



ARHEOLOŠKA ISTRAŽIVANJA NA LOKALITETU GRADINA U TURNJU

Archaeological research at the site of Gradina in Turanj

Gradina u Turnju nalazi se na prvoj vapnenačkoj uzvisini uz obalu, na nadmorskoj visini od 153,8 metara, a u neposrednom zaleđu između današnjih naselja Sv. Petra na Moru i Turnja u Općini Sv. Filip i Jakov. Istraživanja na Gradini započela su 2016. godine i kontinuirano su provedena zaključno s 2019. godinom nakon čega je uspostavljena dinamika aktivnosti prekinuta izbijanjem COVID-19 pandemije. Tijekom listopada 2024. godine Odjel za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru nastavio je istraživanja na istoj poziciji zahvaljujući financijskoj potpori Ministarstva kulture Republike Hrvatske. U istraživanjima su sudjelovali doc. dr. sc. Martina Čelhar (voditeljica istraživanja), izv. prof. dr. sc. Mate Parica (zamjenik voditeljice istraživanja), izv. prof. dr. sc. Dario Vujević, Maja Grgurić, dipl. arh., dokumentaristica odjela za arheologiju Nikolina Ćuk, mag. art. te studenti arheologije Anamarija Petric, Leo Arbutina, Enzo Gabrijević, Duje Galić i Martin Kuzman.

Nakon što je istraživanjima manjeg opsega od 2016. do 2018. godine obuhvaćen dio bedema uz

Gradina in Turanj is located on the first limestone elevation along the coast, at an altitude of 153.8 meters, and in the immediate hinterland between the present-day settlements of Sv. Petar na Moru and Turanj in the Municipality of Sv. Filip i Jakov. Research at Gradina began in 2016 and was continuously conducted until 2019, after which the established dynamics of activities was interrupted by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. During October 2024, the Department of Archaeology of the University of Zadar continued research at the same location thanks to the financial support of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia. The research was participated by Martina Čelhar, PhD, assistant professor (head of research), Mate Parica, PhD, associate professor (deputy head of research), Dario Vujević, PhD, associate professor, Maja Grgurić, archaeologist, documentalist of the Department of Archaeology Nikolina Ćuk, mag. art., and archaeology students Anamarija Petric, Leo Arbutina, Enzo Gabrijević, Duje Galić and Martin Kuzman.

After small-scale research from 2016 to 2018 included a section of the ramparts along the eastern side of the entrance to Gradina (Čelhar 2017; 2018; 2019), and in 2019 the entrance corridor was explored (Čelhar 2020), this year's research campaign began with the exploration of a section of the ramparts west of the entrance in an area of 4.8 x 5 meters. Unlike previous years, when the filling of the ramparts without exception showed a uniform picture of filling made of large and smaller stones with noticeable gaps, or air pockets, a somewhat different situation was observed in this section. In the trial trench section, an identical situation was found, as expected, however, in an area of about 2 x 2 meters, there was a greater concentration of dark brown soil with a lot of small stones and a larger quantity of pottery. A smaller bushy tree was previously removed from the mentioned place, which obviously grew on this part precisely because of the larger amount of soil. An identical layer has not been recorded on any part of the ramparts explored so far. Also, in previous campaigns, there were no finds of pottery from the inner part of the rampart, except for individual fragments from the surface. In the extension of the aforementioned area, towards the edge of this


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Gradina u Turnju (foto: M. Grgurić)
Gradina in Turanj (photo: M. Grgurić)





Bedem s označenim prostorom veće koncentracije zemlje (A) i suhozidne arhitekture groba 1 (B) (foto: N. Čuk)
Rampart with marked area of greater concentration of earth (A) and dry-stone wall architecture of grave 1 (B) (photo: N. Čuk)

