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SREDNJOVJEKOVNA NASELJA U SVJETLU ARHEOLOŠKIH IZVORA

*MEDIAEVAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE
LIGHT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOURCES*



Zagreb, 2017

SREDNJOVJEKOVNA NASELJA U SVJETLU ARHEOLOŠKIH IZVORA

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

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

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

Tajana Sekelj Ivančan

ILOK'S FORTRESS IN THE OTTOMAN PERIOD

Professional paper / *Stručni rad*

In the protective archaeological explorations, which were carried out before and during 1980, in the area of the old town of Ilok around the church of St. Johan of Capistrano, the northern walls of the fortress and the building of today's kindergarten, were found numerous remains of pottery and metal objects. In archaeological researches of the Institute of Archaeology, from 2001 to 2008, which were carried out on a part of the gothic church of St. Peter and Paul the Apostles and the medieval Castle of Dukes of Ilok were found waste pits and parts of architecture from the Ottoman times as part of a monumental medieval entrance to the palace. The theme of the work is determined by the selection of archaeological objects from the research whose number and variety indicate the intense life that took place in the fortress, Muslims' congregation, whose confirmation is found in both written and visual sources about Ilok.

Key words: congregation, the medieval Castle of Dukes of Ilok, the castle, the church of St. Peter and Paul the Apostles

HISTORICAL DATA OF ILOK FROM THE 15TH TO 17TH CENTURY

During the middle ages, Ilok was an influential city. King Ladislaus V confirmed its privileges in 1453 (Andrić 2003: 90–92); in transcript that document has been known since 1525 as the Statute of Ilok (Kiš 1970: 38–110). At the time of Nicholas Kont, in the 14th century, Ilok is experiencing its first golden period when begins the consolidation of the fortress and the construction of churches (Andrić 2001: 140). The city reaches its peak in the 15th century at the time of Nicholas of Ilok (Hungarian: Miklos Uylak), one of the magnates of Hungarian - Croatian Kingdom. He served as ban of Mačva, ban of Transylvania, ban of Slavonia and Croatia, prior of Vrana and the king of Bosnia because of what the city was, from 1471 till 1477, the capital of Bosnia, actually its northern part (Andrić 2015: 56). At the time of Nicholas son Lawrence, Ilok was robbed and partially destroyed in 1494 by the Hungarian-Croatian king Ladislaus Jagiellon (Fedeles 2012: 15), and there were frequent incursions of the Ottoman Turks who occupied the city on 8 August 1526. At first, the city was a part of Syrmia's region, and the center of Sanjak of Syrmia and administrative center in the Buda's part of Vilayet becomes in the mid-16th century and remains until the mid-17th century (Moačanin 2001: 7, 24). As in other cities, in Ilok prevails eastern oriental culture, which also has its stages of development (Redžić 1982: 54–70).

THE ASPECT OF THE FORTRESS ACCORDING TO THE HISTORICAL SOURCES

Description of the fortress was written in 1587 by Reinhold Lubenau (1556–1631) in his diary while he was traveling from Budapest to Istanbul, where he stated that the fortress was built with round towers which have partially collapsed, and that there is a nice city surrounded by a wall and that there exists "Turkish churches" (Zirojević 2009: 186). Very similar is a description from 1608 by Maximilian Prändstetter, the secretary of the Imperial minister (Fig. 1), where he describes a rusty town with rural houses and a castle with large windows, three-door to the fortress and the town (Bojničić 1910: 209). Both Lubenau and Prändstetter write about the rusty town, but on the other hand, picture of the town painted by Prändstetter is in diametrical contrast to his report. It clearly shows the town's architecture, while the rural houses are outside the walls. In support of this conclusion are the archaeological researches carried out in 1982 and 2007 within the fortress, during



Fig. 1 The picture of Ilok from 1608, Ilok Town Museum, inv. no. RD – 2, (recorded by: M. Novaković in 2008, further work by: A. Rimpf)

which was discovered the architecture of the 16th and 17th century, that is the restoration of medieval buildings done by the inhabitants of Ilok during the Ottoman Empire. Since Ilok was not destroyed but committed, I think the new, newly-arrived inhabitants moved into existing facilities as it has been the practice in this region. After all, a description of the ruinous state of the castle in the time of Prändstetter's visit shows the situation after the Long War, led from 1593 to 1608, when Ilok was destroyed, as reported by Bartol Kašić in 1618 during his visit to Sanjak Syrmia's Bey Hasan Pasha who dwells in the "bishop's palace" in Ilok (Sršan 1987: 94). As in Ilok never dwelt bishop, bishop's palace refers to the medieval Castle of Nicholas of Ilok (Andrić 1996: 34). Conquering the Balkan, the Ottomans adapted medieval castles to their visual culture and habits from their home country. The specificity of cities in the new period is the number of the Muslim population, Islamic monumental buildings and grand bazaar where were trades. Urban development began with the construction of religious, cultural, administrative and economic institutions from whose funds were held the objects (Zlatar 2013: 135). An example of financing facilities in Ilok is Gaza Turali Bey's waqf of ten shops and a water mill (Bašić 2012: 158). Fortress is, in a detailed list of Sanjaks of Syrmia from 1568, called the congregation, the community of Muslims, and is divided into five mahalas, neighborhoods: teacher Memi's, Redžep's mahala, Mezit's, Mehmet ağa's and Ismail's mahala (McGowan 1983: 7–18). There were soldiers and mosque officials and the trade took place along the "bazaar" street.

Except of Western travel writers, Ilok as a city in the form of an elongated square on a high hill overlooking the Danube describes Evliya Çelebi. Around the city there were four large bastions, inaccessible citadel and two gates. It is alleged that in the fortress there are two mosques and a hammam, and that the fort itself should be restored (Çelebi 1973: 525). According to the plan of Abbot Giovanni Bonini from 1698, the fortress consists of six square, seven circular towers and two semi-towers overlooking the river Danube, connected with a mantle of defensive walls with a battlement and sentry path (Fig. 2).¹ It was built on the right bank of the Danube on the loess hill to where it steeply swoops. The fortress is of irregular shape, axial type, surrounded by two walls. There are two entrances to the town:² the Big gate in the west and the Small gate in the east which were connected along the way to the houses built in rascian way.³ In the northwestern corner of the fortress is a rectangular shaped palace which is partly demolished. Except from the castle, there were also three Gothic churches, monasteries, mosque, tombs, abdesthana and hammam. Bonini says that the monastery of Clarissas is destroyed and partly transformed into a storage for food nearby two quarters and the moat towards the church of St. Mary, built in the time of liberation (Jačov 1990: 40–41).⁴ Bonini included in his description the state of the fortress after the liberation

1 On Bonini's plan the facilities within the fortress are marked by letters.

2 On the south side of the fortress, about 100 meters below the city walls, there is another collapsed passage collapsed, microtoponym Turkey hole.

3 Rascian houses are dugouts, where the lower part is buried in the ground while the roof is above the ground. This type of houses appears throughout the middle ages. More about the type, its widespread and users in Jiriček 1952; Pickl 1978: 141; Sršan 1987: 48; Jačov 1990: 41; Kalić 2004.

4 The description is according to Mark Jačov (Jačov 1990: 41, 111). About the interpretation of Bonini and failure of Jačov, during his translation, his opinions and comments gave Zorislav Horvat (Horvat 2002: 198).

