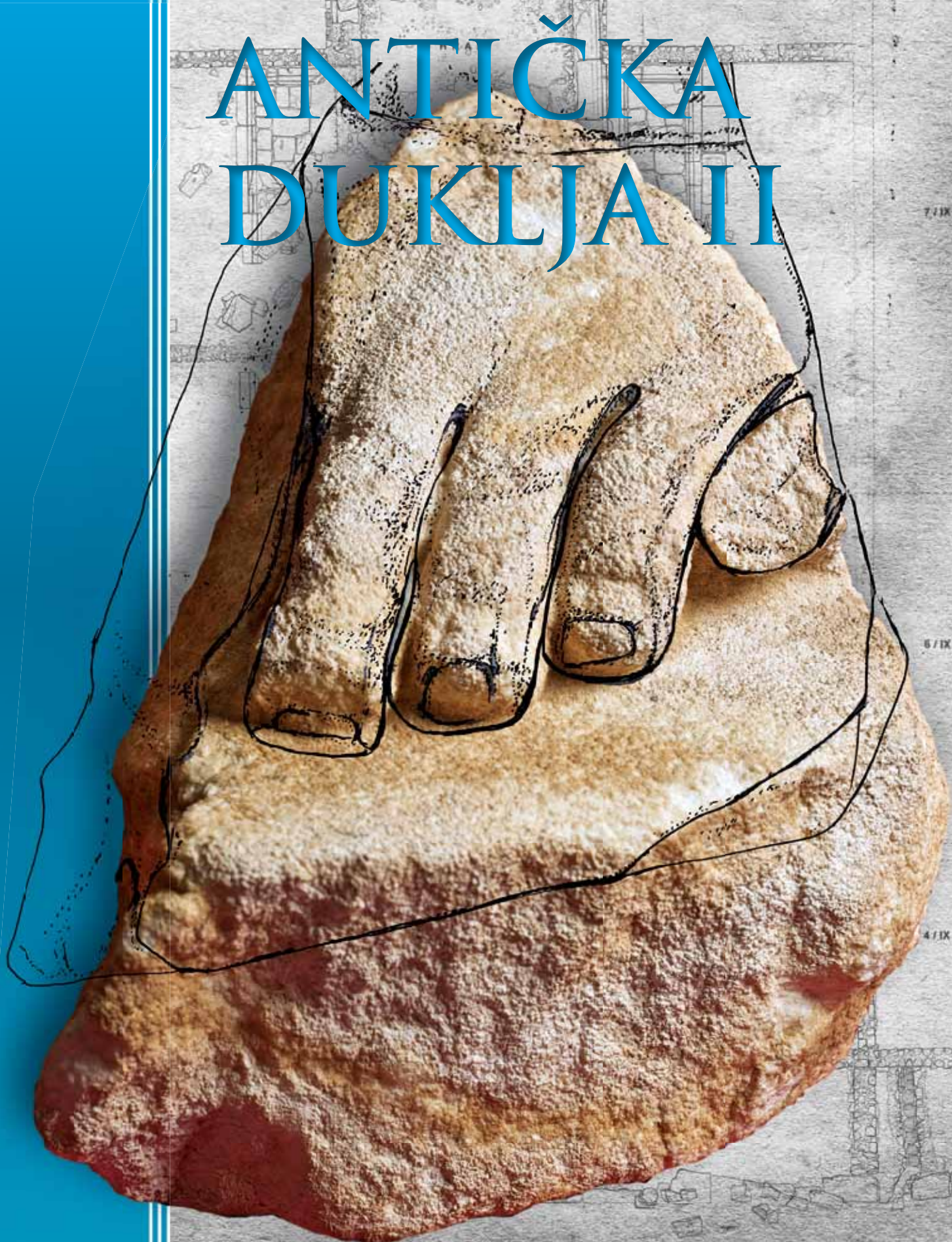


# NOVA ANTIČKA DUKLJA II





Zbornik radova

NOVA ANTIČKA DUKLJA II  
•  
NEW ANTIQUE DOCLEA II



JU MUZEJI I GALERIJE PODGORICE  
2011



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**N**akon što je Zbornik „Nova antička Duklja“, u izdanju JU Muzeji i galerije Podgorice, 2010. godine, naišao na izuzetno pozitivne kritike, pred čitaocima se nalazi novi, drugi broj, pod istim imenom. Arheološka iskopavanja Duklje, najvećeg i najznačajnijeg lokaliteta u Crnoj Gori, poslednjih nekoliko godina dobijaju karakter sistematskih i uz veliko zalaganje ljudi iz JU Muzeji i galerije Podgorice, kolega i saradnika sa strane, daju rezultate od izuzetnog značaja za dalja istraživanja. Iskopavanja Objekta IX, u jednoj kratkoj kampanji 2005. godine, a naročito iskopavanja 2009. i 2010. godine dala su značajne rezultate koji bacaju novo svjetlo na problem datiranja i opisa arhitekture i urbanističkog izgleda rimske Docleje. Zbornik „Nova antička Duklja II“ koji imate pred sobom sadrži tekstove ljudi koji su dali nemjerljiv doprinos u iskopavanjima na terenu, naučnoj obradi pokretnog arheološkog materijala i konzervaciji i preventivnoj zaštiti pronađenih artefakata i arhitektonskih ostataka.

Pomenuta istraživanja na Duklji obavljena su u saradnji sa pojedinim institucijama i pojedincima iz Crne Gore i uz finansijsku podršku Glavnog grada Podgorica, na čemu smo im veoma zahvalni. Posebnu zahvalnost iskazujemo svim ljudima koji su direktno učestvovali na iskopavanjima Objekta IX, kao i svima koji su im na bilo koji način doprinijeli.

Dragan Radović

**A**fter the publishing of the Collection “New Antique Doclea” in 2010, issued by the Museums and Galleries of Podgorica Public Institution, received excellent reviews, second issue has now been released for our readers, with the same title as the previous one. The archaeological excavations of Doclea, the greatest and the most significant archaeological site in Montenegro, have become increasingly systematic in the last few years and, with the great efforts of employees from the Museums and Galleries of Podgorica Public Institution and other colleagues and associates, results of great importance have come to light for further investigation. The excavations of Building IX which were carried out during the short campaign in 2005 and to a greater extent in 2009 and 2010 yielded significant results which describe in a completely new way the problems of dates and architectural description, as well as the urban look of Roman Doclea. The “New Antique Doclea II” collection you have in front of you consists of texts written by people who have contributed immensely to field excavations, scientific processing of movable archaeological material and conservation and preventive protection of the artefacts found and architectural remains.

The Doclea excavations mentioned before were realized in cooperation with a number of institutions and individuals from Montenegro, and with the financial support of the Capital City of Podgorica, for which we are very grateful. We express special gratitude to all the people who participated directly in the excavations of Building IX, as well as to all those who contributed in any way so that these excavations could be carried out.

Dragan Radović









## PRELIMINARNI RAZULTATI ISTRAŽIVANJA NA PROSTORU KAPITOLNOG HRAMA LOKALITETA DOCLEA

## PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH INTO THE AREA OF THE CAPITOL TEMPLE OF THE DOCLEA SITE

**Apstrakt:** U ovom radu ćemo prezentovati dio sadašnjih rezultata, neka preliminarna saznanja i razmišljanja o kapitolnom hramu antičke Duklje. U toku je rad na analizi inventara i studijskog materijala pronađenog u tri istraživačke kampanje (2005, 2009. i 2010. g.) pa iz tog razloga ovaj materijal nismo u potpunosti mogli uzeti u razmatranje. Obradom i prezentovanjem rezultata analiza studijskog materijala ćemo dobiti bolji uvid u hronološki i stratigrafski kontekst kako ovih nalaza tako i određenih građevinskih zahvata.

**Ključne riječi:** Doclea, istraživanja, grad, arhitektura, kapitolni hram, antika, kasna antika, hronologija.

Objekat IX,<sup>1</sup> ili preciznije kapitolni hram, svetište, nalaze se sa istočne strane foruma, uz sjevernu stranu *Decumanusa*. Može se pretpostaviti, s obzirom na to da ovaj prostor još nije u potpunosti istražen, da je svetište sa istočne strane limitirano pretpostavljenim *Cardom* grada. Evidentno je da je lokacija za izgradnju hrama pažljivo odabrana, prije svega vodeći računa o njegovoj dostupnosti i dominantnoj poziciji. Na spoju glavnog dekumanusa i glavnog carda grada, a od foruma odijeljeno ulicom širine 7,35 m, svetište je bilo pristupačno sa tri strane. Na osnovu dosadašnje istraženosti reklo bi se da se hramu nije moglo pristupiti sa njegove zadnje, sjeverne strane. Hram je orijentisan sjever-jug sa pročeljem ka jugu tj. *Decumanusu*. Arheološka istraživanja su pokazala da je hram bio lociran na blagom uzvišenju, možda i na najvišoj koti grada. U stvari, južna polovina podijuma cele hrama je izgrađena na najuzdignutijem mjestu, pa su zbog toga, između ostalog, i temelji hrama na ovoj poziciji najplići. Na ovom mjestu je ispod stilobata postav-

<sup>1</sup> Objekat IX, nomenklatura preuzeta iz dokumentacije istraživanja realizovanih 2005. g. pod rukovodstvom arheologa P. Lutovac. Osnovni predložak situacioni plan Sticotti (1913).

**Abstract:** In this paper we present part of the results obtained so far, some preliminary deductions and reflections on the capitol temple of Ancient Doclea. The work is still continuing on the analysis of the inventory and the research materials gathered in the course of the three research campaigns (in 2005, 2009 and 2010) and therefore this material cannot be fully taken into account. The processing and presentation of the results of the analysis of the research materials will provide us with a better insight into the chronological and stratigraphic context of these finds, as well as into certain engineering operations.

**Key words:** Doclea, research, city, architecture, capitol temple, Antiquity, Late Antiquity, chronology.

Building IX<sup>1</sup>, more precisely the capitol temple, or rather - the shrine is located in the east of the forum, by the north side of the *Decumanus*. It may only be assumed, given the fact that this area has not been fully explored, that the shrine, situated on the east side, was limited by the presupposed *Cardo maximus* of the town. It is evident that the location of its construction was carefully selected, taking primarily into account its accessibility and dominant position. At the junction of the main *Decumanus maximus* with the *Cardo maximus* of the city and 7.35 m of a street width far from the forum, the shrine was accessible from three sides. On the basis of the previously conducted research, it would seem that the temple could not have been accessed from its anterior - its north side. The temple was oriented north - south, with the front towards the south, that is - towards the *Decumanus*. Archaeological research has shown that the temple had been located on a hillside, maybe

<sup>1</sup> The nomenclature Building IX has been taken from the documentation on the research undertaken in 2005 and under the administration of the archaeologist P. Lutovac. Basic template, site plan, Sticotti (1913).



*Slika 1. Cella sa dijelom atrijuma, pogled sa juga*  
*Figure 1. Cella with part of the atrium, view from the south*

ljena samo tanka fundacija od lomljenog kamena, za razliku od sjeverne polovine gdje je cela oslonjena na moćan temeljni zid. Pored osnovnog rastera grada, i ovaj podatak svjedoči da su arhitekta antičke Duklje brižljivo vodile računa pri planiranju i odabiru pozicija za izgradnju prije svega javnih objekata, reklo bi se pridržavajući se koncepta koji navodi Vitruvije u svojim Deset knjiga o arhitekturi. Arhitekta i teoretičar antičkog Rima, Vitruvius Pollio, Markus, koji je bio aktivan tokom prvog vijeka prije nove ere, u vrijeme Julija Cezara, u svojoj Prvoj knjizi o arhitekturi kaže: "Kad se napravi plan puteva i ulica, treba odabrati gradilišta za hramove, trg i ostala javna mesta, vodeći računa o povoljnim prilikama i zajedničkoj potrebi građana. Tako, ako su gradski zidovi postavljeni uz more, gradilište za trg treba odabrati sasvim blizu luke; ako su dalje od mora, onda u sredini grada. Za hramove posvećene onim bogovima pod čijom se zaštitom grad najviše nalazi, tj. Jupiteru, Junoni, Minervi, treba odabrati gradilišta na najvišem mestu, odakle se vidi najveći deo grada; ...[Vitruvije 2006: 33].

even the highest elevation of the city. The south half of the podium of the *cella* of the temple was in fact built on the most elevated site, and that is one of the reasons why the foundations of the temple were the shallowest in this position. At this point, just below the stylobate, only a thin foundation of crushed stone was laid, as opposed to the northern half, where the *cella* rested on a strong underlying wall. Apart from the basic layout of the city, this also testifies to the fact that the architects of Ancient Doclea took great care when planning and selecting the location for the construction of, primarily public facilities, almost as if they had been trying to adhere to the concept given by Vitruvius in his Ten Books on Architecture. The architect and theorist of Ancient Rome, Vitruvius Pollio Marcus, who was active during the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC in Julius Caesar's time says in his first book on architecture: "When a plan of roads and streets is made, it is necessary to choose the site for the temples, the forum and other public places by taking into account the favourable conditions and the common needs of

Prvi arheološki radovi na ovom dijelu Dokleje sežu u sam kraj XIX vijeka [Baković 2010: 34-36]. Stiče se utisak da je velika količina kamena deponovanog na ovom dijelu nalazišta obeshrabrila prethodne istraživače, pa su, nakon manjih zahvata, svoje interesovanje usmjerili na istraživanje drugih takođe značajnih objekata. Ekipe engleskih arheologa je započela radove na jugozapadnom dijelu objekata oko hrama, pa je u dogovoru sa prvim istraživačem Dokleje prof. P. A. Rovinskim svoja istraživanja nastavila na sjeveroistočnom prostoru grada otkrivši izuzetno značajan ansambl hrišćanskih bazilika [Munro 1896, Stikoti 1999:137-147]. Arheološka istraživanja manjeg obima su obavljena sredinom XX vijeka i zahvatala su jugoistočni dio objekta IX. Ona su realizovana istovremeno sa revizionim istraživanjima foruma, civilne bazilike i sistematskim radovima na otkrivanju malih termi [Srejić 1967, 69-77, *idem* 1961a, *idem* 1961b].

Ako se izuzme monografija o nekropolama Duklje, primetno je da osim epigrafskih spomenika, uglavnom nisu rađene detaljnije analize pokretnog, studijskog arheološkog materijala, prije svega ulomaka grnčarije [Цермановић-Кузмановић et al. 1975; Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1976;]. Indirektno o prvobitnom odnosu ka sitnom inventaru govore prvi istraživači Duklje, koji kažu da se u ono vrijeme sitni materijal nije ni tretirao a novac i drugi inventar prodavao na pijacama u Skadru i Kotoru [Ровински 2004: 290, Stikoti 1999:12 ].

Do sada pronađeni pokretni arheološki materijal sa lokaliteta Doclea se u najvećem dijelu čuva u depoima JU Muzeji i galerije Podgorice. Najbrojniji dio inventara čine predmeti pronađeni prilikom istraživanja jugoistočne nekropole, danas prostor podgoričkog prigradskog naselja Zagorič. Dio inventara čine i predmeti pronađeni prilikom zaštitnih istraživanja većinom sa prostora zapadne nekropole, a jedan dio predstavlja inventar i studijski materijal prikupljen takođe zaštitnim istraživanjima sprovedenim na prostoru utvrđenog dijela grada a realizovanim u poslednjih petnaestak godina. U periodu 1996 – 2003. god. su u nekoliko arheoloških kampanja vršena revizionna istraživanja velikih termi i prostora zapadno i sjeverozapadno od civilne bazilike i zaštitna istraživanja, bolje reći intervencije, na prostoru zapadne nekropole.

the citizens. Therefore, if the city walls are situated along the coast, the site for the forum should be selected very close to the port; if they are not situated by the sea - then in the middle of the town. As for the temples dedicated to the gods who took the city under their protection, i.e. Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, the sites should be chosen to be on the highest places, from which the majority of the city can be viewed ... [Vitruvius 2006: 33].

The first archaeological research into this part of Doclea goes back to the very end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century [Baković 2010: 34-36]. One gets the impression that the large amount of stone deposited in this part of the site discouraged the previous researchers who, after minor interventions, focused their interest on research into other, equally important buildings. The team of English archaeologists began their work in the south-west area of the buildings around the temple and, parallel with the first researcher of Doclea, Prof. P. A. Rovinski, continued their research into the north-east area of the city and discovered a very important ensemble of Christian basilicae [Munro, 1896, Sticotti, 1999: 137-147]. Minor archaeological research was conducted in the mid-twentieth century, and covered the southeast part of Building IX. It was carried out simultaneously with revision research into the forum, the civil basilica and systematic work on the detection of small thermal springs [Srejić 1967, 69-77, *idem* 1961, *idem* 1961b].

If we exclude the monograph on the necropolises of Doclea, it is evident that, apart from epigraphic monuments, any detailed analysis of movable research archaeological materials, primarily of fragments of pottery, was hardly ever done. [Cermanović - Kuzmanović et al. 1975; Cermanović - Kuzmanović 1976]. An indirect view of the initial treatment of small items has been offered by the first researchers into Doclea who claimed that, at that time, small material was not dealt with at all, and that the coins and other items were sold in markets in Shkodër and Kotor [Rovinski 2004: 290, Sticotti 1999: 12].

The movable archaeological material found so far in the locality of Doclea has, for the most part, been kept in the repository of the Museums and Galleries of Podgorica Public Facility. The majority of the records consists of items that were



Slika 2. Novac Dominicijana, i.b. 71/2009  
Figure 2. Domitian's money, i.n. 71/2009

Godine 2005. su započeti aktuelni arheološki radovi na prostoru hrama, tada definisanog kao objekt IX. Iako su radovi u ljeto 2005. god. kratko trajali i naprasno prekinuti, dali su određene rezultate. Istraživanja su vršena iskopavanjem kvadrata dimenzija 5x5 m, po sistemu šah-polja. Ovakav pristup je omogućio dobijanje arheološkog (stratigrafskog) profila ovog dijela lokaliteta i to na pravcima istok-zapad i sjever-jug. Na osnovu ovih a i drugih profila tretiranih prilikom prethodnih istraživanja, može se zaključiti da stratigrafija antičke Duklje nije pretjerano razučena. Ona se uglavnom svodi na tri osnovna stratuma, lako uočljiva zbog različitog kolorita, a u hronološkom rasponu od I do V vijeka naše ere. Svakako, ne smije se ispustiti iz vida činjenica da je stratigrafija često poremećena, jer je u ranijim vremenima prostor nalazišta agrotehnički tretiran, a i o tome podatke nalazimo u radovima prvih istraživača [Ровински 2004.: 289].

U jesen 2009. g. nastavljena su istraživanja na ovom prostoru, prostor objekta IX. U sjevernom dijelu kvadratne prostorije (atrijuma) su uočeni ostaci djelova arhitravne grede i zabata. Ovi nalazi su nas opredijelili da promijenimo metodologiju iskopavanja i da je prilagodimo postojećoj situaciji odnosno istraživanju arhitekture. Nakon nekoliko dana iskopavanja, počele su jasnije da se uočavaju pojedine građevinske cjeline i gabariti većeg objekta u čijem središnjem dijelu se ukazao kvalitetno izgrađen

found during the investigation into the southeast necropolis, today the part of Podgorica where the rural area of Zagorič is situated. A part of the catalogue inventory also includes items found during conservational research, mostly carried out in the area of the west necropolis, and one other part is represented by the catalogued items and research materials collected also in the course of conservational research, conducted within the fortified area of the city, and realized over the course of the last fifteen years... In the period from 1996 to 2003, in several archaeological campaigns, major revision research work on thermal springs and the research areas to the west and north-west of the civil basilica were conducted, as well as conservational research, or rather interventions, in the west necropolis<sup>2</sup>.

In 2005, the still-ongoing archaeological work in the area of the temple was initiated and the building was defined as Building IX. Although the activities in the summer of 2005 were of short duration and were terminated abruptly, they managed to yield certain results. The studies were conducted by means of excavation of squares, measuring 5 × 5 m, by application of the chessboard system. This approach enabled the researchers to obtain the archaeological (stratigraphic) profile of this section of the site, for the east - west and north - south directions. Based on these profiles and other profiles treated in previous studies, it could be concluded that the stratigraphy of Ancient Doclea was not that jagged. It mainly came down to three basic strata, easily visible because of the different coloration, and the which could be chronologically set in the time span from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. It is not to be disregarded that the stratigraphy had been in fact often interfered with because, in earlier times, the area of the site was subjected to soil management and this information was also included in the site-reports of the first researchers [Rovinski, 2004: 289].

In the autumn of 2009, research continued in this area - the area of Building IX. In the north part of the *atrium* remains of parts of the architrave and pediment were observed. These finds made us decide to change the excavation methodology and to adapt it to the existing situation and the explora-

<sup>2</sup> The results of the research have not been published.

kameni pločnik. Bilo je jasno da se radi o značajnom javnom objektu, a ostaci dekorativne kamene plastike i uočene arhitekture su nam dali za pravo da pretpostavimo da se radi o centralnom, kapitolnom hramu antičke Duklje [Baković 2010:73].

Nastavak istraživanja tokom 2009. i u jesen 2010. godine je bio usmjeren na otkrivanje i definisanje gabarita hrama, kao i pokušaj dešifrovanja hronološkog okvira i vremena nastanka pratećih objekata u okviru ovog kompleksa, bolje reći svetišta. Nakon uklanjanja velike deponije kamena, za koju mislimo da je bar u prvom momentu postavljena kao medja a kasnije uvećavana prikupljanjem kamena pri obradi imanja, ukazali su se ostaci podijuma hrama. Potom je ovaj dio terena detaljno raščišćen od rastinja i deponovanog kamena, što nam je omogućilo da bolje sagledamo površinske ostatke djelova hrama, kao i ostatke rasturenih fragmenata kamene plastike koji potiču od arhitravne grede i zabata objekta. Iznenađenje je bilo što se hram očuvao do visine poda i početnog reda kamena sjevernog zida cele. Izgleda da je nabačena gomi-

tion of the architecture. After a few days of excavations, several construction units began to show through more clearly, as did the contours of a larger building in the central part of which a well built-stone pavement appeared. It was clear that this was a public facility of great significance and the remains of decorative stone mouldings and the observed architecture gave us reason to assume that it was the central, capitol temple of Ancient Doclea [Baković, 2010: 73].

The continuation of the research over the course of 2009 and in the autumn of 2010 aimed to discover and define the dimensions of the temple, and was an attempt to delineate the chronological framework and time of the genesis of the auxiliary facilities within this complex or, rather, sanctuary. After the removal of a large deposit of stone, which we believe was, at least at first, set as a border and later enlarged by accumulating stones when cultivating the land, the ruins of the temple podium was uncovered. Then, this part of the ground were thoroughly cleared of vegetation and discarded stones,



*Slika 3. Pločnik sa istočne strane hrama*  
*Figure 2. Pavement from the east side of the temple*



Slika 4. Mozaični pod Cele (detalj)  
Figure 4. Mosaic floor of the cella (detail)

la kamena decenijama štitila ovaj objekat od dalje devastacije, prevashodno uslovljene odnošenjem klesanog kamena.

Tokom istraživanja u jesen 2010. g. smo skoro u potpunosti otkrili očuvanu nadzemnu konstrukciju hrama (stilobat - celu). Na zapadnoj strani smo djelimično otkrili i njegovu temeljnu zonu. Utvrdili smo da je zadnji dio stilobata (sjeverni), bar na zapadnoj strani oslonjen na duboko ukopan temeljni zid, formiran od tesanog kamena, čija visina iznosi oko 1,7 m. U sjeverozapadnom dijelu je očuvana visina hrama najveća, pa zajedno sa dijelom sjevernog zida cele iznosi oko 1,5 m. Evidentno je da je pročelje hrama sa južnom trećinom cele svojom plintom oslonjeno na intaktno, prvobitno tlo, koje je od ostalog prostora, npr. dekumanusa, uzdignuto za oko jedan metar.

U dvorište (atrijuma) se ulazilo sa tri strane (istok, zapad i jug). Ulazi sa juga, sa glavne ulice, su bili primarni i najraskošniji. Evidentno je da su svi ulazi građevinski tretirani u raznim fazama, zatvarani ili sužavani, što u znatnoj mjeri otežava stvaranje kompletne slike o prvobitnom izgledu portika. Dvorište je skoro kvadratnog oblika, dimenzija 21x22 m. Veći dio dvorišta je bio popločan kvalitetno obrađenim kamenim pločama, uglavnom pravougao-nog oblika, od kojih su one postavljene po obodu pločnika nešto uže i u njima je fino uklesan dublji odvodni kanal. Kod nekih ploča na južnoj strani pločnika se primjećuje usijecanje, pa ovako obrađene dobijaju oblik slova "L". Njihovim naspramnim slaganjem je između njih formiran slobodni pro-

which enabled us to have a better perspective on the superficial remains of parts of the temple and the remains of scattered fragments of carved stonework, which had fallen off the architrave and pediment of the building. What came as a surprise was the fact that the temple had been preserved up to the floor level and the first row of stones in the northern wall of the *cella*. It seemed that the overlying pile of stones had for decades protected the building from further devastation, primarily ascribable to the removal of hewed stone.

By conducting surveys in autumn 2010 we exposed the preserved overground construction of the temple (stylobate - *cella*) almost in its entirety. On the westward side we partially exposed its underlying zone as well. We found that the anterior part of the stylobate (the north facing one) was, at least on the westward side, resting on a deeply dug-in load-bearing wall, which was made of hewed stone and the height of the which was about 1.7 m. In the north-west section the preserved height of the temple was the greatest, amounting to about 1.5 m, using the height of a part of the *cella*'s north wall as a baseline. It was evident that the front side of the temple along with the southern third of the *cella* was propped through its plinth on the intact, initial ground, which was raised approximately 1 m in relation to the rest of the area, for example the level of the *Decumanus*.

It was possible to enter the courtyard (of the atrium) from three sides (the east, west and south). The entrances from the south, that is from the main street, were the primary ones and the most luxurious. It was evident that all the entrances had been engineered in various stages, closed or narrowed down, which significantly complicated the creation of a complete image of the original appearance of the portico. The yard was almost square, measuring 21 m × 22 m. Much of the yard was paved with high-quality stone slabs, mostly rectangular in shape, of which the ones placed at the edges of the pavement were a little narrower and had a fairly deep drainage channel finely carved within. In some panels on the south side of the pavement an incision could be perceived, forming by being thus processed the shape of the letter L. By arranging them crosswise a rectangular free space was formed between them which was most probably used as an anchoring



stor pravougaonog oblika, koji je služio, najvjero-  
vatnije, kao usadnik žrtvenika koji se nalazio ispred  
hrama. Pločnik se prostirao od stepeništa hrama ka  
jugu. Njegova maksimalna dužina je oko 15 m, a  
širina (pravac istok-zapad) oko 10 m. Na sjeveru je  
pločnik bio limitiran zidom, vjerovatno ograda, na  
kojoj smo sa istočne strane cele pronašli manji fino  
obrađeni stubić. Ograda se proteže pravcem istok-  
zapad u odnosu na celu, izgrađena je od tesanog  
kamena, a na pojedinim mjestima ima sačuvane  
ostatke slikanog maltera.

Jedna od arheoloških sondi (Kv. 9) kojom je istra-  
žen južni dio atrijuma je pored "slobodnog" pro-  
stora obuhvatila i južni dio pločnika. Podizanjem  
nekoliko kamenih ploča u centralnoj zoni pločni-  
ka i istraživanjem do nivoa zdravice, otkrili smo  
nekoliko artefakata koji nam pružaju bitne po-  
datke, kako za stratigrafiju tako i za hronologiju  
nalazišta. Prije svega se misli na nalaze bronzanog  
novca koji će nam poslužiti za datovanje ovih dje-  
lova nalazišta.

Hram je izgrađen u središnjem dijelu objekta (sve-  
tilište) koji nije u potpunosti definisan, a njegove  
dimenzije okvirno iznose 50 m uz *Decumanus*  
(istok-zapad), dok ka sjeveru (nije definisana cje-  
lina) prelazi dužinu od 40 m. Centralni prostor  
(atrijum) sa zapada i juga, vjerovatno i sa istoka,  
definiše niz prostorija sa trijemom okrenutim ka  
ulicama. Prostorije i trijem sa zapadne strane su  
uglavnom devastirane i uočavaju se većinom u te-  
meljnoj zoni, dok niz prostorija sa juga predstavl-  
jaju djelove nekadašnjeg prostranog portikusa koji  
je u kasnijim fazama doživio mnoge pregradnje i  
mjenjao primarnu ulogu. Tremovi su bili široki oko  
3,2 m, a prostorije uz njih oko 7 m. Zidovi su od  
tesanog kamena povezani malterom, u pravilnim  
redovima debljine cca 0,5 m i očuvani su do mak-  
simalne visine cca 1 m. S obzirom na kvalitetno  
zidanje (*opus quadratum*) lako se uočavaju mjesta  
na kojima su vršena prezidivanja i "krpljenja". Unu-  
trašnji zidovi ovih prostorija, kao i zidovi atrijuma,  
bili su oslikani, uz njih se u sloju građevinskog šteta  
pronalaze brojni fragmenti maltera sa molerajom.  
Na pojedinim zidovima, a naročito na sjevernom  
i sjeveroistočnom zidu atrijuma, u donjim zonama  
je sačuvan sloj dekorisanog maltera koji je u veoma  
trošnom stanju. Pokušaji da se malter konzervator-  
skim zahvatima sačuva u većim komadima ili *in situ*

area for the altar that was positioned in front of  
the temple. The pavement extended from the stairs  
of the temple to the south. Its maximum length  
was about 15 m and its width (east - west direc-  
tion) was about 10 m. To the north, the pavement  
was bordered by a wall, probably a fence, where we  
found on the east side of the *cella* a relatively small  
finely crafted stud. The fence extended in the east -  
west direction relative to the *cella* and was built out  
of hewed stone and, in certain spots, the remains of  
painted mortar were preserved.

One of the archaeological soundings (Square N°  
9), which was used to explore the south part of  
the atrium, covered not only the "free" area, but  
also the south part of the pavement. By lifting up  
a number of stone slabs in the central zone of the  
pavement and conducting investigations up into  
the level of the subsoil, we discovered several ar-  
tifacts which provided us with essential informa-  
tion on both the stratigraphy and the chronology  
of the site. In the first place, this refers to the finds  
of bronze coins, which should be useful for dating  
these parts of the site.

The temple was built in the central part of the  
building (sanctuary), which is not fully defined,  
and it measured roughly 50 m in the direction of  
the *Decumanus* (east - west), while in the direction  
of north (an undefined unit) it spread out exceed-  
ing a length of 40 m. The central area (atrium) from  
the west and the south, and probably from the east  
too, was defined by a set of rooms and a porch fac-  
ing the street. The rooms and the porch to the west  
were mostly demolished and were observed mainly  
in the foundational zone, while the set of rooms on  
the south side represented parts of the former large  
portico, which was in later stages subjected to ex-  
tensive reconstruction and changes to its primary  
role. The doorways were about 3.2 metres wide and  
the room near them about 7 metres wide. The walls  
were made out of hewed stones bound by mortar,  
forming regular rows of an approximate thick-  
ness of 0.5 m, and were preserved to a maximum  
height of about 1 m. Given the high quality of ma-  
sonry (*opus quadratum*), it was easy to notice those  
places where partitions had been erected, or ones  
that were subjected to "patching". The inner walls  
of these rooms and the walls of the atrium were  
painted and, in their immediate vicinity, in the

nisu bili uspješni. Reklo bi se da među prikupljenim ostacima bojenog maltera prevladava crvena boja (minium, cinober).

Stilobat je većim dijelom devastiran, a sastojao se od plinte na koju se naslanjala profilisana stopa i ortostata izgrađenog od velikih kamenih blokova nejednakih dimenzija. Jezgro podijuma, prostor između pravougaone konstrukcije ortostata je bio popunjen isključivo rječnim oblucima povezanim krečnim malterom, na taj način formirajući bazu cele ili naosa. Očigledno je da ovi obluci potiču iz korita rijeke Morače. Ovako formirana cela je imala pravougaonu osnovu dimenzija oko 7x9,5 m. Pod cele je od maltera debljine cca 0,06 m i na njemu su se u sjevernom dijelu, uz sjeverni zid cele, sačuvali manje zone mozaičkog poda. Sačuvani djelovi mozaičkog poda su dekorisani uglavnom bijelim i crnim teselama u vidu geometrijskog motiva. U sjeverozapadnom uglu je sačuvana i prva zona sjevernog zida cele, a sudeći po brojnim nalazima malih obojenih fragmenata maltera, ovaj zid je bio oslikan.

Cela je na nekoliko mjesta prekopavana, lako je uočiti mjesta nasilne devastacije. Najvjerojatnije se radi o pokušajima otkrivanja eventualne kripe hrama radi pljačke. Jednu od uočenih jama smo ispraznili i ona je bila dubine oko 1,5 m. Na dobijenim profilima se vidjelo da je baza cele u potpunosti formirana od oblutaka.

Pročelje hrama, pronaos i stubište nisu sačuvani, pa je u ovom trenutku teško donositi adekvatne zaključke. Na osnovu ostataka donje temeljne zone stilobata mogu se pretpostaviti dimenzije hrama koje iznose cca. 7 x 14,5 m. Na poziciji na kojoj bi trebalo da počinje stepenište pronađena je veća količina kamenih ulomaka arhitektonske plastike, polomljene arhitravne grede i zabata hrama. Pronađena su i oba bočna akroterija, od kojih je onaj koji se nalazio na jugozapadnom uglu hrama u potpunosti očuvan. Centralni akroterij je polomljen i pronađen je njegov manji dio. Sva tri akroterija su bila brižljivo dekorisana u vidu centralne rozete sa akantusovim lišćem. Jedan veći kameni fragment oblikom podsjeća na zapadnu "polovinu" zabata na kome nema plastične dekoracije. Tokom istraživanja sprovedenih u jesen 2009. g. na jugozapadnoj strani u blizini hrama je pronađen dio korintskog kapitela, pa bi se moglo pretpostaviti da su stubovi

layer of construction debris, numerous fragments of mortar from the wall could be found. On some of the walls, especially on the north and north-east wall of the atrium, in the lower section, a layer of decorated mortar was preserved, though in very poor condition. Attempts to preserve the mortar by conservation interventions in larger pieces or *in situ* were not successful. It might be pointed out that, among the remains of the collected painted mortar, the prevalent colour was red (minium, cinabar).

The stylobate was largely destroyed and consisted of a plinth, on which a profiled pedestal rested, and of an *orthostata*, constructed from large stone blocks of unequal size. The core of the podium, the space between the rectangular structure of the *orthostata* was filled only with river gravel bound with lime mortar, thus forming the base of the *cella*, or *naos*. It was obvious that those pebbles originated from the bed of the River Morača. Thus formed, the *cella* had a rectangular base, measuring about 7 m × 9.5 m. The floor of the *cella* was made of mortar approximately 0.06 m thick and on it, in the north part by the north wall of the *cella*, smaller areas of a mosaic floor were preserved. The preserved parts of the mosaic floor were decorated mainly with white and black *tesserae*, shaped so as to illustrate a particular geometric motif. In the north west corner, the first zone of the north wall of the *cella* was preserved as well and, judging by the numerous finds of small fragments of painted mortar, this wall appears to have been painted.

The *cella* had been dug into in certain areas and it was easy to see those places where violent devastation had taken place. It is most likely that this was an attempt to discover a possible crypt inside the temple, in order to plunder it. We emptied one of the observed pits and it was 1.5 m deep. From the obtained profiles, it was clear that the entire base of the *cella* was made of pebbles.

The front of the temple, the *pronaos* and the staircase were not preserved, so it is currently difficult to make adequate conclusions. Based on the remains of the lower core zone of the stylobate, it can be presumed that the dimensions of the temple were approximately 7 m × 14.5 m. In the area where the staircase should have started, large quantities of stone fragments of architectural moulded elements



Slika 5. Kameni akroterij sa jugozapadnog ugla zabata  
Figure 5. Stone acroterion from the south-west corner of the gable

hrama bili isklesani u korintskom stilu.

Da pomenemo da hramovi rimskog vremena nisu imali zadatak da primaju vjernike. U hramu se nalazila statua boga kome je hram posvećen, a obredni ritual se odvijao na prostoru, u ovom slučaju popločanog, dvorišta (*temenos*) gdje su se nalazili žrtvenici. Manji hramovi su bili formirani od stepeništa i predvorja (*pronaos*) i cele (*naos*) u kojoj se nalazio kip božanstva. Cele su najčešće pravougaonog oblika manjih dimenzija, bez prozora a osvjetljenje je dolazilo kroz veliku ulaznu kapiju sa drvenim vratima. Jedan od omiljenih i najčešći oblik hrama rimskog vremena je bio tipa *prostylos*, a u našem slučaju bi se reklo da se radi o tetrastilnom *prostylosu*. Primjer sličnog hrama potpuno očuvanog imamo u Puli, a našem je sličan i mali hram, (hram u sjevernom delu), na lokalitetu Gamzigrad [Srejević 1987:43].

Otkrivanjem centralnog (kapitolnog) hrama, *Doclea* se svojim arhitektonskim konceptom povezuje sa ostalim rimskim gradovima na istočnoj jadranskoj obali, bez obzira na to da li se kult razvija pod jačim uticajem istoka ili zapada. Kapitolni hram antičke Duklje, iako još nedovoljno istražen, pokazuje i neke posebnosti, na primjer, za razliku od drugih gradova na Jadranu gdje su hramovi pročeljem okrenuti ka forumu, hram na Duklji je otvoren prema glavnoj ulici [Mate Suić 1975: 143-155]. No, i pored posebnosti, trenutno nam se čini da je *Doclea* svoj kapitolij gradila pod snažnim uticajem arhitektonskog koncepta antičke Salone.

Za hronološka razmatranja smo odabrali nekoliko indikativnih nalaza odnosno tri cjeline. Još jednom ćemo napomenuti da u vrijeme nastajanja ovog

of broken architrave beams and temple gables were found. Both of the side acroterions were found, one of which, more precisely the one situated in the south-west corner of the temple, was fully preserved. The central acroterion was completely shattered, and one little fragment was retrieved. All three acroteria were carefully decorated in the form of a central rosette with acanthus leaves. One large stone fragment was reminiscent in shape of the western “half” of the pediment, in which there was no moulded decoration. During the examination performed in the autumn of 2009, part of a Corinthian capital was found in the south-west area in the proximity of the temple, so it can be presumed that the pillars of the temple were carved in the Corinthian style.

We should mention the fact that Roman temples of the time were not meant to receive worshippers. The temple contained a statue of the god to whom the temple was dedicated, and the ceremonial ritual took place in the area of the yard (*temenos*), which in our case was paved, where altars were placed. Smaller temples consisted of a staircase and ante-room (*pronaos*), and the *cella* (*naos*), which contained a statue of the deity. The *cella* was usually rectangular in shape, of smaller dimensions, with no windows, and the light came through the large entrance gate with a wooden door. One of the most popular and most common forms of Roman temple of the time was the *prostylos* type, and in our case it seems clear that it was a *tetrastylus prostylos*. There is an example of a similar temple in Pula which is completely preserved, and also the small temple in the north part of the site Gamzigrad is a small temple similar to ours [Srejević 1987: 43].

With the discovery of the central (capitol) temple, *Doclea* is connected by means of its architectural concept with other Roman towns on the east coast of the Adriatic, regardless of whether the cult developed under stronger influence of the east or the west. The capitol temple of Ancient *Doclea*, although still insufficiently investigated, showed some unique characteristics, for example: unlike other cities on the Adriatic Sea, where the temples always faced the forum, the temple in *Doclea* opened towards the main street [Mate Suić 1975: 143-155]. But, despite its unique features, it seems, at least for the time being, that *Doclea* built its

rada nisu okončane potpune analize pronađenog, prije svega keramičkog materijala, pa samim tim nisu uzete u razmatranje. Vjerujući da su odabrani nalazi adekvatni reperi vremenskog određenja hrama, na njima ćemo se detaljnije zadržati.

Prvi nalazi potiču iz prostorije 5/IX kvadrat br. 9. Ovaj kvadrat zahvata južni centralni dio dvorišta ispred hrama i na ovom mjestu je pronađeno, pored fragmenata keramike (ib. 78/09...) i jedne koštane igle (ib. 73/09) nekoliko bronzanih novčića (ib. 69/09; ib. 71/09 ...). Novac je nađen u sloju zemlje i građevinskog šuta, očigledno sloju nivelacije izvršene prije i za potrebe popločavanja prostora ispred hrama. Značajno je što su ovi nalazi pronađeni ispod opisanog pločnika, te samim tim su indikativni za datovanje, odnosno potiču iz tzv. zatvorene arheološke cjeline. Kvadrat br. 9 je istražen do nivoa zdravice, a na najnižem nivou ove sonde su uočeni plitki ostaci temeljne zone kamenih zidova. S obzirom na stratigrafiju, a poredeći ih sa ranije istraženim zidovima na prostoru foruma, može se zaključiti da se ovdje radi o ostacima zidova iz ranije faze tj. Duklje sa početka I v. n. e.

capitol under the influence of the architectural concept of ancient Thessalonica.

For the chronological review, we have selected several indicative finds, that is - three units. Once again we shall mention that during the preparation of this work analysis of the found material, primarily ceramics, was not completed and therefore has not been taken into consideration. Believing the selected finds to be adequate benchmarks for the chronological definition of the temple, we shall focus our attention on them in greater detail.

The first finds came from Room 5/IX, square no. 9. This square included the south-central section of the courtyard in front of the temple and at this point, beside the fragments of pottery (ib. 78/09 ...) and a bone needle (ib. 73/09), a few bronze coins were found (ib. 69/09; ib. ... 71/09). The money was found in the layer of soil and construction debris - levelling layers apparently made earlier for the purpose of paving the area in front of the temple. It is significant that these finds were located beneath the described pavement and were thus indicative of the dating, or, more precisely, they came from



*Slika 5. Jugozapadni dio Cella sa pločnikom*  
*Figure 5. South-west part of the cella with the pavement*

Jedan od ovdje pronađenih novčića iz kv. 9 (ib.71/2009) je dobro očuvan, pa se na aversu vidi glava cara i natpis. Očigledno se radi o caru Domicijanu koji je vladao u periodu 81-89 g.n.e. a ovaj novac je kovan u Rimu 87 godine. Ovaj podatak nam daje za pravo da vjerujemo da pločnik nije mogao nastati prije kraja I v.n.e. odnosno prije kovanja Domicijanovog novca. Ako pretpostavimo, a nadamo se da ćemo nastavkom istraživanja doći do čvršćih dokaza, da je hram istovremen sa pločnikom, onda bi njegovu izgradnju trebalo odrediti najranije u vrijeme Domicijana.

Drugi nalazi su, čini nam se, indikativni za vrijeme u kome hram nije bio aktivan. Kao što smo pomenuli, sjeverna polovina cele je sa zapadne strane fundirana kamenim zidom visine oko 1,7 m. Odmah ispod profilisane *plinte*, koji je izgrađen od brižljivo obrađenih kamenih blokova, iz temeljnog zida je iščupano nekoliko tesanika i reklo bi se da je i ovo pokušaj probijanja (pljačkanja) unutrašnjosti bazisa cele, moguće kripte. Da ponovim, pokušaji probijanja su registrovani i na nekoliko mjesta odozgo kroz pod cele. Na mjestu na kom su izvađeni kameni kvadri iz temeljnog zida bazisa, pronašli smo četiri bronzana novčića (ib. 481/10; 482/10; 483/10; 484/10). Kovani su u različitim radionicama (Sirmium SIRM, Siscia SIS, Thessalonica TES ...) u vrijeme vladara Konstantina, preciznije u periodu od 324. do 350. godine.

Treću cjelinu predstavljaju nalazi pronađeni uz istočnu stranu cele. Uz istočnu stranu bazisa cele, nešto više ka njenoj sjevernoj polovini a iza opisane ograde, koja je formirala dvorište ispred hrama, pronađeni su ostaci skeleta (grob 1/2010). T1/fig1 Skelet se nalazio oko 0,3 m ispod nivoa bazisa stilobata, u sloju sivo-mrke zemlje i šuta sa brojnim ulomcima keramičkih posuda, ali bez jasnih tragova grobne konstrukcije ili ukopa. Pokojnik je ležao na lijevom boku, u zgrčenom položaju, sa rukama povijenim ka bradi, orijentisan sjeverozapad-jugostok. Desna noga je više povijena ka grudnom košu i udignuta preko lijeve. Uz kosti lijevog stopala, a ka jugu je pronađen gvozdeni nož (ib. 499/10) T1/fig2. Radi se o jednosjeklom zakrivljenom sječivu koje po ivici hrbata ima rebro. Drška je pljosnata, pri kraju proširena i završava se ovalnom pločicom. Na dršci se nalazi pet bronzanih ukrasnih zakivaka koji su fiksirali i krasili nedostajuću oplatu.

a so-called closed archaeological unit. Square no. 9 was explored to the level of the subsoil and at the lowest level of this sounding shallow remains of the footing of the stone walls were identified. In view of this stratigraphy and by comparing them with the previously explored walls in the area of the forum, it may be concluded that these were the remains of walls from an earlier stage, i.e. Doclea at the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

One of the coins found here in Square N°9 (ib. 71/2009) was well preserved, and the head of the emperor and the inscription could be seen on the obverse. Evidently it was the Emperor Domitian, who reigned during the period from 81 to 89 AD and the money was minted in Rome in 87 AD. This data gave us reason to believe that the pavement could not have existed before the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, that is - before the forging of Domitian's money. If we assume, and we hope that the continuation of the research will provide us with firmer evidence on the matter, that the temple was built at the same time as the pavement, that would set its construction in the time context of Domitian's rule, at the earliest.

Other finds were, it seems, indicative of the time in which the temple was not active. As we mentioned before, the north half of the *cella* was grounded on the west side by a stone wall, about 1.7 m high. Just below the profiled plinth, which was made of carefully processed stone blocks, a few ashlar-pieces had been pulled out from the load-bearing wall, and it would seem that this was an attempt to break into (loot) the interior of the base of the *cella*, possibly the crypt. Again, attempts at penetration were registered at several other locations, from above, through the floor of the *cella*. At the place where the stone quaders were extracted from the load-bearing wall of the base, we found four bronze coins (ib. 481/10, 482/10, 483/10, 484/10). They had been forged in various workshops (Sirmium Sirma, Siscia SIS, Thessalonica TES...) at the time of the dynasty of the ruler Constantine, more specifically between 324 AD and 350 AD.

The third unit consisted of finds discovered in the east part of the *cella*. Along the east side of the base of the *cella*, somewhat more towards its northern half and behind the described fence, which bordered the yard in front of the temple, remains of a

Sa sjeverne strane, u neposrednoj blizini skeleta a u okviru sloja, pronađen je jedan bronzani novac (ib. 495/10) iz vremena Antonina (Filip I) iz sredina III v.n.e (247 g.). U uglu koji formiraju koljenica i potkoljenica lijeve noge, u blizini karlice su pronađena dva komada uvijene bronzane žice (pređice) (ib. 497/10; ib. 498/10).

Zbog nejasnog konteksta, nepostojanja jasnog ukopa ili grobne konstrukcije, dio otkrivenog inventara se ne može dovesti u sigurnu vezu sa pokojnikom. Reklo bi se da je pokojniku pripadao gvozdeni nož, možda i pređice od bronzane žice.

Gvozdeni noževi su čest grobni prilog na nekropolama rimske provincije Prevalis. Pored Dokleje, veliki gvozdeni noževi su čest inventar u grobovima Komina i Kolovrata [Cermanovi et al. 1975: 236]. Na nekropoli u Kominima imamo pojedine grobove kod kojih su veliki gvozdeni noževi ritualnog pobadanja pored urne u zdravicu. Ovakav ritual se može dovesti u vezu sa poštovanjem kulta boga Silvana, zaštitnika pastira, seljaka i siromašnih [Ružić 1999: 109].

Dugi krivi noževi sa ovih nekropola su datovani uglavnom na osnovu pronađenog novca, a u upotrebi su u različitim formama u periodu od I do IV vijeka. Naš primjerak ima svoje specifičnosti i ne možemo ga sa sigurnošću povezati sa do sada poznatim primjercima.

Pored toga, mjesto uz hram na kojem smo otkrili skelet, nepostojanje grobne konstrukcije i jasnog ukopa, ne daje nam dovoljno podataka kako bismo tvrdili da se u našem slučaju radi o sahranjivanju pokojnika. Kao jedna od mogućih varijanti ostaje nam pretpostavka da se radi o pokojniku koji je uz naš hram ostavio život, a da iz nekih razloga nije mogao biti sahranjen. To nas navodi na pretpostavku da u vrijeme smrti ovog pokojnika hram nije bio aktivan. Na osnovu novca (ib. 459/10) Filipa I Antonina pronađenog u sloju u blizini skeleta, može se pretpostaviti da se smrt ovog pokojnika nije desila prije sredine III vijeka.

Novci (ib. 481/10, 482/10, 483/10, 484/10) pronađeni sa zapadne strane pokazuju da se "probijanje ili pljačkanje ili uništavanje" hrama dešava nakon ili u vrijeme vladavine dinastije Konstantina. Može se pretpostaviti da je hram u to doba bio napušten, pa bi kraj ili sredina IV vijeka moglo biti vrijeme iz

skeleto were found (grave 1/2010). The skeleton was located about 0.3 m below the level of the base of the stylobate in the layer of grey-brown earth and rubble with numerous fragments of pottery, but no clear traces of a marker/monumental construction or shaft were found. The deceased lay on his left side in a northwest - southeast direction, in a contracted position, with his arms bent and against the chin. His right leg was bent more towards the chest and lifted across the left. By the left foot bones and southwards, an iron knife (ib. 499/10) was found. It had a curved single-edged blade, with a jut-out on its ridge. The hilt was flat, expanding at the end and with an oval sheet finishing. The hilt had five bronze ornamental rivets, fixing and adorning the missing sheeting.

To the north, in the immediate vicinity of the skeleton and within the layer, a bronze coin was found (ib. 495/10) from the time of Antoninus (Philip I) in the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (247 AD). In the area of the angle made by the lower leg and the shank of the left leg, near the pelvis, two pieces of coiled bronze wire (buckle) (ib. 497/10; ib. 498/10) were found.

Because of the uncertainty of the context, and the lack of an actual monumental construction or shaft, one part of the discovered items could not have been associated with the deceased. It would appear, though, that the iron knife, perhaps the bronze wire buckles, too, had belonged to the deceased.

Iron knives were common objects to be found in the tombs of the Roman province of Prevalis. Beside Doclea, iron knives were a common part of the inventory of items taken from the graves in Kolovrat and Komini [Cermanović et al. 1975: 236]. In the necropolis in Komini, certain graves have been found in which big iron knives had been stuck in, as part of a ritual, next to the urn and into the subsoil. This ritual could be related to the cult of the god Silvan, the patron of shepherds, peasants and the poor [Ružić 1999: 109].

The long curved knives from these necropolises were dated mainly on the basis of the found coins, and were in use in various forms in the period from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Our specimen has its own characteristics and cannot be connected with certainty to any of the specimens known so far.

kog potiče ranije opisani skelet (grob 1/2010).

Ako navedene pretpostavke dovedemo i u korelaciju sa istorijskim zbivanjima, dolazimo do zaključka da se vrijeme smrti ove osobe nije dogodilo prije IV vijeka. Pretpostavljamo da se ovo dogodilo sredinom ili pred kraj IV vijeka, svakako nakon 313 g. i čuvenog Milanskog edikta. Poznato je da nakon Milanskog edikta dolazi do ekspanzije hrišćanstva, pa antički hram polako gubi značaj i ulogu. Sličnu sudbinu dijeli i kapitolni hram u antičkoj Duklji. Gašenjem paganskog hrama i zamiranjem antičkog života, centar dešavanja se pomjera ka sjeveroistočnom uglu Duklje, na prostor na kome su otkriveni objekti kasnoantičkih bazilika, i on postaje pozornica novih, izmijenjenih duhovnih i religijskih dešavanja.

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Na osnovu trenutnih saznanja možemo zaključiti, a u nekim segmentima samo pretpostaviti, da se popločavanje ispred kapitolnog hrama i oko njegovih žrtvenika desilo pred kraj I vijeka, a najvjerovatnije u vrijeme Domicijana. Na najuzdignutijem mjestu u gradu odakle se, kako Vitruvije kaže, može sagledati grad, bio je podignut kapitolni hram tipa *prostilos*, najvjerovatnije u istom periodu. Tokom IV vijeka polako zamire antički život Dokleje, hram gubi značaj, a prostorije svetilišta i objekti u njegovoj blizini se prepravljaju i koriste za druge namjene. Centar dešavanja se pomjera ka sjeveroistoku grada, ka prostoru na kom se izgrađuju novi objekti a život nastavlja u novom stilu i sa znatno izmijenjenim duhovnim potrebama žitelja.

Furthermore, the place near the temple where the skeleton was discovered and the lack of a concrete memorial construction and shaft did not supply us with enough information to claim that our case was one of a burial of a deceased. We were left to assume, by merely exploring one of the possibilities, that the man had died near our temple and, for some unknown reason, could not be buried. This led us to presume that, at the time of the man's death, the temple was not active. On the grounds of the recovery of coins from the time of Philip I Antonin (ib. 459/10), which was buried in a layer near the skeleton, it could be hypothesized that the death of the deceased did not occur until the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

The coins (ib. 481/10, 482/10, 483/10, 484/10) found on the west side show that the "break-in, or the plundering, or, rather, demolition" of the temple had happened after or during the rule of Constantine's dynasty. It is reasonable to presuppose that the temple was at that time abandoned, so the end or the middle of the 4<sup>th</sup> century could have been the time of origin of the skeleton.

If these assumptions should be brought into correlation with the historical events, we might come to the conclusion that the time of death of this person did not happen before the 4<sup>th</sup> century. We do suppose that this fact happened in the mid to late 4<sup>th</sup> century, certainly after 313 AD and the famous Edict of Milan. It is renown that after the Edict of Milan there came the expansion of Christianity and as a consequence the slow loss of relevance for the ancient temple. The capitol temple of Ancient Doclea shared a similar fate to the temple. With the extinction of the pagan temple and the disappearance of the ancient lifestyle, the centre of activities shifted to the north-east corner of Doclea - the space in which the buildings of the Late Antique basilicae have been discovered, and which had by then become the stage for new, altered spiritual and religious events.

