

**ARHEOLOŠKI VODIČ
PO KNINSKOM PODRUČJU**

***ARCHAEOLOGICAL GUIDEBOOK
IN THE KNIN AREA***

Kninski muzej

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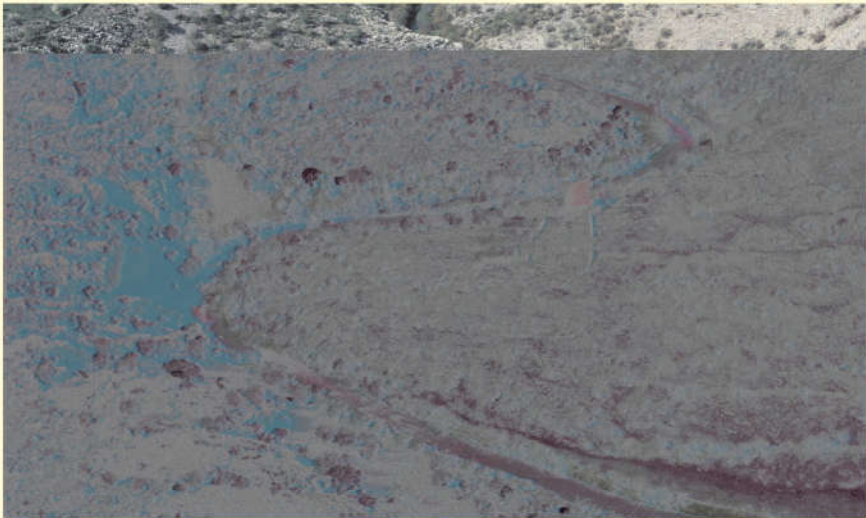


ZEMLJOPISNE I HIDROGEOLOŠKE ZNAČAJKE KNINSKOG PODRUČJA

Svojim smještajem kninsko područje se nalazi na prostoru sjeverne Dalmacije. Sa sjevera omeđuju ga planinski masivi Plješevica i Orlovice, sa istoka Dinare te Promine s juga i Koma sa zapada. Spomenuti planinski predjeli kninskog područja ispresijecani su plodnim poljima: na krajnjem zapadu smješteno je Mokro polje, u centralnom dijelu kninskog područja Kninsko polje, Kosovo polje na krajnjem jugu, te manji dio Cetinskog polja na istoku. Iznimno bogatu reljefnu sliku popunili su i riječni tokovi: Krka i njene pritoke, uvijek bogate vodom, u središnjem dijelu Kninskog polja, Zrmanja u krajnjem zapadnom te Cetina na istočnom dijelu kninskog područja, što je bio razlog naseljenosti od najranije prošlosti.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE KNIN AREA

The area of Knin is situated in the territory of North Dalmatia. From the north it is surrounded by the mountain ranges of Plješevica and Orlovice, from the east by Dinara, from the south by Promina and from the north by Koma. These mountainous regions of the Knin area are cut up by fertile fields: in the further west there is Mokro polje, in the central part of Knin area there is Kninsko polje, Kosovo polje is situated at the far southern part and the smaller part of Cetinsko polje in the east. Very rich relief has been filled by river flows: Krka and its affluents always rich in water, in the very centre of Kninsko polje, Zrmanja in the far western part and Cetina in the eastern part of the Knin area, what has been the reason to inhabit this area since early history.



Kanjon rijeke Zrmanje
The canyon of the river Zrmanja

Promatramo li prostor oko rijeke Krke kao dio okršenog prostora Dinarida na njemu se sučeljavaju dvije megastrukturne jedinice: Adriatik i Dinarik, koje idu linijom gornjeg toka Zrmanje, Kosova i Petrova polja do doline vrbe u izvorišnoj zoni Čikole.



Kanjon rijeke Krke
The canyon of the river Krka

Prema hidrogeološkim značajkama stijena u slijevnom području Krke izdvajaju se slijevovi: Butišnice, Krčića, Kosovčice, Čikole, Guduče i kao prostorno najveći – izravni slijev rijeke Krke. Osim tih voda izvan orografskog slijeva hidrogeološkom slijevu rijeke Krke pripadaju ponorne vode jugoistočno od Grahova u Bosni i Hercegovini, i podzemne vode uzvodnog dijela doline riječice Vrbe, pritoke Čikole, te vode gornjeg toka rijeke Zrmanje koje su izvorom Miljacka u izravnoj vezi s vodama Krke.

If the area around the river Krka is observed as a part of the karst region of the Dinaric mountains, two megastructural units are confronted there. Adriatic and Dinaric, which stretch along the line of the upper flow of Zrmanja, Kosovo and Petrovo polje as far as the valley Vrba in the spring zone of Čikola. According to the hydro - geological characteristics of the rocks in the waters of Krka the following watersheds can be depicted: the watersheds of Butišnica, Krčić, Kosovčica, Čikola, Guduča, as well as the biggest one, according to area - the direct watershed of the river Krka.

Beside these waters outside the orographic watershed the underground stream waters south - east of Grahovo in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the underground waters of the upstream part of the valley of a small river Vrba, the affluent of Čikola, as well as the waters of the upper flow of the river Zrmanja which are in a direct connection with waters of Krka belong to the hydrogeological watershed of the river Krka.

The source of the river Krka is situated along the edge of Kninsko polje, at the foot of the Dinaric mountain, three and a half km north - east from Knin. It consists of three permanent springs:

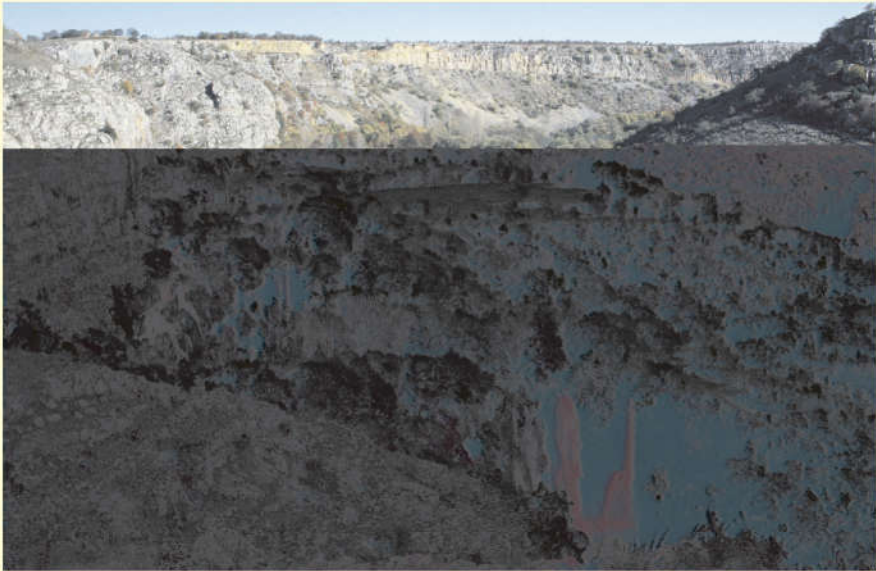
Glavni izvor (The Main Spring), Mali izvor (The Small Spring) and Treći izvor (The Third Spring). Glavni izvor is situated in the cave (a siphon) under 22 meters high, in winter noisy and in summer waterless Topoljski slap, Veliki buk or Krčića slap. The river Krka is 72.5 km long - the length of freshwater flow is 49, and brackish 23.5 km. In the freshwater part of the flow Krka receives five affluents: Krčić (10.5 km), Kosovčica (12.5 km), Orašnica (5.3 km), Butišnica (39 km) and Čikola with Vrba (37.8 km), and in the sunken part of the mouth the river Guduča (7 km). In the Knin area there are five out of seven karst (travertine) waterfalls of the river Krka. Bilušića buk is the first waterfall to which Krka flows in winding but peaceful flow through the canyon of 60 to 200 m in width.



Izvorište rijeke Krke nalazi se uz rub Kninskog polja, u podnožju planine Dinare, tri i pol kilometra sjeveroistočno od Knina. Sastoji se od tri stalna izvora: Glavni izvor, Mali izvor i Treći izvor. Glavni izvor nalazi se u špilji (sifonu) podno 22 m visokog zimi bučnog a ljeti bezvodnog Topoljskog slapa, Velikog buka ili Krčića slapa. Rijeka Krka duga je 72,5 km – dužina slatkovodnog vodotoka je 49, a bočatog 23,5 kilometara. U slatkovodnom dijelu toka prima pet pritoka: Krčić (10, 5 km), Kosovčicu (12,5 km), Orašnicu (5,3 km), Butišnicu (39 km) i Čikolu s Vrbom (37, 8 km), a u potopljenom dijelu ušća rijeku Guduču (7 km). Na kninskom području nalazi se pet od sedam sedrenih slapova rijeke Krke. Bilušića buk prvi je slap do kojeg Krka teče vijugavim ali mirnim tokom kroz kanjon širine od 60 do 200 m.

Today's appearance of Bilušića buk and the waterflow has been changed four times by the mining of travertine barriers to prevent floods in Kninsko polje. It consists of two main steps and several half - steps in a length of 300 m, with an entire difference of 22.4 m in height. The width of the waterfall is about 100 m, but most of the year, during a low-water level, water is overflowing through the gorge of the width of only thirty meters. Two kilometers downstream the Bilušića buk, at the exit of the canyon, Krka becomes wider and forms 400 m wide and 1300 m long Čorića jezero (lake). The lake has been built by lifting the travertine barrier of the Brljan waterfall. The water of the lake overflows the waterfall of the total height of 15.5 m.

Downstream, on its way, at the distance of about three kilometers in a magnificent canyon, Krka makes three waterfalls:



Manojlovački slapovi
The Manojlovac waterfalls



« Mrtva sedra »
«Dead travertine»

Današnji izgled Bilušića buka i vodotoka izmijenjen je u četiri navrata miniranjem sedrenih barijera radi spriječavanja poplava u Kninskom polju. Sastoji se od dvije glavne stepenice i nekoliko međustepenica na dužini od 300 m, s ukupnom visinskom razlikom od 22,4 m. Širina slapa je oko 100 m, ali veći dio godine, za niska vodostaja, voda se preljeva kroz usjek širine svega tridesetak metara. Dva kilometra nizvodno od Bilušića buka na izlazu iz kanjona Krka se proširuje u 400 m široko i 1300 m dugo Čorića jezero. Jezero je nastalo podizanjem sedrene barijere slapa Brljan. Voda jezera preljeva se preko slapa ukupne visine 15,5 m. Nizvodnije Krka na svom putu na razdaljini od oko tri kilometra u veličanstvenom kanjonu tvori tri slapišta: Manojlovački slapovi, slap Rošnjak i Miljacka slap.

Manojlovački slapovi (The Manojlovac waterfalls), Slap Rošnjak (The Rošnjak waterfall) and Miljacka slap (The Miljacka waterfall).

