamarija) u ovom kompleksu, u haremu su još sahranjeni prema natpisima, dvojica munla, dvojica serdečgendija, imam trećeg tabora sultanske vojske kajmekam, kadija Vratničke tvrđave i age iz poznatih porodica Očaktana i Tolo. Prema nađenim preostalim dijelovima spomenika bez natpisa, kao što su turbani, ali za koje se

*General characteristics of the harem,
graves and nišan tombstones*

Thirteen graves were uncovered during the archaeological investigations, all surrounded by kerbstones of fine white limestone, two on the sides (south-east and north-west) and one at each end. In several cases the kerbstones were of differing lengths, and sometimes of thickness as well. Most of the graves lay parallel with building A and the west courtyard wall of the madrasa; two (nos. 7 and 12) were parallel with and very close to the outside north wall of the complex. The spot height of the above-ground parts of the graves (541.90 m) corresponds to that of the older paving outside the boundary wall and of path P on the western edge of the dig. Two graves were located by the north-west angle of the madrasa: grave no. 12, overlying part of grave no. 13, is 0.40 to 0.50 m higher than the other graves, while grave no. 13 is at the same level as the others. The remains of small stones, remnants of paving, were observed here and there along the eastern edge of path P and around some of the graves. The level of grave no. 12 would correspond to a later stage when the paving outside the north boundary wall and the north wall of the madrasa was raised. The same was found in the case of grave no. 12, found in the south-eastern part of the harem excavations.

This harem and the tombstones it contains do not differ from the majority of burial grounds beside mahala [neighbourhood] mosques in Sarajevo. The tombstones are of fairly even workmanship, finished by polishing and by forming the edges with a file or chisel. The dated tombstones range from the early years of the latter half of the 18th century to a year before the Austro-Hungarian occupation of 1878. Most of the epitaphs on the nišans that have been dated so far are from the latter half of the 18th and first decade of the 19th century. Along with two benefactors and founders of the madrasa (Misrija) and the library (Kantamarija) of this complex, the epitaphs reveal that two munlas, two serdečgendijas, an imam of the third battalion of the Sultan's army, a kajmekam, a cadi of the Vratnik fort and agas from the leading Očaktan and Tolo families were buried here. The other pieces of tombstone lacking epitaphs, such as turbans, or that cannot be attributed to a specific

ne može utvrditi da li pripadaju nekima od natpisa, ovdje je bilo sahranjeno više serdengečdija i bogatijih ljudi, te derviš. Stoga je vjerovati jedinom očevicu koji nam je ostavio makar i kratak opis harema, Šejh Sejfudinu Kemuri.

epitaph, reveal that several serdengečdijas and affluent people were buried here, as was a dervish. The only eye-witness to leave even a brief description of the harem, Sheikh Sejfudin Kemura, can therefore be trusted.

Osnovni historijski podaci³⁷

Mahala Bakrbaba Ali-oglu hadži Mehmeda nastala je vjerojatno u periodu iza 1530. godine u već dobro naseljenom dijelu Sarajeva na lijevoj obali Miljacke. Prvi put se javlja u popisu iz 1565. godine. Povoljan položaj doprinio je razvoju ove mahale. Razvila se u dolini, uz obalu rijeke, blizu glavnog puta koji je sa južnog pobjrđa – Bistrika, vodio na desnu obalu rijeke ka čaršiji i dalje ka sjeveroistoku i ka zapadu.³⁸ Most Ćumuriju, za koji je bio vezan zapadni dio Atmejdana, sagradio je prije 1565. godine hadži Hasan. Nekako istovremeno građena je i Latinška ćuprija, što govori o razvoju i potrebi povezivanja ovog dijela grada, a za nju je bio vezan put sa Bistrika i istočni dio današnjeg parka na kojem se nalazio pravi Atmejdan.³⁹ Zapadna granica Bakrbabine mahale je bila u predjelu današnje zgrade Jevrejske općine od Miljacke do ulice Hamdije Kreševljakovića na jugu. Tom ulicom je išla granica ka istoku do današnje raskrsnice sa Mjedenicom. Jugozapadna granica mahale išla je sjevernim malim odsječkom Mjedenice, ulicom Grlica te preko livada do pod ulicu Mjedenica. Na istoku se mahala protezala do potoka Bistrik i njegovog ušća u Miljacku, koja je bila prirodna sjeverna granica. Organizacioni i gravitacioni centar ove mahale bio je svakako vjerski i kulturni centar koji se razvijao kroz skoro dva stoljeća.

Tačna godina gradnje džamije nije poznata, ali je to posigurno bilo u prvoj polovini 16. stoljeća. Pokraj džamije, uz harem, na zapadnom kraju, Bakrbaba je dao sagraditi i dječjački mekteb. Iz sačuvanih dokumenata očito je da je džamija nekoliko puta rušena i obnavljana. Stanovnik ove mahale hadži Mehmed Medbe-

Historical background³⁷

The mahala of Bakrbaba Ali-oglu hajji Mehmed probably dates back to 1530 or later, when the part of Sarajevo on the left bank of the Miljacka was already well settled. The earliest reference to it is in the 1565 census. Its favourable location was conducive to its development, enabling it to extend along the river bank, close to the main road leading from the southern slopes of Bistrik to the right bank of the river, the čaršija and on north-eastward and westward.³⁸ The Ćumurija Bridge, leading to the western part of Atmejdan, was built before 1565 by Hajji Hasan, at much the same time as the Latin Bridge, evidence that this part of the city was developing and in need of connections; the Latin Bridge led to the Bistrik road and the eastern part of the present-day park, where Atmejdan proper was located.³⁹ The western boundary of the Bakrbaba mahala was roughly where the Jewish community building [Ashkenazi synagogue] now stands, from the Miljacka to Hamdije Kreševljakovića Street to the south. The boundary followed this street eastwards to the present-day intersection with Mjedenica Street. The southwest boundary of the mahala followed the short northern cut of Mjedenica Street and Grlica Street, crossing the meadow to below Mjedenica Street. To the east the mahala extended to Bistrik Brook and its confluence with the Miljacka, forming the natural north boundary. The focal point of the mahala was this religious and cultural centre, which evolved over almost two centuries.

The exact date of the mosque is unknown, but it must have been built in the first half of the 16th century. Bakrbaba had a boys' maktab built next

³⁷ Historijom ovog kompleksa bave se osmanisti i polako, ali ustrajno prikupljaju i objavljuju arhivsku građu. Zato dajemo samo kratak opći historijski pregled.

³⁸ Šabanović 1960, 91.

³⁹ Čelić 1970, 107.

³⁷ Ottoman scholars are studying the history of this complex and are slowly but surely collecting and publishing archive material. This paper therefore includes only a brief historical overview.

³⁸ Šabanović 1960, 91.

³⁹ Čelić 1970, 107.

sarović (dalekovidac) je 1695. godine uvakufio 16.000 akči za obnovu džamije, što znači da je već prvobitna zgrada bila u derutnom stanju, pa se u dokumentima naziva "novom" džamijom.⁴⁰ Navalom Eugena Savojskog 1697. godine džamija je izgorjela. Iz pisma Ćose-Halil paše Porti 1700. godine, u kojem je navedeno je da je "nova" džamija u Bakrbabinoj mahali navalom inovjeraca izgorjela, ali da su je mahalski stanovnici iza kratkog vremena obnovili, zaključuje se da je džamija prvi put obnovljena prije napada Austrijanaca, a kasnije nanovo podignuta oko 1700. godine ili nešto kasnije.⁴¹ Fermanom od 15. februara 1736. godine nalaže se sarajevskom kadiji da izvrši oporuku izvjesnog hadži Mustafe koji je ostavio 3000 groša, između ostalog i za popravak džamije na Atmejdanu.⁴² U jednom dokumentu iz 1797. godine kroz cijeli tekst se na nekoliko mjesta u prevodu spominje mesdžid, njegov imam i mujezin.⁴³ Između 1797. i 1845. godine nema vijesti o bilo kakvim popravcima ili vakufima ove džamije. Polovinom 19. stoljeća zavjetovane su određene nekretnine dva vakifa: 1845. godine efendije hadži Mehmeda Bičakčića iz Bakrbabine mahale i 1848. godine Najile, kći Ahmedagine iz Ajaspašine mahale. Prema dokumentima koje navodi Šejh Sejfudin Kemura,⁴⁴ S. M. Traljić je zaključio da je džamija "imala dosta bogat vakuf".⁴⁵ Po dolasku austrijskih vojnih trupa, džamija je pretvorena u vojno skladište, a 1895. godine kao već oronuli objekat je srušena.⁴⁶ Vakufska uprava je srušila mekteb i na njegovom mjestu je podigla veću stambenu zgradu.

