

NEKA PITANJA O SREDNJOVJEKOVNIM SPONAMA SLAVONIJE

U članku se razmatra pojava osebnih skupina romboidnih i zvjezdolikih spona otkrivenih u srednjovjekovnoj Slavoniji. Pokušava se odrediti njihova rasprostranjenost, stilske odlike, vremenski okvir pojavljivanja i moguća središta izrade te skupine nakita, korelacije sa srednjovjekovnom Ugarskom te prepoznati povijesno razdoblje.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: *srednji vijek, spona, Slavonija, Ugarska, Anžuvinci*

UVODNE NAPOMENE

Poticaaj pristupu pripremi našeg uratka, pomalo osebnijuna sadržaja, dvojaka je karaktera. Primarno je tim prilogom izražena želja da podarimo naše duboke i iskrene osjećaje poštovanja prema kolegi s kojim smo imali sreću dijeliti vedre studentske dane u Zagrebu, česta terenska istraživanja uz naš Jadran te, konačno, i čast djelovanja na edukaciji mladih naraštaja na uglednom Odjelu za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru.¹ Sekundarni je poticaaj bila naša nakana da iz *svijeta kao ukupnosti pojava* koje potiču zanimanje arheologa izdvojimo zapostavljenu, ali i nedovoljno poznatu skupinu osebnih srednjovjekovnih spona, prepoznatu i vrjednovanu u našem prilogu poglavito na dostupnom nam fundusu s područja međuriječja Drave, Dunava i Save.

Valja na samom početku priloga podsjetiti na vrlo važnu činjenicu da je Josip Brunšmid, naš pionir arheologije, u dragocjenom prikazu skupnog nalaza

1 Rad posvećujemo dr. sc. Zdenku Brusiću, red. prof. Sveučilišta u Zadru, vrsnom poznavatelju slojevitoga kulturno-povijesnog naslijeđa priobalja, arhipelaga i podmorja Jadrana s nevjerojatnim osjećajima prema predmetu, ali i nesebičnim i iskrenim pristupima kolegama i stalno izraženoj želji da pomogne svakome, dijeleći nemjerljivi osobni fundus znanja.

CERTAIN QUESTIONS RELATING TO MEDIEVAL BUCKLES IN SLAVONIA

The paper studies distinctive groups of medieval rhomboid and star-shaped buckles unearthed in Slavonia. It tries to classify their distribution, stylistic characteristics, time frame, possible centres of production, and correlations with medieval Hungarian items.

KEYWORDS: *Middle Ages, buckles, Slavonia, Hungary, Angevines*

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

In our approach to drafting this paper, with its somewhat distinctive content, we were motivated by two factors. Primarily, this contribution was motivated by the wish to express our deep and sincere feeling of respect towards a colleague with whom we were lucky to share bright student days in Zagreb, frequent field campaigns on the Croatian Adriatic coast, and eventually also the honour of working on the education of younger generations at the renowned Archaeology Department of the University of Zadar.¹ A secondary motive was to highlight in the *world as a totality of phenomena* that encourages the interest of archaeologists a neglected and largely unknown group of distinctive medieval buckles, identified and evaluated in our paper, from holdings from the territory of the Drava, Danube and Sava interfluve.

From the outset it should be recalled that Josip Brunšmid, a pioneer of archaeology in this region, in

1 The paper is dedicated to Zdenko Brusić PhD, professor at the University of Zadar, an expert on the multi-layered cultural-historical heritage of the Adriatic coast, archipelago, and submarine area, who had an incredible feeling for the subject matter, but also a selfless and sincere approach to colleagues and a constant wish to help everyone and share with them his immeasurable fund of knowledge.

blaga iz okolice Slakovaca² još daleke 1904. godine prvi upozorio na jedinstveni nalaz zvjezdolike šestokrake spona s prekrasnim cvjetovima ljiljana na krajevima (Sl. 13). Time je Brunšmid prvi skrenuo pažnju na pojavu zanimljivih srednjovjekovnih spona na tlu Slavonije.

Potaknuti rezultatima slučajnog otkrića kamenog kalupa za lijevanje kovinskih spona iz anžuvinskog doba, pronađenog prigodom arheoloških prikupljanja podataka na rudini srednjovjekovnog sela Majs u mađarskom dijelu županije Baranja, nastojali smo proniknuti u do sada dostupan fundus te kategorije nalaza na području međuriječja Drave, Dunava i Save.

Držimo kako je potrebno uvodno podsjetiti na spomenuti nalaz kalupa iz Majsja, kojem je posvećena znatna pažnja.³ Dakle, na kamenom kalupu za lijevanje vidljivi su urezi, tj. negativni dviju spona.⁴ Jedna je spona romboidna, a druga je zvjezdolika, tj. heksagram s ljiljanima na tri kraja. Na temelju analogija u Ugarskoj zvjezdolike spona sa šest, osam i dvanaest krajeva su karakteristične za 14. stoljeće.⁵ Romboidne spona bile su na temelju arheoloških analogija, kao i ilustrativnih prikaza u Europi u uporabi u razdoblju od 13. do 15. stoljeća.⁶ Na temelju njezina uzorka kalup iz okolice sela Majs mađarski arheolog Ódor datira u treću trećinu 14. stoljeća.⁷

Zvjezdolike su se spona u Ugarskoj općenito koristile kao pojasne spona,⁸ a romboidne kao spona ogrtača.⁹ Dakle, te se tvrdnje temelje na položaju takve vrste nalaza u ponekim grobnim cjelinama. Ipak, valja pretpostaviti da su se i zvjezdolike spona, kao uočljivi funkcionalni, ali i ukrasni dijelovi odjeće, koji su osebujna izgleda i bolje kvalitete izrade, svakako koristile kao spona za plašteve, a poneka i na pokrivalima za glavu pripadnika višeg sloja društva.

his important presentation of a treasure hoard from the surroundings of Slakovci,² was the first to point out the significant find of a star-shaped six-pointed buckle with wonderful lily flowers at its endings (Fig. 13) as far back as 1904. Thus, it was Brunšmid who was the first to draw attention to the occurrence of interesting medieval buckles in the territory of Slavonia.

Encouraged by the results of a chance find of a stone mould for casting metal buckles from the Angevine period, unearthed while collecting archaeological data in a meadow of the medieval village of Majs in the Hungarian part of Baranja, we decided to investigate the available holdings of such finds in the Drava, Danube and Sava interfluvium area.

In the introduction, it is necessary to highlight the find of the abovementioned mould from Majs, which will be dealt with in greater detail further on in this paper.³ The stone mould has incisions, most probably the negatives of the two buckles.⁴ One buckle is rhomboid and the other is star-shaped: a hexagram with lilies at three ends. Based on analogies in Hungary, we can say that star-shaped buckles with 6, 8 or 12 ends are characteristic of the 14th century, while⁵ based on archaeological analogies, as well as illustrations in Europe, rhomboid buckles were in use from the 13th until the 15th century.⁶ The Hungarian archaeologist Ódor has dated the mould from the surroundings of the village of Majs to the final third of the 14th century.⁷

Star-shaped buckles in Hungary were generally used as belt buckles,⁸ and rhomboid ones as cloak buckles.⁹ These claims are based on the position of these types of finds in certain grave complexes. However, it can be assumed that star-shaped buckles, as seemingly functional but also decorative parts of attire characterised by a distinctive appearance and a better production quality, were also certainly used as cloak buckles and sometimes also to fasten the headgear of members of higher social classes.

2 J. BRUNŠMID, 1904, 96, sl. 49.

3 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 123-137.

4 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 124, Abb. 1, 2 A.

5 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 131, Abb. 9 – karta rasprostiranja zvjezdolikih spona sa šest krajeva u Karpatskoj kotlini.

6 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 132, Abb. 10 – karta rasprostiranja romboidnih spona u Karpatskoj kotlini.

7 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 137.

8 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 137. U groblju Perkáta-Kóhalmi dűlő zvjezdolika spona pronađena je u grobu 273 u visini pojasa pokojnika (vidi: J. ÓDOR, 1998, 126, sl. 4, 1 i 2).

9 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 137. U groblju Mezőcsát-Csicske dűlő romboidna spona pronađena je u visini desnog ramena pokojnika u grobu 82 (vidi: J. ÓDOR, 1998, 126, Sl. 6, 1 i 2).

2 J. BRUNŠMID, 1904, 96, Fig. 49.

3 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 123-137.

4 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 124, Abb. 1, 2 A.

5 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 131, Abb. 9 – distribution map of star-shaped buckles with six ends in the Carpathian Basin.

6 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 132, Abb. 10 – distribution map of rhomboid buckles in the Carpathian Basin.

7 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 137.

8 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 137. In the Perkáta-Kóhalmi dűlő cemetery, a star-shaped buckle was found in Grave 273 at the level of the belt of the deceased (see: J. ÓDOR, 1998, 126, Figs. 4, 1 and 2).

9 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 137. In the Mezőcsát-Csicske dűlő cemetery, a rhomboid buckle was found in Grave 82 at the level of the right shoulder of the deceased (see: J. ÓDOR, 1998, 126, Figs. 6, 1 and 2).

Postavlja se pitanje izvornosti takvih spona za plašteve, odnosno prije svega od kada i zašto možemo pretpostaviti i pratiti pojavu plašta. Valja se podsjetiti da je znamenita franačka relikvija bio plašt sv. Martina, zvan *cappa*. Kao biskup grada Toursa postao je Martin glasoviti nacionalni svetac, najprije Franaka pod Karolinzima, a potom Francaza do naših dana. Ispravno je isticanje činjenice da je u Hrvatskoj sv. Martin bio i povijesni politički indikator te da je s njegovim kultom došao i rani franački utjecaj.¹⁰ Kako su franački vladari putovali od dvora do dvora, diljem prostranog carstva putovala je s njima i *cappa* sv. Martina.¹¹ Prema predaji je sv. Martin mačem odsjekao dio svog plašta i podario ga siromahu. Stoga ga na zidnoj slici (Istra) susrećemo kao viteza na konju ogrnuta plaštem koji siromahu daje dio ogrtača (Sl. 19).¹²

Naša je temeljna nakana i cilj priloga predodjenje pojedinačnih primjeraka ili skupina nalaza romboidnih i zvjezdolikih spona u međuriječju Drave, Dunava i Save, potom njihova stilska analiza te usporedba sa srodnim nalazima u susjednoj Mađarskoj i Sloveniji. Stoga pored do sada poznatih nalazišta spona na tematskom zemljovidu dopunjujemo sliku njihova rasprostiranja u naseljima, grobljima ili izvan pouzdanog konteksta (Karta 1).¹³

Uvjereni smo da, i pored svih naših nastojanja, za sada nismo u mogućnosti pružiti potpuniju sliku rasprostiranja srednjovjekovnih spona jer je riječ o nekim, arheolozima nedostupnim nalazima koji su zacijelo pohranjeni i nevrjednovani u muzejskim depoima ili privatnim fundusima. Konačno, česta stradanja Međuriječja tijekom srednjovjekovlja, novovjekovlja i u najnovijoj prošlosti doprinijela su uništenju i trajnom nestanku znatnih kulturnih

With regard to the origins of such cloak buckles and the beginnings of their use, the occurrence of the cloak can be traced back to at least the Early Middle Ages. Let us recall a famous Frankish relic: the cloak of Saint Martin, the so-called *cappa*. As the Bishop of Tours, Martin became a renowned national saint among the Franks under the Carolingians, and remains so among the French to this day. It should be pointed out that in Croatia Saint Martin is also a historical and political indicator, and that the arrival of his cult was accompanied by early Frankish influences.¹⁰ As Frankish rulers travelled from palace to palace across their large empire, the *cappa* of Saint Martin travelled with them.¹¹ According to tradition, Saint Martin cut off part of his cloak with his sword, and gave it to a pauper. Thus, on a wall painting in Istria he is depicted as a knight on horseback, covered with a cloak, part of which he gives to a poor man (Fig. 19).¹²

The main objective of this paper is to present individual specimens or groups of finds of rhomboid and star-shaped buckles in the Drava, Danube and Sava interfluvial area, and then to provide a stylistic analysis and comparison with related finds in neighbouring Hungary and Slovenia. Therefore, in addition to already known find sites of buckles, we will be adding to the map of their distribution in settlements, cemeteries and also less reliable contexts (Map 1).¹³

We are convinced that, despite all our efforts, we have so far not been able to provide a complete picture of the distribution of medieval buckles, as there are certain finds inaccessible to archaeologists, which are kept unverified in museum depots or private holdings. In addition, frequent destruction of the interfluvial area in the course of the Middle Ages, modern era and recent past has led to the damaging and permanent disappearance of significant cultural evidence

10 B. FUČIĆ, 1998, 99.

11 B. FUČIĆ, 1998, 99.

12 B. FUČIĆ, 1998, 96-99.

13 U svakom slučaju, prije sustavnog pristupa prikazu, na ovom mjestu najsrdačnije zahvaljujemo na nesebičnoj pomoći, poticanju i ustupanju prava objelodanivanja značajnog dijela fundusa romboidnih i zvjezdolikih spona iz muzejskog ili privatnog posjeda. Na prvom mjestu našu zahvalnost upućujemo kolegici Aniti Rapan Papeši, arheologinji i kustosici Gradskog muzeja Vinkovci koja je ljubavno ustupila primjerke spona iz Vinkovaca i okolice grada. Veliku potporu pružio nam je kolega doc. dr. sc. Mato Ilkić s Odjela za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru primjercima romboidnih spona iz Sotina na Dunavu. Konačno, na jedan zanimljivi primjerak romboidne spona s nepoznatog položaja u Slavoniji upozorio nas je susretljivo gospodin Tomislav Aralica iz Zagreba, kojem ovom prigodom također srdačno zahvaljujemo. Zahvalni smo i dr. sc. Marku Dizdaru, ravnatelju Instituta za arheologiju, koji nas je upozorio na novije akvizicije srednjovjekovnih spona iz Gradskog muzeja u Vinkovcima.

