

ZBORNIK INSTITUTA ZA
ARHEOLOGIJU

SERTA INSTITUTI
ARCHAEOLOGICI

KNJIGA
VOLUME 6

SREDNJOVJEKOVNA NASELJA U SVJETLU ARHEOLOŠKIH IZVORA

*MEDIAEVAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE
LIGHT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOURCES*



Zagreb, 2017

SREDNJOVJEKOVNA NASELJA U SVJETLU ARHEOLOŠKIH IZVORA

*Zbornik radova drugog međunarodnog znanstvenog skupa srednjovjekovne arheologije Instituta za arheologiju
Zagreb, 2. – 3. lipnja 2015.*

Zagreb, 2017.

ZBORNİK INSTITUTA ZA ARHEOLOGIJU
SERTA INSTITUTI ARCHAEOLOGICI
KNJIGA / VOLUME 6

IZDAVAČ / PUBLISHER

Institut za arheologiju, Ulica Ljudevita Gaja 32, 10000 Zagreb

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Drugi po redu međunarodni znanstveni skup srednjovjekovne arheologije u organizaciji Instituta za arheologiju održan je u Zagrebu 2. i 3. lipnja 2015. godine pod nazivom *Srednjovjekovna naselja u svjetlu arheoloških izvora*. Cilj je bio prezentacija rezultata novijih sustavnih i zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja koja su se provodila u sklopu velikih infrastrukturnih projekata Republike Hrvatske u posljednjih desetak godina, ali i okupljanje stručnjaka i znanstvenika koji se bave relevantnim temama vezanim uz srednjovjekovnu naseobinsku arheologiju te međusobna razmjena iskustava i znanja. Skup je održan u Velikoj dvorani Matice hrvatske s cjelodnevnom programom. Ukupno je sudjelovalo 58 sudionika i to 11 inozemnih i 47 domaćih koji su prezentirali 9 inozemnih i 22 domaća izlaganja te 16 postera.

Izlaganja na temu srednjovjekovnih naselja obuhvatila su široki zemljopisni prostor i široko vremensko razdoblje. Kroz dva dana trajanja znanstvenog stupa pružena je jasnija slika o stanju istraženosti srednjovjekovnih naselja, rezultatima i ciljevima na koje su se posljednjih desetak godina usredotočili određeni istraživači i timovi istraživača, kako oni s područja Republike Hrvatske, tako i kolege iz okolnih zemalja: Mađarske, Češke, Srbije i Slovenije. U svim segmentima uočen je veliki pomak u obradama i interpretacijama rezultata istraživanja. Na skupu su doneseni i rezultati starijih istraživanja koja do sada nisu bila objavljena, a prezentirani su i novi pristupi i metodologije u sagledavanju pojedinih mikroregija ili širih područja tijekom srednjovjekovlja.

Kako bi znanstvenoj i stručnoj javnosti, ali i široj zainteresiranoj zajednici omogućili bolji uvid u novija istraživanja ili reinterpretacije starih nalaza, prikupljeni su radovi sa skupa u pisanom obliku, okupljeni u Zborniku koji je pred nama. Ovdje koristim priliku još jednom zahvaliti svim sudionicima skupa te Ministarstvu znanosti, obrazovanja i sporta RH koje je financiralo izdavanje ovog broja Zbornika (*Zbornik Instituta za arheologiju / Serta Instituti Archaeologici* 6). Nadam se da će u jedinstvenoj publikaciji okupljeni radovi o naseobinskim nalazištima biti poticaj kolegama, a posebno mlađim generacijama arheologa, za daljnje bavljenje srednjovjekovnim naseljima i njihovim obradama te da će napretkom novih metoda, posebno interdisciplinarnih i multidisciplinarnih istraživanja, u budućnosti tražiti i pronalaziti nove mogućnosti i nove izazove u tumačenju i interpretacijama srednjovjekovlja.

Tajana Sekelj Ivančan

NEW KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENTS OF NAŠICE REGION

Preliminary communication / *Prethodno priopćenje*

During 2014 and 2015 Institute of Archaeology conducted field surveys of Našice region as a part of Strategic use of landscape project (IP-11-2013-3700) supported by Croatian Science Foundation. Field surveys revealed existence of so far mostly unknown medieval sites which can be dated to early and late Middle Ages by the remains of material culture.

Key words: field survey, Našice region, pottery, early Middle Ages, late Middle Ages

INTRODUCTION

During 2014 and 2015 Institute of Archaeology, in cooperation with Našice Local History Museum, conducted field surveys of Našice region (Fig. 1) as a part of *Strategic use of landscape* project (IP-11-2013-3700) supported by Croatian Science Foundation. Našice region, situated south of Drava river, forms a natural connection between southern Hungary and northern Balkan region through Požega valley. It is also a part of long Drava valley connecting Danube with pre-Alpine regions. The aim of the project, and consequently field surveys, was to determine if strategy of settlement in prehistory and later periods changed and to reconstruct ways of communication in wider region.

Field surveys were conducted in the region north-east of town of Našice and south of Koška municipality primarily because this area was never surveyed before and relevant data from this region was missing. Field surveys revealed existence of so far unknown medieval sites. On some of the sites that yielded medieval pottery, pottery from various periods was collected. The positions surveyed were chosen because of their somewhat elevated position in otherwise very flat and low surroundings. During the survey this was proved as a good strategy because some of the sites were surrounded by water covered ground after intense rains in Autumn 2014. Only one site was previously known (Breznica Našička–Netovo, HANA Ltd.) but its full extent was recognized only within the survey. The information about Lug Subotički–Gradine site position was vague and it was confirmed by survey. Other sites were unknown before. During the surveys only some of the pottery fragments were collected due to the large amount of finds from various periods on some sites (such as Grabik 1, Grabik 2, Kanal Balvančić/Markov put – northern part, Vrtić 1) or from the same period (Breznica Našička–Netovo, HANA Ltd., Lug Subotički–Gradine). On the rest of the sites all visible pottery finds were collected. Only cultivated plots were surveyed leaving some areas for the future survey.