The Manojlovac waterfalls are the highest and the most beautiful waterfalls of the river Krka. They consist of a range of travertine barriers of the entire height of 59.6 m with the main waterfall of 32.2 m in height. The length of waterfalls is about 500, and the width about 80 meters. One kilometer downstream the Manojlovića waterfalls, where the canyon is deeper and narrower, there is the lowest waterfall Rošnjak, hidden in untouched nature. It consists of one 40-meter wide step and of only 8.4 m in height. About 1 km downstream the Rošnjak waterfall there is Miljacka waterfall.



« Graditelji sedre »
“Travertine makers”

Manojlovački slapovi najviši su i najljepši slapovi rijeke Krke. Sastoje se od niza sedrenih barijera ukupne visine 59,6 m s glavnim slapom visine 32,2 m. Dužina slapova je oko 500, a širina oko 80 metara.

Kilometar nizvodno od Manojlovačkih slapova, gdje je kanjon sve dublji i uži nalazi se skriven u nedirnutoj prirodi najniži slap Rošnjak. Sastoji se od jedne stepenice širine oko 40 m i visine samo 8,4 m. Oko kilometar nizvodno od Rošnjaka nalazi se Miljacka slap. Građen je od tri veće i brojnih manjih stepenica ukupne visine 23,8 m, stiješnjениh u koritu rijeke između visokih stijena obraslih bujnim submediteranskim raslinjem.

Kanjon rijeke Krke nastao je za vrijeme posljednje Wurmске oledbe (prije 18.000 godina) kada je razina mora bila oko 120 – 125 metara niža od današnje. Korito rijeke usijecalo se u sjevernodalmatinsku kršku zaravan tektonski i litološki predisponiranim smjerovima pri kraju Wurma kao posljedica otapanja velike količine leda.

It consists of three bigger and numerous smaller steps of the total height of 23.8 m, narrowed into the river bed between high rocks covered with lush Submediterranean vegetation.

The travertine waterfalls are biodynamic formation which grow even today, thanks to permanent “**making of travertine**” and therefore they are called “live travertine”. In the area around Knin, out of today’s river flow, in the area of earlier river flow which was active in a geological development, the travertine which is about 125.000 years old was found, and it is called “**dead travertine**”. Travertine is a frequent phenomenon in the surface flows of Dinaric karst, but only exceptionally it makes the layers which for the waterfalls the way they are on the river Krka.

The canyon of the river Krka was built during last Wurm’s unfreezing (18.000 years ago) when the sea level was about 120 - 125 meters lower than today.



Zbog općeg otapanja ledene kore na planeti Zemlji došlo je do dizanja razine mora za 90 – 95 metara u holocenu (prije 8.500 godina). U to vrijeme dolazi do potapanja današnje jadranske obale kada je oblikovano ušće rjeke Krke.

Istovremeno, radi porasta temperature, nastaju posebni hidrološki, geomorfološki, biocenološki i drugi prirodni uvjeti povoljni za taloženje sedre u kanjonu. U tom trenutku započela su veličanstvena graditeljska djela duž vodotoka, što dovodi do potapanja ušća rijeke Čikole, nastajanja Visovačkog jezera te močvara, bara i poplavnih livada u uzvodnom dijelu kanjona Krke. Taloženjem kalcijevog karbonata iz vode stvara se sedra ili travertin koja gradi pragove, pokrivače, brade, zastore, spilje i druge geomorfološke oblike koji su temeljni fenomen i okosnica današnje hidrogeološke i pejzažne slike Nacionalnog parka « Krka ».

The river bed was cut into the north - Dalmatian karst plateau through tectonically and lithologically predisposed directions at the end of Wurm as a consequence of melting larger quantities of ice.


Because of general melting of icy cover on the planet Earth, the sea - level rose 90 - 95 meters in Holocene (8.500 years ago). At that time the Adriatic coast sank when the mouth of the river Krka was formed. At the same time, because the temperature rose, special hydrological, geomorphological, biocenological and other natural conditions appear, suitable for sedimentation of travertine in the canyon.

In that moment, the magnificent constructional works started along the waterflow, which led to the sinking of the mouth of the river Čikola, the appearance of the lake Visovačko jezero and swamps, ponds and flood meadows in the upstream part of the canyon of Krka.



Kanjon rijeke Krke snimljen iz zraka

The canyon of the river Krka - photograph taken from the air



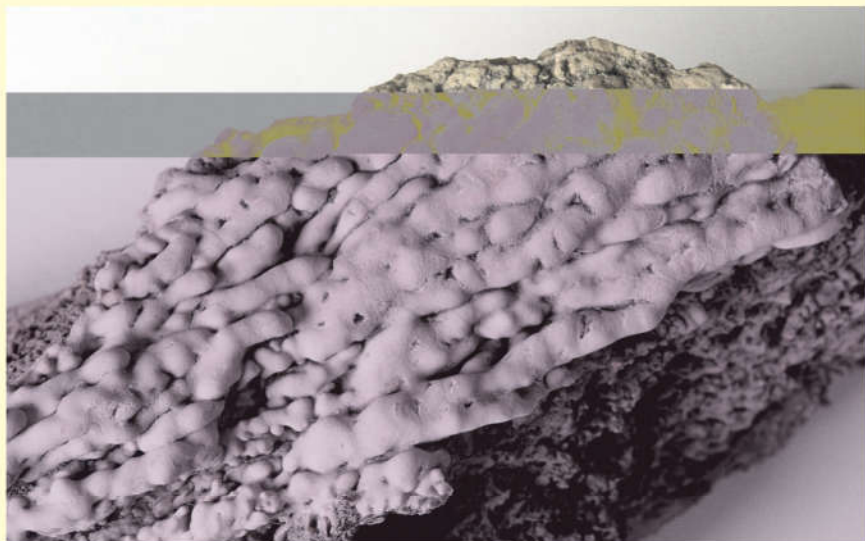
Sedrena slapišta su biodinamička tvorevina, koja stalnim osedranjem rastu i danas te ih nazivamo **"živa sedra"**. Na proroku oko Knina, izvan današnjeg vodotoka rijeke, na području nekadašnjeg vodotoka koji je bio aktivan u geološkom razvoju, nalazimo sedru starosti oko 125.000 godina, a nazivamo je **"mrtva sedra"**.

Sedra je česta pojava u površinskim tokovima dinarskog krša, ali samo izuzetno gradi naslage koje stvaraju slapove kakvi su na rijeci Krki.

Postupno uz sedrotvorce koji su mijenjali rijeku, i čovjek je svojim trudom mijenjao staništa i krajobraz uz Krku gradeći naselja, ceste, mostove, mlinove, utvrde i Božje hramove. Za gradnju je koristio prirodne materijale iz svog okoliša i tako posezao za sedrom, materijalom vrlo lakim za oblikovanje, a dovoljno tvrdim za dugovječnost građevina čiji nam ostaci govore o tisućljetnoj prisutnosti čovjeka na ovim prostorima.

By sedimentation of calcium - carbonate from water, the gypsum or travertine which forms thresholds, blankets, beards, curtains, caves and other geomorphological forms has been made, which are a basic phenomenon and a skeleton of today's hydrogeological and landscape picture of the National Park "Krka".

Gradually, together with travertine makers which have changed the river, the man has also changed the habitats and landscape at Krka in his efforts, building settlements, roads, mills, forts and God's temples. He uses natural materials from his environment for building and he also takes travertine, the material which is very easy to form and tough enough for long - lasting buildings, whose remnants talk about a thousand-year-long presence of a human being in this area.



Sedra s kninskog područja
Travertine from the Knin area



HISTORIJAT ARHEOLOŠKIH ISTRAŽIVANJA NA KNINSKOM PODRUČJU

Prva arheološka istraživanja na kninskom području vežu se za kraj 19. st., kad istodobno s idejom narodnog preporoda započinje veći interes za kulturno nasljeđe. Nositelji tih prvih projekata bili su tadašnji župnici, poput fra Luje Maruna, fra Dane Klarića, fra Stjepana Zlatovića. 1885. godina kad je u Kninu osnovan "Odbor za istraživanje starina u kninskoj okolici", označila je i početak sustavnijeg istraživanja. Od tada se istraživao veći broj antičkih, a osobito srednjovjekovnih lokaliteta, poput Burnuma i Mokrog Polja, Biskupije, Kapitula, Otona, Plavna, Sv. Spasa na izvoru Cetine. Istraživački uspjeh je bio izuzetno velik, tako da se dvije godine kasnije, 1887. godine, osnovalo i "Kninsko starinarsko društvo", koje je imalo za cilj podupirati istraživanja i nove znanstvene spoznaje. Kako je prikupljenu građu trebalo dostojno smjestiti, sagrađena je i zgrada koja je postala "Prvi muzej hrvatskih spomenika".



THE HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN THE KNIN AREA

The first archaeological researches in the Knin area started at the end of the 19th century, when a bigger interest for cultural heritage started simultaneously with the idea of National Revival. The representatives of these first projects were the priests of that time, for example, f. Lujko Marun, f. Dane Klarić, f. Stjepan Zlatović. The year 1885, when the "Board for Researches of Antiquities in the Knin Area" was founded, is the year which marked the beginning of more systemic researches.

Since then, a larger number of ancient and especially medieval localities, such as Burnum and Mokro polje, Biskupija, Kapitul, Otok, Plavno, Sv. Spas at the spring of Cetina has been researched. The success of researches was extremely huge, so two years later, in 1887, the "Knin Antiquity Society" was founded, which aimed to support the researches and new scientific achievements. Since the gathered material was supposed to be decently placed, the building which became "The First Museum of Croatian Monuments" was built.

Coincidentally, the museum was changing its location, both in Knin during World War II and outside Knin. The collection was moved to Sinj, then to Split, and then, finally, in 1976, it was placed in a new building which is called today "The Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments". There are the most important monuments from the Knin Area, which form the main part of permanent exhibition

F. Lujko Marun, the founder of the "First Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments Knin museum, Knin
fra Lujko Marun, osnivač "Prvog muzeja hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika",
Kninski muzej, Knin



Igrom sudbine muzej je mijenjao svoju lokaciju, kako u samom Kninu, u vrijeme Drugog svjetskog rata i van Knina.

Zbirka biva prebačena u Sinj, a potom u Split, da bi se konačno, 1976. godine, našla u novoj zgradi, koja danas nosi naziv "Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika". U njemu se nalaze najznačajniji spomenici s kninskog područja, koji čine i glavnu stalnog postava. Iskopavanja nakon Marunove smrti nastavlja dr. Stjepan Gunjača, najprije manjim zahvatima, da bi pedesetih godina 20. st. započela revizija na svim onim položajima na kojima se ranije istraživalo. Došlo se do novih otkrića, kojima dugujemo i neke nove spoznaje, koje su postale predmet mnogih stručnih i znanstvenih obrada. Uz domaće bilo je i stranih istraživača koji su povremeno provodili istraživanja prapovijesnih i antičkih položaja. Uz rekognosciranja su se vršila i temeljita rekognosciranja terena, zahvaljujući kojima imamo florisne situacije većine gradinskih utvrđenja, kako na prostoru ~~čitave~~ južne Dalmacije, tako i na kninskom području (Werner Buttler, A. Fortis, I. Woldrich i dr.