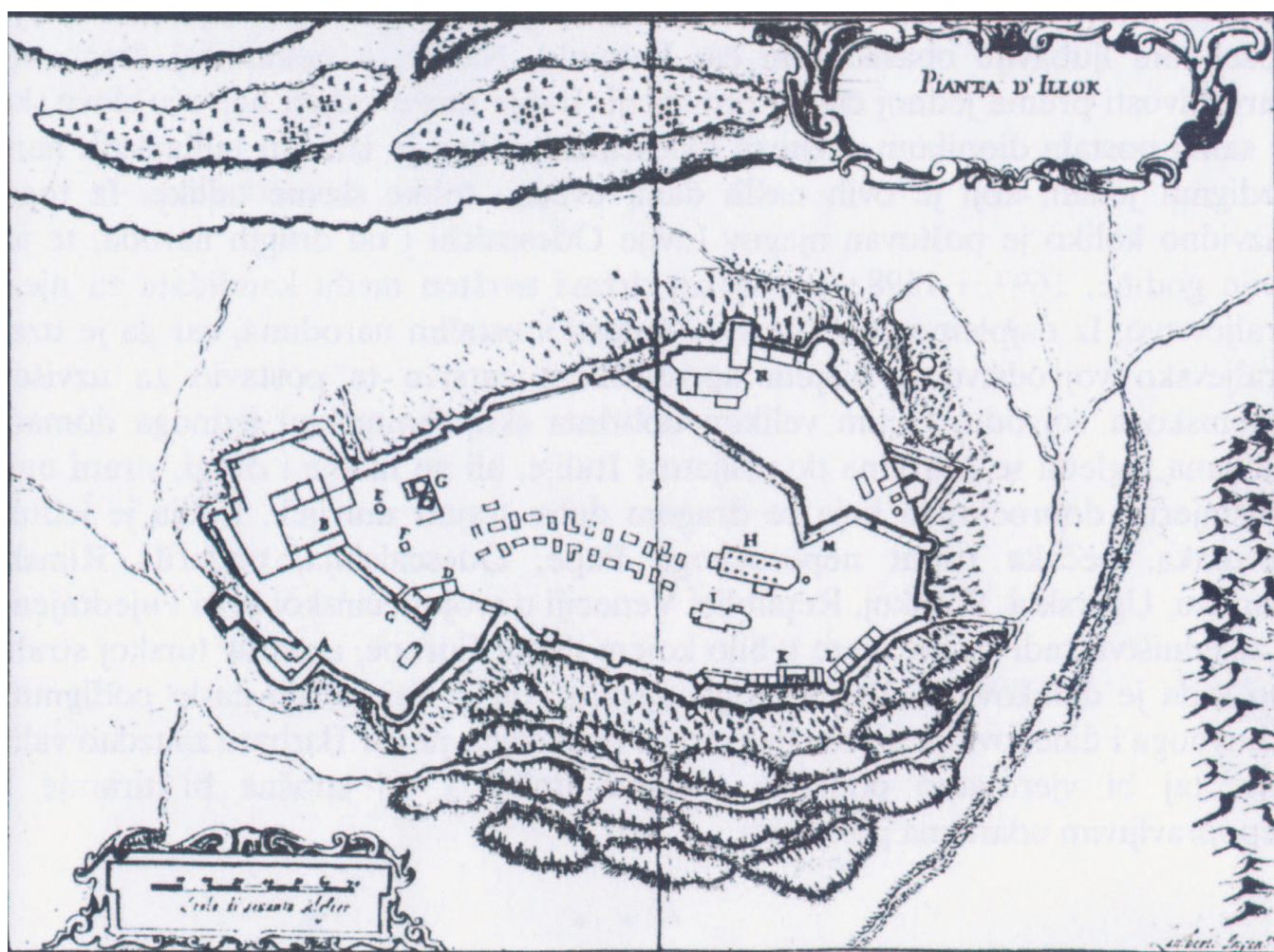


Fig. 2 The plan of Ilok fortress according to Abbot Bonini from 1698 (Horvat 2002: 196)

and the arrival of Ottomans. Besides that, describing the Franciscan church, he wrote that the tower cracked due to the earthquake (Andrić 2001: 170; Tomičić 2003: 138–139). Also, the church tower itself could have been damaged during the battle for Ilok in 1688 (Cvekan 1986: 116). In the picture *The Tree of Syrmia's saints, blessed and servants of God* by Ivan Filip Binder from 1777, which is kept in the monastery of St. Bono in Vukovar, within the fortress is clearly seen a mosque and a smaller building with a dome (Fig. 3). Demolition of the last remains of the medieval and Ottoman architecture happened in 1793 when began the second phase of renovation of the plateau and the castle under the administration of the family Odescalchi (Šćitaroci 2001: 494).

TODAY'S ASPECT OF THE FORTRESS

Due to the successive formation of the defensive complex over the centuries, we can notice the different stages of construction on the battlement, the barbican and bastion, and on the defensive walls, all to adapt to warfare and new types of weapons, and primarily to the use of firearms. Since Ilok surrendered to Ottomans (Marković 2001: 196), the fortress itself did not experience any major damages and in its housing and other facilities the life continued even after the conquest, what is seen in the list of Sanjak of Syrmia from 1568 (McGowan 1983: 7).

Facilities that are preserved in the substructures are: the Gothic church of St. Peter and Paul the Apostles, the unknown Gothic church (probably the church of St. Clare's nuns, previously the church of St. Anna's), houses A and B (south side of the fortress), the bell tower of the Gothic church of St. Mary (now the church of St. Johan of Capistrano), castle complex of Nicholas of Ilok - Odescalchi palace, Mehmet age's mosque, entrance in front of the palace of Nicholas of Ilok, three rooms of the hammam and a bastion. Fully preserved are defensive structures: the square towers 3, 5 and 7 and semi-towers 1, 2, 4 and 6, and their connecting walls, two round towers facing Danube (the monastery and the tower at the manor



Fig. 3 The picture of Ilok's fortress on the picture *The tree of Syrmia's saints* by Ivana Filip Binder from 1777, Ilok Town Museum, inv. no. REP – 50, (recorded by: A. Rimpf in 2015)

Brnjaković), pentagonal tower by the Little door, complex of towers in the northwestern part of the fortification, the barbi-can bastion in the southwest part and two rooms, hammam and tomb from the Ottoman period.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES

Archaeological researches in the area of Ilok fortress carried out before 2000, were modest in range, in the spirit of the former archeology and scientific knowledge and perception of the Ottoman cultural heritage, when didn't matter much about this segment of history and was often reported about the Turkish and ethnographic inheritance as equal terms. Many findings were found in "Turkish pit that cut prehistoric floor of the house." (Marić, Batorović 1982: 11).⁵ Also, most of the items remained unrecorded or registered as a "peasant" pottery. Such an interpretation has influenced on the opinion that Ilok is rarely mentioned in the 16th and 17th century.⁶ That was until the last archaeological researches, conducted in the fortress from 2010 to 2013 in the area of the towers and the walls of the fortress and the hammam, when the material was valorized and given higher attention (Fig. 4).⁷ The first archaeological researches in the area of the Gothic church of St. Peter and Paul the Apostles began in 1950, and continued from 1956 till 1957.⁸ The reports summarily mention that there were found horseshoes and pottery from the "Turkish period" nearby the substructure of the church and some "uninteresting stuff" (Mladinov 1956: 1; Batorović 1983: 52). Today, it is difficult to trace the objects from those reports because of the constant moving of museum's stuff and dislocations of Ilok Town Museum.

