

**SIMPOZIJ | SYMPOSIUM**

**Slovani, naša dediščina**

**Our Heritage: The Slavs**

**ZBORNİK POVZETKOV**

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

**28. – 30. SEPTEMBER 2016**

**| KRANJ, SLOVENIJA**





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# Slovani, naša dediščina Our Heritage: The Slavs

Zbornik povzetkov  
Book of Abstracts

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UREDNIŠKI ODBOR | EDITORIAL BOARD:

Milan Sagađin, Andrej Pleterski, Benjamin Štular

PREVODI IN LEKTURA | TRANSLATION AND PROOFREADING:

Mateja Jančar, Branka Klemenc

ČASTNI ODBOR | HONORARY COMMITTEE:

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## UVODNE BESEDE

V čast in veselje mi je, da lahko prispevam uvodne besede za pričujočo publikacijo, ki spremlja simpozij *Slovani, naša dediščina*. Ideja o organizaciji strokovnega dogodka na temo zgodnesrednjeveške dediščine Slovanov se je razvila v okviru tesnega sodelovanja kranjske območne enote Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije z županom občine Preddvor, Miranom Zadnikarjem. Pobudo sta soglasno podprla tudi župana občine Kranj, Boštjan Trilar in Bleda, Janez Fajfar. Omenjene občine so prepoznale pomen in potencial te dediščine za razvoj njihovih območij. Z velikodušno finančno podporo so omogočile izvedbo tega dogodka.

K organizaciji simpozija so se z veliko strokovnosti in motivacije pridružili še ZRC SAZU Inštitut za arheologijo ter Forum slovanskih kultur. Predvsem pa smo počaščeni, da je predsednik Republike Slovenije, Borut Pahor, prevzel častno pokroviteljstvo simpozija, kar za vse nas pomeni veliko priznanje in pripoznanje pomena dejavnosti, ki jo izvajamo.

Simpozij *Slovani, naša dediščina*, odlikuje izjemno bogat program, saj so se na naš poziv odzvali številni strokovnjaki iz Avstrije, Hrvaške, Slovaške, Češke in Poljske, ter seveda Slovenije. Odzivi kažejo, da dediščino Slovanov prepoznavamo kot pomemben segment naše kulturne dediščine, ki ji moramo tudi v prihodnje nameniti še precej več pozornosti kot doslej.

S pripravo številnih spremljajočih dejavnosti, kot je razstava "Premiki v obljubljeni dežele" v Mestni knjižnici Kranj in razstava o Slovanih, realizirana v sodelovanju z Gorenjskim muzejem v Kranju, ter cikel tematskih poljudnih predavanj v Preddvoru, pa skušamo zavest o pomenu poznavanja preteklosti, dvigniti tudi v širši javnosti.

Simpozij sovpada s pogledi sodobnih zgodovinarjev, ki si prizadevajo za prevrednotenje vloge slovanskih narodov v zgodovini Evrope. V knjigi *Zgodovina Evrope* (Norman Davies, 2013) - mimogrede knjiga je bestseller - slovanski narodi nastopajo kot eden od konstitutivnih temeljev Evrope, kar predstavlja v razumevanju te tematike pomembno novost. Kot na nekaterih mestih omenja Davies, so se namreč skoraj do današnjih dni učbeniki zgodovine Evrope pisali z zelo površnimi opisi slovanskih narodov. Nema lokrat se ti končajo že na meji s Poljsko.

Prepričan sem, da bo tudi ta simpozij dal pomemben prispevek k razmislekom o slovanskih narodih kot enem od sestavnih elementov identitete modernega Evropejca, poleg tega pa prispeval tudi k dvigu zavesti o pomenu ohranjanja kulturne dediščine, kot enem od temeljev sodobnega gospodarstva. Svetovne turistične statistike namreč kažejo, da je obisk kulturnih spomenikov eden od najpomembnejših dejavnikov pri odločanju turistov za obisk posamezne destinacije.



Jernej Hudolin  
Generalni direktor  
Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije

# FOREWORD

It is honour to me and a pleasure to write a foreword for the present publication which accompanies the symposium *Our Heritage: The Slavs*. The idea of organizing a scholarly meeting on the theme of the early medieval heritage of the Slavs developed within the scope of close collaboration between the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional Office Kranj, and Miran Zadnikar, Mayor of the Municipality of Preddvor. The initiative was also unitedly supported by the mayors of the Municipalities of Kranj and Bled, Boštjan Trilar and Janez Fajfar, respectively. The said municipalities recognized the importance and potential of this heritage for the development of their areas. Their generous financial support has enabled the implementation of this event.

With a great deal of expertise and motivation also the Institute of Archaeology at the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts and the Forum of Slavic Cultures have also joined to participate in the organization of the symposium. In the first place, we are highly honoured that the symposium will be held under the honorary auspices of Borut Pahor, President of the Republic of Slovenia, which is great acclaim for all of us and recognition of the importance of the activities we perform.

The programme of the *Our Heritage: The Slavs* symposium is exceptionally rich, because our call was answered by numerous experts who come from Austria, Croatia, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Poland, and, naturally, Slovenia. The response proves that the heritage of the Slavs is recognized as an important segment of our cultural heritage which should be paid much more attention in the future than before.

Numerous accompanying events have also been organized, such as the exhibition “Motions to Promised Lands” in the City Library Kranj, an exhibition on the Slavs realized jointly with the Gorenjska Museum in Kranj, and a series of popular thematic lectures in Preddvor. Their purpose is to enhance in a broader public the awareness of how important the knowledge of the past really is.

The symposium coincides with the views of contemporary historians who are trying to re-evaluate the role of Slavic nations in the history of Europe. In Norman Davies’ book *Europe: A History* (1996; Slovenian translation 2013) – by the way, the book is a bestseller – Slavic nations act as one of the constitutive foundations of Europe, which is a significant novelty value in the understanding of this topic. As Davies notes at some places of his work, textbooks that deal with the history of Europe have provided very superficial descriptions of Slavic nations almost until the present day. Not infrequently, they stop already at the Polish border.

I am convinced that the present symposium will be a significant contribution to the reflection on Slavic nations as one of the constituent elements of a modern European’s identity. Furthermore, it will also help to heighten the awareness of the importance of cultural heritage preservation as one of the foundations of modern economy. World tourism statistics show that seeing cultural monuments is among the most important factors in tourists’ decision on paying a visit to individual destinations.



Jernej Hudolin,  
Director General of the  
Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia

## OBRAVNAVA GOBAVCEV V 9. IN 10. STOLETJU NA HRVAŠKEM

V srednjeveškem svetu ni nobena bolezen zbudala toliko strahu kot gobavost. Bolezen je napredovala, bila je neusmiljeno uničujoča, svoje žrtve pa je obsodila na "smrt pri živem telesu", sklicujoč se na izrek "Mundo mortuus sis, sed Deo vivas" – mrtev bodi za ta svet, a za Boga živiš. Ocenjuje se, da je bilo do 13. stoletja po Evropi zgrajenih več kot 19.000 hiš za gobavce z namenom, da bi ločili bolne od drugih članov skupnosti. Najzgodnejši primeri gobavosti na Hrvaškem so bili odkriti na arheološkem najdišču Radašinovci. Najdišče je bilo raziskano med letoma 1999 in 2009. Odkrito je bilo manjše grobišče, ki je bilo v rabi v 9. in 10. stoletju. Izkopanih je bilo 124 posameznikov (30 moških, 44 žensk in 50 neodraslih oseb). Šest posameznikov, štirje moški in dve ženski, kaže jasne osteološke znake gobavosti. Patološke spremembe vključujejo rinomaksilarne spremembe, ki so značilne za gobavost: resorpcijo sprednje nosne kosti, resorpcijo osrednjega dela zgornje čeljustnice in uničeno nebnico. Postkranilane spremembe vključujejo vdolbinske deformacije, dlančne prstnične brazde na proksimalnih prstnicah dlani, koncentrično diafizarno preoblikovanje in resorpcijo distalnih koncev stopalnic in periostitis distalne koželjnice, podlathnice, golenice in mečnice. Ti posamezniki so bili naključno porazdeljeni po vsem grobišču in kažejo isto smer lege grobov, arhitekturo in artefakte kot drugi pokopani posamezniki, kar priča o tem, da v 9. in 10. stoletju družbene reakcije na obolele z gobavostjo ne kažejo znakov izobčenja, ki je postalo poznejše tako vseprisotno.

## THE TREATMENT OF LEPROUS INDIVIDUALS IN 9-10<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY IN CROATIA

No disease provoked such terror in the medieval world as leprosy. The disease was progressive and mercilessly destructive and consigned its victim to a "living death" invoking the pronouncement "Mundo mortuus sis, sed Deo vivas" – be thou dead to the world, but alive unto God. It is estimated that by the 13<sup>th</sup> century over 19000 leprosariums were built in Europe to segregate individuals suffering from the disease from other members of the community. The earliest cases of leprosy in Croatia were discovered in the Radašinovci archaeological site. The site was excavated from 1999-2009 revealing the presence of a small cemetery that was in use from the 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> centuries. A total of 124 individuals (30 males, 44 females and 50 subadults) have been recovered. Six individuals: four males and two females exhibit clear osteological evidence of leprosy. The pathological changes include rhinomaxillary changes indicative of leprosy: resorption of the anterior nasal spine, resorption of the central maxilla and destruction of the palatine. Postcranial changes include cupping deformities, volar phalangeal grooves on the proximal phalanges of the hand, concentric diaphyseal remodeling and resorption of the distal ends of the metatarsals, and periostitis on the distal radii, ulnae, tibiae and fibulae. These individuals were randomly distributed throughout the cemetery and exhibit the same grave orientation, architecture and artefacts as the other interred individuals, demonstrating that during the 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> centuries the social reaction to individuals suffering from leprosy displayed no evidence of the ostracism that would later become so ubiquitous.

**ANDRIČ MAJA<sup>1</sup>, OGRINC NIVES<sup>2</sup>, RAPUC WILLIAM<sup>3</sup>,  
SABATIER PIERRE<sup>3</sup>, ARNAUD FABIEN<sup>3</sup>, DEVELLE ANNE-LISE<sup>3</sup>,  
CROUZET CHRISTIAN<sup>4</sup>, ŠMUC ANDREJ<sup>5</sup>, CHAPRON EMMANUEL<sup>6</sup>,  
WILHELM BRUNO<sup>7</sup>, DEMORY FRANÇOIS<sup>8</sup>, REYSS JEAN-LOUIS<sup>9</sup>,  
RÉGNIER EDOUARD<sup>9</sup>, VON GRAFENSTEIN ULRICH<sup>9</sup>, DAUT GERHARD<sup>10</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> ZRC SAZU Inštitut za arheologijo | ZRC SAZU Institute of Archaeology (Slovenia)

<sup>2</sup> Institut Jožef Stefan, Odsek za znanosti o okolju | Institut Jožef Stefan, Department of Environmental Sciences (Slovenia)

<sup>3</sup> EDYTEM Université Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS | EDYTEM University Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS (France)

<sup>4</sup> ISTerre, Université de Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS | ISTerre, University Savoie Mont Blanc, CNRS (France)

<sup>5</sup> Univerza v Ljubljani, Naravoslovnotehniška fakulteta, Oddelek za geologijo  
| University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Engineering, Department of Geology (Slovenia)

<sup>6</sup> GEODE, Université Toulouse - Jean Jaurès | GEODE, University Toulouse - Jean Jaurès (France)

<sup>7</sup> LTHE, Université Grenoble Alpes | LTHE, Grenoble Alpes University (France)

<sup>8</sup> CEREGE, Université Aix-Marseille, CNRS, IRD, Collège de France

| CEREGE, Aix-Marseille University, CNRS, IRD, Collège de France (France)

<sup>9</sup> LSCE, Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin, Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique–CNRS

| LSCE, University of Versailles Saint-Quentin, Atomic Energy Commission–CNRS (France)

<sup>10</sup> Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Institut für Geographie, Lehrstuhl für Physische Geographie

| Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Institute for Geography, Chair of Physical Geography (Germany)

## ZGODNJSREDNJEVEŠKI PALEOKOLJSKI 'ARHIV' BLEJSKEGA IN BOHINJSKEGA JEZERA

Jezera in mokrišča so odlični 'arhivi' v katerem so shranjeni podatki o nekdanjem okolju. S proučevanjem geokemične sestave jezerskega sedimenta ter fosilnih ostankov rastlin in živali, ki jih najdemo v njem, lahko rekonstruiramo nekdanje rastlinstvo, podnebje ter vpliv in prilagoditev človeka na okolje v različnih arheoloških obdobjih. Cilj multidisciplinarnih paleoekoloških raziskav dveh 12 m globokih vrtin, ki smo jih leta 2012 zvrtili v Blejskem in Bohinjskem jezeru, je s pomočjo sedimentoloških, geokemičnih in palinoloških raziskav proučiti dolgoročne spremembe okolja, še zlasti vpliv in prilagoditev človeka na okolje (rastlinstvo, kmetijske in metalurške aktivnosti, erozija, klimatska nihanja, poplave, potresi) v zadnjih 6800 letih.

Na simpoziju 'Slovani, naša dediščina' bomo predstavili nekdanje rastlinstvo/okolje in vpliv človeka na zgodnjerednjeveško okolje na območju Blejskega in Bohinjskega jezera. Zastavili si bomo sledeča raziskovalna vprašanja: Kakšna je bila kulturna krajina v kateri so živeli Slovani v primerjavi z železnodobno, rimskodobno in novoveško ter kdaj se je pojavila današnji podobna pokrajina? Kdaj so nastale prve planine? Kakšen je bil vpliv poljedelskih/živinorejskih in metalurških aktivnosti na sestavo gozda? V katerih arheoloških obdobjih je bil človekov vpliv tako močan, da je povzročil degradacijo okolja, erozijo tal in spremembo hidroloških razmer v Blejskem in Bohinjskem jezeru? Katere spremembe okolja so nastale zaradi klimatskih nihanj, katere pa zaradi človekovega vpliva na okolje? Ali so okoljske razmere/spremembe (npr. srednjeveško toplo obdobje in mala ledena doba) vplivale na zgodnjerednjeveško vegetacijo, poselitev, ekonomijo in družbo?

## LAKES BLED AND BOHINJ - EARLY-MEDIEVAL PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL 'ARCHIVES'

Lakes and marshes are excellent palaeoenvironmental 'archives'. Studies of fossil plant and animal remains and geochemical composition of lake sediments can be used to reconstruct the vegetation, palaeoclimate and the impact/adaptation of people on the environment. Multidisciplinary palaeoecological research aims to investigate sedimentological, geochemical and palynological record in two 12m deep sedimentary cores, collected in Lakes Bled and Bohinj in 2012, in order to study long-term environmental changes. The research focuses on the impact/adaptation of people on the environment (vegetation, farming and metallurgical activities, soil erosion, climatic fluctuations, floods, earthquakes) in the last 6800 years.

