

# Virovitica Kiškorija jug u ranom srednjem vijeku

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**Sekelj Ivančan, Tajana; Tkalčec, Tatjana**

*Source / Izvornik:* **Rimsko selo u provinciji Gornjoj Panoniji: Virovitica Kiškorija Jug / Roman Village in the Province of Upper Pannonia: Virovitica Kiškorija South, 2015, 7, 337 - 346**

**Book chapter / Poglavlje u knjizi**

*Publication status / Verzija rada:* **Published version / Objavljena verzija rada (izdavačev PDF)**

*Permanent link / Trajna poveznica:* <https://um.nsk.hr/um:nbn:hr:291:409677>

*Rights / Prava:* [Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International](#)/[Imenovanje-Nekomercijalno 4.0 međunarodna](#)

*Download date / Datum preuzimanja:* **2024-09-08**



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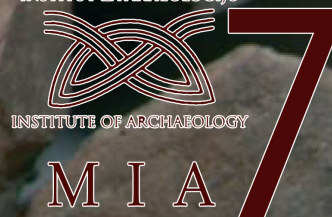


**RIMSKO SELO U PROVINCiji GORNJOJ PANONIJI:  
VIROVITICA KIŠKORIJA JUG**

**ROMAN VILLAGE IN THE PROVINCE OF UPPER PANNONIA:  
VIROVITICA KIŠKORIJA SOUTH**

**KRISTINA JELINČIĆ VUČKOVIĆ**

INSTITUT ZA ARHEOLOGIJU



INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

MIA

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**Rimsko selo u provinciji Gornjoj Panoniji:  
Virovitica Kiškorija Jug  
Roman Village in the Province of Upper Pannonia:  
Virovitica Kiškorija South**

Kristina Jelinčić Vučković

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Zagreb, 2015.

Monographiae Instituti archaeologici  
**Monografije Instituta za arheologiju / Monographs of the Institute of Archaeology**  
**MIA**  
**Knjiga 7**

INSTITUT ZA ARHEOLOGIJU / INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY  
ZAGREB, 2015

## **IMPRESSUM**

**Monographiae Instituti Archaeologici 7**

**Rimsko selo u provinciji Gornjoj Panoniji: Virovitica Kiškorija Jug**

**Roman Village in the Province of Upper Pannonia: Virovitica Kiškorija South**

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**Recenzenti / Reviewers: Zoran Gregl, Angelina Raičković Savić, Lucijana Šešelj**

**ISBN 978-953-6064-13-7**

**CIP zapis je dostupan u računalnome katalogu Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice u Zagrebu pod brojem 000898066.**

**Izdavač / Publisher: Institut za arheologiju / Institute of Archaeology, Ljudevita Gaja 32, HR-10000 Zagreb**

**Glavni urednik / Editor in chief: Marko Dizdar**

**Izvršni urednik / Desk editor: Ivana Ožanić Roguljić**

**Tehnički urednik / Technical editor: Bartul Šiljeg**

**Uredničko vijeće / Editorial committee: Eleni Schindler Kaudelka, Dénes Gabler, Janka Istenič**

**Lektura / Language editor: Ivan Ivančan**

**Prijevod / Translation: Suzana Čule, Siniša Radović, Ivana Ožanić Roguljić**

**Naklada / Circulation: 60**

**Tisak / Printed by: Tiskara Zelina d.d., Sv. I. Zelina**

**Prijelom / Layout: Hrvoje Jambreč**

**Nacrtna dokumentacija / Descriptive documentation: Kristina Turkalj, Maja Šunjić, Kristina Jelinčić Vučković**

**Crteži arheoloških nalaza / Drawings: Miljenka Galić, Suzana Čule, Ivan Valent**

**3D rekonstrukcije / 3D Reconstructions: Krešimir Vučković**

**Autori fotografija / Photos: Damir Doračić, Hrvoje Jambreč, Tatjana Tkalčec, Tajana Sekelj Ivančan, Kristina Jelinčić**

**Vučković, Maja Šunjić, Dalibor Kereša**

**Sponzori i donatori / Sponsors and donors: Privredna banka Zagreb, Hotel Šulentić, BEMING d.o.o., IPZ Uniprojekt d.o.o.,**

**IPZ Niskogradnja d.o.o., Jedinstvo – Kartonaža d.o.o.**

## I DIO / PART I

<b>1. Uvod / Introduction</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>2. Arheološka iskopavanja i rezultati / Archaeological excavations and results</b>	<b>17</b>
2.1. Arheološka istraživanja i rezultati / Archaeological research and results	19
2.2. Smještaj lokaliteta i komunikacije / Location of the site and communication routes	23
2.3. Nepokretna arheološka građa / Immovable archaeological material	25
2.3.1. Arheološki kompleksi / Archaeological Complexes	35
2.3.2. Druge arheološke cjeline / Other archaeological units	72
2.3.3. Strukture za pripremu hrane i ognjišta / Food preparation facilities and hearths	88
2.3.4. Slojevi / Layers	95
2.3.5. Vrste objekata / Types of facilities	96

## II DIO / PART II

<b>3. Keramički oblici i njihov prostorni kontekst / Shapes of ceramics and their spatial context</b>	<b>101</b>
3.1. Uvod i slikovni pojmovnik (stručnih naziva korištenih u obradi keramike) / Introduction and pictorial glossary (of scientific vocabulary used in the chapter on ceramics)	103
3.2. Strukture keramičkog posuđa / The fabrics of ceramic dishes	107
3.3. Uporabna keramika lokalne proizvodnje: definicija, problematika proizvodnje i rasprostiranje / The locally made functional pottery: definition, issues related to production and distribution	119
3.3.1. Lonci / Pots	129
3.3.2. Zdjele / Bowls	142
3.3.3. Tanjuri / Plates	146
3.3.4. Poklopci / Lids	151
3.3.5. Tarionici / Mortars	155
3.3.6. Posude za čuvanje hrane i druge vrste posuđa / Vessels for food storage and other types of dishes	160
3.4. Stolno posuđe i posuđe dvostruke funkcije / Table ware and dual function dishes	165
3.5. Usporedba uporabne keramike lokalne proizvodnje s lokaliteta Virovitica Kiškorija Jug s takvom keramikom okolnih mikroregija / Comparing the locally produced functional ceramics from the Virovitica Kiškorija South Site to the similar ceramics produced in neighbouring micro-regions	169
3.6. Keramički utezi i pršljeni / Ceramic loom weights and whorls	181
3.7. Građevinski materijal / Building material	187
3.8. Katalog keramičkih predmeta (posuđe, utezi, pršljenovi i lijep) / Catalogue of ceramic items (dishes, weights, whorls and daub)	193
<b>4. Predmeti od stakla, metala, kamena i novac / Glass, metal and stone items, and coins</b>	<b>235</b>
4.1. Stakleno posuđe i katalog / Glass vessels and the catalogue (Kristina Turkalj)	237
4.2. Nakit od stakla i katalog / Glass jewellery and the catalogue (Kristina Jelinčić Vučković)	243

