Poznosrednjeveško in zgodnjenovoveško najdišče Župnijski dom v Šentvidu pri Stični. Analiza lončenine in živalskih ostankov

The Late Medieval and Early Post-Medieval site of Župnijski dom in Šentvid pri Stični. Analysis of the pottery and animal remains

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Izvleček

V prispevku so predstavljeni izsledki arheoloških izkopavanj na najdišču Župnijski dom v Šentvidu pri Stični, kjer je bil dokumentiran arheološki zapis iz srednjega in novega veka. Za širšo arheološko sliko so pomembni sicer skromni sledovi zgodnje- in visokosrednjeveške poselitve. Glavnina najdb (17.284 odlomkov lončenine) sodi v pozni srednji oziroma zgodnji novi vek, ki sta med slabše raziskanimi področji v slovenski arheologiji. Analiza tega gradiva (tipologija lončenine in analiza namiznega posodja) daje najdišču posebno mesto v slovenski arheologiji kot izhodišče za temeljne raziskave tega obdobja.

Ključne besede: Slovenija, Šentvid pri Stični, srednji vek, zgodnji novi vek, lončenina, namizna keramika, živalski ostanki

Abstract

This paper presents the findings of archaeological excavations at Župnijski dom in Šentvid pri Stični, where Medieval and Post-Medieval archaeological finds were discovered. The otherwise modest remains of the Early and High Medieval settlement are significant archaeologically. Most of the finds (17,284 pottery fragments) belong to the Late Medieval or Early Post-Medieval periods, which are amongst the least researched periods in Slovenian archaeology. The analysis of these finds (pottery typology and tableware analysis), therefore makes the site particularly significant in Slovenian archaeology, because it can serve as a starting point for further research into these periods.

Keywords: Slovenia, Šentvid pri Stični, Medieval period, Early Post-Medieval period, pottery, tableware, animal remains

1. UVOD

V prispevku so predstavljeni izsledki arheoloških izkopavanj na najdišču Župnijski dom v Šentvidu pri Stični (v nadaljevanju: Šentvid),[1] kjer je bil leta 2011 dokumentiran arheološki zapis iz srednjega in novega veka. Za širšo arheološko sliko so pomembni tudi sicer skromni sledovi zgodnje- in visokosrednjeveške poselitve. Glavnina najdb sodi v pozni srednji oziroma zgodnji novi vek, ki je eno slabše raziskanih področij v slovenski arheologiji. To daje najdišču posebno težo kot izhodišče za temeljne raziskave.

Najdišče leži v naselju Šentvid pri Stični, severno od današnjega župnišča in cerkve sv. Vida (*sl. 1*). Julija 2009 je bil ovrednoten arheološki potencial najdišča, izkopavanja pa so potekala od aprila do oktobra 2011.[2]

Izkopavanja so potekala v okviru gradnje novega župnijskega doma, in sicer na celotni površini predvidenega gradbenega posega, ki je obsegala 979,47 m^2. Skupno je bilo z arheološko metodo raziskanih 313,16 m^3 zemljine.

2. ZGODOVINSKI OKVIR

Analiza franciscejskega katastra pokaže (za metodo prim. Creighton 2007; Kelleher, Štular 2009; Štular 2011), da ima novoveški Šentvid štiri sestavne dele: cerkev s pokopališčem, dvor, pravilno zasnovano tržno ulico in obcestni del vasi (*sl. 2*).

Župnijska cerkev sv. Vida z obdajajočim pokopališčem stoji na nekoliko dvignjenem terenu sredi naselja. Šentvid je ena najstarejših in najobsežnejših pražupnij na Dolenjskem (Zadnikar 1982, 555; Höfler 1986, 33–35; id. 1997, 8), a dandanes večinoma ostaja v senci pomembnega stiškega cistercijanskega samostana. Cerkev oz. župnija se prvič omenja v ustanovni listini stiškega samostana iz leta 1136 (Kos 1915, št. 130). Danes barokizirana cerkev ima deloma ohranjeno romansko jedro, deloma je odkrit polkrožni romanski portal. V cerkvi hranjeni kos romanske stavbne plastike oz. kapitela je bil prinesen iz stiškega samostana (Oter-Gorenčič 2007, 522–525; Mikuž 1978, 352).

Dvor v Šentvidu se prvič omenja šele leta 1419 (Mikuž 1978, 349), leta 1518 je bil prodan stiškemu samostanu (Mlinarič 1995, 308). Natančna lokacija srednjeveškega dvora sicer ni izpričana, vendar jo na podlagi primerljivih retrogradnih analiz (Pleterski 2011; Štular 2011; prim. Page, Jones 2007) lahko s precejšnjo gotovostjo istovetimo z lokacijo *Vidgarjeve posesti,* omenjene v zapisniku stavbnih parcel franciscejskega katastra (prim. Pirkovič-Kocbek 1986, 69).

Struktura *Starega trga* nakazuje, da je bil trški del naselbine načrtno zasnovan, vendar njegova graditev ni bila izvedena do konca (Pirkovič-Kocbek 1986, 68 s). Vsekakor ne gre za ruralno naselbino.

Obcestni del vasi so še v 18. st. sestavljale večinoma lesene hiše in je, podobno kot na primer v Mengšu (Ilešič 1950, 35–37), najmlajši del vasi.

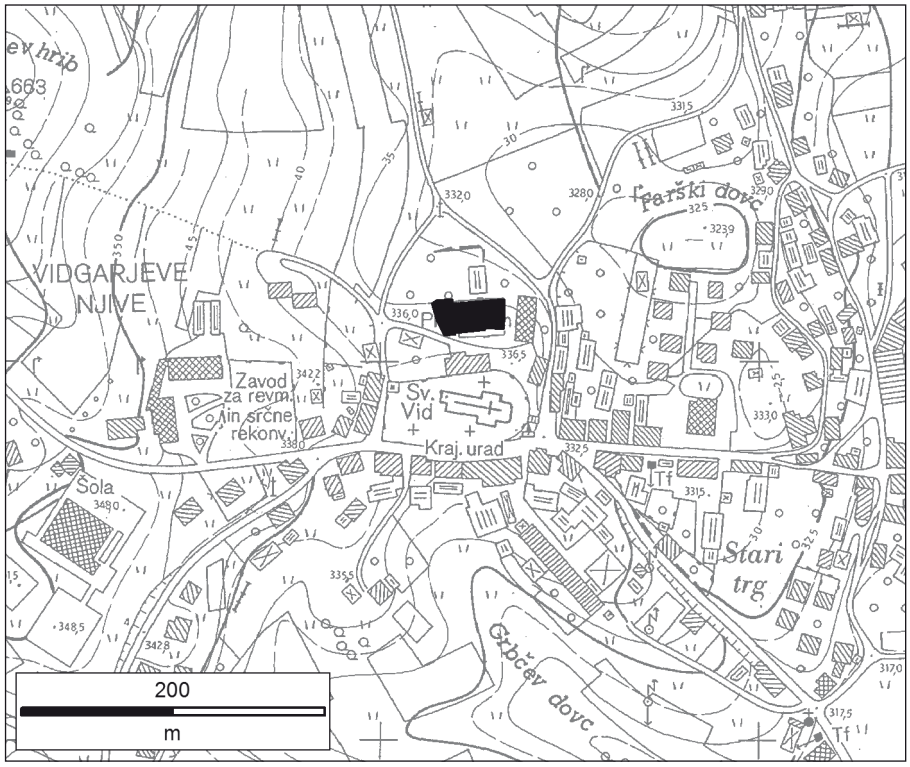
Najstarejša izpričana omemba kraja Šentvid pri Stični je iz leta 1140,[3] ko se omenja kot *oppidium s. Viti* v zvezi z darovnico stiškemu samostanu, ki jo je izdal oglejski patriarh Peregrin (Grebenc 1973, 11). Šentviška cerkev je bila sedež obširne prafare in je starejša od stiškega samostana, kar posredno priča, da je imel Šentvid vsaj v 12. st. (nekatere) funkcije centralnega kraja. Zagotovo je imel kraj to vlogo v 14. in 15. st., ko je večkrat posredno ali neposredno omenjen kot trg.[4] Kot zaščitniki

[1] Parc. št. 20, 21/1, 23, vse k. o. Šentvid. Najdišče Šentvid pri Stični – Župnišče (*EŠD* 15621) leži znotraj varovanih enot kulturne dediščine Šentvid pri Stični – Cerkev sv. Vida (*EŠD* 2489), Šentvid pri Stični – Vas (*EŠD* 732), Šentvid pri Stični – Arheološko najdišče Grbčev dovc (*EŠD* 15724).

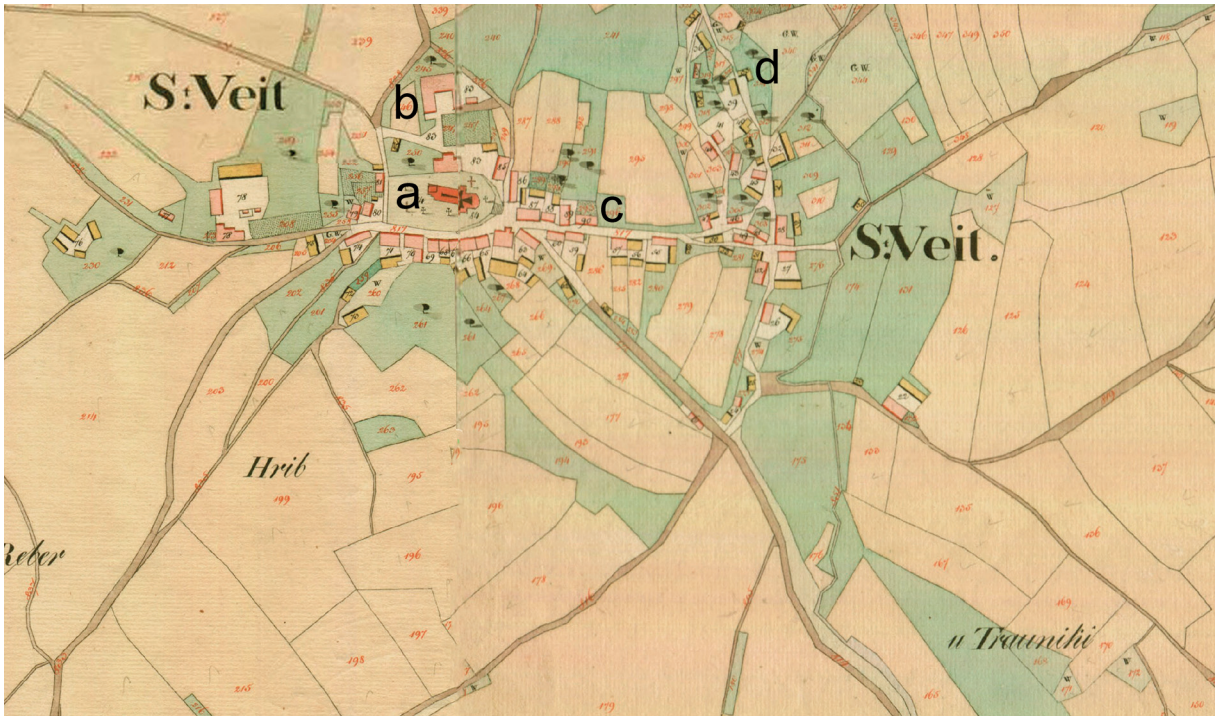
[2] Raziskave je izvajalo podjetje *Arhej, d. o. o.* Poročilo za leto 2009: B. Nadbath, A. Žorž Matjašič, *Poročilo o izvedenih predhodnih arheoloških raziskavah na območju predvidene gradnje enostanovanjske stavbe - župnišča, Šentvid pri Stični, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Center za preventivno arheologijo (Ljubljana 2009). Poročilo št. 02-0335/2009//253/2009-BN_AŽM-2009-133*; poročilo hrani *Center za preventivno arheologijo*. Rezultati izkopavanj za leto 2011 so objavljeni (Porenta et al. 2012).

[3] Stiški kronist z začetka 18. st. Peter Pucelj celo navaja, da so prišli prvi menihi v Šentvid že leta 1132 in od tod vodili zidavo stiške bazilike in samostana (glej rokopis: P. Puzel, *Idiographia sive Rerum memorabilium Monasterii Sitticensis descriptio,* 1719, ki ga hrani stiški samostan; prim. Zadnikar 1982, 66, 555; Mlinarič 1995, 38–39. Kos [1915, št. 131] dokazuje, da gre za nepristno listino).

[4] *Listina 1360 II. 20.,* Gradec (v: Gradivo za zgodovino Ljubljane III/3). – *Dohodki in izdatki deželnoknežje posesti na Kranjskem iz let 1437–1439 in 1445–1447* (fol.17, ARS). – *Urbar za deželnoknežjo posest v uradu Višnja Gora, 1460,* (ARS). – *Regest 1386* (Dr. Biedermann, Carniolica; v: Mittheilungen des Historischen Vereins für Krain XXI [1886], str. 26). – ARS, Mikrofilmi, *Listine iz HHStA* (13 D/3, 1431 VII. 15., Innsbruck). – ARS, Vic. A., šk. 101 (*urbar gospostva Kamnik-Stari Grad 1439,* stara signatura Urb. 275/1, fol. 17). – *Listina 1475 I.3* (objava: K. Črnologar, Dorf St. Veit bei Sittich 1475 noch ein Markt; v: Mitteilungen des Musealvereins für Krain XIII [1900], str. 137–138). – ARS, *Vicedomski urad za Kranjsko* (Vic. A), šk. 123, I/70a



Sl. 1: Lega najdišča Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. M. = 1:5000 (vir: TTN5 ©GURS).
Fig. 1: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom, the location of the site. Scale = 1:5000 (source: TTN5 ©GURS).



Sl. 2: Šentvid pri Stični na franciscejskem katastru za Kranjsko iz leta 1825 (Arhiv Republike Slovenije: Novomeška kresija, k. o. Sv. Vid). Deli naselbine: a – cerkev s pokopališčem; b – dvor; c – pravilno zasnovana tržna ulica; d – obcestni del vasi.
Fig. 2: Šentvid pri Stični on the Franciscan Land Cadastre, 1825. Town parts: a – church with cemetery; b – manor house; c – regularly formed high street; d – irregular part formed along the road.

trga so omenjeni gospodje Šentviški, ministeriali grofov Goriških.[5] O nekdanjih tržnih dejavnostih priča tudi toponim *Stari trg*, ki je ohranjen za del naselja vzhodno od cerkve sv. Vida[6] (*sl. 1; 2*) in ga prvič zasledimo leta 1578 v višnjegorskem urbarju (Golec 2001, 391).

Najverjetneje še pred koncem 15. st. je Šentvid tržne pravice za več kot stoletje izgubil; možno je, da je te pravice kraju cesar Friderik leta 1478 odvzel, ker je hotel s tem okrepiti svoje novoustanovljeno mesto Višnjo Goro (Mikuž 1978, 349–352).

Vendar je Šentvid vlogo centralnega kraja postopoma izgubljal že vse od nastanka samostana v sredini 12. st. ter sorazmerno z vzponom Višnjegorskih. Ti so imeli sedež in središče posesti v Višnji Gori, prek odvetništva pa so imeli vlogo zemljiških gospodov na območju šentviške fare (Baraga 2002). Pri tem so si seveda prizadevali za razvoj lastnih posesti.

Poleg prej omenjenega odvzema tržnih pravic je drugi dogodek, ki ponazarja proces izgubljanja centralne vloge kraja, priključitev šentviške fare stiškemu samostanu leta 1389 (prim. Mikuž 1978, 349–352).

3. STRATIGRAFIJA IN FAZIRANJE NAJDIŠČA

Geološko podlago na najdišču predstavlja arheološko sterilna poligenetska rumena ali rdečkasta ilovica (SE 1030), gre za t. i. reliktna tla.

Faza 1 (*sl. 3*): Stratigrafsko najstarejša plast so pokopana tla nedoločljive starosti (stratigrafska enota – v nadaljevanju: SE – 1249). Stratigrafsko mlajša sta ostanka hodnih površin (SE 1218, 1282). Iz ene teh (SE 1218) je bilo vkopanih devet okroglih vkopov (SE 1224, 1247, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263; prem. od 0,36 do 0,55 m in glob. od 0,41 do 0,52 m), ki jih interpretiramo kot jame za stojke, morda ostanek stavbe s škarjastim tipom ostrešja po Dularjevi nomenklaturi (Dular 2008, 340).

Iz iste hodne površine (SE 1218) je bil vkopan jarek (SE 1121; dolž. 46 m, šir. 3,45 m,[7] glob. 2,06 m) s skoraj navpičnimi stenami in konkavnim dnom z rahlim padcem proti zahodu. Na delu jarka je bil na dnu ohranjen 0,10 do 0,15 m širok žleb. Ta dokazuje, da je po jarku vsaj občasno tekla voda in da je bil v času uporabe vzdrževan.

Sedemindvajset majhnih okroglih jam (SE 1241) (prem. 0,16 m, glob. do 0,5 m) interpretiramo kot odtise vertikalnih nosilcev. Ti so najverjetneje nosili strukturo, na primer deske, in so torej ostanek mostička ali brvi, ki je prečila jarek.

Iz plasti te faze ni najdb, ki bi omogočale datacijo začetka faze. Kot *terminus ante quem* velja polnilo jarka (SE 1122), zadnje dejanje te faze. Razporeditev in dimenzije jam za stojke (prim. Pleterski 2008a, 74) ter manjši odlomki ostenij z zgodnjesrednjeveško fakturo v zasutjih v neposredni bližini nakazujejo, da zgodnjesrednjeveška starost ni izključena.

Faza 2a (*sl. 4*): Začetek te faze označujeta izravnalni nasutji za hodno površino (SE 1029, 1120). Zdi se, da je izravnava prvotno obsegala celotno izkopno polje, vendar je bila poškodovana z mlajšimi posegi.

Iz te izravnave je bilo vkopanih deset jam za kole (SE: 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1152, 1157, 1160, 1162, 1226; prem. od 0,35 do 0,8 m, glob. od 0,2 do 0,4 m), večina z dobro ohranjenimi odtisi kolov in kamnitimi zagozdami. Enotna sestava polnil dokazuje enoten nastanek. Jame ležijo na robu ježe in hkrati na mestu prej opisanega starejšega jarka, ki v tej fazi ni bil več viden. Glede na lego domnevamo, da gre za ostanke palisade.

Osem jam za kole (SE 1174, 1195, 1197, 1202, 1237, 1239, 1243, 1245; prem. od 0,4 do 0,55 m, glob. od 0,15 do 0,35 m) z enotno sestavo polnil je bilo dokumentiranih na osrednjem delu izkopnega polja in še dve (SE 1299, 1312) na zahodnem delu izkopnega polja. V vseh so bili ohranjeni ostanki lesenih vertikalnih nosilcev ali kamnitih zagozd.

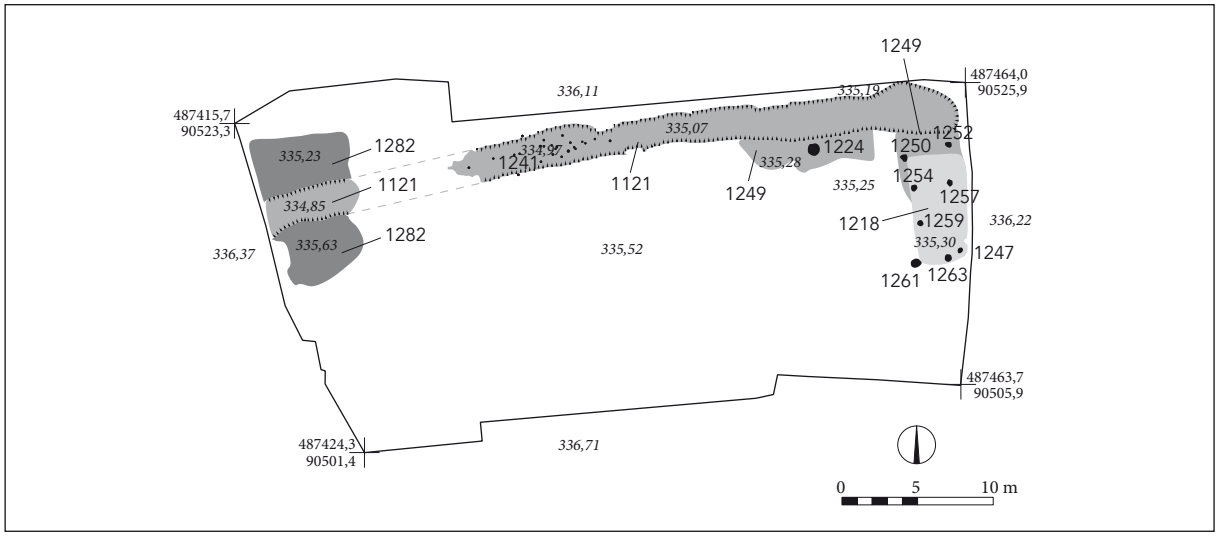
Iz nivoja izravnalnega nasutja (SE 1029) je bil na severovzhodnem robu izkopnega polja dokumentiran močno poškodovan temelj zidu (SE 1027; dolž. 4,55 m, šir. 1,05 m, deb. 0,48 m). Glede na masivnost in tehniko gradnje sklepamo, da je bil temelj nadzidan. Na temelju smo zasledili ostanke gorenja. Zid je stal na severnem robu izravnalnega

(*urbar Višnja Gora 1460*). – *Listina 1386 april 26., Brugg im Aargau* (v: Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart [HStAS], B 23 [Vorm. Österreichische Landesstelle II B Landvogtei], U 144).

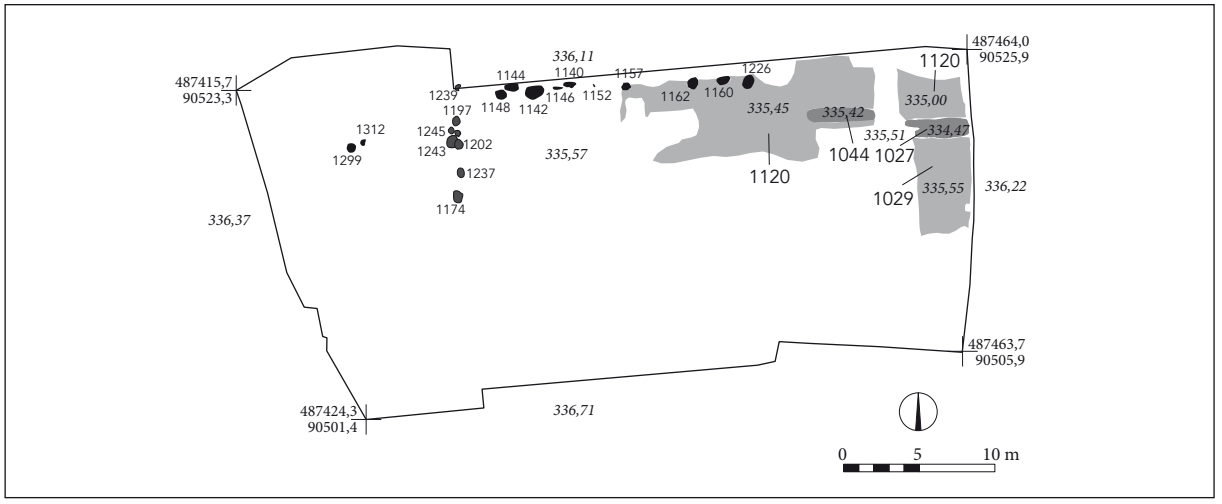
[5] *Listina 1333 IV.24* (po: Otorepec, Gradivo za slovensko zgodovino 1246–1500, tipkopis hrani Zgodovinski inštitut Milka Kosa, ZRC SAZU).

[6] ARS, Terezijanski kataster za Kranjsko, rektificirani dominikalni akti, N 205, No. 35, *urbar Višnja Gora 1578*.

[7] Navedena širina je dokumentirana širina jarka, ki je bil močno poškodovan s kasnejšimi dogajanji na območju; na podlagi naklona robov in ocene o prvotni globini domnevamo, da je bil jarek v času nastanka širok vsaj 5 m.



Sl. 3: Župnijski dom, faza 1. Pokopana tla nedoločljive starosti (SE 1249) in ostanka hodnih površin faze 1 (SE 1218, 1282) z jamami za kole (SE 1224, 1247, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263) ter dno jarka (SE 1121) s številnimi majhnimi okroglimi jamicami (SE 1241).
Fig. 3: Župnijski dom, Phase 1. Buried soil of undetermined age (**SE / SU** 1249), the remnants of the walking surfaces (SE 1218, 1282) with post holes (SE 1224, 1247, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263) and numerous minute post holes (SE 1241).

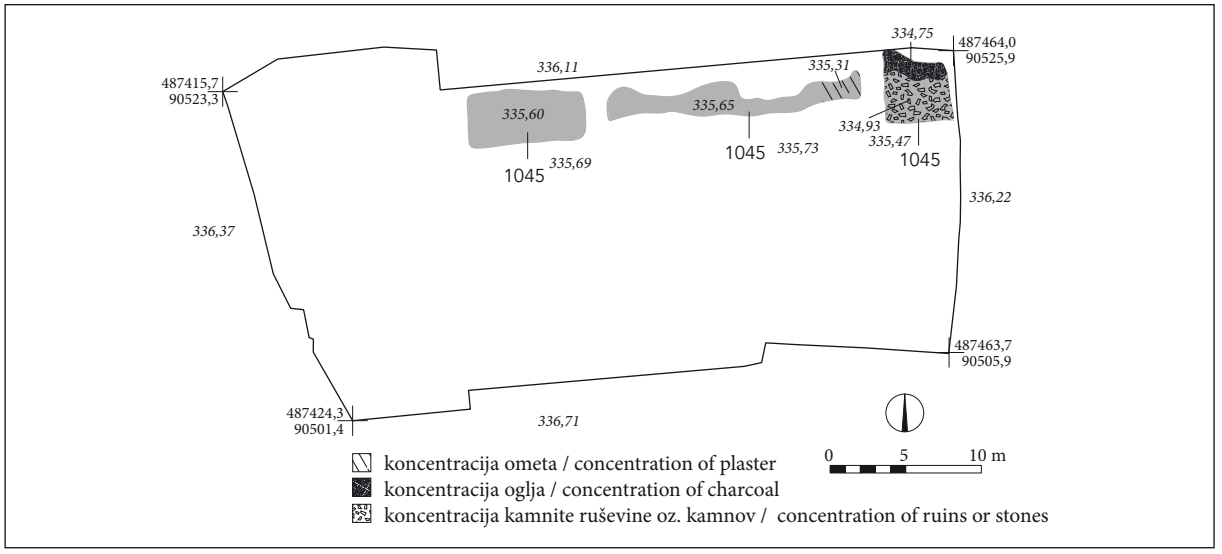


Sl. 4: Župnijski dom, faza 2a. Izravnalni nasutji za hodno površino (SE 1029, 1120), jame za kole palisade (SE 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1152, 1157, 1160, 1162, 1226), podrobneje neopredeljena skupina jam za kole (SE 1174, 1195, 1197, 1202, 1237, 1239, 1243, 1245, 1299, 1312) in temelji zidu (SE 1027, 1044).
Fig. 4: Župnijski dom, Phase 2a. Levelling fills (SE 1029, 1120), fence post holes (SE 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1152, 1157, 1160, 1162, 1226), undetermined group of post holes (SE 1174, 1195, 1197, 1202, 1237, 1239, 1243, 1245, 1299, 1312) and wall foundations (SE 1027, 1044).

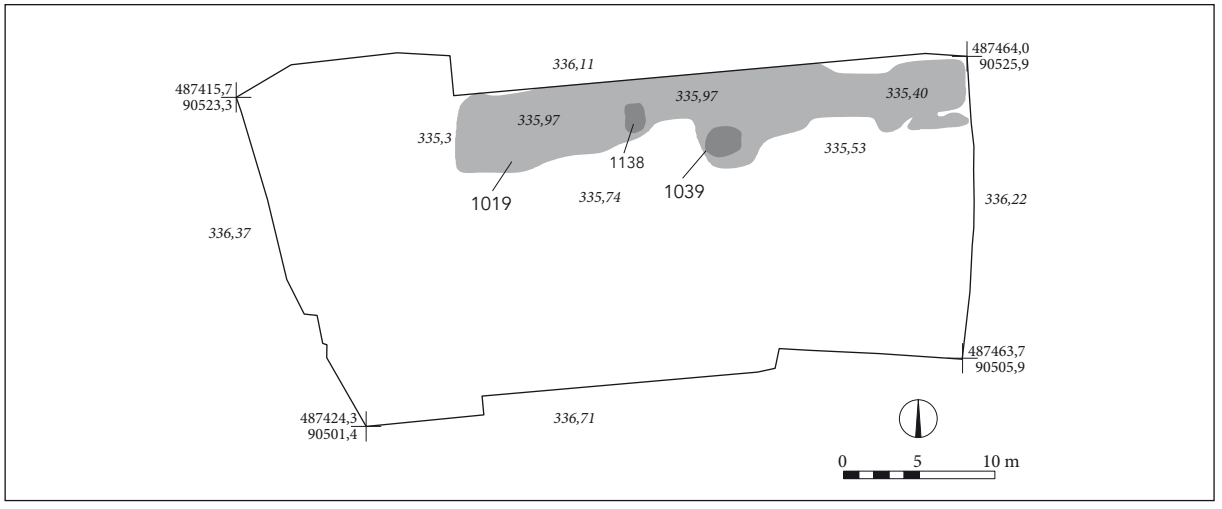
nasutja, za katerim teren začne padati proti severu. Po legi in odsotnosti utrjenih hodnih površin, kakršne bi pričakovali v notranjosti stanovanjskega ali gospodarskega objekta, sklepamo, da gre za zidano ograjo ali škarpo, ki je morda nadomestila predhodno palisado.

V neposredni bližini ter enako usmerjen je bil dokumentiran ostanek temelja zidu (SE 1044; dolž. 4,4 m, šir. 0,7 m, deb. 0,24 m), ki je grajen manj kakovostno in manj masivno. Sklepamo, da gre za temelj lesenega objekta.

Temelja imata enako usmeritev (vzhod–zahod) ter ležita blizu drug drugemu, zato se zdi, da gre za ostanke dveh sosledno si objektov. Medsebojni stratigrafski odnos ni bil ohranjen.



Sl. 5: Župnijski dom, faza 2b. Izravnalno nasutje (SE 1045) z označenimi koncentracijami ometa, oglja in kamnite ruševine.
Fig. 5: Župnijski dom, Phase 2b. Levelling fill (SE 1045); concentrations of plaster, charcoal and ruins of stones are marked.



Sl. 6: Župnijski dom, faza 2c. Izravnalno nasutje (SE 1019) in odpadni jami (vkopa SE 1039, 1138).
Fig. 6: Župnijski dom, Phase 2c. Levelling fill (SE 1019) and refuse pits (cuts SE 1039, 1138).

Faza 2b (*sl. 5*): Začetek faze predstavlja izravnalno nasutje, ohranjeno v pasu na severnem robu izkopnega polja (SE 1045). Prvotnega obsega ni možno rekonstruirati zaradi intenzivnih mlajših posegov. V vzhodnem delu plasti je bila koncentracija apnenčevih lomljencev, oglja in ometa, ruševin zidu (SE 1027 ali SE 1044), za celotno plast pa je značilna velika količina najdb lončenine (*t. 1:* 9,14,15,22,25–29; *2:* 40,44; *3:* 55,62; *4:* 64,69) in kostnega gradiva.

Faza 2c (*sl. 6*): Izravnalno nasutje (SE 1019), ki je prekrilo plasti faze 2b, je prav tako vsebovalo veliko lončenine in kosti in je služilo kot hodna površina. Iz te sta bili vkopani odpadni jami. Prva, srednje velika (vkop SE 1039, polnilo 1040; dolž. 2,36 m, šir. 2,01 m, glob. 0,4 m) je vsebovala večjo količino lončenine (*t. 1:* 16,17,23,24; *2:* 37–39,43; *3:* 48,49,54,56,60,61; *4:* 71–74; *5:* 80,81,86–88,90,94) in živalskih ostankov. Po ohranjenosti najdb izstopa druga odpadna jama (vkop SE 1138, polnilo SE 1139; dolž. 1,77 m, šir. 1,23 m, glob. 0,55 m), predvsem zaradi skoraj popolnoma ohranjene gravirane sklede (*sl. 7*). Glede na lego na vrhu polnila in dobro ohranjenost sklede domnevamo, da je bila odložena namensko.

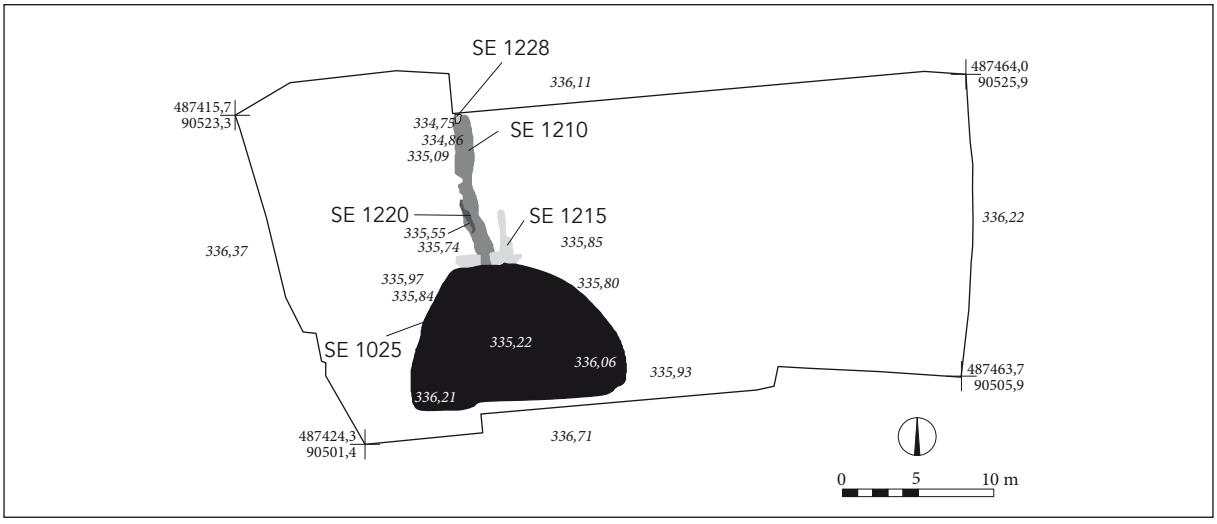
Sl. 7: Župnijski dom, gravirana skleda (PN 1039) iz odpadne jame (SE 1138). M. = 1:3.
Fig. 7: Župnijski dom, engraved bowl (PN 1039) from refuse pit (SE 1138). Scale 1:3.