10 B. FUČIĆ, 1998, 99.

11 B. FUČIĆ, 1998, 99.

12 B. FUČIĆ, 1998, 96-99.

13 Before a systematic presentation, at this point we would like to extend our gratitude to those who have offered their selfless help and encouragement, and transferred disclosure rights related to a significant part of the holdings of rhomboid and star-shaped buckles in museums or private hands. First of all, our gratitude goes to our colleague Anita Rapan Papeša, archaeologist and curator of Vinkovci Town Museum, to whose courtesy we owe the specimens of buckles from Vinkovci and its surroundings. Great support was provided by our colleague, Assistant Professor Mato Ilkić, PhD, from the Archaeology Department of the University of Zadar, with specimens of rhomboid buckles from Sotin on the Danube. We also extend our thanks to Mr Tomislav Aralica from Zagreb, who kindly pointed out an interesting specimen of a rhomboid buckle from an unknown site in Slavonia. We are grateful also to Marko Dizdar, PhD, Head of the Institute of Archaeology, who pointed out new acquisitions of medieval buckles in Vinkovci Town Museum.

tragova unutar koridora naroda Europe. Činjenice potvrđuju da su takve spone pronađene i tijekom novijih istraživanja srednjovjekovnih naselja i posebice grobalja, kako nas u to uvjeravaju nalazi iz Suhopolja – Kliškovca i Beketinci Benteža. Stoga smo uvjereni da ćemo potpuniju sliku stanja rasprostranjenosti srednjovjekovnih romboidnih i zvjezdolikih spona postići tek rezultatima arheoloških istraživanja koja se kontinuirano provode u okviru zaštitnih zahvata, pretežito za potrebe velikih infrastrukturnih projekata u Hrvatskoj. Pri tom je važno da se takvi nalazi sustavno i ažurno objelodanjuju.

Potrebno je pojasniti osnovna obilježja spona koje razmatramo. U skupinu tzv. romboidnih spona uvršteni su lijevani brončani primjerci koji na svakom od četiri ugla završavaju zaobljenjem. Sredina je spone prazna, a oko nje je okvir od četiri kraka obla presjeka. Površina je konkavnih krakova obično ukrašena ispupčenjima. Poznati su i primjerci romboidnih spona ravnih neukrašenih krakova trapeznog presjeka. U jednom kutu je rupica za trn kojim se spona pričvršćivala na tkaninu, tj. ogrtač ili plašt. Spone su s donje strane u pravilu ravne što je dokaz da su lijevane u plitkim jednodijelnim kalupima. To zorno potvrđuje i negativ kalupa otkrivenog u Majsu. Zvjezdolike lijevane brončane spone imaju šest, osam ili čak dvanaest krakova koji su na krajevima često ukrašeni anžuvinskim cvjetovima ljiljana. Te su spone također imale rupicu za trn na unutrašnjoj strani. Korištene su ponekad kao pojasne spone, ali poglavito i kao ukrasi plašteva odnosno pokrivala za glavu.

PREGLED NALAZIŠTA

U nastavku donosimo pregled nalazišta u kojima su registrirani dragocjeni primjerci romboidnih i zvjezdolikih spona na području međuriječja Drave, Dunava i Save (Karta 1). Pregled započinjemo na krajnjem istoku međuriječja, tj. u Srijemu (Novi Banovci), a potom nalazišta postupno slijedimo prema zapadu sve do podnožja Alpa (Slovenj Gradec).

Prigodom obrade pojedinih nalaza koristimo se prijedlogom tipološke podjele koju je 1998. razradio mađarski arheolog J. G. Ódor, potaknut ranije spomenutim nalazom kamenog kalupa za lijevanje srednjovjekovnih spona iz okolice Majsa u mađarskom dijelu Baranje i kartiranjem srodnih primjerala otkrivenih diljem Karpatske kotline na trideset

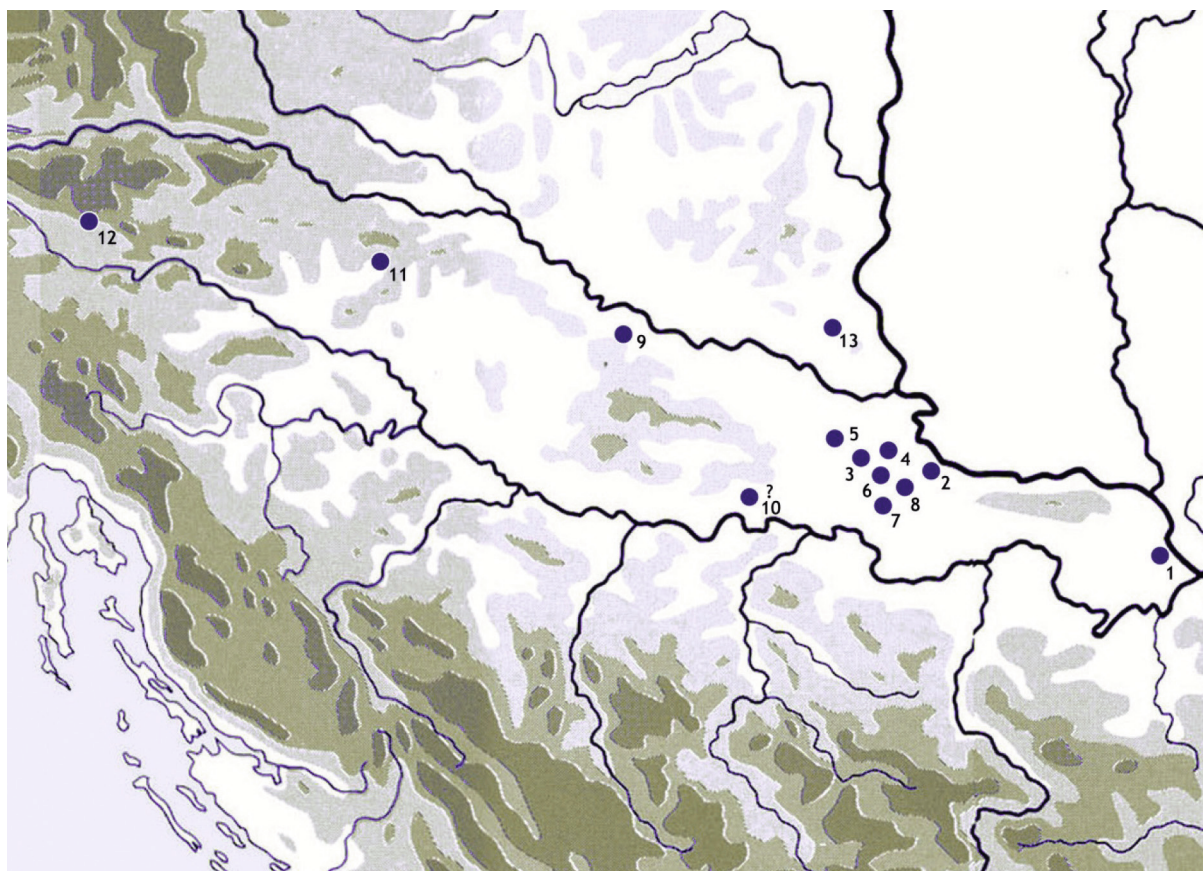
inside this corridor of the peoples of Europe. However, such buckles have been found in the course of recent campaigns at medieval settlements, and particularly cemeteries, as indicated by finds from Suhopolje – *Kliškovac* and Beketinci Bentež. We are convinced that we can obtain a complete picture of the distribution of medieval rhomboid and star-shaped buckles based on the results of archaeological rescue excavations which are continuously being conducted in Croatia, predominantly for the needs of large infrastructure projects. At the same time, it is important to systematically and regularly publish such finds.

It is necessary to explain the basic characteristics of the buckles which are the subject of our study. Cast bronze specimens, each of them with four rounded corners, are classified as belonging to the group of so-called rhomboid buckles. The centre of the buckle is empty, and around it there is a frame consisting of four arms with a round cross-section. The surface of the concave arms is usually embossed. Specimens of rhomboid buckles with flat, undecorated arms with a trapezoidal cross-section are also known. In one corner, there is a hole for the prong which was used to fasten the buckle to the cloak or mantle. The lower part of the buckle is usually straight, confirming that they were cast in shallow one-piece moulds. This is clearly confirmed by the negative of the mould uncovered in Majs. Star-shaped cast bronze buckles have six, eight or even twelve arms, whose ends are frequently decorated with Angevine lilies. The buckles also had a small hole for the prong on the inner side. They were sometimes used as belt buckles, but primarily as ornamentation for cloaks or headgear.

OVERVIEW OF FIND SITES

There follows an overview of sites in which important specimens of rhomboid and star-shaped buckles have been recorded in the Drava, Danube and Sava interfluvial area (Map 1). The overview starts from the easternmost part of the interfluvial area in Syrmia (Novi Banovci). After this, we gradually trace the sites towards the west, all the way to the foot of the Alps (Slovenj Gradec).

In processing individual finds, we have applied the typological classification proposed in 1998 by the Hungarian archaeologist J. G. Ódor, based on the aforementioned find of a stone mould for casting medieval buckles from the surroundings of Majs in the Hungarian part of Baranja, and a mapping of related



KARTA I. / MAP I.

Zemljovid rasprostranjenosti srednjovjekovnih spona u međuriječju Drave, Dunava i Save. Prema zamisli autora oblikovao H. Jambrek. Nalazišta: 1. Novi Banovci, 2. Sotin, 3. Ostrovo, 4. Nuštar, 5. Beketinci Bentež, 6. Vinkovci – Meraja, 7. Privlaka, 8. Slakovci, 9. Suhopolje – Kliškovac, 10. Slavonija nepoznato nalazište, 11. Paka, 12. Slovenj Gradec, 13. Majs (kalup za sponu).

Distribution map of medieval buckles in the Drava, Danube and Sava interfluve. By H. Jambrek based on the author's concept. Site: 1. Novi Banovci, 2. Sotin, 3. Ostrovo, 4. Nuštar, 5. Beketinci – Bentež, 6. Vinkovci – Meraja, 7. Privlaka, 8. Slakovci, 9. Suhopolje – Kliškovac, 10. Slavonia – unknown find site, 11. Paka, 12. Slovenj Gradec, 13. Majs (mould for buckles).

nalazišta.¹⁴ Zvezdolikne sponne sa šest krakova Ódor je označio arapskim brojkama od 1 do 9, a romboidne sponne za plašt brojkama od 10 do 30. Pri obradi pojedinih nalaza koristit ćemo u našem radu spomenutu tipološku raščlambu, ali ćemo dodati i prezime mađarskog kolege (npr.: Ódor tip 8, odnosno Ódor tip 11, tip 15, tip 26 ili tip 29).

1. Novi Banovci (Sl. 1 i 2)

Prigodom kartiranja rasprostiranja zvezdolikih i romboidnih spona u Karpatskoj kotlini Ódor je 1998. godine kao jedino nalazište iz međuriječja Drave, Dunava i Save naveo Nove Banovce. Na tom su nalazištu 1893. i 1912. otkrivene jedna šestokraka zvezdolikna spona od bronce s uščuvanim trnom i s ukrasima nalik na ljiljane na vrhovima krakova

specimens unearthed at thirty sites across the Carpathian Basin.¹⁴ Ódor marked star-shaped buckles with six arms with Arabic numerals from 1 to 9, and rhomboid cloak buckles with numerals from 10 to 30. In our analysis of individual finds, we shall apply this typological classification, but we shall also add the surname of our Hungarian colleague, i.e. Ódor type 8, 11, 15, 26 or 29.

1. Novi Banovci (Figs. 1 and 2)

When mapping the distribution of star-shaped and rhomboid buckles in the Carpathian Basin, in 1998 Ódor mentioned Novi Banovci as the only find site from the Drava, Danube and Sava interfluve. At this site, a six-pointed star-shaped bronze buckle with a preserved prong and decorations resembling lilies on

14 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 128 i slika 8 na str. 129.

14 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 128, and Fig. 8 on p. 129.

(Sl. 1)¹⁵ i jedna romboidna brončana spona s vrhovima nalik zaobljenjima i trnom, veličine tijela 4,8 x 4,9 cm (Sl. 2).¹⁶ Šestokraku zvjezdoliku sponu iz Novih Banovaca označili smo kao Ódor tip 8, a romboidnu sponu kao Ódor tip 29.

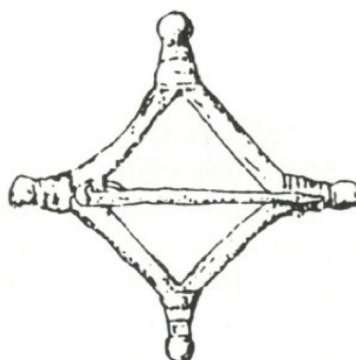


SLIKA 1. / FIG. 1.

Novi Banovci. Zvezdolika spona. Prema N. STANOJEV, 1989 i J. G. ÓDOR, 1998.

