

Diary entries and photographic documentation of J. A. R. Munro related to the archaeological exploration of Doclea (Montenegro) in 1893

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This article presents the as yet unpublished diary entries and photographic documentation of J. A. R. Munro related to the archaeological exploration of Doclea in 1893, the year when remains of Christian cult buildings, basilica A, basilica B, and a cruciform church, were discovered in the eastern part of the city. Munro's diary entries and photographs render our understanding of Christian topography of Late Antique Doclea more complete.

Key words: Doclea, Montenegro, J. A. R. Munro, Diary, photography, basilica, cruciform church

Travelogues composed from the mid-nineteenth century on contributed significantly to introducing Doclea to the academic public.¹ Still, one can only speak of its promotion in scientific circles as of 1872 and the discovery of the so-called Podgorica chalice.² At that time

Doclea was located on the territory of the Ottoman Empire, only to become a part of Montenegro following the decrees of the Congress of Berlin in 1878. That same year, prince Nikola Petrović offered a concession for the exploration of Doclea to W. J. Stillman, who tried to interest the British Museum in this undertaking but remained unsuccessful in his attempts.³ The idea of archaeological exploration of Doclea was to be realised only in 1890, also owing to the initiative and financial support of prince Nikola who entrusted a Russian, Pavle Apolonovič Rovinski, with this job.⁴ Excavations carried out between 1890 and 1892 resulted in the discovery of a Roman basilica, thermae, the so-called First Temple, Second Temple, Temple of Diana, western gate and housing units.⁵

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¹ Particularly worthy of mention are the travelogues of Yegor Kovalyevski and William Denton who offer interesting testimonies on Doclea. Kovalyevski first visited Doclea in 1838. Soon after he persuaded the Montenegrins from his entourage to start excavating, they found a decorated marble slab, an inscription in Latin and 40 coins. Kovalyevski makes a note of the fact that Montenegrins would often come to look for coins at the site and, unless thwarted by the Turks, regularly return home with some finds, at times even with gold solidi. Cf. J. Kovaljevski, *Crna Gora i slovenske zemlje*, prev. D. Čupić, Podgorica 1999, 63–70; T. Koprivica, *Russkie avtory putevykh zame-tok i issledovateli o Dukle (Diokletii)*, in: *Mezhdunarodnaia nauchnaia konferentsiia "Rossiia i Balkany v techenie poslednikh 300 let"*, Podgorica–Moskva 2012, 515–516. William Denton was in Montenegro in 1865. Impressed by Doclea, he wrote that all its antiquities deserved more careful research. He arrived at Doclea with an intention to attempt its excavation. Because of fever, fatigue and extreme heat, Denton gave up. Cf. W. Denton, *Montenegro. Its People and their History*, London 1877, 70–73; V. Denton, *Nekoliko dana u Crnoj Gori*, Istorijski zapisi (Cetinje, septembar 1937) 144–146.

² A. Dumont, *Séance du 5 février*, Bulletin de la Société nationale des antiquaires de France (1873) 71–73; G. B. De Rossi, *Podgoritzza in Albania – Insigne tazza vitrea figurate*, Bulletin di archeologia christiana 5 (1874) 153–155; E. le Blant, *Les bas-reliefs des sarcophages chrétiens et les liturgies funéraires (1)*, Revue archéologique 38 (1879) 231–233; R. Mowat, *Exemples de gravure antique sur verre. A propos de quelques fragments provenant de Duklje (Monténégro)*, Revue archéologique 44 (1882) 295–297; G. B. De Rossi, *L'insigne piatto vitreo di Podgoritzza oggi nel museo Basilewsky in Parigi*, Bulletin di archeologia christiana 2 (1887) 77–85; P. Levi, *The Podgoritzza Cup*, Heythrop Journal 4 (1963) 55–66; P. C. Finney, *The Invisible God. The Earliest Christians on Art*, New York 1994, 284–286, fig. 7.4.

³ William James Stillman, American journalist, diplomat and photographer who stayed in Montenegro as a reporter of *The Times*, notes that fragments of architecture, sculpture and small finds from Doclea were being brought to prince Nikola Petrović at Cetinje. Cf. [W. J. Stillman], *The Ruins of Dioclea*, *The Times* 32965 (Friday, May 21, 1890) 9; W. J. Stillman, *The Autobiography of a Journalist II*, Boston–Cambridge (Mass.) 1901, 506 et passim.

⁴ Rovinski says in the manner of a courtier: "... (that) was the happy thought of His Highness the Prince", who determined the time and place of initiation of excavation works. The first archaeological campaign began on January 22nd, 1890. On the eve of the campaign, the Prince with his entourage visited Doclea and resolved the dilemma regarding the spot at which it was to begin. In a display of his typical histrionic demeanor, the Prince struck the ground on which he was standing with his staff and said: "E, dobro, neka se ovdje radnja otpočne" ("So be it, let the works begin here"). Tomanović says that luck was on his side for: "... it was there, underground, that majestic monuments of ancient architecture lay." Cf. Glas Crnogorca 8 (Cetinje, nedjelja, 18. februar 1890) 2; T. [L. Tomanović], *O Duklji (Dioclea)*, Nova Zeta (februar 1890) 75; T. Koprivica, *Nikola I Petrović Njegoš i istraživanje Duklje*, Istorijski zapisi 83, 4/10 (2011) 215–223.

⁵ P. A. Rovinski, *Raskopka drevnei Dioklei, proizvedennaiâ po ukazaniu i na schet ego vysochestva chernogorskogo kniazia Nikolaiâ (Ot 22-go ianvariâ do 11-go fevraliâ 1890 g.)*, Zhurnal Ministerstva narodnogo prosveshcheniâ 270 (1890) 1–19; idem, *Prodolzhenie raskopki drevnei Dioklei (Ot 16-go apreliâ do 8-go maiâ 1890 g.; rabochikh dnei 13)*, Zhurnal Ministerstva narodnogo prosveshcheniâ 271 (1890) 17–22; idem, *Prodolzhenie raskopki drevnei Dioklei (S 22-go fevraliâ do 12-go maiâ 1891 goda; rabochikh dnei bylo 35)*, Zhurnal Ministerstva narodnogo prosveshcheniâ 279 (1892) 15–34; idem, *Chernogoriâ v eiâ proshlom i nastoiâshchem. Geografiia, istoriâ, ètnografiâ, arkheologiâ, sovremenoe polozhenie*, II/4, C.–Итерепыр 1909 [= idem, *Crna Gora u prošlosti i sadašnjosti IV. Državni život (1851–1907), arheologija*, Cetinje – Novi Sad 1994, 358–387].