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On the grounds of what we have discovered so far, we can reach the conclusion, though only assuming in some aspects, that the paving in front of the capitol temple and around its altar took place towards the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century, most probably in Domi-

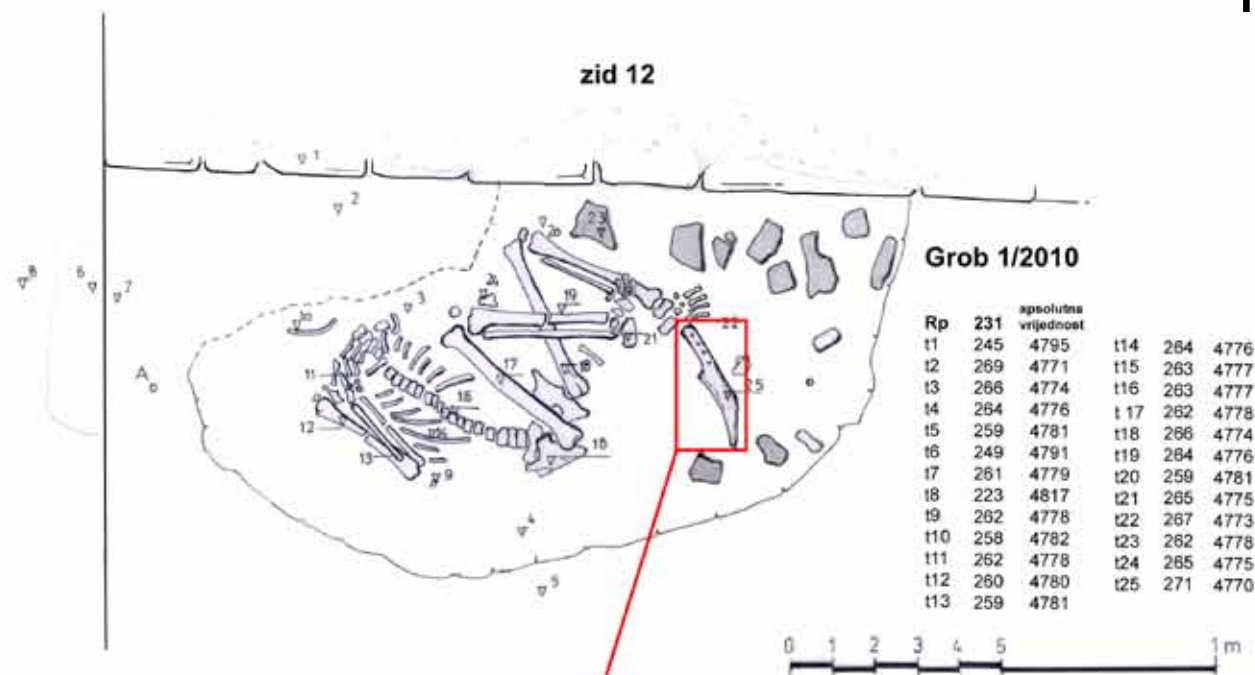
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tian's time. On the most elevated spot in the city, from which, according to Vitruvius, the entire city could be viewed, a capitol temple of the *prostylos* kind was erected, and most probably in the same period as well. During the 4<sup>th</sup> century, and with the slow demise of Ancient Doclea, the temple lost its significance and the rooms of the shrine and the buildings in its vicinity were modified in order to be used for other purposes. The centre of activities shifted to the north-east part of the city, towards the area in which new facilities were erected, and carried on with life by adopting a new lifestyle, and with significantly altered spiritual needs of its inhabitants.



T.I



Crtež 1. Grob 1/2010

Figure 1. Tomb 1/2010



Slika 2. Nož i.b. 499/10

Figure 2. Knife 499/2010

## T.II



0 1 2 3 4 5 cm



1



2

*Fragments of stone sculpture*

*Fragment of stone sculpture*





# ARHEOLOŠKA ISTRAŽIVANJA PROSTORIJE 3/IX, PRELIMINARNA ZAPAŽANJA

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH INTO ROOM 3/IX PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

**N**astavak istraživanja na objektu IX, donio je interesantne rezultate u okviru prostorije koja je 2009. godine numerisana brojem 3<sup>1</sup>. Iste godine se obistinilo da objekat IX predstavlja hramovski kompleks koji se nalazio u samom središtu grada, sa izlazom na glavnu ulicu - *decumanus* (Baković 2010: 72). Pri tome prostorija 3, pravougaonog oblika, zahvatila je prostor na jugu objekta IX, odmah istočno pored hodnika (prostorija 2), odnosno ulaza u duhovni centar Dokleje (sl. 1,1).

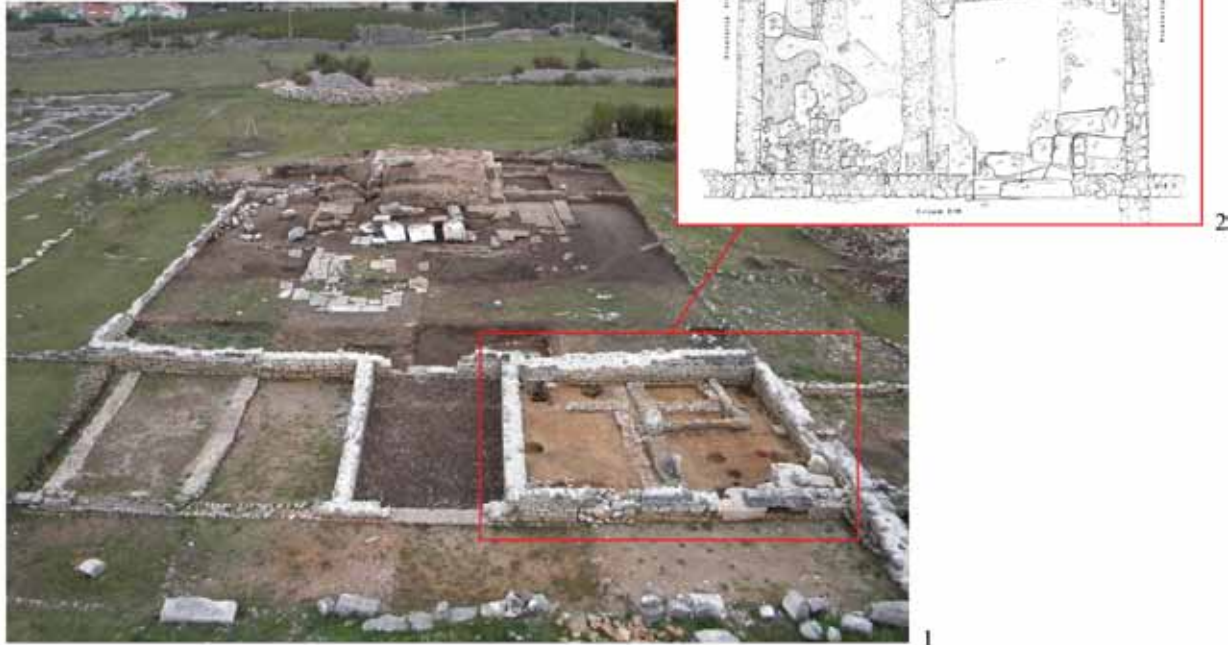
Prva arheološka iskopavanja, koja su najvjerojatnije zahvatila i prostoriju 3, otpočeta su krajem XIX vijeka, 1893. godine. Tada je R. Munro, sa engleskom ekipom arheologa, sproveo manja istraživanja na južnom dijelu objekta IX, koji je označio sa E (*portico*) (Munro *et al.* 1894: 8). Tom prilikom trem i prostorija 4 (istočno pored prostorije 3) su najviše istražene, dok za prostoriju 3 nije jasno u kojoj je mjeri arheološki tretirana. Na planu, ona je ucrtana sa prostorijom 2 kao jedna odaja. Cijeli objekat im se, međutim, pokazao manje vrijednim dovršetka iskopavanja, zbog kako navode znatno loše očuvanosti, te je engleska ekipa odustala od istraživanja. P. Sticotti, koji i imenuje objekat, početkom XX vijeka takođe pominje da je objekat sa južne strane otkopan, ali bez bližih podataka i opisa (Sticotti 1999: 147). Nakon višegodišnjeg prekida interesovanja za objekat IX se ponovo javilo u XXI vijeku, kada su 2005. i 2009. nastavljeni radovi u ovom dijelu. Stanje u okviru prostorije 3, koje su zatekli

**T**he carry out of research into Building IX gave interesting results *apropos* the room which was in 2009 numbered 3<sup>1</sup>. That same year, it came to light that Building IX stood for a temple complex, which had been situated in the very centre of the town, with a portal facing the main street - the *decumanus* (Baković 2010: 72). It may be added that Room № 3, rectangularly shaped, extended over the southern area of Building IX, right on the east by the hall (Room № 2), that is by the entrance to the spiritual centre of Doclea (Fig. 1,1).

The first archaeological excavations, which most probably included Room № 3 as well, began at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, more precisely in 1893. On that occasion, R. Munro, with a team of British archaeologists, carried out smaller pieces of research into the southern part of Building IX, which was marked by him with the letter E (*portico*) (Munro *et al.* 1894: 8). On the same occasion, the doorway and Room № 4 (on the east, by Room № 3) were the most explored ones, while it is not clear to what extent Room № 3 was archaeologically treated. Rooms 2 and 3 were drawn on the map as one single, undivided area. However, it was judged by the British team that it was not worth completing excavations on the whole building, due to the apparently extremely poor conditions it was found in, and further research was abandoned, accordingly. P. Sticotti, who named the building, also mentioned at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century that the building had been dug into on the southern side, without

<sup>1</sup> Iskopavanja tokom septembra i oktobra 2010. god. su realizovana od strane JU Muzeji i galerije Podgorice. Radovima je rukovodio M. Baković, dok je nosilac projekta D. Radović. U iskopavanjima su, pored rukovodioca istraživanja, kao članovi terenske ekipe učestvovali: dipl. arheolozi D. Drašković i M. Živanović, arhitektonski tehničar T. Mijović i studenti arheologije N. Borovinić i N. Radunović. Na ovom mjestu bih iskoristio priliku da se zahvalim kolegini M. Reškovej na ustupljenim rezultatima numizmatičke obrade, koji su bili veoma korisni pri hronološkom omeđivanju pojedinih perioda u ovom radu. Ništa manju zahvalnost dugujem i kolegi A. Antonarasu na savjetima i diskusiji na polju kasnoantičkog staklarstva.

<sup>1</sup> Excavations, carried out in September and October 2010, were conducted by the Public Institution "Museums and Galleries" of Podgorica. The activities were administered by M. Baković, while the project manager was D. Radović. Besides the administrator of the research activities, the members of the field crew who also took part in the diggings were: Graduate Archaeologist D. Drašković and Graduate Archaeologist M. Živanović, Architectural Technician T. Mijović and students of archeology - N. Borovinić and N. Radunović. At this point, I would take the opportunity to thank my colleague M. Reškova on disclosing to us the results of the numismatic processing, which were extremely useful for making chronological distinctions between certain periods in this piece of work. I owe no less gratitude to my colleague A. Antonaras, both for the received tips and the illuminating discussion on the matter of late-Antique glass manufacturing.



*Slika 1, 1 - Hram sa atrijumom i prostorijama oko njega, posmatrano sa J (foto M. Živanović), 2 - Prostorija 3/IX zatečeno stanje nakon iskopavanja 2009. god. (crtež T. Mijović)*  
*Figure 1, 1 - Temple with atrium and rooms around, taken from south (photo M. Zivanovic), 2 - Room 3/IX, case found after 2009 excavation (drawing T. Mijovic)*

rukovodioci ovih iskopavanja, jasno svjedoči da je na tom mjestu bilo nekog prekopavanja. Tako se u terenskim dnevnicima pominje “kupasto nabacena zemlja”, “zatrpan rov” (možda od vojske) i sl. (Dnevnik iskopavanja 2005: list br. 21 i 22; Dnevnik iskopavanja 2009: list br. 5).

Iskopavanja sprovedena 2005. godine zahvatila su najveći dio prostorije 3. Pošto se radilo po kvadratnoj mreži, po sistemu kopanja naspramnih kvadrata (šah polja), sonda tj. kvadrat 17, prošao je kroz sredinu prostorije, dok su njeni uglovi „načeti“ kvadratima 11, 13, 21 i 23. Nastavak istraživanja 2009. godine prostoriju 3 je posmatrao kao cjelinu i prema tome su uklanjani ostaci kvadrata uz zidove prostorije. Zbog nepogodnosti vremenskih uslova, uočena složenost arheoloških nivoa i slojeva nije se mogla do kraja istražiti (Baković 2010: 69-70).

Tako se u kampanji 2010. godine radilo na nekoliko nedokopanih slojeva, i to: u istočnom dijelu prostorije - sloj žuto-mrke zemlje, naročito

providing any further facts or descriptions (Sticotti 1999: 147). After a break of several years interest in Building IX was stirred up again in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, when, in 2005 and 2009, work in this area was restarted. The conditions that Room № 3 was found in by those who conducted these excavations clearly confirmed the existence of some sort of previous digging in that particular site. In the site-reports, there is mention of “conically dumped earth”, of a “buried trench” (maybe made by the army), and the like (Dnevnik iskopavanja 2005: list br. 21 i 22; Dnevnik iskopavanja 2009: list br. 5).

The excavations conducted in 2005 covered most of Room № 3. Since the digging was performed by adopting a system of alternating squares (checkerboard), the sounding – quadrant 17 – went through the middle of the room, whereas its corners were merely cut into by quadrants 11, 13, 21 and 23. During subsequent research in 2009, Room № 3 was regarded as an integral unit and therefore the remains of the squares near the walls of the room were accord-

masivan uz istočan zid, sloj tamno-mrke zemlje u sjeveroistočnom uglu; i u zapadnom dijelu - nekoliko malternih površina i situacija s opekama u jugozapadnom uglu (sl. 1,2). Takođe, konstatovana je vertikalna stratigrafija, a otkrivene su i nove zatvorene cjeline od kojih su neke dobro datovane. Uprkos činjenici da se radilo na ostacima od prethodnih iskopavanja i da je dobar dio prostorije doveden do zdravice, arheološke situacije su se uspjele razdvojiti u nekoliko perioda i faza, pa ih ovom prilikom iznosimo.

### Period 1

Najstariji period, čiji su ostaci najslabije sačuvani, posvjedočen je sa svega dva zida (zidovi 110 i 210) i na par mjesta fragmentovano očuvanim slojem crvene zemlje sa kamenim opiljcima (sl. 2). U ovom periodu nije postojao arhitektonski sklop prostorije 3, a na osnovu dosadašnjih istraživanja nije moguće diskutovati o izgledu i veličini građevine koja se na ovom prostoru prvobitno nalazila. Zidovi koji se pripisuju ovoj fazi su sačuvani samo u temeljnoj zoni, svega 0,10 m najveće visine i širine od oko 0,47/0,50 m. Zidani su od lomljenog kamena i maltera kojeg karakteriše puno sitnog pijeska u sastavu. Ukopani su u crvenu nabijenu zemlju, koja ovdje predstavlja zdravicu. Ovi zidovi su u kasnijim izgradnjama više puta negirani i presječeni (presjekli su ih zidovi 4, 5, 310, 410). Jedan od njih, zid 110, prolazi čitavom dužinom prostorije 3 i ide paralelno na oko metar od kasnije sagrađenog sjevernog zida prostorije 3 (zid 2). Zid se nadalje prostire i kroz hodnik (prostorija 2) čime ga je presjekao zapadni zid prostorije (zid 4). Prema istoku zid je narušen ukopom 1/10 iz perioda 3 faza 1, ali obluci koji se podvlače ispod zida 5 govore o prostiranju temelja najstarijeg zida i u tom pravcu. U istom pravcu u prostoriji 4 se pruža zid koji se u svom gornjem dijelu naslanja na istočni zid prostorije 3, pa tu situaciju treba objasniti gornjom pregradnjom iz perioda 2, koja je nalegla na stariji zid perioda 1. Na zid 110 pod pravim uglom naliježe zid 210. Zid je sazidan identičnim materijalom i tehnikom zidanja, i prostire se dužinom od 5,25 m do južnog zida P3 (zid 1). Nije uočeno da li nastavlja dalje južno, u tremu.

ingly removed. Because of deterioration in weather conditions, it was not possible to complete the investigation into the observed complexity of archaeological levels and layers (Baković, 2010, 69-70).

So in the course of the campaign conducted in 2010 excavation of those few layers where the digging had come to a halt proceeded: in the east part of the room – the layer of light-brown earth, particularly voluminous by the east wall, and the layer of dark-brown earth in the north-east corner and in the west part – a few mortar surfaces and set-ups with bricks in the south-west corner (Fig. 1.2). Furthermore, a vertical stratigraphy was ascertained and several new intact units were discovered, some of them rather well preserved. In spite of the fact that the research was carried out on the remains of previous excavations and that a good deal of the room was brought to the level of subsoil, archaeological settings started to be separated out into several periods and stages, which will be presented here.

### Period 1

The oldest period, the remains of which are, at the same time, the worst preserved, is recorded in only two walls (Wall № 110 and Wall № 210) and by a conserved fragmented layer of red earth with stone chips, present at a few other sites (Fig. 2). At the time, the architectural structure of Room № 3 did not exist and on the basis of research undertaken so far it is not possible for us to discuss the appearance and size of the construction which was originally situated on this spot. The walls which were attributed to this period were preserved merely in the foundation zone, measuring 0.10 m in total, reaching a maximum height and width of about 0.47 m and 0.50 m respectively. They were built out of broken stones and mortar, which is distinctive for having plenty of fine sand in its composition. They were dug into the packed red earth, which here means the subsoil. In the later stages of construction these walls were interrupted and intersected several times (Walls № 4, № 5, № 310, and № 410 cut across them). One of them, Wall № 110, extended the entire length of Room № 3 and ran parallel at a distance of about one metre from the subsequently erected north wall in Room № 3 (Wall № 2). The wall ran further along the hall as well (Room № 2), where the west wall of the room crossed it (Wall



Rp	Apsolutna vrijednost	Apsolutna vrijednost	Apsolutna vrijednost					
11	250	4781	127	363	4578	153	325	4596
12	337	4694	128	324	4597	154	321	4710
13	348	4683	129	339	4692	155	335	4696
14	305	4626	130	369	4692	156	329	4702
15	300	4712	131	356	4675	157	311	4684
16	300	4712	132	356	4675	158	311	4684
17	332	4719	133	370	4682	159	420	4681
18	334	4700	134	285	4746	160	324	4727
19	356	4570	135	327	4704	161	307	4724
110	360	4691	136	315	4716	162	325	4706
111	311	4720	137	332	4699	163	342	4693
112	336	4696	138	345	4696	164	341	4693
113	298	4733	139	318	4713	165	322	4659
114	324	4707	140	335	4706	166	322	4659
115	324	4707	141	335	4706	167	319	4703
116	324	4707	142	335	4706	168	319	4703
117	324	4707	143	345	4696	169	315	4710
118	330	4687	144	345	4696	170	370	4783
119	340	4701	145	280	4751	171	354	4677
119	340	4701	146	242	4789	171	228	4793
120	350	4691	146	282	4739	172	325	4706
121	264	4797	147	332	4699	173	320	4701
122	341	4690	148	331	4700	174	355	4675
123	333	4685	149	337	4694	175	333	4686
124	340	4691	150	341	4691	176	321	4681
125	342	4691	151	319	4713	177	320	4681
126	354	4697	152	318	4713	178	321	4700

- Period 1
- Period 3, Faza 1
- Period 3, Faza 2
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
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Slika 2 - Prostorija 3/IX - osnova perioda 1 i 3 faze 1 i 2 (crtež T. Mijović)  
 Figure 2 - Room 3/IX - Plan of period 1 and 3 and phase 1 and 2 (drawing T. Mijović)

crtao: *T. Mijović*



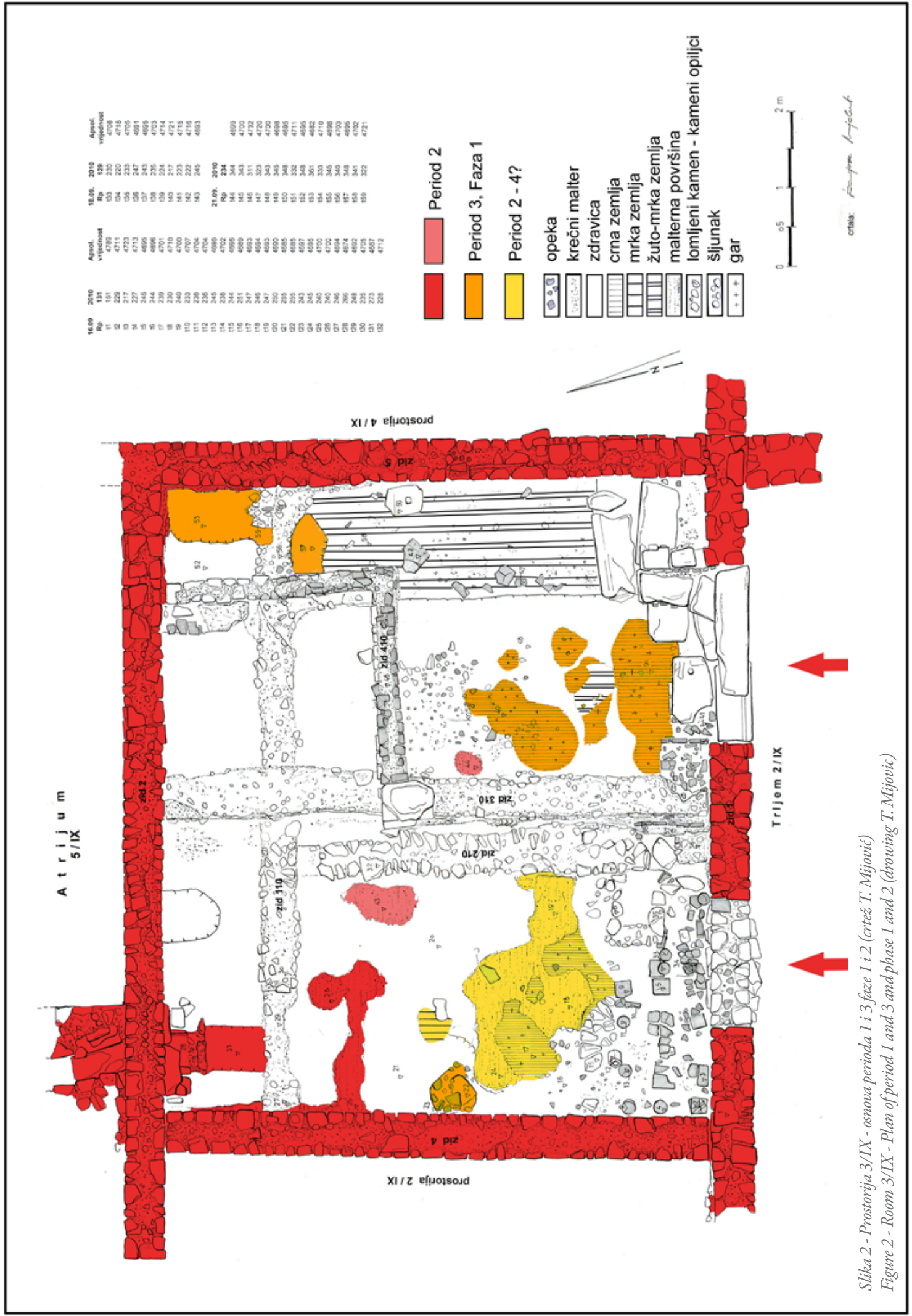
Ovom periodu posredno smo pripisali i sloj crvene zemlje, pomiješane sa oštrim kamenim opiljcima. Ovaj sloj, odnosno njegovi ostaci, sačuvani su samo na nekoliko manjih površina kao proslojci (sl. 2). Proslojci leže na zdravici sa najvećom debljinom od oko 0,10 m i u zapadnom dijelu prostorije 3 javljaju se sa manjom količinom kamenih opiljaka. Od materijala u ovom sloju pronađeno je nekoliko ulomaka keramike i više komada krupnih životinjskih kostiju. Keramički materijal je karakterističan i pripada periodu druge polovine I/početak II v. Najzastupljeniji su ulomci manjih posuda i to italske tere sigilate (Drag. 17b), zapušać za amfore i ulomci koji pripadaju istočno-mediteranskoj sigilati B II, a od keramike grublje fakture pronađena su samo dva ulomka jednog lonca. Iako nije arheološki pronađena direktna veza zidova i slojeva, smatramo da pripadaju istom periodu, odnosno vremenu druge polovine I i početka II v., kada Dokleja započinje svoj život. Još jedan razlog za opredjeljivanje zidova u isto vrijeme kada i materijal iz sloja crvene zemlje sa opiljcima, jesu zidovi pronađeni ispod ploča atrijuma hrama (prostorija 5). Iznad tih zidova, a ispod ploča atrijuma, pronađen je novac s kraja I v. (Baković 2010: 74), koji razgraničava periode 1 i 2.

#### Period 2

Tokom II/III vijeka, izgrađen je cijeli objekat IX, pa i prostorija 3. Prostorija tada dobija konačan pravougaoni oblik dimenzija 7,90 m (zid 2) - 8 m (zid 1) x 6,90 m (zidovi 4 i 5) i ulaz preko trema direktno sa glavne ulice (sl. 3). Zidovi debljine od 0,50 do 0,58 m zidani su od pritesanih manjih i većih kvadera, vezanih malterom. Na pojedinim mjestima sačuvani su i do visine od 1 m. Temelji zidova su ukopani u zdravicu i oblikovani tako što je lomljeni kamen utopljen u krečni malter u precizan temeljni rov. Jedini sigurni ulazi u ovu prostoriju potvrđeni su na južnom zidu, i to dva, od kojih je zapadni širine 1,65 m, dok je istočni ulaz mlađim preziđivanjima deformisan, te se njegova širina nije mogla tačno izmjeriti. Po spojevima razlučeno je da je istočni zid (zid 5) prostorije 3 prvi zidan, potom sjeverni i južni (zidovi 2 i 1), i na kraju zapadni (zid 4).

№ 4). On the eastern side, the wall was damaged by Shaft 1/10 from Period 3, Stage 1, but the pebbles noticeable under the wall № 5 spoke of the expanding of the foundations of the oldest wall in that direction. In that same direction, a wall ran in Room № 4, leaning towards the top against the east wall of Room № 3, so that the situation should be interpreted as the upper superstructure from Period 2 leaning against the older wall belonging to Period 1. Wall № 110 was at right angles to Wall № 210. The latter was built from identical material and using the same building technique as the other and extended for a length of 5.25 m as far as the south wall from Period 3 (Wall № 1). It was not observed whether it continued to the north or south inside the porch.

We implicitly attributed the layer of red soil mixed with sharp stone chippings to this period. This layer, that is - its remains, was preserved only on several smaller surfaces as dirt bands (Fig. 2). Dirt bands covered the subsoil, reaching a maximum thickness of approximately 0.10 m, appearing with a smaller quantity of stone chips in the western area of Room № 3. Among the materials that were found in this layer, there were a few fragments of pottery and several pieces of large animal bones. The ceramic material was distinctive and it dated to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup>/the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The most commonly found fragments were the chips of smaller dishes, more exactly the Italic *terra sigillata* (Drag. 17b), stoppers for amphorae and chips belonging to the East Mediterranean *sigillati B II* and, as for ceramics of rougher composition, only two chips of a pot were found. Though no direct archaeological link which would connect the walls to the layers was found, we believe that they both belong to the same period, that is to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> and the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, when Doclea started up a life of its own. What supported the argument in favour of ascribing the walls to the same period as the material in the layer of red soil with the chippings was the discovery of walls under the slabs of the entrance hall, inside the sanctuary (Room № 5, Period 2). Above these walls and beneath the entrance hall slabs, coins from the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century were recovered (Baković, 2010: 74) and these enabled the researchers to distinguish between Periods 1 and 2.



Slika 2 - Prostorija 3/IX - osnova perioda 1 i 3, faze 1 i 2 (crtež T. Mijović)  
 Figure 2 - Room 3/IX - Plan of period 1 and 3 and phase 1 and 2 (drawing T. Mijović)

Kanal, u sjeverozapadnom uglu prostorije, građen je kad i sjeverni zid (zid 2). On se prostire iz atrijuma (prostorija 5) i naniže nastavlja, kroz pravougaoni otvor u sjevernom zidu, u prostoru 3. Pravougaoni otvor je sa gornje strane bio popločan, o čemu svjedoče polomljene kamene ploče koje štrče iz južnog lica zida 2. Dno kanala je takođe popločano. Ono je u atrijumu u potpunosti sačuvano, dok je u prostoriji 3 uništeno, te je na tom mjestu ostala veća jama. Južno od jame se nalazi pravougaoni ukop dimenzija 0,84 x 0,58 m, ukopan oko 0,22 m u zdravicu. Jamu od ukopa odvaja mala pregrada, koja se sastoji od grumenja maltera i lomljenog kamena i opeke, možda za gornje popločanje kanala. Vidno je da je u pravcu kanala zid 110 iz perioda 1 presječen i sačuvan na nižem nivou, a pri tom nije uočena pjeskovita zemlja koja na planu 2009. u istom pravcu ukopa produžava južno (sl. 1,2). Popločani otvor, velika jama, i pravougaoni ukop govore da se na tom mjestu nalazila određena konstrukcija koju je sada nemoguće definisati, te funkcija kanala ostaje neobjašnjena. Domišljanja da li je možda imao neke veze sa kulturnim obredima u atrijumu (libacija?) mogu se potvrditi jedino iskopavanjima u atrijumu. U cijelom kanalu nije bilo mnogo arheološkog materijala. Od metalnih nalaza izdvaja se bronzana alka i fragmentovani dio kompaktnog bronzanog lanca, rađen tehnikom spajanja omče u omču. Od keramičkog materijala izdvajaju se ulomci žižka i pehara tankih zidova, koji se datuju u II i početak III v.

U sjeverozapadnom dijelu zapadne polovine prostorije 3 sačuvana je malterna površina nepravilnog oblika, koja pripada istom periodu (sl. 3). Ona je prislonjena na zapadni zid i dijelom prekriva zid 110. Malterne površine (malternici) istog sastava, potvrđene na još dva mjesta, mogući su nivoi sa kojih je započeto građenje lica zidova. Sastojali su se od kreča i sitnog pijeska i ležali su na sterilnom sloju - zdravici, a u jednom dijelu na sloju crvene zemlje sa opiljcima (period 1).

Od prethodnih iskopavanja na većem dijelu zapadne polovine prostorije 3 ostao je sačuvan malter i sloj crne zemlje, označen na slici 3 žutom bojom. Malter, ukupne debljine od 0,04 do 0,10 m, razlikovao se od prethodno opisanih malternih površina, jer je pored kreča i pijeska sadržao i sit-

## Period 2

In all probability, the entire Building IX was built in the 2<sup>nd</sup>/3<sup>th</sup> century, including Room № 3 as well. It was back then that the room assumed its final rectangular shape, measuring 7.90 m (Wall № 2) - 8 m (Wall № 1) × 6.90 m (Wall № 4 and Wall № 5), as well as an entrance via a doorway directly from the main street (Fig. 3). The walls, 0.50 m - 0.58 m thick, were built out of small and large rectangular blocks, roughly put together and joined with mortar. On certain spots, the remains of walls up to 1 m high have been preserved. The foundations of the walls were dug into the subsoil and shaped by means of amalgamating broken stones with lime mortar into a precisely measured core trench. The only definite entrances into this room were confirmed in the south wall, and there are two of them - the west entrance, which was 1.65 m wide, and the east entrance, which has been deformed by means of somewhat recent partitioning and, consequently, is not precisely measurable in terms of width. By means of analysing the junctures, it was concluded that the east wall (Wall № 5) in Room № 3 was built first, followed by the northern and south ones (Wall № 2 and № 1), and ultimately the west wall (Wall № 4).

The channel, which was situated in the north-west corner of the Room, was built at the same time as the north wall (Wall № 2). It ran from the entrance hall (Room № 5) downwards, through a rectangular opening in the north wall into Room № 3. The rectangular aperture's top section was panelled, as evidenced by the broken stone slabs sticking out of the southern aspect of Wall № 2. The bottom section of the channel was also tiled. The panelling in the entrance hall was entirely preserved, while it was completely ruined in Room № 3, leaving a rather large pit behind. Southwards from the pit there was a rectangular shaft, the dimensions of which were 0.84 m × 0.58 m, dug approximately 0.22 m into the subsoil. The pit was separated from the shaft by a small partition, which was composed of lumps of mortar and discarded stone and brick, maybe intended for the upper panelling of the conduit. It was evident that Wall № 110 from Period 1 was cut off in the direction of the channel and preserved on a lower level, and none of the sandy earth indicated on the map in 2009 was observed extending southwards in the same direction of the shaft (Fig. 1.2). The tiled aper-

no kamenje. Opeke koje su ležale na njemu nisu bile solidnije vezane, a u južnom dijelu navedene situacije malter je imao više kreča. Ispod maltera u sjevernom dijelu pojavila se zemlja crvene i mrke boje, a u južnom i zapadnom dijelu sloj crne zemlje, do 0,10 m debljine do zdravice. Sloj crne zemlje, koji je najmasivniji, sastojao se od gari pomiješane sa sitno izdrobljenom opekrom. U svim ovim slojevima nije pronađen hronološki osjetljiv materijal, tako da nismo uspjeli da zamršenu situaciju opredijelimo kojem periodu pripada. Vjerovatno je mlađa od perioda 1, što se na planu i ne vidi, jer je u prošlim istraživanjima iskopan prvo zid 210. Samo okvirno situacija se smješta u periode od 2 do 4.

Nameće se pitanje zašto nema više potvrda života u periodu 2. Ni jedna zatvorena cjelina se ne može povezati s ovim vremenom (II i III v.) a materijal koji se hronološki opredjeljuje u II i III v. je neznatan. Jednim dijelom nedostatak materijala i cjelina iz ovoga perioda treba tražiti u iskopavnjima 2005, kada nije posvećena pažnja vertikalnoj stratigrafiji, dok većim dijelom razloge nalazimo u kontinuiranom korišćenju prostorije u mlađim periodima.

### Period 3

Period 3 u prostoriji odgovara fazama koje su samo relativno mogle da se odrede. Tokom faze 1 perioda 3 posvjedočen je život radionice za preradu metala. U toj fazi treba predložiti ulaz samo sa zapadne strane južnog zida (zid 1) (sl. 2). Iako nisu dovršena iskopavanja u dijelu gdje se nalazio ulaz sa istočne strane južnog zida, smatramo da on nije mogao da funkcioniše u ovoj fazi. Razlog za ovu tvrdnju je koncentracija sloja crne zemlje sa gari, ali i elementa za koje pretpostavljamo da direktno govore o metalurškim procesima u tom dijelu.

U istočnoj polovini prostorije 3, ispod fragmentovano očuvanog sloja žutomrke zemlje iz perioda 4, otkriven je sloj crne zemlje sa gari koji karakteriše fazu 1 perioda 3 (sl. 3). Sloj je tamno crne boje, jer se sastoji većinom od gari, mada sadrži i ulomke opeke i sitnog kamenja. Arheološki materijal u njemu je osoben i čini ga većim dijelom metalurški otpad: različite vrste zgre,

ture, the large pit and the rectangular shaft speak of the existence of a certain construction on the same spot, which is impossible to determine at this time, and therefore the function of the channel remains unexplained. Speculations about it having something to do with ritual ceremonies in the entrance hall (*libation?*) may be ascertained only through excavations in the area of the entrance hall. The entire channel was not rich in archaeological material. Amongst the metallic finds, a bronze ring and a fragment of a compact bronze chain produced by use of the technique of interlocking loops stand out. As for ceramic material, chips of oil lamps and thin-walled goblets might be singled out, dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

In the north-west area of the west half of Room № 3, there was a preserved surface in mortar of irregular shape belonging to the same period (Fig. 3). It sloped towards the west wall (Wall № 4) and partly covered Wall № 110. The surfaces made of mortar of the same constitution, also observed on two other sites, are considered to have possibly been base levels for the construction of the surfaces of the walls. They were composed of lime and fine sand and laid on a sterile layer – the subsoil and in one other part on a layer of red soil with chippings (Period 1).

From the previous excavations, carried out in most of the western area of Room № 3, some mortar was preserved, and a layer of dark earth marked on picture № 3 with yellow. The mortar, 0.04 m to 0.10 m thick in total, is distinct from the previously described surfaces in the mortar as it contains, besides lime and sand, some small stones as well. The bricks lying on it were not connected that tightly and in the southern area of the aforementioned setting the mortar contained a higher proportion of lime. Red and brownish soil appeared underneath the mortar in the northern section and, in the southern and western areas, a layer of dark earth, up to 0.10 m thick, turned up near the subsoil. The layer of dark earth, which was the most massive one, was composed of soot mixed with finely ground bricks. Amongst all these layers, no chronologically sensitive material was discovered, so we were not able to determine to which period this complex setting belonged to. It is probably more recent than Period 1, which cannot be ascertained from the map though, because during the previously conducted research Wall № 210 was

gvozdeni polomljeni predmeti pločastog oblika i klinovi, bronzani opiljci, tehnička keramika, od koje se izdvajaju ulomci posuda za livenje metala. U manjoj količini sloj posjeduje keramički materijal i usitnjene nagorele životinjske kosti, zelenkaste boje. Nakon skidanja nekoliko centimetara ovog sloja ukazali su se obrisi jama (jame od 2 do 5/10) ispunjene takođe pomenutim slojem crne zemlje sa gari. Istom nivou pripada situacija pri središnjem dijelu južnog zida prostorije 3, koja je narušena ukopavanjem konstrukcije od opeka iz perioda 4. Situacija se sastoji od prolivene bronzne koja je ostala sačuvana pored sjeveroistočne ivice konstrukcije od opeka i jako zapečene zemlje ovalnog oblika, dimenzija 0,30 x 0,20 m, koja je otkrivena ispod pomenute konstrukcije. Zapečena zemlja je u gornjem dijelu imala ovalnu zelenkastu mrlju, a potom ispod nje sloj žute, pa sloj crvene zapečene zemlje. Nije isključeno da ona predstavlja ostatak od kovačke peći. Istoj fazi perioda 3, zbog materijala i istovjetnog nivoa priključili smo ostale jame i ukope. Sve cjeline su ukopane u zdravicu i nadalje ih redom opisujemo (sl. 2).

Jama 1/10 kružnog oblika, dimenzija od 0,62 do 0,65 m u prečniku i sa najvećom dubinom od 0,30 m, nalazi se uz zapadni zid (zid 4) prostorije 3. Za razliku od drugih jama, u gornjem nivou imala je veću kamenu ploču i još nekoliko manjih kame- na, koji su je na neki način zatvorili. Zapuna jame je rastresita zemlja mrke boje sa većim komadima opeka. Od arheološkog materijala u jami je pronađena veća količina sitnih životinjskih kostiju, malo stakla i par metalnih nalaza (klin i klamfa?). Od keramičkog materijala izdvajaju se pet ulomaka iste zdjele „S“ profilacije, kojoj je pridodat još jedan ulomak pronađen 2009. godine u „trećem otkopnom sloju“. Novcem je datovana u drugu polovinu IV vijeka. Povezanost ove jame sa koncentracijom jama na istočnoj polovini prostorije uslijedila je tek naknadno, pri obradi keramike. Tada je uočeno da se ulomak trbuha amfore (ili krčaga?) (ib. 77/10) spaja sa ulomkom iz jame 2 (sm. 85/10) i još jednim iz sloja crne zemlje sa gari iznad pomenute jame (sm. 72/10).

Jama 2/10 nepravilno kružnog oblika, ima dimenzije po osi sjever-jug 0,91 m, a po osi istok-zapad 1,10 m i dubinu od 0,45 m. Nalazi se u jugoistoč-

examined first. This setting may only be generally dated during Periods 2 to 4.

The question arises as to why there is not more evidence of life in Period 2. No closed unit may be associated with this time (the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries) and material chronologically sorted out for the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries is extremely scarce. Partly, the lack of material and integral data on this period can be explained by the excavations carried out in 2005, which paid no attention to the vertical stratigraphy, but the reasons lie mostly in the continuous utilization of the Room in more recent stages.

### Period 3

Period 3 within the room corresponds to the stages that we are only able to determine in relative terms. The operation of a workshop for metal processing during Stage 1 of Period 3 was evidenced. During that stage, only the hypothesis of an entrance from the west side of the south wall (Wall № 1) should be taken into consideration (Fig. 2). Although the excavations in the area in which there was access from the east side of the south wall were not completed, we believe that it could not have served any function at this particular stage. The reason for this claim is the rather high concentration of soot in the layer of dark earth and also of elements which we assume to directly point to metallurgical processes taking place in this section.

In the eastern half of Room № 3, under the fragmented layer of yellow-brown soil preserved from Period 4, a layer of dark earth with soot was discovered, which was characteristic for Stage 1 of Period 3 (Fig. 3). The layer was dark, almost black and mainly consisted of soot, though it also contained brick chippings and small stones. The archaeological material in it was quite unique and mostly composed of metallurgical waste: different types of slag, broken iron plate-shaped items and pins, brass slats, technical ceramics, from which fragments of containers for metal casting might be singled out. The layer contained a small quantity of ceramic material and greenish fragmented burnt animal bones. After removing a few inches of this layer, the contours of pits were evident (pits from 2 to 5/10), which were also filled with the same layer of dark earth with soot. The set-up at the middle of the south wall in Room



*Slika 4 - Korintaska reljefna posuda iz jame 2/10 (foto D. Miljanić)*  
*Figure 4 - Corinthian relief bowl from pit 2/10 (photo D. Miljanić)*

nom dijelu prostorije, sjeverno od istočnog ulaza na južnom zidu i od sekundarno postavljenog kamenog bloka iz faze 1 perioda 5, ispod kojeg se malo i podvlači. Ima složenu zapunu koja se u gornjem dijelu, visine 0,17 m, sastoji od već pomenutog sloja crne zemlje sa gari. U donjem dijelu, visine 0,28 m, zapuna je tamnomrke boje zbog manje količine gari. U tom sloju zapune ima više krupnijih kostiju, opeka, kamena i manjih grumenja maltera. Materijal, naročito grnčarija i metalni otpad, govori da su ova dva sloja zapune istog karaktera. Zapuna je veoma bogata arheološkim materijalom. Od keramičkih nalaza ulomci korinskog pehara (sl. 4) i ulomak posude istočno-mediteranske sigilate B II datuju jamu u široki vremenski raspon od II do IV v. Pronađen je i obod lonca spolja narandžaste, a iznutra sive boje, koji se naknadno iskoristio u livačke svrhe, te se na vratu sa unutrašnje strane sačuvala slijepljena zgura (ib. 96). Stakleni nalazi su malobrojni, a fragmenat drške nalikuje drškama staklenih krčaga IV v. Metalurški otpad je zastupljen, kako velikim brojem većih i manjih grumena zgure, gvozdernih klinova, tako i manjim bronzanim i gvozdenim predmetima (polomljeni djelovi oplate od gvožđa, gvozdene i usitnjen bronzani lim, bronzana žica i sl). Samo jedan metalni predmet je moguće od olova. Ulomci tehničke keramike su takođe brojni. Od njih su se jedino mogle odrediti posude za livenje metala, dok se za ostale ulomke ne zna čemu su služili (djelovi peći, ili zgura sa otiskom od posuda za livenje). Svi ulomci su deformisani jakim temperaturama, sa puno mjehurića od gasa u sebi i lagane su težine. Sličnost uočena sa materijalom iz antičkog grada u Ksantenu (Co-

№ 3, which was damaged in the process of digging in the construction of bricks in Period 4 also belonged to the same level. The set-up consisted of poured-out bronze, which had been preserved near the north-east edge of the construction with bricks, and badly burnt soil, oval in shape, measuring 0.30 m × 0.20 m, which was discovered under the previously mentioned construction. The burnt soil showed an oval greenish stain in its upper fraction and, right beneath it, a yellow layer and then a layer of red burnt soil. It is not to be discounted that it was a relic of a blacksmith's furnace. We made a link between the other pits and shafts and that same stage of Period 3 because of the material and the identical level. All units were dug up into the subsoil and will be further described in turn (Fig. 2).

Pit 1/10, round in shape, measuring 0.62 m to 0.65 m in diameter, with a maximum depth of 0.30 m, was located by the west wall (Wall № 4) in Room № 3. Unlike the other pits, a larger stone slab and a few smaller stones closed it up somehow from above. The fill was made of loose brown earth with large brick slates. As for the archaeological material, a fairly large quantity of small animals' bones, a little bit of glass and a couple of metal finds (a wedge and a cramp?) were found inside it. Of the ceramic material, five fragments belonging to the same bowl (with an "S" profile) might be singled out, adjoined by one other fragment found in 2009 in the "third dug-up layer". The analysis of the recovered coins made it possible for us to date it to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The correlation between this pit and all the pits in the eastern half of the room came only later when processing ceramics. It was then noticed that a fragment of the body of an amphora (or a pitcher?) (Ib. 77/10) was connected to a chip from Pit № 2 (sm 85/10) and one other from the layer of dark earth with soot above the aforementioned pit (sm. 72/10).

Pit 2/10, of an irregular circular shape, measured 0.91 m along the north – south axis and 1.10 m on the east – west axis, and it was 0.45 m deep. It was situated in south-east part of the room, north of the east entrance on the south wall and in relation to the later placed stone block belonging to Stage 1 of Period 5, which it slightly underlies. Its fill was more complex, consisting in the upper part at a height of 0.17 m of the aforementioned dark earth layer with soot. In the lower section, at a height of 0.28 m the

*lonia Ulpia Traiana*) potvrđuje da većinom pripadaju ulomcima zgure koje su ispunjavale posude za livenje (Rehren, Kraus 1999: 266, fig 3).

Jama 3/10, kružnog oblika, dimenzija u prečniku od 0,38 do 0,41 m i oko 0,20 m dubine, nalazi se sjeverno od jame 2/10. Zapuna je istog sastava kao i sloj iznad, tj. sloj crne zemlje sa gari. Odmah pri površini zapune pronađeni su veliki komadi zgure, nekoliko ulomaka tehničke keramike, a pri zapadnom zidu jame nađena je najkompletnije sačuvana posuda za livenje.

Jama 4/10, takođe kružne forme, ima prečnik oko 0,52/0,54 m, dubinu od 0,35 m, i zapunu crnu zemlju sa gari, u kojoj je od arheološkog materijala pronađena samo usitnjena zgura i dvije pločice od gvožđa.

Jama 5/10, istovjetne zapune kao prethodna, ima dimenzije: u prečniku oko 0,16/0,18 m i dubinu od 0,20 m. Nalazi se između jama 2/10 i 3/10, a sadržala je grumenje zgure i metala i jednu nagorjelu životinjsku kost.

Jama 6/10, nepravilnog oblika i dimenzija 0,13 x 0,20 m, je svega 0,05 m ukopana u zdravicu. U zapuni (crna zemlja sa gari) ove plitke jame nije bilo arheoloških nalaza.

Jama 7/10 ima nepravilan elipsoidni oblik čije dimenzije po osi sjever-jug iznose 0,80 m, a po najdužoj osi istok-zapad 0,53 m. Jama je otkrivena nakon uklanjanja ložišta peći iz perioda 4, sjeverno od jame 6/10, a njena dubina varira između 0,18 i 0,25 m. Zanimljivo je da se zapuna ove jame sastoji samo od pepela. Pepeo je svijetlo sive boje i sadrži male komade - mrvice gareži, sporadično opiljke od bronzne i svega nekoliko grumenja zgure kao i ulomak posude za topljenje metala. Sa obzirom na količinu zapune, arheološki materijal je malobrojan.

Jama 8/10, dimenzija 0,30 x 0,36 m i dubine 0,33 m, je takođe pronađena ispod ložišta peći iz perioda 4 i nalazi se tik pored jame 7/10. Oivičena je većim kamenjem. Njena zapuna je tamnocrvena rastresita zemlja pomiješana sa usitnjenim kamenjem, a sadrži i nešto arheološkog materijala (jedan ulomak keramike i stakla i jedan gvozdeni klin). Jama se razlikuje od prethodno opisanih, te je možda služila za učvršćivanje nakovanja ili debla u funkciji stuba.

fill was dark brown in colour, due to small amounts of soot. In that layer of the fill there were more fairly large bones, brick, stone and smaller mortar clumps. The material, especially the pottery and metal waste, suggested that these two layers of the fill were of the same kind. The fill was very rich in archaeological material. Of the ceramic finds, fragments of a Corinthian cup (Fig. 4) and a fragment of a vessel of the East-Mediterranean *sigillata B II* kind dated the pit to a wide interval of time from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The brim of a pot was discovered, orange on the outside and grey on the inside, subsequently used for foundry purposes and a piece of slag remained glued onto the inside of its neck (ib. 96). Glass finds were rare, and a fragment of a handle resembled the handles of glass pitchers from the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Metallurgical waste was represented as much as by the abundance of larger and smaller lumps of slag and iron nails as much by the quantity of smaller bronze and iron objects (broken parts of an iron plating, iron and fragmented bronze sheets, bronze wire, etc.). Only one object was possibly made of lead. Fragments of technical ceramics were also numerous. Of these we were only able to identify the vessels for metal casting, while for the rest of the fragments we were unable to determine their use (parts of a furnace, slag with the impression of a moulding vessel). All the fragments had been deformed by strong temperature, they had lots of bubbles of gas inside and were light. The observed similarity with material from the ancient city of Xanten (*Colonia Ulpia Traiana*) confirmed that they mostly belonged to fragments of slag which filled the casting vessels. (Rehren, Kraus 1999: 266, fig 3).

Pit 3/10, circular in shape, measuring from 0.38 m to 0.41 m in diameter and about 0.20 m deep, was located in the north of Pit 2/10. The fill had the same composition as the layer above, that is to say - the layer of dark earth with soot. Right on the surface of the fill large pieces of slag, a few fragments of technical ceramics and, by the western wall of the pit, the most perfectly preserved vessel for metal casting were found.

Pit 4/10, also circular in shape, measuring about 0.52/0.54 m in diameter, 0.35 m deep, had a fill of dark earth with soot in which only slag dust and two iron plaques were found out of the entire amount of excavated archaeological material.

Ukop 1/10, pravougaonog oblika, dimenzija 0,62 x 1,25 m, u sjeveroistočnom je uglu prostorijske. Ispunjen je zemljom tamnocrne boje, koja sadrži ulomke opeka (krovnih tegula i imbreksa). Na južnom dijelu ukop je narušio temelj zida 110 (period 1) i na tom mjestu, iznad samog zida, nalazilo se nevezano nagomilano kamenje i grumenje maltera. Zapuna ukopa je bogata arheološkim materijalom. Keramički nalazi, iako usitnjeni, po fakturi imaju kasnoantičke odlike. Ulomak zdjele sjeveroafričke proizvodnje (*ARSW*, Hayes 9A) koji se datuje u II v. govori da je materijal, slično jami 2/10, pomiješan. Osim ovog, povezanost sa jamom 2/10 pokazuju dva ulomka keramike koji pripadaju obodu lonca pronađenog u jami 2/10 (ib. 96). Ulomci stakla nisu brojni, a životinjske kosti su usitnjene i zelenkaste boje. Grupa predmeta, koja svjedoči o preradi metala, posvjedočena je sa nekoliko krupnih grumena zgre i sitnih grudvi topljene bronzane, bronzanim limom, te ulomcima dvije posude za livenje metala. U zapuni su pronađene i tesere, slične onim iz zapune ukopa 2/10, kao i ulomci zidnog maltera oslikani crvenom bojom. Novci iz jame pokazuju vrijeme IV vijeka.

Ukop 2/10 nepravilnog podužnog oblika prostire se uz južno lice temelja zida 110. Manjih je dimenzija, oko 0,83 x 0,40 m i ima nešto svjetliju mrku boju zapune u odnosu na ukop 1/10. Zapuna sadrži ulomke opeka, usitnjeno kamenje i mnogo grumenja maltera. Pronađeno grumenje maltera nalikuje malteru podloge za mozaik i, pored kreča i pijeska, kao primjesu ima usitnjenu opeku. Dvadesetak povećih (0,02 x 0,02 x 0,03 m) tesera mozaika i velika količina maltera nagovještavaju da se u ukopu našao komad mozaičkog poda. Od ostalog materijala nađeno je nešto malo keramike, stakla i kosti. Ovaj ukop se novcem datuje u sredinu i drugu polovinu IV vijeka.

Ukop 3/10 nije istražen do kraja, jer se podvlači ispod stepenica iz perioda 5, te dimenzije od oko 1 x 0,50 m nisu konačne. Nalazi se u istom nivou sloja crne zemlje sa gari, i u njemu nije pronađen arheološki materijal. Zapunu ukopa čini malter pomiješan sa glinovitom crvenom zemljom.

Jamu 1/09 prečnika od oko 0,65 m i dubine od 0,46 m smo samo hipotetički postavili u ovu fazu perioda 3. Iskopana 2009. godine, datovana je u

Pit 5/10, with identical fill to the previous one, measuring about 0.16/0.18 m in diameter, 0.20 m in depth, lay between Pit 2/10 and Pit 3/10 and the finds contained lumps of slag and metal and a burned animal bone.

Pit 6/10, of irregular shape, measuring 0.13 m x 0.20 m, was dug up only 0.05 m deep in the subsoil. The fill (dark earth with soot) of this shallow pit did not present any archaeological finds.

Pit 7/10 was of irregular ellipsoidal shape, measuring 0.80 m along the north – south axis and 0.53 m on the longest east – west axis. The pit was discovered after removing the firebox of the furnace from Period 4, northwards from Pit 6/10, and its depth varied on a scale between 0.18 m and 0.25 m. What was interesting is that this pit's fill consisted only of ash. The ash was of a light grey colour and contained small pieces - particles of soot, sporadic chips of bronze and a few clumps of slag, as well as a fragment of a vessel for melting metal. Given the volume of the fill, the archaeological material was considered to be meagre.

Pit 8/10, the dimensions of which were of 0.30 m x 0.36 m with a depth of 0.33 m, was also found under the firebox of the furnace from Period 4, and was situated right next to Pit 7/10. It was outlined with larger stones. Its fill was composed of dark-red loose soil mixed with chopped stone and contained some archaeological material (one fragment of pottery, one of glass, and an iron wedge). The pit was different from the previously described ones and might have been used to anchor an anvil or a tree-trunk used as a column.

Shaft 1/10, rectangular-shaped, measuring 0.62 m x 1.25 m, was excavated in the north-east corner of the room. It was filled with soil of a dark brown colour, which contained fragments of roofing tiles (*tegulae* and *imbrices*). On the south side of it, the shaft had damaged the foundation of Wall № 110 (Period 1) and in that particular spot, precisely above the wall, there were unconnected piled stones and lumps of mortar. The fill in the shaft was rich in archaeological material. The ceramic finds, although fragmented, in the majority of cases showed features of late antiquity, because of their composition. A bowl fragment of North African production (*ARSW*, Hayes 9A) which was dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, spoke of the fact





*Slika 5 - Najkompletniji primjerci posuda za livenje metala iz otpadnih jama i ukopa (foto D. Miljanić)*  
*Figure 5 - The full-scale examples of crucibles from waste pits and shafts (photo D. Miljanic)*

III v. (Baković 2010: 71), ali se doznalo da pored novca III sadrži i novac prve polovine IV v. Ne zna se tačno kakva je njena zapuna bila, osim da je sadržala dosta opeke (Dnevnik iskopavanja 2009: list br 5/n). A veliko dlijeto pronađeno u njoj i pomiješanost numizmatičkih nalaza sugerirše da se da pripisati istoj fazi perioda 3.