Faza 3 (*sl. 8*): Naslednjo fazo opredeljuje večji gradbeni poseg na jugozahodnem delu raziskanega območja. Gre za sistem oskrbe z vodo, primerljiv s t. i. delno obzidanimi biči in kali (prim. Sever 2008, 134–135). Vodni zbiralnik (SE 1025) je bil na severni strani zamejen s kamnitim zidom (SE 1215), proti severu je bil iz zbiralnika speljan kanal (SE 1210) z opečnim odtokom (SE 1228) in ohranjenim ostankom zidane stranice (SE 1220).

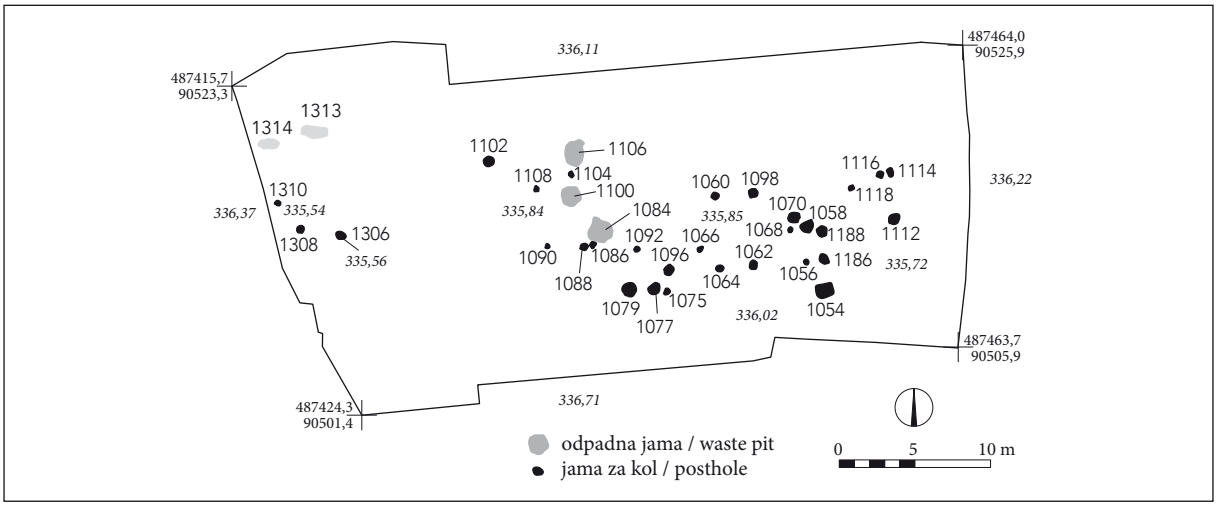
V osrednjem delu izkopnega polja (*sl. 9*) smo dokumentirali trideset okroglih in ovalnih vkopov, vkopanih v geološko osnovo (SE 1030). Relevantni stratigrafski odnosi so bili uničeni s kasnejšima novoveškima izravnalnima nasutjema (SE 1020, 1024). Gre za jame za stojke z ohranjenimi ostanki vertikalnih nosilcev (prem. od 0,25 do 0,8 m, glob. od 0,15 do 0,6 m; SE 1054, 1056, 1058, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1096, 1098, 1102, 1104, 1108, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1186, 1188, 1306, 1308, 1310) in odpadne jame (dolž. od 0,6 do 1,6 m, šir. 0,4 do 1,15 m; SE 1084, 1100, 1106). Na podlagi sestave polnil in najdb (*t. 1:* 18; *3:* 47)[8] jih umeščamo v fazo 3. Določnejša interpretacija jam za stojke ni možna, gre za del palisade ali za ostanke preprostih stavb. Podobno lahko pogojno v fazo 3 umestimo dva pokopa skoraj v celoti ohranjenih goved (SE 1302/1313, SE 1304/1314; *sl. 17*).

Novoveške stratigrafske enote in najdbe so predstavljene na drugem mestu (Porenta et al. 2012, 18–38 in 146–152).

[8] Številčno močno prevladujejo mlajše najdbe, ki pa niso predstavljene z risbo.



Sl. 8: Župnijski dom, faza 3. Delno obzidan kal: vodni zbiralnik (SE 1025), zid (SE 1215), kanal (SE 1210) z opečnim odtokom (SE 1228) in zidana stranica (SE 1220).
Fig. 8: Župnijski dom, Phase 3. A water reservoir (SE 1025), wall (SE 1215), channel (SE 1210) with brick-walled drain (SE 1228) and stone-built side (SE 1220).



Sl. 9: Župnijski dom, faza 3. Jame za stojke z ohranjenimi ostanki vertikalnih nosilcev (SE 1054, 1056, 1058, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1096, 1098, 1102, 1104, 1108, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1186, 1188, 1306, 1308, 1310) in odpadne jame (SE 1084, 1100, 1106).
Fig. 9: Župnijski dom, Phase 3. Post holes with preserved posts (SE 1054, 1056, 1058, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1096, 1098, 1102, 1104, 1108, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1186, 1188, 1306, 1308, 1310) and refuse pits (SE 1084,1100, 1106).

4. LONČENINA

Metodologija

V srednjeveškem gradivu po količini močno prevladujejo lonci, ki jim v naši analizi tudi posvečamo največ pozornosti.

Pri analizi lončenine smo uporabili metodologijo, ki smo jo razvili za analizo lončenine z Malega gradu v Kamniku (Štular 2007). Analiza temelji na naslednjih postopkih:

– opredelitev oblikovnih skupin,
– tipološka opredelitev na podlagi oblike ustij,
– tipokronološka opredelitev na podlagi tehnike izdelave in lončarske gline,
– tafonomska analiza.

Opredelitev oblikovnih skupin

Opredelitev oblikovnih skupin je ključnega pomena za interpretacijo arheoloških kontekstov (prim. Štular 2007, 377–379; Pleterski 2010, 57 s; Klokočovnik 2010) in tudi tipoloških skupin (Štular 2009a, 129–130 in tam navedena literatura; Klokočovnik 2010, 97). Opredelitev se izvaja s primerjalno analizo, v kateri oblikovne skupine opredelimo glede na znane primerjave, t. i. arheološke analogije (prim. Novaković 2003).

Srednjeveško lončenino delimo v naslednje oblikovne skupine: lonci, pokrovi, sklede, čaše, vrči, pečnice, drugo. Ta delitev je nekoliko drugačna od funkcionalne delitve, ki se pogosto uporablja na primer v rimskodobni arheologiji (npr. Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 78–91). Razloga sta predvsem dva. Prvi je ta, da so vsaj v zgodnjem in visokem srednjem veku isti oblikovni tip, lonec, uporabljali tako za pripravo kot tudi uživanje hrane (Štular 2007, 379–383; Pleterski 2008b, 90–100). Pri nižjih družbenih slojih je tako na primer na Gorenjskem ostalo do 17. st., ko so za serviranje hrane tudi v kmečkih gospodinjstvih začeli uporabljati sklede (Štular 2009b, 81). Drugi razlog je ta, da trenutno poznavanje srednjeveške lončenine v Sloveniji podrobnejših delitev še ne omogoča.

Tipološka opredelitev ustij

Tipološka opredelitev ustij srednjeveških loncev je še vedno najučinkovitejša metoda za hitro časovno opredeljevanje velikih količin najdb. Pri tem je treba poudariti, da stanje raziskav v Sloveniji ne omogoča natančne časovne opredelitve, saj še vedno nimamo niti enega primerljivega najdišča s primerno stratigrafsko sekvenco, absolutnimi datacijami in zadostno količino gradiva. Časovna opredelitev je torej omejena z razponom dobro datiranih primerjav iz širše okolice. Ta razpon je najpogosteje vsaj dve stoletji in v večini primerov verjetno odgovarja dejanskemu tempu spreminjanja oblike posod in ustij.

Uporabili smo t. i. metodo ovojnice, ki je bila izdelana za najdišče Mali grad v Kamniku (Štular 2007, 376–379). Zaradi drugačnega časovnega razpona – Mali grad je pretežno visokosrednjeveško, obravnavano najdišče v Šentvidu pri Stični pa poznosrednjeveško in zgodnjenovoveško najdišče – smo tipologijo primerno razširili s tremi dodatnimi tipi in dvanajstimi podtipi poznosrednjeveških in zgodnjenovoveških ustij (*sl. 10*).

Tipokronološka opredelitev na podlagi tehnike izdelave in lastnosti lončarske gline

Ta opredelitev temelji na opazovanju več lastnosti, ki so izbrane z namenom prepoznati operativno verigo izdelovanja lončenine (ang., fr. *chaîne opératoire*). Ta pristop je že v šestdesetih letih dvajsetega stoletja razvil francoski arheolog André Leroi-Gourhan (Leroi-Gourhan 1990), a so mu šele v zadnjih letih namenili večjo pozornost pri preučevanju lončenine (npr. Livingstone Smith, Bosquet, Martineau (ur.) 2005; Scarcella (ur.) 2011). V kontekstu obravnavanega gradiva metodo *chaineoperatoire* uporabljamo za ločevanje odlomkov v tri tipokronološke skupine: zgodnjesrednjeveško, visokosrednjeveško ter poznosrednjeveško in zgodnjenovoveško lončenino (prim. Štular 2009c). Opazovane lastnosti so:

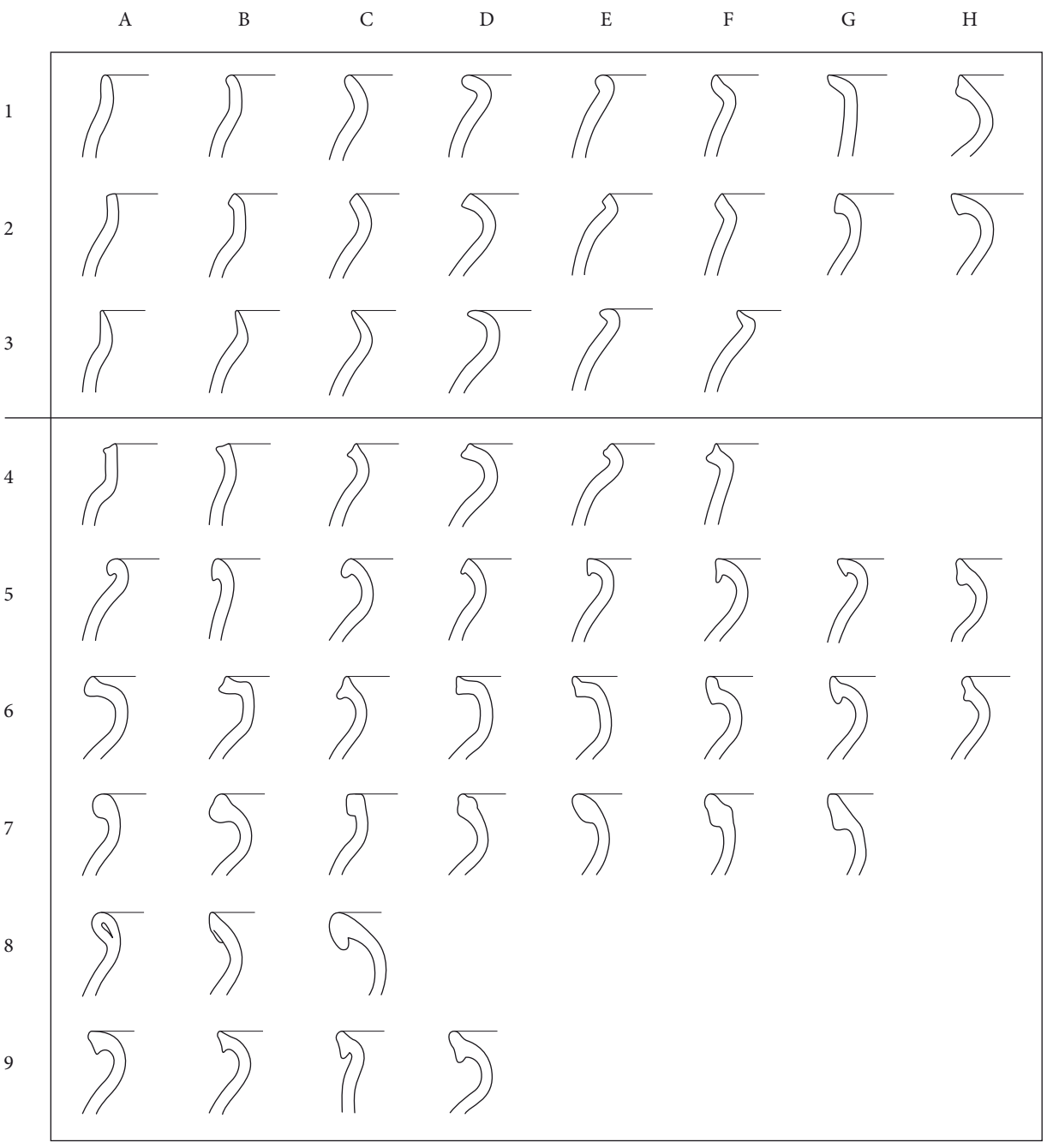
- primesi,
- barva,
- površina,
- trdota,
- atmosfera žganja,
- sledi obdelave in/ali izdelave.

Značilnosti *zgodnjesrednjeveške lončenine*: izdelava z lepljenjem (sledi izdelave; za izraz prim. Pleterski 2010, 9 s) in nizka temperatura žganja (rjava do oker barva) v mešani atmosferi (večbarvna, pogosto lisasta površina).

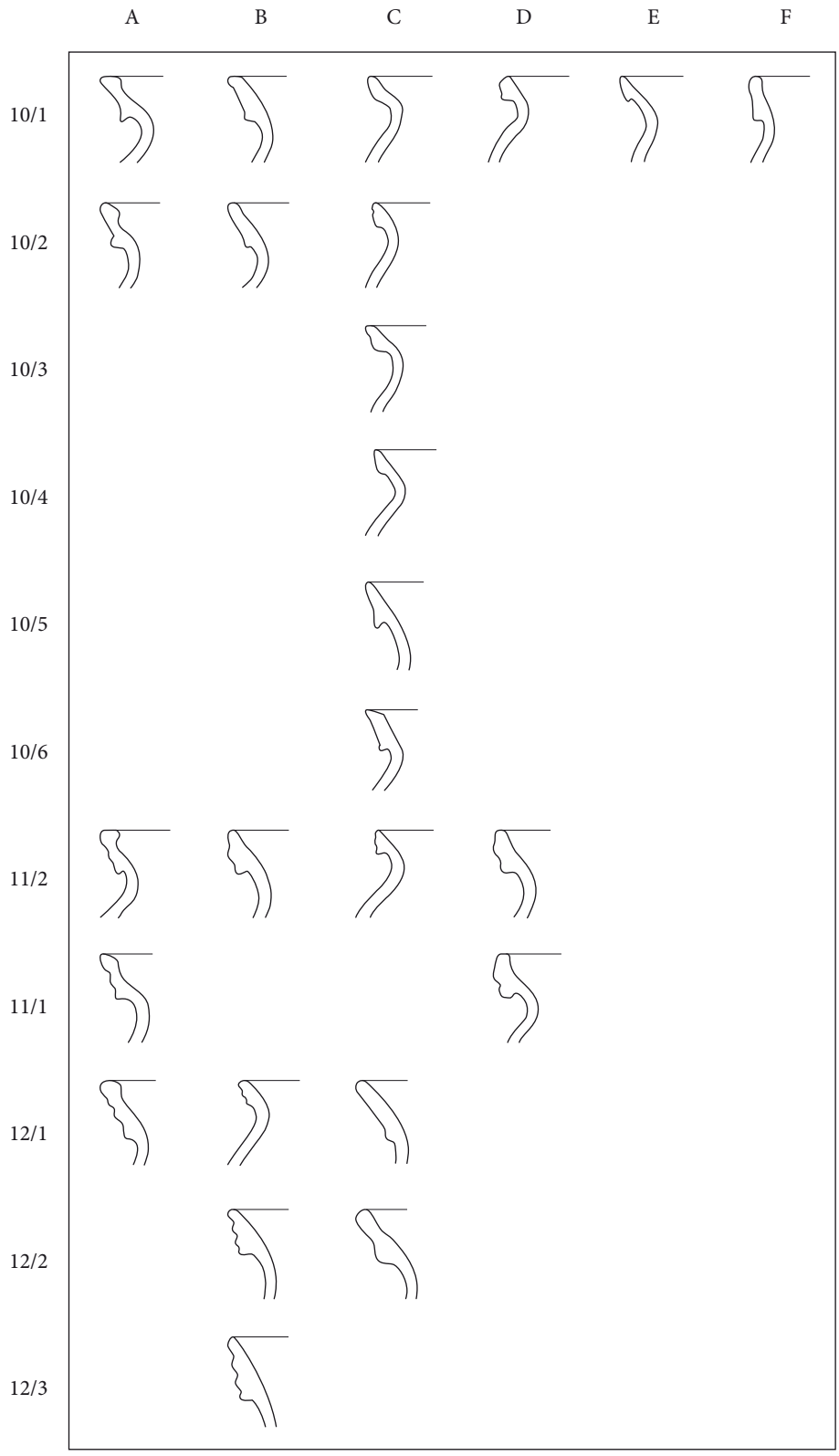
Značilnosti *visokosrednjeveške lončenine*: izdelava z lepljenjem (sledi izdelave) in dodelava ramena, trebuha in ustja posode z glavničenjem in/ali doglajevanjem (sledi obdelave) ter visoka temperatura žganja v nadzorovani, pogosto redukcijski atmosferi.

Značilnosti *poznosrednjeveške* in *zgodnjenovoveške lončenine*: izdelava z obvrtenjem (za izraz glej Pleterski 2010, 10), nadzorovana atmosfera žganja (redukcijska in oksidacijska sta enakovredno zastopani), pogosti sta visoka trdota in groba površina (Štular 2009a, 114–117).

Uporaba pojmov zgodnje-, visoko- in poznosrednjeveška/zgodnjenovoveška lončenina ni mišljena strogo kronološko, temveč gre za tehnične izraze, s katerimi opisujemo naštet nabor lastnosti. Pri tem groba časovna opredelitev prestane preizkus, vendar so med kronološkimi skupinami razmeroma dolga obdobja prekrivanja. Problematična je predvsem lončenina 13. st., pri kateri lepljeno opredeljujemo kot visokosrednjeveško in obvrteno kot poznosrednjeveško/zgodnjenovoveško. Vendar sta vsaj v 13., verjetno pa deloma tudi v 12. in 14. st., obe vrsti obstajali sočasno (Štular 2005, 441–443; id. 2009a,



Sl. 10a: Tipološka preglednica oblikovnih tipov ustij srednjeveške lončenine iz osrednje Slovenije. Zgodnje- in visokosrednjeveška ustja (vir: najdišče Mali grad v Kamniku; prim. Štular 2009a, sl. 6.3; 125–129, z navedenimi objavami).
Fig. 10a: Typological scheme of the Medieval pottery rims in central Slovenia. Early- and High Medieval rims (source: Mali grad in Kamnik site; cf. Štular 2009a, Fig. 6.3; 125–129 and Bibliography).



Sl. 10b: Tipološka preglednica oblikovnih tipov ustij srednjeveške lončenine iz osrednje Slovenije. Poznosrednjeveška in zgodnjenovoveška ustja (vir: najdišče Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom).
Fig. 10b: Typological scheme of the Medieval pottery rims in central Slovenia. Late Medieval and Early Post-Medieval rims (source: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom site).

110–117). Kadar gre za odlomke z ohranjenim ustjem, jih lahko razmeroma natančno datiramo s presečno datacijo vrste lončenine in tipa ustja.

Tafonomska analiza

Tafonomska analiza (*sensu* Pleterski 2010, 13 s) lončenine – imenovana tudi analiza formalne dimenzije artefaktov (ang. *formal dimension*; Schiffer 1996, 16–18) – je izjemnega pomena za arheološko interpretacijo najdišča, saj omogoča pridobitev ključnih podatkov o nastanku arheološkega zapisa, t. i. depozicijskih procesih. Vendar na velikost odlomkov vplivajo številni dejavniki, med katerimi kaže izpostaviti naslednje:

– depozicijski procesi,
– podepozicijski procesi,
– kakovost lončenine,
– kemizem zemlje.

Ker nas zanimajo depozicijski procesi, moramo ostale dejavnike prepoznati z dodatnimi analizami ali pa morajo biti konstantni. V našem primeru velja:

– obravnavani konteksti niso bili podvrženi obsežnejšim podepozicijskim procesom (glej opis najdišča),

– poznosrednjeveška in zgodnjenovoveška lončenina je enake kakovosti (glej analizo lončenine),

– v primeru razmeroma kratkotrajnega najdišča manjšega obsega kemizem zemlje obravnavamo kot enak za vse odlomke.

Izhodišče tafonomske analize je, da *lončenina pod vplivom mehanskih sil razpada na čedalje manjše kose.* V običajnem življenjskem ciklu lončenine so te mehanske sile najpogosteje posledica uporabe predmeta in/ali uporabnikov prostora, v katerem je predmet. Na podlagi primerljivih analiz (Schiffer 1996, 13–24; LaMotta, Schiffer 1999; McKee 1999; Ault, Nevett 1999; Alexander 1999; Macháček 2001, 11–17; Pleterski 2010, 13–56; Millson 2011) lahko navedemo hipotetičen proces od najdb *in situ* do terciarnega odpada oziroma zasutja (*tab. 1*).

V praksi seveda naletimo na številne probleme, ki jih lahko povzamemo v dveh točkah. Prva je problem določitve velikostnih razredov odlomkov in druga, značilna za celotno arheološko vedo, kako med številnimi možnostmi izluščiti proces, ki je povzročil razpad konkretnega odlomka. Povsem zanesljivega odgovora ni, zato se zadovoljimo z najboljšim možnim približkom: velikostne razrede določamo kot odstopanja od povprečja, procese pa združujemo v večje skupine. V tej analizi smo odlomke na podlagi analize primerljivih najdišč (Štular 2009a, 143–157; id. 2010, 266–269; prim. Pleterski 2010, 13–21 za drugačne razmere) razvrstili v tri velikostne razrede: do 4 cm^2, od 4 do 25 cm^2 in nad 25 cm^2.

Tab. 1: Župnijski dom. Tafonomija lončenine, hipotetični proces razpadanja odlomkov.
Tab. 1: Župnijski dom. Pottery taphonomy; hypothetical post-depositional process of pottery fragments.

dogodek/proces **process/event**	**tipična arheološka interpretacija** **typical archaeological interpretation**	**prevladujoča velikost odlomkov, sestavljivost** **prevailing size and re-fitting**
lončena posoda se razbije ali razpade brakeage, deposition	najdbe *in situ* *in situ* finds	zelo veliki, sestavljivost ≥ 50% very large, re-fitting ≥ 50%
črepinje so odvržene na odpad 'throwing-away', i.e. deposition on the area designated for rubbish	primarni odpad primary refuse	zelo veliki in veliki very large and large sestavljivost / re-fitting 15–50%
primarni odpad je premeščen/preuporabljen primary refuse is reworked	sekundarni odpad secondary refuse	srednji medium sestavljivost / re-fitting ≤ 15%
sekundarni odpad je izpostavljen dejavnostim/procesom secondary refuse exposed to further activities/processes	uporabna/hodna površina walking/working surface or tertiary refuse	majhni, sestavljivost nepomembna small, re-fitting negligible
nadalnja (terciarna) preuporaba SE further reuse	zasutje levelling or filling, original context unrecognisable	zelo majhni, sestavljivost nepomembna very small, re-fitting negligible

Kot komplementarni podatek velikosti pri tafonomskih analizah pogosto opazujemo zaobljenost odlomkov. Pri obravnavanem gradivu smo to lastnost zajemali le za manjšo testno skupino, v kateri je bilo 100 odstotkov odlomkov ostrorobih, torej nezaobljenih. V nadaljevanju smo zato to lastnost opazovali samo kakovostno, kar pomeni, da smo bili pozorni na morebitne odlomke z izrazito zaobljenimi robovi. Takšnih odlomkov v gradivu ni.

Tipologija ustij loncev

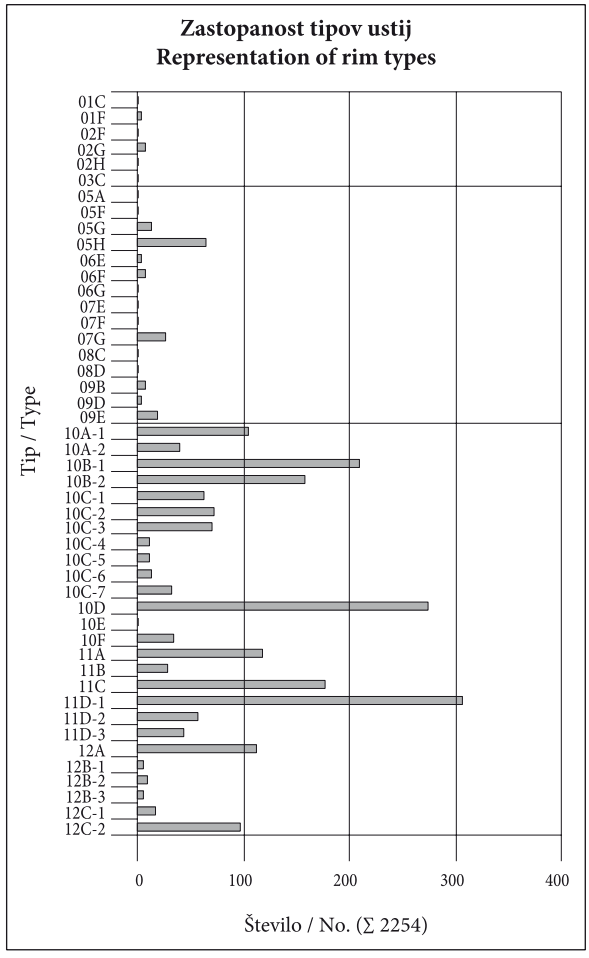
Po pričakovanju med gradivom izrazito prevladujejo lonci. Dokumentirali smo 16.844 odlomkov oziroma 284,5 kg. Pri tem moramo sicer upoštevati, da je med težko opredeljivimi zelo majhnimi odlomki, ki so opredeljeni kot lonci, morda tudi nekaj odlomkov vrčev. Vendar to ne more bistveno vplivati na podatek, da 96 odstotkov gradiva pripada odlomkom loncev. Ostalo gradivo (301 odlomek skled, 128 odlomkov pokrovov, 55 odlomkov vrčev, 50 odlomkov pečnic in 15 odlomkov čaš) ne spreminja rezultatov analize loncev in ga obravnavamo na drugem mestu (Porenta et al. 2012).

Na najdišču smo dokumentirali 2.254 odlomkov ustij, med katerimi z 92 odstotki prevladujejo poznosrednjeveški in zgodnjenovoveški tipi (*graf 1*). Natančno polovica slednjih odpade na zgolj pet tipov z različicami: **10B-1, 10B-2, 10D, 11C** in **11D-1**. Te bomo v nadaljevanju podrobneje predstavili.

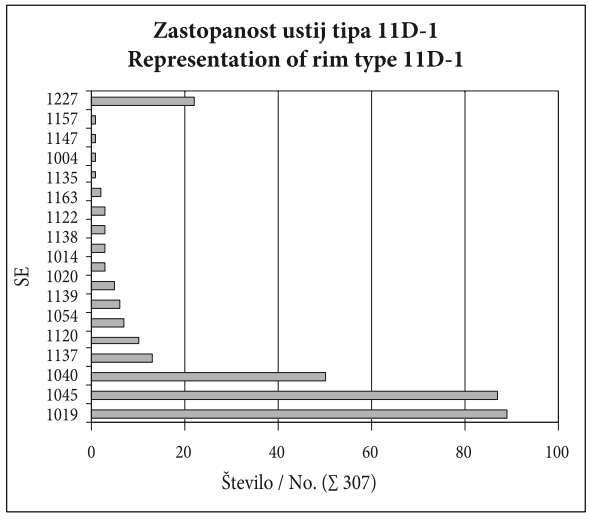
Različici **10B-1** (*t 2:* 35; *3:* 36–40) in **10B-2** (*t 3:* 41–44; *4:* 45,46) sta varianti širokega "karnisnega" ustja z užlebitvijo roba ustja z oglatim ustjem; ustje je orientirano navzven in ima stik z vratom oster ali četrtkrožen element. Značilen element je mesto preoblikovanosti, užlebitve. Različici se razlikujeta po užlebitvi notranjega roba: pri različici 10B-1 notranji rob ni užlebljen ali pa le zelo šibko, za različico 10B-2 pa je značilna neizrazita užlebitev.

Znotraj te delitve je zelo veliko število variacij, pri čemer ima tako spodnji kot zgornji del roba ustja številne različice.

Primerjave za tip 10B-1 najdemo na najdiščih Trdnjava Kostanjevica (Predovnik 2003, št. 268) in Polhograjska graščina (Železnikar 2002, t. 6: 6; 9: 7). Tam so bili odlomki dokumentirani v plasteh iz 15. in začetka 16. st. Na istih najdiščih najdemo primerjave tudi za tip 10B-2: Trdnjava Kostanjevica (Predovnik 2003, št. 80, 81) in Polhograjska graščina (Železnikar 2002, t. 5: 20). Te primerjave so nekoliko starejše, od sredine 14. do konca 15. st.



Graf 1: Župnijski dom. Številčna zastopanost tipov ustij.
Graph 1: Župnijski dom. Representation of rim types.



Graf 2: Župnijski dom. Številčna zastopanost ustij pod-tipa 11D-1 v stratigrafskih enotah.
Graph 2: Župnijski dom. Representation of sub-type 11D-1 rim fragments in stratigraphic units (SE).

Na najdišču Šentvid pri Stični so bili odlomki tipov 10B-1 in 10B-2 dokumentirani v 14 (10B-1) oziroma 21 (10B-2) stratigrafskih enotah (*graf 2*).

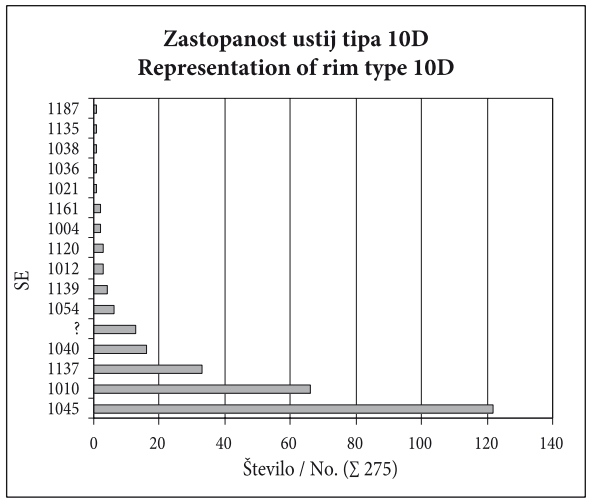
Drugi najpogostejši je tip ustij **10D** (*t. 5:* 58–62). To je široko "karnisno" , dvakrat zalomljeno, na notranji strani užlebljeno ustje, ki je orientirano na zunanjo stran in ima postopen prehod v steno. Značilen element je dvakrat zalomljeno ustje. Odlomki se razlikujejo po izvihanosti nad drugim lomom oziroma pregibom. Ta tip ustja je pogost že v visokem srednjem veku (npr. Štular 2009a, t. 18: 4,5) ter je ostal priljubljen še ves pozni srednji vek (npr. Predovnik 2003, sl. 41: 32; 45: 135). Razpon datacij zbranih primerjav, datiranih s kontekstom, je od konca 12. do začetka 15. st. (Štular 2009a, 235 in 240; Klokočovnik 2010, 108). V kontekstu najdišča Župnijski dom v Šentvidu pri Stični se na prvi pogled zdijo te datacije nekoliko zgodnje, vendar sta navedeni primerjalni študiji usmerjeni v visokosrednjeveško gradivo. To pomeni, da se zgornja časovna meja lahko še pomakne navzgor, ko bo na voljo primerjalno gradivo s poznosrednjeveških in zgodnjenovoveških najdišč.

Tip 10D je na analiziranem najdišču zastopan v petnajstih SE, največ odlomkov je v SE 1045 (faza 2b), 1019 (faza 2c) in 1137 (plast novoveškega nastanka) (*graf 3*).

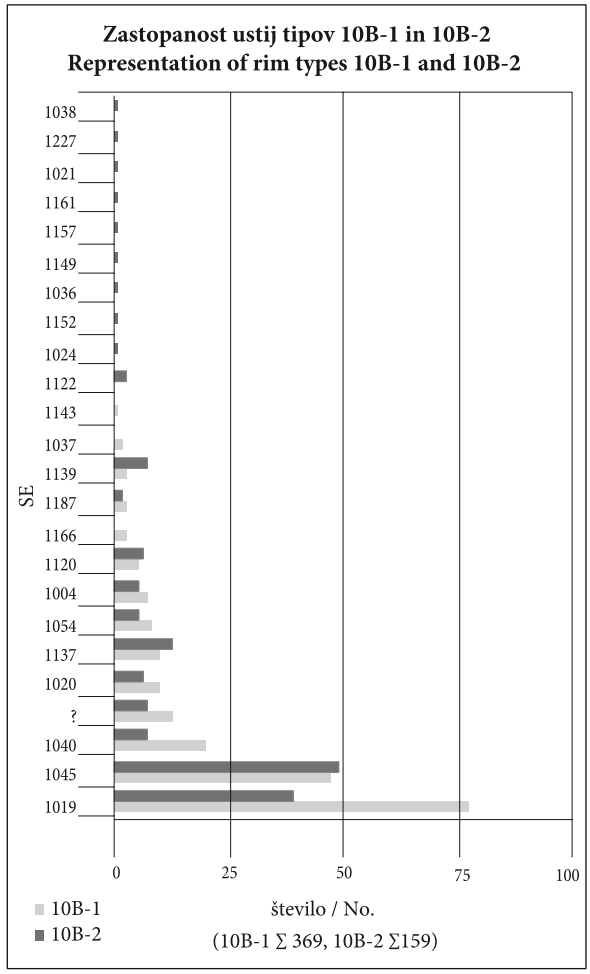
Za ustja tipa **11C** (*t. 5:* 70; *6:* 71–74) je značilno v profilu enkrat konveksno profilirano ustje, ki je orientirano na zunanjo stran ter ima stik z vratom v obliki četrtkrožnega izseka. Značilen element je konveksna profilacija. Tip na podlagi primerjav z dobro datiranimi konteksti datiramo v čas od 13. do konca 16. st. (Štular 2009a, 237 in 240; glej tam navedeno literaturo). Gre torej za tip ustja, ki je bil priljubljen ves pozni srednji in zgodnji novi vek ter kot tak ni najbolj primeren za časovno opredeljevanje. Na analiziranem najdišču so bili odlomki tipa 11C dokumentirani v enajstih SE (*graf 4*).

Najpogosteje zastopana je različica **11D-1** (*t. 6:* 75–78).