In October 2014 field survey on plots south of Koška yielded early medieval finds from positions Grabik 1 (Map 1: 1), Grabik 2 (Map 1: 2), Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (southern part) (Map 1: 3) and late medieval finds from positions Grabik 2 (Map 1: 2), Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (northern part) (Map 1: 4), Vrtić 1 (Map 1: 5), Vrtić 2 (Map 1: 6), Vrtić 3 (Map 1: 7).

Field survey in May 2015 was conducted on plots southeast of Jelisivac cemetery (Map 2: 1), plots on the right bank of Lapovac stream southwest of Jelisivac (Map 2: 2) (region known as Vukojevački lug), plots on the right bank of lower flow of Lapovac stream south of the road and railway near Breznica Našička (Map 2: 3) (cultivated by HANA Ltd.) and part

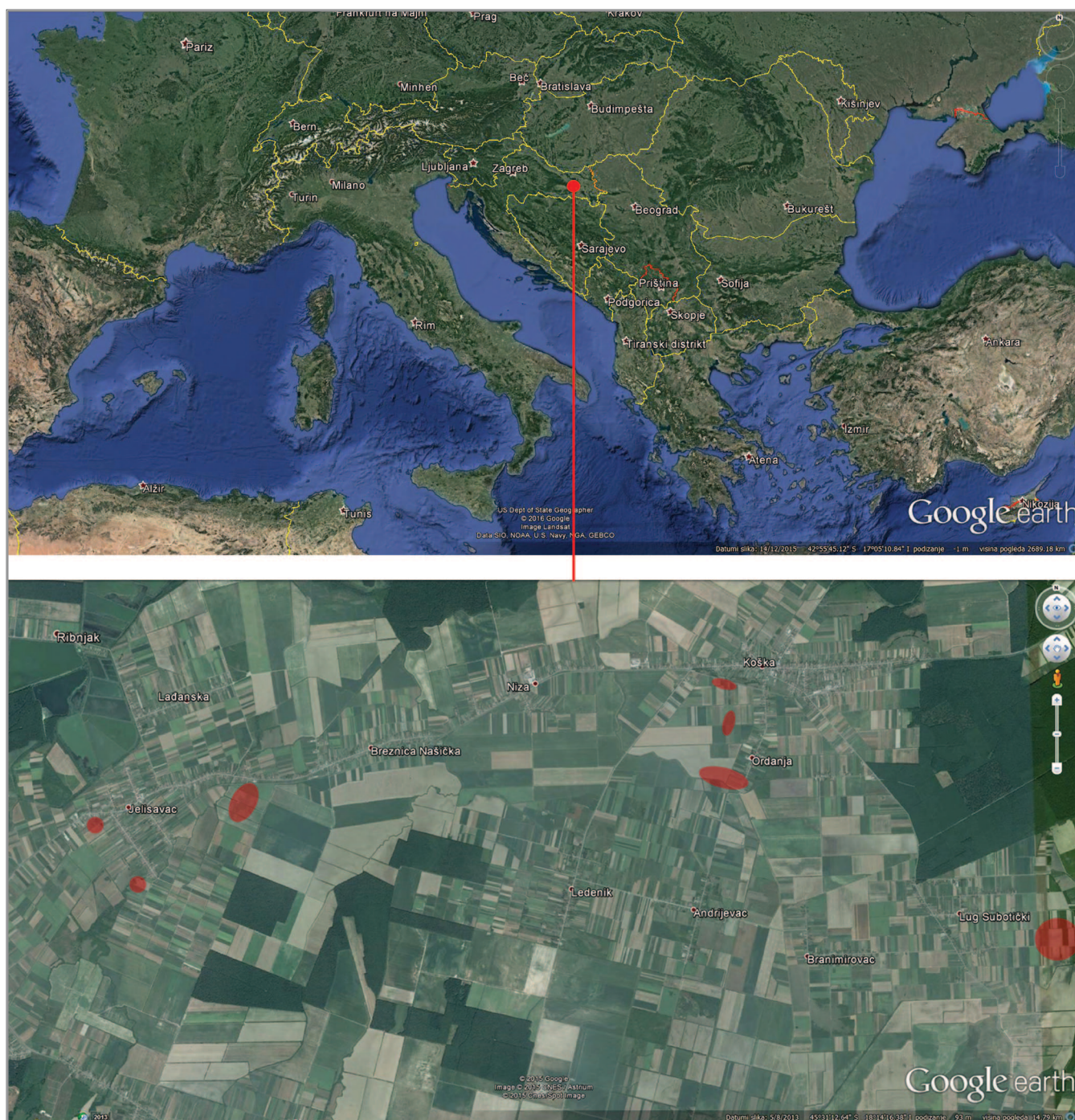
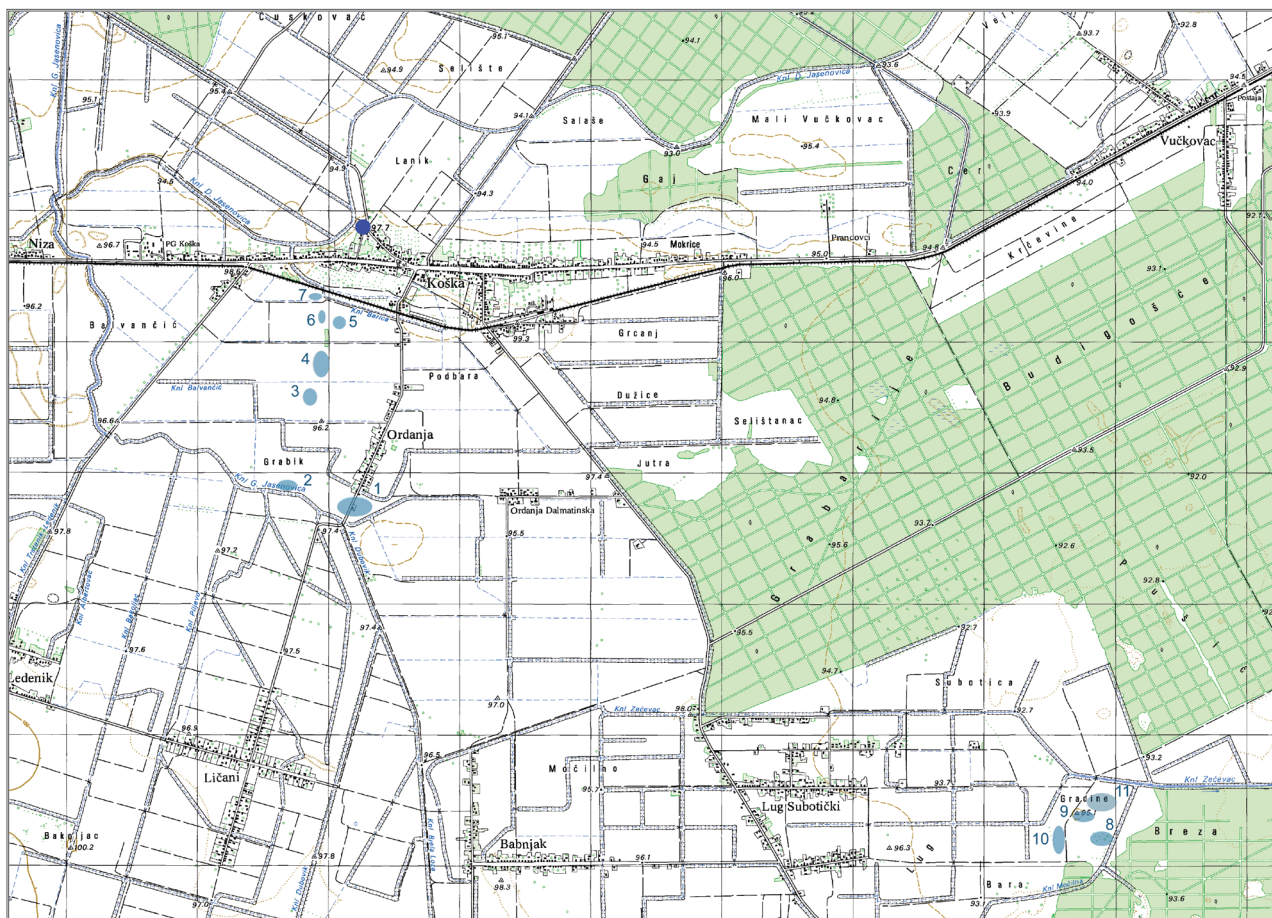