4.3. Metalni predmeti. Alati, oruđe, posuđe i ukrasni predmeti, katalog / Metal items. Tools, implements, vessels and decorative items, catalogue (Ivan Radman-Livaja, Karmen Farac)	247
4.4. Numizmatički nalazi s lokaliteta Virovitica Kiškorija jug / Numismatic finds from Virovitica Kiškorija south site (Anja Bertol)	257
4.5. Tragovi metalurške djelatnosti / Traces of metallurgical activity (Kristina Jelinčić Vučković)	261
4.6. Predmeti izrađeni od kamena, katalog / Stone items, catalogue (Josip Halamić, Kristina Jelinčić Vučković)	263
4.7. Table pokretne arheološke građe po cjelinama / Tables of movable archaeological findings by units	269

### III DIO / PART III

<b>5. Arheobotanički i arheozoološki nalazi: prehrambene navike; uzgoj biljaka i životinja na lokalitetu Virovitica Kiškorija jug / Archaeobotanical and archaeozoological finds: dietary habits; cultivation of plants and animal husbandry at the site of Virovitica Kiškorija South</b>	<b>299</b>
5.1. Životinjski ostaci iz rimskog i ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja na nalazištu Virovitica Kiškorija Jug / Animal remains from the Roman and early medieval settlements at the Virovitica Kiškorija South (Siniša Radović)	301
5.2. Biljni ostaci iz antičkog i srednjovjekovnog naselja na lokalitetu Virovitica Kiškorija Jug / Plant remains from the Roman and early medieval settlement at the site Virovitica Kiškorija South (Renata Šoštarić)	311
5.3. Interpretacija arheobotaničkih i arheozooloških nalaza iz rimskog konteksta prema povijesnim izvorima / Interpretation of archaeobotanical and archaeozoological finds from Roman contexts according to historical sources (Ivana Ožanić Roguljić)	327
<b>6. Virovitica Kiškorija Jug u ranom srednjem vijeku / Virovitica Kiškorija South during the early Middle ages (Tajana Sekelj Ivančan, Tatjana Tkalčec)</b>	<b>335</b>

### IV DIO / PART IV

<b>7. Virovitica Kiškorija Jug: primjer rimskog sela u Gornjoj Panoniji / Virovitica Kiškorija South: an example of a Roman village in the Upper Pannonia</b>	<b>349</b>
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### V DIO / PART V

<b>8. Popis literature i antičkih izvora / Bibliography and a list of ancient sources</b>	<b>361</b>
<b>9. Podaci o suradnicima na knjizi / Information on associates</b>	<b>373</b>



## Virovitica Kiškorijska Jug u ranom srednjem vijeku Virovitica Kiškorijska South during the early Middle ages

Tajana Sekelj Ivančan  
Tatjana Tkalčec

Blago povišena greda na položaju Virovitica Kiškorijska jug, nedaleko Virovitice, naseljena u antici u razdoblju od 2. do sredine 5. stoljeća privukla je svojim prirodnim pogodnostima i ranosrednjovjekovno stanovništvo ovog kraja. Trasom ceste obuhvaćen je, čini se, tek dio srednjovjekovnog naselja, s ostacima tek dvadeset i sedam objekata - kuća, peći i jama. Središte srednjovjekovne naselju, kako je zaključeno prema brojnosti srednjovjekovnih površinskih nalaza, valjalo bi tražiti na zapadnom, istaknutijem položaju pješčane grede.

Nakon provedenih zaštitnih arheoloških iskopavanja 2005. godine (Jelinčić 2006a; 2006b; 2007a), pristupilo se obradi i mlađeg sloja nalazišta te su objavljene otkrivene ranosrednjovjekovne arheološke cjeline i keramička građa<sup>1</sup> (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008). Na temelju prikupljene pokretne arheološke građe, ustavovljeno je da se srednjovjekovni nepokretni nalazi rasprostiru na istraženoj površini trase ceste na dužini od 300 metara (sl. 211). Na sjevernom dijelu nalazišta istražena je skupina od četiri objekata (SJ 20, 30, 119, 369), a stotinjak metara južnije istražena je skupina od sljedećih četiri objekta (SJ 523, 621, 623, 629). Najveća koncentracija srednjovjekovnih arheoloških cjelina započinja je 30 m južnije od potonje. Sastojala se od dva stambena objekta (kuće SJ 1242 i SJ 1358), dvije peći (SJ 1062/2030 i SJ 2152+2305), stupova (SJ 1092, 1274, 1314, 1326) te objekata nepoznate namjene, možda ostataka kuća, radnih ili drugih gospodarskih objekata seoskih domaćinstava (SJ 1178, 1212, 1236), dok se na južnom dijelu istražene trase ceste nalazila skupina objekata nedefinirane namjene (SJ 1721, 2050, 1817) i ostaci stupova (SJ 1813, 2042, 2056, 1959, 2132) (sl. 212).

Na temelju detaljne analize keramičkog materijala, potkrijepljene apsolutnim datacijama, istražene cjeline vremenski su opredijeljene u dva osnovna horizonta: I – stariji iz kraja 8. i 9. stoljeća te mlađi koji se dijeli na horizont IIa – kraj 9. i početak 10. stoljeća i na horizont IIb – druga trećina 10. stoljeća (sl. 213).

Starijem horizontu pripadaju objekti na sjeveru lokaliteta (SJ 20, 30, 119) te u središnjem dijelu južne

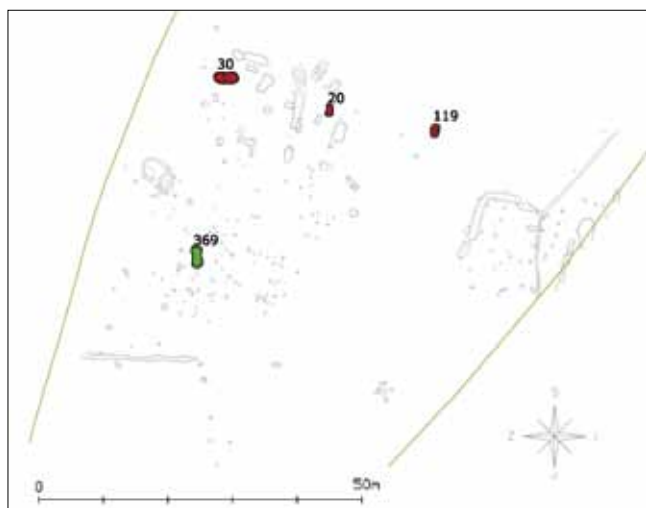
Slightly elevated hillock on the position Virovitica Kiškorijska south, near Virovitica, inhabited in ancient times from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the mid-5<sup>th</sup> century, with its natural assets, attracted the early medieval inhabitants of the region. It would seem that the route of the road covers only a part of the medieval settlement, with the remains of only twenty-seven facilities - houses, oven and pits. The centre of the medieval village, as one might conclude based on the number of medieval surface findings, should be looked for in the more prominent western portion of the sandy hillock.

