

Srednjovjekovni grad Svač  
Rezultati iskopavanja 2012. godine  
i nova zapažanja

Medieval town Svač  
Results of excavation carried out  
2012 and new observations

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UDK 902.03(497.16)“04/14”

*Ovaj rad je posvećen našem prerano  
preminulom kolegi, članu tima ovih  
istraživanja, Nenadu Lazareviću.*

**Apstrakt:**

Cilj ovog rada je da se prikažu najosnovniji rezultati arheoloških istraživanja srednjovjekovnog grada Svača sprovedeni tokom 2012. godine. Kako je pronađen veoma veliki broj arheoloških nalaza, pokretnih i nepokretnih, koji nisu do kraja naučno obrađeni (posebno antropološki i arheozoološki materijal, ali i veliki broj drugog arheološkog materijala-stakla, metala i keramike) preliminarno smo obradili najvažnija otkrića, stavljajući ih u odgovarajući hronološko-tipološki kontekst. U određenom slučaju, kao što su to nalazi iz ranovizantijskih grobnica, napravili smo uporedni prikaz pronađenih predmeta sa naših iskopavanja i iskopavanja koja su vršena 1985. godine pod rukovodstvom Filozofskog fakulteta u Beogradu, što nam je uveliko pomoglo da damo približne odgovore o načinu funkcionisanja funeralnog prostora u jednom dugom periodu (VII-XI vijek). Prikazom rezultata iskopavanja tri crkve i jednog dijela do sada nepoznatog manastirskog kompleksa (XI-XIII vijeka), utvrdili smo relativnu hronologiju ostataka pronađene arhitekture i groblja koje se formiralo nakon stradanja grada u mongolskom napadu 1242. godine. Takođe, evidentirali smo i poznosrednjovjekovno

**Abstract:**

The scope of this work is to showing results of archaeological excavation of medieval town Svač, carried out during campaign 2012 when we found very large numbers of archaeological findings, mobile and architectural remains, which are not yet fully scientifically processed (especially anthropological and zoological remains, and also another large number of archaeological findings, as a glass, metal object and ceramics). We are preliminary studied and give the most important discoveries, putting them in the appropriate chronological-typological context. In a certain case, as it was case of archaeological remains from early byzantine tombs, we made a comparative overview of the found items from our excavations and excavations which are carried out during 1985 under management of Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade. This kind of scientific approaching helped us to give approximate answers about early medieval funeral process during a long period (VII-XI century). By showing the results of the excavation of three churches and one part of the previously unknown monastery complex (XI-XIII century), we are determined the relative chronology of the architectural

stočarsko stanište, datovano najkasnije u prvu polovinu 16. vijeka, kada grad već prestaje da živi i kada se oko njega formira potpuno drugačiji način kreiranja staništa jednog metanastazičkog plemena koji ovaj prostor koristi u potpuno drugačijem društveno-političkom i ekonomskom okruženju za razliku od prethodnih vijekova.

*Ključne riječi:* rana Vizantija, bronzane kopče tipa Korint, koštana posuda za so, Sloveni, manastir, XIII vijek, kapele kriptе, Mongoli, stočarsko naselje, trnice

remains and medieval cemeteries, formed after the massacre in the Mongolian attack in 1242. We also recorded a late medieval cattle breeders dating back in to the first half of the 16th century, when the city has already ceased to exist and when a completely different way of creating a settlement of a metastatic tribe which transferred this space in a completely different socio-political and economic environment unlike previous centuries.

*Key words:* Early Byzantine period, bronze buckles "Korinth type", so called bone recipient for salt, Slovenin, monastery, XIII century, chapel crypt, Mongols, cattle breeders, trnice

Srednjovjekovni grad Svač je sagrađen 20 km sjeveroistočno od Ulcinja, na jednom od grebena Šaskog brda koje se pruža od sjeverozapada prema rijeci Bojani, između Šaskog jezera na jugu i Anamalskog polja na sjeveru i sjeveroistoku. Sa južne strane grad je odsječen strmom prirodnom stijenom koja pada prema jezeru, a sa sjeverne strane se blago spušta prateći prirodnu kaskadnu konfiguraciju sastavljenu od oštih krečnjačkih stijena koje se pružaju u pasovima. Gledajući iz podnožja, u pravcu Gornjeg grada koji leži na povišenoj gredi, nazire se sjeverni bedem i crkva Svetog Jovana, dok na istočnom dijelu Podgrađa dominira vitko porčelje romanogotičke crkve Presvete Bogorodice. Ostale građevine su u veoma lošem stanju: raspukle, srušene ili prekrivene rastinjem. (Sl. 1)

Naselje je počelo da se formira još u praistoriji, oko i iznad samog Šaskog jezera, na brdu i nižim terasama i na velikom vještački zaravnjenom platou sa sjeverne strane. O tome svjedoče ulomci praistorijske grnčarije koji su nalaženi uvijek u najnižim slojevima. Dugotrajno bitisanje na ovom mjestu moralo je uništiti ili u znatnoj mjeri oštetiti najstarije stratume, tako da ni na jednom mjestu praistorija nije jasno razdvojena po slojevima. Tokom istraživanja 1985. godine, na istočnom kraju Podgrađa nađeno je par ulomaka grnčarije ukrašene noktom koja bi mogla pripadati neolitu; na isto vrijeme ukazuju komadi kvarca i sileksa. Takođe, pronađena je i eneolitska grnčarija.<sup>1</sup>

Tokom bronzanog doba, u zaletu južnog Jadrana otpočinje izgradnja kamenih odbrambenih bedema koja se nastavlja i tokom starijeg gvođenog doba, kada se u većem broju javljaju utvrđena

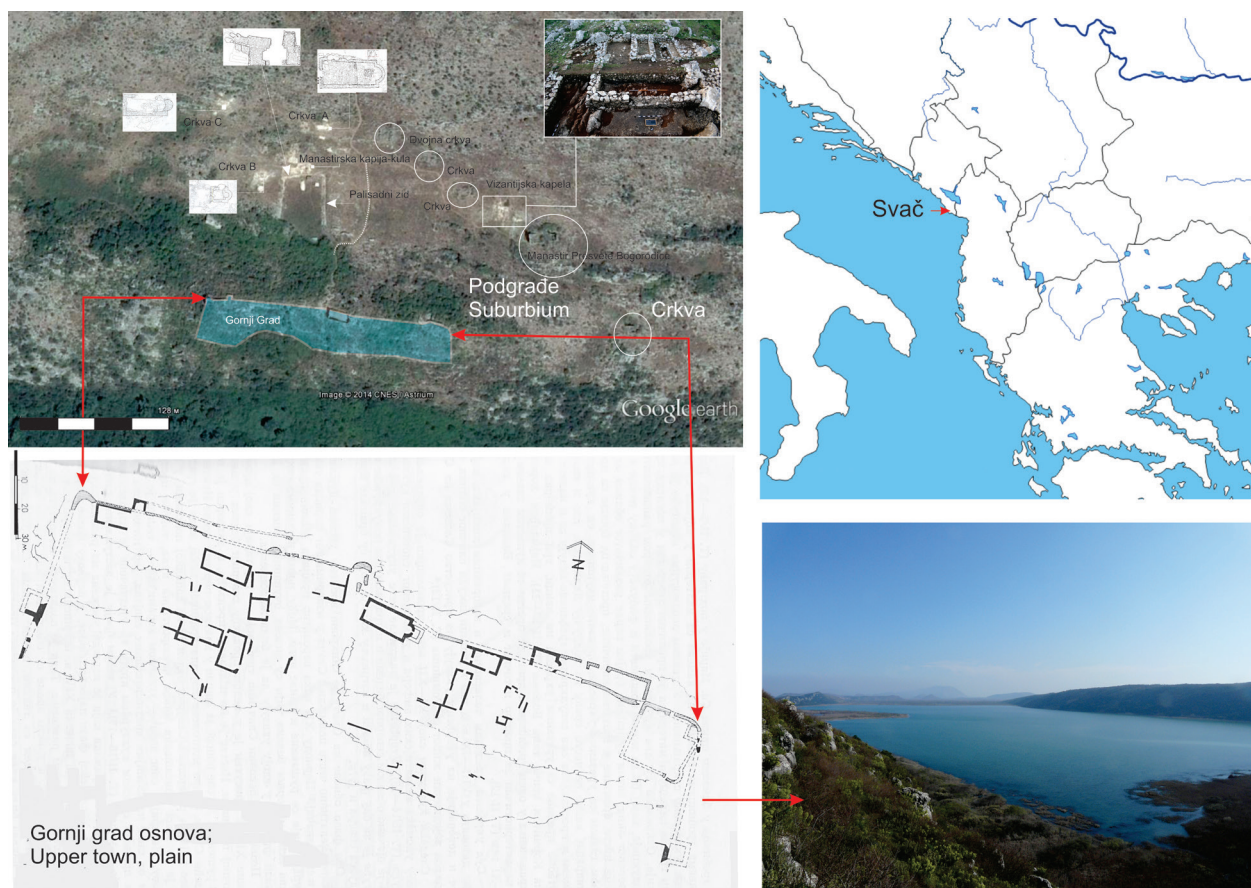
Medieval town Svač was built 20 km northeast of Ulcinj, on one of the reefs of Šasko Hill that stretches from northwest to Bojana River, between Šasko Lake on the south and Anamalsko Field on the north and north-east. On the south side, the Town is cut-off with a steep natural rock that slopes into the lake, and on the north side it descends mildly following natural cascade configuration composed on sharp lime rocks that stretch in belts. Looking from the foothill in the direction of the Upper Town that rests on elevated beam, one can see northern wall and St. Jovan Church, while on the east side of Podgrađe (Suburbium), slender frontage of Church of Holly Virgin Marry is dominant. Remaining buildings are in very bad state: cracked, demolished and grown in plants.(Fig.1)

The settlement started to form in prehistory, around and above the very Šasko lake, on hill and lower terraces and on a large artificially flattened plateau on the north side. This is confirmed by findings of fragments of prehistoric pottery found always on the lower layers. Long-term living on this place had to destroy or substantially damage the oldest stratums, which is why prehistory is not separated in layers on a single place. During 1985 research, a couple of fragments of pottery decorated with nail, which could have been from Neolith era, was found on the east end of Podgrađe. Pieces of quartz and silica are indicative of the same period. Eolith pottery was also found.<sup>1</sup>

During the Bronze Age, construction of stone defence walls began in the hinterland of the southern Adriatic. This development continued throughout the older Iron Age which saw numerous fortified settlements formed on hardly acces-

<sup>1</sup> Iz dokumentacije o istraživanjima Svača 1985. godine pod rukovodstvom dr. Đorđa Jankovića koji je radio ispred Filozofskog fakulteta u Beogradu. Zahvaljujem Milevi Nikolaidis na ustupljenom materijalu.

<sup>1</sup> From documentation of excavation which carried out during 1985. under management of professor Đorđe Janković and Faculty of philosophy in Belgrade



Sl. 1 Karta geografske pozicije grada Svača  
Fig. 1 Map of the geographic position of the town Svača

naselja podignuta na teško pristupačnim brežuljcima sa ovalnim ili kružnim osnovama, dok zidine od kamena prate prirodne konture uzvišenja. Na osnovu nalaza iz 2012. možemo zaključiti da je ovdje, najkasnije u srednjem bronzanom dobu, egzistiralo manje ribarsko selo, sa kućištima koja su stradala tokom kasnijih gradnji, a nije nemoguće da je na obali Šaskog jezera postojalo i palafitsko naselje. Na mjestu ranovizantijske kapele pronađeno je nekoliko desetina fragmenata bronzanodobske grnčarije, uglavnom većih posuda za spremanje i čuvanje hrane. Tako velika koncentracija posuda na malom prostoru pretpostavlja postojanje staništa skoncentrisanog bliže jezeru, što je razumljivo jer je ovaj prirodni i ekonomski resurs odvajkada pružao izuzetne pogodnosti za razvoj privrede, posebno ribarstva i uzgoja stoke

sible hills with oval or round bases, while stone walls follow natural contours of the elevation. Based on 2012 findings, we can conclude that a smaller fishermen village existed here, in middle Bronze Age the latest, with homes that were destroyed to later development; however it is not unlikely that shores of Šasko Lake accommodated palaphytic settlement. At the place of early Byzantine Chapel (see below), several dozens of fragments of Bronze Age pottery were found, mostly larger dishes for preparing and keeping food. Such large concentration of dishes on a small space allows us to assume of existence of storage concentrated closer to the lake, which is understandable because this natural and economic resource provided exceptional conditions for development of economy, in particular fishers and cattle breeding which

koja se u zimskim mjesecima dovodila sa rumijskih pasišta. Takvi procesi su zabilježeni sve do kasnog srednjeg vijeka i mogu se čak i arheološki evidentirati.

Prva jasna svjedočanstva o formiranju naselja na ovom mjestu pripadaju iliro-helenističkom periodu. To su ostaci poređanih monolitnih kamenih blokova ili „kiklopskih“ zidova koji se mogu vidjeti na nekoliko mjesta: duž sjeverne strane ispod srednjovjekovnih bedema gdje su upotrebljeni kao neka vrsta temeljne osnove, ili u samom podnožju grebena Gornjeg grada, pozicionirani tako da upućuju na pretpostavku da se radi o većem odbrambenom sistemu sa prilaznim putem ka akropoli. Na padinama istočno od Svača pronađeni su ulomci helenističke keramike, što potvrđuje mogućnost da bi postojanje iliro-helenističkog sloja moglo da se konstatuje i u sjevernom podgrađu. Ipak, prema vidljivim ostacima javnih, privatnih i sakralnih objekata najveći dio grada pripada medijskom periodu.

Prema prostornoj dispoziciji grad je podjeljen na tri cjeline: Gornji grad, Podgrađe i južni dio koji se strmo spušta do jezera obuhvatajući prostor uz obalu na kome se pretpostavlja jezersko pristanište sa pripadajućom arhitekturom.

Istorijskih podataka o Svaču je prilično malo. Kao episkopsko mjesto grad se prvi put pominje u falsifikovanoj buli pape Zaharija iz 743. godine. Iz tog razloga se pretpostavlja da je episkopat u njemu nastao vrlo rano. Sljedeći pomen se nalazi u falsifikovanoj buli pape Aleksandra II, iz 1067. godine, kada potpada pod Barsku arhiepiskopiju. Pominje se i u trećoj, takođe sumnjivoj buli pape Klimenta III, koja potiče iz 1089. godine. Ostalih pomena možemo da nađemo u okviru povelja, spisa i bula, vezanih za Barsku arhiepiskopiju (Marković 1902; Jiriček 1959, 225, 278, Jireček 1982, 125; Antonović 2003, 48-50)

Smatra se da se Samuilov pohod na Dioklitiju protiv arhonta Vladimira dogodio

at winter time was transferred to Mt. Rumiya pastures. Such processes are recorded up until the late medieval century and can be even archeologically recorded.

First clear evidences of forming of settlement in this place belong to Illyrian-Hellenic period. Those are remains of lined moonlight stone blocks or Cyclopean walls that can be observed on various points: along north side below medieval walls, where these were used as some sort of foundation, or at the very foothill of Gornji grad reef (Upper Town), positioned in a way to indicate to the assumption that these were a larger defence system with access road to acropolis. On the slopes east of Svač, fragments of Hellenistic ceramics were found, which is affirmative of the possibility of existence of Illyrian-Hellenistic layer also in the north foothill. Still, according to visible remains of public, private and sacral buildings, the biggest part of the town belong to medieval period.

According to spatial disposition, the town was divided into three parts: the Upper Town, Suburbs and southern part that descend steeply to the lake covering the space along the shore where it is assumed that a lake jetty with supporting architecture once existed.

There are very few historical data on Svač. As episcopal place, the town was mentioned for the first time in forged Pope Zachary Bull of 743. For that reason it is assumed that the episcopacy in it was created at an early age. The next time it was mentioned in forged Pope Alexander II bull, of 1067, when it was enlisted under Bar Archbishopric. It is also mentioned in third, again suspicious Pope Clement III Bull from 1089. Other times it was mentioned in charts, records ad bulls related to Bar Archbishopric (Marković 1902; Jiriček 1959, 225, 278, Jireček 1982, 125; Antonović 2003, 48-50)

It is regarded that the quest of Samuel on Dioclithea against archon Vladi-

poslije bitke na Sparheju 996/997., vjerovatno između 998. i 1000. godine (Pirivatrić 1998, 113). Tada je došlo do konačnog obračuna sa Vladimirom, a odlučujuće bitke su se vodile na prostoru župe Oblik, odnosno oko utvrđenog centra oblasti, grada Svača. Prema navodima Dukljanina, Vladimir se pred moćnim bugarskim carem sklonio na obližnje brdo Oblik (slov. Vladimir; arb. Suma), gdje ga je prema žitiju izdao neki nepoznati župan ove oblasti („...župan onoga mjesta, postavši izdajnik poput Jude...” GRS I, 2013, XXXVI 127).<sup>2</sup>

Godine 1183. godine Svač je oslobodio od Vizantije Stefan Nemanja, smijenivši vazalnu dioklijsku struju. O tom pohodu piše njegov sin Stefan Prvovjencani u svom “Žitiju Simenona Nemanje”. Premda nemamo nikakvih arheoloških podataka o tome da li su postojala razaranja grada oko 1183. godine tokom Nemanjine vojne, u onom obimu kako to navodi njegov sin Stefan koji kazuje da njegov otac: „*Povrati Dioklitiju i Dalmaciju otačastvo svoje i pravu djedovinu svoju*

2 Današnje brdo Vladimir (alb. Mal Sums, Suma, 486 metara nadmorske visine,) nalazi se sjevernom rubu Anamalskog polja. Na osnovu arheoloških podataka i jake narodne tradicije to je onaj Oblik iz Dukljaninovog žitija Svetog Jovana Vladimira, dok je sadašnje brdo Oblik u Albaniji, iz nekog razloga preneseni toponim jer na njemu ne postoji gotovo ništa što upućuje na starinu. Andrija Jovičević piše da se brdo Oblik, a danas Vladimir, zvao i Katrkol (A. Jovičević 1922, 3-13), Crnogorsko primorje i Krajina., Srpski etnografski zbornik SKA, XIII, knj. 11, ur. Jovan Cvijić, Beograd 1922, 1-130, 3-13 ). I Šišić prenosi da se na ovom mjestu nalazila crkva svetog Vladimira koja se pominje u dokumentima 15 vijeka (Šišić, 1927, 427). Osim izuzetno jake tradicije koja se sačuvala i dan danas u narodu na brdu se nalazi kasnoantičko-ranovizantijsko utvrđenje dimenzija oko 40 x 40 metara i zahvata sam vrh kupastog brda. Na njemu se nalazi malena crkvice iz 15. vijeka posvećena Svetom Vladimiru kao i veliki broj fragmenata krovnih tegula kasnoantičke i vizantijske provenijencije. Lokalitet IV-VI vijeka leži na starijem utvrđenju, iz II vijeka prije nove ere, o čemu svjedoče novac i karakteristični tipovi amfora i druge грнčarije toga perioda.

mir occurred after the battle on Sparhej 996/997, probably between 998 and 1000 (Pirivatrić 1998, 113). At that time, final battle with Vladimir occurred, and final battles were organised in the area of Župa Oblik, that is around fortified centre of the area, the Town Svac. According to Doclean records, faced with powerful Bulgarian Emperor, Vladimir stationed on adjoining Oblik Hill (slov. Vladimir, alb. Suma), where, according to hagiography, he was betrayed by an unknown resident of this Zupa („... župa resident, becoming a traitor like Judas...” (GRS I, 2013, XXXVI 127).<sup>2</sup>

In 1183, Stefan Nemanja liberated Svač from Byzantium, deposing vassal Dioclean power. His son Stefan Prvovjencani wrote about this quest in his “Žitiju Simenona Nemanje / Hagiography of Simenon Nemanja”. Even though we do not have any archaeological data on whether the town was destroyed around 1183 during Nemanja’s quest, in the extent his son Stefan described which indicate that his father: “*Povrati Dioklitiju i Dalmaciju*

2 Present Vladimir Hill (alb. Mal Sums, Suma, 486 m altitude) is located on the northern edge of Anamalsko field. Based on archaeological data and strong folk tradition, it is Oblik referred to in Doclean hagiography of St. Jovan Vladimir, while present Oblik Hill in Albania, for some reason is a transferred eponym as it barely contains anything that is indicative of the ancient hill. Andrija Jovičević wrote that Oblik Hill, current Vladimir, was also called Katrkol (A. Jovičević 1922, 3-13, Montenegrin Littoral and Krajina / Crnogorsko primorje i Krajina., Srpski etnografski zbornik SKA, XIII, knj. 11, ur. Jovan Cvijić, Beograd 1922, 1-130, 3-13 ). Šišić reports that there was a Church of St Vladimir on this place which was referred to in 15 century documents (Šišić, 1927, 427). In addition to extremely strong tradition that survived to this day amongst the population, the Hill also accommodates late antique – early byzantine stronghold dimensions approximately 40 x 40 meters and covers the very top of dome-like hill. It contains a small 15-century church dedicated to St. Vladimir as well as a large number of fragments of roof tile of late antique and byzantine provenience. Sites of IV-VI century rest on an older stronghold, from II century BC, confirmed by coins and specific types of amphora and pottery of that period.

*koju je nasiljem držao grčki narod i gradove u njoj sazidane od ruku njihovih, tako da se prozvala grčka oblast, a kojima su imena Danj grad, Sardoniki grad, Drivast, Rosaf grad zvani Skadar, grad Svač, grad Ulcinj i grad slavni Bar. A Kotor ostavi, utvrdi ga i prenese svoj dvor u nj, koji je i do danas. Ostale gradove poobara i poruši, i pretvori slavu njihovu u pustoš, istrijebi grčko ime, da se nikako ne pominje ime njihovo u toj oblasti. Narod svoj u njima nepovrijeđen ostavi da služi državi njegovoj, sa strahom, i sa urečenim dankom od Svetoga“ (Stefan Prvovenčani, Sabrani spisi, Beograd 1988,73- VII).<sup>3</sup>*

Najvažniji podatak o Svaču se vezuje za 1242. godinu, kada su ga porušili Mongoli pod vođstvom Kajdana, Batuovog brata od strica koji je prije toga strahovito porazio Ugare i njihovog kralja Belu.<sup>4</sup> U drugoj polovini XIII vijeka kraljica Jelena Anužijska obnavlja opustošeni grad podižući franjevački manastir Svete Marije u Podgrađu i veliku katedralnu crkvu Svetog Jovana u Gornjem gradu, sa čime počinje stogodišnji preporod pod

<sup>3</sup> Danas se veoma često i bez materijalnih dokaza špekuliše o ovom razaranju iako skorašnja istraživanja Bara i Svača ne donose nikakav materijalni trag ovog događaja, a nisu pronađeni tragovi borbi i razaranja tokom istraživanja Skadra poslednjih godina.