Hadži Ismail Misrija je dao sredstva da se 1712. godine sagradi medresa istočno od džamije. Neko vrijeme kroz 18. i 19. stoljeće bilo je dosta uvakufljenih sredstava za medresu sve do pred Okupaciju 1878. godine. Kasnije je medresa izdržavana od sredstava centralne vakufske imovine. Tokom 1937. godine prestao je rad u zgradi medrese. Srušena je 1945. godine.⁴⁷

to the mosque, at the western end by the harem. Extant documents reveal that the mosque was demolished and rebuilt on a number of occasions. In 1695 one Hajji Mehmed Medbesarović, a farsighted resident of this mahala, endowed 16,000 akças for the renovation of the mosque, indicating that the original building was already in a state of dilapidation, and hence the documents refer to the "new" mosque.⁴⁰ The mosque was burned down when Eugene of Savoy invaded and torched the city in 1697. A letter from Ćosa-Halil pasha to the Porte in 1700, stating that the "new" mosque in the Bakrbaba mahala had been burned down during the incursion by the "unbelievers," but that the residents of the mahala had soon rebuilt it, suggests that the mosque was rebuilt for the first time before the Austrian invasion and later rebuilt again in or soon after 1700.⁴¹ A firman of 15 February 1736 ordered the cadi of Sarajevo to execute the will of one Hajji Mustafa, who had left 3,000 groschen for the purpose, among other things, of repairing the Atmejdani mosque.⁴² There are a number of references throughout a document of 1797 to the mosque and its imam and muezzin.⁴³ Nothing is known of any repairs or vakufs [pious endowments] relating to this mosque between 1797 and 1845. In the mid 19th century various real property of two vakifs [benefactors] was endowed: by Hajji Mehmed Bičakčić of the Bakrbaba mahala in 1845, and by Najila, daughter of Ahmed-aga of the Ajas Pasha mahala in 1848. The documents cited by Sheikh Sejfudin Kemura⁴⁴ led S.M Traljić to conclude that the mosque "had a fairly wealthy endowment".⁴⁵ With the arrival of Austrian troops, the mosque was converted into a military depot, and in 1895, being in a state of dilapidation, it was demolished.⁴⁶ The vakuf authority demolished the maktab and built a large residential building on the site.

In 1712 Hajji Ismail Misrija provided the funds to build a madrasa east of the mosque. For a time in the 18th and 19th centuries there were ample vakuf funds for the madrasa, until just before the 1878

⁴⁰ Bušatlić 2000, 64.

⁴¹ Kemura 1910, 262.

⁴² Kreševljaković 1939, 210.

⁴³ Kemura 1910, 266-270.

⁴⁴ Kemura 1910, 262-265.

⁴⁵ Traljić 1936, 2.

⁴⁶ Hadžijahić 1934.

⁴⁷ Traljić 1938, 136-137; Bušatlić 2000, 69.

⁴⁰ Bušatlić 2000, 64.

⁴¹ Kemura 1910, 262.

⁴² Kreševljaković 1939, 210.

⁴³ Kemura 1910, 266-270.

⁴⁴ Kemura 1910, 262-265.

⁴⁵ Traljić 1936, 2.

⁴⁶ Hadžijahić 1934.

Abdulah ef. Kantamarija 1774. godine podigao je negdje pored mosta Ćumurije uz Miljacku zgradu kutubhane (knjižnice). U to vrijeme ovo je bila druga kutubhana u Sarajevu. Šejh Sejfudin Kemura opisuje da je knjižnica sagrađena “prema rečenoj medresi”, a zgrada je bila “na četiri ćoška od klesanog kamena”. Za medresu, knjižnicu i mahalski mesdžid je, prema dokumentu izdatom 1797. godine, Abdulah-efendija uvakufio određene nekretnine.⁴⁸ Iz ovog dokumenta proizilazi da je zgrada knjižnice sagrađena uzvodno od mosta Ćumurije preko puta medrese. Na planu iz 1882. godine ova zgrada nije označena, ili barem ne kao javna ustanova. Regulacijom ovog dijela Miljacke 1896. godine je srušena.

O dobrotvoru Kantamariji ima nešto više podataka u gore navedenom dokumentu, potom u Bašeskijinom ljetopisu, a određeni su sadržani na njegovom nišanu.⁴⁹ Umro je iste godine kada je sagrađena knjižnica. Njegov mezar nalazio se na “lijevoj strani od medrese”. Iste godine umro je njegov unuk mula Mustafa, čiji se mezar nalazio do djedovog.⁵⁰

Zapadno od ulaza u harem “bile su dvije česme”, a u dvorištu ih je bilo šest, koje je po kronici Mula Mustafe Bašeskije napravio hadži Ibrahim Tolo 1766/67. godine. Vjerovatno je sjeverni zid kompleksa, zajedno sa medresom, stajao sve do pred II svjetski rat, ili nešto kasnije, jer Kreševljaković piše da se česme na Atmejdanu “još i danas vide u zidu”. Česmama unutar kompleksa nema ni traga.⁵¹

Po austrougarskoj okupaciji jedan za drugim objekti ovog vjersko-obrazovnog i kulturnog kompleksa su nestajali. Prvo je srušena džamija, a vjerovatno ubrzo i mekteb. Kutubhana je porušena 1896/7. godine. Medresa je napuštena 1937., a mezarje je ekshumirano 1939. godine. Kada je uklonjen ogradni zid, da li uz ekshumaciju mezara ili pri rušenju medrese 1945. godine, nije poznato.⁵²

occupation. Later the madrasa was maintained from central vakuf funds. The madrasa closed down in 1937, and in 1945 the building was demolished.⁴⁷

In 1774 Abdulah ef. Kantamarija built a *kutubhana* (library) by the Miljacka, somewhere near the Ćumurija Bridge. At the time it was the second kutubhana in Sarajevo. Sheikh Sejfudin Kemura describes it as having been built “facing the said madrasa,” and that it was “four-cornered, of cut stone.” Judging from a document issued in 1797, Abdulah ef. endowed some real property for the madrasa, library and mahala mosque.⁴⁸ It follows from this that the library was built upstream from the Ćumurija Bridge, opposite the madrasa. The 1882 plan does not indicate this building, or at least, not as a public edifice. When this section of the Miljacka was regulated in 1896, the library was demolished.

The document provides rather more information about Kantamarija, as does Bašeskija's chronicle, and the epitaph on his nišan also provides some details.⁴⁹ He died the year the library was built. His grave was “on the left-hand side of the madrasa.” His grandson mula Mustafa, whose grave is next to his grandfather's, died in the same year.⁵⁰

There were “two fountains” west of the harem entrance, and six in the courtyard which, according to Mula Mustafa Bašeskija's chronicle, were installed by Hajji Ibrahim Tolo in 1766/67. The north wall of the complex, along with the madrasa, probably remained standing until just before World War II, or even somewhat later, since Kreševljaković writes that the Atmejdan fountains “can still be seen in the wall.” There is no sign of the fountains inside the complex.⁵¹

After the Austro-Hungarian occupation, the buildings in this religious, educational and cultural complex disappeared, one by one. First to go was the mosque, probably soon followed by the maktab. The kutubhana was demolished in 1896/7. The madrasa closed down in 1937, and the burial ground was exhumed in 1939. It is not known when the boundary wall was removed, whether when the burial ground was exhumed or when the madrasa was demolished in 1945.⁵²

⁴⁸ Kemura 1910, 265-270.

⁴⁹ Podaci o djelovanju i knjižnici Abdullaha efendije Kantamarije u: Mujezinović 1974, 362; Bušatlić 2000, 64-65.

⁵⁰ Kemura 1910, 275; Mujezinović 1957, 156; 1974, 356-357.

⁵¹ Kreševljaković 1939, 126; Mujezinović 1998, 359-360.

⁵² Bušatlić 2000, 66.

⁴⁷ Traljić 1938, 136-137; Bušatlić 2000, 69.

⁴⁸ Kemura 1910, 265-270.

⁴⁹ For more on the works and library of Abdullah efendi Kantamarija see Mujezinović 1974, 362; Bušatlić 2000, 64-65.

⁵⁰ Kemura 1910, 275; Mujezinović 1957, 156; 1974, 356-357.

⁵¹ Kreševljaković 1939, 126; Mujezinović 1998, 359-360.

⁵² Bušatlić 2000, 66.

Zaključak

Nekoliko činilaca je uticalo na donošenje nepotpunih zaključaka i nedoumica o prirodi nekih nalaza na ovom lokalitetu:

1. nedovoljno informacija o prijašnjem izgledu cijelog kompleksa;
2. velika razorenost nalaza na jugozapadnom dijelu. Čini se da su na lokalitetu vršene pregradnje i dogradnje, zatrpavanja ili prekopavanja;
3. nedovoljna istraženost lokaliteta.

Arheološkim radovima izvedenim u periodu 2004. – 2006. godine, uz kombinaciju sa analizom starih planova i fotografija, došlo se do određenih podataka koji su djelomično osvijetlili kako je nekada izgledao barem dio kompleksa. Iskopavanjima se nije mogla ustanoviti tačna veličina džamije. Ipak se pretpostavlja da je objekat A bio dio džamije. Za takvu pretpostavku nalazi se uporište u planu iz 1882. godine. Na prostoru na kojem je ucertana džamija nisu bili mezari. Ujedno, veći dio tog prostora je najviše destruiran nekim kasnijim intervencijama od kojih su ostali tragovi raznih infrastrukturnih uređaja.

S druge strane objekat A – džamija se po svemu uklapa u kompleks, kao centralni objekat u zapadnom dijelu iskopa – prvo po orijentaciji, zatim po nivou na kojem je sagrađen i načinu gradnje. Sve to upućuje na osmišljeno planiranu organizaciju prostora u dozvoljenim okvirima kompleksa, kao i na poštivanje propisa gradnje objekata unutar njega. Prema nekim elementima, kao što su temeljni dijelovi zidova, te lijepi klesanici očuvani u prvom redu nadzemnih zidova koji su isti kod džamije i medrese, moglo bi se pretpostaviti da su na objektu džamije u nekom, zasad nepoznatom periodu, vršene preinake po ugledu na medresu. Historijski podaci, osim onih o popravcima džamije i gradnji medrese, ne odnose se na čitav kompleks, te nije poznato kada je sagrađena vanjska zidana ograda.