The Institution for Protection of Cultural Monuments in Osijek carried out the first trial archaeological excavations along the northern walls of the fortress towards the Danube in 1979. Within the probe was found the "medieval Croatian earring" and the pottery dating Ottoman period (Begonja 1979: 6–10).⁹ As already mentioned, the first significant explorations began in 1982 on the plateau of the fortress along the northern walls.¹⁰ In those explorations were found some

5 The name of the peasant and recent ceramics is the used terminology in all the diaries and reports of archaeological excavations from 1963 to 1988, led by the curators of the Museum of Ilok and associates of the research.

6 Still conventional opinion, moreover, according to the various types of publications, that the center of Sanjak of Srijemska Mitrovica or Osijek, although on this issue his opinion presented Nenad Moačanin (Moačanin 1982: 36–37; 2001: 7–8).

7 The research was carried out by Croatian Conservation Institute as a part of the reconstruction of the Ilok's fortress.

8 The research was carried out by Dr. Antun Bauer and Greta Jurišić from Zagreb up to 1951, and continued in 1956 by prof. Matija Klajn and Josip Kord from the Vinkovci Municipal Museum.

9 Probe 1 was excavated nearby the tower 1. At a depth of 1 to 1.5 m was found a layer of soot and ceramics as well as the mentioned earring.

10 Studies were carried out as part of the project for protection of the fortress started by the Regional Institution for Protection of Monuments in Osijek, in cooperation with Ilok Town Museum and Vukovar Municipal Museum. Studies were carried out in the courtyard of the manor Brnjaković by the schoolyard, perpendicular to the wall of the fortress where was dug to a depth of 2.5 m, on which occasion were found waste pits with a large amount of Ottoman materials. It was also dug from the manor towards the castle. According to reports, that part was the richest with material of this period. The third part of the research was carried out on the surface of the manor, along the north wall of the church of St. Johan of Capistrano on the east of the plateau.

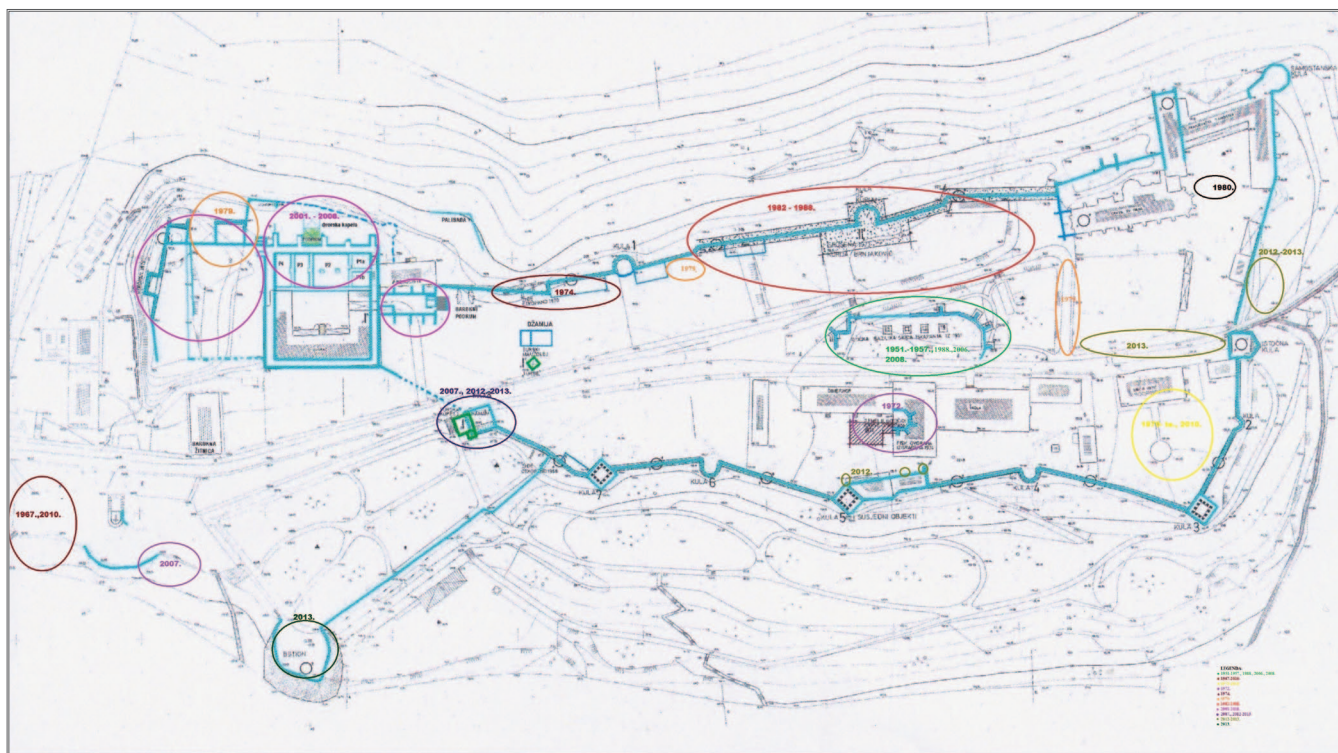


Fig. 4 Plan for conservation and protection works of the fort in 1974, with highlights later conducted archaeological excavations (according to Užarević 1974, further work by: A. Rimpf)

remains of the medieval rooms and a large amount of Ottoman materials (Fig. 5) (Batorović 1983: 56; Marić, Batorović 1982: 22).¹¹ Probes, set in 1988 resulted with the discovery of large circular pit which was filled with soot, bones, fragments of baking pots, bricks and ceramic material mainly dating Ottoman era, pipes, dishes and fireplace tiles (Batorović 1983: 55; Marić, Batorović 1982: 19, 21; 1988: 7–10).¹² Next systematic excavations were carried out in the framework of the project “Research, restoration and revitalization of the cultural heritage of Ilok - Vukovar - Vučedol” in the area of the medieval Castle of Dukes of Ilok (DKI) and the Gothic church of St. Peter and Paul the Apostles (ISPA).¹³

In the studies of the northern facade of the castle of the Dukes of Ilok was found a late medieval tread with buttresses and bases of pillars¹⁴ as well as the west palace walls which were demolished after the Ottomans were defeated in 1688 (Tomičić et al. 2005: 10).¹⁵ When iron pickaxes with traces of gunpowder were found, what was interpreted as an indication of the works on the deconstruction of walls, it was recorded the demolition phase of the north wing of the residential area of Nikola of Ilok at the beginning of the 18th century (Tomičić 2004: 148). In the area of the central courtyard of the palace are recorded remains of buildings from which the only remainings are base substructures, whose rows cut late medieval layers and limestone flooring substrates on which are found fragments of late medieval pottery and Ottoman money. It is also found a rectangular structure made of bricks and clay (Fig. 6). It consisted of four narrow rows which were vertically connected by a circular collector that was connected in the northwestern corner with a row made of Gothic tiles, thus making the tube that connected the separator with the western wing of the castle. Burying the row, it cut the late medieval layer from the beginning of the 16th century. Based on the found Ottoman coins and archaeological materials that can be dated to the beginning of the 16th century, objects might belong to the period of Ottoman reign or the first phase of the recon-

11 There were discovered bended architectural elements as well as fills in the pillars of the medieval pathway on the defensive walls.

12 The exploration was carried out along the northern walls, but towards the west side of the fortress plateau, to the “castle”. The pit was dug to a depth of 3.25 m when it was stopped for security reasons.

13 The research was led by the Institute of Archaeology in Zagreb from 2001 to 2008. As part of the archaeological explorations there are covered different segments: the core of the palace, central courtyard, north wing of the medieval castle, parts of western and eastern wings of the court, and the monumental entrance gate to the medieval castle on the eastern and western parts of the defensive walls.