The excavations after the death of Lujko Marun were continued by Stjepan Gunjača, Ph. D., at first in smaller works, and in the fifties of the 20th century the revision started on all the positions where the researches had been conducted before. There were new discoveries, to which we owe some new facts, which became the subject of numerous professional and scientific elaborations. Beside national researchers there were the foreign ones, who occasionally performed the researches of pre-historical and ancient positions. Together with the researches there were also the thorough recognitions of the ground; thanks to them the ground - plan situations of the majority of forts, both in the area of the whole North Dalmatia and in the Knin area (Werner Buttler, A. Fortis, I. Woldrich and the others) have been preserved up to present time.

The need to continue the researches, but also the care about the protection of existing localities, stimulated the initiative to found a museum which would be placed in Knin, and whose location wouldn't be changed, where by the found material would remain in Knin.

In 1969 the "Domicile Museum of the Knin Area" was founded; in 1973 the museum changed its name in "The Museum of the Knin Area", under which it was active up to 1998, when the museum was After liberation of Knin, in a military - police action "Oluja", the activity of the Museum on research and gathering the renamed into "The Knin Museum".

After liberation of Knin, in a military - police action "Oluja", the activity of the Museum on research and gathering the

The fortress of Knin Kninska tvrđava



Potreba za nastavkom istraživanja, ali i skrb o zaštiti postojećih položaja, pokrenulo je inicijativu za osnivanjem muzeja koji bi djelovao u Kninu, i kojemu se lokacija ne bi mijenjala, čime bi pronađena građa ostala u Kninu.

material has continued. In the period from the founding of the museum up to now there have been several conservations and preventive protection of localities, as well as recognitions and probings of the ground, and the systemic researches have still been performed.



Zgrade Kninskog muzeja na kninskoj tvrđavi, Knin
The buildings of The Knin Museum in the fortress of Knin, Knin

Godine 1969. osniva se Zavičajni muzej kninske krajine, koji 1973. godine mijenja naziv u Muzej kninske krajine, pod kojim djeluje sve do 1998., kada dolazi do promjene naziva u Kninski muzej.

Nakon Domovinskog rata i oslobođanja Knina u vojno-redarstvenoj akciji «Oluja», rad Muzeja na istraživanju i prikupljanju građe se nastavlja. U razdoblju od osnutka muzeja pa do danas, provedeno je više konzervacija i preventivnih zaštita lokaliteta, te rekognosciranja i sondiranja terena, a provedena su a i dalje se provode, i sustavna istraživanja.



Zgrada "Prvog muzeja hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika", Knin
The building of "The First Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments", Knin



ARHEOLOŠKI POLOŽAJI I MATERIJALNI OSTACI NA KNINSKOM PODRUČJU PRAPOVIJESNARAZDOBLJA

Pojavi prvih ljudskih zajednica prethodile su klimatske promjene koje su bile česte, usljed kojih se javljaju prvi hominidi, nositelji paleolitičkih kultura. Tragovi su im nađeni isključivo u pećinskim nastambama. O njihovu boravku na osnovi materijalnih tragova znamo i sa šireg kninskog područja. U Kijevu, najistočnijoj općini, udaljenoj 25 km od Knina, nalazi se **Gospodska pećina**.

U njoj su provedena arheološka istraživanja, prigodom kojih su otkriveni ulomci grubih posuda, te ulomaka kremenog oruđa. Kao slučajan nalaz je prapovijesno *koštano šilo*, koje je, po njegovim karakteristikama, moguće svrstati u razdoblje mlađeg paleolitika, u vrijeme prije 35.000 g.



Ulaz u Gospodsku pećinu nedaleko od izvora Cetine

The entrance into Gospodska pećina in the vicinity of the source of Cetina

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POSITIONS AND MATERIAL REMNANTS IN THE KNIN AREA PREHISTORIC PERIODS

The changes of climate, which were very frequent, had appeared before the first human communities. Thanks to those changes the first hominides appeared - the representatives of paleolithic cultures. Their traces were found in the caves only. About their stay according to material traces we also find out from a wider Knin area. In Kijevo, the most eastern municipality, 25 km away from Knin, there is the cave called **Gospodska pećina**.

The archaeological researches were done in this cave; at that occasion the fragment of flint tools were found. As an accidental find there is - *the prehistoric bone awl* - which could be placed in the period of earlier Paleolithic period, according to its age before 35,000 B. C.

In that locality there were recorded some later prehistorical periods, among which the Older Iron Age is the youngest one. Each of these periods showed certain specific features which can be seen in a different treatment of objects, which served the human societies in a certain period, and which experienced their evolution exactly at the same time when it happened to the first human species.

During the 4th millennium B.C. the paleolithic way of earning of the first nomads was replaced by a new agricultural - cattle-raising way of earning. The consequence of such a way of earning, which was stressed by numerous climate changes, is the development of different material culture which had existed up to that moment. For the first time, the clay products - *the ceramics* - appeared. It has become with time, according to the difference in shape and decoration, a recognizable symbol of



Unutrašnjost Gospodske pećine na izvoru Cetine
The inner side of Gospodska pećina at the source of Cetina

Na tom položaju zabilježena su i kasnija prapovijesna razdoblja, od kojih je najmlađe starije željezno doba. Svako od tih razdoblja pokazalo je određene specifičnosti što se očituju i u drugačijoj obradi predmeta, kojima su se ljudske zajednice u određenom razdoblju služile, a koje su, upravo kao i prve ljudske vrste, doživljavale svoju evoluciju.

Tijekom 4. tis. prije Krista paleolitički način privređivanja prvih nomada zamjenjuje se novim zemljoradničko – stočarskim načinom privređivanja. Posljedica takvog načina privređivanja, koje je bilo potencirano brojnim klimatskim promjenama, razvoj je drugačije materijalne kulture od dotadašnje.

Prvi put se javljaju proizvodi od gline - **keramika**. Ona postaje vremenom, prema različitosti oblika i ukrasa, prepoznatljiv znak mnogih etničkih zajednica, ali i jedna od osnova na kojoj se zasnovala trgovina i međusobna razmjena.

many ethnic groups, but also one of the bases on which trade and mutual exchange were founded. Through exceptional richness of ceramic shapes in the Knin area (according to researches done so far) the periods of Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age have been marked.

The period of the 11th millennium B.C. is the time when changes had happened, connected with the arrival of new inhabitants, the representatives of copper. It's also the beginning of new forms of settlement. The hills, which already have natural defensive features were inhabited, and their sensitive places are strengthened by forming the defence walls. In this way the fortified settlements were founded. Not far from them, there are grave mounds - **tumuls** which in groups form the whole necropolises, being a recognisable mark of especially appreciated cult of dead citizens of that time.

Even later, at the end of the 2nd and in the beginning of the 1st millennium B.C. more significant changes didn't



Izuzetnim bogatstvom keramičkih oblika na kninskom području (sudeći prema dosadašnjoj istraženosti) obilježena su posebice razdoblja eneolitika i ranog brončanog doba.

Razdoblje 2. tis. prije Krista vrijeme je kad se događaju promjene vezane uz dolazak novog stanovništva, nositelja bakra. Početak je to i novih oblika naseljavanja. Naseljavaju se uzvišenja koja imaju već prirodna obrambena svojstva, a osjetljivija im se mjesta osiguravaju formiranjem bedema. Nastaju tako utvrđena naselja. Nedaleko od njih nalaze se i grobni humci - **tumuli**, koji u skupinama tvore čitave nekropole, postajući prepoznatljivim znakom posebnoga šovanja kulta mrtvih tadašnjih stanovnika.

Do većih promjena u načinu stanovanja nije došlo ni kasnije, potkraj 2. i početkom 1. tis. prije Krista, kad današnji prostor čitave Hrvatske, posebice njenog juga, nastavaju brojne zajednice koje se na povijesnoj pozornici pojavljuju pod zajedničkim imenom Ilira. Kninsko područje u to davno doba obilježuje dominacija dvaju velikih ilirskih plemena - **Liburna i Delmata**. Liburni su nastanjivali prostor sjeverozapadno od rijeke Krke sve do Raše u Istri, a Delmati prostor između rijeke Krke do Neretve. Granica među njima, u kulturološkom pogledu, nije bila strogo određena, što potvrđuju i dosadašnja arheološka istraživanja.

Na osnovi provedenih istraživanja može se govoriti o međusobnoj živoj trgovini i razmjeni između ova dva ilirska naroda, te kulturnim utjecajima koji su strujali među njima, ali i onim utjecajima koji su dolazili od drugih ilirskih narodnosnih skupina. **Tumuli** - grobni humci i gradinska utvrđenja prisutni su na čitavom kninskom području.



Prapovijesno koštano šilo iz Gospodske pećine na izvoru Cetine, Muzej cetinske krajine, Sinj

Prehistoric bone avil from Gospodska pećina at the source of Cetina, The Museum of Cetina's Hinterland, Sinj

happen, when today's area of the whole Croatia, especially its south, were inhabited by numerous tribes which appeared at the historical stage under the common name of Illyrians. In that ancient time the area of Knin was marked by a domination of two big Illyrian tribes - **the Liburnians and the Delmats**. The Liburnians inhabited the area north - westerly from the river Krka as far as Raša in Istria, and the Delmats the area from the river Krka to Neretva. The border between them, in culturological view, wasn't strictly determined, what has been confirmed in archaeological researches so far.

According to the conducted researches we can talk about mutual live trade and exchange between these two Illyrian tribes, as well as about cultural influences which were flowing between them, but also about those influences which were coming from the other Illyrian people's groups. **Tumuls** - the grave mounds and fortified settlements were present in the whole Knin area.

Dobar dio tih prapovijesnih položaja je rekognosciranjem terena ubiciran, ali, nažalost, dosad vrlo malo ili nikako istraživani. Takvi položaji su uglavnom uz polja, u izrazito kamenitom području izdvojeni nekoliko stotina metara od današnjih naselja.

Područje najgušće koncentracije su prostori **Knina, Ljubača, Biskupije, Kaldrme i Uzdolja**, što je i razumljivo, jer su dobri životni uvjeti, a kasnije i važne rimske komunikacije, tomu pogodovali.

A significant part of these prehistorical localities has been determined by recognition of the ground, but, unfortunately, very little or almost nothing has been researched so far. These localities are mostly along the fields, in a strictly stone area, separated some several hundred meters from the present settlements. The area of the highest concentration are the areas of **Knin, Ljubač, Biskupija, Kaldrma and Uzdolje**, what is understandable,



Posude iz razdoblja eneolitika (bakrenog) doba iz Otona kod Knina, Kninski muzej, Knin
The vessels from Eneolithic (Copper) Age from Oton near Knin, The Knin Museum, Knin

Arheološko istraživanje na jednom takvom tumulu pod nazivom **Ljubač – Velika gromila** je potvrdilo da se može datirati u razdoblje željeznog doba, oko 800. g. pr. Kr. kad je i značaj nedalekog gradinskog utvrđenja na Ljubaču bio izuzetno velik, u vrijeme kada je utvrđenje bilo najgušće naseljeno.