Na ta i druga pitanja, kao što su dobijanje više podataka o veličini džamije i o medresi, to jest organizaciji unutrašnjeg prostora, mjestu deršane, postojanju ili ne trijema u dvorištu, ulazu u prostorije i uređenosti prostora dvorišta, dobili bismo više odgovora nastavkom i potpunim otkri-

Conclusion

The incomplete conclusions and uncertainty surrounding the nature of some of the finds on this site are the result of a number of factors:

1. the paucity of information on the earlier appearance of the complex as a whole;
2. the extensive damage to the south-western part, where rebuilding and extensions seem to have been carried out and the site covered, levelled or dug over;
3. insufficient investigation of the site.

The archaeological works conducted from 2004 to 2006, combined with a study of old plans and photographs, provided information that shed some light on the earlier appearance of at least part of the complex. The excavations did not allow for the exact size of the mosque to be determined, but building A was probably part of the mosque, a hypothesis supported by the 1882 plan. There were no graves on the area where the mosque was indicated. Much of this area suffered the greatest devastation as a result of later interventions, evidence of which remains in the form of various infrastructure facilities.

Then again, building A, the putative mosque, fits in perfectly as the central building in the western part of the dig, both in orientation and in the level at which and the method by which it was built. All this suggests that the layout of the site was deliberately planned and that building regulations were observed when the various buildings were erected. Certain features, such as the foundations of the walls and the finely cut ashlar blocks still extant in the first course of the above-ground walls, which are identical in the mosque and the madrasa, suggest that at some as yet unknown period the mosque was remodelled to echo the madrasa. The historical data, other than those relating to repairs to the mosque and the erection of the madrasa, do not relate to the complex as a whole, and it is not known when the boundary wall was built.

Fuller answers to these and other questions, such as further details concerning the size of the mosque and more information on the madrasa concerning its interior layout, the position of the deršhana, the existence or otherwise of a portico in the courtyard, the entrances to the rooms and the design of the courtyard, would be provided by continuing the excava-

vanjem ostalog dijela prostora. U svakom slučaju, pokazalo se da je dosadašnji obim iskopavanja bio nedovoljan. Ipak, po svoj prilici, podaci koji su dobijeni ovim iskopavanjem otkrili su nam barem djelimično kako je izgledao ovaj kompleks kojeg su gradili domaći majstori i koji je dobio konačan oblik tokom 18. stoljeća. Dobijeno je više podataka sa natpisa na nišanima, ustanovljene su gradnje i rušenja na jugozapadnom dijelu lokaliteta i pregradnje na zapadnom dijelu. U haremu se vjerovatno sahranjivalo do 1878. godine, o čemu svjedoči novootkriveni natpis iz 1877. g. Izgleda da je u neko doba mezarje bilo popunjeno, pa se na istočnim dijelovima harema bliže medresi javljaju na većoj apsolutnoj visini mezari, ili ukopi kao što je slučaj sa mezarima br. 12 i br. 13. Iako je broj datiranih natpisa na nišanima mali za donošenje zaključaka, povezujući podatke iz historijskih dokumenata i dosadašnje nalaze, čini se da je period od druge polovina 18. do sredine 19. stoljeća bio "zlatno doba" ovog kompleksa. Nastavkom radova, tj ponovnim otkrivanjem jednog značajnog kulturnog, vjerskog i obrazovnog kompleksa iz prošlosti grada, kao što je bio na Atmejdanu, kako je napisao dr. Ismet Bušatlić, spriječili bismo "memoricid protiv koga moramo pameću".⁵³

tions to uncover the rest of the site. In any event, it has become clear that the excavations conducted to date are insufficient. Nonetheless, the information the dig has uncovered has revealed, to some extent at least, the appearance of this complex, built by local craftsmen and acquiring its final form in the 18th century. Further information has come to light from the epitaphs on the nišans, construction and demolition have been identified in the south-western part of the site, and rebuilding in the western part. Burials probably continued in the harem until 1878, as evidenced by a newly-discovered epitaph dating from 1877. It would seem that there came a point when the burial ground was full, which would explain why graves appear in the eastern parts of the harem, near the madrasa, at a greater absolute height, or interments such as those of graves 12 and 13. Though the dated epitaphs on the nišans are too few to draw conclusions, collating the data from historical documents with the finds to date suggests that the period from the latter half of the 18th century to the mid 19th was the "golden age" of this complex. Further works, in the form of reopening this important cultural, religious and educational complex from the city's past at Atmejdán, would, as Dr. Ismet Bušatlić puts it, prevent "memoricide, which we must combat with brains".⁵³