Fig. 1 Positions covered by field surveys in 2014 and 2015 (made by: K. Botić)

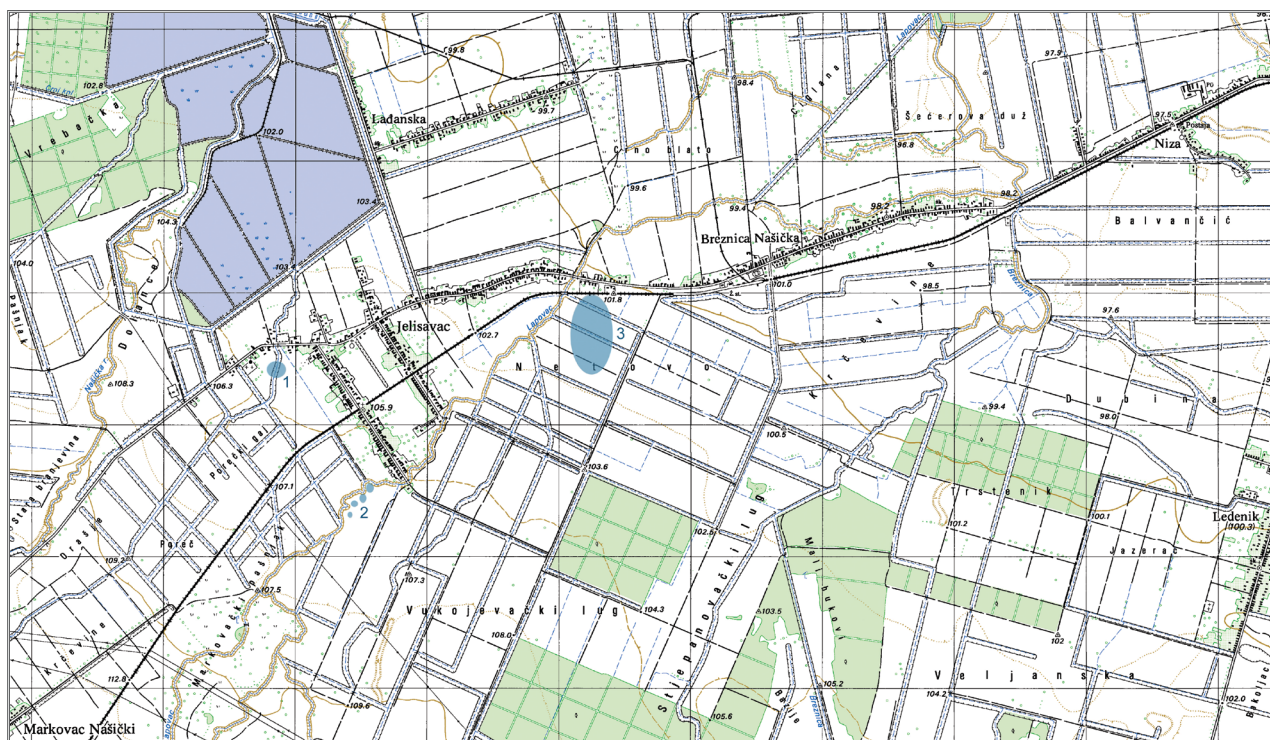
of the plots east of Lug Subotički (Map 1: 8–11). On most of these positions late medieval pottery was found. On one of the positions in Lug Subotički (Gradine) the existence of cemetery was documented (Map 1: 9) – human bones are visible among large amount of pottery finds. Positions of fortification (*castellum*) (Map 1: 8) and settlement (Map 1: 10–11) can also be determined. It is most probably the position of *castellum* Subotica (Bösendorfer 1994: 105).^{1,2}

1 „Castellum Zombathel 1494., 1503., 1506., 1507. Koncem XV. v. u vlasti je Gereba Vingartskih.“ – *Castellum Zombathel 1494, 1503, 1506, 1507. At the end of the 15th c. it is in the possession of Gereb family from Vingrad.* (Bösendorfer 1994: 105).

