

NOVA ISTRAŽIVANJA RIMSKE I
RANOVIZANTIJSKE VILE NA LOKALITETU
MIRIŠTA U PETROVCU¹

NEW RESEARCHING OF ROMAN AND
EARLY BYZANTINE VILLA ON THE SITE
MIRIŠTA IN PETROVAC¹

Mladen Zagarčanin
Zavičajni muzej Bar
Kralja Nikole bb
mladarh@t-com.me

UDK 903.25(497.16)

Posvećeno Božidaru Ikanu Anđeliću.

Abstrakt: Ovaj rad je posvećen rezultatima šestogodišnjih istraživanja (2006.-2011.) na lokalitetu Mirišta u Petrovcu (GPS 42°12'.66" S; 18°56' 22.98"). Lokalitet je javnosti otkriven početkom XX vijeka, kada je prvi put objavljeno postojanje mozaika na ovom mjestu. Tokom vijekova bio je mnogo puta devastiran, i osim radova na restauraciji mozaika nikada nisu preuzimana obimnija arheološka istraživanja. Do sada je lokalitet vremenski opredjeljivan samo u periodu kasne antike, međutim, arheološkim istraživanjima došli smo do novih otkrića koja dokazuju da je na ovom mjestu rimska vila počela da se gradi krajem I i početkom II vijeka, o čemu svjedoči pokretni arheološki material. Otkrivena rimska vila sagrađena je na šest različitih visinskih nivoa projektovanih u odvojenim vremenskim fazama. Prva graditejska faza pripada kraju I i početku II vijeka. Druga faza, koja je trajala tokom II i III vijeka, nastala je proširivanjem objekta prema zapadu (prostori C i H). Treća faza se gradi nakon stradanja objekta u IV vijeku. Tada se objekat transformiše, dodaju se kontrafori i priziduju nove prostorije sa radionicom za proizvodnju maslinovog ulja. Zida se novi objekat ekonomskog karaktera (K), na sjeverozapadnoj strani. Poslednju fazu karakteriše niz nivelacija, pavimentisanja lisnatim pločama, nekvalitetan način građevinskih popravki uz upotrebu lošeg maltera. Ova faza se datuje u VI vijek.

Ključne riječi: rimska vila, II vijek, mozaici, piscinae, IV vijek, istočna sigilata, amfore, vila rustika, afrička tera sigilata, VI vijek.

Abstract: This paper is devoted to the results of the six-year archaeological researching (2006.-2011.) of the site Mirišta in Petrovac (GPS 42°12'.66" S; 18°56' 22.98"). the site is discovered for the public in the early of twentieth century, when it was for the first time announced the existence of mosaic floor. Over the centuries it has been devastated many times but, except works on restoration of mosaics floor (M), the remains of the roman house in Mirišta never seized extensive archaeological research. In the past, this site has always dated in late antiquity (IV cent) but newer archaeological research confirmed that villas began to be built at the beginning of the second century, regarding archaeological findings. The first architectural phase belonged to the end of I and beginning of II century. the second phase which during over second half of II century and through III century was created by expanding the building in the west (area. C). Third phase is built after demolish of the object in fourth century. Then, the object had transformed, added the buttresses, luxury rooms and workshop for the production of olive oil. Then the wall of new building of an economic nature (K) with built following in the northwest side. The last phase leads to a series leveling, different kind of floors, and the use of a bad mortar, this phase is dated in the six century.

Key words: roman vila, II century mosaics, piscinae, IV century, eastern sigillata B, amphoras, villa rustica, african red slip ware (ARSW), VI century.

¹ Ovaj rad je skraćena verzija monografije koja je posvećena rezultatima istraživanja i sveobuhvatnoj analizi pronađenog materijala. Takođe u monografiji je su sublimirani stariji radovi o pronađenim mozaicima sa novijim istraživanjima.

¹ This paper is a shortened version of the monograph which is dedicated to the results of research and all-inclusive analysis of the founded material.