Na užem kninskom području nalaze se dva značajna gradinska utvrđenja koja sežu od vremena eneolitika (bakreno doba), pa sve do rimskog vremena.

Prvo je utvrđenje na visoravani **Sv. Spas**, sjeveroistočno od kninske tvrđave, točnije u njenom produžetku.

because good living conditions, and later, important Roman communications, contributed to that.

The archaeological research in one such a tumul called **Ljubač – Velika gromila** confirmed that the period of Iron Age in The year 800 B.C. can be determined, when the importance of nearby *gradina* (a fort) in Ljubač was extremely important, the time when the fort had the highest population density.

In a narrower Knin area there are two important forts which originated from the Eneolithic (Copper Age), as far as the Roman times.

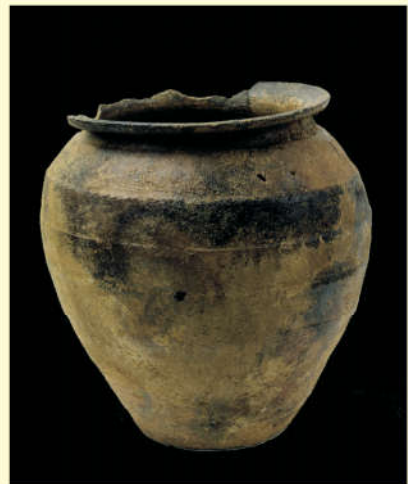


Djelomično uništen tumul na položaju Velike gromile na Ljubaču.
Partly destroyed tumul at the locality of Grudina at Ljubač

Na tom položaju nalazilo se gradinsko naselje od vremena eneolitika, kroz srednje brončano doba, preko željeznog doba, pa sve do kasne antike.

Istraživanja provedena na ovom lokalitetu otkrila su da je gradina opasana prapovijesnim bedemom, kojeg se je veličina zadržala i u antici, te je služio i za kasniju obranu antičkoga grada **Ninie**, ostaci kojeg su pronađeni upravo ovdje.

The first fortification is at the plateau of **Sv. Spas**, north-easterly from the Knin fortress, more precisely in its extension. The fortified settlement was situated in that location - from the Eneolithic period, through the Middle Bronze Age, then Iron Age, as far as the late Ancient Times



Keramička posuda s kraja I tis. prije Krista, Kninski muzej, Knin
The ceramic vessel at the end of the 1st millennium B.C., The Knin Museum, Knin



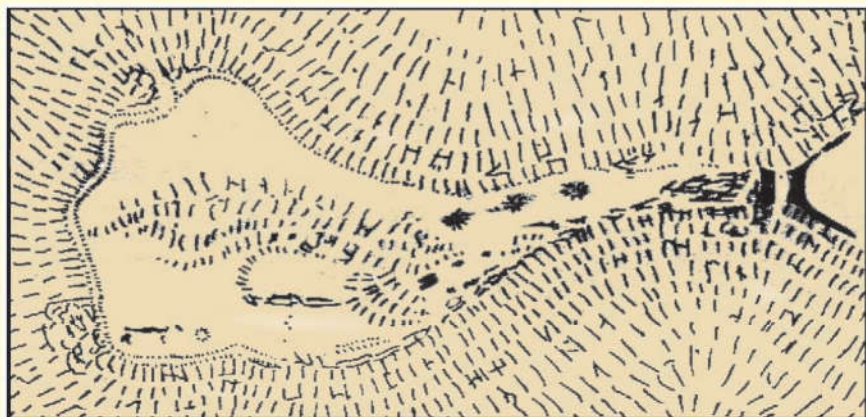
Plato visoravani Sv. Spasa, Knin
The flatness of the plateau of Sv. Spas, Knin

Najstariji materijal koji potječe sa ovog položaja ulomci su eneolitičke keramike, koju karakteriziraju kuglaste amfore s cjevastim vratom i sa širokim vrpčastim ručicama. Redovito je ukrašena pojasevima usporednih crta izvedenim udublivanjem konopca (**tehnika furchenstich**),

The researches conducted at this locality have discovered that the fortified settlement was protected by prehistoric defensive wall, whose size was preserved to the Ancient Times, and it served for the later defence of the ancient town of **Ninia**, whose remains were found exactly here. The oldest material which originates from this position are the fragments of Eneolithic ceramics.

The ceramics is characterised by spherical amphoras with tubular neck and with wide ribbon-shaped handles. It is, as a rule, decorated with belts of parallel lines made by the print of rope (the technique **Furchenstich**)

The period of the Middle Bronze Age is represented by a discovery of bronze dagger, which has a triangular shape and emphasized rib in the middle. In the vicinity of the mentioned locality, on the eastern part of the Knin field, above the waterfall of Krčić and its gorge, the other fortified **settlement of Topolje** has been situated.



Tlorisna situacija gradine Sv. Spas u Kninu.
The ground - plan situation of the fortified settlement of Sv. Spas in Knin

Razdoblje srednjeg brončanog doba zastupljeno je nalazom brončanog bodeža, koji ima trokutasti oblik i istaknuto rebro po sredini.

According to the material evidence found in the fortified settlement, and because of the lack of researches, it can be supposed that the fortified settlement had been inhabited throughout the whole Metal prehistorical periods.



Bakrene sjekire s jednom oštricom i otvorom za nasadivanje na držak i mali trokutasti bodež iz Topolja kod Knina
Copper axes with one blade and the opening for placing on a helve and a small triangular dagger from Topolj near Knin.

Nedaleko od spomenutog položaja, na istočnoj strani kninskog polja, iznad slapa Krčića i njegovog klanca, nalazi se drugo gradinsko utvrđenje, **Topoljska gradina**. Na osnovi materijalnih nalaza pronađenih na gradini, a u nedostatku istraživanja može se pretpostaviti da je ovaj položaj bio naseljen kroz sva metalnodobna prapovijesna razdoblja. Posebice je bogato zastupljeno razdoblje eneolitika (bakrenog doba) i željeznog doba, o čemu nam svjedoče nalazi 6 bakrenih sjekira s jednom oštricom i otvorom za nasadivanje na držak i mali trokutasti bodež.

The age of Eneolithic and Iron Age has been well represented; the finds of six copper axes with one blade and the opening for placing on a helve and a small triangular dagger witness about it. In a way it is understandable, because population density was then much bigger there.

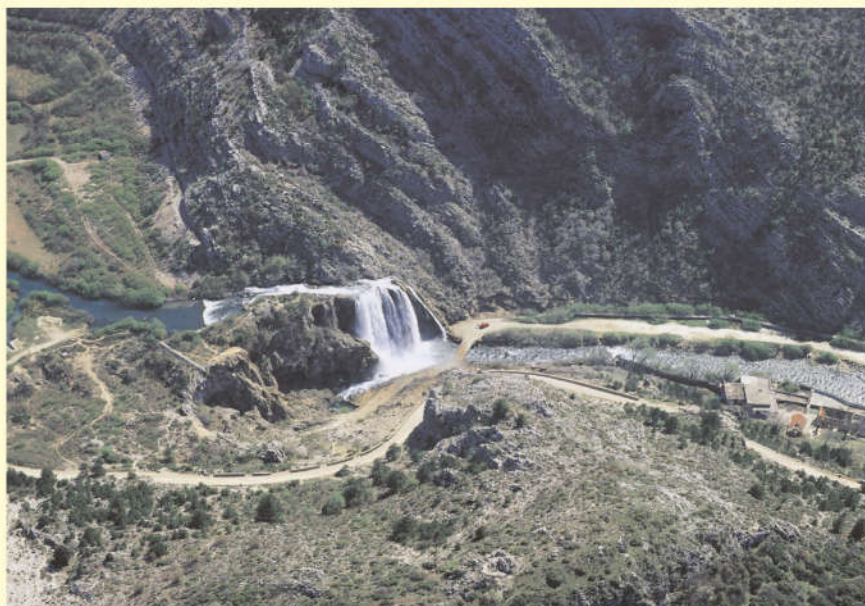
The Second Metal Age, the Bronze Age, from the fortified settlement of Topolj, is represented by two bronze spiral-glasses-like appendages, as well as by eight ribbon-like bangles with cross-section in a shape of a two-groove roof.



Drugo metalnodobno razdoblje, brončano doba, s Topoljske gradine predstavljaju dva brončana spiralnonaočarasta privjeska, te osam vrpčastih narukvica s presjekom u obliku dvoslivnog krova.

Zadnje prapovijesno razdoblje, željezno doba, na topoljskoj gradini obilježeno je nastavkom života tadašnjeg ilirskog delmatskog stanovništva, koje je ostvarivalo brojne ekonomske i kulturne odnose, sad i sa udaljenim helenističkim svijetom. Jaki helenističke utjecaji su stizali iz same Grčke putem razmjene i trgovine. Primjer jednog takvog importa je grčko - ilirska kaciga pronađena na gradini, datirana u 5. st. prije Krista.

The last prehistorical age, the Iron Age, on the fortified settlement of Topolj was characterized by continuation of life of Illyrian citizens of that time called Delmats, which achieved numerous economic and cultural relationships, now even with a distant Hellenic world. Strong Hellenic influences came from Greece through exchange and trade. The example of one of such imports is a Greek - Illyrian helmet found in the fortified settlement in the 5th century B.C.



Prapovijesna gradina u Topolju kod Knina
The prehistorical fortified settlement in Topolj near Knin



35. do 37. pr. Kr. S pravom

Delmatičani s njima se sukobili u bitkama, za koje se smatra da su se odvijale u području oko Knina. Ovi sukobi, za koje se smatra da su se odvijali na ovom području, svaka od njih predstavljaju ilirski pokušaj da se vrati na stari način života. Nakon 35. do 37. pr. Kr. S pravom može reći se da to i dalje stvara prisutnost, ali i do konačnog sloma ilirskog otpora, nakon što je, pod gušenjem Batonovog vojskovođe, posl. Krista. Nakon porazne R. pokoravaju ilirsko stanovništvo postupno provode romanizaciju. Neka od gradinskih utvrđenih naselja, ali produžavaju život u rimsko vrijeme, ali sad pod novom administrativnom upravom, te po novim principima zakonima graditeljstva. Primjer jednog takvog naseljavanja je i visoravan Sveti Spas, gdje je bila smještena kasnoantička Ninia. Što je **Ninia** bila, možemo samo nagađati. Za vjerovati je da se jednostavno radilo o **castrumu** - utvrdi. U vrijeme rimskog osvajanja čitavo kninsko područje bilo je mjesto sukoba. Da je to bilo tako svjedoči i činjenica da se u neposrednoj blizini Knina, 16 km sjeverozapadno na položaju **Burnum** - danas Ivoševci, uz cestu, koja vodi prema Zadru, nalaze ostaci jednog od najvećih vojnih postaja - logora XI. rimske legije. Drži se da je gradnju stalnog logora započeo tadašnji rimski namjesnik Publije Kornelije Dolabela. Ispočetka je to bio zemljani logor, koji se vremenom učvršćivao i širio.