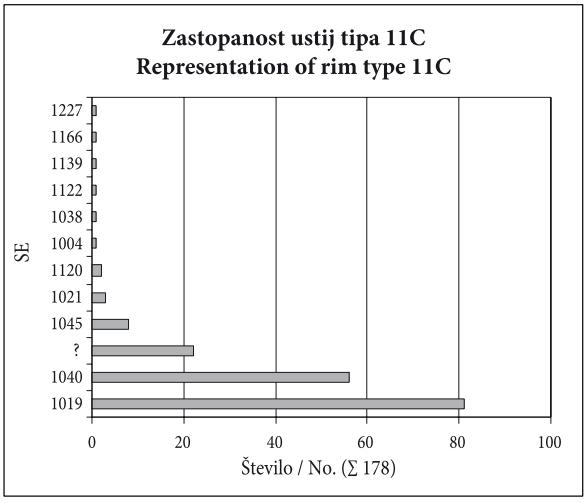
Rob ustja tipa 11D je v prečnem profilu dvakrat konkavno profiliran in na notranji strani običajno užlebljen; ustje je orientirano na zunanjo stran in ima stik z vratom v obliki četrtkrožnega izseka. Značilen element je profilacija. Različice se razlikujejo po obliki spodnjega in zgornjega dela roba ustja ter užlebljenosti notranjega roba. Različica 11D-1 je močno užlebljena. Od te se različica 11D-2 (*t. 7:* 79–82) loči po izrazito izvihanem spodnjem delu roba ustja, t. i. bradi, ter vodoravnem ali konveksnem zgornjem robu ustja. Primerjalno gradivo



Graf 3: Župnijski dom. Številčna zastopanost ustij tipa 10D v stratigrafskih enotah.
Graph 3: Župnijski dom. Representation of type 10D rim fragments in stratigraphic units (SE).



Graf 4: Župnijski dom. Številčna zastopanost ustij podtipov 10B-1 in 10B-2 v stratigrafskih enotah.
Graph 4: Župnijski dom. Representation of sub-types 10B-1 and 10B-2 rim fragments in stratigraphic units (SE).



Graf 5: Župnijski dom. Številčna zastopanost ustij tipa 11C v stratigrafskih enotah.
Graph 5: Župnijski dom. Representation of type 11C rim fragments in stratigraphic units (SE).

je datirano od 14. do 16. st. (Štular 2009a, 236 s in 240, tip 11A). Na obravnavanem najdišču so ustja tipa 11D-1 zastopana v sedemnajstih stratigrafskih enotah (*graf 5*).

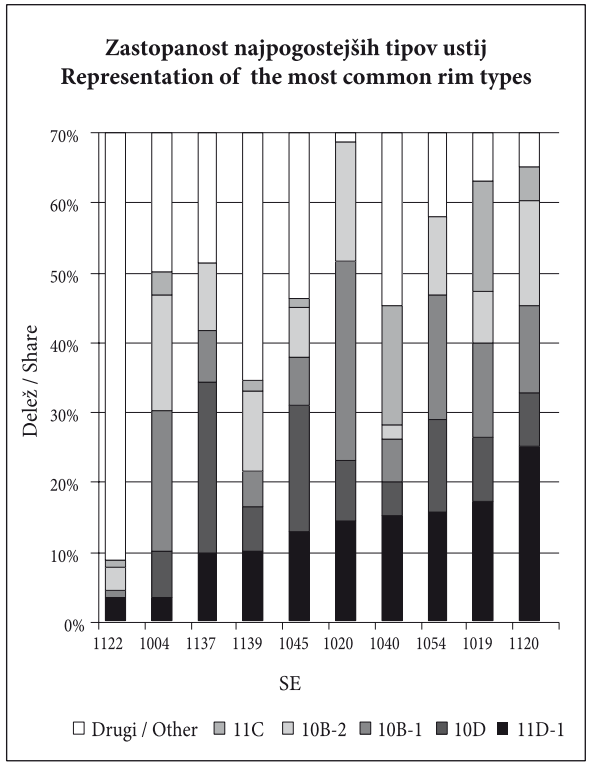
Podatek o **deležu posameznega tipa** ustja lonca je seveda poveden le v medsebojni primerjavi.

Enakomerno razmerje med deležem tipov **10B-1** in **10B-2** je glede na podobnost obeh pričakovano, pravila pri spreminjanju deleža tipa **11C** nismo zaznali (*graf 6*).

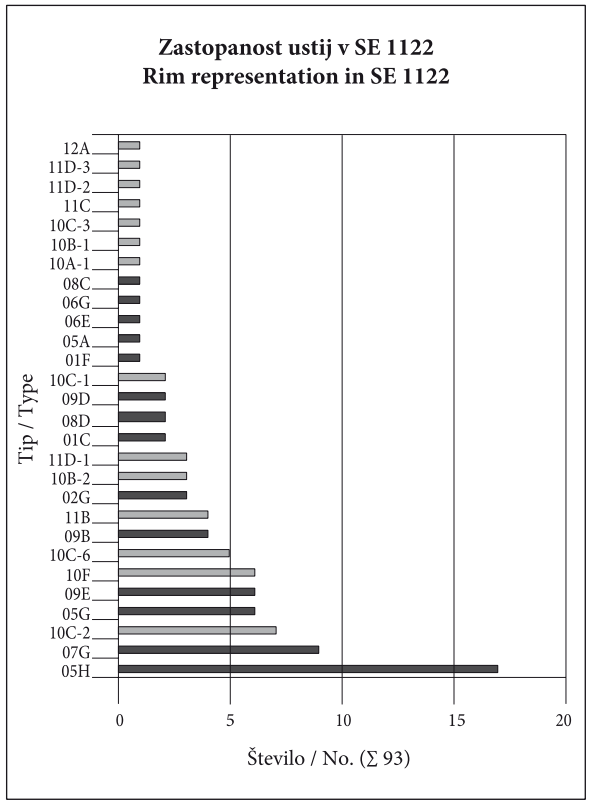
Pomenljivo se zdi predvsem razmerje med deležem tipov **11D-1** in **10D**, ki je skorajda obratno sorazmerno: večji ko je delež ustij tipa 11D-1, manjši je delež tipa 10D (prim. *graf 3* in *5*). Glede na nekoliko starejše datiranje tipa 10D domnevamo, da gre za kronološko pomenljiv element; to potrjuje tudi stratigrafija najdišča Šentvid: SE 1045 z večjim deležem tipa 10D sodi v fazo 2b, SE 1019 z večjim deležem različice tipa 11D-1 pa v fazo 2c.

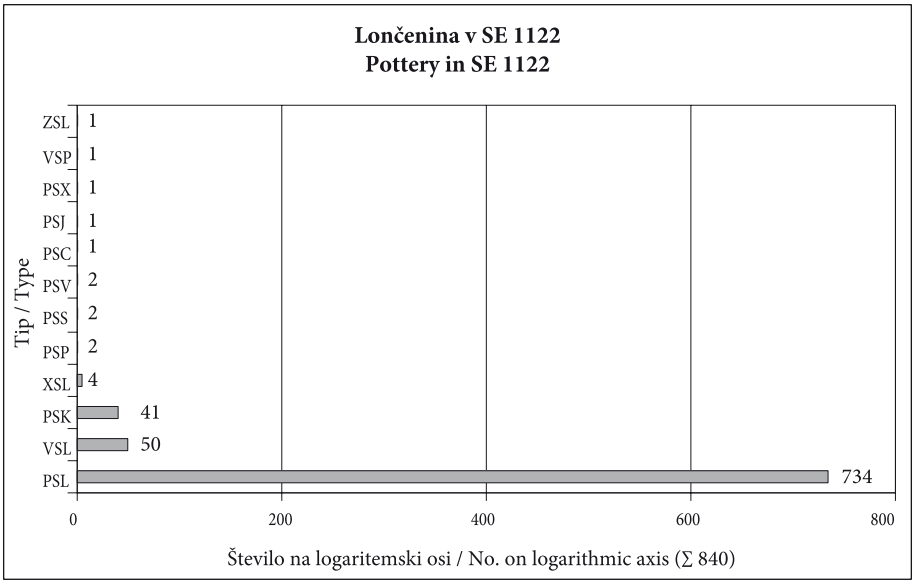
Poseben datacijski problem je polnilo jarka **SE 1122**. Opazen je majhen delež obravnavanih petih tipov z različicami, le 9 odstotkov. V ostalih obravnavanih SE je ta delež od 34 do 65 odstotkov. V SE 1122 prevladujejo tipološko starejša ustja: "visokosrednjeveški" tipi 5H, 7G, 5G, 9E in 9B (prim. Štular 2009, 232–235 in 239 s) in "pozno-

Graf 7: Župnijski dom. Številčna zastopanost ustij v stratigrafski enoti SE 1122. Temno: visokosrednjeveški tipi; – svetlo: poznosrednjeveški in zgodnjenovoveški tipi.
Graph 7: Župnijski dom. A number of various rim types in stratigraphic unit (SE) 1122. Dark: High Medieval types; – light: Late Medieval and Early Post Medieval types.



Graf 6: Župnijski dom. Zastopanost najpogostejših tipov ustij v stratigrafskih enotah z več kot 30 odlomki ustij.
Graph 6: Župnijski dom. Most common rim types in stratigraphic units (SE) with at least 30 rim fragments.





Graf 8: Župnijski dom, lončenina v stratigrafski enoti SE 1122. Tipo-kronološka opredelitev na podlagi tehnike izdelave in lončarske gline.
Obrazložitev okrajšav: **ZSL** = zgodnjesrednjeveški lonec; **VSP** = visokosrednjeveški pokrov; **PSX** = neidentificirana poznosrednjeveška lončenina; **PSJ** = poznosrednjeveška lojenka; **PSC** = poznosrednjeveška čaša; **PSV** = poznosrednjeveški vrč; **PSS** = poznosrednjeveška skleda; **PSP** = poznosrednjeveški pokrov; **XSL** = podrobneje neopredeljiv srednjeveški lonec; **PSK** = poznosrednjeveški kotliček; **VSL** = visokosrednjeveški lonec; **PSL** = poznosrednjeveški lonec.
Graph 8: Župnijski dom, pottery in stratigraphic unit (SE) 1122. Typo-chronological classification based on manufacturing technique and pottery fabric.
Explanation of abbreviations: **ZSL** = Early Medieval pot; **VSP** = High Medieval lid; **PSX** = unidentified Late Medieval pottery; **PSJ** = Late Medieval tallow lamp; **PSC** = Late Medieval cup; **PSV** = Late Medieval jug; **PSS** = Late Medieval bowl; **PSP** = Late Medieval lid; **XSL** = unspecifiable Medieval pot; **PSK** = Late Medieval cauldron; **VSL** = High Medieval pot; **PSL** = Late Medieval pot.

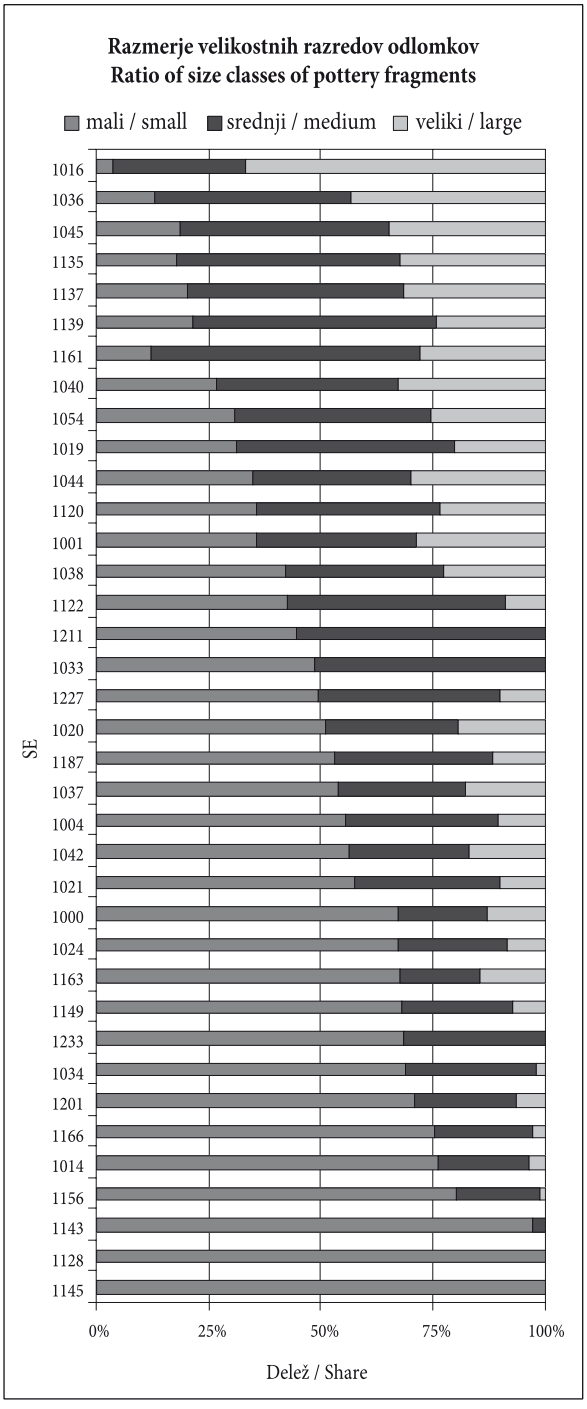
srednjeveški" tipi 10C-2, 10F in 10C-6 (*graf 7*). Neodvisno od 93 tipološko opredeljenih ustij je bilo možno s prej predstavljeno metodo tipokronološko opredeliti še 840 odlomkov. Med odlomki s 87 odstotki prevladujejo poznosrednjeveški (PSL), 6 odstotkov je visokosrednjeveških (VSL), 5 odstotkov zgodnjesrednjeveških (ZSL) (*graf 8*). Na podlagi datiranja ustij nastanek SE 1122 datiramo v 13. ali najkasneje v začetek 14. st.

Na tem mestu je treba omeniti še preostale odlomke, ki jih opredeljujemo na podlagi tehnike izdelave in lastnosti lončarske gline kot visokosrednjeveške (VSL). Visokosrednjeveški odlomki (VSL) se z več kot 10 primerki pojavljajo še v SE 1019, 1045 in 1120. V SE 1019 in 1045 je njihov delež manjši od odstotka in jih interpretiramo kot odlomke v drugotni legi. V SE 1120 je delež 46-odstoten, a ti odlomki se pojavljajo skupaj s tipološko najmlajšimi poznosrednjeveškimi oziroma zgodnjenovoveškimi odlomki. Najverjetnejša interpretacija je, da gre za odlomke v drugotni legi; tja bi lahko prišli na primer zaradi uničenja starejših plasti.

Tafonomija

V tafonomsko analizo smo zajeli vso lončenino. V našem primeru smo velikostne razrede določili vnaprej na podlagi predhodnih analiz (Štular 2009a), deleže pa bomo obravnavali glede na povprečje najdišča (*graf 9*). Procesi, ki jih prepoznamo s to analizo, so *primarni odpad*, *sekundarni odpad* in *uporabna površina* (*tab. 1*). Te interpretacije seveda niso dokončne, temveč so v pomoč pri nadaljnji analizi. Dejansko pomenijo zgolj: *odlomki nadpovprečne velikosti*, *odlomki povprečne velikosti* in *odlomki podpovprečne velikosti*.

Pravilnost odločitve pri izbiri velikostnih razredov potrjuje delež vseh obravnavanih odlomkov v velikostnih razredih (34 odstotkov majhnih, 45 srednjih in 21 velikih), ki ima obliko normalne statistične razporeditve, t. i. zvončaste ali Gaussove krivulje. Velik potencial te metode na analiziranem najdišču potrjuje podatek, da se le 30 odstotkov stratigrafskih enot približuje pričakovani vrednosti oziroma normalni razporeditvi velikostnih razre-



Graf 9: Župnijski dom. Razmerje deležev velikostnih razredov odlomkov v stratigrafskih enotah z 20 ali več odlomki.
Graph 9: Župnijski dom. Shares of fragment size classes in stratigraphic units (SE) with 20 or more fragments.

dov. To pomeni, da velikost odlomkov v ostalih 70 odstotkih ni naključna.

Vsaj polovica majhnih odlomkov je v dvajsetih SE; te interpretiramo kot uporabne površine oziroma terciarni odpad. Povprečno distribucijo velikostnih razredov odlomkov, torej tako, kjer je največ odlomkov srednje velikosti, ima osem stratigrafskih enot (SE 1061, 1054, 1019, 1044, 1120, 1001, 1038, 1122); te interpretiramo kot sekundarni odpad. V šestih stratigrafskih enotah (SE 1016, 1036, 1045, 1135, 1137, 1040) je število velikih odlomkov nadpovprečno; te interpretiramo kot primarni odpad. Ostalih plasti s to analizo ni možno interpretirati (*graf 9*).

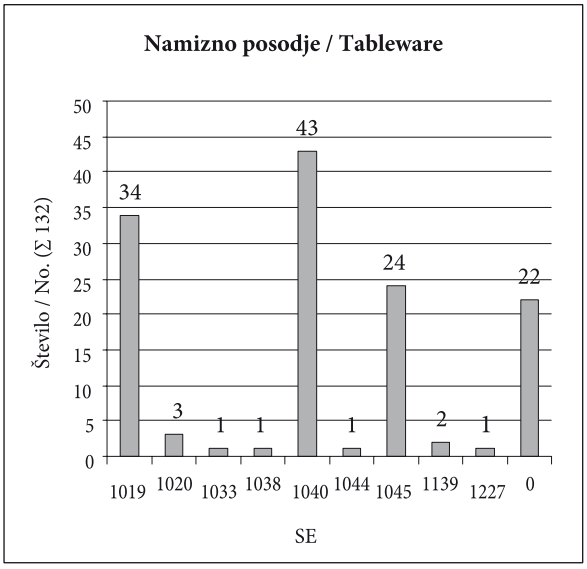
V primerjavi z "običajno" naselbinsko lončenino (npr. Štular 2009a, 150–156; id. 2010, 266 s; Pleterski 2010, 20) izstopa izjemno velik delež velikih odlomkov. Del odgovora dobimo s primerjavo deleža velikih odlomkov in števila SE, v katerih prevladujejo veliki odlomki. Delež velikih odlomkov je nadpovprečen, število SE s prevladujočimi velikimi odlomki pa pričakovano majhno. Ta podatek dodatno kaže, da je koncentracija velikih odlomkov v **SE 1045** (faza 2b) res izjemna in skoraj ni dvoma, da je bila lončenina odložena neposredno v/na ta SE, ki je bil zaščiten pred nadaljnjimi mehanskimi vplivi. Tudi proces nastanka plasti je bil najverjetneje hiter. Vse to v kombinaciji s sestavo najdb govori, da imamo opravka s hišnim odpadom.

5. NAMIZNO POSODJE

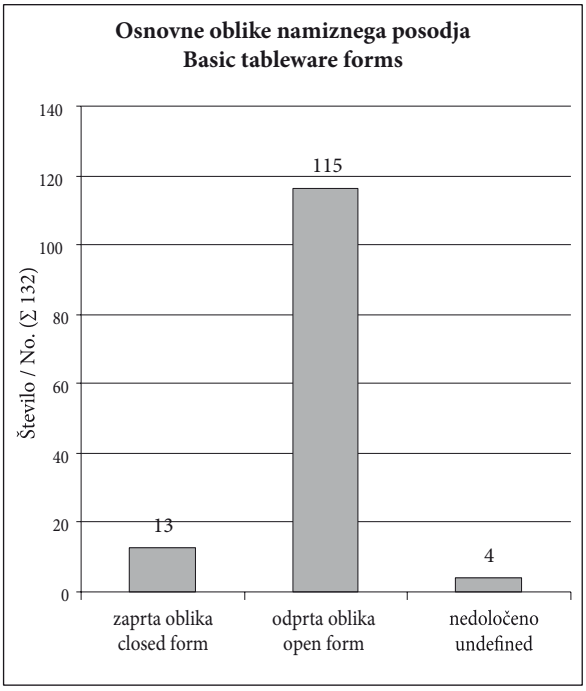
Med gradivom je bilo identificirano in izločeno 132 odlomkov[9] namiznega posodja. Gradivo izhaja iz devetih stratigrafskih enot, nekaj gradiva pa je brez znanega konteksta (*graf 10*).

Uporabo ohranjenega posodja povezujemo s hrano, natančneje s serviranjem že pripravljene hrane in njenim uživanjem. Servirna funkcija naj bi bila primarna za tovrstno posodje in iz tega izhaja tudi dejstvo, da je bila površina namiznega posodja dodatno obdelana in praviloma tudi okrašena. Skupna značilnost, na podlagi katere je bilo posodje tudi funkcionalno opredeljeno in uvrščeno v omenjeno skupino, je *površinski premaz*. Na tem mestu je pomembno poudariti, da prisotnost površinskega premaza ni nujno indic za namembnost, saj je namen glaziranja notranje površine posod zaprte oblike predvsem ustvarjanje neprepustne površine, ki omogoča uporabo recipienta v smislu shranjevanja, morda termične dodelave in serviranja tekočin ali tekočih jedi.

[9] Na tem mestu beseda odlomek pomeni tudi več odlomkov, ki so zanesljivo pripadali eni posodi in so dokumentirani z eno številko.



Graf 10: Župnijski dom. Zastopanost namiznega posodja v stratigrafskih enotah.
Graph 10: Župnijski dom. Tableware in stratigraphic units (SE).



Graf 11: Župnijski dom. Zastopanost osnovnih oblik namiznega posodja.
Graph 11: Župnijski dom. Representation of the basic tableware forms.

V primeru namizne keramike iz Šentvida pa je njena namembnost določena predvsem na podlagi prisotnosti specifičnih premazov, na katere so bile aplicirane značilne tehnike okraševanja. Tako ugotavljamo, da je ob prisotnosti površinskih premazov prav estetski element tisti, ki omogoča funkcionalno opredelitev izbranega posodja kot namiznega.

Ob omenjenih značilnostih so pomoč pri funkcionalni opredelitvi delno tudi morfološke značilnosti posodja, torej njihova oblika. Med obravnavanim posodjem prepoznamo *odprte* in *zaprte oblike*. Pri obeh oblikah je pomembno, katera površina je bila nosilec premaza in okrasa, saj podatek omogoča ugotovitev, da je bila površinska obdelava aplicirana z namenom okraševanja in ne le dodajanja funkcionalnih značilnosti.

Na tem mestu je pomembno poudariti tudi fragmentiranost odlomkov, ki je pri večini obravnavanih primerov onemogočala natančno opredelitev oblike posod in rekonstrukcijo okrasa.

Oblikovne značilnosti

Med obravnavanimi odlomki prevladuje posodje *odprtih oblik* (*graf 11*). Zaradi že omenjenih manjših dimenzij ohranjenih odlomkov posodja pri večjem številu primerov težko ločimo, ali so pripadali večjim krožnikom ali skledam. Pri nekaterih manjših odlomkih opredelitev osnovne oblike temelji na identifikaciji površine, na katero je bil nanesen površinski premaz in okras, saj nam ob drugih morfoloških značilnostih ta podatek pomaga pri okvirnem določanju oblike. Na obravnavanem najdišču smo namreč opazili, da je bila pri odprtih oblikah praviloma obdelana le notranja površina.

Zaprte oblike posodja so zastopane v manjšem številu.

Tehnike obdelave in okraševanja površine

Vsem obravnavanim odlomkom je skupna površinska obdelava, ki na tem mestu pomeni predvsem nanos površinskega premaza. Med premazi ločimo *premaz engobo, svinčevo* in *kositrno glazuro*.

Med obdelanim gradivom sta dva odlomka imela površino premazano samo s *svinčevo glazuro*. Oba sta bila najdena v plasti SE 1020. Pri obeh gre za posodo odprte oblike z glazuro na notranji površini. Takšno posodje se je lahko uporabljalo za kuhanje ali pogrevanje hrane in tudi za serviranje (sklede, skledice, krožniki, vrči). V osnovi gre za funkcionalen premaz, katerega namen je bil narediti posodo neprepustno za tekočine, zaradi glazure je prisoten tudi estetski karakter. Tovrstna glazirana keramika je namenjena za vsakdanjo uporabo.

Bolj številno skupino predstavlja posodje s *premazom engobo*. Engobirano posodje ima na površini dva premaza – glineni premaz in svinčevo glazuro. Engobo ali glineni premaz je bil nanesen na površino posode po tem, ko je bila oblikovana in posušena, vendar pred prvim žganjem. Glina, s katero so premazovali posode, je bila bele barve in je tudi po žganju ohranila to barvo. Na tako pripravljeno površino je bila nanesena svinčeva glazura. Po glaziranju je bila posoda drugič žgana. Za takšno keramiko je v strokovni literaturi sprejeto ime **monohromna engobirana keramika**. Med obdelanim gradivom je 16 odlomkov, na katerih se je ohranil premaz engobo s svinčevo glazuro. Odlomki so iz plasti SE 1019, 1040, 1044 in 1045. Na podlagi ohranjenosti odlomkov je možno ugotoviti, da je 8 odlomkov pripadalo zaprtim oblikam, najverjetneje vrčem. Pri tej skupini ne smemo zanemariti dejstva, da gre za odlomke manjših velikosti, ki ne omogočajo celotne rekonstrukcije oblike ali okrasa, in zato obstaja možnost, da so bile posode tudi okrašene.

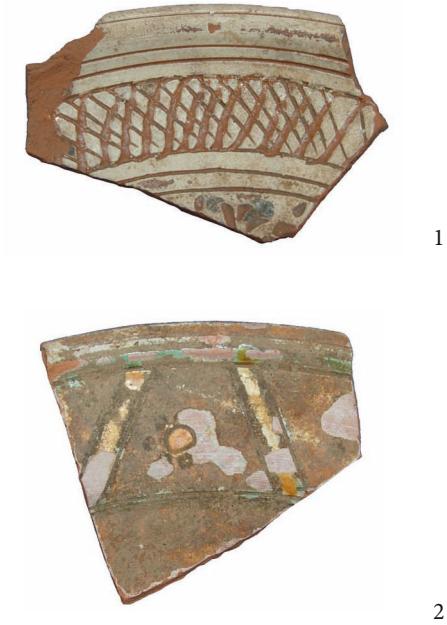
Pri krašenju je bila bela površina, ki jo je ustvaril premaz engobo, primerna podlaga za slikanje. Na posodo so lončarji slikali po prvem žganju in pred glaziranjem. Barve in motivi na posodju s premazom engobo so bili odvisni od časa in prostora, v katerem so nastali. Za tako okrašeno posodje se je uveljavilo ime **poslikana engobirana keramika**. Zaradi enostavnega postopka obdelave površine, ki ni zahteval posebnih spretnosti niti dragih sestavin za premaz ali barve, je verjetno imelo takšno posodje nižjo ceno od ostalih zvrsti okrašene keramike. Cena je omogočila, da je tako okrašeno posodje dostopno širokemu krogu odjemalcev. Pri tako okrašeni lončenini je poudarjen okras, torej estetski videz posode, kar govori v prid trditvi, da je bila njena funkcija serviranje in uživanje, in ne priprava hrane. Med obdelanim gradivom je nekaj odlomkov, na katerih so se ohranile le sledi engoba, poslikave in glazure. Na podlagi primerjave ohranjenih delov okrasa engobirane poslikane keramike s primerki, ki sodijo v naslednjo skupino, domnevamo, da je bil zelo verjetno tudi graviran. Oblikovno so tako okrašene izključno odprte oblike posod.

Keramiko z v engobo vrezanim okrasom imenujemo gravirana ali *graffita* (ital. *graffiare*, *sgraffiare* – praskati, vpraskati). **Gravirana lončenina** je okrašena v tehniki, ki pomeni nadaljnji razvoj okraševanja engobiranega posodja in njeno nadgradnjo. Osnovni proces površinske obdelave je potekal enako kot pri engobiranju. Na površino oblikovane in posušene posode je bil nanesen tanek sloj glinenega premaza. V tako pripravljeno površino je bil okras vrezan z ostrim orodjem, tj. konico, poglobljen s paličico ali popolnoma oluščen na izbranih delih posode z namenom, da bi se ustvaril kontrast med belo površino, premazano z engobo, in rdečo površino, s katere je engobo odstranjen.

Različne tehnike graviranja so se izvajale s posebnim orodjem in imajo vsaka svoje ime. Najstarejša je graviranje s konico in je zanj sprejeto italijansko ime *a punta*, kar implicira rabo konice za vrezovanje. Mlajši primerki iz 16. st. poznajo še okras, izveden z zelo tanko konico. Za takšno okraševanje se je znova uveljavil izraz, ki pravzaprav poimenuje orodje *a punta sottile*. Z uporabo širše konice ali paličice nastane okras, ki je prepoznaven po debelejših vrezih. Ta tehnika je po orodju za izdelavo dobila ime *a stecca*.

Po graviranju se je okraševanje lahko zaključilo z nanosom barvne ali brezbarvne svinčeve glazure. Odlomki iz Šentvida so brez izjeme glazirani z brezbarvno glazuro. Če je bilo na ta način okraševanje zaključeno, keramiki rečemo **monohromna gravirana keramika**.

S širšo konico ali paličico je okrašen edini odlomek iz plasti SE 1019 (*sl. 11:* 1), ki ga na



1

2

Sl. 11: Župnijski dom. Odlomka krožnikov (**1** – začasna št. 468; SE 1019; **2** – 655; SE 1040). M. = 1:2
Fig. 11: Župnijski dom. Fragments of plates (**1** – temporary ID No. 468; SE 1019; **2** – 655; SE 1040). Scale = 1:2

Sl. 12: Župnijski dom. Odlomki krožnika. M. = 1:2. (začasna št. 1390; SE 1040).
Fig. 12: Župnijski dom. Plate fragments. Scale = 1:2. (temporary ID No. 1390; SE 1040).

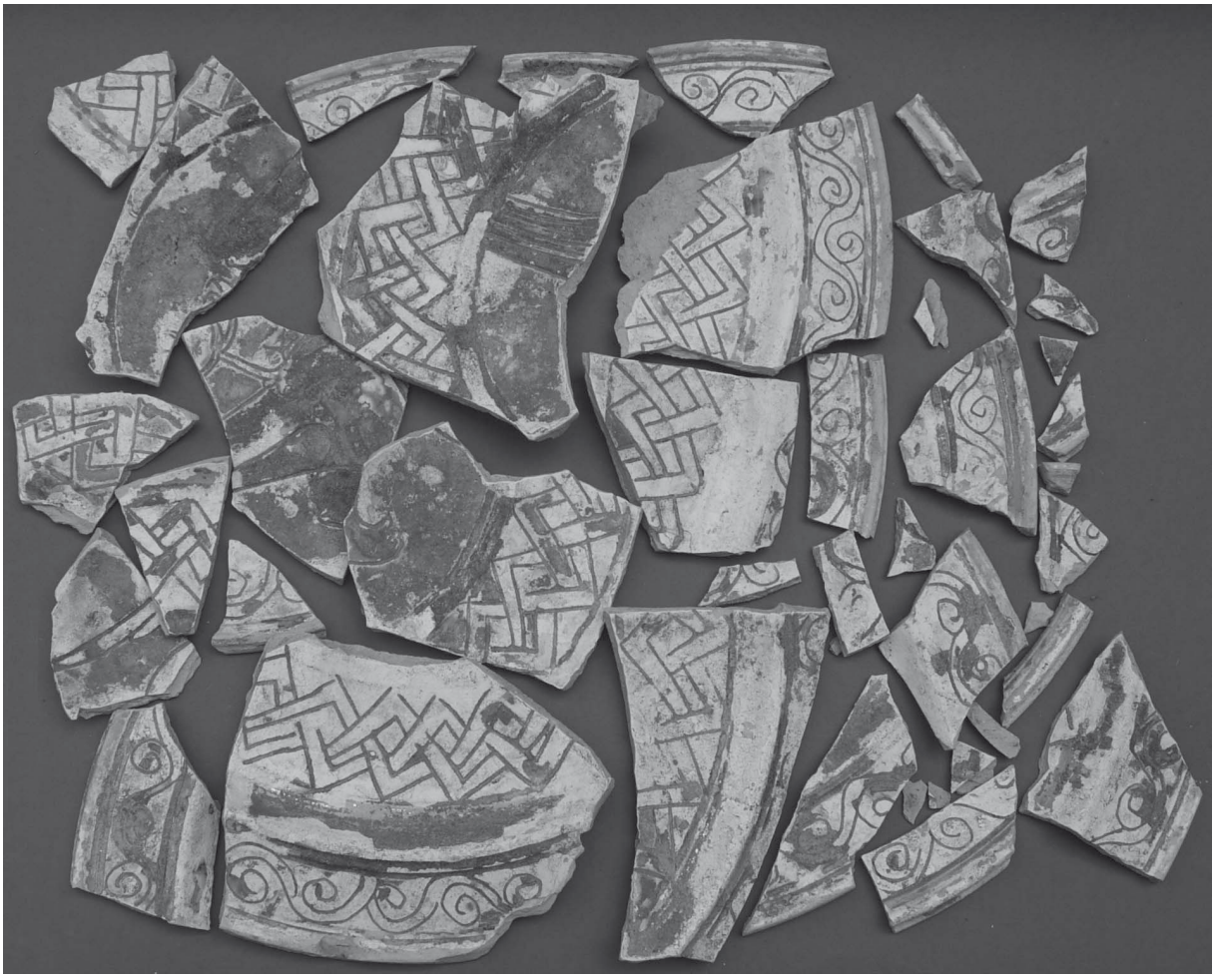
podlagi značilnosti okrasa lahko opredelimo kot uvoženo gravirano keramiko italijanskih delavnic. Gre za ustje monohromnega graviranega krožnika, v katerega je bil okras vrezan s širšim orodjem, verjetno paličico. Ohranjen je del obrobnega okrasnega pasu, ki je bil omejen s tremi vrezanimi linijami in zapolnjen z vrezano mrežasto šrafuro. Najbližje objavljene primerjave najdemo med piranskim gradivom, kjer je tako okrašen odlomek časovno uvrščen v 16. st. (Cunja 2004, 167, kat. št. 293), in tudi med gradivom iz Štanjela, kjer je primerjava datirana v nekoliko širše časovno obdobje od konca 15. do začetka 17. st. (Žbona Trkman 1999, 142, t. 13: 2).

Če je bila gravirana posoda še poslikana in šele po tem loščena, je nastala posoda s **polihromnim graviranim okrasom**. Slikanje je bilo izvedeno s čopičem. Med obdelanim gradivom je dokumentirana 101 gravirana posoda, kar pomeni 76 odstotkov namiznega posodja. Z graviranjem in slikanjem je okrašeno 72 posod, kar je 73 odstotkov gravirane keramike in 54 odstotkov namizne keramike.

Barve, ki se uporabljajo za slikanje engobirane in gravirane keramike, so zelena, rjava, oranžna in rumena; od 15. st. se uporablja še modra barva, katere uporaba pa je bila najbolj razširjena v 16. st. (Tomadin 1985, 130). Med analiziranim gradivom izstopa še slikanje s črno barvo (*sl. 11:* 2). To je posebnost, ki je ne zasledimo na sočasnih objavljenih primerih italijanskega ali bizantinskega graviranega posodja.

