

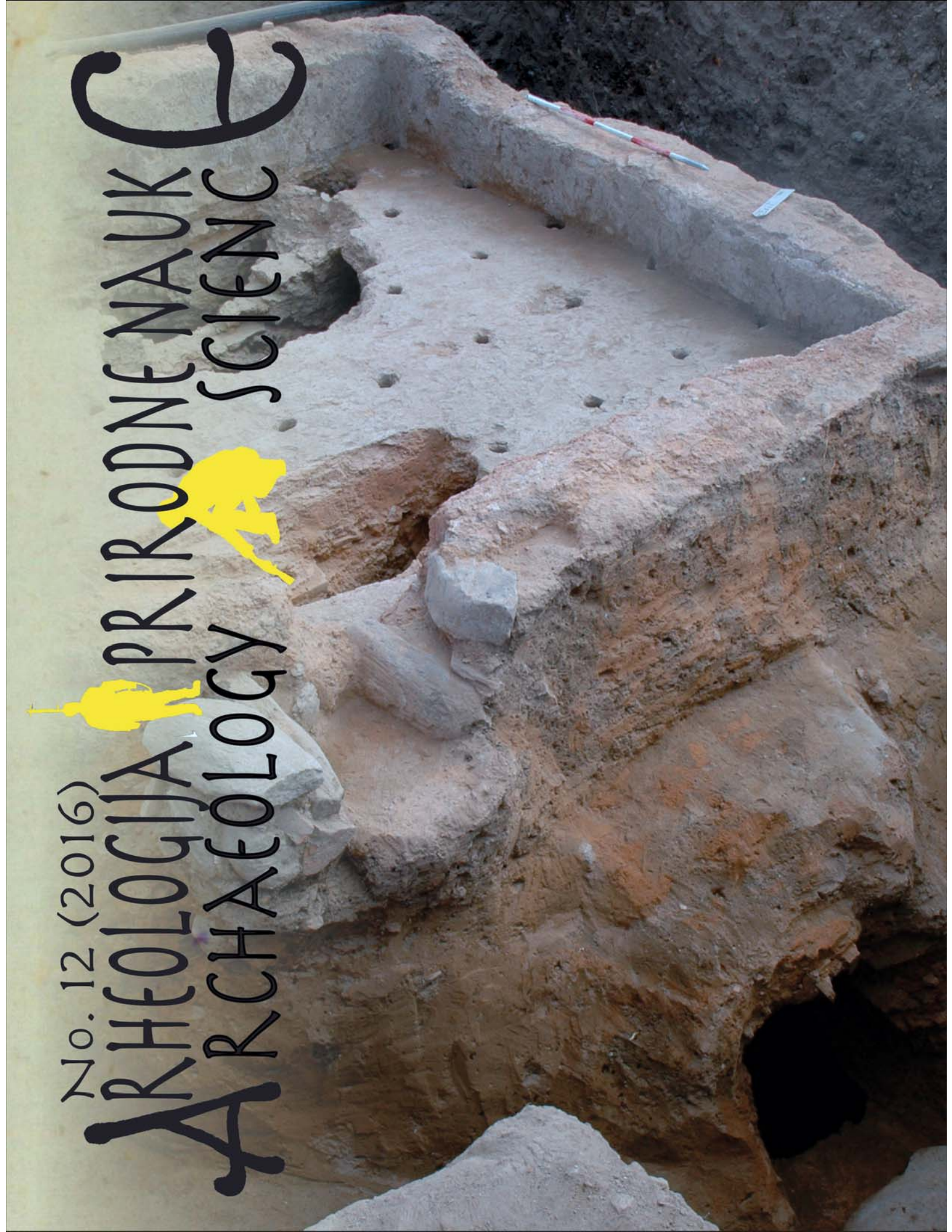
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FAUNAL REMAINS FROM FORTIFIED MEDIEVAL CASTLE AT THE KULINA-SOLOTUŠA SITE (WESTERN SERBIA)

ABSTRACT

Two archaeological campaigns were carried out during 2007 and 2008 at fortified castle at the Kulina-Solotuša site, dating from 15th century, placed on the eastern slopes of Tara mountain. This paper presents the results of archaeozoological analysis of faunal material collected during 2008 campaign in squares B1-B9 and V1. Domestic animals outnumber wild species. The most important among them are cattle, sheep, goats and pigs, while the remains of horses, dogs and domestic fowl are far less present. The game consists of wild boar, red deer, roe deer, brown bear and hare. Age of animals, fragmentation and the presence of a large number of butchery traces indicate that most of the animal bones are remains of food.

KEYWORDS: FAUNAL REMAINS, MEDIEVAL CASTLE, SOLOTUŠA, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, HUNTING, DIET STRATEGY.

INTRODUCTION¹

Archaeological site Kulina is located in the village of Solotuša, on the eastern slopes of Tara mountain, 10 km south-west of Bajina Bašta (Fig. 1). The fortress is located on a very inaccessible point, at the top of the hill which slopes steeply toward the Solotuška river, at 830 m above sea level (Дероко 1950: 150). The most accessible approach is from the south and south-east, because on the west, north and east castle is surrounded by steep cliffs. Archaeological excavation were carried out during 2007 and 2008, conducted by

Dr Đorđe Janković. The team consisted of Pero Praštalo, MA, manager of field work, and archaeologists Sanja Crnobrnja and Dragan Milanović (Јанковић и Праштало, 2007). The castle ground plan is of approximated trapezoidal shape, measuring 20x30 m. The walls were built of half-dressed stone filled with rubble, and their thickness is 1.20-1.70 m. In the south-eastern corner of the building is a circular tower, joined with the mass of the walls.

The interior of the castle is divided into squares (4x4 m) (Fig. 2). The excavations in 2007 started at the northern part, i.e. chamber A, whose area is 96 m². On this occasion, eastern part of the chamber was excavated to the end, while the western part was researched to the floor level. Vertical stratigraphy has shown that under a layer of rubble, formed by the demolition of the walls, is a cultural layer (0.10 to 0.20 m thickness) which is,

¹ This paper presents a summary and a corrected version of the final thesis, defended on September 30, 2014, at the Department of Archeology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade. I wish to express my gratitude to professor Dr Vesna Dimitrijević for helping me in preparation of this work, and assistant professor Dr Dejan Radičević for giving me opportunity to work with faunal material from Kulina-Solotuša site.



Fig. 1 Geographical position of Kulina-Solotuša site.

on the basis of the archaeological material, dated to the 15th century. The same year, the archaeological research of the south-western part of the castle has started, and in this location, similar vertical stratigraphy, types of findings and their chronology were recorded². Archeological work continued in 2008, and the excavation of the chamber A were completed. At the northeastern part, excavations of the chamber B were started, where a cistern with a well were detected, circular in section, built in dry-stone wall technique. In chamber A, under a layer of the 15th century, the early Byzantine walls were found. Similar walls were detected in the chamber B, as well as in the southern part of fortification³. Since the archaeological excavation were not continued, early Byzantine walls are not completely defined, yet.

² The excavation information for Kulina-Solotuša site was taken from field documentation for 2007 campaign.

³ The excavation information for Kulina-Solotuša site was taken from field documentation for 2008 campaign.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The sample of faunal material, collected by hand during 2008 campaign in squares B1-B6 (chamber B with a cistern), B7-B9 (the eastern wall of the fortress and tower in the south-eastern corner) and V1 (eastern entrance to the fortified castle), has been analysed (Fig. 2).