<sup>4</sup> Mongoli ili Tataři su došli do Istočne Evrope pod Batuom, unukom Džingis kana (1240-1241), potukavši ruske kneževе i Kumane. Mongoli su zatim starhovtio porazili ugarskog kralja Belu IV, u aprilu 1241. godine, nakon čega je iz opustošene zemlje kralj pobjegao preko Zagreba u Rab a odatle u Split. Toma Arhiđakon nam pripovjeda kako je Batuov brat od strica Kajdan tjerao Belu sve do mora, bilježeći da Sloveni nisu imali nešto puno gubitaka jer su se sakrili u planine i šume. U Klisu ih je posada utvrđenja odbila, spuštajući na njih velike komade odvaljenih gradskih stijena a konjaničke čete se nisu usudile da napadnu dobro utvrđene gradove Trogir i Split u martu 1242., u kome se nalazio kralj Bela IV sa velikim brojem bjegunaca iz Ugarske. Odatle je jedan odred Mongola otišao na jug spalivši Kotor –Donji grad, dok su južnije Mongoli razorili Svač i Drivast i pobili njihovo stanovništvo (Jireček-Radonić 1982, 176)

*otačastvo svoje i pravu djedovinu svoju koju je nasiljem držao grčki narod i gradove u njoj sazidane od ruku njihovih, tako da se prozvala grčka oblast, a kojima su imena Danj grad, Sardoniki grad, Drivast, Rosaf grad zvani Skadar, grad Svač, grad Ulcinj i grad slavni Bar. A Kotor ostavi, utvrdi ga i prenese svoj dvor u nj, koji je i do danas. Otale gradove poobara i poruši, i pretvori slavu njihovu u pustoš, istrijebi grčko ime, da se nikako ne pominje ime njihovo u toj oblasti. narod svoj u njima nepovrijeđen ostavida služi državi njegovoj, sa strahom, i sa urečenim dankom od Svetoga“ (Stefan Prvovenčani, Sabrani spisi, Beograd 1988,73- VII ).<sup>3</sup>*

The most important data about Svac is related to 1242 when it was demolished by the Mongolians under the leadership of Kajdan, Batu's cousin, who before that fiercely defeated the Hungarians and their king Bela.<sup>4</sup> In the second half of XIII, Queen Jelena Anzujska restored the devastated town by building Franciscan Monastery of St. Marija in Podgrađe / Suburban and a large Cathedral of St. Jovan

<sup>3</sup> Today is quite often and without material evidences speculated about this destruction even though recent research in Bar and Svač do not bring any material trace of this event nor where there traces of battle and distribution during exploration of Skadar carried out in recent years.

<sup>4</sup> Mongolians or Tatars reached East Europe under the leadership of Batu, the grandson of Genghis Khan (1240-1241), beating Russian princes and Kumans. The Mongols afterwards fiercely defeated the Hungarian king Bela IV, in April 1241, after which he fled the devastated country via Zagreb into Rab and then Split. Archdeacon Thomas told that Batu's cousin Kaidan chased Bela all the way to the sea, recording that the Slovenes did not suffer many losses as they hid in the mountains and forests. In Klis, they were repelled throwing at them large boulders from town rock and cavalry did not dare attack well-fortified towns of Trogir and Split in March 1241 where King Bela IV was with a large number of fleers from Hungary. From there, a squadron of Mongoloids went south burning Kotor – the lower town, while down south Mongolians destroyed Svac and Drivast killing all of their residents. (Jireček-Radonić 1982, 176)

Nemanjićima, u kom grad kuje i sopstveni novac sa likom Svetog Jovana na aversu i stilizovanim utvrđenjem na reversu.

Grad je zapustio mnogo prije dolaska Turaka 1571. godine, još polovinom XV vijeka. Iako su čarke oko Svača i za Svač svakako postojale i tokom stalnih osmanskih upada i prijetnji grad je ekonomski oslabio do te mjere da više nije mogao da egzistira. Pod vlašću Balšića Svač gubi svoju nekadašnju snagu. Njegov episkop Petar IV Kirten tražio je 1406. od Venecije da se grad utvrdi jer je on „*propter Teucros et tira(m)nos*“ teško stradao. Tom prilikom trebalo je obnoviti i granice njegovog distrikta, posjede i privilegije episkopa. Senat je odlučio da se po pitanju granica distrikta obrati svom knezu Ulcinja, a po pitanju episkopskih posjeda knezu Skadra. Ne može se znati šta su Venecijanci uradili i da li je Svač nastavio da propada, pa je 5. V 1443. dat u proniju vojvodi Divku (Tujku) Zauloviću, mada je episkopija nastavila da živi još neko vrijeme. Svač je oko 1470. godine bio sveden na nivo sela („...*villa de Suazzo*“), a 1553. godine bio je potpuno napušten prema pisanim izvorima. (Božić 1985, 229, 230 ; Antić 2003, 48-50).

Negdje u 16. vijeku, oko grada počinje da se formira jedinstveno naselje rađeno od pravougaonih i toloidnih kućišta-trnica, velikih obora koji veoma podsjećaju na stočarska „gumna“ u rumijskim selima. (Sl. 17 1-3)

Riječ je po svemu sudeći o stočarskoj populaciji koja je oko Svačkog jezera sagradila svoje ljetnje stanište. Trncice su prizemne jednodjelne kuće sa suvozidom izrađenim od složenog kamena, na koji je naslonjena krovna konstrukcija. Krov je dvoslivan, zaobljen sa vanjske strane, a prema gumnu presječen ulazom u potkrovlje (Gušin 2012, 49). Osnove njihovih kuća su rađene od velikih blokova kamena bez upotrebe maltera kao vezivnog sredstva, a po svemu sudeći,

in the Upper town, which marked hundred years long recovery and prosperity under the rule of Nemanjic dynasty, during which the Town had its own currency with the image of St. Jovan on the heads and stylistic fortification at the tail.

The Town begun to deteriorate far long before the arrival of the Turks in 1571, as early as middle of XV century. Even though bickering about Svač and for Svač existed during constant attacks and threats of Ottomans, the town grew economically weak to the extent that it could no longer exist. Under the rule of Balšići, Svač loses its former power. Its episcope Petar IV Kirten requested in 1406 from Venice to fortify the town because it was „*propter Teucros et tira(m)nos*“ heavily pillaged. On that occasion, boundaries of his district, lands and privileges of the episcope should have been restored. The senate decided to address prince of Ulcinj in regards to the boundaries of the district, and to prince of Skadar in respect to episcope estates. It is impossible to find out what the Venetians did and if Svač continued to decay, so on 5. V 1443, it was given as pronioia to Duke Divko (Tujko) Zaulović, though episcope continued to exist for a while longer. Around 1470, Svač reduced to the level of village („...*villa de Suazzo*“), and in 1553, it was completely deserted as per written sources. (Božić 1985, 229, 230; Antić 2003, 48-50).

Somewhere in 16 century, a unique settlement started to form with rectangular and tholos houses, large pens that greatly remind of cattle “gumna” in Rumija villages. (Fig. 17 1-3) It seems that the residents were cattle breeders who built their summer residence around Šasko Lake. Foundations of their houses (called today in serbian language on the slopes of mountain Rumia “trnice”) were made of large stone blocks without plaster as binder and it seems that the upper roof structure was made of tall wooden beams covered



gornja krovna konstrukcija je napravljena od visokih debala pokrivenih slamenim pokrivačem, ili, što je više moguće, od trske koje kraj jezera ima u izobilju. Unutar kućišta, po površini nailazimo na keramičke fragmente, kao što su ulomci zgrafito tanjira i druge slikane keramike venecijanske proizvodnje druge polovine 16. vijeka. U centru ove male naseobine nalazi se jedna prilično dobro građena jednobrodna crkva (ali daleko od kvaliteta gradnje crkava srednjeg vijeka), što svakako ukazuje na to da su ovi stanovnici naseljeni kao Hrišćani.

Grad je nastao u VI vijeku (Janković 2007, 27; Zečević 1989, 112), naseljavanjem romejskih izbjeglica iz dračke oblasti nakon slovenskih napada koji su u prva dva talasa došli do Drača, 548. godine i 587/8, prodiranjem od rijeke Vojuše, prema sjeveru. Sudeći po nizu arheoloških slojeva pretrpio je veliko razaranje oko 614. ili 616. godine od strane Avara. Naziv utvrđenog mjesta (slo. Svač, lat. Suacium) je hagionim, i nastao je spajanjem romanskog prefiksa „su“ (slovenska skraćenica od romanskog *sanctus*) i imena njihovog patrona, hrišćanskog mučenika Svetog Astija.<sup>5</sup> Na ovaj način su nastali mnogi drugi hagionimi u slovenskim župama u Diokliji: Sutvara (Sveta Varvara), Sutorman (Sveti Roman), Sutomore (Sveta Marija), Sutivan (Sveti Ivan), Sušćepan (Sveti Stefan), Supetar (Sveti Petar) itd.

<sup>5</sup> Sveti Astije, koji je sa Isavrom naveden kao patron dračke katedrale u 14. vijeku, prvi je poznati episkop Drača. Stradao je u progonima Hrišćana u doba imperatora Trajana. Najstariji pomen episkopa Drača nalazimo u fragmentu rukopisa mineja za jul na grčkom jeziku, koji se danas čuva u manastiru Svetog Save u Jerusalimu. Taj rukopis se datuje i u IX vek, ali nije isključio ni mogućnost da je on nastao jedno stoljeće ranije (Preradović 2012, 6,7.). Ovom hrišćanskom mučeniku je u Draču već u IV-V. vijeku sagrađena kapela na mjestu napuštene gladijatorske arene. Ukrašena mozaicima sa predstavom ovog sveca u VI ili IX vijeku (Preradović 2012, 6,7.).

with thatched roof, or more likely with roof made of reed which grew in abundance by the lake. Inside the house, on the surface, we found ceramic fragments, such as fragments of zgrafito plates and other painted ceramic of Venetian make in the second half of 16 century. In the centre of this small settlement there was a well-built single nave church (but far from the quality of medieval churches, which is indicative that the residents were populated as Christians).

The town was developed in VI century (Janković 2007, 27; Zečević 1989, 112), through population of byzantine refugees from Drač area after Slovenian attacks which came to Drač in the first two waves in 548 and 587/8, by penetrating from Vojsa River to North. Judging by a set of archaeological layers, it suffered great devastation around 614 or 616 by Avarians. The name of the fortified place (slo. Svač, lat. Suacium) is hagionym by merging roman prefix “su” (Slovenian abbreviation of roman *sanctus*) and name of their patron, christian mortar St. Astijus.<sup>5</sup> Many other hagionyms were created in this way in Slovenian Župe in Dioclea: Sutvara (st. Varvara), Sutorman (St Roman), Sutomore (St Marija), Sutivan (St Ivan), Sušćepan (St Stefan), Supetar (St Petar) etc.

<sup>5</sup> St Astije, who was mentioned with Savra as patron of Drač cathedral in 14 century, was the first known episcopo of Drač. He was killed in exiles of Christians during the rule of Emperor Trajan. The oldest reference to episcopo of Drač was found on a fragment of manuscript of Minej for July in Greek language, which is kept today in the Monastery of St. Sava in Jerusalem. That manuscript is dated in IX century, but it does not exclude the possibility that it was created one century earlier (Preradović 2012, 6,7.). A chapel was built for this Christian mortar in Drac, as early as IV-V century, in the place of abandoned gladiator arena. It was decorated with mosaics representing this saint in VI or IX century (Preradović 2012, 6,7.).

## Istraživanja 2012

Tokom iskopavanja 2012. godine pronađen je dio manastirskog kompleksa sagrađen na prirodnom platou na zapadnoj strani Podgrađa (Sl. 2:1-5, Sl. 3: 1-2). Prvo je otkopana ulazna kapija-kula (3.00 x 2.40 x 4.18 m), fundirana na živoj stijeni, po čijoj se uglačanoj površini nailazilo na fragmente amfora Late Roman 2, koje se datuju u VI ili početak VII vijeka, a otkopano je i nekoliko ulomaka kuhinjskih lonaca iz istog perioda i jedna pravougaona pređica. Iako cijela struktura predstavlja prilično kompleksan problem za interpretaciju možemo izdvojiti tri faze koje su obelježile genezu ove građevine. Sjeverno lice kule je rađeno od velikih, pravilno klesanih pravougaonih blokova krečnjaka koji su spajani izvanrednim krečnim malterom (Sl.3: 3-USM101-103). Jaki stanci, izmješana geološka svojstva upotrebljenog materijala (krečnjak, laporac, pješčar...) i lošiji malter, ukazuju na niži stepen graditeljstva u drugoj fazi. Zidovi se udvajaju na istočnoj strani i prislanja se prilično veliki kontrafor (Sl. 4: 1-USM 108, 2, 3- USM 106,108, 118, 119; Sl.5: USM 108, 117), koji obezbjeđuje da udvojene mase imaju jaku potporu. Portal je lučnog oblika građen segmentastim slaganjem pritesanih kvadera u krečnom malteru (Sl. 3: 1-USM 120).

U trećoj fazi priziđuju se kvalitetno oblikovani pilastri prislonjeni na unutrašnjim uglovima kapije. Oni su podupirali lukove obrazujući tako krstasti svod koji je izveden upotrebom sige. Sa istočne i zapadne strane, ispod luka, obrazuju se edikule (1.90 m visine) (Sl. 2:5; Sl. 3: 5, 6), dok se unutrašnjost oslikava živopisom, o čemu svjedoči veliki broj veoma usitnjenih komadića fresaka na kojima se javljaju skoro svi tonovi kolorita karakterističnih za srednjovjekovno slikarstvo XI vijeka.(Sl. 16)

Otkriveno je da ulazna kula sa zapadne strane ima ostatak prislonjenog

## 2012 Research

During excavation in 2012, part of monastery complex built on natural plateau on the west side of Podgrade was found (Fig. 2:1-5, Sl. 3: 1-2). First the entrance gate was dug out, gate-tower (3.00 x 2.40 x 4.18 m), founded on *živoj stijeni* (rocks), at the surface of which fragments of amphora Late Roman 2 were found, that date from VI or beginning of VII century, and various fragments of kitchen pots from the same period were retrieved as well one rectangular buckle. Even though the entire structure is a rather complex problem for interpretation, we can single out three phases that marked genesis of this structure. North face of the tower was made of large, irregular shape blocks of limestone, bonded with exceptional lime mortar (Fig. 3: 3-USM101-103). Strong angle blocks, mixed geological properties of used material (limestone, mark, sandstone...) and poorer plaster are indicative of the lower degree of masonry in the second phases. Walls are doubled on the east side and lean to quite large counterfort (Fig. 4: 1-USM 108, 2, 3- USM 106, 108, 118, 119; Fig. 5: USM 108, 117), which provide dual masses with strong support. Portal is arched built with segmented placing of chased squares in lime mortar (Fig. 3: 1-USM 120).

The third phase saw construction of quality shaped pilasters leaning on internal angles of the gate. They prompted the arches forming cross like vault which was built using sinter. On the east and west side, below the arch, ediculas are formed (1.90 m height) (Fig. 2:5; Sl. 3: 5, 6), while the interior is painted with hagiography, which is confirmed by a large number of quite fragmented pieces of frescos showing almost all shades of colours typical for medieval painting of XI century.(Fig. 16)

It was revealed that entrance tower on the west side has remaining of leaning



1.



2.



4.



3.



5.

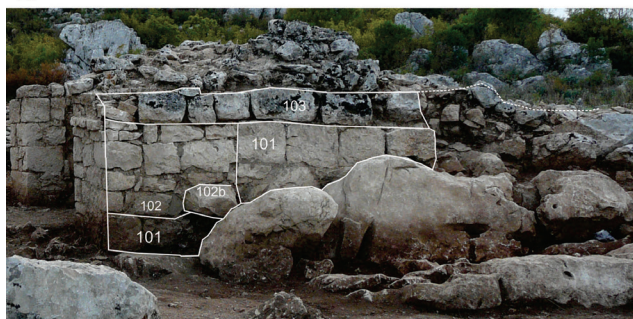
Sl. 2 Manastirska kula - kapija  
Fig. 2 Monastery tower - gate



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

Sl. 3 Manastirska kula - kapija  
Fig. 3 Monastery tower - gate

zida, očuvane dužine oko 3 m i debljine 0.70-0.80 m. Radi se vjerovito o dijelu manastirskog bedema, sudeći po snažnoj konstrukciji u nižim zonama i izvanrednoj gradnji (Sl. 4: 5-USM 102; Sl. 5: 1-USM 121). U uglu, između ovog zidnog platna i zapadnog lica zida kule naknadno je umetnut jaki kontrafor (USM160A)<sup>6</sup> da bi ojačao stranu koja je bila statički ugrožena nakon neke stihije. Kako prizidani kontrafor nije bio dovoljan ponovo se priziduje i još jedan (USM 160B) (Sl.5: 1, 2), formiran od lomljenih tesanika i ploča skinutih sa kosturnica. Malter koji je vezivao ovu strukturu bio je veoma loš, spravljen od neopranog riječnog pijeska pomješanog sa zemljom pa se zaključuje da je intervencija rađena u žurbi. Između tesanika kontrafora pronađeni su komadi fresaka kao i ulomci keramičkog materijala druge polovine 13. vijeka, pa zaključujemo da je došlo do intervencije koja se desila najverovatnije nakon mongolskog napada kada se pokušalo sa obnovom manastirske kapije, ili cjeline uopšte.<sup>7</sup>

Uz kapiju-kulu su prije destrukcije, sa istočne i zapadne strane, prizidane tri kosturnice, što i najrječitije govori o tome da se radi o dijelu manastirskog kompleksa. Zidane su od lomljenog krečnjaka utopljenog u veliku količinu prilično lošeg maltera. Sve tri su imale pregrade za polaganje pokojnikovog tijela, nakon čega

<sup>6</sup> Upotrebili smo italijanski oblik za obilježavanje zidane stratigrafske cjeline: *unita stratigrafica muraria (USM)*.

<sup>7</sup> Pretpostavljamo da je ulazna kula u svačkom manastiru imala kapelu na prvom spratu, kao što je to slučaj kod manastira Studenice i Đurđevih Stupova, čija ulazna kapela po rasporedu unutrašnjih pilastara koji obrazuju krstasti svod najviše odgovara prolazu kroz svačku kulu. Iznad kapele u studeničkoj kuli koja je bila krstasto zasvedena, nalazila se jedna kamena međuspratna konstrukcija dok su ostale dijelile horizontalno postavljene drvene grede (Popović 1993,144). U užem primorskom dijelu ulazne manastirske kule kapije postoje na Svetomiholjskoj Prevlaci (IX-X vijek) i mlađem manastiru Svete Bogorodice na Ratcu-kula G (Bošković, Korać 1956, 46).

wall, around 3 m length preserved and thickness 0.70-0.80 m. It is probably a piece of monastery wall, judging by strong structure in the lower zones and exceptional construction (Fig. 4: 5-USM 102; Sl. 5: 1-USM 121). In the corner, between this carcass and western face of wall of the tower, strong counterfort was inserted (USM160)<sup>6</sup> to fortify the side that was structurally endangered after some force of nature. Since added counterfort was not sufficient, another one was added (USM 160B) (Fig. 5: 1, 2), formed of crushed ashlars and plates removed from ossuary. The plaster used for bonding this structure was very poor, made of unwashed river sand mixed with earth, so it is concluded that the intervention was built in a rush. Between the ashlars of counterfort, pieces of frescos are found, as well as fragments of ceramic material from the second half of 13 century, therefore we can conclude that an intervention occurred probably after the attack of the Mongolians when it was attempted to restore the monastery gate or the complex in general.<sup>7</sup>

Along the gate-tower, prior to the destruction, on the east and west side, three ossuary were added, which is best confirmation that it is part of the monastery complex. They were made of crushed limestone immersed in a large amount of pretty bad plaster. All three had partitions

<sup>6</sup> We used italian form for marking wall stratigrafic whole: *unita stratigrafica muraria (USM)*.

<sup>7</sup> We are assuming that the entrance tower in Svač monastery had a chapel on the first floor which was the case with Studenica and Đurđevi Stupovi monasteries, the entrance chapel of which, based on distribution of internal pilasters that form cross-like vault, matches the passage through Svač tower. Above the chapel in the Studenica tower which had a cross-like vault, there was a single stone floor structure, while the other divided horizontally placed timber beams (Popović 1993,144). In the narrow littoral area, the entrance monastery gate towers exist on Svetomiholjska Prevlaka (IX-X century) and younger Monastery of St. Holly Virgin Marry on Ratac - tower G (Bošković, Korać 1956, 46).

bi kosti ostajale u zajedničkoj grobnici (Sl. 4: 4; Sl. 7: 1, 2). Najbliže analogije za ovaj tip kosturnica nalazimo u manastrima Svetoga Mihaila na Prevlaci i Svetog Mihaila, odnosno Presvete Bogorodice na Ratcu.

Kosturnica br.1 je pripijena uz istočno platno zida kapije. Nakon skidanja šuta, koji je pokrivaio cjelinu, zaključili smo da je grobnica opljačkana jer su kosti bile veoma usitnjene. Unutar grobne konstrukcije pronađene su i polomljene pokrivne ploče, fragmenti fresaka i komadi krovnih tegula. Pri samoj osnovi pronađen je skelet u anatomsom položaju, sahranjen u malteru. Položaj skeleta je bio u jugoistočnom dijelu grobnice, sa očuvanim kičmenim stubom, rebrima i djelovima karličnih kostiju (Sl. 4: 4-USM 109, 110).

U grobnici br. 3 pronađen je vizantijski bakarni novac cara Alekseja II Anđela (1195-1203) (Sl.15) U ovoj kosturnici je otkopana i fina, gleđosana keramika vizantijske produkcije iz istog perioda kada i novac, zatim nožići od gvožđa, staklo smeđe i zelenkaste boje, klinovi i fragmenti metala.

Nakon rušenja kapije-kule, najkasnije sredinom 13. vijeka, formira se groblje (Sl. 6; Sl 7: 1-2). Pokojnici se ukopavaju u malterni pod unutrašnje prostorije, ili dvorišta manastira, sa jugozapadne strane. Groblje je pokriveno sitnim kamenjem pomješanim sa crnom zemljom u kojoj ima gari. U ovom sloju je nađen i materijal XII-XIII vjeka, uglavnom fragmenti amfora karakterističnih medijevalnih osobina-ovoidno ili bokasto kanelirano tijelo nizak skoro nenaglašen obod i visoke masivne drške koje ga nadvisuju (T II: 12).

U sondama 3, 4 i 5 otkopano je 48 grobova, od čega 10 skeleta pripadaju ranom dječijem uzrastu (rani infans). Groblje je ograđeno pravilnim suvozidom, postavljenim sa istočne strane. U suvo-međi koja ograđuje groblje sa istočne

for laying the diseased, after which the bones would remain in a common tomb (Fig. 4: 4; Sl. 7: 1, 2). The best analogy for this type of ossuary is found in Monasteries of St. Mihail on Prevlaka and St. Mihail, i.e. Holly Virgin on Ratac.

Ossuary no.1 was clinging to the east carcass of the gate wall. After removing the debris, which covered the whole, we concluded that the tomb was robbed because the bones were quite fragmented. Inside the tomb structure, broken covering plates were found as well as fresco fragments and pieces of roof tiles. At the very base, skeleton in anatomic position was found buried in plaster. The position of the skeleton was in the southeast part of the tomb, with preserved spine, ribs and parts of pelvis (Fig. 4: 4-USM 109, 110).

In tomb no.3, byzantine copper money of Emperor Aleksey II Angel (1195-1203) was found. (Fig. 15) In this tomb a fine, glazed ceramic of byzantine production from the same period as the money was found, but also iron knives, brown and green colour class, pins and fragments of metal.

After the demolition of the gate tower, later in the middle of 13 century, a cemetery was formed (Sl. 6; Sl 7: 1-2). They are dug into the floor of the internal room or courtyard of the monastery, on the southwest side. The cemetery was covered with small rocks mixed with black earth with cinder. Material from XII-XIII century was also found in this layer. Those were mainly fragments of amphora of typical medieval properties – oval or round channelled body, low barely hinted rim and tall massive handle overhanging it (TII: 12).