After the rescue archaeological excavations in 2005 (Jelinčić 2006a; 2006b; 2007a), interpretation of the younger layer of the site was carried out and early medieval archaeological units and ceramic materials were published<sup>1</sup> (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008). Based on the movable archaeological material thus collected, it was established that the medieval immobile finds are spreading along the explored section of the route of the road at the length of 300 meters (fig. 211). In the northern part of the site a group of four features was explored (SU 20, 30, 119, 369) while a few hundred meters to the south, another group of four features, (SU 523, 621, 623, 629), was investigated. The highest concentration of medieval archaeological units begins 30 m to the south from the latter. It consisted of two residential buildings (houses SU 1242 and SU 1358), two ovens (SU 1062/2030 and SU 2152 + 2305), posts (SU 1092, 1274, 1314, 1326) and of features of unknown purpose, possibly the remains of houses, working and economic areas or other outbuildings of rural households (SU 1178, 1212, 1236), while in the southern part of the investigated section of the road a group of buildings of undefined purpose (SU 1721, 2050, 1817) and remains of the posts (SU 1813, 2042, 2056, 1959, 2132) were located (fig. 212).

Based on a detailed analysis of the ceramic material, supported by an absolute dating, the explored units may be divided into two main horizons: I – the older one, from the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> to the late 9<sup>th</sup> century and the younger

1 Zahvaljujemo voditeljici istraživanja kolegici dr. sc. Kristini Jelinčić Vučković na pozivu na suradnju i ustupanju srednjovjekovnih nalaza za obradu i objavu.

1 We would like to thank the head of the research, our colleague Kristina Jelinčić Vučković PhD, for an invitation to take part in this project as well as for allowing us to interpret and publish the subject medieval finds.

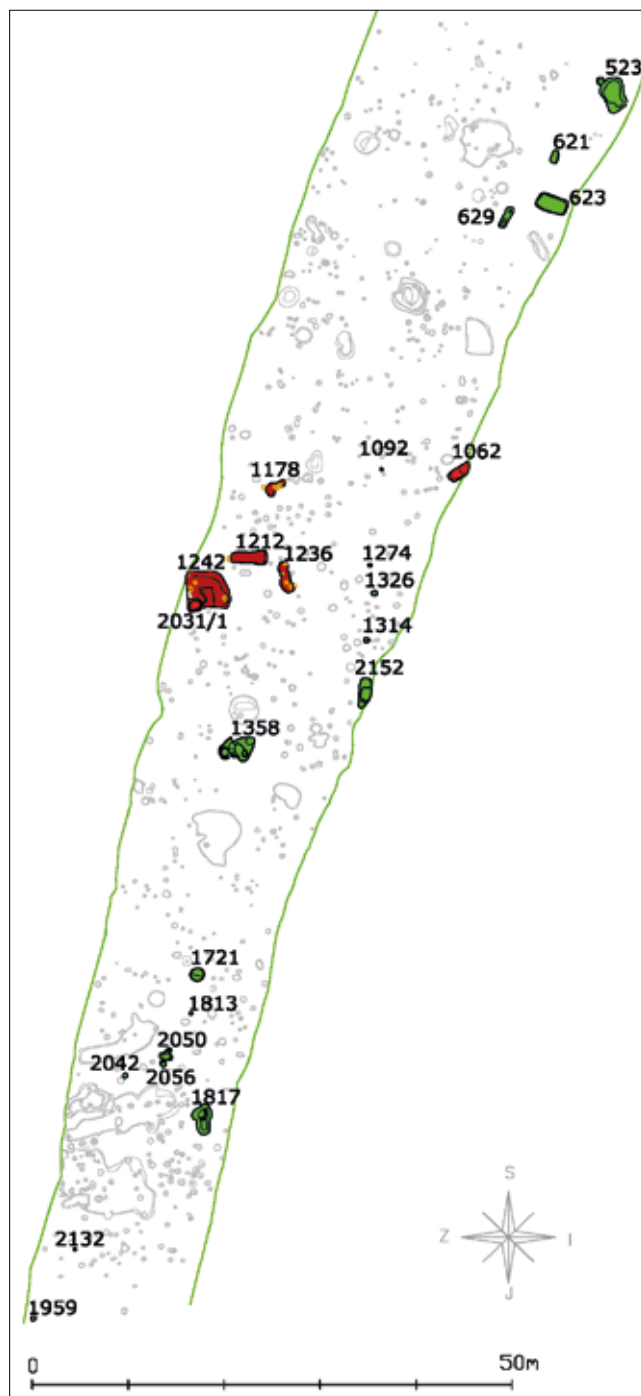


Sl. 211a Situacijski plan nalazišta Virovitica Kiškoriya jug s označenim arheološkim cjelinama: horizont I – crveno; horizont II – zeleno: krajnji sjeverni dio nalazišta

Fig. 211a Layout of Virovitica Kiškoriya south site with the marked archaeological units: horizon I – red; horizon II – green: the furthest northern part of the site

strane lokaliteta (SJ 1178, 1212, 1236, 1242, 1062/2030). U tim objektima pojavljuju se lonci jednostavne profilacije koso odsječnog ili zaobljenoga ruba. Najučestaliji način ukrašavanja je češljastim predmetom, odnosno, prisutan je motiv češljaste valovnice i snopova ravnih vodoravnih linija, a javlja se i motiv okomitih uboda načinjen također češljastim predmetom. Faktura tih posuda uglavnom je srednje kvalitete, kompaktne strukture.