Quantification is given by NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) and MNI (Minimal Number of Individuals). The Number of Identified Specimens includes all specimens attributed to particular taxon. The Minimal Number of Individuals was counted on the basis of the most frequent element of a particular taxon, combined with age and sex differences within the most frequent element.

Taxonomic identification of mammals and birds was carried out consulting relevant literature (Boessneck 1969; Schmid 1972; Prummel and Frisch 1986; Prummel 1988; Boyd et al. 1994; Cohen and Serjeantson 1996; Halstead, Collins

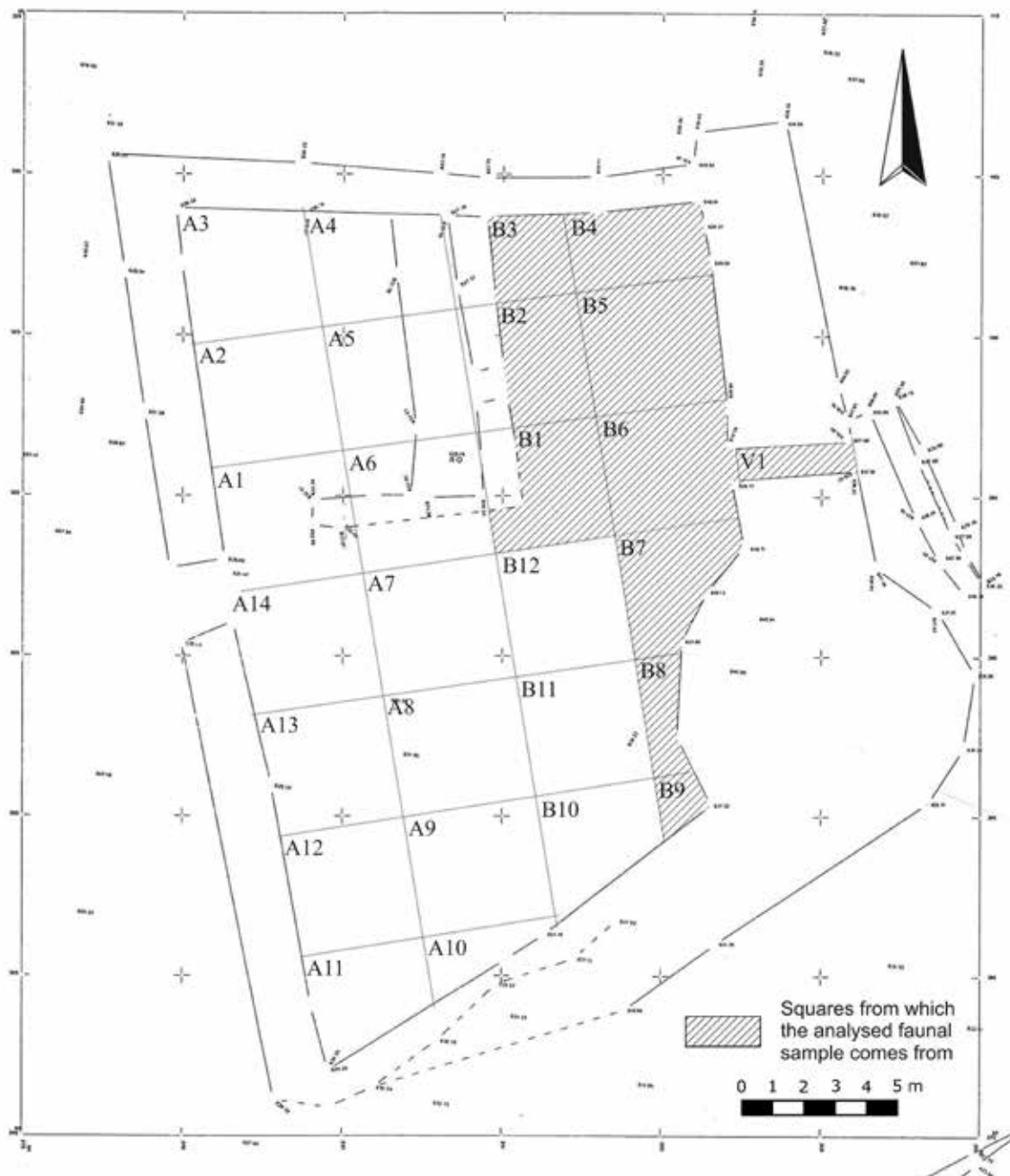


Fig. 2 Castle ground plan with marked squares from which the analysed faunal sample comes from.

and Isaakidou 2002; Johnstone 2004; Budras et al. 2009; Frandson, Lee Wilke and Dee Fails 2009; Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010), and based on comparison with specimens from the Archaeozoological Reference Collection of Laboratory for Bioarchaeology, Faculty of Philology in Belgrade.

Traces of taphonomic processes - weathering,

gnawing, burning, and traces of anthropogenic activities were all recorded. The age determination was based on the time of eruption and attrition of teeth (Silver 1969; Hilson 2005), and the epiphyseal fusion (Silver, 1969; Schmid, 1972). Since the bone epiphysis fuse at different age, the material was divided into three groups based on the age at which fusion generally occurs. The first

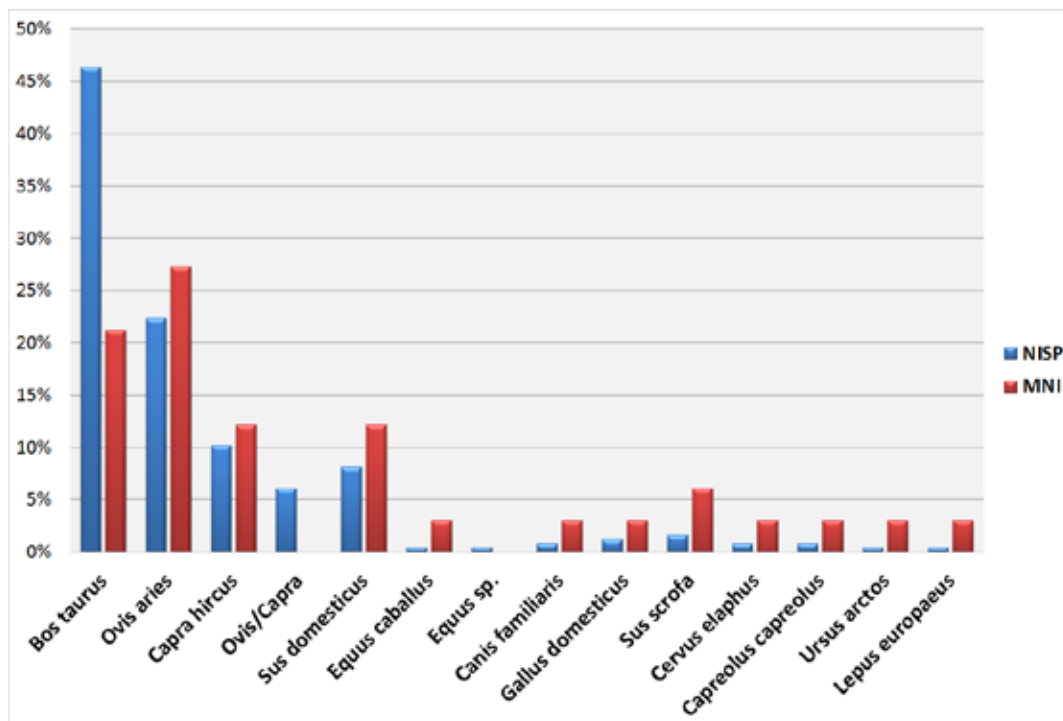


Fig. 3 Percentual distribution of various animal taxa expressed as NISP (number of identified specimens) and MNI (minimal number of individuals).