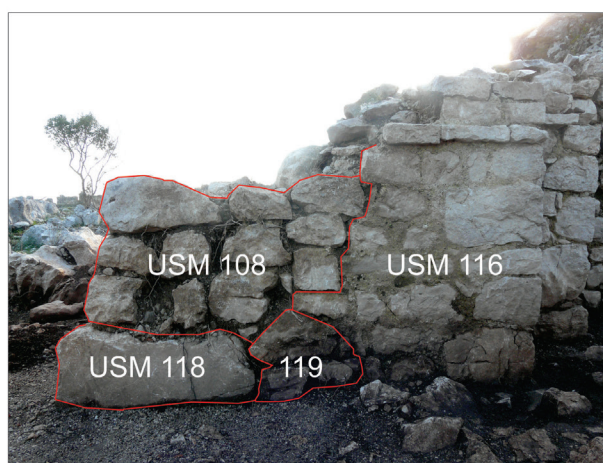
In the the trenches 3, 4 and 5, 48 graves were dug out, of which 10 skeletons belong to early child age (early infants). The cemetery was fenced with straight drywall, positioned on the east side. Tufa, ashlar and pieces of frescos were found in the drywall surrounding the cemetery



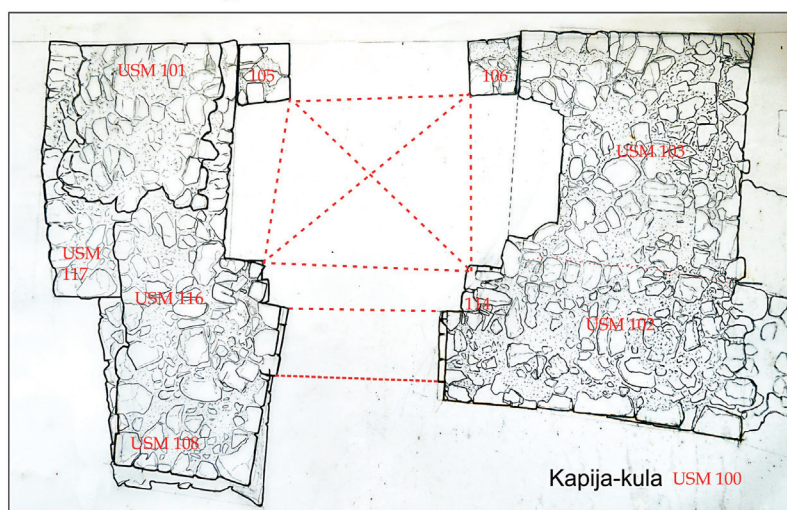
1.



2.



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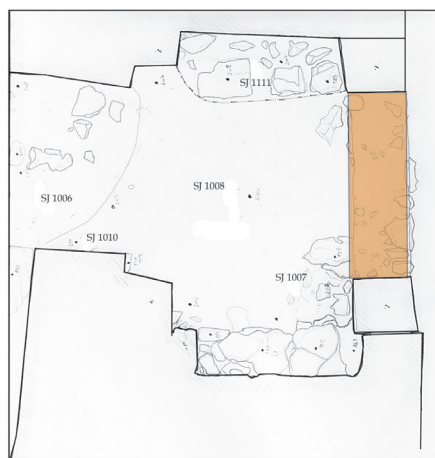
Sl. 4 Manastirska kula - kapija, sjeverna strana  
Fig. 4 Monastery tower - gate, north side



1.



2.



3.



4.

Kapija USM 100,  
SJ 1006, 1007, 1008, 1010, 1011.  
Monastery gate



5.

Sl. 5 Manastirska kula - kapija  
Fig. 5 Monastery tower - gate



strane konstatovana je siga, tesanici i komadići fresaka, što ukazuje na to da je ova grobljanska ograda napravljena nakon rušenja kule. Neki pokojnici su sahranjeni nakon nasilne smrti, o čemu svjedoče strijele među skeletima. Zatim, otkriveno je postojanje istovremeno sahranjenih osoba, kao i jame sa više nepravilno sahranjenih individua i djelova otkinutih ljudskih ekstremiteta.

Osim usitnjenog materijala VI stoljeća u najnižim slojevima arheoloških nalaza nije bilo mnogo. Otkopano je nešto komada amfora LR2 (sa češljstom ornamentom), jedan fragment predice za vezivanje čizama<sup>8</sup>, fragmenti kopči i usitnjeni komadi ognjišne keramike. U grobovima koji su datovani nakon druge polovine 13. vijeka, pronađeno je nekoliko strijela (T7; 1-6), jednostavne bronzane naušnice (TVII: 9), naušnice od savijene bakarne žice (TVII: 10-11) i dvije posude salernitanske produkcije Južne Italije 13. stoljeća, koju karakteriše zelena gleđ u unutrašnjosti (TV B: 1, 2). Izdvojeni nalaz su fragment medijevalne amfore sa kratkim obodom koga nadvisuju dvije masivne drške (TII 12; Sl. 8: 4a). Tijelo je narebreno, žuto pečene boje na prelomu. Drugi fragmenti su usitnjeni, ali, po fakturi, načinu ornamentisanja, rebrastom spoljnjom površinom, možemo zaključiti da su srednjovjekovni.

Nedaleko od kapije, na 30 metara jugozapadno od njenog ugla, otkopana je crkvice – kapela (B), pozicionirana na stjenovitom uzvišenju (Sl. 8: 2; Sl. 10: 1-5). To je mala jednobrodna građevina (4.05 metra x 3.25) sa polukružnom

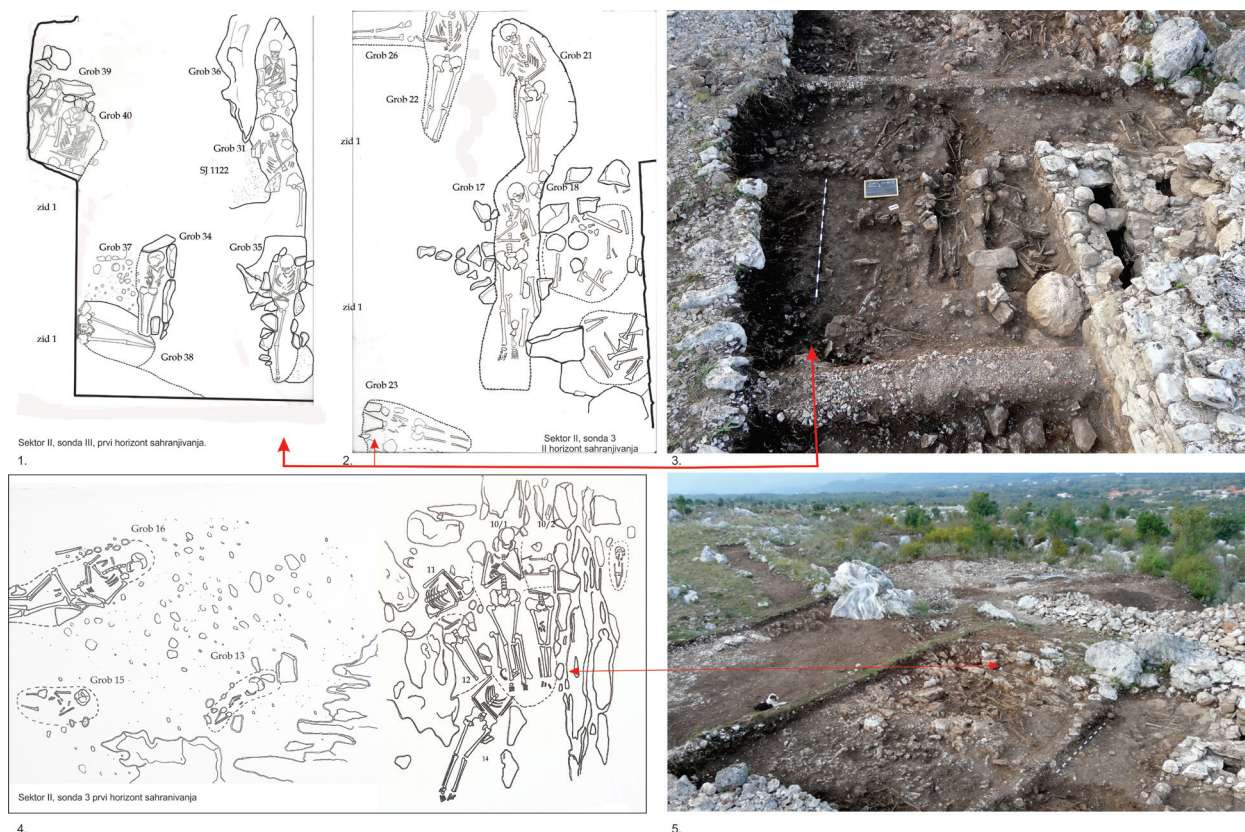
<sup>8</sup> Rječ je o predicama za zakopčavanje čizama, kakve se npr. javljaju u germanskim (langobardskim) grobovima Castel Trosina, ali i na mnogo drugih mjesta (Castel Trosino 1995, 261, sl. 8). U grobu broj 18/3 pronađen je par jednostavnih kružnih bronzanih naušnica koje se datuju u 12. ili 13. vijek, a slične su pronađene u srednjovjekovnim grobnicama Boljevića Grude, datovane u XII-XIII vijek (Saveljić-Bulatović 2015, 48-61, 13: 1,2, Sl. 14: 4.).

which is indicative of the fact that this cemetery fence was built after the tower was demolished. Some deceased were buried after a violent death, which was confirmed by finding arrows amongst the skeletons. Also, simultaneous burying of several persons were discovered as well as pits with improperly buried persons and parts of torn extremities.

In addition to fragmented material from VI century not much material was found in the lowest layers. A few pieces of amphora LR2 (with comb-like ornament) were dug out, a fragment of a boot buckle<sup>8</sup>, fragments of pins and fragmented pieces of hearth ceramics. In graves that were dated to belong to the second half of 13 century, several arrows were found (T7; 1-6), simple copper earrings (TVII: 9), one earring made of bent copper wire and two dishes from 13th century made in Salerno town in South Italy, characterised by green enamel on the inside (TV B: 1-2). Singled out discoveries are fragments of medieval amphora with short brim overhung by two massive handles (TII: 12; Fig. 8, 4a). The body is ribbed, of yellow baked paint at the folding. The second fragments and small, but the make, the manner of ornamenting, ribbed external surface, we can conclude that they belong to the medieval period.

Not far from the gate, at 30 meters southwest from its angle, a small church was dug out – a chapel (B), positioned on a rocky elevation (Fig. 8: 2; Sl. 10: 1-5). It was a small single nave structure (4.05 m x 3.25 m) with semi-circular apse facing east and narrow opening facing west, which was *fenestella confessionis*. It was

<sup>8</sup> Those are buckles for boots, such as those found for example in German (Langobard) graves of Castel Trosina, but on many other places (Castel Trosino 1995, 261, sl. 8). In grave no. 18/3, a pair of simple circular bronze earrings was found, dating from 12 or 13 century, while similar were found in medieval tombs of Boljevića Gruda, dating XII-XIII century (Saveljić-Bulatović 2015, 48-61, 13: 1,2, Sl. 14: 4.).



Sl. 6 Srednjevjekovno groblje, druga polovina 13. vijeka  
Fig. 6 Medieval cemetery, second half of 13 cent.

apsidom okrenutom prema istoku i uskim otvorom na zapadu, koji je po svemu sudeći *fenestella confessionis*. Ozidana je na dvije naspramne, vještački uravnate stijene, tako da je u udubljenju napravljena kripta. Po svemu sudeći crkva je bila omalterisana spolja i iznutra, a pronađen je jedan izuzetno kvalitetno klesani kvader (35 x 15 cm) na kome je sa spoljne strane nanešen tanak sloj maltera preko koga su vidljive crvene bordure, oslikane u tehnici *al secco*, što može svjedočiti o tome da je crkva ili prvobitno bila mnogo angažovanije građena ili je za njenu obnovu korišten kamen sa neke druge, reprezentativnije građvine. Prva faza je najvjerovatnije iz XI vijeka, i datuje se kao crkvice kripte na Starom Ulcinju ili kapela A na Ratcu<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Digve se složio sa tim da je crkva po svojim osobinama identična kapeli-crkvi na Markanu (Dyggve 1935, 11-12). Kapela A na Ratcu je sagrađena po gotovo identičnoj shemi kao ranohrišćanske kapele-mauzoleji na Marusincu gdje su u apside kripte iza fenestella confessionis bile smještene relikvije mučenika. Iznad relikvija, u crkvi nalazila

built using two opposing, artificially flattened rocks, thus making a crypt in the hollow. It seems that the church was plastered on the inside and the outside, and a chased square block of extreme quality (35 x 15 cm) was also found that had a thin layer of plaster over which red lines, painted in *al secco*, technique are visible which could mean that the church was initially much better built or stone from some other, more representative structure was used for its restoration. The first phase was probably from XI century and is dated as crypt church in the Old Ulcin or chapel A on Ratac<sup>9</sup> (Zagarčanin 2015, 91-92).

<sup>9</sup> Dyggve agreed that the church by its properties is identical to chapel-church on Markan (Dyggve 1935, 11-12). Chapel A on Ratac was built with almost identical scheme as early christian chapel-mausoleum on Marusincac where reliques of mortars were placed in crypt apside behind fenestella confessionis. By default, sarcophagi were placed in middle space of the crypt though it is not excluded that the crypt was also an ossarium. Mausoleum of St. Anastazije on Marusincac has a crypt for the diseased and an upper level for burial purposes.

(Zagarčanin 2015, 91-92). Drugačije zidanje u pojedinim dijelovima, prizidivanje spoljne priprate sa malternim podom, ukazuje na njenu obnovu. Tada kapela dobija jednu malu nišu polukružnog oblika smještenu u sjeverozapadnom uglu što nije uobičajno za građevine ovakvog tipa. Sa zapadne strane otkrivena je prizidana grobnica koja je ležala ispod veće gomile šuta i koja je djelomično opljačkana. U njoj je sahranjeno nekoliko pokojnika, ali kosti nisu vađene (Sl. 10: 3; Sl. 7: 3).<sup>10</sup>

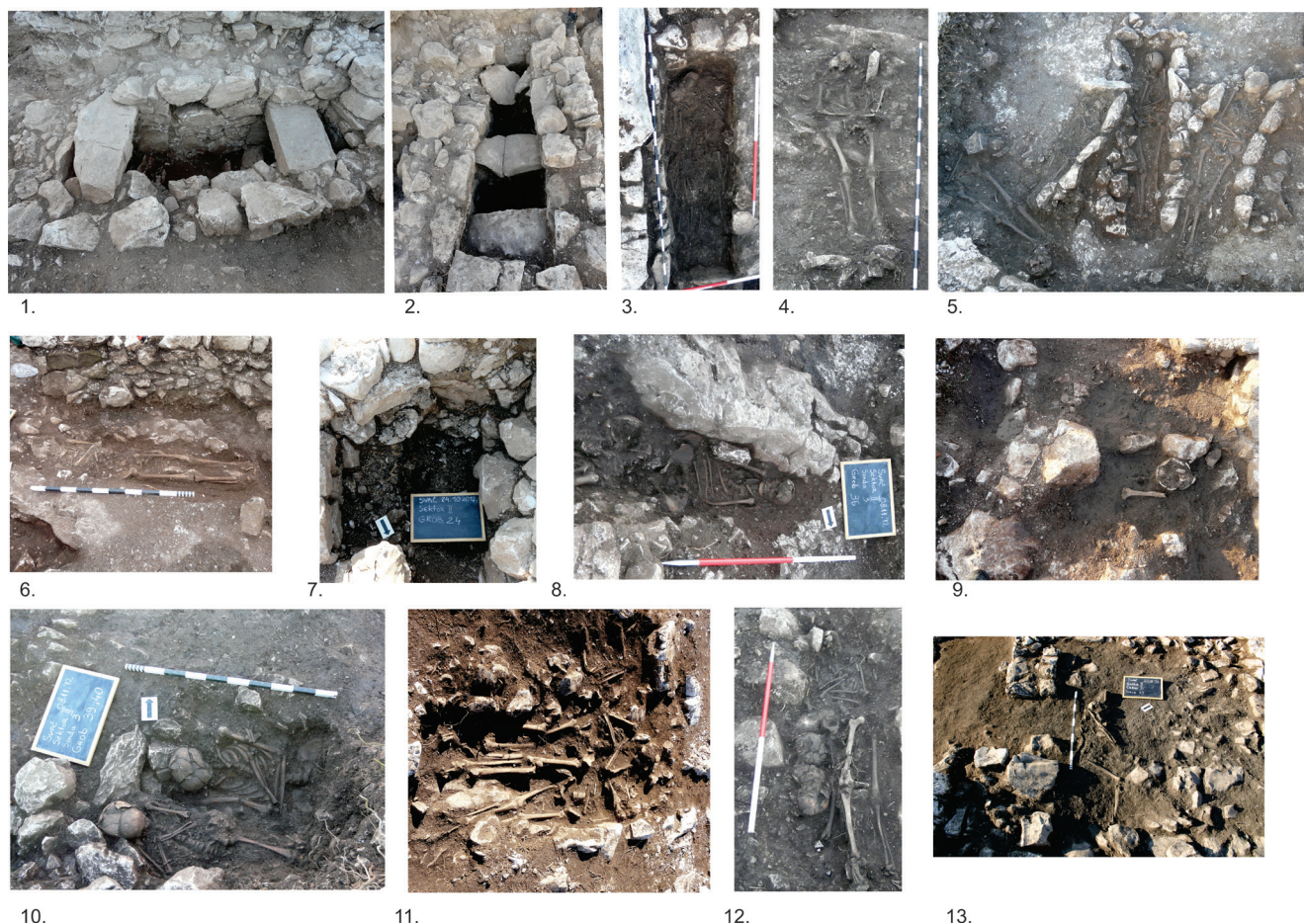
se menza. Sarkofazi su se po pravilu smještali u srednjem prostoru kripte mada nije isključeno da je kripta bila i osarijum. Mauzolej Svetog Anastazija na Marusincu ima kriptu za smještaj pokojnika i gornji sprat namjenjen pogrebnoj funkciji. Spratove dijeli pod koji počiva na bačvastom svodu, a međusobna komunikacija ostvaruje se kroz mali četvrtasti otvor. Oba sprata imaju istu osnovu s upisanom apsidom i jednostavnim brodom, samo je u kripti bila fenestella confessionis koja je služila da bi se mogao ostvariti dodir sa mučeničkom grobnicom u apsidi (Cambi 2002, 222). Ovdje se ne radi o grobu mučenika, ali je ovakav primjer po svemu sudeći dokaz poštovanja kulta pokojnika koji je naslijeđen iz ranohrišćanskog perioda. Iako je Bošković konačno utvrdio datovanje kapele A na Ratcu u XII vijek u skraćenom osvrtu na arhitekturu manastirskog kompleksa u svojoj monografiji Stari Bar (Bošković, 1962, 184), njegovo prvobitno mišljenje je da gradnja možda zahvata i prvu polovinu XIII vijeka, iako se ni on ni V. Korać nisu previše bavili arhitekturom crkve, navodeći dvije analogije: Chapelle de Molleges (XI vijek) i Chapelle du chateau de Ville-neuve-les Avignon (XII vijek) (Bošković, Korać 1956, 48). Činjenica da postoje brojne jednobrodne crkvice u okolini, po njima, razlog je više za kasnije datovanje ove izrazito romaničke građevine. Crkvicom-kriptom A se bavio i Mijović. On je tvrdio da nije imala fenestellu confessionis, kao crkvica-kripta u Starom Ulcinju gdje je takav otvor uzdignut za oko 0.20 m od poda, odnosno od žive stijene u koju je ukopana kripta, a da se kod Svetog Dujma taj prozor nalazio na oko 1 metar. Mijović crkvu A na Ratcu datuje u XII-XIII vijek, kao i one u Škaljarima i Mrkanu (Mijović 1987, 180). Crtež na terenu i rekonstrukcija izgleda crkve A na Ratcu jasno pokazuje da je imala mali prozor na apsidi koji je pripadao poluobljučasto zasvedenoj kripti ali i da je napravljena na strarijoj građevini (Zagarčanin 2015, 91).

10 U sloju koji je obrazovan nakon rušenja prve faze sa sjeverne strane pronađena slovenska grnčarija iz IX-XI vijeka premda u nejasnom stratigrafskom

Different masonry in certain parts,, walling the narthex with floor made of ceramic tiles is indicative of its restoration, after which a different type of plaster is used. Then the chapel got another small niche of semi-circular shape placed in the north-west angle which is not usual for the structures of this type. On the east side, a tomb was added which was found below a large pile of debris and which was partially robbed. Several deceased were buried in it, but the bones were not extracted (Fig. 10: 3; Fig. 7: 3).<sup>10</sup>

The levels were divided by a floor that rests on oval vault, and mutual communication is achieved through a small square opening. Both floors have the same base with entered apse and a simple nave. Only the crypt had fenestella confessionis which was used as connection to the martyrs vault in the apse (Cambi 2002, 222). This was not case of martyrs grave, but this example is evidence for respecting the cult of the diseased inherited from early Christian period. Even though Boskovic precisely determined the period of chapel A on Ratac in XII century, in a summary on architectural monastery complex, in his monography the Old Bar (Bošković, 1962, 184), his initial opinion was that the development could perhaps belong also to the first half of XIII century even though nether him nor V. Korać examined in detail the architecture of the church, referring to two analogies: Chapelle de Molleges (XI vijek) and Chapelle du chateau de Ville-neuve-les Avignon (XII century) (Bošković, Korać 1956, 48). The fact that there are numerous single nave churches nearby, according to them, is reason more for later dating of this exceptionally Romaic building. Mijovic also studies the church-crypt A. He claimed that it did not have fenestellu confessionis, like church-crypt in the Old Ulcinj, where such opening was elevated for about 0.20 m from the floor, i.e. from the living stone in which the crypt was buried, and in St. Dujmo, that window was at around 1 meter. Mijović dated the church A on Ratac in XII-XIII century, like those in Škaljari and Mrkan (Mijović 1987, 180). On-site drawing and reconstruction of church A on Ratac clearly shows that it contained a small window on the apse that belonged to semi-circular vaulted crypt and that it was made upon an older structure (Zagarčanin 2015, 91).

10 In the layer that is formed after the demolition of the first phase on the northern side, Slovene pottery from IX-XI century was found, although in unclear stratigraphic context. Fragments of pot were made by kneading, with very poor making and a



Sl. 7 Načini sahranjivanja 10/11-13 vijek  
Fig. 7 Types of burial construction 10/11-13 cent.

Crkva je imala prizidanu pripratu na koju je opet prislonjena neka veća građevina sa dvorištem, na kome se po površini naslućuju grobovi. Prilikom otkopavanja spoljnje priprate otriveno je nekoliko stratigrafskih jedinica koje su nastale kao plod nasilnog rušenja, o čemu svjedoči prilično velika količina šuta pomješana sa karbonizovanim drvetom. Ispod ove gomile koja je ležala na osnovi od malternog poda, pronađen je skelet odraslog muškarca u neanatomskom položaju ( Sl.7: 13; Sl. 10: 4, 5). Skelet je ležao na lijevom boku sa lijevom rukom iznad glave a desnom opruženom niz tijelo dok su noge savijene u koljenima.

kontekstu. Fragmenti lonca su rađeni gnjetanjem, veoma loše fature i sa dosta kvarca na prelomu. Ukrašeni su snopovima valovica po ramenu.