Većinu jama i ukopa karakteriše otpad od metalurških procesa (sl. 6). Iz svih jama je izvađeno oko 3,40 kg tog otpada, što svjedoči o maloj radioničarskoj radinosti. Krupni komadi gvozdene zgure, gvozdeni klinovi i drugi predmeti pokazuju proces kovanja. Drugi potvrđen proces jeste livenje bronz. On je potvrđen i sudovima za livenje metala (sl. 5), bronzanim opiljcima i bronzanom zgurom. Na većini posuda za livenje nalaze se tragovi bronzanog oksida, koji se vizualno tj. golim okom, razaznaju kao zelene mrlje ili kaplje, a izuzetno na jednoj posudi kao mrlje svijetlo crvene boje. I pored bogatstva materijala u njima, jame i ukopi ovog nivoa su otpadnog karaktera, pa kao takve svjedoče o procesu koji se samo posredno veže za rad kovačko-livačke radi-

that the material, similarly to Pit 2/10, was a mixture of ingredients. Beside this, the connection to Shaft 2/10 was confirmed by the two found fragments of pottery belonging to the wall of a pot found inside Pit 2/10 (ib. 96). Fragments of glass were not very numerous and animal bones were fragmented and greenish in colour. A group of objects, serving as proof of the performed activity of processing metals, was evidenced by several large lumps of slag and some small lumps of melted bronze, sheet bronze and the fragments of two vessels for metal casting. In the fill *tesserae* were found, similar to those from the fill of Shaft 2/10, and fragments of mortar from the wall were found, painted red. The coins extracted from the pit point to the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Shaft 2/10, of an irregular longitudinal shape, stretched along the south face of the foundation of Wall № 110. It was of smaller dimensions, about 0.83 m × 0.40 m, and had a slightly lighter brown fill than Shaft 1/10. The fill contained fragments of brick, chipped stones and many mortar clumps. The recovered mortar nuggets resembled the ones from the foundation of the mosaic and, in addition to lime and sand, the mortar integrated some ground brick as well. Twenty larger mosaic *tesserae* (0.02 m × 0.02 m × 0.03 m) and a large quantity of mortar suggested that there was a piece of mosaic floor inside the shaft. As for the other materials, some ceramics, glass and bones were found. The shaft was dated to the middle and second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, courtesy of the recovery of coins.

The investigation into Shaft 3/10 was not completed because it lay partly under the stairs from Period 5, so the given dimensions of approximately 1 m × 0.50 m are not final. It was located on the same level as the layer of dark earth with soot, and no archaeological material was found in it. The shaft fill was a mixture of mortar and red argillaceous soil.

Pit 1/09, measuring about 0.65 m in diameter and 0.46 m in depth, was only hypothetically set in this stage of Period 3. Excavated in 2009, it was dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (Baković 2010: 71), but the analysis of the coins revealed that, beside the coins ascribable to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, it contained some coins from the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century as well. It is not known exactly what its fill was like, except for the fact that it contained a lot of brick (Dnevnik iskopavanja 2009: list br 5/n). Moreover, a large chisel found in it and



*Slika 6 - Metalurški otpad iz jame 2/10 i sloja crne zemlje sa gari (foto D. Miljanić)*  
*Figure 6 - Metallurgical waste from pit 2/10 and black soil layer with charcoal (photo D. Miljanic)*

onice. Jedini elementi koji bi se mogli povezati direktno sa djelatnošću radionice su nažalost presječeni konstrukcijom od opeka iz perioda 4 pri središnjem dijelu južnog zida (prosuta bronza i jako zapečena zemlja). Tako djelatnost radionice ostaje neodređena, naročito što se tiče vremena u kom traje. Pronađeni materijal se datuje od II do IV v. Dodatnu pometnju su načinili jama 1/10 i ukop 1/10 čija direktna povezanost s jamom 2/10 produžava nastajanje ove faze sve do kraja IV v. Ovakva pomiješanost materijala navela nas je da pretpostavimo da su cjeline zatvorene, tj. nastale tako što je prostor u drugoj polovini IV v. počišćen, metalurški šut zakopan u otpadne jame i iznivelisan za sledeći period življenja. Time bi se njen rad mogao odvijati s početka IV v. ili nešto ranije tokom perioda 2. Ukoliko se ove tvrdnje pokažu tačne, ovu fazu bismo nadalje razgraničili na rad radionice i vrijeme s kraja IV v., kada se radionica zatrpava i nastaju jame i ukopi.

the mixture of numismatic finds suggests that it is attributable to the same stage of Period 3.

Most pits and shafts are characteristic for the waste from metallurgical processes (Fig. 6). From within all of the pits that were explored, about 3.40 kg of waste was dug out, which gives further evidence of a small workshop industry. Large pieces of iron slag, iron nails and other objects appeared, indicating that there was a process of forging taking place there. The second officially confirmed process taking place in the workshop was the process of bronze casting. It was also confirmed by the retrieval of moulds used for metal casting (Fig. 5), bronze shavings and bronze slag. On most casting vessels, traces were found of copper oxide, which were discernable to the naked eye as green spots or drippings and, unusually on one vessel, as bright-red stains. Despite the plentifulness of material found in them, the pits and shafts on this level were of a waste-disposal nature and as such they spoke of a process only indirectly related to the ac-

Koncentracija metalurškog otpada se povećava ka jugoistočnom uglu prostorije 3. To se vidi i na profilu ispod kamenih blokova iz perioda 5, gdje se sloj crne zemlje sa gari podvlači, pa nastavkom arheoloških istraživanja treba očekivati korisnije podatke o datovanju faze 1 perioda 3 u tom dijelu.

U jednom trenutku prostorija je podijeljena pregradnim zidom na dva dijela (period 3 faza 2) (sl. 2). Pregradni zid (zid 310) ima dužinu od 6,90 m, a debljina mu varira od 0,53 m a sa temeljnom stopom i do 0,70 m. Druga faza perioda 3 nije postojala u fazi 1 istog perioda, jer se ostaci jako zapečene zemlje iz faze 1 nalaze u pravcu pregradnog zida, gdje se spaja sa južnim zidom prostorije 3 (sl. 2). To se odnosi samo na rad radionice, koji, kao što smo naveli, nije vremenski opredijeljen, dok se sa otpadnim jamama povezanost nije mogla odrediti. Zid sigurno postoji u trajanju sledećeg perioda, jer je presječen izgradnjom konstrukcije od opeka iz perioda 4. Zbog neodređenog datovanja faze 1, nije jasno u kom vremenu se dešava ova pregradnja, niti koliko je zid bio visok. Sačuvan je samo u temeljnoj zoni, rađen od drugačijeg maltera, i to bez krupnijeg kamenja u sebi. U slučaju da nije ozidan samo u ovom temeljnom nivou, on je u mlađim fazama porušen i na njemu je postavljen kameni blok (period 5, faza 1). Možda je u sledećem periodu iskorišćen kao jači oslonac za laku krovnu konstrukciju?

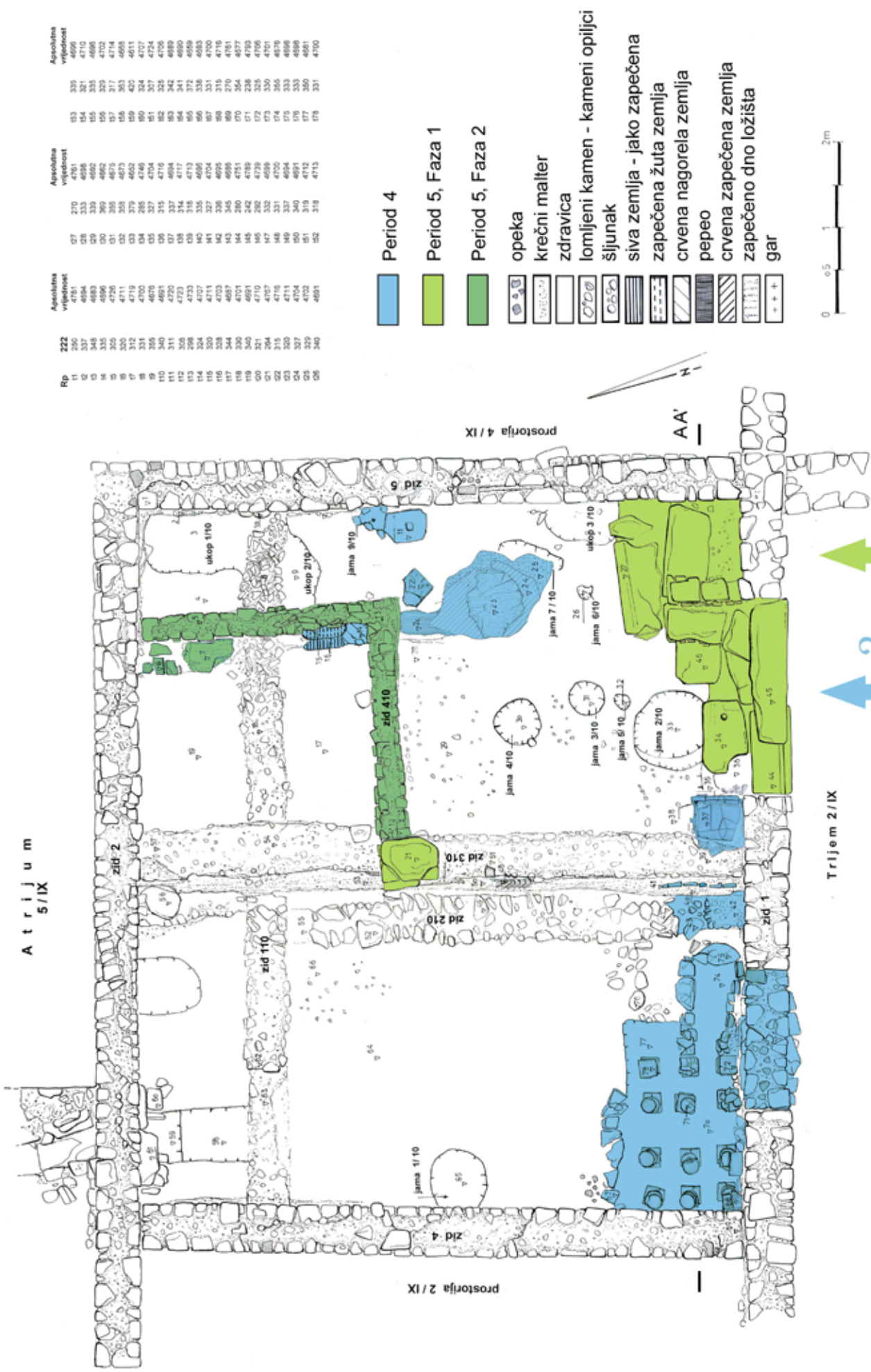
#### Period 4

Period 4 stratigrafski je okarakterisan slojem žutomrke zemlje, koji je ostao nedokopan u pravougaonom dijelu pri istočnom zidu (zid 5) prostorije 3 i kao zapuna u cjelinama, kao što su konstrukcija sa hipokaustom i konstrukcija od opeka. Unutar pomenutog sloja pronađena je baza peći i mnoštvo materijala, koji govori o procesu izrade stakla na ovom mjestu. Ulaz u ovom periodu nije bio moguć za zapadne strane južnog zida, jer su vrata zatrpana i na tom mjestu sa unutrašnje strane je izgrađena konstrukcija sa hipokaustom (sl. 7.1). Da li je ulaz postojao na istočnoj strani, saznaće se kada se nastave istraživanja u tom dijelu. Ostaje mogućnost da je bio podignutog nivoa i

tivity of a blacksmith's/foundry workshop. The only elements that might be related directly to the activities of the workshop were, unfortunately, cut off by a brick construction from Period 4, near the central area of the south wall (spilt bronze and badly burnt soil). Thus, the activity of the workshop remains ambiguous, particularly with regard to the time during which it was active. The found material was dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Additional confusion was created by Pit 1/10 and Shaft 1/10, whose direct links with Pit 2/10 extended the time range which the beginning of this stage could have been concurrent with to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The mixture of materials leads us to suppose that those were closed units, i.e. that they came to be there by means of a clearing up of that same space in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, by burying the metallurgical waste into the pits and by levelling it down for the next stage in its life. This would place its activity at the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century or a little earlier during Period 2. If these suggestions prove to be accurate, further delineation should be made within the same stage between the time of activity of the workshop and the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, when the workshop was covered over and the pits and shafts were made.

The concentration of metallurgical waste increases as one approaches the south-east corner of Room № 3. This can be perceived in the cross-section under the stone blocks from Period 5, where a layer of dark earth with soot lay underneath them, so the resumption of archaeological research should provide useful information about the dating of Stage 1 of Period 3 in that particular zone.

At a certain point, the room was partitioned in two by a wall (Period 3, Stage 2) (Fig. 2). The partition wall (Wall № 310) was 6.90 m long and its thickness varied from 0.53 m up to 0.70 m, including the base. The 2<sup>nd</sup> stage of Period 3 did not exist in Stage 1 of the same period, because the remains of the extremely dry soil from Stage 1 extend in the direction of the partition wall to the point where it joins with the south wall of Room № 3 (Fig. 2). This applies only to the activity of the workshop, which, as we said, cannot be defined in terms of time, while the connection with the waste pits could not be determined. The wall certainly existed during this period, because it is intersected by the brick construction from Period 4. Because of the uncertain dating of



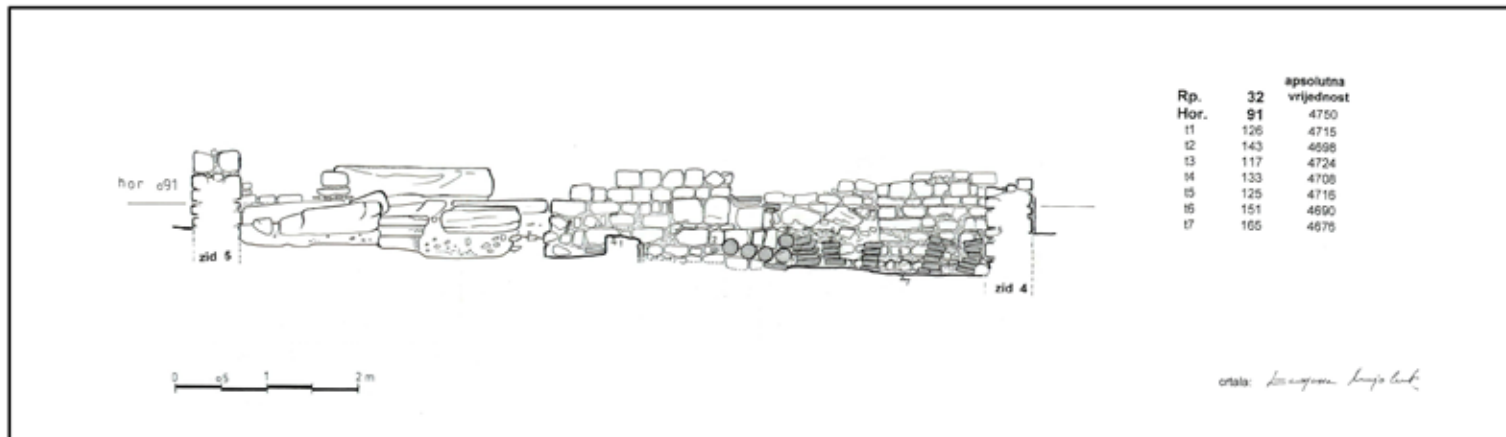
Rp	Apsolutna visjednost	Apsolutna visjednost	Apsolutna visjednost
11	250	4751	322
12	337	4694	4761
13	348	4683	270
14	335	4690	286
15	325	4720	333
16	320	4710	339
17	310	4700	328
18	331	4700	337
19	355	4670	335
20	340	4691	315
21	311	4720	315
22	308	4723	337
23	298	4733	334
24	304	4713	314
25	324	4717	4717
26	328	4711	318
27	344	4723	327
28	300	4687	4724
29	340	4721	345
30	321	4691	354
31	284	4710	242
32	215	4727	282
33	315	4716	332
34	327	4716	331
35	329	4724	340
36	329	4722	319
37	340	4691	4712
38	340	4691	318
39	340	4691	4713
40	340	4691	318
41	340	4691	318
42	340	4691	318
43	340	4691	318
44	340	4691	318
45	340	4691	318
46	340	4691	318
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91	340	4691	318
92	340	4691	318
93	340	4691	318
94	340	4691	318
95	340	4691	318
96	340	4691	318
97	340	4691	318
98	340	4691	318
99	340	4691	318
100	340	4691	318

- Period 4
- Period 5, Faza 1
- Period 5, Faza 2
- opeka
- krečni malter
- zdravica
- lomljeni kamen - kameni opiljci
- šljunak
- siva zemlja - jako zapečena
- zapečena žuta zemlja
- crvena nagorela zemlja
- pepeo
- crvena zapečena zemlja
- zapečeno dno ložišta
- gar



Slika 7.1 - Prostorija 3/IX - osnova perioda 4 i 5 faze 1 i 2 (crtež T. Mijović)  
 Figure 7.1 - Room 3/IX - Plan of period 4 and 5 phase 1 and 2 (drawing T. Mijović)

crtež: *T. Mijović*



Slika 7.2 - Prostorija 3/IX izgled sjevernog lica zida 1, istok zapad AA' (crtež T. Mijović)  
 Figure 7.2 - Room 3/IX, Wall No 1 north face appearance, section east west AA' (drawing T. Mijovic)

da se u radionicu silazilo stepenicama, što se razmatra u redovima koji se tiču perioda 5.

Pravougaoni prostor uz istočni zid prostorije 3, dimenzija oko 3,40 x 1,50 m je ostao u prošlim istraživanjima neispitan (sl. 3). Prostor je okarakterisan slojem žuto-mrke zemlje, sačuvane debljine oko 0,12 m, sa velikom količinom sitnih i većih ulomaka opeka, uglavnom krovnih tegula i imbreksa. Na sjevernoj strani navedenog prostora je u prošlim kampanjama otkrivena opeka i poveći kamen, dok je, južno, u središnjem dijelu otkriveno ložište peći (sl. 7.1). Opeka žute boje pečenja leži na sloju žutomrke zemlje i sa gornje strane je isklesana malim nepravilnim zarezima. Odmah istočno od opeke nalazi se kamen nepravilno pravougaonog oblika, dimenzija 0,37 x 0,33/0,48 m, ukopan u sloj žutomrke i u zdravicu. Visinu kamenog bloka od 0,35 m nam je pokazala jama 9/10 koja je i nastala radi njegovog postavljanja. Kameni blok ima gornje lice veoma fino isklesano i, otprilike, po sredini uklesan pravougaonik 0,08 x 0,07 m, dubine 0,03 m. Ostale strane kamenog bloka su polomljene. Smatramo da je kamen sekundarno iskorišćen kao baza drvenog stuba, a pravougaono udubljenje da je služilo za njegovo bolje usađivanje.

Pronađena baza peći (sl. 7.1), odnosno fragmentovano sačuvano ložište peći načinjeno je od zapečene zemlje, čija boja varira u nijansama od crvene i narandžaste do svijetlocrvene. Na osnovu sačuvanog dijela, dimenzija oko 1 x 0,80 m, možemo zaključiti da je ložište imalo elipsoidnu osnovu. Njena gornja konstrukcija najvjerojatnije je bila kalotasta. Samo dno ložišta, najviše sačuvano 0,65 x 0,75 m, blago je ulubljeno. Njena veoma kompaktna košuljica, svijetlo oker boje, sastoji se od tankog sloja zapečene gline koji je nanešen rukama, na šta ukazuju otisci kružnih

Stage 1, it is not clear what period this superstructure belonged to, nor how high the wall was. It was preserved only in the foundation zone, where it is made of a different mortar, without sharp stones in the composition. If it had not been built just up to this foundation level, that would mean that it was torn down in more recent stages and a block of stones was placed on top of it (Period 5, Stage 1). Perhaps in the period that followed it served as a strong support for a rather light roof?

#### Period 4

Period 4 was distinctive for its stratigraphic layer of yellow-brown earth which was not completely removed in the rectangular area by the east wall (Wall No 5) in Room No 3 and which served as fill in units such as the construction with a hypocaust and the brick construction. Within the aforementioned layer, the base of a furnace and piles of material were found, suggesting the process of glass-manufacturing taking place. It was not possible to enter here from the west side of the south wall at this stage, because the doors were buried and on that same spot on the inside a structure with a hypocaust was erected (Fig. 7.1). Only by carrying on with research in this area it can be confirmed as to whether there was an entrance on the east side. The possibility remains that it was raised into an upper floor and that it was necessary to descend the stairs to reach the workshop, which was taken into consideration in the section relating to Period 5.

The rectangular area by the east wall in Room No 3, measuring about 3.40 m x 1.50 m was left unexplored in previous studies (Fig. 3). The area was characteristic for its yellow-brown layer of earth of a preserved thickness of about 0.12 m, which was mixed with large amounts of small and large bricks

pokreta prstiju. Na sjevernoj strani, ložište ima pepeo u širini od 0,29 m, koje ide dužinom od 0,38 m do zida 410, ispod kojeg se podvlači. Na profilu ispod zida 410 u istom nivou, a u pravcu od juga ka sjeveru je ostalo sačuvano od prošlih iskopavanja: crvena zapečena zemlja, nagoreo sloj pepela i zapečena svijetlo žuta zemlja. Ova očuvana situacija, sa sjeverne strane ložišta, pokazuje da se sa te strane najvjerojatnije ložilo. Za opisanu opeku, koja se nalazi odmah istočno pored ložišta peći, tek naknadno pomišljalo se da je korišćena kao mjesto na kome staklar oblikuje staklenu masu. Ona je svega 0,05 m (47,16 m) više od dna ložišta (47,11 m) ali njena isklesana površina nam ne dozvoljava da budemo sigurni u iznesenu konstataciju. U sloju zapečene crvene zemlje ispod podnice nije pronađen arheološki materijal. Sloj žutomrke zemlje je od materijala uglavnom sadržao staklo raznog oblika koje se povezuje sa radionicom. Koncentracija stakla se nalazila južno od ložišta peći a osim staklenih nalaza u sloju žutomrke zemlje pronađeno je malo keramike, usitnjenih životinjskih kostiju i novac Konstantina II, kovan u Sisciji 318-319 god.

U jugozapadnom uglu prostorije 3 u ovom periodu napravljena je konstrukcija sa hipokaustom (sl. 7.1). Prije nego što se konstrukcija počela graditi, vrata na južnom zidu (zid 1) su zatrpana dosta nemarno, bez upotrebe maltera kao vezivnog sredstva. Potom je u uglu prostorije ukopan pravougaoni prostor dimenzija 2,15 x 1,40 m u zdravicu, pri čemu je nivo doveden oko 0,10 m ispod nivoa temelja zidova. Sa sjeverne strane ovog prostora poredano je lomljeno kamenje. Ukopani i ograđeni prostor je iskorišćen za smještanje hipokausta korišćenjem kružnih (dimenzija R-18cm, debljine 0,07 m) i kvadratnih opeka (dimenzija 0,20 x 0,20 m debljine 0,06 m). Kombinacijom opeka formirani su stupci i to gledajući od zapada ka istoku, u tri niza po tri stupca sa kružnim i jedan sa kvadratnim opekama. Stubac sa kružnim opekama, ukupne visine 0,40 m, sagan je tako što su na jednu kvadratnu postavljane četiri kružne, a površ njih opet jedna pravougaona opeka (sl. 7.2). Iste visine i nivoa (47,16 m) su i tri stupca urađena saganjem samo kvadratnih opeka. Gornji nivo konstrukcije koji je ležao preko stubaca je načinjen od naslaganih krupnih opeka

fragments, mainly *tegulae* and imbrices. In the northern zone of the aforementioned space, bricks and a large stone were discovered in the course of previous excavation campaigns, while in the southern section the central part revealed the firebox of a furnace (Fig. 7.1). Orange-yellow brick lay on a stratum of brownish-yellow soil and on the top face it was carved with small irregular notches. Directly east of the brick there was a rectangular stone, irregularly shaped, measuring 0.37 m x 0.33/0.48 m, submerged in a layer of yellow-brown earth and into the subsoil. The height of the stone block of 0.35 m was revealed to us by the size of Pit 9/10, which was created in order for that same block to be put up. The stone block's top face was very finely carved and it was distinguished by a rectangle, measuring 0.08 m x 0.07 m, 0.03 m in depth, carved into it somewhere in the middle. The other faces of the stone blocks were cracked. We believe that the stone had a secondary use as the foot of a wooden pillar and that the rectangular hole served to anchor it more firmly.

The discovered base of the furnace (Fig. 7.1), i.e. the preserved fragments of the burner of the furnace, were made of clayey soil, the tint of which varied from red and orange to light-red shades. Based on the preserved segment, measuring about 1 m x 0.80 m, we might reach the conclusion that the furnace had an ellipsoid base. Its upper structure was probably a *calotte*. The very bottom of the firebox, the best preserved one, measuring 0.65 m x 0.75 m, was slightly knocked in. Its very compact cement screed, light beige in colour, was composed of a thin layer of dry clay that was applied manually, as revealed by marks showing a circular movement of fingers. On the north side, the furnace spread ashes 0.29 m round it, which extended to a length of 0.38 m towards Wall № 410, where they lay underneath it. In the cross-section beneath Wall № 410 on the same level in a south – north direction the following items preserved from past excavations were discernible: red clayey soil, a layer of ash and clayey light-yellow soil. On the basis of this preserved layout to the north of the firebox, it might be suggested that this was the area of combustion and a working space. As for the previously described brick which was located directly east next to the furnace burner, it was only later that it was considered to be the place where glaziers shape the glass. The brick was

(dimenzija oko 0,50 x 0,60 m, debljine 0,09 m) koje su većinom potpuno izlomljene. Opeke su prislonjene uz zapadni i južni zid (zidovi 4 i 1) i nakon konačnog urušenja deformisao im se nivo, te je zatečen kako blago pada od juga ka sjeveru. Sa istočne strane hipokausta urađen je kanal dužine oko 1 m i unutrašnje širine od 0,25 do 0,50 m. Kanal je urađen slaganjem krupnijeg kamenja i opeke raznih oblika tako da formiraju dva mala zida (istok-zapad) koji se spajaju sa kvadratnim stupcima. Interesantno je osmišljen južni zidić kanala, gdje su kružne opeke nasatično postavljene i prislonjene uz južni zid prostorije 3 (sl. 7.2). Na početku ložišta je položen krupan kamen koji je usled izlaganja velikoj temperaturi nagorio i napukao. Da je kanal mjesto odakle se ložilo (prefurnijum) potvrđuje i zapuna koja se u tom dijelu sastojala od zapečene zemlje. U istoj ravni širine kanala hipokausta prema istoku presečen je stariji zid 210, a na licu pregradnog zida (zid 310) postavljen je niz opeka, koje nisu solidnije vezane. Ova situacija možda je napravljena radi lakšeg pristupa i stavljanja drva u prefurnijum.

U samoj zapuni unutar konstrukcije sa hipokau- stom uočena je razlika. U dijelu gdje se prostire kanal hipokausta zemlja je zapečena, kompaktna, crvenkaste boje sa ulomcima krovnih opeka (neki ukrašeni urezivanjem mreže rombova). U ostalom dijelu zapune naišlo se na zemlju žutomrke boje. Ona se razlikuje od sloja žutomrke zemlje samo u manjoj količini ulomaka opeke i većoj koncentraciji grumenja maltera. Od raznih oblika grumenja maltera uspjeli smo uočiti fasadne košuljice. Zapuna je posebno bogata arheološkim materijalom, naročito usitnjenim životinjskim kostima. Odmah na gornjem nivou zapune, a pored drugog kružnog stupca u sjevernom nizu, pronađena je keramička cijev. Cijev ima oblik šupljeg kvadra najviše sačuvane dužine od 0,20 m, a u presjeku je kvadrat zaobljenih ivica dimenzija 0,09 x 0,09 m. Od keramičkih nalaza u znatnijem broju je otkrivena kuhinjska keramika, a od ulomaka stakla izdvajaju se djelovi hemisferične čaše koja se datuje u IV v. i poveće zrno stakla loptastog oblika. Među metalnim predmetima izdvaja se nož sa trnom (ukupne dužine 0,13 m), uz koji je pronađena i fragmentovana koštana drška i bronzana narukvica od gusto uvijene žice (R-

only 0.05 m higher (47.16 feet) than the bottom of the furnace (47.11 m), but its carved surface did not allow us to be confident about the postulated statement. In the layer of red clayey soil underneath the floor no archaeological material was found. The layer of brownish-yellow soil contained mostly glass in various shapes, which might be associated with the workshop. A certain quantity of glass was located south of the furnace burner and, other than the glass finds, there was also some pottery in the layer of brownish-yellow soil, some smashed animal bones and coins from the time of Constantine II, forged in Siscia in 318-319 AD.

In this stage, in the southwest corner of Room № 3, a construction with a hypocaust was erected (Fig. 7.1). Before starting to build the aforementioned construction, the door on the south wall (Wall № 1) was blocked up quite negligently, without the use of mortar as a binder. Later on, a rectangular area measuring 2.15 m × 1.40 m was dug up in the subsoil in the corner of the room, on which occasion the level was brought up to about 0.10 m below one of the foundation walls. In the north section of this area, broken stones were set in line. The dug-up, enclosed space was used for positioning the hypocaust by means of using round and square tiles (measuring R-18 cm, 0.07 m thick / dimensions 0.20 m × 0.20 m, 0.06 m thick). Using a combination of bricks, columns were made, looking west – east, in three sets of three columns each made with circular bricks, and one made with square bricks. Circular bricks were compiled in order to make a column, the height of which was 0.40 m in total and in such a manner that four circular bricks were adjoined to every square one, with one more rectangular tile on top of them (Fig. 7.2). The three columns made only from square bricks were of the same size and level (47.16 m). The top level of the structure lying over the columns was made out of large stacked bricks (measuring about 0.50 m × 0.60 m, 0.09 m in thickness) that were, in most cases, completely smashed. The tiles were inclined towards the west and the south walls (Walls № 4 and № 1) and after the final collapse their level was deformed, so it was found slightly sloping south – north. On the east side of the hypocaust, a channel 1 m long of internal width 0.25 m to 0.50 m was built. The channel was made out of larger stones and bricks of various shapes, piled in order to make two

0,65 m), koja je, iako polomljena na dva dijela, kompletno sačuvana. Četiri nalaza novca datuju konstrukciju sa hipokaustom u IV v. a jedan u IV/V v.

Konstrukcija je rađena bez upotrebe maltera ili nekog drugog vezivnog sredstva, te je u kasnijim periodima dosta stradala. Opeke za njenu izgradnju su se mogle uzeti sa termi preko puta ulice. I pored toga što nalikuje sistemu za podno grijanje, neshvatljivo je zašto bi se grijao tako mali prostor. Budući da se konstrukcija datuje u period funkcionisanja radionice, mišljenja smo da je prije služila za produkciju stakla.

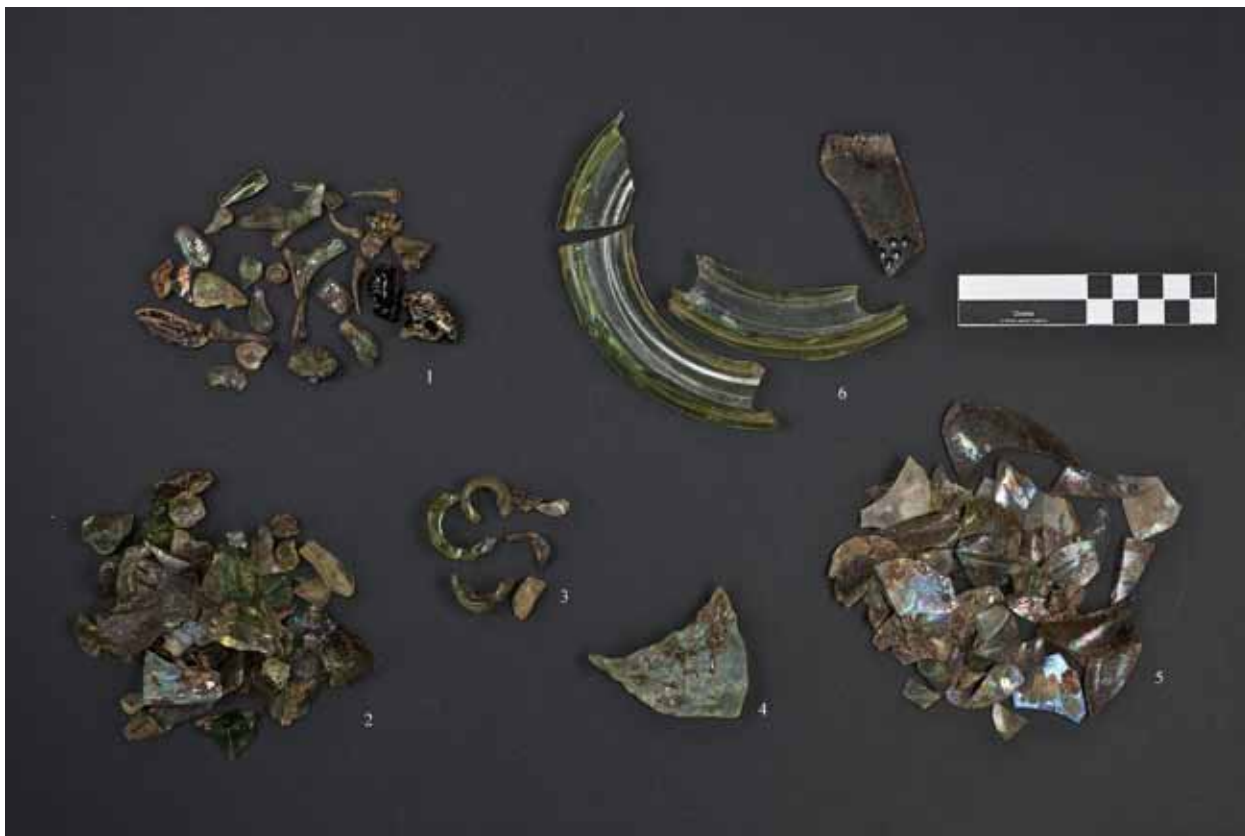
Istočno od hipokausta, na spoju južnog zida (zid 1) sa pregradnim zidom prostorije (zid 310), pronađena je konstrukcija od opeka (sl. 7.1). Prilikom gradnje, njen ukop je presjekao istočno lice pregradnog zida. Napravljena je od opeka žute boje pečenja, tako da liči na malo, plitko korito dimenzija 0,59 x 0,55 m koje se od dna blago širi ka vrhu i ima najveću visinu od 0,23 m. Na dnu konstrukcije položena je veća opeka 0,50 x 0,44 m, sa istočne i sjeverne strane oivčena sa još dvije nasatično postavljene opeke, a sa južne i zapadne zidom. Zapuna unutar konstrukcije, kao što je navedeno, je sloj žutomrke zemlje ispunjen ulomcima krovnih opeka (tegule, imbreksi), iako se na nekoliko centimetara od dna naišlo na žuto-mrku zemlju bez fragmenata opeka. U zapuni otkriven je samo jedan ulomak trbuha lonca, znatno više ulomaka stakla, par kostiju i jedan klin. Nejasna je njena funkcija. Pomišljalo se da je mogla držati vodu, neophodnu tokom rada u radionici. Rađena je od tri opeke, ali na spojevima između i sa zidom nije pronađen hidraulični malter, te nema sigurnih dokaza da je korišćena kao korito za vodu.

Nalazi stakla koji neposredno govore o staklarскоj proizvodnji su podijeljeni u dvije grupe: grupa staklenih otpadaka i grupa ulomaka korišćenih kao sirovina za topljenje. U odbačen materijal, tj. staklene otpatke ubrajamo: kapljice stakla radi provjere (sl. 8,1), male kaplje, i ostali rastopljeni otpaci (sl. 8,1), djelovi naglavaka staklarske lule (sl. 8,3), odnosno mali vratovi koji se nakon završetka duvanja otkidaju sa lule. Drugu grupu nalaza čine: komadi stakla (sl. 8,2) i ulomci posuda i ravnog stakla za reciklažu (sl. 8,5). Ovome

small walls (direction east – west), which connected to the square columns. The design of the small south wall of the channel was particularly interesting because the channel was made out of circular bricks set sideways, leaning against the south wall in Room n. 3 (Fig. 7.2). A huge stone was placed on the ledge of the furnace and it was burned and cracked due to exposure to high temperatures. The fact that this channel was a place for combustion (*prefurnium*) was confirmed by the fill which, in that particular area, consisted of clayey soil. On the same plane as the width of the hypocaust channel and to the east a more ancient wall, Wall № 210, was cut through, and a series of loosely linked bricks was set into the front aspect of that partition wall (Wall 310). This situation might have been created for easier access to and placement of wood in the *prefurnium*.

In the fill itself within the structure with the hypocaust a difference was observed. In those parts through which the hypocaust channel extended, the ground was burned, compact, reddish in colour, with fragments of roof tiles (some decorated with an incised mesh of rhombuses). In the remainder of the fill brownish-yellow earth was encountered. It differed from the rest of the layer of brownish-yellow earth only in its smaller quantity of brick chip-pings and a higher concentration of mortar clumps. Amongst the various shapes of mortar clumps, we were able to observe façade claddings. The fill was particularly rich in archaeological material, especially crushed animal bones. Right in the top level of the fill next to the second circular pillar in the north row, a ceramic pipe was discovered. The tube took the form of a hollow square preserved to a length of 0.20 m and in cross-section it was a square with slightly rounded edges, measuring 0.09 m × 0.09 m. From the ceramic finds, a significant amount of kitchen pottery was discovered, and from the glass fragments the parts of a hemispherical cup dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> century and a large spherical glass bead stood out. Among the metal objects, a knife with a tang (0.13 m long in total) might be singled out, unearthed together with a fragmented hilt made of bone and a bronze bracelet made of thickly intertwined wire (R-0.65 m) which although broken in two was fully preserved. Four coins found date the construction with a hypocaust to the 4<sup>th</sup> century, and one to the 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> centuries.





*Slika 8, 1-6 Stakleni nalazi iz sloja žutomrke zemlje (foto D. Miljanić)*  
*Figure 8, 1-6 – Glass finds from yellow-brownish soil layer (photo D. Miljanić)*

materijalu smo pridodali i nalaze uočene u materijalu pronađenom 2005. i 2009. god. Tako, deformisano parče stakla vatrom (sl. 8,4) iz trećeg otkopnog sloja kopanog 2005. (sm. 61/05) može pripasti prvoj grupi nalaza. Tri ulomka oboda posude prečnika 0,16 m (sl. 8,6) (ib. 58/09), pronađeno zajedno sa grudvicom topljenog stakla u trećem otkopnom sloju 2009., iznad kanala hipokausta (Dnevnik iskopavanja 2009: list br. 6/n). U istom sloju pronađen je ulomak staklene posude s plavim kapljicama (sl. 8,6) (ib. 41/09). Stakleni materijal, iz kese sm. 32/09, otkriven je u unutrašnjem uglu zida 410 u sloju, koji je takođe vođen kao treći otkopni sloj, je raspoređen u drugu grupu nalaza (sl. 8,2 i 8,5) (Dnevnik iskopavanja 2009: list br. 4/n).

Načini izrade konstrukcija, pregradnja ulaza, ukazuju da se u kasnoantičkom periodu dosta nemarno gradilo. Ne koriste se čvrsta vezivna sredstva, negiraju se temelji prostorije 3 (konstrukcija sa hipokaustom), a materijal se pribavlja na porušanim objektima u okolini. Pribjegava se izgradnji drvenom građom i opekom. Lakom konstrukcijom (kolibom) koja je omogućavala

The construction was put up without the use of mortar or any other binding agent and therefore it ended up being quite badly damaged. The bricks used for its construction could have been taken from the baths which were situated across the street. Although it resembled a system of floor heating, it is incomprehensible why such a constricted area would have needed warming up in the first place. Since the structure dates to the period of activity of the workshop, we believe that it was formerly used for the production of glass.

East of the hypocaust, at the junction of the eastern wall (Wall № 1) with the partition wall of the room (Wall № 310), a structure made of bricks was found (Fig. 7.1). During its construction, its shaft had cut across the east face of the partition wall. It was made of orange-yellow brick, so it resembled a small tray measuring 0.59 m × 0.55 m, slightly widening from the bottom towards the top and reaching a maximum height of 0.23 m. At the bottom of the structure a larger brick measuring 0.50 m × 0.44 m was laid, and it was bordered on both the east and north sides with two bricks laid sideways and with a wall on the southern and western sides. The fill

lakšu ventilaciju prostora, treba objasniti i pitanje odstranjivanja gasova koji su nastajali u toku rada. Nije isključeno da su peć i konstrukcija sa hipokaustom imali i dimnjake. Na osnovu brojnih nalaza novca period bismo opredijelili u IV i V vijek. Ali, pošto je period 3 faza 1 datovan u drugu polovinu IV v. onda i početak perioda 4 treba pomjeriti u kraj IV v. Najpostojaniji dokazi da je period 4 prekrpio period 3 su sačavani na profilu ispod kamenog bloka i ispod ložišta gdje su pronađene jame 7/10 i 8/10. Količina materijala i veličina peći govore da je radionica malog obima, te da su u njoj građani Dokleje podmirivali sopstvene potrebe.

#### Period 5

Najmlađi izdvojeni period je okarakterisan situacijom naslaganih kamenih blokova u jugoistočnom uglu prostorije 3, kamenim blokom na pregradnom zidu i manjim zidom (zid 410) u sjeveroistočnom dijelu prostorije (sl. 7.1). Pošto nisu sagleđani svi podaci dobijeni od prethodnih iskopavanja, naročito oni koji opisuju kulturne slojeve koji su uklonjeni u ovom dijelu, ovaj period, za sada, nije moguće bliže vremenski opredijeliti.

Period je podijeljen na dvije faze, ali treba napomenuti da njegova prva faza može pripadati i periodu 4. Ona je izdvojena kao faza posebnog perioda, jer se nije mogla direktno na terenu povezati sa žutomrkim slojem perioda 4 (nivo spušten iskopavanjima 2009.). Dakako, ispod kamenih blokova uočena je vertikalna stratigrafija koja se sastoji od žutomrkog sloja, ispod kojeg se prostire crni sloj (period 3, faza 1) a potom zdravica. Tako, ostaje otvoreno pitanje da li je žutomrki sloj ispod kamenih blokova iznivelisan teren perioda 4 ili su kameni blokovi negirali sloj i život perioda 4. Ukoliko bi istraživanja ispod naslaganih kamenih blokova pokazala da ova faza pripada periodu 4 odnosno staklarskoj radionici, onda bi ulaz sa istočne strane išao preko stepenica, a kamen na sredini pregradnog zida (0,58 x 0,66 m, h - 0,55 m), mogao bi se objasniti, kao i kameni blok sa uklesanom rupom iz perioda 4, bazom lake konstrukcije. Bilo da je nivo ulaza podignut za vrijeme rada radionice ili nakon, naslagani blokovi

within the structure, as noted, consisted of a layer of yellow-brown earth full of shards of roof tiles (*tegulae*, imbrices), although a few inches from the bottom yellow-brown earth without brick fragments was discerned. In the fill only one fragment of the body of a pot was discovered, a significantly greater amount of glass fragments, a few bones and a wedge. The fill's function is not clear. The consideration that it could have been used for holding water, which was essential when working in the workshop, was taken into account. It was made out of three bricks, but no hydraulic mortar was found at the joints between them and with the wall and no definite evidence was found that it had indeed been used as a sump for water.

The glass finds directly asserting the existence of a glass production facility may be divided into two groups: the group of glass waste shards and the group of fragments used as raw material for melting. The discarded material, i.e. the glass waste included: droplets of glass from testing (Fig. 8.1), small droplets and other melted waste splinters (Fig. 8.1), parts of offcuts from the glazier's blowpipe (Fig. 8.3) – the tiny collars which get separated from the glazier's blowpipe after glass-blowing is completed. The second group of finds consisted of: pieces of glass (Fig. 8.2) and fragments of glass containers, and flat glass for recycling (Fig. 8.5). We have added to this material the finds observed among the materials discovered in 2005 and 2009. In this way, a piece of glass deformed by fire (Fig. 8.4) from the third dug-up layer in the excavation campaign in 2005 (sm. 61/05) may be grouped together with the first group of finds. Three fragments of a vessel wall, the vessel's diameter being 0.16 m (Fig. 8.6) (ib. 58/09), were discovered together with the lumps of melted glass in the third layer in 2009 above the hypocaust channel (Dnevnik iskopavanja 2009: list br. 6/n). In the same layer a fragment of a glass container with blue droplets was found (Fig. 8.6) (ib. 41/09). The glass material from bag sm. 32/09 was discovered in the inner corner of Wall № 410 in a layer also recorded as the third dug-up layer and assigned to the second group of finds (Fig. 8.2 and 8.5) (Dnevnik iskopavanja 2009: list br. 4/n).

The methods used for putting up these constructions and the rebuilding of entrances suggested that in the Late Roman period the building was carried

su oformili novi ulaz koji je išao uz sam istočni zid prostorije (zid 5) da bi se onda stepenicama silazilo lijevo (istok-zapad) u prostoriju (sl. 7.1 i 7.2). Interesantno je da su za zidanje ovog ulaza sekundarno iskorišćeni masivni kameni blokovi, dok su spojevi i pukotine popunjene sitnim kamenjem, opekam i malterom lošeg kvaliteta. Od naslaganog kamenja ističu se naopako okrenuta baza stuba, djelovi starijeg praga, djelovi stuba, blok sa manjim uglavnikom napunjenim olovom. Ovo ujedno svjedoči da je objekat IX tada bio urušen i da su arhitektonski elementi sa hrama naknadno korišćeni.

Sigurni pokazatelj da se u prostoriji živjelo nakon prekida rada staklarske radionice jeste faza 2 perioda 5. Omanji zid od opeka (zid 410), jedini predstavnik ove faze, nalegao je na slojeve zapečene zemlje i pepela iz perioda 4 (sl. 7.1). On se naslanja na kameni blok na pregradnom zidu i ide istočno u dužini od 2,6 m, nakon čega se lomi (formirajući na taj način skoro pravilan ugao od 90 stepeni) ka sjeveru i prostire dužinom od 2,9 m do sjevernog zida prostorije 3 (zid 2), gdje su očuvani ostaci najvjerovatnije poda (opeke i malter). Zid je znatno slabije zidan, debljine oko 0,30/0,33 m i sačuvane visine od oko 0,30 m. Pri zidanju u donjem nivou je korišćen pritisan kamen a u gornjem su korišćen krovne opeke, uglavnom žute boje pečenja. Kamen i opeke su vezane debelim nanosom maltera slabijeg kvaliteta, te je zid sklon propadanju. Funkcija zida nije razjašnjena.

### Zaključak

Arheološkim istraživanjima u prostoriji 3 dobijena su saznanja koja pokazuju nekoliko perioda života, a izdvajaju se: period početka života rimskog grada (period 1), period života pomoćne prostorije hrama (period 2), kao i periodi rada dvije radionice za zanatsku proizvodnju (periodi 3 i 4).

Zbog fragmentovanosti sačuvanih podataka ne možemo ništa detaljnije reći o periodima I i 2. Period 1 se datuje u drugu polovinu I / početak II v. i zidovi iz tog vremena su porušeni do temelja kako bi bila izgrađena prostorija 3. Neobjašnjivo je da je život tokom perioda 2, u II i III v., tako

izvedeno prilično slučajno. Oni nisu koristili čvrste veziva, temelji prostorije n. 3 bili su potpuno uništeni (struktura sa hipokaustom) i materijal je dobijen iz uništenih objekata u blizini. Koristili su drvo i ciglu za izgradnju. Izgradnja lakih objekata (kuvanja), što omogućava bolju ventilaciju, može biti objašnjenje za uklanjanje gasova nastalih tokom rada. Nije isključeno da su peći i izgradnja sa hipokaustom imale kaminove. Na osnovu brojnih nalaza novca, period se može pripisati 4. i 5. vijeku. Međutim, budući da je faza 1 perioda 3 datirana na drugu polovinu 4. vijeka, početak perioda 4 može biti datiran na kraj 4. vijeka. Najvažniji dokaz da period 4 preklapa period 3 sačuvan je ispod blokova kamena i ispod komore za sagorjevanje u presjeku, gdje su otkriveni bunari 7/10 i 8/10. Količina materijala i veličina peći ukazuju na ograničenu kapacitet i namijenjenost za lokalne potrebe građana Doclea.

### Period 5

Najnoviji odabir perioda je distinktivan zbog rasporeda složenih blokova kamena u jugoistočnom uglu prostorije n. 3, za blok kamena na pregradnom zidu i za manji zid (Zid n. 410) u sjeveroistočnom dijelu prostorije (sl. 7.1). Uzimajući u obzir sve podatke iz prethodnih iskopavanja, posebno one koji opisuju kulturne slojeve koji su uklonjeni iz ovog presjeka, nije moguće postaviti ove periode u određeni vremenski kontekst.

Period je podijeljen u dvije faze, ali je važno istaknuti da prva faza može biti smatrana kao dio perioda 4. Postavljena je kao faza specifičnog perioda jer, na terenu, nije moguće direktno povezati žuto-smeđi sloj iz perioda 4 (nivo koji je srušen iskopavanjima iz 2009). Sigurno, ispod blokova kamena postoji vertikalna stratigrafija koja se sastoji od smeđo-žutog sloja, ispod kojeg je crni sloj prisutan (Period 3, faza 1) i podzemlje. Dakle, pitanje ostaje da li žuto-smeđi sloj ispod blokova kamena predstav-



Slika 9 - Nadgrobni spomenik sa prikazom kovačke radionice, Aquileia, Italija (foto M. Živanović)  
 Figure 9 - Gravestone with blacksmith workshop display, Aquileia, Italy (photo M. Zivanovic)

siromašno potvrđen, tim prije što u tom vremenu funkcionise hram koji okuplja sve građane Dogleje.

Moguće da je još u tom razdoblju ili, pak, početkom IV v. oformljena radionica za preradu metala. Količina metalurškog otpada govori o maloj radionici koja je mogla da služi za opravku predmeta (kovač) i za izradu nakita (livač). Nije pronađena kovačka peć, a možda je i uništena nastavkom života u prostoriji 3. Nalazi iz otpadnih jama nepobitno govore o kovačkom i livačkom procesu. U prostoriji 3 tada treba zamisliti kovača (*faber ferrarius, ferrarius*) čije je glavno mjesto bilo pored nakovnja i kovačke peći. U ovom slučaju majstor je radio i topljenje metala. Ovaj zanat je zahtijevao da u radionici bude uposljeno više ljudi, te bi majstoru pomagali uglavnom pomoćnici (šegrti), koji bi istovremeno učili zanat. Kliješta, čekić, dljeto, kao što se vidi i na nadgrobnom spomeniku iz Akvileje (sl. 9), činili bi osnovni pribor za rad u ovoj radionici. Međutim svi podaci o radionici su dobijeni posredno, preko materijala iz otpadnih jama, koji se široko datuje od II do kraja IV v. Radionica ne postoji

ed the levelled ground from Period 4 or whether the layer of stone blocks had cancelled the layer and life of Period 4. If the research into the terrain beneath the pile of stone blocks should prove that this stage is related to Period 4 or to the glass workshop, then the entrance on the east side would definitely lead across the stairs and the stone in the middle of the partition wall (0.58 m × 0.66 m, h - 0.55 m) could be accounted for, as would the stone block with the carved hole from Period 4, the base of a light construction. Whether the entrance level had been raised during the operation of the workshop or afterwards, the stacked blocks did form a new entrance that was situated close to the east wall of the room (Wall № 5), so that the stairs could then be descended to the left (in the east – west direction) towards the room (Fig. 7.1 and 7.2). It is interesting to notice that massive stone blocks were put to a secondary use for the construction of this entrance, while the joints and cracks were filled with small stones, brick and mortar of poor quality. From the stacked stones, a pillar base standing upside down, more ancient parts of a threshold, pillar sections and a block with a smaller embedded segment filled with lead stood out. This also demonstrated that Building IX was at the time

u vremenu kada se period 3 faza 1 zatvara (druga polovina IV v.) tj. kada se prostor niveliše i kada nastaju ukopi i jame. I sledeću fazu perioda 3, kada se prostorija dijeli pregradnim zidom na dvije odaje, moguće je datovati tek kada se odredi prethodna. Stoga period 3, iako postojanije sagledan, jednako ostaje nedorečen, naročito pri određivanju vremena rada i vremena razgradnje radionice. Najzad, datovanje rada ove radionice će omogućiti odgovore i na druga pitanja: zbog čega na ovom mjestu nastaje radionica, da li je produkcija radionice najprije bila za hram, ili da li je tada funkcija hrama zanemarena.

Nakon gašenja radionice za preradu metala, život u prostoriji 3 se nastavlja u kasnoantičkom periodu (period 4), koji je najbolje posvjedočen. Novcem se period vremenski opredjeljuje u IV i V v. ali na osnovu datovanja vremena zatvaranja faze 1 perioda 3, datovanje se pomjera u drugu polovinu IV i V v. U ovom periodu funkcionisala je staklarska radionica. Na osnovu prikupljenih podataka, pretpostavljamo da je prostorija već tada bila dosta urušena, te je radionica napravlje-

partially in ruins and that architectural elements related to the temple were subsequently used.

Sure indications of the fact that the room was lived in after the interruption of the glasswork's activity were provided by Stage 5 of Period 2. A smaller brick wall (Wall № 410), which was the only one representing this stage, leaned against the layers of burnt soil and ashes from Period 4 (Fig. 7.1). It sloped towards the stone block on the partition wall and extended 2.6 m to the east, breaking afterwards (almost forming a right angle in this manner) to the north and extending to a length of 2.9 m up to the northern wall of Room № 3 (Wall № 2), where is preserved surface of mortar and piled bricks (perhaps arranged so as to make a pavement). The wall's method of construction was significantly worse - the wall was about 0.30/0.33 m thick and of a preserved height of about 0.30 m. In the course of the erection procedure at a lower level a subsequently hewn stone was used and on the top level mainly roof tiles were used, mostly orange-yellow in colour. The stone and bricks were bound together by use of a thick layer of poor quality mortar, such that the wall was prone to decay. The purpose of the wall was not clarified.



A—ARCIES OF THE SECOND FURNACE. B—MOUTH OF THE LOWER CHAMBER. C—WINDOWS OF THE UPPER CHAMBER. D—BIG-BELLIED POTS. E—MOUTH OF THE THIRD FURNACE. F—RECESSES FOR THE RECEPTACLES. G—OPENINGS IN THE UPPER CHAMBER. H—OBLONG RECEPTACLES.

*Slika 10 - Prikaz srednjovjekovne kalotaste staklarske peći, u drugom planu peć za hlađenje gotovih proizvoda (prema Agricola 1950: 591)*

*Figure 10 - Display of a medieval calotte glass furnace, cooling furnace for finished products in the back ground (according to Agricola 1950: 591)*

## Conclusion

Through archaeological research into Room № 3, data was obtained on specific periods of life including: the early period of the life of a Roman town (Period 1), the period of life of an auxiliary room inside the temple (Period 2) and the periods of activity of two handicraft workshops (Period 3 and Period 4).

Because of fragmentation of the preserved data, we can not supply any more details on the subject of Periods 1 and 2. Period 1 was dated to the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> / early 2<sup>nd</sup> century and the walls from this period had been destroyed to ground level in order to build Room № 3. It is inexplicable that life during Period 2 in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries is so poorly substantiated, the more so because at that time the temple was operational and brought together all the citizens of Doclea.