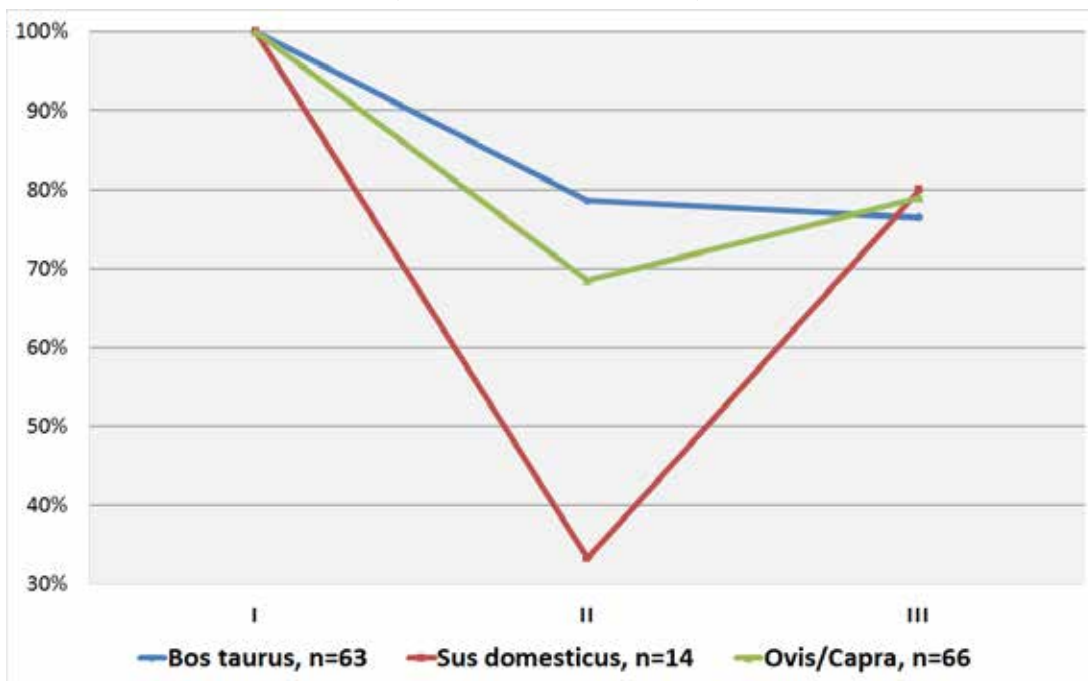


Fig. 4 Survivorship curves of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (I – 12 months of age at sheep, goat and pig and 24 months of age at cattle; II – 18 months of age at sheep and goat and 24 months of age at pig and cattle ; III – more than 36 months at sheep, goat and pig and more than 42 months of age at cattle).

group are bones which epiphysis fuse at juvenile age, which is around the first year in sheep, goats and pigs, and around the second year in cattle. The second group are the bones whose epiphysis

fuse at subadult age, i.e, from the second to third year in sheep, goats and pigs, and from the third to fourth year in cattle. The third group consists of bones which epiphysis fuse at adult age (Reitz

and Wing 2008: 72, 194). Age structure, obtained on the basis of the degree of epiphysial fusion is expressed by the survivorship curve.

Measurements were taken following the standards from A. von den Driesch (1976). Withers heights for cattle were calculated using the factors given by Matolcsi (1970), for sheep and pig using Teichert (1975), for goat using Schramm (1967), and for dog using Harcourt (1974).

FAUNAL COMPOSITION AND TAPHONOMY

Out of 559 specimens, 246 were identified to the species level (44%). Domestic animals (96%) outnumber game (4%). Domestic fauna consisted of: cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), goats (*Capra hircus*), pigs (*Sus domesticus*), horses (*Equus caballus*), dogs (*Canis familiaris*) and domestic fowl (*Gallus domesticus*). Game included wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*), brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) and hare (*Lepus europaeus*). Due to the high degree of fragmentation some of the specimens were identified to the class level and they were placed into large-sized and medium-sized mammals categories (Table 1). Those were mainly small fragments of long bones, ribs and vertebral bones, which probably belonged to cattle, sheep, goat or pig, but could not be attributed to them certainly.

Based on the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), the most frequent animals are cattle (46.3%), followed by sheep and goats (38.6%), pigs (8.1%), and wild boar (1.6%). According to the Minimal Number of Individuals, the most frequent animals are sheep and goat (39.5%), followed by cattle (21.2%), pig (12.2%), wild boar (6.1%) and other animal species (Fig. 3).

Bone fragmentatiton is highly present and it is the consequence of human activities such as animal butchery and breaking of the bones in order to obtain bone marrow. Whole bones represent only

5% of the sample, and the most numerous being tarsal bones, followed by phalanges and patellae, because these bones are not suitable for processing and are not rich in meat.

Traces of weathering, caused by exposition to atmospheric influences before burying in the sediment, were present on 35.4% specimens. These are mostly slight cracking of the bone and foliation of the periosteum. That indicates that the bones were relatively quickly stored and that the chemical characteristics of sediments were suitable for the relatively good preservation of skeletal remains. Bones with burning traces at the ends are present and indicate the preparation of food, i.e. the baking, are represented in the material with 0.8%. Traces of gnawing, mostly by dogs, were present on 33.3% of all identified specimens.

Taxon	NISP
<i>Bos taurus</i>	114
<i>Ovis aries</i>	55
<i>Capra hircus</i>	25
<i>Ovis/Capra</i>	15
<i>Sus domesticus</i>	20
<i>Equus caballus</i>	1
<i>Equus sp.</i>	1
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	2
<i>Gallus domesticus</i>	3
Domestic animals, total	236
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	4
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	2
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	1
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	2
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	1
Wild animals, total	10
Large-sized mammals	80
Medium-sized mammals	233
Faunal remains identified to the class level, total	313
Total	559

Table 1 The distribution of various animal taxa expressed as NISP (number of identified specimens).

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Cattle (Bos taurus)

The cattle is the most frequent species among analyzed material. It represents 46.3% of the identified bones (Fig. 3), and at least 7 individuals were determined, according to MNI, based on right tibiae. The most numerous cattle body parts were tibiae, metapodial bones, tarsal bones, and mandibles. Based on morphology of pelvic bones, there are two female and one male individuals in faunal sample from Kulina-Solotuša site.

Based by time of eruption and attrition of teeth, it is assumed that adult cattle older than 3 or 4 years are predominantly present. Only one mandible belonged to a calf under two years of age. The epiphysial fusion shows that there is no specimen younger than 2 years. The most of the cattle were slaughtered as subadult or adult animals, probably because of longer exploitation of secondary products (Fig. 4).

Exostoses were noticed on volar side of one metacarpal bone, plantar side of six metatarsal bones and three calcanei. Since appearing on the metapodial and tarsal bones, but not being caused by the fracture of the bone, the reason of bone tissue accumulation could be consequence of burden overload, and/or weight of the individuals, which were probably used as working animals for agricultural work or towing.