Mlađi horizont naselja datira u kraj 9. i kroz 10. stoljeće. Keramički materijal ukazao je na potrebu lučenja horizonta IIa - kraj 9. i početak 10. stoljeća i horizonta IIb - druga trećina 10. stoljeća. Dva odsječka mlađeg horizonta definirana su na osnovi različitih značajki keramičkog materijala. Prvome odsječku mlađeg horizonta pripadaju objekti smješteni u južnijem dijelu istražene površine naselja (SJ 1358, 2152+2305, 1721, 1817), dok je zamjetno kako se u drugome odsječku mlađeg horizonta naselje nanovo širi prema sjeveru (SJ 369, 523, 621, 623, 629). Značajka keramike horizonta IIa jest učestalo ukrašavanje posuda kotačićem, sporadično zadržavanje ukrašavanja plitkom češljastom valovnicom, izostanak ukrašavanja okomitim ubadanjem češljastim predmetom te uvođenje ukrasa jednostruke valovnice na ramenu i nizova jednostrukih vodoravnih linija na trbuhu posude. Značajka keramike horizonta IIb jeste izostanak kotačića, učestalija primjena jednostruke valovnice i jednostrukih vodoravnih linija. Češljasta valovnica i dalje se koristi kroz čitavo vrijeme mlađeg horizonta, no značajka joj je to što je, za razliku od češljastih, ulijevo ukošenih i gustih amplituda na loncima iz starijeg horizonta s kraja 8. i iz 9. st., ona sada niskih i širokih valova. Kroz čitavo razdoblje mlađeg horizonta karakterističan je izostanak zaobljenih rubova jednostavne profilacije, odnosno



Sl. 211b Situacijski plan nalazišta Virovitica Kiškoriya jug s označenim arheološkim cjelinama: horizont I – crveno; horizont II – zeleno: središnji i južni dio nalazišta

Fig. 211b Layout of Virovitica Kiškoriya south site with the marked archaeological units: horizon I – red; horizon II – green: the central and the southern part of the site

one, divided into the horizon IIa – the late 9<sup>th</sup> and the early 10<sup>th</sup> century, and the horizon IIb – the second third of the 10<sup>th</sup> century (fig. 213).

The features at the northern side of the site (SU 20, 30, 119) and the ones at the central part of the southern side of the site (SU 1178, 1212, 1236, 1242, 1062/2030) belong to the older horizon. In these features, the pots of a simple



Kontekst (Stratigrafska jedinica)	Funkcija	Dimenzije (m)	Debjina zapune objekta	Minimalni broj posuda	Druge vrste nalaza	Horizont
19/20	ndefinirana namjena	1,20x1,90	0,34	5	lijep, životinjske kosti	I
29/30	kuća	3,80x1,80	0,24	8	lijep, spaljene životinjske kosti, zgura, žrvanj	I
118/119	ndefinirana namjena	1,43x2,10	0,49	8	lijep, spaljene životinjske kosti, željezno šilo	I
368/369	ndefinirana namjena	1,64x3,45	0,36	5	lijep, životinjske kosti, ulomci rimskog stakla, rimski pršljen	IIb
522/523	ndefinirana namjena	2,20x4,13	0,43	2 ulomka		IIb
620/621	ndefinirana namjena	0,77x1,42	0,57	4	lijep, ulomci rimskog stakla, zgura, kamen	IIb
622/623	ndefinirana namjena	3,31x1,80	0,24	10	zgura, lijep	IIb
628/629	ndefinirana namjena	0,76x2,47	0,26	4	ulomci rimskog stakla	IIb
1061/1062+2030	peč	2,35x1,15	0,72	5	lijep	I
1091/1092	stup	Ø 0,34	0,27	2 ulomka		II
1177/1178	ndefinirana namjena	2,30x1,30 (0,70)	0,20	11 ulomaka	lijep	I
1211/1212	ndefinirana namjena	3,75x1,55	0,59	6	žrvanj, lijep	I
1235/1236	ndefinirana namjena	1,17x3,38	0,20	4	lijep, kamen, šljunak	I
1241/1242+2031/1	kuća	4,45x4,40	0,18	4-5	željezna motika	I
1273/1274	stup	Ø 0,40	0,47	2 ulomka		II
1313/1314	stup	Ø 0,57	0,38	2 ulomka		II
1325/1326	stup	Ø 0,65	0,43	3-4	lijep, kamen	II
1357/1358+2027, 2029	kuća	3,40x2,55	0,62	14	lijep, kamen, šljunak, životinjske kosti	IIa
1720/1721	ndefinirana namjena	Ø 1,40	0,28	4	lijep, šljunak	IIa
1812/1813	stup	Ø 0,36	0,15			II
1816/1817	ndefinirana namjena	2,06x3,30	0,73	4-6	lijep	IIa
1958/1959	stup	0,56x0,44	0,34	4 ulomka		II
2041/2042	stup	Ø 0,50	0,24	1 ulomak		II
2049/2050	ndefinirana namjena	1,35 (0,50)x1,55	0,54		lijep	II
2055/2056	stup	0,70x0,60	0,15	2 ulomka		II
2131/2132	stup	Ø 0,32	0,23	2 ulomka		II
2151/2152+2305	peč	1,30x3,30	0,80	4	zgura, lijep	IIa

Sl. 212 Tablični prikaz svih srednjovjekovnih arheoloških cjelina i nalaza po horizontima



Context (Stratigraphical Unit)	Function	Dimensions (m)	Thickness of the backfill of the feature	Minimal number of vessels	Other findings	Horizon
19/20	undefined purpose	1.20x1.90	0.34	5	daub, animal bones	I
29/30	house	3.80x1.80	0.24	8	daub, burned animal bones, slag, whetstone	I
118/119	undefined purpose	1.43x2.10	0.49	8	daub, burned animal bones, iron awl	I
368/369	undefined purpose	1.64x3.45	0.36	5	daub, animal bones, fragments of roman glass, roman whorl	IIb
522/523	undefined purpose	2.20x4.13	0.43	2 fragments		IIb
620/621	undefined purpose	0.77x1.42	0.57	4	daub, fragments of roman glass, slag, stone	IIb
622/623	undefined purpose	3.31x1.80	0.24	10	slag, daub	IIb
628/629	undefined purpose	0.76x2.47	0.26	4	fragments of roman glass	IIb
1061/1062+2030	oven	2.35x1.15	0.72	5	daub	I
1091/1092	post	Ø 0.34	0.27	2 fragments		II
1177/1178	undefined purpose	2.30x1.30 (0.70)	0.20	11 fragments	daub	I
1211/1212	undefined purpose	3.75x1.55	0.59	6	whetstone, daub	I
1235/1236	undefined purpose	1.17x3.38	0.20	4	daub, stone, gravel	I
1241/1242+2031/1	house	4.45x4.40	0.18	4-5	iron matock	I
1273/1274	post	Ø 0.40	0.47	2 fragments		II
1313/1314	post	Ø 0.57	0.38	2 fragments		II
1325/1326	post	Ø 0.65	0.43	3-4	daub, stone	II
1357/1358+2027, 2029	house	3.40x2.55	0.62	14	daub, stone, gravel, animal bones	IIa
1720/1721	undefined purpose	Ø 1.40	0.28	4	daub, gravel	IIa
1812/1813	post	Ø 0.36	0.15			II
1816/1817	undefined purpose	2.06x3.30	0.73	4-6	daub	IIa
1958/1959	post	0.56x0.44	0.34	4 fragments		II
2041/2042	post	Ø 0.50	0.24	1 fragment		II
2049/2050	undefined purpose	1.35 (0.50)x1.55	0.54		daub	II
2055/2056	post	0.70x0.60	0.15	2 fragments		II
2131/2132	post	Ø 0.32	0.23	2 fragments		II
2151/2152+2305	oven	1.30x3.30	0.80	4	slag, daub	IIa