Iznad male petrovačke uvale na oko 300 metara od morske obale nalaze se ostaci rimskog i ranovizantijskog lokaliteta Mirišta. Lokalitet je smješten u maslinjaku zasađenom na uskim terastim platoima koje omeđuju četiri dugačka suvozida, nedaleko od antičkog kolskog puta koji je Naronu spajao sa Skadrom, povezujući, Risinium, Akruvijum, Butuu i Olcinivm jednim drumom. Ove međe se kaskadno spuštaju prema južnoj u jugoistočnoj strani prateći blagu padinu prema moru, a pravljene su od građevinskog materijala uzetog sa razgrađenog antičkog objekta sa kraja I i početka II vijeka. Sve terase rađene su od vještački nivelisanog kamenja, šuta i zemlje, a taj proces je sudeći po pronađenom arheološkom materijalu trajao više stotina godina, i odvijao se različito, u zavisnosti od vlasnika imanja i imovinsko-pravnih odnosa. Tako je tokom istraživanja ispod velike količine nasute zemlje i šuta pronađeno još nekoliko međa, što svjedoči da proces kultivacije masline na samom lokalitetu potiče od davnih vremena i da se na osnovu nalaza početak formiranja maslinjaka može datovati u XV-XVI vijek. Prva, od 4 terase koje se se stepenasto spuštale počinjala je na koti od 27.69 metara nadmorske visine, i sa sjeverne strane se graničila sa velikim recentnim podzidom visokim preko 4 metra. Kao i ostali podzidi i ovaj je bio napravljen od kvadera različitih dimenzija, monolitnijih blokova ali i do manjih kvadera koji odlikuju antičku arhitekturu ovih krajeva. Središnji plato (kota 26.63 metara), koji je pokriven najvećom količinom šuta i sitnog kamenja, i u kome je pronađeno najviše kuturnih slojeva, obuhvata i zaštitni paviljon sagrađen šezdesetih godina u cilju prezentacije konzerviranog i restauriranog mozaika konstatovanog 1902. godine (Nikolajević-Stojković 1955: 120; Jovanović 1963: 130, 131). Na najnižem jugoistočnom platou površine oko 600 m² maslinjak je zasađen na skoro ravnoj površini (kota 21.33 metara) i tokom sondiranja ovdje nisu evidentirani značajniji tragovi rimske djelatnosti. Prostor je veoma malo nivelisan, i osim ostataka zida u temeljnoj zoni (sonde 5, 6, 7) nije otkopana značajnija arhitektonska struktura. Pretpostavljalo se da se ovdje možda nalazi nekropola ali neke manje sonde ovu pretpostavku nisu dokazale. Danas je maslinjak zajedno sa otkrivenim ostacima rimske vile skoro netaknuto prirodno „ostrvce“ uobručeno višespratnim apartmanima i privatnim kućama. Neki od prvih zapisa o tragovima rimskog života na ovom prostoru potiču iz vremena kada je austrougarski oficir „istraživao“ u Castellstvi, današnjem Petrovcu, a zatim i u nedalekoj Buljarici. O tim otkrićima pisao je hrvatski istoričar i arheolog Frano Bulić već 1902 u kratkom članku pod nazivom „Ritrovamenti antichi a Castellastua“ (Bulić 1902, 50). Ipak sve do skora arheologija nije znala za

Above the small Petrovac's cove about 300 meters from sea coast there are remains of Roman locality Mirista. The locality is situated in an olive orchard planted on the narrow terrace-like plateaus which are bordered by four long dry walls, not far from antique dirt road which connected Naronu with Scadar, having connected Risinium, Akruvium, Butua and Olcinium by one road. These boundaries are descended in cascade manner toward south and south-east side following modest slope toward the sea, and they were being made from construction material taken from tore-down antique object from the end of the 1st and the beginning of the 2nd century. All terraces were being made from artificially leveled stone, barren and soil, and that process, judging by found archeological material, lasted several hundred years, and it was going in different manner, in dependence of the owner of the property and proprietary-legal relations. In such a manner during researching several more boundaries were found bellow the large quantity of land, what witnesses that the process of cultivation of olives on the locality origins from ancient times and that on the strength of findings the beginning of the forming of olive orchard may be dated in the 15th – 16th century. The first of 4 terraces, which were gradually descending, started on 27,69 meters of the high above sea level, and from the northern side it was bordered with great recent under-wall of the height of 4 meters. As well as the other under-walls also this was made from parallelepipeds of various dimensions, of monolith blocks but also of smaller parallelepipeds which distinguish the antique architecture of these areas. The central plateau (26.63 meters of the high above sea level) which is covered with the largest quantity of barren and tiny stones, and in which the most cultural layers were found, encompasses also protection pavilion from the north side, built in sixtieth years with the purpose of presentation of conserved and restaurated mosaic, asserted in year 1902 (Nikolajevic-Stojkovic 1955: 120; Jovanovic 1963: 130, 131). On the lowest, south-eastern plateau of the area of about 600 m², the olive orchard was planted on the almost plane surface (21,33 meters above the sea level), and during sounding here were not recorded more significant traces of Roman activity. The area is very little leveled, and except the remains of the wall in the foundation zone (trenches: 5, 6, 7), no more significant architectonic structure was excavated. It was supposed that here was maybe situated some necropolis but some smaller sounds were not proved this assumption. Today the olive orchard, together with discovered remains Roman villa is almost intact natural „small island“ surrounded with multistory apartments and private houses.