The church had an added narthex to which some larger structure was leaning that had a courtyard with hinted graves. During digging of external narthex, several stratigraphic units were found which are results of violent demolition, which is confirmed by a quite large amount of debris mixed with carbonised wood. Below this pile which was on the base of plastered floor, a grown man skeleton in non-anatomic position was found (Fig. 7: 13; Fig. 10: 4, 5). The skeleton was placed on a left side with left hand above head and right hand placed along the body while his legs were bent in the knees. The diseased was probably killed during violent demolition of the chapel and was covered with debris.

lot of quartz at the break. They are decorated with waves on shoulders.

Pokojnik je po svemu sudeći ubijen tokom nasilnog rušenja kapele i prekriven šutom. Na južnoj strani nalazio se ukop za zid spoljnje priprate, pokriven tamnomrkom zemljom sa gari. U njemu je pronađena kuhinjska grnčarija i fragmenti južnoitalske slikane keramike koja odgovara XIII vijeku, svakako iz perioda prije 1242. godine, odnosno pohare Tatara.

Pronađene je jedna izuzetno specifična grupa ognjišne grnčarije koju karakteriše profilacija oboda i ukrašavanje. Sve posude su nađene u zatvorenom sloju (SJ1509). Opšta karakteristika ovih lonaca je da su po pravilu svi rađeni na ručnom kolu, trbušastog tijela, ravnog dna (TVA: 1-5) sa koso povijenim obodom i širokim ali plitkim rebrom po sredini. Rub usne oboda stanjen, oštar ili pupčasto profilisan. Naravno, kod oboda postoji nekoliko varijanti istog tipa, ali uglavnom razlike među nalazima su male. Takođe, ornamentišu se jednostavno, urezima noktom po ivici oboda (TIII: 21, 23, 24, 28, 30; TV: 8, 9) ili po njegovoj sredini (TIII: 1-4, 16-22, 24, 25, 30). Trbušasti lonci mogu biti ornamentisani nizovima jamica (TV A: 6-11), ili, najčešće valovnicama (T3: 5, 6, 7a, b; 8a, b; 9a, b) koje po ramenu teku blago ili su oštro zasječene. Rijetki su komadi sa nelijepljenim rebrom u vidu užeta, po čijoj sredini se noktom utiskuju ornamenta (TIII: 16). Faktura svih ulomaka je skoro ista, rade se od pjeskovite liskunske gline sa dodatkom sitno mljevenog kvarca. Boja im varira od izrazito crnih površina do narandžastih i sivkasto-bron tonova. Uglavnom su dobro pečeni. Slični tipovi lonaca pronađeni su na Rasu (Popović 1999, 226, tip II, 1-3) i datuju se u 13. vijek, kao i svački. Pronađeni su i lonci jednostavno povijenog oboda, koji je zasječenog ruba usne ili je zaobljen. Takođe ih karakteriše velika količina kvarca, liskunska glina i dobro pečenje (TIII: 10-12, 13, 27).

Na samom usponu prema kuli,

On the south side, there was an excavation for a wall of external narthex, covered with dark ground with cinder. Kitchen pottery was found in it and fragments of south-Italic painted pottery matching XIII century, certainly from the period 1242, i.e. after the Tatars pillaging.

An exceptionally specific group of hearth pottery was found that was characterised by proliferation of rim and ornamenting. All the dishes were found in a closed layer (US 1509). General characteristics of these pots is that by default they were made on a manual wheel, with oval body, flatten bottom (TV A: 1-5) and pitched bent rim and wide but shallow rib on the middle. Rim is made thin, sharp or buckled. Of course, there are several alternatives of the same type of rim but mainly these differences amongst the discovered remains were minor. Also, the ornamenting was simple, with cut in nail on the edge of the rim or its middle (TIII: 21, 23, 24, 28, 30). Oval pots can be ornamented with a row of pits (TV A: 6-11) or often waves (TIII: 5, 6, 7a,b, 8a,b, 9a,b, 26; TV A: 8, 9) which are placed mildly on the shoulder or are sharply cut. Pieces with glued rib in form of a rope, in the middle of which are nail imprinted ornaments are rare (TIII: 16). The making of these fragments is almost the same, sandy mica fray with addition of finely crushed quartz. The colour varies from exceptionally dark surfaces to orange grey shades. They are mainly well baked. Similar types of pots are found at Rasa (Popović 1999, 226, type II, 1-3) and date from 13 century as well as those found in Svač. Pots of simple bent rim with cut edge of lip or rounded were also found. They are also characterised by a large amount of quartz, mica clay and good roasting (TIII: 10-12, 13, 27).

At the very exaltation towards the tower, on its northern side, a single navel church (A) (dimensions 9.00 x 4.00) was found (Fig. 8: 1; Sl. 9: 1-3). It has a quality

sa njene sjeverne strane, pronađena je veća jednobrodna crkva (A) (dimenzija 9.00 x 4.00) (Sl. 8: 1; Sl. 9: 1-3). Ona ima veoma kvalitetno rađen pod, od fino obrađenog pločastog kamenja, zidanu kubičnu časnu trpezu i oltar u vidu dva niska zidića prislonjena uz lateralne zidove crkve. Olatarski prostor je veliki, dok se u sjeverozapadnom dijelu, u samom uglu, nalazi grob pokriven masivnom pločom. Kao uostalom i sve crkve na Svaču i ona je bila živopisana. Po svojim proporcijama i stilskim osobinama pripada romaničkom načinu graditeljstva XII-XIV vijeka. (Sl. 8: 1; Sl. 9: 1-3)

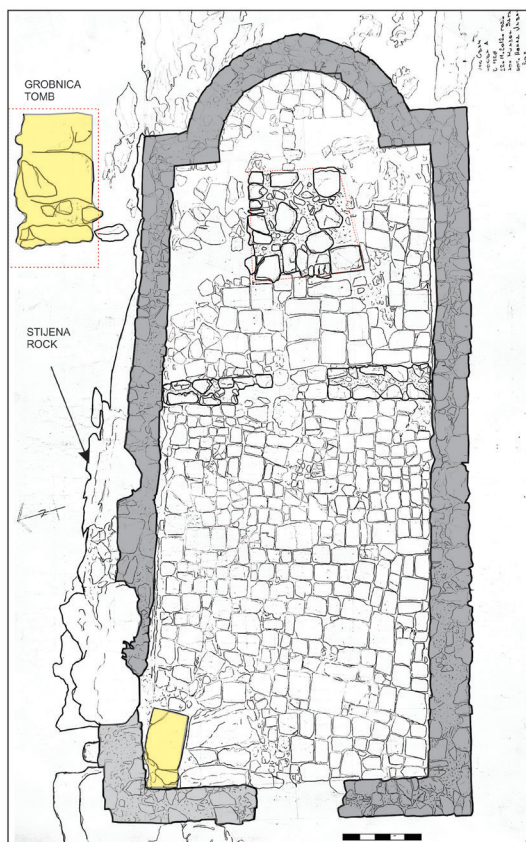
Treća crkva-kapela C (dimenzija je 7.65 x 2.43 m), nalazi se ispod Podgrađa, sjeverozapadno od manastirske kule (Sl. 8: 3,4; Sl 11, 1-6). Kao i kapela B rađena je između priklesnih stijena čiji je usjek iskorišten za kriptu. Riječ je takođe o kapeli-kripti, nešto većih proporcija, sa plitkom apsidom i kvadratnim pilastrom sa jugoistočne strane. Uzak otvor na zapadnoj strani nalazio se nešto višičije, i takođe se radi o *fenestella confessionis*, kao i kod kapele B. To je datuje najkasnije u XI-XII vijek. Arheološki radovi na ovoj crkvi nisu završeni do kraja. Od materijala van stratigrafskog konteksta, pronađena je izvjesna količina slovenske grnčarije IX-XII stoljeća, rađene na sporom vitlu. Pronađeni su i ulomci južnoitalskih amfora tipa Otranto (XI vijek) kao i izvjesna količina tegula istog perioda. Crkva je imala spoljnu pripratu dok je sa obje strane crkve formiran sistem prilaza do stjenovitog uzvišenja na kome se nalazi.

Na širokom manastirskom platou ispred kapije-kule, sagrađena je velika pravugaona konstrukcija, dimenzija 40 x 32 x 45 metara za koji možemo da pretpostavimo da je neka vrsta palisadnog zida, ali još uvijek nemamo dovoljno podataka da bi odredili da li je imao privremenu odbrambenu funkciju kao ni determinante koje bi pomogle u određivanju

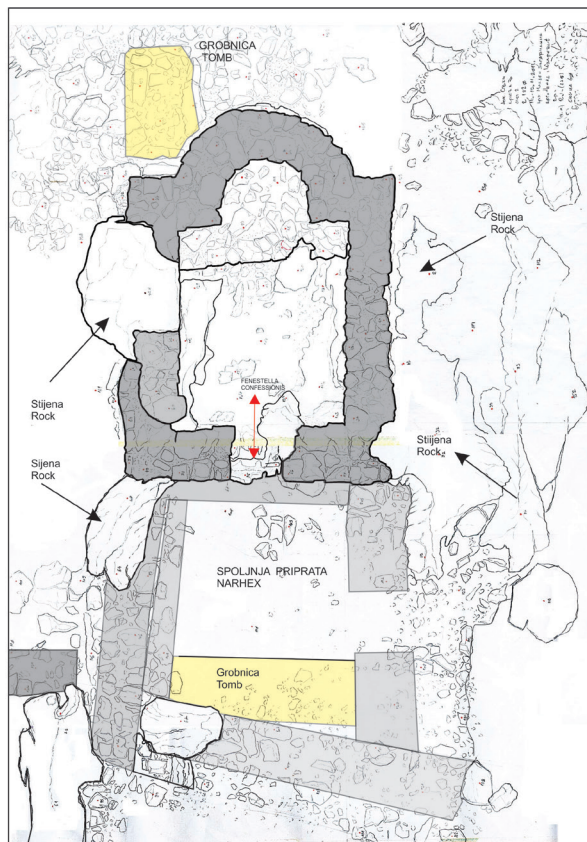
built floor, made of finely processed plate stone, constructed cubic honourable table and an altar in the shape of two short walls, leaning against lateral walls of the church. The altar space is large, while in the northwest part, in the very corner, is a grave covered with massive plate. Like all churches on Svač, it was also picturesque. By its proportions and stylistic properties, it belongs to roman type of masonry of XII-XIV century. (Fig. 8: 1; Sl. 9: 1-3)

The third church – chapel C (dimensions 7.65 x 2.43 m) was found below Podgrađe, north-west of the monastery tower (Fig. 8: 3,4; Sl 11, 1-6). Just like chapel B, it was made between chased rocks the cut of which was used for the crypt. It is also chapel-crypt, of slightly larger dimensions, with a shallow apse and a square pilaster on the southeast side. A narrow opening on the west side was positioned slightly higher and it is also *fenestella confessionis*, just like with chapel B which dates it to XI-XII century the latest. Archaeological works on this church have not been completed. In terms of material of stratigraphic context, a certain amount of Slovene pottery was found of IX-XII century, made on a slow reel. Fragments of south-Italic amphora type Otranto (XI century) were also found as well as a particular amount of tiles from that period. The church had an external narthex, while on both side of the church, a system of accesses to the elevation with the chapel was formed.

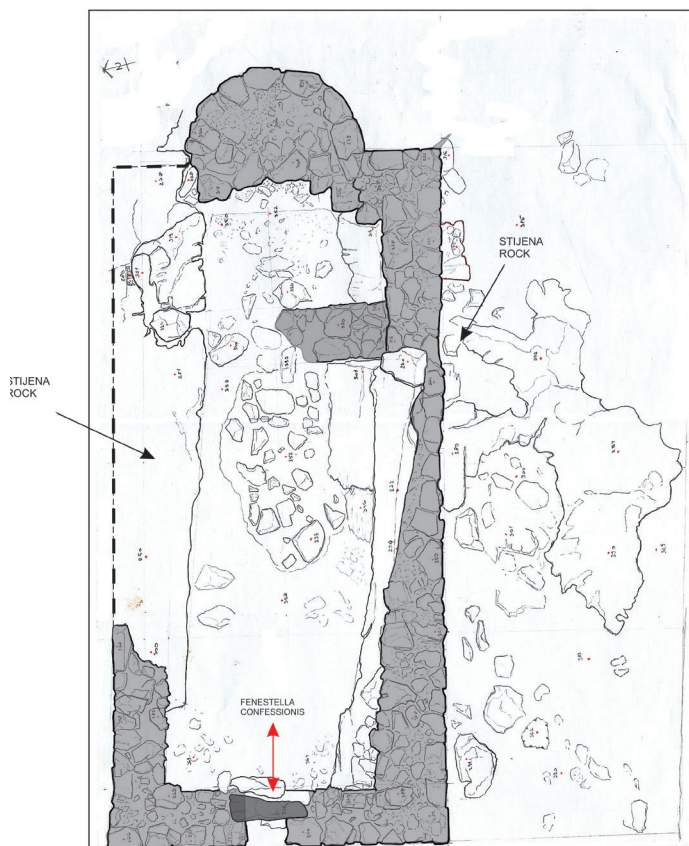
On a broad monastery plateau in front of the gate tower, a large rectangular structure was built, dimension 40 x 32 x 45 meters which we can assume was a type of palisade wall, but we still do not have sufficient data to determine if it had temporary defence function nor determinants that would help us determine the chronology of construction (Fig. 12: 1-5). It seems it was positioned precisely on the space where monastery was formed, and



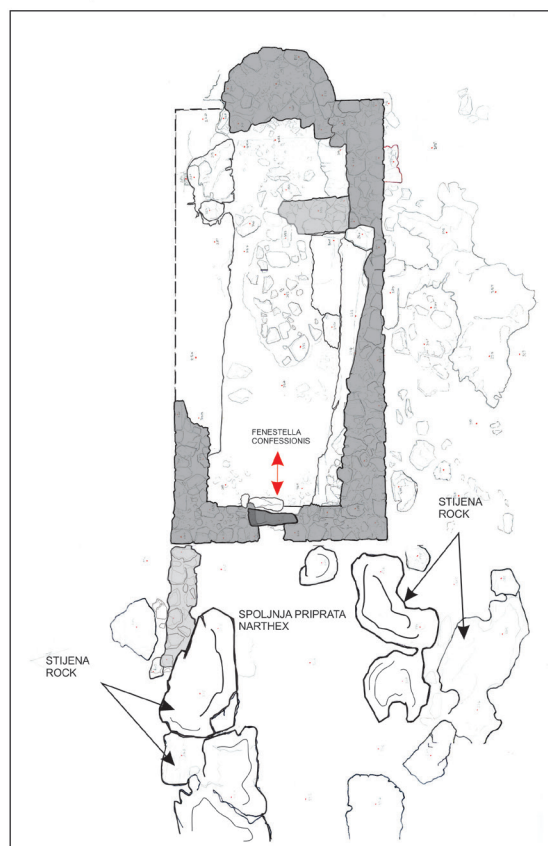
1. Crkva A; Church A



2. Crkva B; Church B



3. Crkva C; Church C



4. Crkva C, sa pripratom; Church C with narthex

Sl. 8 Crkve A, B, C  
Fig. 8 Church A, B, C

hronologije gradnje (Sl. 12: 1-5). Čini se da je pozicionirana upravo na prostoru gdje se formirao manastir, a jednim dijelom zahvata i postmanastirsko groblje. Da je graditelj bio svjestan položaja grobova ispod zidova vidi se na osnovu toga što je na jednom dijelu svjesno izbjegao da preko glava pokojnika položi temelj konstrukcije praveći pravougaone ispuste (Sl. 6: 1, 2: Sl 7: 9) kako bi izbjegao uništenje lobanja (što svjedoči o poštovanju kulta mrtvih, poznavanju prethodne situacije i po svemu sudeći hrišćanski karakter graditelja). Gradnju karakteriše upotreba velikih kamenih blokova slaganih izuzetno pravilno u debeli zid širine i do 1.20 m. Spoljnja lica su rađena od masivnijih komada otkinutih stijena koja su pritesana sa čela, dok je u unutrašnjosti ubacivan sitan kamen. Nakon izrade suvozida konstrukcija je prekrivena velikom količinom sitnog kamenja tako da se preko zidova obrazovala kupasta gomila koja je pokrivala konstrukciju cijelom dužinom. Na sjevenom dijelu konstrukcija je za oko 7 metara uža. Iz tog razloga se dobija utisak da je blago trapezoidnog oblika. Slično građenje nalazimo i u postmedijevalnim građevinama na Svaču koje smo vremenski opredjelili u 16. vijek, kao stočarska staništa, kao i na krajnjem zapadu, gdje se oblikom i veličinom izdvaja jedna masivna konstrukcija elipsoidnog oblika podjeljena na nekoliko porstora. Ograđeni prostor nema ulaznu kapiju pa se u njenu unutrašnjost moglo doći jedino iz pravca padine Gornjeg grada, uz koju je prislonjena. Neprikladnost njene odbrambene pozicije ogleda se u tome da je izložena napadu sa uzvišenja, čime je njena defanzivna namjena skoro sasvim isključena. Moguće je da je ovdje postojao zaštićen obor za krupnu stoku, odnosno organizovani prostor za čuvanje zajedničke marve jer sličnih rješenja ima veoma puno po obroncima Rumije i na taj način se mogla obezbijediti odbrana od

in part it covers a post monastery cemetery. It is safe to conclude that the builder was aware of the position of graves below the walls based on the fact that at one part he consciously avoided placing foundation of the structure over the heads of the deceased by building rectangular overhangs to avoid destruction of skulls (which is indicative of respect for the cult of the dead, familiarity with previous situations and judging everything a Christian type of the construction) (Fig. 6: 1, 2: Fig. 7: 9). The construction was characterised by the use of large stone blocks placed in exceptionally straight manner into a thick wall width up to 1.20 m. the external side was made of more massive pieces of ripped rocks which were chased on the top, while smaller rocks were inserted in the interior. After the construction of drywalls, the structure was covered with a large amount of fine stones, thus a domelike pile was formed over the walls that was covering the structure along its entire length. On the north part, the structure is by around 7 meters narrower, which gives impression that it has a mild trapezoidal shape. We found similar manner of construction in post-medieval Svač, which we placed in 16 century, as cattle breeder settlements, at the far west, where one massive structure of ellipsoidal shape, divided into several premises, singles out with its shape and size. Fenced space does not have an entrance gate so its interior could be accessed solely from the direction of the slope of the Upper Town, against which it was leaning. Inappropriateness of its defence positions reflected in the fact that it was exposed to attacks from the elevation, which completely rules out its defensive purpose. It is possible that there was a protected pen for large cattle, i.e. organised space for keeping cattle because there are a lot of similar solutions on slopes of Rumija and that was a way for protecting against theft.<sup>11</sup>

11 This structure remarkably resembles the pal-





1.



2.



Sl. 9 Crkva A  
Fig. 9 Church A

krađe.<sup>11</sup>

Ranovizantijski funerarni objekat (17.50 x 12.00 metara) sastoji se od tri prostorije: prostor la, prostor lb i prostor lc.<sup>12</sup> Sa zapadne strane u prostoru la nalaze se istražene grobnice (1 i 2), unutar zatvorene odaje sa vratima. Sa sjeverne

11 Ova konstrukcija nevjerojatno podsjeća na palisadni bedem u Vrsenicama koji se datuje u IX vijek (Bikić, Popović 2009, Sl. 81, Sl. 80, Sl. 106), premda je na Svaču mogla da nastane samo nakon 15. vijeka.

12 Ovaj dio istraživanja tokom dva mjeseca iskapanja vodili su Miloš Živanović i Dejan Drašković, uz asistenciju arheologa muzeja u Ulcinju Barbane Drage i Antona Ljulđuraja. Sve tehničke situacije su uradili gorepomenuti arheolozi, a ovaj dio rada se jednim dijelom zasniva na njihovim zapažanjima tokom terenskog rada.

Earlybyzantine funeral „chapel“ I (17.50 x 12.00 meters) consists of two premises, marked as area la, area lb, and area lc.<sup>12</sup> On the west side, there are explored tombs (1 and 2) within enclosed space la with massive wooden door. On the northern side (lb) it was fenced with

isade wall in Vrsenica dating IX century (Bikić, Popović 2009, Fig. 81, Fig. 80, Fig. 106), although it could have been created in Svač only after 15 century.

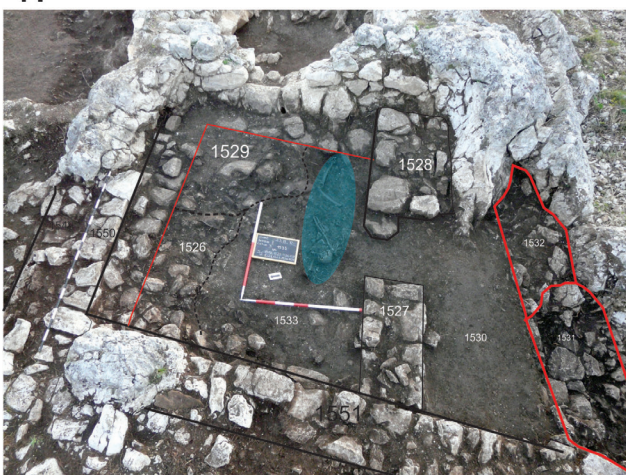
12 This part of research during two months of excavation was carried out by Miloš Živanović and Dejan Drašković, with the assistance of Barbana Draga, an archaeologist at the museum of Ulcinj and Anton Ljulđuraj. All technical situations were carried out by referred archaeologists, and this part of the work, in part is based on their observations during field work.



1.



4.



2.



3.

Crkva B, faze iskopavanja;  
Church B, phases of excavation.

5.



Sl. 10 Crkva B  
Fig. 10 Church B

strane (Ib) objekat je omeđen visoko podignutom živom stijenom, a sa istočne ima granicu u vidu pravilno poređanih odlomljenih stijena, koje su služile kao neka vrsta prilazne staze uz sjeverni zid. Prostor Ic je izduženog pravougaonog oblika (10.20 x 2.60), i u njemu nisu vršena arheološka istraživanja (Sl.13: 3).<sup>13</sup>

Prije početka iskopavanja 2012, ovaj objekat je podijeljen na tri sonde, pri čemu sonda 1 predstavlja sondu sa grobnicama iskopavanu 1985. god. Primijećeno je da je iskopani nivo u sondi 1(la) svega 0,10m niži od zatečenog nivoa u ostalom dijelu prostora Ib, a nakon iskopavanja u sondama 2 i 3, postalo je jasno da sonda 1 nije u potpunosti istražena 1985. godine. Sonde 2 i 3 postavljene su istočno od sonde 1, sa 40cm ostavljenim profilima između sondi. U sondi 3 dimenzija 10 x 4m započeto je istraživanje, ali je samo uklonjen površinski sloj. Sonda 2 dimenzija 10 x 5m istražena je do kraja, pri čemu je konstatovana vertikalna i horizontalna stratigrafija. Iskopavanjem sonde 2 konstatovan je produžetak zidova koji ovičuju grobnice u sondi 1, a koji sa istoka

tall living stone, on the east side, there is a boundary in form of placed broken parts of rocks, that were used as some type of access path along northern wall. Premise Ic has elongated rectangular shape (10.20 x 2.60), and no archaeological explorations were carried out in it (Fig. 13: 3).<sup>13</sup>

Before the investigation 2012 premise I is divided into three probes, whereby probe 1 is a probe with tombs excavated in 1985. It was observed that the excavated level in probe 1 was solely 0.10 m lower than the found level in the remaining part of space I, and after excavation in probes 2 and 3, it became clear that probe 1 was not fully explored. Probes 2 and 3 were placed east to probe 1, with 40 cm left profiles between the probes. In probe 3, dimensions 10 x 4m, exploration was initiated but only the surface layer was removed. Probe 2, dimensions 10 x 5m was fully explored, whereby vertical and horizontal stratigraphy was determined. Excavation of probe 2 revealed extension of walls that edge the tombs in probe 1, which on the east form entrance into the funeral building.