14 Research in the central courtyard of the castle, at the core of modern palace, its north wing, at the level of basement.

15 The western part of the castle wall crashed down on the west of the castle at the end of the 17th century, and was recorded by discovery of the wall that fell on the late medieval layer.



Fig. 5 Excavation in 1982 on the part of the northern walls of the manor Brnjaković to the church of St. Johan of Capistrano, Ilok Town Museum, archives of the Archaeological Department (recorded by: R. Marić in 1982, further work by: A. Rimpf)

struction of the baroque palace (Tomičić et al. 2007a: 10).¹⁶ It is also defined the entering facility to the Castle of Dukes of Ilok, built in the 15th century, out of cut stone and brick connected by white plaster, while the substructures were built out of rough stones connected with white plaster and the floor made of bricks of different dimensions, which was cut by burring pit from Ottoman period (Fig. 7).¹⁷ In archaeological researches of north eastern parts of the preserved substructures of medieval monumental entrances were discovered walls made of carved stone and brick, connected by soil, which are dated to the Ottoman period (Tomičić et al. 2008b: 5–6, 14). To Ottoman domination in this area are linked the series of detected waste pits that extended to the east - south along the east wing of the palace. They contained the filling of the particulate soil with the rubble of bricks and stones and fragments of pottery vessels with a characteristic pale green glaze, yellow colors and floral designs (Fig. 8) (Tomičić et al. 2008a: 14). The findings of Ottoman architecture in the area of the central part of the northern half of the palace courtyard

negate the previous statements about the function of the court which, according to sources, was in poor condition (Tomičić et al. 2007a: 11–12), and thus the widespread opinion that Ottomans did not restore the fortress.¹⁸ The study of the church of St. Peter and Paul the Apostles discovered a large number of waste pits full of many animal bones (goat and sheep), ceramic pots, metal and bone objects and coins (Figs. 9–10).¹⁹ Pits, except one in the middle boat, were not buried in the area of the interior of the church (Tomičić et al. 2007c: 4–5).



Fig. 6 Structure SU 816, 817, southern view - separator, researches on DKI in 2006 (Tomičić et al. 2006: 26, Fig. 3)

16 Precise dating of this occasion cannot be given because numismatic material that was found during research at DKI still is not given up to Ilok Town Museum.

17 Research on the eastern courtyard. The walls are built of stone parts of other medieval buildings of the fort, which indicates the reconstruction and strengthening of entrances that have been done during the 16th and 17th century. Below and above these walls were layers that, based on the findings, indicate Ottoman reign in Ilok.

18 About the poor condition of the palace was written, as already mentioned by: Reinhold Lubenau and Maximilian Prändstatter. Their records were consistently taken by chroniclers who were mostly involved in the history of Ilok: Mladen Barbarić and Mato Batorović.

19 The study included the northern part of the walls of the church, the apses, the north entrance and the central board, while in the southern board was opened a smaller probe. The works were not finished on the southern part because this part of the church passes under the road, and the problem were the installations of surrounding objects which would, in this case, have to be displaced.

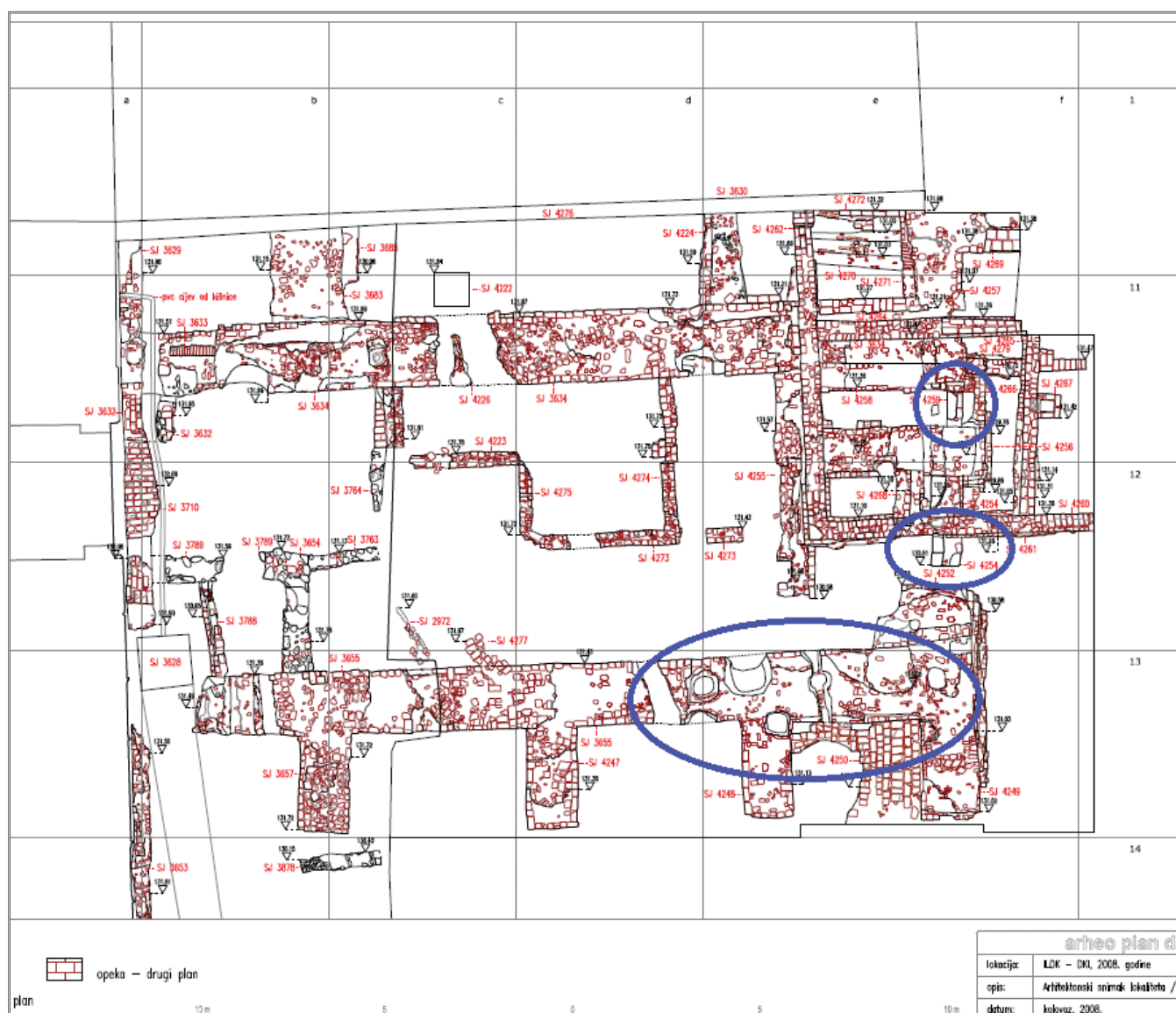


Fig. 7 Architectural survey on explored areas in the eastern courtyard at DK I in 2008 (Tomičić et al. 2008b: Pl. 1; plan finished by: A. Rimpf)

In support of an intense life in the area of Ilok's fortress, except the written historical sources, go and more than 500 items found in archaeological research and amateur collecting, which is kept in the holdings of Ilok Town Museum.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

The archaeological material is heterogeneous, on this occasion were selected and presented individual ceramic and metal objects, fragments of pottery, parts of candlesticks, money and jewelry.