2 „Possessio Zombathel, Zombathel, Zombathhel 1352., 1506. Oppidum Zombathel 1454., 1507. Bio je posjed Korogja, onda Gereba Vingartskih. Sačuvalo se ime u pustari Subotica južno od Valpova u okolici Koške. Za Turaka bilo tu 10 obitelji katoličkih. Spahija bio Arslan-hadži.“ – *Possessio Zombathel, Zombathel, Zombathhel 1352, 1506. Oppidum Zombathel 1454, 1507. It was in the possession of Korogy family, after that Gereb Vingrad family. The name was preserved in the deserted land Subotica south of Valpovo in the vicinity of Koška. There were 10 catholic houses here during the Ottoman occupation. Spahia was Arslan-hadji.* (Bösendorfer 1994: 106).



Map 1 Koška and Lug Subotički. 1: Grabik 1; 2: Grabik 2; 3: Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (southern part); 4: Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (northern part); 5: Vrtić 1; 6: Vrtić 2; 7: Vrtić 3; 8: Lug Subotički–Gradine, castellum; 9: Lug Subotički–Gradine, cemetery; 10: Lug Subotički–Gradine, settlement; 11: Lug Subotički–Gradine, settlement. The position of Romanic St. Peter's church in Koška marked in darker colour (made by: K. Botić)



Map 2 Jelšavac and Breznica Našička. 1: Jelšavac–Porečki gaj (cemetery); 2: Jelšavac–Vukojevački lug, several positions; 3: Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.) (made by: K. Botić)



Fig. 2 Sites. 1: Grabik 1, view to the west; 2: Grabik 2, view to the northeast; 3: Kanal Balvančič/Markov put (southern part), view to the south; 4: Kanal Balvančič/Markov put (northern part), view to the northeast; 5: Vrtić 1, view to the northwest and positions Vrtić 2 and Vrtić 3; 6: Vrtić 2, view to the southwest and position Vrtić 1; 7: Vrtić 2, view to the northwest and position Vrtić 3 (under corn); 8: Vrtić 3, view to the northwest (photo by: K. Botić)

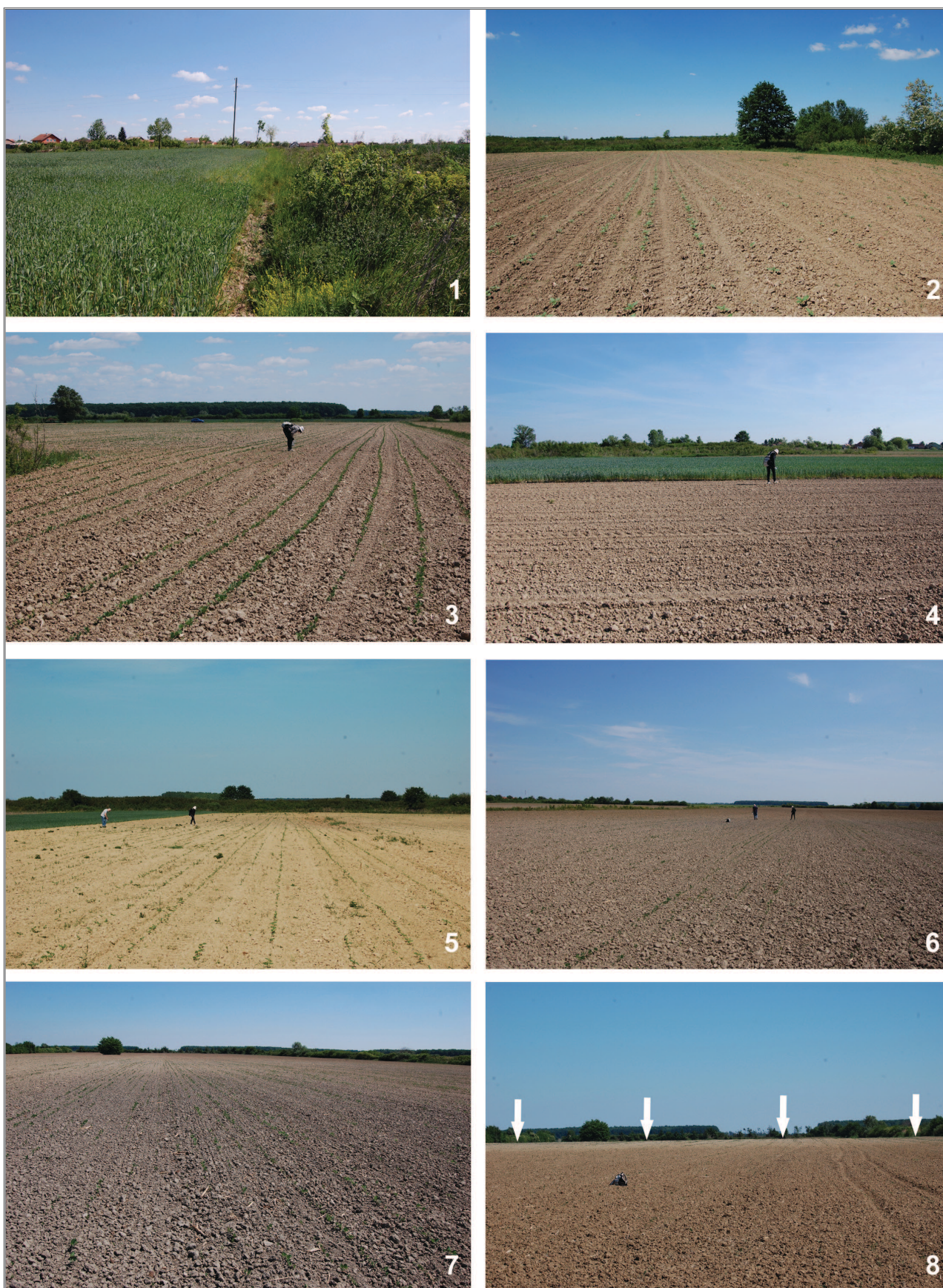


Fig. 3 Sites. 1: Jelisivac–Porečki gaj (cemetery), view to the east; 2: Jelisivac–Vukojevački lug 1, view to the northwest; 3: Jelisivac–Vukojevački lug 2, view to the southeast; 4: Jelisivac–Vukojevački lug 3, view to the northeast; 5: Jelisivac–Vukojevački lug 4, view to the northwest; 6: Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.), plot 2, view to the east, position 1; 7: Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.), plot 3, view to the northwest, position 2; 8: Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.), plot 3, view to the east, elevation of the way marked by arrows (photo by: K. Botić)