Changes of early-medieval vegetation and human impact on the environment of Bled and Bohinj Lakes area will be presented on the symposium. The following research questions will be addressed: How the cultural landscape of early Slavs looked like - in comparison with the Iron/Roman/Late-medieval one - and when did the environment, similar to that of today, appeared? How old are the first high-mountain pastures? What was the impact of agriculture, grazing and metallurgy on forest composition? In which archaeological time periods human activities were intensive enough to trigger environmental degradation, soil erosion and hydrological changes in Lakes Bled and Bohinj? Which environmental changes were either a consequence of climatic fluctuations, or human impact? Did environmental conditions/fluctuations (e.g. medieval warm period, little ice age) affect early-medieval vegetation, settlement pattern, economy and society?

## ZGODNJSLOVANSKE ZEMLJANKE V POMURJU, PODRAVJU IN POSAVJU TER POSKUS NJIHOVE REKONSTRUKCIJE

V zadnjih dvajsetih letih je bilo v Pomurju, Podravju in Posavju uspešno raziskanih več zgodnjėslovanskih naselbin, ki so datirane od poznega 6. do konca 8. stoletja. Ker so bile te najdbe do nedavnega skoraj neznane, so strokovnjaki poskušali rekonstruirati način življenja in pojasniti metode gradnje in uporabe bivalnih stavb v teh naseljih. Malodane vsi ti objekti so bili vsaj deloma vkopani v zemljo, zato so v znanstveni literaturi imenovani zemljanke. Ta prispevek določa časovni in prostorski okvir njihove gradnje, predlaga razlago njihove uporabe in opisuje poskuse eksperimentalne rekonstrukcije takšnih zemljank.

## EARLY SLAV PIT HOUSES IN THE AREA OF THE MURA, DRAVA AND SAVA AND ATTEMPT OF THEIR RECONSTRUCTION

Over the last twenty years, in the areas of the rivers Mura, Drava and Sava, increasing number of early Slavic settlements that can be dated from the late 6<sup>th</sup> to the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> century were successfully explored. As these finds were quite unknown until recently, experts tried to reconstruct the way of life and to clarify the method of construction and use of residential buildings in these settlements. As almost all of these objects were at least partly buried in the ground, in the scientific literature they are called pit houses. This work determines the temporal and spatial framework of their construction, proposed interpretation of their use and describes the attempts of experimental reconstructions of such pit houses.



## SLOVANSKO GROBIŠČE V ŠTURJAH V AJDOVŠČINI (SLOVENIJA)

Leta 2012 je bilo med arheološkim nadzorom strojnega izkopa za gradnjo stanovanjske hiše v bližini župnijske cerkve sv. Jurija v Šturjah v Ajdovščini odkrito staroslovansko grobišče. Raziskanih in dokumentiranih je bilo 25 grobov, ki so bili delno prekopani že tekom uporabe grobišča. Na podlagi pridatkov noše pokojnikov sklepamo, da so bili tu pokopani pripadniki t.i. ketlaške kulture. V ženskih in otroških grobovih so bili najdeni obsenčni obročki in prstani, v enem primeru je bila pokojnica pokopana z bogato ogrlico iz več kot 300 steklenih jagod različnih oblik in barv. Moški so bili pokopani z nožem ali kresilom. Glede na najdbe lahko grobišče datiramo od konca 9. do začetka 11. stoletja. Tloris izkopanih grobov nakazuje, da je bil odkrit le del večjega območja pokopavanja oz. njegov severozahodni rob.

Glede na lokacijo, način pokopa, razvrščenosti in usmeritvi grobov ter materialno kulturo, ki postavlja začetek pokopavanja v konec 9. ali v 10. stoletje, lahko potegnemo vzporednice z bližnjim najdiščem Batuje – sv. Jurij v Vipavski dolini, kjer je bilo odkrito slovansko grobišče iz istega obdobja ob cerkvi iz 9. stoletja. V prid domnevi o grobišču oz. pokopališču ob cerkvi v Šturjah govori tudi patrocinj sv. Jurij. Tako lahko tudi v Šturjah z veliko mero verjetnosti domnevamo obstoj nekega starejšega sakralnega objekta na prostoru današnje cerkve sv. Jurija. Slovansko grobišče se nahaja izven zidov bližnje rimskodobne utrdbe Castra. Lokacija zgodnesrednjeveške naselbine, kateri bi grobišče pripadalo ni znana.

## THE SLAVIC CEMETERY AT ŠTURJE IN AJDOVŠČINA (SLOVENIA)

During the archaeological supervision of construction works for a residential house in the vicinity of the Church of St. George at Šturje in Ajdovščina an early medieval cemetery was unearthed in 2012. Twenty-five excavated and documented graves were disturbed already at the time of active use of the cemetery. On the basis of the dress accessories among grave goods it is possible to infer that the persons buried here belonged to the so-called Köttlach culture. In women's and children's graves temple rings and finger rings were found, in one grave the deceased woman wore a rich necklace made of more than three hundred glass beads of different shapes and colours. Men were buried with a dagger or a flint. With regard to the finds, the cemetery can be dated between the late 9<sup>th</sup> century and the early 11<sup>th</sup> century. The ground plan of the excavated graves indicates that only part of a bigger burial area was discovered, i.e. its north-western edge.

In view of the location, the manner of burial, arrangement and direction of the graves, and the material culture which dates the beginning of burials into the late 9<sup>th</sup> or the 10<sup>th</sup> century, it is possible to draw parallels with the nearby site of Batuje – Sv. Jurij (St. George) in the Vipava Valley where a cemetery of the same period was unearthed next to a 9<sup>th</sup>-century church. Also the patron saint, St. George, is an argument in favour of the hypothesis that this was a church. So it is possible to surmise, with a high degree of likelihood, that an older sacred building had existed on the site of the present-day Church of St. George at Šturje, too. The early medieval cemetery is located outside the walls of the nearby Roman fort Castra. The location of an early mediaeval settlement to which the cemetery could have belonged remains unknown.

## NOVE ZGODNJSREDNJEVEŠKE NAJDBE IZ OKOLICE ZAGREBA

Arheološki muzej iz Zagreba je jeseni 2013 izvedel zaščitno izkopavanje na več lokacijah na območju zagrebškega letališča. Med sledovi prazgodovinskih naselbin (eneolitik, bronasta in železna doba) je bilo izkopane tudi nekaj objektov z zgodnj srednjeveško keramiko. Ti so bili ovalne oblike in postavljeni v vrsto. Odlomki keramike, ki so bili najdeni v jamah (hišah?) so večinoma majhni in neokrašeni, vendar je med njimi tudi nekaj okrašenih ustij in delov ostenij. Ena od posod je bila povsem restavrirana. Okras je prisotna na zgornjem delu posode in je navadno sestavljen iz različic valovnic in več vodoravnih linij ali včasih kombinacije obeh. V primerjavi s keramiko z drugih najdišč je mogoče te najdbe datirati od sredine 7. do sredine 8. stoletja, kar je potrdila tudi radiokarbonska analiza. Čeprav gre za razmeroma majhno najdbo, je zelo pomembna za dokumentiranje ter razumevanje organizacije naselbin v zgodnjem srednjem veku in prisotnosti zgodnjih Slovanov na območju Zagreba, t. j. v dolini reke Save.

## NEW EARLY MEDIAEVAL FINDS FROM THE SURROUNDINGS OF ZAGREB

In autumn of 2013 the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb conducted a rescue excavation at several positions in the area of the Zagreb Airport. Among traces of prehistoric settlements (Eneolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age) a few features with early mediaeval pottery were unearthed. These features were oval-shaped and placed in a row. Ceramic fragments found in those pits (houses?) are mainly small and undecorated, however, there are also several decorated rim and body shards. One pot was completely restored. Decoration is present on the upper parts of the vessel, which usually feature variations of combed waves and multiple horizontal lines or, sometimes, a combination of the two. By comparison with pottery from a few other sites, these finds can be dated from the mid-7<sup>th</sup> to mid-8<sup>th</sup> century, which is also confirmed by radiocarbon analysis. Although rather small, this is quite an important find for recording and understanding the organization of settlements in early mediaeval times and the presence of early Slavs in the Zagreb area, i.e. the Sava valley.

## PREDLOG PREZENTACIJE ARHEOLOŠKE DEDIŠČINE NA BLEJSKEM OTOKU

Blejski otok s cerkvijo Marijinega vnebovzvetja sodi med najpomembnejše nepremične kulturne spomenike v Sloveniji. V letošnjem letu je Župnija Bled, ki je upravljavec otoka, pričela s celovito konservatorsko restavratorsko prenovno cerkve, ki med drugim zajema ureditev že obstoječe prezentacije arheološke dediščine v njeni notranjosti. Pod vodstvom dr. Vinka Šribarja iz Narodnega muzeja Ljubljana so v letih 1962–1966 v cerkvi in njeni neposredni okolici potekala arheološka izkopavanja. Med drugim so bile odkrite različne faze srednjeveške cerkvene arhitekture. Najstarejša je enoladijska kapelica s podkvasto apsido, okvirno datirana v konec 8. ali začetek 9. stoletja, ki jo je nasledila enoladijska cerkev s polkrožno apsido, zgrajena v 9. ali 10. stoletju. Odkriti so bili še arhitekturni segmenti iz romanske in gotske faze cerkve.

Leta 1969 je strokovna komisija za konservacijo arheoloških ostalin v cerkvi na Blejskem otoku, z namenom izpostavitve kontinuirane prisotnosti krščanskega sakralnega objekta na tem kraju, odobrila predlog prezentacije, ki skozi steklene plošče v tlaku omogoča vpogled v vse faze stavbnega razvoja cerkve. Pristop skupine strokovnjakov ZVKDS ob prenovi je, da se obstoječ način prezentacije ohrani oz. s pomočjo sodobne tehnologije nadgradi ter se stavbni razvoj za širšo javnost naredi lažje in bolj razumljiv.

## THE PROPOSAL OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE PRESENTATION AT THE BLED ISLAND

The Bled Island with the Church of the Assumption belongs to the most important immovable cultural monuments in Slovenia. This year the Bled Parish that administrates the island started a comprehensive conservational-restorational renovation of the church which among others includes also re-arrangement of the existing presentation of the archaeological heritage inside it. In the years 1962–1966 archaeological excavations in the church and its surroundings were conducted under the leadership of Vinko Šribar, PhD, from the National Museum of Slovenia. Among other things different phases of medieval ecclesiastical architecture were discovered. The oldest is an aisleless chapel with a horseshoe-shaped apse approximately dated to the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 9<sup>th</sup> century which was replaced by an aisleless church with a semicircular apse built in the 9<sup>th</sup> or the 10<sup>th</sup> century. Architectural segments from the Roman and Gothic phases of the church were also discovered.

In 1969 an expert body for conservation of archaeological remains in the church at the Bled Island approved the proposal of the presentation which enables to see all phases of the church development through glass panels in the floor pavement with the intention of highlighting the continuous presence of a sacral object at this place. In the course of the present renovation the group of experts from The Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia adopted the approach that the existing presentation is preserved but improved with the use of modern technology and that the development of the church is made more understandable to the wider public.

## SLOVANI IN BIZANTINCI (IN FRANKI): ZGODNJESREDNJEVEŠKO GROBIŠČE V VAČANIH PRI SKRADINU (HRVAŠKA)

Zgodnjesrednjeveško grobišče Vačani pri Skradinu je bilo odkrito po naključju leta 2010. Sistematične arheološke raziskave so se pričele leta 2011 (vodja projekta je Željko Krnčević iz Mestnega muzeja Šibenik). Doslej je bilo odkritih 18 grobov. Grobovi vsebujejo najdbe, ki so značilne za čas od 8. do 9. stoletja (npr. keramično posodje). Najpomembnejša sta pokopa v poznoantičnih sarkofagih. V enem od njiju (Grob 3) sta bili najdeni železni ostrogi. Drugi sarkofag (Grob 10) je vseboval posmrtno ostanke dveh odraslih moških, zgodnjekarolinški meč (tip K), par bronastih ostrog, solid Konstantina V. in steklenico (verjetno bližnjevzhodnega izvora), ob tem pa še nekaj manjših najdb. Tip pokopa in najdbe v grobu 10 kažejo na družbeno privilegirane posameznike, ki nemara izhajajo iz vojaških vrst. Možno je domnevati, da ta posameznika pripadata najzgodnejši slovanski/hrvaški aristokraciji, vendar pa analiza glavnih komponent (PCA) nakazuje, da vsaj eden od njiju ni slovanskega, temveč vzhodnosredozemskega porekla. To odpira nova vprašanja o interakciji med slovanskimi prišleki in avtohtonim prebivalstvom na obali vzhodnega Jadrana, na katera bo potrebno odgovoriti.

## SLAVS AND BYZANTINES (AND FRANKS): EARLY MEDIEVAL CEMETERY IN VAČANI NEAR SKRADIN (CROATIA)

Early Medieval cemetery in Vačani near Skradin was discovered by accident in 2010. Systematic archaeological excavations started in 2011 (project leader is Željko Krnčević from Šibenik City Museum). So far, 18 graves have been discovered. Graves contain finds typical for the 8<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> century period (e. g. ceramic vessels). Most significant are burials in two late-Antique sarcophagi. In one of them (Grave 3) two iron spurs were found. The other sarcophagus (Grave 10) contained remains of two male adults, early Carolingian sword (K-type), a pair of bronze spurs, solidus of Constantine V and glass bottle (probably of Middle Eastern origin) as well as some other minor finds. The type of burial used for grave 10 and grave finds indicate socially privileged individuals with possible military background. It might be expected that these individuals belong to earliest Slavic/Croatian aristocracy, however, PCA analysis indicate that at least one of the individuals from the grave 10 is not of Slavic origin, but of eastern Mediterranean origin. That raises new questions about interactions between Slavic newcomers and autochthonous population on the eastern Adriatic coast which need to be addressed.

## GRADIŠČE V DIVINKI NA SEVEROZAHODNEM SLOVAŠKEM

Gradišče, ki se razteza na 12 ha, se nahaja na vrhu in pobočjih visokega griča, imenovanega Veľký vrch (Veliki vrh) z relativno višino 200 m nad reko Váh. Posamezni funkcionalni deli gradišča (akropola, področje na vrhu in zunanje dvorišče) so med seboj ločeni z okopi. Najstarejši pisni vir o tem območju izvira iz prve polovice 18. stoletja, prvi natančen opis pa je iz druge polovice 19. stoletja. Manjša arheološka izkopavanja so bila tukaj izvedena na začetku sedemdesetih let 20. stoletja. Dokazala so poselitev lužiške kulture iz pozne bronaste dobe, puhovske kulture iz latenskega obdobja in zgodnesrednjeveško iz velikomoravskega obdobja. V zadnjih štirih desetletjih so gradišče močno izropali amaterji s pomočjo iskalcev kovin.

Predstavitve bo podala informacije o nedavnih izkopavanjih in najdbah iz zgodnesrednjeveškega obdobja.