istočnu stranu ulaza u Gradinu (Čelhar 2017; 2018; 2019), a tijekom 2019. godine istražen sam ulazni koridor (Čelhar 2020), ovogodišnjom istraživačkom kampanjom započela su istraživanja dijela bedema zapadno od ulaza na površini od 4,8 x 5 metara. Za razliku od prethodnih godina kad je ispuna bedema bez iznimke pokazivala ujednačenu sliku ispune od krupnog i sitnijeg kamenja s uočljivim prazninama, odnosno džepovima zraka, na ovom je dijelu uočena nešto drukčija situacija. U dijelu sonde zatečena je identična situacija kakva je bila i očekivana, međutim, na prostoru površine od oko 2 x 2 metra pojavila se veća koncentracija tamnosmeđe zemlje s velikom količinom sitnog kamenja i većom količinom keramike. Na navedenom je mjestu prethodno uklonjeno manje grmoliko stablo, koje je očito i naraslo na ovom dijelu upravo zbog veće količine zemlje. Identičan sloj nije zabilježen ni na jednom dosad istraženom dijelu bedema. Također, u prijašnjim kampanjama izostali su i nalazi keramike iz korpusa bedema, osim pojedinačnih fragmenata s površine. U produžetku navedenog prostora, prema rubu ovogodišnje sonde, uočena je veća koncentracija sitnog kamenja, prostorno ograničena unutar nepravilne četvrtaste suhozidne konstrukcije.

year's trial trench, a larger concentration of small stones was observed, spatially limited within an irregular square dry-stone wall construction.

After a layer of gravel and small stones reaching a thickness of about 35 cm was removed from within the dry-stone wall structure, a layer of dark brown soil with a smaller amount of pottery and bones appeared, and human teeth were also identified. Therefore, the area was designated as "grave 1". Further cleaning yielded a larger quantity of teeth, few fragments of other bones, and metal objects were also documented: bronze saltaleones and artifacts that are mainly interpreted as hair ornaments, consisting of a central thread of bronze wire ending on both sides in hoops. Although saltaleones are a find that is not strictly chronologically sensitive and are found in both Bronze Age and Iron Age contexts, hair ornaments are more precisely chronologically determined. Completely identical specimens have been recorded at only two sites in southern Italy in the contexts of the final Middle, or Middle and early Late Bronze Age (Baumgartel 1953: 21, Plate X, 1; Tunzi Sisto 1999: 260, Tav. VIII). Several crushed and small pieces were also isolated in the grave, which could possibly represent remains of amber, but this will only be known for sure after the analyses have been



Nakon što je unutar suhozidne konstrukcije uklonjen sloj šljunka i sitnog kamenja koji je dosegao debljinu od oko 35 cm, pojavio se sloj tamnosmeđe zemlje s manjom količinom keramike i kostiju, a prepoznati su i ljudski zubi. Stoga je prostor označen kao „grob 1“. Daljnjim čišćenjem skupljena je veća količina zubi, manja količina fragmenata drugih kostiju te su dokumentirani i metalni predmeti: brončani saltaleoni te predmeti koji se uglavnom interpretiraju kao ukrasi za kosu, a sastoje se od središnjeg navoja brončane žice koja završava na objema stranama obručima. Iako su saltaleoni nalaz koji nije uže kronološki osjetljiv te se nalaze i u brončanodobnim, ali i željeznodobnim kontekstima, ukrasi za kosu su uže kronološki determinirani. Potpuno identični primjerci zabilježeni su na tek dvama lokalitetima u južnoj Italiji u kontekstima završnoga srednjeg, odnosno srednjeg i početka kasnoga brončanog doba (Baumgartel 1953: 21, Plate X, 1; Tunzi Sisto 1999: 260, Tav. VIII). U grobu je izdvojeno i nekoliko iznimno razmravljenih i sitnih komadića koji bi možda mogli predstavljati ostatke jantara, no to će se pouzdano znati tek nakon provedenih analiza. Nakon uklanjanja zemljanog sloja počelo se pojavljivati veće kamenje s džepovima zraka, dakle situacija

carried out. After the removal of the soil layer, larger stones with air pockets began to appear, as expected for the filling of the ramparts, and some of the material, especially human teeth, was also found at this lower level, because it had obviously reached the lower layer through various depositional processes.

By clearing the stonework under and around the dry-stone wall structure, a second grave (grave 2) was soon discovered, which according to its stratigraphic position was certainly older than the first. It was built on the bedrock in the form of a stone cist with a massive lid. Unfortunately, the small cavity between the two vertical slabs of the cist allowed mice to build a nest inside it and disturb the osteological remains that were found in no meaningful order. Judging by the dimensions of the cist and the bones, it was immediately clear that this was a child's burial. Only a few small fragments of pottery were found in grave 2, which cannot be attributed to grave goods with certainty.