Fig. 212 Tabular presentation of all medieval archaeological units and findings per horizons



Lokalitet Site	SJ SU	Radiokarbonska starost Radiocarbon Age	Kalibrirana starost Calibrated Age	1 sigma raspon One Sigma Range	2 sigma raspon Two Sigma Range
VIROVITICA KIŠKORIJA JUG VIROVITICA KIŠKORIJA SOUTH	29	BP 1196 ± 27	cal AD 783, 789, 828, 840, 863	cal AD 781 - 784 (2.7 %) cal AD 786 - 792 (6.1 %) cal AD 808 - 880 (59.5 %)	cal AD 727 - 737 (1.9 %) cal AD 773 - 895 (91.6 %) cal AD 924 - 938 (1.9 %)
	118	BP 1224 ± 34	cal AD 779	cal AD 725 - 739 (8.2 %) cal AD 772 - 784 (7.5 %) cal AD 788 - 832 (29.4 %) cal AD 837 - 876 (23.2 %)	cal AD 690 - 703 (2.9 %) cal AD 709 - 752 (17.3 %) cal AD 759 - 890 (75.2 %)
	368	BP 1117 ± 28	cal AD 900, 919, 959	cal AD 895 - 905 (9.6 %) cal AD 906 - 924 (18.4 %) cal AD 939 - 977 (40.3 %)	cal AD 882 - 997 (95.4 %)
	1211	BP 1242 ± 24	cal AD 776	cal AD 692 - 700 (4.1 %) cal AD 715 - 750 (31.7 %) cal AD 764 - 782 (15.9 %) cal AD 791 - 811 (11.7 %) cal AD 844 - 854 (4.8 %)	cal AD 689 - 705 (6.7 %) cal AD 705 - 754 (36.3 %) cal AD 757 - 784 (19.1 %) cal AD 788 - 833 (20.0 %) cal AD 837 - 877 (13.4 %)
	1357	BP 1168 ± 29	cal AD 888	cal AD 782 - 791 (6.8 %) cal AD 810 - 844 (21.2 %) cal AD 855 - 896 (29.4 %) cal AD 923 - 940 (10.9 %)	cal AD 778 - 902 (74.4 %) cal AD 917 - 962 (21.0 %)

Sl. 213 Rezultati radiokarbonskog datiranja uzoraka iz pojedinih cjelina (Leibniz Labor für Altersbestimmung und Isotopenforschung, Christian-Albrechts Universität, Kiel)

Fig. 213 Results of radiocarbon dating of samples from individual units (Leibniz Labor für Altersbestimmung und Isotopenforschung, Christian-Albrechts Universität, Kiel)

rubovi su u ovom horizontu prema unutra koso odsječeni, a zamjetno je i naglašavanje ramena posuda.

Od svih u srednji vijek opredijeljenih cjelina tek se tri mogu s većom sigurnošću pripisati stambenim objektima, a samo je jedna bila očuvana u tolikoj mjeri da je pružila dovoljno elementa za tipološko određenje (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: 116, Fig. 4, Fig. 6). Radi se o arheološkoj cjelini SJ 1241/SJ 1242, koja je posebno izdvojena i sagledana u svom prostornom rasporedu, kako bi se na temelju očuvanog i istraženog pokušalo rekonstruirati karakterističan oblik ranosrednjovjekovnog stambenog objekta na ovom nalazištu (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2010). Očuvani dio blago ukopanog objekta bio je nepravilno kvadratičnog tlocrta dimenzija 4,45 x 4,40 m (SJ 1242) s ognjištem dimenzija 1,41 x 1,43 u jugozapadnome uglu (SJ 2031/1) (sl. 214). Ognjište se sastojalo od crne gorevine i urušene strukture od komada crveno zapečene zemlje, a u njemu je pronađena željezna motika. Unutar gabarita objekta isticala su se dva ukopa (promjera 50–55 cm) za veće stupove koji se nalaze na međusobnoj udaljenosti od 3,90 m, te dva manja stupa (promjera 30–33 cm), međusobno udaljeni 3,40 m. Po čitavoj površini objekta pronađeno je mnoštvo lijepa koji ukazuje na to da su stijene kuće bile omazane blatom, dok mu podnica nije bila ušćuvana. Sagledavši arheološki istraženu cjelinu sa svim njezinim elementima, iznesen je prijedlog rekonstrukcije njenog izvornog oblika gdje se zaključuje da je kuća bila četvrtastog oblika tlocrta, blago ukopana ispod okolne

profile, with an obliquely truncated or rounded rim, appear. The most common way of decorating is achieved by use of a comb-like object, i.e. the decorative motive is the one consisting of both wavy lines and the bundles of straight horizontal lines; however, a motive of vertical stitches made with a comb-like object can be seen as well. The fabric of these vessels is usually of a medium quality and compact in its structure.

The younger horizon of the settlement dates from the late 9<sup>th</sup> and the 10<sup>th</sup> century. The analyzes of the ceramic material demonstrated the need of dividing it into the horizon IIa – the late 9<sup>th</sup> and the early 10<sup>th</sup> century and the horizon IIb – the second third of the 10<sup>th</sup> century. These two sections of the younger horizon are defined on the basis of various features of the ceramic material. The features located on the southern part of the excavated area of the settlement (SU 1358, 2152 + 2305, 1721, 1817) belong to the first section of the younger horizon, while it is evident that in the second section of the younger horizon the settlement stretches to the north (SU 369, 523, 621, 623, 629). The main feature of ceramics from the horizon IIa is recurrent decoration of pots with decoration made by small wheel in several rows, sporadic shallow combed wavy lines, lack of vertical stitches made with the comb-like object and the introduction of a single undulating decoration on the shoulder and rows of single horizontal lines on the body of the vessel. The main characteristic of the ceramics from





Sl. 214 Rekonstrukcija kuće SJ 1242, kraj 8. –kraj 9. st. (prema Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2010)

Fig. 214 Reconstruction of a house SU 1242, late 8<sup>th</sup>–late 9<sup>th</sup> century (according to Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2010)

342

hodne površine. Po jedan duboko ukopani stup na sredini svakog zabatnog zida činio je nosivu osnovu krovne konstrukcije, čije strane krovništa naliježu na bočne, blago uzdignute drvene zidove. Zidovi kuće zasigurno su bili građeni od drvene konstrukcije omazane blatom, a krov je vjerojatno bio prekriven slamom. Na osnovi pak ranije provedene analize keramike te analogija s ulomcima keramičkih posuda iz objekata apsolutno datiranih radiokarbonskim ispitivanjima (SJ 118) (sl. 213, 215), zaključeno je da kuća, iako je imala iznimno mali broj keramičkih ulomaka od kojih je razlučeno svega 4-5 različitih posuda, pripada prvom horizontu naselja, odnosno da potječe iz razdoblja od kraja 8. do kraja 9. stoljeća (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: 115–116).