## HILLFORT IN DIVINKA, NORTHWESTERN SLOVAKIA

Hillfort with area of 12 ha is situated on the top and slopes of high hill called Veľký vrch (Big Peak) with relative elevation of 200 m from the river Váh. Individual functional parts of the hillfort (acropolis, peak area and bailey) are separated by ramparts. Oldest written source concerning the locality is from the first half of 18<sup>th</sup> century, first detailed description is from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Small archaeological excavations in this area were made at the beginning of seventies of 20<sup>th</sup> century, which proved settlement of the Lusatian culture from the late Bronze Age, Púchov culture from late La Tène Age and Early Medieval from Great Moravian Period. In the last four decades was the hillfort intensively robbed by amateurs using metal detectors.

Subject of the presentation is informing about the recent excavations and finds from the Early Medieval Age.

## PRVI VAL SLOVANSKE NASELITVE MED MURO IN DRAVO

V prispevku *Prvi val slovanske naselitve med Muro in Dravo* bodo predstavljene značilnosti prvih slovanskih naseljencev med južnim robom vzhodnih Alp in obalo zgornjega Jadrana. Gre za t.i. prvi val poselitve slovanskih rodov, ki je z očitnimi materialnimi sledovi na Slovenskem v slovenski arheologiji prisoten šele slabih 20 let. V zgodnjem obdobju priselitve gre za, v pisnih virih zgodnjega srednjega veka, sorazmerno anonimne naseljence, ki si ob prihodu na “nikogaršnjo” zemljo postavijo skromna začasna zatočišča. Ob prihodu na cilj se po postavitvi novega doma lotijo najprej priprave površin za poljedelstvo in pašniških območij. Po zagotovitvi te ekonomske osnove je šele postavljen ustrezen temelj za razvoj domačij in skupnosti: Bivališča s pomožnimi gospodarskimi objekti postanejo trdnejša in skupnost uredi območja skupne rabe, kamor sodi tudi poseben prostor za pokop preminulih.

Naselbinske oblike in struktura ustrezajo razmeram v katerem je sicer živelo predkrščansko prebivalstvo pozne antike - Slovani in sosednja ljudstva v srednji in vzhodni Evropi. Tako naselbinski objekti po velikosti, kot spekter drobnih, predvsem keramičnih najdb, iz naselbinskih slojev kažeta na zelo enovito strukturo prebivalstva, ki v tem obdobju prvega vala še ne pozna močnega razlikovanja in nima dragocenejših predmetov, s pomočjo katerih bi lahko delili priseljence v različne socialne, vodstvene ali upravne skupine.

To obdobje prvega vala slovanske naselitve je bilo deležno v smislu popularizacije raziskovalnega terenskega dela in pomembnosti odkritja velike pozornosti (Piramida spomina 2000, Tisti z vzhoda 2005, Tü mo 2012). Številne so bile tudi časopisne in strokovne objave, a vgraditev tega prihoda prvih slovanskih naseljencev v zgodovinsko zavest Slovencev je še pred nami.

## THE FIRST WAVE OF SLAVIC SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE MURA AND DRAVA RIVERS

The contribution *The first wave of Slavic settlement between the Mura and Drava Rivers* will present the characteristics of the first Slavic settlers between the southern edge of the Eastern Alps and the coast of the upper Adriatic. This is the so called first wave of settlement of Slavic tribes. With obvious material traces it has been present in Slovenian archaeology for less than 20 years. In the first period of immigration we are dealing with – in the written sources of the early Middle Ages – relatively anonymous settlers who, upon the arrival on “no-man’s” land, constructed modest makeshift shelters. After reaching their destination and building new homes they immediately start preparing the land for agriculture and fields for pasture. Only after this economic basis had been taken care of, adequate foundations were laid for development of farmhouses and community: dwellings with outbuildings became more solid and the community took care of the common spaces among which there was also a special place for the interment of the deceased.

The settlement forms and structure correspond to the circumstances in which pre-Christian population of the Late Antiquity generally lived – the Slavs and neighbouring peoples in Central and Eastern Europe. The size of settlement objects as well as the spectrum of smaller, primarily ceramic finds from the settlement layers show a very homogenous structure of population which in the period of the first wave does not know a strong segregation and does not possess valuable objects according to which the settlers could be divided into different social, leading or administrative groups.

In terms of popularization of fieldwork and importance of discovery the period of the first wave of Slavic settlement attracted great attention (The Pyramid of Remembrance 2000; Those from the East 2005; Tü mo 2012). There were also quite many journalistic and expert publications but to make the arrival of the first Slavic settlers a part of Slovenian historical consciousness is yet to be achieved.

## ZGODNJI SLOVANI NA ŠTAJERSKEM

Naše poznavanje zgodnesrednjeveških naselbin na Štajerskem je na splošno pomanjkljivo, še zlasti s stališča arheologije. Celó nekaj večjih gradbenih in infrastrukturnih projektov v zadnjih letih tega ni prav veliko spremenilo.

V svoji predstavitvi se bom osredotočil na najdišča, ki ponujajo arheološke dokaze o najstarejših zgodnesrednjeveških slovanskih naselbinah na Štajerskem. Teh nekaj najdišč - nekatera so bila raziskana šele pred kratkim - je mogoče datirati že v 7. stoletje. V prvi vrsti se bom ukvarjal z jamami v St. Ruprechtu na Rabi, Kombergu (občina Hengenberg) in Enzelsdorfu (občina Mellach). Plasti zgodneslovanskih naselbin, ki jih navajajo pisni viri in nekoliko manj zanesljiva toponomastika, iz druge polovice 6. in zgodnjega 7. stoletja, še ni možno potrditi z naselbinskimi ali grobnimi najdbami.

Nadalje se bom na kratko posvetil štajerskemu spektru najdb iz tako imenovane "temne dobe" (od druge polovice 5. do zgodnjega 7. stoletja), ki premoščajo vrzel med starejšo poznoantično fazo (LA I) in zgodnjim srednjim vekom.

## EARLY SLAVS IN STYRIA

Our knowledge of early medieval settlements in Styria is generally sparse, especially from an archaeological point of view. Even several major building and infrastructure projects in recent years have changed little on that fact.

In my presentation I will focus on the sites that give the archaeological evidence of the oldest early medieval Slavic settlements in Styria. Those few sites - some of them only recently excavated - can be dated back to the 7<sup>th</sup> century. Primarily, I will refer to the pits of St. Ruprecht an der Raab, Komberg (Com. Hengenberg), and Enzelsdorf (Com. Mellach). A layer of early Slavic settlements suggested by historical and somewhat less reliable toponymical evidence, from the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> or early 7<sup>th</sup> century cannot yet be confirmed either by settlement or grave features.

Furthermore I will cast a glimpse at the Styrian spectrum of finds from the so-called "Dark Ages" (from the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> to the early 7<sup>th</sup> century) that bridge the gap between the older Late Antiquity phase (LA I) and the Early Middle Ages.



## “VELIKOMORAVSKI” NAKIT S PTUJA

Ptuj je bil že v najstarejši dobi zelo pomembno mesto na reki Dravi. Na grajskem griču obstaja eno od največjih slovanskih grobišč v Sloveniji. Na njem je bil prisoten tudi nakit “velikomoravske” oblike. Predavanje bo govorilo o nakitu s Ptuja, ki je podoben nakitu z območja Velike Morave. Ptuj je po pisnih virih znan kot grad, ki je sodil v državo Pribine in Koclja. Oba sta imela številne kontakte z Velikomoravsko in kot edini v Sloveniji obstaja na Ptuju nakit podoben velikomoravskemu. Na Ptuju se torej pisni in arheološki viri ujemajo. Po podrobni analizi oblik uhanov in po njihovi motiviki okrasa lahko rečemo, da je poreklo nekaterih uhanov na Moravskem, drugih pa na Hrvaškem. Zdi se, da je bil Ptuj križišče kulturnih poti, kjer so obstajale raznolike oblike zgodnj srednjeveškega nakita. Referat bi lahko približal temo kontaktov na območju zgodnj srednjeveške osrednje in jugovzhodne Evrope.

## THE “GREAT MORAVIAN” JEWELLERY FROM PTUJ

Already in ancient times, Ptuj was an important city on the Drava River. On the Castle hill there is one of the largest Slavic cemeteries in Slovenia. The jewellery of the “Great Moravian” type was present here. The lecture will be dedicated to the jewellery from Ptuj that is similar to the jewellery from the Great Moravian area. In written sources Ptuj was known as a castle belonging to the state of Pribina and Kocel. They both had numerous contacts with Great Moravia. In Slovenia the jewellery that looks like Great Moravian exists only in Ptuj. The latter thus demonstrates the accordance of written and archaeological sources. After a detailed analysis of the forms of earrings and their decoration motifs it is possible to say that some earrings originate from Moravia and others from Croatia. It seems that Ptuj was the crossroads of cultural routes where various forms of early medieval jewellery existed. The paper could shed some light on the subject of contacts in the early medieval central and south-eastern Europe.

## SLOVANSKA NASELBINA V ŠMARTNEM PRI CERKLJAH NA GORENJSKEM

Že leta 1968 je bila pri arheoloških izkopavanjih okoli cerkve sv. Martina v Šmartnem pri Cerkljah na Gorenjskem odkrita poznoantična zidana stavba, domnevno starokrščanska cerkev. V njene ruševine so bili v desetem stoletju vkopani staroslovanski grobovi. 300 metrov severozahodno od cerkve so bili leta 2006 pri zaščitnih izkopavanjih pred gradnjo dovozne ceste predvidene za izgradnjo naselja upokojencev - Vas brez ovir (Taber) odkriti sledovi staroslovanske stavbe. Lesene stavbne konstrukcije so bile dokumentirane z jamami za vertikalna bruna, iz polnila v tlorisu izkopane odpadne jame pa so bili izluščeni fragmenti staroslovanske keramike z valovnico in par steklenih jagod iz modre paste. Med izkopavanji severovzhodno od potoka Pšate je bila odkrita trasa rimske vicinalne ceste; najdbe jo datirajo v čas od 1. do 4. stoletja. Nad njo je bil neposredno pod humusom odkrit polmesečast uhan z emajlom, ki dokazuje, da je bila komunikacija v uporabi še v staroslovanskem času.

## THE SLAVIC SETTLEMENT IN ŠMARTNO NEAR CERKLJE NA GORENJSKEM

Already in 1968 a Late Antique built construction, allegedly an old Christian church, was discovered during the archaeological excavations around the St. Martin Church in Šmartno near Cerklje na Gorenjskem. In the 10<sup>th</sup> century Slavic graves were dug into its ruins. 300 meters north-western from the church the traces of an Slavic building were discovered in 2006 during the rescue excavations before the construction of an access road to the retirement village – A Village without Obstacles (Taber). Wooden constructions were documented with the pit for vertical logs; the fragments of old Slavic pottery with a wave line and some glass beads made of blue paste were extracted from the filler of a waste pit dug in the layout. During the excavations north-eastern from the Pšata stream a route of a Roman vicinal road was discovered; according to the finds it can be dated to the period between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century. Above it, directly under hummus, a crescent earring with enamel was discovered which proves that communication was in place already in old Slavic times.

## ARHEOLOŠKA SLIKA SLOVANSKE POSELITVE V PREKMURJU

Slovani bi naj konec 6. in v začetku 7. stoletja, kot nam kaže lega zgodneslovanskih naselbin v Prekmurju, poseljevali predvsem nižinska območja ob reki Muri in brežine manjših potokov. Večina naselbin zgoščenih med Muro in Mursko Soboto je nastala na blago napetih predelih prostrane ravnice, na plodni peščeno prodnati in ilovnati zemlji. Raziskane zemljanke, peči, vodnjaki, gospodarski objekti in grobišča, predvsem pa značilna prostoročno izdelana lončenina z luknjičasto površino utemeljujejo zgodnje slovansko naselitev. Pridobljeno keramično gradivo je izjemno in predstavlja novost v raziskovanju in poznavanju slovanskega obdobja v širšem slovenskem pa tudi evropskem prostoru.

V drugi polovici 7. in v prvi polovici 8. stoletja pride ob neprekinjeni poselitvi prostora do novih oblik poselitve, ki se odražajo v žganem in skeletnem načinu pokopa na grobiščih Popava II, Nova tabla, Na Plesi in v posameznih oblikah nakita in noše, ki so avarskega in bizantinskega izvora. Lončenina, izdelana na lončarskem vretenu, je sedaj trša in okrašena z valovnico v različnih oblikah. Veliko bolj nazorna je slika poselitve Prekmurja v 8. in 9. stoletju, saj je iz tega obdobja na razpolago več pisnih virov in arheoloških najdb. Slovansko poselitev Prekmurja na podlagi arheoloških ostalin, analize keramike in radiokarbonskih C14 analiz oglja iz jam datiramo od konca 6. do konca 9. stoletja.

## THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMAGE OF SLAVIC SETTLEMENT IN PREKMURJE

As it can be discerned from the location of early Slavic settlements in Prekmurje, at the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> and in the beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> century the Slavs supposedly inhabited primarily lowland areas along the Mura river and along the banks of smaller streams. Most settlements between the Mura and Murska Sobota were set up on the gently raised parts of a wide plain on the fertile sandy-gravelly and clayey soil. Researched pit-houses, stoves, wells, outbuildings, burial grounds and above all the characteristic handmade produced pottery with the porous surface substantiate early Slavic settlement. The acquired pottery material is exceptional and presents a novelty in the research and knowledge of the Slavic period in Slovenia and also in Europe.

In the second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> and in the first half of the 8<sup>th</sup> century, in addition to continuous settlement of the area, new forms of settlements take place which are reflected in the cremation and skeleton burial at the cemeteries Popava II, Nova tabla, Na Plesi, and in individual forms of jewellery and attires of Avarian and Byzantine origins. The pottery made on a potter's wheel is now harder and decorated with waves in different forms. The picture of settlement of Prekmurje in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> century is much clearer since more written sources and archaeological finds are available from this period. Based on archaeological remains, analysis of pottery and radiocarbon C14 analysis of the charcoal extracted from pits the Slavic settlement of Prekmurje is dated to the period from the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> to the end of the 9<sup>th</sup> century.

## SLOVANSKO GROBIŠČE NA VZHODNEM PLATOJU GRAJSKEGA GRIČA NA PTUJU

V letih 2004 in 2015 so potekala na vzhodnem platoju grajskega griča na Ptujju zaščitna arheološka izkopavanja. Interpretiranih je bilo devet faz poselitve oz. posegov. Najstarejšo datiramo v čas predromanike (10. in 11. stoletje). V ta čas sodijo štirje skeletni grobovi, ki jih lahko na osnovi pridatkov uvrstimo v t.i. bijelobrdski kulturni krog. Še posebej izstopa ženski skeletni grob z bogatimi pridatki: bronasti posrebreni dvodelni srčasti obeski ogrlice (devet celih kosov, trije zgornji deli in bronast kraguljček), pet bronastih obsenčnikov s kovano zanko ali kovano S zanko, trije obsenčniki z ravno odrezanima koncema, dva posrebrena bronasta uhana grozdastega tipa, dva bronasta trakasto lita prstana z vzdolžnimi kanelurami in pritrjeno rozeto s poldragim ali dragim kamnom, bronast sklenjen prstan s polkrožnim presekom in bronast nesklenjen prstan.