CERAMIC FINDINGS

Ceramics typically belongs to the most numerous archaeological artefacts, including in the area of Ilok's fortress. Here found ceramics, generally speaking, is a craft product of good quality, made of equal mixture of clay on a perfected foot potter's wheel and well-done thanks to the quality of baking techniques (Bikić 2003: 116). In terms of shape and decoration, ceramic objects from Ilok fortress are a synthesis of influences, from those made in local, Balkan tradition to Ottoman and further eastern and western influences.²⁰ To the most numerous ceramic groups belong bowls, pots, jugs,

²⁰ For an analogy of ceramic objects found in Ilok was used primarily the work of Bikić 2003, where the ceramics were processed typologically and by the decoration style. Such objects can certainly be found in the Hungarian literature (especially Kovács 1991), where is also given the typology of pottery shapes.



Fig. 8 Burying waste pits SJ 2955, explorations from 2007 in the castle (Tomičić et al. 2007b: Fig. 14)

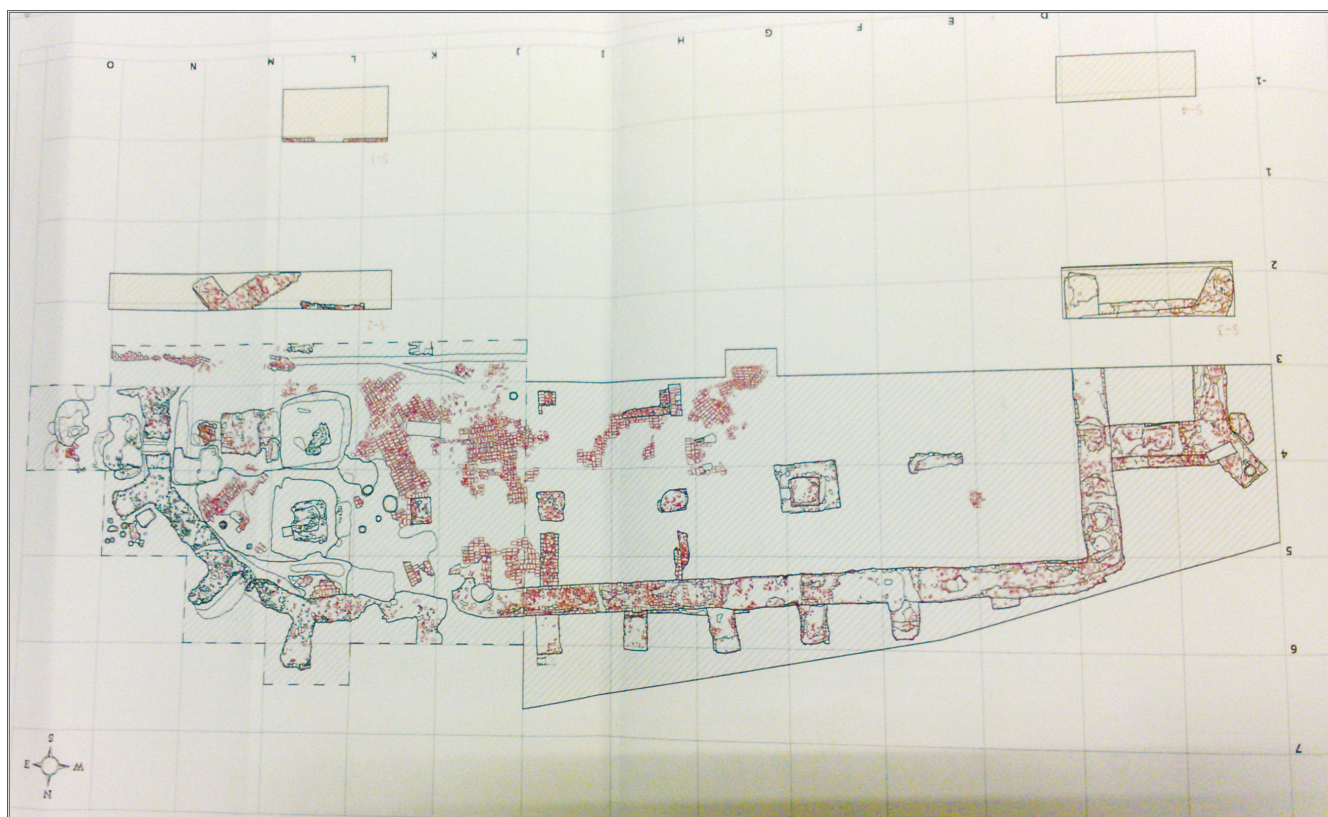


Fig. 9 Architectural survey of the surface on ISPA positionv from 2008 (Tomičić et al. 2008b: Pl. 2)

mugs, plates, jars, earthenware dishes and fireplace tiles. The decoration is the same as on the archaeological material from Rumelia, Istanbul, Belgrade and Buda which contributed to the mass production in all areas of the Empire. These are mostly monochrome glazed ceramics, pottery decorated with incised decoration (engraved ceramics), gray-ironed (metallized) ceramics, Iznik ceramics and porcelain. Monochrome glazed bowls and a metallized mug were found in waste pits, marked by stratigraphic units SU 313 and SU 366 at the ISPA position. Bowls belong to the usual forms of dishes with



Fig. 10 The picture of the waste pit from Ottoman period, SU 206, □ F 6 ISPA 2007 (Tomičić et al. 2007c: Fig. 24)

the cut edge on a high hollow leg, with white clay glaze under green or yellow translucent enamel (Figs. 11, 12). In large quantities were produced during the 16th and 17th century and in the area of the Balkan's peninsula (Bikić 2003: 145), and comparative examples to Ilok's findings were discovered in Belgrade (Bikić 2003: 25) and Osijek (Radić 2014: 46). Type of dishes, unknown in our country before the arrival of the Ottomans, is the so-called metallized ceramic (Bikić 2003: 145). That are the quality dishes whose surface is well polished to a "metallic" silver glare and decorated with simple linear decoration. Research in Ilok discovered almost completely preserved carafe of this type (Fig. 13). This characteristic part of the Ottoman productions that was found at the fortress, are the bowls with carved decoration on a layer of white engobe. Mostly there are monochrome or polychrome decorated pottery. Monochrome pottery has carved decoration under the yellowish or greenish glaze, unlike polychrome decoration which is additionally painted tan and green under the glaze (Bikić 2003: 136). Biconical bowls with ring foot on the inner side are coated with a layer of dirt coating. The most common motif in the central panel is a flower with four petals (Fig. 16),²¹ and under the edge can also be placed petals that make a garland (Fig. 17). Also are preserved the dishes that in the central panel are decorated with concentric circles, and on its walls with a stylized representation of cypress (Fig. 18). The decoration is painted tan and green under a transparent glaze. Copies of these bowls are widespread from Belgrade to Buda. Comparative examples found in the areas of Belgrade, Osijek, Vukovar and Ružica city (Bikić 2003: 141, 143, Fig. 29; Radić 2014: 43, 46–47, Figs. 71–74; Kovács 1996: 171). During the study were also found the parts of luxurious dishes, porcelain²² and Iznik ceramics.²³ Ilok's part of the bottom of porcelain cup was found in a waste pit SU 279/280 at ISPA position (Fig. 14) (Minichreiter 2007: 9). The bottom of the cup was unclearly painted (illegible) with motif in blue. Similar objects were found in Osijek (Radić 2014: 62), Timisoar (Tănase, Dinu 2015: 77) and Baja (Kovács 2006: 278) and are dated to the late 16th and first half of the 17th century. Fragment of the cover of the Iznik pottery bowl was found inside the cave SU 699 at DKI position (Fig. 15). At the bowl is shown a motif of a closed tulip with tendrils painted blue and turquoise within the zone bounded by the double blue circle. The analogy is found in the Hungarian town Esztergom (Gerelyes 2005: 73, Fig. 3) and Budapest (Katalin 2013: 193, Fig. 4). Copies of these luxury ves-

21 The bowl was found in the area of the tower without supporting data during the research in 1982. Apart from this copy in Ilok Town Museum are also some bowls and plates. The latter objects were found in 1974 by elementary school children in Ilok, 20 meters from the entrance to the castle, in the direction towards the manor, along the northern walls.