During the 3rd century B.C. The people's

Delmatians fought with them in battles, for which it is believed that they took place in the area around Knin. These battles, which are believed to have taken place in this area, were each an attempt by the Illyrians to return to their old way of life. After 35 to 37 B.C. It can be said that this still creates a presence, but also leads to the final collapse of the Illyrian resistance, after the crushing of the Illyrian resistance by the Roman general Batone, in the year of Christ. After the defeat of the Roman army, the Illyrian population is gradually brought under Roman rule. Some of the fortified settlements, but continue to live in Roman times, but now under a new administrative government and according to new principles and laws. The example of such a settlement is the plateau of Sv. Spas, where in the late Ancient Times was a settlement. What **Ninia** was, we can only try to guess what **Ninia** was. It can be supposed that it was simply a **castrum** - a fortification. During Roman times the whole area of Knin was a place of conflict. The remnants of one of the largest military stations - camps - of the Roman legion which are situated in the immediate vicinity of Knin, 16 km north - only at the position of **Burnum** - today Ivoševci, along the road which leads to Zadar witness about that.

This unique locality from the Ancient Times has been known recently, and according to recent researches, by the remnants of an amphitheatre from Ancient Times, and which has been one of three discovered amphitheatres in Croatia so far. The discovery of the epigraphic monument, at the southern entrance of the amphitheatre with the name of Vespasian,



Ovaj izniman antički lokalitet poznat je odnedavna i po, ostacima antičkog amfiteatra, koji je do sada jedan od tri otkrivena na području Hrvatske. Pronalazak epigrafičkog spomenika, na južnom ulazu u amfiteatar s imenom Vespazijana, jednoga od rimskih careva, uvjerava nas da je i vrijeme gradnje spomenutog objekta u 76. i 77. god. po. Kr.

Ne treba isključiti i izuzetno bogatu građevinsku djelatnost i za vrijeme cara Klaudija, za vrijeme kojega je moguće vezati i jednu od faza u gradnji amfiteatra. Nalazio se u graničnom području između Delmata i Liburna.

one of the Roman emperors, tells us that the time of the building of the mentioned facility is 76th and 77th A.D. An extremely rich architectural activity during the time of the emperor Claudius shouldn't be ruled out. It is possible to connect with this period one of the phases in the construction of the amphitheatre.

It was situated in the border area between the Delmata and the Liburnians. This was confirmed by the legionary inscriptions from the 1st century B.C., as well as the stone monuments which originate from area (The gravestones, the column's bases, an altar, The heads of Roman Divinities Neptune and Jupiter and the others).



Ostaci rimskog amfiteatra u Burnumu (Ivoševci), Knin
The remnants of the Roman amphitheatre in Burnum (Ivoševci), Knin



Arhitektonski ostaci lukova koji su prvotno pripadali vojnom logoru, na kojem je kasnije izniklo civilno naselje Burnum (Ivoševci, Knin)

The architectural remnants of the command building of the Roman military camp in Burnum (Ivoševci), Knin

To su nam potvrdili i legionarski natpisi iz 1. st. pr. Krista, te kameni spomenici koji potječu s tog područja (nadgrobne stele, baze stupova, žrtvenik, glava rimskog božanstva Neptuna i Jupitera, te drugi). Danas se na tom položaju mogu vidjeti ostaci dva luka rimskog pretorija, zapovjedne zgrade logora.

Na širem području Knina poznato je više spomenika koji svjedoče o rimskom boravku, bilo da je riječ o nalazima antičke keramike na već postojećim gradinskim utvrđenjima koji pokazuju kontinuitet od pretpovijesti do antike (**Oton, Plavno, Golubić, Vrbnik, Topolje, Vrpolje**), bilo da je riječ pak, o arhitekturi, gospodarskim zdanjima tipa *villa rustica*, registriranih

It is supposed that the Roman governor at that time Publius Cornelius Dollabella started the building of a permanent military camp, which was being strengthened and made wider in time. The epigraphic monuments witness about the fact that it had happened somewhere at the end 1st century B.C. By former researches it was possible to distinguish two phase there was a smaller, and later a bigger camp in which the pretorium (the command building of the members of the emperor's body guard) was included.

Today, the remnants of two arches of Roman pretorium of the command camp building can be seen in that position there. In the wider area of Knin there are numerous monuments which witness about Roman presence, either they are the



arheološkim istraživanjima. Primjerice takva vila u **Orliću**, je u svom sastavu pored gospodarskih zgrada imala i termalno čvorište (kupatilo, bazen, te ložište).

Nedavnim istraživanjem otkriveno je slično takvo zdanje u **Kijevu**. Ta kasnoantička vila je danas najvećim dijelom istražen objekt, koji se sastoji od centralne prostorije i pet žitnica koje su pridodane objektu u drugoj fazi gradnje. Na kasnoantičkoj vili u tijeku je zaštita postojećih zidova.

Velik je broj i onih naselja tipa *vicusa* - manjih mjesta nastalih bliže komunikacijama. **Kapitul** je jedno takvo naselje smješteno na jugoistočnoj strani Kninskog polja. Lokalitet je 1885. godine presjekla željeznička pruga koja vodi za Split.

finds of the Ancient Times ceramics on the existing fortified settlement which show the continuity from prehistory to the Ancient Times (**Oton, Plavno, Golubić, Vrbnik, Topolj, Vrpolje**), or the architecture, economic buildings of the *villa rustica* type registered in the archaeological researches. For example, such a villa in Orlić had, beside economic building, the thermal complex (a bath, a pool and the fire room).

There is a large number of the settlements of *vicus* type - smaller resorts founded closed to communications. **Kapitul** is one of those places situated in the south-eastern side of Kninsko polje. The locality was cut up in 1885 by the railway road which led to Split.



Mozaik antičke vile u Orliću (II. - kraj IV. st.)

The mosaic of the ancient villa in Orlić (the 2nd to the end of the 4th century)

Tom prigodom se naišlo na rimske legionarske natpise, koji su potvrdili pretpostavku, da je i **Kapitul** bio jedna od postaja rimske vojske na putu prema Burnumu. Pronađeno je ukupno 8 natpisa pripadnika XI rimske legije i 26 nadgrobnih natpisa.

At that occasion the Roman legionary inscriptions were found, which have confirmed the presumption that **Kapitul** was one of the stations of Roman army on its way to Burnum. Eight inscriptions of the members of the 11th Roman legion and 26 tombstones were found altogether.



Na potezu od **Tepljuha**, koji se nalazi na krajnjem jugu, do **Kapitula** na jugoistočnoj strani Kninskog polja, legionarski natpisi su registrirani i u **Mokrom Polju**, **Pađenima**, a najsjevernije u **Strmici**. Čitavo tadašnje kninsko područje očito je bilo dio legijskog područja pod nazivom **territorium legionis**. Svojim dolaskom Rimljani su postupno mijenjali način života ilirskih starosjedilaca, koji se vremenom romaniziraju. A rimska vojska je odigrala važnu ulogu i u širenju kršćanstva, čiji se pouzdani tragovi nalaze na krajnjem jugoistočnom dijelu Kosova polja, u mjestu **Biskupija**, na položaju **Katića bajami**, gdje su istraživanja otkrila jednobrodnu crkvu s prostranom polukružnom apsidom. Na osnovi pronađene kamene plastike - kapitela i pilastra s urezanim križem, te drugih građevinskih elemenata koji su

The valley with **Mokro polje** is situated at the utmost western part of the Šibenik - Knin county, 18 km northwesterly from Knin, in which the continuity of life during almost all periods of pre-history, through the Ancient Times and as far as the Middle Ages can be traced. Two old Croatian localities have been discovered there so far. During old Christian period at the position of Sučevići there was an old Christian church which belong to the type of one - aisled buildings with polygonal apse, narthex and transept which gives a building an circular shape. From Tepljuh, which is situated in the far south, to Kapitul in the south-eastern side of Kninsko polje, the legionary inscriptions were also registered in **Mokro polje**, **Pađeni** and in the most northern part in **Strmica**. The whole former area of the Knin area was obviously a part of legion



Kasnoantička vila rustika u mjestu Kijevo, 3.–4. st. po. Kr.
The villa rustica from the late Ancient in Kijevo, 3rd – 4th century A. D.



popratili ovaj objekt kao i zdanje koje jedjelomično istraženo do same crkve, moguća je datacija u vrijeme 5. st. Pronalazak kasnoantičkog sarkofaga na nedalekom položaju pod nazivom Velika i Mala crkvina, dokaz je kontinuitetu kulturnog mjesta, gdje se na ostacima ranije, starokršćanske crkve, gradi starohrvatska.

Pojašnjenje za to nalazi se u likovnom prikazu dva mitološka konja na prednjoj strani sarkofaga, te prikazu urezanog križa na naknadno učinjenom poklopcu istog. Prvi prikaz upućuje na činjenicu da je sarkofag antičkog podrijetla, a drugi da je dobio prenamjenu za potrebe kršćanske zajednice.

Na krajnjem zapadnom dijelu šibensko - kninske županije, 18 km. sjeverozapadno od Knina, smještena je udolina s **Mokrim Poljem** u kojoj se može pratiti kontinuitet života tijekom gotovo svih razdoblja prapovijesti, kroz antiku i sve do u srednji vijek.

area under the name of **territorium legionis**.

On their arrival the Romans were gradually changing the way of life of the Illyrian natives, which were Romanized with time. The Roman army played an important role in spreading the Christianity, whose reliable traces are placed in the utmost southeastern part of Kosovo polje; in the place called **Biskupija**, at the locality of **Katića bajami**, where the researches have discovered an one - aisled church with spacious half-circled apse.

According to found stone plastics - a capital and a pilaster with a carved cross, as well as other constructional elements which accompanied this object, as well as a mansion which was partly researched up to the church itself, it is possible that it originates from the 5th century.



Ulomak starokršćanskog namještaja s lokaliteta Sučevići u Mokrom polju, Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, Split

The fragment of old Christian church furniture from the locality of Sučevići in Mokro polje. The Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments, Split



Antički sarkofag koji je doživio prenamjenu u starokršćanski, s položaja Crkvina u Biskupiji. Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, Split
The Antique sarcophagus which was converted into the old Christian one, from the place in Crkvina in Biskupija. The Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments, Split.

Tu su, zasad, otkrivena dva starokršćanska položaja. Tijekom strokršćanskog razdoblja na položaju **Sučevići** postojala je starokršćanska crkva, koja pripada tipu jednobrodnih građevina s poligonalnom apsidom, narteksom i transeptom koji građevini daje kružni oblik.

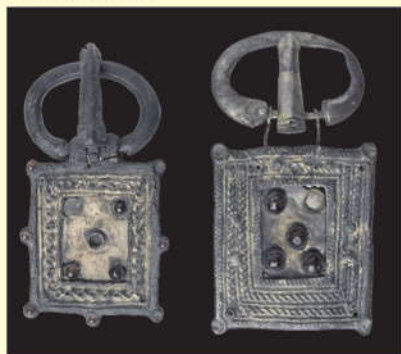
Položaj u **Vagićima** je drugi starokršćanski položaj, koji se nalazi nedaleko od prethodnog. Poznat je za sada jedino po dekorativnim ulomcima kamene plastike, za koju se pretpostavlja da je pripadala starokršćanskom zdanju na kojemu tek predstoje istraživanja. Oba ranokršćanska položaja u Mokrom polju datiraju se u drugu polovicu 6. st.