⁵³ Bušatlić 2000, 69

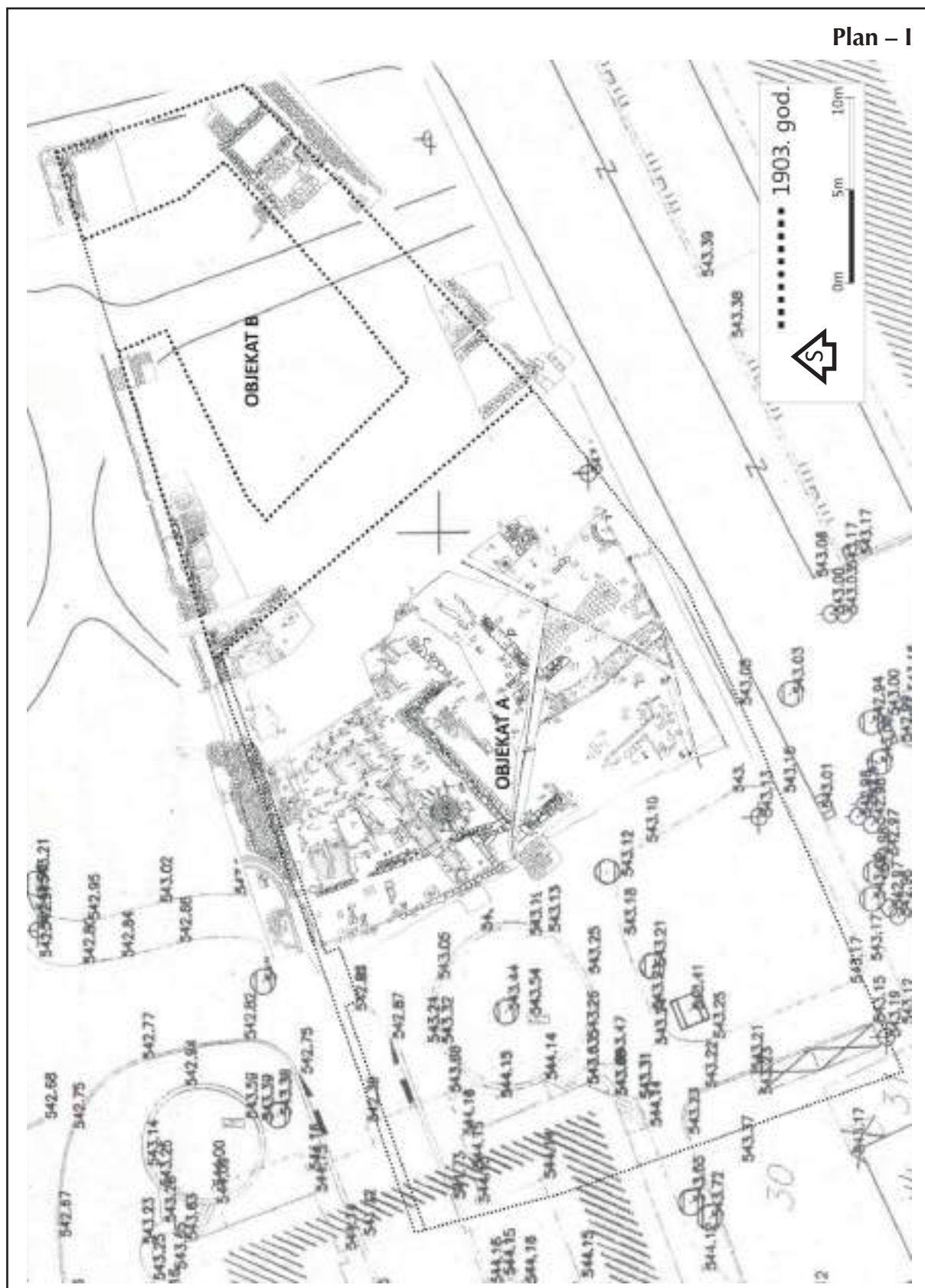
⁵³ Bušatlić 2000, 69

Skraćenice / Abbreviations

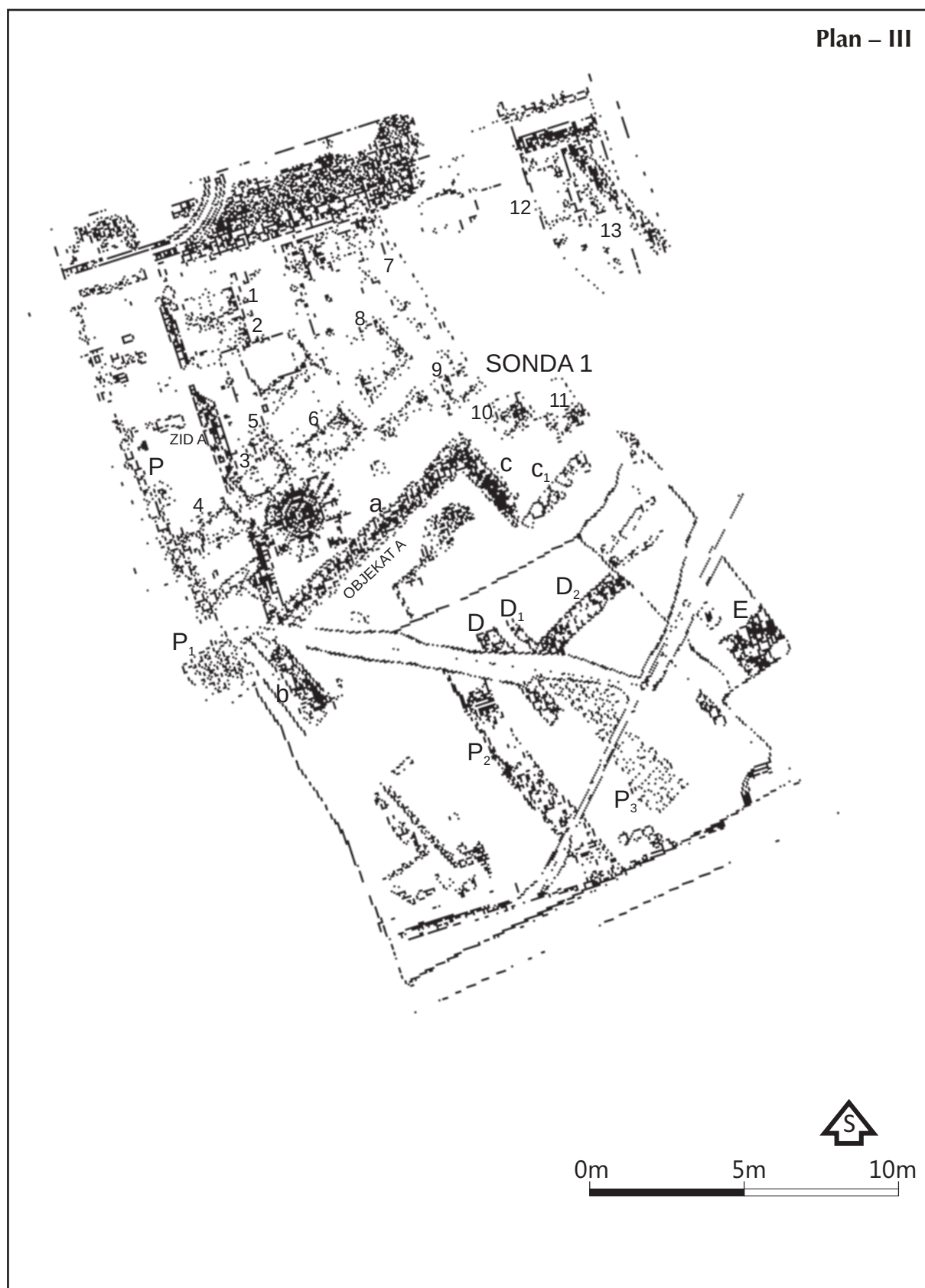
GZM BiH	– Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo
N.S.	– Naše starine, Sarajevo
POF	– Priolozi za orijentalnu filologiju, Sarajevo
PPIS	– Prilozi za proučavanje istorije Sarajeva, Sarajevo