Pri ranijim objavama nalazišta *Virovitica Kiškorija jug*, malobrojni željezni predmeti koji potječu iz ranosrednjovjekovnih objekata bili su u postupku konzervacije te se njihova obrada donosi ovom prigodom. Radi se prvenstveno o nalazu željezne motike (sl. 216, 217: 1) iz poluukopane ranosrednjovjekovne kuće s ognjištem (SJ 1241/SJ 1242+SJ 2031/1). Okolnosti pronalaska prema kojima je motika bila u vrlo lošem stanju očuvanosti, pronađena u



Sl. 215 Rekonstruirani lonci iz SJ 118, kraj 8.–kraj 9. st.

Fig. 215 Reconstructed pots from SU 118, late 8<sup>th</sup>–late 9<sup>th</sup> century

the horizon IIb is an: absence of the decoration made by small wheel and more frequent use of a single wavy and horizontal lines. Comb-like wavy line is continuously used throughout the younger horizon, but now it has lower and broader waves, unlike the combed, left-slanting and dense amplitudes on the pots from the older horizon from the late 8<sup>th</sup> and the 9<sup>th</sup> century. Throughout the entire period of the younger horizon the absence of simply moulded rounded rims is characteristic, that is, in this horizon the rims are cut obliquely inward, and shoulders of vessels are noticeably emphasized.

Of all the units dated to the Middle Ages only three can, with greater certainty, be described as residential facilities, and only one was enough preserved to provide sufficient material for typological determination (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: 116, fig. 4, fig. 6). The unit in question is an archaeological unit SU 1241 / SU 1242, which is singled out and viewed separately in its own spatial arrangement in an attempt to reconstruct the characteristic form of an early medieval residential facility at this site based on the preserved and researched elements (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2010). A preserved part of the slightly buried house is an irregular 4.45 x 4.40 m square (SU 1242) with a fireplace measuring 1.41 x 1.43 in the southwest corner (SU 2031/1) (fig. 214). The fireplace consisted of black soot and collapsed structure made of red burnt earth; an iron mattock was found in it as well. Within the perimeter of the feature, two large post-cuts, 50 to 55 cm in diameter (distance between the two being 3.90 m) can be distinguished, as well as two smaller posts (30–33 cm in diameter), at a distance of 3.40 m between them. The entire surface of the feature was filled with a heap of daub which indicates that the walls of the house were plastered with mud; the flooring is not preserved.

Having observed an archaeologically explored unit together with all its elements, a proposal of the reconstruction of its original form has been presented, which shows that the house had a square-shaped layout, and that it was buried somewhat under the surrounding walking surface. In the middle part of each gable wall there was one deeply dug-in post and together they constituted the supporting basis of the roof structure, the sides of which are leaning on the lateral, slightly raised wooden walls. The walls of the house must have been built of wooden structures coated with mud, and the roof was probably covered with straw. Based on the previously conducted pottery analyzes and analogies with fragments of ceramic vessels from the facilities positively dated by radiocarbon probes (SU 118) (fig. 213, 215), it was concluded that the house, although it had a very small number of pottery fragments of which only 4-5 different vessels were distinguished, belongs to the first horizon of the settlement, i.e. from the late 8<sup>th</sup> to the late 9<sup>th</sup> century (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: 115–116).



jugoistočnom dijelu urušenja ognjišta, odnosno vjerojatnije glinene peći unutar kuće, među komadićima zapečene zemlje, ne pružaju dovoljno elemenata za konkretan zaključak o razlogu takove pozicije unutar peći i objekta. Nadalje, utilitarni predmeti poput motika su izuzetno slabo tipološko-kronološki osjetljivi. Oblik i masivnost tog oruđa uvjetovana je vrstom tla ili poljoprivrednom kulturom te se određene značajke tih predmeta nepromijenjene ili blago modificirane zadržavaju kroz duže vremensko razdoblje. Primjerice, širina oštrice ovisila je o vrsti tla pri čemu je za tvrdu zemlju potrebna deblja, uža i duža alatka, dok se za rahlu zemlju upotrebljava šira i kraća oštrica. Također je poznato iz etnoloških izvora da su uske motike bile korištene za okopavanje vinograda i hortikulturnu obradu tla, dok su motike sa širokom oštricom bile korištene u vrtlarstvu i poljodjelskoj obradi tla (Pleterski 1987: 278–281, sl. 35). Iako skromni arheobotanički ostaci, zastupljeni tek s jednim karboniziranim ostatkom pšena obične pšenice iz zapune kuće te nekoliko ostataka kultiviranih žitarica koje nije bilo moguće preciznije odrediti iz zapune jednog od potpornih stupova (vidi poglavlje 5.2.: Tablica: Srednji vijek), ipak nam ukazuju na poljodjelske aktivnosti stanovnika Kiškorije, čemu u prilog ide i ovaj nalaz motike sa širokom oštricom. Alatka je korištena negdje u vremenu od kraja 8. do kraja 9. stoljeća, kada je datiran objekt iz kojeg potječe (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008; 2010), a valja zamijetiti da se velika većina kultiviranih biljaka, prvenstveno raznih vrsta žitarica (vidi poglavlje 5.2.: Tablica: Srednji vijek) pojavljuje u objektima opredijeljenima u stariji horizont naselja (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: fig 4) kada je ratarstvo očito predstavljalo jednu od osnovnih djelatnosti stanovnika Kiškorije. Tome u prilog idu i pojedinačni nalazi žrnjeva u objektima SJ 30 i SJ 1212.

Drugi metalni predmet koji se ovom prigodom donosi potječe iz arheološke cjeline SJ 118/119 kojoj nije ustanovljena primarna funkcija. Iz te cjeline potječe mnoštvo keramičkih nalaza (sl. 215) prema kojima je vremenski opredijeljen, kao i uz pomoć <sup>14</sup>C datacije, u vrijeme starijeg horizonta naselja tj. od kraja 8. do kraja 9. stoljeća. Metalni predmet (sl. 217: 2) koji potječe iz ove cjeline željezo je šilo šireg kvadratnog presjeka sredinom predmeta i užeg na krajevima. Kao predmet on također nije kronološki osjetljiv i pojavljuje se nepromijenjen tijekom više stoljeća. Šila su poznata iz različitih arheoloških ranosrednjovjekovnih cjelina s područja sjeverne Hrvatske te su učestalo upotrebljavana u svakodnevnom životu (Sekelj Ivančan 2010b: 143–144).