Neposredno ob grobovih sta bila odkrita približno pol metra široka in 70 cm globoka jarka, ki sta potekala pravokotno drug na drugega. Predpostavljamo, da jarka predstavljata ostanek vkopov za temelje zgodnjerednjeveškega objekta. Glede na neposredno bližino grobov lahko domnevamo, da gre mogoče za ostanek cerkvenega objekta ali kapele na grajskem griču.

Z objektom je verjetno povezan tudi večji jarek, ki se je dvigoval proti vzhodu ob južnem pobočju vzhodnega platoja grajskega griča. Vkopan je bil približno 1 m globoko v geološko osnovo. Ostanka estriha znotraj jarka sta nakazovala na to, da je bil uporabljan kot komunikacija do vzhodnega platoja. Na podlagi odkritega za zdaj lahko domnevamo, da gre za ostanek jarka, v katerem je bila v predromanskem času dostopna pot do vzhodnega platoja grajskega griča.

## THE SLAVIC CEMETERY ON THE EASTERN PLATEAU OF THE CASTLE HILL IN PTUJ

In 2004 and 2015 rescue archaeological excavations were carried out on the eastern plateau of the Ptuj castle. Nine phases of settlement or similar activities were interpreted. The oldest is dated to the pre-Romanesque period (the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries). Four inhumation burials belong to that period and they can be placed into the so called Bijelo Brdo culture. A female burial stands out due its rich grave goods: two-part heart shaped necklace appendages made of silver-plated bronze (nine entire pieces, three upper parts and a bronze jingle bell), five bronze temple rings with hammered noose or hammered "S" noose, three temple rings with cut ends, two silver-plated bronze cluster earrings, two bronze band cast rings with length-wise cannelures and a fixed rosette with a precious or semi-precious stone, a bronze closed ring with a semi-circular cut and a bronze open ring.

Adjacent to the graves, two about half meter wide and 70 cm deep perpendicular ditches were discovered. It is assumed that the ditches present the robbed out foundations of an early medieval object. Considering the proximity to the graves it can be supposed that these might be the remains of a church or a chapel on the castle hill.

A larger ditch that ran upwards to the east along the south hill-side of the eastern castle hill plateau was probably linked to this object. It was dug approximately 1 meter deep into the natural base. Two remains of a mortar floor in the ditch indicated that it had been used as communication to the eastern plateau. Considering everything that was discovered it can be presumed that this were the remains of a ditch which, in the pre- Romanesque period, contained an access path leading to the eastern castle hill plateau.

## SLOVANSKE NASELBINE NA JUŽNEM DELU DRAVSKEGA POLJA

Na južnem delu Dravskega polja, na območju pragerske obvoznice pri Spodnji Gorici pri Pragerskem, na Ptuju in na ptujski obvoznici v primestnem predelu na Turnišču pri Ptuju, je bilo pri arheoloških raziskavah Zavoda za varstvo kulturne dediščine Slovenije v letih od 2003 do 2006 odkritih več slovanskih naselbin. Naselbinske ostaline so predstavljali ostanki preprostih lesenih hiš, stavb pravokotnih tlorisov, vkopi za nosilne stebre strešnih in drugih konstrukcij, jame, ognjišča, jarki, drenaže in ograje ter drobno, večinoma keramično gradivo. Njihovo časovno opredelitev podpirajo tudi nekatere radiokarbonske meritve lesnega oglja iz posameznih jam, npr. od sredine 7. do sredine 9. stoletja na najdiščih Cediljeki pri Pragerskem in Štuki-marof na Ptuju. Raziskani deli zgodnesrednjeveških naselbin so prvič pokazali značilnosti slovanske stavbne arhitekture na obravnavanem območju južnega Dravskega polja, kljub omejenim površinam raziskav pa deloma tudi na njihovo zasnovu in organiziranost.

## THE SLAVIC SETTLEMENTS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE DRAVSKO POLJE

At southern part of the Dravsko Polje, in the area of the Pragersko bypass in the vicinity of Spodnja Gorica near Pragersko, Ptuj and on the Ptuj bypass in a sub-urban Turnišče at Ptuj, the archaeological research carried out between 2003 and 2006 by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia discovered a number of Slavic settlements. The settlement remains were represented by the remains of simple wooden houses, buildings of rectangular layouts, postholes for the supporting pillars for the roof and other constructions, pits, fireplaces, ditches, drainages, fences and small, mostly pottery material. Their chronological determination is supported by some radiocarbon dating of wooden charcoal from various pits, e.g. from the mid-7<sup>th</sup> century to the mid-9<sup>th</sup> century at the site Cediljeki near Pragersko and Štuki-marof in Ptuj. The researched parts of early medieval settlements revealed for the first time the characteristics of the Slavic architecture on the area of the southern Dravsko Polje and in spite of limited areas of the excavations to a certain extent also the design and organisation of its buildings.

## SLOVANSKO GROBIŠČE V DOSLOVČAH

V naselju Doslovče ob vznožju Karavank je bilo ob gradbenih delih leta 2006 odkrito manjše slovansko grobišče. Skupno je bilo izkopanih 18 skeletnih grobov. Večja skupina grobov je bila vkopana v poznoantično kamnito grobljo ob cesti, ki je z drobnimi najdbami prav tako datirana v pozno antiko. Grobovi so ležali v eni vrsti, v širini groblje. V tej skupini so bili grobovi usmerjeni V-Z in ležali vzporedno en ob drugem, med seboj oddaljeni za približno 1-1,20 m, razen najbolj južnega groba, ki je bil usmerjen S-J in od sosednjega groba oddaljen za približno 2,40 m. Grobne jame so bile praviloma obložene z večjimi kamni. Bolj proti severu ležeča groblja je skrivala s preteklimi gradbenimi posegi močno poškodovan skeletni grob moškega, za katerega ni jasno, če še predstavlja del grobišča. Antropološka analiza je pokazala, da so bili v 18 grobnih jamah pokopani 4 otroci, 5 žensk in 8 moških, enemu skeletu pa ni bilo mogoče določiti spola. Deset pokojnih je imelo pridane nakitne predmete in dele noše. Moški so bili pokopani z železnimi noži, ženske pa z uhani in obsenčniki. Najbolj južna grobna jama, ki je bila usmerjena S-J, je bila z gradbenim posegom zelo močno poškodovana in se je ohranil le zgornji del skeleta moškega. Kot posebnega na tem grobišču izpostavljamo grob 7-8 letnega otroka, po najdbah sodeč deklice, ki so ji med drugim pridali ploščato okroglo fibulo z železnim jedrom in bronasto okrasno pločevino z motivom grifona, ki je na tej lokaciji edinstvena.

## THE SLAVIC CEMETERY IN DOSLOVČE

In the settlement of Doslovče at the foothills of the Karavanke range a small Slavic cemetery was unearthed on the occasion of construction works in 2006. Altogether eighteen inhumation burials were excavated. Most of the graves were dug into a Late Antiquity cairn next to the road, which is also dated to the late Antiquity on the basis of small finds. The graves were arranged in a single row, in the width of the cairn. The graves in this group had E-W direction and lay parallel one to the other, with the distance of about 1–1.20 m between them. The only exception was the southernmost grave with N-S direction and approximately 2.40 m apart from the neighbouring grave. As a rule, grave pits were overlaid with bigger stones. A cairn situated to the north concealed an inhumation burial of a man, badly damaged by previous building activities; it is not clear whether this grave was meant to be a part of the cemetery. Anthropological analysis has revealed that the eighteen burial pits contained four children, five women, and eight men, whereas it was not possible to identify the gender of one skeleton. Ten of the deceased had grave goods, jewellery and dress accessories. The men were buried with iron knives and women with earrings and temple rings. The southernmost grave whose direction was N-S, was badly damaged by a building intervention, only had the upper part of a male skeleton preserved. As a special example, a grave of a 7–8 year-old child – a girl as can be judged from the finds – will be presented on the poster; among other grave goods there was a flat round fibula with an iron nucleus and a thin decorative bronze plate with the motif of a griffin which is unique on this site.

## OSTROGE TIPA BAŠELJ KOT DOKAZ POVEZAVE MED KARANTANSKIMI IN MORAVSKIMI ELITAMI V ZGODNJEM SREDNJEM VEKU

Velikomoravska in Karantanija sta v zgodnjem srednjem veku postali pomembni slovanski regiji. V obeh državah so se v 8. in 9. stoletju pojavile nove elite. Ti ljudje so bili med seboj povezani v oblastniško mrežo. Takšne povezave niso dokumentirane le v zgodovinskih virih. Do pomembnih spoznanj o tem je prišla tudi arheologija. Cilj prispevka je primerjati dva pomembna centralna kraja in bivališča zgodnesrednjeveških elit – Gradišča nad Bašljem v Sloveniji in Pohanskega pri Břeclavu na Češkem. Med številnimi dragocenimi artefakti, ki so nam znani z obeh najdišč, je ena vrsta deležna posebne pozornosti – ostroga tipa Bašelj. Ta zelo poseben in redek predmet poznamo le z Gradišča nad Bašljem in Pohanskega. Ostroge so bile na Gradišču nad Bašljem odkrite v dobro znani in že objavljeni zakladni najdbi, na Pohanskem pa v grobu novoodkritega grobišča v bližini druge pohanske cerkve, datiranem v konec 9. do 10. stoletja.

## SPURS OF BAŠELJ TYPE AS AN EVIDENCE OF THE CONNECTION BETWEEN CARANTANIAN AND MORAVIAN ELITES IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES

Great Moravia and Carantania became during the Early Middle Ages important Slavic regions. New elites appeared in both countries in 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> century. These people were linked within the network of power. Not only historical sources documented such connections. Also the archaeology brought very important knowledge about it. The aim of the paper is a comparison of two important central places and residences of Early Medieval elites – Gradišče above Bašelj in Slovenia and Pohansko near Břeclav in the Czech Republic. Among many valuable artefacts, we know from both sites, one attracts a special attention - the spur of Bašelj type. This very specific and rare artefact is known only from Gradišče above Bašelj and Pohansko. The spurs were found in Bašelj in well-known and already published hoard, while in Pohansko in a grave from the newly discovered burial ground in the vicinity of the second Pohansko-church, dated from the end of 9<sup>th</sup> to the 10<sup>th</sup> century.



## RAZVOJ IN KONTINUITETA POSELITVE SLOVENSKEGA PODRAVJA MED 9. IN 11. STOLETJEM

Iz pisnih virov vemo, da je prodor Karolingov proti jugovzhodu ob koncu 8. stoletja povzročil na prostoru Panonske nižine razpad Avarskega kaganata. Slovanska plemena jugovzhodnih Alp in zahodnega dela Panonske nižine, ki so bila del te vojaške zveze, so z razpadom zveze soočena s spremenjeno družbeno situacijo, v kateri začnejo pod karolinškim vplivom formirati statusno razslojeno družbo z zametki fevdalizma. V tem obdobju se na strateško ugodnih mestih slovenskega Podravja formirajo naselbine z grobišči, na katerih prepoznamo pripadnike nastajajoče družbene elite. Najpomembnejša med njimi se razvije na križišču pomembnih nadregionalnih komunikacij z bogato antično tradicijo, na mestu današnjega Ptuja.

Procese formiranja družbe po karolinškem vzoru občutno zmoti dogajanje prve polovice 10. stoletja, ki ga zaznamujejo predvsem roparski pohodi Madžarov, ki se okoli leta 900 naselijo v Panonski nižini. Kljub temu, da se občasni vojaški konflikti na prostoru slovenskega Podravja nadaljujejo vse do konca 12. stoletja, je Nemško cesarstvo na Dravskem polju in v okolici Ptuja že v drugi polovici 10. stoletja, kmalu po porazu Madžarov leta 955, nadaljevalo s procesi fevdalizacije.

Osrednji objekti procesa fevdalizacije so gotovo cerkve in plemiški dvori, ki predstavljajo organizacijsko jedro nastajajoče kulturne krajine. V prispevku bomo pokazali, da lokacije cerkva in dvorov 10. ter 11. stoletja v veliki meri sovpadajo z območji centralnih naselbin predmadžarskega obdobja 9. stoletja. Na podlagi tega sklepamo, da se proces formiranja srednjeveške kulturne krajine Podravja ni začel šele po koncu madžarskih roparskih pohodov prve polovice 10. stoletja, kot pogosto sklepajo na podlagi sočasnih pisnih virov. Ampak že v 9. stoletju, ko se začne proces družbene diferenciacije in organizacije kulturne krajine.

## THE DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUITY OF SETTLING IN THE SLOVENIAN PODRAVJE REGION BETWEEN 9<sup>TH</sup> AND 11<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

Written sources report that Carolingian invasions to the south-east at the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> century caused the collapse of the Avar Khaganate. Slavic tribes of the south-eastern Alps and of the western part of the Pannonian Basin, which were part of the Avar military union, were with its annihilation faced with a changed social situation. Under the Carolingian influence a stratified society with the elements of feudalism was being formed. In this period settlements with cemeteries were formed on the strategically favourable locations of the Slovenian Podravje region. There the members of the emerging social elite can be recognized. The most important among those settlements was developed at the crossroads of major trans-regional communications with rich Roman tradition, at the location of present-day Ptuj.

The processes of society formation after the Carolingian model is gravely interrupted by the developments in the first half of the 10<sup>th</sup> century which is marked by the raids of Hungarians that settled in the Pannonian Basin around 900. Although sporadic military clashes in the region of Slovenian Podravje did not cease until the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century the German Empire continues with the feudalisation processes on the Drava plain and in the surroundings of Ptuj in the second half of the 10<sup>th</sup> century, i.e. soon after the defeat of the Hungarians in 955.

The central objects of the feudalisation processes are doubtlessly churches and noble courts that represent an organizational centre of the emerging cultural landscapes. This paper will demonstrate that the locations of churches and courts in the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> century largely coincide with the territories of the central settlements of the pre-Hungarian period in the 9<sup>th</sup> century. This leads us to the conclusion that the process of the medieval cultural landscape formation did not start only after the Hungarian raids had ceased in the first half of the 10<sup>th</sup> century – which is often inferred from the concurrent written sources – but already in the 9<sup>th</sup> century when the process of social differentiation and of cultural landscape organization began.