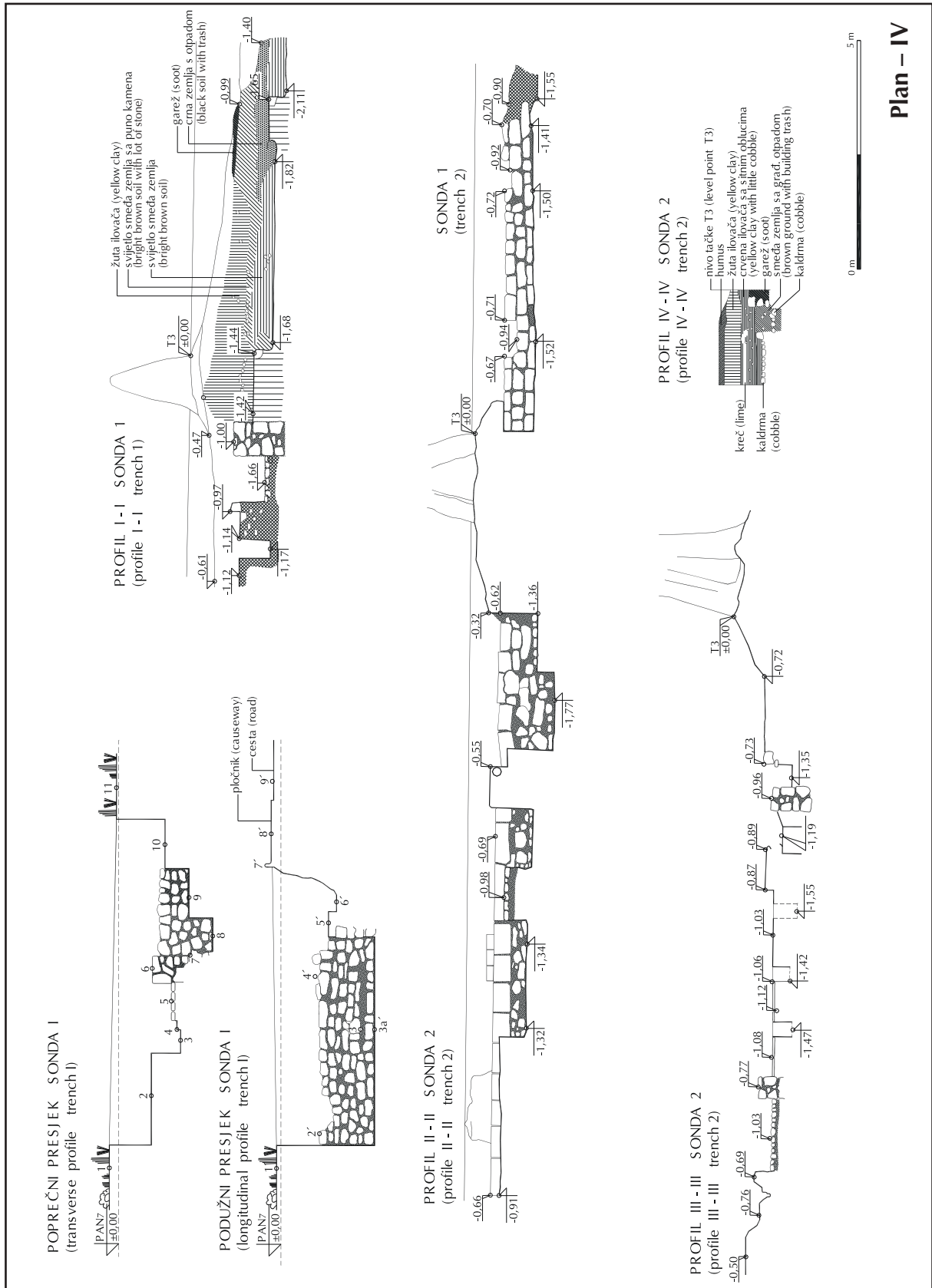
Literatura / Bibliography

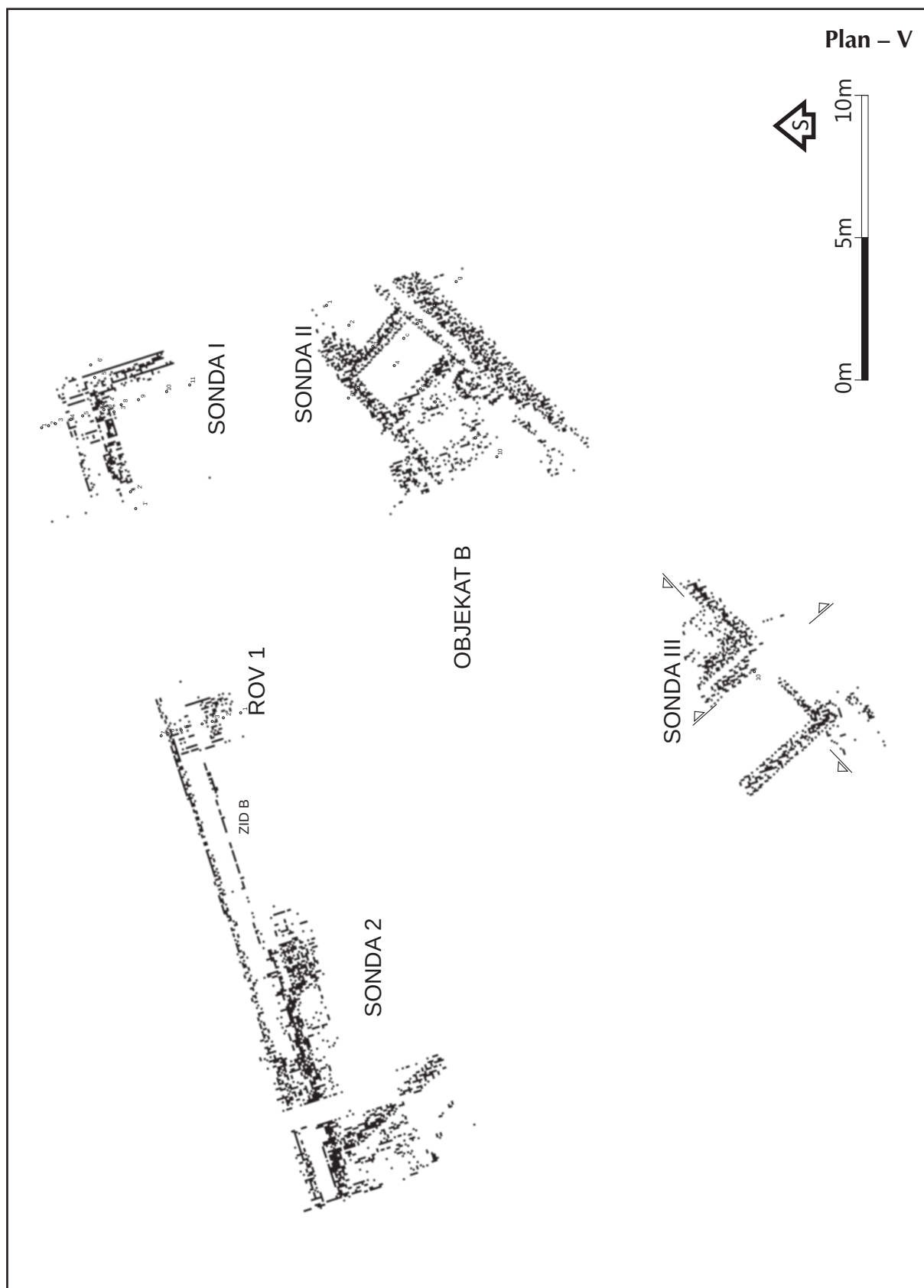
- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| BAŠESKIJA | 1997 – Mula Mustafa Ševki Bašeskija, <i>Ljetopis 1746-1804</i> , priredio Mehmed Mujezinović, Sarajevo, 1997. |
| M. BEĆIRBEGOVIĆ | 1974 – Prosvjetni objekti islamske arhitekture u Bosni i Hercegovini, <i>POF</i> , XX-XXI/1970-1971, Sarajevo, 1974, 233-264.
1990 – <i>Džamije sa drvenom munarom</i> , Sarajevo, 1990. |
| A. BEJTIĆ | 1966 – Atmejdan, <i>Oslobođenje</i> , XXII/1966, br. 6400 (29.3), Sarajevo, 1966, 6.
1996 – Ali-pašina mahala u Sarajevu, <i>PPIS</i> , II/1966, Sarajevo, 1966, 19-58.
1973 – <i>Ulice i trgovi Sarajeva</i> , Sarajevo, 1973. |
| I. BUŠATLIĆ | 2000 – Medresa hadži Ismaila Misrije na Atmejdanu u Sarajevu, <i>Novi muallim</i> , br. 4. 30 rama-zan 1421/26, Sarajevo, decembar 2000, 64-70.
2001 – Jedna sarajevska škola kaligrafije, <i>Takvim za 2002</i> . (1422-1423. H.G.), Sarajevo, 279-286. |
| DŽ. ČELIĆ – M. MUJEZINOVIĆ | 1970 – <i>Stari mostovi u Bosni i Hercegovini</i> , Sarajevo, 1970. |
| M. HADŽIJAHIC | 1934 – Sarajevske džamije – austrijska skladišta, <i>Islamski svijet</i> , br. 83, godina III, Sarajevo, 27. april 1934. |
| S. KEMURA | 1910 – Bakrabin džamija na Atmejdanu (str. 261-277), u: Sarajevske džamije i druge javne zgrade turske dobe, <i>GZM BiH</i> , XXII, Sarajevo, 1910, 209-305. |
| N. KOŠTOVIĆ | 1998 – <i>Sarajevo između dobra i zla</i> , Sarajevo, 1998. |
| H. KREŠEVLJAKOVIĆ | 1939 – <i>Vodovodi i gradnje u starom Sarajevu</i> , Sarajevo 1939.
1969 – <i>Sarajevo za vrijeme austrougarske uprave (1878-1918)</i> , Sarajevo, 1969. |
| M. MUJEZINOVIĆ | 1957 – Epigrafika i kaligrafija pjesnika Mehmeda Mejlje, <i>N.S.</i> , IV, Sarajevo, 1957, 131-168.
1974 – <i>Islamska epigrafika Bosne i Hercegovine</i> , knjiga I, Sarajevo, Sarajevo, 1974. |
| A. NAMETAK | 1943 – Nekoliko sarajevskih sokaka, povijest njihovih naziva, <i>Novi list</i> , III/1943, br. 611 (9. 5), Sarajevo, 1943, 13. |
| H. ŠABANOVIĆ | 1960 – Postanak i razvoj Sarajeva, <i>Radovi</i> , knjiga III, Odjeljenje istorijsko-filoloških nauka, knjiga 5, Sarajevo, 1960, 71-115. |
| M. S. TRALJIĆ | 1936 – Džamije i mesdžidi kojih je u Sarajevu nestalo, <i>Muslimanska svijest</i> , broj 18, godina I, 11. 6. 1936, Sarajevo, 1936, 2.
1938 – Medresa, H. Ismaila Misrije u Sarajevu, <i>El-Hidaje</i> , broj 9, godina II, august, Sarajevo, 1938, 136-137. |

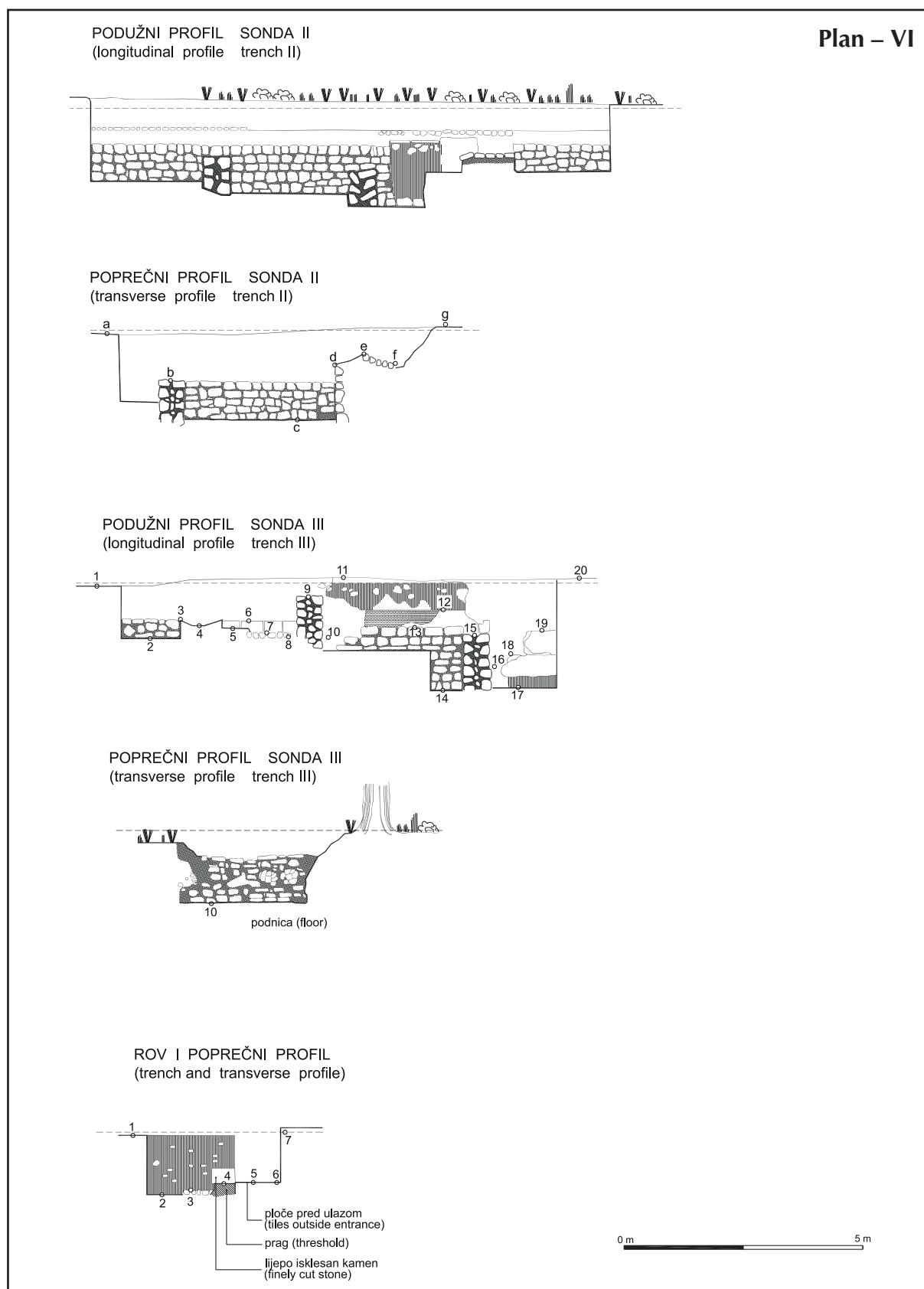






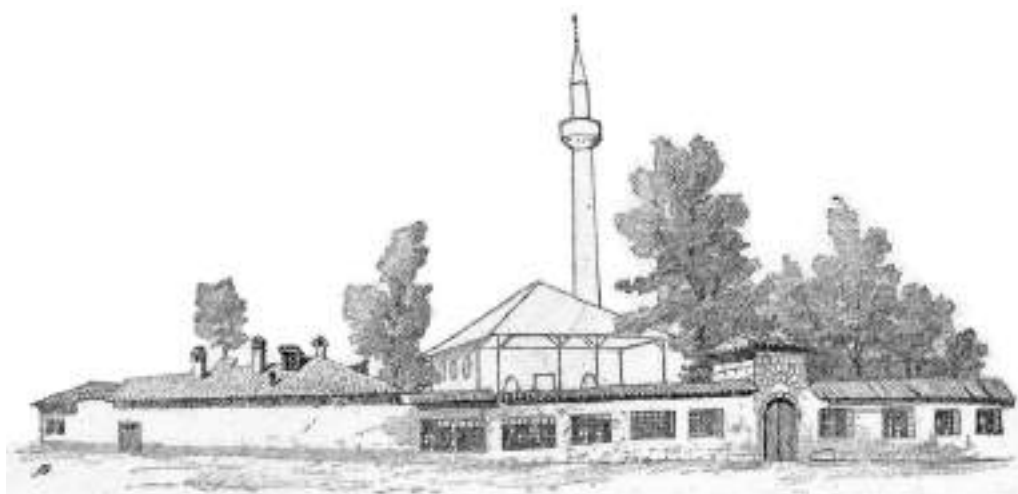








1. Mahala Bakrbaba hadži Ali – plan iz 1882. godine.
1. The Bakrbaba hajji Ali mahala – 1882 plan



2. Crtež kompleksa – sjeverna strana (Kemura 1910: 261, sl. 61).
2. Drawing of the complex, north side (Kemura 1910: 261, ill. 61)

T – II



3. Slika džamije na Atmejdanu iz 1886. godine.
3. Photograph of the Atmejdan mosque taken in 1886



4. Sonda 1, situacija nakon iskopavanja harema
4. Trench 1, situation after excavation of the harem

T – III



5. Južni dio sonde 1, staza P2 i pod sa pločicama (P3), slikano sa juga.
5. Southern section of trench 1, path P2 and floor with paving (P3)
photographed from the south



6. Sonda 1, sjeverozapadni zid objekta A -džamije. Plinska cijev je uz sjeverozapadni
ugao, zapadno od nje je dio platforme P1, a istočno zid A.
6. Trench 1, north-west wall of building A, the mosque. The gas pipe is by the north-
west angle; to the west of it is part of platform P1, and to the east, wall A.