<sup>13</sup> During the excavation in 1985, the most important finding was a dual byzantine tomb which had been used from VI to X, and possibly XI century (Јанковић 2007, сл.11, marked with D). it was located on a mildly elevated flattened plateau, north-west of Church of Holy Virgin Marry and smaller monastery complex built at the place of early byzantine basilica. There were earlier archaeological explorations on this space when basic data were collected with provided opportunity to determine phases of live from VII to XI century (Зечевић 1989, 115-116). Recently, a more detailed results of research carried out in this room were published (Јанковић 2007, 27-33). In the sounding character research from 1985, a probe was positioned in the west part of the building where early byzantine tombs 1 and 2 were discovered. These tombs contained over 30 skeletons and numerous and diverse tomb objects (jewelry, buckles, knives, tinder, glass objects and ceramics) dating VI to XI century (TIX: 1-48; Fig.14: 1-4). Found state on the site clearly depicted the probe that was dug out as well as structures of tombs. During this campaign of excavation, it was unknown od the field that both of the tombs (1 and 2) were part of an bigger funeral space.

<sup>13</sup> Tokom iskopavanja 1985. najznačajniji nalaz je bila dvojna vizantijska grobnica čija upotreba traje od VI do X a možda i XI vijeka (Јанковић 2007, Sl. 11, D) (Sl. 13: 1-3). Ona je smještena na blago uzdignutom zaravnjenom platou, sjeverozapadno od crkve Presvete Bogorodice i manjeg manastirskog kompleksa koji je sagrađen na mjestu ranovizantijske bazilike. Na ovom prostoru se došlo do osnovnih podataka koji su pružili mogućnost da se odrede faze života od VII do XI vijeka (Зечевић 1989, 115-116). Nedavno su se sadržajnije objavili rezultati sa istraživanja ove prostorije (Јанковић 2007, 27-33). U istraživanjima sondažnog karaktera 1985. godine u zapadnom dijelu objekta postavljena je sonda u kojoj su otkrivene ranovizantijske grobnice 1 i 2. U grobnicama je bilo preko 30 skeleta i veoma brojni i raznovrsni grobni prilozi (nakit, kopče, noževi, kresiva, stakleni predmeti i keramika) datovani od VI do XI vijeka (TIX: 1-48; Sl. 14; 1-4). Zatečeno stanje na terenu jasno je ocrtao sondu koja je iskopavana, kao i konstrukcije grobnica. Tokom ovih istraživanja nije se znalo da grobnice pripadaju jednom većem objektu podjeljenom na tri porostora.

formiraju ulaz u funerarni objekat. Kapela je izjedna izvedena a pojedini zidovi, poput sjeveroistočnog, su se direktno naslanjali na živu stijenu. Vertikalna stratigrafija sastoji se iz pet ključnih slojeva.

Prvi, površinski sloj obilježen je brojevima stratigrafskih jedinica, 5000 i 5001, a sastoji se od dosta sitnog kamenja i tamnomrke zemlje ratresitog sastava. Karakteristika ovog sloja je obilje arheološkog materijala, odnosno u najvećem broju životinjskih kostiju, keramike i opeke. Na kostima su vidljivi tragovi korišćenja, a od keramike se brojnošću izdvajaju kuhinjski oblici, vršnici, crepulje i dr.

Drugi sloj, koji se sastojao od mrke zemlje, sa opekam u sastavu, obilježen je brojem 5005. Karakteriše ga obilje izmiješanog arheološkog materijala, vrlo slično prethodnom sloju, samo u nešto manjoj količini nego sloj 5001.

Treći, veoma moćni arheološki sloj, karakteriše oker, kompaktnija zemlja, sa gari, tucanom opekam i sitnim kamenjem (5022). U ovom sloju pronađen je široki repertoar oblika kuhinjske keramike, sitnih životinjskih kostiju.

Četvrti sloj je sloj crvenkaste nabijene zemlje sa razdrobljenom opekam (5028), koji je tanji od prethodnih i siromašniji arheološkim materijalom. S obzirom da se sloj prostire neposredno ispod malternih površina možda ga možemo objasniti kao supstrukciju za pod.

Ispod opisanog sloja prostire se sloj crvene masne kompaktne zemlje (5038). Sloj se ne prostire širom cijele sonde, već se nalazi u usjecima u živoj stijeni. Unutar sloja pronađeni su ulomci praistorijske keramike. Ovaj sloj leži na zdravici.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Od horizontalnih stratigrafskih jedinica izdvajamo ukop većih dimenzija (5006) koji se sastoji od jako crne rastresite zemlje a karakteriše ga raznovrsni materijal u velikim količinama. Sloj 5002 prostire se cijelom sjevernom granicom sonde 2 i 3, a sastoji se od poslaganog kamenja i rastresite zemlje i zapravo predstavlja nivelaciju. Izdvajamo

The chapel was built in once piece while certain walls, such as the north-east wall leaned directly on a living stone. Vertical stratigraphy consists of 5 key layers.

The first, surface layer was marked with numbers of stratigraphic units, 5000 and 5001, and it consists of a lot of fine stones and dark soil of loose composition. This layer is characterised by abundance of archaeological material, i.e. mostly animal bones, ceramics and bricks. The bones contain traces revealing their visible usage, while kitchen shapes-clibanus, clay pans, and the like are the most numerous

The second layer that consisted of dark soil with brick, was marked with number 5005. It is characterised by an abundance of mixed archaeological material, very similar to the previous layer, just in somewhat smaller amount than in layer 5001.

The third, very powerful archaeological layer is characterised by ochre colour, more compact soil, with cinder, crushed brick and small rocks (5022). A broad array of kitchenware, small animal bones was found in this layer.

The fourth layer consists of reddish rammed soil with smashed bricks, which is thinner than the previous and has less archaeological material. Since the layer is found immediately beneath the plastered surfaces, we can perhaps explain its existence as substructure for the floor.

Below the described layer, there is a layer of red greasy compact soil (5038). The layer does not go along the entire surface of the probe, but is found solely in cuts in living stone. Inside the laser, fragments of prehistorical ceramics were found. This laser is on a subsoil.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Of the horizontal stratigraphic units, we single out excavation of larger dimensions (5006) which consisted of a very dark loose soil and characterised by various materials in large amounts. Layer 5002 spreads along entire northern border of probes 2 and 3, and it consists of laid rocks and loosen soil and in fact is levelling. We also highlight



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

Crkva C, faze iskopavanja;  
Church C, phases of excavation.

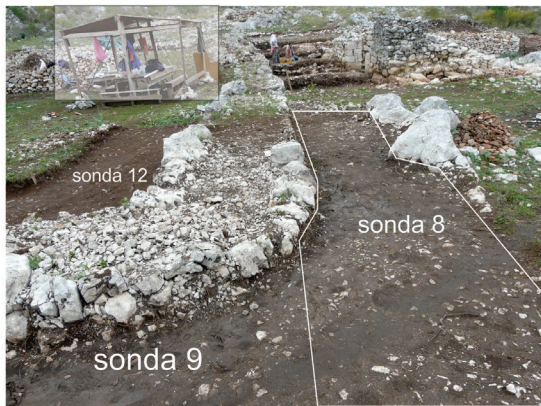
Sl. 11 Crkva C  
Fig. 11 Church C



1. Sonda 9



2. Sonda 12



3. Sonda 8



4. Sonda 9 | 12



5. Palisadni zid, sektor II.

Sl. 12 Sonde 8, 9, 12 D  
Fig. 12 Trenches 8, 9, 12

Na osnovu do sada obrađenog materijala možemo preliminarno zaključiti sledeće: prilikom sprovedenih istraživanja najstarije potvrđen život na ovom prostoru je zabilježen nalazima bronzanodobne keramike. Sljedeći tragovi života potvrđeni su u VI/VII stoljeću kada se na ovom mjestu gradi kapela sa grobnicama. Kapela je imala malterni pod, zidane zidove najveće očuvane visine oko 1m. Na zapadnom dijelu sagrađene su grobnice 1 i 2 od kojih je najstarija grobnica na svod (1), rađena od kamena-za razliku od recimo grobnice na svod u topoličkom trikonhosu, koja je rađena od kramičkih opeka (Zagarčanin 2012) i mnogih drugih sličnih. Grobnica na svod je istovremena sa kapelom a onda je prizidana centralna pravougaona grobnica (2). U jednom trenutku ovaj prostor strada i ruši se, što pokazuje sloj gari, kao i lisnatog pješčara nalaženog u sondi 2, nakon čega sa sahranjivanje nastavlja do XI vijeka, sudeći po nalazima otkrivenim 1985. godine, kao što je prsten sa ispupčenom (kupastom) glavom. (Зечевић 1987, TII, 12)

Ovdje prvobitni ceremonijal počinje sa jednom sahranom u zasvedenoj grobnici, koja se nalazi unutar zasebne prostorije—unutrašnje kapele (Ia), ozidane unutar veće pravougaone zgrade (I) sa užom pomoćnom prostorijom uz južni zid (Ic). Istočno od prostorije sa grobnicama (Ia) nalazilo se predvorje Ib, u kojem se po svemu sudeći vršio obred u čast pokojnika. Sonda 2 koja je obuhvatala jedan dio prostora Ia pokazala je da se upravo u predvorju nalazi materijal (životinjske kosti, keramika, metal, staklo).

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i malterne površine 5016 (ispod ukopa 5006, leži na stijeni), 5027 (ispred ulaza u unutrašnji objekat, odnosno kapelu), 5030, uz 5016 i 5031, u unutrašnjosti objekta. Uočene su i 4 jame, ukopane u sloj crvene masne zemlje a neke su presjekle i podnicu (5027), od kojih je u jednoj pronađen obrađen predmet od kosti- jelenjeg roga, koja se u literaturi zove i "posuda za so", a datuje se u VIII vijek (Belošević 1980: 125-128).

Based on the studied archaeological findings, we can conclude preliminarily following: during carried out explorations the oldest findings confirming presence of life on this area was recorded in the findings of ceramics from the Bronze age. Following traces of life were found in VI/VII century when a "chapel" with tombs was built on this area. The chapel had a plastered floor, masonry walls with the biggest preserved height of around 1m. Tombs 1 and 2 were built on the west side of which the oldest tomb on the arch (1) was made of stone – unlike say tomb on the arch in Toplica trikonhos, made of ceramic bricks (Zagarčanin 2012) and many other similar. The tomb on the arch was built in the same period as the chapel, and afterwards a central rectangular tomb was added (2). At one point, this space was destroyed and collapsed, concluded based on a layer of cinder as well as sandstone found in probe 2, after which the burying continues until XI century, based on discovering from 1985, as it was ring with bezels formed in the shape of protruding cone or calotte with large granules on top dated in the same period.(Зечевић 1987, TII, 12)

Here the initial ceremony starts with a single funeral in a vault, which is found within a separate room – internal chapel (Ia), built within a bigger rectangular building (I) with a narrower auxiliary room along the south wall (Ic). East from the room with the vault (Ia) there was a lobby Ib, which was most probably used to perform ceremony in the honour of the deceased. The probe 2 which included one part of space Ia showed that the material (animal bones,

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plastered surfaces 5016 (below excavation 5006, lying on the rock), 5027 (in front of the entrance into the building, i.e. the chapel), 5030, with 5016 and 5031, in the interior of the building. four pits were perceived, buried in a layer of red greasy soil and some intersect the floor (5027), of which, in one, a processed object made of bone-deer horn was found, which in literature is called "salt dish", dating from VIII century (Belošević 1980: 125-128).

Isperd ulaza u unutrašnju «kapelu» Ia, pronađen je ravno zasječen malterni pod u širini od jednog metra udaljenosti od istočnog zida, praveći tako neku vrstu platoa ispred vrata. Prilaz grobnici je bio monumentaln, sa kosom rampom koja se blago penje prema kapeli sa zapadne strane gdje su postojala još jedna vrata. Nakon konstruisanja grobnice na svod (1) priziđuje se još jedna pravougaona grobnica (2), sa južne strane, koja je zatvorila prolaz na zapadnom zidu. U obije grobnice je tokom iskopavanja 1985. godine pronađeno preko 30 skeleta. što znači da se ovdje sukcesivno sahranjivalo tri ili četiri generacije. Nađen je veliki broj predmeta, naušnica, ogrlica, prstenja, zapon, kopča, noževa, kresiva itd (T IX). Pod je bio jednim dijelom od maltera, a ulaz u odaju sa grobnicama imao je dvostrana vrata, jer nam o tome svjedoče simetrično pronađeni vratni klinovi koji su ostali in situ nakon velikog požara, sa južne i sjeverne strane. Dužina ovih klinova je oko 15 cm, što nam govori o tome da vrata unutrašnje kapele bila masivna, i da su se vjerovatno zatvarala po obavljenom obredu. Malterni pod je izlazio iz ravni glavne prostorije oko 1 m. Postavljen je na vještački uravnom, stjenovitom usjeku i glinovitoj zemlji,

Da li je zgrada imala visoke zidove, ili je od oko 1 m počinjala drvena konstrukcija teško je reći. Nisu pronađene očuvane tegule, karakteristične za Vizantiju ovoga vremena, kao ni kamene ploče za pokrivanje krova. Takođe nedeostaju i tesanici u odnosu na pretpostavljenu visinu zidova. Moguće je da je neko izdvajao tesanike, tegule, i ostalo gradivo, ali je onda teško objasniti zašto su slojevi ostali neporemećeni.

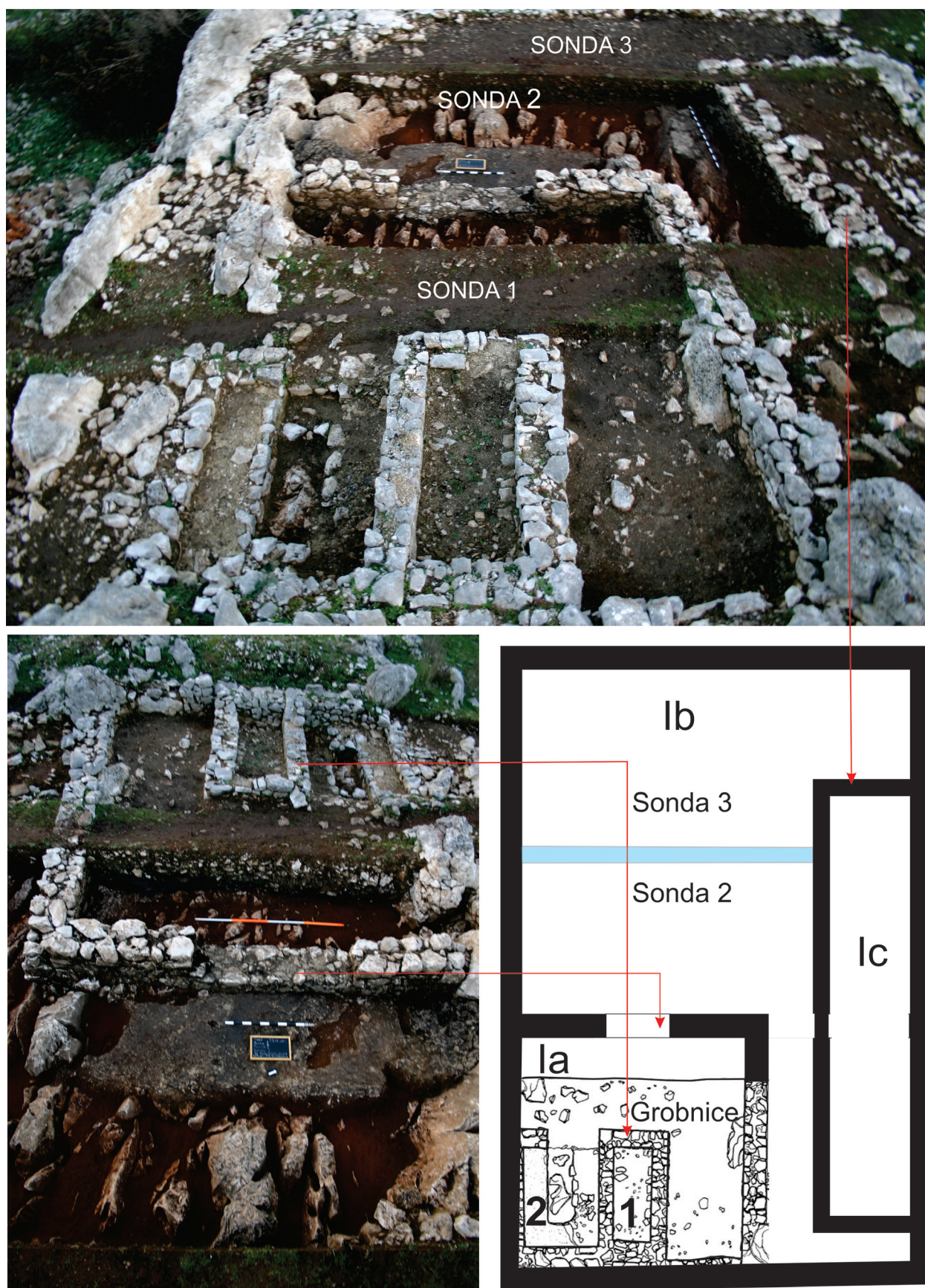
Velika količina životinjskih kostiju sugerise na postojanje kulturnih radnji koje se ovdje obavljaju u cilju slavljenja pokojnikove smrti, što može biti prevashodno slovenski običaj. U tom običaju koristi se hrana i piće,

ceramics, metal, glass) was found precisely in the lobby. In front of the entrance into the internal chapel (Ia), plastered floor cut flat at width of 1 m from the east wall of the south chapel was found, forming some sort of a plateau in front of the doors. The access to the tomb was monumental, with pitched ramp that sloped mildly towards the chapel where there were another door. After the construction of the vault (1), another rectangular tomb was built on the south side (2), which closed the passage on the west wall. Over 30 skeletons were found in both tombs after excavation 1985, which means that three or four generations were successively buried here. A large number of objects was also found, earrings, necklaces, rings, detents, buckles, knives, tinders, etc (TIX: 1-48). Part of the floor was made of plaster, while the entrance into the chamber with tombs had double sided doors, concluded based on found symmetrically placed door pins which remained in situ after a large fire on the south and north side. These pins are approximately 15 cm long, which tells us that the doors on the internal chapel were massive and that were probably closed upon completing the ceremony. Plastered floor extended beyond the main room for about 1 m. it was placed on artificially flattened, rocky cut and clay soil,

It is hard to say if the building had high walls or the timber structure started at 1 m height. No preserved roof tiles typical for the Byzantine of this period were found or stone plates for roofing. Also crushed stone are missing given the assumed height of the walls. It is possible that someone took cut stones, roofing tiles and other building material, however, it is difficult to explain why the layers remained undisturbed.

A large amount of animal bones suggest the existence of cult action that were carried out to celebrate the death of the deceased, which could have been pri-





Sl. 13 Vizantijski funerarni objekat  
Fig. 13 Byzantine funeral chamber



1.



2,



3.



4.

Vizantijski nalazi sa iskopavanja 1985. pronađeni u grobnicama 1 i 2;  
Byzantine findings from excavation 1985. found in tombs 1 and 2.

*Sl. 14 Kopče i fibule 1985*  
*Fig. 14 Buckles and fibulae 1985*

a komadi mesa se bacaju na pod (trizna).<sup>15</sup> Arheološki podaci pokazuju da dolazi do mješanja keramike u kojoj se spremala hrana, zajedno sa kostima životinja. Otkopani su ostaci peći od pečene zemlje, debljine 5.5-6.00 cm. Radi se o ravnoj keramičkoj površini pravougaonog

<sup>15</sup> Ovu vrstu rituala u navedenom prostoru prvi je opisao Đ. Janković kratkom izvještaju objavljenom u njegovoj knjizi *Srpsko pomorje 7. -10. stoljeća*, (Janković 2007, ).

marily Slovene custom. Food and beverage was used in that funeral custom, and pieces of meat were thrown on the floor ("trizna").<sup>15</sup> Archaeological data show that there was mixing of ceramic used to prepare food together with animal bones. Re-

<sup>15</sup> This type of ritual in the referred space was first described by Đ. Janković in a short report published in his book *Serbian Littoral 7 – 10 century / Srpsko pomorje 7. -10. stoljeća*, (Janković 2007,). He said that this was a.....



*Sl. 15 Aleksije III 1195-1205, Bilon Aspron Trahej,  
Fig. 15 Alexius III 1195-1203 AD. Billon Aspron Trachy*

oblika koja je sa gornje strane ugačana i plitko izbrazdana, dok je odozdo grublja i neravna što je posledica njenog položaja na podu. Njene strane su blago zaobljene pa izgleda kao da se radi o osnovi peći za pečenje hrane ili masivnoj crepulji na kojoj se peklo tako što je pecivo stavljano na površinu koja je pokrivena sačevima potvrđenim u velikoj količini.

Preovlađuje veliki broj ulomaka amfora ali iznenađuje njihova usitnjenost, s obzirom da su pronađeni na veoma malom prostoru i u jasno definisanim slojevima pomješanim sa velikom količinom ostale grnčarije i arheološkog materijala. Karakteristične fature ulomaka amfora su: 1) amfore rađene od liskunske gline, oker boje nakon pečenja. Spoljnja površina je glačana, a na prelomu se primjećuje dodavanje usitnjene opeke (Sl. 17: 1a, b; 2g, j); 2) amfore od dobro pečene liskunske gline, izrazito crvene boje na prelomu (Sl. 17: 1c, e,f; 2a, h); 3) fragmenati amfora žuto-oker boje nakon pečenja, rađene od pjeskovite liskunske zemlje svjetlucave površine. Spolja su plitko narebrene (Sl. 17:

mains of oven made of bakes soil, thickness 5.5 – 6.00 cm were excavated. It was a flat ceramic surface of rectangular shape which was polished on the upper side with shallow carving, while on the bottom it was coarser and uneven which was result of its positioning on the floor. Its sides were slightly rounded so it looks like a base of furnace for baking food or a mass clay pans which was used for baking by putting pastry on the surface which was covered with "climbanus" which were found in abundance.