Vsi dokumentirani odlomki graviranega posodja so odprtih oblik, s premazi in okrasom na notranji površini (*sl. 7; 11–15; 16:* 1–3). Prevladujoča oblika so globoki krožniki oziroma plitve sklede s široko izvihanim ustjem in globokim zaobljenim osrednjim delom na prstanastem dnu (*sl. 7; 13; 14; 16:* 3). Primerjave, datirane v čas od 15. do 17. st., najdemo na številnih slovenskih najdiščih, kot so najdišča v Posočju (Žbona Trkman 1999, 136 sl. 1), Polhov Gradec (Železnikar 2002, 331, t. 11: 1–3), Ljubljana (Kos 1999, 149, t. 17: 1–4, 18: 2–5; 19: 2,3), Celje (Guštin, Jezeršek, Prošek 2001, 234: št. 202), Škofja Loka (Slabe 1977, 59) in Šalek (Brišnik 1999, 161, t. 22: 3).

Za naštete posode je značilna brezbarvna glazura, kar je še en element, ki loči obdelano šentviško posodje od sorodnega posodja italijanskega izvora, saj je slednje praviloma imelo rumenkasto obarvano glazuro.



Sl. 13: Župnijski dom. Odlomki krožnika (začasna št. 590; SE 1139). M. = 1:3.
Fig. 13: Župnijski dom. Plate fragments (temporary ID No. 590; SE 1139). Scale = 1:3.

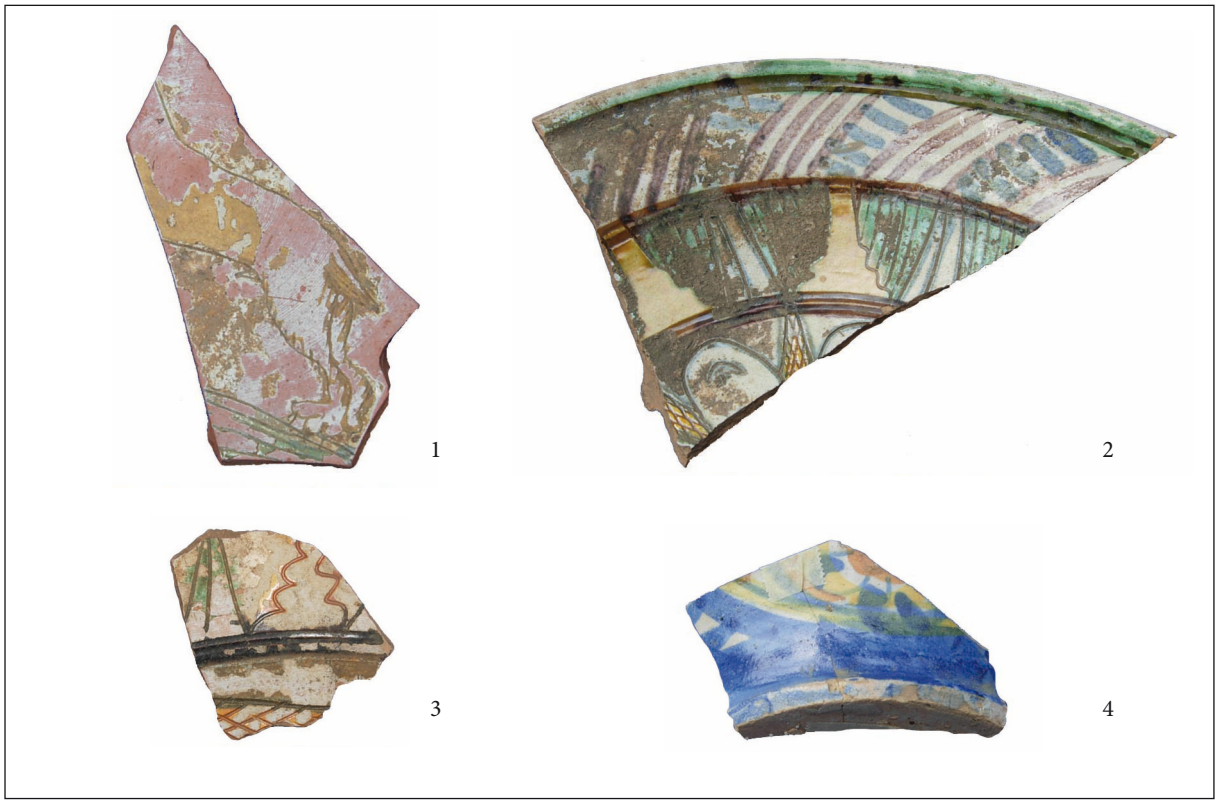
Na graviranem poslikanem posodju iz Šentvida (*sl. 7; 11–15; 16:* 1–3) je okras razporejen v kompozicijo, sestavljeno iz enega ali dveh obrobnih okrasnih trakov – bordur – in sredinskega okrasnega polja. Takšna kompozicija ustreza proizvodnji t. i. **kanonske renesančne keramike**, izdelane v italijanskih delavnicah v prvi polovici 16. st. Zanjo je značilna kompozicija, sestavljena iz sredinskega glavnega motiva in ene okrasne bordure, gosto zapolnjene z geometričnimi elementi. Dve borduri na obdelanih šentviških odlomkih poudarjata obliko posode (*sl. 7; 14; 16:* 3). Zunanja bordura poteka po širokem ustju, medtem ko je notranja bordura na zunanjem delu sredinskega skledastega dela posode. Bordure so okrašene z različnimi motivi. Med geometričnimi se največkrat pojavlja pletenica, sestavljena iz dveh zaobljenih prepletenih trakov ali dveh cikcakastih trakov (*sl. 13; 14*). Za oba motiva najdemo primerjave v Celju (Guštin, Jezeršek, Prošek 2001, 234, št. 202) in Škofji Loki (Slabe 1977, 58).

Sl. 14: Župnijski dom. Odlomki krožnika (začasna št. 2609; SE 1045). M. = 1:2.
Fig. 14: Župnijski dom. Plate fragments (temporary ID No. 2609; SE 1045). Scale = 1:2.

Sl. 15: Župnijski dom. Odlomki krožnika (začasna št. 1251; SE 1040). M. = 1:2.
Fig. 15: Župnijski dom. Plate fragments (temporary ID No. 1251; SE 1040). Scale = 1:2.

Kot bordurni okras je dokumentiran tudi motiv spirale (*sl. 14*), značilen za italijansko proizvodnjo t. i. renesančne in porenesančne keramike, ki so jo izdelovali v 16. in 17. stoletju. Takšne primerke poznamo predvsem z območja Veneta in drugih italijanskih pokrajin. Zanimiv je tudi pojav tako okrašene keramike, izdelane v lončarski delavnici v Sv. Ivanu pri Umagu (Guštin 2004, 63 s). Na drugih najdiščih na območju Slovenije se motiv spirale na graviranem posodju lokalne proizvodnje redko pojavlja. Morda je motiv spirale v tej proizvodnji nadomestila pletenica iz dveh zaobljenih trakov, ki se prav tako kot motiv spirale praviloma pojavlja na zunanji borduri. Pri obeh dokumentiranih šentviških bordurnih motivih je v sredinskem polju upodobljena ptica. Pri enem odlomku je delno ohranjen spodnji del noge, ki stoji na jajcu (*sl. 15*), pri drugem pa je upodobljen samo ptič (*sl. 16:* 3). Primerjave iz Tolmina (Žbona Trkman et al. 1991, 57: 66), Polhovega Gradca (Železnikar 2002, 331, t. 11: 1), Ljubljane (Kos 1999, 193, t. 17: 1) in Škofje Loke (Slabe 1977, 56) so datirane v drugo polovico 16. in v 17. st.

Med ohranjenimi odlomki so tudi takšni, pri katerih je bila bordura z vrezanimi navpičnimi trakovi razdeljena v polja, ki so bila dodatno okrašena s šrafirano mrežo in z vrezanim motivom cvetlice (*sl. 13*). Okras ima primerjave med ljubljanskim gradivom iz 16. st. (Kos 1999, 149, t. 17: 1) in sočasnim gradivom z gradu Šalek (Brišnik 1999, 161, t. 22: 3). V sredinskem polju šentviškega odlomka je upodobljen motiv jelena znotraj zaprtega vrta – *hortus conclusus* (*sl. 15*), kar je značilen kompozicijski element že omenjene kanonske gravirane keramike italijanskih delavnic predvsem iz 16. st., ki se lahko pojavi tudi kasneje, v 17. st. (Cozza 1989, 41; Costantini 1996, 126). Na drugem šentviškem odlomku je ohranjen drugi del vrezane letnice, zelo verjetno 1569 (*sl. 12*). Keramika z vrezanimi letnicami, datirana v drugo polovico 16. in v 17. st., je bila najdena na Kozlovem robu (Žbona Trkman 1999, 190, t. 14: 2), v Polhovem Gradcu (Železnikar 2002, t. 11: 1), Ljubljani (Kos 1999, 193, t. 17: 2; 194, t. 18: 2) in Škofji Loki (Slabe 1977, 56; Šubic 1980, 309).



Sl. 16: Župnijski dom. Odlomki krožnikov. **1** – začasna št. 249 (brez št. SE); **2** – začasna št. 1097 (SE 1019); **3** – začasna št. 1250 (SE 1040); **4** – začasna št. 2259 (SE 1045). M. = 1:2.
Fig. 16: Župnijski dom. Fragments of plates. **1** – temporary ID No. 249 (without No. of SE); **2** – temporary ID No. 1097 (SE 1019); **3** – temporary ID No. 1250 (SE 1040); **4** – temporary ID No. 2259 (SE 1045). Scale = 1:2.

Sredinski motiv z upodobitvijo leva (*sl. 16:* 1) ima najbližjo primerjavo med ljubljanskim gradivom, natančneje v odlomku z vrezano letnico 1607 (Kos 1999, 193, t. 17: 2).

Na ostalih odlomkih so se ohranili deli bordurnega okrasa, ki kaže na delitev v posamezna polja (*sl. 16:* 2), zapolnitev površine z izmenjavajočimi se trikotno oblikovanimi elementi, žarkasto razporejenimi v borduri okrog sredinskega okrasnega polja (*sl. 11:* 2), in tudi s slikanjem z modro in rjavo barvo, ki posnema delitev površine v polja (*sl. 16:* 3). Primerjave za tako okrašene bordure najdemo v Ljubljani in Škofji Loki.

Zelo majhno skupino v šentviškem gradivu predstavlja keramično **posodje s kositrovim loščem**. Neprozoren kositrov lošč je bil nanesen na posodo po prvem žganju. V nasprotju s svinčevim loščem ta ni transparenten in zato površine posode ni bilo treba pred glaziranjem premazati s plastjo engobe. Posoda je bila lahko še dodatno okrašena pred drugim žganjem s slikanjem z barvami iz kovinskih oksidov na lošč. Po slikanju je bil na površino nanesen še brezbarvni lošč, ki je dodal sijaj. Skupno ime za posodje s kositrovim loščem je majolika (ital. *maiolica*). Tehnika okraševanja posod s kositrovim loščem se je razširila z vzhoda, pod islamskim vplivom so nastale delavnice v Španiji, ki so že v 11. in 12. st. razpošiljale izdelke na območje današnje Italije. Trgovina je potekala prek centra v Majorki, po katerem je keramika s kositrovim loščem dobila ime: majolika (Žbona Trkman et al. 1991, 15). Dokumentirano je bilo le 6 tovrstnih odlomkov, 2 iz plasti SE 1040 in 4 iz plasti SE 1045. Vsi odlomki so pripadali zaprtim oblikam, verjetno vrčem. Ohranjeni so deli ostenja in le en odlomek dna (*sl. 16:* 4). Pri vseh odlomkih domnevamo, da gre za uvožene izdelke, ki jih okvirno datiramo v 16. st. (prim. Žbona Trkman 1999, 188, t. 12: 3).

Analiza

Na podlagi opisanega pregleda ugotavljamo, da je tovrstna keramika bila v večjem številu najdena v treh plasteh (SE 1019, 1040 in 1045; *graf 10*).

Odlomkov, za katere lahko trdimo, da so uvoženi, je malo. Gre za en odlomek monohromne gravirane keramike, okrašene s paličico, in za šest odlomkov majolike.

Prevladuje gravirana in slikana keramika, znana tudi kot **loška** ali **ljubljanska keramika**, ki je bila zagotovo proizvod lokalnih delavnic na območju Ljubljane, Škofje Loke in Kranja. Ob morfoloških in stilnih značilnostih temu v prid govorijo tudi podatki iz pisnih virov, ki omenjajo lončarsko dejavnost kot tudi razprostranjenost sorodnih najdb na območju današnje Slovenije in v njeni neposredni bližini (Guštin 1999, 122, sl. 1; Kovács 2009). Splošno sprejeto je mnenje, da gre za posodje, narejeno po vzoru italijanske proizvodnje gravirane keramike. Italsko in domačo proizvodnjo ločimo po nekaterih posebnostih, pri čemer so za domačo proizvodnjo najbolj opazne izbira in izvedba motivov, izbira barv in kombinacije slikanja in graviranja, ki jih italska proizvodnja ne pozna.

Na podlagi primerjav s slovenskih najdišč in primerjave splošnih razvojnih značilnosti z značilnostmi italijanske proizvodnje ugotavljamo, da je datacija tovrstnega posodja največkrat od konca 15. do začetka 17. st. V ta časovni razpon lahko umestimo tudi posodje iz Šentvida. Posebnost so posode z vrezanimi letnicami, katerih analiza bi verjetno ponudila možnost za določitev opornih točk za kronološko in tipološko razvojno določitev.

Kljub manjšemu številu odlomkov, ki so omogočali vsaj delno rekonstrukcijo oblike in okrasa, nam je uspelo prepoznati nekaj značilnosti znotraj keramičnega korpusa posameznih plasti, ki bi lahko pomenile tudi izhodišče za bolj natančno kronološko določitev keramike na najdišču.

Izravnalno nasutje **faze 2b** (SE 1045) je ob gravirani in slikani keramiki vsebovalo tudi največ odlomkov verjetno uvožene majolike. V plasti je bilo pet odlomkov engobirane in loščene keramike. Izbira motivov za bordurni okras je omejena na prepletajoče se trakove in spiralo. Bordure so okrašene z vrezanim tekočim motivom. V sredinskem polju je upodobljen motiv ptiča na jajcih. V tej plasti ni dokumentirana delitev bordure na manjša okrasna polja. To je tudi edina plast, v kateri se pojavlja motiv spirale, za katero domnevamo, da posnema sočasno motiviko italijanskih delavnic in pomeni izhodišče za razvoj bolj enostavnega bordurnega motiva pletenice kot enega značilnih elementov lokalne proizvodnje. Temu ustreza tudi ugotovitev o obstoju dveh skupin gravirane keramike, ki temelji na analizah gradiva z najdišč v Posočju. Prva skupina ima značilnosti italijanskih delavnic in jo sredi 16. st. zamenja posodje z značilnostmi lokalne slovenske proizvodnje (Žbona Trkman 1999, 142). To pomeni, da gre za najstarejši kontekst izmed obravnavanih, z okvirno datacijo **v** prvo polovico 16. st.

Tudi nasutje **faze 2c** (SE 1019) je vsebovalo večjo količino namiznega posodja. V tej plasti ni bilo več majolike. Najdeni so trije odlomki engobirane in loščene keramike. Ohranjen je le en del verjetno uvožene monohromne gravirane posode. Ostale odlomke lahko interpretiramo kot izdelke lokalnih delavnic. Pri bordurah se še uporablja tekoč motiv pletenice. Nadaljuje se tudi delitev bordure na več polj in slikanje namesto vrezanega okrasa. Pojavijo se trikotno oblikovani elementi, ki so žarkasto razporejeni v borduri okrog sredinskega okrasnega polja in so pogosto kombinirani z mrežasto šrafuro. Tudi to plast časovno lahko umestimo v drugo polovico 16. st.

V odpadni jami (SE 1040) **faze 2c** so bili najdeni dva odlomka majolike ter pet odlomkov engobirane in loščene keramike. Med graviranim posodjem je tekoč bordurni okras ohranjen le v obliki pletenice. Motiva spirale in prepletenih cikcakastih trakov ne zasledimo več. Pojavi se delitev bordure na polja, ki so okrašena z mrežasto šrafuro in z rastlinskim motivom. Motiv cvetlice se pogosto pojavlja kot del bordurnega ali sredinskega okrasa. Osrednji motiv (jelen) je upodobljen znotraj *hortus conclusus*. Novost je tudi bordurni okras zunanje bordure, izveden samo s slikanjem. Slikanje posnema delitev v polja in jih tudi zapolni z izmenjujočimi se poševnimi šrafiranimi polji. Na podlagi ohranjenega dela vrezane letnice domnevamo, da sodi plast v drugo polovico 16. st.

6. ŽIVALSKI OSTANKI

Nabor živalskih najdb z najdišča Šentvid vključuje 2.558 kosti in zob oziroma njihovih odlomkov. Prevladujejo ostanki sesalcev (81,0 odstotkov), zastopani pa so tudi ptiči, plazilci, školjke in polži (*tab. 2*). Od skupno 2.071 sesalskih najdb jih je bilo mogoče vsaj do nivoja rodu (v primeru drobnice pa do ravni poddružine, tj. Caprinae) taksonomsko določiti 1.358 oziroma 65,4 odstotka. V skladu s pričakovanji močno prevladujejo kosti in zobje domačih živali. Domestikatom namreč pripada kar sedem od skupno desetih v vzorcu zastopanih sesalskih vrst oziroma več kot 99 odstotkov vseh taksonomsko določenih najdb (tj. NISP; *Number of Identified Specimens*; Grayson 1984, 17–26).

Tab. 2: Župnijski dom. Zastopanost posameznih sesalskih taksonov v gradivu po obdobjih. Ločeno so podani tudi podatki za ostale razrede. Količina najdb je izražena kot število določenih primerkov (NISP). Pri izračunu deležev (%) so bili upoštevani zgolj ostanki sesalcev. Obrazložitev okrajšav: **RiP** – recentni in premešani depoziti; **PG** – pokopa goveda (SE 1313 in SE 1314).
Tab. 2: Župnijski dom. Individual mammalian taxa in the finds by periods. The data for other taxa is given separately. The quantity of finds is expressed as the number of identified specimens (NISP). Only mammalian remains were taken into account for the calculation of shares (%). Explanation of abbreviations: **RiP** – recent and mixed deposits; **PG** – cattle burials (SE 1313 and 1314).

Takson **Taxon**	**Faza 1 / Phase 1**		**Faza 2 / Phase 2**		**Faza 3 / Phase 3**		**RiP**	**Skupaj / Total**		**PG**
	NISP	**%**	**NISP**	**%**	**NISP**	**%**	**NISP**	**NISP**	**%**	**%**
Bos taurus	145	70,0	191	62,0	85	54,1	15	424	61,9	661
Caprinae	21	10,1	36	11,7	24	15,3	4	86	12,4	1
Sus sp.	31	15,0	79	25,6	45	28,7	6	161	23,5	-
Equus caballus	6	2,9	1	0,3	-	0,0	-	7	1,0	-
Canis familiaris	3	1,4	-	0,0	1	0,6	-	4	0,6	-
Felis catus	-	0,0	1	0,3	-	0,0	-	1	0,1	-
Lepus europaeus	-	0,0	-	0,0	2	1,3	-	2	0,3	-
Vulpes vulpes	1	0,5	-	0,0	-	0,0	-	1	0,1	-
Σ sesalci / mammals	207	100,0	308	100,0	157	100,0	25	1358	100,0	662
Gallus domesticus	-		5		25		-	30		-
Aves, gen. indet.	3		-		16		-	21		-
Testudo cf. *hermanni*	-		2		2		395	399		-
Ostrea sp.	-		2		25		-	27		-
Dosinea sp.	-		-		6		-	6		-
Helix pomatia	-		-		4		-	4		-

Tab. 3: Župnijski dom. Zastopanost domačega in divjega prašiča med ostanki rodu *Sus* po obdobjih: **SVD** – srednjeveški depoziti; **PSV/ZNV** – poznosrednjeveški/zgodnjenovoveški depoziti. Taksonomska opredelitev temelji na metričnih podatkih. Količina najdb je izražena kot število določenih primerkov (NISP).
Tab. 3: Župnijski dom. Domestic pigs and wild boars amongst the *Sus* genus remains; by periods: **SVD** – Medieval deposits; **PSV/ZNV** – Late Medieval/Early Post-Mediaeval deposits. Taxonomic identification is based on metric data. The quantity of finds is expressed as the number of identified specimens (NISP).

Faza **Phase**	**Takson** **Taxon**	**Σ ostankov** **Σ remains**	**Zanesljivo določenih** **Reliably identified**	**Pogojno določenih** **Conditionally identified**
1	*S. domesticus*	31	12	3
	S. scrofa		0	2
2	*S. domesticus*	79	34	5
	S. scrofa		0	0

Večina kosti (vključno s številnimi prstnicami) je fragmentiranih, ohranjenost kostne substance je sicer solidna. Zastopanost posameznih sesalskih taksonov po skeletnih elementih in po fazah je podana v *prilogi 1*.

Slabe tri četrtine – ob upoštevanju obeh omenjenih pokopov goveda pa celo dobrih 85 odstotkov – vseh taksonomsko opredeljenih sesalskih ostankov izvira iz faz 1 in 2. Preostanek jih izvira iz polpreteklega obdobja ali premešanih depozitov in jih na tem mestu podrobneje ne obravnavamo.

Faza 1

Daleč največji, skoraj tričetrtinski delež ostankov faze 1 pripada domačemu govedu (*Bos taurus*), ki mu sledita rod prašičev (*Sus* sp.) in drobnica (Caprinae) (*tab. 2*). Pri tej se je dalo na podlagi morfoloških značilnosti (Boessneck, Müller, Teichert 1964) potrditi prisotnost ovce (*Ovis aries*; NISP = 2) in koze (*Capra hircus*; NISP = 1). Med prašičjimi ostanki pričakovano prevladujejo tisti domačega prašiča (*Sus domesticus*; *tab. 3*). Lovnim

vrstam je bilo mogoče z zanesljivostjo pripisati zgolj izoliran zgornji podočnik lisice (*Vulpes vulpes*).

Najdbe izvirajo iz štirih stratigrafskih enot, od tega dobrih 95 odstotkov iz večkrat omenjenega polnila jarka (SE 1122).[10] Med zanimivejšimi najdbami moramo omeniti delno ohranjen skelet goveda (številka vzorca: D 333; *pril. 2*); starost te živali ob zakolu/poginu ni presegala 24 do 30 mesecev.[11]

Faza 2

Domače govedo ostaja najbolje zastopan takson tudi v gradivu iz faze 2, čeprav je tu njegov delež v primerjavi z deležem prašiča statistično značilno manjši (χ^2 test: $\chi^2 = 7{,}94$; s.p. = 2; $p < 0{,}01$). Tako je predvsem zaradi relativno velikega števila prašičjih najdb v tej fazi (*tab. 4*). Podobno kot v primeru faze 1 je med njimi mogoče z zanesljivostjo potrditi zgolj prisotnost domačega prašiča (*tab. 3*). Med 36 ostanki drobnice jih je bilo takih, ki se jih je dalo na podlagi smernic Boessnecka in sodelavcev (Boessneck, Müller, Teichert 1964) taksonomsko določiti vse do nivoja vrste, le osem. Vseh osem je bilo pripisanih ovci.

Analiza pojavljanja ostankov sesalcev po posameznih stratigrafskih enotah je pokazala, da je bila vsaj ena taksonomsko opredeljena najdba odkrita v tridesetih različnih stratigrafskih enotah. Med temi prevladujejo polnila omenjenih jam za stojke (N = 19) ter odpadnih jam (N = 5), večina kosti in zob (tj. 57,1 odstotka) pa vendarle izvira iz izravnalnih nasutij.[12] Od zanimivejših najdb je treba omeniti odlomek desne stegnenice domače mačke (*Felis catus*; SE 1042) ter dva nepopolno ohranjena goveja skeleta (vzorca D 294 in D 336; *pril. 2*) iz jam (SE 1145 in 1143). Starost ob zakolu/poginu prvega (SE 1145, D 294) je bila ocenjena na približno pet let, kar gre soditi iz skoraj popolne zraščenosti končnih ploskev z vretenčno glavnino pri večini ohranjenih vretenc (glej Silver 1972). Skladna s tem je tudi stopnja obrabe žvekalne površine spodnjih kočnikov (M.W.S. *sensu* Grant 1982: 42). Pri drugem skeletu (SE 1143; D 336) vretenca

Tab. 4: Župnijski dom. Zastopanost (NISP) ostankov osrednjih treh sesalskih taksonov v poznosrednjeveških/zgodnjenovoveških depozitih; po kronološko opredeljenih podvzorcih. V 15. stoletje so datirani ostanki iz SE 1027, 1120, 1167, 1170 in 1180, v prehod med 15. in 16. st. tisti iz SE 1045, v 16. st. pa tisti iz SE 1019, 1040, 1042 in 1139.
Tab. 4: Župnijski dom. Main three mammalian taxa remains (NISP) in the Late Medieval/Early Post-Mediaeval deposits, according to chronologically defined subsamples. The remains from SE 1027, 1120, 1167, 1170 and 1180 are dated into the 15th century, those from SE 1045 are dated into the transition between the 15th and 16th c., while the remains from SE 1019, 1040, 1042 and 1139 are dated into the 16th c.

Takson Taxon	Faza Phase 2a	Faza Phase 2b	Faza Phase 2c
Bos taurus	10	53	33
Caprinae	3	12	16
Sus sp.	4	58	13

še niso bila v celoti osificirana. Navedena žival je očitno poginila še pred dopolnitvijo petega leta.

Pokopa goveda, faza 3

Ob treh že omenjenih najdbah delno ohranjenih govejih okostij sta bila na severozahodnem robu izkopnega polja severno od jarka odkrita še dva večja ovalna vkopa (SE 1302 in SE 1304), od katerih je vsak vseboval po en skoraj kompleten skelet te vrste (*sl. 17*; *pril. 2*). Ti najdbi sta pogojno umeščeni v fazo 3 (glej zgoraj).

Vkopa sta bila orientirana v smeri vzhod–zahod. Prvi vkop (SE 1304; dimenzije: 1,52 × 0,72 m) je vseboval skelet 1 (SE 1314). Le dober poldrugi meter vzhodneje je ležal še drugi vkop (SE 1302; dimenzije: 1,86 × 0,88 m) s skeletom 2 (SE 1313) (*sl. 17*). Obe okostji sta pripadali kravi in v obeh primerih je glava ležala na vzhodni strani vkopa. Starost ob zakolu/poginu je bila v prvem primeru[13] ocenjena na slaba tri leta, v drugem[14] pa najverjetneje na 3,5 do pet let. Oceni se lepo ujemata s splošno sliko o starostni strukturi goveda iz faze 2, ki kaže na preferenčni zakol mladih odraslih živali. Zanimiva

[10] V preostalih (tj. SE 1120, 1248 in 1282) je bilo taksonomsko opredeljivih ostankov skupaj zgolj dvanajst. Z izjemo dveh ptičjih kostnih odlomkov iz SE 1282 so vsi pripadali domačemu govedu.

[11] To gre soditi po še nezraščeni distalni epifizi golenice (glej Silver 1972).

[12] SE 1019: NISP = 36; SE 1045: NISP = 127; SE 1120: NISP = 13.

[13] M.W.S *sensu* Grant (1982): 19; skeletni elementi s še nezraščeno epifizo: nadlahtnica (proks. in dist.), koželjnica (dist.), golenica (dist.), prstnice (prim. Silver 1972).

[14] M.W.S. *sensu* Grant (1982): 41; edini še ne v celoti osificiran skeletni element so bila vretenca (prim. Silver 1972).

Sl. 17: Župnijski dom. Pogleda na vkopa (1 in 2) s skeletoma goved.
Fig. 17: Župnijski dom. Views on the cattle skeletons.
(Foto / Photo: M. Franca)

sta tudi podatka[15] o plečni višini obeh goved, tj. 115,5 oziroma 116,1 cm. Vrednosti namreč očitno presegata povprečno velikost tedanjih primerkov iste vrste s tega najdišča ter tudi povprečno velikost srednjeveškega in zgodnjenovoveškega goveda s širšega jugovzhodnoalpskega ozemlja[16] (povpr. vrednost: 107,2 cm; razpon: 96,0–121,5 cm; N = 31).

O vzrokih v ozadju zakopa obeh krav je na podlagi razpoložljivih podatkov težko sklepati. Dejstvo je, da se je način procesiranja njunih trupel razlikoval od tedanje splošne prakse, saj meso ni bilo uporabljeno za prehrano. Vsekakor je treba govoriti o zakopu celih kadavrov, saj sta bila skeleta skoraj kompletna. Posamezne manjkajoče primerke sezamoidnih, zapestnih oz. gleženjskih kosti ter

Sl. 18: Župnijski dom. Odlomek čelnice domačega goveda (skelet 1) s sledmi urezov.
Fig. 18: Župnijski dom. Fragment of cattle frontal bone (Skeleton 1) with traces of cut marks.
(Foto / Photo: I. Lapajne)

[15] Izračun je zmnožek izmerjene največje dolžine stopalnice in ustreznega Matolcsijevega koeficienta (Matolcsi 1970).

[16] Podatki povzeti po Bartosiewicz (2006, pril. 2) ter Toškan, Dirjec (2004a; 2011).

prstnic se zdi namreč še najbolj utemeljeno pripisati izbrani tehniki vzorčenja najdb, tj. zgolj ročnemu pobiranju teh (prim. Toškan, Dirjec 2004, 157–160). Izjema v tem smislu so manjkajoče rožnice, ki so jih odstranili pred položitvijo trupel v jamo. Kot povsem verjetna se tako ponuja možnost, da sta bili kravi pred pokopom odrti[17] z namenom uporabe kože kot surovine za izdelavo usnja. Toliko bolj zato, ker je bilo na dveh odlomkih čelnice skeleta SE 1314 (tj. skelet 1) mogoče prepoznati serijo vzporednih urezov, ki bi lahko nastali prav pri odiranju (*sl. 18*). Ob tem bi posamezni urezi utegnili biti tudi na zgornji čeljustnici in ličnici istega primerka.

Najelementarnejši razlog za to, da bi človek izkoristil kožo poginule živali, ne pa tudi njenega mesa, bi lahko tičal v eventualni obolelosti te. Na špekulativni ravni bi kot alternativno razlago nemara lahko omenili ritualno žrtvovanje, čeprav za kaj takega oprijemljivejših indicev od, denimo, enake usmerjenosti obeh vkopov in trupov znotraj njiju ne poznamo. Pravzaprav na podlagi razpoložljivih podatkov ni mogoče z gotovostjo trditi niti tega, da sta živali sploh poginili nasilne smrti. Na to bi sicer načeloma lahko kazal par luknjic ob zunanjem robu čelnice nad levo očnico lobanje skeleta SE 1314 (tj. skelet 1). Poškodba na tem delu lobanje bi namreč lahko bila smrtna. Vendar pa je barvni odtenek notranjega oboda obeh lukenj bistveno svetlejši od siceršnje obarvanosti kosti obravnavanega skeleta ter tako v tem smislu bolj spominja na obarvanost na mestih "svežih" lomov. Iz tega izhaja možnost, da gre za morda podepozicijski poškodbi.

7. ČASOVNA OPREDELITEV NAJDIŠČA

Časovna opredelitev najdišča temelji predvsem na lončenini. Za datiranje faze 1 so zelo pomembni sicer maloštevilni zgodnjesrednjeveški odlomki lončenine, ki so bili dokumentirani v drugotni legi v nasutjih ali zasutjih (SE 1003, 1004, 1019, 1020, 1040, 1120 in 1122). Gre za odlomke tipov 1C, 1F, 2F (*t. 1:* 1), 2G, 2H in 3C, ki se pojavljajo od 9. do 11. st. (Štular 2009a, pril. 1). Glede na maloštevilnost in slabo ohranjenost določnejša časovna opredelitev ni možna.

Visokosrednjeveške lončenine je bilo na najdišču več kot zgodnjesrednjeveške, a prav tako v drugotnih kontekstih (SE 1004, 1019, 1020, 1027, 1038, 1040, 1045, 1120, 1122, 1131, 1139, 1166, 1178), ki so nastali z nasipanjem materiala iz bližnje okolice in vsebujejo časovno različen material. Gre za lončenino tipov 5A, 5F, 5G (*t. 1:* 2), 5H (*t. 1:* 2–13), 6E, 6F (*t. 1:* 14), 6G (*t. 1:* 15), 7E, 7F, 7G (*t. 1:* 16–19), 9C (*t. 2:* 20,21), 9B (*t. 2:* 22), 9D in 9E (*t. 2:* 23–31), ki se pojavlja od 11. do 14. st. (prim. Štular 2009a, pril. 1).

Natančnejša opredelitev tovrstne lončenine je možna le pri zaprtih stratigrafskih kontekstih z zadostno količino gradiva, kakršno je polnilo jarka (SE 1122, prim. *graf 7*). Datiranje tega v 13. ali najkasneje začetek 14. st. (glej zgoraj) je torej edini kronološko oprijemljiv element faze 1.

Večina gradiva izvira iz faze 2. Tipi ustij kuhinjske lončenine, ki so na najdišču v tej fazi najštevilčnejši (prim. *grafe 2–5*), imajo širok čas uporabe:

10B-1 – 15. st. in začetek 16. st.;
10B-2 – od sredine 14. do konca 15. st.;
10D – od konca 13. do začetka 15. st.;
11C – od 13. do konca 16. st.
11D-1 – od 14. do 16. st.

Natančnejše datiranje omogoča analize namiznega posodja. Izravnalno nasutje SE 1045 (faza 2b) je ob gravirani in slikani keramiki vsebovalo tudi največ odlomkov verjetno uvožene majolike. Skupne značilnosti gravirane keramike so se ohranile na bordurah ob ustju posod, po katerih je neprekinjeno potekal motiv prepletajočih se trakov. To je tudi edina plast, v kateri se pojavlja motiv spirale. Ta je izhodišče za razvoj bolj enostavnega motiva pletenice kot enega značilnih elementov lokalne proizvodnje, ki se pojavi sredi 16. st. To datira plasti v konec 15. in prvo polovico 16. st.

Za stratigrafsko mlajše nasutje SE 1019 (faza 2c) sta značilni odsotnost majolike in večina posodja, ki jo lahko interpretiramo kot izdelke lokalnih delavnic. Za to plast je značilno posodje, pri katerem je bordura razdeljena na več polj, vrezanemu okrasu se pridružijo slikanje in trikotno oblikovani elementi bordure, pogosto kombinirani z mrežasto šrafuro. Časovno lahko plast umestimo v drugo polovico 16. st.