## **PRAZEN PREDEL: ZGODNJSREDNJEVEŠKO OBDOBJE V JUGOVZHODNI SLOVENIJI V LUČI NOVEJŠIH RAZISKAV**

Zgodnjesrednjeveška naselbinska najdišča in grobišča so bila do nedavnega v jugovzhodni Sloveniji slabo zastopana; kar zadeva to obdobje, je ta predel veljal za skoraj praznega. Vendar je arheološko terensko delo v zadnjih tridesetih letih privedlo do bistvene spremembe v našem razumevanju zgodnjesrednjeveškega dogajanja na tem območju. Raziskave pred gradnjo avtoceste in drugimi večjimi prostorskimi posegi so razkrile celo vrsto dokazov poznorimske in slovanske poselitve, ki ju do tedaj ni bilo niti slutiti. To ponazarjajo izkopavanja na trasi avtoceste med Ljubljano in Obrežjem, ki so razkrila slovanske naselbine v Zagorici, Dolgih in Velikih njivah, kar je dopolnilo starejša odkritja grobišč. Ta pa so dobila novo dimenzijo z odkritjem slovanske preuporabe prazgodovinskih grobišč v Novem mestu in Šmarjeških Toplicah.

Odkritje pomembnega poznorimskega središča v zgodovinskem mestnem središču Črnomlja postavlja slovansko grobišče okoli župnijske cerkve Sv. Petra v kontekst in razkriva vzorec, ki spominja na prafarno središče Bela Cerkev, s čimer je bila odkrita povezava med slovanskim pokopavanjem v 10. in 11. stoletju s prafarnimi središči po vsej pokrajini, primerljivimi s podobnimi središči, kakršno je Kranj, v severni in osrednji Sloveniji.

## **THE EMPTY QUARTER: THE EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD IN SOUTH-EASTERN SLOVENIA IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT RESEARCH.**

Early Medieval settlement and mortuary sites were until recently poorly represented in south-eastern Slovenia, an almost empty quarter where this period was concerned. However, archaeological fieldwork in the last thirty years has led to a fundamental change in our understanding of Early Medieval activity in the region. Research in advance of motorway construction and other major interventions in space has revealed a wide range of evidence for hitherto unsuspected Late Roman and Slavic settlement. This is exemplified by the excavations on the route of the motorway from Ljubljana to Obrežje that have revealed Slavic settlement at Zagorica, Dolge njive and at Velike njive, complementing earlier discoveries of mortuary activity. This has also acquired a new dimension with the discovery of Slavic re-use of prehistoric mortuary structures at Novo mesto and Šmarješke Toplice.

The discovery of a major Late Roman centre in the historic town centre of Črnomelj places the Slavic cemetery around the parish church of Sv. Peter in context and reveals a pattern similar to that at the pre-parish centre of Bela Cerkev, revealing the connection of 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> century Slavic burial with pre-parish centres throughout the region and comparable with similar centres, such as Kranj, in northern and central Slovenia.

## **NARAVOSLOVNE PREISKAVE IN KONSERVIRANJE-RESTAVRIRANJE PREDMETOV Z NAJDIŠČ SMOKUČ, RODINE IN DOSLOVČE**

Materialna kultura z najdišč Smokuč, Rodine in Doslovče je izjemno raznovrstna, saj so v njej zastopani predmeti iz različnih materialov, kar predstavlja svojevrsten izziv tudi za konservatorje-restavratorje. Med najdbami z omenjenih najdišč izstopajo predmeti iz bakrenih zlitin, ki so pogosto posrebreni ali se pojavljajo v kombinaciji s steklom. Stekleni vložki v uhanih so pogosto zelo poškodovani in zahtevajo poseben pristop. Posebej kompleksno je konserviranje-restavriranje železnih predmetov, pri čemer so po zahtevnosti izstopali predvsem predmeti z najdišča Smokuč, saj je železo v veliki meri propadlo in se razslojilo. To je posledica t. i. procesa "poružitve ravnovesja", do katerega pride takoj po izkopavanju, saj nenaden stik predmeta s kisikom zanj pomeni velik šok. Pri konserviranju-restavriranju predmetov je zelo pomembno, da iz predmetov odstranimo škodljive kloridne ione, pri čemer za bakrene zlitine uporabljamo različne postopke, za železne predmete pa alkalno-sulfitni postopek. Pri konservatorsko-restavratorskih posegih in tehnološki interpretaciji najdb danes ni več mogoče dosegati sodobnih standardov brez naravoslovnih preiskav. Poleg rentgenske radiografije (RTG), je izjemno uporabna neporušna metoda rentgenske fluorescenčne spektrometrije (XRF-EDS), s katero smo analizirali predmete iz zlitin bakra. Metoda nam omogoča tudi meritve debeline posrebitve. Pri interpretaciji kompleksnih predmetov je zelo pomemben interdisciplinarni pristop, pri katerem enakopravno sodelujejo konservatorji-restavratorji, strokovnjaki s področja naravoslovnih ved in arheologi.

## **NATURAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION-RESTORATION OF THE OBJECTS FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES SMOKUČ, RODINE AND DOSLOVČE**

The material culture from the sites Smokuč, Rodine and Doslovče is extremely diverse since it represents objects from different materials, which is a special challenge for conservators-restorers. The objects made of copper alloys, which are often silver-plated or combined with glass, stand out among the finds from the above-mentioned sites. Glass inlays in earrings are often very much damaged and require a special approach. Conservation-restoration of iron objects is especially complex whereby the objects from the Smokuč site were exceptionally demanding since iron is mostly decayed and disintegrated. This is the consequence of a process called "balance destruction" which occurs immediately after excavation since an object's sudden contact with oxygen presents a great shock. While conserving-restoring objects it is very important to remove damaging chloride ions from them. For copper alloys various methods are used whereas iron objects are treated with alkaline sulfite method. Nowadays conservation-restoration and technological interpretation of finds cannot reach modern standards without natural science research. In addition to radiography (RTG) a non-destructive method of X-ray fluorescence spectrometry (XRF-EDS) is very useful. We have employed it to analyse copper alloys. The method also enables measurements of the thickness of silver-plate. When interpreting complex objects it is very important to approach them interdisciplinarily with the collaboration of conservators-restorers, natural-scientists and archaeologists.

## NEOBIČAJNA DNA ZGODNJSREDNJEVEŠKE TER OSTALE SREDNJEVEŠKE LONČENINE

Na dnu nekaterih posod zgodnj srednjeveškega obdobja zasledimo motivno zelo različne znake, ki doživijo svoj vrhunec v obdobju visokega srednjega veka. Večina znakov je lahko bila narejena z odtisom podlage delovne površine ročnega lončarskega kolesa, na kateri je posoda stala med izdelavo. Znaki na dnu posod se pojavljajo na celotnem srednjeevropskem prostoru, ki je bil ali je še poseljen s slovansko populacijo. Najdemo jih skoraj na vseh tipih lončenine (loncih, skledah, steklenicah, pokrovkah, pečnicah, krožnikih), ki se je uporabljala v posameznem stoletju. V največjem številu se pojavljajo motivi: križ v krogu, križ, krog, kvadrat – romb – pravokotnik, “kolo”, svastika, motivi v povezavi s številom tri, črte, “peščena ura”, puščica, sonce, zvezde, pentagram in heksagram ... Nekateri tipi motivov se na dnu lončenine pojavljajo istočasno v različnih evropskih državah in skozi različna stoletja. V Sloveniji (Beli Krajini) so bile zadnje posode z znaki izdelane še na začetku 20. stoletja. Nova odkritja o staroverskih verovanjih, katera so se v Sloveniji deloma ohranila v Posočju in v kamnoseškem izročilu na Krasu, nam lahko z drugimi etnološko ohranjenimi pomeni sorodnih motivov na pisanicah in drugih predmetih pripomorejo k razvozlanju pomena znakov na dnu posod, ki jim v celotnem srednjeevropskem prostoru sledimo že iz zgodnj srednjeveškega obdobja.

### UNUSUAL BOTTOMS OF EARLY MEDIEVAL AND OTHER MEDIEVAL POTTERY

On the bases of some of the early medieval pottery symbols of highly diverse motifs occur; this custom reached its peak in the High Middle Ages. Most of the symbols might have been made as impressions of the working surface of the hand-powered potter's wheel on which a vessel was standing during its production. Symbols on the bottoms of vessels occur throughout the Central Europe, an area that was or still is inhabited by Slavic population. They can be found almost on all types of pottery (pots, bowls, bottles, lids, stove tiles, plates) that was used in a given century. The most often occurring motifs are: cross in a circle, cross, circle, square – rhombus – rectangle, “wheel”, swastika, motifs related to number three, lines, “hourglass”, arrow, sun, stars, pentagram and hexagram, etc. Certain types of motifs occur on the bases of pottery concurrently in different European countries or in different centuries. The last vessels with symbols were made in Slovenia (Bela Krajina – White Carniola) as late as the beginning of the 20th century. New findings about vestiges of the Slavic pre-Christian faith, which in Slovenia have partly survived in the Soča Region and in the stone-cutting tradition of the Kras, can help – together with other ethnologically preserved meanings of similar motifs on Easter eggs and other items – to decode the meaning of symbols on the bottoms of vessels which can be followed throughout the Central Europe since the Early Middle Ages.

## LESENE PASTI LJUBLJANSKEGA BARJA

Ob koncu 19. stoletja so v takratni Deželni muzej v Ljubljani pridobili tri lesene predmete, ki so jih nabiralci šote odkrili na Ljubljanskem barju. Tovrstni predmeti so bili domačinom poznani že dalj časa ter so jih imenovali “čolnički” (Nem. Schiffchen). Po njihovem pričevanju naj bi bilo takih predmetov več. Poleg treh v Deželnem muzeju, sta bila poznana še dva, vendar v privatni lasti. Izkazalo se je, da gre za lesene pasti za živali, najverjetneje jelene, ki so se ohranile v močvirnem okolju pod šoto in nad sivo ilovnato plastjo.

Ker je Ljubljansko barje v drugi polovici 19. stoletja slovelo po prazgodovinskih najdiščih oziroma po koliščih bakrene in zgodnje bronaste dobe, so bile pasti sprva umeščene v prazgodovinsko zbirko in obravnavane kot aspekt ekonomije prazgodovinskih prebivalcev Barja.

Leta 2015 je bila na dveh pasteh opravljena analiza radioaktivnega ogljika  $^{14}\text{C}$  (datacija  $^{14}\text{C}$ ). Izkazalo se je, da obe izvirata iz zgodnjega srednjega veka, in sicer iz 8. ali 9. stoletja.

Poselitvena slika Ljubljanskega barja, pa tudi širše Ljubljanske kotline, v času od 7. do 9. stoletja, je zelo slabo poznana. Šele v zadnjem desetletju so z modernimi izkopavanji prišla na dan najdišča, ki nakazujejo skromno, razpršeno poselitev tega časa. Cilj prispevka bo osvetliti možnosti kdo bi lovci s pastmi lahko bili ter od kod se je ta tehnična inovacija razširila v naš prostor.

## WOODEN TRAPS OF THE LJUBLJANA MARSHES

At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the then Provincial Museum in Ljubljana (Krainisches Landesmuseum – Rudolfinum) acquired three wooden objects which were discovered by the people gathering peat at the Ljubljana Marshes. Such objects were known among the locals for quite some time, they were called “boats” (German: Schiffchen). According to their testimony there should have been more of this kind of objects. In addition to the three “boats” in the Provincial Museum two more were known to be in private property. It turned out that these had been wooden traps for animals, most likely deer, which were preserved under the peat and above the grey clay layer.

In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Ljubljana Marshes was renowned for its prehistoric sites, the pile dwellings from the Copper and early Bronze Ages. That is why the traps were at first placed into the prehistoric collection and treated as an aspect of the economy of the pre-historical inhabitants of the Marshes.

In 2015 the radiocarbon analysis  $^{14}\text{C}$  ( $^{14}\text{C}$  dating) was carried out on two traps. It turned out that both originated from the 8<sup>th</sup> or 9<sup>th</sup> century. The settlement of the Ljubljana Marshes and the Ljubljana Basin in general in the period between 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> century is poorly known. Only in the last decade with modern excavations the sites were discovered which indicate a modest and dispersed settlement at that time. The contribution aims to shed some light on who the hunters with the traps could possibly be and from where this technical innovation had spread onto our territory from.

## RAZVOJ KERAMIČNE TEHNOLOGIJE PRI SLOVANIH OB PRIMERJAVI NAJDIŠČ KOTARE-BAZA IN GROFOVSKO

V prispevku predstavljam analizo prekmurskih najdišč Grofovsko in Kotare-Baza v primerjavi s sočasnimi najdišči iz soseščine. Prav tako bom prikazal možnosti, ki jih ponujajo nekatera nova analitična orodja in tipologija.

Najdišči Kotare-Baza in Grofovsko sta časovno opredeljeni z novo metodo datiranja. Ta temelji na referenčni tabeli za vzhodne Alpe in korelacijski formuli ustij loncev. Faze se potrjujejo hkrati z analizami okrasa, ki temeljijo na identificiranju in sledenju specifičnega krasilnega orodja, glavnika in na podlagi sicer maloštevilnih radiometričnih (C14) datacij.

Postopno osvajanje uporabe lončarskega kolesa s strani prišlekov nam omogoča uporabo skoraj unikatne keramične tipologije, ki je hkrati močno analitično orodje, posebej takrat, ko analiziramo strukturo keramičnih tipov v zaprtem stratigrafskem kontekstu. Ker proučujemo dinamične procese, se moramo zavedati omejitve klasičnih arbitrarnih tipologij. Razumevanje prehoda znanja je hkrati tudi razumevanje stika med prišleki in staroselci. Da bi ga kar najbolje razumeli, je treba uporabiti vsa raziskovalcu razpoložljiva orodja, ki dajejo relevantne rezultate. V zaključku predstavljena obdobja so teza, ki je nastala na podlagi uporabe tipologij, statistike, prostorske analize in obdelave okrasa, preverjene na dveh najdiščih.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF POTTERY MAKING TECHNIQUES OF THE SLAVS WHILE COMPARING THE SITES KOTARE-BAZA AND GROFOVSKO

The paper presents the analysis of the Prekmurje sites Grofovsko and Kotare-Baza in comparison with other contemporary sites in the vicinity. The possibilities that are opened up by certain new analytical tools and typology are also demonstrated.

The sites Kotare-Baza and Grofovsko are chronologically defined by a new method of dating. This method is based on the referential chart for the eastern Alps and the correlation formula of the pottery rims. The chronologic phases are confirmed with the analyses of the decoration which are based on the identification and following of specific tools used for making ornaments, the comb, and on radiometric (C14) dates, albeit few.

Gradual introduction of potter's wheel by the newcomers renders possible the application of an almost unique ceramic typology which is also a powerful analytical tool particularly in analysing the structure of ceramic types in a closed stratigraphic context. Because the study of dynamic processes is at stake, it is necessary to be aware of the limitations of classical arbitrary typologies. To understand the transmission of skills also means to understand the contact between the newcomers and the original inhabitants. For this to be understood as well as possible, it is necessary to use all tools available to a researcher which will provide relevant results. The periods presented in the conclusion represent a thesis that originated from the use of typologies, statistics, spatial analysis, and the study of ornament, checked up on the two sites.