Novi Banovci. Star-shaped buckle. Based on N. STANOJEV, 1989 and J. G. ÓDOR, 1998.

the points of the arms (Fig. 1),¹⁵ and also a rhomboid bronze buckle with four rounded corners and a prong, size 4.8 x 4.9 cm (Fig. 2), were uncovered in 1893 and 1912 respectively.¹⁶ We have labelled the six-pointed star-shaped buckle from Novi Banovci as Ódor type 8, and the rhomboid buckle as Ódor type 29.



Sl. 2. / FIG. 2.

Novi Banovci. Romboidna spona. Prema N. STANOJEV, 1989 i J. G. ÓDOR, 1998.

Novi Banovci. Rhomboid buckle. Based on N. STANOJEV, 1989 and J. G. ÓDOR, 1998.

2.1. *Sotin* – dunavska obala, položaj *Vrućak* (Sl. 3) Ulomak brončane spone romboidne osnove. Ódor tip 26. Uščuvan je dio štapićastog tijela s presjekom u obliku trapeza. Na ugaonom zaobljenom dijelu krakova je profilirani izdanak s tri žlijeba. Veličina: 1,8 x 8 x 2 cm.¹⁷

2.1. *Sotin* – banks of the Danube, *Vrućak* site (Fig. 3) Fragment of a bronze buckle with a rhomboid base: Ódor type 26. Part of the rod-like body with a trapezoid cross-section has been preserved. On the rounded corner of the arms, there is a profiled protuberance with three grooves. Size: 1.8 x 8 x 2 cm.¹⁷



Sl. 3. / FIG. 3.

Sotin – položaj *Vrućak*. Romboidna spona. Prema M. ILKIĆ, 2010. Snimio M. Ilkić.

Sotin – *Vrućak* site. Rhomboid buckle. Based on M. ILKIĆ, 2010. Photo by M. Ilkić.

15 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 128, sl. 8, 29 i na karti rasprostiranja šestokrakih zvjezdolikih spona (J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 131, sl. 9, 4). Sponu je objavio N. STANOJEV, 1989, 61, 62, sl. 331.

16 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 128, sl. 8, 29 i karta rasprostiranja romboidnih spona u Karpatskoj kotlini (J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 133, sl. 10, 10). Primjerak spona objavio je N. STANOJEV, 1989, 61; 62/sl. 330.

17 M. ILKIĆ, 2010, T. I, 7.

15 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 128, Fig. 8, 29 and distribution map of six-pointed star-shaped buckles (J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 131, Fig. 9, 4). The buckle was published by N. STANOJEV, 1989, 61, 62, Fig. 331.

16 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 128, Fig. 8, 29 and distribution map of rhomboid buckles in the Carpathian Basin (J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 133, Fig. 10, 10). The buckle specimen was published by N. STANOJEV, 1989, 61, 62, Fig. 330.

17 M. ILKIĆ, 2010, T. I, 7.

2.2. *Sotin* – dunavska obala, položaj *Vrućak* (Sl. 4)
 Ulomak brončane spone romboidne osnove. Ódor tip 29. Uščuvan je dio vrpčastog tijela ukrašenog nizom ukucanih kružnica. Na ugaonom dijelu krakova je profilirani izdanak s dva žlijeba. Veličina: 1,9 x 1,7 x 1,5 cm.¹⁸

2.2. *Sotin* – banks of the Danube, *Vrućak* site (Fig. 4)
 Fragment of a bronze buckle with a rhomboid base: Ódor type 29. Part of the ribboned body decorated with a series of hammered circles has been preserved. On the corner part of the arms, there is a profiled protuberance with two grooves. Size: 1.9 x 1.7 x 1.5 cm.¹⁸



Sl. 4. / FIG. 4.

Sotin – položaj *Vrućak*. Romboidna spona. Prema M. ILKIĆ, 2010. Snimio M. Ilkić.

Sotin – *Vrućak* site. Rhomboid buckle. Based on M. ILKIĆ, 2010. Photo by M. Ilkić.

2.3. *Sotin* – položaj *Popino brdo* (Sl. 5)
 Odlično uščuvana brončana romboidna spona. Ódor tip 29. Uščuvano je vrpčasto tijelo konkavnih krakova ukrašeno nizom ukucanih kružnica. Vidljiva je rupica za trn spone koji nedostaje. Na ugaonom zaobljenom dijelu krakova je profilirani izdanak s dva žlijeba. Stražnja strana spone je glatka. Veličina: 4,8 x 4,8 cm. Za objavljivanje ustupio doc. dr. sc. Mato Ilkić.

2.3. *Sotin* – *Popino Brdo* site (Fig. 5)
 Very well preserved bronze rhomboid buckle: Ódor type 29. A ribboned body with concave arms, decorated with a series of hammered circles, has been preserved. A hole for the missing buckle prong is visible. On the rounded corner of the arms, there is a profiled protuberance with two grooves. The reverse of the buckle is smooth. Size: 4.8 x 4.8 cm. Published courtesy of Assistant Professor Mate Ilkić, PhD.



Sl. 5. / FIG. 5.

Sotin – položaj *Popino brdo*. Romboidna spona. Snimio M. Ilkić.

Sotin – *Popino Brdo* site. Rhomboid buckle. Photo by M. Ilkić.

18 M. ILKIĆ, 2010, T. I, 8.

18 M. ILKIĆ, 2010, T. I, 8.

2.4. *Sotin* – položaj *Vručak*¹⁹ (Sl. 6)

Ulomak zvjezdolike šestokrake brončane spone čiji je poligonalni korpus ukrašen izdancima u obliku stiliziranih cvjetova ljiljana. Na vrpčastom tijelu sačuvana su dva trokutasta kraka koja završavaju u obliku stiliziranih ljiljana. Rubni dijelovi tijela ukrašeni su nizovima ukucanih kružnica. Veličina: 2,3 x 1,6 x 0,1 cm. Ódor tip 9. Zbirka Mato Ilkić.

Sličnu sponu Ilkić navodi iz Nose (Hinga) gdje je nađena u grobu skupa s novcem Ludovika I. (1342. – 1382.).²⁰ Tom zvjezdolikom tipu spone srodan je primjerak iz Novih Banovaca²¹ i donekle onaj iz Slakovaca.²² Različite inačice takvih spona, koje su se koristile tijekom 13., 14. i 15. stoljeća, bile su u uporabi u Mađarskoj,²³ Poljskoj²⁴ i drugdje.

2.4. *Sotin* – *Vručak site*¹⁹ (Fig. 6)

Fragment of a star-shaped six-pointed bronze buckle whose polygonal body is decorated with burgeons in the shape of stylised lilies. Two triangular arms have been preserved on the ribboned body, ending in the shape of stylised lilies. The marginal parts of the body are decorated in a series of hammered circles. Size: 2.3 x 1.6 x 0.1 cm. Ódor type 9. Mato Ilkić Collection.

Ilkić mentions a similar buckle from Nosa (Hinga) which was uncovered in a grave assembly with Louis I coins (1342-1382).²⁰ The specimen from Novi Banovci is related to this star-shaped type of buckle,²¹ and partly also the one from Slakovci.²² Different variants of such buckles, which were in use in the course of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, were worn in Hungary,²³ Poland,²⁴ and elsewhere.



SL. 6. / FIG. 6.

Sotin – položaj *Vručak*. Zvjezdolika spona. Prema M. ILKIĆ, 2010. Snimio M. Ilkić.

Sotin – *Vručak site*. Star-shaped buckle. Based on M. ILKIĆ, 2010. Photo by M. Ilkić.

3. *Ostrovo* – položaj *Bujinci* / *Gorice* (*Hegyfalu*)²⁵ (Sl. 7)

U jugozapadnom dijelu katastarske općine *Ostrovo* nalazio se srednjovjekovni posjed i naselje *Gorica* koje se pod mađarskim nazivom *Hegyfalu* i *Heghfalwa* spominje u srednjovjekovnim ispravama 1353. i 1462. godine. Naselje je bilo smješteno na

3. *Ostrovo* – *Bujinci* / *Gorice* (*Hegyfalu*) *sites*²⁵ (Fig. 7)

In the south-west part of the cadastral municipality of *Ostrovo*, there was the medieval estate and settlement of *Gorice*, which is mentioned in medieval documents of 1353 and 1462 under the Hungarian names of *Hegyfalu* and *Heghfalwa*. The settlement

19 M. ILKIĆ, 2010, 386, T. I, 6, Kat. br. 6.

20 O. ŠAFARIK, M. ŠULMAN, 1954, 5-52, 53-55; V. JOVANOVIĆ, 1977, 156, T. XXI; N. STANOJEV, 1989, 79, br. 434.

21 N. STANOJEV, 1989, 61, br. 331.

22 J. BRUNŠMID, 1904, 96, sl. 49.

23 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 123-137.

24 K. WACHOWSKI, 2007, 149-154.

25 *Gorica* (*Hegyfalu*) = *Hegfalu* (1353.), *Heghfalw* (1462.). Srednjovjekovni posjed jugozapadno od *Ostrova* (D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 100).

19 M. ILKIĆ, 2010, 386, T. I, 6, Cat. No. 6.

20 O. ŠAFARIK, M. ŠULMAN, 1954, 5-52, 53-55; V. JOVANOVIĆ, 1977, 156, T. XXI; N. STANOJEV, 1989, 79, No. 434.

21 N. STANOJEV, 1989, 61, No. 331.

22 J. BRUNŠMID, 1904, 96, Fig. 49.

23 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 123-137.

24 K. WACHOWSKI, 2007, 149-154.

25 *Gorice* (*Hegyfalu*) = *Hegfalu* (1353), *Heghfalw* (1462). Medieval estate south-west of *Ostrovo* (D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 100).

povišenoj prirodnoj gredi i bilo je dijelom većeg posjeda unuka mačvanskog bana Martina od roda Szente-Mágócs (1353.) te potom Joba Gorjanskog (1462.).²⁶

S položaja srednjovjekovnog naselja *Gorica* potječe romboidna brončana spona ukrašena nizom ukucanih kružića na konkavnim krakovima koji završavaju okruglim profilom. Ódor tip 29. Na ugaonom dijelu krakova je profilirani izdanak s dva žlijeba. Sačuvan je ravan trn. Stražnja strana spona je glatka. Veličina: 3,9 x 3,9 cm. Datiranje: 13. – 15. st. Pohrana: Gradski muzej Vinkovci (dalje: GMV) A6959. Neobjavljena.

was situated on an elevated natural transverse and formed part of a large estate that used to belong to the grandson of Martin, Ban of Mačva (Macsó), of the Szente-Mágócs family (1353), and after that to Job Garai (1462).²⁶

A rhomboid bronze buckle decorated with a series of hammered circles on concave arms, ending in a round profile and originating from the medieval *Gorice* settlement site: Ódor type 29. On the corner of the arms, there is a profiled protuberance with two grooves. A flat prong has been preserved. The reverse of the buckle is smooth. Size: 3.9 x 3.9 cm. Date: 13th-15th century. Stored: Vinkovci Town Museum (GMV A6959). Unpublished.



Sl. 7. / FIG. 7.

Ostrovo – položaji Bujinci, Gorice. Romboidna spona. Snimak iz arhiva GMV.

Ostrovo – Bujinci, Gorice sites. Rhomboid buckle. Vinkovci Town Museum (GMV) archive photo.

4. Nuštar – položaj Budžak / Deškovci²⁷ (Sl. 8)

Srednjovjekovno naselje i crkvena župa vukovskog arhiđakonata Pečuške biskupije pod nazivom Deškovci poznati su u izvorima od 1332. do 1487. Naselje se nalazilo oko 2 kilometra sjeveroistočno od današnjeg Ostrova i oko 700 – 800 metara južno od desne obale Vuke. Taj se položaj na zemljovidu prepoznaje pod toponimom *Crkvine* ili *Staro groblje*.²⁸

4. Nuštar – Budžak/Deškovci site²⁷ (Fig. 8)

The medieval settlement and parish church of the Vuka (Walko) Archdeaconry of the Pécs Diocese is known in sources from 1332 until 1487 under the name of Deškovci. The settlement was situated approximately 2 kilometres north-east of present-day Ostrovo, and approximately 700-800 metres to the south of the right bank of the Vuka. The site can be identified on the map under the toponym of *Crkvina* or *Staro Groblje* (Old Cemetery).²⁸

26 D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 100.

27 Deškovci = Dech, Doch, Och, Dezek (1332. – 1335.), Dezk (1380., 1450.), Dechk (1405., 1415., 1436., 1450.), Deck (1410.), Deczk (1487.). Srednjovjekovno selo uz desnu obalu Vuke kod Nuštara prema Ostrovu (D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 115-116).

28 D. PETKOVIĆ, 2005, 115, bilj. 295.

26 D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 100.

27 Deškovci = Dech, Doch, Och, Dezek (1332-1335), Dezk (1380, 1450), Dechk (1405, 1415, 1436, 1450), Deck (1410), Deczk (1487). Medieval village on the right bank of the River Vuka near Nuštar towards Ostrovo (D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 115-116).

28 D. PETKOVIĆ, 2005, 115, note 295.

Romboidna neukrašena brončana spona, ravnih krakova koji završavaju jezičastom profilacijom ukrašenom urezanim linijama. Trn nedostaje. Pripada sponama Ódor tipa 29. Veličina: 4,9 x 4,8 cm. Datacija od 13. do 15. st. Pohranjena je u GMVk A6960.