Datiranje faz 2b in 2c je v pomoč interpretaciji deleža zastopanosti posameznih tipov v zaprtih stratigrafskih kontekstih, predvsem obratno sorazmernega deleža tipov 11D-1 in 10D (glej zgoraj; prim. *graf* 6). Kontekst z večjim deležem tipa 10D (faza 2b: SE 1045, 18 odstotkov) je datiran v konec 15. in prvo polovico 16. st., konteksta z manjšim

[17] Če to drži, bi to lahko razložilo tudi odsotnost posameznih prstnic. Te so bile namreč pogosto kar skupaj s kožo prenesene v strojarske obrate (Serjeantson 1989, 136; Bartosiewicz 2006, 466).

deležem tipa 10D (faza 2c: SE 1040, 4 odstotke; SE 1019, 7 odstotkov) pa v drugo polovico 16. st. Ta ugotovitev prinaša dva zaključka:
– lončenino z ustji tipa 10D lahko pričakujemo še v 16. st. in
– v 16. st. v zaprtih stratigrafskih kontekstih lahko opazujemo obratno sorazmerno spreminjanje deležev lončenine z ustji tipa 10D in 11D-1.

Fazo 2a na podlagi težišča datacij primerjav zastopanih tipov ustij loncev in jasno izražene kontinuitete v fazo 2b datiramo v sredino 15. st. Faza 2b je datirana v konec 15. in prvo polovico 16., faza 2c pa v drugo polovico 16. st. Faza 3 je datirana v 17. st., najverjetneje na začetek.

8. INTERPRETACIJA NAJDIŠČA

Zgodnjesrednjeveške najdbe z najdišča Šentvid so prvi neposreden dokaz o poselitvi na tem mestu vsaj v 10. st. (prim. Pirkovič-Kocbek 1986, 68 s; Höfler 1986, 33–35). Kot večkrat omenjeno, je bila zgodnjesrednjeveška lončenina dokumentirana v drugotnih kontekstih. Toda pedološka sestava teh srednjeveških, zgodnjenovoveških in modernih nasutij dokazuje, da so bili material in z njim artefakti prineseni iz neposredne bližine. Odlomki sami po sebi niso dokaz o obstoju naselbine; tak dokaz lahko prinesejo nadaljnje analize, ki bi potrdile zgodnjesrednjeveško starost stavbe s škarjastim tipom ostrešja (prim. *sl. 3*). Toda v kontekstu številnih indicev – predvsem obstoj prafare ter romanska cerkev z "zgodnjim" zavetnikom sv. Vidom (pregled v Porenta et al. 2012, 130–133) – se zdi domneva o obstoju naselbine z (vsaj nekaterimi) funkcijami neagrarnega centralnega kraja v 10. st. upravičena. V tem primeru bi lahko govorili o mikroregionalnem središču tipa Bled – Pristava.

Podobno velja tudi za sicer številčnejšo **visokosrednjeveško** lončenino, ki je bila prav tako dokumentirana v drugotni legi v nasutjih. V kontekstu pisnih virov (glej poglavje Zgodovinski okvir) lahko v teh odlomkih vidimo dokaz za naselbinsko kontinuiteto v 11. in 12. st.

Najstarejši element, dokumentiran *in situ,* je jarek (SE 1121/1122), katerega *terminus ad quem* je 13. ali začetek 14. st. Če privzamemo leto 1250 kot običajno privzeto ločnico med visokim in poznim srednjim vekom, lahko rečemo, da je jarek svojo prvotno funkcijo opravljal proti koncu visokega srednjega veka, zasut pa je bil na začetku poznega srednjega veka.

O namembnosti jarka lahko zgolj ponudimo več možnosti. Prva je, da je jarek služil regulaciji vodnega toka. Omenili smo že, da smo zasledili sledove vodnega delovanja v jarku. Ta bi lahko služil tudi kot meja med dvema posestma. Obema razlagama gre v prid tudi mesto verjetne brvi (SE 1241). Najprivlačnejša bi bila razlaga, da gre za obrambni jarek. O tem bi pričale dimenzije in lokacija jarka, saj tega najdemo na severnem robu srednjeveškega trga in poteka po celotni dolžini izkopnega polja; hkrati je bil jarek umeščen na rob rahlega pobočja ali manjše ježe, ki je tudi mesto najlažjega dostopa. V tem primeru bi že omenjeni odtisi kolov (SE 1241) bili ostanek kolov, ki so zabiti v jarek omejevali prehod jarka. Najverjetnejša pa se zdi razlaga, ki združuje vse tri možnosti: mejni jarek, ki je bodisi omejeval naselbino, bodisi razmejeval naselbino in dvor, bodisi oboje hkrati. Takšni obrambno-mejni jarki so v srednjeveških nemestnih naselbinah pogosti (npr. Krenn 2012, 180–183) in odvajanje meteorne vode ter usmerjanje dostopa na izbrane točke je del funkcije takšnih jarkov.

Poznosrednjeveški element na najdišču je polnilo prej omenjenega jarka (SE 1122). Glede na interpretacijo lončenine sodimo, da gre za sekundarni odpad dolgega trajanja, ki vsebuje gradivo s časovnim razponom enega stoletja. Najverjetnejša razlaga bi bila, da so se v jarku, ko so ga prenehali čistiti, počasi nabirale smeti.

V arheološkem zapisu na najdišču sledi hiatus, ki je trajal od druge četrtine 14. do sredine 15. st. Ob upoštevanju številnih pisnih virov iz tega obdobja ter stratigrafske in pedološke analize (glej zgoraj) je jasno, da ne gre za prekinitev v poselitvi, temveč za stanje arheološkega zapisa, ki je posledica destruktivnih gradbenih posegov.

Najstarejše plasti prehoda iz poznega srednjega v **zgodnji novi vek** so datirane v sredino 15. st.

Najstarejši element, faza 2a, je izravnalno nasutje (SE 1029, SE 1120), ki prekriva omenjeni jarek (*sl. 4*). Skoraj na istem mestu, kjer je bil v visokem srednjem veku jarek, je bila postavljena palisada. To potrjuje naselbinsko kontinuiteto iz visokega srednjega veka in nas utrjuje v interpretaciji, da je na tem mestu potekala meja. Zidana ograda ali škarpa in najverjetneje lesen objekt (*sl. 5*) dokazujeta, da gre za obrobno območje neke večje bivalne in/ali gospodarske enote, kjer so potekale gospodarske ali podobne dejavnosti.

Naštete objekte in izravnalno nasutje je v fazi 2b prekrilo novo izravnalno nasutje (SE 1045; *sl. 6*). Analiza stratigrafije, fizičnih lastnosti plasti in

lončenine je pokazala, da gre za večkratno nasipavanje materiala, pri čemer je bil proces nastanka hitrejši kot pri zapolnjevanju visokosrednjeveškega jarka (SE 1122), morda v času od enega do največ treh desetletij. Med lončenino prevladujejo veliki odlomki in zato kontekst opredeljujemo kot primarni odpad, najverjetneje hišni odpad. Večja količina uvoženega namiznega posodja nakazuje, da gre za odpad gospodinjstva pripadnikov višjega družbenega sloja. Glede na lokacijo izkopnega polja med cerkvijo in dvorom gre torej najverjetneje za odpad gospodinjstva župnika cerkve sv. Vida ali pa za odpad dvora, ki ga je do leta 1518 naseljevalo posvetno nižje plemstvo. Šentviški župniki so bili še v poznem srednjem veku dovolj pomembni, da so večkrat nastopali kot priče pri podpisovanju listin (Baraga 2002). Na drugi strani so se v urbanih središčih ali ob teh že od 13. st. naseljevali podeželski plemiči, ki so se vključili v mestno ali trško upravo in so opravljali predvsem sodniške funkcije, seveda pod okriljem višjega plemstva (Kos 2005, 102). Ti nižji plemiči so se naseljevali v dvorih, ki so bili hkrati tudi sedež manjših zemljiških posesti.

Izjemen vpogled v takšno gospodinjstvo iz prve polovice 16. st. ponudi analiza živalskih ostankov. Ta kontekst (SE 1045) je edini, v katerem najbolje zastopana živalska vrsta ni govedo, temveč domači prašič (*tab. 4*). Svinjina je v srednjem veku veljala za zelo cenjeno vrsto mesa (Baker, Clark 2003, 64 s; Bartosiewicz 1999, 144; Adamson 2004, 83). Čeprav gre za vzrejno sorazmerno nezahtevno vrsto, primerno celo za rejo znotraj posameznega mestnega gospodinjstva (Bartosiewicz 2003, 187 s), je namreč prašičereja v večjem obsegu zahtevala dostop do gozdov, kjer so se te živali prosto pasle (Ervynck 2004, 217).[18] Povečanje deleža prašičjih najdb v okviru posameznih urbanih kontekstov naj bi tako sicer dejansko lahko kazalo na dvig življenjske ravni prebivalstva (Bartosiewicz 1999, 144; 2006, 460), vendar pa je vrsta v relativnem smislu zares številčno zastopana skoraj samo v kontekstih, povezljivih s posvetnimi (*sic*) objekti višjega statusa, predvsem gradovi (npr. Bartosiewicz 1998; Štular 2009a, sl. 17.1; Trbojević Vukičević, Frančić, Kužir 2010, 242, 244; Toškan 2013, 80–86 in tam navedena literatura).

Tab. 5: Župnijski dom. Zastopanost (NISP) živalskih taksonov v stratigrafskih enotah SE 1019 in SE 1020.
Tab. 5: Župnijski dom. Animal taxa (NISP) in stratigraphic units SE 1019 and SE 1020.

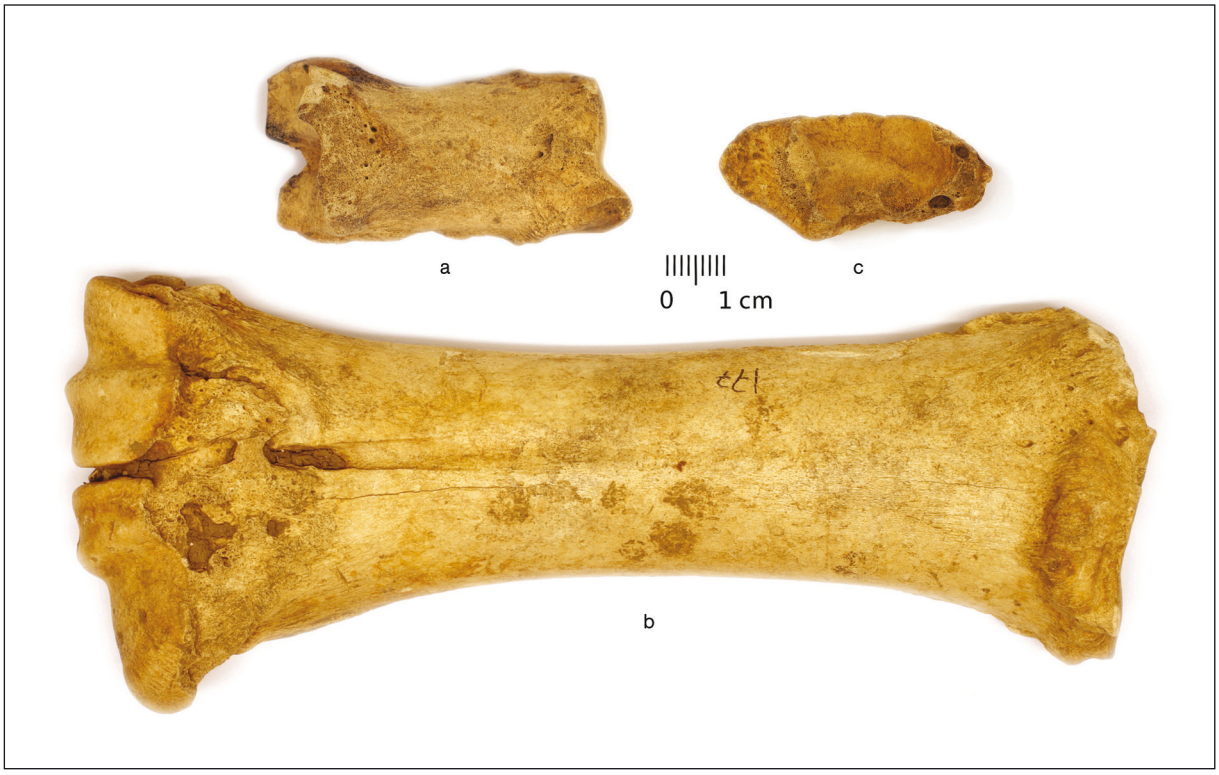
Takson **Taxon**	**SE 1019**	**SE 1020**
Bos taurus	18	42
Caprinae	6	16
Sus sp.	9	19
Lepus europaeus	-	1
Gallus domesticus	1	3
Aves, gen. indet.	-	1
Testudo cf. *hermanni*	2	-
Ostrea sp.	-	24
Dosinea sp.	-	6
Helix pomatia	-	2

Zaradi strogih omejitev pri uživanju rdečega mesa v okviru cerkve za časa srednjega veka večjega števila ostankov te vrste v z njo povezanih kontekstih ne gre pričakovati. Svinjina je v tedanjem času vendarle predstavljala najbolj "rdeče" od vseh rdečih vrst mesa (Ervynck 2004, 219). Poudariti je sicer treba, da so omejitvam zares dosledno sledili predvsem v okviru samostanov ter da se je pogosto precej očiten razkorak pojavljal tudi na ravni prehrane nižje duhovščine v primerjavi s sekularnimi duhovniki ali škofi in njihovim dvorom (prim. pri P. Santoninu [Simoniti, prevod, 1991, 35, 39, 91]; Ervynck 2004, 220). Drži tudi, da so proti koncu srednjega veka ter v zgodnjem novem veku omejitve (vsaj v praksi) že nekoliko popuščale (Yoder 2012; 1192). Tako obsežnega poseganja po svinjini, kot nanj kaže skoraj polovična zastopanost prašiča v pravzaprav niti ne tako majhnem favnističnem vzorcu[19] iz tega nasutja (SE 1045), pa se z duhovščino vendarle ne zdi utemeljeno povezovati. Sledove prehrane lokalnega klera gre najbrž prej prepoznati v ostankih ptic ter predvsem želv in mehkužcev kot značilne postne hrane tedanjega časa (*tab. 2*; Lehner 1999, 30; Kunst, Galik 2000, 250, 253 s),[20] ki so bili dokumentirani v mlajših

[18] Ob tem prašičereja drugače od reje goveda in drobnice ne zagotavlja nobenega sekundarnega proizvoda razen gnoja in kože, zaradi česar je utegnila biti v srednjeveški družbi razumljena kot nekakšna luksuzna dejavnost (Grant 2002, 18).

[19] NISP = 123 (prim. MacKinnon 2004, 57, 73). Pri tem ni nepomembno, da navedeno gradivo ne predstavlja ostankov nekega enkratnega dogodka, temveč se je – sodeč po stopnji ohranjenosti lončenine – akumuliralo skozi več let trajajoče obdobje.

[20] V tem smislu bo pomembno pregledati živalske ostanke, pridobljene s sejanjem dela izkopanega sedimenta, ki pa v času analize tukaj predstavljenega favnističnega gradiva še niso bili dostopni. Zanimivo bo namreč videti, ali so med ostanki hrane tudi kosti rib.



Sl. 19: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. Modifikacije na kosteh domačega goveda – zaradi intenzivnega izkoriščanja teh živali kot delovna živina: **a** – eksostoze na proksimalnem delu prve prstnice; **b** – eksostoze na proksimalnem in distalnem delu stopalnice; **c** – deformacije proksimalnega dela tretje prstnice.
Fig. 19: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. Modifications discovered on cattle bones; which occurred as a result of the intense exploitation of these animals as working animals: **a** – exostosis on the proximal part of the first phalange; **b** – exostosis on the proximal and distal part of the metacarpal bone; **c** – deformations of the proximal part of the third phalange. (Foto / Photo: I. Lapajne)

kontekstih (SE 1019, 1020), v katerih delež prašiča ne presega 25 odstotkov (*tab. 5*).

Morda je treba v kontekstu postne hrane interpretirati tudi podatek, da bi utegnila večina od sicer le osmih spodnjih kočnikov drobnice (večinoma gre za ovce) iz Šentvida pripadati v drugem letu življenja zaklanim živalim. Takšna vzrejna politika naj bi namreč izpričevala težnjo po izkoriščanju mesa pred sicer v srednjem veku načeloma bolj cenjenim runom (Grant 1984, 180; a glej tudi Munson 2000, 393–397). Prav ovčje meso naj bi bilo (ob govedini; glej *tab. 2* in *4*) pogojno sprejemljivo celó v okviru strogih prehranskih zapovedi tedanje cerkve (Ervynck 2004, 217).

Ne glede na to, v kolikšnem deležu gre živalske ostanke iz faze 2b pripisati religioznim in v kolikšnem laičnim predstavnikom tedanjega srednjega sloja, pa nedvomno drži, da je treba povečanje deleža prašičjih ostankov v okviru obravnavane stratigrafske enote razumeti kot specifičnega za ta kontekst in ne kot kazalec splošnega trenda povečevanja vloge svinjine v prehrani zgodnjenoveškega prebivalstva na tem ozemlju (glej npr. Bartosiewicz 1999, sl. 3–5; in neobjavljeni poročili za leti 2004 in 2011[21]). Ne nazadnje ostaja govedo daleč najbolj zastopana živalska vrsta tudi še med gradivom iz faze 3 (*tab. 2*).

Sicer pa očitna prevlada govejih ostankov med analiziranimi živalskimi najdbami iz Šentvida jasno kaže, da je srednjeveškim in zgodnjenovoveškim prebivalcem tega kraja – tako kot to velja za večino drugih tedanjih urbanih središč v evropskem prostoru – prav ta vrsta bila osrednji vir rdečega mesa. Pomen govedoreje v srednjeveški ekonomiji pa je bil še večji zaradi intenzivnega izkoriščanja številnih sekundarnih proizvodov. Tu je treba v prvi vrsti omeniti uporabo volov pa tudi krav kot

[21] Neobjavljeni poročili hrani ZRC SAZU, Inštitut za arheologijo, Ljubljana: *B. Toškan, J. Dirjec, Novo mesto (2001): analiza živalskih ostankov (Ljubljana 2004)* in *B. Toškan, J. Dirjec, Živalski ostanki iz poznosrednjeveškega do zgodnjenovoveškega Slovenj Gradca (izkopavanja iz leta 2010). Glasbena šola (Ljubljana 2011).*

delovno živino. Da je bilo izkoriščanje teh živali za delo na polju ter v transportu zares intenzivno, med drugim nedvoumno dokazuje razvoj specifičnih deformacij na posameznih kosteh spodnjega dela okončin (npr. ektopična rast kostnega tkiva, bramor; *sl. 19*). Vzrok za nastanek teh je namreč prav izpostavljenost skeleta ponavljajočemu se stresu zaradi prevelike obremenitve pri delu (prim. Bartosiewicz, Van Neer, Lentacker 1997). Cenjen sekundarni proizvod govedoreje je gotovo bilo tudi mleko, čeprav je bila mlečnost tedanjih krav – enako seveda velja za drobnico – sorazmerno skromna (Pleterski 2008b, 83 s). Razmerje med samicami in samci/kastrati, ki v primeru Šentvida kaže na očitno prevlado prvih, tako morda nakazuje prav željo po povečani prireji mleka.

Tudi fazo 2c zaznamuje nasipavanje različnega odpadnega materiala, ki vsebuje tipološko mlajše najdbe, datirane v drugo polovico 16. st. (SE 1019). Manjša povprečna velikost odlomkov je posledica podepozicijskih procesov, predvsem hortikulture v polpreteklem obdobju.

Fazo 3, datirano v začetek 17. st., opredeljuje gradnja sistema oskrbe z vodo, primerljivega z delno obzidanimi biči in kali (*sl. 8*), kar si lahko razlagamo kot nadaljevanje izrabe prostora za obrobne gospodarske dejavnosti. Alternativna razlaga, glede na bližino dvora, ki je obstal globoko v novi vek, bi bil parkovni element, za kar pa nimamo neposrednih dokazov. V to podfazo sodijo tudi ostanki palisade ali, verjetneje, preprostih objektov (*sl. 9*).

Med pomembnejše rezultate te analize zagotovo sodijo sicer zelo skromni neposredni dokazi zgodnjesrednjeveških dejavnosti na tem ozemlju ter posredni dokaz o kontinuirani izrabi prostora v visokem srednjem veku.

Na tem mestu je treba na kratko orisati razvoj trga Šentvid pri Stični. Trg je bil "prifarski" trg, ki je nastal na posvetnih tleh. Ob nastanku je spadal v gospostvo in deželsko sodišče gradu Višnja Gora. Trg oziroma tržani se prvič v pisnih virih pojavijo šele dvesto let po prvi omembi župnije, zanesljivo leta 1333. Takrat se kot njihovi neposredni zaščitniki omenjajo nižji plemiči Šentviški, kot gospodarji pa grofje Goriški. Omemba nižjih plemičev Šentviških priča, da so ti plemiči bivali prav v tem kraju. Ob upoštevanju teh podatkov skupaj z arheološkimi lahko po našem mnenju s precejšnjo gotovostjo govorimo o kontinuiteti poselitve Šentvida od vsaj 10. st. do danes.

Bolje je ohranjen arheološki zapis iz poznega srednjega in zgodnjega novega veka. Območje raziskav je bilo takrat sicer prostor aktivne gospodarske izrabe, ki pa je izrazito obrobne narave. Gre predvsem za gospodarske aktivnosti oziroma gospodarske objekte, ki se vežejo na neki drug objekt v neposredni bližini. Ta objekt bi bil lahko že omenjeni dvor (glej poglavje Zgodovinski okvir), kar izrazito kažejo najdbe uvožene namizne lončenine in živalskih ostankov predvsem s konca 15. in iz prve polovice 16. st. (SE 1045). Drugačno prehrano v drugi polovici 16. st. (SE 1019) lahko interpretiramo kot odpad drugega gospodinjstva ali kot spremembo prehrambnih navad v istem gospodinjstvu. Glede na v pisnih virih izpričano spremembo lastništva dvora, ki je bil leta 1518 prodan stiškemu samostanu, se zdi mikavna druga interpretacija. Vsekakor pa velja, da je na najdišču dokumentirana sprememba prehrambnih navad, ki odsevajo tudi spremembo življenjskega sloga v bolj striktno upoštevanje religioznih pravil (živalski ostanki) ob nespremenjenem standardu (namizna lončenina).

Najdbam z začetka 17. st. sledijo izravnave iz polpreteklega obdobja (SE 1020, 1024).

9. ZAKLJUČEK

Predstavljena analiza najdišča Župnijski dom v Šentvidu pri Stični je pomembna predvsem za srednjeveško zgodovino naselbine in s tem tudi mikroregije, v kateri je imel Šentvid pomembno vlogo.

Za razvoj arheologije kot vede pa je prispevek izjemnega pomena zaradi vsaj dveh dejavnikov. Prvi je ta, da gre za eno prvih sistematičnih analiz poznosrednjeveškega in predvsem zgodnjenovoveškega najdišča na našem ozemlju, ki vsebuje vse elemente za moderno analizo: na terenu jasno prepoznano stratigrafijo, zaprte stratigrafske kontekste z zadostno količino artefaktov in predvsem sodelovanje različnih specialistov.

Tako smo lahko postavili temelje tipologije oziroma kronologije grobe lončenine s konca 15. in iz 16. st. Razmeroma ozko časovno opredelitev je v povezavi s stratigrafijo omogočila natančna analiza namiznega posodja. Še najpomembnejši dosežek prispevka pa se zdi integralno vključevanje analize živalskih ostankov, na podlagi katere smo presegli suhoparne tipokronološke zaključke in odprli vrata razpravam o družbenem statusu in povezavam tega z lončenino in namiznim posodjem.

KATALOG / CATALOGUE

Gradivo hrani Mestni muzej in galerije mesta Ljubljana. / The finds are housed in the City Museum Ljubljana.

Kratice / Abbreviations (Vocabulary)

Tabla = Plate
odl. ustja lonca / pot rim shard
ust. = ust. / rim type
fakt. = fakturni tip / fabric type
majhen odl. / small size shard
srednjevelik odl. / medium size shard
velik odl. / large size shard
SE = stratigrafska enota / stratigraphic unit
brez konteksta / context not preserved

Tabla 1

1. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 02F; fakt. VSL; majhen odl. (9 g); zač. št. 1171; SE 1027.
2. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 05G; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (83 g); zač. št. 1345; SE 1122.
3. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 05H; fakt. VSL; majhen odl. (10 g); zač. št. 238; brez konteksta.
4. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 05H; fakt. ZSL; srednjevelik odl. (24 g); zač. št. 1010; SE 1003.
5. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 05H; fakt. PSL; majhen odl. (8 g); zač. št. 273; SE 1014.
6. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 05H; fakt. VSL; velik odl. (23 g); zač. št. 696; SE 1019.
7. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 05H; fakt. VSL; srednjevelik odl. (8 g); zač. št. 475; SE 1019.
8. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 05H; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (7 g); zač. št. 623; SE 1019.
9. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 05H; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (20 g); zač. št. 1210; SE 1045.
10. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 05H; fakt. VSL; srednjevelik odl. (7 g); zač. št. 1107; SE 1122.
11. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 05H; fakt. VSL; srednjevelik odl. (21 g); zač. št. 1117; SE 1122.
12. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 05H; fakt. VSL; srednjevelik odl. (16 g); zač. št. 1320; SE 1122.
13. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 05H; fakt. VSL; majhen odl. (7 g); zač. št. 858; SE 1122.
14. Odl. ustja lonca z vtisi na notranji strani; ust. 06F; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (46 g); zač. št. 1814; SE 1045.
15. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 06G; fakt. VSL; srednjevelik odl. (18 g); zač. št. 2262; SE 1045.
16. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 07G; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (7 g); zač. št. 1455; SE 1040.
17. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 07G; fakt. PSL; majhen odl. (4 g); zač. št. 1457; SE 1040.
18. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 07G; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (28 g); zač. št. 1360; SE 1054.
19. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 07G; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (29 g); zač. št. 1482; SE 1122.

Tabla 2

20. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 09C; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (20 g); zač. št. 1346; SE 1122.
21. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 09C; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (24 g); zač. št. 1344; SE 1122.
22. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 09B; fakt. VSL; srednjevelik odl. (24 g); zač. št. 1226; SE 1045.
23. Odl. ustja in ramena lonca; ust. 09E; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (73 g); zač. št. 1449; SE 1040.
24. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 09E; fakt. PSL; majhen odl. (10 g); zač. št. 1247; SE 1040.
25. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 09E; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (22 g); zač. št. 1212; SE 1045.
26. Odl. ustja in ramena lonca; ust. 09E; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (40 g); zač. št. 1213; SE 1045.
27. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 09E; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (12 g); zač. št. 1301; SE 1045.
28. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 09E; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (10 g); zač. št. 1302; SE 1045.
29. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 09E; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (10 g); zač. št. 1303; SE 1045.
30. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 09E; fakt. VSL; velik odl. (36 g); zač. št. 1347; SE 1122.
31. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 09E; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (28 g); zač. št. 1483; SE 1122.
32. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10A-2; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (12 g); zač. št. 190; brez konteksta.
33. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10A-2; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (21 g); zač. št. 144; brez konteksta.
34. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10A-2; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (13 g); zač. št. 15; SE 1019.
35. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10B-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (24 g); zač. št. 36; SE 1019.

Tabla 3

36. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10B-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (24 g); zač. št. 725; SE 1019.
37. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10B-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (17 g); zač. št. 822; SE 1040.
38. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10B-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (47 g); zač. št. 928; SE 1040.
39. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10B-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (27 g); zač. št. 993; SE 1040.
40. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10B-1; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (18 g); zač. št. 1184; SE 1045.
41. Odl. ustja lonca s plastičnim rebrom; ust. 10B-2; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (38 g); zač. št. 45; brez konteksta.
42. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10B-2; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (29 g); zač. št. 1027; SE 1019.
43. Odl. ustja in ramena lonca; ust. 10B-2; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (82 g); zač. št. 1471; SE 1040.
44. Odl. ustja in ramena lonca s plastičnim rebrom; ust. 10B-2; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (115 g); zač. št. 1189; SE 1045.

Tabla 4

45. Odl. ustja in ramena lonca s plastičnim rebrom; ust. 10B-2; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (93 g); zač. št. 813; SE 1120.
46. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10B-2; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (28 g); zač. št. 1106; SE 1122.
47. Odl. ustja in ramena lonca; ust. 10C-1; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (42 g); zač. št. 1054; SE 1019.
48. Odl. ustja in ramena lonca; ust. 10C-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (66 g); zač. št. 660; SE 1040.
49. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10C-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (46 g); zač. št. 658; SE 1040.
50. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10C-2; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (41 g); zač. št. 183; brez konteksta.
51. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10C-2; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (38 g); zač. št. 490; SE 1019.
52. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10C-2; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (31 g); zač. št. 864; SE 1019.
53. Odl. ustja in ramena lonca; ust. 10C-3; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (44 g); zač. št. 900; SE 1019.
54. Odl. ustja, ramena in trebuha lonca; ust. 10C-3; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (89 g); zač. št. 1139; SE 1040.
55. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10C-3; fakt. PSL; majhen odl. (9 g); zač. št. 1191; SE 1045.
56. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10C-4; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (15 g); zač. št. 955; SE 1040.

Tabla 5

57. Odl. ustja sklede; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (10 g); zač. št. 790; SE 1019.
58. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10D; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (12 g); zač. št. 311; SE 1019.
59. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10D; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (13 g); zač. št. 1024; SE 1019.
60. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10D; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (28 g); zač. št. 994; SE 1040.
61. Odl. ustja in ramena lonca; ust. 10D; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (86 g); zač. št. 1387; SE 1040.
62. Odl. ustja in dna sklede; fakt. PSL; majhen odl. (9 g); zač. št. 1544; SE 1045.
63. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10F; fakt. PSL; majhen odl. (7 g); zač. št. 1488; SE 1033.
64. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10F; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (29 g); zač. št. 2409; SE 1045.
65. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10F; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (23 g); zač. št. 1314; SE 1122.
66. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10F; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (22 g); zač. št. 1485; SE 1122.
67. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10F; fakt. PSL; majhen odl. (11 g); zač. št. 1486; SE 1122.
68. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 10F; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (18 g); zač. št. 1341; SE 1157.
69. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 11B; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (20 g); zač. št. 1185; SE 1045.
70. Odl. ustja lonca s plastičnim rebrom; ust. 11A-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (60 g); zač. št. 841; SE 1019.

Tabla 6

71. Odl. ustja, ramena in trebuha lonca s tremi plastičnimi rebri; ust. 11A-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (132 g); zač. št. 969; SE 1040.
72. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 11A-2; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (60 g); zač. št. 825; SE 1040.
73. Odl. ustja, ramena in trebuha lonca s tremi plastičnimi rebri; ust. 11A-2; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (270 g); zač. št. 814; SE 1040.
74. Odl. ustja, ramena in trebuha lonca s plastičnima rebroma; ust. 11A-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (305 g); zač. št. 817; SE 1040.
75. Odl. ustja, ramena in trebuha lonca; ust. 11D-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (104 g); zač. št. 163; brez konteksta.
76. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 11D-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (49 g); zač. št. 732; SE 1019.
77. Odl. ustja lonca z vrezi na robu ustja; ust. 11D-1; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (19 g); zač. št. 871; SE 1019.
78. Odl. ustja, ramena in trebuha lonca; ust. 11D-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (146 g); zač. št. 812; SE 1120.

Tabla 7

79. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 11D-2; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (25 g); zač. št. 639; SE 1019.
80. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 11D-2; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (18 g); zač. št. 954; SE 1040.
81. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 11D-2; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (92 g); zač. št. 2082; SE 1040.
82. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 11D-2; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (22 g); zač. št. 683; SE 1120.
83. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 12A; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (32 g); zač. št. 622; SE 1019.
84. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 12B-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (53 g); zač. št. 1001; SE 1019.
85. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 12A; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (37 g); zač. št. 1021; SE 1019.
86. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 12B-3; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (28 g); zač. št. 824; SE 1040.
87. Odl. ustja, ramena in trebuha lonca s plastičnima rebroma; ust. 12C-2; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (127 g); zač. št. 1383; SE 1040.

Tabla 8

88. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 12C-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (42 g); zač. št. 1477; SE 1040.
89. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 12C-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (21 g); zač. št. 188; brez konteksta.
90. Odl. ustja in ramena lonca; ust. 12C-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (152 g); zač. št. 970; SE 1040.
91. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 12C-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (38 g); zač. št. 840; SE 1019.
92. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 12C-1; fakt. PSL; velik odl. (45 g); zač. št. 902; SE 1019.
93. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 12C-1; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (11 g); zač. št. 756; SE 1019.
94. Odl. ustja lonca; ust. 12C-2; fakt. PSL; srednjevelik odl. (12 g); zač. št. 973; SE 1040.

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The Late Medieval and Early Post-Medieval site of Župnijski dom in Šentvid pri Stični. Analysis of the pottery and animal remains

Translation

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper presents the findings of the archaeological excavations at the site Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom (henceforth Šentvid),[1] where Medieval and Post-Medieval archaeological finds were excavated in 2011. For archaeology, the scarce findings from the Early and High Medieval settlement are of great significance. Most of the finds belong to the Late Medieval or Early Post-Medieval period, which are amongst the least researched periods in Slovenian archaeology. This gives the site particular significance as it can serve as a starting point for further research.

The site is located in the present day settlement of Šentvid pri Stični, north of the rectory and the church of St. Vitus (*Fig. 1*). In July 2009, the archaeological potential of the site was evaluated (Nadbath, Žorž Matjašič 2009), and the excavations took place between April and October 2011.[2]

The excavations took place prior to the construction of the new rectory and covered the entire surface of the foreseen building, which measured 979.47 m². A total of 313.16 m³ of soil was archaeologically researched.

These were the first modern archaeological excavations in the area. Archaeological sites in the proximity indicate that the area was settled from the Prehistoric period onwards.

[1] Allotment Nos. 20, 21/1, 23, all located in the Šentvid area. The site Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom (*EŠD* 15621) lies within the protected cultural heritage site of Šentvid pri Stični – Church of St. Vid (*EŠD* 2489), Šentvid pri Stični – village (*EŠD* 732), Šentvid pri Stični – archaeological site Grbčev dovc (*EŠD* 15724).

[2] Research was conducted by *Arhej d.o.o.* Report for 2009: B. Nadbath, A. Žorž Matjašič, *Poročilo o izvedenih predhodnih arheoloških raziskavah na območju predvidene gradnje enostanovanjske stavbe - župnišča, Šentvid pri Stični, Zavod za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije, Center za preventivno arheologijo (Ljubljana 2009). Report No. 02-0335/2009//253/2009-BN_AŽM-2009-133*; accessible at the *Center for Preventive Archaeology*. The excavation results are published in Porenta et al. 2012.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The analysis of the Franciscan cadastre shows (for method, compare Creighton 2007; Kelleher, Štular 2009; Štular 2011) that Post-Medieval Šentvid was composed of four parts: the church with the cemetery, the mansion, a planned market street and the roadside village (*Fig. 2*).