On plots southwest of Breznica Našička (Map 2: 3) traces of an elevated earthen way (Fig. 3: 8) and 16 separate positions were documented (Fig. 3: 6–7; Fig. 5). These positions, containing concentration of pottery and large quantities of organic matter, may indicate positions of medieval dwellings. Plots 2 and 3 were surveyed but the traces of dwellings are visible on plots 1 and 4 which will be the object of some future survey. After consulting the literature and Austro-Hungarian military maps from the 18th and 19th c. together with cadastral maps from the 19th c. it can be concluded that the village in question might be **Bodugazunfalua** (1378) (Bösendorfer 1994: 108), i.e. Pustara Maria/Budigošće or a village **Wostiarouch** (1407) (Bösendorfer 1994: 119), i.e. Ustjerovac. Name Pusta Maria is present on the map of the Third Military Survey (1869–1887) while name Voštari is present on the cadastral map from the 19th c. It is possible that the same village was documented under the different names in different periods or that there were two villages situated one close to the other. Pottery finds collected during the field survey date this village between 13th and 15th c.

EARLY MIDDLE AGES

Pottery finds from the early medieval period are very rare in the region around Našice. During 2014 and 2015 field surveys early medieval pottery was collected only in the area south of Koška and only on Grabik 1 (Map 1: 1; Fig. 2: 1), Grabik 2 (Map 1: 2; Fig. 2: 2) and Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (southern part) (Map 1: 3; Fig. 2: 3) positions. All three positions are situated on slight elevations which enable direct visual communication with Romanic church in Koška (Map. 1: the position of Romanic St. Peter's church in Koška marked in darker colour).³ Positions Grabik 1 and 2 are situated west of the modern Koška–Andrijevac road, i.e. west of Ordanja⁴ village and north of Gornja Jasenovica canal. Finds from earlier periods at both positions suggest the possible existence of a road between them.⁵ Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (southern part) position is situated north from Grabik 1 and 2 at the elevation south of Balvančić canal. Around this canal prehistoric and late medieval pottery was also found but early medieval pottery was collected on the southern side of concentration of pottery from other periods.

Pottery finds from these positions are scarce in comparison to the amount of late medieval pottery. Most of it is decorated by wavy parallel lines made by a comb sometimes in combination with horizontal parallel lines made in the same way (Fig. 6: 3–12, 14–16). The decoration consisted of incised horizontal lines (Fig. 6: 3) or uneven shallower lines made by a sort of broom (Fig. 6: 12). Most of the pottery fragments belong to the middle part of the vessels but the fragment of vessel rim with neck and part of the shoulder (Fig. 6: 4) is specially worth noting because it has multi lined wavy decoration at its outer rim. Pottery is composed of clay mixed with finer and coarser sand grains, rough surface and slightly porous. Compared to the finds of latter period, this pottery look less skilfully made. The colour of surfaces varies from black, dark brown to dark reddish, sometimes at the same fragment (Fig. 6: 3, 5).

Parallels for this type of pottery can be found in western Drava region around Torčec (Sekelj Ivančan 2010). Although some of the fragments (Fig. 6: 11) can be compared with Torčec II type of pottery (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 229, T. 9: 47), most of it (Fig. 6: 4, 6, 15 etc.) is similar to Torčec IIIa type (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 234, T. 14: 81, 84; 248, T. 28: 173; 254, T. 34: 215 etc.). According to Sekelj Ivančan (2010: 155), this group can be dated to the period between the end of the 8th and the second half of the 9th c. The parallels can also be found at Blizna site near Varaždin (Bekić 2008: 109, Fig. 4).⁶

HIGH AND LATE MIDDLE AGES

Late Middle Age pottery finds are the most common among all pottery finds in Našice region. This was confirmed by field surveys in 2014 and 2015. Position Grabik 2 (Map 1: 2; Fig. 2: 2), Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (northern part) (Map 1: 4; Fig. 2: 4), Vrtić 1 (Map 1: 5; Fig. 2: 5), Vrtić 2 (Map 1: 6; Fig. 2: 6–7) and Vrtić 3 (Map 1: 7; Fig. 2: 8) and positions Jelisavac–Porečki gaj (cemetery) (Map 2: 1; Fig. 3: 1), Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.) (Map 2: 3; Fig. 3: 6–8; Fig. 4: 1; Fig. 5), Jelisavac–Vukojevački lug 1–4 (Map 2: 2; Fig. 3: 2–5) and Lug Subotički–Gradine (Map 1: 8–11; Fig. 4: 2–6) all contained material

3 This church has several documented phases of construction, the oldest two from Romanic (13th c.) and Gothic (14th c.) periods (Valenčić, Papić 1992). It is possible that some older, probably wooden, church occupied this position in earlier periods. Church is situated on a higher ground and it still has a cemetery around.

4 Grabik 1 position is partly situated on the plots closest to houses near the road and Grabik 2 position is situated about 300 m to the west.

5 The concentration of gravel was found thinly spread over 30 m in the east-west direction and about 100 m in the southwest-north east direction. It is possible that the gravel marks the position of roman road, although in literature this road is placed or westward in the direction of modern Našice–Koška road (Gračanin 2010: 35) or eastwards (Itinerarium Antonini - <http://francia.ahlfeldt.se/page/places/13817>). The remains could belong to the road leading from Aquae Balissae through Incerum (maybe situated in the surroundings of Tekić), over the Krndija pass to Straviana (maybe Gradac Našički) from where it lead through Koška to Samatovci and was connected to the Drava magistral road south of Petrijevci leading finally to Mursa (Gračanin 2010: 35).