Sl. 1. Osnova istraženog kompleksa na Mirištima;
Fig. 1 The map of researched complex on Mirišta;

drugi, mnogo značajniji podatak. Naime, posle Bulićevog izvještaja, 1909. godine vršena su iskopavanja ovog lokaliteta. Istraživanja je vodio Johan Prezel austrijski historičar i antikvar, koji je godinu dana kasnije nacrtao skicu obavljenih iskopavanja.² Mnogi mozaici koji su se tada nalazili na Mirištima su odnešeni o čemu se do sada znalo samo na osnovu usmenog predanja starih Petrovčana. Međutim, situacija je bila jasna i tokom sistematskih istraživanja sprovedenih pod pokroviteljstvom Centra za arheološka istraživanja. Skidajući veliku količinu šteta, pri osnovi povađenih zidova pronađeni su tragovi prethodnih iskopavanja, materijal s početka XX vijeka. Posebno izdvajamo nekoliko potpuno raspalih vojničkih pribora za jelo, municiju, kao i najvrijedniji dokument, medalju sa likom Franca Ferdinanda, pronađenu u štu.

Oslanjajući se na Bulićev izvještaj i razgovor sa vlasnikom imanja, prvu obimniju studiju o mozaiku u Petrovcu obavila je Ivanka Nikolajević-Stojković otvorivši pitanje datovanja mozaika (Ivanka Nikolajević-Stojković 1957: 50). Na osnovu djelimičnih terenskih zapažanja na početku 60-tih godina Vojislav Jovanović je (naravno bez znanja o Prezlovim istraživanjima) pretpostavio da su zidovi i mozaici na Mirištima ostaci jedne „rimske kasnoantičke vile rustike“ (Jovanović 1963: 130). Iako tada nisu izvođena arheološka istraživanja, obimni podaci koji su zabilježeni u njegovom članku poslužili su kasnijim razmatranjima o „petrovačkom mozaiku“. To su prije svih učinili Garašanin (Garašanin 1967: 177) i Kovačević (Kovačević 1967: 274, sl. 46). Garašanin je čak i objavio usmeni podatak o postojanju termalnog kompleksa (Garašanin 1967: 161)³, ali ne navodi porijeklo ovog izvora. Kasnije su Suić (Suić 1976:167) i Mijović (Mijović 1987:104-106), dali manje ili više opširnija zapažanja nekih segmenata vile u Mirištima.

² Plan se danas nalazi u Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu, u fascikli Ratac, N II-311/7 09. Johan Prezel je kako dugogodišnji istraživač starina duž istočnojadranske obale (manastir Ratac prije svega), ostavio za sobom priličan broj zapažanja koja je publikovao u različitim časopisima. Ono što smo mogli da nagovijestimo istražujući ovaj lokalitet dokazalo se zahvaljujući ljubaznosti Tatjane Koprivice (Istorijski institut CG), koja nam je ustupila ove nemjerljivo vrijedne dokaze austrijskog prekopavanja i devastiranja koja su zauvijek ostala neobjavljena.

