

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,¹ 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-

¹ 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 IX¹, 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

¹ 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).



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 1st 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 depozitima 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 revizionista 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 19th 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 ma-



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

jority of the records consists of items that were 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 necropolis².

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 1st to the 5th 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

² 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-

adapt it to the existing situation and the exploration 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 un-





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-

covered. Then, this part of the ground were thoroughly cleared of vegetation and discarded stones, 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

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 pločnika
i istraživanjem do nivoa zdravice, otkrili smo ne-
koliko artefakata koji nam pružaju bitne podatke,
kako za stratigrafiju tako i za hronologiju nalazišta.
Prije svega se misli na nalaze bronzanog novca koji
će nam poslužiti za datovanje ovih djelova nalazi-
šta.

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 dijelove 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*

a rectangular free space was formed between them
which was most probably used as an anchoring
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

nisu bili uspješni. Reklo bi se da među prikupljenim ostacima bojenog maltera preovladava 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, sačuvale 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

of these rooms and the walls of the atrium were painted and, in their immediate vicinity, in the 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



kapitela, pa bi se moglo pretpostaviti da su stubovi 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 [Srejović 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

approximately 7 m × 14.5 m. In the area where the staircase should have started, large quantities of stone fragments of architectural moulded elements of broken architrave beams and temple gables were found. Both of the side acroteria 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 [Srejović 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*

ćemo napomenuti da u vrijeme nastajanja ovog rada nisu okončane potpune analize pronađenog, prije svega keramičkog materijala, pa samim tim nisu uzete u razmatranje. Vjerujući da su odabrani nalazi adekvatni reperti 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,

opened towards the main street [Mate Sujić 1975: 143-155]. But, despite its unique features, it seems, at least for the time being, that Doclea built its 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



može se zaključiti da se ovdje radi o ostacima zidova iz ranije faze tj. Duklje sa početka I v. n. e.

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). Skelet se nalazio oko 0,3 m ispod nivoa bazisa stilobata, u sloju sivo-mrke zemlje i štuta sa brojnim ulomcima keramičkih posuda, ali bez jasnih tragova grobne konstrukcije ili ukopa. Pokojnik je ležao na lijevom boku, orijentisan sjeverozapad-jugoistok, u zgrčenom položaju, sa rukama povijenim ka bradi. 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). Radi se o jednosjeklom zakrivljenom sječivu koje po ivici hrbata ima rebro. Drška je pljosnata, pri kraju

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 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 1st 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 1st 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 Sirmia, Siscia SIS, Thessalonica TES...) at the time of the dynasty of the ruler Constantine, more specifically between 324 AD and 350 AD.

proširena i završava se ovalnom pločicom. Na dršci se nalazi pet bronzanih ukrasnih zakivaka koji su fiksirali i krasili nedostajuću oplatu.

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 pobađanja 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 "probi-

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 skeleton 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 3rd 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].

janje 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 kog potiče skelet.

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.

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 svetišta 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.

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 1st to the 4th century. Our specimen has its own characteristics and cannot be connected with certainty to any of the specimens known so far.

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 3rd 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 4th century could have been the time of origin of the skeleton.

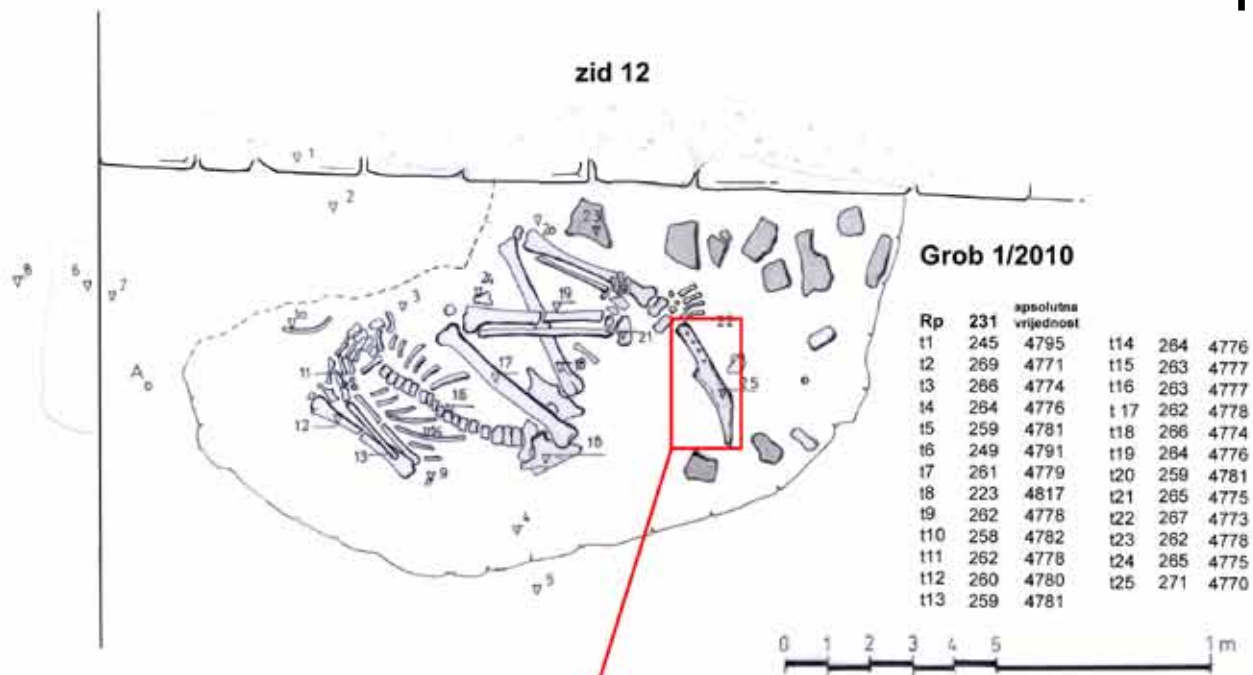
If these assumptions should be brought into correlation with the historical events, we might come to the conclusion that the time of death of this person did not happen before the 4th century. We do suppose that this fact happened in the mid to late 4th century, certainly after 313 AD and the famous 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 1st century, most probably in Domitian'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 4th 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.







0 1 2 3 4 5 cm



1



2