Fig. 1. Doclea, view from the west (Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, University of Oxford, Archive, J. A. R. Munro, Doclea, Photograph Album, 1893)



Fig. 2. Doclea, east part of basilica A (Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, University of Oxford, Archive, J. A. R. Munro, Doclea, Photograph Album, 1893)

News of Rovinski's finds inspired the young British archaeologist, John Arthur Ruskin Munro, an associate of Lincoln College at Oxford, to undertake explorations of his own in Montenegro.⁶ The widespread legend of the birth of the Roman emperor Diocletian at Doclea raised hopes that this locality might yield structures worthy of its imperial name. Still, he was well aware of the limits of his expedition which had but meager funds amounting to little more than several hundred pounds, the bursary of the research grant he had received from Oxford in June 1893.⁷

Regardless of Munro's reservation, the results he obtained with the assistance of W. C. F. Anderson and J. G. Milne,⁸ were of exceptional significance because they uncovered the remains of Christian structures of Late Antique Doclea – basilica A, basilica B and the cruciform church. On behalf of the British mission, the preliminary results of their exploration were made public by Anderson, at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London,

⁶ Prior to his excavations at Doclea, John Arthur Ruskin Munro (1864–1944), archaeologist and historian, rector of Lincoln College at Oxford (1919–1941), had already worked at excavations carried out in Cyprus, in 1889 and 1890, under the auspices of the British School of Athens; J. A. R. Munro, H. A. Tubbs, *Excavations in Cyprus, 1889. Second season's work. Polis tes Chrysochou. Limniti*, *Journal of Hellenic Studies* 11 (1890) 1–99; J. A. R. Munro, H. A. Tubbs, W. W. Wroth, *Excavations in Cyprus, 1890. Third season's work. Salamis*, *Journal of Hellenic Studies* 12 (1891) 59–198; J. A. R. Munro, *Excavations in Cyprus. Third season's work – Polis tes Chrysochou*, *Journal of Hellenic Studies* 12 (1891) 298–333.

⁷ *University Intelligence, Oxford, June 14*, *The Times* 33978 (Thursday, June 15, 1893) 6; J. A. R. Munro, *Excavations in Montenegro, Podgoritza, Montenegro, aug. 30, 1893*, *Athenaeum* 3440 (London, Saturday, September 30, 1893) 460.

⁸ William Cliffe Foley Anderson, professor of Classics at Firth College in Sheffield, was engaged in the exploration of Doclea from September 8th to 22nd, 1893. Archaeologist and historian Joseph Grafton Milne, associate of Mill Hill School from London, joined the team on September 30th and stayed at the site several days after Munro had completed his work on October 5th, 1893. Francis John Haverfield, historian and archaeologist, associate of Christ Church College at Oxford, who was supposed to join the team informed Munro on September 24th that he would not be coming to Montenegro. Munro was disappointed because he counted on Haverfield's assistance with the inscriptions. Cf. J. A. R. Munro, *Doclea. Diary of Excavations – Doclea 1893*, Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology, University of Oxford, Archive (= Munro, *Diary*), September 8th (Friday), September 22nd (Friday), September 24th (Sunday), September 30th (Saturday), October 4th (Wednesday), October 5th (Friday) 1893. (The *Diary* has no page numbers and, thus, the data quoted is annotated according to the dates.)

held in June 1894.⁹ The report on research carried out at Doclea was published in 1896, three years after their mission in Montenegro had been completed.¹⁰ Munro presented the environs, topography and history of Doclea, Anderson its ancient pagan temples and the Christian basilica,¹¹ Milne the cruciform church and numismatic finds, while Haverfield and Munro dealt with the epigraphic finds.¹²

Although Munro and Anderson had prepared a photographic documentation on the exploration of Doclea, for reasons unknown it was never published as part of the *Report*. This priceless documentation, along with diary entries, is preserved and kept as part of Munro's legacy at the Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, at the University of Oxford.¹³ The goal of this paper is to make a contribution to a better understanding of archaeological exploration carried out by Munro and his associates, certainly based on the *Diary* and the mentioned photographic documentation, as well as to contribute to supplying the *Report* with data they had obtained during their campaign but which had never previously been included in the text of the *Report* itself. This documentation is all the more valuable because of the fact that throughout the 120 years which passed from the days of their mission the

⁹ *Thursday, June 14th, 1894*, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London* XV (1895) 228.

¹⁰ J. A. R. Munro, W. C. F. Anderson, J. G. Milne, F. Haverfield, *On the Roman Town Doclea in Montenegro*, *Archaeologia* 55 (1896) 1–60 (= J. A. R. Munro, W. C. F. Anderson, J. G. Milne, F. Haverfield, *O rimskom gradu Dokleji u Crnoj Gori*, Podgorica 2013).

¹¹ Taking into consideration the fact that Piero Sticotti and Luka Jelić, who had been exploring Doclea in September 1892, were in the process of preparing for publication the results of their investigation of the forum and civic basilica, the British scholars decided, out of collegial consideration, to publish only the results pertaining to the eastern part of the city, *Arhiv Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu, Fond Luke Jelića, XIV/3, Anderson to Jelić*, Sheffield, 10 August 1894.

¹² Following the completion of their exploration works, the British scholars handed over the inscriptions they had collected in Doclea and its environs to the editors of *Corpus Inscriptuorum Latinarum*, *Arhiv Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu, Fond Luke Jelića, XIV/3, Anderson to Jelić*, Sheffield, 10 August 1894.

¹³ Munro, *Diary*; J. A. R. Munro, *Doclea. Photograph Album, 1893*, Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology, University of Oxford, Archive.



Fig. 3. Doclea, basilica A, view from the west (Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, University of Oxford, Archive, J. A. R. Munro, Doclea, Photograph Album, 1893)

locality of Doclea has been exposed to constant devastation. Although control excavations of Christian edifices at Doclea were carried out in 1954 and 1955, the results of those campaigns have been published only partly and are not accessible to scholars in their entirety.¹⁴ In October 2011, the site was investigated using a non-invasive method, the so-called “total station”.¹⁵

As we learn from his diary entries, Munro reached Cetinje on August 15th, 1893.¹⁶ Already the following day

¹⁴ A. Mišura, *Doclea (Duklja) i lanjski arheološki radovi osobitim obzirom na pisane spomenike (epigrafija)*, Dokumentacija Centra za arheološka istraživanja Duklje (Documentation of the Center for Archeological Investigation of Duklja), Podgorica, 1–9; V. Korać, *Krstoobrazna crkva na Duklji, deo izvještaja o iskopavanjima na Duklji u 1954*, Pročitano na sednici Arheološkog muzeja SAN 9. maja 1955, Dokumentacija Centra za arheološka istraživanja Duklje (Documentation of the Center for Archeological Investigation of Duklja), Podgorica, 1–10; I. Nikolajević-Stojković, *Izvještaj o radu na Duklji 1954. godine*, Dokumentacija Centra za arheološka istraživanja Duklje (Documentation of the Center for Archeological Investigation of Duklja), Podgorica, 1–9; Đ. Stričević, *Arheološka iskopavanja u Duklji 1954. godine – kompleks krstoobrazne crkve. Referat pročitano na sednici Arheološkog instituta SAN 9. 5. 1955. g.*, Dokumentacija Centra za arheološka istraživanja Duklje (Documentation of the Center for Archeological Investigation of Duklja), Podgorica, 1–18; D. Vukčević, D. Todorović, D. Stričević, *Duklja kod Titograda. Rimsko naselje*, *Starinar* 7/8 (1956–1957) 409–410; I. Nikolajević-Stojković, *Ranovizantijska arhitektonska dekorativna plastika u Makedoniji, Srbiji i Crnoj Gori*, Beograd 1957, 63–69; V. Korać, *Duklja*, *Starinar* 9–10 (1958–1959) 378–379; V. Korać, *Arhitektonski ukras u kamenu između antike i rane Vizantije u ostacima grada Duklje (Doclea)*, *Starinar* 59 (2009) 191–219.