The discovery of late Antique sarcophagus on the nearby locality called Velika and Mala crkvina is the reason why the continuation of a position has been seen very often, from the late old Christian church to the old Croatian one. The explanation for this can be seen in the relief of two mythological horses on the front side of a sarcophagus, and in the relief of a carved cross on the lid of the same sarcophagus which was made later on. The first relief indicates the fact that the sarcophagus is from the Ancient Times, and the other shows the fact that it was converted for the needs of Christian community.



SREDNJOVJEKOVNO RAZDOBLJE

Padom zapadnog rimskog carstva 476. godine, prostor čitave sj. Dalmacije, tako i kninsko područje, zauzimaju Istočni Goti. Tada kasnoantička uporišta postaju dobro branjena istočnogotska središta. Uz već postojeće neki položaji se javljaju po prvi put, te svoju stratešku funkciju vrše tijekom cijelog 6. st. Takav položaj je **Knin - Greblje** smješten na sjeveroistočnoj visoravni Sv. Spas, na rubnom dijelu današnjega gradskog naselja. Otkriven je slučajno prilikom gradnje više obiteljskih kuća. Nakon kraćeg prekida graditeljskih zahvata, provedeno je istraživanje, koje je otkrilo 218 grobova iz vremena rane seobe naroda, okvirno datiranih kroz cijelo 6. st. Najveći broj grobova pripadao je autohtonom romaniziranom življu, a samo je nekoliko grobova pripadalo Istočnim Gotima. Među najznačajnije nalaze koji potječu s nekropole su tri pojasne kopče istočnogotske provenijencije.



Pojasne ukrasne kopče istočnogotske provenijencije s položaja Knin - Greblje. Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, Split

The decorative belt clasps of provenance of the Eastern Goths from the locality of Knin - Greblje. The Museum of Croatian

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

When the Western Roman Empire collapsed in 476, the area of the whole North Dalmatia, as well as the Knin area, was conquered by the Eastern Goths.

Then, the strongholds from the late Ancient Times became well - defended centers of the Eastern Goths. With already existing, some localities appeared for the first time, and they were performing performing their strategic function during the whole 6th century. Such a position **Knin - Greblje** is situated on the north eastern plateau of **Sv. Spas**, at the edge of today's urban settlement. It was discovered accidentally during building of some family houses. After shorter interruption of architectural operation, the research was conducted which discovered 218 tombs from the time of early migrations, approximately originated from the whole 6th century. The biggest number of graves belonged to the autochthonous Romanised population, and only a few graves belonged to the Eastern Goths. Three belt clasps of provenance of the Eastern Goths are among the most important discoveries which originate from the necropolis.

Individual discoveries of the same provenance have been known from other three positions (**Plavno, Burnum and Biskupija**). The mentioned material has been made by a quality combined technique of filigree and polychromy - the inserting the semi-precious stones - almandine. The Avars and the Croats left the traces of the last migration in our area during the 7th century.

The presence of Avarian ethnicum was recorded in the golden jewelry of Mediterranean - Byzantine features, which was in use at the beginning of the 7th century, and it originates from **Golubić**. It was made in the piercing technique, so, possibly, it was made in the workshops of one of Dalmatian cities.

Pojedinačni nalazi iste provenijencije poznati su s još tri položaja (**Plavno, Burnum i Biskupija**). Spomenuti materijal je izrađen kvalitetnom kombiniranom tehnikom filigrana i polihromije - ulaganje poludragog kamenja - almandina.

Tragove posljednje seobe naroda, tijekom 7.st., na našem području ostavili su Avari i Hrvati. Prisutnost avarskog etnikuma zabilježena je u zlatnoj garnituri mediteransko - bizantskog obilježja, koja je bila u uporabi početkom 7. st. a potječe iz **Golubića**. Izrađena je tehnikom na proboj, te je vrlo moguće da je izrađena u radionicama jednog od dalmatinskih gradova.

Prvi i najznačajniji starohrvatski položaj smješten na području grada Knina svakako je **kninska tvrđava** koja počecima svoje gradnje seže u 9. st. Bila je aministrativno i vojno središte. U



Uz grobove su otkriveni i temeljni ostaci crkvene arhitekture, za koje se ne isključuje moguća pripadnost starohrvatskom dobu. Pod kninskom tvrđavom otkriven je zadnjih godina još jedan arheološki lokalitet, koji je moguće v idjeti, pod nazivom **Tvrđava – Podgrađe**.

Kako istraživanja na njemu još traju i nije moguće precizno mu odrediti namjenu, zasad se može govoriti o srednjovjekovnom kompleksu profanog karaktera.

U neposrednoj blizini prethodnog lokaliteta nalazi se i drugi, ne manje značajan, nazivom **Kapitul**. Smješten je na utoku pritoke Kosovčice u rijeku Krku. Potkraj 19. st. prigodom gradnje željezničke pruge za Split, otkriven je biskupski bazilikalni kompleks sa samostanom.



Naušnice pronađene na starohrvatskoj nekropoli Sv. Spas u Kninu. Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, Split
Earrings found on an old - Croatian necropolis of Sv. Spas in Knin. The Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments, Split

Po svemu sudeći kompleks pred kraj 13.st. postaje novo biskupsko središte kninske biskupije. Bazilika je orijentacije istok - zapad, tako da se glavni ulaz nalazio prema zapadu. Poznato je njeno pročelje kao i začelje. Pronađeno je više primjeraka kamene plastike od kojih se svojom važnošću ističe onaj s natpisom na prilaznom stubištu ambona datiranog u 969. - 986. godinu, koji spominje hrvatskog kneza Držislava.

Several specimens of stone plastics have been found, out of which the most important one, is the one with an inscription at the access stairway of ambon from 969 - 986, in which the Croatian prince Držislav was mentioned. Today, after so many centuries that passed in the Knin area, it is believed that the first seat of Croatian bishop since 1040 was exactly in this place.

In the south - east of Knin, in the area of 7-km-distant Kosovo polje, there is **Biskupija**. The locality was named after a former property of the Croatian bishop, later called the bishop of Knin. The first researches of that locality started in 1886. The toponym *pet crikvah* consisted of **Crkvina, Stupovi, Lopuška glavica, Bukorovića podvornica** and **Sv Trojica**. At the locality of Crkvina there are two church facilities today. One of them is the church of **Naša Gospa**, situated not far away from the architectural remains of the old Croatian basilica of **Sv. Marija**, and it was built in the period from 1933 to 1938.

The ground - plan for the church of Naša Gospa was made by a sculptor Ivan Meštrović who organized its decoration. The church is architecturally very simple, both from the outside and inside. According to its architectural features it belongs to the simpler church forms, which could be found in the area of the whole Dalmatian hinterland. Its interior is full of frescos, whose author is Jozo Kljaković. The relief which shows Christ on the façade is a work of Andro Krstulović, according to the idea of Ivan Meštrović.

Immediately in front of Naša Gospa there is a basilica of **Sv. Marija** which is one of five churches. It was built in the 9th century, when it had its analogues in the similar objects throughout former Croatian principality.

It wasn't only one of the biggest, but **probably** one of the first old Christian



Danas se, nakon tolikih stoljeća koja su prošla, na kninskom području vjeruje da je upravo na ovom mjestu bilo prvotno sjedište hrvatskog biskupa od 1040.g.

Jugoistočno od Knina, na prostoru 7 km udaljenog Kosova polja, nalazi se **Biskupija**. Lokalitet je dobio ime po nekadašnjem posjedu hrvatskog biskupa, kasnije prozvanog kninskim.

Prva istraživanja toga lokaliteta započela su 1886. godine. Toponim pet crkvi činili su **Crkvina, Stupovi, Lopuška glavica, Bukorovića podvornica, i Sv. Trojica**. Na položaju Crkvina nalaze se danas dva crkvena zdanja. Jedno od njih je crkva **Naše Gospe**, smještena nedaleko arhitektonskih ostataka starohrvatske bazilike **Sv. Marije**, a građena je u razdoblju od 1933. do 1938. godine. Nacrt za crkvu Naše Gospe izradio je kipar Ivan Meštrović koji je i likovno osmislio njezino uređenje.

facilities. According to its architectural shape the basilica has a longitudinal, three-aisled and three-apses shape. It is characterized by registered presbytery (during a mass it is a part of church for clergy). North of the basilica the remnants of the facilities can be seen which made the complex of monastery.

Time of building, both of the monastery and the church, is in the second half of the 8th to the end of the 10th century.

From this locality the stone plastics and epigraphic monuments have been distinguished by its numerousness.

The other locality called **Stupovi** is situated north of the mentioned position, at the distance of only a few hundred meters. The position itself is one elevation - a small head, where the remains of the old Croatian church architecture have been found.



Natpis na pločama ambona koji spominje hrvatske knezove Svetoslava i Držislava sa Kapitula (X.st.) Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, Split

The inscription on the plates of ambon in which the Croatian princes Svetislav and Držislav from Kapitula (10th century) were mentioned. The museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments, Split



Crkva je arhitektonski jednostavna, kako u vanjskom tako i unutrašnjem uređenju. Graditeljski spada u red jednostavnih crkvenih oblika, kakvi se nalaze na području čitave Dalmatinske zagore. Unutrašnjost joj je ispunjena freskama autor kojih je Jozo Kljaković. Reljefni prikaz Krista na pročelju djelo je Andre Krstulovića, po idejnoj zamisli Ivana Meštrovića.

Neposredno ispred Naše Gospe nalazi se bazilika Sv. Marije, koja je jedna od pet crkava. Sagrađena u vrijeme 9. st. kada je svoje analogije imala i u sličnim objektima po tadašnjoj hrvatskoj kneževini.



A gable with a figure of the mother of God from Crkvina in Biskupija. The Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments, Split Zabat sa likom Bogorodice sa Crkvine u Biskupiji. Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, Split



Arhitektonski ostaci bazilike sv. Marije i samostana pokraj nje. (druga pol. VIII. do kraja X.st.)

The architectural remains of the basilica of Sv. Marija and the monastery next to it (the second half of the 8th to the end of the 10th century).

The existing church has a name of Sv. Cecilija, it's of a basilical type with three aisles and three apses, with a base of a church - tower and a pre-aisle - **Westwerk**.

The interior of basilica was filled with pylons whose remains are visible and set in the equal spans from each other. Plastics and sculpture have been presented in a largest number in the ocality of Stupovi. The decoration from the church in Stupovi is similar to the fragments of furniture, where Branimir's name from Muć and Nin has been mentioned in inscriptions.

The third position is **Lopuška glavica**. It is the name for an elevation which is raised in the middle of Kosovo polje. That is, at the same time, the position of longitudinal church of an elongated rectangle with a pre-aisle, without a bell-tower. There are similarities of the church in Lopuška glavica with the rest of the Croatian principality, for example, in Rižinice, in the fence with the inscription of the prince Trpimir in the period 845.-846.



