

KERAMIČKE ČAŠE S VARAŽDINSKOG STAROGA GRADA

Tijekom 2006. godine Arheološki je odjel Gradskog muzeja Varaždin proveo do sada prvo veće arheološko istraživanje vanjskih fortifikacijskih struktura Staroga grada. Prilikom istraživanja sjeverne i zapadne mokre grabe, prokopane tijekom 16. st., u vrijeme velike renesansne modernizacije srednjovjekovne utvrde, prikupljena je brojna i raznolika arheološka građa. Radi se o oštećenim i neupotrebljivim predmetima, odbačenim kao nepotreban otpad u vodu obrambenog jarka. Iz velike količine različitog keramičkog posuđa izdvojene su jednostavne konične čaše koje čine jednu od kategorija stolnog posuđa odnosno posuđe za piće. Obradom nalaza s ovog istraživanja do sada je identificirano trinaest čaša istoga tipa. Iako se međusobno razlikuju u nekim detaljima, one ipak predstavljaju prepoznatljivu tipološku cjelinu te ih se pripisuje tipu jednostavnih koničnih čaša. Prema stratigrafskom položaju te usporedbom s poznatim primjercima s drugih nalazišta, čaše su datirane u kasni srednji vijek odnosno u 15. st., uz moguću uporabu i početkom 16. st. S obzirom na jednostavnost izrade, skromnu dekoraciju te masovnu proizvodnju pripisuju se lokalnoj produkciji te se njihova uporaba povezuje s pripadnicima nižeg socijalnog sloja unutar feudalne utvrde.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: *Varaždin–Stari grad, projekt Bastion, keramika, posuđe za piće, konične čaše, kasni srednji vijek, rani novi vijek*

UVOD

Međususedskim Projektom BASTION (Slovenija, Mađarska, Hrvatska), realiziranim od 2006. do 2008. godine u okviru INTERREG IIIA programa EU, provedena su multidisciplinarna istraživanja vanjskih obrambenih sustava varaždinskog renesansnog "Wasserburga" – Staroga grada (Sl. 1). Uz povijesna i arhivska istraživanja, a njima su bili obuhvaćeni pisani dokumenti, planovi i vedute, 2006. godine provedeno je i, prvo do sada, veće

CERAMIC GLASSES FROM VARAŽDIN OLD TOWN

In the course of 2006, the Archaeology Department of Varaždin Town Museum conducted the first major archaeological excavations of the outer fortification structures of the Old Town (Stari Grad). During the excavation of the northern and western wet ditches, dug in the course of the 16th century at the time of the large Renaissance modernisation of the mediaeval fort, numerous and various archaeological artefacts were collected. The artefacts were damaged and unusable, and had been thrown into the water of the defence ditch as useless rubbish. Simple conical glasses were identified among the large quantity of various pieces of ceramic crockery. These form one of the categories of tableware: drinking vessels. In an analysis of finds unearthed in this campaign, thirteen glasses of the same type have been identified. Although they differ in certain details, they still represent a recognisable typological category and are classified as simple conical glasses. Their stratigraphic location, as well as a comparison with known specimens from other sites dates the glasses to the Late Middle Ages and the 15th century, with their possible use also at the beginning of the 16th century. Given their simple workmanship, modest decoration and mass production, they indicate local production, and their use is associated with members of lower social classes inside the feudal fortifications.

KEY WORDS: *Varaždin Old Town (Stari Grad), Bastion Project, pottery, drinking vessels, conical glasses, Late Middle Ages, early modern era*

INTRODUCTION

As part of the BASTION Neighbourhood Programme between Slovenia, Hungary and Croatia, carried out between 2006 and 2008 as part of the European Community Initiative INTERREG IIIA, multidisciplinary research was conducted on the outer defence system of the Varaždin Renaissance moated castle, the Old Town (Fig. 1). Apart from historical and archive research, which included studies of written documents, plans and vedutas, in 2006



SL. 1. / FIG. 1.

Varaždin, Stari grad; istraživanje sjevernog obrambenog jarka (foto: B. Šimek, 2006).

Varaždin, Stari grad; excavations of the northern defense ditch (photo: B. Šimek, 2006).

arheološko istraživanje u kompleksu utvrde.¹ Kako je cilj Projekta Bastion bio prikupljanje podataka o sustavu obrane renesansne fortifikacije, arheološka su iskopavanja bila usredotočena upravo na bedeme i opkope Staroga grada. Istraživanjem je obuhvaćena površina od 800 i više m² što je međutim u odnosu na cjelokupnu površinu obrambenog kompleksa vrlo mali dio. Ipak, dosadašnjim spoznajama o Starome gradu, koje su arhivskim i arhitektonskim istraživanjima desetljećima prikupljali muzealci, povjesničari i povjesničari umjetnosti, pridodane su sada nove, proizašle iz sustavnog arheološkog istraživanja.² Novi podaci odnose se prije svega na građevinske karakteristike bedema i opkopa – nekadašnjih mokrih graba. Ujedno, iskopavanja su bacila novo svjetlo na preobrazbu srednjovjekovne utvrde u moderan renesansni *Wasserburg*, ali isto tako i na materijalnu kulturu svakodnevnog života u njenim brojnim aspektima, od kasnoga srednjeg do odmaklog novoga vijeka.³ Među brojnom i raznolikom pokretnom građom širokog vremena nastanka i uporabe, kao zanimljiva cjelina u kategoriji stolnog posuđa izdvajaju se jednostavne keramičke čaše kasnoga srednjeg vijeka. Tijekom istraživanja 2006. godine otkriveno je više primjeraka istoga tipa. Sedam je čaša očuvano u toj mjeri da je bila moguća njihova restauracija.⁴

MJESTO I UVJETI NALAZA

Sve jednostavne keramičke čaše otkrivene su u nekadašnjem mokrom jarku renesansne utvrde. Istraživanje jarka bilo je usmjereno na njegov sjeverni dio; taj je prostor istražen sondama VII, VIIA i VIIB azapadni dio sondama VIIIA-VIIIE (Sl. 2). Sve su sonde istražene do aluvijalnog dravskog šljunka koji se nalazi na dubini od 1,7 do 2,1 m mjereći od površine tla, jer je mokri jarak bio ukopan upravo u taj sloj. Na dnu grabe bio je u debljini od 25 do 40 cm nataložen tamni, sivo-crni sloj mulja u kojem su nađeni najstariji predmeti iz ovih istraživanja.

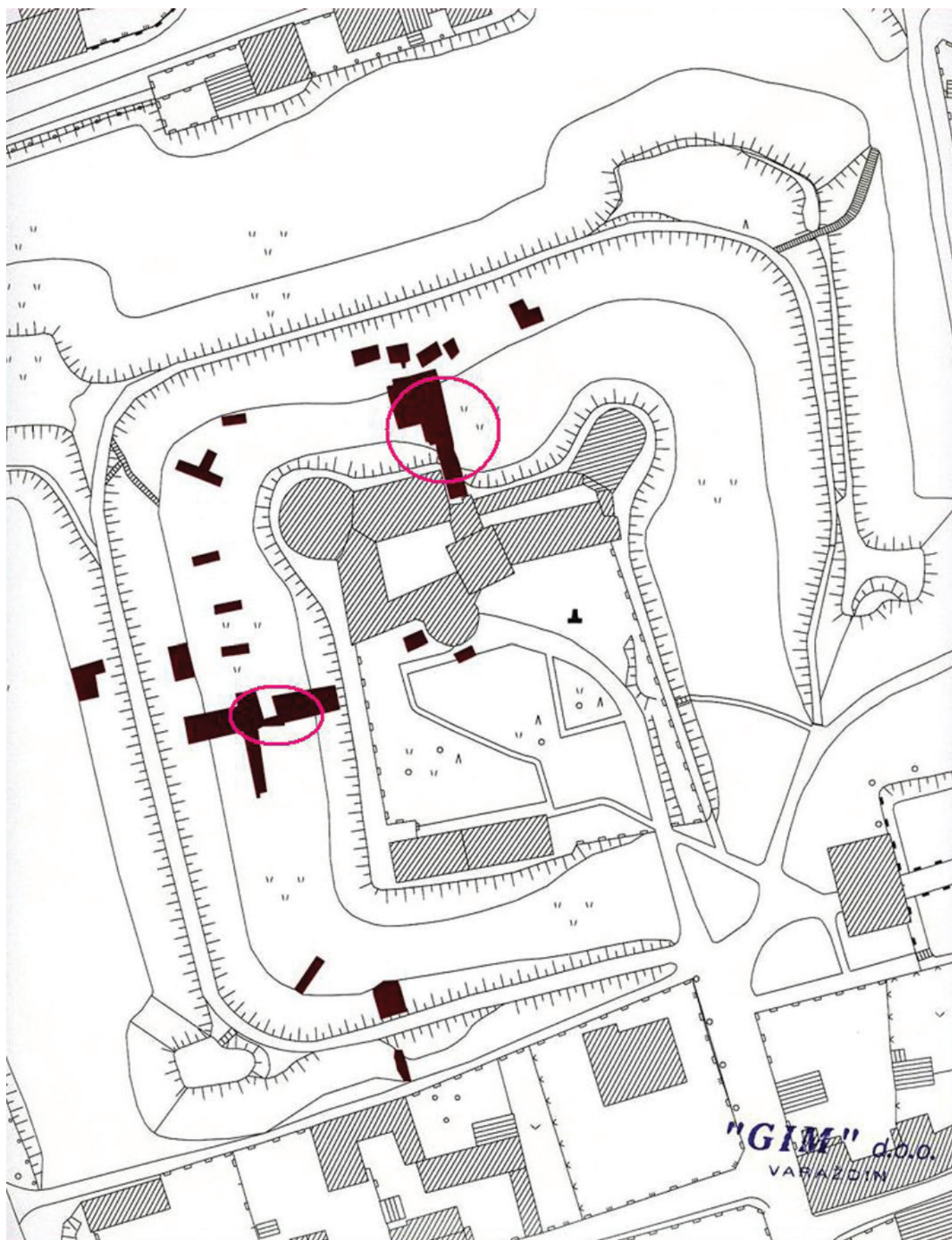
the first significant archaeological excavation of the fortification complex was conducted.¹ Since the Bastion project objective was to gather data on the defence system of the Renaissance fortifications, the archaeological excavations concentrated on the Old Town fortification walls and moats. The excavations covered an area of more than 800 m², which is a very small part, given the entire area of the defence complex. However, data on the Old Town that have been collected in the archives and architectural research over the decades by museum experts, historians and art historians have been expanded upon. These new data are a result of a systematic archaeological campaign.² They relate in the first place to the architectural characteristics of the fortification walls and moats – former wet ditches. At the same time, the excavations have thrown a new light on the transformation of the mediaeval fort into a modern Renaissance moated castle, but also on various aspects of the material culture of its everyday life from the late Middle Ages deep into the modern era.³ There are numerous and diverse movable goods covering a wide period of production and use. As far as tableware is concerned, simple ceramic glasses from the Late Middle Ages stand out as an interesting assemblage. In the course of the 2006 campaign, several specimens of this type were uncovered. Seven glasses were well enough preserved to be restored.⁴

POSITION AND CONDITION OF FINDS

All the simple ceramic glasses were unearthed in the former wet ditch of the Renaissance fort. The excavation of the ditch was concentrated in its northern part. The area was trial-trenched, and the trenches marked as VII, VIIA and VIIB, and in the western part as VIIIA-VIIIE (Fig. 2). All the trial trenches were excavated up to the alluvial Drava gravel, which is situated at a depth of 1.7 to 2.1 m measured from the topsoil, as the wet ditch was sunk in this layer. At the bottom of the ditch, a dark, grey-black, 25 to 40-cm-

1 Rezultati svih provedenih istraživanja predstavljeni su javnosti izložbom *Iz srednjega u novi vijek – varaždinski Stari grad i Projekt Bastion*, Varaždin – Stari grad, 26. veljače do 27. travnja 2008.
2 Za istraživanja kompleksa Staroga grada zaslužni su varaždinski muzealci Krešimir Filić i Mira Ilijanić.
3 M. ŠIMEK, 2008.
4 Čaše je restaurirao Neven Sudec, Gradski muzej Varaždin.

1 The results of all the campaigns conducted were presented to the public in the exhibition "From the Middle Ages to the Modern Era: Varaždin Old Town and the Bastion Project, Varaždin – Stari Grad", 26 February until 27 April 2008.
2 The Varaždin museum experts Krešimir Filić and Mira Ilijanić were particularly responsible for the excavations of the Old Town complex.
3 M. ŠIMEK, 2008.
4 The glasses were restored by Neven Sudec of Varaždin Town Museum.