T – IV



7. Jugozapadni dio sonde 1 sa ostacima bočnog zida b objekta A-džamije
7. South-western section of trench 1 with remains of side wall b of building A, the mosque.



8. Sonda 1, s lijeva na desno, ogradni zid B, harem i dio džamije. U dnu staza P.

8. Trench 1, from left to right, boundary wall B,
harem and part of the mosque, with path P at the bottom

T – V



9. Sonda 2, spoj ogradnog zida harema i sjevernog zida medrese. Sanitarne prostorije u zapadnom dijelu sjevernog krila medrese. U prvom planu su nivoi kaldrme uz vanjske sjeverne zidove.

9. Trench 2, junction of the boundary wall of the harem and the north wall of the madrasa. Latrines in the western section of the north wing of the madrasa. In the foreground, the levels of paving by the outside north walls



10. Sonda 2, zapadni dio sjevernog zida medrese sa sanitarnim uređajima.

10. Trench 2, western section of the north wall of the madrasa with latrines

T – VI



11. Rov I, ulaz u medresu
11. Trench I, entrance to the madrasa

T – VII



12. Sonda I, sjeveroistočni ugao medrese, slikano sa zapada
12. Trench I, north-east angle of the madrasa, photographed from the west

T – VIII



13. Sonda I, sjeveroistočni ugao medrese, a u dnu zapadni pregradni zid u ugaonoj prostoriji. Slikano sa sjeveroistoka.

13. Trench I, north-east angle of the madrasa, with at the bottom the west partition wall in the corner room. Photographed from the north-east.



14. Sonda II, jugoistočni dio medrese.

U prvom planu kaldrma koja je u zapadnoj prostoriji ispred šahta.

14. Trench II, south-eastern part of the madrasa. In the foreground, the paving in the west room in front of the manhole

T – IX



15. Sonda II, zapadna prostorija, šaht i donji dio peći ukopani u unutrašnju polovinu južnog zida.
15. Trench II, west room, manhole and lower part of stove set into the inner half of the south wall



16. Sonda II, na vrhu žlijeb uz južni zid, a u unutrašnjosti niz od 2 šahta sa pećima.
16. Trench II, at the top the channel by the south wall, and inside a line of two manholes with stoves

T – X



17. Sonda III, istočna prostorija sa sanitarnim uređajem i donjim dijelom peći. U prvom planu vanjska strana južnog zida.

17. Trench III, east room with sanitary facility and the lower part of a stove. In the foreground, the outside of the south wall



18. Sonda III, jugozapadni ugao medrese. U prvom planu zapadni, a u dnu južni zid.

18. Trench III, south-west angle of the madrasa. In the foreground, the west wall; at the bottom, the south wall

T – XI



19. Sonda III, jugozapadni ugao medrese izvana, zapadna prostorija u sondi u kojoj je nađen depo nišana. U dnu pregradni zid u koji su ugrađeni nišani.
19. Trench III, south-west angle of the madrasa from outside, west room in the trench in which the cache of nišan tombstones was found. At the bottom, the partition wall into which nišans had been built



20. Sonda 1, zapadni dio sjevernog zida harema, najbolje sačuvan dio.
20. Trench 1, western section of the north wall of the harem, the section in the best state of preservation

T – XII



21. Sonda 1, krajnji zapadni dio sjevernog zida, sa kaldrmom van harema. Dobro se razanjaju ivičnjaci na nivou višem za pola metra od kaldrme uza zid.

21. Trench 1, westernmost section of the north wall, with paving outside the harem. The kerbstones, half a metre higher than the paving by the wall, are clearly recognizable



22. Sonda 1, sjeverozapadni ugao medrese sa plinskom cijevi. Desno je platforma P1, a lijevo od cijevi zid A sa pregradama A1.

22. Trench 1, north-west angle of the madrasa with gas pipes. To the right is platform P1, and to the left of the pipes is wall A with partitions A1

T – XIII



23. Sonda 1, zid c1 na dnu a u gornjim slojevima nišani in situ nakon ekshumacije.
23. Trench 1, wall c1 at the bottom, and nišans in situ after exhumation at the top



24. Sonda 1, splet zidova D koji vire ispod plinske cijevi.
24. Trench 1, junction of walls D appearing below the gas pipes

T – XIV



25. Sonda 1, istočni rubno kamenje staze P. Desno kaldrma između ivičnjaka i groba 4.
25. Trench 1, eastern edging stones of path P. To the right the paving between the kerbstones and grave 4



26. Dio razglednice s početka 20. stoljeća.
26. Part of an early 20th century postcard

T – XV



27. Sonda 1, nasipi i razni nivoi nalaza nišana poslije ekshumacije.

27. Trench 1, infills and various levels at which nišans following exhumation were found

T – XVI



sl.1



sl.2



sl.3



sl.4



sl.5



sl.6

NIŠANI /
NIŠAN TOMBSTONES



sl.7



sl.8



sl.9

T – XVII



NIŠANI /
NIŠAN TOMBSTONES



T – XVIII



NATPISI NA
NIŠANIMA /
EPITAPHS
ON THE NIŠAN



IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Branka Raunig (1935.-2008.)

UDK 929:902 Raunig B.



Neočekivano, u junu 2008. godine, umrla je u Bihaću dr. Branka Raunig, veliki prijatelj Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine i dugogodišnja saradnica Odjeljenja za arheologiju.

Dr. Branka Raunig je rođena je u Sarajevu 17. juna 1935. godine. Osnovnu školu i gimnaziju završila je u Kraljevu, nakon čega odlazi na studije u Beograd. Na Filozofskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu diplomirala je 1958. godine arheologiju kod profesora dr. Branka Gavele. Profesor Gavela je kasnije bio njen mentor i na postdiplomskom studiju, kojeg je završila 1971. godine odbranom teme “Japodski kameni sepulkralni i sakralni spomenici”. Magistarski rad Branke Raunig pokazuje i njeno trajno opredjeljenje ka prahistorijskoj problematici u okviru arheološke znanosti, a što će potvrditi i njena doktorska radnja.

Doktorirala je u Beogradu 1996. godine kod akademika Milutina Garašanina, jednog od najejzenjenijih arheologa u bivšoj Jugoslaviji, na temu “Umjetnost i religija praistorijskih Japoda”.

Najveći dio svog bogatog arheološkog djelovanja radila je u Muzeju Pounja (danas Muzej unsko-sanskog kantona) u Bihaću od 1958.-1963. godine. Od 1963.-1971. djelovala je u Muzeju Đakovštine u Đakovu, ali se opet vratila u Muzej u Bihaću sve do odlaska u mirovinu 1995. godine. Rad u spomenutim muzejima nije bio nimalo lak. Uz prahistoriju bavila se antikom, srednjim vijekom i numizmatikom, novijom historijom i NOB-om, vodila preparatorsku radionicu, a jedno vrijeme je obavljala dužnost direktora Muzeja Pounja.