Ona nije bila samo jedna od najvećih nego **vjerojatno** i jedna od prvih starokršćanskih objekata na ovom prostoru. Po svom arhitektonskom obliku bazilika je longitudinalna, trobrodna i troapsidalna. Karakterizira je upisani prezbiterij (prilikom služenja mise dio crkve namijenjen kleru). Sjeverno od bazilike vidljivi su ostaci zgrada koje su sačinjavale samostanski kompleks. Vrijeme gradnje, i samostana i crkve, pada u drugu polovicu 8. do kraja 10. st. S ovog lokaliteta brojnošću se ističu kamena plastika i epigrafički spomenici.

Sjevernije od spomenutog položaja, na udaljenosti od svega nekoliko stotina metara, smješten je drugi lokalitet pod nazivom **Stupovi**. Sam položaj je jedno uzvišenje - glavica, gdje su pronađeni ostaci starohrvatske crkvene arhitekture.

The researches, conducted at the end of the last century, revealed the graves in and around the church which mostly gave jewellery. According to the features and decorative elements of church furniture, it is possible to trace the change of Pre-Romanesque into Romanesque period, most probably up to the end of the 13th century.

The remains of the church have been preserved and clearly presented to the visitors.

The fourth church is in the locality of **Bukorovića podvornica**. It hasn't been fully researched, and it has only partly been preserved. It is an one – aisled, longitudinal building with an orientation west – east. The beginning of the church is supposed to be in the year 870. The remains, preserved in the foundations, are now under the ground.



Arhitektonski ostaci bazilike sv. Cecilije na položaju Stupovi. (890g.)

The architectural remains of the basilica of Sv. Cecilija at the position of Stupovi (890 A.D.)



Postojeća crkva nosi titular svete Cecilije, bazilikalnog je tipa, s tri broda i tri apside, s bazom zvonika i predbrodom - **westwerkom**. Unutrašnjost bazilike su ispunjavali piloni, kojih su ostaci vidljivi u jednakim razmacima jedan od drugog. Najveću zastupljenost s lokaliteta Stupovi pokazala je plastika i skulptura. Dekoracija iz crkve na Stupovima je jednaka s ulorcima namještaja gdje se spominje u natpisima Branimirovo ime i to iz Muća i Nina. Temeljni arhitektonski ostaci crkve su konzervirani i moguće ih je vidjeti.

Kamenica za imersiju, Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, Split
Stone vessel for baptism by immersion. The Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments, Split

For the fifth old Croatian church there are only guessings in professional literature, because the real research hasn't been conducted there. The architectural fragments which were found at the position of the orthodox church **Sv. Trojica** are exactly under it, and because of them there is a possibility of the existence of an old Croatian church of an eight-leaf shape. The researches, unfortunately, have never been conducted.

At the utmost western part of Kosovo polje, at its edge, and immediately in the vicinity of the road which leads from Knin to Šibenik, the position **Uzdolje**. That locality has been known not only as a medieval locality, but it was also famous in the Ancient Times, as a plot of land of the 11th legion, which had its seat in Burnum (Ivoševci), as it has already been said. The church was found in the position in Uzdolje; according to the inscription in the pre-Romanesque architrave the prince Muncimir built or rebuilt that church as his foundation in 895.





Arhitektonski ostaci jednobrodne longitudinalne crkve s položaja Lopuska glavica (850. g.)

The architectural remains of an one-aisled longitudinal church from the locality of Lopuska glavica (the end of the 11th century to the end of the 13th century)

Treći položaj je **Lopuska glavica**. Naziv je to za uzvišenje koje se izdiže posred Kosova polja. To je ujedno i položaj longitudinalne crkve izduženog pravokutnika s prebodom, bez zvonika. Crkvi na Lopuskoj glavici, pronalazimo sličnosti i na preostalom dijelu hrvatske kneževine, primjerice u Rižinicama, i to na ogradi s natpisom kneza Trpimira u vrijeme od (845. – 846.).

Istraživanja, provedena krajem prošlog stoljeća, otkrila su u i oko crkve grobove koji su uglavnom dali nakitni materijal. Po karakteristikama i dekorativnim elementima crkvenog namještaja moguće je pratiti slijed predromanike u romaniku, vrlo vjerojatno sve do kraja 13. st. Ostaci crkve su konzervirani i posjetiteljima jasno vidljivi.

It is a simple one - aisled pre-Romanesque church; the graveyard of Sv. Luka is situated around that church today. The necessary conservation (and protection) of the walls has been done on the church.

In the most eastern part of the municipality of Kijevo and Civljane there is the church of **Sv. Spas**. Because of its preservation and architectural shapes it belongs to the well - preserved old Croatian churches "of western corps" - with a bell-tower at the façade and Westwerk - pre-aisle. Typologically, the church is an one-aisled longitudinal building with a sanctuary with three apses in a shape of elongated trefoil, and with the remnants of the bell-tower at the façade and Westwerk - pre-aisle. Typologically, the church is an one-aisled longitudinal building with a sanctuary with three apses in a shape of elongated trefoil, and with the remnants of the bell-tower at the façade. The outer walls are characterized by a division with round supporting pillars.



The earring found in the grave from the position of Lopuska glavica. The Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments, Split

Naušnica pronađena u grobu s položaja Lopuska glavica. Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, Split



Četvrta crkva je na položaju **Bukorovića podvornice**. Nije do kraja istražena, a sačuvana je samo djelomično. Jednobrodna je to, longitudinalna građevina, orijentacije zapad - istok. Početak gradnje crkve vjeruje se da je godina 870. Ostaci, sačuvani u temeljima, danas su pod zemljom.

Peta starohrvatska crkva je u stručnoj literaturi samo pretpostavljena, jer pravog istraživanja nije bilo. Arhitektonski ulomci koji su pronađeni na položaju parohijalne crkve **Sv. Trojica** upravo ispod nje, dali su pretpostaviti postojanje osmerolisne starohrvatske crkve. Istraživanja, nažalost, nikad nisu provedena.

Na krajnjem zapadnom dijelu Kosova polja, na njegovom rubu, a neposredno u blizini ceste koja vodi od Knina prema Šibeniku smješten je položaj **Uzdolje**.

Ne samo da je poznat kao srednjovjekovni lokalitet, nego je poznat i u antici, kao zemljište XI legije, koja je, kako se je već reklo, svoje sjedište imala u Burnumu (Ivoševci).

Na položaju u Uzdolju pronađena je i crkva koja, na osnovi natpisa na predromaničkom arhitravu ima titular **Sv. Ivana** koju 895. godine knez Muncimir gradi ili obnavlja kao svoju zadužbinu. Jednostavna je to jednobrodna predromanička crkva oko koje se danas nalazi groblje **Sv. Luke**. Na crkvi je izvršena i potrebna konzervacija (zaštita) zidova.

U najistočnijem dijelu općine Kijevo i Civljane nalazi se predromanička crkva **Sv. Spasa**. Po svojoj očuvanosti i arhitektonskim oblicima, spada u red dobro očuvanih starohrvatskih crkvi "zapadnog korpusa" – sa zvonikom na pročelju i westwerkom – predbrodom.

Tipološki crkva je jednobrodna longitudinalna građevina s troapsidalnim svetištem u obliku produženog trolista, te ostacima zvonika na pročelju. Vanjske zidove karakterizira rasčlanjenje oblim potpornjacima.

The found architrave of the altar's partition wall, together with the mentioned architectural features, has solved the problem of time of origin. On the mentioned inscription from a beam the prefect Gastika was mentioned as a donor in the 9th century. In that inscription it was established that the prefect Gastika built a church for the salvation of his soul, his mother Nemira and sons. Thanks to its way of building, together with numerous sepulchres around the church, the church of Sv. Spas is the biggest old Croatian necropolis and it also shows the direct connection with the churches from the nearby Biskupija.

At the utmost northern part of the Šibenik - Knin county, 15 km away from Knin, there is the locality of **Plavno**. The first researches ever conducted were at the position of **Đurića groblje** (a graveyard) or **Medine**. At that occasion the remnants of the old Christian and old Croatian architecture were discovered. Since the traces of walls haven't been found, **it is still a question** whether it is one facility or there are two different ones.



The architectural remains of the church of Sv. Ivan from Uzdolje (895 A.D.)
Arhitektonski ostaci crkve Sv. Ivana iz Uzdolje (895 g.)



Ulomci starokršćanskog namještaja s položaja Vagići u Mokrom polju, Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, Split
The fragments of old Christian church furniture from the position Vagić i in Mokro polje, The Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments, Split

Pronađeni arhitrav oltarne pregrade uz navedena arhitektonska obilježja razriješio je i problem datacije. Dotični natpis sa grede spominje župana Gastiku kao donatora u vrijeme 9. st. Tim natpisom se potvrđuje da je župan Gastika sagradio crkvu za spas duše svoje, majke mu Nemire i sinova. Svojom načinom gradnje, uz brojne ukope oko crkve, koji je uvrštavaju u najveću starohrvatsku nekropolu. Sv. Spasa pokazuje izravne veze sa crkvama iz nedaleke Biskupije.

Na krajnjem sjevernom dijelu šibensko - kninske županije, 15 km udaljen od Knina, položaj je lokaliteta **Plavno**. Prva istraživanja koja su ikad provedena bila su na položaju **Đurića groblje** ili **Medine**.

Beside architecture, more material finds originate from the same locality, among which the fragmented sword find has been especially important, one of 13 found swords in the area of medieval Dalmatian Croatia, which originates from the second half of the 8th to the beginning of the 10th century.

In the medieval locality of **Vrpolje – Greblje** the architecture of a smaller facility was noticed, in which several medieval tombs were found, with a finds that indicate the origin to the late Middle Ages.

The role of majority of fortified settlements has been changed over time. While one of them had died when the Ancient Times was established in this area, and in the other parts at the end of the late Ancient Times, some of them survived up to the late Middle Ages. The architectural heritage of the Ancient Times, which developed the building by **using** pre-carpented stone connected with lime and sand, found its full application even during



Crkva Sv. Spasa na izvoru Cetine (9. st.)
The church of Sv. Spas at the source of Cetina (9th century)



Tom prigodom su otkriveni ostaci starokršćanske i starohrvatske arhitekture. Kako se nisu pronašli tragovi zidova ostalo je upitno je li riječ o jednom zdanju ili se radi o dva različita.

Uz arhitekturu, s istog položaja potječe više materijalnih nalaza od kojih je osobito značajan fragmentirani nalaz mača, jedan od 13 pronađenih mačeva na području srednjovjekovne Dalmatinske Hrvatske. Njih je moguće datirati u vrijeme od 8.–10. st. I na srednjovjekovnom položaju Vrpolje - Greblje uočena je suhozidna arhitektura manjeg objekta, u kojoj je pronađeno više srednjovjekovnih grobova, s nalazima koji upućuju na dataciju sve do u kasni srednji vijek.