A rhomboid, undecorated bronze buckle, with flat arms ending in a tongue-shaped profile decorated with carved lines. The prong is missing. It belongs to buckles of Ódor type 29. Size: 4.9 x 4.8 cm. Date: from the 13th until the 15th century. Kept in Vinkovci Town Museum (GMVk A6960).



Sl. 8. / FIG. 8.

Nuštar – položaj Budžak / Deškovci. Romboidna spona. Snimak iz arhiva GMVk.

Nuštar – Budžak/Deškovci site. Rhomboid buckle. Vinkovci Town Museum (GMVk) archive photo.

5. Nuštar – položaj Bok / Miholjanci²⁹ (Sl. 9)

Na položaju Bok uz desnu obalu Vuke u blizini Nuštra nalazilo se manje srednjovjekovno naselje Miholjanci (*Zentmihal, capella sancti Michaelis*) koje povijesna vrela spominju 1332. – 1335., 1411., 1437., 1491. i 1506. godine. S tog je položaja u Gradski muzej u Vinkovcima dospjela zvjezdolika

5. Nuštar – Bok/Miholjanci site²⁹ (Fig. 9)

At the Bok site on the right bank of the Vuka, in the vicinity of Nuštar, there was the small medieval settlement of Miholjanci (*Zentmihal, capella sancti Michaelis*), mentioned in historical sources in 1332-1335, 1411, 1437, 1491 and 1506. From this site, a star-shaped, hexagonal, cast bronze buckle decorated



Sl. 9. / FIG. 9.

Nuštar – položaj Bok / Miholjanci. Zvjezdolika spona. Snimak iz arhiva GMVk.

Nuštar – Bok/Miholjanci site. Star-shaped buckle. Vinkovci Town Museum (GMVk) archive photo.

29 Miholjanci = Myholayanc (1437., 1506.), Kapolnazentmihal (1411.), Zentmihal (1491.). Manje srednjovjekovno naselje na desnoj obali Vuke kod Nuštra (D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 120-123).

29 Miholjanci = Myholayanc (1437, 1506), Kapolnazentmihal (1411), Zentmihal (1491). A small medieval settlement on the right bank of the Vuka near Nuštar (D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 120-123).

heksagonalna lijevana brončana spona ukrašena preklopljenim ukucanim kružićima na konkavnim krakovima koji završavaju profilacijom u obliku lji-ljana. Očuvana je baza željeznog trna. Ódor tip 8. Veličina 3,7 x 3,7 mm. Datacija: 13. – 15. st. Pohrana u GMV k A6961. Neobjavljena. Ustupljeno za objavu od GMV k.

6. *Beketinci Bentež* (Sl. 10)

Na zapadnim granicama Vukovske županije, koja je u razvijenom i kasnom srednjem vijeku bila relativnom gusto naseljena, moglo se na temelju sustavnih arheoloških istraživanja u okviru velikoga infrastrukturnog projekta autoceste koridor 5C na zemljištu Bentež kraj Beketinaca dokazati, pored središnjega eneolitičkog dijela, i kasnosrednjovjekovno naselje.³⁰

U jami većega stambenog objekta u sjeveroistočnom dijelu srednjovjekovnog naselja, oštećenoj recentnim kanalom, pronađena je romboidna lijevana brončana spona za plašt. Na sva četiri ugla je ukras u obliku zaobljenja, a u jednom kutu je rupica za trn koji nedostaje. Ódor tip 29. Dužina 3,5 cm, širina 3,5 cm. Kvadranti: W26, W27; SJ 1561, PN 385.

with overlapping hammered circles on concave arms ending in profiles in the shape of a lily was acquired by Vinkovci Town Museum. The base of the iron prong has been preserved. Ódor type 8. Size 3.7 x 3.7 mm. Date: 13th-15th century. Stored in Vinkovci Town Museum (GMV k A6961). Unpublished. Published courtesy of Vinkovci Town Museum (GMV k).

6. *Beketinci Bentež site* (Fig. 10)

On the western boundaries of what was historically Vuka County (*Comitatus de Walko*), which in the High and Late Middle Ages was relatively densely populated, based on systematic archaeological campaigns as part of the large infrastructure project of the 5C motorway corridor on a plot of land called Bentež near Beketinci, besides a central Aeneolithic part, it was also possible to confirm a late medieval settlement.³⁰

In the pit of a large residential structure in the north-eastern part of the medieval settlement, which has been damaged by a recent channel, a rhomboid cast bronze cloak buckle was unearthed. All four corners have rounded decorations, and in one corner there is a hole for the prong, which is missing. Ódor type 29. Length 3.5 cm, width 3.5 cm. Quadrants: W26, W27; SJ 1561, PN 385.



SL. 10. / FIG. 10.

Beketinci Bentež. Romboidna spona. Prema K. MINICHREITER, Z. MARKOVIĆ, 2013. Snimio M. Gregl.

Beketinci Bentež site. Rhomboid buckle. Based on K. MINICHREITER, Z. MARKOVIĆ, 2013. Photo by M. Gregl.

30 K. MINICHREITER, Z. MARKOVIĆ, 2013, 330, Tabla 58,6.

30 K. MINICHREITER, Z. MARKOVIĆ, 2013, 330, Plate 58, 6.

7. Vinkovci – Meraja – Grob 31 (Sl. 11)

Na položaju *Meraja*, neposredno uz rub nekadašnjeg bedema antičke kolonije Cibala i srednjovjekovnog naselja Sv. Ilija evidentirano je višeslojno groblje od preko 300 grobova. Tijekom uzastopnih arheoloških istraživanja provedenih 1953., 1965., 1997. i 1998. godine naišlo se na horizonte grobova bjelobrdске kulture, kasnog srednjovjekovlja i ranog novovjekovlja.³¹ Potkraj 13. ili u prvim desetljećima 14. stoljeća gradi se, djelomično na tlocrtu starije ranoromaničke župne crkve, velika gotička crkva posvećena sv. Iliji koja se navodi 1332. i 1335. godine.³² Dakle, u srednjem vijeku postoji župa sv. Ilije (*Sancto Elya / Helya*), kako su tada zvani današnji Vinkovci.³³ Tijekom arheoloških istraživanja koja je 1965. godine organizirao i vrlo uspješno obavio naš istaknuti arheolog Stojan Dimitrijević otkriven je horizont grobova 14. – 16. stoljeća. Među grobnim cjelinama tog horizonta Dimitrijević je izdvojio grob 31, otkriven u □ 2/3 na dubini od 1,90 m. Važno je napomenuti da je Dimitrijević na sačuvanom dijelu kostura „u predjelu prsnog koša (desna strana)“ otkrio brončanu romboidnu sponu koja je prema njegovu uvjerenju mogla pripadati vremenskom rasponu od 13. do 15. st.³⁴ Riječ je o romboidnoj lijevanoj brončanoj sponi ukrašenoj ukucanim kružićima na konkavnim krakovima koji završavaju okruglom profilacijom s dvama udubinama. Sačuvan je ravan trn. Poleđina spone je glatka. Ódor tip 29. Veličina: 4,0 x 3,8 cm. Datacija: 13. – 15. st. Pohrana u GMVk A2333.

7. Vinkovci – Meraja site – Grave 31 (Fig. 11)

At the *Meraja* site, directly along the edge of the former fortification walls of the classical antique colony of Cibala and the medieval settlement of Sveti Ilija, a multi-layered cemetery with more than 300 graves was recorded. In the course of successive archaeological campaigns conducted in 1953, 1965, 1997 and 1998, horizons of graves of the Bijelo Brdo culture, late medieval period, and early modern era were encountered.³¹ Near the end of the 13th or in the first decades of the 14th century, a large Gothic church devoted to Saint Elias, mentioned in 1332 and 1335, was constructed, partly on the ground-plan of an older early Romanesque parish church.³² Thus, in the Middle Ages there was a Parish of Saint Elias (*Sancto Elya/Helya*), as present-day Vinkovci were called at that time.³³ In the course of the archaeological campaign of 1965, organised and very successfully conducted by the leading archaeologist Stojan Dimitrijević, a horizon of graves from the 14th-16th century was uncovered. Among the grave complexes of this horizon, Dimitrijević singled out grave 31, unearthed in □ 2/3 at a depth of 1.90 m. It is important to remark that on the preserved part of the skeleton, in the chest area (right-hand side), Dimitrijević uncovered a bronze rhomboid buckle, which in his opinion could have belonged to the time span from the 13th until the 15th century.³⁴ This is a rhomboidally cast bronze buckle, decorated with hammered circles on concave arms ending in a round profile with two recesses. The flat prong has been preserved. The buckle reverse is smooth. Ódor type 29. Size: 4.0 x 3.8 cm. Date: 13th-15th century. Stored in Vinkovci Town Museum (GMVk A2333).



SL. 11. / FIG. 11.

Vinkovci – Meraja. Groblje uz crkvu sv. Ilije. Romboidna spona iz groba 31. Snimak u arhivu GMVk.

Vinkovci – Meraja site. Cemetery next to the Church of Saint Elias. Rhomboid buckle from Grave 31. Photo in the archive of Vinkovci Town Museum (GMVk).

31 D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 246.

32 D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 246.

33 D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 246.

34 S. DIMITRIJEVIĆ, 1966, 50, T. 22/14.

31 D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 246.

32 D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 246.

33 D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 246.

34 S. DIMITRIJEVIĆ, 1966, 50, T. 22/14.

8. *Privlaka – Zakota/*Zakota*³⁵ (Sl. 12)

Položaj pustoseline pod nazivom Zakota – posjeda kaločkog nadbiskupa (Vlastelinstvo Privlaka) nije sačuvan u srednjovjekovnom izvoru. Na površini tog položaja pronađen je vrijedan primjerak srednjovjekovne zvjezdolike spone koja je stigla u Gradski muzej Vinkovci kao dio donacije zbirke S. Gaunta.

Oktogonalna lijevana zvjezdolika brončana spona ukrašena je preklapljenim ukucanim krugovima na konkavnim krakovima koji završavaju profilacijom, u obliku ljiljana i okruglih puceta. Vidljiva je rupa za trn koji nedostaje. Ódor tip 8. Veličina: 2,9 x 2,9 cm. Datacija: 13. – 15. st. Pohrana u GMVk A6962. Neobjavljeno. Ustupljeno dobrotom GMVk.

8. *Privlaka – Zakota/*Zakota*³⁵ site (Fig. 12)

The location of the Zakota *puszta*, the estate of the Archbishop of Kalocsa (Privlaka seigneurie), has not been preserved in the medieval source. On the surface of this site, an important specimen of a medieval star-shaped buckle was found, which was acquired by Vinkovci Town Museum as part of the donation of the S. Gaunt Collection.

The octagonal cast star-shaped bronze buckle is decorated with overlapping hammered circles on concave arms ending in profiles in the shapes of lilies and round buttons. A hole for the missing buckle prong is visible. Ódor type 8. Size: 2.9 x 2.9 cm. Date: 13th-15th century. Stored in Town Museum (GMVk A6962). Unpublished. Courtesy of Vinkovci Town Museum (GMVk).



Sl. 12. / FIG. 12.

Privlaka – položaj *Zakota*. Zvjezdolika spona. Snimak u arhivu GMVk.

Privlaka – Zakota site. Star-shaped buckle. Photo in the archive of Vinkovci Town Museum (GMVk).

9. *Slakovci – skupni nalaz* (Sl. 13)

Povijesni i arheološki lokalitet Slakovci smješten je južno od današnjih Vinkovaca. Višeslojno arheološko nalazište poznato je kao *Slakovačka gradina*, a vidljivo je u prostoru srednjovjekovnog kaštela Slakovac, kojemu je pripadalo 58 posjeda.³⁶ O poznatom skupnom nalazu srebrnog nakita i ukrasa odjeće iz okolice Slakovaca prvi nas je obavijestio Josip Brunšmid, pionir naše arheologije.³⁷ Taj skupocjeni nalaz predmeta srednjovjekovnoga umjetničkog obrta što ih je izorao Karlo Brkić na jednoj od svojih oranica dospio je 1893. godine zaslugom ravnatelj-

9. *Slakovci – hoard* (Fig. 13)

The historical and archaeological site of Slakovci is situated to the south of present-day Vinkovci. This multi-layered archaeological site is known as *Slakovačka Gradina*, and is visible in the area of the medieval *castellum* of Slakovac, from which there are 58 artefacts.³⁶ The first to describe the hoard of silver jewellery and attire ornaments from the surroundings of Slakovci was Josip Brunšmid, a pioneer of archaeology in this region.³⁷ This significant find of objects of medieval artistic craftsmanship, ploughed up by Karlo Brkić in one of his fields, was

35 B. W. McGOWAN, 1983, 418. U popisu nahije Nijemci 1570. navodi se kao *pustoselina* (pusta) *Zāqota*.

36 D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 241, slika na str. 344 – dolje.

37 J. BRUNŠMID, 1904, 90-97.

35 B. W. McGOWAN, 1983, 418. The *Zāqota puszta* is mentioned in a list of the Nijemci *nabiye* of 1570.

36 D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 241, Fig. on p. 344 – below.

37 J. BRUNŠMID, 1904, 90-97.



Sl. 13. / FIG. 13.

Slakovci. Zvezdolika spona. Prema Ž. DEMO, 2014. Snimak I. Krajcar.