¹⁵ S. Gelichi, C. Negrelli, S. Leardi, L. Sabbionesi, R. Belcari, *Doclea alla fine dell'antichità. Studi e ricerche per la storia di una città abbandonata della Prevalitania (Duklja na kraju antičkog doba. Studije i istraživanja istorije jednog napuštenog grada Prevalitanije)*, in: *Nova antička Duklja III*, Podgorica 2012, 10–40.

¹⁶ Munro, *Diary*, August 15th (Tuesday) 1893.

he met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Montenegro, vojvoda Gavro Vuković, with whom he discussed the conditions under which he would undertake excavations at Doclea. In accordance with the suggestions he received from vojvoda Vuković,¹⁷ on August 17th Munro made the following proposals to Božo Petrović, Minister of the Interior: 1. that he pay the entire sum of expenses related to the excavations himself, 2. that “all objects he may dig up” be shared with the Government of Montenegro, 3. that he reimburse himself the proprietors of the land on which excavations were going to take place, in accordance with sum appraisal of Montenegrin authorities.¹⁸ Munro asked that his inquiry be answered by the end of August, because he was obliged to return to Oxford by the beginning of October 1893.¹⁹ In the meantime, accompanied by the geographer W. F. Cozens-Hardy, Munro continued his journey to Berane, via Medun and Kolašin.²⁰ It was in Berane that he received note on August 22nd, that he may launch the exploration of Doclea by the beginning of October 1893.²¹ By decree of the Government, the state

¹⁷ Državni arhiv Crne Gore, Cetinje, Ministarstvo unutrašnjih djela, 1893, *J. A. R. Munro à Ministre des Affaires Étrangères*, Cettigne, 17. août 1893, f. 72 (88), 1255; T. Koprivica, *Britanska arheološka misija u Crnoj Gori 1893. godine*, in: Munro, Anderson, Milne, Haverfield, *O rimskom gradu Dokleji u Crnoj Gori*, 62 et passim.

¹⁸ Državni arhiv Crne Gore, Cetinje, Ministarstvo unutrašnjih djela, 1893, *J. A. R. Munro à Ministre de l'Intérieur*, Cettigne, 17. août 1893, f. 72 (88), 1255.

¹⁹ Munro, *Diary*, August 17th (Thursday) 1893.

²⁰ Glas Crnogorca 32 (subota, 7/19 avgust 1893) 4.

²¹ The Government retained the right to chose the conditions, should Munro decided to continue with the exploration after the beginning of October; Državni arhiv Crne Gore, Cetinje, Ministarstvo inostranih djela, 1893, *Gouvernement de Montenegro à J. A. R. Mun-*



Fig. 4. Fragments of stone sculpture in the altar space of basilica A (Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, University of Oxford, Archive, J. A. R. Munro, Doclea, Photograph Album, 1893)

designated Rovinski as its delegate through the duration of Munro's excavations at Doclea.²² Montenegrin authorities strove to secure the best of conditions for Munro's field work.²³ On August 29th Munro arrived at Doclea. Highly impressed, he called it "little Pompeii".²⁴ Rovinski informed him of the results of previous exploration and terrain prospection of the site ensued (Fig. 1).²⁵ Munro wrote: "On such a site the excavator has to trust as much to luck as to skill and his results are likely to prove valuable rather in the mass than in detail."²⁶ Camp was set up *in situ*, in a structure located by the basilica on the forum which had already been erected by Rovinski.

Excavations began on September 2nd, 1893 on the part of the terrain which lies close to the Morača River.²⁷

ro, Cettigne, 10/22 août 1893, f. 45, 992; Munro, *Diary*, August 22nd (Tuesday) 1893.

²² Državni arhiv Crne Gore, Cetinje, Ministarstvo inostranih djela, 1893, *Gouvernement de Montenegro à J. A. R. Munro*, Cettigne, 10/22 août 1893, f. 45, 992.

²³ Državni arhiv Crne Gore, Cetinje, Ministarstvo inostranih djela, 1893, *J. Lazoviću, okružnom kapetanu u Podgorici*, Cetinje, 16/28 avgust 1893, f. 46/a, 2012; Đ. Pejović, *Prilog proučavanju Duklje*, Stvaranje 5 (Titograd 1956) 354–355; Koprivica, *Britanska arheološka misija u Crnoj Gori*, 62.

²⁴ Munro, *Diary*, August 29th (Tuesday) 1893.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Munro, *Excavations in Montenegro, Podgoritza, Montenegro*, aug. 30, 1893, 460.

²⁷ Munro, *Diary*, September 2nd (Saturday) 1893.

Munro found the spot interesting because of the three fully preserved pillars jutting out from a heap of stones. This terrain was conveniently set for field work because the workers could throw the rubble directly into the river. A small private house was soon discovered. Workers were divided into three additional groups – distributed to the south and north of the main road and the *thermae*.²⁸ While excavations were in progress at the designated locations, Munro and Anderson were drawing a plan of the forum and the temples of the western part of the city, copying epigraphic inscriptions and surveying the outlying terrain. As time went by, Munro was dissatisfied with the results achieved so it was on September 12th that he decided to begin excavations at a new locality, on the eastern side of the city, where there were "mounds" with pieces of architectural sculpture protruding from the surface.²⁹ On the eastern side, under a layer of bricks and scattered mortar a mosaic floor made of white, black, red and green tesserae was found. Remains of walls were subsequently found on the eastern side of the building as well as an apse, semicircular on the inside and hexagonal on the outside, along with fragments of architectural sculpture, a pillar of a marble balustrade, several capitals with carved crosses, several marble fragments of small cornices, colonettes and other fragments (Fig. 2). In front of the apse, lying on the revetment, were fragments which, in Munro's opinion,

²⁸ *Ibid.*, September 6th (Wednesday) 1893.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, September 12th (Tuesday) 1893.



Fig. 5. Fragments of stone sculpture in the altar space of basilica A (Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, University of Oxford, Archive, J. A. R. Munro, Doclea, Photograph Album, 1893)

formed a roughly structured grave and one bore an inscription in Latin.³⁰ Munro knew that Doclea was an episcopal seat and it was clear to him from the first day on that he had discovered a structure of considerable importance. “The site does not lei deep and is in every way most promising”, he wrote with satisfaction.³¹ Exploration works on the eastern part of the basilica continued the very next

³⁰ The text of the inscription, now lost, ran as follows:

...IVS
 QVIR(ina tribu)
 GENIALIS
 [viator] CO(n)S(ulum) ET
 P[raet(orum)] SAC(e)RD(os)
 AT ARAM CAESAR(is)
 DEC(urio)
 [test]AMEN(to)[poni]
 IVSSIT
 [loco dato decreto] D(ecurionum)

Cf. Munro, *Diary*, September 13th (Wednesday) 1893; Munro, Anderson, Milne, Haverfield, *On the Roman Town Doclea in Montenegro*, 54–55, inscription no. 64 (drawing); *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum III. Inscriptionum Orientis et Illyrici Latinarum Supplementum*, ed. T. Mommsen, O. Hirschfeld, A. Domaszewski, Berolini 1902 (= CIL III) 13827, p. 2253; Rovinski, *Crna Gora u prošlosti i sadašnjosti* IV, 390; P. Sticotti, *Die Römische Stadt Doclea in Montenegro*, Wien 1913 (= P. Sticotti, *Rimski grad Duklja u Crnoj Gori*, Podgorica 1999), 160, inscription no. 11; J. J. Martinović, *Antički natpisi u Crnoj Gori (Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum et Graecarum Montenegri)*, Kotor 2011, 179, inscription no. 198.