The grave from the Middle Age at the position of Vrpolje - Greblje
Srednjovjekovni grob na položaju Vrpolje - Greblje



Fragmentiran mač s položaja Medine u Plavnu. Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, Split

The fragmented sword from the locality of Medina in Plavno. The Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments, Split

the late Middle Ages. Respecting the principles of medieval architecture, the former settlements became strong fortifications characterised by a system of defensive walls and towers along the dwelling facilities. The towers were as a rule, very high, often of a squared or round shaped ground plan. The height, both of the walls and towers in such fortifications, often dictated the defence of the fortresses. The characteristic feature of those feudal forts was their natural position on the emphasized and protected positions which dominated the area, what resulted in their spatiality, because they were built for a smaller number of people. For capturing, the enemy had to climb the defended position.

One of these forts is **Bračića utvrda**, situated above the place called Biskupija, at the position of a smaller rock, from where it controlled the important road communications which passed through and therefore its role of the observation post over the surrounding area was determined. The fort was erected probably during the 14th century.



Uloga većine gradinskih naselja mijenjala se tijekom vremena. Dok se na jednim životu gasi učvršćenjem antike na ovim prostorima, a na drugima krajem kasne antike, neke preživljavaju sve do u kasni srednji vijek.

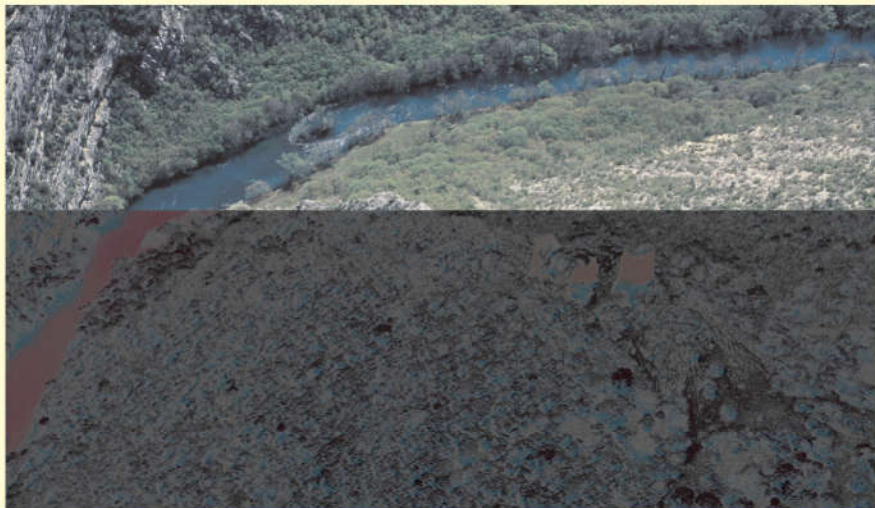
Graditeljsko nasljeđe antičkog vremena, koje je njegovalo gradnju uporabom pritesanog kamena vezanog vapnom i pijeskom, našlo je svoju punu primjenu i tijekom kasnoga srednjeg vijeka. Poštujući principe srednjovjekovnog graditeljstva, nekadašnja naselja postaju čvrste fortifikacije koje odlikuje sustav obrambenih zidova i kula uz stambene prostore. Kule su redovito bile visoke, često kvadratičnog i kružnog tlocrta. Visina i zidova i kula na takvim utverdama često je diktirala i obranu utvrda. Osobina tih feudalnih utvrđenja bio je njihov prirodni smještaj na istaknutim i zaštićenim položajima koji su dominirali u prostoru, što je svakako rezultiralo i njihovom prostornošću, jer su bile građene za manji broj ljudi.

Za njihovo osvajanje neprijatelj se je trebao popeti na branjeni položaj.

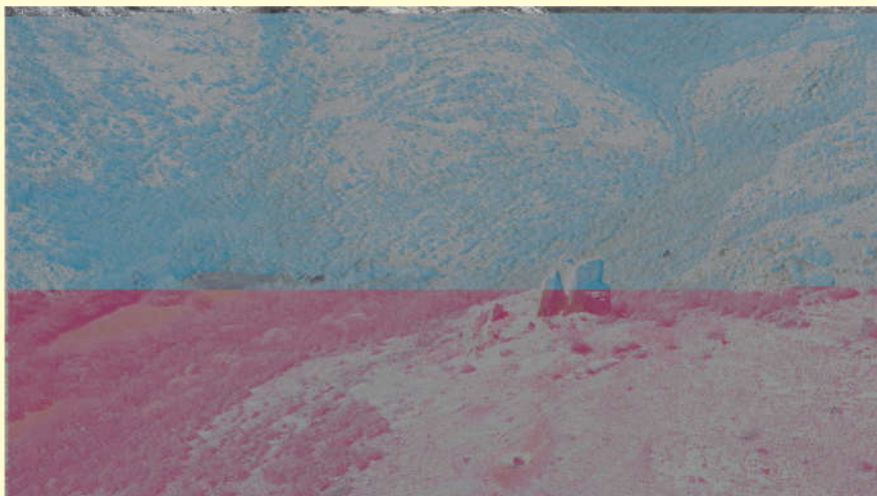
Under the Dinara range, north of the source of the river Cetina, the fortress **Glavaš** is situated. It was built during the 14th and at the beginning of the 15th century and it protected the way to Bosnia.

The fortress consists of more separate parts which ended in round tower, respecting the features of the ground. The tower has been significantly damaged, but it can be noticed that it has three floors and it ended in battlements.

Not far away from the place called Kistanje there are the architectural remains of **Trošenj** or **Čučevo** town. That is the town of the Šubić family, built during the 14th century. According to the architectural remnants you can see the tower 10m high and with several floors, which is missing the final part of the wall. In the immediate vicinity of Kistanje there is the fortress of **Zečevo**. It has been supposed that this fortress had been built by the family of the Princes of Bribir - the Šubićs, in order to control an important communication towards Ravni kotari.



Utvrda Trošenj ili Čučevo istočno od mjesta Kistanje (14. st.)
The fortress of Trošenj or Čučevo east of the place Kistanje (14th century).



Utvrda Glavaš smještena pod obroncima Dinare (14. i 15. st.)
The fortress Glavaš situated under the slopes of Dinara (14th and 15th century)

Jedna od takvih utvrda je **Bračića utvrda**, smještena poviše mjesta Biskupija, na položaju manje stijene, odakle je kontrolirala važne cestovne komunikacije koje su tuda prolazile, a time je bila određena njena uloga osmatračnice nad okolnim prostorom. Po svemu sudeći utvrda je podignuta tijekom 14. st.

Pod dinarskim masivom, sjeverno od izvora rijeke Cetine, smještena je utvrda **Glavaš**. Sagrađena je tijekom 14. i početkom 15. st. i štitila je put prema Bosni. Utvrda se sastoji od više zasebnih dijelova koji su poštujući obilježja terena, završavali okruglom kulom. Iako prilično oštećena, može se zamijetiti da je kula bila trokatna te da je završavala kruništem. Nedaleko od mjesta Kistanja, nalaze se arhitektonski ostaci **Trošenja** ili **Čučevo** grada. Grad je to obitelji Šubića, sagrađen tijekom 14. st. Na osnovi arhitektonskih ostataka uočava se višekatna kula visoka 10 m, kojoj nedostaje završni dio zida.

U neposrednoj blizini Kistanja smještena je i utvrda **Zečevo**.

It consists of the preserved round tower in a height of some 8 m. Since the tower is the only architectural remains and it doesn't have some other architectural parts, it can be supposed that the fortress had the role of the observing post.



Bračića utvrda above the place Biskupija (19th century)
Bračića utvrda poviše mjesta Biskupija (19. st.)



Pretpostavlja se da ju je podigla obitelj bibrirskih knezova Šubića, kako bi kontrolirali važnu komunikaciju prema Ravnim kotarima. Sastoji se od kule okruglog oblika sačuvane u visini od oko 8 m. Budući da je kula jedini arhitektonski ostatak te nema drugih arhitektonskih dijelova, za pretpostaviti je da je utvrda imala ulogu osmatračnice.

I utvrda **Keglević** ili **Kegelj grad**, smještena iznad kanjona rijeke Zrmanje, plijeni svojom veličinom. Smještena je na ulazu u Mokro Polje i sastoji se od više arhitektonskih dijelova, od kojih je najbolje sačuvana kvadratna kula, u visini od oko 10 m. Utvrda je podignuta **zasigurno** krajem 13. i početkom 14. stoljeća, u vrijeme uspona velikaške obitelji Keglević.

The **fortress of Keglević** or **Kegelj town**, situated above the canyon of the river Zrmanja, attracts the attention by its size. It is situated at the entrance in Mokro polje and it consists of more architectural parts, out of which the square tower in the height of about 10 m has been best preserved. The fortress was built for sure at the end of the 13th and at the beginning of the 14th century, at the time of big rise of the nobleman's family of Keglević.



Utvrda Zečevo u blizini mjesta Kistanje (14. st.)

The fortress Zečevo in the vicinity of the place Kistanje (14th century)



ZAKLJUČAK

U vodiču se pokušao dati cjelovit prikaz razvoja materijalnog i duhovnog nasljeđa, od pojave prvih oblika oruđa - najstarijih razdoblja prapovijesti, preko pojave novih oblika graditeljstva - razdoblja antike, pojave prvih kršćanskih zajednica - starokršćanskog razdoblja, zlatarskih dostignuća - seobe naroda, starohrvatskog nasljeđa - ranog srednjeg vijeka, do vremena utvrđenih posjeda hrvatskih feudalnih obitelji - kasnog (razvijenog) srednjeg vijeka. Materijalni tragovi koje su ostavile različite narodnosne zajednice, a koji su u vodiču s većim ili manjim uspjehom zabilježeni, rezultat su dosadašnjeg dugogodišnjeg istraživanja kninskog područja. Za neke od tih položaja možemo reći da su dobro dokumentirani, dok većini predstoje daljnja istraživanja u skorjoj budućnosti.

CONCLUSION

This guidebook has tried to offer a full survey of the development of material and spiritual heritage, from the appearance of the first forms of tools - the oldest periods of prehistory, through the appearance of new ways of building - the Ancient Times, the appearance of the first Christian communities - the old Christian period, old.

Croatian heritage, the goldsmiths achievements, migrations - the early Middle Ages. The material traces which different folk communities and which have been mentioned in the guidebook with more or less success, have been the result of researches for many years. For some of these localities it can be said that they have been well documented, whereby the majority of them are expecting further researches in the near future.



Utvrda Keglević ili Kegelj grad (kraj 13. i početak 14. st.)

The fortress of Keglević or Kegelj town (the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th century)



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Kratice:

ARR- Arheološki radovi i rasprave
HED Zagreb- Hidrogeološko društvo Zagreb
DIADORA – Glasilo arheološkog muzeja u Zadru
RFFZd.- Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta u Zadru;
SHP- Starohrvatska prosvijeta;
VAHD- Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku;

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ARR - Archaeological paperworks and discussions
HED Zagreb - Hydrogeological Society Zagreb
RFFZd. - The paperworks of the Philosophical Faculty in Zadar
SHP- The old Croatian education system
VAHD - Gazette for archaeology and Dalmatian history



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