Slakovci. Star-shaped buckle. Based on Ž. DEMO, 2014. Photo by I. Krajcar.

stva Narodnoga muzeja u Zagreb. Prema riječima Brunšmida: „Slakovački nahodaj je skupina veoma ukusnih nakita, što ih je mogla posjedovati samo imućnija osoba. Zakopali su se sigurno zato, što im se je vlasnica poradi neke ratne nedaće ili inih kakovih nemirnih prilika pravom imala da boji, da bi joj se mogli oteti. Vrijeme kada i povod zašto su se slakovački nakiti zakopali, ne da se ustanoviti, ali je veoma vjerojatno, da se je to dogodilo negdje u XIII. ili XIV. stoljeću“.³⁸

Na ovom se mjestu koristimo vrlo preciznim Brunšmidovim opisom kako bi se podsjetili njegova dojma o pojasnoj sponi ili pređici koja tvori dio inventara skupnog nalaza iz okolice Slakovaca (Sl. 13): „Pređica (spona) od pojasa u obliku šestokrake zvijezde sa stiliziranim ljiljanima na uglovima. Letvičasti dijelovi, koji sastavljaju srebrnu pređicu, urešeni su zaparanim sijekućim se potezima. U jednom unutrašnjem uglu nalazi se petlja, koje se drži neurešena spljoštena igla pređice. Promjer 5,2 cm“.³⁹ Spona je pohranjena u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu. Tragajući za analogijama slakovačkom primjerku spone, Brunšmid je pronašao primjerak iz Szabatyán-Somló koji je prvi objavio Josef Hampel, istaknuti mađarski medievist.⁴⁰ Ta je brončana zvezdolika spona sa šest krakova i ukrasima nalik cvjetovima ljiljana kartirana i objelodanjena u novije doba.⁴¹ Nalaz potječe iz groblja kraj sela grofa Géze Battyánya na položaju Szabattbátyan-Somló, sjeverno od Blatnog jezera. Najnoviji detaljan prikaz skupnog nalaza iz okolice Slakovaca sadrži katalog koji je popratio tematsku arheološku izložbu

acquired in 1893 by the Directorate of the Zagreb National Museum. According to Brunšmid: “The Slakovci hoard includes a group of very fine pieces of jewellery which could only have belonged to a rather wealthy individual. The jewellery was certainly buried because its female owner, due to war or other turbulent circumstances, feared that she could be robbed. The period when and the reason why the Slakovci jewellery was buried cannot be determined, but it is highly probable that it happened somewhere in the 13th or 14th century”.³⁸

Brunšmid’s precise account reveals his impression of the belt buckle which was part of the inventory of the find from the surroundings of Slakovci (Fig. 13): “The belt buckle is in the shape of a six-pointed star with stylised lilies in its corners. The bars which are part of the silver belt buckle have been decorated with incisions. In one corner, there is a loop, to which the undecorated and flattened buckle prong is fastened. Its diameter is 5.2 cm”.³⁹ The buckle is stored in the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. Searching for analogies with the Slakovci buckle, Brunšmid found a specimen from Szabatyán-Somló, first published by Josef Hampel, a prominent Hungarian medievalist.⁴⁰ The bronze, star-shaped buckle with six arms and decorations resembling lilies has recently been mapped and published.⁴¹ The find originates from a cemetery near the village of Count Géza Battyány at the Szabattbátyan-Somló site, north of Lake Balaton. The most recent detailed account of the Slakovci hoard is contained in a catalogue of a thematic archaeological exhibition in the Archaeological Mu-

38 J. BRUNŠMID, 1904, 90.

39 J. BRUNŠMID, 1904, 96, sl. 49.

40 J. HAMPEL, 1882, 145.

41 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 129, karta 9, 8; sl. 8, 2.

38 J. BRUNŠMID, 1904, 90.

39 J. BRUNŠMID, 1904, 96, Fig. 49.

40 J. HAMPEL, 1882, 145.

41 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 129, Map 9, 8; Fig. 8, 2.

u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu.⁴² Skupni nalaz iz Slakovaca autor kataloga identificira uspoređujući ga vremenski s horizontom srodnih nalaza u Starim Jankovcima,⁴³ Vinkovcima⁴⁴ i Klebi-Négyes⁴⁵ te predlaže vrijeme sakrivanja nalaza od kraja 14. stoljeća do kraja prve i početka druge trećine 15. stoljeća. Prema našem mišljenju srebrna slakovačka spona za plašt s vrhovima krakova oblikovanim poput ljiljana (Sl. 13) apsolutno se može povezati s razdobljem izuzetno važne vladavine Anžuvina (1301. – 1382.).

10. Suhopolje – Kliškovac (Sl. 14)

Prigodom vrlo uspješnih arheoloških zaštitnih arheoloških istraživanja na položaju *Kliškovac*, odnosno *Turski grad*, provedenih južno od općinskog središta Suhopolja u razdoblju 2005. do 2009. godine, među relativno brojnim pokretnim arheološkim nalazima grobnog inventara – nakita, keramike, alata, oružja i dijelova nošnje – pronađeni su i primjerci dviju romboidnih spona za plašt.⁴⁶ Predmeti su registrirani u pouzdanom kontekstu unutar višeslojnoga groblja srednjovjekovnog naselja Sv. Andrije.

Jednodijelna spona s okvirom romboidnog oblika i pomičnim trnom. Okvir plosnatog presjeka ukrašen je ukucanim kružnicama na krakovima romba i urezanim linijama u kutovima romba. Uglovi romba završavaju oblim zadebljanjem. Trn spone je plosnat s bazom savijenom u zatvorenu ušicu. Bronca. Veličina: duž. 3,6 cm; vis. 3,6 cm; deb. 0,1 cm; trn dužine 2,4 cm (PN 31/SJ 003) (T. 2; PN 31). Ódor tip 29. (Sl. 14.1)

seum in Zagreb.⁴² The catalogue author identifies the Slakovci hoard by comparing it chronologically with the horizon of related finds from Stari Jankovci,⁴³ Vinkovci,⁴⁴ and Klebi-Négyes,⁴⁵ and proposes the period from the end of the 14th century until the end of the first third and beginning of the second third of the 15th century as the time the finds were concealed. In our opinion, the silver Slakovci cloak buckle with its lily-shaped arm tips (Fig. 13) can definitely be associated with the extraordinarily significant period of Angevine rule (1301-1382).

10. Suhopolje – Kliškovac site (Fig. 14)

On the occasion of the very successful archaeological rescue excavations at the *Kliškovac* or *Turski Grad* site, conducted to the south of the municipality of Suhopolje from 2005 to 2009, two rhomboid cloak buckle specimens were found among the relatively numerous moveable grave inventory finds: jewellery, pottery, tools, weapons, and parts of attire.⁴⁶ The artefacts were recorded in a reliable context as part of the multi-layered cemetery of the medieval settlement of Sveti Andrija (Saint Andrew).

Single-piece buckle with a rhomboidal frame and movable prong. The frame with a flat cross-section is decorated with hammered circles on the rhomb's arms and with carved lines in the rhomb's corners. The rhomb corners end in a round thickening. The buckle prong is flat, with the base curved into a closed eye. Bronze. Size: length 3.6 cm; height 3.6 cm; thickness 0.1 cm; prong length 2.4 cm (PN 31/SJ 003) (T. 2; PN 31). Ódor type 29. (Fig. 14.1).



SLIKA 14.1. / FIG. 14.1.

Suhopolje – Kliškovac. Romboidna spona. Prema Ž. TOMIČIĆ, K. JELINČIĆ, 2011. Snimio H. Jambrek.

Suhopolje – Kliškovac site. Rhomboid buckle. Based on Ž. TOMIČIĆ, K. JELINČIĆ, 2011. Photo by H. Jambrek.

42 Ž. DEMO, 2014, 96-112.

43 Ž. DEMO, 2014, 111, bilj. 10.

44 Ž. DEMO, 2014, 111, bilj. 13.

45 G. HATHÁZI, 2005, 113, sl. 110; Ž. DEMO, 2014, 111, bilj. 17.

46 Ž. TOMIČIĆ, 2009, 229-245; Ž. TOMIČIĆ, K. JELINČIĆ, 2011, 120, sl. 212: 1; T.2: PN 57, sl. 213; 138.

42 Ž. DEMO, 2014, 96-112.

43 Ž. DEMO, 2014, 111, note 10.

44 Ž. DEMO, 2014, 111, note 13.

45 G. HATHÁZI, 2005, 113, Fig. 110; Ž. DEMO, 2014, 111, note 17.

46 Ž. TOMIČIĆ, 2009, 229-245; Ž. TOMIČIĆ, K. JELINČIĆ, 2011, 120, Fig. 212: 1, T.2: PN 57, Fig. 213, 138.

U grobu 85, u grobnoj raci pravokutnog oblika zaobljenih krajeva, presječnoj grobom 93, otkriven je vrlo dobro očuvan kostur muške jedinke starosti 45 do 50 godina s lijevom rukom na zdjelici.⁴⁷ U zapuni su pronađena dva nalaza: ulomak brončane spone i željezni čavao. Ulomak jednodijelne brončane spone pronađen je u zapuni groba u sjeverozapadnom uglu rake. Okvir spone ukrašen je ukucanim kružnicama na krakovima romba i urezanim linijama u kutovima. Očuvana je samo baza trna koja je okruglog presjeka. Sačuvana dužina krakova: 0,9 / 2,3 cm, šir. baze: 0,2 cm. (sl. 212:1; T.2: PN 57). Ódor tip 29. (Sl.14, 2)

In Grave 85, which was rectangular in shape with rounded ends, and which intersected with grave 93, a very well preserved skeleton of a male individual, aged 45 to 50 years old, with his left hand on his pelvis, was uncovered.⁴⁷ Two finds were unearthed from the fill: a fragment of a bronze buckle and an iron nail. Fragment of a single-piece bronze buckle, unearthed in the fill of the grave, in the north-west corner. The buckle frame is decorated with hammered circles on the arms of the rhomb, and has carved lines in the corners. Only the prong base was preserved, which has a round cross-section. Length of preserved arms: 0.9 / 2.3 cm, base width: 0.2 cm (Fig. 212:1; T.2: PN 57). Ódor type 29. (Fig. 14.2).



SLIKA 14.2. / FIG. 14.2.

Suhopolje – Kliškovac. Ulomak romboidne spone. Prema Ž. TOMIČIĆ, K. JELINČIĆ, 2011. Snimio D. Doračić.

Suhopolje – Kliškovac site. Fragment of a rhomboid buckle. Based on Ž. TOMIČIĆ, K. JELINČIĆ, 2011. Photo by D. Doračić.

11. Slavonija – nepoznato nalazište (Sl. 15)

Razumijevanjem gospodina Tomislava Aralice upozoreni smo na primjerak brončane romboidne spone s nekoga nepoznatog nalazišta u Slavoniji. Primjerak spone koji nam je ustupljen na objavljivanje pripada Ódor tipu 26, za koji je karakteristično da su krakovi ravni i neukrašeni, a vrhovi završavaju udubljenjima i jednostavnim tupim svršetcima (Sl. 15, 1). Donja je strana ravna, a na jednom kraku vidljiva je rupa od trna koji nedostaje (Sl. 15, 2).

11. Slavonia – unknown find site (Fig. 15)

Mr Tomislav Aralica drew our attention to the specimen of a bronze rhomboid buckle from an unknown site in Slavonia. The buckle specimen, which we have kindly been allowed to publish, belongs to Ódor type 26 with its characteristic straight and undecorated arms and points ending in depressions and simple blunt endings (Fig. 15.1). The lower part is straight, and on one arm a hole is visible for the prong, which is missing (Fig. 15.2).



SLIKA 15.1. / FIG. 15.1.

Romboidna spona s nepoznatog nalazišta u Slavoniji. Snimio T. Aralica.

Rhomboid buckle from an unknown site in Slavonia. Photo by T. Aralica.

47 Ž. TOMIČIĆ, K. JELINČIĆ, 2011, 125.

47 Ž. TOMIČIĆ, K. JELINČIĆ, 2011, 125.



SLIKA 15.2. / FIG. 15.2.

Dno romboidne spone s nepoznatog nalazišta u Slavoniji. Snimio T. Aralica.

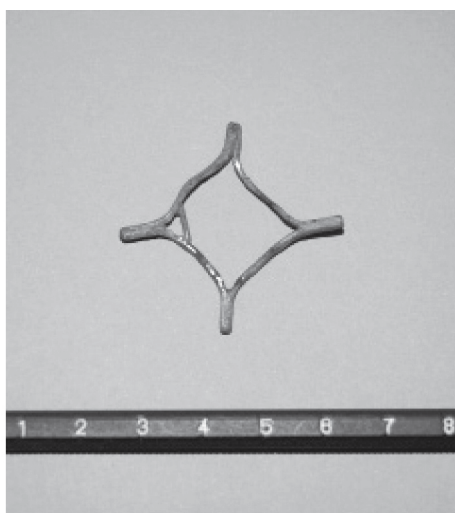
Bottom of a rhomboid buckle from an unknown site in Slavonia. Photo by T. Aralica.