SL. 2. / FIG. 2.

Varaždin, Stari grad; sonde u kojima su pronađene konične čaše (Gim d.o.o., Varaždin).

Varaždin, Stari grad; trial-trenches in which conical glasses were found (Gim d.o.o., Varaždin).

Iznad sloja mulja redali su se slojevi različiti po boji i sastavu, ali su svi sadržavali odbačeni, otpadni materijal iz raznih vremenskih razdoblja. Naime, prvi nepotrebni i odbačeni predmeti dospjeli su u grabu kratko nakon njenog iskopa polovicom 16. st., a vrlo vjerojatno se otpad prikupljen čišćenjem pojedinih prostora srednjovjekovnog objekta u nju bacao već i tijekom zemljanih radova.⁵ Osobito je intenzivno bilo zasipavanje graba tijekom 19. st. pa i početkom 20. st. kada opkopi s vodom kao fortifikacijski dio kompleksa postaju nepotrebni, a nečista se i zamočvarena voda, u koju građani konstantno bacaju smeće, pretvara u izvoriste smrada i zaraze. Zbog toga se prišlo postupnom zatrpavanju i isušivanju mokrog jarka te nivelaciji terena s unutrašnje i vanjske strane zemljanih bedema, a za zasipavanje su se, osim zemlje i šljunka, s područja cijeloga grada dovozile velike količine građevinske šute i ostalog otpada. Ovakav način zatrpavanja graba u istražnim su iskopima dobro ilustrirali slojevi žbuke, lomljenog kamena, opeke i crijeva ili pak koncentracija fragmentirane kuhinjske keramike, pećnjaka, odbačene staklene ljekarničke ambalaže i dr.

Najveći broj koničnih čaša različitog stupnja očuvanosti potječe s istraživanim sjevernog dijela jarka i to devet primjeraka iz sonde VII (Sl. 3-4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14-15, 18), dok je u sondama VIIA (Sl. 17) i VIIB (Sl. 9) pronađen po jedan primjerak.⁶ U zapadnom jarku pronađene su dvije necijelovite čaše – po jedna u sondama VIIC (Sl. 13) i VIID (Sl. 16). Glavnina ulomaka iz sjevernog sektora izvađena je iz tvrdog, tamnog sloja mulja (oznaka sloja: s. j. 014) na dnu grabe (Sl. 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18). Ovaj je sloj bio nositelj najstarijih nalaza sa Staroga grada, onih koji se po svojim karakteristikama pripisuju 15. st. i vjerojatno prijelazu u 16. st.

thick silt layer was deposited, in which the oldest artefacts unearthed in this campaign were found. Above the silt layer, there were layers of various colours and composition, but which all contained disposed waste material from various chronological periods. The first disposed artefacts were put in the ditch shortly after it was dug in the mid-16th century. It is highly probable that waste collected during the cleaning of individual areas of the mediaeval structure had been thrown into it as early as the period of the earthworks.⁵ The ditches were intensively filled in the course of the 19th century, but also at the beginning of the 20th, when the moats that had served as part of the fortification complex became unnecessary, and the dirty, marshy ditch water into which the citizens kept throwing rubbish turned into a source of fetidness and infection. Therefore, work commenced on gradually filling in and drying the wet ditch, and levelling the terrain inside and outside the ramparts. Apart from earth and gravel, large quantities of construction rubble and other rubbish were brought in from all parts of the town and used as filling. This method of filling in the ditches is well illustrated in the trial trenches by layers of mortar, cut stone, tiles and roof tiles, and a concentration of fragmented kitchenware, stove tiles, disposed glass pharmacy bottles, etc.

The largest number of conical glasses, preserved to varying degrees, originates from the excavated northern part of the ditch. Nine specimens were unearthed in trial trench VII (Figs. 3-4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14-15, 18), and one in both trial trench VIIA (Fig. 17) and VIIB (Fig. 9).⁶ In the western ditch, two fragmented glasses were found: one in trial trench VIIC (Fig. 13) and the other in VIID (Fig. 16). The majority of shards from the northern sector were unearthed from the hard, dark silt layer (SU 014) at the bottom of the ditch (Figs. 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18). This layer contained the oldest finds from the Old Town. Their characteristics suggest they date to the 15th century and probably the turn of the 16th.

5 Pošto ovaj rad obrađuje jednu od kategorija pokretne arheološke građe prikupljene tijekom projekta Bastion, a ne zadiru u problematiku renesansnog preuređenja varaždinske utvrde, o adaptacijama Domenica dell Allia (de Lalia) vidi: M. ILIJANIĆ, 1981; M. ILIJANIĆ, 1999; M. ILIJANIĆ, 1999a.

6 Arheološkim su istraživanjem prikupljeni fragmenti najmanje tri naest čaša istoga tipa. Pošto je tek manji dio arheološke građe restauriran, moguće je da će se u daljnjoj obradi keramike izdvojiti dijelovi još poneke čaše.

5 This article studies only one category of moveable archaeological goods collected in the course of the Bastion Project without touching upon the subject matter of the Renaissance conversion of the Varaždin fort. For more on the adaptations by Domenico dell Allio (de Lalia), see: M. ILIJANIĆ, 1981; M. ILIJANIĆ, 1999; M. ILIJANIĆ, 1999a.

6 Archaeological excavations yielded fragments of at least thirteen glasses of the same type. Since only a smaller part of the archaeological material has been restored, it is possible that in a further analysis of the pottery, parts of a few more glasses might turn up.

Samo su dvije čaše nađene u drugim stratigrafskim okolnostima. Cjelovito očuvani primjerak iz sonde VIIIB (Sl. 9) nađen je ispod sloja mulja, u površinskom sloju dravskog šljunka (s. j. 018). Upravo je njezin položaj posebno zanimljiv. Naime u mulju na dnu mokre grabe u sondi VIIIB otkriveni su dobro očuvani dijelovi veće drvene konstrukcije. Tri grede međusobno povezane u konstrukciju širine 2 m, pet okomitih pilota zabijenih u šljunak te dijelovi dasaka i letvi vjerojatno su pripadali drvenoj konstrukciji kojom se, prije renesansnih građevinskih zahvata, prilazilo sjevernim vratima srednjovjekovne kule. Prema otkrivenim dijelovima ne može se rekonstruirati izgled ove srednjovjekovne gradnje pa nije sigurno radi li se o prilaznoj rampi, mostu ili kombinaciji obojeg.⁷ No, bez obzira na mogući izgled drvene konstrukcije, a ona predstavlja jedan od najznačajnijih nalaza arheološkog istraživanja, za poznavanje povijesno-arhitektonske transformacije Staroga grada važan je podatak o njenoj dataciji. Konstrukcija je s velikom vjerojatnošću podignuta nakon 1415. a prije 1445. godine. Dakle, ona još svakako pripada srednjovjekovnom obrambenom sklopu – prethodnici de Lalieve moderne renesansne utvrde.⁸ Konična čaša iz sonde VIIIB (Sl. 9) otkrivena je ispod drvenih greda srušenog mosta, u gornjem sloju šljunka. Na površini šljunka, odnosno na granici šljunka i sloja mulja, ležalo je još nekoliko predmeta (manji komadi obrađenog drva, probušena životinjska kost-astragal), a pretpostavlja se da su svi dospjeli na ovo mjesto u isto ili približno isto vrijeme. Takav položaj pomoći će kod približnog određivanja vremena kada je čaša odbačena. Ulomak čaše iz sonde VIIA (Sl. 17) jedan je od malobrojnih nalaza iz sloja gline (s. j. 024), položenog na južnu kosinu velikog opkopa u vrijeme njegovog uređenja. Sloj je imao funkciju hidroizolacije koja je od vlage štitila obližnje zidove utvrde. Na osnovu stratigrafskog položaja, karakteristika sloja i poznatih povijesnih podataka ovi malobrojni nalazi, pa tako i ulomak čaše, povezuju se s građevinskom obnovom fortifikacije. Jedna konična čaša pronađena je u sondi VIIC (Sl. 13), također u sloju mulja (s. j. 014), a jedna potječe iz istoga sloja u sondi VIID (Sl. 16). Ova dva primjerka potječu dakle sa zapadnog dijela

Only two glasses were found under different stratigraphic circumstances. A completely preserved specimen from trial trench VIIIB (Fig. 9) was unearthed below the silt layer in the surface layer of the Drava gravel (SU018). This location is particularly interesting, as in the silt on the bottom of the wet ditch, well-preserved parts of a larger wooden construction were unearthed in trial trench VIIIB. These were three beams interconnected in a 2-metre-wide construction, five vertical piles driven into the gravel, and parts of planks and slats which were probably part of a wooden structure which, before the Renaissance architectural interventions, had served as an approach to the northern gate of the mediaeval tower. The unearthed parts do not allow a reconstruction of the appearance of the mediaeval structure, and therefore it is uncertain if it served as a ramp, bridge or a combination of the two.⁷ However, regardless of the possible appearance of the wooden structure, which represents one of the most significant finds yielded in the archaeological campaign, information on its dating is important for the understanding of the historical-architectural conversion of the Old Town. It is highly probable that the structure was erected between 1415 and 1445. Thus, it certainly still belonged to the mediaeval defensive complex: the predecessor of de Lalie's modern Renaissance fortifications.⁸ The conical glass from trial trench VIIIB (Fig. 9) was unearthed below a wooden beam of a demolished bridge in the upper gravel layer. On the surface of the gravel, to be more precise on the border between the gravel and the silt layer, there were several more artefacts (smaller pieces of processed wood, a perforated animal bone – an astragal). Presumably, all the finds ended up in this particular spot at the same or approximately the same time. The location is helpful in approximately determining when the glass was discarded. The glass fragment from trial trench VIIA (Fig. 17) is one of the few finds from the clay layer (SU 024) laid on the southern incline of the large moat at the time of its construction. The layer served as hydro-insulation to protect the nearby fortification walls from moisture. Based on their stratigraphic location, the characteristics of the layer and known historical data, the few finds, including the glass fragment, are associated with the fortification's architectural restoration. A conical glass was found in trial trench VIIC (Fig. 13), also in the silt layer (SU 014), and another

7 M. ŠIMEK, 2008, 13-14.

8 K. ČUFAR, M. ŠIMEK, 2008.

7 M. ŠIMEK, 2008, 13-14.

8 K. ČUFAR, M. ŠIMEK, 2008.

grabe gdje je već tijekom istraživanja zamijećena u svim slojevima znatno manja gustoća nalaza nego na sjevernoj strani. Takva situacija dobro je dokumentirana različitim vrstama nalaza pa i posuđem za piće – čašama.⁹ Možda je ova razlika u količini arheološke građe samo slučajnost jer je istražena površina grabe ipak vrlo mala u odnosu na njenu sveukupnu površinu. S druge se strane nameće pomisao da je sjeverna strana kompleksa bila intenzivnije uključena u životne aktivnosti unutar utvrde za razliku od zapadne strane koja je na neki način bila odmaknuta od središta svakodnevnih zbivanja u objektu. Osim toga, upravo se na sjevernoj strani objekta u kasnom srednjem vijeku nalazio prilazni most – rampa koja je vodila do tada ključne točke utvrde – do ulaznih vrata, pa je možda i zbog ovog frekventnog položaja broj najstarijih odbačenih predmeta veći na sjevernoj strani. Uostalom, čak su i danas mostovi često ona mjesta s kojih se odbacuju razni nepotrebni predmeti, a u starijim je razdobljima to bilo posve uobičajeno. Kad se govori o sjevernoj prilaznoj konstrukciji, a već je spomenuto da njezin izgled zasada ne možemo rekonstruirati, nije naime poznato je li ona vodila preko neke uže grabe ispunjene vodom ili samo preko suhog opkopa, a ukoliko se radilo o opkopu, koliko je bio širok i dubok, itd. Tragovi ovog obrambenog elementa uništeni su kasnijom modernizacijom srednjovjekovne utvrde i iskopom širokih i dubokih graba.¹⁰

KERAMIČKE ČAŠE – TIPOLOŠKE OSOBITOSTI

Uz određene tipove posuda iz kojih se pilo, a ovisno i o materijalu od kojega su izrađene, vezana je i terminološka problematika.¹¹ Pojam *čaša* označava prije svega staklenu posudu, ali ona može biti i keramička. Čaša koničnog oblika, ponekad i sa stopom naziva se *kupa*. Termin *pehar* označava veću posudu iz koje se pije, a ona je u obliku velike čaše, viša je nego što joj je najveća širina. Iako bi se za tip posuda koji se ovdje obrađuje mogla koris-

originate from the same layer in trial trench VIID (Fig. 16). Hence, the two specimens originate from the western part of the ditch, where during the course of the campaign a significantly lower density of finds was noticed in all layers than on the northern side. Such a situation is well-documented regarding various types of finds, including drinking vessels or glasses.⁹ Possibly the difference in the quantity of archaeological material is only a coincidence, as the excavated part of the ditch is rather small given its entire area. On the other hand, the assumption is that the northern side of the complex participated more intensely in everyday activities inside the fortifications than the western side, which was in some way removed from the centre of everyday activities within the structure. In addition, on the northern side of the structure, in the Late Middle Ages there had been an access bridge – a ramp leading to what was then the most important point of the fortifications – the entrance gate. Therefore, it is possible that due to this busy location, the number of the oldest disposed artefacts on the northern side is greater. After all, even in the present day, bridges are frequently places from which various unnecessary objects are thrown away, and in the past this was completely normal. As far as the northern access structure is concerned, it has already been mentioned that for the time being its appearance cannot be reconstructed. It is not known if it led over a narrow ditch filled with water or only across a dry moat. In addition, if there was a moat, it is not known how wide or deep it was, etc. Traces of this defensive element were destroyed by the later modernisation of the mediaeval fort, and the digging of wide and deep ditches.¹⁰

CERAMIC GLASSES – TYPOLOGICAL PARTICULARITIES

Depending on the material the drinking vessels were made of, their types are also associated with certain terminological issues.¹¹ The term *glass* denotes in the first place a vessel made of glass, but it can also be ceramic. A conical-shaped glass, sometimes on a foot,

9 Manja količina nalaza u zapadnom jarku najbolje se reflektira u broju pećnjaka i keramičkog posuda pošto su to nalazi koji su općenito najbrojniji.