³¹ Munro, *Diary*, September 12th (Tuesday) 1893.



Fig. 6. Window grille in basilica A (Arhiv Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu, Fond Luke Jelića, XIV/3, foto J. W. C. Anderson)

day.³² Spatial units to the south and north of the apse and connected by doorways with the aisles were unearthed. In the room positioned to the left of the apse a large, flat travertine slab was discovered and it had been part of a structure with three large circular holes which may once have held coloumns. Munro believed that this may have been the altar, turned upside down. This slab can be seen

³² *Ibid.*, September 13th (Wednesday) 1893.



Fig. 7. Capitals in basilica A (Arhiv Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu, Fond Luke Jelića, XIV/3, foto J. W. C. Anderson)

on a photograph (Fig. 2). Munro was of the opinion that he had discovered the substructure of the “high” altar in front of the apse and that the numerous large fragments in its vicinity indicated the existence of an altar screen (Fig. 3). Subsequent finds included balustrade columns, finely sculpted pieces of marble slabs, a large number of crosses (Figs. 4, 5), window grilles (transennae) (Fig. 6), capitals [one Ionic with a cross, several impost capitals and two of the Corinthian order (Fig. 7), identical to those from the civic basilica on the forum] “and others byzantine carvings”.³³ Munro organized the workers who “arranged the fragmenti, capitals, columns, etc. in fancy way which may puzzle the archeological visitor”.³⁴ Thus, the fragments were removed from the original locations on which they had been found. On the grounds of the *Report* put together by British archaeologists and revision exploration of the site carried out in 1954, all works of sculpture from basilica A was dated to the pre-Justinian’s era.³⁵

As a find of particular importance Munro mentions “the flooring of the apse and in front of it has been raised 6 or 8 inches – the old floor remains below, without mosaic and explains the level of the column base at the south corner of the apse”.³⁶ The remains of this column base are clearly visible on one of the photographs (Fig. 3) while on the ground plan of the basilica (Fig. 8), published as part of the *Report*, they appear to be positioned at apse floor level. On the north side of the apse mosaics spread even under the stone benches which offers clear indication that the synthronon was added at a later date.³⁷ Should we rely on Munro’s notes, three different strata can be identified in the apsidal part of basilica A – chronologically first, the layer lacking mosaic decoration the level of which corresponds to that of the column base on the south side, next the raised flooring of the apse and the space preceding it, with preserved mosaic decoration, and, finally, the most recent stratum contemporaneous to the raising of the synthronon and the episcopal throne. Diary entries do not offer a clear explanation regarding the relation of this phase to the other parts of the basilica.

³³ *Ibid.*, September 14th (Thursday), September 15th (Friday) 1893.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, September 21st (Thursday) 1893.

³⁵ Nikolajević-Stojković, *Ranovizantijska arhitektonska dekorativna plastika*, 64.

³⁶ Munro, *Diary*, September 21st (Thursday) 1893.

³⁷ Munro, Anderson, Milne, Haverfield, *On the Roman Town*

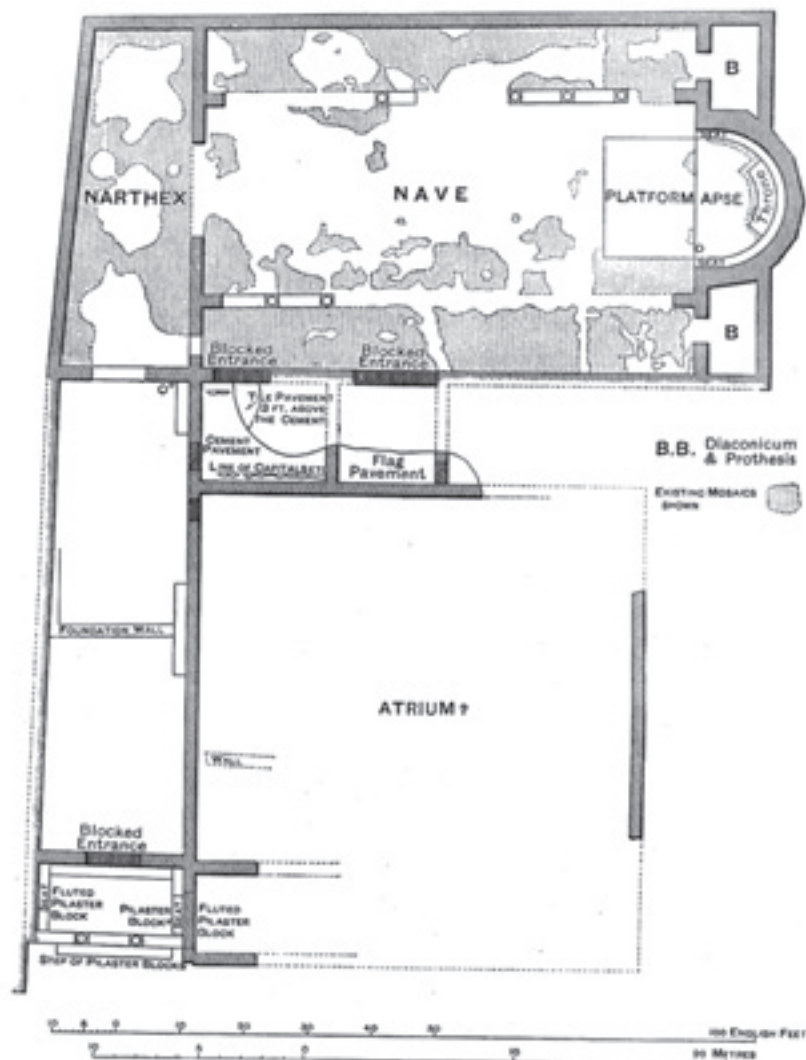


Fig. 8. Ground plan of basilica A (after *On The Roman Town Doclea in Montenegro*, 1896)



Fig. 9. Basilica A, view from the north (Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, University of Oxford, Archive, J. A. R. Munro, *Doclea, Photograph Album*, 1893)

The last column on the north side retained the position it had from the time it had collapsed, between its base and its capital.³⁸ Other columns and capitals were found “in their proper positions”.³⁹ Column bases in the north aisle were mostly found *in situ*, which proved helpful in tracing the precise size of the lateral aisles of the ba-

³⁸ Munro, *Diary*, September 14th (Thursday) 1893.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, September 14th (Thursday) 1893.



Fig. 10. Fragments of stone sculpture in the southwestern corner of basilica A (Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, University of Oxford, Archive, J. A. R. Munro, Doclea, Photograph Album, 1893)

silica. The south aisle was not as well preserved as the one on the north.