The connection between burials and fortification structures in the context of Bronze Age settlements is a rare, but nevertheless documented phenomenon in the western, but also eastern Adriatic, specifically in Istria, and, by all accounts, reflects a collective symbolic component in funerary customs (Recchia,



Brončani ukras („ukras za kosu“) iz groba 1 (foto: N. Čuk)
Bronze ornament ("hair ornament") from grave 1 (photo: N. Čuk)



Grob 2 (foto: M. Grgurić)
Grave 2 (photo: M. Grgurić)

očekivana za ispunu bedema, a dio materijala, na posebe ljudskih zubi, nađen je i na toj nižoj razini, jer je očito raznim depozicijskim procesima dospio u niži sloj.

Raščišćavanjem kamene građe ispod suhozidne konstrukcije i uokolo nje uskoro je uočen drugi grob (grob 2), prema stratigrafskoj poziciji svakako stariji od prvog. Izgrađen je na matičnoj stijeni u obliku kamene škrinje s masivnom poklopnicom. Nažalost, manja šupljina između dviju okomitih ploča škrinje omogućila je miševima da unutar nje sagrade gnijezdo i svojim aktivnostima poremete osteološke ostatke koji su pronađeni bez smislenog reda. Prema dimenzijama škrinje te kostiju, odmah je bilo jasno da je riječ o dječjem ukopu. U grobu 2 pronađeno je tek nekoliko sitnih fragmenata keramike koji se ne mogu sa sigurnošću pripisati grobnim priložima.

Veza ukopa i fortifikacijskih struktura u kontekstu brončanodobnih naselja rijetka je, ali ipak dokumentirana pojava na zapadnom, ali i istočnom Jadranu, konkretno u Istri, i, po svemu sude-

Bedem gradine u Turnju s vidljivom arhitekturom groba 2 (foto: M. Grgurić)
The rampart of the hillfort in Turanj with visible architecture of grave 2 (photo: M. Grgurić)



ći, odražava kolektivnu simboličnu komponentu u pogrebnim običajima (Recchia, Cazzella 2021). Još uvijek nije potpuno jasan kronološki odnos grobova prema bedemu, odnosno je li bedem inkorporirao starije grobove u svoj plašt što je mogućnost ponajprije za stariji grob 2, je li i koji je grob istovremen vremenu izgradnje bedema ili su oni u nekome skorijem vremenu nakon gradnje bedema ukopani u plašt bedema, što je pak eventualno izglednije tek za grob 1. Sudeći po dosadašnjim nalazima dokumentiranim u okviru sonde istraženih unutar areala gradine tijekom prethodnih istraživačkih kampanja i nalaza unutar grobova istraženih ove godine i uokolo njih, jasno je da je riječ o izrazito homogenoj građi te da su sve navedene aktivnosti povezane s jednim

Cazzella 2021). The chronological relationship of the graves to the rampart is still not completely clear, i.e. whether the rampart incorporated older graves into its outer part, which is a possibility primarily for the older grave 2, whether and which grave is synchronous with the construction of the rampart, or were they buried in the outer part of the rampart at some more recent time after the construction of the rampart, which is perhaps more likely only for grave 1. Judging by the finds documented so far within the trial trenches explored within the area of the hillfort during previous research campaigns and the finds within and around the graves explored this year, it is clear that this is an exceptionally homogeneous material and that all the aforementioned activities are connected to a narrower chronological framework.





ipak uživam kronološkim okvirom. Tri osteološka uzorka poslana su na radiokarbonsko datiranje, a odabrala ih je antropologinja Željka Bedić s Instituta za antropologiju u Zagrebu nakon provedene preliminarnе analize osteološkog materijala kojom je utvrđeno pokapanje četiriju osoba (po dvije u svakom grobu), od kojih su tri dječje dobi, a četvrta je individua starije djetе ili mlađa odrasla osoba.