However, it is possible that even during this period or in the early 4<sup>th</sup> century a workshop for metal processing was set up. The quantity of metallurgical waste suggests the location of a small workshop

na korišćenjem drvene građe, možda pravljenjem nastrešice ili neke slične lake konstrukcije. Otkrivena staklarska peć odnosno ložište peći nam nudi ograničene podatke o njenom izgledu. Peći su uglavnom zidane opekom ili kamenom do visine prikladne za rad. Jedini podatak koji možda govori kako je peć bila izgrađena u gornjem nivou je kamen sa ostatkom rastopljene staklene mase, pronađen u šutu, nedaleko od sjeveroistočne ivice hrama. U prostoriji 3 nemamo niti jednu sličnu potvrdu, pa će izgled staklarske peći ostati neriješen. Za konstrukciju sa hipokaustom originalnog sklopa smatramo da je takođe imala primjenu u proizvodnji stakla, tačnije da je služila za hlađenje gotovih proizvoda na nižim temperaturama. Naime, Agrikola u XVI v. navodi da su staklari istovremeno koristili i po tri peći, od kojih je jedna služila za postepeno hlađenje gotovih proizvoda da ne bi u suprotnom napukli (Agricola 1950: 586-587). U njoj smo uvidjeli sličnost sa konstrukcijom sa hipokaustom. Kako je autor opisuje, ona ima pravougaoni oblik dimenzija 2,5 x 1,8 m i rađena je na dva nivoa - u donjem se ložilo, a u gornjem hladile staklene posude (sl. 10) (Agricola 1950: 588). I pored sličnosti, nemarna gradnja konstrukcije sa hipokaustom, te njena udaljenost od peći, veličina u odnosu na proizvodnju, ostavljaju mogućnost greške u ovoj interpretaciji. Sa druge strane, stakleni materijal potvrđuje sve procese izrade stakla slobodnim duvanjem. U ovoj radionici, za razliku od prethodne iz perioda 3, mogao je raditi pojedinac. Majstor je prvo nabavljao sirove komade stakla u formi ingota, a koristio je i slomljene djelove predmeta za ponovno topljenje. Otpočinjao bi testiranjem stakla, tako što bi male uzorke stakla topio. Ako bi se oni zadovaljajuće topili, onda bi uzimao koliko mu je dovoljno od tog stakla i stavljao na zagrijan kraj duge gvozdene šipke - lule. Masu bi topio i oblikovao na ravnoj ploči i tek onda bi pristupio duvanju. Mjehur, koji bi se duvanjem stvorio, morao je neprekidno da okreće, sve dok se ne dobije željeni oblik predmeta. Tada bi staklar makazama otkinuo proizvod i ostavio ga da se postepeno hladi u peći, a ostatak sa lule bacio.

Istraživanja poslednjih godina otvorila su nove perspektive u proučavanju antičkog staklarstva.

which could have served to repair items (blacksmith) and for making jewellery (metal caster/founder). The forge was not found, and it was perhaps destroyed as life continued in Room № 3. The finds that came out of the waste pits spoke conclusively of forging and foundry processes. In Room № 3, a blacksmith (*faber ferrarius, ferrarius*) should be pictured as occupying the central place next to the anvil and forge. In this case the master craftsman also worked on the melting of metals. This craft required the workshop to employ more people, so the master craftsman would have been assisted mainly by apprentices, who would at the same time have been learning the trade. The pliers, hammer and chisel, as shown on the tombstone from Aquileia (Fig. 9), were the basic work tools in this workshop. However, all information about the workshop was obtained indirectly, through collecting material from waste pits broadly dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The workshop did not exist at the point when Stage 1 of Period 3 was drawing to an end (the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century), i.e. when the area was levelled and the pits and the shafts appeared. The next stage of Period 3, when the room was partitioned into two chambers by a partition wall is also datable only when the previous stage is set in a definite time context. Therefore, although Period 3 was more concretely researched, it remains incomplete as well, particularly in setting the time of the activity and the time of the tearing down of the workshop. Finally, the solution of the problem of dating the activity of this workshop should provide answers to other questions as well – the question of why the workshop had been situated on this site, whether the production of the workshop was at first intended for the temple, or whether the real role of the temple was neglected at that time.

After closing down the workshop for metal processing, life in Room № 3 continued into the Late Roman period (Period 4), which is the best evidenced period. Coins fix this period's span from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> century, but on the basis of dating the closure of Stage 1 of Period 3, the interval shifted to the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> and the 5<sup>th</sup> century. During this period the glassworks were operational. On the basis of the collected data, we assumed that the room was already quite ruined and that, in accordance, the workshop was built out of timber, perhaps as a

Sve je više otkrivenih ostataka staklarskih radionica kasnoantičkog perioda. Radionice ovog perioda u velikim mediteranskim urbanim centrima, pa i na mjestima koja su izgubila prvobitne funkcije (npr. forum) uobičajen su slučaj (Antonaras 2010: 93-95, Fig. 1). Prema tome, Dokleja se, sa svojom malom staklarskom radionicom, uklapa u sliku kasnoantičkog staklarstva. I nakon prestanka rada u staklarskoj radionici život je nastavljen (period 5), ali ne zna se u kojoj mjeri.

Obilje podataka i materijala koji ukazuju na zanaatske aktivnosti zahtijeva da se priča o radionici nastavi na drugom mjestu. U tom pogledu ostaje nekoliko smjernica koje treba ispratiti: detaljno sagledati dokumentaciju iz ranijih godina iskopavanja, dovršiti iskopavanja u jugoistočnom uglu prostorije, obaviti analize materijala. Na taj bi se način došlo do novih spoznaja, odgovora na zasad otvorena pitanja, a možda bi bila korigovana i neka gledišta izrečena u ovom radu.

hut or a similar light construction. The discovered furnace for glass-manufacturing, i.e. the firebox of the furnace, offered limited information about its appearance. Furnaces were generally built in brick or stone to an appropriate height for working. The only data which might indicate that the furnace was built in the top level was a stone with some remains of melted glass found in the rubble, not far from the north-east end of the temple. In Room № 3 we did not have any similar confirmation, so the appearance of glass furnaces remains an unresolved issue. As for the construction with the hypocaust in its original form, we believe that it also had a use in the manufacturing of glass, namely that it was used for cooling of finished products at lower temperatures. More specifically, Agricola in the 16<sup>th</sup> century stated that glaziers used to operate up to three stoves at the same time, one of which would have been used for the gradual cooling of finished products, which would otherwise have cracked (Agricola 1950: 586-587). We saw a similarity there with the structure with a hypocaust. As described by the author, it was rectangular in shape, measuring 2.5 m × 1.8 m and was built on two levels, the lower being used for stoking the fire and the top one for cooling jars (Fig. 10) (Agricola 1950: 588). Despite the similarity, the negligent construction of the structure with a hypocaust, its distance from the furnace and its size in proportion to the production leave a margin of error in this interpretation. On the other hand, the glass material confirmed all the processes of glass manufacturing by means of free glassblowing. In this workshop, unlike the previous one from Period 3, individuals could also work. In the first place, the craftsman would have purchased the pieces of mother glass in the form of ingots, using fragments of broken items for re-melting as well. He would have started by testing the glass by means of melting small samples of it. If their melting proved satisfactory to him, he would then take the appropriate quantity of that glass and place it on the heated end of a long iron pipe. He would then melt that mass and shape it on a flat plate and only then would he approach the blower. The blow hole, which would thus be created, would need to be continuously rotated until the desired shape of the object was achieved. Then the glazier would shear off the final product, and leave it inside the furnace to cool gradually and the remaining glass on the pipe would be cast away.

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Research conducted in recent years has opened up new perspectives for the study of ancient glasswork, so the discovered remains of glass workshops from the late-Roman period have increased in number. Remains of workshops from that period in large urban centres on the Mediterranean coast, even in places which have lost their original function, like the forums, are a common occurrence (Antonaras 2010: 93-95, Fig. 1). Therefore Doclea, with its small glass workshop, fitted perfectly into the picture of late-Antique glass manufacturing. After the termination of all activities inside the glass shop, life continued (Period 5), but it is not known to what extent.

The plentifulness of information and material pointing to the existence of handicraft activity requires that the story of the workshops be continued elsewhere. In this respect, there are some guidelines to be followed: documentation from the previous years of excavation should be thoroughly examined; the excavations in the south-east corner of the room should be completed; and analysis of the materials found should be carried out. This should yield new insights, answers to certain questions that remain open for the present and perhaps it would allow us to correct the views expressed in this paper.







## KERAMIKA PROSTORIJE 3/IX, PRILOG POZNAVANJU SVAKODNEVNOG ŽIVOTA ANTIČKE DUKLJE

## ROOM 3/IX POTTERY, A CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTRODUCTION TO EVERYDAY LIFE IN DOCLEA

*...duobus Alpes generibus pabula sua adprobant:  
Delmaticae Docleatem mittunt, Ceutronicae  
Vatusicum.*

(Pliny N.H. XI [97:240])

Gradski prostor Dokleje jedno je od rijetkih nalazišta čija je pokretna arheološka građa potpuna nepoznanica. Istraživači su se prevashodno bavili proučavanjem arhitektonskih ostataka, zatim nekropola, pri čemu je uočen kontinuitet življenja od kraja I do V, i sasvim nesigurno tokom VI vijeka. Do sada se o tom kontinuitetu na osnovu pokretnog arheološkog materijala iz samoga grada nije moglo diskutovati. Zato mislimo da keramika zaslužuje da se nađe među prvim temama koje će se tretirati.

Keramika, čije rezultate obrade ovdje iznosimo, potiče iz prostorije 3/IX, jedne od južnih prostorija hramovskog kompleksa (objekat IX). Prostorija, istraživana u nekoliko navrata, tretirana je kao cjelina, te je za obradu sakupljena sva keramika koja se sigurno mogla pripisati ovom prostoru. Ovim je obuhvaćen materijal iz kvadrata 17 iz 2005. god. i materijal iz 2009. i 2010. god., koji je izdvojen za ovu prostoriju.<sup>1</sup> Nakon pregleda terenskih dokumentacija, a naročito profila iz 2005. godine, pokušano je razvrstavanje materijala po stratigrafskim cjelinama. I pored ne tako složene stratigrafije, spajanje i razvrstavanje keramike unutar arheoloških cjelina nije bilo u potpunosti moguće. Iz tog razloga, kako ne bi bila prikazana lažna slika, izostavili smo statističku analizu.

Nadalje su, iz pojedinih slojeva i cjelina, izabrane posude koje je bilo moguće odrediti tipološki. Izabrani primjerci su potom razvrstani u okviru

The town area of Doclea is one of the rare sites in which entire movable archaeological material is intact. The attention of the researchers so far has been paid primarily to the study of architectural remains and also necropolises and we can notice for sure the continuity of living from the end of the 1st century AD until the end of the 5th, and not so definitely during the 6th century. So far, it has not been possible to discuss that continuity on the basis of movable archaeological material from the town itself. Therefore we think that ceramics deserve to be among the first subjects to be talked about.

The ceramics, the processing of whose results are laid out here, are those from Room 3/IX, one of the structures in the south of the temple complex (Building IX). The room, researched several times, was treated as a whole, so the whole ceramics which belonged to this space were collected for processing. The material from quadrant 17, 2005 and material from 2009 and 2010 were covered, and these were sorted out for this room<sup>1</sup>. After reviewing the field documentation, especially the profiles from 2005, an attempt was made to classify the material according to stratigraphic units. Although the stratigraphy was not so complex, connecting and classifying the ceramics inside the archaeological units was not completely possible. For that reason, we did not want to present false data, so we omitted statistical analysis.

After that, vessels were chosen from certain layers and units, which could be put in order typologically. The chosen items were classified in the frame-

<sup>1</sup> Pošto se 2005 god. radilo po kvadratnoj mreži, samo se materijal iz kv. 17 mogao sigurno vezati za prostoriju 3/IX. O prostoriji 3/IX, istorijatu istraživanja, kao i datovanim periodima unutar nje, pogledati članak M. Živanovića u ovom broju Zbornika.

<sup>1</sup> In 2005, the excavation was done by the square network, therefore the material from the square No17, can be related to the room 3/IX. More about the room 3/IX, the history of excavations and dated periods, see article by M. Zivanovic in this Collection "New Antique Doclea"

funkcionalnih grupa, a u posebnim poglavljima biće opisani pojedini tipovi. Pošto je većina keramike rađena na brzom vitlu, u opisima biće naglašena samo ona koja to nije.

Prilikom izrade rada naišli smo na brojne poteškoće. Usitnjenost materijala prouzrokovala je probleme pri određivanju oblika posude. Takođe, mala količina materijala potiče iz zatvorenih i datovanih cjelina (materijal koji čini okosnicu cijelog rada pripada široko datovanim slojevima iskopanim 2005. god.). Vrlo često može se reći samo o kakvoj se vrsti i tipu keramike radi, a gotovo je nemoguće njeno preciznije datovanje. Isto tako, nedovoljno publikovana građa u široj okolini Dokleje i teritorije nekadašnje provincije Prevalis, onemogućava da se priča razvije, naročito u domenu lokalnih keramičkih formi.

Osnovna ideja rada je da se ukaže na materijal, na njegovo porijeklo i opšta ekonomska zapažanja. Zatim, da se dotaknu proučavanja funkcije posuda i na koji način možemo da pripremu, poslužnje i konzumiranje hrane protumačimo kroz izgled posuda, a sve radi definisanja socioloških karakteristika građana Dokleje. Time je rad istovremeno i skroman doprinos i podstrek za dalja istraživanja.

Keramika P3/IX podijeljena je u nekoliko funkcionalnih cjelina i to: stona (1), sa tipološkim grupama: zdjele (1.1), tanjiri (1.2), pehari/čaje (1.3), krčazi (1.4); zatim kuhinjska (2), gdje su izdvojeni tipovi: lonci (2.1), otvorene forme posuda za kuvanje (2.2) i poklopci (2.3). Nadalje je od amblažne keramike (3) izdvojena samo jedna tipološka grupa koju čine amfore (3.1), a u keramiku posebne funkcije (4) svrstali smo: kadionice (4.1), žiške (4.2), tegove (4.3) i posude za livenje (4.4).

### 1. Stona keramika

Stona keramika ima dobar potencijal za rekonstrukciju izgleda rimske trpeze. Isto tako, pošto je zastupljena dobro datovanim primjercima nudi jasan hronološki okvir. Njeno široko tržište, koje je zahvatalo i krajnje granice Carstva, ukazuje na cijjenjenost i ugled koji je uživala tokom rimske istorije. Tipološko određenje i pitanje porijekla pojedinih posuda, osim radioničkih, pruža nam važne informacije o mreži njihove distribucije, putevima i načinima uvoza i izvoza i sl.

work of functional groups, and particular types will be described in their special chapters. As most of the ceramics were formed on a fast wheel, it will be clarified in the descriptions which ceramics were not formed in that way.

During the work, many problems appeared. Fragmentation of the material caused problems while trying to determine the shape of the vessel. Also, a small quantity of the material comes from closed and dated units (the material which makes up the body of this entire work belongs to the broadly dated layers excavated in 2005). The type and sort of ceramics can very often be determined, but it is almost impossible to date them precisely. Also, the lack of published material on the wider area of Doclea and the former province of Prevalis prevents the story from being more developed, especially regarding local ceramic forms.

The basic work idea is to point out the material, its origin and general economic remarks. Then, to study the function of the vessels and in what way we can understand the preparation, serving and consumption of the food through the way the vessel looks, with the aim of defining the sociological characteristics of the citizens of Doclea. To this end, the work is at the same time a modest contribution towards further investigations.

The ceramics P3/IX were divided into several functional units: tableware (1), with typological groups: vessels (1.1), plates (1.2), goblets/glasses (1.3), jars (1.4); kitchenware (2), among which are the following types: pots (2.1), open types of vessels for cooking (2.2) and covers (2.3). Furthermore, there is only one typological group regarding packaging (3) ceramics to which amphoras belong (3.1), and we put under special function ceramics (4): censers (4.1), oil lamps (4.2), weights (4.3) and vessels for casting (4.4).

### 1. Table ceramics

The table ceramics have good potential for being able to reconstruct the look of a Roman table. Also, the fact that there are a large number of well dated items gives us a clear chronological frame. Its trade with distant places, which spanned to the frontiers of the Empire points to the respect and position which Doclea enjoyed during Roman history. The typological determination and the matter of the origin of certain vessels, give us

### 1.1. Zdjele

Zdjele iz prostorije 3/IX zastupljene su sa nekoliko različitih tipova i zajedno sa loncima predstavljaju najbrojniju grupu posuda; to su uglavnom zdjele svijetlocrvene, narandžaste i, rjeđe, tamne boje pečenja, a izdvojeni su sledeći tipovi: zdjele većih dimenzija (T. 1.1-4) (Hayes 61), narandžaste boje pečenja, sa vidljivim tragovima izlaganja većoj temperaturi, sa obodom koji se trakasto uzdiže iznad tijela zdjele, a čija je spoljna strana zaravnjena. Po Hejsu (Hayes), opredjeljuju se u *African Red Slip Ware* (dalje u tekstu: *ARSW*) grupu i datuju u drugu polovinu IV i prvu polovinu V vijeka (Hayes 1972: 107). Po svom obodu, sa unutrašnje strane zaobljeno profilisanim, izdvaja se i posuda narandžaste boje pečenja, sa slabo očuvanim premazom crvene boje (T. 1.5). Zdjela (T. 1.6) kvalitetnije je izrade, svijetlocrvene boje pečenja i glatkih ivica (tip Hayes 14A) i datuje se u II vijek; v. Čremošnik 1961, T II/11). U okviru prostorije 3 nađena je i plića zdjela prstenasto profilisanog oboda, rađena u tehnici *terra sigillate*, forma Drag. 17b (T. 1.7) (sloj crvene zemlje sa opiljcima). Ispod oboda se nalazi apliciran ornament, glava Gorgone (?), urađena u tehnici modelovanja (sl. 1). Zdjele Drag. 17b predstavljaju mlađu varijantu forme Drag. 17, koja se javlja sa dvije varijante - A i B i proizvodi se, kako u aretinskim tako i u južnogalskim radionicama,



Slika 1 – Ulomak zdjele italiske sigilate (foto D. Miljanić)  
Figure 1 - Sherd from italic sigillata bowl (photo D. Miljanić)

very important information about their distribution network, the roads and routes of exporting and importing, etc.

#### The Vessels

Several different types of bowls are represented in room 3/IX and they make up, together with pots, the most numerous category of vessels; most of them are light-red or orange and in rare cases have a dark colour from firing, and the following types were sorted out: larger-dimensioned bowls (Pl. 1.1-4) (Hayes 61), with an orange colour from firing and visible traces of exposure to higher temperatures, with a rim which rises like a stripe above the body of the vessel and which on the outside is flat. According to Hayes, they are sorted under African Red Slip Ware (henceforth: ARSW) and they belong to the second half of the 4th century and the first half of the 5th century (Hayes 1972: 107). Around its rim, on the inner side, the rounded bowl appears with an orange colour from firing, and with a poorly preserved coating of red. The vessel (Pl. 1.6) was made better and is better preserved, light-red from firing and smooth edges (type Hayes 14A) and it is from the 2nd century; v. Čremošnik 1961, T II/11). In the room, a shallower bowl was found, with a ring-profile edge, made in the terra sigillata technique, Form Dragendorff 17b (Pl. 1.7) (a layer of red earth with small chippings). An applied ornament was found below the edge, a Gorgon's head (?), made in the modelling technique (Fig 1.) Bowl Dragendorff 17b and representing a more recent type of Form Dragendorff 17, which appears in two types - A and B, was produced in Aretin and South Gallic workshops, before the middle of the 1st century. The production of the younger type 17b continued in the North Italian workshops, until the end of the 1st century. They were decorated with applications of different styles of rosette, very often in combination with masks, like this one from Doclea. (Nikolić-Đorđević 2000: 64, TIP I/126; Bjelajac 1990, T 56; Brukner 1981, T 6/15). The bowl-plate (Pl. 1.8) has a dark colour from firing, while on the crack one can see a dark-red colour; it has smaller dimensions, the edges opening outwards, with a pronounced lip which goes vertically down to the bottom. Of particular interest, because of its decorations on the inner side, is the bowl marked with the number (Pl. 1.9). Two fragments of this bowl with a ring-shaped leg were preserved, with

do sredine I vijeka. Proizvodnja mlade forme 17b je nastavljena u sjevernoitalskim radionicama do kraja I vijeka. Ukrašeni su različito stilizovanim aplikacijama rozeta, često u kombinaciji sa predstavama maski, kao na ovoj sa Dokleje. (Nikolić-Đorđević 2000: 64, TIP I/126; Bjelajac 1990, T 56; Brukner 1981, T 6/15). Zdjela-tanjir (T. 1.8) ima mrku boju pečenja, dok se na prelomu vidi tamnocrvena boja; manjih je dimenzija, obod razgrnut ka spolja, sa naglašenom usnom koja se vertikalno spušta ka dnu. Posebno zanimljiva, zbog ukrasa sa unutrašnje strane, je zdjela prikazana na T. 1.9. Očuvana su dva fragmenta ove posude sa prstenastom nogom, crvene boje pečenja, a ukras je riješen u vidu linija koje padaju ravnomjerno raspoređene ka dnu, a između kojih se nalazi po nekoliko kosih tanjih linija.

Zdjela (T. 2.1) tamnobraon je boje pečenja i glatkih zidova. Za ovu i nekoliko sledećih izbjegnuto je tipološko određenje zbog manjih dimenzija. Sve one imalu su istu ili sličnu funkciju čuvanja, odnosno poslužnja hrane. Zdjela T. 2.2 je jakonarandžaste boje, ima glatke strane i blago naglašenu donju ivicu oboda. Zdjele (T. 2.3 i 5) kalotastog su oblika, tankih zidova, i predstavljaju relativno rijetke posude crne boje pečenja. Pod brojem (T. 2.4) nalazi se plića, loše pečena zdjela crvene boje, koja je moguće bila izložena gorenju. Takođe plitka i manjih dimenzija je zdjela/tanjir T. 2.6, blago zaobljenog oboda, tamnobraon boje pečenja, čije je tijelo bogato ukrašeno blagim horizontalnim rebrima. Posebno zanimljive su i dvije zdjele (T. 2.7 i 8), zbog svoje svjetlije boje pečenja, naglašenih oboda, ispod kojih se sa spoljne strane nalazi blago ulegnuće. Primjerci *ARSW* (T. 2.9 i 10) (Hayes 9A) sa spoljne strane imaju dva žljeba, između kojih se nalazi ukras u vidu kratkih vodoravnih linija, a datuju se u vrijeme 100-160+ (Hayes 1972: 37). Kao i ovaj tip, i sledeći ima standardizovan ukras, i po obliku je vrlo prepoznatljiv (T. 2.11). Spada u istu grupu *ARSW*, a bio je rasprostranjen u periodu 80/90-160+. Ovaj tip zdjele, Hayes 8A, ima dekoraciju u vidu 2 tanka horizontalna žljeba sa unutrašnje strane pri vrhu, i debljeg rebra koji ide oko cijele posude sa spoljne strane, a kojeg oivičavaju dvije tanje linije sa gornje i donje strane. Među zdjelama svoje mjesto je našao i primjerak istočne

red colour from firing, and the decoration consists of lines falling uniformly to the bottom, and there are several thin perpendicular lines in between.

The bowl (Pl. 2.1) has a dark-brown colour from firing and smooth walls. For this bowl and several others, typological classification was avoided because of the smaller dimensions. All of them had the same or similar preservation function, i.e. the serving of food. The bowl (Pl. 2.2) is deep orange in colour, it has smooth sides and a slightly prominent bottom edge. The bowls (Pl. 2.3 and 5) are calotte-shaped with thin walls and black coloured bowls like these are relatively rare. Under the number Pl. 2.4 there is a shallower, badly fired red bowl, which was possibly exposed to burning. There is also a shallow bowl/dish Pl. 2.6, with smaller dimensions and a slightly curved edge, dark-brown colour from firing, whose body is richly decorated with slightly raised horizontal ribs. Two bowls (Pl. 2.7 and 8) are especially interesting because of their light fired colour and pronounced edge, below which, on the outside, there is a slight depression. Examples Pl. 2.9 and 10 (*ARSW*) (Hayes 9A) have two grooves on the outer side and there is a decoration in between in the form of short horizontal lines, dating from 100-160+ (Hayes 1972: 37). As with this type, the next one has standard decoration a very distinctive shape (Pl. 2.11). It belongs to the same group *ARSW*, and it was widespread during the period 80/90-160+. This type of bowl, Hayes 8A, is decorated with two thin horizontal grooves on the inside near the top and a thicker rib which stretches around the whole bowl on the outside, and surrounded by two thin lines on the top and bottom sides. Among the bowls, there is also an example of Eastern sigillata B (*ESB*) - (Pl. 2.12), orange colour from firing, with a badly preserved red coating. These bowls were in use until the end of the 2nd century (Anderson Stojanović 2000: 50-36/312; Slane 1990: 50/94). The bowl marked Pl. 2.13 represents possibly a mortarium, Hayes 91A type, and it has a collar on the outer side, below the lip, dating from 450-530. (Hayes 1972: 142). This type of bowl is very often found at Roman sites (Brukner 1981, T 61; Nikolić-Đorđević 2000: 53; Shkodra 2006: 433, f. 8), and its purpose and appearance are discussed further in the text.



Slika 2 – Tanjir sjeverno afričke proizvodnje (foto D. Miljanić)  
Figure 2 - South african plate (photo D. Miljanić)

sigilate B (*ESB*) - (T. 2.12), narandžaste boje pečenja, sa slabo očuvanim premazom crvene boje. Ovakve posude u upotrebi su bile do kraja II vijeka (Anderson Stojanović 2000: 50-36/312; Slane 1990: 50/94). Zdjela označena brojem (T. 2.13) moguće da predstavlja traonicu/mortarijum, tip Hayes 91A, i ima kragu sa spoljne strane ispod oboda, a datuje se u vrijeme 450-530. g. (Hayes 1972: 142). Ovakav tip posude veoma je čest na rimskim lokalitetima (Brukner 1981, T 61; Nikolić-Đorđević 2000: 53; Shkodra 2006: 433, f. 8), a njihova namjena i problematika datovanja razmatra se dalje u tekstu.

## 1.2. Tanjiri

U okviru prostorije 3/IX tanjiri pripadaju grupi *ARSW*, a zastupljeni su sledeći tipovi: tanjir T. 3.1 ima tanke zidove i jakocrvenu boju pečenja (tip Hayes 50, a datuje se u II/III vijek). Tanjir T. 3.2 jake narandžaste boje ima tanki žljeb sa spoljne strane posude. Oba ova tanjira imaju obode koji su neznatno tanji u odnosu na tijelo posude. Nešto debljih zidova i tamnije boje pečenja (bio izložen naknadnom gorenju?) jeste tanjir/zdjela T. 3.3, koji ima skoro trougaoni obod, a pripada tipu Hayes 61A, i pripada vremenu 325-400/420.g. Tanjir T. 3.4 ima ravan veći obod, sa dva plića žljeba na njemu, tamnocrvene boje pečenja (i ovaj kao i prethodni pokazuje tragove gorenja), sa blagim odvajanjem između dna i tijela

## 1.2. The Plates

In room 3/IX, the plates belong to the group *ARSW*, and they are represented by the following types: plate Pl. 3.1 has thin walls and a dark-red colour from firing (Hayes 50 type, dating from the 2nd and 3rd centuries). Plate Pl. 3.2 is orange in colour and has a thin groove on the outside. Both of these plates are thinner than the bowl body. The plate/bowl Pl. 3.3 has rather thicker walls, and it has a dark colour from firing (exposed to burning later on?), which is almost triangular and belongs to the Hayes 61A type, dating from 325-400/420. Plate Pl. 3.4 has a flat larger edge, with two more shallow grooves on it, coloured dark-red from firing (and this one, as with the previous plate, shows signs of burning), with a slight separation between the bottom and the body of the bowl. It is very commonly found on sites and belongs to the Hayes 59 type, dating from 320-420. Plate Pl. 3.5 belongs to the group *ARSW*, which stands out from the others. Traces of black can be seen on this specimen, and the plate is red at the base. The plate body is broken twice towards the lip, where it is slightly twisted towards the outside. On the inside, at the rounded part, there is a decoration in the form of widely spaced shallow etched lines. This Hayes 67 type dates from 360-470, while the specimen from Doclea probably belongs to the period 400-450. It is very common at other sites as well (Anderson Stojanović 1992: pl. 42/363; Dvoržak Schrunh 1989: T I/10; Corti 2007a: 278, fig. 4/4; Ончевска Тодоровска 2010: 210, T 4/36 and so on).

posude. Vrlo je čest na nalazištima, pripada tipu Hayes 59, a datuje se u vrijeme 320-420. g. Tanjir T. 3.5 pripada onoj grupi *ARSW*-a po kojoj je ona prepoznatljiva među ostalima. I na ovom primjerku moguće je vidjeti crne tragove, a u osnovi tanjir je crvene boje. Tijelo se lomi dva puta do oboda, gdje se blago izvija ka vani. Sa unutrašnje strane, na zaobljenom dijelu, nalazi se ukras u vidu gusto raspoređenih plitko urezanih linija. Ovaj tip Hayes 67 šire se datuje u vrijeme 360-470. g., dok primjerak sa Dokleje vjerovatno pripada vremenu 400-450. g. Veoma je čest i na ostalim lokalitetima (Anderson Stojanović 1992: pl. 42/363; Dvoržak Schrunh 1989: T I/10; Corti 2007a: 278, fig. 4/4.; Ончевска Тодоровска 2010: 210, T 4/36 i dalje).

Dna (T. 4.1-8) pripadaju poznatom opusu pečatne dekoracije na tanjirima *ARSW*-a, koja je od IV do VI vijeka karakteristična crta keramike (Hayes 1972: 217-219). Uglavnom se nalazi na dnu posude i ima je u različitim varijantama, a najranijoj formi (320-450/470, tip Hayes A) bi pripadali floralni i geometrijski motivi, oivičeni sa dva koncentrična kruga, koji se nalaze na primjercima sa Dokleje. Složenijem tipu pripada ukras na dnu velikog tanjira (T. 4.9, sl. 2) (R 55cm), sa centralnim motivom listova palminih grana (čija su donja rebra okrenuta nadolje), a koje potiču iz istog centra; oko njih se nalaze koncentrični kružići, od kojih je spoljni nazubljen. Između ovih, moguće je primijetiti oštre polumjesečaste prikaze kosih nazubljenih linija. Cijela predstava odvojena je od ostalog dijela tanjira koncentričnim krugovima. Tanjir je, takođe, naknadno bio izložen gorenju, crvene je boje pečenja i ima nisku prstenastu stopu. Ima veći ravan obod, sa čije se spoljne strane nalaze tri žljeba, a na unutrašnjoj ravnoj strani dva plitka žljeba. U dijelu gdje se nalazi ukras, tijelo tanjira je tanje nego na drugim mjestima. Pripada tipu Hayes 69, i datuje se u drugu četvrtinu V vijeka. Svoje analogije po tipu tanjir ima u Grčkoj (Slane & Sanders 2005: 252, fig. 1-6), a po ukrasu u Italiji (Saguì 1980: 538, fig. 85, 87 i dalje).

### 1.3. Pehari/čаше

Prva stoljeća života u Dokleji potvrđena su zanimljivom skupinom keramičkih nalaza egejsko-

The bottoms (Pl. 4.1-8) belong to the famous opus of stamp decoration on the plates of *ARSW* which is characteristic of ceramics from the 4th and 6th centuries (Hayes 1972: 217-219). The decoration is situated mostly at the bottom of the bowl, and it can come in different shapes; floral and geometric designs, bordered with two concentric circles, which can be found on the Doclea examples belong to the oldest form (320-450/470, Hayes type A). The decoration on the bottom of the large plate belongs to a more complex type (Pl. 4.9, Fig. 2) (R 55cm), with a central design of palm branches (whose lower ribs face outwards), spreading from the very centre; concentric circles are formed around them, of which the outermost is jagged. Between them, it is possible to notice the sharp crescent-shaped pattern of slanted jagged lines. The whole pattern is separated from the rest of the plate by concentric circles. The plate was also exposed to burning, and it has a red colour from firing and a low ring-shaped edge. It has a larger flat edge, on the outside there are three grooves and on the inside there are two shallow grooves. In the part where the decoration is, the body of the plate is thinner than in other places. It belongs to the Hayes 69 type, originating from the second quarter of the 5th century. The plate has analogies of its type in Greece (Slane & Sanders 2005: 252, fig. 1-6) and of its decorations in Italy (Saguì 1980: 538, fig. 85, 87 and further).

### 1.3. Goblets/Glasses

The first centuries of Doclean life are confirmed by an interesting group of ceramic findings of Aegean-Asian origin. Those are the goblets (Pl. 5.1-3) which belong to so-called Eastern sigillata B (ESB), during its later phase B II. There have been no findings of these vessels so far in the territory of Montenegro, although they are very often found along the eastern Adriatic Coast (Parica 2008: 84-85; Žerjal 2005: 270) and also in the inland part of the country (Anderson-Stojanović 1992: 50-51, pl. 39).

The first vessel shown in the chart Pl. 5.1 has oblique walls, a flat bottom with a slightly convex ring-shaped leg. Right above the leg on the outside, there is a slight groove and a thin red-orange coat



maloazijskog porijekla. To su pehari (T. 5.1-3) koji pripadaju tzv. istočnoj sigilati B (*ESB*), i to njenoj kasnijoj fazi B II. Do sada na teritoriji Crne Gore nisu pronalazene ovakve forme posudica, iako su česte duž istočne obale Jadrana (Parica 2008: 84-85; Žerjal 2005: 270), a i u zaleđu (Anderson-Stojanović 1992: 50-51, pl. 39).

Prva posudica prikazana na tabli T. 5.1 kosih je zidova, ravnog dna sa vrlo malo izbočenom prstenastom nožicom. Neposredno iznad stope sa spoljašnje strane, ima blagi žljeb i tanki crvenonaranđasti premaz zagasitog sjaja. Najvjerojatnije pripada tipu Hayes 73, što se, zbog nepostojanja oboda, ne može sa sigurnošću tvrditi (Hayes 1985, pl. 15.5). Druga posudica (T. 5.2) blago razgrnutog zaobljenog oboda, ima nešto deblji i svjetliji naranđasti premaz, dok je trećem primjerku (T. 5.3) premaz postojaniji i bez odsjaja, što može biti uzrok konteksta nalaza (ulomak je pronađen u jami (jama 2/10), čija se zapuna sastojala od gari i metalurškog otpada, pa su na samoj posudi uočljivi tragovi gorenja, kao i otisak rđe od gvođenog predmeta). Prethodno opisana dva primjerka pripadaju tipovima Hayes 74 i 75 koji su među sobom veoma slični, te ih pojedini autori smještaju u zajednički tip (Žerjal 2005: 271, T. 7.3-7, T. 7.8). Opšta karakteristika prikazanih posuda je fino prečišćena glina, crvenkasto-rumene boje pečenja, bogata sitno-usitnjenim liskunom. Zbog nedovoljno jake vatre pečenja premaz nije dobro spojen sa fakturom posude, te ima naviku da se ljušta i lako spada, što se primjećuje i na našim primjercima. Uprkos takvom kvalitetu posuda, njena distribucija svjedoči snažan porast. Najveći priliv istočnomediterranske keramike se datuje s kraja I do sredine II v., ali novija istraživanja pokazuju da su radionice radile i do sredine III v. (Žerjal 2005: 270-272). Istovjetni primjerci, kao posuda sa table T. 5.2, na atinskoj Agori su datovani u kraj I i početak II v. (Robinson 1959: 83, 87, pl. 62. M32). Ovakvo datovanje treba prisvojiti za prve dvije posudice (sloj crvene zemlje sa opiljcima) (T. 5.1-2), dok treća posuda (T. 5.3) potiče iz nejasne cjeline koja sadrži izmiješan materijal od II do kraja IV v. (jama 2/10).<sup>2</sup>

of dark glaze. It most likely belongs to the Hayes 73 type which, because of the lack of lip, cannot be completely confirmed (Hayes 1985, pl. 15.5). The other vessel (Pl. 5.2) with a slightly flaring rounded rim, has a slightly thicker and lighter orange coat, while the coating on the third specimen (Pl. 5.3) is more solid and without glaze; the reason for this can be found in the wider context of the find (the piece was found in a pit (pit no. 2/10) which was full of soot and metallic waste and traces of burning are visible on the vessel itself, as well as the imprint of rust from an iron item). The two specimens previously described belong to the Hayes 74 and 75 types which are similar, which is why some authors categorise them in the same type (Žerjal 2005: 271, Pl. 7.3-7, Pl. 7.8). The general characteristics of the vessels shown are fine clean clay, crimson colour from firing, rich in finely chopped mica. Because of insufficient firing, the coating did not adhere to the vessel body, so it very often falls off, which can be noticed on our specimen. Despite the vessel's low quality, its wide distribution testifies to a strong popularity. The biggest influx of Eastern Mediterranean ceramics dates from the end of the 1st century until the middle of the 2nd, but recent research shows that workshops were operational until the middle of the 3rd century (Žerjal 2005: 270-272). The same specimens, like the vessel from chart Pl. 5.2 from the agora in Athens, date from the end of the 1st century and the beginning of the 2nd (Robinson 1959: 83, 87, pl. 62. M32). This kind of date should be applied to the first two vessels (the layer of red earth with chippings) (Pl. 5.1-2), while the third vessel (Pl. 5.3) comes from an unclear unit which has mixed material from the 2nd century until the 4th century (pit 2/10).<sup>2</sup>

The next type of goblet originates from the East. A cylindrical vessel with a relief frieze (Pl. 5.4) which was made in a mould comes under Corinthian relief ceramics. The clay, with yellow-reddish colour from firing was covered with a coat in tones ranging from orange to brown. The frieze covers most of the vessel and it is separated from the edge and bottom with a line of more or less profiled ribs. Dionysian ritual scenes can be recognized on it, so

2 Radi boljeg uvida pri datovanju keramičkih posuda u zagradi pored biće naziv cjeline iz koje potiče, vidi nap.3 u ovom radu.

2 For better insight about the dating of ceramic vessels, there will be an inscription in brackets of the unit from which they are dated, see reference 1 in this work.

Sledeća forma pehara takođe vuče porijeklo sa istoka. Cilindrična posudica sa reljefnim frizom (Т. 5.4), načinjena u kalupu, pripada korintskoj reljefnoj keramici. Glina, žućkasto-crvenkaste boje pečenja, presvučena je premazom u nijansama od narandžaste do smeđe boje. Friz zauzima najveći dio posude i odvojen je od oboda i dna nizom više ili manje profilisanih rebara. Na njemu se mogu razaznati ritualne dionizijske scene, te pehar treba opredijeliti u tip Malfitana 1, skupina III (Mardešić 2009: 96, Т. 2.4). Ovakav tip pehara je pronađen u jugoistočnoj nekropoli Dokleje, ali vidno slabijeg kvaliteta (Цермановић-Кузмановић, Велимировић-Жижић, Срејовић 1975: 64, sl. 103). Korintske posudice su česte na zapadnim obalama Mediterana, posebno na obalama Italije, Francuske i Španije. Izvozile su se i na područje današnje južne Rusije, a ima ih i na obalama Hrvatske (Mardešić 2009: 95-96). Datuju se od druge polovine II, pa do prvih godina IV v., s tim što se naš pehar datuje do kraja IV v. (jama 2/10), što ne znači da je toliko dugo i korišćen.

Poslednji primjerak pehara, koji ovdje iznosimo, pripada keramici tankih zidova. Pehar svijetlo crvene/rumene boje pečenja sa sporadično sačuvanim crvenkastim premazom imao je dvije pljosnate drške sa dva žljeba na spoljnoj strani (Т. 5.5). Na osnovu ulomka možemo reći da se u predjelu trbuha pehar širio, ali ne možemo odrediti u kojoj mjeri. Keramika tankih zidova (zidovi debljine od 1 mm do 3 mm, rijetko 5 mm) poznati je ranocarski stoni pribor, koji je bio cijenjen kako zbog dekoracije (barbotin, aplicirani ukras), tako i zbog premaza koji podražava metalno posuđe (Anderson-Stojanović 1992: 35). I na nekropoli Dokleje su pronađeni pehari ove vrste (Цермановић-Кузмановић, Велимировић-Жижић, Срејовић 1975: 203-204, sl. 99-101), ali oni se umnogome razlikuju, naročito zbog fature našeg ulomka, koji ima odlike mlađih produkcija. Datuju se u vrijeme I, pa do sredine II v., sa velikom distribucijom, posebno na zapadnom Mediteranu. Prvobitni centri proizvodnje su se nalazili u sjevernoj Italiji, ali u II vijeku treba tražiti radionice i u provincijama Carstva (Anderson-Stojanović 1992: 35-36, pl. 24.205).

the goblet should be categorised as Malfitan type 1, group III (Mardešić 2009: 96, Pl. 2.4). This kind of goblet was found in the south-eastern necropolis of Doclea, but is visibly poor quality (Цермановић-Кузмановић, Велимировић-Жижић, Срејовић 1975: 64, pic. 103). The Corinthian vessels are very common along the west Mediterranean coast, especially on the coasts of Italy, France and Spain. They were exported to the area of modern-day southern Russia, and one can find them along the coast of Croatia. (Mardešić 2009: 95-96). They date from the second half of the 2nd century, but the fact that our goblet is from the end of the 4th century (pit 2/10) does not mean that it was used that long.

The last goblet specimen that we are discussing here belongs to the group of thin-walled ceramics. The goblet has a red-dark colour from firing with a partially preserved reddish coating, and it had two flat handles with two grooves on the outside (Pl. 5.5). On the basis of the fragment we can say that the goblet widened in the middle, but we cannot claim what size it was. Thin-wall ceramics (with walls 1mm thick, or very rarely 5mm) were well known as early table tools, which were valued because of their decorativeness (barbotin, applied decoration) as well as because of the coating which simulated metal dishes (Anderson-Stojanović 1992: 35). Cups of this kind were found also in the Doclea necropolis (Цермановић-Кузмановић, Велимировић-Жижић, Срејовић 1975: 203-204, pic. 99-101), but were different, especially because of the break of our fragment, which has the nature of later production. They date from sometime during the 1st century until the middle of the 2nd century, with a wide distribution which covered especially the west Mediterranean. The first production centres were in northern Italy, but in the 2nd century the workshops should be looked for in the provinces of the Empire (Anderson-Stojanović 1992: 35-36, pl. 24.205).

#### 1.4. Jugs

There are a small number of fragments which could be connected with certainty with this type of vessel. The question is whether we can define the fragment of the vessel's edge, whose colour from firing is light yellow (Pl. 5.6), as a bottleneck of a jar or compare it with some other vessel shape (a goblet?). The pre-

#### 1.4. Krčazi

Mali je broj ulomaka koje bismo sa sigurnošću povezali sa ovim tipom posude. Pitanje je da li ulomak oboda svijetlo žute boje pečenja (T. 5.6) možemo definisati kao usko grlo krčaga ili ga poistovjetiti sa nekim drugim oblikom posude (pehar?). Sačuvani ulomak nam govori da je posuda bila dobrog kvaliteta i fature dosta slične drugim krčazima. Ono što ga izdvaja jeste debeli crni premaz iznutra čija funkcija nije razriješena. Sve ostale ulomke karakteriše slična fatura, okarakterisana dobro prečišćenom glinom, pečenom u nijansama od žute do narandžaste boje. Osim toga, ističu se i kanelure, šire iznutra i zbijenije na grlu i ramenu (T. 5.7-8) ili ravnomjerno postavljene po cijeloj površini krčaga (T. 5.9-10). Samo jedan primjerak (T. 5.8) nam svjedoči da je imao dvije drške, koje, međutim, nisu sačuvane. Dva bokala su bojena tamno crvenom i mrkom bojom (T. 5.7-8), a preostala dva ulomka, koji najvjerovatnije pripadaju istom krčagu ravnog dna, imaju tanak crven premaz (T. 5.9-10). Krčazi sa bojenim ornamentom se javljaju u provinciji Dalmaciji tokom III i IV v. Nalazi sa nekropole Dokleje, koji takođe nisu brojni, datuju se u drugu polovinu III do IV v. Kako autori navode, pojavu slikanih krčaga treba povezati sa procvatom domorodačke kulture pri kraju III v. (Цермановић-Кузмановић, Велимировић-Жижић, Срејовић 1975: 198-199, sl. 80, 81, 87). Primjerci posuda slikane mrkom bojom iz provincije Gornje Mezi je pouzdano se datuju u drugu polovinu III i početak IV v., ali još je nemoguće utvrditi i odrediti da li one imaju zajedničko porijeklo sa sličnom keramikom iz provincije Dalmacije (Nikolić 2005: 107-113). U svakom slučaju, takvo datovanje bi se, sa ogradom, moglo prihvatiti i za naše krčage.

Stona keramika se javlja u raznovrsnim oblicima. Najviše su zastupljeni razni tipovi zdjela, koje variraju u veličini, boji i fakturi. Hronološki raspon ove keramike je veliki, kroz cijelo postojanje grada Dokleje. Neki primjerci imaju sačuvan premaz. Primjetno je da u kasnoantičkoj fazi postojanja grada, u okvirima P3, ima srazmjerno malo čaša i pehara, i da su zdjele te faze slabijeg kvaliteta izrade. Blago odstupanje čine tanjiri, koji se izdvajaju boljom fakturom i bogatom ornamentikom.

served fragment tells us that the vessel was good quality and similar to other jars. It is distinguished by a thick black coating whose function is still not clear. All other fragments are similar to the shape made by well cleaned clay, baked in shades from yellow to orange. Besides this, there are pronounced widenings, wider on the inside and compacted at the neck (Pl. 5.7-8) or uniformly set across the whole jug surface (Pl. 5.9-10). Only one example (Pl. 5.8) testifies to it having had two handles, which however are not preserved. Two bowls were coloured with dark red and umber (Pl. 5.7-8) and the other two fragments which most probably belong to the same flat-bottomed jug have a thin red coating (Pl. 5.9-10). One can find jugs with coloured ornaments in the province of Dalmatia from the 3rd and 4th century. The finds from the Doclea necropolis, and there are only a few of them, date from the second half of the 3rd to 4th century. As the authors say, the appearance of the painted jugs should be connected with the flourishing of the native culture at the end of the 3rd century (Цермановић-Кузмановић, Велимировић-Жижић, Срејовић 1975: 198-199, pic. 80, 81, 87). The example vessels painted with umber from the province of Upper Mezia date from the second half of the 3rd and the beginning of the 4th century, but it is still impossible to determine whether they have the same origin as similar ceramics from the province of Dalmatia (Nikolić 2005: 107-113). In any case, such dating could be taken for our bowls, but with some reserve.

The table ceramics show diversity of shape. Different types of bowls are most represented here, varying in size, colour and shape. The chronological range of these ceramics is large, covering the whole existence of the town. Some of these examples have their coating preserved. It is noticeable that in the late Antique phase of the town's existence, in frames P3, there are a relatively small number of glasses and goblets and that the vessels from that phase are poor in quality. We can see a slight exception regarding the plates, which have better shapes and rich ornaments.

#### 2. Kitchen ceramics

The kitchen dishes can give us a wide spectrum of information regarding the methods of food prepara-

## 2. Kuhinjska keramika

Kuhinjsko posuđe može nam dati veliki spektar informacija o načinima spremanja hrane. Keramičke posude smo podijelili na zatvorene i otvorene forme. Zatvorenu formu karakteriše lonac čije je tijelo većih dimenzija od samog otvora, a otvorene oblike veći prečnik oboda od visine posude. Za prvu formu posude pojedini autori vežu spremanje krčkanjem čorbaste i polučorbaste hrane, a za drugu spemanje suvih jela (bez mnogo vode) (Arthur 2007: 18). Pri ovakvim istraživanjima treba se obazreti na nagorjelost sudova da li su načađena samo do polovine ili cijele, što bi nam dalo odgovora i na razlike u kuanju (na peći ili na otvorenoj vatri, tj. ognjištu).

### 2.1. Lonci

Lonci (*ollae*) su najbrojnija vrsta kuhinjske keramike. Prvu grupu, koja se ističe brojnošću, treba posebno analizirati (T. 6). To su lonci koji uglavnom imaju sužen otvor iznad kojeg se nalazio razgrnut pravougaoni obod, tako da je vrat posude bio pogodan za prihvatanje. Pošto su ulomci usitnjeni, ne možemo odrediti kako su cjelovito izgledali, a za pojedine primjerke (T. 6.9-12) ne možemo ni tvrditi da pripadaju loncima (možda su otvorene forme posuda - *casseroles*). Svi lonci su načinjeni od gline, koja ima dosta primjesa sitno i fino zrnog pijeska, ravnomjerno raspoređenog, pečene u nijansama sjetlo-tamno sive (T. 6.3,9-12) i oker-mrke boje (T. 6.1, 4-8). Samo je jedan primjerak spolja jarko narandžaste boje (T. 6.2), ali moguće da je uzrok tome naknadno izlaganje jakoj vatri (u unutrašnjosti se vidi upotreba lonca u metalurgiji, tj. ostaci slijepljene zgure). Kod njega i kod još jednog ulomka potvrđene su polomljene drške (T. 6.2,4), a kod drugog fragmenta su vidljive kapljice premaza (?) neposredno ispod oboda (T. 6.9). Primjetno je da se mogu razdvojiti različiti tipovi unutar ove grupe lonaca, i to prema pravougaonim (T. 6.1-4) i kvadratnim presjecima oboda (T. 6.5-12), ili prema koso (T. 6.1-8) i ravno postavljenim zidovima (T. 6.9-12).

Obod je kod ovih oblika lonaca tipičan. Okarakterisan je pravougaonim presjekom u varijacijama, više ili manje povijen, a u većini slučajeva gotovo ravan. Njegova profilacija sa spoljašnje

ration. For that purpose we divided the ceramic vessels into open and closed forms. The closed form is characterised by a pot whose body has larger dimensions than its opening, and the open form is characterised by a larger outer diameter compared to the height of the vessel. Some authors think that the first form is related to the preparation of soups and stews and that the other form is for preparing dry dishes (without much water) (Arthur 2007: 18). During this sort of research, one should pay attention to how burnt the dishes are, whether they are sooted only half-way up or entirely, which would give us answers about the differences in cooking (on stoves or in an open fire, i.e. fireplace).

### 2.1. Pots

Pots (*ollae*) are the most common kind of kitchen ceramics. The first group which stand out numbering terms of how numerous they are, should be specially analyzed (Pl. 6). These are pots which mostly have a narrow opening above which there is a rectangle rim, so the neck of the vessel is easily handled. As the broken parts are very small, we cannot determine how they looked like as a whole, and for some examples (Pl. 6.9-12) we cannot even claim that they belong to the category of pot (maybe they are open form vessels - *casseroles*). All pots are made of clay which has a lot of fine sand in it, evenly distributed, with tones of light and dark grey from firing (Pl. 6.3, 9-12) and ochre-umber in colour (Pl. 6.1, 4-8). Only one example has bright orange external coat (Pl. 6.2), but it is possible that the cause was subsequent heat exposure (on the inside the use of pot in metallurgy can be seen, i.e. traces of attached slag). Broken handles were confirmed here and on another broken piece (Pl. 6.2, 4), and on another fragment one can see visible drops of coating (?) just under the rim (Pl. 6.9). It is noticeable that different types within this group of pots can be distinguished as rectangular (Pl. 6.1-4) and square-rim bodies (Pl. 6.5-12), or as oblique (Pl. 6.1-8) and straight set walls (Pl. 6.9-12).

The rim in these types of pots is typical. It is characterised by a rectangular section in its variations, more or less curved, and in most cases nearly flat. Its profile on the outside is widely furrowed and has two outlets, like a lip. These rim types were noticed

strane je široko užljebljena, odnosno ima dva ispusta, poput usni. Ovakvi oblici oboda uočeni su na nekropoli Dokleje naročito kod izdvojenih tipova VII 2 i VII 3. Autori su konstatovali da za tipove pronađenih urni nemaju bližih analogija u okruženju i predložili lokalnu proizvodnju u Dokleji ili Budvi, a po uzoru na oblike iz Makedonije i Grčke (Цермановић-Кузмановић, Велимировић-Жижић, Срејовић 1975: 209-211, sl.112-115). Ali, primjerci iz Grčke koji su oni naveli (Robinson 1959: 56, pl.7, G 193, pl.11, J 56-57), a datovani od II do sredine III v., ne odgovaraju u potpunosti pronađenim urnama, naročito ako posmatramo obod. Ipak, neke sličnosti sa oblastima koje su autori naveli su pronađene naročito u Korintu i Heracleji u kasnoantičko vrijeme (Slane&Sanders 2005: fig. 3, 1-31; Ончевска Тодоровска 2010: Т. 14, sl. 1 i Т. 15, sl. 114). Primjerci analogni našim ulomcima Т. 6.6 i Т. 6.12 iz Korinta tumače se kao import nepoznatog porijekla i datuju u prvu polovinu V v. (Slane& Sanders 2005: 249, 256. fig. 1-34, 1-35), što povlači pitanje datovanja ove grupe lonaca. Keramičke urne su u jugoistočnoj nekropoli Dokleje datovane novcem od I/II do III v., a naročito tokom II v. (Цермановић-Кузмановић, Велимировић-Жижић, Срејовић 1975: 209-210). Od fragmenata iz prostorije 3/IX ulomci sa table Т. 6.4 (jama 1/10) i Т. 6.9, 11 (hipokaust) su iz cjelina datovanih u kraj IV i IV/V v., a ulomci sa Т. 6.1-2 potiču iz cjeline pomiješanog materijala od II do kraja IV v. (jama 2/10). Ostali primjerci pripadaju sloju koji uglavnom sadrži kasnoantički materijal. Zbog svega ovog, kao i na osnovu primjeraka iz Heracleje i Korinta, većinu lonaca bismo datovali u IV/V v. Tu se nameće pitanje rada radionice, za koju smatramo da je bila u Dokleji. Po keramici sa nekropole, radionica živi u periodu I-III v., a po keramici iz grada njen rad se nastavlja i u kasnoantičko vrijeme. Ako uporedimo urne sa nekropole Dokleje, možemo pretpostaviti da su lonci imali loptasti i kruškoliki recipijent zaobljenog dna sa dvije drške, naspramno postavljene.

Jedan od najkompletnije sačuvanih lonaca (Т. 7.1) oker-braon je boje i široko razgrnutog zaobljenog oboda. Lonac posjeduje dvije trakaste drške, fragmentovano sačuvane. Na još jednom

in the Doclea necropolis in the separated types VII 2 and VII 3. The authors found out that for the types of urns discovered there are no closer analogies in the surroundings and they proposed that they were locally produced in Doclea or Budva, according to shapes from Macedonia or Greece (Цермановић-Кузмановић, Велимировић-Жижић, Срејовић 1975: 209-211, pic.112-115). But the examples from Greece mentioned (Robinson 1959: 56, pl.7, G 193, pl.11, J 56-57) and which dated from the 2nd to the middle of the 3rd century, are not completely similar to the urns discovered, especially if we look at the rim. However, some similarities are found with the regions which the authors mentioned, especially in Corinth and Heraclea during the late-Antique period (Slane&Sanders 2005: fig. 3, 1-31; Ончевска Тодоровска 2010: Pl. 14, sl. 1 and Pl. 15, sl. 114). Analogous examples to our pieces Pl. 6.6 and Pl. 6.12 from Corinth are described as imports of unknown origin and they date from the first half of the 5th century (Slane& Sanders 2005: 249, 256. fig. 1-34, 1-35), which leads us to the question of the dating this pot group. Ceramic urns were dated by money found with them in Doclea's south-east necropolis from 1st/2nd until the 3rd century, but especially during the 2nd century (Цермановић-Кузмановић, Велимировић-Жижић, Срејовић 1975: 209-210). Of the fragments from room 3/IX, pieces from chart Pl. 6.4 (pit 1/10) and Pl. 6.9, 11 (hypocaust) are from the units dated to the end of the 4th and 4th/5th century, and pieces from Pl. 6.1-2 are from the unit of mixed material from the 2nd until the end of the 4th century (unit 2/10). Other specimens belong to the layer containing mainly late-Antique material. Because of all this, and based on examples from Heraclea and Corinth, the majority of pots should be dated to the 4th/5th century. This raises the question of the workshop, which we thought that it must have been based in Doclea. According to the ceramics in the necropolis, this workshop was active in the period from the 1st to 3rd century, and according to the ceramics from the town, its work continued during late-Antique times. If we compare the urn found in the Doclea necropolis, we can assume that the pots were globular with a pear-shaped recipient, a rounded bottom with two handles placed opposite to each other.