12. Paka (Sl. 16)

Nedaleko sela Paka, u istoimenom brdovitom kraju južno od Varaždina istraživana je od 2001. do 2008. godine bezimena utvrda razvijenoga i kasnoga srednjeg vijeka. Prema kraju u kojem je izgrađena, utvrda je početkom istraživanja nazvana Paka. Tlocrtna organizacija burga, način gradnje i očuvane građevinske strukture ukazuju na izgradnju u drugoj polovini 13. stoljeća, vrlo vjerojatno nakon mongolske provale. Pored keramike najbrojniji su kovinski nalazi (noževi, brus, lokot, ključevi, konjske žvale i potkove, ostruge, brojne spone, dijelovi korica za noževe, razni čavli i kuke, strjelice). Pokretni arheološki nalazi pripadaju razdoblju od 13. do 15. stoljeća. U 15. stoljeću utvrda je stradala u požaru koji je označio kraj života u burgu.⁴⁸

12. Paka (Fig. 16)

Not far from the village of Paka, in the hilly area to the south of Varaždin that bears the same name, excavations of an unnamed fortress from the High and Late Middle Ages took place from 2001 until 2008. At the beginning of the campaign, the fort was named Paka after the area in which it was constructed. The ground-plan of the burg, the construction methods and preserved architectural structures suggest it was constructed in the second half of the 13th century, most probably after the Mongol invasion. After pottery, the most frequent artefacts are connected with metal (knives, whetstones, padlocks, keys, bridles, horseshoes, spurs, various buckles, parts of scabbards for the knives, various nails and hooks, and arrows). The moveable archaeological finds belong to the period from the 13th to the 15th century. In the 15th century, the fortress was destroyed by a fire that marked the end of habitation of the burg.⁴⁸



SL. 16. / FIG. 16.

Romboidna spona iz utvrde kraj sela Paka. Prema M. ŠIMEK, 2012. Snimio B. Šimek.

Rhomboid buckle from a fortress near the village of Paka. Based on M. ŠIMEK, 2012. Photo by B. Šimek.

48 M. ŠIMEK, 2012, 53, sl. 20.

48 M. ŠIMEK, 2012, 53, Fig. 20.

Istražujući dvorište burga, Marina Šimek, arheologinja Gradskog muzeja u Varaždinu, uz južni obodni zid pronašla je malu romboidnu sponu iz brončane pozlaćene žice, funkcionalan, ali i ukrasni predmet tipičan za 13. i 14. st.⁴⁹ Takvim se sponama zatvarao široki vratni izrez na muškom i ženskom ogrtaču u doba kad puceta još nisu bila u širokoj uporabi.⁵⁰ Sponu smo opredijelili kao Ódor tip 11. Nalaz je pohranjen u Gradskom muzeju Varaždin.

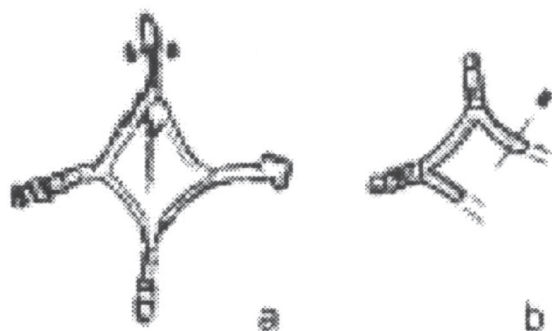
13. Slovenj Gradec – Puščava nad Starim trgom (Sl. 17)

Tijekom 1911. i 1995. godine je na *Puščavi* nad Starim trgom kraj Slovenj Gradca u Sloveniji otkriveno 138 grobova koji na temelju inventara ispunjavaju raspon od antike do ranoga srednjeg vijeka.⁵¹ Pored toga otkriveni su i slučajni pokretni nalazi iz srednjega vijeka, a među njima i ulomak ukrasne spone od pozlaćene bronce romboidnog izgleda, promjera 2,3 cm.⁵² Pod inv. brojem 11231 pohranjena je u Pokrajinskom muzeju u Mariboru. Otkrivena je 1912. u čitavom obliku s trnom za sapinjanje i s dvije staklene jagode pri utvrđenju trna. Pripada tipu Ódor 11.

While excavating the burg's yard, Marina Šimek, an archaeologist from Varaždin Town Museum, found a small rhomboid buckle made of bronze gold-plated wire along the southern edge of the wall. This was a functional but also decorative artefact typical of the 13th and 14th centuries.⁴⁹ Such buckles were used to close the wide neckline of men's and women's cloaks in the period before buttons were widely used.⁵⁰ We have classified the buckle as Ódor type 11. The find is held at Varaždin Town Museum.

13. Slovenj Gradec – Puščava site above Stari Trg (Fig. 17)

In 1911 and 1995, 138 graves that, based on their inventory, range from Classical Antiquity to the Early Middle Ages, were uncovered at *Puščava* above Stari Trg near Slovenj Gradec in Slovenia.⁵¹ Chance moveable finds from the Middle Ages were also unearthed, including a fragment of a decorative rhomboidal buckle of gold-plated bronze, 2.3 cm in diameter.⁵² It is kept at the Regional Museum of Maribor under Inventory Number 11231. It was uncovered in 1912 with all its constituent parts: the prong for fastening it and two glass beads near the prong fix. It belongs to Ódor type 11.



Sl. 17. / FIG. 17.

Slovenj Gradec – Puščava. Romboidna spona. Prema A. PLETERSKI, M. BELAK, 2002.

Slovenj Gradec – Puščava site. Rhomboid buckle. Based on A. PLETERSKI, M. BELAK, 2002.

49 M. ŠIMEK, 2012, 53, sl. 20.

50 M. ŠIMEK, 2012, bilj. 19.

51 A. PLETERSKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 233-300.

52 A. PLETERSKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 251, sl. 9:a, T. 5: 33.

49 M. ŠIMEK, 2012, 53, Fig. 20.

50 M. ŠIMEK, 2012, note 19.

51 A. PLETERSKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 233-300.

52 A. PLETERSKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 251, Fig. 9:a, T. 5: 33.

ZAKLJUČNA RAZMATRANJA

Premda je sadržaj našeg nastojanja bio na prvi pogled pokušaj kvantificiranja dostupnih nalaza srednjovjekovnih spona u međuriječju Drave, Dunava i Save, ipak se usporedno s tim postupkom razumljivo nametnulo i nekoliko važnih pitanja. Ovom prigodom izdvajamo kao relevantna pitanja poglavito: okolnosti nalaza spona, njihovu osnovnu funkciju, moguće doba izrade i korištenja, povezanost s mogućim središtima njihove izrade i sl. Razumljivo je da se postojanje te zanimljive vrste srednjovjekovnih nalaza tijekom zreloga i kasnoga srednjeg vijeka, kao i drugih sinkronih materijalnih tragova, povezuje i s onodobnim povijesnim mijenama koje su bitno utjecale na organizaciju promatranog prostora, razinu života i opću demografsku sliku. Razumljivo je da ukrase odjeće, tj. spone valja promatrati u široj slici povijesnih promjena koje se odnose na smjene dinastija Arpadovića, Anžuvina, Sigismunda Luksemburškog, Matije Korvina i Jagelovića. Svaka dionica povijesti srednjovjekovne Ugarske usko je povezana s prostorima Hrvatske, Dalmacije i posebice Slavonije. To je dakako moralo imati neposrednog ili posrednog odraza na sveukupni život ovdje promatranog prostora omeđenog tokovima Drave, Dunava i Save.

Promatrajući pokretne nalaze s trinaest nalazišta u kojima su registrirani nalazi romboidnih i zvjezdolikih spona, primjetna je njihova veća koncentracija u istočnom dijelu međuriječja srednjovjekovne Slavonije (Karta 1). S jedne strane ta je činjenica razumljiva, jer su nam zapadni dijelovi međuriječja Drave i Save za sada poznati tek na temelju ponekog nalazišta, primjerice u Suhopolju – *Kliškovcu*, potom unutar srednjovjekovnog burga kraj sela Pake i u Slovenj Gradcu. Dakle, općenito nam nisu dostupni podatci iz arheoloških istraživanja kojima su bila obuhvaćena groblja iz zreloga i kasnoga srednjeg vijeka. Uvjereni smo da je samo pitanje vremena kada ćemo o njima saznati iz tekstova arheologa. S druge strane, istočni prostor Slavonije bio je obuhvaćen i kontinuiranim poljodjelskim radovima, koje su učestalo pratila i zanimanja sakupljača arheoloških relikata, ali i usmjerena arheološka istraživanja, poglavito u cilju preventivne zaštite unutar urbanih aglomeracija te u prostoru u okviru opsežnih suvremenih istraživanja trasa prometnica ili plinovoda. Relativna učestalost nalaza srednjovjekovnih spona na

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Even though the primary aim of this paper was to quantify the available finds of medieval buckles in the Drava, Danube and Sava interfluvial area, at the same time a number of important questions have been raised. The following issues are particularly relevant: the circumstances in which the buckle finds were unearthed, their basic function, the possible period of their production and use, and the possible centres of their production. It is clear that the occurrence of this interesting category of medieval find in the course of the High and Late Middle Ages, as well as other synchronous material traces, is associated with historical changes at a time which significantly influenced the organisation of the investigated area, the standard of living, and the overall demographic picture. It is also clear that decorative attire and buckles should be examined as part of a broader picture of historical change relating to changes in the dynasties of the Arpads, Angevines, Sigismund of Luxembourg, Matthias Corvinus and the Jagiellonians. Each segment of history of medieval Hungary is closely connected with the areas of Croatia, Dalmatia, and particularly Slavonia. This, of course, necessarily had a direct and indirect impact on the overall living conditions in the investigated area defined by the courses of the Drava, Danube and Sava.

Examining the moveable finds from the thirteen sites at which finds of rhomboid and star-shaped buckles have been recorded, their concentration in the eastern part of the interfluvial area in medieval Slavonia is visible (Map 1). On the one hand, this is understandable, because the western parts of the Drava and Sava interfluvial area have so far only been known to us on the basis of a few sites, for example Suhopolje – *Kliškovac*, the medieval burg near the village of Paka, and Slovenj Gradec. Thus, generally speaking no data from archaeological campaigns which include cemeteries from the High and Late Middle Ages are available. We are convinced that it is only a matter of time before we find out about them from papers by archaeologists. On the other hand, the eastern part of Slavonia has been subject to continuous agricultural activity which has frequently been followed with interest by collectors of archaeological objects, but also target-oriented archaeological campaigns, particularly for the purpose of preventive protection within urban agglomerations and as part of extensive contemporary campaigns on transport routes or gas pipelines.

širem prostoru Vinkovaca obilježena je na početku istraživanjem našega vrsnog arheologa Stojana Dimitrijevića na Meraji, točnije 1956. godine u višeslojnom groblju pored crkve sv. Ilije. Daljnji su nalazi pribavljeni za Gradski muzej Vinkovci kao akvizicije od strane privatnih sakupljača površinskih nalaza nakon poljodjelskih radova na nekolicini nalazišta u okolici Vinkovaca. Gustoća nalaza srednjovjekovnih spona u široj okolici Vinkovaca ponajprije je odraz činjenice da je riječ o izuzetno plodnom zemljištu na kojem se od prapovijesti do novoga vijeka kontinuirano odvijao poglavito poljodjelski način života. Potvrđuju to arheologijom dokazani ili toponimijom naslućeni položaji ruralnih aglomeracija. Pretežito u blizini takvih aglomeracija pronađene spona upućuju na postojanje župskih groblja, seoskih ili većih naselja, prometnica kojima se odvijala kontinuirana lokalna ili trgovina na velike udaljenosti, ali i pokreti vojnih postrojbi tijekom nemirnih razdoblja. U okolici većih srednjovjekovnih utvrda poput primjerice kraj Slakovaca⁵³ u Slavoniji, ali i vjerskog središta Ostrogona, tj. u Esztergom-Szentkirály,⁵⁴ ali općenito diljem Karpatske kotline⁵⁵ te u najnovije doba u Bečkom Novom Mjestu,⁵⁶ registrirani su izuzetno važni i dragocjeni skupni nalazi, tj. blaga u kojima se naišlo na pojedinačne ili čak vrlo brojne primjerke spona (Sl. 18).⁵⁷

Pored činjenice da navedeni položaji ističu njihovu važnost u prostoru, postaje jasno da su smještene i u blizini prometnih pravaca koji su povezivali europske makroregije. Tako možemo pomišljati na realne sveze srednjovjekovne Slavonije preko Pečuha s Ostrogonom, odnosno Prekodunavljem i sa sjeverom Europe. Na nalaze kasnosrednjovjekovnog nakita s područja današnje Slovačke upozoreno je u stručnoj literaturi, pa je logična

Finds of medieval buckles in the broader Vinkovci area have been relatively frequent from the beginning of the excavations carried out by the prominent archaeologist Stojan Dimitrijević at Meraja in 1956 in a multi-layered cemetery next to the Church of Saint Elias. Further finds were acquired for Vinkovci Town Museum from private collectors of surface finds after agricultural activity at several sites in the surroundings of Vinkovci. The density of finds of medieval buckles in the broader surroundings of Vinkovci is primarily a reflection of the fact that this is extraordinarily fertile land on which from the prehistoric period to the new era an agricultural way of life has been continuously practised. This is supported by the locations of rural agglomerations confirmed by archaeology or suggested by toponymy. Buckles found predominantly in the vicinity of such agglomerations suggest the existence of parish graveyards, villages or larger settlements, transport routes along which local or international trade was continuously carried out, but also movements of military forces in turbulent times. In the areas surrounding larger medieval fortifications, such as near Slakovci⁵³ in Slavonia, but also the religious centre of Ostrogon or Esztergom-Szentkirály,⁵⁴ and across the Carpathian Basin in general,⁵⁵ and most recently in Wiener Neustadt,⁵⁶ extraordinarily important and valuable hoards of treasure have been recorded, in which individual or even numerous specimens of buckles have been encountered (Fig. 18).⁵⁷

Besides the fact that their positions suggest their significance in the area, it is clear that they were also situated in the vicinity of transport routes connecting European macroregions. Thus, it is possible to suppose connections between medieval Slavonia via Pécs with Ostrogon, i.e. Transdanubia and Northern Europe. Finds of late medieval jewellery from the territory of present-day Slovakia have been mentioned

53 J. BRUNŠMID, 1904, 90-97; Ž. DEMO, 2014, 96-112.

54 M. VARGHA, 2013, 76, Tabla 14.

55 M. ZSAMBEKY, 1983, 105-128; Zs. LOVAG, 90, Abb. 233.

56 N. HOFER, 2014.

57 N. HOFER, 2014. U okviru nalaza blaga u Bečkom Novom Mjestu, između ukupno 217 pojedinačnih nalaza ili fragmenata, težine oko 2200 grama, voditelj istraživanja Nikolas Hofer dokazao je da su svi nalazi bili od srebra, a poneki su na površini bili pozlaćeni (Sl. 18). Među nalazima zapaženo mjesto pripada opremi odjeće, nakitu i stolnom posuđu, kao i činjenici da nisu pronađeni novci. Opremi odjeće pripada šest primjeraka šestokrakih, 12 osmokrakih i jedna dvanaestokraka zvjezdolika spona. Zvjezdolike odjevne spona koje su bile nošene za sapinjanje plašta na prsima postupno su tijekom 14. stoljeća izlazile iz mode. Ostava obuhvaća uz ponešto nalaza iz sredine 13. stoljeća fundus primjeren 14. stoljeću.