More than half of the cattle bones (60%) showed cutting or chopping marks, which are the most numerous on metapodial bones, mandibles and tibiae. Butchery marks are inflicted by cleavers, big and small knives during the disarticulation of a carcass, filleting, and skinning.

During the medieval period the trend of animal husbandry declines. This is mostly reflected in withers' height and type of cattle horns. The withers' height is about 30 cm lower than during the Roman period. In Europe, cattle mostly belonged to the small *brachyceros* type (withers' height about 112 cm) with short and thin horns, and narrow, wavy frontal ridge (Bökönyi 1974: 134-136).

Based on the length of one metatarsal bone, the withers' height of cattle was calculated and its value is 78.3 cm. This value is noticeably lower in regard to other medieval sites in Serbia where ranges from 111.23 to 119 cm (Блажић 1995: 343; Блажић 1999a: 36; Blažić 1999b: 443; Марковић 2015: 401).

Sheep (Ovis aries) and goat (Capra hircus)

Sheep and goats were the second numerous species (38.6%) (Fig. 3). It is difficult, on the basis of osteological material, to distinguish sheep and goat, primarily because of the great similarity in the skeleton structure of these two species. Therefore, some of the specimens are classified as *Ovis/Capra* (6%). Sheep bones (22.4%) are more numerous than goat bones (10.2%). At least 9 sheep are present, according to MNI, based on right tibiae, and at least 4 goats, according to MNI, based on left radii. According to this parameter, sheep and goats were the most numerous species (39%). Although they are often being kept together, these two species are distinguished, among other things, by the quality of the meat and secondary products, and it is important to separate their bones in the material, primarily due to the reconstruction of economic strategy (Davis 1987: 33).

Based on morphology of pelvic bone, there are two female sheep. Exostoses were noticed on medial side of distal part of one sheep's metatarsal bone.

Among sheep and goat specimens almost all body parts are present. The most numerous sheep bones are tibiae (20%), scapulae (12.7%), radii and mandibles (each by 9%). The most frequent goat bones are radii (24%), mandibles (16%), tibiae, metacarpal bones and the 1st phalanges (each by 12%). The other parts of skeleton are present with less than 10%.

Time of eruption and attrition of teeth shows that one sheep younger than a year is present and that the rest of the individuals are adult, while goat juveniles and individual older than 2 years are equally present (each by 2). Based by time of

epiphysial fusion, there is no individual younger than a year. The most of sheep and goats are sub-adult or adult, suggesting that they have primarily been kept for dairy food and wool (Fig. 4).

Butchery marks were found on 41% of the bones, most of them on the long bones - tibiae, humeri, radii and metapodials. They are inflicted by knives and cleavers during the disarticulation of a carcass, portioning and filleting meat.

During the medieval period, withers' height of sheep also decreased and it differed throughout Europe. The average withers' height in Russia was 65 cm (Цалкин, 1956), 61 cm in Poland (Kubasiewicz i Gawlikowski, 1965), in Hungary under 59 cm, in Central Europe between 54-64 cm, while in Western Europe ranged from 51-62 cm (Bökönyi, 1974). After the Copper age, sheep withers' height reached the lowest measures, it was about 5 cm lower as compared to the Roman period sheep. However, in the late middle Ages, during the 14th and the 15th century and onward, sheep become larger, what is confirmed in the Carpathian Basin. During the period from the 14th to the 17th century, increased the withers' height at about 70 cm, which is the difference of 10 cm, in comparison with the period from the 10th to the 13th century in Hungary (Bökönyi 1974: 188). During the middle Ages, the rams had thick, three-sided horns, and sheep had small, rudimentary horns (Bökönyi 1974: 181). Hornless sheep rarely occur, as well as those with horns rolled forward, almost horizontally. Pictured on the fresco painting, located on the south wall of the nave of the St. Demetrius church in Peć, painted between 1338-1346, in Nativity scene, shepherds with sheep and goats with different types of horns are shown (Théodoridès 1964: 387; Петковић 1982: 18).

Medieval goats are smaller than Roman, but, from the 14th century, a noticeable increase in height is observed. Males tend to have large, twisted horns, although there were individuals without horns (Bökönyi 1974: 198-200).

The withers' height of sheep was calculated and its value is 61.4 cm (based on astragalus),

62.7 cm (based on radii) and 60 cm (based on calcanei). Goat's withers' height based on radii is 67.2 cm. The average withers' height of sheep and goats is similar comparing to other medieval sites in Serbia (Блажић 1999a: 38; Blažić 1999b: 444; Марковић 2015: 400).

Pig (*Sus domesticus*)

Pig bones were the third most common bone finds at the fortified medieval castle of Kulina-Solotuša site. It represents 8.1% of the identified bones (Fig. 3), and at least 4 individuals were determined, according to MNI, based on right tibiae. The most numerous pig's body parts are limb bones – humerus, ulna, radius, femur, tibia and metatarsal bones (75%). An epigenetic modification was observed at one humerus - missing foramen in the fossa olecrani (Fig. 5).

Based on time of eruption and attrition of teeth, it is assumed that there are two individuals between 1 and 2 years of age, and two individuals older than 17 months. The epiphysial fusion data show that the majority of pigs were slaughtered in between their first and third years when the meat is of highest quality (Fig. 4). Presence of adult specimens shows that some pigs were kept longer for reproduction.

Half of the pig bones carried butchery marks, but they are the most numerous on tibiae and radii. They are inflicted by cleavers, big and small knives during the disarticulation of a carcass and filleting meat.

A primitive breed of pigs was reared on the territory of Central and Eastern Europe in the middle Ages. Due to the different diets and natural conditions there is a big difference between them, which is primarily reflected in size - in the western part of Central Europe, pigs are larger, while smaller in the eastern part of Central Europe and Eastern Europe. The withers' height of pig is in the range from 52 cm to 91 cm, with a mean value of 73 cm (Bökönyi 1974: 201, 221-4).

Based on length of one radius, the withers' height of pig was calculated and its value is 77



Fig. 5 Left humerus of pig with epigenetic modification – missing foramen in fossa olecrani (cranial).

cm. This value is higher than the one from Studenica monastery which is 62.5 cm (Марковић 2015: 401).

Horse (*Equus caballus*)

Equids are represented with two bones - first phalanx and tibia (Fig. 3). It is difficult, on the basis of osteological material, to distinguish horse and mule, primarily because of the great similarity in the skeleton structure of these two species. According to the parameters given by Peters (Peters, 1998) and Johnstone (Johnstone, 2004), horses are represented with one bone – first phalanx, and at least one individual. Exostoses were noticed on volar side of the first phalanx. Since the second specimen, tibia, was fragmented, it could not be attributed to horse or mule with certainty.

The epiphysial fusion shows that, according to the first phalanx, there is one specimen older than 13-15 months, and, according to the tibia, there is



Fig. 6 Left radius and ulna of dog (cranial).

one specimen older than 3-3.5 years (Silver 1969: 285-286).

Although equids were probably used for traction and transport, butchery marks found on caudal side of tibia inflicted by knife during the filleting process, suggest that equid meat was occasionally consumed.

In the beginning of the medieval period heavy *cold blood* horses became more frequent in the Central Europe (withers' height more than 163 cm). Breeds began to emerge among the light *warm blood* horses (average withers' height between 147/8 and 163 cm) and this process became fully developed at the Late Middle Ages. In medieval Russia, the average withers' height of horses was 132.5 cm, in medieval Latvia was 122.4 cm, and in Central Europe was between 126 and 138 cm (Bökönyi 1974: 292-293).