One of the most completely preserved pots (Pl. 7.1)



*Slika 3 – Ulomci posuda za kuvanje (foto D. Miljanić)*  
*Figure 3 - Cookware fragments (photo D. Miljanić)*

loncu manjih dimenzija svjetlocrvenkasto-bron boje pečenja (T. 7.2) potvrđene su dvije drške valjkastog presjeka, koje su postavljene na obod tako da ga malo nadvisuju. I pored nagorjelosti, i to samo na obodu lončića, njegova funkcija je nerazjašnjena. Lonci prikazani na tabli T. 7.3-6 imaju slično koso povijen obod više ili manje zaostrenog vrha i svi su različitih faktura i veličina. Slični oblici iz Drača (Shkodra 2006: fig. 12/73) datuju se u kasnoantički period, ali pošto za paralele ne smijemo posmatrati samo oblik, naše ulomke ne možemo povezati sa keramikom sa tog lokaliteta. Takođe, bez direktnih analogija je manji lonac (T. 7.7) skoro vertikalnog (neprofilisanog) ravno zasječenog oboda i blago zaobljenog tijela. Rađen je od gline sa primjesama sitnozrnog pijeska, u prelomu tamnosive, a po površini svjetlosive boje pečenja. Tijelo lonca je spolja ukrašeno kosim metličastim ornamentom. Usamljeni tip predstavlja i lonac (T. 7.8) sa blago izvučenim zaobljenim obodom van i tijelom koje je izbrazdano palarelnim linijama. Lonac je rađen od gline pjeskovite fakture (veći komadi kvarca?), svijetlo narandžasto-rumene boje pečenja.

is ochre-brown in colour and has a wide rounded rim. The pot has two strap-shaped handles, fragments of which are preserved. On another pot with smaller dimensions, light red-brown from firing (Pl. 7.2) two handles with a cylindrical cross-section were confirmed, set on the rim so they are a little bit higher. Beside it charring, which occurs only at the rim of the pot, its function is unclear. The pots shown on chart Pl. 7.3-6 have a similar skewed bent rim with a more or less sharpened top and they are all of different sizes and shapes. The similar shapes from Durrës (Shkodra 2006: fig. 12/73) date from the late-Antique period, but because we cannot only look at the shape when drawing parallels, our pieces cannot be connected with ceramics from that site. Also, the smaller pot has no direct analogy (Pl. 7.7) with an almost vertical (non-profiled) flat-cut rim and slightly rounded body. It was made of clay with a mixture of fine-grained sand, dark grey in colour and at the surface light grey from firing. The pot body's exterior was decorated with oblique brush-like ornaments. Pot (Pl. 7.8) represents an isolated type with a slightly drawn-out rounded rim outside and with a body etched with parallel lines. The pot was made of

Dva manja lonca (T. 8.1-2) sa razgrnutim obodom, koji je konkavan iznutra, tako da formira ležiste za poklopac, široko je rasprostanjeni oblik, koji egzistira od IV do kraja VI v. (Ончевска Тодоровска 2010: 142; Pickersgill, Roberts 2003: fig. 22, 169-170). Pjeskovite su fature, svijetlo sive i oker-narandžaste boje pečenja.

Ostali lonci za koje je karakterističan više ili manje razgrnut obod svjedoče o različitim fakturama i tipovima (T. 8.3-10). Datovanje je za njih neizvjesno, osim za jedan primjerak, koji se hronološki izdvaja u kraj I i početak II v. (sloj crvene zemlje sa opiljcima) (T. 8.10). Loncima takođe treba pripisati i tri ulomka dna različitih oblika (T. 11.3-5).

U nedostatku direktnih analogija, za opisane lonce možemo pretpostaviti da su proizveli radionice na Dokleji, ili neke lokalne radionice u njenoj okolini.

## 2.2. Otvorene forme posuda za kuvanje

U ovu vrstu kuhinjskog posuđa svrstali smo sve otvorene tipove posuda u kojima je pripremana hrana - zdjele, lonci otvorenog tipa (*casseroles*), tepsije, tave i sl.

Zdjele za koje faktura, a naročito tragovi nagorjelosti, tj. upotrebe, govore da su korišćene za kuvanje ističu se raznovrсношću oblika. Prva dva tipa koja izdvajamo su slične fature, sa primjesama krupnog kvarca. Od toga jedan je tip razgrnutog pavougaonog oboda i bikonično prelomljenog trbuha oker-žute boje pečenja (T. 8.11), a drugi blago bikoničan, razgrnutog zaobljenog oboda, pečen u nijansama braon do crvene boje (T. 8.12-13).

Jednu od dominantnih skupina kuhinjske keramike kojoj pripadaju duboke zdjele i lonci istih karakteristika treba posebno analizirati (T. 9). Sve posude, koje pripadaju ovoj grupi keramike, rađene su na sporom vitlu u nijansama crvene, mrke do braon-oker boje pečenja sa dodatkom neravnomjerno raspoređenog krupno i fino-zrnog pijeska. Kod jednog dijela posuda unutrašnjost je crne boje zbog korišćenja (sl. 3). Osim fature, ono što ovu keramiku čini zasebnom grupom jeste ukras gustim metličastim linijama po cijeloj površini unu-

clay with a sandy structure (larger pieces of quartz?), with a light-orange colour from firing.

Two smaller pots (Pl. 8.1-2) with wide rims which are concave on the inside, thereby forming a base for the lid, have a widely used shape which existed from the 4th to the end of the 6th century (Ончевска Тодоровска 2010: 142; Pickersgill, Roberts 2003: fig. 22, 169-170). They have a sandy structure, and are light-grey and ochre-orange burnt colour.

Other pots are characterized by a more or less flaring rim and they testify to different structures and types. (Pl. 8.3-10). Their dating is uncertain, except for one specimen, which has been chronologically sorted into the end of the 1st and the beginning of the 2nd century (a layer of red earth with chip-pings) (Pl. 8.10). Three fragments of the bottom with different shapes should also be added to the pots (Pl. 11.3-5).

In the absence of direct analogies for the previously described pots, we can assume that most of them were produced in a workshop in Doclea or a local workshop in the surrounding region.

## 2.2. Open forms of cooking dishes

We put all the types of open dishes into this type of kitchen dish, in which food was prepared (vessels, open-type pots (*casseroles*), pans and so on).

Vessels, where their structure and especially marks of burning - i.e. usage - show that they were used for cooking, are characterized by a large diversity of shapes. The first two types that we point out have similar compositions with the mixtures of rough quartz. Of these two, one is a type with a wide rectangular rim and biconic broken body, with an ochre-yellow colour from firing (Pl. 8.11), and the other is slightly biconic, with a rounded rim, with tones from brown to red colour from firing (Pl. 8.12-13).

One prominent group of kitchen ceramics that includes deep bowls and pots with the same characteristics should be analyzed separately (Pl. 9). All vessels, belonging to this group of ceramics, were made on a slow wheel in shades of red, brown to brown-ochre colour from firing with the addition of rough and fine-grained sand. In one part of the vessel, the interior is black from usage (Fig. 3). In addition to structure, what makes this ce-

trašnjih i spoljašnjih zidova. Osobnost ukrasa (ili način korišćenja metličaste alatke grnčara) je da nema pravilnog reda, a po gustim i rjeđim linijama možemo zaključiti da je u toku rada na istoj posudi korišćeno više vrsta češljastih alatki (T. 9.1-7, sl. 3). Pri proučavanju ove grupe keramike primijećeno je da se u većem procentu javljaju tipovi lonaca u odnosu na zdjele (Hoxha 2008: pl. I-IV, pl. III 4-8), što se na našem uzorku nije moglo uočiti. Samo je par lonaca sigurno potvrđeno (T. 9. 1.2, možda T. 9.5). Od njih se izdvaja lonac sa uspravnim i blago razgrnutim obodom, ukrašen veoma gustim vertikalno-lelujavim linijama, preko kojih su urezane deblje linije (T. 9.1, sl. 3). Ovakav oblik lonca je istovjetan formi pitosa u Kukešu u Albaniji (Hoxha 2008: pl. IV/6), a veoma je sličan (i po ukrasu) jednom loncu sa premazom iz Herakleje, koji je datovan u drugu polovinu V v. (Ончевска Тодоровска 2010: Т. 41, sl. 3). Karakteristične drške trougaonog presjeka ove vrste keramike zabilježene su samo jednim primjerkom (T. 9.3), a ostali ulomci iz Dokleje pripadaju dubokim zdjelama (T. 9.4-7). Njima najvjerovatnije treba priključiti i dvije zdjele slične fature i izrade, koje nemaju ukrasa (T. 9.8-9).

Vidno, ovakav način izrade posuda ne odgovara rimskoj grnčarskoj tradiciji i prije ističe lokalnu/autohtonu komponentu. Analogni primjerci ove vrste keramike zahvataju područje sjeverne Albanije, istočne Crne Gore i južne Srbije, odnosno djelove oblasti triju nekadašnjih provincija (Novi Epir, Prevalis i Dardanija) (Hoxha 2008: 92, fig. 4.). Hronološki se vezuju za period od kraja IV do VII v., sa punim procvatom u V-VI v. (Hoxha 2008: 94; Загарчанин 2010: 26), što se slaže sa našim jedinim datovanim primjerkom u IV/V v. (hipokaust) (T. 9.4). Opisani nalazi sa Dokleje, uzimajući u obzir novija istraživanja na primorskom pojasu Crne Gore (Загарчанин 2010: 26, Т3), pripadaju najzapravnijim predstavnicima ovog kuhinjskog seta.

Nije izvjesno da li prethodnoj grupi keramike treba pripisati posve zanimljivu keramičku posudu pronađenu prilikom iskopavanja 2009. godine<sup>3</sup> (Baković 2010: 71). Dublja zdjela nepro-

ramic group special is the ornamenting with thick brush-like lines across the whole surface of the interior and exterior of the walls. The character of the ornamenting (or the way the potter used the brush-like tool) is that there is no regular pattern, and from the thick and sparse lines we can conclude that during the work on the same vessel, different brush-like tools were used (Pl. 9.1-7, Fig. 3). During studying this group of ceramics it was noticed that there are a higher proportion of pot types occurring compared to bowls (Hoxha 2008: pl. I-IV, pl. III 4-8), which could not be noticed in our example. Just a couple of pots were confirmed for certain (Pl. 9. 1.2 and perhaps Pl. 9.5). Among them there is a pot with a vertical and slightly widened rim, decorated with very thick vertical wavy lines, across which thicker lines were attached (Pl. 9.1, Fig. 3). This shape of a pot is the same as the form of pitos in Kukës, in Albania (Hoxha 2008: pl. IV/6), and it is very similar (by decoration) to one pot with a lid from Heraclea, which was dated to the second half of the 5th century (Ончевска Тодоровска 2010: Pl. 41, pic. 3). The characteristic triangular cross-section handles in this type of ceramics were noticed on only one example (Pl. 9.3) and other broken parts from Doclea belong to deep vessels (Pl. 9.4-7). Probably we can add to them two vessels with similar structure and manufacture, which have no ornaments (Pl. 9.8-9).

Obviously, this method of vessel manufacture does not correspond to the Roman pottery tradition and it points to a local component. Analogous examples of this type of pottery come from an area extending through northern Albania, eastern Montenegro and southern Serbia, i.e. parts of the area of three former provinces (Epirus Nova, Prevalis and Dardania). They are chronologically associated with the period from the end of the 4th to the 7th century, with its full flourishing in the 5th-6th century (Hoxha 2008: 94; Загарчанин 2010: 26), which is in accordance with our only example dated to the 4th/5th century (hypocaust) (Pl. 9.4). The described findings from Doclea, also with more recent research in the coastal area of Montenegro (Загарчанин 2010: 26, Т3) belong to the westernmost examples of this set of kitchenware.

It is not clear whether the previous group of ceramics should be attributed to the immensely interest-

3 Prilikom obrade materijala jedan ulomak ove posude je pronađen u inventaru 2005. god. (C 86). Ulomak je pronađen u nabačenoj kupastoj zemlji, pa svjedoči da je u prostoriji 3/IX bilo nekog prekopavanja, koje su primijetili i rukovodioci iskopavanja (Dnevnik iskopavanja 2005, list br. 21 i 22).





Slika 4 – Zdjela za kuvanje krpljena tehnikom “hole and clamp” (foto D. Miljanić)  
 Figure 4 - Cooking bowl repaired by hole and clamp technique (photo D. Miljanić)

filisanog oboda vertikalnih i blago zaobljenih zidova trbuha (T. 10.1, sl. 4) rađena je na sporom vitlu od gline pečene u nijansama crne, sive i bron boje. U prelomu se vidi samo crna boja fature, sa puno sitno udrobljenog kvarca. Dno zdjele nije ujednačene debljine i po cijelom tijelu posude vide se tragovi korišćenja, tj. kuvanja. Sa spoljašnje i unutrašnje strane zdjela je ukrašena metličastim ornamentom, i to nepravilnim ostrim horizontalnim linijama spolja, i gušćim i mekšim horizontalnim linijama iznutra. Posuda je krpljena na tri mjesta, od kojih su se na dva sačuvale zakrpe od bronzane žice (sl. 4). Ovakva tehnika krpjenja, koja podrazumijeva bušenje rupa polomljenih ulomaka i njihovo premošćavanje žicom, tj. klamfom (*hole and clamp technique*), najčešća je forma popravke posuda (Peña 2007: 235). U tom trenutku, kada je zdjela polomljena pa zakrpljena, njena funkcija je promijenjena i time je njeno korišćenje produženo. Osim što popravka posude svjedoči o zanatskom umijeću, ona ukazuje da je vlasnik (ili novi vlasnik) imao određenu naklonost ka zdjeli, ili da je bio slabašnog ekonomskog stanja. Zbog ukrasa, uz ogradu da je drugačije fature i jedinstvenog oblika, posudu vežemo za prethodno opisanu skupinu keramike i prisvajamo pretpostavljeno datovanje u IV i V v.

Dvije posude imaju oblik manjih plitkih zdjela (T. 10.2-3), od kojih jedna ima omanju potkovičastu dršku (T. 10.2). Grube su izrade, crne boje

ing ceramic vessel found during the excavation in 2009<sup>3</sup> (Baković 2010: 71). One deeper bowl with an unprofiled rim, vertical and slightly curved walls on the body (Pl. 10.1, Fig. 4) was made on a slow wheel from fired clay in shades of black, grey and brown. On the crack only a black cross-section can be seen, with lots of small pieces of quartz. The bottom of the bowl is not of uniform thickness and throughout the vessel body there can be seen traces of usage, i.e. cooking. On both sides, the bowl is decorated with brush-like ornaments, with irregular sharp horizontal lines outside and thick, soft horizontal lines inside. The vessel has been patched in three places, in some of which there are two patches of bronze wire preserved (Fig. 4). This technique of patching, which involves boring holes into the broken pieces and connecting them with a wire (hole and clamp technique), is the most common form of vessel repair (Peña 2007: 235). At the moment when the bowl broke and was patched, its function changed and therefore its use was extended. In addition to the repair of vessels testifying to craftsmanship, it indicates that the owner (or new owner) had a particular affinity to the bowl, or that he was of lesser economic means. Because of the ornaments, and with the possibility that it is of

<sup>3</sup> During the processing of the materials, one fragment of the vessel was found in the inventory in 2005. (C 86) The fragment was found in dumped and cone-shaped soil; therefore it is the evidence that the room 3/IX experienced some kind of digging. This was noticed by the excavation managers. (Dnevnik iskopavanja 2005, list br. 21 i 22).

pečenja sa dosta primjesa kvarcnog pijeska. Na spoljašnjoj i unutrašnjoj strani je vidljiva nagorjelost kao posledica izlaganja otvorenoj vatri. Nije isključeno da su služile za prženje, kao tave.

Zdjelu malih dimenzija (T. 10.4) „S“ profilacije sa par palarelnih brazdi na ramenu i iznad njega smo takođe uvrstili u kuhinjski pribor. Pošto je malih dimenzija, pomišljalo se da nije služila u pripremi hrane, ali tragovi čađi po cijeloj površini zdjele govore suprotno (možda za podgrijavanje). Datovana je u drugu polovinu IV v. (jama 1/10).

Jedinu posudu od kuhinjske keramike za koju sa sigurnošću možemo reći da je uvezena jeste zdjela (T. 10.5), *casserol* (tepsija), porijeklom iz sjeverne Afrike (tip Hayes 23 B). Zdjela nagnutih zidova van ima zaobljeno dno sa gustim brazdama i naglašenu traku iznad njega. Svijetlo narandžaste je boje pečenja, sitnozrne fature, a djelimično očuvan premaz svijetlo crvene boje pokazuje da je u gornjem dijelu uz obod bio tamniji. Rasprostranjenost ovog tipa posude je velika i zahvata cijeli Mediteran, i to u periodu od II do početka III v. (Hayes 1962, 45-48, map 23).

Dva ulomka možda su tarionice, tj. mortarijumi (T. 11.1-2). Tipološki se nisu mnogo mijenjali, pa ih je zbog toga teško datovati. Predstavljaju karakterističnu formu rimskog posuđa za pripremu hrane, crvenosmeđe i narandžaste do crvene boje pečenja; to su veće zdjele za kuvanje sa vertikalno postavljenim ili blago uvučenim obodom, ispod kojeg je naglašen plastično modelovan rub, poput „kragne“. Sličan oblik zdjela u Korintu se datuje u IV vijek (Slane 1990: 79, fig. 16/167). Ovakav tip oboda je čest u kontekstu IV-V i V-VI vijeka može imati i glazuru spolja (Corti 2007b: 569, fig 1.6). Dva primjerka sa Dokleje odgovaraju ovim karakteristikama: posuda (T. 11.1) ima kragnu koja se odvađa od oboda, koji je izvijen ka unutra, a spolja, ispod kragne, nalazi se ukras u vidu tankih plastičnih rebara. Drugi primjerak (T. 11.2) je zanimljiv zbog kragne koja prelazi ivicu oboda, i nešto je prečišćenije fature u odnosu na pređašnju posudu.

different structure and a unique shape, this vessel is connected to the previously described group of ceramics and we accept the proposed dating from 4th and 5th centuries.

Two vessels are in the form of small shallow bowls (Pl. 10.2-3), of which one has a small horseshoe-shaped handle (Pl. 10.2). They were made very roughly, with black colour from firing and a large element of quartz sand. On the outside and the inside, there is visible charring as a result of exposure to an open flame. The possibility that they were used as pans for frying is not excluded.

We also included a vessel of smaller dimensions (Pl. 10.4) with an “S” profile and a couple of parallel etchings on the body and above it. Because it is smaller in dimension, it was thought that it was not used for food preparation, but traces of soot over the entire surface of the bowl tell a different story (perhaps for reheating). It was dated to the second half of the 4th century (pit 1/10).

The only bowl among the kitchen ceramics for which we can say with certainty that it was imported, is the vessel Pl. 10.5, a casserole, which originates from North Africa (type Hayes 23 B). This bowl, with inclined walls, has a rounded bottom with heavy grooves and a pronounced bar above it. It is light-orange from firing, with fine-grained composition, and the light-red lid was partially preserved, showing that it was darker in the upper part, beside the rim. This type of vessel is widespread and it covers the whole Mediterranean, during the period from the 2nd to the beginning of the 3rd century (Hayes 1962, 45-48, map 23).

Two pieces are maybe mortaria (Pl. 11.1-2). They did not change a lot typologically, so it is very hard to determine a date for them. They represent a characteristic form of Roman dishes for food preparation, red and orange colour from firing; these are bigger vessels for cooking with vertical or slightly inverted rims, under which the shaped edge was emphasized, like a “collar”. Similarly shaped vessels from Corinth date from the 4th century (Slane 1990: 79, fig. 16/167). This type of rim is very often found in the context of the 4th-5th and the 5th-6th centuries and it can have a glaze on the outside (Corti 2007b: 569, fig 1.6). Two specimens from Doclea match these characteristics: vessel (Pl. 11.1) has a

### 2.3. Poklopci

Forma poklopaca je prilagođena loncima i zdjelama, pošto su sastavni njihovi djelovi. Stoga su oblikovani na različite načine, a najčešći je oblik kupe. Prvi prikazani primjerak (T. 11.6) ima jarko narandžastu boju pečenja, većih je dimenzija, za razliku od primjerka (T. 11.7), koji je svijetlo narandžaste boje i manjih dimenzija. Poklopac predstavljen na T. 11.8, ima nešto grublju fakturu i sivu boju pečenja.

Na osnovu prikazanih nalaza vidimo da je kuhinjska keramika prostorije 3/IX zastupljena skoro podjednako sa obje forme posuda za kuvanje (zatvorene i otvorene forme). Ističu se dvije veće skupine keramike i mnoštvo raznovrsnih primjeraka. Za većinu posuda pretpostvjljeno je da su izrađene u lokalnim radionicama u okolini Dokleje, ako ne u samom gradu. Ali preciznije hronološko i prostorno, kao i produkcijsko razmatranje tih radionica za sada je nemoguće. Značajan je priliv keramike početkom IV v., naročito one koja naglašava lokalnu komponentu i čija nagorjelost zidova pokazuje da se koristila na ognjištu. Postavlja se pitanje da li se povećanje sastava stanovništva na Dokleji zasnivalo na okolnom autohtonom stanovništvu, koje je sačuvalo svoje načine spremanja hrane i da li to treba povezati sa Dioklecijanovom administrativnom reformom 297. god.? No, to su teme koje prevazilaze okvire ovog rada.

## 3. Ambalažna keramika

Ambalažnu keramiku čine one vrste i oblici pogodni za pakovanje i prenošenje proizvoda na veće udaljenosti, za šta su služile amfore, ili pak za skladištenje, za šta su korišćeni pitosi. Manja količina ove keramike u okvirima prostorije 3/IX možda se može dovesti u vezu sa specifičnom funkcijom koju je prostorija imala.

### 3.1. Amfore

Amfore kao transportna, tj. ambalažna keramika u prostoriji 3 ima u manjem broju nego što bismo to mogli očekivati. Tipski se mogu izdvojiti: amfora (T. 12.1) sa izvijenim zaobljenim obo-

collar which can be separated from the rim, which bends inwards, and on the outside, below the collar, there is an ornament similar to thin plastic ribs. The other specimen (Pl. 11.2) is interesting because of its collar which goes over the edge of the rim, and has a cleaner composition than the previous vessel.

### 2.3. Lids

The forms of lids are adjusted to the pots and bowls because they form part of them. They are shaped in various ways, commonly in the shape of a cone. The first specimen shown (Pl. 11.6) has a strong orange colour from firing and larger dimensions than specimen Pl. 11.7, which is light orange in colour, and has smaller dimensions. The lid presented in Pl. 11.8, has a rough structure and grey colour from firing.

Based on these findings we see that the kitchen ceramics from room 3/IX are represented almost equally by both forms of cooking pots (closed and open forms). Two major groups of ceramics and many different items feature here. For most vessels, it was assumed that they were made in local workshops around Doclea, if not in the city; but precise chronological and spatial, as well as production-related consideration of these workshops is now impossible. The influx of ceramics in the early 4th century is very important, especially those that emphasize local components and the charring of whose walls shows the use fireplaces. The question is whether the composition of the increase of the population of Doclea is from the surrounding indigenous population, who preserved their own way of food preparation or whether it should be linked with Diocletian's administrative reforms of 297. However these are topics that are beyond the scope of this work.

## 3. Ceramic packaging

Ceramic packaging is made up of the types and forms suitable for packaging and transporting long distances, for which amphorae were used. They used pitoses on the other hand for storage. Their absence in room 3/IX may be explained by the specific function that this room had.

dom ka spolja, tamnonarandžaste boje pečenja; očuvan veći dio oboda sa vratom, nešto grublje fakture. Na osnovu oboda moglo bi se reći da pripada Africana I tipu (Keay 3), u kojima se prenosilo isključivo maslinovo ulje, a datuje se u II-IV vijek.<sup>4</sup> Amfora (T. 12.2), kojoj je očuvan samo dio oboda, tamnije je boje pečenja u odnosu na pređašnju, a predloženo datovanje je IV vijek. Amfora (T. 12.3) pripada tipu Spatejon 1 (Keay 26) i ima prstenasti obod od koga se vertikalno naniže spušta zaoštrena usna. Termin "spatejon" odnosi se na grupu afričkih amfora sa dugim ravnim tijelom, dugim dnom, visokim vratom, izvrnutim obodom i sa dvije kratke drške aplicirane na vrat. U ovim amforama manjeg kapaciteta (oko 3,5 l) transportovane su masline, a vjerovatno vino i garum. Ovaj primjerak sa Dokleje je u lošem stanju, sa vidljivim tragovima erozije, a datuje se od kraja IV do sredine V vijeka. Ovom tipu moglo bi pripadati i dno (T. 12.8). Dio oboda sa vratom T. 12.4 predstavlja amforu/pitos ravnog tijela, tamnocrvene do mrke boje pečenja, sa blago izvijenim obodom na spoljnoj strani. Unutrašnjost ovog fragmenta ukrašena je jako naglašenim plastičnim rebrima. Amfora T. 12.5 je česta i može se naći na većini nalazišta. Navjerovatnije pripada tipu Keay 65 (*Late Roman 2 - LR2*), a na ovom fragmentu trbuha sa Dokleje vidljiv je karakterističan ukras brazdi, koji obično ide po sredini trbuha. To je globularna amfora sa kratkim koničnim vratom i kružnim, ugaonim ili izvrnutim obodom, kao i sa dvije lučne drške koje idu od ramena do vrata; ima široku levkastu usnu, izduženo tijelo i malo bazalno dugme, a ukras je riješen u vidu širokih brazdi. Vremenom se mijenjao obod, ukras se pomjerao (početkom V vijeka samo na ramenu), dno se modifikovalo. Hronološko opredjeljenje ovih amfora je široko i ide od IV pa sve do VII vijeka (Keay 1984). U njima je transportovan klasični repertoar proizvoda ili sirovina, a kapaciteta su 40-45 litara. Pod brojem T. 12.6 nalazi se amfora, kojoj na žalost nisu očuvani ni dno ni obod, što određivanje tipa čini težim. Ima skoro trougaono profilisanu lučnu dršku koja počinje od dna vrata i spušta se pravo na rame. Amfora je sive boje, loše pečena i u lošem stanju. Predloženo datovanje: IV-V vijek.

### 3.1. Amphorae

Amphorae used for transport or ceramic packaging from room 3 are less common than we expected. They can be separated out typologically: the amphora (Pl. 12.1) with a rounded rim bent outwards, dark orange in colour from firing, with the majority of the rim with the neck preserved, and with a rough composition. On the basis of the rim, it can be said that it belongs to the Africana I type (Keay 3), in which only olive oil was transported, dating from the 2nd to 4th century<sup>4</sup>. The amphora (Pl. 12.2), of which only part of the rim is preserved, is of a darker colour from firing than the previous one, and its proposed dating is the 4th century. The amphora Pl. 12.3 belongs to the Spateon 1 type (Keay 26) and it has ring-shaped rim from which a sharpened lip extends downwards. The term "spateon" relates to the group of African amphorae with a long, straight-edged body, long bottom, high neck, inverted rim and with two short handles affixed to the neck. Olives, and most probably wine and garum were transported in small capacity amphorae (about 3.5 litres) like these. This specimen from Doclea is in bad condition, with visible marks of erosion, dating from the end of the 4th to the middle of the 5th century. The bottom could belong to this type (Pl. 12.8). The part of a rim with a neck (Pl. 12.4) represents an amphora with a straight-edged body, dark red to umber colour from firing, with a slightly bent rim on the outside. The interior of this fragment is decorated with very prominent ribs. Amphora Pl. 12.5 is very common and can be found at most of the sites. It belongs most likely to the Keay 65 type (*Late Roman 2 - LR2*), and on this fragment from Doclea a characteristic ornament of etchings is visible, which usually goes across the middle of the body. It is a globular amphora with a short conical neck and circular, angular or distorted rim, as well as having two arched handles that go from shoulder to neck; it has a wide funnel-shaped lip, prolonged body and small basal button and ornament in the form of thick etchings. Over time, the rim changed, the ornament was moved (only at the shoulder at the beginning of the 5th century) and the bottom was modified. Chronological dating of these amphorae is wide-ranging and goes from the 4th to the 7th century (Keay 1984). A classic range of products and raw

<sup>4</sup> <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/resources.html?amphora2005>

<sup>4</sup> <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/resources.html?amphora2005>

Zapušač za amfore (T. 12.7) (sloj crvene zemlje se opiljcima) svijetložute boje pečenja, ovoidnog je oblika, sa dugmetastim završetkom na dnu (sl. 5). Jedna od mogućih interpretacija funkcije ove vrste posuda je da su one služile za degustaciju vina (Pavolini 1980). Ovakvi primjerci datuju se u I/II vijek.

#### 4. Keramika posebne funkcije

Pod ovom grupom keramičkih proizvoda podrazumjevamo one čija se namjena nije ticala skladištenja, pripreme i upotrebe hrane i pića. Tu se ubrajaju predmeti namijenjeni religijskim potrebama, osvjetljenju prostora, pa i oni koji se vežu za pojedine zanatske djelatnosti (tehnička keramika).

##### 4.1. Kadionice

Na samo jednom ulomku keramike je mogla da se razazna forma kadionice, čiji izgled, pri tome, zbog veličine sačuvanog ulomka, nije moguće u potpunosti rekonstruisati (T. 13.1). Kadionica je izrađena od kvalitetno prečišćene gline, crvene boje pečenja (iznutra nijansa tamno-crvene), bez premaza. Na trbuhu posude se nalaze dvije duboke kanelure, oivčene sa tri plastične blago naglašene vodoravne trake. Trake nisu talasaste i na njima nema kosih ureza, kao što je slučaj kod većine ovakvih proizvoda. Tragovi gorenja unutar posude, kao i zidovi znatnije debljine (kako bi trpjeli temperaturu prilikom gorenja) govore o namjeni posude, koja se prevashodno povezuje sa obredima pročišćavanja prostora, obilježavanja zahvalnica, zavjetnica i sl. Naš primjerak nije moguće preciznije vremenski opredijeliti, jer potiče iz sloja pomiješanog materijala od II do V v. Primjerci iz Korinta slične fakture se datuju u III v. (Slane 1990: 64-65, fig. 13, 144), ali pošto nisu nađene direkne analogije, datovanje i porijeklo će ostati otvoreno.

materials were transported in them, with a capacity of 40-45 litres. Under number Pl. 12.6 there is an amphora, unfortunately without its bottom or rim, which made determination of type harder. It has a nearly triangular-profile arched handle that starts from the bottom of the neck and goes down right to the shoulder. The amphora is grey, badly charred and in bad condition. The proposed dating is the 4th-5th century. The amphora plug (Pl. 12.7) (the layer of red earth with chippings), is light-yellow from firing, with an oval shape and button-like end at the base (Fig. 5) One possible interpretation of the function of this type of vessel is that it was used for wine tasting (Pavolini 1980). This specimen dates to the 1st/2nd century.

#### 4. Special Function Ceramics

Under this group of ceramic products we refer to those whose purpose is not the storage, preparation or use of food and drink. This includes items intended for religious needs, for lighting of spaces and also items that are connected to individual craft activities (technical ceramics).

##### 4.1. Censers

The shape of a censer could be ascertained on only one fragment of pottery. Its appearance, because of the size of the preserved fragments, cannot be fully reconstructed (Pl. 13.1). The censer was made of cleaned and high quality clay, of red colour from firing (with a dark-red tone on the inside), without any coating. On the vessel body there are two deep widenings, bordered by three slightly raised moulded horizontal strips. The strips are not wavy and there are no intersecting etchings on them, as is the case with the most of these products. Traces of burning inside the bowl and walls of considerable thickness (so as to endure high temperature in case of burning) tell about the vessel's purpose which is connected above all with the ceremonies of cleansing the room, thanksgiving celebrations and so on. It is not possible to date our specimen because it comes from the layer of mixed material from the 2nd to 5th century. The specimen from Corinth with a similar composition dates from the 3rd century (Slane 1990: 64-65, fig. 13, 144), but because a direct analogue could not be found, its dating and origin will remain unresolved.

#### 4.2. Žižci

Samo dva žižka su uočena prilikom obrade keramike prostorije 3/IX, od kojih jedan iznosimo ovdje (ulomak sa crnim firnisom vjerovatno pripada žižku ali zbog malih dimenzija nije bio pogodan za dalju analizu). Žižak (T. 13.2), svijetlo braon-žućkaste boje pečenja, pripada korintskim žižcima, bez glazure, tipa Broneer XXVII (Broneer 1930: pl. XII; Slane 1990: 13-17, fig. 1, 20). Gornji dio žižka, odnosno obod sa diskom, te veći dio drške nisu sačuvani. Na ravnom dnu ima utisnutu kružnicu i veoma je tankih zidova (od pola do 3 mm). Ovakav tip žižaka, koji je se datuje u kraj II i početak III v., najveću rasprostranjenost ima oko centra proizvodnje, tj. u Grčkoj (Coleman, Abramovitz 1986: 138). Malobrojnost žižaka, pojava primjetna i na nekropolama Dokleje (Цермановић-Кузмановић, Велимировић-Жижић, Срејовић 1975: 213), nameće pitanje osvjetljavanja prostora. Sa sadašnje stope istraženosti još uvijek je nezahvalno otvarati ovaj problem, ali uzroke treba za sada tražiti u nekim drugim načinima osvjetljenja.

#### 4.3. Teg za vertikalni razboj

Keramički teg, svijetlo braon-žućkaste boje pečenja, najvjerovatnije je bio dio vertikalnog razboja (T. 13.3). Svojom težinom držao je vertikalne niti tkanine (najčešće vune, konoplje i sl.) zategnute, dok je tkač provlačio i preplitao horizontalne niti kroz njih. Teg ima nepravilno piramidalan oblik zaobljenih ivica i uzak otvor na 1 cm od vrha, kroz koji se vezivala vertikalna nit. Ovakvi tegovi se sreću širom Carstva, hronološki su neosjetljivi, a često su pravljani od dna amfora i drugog posuđa (Peña 2007: 159). I pored toga što je pronađen bez jasnijeg konteksta, on svjedoči o zanimljivoj zanatskoj djelatnosti.

#### 4.4. Posude za livenje

U otpadnim jamama među raznovrsnim metalurškim otpadom pronađeni su sudovi malih dimenzija, koji su služili za livenje i doradu metalnih predmeta, najvjerovatnije nakita (T. 13.5-11). Iako je pronađeno znatno više ulomaka ovih posuda, izdvojene su samo one na kojima smo donekle mogli uhvatiti oblik. Tako su se izdvojile dvije forme livačkih posudica. Prvi tip karakteriše ovalniji oblik i veće dimenzije i

#### 4.2. Oil lamps

Only two oil lamps were noticed during processing of ceramics from room 3/IX, of which we present one here (the broken part with a black firnis probably belongs to an oil lamp but because of its small dimensions, it is not suitable for further analysis). The oil lamp Pl. 13.2, with a light brown-yellow colour from firing, belongs to the category of Corinthian unglazed oil lamps, Broneer XXVII type (Broneer 1930: pl. XII; Slane 1990: 13-17, fig. 1, 20). The upper part of the lamp, i.e. the rim with the disc and most of the handle is not preserved. On the flat bottom, there is an imprinted circle and it has very thin walls (0.5 - 3 mm). This type of lamp, dating from the end of the 2nd to the beginning of the 3rd century, has the widest dispersion around its production centre, i.e. Greece (Coleman, Abramovitz 1986: 138). The small number of lamps, characteristic of the Doclea necropolis (Цермановић-Кузмановић, Велимировић-Жижић, Срејовић 1975: 213), raise the question of how the space was lit. At this stage of research, it is still pointless to discuss this problem, but the causes should be looked for in other methods of lighting.

#### 4.3. Loom Weight

The ceramic weight, light brown-yellow from firing, was most likely part of a vertical loom (Pl. 13.3). With its weight, it kept the vertical thread of the fabric (most often wool, hemp and so on) tight, while the weaver put it through and weaved the horizontal threads through them. The weight has an irregular pyramidal shape with curved edges and a tight opening 1 cm from the top through which the vertical thread was tied. You can see these types of weight throughout the Empire and they are chronologically insensitive, and very often they were made of amphora bottoms and other dishes (Peña 2007: 159). Although it was found without any clear context, it testifies to interesting craftwork.

#### 4.4. Crucibles

In rubbish pits, among various metallurgical waste products, the dishes of small dimensions were found, which served for casting and processing of metal items, most likely jewellery (Pl. 13.5-11). Although



*Slika 5 – Ulomak zapušača amfore (foto D. Miljanić)*  
*Figure 5 - Fragment of amphora lid (photo D. Miljanić)*

debljina zidova (T. 13.5). Unutar ove posude za lijevanje metala pronađeni su tragovi najvjerojatnije oksida gvožđa. Ostale posude su tipološki slične i svojstvenim je kupasti ili vrećasti oblik (T. 13. 8), zašiljeno dno i mali prečnik oboda (oko 4-5 cm). Od njih odskakće samo jedna posuda koja je najvjerojatnije imala slivnik (T. 13.9). Ovakav oblik posude je imao veću stabilnost unutar užarenog ćumura i dok se metal topio na visokim temperaturama (1000C°) one su se držale izduženim kliještim (Tylecote 1962: 132). Na većini pronađenih sudova se uočavaju tragovi bronz (naročito posuda T. 13.6), a kod nekih se iznutra vidi nagorjelost ljubičaste boje. Na jednom sudu je sačuvana slijepljena kaplja stakla (T. 13.11), a na drugom, iznutra, mineral bijele boje (?) (poput kreča) (T. 13.10). Sve posude su oblikovane od vatrostalne keramike, koja je mogla da podnese veliku temperaturu. Ovakav tip posuda pojedini autori datuju u I-II v. (Tylecote 1962: fig 31, 7). Opet treba biti obazriv pri tipološkom datovanju ovakve vrste posuda, kojoj je funkcija diktirala oblik. Naši predstavnici su datovani nejasnom cjelinom izmiješanog materijala od II do kraja IV v. (jama 2/10) i drugom cjelinom u drugu polovinu IV v. (ukop 1/10).

many broken parts of these vessels were found, only those which had some kind of shape were sorted. Two forms of Crucibles were sorted. The first type is characterized by a rounded shape, larger size and thicker wall (Pl. 13.5). Inside this vessel for casting metal traces of what is probably iron oxide were found. Other vessels are typologically similar and they have a sack-like or conical shape (Pl. 13. 8), a sharp bottom and small rim diameter (about 4-5 cm). Of these, one vessel is different most probably containing a hole (Pl. 13.9). This vessel shape had greater stability inside the hot coals and while the metal was melting at higher temperatures (1000C°), they were held with long-handled pliers (Tylecote 1962: 132). On most of the vessels found, traces of bronze could be noticed (especially vessel Pl. 13.6) and inside some vessels a violet colour from firing can be seen. On one vessel, one glass drop was preserved (Pl. 13.11) and on another on the inside, a white mineral (?) (like lime) (Pl. 13.10). All the vessels were made of fireproof ceramics, which could stand high temperatures. This type of vessel is dated by some authors to the 1st-2nd century (Tylecote 1962: fig 31, 7). Again, we should be careful with the typological dating of this type of vessel, whose function dictated its form. Our examples were dated from the unclear unit of mixed material from the 2nd to the end of the 4th century (pit 2/10) and with another unit to the second half of the 4th century (pit 1/10).

The special purpose items are characterized by their diversity and also by their scarcity. We have included a single item among them whose use has not been clarified (Pl. 13.4). The item was made of very well refined (high-quality) clay, with a light orange-red colour from firing on the edges (on the surface it is yellow), with a sporadically preserved orange coating. It has an irregular cylindrical shape and one side is broken. In the middle of the longer side, it has a hole that was fashioned before baking, which is clearly visible at the end of the part that is not broken. Crossing this hole there is another, so at the intersection it makes a form of Latin cross. It was made on a winch, and processed afterwards, but it was not punched after baking and traces of usage were not noticed. As has already been mentioned, the purpose of this item is not clear, but the assumption is that it was used as a tool or musical instrument.

Predmete posebne namjene odlikuje raznolikost, ali i malobrojnost. U njih smo svrstali i jedan predmet čija namjena nije razjašnjena (T. 13.4). Predmet je urađen od veoma dobro prečišćene (kvalitetne) gline, na prelomu svijetlo narandžasto-rumene boje pečenja (po površini nijansa žute boje), sa sporadično očuvanim narandžastim premazom. Ima nepravilno valjkasti oblik i sa jedne strane je polomljen. U sredini duže strane ima otvor koji je modelovan prije pečenja, što se jasno vidi na kraju koji nije polomljen. Poprečno sa ovim otvorom se nalazi još jedan, tako da na presjeku pravi formu latinskog krsta. Rađen je na vitlu, pa je dorađivan, ali nije bušen naknadno poslije pečenja i na njemu se ne primjećuju tragovi upotrebe. Kao što je već rečeno, namjena ovog predmeta nije protumačena, a pretpostavke se kreću od alatke do muzičkog instrumenta.

#### Mogući pravci istraživanja

Iako je možda rano, zbog tek prvog rada o keramici sa Dogleje, ili zbog činjenice da se radi o malom uzorku, osjećamo obavezu da pomenemo i neka zapazanja koja je nametnula analiza keramičkog materijala, a tiču se hrane i njenih uticaja na identitet.

Keramičke posude su dizajnirane u okviru tačnih, određenih i specifičnih morfoloških granica. Detaljna funkcionalna analiza arheoloških keramičkih formi predstavlja dobru potporu za shvatanje antičke ekonomije i društva u cjelini, a kulinarske tradicije vrlo su često pokazatelj identiteta, a gotovo uvijek činilac koji ga gradi. Takav pogled nudi izazovne uvide u odnose moći i političke procese u drevnim društvima, puteve prevazilaženja tradicionalnih shvatanja.

Kuhinja jednog društva je jezik na koji ono prevodi svoje nesvesne strukture i pokušava da razriješi i razotkrije kontradikcije; kuhinja je u pravom smislu riječi univerzalna forma ljudske djelatnosti. Ishrana i identitet su u velikoj mjeri rezultat vjekovnih susreta, dok hrana istrajno predstavlja važan medij čina kolonizacije i igra veoma veliku ulogu u razumijevanju kontakata, kao što pomaže i u objašnjenju transformativnih efekata na identitet (Dietler 2006: 218). Hrana je, zapravo, kulturna kategorija, koja obezbjeđuje sirov materijal za sisteme mišljenja, ali oslikava i socijalne razlike. Jedna od dobrobiti naglašavanja potrošnje (ujed-

#### The possible research directions

Although it is probably early for an evaluation because of this being the first ceramic works in Doclea and because of the fact that this is a very small specimen, we still have a duty to make some remarks, as a product of the analysis of ceramic material, which concern food and its influence on identity.

Ceramic vessels are actually designed within the framework of accurate and specific morphological rules. Detailed functional analysis of ceramic forms represent a good basis for understanding the economy and society of the Antique era in general, and cooking traditions are very often an indicator of identity and almost always the factor which makes up that identity. That point of view offers challenges in viewing the relationship between power and the political processes in ancient societies, and the way to go beyond traditional ways of understanding those societies on the basis of structures and typologies.

The cuisine of a society is a language into which its unconscious structures are translated and which it tries to resolve and discover contradictions; cuisine is a universal form of human work, in the true sense of the word. Nutrition and identity are the result of century-long meetings, while food represents a very important act of colonization and has a very important role in understanding contacts between societies, as well as helping to explain transformative effects on identity (Dietler 2006: 218). Food actually comes under the category of culture which provides raw material for a different system of thinking, but it reflects social differences too. One of the benefits of emphasizing consumption (and production at the same time, as inseparable processes) is the connection between food and material culture, i.e. with the possibility of using the different vessels to determine where and when they were used, what kind of food it was used for, but also whole sets of cultural categories that were represented by some vessels because food is not only a system of nutrition but also a system of nonverbal communication (Sherrat 1995).

Food has become one of the more important subjects in archaeology because through its analysis, one can observe human life as well (Gosden 1999: 2-7): the landscape and its history, the living area, lifestyle, patterns of consumption as an element of



no i proizvodnje, kao neodvojivih procesa) jeste povezivanje hrane sa materijalnom kulturom, tj. mogućnost da razne posude iskoristimo da „pročitamo“ gdje i kada se odvijala njihova upotreba, koja vrsta hrane je konzumirana, ali i čitave setove kulturnih kategorija koji leže iza pojedinih posuda. Jer, hrana nije samo sistem ishrane, već i sistem neverbalne komunikacije (Sherrat 1995).

Hrana je postala jedna od važnijih tema u arheologiji, jer se kroz njenu analizu posmatra i ljudski život (Gosden 1999: 2-7): pejzaž i njegova istorija, prostor na kome se živi, životni stil, obrasci potrošnje kao elementa u stvaranju kulturnih kategorija, problem estetike i ukusa, veza sa tijelom i iskustvom kao refleksija struktura mišljenja i simbolizma.

Ovaj kratki osvrt na hranu predstavlja jedan od predloženih načina na koji možemo razmišljati o keramici. Rezultati koji stižu sa sve brojnijih analiza vrlo brzo će omogućiti da na neka od postavljenih pitanja ponudimo odgovor.

### Zaključak

Dosadašnjim pregledom utvrđeno je da je, kako je i očekivano, u samom gradskom jezgri Dokleje keramički materijal brojan i raznovrstan. Predstavljani nalazi, vremenski su se mogli razvrstati u tri faze.

Najstarija faza pripada drugoj polovini I - početak II vijeka. Predstavljena je trpeznim posuđem i svega jednim loncem (T. 8.10). Stono posuđe vodi porijeklo iz radioničarskih centara Italije (italska sigilata, T. 1.7, T. 5.5) i sa Istoka (ESB, T. 5.1-2). Bilo da je u Dokleju pristiglo kao import ili na neki drugi način, njena količina, a i vremenski raspon, u poređenju sa budućim vjekovima je neznatan. No, to je i logično za ovaj period, ista situacija je i na većini drugih nalazišta u Dalmaciji (Maklanić 1985: 46).

Sledeći period koji traje tokom II i III vijeka je neobjašnjivo siromašan. Ovaj podatak naročito začuđuje jer u tom periodu prostorija 3/IX živi kao dio hramovskog kompleksa. Ukoliko i period druge polovine III vijeka možemo povezati sa ekonomskom krizom, ostaje veliki vremenski raspon za koji nisu jasni razlozi male količine pronađene keramike. U tom periodu, odnosno

the creation of cultural categories, the problem of aesthetics and taste, its connection with the body and experience as a reflection of thought structures and symbolism.

This short review about food represents one of the proposed ways of thinking about ceramics. The results that will come after more numerous analysis will enable us to answer to some of the questions raised.

### Conclusion

In the overview so far, it has been shown that in downtown Doclea, ceramic material is numerous and varied. The findings presented can be divided into three phases.

The oldest phase belong to the second half of the 1st and beginning of the 2nd century. It is represented by table dishes and only one pot (Pl. 8.10). The table dishes show us that their origin was from centres of craftsmanship in Italy (italska sigillata, Pl. 1.7, Pl. 5.5) and the East (ESB, Pl. 5.1-2). Whether they came to Doclea as imports or in some other way, their quantity and timeframe, in comparison to the subsequent centuries, was very small. But, it is logical to put them in a similar period to most of the other sites in Dalmatia (Maklanić 1985: 46).

The following period which lasted during the 2nd and 3rd centuries has yielded an inexplicably poor number of finds. This data is even more confusing because during that period the room 3/IX existed as part of the temple complex. Even if we can connect the period of the second half of the 3rd century with economic crises, the reasons for the discovery of such a small quantity of ceramics over this long period of time still remains unclear. During this period, i.e. from the middle of the 2nd century, there was a change in economic policy where North African production prevailed in the Mediterranean (Maklanić 1985: 45). It can be seen in our material (Pl. 1.6, Pl. 2.9-11, Pl. 3.1, Pl. 10.5) that imports from the East, i.e. Greece also appear (Pl. 2.12, Pl. 13.2). The non-existence of goods from continental Europe could be explained with the same logic.

Ceramics of the most recent phase could be dated from the 4th to 5th century. Although the dating of some ceramic shapes extends to the 6th century, this is still uncertain. The absence of coins and items dating

od sredine II v. nastaje promjena u ekonomskoj politici u kojoj je sjevernoafrička produkcija zagospodarila Mediteranom (Maklanić 1985: 45). To se vidi i na našem materijalu (T. 1.6, T. 2.9-11, T. 3.1, T. 10.5), s tim što se određenoj mjeri pojavljuje i import sa Istoka tj. Grčke (T. 2.12, T. 13.2). Istom logikom treba objasniti i nepostojanje robe iz kontinentalne Evrope.

Keramika najmlađe faze se može okvirno datovati od IV do V vijeka. Premda se datovanje nekih keramičkih oblika nastavlja i u VI vijeku, on je još uvijek neizvjestan. Odsustvo novca i sigurno datovanih predmeta VI v. nameće pitanje da li je život u P3/IX uopšte postojao u to doba. Vrijeme procvata Dokleja je doživjela upravo u kasnoantičkom periodu (IV i V v.). Ova faza je osobena po najvećoj količini keramike, kada se najviše trgovalo robom porijeklom iz sjeverne Afrike. To se naročito vidi kod trpezne keramike, koja, opet, ne odiše naročitim kvalitetom (T. 1.1-4, T. 3.3-5). Jedva da ima ukrasa (T. 1.9, T. 4) ili postojanijeg premaza. Izgleda da razlog za to treba tražiti u jasnim tragovima izlaganja vatri, što pokazuje da su posude naknadno pretrpjele požar.

Za najveću količinu keramike, a posebno za kuhinjsku keramiku (T. 6, T. 7, T. 8, T.11) treba pretpostaviti da je rađena u lokalnim radionicama. Iako početak rada lokalne radionice u Dokleji ili u neposrednoj blizini, po nalazima iz nekropola treba postaviti od sredine I v., najveći procvat ona doživljava u kasnoantičko doba. Tu se, pored kuhinjske, mogla proizvoditi i trpezna keramika, odnosno imitacije afričkih importa (posebno tip Hayes 61). U istom periodu se pojavljuju krčazi (T. 5.6-10) i najveći broj ulomaka amfora (T.12). Malobrojnost keramičkih čaša (T. 5.4) iz ovog perioda možemo povezati sa upotrebom staklenih, a u istom smjeru treba razmatrati i odsustvo žižaka (staklene lampe?).

Može se pretpostaviti da je put kojim su pribavljane namirnice i trpezno posuđe vodio preko neke luke sa istočne obale Jadrana. Robu bi onda trgovački kolegijumi donosili i preprodavali u Dokleji. Istorijski, to je vrijeme administrativne reforme carstva, kada je Dokleja pripala novoosnovanoj provinciji Prevalis. Jasno je da je ta promjena uticala da se početkom IV v. stanovništvo Dokleje uveća, a keramika pokazuje da je lokalna komponenta (T. 9, T. 10.1-4), koja ne prati uzore rimskih provincij-

from the 6th century raises the question of whether P3/IX was inhabited during that period. Doclea experienced a period of flourishing during the 4th and 5th centuries, i.e. the late-Antique period. This phase was special because it supplied the largest quantity of ceramics, when there was trade with the goods from North Africa. As can be seen with the table ceramics, they still were not good-quality ceramics (Pl. 1.1-4, Pl. 3.3-5). They have hardly any ornaments (Pl. 1.9, Pl. 4) or solid coating. The reason for this should be looked for in the clear traces of exposure to fire, which shows that upper layers experienced burning.

For the greatest quantity of ceramics and especially for kitchen ceramics (Pl. 6, Pl. 7, Pl. 8, Pl.11) it should be assumed that they were made in local workshops. Although the start of production in local workshops in Doclea or in the surrounding area, according to the findings from the necropolis, should be placed in the middle of the 1st century, it experienced its nadir in the late-Antique period. Beside kitchen ceramics, table ceramics could be produced too in these workshops, i.e. imitations of African imports (especially type Hayes 61). Jugs appears in the same period (Pl. 5.6-10) as do the largest number of amphora parts (Pl.12). The small number of ceramic glasses (Pl. 5.4) from this period should be connected to the use of glass cups, and we should look at the absence of oil lamps in the same light (glass lamps?).

It can be assumed that food and table dishes were imported via one of the ports on the eastern Adriatic coast. The goods would be sold in Doclea by traders. Historically speaking, that was the time of administrative reforms in the Empire, when Doclea came under the newly formed province of Prevalis. It is clear that this change influenced an increase in the inhabitants of Doclea at the beginning of the 4th century and ceramics show that there is a very strong local component (Pl. 9, Pl. 10.1-4) which does not follow the model of the Roman provincial centres for ceramics.

This statement assumes that the large number of people living in one town in the late-Antique period was partially based on the original inhabitants, although we can also assume that there was an influx of settlers from the north, i.e. from limes, who came to the coastal towns (Dvoržak Schrunh 1989: 94). Since the methods of preparation (boiled, baked, fresh or "bad") and use of food are indicators of status, habits, political means and so

skih keramičkih centara, veoma jaka.

Ova konstatacija pretpostavlja da se mnogoljudnost grada u kasnoantičkom periodu jednim dijelom zasnivala na autohtonom stanovništvu, iako treba pretpostaviti i priliv stanovništva sa sjevera, tj. sa limesa, koje je pribjegli u gradove na obali (Dvoržak Schruh 1989: 94). Pošto su način pripreme (kuvana, pečena, svježa ili „trula“) i konzumacije hrane pokazatelji statusa, navika, sredstvo politike itd. (Dietler 1996) njihovom analizom možemo odrediti razlike između farmera i nomada, građana i seljaka (Garnsey 1999), pa tako u ovom slučaju razdvojiti i rimski način ishrane od autohtonog. Svakako, vraćanje tradicije nerimskog lončarstva pokazuje da je lokalno stanovništvo zadržalo svoje navike, a vjerovatno i svoje načine pripreme hrane.

Analize ishrane u kasnoantičkom periodu pokazuju da su u istočnom Mediteranu i sjevernoj Africi najzastupljenije vrste u ishrani koza i ovca i njihovi (sekundarni) proizvodi (mast, mlijeko, sir...). Pored toga, standardni mediteranski paket bio bi vino, masline (ulje), pšenice i raznovrsno voće. Dominacija ovih namirnica između kasne antike i ranog srednjeg vijeka može upućivati kako na povratak obradivog zemljišta u pašnjake, tako i na stepen ruralizacije urbanog društva i okoline (Arthur 2007: 15-16 fig. 2). Pitanje je da li Dokleju možemo smjestiti u region koji je glavni resurs ishrane podmirivao u mesu i proizvodima ovce/koze, naposljetku i zbog činjenice da se ona nalazi na samom kraju tog područja. Za takve zaključke treba sprovesti niz arheo-botaničkih i zooloških analiza, do detaljnijih studija keramike, kao i istraživanja okoline i vidjeti koje resurse ono nudi.<sup>5</sup>

Na kraju, neizbježna distinkcija koju nameće keramika jesu društvene podjele. Sudeći po našim primjercima neki nam svjedoče o bogatstvu (sl.2), siromaštvu i umijeću (sl.4), kao i zanatskom majstorstvu (T. 13).