Arheologija je svojim specifičnim metodama dala i na primjeru Virovitice Kiškorije jug vrijedan doprinos poznavanju života ranosrednjovjekovnih zajednica, što za naše područje danas još uvijek predstavlja veliku nepoznanicu. Uzrok tomu može biti i slaba očuvanost ranosredn-

When the results from *Virovitica Kiškorija south* site were previously published, few iron objects dating from the early medieval features were in the process of conservation so that their interpretation is presented herein. The major find is an iron mattock (fig. 216, 217: 1) from an early medieval half-buried house with a fireplace (SU 1241/SU 1242 + SU 2031/1). The circumstances of the discovery prove that the pick was in a very poor state of preservation and that it was found in the south-eastern part of the collapsed fireplace, or, more likely, in the clay oven inside the house, among pieces of burnt clay; however, they do not provide enough elements for assumptions as to why it was found in such a position inside the fireplace and the house itself. Furthermore, utilitarian items such as mattocks are extremely imperceptible, both typologically and chronologically. The shape and heftiness of this tool depend on the type of soil and agricultural crops for which it was used, so that the specific features of these objects remain to be unchanged or only slightly modified over a long period. For example, the width of the blade depended on the type of soil; hard soil required a thicker, narrower and longer tool, whereas loose earth required wider and shorter blades. Ethnological sources show that narrow mattocks were used for cultivating vineyards and for horticultural activities, while mattocks with a wider blade were used for gardening and agricultural tillage (Pleterski 1987: 278–281, fig. 35).

Although the archaeobotanical remains from the backfill of one of the posts are scarce and represented only by one carbonized common wheat grain found in the backfill of the house, and few remains of cultivated grains which could not be accurately determined, (see chapter 5.2.: Table: Middle Ages), they do point to agricultural activities of the population of Kiškorija, which is also supported by this finding of a wide-bladed mattocks. This tool was in use sometime between the late 8<sup>th</sup> to the late 9<sup>th</sup> century, i.e. to a period to which the object from which it originates is dated (Sekelj Ivančan Tkalčec 2008; 2010); however, it should be noted that the vast majority of cultivated plants, primarily various types of cereals (see chapter 5.2.: Table: Middle Ages) occur in the facilities dated to the older horizon of the settlement (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: fig. 4) when the farming apparently presented one of the principal activities of the Kiškorija population. This is corroborated by individual whetstones found in features SU 30 and SU 1212.

Another metal object which is interpreted on this occasion originates from the archaeological unit SU 118/119, and its primary function has not been established. A large assembly of ceramic finds (fig. 215) is found in this unit, according to which it was dated, as well as with the help of <sup>14</sup>C analyses, to the older horizon of the settlements, i.e. to a period from the late 8<sup>th</sup> to the late 9<sup>th</sup> century. Metal



jojkovnog horizonta na našem tlu, ali i slaba istraženost, odnosno nedostatak adekvatnog broja ciljanih arheoloških istraživanja.

Ranosrednjovjekovno stanovništvo je na položaju Virovitica Kiškorija jug, na temeljima starijeg antičkog ruralnog naselja oblikovalo svoje naselje koje je egzistiralo u razdoblju od kraja 8. do kraja 10. stoljeća. Bilo je to tipično ruralno otvoreno naselje raštrkanoga tipa koje je preferiralo blago povišene padine brijega u okolini koja obiluje vodotocima i plodnim tlom. Uz nekoliko stambenih polukopanih objekata oko kojih su bili grupirani objekti, vjerojatno gospodarske ili neke druge namjene seoskih domaćinstava, pronađene su i peći, što nam sve zajedno pruža sliku infrastrukture ovog ranosrednjovjekovnog naselja. Osobito se u starijem horizontu naselja iščitava orijentiranost stanovništva poljoprivredi i obradi tla. Tome u prilog govore nam i nalazi ulomaka kamenih žrvnjeva te željezna motika. Arheobotanički ostaci žitarica pronađeni su u raznim objektima uglavnom starijeg horizonta, a najveći broj ih potječe iz peći SJ 1062, koja bi se po toj osnovi možda mogla interpretirati krušnom peći. U mlađem horizontu je stanovništvo vjerojatno i dalje bilo uvelike orijentirano na poljoprivrednu proizvodnju hrane, a zasigurno je i uzgoj domaćih životinja predstavljao izvor prehrane (meso, mlijeko i mliječne prerađevine), iako su nam zooarheološki nalazi iz arheoloških istraživanja malobrojni te sigurnije zaključke nije moguće donositi.

Iako istraženim opsegom malo, ranosrednjovjekovno naselje Kiškorija jug dalo je vrijedne podatke o načinima funkcioniranja ruralne ranosrednjovjekovne zajednice na području Podravlja pa i čitave sjeverne Hrvatske, a svako daljnje istraživanje i objava drugih nalazišta predstavljat će daljnji značajan doprinos u stvaranju cjelovitije slike o ranosrednjovjekovlju Hrvatske.



Sl. 216 Motika iz SJ 1242, kraj 8–kraj 9. st.

Fig. 216 Mattock from SU 1242, late 8<sup>th</sup>–late 9<sup>th</sup> century

item (fig. 217: 2) which originates from this unit is an iron awl with a wide square cross-section at its middle and the narrower one at the ends. As an item it is also not chronologically sensitive and appears unchanged over the centuries. The awls are common in a variety of early medieval archaeological units in northern Croatia and are frequently used in everyday life (Sekelj Ivančan 2010b: 143–144).

The Virovitica Kiškorija south site is yet another fine example of a valuable contribution of specific archaeological methods in better understanding of early medieval community life, which is in our case still unexplored. The reason for this being so can be a rather poor preservation of early medieval horizon in our region, as well as insufficient researches and lack of adequate number of targeted archaeological explorations.

The early medieval population at the Virovitica Kiškorija south site formed its settlement, which existed between the late 8<sup>th</sup> and the late 10<sup>th</sup> century, on the foundations of an older ancient rural settlement. It was a typical rural settlement of an open scattered type, a type which was usually located on slightly elevated slopes of a hill in an environment rich with streams and fertile soil. Alongside several residential half-buried houses, around which other features were grouped, probably production or other purpose facilities, ovens were also found, which, as a whole, gives a picture of the infrastructure of an early medieval settlement. The inclination of the population towards agriculture and tillage is particularly evident in the older settlement horizon. This is supported by findings of fragments of whetstones and an iron mattocks. The archaeobotanical remains of grains were found in various facilities, mainly in the older horizon, and most of them originate from the oven SU 1062, which could be on that basis interpreted as the bread oven. In the younger horizon population was probably still largely oriented toward agricultural production of food, and the breeding of domestic animals was certainly a source of food (meat, milk and milk products), although the zooarchaeological finds resulting from the archaeological excavations are scarce so that it is not possible to make definite conclusions.

Although its explored perimeters are small, the early medieval settlement Kiškorija south yielded valuable information about the functioning of the early medieval rural communities in Podravlje and in the entire northern Croatia as well, and any further research and publication of other sites will represent an additional significant contribution to creating a fuller picture of Croatian early Middle Ages.