The first traces of keeping of horses and asses together occurred in West Asia in the first half

of the second millennium B.C. Therefore, the first mules should be sought there. They were brought to Europe from South-West Asia. The first mule might have appeared in South-East Europe in the 7th century B.C. (Bökönyi 1974: 305-307). During the Roman period mules have had significant role in army, because they were burden animals (Johnstone 2004:72-73). Since mules are more persistent animals than horses, they were used for carrying the burden, draught, agricultural works and riding.

In general, remains of equids are not frequent at medieval archaeological sites in present-day Serbia. Horses are present at sites in Srem - Prosine at Pećinci (2.6%) and Malo Kuvalovo at Krnješevci (2.63%) (Блажић 1995: 344), as well as Ras-Gradina site in south-western Serbia (0.71%) (Блажић 1999a: 34; Blažić 1999b: 441). Since the only one specimen from faunal sample from Kulina-Solotuša site was attributed as a horse (0.4%), this value is the closest approximate to one from Ras fortress. Mules are present at Roman sites Felix Romuliana (Dimitrijević and Medović 2007: 315), Viminacium (Vuković 2015: 83) and travel station Mansio Turres (Vuković-Bogdanović i Pejić 2016: 88), and at one medieval Slavic settlement at Pančevo-Livade site in present-day Vojvodina (Младеновић 2015:17). Withers' height could not be determined as the only one long bone present in material is fragmented.

Dog (Canis familiaris)

Dog is represented by 2 specimens (Fig. 3), and at least one individual is present. Left ulna and left radius belong to the same individual which is at least one year of age (Fig. 6) (Silver 1969: 285). Dog remains are significantly more represented at the sites Malo Kuvalovo at Krnješevci and Prosine at Pećinci in Srem than at Kulina-Solotuša site (Блажић 1995: 343-344).

Dogs were not bred for economic reasons. They were used in hunting, as pets and guards. Before the Roman period, there were only small dog breeds and dogs of medium height, and then a new breeds was introduced, whose number

increased significantly since the Middle Ages (Bökönyi 1974: 66, 327).

Apart from species bred for meat production whose bones were often fragmented, dog's long bones have been preserved as whole and they enabled calculation the withers' height which value based on ulna is 55.5 cm and based on radius is 59.6 cm. Since this is the same individual, this difference is not insignificant and points to some imprecision in calculating dog withers' height based on data given by Harcourt (Harcourt, 1974). According to these values it can be assumed that it was medium-sized dog.

Although dog remains are still a rare find at sites on medieval Serbian states territories, they represent 2.6% of remains at the site Malo Kuvalovo at Krnješevci and 5% of faunal remains at the site Prosine at Pećinci (5%) in Srem (Блажић 1995: 343-344). It can be noticed that already mentioned sites in Srem are richer in dog remains than Kulina-Solotuša site.

Domestic fowl (Gallus domesticus)

Fowl is represented with 3 bones and at least 1 individual is present (Fig. 3). Left tibia and the left tarsometatarsus belong to the same, adult individual. The third bone, coracoid, also belongs to adult individual.

Domestic fowl was introduced in the Mediterranean area around the 8th century BC, and in central Europe by the 7th century BC (Poole 2010: 156). According to the sources, different domestic fowl types were known across the Roman Empire, since at least the Imperial and Early Byzantine periods - the large domestic fowl was used for fighting and smaller types were kept for their eggs (De Cupere et al. 2005:1587). Due to the high reproduction and easy available source of protein - meat and eggs, domestic fowl were the most commonly kept poultry during medieval period.

Apart from Kulina-Solotuša site sample, sparse remains of domestic fowl were also noticed in material from Ras fortress (1.28%) (Блажић 1999a: 39; Blažić 1999b: 441) and from Gradina-Trešn-

jevica site (2.7%) (Булатовић и Марковић 2013: 293). On the other hand, high percentage of fowl remains was recorded in the Studenica monastery, especially in the sample from the room 1 building V (22%), as well as in sample from area outside of south-eastern monastery wall (19.9%) (Марковић 2015: 397; Marković, Radišić i Bikić 2016: 102).

GAME

Among wild animals, the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) was the most numerous, represented by four specimens – two maxillae, one atlas and one humerus (Fig. 3). At least two individuals were determined, according to the MNI, based on left maxillae. Based on time of eruption and attrition of teeth, it is assumed that there are two individuals older than 32 months. Butchery marks were found on all specimens and they are inflicted by knives and cleavers during the skinning, disarticulation of a carcass, portioning and filleting meat.

Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) is represented by 2 specimens, and at least one adult individual is present (Fig. 3). Left scapula and left ulna carried butchery marks inflicted during the disarticulation of a carcass and filleting meat.

Roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) is also represented by 2 specimens – one scapula and one antler (Fig. 3). At least one individual is determined. Antler indicates the presence of male individual, because only the males grow antlers. Butchery marks were inflicted by cleaver during the cutting off antler (Fig. 7). It is possible that antlers were used for tool production, as indicated by the presence of one specimen with a cut-off points.

Other species were represented only by single specimen: an ulna from brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) and one scapula from hare (*Lepus europaeus*) (Fig. 3). Butchery marks were detected on brown bear's ulna and they are inflicted by knife during the skinning. This is not surprising, since bears were mainly hunted for their fur. Butchery marks were also present on hare's scapula and they point



Fig. 7 Left antler of roe deer with butchery marks and modification traces (lateral).

to the process of disarticulation of skeleton.

In general, hunting was of relatively little importance for the inhabitants of the medieval settlements. This is the case with this and with other sites in on medieval Serbian states territories, where the remains of wild species were usually represented with less than 10% (Блажић 1999a: 32; Blažić 1999b: 440; Булатовић и Марковић 2013: 293; Марковић 2015: 397). A bit higher percentage of wild species were noticed at the sites in Srem: Malo Kupalovo at Krnješevci - 16%, Prosine site at Pećinci 10%, and Žirovac at Ruma 35.5% (Блажић 1995:343).

CONCLUSION

This paper presents the results of archaeozoological analysis of faunal material from fortified castle at the Kulina-Solotuša site. Animal remains were collected from squares B1-B6 (chamber B with a cistern), B7-B9 (the eastern wall of the fortress and tower in the south-eastern corner) and V1 (eastern entrance to the fortified castle) (Fig. 2). This area was probably used as a waste disposal from which the analysed faunal remains come from. It is still not clear why this part of the castle was used for that purpose. Presence of faunal remains at this place might suggest that the inhabitants of the castle were not able to dispose waste outside of castle because of the possible siege. Faunal sample is small, but considering the fact that archaeozoological publications of contemporaneous sites in Serbia are not numerous, it was used to provide informations about relationships between people and animals, dietary strategies, and uses of the animals in medieval Serbian states.

The age of animals, fragmentation and the presence of a large number of butchery traces indicate that most of the animal bones from Kulina-Solotuša site are remains of food. Quite few dog bones represent most probably remains of pets kept in castle.

Domestic animals had the most important role in the economy of the site. Based on the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), the most frequent among them were cattle, sheep and goats, and pig, while remains of horse, dog and domestic fowl were rare (Fig. 3).