A central entrance was found at the western end of the basilica, as well as a doorway in the western part of the south aisle of the basilica. Munro notes that a similar doorway stood also on the western wall of the north aisle and that it had been walled-up “in antiquity”.⁴⁰ The walled-up doorway on the western wall of the north aisle does not appear on the ground plan of the basilica (Fig. 8), although it can easily be spotted on the photograph (Fig. 3). The British archaeologist was very pleased with the results and the progress of the works.⁴¹ The western wall of the narthex was the next part of the structure to be unearthed. Stairs at the south end of the narthex, which once served as the main approach to the basilica, appeared to Munro as a later addition, dating from a time which followed the construction of the “original” building.⁴² Munro notes, and the same can be observed on one of his photographs (Fig. 9), that three steps stood at the center of the western wall of the narthex and that they lead to some sort of structure “at high level”, made up of two pairs of parallel blocks forming a passage of a sort. The *Report* says that there were three rooms without doors behind this wall.⁴³ Exploration of this part was never finished because of the difficulties encountered in the course of excavations.⁴⁴

There were two walled-up doors in western part of the south aisle, as can be observed on the photographs



Fig. 11. Fragments of a Roman cipus found in the south nave of basilica A (Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, University of Oxford, Archive, J. A. R. Munro, Doclea, Photograph Album, 1893)

(Figs. 9, 10).⁴⁵ Several large stones with carvings of rosettes and encircled floral motifs were found near the southwestern corner of the basilica (Figs. 10, 12). They were found face down, directly on the mosaic floor, and appeared to Munro to have constituted side panels of a sarcophagus which could have been used as column bases. By examining the photographs we can see clearly that Munro made a mistake in interpreting the function of the mentioned fragments and that they could not have served sarcophagus slabs of column bases.⁴⁶ They could, on

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, September 14th (Thursday) 1893.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, September 15th (Friday) 1893.

⁴² *Ibid.*, September 16th (Friday) 1893.

⁴³ Munro, Anderson, Milne, Haverfield, *On the Roman Town Doclea in Montenegro*, 26.

⁴⁴ Munro, *Diary*, September 16th (Saturday) 1893.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, September 15th (Friday) 1893.

⁴⁶ We have identified one block of stone from this group among the fragments of stone sculpture and sarcophagi located in the garden of Kusle's house in Podgorica. The dimensions of this fragment are 101 × 80 × 18 cm.



Fig. 12. Remains of the floor mosaic in the southwestern corner of basilica A (Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, University of Oxford, Archive, J. A. R. Munro, Doclea, Photograph Album, 1893)



Fig. 13. Remains of the floor mosaic in the southwestern corner of basilica A (Arhiv Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu, Fond Luke Jelića, XIV/3, foto J. W. C. Anderson)



Fig. 14. Portico of basilica A (Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, University of Oxford, Archive, J. A. R. Munro, Doclea, Photograph Album, 1893)

the other hand, have belonged to a parapet screen which separated the south aisle from the nave. A cippus decorated with three bust, upper part missing, was also found in the south aisle of the basilica (Fig. 11).⁴⁷ A fragment of an in-

scription with lettering emphasised in red paint was found in front of the south wall of the basilica.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ The inscription reads:

D(is) M(anibus)
FL(avio) VRSO DO(m)o
AQR(uvio ?) QVIV
IXIT A(nnos) P(lus) M(inus)
XXXVIII VAL(eria)
MARCELLI(na)

Cf. Munro, Anderson, Milne, Haverfield, *On the Roman Town Doclea in Montenegro*, 45–46, inscription no. 38 (drawing); CIL III, 13829, p. 2253; Sticotti, *Die Römische Stadt Doclea in Montenegro*, 179–

180, inscription no. 53 (drawing 138); Martinović, *Antički natpisi*, 175, inscription no. 191.

⁴⁸ The inscription, now in the depo of the Museum in Podgorica, reads:

MEMORIA LON(?)
GEVO CONSECRAT
QVISQ-FABRICAHEC
.....VATALARE

Cf. Munro, Anderson, Milne, Haverfield, *On the Roman Town Doclea in Montenegro*, 56, inscription no. 69 (drawing); CIL III, 13842, 2254; Sticotti, *Die Römische Stadt Doclea in Montenegro*, 184, inscription no. 67 (drawing 147); N. Vulić, *Antički spomenici naše zemlje*, Spomenik Srpske kraljevske akademije 71 (1931), 125, inscription no. 304 (photo-



Fig. 15. *Cruciform church, view from the northeast (Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, University of Oxford, Archive, J. A. R. Munro, Doclea, Photograph Album, 1893)*



Fig. 16. *North part of the cruciform church and basilica B (Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, University of Oxford, Archive, J. A. R. Munro, Doclea, Photograph Album, 1893)*

Mosaic flooring was preserved through the entire space of the basilica, worst preserved in the naos and best in the south nave. The mosaics were cleaned, and best preserved fragments were washed and photographed (Figs. 12, 13). Anderson described them: “The patterns interlaced spirals, or diamonds and squares and are worked out in some five or six colors.”⁴⁹

As no architraves were found, according to Munro, the roof of the basilica was made of wooden beams and brick.⁵⁰ It was the roof that fell first, followed by the columns, which rest against several inches of rubble, and finally the walls, the material of which filled in the entire structure.⁵¹

Four days of exploration were enough for Munro to define clearly and fully the space of the basilica. Works continued on the western wall of the narthex and in the space south of the narthex.⁵² A stretch of pavement was unearthed outside the door of the basilica. Its corner, to the right side of the narthex door, was cleared of rubble. An imprint of a column was found by the door and a piece of a window grille (similar to that already uncovered in the basilica) was found in the corner, built into the pavement as an opening intended for waste water management, as well as a fragment of an inscription.⁵³

A wide road opened towards the south starting from basilica A, lined on either side by walls with mounds of stone behind them. The eastern wall was doubled at the beginning, turning later into a single line and again, once more, becoming double and single in the end.⁵⁴ Half way

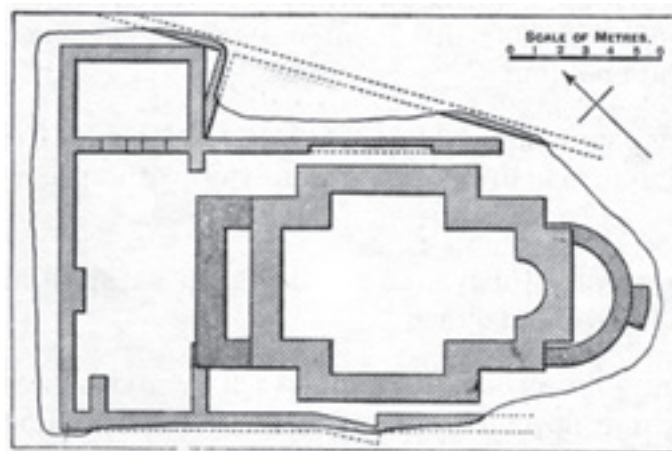


Fig. 17. *Ground plan of the cruciform church and basilica B (after On The Roman Town Doclea in Montenegro, 1896)*

down this passage Munro discovered the remains of a wall which he believed was of a later date or simply the base of the pavement. At the end of the passage remains of a portico facing the south side of the basilica were uncovered. On top of the steps there were bases of two pillars *in situ* (Fig. 14). Fragments of two pillars were found in the vicinity which, according to Munro, were too large for the preserved bases and the flat “Byzantine capital” of large diameter.⁵⁵ Pilasters were found by the eastern and western parts of the wall and, to Munro, their size seemed disproportionately large in comparison to the portico.⁵⁶ The entire structure was made of fine blocks of stone which lead Munro to the conclusion that they belonged to the cruciform church. Two marble fragments with inscriptions, probably pertaining to Roman funerary monuments, were also found by the portico.⁵⁷ We can not define the exact inscriptions in question. A short distance from the portico, to the north, towards basilica A, there was a wall with a walled-up passage which extended towards the east. Munro came to the

graph); J. Šašel, A. Šašel, *Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Iugoslavia inter annos MCMIII et MCMXL repertae et editae sunt*, Ljubljana 1986, p. 143, no. 1844; Martinović, *Antički natpisi*, 140, inscription no. 126 (drawing).