There is a large number of fragments of amphora however the level of their fragmentation is surprising given that they were found on a quite small space and in clearly defined layers mixed with a large amount of remaining pottery and archeologically material. Typical making of amphora factures are following: 1) amphora were made of mica clay, ochre colour after baking; External surface is polished, and at the breaking, addition of fragmented tile is observed (Fig. 17: 1a, b; 2g, j); 2) amphora made of well backed mica clay, ex-



Sl. 16 Freske  
Fig. 16 Frescoes

1d; 2b, c, k, ); 4) amfore debelih zidova sa dodatkom velike količine usitnjene opeke. Dobro su pečene, izrazito kanelovane u unutrašnjosti dok su spolja glatke; 5) fragmenti amfora pravljenih od fino prečišćene gline, jarko crvene boje nakon pečenja. Spolja su premazane engobom (Sl 17: f, m). Među opisanim svojstvima tehničke izrade najzastupljenije su fragmenti tzv. globularnih amfora od kojih se očuvao veoma mali broj ručki i oboda (TII: 13, 14, 15; Sl: 1d, e, f; 2b, f, h, k), blago kaneliranog tijela (datuju se u VIII-IX vijek)<sup>16</sup> i južnoitalske amfore specifičnog širokog i povijenog oboda, poznate kao „Mitelo tipo“ (TII: 1, 3, 10, 11). U sloju su se pojavila dva fragmenta amforoidnih krčaga ili manjih amfora sa ravnim dnom, ali ih odlikuje različiti tehnološki proces izrade. Među kuhinjskim loncima otkopani su oni koji se izdvajaju na osnovu nekoliko tehnoloških

16 Ovaj tip amfora ima skoro loptasto tijelo, izbrazdano plitkim kanelurama. Drške su im široke i masivne, a mogu biti žlijebljene ili glatke. Porijeklo globularnih tipova amfora je egejsko a produkcijski centri su i na Kritu i u regionima Crnog mora, Kipra (na Pafosu, Amathosu, Zigi). Takođe jako razvijena proizvodnja je i u radionicama Sjeverne Afrike, sirijsko-palestinskom krugu i u radionicama Južne Italije. Njihovo datovanje može da se opredjeli u 7. i 8. vijek i rade se sve do sredine 9. vijeka (Peacock, Williams 1986, 186; Quiri 2007, 43, sl.1/2; Toniolo 2007, 99, T4, 4b3, Vroom 2005, 61).

ceptional red colour at the break (Fig. 17: 1c, e, f; 2a, h); 3) fragments of amphora are yellow-ochra colour after baking, made of sandy mica soil, with shiny surface. On the outside, they have shallow ribbing (Fig. 17: 1d; 2b, c, k, ); 4) amphora of thick walls with the addition of a large amount of fragmented tile. They are well baked, exceptionally channelled on the inside and smooth on the outside; 5) fragments of amphora are made of well refined clay, dark red colour after baking. On the outside, they are coated with engober (Fig. 17: f, m). However, amongst described properties of technical making, the most frequent are so called globular amphora from which were preserved very small number of handles and brims (TII: 13, 14, 15; Fig: 1d, e, f; 2b, f, h, k), mildly channelled body (dating VII-IX century)<sup>16</sup> and southitalian type of amphorae with widely bent ribs, well known as “Mitelo typo” (TII: 1, 3, 10, 11) The layer contained two fragmented amphoridal jugs or smaller amphora with flat bottom, but they are characterised by different technological processes of making.

Amongst the pots, those that can be differentiated based on a couple of technological properties were dug out. These properties refer to: manner of modelling, making, made on a fast swivel with or without mica. In all the cases, the pots had a large amount of quartz. Fragments made on a manually operated swivel plate were also found. In all the cases, finely grinded quartz was added while mica clay

16 This type of amphora has a round body, covered with shallow fluting. The handles are broad and massive and can be fluted or smooth. Globular types of atmospheres have Aegean origin, and production centres were on Crete and regions of Black Sea, Cypress (on Pafos, Amathos, Ziga). There was also a well-developed production in workshops in north Africa, Syrian-Palestine circle and workshops in South Italy. They can date in 7 and 8 century and were made by the middle of 9 century (Peacock, Williams 1986, 186; Quiri 2007, 43, sl.1/2; Toniolo 2007, 99, T4, 4b3, Vroom 2005, 61).

osobina: način modelovanja, faktura, rađeni su na brzom vitlu, sa ili bez liskuna. Pronađeno je i ulomaka rađenih na ručnom kolu. U svim slučajevima dodaje se sitno mljeveni kvarc, dok je glina liskunska, svjetlucavih površina nakon pečenja. Pošto su izlagani na vatri, lonci se razlikuju po boji, u tonovima koji se kreću od crne, braon, braon crvenkaste i oranž. Karakterišu ih i različite profilacije oboda: zadebljani, pupčastog presjeka sa plitko kanelovanim rebrom po ivici oboda koji su povijeni ili ravni (TI: I-28), kao i različite varijante dna, ravnih površina (TI: 1, 15; TIV: 20) ili su blago zaobljeni (TIV: 25). Ručke se sa obje strane postavljaju prilično visoko, skoro poravnate sa obodom (TI: I-5; 16, 17, 18, 19). Njihov presjek je ovalan, pravougaonog oblika ili zaobljen (TI: 1-2; 16, 17; Sl. 18: 5).

Prva vrsta kuhinjske keramike rađena je u jednom redioničkom krugu (TI: 1-28; T II: 2, 4, 5-8). To zaključujemo po fakturi, načinu oblikovanja posuda, vrsti iste liskunske gline, granulaciji kvarca kod lonaca i kod vršnika. Uglavnom sve posude imaju istu boju pečenja, koja varira od crvenih do braon crnih tonova. Mjesto njihove produkcije i eventualna etnička pripadnost za sada je nepoznata. Pronađeni ulomci nemaju bliže analogije u okruženju. Na osnovu drugog arheološkog materijala, prvenstveno globularnih amfora i amfora tipa Mitelo (Mitelo tipo), kao i metalnog nakita - prstenja, lonce datujemo u širokom vremenskom periodu, između IX i XI vijeka.<sup>17</sup>

17 „Mitelo tipo“ je naziv za tipologiju južnoitalskih globularnih manjih dimenzija koje karakteriše cilindričan vrat i pupčasto ili uvučeno dno. Veoma često su oslikane crvenom bojom, što je potvrđeno među nalazima sa Svača. Širina otvora je od 9 do 11 cm, dok je vrat visine od 9-11 cm, obod je u većini slučajeva sa ravnom ili blago povijenom usnom. Drške su masivne i široko postavljene. Njihova visina varira od 29 do 31 cm. Hronološki ova forma se pruža dosta široko: u Salentu se javlja u slojevima 7. vijeka, dok je u Apiljanu zastupljena u cjelinama datovanim u puni 10. vijek. U Otrantu je

was used, with shiny surface after baking. Since they were exposed to fire, the pots have different colour, shade that range from black, brown, brown reddish and orange. They are characterised by different profilations of the brim: thickened, buclad section with shallow channeled rib along the edge of the brim that are either bent or flat (TI: 28), as well as different alternatives of bottom, flat surfaces (TI: 1-5; TIV: 20) or slightly rounded (TIV: 25). Handles, on both sides, were placed rather high, almost even with the brim (TI: I-5; 16, 17, 18, 19). Their section is oval, rectangular shape or rounded (TI: 1-2; 16, 17; Sl. 18: 5).

The first type of kitchen ceramics was made in a single workshop series (TI: 1-28; T II: 2, 4, 5-8). We can conclude this based on the making, the manner of shaping the dishes, the type of the same mica clay, granulation of quartz at pots and vršnik (metal lid). Mainly all the dishes have the same baked colour that varies from red to brown black shades. The place of their production and possible ethnic affiliation is for now unknown. Found fragments do not have any closer analogy in the surrounding. Based on the second archaeological material, primarily “globular amphora” and amphora type Mitelo (“Mitelo tipo”), as metal findings - especially rings, the pots can be dated in a broad time period, between IX and XI century.<sup>17</sup>

17 “Mitelo tipo” is a name for typology of south-Atlantic globular, with smaller dimensions, characterised by cylindrical neck and buckling or retracted bottom. They were often painted in red colour, which was confirmed based on findings from Svač. The opening is 9 to 11 cm wide, while neck height is 9 – 11 cm, brim is bigger in most cases with flat or slightly bent lip. Handles are massive and widely placed. Their height varies from 29 to 31 cm. Chronologically, this form is widely spread: in Salent, it is found in layers of 7 century, while in Apiljan, it was found in units dating in 10 century. In Otrant, it is widely spread in 7 and 8 and almost throughout 9 century: (Imperiale 2004, 328-334, 3,34)

Uglavnom, većina lonaca je rađena na brzom vitlu, dok je veoma mali broj rađen na ručnom kolu, gnjetanjem. To indicira na vizantijsku keramiku koja je morala da se proizvodi u nekom od bližih oblasti, prvenstveno u Skadru, Lješiu ili Draču. Takvi tipovi nisu konstatovani zapadnije od Svača. Moguće je i da su lokalne proizvodnje, odnosno da su pravljene u Svaču, a da je glina vađena negdje u blizini, pored korita rijeke Bojane ili sa obala Šasko jezera.<sup>18</sup>

Velika količina vršnika upućuje na njihovu čestu upotrebu, odnosno, u ovom slučaju, korišćeni su tokom nekog pogrebnog rituala (TIV: 1-19). Glina korištena za izradu vršnika je liskunska, ista kao i kod lonaca, sa dodatkom velike količine kvarca i pijeska, što svjedoči o istoj radionici. Njihove drške su masivne i grube, blago povijenog oblika, i nalaze se na gornjoj, ravnoj površini, dok se prema dolje vršnici šire u obliku obrnute veće zdjele. Po sredini se nalazi obručasto ispupčenje trouglastog ili jezičastog presjeka (TIV: 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 1, 17). Obod može biti zasječen, zaobljen ili ravan (TIV: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19)

Najzanimljiviji nalaz sa iskopavanja 2012. je neukrašeni koštani recipijent u obliku latiničnog slova „T“ rađen od jelenjeg roga (TVI: 1-3). Ovakvih nalaza nemamo za sada južnije od Nina i Burnuma pa je njegova pojava na Svaču od izuzetnog značaja. Ovakvi predmeti se svrstavaju u dvije grupe, na ukrašene i neukrašene. Prvoj grupi pripadaju primjerci u obliku slova T, iz grobova 161 i 180 na Ždrijcu u Ninu (Belošević 1980, 125, T XXI 1,

široko rasprostranjena u 7, 8 i tokom cijelog 9 vijeka: (Imperiale 2004, 328-334, 3,34)

18 Jedna od pretpostavki je da su rađene po uzoru na određene južnoitalske uzore, moguće iste one koje se javljaju u Mitelu, na Otrantu gdje su pronađeni ostaci jednog vizantijskog ranosrednjovjekovnog zanatskog centra, sa pećima i jamama sa ostacima velike količine polomljenog posuđa (Leo Imperiale 2004, 327, sl. 4; sl. 5)

Mainly most of the pots were made on a fast swivel plate, while a very small number was made on a manual plate, with kneading. This indicates to roman ceramic that had to be manufactured in some of closer areas, primarily in Skadar, Lješa or Drač. Such types were not found in the areas west of Svač. It is possible that they were locally produced, i.e. that they were made in Svač, while the clay was extracted from somewhere close by, next to Bojana River or from the shores of Šasko Lake.18

Large amount of clibanus is indicative of their frequent usage and are inseparable part of everyday life, i.e. in this case usage during some burial ritual (TI: I-28). The clay used for making of clibanus is the same mica clay used for the pots, with the addition of a large amount of quartz and sand, which is indicative of the same workshop. Their handles are massive and coarse, slightly bent and positioned on the upper flat surface, while the lids expand downwards in form of reversed large dish. In the middle is oval bump of triangular or tongue in section (TIV: 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, and 17). The brim can be cut, rounded or flat (TIV: 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19).

The most interesting discovery found in excavations in 2012 is non-decorated bone recipient in the shape of Latin letter T, made of deer horn (TVI: 1-3). Such findings were not discovered so far further down the south of Nin and Burnum therefore its occurrence in Svač is of exceptional importance. These objects are categorised in two groups, the decorated and undecorated. The first group includes samples in the shape of letter T from graves 161 and 180 on Ždrijac in Nin

18 One of rare assumptions is that they were made by certain south-Italic model, possibly the same found in Mitel, on Otranto where, remains of a byzantine early medieval craftsmen centre, with furnaces and pits with remains of a large amount of broken dishes was found (Leo Imperiale 2004, 327, sl. 4; sl. 5)

TXXX 19; Petrinec 2009 T. 50,5; T. 56,1). Drugoj grupi pripada i neukrašeni koštani predmet iz groba 128 na Gorici u Strančama (Petrinec 2009, T. 141,3). Recipijenti u obliku slova T najbrojniji su u okviru avarskih i slovenskih grobalja na području Karpatske kotline na kojima je dosad otkriveno skoro dvadesetak identičnih. Najstarijima se smatraju neukrašeni primjerci s grobalja VII-VIII vijeka, zatim slijedi primjerak iz groba 116 u Devinskoj Novoj Vesi, ukrašen urezanim mrežastim ornamentom. Datuje se u kraj VIII vijeka. Zatim tu su i ukrašeni predmeti „za so“ sa transdanubijskih grobalja: Sopronkőhida, Zalaszabar-Dezsősziget, Esztergályhorvati - Alsobarandpuszta, Zalaszabar - Kisesztergály, koji se datuju u IX vijek (Petrinec 2009, 187; Torok 1973, 47 - 49. Muller 1992, 288, T. 74).

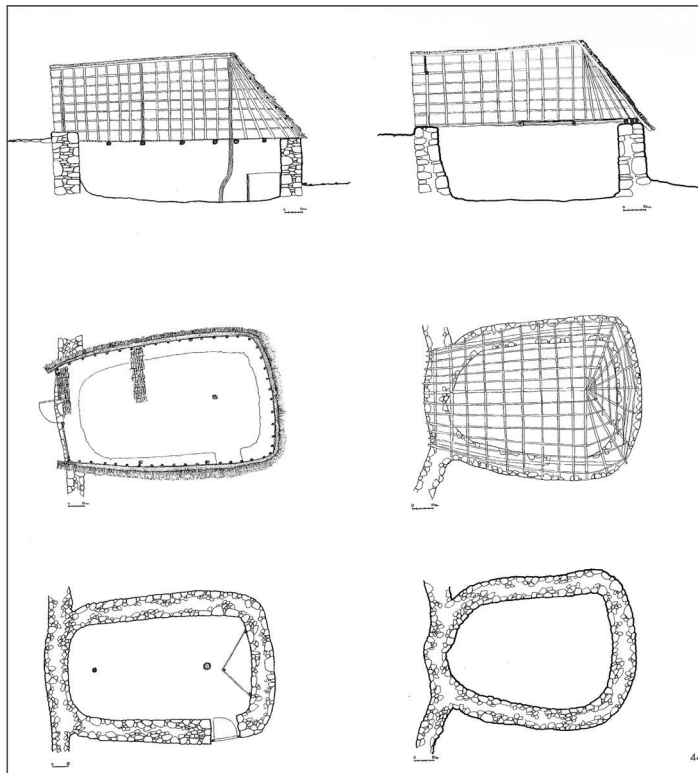
Još uvijek nije dat odgovor na pitanje šta je funkcija ovih koštanih recipijenata. Preovladava mišljenje da su to predmeti obrednog karaktera, kao dio pogrebne opreme uglednijih muškaraca. Nije potvrđeno da su mogli nositi so, ali, ukoliko jesu, onda je i so mogla imati dio obrednog karaktera. Neki nalazi iz Njemačke (Lodig Si) i Austrije (Piten) navode na to da su imali drvene čepove ili limene zatvarače sa ručkom i željeznim lančićem, a po nekim rupicama pretpostavlja se da su nošeni o ramenu (Petrinec 2009, 189), kao što je slučaj sa svačkim predmetom.

Tokom 2012. pronađena je velika količina metala od gvožđa (noževi, klinovi, strijele, kopče, beglame, reze za vrata.). Pronađeno je nešto usitnjenog stakla, kao i neki luksuzni predmeti od bronzne koji su ovdje, iako stariji po opštem datovanju, unutar mlađeg stratigrafskog konteksta. To su prije svega dvije „mačkolike“ fibule (TVII: 1, 2) koje se uglavnom datuju u kraj VI i prvu polovinu VII vijeka (Vinski 1974: T 12/6-8), ali na osnovu svačkih nalaza možda može doći do korekcije datovanja i do podizanja hronološke granice u VIII ili

(Beloševć 1980, 125, T XXI 1, TXXX 19; Petrinec 2009 T. 50, 5; T. 56, 1). The second group includes undecorated bone object from grave 128 on Gorica in Stranče (Petrinec 2009, T. 141,3). The recipients in shape of letter T are most numerous within Avar and Slovene cemeteries in the area of Karpati valley where nearly twenty similar were discovered. Undecorated samples from the cemeteries from VII – VIII century are considered to be the oldest, followed by sample from cemetery 116 in Devinska Nova Vesa, decorated with carved grid ornament. These date from the end of VIII century. Also, there are decorated objects “for salt” from trans-Danube cemeteries: Sopronkőhida, Zalaszabar-Dezsősziget, Esztergályhorvati-Alsobarandpuszta, Zalaszabar - Kisesztergály, that date from IC century (Petrinec 2009, 187; Torok 1973, 47 - 49. Muller 1992, 288, T. 74).

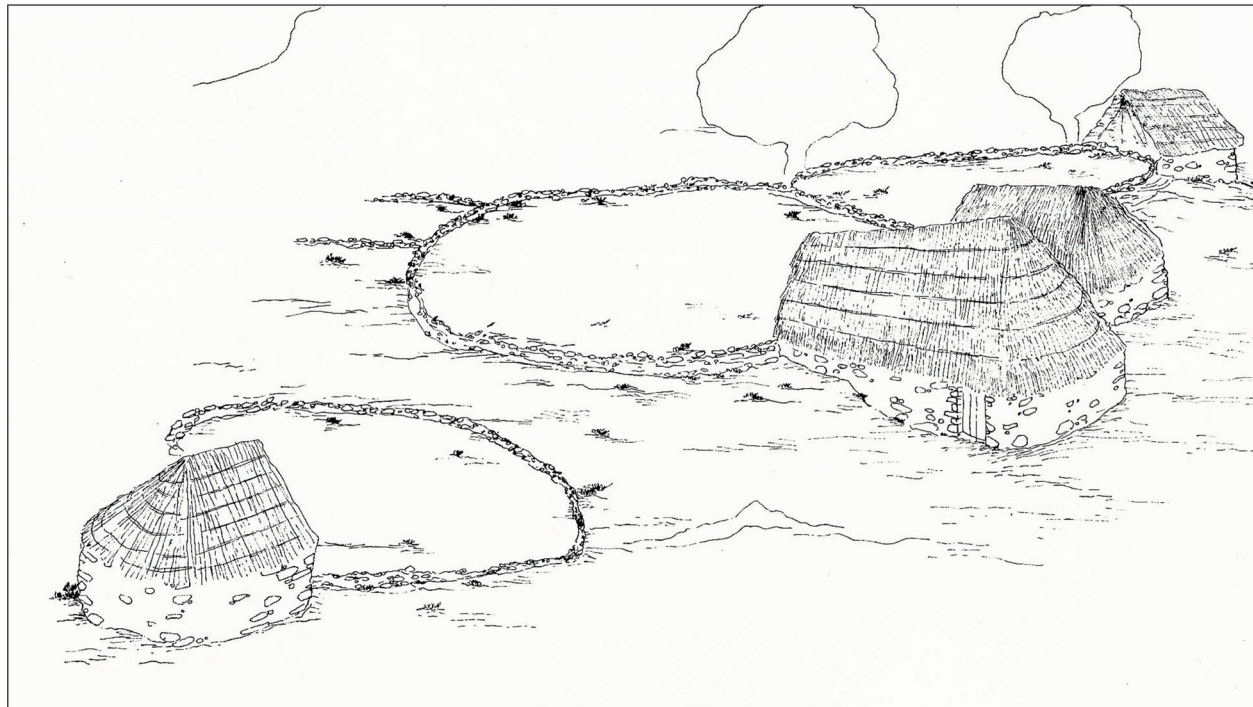
There is still no final answer as to what the function of these dishes formerly used for salt is. The loudest opinion is that those were objects of ceremonial character, as part of funeral equipment of more respectable men. It is not yet confirmed that they could keep salt, but if yes, then salt could have been part of the ceremonial character. Certain findings from Germany (Lodig Si) and Austria (Piten) indicate that they had wooden plugs or metal caps with a handle and iron chain, and based on certain small holes, it is assumed that they were carried on shoulder, which was the case with this Svač object

During 2012, a large amount of iron (knives, pins, arrows, clasps, door chains) was found. A certain amount of fragmented glass was found as well as some luxurious objects made of bronze which, though elder in terms of general dating, are within a younger stratigraphic context. Those are primarily two catlike fibulas ( TVII: 1, 2) that mainly date from the end of VI and first half of VII century (Vinski 1974: T 12/6-8), however, Svač findings can perhaps correct



1.

2.



3.

Sl. 17 Kasnosrednjevjekovne kuće Trnice (prema Guštin 2012)  
Fig. 17 Latemedieval houses Trince (according to Guštin 2012)

prvu polovinu IX vijeka. Međutim razlog što su pronađeni u sloju sa materijalom ovog perioda može biti i njihova duga upotreba, koja je uslovala da se nađu sa mlađim

the dating and rise chronological boundary to VIII or first half of IX century. However, the reason these were found in a layer with material from this period could be due



predmetima.

U sloju 5006 pronađena je naušnica u obliku jednostavno savijene žice kružnog presjeka sa kukicama za kačenje na krajevima (TVII 13). Najbliže analogije su iz Kroje, gdje su poznate dve naušnice ovakve vrste (Animali 1965, T7/3) iz Lješa gdje je pronađeno 4 komada, otkopanih u grobovima 3, 11, 19, 25 (Prendi 1980, T/2-5, 18). Na dugim lokalitetima Komani kulture ovakve naušnice nisu konstatovane, kao npr. u Sardu, Komanima i Bukelu. Pronađene su u Budvi tokom iskopavanja bazilike, u grobu zajedno sa Bal-Gota kopčom koji se datuje krajem 8. i pol. 9. vijeka (Janković 2007, 73), a tokom ranijih iskopavanja Svača 1985. godine pronađene su dvije očuvane i dvije fragmentovane naušnice ovog tipa u grobnici 1 (Janković 2007, 28/sl. 13, 42, 43, 44, 45). Takođe, prisutne su i među nalazima na Rosama, gdje je jedna otkopana u sondi 6, 1999. godine.<sup>19</sup> U hrvatskim nekropolama su konstatovane unutar grobova nekropole u Biskupiji-Crkvine (Jelovina 1976, TVII, 5-10).

Neodvojivo vezani za iskopavanja 2012. su nalazi otkopani tokom istraživanja grobnica 1985. od strane prof. Jankovića, na istom mjestu. To su: noževi, kresiva, ogrlice od staklene paste, koštani češljevi, dna staklenih čaša sa drškom rađenih od zelenkastog stakla, razni oblici prstenja od gvožđa ili bronzne, predice od livene bronzne ili očuvani mehanizmi gvozdenih kopči nejasne tipologije (Janković 2007, 27, sl.13, sl.14) (T IX: 1-48). Veoma su zapažene dvije bronzane fibule i kopče za kožni kaiš (TIX: 11, 12, 13, 14, 15). Pronađena je i livena bronzana fibula u obliku ptice (Sl. 14: 3), dužine 4,2 cm (Janković 2007, sl. 15, 3), veoma slična onoj pronađenoj u grobu br 5, ispred crkve Svetog Teodora u Baru gdje se datuje u VI–VII vijek (Zagarčanin 2008, 105-109), ili

<sup>19</sup> Zahvaljujem mojim kolegama Đorđu i Radmili Čapin na ovim informacijama.

to their long usability, which is why it was found amongst younger objects.