6 Finds from pit SU 31 dated to the 9th c. (1200±21 BP, calAD 824±37).



Fig. 4 Sites. 1: Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.), plot 4, view to the northwest, position 1; 2: Lug Subotički–Gradine, view to the southwest, position of the settlement (west of the cemetery) located right from the way and the position of the elevation of the cemetery left from the way; 3: Lug Subotički–Gradine, view to the east, position of the settlement north of the cemetery (cemetery marked by arrow); 4: Lug Subotički–Gradine, view to the northwest and elevated position of the cemetery (marked by arrow); 5: Lug Subotički–Gradine, view to the northwest, position between fortification and cemetery (cemetery marked by arrow); 6: Lug Subotički–Gradine, position of the fortification in an overgrown grove (view to the southeast)

dated to the late medieval time although material from Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.) (Fig. 8) site can be dated to somewhat earlier period (13th to 15th c.). Two fragments from Grabik 2 site (Fig. 6: 7, 14) can also be dated to developed medieval period. Again, all of the sites are situated on slightly elevated terrain or near larger streams or canals. Jelisavac–Porečki gaj (cemetery) position is near the dried out canal while Jelisavac–Vukojevački lug 1–4 positions are naturally protected from the west and north by Lapovac stream which is several meters deep. The same stream runs close to Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.) site forming a natural barrier to the west. Lug Subotički–Gradine site today is surrounded by Močilna canal at the south and east sides and Zečevac canal at the north side but these canals are recent. Močilna could have been a stream at the time when Subotica fortress was in use.

Pottery from Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.) site (Fig. 8), the earliest of above mentioned sites dated to 13th to



Fig. 5 Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.). Points 1–10 mark the positions recorded by hand-held GPS device where the finds were collected. Points T1 and T2 refer to the direction of the visible way, PP marks the spot where one prehistoric pottery fragment was found

15th c., is well made with small amount of fine to medium grained sand mixed with clay and with finer surface. It is well fired with surface colour ranging from very dark grey through reddish, orange and beige. Rims of the vessels range from very slightly profiled (Fig. 8: 4–8) to more pronouncedly profiled (Fig. 8: 1–3). Decoration consists of incised parallel lines (Fig. 8: 9–18) or incised single or grouped wavy lines (Fig. 8: 21–25), incised notches (Fig. 8: 15, 23) or traces of toothed wheel (Fig. 8: 19, 20). Sometimes various decorative motifs can be found on the same sherd.

Parallels for pottery from Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.) site, especially the toothed wheel motif, can be traced from earlier periods: from Virovitica – Kiškorija jug site⁷ (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: 127, cat. 30–31; Bekić 2011: 230) dated from the end of 9th to the beginning of 10th c., from Velika Gorica–Šepkovčica site⁸ (Bugar 2008: 187, kat. 24; 188, cat. 28; 189, cat. 43; Bekić 2011: 230) dated to the second half of the 11th c., from Ledine site⁹ (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 271, T. 51: 319), i.e. Torčec IVa type dated from the end of the 10th and during 11th c. (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 160), from Pod Gucak site¹⁰ (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 291, T. 71: 450), i.e. Torčec IVb type partly parallel with Ledine site but probably in existence during the whole 12th c. (Sekelj Ivančan 2010: 161), from Jalkovec–Police site near Varaždin¹¹ (Bekić 2011) from the beginning of the 12th c. etc. Parallels from Slovenia include finds from Gornje njive–Lendava site¹² (Kerman 2008: 80, cat. 7; 82, cat. 18; Bekić 2011: 230) from 10th and 12th c., from Hungary the site Letenye–Korongi-tábla¹³ (Kvassay 2008: 106, cat. 15–16; Bekić 2011: 230) dated to the beginning of the 12th c. etc. This kind of decoration is in use until the 14th c. (Bekić 2011: 230) and the latter parallels can be found at Pri Muri–Lendava site¹⁴ in Slovenia (Sankovič 2008: 94, kat. 19; Bekić 2011: 230) and from Croatia probably

7 Finds from pit SU 1357 (1168±29 BP, calAD 778–962 95.4%) (Sekelj Ivančan, Tkalčec 2008: 115, Fig. 3).

8 Finds from structure 3 (977±21 BP, AD 1016–1129 95.4%) (Bugar 2008: 185), pit 287 (971±23 BP, AD 1004–1158 95.4%) (Bugar 2008: 185–186) and pit 1712 (937±25 BP, AD 1030–1157 95.4%) (Bugar 2008: 187).

9 Finds from SU 020.

10 Finds from SU 038.

11 Finds from pit K 12 (905±33 BP, calAD 1111±54) (Bekić 2011: 229, note 3).

12 Fragment kat. 7 from pit SU 568 dated to 1113±27 BP, calAD 888–993 (95.4%) (Kerman 2008: 81) and fragment kat. 18 from pit SU 865 dated to 896±29 BP, calAD 1039–1213 (95.4%) (Kerman 2008: 81).

13 Finds from pit 42 and oven 74 (Kvassay 2008: 105).

14 Find from pit 019/020 dated to 624±23 BP (AD 1285–1393 95.4%) (Sankovič 2008: 92).



Fig. 6 1–2: Grabik 1, medieval pottery; 3–6, 8–12: Grabik 2, early medieval pottery; 7, 14: Grabik 2, pottery from the developed medieval period; 13: Grabik 2, late medieval pottery; 15–16: Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (southern part), early medieval pottery; 17–19: Kanal Balvančić/Markov put (northern part), late medieval pottery (made by: K. Botić, photo by: D. Podunavac)

from Beketinci–Bentež site¹⁵ (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 261, T. 30), Kolodvar site¹⁶ (Bojčić 2009: 77, cat. 103) and Ružica near Orahovica site¹⁷ (Radić, Bojčić 2004: 173, T. 1: 1, 4, 9, 10; 175, T. 3: 37; 176, T. 4: 49) which could all probably be dated to

¹⁵ Three reconstructed pots are from SU 293, SU 616 and SU 476 but these features are not dated. The closest date obtained from SU 87/88 just a few meters from SU 476 is: 416±104 BP (AD 1299–1798 95.4%) (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 362). There is obviously problem with this date range but nevertheless the feature may belong to the 14th c. This, however, should be taken with great caution.