The parish church of Sv. Vid (St. Vitus) and the surrounding cemetery stand on slightly elevated grounds in the centre of the settlement. Šentvid was one of the oldest and one of the largest early parishes in the Dolenjska region (Zadnikar 1982, 555; Höfler 1986, 33–35; id. 1997, 8), althought today it is overshadowed by the Cistercian monastery in Stična. The first mention of the church and parish can be found in the founding documents of the Stična monastery dating to 1136 (Kos 1915, No. 130). Today, the baroque church has a partially preserved Romanesque core, a partial semi-circular Romanesque porch and a fragment of a Romanesque capital, which was brought to this location from the Stična monastery (Oter-Gorenčič 2007, 522–525; Mikuž 1978, 352).

The Šentvid manor house was mentioned for the first time in 1419 (Mikuž 1978, 349), and in 1518 it was sold to the Stična monastery (Mlinarič 1995, 308). The precise location of the medieval mansion is unknown, although various comparable retrograde analyses (Pleterski 2011; Štular 2011; compare Page, Jones 2007) lead to the conclusion that it was most likely located on what is marked as Vidgar's land in the textual part of the Franciscan cadastre (*cf.* Pirkovič-Kocbek 1986, 69).

The structure of Stari trg shows that the market was planned but not completed in accordance with the plan (Pirkovič-Kocbek 1986, 68 f.). By no means was this a rural settlement.

In the 18th century, the most recent part of the village was represented by the predominantly wooden roadside village (*Fig. 3*), a situation similar to the one at Mengeš (Ilešič 1950, 35–37).

The oldest recorded mention of the settlement Šentvid pri Stični dates to 1140, when it was mentioned as *oppidium s. Viti* in relation to the deed

of gift to the monastery in Stična, issued by the Aquileia patriarch Peregrin (Grebenc 1973, 11).[3] As the seat of a vast parish, the Šentvid church predated the Stična monastery, which indirectly proves that Šentvid had at least some of the functions of a central settlement in the 12th century. It is certain that it held this role throughout the 14th and 15th centuries, when it is mentioned as a market settlement on numerous occasions.[4] The Šentvid gentry, the ministerials of the Gorica counts, are mentioned as the market patrons.[5] The settlement's market activities are indicated by the place name "Stari trg" (Old market), which is preserved for the part of the settlement east of the church of St. Vid[6] (*Figs. 1; 2*) and that was first recorded in the Višnja Gora land registry in 1578 (Golec 2001, 391).

It is highly likely that Šentvid lost its market rights before the end of the 15th century (and failed to regain them for over a century); it is possible that these rights were taken from the settlement by Emperor Frederick in 1478, because he wished to strengthen his newly established town of Višnja Gora (Mikuž 1978, 349–352).

However, Šentvid had slowly started losing the role of a central settlement when the monastery was built in the mid-12th century, which coincided with the rise of the Višnja Gora gentry. Their headquarters were located in Višnja Gora, and they established their role of land lords in the Šentvid parish through advocacy (Baraga 2002). Of course, they wished to develop their property.

Alongside the previously mentioned loss of market rights, the second event that indicated the loss of the central role of the settlement was the annexation of the Šentvid parish to the Stična monastery in 1389 (cf. Mikuž 1978, 349–352).

3. STRATIGRAPHY AND SITE PHASING

The undisturbed subsoil, so called *natural*, of the site is a relict base consisting of polygenetic yellow or red clay (stratigraphic unit – henceforth SE – 1030).

Phase 1 (*Fig. 3*). The earliest stratigraphic layer is represented by the buried soil of an indefinable age (SE 1249) That is covered by two walking surfaces (SE 1218, SE 1282). Nine round holes (SE: 1224, 1247, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263; with a diameter ranging between 0.36 and 0.55 m, and depth ranging between 0.41 and 0.52 m) were dug into one of these surfaces (SE 1218).These holes were interpreted as postholes, possibly used to hold a scissor type roof (*sensu* Dular 2008, 340).

The same walking surface (SE 1218) is also cut by a trench (SE 1121; 46 m long, 3.45 m wide[7] and 2.06 m deep) with almost vertical sides and a concave floor, gradually declining towards the west. A 0.10 to 0.15 metres wide gutter was partially preserved at the bottom of the trench. This indicates that water occasionally ran along the trench and that the trench was maintained while in use.

27 small round holes (SE 1241; with a diameter of 0.16 m and a maximum depth of 0.5 m) were interpreted as the imprints of vertical posts. These are believed to have supported a structure, possibly made of planks, and are thus most likely remains of a small footbridge that spanned across the trench.

This phase did not include any finds that would enable to date the beginning of this phase. The trench filling (SE 1122), which marked the end of this phase, stands as a *terminus ante quem*. The layout and dimensions of the postholes (cf. Pleterski

[3] Peter Pucelj, an early 18th century chronicler from Stična, stated that the first monks arrived to Šentvid in 1132 and that it was from there that they lead the construction of the Stična basilica and monastery (Puzel 1719; compare Zadnikar 1982, 66, 555; Mlinarič 1995, 38–39. Kos [1915, No. 131] argued that this was a false document).

[4] *Document 1360 II. 20.,* Gradec (in: Gradivo za zgodovino Ljubljane III/3); *Income and expenditure in Carniola from 1437–1439 and 1445–1447* (fol.17, ARS); *Land registry of the Višnja Gora office, 1460,* (ARS); *Regest 1386* (Dr. Bidermann, Carniolica; in: Mittheilungen des Historischen Vereins für Krain XXI [1886], p. 26); ARS, Microfiche, *Documents from HHStA* (13 D/3, 1431 VII. 15., Innsbruck); ARS, Vic. A., šk. 101 (*Land registry of the Kamnik-Stari Grad nobility 1439,* old signature Urb. 275/1, fol. 17); *Document 1475 I.3* (published in: K. Črnologar, Dorf St. Veit bei Sittich 1475 noch ein Markt; in: Mitteilungen des Musealvereins für Krain XIII [1900], pp. 137–138); ARS, *Vicedome office for Carniola* (Vic. A), šk. 123, I/70a (*Višnja Gora land registry 1460*); *Document 1386 April 26., Brugg im Aargau* (in: Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart [HStAS], B 23 [Vorm. Österreichische Landesstelle II B Landvogtei], U 144).

[5] *Document 1333 IV.24.,* (after: Otorepec, Gradivo za slovensko zgodovino 1246–1500, typescript for ZIMK, ZRC SAZU).

[6] ARS, Teresian land registry for Carniola, rectified dominical acts, N 205, No. 35, *Višnja Gora land registry 1578.*

[7] The mentioned width represents the documented width of the trench, which was severely damaged by the later events in this area; based on the inclination of the edges and the estimates as regards the original depth it can be assumed that the original trench was at least 5 m wide.

2008a, 74) and the small pottery fragments with an Early Medieval fabric found in the filling of postholes indicate that the Early Medieval Period cannot be ruled out.

Phase 2a (*Fig. 4*). The beginning of this phase is marked by the levelling for the walking surface (SE 1029, 1120). It appears that the entire excavated area was levelled, however due to later interventions the walking surfaces have been preserved only in a small part.

Ten postholes (SE: 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1152, 1157, 1160, 1162, 1226; with a diameter ranging between 0.35 and 0.8 m, between 0.2 and 0.4 m deep) were cut through this levelling layer. Most postholes had clearly preserved post imprints and stone wedges. The unified composition and structure of the filling indicates a unified origin. The postholes are situated on the edge of a small terrace, beyond which the terrain starts descending toward the north, and above the previously described trench (which was no longer visible during this phase). Taking into account the position it can be assumed that these postholes originally formed a part of a palisade.

Eight postholes (SE: 1174, 1195, 1197, 1202, 1237, 1239, 1243, 1245; measuring between 0.4 and 0.55 m in diameter, and between 0.15 and 0.35 m deep) with unified filling were documented in the central part of the excavation area while an additional two (SE 1299, SE 1312) were documented in the west of the excavation area. All of them included either the remains of vertical posts or stone wedges *in situ*.

A severely damaged wall base (SE 1027; measuring 4.55 m in length, 1.05 m wide, and 0.48 m thick) stuck from the filling (SE 1029) in the northeast corner of the excavation area. Taking into account its size and construction technique, it can be assumed that the base supported a stone wall. The base shows traces of fire. The wall stood on the north edge of the levelling layer, beyond which the terrain starts descending toward the north. Due to its position and the lack of treated walking surfaces, such as usually found within buildings, it can be concluded that this was a stone fence or a scarp, which might have been erected as a substitution for an earlier palisade.

The remains of a wall base (SE 1044; measuring 4.4 m in length, 0.7 m wide and 0.24 m thick), with the same orientation was documented nearby. This wall base was of a lower quality construction and narrower. It can be assumed that it functioned as a foundation for a wooden object.

The two walls have the same orientation (east-west) and lie close to each other, thus it seems that they are the remains of two neighbouring buildings. Their stratigraphic relation was not preserved.

Phase 2b (*Fig. 5*). The beginning of this phase is represented by the levelling layer preserved on the north edge of the excavation area (SE 1045). Due to intense later interventions it is impossible to reconstruct its original scope. The east part of the layer revealed a high number of limestone quarry stones, as well as numerous pieces of charcoal and plaster - all of which constitute the remains of a wall (SE 1027 or SE 1044), while abundant pottery and bone finds are characteristic for the entire layer (*Pls. 1:* 9,14,15,22,25–29; *2:* 40,44; *3:* 55,62; *4:* 64,69).

Phase 2c (*Fig. 6*). The levelling layer (SE 1019), which covered the layers of phase 2b, also included abundant pottery and bone finds and served as a walking surface. Two refuse pits were cut through this layer. The first, medium sized (pit SE 1039, filling 1040; length 2.36 m, width 2.01 m, depth 0.4 m) included large amounts of pottery (*Pls. 1:* 16,17,23,24; *2:* 37–39,43; *3:* 48,49,54,56,60,61; *4:* 71–74; *5:* 80,81,86–88,90,94) and animal remains. The second refuse pit (pit SE 1138, filling SE 1139; length 1.77 m, width 1.23 m, depth 0.55 m) stands out due to the good condition of its pottery finds, especially almost entirely preserved engraved bowl (*Fig. 7*). Considering the fact that it was found on top of the filling layer it can be assumed that the bowl was placed there intentionally.

Phase 3 (*Fig. 8*). The next phase is defined by a large construction in the southwest of the researched area. This was a water supply system, an elaborated watering hole (cf. Sever 2008, 134–135). To the north, the water reservoir (SE 1025) bordered on a stone wall (SE 1215), and a small trench with a brick drain (SE 1228) and the preserved remnants of a stone wall (SE 1220) led north from the reservoir (SE 1210).

The centre of the excavation field revealed thirty round or oval holes dug into the subsoil (SE 1030) (*Fig. 9*). The relevant stratigraphic relations with later stratigraphic units were destroyed by the Post-mediaeval levelling layers (SE 1020 and 1024). These were postholes which included *in situ* remains of posts (ranging between 0.25 and 0.8 m in diameter, between 0.15 and 0.6 m in depth; SE 1054, 1056, 1058, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1096, 1098, 1102, 1104, 1108, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1186, 1188, 1306, 1308, 1310) and refuse pits

(ranging between 0.6 and 1.6 m in length, 0.4 to 1.15 m in width; SE 1084, 1100, 1106). Based on the composition of the filling and finds (*Pls. 1:* 18; *3:* 47)[8] these postholes and refuse pits are dated into phase 3. It is impossible to provide a definitive interpretation of the postholes, as they could be a part of the palisade or the remains of simple buildings. The two burials of almost entirely preserved cattle remains (SE 1302/1313, SE 1304/1314; *Fig. 17*) can similarly be conditionally placed into phase 3.

The Post-mediaeval stratigraphic units and finds are presented elsewhere (Porenta et al. 2012, 18–38 and 146–152).

4. KITCHENWARE

Methodology

Kitchenware pots prevail amongst mediaeval finds. The methodology developed for pottery analysis at Mali grad in Kamnik (Štular 2007) was applied. This analysis is based on the following processes:

– classification by shape,
– typological definition based on rim shapes,
– typological and chronological definition based on the manufacturing technique and the used pottery clay,
– taphonomic analysis.

Classification by shape

Classification by shape is of key importance for the interpretation of archaeological contexts (cf. Štular 2007, 377–379; Pleterski 2010, 57 f.; Klokočovnik 2010) and typological groups (Štular 2009a, 129–130 and bibliography stated there; Klokočovnik 2010, 97). This classification is performed with comparative analysis, in which we defined the shape groups by comparing them to archaeological analogies (cf. Novaković 2003).

Medieval pottery at this site is divided into the following groups as regards their shape: pots, lids, bowls, mugs, jugs, stove tiles, other. This classification is somewhat different from the classification by function that is often used in e. g. Roman period archaeology (e.g. Horvat, Bavdek 2009, 78–91). There are two reasons for this. The first is that in the Early and High Medieval periods the same type of pot was used for preparing and eating food (Štular 2007, 379–383; Pleterski 2008b, 90–100). Amongst the lower social strata, this remained the case until the 17th century (e.g. in Gorenjska region), when even rural households started using bowls for serving food (Štular 2009b, 81). The second reason is that the current knowledge of medieval pottery in Slovenia does not allow for a more detailed classification.

Rim classification

When dealing with larger quantities of medieval pots, typological rim classification remains the most efficient method for quick dating. It should be emphasised that the state of research in Slovenia does not allow for precise dating, because a single comparable site with an appropriate stratigraphic sequence, absolute dates and sufficient quantity of pottery is still lacking. The period classification is thus limited to the well dated analogies from the broader area. In most cases, the rim-shards can only be dated within a period of two centuries and will only reflect the introduction of new pottery and rim shapes.

For classification, we have used the so-called envelope method, which was designed for the archaeological excavation at Mali grad in Kamnik (Štular 2007, 376 f.). Due to the different dating (Mali Grad is a predominantly High Medieval site, while Šentvid is a Late Medieval and Early Post-Medieval site) 3 types and 12 subtypes of Late Medieval and Early Post-Medieval rims were added to the typology (*Fig. 10*).

Manufacturing technique and pottery fabric

The typological and chronological definition based on the manufacturing technique and fabric focuses on multiple characteristics that are chosen with the intent to recognise the pottery's *chaîne opératoire* (French for 'operational sequence'). This approach was developed by the French archaeologist André Leroi-Gourhan in the 1960s (Leroi-Gourhan 1990), but it has received greater attention in the study of pottery only over recent years (e.g. Livingstone Smith, Bosquet, Martineau (eds.) 2005; Scarcella (ed.) 2011). The *chaîne opératoire* method is used here to classify pottery into three typological and chronological groups: Early Medieval, High Medieval

[8] Later finds are far more abundant in numbers, however they are not presented with drawings.

and Late Medieval including Early Post-Medieval period pottery (cf. Štular 2009c). To this end the observed characteristics of the pottery fabric are:

– additions,
– colour,
– surface,
– hardness,
– firing atmosphere,
– traces of manufacturing or decorating.

The following characteristics are typical for *Early Medieval pottery*: low firing temperature (pottery brown to ochre in colour) in a mixed atmosphere (multi-coloured, often blotchy surface), handmade (manufacturing traces; for terminology see Pleterski 2010, 9 f.).

The following traits are characteristic for *High Medieval* pottery: high firing temperatures in a controlled, often reduction atmosphere, handmade (manufacturing traces), with the shoulders, body and rim of the vessel finished with a comb like tool and/or given a semi-polished finish (traces of finishing touches).

The following traits are characteristic for *Late Medieval* and *Early Post-Medieval period* pottery: wheel-thrown, controlled firing atmosphere (reduction or oxidation), often they are very hard and have a rough surface (Štular 2009a, 114–117).

The use of terms Early, High and Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval pottery is not considered strictly chronological, but rather these are expressions used to describe the various sets of characteristics. The latter roughly coincide with the mentioned chronological periods, although there are long periods of overlap between the groups. Especially problematic is the 13th century pottery for which handmade pottery would be classified as High Medieval and wheel-thrown as Late Medieval. This is due to the fact that in the 13th century and most likely also partially in the 12th and 14th century both types co-existed (Štular 2005, 441–443; id. 2009a, 110–117). When dealing with rim-shards of this period, these can be dated slightly more precisely by cross-referencing the fabric type with the rim type.

Taphonomy

Taphonomic analysis (*sensu* Pleterski 2010, 13 f.), which focuses on the formal dimensions of artefacts (Schiffer 1996, 16–18), is extremely important for the archaeological interpretation of the site, for it aids in interpreting the deposition processes. However, the size of the fragments is influenced by a number of factors:

– deposition processes,
– post-deposition processes,
– pottery shards wear and tear,
– chemical composition of the soil.

As we are interested in the deposition processes, we have to either detect the other factors with additional analysis, or they have to be constant. In this case, we can observe the following:
– the analysed contexts were not exposed to extensive post-depositional processes (see site description),
– the late Medieval and Early Post-Medieval pottery is of equal quality (see pottery fabric analysis),
– when examining a relatively small site that covers a short period, the chemistry of the soil can be considered similar for all fragments.

The taphonomic analysis is based on the postulate that *pottery smashes into increasingly small fragments when exposed to mechanical forces*. In the everyday life cycle of pottery, these mechanical forces are most commonly the result of wear and tear. On the basis of comparable analysis (Schiffer 1996, 13–24; LaMotta, Schiffer 1999; McKee 1999; Ault, Nevett 1999; Alexander 1999; Macháček 2001, 11–17; Pleterski 2010, 13–56; Millson 2011), we can establish the hypothetical process from the finds *in situ* to their tertiary refuse (*Tab. 1*).

In practice, we often encounter the following two problems: how to define the shard-size categories and (the problem encountered in all archaeological sites) how to isolate the exact process that caused the disintegration of a certain fragment (from the near-endless possibilities). Archaeology does not provide a definitive answer to either problem; thus, we choose the closest possible approximations: size categories are defined as deviations from the average, while the processes are merged into larger groups. In this analysis, we divided the shards on the basis of comparable studies (Štular 2009a, 143–157; Štular 2010, 266–269; see Pleterski 2010, 13–21 for different site conditions) into three size categories: up to 4 cm², between 4 and 25 cm² and over 25 cm².

Alongside size, we often also observe the shards' wear and tear (roundness of the shards' edges). In our examination of the material from Šentvid, we observed this characteristic on a small test group, in which 100 percent of the shards had sharp edges, i.e. were showing minimal wear and tear. We then observed this characteristic only qualitatively, which means that we were on the lookout for any potential fragments with rounded

edges. There were no such fragments amongst the analysed material.

Pot Rim-Typology

As expected, pots represented by far the largest group of finds: 16,844 fragments weighing 284.5 kg were discover. Even taking into account that some of the hard-to-define small pottery shards that were categorised as pots could in fact be jug shards cannot drastically affect the fact that pot shards represented 96 percent of all discovered material. The analysis of the remaining finds (301 bowl fragments, 128 lid fragments, 55 jug fragments, 50 stove tile fragments and 15 cup fragments) does not bear significant results and is thus presented elsewhere (Porenta et al. 2012).

A total of 2254 rim shards were documented at the site, 92 percent of which belong to the Late Medieval and Early Post-Medieval types (*Graph 1*). Half of the latter can be classified within five rim (sub-) types: **10B-1**, **10B-2**, **10D**, **11C and 11D-1**. These will be presented in greater detail in the continuation.

Sub-types **10B-1** (*Pl. 2:* 35–40) and **10B-2** (*Pl. 3:* 41–46) are versions of the broad 'curtain' rim with a grooved inner surface and an angular top; the rim is oriented towards the outside and has a sharp or quarter circle transition into the neck. The groove is a characteristic trait. The versions differ by their grooves of the inner edge: version 10B-1 has a non-grooved or slightly grooved inner edge, while version 10B-2 has a characteristically plain groove.

Within this division, there are numerous variations that differ by the lower or upper part of the rim edge.

Analogies for type 10B-1 can be found at the sites fortress Kostanjevica (Predovnik 2003, No. 268) and Polhov gradec (Železnikar 2002, Pls. 6: 6; 9: 7), where fragments were documented in layers from the 15th and beginning of the 16th centuries. The same sites also revealed analogies for type 10B-2: fortress Kostanjevica (Predovnik 2003, Nos. 80, 81) and Polhov gradec (Železnikar 2002, Pl. 5: 20). The analogies for type 10B-2 are slightly older as they are dated between the mid 14th and the end of the 15th century.

At Šentvid. rim-shards type 10B-1 and 10B-2 were documented in 15 and 22 stratigraphic units. respectively (*Graph 2*).

The second most common rim type is **10D** (*Pl. 5:* 57–62). This is a wide 'curtain', twice-graded rim, with a grooved inner surface, oriented towards the outer side and with a gradual transition into the neck. The twice graded rim is a characteristic element. The versions differ by their orientation towards the outside above the 2nd grade. This rim type was common in the High Medieval period (e.g. Štular 2009a, Pl. 18: 4,5) and remained popular throughout the entire Late Medieval period (e.g. Predovnik 2003, Figs. 41: 32; 45: 135). The analogies with known contexts are dated from the end of the 13th to the beginning of the 15th centuries (Štular 2009a, 240; Klokočovnik 2010, 108). Within the context of the 2011 excavations in Šentvid, these dates appeared to be slightly early at first glance; however, the comparative studies were focused on High Medieval material. This means that the dating of this type will probably be shifted into the 16th century once Late Medieval and Early Post-Medieval analogies are taken into account.

Type 10D was found in 15 stratigraphic units (SE), while most fragments were found in SE 1045, 1019 and 1137 (*Graph 3*).

A single ribbed edge, oriented towards the outside and a quarter circle transition into the neck are characteristic for rim type **11C** (*Pls. 5:* 70; *6:* 71–74). Analogies from well-dated contexts date this type between the 13th and the end of the 16th centuries (Štular 2009a, 237 and 240; see literature quoted there). This rim type was popular throughout the entire Late Medieval and Early Post-Medieval period and, as such, is not ideal for dating. On the analysed site. rim-shards of type 11C were documented in 11 stratigraphic units (*Graph 4*).

The most common is type **11D-1** (*Pl. 6:* 75–78). Type 11D rims have a twice-grooved outer surface and a grooved inner surface; the rim is oriented towards the outside and has a quarter circular joint with the neck. Outer-surface grooves create ribs characteristic for this type. The variations differ in the size of the lower and upper part of the rim and the grooved interior. Version 11D-1 is strongly grooved. Version 11D-2 differs by its strong orientation towards the lower outer edge of the rim, and a horizontal or convex upper edge of the rim. The non-grooved rim edge is characteristic of version 11D-3. The analogies are dated between the 14th and 16th centuries (Štular 2009a, 236 f., 240 – see type 11A). At Šentvid, type 11D-1 rims were represented in 17 stratigraphic units (*Graph 5*).

The information on the **share of an individual** rim-shard **type** is meaningful only in comparison to others. Due to their similarities, we expected a harmonious relation between the shares of type **10B-1** and **10B-2**. No significant changes have been detected for type **11C** (*Graph 6*).

The inversely proportional share of rim-types **10D** and **11D-1** (cf. *Graphs 3* and *5*) seems to be the most important feature on this site. Taking into account the slightly earlier dating of type 10D and the stratigraphy of the site (SE 1045 with higher share of 10D belongs to the phase 2b and SE 1019 with lower share of 10D to the phase 2c), it is a fair assumption that the share of rim-types 10D and 11D-1 is of chronological importance.

Also noticeable is the dating of ditch fill SE 1122. It has a mere 9 percent share of the above-described five rim-types whereas in the remaining observed stratigraphical units (= SE) these types represent between 34 and 65 percent of all rims. In SE 1122, typologically earlier rim-types prevail: 'High Medieval' types 5H, 7G, 5G, 9E and 9B (cf. Štular 2009, 232–235 and 239 f.) and 'Late Medieval' types 10C-2, 10F and 10C-7 (*Graph 7*). In addition to the 93 rim-shards, the manufacturing technique and pottery fabric description enabled the typo-chronological determination of 840 shards. Among those, 87 percent of Late Medieval pot shards (PSL) prevail over the 6 percent of High Medieval (VSL) and 5 percent of Early Medieval pot shards (ZSL) (*Graph 8*). The latter two are interpreted as finds in secondary positions and the SE 1122 is dated based on the typology of the rim shards in 13th or early 14th centuries at the latest.

The remaining shards that are typologically defined as High Medieval (VSL categorisation according to manufacturing technology) should also be mentioned. Apart from the 51 fragments in SE 1122, more than 10 High Medieval shards also appear in SE 1019, 1045 and 1120. In SE 1019 and 1045, their share represents less than one percent and they are thus interpreted as shards in secondary position. However, these are not residual fragments, for not a single intact High Medieval layer has been discovered at the site. With 4 percent, the share of these fragments in SE 1120 is not negligible, but the bulk of shards in SE 1120 are typologically the latest Late Medieval and Early Post-Medieval fragments. The most likely interpretation is that these fragments discovered in a Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval layer are in fact in their secondary position; they could have been moved there during a process in which High Medieval archaeological deposits were destroyed.

Taphonomy

All of the pottery has been subjected to the taphonomy analysis. As described above, the size categories used in this analysis were defined in advance on the basis of a previous study (Štular 2009a), while the shares will be treated in relation to the site average (*Graph 9*). The processes recognised with this analysis are *primary refuse*, *secondary refuse* and *walking surface* (*Tab. 1*). Of course, these interpretations are not definitive; however they provide a basis for further analysis. In reality they mean merely: *fragments of above average size, fragments of average size* and *fragments of less than average size.*

The share of all fragments in the individual size categories (34 percent small, 45 medium and 21 large), which reflect a normal statistical distribution, i.e. the bell-shaped or Gaussian curve, confirmed the appropriate choice of size categories. The great potential of this method for the analysed site is confirmed by the fact that only 30 percent of all stratigraphical units (= SE) come close to the expected value or the normal distribution of size categories and 70 percent do not. This means that the shards are not evenly distributed by size, which is meaningful for the archaeological interpretation.

In twenty stratigraphic units, the share of small shards is at least 50 percent; these are interpreted as walking surfaces or tertiary refuse areas. Eight stratigraphic units (SE 1061, 1054, 1019, 1044, 1120, 1001, 1038, 1122) have an average distribution of fragment size categories, i.e. most fragments are of medium size; these are interpreted as secondary refuse areas. Six stratigraphic units (SE 1016, 1036, 1045, 1135, 1137, 1040) have an above average number of large fragments; these are interpreted as primary refuse areas. Other stratigraphic units could not be interpreted using this method (*Graph 9*).

In comparison to the 'usual' pottery found in settlements (e.g. Štular 2009a, 150–156; id. 2010, 266 f.; Pleterski 2010, 20), there is an extremely large share of large fragments. A partial answer for this can be found in the comparison of the share of large fragments and the number of stratigraphic units in which large fragments prevail. The share of large fragments is above average, while the number of stratigraphical units with prevailing large fragments is expectedly low. This shows that the concentration

of large fragments in **SE 1045** (phase 2b) is truly exceptional, and there is almost no doubt that the pottery was placed directly in/on this stratigraphic unit and that it was protected from further disturbances soon afterwards. Most likely, the layer was created quickly. Together with the composition of the finds (kitchen pottery and animal bones), this indicates that we are dealing with household refuse.

5. TABLEWARE

A total of 132 tableware shards[9] were identified. The finds were discovered in nine stratigraphic units, while some finds have no known context (*Graph 10*).

The preserved tableware was used for serving and eating food. Most likely, this tableware was primarily used to serve food, which is indicated by the fact that its surface was additionally decorated. This pottery was functionally defined and placed into a single group due to its common characteristic, i.e. surface treatment. We should emphasise that the presence of surface treatment does not necessarily indicate its use, for a coated interior surface of closed form vessels is primarily used in order to create a sealed surface, which provides an excellent container for storing and preserving foodstuffs, thermally processing it or for serving liquids or liquid foods. The use of the tableware from Šentvid is defined primarily on the basis of specific slips, upon which typical decorations were applied. Therefore, we ascertained that the presence of surface treatment in combination with the aesthetic element enables us to functionally define the selected pottery as tableware.

Apart from these characteristics, the functional definition is to a certain extent also aided by the pottery's morphological characteristics, i.e. its shape. We have found open and closed forms amongst the discovered pottery. It is important to ascertain onto which surface the slip and decoration were applied, for this indicates that the surface was treated not merely to add functional characteristics but also for decoration purposes. We should also pay attention to the fragmentation of the fragments, which in most cases did not allow for a precise classification of pottery shapes or the reconstruction of the decoration.

[9] The word 'fragment' can also represent multiple fragments that belonged to a single vessel and were documented with one number.

Morphological characteristics

Amongst the preserved fragments, open form pottery prevails (*Graph 11*). Due to the fact that a large number of the preserved pottery fragments are too small to reliably categorise, it is difficult to distinguish whether they belonged to large plates of bowls. The basic form to which some of the smaller fragments belonged was determined by their surface, as the study of the surface upon which the slip and decoration were applied, combined with other morphological characteristics, can help us to roughly define the shape. We have observed that in the majority of cases the open forms only had their interior surface worked. Closed forms were represented in smaller numbers.

Techniques of surface modifications-surface treatments and decoration

All fragments were exposed to some form of surface treatment; in most casesm a surface slip was applied. The slips could be engobe, or a lead or tin glaze.

The surfaces of two fragments were coated with merely a lead glaze. Both fragments were discovered in SE 1020. Both belonged to an open pot with a glazed interior surface. Such tableware was used for cooking or heating food as well as for serving (different sized bowls, plates, jugs). Essentially we are dealing with a functional slip, the intention of which is to make the vessel impermeable to liquids; the glaze also gives it an aesthetic character. Such glazed ware is intended for everyday use.

Pottery covered with an *engobe slip* represents a more numerous group. Engobe pottery is covered by two slips – a clay and a lead slip. The engobe or clay slip was applied to the surface once the vessel was shaped and dried, but before the first firing. The clay used was white and preserved its white colour even after firing. Following the first firing a lead coat was applied to the surface and the vessel was fired for the second time. In expert literature, this slip is known as **monochrome slip ware**. We discovered 16 fragments with a preserved engobe slip and a lead glaze. The fragments were discovered in SE 1019, 1040, 1044 and 1045. Based on the fragments' condition, it was possible to ascertain that 8 fragments belonged to closed form tableware, most likely jugs. We should not forget that we are dealing with small fragments that do not enable a proper reconstruction of the shape

or decoration and thus there is a chance that the vessels were decorated.

The white surface that was created by the clay slip provided a suitable surface for painting. The potters painted on the pottery after its first firing and before the glaze was applied. The colours and motifs depended on the period and area in which they were created. Such decorated pottery is known as **painted slip ware**. Due to the simple process, which did not demand any special skills or expensive materials for the slip or colours, such pottery was most likely cheaper than other decorated pottery. Because of its low price, this pottery was accessible to a broad circle of users. As the aesthetic aspect of this type of pottery was emphasised, we believe that it was used for serving food and dining, and not for food preparation. Amongst the discovered finds, there are some fragments upon which only traces of engobe, decoration and glaze have been preserved. By comparing the preserved parts of the decoration on the painted slip ware with examples from the next group, we can assume that it was most likely also engraved. Only open vessel types were decorated in this way.

Slip ware with engraved decorations are called engraved or *sgraffito* (ital. *graffiare, sgraffiare* – scratch, engrave). ***Sgraffito*** pottery is decorated in a technique that represents a step forward in the development of slip ware decoration. The basic process of surface working was the same as at the slip ware technique. A thin layer of clay slip (engobe) was applied to the surface of a modelled and dried vessel. Once the surface was prepared in this way, the decoration was engraved with a sharp pointed tool, deepened with a wider tool or cut out from selected parts of the pottery with the intent to create a contrast between the white engobe coated surface and the red surface from which the engobe was removed.

Each of these techniques was performed with its own specific tool and has a unique name. The oldest technique is the incising which is known under its Italian name *a punta,* which implies the use of a sharp point for engraving. Some of the later examples (16th century) were decorated with a very thin needle and the technique is once again known under the name that defines the used tool, i.e. *a punta sottile*. When a wider tool or stick is used the decoration has characteristic thicker cuts. Once again, this technique obtained its name from the tool used to create it; i.e. *a stecca*.

Once the pottery was engraved, the decoration would be finished with an application of lead slip (transparent or coloured). All of the fragments from Šentvid were glazed with a transparent slip. Pottery finished in such a way is known as **monochrome *sgraffito* ware**.

A single fragment from SE 1019 (*Fig. 11:* 1) was decorated with a wide pointed tool or a stick, and the decoration characteristics lead us to believe it was a part of imported engraved pottery from one of the Italian workshops. The fragment was a part of a rim from a monochrome *sgraffito* plate, into which the decoration was engraved with a wide tool, most likely a stick. A part of the rim decoration is preserved. The decoration was cut off by three lines and filled with an engraved net. The closest published comparisons can be found amongst the finds from Piran, where similar decorations were dated into the 16th century (Cunja 2004, 167, Cat. No. 293) and Štanjel, where they were dated into a slightly broader time period ranging between the end of the 15th and beginning of the 17th century (Žbona Trkman 1999, 142, T. 13: 2).

If the engraved pottery was also painted and polished, the result was **polychrome *sgraffito*** pottery. The painting was executed with a brush. The finds from Šentvid included 101 engraved vessels (76 percent of all finds). 72 vessels (73 percent of all engraved pottery or 54 percent of all finds) were engraved and painted.

The colours used for painting engobe and engraved pottery were green, brown, orange and yellow; blue appeared in the 15th century and by the 16th century it was the most widely used colour (Tomadin 1985, 130). Amongst the analysed finds, the fragment with black paint stands out (*Fig. 11:* 2). Not a single similar example can be found in publications with Italian or Byzantine engraved pottery from the period.

All of the engraved pottery fragments from Šentvid were open shape pottery and had a coated and decorated inner surface (*Figs. 7; 11–15; 16:* 1–3). The most common were deep plates or shallow bowls with a rim that was oriented towards the outside and a deep and rounded central part on the ring bottom (*Figs. 7; 13; 14; 16:* 3). Analogies dated between the 15th and 17th century can be found at numerous Slovenian sites, such as Posočje (the Soča vally region) (Žbona Trkman 1999, Fig. 1, 136), Polhov Gradec (Železnikar 2002, 331, T.11: 1–3), Ljubljana (Kos 1999, 149, T. 17: 1–4; 18: 2–5; 19: 2,3), Celje (Guštin, Jezeršek, Prošek 2001, 234: No. 202), Škofja Loka (Slabe 1977, 59) and Šalek (Brišnik 1999, 161, T. 22: 3).

The treated pottery was covered with a transparent slip, which is another element that separates it from similar Italian pottery, as this was usually covered with a yellow tinted slip.