10 Arheološko iskopavanje pokazalo je da su de Lalievi graditelji široku mokru grabu, barem na zapadnoj strani kompleksa, iskopalisti koristeći trasu srednjovjekovne palisade. Kakav je odnos starije palisade i mlađe grabe na ostalim dijelovima Staroga grada, zasada nije poznato.

11 <http://hjp.srce.hr/index.php?show=search> (02.03.2012.)

9 The rather small quantity of finds in the western ditch is shown by the number of stove tiles and kitchenware, which generally constitute the largest group of finds.

10 An archaeological dig has shown that, at least on the western side of the complex, de Lalievi's construction workers dug the wide wet ditch along the route of the mediaeval palisade. For the time being, it is not known what the difference is between the older palisade and the newer ditches in other parts of the Old Town.

11 <http://hjp.srce.hr/index.php?show=search> (02.03.2012.).

titi sva tri navedena termina, upotrijebit će se naziv *čaša* jer se najčešće koristi u stručnoj literaturi.

Sve čaše jednostavnog koničnog tipa sa Staroga grada, osim po obliku, međusobno su slične i po veličini, fakturi, kvaliteti pečenja te koncepciji skromne dekoracije. Za ovu je priliku odabrano pet čaša koje, unatoč nekim manjim različitostima, svojim osnovnim karakteristikama dobro predstavljaju i sve ostale primjerke sa Staroga grada.¹² Kod svih čaša dno je ravno, a relativno visoke stijenke postupno se šire prema otvoru te prelaze u okomiti ili malo prema unutra nagnuti rub (npr. Sl. 4, 8, 9). Kod nekih primjeraka rub je raščlanjen s nekoliko širih horizontalnih žljebova pa time dobiva stepeničasti izgled (Sl. 4, 6, 7), dok neke čaše imaju rub samo s jednim žlijebom (Sl. 8). Završetak ruba je zaobljen. Sve čaše rađene su ili dovršene na nožnom lončarskom kolu. Na unutarnjoj površini stijenki, na donjem dijelu, blizu dna, vide se pravilni tragovi u obliku kosih plitkih udubina nastalih ručnom izradom što je potvrda da je u izradi kombinirano ručno oblikovanje i oblikovanje na lončarskom kolu. Sirovina je glina s primjesom pijeska zbog čega je površina čaša donekle oštra. Vanjske stijenke su zaglađene. U postupku pečenja najčešće je korištena kombinacija redukcijskog i oksidacijskog postupka što se zaključuje po sivoj jezgri i nejednolikoj oker, žućkastoj ili crvenkastoj boji vanjske i unutarnje površine (Sl. 7, 11, 15). Samo neke čaše imaju stijenke u raznim nijansama isključivo sive boje. Čaše su podjednake veličine pa su razlike u promjeru dna, otvora ili u visini recipijenta minimalne. Kod većine primjeraka dno je promjera oko 6,8 cm, promjer otvora iznosi između 10 i 11 cm, dok je visina između 15 i 17 cm. Po manjim dimenzijama, ali i po nekim drugim osobitostima, kao što je glatki rub jače ukošen prema unutra, izdvaja se čaša br. 5 (Sl. 9). Kod primjerka br. 2 nazire se na dnu urezani nepravilan znak X kojem se značenje ne može odrediti, ali je sigurno da ne predstavlja znak majstora odnosno radionice. Na jednoj fragmentarno očuvanoj čaši (br. 10), koja se ovdje zasebno ne obrađuje, na dnu je teško prepoznatljiv reljefni znak nastao kao otisak simbola s daščice na lončarskom kolu (Sl. 15). Znak je loše vidljiv pa mu se ne može u potpunosti odrediti oblik, osim malog zvjezdastog ispupčenja.

is called a *drinking cup*. The term *beaker* stands for a rather large drinking vessel having the form of a large glass, and being taller than its greatest width. Although all three terms could be used for the vessel type which is the subject of this study, we shall apply the term *glass*, as it is the most frequently used in the literature.

All the glasses of the simple conical type from the Old Town are similar to each other not only in shape, but also in size, material, firing quality and their modest decorative concept. On this occasion, five glasses were chosen whose main characteristics were, despite certain minor differences, representative of all other specimens from the Old Town.¹² All the glasses have a flat bottom and relatively high walls which gradually widen towards the mouth, turning into a vertical or slightly inverted rim (for example Figs. 4, 8, 9). In some specimens, the rim is divided into several wide horizontal grooves, providing them with a step-like appearance (Figs. 4, 6, 7), while other glasses have a rim with only one groove (Fig. 8). The ending of the rim is rounded. All the glasses were made or finalised on a weighted potter's wheel. On the inner surface of the walls, on the lower part, close to the bottom, regular traces in the form of diagonal shallow recesses are visible as a result of hand manufacturing, confirming a combination of forming by hand and on a potter's wheel. The raw material used is clay tempered with sand, making the surface of the glasses somewhat coarser. The outside walls have been levigated. The applied firing procedures mostly included a combination of reduction and oxidation, as suggested by the grey nucleus and uneven ochre, yellowish or reddish colour of the outside and inside surfaces (Figs. 7, 11, 15). Only certain glasses have walls in different shades of an exclusively grey colour. The glasses are of a similar size, and thus differences in bottom or mouth diameter, or container height, are minimal. Most specimens have a bottom diameter of approximately 6.8 cm, while the mouth diameter amounts to between 10 and 11 cm, and the height to between 15 and 17 cm. Glass no. 5 (Fig. 9) stands out in terms of its smaller dimensions, but also certain other characteristics such as a smooth, more inverted rim. At the bottom of specimen no. 2, an incised irregular X symbol is discernible. Although its significance cannot be determined, it certainly does not represent the mark of a master or workshop. In a fragmentarily preserved glass (no. 10), which is not

12 Osim ovih pronađene su u znatno manjem broju i keramičke čaše s pečatnim ukrasom no one će biti obrađene na drugome mjestu.

12 Apart from these, a significantly smaller number of ceramic glasses with a stamped decoration were also found. However, these will be analysed on another occasion.

Bez obzira o kakvom se motivu radi, oznaka je nastala u tijeku izrade posude, a o simbolici znakovna, najčešće u obliku kruga, križa i njihovih kombinacija, mišljenja su različita.¹³

Dekoracija čaša vrlo je skromna i ujednačena, kako po motivima tako i po tehnici ukrašavanja. Ukras se svodi na horizontalne plitke žljebove smještene najčešće oko polovice recipijenta (Sl. 4-8) te na njegovu rubu. Žljebovi su nastali uz pomoć jednostavnog instrumenta, vrtnjom posude na kolu. Različitih su širina i gustoće ali svojim smještajem i koncepcijom pridonose ujednačenom izgledu čaša. Jedan primjerak nije ukrašen (čaša br. 7, Sl. 11), a čaša br. 5 (Sl. 9) razlikuje se od svih ostalih po nekim već spomenutim karakteristikama, ali i po gustim žljebovima koji prekrivaju cijelu stijenku od malo iznad dna do ruba posude (Sl. 9). Ovom tipu jednostavnih keramičkih čaša prethode starije drvene, no tijekom kasnog srednjeg vijeka ipak ne dolazi do potpune zamjene drvenih. One ponegdje ostaju i dalje u upotrebi.¹⁴ Zsigurno je i krajnje jednostavan ukras u vidu žljebova na keramičkim čašama zapravo imitacija tragova nastalih tokarenjem drvenih posuda.

Posuđe za piće pripada grupi stolne keramike, najčešće ljepše i kvalitetnije izrađene od one za kuhanje i spremanje hrane. Međutim, konične čaše s varaždinskog Staroga grada karakterizira jednostavna izrada, grublja faktura te skromna i nemaštovita dekoracija, što ukazuje na svakodnevnu pa i masovnu upotrebu te prihvatljivu cijenu ovih proizvoda. Veliku zastupljenost i serijsku proizvodnju ove vrste posuđa za piće potvrđuje i broj pronađenih primjeraka. Posuđe ne baš reprezentativnog izgleda i kvalitete vjerojatno je bilo namijenjeno osobama skromnijeg statusa a bile su dio zajednice u srednjovjekovnoj utvrdi. Luksuznijoj kategoriji stolnog posuđa pripadale su bogato dekorirane i ocakljene keramičke čaše, ali i čaše od stakla i metala, pa i plemenitih.¹⁵

Mjerenjem zapremnine sedam restauriranih čaša ustanovljeno je da u njih stane 0,5-0,6 l tekućine, samo čaša br. 5 (Sl. 9) i po zapremnini odstupa od prosjeka – njen je sadržaj oko 0,3 l. Kojoj staroj mjeri za tekućinu odgovaraju naše današnje

discussed separately here, there is a barely recognisable relief sign on the bottom. This is a result of the symbol being imprinted by the small board on the potter's wheel (Fig. 15). The symbol is barely visible and therefore its form cannot be clearly determined, apart from a small star-shaped embossment. Irrespective of the motif, the sign was produced in the course of the vessel's production, but opinions on the meaning of the symbol, which is mostly in the form of a circle, cross and combinations thereof, differ.¹³

The glasses are modestly and evenly decorated both in terms of motifs and decorative technique. The decoration consists of horizontal shallow grooves, situated mostly around one half of the container (Figs. 4-8) and on its edge. The grooves were produced with the help of a simple instrument by rotating the vessel on a potter's wheel. They are of different widths and density, but their position and concept contribute to a balanced appearance of the glasses. One specimen is not decorated (glass no. 7, Fig. 11), and glass no. 5 (Fig. 9) differs from all other glasses in terms of some of the aforementioned characteristics, but also in terms of the thick grooves covering the entire wall from slightly above the bottom to the edge of the vessel (Fig. 9). This type of simple ceramic vessel was preceded by older wooden ones. However, in the course of the Late Middle Ages, the wooden ones were not completely replaced. In some places, they still remained in use.¹⁴ Even the extraordinarily simple decoration in the form of grooves on ceramic glasses is actually an imitation of the traces left by turning wooden vessels.

Drinking vessels belong to a group of tableware that is mostly of a more attractive and better quality than pottery intended for cooking and the storage of food. However, conical glasses from Varaždin Old Town are characterised by simple workmanship, a coarser material, and modest, non-inventive decorations suggesting everyday mass use and a reasonable price. The large presence and serial production of this category of drinkware is also confirmed by the number of specimens found. Vessels of a less representative appearance and quality were probably intended for individuals of a modest status who were part of the community in the mediaeval fortifications.