Istraživanje ovog dijela bedema je, kao i u prethodnim kampanjama, iznova uputilo na složenost interpretacije suhozidne gradnje s više konstruktivnih elemenata, posebno u pogledu njihove kronološke korelacije i određivanja faze gradnje. Na istraženom su prostoru definirana tri lica: dva su pravilnija i vezana uz rubne dijelove bedema. Zapadno lice uz ulaz je definirano već tijekom prethodnih istraživačkih kampanja. Krajnje južno lice bedema na istraženom arealu je izvedeno od većeg lomljenog kamenja, no sačuvano uglavnom u jednom redu. Na samom rubnom dijelu sonde, u produžetku prema istoku, uočeno je jedno poprečno lice slabije kvalitete, prema svemu sudeći konstrukcijske funkcije, paralelno s pružanjem zapadnog lica ulaza. Za bolje razumijevanje svih navedenih konstrukcija, posebno u odnosu na

Three osteological samples were sent for radiocarbon dating, and they were selected by anthropologist Željka Bedić from the Institute of Anthropology in Zagreb after a preliminary analysis of the osteological material was conducted, which determined the burial of four individuals (two in each grave), three of whom are children, and the fourth individual is an older child or young adult.

The investigation of this part of the rampart, as in previous campaigns, has once again pointed to the complexity of interpreting dry-stone wall construction with multiple structural elements, especially in terms of their chronological correlation and determining the construction phase. Three faces have been defined in the investigated area: two are more regular and connected to the edge parts of the rampart. The western face by the entrance has already been defined during previous research campaigns. The southernmost face of the rampart in the investigated area is made of larger broken stones, but preserved mainly in a single row. At the very edge of the trial trench, in the extension towards the east, a transverse face of poorer quality was observed, apparently of structural function, parallel to the extension of the western face of the entrance. A better understanding of all the aforementioned struc-

grobne konstrukcije, trebat će pričekati daljnje istraživanje ovog dijela bedema i otvaranje šire površine.

U konačnici, i ove je godine istražena sonda unutar gradine (sonda 5). Smještena je unutar suhozidne konstrukcije očuvane u temeljnom volumenu, dakle slično situaciji sa sondom 1 iz 2017. godine (Čelhar 2018). Sloj je poprilično tanak, osim u procijepima živca gdje se nataložila veća količina depozita i materijalne građe. Riječ je o znatno fragmentiranoj keramičkoj građi identičnih karakteristika s lončarijom pronađenom u ostalim istraženim sondama. I dalje je evidentan izostanak bioarheološkog materijala, odnosno životinjskih kostiju. Suhozidna konstrukcija unutar koje je postavljena sonda 5, kao i druge slične vidljive na još nekoliko pozicija, i to uglavnom u blizini bedema na sjevernom dijelu gradine, vjerojatno je mlađeg datuma nastanka i ne može se povezati s brončanodobnim aktivnostima. Dosad su istražene sonde unutar dviju takvih konstrukcija, kao i tri sonde izvan njih i sve pokazuju ujednačenu sliku bez ikakvih kvantitativnih ili kvalitativnih razlika u pogledu prikupljene pokretne građe koja bi sugerirala različite očekivane aktivnosti unutar objekata i izvan njega.

tures, especially in relation to the burial structures, will have to wait for further investigation of this part of the rampart and the opening of a wider area.

Finally, this year, a trial trench inside the hillfort (trial trench 5) was also investigated. It is located within a dry-stone wall structure preserved in its basic volume, similar to the situation with trial trench 1 from 2017 (Čelhar 2018). The layer is quite thin, except in the crevices of the bedrock where a larger amount of deposit and material was found. It is a significantly fragmented ceramic material with identical characteristics to the pottery found in other investigated trial trenches. The absence of bioarchaeological material, i.e. animal bones, is still evident. The dry-stone wall structure inside which trial trench 5 was placed, as well as other similar ones visible at several other positions, mainly near the ramparts in the northern part of the hillfort, is probably of a more recent date and cannot be associated with Bronze Age activities. So far, trial trenches inside two such structures have been investigated, as well as three trial trenches outside them, and all show a uniform picture without any quantitative or qualitative differences in terms of collected finds that would suggest different expected activities inside and outside the structures.



Sonda 5 u unutrašnjosti Gradine u Turnju (foto: M. Čelhar)
Trial trench 5 inside Gradina in Turanj (photo: M. Čelhar)

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