The decoration on the engraved painted pottery from Šentvid (*Figs. 7; 11–15; 16:* 1–3) is laid out in a composition created from one or two marginal decorative strips (i.e. bordures) and a central decorated area. This composition is characteristic of the so-called standard renaissance pottery, created in Italian workshops during the first half of the 16th century. This pottery usually consisted of a composition made from a central main motif and one decorative bordure, thickly filled with geometric elements. Two bordures emphasise the shape of the vessel (*Figs. 7; 14; 16:* 3). The outer bordure ran along the wide rim, while the inner bordure could be found in the external part of the bowl centre. The bordures included various motifs. The most common amongst the geometric motifs is the braid, which is comprised of two intertwining or zigzag bands (*Figs. 13; 14*). Comparisons for both motifs can be found in Celje (Guštin, Jezeršek, Prošek 2001, 234: No. 202) and Škofja Loka (Slabe 1977, 58).

The spiral motif can also appear as a bordure decoration (*Fig. 14*). This is a common find amongst Italian Renaissance and post-renaissance pottery, predominantly manufactured in Veneto and other Italian provinces between the 15th and 17th centuries. Also interesting is the appearance of similarly decorated pottery originating from the pottery workshop in Sv. Ivan near Umag (Croatia) (Guštin 2004, 63 f.). The spiral motif does not appear on locally produced engraved pottery in any of the other sites in present day Slovenia. Perhaps it was substituted by the braid with two intertwining strips, which appears on the outer bordure, similar to the spiral motif. Both bordure motifs share a similar central motif in which a bird is depicted. One fragment shows a partially preserved lower part of a bird's leg standing on an egg (*Fig. 15*), while the other shows an entire bird (*Fig. 16:* 3). Comparisons from Tolmin (Žbona Trkman 1991, 57: 66), Polhov Gradec (Železnikar 2002, 331, T.11: 1), Ljubljana (Kos 1999, 193, T. 17: 1) and Škofja Loka (Slabe 1977, 56) are dated into the second half of the 16th and into the 17th centuries.

The preserved finds include fragments in which the bordure is divided into individual fields with the use of vertical engraved strips. These fields were additionally decorated with a net decoration and an engraved flower (*Fig. 13*). We can find comparisons for this decoration amongst the 16th century Ljubljana finds (Kos 1999, 149, T. 17: 1) and the finds from the castle of Šalek dated to the same period (Brišnik 1999, 161, T. 22: 3). The central field reveals a deer within a closed garden (*hortus conclusus, Fig. 15*), which is a typical compositional element of the standard engraved pottery from Italian workshops (especially popular in the 16th century, but appears also in the 17th century) (Cozza 1989, 41; Costantini 1996, 126). The preserved fragment shows the second part of an engraved date stamp that most likely reads as 1569 (*Fig. 12*). Pottery with engraved dates, dated into the second half of the 16th and the 17th century was found on Kozlov rob (Žbona Trkman 1999, 190, T. 14: 2), as well as in Polhov Gradec (Železnikar 2002, T. 11:1), Ljubljana (Kos 1999, 193, T. XVII: 2; 194, 18: 2) and Škofja Loka (Slabe 1977, 56; Šubic 1980, 309).

The central motif of the lion (*Fig. 16:* 1) has a comparison amongst the Ljubljana finds or, to be more precise, in the fragment with the engraved date 1607 (Kos 1999, 193, T. 17: 2).

The remaining fragments have a bordure decoration divided into individual fields (*Fig. 16:* 2), and decorated with a series of elements (*Fig. 11:* 2), or blue and brown painted surfaces, which imitate the division into fields (*Fig. 16:* 3). Comparisons for such bordures can be found in Ljubljana and Škofja Loka.

Pottery with a **tin glaze** is rare amongst the Šentvid finds. Non-transparent tin glaze was applied to pottery after the first firing. Unlike lead glaze, the tin glaze is non-transparent, which means that the pottery surface did not need to be coated with clay slip layer before it was glazed. The pottery could be additionally decorated before the second firing. In this case, the metal oxide paints had to be applied on top of the tin glaze. Once the surface was painted, an additional transparent glaze was applied to add extra shine. Tin glazed vessels are known under the common name of 'maiolica' (from Italian). The technique of decorating pottery with a shiny glaze spread from the east. Influenced by Islamic workshops, Spanish workshops started sending similar products to Italy in the 11th and 12th centuries. This trade took place through the centre in Mallorca, which also gave tin glazed pottery its name: maiolica (Žbona-Trkman 1991, 15). Only 6 maiolica fragments were documented, 2 in SE 1040 and 4 in SE 1045. All fragments belonged to closed forms, most likely jugs. With the exception of the solitary fragment

of the bottom, all fragments belonged to the jug body (*Fig. 16:* 4). We assumed that all fragments came from imported products that were roughly dated into the 16th century (cf. Žbona Trkman 1999, 188, T. 12: 3).

Analysis

We have ascertained that tableware was more or less found in three layers (SE 1019, 1040 and 1045; *Graph 10*).

Only a few fragments can be reliably categorised as imported, i.e. one monochrome sgraffito fragment decorated with a stick and six maiolica fragments.

Most common is the sgraffito and painted pottery known as Loka or Ljubljana-type pottery, which was manufactured in local workshops in the area of Ljubljana, Škofja Loka and Kranj. Alongside morphological and stylistic characteristics, this is also confirmed by written sources, which mention pottery production and numerous similar finds in the area covered by present day Slovenia and its surroundings (Guštin 1999, 122, Fig. 1; Kovacs 2009). Generally accepted is the opinion that this pottery was modelled on Italian sgraffito pottery. The pottery can be distinguished by certain features, most noticeable of which are the choice and style of motifs, the selection of colours and the combination of painting and engraving with which the Italian manufacturers were not familiar.

Based on analogies from other Slovenian sites and the overview of the general development characteristics of Italian manufacture, we can ascertain that most of this pottery was made between the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 17th centuries. The pottery from Šentvid can also be placed within this time frame. A special feature are vessels that include a carved year of manufacture, the analysis of which would most probably provide the opportunity to establish referential points for a chronological and typological placement of their development.

Regardless of the small number of fragments, which enable at least a partial reconstruction of the shape and decoration, we managed to recognise at least some characteristics within the pottery corpus of the individual layers that could represent a starting point for a more precise chronological definition of the pottery from this site.

The levelling fill of the **phase 2b** (SE 1045) included sgraffito and painted pottery as well as most fragments of the imported maiolica. The layer included five fragments of glazed slip ware. The bordure decorations are limited to intertwining strips and spirals and engravings. A bird standing on eggs is depicted in the central field. In this layer, no fragments that would indicate a division of the bordure into smaller decorative fields were documented. This is also the only layer in which the spiral appears. We assume it is based on the contemporary motif found in Italian workshops and represents a starting point for the development of a basic braid bordure as one of the characteristic elements of the local workshops. This is confirmed by the discovery of the two groups of sgraffito pottery at the sites in the Soča River area. The first group has characteristics typical of Italian workshops. In the mid-16th century, this pottery was replaced by products from Slovenian workshops (Žbona Trkman 1999, 142). This means that this is the oldest context, and can be roughly dated into the first half of the 16th century.

The **phase 2c** fill (SE 1019) also included large quantities of tableware. No maiolica finds were discovered in this layer. Three glazed slip ware fragments were found. Also preserved is a fragment of imported monochrome sgraffito ware. Other fragments can be interpreted as products from local workshops. Bordures are created with a braid motif. The division of bordures into smaller fields and painting instead of engraving are still used. Triangularly shaped elements appear to be laid out like rays in the bordure surrounding the central decorative field and are often combined with a net hatch. This layer can be dated into the second half of the 16th century.

In **phase 2c** refuse pit (SE 1040), two maiolica fragments and five glazed slip ware fragments were discovered. Amongst the sgraffito pottery, a bordure decoration is preserved merely in the form of a braid. The spiral and intertwining zigzag strips are no longer found. New is the division into individual fields, which are decorated with a net hatch and a vegetal motif. Flowers are often used as a part of the bordure or central decoration. The central motif of a deer is used within the *hortus conclusus*. Another novelty is a merely painted outer bordure. The painting mimics the division into fields as well as fills them with diagonal hatched fields. The preserved part of the engraved year leads us to assume that the layer belongs into the second half of the 16th century.

6. ANIMAL REMAINS

Animal remains from Šentvid include 2558 bones and teeth or fragments thereof. Mammals are the best represented group (81 percent), although bird, reptile, bivalves and snail remains were also discovered (*Tab. 2*). From the total of 2071 mammalian finds, 1358 or 65.4 percent could be taxonomically identified at least to the level of the genus (with sheep and goats this could mostly be performed to the subfamily level, i.e. Caprinae). In accordance to our expectations, a large majority of the bones and teeth belonged to domestic animals. In fact, seven out of a total of ten represented mammalian species or over 99 percent of the total Number of Identified Specimens (NISP; Grayson 1984, 17–26) were domesticates. Most bones (including numerous phalanges) are fragmented, but the rate of preservation of the material is generally good. The representation of individual mammalian taxa by skeletal elements and phases is provided in *App. 1*.

Slightly under 75 percent (if we take into account the previously mentioned cattle burials over 85 percent) of all taxonomically identified mammalian remains belong to Phases 1 and 2. The rest belongs to recent or mixed deposits and is not treated in greater detail in this text.

Phase 1

By far the largest, almost 75 percent, of Phase 1 remains belong to cattle (*Bos taurus*), followed by pig/boars (*Sus* sp.) and ovicaprids (Caprinae) (*Tab. 2*). The presence of sheep (*Ovis aries*; NISP = 2) and goats (*Capra hircus*; NISP = 1) is confirmed by the morphological characteristics of some remains (Boessneck, Müller, Teichert 1964). As expected most suid remains belong to pig (*Sus domesticus; Tab. 3*). The only find that could be reliably identified as belonging to a wild animal was the isolated upper canine of a red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*).

The finds were discovered in four stratigraphic units, of which over 95 percent were located in the trench fill that has been already mentioned on numerous occasions (SE 1122).[10] Amongst the more interesting finds, the partially preserved cattle skeleton (sample number: D 333; *App. 2*), the age at death of which ranged between 24 and 30, should be mentioned.[11]

Phase 2

Cattle is the best represented taxon also amongst the Phase 2 finds, even though, statistically speaking, the gap between the shares of cattle and pig/boar was reduced significantly (χ^2 test: χ^2 = 7.94; s.p. = 2; $p < 0.01$). This is mainly due to the relatively large number of suid finds in this phase (*Tab. 4*). As was the case in the Phase 1, only the presence of piga could be reliably confirmed (*Tab. 3*). Amongst the 36 goat and sheep remains ,only eight could be identified to the level of the species; this was performed on the basis of the guidelines provided by Boessneck, Müller, Teichert (1964). All eight fragments belonged to sheep.

The analysis of mammalian remains in individual stratigraphic units has shown that thirty stratigraphic units had at least one taxonomically identified find. Amongst them, the fill of the mentioned postholes (N = 19) and refuse pits (N = 5) prevail, while most bones and teeth (57.1 percent) were discovered in levelling fills.[12] From the more interesting finds, we should mention a fragment of the right femur belonging to a domestic cat (*Felis catus*; SE 1042) and two partial cattle skeletons (samples D 294 and D 336; *App. 2*) found in pits SE 1145 and SE 1143. The age at death of the first (SE 1145, D 294) was estimated at approximately five years, which was concluded by the almost entirely fused articular facets of the preserved vertebra (see Silver 1972). This is additionally confirmed by the wear of lower molars (M.W.S. *sensu* Grant 1982: 42). The vertebrae of the second skeleton (SE 1143; D 336) were not completely ossified. This animal was thus dead before it reached the age of five years.

Cattle burials, phase 3

Alongside the three previously mentioned finds of partially preserved cattle skeletons, the north-

[10] Merely twelve finds that could be taxonomically identified were discovered in the remaining three stratigraphic units (i.e. SE 1120, 1248 and 1282). With the exception of two bird bone fragments found in SE 1282, all of them belonged to cattle.

[11] This is concluded from the still unfused distal tibia epiphysis (see Silver 1972).

[12] SE 1019: NISP = 36; SE 1045: NISP = 127; SE 1120: NISP = 13

west edge of the excavation field, north of the ditch, revealed two additional large oval pits (SE 1302 and SE 1304), each of which included one practically complete skeleton of this species (*Fig. 17; App. 2*). These two finds were conditionally placed into Phase 3 (see above).

The burial pits had an east-west direction. The first pit (SE 1304) measured 1.52 × 0.72 m and included the Skeleton 1 (SE 1314). Slightly over a meter and a half away was the second pit (SE 1302; dimensions: 1.86 × 0.88 m) with Skeleton 2 (SE 1313; *Fig. 17*). Both skeletons belonged to cows, and both had their head on the east of the burial pit. The age at death was estimated to be less than three years in the first example (SE 1313)[13], and between three and a half and five years in the second (SE 1314).[14] These estimates fit the general age structure of the Phase 2 cattle from this site, which indicates a preferential slaughter of young adult animals. Also interesting is the withers height[15] of the two cattle, i.e. 115.5 and 116.1 cm respectively, for both values significantly surpass the average height of the contemporary specimens of the same species from this site, as well as the average height of the Medieval and Early Post-Medieval period cattle from the wider south-eastern Alpine region[16] (average value: 107.2 cm; range: 96.0–121.5 cm; N = 31).

The available data do not support any assumption regarding the reason behind the burial of the two animals. Their carcasses were not treated in the same way as was the general practice of the time, as the meat was not used for food. Entire carcasses were buried, which is clearly indicated by the practically complete skeletons. The individual missing specimens of sesamoid, carpal, tarsal bones and phalanges are more likely to be ascribed to the hand-collecting of finds (cf. Toškan, Dirjec 2004, 157–160). An exception is represented by the missing horn cores, which had to be removed before the carcasses were positioned into the pit. It is possible that the cows were skinned[17] before burial, and their skins were used to make leather. This is even more likely as two fragments of the frontal bone of the skeleton SE 1314 (i.e. Skeleton 1) has a series of cut marks, which could be a result of skinning (*Fig. 18*). Several additional cut marks might be present also on one of the zygomatic bones and the maxilla of the same specimen.

One of the most common reasons for people to use the skin of a deceased animal, but not its meat, was that the animal was suffering from some sort of a disease. On a speculative basis, an alternative explanation could be found in ritual sacrifice, however we do not have any additional proof for this, except for the same orientation of the two pits and carcasses. In reality, the available data does not give us any indication that would indicate a violent death. To a certain extent, this could be indicated by the pair of holes on the outer edge of the frontal bone above the left orbit of the skull, belonging to the skeleton SE 1314 (i.e. Skeleton 1). Damage on this part of the skull could have led to death. However, the interior rims of the two holes are significantly brighter in colour than the remaining skeleton, and this most likely indicates that the fractures are 'fresh'. It can be concluded that these holes represent post-depositional damage.

7. DATING OF THE SITE

Dating the Šentvid site was predominantly based on pottery. Phase 1 is defined by the very few Early Medieval pottery shards, documented in their secondary position in fills SE 1003, 1004, 1019, 1020, 1040, 1120 and 1122. These fragments belong to types 1C, 1F, 2F (*Pl. 1:* 1), 2G, 2H and 3C, which are dated between the 9th and 11th centuries (Štular 2009a, App. 1). Due to the poor preservation and small numbers, further interpretation is not possible.

High Medieval pottery was better represented, however the finds were discovered in secondary contexts (SE 1004, 1019, 1020, 1027, 1038, 1040, 1045, 1120, 1122, 1131, 1139, 1166, 1178). We assume that they came into the deposits together with the soil shifted from the vicinity either used for levelling or filling. High Medieval pottery fragments belonged to pottery types 5A, 5F, 5G (*Pl. 1:* 2), 5H (*Pl. 1:* 2–13), 6E, 6F (*Pl. 1:* 14), 6G (*Pl. 1:* 15), 7E, 7F, 7G (*Pl. 1:* 16–19), 9C (*Pl. 2:* 20,21), 9B (*Pl. 2:* 22), 9D and 9E (*Pl. 2:* 23–31), which were

[13] M.W.S *sensu* Grant (1982): 19; skeletal elements with unfused epiphysis: humerus (prox. and dist.), radius (dist.), tibia (dist.), phalanges (cf. Silver 1972).

[14] M.W.S. *sensu* Grant (1982): 41; the only not entirely ossified skeleton elements were the vertebrae (cf. Silver 1972).

[15] The calculation represents the product of the measured greatest length of the metatarsal and the appropriate Matolcsi coefficient (Matolcsi 1970).

[16] Data summed from Bartosiewicz (2006, App. 2) and Toškan, Dirjec (2004a; 2011).

[17] This could also explain the individual missing phalanges, as they were often taken to the tanneries together with the skin (Serjeantson 1989, 136; Bartosiewicz 2006, 466).

manufactured between the 11th and 14th centuries (cf. Štular 2009a, App. 1).

A more precise classification of such pottery can be performed only within closed stratigraphic contexts with sufficient finds, such as the fill in trench SE 1122 (cf. *Graph 7*). Dating in the 13th or at the latest early 14th centuries (see above) is therefore the only *in situ* evidence for Phase 1.

As previously mentioned, most finds belong to Phase 2. The most commonly appearing rim types at this site (cf. *Graphs 2–5*) have a very broad time scale in which they were used:

– 10B-1 15th and early 16th centuries;

– 10B-2 mid 14th to the end of the 15th century;

– 10D from the end of the 13th to the beginning of the 15th century;

– 11C from the 13th to the end of the 16th century;

– 11D-1 from the 14th to the 16th century.

Tableware analysis enables a more precise dating. The levelling fill SE 1045 (phase 2b) included engraved and painted pottery as well as most of the imported maiolica fragments. Engraved pottery shared common characteristics also on their rim bordures, which showed intertwining strips. This was the only layer in which we found the spiral motif, which represents the starting point for the development of the basic braid bordure as one of the characteristic local elements that appeared in the mid-16th century. This dates the layer in the first half of the 16th century.

The stratigraphically superimposed fill SE 1019 (phase 2c) lacked maiolica shards or any other pottery that could be defined as local. Instead, this layer revealed pottery with a bordure subdivided into multiple areas; the engraved decoration was joined by painting and triangular-shaped bordure elements, often combined with a net hatch. This elements date SE 1019 in the second half of the 16th century.

Dating Phases 2b and 2c using the tableware enables the interpretation of the above-mentioned kitchenware rim-type shares in closed stratigraphic contexts, specifically (sub-) types 11D-1 and 10D (see above; cf. *Graph* 6). The context with a higher share of type 10D (phase 2b: SE 1045, 18 percent) is dated in the end of the 15th century and first half of the 16th century. The two contexts with a smaller share of type 10D (phase 2c: SE 1040 – 4 percent; SE 1019 – 7 percent) are dated into the second half of the 16th century. This leads to the following conclusions:

– rim type 10D shards can be expected as late as the 16th century, and

– in the 16th century closed stratigraphic contexts reveal an inversely proportional relation in the shares of 10D and 11D-1 rim types.

Phase 2a is therefore dated to the mid-15th century based on the emphasis of the dated analogies and the unbroken stratigraphic sequence into the phase 2b. Phase 2b is dated in the end of 15th and first half of 16th century, whereas Phase 2c is dated into the second half of 16th century. Phase 3 is dated into 17th century, most likely in its early decades.

8. SITE INTERPRETATION

The **Early Medieval** finds from Šentvid are the first direct proof that a settlement existed on this location in the 10th century (cf. Pirkovič-Kocbek 1986, 68 f.; Höfler 1986, 33–35). As mentioned, scarce Early Medieval pottery was documented in secondary contexts. However, the analysis of the soil composition of these Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval contexts proves that Early Medieval shards (although in secondary position) derive from the vicinity, e.g. several tens rather than hundreds of meters away. Fragments on their own do not prove a settlement; such proof can only be obtained by further analysis that would confirm an Early Medieval date for the buildings with a scissor roof type (cf. *Fig. 3*). However, in light of the existence of the medieval parish and the Romanesque church with the 'early' patron of St. Vid (for an overview see Porenta et al. 2012, 130–133) the assumption that a settlement with (at least some) functions of a non-agricultural central settlement existed in the 10th century is not farfetched. In this case, one assumes a micro-regional centre similar in importance to e.g. Bled–Pristava.

Similar can be said for the slightly less scarce **High Medieval** pottery, which was also documented in secondary contexts. In the light of written sources (see chapter *Historical background*), these fragments can be seen as proof for settlement continuity in the 11th and 12th centuries.

The earliest element documented *in situ* is trench SE 1121/1122, the *terminus ad quem* of which is the 13th or beginning of the 14th century. Accepting the year 1250 as the standard division between the High and Late Medieval periods, it can be stated that this trench was used (i.e. kept clean) towards the end of the High Medieval period and fell into disuse (i.e. was filled in) at the beginning of the Late Medieval period.

A number of possible interpretations can be offered as regards the trench; it could have served as a canal to regulate the water flow, since there was evidence of running water in the trench. The trench could also have served as a border between two properties. Both explanations fit in with the position of the assumed footbridge (SE 1241). The most attractive explanation would be that this was a defence trench. The dimensions and location of the trench could support this explanation: the trench was located on the north edge of the medieval square on the edge of a slight slope affording the easiest access to the square. In this case, the previously mentioned postholes (SE 1241) would be the remains of posts that were placed into the trench in order to restrict the passage across it. Probably the most likely explanation combines all three possibilities. and this was a border trench that either protected the settlement or divided the settlement from the manor house or performed both functions simultaneously. Such defence / border trenches were common in medieval settlements (e.g. Krenn 2012, 180–183) and a part of their function was also to dispose of the rain water and guide people to the entry point.

The filling of the previously mentioned trench SE 1122 is of a **Late Medieval** date. Taking the pottery analysis into account, we conclude that this was a secondary refuse that was in use for a long time, as it included material dated over a period that lasted for more than one century. The most likely explanation would be that refuse started gathering in the trench when the trench was no longer cleaned.

This was followed by a hiatus in the archaeological records on the site which lasted roughly from the second quarter of the 14th century to the mid-15th century. The numerous written records from this period, combined with the stratigraphic and soil analysis, allow for the conclusion that the settlement was in use for the entire time, but the archaeological records were destroyed due to the various destructive building processes.

The latest stratigraphic units from the transition into the **Early Post-Medieval** Period are dated in mid-15th century.

The most recent elements (phase 2a) are levelling fills (SE 1029, SE 1120), that cover the previously mentioned trench (*Fig. 4*). A palisade was erected on the very location of the High Medieval trench. This confirms settlement continuity from the High Medieval period onwards and makes the border interpretation more likely. The stone wall or escarpment and what was most likely a wooden object (*Fig. 5*) prove that this was a fringe area of a larger household in which economic or similar (non-residential) activities took place.

In Phase 2b, the objects and the levelling fill were levelled once again (SE 1045*; Fig. 6*). The stratigraphic analysis and analysis of the physical properties of the pottery show that this was a gradual process, i.e. that was never slower than in the filling of the High Medieval trench (SE 1122), perhaps taking place over a period spanning across one to a maximum of three decades. Most pottery shards in this fill are large, and thus the context was interpreted as primary refuse, most likely household refuse. The large quantities of imported tableware indicate that this refuse belonged to a higher social class household. Taking into account that the excavation trench was located between the church and the (post-medieval) manor house, this was most likely either the refuse of St. Vid's vicarage, or the refuse of the manor house, which was occupied by lower secular nobility until 1518. In the Late Medieval period, the Šentvid vicars were still important enough to witness the signings of various documents (Baraga 2002). In contrast, country nobility started settling in urban centres or next to them in the 13th century, and they thus became a part of the town or market administration and performed a variety of judicial tasks, of course backed by the higher nobility (Kos 2005, 102). The lower nobility occupied manor houses.

The animal remains analysis provides an excellent insight into a household from the first half of the 16th century. SE 1045 is the only context in which the most common animal species is pig rather than cattle (*Tab. 4*). In the Medieval times, pork was highly regarded (Baker, Clark 2003, 64 f.; Bartosiewicz 1999, 144; Adamson 2004, 83). Even though this is a relatively easy species to breed and a pig or two could have been kept even within individual town households (Bartosiewicz 2003, 187 f.), large-scale pig breeding demanded access to woodlands, where these animals roamed freely (Ervynck 2004, 217).[18] The increase in the share of pig finds within an individual urban context could thus indeed indicate the rise in the life standards of the inhabitants (Bartosiewicz 1999, 144; id. 2006, 460). However, really large shares of this species

[18] Unlike cattle, goat or sheep breeding, pig breeding does not provide practically any secondary products except manure and skin; this might have made pig breeding a luxury activity in medieval society (Grant 2002, 18).

are usually observed in contexts linked to secular buildings of a higher status, especially castles (e.g. Bartosiewicz 1998; Štular 2009a, Fig. 17.1; Trbojević Vukičević, Frančić, Kužir 2010, 242, 244; Toškan 2015, 70–75 and literature cited there).

Due to the strict medieval limitations linked to enjoying red meat amongst the clergy, a larger quantity of pig remains are not to be expected in this context. At the time, pork was considered to be the 'reddest' of all red meat (Ervynck 2004, 219). We have to emphasise though, that these limitations were strictly followed mainly in monasteries and that a noticeable difference could be seen when the eating habits of lower clergy were compared to those of vicars or bishops and their courts (cf. P. Santonino: Simoniti (transl.) 1991, 35, 39, 91); Ervynck 2004, 220). In addition to this, towards the end of the Medieval period and in the Early Post-Medieval period, these restrictions were no longer implemented so vigorously (Yoder 2012; 1192). Nevertheless, such extensive pork use, as indicated by the almost 50 percent share of pig remains in the relatively large fauna sample[19] from this fill (SE 1045), should not be linked to the clergy. The traces of the local clergy's eating habits can most likely be recognised in the remains of birds, turtles and molluscs, which represented typical fasting food of the period (*Tab. 2;* Lehner 1999, 30; Kunst, Galik 2000, 250, 253 f.),[20] and were documented in later contexts (SE 1019, 1020) in which the share of pig remains does not surpass 25 percent (*Tab. 5*).

An additional possible indication of fasting might be seen in the fact that most of the merely eight sheep/goat lower molars belonged to animals slaughtered in their second year. Specifically, such a breeding policy would speak in favour of breeding for meat instead of the then greatly valued fleece (Grant 1984, 180; also see Munson 2000, 393–397). At the time, sheep meat (alongside beef; see *Tabs. 2* and *4*) was conditionally acceptable even within the strict church eating rules (Ervynck 2004, 217).

Regardless of the question as to what extent the animal remains from Phase 2b are to be attributed to ecclesial and to some extent to the lay middle classes, the increase in the share of pig remains within the frame of the studied stratigraphic unit should be understood as specific to this context and not as an indicator of the general trend of the growing role of pork in the eating habits of the Early Post-Medieval inhabitants in this area (see, for instance, Bartosiewicz 1999, Figs. 3–5; unpublished reports from 2004 and 2011[21]). Cattle remained by far the best represented animal species in Phase 3 (*Tab. 2*).

The domination of cattle remains amongst the analysed animal finds from Šentvid clearly indicates that this species represented their main red meat source for the Medieval and Early Post-Medieval inhabitants of this settlement, which is similar to most other urban centres in Europe at the time. The importance of cattle breeding in medieval economy was even greater due to the intense use of numerous secondary products. Of course, we should mention the use of oxen as well as cows as working animals. The exploitation of these animals for working in the fields and transportation was truly intense, which is clearly indicated by the development of specific deformations on individual lower extremities' bones (e.g. exostoses; *Fig. 19*). This was stimulated by the exposure to repeated stress that was a result of the difficult working conditions (cf. Bartosiewicz, Van Neer, Lentacker 1997). A treasured secondary cattle breeding product was milk, even though cows at the time (as well as goats and sheep) gave very little milk (Pleterski 2008b, 83 f.). The ratio between females and males/castrates (which indicates a domination of the first in the Šentvid example) could indicate the desire to increase milk production.

Phase 2c was also marked by the fill with various refuse material, which included finds dated into the second half of the 16th century (SE 1019). The smaller average size of the shards is a consequence of the post depositional processes, especially horticulture in the recent past.

Phase 3, dated into the beginning of the 17th century, is defined by the construction of the

[19] NISP = 123 (see MacKinnon 2004, 57, 73). It is important to keep in mind that this material does not represent the remains of a single event but was (taking into account the level of pottery preservation) accumulated over the years.

[20] In this sense, it will be important to check the animal remains obtained through the sieving of a part of the excavated sediment, which was not available at the time the fauna find analysis presented here was performed. It will be interesting to discover whether any fish bones will be found amongst the food remains.

[21] Unpublished reports held by ZRC SAZU, institute of Archaeology, Ljubljana: B. Toškan, J. Dirjec, *Novo mesto (2001): analiza živalskih ostankov* (Ljubljana 2004) and B. Toškan, J. Dirjec, *Živalski ostanki iz poznosrednjeveškega do zgodnjenovoveškega Slovenj Gradca (izkopavanja iz leta 2010). Glasbena šola* (Ljubljana 2011).

water supply system, which can be compared to the partially enwalled water basins for animals' drinking water (*Fig. 8*), which reveals continuing use of the area for peripheral economic activities. Taking into account the proximity of the mansion, which remained in use long into the Post-Medieval period, it is possible that this was a park; however, we do not have any direct proof for this. This subphase also includes the remains of the palisade or (more likely) simple objects (*Fig. 9*).

An important result of this study is represented by the (albeit very modest) direct evidence of the Early Medieval activities in this area and the indirect proof of the continued use of the area in the High Medieval period.

At this point, we should briefly describe the development of the Šentvid market, which was a 'parish' market that grew on secular grounds. When it emerged, it belonged to the nobility who owned the Višnja Gora castle. The market or the market people appear in written records in 1333, two hundred years after the parish was mentioned for the first time. At the time, their main patrons were the lower Šentvid gentry, while the owners were the Counts from Gorica. The mention of lower Šentvid gentry indicates that these noblemen lived in the settlement or its vicinity. Taking archaeological data into account, we can, with relative certainty, speak about a permanent settlement in Šentvid from at least the 10th century onwards.

The archaeological records from the Late Medieval and Early Post-Medieval period are better preserved. At the time, the researched area was actively used for economic activities; however, these were of an extremely peripheral nature. Mostly they were linked to outhouses that belonged to another building in the vicinity. Based on the imported tableware finds and animal remains from the end of the 15th and first half of the 16th centuries (SE 1045), we can conclude that this building was the previously mentioned manor house (see chapter *Historical background*). The change in the animal remains in the second half of the 16th century (SE 1019) can be interpreted in two ways: either this was the refuse from another household, or the eating habits within this household changed. Taking into account the written sources that indicate a change in ownership (the building was sold to the Stična monastery in 1518), the latter interpretations seems to be more likely. A change in the eating habits was certainly documented at the site. This change reflected a lifestyle change towards more strict following of religious rules (animal remains), while maintaining an unchanged standard (tableware).

The early 17th century finds are followed by ground levelling activities from the modern period (SE 1020, 1024).

9. CONCLUSION

This analysis of the Šentvid site is significant for the medieval history of the settlement and the micro-region in which Šentvid played an important role.

At least two factors make this contribution important for the development of archaeology as a scientific discipline. The first is that this was one of the first excavations of a Late Medieval and especially Early Post-Medieval site in Slovenia that included all elements necessary for a modern analysis: the stratigraphy can be clearly recognised; the closed stratigraphic contexts include sufficient numbers of artefacts; and various experts cooperated in the fieldwork.

With this, we have set the foundations for the typological and chronological categorisation of kitchenware pottery from the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th centuries. The tableware analysis enabled a relatively precise time scale linked to the stratigraphy. The most important achievement of this paper seems to be the integral inclusion of the animal remain analysis, through which we have tried to surpass the dry typological and chronological conclusions, and offer the opportunity for further debates on the social status and its connection with pottery and tableware to take place.