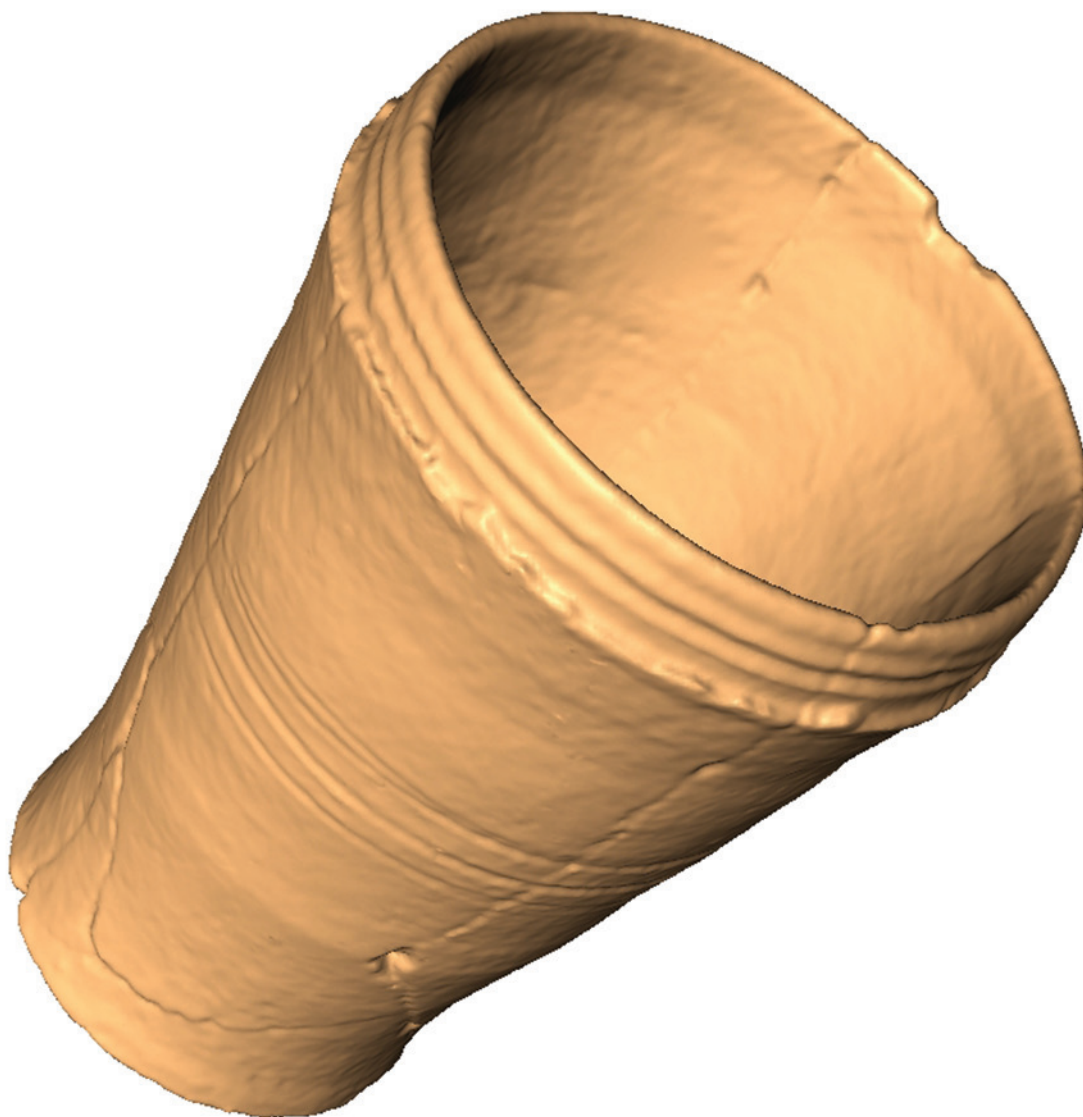
13 Vidi npr. V. NEKUDA, K. REICHERTOVÁ, 1968, 82 i. d.; M. BAJALović HADŽI-PEŠIĆ, 1981, 44-47; R. ČIMIN, 2008, 126.

14 I. HOLL, 2005, 314-315.

15 Na varaždinskom Starom gradu pronađene su najmanje dvije kasnosrednjovjekovne luksuznije keramičke i jedna staklena čaša; vidi: S. TEŽAK, et al., 2008, kat. br. 60, 88.

13 See, for example V. NEKUDA, K. REICHERTOVÁ, 1968, 82 ff.; M. BAJALović HADŽI-PEŠIĆ, 1981, 44-47; R. ČIMIN, 2008, 126.

14 I. HOLL, 2005, 314-315.



SL. 3. / FIG. 3.

Čaša br. 1 – 3D scan (GMV 53068).

Glass No. 1 – 3D scan (GMV 53068).

metričke veličine, teško je reći. Poznato je naime da su stare srednjovjekovne mjere bile brojne, da su se istoimene mjere raznoliko računale i da im se veličine vrlo često mogu odrediti tek posredno, pogotovo ako su stare mjere nestale prije uvođenja metričkog sustava.¹⁶ Mjere su često mijenjali i određivali vladari, feudalci za svoja područja ili pak slobodni gradovi pa je tako i Varaždin imao svoje mjere.¹⁷ Je li zapremnina naših čaša odgovarala staroj mjeri *holbi* ili možda mjeri *sajtlek* odnosno *quar-*

Richly decorated and glazed ceramic glasses, but also glasses made of glass and even partly precious metal belong to a more luxurious category of tableware.¹⁵

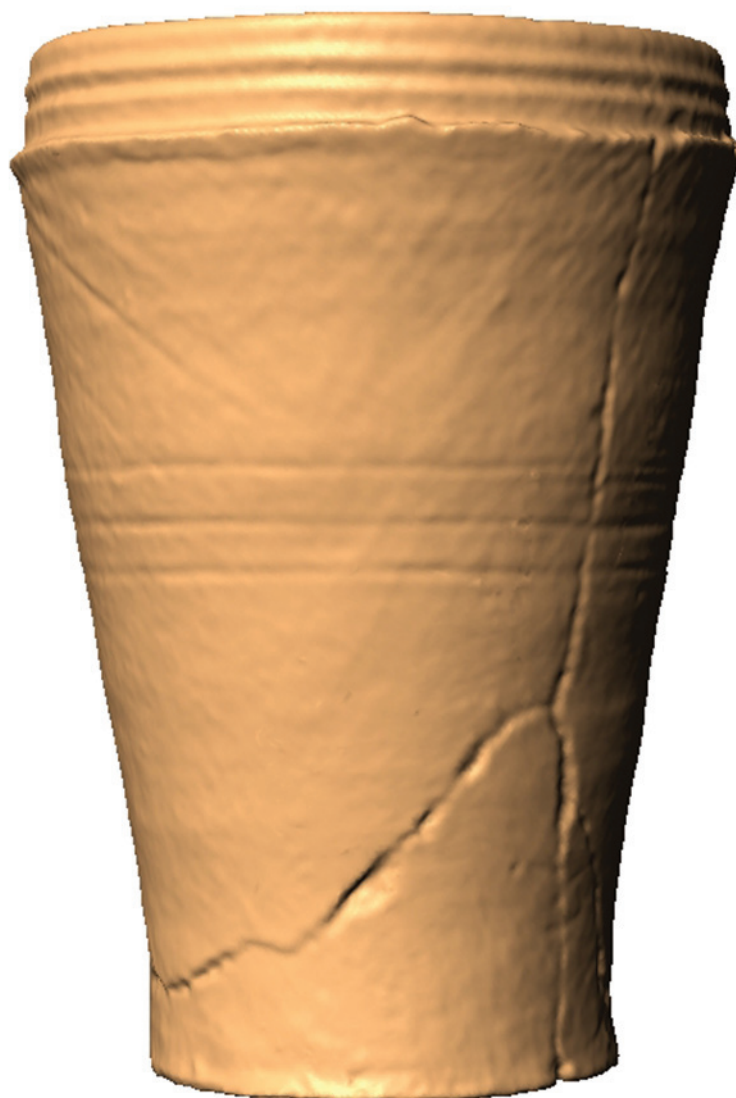
The measurements of seven restored glasses have shown that they could take 0.5-0.6 l of liquid. Only glass no. 5 (Fig. 9) varies from the average in terms of its volume, as it contains approximately 0.3 l. It is hard to match present-day metric measures with a specific historical liquid measuring unit. It is known that in the Middle Ages there were numerous measuring units but that the same names denoted various quantities or sizes. Their sizes can frequently be determined only indirectly, especially if the old measures disappeared before the introduction of the metric system.¹⁶ Measures were frequently changed

16 Z. HERKOV, 1973; S. SEKULIĆ-GVOZDANOVIĆ, 1995.

17 Z. HERKOV, 1969.

15 In Varaždin Old Town, at least two late mediaeval luxury ceramic glasses, and one made of glass, were found. See: S. TEŽAK, et al., 2008, Cat. No. 60, 88.

16 Z. HERKOV, 1973; S. SEKULIĆ-GVOZDANOVIĆ, 1995.



SL. 4. / FIG. 4.

Čaša br. 1 – 3D scan.

Glass No. 1 – 3D scan.

tal tale ili nekoj trećoj – odgovor treba prepustiti istraživačima metrologije.¹⁸

Čaša br. 1 najbolje je očuvana pa je iz tog razloga odabrana kao primjerak za 3D skeniranje (Sl. 3, 4). Njeno skeniranje i izrada 3D modela omogućuju preciznu i potpunu dokumentaciju i vizualizaciju arheološkog nalaza što podrazumijeva i odabir željenog presjeka predmeta (Sl. 5).¹⁹

and defined by rulers and feudal landowners on their territories or in free boroughs. Thus, Varaždin had its own measures.¹⁷ Whether the volume of our glass corresponds to the obsolete measuring unit of the *holba* or possibly to the *sajtlek* or *quartal tale*, or maybe a third one, will be left to the metrologists.¹⁸

Glass no. 1 is best preserved and was therefore chosen for 3D scanning (Figs. 3, 4). Scanning and generating a 3D model enable the precise and full documentation and visualisation of archaeological finds, including the desired cross-section of the artefact (Fig. 5).¹⁹

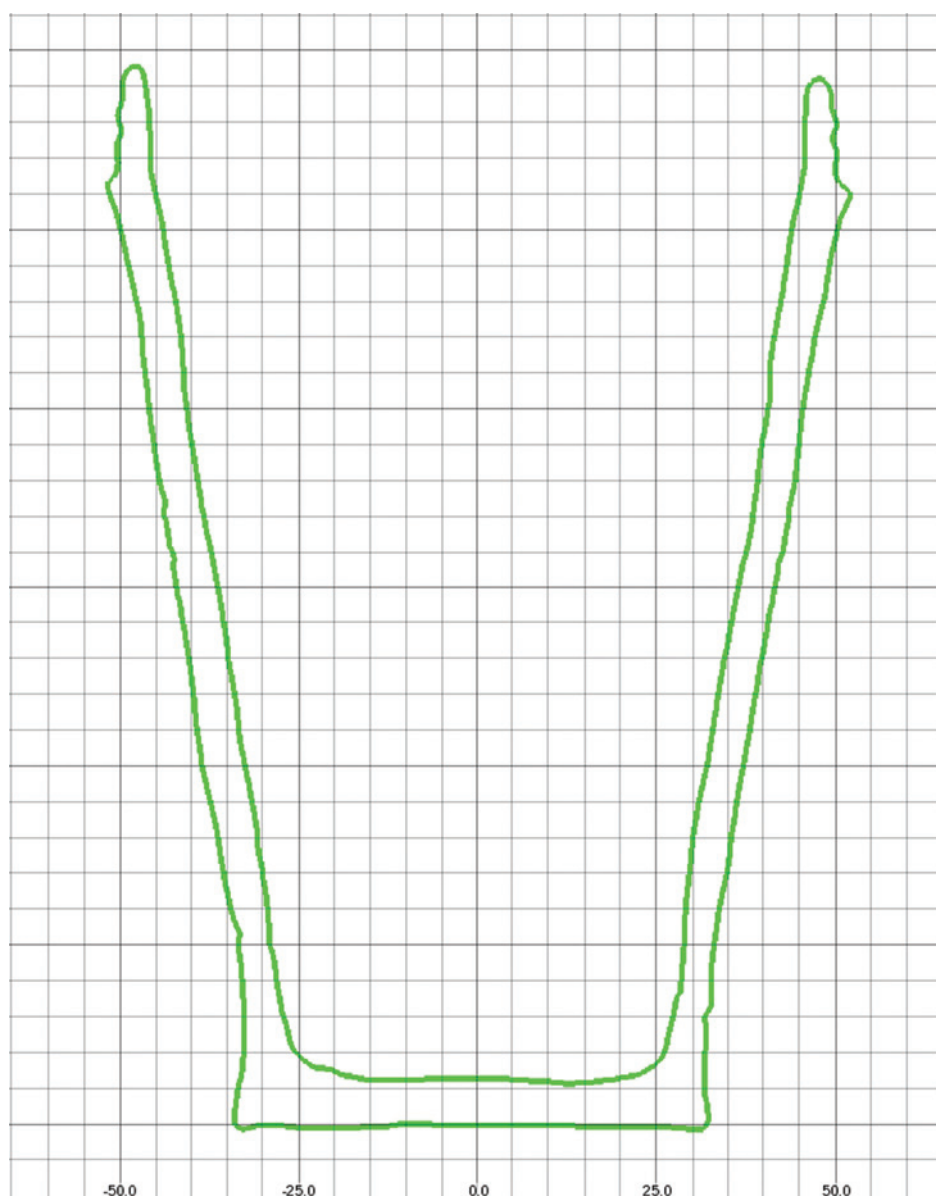
18 S. SEKULIĆ-GVOZDANOVIĆ, 1995, 78-80.