## ODKRITI NOVO GROBIŠČE S POMOČJO NAPOVEDNEGA MODELA MITIČNE POKRAJINE. DOŠCA PRI BODEŠČAH.

Mitična pokrajina je bil eden od magičnih ukrepov, ki so ga v skladu s svojimi mitičnimi predstavami napravili ljudje, da bi z njegovo pomočjo lahko obvladovali naravne sile, ali jih vsaj uporabili v svojo korist. Lahko jo vidimo kot obliko prostorskega ideograma, ki ga zaznamo s pomočjo pravilnosti v pokrajini. Logično je, da so v tako urejeno pokrajino vključene vse sestavine, ki so pomembne za človeka: polja, poti, grobišča, naselbine. In če res razumemo ureditev konkretnega prostora (v našem primeru Blejski kot), imamo možnost odkriti še povsem neznane sledove človekovega bivanja. Na ta način smo odkrili in arheološko dokumentirali zgodnjemedievalno žgano grobišče Došca pri Bodeščah.

## TO DISCOVER A NEW CEMETERY WITH THE HELP OF A PREDICTIVE MODEL OF A MYTHICAL LANDSCAPE. DOŠCA AT BODEŠČE.

Mythical landscape was one of magical acts that people created in accordance with their mythical conceptions in order to master the forces of nature, or at least use them for their own good. It can be seen as a kind of spatial ideogram detected with a help of reoccurring features in the landscape. It is logical that in such an arranged landscape all the elements important to people are included: fields, paths, cemeteries, settlements. And if one really understands the pattern of a specific landscape (in our case Bled), one has the opportunity to discover previously completely unknown evidence of dwelling. In such a manner an early medieval cremation cemetery Došca at Bodešče has been discovered and excavated.



## KETLAŠKI EMAJL – OD GLOBALNEGA STILA DO LOKALNE MODE

Že vse od odkritja grobišča v Köttlachu veljajo emajlirani nakitni predmeti za tipičen element po tem najdišču poimenovane kulture. Z emajlom – predvsem jamičastim – so okrašene nekatere fibule in luničasti uhani njene najmlajše stopnje. Njihova dobra prepoznavnost vseeno ni ovira za živahne polemike o njihovi vlogi in pomenu. Temu botruje zanimiva dvojnost: po eni strani gre za značilne pridatke v grobovih vzhodnoalpskega območja, po drugi strani pa njihova razprostranjenost – vsaj v primeru fibul – kaže na zanesljivo nadregionalno distribucijo. Ta pojav je (bil) velikokrat tolmačen z etničnimi in zgodovinskimi podatki. Na podlagi primerljivih predmetov iz osrčja nemškega cesarstva je bila nekoč kultura prepoznana kot nemška, zaradi nedvomne koncentracije na jugovzhodu imperija pa pogosto tudi kot izrazito slovanska.

Fascinantno pojavljanje domala enakih emajliranih fibul na raznih koncih Evrope kaže, da je potrebno te predmete obravnavati tako samostojno kot v sklopu lokalnih kultur. V različnih regijah so namreč lahko imeli različne pomene – od živopisnega uporabnega predmeta do okrasnega predmeta z izrazito simbolno vrednostjo. Prispevek bo s pomočjo tipološke analize izbranih oblik in tipov poskusil opozoriti na nekatere zanimive podrobnosti, ki bi lahko osvetlili logiko njihovega pojavljanja na Gorenjskem in v sosednjih pokrajinah.

## THE KÖTTLACH ENAMEL – FROM A GLOBAL STYLE TO LOCAL FASHION

Ever since the discovery of the cemetery in Köttlach enamelled jewellery pieces are believed to be a typical element of the culture named after this site. Some fibulas and crescent earrings from its youngest stage are decorated with, primarily porous, enamel. Their recognisability however does not prevent the vibrant polemics over their role and significance. This is the result of an interesting ambivalence: on the one hand they are typical grave goods on the territory of the Eastern Alps, on the other hand their territorial distribution/ – at least in case of fibulas – shows a definite trans-regional distribution. This incidence has been frequently interpreted using ethnical and historical data. Due to the analogies from the heart of the German empire this culture was once recognized as German, but due to its undeniable concentration in the south-east of the empire also as distinctly Slavic.

The fascinating appearances of nearly identical enamelled fibulas at different ends of Europe indicate that these objects need to be treated independently but also in the framework of local cultures. In different regions they could have different meanings – from a colourful useful object to a decorative one with a distinctive symbolic value. With the typological analysis of various forms the contribution will try to point out some interesting details which could shed some light on the logic of their appearance in Gorenjska and its neighbouring regions.

## NOVI ARHEOLOŠKI DOKAZI SLEDI POGANSKIH OBREDOV NA ČEŠKEM

Prispevek interpretira arheološke raziskave ostalin poganskih obredov ali celo najdišč poganskih kultov na Češkem (v staronemški Bohemiji) v obdobju od konca 6. do konca 12. stoletja. Na prostem obstajata le dva ali trije trdno dokazljivi kulturni prostori: Stará Kouřim in Malá Strana v Pragi – pod rotundo Sv. Václava, ki je bila zelo verjetno tudi kraj, kjer je bila pozneje zgrajena najstarejša cerkev in mavzolej na Praškem gradu (9. stoletje). Arheologija je odkrila znake čaščenja na posameznih hribih, na primer dvojno zakladno najdbo železnega orodja za obdelavo lesa na hribu Kletečná. Miniaturna hiša v kraju Roztoky pri Pragi (6.-7. stoletje) je interpretirana kot ostanek obreda ali obredov prehoda.

## NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCES OF TRACES OF PAGAN RITUALS IN BOHEMIA

Paper's interest is the interpretation of archaeologically research of pagan ritual remains or even pagan cult sites in Bohemia (Czech Republic) from the end of 6th to the end of 12th century. There are only two or three substantially verifiable cult-places under the open sky: Stará Kouřim; Prague-Malá Strana (Lesser Town of Prague) – under the St. Venceslav's rotund; and very likely also the location, where later the oldest church and mausoleum in the Prague castle (9th century) was built. Archaeology brought indications of worship of some mountains; the example is mount Kletečná with the two hoards of iron wood-crafting tools. The miniature house from Roztoky near Prague (6/7th century) is interpreted as remains of a rite (or rites) of passage site.

## UPORABA DIGITALNIH ORODIJ PRI IZDELAVI RELATIVNE KRONOLOGIJE GROBIŠČA (PRIMER ŽUPNA CERKEV V KRANJU)

Grobišče Župna cerkev v Kranju se z več kot 3000 izkopanimi grobovi uvršča med največja srednjeveška grobišča v Evropi. Več kot tisočletni časovni razpon neprekinjenega pokopavanja od 8. do 18. stoletja ga uvršča na posebno mesto. Kot tako je reprezentančno za jugovzhodne Alpe s širšo okolico. S stotinami grobov v stratigrafskih odnosih je idealno za sestavo paradigmatične kronologije. Jasne in izjemno številne stratigrafske sekvence v kombinaciji s C-14 metodo omogočajo vzpostavitev neodvisne absolutne kronologije grobov in predmetov.

Eden temeljev za vzpostavitev kronologije je stratigrafska analiza grobišča. Predpogoj za le-to je obvladovanje obsežnih terenskih podatkov, zajetih v različnih oblikah v različnih izkopavalnih kampanjah, kar ni možno brez uporabe naprednih digitalnih orodij. Ti omogočajo poenotiti npr. prostorsko dokumentacijo, ki je nastajala v različnih časovnih obdobjih (med leti 1953 in 2014) z različnimi tehnikami zajema, od vrvice preko tračnega metra do laserskega tahimetra.

V prispevku bomo s praktičnimi primeri predstavili metodo izdelave stratigrafske matrike. Ta zahteva najprej izdelavo relacijske podatkovne baze, ki vsebuje vse ključne informacije o posamezni stratigrafski enoti. V spoznavnem krogu prepoznavne enega stratigrafskega odnosa pa je poleg terenskega dnevnika, kataloga grobov in fototeke ključna lega v prostoru. Prostorska analiza v GIS okolju omogoča ne le opazovanje natančne lege stratigrafskih enot v prostoru, temveč tudi prepoznavanje in dokumentiranje relativnih kronoloških odnosov.

Metodo bomo predstavili na praktičnem primeru skupine grobov v stratigrafskem zaporedju pri katerih smo jasno prepoznali trenutek, ko mlajši grobovi ne upoštevajo več lege zgodnjersrednjeveških. Poskušali bomo pokazati čas, ko se je spomin na zgodnjersrednjeveške grobove izgubil.

## THE USE OF DIGITAL TOOLS IN ESTABLISHING RELATIVE CHRONOLOGY OF A BURIAL GROUND (EXAMPLE OF THE KRANJ PARISH CHURCH SITE)

The cemetery Župna cerkev (Parish Church) in Kranj is with more than 3,000 excavated graves one of the largest medieval burial grounds in Europe. More than a millennium long time span, from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> century puts it at a special place. As such it is representative for South-Eastern Alps and the wider surrounding area. With hundreds of graves in stratigraphic relationships it is ideal for the composition of paradigmatic chronology. Clear and extremely numerous stratigraphic sequences combined with the C-14 dating method enable the establishment of the independent absolute chronology of graves and objects.

One of the fundamentals for establishment of the chronology is the stratigraphic analysis of the cemetery. Such analysis is pre-conditioned by the management of comprehensive field data obtained in various forms during different excavation campaigns which is impossible without the usage of advanced digital tools. These enable the unification of e.g. land documentation that was created at different times (between 1953 and 2014) with various techniques of data extraction: from a rope and a track tape measure to a laser tachometer.

In the contribution the method of creating a stratigraphic matrix will be presented with practical examples. In order to do that the first step is to create a relational database which contains all key data of a particular stratigraphic unit. In addition to a field diary, catalogue of graves and photographic library the spatial position is elementary in recognizing stratigraphic relationship of a each individual context. The spatial analysis in the GIS environment enables the observation of a precise spatial position as well as recognition and documentation of relative chronological relationships. The method will be presented with the practical example of a group of graves in a stratigraphic sequence where we clearly identified the moment when younger graves no longer paid attention to the position of the early medieval ones. We shall try to point out the moment when the memory of the early medieval graves was lost.

## PODOBA SLOVANOV V DELU TEOFILAKTA SIMOKATA

Namen prispevka je predstaviti enega najpomembnejših virov, ki se ukvarja z zgodovino Slovanov na območju Balkana ob koncu 6. stoletja. Predstaviti nameravava nove prevode (iz grščine) izbranih odlomkov dela Teofilakta Simokata, ki se nanašajo na Slovane, in jih soočiti z drugimi viri (tako pisnimi kot arheološkimi). Določiti želiva, v kolikšni meri je na podobo Slovanov vplivala književna topika, ki je v pozni antiki še vedno prevladovala, in koliko je bila predstavitev barbarov zvesta resnici. Uporabila bova pisne vire (pretežno Strategikon in dela Janeza Efeškega) in arheološke vire iz mest in oporišč ob donavskem limesu (pretežno iz Novae, kjer dr. Różycki sodeluje pri arheoloških raziskavah) in iz slovanskih naselbin (Sklavinia).

## THE IMAGE OF THE SLAVS IN THE WORK OF THEOPHYLACT SIMOCATTA.

The purpose of the presentation is to introduce one of the most important sources dealing with the history of Slavs in the Balkan region at the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> century. We intend to present new translations (from Greek) of selected fragments of Theophylact Simocatta's work that refer to Slavs, and confront them with other sources (both written and archaeological). The intention is to determine to what extent the image of the Slavs was influenced by literary topoi still prevalent in Late Antiquity and to what extent were the barbarians represented faithfully. We will make use of written sources (mainly Strategikon and the work of John of Ephesus) and archaeological sources from towns and strongholds located along the Danubian limes (mostly from Novae, where dr. Różycki is participating in archaeological studies) and from Slavic settlements (Sklavinia).

## ODMEVI KAROLINŠKE IN OTONSKE UMETNOSTI V ZGODNJSREDNJEVEŠKEM NAKITU V SLOVENIJI

Karolinška in otonska umetnost nista izoblikovali jasno prepoznavnih slogovnih značilnostih. Likovni pojavi so vezani na raznoliko ustvarjalnost številnih ljudstev, ki sta jih vključevali obe državni tvorbi, pa tudi na posamezne samostanske delavnice. Lahko pa te likovne pojave identificiramo in njihov vpliv iščemo v motivih, krasitvenih tehnikah in materialih, ki jih zasledimo v oblikovanju zgodnj srednjeveškega nakita pri nas.

Značilnost karolinške umetnosti je predvsem usmeritev k obujanju dediščine antike, pri čemer je poudarek na pozni antiki oz. zgodnjem krščanstvu z vso njegovo bogato simboliko. Vendar v izražanju s simboli lahko enako utemeljeno prepoznamo tudi program, zapisan v t.i. *Libri Carolini* in ki je nastal kot odgovor na ikonoklastični spor na 2. nicejskem koncilu leta 787. Sobivanje in prepletanje anglosaškega sloga, za katerega je značilen preplet rastlinskih in živalskih motivov, in italskega sloga, ki vztraja pri figuraliki, lahko sledimo predvsem v vodilni umetnosti tistega časa – iluminiranih rokopisih, prepoznavna pa sta tudi na zgodnj srednjeveškem nakitu. V nakitu odmeva tudi geometrizirana in reducirana predelava anglosaškega sloga, dosežena v pletenasti ornamentiki mediteranskega prostora.

Večji naslon otonske dinastije na Bizanc (poroka Otona II. z bizantinsko princeso Teofano leta 980), se pokaže v vseh umetnostnih panogah. Uveljavi se človeška figura (zlasti upodobitve svetnikov), novost so reprezentativne upodobitve cesarja. Oboje lahko zasledimo tudi v motivih na okrasnih zaponkah. V zlatarstvu se poleg novih motivov kaže v prevladujoči uporabi emajla namesto dragih kamnov in v novih zlatarskih tehnikah (filigran in granulacija). Bogato okrašene platnice iluminiranih rokopisov in večje zlatarske kompozicije se sestavljajo iz posameznih ponovno uporabljenih elementov, ki lahko nastopajo tudi samostojno in ki se jih poljubno prenaša in sestavlja. Tako lahko nastopajo tudi kot okrasne fibule z motivi v celičnem emajlu.

## THE ECHOES OF THE CAROLINGIAN AND OTTONIAN ART IN THE EARLY MEDIEVAL JEWELLERY IN SLOVENIA

The Carolingian and Ottonian art did not form clearly recognizable stylistic characteristics. These artistic phenomena are linked with diverse creativity of numerous peoples that inhabited both state formations as well as with individual monastery workshops. But we can identify these artistic phenomena and look for their influence in motifs, decorating techniques and materials which can be found in the early medieval jewellery design in our country.

The Carolingian art is characteristic for its orientation towards the revival of the heritage of Antiquity with special emphasis on Late Antiquity or early Christianity with its rich symbolism. However in the expression with symbols we can just as justifiably recognize the programme written in the so called *Libra Carolina* which was created as a response to an iconoclastic dispute at the Second Council of Nicea in 787. The co-existence and interlacement of the Anglo-Saxon style, which is characterized by interwinement of plant and animal motifs, and Italic style that sticks to figural representation can be observed particularly in the leading art of that time – illuminated manuscripts – but it is also recognizable in the early medieval jewellery. The jewellery echoes geometricized and reduced adaptation of the Anglo-Saxon style in the braided ornamentation of Mediterranean area.