³ Garašanin navodi da se lokalitet nalazi na 150 do 200 metara prostora, a da je građen od tesanika i opeka. Kako dalje saopštava, terme su bile smještene u sjevernom dijelu, kao i jedna manja zgrada sa apsidom. U ovo vrijeme znalo se za postojanje dva mozaika koji su sačuvani. Jedan je bio ukrašen figuralnim ornamentima (danas očuvani prim. aut.) dok su se na drugom nalazili motivi riba. Po njemu radi se o jednom rimskom kompleksu iz kasnog rimskog vremena (Garašanin 1967: 161)

Some of the first records on traces of Roman life in this area dated from time when Austro-Hungarian officer Emilo Katleker „researched“ in Castellstua, today's Petrovac, and afterward in not far Buljarica. About these discoveries the Croatian historian and archeologist Frano Bulic wrote in year 1904 in a short article under the title „Ritrovamenti antichi a Castellastua“ (Bulić 1902, 50). Anyway all to the recent days the archeology did not know for the second, many more significant datum. Namely, after Bulic's report, in year 1909 the excavations of this locality were carried out.

Researching were conducted by Johan Prezel, an Austrian historian and antique dealer, who drew one year later a sketch of carried out excavations.² Many mosaics, which in that time were located in Miriste, were taken away about which till now it was known only on the strength of verbal tradition of old citizens of Petrovac. However, the situation was clear also during systematic researching carried out under patronage of the Center for archeological researching. Having removed the large quantity of barren, at the base of taken out walls, the traces of previous excavations were found, the material from the beginning of the 20th century. We specially put aside some completely decomposed military cutleries, ammunition, as well as the most valuable document, a medal with the image of Franc Ferdinand, found in barren. Relying on Bulić's report and conversation with the owner of the property, the first more capacious study about the mosaic in Petrovac was published by Ivanka Nikolajević-Stojković, having opened the question of dating of the mosaic (Ivanka Nikolajević-Stojković 1957:50). On the strength of partial terrain observations at the beginning of 60th, Vojislav Jovanovic (of course without knowledge about Prezle's excavations) assumed that the walls and mosaics in Miriste were the remains of one „Roman late-antique villa Rustica“ (Jovanovic 1963: 130). Although the archeological researching were not carried out in that time, the capacious data, which were recorded in his article, served in later considerations about „Petrovac's mosaics“. That was, before all, done by Garašanin (Garašanin 1967: 177) and Kovacevic (Kovačević 1967: 274, picture 46). Garasanin has even published verbal datum about existence of thermal complex (Garašanin

² Plan is today located in Archeological museum in Split, in the folder Ratac, N II-311/7 09. Johan Prezel, as the long-standing researcher of antiques along the eastern Adriatic coast (Monastery Ratac first of all), left after him a considerable number of observations which were published by him in different magazines. That what we could indicated by researching of this locality was proved thanks to the kindness of Tatjana Koprivica (Historical Institute of Montenegro), who ceded us these immeasurable value proofs of Austrian digging up and devastating which have remained forever unpublished.

Istraživanja 2006.-2011. godine⁴

Sistematska arheološka iskopavanja na lokalitetu Mirišta u Petrovcu vršena su od 2006. do 2011. u okviru kontinuiranih kampanja koja su u prosjeku trajala od 3 do 6 mjeseci godišnje. Prva etapa istraživanja (2006.-2008.) bila je ograničena na sondiranje terena oko velikog mozaika (M), ali, pošto je cijeli prostor bio u kaskadama, okružen relativno visokim podzidima, sondiranje je prilagođavano konfiguraciji terena. U toku početnih istraživanja otkopano je 18 sondi, na osnovu kojih smo odredili pravce i dinamiku daljih radova. Poteškoće u hronološkoj determinaciji određivala je količina austrougarskih intervencija ali i recentnije devastacije lokaliteta, koje su na velikom dijelu uništile mogućnost određivanja materijalne povezanosti arheoloških nalaza sa djelovima arhitekture (Sl. 1)