19 Za 3D skeniranje zahvaljujem kolegici Maji Grgurić i VEKTRI d.d. Varaždin.

17 Z. HERKOV, 1969.

18 S. SEKULIĆ-GVOZDANOVIĆ, 1995, 78-80.

19 I would like to thank my colleague Maja Grgurić and VEKTRA d.d. Varaždin for the 3D scanning.



SL. 5. / FIG. 5.

Čaša br. 1 – 3D scan, presjek.

Glass No. 1 – 3D scan, cross section.

POREDBENA GRAĐA

Više od dvije stotine čaša oblikom, kvalitetom izrade i načinom ukrašavanja sličnih varaždinskim primjercima otkriveno je 1993. godine tijekom arheoloških istraživanja ulaznog bastiona Staroga grada u Čakovcu.²⁰ Ovi su primjerci, osim kao tipološka analogija našim čašama, vrlo zanimljivi i s obzirom na slične uvjete nalaza: koristili su se u čakovečkoj utvrdi, a pronađeni su zajedno

COMPARABLE ARTEFACTS

More than two hundred glasses whose form, quality of workmanship and decoration methods are similar to the Varaždin specimens were uncovered in 1993 in the course of an archaeological campaign at the entrance bastion of Čakovec Old Town.²⁰ These specimens are interesting not only as a typological analogy to our glasses, but are also very interesting due to the similar circumstances surrounding the

20 J. VIDOVIĆ, 1994, kat. br. 138-145; J. VIDOVIĆ, 1996, 146, T. 2:3, 4; T. 3: 1,2.

20 J. VIDOVIĆ, 1994, Cat. No. 138-145; J. VIDOVIĆ, 1996, 146, T. 2:3, 4; T. 3: 1, 2.

s drugim odbačenim predmetima svakodnevne upotrebe.²¹ Čaše iz Čakovca datirane su u vrlo široko vremensko razdoblje od 16. do 19. st. tako da zasada ne mogu pomoći u dataciji naših primjeraka, ali se kao komparativna građa nika-ko ne mogu izostaviti.

Na međimurskom lokalitetu Nedelišće–Stara ves istražena je velika jama ispunjena keramikom koja je datirana oko 1600. godine. Među fragmentima se nalaze i dva dna koja bi po svojim karakteristikama i dimenzijama mogla pripadati koničnim čašama.²²

Jedan od srednjovjekovnih lokaliteta na kojem su, između ostalog, pronađene i jednostavne keramičke čaše je i Stari grad Žumberak.²³ Više primjeraka čaša vrlo sličnih našim nalazima, otkriveno je u branič-kuli uz brojno drugo kuhinjsko i stolno posuđe te metalne predmete, a nalazi su, uključujući i čaše, pripisani 14. i 15. st.²⁴ Čaše sa Žumberka razlikuju se po dimenzijama od naših nalaza, za nekoliko su centimetara u prosjeku niže od varaždinskih.

Isti tip stolnog posuđa poznat je i s nekoliko slovenskih lokaliteta, a na temelju bogatog fundusa iz Celja, Ljubljane i rijeke Ljubljanice (ali uzimajući u obzir i nalaze s drugih lokaliteta), razradio je M. Guštin tipologiju kasnosrednjovjekovnih i ranonovovjekovnih čaša za Sloveniju.²⁵ Autor razlikuje četiri tipa keramičkih čaša uobičajenih na slovenskom prostoru od kraja 14. do u prvu polovicu 16. st.: jednostavne čaše, bogato ukrašene "celjske" čaše, "ljublanske" čaše razvedene profilacije te male trbušaste čaše razgrnutog oboda.²⁶ Prema sličnosti oblika i dekoracije varaždinske se čaše mogu uvrstiti u prvu skupinu spomenute tipologije, odnosno među jednostavne konične čaše okomitog ili malo uvinutog ruba, ravnoga dna te ukrašene vodoravnim žljebovima. Primjerak sličan našima pronađen je izvan srednjovjekovne jezgre Celja 1970. godine,²⁷ čaše istoga tipa datirane u kraj 15. i prvu

finds. They were used in the Čakovec fortifications and were unearthed along with other thrown-away artefacts used for everyday purposes.²¹ The glasses were dated to a very broad period from the 16th until the 19th century, and for the time being cannot be of any help in dating our specimens. Nevertheless, they cannot be ignored as comparable artefacts.

At the Nedelišće-Stara Ves site in Međimurje, a large pit filled with pottery has been excavated and dated to approximately 1600. The fragments also include two bottoms, whose characteristics and dimensions suggest conical glasses.²²

One of the mediaeval sites whose finds included simple ceramic glasses is the Old Town of Žumberak (Stari Grad Žumberak).²³ Several specimens of glasses very similar to our finds were uncovered at the defence tower, along with numerous other specimens of kitchenware, tableware and metal objects. The finds, including glasses, were dated to the 14th and 15th centuries.²⁴ The dimensions of the Žumberak glasses differ from our finds, being on average a few centimetres shorter than the Varaždin ones.

The same type of tableware is also known from several Slovenian sites. On the basis of the rich holdings from Celje, Ljubljana and the River Ljubljanica (but also finds from other sites), M. Guštin produced a typology of late mediaeval and early modern era glasses in Slovenia.²⁵ The author draws a distinction between four types of ceramic glasses that were common on Slovenian territory from the end of the 14th until the first half of the 16th century: simple glasses, richly decorated "Celje" glasses, "Ljubljana" glasses with an indented profile, and small rounded glasses with a turned-up rim.²⁶ On the basis of their similar forms and decoration, the Varaždin glasses can be classified as belonging to the first group of this typology, i.e. simple conical glasses with a vertical or slightly inverted rim, a flat bottom, and decorated with horizontal grooves. A specimen similar to ours was unearthed outside the mediaeval nucleus of Celje in 1970.²⁷ Glasses of the same type dated to the end

21 Zahvaljujem kolegici Branki Marcijuš iz Muzeja Međimurja u Čakovcu na korisnim informacijama.

22 L. BEKIĆ, 2006, T. 14:10, 12.

23 Stari grad Žumberak od 1988. godine istražuje Konzervatorski odjel Uprave za zaštitu kulturne baštine u Zagrebu. Grad se spominje u 13. st., a razrušen je polovinom 16. st.

24 G. MAHOVIĆ, 2006, 7-8; T. 1: 8; 6: 2, 3, 6.

25 M. GUŠTIN, 1999; M. GUŠTIN, 1999a; M. GUŠTIN, 2001.

26 M. GUŠTIN, 1999a, sl. 3.

27 M. GUŠTIN et al., 2001, 238, br. 242.

21 I would like to thank my colleague Branka Marcijuš from Međimurje Museum in Čakovec for the useful information.

22 L. BEKIĆ, 2006, T. 14:10, 12.

23 Žumberak Old Town has been explored by the Conservation Department of the Administration for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Zagreb since 1988. The town was mentioned in the 13th century and was destroyed in the mid-16th century.

24 G. MAHOVIĆ, 2006, 7-8; T. 1: 8; 6: 2, 3, 6.

25 M. GUŠTIN, 1999; M. GUŠTIN, 1999a; M. GUŠTIN, 2001.

26 M. GUŠTIN, 1999a, Fig. 3.

27 M. GUŠTIN et al., 2001, 238, No. 242.

polovicu 16. st. poznate su iz Ptuja, iz Prešernove ulice,²⁸ one pronađene u Ormožu vremenski su okvirno opredijeljene u kasni srednji i novi vijek.²⁹ U slojevima urušenja u utvrdi Kostanjevica kod Podbočja u jugoistočnoj Sloveniji pronađeno je više primjeraka jednostavnih koničnih čaša, a sve su pripisane 15. st.³⁰ Po modelaciji ruba koji nije naglašen, a time nije ni vizualno odvojen od tijela recipijenta, razlikuju se od naših čaša, no ove minimalne razlike vjerojatno su odraz raznih radionica i lokalne proizvodnje. I u dekoraciji se nekih čaša zapaža malo drugačiji pristup ukrašavanju tijela kojem je veća površina prekrivena žljebovima.³¹ Sve te i druge varijabilnosti (odnos širine i visine, blaga konkavnost stijenke u donjem dijelu, odsustvo dekoracije ili umjesto žljebova višeredna valovnica) ukazuju na specifičnosti lokalnih radionica, ali ne izlaze iz tipoloških okvira ove vrste posuđa. Čaše iz Kostanjevice pripadaju prema fakturi i tehnologiji izrade skupini grube kuhinjske keramike, odnosno posuđu za kuhanje i čuvanje hrane. Pošto su čaše prvenstveno služile ispijanju tekućine, po svojoj bi primarnoj namjeni pripadale stolnom posuđu iako jednostavni primjerci kvalitetom izrade ne dosežu razinu finih posuda za piće. Analizom stolnog posuđa korištenog u kasnom srednjem vijeku, kako na ugarskom dvoru tako i u kućama bogatijeg građanskog sloja, ustanovljena je upotreba drvenog, keramičkog, staklenog i metalnog posuđa, ali i onog izrađenog kombinacijom raznih materijala. U velikoj raznolikosti oblika, tehnika izrade, materijala i funkcija, svoje mjesto imaju i konične keramičke čaše, upotrebljavane od polovice 15. st. Bile su u upotrebi u građanskim kućama, u kraljevskoj palači u Budimu, a pronađene su i u burgu Kőszeg na sjeveru Ugarske.³² Upravo primjerak iz Kőszega, datiran u drugu plovicu 15. st., može dobro poslužiti kao komparativni nalaz našim primjercima. Isti tip čaša, ali onih vrlo fine fature javlja se tijekom 15. i 16. st. na prostoru sjeverne Srbije kao import iz Ugarske.³³ Primjerci iz beogradske utvrde, determinirani kao ugarski pehari, dekorirani su nizovima uparanih višerednih valovnica, a po

of the 15th and the first half of the 16th century are also known from Ptuj, from Prešernova ulica (Prešern Street),²⁸ while the ones found in Ormož were dated approximately to the Late Middle Ages and modern era.²⁹ In the debris layers in Kostanjevica fort near Podbočje in south-eastern Slovenia, several specimens of simple conical glasses were unearthed and were all attributed to the 15th century.³⁰ The modelling of the edge, which is not accentuated, and is therefore not visually divided from the body of the recipient vessel, differs from our glass. However, such minimal differences are probably the result of different workshops and local production. In addition, the decoration of some glasses suggests a somewhat different approach to the decoration of the body, as a large surface is covered with grooves.³¹ All these and other differences (the ratio between the width and height, the slight concavity of the walls in the lower part, a lack of decoration, or several rows of wavy lines in place of grooves) point to the specific traits of local workshops, but they do not deviate from the typological framework of this category of crockery. Based on their material and workmanship, the glasses from Kostanjevica belong to the group of coarse kitchenware, i.e. pottery used for cooking and storing food. Since glasses were used primarily for drinking from, they served mainly as tableware, although the quality of workmanship of the more simple specimens does not reach the level of fine drinkware. In an analysis of tableware used in the Late Middle Ages at the Hungarian court and in the houses of wealthy burghers, the use of wooden, ceramic, glass and metal kitchenware was recorded, but also that manufactured by combining various materials. In a vast diversity of forms, production technologies, materials and functions, conical ceramic glasses are also evident from the mid-15th century. They were used in bourgeois houses, at the royal palace in Budim, and are also found in Kőszeg Castle in the north of Hungary.³² The specimen from Kőszeg, dated to the second half of the 15th century, can serve as a comparable find for our specimens. The same type of glasses, but of an extraordinarily fine material, appears as an import from Hungary in the course of the 15th and 16th centuries on the territory of northern Serbia.³³ The

28 B. LAMUT, 1993, 607; T. 6: 2.

29 M. TOMANIČ-JEVREMOV, 1997, 114; sl. 6: 24.

30 K. PREDOVNIK, 2003, 62, sl. 68: 566-571, sl. 69: 572-583.

31 K. PREDOVNIK, 2003, sl. 69: 572-574, 580, 582.

32 I. HOLL, 2005, 330, sl. 17:5.

33 M. BAJALOVIĆ HADŽI-PEŠIĆ, 1981, 127 i d.; sl. L:2.

28 B. LAMUT, 1993, 607; T. 6: 2.

29 M. THOMAS-JEVREMOV, 1997, 114; Fig. 6: 24.

30 K. PREDOVNIK, 2003, 62; Fig. 68: 566-571; Fig. 69: 572-583.

31 K. PREDOVNIK, 2003, Fig. 69: 572-574, 580, 582.

32 I. HOLL, 2005, 330, Fig. 17:5.

33 M. BAJALOVIĆ-HADŽI-PEŠIĆ, 1981, 127 ff.; Fig. L:2.

kvaliteti izrade spadaju među najljepše primjerke s obrađivanog prostora Srbije.