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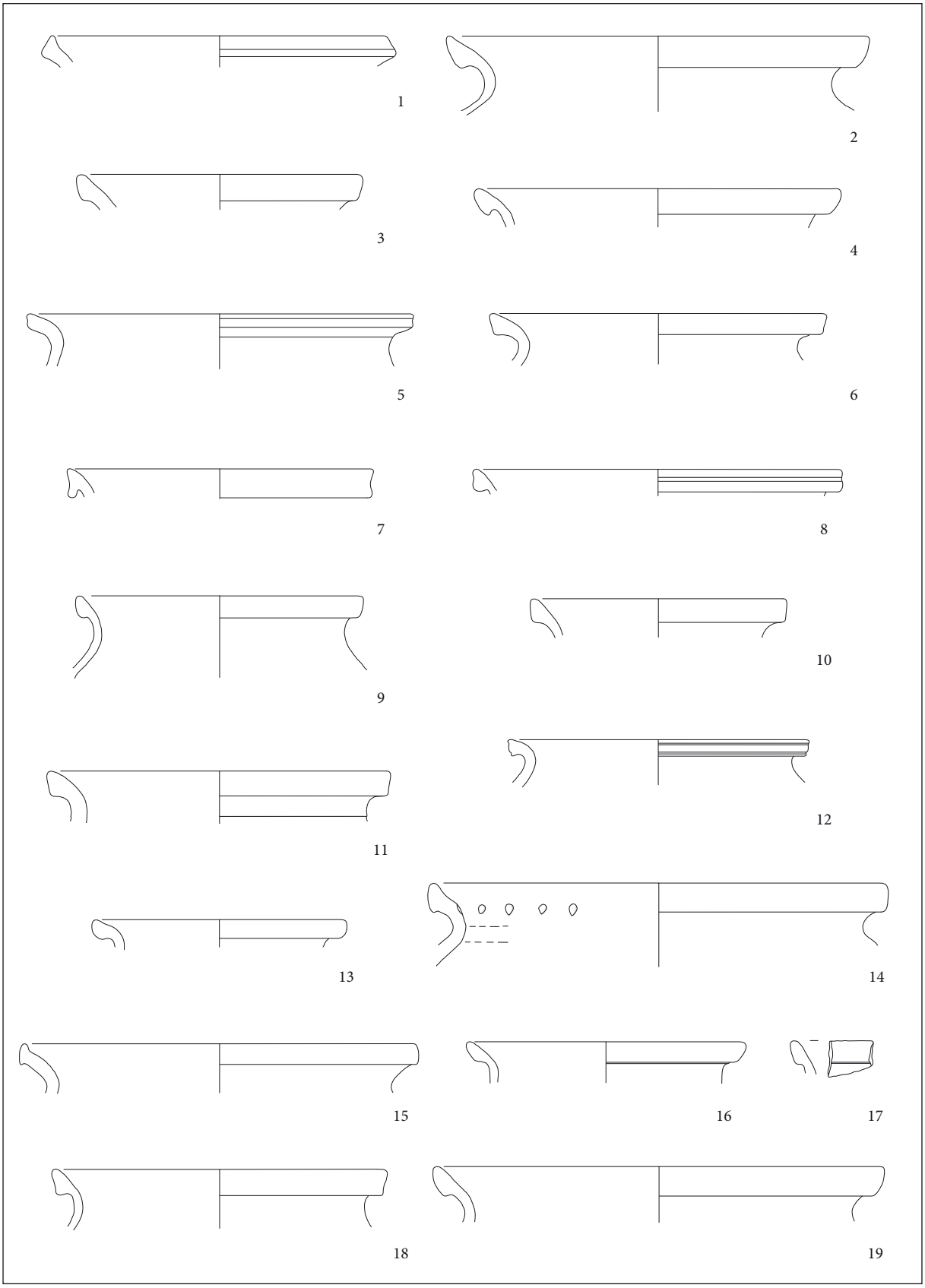
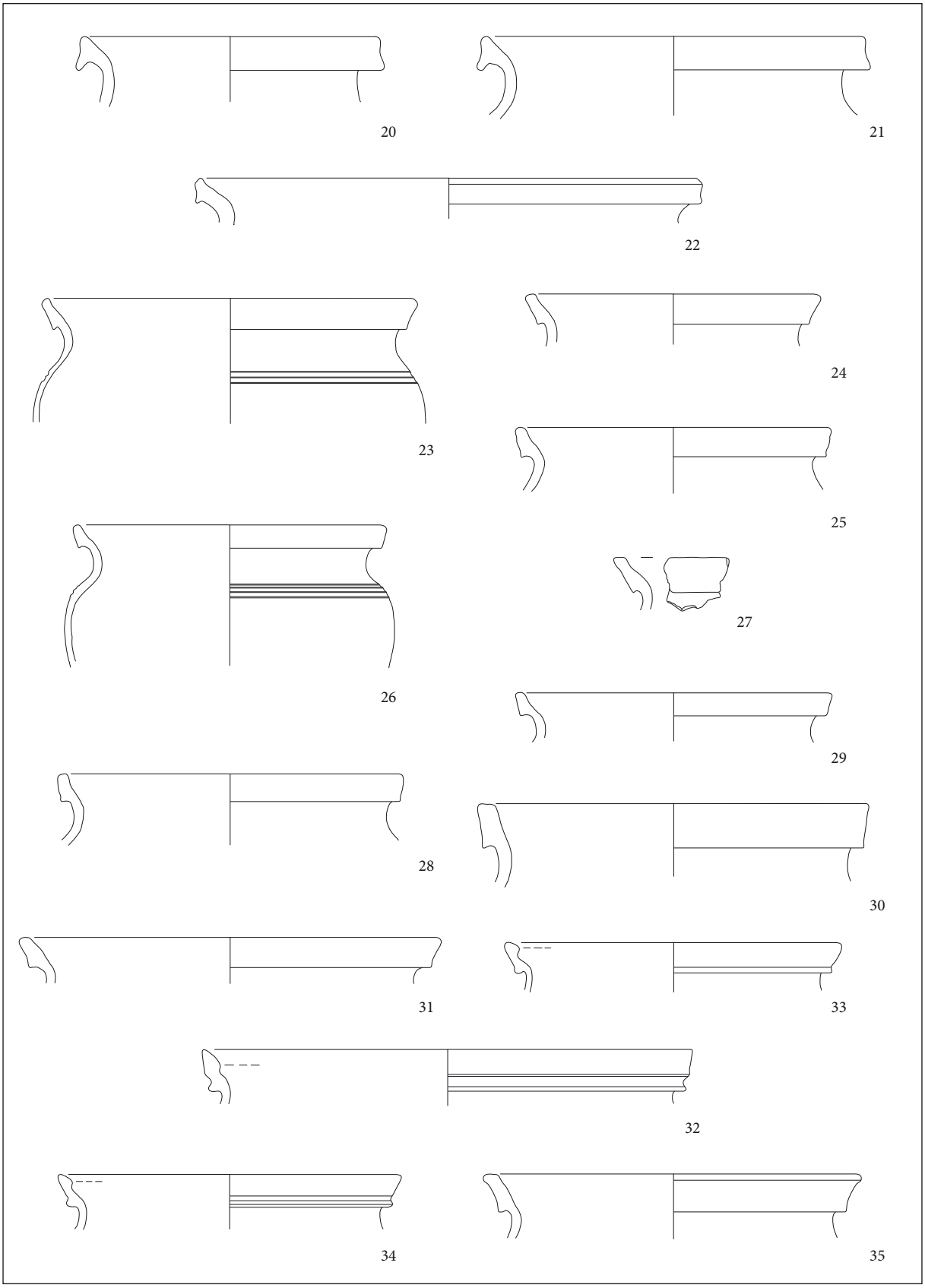


T. 1: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. Vse lončenina. M. = 1:3.
Pl. 1: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. All pottery. Scale = 1:3.



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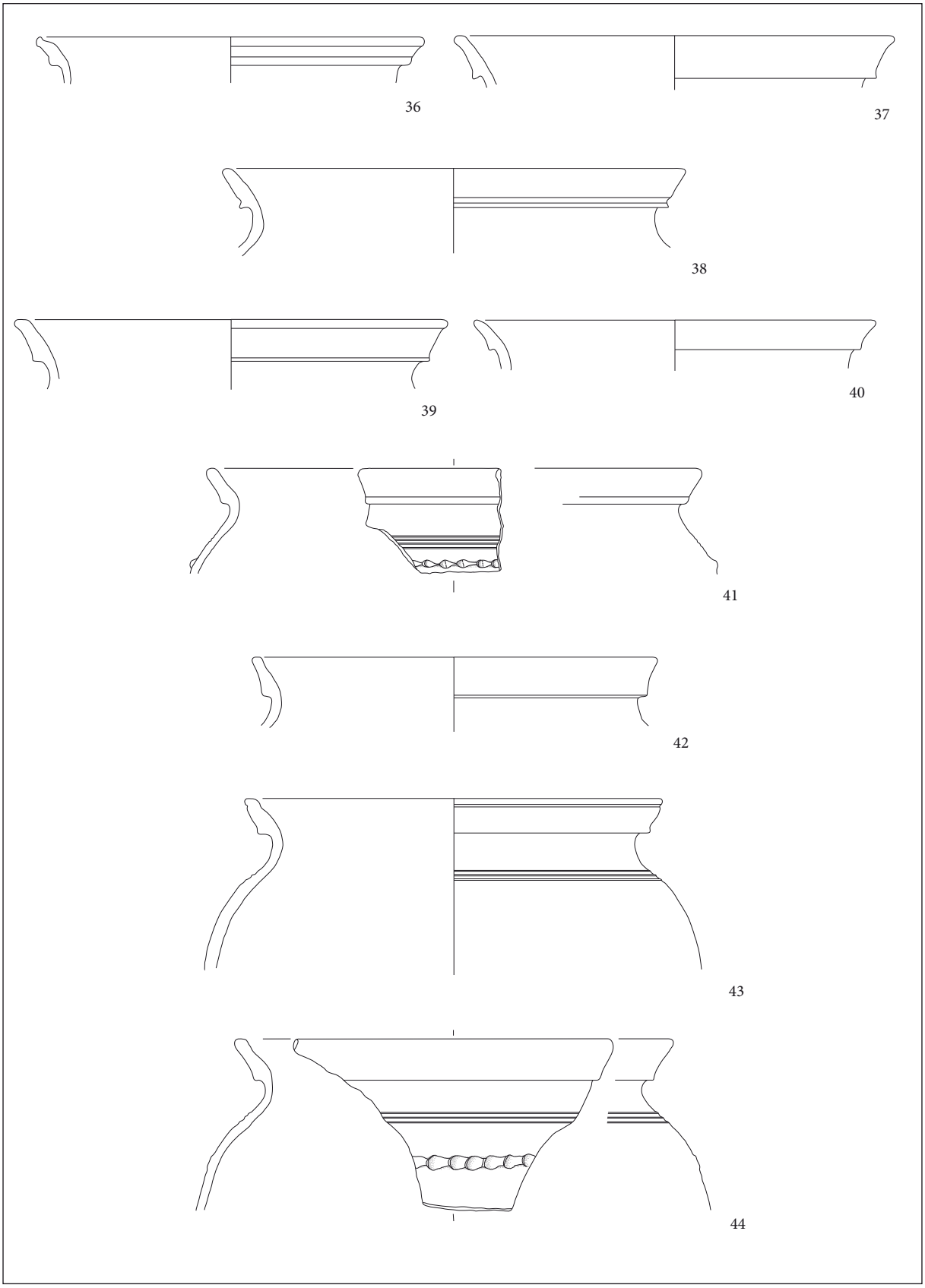
Pl. 2: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. All pottery. Scale = 1:3.



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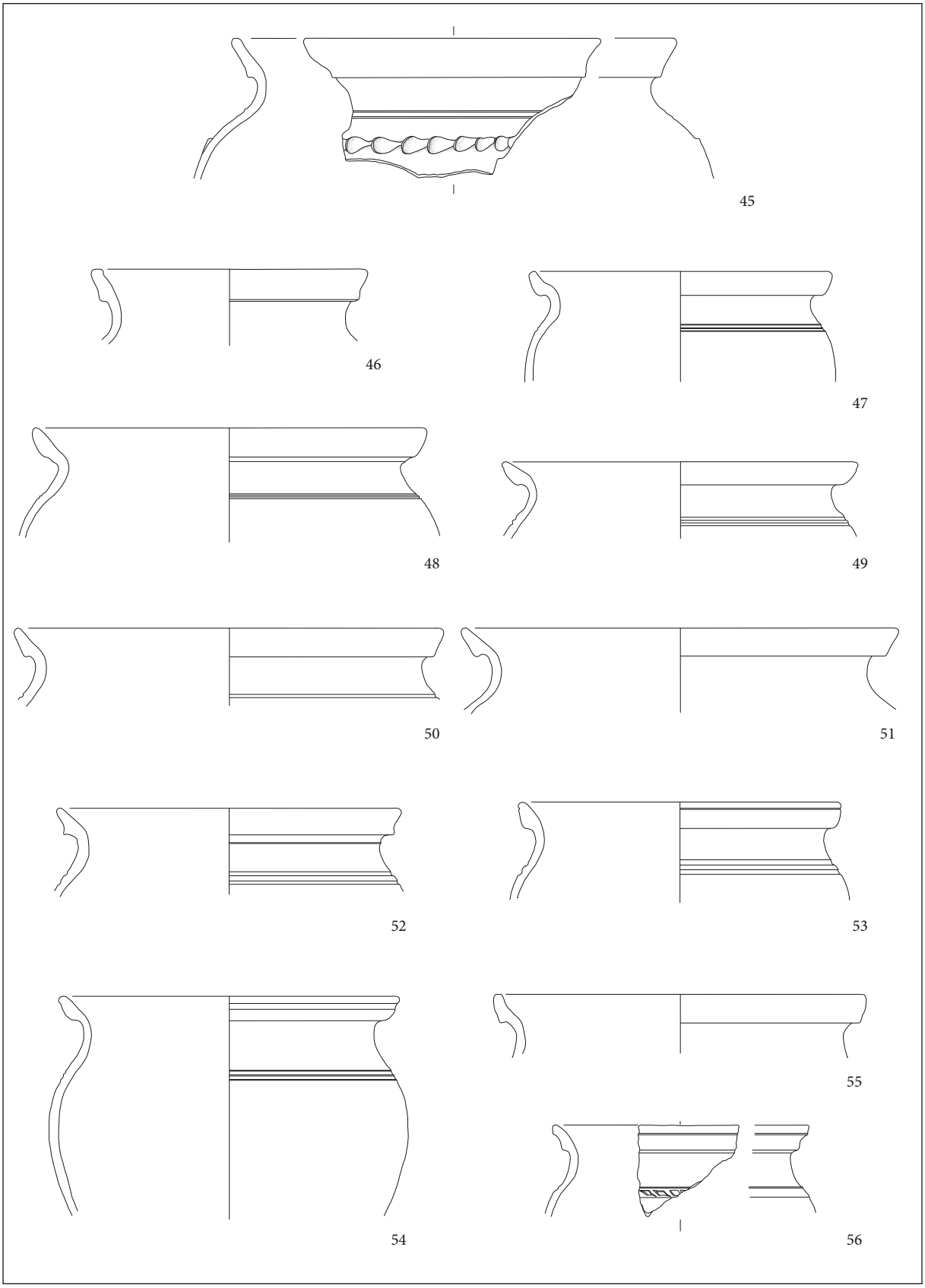
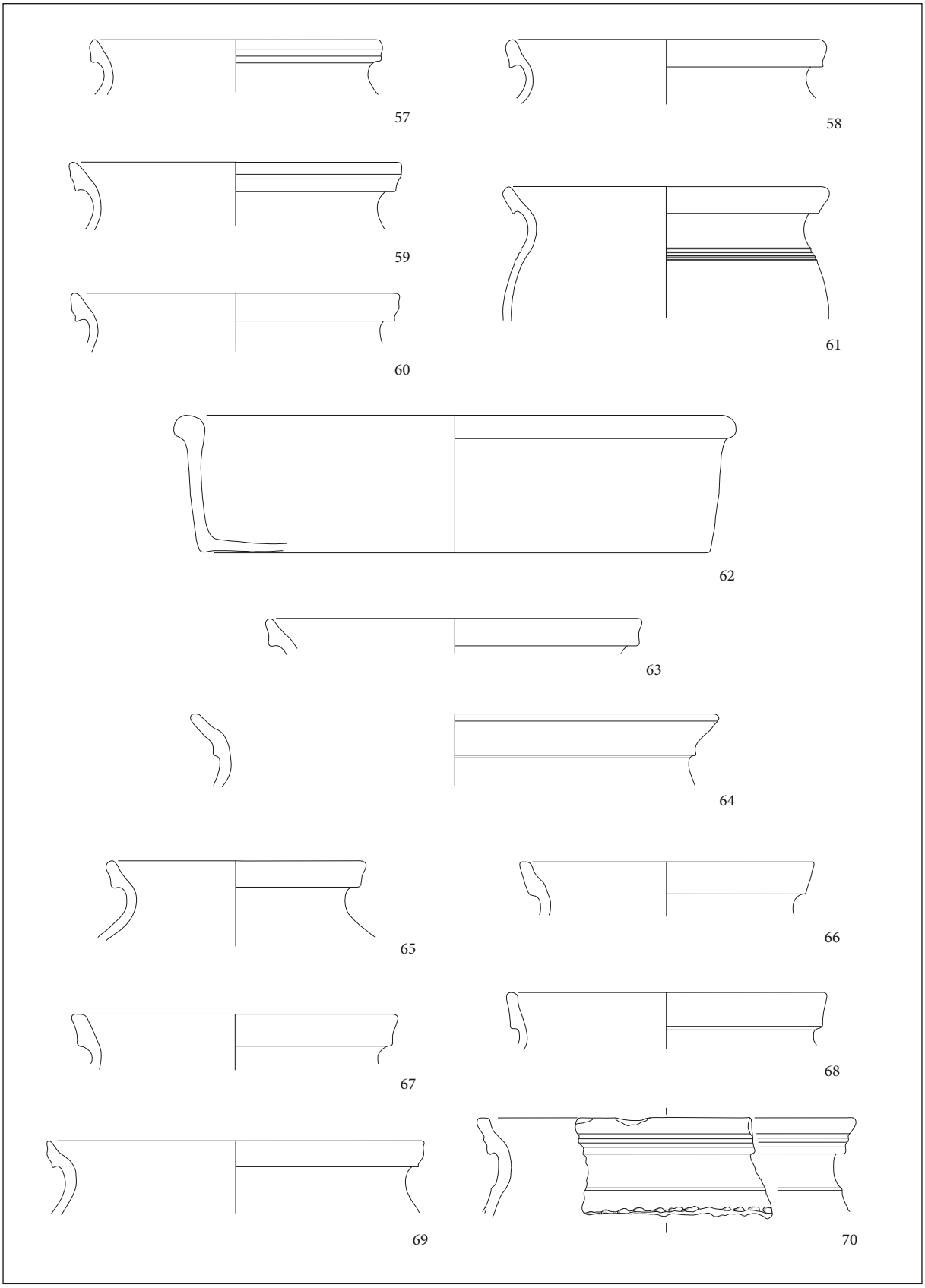
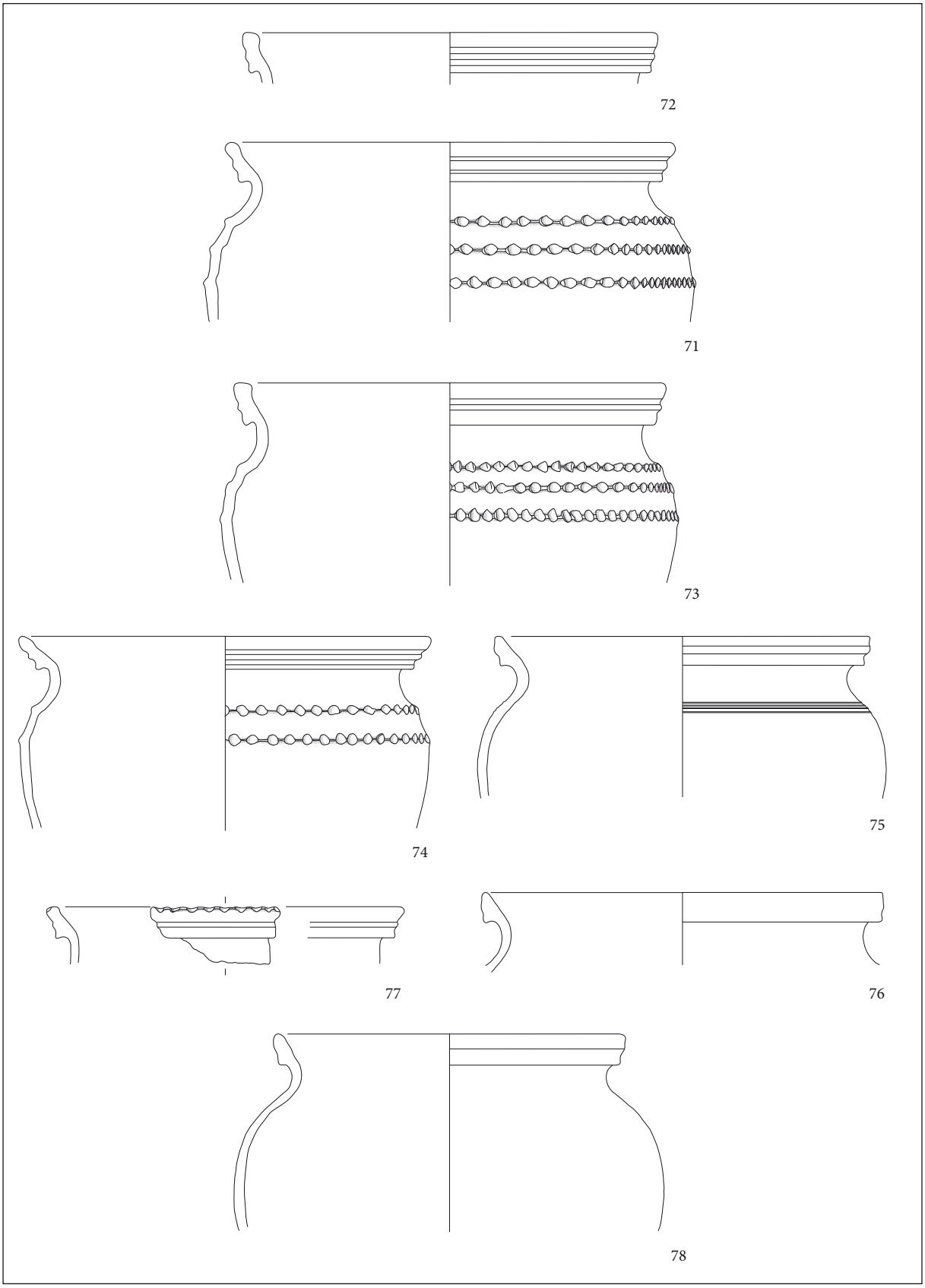
Pl. 3: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. All pottery. Scale = 1:3.



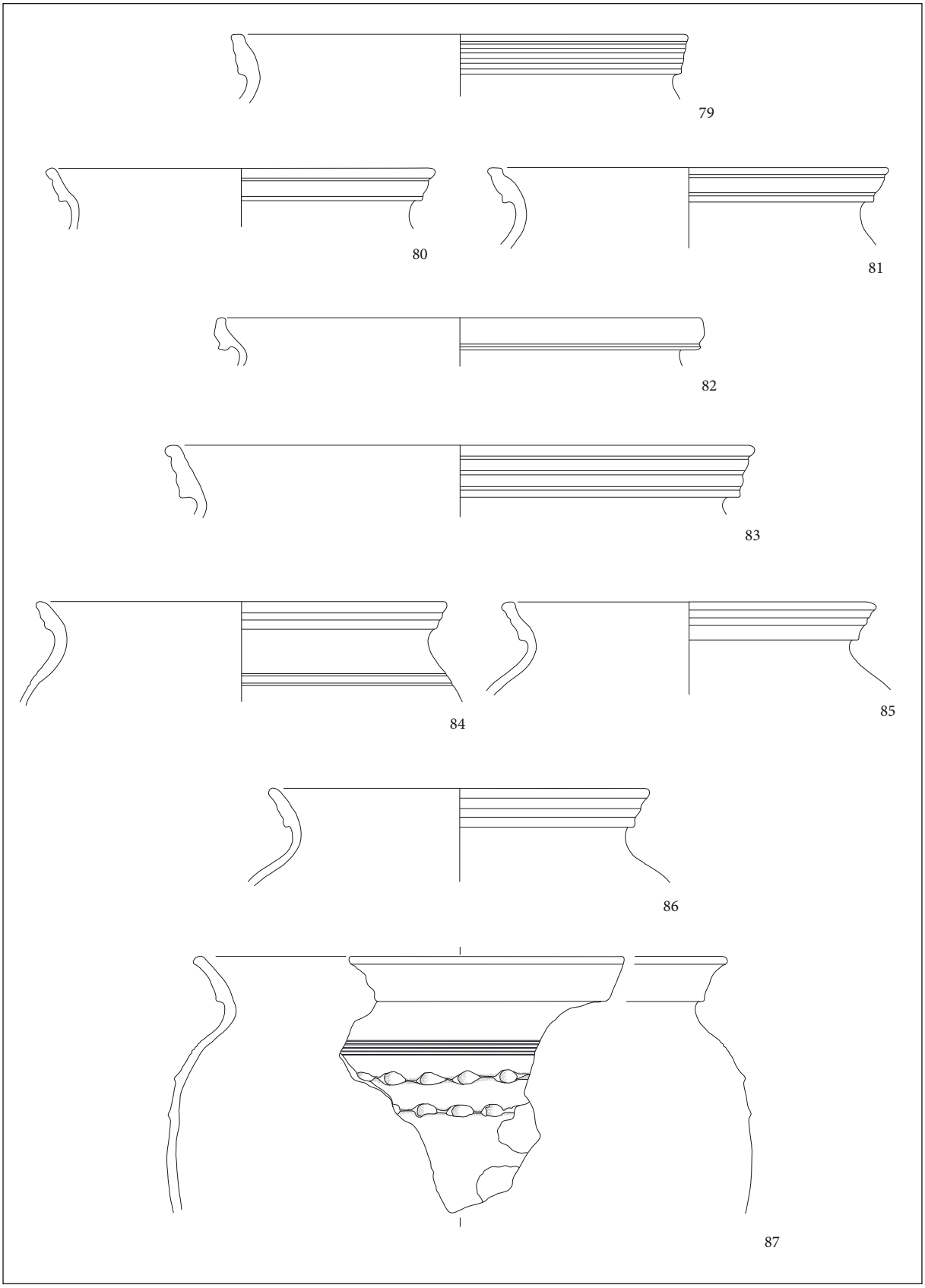
T. 4: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. Vse lončenina. M. = 1:3.
Pl. 4: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. All pottery. Scale = 1:3.



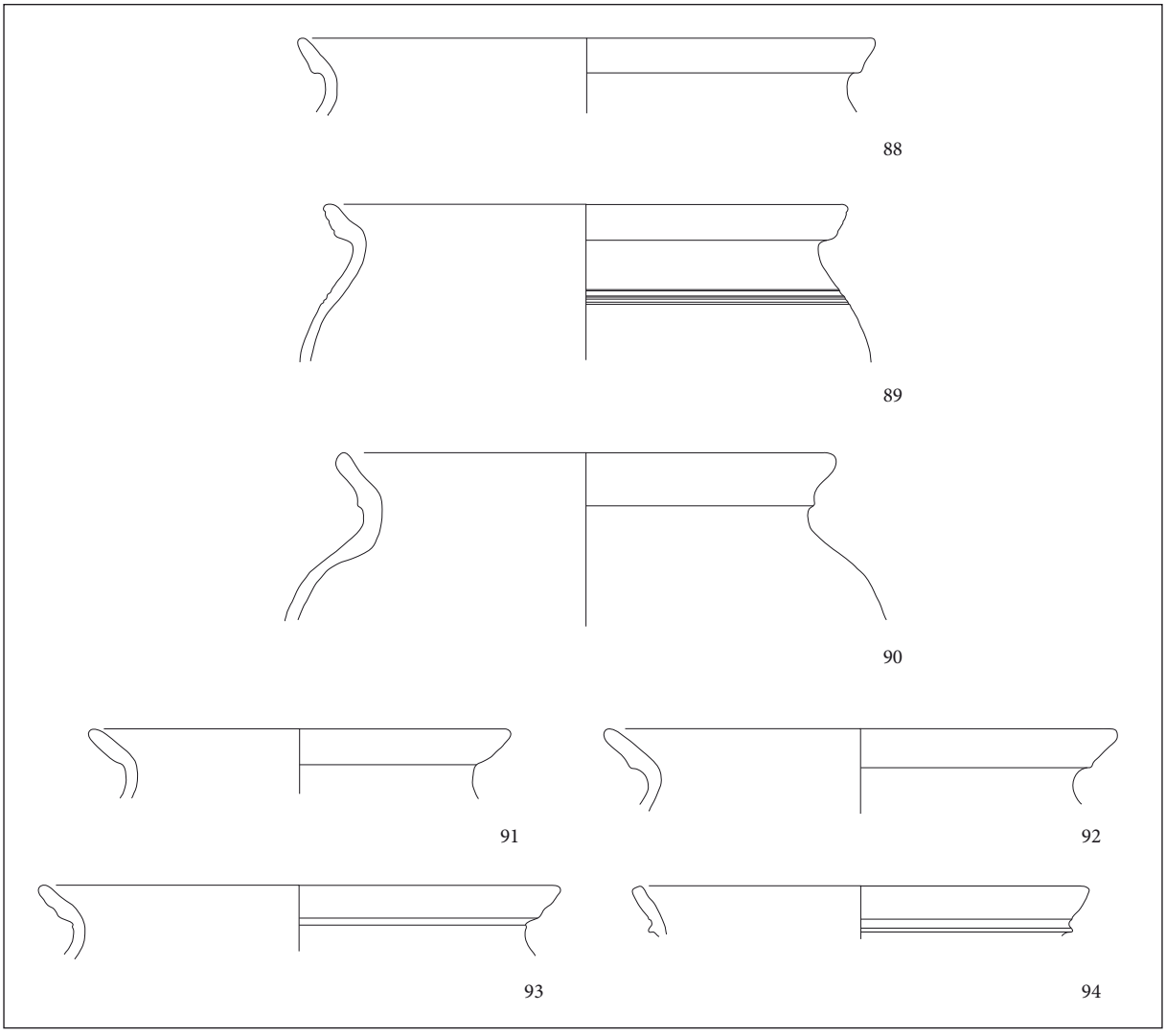
T. 5: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. Vse lončenina. M. = 1:3.
Pl. 5: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. All pottery. Scale = 1:3.



T. 6: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. Vse lončenina. M. = 1:3.
Pl. 6: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. All pottery. Scale = 1:3.



T. 7: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. Vse lončenina. M. = 1:3.
Pl. 7: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. All pottery. Scale = 1:3.



T. 8: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. Vse lončenina. M. = 1:3.
Pl. 8: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. All pottery. Scale = 1:3.

Pril. 1: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. Zastopanost posameznih sesalskih taksonov v gradivu po skeletnih elementih in fazah. Količina najdb je prikazana kot število določenih primerkov (NISP; pokončni zapis) oziroma najmanjše število elementov (MNE; ležeči zapis). Obrazložitev okrajšav: **SVD** = srednjeveški depoziti; **PSV/ZNV** = poznosrednjeveški/zgodnjenovoveški depoziti; **NVD** = novoveški depoziti; ***F.c.*** = domača mačka (*Felis catus*); ***L.e.*** = poljski zajec (*Lepus europaeus*); ***V.v.*** = lisica (*Vulpes vulpes*). Skupina „Drugo" vključuje ostanke reber, grodnic in podjezičnih kosti.

Appendix 1: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. Representation of individual mammalian taxa amongst the finds by skeletal elements and phases. The quantity of finds is shown as the number of identified specimens (NISP; upright script) or the minimum number of elements (MNE; *italic script*). Explanation of abbreviations: **SVD** = Medieval deposits; **PSV/ZNV** = Late Medieval/Early Post-Mediaeval deposits; **NVD** = Post-Mediaeval deposits; ***F.c.*** = domestic cat (*Felis catus*); ***L.e.*** = European hare (*Lepus europaeus*); ***V.v.*** = red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*). The group 'other' includes remains of ribs, sternums and hyoid bones.

Skeletni element **Skeletal element**	***Bos taurus***			***Sus* sp.**			**Caprinae**			***Equus caballus***		***C. familiaris***		***F.c.***	***L.e.***	***V.v.***
	SVD	**PSV ZNV**	**NVD**	**SVD**	**PSV ZNV**	**NVD**	**SVD**	**PSV ZNV**	**NVD**	**SVD**	**PSV ZNV**	**SVD**	**NVD**	**PSV ZNV**	**NVD**	**SVD**
Os cornu	-	4 / *1*	1 / *1*	-	-	-	1 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cranium	18 / *18*	29 / *3*	2 / *1*	-	18 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maxilla	-	5 / *2*	-	-	6 / *3*	1 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandibula	7 / *3*	20 / *4*	23 / *4*	3 / *2*	7 / *5*	4 / *2*	1 / *1*	6 / *2*	3 / *1*	1 / *1*	-	1 / *1*	-	-	-	-
Dentes	3 / *1*	17 / *3*	8 / *2*	9 / *3*	12 / *4*	10 / *3*	4 / *2*	1 / *1*	3 / *1*	-	1 / *1*	-	-	-	-	1 / *1*
Atlas	2 / *2*	2 / *2*	-	-	3 / *3*	2 / *2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 / *1*	-	-	-
Epistropheus	-	3 / *3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 / *1*	-	-	-	-
Vertebrae cerv. (3–7)	3 / *1*	5 / *2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 / *1*	-	-	-	-
Vertebrae thor.	10 / *2*	19 / *3*	1 / *1*	-	3 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veretbrae lumb.	10 / *2*	3 / *2*	3 / *1*	-	3 / *1*	-	-	-	1 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vertebrae indet.	12 / *1*	1 / *1*	-	-	1 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pelvis	8 / *2*	5 / *2*	7 / *2*	-	3 / *1*	1 / *1*	-	1 / *1*	1 / *1*	1 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scapula	4 / *2*	4 / *2*	4 / *2*	-	2 / *2*	2 / *1*	-	-	2 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humerus	5 / *4*	11 / *4*	2 / *1*	7 / *4*	9 / *5*	3 / *2*	3 / *2*	1 / *1*	1 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radius	7 / *2*	3 / *2*	6 / *2*	3 / *2*	1 / *1*	2 / *1*	5 / *2*	5 / *2*	3 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	1 / *1*	-
Ulna	2 / *2*	6 / *3*	1 / *1*	-	4 / *2*	4 / *2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ossa metacarpalia	10 / *5*	9 / *3*	2 / *1*	-	-	-	1 / *1*	2 / *1*	3 / *2*	1 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ossa carpalia	1 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Femur	6 / *3*	9 / *4*	4 / *2*	1 / *1*	7 / *5*	6 / *3*	1 / *1*	2 / *2*	2 / *2*	-	-	-	-	1 / *1*	1 / *1*	-
Tibia	7 / *3*	9 / *3*	8 / *3*	8 / *3*	10 / *6*	2 / *1*	4 / *4*	12 / *6*	3 / *2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ossa metatarsalia	2 / *1*	10 / *4*	6 / *4*	-	1 / *1*	3 / *2*	1 / *1*	6 / *4*	1 / *1*	1 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Astragalus	2 / *2*	1 / *1*	2 / *2*	-	1 / *1*	1 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calcaneus	2 / *1*	-	2 / *2*	-	-	2 / *2*	-	-	1 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O. tarsalia (drugo/rest)	2 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx 1	1 / *1*	2 / *1*	2 / *1*	-	-	2 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx 2	-	2 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanx 3	2 / *1*	1 / *1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drugo / Rest	19	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pril. 2: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. Zastopanost posameznih skeletnih elementov v okviru petih vsaj delno ohranjenih skeletov domačega goveda v gradivu. Količina najdb je izražena kot število določenih primerkov (NISP). V primeru večjega števila odlomkov, ki so evidentno pripadali isti kosti, so ti zavedeni kot NISP = 1.
Kosti delno ohranjenih skeletov D 294, D 333 in D 336 so zajeti tudi v podatkih iz *priloge 1*.
Appendix 2: Šentvid pri Stični – Župnijski dom. Representation of individual skeletal elements within the frame of the five at least partially preserved cattle skeletons. The quantity of finds is expressed as the number of identified specimens (NISP). If it was clearly established that multiple fragments belonged to the same bone, they were recorded as NISP = 1. The bones of partially preserved skeletons D 294, D 333 and D 336 are included in the data found in *App. 1*.

Skeletni element **Skeletal element**	**D 294**	**D 333**	**D 336**	**SE 1313**			**SE 1314**		
				Sin.	**- / ?**	**Dex.**	**Sin.**	**- / ?**	**Dex.**
Os cornu	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cranium	6	14	17	-	112	-	-	16	-
Maxilla	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Mandibula	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Os hyoideum	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Dentes	3	-	5	-	-	1	5	-	3
Atlas	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Epistropheus	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Vertebrae cerv. (3-7)	1	3	4	-	5	-	-	5	-
Vertebrae thor.	1	4	7	-	16	-	-	15	-
Vertebrae lumb.	-	6	2	-	4	-	-	7	-
Vertebrae indet.	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Sternum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Costae	-	17	12	-	33	-	-	29	-
Scapula	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Humerus	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Radius	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Ulna	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1
Ossa metacarpalia	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ossa carpalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pelvis (1/2)	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Sacrum	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Femur	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Patella	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tibia	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Os malleolare	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Ossa metatarsalia	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Ossa tarsalia	-	1	-	4	-	6	4	-	4
Ossa sesamoidea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Phalanx 1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-
Phalanx 2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	-
Phalanx 3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-