Faunal composition and animal exploitation pattern are consistent with other medieval sites. Differences are notable in frequency of distribution of different taxa. Percentage ratio between the economically most important domestic species at Kulina-Solotuša site differ from those of the material from the other sites in medieval Serbian state - Ras fortress (Блажић 1999а: 32; Blažić 1999b: 440), Gradina-Trešnjevica fortress (Булатовић и Марковић 2013: 293), and Studenica mon-

astery (Марковић 2015: 397). Namely, the most frequent species among remains from these sites are sheep and goats, while cattle remains are the most frequent at Kulina-Solotuša site. Cattle are, also, the most frequent species at the lowland sites in Srem – Malo Kupalovo at Krnješevci, Žirovac at Ruma and Prosine at Pećinci (Блажић 1995:343). This is an interesting observation because Kulina-Solotuša site has more similar geographical position to Ras and Gradina-Trešnjevica fortresses.

During the medieval period small local domestic breeds were kept across the Europe. Metric analysis has shown that domestic animals from castle at Kulina-Solotuša site were relatively common for that period concerning size and growth.

Among the hunted species were wild boar, red deer, roe deer, brown bear and hare. According to the NISP and MNI, wild boar is the most numerous wild species. Since the sample is small, it can only be assumed which was the most important hunting species at the Kulina-Solotuša site (Fig. 3). At the other medieval sites in Serbia, the most hunted species was the red deer (Блажић 1995:343, Блажић 1999а: 32; Blažić 1999b: 440; Булатовић и Марковић 2013: 293), and in the case of monastery Studenica, hare (Марковић 2015: 397). Based on a small number of game remains, it can be assumed that mostly adult individuals have been hunted.

Although the sample is small, the results provide basic information on animal husbandry, hunting and diet strategy of the inhabitants of castle at the Kulina-Solotuša site. Archaeozoological analysis of the faunal remains from the other parts of the castle are in progress and it will complete the data obtained in this analysis.

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REZIME
OSTACI ŽIVOTINJA
IZ UTVRĐENOG
SREDNJOVEKOVNOG ZAMKA
NA LOKALITETU KULINA-
SOLOTUŠA

KLJUČNE REČI: OSTACI ŽIVOTINJA, SREDNJOVEKOVNI ZAMAK, SOLOTUŠA, STOČARSTVO, LOV, STRATEGIJA ISHRANE.

Materijal koji je analiziran u ovom radu potiče iz utvrđenog zamka na lokalitetu Kulina-Solotuša, koji je u 15. veku podignut na planini Tari (Sl. 1). Uzorak faune ručno je sakupljen tokom arheoloških istraživanja 2008. godine u kvadratima B1-B6 (prostorija B sa cisternom), B7-B9 (prostor uz istočni zid utvrđenja i kula u jugoistočnom uglu) i V1 (istočni ulaz u zamak) (Sl. 2). Ovaj prostor je u jednom trenutku korišćen za odlaganje otpada. Razlozi za to su, za sada, nepoznati, ali je moguće da usled opsade zamka stanovnici nisu bili u mogućnosti da otpad odlazu van njega. Uzorak je mali ali je usled malobrojnih arheozooloških publikacija o uzorcima sa istovremenih lokaliteta u Srbiji iskorišćen kako bi se dobili podaci o odnosu ljudi i životinja, načinu ishrane i eksploatacije životinja i njihovih produkata u srpskim srednjovekovnim zemljama.

Arheozoološka analiza faunističkog materijala je pokazala da on predstavlja, uglavnom, ostatke hrane i da se može svrstati u kategoriju stambenog otpada ovog zamka. Stepenn fragmentacije je jako visok – 89%, dok je očuvanost kostiju i zuba relativno dobra. Tragovi površinskog raspadanja kosti zabeleženi su na 35.4% ukupnog broja određenih primeraka, dok se tragovi gorenja javljaju na samo 0.8% primeraka. Kostii na kojima se nalaze tragovi glodanja, uglavnom pasa, čine 33.3% materijala.

Uzorak faune sadrži 559 fragmenata, od kojih je do roda i vrste određeno njih 246. Kostii domaćih životinja (96%) znatno su zastupljenije od divljih (4%). Ovakav odnos nije neuobičajen za ovaj period, budući da je situacija slična i na

ostalim srednjovekovnim lokalitetima u Srbiji (Блажић 1995; Блажић 1999a; Блажић 1999b; Булатовић и Марковић 2013; Марковић 2016).

U materijalu su prisutne sledeće domaće vrste – goveče (*Bos taurus*), ovca (*Ovis aries*), koza (*Capra hircus*), svinja (*Sus domesticus*), konj (*Equus caballus*), pas (*Canis familiaris*), domaća kokoš (*Gallus domesticus*), kao i sledeće divlje vrste – divlja svinja (*Sus scrofa*), jelen (*Cervus elaphus*), srndać (*Capreolus capreolus*), mrki medved (*Ursus arctos*) i zec (*Lepus europaeus*). Usled visokog stepena fragmentacije, neke primerci određeni su do klase i svrstani su u kategoriju krupnih i srednje krupnih sisara (Tabela 1).

Strategija ishrane stanovnika ovog utvrđenja bila je zasnovana na uzgoju domaćih životinja. Najviše je gajeno goveče (46.3%), zatim ovce i koze (38.6%) i svinje (8.1%) (Sl. 3). Ove vrste su ujedno bile i glavni izvor hrane. Gajenje goveda, ovaca i koza bilo je usmereno na eksploataciju sekundarnih proizvoda – mleka i vune (Sl. 4). Pored toga, goveda su verovatno korišćena i za vuču. Podaci o starosti svinja pokazuju da su u ishrani uglavnom korišćene životinje između jedne i tri godine starosti (Sl. 4). Prisustvo adultnih jedinki ukazuje na to da su neke jedinice gajene duže zbog reprodukcije. U ishrani je korišćeno i meso ekvida, na šta ukazuju tragovi filetiranja na jednoj

tibiji. Ostaci ptica su malobrojni ali ukazuju na to da su stanovnici ovog zamka mogli koristiti i meso i jaja domaće kokoši.

Lov nije imao značajno mesto u ekonomiji. Najzastupljenija divlja vrsta je divlja svinja (Sl. 3). Na osnovu prisutnih primeraka može se zaključiti da je lov bio orijentisan prema odraslim jedinkama, na čijim su kostima zabeleženi i tragovi dranja, dezartikulacije skeleta i filetiranja. U ishrani je korišćeno i meso srndaća i jelena, na čijim su kostima, takođe, primećeni tragovi dezartikulacije skeleta i filetiranja. Moguće je da su rogovi srndaća korišćeni za izradu predmeta na šta ukazuje prisustvo jednog roga sa odsečenim paroščima (Sl. 7). Zec je, takođe, korišćen u ishrani, ali je verovatno lovljen i zbog krzna. U materijalu je prisutna i jedna kost mrkog medveda, na kojoj su primećeni tragovi dranja, odnosno, uklanjanja krzna.

Tragovi kasapljenja zabeleženi su na 52% primeraka. Nastali su tokom dranja, dezartikulacije skeleta, filetiranja i komadanja mesa, korišćenjem različitih noževa i satara.

Iako je uzorak mali, ovim istraživanjem dobijeni su preliminarni podaci o stočarstvu, lovu i ishrani stanovnika zamka na lokalitetu Kulina-Solotuša. Analiza faunističkog materijala koji potiče iz ostalih delova zamka je u toku i ona će upotpuniti podatke dobijene ovom analizom.