Keramički nalazi iz prostorije 3/IX sa lokaliteta Dokleja i njihova tipološka, hronološka i upotrebnost vrijednost, te njena relacija sa hranom, ponudili su neke odgovore, i još bitnije, otvorili nova polja rasprave, koja će biti nastavljena na nekom novom i većem uzorku.

5 Podatak Plinija sa početka ovog rada, metaforički kazuje da su doklejski pašnjaci bili veoma pogodni za stvaranje dobrog sira. Tome u prilog idu i zapažanja nastala tokom rada na lokalitetu i obilaska njegove okoline, pri čemu su primijećene geografske pogodnosti za stočarstvo, naročito za uzgoj ovaca, čime se, uprkos sve većoj urbanizaciji, i današnje stanovništvo bavi.

on (Dietler 1996), with their analysis and determination of the food which they used and ate, we can determine the differences of farmers as opposed to nomads and citizens as opposed to peasants (Garnsey 1999), and so in this case we can distinguish Roman ways of nutrition from to the local ones. For sure, the use of non-Roman pottery traditions shows that the local inhabitants held on to their habits and probably their way of food preparation.

Analysis of nutrition in the late-Antique period shows that in the Eastern Mediterranean and North Africa, the most used species in nutrition are goat and sheep and their products (fat, milk, cheese, etc.). Besides this, the standard Mediterranean ensemble included wine, olive (oil), wheat and different kinds of fruit. The domination of this food between the Antique period and early Middle Ages may point to the return of arable land into pastureland and also to a degree of ruralisation in the urban society and surroundings (Arthur 2007: 15-16 fig. 2). The question remains as to whether we can categorise Doclea as a region where the main nutritional resources were meat and products of sheep/goat because of the fact that Doclea was right at the end of that area. For such conclusions, a large number of arheo-botanical and zoological analyses and studies of ceramics should be done as well as research of the surroundings to see what resources it offers.<sup>5</sup>

In the end, the inevitable distinction when we talk about ceramics is social division. According to the ceramics, a few examples testify to wealth (pic.1), poverty and art (pic.3), as well as craftsmanship (Pl. 13).

The ceramic finds from room 3/IX in the Doclea site, their typological, chronological and usability value and their relationship to food have offered some answers and also, which is more important, opened some new fields of discussion, which will be continued on a new and bigger specimen.

5 Pliny's information from the beginning of this work, metaphorically tells us that Doclea's pastures were very suitable for the production of good cheese. In addition to this there are remarks made during work on the site and visits to its surroundings, during which some of the geographical benefits for cattle breeding were noticed, especially for sheep breeding which, despite more urbanization, today's inhabitants still practise.

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#### DNEVNICI, IZVJEŠTAJI, ATLASI

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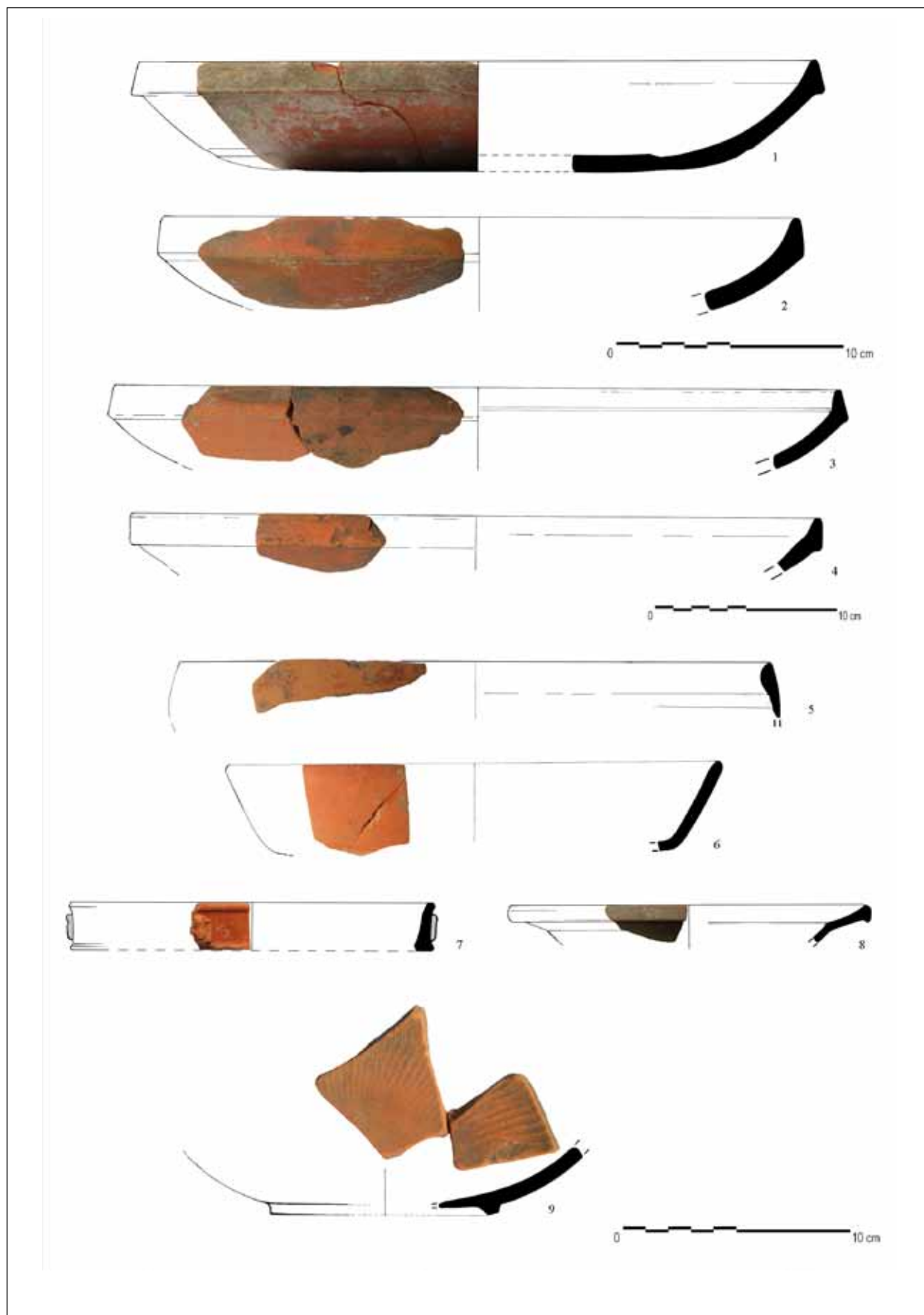


Tabla 1. 1-9: zdjele

Plate 1. 1-9: bowls

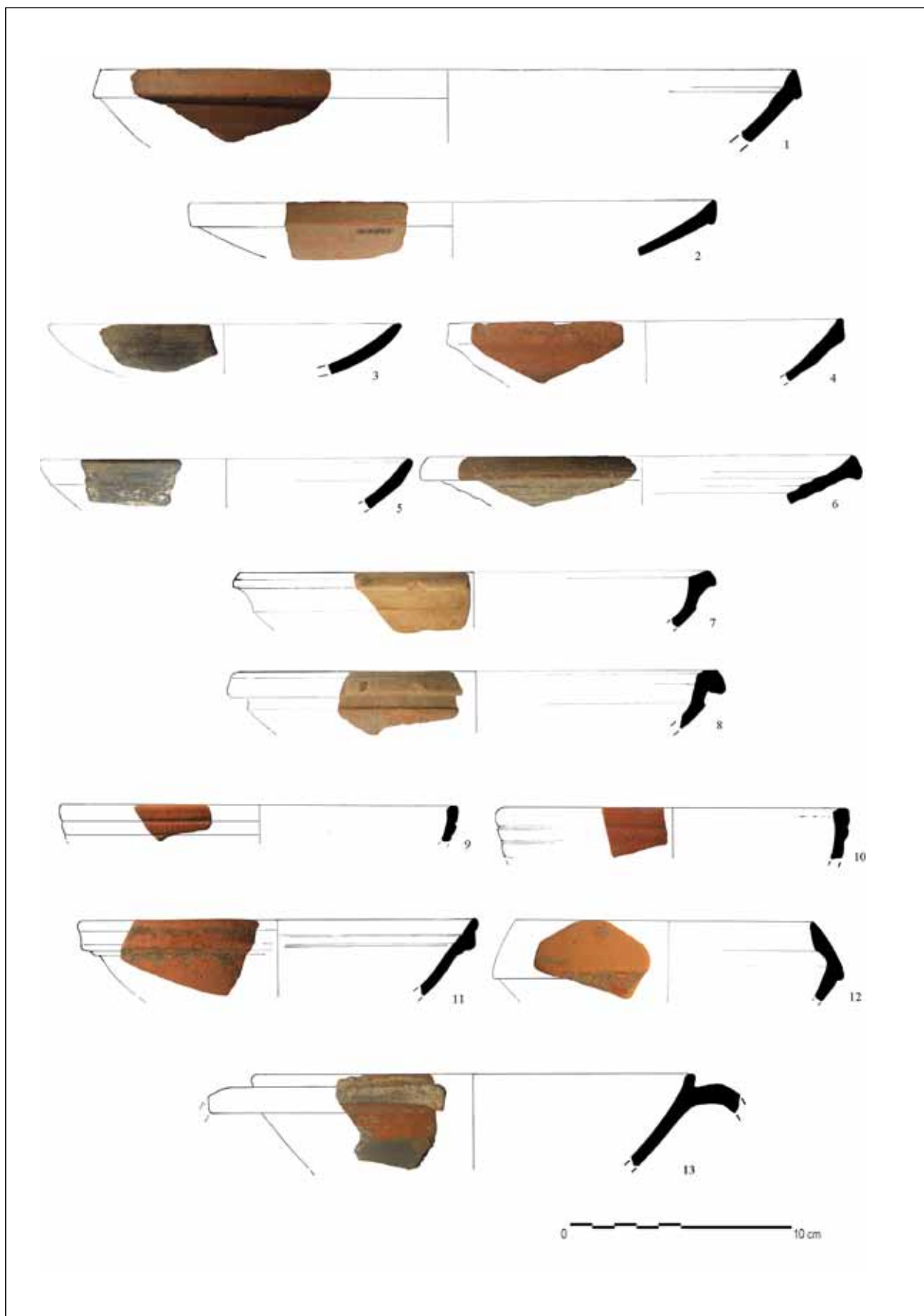


Tabla 2. 1-13: zdjele

Plate 2. 1-13: bowls

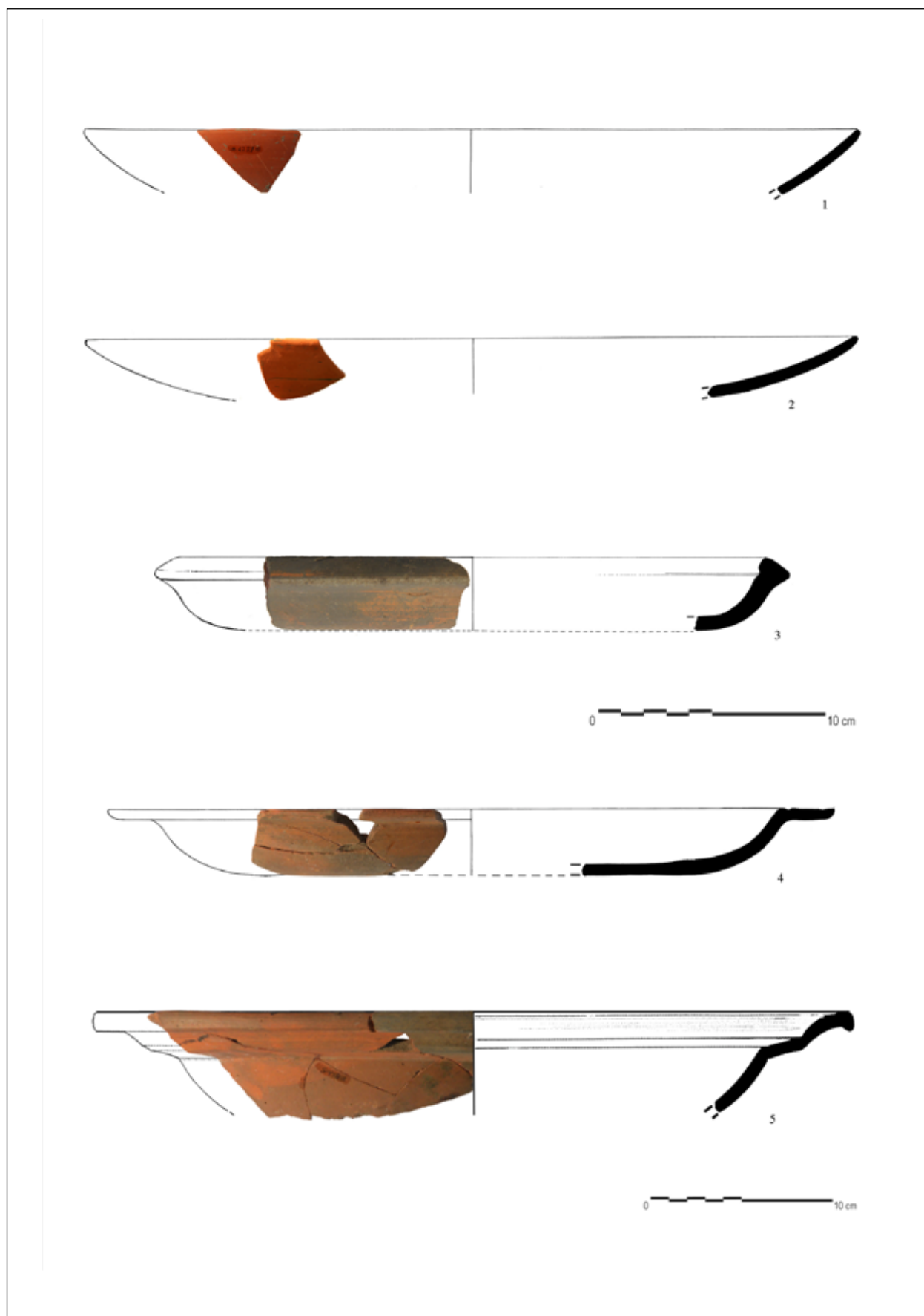


Tabla 3. 1-5: tanjiri

Plate 3. 1-5: plates



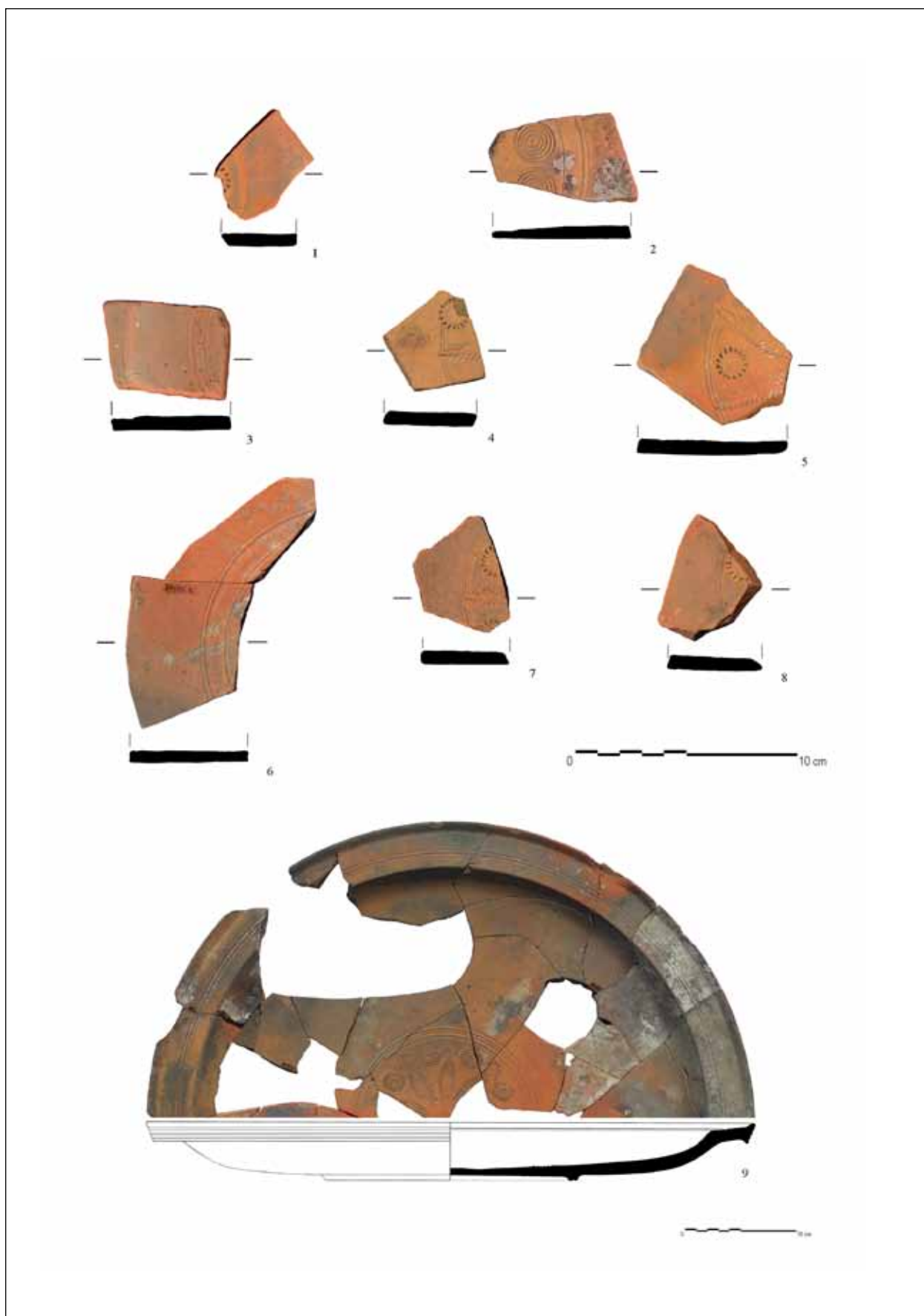


Tabla 4. 1-9: tanjiri

Plate 4. 1-9: plates

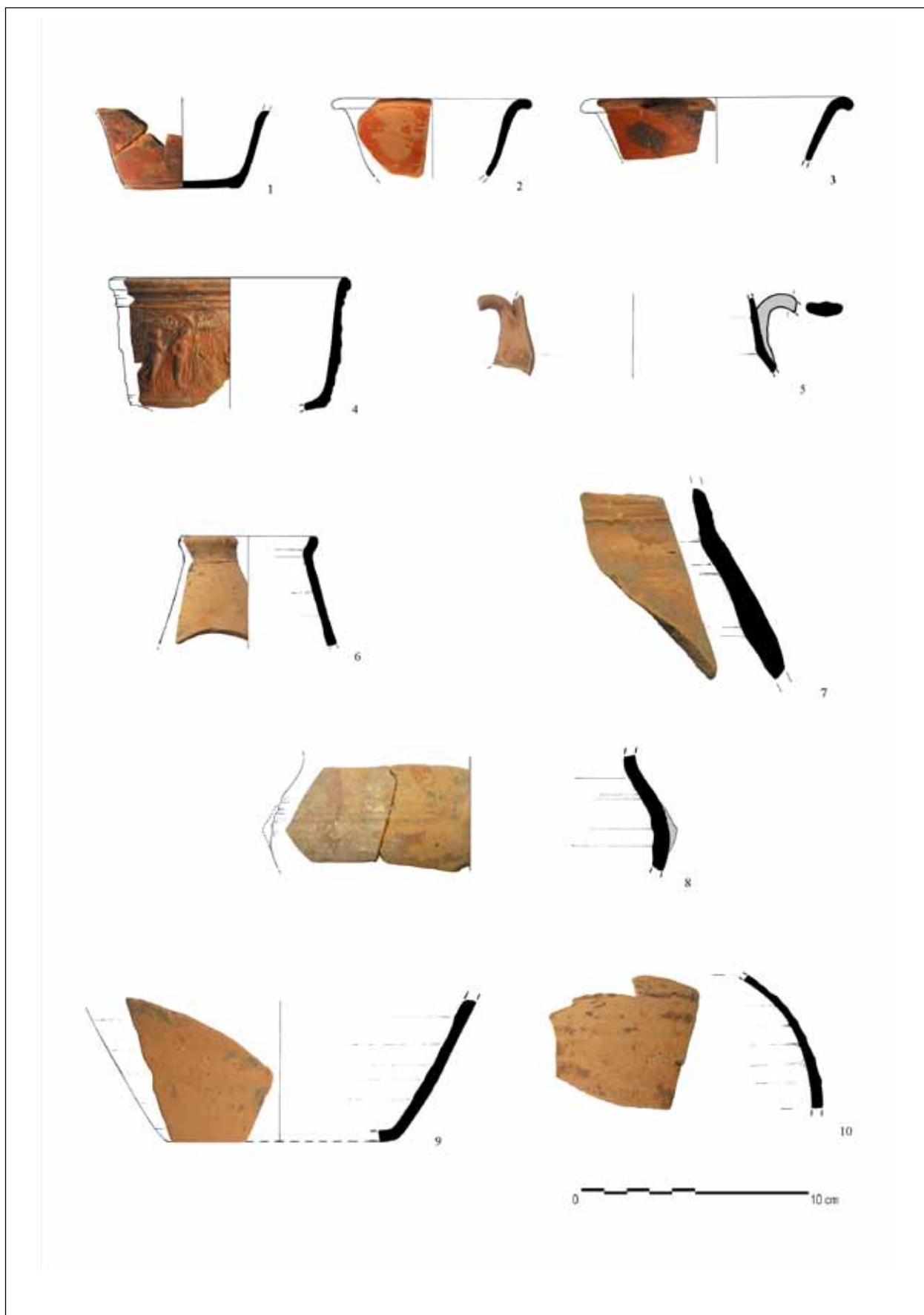


Tabla 5. 1-5: pehari; 6-10: krčazi

Plate 5. 1-5: goblets; 6-10: jugs

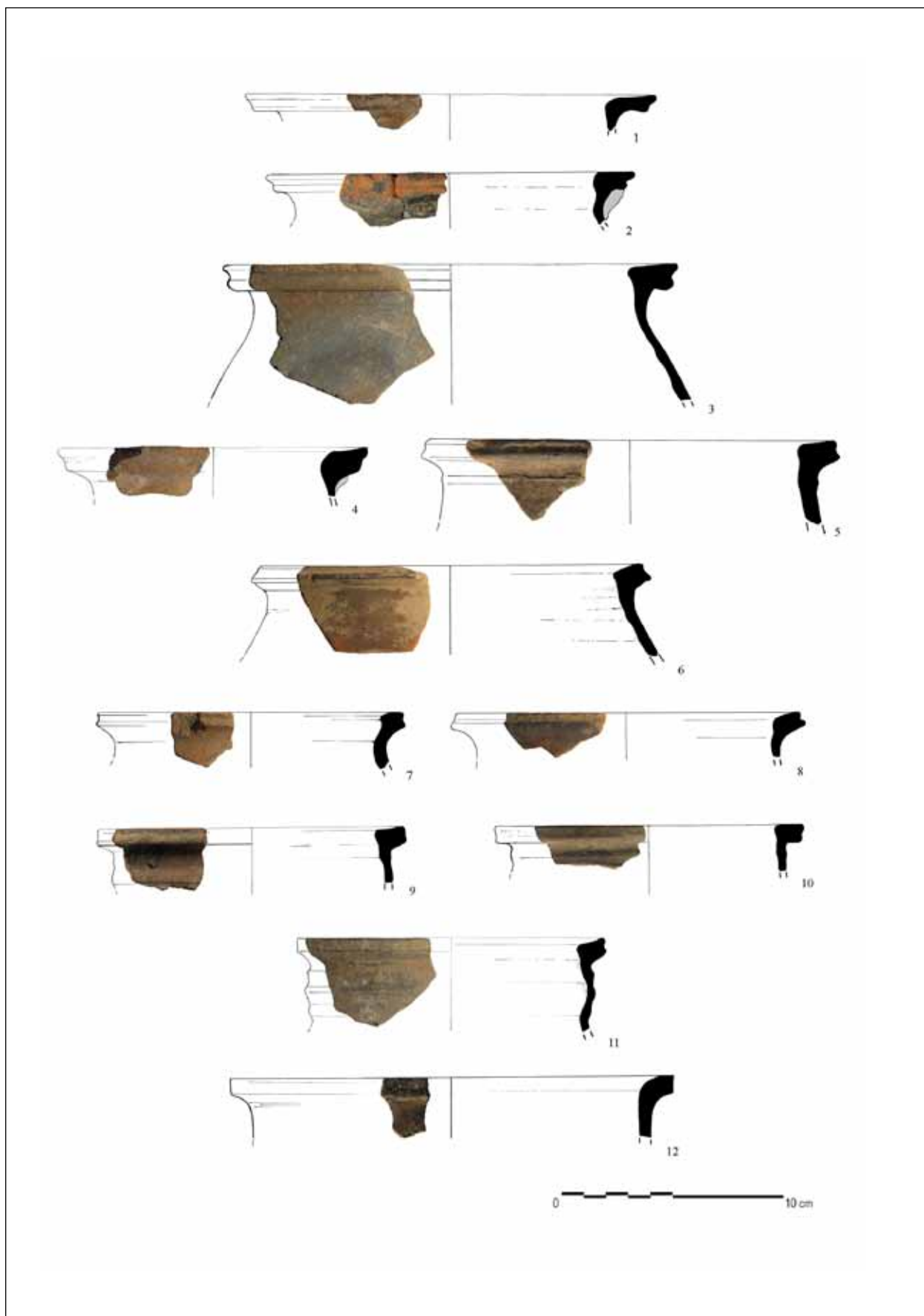


Tabla 6. 1-12: lonci

Plate 6. 1-12: pots

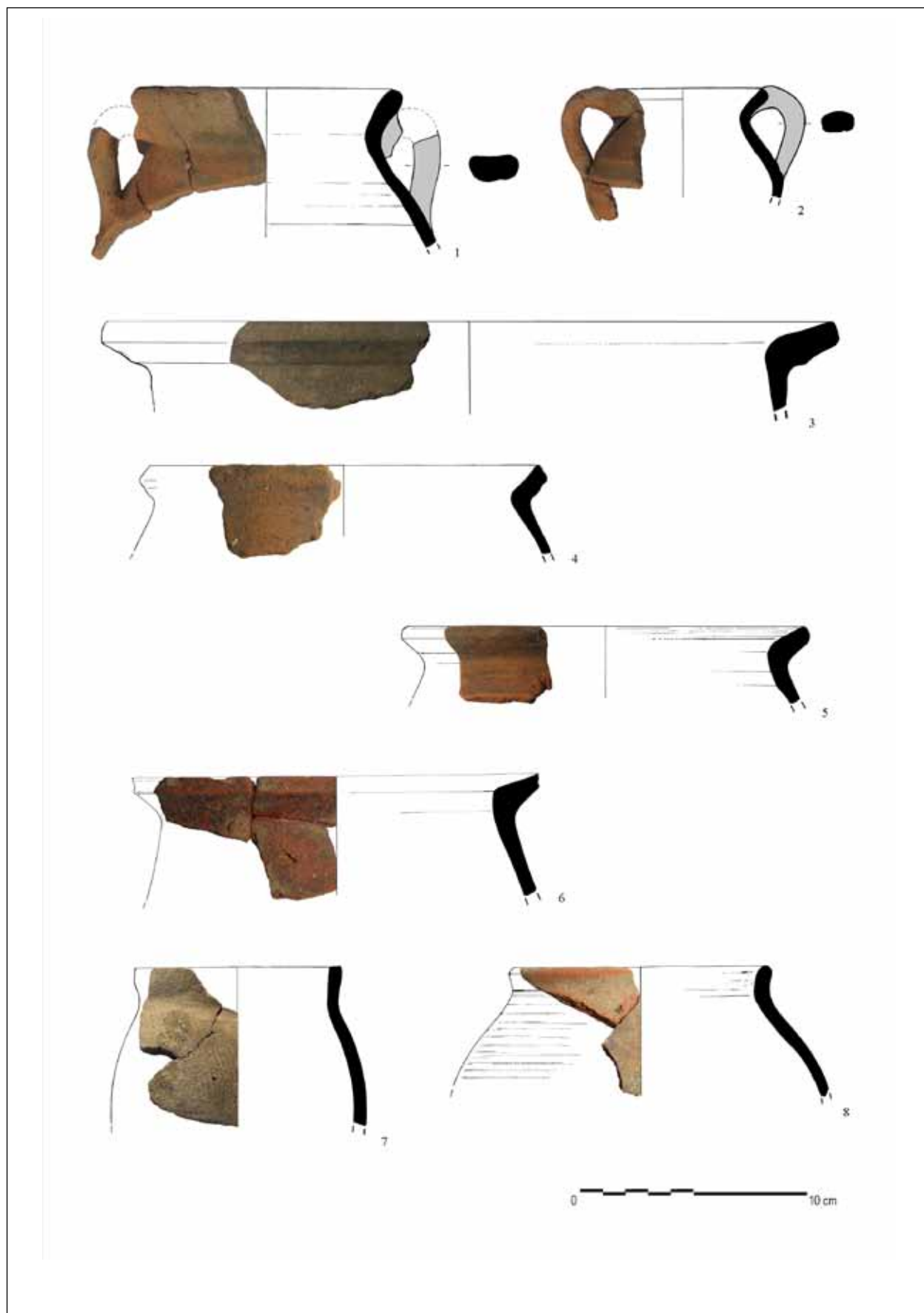


Tabla 7. 1-8: lonci

Plate 7. 1-8: pots

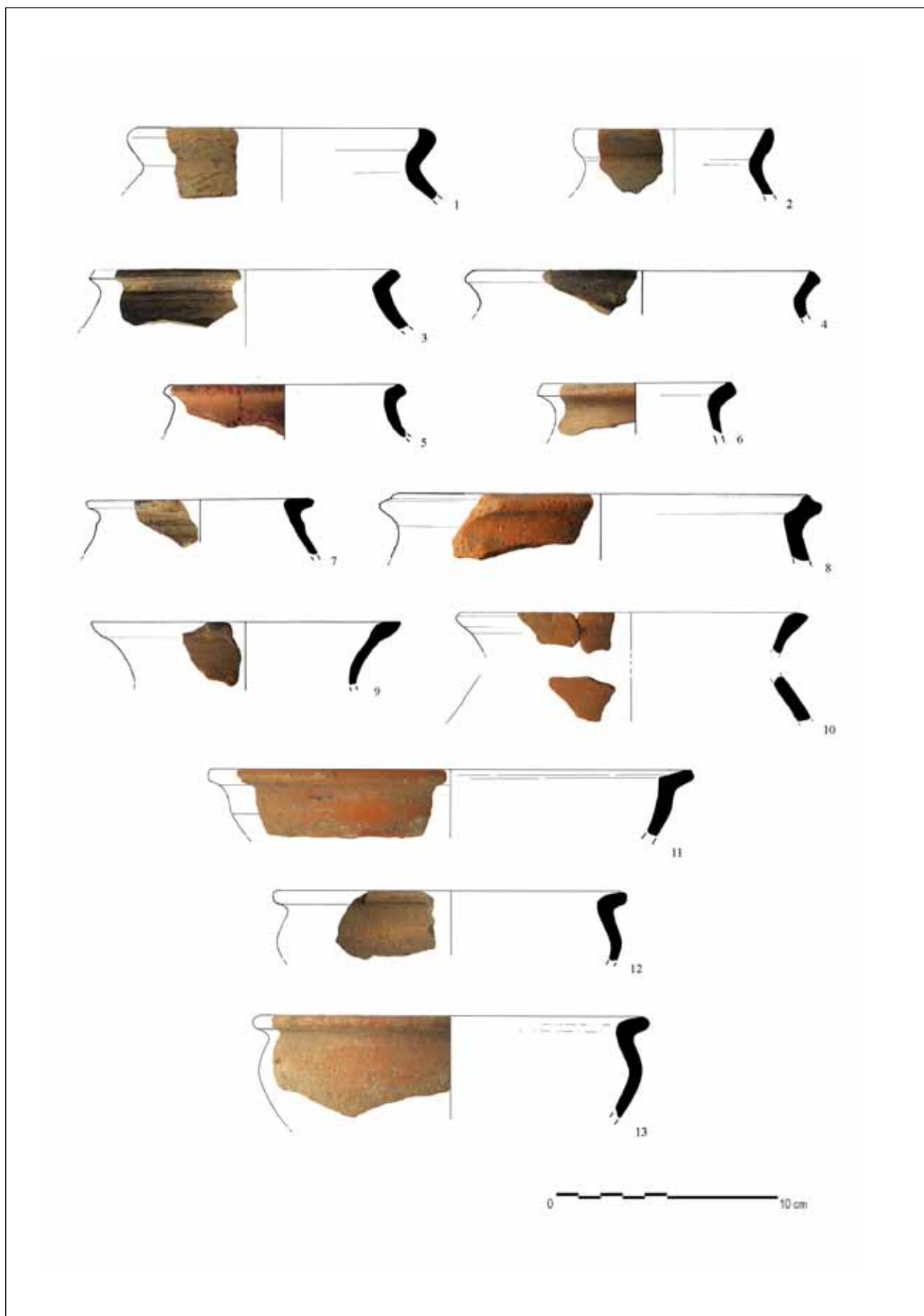


Tabla 8. 1-10: lonci; 11-13: zdjele  
Plate 8. 1-10: pots; 11-13: bowls

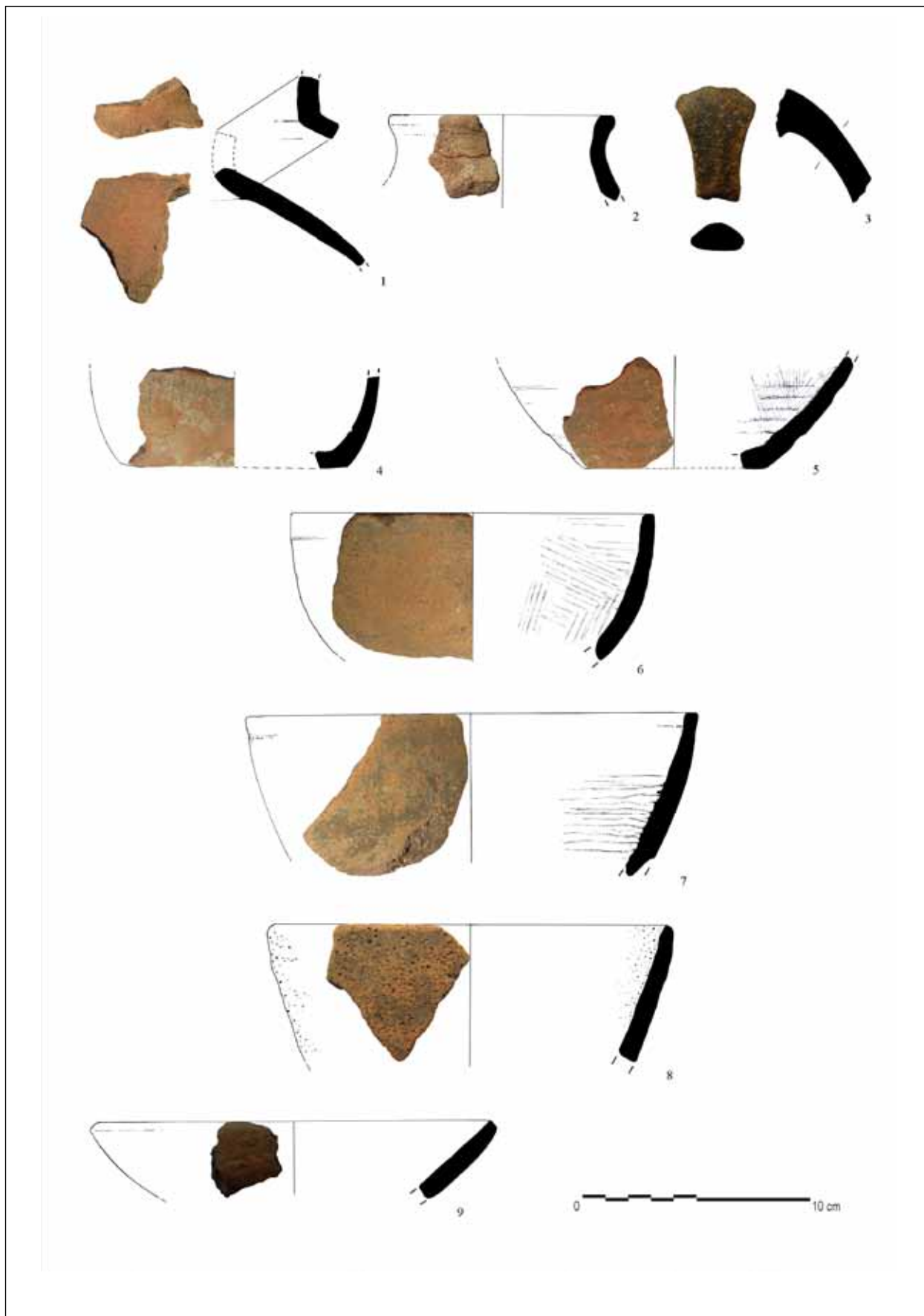


Tabla 9. 1-2, 5: lonci, 3: drška; 4, 6-9: zdjele  
 Plate 9. 1-2, 5: pots, 3: handle; 4, 6-9: bowls

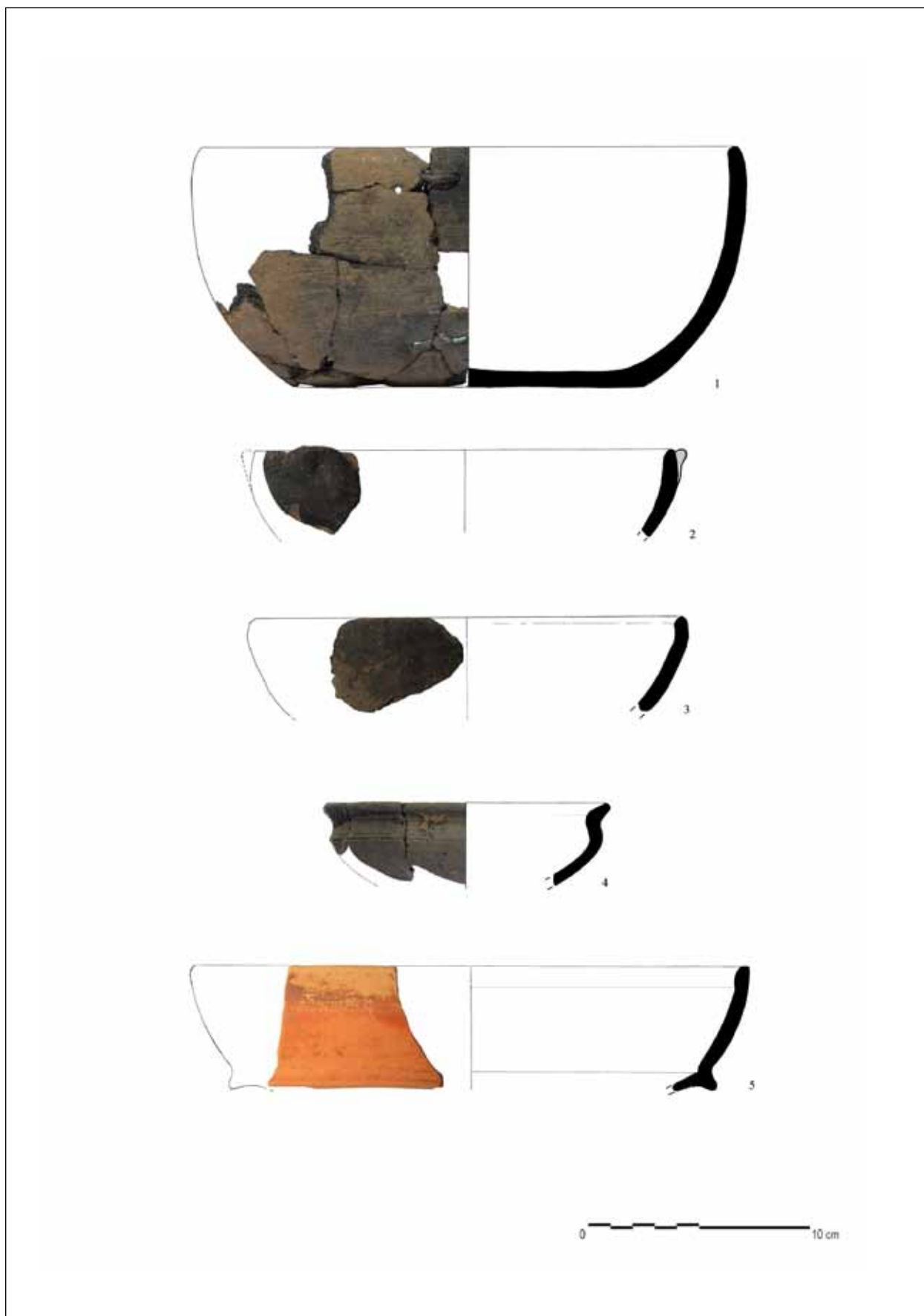


Tabla 10. 1-5: zdjele

Plate 10. 1-5: bowls

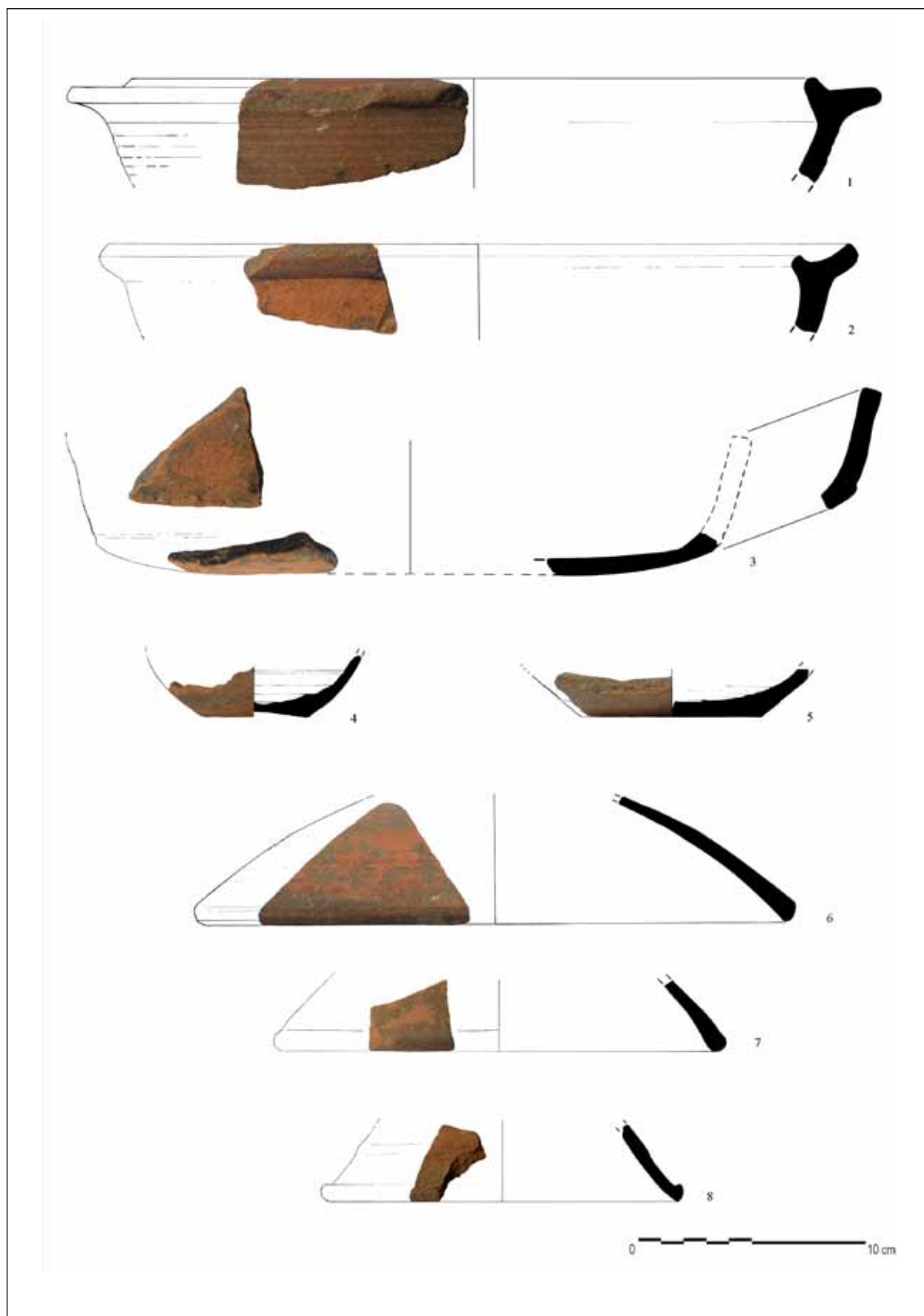


Tabla 11. 1-2: zdjele?, 3-5: dna, 6-8: poklopci

Plate 11. 1-2: bowls?, 3-5: bottoms, 6-8: lids



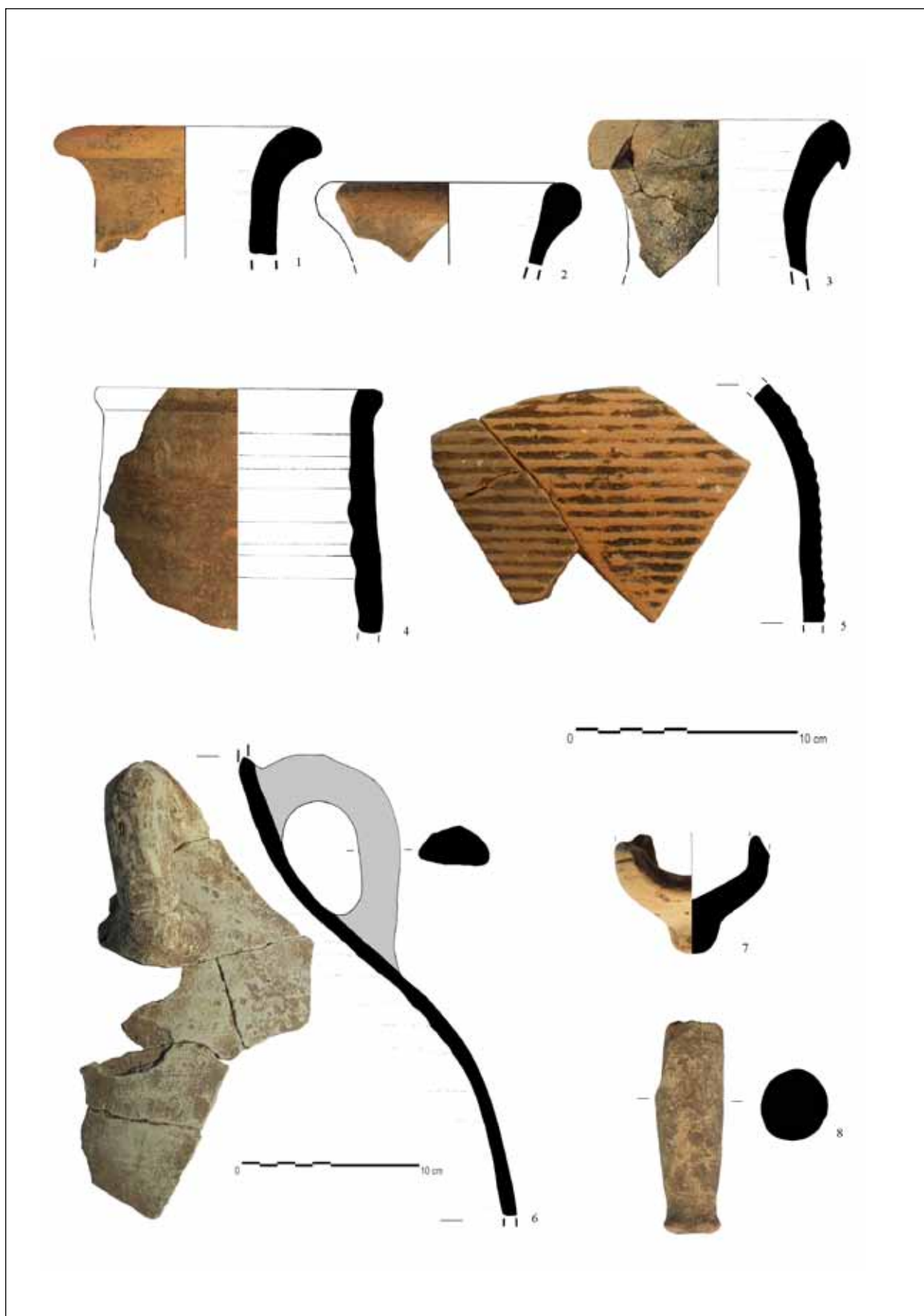


Tabla 12. 1-6, 8: amfore, 7: zapušač amfore  
Plate 12. 1-6, 8: amphorae, 7: stopper for an amphora



Tabla 13. 1-11: keramika posebne funkcije  
Plate 13. 1-11: special function ceramics





## MONETE SA ISKOPAVANJA NA DUKLJI 2005-2010

## COINS FROM THE EXCAVATIONS AT DUKLJA 2005-2010

U periodu između 2005. i 2010. godine na lokalitetu Duklja su vršena istraživanja u organizaciji JU Muzeji i galerije Podgorice. Nova istraživanja se odnose na nedavno završena iskopavanja na dijelu objekta IX koji se nalazi na istoku od foruma, na udaljenosti od 7 metara neposredno sa sjevera uz Decumanus<sup>1</sup>.

Istraživanja će se produžiti i u tekućoj, 2011. godini. Ovogodišnjim istraživanjima je obuhvaćen i numizmatički materijal, analizirane su odgovarajuće monete od kojih je 25 u solidnom stanju identifikovano i katalogizirano. Ostale monete su dosta istrošene od upotrebe ili su korodirane<sup>2</sup> tako da ne nemaju dovoljno podataka za preciznu identifikaciju.

Identifikacijom ovih moneta je utvrđeno da je najstarija bronzana moneta – As iskovan 87.g. u ime Domitijana. Na reversu ova moneta nosi legendu VIRTVTI AVGVSTI, i oznaku SC („Senatus Consulto). U imperijalnom periodu imperator je imao kontrolu nad kovanjem zlatnih i srebrnih moneta, a bronzane monete su bile kontrolisane od Senata i označavane slovima SC<sup>3</sup>. U izradi bronzanih moneta u Imperijalnom periodu pored asova najmanja bronzana moneta u opticaju su i sesterciji. Jedini sestercij otkriven u iskopavanjima 2005 – 2010 je moneta (br. 2). Isto tako jedina srebrna moneta iz Imperijalnog perioda je denar iskovan u čast Julie Maese, sestre Julija Domna i babe Elegabal Julea Maese<sup>4</sup>.

U toku II, a posebno u III vijeku postepeno se smanjuje čistoća srebra u denarima, što je dovelo do pada njihove vrijednosti. Monetarnom reformom koju je 215. godine sproveo imperator Karakala (211-217), uvedena je nova srebrna moneta antoninijan, nazvana po njegovom oficijelnom

In the period between 2005 and 2010 excavations were carried out at the Duklja site, organized by the JU Muzej i Galerija Podgorica. This new research is related to recent archaeological excavations carried out on the area of building No 9, which is situated at a distance of 7 meters from the eastern side of the forum, next to the Decumanus on the northern side<sup>1</sup>.

The research continues in 2011 as well, and it includes the numismatic material. Around 70 coins have been analysed, and 25 of them were in good condition, so they have been identified and catalogued. The rest of the coins are either worn out from excessive usage or corroded<sup>2</sup>, so they can't give us information for precise identification.

With the identification of these coins it has been approbated that a bronze coin is the oldest one - an As, minted in 87 AD in the name of Domitian. On the reverse of the coin the legend VIRTVTI AVGVSTI and the mark SC (Senatus Consulto) can be found. In the Roman imperial period, the emperor took control over the gold and silver coin production, while the Roman Senate was left being in charge only for the bronze issues, which now were being marked with the letters SC<sup>3</sup>. In the bronze coinage in the Imperial period besides Asses the smallest bronze nominalia, sestertii can be found. The only sestertius found in the excavations between 2005 and 2010 is coin No. 2. The only silver coin from the Imperial period is the denars minted in the honor of Julia Maesa, the sister of Julia Domna and grandmother of Elagabalus<sup>4</sup>.

In the course of 2nd century, and especially in the 3rd century, the purity of the silver in the denars gradually diminished; consequently it led to their devaluation. The monetary reform implemented by Emperor Caracalla in year 215 introduced a new silver coin – anto-

1 Baković, M., 2010, 69.

2 Monete sa poslednjih iskopavanja – 2010 nisu konzervirane, nakon što budu konzervirane veći broj moneta će pružiti preciznu identifikaciju.

3 Hadži-Maneva, M., 2008, 22.

4 Sear R.D., 1970, 206.

1 Bakovic, M., 2010, 67-68.

2 The coins from the latest excavations in 2010 haven't been conserved, and after their conservation more of them will be precisely identified.

3 Hadji-Maneva, M., 2008, 22

4 Sear R.D., 1970, 206.

imenu – Marko Aurelij Antoninij. U početku je antoninijan je težio 5,11 g. sadržavao 50% do 40 % srebra i imao vrijadnost od dva denara, ali je ubrzo nakon uvođenja počeo da devalvira. Pri kraju vladavine Galijena (253-268) antoninijani su iskovan od bronzne sa tankom prevlakom od srebra, a pored toga bio je smanjen i njihov promjer<sup>5</sup>. Moneta br. 4 je antoninijan i pripada Filipu I (244-249), sa antolopom na reversu i prilično je rijetka moneta. Moneta br. 5 je isto tako antoninijan ali iskovan malo kasnije u vrijeme Takita (275-276).

Jedna od najtemeljnijih monetarnih reformi u historiji bila je sprovedena od strane Dioklecijana (284-305) od oko 286.g. do oko 296.g. Reformom je bila korigovana težina aureusa, a bili su uvedeni srebrni argentij i folis ili numus, bronzana moneta sa srebrnom navlakom<sup>6</sup>. Srebrna prevlaka je bila toliko tanka da se tokom vremena potpuno gubi tako da se danas od ovih numusa nalazi samo bronzano jezgro. Rijetki su primjeri da je sačuvana srebrna navlaka. Moneta br. 17 je jedan od rijetkih primjera bronzanog numusa sa očuvanom srebrnom navlakom.

Dioklecijanova reforma je prva od monetarnih reformi u kasno rimskom periodu. 309. godine Konstantin I (306-337) je sproveo monetarnu reformu kojom je bila uvedena nova zlatna nominala – solid i njegova frakcija semis. Oko 324. godine su bile uvedene dvije nove srebrne novčane jedinice – miliarens i silikva<sup>7</sup> (br. 8). Nazivi bronzanih moneta koje su bile u opticaju u ovom periodu nisu sa sigurnošću utvrđeni. Pretpostavlja se da su se bronzani numusi uvedeni od Konstantina I, 317-318 god. zvali centenionali (br. 9-12). Sa reformom Konstantija II i Konstansa 348.god. oni su bili demonetizirani, a uvedeni su numusi sa većom težinom (br. 16-21), što je rezultiralo smanjenjem količine moneta u trenutnom opticaju. Moguće je da su ovi numusi imali naziv maiorina. Ova reforma se pokazala kao nestabilna i kratkotrajna tako da je 360. god. Julijan sproveo reformu bronzanog kovanja, pri čemu su bile uvedene dvije nove nominalije - bilonov numus sa težinom od

antoninijan, named after his official name - Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. In the beginning, the antoninianus weighed 5,11 g, it had 50% to 40% silver and its value was two denars; however, soon after its introduction, it started to be debased. At the end of the rule of Gallienus, the antoniniani were made of bronze with a very thin silver coating, and their diameter was also decreased.<sup>5</sup> Coin No. mo4 is an antoninianus, and it belongs to Phillip I, it has an antelope on the reverse, and it is rare. Coin No. 5 is also an antoninianus but it is minted in the time of Tacitus.