DATACIJA VARAŽDINSKIH ČAŠA

Arheološko iskopavanje na prostoru Staroga grada provedeno je stratigrafskom metodom uz nastojanje da se prate i istražuju arheološki, a ne arbitrarni slojevi kako bi se dobilo što više podataka o nastajanju lokaliteta. Na taj način pratilo se pružanje slojeva, njihov međusobni odnos kao i njihov sadržaj odnosno arheološki materijal. Arheološkim sondama zahvaćale su se velike površine terena, najveće koje je bilo moguće istražiti u okviru plana istraživanja, vremena u kojem je ono trebalo biti provedeno i raspoloživih sredstava. U sjevernom i zapadnom mokrom jarku istražene su najveće kontinuirane površine, jer su upravo ovi dijelovi vanjskog obrambenog kompleksa u prošlosti najčešće bili izloženi raznim intervencijama. Njih se pokušalo rekonstruirati prema stratigrafskoj situaciji i pokretnoj arheološkoj građi, dok, s druge strane, položaj predmeta unutar određenog sloja pomaže u određivanju relativno-kronoloških odnosa te ukazuje na vrijeme kada je predmet izbačen iz uporabe, ali ne i kada je proizveden. Činjenica da sve konusne čaše, osim dviju, potječu iz najstarijeg sloja nataloženog na dnu mokre grabe, ukazuje i na njihovu relativnu starost. Sloj tamnog mulja s. j. 014 nositelj je najstarijih predmeta prikupljenih ovim istraživanjem. Iz mulja potječe staklena kasnosrednjovjekovna čaša,³⁴ tu su nađeni šiljci strelica za samostrel, dijelovi veće željezne brave, fragmenti prozorskog stakla-okulusa³⁵ i njihovih olovničkih okvira, luksuzna keramička čaša celjskog tipa i dr.³⁶ Svi ovi nalazi pripisuju se 15. i početku 16. st. Međutim, i u gornjem sloju šljunka na kojem se taložio mulj obrambene grabe, na kontaktu s. j. 014 i s. j. 018, pronađeni su, iako malobrojni, predmeti iste starosti pa tako i jedan primjerak čaše (Sl. 9). Njezin položaj ukazuje na vrijeme prije nego što je renesansna graba bila u funkciji, a to može biti i kratkotrajno razdoblje rušenja zastarjele drvene konstrukcije. Upravo je ovo rušenje srednjovjekovnog prilaznog objekta označilo početak renesansne obnove. Ne puno kasnije prokopan je, barem na sjevernom dijelu kompleksa, široki obrambeni jarak te je na njegov južni

specimens from Belgrade fort, identified as Hungarian beakers, were decorated by a series of paired wavy lines in several rows. In terms of the quality of their workmanship, they belong to the most beautiful specimens from the studied territory of Serbia.

DATING THE VARAŽDIN GLASSES

In the archaeological excavations of the Old Town, stratigraphic methods were applied in an attempt to follow and study the archaeological layers rather than arbitrary ones in order to gather information on the site's development. In this way, the way the layers stretched was traced, as well as their interrelations and content, i.e. archaeological artefacts. The archaeological trial trenches covered a large area, the largest that could have been excavated within the campaign plan, the given timeframe for conducting the excavations, and the available financing. In the northern and western wet ditch, the largest continuous areas were excavated, because it was the parts outside the defence complex that were mostly exposed to different interventions in the past. An attempt was made to reconstruct them based on the stratigraphic situation and the movable archaeological goods. On the other hand, the position of artefacts within certain layers is helpful in determining relative chronological relations, suggesting the point in time of the artefact's throwing away, but not its production. It is a fact that all but two of the conical glasses originate from the oldest layer deposited at the bottom of the wet ditches, which also suggests their relative age. The dark silt layer (SU 014) yielded the oldest artefacts collected in the campaign. A late mediaeval drinking vessel made of glass³⁴ was unearthed in the silt layer, as were crossbow bolts, parts of a large iron lock, fragments of oculus window glass³⁵ and their lead frames, and luxury pottery glass of the Celje type, etc.³⁶ All these finds have been assigned to the 15th and beginning of the 16th century. However, in the upper layer of gravel, where silt from the defence ditch was deposited, at the juncture between SU 014 and SU 018 a few artefacts of the same age were also found, including a glass specimen (Fig. 9). Its position suggests a period before the Renaissance ditches were in function, and this may have been the brief period when the obsolete wooden con-

34 M. ŠIMEK, 2011, 316, sl. 9.

35 M. ŠIMEK, 2011, 318, sl. 12.

36 S. TEŽAK, et al., 2008, kat. br. 60.

34 M. ŠIMEK, 2011, 316, Fig. 9.

35 M. ŠIMEK, 2011, 318, Fig. 12.

36 S. TEŽAK, et al., 2008, Cat. No. 60.



SL. 6. / FIG. 6.

Čaša br. 2 (GMV 53085).

Glass No. 2 (GMV 53085).

pokos nanesen hidroizolacijski sloj gline. Ulomak čaše (Sl. 17) pronađen u tom sloju dospio je na ovo mjesto također u vrijeme građevinskih radova, dakle ne mnogo kasnije od samog početka obnove 1543. godine. Analiza stratigrafskog položaja ovih dviju čaša (Sl. 9 i 17) i uspostavljena veza između stratigrafije i povijesnih podataka ukazuju na vrijeme odbacivanja ovih predmeta, ali ne i na vrijeme nastanka ili uporabe.

Usporedba varaždinskih čaša s primjercima istoga tipa s drugih nalazišta pokazuje da naši nalazi pripadaju stolnom posuđu uobičajenom u 14. i

struktura was demolished. The demolition of the medieval access structure marked the beginning of the Renaissance reconstruction. Not much later, at least in the northern part of the complex, a wide defensive ditch was dug, and its southern incline was covered by a hydro-insulation layer of clay. A glass fragment (Fig. 17) unearthed in this layer also came to be here during the construction work, i.e. not much later than the very beginning of reconstruction in 1543. An analysis of the stratigraphic position of the two glasses (Figs. 9 and 17) and the established connection between the stratigraphy and the historical data indicate the period the artefacts were thrown away but not the period of their production or use.



SL. 7. / FIG. 7.

Čaša br. 3 (GMV 53079).

Glass No. 3 (GMV 53079).

15. st. Jedino su čaše iz Staroga grada u Čakovcu datirane u široko razdoblje od 16. do 19. st., dakle izvan okvira srednjega vijeka, što ne znači da pomnija analiza stratigrafske situacije i drugih pratećih nalaza ne bi pokazala i njihovu pripadnost kasnom srednjem vijeku. Već je spomenuto da nalazi iz sloja mulja u obrambenom jarku varaždinske utvrde pripadaju 15. i početku 16. st. Zasad se među tom građom ne mogu sa sigurnošću prepoznati stariji predmeti koji bi se datirali u 14. st. pa se

A comparison of the Varaždin glasses with specimens of the same type from other sites demonstrates that our finds belong to tableware common in the 14th and 15th centuries. Only the glasses from Čakovec Old Town were dated to the broad period from the 16th until the 19th century, i.e. outside the timeframe of the Middle Ages, which does not mean that a more thorough analysis of the stratigraphic situation and other accompanying finds would not confirm their dating to the Late Middle Ages. As has already been mentioned, the finds from the silt layer in the defence ditch of Varaždin fort belong to the 15th and beginning of the 16th century. So far, none of the older artefacts among them can with



SL. 8. / FIG. 8.

Čša br. 4 (GMV 66309).

Glass No. 4 (GMV 66309).

niti čaše ne mogu pripisati tom vremenu. S obzirom na analogne primjerke s drugih lokaliteta i na prateće nalaze iz sloja s. j. 014, vrijeme izrade i uporabe naših čaša treba staviti 15. st., i to vjerojatno u drugu polovicu, a možda i na početak 16. st. Koliko dugo su čaše bile u funkciji, jesu li se neke duže koristile, a druge se možda vrlo brzo razbile i tako postale neupotrebljive te kada su odbačene u grabu, ostaje nepoznato. Dominico de Lalio započeo je 1543. godine s građevinskim radovima i preuređenjem feudalne utvrde u modernu fortifikaciju za obranu od osmanlijske opasnosti. U sklopu velike obnove prokopane su i uređene mokre grabe, ali su prije toga srušeni stari drveni obrambeni sklopovi, i to otprilike stotinu godina

certainly be identified in a way which would date them to the 14th century. Therefore, the glasses cannot be dated to this period. Considering analogous specimens from other sites and accompanying finds from layer SU 014, it may be assumed that the 15th century, probably the second half, and possibly also the beginning of the 16th were the periods of the production and use of our glasses. It is not known how long the glasses were in use, whether some of them were used for a longer time, whether others were perhaps broken very soon, thus becoming unusable, or when they were thrown away in the ditch. In 1543, Dominico de Lalio began construction work and the rearrangement of the feudal fort into a modern fortification serving as a defence against the Ottoman threat. In this large-scale and complex reconstruction, the wet ditches were dug and arranged, but before that the old wooden defensive complex was demolished, approximately a hundred years after being built. In the northern ditch, this was the



SL. 9. / FIG. 9.

Čaša br. 5 (GMV 66302).

Glass No. 5 (GMV 66302).

nakon što su sagrađeni. U sjevernom jarku to je bio već spomenuti most ili rampa za prilaz do sjevernih vrata, a cijelom dužinom zapadne grabe – palisada. Radovi na grabama, bedemima i bastionima trajali su do kraja šestoga desetljeća 16. st.,³⁷ a neposredno po završetku radova započinju popravci i stalne intervencije radi održavanja obrambenog sustava. Smjer pružanja srednjovjekovne palisade i renesansne grabe se poklapa što znači da su graditelji široki mokri jarak trasirali po već postojećoj obrambenoj liniji. Je li već u kasnom srednjem vijeku, u doba kada je podignuta palisada, postojala i obrambe-

previously mentioned bridge or ramp that served for accessing the northern gate and, via the western ditch, the palisade. Work on the ditches, ramparts and bastions lasted until the end of the sixth decade of the 16th century.³⁷ Immediately after the end of the construction phase, continuous repair and maintenance work on the defence system followed. The direction in which the mediaeval palisades and Renaissance ditch stretched coincided, implying that the builders shaped the broad wet ditch based upon the already existing defence line. We can only guess if there was already a dry or wet defence ditch, probably narrower and shallower than the one built later in the Late Middle Ages in the period when the palisade was erected. If such a ditch really existed at the same time as the palisade and northern access ramp, it is possible that the ceramic glass unearthed in the

37 S. TEŽAK, 2008, 6-7.

37 S. TEŽAK, 2008, 6-7.

na graba, suha ili mokra, možda uža i plića od one kasnije, može se samo nagađati. Ukoliko je takav jarak doista postojao istovremeno s palisadom i sjevernom prilaznom rampom, moguće je da je keramička čaša koja je nađena u šljunku ispod drvenih dijelova porušene rampe (Sl. 9) bila odbačena u grabu najranije tokom prve polovice 15. st. kada je rampa podignuta.³⁸ Međutim, vjerojatnije je da je ovaj predmet bačen u grabu stotinjak godina kasnije, početkom renesansne obnove započete rušenjem starijih, sada nepotrebnih drvenih konstrukcija.

Sve ostale čaše koje su ležale u mulju na dnu grabe mogle su tamo dospjeti tek nakon prokopavanja jarka u njegovoj konačnoj dubini i širini, što znači oko polovice ili početkom druge polovice 16. st., pošto su radovi na obnovi počeli 1543. godine.³⁹ Ukoliko je posuđe bilo u funkciji tijekom 15. st., možda i početkom 16. st., a odbačeno je u vodu u drugoj polovici 16. st., nije poznato što se s njim događalo u međuvremenu. Možda je oštećeno ili polomljeno s drugim otpadom bilo zaboravljeno u nekom kutu utvrde te je početkom građevinskih zahvata bačeno u grabu. Ova pretpostavka samo je jedna od mogućnosti kako je mogao izgledati put keramičkih čaša od izrade do odbacivanja i za nju, naravno, ne postoje nikakvi dokazi.