22 A fragment of the porcelain found in 2007 on the ISPA position.

23 Fragment of Iznik ceramics found in 2006 on the DKI position.

sels, although rare, are pointing to wealthy residents of the court, which would be in accordance to the news from sources that there was seated Sanjak Bey (Sršan 1987: 94).

METAL OBJECTS

In Ilok's sample there are parts of copper candlesticks²⁴ (Marić, Batorović, 1982: 1–3) and money. During the research in 1982 were found two bases of candlesticks, and during the research on ISPA position in 2007 three parts: the base, the central part and a cup of the candlestick. All these objects were found in the waste pits. Parts of candlesticks are made of bronze from the 15th century are the part of the luxury equipment in rooms, and they could be smaller or larger dimensions, freestanding, hanging (Čimin 2008: 208) or hanging upon the wall.²⁵ Ilok's objects belong to the type of standing candlesticks. Base of the candlestick, found in 1982, is the work of an artisan worker (Fig. 19). The upper disk of a preserved fragment is bent upwards to stop the wax dripping. Although the object has not the visible seal of craftsmen, probably derives from one of the workshop centers in the German cities of Lübeck and Hamburg (Bezák 2014: 119). Analogies to this candlestick are found in specimens with a sunken ship from the 16th century near the shallows of St. Paul near the island of Mljet (Bezák 2014: 127, Pl. 4.20, Fig. 32/2007). The bronze fragments of the central part of the candlestick (Fig. 20) and a metal cup (Fig. 21) were discovered in 2007 at the ISPA and the SU 120 in a layer of rubble, where there were a lot of pottery fragments from Ottoman times. Analogies are found to determine Čanjevo, where Robert Čimin dates back to the 15th to 16th century (Čimin 2008: 208)²⁶ and the Hungarian fort Ozorai (Laszlo 2003: 64, Pl. 90, Fig. 92: 1–4), and in Ilok arrived by import. It is possible that cup belongs to the above mentioned bracket. Silver akche, copper mangura and the Hungarian money were found in the layers of the 16th and 17th century in Ilok fortress. Ottoman money, so-called akchas or aspri, appear in Syrmia before the conquest of the Ottomans in the late 15th century, as evidenced by the findings of silver pieces of the period before the reign of Sultan Suleiman (1512–1566), stored in Ilok Town Museum. So ever that Syrmia bordered with areas that were occupied by the Ottoman Turks, the money could come in trade which certainly took place in spite of the belligerents. The coins were found at ISPA and in the layer of rubble, developed after the collapse of the roof of the church. There were found two silver akchas (Figs. 22, 23), mangure (Fig. 24), and silver money from Maximilian II Habsburg (Figs. 25, 26) and Matthias II (Fig. 27). Denars from Maximilian II are from 1555 and 1566, Matthias II from 1615, and mangure from Suleiman II from 1687, and by the end of Ottoman reign in Slavonia. Money of Hungarian King Maximilian II in this case represent an interesting finding, and probably were in Ilok found as spoils of war, while Matthias could be part of the trade, primarily because it was at the time of Hassan Pasha, Syrmia Sanjak Bey who Bartol Kašić (Sršan 1987: 94) describes as the man who took care of the properties after a long and exhausting war waged from 1593 to 1606. Besides these findings in the ongoing researches are discovered pieces of jewelry. Decorative needle found during research in 1979, deposited in the museum as "medieval Croatian earrings" (Fig. 28). The needle was found in the territory of the other semi-towers within the probe one (Begonja 1979: 3) and has its analogy in the decorative needles discovered in Erdut and Bijelo Brdo, dated to the 16th and 17th century (Radić 2014: 12, 25, cat. no. 19), as well as a copy of the Saška church in Novo Brdo (Zečević 2006: 59, cat. no. 32, 33). Similar examples can be found at the National Museum in Belgrade (Ivanić 1995: 84–85, cat. no. 257–261). The pins were used to hold the cover board (scarves and caps), or as decoration on clothing and are widespread in the area of the Balkan countries and the different techniques of production, resting on the Byzantine tradition (Zečević 2006: 54). Ilok's pin is made of gilt bronze in filigree technique with head shaped decoration consisting of a cone of granules. Its origin is difficult to determine, but after conquest of Syrmia county, it is possible that the needle has came here by trade, and we should not ignore the possibility of goldsmiths' workshops in these areas. In fact, the list of Sanjak of Syrmia from 1568, mentions the goldsmith's workshop Mehmet Zerger (pers. Goldsmith) in the town of Vukovar, in mahala of *sipahi* Bayazits and also in town of Neštin (McGowan 1983: 32, 131). To the jewelry belong the two glass bracelets, which were until the audit in 2014 in the Antique collection of the Archaeological Department (Figs. 29, 30). Bracelets are most likely part of the range that is imported to our country from eastern workshops (Boulogne 2012: 189–195) during the 16th century. Similar bracelets were found in the waste pit at the position ISPA, by Hammam in 2012 (Višnjić, Pleština 2013: 71) and in Osijek on the square of Križanić (Minichreiter 1984: 95, Fig. 44).²⁷

24 The bottom of the candlestick, about which will be discussed in the paper, was found in 1982 during archaeological excavations, but the subject has not been introduced in the list of findings, only the paper labeled Fortress 1982 that was in the bag with it. Another two candlesticks were found at ISPI 2007 (Minichreiter 2007: 2).

25 I thank the reviewers for their suggestions on the wall candlesticks.

26 Candlestick from the fortress Čanjevo is also dated on the basis of analogy, rather than the context of the findings.

27 I thank my colleague Dr. Sc. Tatjana Bradara from the Archaeological Museum of Istria and colleague Dr. Sc. Anamarija Kurilić from the University of Zadar on their helpful advice.

CONCLUSION

Ilok's fortress, as valuable monument, was built on the substructures of the medieval town and fort. Over the past eight centuries it went through numerous architectural modifications and conversions of existing facilities. Consciously or unconsciously it was ignored the time of Ottoman domination and their valuable inheritance in archaeological and architectural context. With the large number of items found during protective excavations, the aim of this study was to show the importance of Ilok in the early modern period for further scientific studies and to contribute to the selection of archaeological objects from the collection of Ilok Town Museum which have not been publicized so far. It can be said, on the basis of written sources and archaeological finds that in the fortress through the 162 years of Ottoman reign took place military and wealthy civilian life. The number of archaeological items discovered in the fortress varies in some localities showing new, oriental style, culture and architecture. This is especially true for a small number of detected objects on the DKI position in relation to the ISPA position, which is consistent with historical records of the reconstruction of the medieval castle of Nicholas of Ilok into the new palace Odescalchi in 1721.