53 J. BRUNŠMID, 1904, 90-97; Ž. DEMO, 2014, 96-112.

54 M. VARGHA, 2013, 76, Plate 14.

55 M. ZSAMBEKY, 1983, 105-128; Zs. LOVAG, 90, Abb. 233.

56 N. HOFER, 2014.

57 N. HOFER, 2014. The hoard find in Wiener Neustadt included 217 individual finds or fragments, weighing approximately 2,200 g. The excavation campaign leader Nikolas Hofer proved that all the finds were made of silver and the surfaces of a few of them were gold-plated (Fig. 18). Among the finds, a significant place belongs to attire accessories, jewellery and tableware. However, no coins were found. The attire accessories include six specimens of six-pointed star-shaped buckles, twelve eight-pointed ones, and one twelve-pointed one. In the course of the 14th century, star-shaped buckles used for fastening cloaks to the chest gradually fell out of fashion. Apart from some finds from the mid-13th century, the hoard includes holdings belonging to the 14th century.



SL. 18. / FIG. 18.

Bečko Novo Mjesto. Zvezdolika spona. Prema <http://www.bda.at/text/136/Denkmal-des-Monats/19491/2/Galerie>.
 Wiener Neustadt. Star-shaped buckle. Based on <http://www.bda.at/text/136/Denkmal-des-Monats/19491/2/Galerie>.

povezanost i s tim dijelom Ugarske.⁵⁸ Podjednako je logična povezanost ishodišta zlatarskih proizvoda u Veneciji i Francuskoj, još od 13. stoljeća, sa zapadom i sjeverom Europe. U tom smislu valja prepoznati i nalazište ostave blaga u Bečkom Novom Mjestu koje je na staroj europskoj trgovačkoj prometnici od Venecije, dakle Sredozemlja, prema Beču, tj. zapadu i sjeveru Europe. Jasno je da je postojala povezanost Venecije sa središtima srednjovjekovne Ugarske i ostalim dijelovima prostranog kraljevstva Anžuvina tijekom 14. stoljeća. Odras takvih utjecaja može se također prepoznati u fundusu iz ostave u Slakovcima. Na krakovima zvezdolike spone su ukrasi cvjetova ljiljana (fra. *Fleur de Lis*), heraldičkog simbola kraljevske kuće Anžuvina. Ta se moćna vladarska obitelj proširila velikim dijelovima Europe, a posebice u doba vladavine kralja Ludovika I. Velikog (1326./1342. – 1382.), kada vlada prostorima od Sredozemlja do Baltika. Razdoblje vladavine Anžuvina, dakle većim dijelom 14. stoljeće, odlikovalo se snažnim Kraljevstvom Ugarske i, dakako, pripadajućih mu dijelova Slavonije, Hrvatske, Dalmacije i dr. Jačanje gospodarske moći, utemeljene na vrlo intenzivnom korištenju rudnika zlata, potom soli, željeza, bakra, ali i agrarnih površina, pokrenulo je trgovinu na velike udaljenosti, pojavu brojnih tr-

in the literature, which means that it is logical to make a connection with this part of what was then Hungary.⁵⁸ It is similarly logical to make a connection with the origins of goldsmith products in Venice and France in Western and Northern Europe from as early as the 13th century. The find site of the treasure hoard in Wiener Neustadt, located along an old European trading route from Venice in the Mediterranean towards Vienna and Western and Northern Europe should also be seen in this light. Clearly there were connections between Venice and centres in medieval Hungary, as well as with other parts of the large Angevine kingdom in the course of the 14th century. A reflection of such influences can also be identified in the Slavovci hoard holdings. On the arms of the star-shaped buckle, there are ornaments in the form of lilies (French: *fleur-de-lis*), a heraldic symbol of the royal house of the Angevines. This powerful ruling family spread across large parts of Europe, particularly during the reign of King Louis I the Great (1326/1342-1382), when they governed lands from the Mediterranean to the Baltic. The rule of the Angevines, i.e. mainly during the 14th century, was characterised by a strong Kingdom of Hungary and, of course, its constituent parts: Slavonia, Croatia, Dalmatia, etc. The strengthening of economic power, based on very intensive exploitation of gold mines,

58 A. RUTTKAY, 1979, 85, 98; A. RUTTKAY, 1983, 347-360; A. RUTTKAY, 1989, 355-376.

58 A. RUTTKAY, 1979, 85, 98; A. RUTTKAY, 1983, 347-360; A. RUTTKAY, 1989, 355-376.

govišta (*oppida*), utvrda i posjeda feudalaca te obnovu ili izgradnju crkava novoga stilskog izričaja (gotika) i samostana. U većim naseljima, poput primjerice Sv. Ilije, tj. današnjih Vinkovaca, realno je očekivati pojavu raznih obrtnika, tj. zidara, tesara, lončara, kovača, možda i zlatara, tj. lijevača jednostavnih ili luksuznijih ukrasa za odjeću te raznovrsnog nakita. Na okolnim položajima feudalnih sijela i ruralnih naselja, posebice u grobljima, nailazimo, kako je vidljivo iz pregleda, usamljene pojedinačne primjerke ukrasa odjeće, tj. romboidne ili zvjezdolike spone. Ujedno se ponekad nailazi i na ostave vrlo dragocjenih predmeta, poput one iz Slakovaca. Od koje je važnosti u srednjovjekovlju bila tvrđava Slakovci saznajemo iz pisanog vrela.⁵⁹ Pál Engel, istaknuti mađarski medievist, za čitav je prostor Vukovske županije, u razdoblju od 13. do početka 16. stoljeća, utvrdio postojanje oko 1500 naselja, među kojima 40-ak utvrda, 34 varoši te trgovišta, brojna manja sela i posjede, pa na taj način i relativno gustu naseljenost.⁶⁰ U prostoru sjeverozapadnog dijela vinkovačkog kraja koji je pripadao Vukovskoj županiji nalazilo se najmanje oko 150 srednjovjekovnih naselja.⁶¹ Tom svojevrsnom demografskom procvatu, koji je imao odraza na organizaciju prostora, treba svakako pridružiti i pojavu demografske krize koju je uslijed bubonske kuge sredinom 14. stoljeća, posebice od 1347. do 1350. godine, prouzročila *Crna smrt* diljem Europe. Značajan povijesni trenutak bila je pobjeda Ludovika I. Velikog 1358. godine nad Venecijom, kojom je ponovno ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo Hrvatske i Dalmacije, a pod upravom hercega, pripadnika kraljevske dinastije, uz Hrvatsku i Dalmaciju našla se i Slavonija, pa je čitav hrvatski prostor između Drave i Jadrana bio ujedinjen u jedinstvenu političku cjelinu.⁶² Stabilizacija političkih prilika i povezivanje prostora od juga Italije do Baltika pod jednom dinastijom dali su snažan poticaj trgovini i jačanju gospodarskih veza koje su Firencu preko Hrvatske povezivali s

followed by salt, iron, and copper mines, but also agricultural land, led to long-distance trade, the growth of numerous market towns (*oppida*), feudal forts and estates, and the restoration or construction of churches in a new style (Gothic), and also monasteries. In larger settlements, such as Saint Elias (present-day Vinkovci), it is realistic to expect that there were various craftsmen, such as masons, carpenters, potters, smiths, and possibly also goldsmiths or smelters who made both simple or luxury ornaments for attire, as well as various jewellery items. In the surroundings of feudal estates and rural settlements, particularly in cemeteries, isolated individual specimens of attire ornaments – rhomboid or star-shaped buckles – have been encountered, as can be seen from the overview. At the same time, hoards with very valuable artefacts have been found, such as the one from Slakovci. The significance of the Slakovci fortress in the Middle Ages can be seen in written sources.⁵⁹ Pál Engel, a prominent Hungarian medievalist, identified the existence of approximately 1,500 settlements, including some 40 forts, 34 towns and market towns, numerous small villages and estates, and as a result relatively dense settlement throughout the entire territory of Vuka County in the period from the 13th until the beginning of the 16th century.⁶⁰ At least 150 medieval settlements were situated in the north-western part of the Vinkovci region, which was part of the *Comitatus de Walko*.⁶¹ The demographic boom had an impact on the organisation of the area, but should also be associated with the demographic crisis which occurred as a result of the bubonic plague in the mid-14th century, particularly from 1347 until 1350. A significant historical moment was the victory of Louis I the Great in 1358 against Venice, which enabled him to reunite the Kingdoms of Croatia and Dalmatia. This is when, along with Croatia and Dalmatia, Slavonia also came under the rule of the Herzog, a member of the royal house, so that the entire area of Croatia between the Drava and the Adriatic was united within a single political structure.⁶² The

59 S. ANDRIĆ, 2001, 233, bilj. 20. Naš vrsni povjesničar Slavonije Stanko Andrić podsjeća nas na jednu vrlo zanimljivu činjenicu: „Ladislav Geréb, erdeljski biskup i kaločki nadbiskup, istaknuti crkveni velikodostojnik i humanist, je 1501. u Beču izdao ispravu u svezi s imenovanjem kaštelana tvrđave Slakovci (*Zlatolcz*), koja je tada pripadala kaločko-bačkoj stolici. Nadbiskup Ladislav naređuje poglavarima mjesta što spadaju na tvrđavu Slakovci neka se pokoravaju novopostavljenim kaštelanima koje poimence navodi“.

60 P. ENGEL, 2001; D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 13.

61 D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 13.

62 HRVATSKA RENESANSA, 2004, 23.

59 S. ANDRIĆ, 2001, 233, note 20. A prominent historian, who is a specialist on Slavonia, Stanko Andrić, reminds us of a very interesting fact: “Ladislav Geréb, Bishop of Erdelj and Archbishop of Kaloča, a prominent church dignitary and humanist, issued a document in 1501 in Vienna associated with the appointment of the castellans of Slakovci (*Zlatolcz*) fortress, which at that time belonged to the Kaloča-Bačka see. Archbishop Ladislav ordered those in charge of places under the jurisdiction of the Slakovci fortress to subordinate themselves to the newly-appointed castellans, whom he mentioned by name”.

60 P. ENGEL, 2001; D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 13.

61 D. PETKOVIĆ, 2006, 13.

62 HRVATSKA RENESANSA [*The Croatian Renaissance*], 2004, 23.

Ugarskom. Zajedno s novcem i robom stizali su iz Italije i kulturni utjecaji, nailazeći na plodno tlo vrlo sličnoga kulturnog ozračja.⁶³ Za hrvatske je zemlje u mnogome vladavina Anžuvina bila vrhunac srednjovjekovlja, popraćena i kulturnim razvojem u ozračju predrenesanse.⁶⁴

U okviru Vukovske županije važno je mjesto svakako pripadalo srednjovjekovnom Sotinu (mađ. *Szata*) ponad velike europske vodene prometnice – Dunava. Taj je strateški važan položaj prepoznat od prapovijesti do osmanskih zaposjedanja, tako da su brojni nalazi iz raznih kulturnih slojeva registrirani na površini. Među njima su i ovdje navedena tri primjerka romboidnih i jedna zvjezdolika spona za plašt (Sl. 3 – 6). Koncentracija nalaza nakita odjeće sugerira postojanje imućnijeg sloja društva, vrlo vjerojatno iz razdoblja vladavine Anžuvina, kojima sigurno nije promakla važnost položaja Sotina iznad Dunava, ali i na trasi prometnice prema Srijemu. To je važno naselje posjetio u kasnom srednjem vijeku i kralj Matija Korvin tijekom vojnog pohoda protiv osmanskih osvajača u Bosni.⁶⁵ Nalazi spona sugeriraju postojanje lokalnog groblja.