Uzimajući u obzir poznate komparativne primjerke koničnih čaša, varaždinske nalaze treba datirati u 15. st., vjerojatno u njegovu drugu polovicu i možda na početak 16. st.

RADIONIČKO PORIJEKLO

Konične keramičke čaše, vrlo jednostavnog oblika, izrade i dekoracije, svakako pripadaju posuđu za piće koje je uz drveno bilo u svakodnevnoj uporabi. Iako pripada kategoriji stolnog posuđa, ono nije luksuzno niti atraktivno, pa se može pretpostaviti da su ga koristile osobe nižeg socijalnog statusa. Konične čaše prepoznatljiv su oblik 15. st. na širem prostoru. Iako se primjerci međusobno razlikuju u detaljima oblikovanja i dekoracije, nijansama stijenki i dimenzijama ipak tvore homogenu cjelinu, različitu od ostalih tipova čaša kasnog srednjeg vijeka. Upravo ujednačenost osnovnih tipoloških osobitosti ukazuje na proiz-

gravel below the wooden parts of the destroyed ramp (Fig. 9) was thrown away in the ditch in the course of the first half of the 15th century at the earliest, when the ramp was erected.³⁸ However, it is more likely that this artefact was thrown into the ditch about a hundred years later, at the beginning of the Renaissance reconstruction, which began by demolishing the older wooden construction that had by then become unnecessary.

All the other glasses that lay in the silt at the bottom of the ditch could have got there only after the ditch had been dug to its final depth and width, which implies approximately the mid-16th or second half of the 16th century, since reconstruction work began in 1543.³⁹ If the crockery was in use in the course of the 15th century, and possibly also at the beginning of the 16th, and was thrown away in the second half of the 16th century, it is not known what happened to it in the meantime. Possibly, it was damaged or lay broken along with other rubbish in a corner of the fort, and was thrown into the ditch at the beginning of the construction work. This assumption is only one of the possible paths of the ceramic glasses from their production until their discarding, but of course there is no proof to confirm this.

Based on the known comparable specimens of conical glasses, the Varaždin finds should be dated to the 15th century, probably to the second half or possibly the beginning of the 16th century.

WORKSHOP ORIGIN

Conical ceramic glasses of very simple forms, workmanship and decoration can with certainty be classified as drinkware which, along with wooden vessels, were in everyday use. Although they are categorised as tableware, they are neither luxurious nor attractive. Therefore, it can be assumed that they were used by individuals belonging to a lower social stratum. Conical glasses are a widely recognisable 15th-century form. Although specimens differ in details, modelling, decoration, the nuances of their walls and their dimensions, they constitute a homogenous whole, different from other types of late medieval glasses. The basic typological characteristics suggest that production was dictated by certain trends in fashion, which were also accepted by local workshops, as influences

38 K. ČUFAR, M. ŠIMEK, 2008, 27.

39 S. TEŽAK, 2008, 6.

38 K. ČUFAR, M. ŠIMEK, 2008, 27.

39 S. TEŽAK, 2008, 6.

vodnju diktiranu određenim modnim strujanjima koja su prihvaćale i lokalne radionice jer su živom razmjenom roba do Varaždina stizali impulsi iz udaljenijih područja. Tijekom 15. st. u kraljevskom slobodnom Varaždinu dolazi do procvata obrta i trgovine zahvaljujući, između ostalog, i smještaju grada na križanju frekventnih prometnica. Održavanje godišnjih sajмова, poziv trgovcima da dođu u grad na slobodno sajmovanje, propisi kojima se štite trgovci, tržišni nadzornici, kontrola mjera i kvalitete roba – sve je to poticalo živu razmjenu u gradu koji je po nekim procjenama mogao imati do 2500 stanovnika.⁴⁰ Za to razdoblje podaci o obrtnicima prilično su skromni. Oko polovice 15. st. spominju se obrtnici tridesetak struka među kojima, međutim, ne nalazimo *figule*, tj. lončare.⁴¹ Stoljeće kasnije u Varaždinu se u raznim dokumentima spominje pet lončara-pećara, no vjerojatno ih je bilo i više,⁴² a 1589. godine potvrđeno je postojanje njihova cehovskog udruženja.⁴³ Iako o radu lončara tijekom 15. st. zasada nema podataka, njihova se djelatnost ipak mora pretpostaviti jer su potrebe za lončarskim pa i pećarskim proizvodima svakako postojale. Malo je vjerojatno da su se svakodnevne potrebe za jednostavnim kuhinjskim keramičkim posuđem i drugim keramičkim proizvodima podmirivale robom putujućih trgovaca. U okolici grada i danas su poznata ležišta kvalitetne gline koja se na nekim mjestima koristila još u prapovijesnim razdobljima pa su ta ležišta zasigurno bila poznata, a i eksploatirana, također i u srednjem vijeku.⁴⁴ Ako su u 15. st. u Varaždinu radili npr. zlatari, krznari, tkalci, krojači, iglari, kovači, postolari⁴⁵ i dr., svakako treba pretpostaviti i proizvodnju keramičkih produkata. Luksuznija i fina keramička roba dopremala se iz poznatih proizvodnih centara Europe, a Varaždin je, što se trgovine tiče, osobito bio povezan s mađarskim i austrijskim područjem, no ni veze s Italijom nisu bile beznačajne. Jednostavno keramičko posuđe i drugi keramički predmeti namijenjeni svakodnevnoj upotrebi i produkti masovne proizvodnje korišteni u skromnijim sredinama zasigurno se nisu dopremali iz udaljenijih krajeva, već su

reached Varaždin from more distant regions as a result of the exchange of goods. In the course of the 15th century, in the royal free borough of Varaždin, crafts and trade flourished, due to, among other things, the town's position on a crossroads between busy transport routes. Annual fairs were organised and tradesmen invited to come to the town and freely trade their goods. There were laws to protect tradesmen, market inspectors, checks of measurements and the quality of goods, all of which contributed to lively activity in the town which, according to some estimates, may have had up to 2,500 inhabitants.⁴⁰ Data on artisans in this period are rather scarce. In the mid-15th century, artisans from approximately thirty branches are recorded. However, no *figulī* (potters) are found.⁴¹ A century later, different documents in Varaždin mention 5 stove tile potters, although there were probably even more.⁴² It has been confirmed that their guild existed in 1589.⁴³ Although for the time being there are no data on the activity of potters in the course of the 15th century, their activity can be assumed, because there was certainly a demand for pottery, including stove tile products. The probability that everyday demand for simple kitchenware and other earthenware was satisfied with goods from travelling salesmen is rather small. In the surroundings of the town, even today there are deposits of high quality clay, which at some sites was being used as far back as the prehistoric period. These deposits were certainly known and exploited in the Middle Ages.⁴⁴ If there were, for example, goldsmiths, furriers, weavers, tailors, needle makers, smiths, shoemakers,⁴⁵ etc. in 15th-century Varaždin, then the production of earthenware has to be assumed as well. Luxury and fine pottery goods were transported from Europe's famous production centres, and Varaždin was particularly well connected with Hungarian and Austrian territories in terms of trade, and relations with Italy were not insignificant either. Simple ceramic vessels and other pottery artefacts intended for everyday use, as well as mass products used in more modest environments were certainly not imported from distant regions, but arrived at the market from local workshops. Such ceramic products, intended for wide use in the town's everyday life, in-

40 M. ILIJANIĆ, S. KAPUSTIĆ, 1983, 177; N. BUDAK, 1994, 92.

41 M. ANDROIĆ, 2009, 56.

42 M. ANDROIĆ, 1968-1969, 84.

43 M. MIRKOVIĆ, 1972.

44 Neka od ležišta gline u okolici grada su: položaj Cukovec (Kneginec Gornji), Krč (Cerje Tužno), Draguševac (Cerje Novo).

45 M. ANDROIĆ, 2009, 56.

40 M. ILIJANIĆ, S. KAPUSTIĆ, 1983, 177; N. BUDAK, 1994, 92.

41 M. ANDROIĆ, 2009, 56.

42 M. ANDROIĆ, 1968-1969, 84.

43 M. MIRKOVIĆ, 1972.

44 Clay deposits in the town's surroundings include: Cukovec (Kneginec Gornji), Krč (Cerje Tužno), Draguševac (Cerje Novo).

45 M. ANDROIĆ, 2009, 56.

na tržište dolazili iz lokalnih radionica. Jedan od takvih vrsta keramičkih proizvoda, namijenjen širokoj upotrebi u gradskoj svakodnevici bile su i jednostavne konične čaše. Pretpostavlja se dakle da su čaše s varaždinskog Staroga grada proizvod nekog domaćeg majstora koji je u 15. st. snabđivao grad i feudalnu utvrdu svojim proizvodima.

ZAKLJUČAK

Čaše pronađene tijekom arheološkog iskopavanja provedenog 2006. godine na vanjskim površinama varaždinske renesansne utvrde, izdvojene iz velike količine keramičkog materijala, predstavljaju zasebnu vrstu posuđa za piće. Prema tipološkim osobitostima (ravno dno, stijenke koje se šire prema rubu, rub okomit ili malo uvučen, jednostavna dekoracija izvedena žljebljenjem) varaždinske čaše odgovaraju tipu jednostavnih koničnih čaša u podjeli razrađenoj na osnovi slovenske građe. Prema namjeni čaše pripadaju stolnom posuđu koje odlikuje bolja kvaliteta izrade i ljepši izgled, ali konične čaše ipak ne predstavljaju reprezentativne primjerke. Ova vrsta posuđa za piće zabilježena je na nalazištima kasnog srednjeg i ranog novog vijeka u susjednom Međimurju, na Starom gradu Žumberku, na lokalitetima Slovenije, Mađarske i dr. Najčešće je tip koničnih čaša na pojedinim nalazištima predstavljen s više primjeraka, u čakovečkom Starom gradu čak s više od dvije stotine. Na varaždinskom Starom gradu zasada je izdvojeno trinaest istovrsnih, različito očuvanih čaša. Općenito, njihova učestalost ukazuje na prilično široku uporabu a shodno tome i na masovnu proizvodnju.

Kronološka pripadnost varaždinskih čaša određena je prema njihovu stratigrafskom položaju te prema analognim primjercima s drugih lokaliteta. Na žalost, nama teritorijalno najbliže nalazište – Stari grad u Čakovcu – ne pruža zasada podatke relevantne za kronološko svrstavanje jednostavnih čaša; one su naime datirane u široki raspon od 16. do 19. st. Međutim, nalazi s drugih lokaliteta vremenski su opredijeljeni u 14. i 15. st., češće u 15. st., ponekad i u početak 16. st. Varaždinske čaše datirane su u 15. st. s vjerojatnošću da su nastale u njegovoj drugoj polovici. Nije isključeno da su u funkciji i početkom 16. st.

Određene varijabilnosti uočljive kod čaša s raznih nalazišta ne utječu na opću sliku i prepoznatljivost tipa, već samo ukazuju na lokalnu proizvodnju. I varaždinske su čaše, pretpostavlja-

cluded simple conical glasses. Thus, the Varaždin Old Town glasses are presumably the product of a local craftsman who in the 15th century provided the town and feudal fortifications with his products.

CONCLUSION

The glasses found in the course of the archaeological campaign conducted in 2006 on the outer side of the Varaždin Renaissance fort, extracted from a large quantity of pottery artefacts, represent a separate type of drinkware. Based on their typological characteristics (flat bottom, walls widening towards the rim, vertical or slightly inverted rim, simple grooved decorations), the Varaždin glasses correspond to the type of simple conical glasses in the classification drawn up on the basis of the Slovenian inventory. In terms of their function, the glasses are classified as tableware, characterised by higher quality workmanship and a more attractive appearance, although such conical glasses are not typical specimens. This drinkware type has been recorded at sites from the Late Middle Ages and early modern era in neighbouring Međimurje, Žumberak Old Town, and at sites in Slovenia, Hungary, etc. The most frequent type of conical glass at an individual site is represented by several specimens in Čakovec Old Town, which has more than two hundred. In Varaždin Old Town, thirteen identical, differently preserved glasses have been classified so far. In general, their frequency suggests their widespread use, and thus their mass production.

The certain chronological classification of the Varaždin glasses is based on their stratigraphic position and also analogous specimens from other sites. Unfortunately, the site closest to Varaždin (Čakovec Old Town) has not yielded data relevant for a chronological classification of simple glasses, as they have been vaguely dated to a broad period from the 16th to the 19th century. However, finds from other sites were dated to the 14th and 15th centuries, especially the 15th, and sometimes even to the beginning of the 16th century. The Varaždin glasses were dated to the 15th century and were probably produced in the second half of the century. The possibility that they were also in use at the beginning of the 16th century has not been excluded.