Pored svih poslova učestvovala je kao saradnik na većem broju arheoloških istraživanja u Bosni i Hercegovini, tako i u susjednim zemljama. Vodila je više samostalnih iskopavanja i sondiranja prahistorijskih tj. brončano i željeznodobnih, antičkih i srednjovjekovnih lokaliteta, kao i nekoliko srednjovjekovnih, kasnije osmanskih gradova u Pounju, te Vranduk, u centralnoj Bosni. Ažurno je objavljivala rezultate istraživanja u više od 40 radova: izvještaja, studija i rasprava posvećenih problemima bronzanog, a posebno željeznog doba Pounja s japodskom tematikom kao osnovom, kako je to napisao prof. dr. Borivoj Čović u Arheološkom leksikonu Bosne i Hercegovine.⁵⁴ Bogati ostaci Japoda u Pounju i na susjednim područjima Like i Gorskog kotara te u Beloj krajini u Sloveniji, čiji se razvoj, vrhunac i lagano zamiranje mogu pratiti od kraja II milenija prije naše ere do II vijeka naše ere, oko 1200 godina, a od kraja 19. stoljeća sve do danas, izazivaju pažnju domaćih i inostranih arheologa. U tom periodu donekle je osvijetljena historija Japoda, ocrtani su obrisi teritorije na kojoj su živjeli, razvoj i fizionomija materijalne kulture, kao i pojedini segmenti duhovnosti. Pounje je područje u kojem je bogatstvo i izuzetnost materijala za izučavanje prahistorijskih Japoda dr. Branki Raunig bilo izazov koji je prihvatila u pokušaju da riješi određene naučne probleme koji proističu iz tog materijala. Na temelju rezultata dugogodišnjeg rada Branka Raunig je uspjela izvršiti reviziju tipologije i kronologije japodske kamene plastike, dok je oblast duhovnog života ovog prahistorijskog plemena osnovna tema knjige “Umjetnost i religija praistorijskih Japoda”. Spomenuta knjiga koja je izašla u izdanju Akademije nauka Bosne i Hercegovine 2002. godine, kruna je cjelokupnog znanstvenog i stručnog djelovanja dr. Branke Raunig. Na osnovu više od hiljadu različitih artefakata

⁵⁴ Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine, Tom I, Sarajevo 1988., str.144, 231-232 (Bibliografija).

od kamena, keramike, metala, pretežno bronce, jantara i stakla, autorica je uspjela otkriti veoma bogat i raznovrsan religijski sistem prahistorijskih Japoda sa brojnim božanstvima i vjerovanjima, koja sa jedne strane imaju zajedničke veze sa razvijenim civilizacijama Mediterana (Grčka, Italija, posebno Etrurija), a sa druge strane sa Srednjom Evropom, vukući svoje korijene iz indoevropskog kruga religijskih ideja i vjerovanja.

Na kraju, jedna karakterna crta doprinijela je da dr. Branka Raunig u datim okolnostima uradi toliko mnogo. Iako je u Bihać došla kao mlad arheolog, njena prilagodljiva i topla priroda joj je olakšala da se srodi sa ovim krajem i narodom koji ju je svagdje lijepo dočekivao i pomagao joj u njenim istraživanjima. Vraćala je to na svoj način, ne samo kroz stručni i naučni, rad već velikim brojem popularnih priloga u lokalnim novinama i časopisima, u rubrikama "Blago naših muzeja", "Vijekovi Bihaća", ostajući mu privržena do kraja života.

Lidija Fekeža-Martinović

IN MEMORIAM

Margita Gavrilović (1945.-2006.)

UDK 929:902 Gavrilović M.



Nakon kratke bolesti, 21. jula 2006. godine naglo nas je napustila Margita Gavrilović, arheolog i povjesničar umjetnosti. Njezina odsutnost u malobrojnom bosanskohercegovačkom korpusu arheologa itekako se već osjeća, a naročito u Zemaljskom muzeju Bosne i Hercegovine u kojem je stasala kao arheolog i u koji se vratila kao zreo stručnjak.

Margita Gavrilović je rođena u Sarajevu 29. januara 1945. godine. Po završetku klasične gimnazije u rodnom gradu, odabrala je studij arheologije i povijesti umjetnosti na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zagrebu. Odmah po završetku studija, 1968. godine, zaposlila se u Zemaljskom muzeju BiH u Sarajevu. Prvu godinu u Muzeju je bila u statusu privremeno zaposlene. Prolazeći u tom periodu kroz sva tri odsjeka Odjeljenja za arheologiju, M. Gavrilović, pri inventarizaciji koju tada vrši, dolazi u neposredan dodir sa masom materijala, što će se u njenom docnijem radu pokazati kao dragocjeno iskustvo. Već tada se istakla kao nadaren i dobro pripremljen arheolog. Na studiju, a zatim u Muzeju opredijelila se za period ranog srednjeg vijeka, i to specijalno za arhitekturu i umjetnost za koje je imala najviše afiniteta. I tada, kao i danas, u Bosni i Hercegovini nedostajali su arheolozi i povjesničari umjetnosti čije je usmjerenje bilo srednjovjekovna umjetnost. Stoga je rad Margite Gavrilović na tom polju dragocjen i predstavlja jedan od temelja svakog budućeg bavljenja ovim segmentom arheologije u BiH. M. Gavrilović je učestvovala u iskopavanjima, samostalno ili kao saradnik drugih ekipa, na više lokaliteta sa srednjovjekovnim sakralnim spomenicima u BiH – u Haljinićima (opština Kakanj), u Buškom blatu kod Tomislav-Grada, na Bobovcu i u Kraljevoj Sutjesci. Sa posljednja dva lokaliteta inventarizirala je većinu materijala pohranjenog u Zemaljskom muzeju. Pri tome je objavila članak “Kamena ploča s predromaničkom ornamentikom iz sela Dolac kod Glamoča” u Glasniku Zemaljskog muzeja (n.s. Arheologija, sv. XXXII., 1977). Dobar početak, koji je mnogo obećavao, biće prekinut odlaskom u Čaplinu iz porodičnih razloga. U Čaplini je radila kao kustos Umjetničke kolonije u Počitelju i priredila brojne izložbe vezane za Koloniju, zatim kao profesorica povijesti umjetnosti u gimnaziji i na kraju u Turističkom savezu grada na poslovima zaštite spomenika. U tom svojstvu vršila je i arheološka iskopavanja na starom gradu u Gabeli.

U Zemaljski muzej vratila se 1991. godine, u Odsjek za srednji vijek Odjeljenja za arheologiju, i stekla zvanje muzejskog savjetnika. Ubrzo je počeo rat u kojem je sve vrijeme sa preostalim malobrojnim osobljem Muzeja radila na spašavanju i sklanjanu zbirki. Od 2003. obavljala je dužnost zamjenika direktora Zemaljskog muzeja za čiji se opstanak i naročito renome ustrajno borila, kako je to u nekrologu istakla tadašnja direktorica Muzeja dr. Aiša Softić.

Tokom rada u Zemaljskom muzeju bila je autorica nekoliko povremenih muzejskih izložbi, od kojih je posljednja, pod naslovom “Bosna i Hercegovina u doba Karolinga” koja je postavljena 2001. godine, bila iznimno uspješna.

Margita Gavrilović važila je za vrsnog poznavatelja cjelokupne sakralne arhitekture i skulpture u Bosni i Hercegovini i šire. Posebno je značajan njen rad na projektu “Gotika u Bosni i Hercegovini”, koji nažalost nije uspjela prirediti za štampu.

Iako je objavila malo radova u odnosu na poznavanje materije kojom se bavila, u njima je dala nove spoznaje u odnosu na znanstvene radove prethodnika. To se posebno očitovalo u radovima

“Dvije predromaničke crkve u okolini Sarajeva” i “Od dolaska Slavena do pada Bosanskog kraljevstva” koji su objavljeni u Monografiji “Ilidža” (Sarajevo, 2000. godine). U navedenim radovima M. Gavrilović je pomjerila početke predromaničke umjetnosti u 9. i 10. stoljeće, smatrajući da se predromanička pleterna ornamentika na tlu Bosne i Hercegovine javlja istovremeno kad i u susjednim zemljama i dala novo tumačenje ornamenata na crkvenom namještaju ranog srednjeg vijeka u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Studirajući gotičku umjetnost na relativno malo fragmentiranih ostataka kamene plastike s Bobovca, Kraljeve Sutjeske, Visokog i Jajca, kao glavnih nalazišta, M. Gavrilović je ustanovila da se radi o kvalitetnim djelima suvremenih majstora, najčešće iz Dalmacije, ali i o sličnosti s umjetnošću srednje Evrope, a napose Mađarske. Kao stručnjak za srednjovjekovnu umjetnost u Bosni i Hercegovini uključila se u već započeti proces spoznaje o toj umjetnosti koja nije ni mogla biti izolirana, kako se to ranije smatralo, i definitivno je znanstveno uvrstila u onovremene evropske tokove.

Poseban doprinos na polju urbane arheologije Margita Gavrilović je dala posljednjih godina svog naglo prekinutog djelovanja. Bila je prvi istraživač nekoliko vojnih i sakralnih lokaliteta iz osmanskog perioda u Sarajevu. Nažalost, nije uspjela da te radove završi i objavi, ali je nesebično prenijela svoja zapažanja i iskustva na mlađe kolege.

Margita Gavrilović po svojoj stručnosti, predanosti, sistematičnosti, a napose izvanrednoj širini obrazovanja spada u plejadu cijenjenih arheologa koje je imao Zemaljski muzej BiH. Njenim odlaskom arheološka znanost u nas, posebno u ovom postratnom periodu, izgubila je jednog od najboljih stručnjaka, posebno kad je riječ o terenskom radu, u kojem se Marita Gavrilović naročito isticala.

Lidija Fekeža-Martinović

Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine je znanstveni časopis koji donosi kulturnu, historijsku i znanstvenu problematiku s područja arheologije i srodnih humanističkih znanosti. Časopis izlazi od 1889. godine.

UPUTE AUTORIMA

Za broj u tekućoj kalendarskoj godini radovi se primaju se do 1. juna/lipnja. Rukopisi pristigli nakon tog datuma razmatrat će se za naredni broj. Rukopisi se primaju na bosanskom ili hrvatskom ili srpskom jeziku i engleskom jeziku, a tiskaju se u dvojezičnom obliku.

Radovi u digitalnom obliku treba poslati na e-mail adresu: z.muzej@zermaljskimuzej.ba (sa naznakom za Uredništvo GZM/Arheologija), ili snimljene na CD ili DVD (uz obavezan ispis) na adresu: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja BiH/Arheologija, Zemaljski muzej Bosne i Hercegovine, Zmaja od Bosne 3, 71 000 Sarajevo, Bosna i Hercegovina.

U trenutku predaje rukopis ide na anonimni recenzentski postupak, na najmanje dvije recenzije. Nakon ocjenjivanja rada autor je dužan unijeti promjene u tekst prema priloženim recenzijama i uputama Uredništva.