One of the most fundamental monetary reforms in the history was implemented by the emperor Diocletian (284-305) from around 286 to around 296. The reforms corrected the weight of the aureus, and argenteus, a new silver coin was introduced, as well as a follis or nummus, a bronze coin with a silver coating<sup>6</sup>.

The silver coating is so thin that during time it is lost, so that is why we only find the bronze core of these coins. Examples with a well kept silver coating are very rare. Coin No. 17 is one of the rare examples of a bronze numus with a well kept silver coating.

Diocletian's monetary reform is the first of the monetary reforms in the late Roman period. In 309, Constantine I implemented a monetary reform again, introducing a new gold denomination, the solidus, and its fraction semissis. Around 324, two new silver monetary units - miliarens and siliqua (No. 8) were added to the existing monetary system<sup>7</sup>. The name of the bronze coins that circulated in this period has not been determined with certainty. It is assumed that the bronze nummi introduced by Constantine I in year 317-318 were called centenionals (No. 9-12). With the reform of Constantius and Constans in year 348 they were demonetized, and nummi with bigger weight were introduced (No. 16-21), which resulted in decrease of coins in circulation. It is possible that these nummi were called maiorina. This reform was an instable and short-term one and around year 360, Julian conducted a reform of the bronze coinage, introducing two new nominal, a billon nummus with a weight of around 8,25 g. and a bronze nummus with a weight of around 2,95 g<sup>8</sup> (No. 22).

5 Hadži-Maneva M., Roman coinage (III-IV Century), Coins from the collection of Ohridska Banka, Skopje 2006, 111.

6 Hadži-Maneva M., 2008,23.

7 Ibid,23.

5 Hadži-Maneva, M., Roman coinage (III-V Century), Coins from the collection of Ohridska Banka, Skopje 2006, 111.

6 Hadji-Maneva, M., 2008, 23

7 Ibid, 23

8 Hadži-Maneva, M., Roman coinage (III-V Century), Coins from the collection of Ohridska Banka, Skopje 2006, 113

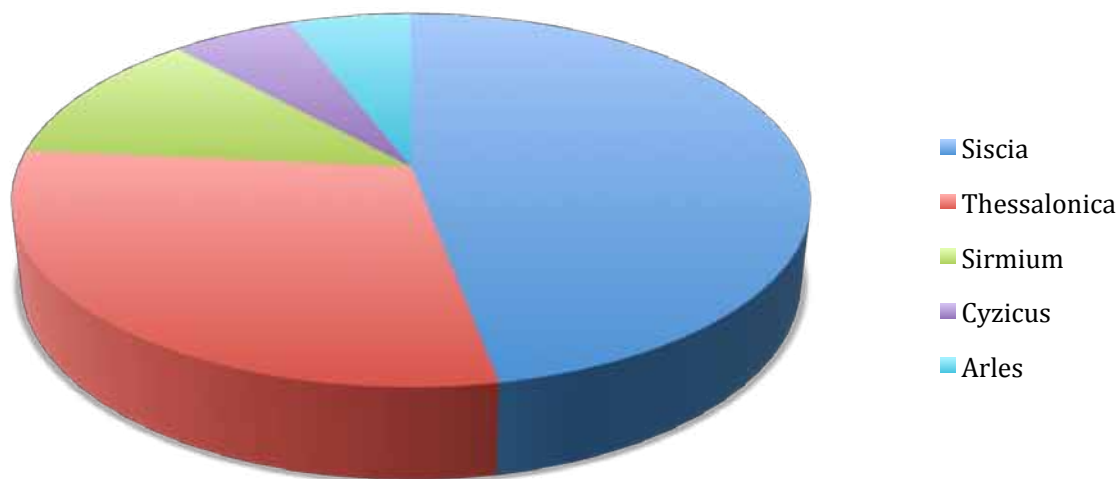
oko 8,25 gr. i bronzani numus sa težinom od oko 2,96 gr.<sup>8</sup> (br. 22).

Pri kraju III vijeka na dijelu reversne strane moneta započinje obilježavanje imena kovnice i radionice (oficina) u kojoj je iskovana. Na ovaj način je bila uvećana kontrola nad monetarnim vlastima, a bili su kontrolisani i sami kovači moneta.<sup>9</sup> U periodu između III i V vijeka bio je aktivan veći broj kovnica, među kojima i: Londinium, Lugdunum, Treveri, Arl, Ambijanum, Trier, Lion, Rim, Ostija, Tikinum, Akvileja, Kartagina, Siskija, Sirmium, Serdika, Tesalonika, Konstantinopolj, Heracleja, Kizik, Nikomedija, Antiohija, Aleksandrija i dr. Neke su bile operativne u toku cijelog perioda a neke samo povremeno, u zavisnosti od vojne, ekonomske i političke situacije.<sup>10</sup>

At the end of 3rd century, the name of the mint workshop (officina) was being designated in the exergue on the reverse of the coins. In this way, the control of the work of the minting authorities was increased, and the ones who minted the coins were also controlled.<sup>9</sup> In the period between 3rd and 5th centuries a number of mints were active, such as the ones in: Londinium, Lugidunum, Treveri, Arelatium, Ambianum, Trier, Lion, Rome, Ostia, Ticinum, Aquileia, Carthage, Siscia, Sirmium, Serdica, Thessalonica, Constatiniple, Heraclea, Cizicus, Nicomedia, Antioch, Alexandria, etc. Some of them were operational throughout the whole period, while some of them were only working from time to time depending on the military, economic and political situation in the region.<sup>10</sup>

Najzastupljenije kovnice među monetama pronađenim prilikom poslednjih iskopavanja na Duklji iz kasno rimskog perioda su Siskija, Tesalonika i Sirmium<sup>11</sup> što je i logično ako se uzme u obziru njihova geografska blizina sa Docleom. Najzastupljenija je Siskija sa 49 %, Tesalonika sa 29,4 % i Sirmium sa 11,7 %. Sa po jednim primjerkom zastupljeni su i Kizik – Turska i Arl – Francuska.

The coins that have been discovered most frequently with the latest excavations at Doclea, are minted in Siscia, Thessalonica and Sirmium I, which is logical if their geographical position regarding Doclea is taken into consideration. Siscia is the most frequent one with 49.05%, Thessalonica with 29.4% and Sirmium with 11.7%. Single finds from Cyzicus in Turkey and Arles - France are also found.



8 Hadži-Maneva M., Roman coinage (III-IV Century), Coins from the collection of Ohridska Banka, Skopje 2006, 113.

9 Hadži-Maneva M., Skopje 2008, 22.

10 Hadži-Maneva M., Roman coinage (III-IV Century), Coins from the collection of Ohridska Banka, Skopje 2006, 113.

11 Siskija-Sisak, Hrvatska, zatvorena 378.g.: Tesalonika-Grčka, zatvorena za vrijeme Lea I: Sirmijum-Sremska Mitrovica, Srbija operativna u 320-6, 351-64, 379 i 393-5 g.: Sear R.D., 1970, 49.

9 Hadži-Maneva, M., Skopje 2008, 22

10 Hadži-Maneva, M., Roman coinage (III-V Century), Coins from the collection of Ohridska Banka, Skopje 2006, 113.

Grad Doclea se prvi put u literaturi pominje kod Plinija Starijeg koji kaže da je u ratu Augusta sa Ilirima 35.godine, porobljen i prisiljen da plaća porez. Doclea produžava da se razvija i postoje dokazi o značajnom razvoju krajem I i početkom II vijeka n.e. Grad je stradao u zemljotresu 518. godine koji je izazvao velika oštećenja a nakon toga i prilikom najezde Avara koji su izazvli još jedan talas razaranja.<sup>12</sup> Skromni katalog napravljen identifikacijom moneta otkrivenih prilikom iskopavanja 2005-2010 god. je još jedno svjedočanstvo o životu Doclee tokom Imperijalnog i Kasno Rimskog perioda.

The town Doclea is first mentioned in literature by Pliny the Elder in relation to Augustus' Illyrian Wars in 35 BC, when they were conquered and made to pay tribute. The Roman town of Doclea continued to develop, and there is evidence of significant growth at the end of the I and beginning of the II centuries AD. The city suffered a great earthquake in AD 518, which must have caused considerable damage, and not long after this the Avars led another wave of destruction.<sup>11</sup> The modest catalogue made with the coin identification discovered during the excavations from 2005 to 2010 is just another testimony regarding life in Doclea during the Imperial and Late Roman Period.

#### SKRAĆENICE U KATALOGU

AB – avers  
 AE – bakar, bronza ili orikalkum  
 AR – srebro  
 r.- gram  
 d. – desno  
 l. – lijevo  
 mm. – milimetri  
 ca. - obim  
 Rev. – revers  
 RIC - Roman Imperial Coinage  
 I.B.- inventarni broj

#### ABBREVIATIONS IN THE CATALOGUE

Obv. – obverse  
 AE - copper, bronze or orichalcum  
 AR – silver  
 g. - grannes  
 r. – right  
 l. – left  
 mm. – millimetres  
 ca. – around  
 Rev. – reverse  
 RIC – Roman Imperial Coinage  
 I.N. – inventory number

<sup>12</sup> Pett L., 2010,12-14.

<sup>11</sup> Pett, L., 2010, 12-14.



**Domitijan (81-96)**

1. As, Rim, 87  
 Av. IMP CAES [DOMIT A]VG GERM COS  
 XIII CENS PER PP  
 Bista Domitijana sa lovorovim vijencem na desno, sa egidom.  
 Rev. VIRTVTI AVGVSTI S C  
 Virtus stoji na desno, drži koplje i parazonium.  
 AE; 11,3r.; 29 mm.; 6  
 RIC II, 351;  
 I.B. 71/09

**Hadrijan (117-138)**

2. Sestercij, Rim, 118  
 Av.IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HA[DRIANVS AVG]  
 Hadrijanova bista sa lovorovim vijencem na desno, sa draperijom na lijevom. ramenu.  
 Rev. [ANONA] AVG  
 Anona stoji na lijevo, drži listove kukuruza i kornukupiju, do njenih stopala je modius i listovi kukuruza; lijevo od nje je prora od broda  
 AE; 24,6 r.; 34,5 mm.; 6  
 RIC II, 548;  
 I.B. 042/05

Julija Maesa (Sestra Julija Domna i baba Elegabala)

3. Denar, Rim, 218-222  
 Av. IVLIA MAESA AVG  
 Bista Julije Maese na desno sa draperijom  
 Rev. SAECVLI FEL[IC]ITAS  
 Felicitas stoji na lijevo, drži dugi kaudukej i prinosi žrtvu iznad oltara, u polju lijevo zvijezda.  
 AE; 3,0 r.; 18,6 mm.; à  
 RIC IV 272  
 I.N.. 32/09

**Filip I (244-249)**

4. Antoninijan, Rim, 247  
 Av. [IMP PHILIPPVS] AVG  
 Bista sa radijalnom krunom nadesno.  
 Rev. SAECVLARES AVGG  
 Antilopa u hodu na d., u otseku. [VI].  
 AE; 2,5 r.; 21,5 mm.; 1  
 RIC IV 22  
 I.N.. 495/10

**Takit (275-276)**

5. Antoninijan, 275-276  
 Av.IMP CM CL TACITVS AVG  
 Bista sa radijalnom krunom na desno.  
 Rev. AEQVITAS AVG  
 Aekvitas stoji na l. drži vagu i kornukupiju  
 AE; 3,9 r.; 23,3 mm.; à  
 I.B. 166/10

**Likinij I (308-324)**

6. Numus, Tasalonika, 313  
 Av.IMP LIC LICINIVS PF AVG  
 Glava sa lovorovim vijencem na desno.  
 Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORIAVG NN  
 Jupiter stoji frontalno sa glavom na l., hlamida visi sa l. ramena, u d. ruci drži Viktoriju na globusu a sa lijevom se podupire na skiptar; orao sa vijencem do stopalal. U otsečku . TS-G.  
 AE; 2,7r.; 22,1mm.;6  
 RIC VI 59  
 I.B. 037/05

**7. Numus,, Siskija, 319-320**

Av.IMP LICI-NIVS AVG  
 Glava sa lovorovim vijencem na desno.  
 Rev. VICT•LAETAE PRINC PERP  
 Dvije Viktorije stoje jedna naspram druge, zajedno drže štit sa inskripcijom VOT/PR iznad oltara; U otsečku FSIS•.  
 AE; 2,8 r.; 19 mm.; à  
 RIC VII 103  
 I.B. 31/09

**Konstantin I (307-337)**

8. Silikva Sirmium, 320-324  
 Av.CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG  
 Golobrada glava na desno.  
 Rev. CRISPVS ET CONSTANTINVS CC  
 Golobrade biste, jedna naspram druge. U otsečku SIRM .  
 AR; 4,4 r.; 23,1mm.;6  
 RIC VII14  
 I.B. 18/05

**9. Numus, Sirmium, 324-325**

Av.CONSTAN-TINVS AVG  
 Glava sa lovorovim vijencem na desno.  
 Rev.SARMATIA-DEVICTA  
 Biktorija u hodu na desno drži trofej I granu Palme., gura zarobljenika na zemlju na desno.  
 U otsečku SIRM.  
 AE; 3,0 r.; 19,5mm.;6  
 RIC VII 48  
 I.B. 481/10

**10. Numus, siskija,324-325**

Av.CONSTAN-TINVS AVG  
 Glava sa lovorovim vijencem na desno.  
 Rev. PROVIDEN-TIAE AVGG  
 Porta vojnog logora sa dvije kule, bez vrata, gore zvijezda. Različiti broj redova kamenja. U otsečku •[ ]SIS•.  
 AE;3,1 r.; 19,1 mm.;6  
 RIC VII 200  
 I.B. 482/10

**11. Numus, Tesalonika,326-328**

Av.[CONSTA]-TINVS AVG  
 Glava sa lovorovim vijencem na desno.  
 Rev. PROVIDEN-[TIAE AVGG]  
 Porta vojnog logora sa dvije kule, bez vrata, gore zvijezda;Različiti broj redova kamenja. U otsečku •SMTS[ ] .  
 AE; 2,1 r.; 19,6 mm.; à  
 RIC VII 153  
 I.B. 099/05

**12. Numus,330-333**

Av.[CON]STANTI-[NVS] MAX AVG  
 Bista sa dijademom, ogrtačen i oklopom.  
 Rev. GLORI[A EXERC-ITVS]  
 Dva vojnika sa šlemovima, stoje okrenuti jedan prema drugom u rukama sa spoljne strane drže koplja, a ruke sa unutrašnje strane su im na štitu koji se podupire na zemlji; između njih su dva vojna znaka.  
 AE; 2,1 r.; 17 mm.; à  
 I.B. 010/05

Komemorativno kovanje iz vremena Konstantina I  
 Urbs Roma, tip

**13. Numus, 334-337**

Av.VRBS [ROMA]  
 Bista sa šlemom i imperijalnim ogrtačem na lijevo.  
 Rev.Bez legende  
 Vučica okrenuta na lijevo doji blizance; gore dvije zvijezde  
 AE; 1,9 g; 17,8 mm; à  
 I.B. 43/09

Komemorativno kovanje nakon smrti Konstantina I

14. Numus, 337-340  
 Av..[DN CONSTANTI-NVS PT AVG]  
 Glava pokrivena sa velom, nadesno.  
 Rev. [VN MR]  
 Imperator sa velom na desno u kvadrigu; ruka gospodnja se spušta prema njemu.  
 AE; 1,1 r.; 15,2 mm.; à  
 I.B. 146/10

## IMPERIAL COINS

Domitian (AD 81-96)

1. As, Rome, AD 87

Obv. IMP CAES [DOMIT A]VG GERM COS XIII CENS PER PP

Laureate bust of Domitian r., with aegis.

Rev. VIRTVTI AVGVSTI S C

Virtus standing r., holding spear and parazonium.

AE; 11,3g; 29 mm; 6

RIC II, 351;

I.N. 71/09

Hadrian (AD 117-138)

2. Sestertius, Rome, AD 118

Obv. IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HA[DRIANVS AVG]

Laureate bust of Hadrian r., with drapery on l. shoulder.

Rev. [ANONA] AVG

Anona standing l. holding corn-ears and cornucopiae; at her feet, l. modius and corn-ears; to her r., prow of ship.

AE; 24,6g; 34,5mm; 6

RIC II, 548;

I.N. 042/05

Julia Maesa (The sister of Julia Domna and grandmother of Elagabalus)

3. Denarius, Rome, AD 218-222

Obv. IVLIA MAESA AVG

Draped bust of Julia Maesa r.

Rev. SAECVLI FEL[IC]ITAS

Felicitas stg. l., holding long caduceus and sacrificing over lighted altar; in field l., star.

AE; 3,0 g; 18,6 mm; à

RIC IV 272

I.N. 32/09

Philip I (244-249)

4. Antoninianus, Rome, AD 247

Obv. [IMP PHILIPPVS] AVG

Radiate bust r.

Rev. [SAECVLARES AVGG]

Antelope walking r., [VI] in exergue.

AE; 2,5 g; 21,5 mm; 1

RIC IV 22

I.N. 495/10

Tacitus (275-276)

5. Antoninianus, 275-276

Obv. IMP CM CL TACITVS AVG

Radiate bust r.

Rev. AEQVITAS AVG

Aequites stg. l., holding scales and cornucopiae.

AE; 3,9 g; 23,3 mm; à

I.N. 166/10

## LATE ROMAN COINS

Licinius I (308-324)

6. Nummus, Thessalonica, 313

Obv. IMP LIC LICINIVS PF AVG

Laureate head r.

Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI AVG NN

Jupiter stg. facing, head l., chlamys hanging from l. shoulder, r. holding Victory on globe, l. leaning on scepter; eagle with wreath in beak at feet to l. •TS•Γ• in the exergue.

AE; 2,7g; 22,1 mm; 6

RIC VI 59

I.N. 037/05

7. Nummus, Siscia, 319-320

Obv. IMP LICINIUS AVG

Laureate head r.

Rev. VICT•LAETAE PRINC PERP

Two Victories stg. facing one another, together holding shield inscribed VOT/PR on altar; TSIS• in the exergue.

AE; 2,8g; 19,1mm; à

RIC VII 103

I.N. 31/09

Constantine I (307-337)

8. Siliqua, Sirmium, 320-324

Obv. CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG

Head bare r.

Rev. CRISPVS ET CONSTANTINVS CC

Busts bare-headed, facing one another. SIRM in the exergue.

AR; 4,4g; 23,1 mm; 6

RIC VII 14

I.N. 18/05

9. Nummus, Sirmium, 324-325

Obv. CONSTAN-TINVS AVG

Laureate head r.

Rev. SARMATIA-DEVICTA

Victory advancing r., holding trophy, palm-branch, spurring captive std. on ground to r. SIRM in the exergue.

AE; 3,0g; 19,5 mm; 6

RIC VII 48

I.N. 481/10

10. Nummus, Siscia, 324-325

Obv. CONSTAN-TINVS AVG

Laureate head r.

Rev. PROVIDEN-TIAE AVGG

Camp gate two turrets, no dors, star above; varying number of stone layers. •[ ]SIS• in the exergue.

AE; 3,1 g; 19,1 mm; 6

RIC VII 200

I.N. 482/10

11. Nummus, Thessalonica, 326-328

Obv. [CONSTA]-TINVS AVG

Laureate head r.

Rev. PROVIDEN-[TIAE AVGG]

Camp gate two turrets, no dors, star above; varying number of stone layers. In fld r. •SMTS[ ] in the exergue.

AE; 2,1g; 19,6mm; à

RIC VII 153

I.N. 099/05

12. Nummus, 330-333

Obv. [CON]STANTI-[NVS] MAX AVG

Diademed, draped, cuirassed bust.

Rev. GLORI[A EXERC-ITVS]

Two soldiers, helmeted, standing facing each other, reversed spear in outer hand, inner hand on shield resting on ground; between them two standards.

AE; 2,1g; 17 mm; à

I.N. 010/05

Commemorative Issues in the Period of Constantine I  
Vrbs Roma

13. Nummus, 334-337

Obv. VRBS [ROMA]

Helmet bust, wearing imperial cloak, to l.

Rev. No legend

She-wolf standing l. suckling twins; above two stars.

AE; 1,9 g; 17,8 mm; à

I.N. 43/09

Konstantin II (337-340)

Kajsar (317-337)

15. Numus, Siskija, 318-319

Av. [CONSTANTINVS]S IVN NOB CAES

Bista sa lovorovim vijencem, ogrtač i oklop, sa pogledom od pozadi.

Rev. VICTORIAE LAE TAE PRINC PERP

Dvije Viktorije stoje jedna naspram druge, zajedno Две Виктории стојат една наспроти друга, заедно држе штит sa inskripcijom VOT/PR iznad oltara; U otsečku ASIS.

AE; 2,9 g; 19,3 mm; 7

RIC VII 58

I.B. 28/10

Konstantij II (337-361)

Kajsar (324-337)

16. Numus, Tesalonika, 330-333

Av. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Bista sa lovorovim vijencem na desno.

Rev. GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS

Dva vojnika sa šlemovima, stoje okrenuti jedan prema drugom, u rukama sa spoljne strane drže okrenuta koplja, a ruke sa unutrašnje strane su im na štitu koji se podupire na zemlju, između njih dva vojna znaka. U otsečku SMTSI.

AE; 2,2 g; 17,1 mm; 6

RIC VII 186

I.B. 483/10

17. Numus, Siskija, 350

Av. DN CONSTAN-TIVS PF AVG

Bista sa dijademom, ogrtač i oklop na desno.

Rev. HOC SIG-NO VICT[OR ERIS]

Imperator sa dijademom u vojnoj uniformi, stoji frontalno sa glavom okrenutom na lijevo, drži vojni znak sa hristogramom na zastavi i koplju. Viktorija koja ga kruniše sa vijencem drži granu palme. U otsečku ASIS[\*].

AE; 4,5 g; 23,3 mm; 6

RIC VIII 282

I.B. 69/09

18. Numus, Siskija, 350

Av. [DN CONSTAN]-TIVS PF AVG

Bista sa dijademom, ogrtačem i oklopom, na desno iza biste slovo A, ispred biste zvijezda.

Rev. CONCORDIA MILITVM

Imperator sa dijademom u vojnoj uniformi stoji frontalno sa glavom okrenutom na lijevo; iznad njega zvijezda. U dvije ruke drži vojni znak sa hristogramom na zastavi. Slovo A u polju lijevo. U otsečku ASIS.

AE; 4,7 g; 22,9 mm; à

RIC VIII 284

I.B. 484/10

19. Numus, Siskija, 350

Av. DN CONSTAN-TIVS PF AVG

Bista sa dijademom, ogrtačem i oklopom, na desno. Iza biste slovo A.

Rev. CONCORDIA-MILITVM

Imperator sa dijademom u vojnoj uniformi stoji frontalno sa glavom na lijevo, iznad njega zvijezda. U obje ruke drži vojni znak sa hristogramom na zastavi. U polju lijevo III. U otsečku [A]SIS .

AE; 5,1 g; 23,7 mm; à

RIC VIII 301

I.B. 68/09

20. Numus, Kizik, 351-354

Av. [DN CONSTAN-TI]VS PF AVG

Bista sa dijademom, ogrtačem i oklopom, na desno.

Rev. [FEL TEMP RE-PARATIO]

Vojnik sa oklopom okrenut na lijevo drži štiti na lijevoj ruci I probada palog konjanika, dolje desno štiti. Konjanik okrenut prema licu vojnika I podiže desnu ruku. U otsečku SMKT.

AE; 2,0 g; 15,3 mm; à

RIC VIII 104

I.B. 535/10

21. Numus, Tesalonika, 355-361

Av. DN CONSTAN-TIVS PF AVG

Bista sa dijademom, ogrtačem i oklopom, na desno.

Rev. SPES [REI]-PVBLICE

Imperator sa šlemom u vojnoj uniformi stoji i drži globus i koplje. U otsečku SMTS[A].

AE; 1,4 g; 17,2 mm.; 0

RIC VIII 213

I.B. 340/10

Julijan II (360-363)

22. Numus, Arles, 360-363

Av. DN FL CL IVL-IANVS PF AVG

Bista sa dijademom, ogrtačem i oklopom, na desno.

Rev. SECVRITAS REI PVB

Bik stoji na desno, iznad njega dvije zvijezde. U polju desno orao. Orao stoji na desno na vijencu sa glavom u lijevo drugi vijenac drži u kljunu. U otsečku PCONST.

AE; 8,0 g; 27,8 mm.; 0

RIC VIII 321

I.B. 82/09

Valentinijan I (364-375)

23. Numus, Siskija, 367-375

Av. [DN VALENTIN-AN]VS PF AVG

Bista sa dijademom, ogrtačem i oklopom, na desno.

Rev. SECVRITAS-REIPVBLCAE

Viktorija u hodu na lijevo drži vijenac i granu palme. U polju lijevo zvijezda iznad P, u polju desno M; U otsečku [Δ]SIS[C].

AE; 2,4 g; 18,3 mm.; 7

RIC IX 15a

I.B. 29/10

Gratijan (367-383)

24. Numus, Siskija, 378-383

Av. DN GRATIA-NVS RF AVG

Bista sa dijademom, ogrtačem i oklopom, na desno.

Rev. REPARATIO-REIPVB

Imperator stoji frontalno sa glavom na lijevo sa desnom rukom podiže ženu koja kleči I drži Viktoriju na globusu u lijevoj ruci. U otsečku ASIS[C].

AE; 5,1 g; 23,4 mm; 7

RIC IX 26a

I.B. 18/SN/09

25. Numus, Tesalonika, 378-383

Av. DN GRATIA-[NVS] PF AVG

Bista sa dijademom, ogrtačem i oklopom, na desno.

Rev. REPARATIO-[REIPVB]

Imperator stoji frontalno sa glavom na lijevo sa desnom rukom podiže ženu koja kleči I drži Viktoriju na globusu u lijevoj ruci. U polju lijevo A. U otsečku SMTE[S].

AE; 4,3 g; 22,3 mm.; 6

RIC IX 37a

I.B. 67/09

Commemorative Coins struck after the death of Constantine I

14. Nummus, 337-340

Obv.[DN CONSTANTI-NVS PT AVG]

Veiled, head r.

Rev. [VN MR]

Emperor, veiled, to r. in quadriga; the hand of God reaches down to him.

AE; 1,1 g; 15,2 mm; à

I.N. 146/10

Constantine II (337-340)

Caesar (317-337)

15. Nummus, Siscia, 318-319

Obv.. [CONSTANTINVS]S IVN NOB CAES

Laurate, draped and cuirassed bust r., seen from back

Rev.VICTORIAE LAE TAE PRINC PERP

Two Victories stg. facing one another, together holding shield inscribed VOT/PR on alther; ASIS in the exergue.

AE; 2,9 g 19,3 mm; 7

RIC VII 58

I.N. 28/10

Constantius II (337-361)

Caesar (324-337)

16. Nummus, Thessalonica, 330-333

Obv.FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C

Laurate, draped and cuirassed bust r.

Rev.GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS

Two soldiers, helmeted, stg. looking at one another, reversed spear in outer hand, inner hand on shield resting on ground; between them, two standards. SMTS in the exergue.

AE; 2,2g; 17,1 mm; 6

RIC VII 186

I.N. 483/10

17. Nummus, Siscia, 350

Obv.DN CONSTAN-TIVS PF AVG

Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r.

Rev. HOC SIG-NO VICT[OR ERIS]

Emperor, diad.and in military dress stg. facing, head turned l., holding standard with Chi-Rho on the banner, and spear. To the r. stands Victory, crowning him with a wreath and holding a palm-branch. •ASIS[\*] in the exergue.

AE; 4,5g; 23,3 mm; 6

RIC VIII 282

I.N. 69/09

18. Nummus, Siscia, 350

Obv. [DN CONSTAN]-TIVS PF AVG

Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. A behind bust, star in front.

Rev. CONCORDIA MILITVM

Emperor diad. and in military dress stg. facing, head l.; above him star. In each hand he holds a standard with Chi-Rho on the banner. A in the field l. •ASIS• in the exergue.

AE; 4,7g; 22,9 mm; à

RIC VIII 284

I.N. 484/10

19. Nummus, Siscia, 350

Obv..DN CONSTAN-TIVS PF AVG

Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r., letter A behind bust.

Rev.CONCORDIA-MILITVM

Emperor diad. and in military dress stg. facing head l., above him star. In each hand he holds a standard with Chi-Rho on the banner; III in the field l; [A]SIS in the exergue.

AE; 5,1g; 23,7 mm; à

RIC VIII 301

I.N. 68/09

20. Nummus, Cyzicus, 351-354

Obv.[DN CONSTAN-TI]VS PF AVG

Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r.

Rev. [FEL TEMP RE-PARATIO]

Helmeted soldier to l., shield on l. arm, spearing falling horseman; shield on ground at r. horseman turns to face soldier and raises r. arm. SMKT in the exergue.

AE; 2,0g; 15,3 mm; à

RIC VIII 104

I.N. 535/10

21. Nummus, Thessalonica, 355-361

Obv.DN CONSTAN-TIVS PF AVG

Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r.

Rev. SPES [REI]-PVBLICE

Emperor, helmeted and in military dress stg. l., holding globe and spear. SMTS[A] in the exergue.

AE; 1,4g; 17,2 mm; 0

RIC VIII 213

I.N. 340/10

Julian II (360-363)

22. Nummus, Arles, 360-363

Obv.DN FL CL IVL-IANVS PF AVG

Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r.

Rev. SECVRITAS REI PVB

Bull, head facing, stg. r.; above, two stars; eagle in field to r.; the eagle is stg. r. on a wreath with head to l., holding another worth in its beak. PCONST• in the exergue.

AE; 8,0g; 27,8 mm; 0

RIC VIII 321

I.N. 82/09

Valentinian I (364-375)

23. Nummus, Siscia, 367-375

Obv.[DN VALENTIN-AN]VS PF AVG

Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r.

Rev. SECVRITAS-REIPVBLCAE

Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm. [Δ]SIS[C] in the exergue. In fields l. star above P and r. M.

AE; 2,4g; 18,3 mm; 7

RIC IX 15a

I.N. 29/10

Gratian (367-383)

24. Nummus, Siscia, 378-383

Obv.DN GRATIA-NVS RF AVG

Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r.

Rev. REPARATIO-REIPVB

Emperor stg. facing, head l., with r. hand raising kneeling turreted woman, and holding Victory on globe in l. ASIS[C]• in the exergue.

AE; 5,1g; 23,4 mm; 7

RIC IX 26a

I.N. 18/SN/09

25. Nummus, Thessalonica, 378-383

Obv.DN GRATIA-[NVS] PF AVG

Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r.

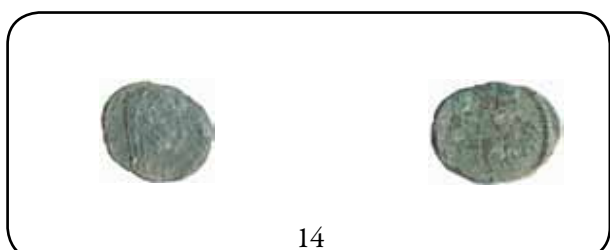
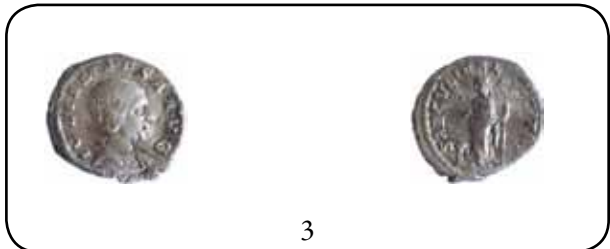
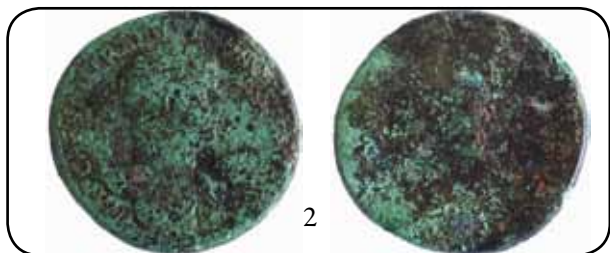
Rev.REPARATIO-[REIPVB]

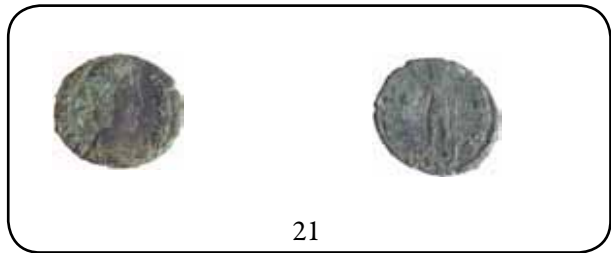
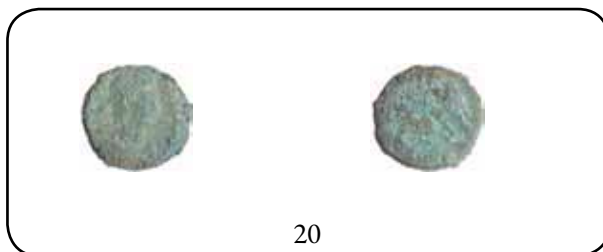
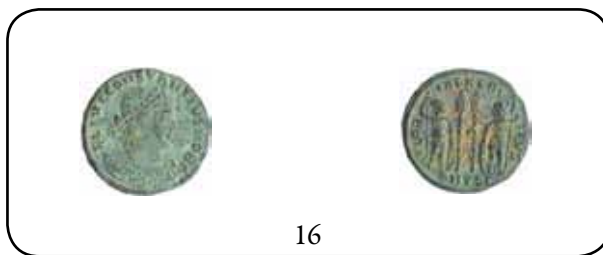
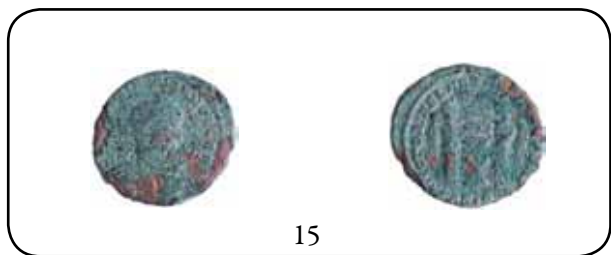
Emperor stg. facing, head l., with r. hand raising kneeling turreted woman, and holding Victory on globe in l. In field l. A. SMTE[S] in the exergue.

AE; 4,3g; 22,3 mm; 6

RIC IX 37a

I.N. 67/09





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- (Footnotes)  
1 Siscia – Sisak, Croatia, finally closed ca. A.D. 378; Thesalonica – Salonica, Greece, , finally closed under Leo I; Sirmium – Sremska Mitrovica, Serbia Operational A.D.320-6, 351-64, 379 and 393-5; Sear R.D.,1970, 49.





## RIMSKA GROBNICA NA LOKALITETU GRUDICE KOD DUKLJE

## THE ROMAN TOMB FROM THE GRUDICE SITE NEAR DOCLEA

Lokalitet Grudice nalazi se u naselju Rogami kod Podgorice, nedaleko od ostataka rimskog grada Doclea, na oko 200 m sjeveroistočno od skretanja prema mostu Smokovac. Naziv lokaliteta govori nam da je nekada na ovom mjestu postojalo više manjih humki – „grudica“, kakve je na prostoru jugoistočne nekropole Duklje pominjao Piero Sticotti (Pjero Stikoti) i pod kojima su mještani nailazili na ostatke zidova, ili grobove.<sup>1</sup> Grudice su usljed višedecenijske devastacije lokaliteta izgradnjom naselja vremenom nestale, ali se i dalje veoma često na ovom prostoru prilikom građevinskih i poljoprivrednih radova pronalaze ostaci grobne arhitekture. Tako su krajem juna 2010. godine, prilikom zemljanih radova na imanju po-



Sl.1 – Staklena boca iz grobnice, prilog uz skelet III /  
Fig.2 – Glass bottle from the tomb, associated with Skeleton III

1 Sticotti, P., *Rimski grad Doclea u Crnoj Gori*, Podgorica, 1999, 35

The Grudice Site is situated in the Rogami settlement near Podgorica, in the vicinity of the remains of the ancient Roman town of Doclea, 200 metres north-east of the crossroads by Smokovac Bridge. The name of this site indicates that a long time ago there were a lot of small mounds – “grudice” in this place, mentioned in the area of Doclea’s south-eastern necropolis by Piero Sticotti, and under which the remains of walls or tombs were found by local inhabitants.<sup>1</sup> As time went by, the mounds disappeared as a result of devastation of the site by the construction of the settlement, but it is still very common nowadays for the remains of tomb architecture to be found during construction and agricultural work. This was precisely the case when, at the end of June 2010, during earth works on the property of the Soskic family, the owners discovered a huge stone block, and after lifting it up, concluded that they had found a tomb. At the moment of the discovery the tomb was completely intact, however after its opening the owners took out two glass items – a bottle (Fig.1) and a cup (Fig.2), and slightly disturbed the inner part of the tomb. Soon afterwards, The Museums and Galleries of Podgorica Public Institution was informed and rescue archaeological excavations started on June 30, 2010.<sup>2</sup>

At the beginning, a trench measuring 3 x 3.5 m was dug, with the purpose of covering the whole dimensions of the tomb construction, and then we commenced unearthing the tomb sides down to the sterile soil. The excavations took six days and the following data was obtained: the tomb orientation was north-east to south-west, and its dimensions cca. 260 x 160 x 100 cm (Fig. 3, T. I). It was constructed with semi-columns of approximately

1 Sticotti, P., *Rimski grad Doclea u Crnoj Gori*, Podgorica, 1999, p 35

2 Excavations were carried out in the organization of the Public Facility Museums and Galleries of Podgorica, in part: D. Radovic - Curator of the Public Facility Museums and Galleries of Podgorica, M. Bakovic and I. Medenica - archaeologists from the Centre for Archaeological Research of Montenegro

rodice Šoškić, vlasnici naišli na masivni kameni blok, po čijem podizanju je ustanovljeno da se radi o grobnici. U trenutku otkrića grobnica je bila netaknuta, međutim vlasnici su nakon otvaranja iz nje izvadili dva staklena predmeta – bocu (sl. 1) i pehar (sl. 2), i pritom neznatno poremetili stanje u unutrašnjosti. Ubrzo je kontaktirana JU Muzeji i galerije Podgorice, te su 30. juna 2010. godine započeta zaštitna arheološka iskopavanja.<sup>2</sup>

Na početku je odmjerena sonda dimenzija 3 x 3,5 m sa namjerom da se njome obuhvati cjelokupan gabarit grobne konstrukcije, a zatim je pristupljeno otkrivanju zidova grobnice do nivoa zdravice. Iskopavanja su trajala šest dana i pružila su sljedeće podatke: grobna konstrukcija je orijentisana u pravcu sjeveroistok-jugozapad i ima dimenzije cca 260 x 160 x 100 cm (sl. 3, T. I). Za njenu izgradnju upotrijebljen je kamen obrađen u obliku polustubova približno istog prečnika i različitih dužina, što je jedinstven slučaj kada su u pitanju do sada otkriveni grobovi u Crnoj Gori, a ni sa drugih područja nam nisu poznate analogije. Polustubovi su postavljeni tako da formiraju pravougaonu grobnu komoru



Sl.2 – Stakleni pehar iz grobnice, prilog uz skelet III /  
Fig.2 – Glass goblet from the tomb, associated with Skeleton III

<sup>2</sup> Iskopavanja su obavljena u organizaciji JU Muzeji i galerije Podgorice, u sastavu: D. Radović – kustos JU Muzeji i galerije Podgorice, M. Baković i I. Medenica – arheolozi Centra za arheološka istraživanja Crne Gore

the same diameter and different lengths, which is unique as far as unearthed tombs in Montenegro are concerned, and also we are unfamiliar with any similarities in other areas. The semi-columns were set in such a way that they form a rectangular tomb chamber with dimensions 189 x 100 cm and they are plastered at the corners on the inner side. The break in the semi-column which forms the southern wall of the tomb is also covered with plaster on the inner side, while the slightly shorter northern semi-column is “extended” by the addition of stone, probably broken off during the processing and filling of the spaces with plaster in the northern corner of the tomb chamber (Fig. 4).

The semi-column which closes the construction from the south-east is the shortest and is only partially dressed. Three semi-columns that are connected by plaster to the tomb walls have function as covering slabs, and on the shorter sides of the tombs one row of broken stones was added to prevent earth falling into it. The floor of the tomb chamber is covered by six flat bricks (tegulae).

The skeletal remains of three bodies were found in the tomb (Fig. 5). The skeletal remains, which had been carefully collected and put in a pile in the north-west corner of the tomb chamber, belong to the earliest funeral, and they are marked as Skeleton I (T. II). No items were registered which could belong to this individual.

The second body (Skeleton II) had been laid on its back, stretched out and was lying in a north-west to south-east direction. The skeleton had been disturbed in the pelvic region. A glass vessel was by its left side, only fragments of which were found (T.V/2) and also one iron instrument was by its right side (T.III/1). Dimensions of the instrument: length - 17.2 cm; maximum width of the blade - 4 cm; thickness of the blade - 0,4 cm; thickness at the tip - 0.18 cm; the handle has a rectangular cross-section of 2.3 x 1.8 cm.

Skeleton III was the best preserved, and probably the last to be buried in the tomb. The body had been laid on its back, stretched out, pointing towards the south-east. The items found around it indicate that it is a woman's skeleton. A bone needle was found under the skull, 9.8 cm in length, with a complex profile and decorated with engraved geo-



*Sl. 3 – Izgled grobnice sa sjeveroistoka /*

*Fig. 3 – Appearance of the tomb from the north-east side*

dimenzija 188 x 95 cm i na spojevima sa unutrašnje strane su omalterisani. Prelom na polustubu koji formira južni zid grobnice je takođe premazan malterom sa unutrašnje strane, dok je nešto kraći sjeverni polustub „produžen“ dodavanjem kamena, vjerovatno odlomljenog tokom klesanja i popunjavanjem praznina u sjevernom uglu grobne komore malterom (sl. 4).

Polustub koji zatvara konstrukciju sa jugoistoka je najkraći i samo je djelimično obrađen. Funkciju pokrovnih ploča obavljaju tri polustuba vezana malterom za zidove grobnice, a na kraćim stranama grobnice je dodat po jedan red lomljenog kamena sa ciljem da se spriječi upadanje zemlje u unutrašnjost. Pod grobne komore popločan je sa šest ravnih opeka (tegula).

U grobnici su se nalazili skeletni ostaci tri pokojnika (sl. 5). Najstarijoj sahrani pripadaju skeletni ostaci brižljivo sakupljeni i složeni na gomilu u sjeverozapadni ugaon grobne komore, koje smo označili kao Skelet I (T. II). Nije registrovan nijedan prilog koji bi mogao pripadati ovom pokojniku.

Drugi pokojnik (Skelet II), prilično oštećen u karličnom dijelu, je položen na leđa u opruženom stavu i orijentisan u pravcu sjeverozapad-jugoistok. Uz njegov lijevi bok je položena staklena posuda, od koje smo pronašli samo fragmente (T.V/2), a pripadao mu je i jedan gvozdeni instrument, koji

metric lines (T.III/3). Another arch-shaped bone needle 17.7 cm in length was found under the right shoulder of the body (T.III/2). According to the position and dimensions, it can be concluded that this needle was part of the clothing, or that it connected the ends of the funerary shroud in which the body was wrapped. There was a bronze iron ring with a rectangular cross-section beside the head, 5.7 cm in diameter, 1 mm thick, decorated with carved ribs, probably a hair ornament (T.III/4). The glass bottle and the cup, which the landowners removed from the tomb, also belonged to this skeleton, and on the basis of the prints in the soil layer, we discovered that they were situated beside the left shoulder of the body. The bottle was made of green glass, with a cylindrical neck, a thick profiled rim and a round body with a pushed-in bottom (pic.1, T.IV/1). Dimensions: diameter of the rim - 3.2 cm; diameter of the bottom - 5 cm; height - 14.7 cm. The conical cup was also made of green glass, with a funnel-like rim and a ring-shaped base (pic.2, T.IV/2). Dimension: diameter of the rim - 7.4 cm; diameter of the bottom - 3.4 cm; height - 10.5 cm.

The fragments of a balsamarium were found in the tomb, also made of green glass, unfortunately not



Sl. 4 – Sjeverni ugao grobnice /  
Fig. 4 – The northern corner of the tomb

se nalazio uz desni bok pokojnika (T.III/1). Dimenzije instrumenta: dužina 17,2 cm, maksimalna širina oštrice 4 cm, debljina oštrice 0,4 cm, na kraju 0,18 cm, drška pravougaonog presjeka 2,3 x 1,8 cm.

Najbolje očuvan i po svemu sudeći posljednji sahranjen u grobnici je Skelet III. Pokojnik je položen na leđa u opruženom stavu, orijentisan glavom prema jugoistoku. Predmeti pronađeni uz njega ukazuju na to da se radi o ženskom skeletu. Ispod lobanje pronađena je koštana igla za kosu dužine 9,8 cm, složene profilacije, ukrašena urezanim geometrijskim motivima (T.III/3). Još jedna lučno zakrivljena koštana igla dužine 17,7 cm nalazila se ispod desnog ramena pokojnice (T.III/2). Na osnovu njenog položaja i dimenzija može se zaključiti da je ova igla bila dio odjeće, ili je pridržavala krajeve tkanine u koju je pokojnica bila umotana prilikom sahrane. Pored glave se nalazila bronzana alka pravougaonog presjeka, prečnika 5,7 cm, debljine 1 mm, ukrašena plastičnim rebrima, moguće ukras/šnala za kosu (T.III/4). Staklena boca i pehar, koje su vlasnici izvadili iz grobnice takođe su pripadali ovom skeletu i na osnovu otisaka u sloju zemlje ustanovili smo da su se nalazili u predjelu lijevog ramena pokojnice. Boca je od zelenkastog stakla, sa cilindričnim vratom, zadebljanim profilisanim obodom i loptastim recipijentom sa uvučenim dnom (sl.1, T.IV/1). Dimenzije: prečnik oboda

in situ (T.III/5). Dimension: diameter of the bottom – 1.7 cm; preserved height - 4 cm.

During excavation we found two more skeleton tombs which were less well preserved on the northern and southern sides of the tomb, which we marked as Tomb I and Tomb II (T.I). Both of them were oriented in a south-east to north-west direction.

Tomb I is partially bordered with broken stone, and due to the fact that it lies on the side of the tomb construction, it can be concluded that the funeral was carried out after construction. Beside the head of the body, there was ceramic jar with one vertical handle, made of uncontaminated, but badly-baked earth, greyish-red in colour (T.V/1). Dimensions: diameter of the rim – 6.2 cm; diameter of the bottom - 7 cm; height – 16.4 cm.

Tomb II was completely destroyed during the construction of the tomb. The body was probably buried in a wooden coffin, because two iron wedges were found beside it. (T.V/3).

The items found are chronologically specific, which enables us to date the tomb precisely.

Glass bottles with a spherical body and a profiled

3,2 cm, prečnik dna 5 cm, visina 14,7 cm. Konični pehar je takođe izrađen od zelenkastog stakla, ima lijevasto proširen obod i prstenastu stopu (sl.2, T. IV/2). Dimenzije: prečnik oboda 7,4 cm, prečnik dna 3,4 cm, visina 10,5 cm.

U grobnici su pronađeni i fragmenti balsamarijuma takođe od zelenkastog stakla, nažalost ne *in situ* (T.III/5). Dimenzije: prečnik dna 1,7 cm, očuvana visina 4 cm.

Tokom iskopavanja naišli smo na još dva slabije očuvana skeletna groba sa sjeverne i južne strane grobnice, koje smo označili kao Grob I i Grob II (T.I). Oba su orijentisana u pravcu jugoistok-sjeverozapad.

Grob I je djelimično bio ovičen lomljenim kame- nom i na osnovu činjenice da naliježe na bočnu stranu grobne konstrukcije, može se zaključiti da je ova sahrana izvršena nakon njene izgradnje. Pored ramena pokojnika nalazio se keramički krčag sa jednom vertikalnom drškom, od dosta dobro prečišćene, loše pečene zemlje, crvenkasto-sive boje (T.V/1). Dimenzije: prečnik oboda 6,2 cm, prečnik dna 7 cm, visina 16,4 cm.

Grob II je skoro potpuno uništen tokom izgradnje grobnice. Pokojnik je vjerovatno bio sahranjen u drvenom sanduku, jer su uz njega pronađena dva gvozdena klina (T.V/3).

Pronađeni prilozi su uglavnom hronološki osjetlji- vi, što nam omogućava precizno datovanje grobni-

rim are very commonly found utensils in the Doclea necropolis. Bottles of this type were used for storing wine, and they date from the 4th century A.D.<sup>3</sup>

The glass cup belongs to the same period. A similar cup was found in tomb no.4 in the south-eastern necropolis of Doclea, and it was dated to around the end of the 3rd and the first half of the 4th century.<sup>4</sup>

Bone hair pins with rich geometric decorations were also in use during the 4th century.<sup>5</sup>

In the south-eastern necropolis of Doclea, ceramic jars can be found in tombs dating from the second half of the 3rd century and the 4th century.<sup>6</sup> The jar from tomb no.30 is very similar to the one from the tomb I, except for wide grooves on its neck, and it belongs to the same period.<sup>7</sup>

It is very hard to conclude anything about the function of some of the items relating to certain occupations. An instrument, similar to the one found beside Skeleton II, but with a different handle

3 Cermanović-Kuzmanović A., Late Roman Glass from Doclea, *Archaeologia Jugoslavica*, IX, 1968, 38-39

4 Cermanović-Kuzmanović A., Velimirović-Žižić, O., Srejović D., *Antička Duklja. Nekropole*, Cetinje, 1975, 169

5 Biro, M.T., The Bone Objects of the Roman Collection, u *Catalogi Musei Nationalis Hungarici. Serbia Archeologica* 2, Budapest, 1994, 33-34, Pl. XXX

6 Cermanović-Kuzmanović, Velimirović-Žižić, Srejović, *op. cit.*, 198  
7 *ibid.* 199



Sl. 5 – Skeletni ostaci u grobu /  
Fig. 5 – The skeletal remains in the tomb

ce. Staklene boce loptastog recipijenta sa profilisanim obodom veoma su čest prilog na nekropolama Duklje. Boce ovog tipa upotrebljavane su za vino, a datuju se u IV v.n.e.<sup>3</sup> Stakleni pehar pripada istom periodu. Identičan pehar pronađen je u grobu br. 4 na jugoistočnoj nekropoli Duklje i datovan je u kraj III – prvu polovinu IV v.<sup>4</sup>

Koštane igle za kosu sa bogatim geometrijskim ukrasima u upotrebi su širom Rimskog carstva tokom IV v.<sup>5</sup>

Na jugoistočnoj nekropoli Duklje keramički krčazi se pojavljuju tek u grobovima iz druge polovine III i u IV v.<sup>6</sup> Krčag iz groba br. 30 veoma sličan onom iz Groba I, izuzev širokih kanelura na vratu, pripada upravo ovom periodu.<sup>7</sup>

Za bronzanu šnalu za sada nisu pronađene analogije, a pronađeni fragment balsamarijuma nije hronološki osjetljiv.

Prilično je teško utvrditi funkciju nekih predmeta vezanih za određena zanimanja. Instrument sličan pronađenom uz Skelet II, ali sa nešto drugačije profilisanom drškom, otkriven je u grobu F 35 na nekropoli u Vanjariju i nije precizno datovan.<sup>8</sup> Na osnovu ostalih predmeta pronađenih u tom grobu iznijeta je pretpostavka da je instrument mogao služiti za čišćenje životinjske kože.<sup>9</sup> Sa druge strane, instrument ovakvog oblika je vrlo lako mogao biti upotrebljavan i kao dljeto za finu obradu kamena, što u našem slučaju djeluje mnogo vjerovatnije.

Na osnovu podataka dobijenih u toku istraživanja možemo zaključiti da je u pitanju porodična grobnica u kojoj su obavljene tri sahrane. S obzirom na brojne nesavršenosti grobne konstrukcije, ne bi se reklo da su polustubovi namjenski izrađeni za izgradnju grobnice. Očito je vlasnik raspolagao određenim brojem polustubova, koji iz nekog razloga nisu mogli biti upotrijebljeni u primarne svrhe, pa im je pronađena druga, veoma originalna namjena i postignut čak izvjestan stepen monumentalnosti kada je u pitanju izgled grobnice. Ako uzmemo u obzir posjedovanje polustubova i gvozdeni instru-

profile, was found in tomb F 35 in a necropolis of Vagnari, near Puglia, Italy, but it could not be dated precisely.<sup>8</sup> On the basis of other items found in that tomb, it was assumed that the instrument could serve as an implement for cleaning animal hides.<sup>9</sup> On the other hand it could have easily been used as a tool for fine stone dressing, which seems much more likely in our case.

Analogies for the bronze hair ornament still have not been found, while the discovered fragment of balsamarium is not chronologically sensitive.

On the basis of facts gained during the research, we can conclude that this is a family tomb where three funerals were carried out. Because of numerous imperfections in the tomb construction, it cannot be concluded that the semi-columns were originally made for tomb construction. It is obvious that the owner had a certain number of semi-columns, which were not used for their primary purpose, for some unknown reason, so another purpose was found, and it was a very inventive purpose, and a certain degree of monumentality was achieved when the look of the tomb is concerned. If we take into account the fact that they owned items such as semi-columns and an iron instrument (stone-cutting tool), the logical conclusion would be that this family tomb was the property of a rich stonemason. For a precise establishment of whether the skeletons were those of relatives, it is necessary to do DNA analysis on the skeletons, and for now we can only assume that along with the stonemason, his wife was also buried with rich funerary gifts. On the basis of the items, it is possible to conclude that the last funeral in the tomb was performed during the first half of the 4th century.

The finding of tombs in this region, as was mentioned before, was not an isolated case, as the name of the site itself signals. We noticed one rectangular and two round stone urns of Roman origin in the next yard, set up as a decoration in front of a local café. Not far from here, during the construction of a local sports field a few years ago, one tomb was broken through (however the responsible institutions were not informed at a time) and there was a tomb-

3 Cermanović-Kuzmanović A., Late Roman Glass from Doclea, *Archaeologia Jugoslavica*, IX, 1968, 38-39

4 Cermanović-Kuzmanović A., Velimirović-Žižić, O., Srejić D., *Antička Duklja. Nekropole*, Cetinje, 1975, 169

5 Biro, M.T., The Bone Objects of the Roman Collection, u *Catalogi Musei Nationalis Hungarici. Seria Archeologica* 2, Budapest, 1994, 33-34, Pl. XXX

6 Cermanović-Kuzmanović, Velimirović-Žižić, Srejić, *op. cit.*, 198

7 *ibid.* 199

8 Small, A.M., Small, C.M. (ur.), Excavation in the Roman cemetery at Vagnari in the territory of Gravina in Puglia 2002., *Papers of the British School at Rome*, vol. 75, 2007, Fig. 16, P1061

9 *ibid.* 171

8 Small, A.M., Small, C.M. (eds), Excavation in the Roman cemetery at Vagnari in the territory of Gravina in Puglia 2002., *Papers of the British School at Rome*, vol. 75, 2007, Fig. 16, P1061

9 *ibid.* 171

ment (klesarsko dlijeto) kao prilog, najlogičniji zaključak bi bio da je ovo porodična grobnica jednog imućnog klesara kamena. Za precizno utvrđivanje da li su i u kakvom srodstvu pokojnici potrebno je uraditi DNK analize skeleta, a za sada možemo samo pretpostaviti da je uz klesara sahranjena njegova žena sa bogatim posmrtnim darovima. Na osnovu priloga koje smo uspjeli da datujemo, moguće je ocijeniti da je posljednje sahranjivanje u grobnici obavljeno tokom prve polovine IV v.