⁴⁹ Arhiv Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu, Fond Luke Jelića, XIV/3, *Anderson to Jelić*, Sheffield, 10 August 1894.

⁵⁰ Munro, *Diary*, September 14th (Thursday) 1893.

⁵¹ Munro, Anderson, Milne, Haverfield, *On the Roman Town Doclea in Montenegro*, 25.

⁵² Munro, *Diary*, September 22nd (Friday) 1893.

⁵³ The inscription, now lost, ran as follows:

.....(ded)ICAVIT..

.....CR.....

Cf. Munro, Anderson, Milne, Haverfield, *On the Roman Town Doclea in Montenegro*, 42, inscription no. 27; Martinović, *Antički natpisi*, 174–175, inscription no. 190 (drawing).

⁵⁴ Munro, *Diary*, September 23rd (Saturday) 1893.

⁵⁵ This capital, in all probability, appears on the photograph of columns and capitals from the western part of the cruciform church (Fig. 19).

⁵⁶ Munro, *Diary*, September 23rd (Saturday) 1893.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, September 22nd (Friday) 1893.



Fig. 18. Cruciform church and basilica B, view from the west (Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, University of Oxford, Archive, J. A. R. Munro, Doclea, Photograph Album, 1893)

conclusion that this architectural structure with a portico constituted a propylaeum.⁵⁸

While excavation works on the portico were coming to a close, a new find was being unearthed south of the church.⁵⁹ It took Munro some time before he was able to define the area to be investigated. Although it was clear to him from the very beginning that the structure was not too grand in size, he believed that it was of great significance. This was a cruciform building with walls built in the same manner, of high quality masonry (Fig. 15).⁶⁰ The east part was square in plan, with a semicircular apse of inferior quality masonry which Munro considered to be a later addition to the cruciform church.⁶¹ A three feet high sculpted cornice was found by the north wall of the church (Fig. 16). It was similar to the windows on the south side of the civic basilica on the forum. Two massive walls “which run down to a pavement” were discovered at the western end of the building.⁶² In his diary entries, Munro supposed that the exterior of the building was original while the interior, because of its poorer masonry and built-in blocks of stone, was not. The outer wall of the church was marked differently on the ground plan (Fig. 17) although the text of the report claims that it is of the same date as the rest of the cruciform church.⁶³ The position of the building, connected by a passage with basilica A, lead Munro to believe that this structure had been turned into a baptistery but that it actually origi-

nated from Roman imperial times. However, since there was no trace of a piscina, Munro concluded that “perhaps our Baptistery is merely a little church”.⁶⁴ Walls which ran parallel to the lateral walls of the cruciform church were also excavated, positioned at a distance of 0.55 m and quite close to its western end.⁶⁵ Yet another wall was found on the northeast side of the church and its course ran parallel to the south side of the building and extended to the eastern end of the western transept. A small-scale closed space was located by the north wall of the church and a threshold with a column base at its center was found *in situ* in its southern wall.⁶⁶ This column base is clearly visible on a preserved photograph (Fig. 18).

The wall in front of the western wall of the cruciform church had a threshold with column bases on both sides and a perfect “nest” of pillars, capitals and other architectural fragments (Fig. 19).⁶⁷ These, together with the fragments discovered in the course of revision excavations of 1954, were divided into two groups. The first was made up of fragments found on the surface, around the cruciform church, while the other included finds from the stratum of basilica B, discovered under a layer of Byzantine roof tiles.⁶⁸ Among the fragments, “facing the west end of the Baptistery”, was the architrave with the votive inscription of diaconissa Ausonia (Fig. 20).⁶⁹

⁶⁴ Munro, *Diary*, September 25th 1893.

⁶⁵ Munro, Anderson, Milne, Haverfield, *On the Roman Town Doclea in Montenegro*, 29.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, 30.

⁶⁷ Munro, *Diary*, September 29th (Friday) 1893.

⁶⁸ Nikolajević-Stojković, *Ranovizantijska arhitektonska dekorativna plastika*, 65–69.

⁶⁹ The inscription, now lost, read: † AUSONIA DIAC(ONISSA) PRO VOTO SUO ET FILI[O]RUM SUORUM F[ACIENDUM] CURA-

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, September 23rd (Saturday) 1893.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, September 22nd (Friday) 1893.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, September 23rd (Saturday) 1893.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*

⁶² *Ibid.*

⁶³ Munro, Anderson, Milne, Haverfield, *On the Roman Town*



Fig. 19. Columns and capitals in front of the western part of the cruciform church and basilica B (Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, University of Oxford, Archive, J. A. R. Munro, Doclea, Photograph Album, 1893)

Two architectural fragments of an entrance with a tympanon, as well as a fragment with a hole made in order for piping to run through it at an obtuse angle, appeared to occupy much of Munro's interest but he was not able to fit them into any broader architectural structure.

Although Munro discovered both the cruciform church and basilica B, his interpretation of the two was incorrect. It was Sticotti already who identified two different periods of construction and noted that the cruciform church had been erected on the foundations of basilica B.⁷⁰ In the course of revision excavations of 1954, it was discovered that basilica B was of the three-nave type. A spatial unit was found in the south part of the narthex, corresponding to that at the north end discovered already by Munro. The flooring unearthed in the center of the narthex was present in all three spaces.⁷¹ Based on its architectural structure and sculptural decoration, basilica B is dated to the VI century, although in certain opinions it

can also be associated with the V century.⁷² The slanted wall, considered to be the edge of an undiscovered street, was, in fact, the outer wall of a building which extended towards the central point of the complex comprised of the two churches. Remains of walls of a third building, older than basilica B, were discovered in the course of revision excavations underneath the ridge in the floor of the narthex.⁷³ The inner space of this structure was divided into several units.⁷⁴ The presence of a number of different strata was confirmed also by exploration carried out in 2011.⁷⁵ A ceramic fragment discovered in 1954 dates from the period of Illyrian Halstat, and that constitutes the fourth phase at this locality and speaks of its significant importance and continuity as cultic site.⁷⁶

Several inscriptions were found inside the cruciform church. A fragment of an inscription which Munro thought had come from the civic basilica was found in its

VIT]+ F(E)C(IT) S(IBM); CIL III, 13845, p. 2254; Munro, Anderson, Milne, Haverfield, *On the Roman Town Doclea in Montenegro*, 42–43, inscription no. 28; Sticotti, *Die Römische Stadt Doclea in Montenegro*, 146, fig. 83 (drawing); *Istorija Crne Gore I*, 369; Rovinski, *Crna Gora u prošlosti i sadašnjosti IV*, 391; B. Šekularac, *Tragovi prošlosti Crne Gore. Srednjovjekovni natpisi i zapisi u Crnoj Gori, kraj VIII – početak XVI vijeka*, Cetinje 1994, 19–20.

⁷⁰ Sticotti, *Die Römische Stadt Doclea in Montenegro*, 141–147.

⁷¹ It was terrazzo made of a thick layer of mortar and broken brick (*opus signinum*). Cf. Stričević, *Arheološka iskopavanja u Duklji 1954. godine*, 9–11.