U opravdanim slučajevima Uredništvo zadržava pravo odbijanja rada.

U slučaju oprečnih stavova recenzenata Uredništvo daje rad trećem recenzentu.

Recenzenti predlažu kategorizaciju rada, a uredništvo donosi konačnu odluku.

U *Glasniku Zemaljskog muzeja BiH* objavljuju se:

- originalni naučni radovi,
- pregledni radovi,
- stručni radovi
- prethodna saopćenja,
- referati sa skupova.

OBAVEZNI DIJELOVI RUKOPISA

Rukopis je potrebno predati kao Word dokument, naslovljen imenom i prezimenom autora. Piše se u proredu 1.5, fontu *Times New Roman*, veličina 12, a ukoliko je unutar teksta katalog piše se veličinom 10.

U zaglavlju mora biti sadržano:

1) Naslov rada

2) Podaci o autoru/autorima

Ime i prezime autora, akademski stupanj (titula), naziv i adresa ustanove u kojoj radi, e – mail adresa

3) Apstrakt/Sažetak

Treba imati opseg od 150 do 200 riječi, piše se u trećem licu u *kurzivu* na jeziku teksta

4) Ključne riječi

Na dnu apstrakta navode se ključne riječi (5-10)

Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine is a scholarly journal dealing with cultural, historical and scientific issues in the field of archaeology and the humanities. It has been published regularly since 1889.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

Papers for publication in the current calendar year are accepted until 1 June. Manuscripts received after that date will be considered for the following issue. Manuscripts are accepted in Bosnian, Croatian or Serbian and in English, and are published in both English and one of the former languages.

Manuscripts should be submitted in digital form by e-mail to z.muzej@zermaljskimuzej.ba (subject: za uredništvo GZM/Arheologija) or submitted on CD or DVD, accompanied by a print-out, to: Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja BiH/Arheologija, Zemaljski muzej BiH, Zmaja od Bosne 3, 71 000 Sarajevo, Bosne i Hercegovina.

Upon receipt, each paper is submitted anonymously for peer review to at least two readers. Following review, authors are required to make such changes to the paper as are indicated by the reviewers and the editorial board.

The editorial board reserves the right to reject a paper on reasonable grounds. If two readers submit conflicting views the editorial board will submit the paper to a third reader for review.

The reviewers suggest the category for each paper, and the editorial board issues the final decision.

Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja BiH publishes:

- original academic/scientific papers,
- reviews,
- professional papers,
- announcements,
- seminar papers.

REQUIRED ELEMENTS

Manuscripts are to be submitted as a Word document, with the author's full name, in 1.5 line spacing, in *Times New Roman* 12-point font, with lists within the text in 10-point.

The cover page shall include the following:

1) Title of the paper

2) Details of the author(s)

Author's full name, academic qualification, name and address of institution, e-mail address

3) Abstract

150-200-word abstract in the third person, in *italics*, in the language of the paper

4) Key words

The abstract is to be followed by 5 to 10 key words.

CITIRANJE PRILOGA U TEKSTU

Na priloge (slike, karte, tablice, table, kataloške jedinice i slično) autor se u tekstu poziva u zagradama, na sljedeće načine: (sl. 1), (karta I), (tab. 1), (T. I), (kat. br. 1).

Ako se autor poziva na jedan od više detalja u jednom prilogu: (sl. 5, 7), (karta II, 1), (T. I, 1).

Ukoliko se poziva na više detalja s istoga priloga: (T. I, 1, 3, 7–10).

Ako se u tekstu autor poziva na više predmeta s više priloga: (T. I, 1, 3, 7–10; T. II, 7–9, 11).

CITIRANJE LITERATURE

Časopis prati navođenje bibliografskih izvora u sistemu *stil s bilješkama (footnotes)*.

Stil s bilješkama koje je potrebno označiti na pripadajućem mjestu u tekstu u neprekinutom nizu od 1 naviše: Raunig 1982.

Više bibliografskih jedinica u istoj bilješci navodi se kontinuirano, odijeljeno tačkom i zarezom:

Raunig 1982, 54; 1984, 72.

POPIS LITERATURE

Popis literature je jedinstven za dvojezični tekst. U popisu literature treba izbjegavati kraćenje naslova i naziva časopisa. Literatura se navodi autorskim abecednim redom. Više djela istoga autora navesti kronološki, a više radova jednog autora sa istom godinom izdanja navesti kao: Čović, 1983; Čović, 1983a.

Naslov (i podnaslov) knjige odnosno naziv časopisa treba pisati u kurzivu (*italic*). Treba navoditi izvorna imena mjesta izdanja, primjerice, “Wien” a ne “Beč”.

Primjeri navođenja bilješki za:

1) MONOGRAFIJE/KNJIGE JEDNOG AUTORA I RADOVE U ZBORNICIMA

Bilješka u tekstu:

Busuladžić 2010, 15–17, kat.br. 62.

Raunig 1983, 85, T.IV; T.V, 2–4.

U popisu literature:

A. Busuladžić 2010, *Morfologija antičkih fibula iz zbirke Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine*, Zemaljski muzej Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo.

B. Raunig 1983, Neki manji i neobjavljeni nalazi bronzanog doba zapadne Bosne, u: *Zbornik Arheološkog društva Bosne i Hercegovine knjiga I: Arheološka problematika zapadne Bosne*, Sarajevo, 71–78.

REFERENCES TO ILLUSTRATIONS, FIGURES, MAPS, TABLES, LISTS ETC. IN THE TEXT

References to illustrations, figures, maps, tables, lists etc. are to be in brackets, as follows: (Ill. 1), (map I), (tab. 1), (fig. I), (list no. 1). Where the reference is to more than one, they shall appear as follows: (Ill. 5, 7), (map II, 1), (fig. I, 1). Where the reference is to more than one part of the same figure, it shall appear as follows: (fig. I, 1, 3, 7–10). Where the reference is to several figures with several parts, it shall appear as follows: (fig. I, 1, 3, 7–10; fig. II, 7–9, 11).

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

The journal uses footnotes to cite bibliographic references. The footnotes shall be inserted at the appropriate point in the text and numbered sequentially from 1 to n: Raunig 1982.

Where a footnote includes more than one bibliographic reference, they shall be separated by a semicolon: Raunig 1982, 54; 1984, 72.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A single bilingual bibliography shall be produced. Abbreviations of journal titles are to be avoided. The works are to be listed in alphabetical order by author. Where several works by a given author are listed, they shall be given in chronological order, with more than one work of the same year by the same author indicated as follows: Čović, 1983; Čović, 1983a.

The titles (and subtitles) of books and journals are to be written in *italics*. The place of publication is to be given as, e.g., “Wien”, not “Beč”.

Examples of citations for:

1) MONOGRAPH/BOOK BY A SINGLE AUTHOR AND PAPERS IN CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Textual notes:

Busuladžić 2010, 15–17, list no. 62.

Raunig 1983, 85, fig.IV; fig.V, 2–4.

Bibliography:

A. Busuladžić 2010, *Morfologija antičkih fibula iz zbirke Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine*, Zemaljski muzej Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo.

B. Raunig 1983, Neki manji i neobjavljeni nalazi bronzanog doba zapadne Bosne, u: *Zbornik Arheološkog društva Bosne i Hercegovine knjiga I: Arheološka problematika zapadne Bosne*, Sarajevo, 71–78.

1.1) DVA ILI VIŠE AUTORA:

Ako se citira djelo koje sadrži dva ili više autora, potrebno je navesti prvog autora te staviti naznaku *et al.*:

Bilješka tekstu:

Benac *et al.* 1956, 90, T. XI, 4.

U popisu literature:

A. Benac, B. Čović 1956, *Glasinac I*, Sarajevo.

1.2) POGLAVLJE U KNJIZI S VIŠE AUTORA

Bilješka u tekstu:

Miletić 1984, 382, 412-422.

U popisu literature:

N. Miletić 1984, Rani srednji vijek u: *Kulturna istorija Bosne i Hercegovine*, Veselin Masleša, Sarajevo 375-434.

2) ČLANAK U ČASOPISIMA

Bilješka u tekstu:

Čović 1965, 54.

Citirana bilješka ("*fusnota*") navodi se nakon navoda stranice na kojoj se nalazi, a njezin radni broj naznačuje se kraticom *bilj.*: Čović 1965, 54 bilj. 23.

U popisu literature:

B. Čović 1965, Uvod u stratigrafiju i hronologiju praistorijskih gradina u Bosni, *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine n.s.A.* 20, Sarajevo, 27-145.

1.1) TWO OR MORE AUTHORS:

When the citation refers to a work by two or more authors, only the first author shall be named, follows by *et al.*:

Textual notes:

Benac *et al.* 1956, 90, T. XI, 4.

Bibliography:

A. Benac, B. Čović 1956, *Glasinac I*, Sarajevo.

1.2) CHAPTERS IN A BOOK BY MORE THAN ONE AUTHOR

Textual notes

Miletić 1984, 382, 412-422.

Bibliography

N. Miletić 1984, Rani srednji vijek u/in: *Kulturna istorija Bosne i Hercegovine*, Veselin Masleša, Sarajevo 375-434.

2) PAPER IN A JOURNAL

Textual notes

Čović 1965, 54.

The reference to footnotes are to follow the page on which they appear, with their numbers indicated by the abbreviation *fn*: Čović 1965, 54 bilj.23.

Bibliography

B. Čović 1965, Uvod u stratigrafiju i hronologiju praistorijskih gradina u Bosni, *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine n.s.A.* 20, Sarajevo, 27-145.

Uredništvo

Editorial board