Iako je vila više puta strahovito devastirana i paljena, u prostoru A1 očuvali su se materijalni ostaci I faze. Ovdje je otkrivena najstarija malterna podnica (SJ 1502)⁵ koja se opredjeljuje u sam početak gradnje vile, krajem I i početkom II vijeka. Fundirana je na sloju klesarskog otpada, uravnatog preko sloja mrko-braon glinovitog sloja (SJ 1501), u koji su ukopani temelji prvobitnog zdanja. Kako je oko sredine IV vijeka građevina doživjela veliko stradanje, sloj šuta i pepela (SJ 1503) prekrpio je provobitni pod (SJ 1502) u prostoru A. Nakon obnove, šut je pokriven „novim“ malternim podom (SJ 1503), a preko njega, nešto kasnije, napravljen je mozaički pod (SJ 1504) koji je pokrivaio prostore: A1, A2, B1, B2, B3, M i M2, a najbolje se očuvao se unutar prostorije M. Polomljeni ostaci mozaika iz prostora A1 ležali su in situ, naslanjajući se bordurama na unutrašnje lice istočnog perimetralnog zida vile (AC 100). Uz sjeverni rub ovog mozaika otkopan je otisak fino ređanih ploča utopljenih u malter sitnozrne fature. Ploče su povadene, ali se po finoći otiska mora pretpostaviti da su bile dobro uglačane, možda rađene od pravilno rezanih komada raznobojnog mermera kakvi se u fragmentima ili cijele javljaju u kasnijim slojevima IV vijeka (Sl 8: 21 a-e). U vrijeme izrade mozaičnog poda u prostoriji A1 ovaj dio građevine postaje kraj južnog hodnika koji se iz pravca

1967: 161)³, but he does not quote the origin of his source. Later, Suić (Suić 1976: 167) and Mijović (Mijović 1988: 104, 106), gave more or less more extensive observations of some segments of the villa in Mirišta.

Excavation 2006.-2011. ⁴

Systematic archeological excavations on the locality Mirista in Petrovac were carried out from year 2006. to 2011. within the frame of continued campaigns which in average lasted from 3 to 6 months. The first stage of researching (2006.-2008.) was restricted to sounding of the terrain around great mosaic (M), but, since the whole area was in cascades, surrounded by relatively high underwalls, the sounding was adjusted to the configuration of the terrain. During starting researching the 18 trench were excavated, on the strength of which we have determined directions and dynamics of further works. Difficulties in chronological determination were determined by the quantity of Austro-Hungarian interventions but also by more recent devastating of the locality, which have on the large part destroyed the possibility of determination of material connections of archeological findings with the parts of the architecture (Fig.1).

Although the villa was terrible devastated and burnt out, in the area A1 the remains of material of the 1st phase were preserved. Here was discovered the oldest mortar floor board (US 1502) which is determinate into the beginning of the construction of villa, at the beginning of the 2nd century. Its foundations were posted on the layer of the stonecutting junk, leveled across the layer of dark-brown clay layer (US 1501), in which the foundations of the original building were dug in. Since the building, around the middle of the 4th century, experienced a great suffering, the layer of barren and ashes (US 1503) covered the original floor (US 1502) in the area A. After renovation, the barren was covered with mortar floor (US 1503), and

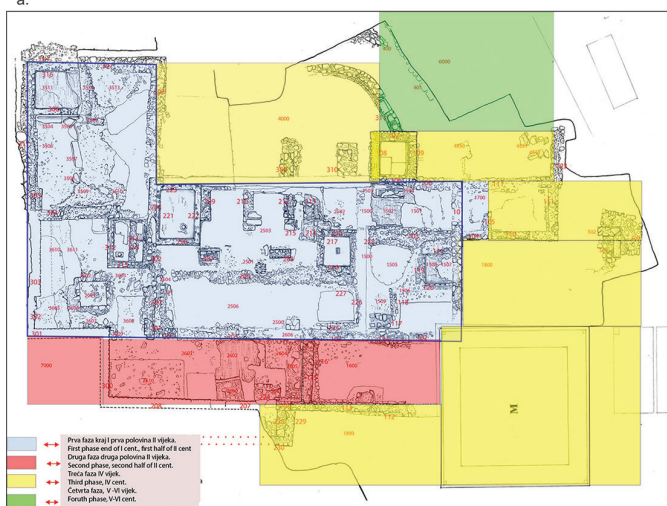
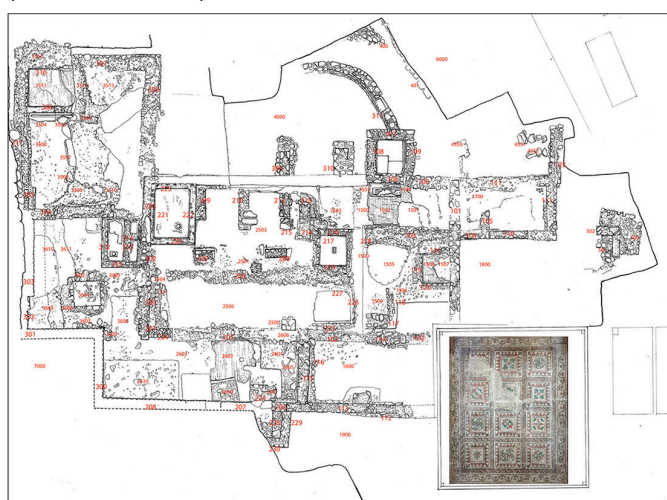
³ Garasanin quotes that the locality is located on 150 to 200 meters of space, and that it was built from hewed stone and bricks. As he further reports, the thermals were located in the northern part, as well as one smaller building with apse. In this time it was known for the existence of two mosaics which were preserved. One was decorated with figural ornaments (today are preserved, obs. of the author) while on the other the motives of fishes were located. According to him it is a matter of Roman complex from late Roman time (Garašanin 1967: 161)