⁷² Nikolajević-Stojković, *Ranovizantijska arhitektonska dekorativna plastika*, 65–69; *Istorija Crne Gore I*, Titograd 1967, 270 (J. Kovačević); M. Zagarčanin, *O nekim pitanjima ranohrišćanskog i srednjovjekovnog graditeljstva u Dokleji i Baru, sa posebnim osvrtom prema paganskim kulturnim predstavama*, in: *Nova antička Duklja III*, 49–50.

⁷³ Stričević, *Arheološka iskopavanja u Duklji 1954. godine*, 12.

⁷⁴ Pottery remains dating from late Roman times as well as a coin from the time of Aurelian (270–275) were found by the older building. Cf. Stričević, *Arheološka iskopavanja u Duklji 1954. godine*, 13.

⁷⁵ Gelichi, Negrelli, Leardi, Sabbionesi, Belcari, *Doclea alla fine dell'antichità*, 24–27.

⁷⁶ Stričević, *Arheološka iskopavanja u Duklji 1954. godine*, 13.



Fig. 20. Votive inscription of diaconissa Ausonia, cruciform church, view from the west (Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, University of Oxford, Archive, J. A. R. Munro, Doclea, Photograph Album, 1893)

center.⁷⁷ Two parts of a single inscription were found at two different spots within the church – the upper part was built into the south wall while the lower lay at the center of the building.⁷⁸ A fragment of one inscription was built into the inner face of the north wall.⁷⁹ One other fragment of an inscription was found by the northeastern corner of the church.⁸⁰

⁷⁷ The inscription, now lost, read: [DOC]L HONORES OMN[ES]... INAVR[AVERUNT]. Cf. Munro, *Diary*, September 23rd (Saturday) 1893.

⁷⁸ The inscription reads:

CN(aeo) SERTO(rio)
C(ai) F(ilio) BROCC(ho)
AQVILIO
AGRICOLA(e)
PEDANIO FV(sco)
SALINA(tori)
IVLIO SERVIA(no)

Cf. Munro, Anderson, Milne, Haverfield, *On the Roman Town Doclea in Montenegro*, 52, inscription no. 55 (drawing); CIL III, 13826, p. 2253; Sticotti, *Die Römische Stadt Doclea in Montenegro*, 173, inscription no. 35 (crtež 125); Martinović, *Antički natpisi*, 177, inscription no. 194 (drawing).

⁷⁹ The inscription read:

.....[Caesa]RI
[pontifici] M(aximo) TR(ibunicia) [potestate]

Cf. Munro, Anderson, Milne, Haverfield, *On the Roman Town Doclea in Montenegro*, 37, inscription no. 17 (drawing); CIL III, 13824, p. 2253; Sticotti, *Die Römische Stadt Doclea in Montenegro*, 164, inscription no. 20 (drawing 113); Martinović, *Antički natpisi*, 155, inscription no. 154.

⁸⁰ The inscription, now lost, read as follows:

.....A.....
.....NOB(ilissimo)
[Caesari res publica] D(edit) D(onavit)

In Munro's *Diary* we can also find interesting data on grave finds which are not mentioned in the *Report*. Two graves of simple construction were found by the northeastern corner – one at the corner of the transept and the naos (grave 2),⁸¹ and the other by the “outer” apse (grave 3).⁸² A grave made of blocks of stone was discovered at the northwestern corner, aligned with the north wall, and it lay just a foot under the surface (grave 6).⁸³ Skeletons were the sole contents of all three graves. Although more recent historiography claims the existence of a funerary crypt inside the cruciform church, as well as a grave or ossarium inside its narthex, these claims have not been confirmed by excavations carried out in 1954.⁸⁴ Apart from the three graves unearthed by Munro, four other graves were found in this complex in 1954 – one in the northern room of basilica B (grave 1), another in the north part of the narthex (grave 4), overlapping grave 6, yet another in the south part of the narthex (grave 5) and, finally, to the northeast of the apse of basilica B (grave 7).⁸⁵ They are not dated to a precisely defined period but are considered to be contemporaneous to the more recent stratum of the complex, that of the cru-

Cf. Munro, Anderson, Milne, Haverfield, *On the Roman Town Doclea in Montenegro*, 37–38, inscription no. 18; CIL III, 13825, p. 2253; Sticotti, *Die Römische Stadt Doclea in Montenegro*, 164, no. 21 (drawing 114); Martinović, *Antički natpisi*, 155, inscription no. 155.

⁸¹ Identification of graves given according to documentation from exploration works carried out in 1954.

⁸² In the course of 1954, it was discovered that the impost capital from basilica A was found in secondary use as a cover slab of this infant's grave. Cf. Nikolajević-Stojković, *Izveštaj o radu na Duklji 1954. godine*, 3.

⁸³ Munro, *Diary*, September 23th (Saturday) 1893.

⁸⁴ Zagarčanin, *O nekim pitanjima ranohrišćanskog i srednjovjekovnog graditeljstva u Dokleji i Baru*, 49. Zagarčanin relies on Sticotti who offers no such data.

⁸⁵ Korać, *Krstoobrazna crkva na Duklji*, 1–10.

ciform church. The one with the highest quality masonry is grave 6 and inside it was a piece of dark coloured textile woven with gold thread at the bottom⁸⁶ In all probability, this indicates that grave 6 had been intended for a high official of the state or church.

Munro presumed that the “square” south of basilica A was an atrium.⁸⁷ Exploration of this part of the site went on along with the exploration of the cruciform church. The wall on the north side of the atrium, in Munro’s opinion, belonged to a cloister of which only two small rooms and column bases, as well as displaced shafts, remained.⁸⁸ In the room adjacent to the south wall of the basilica and the east wall of the passage cement flooring as well as roof-tile flooring is preserved (three feet above the level of the cement), one in the southwestern and the other in the northeastern part. Two column bases stood on this foundation, forming a bench of a sort, and Munro presumed that this may have been the cloister courtyard.⁸⁹ Flag pavement is preserved in the south part of the other room. A short distance from the wall running parallel to the wall of the cruciform church lay the south wall of the atrium.⁹⁰ Munro located its eastern wall by the water cistern (?), which does not appear on the plan of the city, nor is it to be found on photographs.⁹¹

The last week of exploration works, after the workers had finished with the excavations, Munro spent drawing the plan of the city and copying the inscriptions, while Milne was engaged at the cruciform church and the drawing of mosaics from basilica A.⁹² On October 3rd, the Minister of the Interior, Božo Petrović, informed Munro that he should be bringing the excavations to a close and that, upon the return of prince Nikola to Cetinje, he should receive precise instructions what is to be done with the “antiquities”.⁹³ Munro completed his excavations at Doclea on October 5th, 1893, and Milne stayed on at the site for another couple of days, in order to complete work on the city plan and the unearthed mosaics.⁹⁴

The official newspaper *Glas Crnogorca*, which had already published several reports on the progress of the excavations, noted that the finalization of works at Doclea was “crowned by brilliant success”.⁹⁵ Preserved sources offer information regarding the fate of the finds.⁹⁶ From Rovinski’s correspondence with Munro, dating from the beginning of 1894, we learn that the British archaeolo-

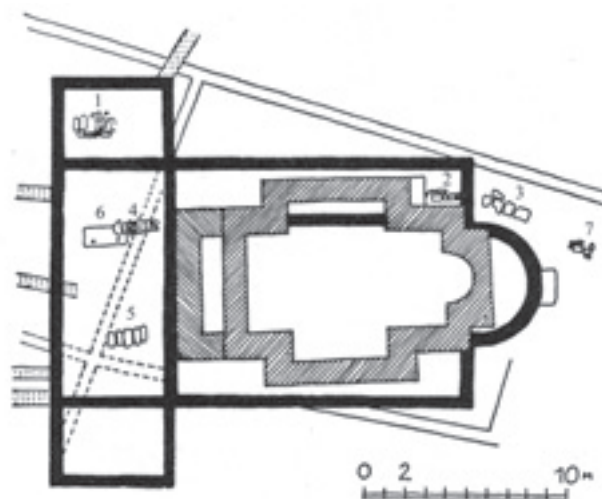


Fig. 21. Ground plan of basilica B and the cruciform church with marked graves [after Istorija Crne Gore I]

gist was interested in whether the mosaics of basilica A had been adequately protected.⁹⁷ Rovinski informs him, and finding excuse in his private obligations and bad weather conditions, that he did not succeed in his endeavours to protect the locality.