¹⁶ Reconstructed pot is dated here to 14th–16th c. It should probably be dated only to 14th c.

¹⁷ Dating of these finds, together with all late medieval pottery finds, is only roughly determined to the second half of the 14th c. to AD 1542 (Radić, Bojčić 2004: 163).

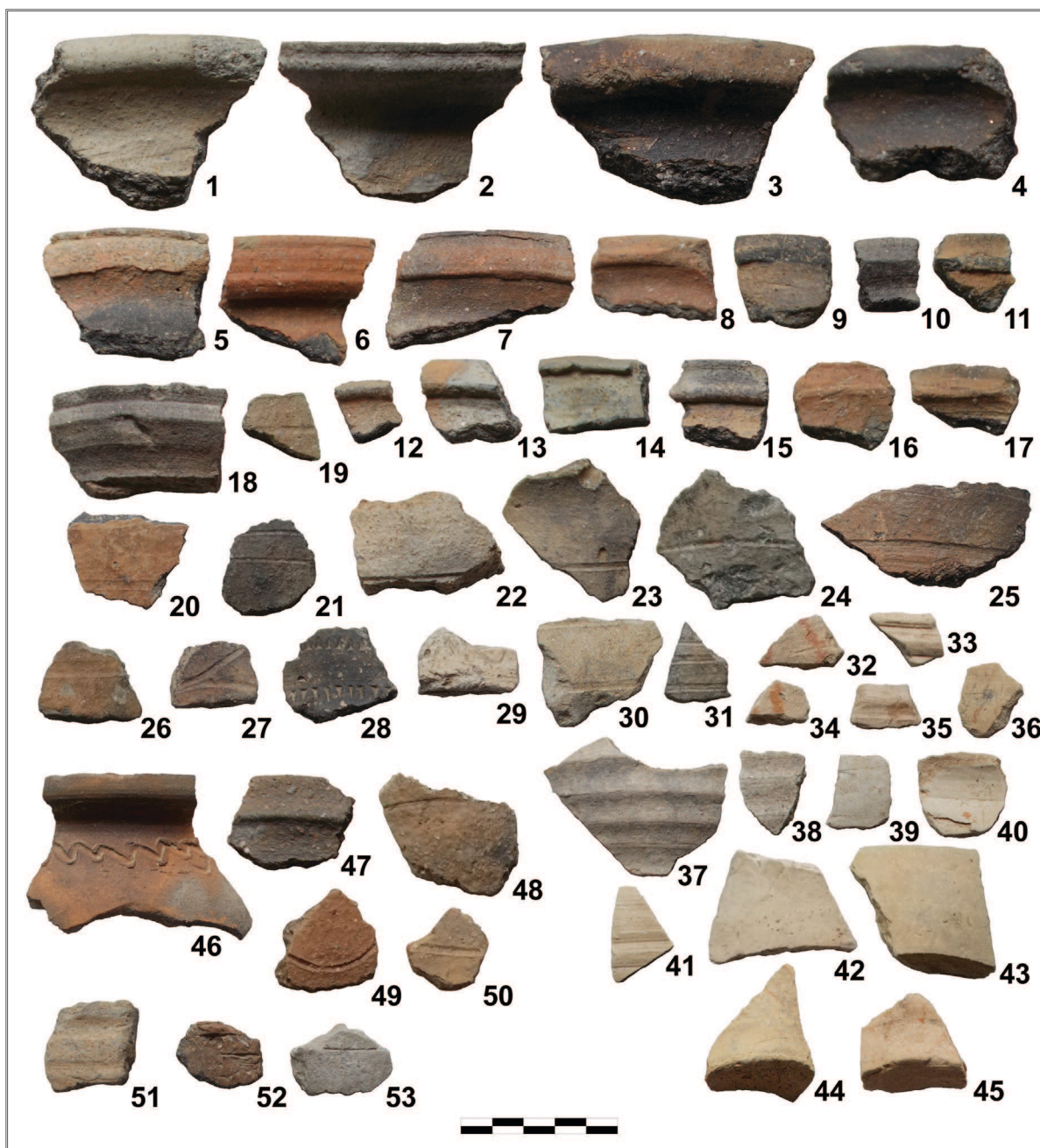


Fig. 7 1–45: Vrtić 1, late medieval and painted gothic pottery; 46–50: Vrtić 2, late medieval pottery; 51–53: Vrtić 3, late medieval pottery (made by: K. Botić, photo by: D. Podunavac)

the 14th c. The same can be determined for the motif of incised parallel lines¹⁸ and other motifs.

Late medieval pottery is very well fired with very fine sand grains mixed with clay, with developed rims and decoration consisting of incised parallel lines (sometimes just traces of potter's wheel), incised single wavy lines etc.¹⁹ Among late medieval pottery large number of gothic grey to light beige pottery was found, with traces of red painting on some shards (Fig. 7: 32–36, 40; Fig. 9: 15, 16, 20; Fig. 10: 22–24, 31). Parallels for this kind of pottery can be found at Beketinci–Bentež site (Minichreiter, Marković 2013: 281, T. 40: 10; 285, T. 42; 287, T. 43 etc. including the parallel for painted groove under the rim from Fig. 9: 20 on T. 45: 4). Painted gothic pottery was found at Našice–Klara site (Bojčić 2009: 86, cat. 108–109) dated to

18 For 13th c. parallels – Zatak pri Lendavi (Guštin, Tomaž 2008: 97, structure 228, 791±24 BP, AD 1215–1280 95.5%; 99, cat. 16–17). For 14th c. parallels – Pri Muri–Lendava (Sankovič 2008: 92, pit 019/020, 624±23 BP, AD 1285–1393 95.4%; 94, cat. 15, 17, 20, 21). Parallels for 13th to 15th c. – Velika Gorica–Šepkovčica (Bugar 2008: 191, cat. 52–54, finds from pit 2342 and well 5370 – without precise dating) etc.