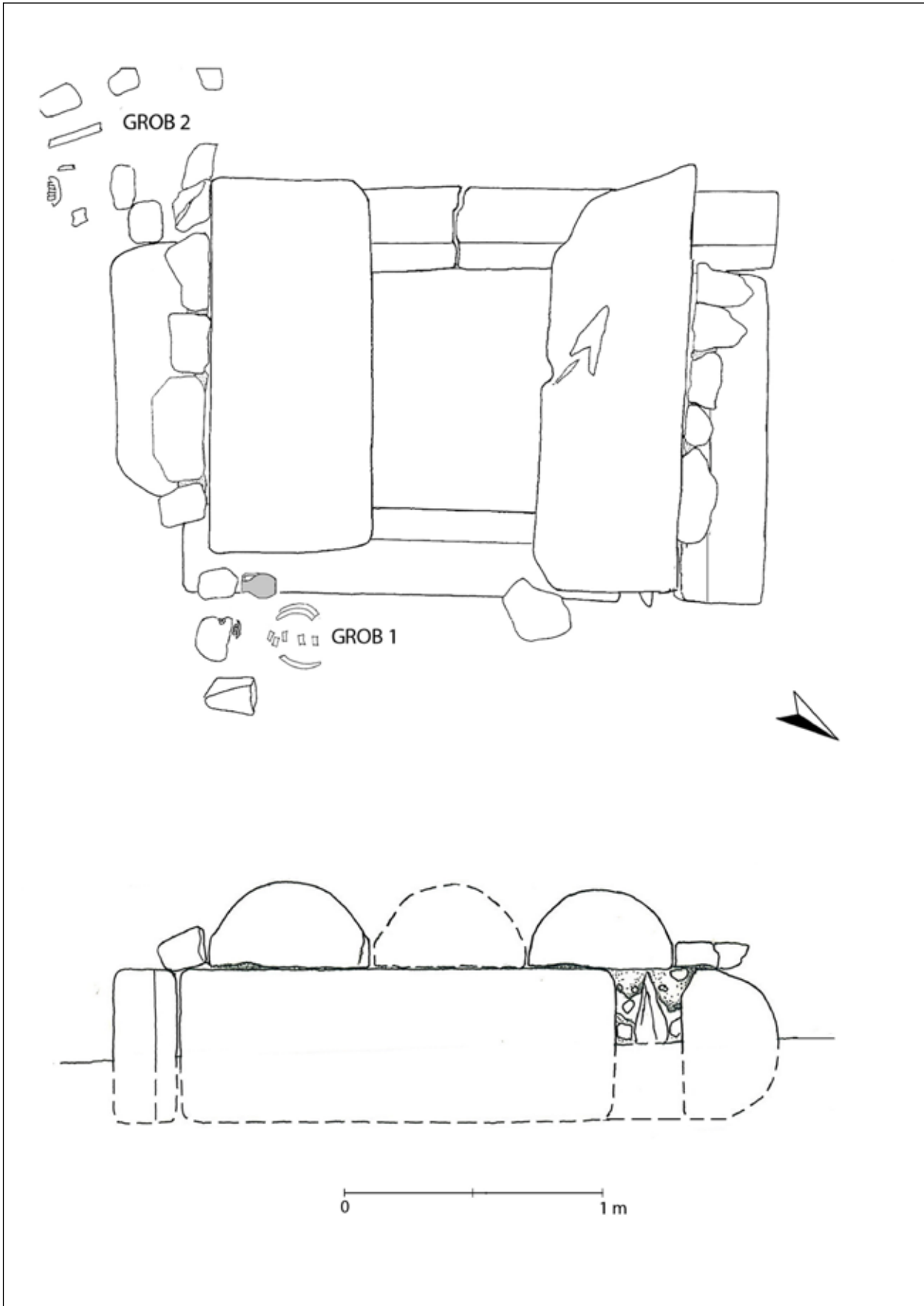
Pronalazak grobova na ovom prostoru, kako je već istaknuto, nije jedinstven slučaj, o čemu svjedoči i sam naziv lokaliteta. U susjednom dvorištu primijetili smo jednu pravougaonu i dvije okrugle kamene urne rimske provenijencije, postavljene kao ukras ispred lokalnog kafića. Nedaleko odavde prilikom pravljenja podloge za mjesno igralište, prije nekoliko godina, otkrivena je jedna zidana grobnica, o čemu tada nisu obaviještene nadležne institucije, a u blizini tog mjesta se nalazi i jedan cipus. Otkriće velike grobnice i još dva groba u njenoj blizini na ovako malom prostoru ukazuje na ispravnost teze o postojanju, pored zapadne i jugoistočne, još jedne - sjeverne nekropole Duklje na ovom potezu, koja sudeći po do sada prikupljenim podacima obuhvata plato sjeverno od grada ka mostu Smokovac.<sup>10</sup> Potvrdu ovakvog mišljenja dala bi dalja istraživanja, koja je nažalost teško vršiti zbog skoro potpune devastacije lokaliteta izgradnjom saobraćajnica i porodičnih kuća. Ipak, treba naći sredstva i način za nastavljanje istraživanja i iskopavanja, jer bi nam ona nesumnjivo pružila dragocjene podatke o jednom od najvećih i najznačajnijih gradova rimske provincije Dalmacije i njegovim stanovnicima.

stone (cipus) close to that place. The discovery of a large tomb and two graves near it in this small region points towards the correctness of the thesis of existence of, besides the western and south-eastern necropolises, a northern necropolis in Doclea too, which, according to the collected data, covers an area north of the city towards Smokovac Bridge.<sup>10</sup> This opinion would be confirmed by more excavations, which are unfortunately difficult to perform due to the almost complete devastation of the site by the construction of roads and houses. Still, we should find a way and means to continue excavations and research, because that would certainly reward us with precious facts about one of the largest and most important cities of the Roman province of Dalmatia and its inhabitants.

<sup>10</sup> Baković, M., Prilog proučavanju zapadne nekropole antičke Duklje, *Glasnik Srpskog arheološkog društva*, 22(21), 2005, 228

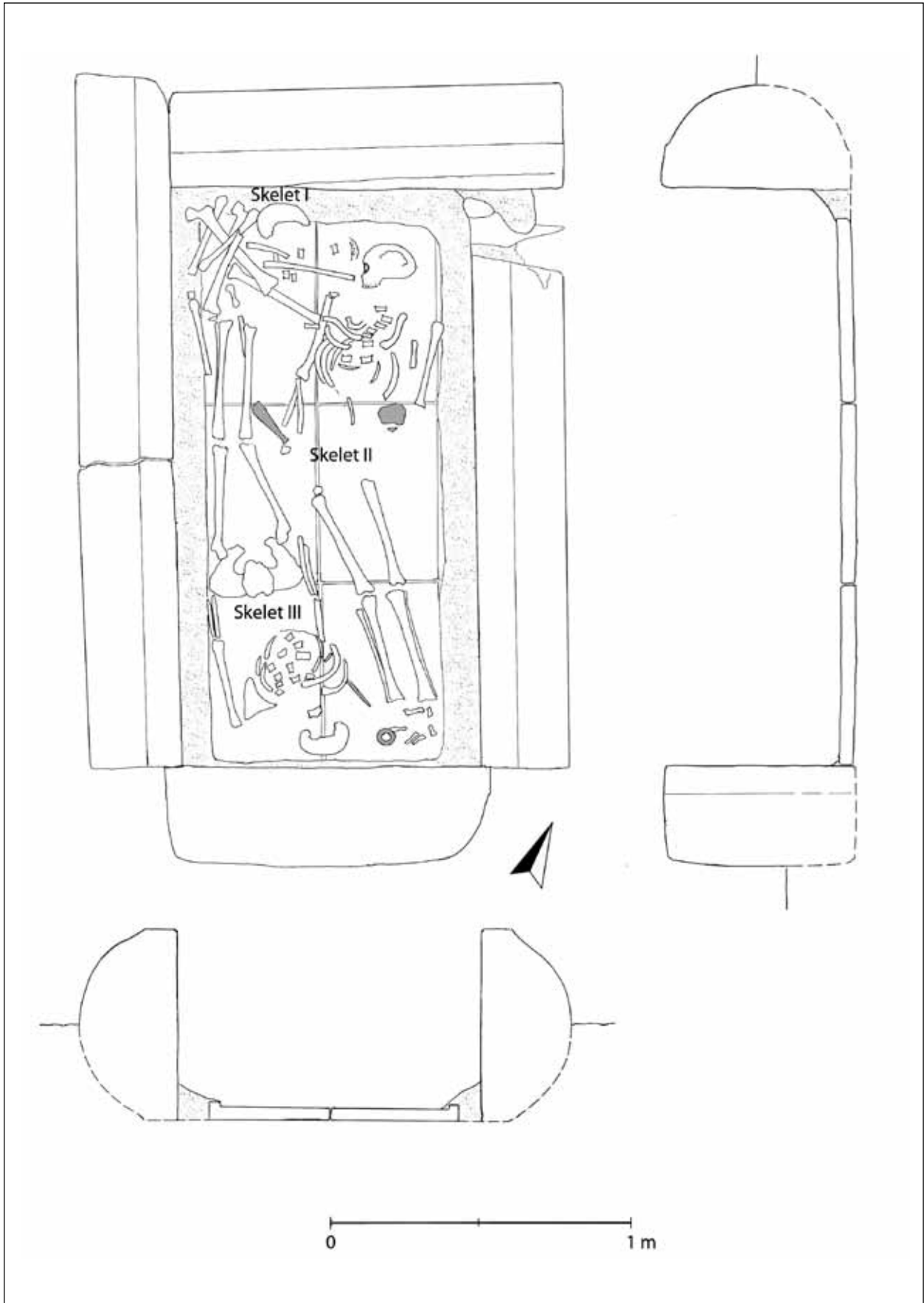
<sup>10</sup> Baković, M., Prilog proučavanju zapadne nekropole antičke Duklje, *Glasnik Srpskog arheološkog društva*, 22(21), 2005, 228

T.I

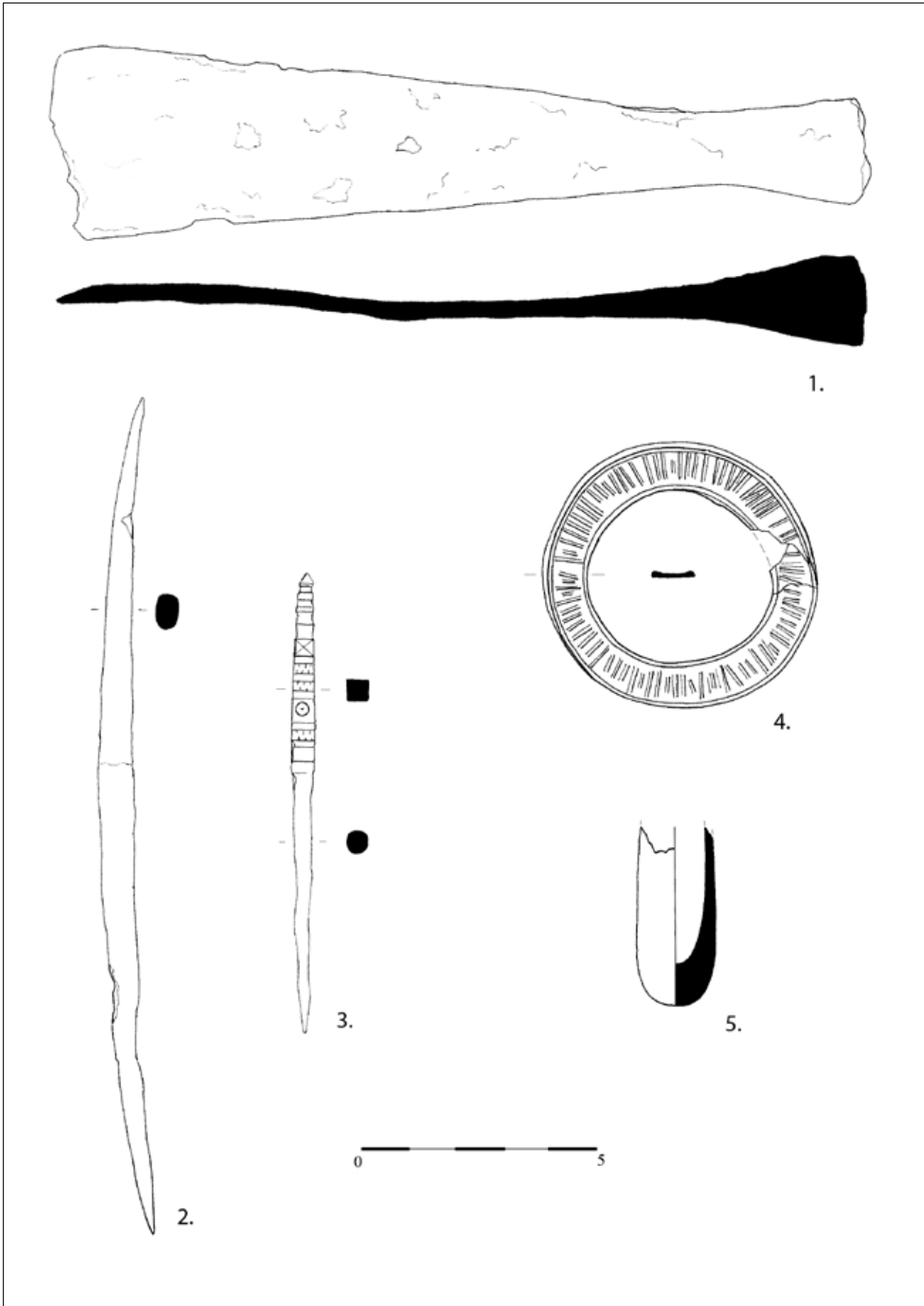




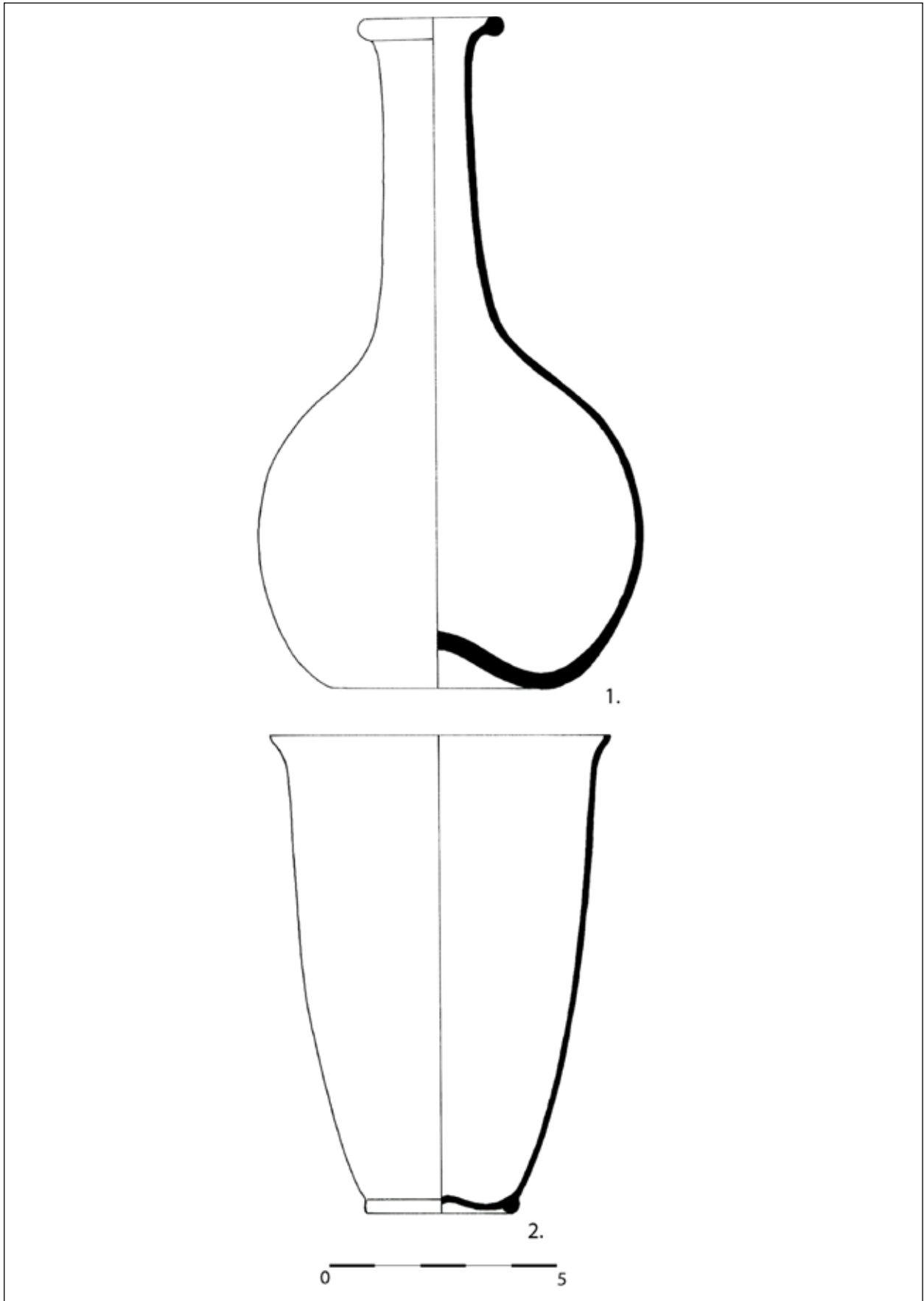
# T.II



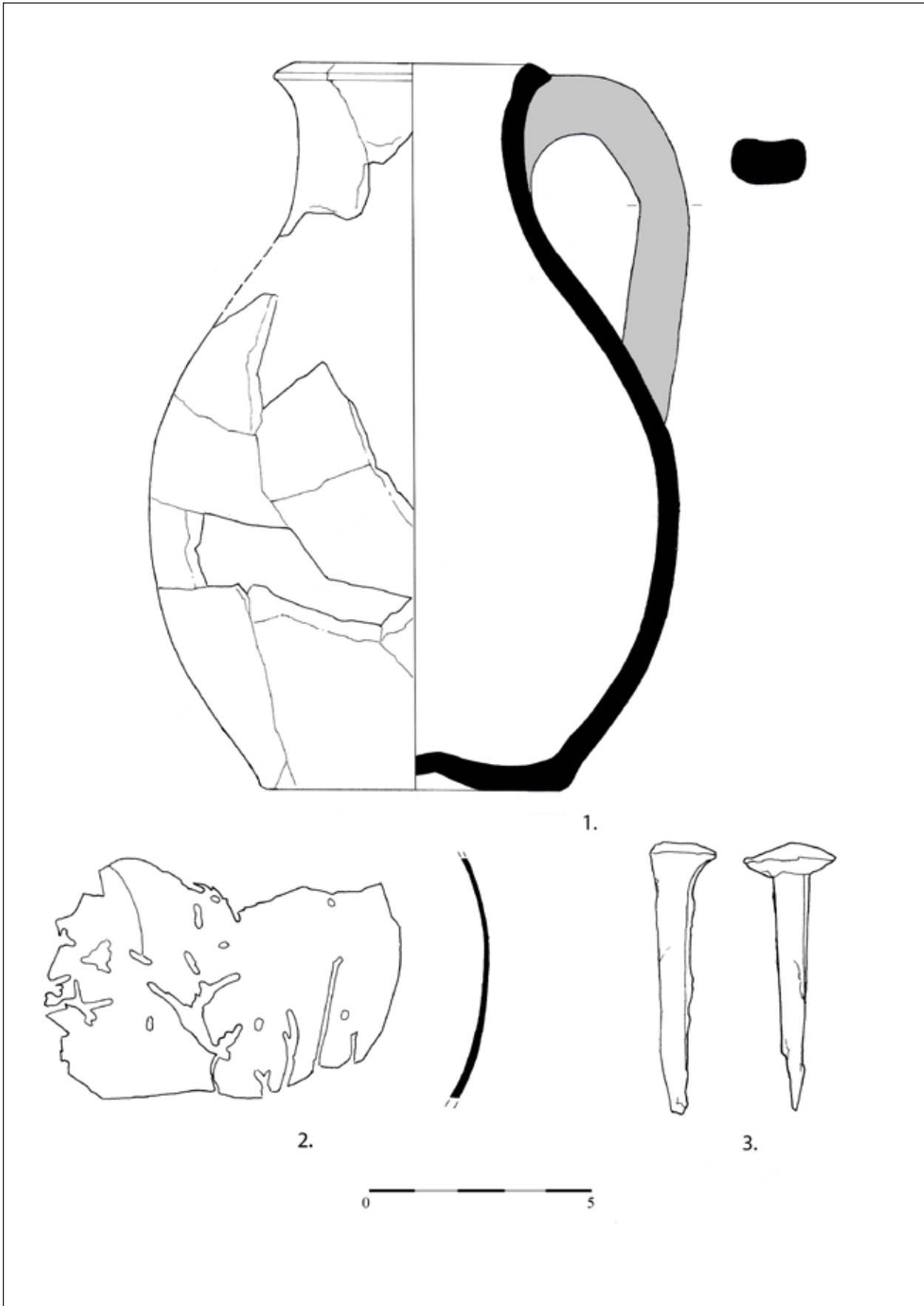
# T.III



# T.IV



# T.V







## ZAŠTITNI RADOVI NA LOKALITETU DUKLJA 2010. GODINE

## CONSERVATION WORKS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF DOCLEA 2010

**T**okom septembra i oktobra 2010. godine sprovedena su arheološka istraživanja i preventivna konzervacija arhitektonskih ostataka i pronađenih artefakata na antičkom lokalitetu Duklja. Istraživanja su obavljena na prostoru označenom u dokumentaciji kao objekat br. IX, prostoru koji je istraživan i 2009. godine. Radi se o građevinskim ostacima objekata koji se pružaju duž dekumanusa, na površini od oko 600 m<sup>2</sup>, na kom su, u različitim vremenskim periodima, vršene prepravke i dogradnje, tako da je otkriveno mnoštvo zidova različitog stepena očuvanosti. Na sjevernom dijelu kompleksa je otkriven Kapitolni hram, kao što se i očekivalo tokom prošlogodišnje istraživačke kampanje, kada je uočeno da su okolne prostorije niže nivelete, a i atrijum ima izdignutu niveletu u odnosu na forum, tako da je dosta podataka ukazivalo na postojanje svetišta. Osim toga, mnoštvo pronađene dekorativne kamene plastike - djelova stilobata, bazisa za stubove, pločnici i fragmentovana stepeništa, ukazivali su na postojanje hrama, što je potvrđeno jesenom kampanjom arheoloških istraživanja 2010.

**D**uring September and October 2010, archaeological research and preventive conservation of architectural remains and artefacts found were carried out at the ancient site of Doclea. The research was carried out in the area marked in the documentation as Building №.9, an area which was investigated during 2009, too. The site in question contains construction remains which stretch along the decumanus, over a surface area of about 600m<sup>2</sup> where, during various time periods, different work has been carried out, such as corrections and other additional work, so that many walls have been revealed in different degrees of preservation. The Capitol temple was discovered in the northern part of the complex, which had been predicted during last year's research campaign, when it was noticed that the surrounding rooms were at a lower level and the atrium was at a higher level in comparison to the forum, so that a lot of data pointed to the existence of a sanctuary. Besides this, the large amount of decorative carved stone found - parts of stylobate, column bases, flagstones and fragmented stairways - pointed to the existence of a temple, which was confirmed during



*Sl.l Radovi na terenu / Fig. l Works in the field*



*Sl. 2 Zidna platna nakon arheoloških iskopavanja /  
Fig. 2 Wall surfaces after archaeological excavations*



*Sl. 3 Zidna platna nakon konzervacije /  
Fig. 3 Wall surfaces after conservation*

godine, prilikom koje je otvoren novi prostor sa arhitektonskim ostacima i mnogobrojnim artefaktima od različitog materijala.

Zaštita kulturnog nasljeđa je vrlo značajan proces u očuvanju kulturnog identiteta nekog društva, a konzervacija materijalnih ostataka, kao vidljivih i opipljivih dokaza njegovog postojanja i djelovanja kroz vjekove, najvažniji segment zaštite. Prvenstveni cilj zaštite je dokumentovanje, očuvanje kvaliteta i vrijednosti kulturnog dobra i produžetak vijeka trajanja svih materijalnih dokaza o kontinuitetu života na ovim prostorima. Time se omogućava dalje naučno obrađivanje, edukacija, valorizacija i turistička prezentacija. Dosadašnja praksa je pokazala da arheološki lokaliteti i nalazi, iako su konzervirani, nijesu trajno zaštićeni ukoliko nije omogućeno korišćenje koje obezbjeđuje redovno održavanje, što se omogućava kroz turističku valorizaciju. Osim zaštitnih mjera i akcija, neophodno je konstantno razvijanje svijesti javnosti o značaju očuvanja arhitektonskog nasljeđa, kao elementa kulturnog

the campaign of archaeological research in autumn 2010, when a new dig area was opened containing architectural remains and many artefacts made of various materials.

The conservation of cultural heritage is a very significant process in the preservation of the cultural identity of a society, and conservation of material remains, visible and tangible proofs of its existence through the centuries, is the most important part of its protection. The primary goal of conservation is documentation, qualitative preservation of cultural heritage and all material evidence of the continuity of life in this region. Further scientific work is enabled by these activities, as well as education, development and presentation for tourists. Practice has so far showed that archaeological sites and findings, even when conserved, are not permanently protected if regular maintenance is not provided which is enabled through development as a tourist attraction. Besides protective measures and actions, it is necessary to raise public awareness about the significance of preserving architectural



identiteta i kao izvora inspiracije i kreativnosti sadašnjih i budućih generacija.

Kulturno-istorijsko nasljeđe predstavlja skup različitih oblika materijalne i duhovne kulture jednog naroda koji su se (bez obzira na to da li su izgubili svoju primarnu funkciju ili ne), sačuvali u svom izvornom obliku ili manifestaciji. U tom smislu bi se pojam spomenika mogao definisati kao svjedočanstvo kulture jednog naroda u različitim periodima njegovog trajanja i razvoja. Značaj očuvanja kulturnih dobara ogleda se, prije svega, u odnosu društva prema sebi, svojoj istoriji i tradiciji, a zatim u komunikaciji s kulturama i tradicijama drugih naroda, koja je sastavni i neodvojivi dio odnosa s bližim i daljim okruženjem.

Konzervacija i restauracija kulturnog nasljeđa zasniva se na zakonskoj legislativi koja se temelji na važećim međunarodnim konvencijama o zaštiti kulturnih dobara. Smisao i značaj zakonske legislative ogleda se, prije svega, u načinu na koji su definisani osnovni pojmovi koji se odnose na zaštitu kulturnog nasljeđa, i na principe na kojima se temelji ova djelatnost i kao teorija i kao praksa. Ovo se, prije svega, odnosi na Međunarodnu povelju o konzervaciji i restauraciji spomenika i spomeničkih cjelina, Venecija, 1964. godine, poznatu kao VENECIJANSKA POVELJA. Ova povelja je osnovni dokument iz kojeg su proizašli i drugi međunarodni dokumenti na kojima se zasniva djelatnost zaštite svjetske baštine kroz različite međunarodne organizacije kao što su: UNESCO, ICCROM i ICOMOS.

Povelja definiše osnovne pojmove nasljeđe i način: Definicije

*Čl.1. Pojam istorijskog spomenika obuhvata isto toliko pojedinačno arhitektonsko djelo koliko i gradske i seoske cjeline (lokalitete) koji predstavljaju nasljeđe jedne posebne civilizacije, značajnog razvoja ili istorijskog događaja. Ovaj pojam se odnosi ne samo na velika ostvarenja, nego i na skromna djela koja su u toku vremena dobila određeni kulturni značaj.*

*Čl.2. Konzervacija i restauracija spomenika predstavlja disciplinu koja se koristi u svim naukama i svim tehničkim postupcima koji mogu doprinijeti proučavanju i čuvanju kulturnog nasljeđa.*

heritage as an element of cultural identity and as a source of inspiration and creativity for today's and future generations.

Cultural-historical heritage represents a group of different types of material and the spiritual culture of a nation which (no matter whether they have lost their primary function or not) have been preserved in their original form. In this way, the monument could be defined as a testimony of a nation's culture in different periods of its duration and development. The significance of preserving cultural objects is connected, above all, to how a particular society relates to itself, to its history and traditions, and then how it communicates with other nations' cultures and traditions, which is an integral and indivisible part of the relationship between local and distant surroundings.

The conservation and restoration of cultural heritage is based on legislation which is itself also based on international conventions regulating the preservation of cultural objects. The meaning and significance of legislation is related, first of all, to the way in which the basic ideas relating to the preservation of cultural heritage and to the principles on which this activity is based, both in theory and practice, are defined. This relates primarily to the International Charter of Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, Venice, 1964, known as the VENICE CHARTER. This Charter is the basic document from which other international documents regarding the protection of world heritage through different international organizations such as: UNESCO, ICCROM and ICOMOS were made.

The Charter defines the basic definitions in the following way:

The Definitions

*ARTICLE 1. The concept of an historic monument embraces not only the single architectural work but also the urban or rural setting in which is found the evidence of a particular civilization, a significant development or an historic event. This applies not only to great works of art but also to more modest works of the past which have acquired cultural significance with the passing of time.*

*ARTICLE 2. The conservation and restoration of monuments must have recourse to all the sciences and techniques which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of the architectural heritage.*

Kako se ovdje bavimo ostacima zidova neka-  
dašnjih impozantnih objekata antičke Duklje,  
potrebno je napomenuti da svaki dio ponaosob  
ima određenu spomeničku vrijednost, te se ova  
zidna platna, kao ostaci materijalne kulture po-  
drazumijevaju, u navedenim definicijama, kao  
integralni dio spomenika. To znači da definicije  
i principi koje sadrži ovaj dokument, a odnose se  
na arhitekturu spomenika, istovremeno vrijede i  
za sve otkrivene artefakte. Zapravo, arhitekton-  
ska dekoracija, kao integralni dio spomenika,  
pominje se u ovoj povelji, ali u drugom kontek-  
stu, što znači da nije definisana posebnim pro-  
pisima.

Jedan od osnovnih principa restauracije i kon-  
zervacije ostataka materijalne kulture jeste prin-  
cip očuvanja autentičnosti izvornog umjetnič-  
kog djela koje se, kao takvo, mora sačuvati u za-  
tečenom stanju. VENECIJANSKA POVELJA  
definiše ovaj princip na sljedeći način:

*Čl.9.: Restauracija je proces koji mora sačuvati  
izuzetan karakter. Ona ima za cilj da konzervira  
i pokaže estetske i istorijske vrijednosti spomenika i  
zasniva se na poštovanju nekadašnjeg bića i auten-  
tičnih dokumenata. Ona se mora zaustaviti tamo  
gdje počinje hipoteza; svaki rad na kompletiranju,  
koji je neophodan, zbog estetskih i teoretskih razlo-  
ga, mora se razlikovati od arhitektonske kompozic-  
ije i mora nositi obilježje našeg doba...*

Drugi princip, koji sadrži ova povelja definiše  
način prezentacije autentičnog umjetničkog dje-  
la.

*Čl.12.: Elementi koji su određeni da nadomjesto  
nedostajuće djelove moraju se harmonično uklapa-  
ti u cjelinu, ali se pri tome moraju razlikovati od  
originalnih dijelova kako restauracija ne bi falsi-  
fikovala spomenik u istorijskom ili umjetničkom  
smislu.*

Dakle, jedan od principa konzervacije i restaura-  
cije jeste princip razlikovanja ili distinkcije, što  
znači prezentaciju originalnog djela na način da  
se ono mora razlikovati od restauriranog dijela  
iste kompozicije. Drugim riječima, principi res-  
tauracije i konzervacije koje smo naveli su: prin-  
cip očuvanja autentičnosti autorskog djela (bez  
obzira na to da li je autor poznat ili ne), princip  
razlikovanja originalnog dijela u odnosu na re-

As we are talking about the wall remains of for-  
merly magnificent buildings in ancient Doclea, it  
must be mentioned that every part has monumen-  
tal value individually, and so these walls, as remains  
of a material culture, are defined as an integral part  
of the monument. It means that the definitions  
and principles which are part of this document and  
which relate to the architecture of the monument  
are at the same time definitions for all artefacts that  
are discovered. In fact, architectural decoration, as  
an integral part of the monument, is mentioned in  
this charter, but in another context, which means  
they are not defined with special regulations.

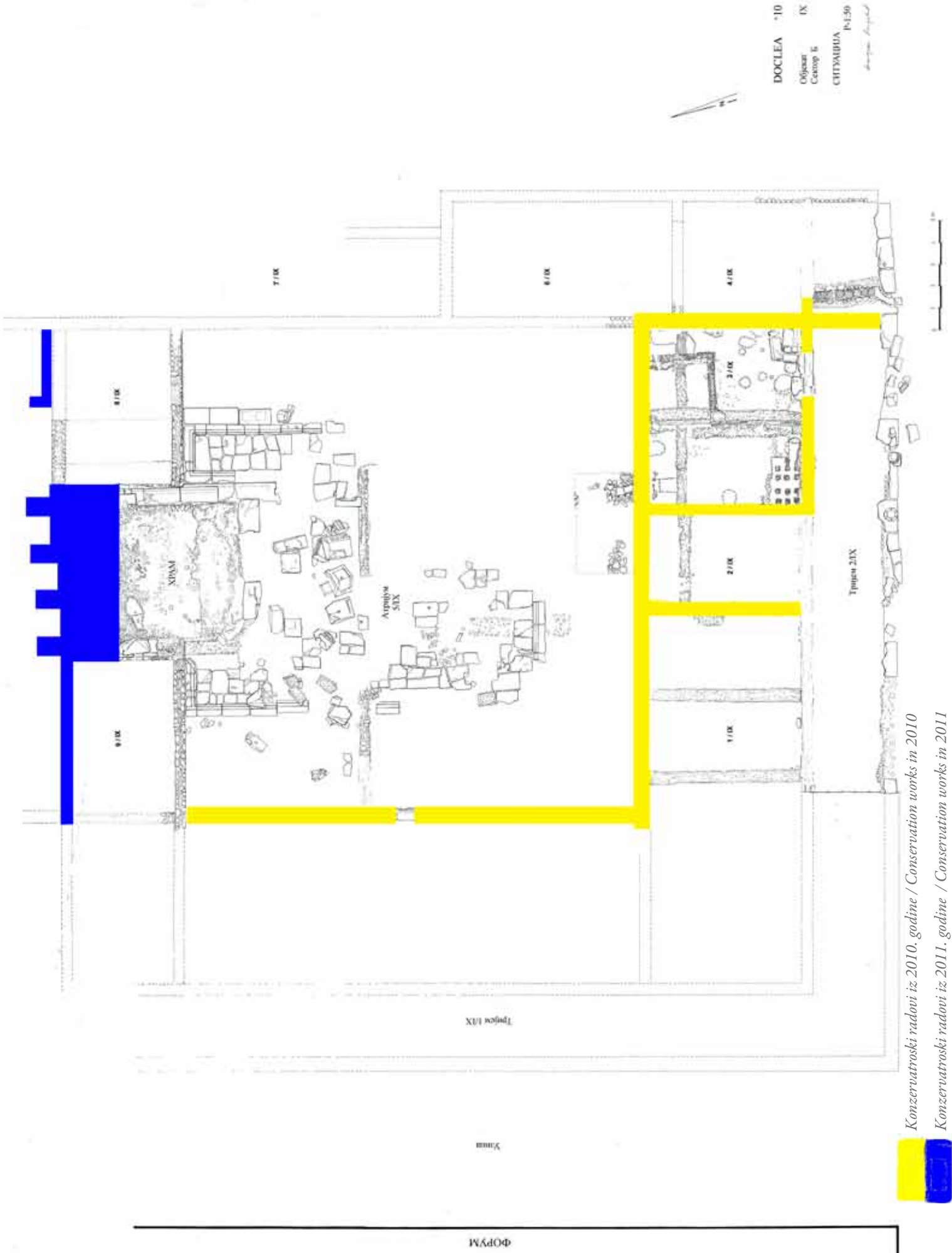
One of the basic principles of restoration and con-  
servation of material culture remains is the prin-  
ciple of preserving the authenticity of original art  
work, which has to be preserved in its original  
condition. The VENICE CHARTER defines this  
principle in the following way:

*ARTICLE 9. The process of restoration is a highly  
specialized operation. Its aim is to preserve and reve-  
al the aesthetic and historic value of the monument  
and is based on respect for original material and  
authentic documents. It must stop at the point where  
conjecture begins, and in this case moreover any extra  
work which is indispensable must be distinct from the  
architectural composition and must bear a contempo-  
rary stamp. The restoration in any case must be prece-  
ded and followed by an archaeological and historical  
study of the monument.*

The second principle, which is in this charter, defi-  
nes the way of presenting authentic art works.

*ARTICLE 12. Replacements of missing parts must  
integrate harmoniously with the whole, but at the  
same time must be distinguishable from the original  
so that restoration does not falsify the artistic or histo-  
ric evidence.*

So, one of the principles of conservation and resto-  
ration is the principle of difference or distinction,  
which means the presentation of an original part  
in a way such that it can be differentiated from the  
restored part of the same composition. In other  
words, the principles of restoration and conserva-  
tion mentioned are: the principle of keeping the  
author's work authentic (no matter whether the  
author is well known or not); the principle of diffe-  
rentiating the original work from restored parts of



ДОСЛЕД \*10 IX  
 Снтаруа Сатаруа IX  
 СНТВАРОВА 19150  
 19150

Konzervatorski radovi iz 2010. godine / Conservation works in 2010  
 Konzervatorski radovi iz 2011. godine / Conservation works in 2011

Sl.4 Plan objekta / Fig. 4 Layout of the building

staurirane dijelove iste kompozicione cjeline, i treći princip restauracije i konzervacije, takođe značajan za probleme koje ovdje rješavamo, jeste princip očuvanja različitih slojeva in situ.

Ovdje, dakle, imamo kao zadate ciljeve konzervacije očuvanje slojevitosti zidnih partija koje dokumentuju različite periode u trajanju objekta. Dozvoljeno je uklanjanje partija samo u slučaju da su u lošem stanju ili kada je procjena vrijednosti gornjih partija manja u odnosu na sloj koji ih prekriva.

U skladu sa važećim konvencijama o arheološkom i arhitektonskom nasljeđu, u obavezi smo da sve pokretne i nepokretne spomenike kulture adekvatno zaštitimo od daljeg propadanja i na adekvatan način prezentujemo, kako bi smo najslikovitije dočarali jedan značajan period u historiji ovog regiona. Budući da se radi o preventivnoj zaštiti otkrivenih partija zidova, odlučili smo da

the same compositional unit; and the third principle of restoration and conversation, which is also very important for the problems that we are trying to solve here, is the principle of keeping the different layers in situ.

We have here, as conservation tasks, the preservation of layers of the walls which are documentary evidence of different building periods. The removal of some parts is permitted only in cases where there are bad conditions or when the value of the upper parts is lower than the layer which it covers.

In accordance with the relevant conventions regarding archaeological and architectural heritage, our obligation is to adequately protect all movable and static cultural monuments from further devastation and to present in an adequate and picturesque way one of this region's significant historical periods. Given that we are talking about preventive protection of the revealed wall parts, we decided



*Sl.5 Čišćenje mozaika /  
Fig. 5 Cleaning of the mosaic*



*Sl.6 Otkriveni mozaik /  
Fig. 6 Exposed mosaic*

konzervatorski tretman primijenimo na one koji su najugroženiji i koji su skloni razlaganju i prirodnoj destrukciji. Oslobođeni od sloja zemlje, zidovi su predstavljali slobodne forme u prostoru sa rastrešenim vezivnim materijalom i kao takvi veoma podložni prirodnom razlaganju. Gornji redovi kamenih lica su nepravilni i ekscentrični u odnosu na pravac pružanja zidova. Svi radovi su praćeni validnom dokumentacijom koja je registrovala sve etape u radu, pri čemu su poštovani osnovni principi zaštite, pa se na svakoj pojedinačnoj intervenciji insistiralo na:

- minimalnom gubitku postojećeg tkiva
- minimumu intervencija
- minimalnom gubitku autentičnosti
- reverzibilnosti intervencija

1. Tokom arheoloških iskopavanja pronađeno je mnoštvo materijala i u skladu sa metodologijom pri arheološkim iskopavanjima izdvojeno je 543 inventara. Riječ je o novčićima (bronzanim i srebrnim), fragmentovanom staklu, fragmentovanoj keramici, gvozdanim i bronzanim predmetima različite namjene, djelovima arhitektonske plastike, staklenoj pasti i osteološkim ostacima. Inventari su dokumentovani, preventivno tretirani (očišćeni mehanički pa pažljivo oprani) i spakovani u kese od poliestera. Ostali pronađeni predmeti su razvrstani, oprani, zavedeni kao studijski materijal, spakovani u odgovarajuću ambalažu i deponovani u objekat na samom lokalitetu. Konzervacija bronzanog i srebrnog novca je trenutno u toku i obavlja se u radionicama Muzeja i galerija Podgorice.

Kao i kod svih konzervatorsko restauratorskih zahvata, i tokom konzervacije artefakata sa Duklje temeljne postavke zahvata moraju biti što kvalitetnije i što opsežnije očuvanje kulturno-istorijskog-tehnološkog identiteta predmeta, uz mogućnost reverzibilnosti i ponovljivosti zahvata. Danas su istraživanja integralni dio konzervatorskog tretmana, barem u visoko razvijenim zemljama, a kod nas su, većinom, još uvijek izuzetak a ne pravilo. Kod izrade strategije zahvata najvažnija je svakako uloga interdisciplinarnog pristupa, što podrazumijeva učešće

that conservational treatment should be applied to those parts which are the most jeopardized, and which are closest to being destroyed by natural processes. Free of the soil layer, the walls are free forms in space with crumbling bonding material and therefore very exposed to natural destruction. The upper rows of stone surfaces are of irregular shape and as such are eccentric in relation to the direction in which the walls extend. All works are recorded with valid documentation which registers all the steps taken during works, following all principles of protection, so during every individual intervention, the following were insisted on:

- minimal loss of existing material
- minimal intervention
- minimal loss of authenticity
- reversibility of intervention

1. During archaeological excavation, a lot of material was found, and in accordance with the methodology regarding archaeological excavation, 543 items were separated out. These include coins (bronze and silver), fragmented glass, fragmented ceramics, iron and bronze items for various purposes, parts of architectural carvings, glass pasta and bone remains. The items were documented, underwent preventive treatment (mechanical cleaning and careful washing) and packed into polyester bags. The rest of the items found were separated, washed and registered as study materials, packed into suitable packaging and stored in a building on the site itself. Conservation of the bronze and silver coins is currently being carried out in the workshops of the Museum and Galleries of Podgorica.

In all conservation and restoration work, including conservation of artefacts in Doclea, the work must be based as much as possible on the qualitative and wide-ranging preservation of the cultural, historical and technological identity of the items with the possibility of reversing and repeating the work. Research works nowadays are an integral part of conservational treatment, at least in developed countries, but in our country, most of them are exceptions, not the rule. When coming up with a work strategy the most important thing is to have a interdisciplinary approach, which means participati-



Sl.7. Konzervacija mozaika /  
Fig. 7 Conservation of the mosaic



Sl.8 Preventivna zaštita mozaika /  
Fig. 8 Preventive care of the mosaic

što većeg broja stručnjaka, a kao minimum se može uzeti učešće kustosa (arheologa, historičara, historičara umjetnosti) i samog konzervatora-restauratora. Nažalost, treba naglasiti da se ovaj način rada nije odomačio, barem ne u našim muzejskim institucijama. Kvalitetno vođena dokumentacija danas se podrazumijeva kao bitan preduslov uspješno sprovedenog konzervatorsko-restauratorskog tretmana, a uključuje kako dokumentovanje stanja predmeta prije, tokom i nakon zahvata, tako i obavezno navođenje svih materijala i postupaka korištenih pri radu, kao i rezultate eventualnih konzervatorskih ispitivanja predmeta. Sastavni dio dokumentacije mora biti i preporuka za dalje čuvanje predmeta.

2. Po završetku arheoloških istraživanja i preventivne konzervacije nalaza, otpočelo se sa preventivnom konzervacijom otkrivenih arhitektonskih ostataka, koji zbog svog karaktera i veličine ostaju na pronađenom mjestu i konzervacija se obavlja in situ. Pri konzervaciji ostataka zidova na Duklji obavljani su sljedeći poslovi:

on of a large number of experts and as a minimum, the participation of curators can be called upon (archaeologists, historians, art historians) and the conservator or restorer himself/herself. Unfortunately, it has to be emphasized that this method of working is not common in our country, at least not in our museum institutions. It is understood that quality documentation is a very important precondition for successful conservation and restoration treatment and it includes documentation about the condition of an item before, during and after treatment, and it is obligatory to mention also all the materials and proceedings which were used during the work, as well as the results of any conservatory research carried out on the item. Recommendations for further preservation of an item must be part of the documentation.

2. After finishing the archaeological research and preventive conservation of finds, preventive conservation of unearthed architectural remains can be started, which because of their character and size stay at the site of the find, and conservation is carried out in situ. During

- Mehaničko čišćenje lica i kruništa svih otkrivenih zidnih partija radi uklanjanja slojeva zemlje između kamenih blokova.
  - Pranje svih otkrivenih partija zidova tekućom vodom.
  - Uklonjanje labilnih partija zidova do zdravog vezivnog jezgra, pri čemu je očuvan integritet svakog kamena i oni vraćeni na prijašnje mjesto.
  - Izvršeno je prezidivanje svih labilnih partija zidova uz primjenu vezivnog materijala, u omjeru, po nalogu i nadzorom konzervatora.
  - Na pojedinim mjestima izvršeno je i neznatno nadziđivanje radi dobijanja pravilne forme zidova. Nadziđivanje je vršeno kamenom nadenim pri istraživanjima, poštujući tehniku gradnje i pravilnost slaganja kamena u odgovarajućim redovima.
  - Na svim zidovima urađena je plitka, slivna „zaštitna kapa“ koja će omogućiti stabilno stanje postojećih zidova do konačne konzervacije. Produžni malter za zalivanje zaštitne kape rađen je u odnosu 1:2:5 uz dodatak SN aditiva, po nalogu konzervatora.
  - Djelimično je izvršeno i fugovanje platna zidova, u gornjim zonama, na mjestima gdje je to bilo neophodno.
  - Po završenim konzervatorskim radovima uklonjen je preostali građevinski materijal i teren doveden u zatečeno stanje.
3. U toku istraživanja cele hrama, na sjevernoj strani, otkrivena je substrukcija poda, a detaljnim čišćenjem su pronađene dvije partije podnog mozaika. Nažalost, radi se o veoma malim površinama nekadašnjeg mozaika, rađenog od sitnih plavo-bijelih tesera neujednačene veličine. Može se uočiti da su prikazani geometrijski motivi – šahovsko polje uokvireno sa po tri vodoravne linije, a centralni dio je mogao imati neku predstavu, ali to ne možemo tvrditi na osnovu sačuvanih podataka. Ostaci mozaika su brižljivo očišćeni i oprani neutralnim hemijskim sredstvima. Sačuvan je integritet svakog fragmenta, otpali teseri sakupljeni, oprani i spakovani u ambalažu od poliestera da bi se sačuvali za eventualni budući retuš. Izvršeno je opšivanje ivica
- conservation of wall remains in Doclea, the following works were carried out :
- Mechanical cleaning of the front side and crown of all uncovered walls for the removal of dirt and vegetation.
  - Washing of all revealed parts with running water.
  - Removing of unstable wall parts to the healthy connective core, so that the integrity of every stone was preserved and then they were returned to their original position.
  - Reconstruction of all unstable wall parts was carried out with the use of connective material, according to the discretion and supervision of the conservator.
  - In some places, some minor bricklaying was carried out in order to get regular wall shapes. Bricklaying was carried out with stone found during excavations, using the same construction technique and regularity of stones in an appropriate configuration.
  - In all walls, a shallow, “protective cap” was applied, which will stabilize the condition of the existing walls until final conservation. A pliable mortar for covering the protective cap was mixed in the ratio 1:2:5 with adding of SN additive, at the conservator’s discretion.
  - Grouting of the walls was partially carried out in the upper zones, in places where it was deemed necessary.
  - After conservation work was finished, the rest of the construction material was removed and the site was arranged in its previous condition.
3. During research on the temple cella on the northern side, the floor substructure was discovered, and after detailed cleaning two parts of the floor mosaic were discovered. Unfortunately, they were only very small surfaces of the former mosaic, made of small blue-white tesserae, of different size. It can be noticed that there are geometric lines evident – a chess board framed by three horizontal lines and a central part; these could have some sort of role, but we cannot confirm it on the basis of preserved data. The mosaic remains were carefully cleaned and

sačuvanih partija mozaika, konsolidacija gornjih površina tesera i konsolidacija malterne podloge.

Mozaik je ležao pod debelim slojevima zemlje i velikih kamenih oblutaka koji su pažljivo uklonjeni. Nakon toga uslijedilo je mehaničko čišćenje skrama. One su uklanjane ručnim alatima (špatule, skalpeli, spužve i dr.) pa je izvršeno pranje vodom uz pomoć mekih sunđerica. Rubne kockice koje su se za vrijeme čišćenja mozaika osipale, odvajane su kako bi se kasnije mogle upotrijebiti za retuš. Na tako očišćenoj površini započelo se s definisanjem rubova ostataka mozaika. Za opšiv ivica i popunjavanje praznina korišteno je: deset dijelova sitne kamene rizle, osam dijelova pijeska, dva dijela vode i bijeli cement (*betokril*) u omjeru 1:3. Prije obrubljivanja površina je impregnirana rastvorom PVA (1:10). Žbuka je pažljivo nanosena malim slikarskim špatulicama.

Podloga mozaika se lako krunila i osipala, pa je urađeno njeno popunjavanje i sanacija sitno lomljenom opekom i krečnim malterom. Zid iznad i oko mozaika je podignut za dva reda kamena radi bezbjednijeg očuvanja tesera. Ostaci mozaika su pokriveni poliesterom i zatrpani odbačenom zemljom.

washed with neutral chemical liquids. The integrity of every fragment was preserved and the tesserae that had fallen off were collected, washed and packed into polyester boxes to be preserved for possible future retouching. Edging work on the preserved mosaic parts, consolidation of the upper surfaces of the tesserae and consolidation of the plaster base were carried out.

The mosaic was lay beneath thick layers of earth and a large stone boulder which were carefully removed. Mechanical cleaning of the skim followed after that. They were removed with hand tools (spatulas, scalpels, sponges, etc.) and washed with the help of soft sponges. The cubes which had crumbled during the cleaning of the mosaic were separated so that they could be used later on for retouching. On the cleaned surface the defining of the mosaic remnants started. For edging and filling the voids, the following material was used: ten parts fine gravel, eight parts sand, two parts water and white cement (*betokril*) in the ratio 1:3. Before edging, the surface was impregnated with a PVA solution (1:10). Plaster was carefully applied with small painting spatulas.

The base of the mosaic crumbled easily, so filling, as well as repairing it was carried out with small brick fragments and lime plaster. The wall above and around the mosaic was lifted up by two stone rows for the safe preservation of the tesserae. The mosaic remains were covered with polyester and then with the removed earth.





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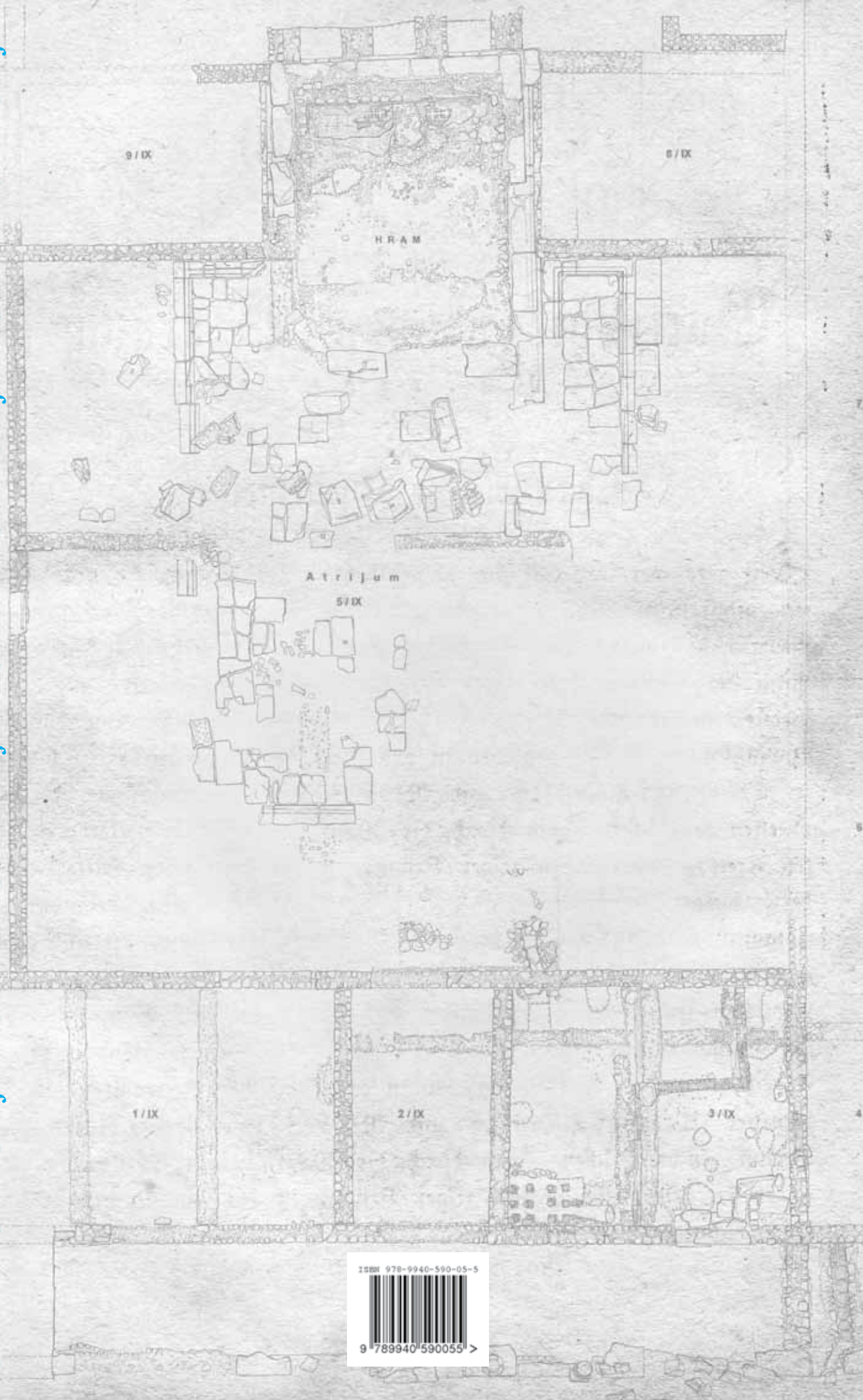
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