CATALOGUE OF THE OBJECTS

1. BOWL ON A LEG (Fig. 11)

Dated: 16th-17th century

Site: Ilok - ISPA, 2007

Designation and context of finding: PN 582, SU 313

Material and technique: ceramics; wheel, glazing

Size: height 15.42 cm, 23.8 cm in diameter

Description: Biconical bowl on high hollow leg entirely glazed in green, horizontally extended rim which is threaded by wheel. In the hollow leg are cut three horizontal lines.

Publication: not published

Analogy: Bikić 2003: 25, Fig. 17, TIP 1/5



2. BOWL ON A LEG (Fig. 12)

Dated: 16th-17th century

Site: Ilok - ISPA, 2007

Designation and context findings: PN 635, SU 366

Material and technique: ceramics; wheel, glazing

Size: height 13.39 cm, diameter 21 cm

Description: Biconical cup on a high bell-like leg with the inside lined yellow brown glaze. Flat bottom that contains fingerprints tripod. Rub the cut wheel.

Publication: not published

Analogy: Bikić 2003: 25, Fig. 17, TIP 1/5



3. JUG (Fig. 13)

Dated: 16th-17th century

Site: Ilok - ISPA, 2007

Material and technique: ceramics, round

Designation and context findings: PN 549, SU 313

Dimensions: height 18 cm, diameter 8.5 cm

Description: Pitcher circular hole, cylindrical neck that extends into the lower cylindrical part. The bottom is wide, pointed edges. The handle has a round cross section, starting from the neck to the middle of the jug. The decoration was carried out in the form of wheel lines that are properly arranged vertically and horizontally on the middle.

Publication: not published

Analogy: Bikić 2003: 54, Fig. 32, TYPE III/16



4. THE BOTTOM OF THE PORCELAIN CUP (Fig. 14)

Dated: China, 16th-17th century

Site: Ilok - ISPA, 2007

Designation and context findings: PN 433, SU 279

Material and technique: porcelain, painting

Dimensions: diameter 4.9 cm, height 1.63 cm

Description: Fragment of a porcelain cup, white inside, outside painted white with blue concentric lines. The bottom of the ring, painted in blue, unclear motives.

Publication: not published

Analogy: Minichreiter 1984: 43-107



5. COVER (Fig. 15)

Dated: Iznik, 16th century (around 1550)

Site: Ilok - RDC, 2006

Designation and context findings: N 3940, SU 698

Material and technique: earthenware, painting

Dimensions: length 3.95 cm, height 0.93 cm

Description: The cover is semicircular and slightly curved edge to handle the missing. It is made of purified clay, closed tulip motif with tendrils and painted blue and turquoise.

Publication: not published

Analogy: Gereleys 2005: 73, Fig. 3; Katalin 2003: 193, Fig. 4



6. BOWL ON A LOW LEG (Fig. 16)

Dated: 16th-17th century

Site: Ilok, another semi-tower in the fortress in 1982

Designation and Context findings: out of context

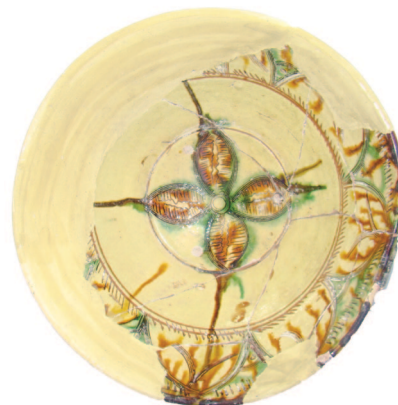
Material and technique: ceramics; round, sgraffito (technique of decorating walls and ceramic vessels), glazing

Dimensions: height 10.5 cm, diameter of the opening 23.5 cm, 8.5 cm diameter of leg

Description: Deep spherical bowl on the inside is painted yellow, brown and green. The basic ornamentation represents a flower with four petals, which is located at the bottom of the bowl, and at the edge of the motif petals that form a wreath. On the inside of the bowl is glazed.

Publication: not published

Analogy: Bikić 2003: 22, Fig. 27, TIP 1/2



7. A BOWL ON A LEG (Fig. 17)

Dated: 16th-17th century

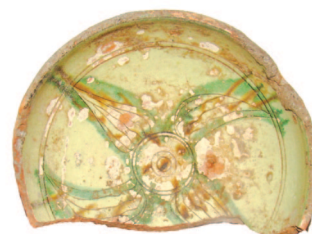
Site: Ilok - DKI, 2007

Designation and context findings: N 8446, SU 4201/4202

Material and technique: ceramics; round, sgraffito, glazing

Size: height 10.26 cm, diameter of a hole 18 cm diameter of the leg 7.72 cm

Description: Deep spherical bowl on foot. Made of purified clay, red baking. On the inside and partly outside was



applied to a thin layer of white coats and green glazes. On the inside is decorated with a technique or colorful graffito. The motif consists of four heart-shaped petals decorated with lines that are located within the outer of the ring flowers act the double circle in the center of five brown points.

Publication: not published

Analogy: Bikić 2003: 22, Fig. 27, TIP 1/1

8. A BOWL ON A LEG (Fig. 18)

Dated. 16th-17th century

Site: Ilok - DKI, 2007

Designation and context findings: N 8503, SU 4201/4202

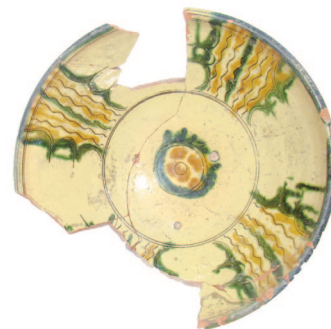
Material and technique: ceramics, sgraffito, glazing

Size: height of 13.67 cm, hole diameter 26 cm, diameter of legs 9.37cm

Description: A bowl calotte shape made of purified clay, baked orange. The decoration makes concentric border, narrow sinuous and large medallion in the center. Field between borders and medallions is undecorated. At the bottom of the bowl are traces of a three-way stand that served to separate dishes during their baking and drying. On the yellow glaze over incisions caused the dark green and brown. The side walls are shown stylized leaves of cypress.

Publication: not published

Analogy: Bikić 2003: 22, Fig. 31, TIP 1/2



9. BASE OF THE CANDLESTICK (Fig. 19)

Dated: second half of the 16th-17th century

Material and technique: bronze, forging

Site: Ilok in 1982

Designation and context findings: out of context

Dimensions: bottom diameter of 12.19 cm, diameter upper 10.78 cm, height 7.87 cm

Description: The bottom of the candle holder made up of two discs, which are then connected. The upper part is buckled and lacks holder which must be tightened on him. At the edge of the visible concentric circles.

Publication: not published

Analogy: Bezak 2014: 119, no. 32



10. CENTRAL PART OF A CANDLESTICK (Fig. 20)

Dated: 16th century

Material and technique: bronze, forging

Site: Ilok - ISPA

Designation and context findings: PN 387, SU 120

Dimensions: diameter of 2.34 cm, height of 12.40 cm

Description: Bronze bracket, molded shapes. In the upper part of the bracket has two holes on opposite sides of a rectangle and two cut down below.



Publication: not published

Analogy: Bekić 2008: 210; Laszlo 2003, 64, Pl. 90, Abb. 92: 1-4

11. SMALL METAL CUP (Fig. 21)

Dated: 16th century

Finding location: Ilok - ISPA, 2007

Designation and context findings: PN 385, SU 120

Material and technique: bronze, cast

Dimensions: diameter 2.63 cm, height 3.62 cm

Description: The metal cup of dropping shapes made of bronze with prominent central part horizontally protruding rim.