Certain variations, visible in glasses from different sites, do not influence the overall picture and recognisability of the type, but only suggest local production. The Varaždin glasses were presumably also made in a Croatian workshop. It is true that there are

mo, izrađene u nekoj domaćoj radionici. Doduše, među zanatlijama grada Varaždina spomenutima u pisanim izvorima 15. st. ne nalaze se lončari-pećari. Ceh lončara-pećara potvrđuje tek pravilnik iz 1589. godine. Međutim, s obzirom na veliku potrošnju keramičkog posuđa i drugih keramičkih predmeta u svakodnevnom životu, malo je vjerojatno da u 15. st. u gradu ne rade lončari.

Naše posuđe za piće otkriveno je u sjevernom i zapadnom dijelu mokre grabe koja je prokopana u vrijeme velike renesansne obnove starije, srednjovjekovne utvrde. Moguće je da je i prije ovih opsežnih građevinskih radova postojao, možda znatno užji i svakako plići, jarak oko srednjovjekovne fortifikacije, to prije što su iskopavanjem otkriveni ostaci drvene prilazne rampe ili mosta koji je vodio do sjevernih vrata utvrde. Većina keramičkih čaša ležala je u sloju mulja nataloženog na dnu renesansnog jarka, dok je po jedan primjerak nađen ispod drvenih dijelova kasnosrednjovjekovnog mosta te u izolacijskom sloju na kosini renesansne grabe. Čaše pripadaju najstarijim nalazima sa Staroga grada otkrivenim arheološkim iskopavanjem 2006. godine i pružaju uvid u dio inventara burga u kasnom srednjem i na prijelazu u novi vijek.

KATALOG

Kratice: v.: visina; v. o. : visina očuvana; p. d.: promjer dna; p. otv.: promjer otvora; p. o.: promjer očuvani; d.: dužina; š.: širina; s.: sonda; s. j.: stratigrafska jedinica ; GMV....: inventarni broj.

Boja stijenke određena je prema boji koja prevladava, a korištene su tablice Munsell soil color charts, ed. 1990.

Nalazi potječu s arheološkog iskopavanja provedenog od 1. VIII. do 17. XI. 2006. Svi predmeti čuvaju se u Arheološkom odjelu Gradskog muzeja Varaždin. Autorica svih fotografija je M. Šimek.

1. Čaša ukrašena s tri horizontalne kanelure, rub uvučen i raščlanjen s tri kanelure; restaurirana; boja 10YR 6/2 (brownish gray); v. 15 cm, p. d. 6,8 cm, p. otv.: 10,2 cm; s. VII, s. j. 014; GMV 53068 (Sl. 3, 4).
2. Čaša ukrašena s tri horizontalne kanelure, rub uvučen, raščlanjen s dvije kanelure; na dnu urezan nepravilni križ; restaurirana; boja 2,5Y 5/2 (grayish brown); v. 16,8 cm, p. d. 7 cm, p. otv. 10,5 cm; s. VII, s. j. 014; GMV 53085 (Sl. 6).

no stove tile potters mentioned among the craftsmen from the town of Varaždin in 15th century written sources. The stove tile potters guild is confirmed only in a rulebook from 1589. However, considering the widespread use of kitchenware and other pottery artefacts in everyday life, it is highly unlikely that there were no active potters in the town in the 15th century.

Our drinkware was uncovered in the northern and western parts of the wet ditches, dug at the time of the great Renaissance reconstruction of the older, mediaeval fort. Possibly even before these major construction works there used to be a significantly narrower and certainly shallower ditch around the mediaeval fortifications, especially since the excavations yielded the remains of a wooden access ramp or bridge leading to the fort's northern gate. The majority of ceramic glasses were in the silt layer, deposited at the bottom of the Renaissance ditch, while one specimen was found below the wooden parts of the late mediaeval bridge, and another in the insulation layer in the diagonal Renaissance ditch. The glasses are among the oldest finds from the Old Town unearthed in archaeological excavations in 2006, and provide an insight into a part of the inventory of the Castle in the Late Middle Ages and at the start of the modern era.

CATALOGUE

Abbreviations: h.: height; p.h.: preserved height; b.d.: bottom diameter; o.d.: opening diameter; p.d.: preserved diameter; l.: length; w.: width; tt.: trial trench; SU: stratigraphic unit; GMV: inventory number.

The wall colour was determined according to the prevailing colour; Munsell Soil Colour Charts were applied, ed. 1990.

The finds originate from the archaeological excavations conducted from 1 August to 17 November 2006. All artefacts are kept at the Archaeological Department of Varaždin Town Museum (photos: M. Šimek).

1. Glass decorated with three horizontal cannelures, with an inverted rim, divided by three cannelures; restored; colour 10YR 6/2 (brownish grey); h. 15 cm, b.d. 6.8 cm, o.d.: 10.2 cm; tt. VII, SU 014; GMV 53068 (Figs. 3, 4).
2. Glass decorated with three horizontal cannelures, with an inverted rim, divided by two cannelures; at the bottom, a carved irregular cross; restored; colour 2.5Y 5/2 (greyish brown); h. 16.8 cm, b.d. 7 cm, o.d. 10.5 cm; tt. VII, SU 014; GMV 53085 (Fig. 6).

3. Čaša ukrašena s tri horizontalne kanelure, rub uvučen, raščlanjen s dvije kanelure; restaurirana; boja 7,5YR 7/3 (pink); v. 16 cm, p. d. 7,5 cm, p. r. 10,8 cm; s. VII, s. j. 014; GMV 53079 (Sl. 7).
4. Čaša ukrašena s tri horizontalne kanelure, rub okomit, raščlanjen jednom širom kanelurom; restaurirana; boja 10YR 5/1 (gray); v. 15 cm, p. d. 7 cm, p. otv. 12,2 cm; s. VII, s. j. 014; GMV 66309 (Sl. 8).
5. Čaša, cijelo tijelo ukrašeno horizontalnim gustim kanelurama, rub uvučen; restaurirana; boja 10YR 6/2 (light brownish gray); v. 11 cm, p. d. 6,5 cm, p. otv. 7,5 cm; s. VIIB, s. j. 018; inv. br. GMV 66302 (Sl. 9).
6. Čaša ukrašena s tri horizontalne kanelure, rub rekonstruiran prema sličnom primjerku, raščlanjen jednom širom kanelurom; boja 2,5Y 6/N/6 (gray); v. 15,5 cm (rekonstruirano), p. d. 6,9 cm, p. otv. 11,3 cm (rekonstruirano); s. VII, s. j. 014; GMV 66308 (Sl. 10).
7. Čaša, rub rekonstruiran prema sličnom primjerku, raščlanjen dvjema horizontalnim kanelurama; boja 7,5YR 7/2 (pinkish gray); v. 17 cm (rekonstruirano), p. d. 7,5 cm, p. otv. 11,6 cm (rekonstruirano); s. VII, s. j. 004A; GMV 66303 (Sl. 11).
8. Gornji dio čaše ukrašen horizontalnim kanelurama, djelomice rekonstruiran; boja 10YR 6/6/1 (gray); v. o. 9 cm, p. o. 11,4 cm; s. VII, s. j. 014; GMV 66348 (Sl. 12).
9. Donji dio čaše ukrašen nizovima horizontalnih kanelura, djelomice restauriran; boja 10YR 6/1 (gray); v. o. 9,4 cm, p. d. 6,4 cm, p. o. 8,6 cm; s. VIIC, s. j. 014; GMV 66310 (Sl. 13).
10. Donji dio čaše ukrašen dvjema horizontalnim kanelurama; na dnu lončarski znak u obliku zvižde s nastavkom u obliku slova T; boja 7,5YR 6/4 (light brown); v. o. 9,2 cm, p. d. 7,3 cm, p. o. 9,3 cm; s. VII, s. j. 014; GMV 66311 (Sl. 14-15).
11. Donji dio čaše ukrašen horizontalnim kanelurama; boja 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown); v. o. 3,5 cm, p. d. 6,1 cm, p. o. 6,8 cm; s. VIID, s. j. 014; GMV 66312 (Sl. 16).
12. Čaša, fragment stijenke i dna horizontalne kanelure; boja 10YR 6/3 (pale brown); d. 5,9 cm, š. 5,1 cm; s. VIIA, s. j. 024; GMV 66349 (Sl. 17).
13. Čaša, fragment stijenke; boja 2,5Y 6/3 (light yellowish brown); d. 6,2 cm, š. 5,8 cm; s. VII, s. j. 014; GMV 66339 (Sl. 18).
3. Glass decorated with three horizontal cannelures, with an inverted rim, divided by two cannelures; restored; colour 7.5YR 7/3 (pink); h. 16 cm, b.d. 7.5 cm, o.d. 10.8 cm; tt. VII, SU 014; GMV 53079 (Fig. 7).
4. Glass decorated with three horizontal cannelures, with a vertical rim, divided by a wide cannelure; restored; colour 10YR 5/1 (grey); h. 15 cm, b.d. 7 cm, o.d. 12.2 cm; tt. VII, SU 014; GMV 66309 (Fig. 8).
5. Glass, whole body decorated with horizontal thick cannelures, inverted rim; restored; colour 10YR 6/2 (light brownish grey); h. 11 cm, b.d. 6.5 cm, o.d. 7.5 cm; tt. VIIB, SU 018; inv. no. GMV 66302 (Fig. 9).
6. Glass decorated with three horizontal cannelures, rim reconstructed based on a similar specimen, divided by a wide cannelure; colour 2.5Y 6/N/6 (grey); h. 15.5 cm (reconstructed), b.d. 6.9 cm, o.d. 11.3 cm (reconstructed); tt. VII, SU 014; GMV 66308. (Fig. 10).
7. Glass, rim reconstructed based on a similar example, divided by two horizontal cannelures; colour 7.5YR 7/2 (pinkish grey); h. 17 cm (reconstructed), b.d. 7.5 cm, o.d. 11.6 cm (reconstructed); tt. VII, SU 004A; GMV 66303 (Fig. 11).
8. The upper part of a glass decorated with horizontal cannelures, partly reconstructed; colour 10YR 6/6/1 (grey); p.h. 9 cm, p.d. 11.4 cm; tt. VII, SU 014; GMV 66348 (Fig. 12).
9. Lower part of a glass decorated with a series of horizontal cannelures, partly restored; colour 10YR 6/1 (grey); p.h. 9.4 cm, b.d. 6.4 cm, p.d. 8.6 cm; tt. VIIC, SU 014; GMV 66310 (Fig. 13).
10. Lower part of a glass decorated with two horizontal cannelures; the potter's seal is on the bottom in the form of a star with an ending in the form of the letter T; colour 7.5YR 6/4 (light brown); p.h. 9.2 cm, b.d. 7.3 cm, p.d. 9.3 cm; tt. VII, SU 014; GMV 66311 (Figs. 14-15).
11. Lower part of a glass decorated with horizontal cannelures; colour 10YR 5/2 (greyish brown); p.h. 3.5 cm, b.d. 6.1 cm, p.d. 6.8 cm; tt. VIID, SU 014; GMV 66312 (Fig. 16).
12. Glass, fragment of a wall and the bottom of a horizontal cannelure; colour 10YR 6/3 (pale brown); l. 5.9 cm, w. 5.1 cm; tt. VIIA SU 024; GMV 66349 (Fig. 17).
13. Glass, wall fragment; colour 2.5Y 6/3 (light yellowish brown); l. 6.2 cm, w. 5.8 cm; tt. VII, SU 014; GMV 66339 (Fig. 18).

Translation: Nikolina Matetić Pelikan

Proof reading: Stephen Hindlaugh



SL. 10. / FIG. 10.
Čaša br. 6.
Glass No. 6.



SL. 11. / FIG. 11.
Čaša br. 7.
Glass No. 7.



SL. 12. / FIG. 12.
Čaša br. 8.
Glass No. 8.



SL. 13. / FIG. 13.

Čaša br. 9.

Glass No. 9.



SL. 14. / FIG. 14.

Čaša br. 10.

Glass No. 10.



SL. 15. / FIG. 15.

Čaša br. 10 – dno sa znakom.

Glass No. 10 – bottom with a sign.



SL. 16. / FIG. 16.

Čaša br. 11.

Glass No. 11.



SL. 17. / FIG. 17.

Čaša br. 12 – ulomak.

Glass No. 12 – a fragment.



SL. 18. / FIG. 18.

Čaša br. 13 – ulomak.

Glass No. 13 – a fragment.

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