19 Parallels can be found at Radić, Bojčić 2004: 163–179; tables of material are not chronologically sorted.



Fig. 8 Pottery fragments from 13th and 15th c., various positions from the Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.) site (photo by and made by: K. Botić)

15th–16th c. but many other sites in Slavonia yielded that specific pottery although the main concentration of it is in Našice region possibly meaning there were one or more centres of its production here.



Fig. 9 Lug Subotički-Gradine, finds. 1–4: supposed position of the settlement west of the way, cemetery and castellum; 5–16: supposed position of the settlement north of the cemetery; 17–22: position of the cemetery; bones were collected at the position of the cemetery (photo by and made by: K. Botić)



Fig. 10 Lug Subotički-Gradine, finds from the position south of the cemetery and northwest of castellum (photo by and made by: K. Botić)

CONCLUSION

Našice region over the years yielded large number of medieval sites, the fact once more confirmed by 2014 and 2015 field surveys. Region around Koška, Breznica Našička and Lug Subotički were surveyed, mostly for the first time. Only two early medieval sites were determined (Grabik 2 and Kanal Balvančić/Markov put, southern part) with Grabik 1 as another possible location. They should be probably dated between the end of the 8th and second half of the 9th c. The early medieval pottery finds from these sites are scarce but the position of the sites, on elevations close by to some old communication routes, indicates suitable positions occupied during the early Middle Ages. This information may represent a good pattern for early medieval site positions in the observed area and, if applied, may result in quick find of new early medieval sites.

From developed and late medieval sites, Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA Ltd.) and Lug Subotički–Gradine are of utmost importance. The first site indicates the position of medieval village dated between 13th and 15th c. The written sources and Habsburg Empire military survey maps confirm the existence of the village although it is not yet fully clear if this is its exact position. It would appear that the village in question could be *Bodugazunfalua* (1378) (Bösendorfer 1994: 108), i.e. Pustara Maria/Budigošće or *Wostiarouch* (1407) (Bösendorfer 1994: 119), i.e. Ustjerovac, latter Voštari (19th c. cadastral map). The second site was obviously very large and important according to enormous amount of pottery and human bones scattered over a large area very close to the possible remains of the *castellum*. It consists of a cemetery, at least one of the villages and a small fortress. This site is dated somewhat later than the previous one and its end should probably be linked to the Ottoman occupation. Again, this site is known from written sources. It is interesting to note that in the list of parishes of Osuvak archdeaconry,²⁰ which was part of the Pecs bishopric, *Bodukasunfolua* (Bösendorfer 1994: 270: No. 5), *Sombathel* (*Sombochel*, *Zobadhel*, *Zombathel*) (Bösendorfer 1994: 273: No. 44) and *Subcastro* (*sacerdos de Subcastro*, from the second half of the 14th c. it is mentioned as *Varalja*, i.e. Koška) (Bösendorfer 1994: 273: No. 50) are listed as parishes. Only further archaeological work at these two positions can give definite confirmation of the historical significance of these two sites.

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20 Bishopsrics were divided into smaller units (archdeaconries) in the 9th c. to facilitate administration (Bösendorfer 1994: 251). The Osuvak archdeaconry is mentioned for the first time in 1263 during archdeacon Buzan, named by pope as a prosecutor of Bishop Job from Pecs (Bösendorfer 1994: 253).

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SAŽETAK

NOVE SPOZNAJE O SREDNJOVJEKOVNIM NASELJIMA NAŠIČKOG KRAJA

Ključne riječi: terenski pregled, okolica Našica, keramika, rani srednji vijek, kasni srednji vijek

Tijekom 2014. i 2015. godine Institut za arheologiju, u suradnji sa Zavičajnim muzejom Našice, proveo je terenske preglede okolice Našica u sklopu projekta *Strategic use of landscape* project (IP-11-2013-3700) financiranog od strane Hrvatske zaklade za znanost.

U našičkom je kraju tijekom godina pronađen velik broj srednjovjekovnih nalazišta što je potvrđeno i terenskim pregledima 2014. i 2015. godine. Pregledano je područje oko Koške, Breznice Našičke i Luga Subotičkog, uglavnom prvi put. Osim srednjovjekovnih nalaza, na dijelu nalazišta pronađena je keramika i iz ostalih razdoblja.

Pronađena su samo dva ranosrednjovjekovna nalazišta (Grabik 2 i Kanal Balvančić/Markov put, južni dio). Ova se nalazišta vjerojatno mogu datirati između kraja 8. i druge polovice 9. st.

Sva su ostala nalazišta iz razvijenoga i kasnoga srednjega vijeka. Najvažnija nalazišta su Breznica Našička–Netovo (HANA d.o.o.) i Lug Subotički–Gradine. Na prvom je nalazištu vjerojatno riječ o srednjovjekovnom selu koje se može datirati između 13. i 15. st. Pisani izvori i Austrougarske vojne karte potvrđuju postojanje sela. Moguće je da se radi o selu **Bodugazunfalua** (1378.) (Bösendorfer 1994: 108), tj. Pustara Maria ili Budigošće ili o selu **Wostiarouch** (1407.) (Bösendorfer 1994: 119), tj. Ustjerovac, kasnije Voštari (katastar 19. st.). Drugo nalazište obuhvaća veliku površinu, a o njegovom značaju može se zaključiti prema vrlo velikoj količini nalaza, među kojima i vrlo finoj keramici te ljudskim kostima, u blizini mogućih ostataka kaštela. Ovo se nalazište sastoji od groblja, barem jednog sela i male utvrde, a datirano je nešto kasnije od prvog nalazišta. Njegov se kraj vjerojatno može povezati s početkom turske okupacije. I ovo je nalazište poznato iz pisanih izvora (Bösendorfer 1994: 105, 106, 273: No. 44).

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ISBN 978-953-6064-26-7 (tiskano izdanje)
ISBN 978-953-6064-31-1 (e-izdanje)

Izdavanje Zbornika novčano podupire / Financial support
Ministarstvo znanosti i obrazovanja Republike Hrvatske
HR – 10000 Zagreb, Donje Svetice 38