Na postojanje relativno gustog naseljavanja dravsko-savskog međuriječja upućuje i nalazište *Kliškovac* kraj Suhopolja u podravskom dijelu Slavonije koje je tijekom sustavnih istraživanja potvrdilo postojanje ostataka sakralnog objekta i nekoliko horizonata groblja. U pouzdanom kontekstu dokazano je postojanje dviju romboidnih spona za plašt (Sl. 14.1-2). Postojanje župskoga groblja na položaju *Kliškovac* dokazuje ujedno i blizinu naselja koje se s određenim oprezom može poistovjetiti sa Sv. Andrijom. Tom je naselju naslućen položaj. S obzirom na blizinu podravske prometnice, svaka-ko je bilo svjedokom kontinuiteta života i nakon razdoblja stradavanja. Kontinuitet je zasvjedočen uzastopnim horizontima pokopavanja.⁶⁶

stabilisation of political circumstances, and the fact that the area from Southern Italy to the Baltic was under a single dynasty, provided a strong incentive for trade and the strengthening of economic ties between Florence and Hungary via Croatia. Along with coins and goods, cultural influences also arrived from Italy and encountered a fertile soil in the shape of a very similar cultural milieu.⁶³ For the Croatian lands, Angevine rule in many respects represented the peak of the medieval period, and was accompanied by pre-Renaissance cultural development.⁶⁴

As part of Vuka County (*Comitatus de Walko*), medieval Sotin (Hung. *Szata*) on the largest European water transport route – the Danube – certainly occupied an important position. Settlement of this strategically important location has been identified from the Prehistoric period to the Ottoman invasion, and numerous finds from various cultural layers have been recorded in the area. These include the aforementioned three specimens of rhomboid buckles, and one star-shaped cloak buckle (Figs. 3-6). The concentration of finds of attire jewellery suggests the existence of a wealthier layer of society, most probably from the period of the rule of the Angevines, who certainly would not have missed the importance of the position of Sotin on the Danube but also along the transport route towards Syrmia. In the Late Middle Ages, King Matthias Corvinus also paid a visit to this important settlement in the course of his military expedition against the Ottoman conquerors in Bosnia.⁶⁵ Finds of buckles also suggest the existence of a local cemetery.

The existence of a relatively dense population in the Drava-Sava interfluvium area is also indicated by the *Kliškovac* site near Suhopolje in Podravina, Slavonia, where in the course of systematic campaigns the existence of the remains of a sacral structure and several cemetery horizons have been confirmed. The existence of two rhomboid cloak buckles were confirmed (Figs. 14.1-2) in a reliable context too. The existence of a parish cemetery at the *Kliškovac* site at the same time also confirms the vicinity of a settlement which, with certain reservations, can be identified as Sveti Andrija. The position of the settlement has been suggested. Given the vicinity of the Podravina transport route, it certainly witnessed continuous habitation even after the period of great suffering. This is confirmed by continuous burial horizons.⁶⁶

63 HRVATSKA RENESANSA, 2004, 23.

64 HRVATSKA RENESANSA, 2004, 23.

65 Ž. TOMIČIĆ, 2009a, 753.

66 Ž. TOMIČIĆ, K. JELINČIĆ, 2011.

63 HRVATSKA RENESANSA [*The Croatian Renaissance*], 2004, 23.

64 HRVATSKA RENESANSA [*The Croatian Renaissance*], 2004, 23.

65 Ž. TOMIČIĆ, 2009a, 753.

66 Ž. TOMIČIĆ, K. JELINČIĆ, 2011.

Opsežna zaštitna arheološka istraživanja na trasi autoceste na koridoru C5 pružila su nam dragocjene potvrde kontinuiteta naseljavanja plodnoga istočnog slavonskog prostora na položaju Beketinci Bentež. U srednjovjekovnom naselju dokazan je nalaz romboidne spone za plašt (Sl. 10), kakve smo susretali na ranije spominjanim nalazištima.

Pretpostavljamo da su sve do sada navedene romboidne spone, uključujući i primjerak s nepoznatog nalazišta u Slavoniji (Sl. 15, 1 – 2), vrlo vjerojatno relikti iz naselja i groblja koje možemo pripisati 14. stoljeću. Riječ je o sponama Ódor tip 29. Izuzetak predstavlja spona za plašt s nepoznatoga slavonskog nalazišta koju smo uvrstili kao Ódor tip 26. Primjerke romboidnih spona iz utvrde Paka i u Slovenj Gradca skloni smo kronološki pripisati 13. stoljeću i Ódor tipu 11. Takve spone navode se u ostavi blaga u Esztergom-Szentkirály,⁶⁷ naselju Kána⁶⁸ i u crkvenim grobljima od druge polovine 13. stoljeća.⁶⁹

U literaturi se ponekad susrećemo i s dragocjenim slikovnim prikazima romboidnih spona za pričvršćivanje krajeva plašta na prsima. Lijep prikaz koji obuhvaćaju raspon od 13. do 15. stoljeća podario nam je Ódor.⁷⁰ U svezi nalaza romboidne spone iz Pušcave kraj Slovenj Gradca donosi se lijepi prikaz Frigijske Sybille u mramornoj inkrustaciji pod crkve u Sienni iz 1483. godine čiji je autor Benvenuti di Giovanni.⁷¹ Ovdje navedenom nizu usporednih prikaza korištenja romboidnih spona za plašt pridružujemo zanimljivi prikaz sv. Martina na zidnoj slici *Majstora Plesa mrtvaca u crkvi sv. Marije na Škrilinah u Bermu u Istri* (Sl. 19).⁷²

Zvezdolike spone za plašteve registrirane su na promatranom području međuriječja Drave, Dunava i Save, za sada, na pet nalazišta. Dva su nalaza registrirana uz Dunav (Novi Banovci, Sotin), dok su preostali iz okolice Nuštra, Privlake i iz skupnog nalaza u Slakovcima. Zvezdolikim je sponama zajednička osobina da se na svršetcima krakova prepoznaju ukrasi nalik cvjetovima ljiljana. Izuzetno lijep primjer takve spone predstavlja nalaz iz ostatka u Slakovcima, dok su na ostalim primjercima

Extensive archaeological rescue excavations on the C5 motorway corridor route have yielded valuable confirmation of continuous settlement in the fertile area of Eastern Slavonia at the Beketinci – Bentež site. In the medieval settlement, the find of a rhomboid cloak buckle (Fig. 10) of the kind encountered at the abovementioned sites was confirmed.

All of the abovementioned rhomboid buckles, including the specimen from an unknown site in Slavonia (Figs. 15.1-2), are most probably remains from a settlement and cemetery that can be dated to the 14th century. These are buckles of Ódor type 29. An exception is the cloak buckle from an unknown Slavonian site, which has been classified as Ódor type 26. We have tended to date the specimens of rhomboid buckles from the Paka fort and from Slovenj Gradec to the 13th century and classify them as Ódor type 11. Such buckles are mentioned in the treasure hoard at Esztergom-Szentkirály,⁶⁷ the Kána settlement,⁶⁸ and church cemeteries from the second half of the 13th century onwards.⁶⁹

In the literature, significant paintings of rhomboid buckles for fastening cloak ends to the chest are sometimes encountered. Fine descriptions of these buckles, ranging from the 13th until the 15th century, have been provided by Ódor.⁷⁰ In connection with the find of a rhomboid buckle from Pušcava near Slovenj Gradec, there is a lovely depiction of the Phrygian Sybil in a marble floor inlay at a church in Siena from 1483, which was created by Benvenuti di Giovanni.⁷¹ In addition to the aforementioned series of comparative representations of the use of rhomboid cloak buckles, there is an interesting depiction of Saint Martin in the wall painting of the *Master of the Dance of Death* at the Church of Our Lady of the Rock in Beram, Istria (Fig. 19).⁷²

So far, in the investigated area of the Drava, Danube and Sava interfluvium, star-shaped cloak buckles have been recorded at 5 sites. Two finds were recorded along the Danube (Novi Banovci, Sotin), while the remainder are from the surroundings of Nuštar and Privlaka, and also the Slakovci hoard. A common feature of the star-shaped buckles is that at the

67 M. VARGHA, 2013, Tabla 14, 3.

68 M. VARGHA, 2013, 62, Tabla 8, 1.

69 M. VARGHA, 2013, 90, Tabla 18.

70 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 127, Abb. 7, 130 s pripadajućom literaturom.

71 A. PLETESKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 251, sl. 10.

72 B. FUČIĆ, 1998, 96-99, sl. na str. 97. Tu je fresku naslikao godine 1474. jedan suradnik majstora Vincenta iz Kastva.

67 M. VARGHA, 2013, Plate 14, 3.

68 M. VARGHA, 2013, 62, Plate 8, 1.

69 M. VARGHA, 2013, 90, Plate 18.

70 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 127, Abb. 7, 130 with accompanying literature.

71 A. PLETESKI, M. BELAK, 2002, 251, Fig. 10.

72 B. FUČIĆ, 1998, 96-99, Fig. on p. 97. The fresco was painted in 1474 by an associate of Master Vincent of Kastav.



Sl. 19. / FIG. 19.

Sv. Martin. Zidna slika *Majstora Plesa mrtvacu*. Beram, 1474. Prema B. FUČIĆ, 1998, 97.

Saint Martin. Wall painting of the Master of the Dance of Death. Beram, 1474. Based on B. FUČIĆ, 1998, 97.

relativno rudimentarno izvedeni. Premda se zvjezdolike sponne držalo za pojasne sponne, ponajprije poradi njihova položaja u visini bokova pokojnika, primjerice u groblju Perkáta-Kőhalem dűle,⁷³ one su s obzirom na izgled, ukrase na šest, osam ili ponekad dvanaest vrhova krakova i uočljivih cvjetova ljljijana poglavito korištene kao sponne za ogrtače, tj. plašteve. Primjerci zvjezdolikih spona sa šest (Novi Banovci, Sotin, Nuštar, Slakovci) ili osam krakova (Privlaka) iz međuriječja sigurno su bili sponne za plašteve. Vjerojatno ih možemo pripisati epohi vladavine Anžuvina.

S obzirom na pronađen primjerak kamenog kalupa otkrivenog u okolici naselja Majs u mađarskom dijelu županije Baranje, J. G. Ódor pouzdano je prepoznao negative za romboidne i zvjezdolike šestokrake sponne, a temeljom motiva cvjetova ljljijana na krajevima krakova uvrstio ih je u epohu vladavine Anžuvina. Uzorke oblika odljeva s ka-

arm endings there is ornamentation resembling lilies. An extraordinarily beautiful example of such a buckle is the find from the Slakovci hoard, while on other specimens the ornamentation has been carried out in a more rudimentary manner. Although star-shaped buckles were considered belt buckles, mainly due to their position at the level of the hips of the deceased, for example in the Perkáta-Kőhalem dűle cemetery,⁷³ given their appearance, with decorations on six, eight or sometimes twelve points of the arms, and also their lilies, they were mostly used as cloak buckles. The specimens of star-shaped buckles with six (Novi Banovci, Sotin, Nuštar, Slakovci) or eight arms (Privlaka) from the interfluvial area were certainly cloak buckles. They can probably be ascribed to the era of Angevine rule.

In the unearthed specimen of a stone mould from the surroundings of the settlement of Majs in the Hungarian part of Baranya County, J. G. Ódor

73 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 126, sl. 4.

73 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 126, Fig. 4.

lupa iz Majsja Ódor je datirao u treću trećinu 14. stoljeća.⁷⁴ Pojava nalaza iz Majsja, u blizini velikog srednjovjekovnog grada Pečuha, možda nas potiče na logičnu pretpostavku da potencijalne radionice ljevača romboidnih i zvjezdolikih spona pretpostavimo i u blizini većih središta u međuriječju Drave, Dunava i Save, poput primjerice Vukovara kao središta Vukovske županije ili u blizini utvrda feudalaca te u trgovištima. Podsjetimo se, na svršetku našeg prikaza, povijesnih zemljovida koji prikazuju međuriječje, odnosno Slavoniju u kasnom srednjem vijeku pa će nam biti jasno kako je taj prostor bio gusto posut srednjovjekovnim plemićkim gradovima, trgovištima, crkvama i samostanima. Takav je uljuđeni krajolik početkom 16. stoljeća preplavio osmanski tsunami, unoseći značajne i dugotrajne promjene u prostor od Dunava na sjeveru do Jadrana. Zamislimo se na trenutak nad bogatstvom koje je u znatnoj mjeri nepovratno izgubljeno, ali i nad *svijetom koji je ukupnost pojava*. Djeliće tih spoznaja podarili smo u našem prilogu uspomeni na dragog kolegu prof. dr. sc. Zdenka Brusića.

recognised with certainty the negatives for the rhomboid and star-shaped six-pointed buckles, and based on the lily motif at the ends of the arms he dated them to the period of Angevine rule. Ódor dated the specimens from the cast mould forms from Majs to the final third of the 14th century.⁷⁴ The occurrence of the finds from Majs in the vicinity of the large medieval town of Pécs logically suggests that the workshops of the smelters of the rhomboid and star-shaped buckles were located in the vicinity of larger centres in the Drava, Danube and Sava interfluvium, such as Vukovar, the centre of Vuka County, or in the vicinity of feudal forts or market towns. Let us recall, at the end of our paper, the historical maps depicting the interfluvium area, i.e. Slavonia, in the Late Middle Ages, and it will be clear to us that this area had numerous medieval boroughs, market towns, churches and monasteries. This cultivated landscape at the beginning of the 16th century was flooded by the Ottoman tsunami, bringing significant and long-lasting changes to the area, from the Danube in the north to the Adriatic. Let us contemplate for a short moment the wealth that was largely lost forever, but also the *world as a totality of phenomena*. A small part of these facts have been brought back in our paper in memory of our dear colleague, Professor Zdenko Brusić, PhD.

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74 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 137.

74 J. G. ÓDOR, 1998, 137.

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