More pronounced inclination of the Ottonian dynasty towards Byzantium (the marriage of Otto II to Byzantine Princess Teophano in 980) shows itself in all art forms. A human figure becomes common (especially depictions of saints), the novelty is representative depictions of the emperor. Both can be seen also as motifs on decorative brooches. In the goldsmith artisanship it is demonstrated by the use of new motifs, the use of enamel instead of precious stones and new techniques (filigree and granulation). Richly decorated covers of illuminated manuscripts and larger goldsmith's compositions are made of individual reused elements that can be independent or are arbitrarily transferred and compounded. Thus they can also become decorative fibulas with motifs in cellular enamel.

## SLOVANSKO GROBIŠČE NA PLESI V MURSKI SOBOTI

V letih 2013 in 2014 smo sodelavci Pomurskega muzeja Murska Sobota raziskali del slovanskega grobišča na najdišču Na plesi v Murski Soboti. Predstavili bomo rezultate teh izkopavanj, vključili pa tudi rezultate manjše raziskave, ki je bila opravljena letos poleti na istem najdišču ter nekatere že zaključene analize antropološkega materiala.

Na najdišču z ostanki iz različnih arheoloških obdobjih je bilo zgodnesrednjeveško grobišče odkrito na najvišjem, nekoliko dvignjenem predelu. Izkopanih je bilo 24 grobov, grobišče pa se po našem mnenju širi še na območju vzhodno od raziskanega izkopnega polja, ki je bilo delno raziskano poleti 2016. Večina pokopanih, z izjemo ene pokojnice, je bila položenih v grobove v iztegnjeni legi v smeri zahod-vzhod.

Zelo zanimiv je bil južni oz. jugovzhodni del grobišča, saj sta bila tam najdena delno ohranjena krožna jarka, ki sta zamejevala območji, v katerih sta bila po dva groba. Sklepamo, da sta jarka obdajala gomili, ki pa sta bili s poznejšimi poljedelskimi deli sploščeni.

Na podlagi pridatkov sklepamo, da je grobišče pripadalo manjši slovanski skupnosti, grobišče pa lahko datiramo od konca 8. do 10. stoletja.

## THE SLAVIC CEMETERY NA PLESI IN MURSKA SOBOTA

In 2013 and 2014 the employees and collaborators of the Pomurje Museum excavated a part of a Slavic cemetery at the site Na plesi in Murska Sobota. The results of these excavations will be presented. Also included are the results of a smaller excavation carried out this summer at the same location and first results of the anthropological analyses.

On the site the remains from various archaeological periods have been discovered. Early medieval burial ground is placed on the highest ground, which is ever so slightly elevated. 24 graves were excavated and the cemetery spreads, in our opinion, to the area east of the excavation field which was partly researched in the summer 2016. The majority, with the exception of one deceased woman, was laid to the graves in a stretched position in the direction west-east.

The southern and south-eastern parts of the burial ground were particularly interesting since two partly preserved circular ditches were found. They marked off two areas, each with two graves. We infer that the ditches surrounded two mounds which were levelled to the ground by later farming.

Based on the grave goods we infer that the cemetery, which can be dated between the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> century, belonged to a smaller Slavic community.



## KARANTANSKI SLOVANI OD VALVASORJA DO DANES

Zgodovina zgodnjerednjeveških političnih tvorb in ljudstev je bila v preteklosti velikokrat žrtev iskanja mitov, predvsem nacionalnih. Cilj prispevka je osredotočen na interpretacije različnih zgodovinarjev, ki so delovali v različnih obdobjih ter si zgodovino Slovanov vzhodnoalpskega prostora v zgodnjem srednjem veku različno interpretirali. Tako bodo torej zajete interpretacije od Janeza Vajkarda Valvasorja do Petra Štiha, pri čemer so izpostavljeni predvsem segmenti, ki kažejo na svojevrstne interpretacije in s tem odražajo čas in druge okoliščine nastanka avtorjevega dela, ki so relevantne za poglobljeno razumevanje zgodovinskih del. Tako lahko v zgodnjih fazah zgodovinskega zasledimo arhaične interpretacije, ki kasneje z Linhartom poženejo val iskanja nacionalne identitete v starejši zgodovini, ki se nadaljuje do druge polovice 20. stoletja in se zaključi s sodobnimi zgodovinarji ter ohranja kontinuiteto iskanja nacionalne zgodnjerednjeveške identitete izven znanosti z avtohtonističnimi teorijami. Prav tako pa so obravnavane ne le interpretacije etnične pripadnosti, temveč tudi druge interpretacije starejših, ki so si med seboj zelo različne in verjetno današnji znanosti precej sporne in nenavadne.

## THE CARANTANIAN SLAVS FROM VALVASOR UP TO THE PRESENT

The history of early medieval political formations and peoples was in the past oftentimes a victim of search for myths, above all national ones. The aim of this contribution focuses on the interpretations of various historians who worked in different periods and who differently interpreted the history of the Slavs in the region of the Eastern Alps in Early Middle Ages. The interpretations from Janez Vajkard Valvasor to Peter Štih will be covered. A special attention will be given to the segments which demonstrate peculiar interpretations and thus reflect the time and other circumstances of an author's work which are relevant for deep understanding of historical works. In the early phases of historiography we can thus observe archaic interpretations which later on with Linhart initiate the wave of searching for national identity in the more remote history. This continues to the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and concludes with the contemporary historians. The continuity to search for the early medieval national identity outside science maintains with autochthonism theories. In addition to the interpretations of ethnic background the contribution brings other interpretations by older historians which differ greatly and to the present-day science probably seem rather controversial and extraordinary.

## CERKEV SV. JURIJAJA NA LEGNU – OD ZGODNJEGA SREDNJEGA VEKA DO DANES

Cerkev sv. Jurija stoji nad Šmartnim pri Slovenj Gradcu, na zemljišču z izpovednim ledinskim imenom "na Karnicah". Velja za značilno predstavnico "koroškega tipa" romanskih cerkva s kornim zvonikom, ki je bila večkrat prenovljena in obnovljena. Ohranila je več stavbnih gradbenih faz, prezidav in obnov in je bila zaradi svojih značilnosti vseskozi predmet številnih razprav in strokovne pozornosti.

Ob zamenjavi dotrajanega cerkvenega tlaka je ZVKDS OE Maribor l. 1993 in 1994 izvedel arheološke raziskave celotne notranjščine. Ključnega pomena je odkritje predromanske zgodnesrednjeveške cerkve (9.–10. stoletje) s staroslovanskim grobiščem (26 grobov) in najdbami ketlaškega kulturnega kroga. Temelji enoladijske cerkve pravokotnega tlorisa s pronausom in prehodom v ladjo na zahodu ter apsidno na vzhodu so bili grajeni iz prosto naloženega kamena brez veziva. Prav apsida, ki je zunaj pravokotno obzidana, uvršča objekt v skupino cerkva z vpisano - skrito apsidno. Ta tip arhitekture je nastal na Sinajskem polotoku, v Palestini in posebej v Siriji v 3. stoletju n. št., od koder se je v starokrščanskem obdobju razširil proti zahodu, kjer je posebej zaživel v Istri in Dalmaciji. Sodi med najstarejše sakralne objekte na oglejskem misijonskem področju iz časa intenzivnega in načrtnega pokristjanjevanja alpskih Slovanov na nekdanjem karantanskem prostoru, ki mu tudi historično pripada.

Zgodnesrednjeveške grobove smo odkrili ob vzhodni, južni in zahodni strani sakralnega objekta, grobišče pa se širi tudi izven temeljev današnje cerkve. Med najdbami izstopajo obsenčni obročki, prav posebej pa je zanimiva bronasta okrogla fibula z upodobitvijo pava kot starokrščanskega simbola nesmrtnosti.

Posebno pozornost smo namenili prezentaciji, saj smo tako celosten arheološki, arhitekturni in umetnostno-zgodovinski spomenik uspeli predstaviti v vsej svoji izpovednosti pod steklenim tlakom, ne da bi posegali v samo arheološko substanco. Kot tak spodbuja zanimanje za kulturno dediščino in velja za najbolj privlačno turistično destinacijo na Koroškem, pri čemer pa cerkev ohranja svojo prvotno duhovno namembnost.

## THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE AT LEGEN – FROM THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES UP TO THE PRESENT

The Church of St. George stands above Šmartno near Slovenj Gradec, on the plot of land locally known by a telling name of “na Karnicah”. It is characteristic of the “Carinthian type” of Romanesque churches with a church bell tower over the presbytery; it has been renovated and reconstructed for several times. A number of building phases, re-buildings and renovations have been preserved, and, due to its characteristic features, it has continuously been a subject of numerous discussions and an object of professional attention.

When the decrepit church pavement was substituted, the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia, Regional Office Maribor, carried out archaeological excavation of the entire interior in 1993 and 1994. Of key importance was the discovery of a pre-Romanesque early medieval church (9-10 c.) with an old-Slavic cemetery (26 graves) and finds of the Köttlach cultural circle. The foundations of the nave of a rectangular ground plan, with a porch (pronaos) and entrance to the nave in the west and an apse in the east were built as a dry stone wall. The apse which is built as a rectangle in the outside ranks the building among the churches with an incorporated – hidden apse. This architectural type developed on the Sinai Peninsula, in Palestine, and particularly in Syria, in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD; it spread from there during the early christian era towards the West where it flourished most vividly in Istria and Dalmatia. It belongs to the oldest sacred buildings in the Aquileian missionary area from the time of intense and planned Christianization of the Alpine Slavs in the former Carantanian area to which it also historically belongs.

Early medieval graves were discovered by the eastern, southern and western walls of the sacred building, but the cemetery also extends outside the foundations of the present-day church. Outstanding among the finds are temple rings, and of special interest seems to be a round bronze fibula with the depiction of a peacock as the early christian symbol of immortality.

We paid special attention to the presentation in order to be able to present the overall archaeological, architectural and art historical monument in its entire expressive significance under glass pavement without intervening in the very archaeological substance. Being so, the monument stimulates interest in cultural heritage and is considered the most attractive tourist destination in Slovenian Carinthia, yet the church keeps its original religious purpose.

## SLOVENŠČINA V KARNIOLI

V Toskani so našli kakih dvajset daljših tekstov iz obdobja 700/100 pr. n. št. Razumevanje in prebiranje napisov je omogočeno na podlagi slovenskih besednih pojmov. Povezani stavki nam prikažejo delček antičnega vedenja o naši zgodovinski preteklosti. Glede na jezikovne prvine so Etruščani zapisovali v jeziku kateremu danes pravimo slovenščina.

Rimljani so od Etruščanov prevzeli pisna znanja, Zato je smiselno primerjati podobnosti istodobnih črkovnih znakov. Latinska abeceda je potomec etruščanske abecede. in je ena izmed najbolj razširjenih abeced na svetu. Podobnost oblik venetskih in etruščanskih znakov zahteva hkratno primerjanje znakov severne in osrednje Italije. Doslej so namreč kakih 300 krajših napisov najdenih na področju severne Italije in Slovenije označevali kot venetščino. To seveda ni točno saj so znaki oblikovno povsem podobni etruščanski abecedni zvrsti. Raziskava je pokazala, da so na omenjenih področjih našli ostanke zapisov pitagorejske matematike. Kajti tudi med etruščanskimi teksti naletimo na matematične znake.

Vojne razmere so dogodki, ki so najbolj pretresali različna obdobja. Tako na napisu iz Gubbia zasledimo sodelovanje Punov in Karnov. Puni ali Feničani so izpričani v treh Punskih vojnah. Karne pa omenjajo zapisi Strabona in Plinija. Slovensko razumevanje stavka nam z besedami SPET URIE nakaže na sporočilo, ki ga lahko še danes razumemo z ustrezniciami, vnovično urjenje. Karni so torej sodelovali pri vojaških spopadih proti Rimljanom.

Jezikovne primerjave etruščanskih napisov izpričujejo slovensko jezikovno prisotnost že za časa Karnov. Ti so bivali ob Savi v predrimskem času.

## THE SLOVENIAN LANGUAGE IN CARNIOLA

About twenty longer texts from the time between 700 and 100 BC were found in Tuscany. The understanding and reading of the inscriptions is rendered possible on the basis of the Slovenian word meanings. Related phrases reveal a small part of antique knowledge about our historical past. With regard to linguistic elements, the Etruscans wrote in a language that is now called Slovenian.

Romans accepted the knowledge from Etruscans. Therefore it is reasonable to compare the similarities of contemporary alphabetic characters. The Latin alphabet was descended from the Etruscan alphabet and is one of the most widely spread alphabets in the world. The similarity of the forms of Venetic and Etruscan characters requires also the comparison with the characters of north and central Italy. Until now, about 300 shorter inscriptions found in northern Italy and Slovenia have been defined as the Venetic language. This is not true since the form of the characters closely resembles the Etruscan alphabetic type. The research has shown that what was found in the above-mentioned areas are remains of records of Pythagorean mathematics. But also in Etruscan texts mathematical characters occur. War circumstances were the events that most deeply troubled people in different periods. Thus, the inscription from Gubbia shows collaboration between the Punics and the Carni. The Punics or Phoenicians are documented in the three Punic Wars, while the Carni are mentioned in the writings by Strabo and Pliny. Slovenian understanding of the phrase with the words SPET URIE indicates the message which can still be understood today by way of equivalents, “vnovično urjenje” – repeated training. The Carni thus collaborated in military encounters against the Romans.

Linguistic comparisons of Etruscan inscriptions testify to Slovenian linguistic presence already at the time of the Carni. These were settled along the River Sava in pre-Roman times.

## PROSTORSKA RAZPOREDITEV ZGODNJSREDNJEVEŠKE SLOVANSKE NASELBINE: PRIMER SELCI ĐAKOVAČKI – KAZNICA – RUTAK

Gradnja prometne infrastrukture na severnem Hrvaškem je v zadnjem desetletju privedla do odkritja dolgo pričakovanih zgodnj srednjeveških vasi. Arheološka izkopavanja na najdišču Kaznica-Rutak blizu mesta Đakovo v letih 2005 in 2006 so pripeljala do odkritja enega prvih zgodnj srednjeveških najdišč v vzhodni Slavoniji z več polzemljankami. Deset let pozneje je bilo naselje s pomočjo analize C14 z veliko gotovostjo datirano v čas od 7. do 9. stoletja. Ta predstavitev se bo osredotočila na analizo prostorske razporeditve in povezanosti podobe vasi s sočasnimi slovanskimi naselji v srednji Evropi in poskusila ponuditi zaključke glede funkcije in narave naselbine ter njene vključenosti v zgodnj srednjeveško podobo območja vzhodne Slavonije.