APPENDIX

Bone measurements according to the standardized system of A. von den Driesch (1976)

Mere kostiju po standardizovanom sistemu A. fon den Driš (1976), prilagođeno

Meas. 1	Length: Gonion caudale – aboral border of the alveolus of M ₃
Meas. 2	Length: Gonion caudale – oral border of the alveolus of P ₂
Meas. 3	Length: Gonion caudale – the most aboral indentation of the mental foramen
Meas. 4	Aboral height of the vertical ramus: Gonion ventrale – highest point of the condyle process
Meas. 5	Middle height of the vertical ramus: Gonion ventrale – deepest point of the mandibular notch
Meas. 6	Oral height of the vertical ramus: Gonion ventrale - Coronion
Meas. 7	Length
Meas. 8	Greatest (oro-aboral) diameter of the horncore base
Meas. 9	Least (latero-medial) diameter of the horncore base
Meas. 10	Distal circumference of the burr
L	Length
B	Breadth
GL	Greatest length
GB	Greatest breadth
H (D ₂ , P ₂ , M ₁)	Height of the mandible in front of D ₂ , P ₂ or M ₁
H (M ₃)	Height of the mandible behind M ₃
BFcr	Greatest breadth of the Facies articularis cranialis
SVB	Smallest breadth of the vertebra
SLC	Smallest length of the Collum scapulae
GLP	Greatest length of the Processus articularis
LG	Length of the glenoid cavity
BG	Breadth of the glenoid cavity
Bp	Greatest breadth of the proximal end
Dp	Depth of the proximal end
SD	Smallest breadth of the diaphysis

Bd	Greatest breadth of the distal end
Dd	Depth of the distal end
BT	Greatest breadth of the trochlea
DPA	Depth across the processus anconaeus
SDO	Smallest depth of the olecranon
BPC	Greatest breadth across the coronoid process
BFp	Greatest breadth of the Facies articularis proximalis
BFd	Greatest breadth of the Facies articularis distalis
LA	Length of the acetabulum including the lip
LAR	Length of the acetabulum of the rim
SB	Smallest breadth of the shaft of ilium
GLl	Greatest length of the lateral half
GLm	Greatest length of the medial half
DI	Greatest depth of the lateral half
Dm	Greatest depth of the medial half
GLpe	Greatest length of the peripheral (abaxial) half
DLS	Greatest diagonal length of the sole
MBS	Middle breadth of the sole
Ld	Length of the dorsal surface
Lm	Medial length
BF	Breadth of the Facies articularis basalis
La	Axial length: from the Tuberculum centrale to the distal border of the Trochlea tibiotarsi
Dip	Greatest diagonal of the proximal end: from the Condylus medialis femoralis to the Crista lateralis

Bos taurus

Scapula		
SLC	52.8	42.5
GLP	61.6	51.8
LG	53.6	48.9
BG	44.1	38.3

Mandibula					
P ₂ -P ₄	/	/	47.5	0	54.7
H (P ₂)	/	30.7	29.5	24.4	29.1
H (M ₁)	/	/	47.2	/	41.4
M ₁ -M ₃	/	/	/	/	84.1
L M ₃	31.2	/	/	31.7	36.6
B M ₃	12.7	/	/	14.7	12.8
H (M ₃)	/	/	/	62.7	68.5
P ₂ -M ₃	/	/	/	/	138.9
Meas. 1	/	/	/	/	99.7
Meas. 2	/	/	/	/	236.9
Meas. 3	/	/	/	/	300.1
Meas. 4	/	/	/	/	136.5
Meas. 5	/	/	/	/	142.2
Meas. 6	/	/	/	/	193.5

Radius+Ulna		
Bd	60.2	52.9
Dd	49.4	/
BFd	44.9	48.2

Radius							
Bp	/	61.5	62.4	63.6	72	63.5	63.4
BFp	/	56.3	56.8	58.1	67.1	60.4	60.5
Bd	63.7	/	/	/	/	/	/
BFd	51.5	/	/	/	/	/	/

Ulna						
DPA	45.2	47.7	/	49.7	/	/
SDO	/	40.1	/	/	/	/
BPC	32.2	36.2	38.1	38.4	35.7	35.9

Pelvis	
LA	61.9
LAR	49.9

Sacrum	
HFcr	24.8

Patella	
GB	37.4

Tibia											
Bp	/	/	/	/	69.8	/	88.2	/	/	/	/
SD	/	/	/	/	/	30.9	/	/	/	/	/
Bd	58.7	56.1	52.8	48.5	/	54.8	/	54.3	56.3	54.9	50.3
Dd	39.7	38.7	/	35.1	/	39.8	/	42.3	42.6	44.3	38.8

Intermedium	
GB	33.4

Carpale 2+3	
GB	40.2

Os centrotarsale		
GB	49.2	52.7

Carpale 4+5	
GB	22.9

Calcaneus							
GL	112.7	/	115.9	/	/	114.3	/
GB	35.8	38.1	39.1	41.6	37.5	37.9	31.2

Astragalus							
GLI	61.5	55.6	63.8	59.4	58.2	52.1	51.7
GLm	52.8	/	57.5	52.8	54.5	48.4	48.1
DL	31.7	32.1	36.9	31.8	35.3	29.3	28.9
DM	32.8	33.7	30.8	/	31.8	/	24.7
BD	38.3	/	41.1	36.4	37.9	34.9	32.3

Metacarpus												
Bp	49.7	50.6	51.1	/	48.1	46.6	47.1	46.9	47	/	47.7	46.3
Dp	29.2	30.1	30.9	/	29.3	29.1	28.4	27.9	25.7	/	30.1	25.3
SD	25.9	/	/	/	27.4	/	24.8	/	21.9	/	24.4	24.7
Bd	/	/	/	55.2	/	/	/	/	/	49.1	/	/
Dd	/	/	/	28.8	/	/	/	/	/	27.3	/	/

Metatarsus							
GL	/	148.3	/	/	/	/	/
Bp	43.6	33.1	39.3	37.6	38.8	33.2	37.8
Dp	/	34.6	38.9	36.2	39.4	30.8	37.3
SD	/	18.3	/	/	/	18.5	/
Bd	/	41.6	/	/	/	/	/
Dd	/	24.1	/	/	/	/	/
Withers' height (cm)	/	78.3	/	/	/	/	/

Phalanx I						
GLpe	/	54.9	49.5	/	51.5	51.6
Bp	30.6	/	/	/	25.6	25.2
Dp	33.2	/	/	/	/	/
SD	26.1	26.9	21.9	/	19.1	21.7
Bd	/	/	/	24.1	24.9	22.1

Phalanx II	
GL	32.3
GLpe	32.7
Bp	21.6
Dp	24.5
SD	19.1
Bd	17.8
Dd	20.8

Phalanx III			
DLS	55.7	57.4	49.9
Ld	15.4	18.1	41.2
MBS	44.7	/	16.5

Ovis aries

Horn core			
Meas. 7	116.2	/	/
Meas. 8	37.9	25.4	23.3
Meas. 9	25.6	16.2	15.7

Mandibula					
D ₂ -D ₄	/	/	30.1	/	30.9
H (D ₂)	/	/	11.5	10.3	12.4
L D ₄	/	/	17.2	/	17.6
B D ₄	/	/	4.9	/	5.1
P ₂ -P ₄	21.1	22.5	/	/	/
H (P ₂)	15.4	15.2	/	/	/
H (M ₁)	/	/	/	/	21.1