Publication: not published



12. SILVER AKCHA (Fig. 22)

Dated: illegible

Finding location: Ilok - ISPA, 2007

Designation and context findings: PN 521, SU 340, NUM - OS - 80

Material and technique: silver, forging

Dimensions: diameter of 11.82 mm, weight 0.64 g

Av.: illegible ... Han

Rv.: Azza nasrühü duribe Kratovo....

Publication: not published



13. SILVER AKCHA (Fig. 23)

Dated: illegible

Finding location: Ilok - ISPA, 2007

Designation and context findings: PN 690, SU 370, NUM - OS - 81

Material: silver, forging

Dimensions: diameter of 9.89 mm, weight 0.31 g

Stock code: NUM - OS - 81

Av.: illegible

Rv.: ... duribe ...

Publication: not published



14. MAGURA (Fig. 24)

Sultan Suleiman II. (1099th to 1102nd AH; 1687th to 1691st)

Year: 1099 AH - 1687

Finding location: Ilok - ISPA, 2007

Designation and context findings: N 141, SU 001, NUM - OS - 82

Dimensions: diameter 17.62 mm; weight 1.40 g

Av.: Tugra of Sultan Suleiman II.

Rv.: Duriba fi Saray ...

Publication: not published



15. SILVER MONEY (Fig. 25)

Maximilian II. Habsburg (1526-1564)

Dated and mint mark: 1555, Kremnica K B

Finding location: Ilok - ISPA, 2007

Designation and context findings: PN 625, SU 334

Material and technique: silver, forging

Dimensions: diameter of 15.24 mm, weight 0.26

Av.: Shield (coat of arms), MAX II • D • G • E • (RO • I • S • AV • GE • HV) • B • R

Rv.: Madonna and Child (PATRO) NA • VNG (AR) and E

Publication: not published



16. SILVER MONEY (Fig. 26)

Maximilian II. Habsburg (1526-1564)

Dated and mint mark: 1566, Kremnica K B

Finding location: Ilok - ISPA, 2007

Designation and context findings: PN 630, SU 335

Material and technique: silver, forging

Dimensions: diameter of 15.02 mm, weight 0.39 g

Av.: Shield (coat of arms) (MAX II • D • G • E • RO) • I • S • AV • GE (HV • B • R)

Rv.: Madonna and Child PAT (RONA) • VN (Garry)

Publication: not published



17. SILVER (BILON) MONEY (Fig. 27)

Matthias II. (1608-1619)

Dated and mint mark: 1615, K B (Kremnica)

Finding location: Ilok - ISPA, 2007

Designation and Context findings: PN 380, SU 85

Material and technique: silver, bilon, forging

Dimensions: diameter of 14.67 mm, weight 0.53 g

Av.: MAT.D.G.RO.I.S.AV.GE.HV.B.R

Rv.: PATRO.HVNGA.1615.

Publication: not published



18. DECORATIVE PINS (Fig. 28)

Dated: 16th-17th century

Finding location: Ilok - another semi-tower, in 1979

Designation and context findings: S 1, TUR-N-10

Material and technique: bronze, pasta; filigree, gilding

Dimensions: height of strawberries 1.41 cm, 0.82 cm in diameter

Description: The pin is made of gilt bronze in filigree technique with head shaped decoration consisting of a cone of granules. Cone is divided into two equal spheres, with one side flattened and with red glass bead at the bottom. The pin is bent.

Publication: not published

Analogy: Radić 2014: 12, 25, first floor. No. 19; Zečević 2006: 59, no. 32 - 33



19. GLASS BRACELET (Fig. 29)

Dated: 16th-17th century

Finding location: Ilok - Fortress

Designation and context findings: out of context, TUR-N-12

Material and technique: glass, glass paste, melting

Dimensions: diameter of 6.43 cm, thickness of 0.45 cm

Description: The bracelet is made of green glass with wavy decoration of glass paste: white, yellow, green and brown red, D section.

Publication: not published

Analogy: Minichreiter 1984: 95, Fig. 44; Radić 2014: 26, Fig. 23



20. GLASS BRACELET (Fig. 30)

Dated: 16th-17th century

Finding location: Ilok - the first semi-tower in 1982

Designation and context findings: S 1, TUR-N-15

Material and technique: glass, glass paste, melting

Dimensions: diameter of 6.71 cm, 0.47 cm thick

Description: The bracelet is fragmented, made of glass, light green with wavy decoration of glass paste; white, brown and yellow colors, D section.

Publication: not published

Analogy: Minichreiter 1984: 95, Fig. 44; Radić 2014: 26, Fig. 23^d



Translated by Sanja Rališ

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SAŽETAK

ILOČKA TVRĐAVA U OSMANLIJSKOM RAZDOBLJU

Ključne riječi: džemat, Dvor knezova Iločkih, palača, crkva sv. Petra i Pavla Apostola

Grad Ilok nalazi se na istoku Republike Hrvatske. Kralj Ladislav V. potvrdio mu je privilegije 1453. g. - u prijepisu je taj dokument poznat iz 1525. g. kao Statut grada Iloka. Nedugo nakon smrti hercega Lovre Iločkog oko 1520. grad zauzimaju Turci Osmanlije mirnom predajom stanovništva 1526. godine. Ilok je od sredine 16. stoljeća središte Srijemskog sandžaka u sklopu Budimskog vilajeta. Opise osmanlijskog Iloka tijekom 16. i 17. stoljeća nacrtali su i opisali brojni službenici austrijske carevine kao i papinski špijuni, među kojima se ističe Veduta grada Iloka Maximiliana Prändstettera iz 1608. g. (sl. 1), plan iločke tvrđave opata Boninija iz 1688.g. (sl. 2) i Stablo srijemskih svetaca, blaženika i sluga Božjih, Ivana Filipa Bindera iz 1777. g. (sl. 3). Današnji izgled tvrđave posljedica je sukcesivnog nastanka obrambenog kompleksa kroz stoljeća pri čemu su se neki dijelovi objekata sačuvali u potpunosti ili samo u temelju.

Arheološka istraživanja na području tvrđave provode se od 1951. g. (sl. 4). U zaštitnim arheološkim istraživanjima, koja su provedena prije i tijekom 1980. g. na prostoru stare jezgre Iloka oko crkve sv. Ivana Kapistrana (sl. 5), sjevernih zidova tvrđave i zgrade današnjeg dječjeg vrtića, pronađeni su brojni ostaci keramičkog posuđa (sl. 16, 17, 18), metalnih predmeta (sl. 19, 28) i nakita (sl. 29, 30). Arheološkim istraživanjima Instituta za arheologiju od 2001. do 2008. g. koja su provedena na dijelu srednjovjekovne crkve sv. Petra i Pavla Apostola (ISPA) (sl. 9) i Dvora knezova Iločkih (DKI) pronađene su otpadne jame (sl. 8, 10) i dijelovi arhitekture (sl. 6) iz osmanlijskog vremena u sklopu monumentalnog srednjovjekovnog ulaza u dvor (sl. 7). Arheološki materijal koji potječe s istraživanja DKI-a i ISPA-e je raznovrstan i brojan, a ovom prigodom su izabrani i predstavljeni pojedini keramički (sl. 11 – 15) i metalni predmeti (sl. 20 – 27). Tema rada određena je izborom arheoloških predmeta s istraživanja čija brojnost i raznolikost upućuju na intenzivan život koji se odvijao u tvrđavi, džematu muslimana, a čiju potvrdu nalazimo u pisanim i likovnim izvorima o Iloku.

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