## KATALOG:

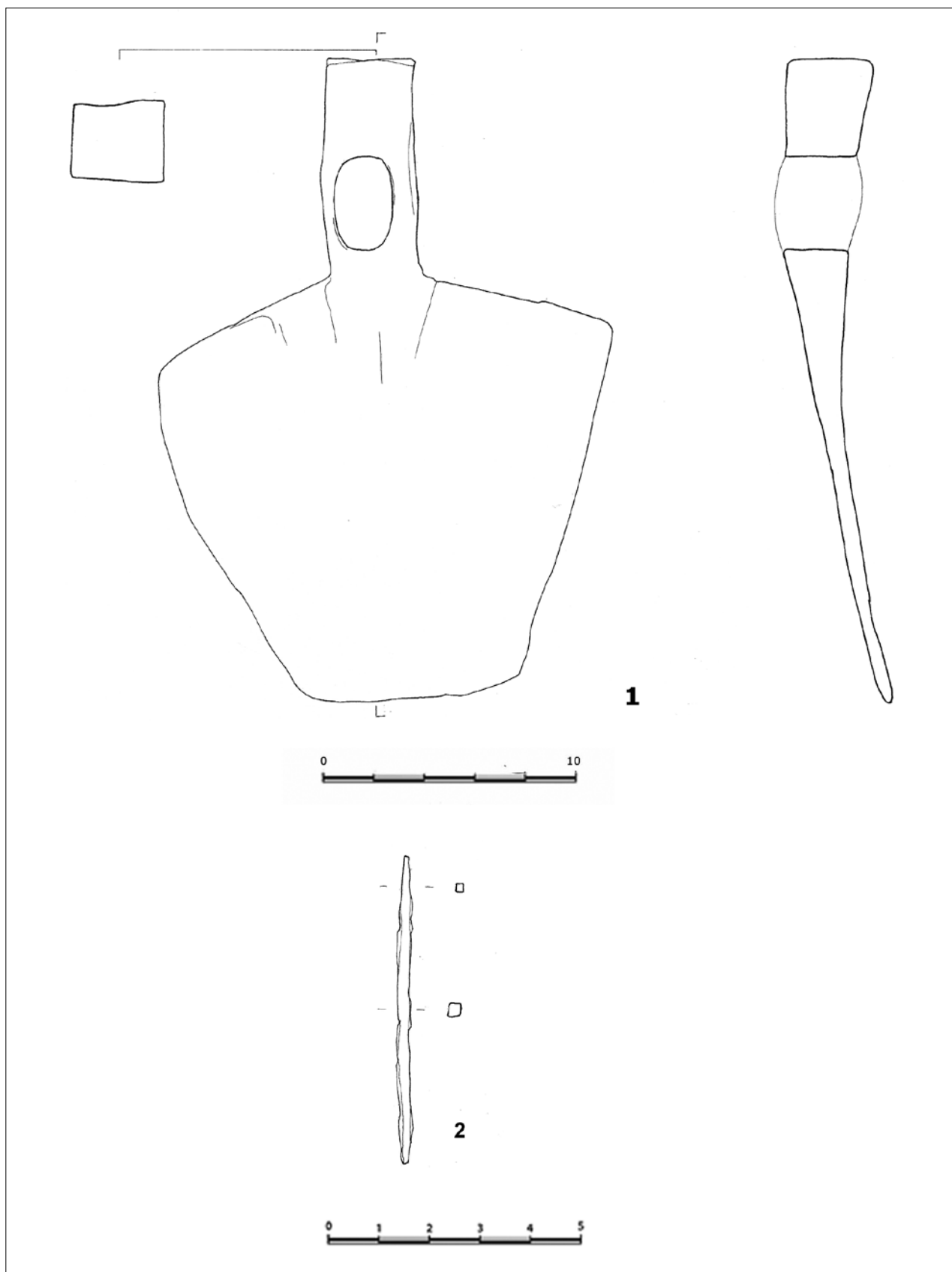
1. Motika, željezo (sl. 216; 217: 1)  
SJ 2031; □ H 27; S-XXI; PN-57 (▼118,29 m)  
Motika se sastoji od nasada za dršku i oštrice. Nasad za dršku je duge osnovice, pravilnog pravokutnog oblika i kvadratnog presjeka. Rupa za nasad drvene drške je pravilnog, ovalnog oblika i nalazi se u donjoj polovini nasada, bliže oštrici motike. Na vanjskim stranama nasada, na dijelu gdje se nalazi rupa, stranice su blago zaobljene. Oštrica je nepravilnog trapezoidnog oblika. Na jednoj strani je u gornjem dijelu zaobljena, a na drugoj oštrokutnog prijelaza u užu dio oštrice.  
Dimenzije: cjelovita duž. 25,5 cm; nasad za držalo vis. 8,5 cm, šir. 3 cm, unutarnja šir. rupe za nasad 2,5x3,6 cm; oštrica max. šir. 18,3 cm, min. šir. 8 cm; očuvana vis. oštrice 17 cm, tež. 1374,3 g.
2. Šilo, željezo (sl. 217: 2)  
SJ 118; □ T 31; S-VI zapad; N-198  
Predmet nepravilno kvadratnog presjeka, u sredini širi, pri krajevima tanji, pri jednom djelomično očuvanom kraju tanji, vrhovi nedostaju  
Dimenzije: duž. 6,2 cm; max. šir. 0,3 cm; tež. 1,1 g.

## CATALOGUE:

- 1 Mattock, iron (fig. 216; 217: 1)  
SU 2031; □ H 27; A-XXI; SF-57 (▼118. 29 m)  
The mattock consists of a central eye for the shaft and the blade. The head has a long base, rectangular shape and square section. The central eye for the wooden shaft is oval and located in the lower half of the head, closer to the blade. On the outer sides of the head, where the hole is positioned, the sides are slightly rounded. The blade is shaped as an irregular trapezoid. It is rounded at the top on one side, and on the other it has a sharp transition to a narrower part of the blade.  
Dimensions: overall length 25.5 cm; head height. 8.5 cm, width. 3 cm, inner width of the central eye 2.5x3.6 cm; max. width of the blade 18.3 cm; min. width 8 cm; preserved height of the blade 17 cm, weight 1374.3 g.
- 2 Awl, iron (fig. 217: 2)  
SU 118; □ T 31; A-VI west; F-198  
The item has an irregular square cross-section, it is broader in the middle and thinner at its ends, thinner on one partially preserved end, tips missing  
Dimensions: length 6.2 cm; max. width 0.3 cm; wt. 1.1 g.



346



Sl. 217 1 - Željezna motika iz SJ 1242; 2 - željezno šilo iz SJ 118, kraj 8.-kraj 9. st.  
Fig. 217 1 - Iron mattock from SU 1242; 2 - Iron awl from SU 118, late 8<sup>th</sup>-late 9<sup>th</sup> century