Maxilla	
P ² -P ⁴	24.7
L praemaxillae	67.3

M ₃	
L	19.7
B	6.9

Axis	
BFcr	17.9
SVB	24.3

Scapula							
SLC	21.9	21.3	19.9	20.8	19.6	21.8	18.6
GLP	/	/	34.4	/	34.7	31.8	32.6
LG	/	24.9	26.7	/	26.4	25.3	21.4
BG	/	/	21.3	/	23.5	19.3	20.3

Humerus			
Bd	29.9	29.6	29.5
Dd	24.3	/	23.7
BT	30.6	28.3	28.4

Radius					
GL	/	/	149.5	163.9	/
Bp	/	/	33.1	32.2	27.5
BFp	/	/	29.1	30.1	25.8
Dp	/	/	26.4	15.9	/
SD	/	/	15.4	16.3	/
Bd	28.1	34.8	28.3	29.6	/
BFd	24.2	/	20.4	25.7	/
Dd	/	22.7	22.5	20.2	/
Withers' height (cm)	/	/	59.8	65.6	/

Ulna	
DPA	25.9
SDO	21.2
BPC	19.6

Pelvis		
SB	9.8	/
LA	27.2	26.5
LAR	/	23.2

Femur		
Bp	/	44.3
SD	/	21.7
Bd	38.2	/
Dd	45.1	/

Tibia											
Bp	/	41.3	/	/	43.6	/	/	/	/	/	/
Dp	/	39.8	/	/	42.8	/	/	/	/	/	/
SD	/	/	11.9	13.8	/	14.7	/	13.9	13.7	25.2	/
Bd	24.8	/	24.1	25.2	/	28.2	25.8	25.6	24.8	20.1	25.2
Dd	19.8	/	19.9	13.8	/	27.9	19.1	21.7	21.2	/	18.9

Astragalus			
GLI	29.7	29.5	28.8
GLm	25.9	27.9	27.2
DI	17.9	16.1	16.9
Bd	19.3	19.6	18.2
Withers' height (cm)	62.2	61.8	60.3

Radiale	
GB	19.2

Calcaneus	
GL	55.7
GB	19.9
Withers' height (cm)	60

Metacarpus				
Bp	19.8	23.2	25.5	7
Dp	18.7	16.5	/	/
SD	12.9	/	11.8	/
Bd	26.3	/	17.5	26.6
Dd	/	/	/	15.4

Metatarsus				
Bp	19.8	19.4	22.7	21.1
Dp	18.7	18.9	22	19.1
SD	12.9	11.7	13.3	11.5
Bd	26.3	/	/	/

Capra hircus

Mandibula				
D ₂ -D ₄	/	29.3	31.4	/
H (D ₂)	/	12.7	13.9	/
L D ₄	/	16.7	17.9	/
B D ₄	/	4.8	5.2	/
P ₂ -P ₄	27.3	/	/	21.3
H (P ₂)	16.2	/	/	15.8
H (M ₁)	/	21.7	/	21.4
L (M ₁)	/	14.1	/	/
M ₁ -M ₃	/	/	/	37.3

H (M ₃)	/	/	/	72.9
P ₂ -M ₃	/	/	/	38.7

Horn core	
Meas. 8	33.3
Meas. 9	22.4

Scapula	
SLC	17.5
GLP	33.6
LG	26.9

Humerus		
SD	14.1	/
Bd	31.6	29.9
BT	30.4	/

Ulna+Radius		
DPA	25.6	/
Bp	29.6	33.2
BFp	28.5	31.9
BPC	/	25.5

Radius			
GL	/	168.9	/
Bp	31.7	31.7	29.9
BFp	29.9	31.3	28.7
SD	19.7	18.5	15.8
Bd	/	29.9	/

BFd	/	25.7	/
Withers' height (cm)	/	67.2	/

Femur	
Bd	36.1
Dd	45.9

Tibia			
Bp	41.4	/	/
SD	/	14.5	13.4
Bd	/	23.9	24.7
Dd	/	20.5	17.9

Astragalus	
GLI	29.5
GLm	27.6
DI	11.8
Dm	16.9

Phalanx I			
GLpe	37.8	35.4	/
Bp	12.2	12.3	/
Dp	/	14.4	/
SD	10.5	10.2	8.6
Bd	11.2	11.5	9.7
Dd	/	10.4	9.2

Metacarpus			
Bp	24.8	24.8	25.7
Dp	20.1	17.1	18.3
SD	14.1	14.5	17.1

Ovis/Capra

Scapula	
SLC	19.2
LG	20.3
BG	21.8

Tibia			
Bd	21.8	21.4	25.3
Dd	14.3	15.8	19.1

Femur	
Dd	42.8

Sus domesticus

Mandibula		
D ₂ -D ₄	/	34.6
H (D ₂)	/	23.5
L D ₄	/	18.1
B D ₄	/	7.9
L M ₃	29.2	/
B M ₃	15.1	/

I ₁	
L	50.2
B	6.9

Scapula		
SLC	22.4	25.2
GLP	30.8	36.2
LG	/	29.7
BG	21.9	27.5

Humerus		
Bd	42.2	36.8
Dd	42.1	/
BT	35.7	31.4

Radius		
GL	146.4	/
Bp	28.5	27.2
BFp	28.1	26.9
Dp	19.6	/
SD	17.2	/
Bd	32.9	/
BFd	29.1	/
Dd	24.3	/
Withers' height (cm)	77	/

Ulna	
DPA	34.9
SDO	26.7
BPC	22.5

Femur		
Bd	41.2	51.3
Dd	51.3	51.5

Tibia	
Dp	21.8
Bd	25.7
Dd	22.8

Metatarsus III		
Bp	13.2	16.8
Dp	19.7	19.1
SD	7.2	11.1

Equus caballus

Phalanx I	
GL	78.1
Bp	51.7
BFp	47.5
Dp	35.1
SD	34.1
Bd	45.6
BFd	42.3
Dd	22.9

Equus sp.

Tibia	
Bp	89.8

Canis familiaris

Ulna	
GL	197.3
DPA	28.1
BPC	20.5
Withers' height (cm)	55.5

Radius	
GL	181.3
Bp	19.6
SD	14.1
Bd	22.6
Withers' height (cm)	59.6

Gallus domesticus

Os coracoideus	
GL	45.5
Lm	43.1
Bf	10.3
SD	4.2

Tibia	
GL	122.2
La	118.7
Dip	22.1
SC	6.4
Bd	12.5
Dd	12.7

Tarsometatarsus	
Bp	13.6
Dp	11.1

Sus scrofa

Maxilla		
M ¹ -M ³	80.3	84.3
L M ³	39.7	42.8
B M ³	24.1	/

Atlas	
BFcr	67.1

Humerus	
Bd	56.3
Dd	55.3
BT	45.9

Cervus elaphus

Scapula	
SLC	37.1
LG	36.2
BG	34.4

Ulna	
BPC	36.3

Capreolus capreolus

Antler	
Meas. 10	84.2

Scapula	
SLC	18.4
LG	22.4
BG	20.2

Lepus europaeus

Scapula	
SLC	7.1
GLP	16.1
LG	13.8

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