In layer 5006, an earring in a shape of plainly bent wire of round section with hooks for connecting at the ends was found (TVII: 13). The closest analogies are from Kroja, where two earrings of such type are known (Animali 1965, T7/3) from Lješ, where 4 pieces were found in graves 3, 11, 19, 25 (Prendi 1980, T/2-5, 18). On other sites, such earrings were not found, like for example in Sard, Komani and Bukel. They were found in Budva, during excavation of basilica, in grave together with Bal-Gota clasp dated in 8 and half of 9 century (Janković 2007, 73), and during earlier excavations of vault in 1985, two well preserved and two fragmented earrings of this type were found in vault 1 (Janković 2007, 28/sl. 13, 42, 43, 44, 45). These are also present in the findings on Rose, where one was found in probe 6, in 1999.<sup>19</sup> In Croatian necropolises, they were found inside graves of necropolis in Crkvine Episcopate (Jelovina 1976, TVII, 5-10).

Intrinsically connected to excavations carried out in 2012 are the discoveries found during exploration of vaults (tombs) in 1985 by prof. Janković, at the same place. Those are: knives, tinders, necklaces made of glass paste, bone combs, bottoms of glass cups with a handle made of greenish glass, various forms of rings made of iron or bronze, buckles made of cast bronze or preserved mechanisms with iron clasps of unclear typology (Janković 2007, 27, fig.13, fig.14) (T IX: 1-48). Bronze fibulas and leather belt buckles are quite noticeable (TIX: 11, 12, 13, 14, 15). Cast bronze fibula in form of a bird (Fig 14: 3), length 4.2 cm was found (Janković 2007, sl. 15, 3), quite similar to that found in grave no. 5, in front of church of St. Teodor in Bar where they are dated to VI –VII century (Zagarčanin 2008, 105-

<sup>19</sup> I thank my colleagues Đorđe and Radmila Čapin for these information.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

Sl. 18 Fragmenti vizantijskih amfora i kuhinjske keramike  
Fig. 18 Fragments of byzantine amphorae and cooking pots

kao dva nalaza iz grobova unutar manastira na Svetomiholjskoj Prevlaci. Takve su pronađene u Italiji, Sloveniji i Hrvatskoj gdje se datuju u kontekstima V-VII vijeka (Bierbauer 2005, 313-315, 5-8).

Druga bronzana fibula je u obliku mačkolike zvjeri. (TIX: 14) Dugačka je 5 cm kao i identične dvije iz sonde 2 nađene tokom iskopavanja 2012. godine (TVII: 1, 2). Ima donekle očuvanu iglu sa unutrašnje strane a na tijelu je otiskom u kalupu prikazano krzno životinje. Zoomorfne fibule ovog tipa javljaju se u velikom broju duž jadranske obale, naročito u salonitanskim grobnicama, a pronađene su tokom iskopavanja oko crkve na Rosama i u Budvi (Milinković 2005, 315). Njihov raspored je ograničen na obalu od Salone do Svača što ukazuje na pozno VI stoljeće jer da su starije bilo bi ih na širem prostoru, ali nisu mlađe od ranog VII vijeka što, prema Đ. Jankoviću ukazuje na kulturne veze između Salone i Svača (Janković 2007, 30).

Pored skeleta br. 3 u grobnici 2 pronađena je potpuno očuvana pojasna kopča tipa „Korint“ (TIX: 11; Sl. 14: 1) dužine 6,1 cm. U grobnici br. 1 pronađena su još dva nalaza ovog tipa, i jedna pojasna kopča tipa „Balgota“, po eponimnom lokalitetu Balgota na Krimu.<sup>20</sup>

Korint kopča iz grobnice br. 2 (dužine 5.8 cm) (TIX 13; Sl.14: 2) je ukrašena urezivanjem cik-cak motiva i kružića (pri tom je ukrašen i sam trn sa dva kružića pri vrhu i ornamentima u obliku grčkog slova „X“-XPICTOC (?). Primjerak

<sup>20</sup> Pojasna kopča sastoji se od pređice, trna i okova. Prema Fabijaniću koji je skoro rješavao problem vizantijskih kopči tipa „Balgota“ je okov ključan element za tipološko razlikovanje pojedinih grupa kopči. On pruža velike mogućnosti za ukrašavanje koje može biti izvedeno punktiranjem i urezivanjem (kao kod svačkih primjeraka), kloazoniranjem, ažuriranjem, pa se može kazati da ranovizantske pojasne kopče uz upotrebnu, imaju i ukrasnu funkciju. Pojasne kopče su najčešće izrađene od bronzne, rjeđe od srebra, dok su one od zlata veoma rijetke (Fabijanić 2008, 129-139).

109), or two findings from graves inside the monastery on Svetomiholjska Prevlaka. These were found in Italy, Slovenia and Croatia, where they are dated in context of V-VII century (Bierbauer 2005, 313-315, 5-8).

The second bronze fibula is in shape of a cat-like base. (TIX: 14) It is 5 cm long (just like the two identical ones in trench 2, TVII: 1-2 found during the excavation 2012) with somewhat preserved needle on the inside and animal fur shown on the body with an imprint in mould. A large number of zoomorphic fibulas of this type appear around church on Rose and in Budva (Milinković 2005, 315). Their distribution is limited to the shore from Salona to Svač which is indicative of late VI century, because if they were older they would have been found in the general area, but they are not younger than the early VII century which, according to Đ. Janković, is indicative of cultural ties between Salona and Svač (Janković 2007, 30).

Next to skeleton no. 3, in vault 2, a completely preserved belt buckle type „Korint“ (TIX: 11; Sl. 14: 1), length 6.1 cm was found. In tomb no. 1, two more discoveries of this type were found and one belt buckle type „Balgota“, by eponymous sites Balgota on Crimea.<sup>20</sup>

Korint buckle from vault no. 2 (length 5.8 cm) (TIX 13; Sl. 14: 2) is decorated by cutting in zigzag motives and circles (whereby the very thorn with two circles at the very top and ornaments in

<sup>20</sup> Belt buckles consisted of clasp, thorn and hinge. According to Fabijanić, which recently deal with byzantine buckles type „Korint“ and „Balgota“, hinge is the key element for typological differentiation of certain buckle groups. It provides a lot of opportunities for decoration which can be made by puncturing or carving in (like on all Svac samples), cloisonné technique, arranging, so it can be said that the early byzantine belt buckles in addition to practical had decorative purpose. Belt buckles were often made of bronze, on rare occasions silver, while the golden ones were quote rare (Fabijanić 2008, 129-139).

iz grobnice 1 ima urezan pentagram na zaobljenom kraju što je veoma čest slučaj kod ovih kopči (Sl. 14: 1). Pronađene pojasne kopče tipa „Korint“ imaju sve odlike tog tipa: ovalnu pređicu sa masivnim trnom i trouglasti srcoliko prolomljeni okov sa pločastim kružnim završetkom na kraju. Jedan trn „Korint kopče“ pronađen je tokom iskopavanja na Svaču sasvim slučajno u prostoriji 1b. (T VIII 3 ab, 4) analogno prethodno opisanom nalazu. Korint kopče su kako je to pokazao Verner veoma raširene duž cijelog Mediteranskog basena gdje su kao moda u VII vijeku stizale moreplovstvom. Srodne su kopčama tipa Bolonja i Balgota, premda pojedini primerci možda mogu biti mlađi od VII vijeka (Werner 1955, 37). Otkrivene su i u grobljima Komani - Kroja kulture, u Lješ (Prendi 1979/80, 123-170), Komanima i Kroji (Animali, Spahiu 1979/80: 73-74, 78-79, T. 11. 1).

Među Korint kopčama sa albanskih nalazišta izdvajaju dvije podvrste. Pored višedjelnih kopči spojenih šarkom, tamo se javlja i podvrsta dvodjelnih „Korint“ kopči, gde je samo trn pokretan. U Lješ su nađene dvije takve u grobovima 11 i 30 (Prendi 1979/80, 123-170), a u Kroji jedna (Animali, Spahiu 1980, T. 11. 2). Postoji mišljenje da su ove kopče rustičnog oblika mogle biti proizvod lokalnih radionica u severnoj Albaniji (Janković 2007, 19-22). Marušić pojasne kopče prema nalazima iz grobova u Velom Molunu, Brkaču i Čelegi datuje u vrijeme između VII i kraja VIII vijeka (Marušić 1967, 333-349). Od strane Kovaljevske je sa Evroazijskog prostora sakupljen veliki broj kopči ovoga

tipa koje potiču iz jasno datovanih cjelina VIII vijeka (Ковалевска 1981, 83-90). Na osnovu istraživanja velikih Krimskih grobnica pojasne kopče ovog tipa se datuju u VIII-IX. vijek (Аибабин 1982, 165-192). Prema Jankoviću koji se oslanja na ova istraživanja ovo se uklapa u datovanje

shape of Greek letter X - XPICTOC (?). A specimen from vault 1 has a cut in pentagram on the rounded end which is quite frequent case for these buckles (Fig. 14: 1). Found belt buckles type “Korint” have all the characteristics of that type: oval buckle with massive thorn and triangular hearth shaped broken shackle with plate round finish at the end. One thorn of “Korint buckle” was found during excavation on Svac quite accidentally in room 1b. (T VIII 3 ab, 4) Analogue to the previously described finding. Koring buckles as Verner showed were widespread along the entire Mediterranean Basin whereas fashion they were transported in VI century via a ship. They are similar to buckles type Bolonja and Balgota, though certain samples could be perhaps younger than VII century (Werner 1955, 37). They were discovered at the cemeteries of Komani – Kroja culture, in Lješ (Prendi 1979/80, 123-170), Komani and Kroja (Animali, Spahiu 1979/80: 73-74, 78-79, T. 11. 1).

Amongst Korint buckles from Albanian sites, two subtypes are identified. In addition to multi-piece buckles connected with a hinge, there is a subtype of two-piece “Korint” buckles, where only the thorn is movable. In Lješ, two of those were found in graves 11 and 30 (Prendi 1979/80, 123-170), and one in Kroja (Animali, Spahiu 1980, T. 11. 2). There is opinion that these rustic buckles could be a product of local workshops in northern Albania (Janković 2007, 19-22). Marušić clarified that the buckles, according to discoveries from graves in Velo Molun, Brkač and Čelega date from the time between VII and the end of VIII century (Marušić 1967, 333-349). From Kovaljevska side on Euro-Asian area, a large number of buckles of this type were collected which come from clearly dated unites of VIII century (Ковалевска 1981, 83-90). Based on the explorations of lard Crimea vaults, belt buckles of this type date to VIII-IX centu-

nalaza iz Istre, iz Budve, kao i Komani - Kroja kulture, a dodali bi nalaze iz Svača i Rosa.

Balgota kopča (Sl. IX: 13) ima reduciranu zaobljenu palmetu u prolomljenom dijelu, i veoma je zanimljivo ukrašena kružićima na gornjem dijelu okova, i urezima na trnu kopče, slično primjerku iz Budve (Milinković 2005, 310). Prostiru se na prostoru čitavog Sredozemnog i Crnog mora, ali su ovi nalazi prisutni i na kontinentu, kao npr. na lokalitetu Zamárdi u Mađarskoj (Fabijanić 2008, 131). Balgota kopče su datovane uglavnom u VII vijek (Vinski 1974, 28). Đ. Janković ih pomjera izradom u VIII a upotrebom do prve polovine IX vijeka (Janković 2007, 75). Ovakve kopče pronađene su u Komanima, Svaču, Budvi i Stonu gdje je otkopana i jedan lučni privesak tipičan za Komani–Kroja grupu.

O staklenim ogrlicama (T IX: 1-7) iz Svača ne znamo puno na osnovu obrađenog materijala iz 1985., iako je ovo jedan od najzanimljivijih ranovizantijskih nalaza u kapeli. Pronađene su bobice iz nekoliko niski. U južnoj grobnici sve bobice, plave boje, potiču sa jedne ogrlice datovane kopčom vrste Balgota iz iste grobnice ne starije od 8. vijeka (Janković 2007: str.36/3). U grobnici br. 2 pronađeno je 5 komada u obliku košpice masline i prema nalazima kopči tipa Korint opredjeljuju se u široki vremenski period VII-IX vijeka.

ry (Амбабин 1982, 165-192.). According to Janković, who uses results of these research, this fits the dating of findings from Istra, Budva and Komani - Kroja culture, but findings from Svač and Rose could be also added.

Balgota (Fig. IX: 13) buckle has reduced rounded palm leaf ornament in the broken part with very interesting decorating with circles on the upper part of hinges and cuts on the thorn of buckle, similar to example from Budva (Milinković 2005, 310). They spread at the entire area of the Mediterranean and Black Sea, however, these findings are present at the continent, like for example at site Zamárdi in Hungary (Fabijanić 2008, 131). Balgota buckles have always been dated mostly in VII century (Vinski 1974, 28). By their making, Đ. Janković moves them into VIII century and by their usage to the first half of IX (Janković 2007, 75). Buckles like these were found in Komani, Svač, Budva and Ston where one round pendant typical for Komani –Kroja grupa was found.

We do not know much about glass necklaces (T IX: 1-7) from Svač based on processed material from 1985, even though this is one of the most important early byzantine findings in the chapel. In the southern vault, all the beads, in blue colour, come from one necklace dated in the same century as Balgota buckle from the same vault, not later than VIII century (Janković 2007: p.36/3). In vault no. 2, 5 pieces in shape of olive seed and according to findings of buckles of this type in Korint, they are dated into a large timeframe from VII to IX century.

## Zaključak

Pokazali smo tri odvojene hronološke epohe: ranovizantijsku, srednjovjekovnu i kasnosrednjovjekovnu, kroz jedan dio arheoloških podataka. U prvom redu funerarna „kapela“ VII-XI stoljeća je izuzetno složena za interpretaciju, slojevita, sa veoma mnogo otvorenih pitanja. Vizantijski nakit i djelovi nošnje, slovenski funeralni običaj-trizna ili daća, određeni komanski elementi među nalazima i predmet od jelenjeg roga koji nije nalažen južnije od starohrvatskih nekropola IX stoljeća, ukazuju na veoma kompleksan istorijski proces. Sa sadašnjeg stanja istražnosti sve indicira na to da nakon raspada Komani-Kroja kulture slovenska populacija probija vizantijski limes, čija je krajnja zapadna granica komanski lokalitet Mijeze kod Virpazara, i počinje da se širi prema moru, pomjerajući centar arhontije Duklje iz doline rijeke Zete mnogo južnije, bliže moru i vizantijskim gradovima na primorju. Tada vjerovatno dolazi do stvaranja župe Oblik, sa centrom u Svaču, koji će u drugoj polovini 10. vijeka predstavljati centar kneževine i vjerovatno prestono mjesto arhonta Vladimira, jer je Skadar svakako sve do Vojislavljeve pobune protiv Vizantije i bitke kod Bara 1042. godine još u vizantijskim rukama.

Otkopavanje nepoznate manastirske cjeline je najveći uspjeh arheološke kampanje iz 2012. godine jer je manastir, formiran najvjerovatnije u XI vijeku, ili nešto prije, ostao nezabilježen u arhivskim izvorima toga doba. Na skoro 4ha neistražene površine naišlo se na monaški kompleks sa funerarnom kapelom koja je moguće pripadala nekom od dioklijskih dinasta, možda i samom knezu Vladimiru npr, čija su dva toponima zabilježena u samoj blizini grada (Vladimir za selo udaljeno od grada Svača oko 2 km i toponim Vladimir za brdo Oblik gdje se po latinskom, Dukljaninovom žitiju, sklonio

## Conclusion

We showed excavation of three separate chronological epochs-early byzantine, medieval, and latemedieval. Primarily, early byzantine funeral “chapel” is extremely complex for interpretation, layered, with a lot of issues. Byzantine jewelry and parts of folk costume are mixed with existence of a funeral custom – “*trizna*” or “*daća*” typical for Slovene, certain elements of Komani Kroja culture, amongst findings and object made deer horn which has not been found further south than old Croatian necropolis of IX century are indicative of a very complex historical process. From the current point of view, all this indicate that after the break of Komani-Kroja culture, Slovene population penetrates Byzantine limes, and started spreading towards the sea, moving the centre of archonty of Docleia from Zeta valley further down the south and closer to the sea and byzantine towns at the littoral. New form of “župa” Oblik with centre in Svač was probably created then, which, in the second half of 10 century, will be centre of the principality, because Skadar was still held by the Byzantine Empire until Vojislav’s rebellion and 1042 battle near Bar.

Excavation of the unknown monastery complex is the biggest success of archaeological campaign from 2012, and Svač archaeology now raises many issues because the monastery was not recorded in the archive sources. On the other hand, Svač in itself is the most interesting place for studying archaeology of VI-XV century on the east Adriatic and answer to many questions, so the monastery all of a sudden appeared in the sea of unknown segments connected to our medieval period. If a monastery complex with funerary chapel is found on 4 ha which might have belong to some of Deoclean dynasties, possibly very close to the line of rulers from Vojislavljević dynasty or to the line of the very prince

od moćne Samuilove vojske). Ono što je ostalo neistraženo tokom ovih istraživanja jeste glavna manastirska crkva, koja se nalazi na sredini, dvadesetak metara od kapije prema jugu. Postojanje unutrašnje kapele koja je slična kapeli A na Raticu navodi nas razmišljanje da je dispozicija svačkog manastira slična kao kod ratačkog manastira (kapela A i crkva C).

U najmlađim slojevima smo samo načeli proces proučavanja jednog poznosrednjovjekovnog stočarskog naselja, smještenog odmah po rubovima već napuštenog grada Svača. Blizina Rumije, nam otkriva izvanredne oblike gradnji sličnih staništa, (Sl. 17) što će nam pomoći da se upustimo u do sada nepoznatu problematiku naseljavanja stočarskih plemena i borbu za ogromne privredne resurse, pitku vodu Šaskog jezera, plodnu zemlju i pasišta Anamalskog polja, kao i izuzetan geostrateški položaj na putu za najmoćniji centar regiona - Skadar. Po svemu sudeći vojvoda Nika Herman, starješina plemenske družine Pamaliota, koji se poslije povlačenja Mlečana 1423. smjestio oko Svača i u predjelima oko Zabajane, započeo je proces naseljavanja i izgradnje ovog staništa, ali ne treba isključiti i neke od drugih ratničkih družina koje je jedno vrijeme Venecija finansirala kao svoje saveznike (Božić 1985, 288).

Vladimir, whose two eponyms (Vladimir for village at 2 km distance from Svač and another Vladimir toponym for Oblik hill) are recorded in the very proximity of the town, then we have plenty of reason to believe that the excavation will continue, and that the mad idea of abandoning this archaeological heritage of our history will not be realised.

Discovery of the main monastery church, which is probably positioned in the middle, about twenty meters in the axis of entrance to the gate, would have been a most important discovery. However, explorations did not continue and this data has slipped for now. Presence of internal chapel similar to chapel A on Ratic leads us to think that the disposition of the churches is similar as in Ratic monastery, dated in XI century.

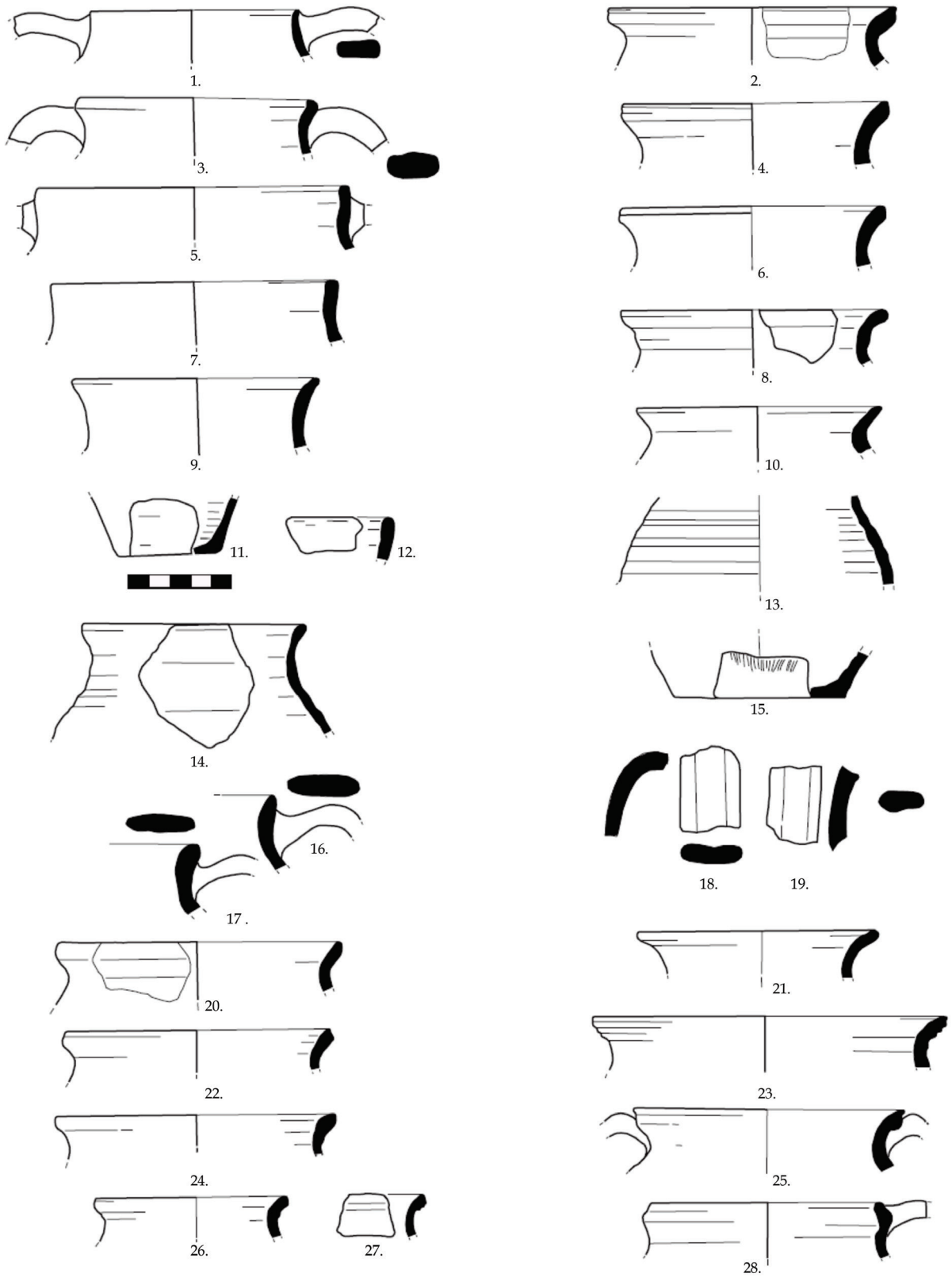
At the youngest phases, we just initiated the process of studying and education of cattle breeders next to already abandoned Svac Town. Proximity of Mt. Rumija, which reveals exceptional forms of construction (Fig. 17) of similar habitats will help us dive into so far unstudied problem of easy descending of the tribe and fight for massive agricultural resources, fresh water from Sasko Lake, fertile land and pastures of Anamalsko Field as well as exceptional geostrategic position on the road to the most powerful centre in the region – Skadar. Based on all the data, Duke Niko Herman, elder of tribe Pamalioti, which settled in areas around Svač after the retreat of the Venetians in 1423, started the process of population and construction of this settlement. However, we should not exclude some other warrior companies for a period of time funded by Venice as its allies. (Božić 1985, 288).