Munro’s *Diary* speaks both of the feat of organizing the excavations and of the attitude of the Montenegrin authorities towards the exploration undertaken by the British archaeologists.⁹⁸ The *Diary* also includes information on field prospecting realized by Munro and his associates in the environs of Doclea. In Podgorica they visited the palace of prince Nikola at Kruševa Glavica where the columns and fragments of stone carvings found at Doclea in the course of campaigns of 1890–1892 were housed.⁹⁹ At Stara Varoš they searched for remains of architectural fragments from Doclea which had been built into residential buildings.¹⁰⁰ They were also interested in the route of Doclea’s ancient Roman water supply system as well as in the remains of the church at Zlatica.¹⁰¹ Their attention was also focused on the fortress at Spuž and the monastery of Saint Stephen (Ćelija Piperska, note by T. K.).¹⁰²

Although it is clear that the structures of the eastern part of Doclea belong to the Early Christian period, precise chronological dating of both the individual buildings, as well as of the Early Christian complex in its entirety, requires further systematic archaeological investigation.

Regardless of the fact that Munro’s diary entries offer no precise information on the identification of strata or the location of finds of fragments of architectural sculpture, and putting aside the occasional mistakes of his interpretations, all together, accompanied by the photographic documentation made in the course of his exploration, they constitute a prerequisite source for the study of sacral topography of Christian Doclea.*

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 4–5.

⁸⁷ Munro, *Diary*, September 27th (Wednesday) 1893.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, September 28th (Thursday) 1893.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, September 27th (Wednesday) 1893.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, September 28th (Thursday) 1893.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, September 27th (Wednesday) 1893.

⁹² *Ibid.*, October 3th (Tuesday), October 4th (Wednesday), October 5th (Thursday) 1893.

⁹³ *Ibid.*, October 3rd (Tuesday) 1893.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, October 5th (Thursday) 1893; *Glas Crnogorca* 40 (subota, 2. oktobar 1893) 3.

⁹⁵ *S Duklje*, *Glas Crnogorca* 39 (subota 25. septembar / 7. oktobar 1893) 3–4.

⁹⁶ The fact that greater care was taken of the tools than of the site itself and the fragments of sculpture discovered at the locality is attested also by the letter written by the overseer of the works, Božo Dukljanović, in which he asks Rovinski what is to be done with the tools the British scholars left after they finished with their works at Doclea. Of course, there is not mention of the finds; Sankt-Peterburgskii filial Arkhiva Rossiiskoi akademii nauk, f. 123, Rovinskii Pavel Apollonovich (1831–1918), op. 1, № 99: *Božo Dukljanović Pavlu Rovinskom*, undated, doc. no. 7.

⁹⁷ Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archaeology, University of Oxford, Archive, J. A. R. Munro, *Rovinski à Munro*, Cetigne, 17/29 I 1894.

⁹⁸ Koprivica, *Britanska arheološka misija u Crnoj Gori*, 62–64.

⁹⁹ Munro, *Diary*, September 17th (Sunday) 1893.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, August 28th (Monday) 1893.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, September 1st (Friday) 1893; September 3rd (Sunday) 1893; September 14th (Thursday) 1893; September 19th (Tuesday) 1893.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, September 19th (Tuesday) 1893.

* The author wishes to express her gratitude to prof. Jelena Erdeljan for translating this text into English.

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Дневничке забелешке и фото-документација Џ. А. Р. Манроа о археолошким истраживањима Доклеје (Црна Гора) 1893. године

Татјана Копривица

Џ. А. Р. Манро је 1893. године са сарадницима В. К. Ф. Андерсоном и Џ. Г. Милном открио у источном делу Доклеје хришћански комплекс који су чинили остаци базилике А, базилике В и крстообразне цркве. Извештај о тим истраживањима објављен је 1896. године без пратеће фото-документације. Она се, уз Манроове дневничке забелешке, чува у Музеју *Ешмолијан* Универзитета у Оксфорду (*Ashmolean Museum of Art and Archeology, University of Oxford*).

У раду се разматра значај поменуте документације, која употпуњује сазнања о хришћанским грађевинама касноантичке Доклеје. Вредност јој је утолико већа што је локалитет након поменутих истраживања током сто двадесет година непрекидно био девастиран.

Приликом истраживања 1893. године дефинисан је простор тробродне базилике А, завршене на источној страни апсидом, споља шестоугаоном, а изнутра полукружном. Јужно и северно од апсиде откривене су просторије које су вратима биле повезане с бочним бродовима. Главни брод базилике од бочних бродова одвајали су стубови. У источном делу базилике пронађен је велики број фрагмената камене пластике који се датирају у предјустинијански период. У базилици се налазила мозаичка подна декорација, најбоље сачувана у јужном броду. На основу Манроових дневничких забележака у апсидалном делу базилике А могу се идентификовати три слоја – најстарији слој је без мозаика и ниво му одговара нивоу базе стуба на јужној страни, издигнути под апсиде и простора испред ње са очуваном мозаичком декорацијом чини други слој, док најмлађи потиче из времена у којем су поставље-

ни синтронон и епископска катедра. У дневничким забелешкама није разјашњено у каквим су односима те фазе с другим деловима базилике.

Јужно од базилике А откривена је крстообразна црква, испод које се налазила старија тробродна базилика В, чији су темељи дефинисани у ревизионим истраживањима 1954. године. Датира се у V–VI век. У истраживањима 1893. године међу фрагментима архитектонске пластике нађена је греда с вотивним натписом Ђаконисе Аусоније. Манро је у *Дневнику* поменуо и постојање трију гробница. У ревизионим истраживањима 1954. године у простору базилике В и крстообразне цркве откривене су још четири млађе гробнице, датоване у време грађења крстообразне цркве.

Базилика А и базилика В биле су повезане пасажом са крстообразном црквом, а између двеју грађевина налазио се атријум.

Иако је јасно да грађевине у источном делу Дукље припадају ранохришћанском градитељству, за успостављање извеснијих хронолошких одредница како појединих грађевина тако и целокупног хришћанског комплекса неопходно је обавити систематска археолошка истраживања.

Без обзира на то што у Манроовим дневничким забелешкама недостају прецизни подаци о идентификацији слојева, као и о местима проналаска фрагмената архитектонске пластике, и мада су нека од његових тумачења нетачна, оне су, уз пратећу фото-документацију, незаобилазан извор за проучавање сакралне топографије хришћанске Дукље.