## THE SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE EARLY MEDIEVAL SLAVIC SETTLEMENT: CASE STUDY SELCI ĐAKOVAČKI - KAZNICA-RUTAK

The construction of traffic infrastructure in northern Croatia in the last decade has led to the discovery of long-awaited early medieval villages. Archaeological excavation of a site Kaznica-Rutak near the town of Đakovo in 2005 and 2006 resulted in the discovery of one of the first early medieval sites in Eastern Slavonia with several semi-subterranean houses (german: Gruberhäuser). Ten years later, using a C14 analysis, settlement is with great certainty dated in the period of 7<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> century. This presentation will focus on the analysis of the spatial organization and integration of the image of the village towards the simultaneous Slavic settlements in adjacent areas of Central Europe, and attempt to offer conclusions regarding the function and nature of the settlement and its integration into the early medieval image of Eastern Slavonia region.

## ZBIVA, SPLETNO ORODJE ZA ANALIZO GROBIŠČ. PRIMER ZGODNJSREDNJEVEŠKEGA NAJDIŠČA ŽUPNA CERKEV V KRANJU

Zgodnjesrednjeveško grobišče Župna cerkev v Kranju je eno večjih in pomembnejših zgodnjesrednjeveških najdišč jugovzhodnoalpskega prostora. Več kot polstoletna zgodovina izkopavanj in s tem povezana raznorodna dokumentacija ter velika količina grobov in predmetov povzročajo svojevrstne izzive za arheološko interpretacijo. Za te izzive smo na ZRC SAZU – Inštitut za arheologijo razvili več orodij. Eno teh je spletna storitev Zbiva, ki je nastala v okviru projekta ARIADNE.

**Zbiva** je arheološka zbirka podatkov za vzhodne Alpe in obrobje v zgodnjem srednjem veku. Prostorsko pokriva Slovenijo, Avstrijo, Istro in Kvarner na Hrvaškem ter Furlanijo in Julijsko krajino v Italiji. Obsega čas od naselitve Slovanov do prenehanja dajanja predmetov v grobove, nekako od 7. do 11. stoletja. Zbirka je začela nastajati že leta 1987, na spletu je dostopna od leta 2000. Osnovo tvori zbirka najdišč, ki vsebuje podatke o legi in vrsti najdišč, časovno opredelitev najdišča ter seznam literature. Drugi sestavni del je zbirka grobov z opisom bistvenih sestavin grobišč: zvrsti grobov, obrise in velikosti grobnih jam, globino vkopov, smer grobnih jam in pokojnikov v njih, lego in ohranjenost okostij, odnos okostja do drugega okostja v grobu, ali gre za dvojni ali skupinski grob, odnos groba do sosednjih grobov na grobišču ... Tretji sestavni del je zbirka predmetov, kjer so ti opisani številčno in besedno ter prikazani s sliko. Tipso so opredeljeni lončenina, nakitni predmeti in noži.

## ZBIVA, AN INTERNET TOOL FOR THE BURIAL GROUNDS ANALYSIS. AN EXAMPLE OF THE EARLY MEDIEVAL SITE OF THE PARISH CHURCH IN KRANJ

The early medieval burial ground Župna cerkev (Parish Church) in Kranj belongs to the larger and more important early medieval sites of the south-eastern Alpine region. More than half a century long history of excavation and consequent heterogenous documentation as well as a large number of graves and objects present a special challenge for archaeological interpretation. To face these challenges the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Institute of Archaeology developed several tools. One of them is a web service Zbiva which was created within the ARIADNE project.

Zbiva is a Slovenian acronym for archaeological database for Eastern Alps and surrounding regions. It covers Slovenia, Austria, Istria and the Kvarner Bay in Croatia and the Friuli Venezia Giulia region in Italy. Temporally it stretches from the first Slavic settlement to the period when objects were no longer placed in graves, from about the 7<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The first creation of the database goes back to 1987, since 2000 it has been accessible on the internet. Its foundation is a database of sites containing information on position and kind of sites, their temporal placement and bibliography. The second integral part is the database of graves with the description of essential characteristics of burial grounds: types of graves, outlines and sizes of grave pits, depths of burial, orientation of the grave pits and the deceased lying in them, the position and preservation of skeletons, the relations of a skeleton to another skeleton in the grave, whether it is a double or collective grave, relations of a grave to neighbouring graves at the burial ground... The third integral part is the database of objects where they are described numerically and narratively and demonstrated by a picture. Pottery, jewelry objects and knives are defined by their types.



## PRI ČEM SMO? ZGODNJSREDNJEVEŠKA ARHEOZOLOGIJA NA SLOVENSLEM – PREGLED.

Arheozoološke raziskave imajo na Slovenskem sorazmerno dolgo tradicijo, vendar pa so bile tradicionalno usmerjene v študijo prazgodovinskega gradiva. Do pomembnih sprememb je prišlo šele v zadnjih dveh desetletjih, ko smo bili priča povečanemu zanimanju tudi za mlajša obdobja. Podatki za čas zgodnjega srednjega veka ostajajo za sedaj sicer sorazmerno skopi, nekaj najdišč pa je bilo sistematske arheozoološke analize vendarle deležno. Zbrane ugotovitve ponujajo dobro izhodišče za vsaj preliminaren vpogled v geografsko raznolikost na področju strategije upravljanja z domačimi živalmi in gospodarskega pomena lova. Prepoznano variabilnost kaže pripisati tako paleookoljski, kakor tudi politični heterogenosti raziskovanega območja. Sklepni del študije je namenjen poskusu osvetlitve obsega znotrajnajdiščne raznolikosti na ravni arheozooloških ostankov, kjer se osredotočamo na najdišča z najbogatejšim naborom najdb (npr. Tinje nad Loko pri Žusmu, Pristava na Bledu). Pri tem upoštevamo tudi arheološka dognanja o etničnem ozadju stanovalcev posameznih hiš.

## WHERE ARE WE NOW? EARLY MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOZOOLOGY IN SLOVENIA – AN OVERVIEW.

Archaeozoological research has a long tradition in Slovenia, but was mostly directed towards prehistoric faunas. In past two decades, however, we've witnessed an increased interest in later periods as well. Even though Early Medieval data continue to be scarce, a few sites have been systematically archaeozoologically investigated, providing a good opportunity to obtain preliminary insights into geographical variations in animal keeping strategies and the importance of hunting. The observed differences are linkable to both palaeoenvironmental and political heterogeneity within the studied area. In addition to this, an analysis of the range of intra-site variability of archaeozoological data is to be attempted on the sites with the largest available database (e.g. Tinje above Loka near Žusem, Pristava in Bled), taking into account also archaeological data regarding the ethnicity of the dwellers of individual houses.

## GORJANCI, ZAKLADNICA ARHEOLOŠKIH NAJDIŠČ

Greben Camberk se izteza iz masiva Gorjancev, nad Cerovim Logom. V letih 2002 in 2004 je bilo izkopanih 36 skeletnih grobov. Erozijsko delovanje, na robu terase kamnoloma, je povzročilo odnašanje delov skeletov. Nekateri so ohranjeni le od pasu navzdol. Skeleti, v grobovih pravokotnega tlorisa z zaobljenimi vogali, so bili orientirani vzhod - zahod. Vsi razen enega so ležali na hrbtu. V petih grobovih so bili najdeni železni noži, po enkrat pa železna pasna spona in bronast prstan s čelno razširitvijo ter odlomki keramike. Na osnovi najdb uvrščamo grobišče v karantanski kulturni krog, v pozno 8. in prvo polovico 9. stol. Analogije tu najdenim predmetom najdemo na grobiščih Spodnje Avstrije, na območju nekdanje velikomoravske države, na slovanskih grobiščih na Bledu, Kranju in v zgodnj srednjeveških višinskih naselbinah v Sloveniji. Na platoju nad grobiščem smo severozahodno od sledov prazgodovinske naselbine izkopali zgodnj srednjeveški vkop in po vsem območju razprostranjene kose keramike, morebitne skromne naselbinske sledi.

Zgodnj srednjeveško najdišče na Camberku skupaj z ostalimi najdišči nanizanimi ob poti, ki je povezuje dolini Krke in Kolpe preko Gorjancev, dopolnjuje sliko in odraža kontinuiteto poselitve Gorjancev od pozne bronaste dobe naprej. Na izhodišču potivznožju ležijo naselbina Trnišča in grobišči iz starejše in mlajše železne dobe Mihovo, sledi naselbina iz pozne bronaste dobe in cerkev iz pozne rimske dobe Gradec nad Mihovim ter višinska utrdba iz pozne rimske dobe na Zidanem gabru. S Camberka je lep razgled na nasprotni breg Krke, kjer se ob vznožju Vinjega vrha nahajata, časovno mlajši, grobišče Bela Cerkev in naselbina Dolge njive.

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<sup>1</sup> Najdbe iz leta 2002 so že objavljene: Breščak, D. 2002, Slovansko grobišče na Camberku nad Cerovim Logom. Slawisches Gräberfeld auf dem Camberk oberhalb von Cerov Log. – V: Zgodnji Slovani, Zgodnj srednjeveška lončenina na obrobju vzhodnih Alp. Die frühen Slaven, Ljubljana, 104–110.

## THE GORJANCI HILLS, A TREASURE TROVE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The Camberk ridge stretches out from the Gorjanci massif above Cerov Log. In the years 2002 and 2004 36 skeletal graves were excavated. Erosion on the edge of a quarry terrace swept away parts of skeletons. Some are preserved only below the waist. The skeletons in the graves of rectangular layout with rounded corners were oriented in the direction east – west. All but one lay on their backs. Iron knives were found in five graves, and in one case an iron belt buckle, a bronze ring with frontal widening and fragments of pottery. Based on the grave goods the cemetery is placed into the Carantanian culture, into the late 8<sup>th</sup> and the first half of the 9<sup>th</sup> century. The analogies to the finds discovered can be found at the cemeteries of Lower Austria, on the territory of the former Great Moravian state, at the Slavic cemeteries in Bled, Kranj and in early medieval hilltop settlements in Slovenia. On the north-western plateau above the cemetery traces of a prehistorical settlement, an early medieval pit, and pottery sherds spread over the entire area – as well as possible modest traces of settlement – were excavated.

The early medieval site on Camberk together with the string of other sites along the route connecting the Krka and Kolpa valleys over the Gorjanci hills completes the picture and reflects the continuity of the settlement at the Gorjanci hills from the Bronze Age onwards. At the starting point of the route – at the foothill – there are the settlement Trnišča and the burial grounds from the Early and Late Iron Age Mihovo followed by a settlement from the Late Bronze Age and a church from the late Roman period Gradec above Mihovo and a hillfort from a late Roman period on Zidani gaber. From Camberk there is a nice view at the opposite bank of the Krka River where at the foothill of Vinji vrh a more recent cemetery Bela and a settlement Dolge njive can be found.

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<sup>2</sup> The finds from 2002 are already published: Breščak, D. 2002, Slovansko grobišče na Camberku nad Cerovim Logom. Slawisches Gräberfeld auf dem Camberk oberhalb von Cerov Log. – In *Zgodnji Slovani, Zgodnesrednjeveška lončenina na obrobju vzhodnih Alp*. Die frühen Slaven, Ljubljana, 104–110.

## PREŽITKI VEROVANJ ZGODNJIH SLOVANOV V STAROVERSKI OBREDNI UPORABI JAM

Jame predstavljajo izjemen naraven in družben fenomen. V zadnjih dveh desetletjih so del medznanstvenih raziskav povezanih z naravoslovnimi vedami, speleologijo, pokrajinskimi študijami, psihologijo, arheologijo, etnologijo in antropologijo. V preteklosti so ljudje jame kot pomembne prostore uporabljali v najrazličnejše namene, kot del zgodovine in življenja pa imajo pomen tudi za današnje okoliško prebivalstvo. V izročilu se večkrat omenjajo kot magične, svete, v slovenski in svetovni jamski arheologiji pa je bil zanemaren predvsem vidik njihove obredne uporabe.

Arheoloških sledov uporabe jam iz zgodnjega srednjega veka na Slovenskem praktično nimamo, zato si moramo pomagati z ustnim izročilom o staroverskih obredih in mitoloških pripovedih, ki lahko razkrivajo starejšo uporabo. Sledovom staroverstva lahko preko ustnega izročila sledimo predvsem v zahodnem delu Slovenije, na Krasu, v okolici Bovca in v Posočju, staroverska obredja pa so pri nas na skrivaj izvajali vsaj še v prvi polovici 20. stoletja. Na podlagi medznanstvene raziskave primerov jam Ajdovske jame, Hude luknje, Pilance, Potočke zijavke, Triglavce, Trhlovice in Rupe pri Divači, lahko te jame opredelimo kot obredne za čas novega veka. Na podlagi poskusa razlage njihove uporabnosti znotraj slovanske mitične zgodbe in jamskih naravnih ponujenosti v njih pa lahko novoveške obredne dejavnosti povežemo z zgodneslovanskimi nekrščanskimi praksami. Določene jame imajo lahko pomembno vlogo v obredih, povezanih s krogotokom življenja, kot nenehnim rojevanjem, ki omogoča ohranjanje ravnovesja v svetu. Pri tem najpomembnejšo značilnost predstavlja predvsem vodnatost jame oz. prisotnost čiste, žive vode v njej kot učinkovite življenjske energije. Posebno vlogo ima jama v obredni pokrajini kot središče pokrajine, še posebej če se ta nahaja v gori.

## THE REMAINS OF THE EARLY SLAVIC BELIEF IN AN OLD RELIGIOUS RITUAL USE OF CAVES

Caves represent a remarkable natural and social phenomenon. During the last two decades they are part of interdisciplinary research related to natural sciences, speleology, landscape studies, psychology, archaeology, ethnology, and anthropology. In the past, people used caves as significant places for a variety of purposes; as part of history and life they retain significance also for today's local population. In tradition, they are often referred to as being magic, sacred, but in Slovenian and world cave archaeology the aspect of their ritual use has been mainly neglected.

Practically no archaeological traces of the use of caves in the Early Middle Ages remain in Slovenia, so we have to rely on oral tradition of Slavic pre-Christian faith rituals and mythological tales which can reveal their earlier use. By way of oral tradition, traces of Slavic pre-Christian faith can mainly be followed in the western part of Slovenia, on the Kras, in the neighbourhood of Bovec and in the Soča region, while rituals were secretly performed in our country at least into the first half of the 20th century. As follows from interdisciplinary research of several caves – Ajdovska jama, Huda luknja, Pilanca, Potočka zijavka, Triglavca, Trhlovca and Rupa near Divača – these can be defined as having been ritualistic in the Modern Period. An attempt at explanation of their use within Slavic mythical story and caves' natural conditions renders possible to relate the ritualistic activities of the Modern Period to Early Slavic pre-Christian practice. Certain caves can have an important role in the rituals related to the life cycle, as incessant re-birth that enables maintaining the balance in the world. The most important feature in this respect is water capacity of a cave or the presence of pure, living water in it as efficient life energy. A cave has a special role in the ritual landscape as the centre of this landscape, especially if the cave is located in a mountain.











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