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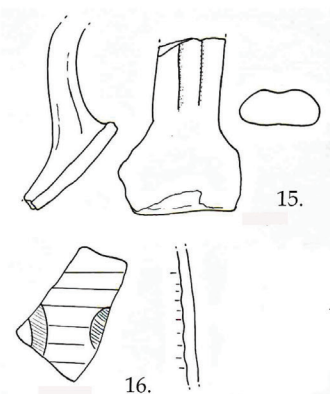
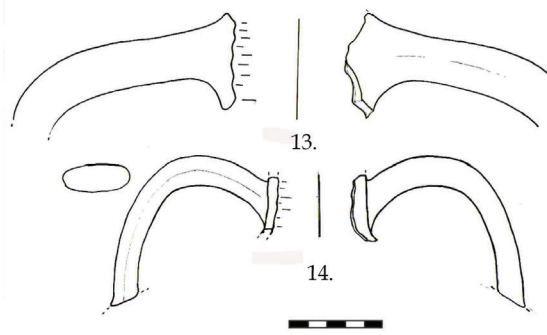
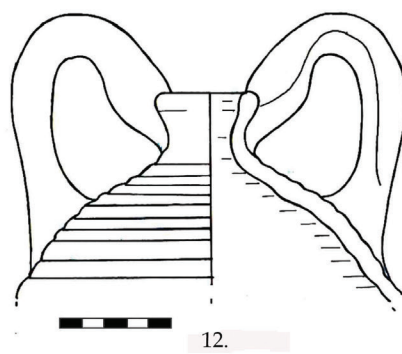
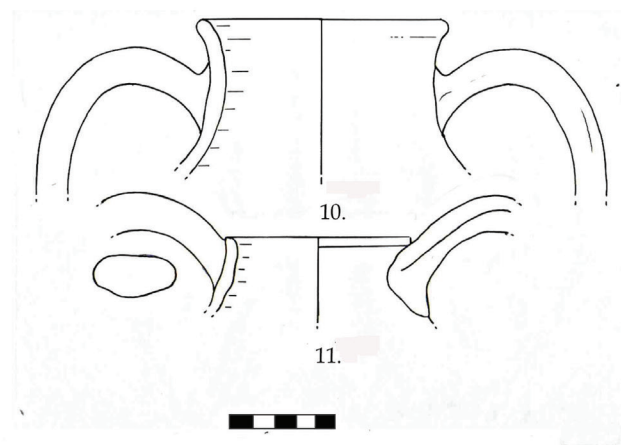
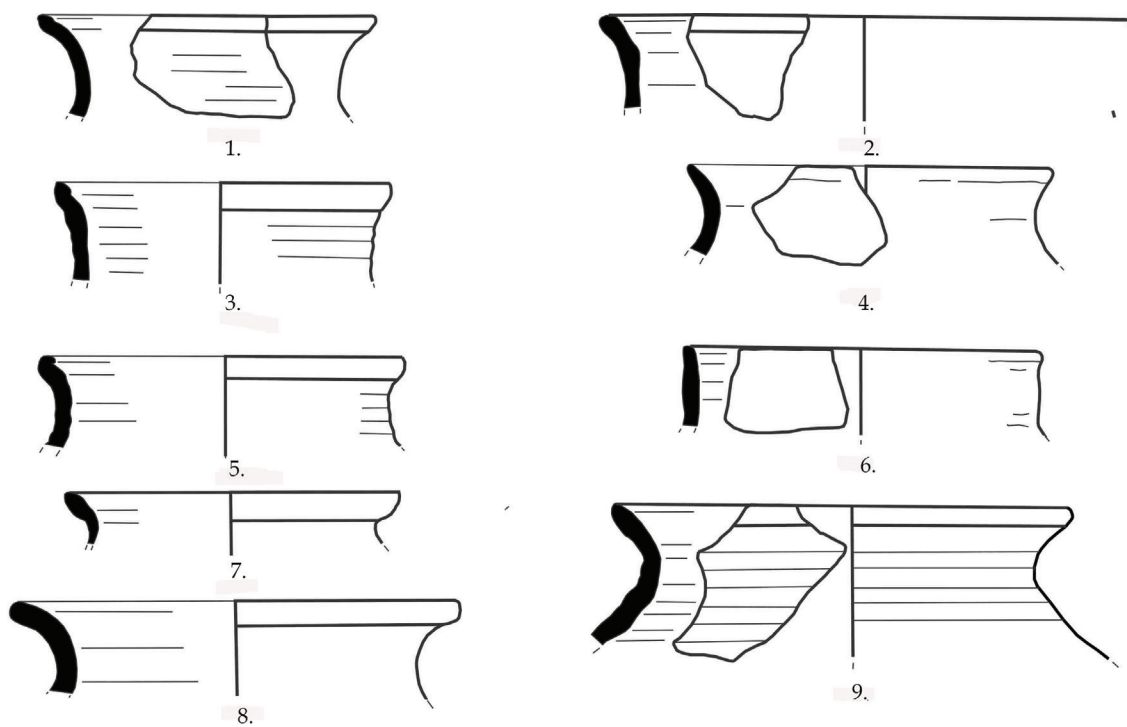


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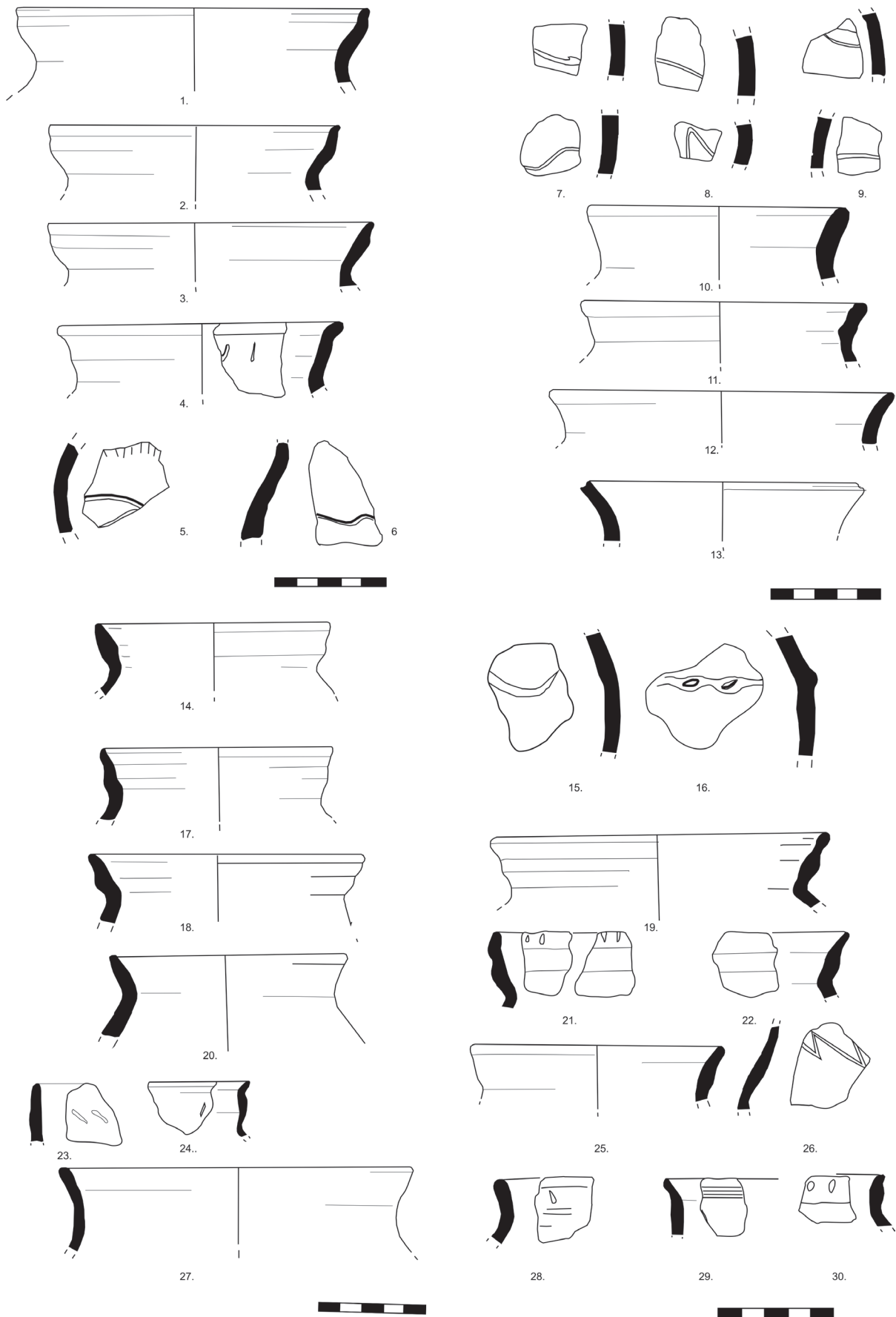
T 1



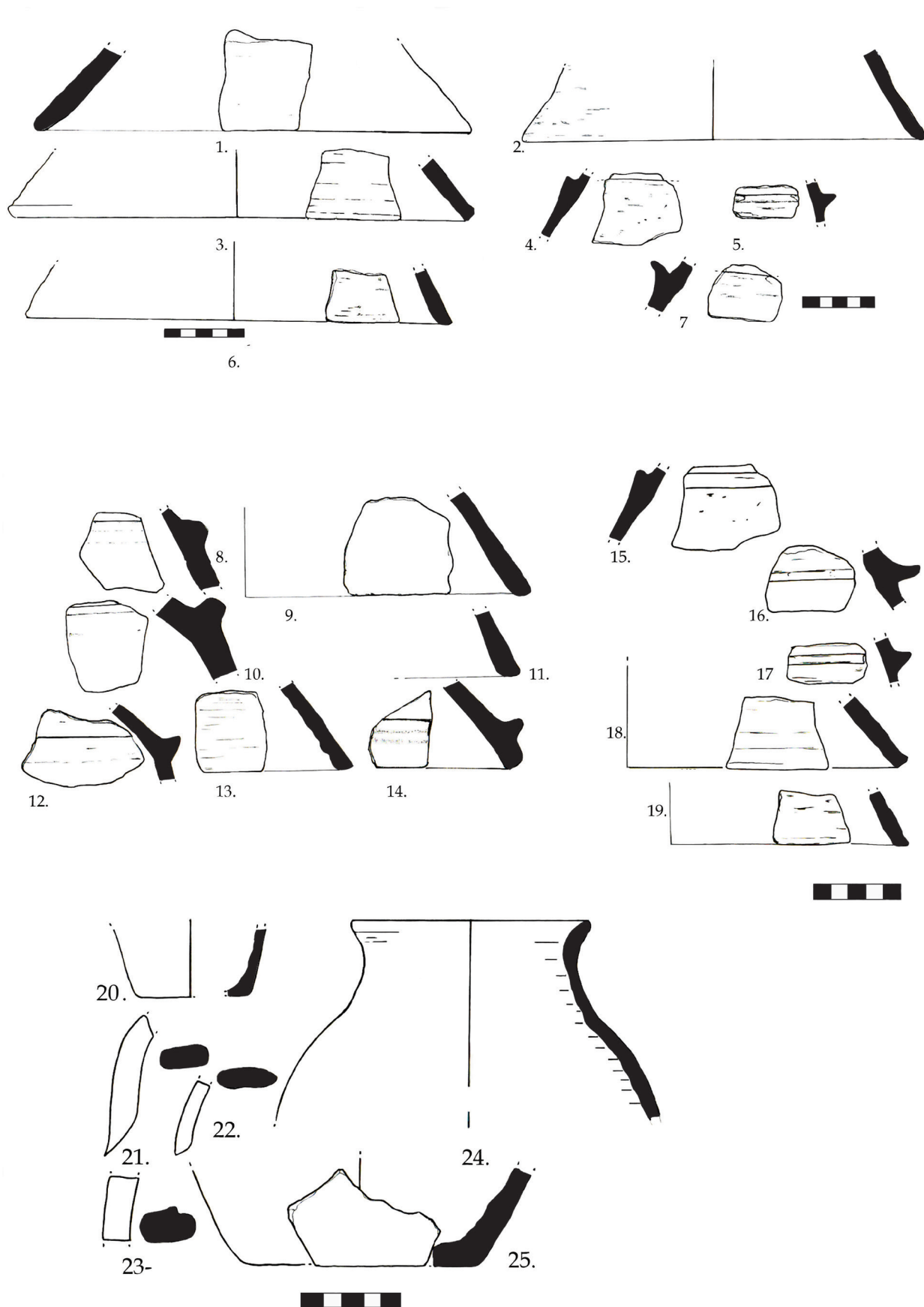
T 2



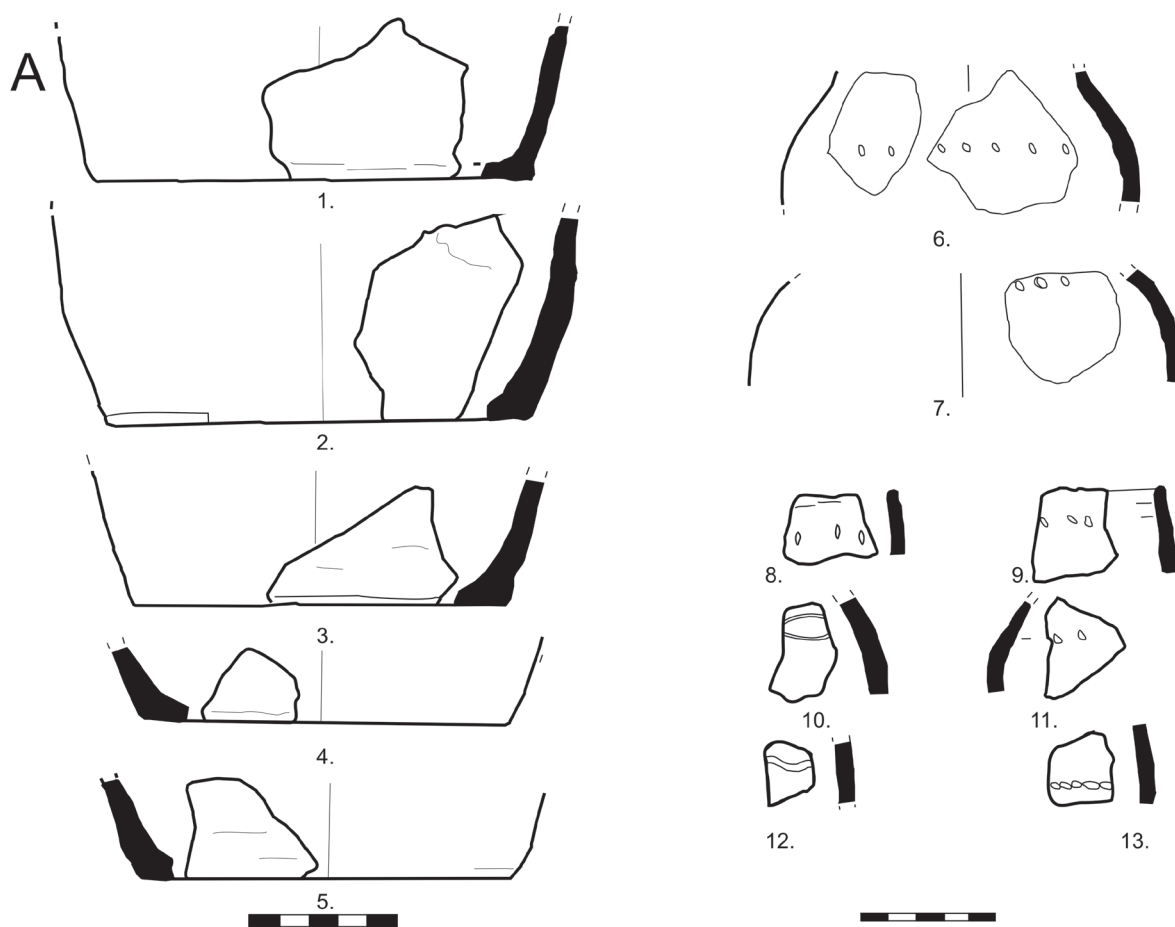
T 3



T 4

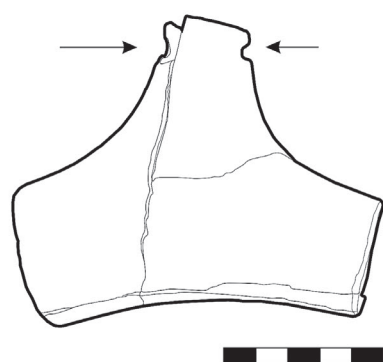


T 5



Zelena gleđosane zdjele iz Južne Italije-druga polov. 13 vijeka (Salerno)  
 Green glazed bowls from South Italy-second half of 13th century (Salerno type)

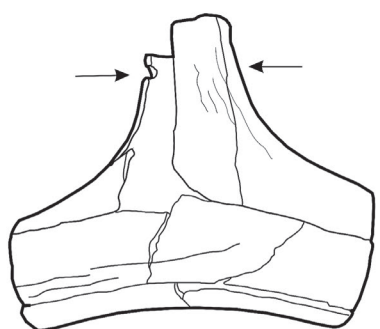
T 6



1a.



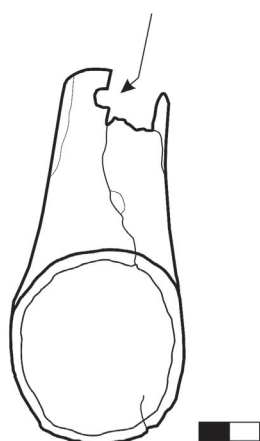
1b.



2a.



2b.



3a.



3b.

Tzv. "posuda za so";  
So-called "Salt container"

T 7



Sonda 3, grob 31, strelica



2. Sonda 3, grob 3, strelica



3. Sonda 3 grob 19/3 strelica



4. Sonda 2, SJ 5006, strelica



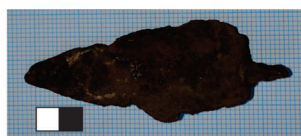
5. Sonda 4 SJ 1603, pored groba



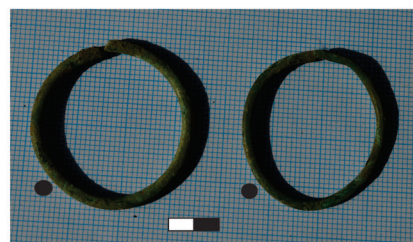
6. Kapija, SJ 1106, strijela



Objekat 1, SJ 703, vrh stijeje



8. istočno od grada, sl. nalaz strelica



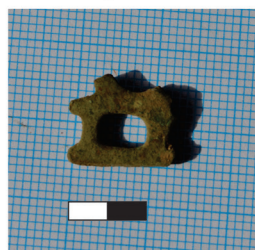
9. Sonda 3, grob 18/2 par bronzanih naušnica



10. Sonda 3, SJ 1604



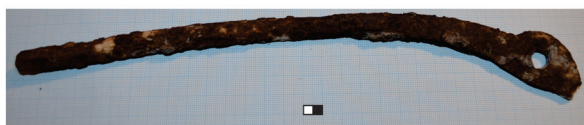
11. Sonda 3, SJ 1604



12. Sonda 3, ispod groba 18/3, fragment kopče



13. Sonda 2, SJ 5006 naušnica



14. Crkva A, reza za glavna vrata



15. Crkva C. reza za glavna vrata



16. Sonda 3, SJ 5001, bronzano oruđe



17. Grob 3, SJ 1111, nož .



T 8



1a



1b



2a



2b



3a

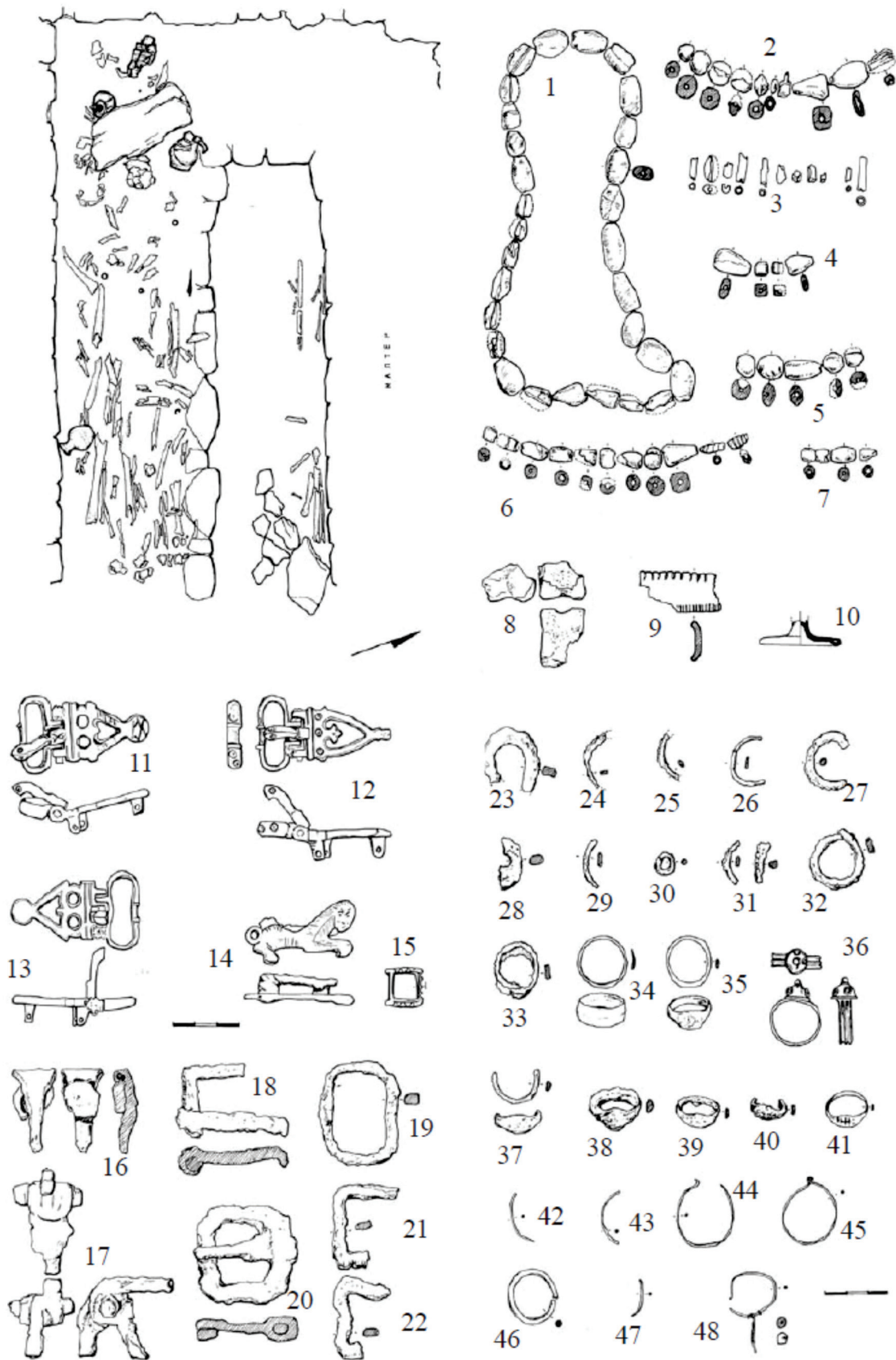


3b



4.

T 9



Nalazi iz grobnice 1, prema Đ. Jankoviću (Janković 2007, 28, sl.13);  
 Findings from tomb 1, according DJ. Janković (Janković 2007, 28, sl.13);