⁴ Reasearching was carried od by the „Center for archeological reasearching in Podgorica. Head of the project waa director of the Institution Lenka Bulatović. Director fo camp excavation was Mladen Zagračanin (Kulturni centar- Zavičajni muzej Bar). Tehnical part of the exploration , situation, profile, section, was designed Tatjana Mijović. Partecipants in the projects: Ivana Medenica (arheolog), Dejan Drašković (student), Miloš Živanović (student), Goran Pajović (student), Petra Zdravković (student), Nikola Borovinić (student) i Sanja Šoljaga (restaurator).

⁴ Istraživanja je obavljao Centar za arheološka istraživanja u Podgorici. Rukovodilac projekta bila je direktorica ustanove Lenka Bulatović, dok je terenskim istraživanjima rukovodio Mladen Zagračanin (Kulturni centar-Zavičajni muzej Bar). Tehnički dio posla, situacije, presjeke, profile nacrtala je Tatjana Mijović, dok su u iskopavanjima učestovali: Ivana Medenica (arheolog), Dejan Drašković (student arheologije), Miloš Živanović (student arheologije), Goran Pajović (student arheologije), Petra Zdravković (student arheologije), Nikola Borovinić (student arheologije) i Sanja Šoljaga (konzervator).

⁵ Iskopavanje je dokumentovano po Harisovom sistemu, označavanjem jedinstvenih stratigrafskih cjelina -SJ XXX, dok su cjeline (unite) u arhitekturi obilježavani sa AC XXX ili arhitektonska cjelina.

prostora B3 pružao prema sjeveru (A1). U prostoru A2 pronađena je omalterisana, skoro kvadratna piscina (6), dimenzija 1.90 x 1.60, širine zidova oko 0.40 m. Stranice su rađene od lomljenog, pločastog kamenja, dok je osnova od maltera debljine oko 0.15 m. Piscina je položena na sloju od gusto nabijenih crvenkastih odbitaka nastalih klesanjem kvadera za gradnju objekta (SJ 1507). Slično je konstruisana starija podnica u prostoru A1 (SJ 1501). Nešto zapadnije, otkopani su veoma loše očuvani ostaci još jedne pISCINE (8), prislone uz ukop „iščupanog“ pregradnog zida (SJ 1499). Od ove konstrukcije djelimično je očuvana osnova od maltera (SJ 1509), kao i dio južne i sjeverne stranice pISCINE, rađene od pločastog kamenja (AC 118: AC 117).



Sl. 2. a) Osnova; Sl.2. b) Faze

Fig. 2. A) Plain of Roman vila ; Fig. 2. b) Principal phase of Roman vila

Unutrašnje dimenzije očuvanog dijela ovog bazena su 1.50 m x 1.00 m. Obije pISCINE u prostoru A2 su ukopane u nasutom sloju u IV vijeku (Sl. 2: a,b; Sl. 3; Sl 7:9). Prostor je nivelisan nasipanjem veće količine štuta i zemlje (AC 1511) a nakon toga je pokriven čistom crvenom vodonepropusnom glinom debljine oko 0.15 m,

across it, sometime later the mosaic floor was made (US 1504) which covered areas: A1, A2, B1,B2, B3, M i M2, and it was preserved the best inside of the premises M. Broken remains of the mosaic from the area A1 were laid in situ, leaning with the edges to the inner face of the eastern perimeter wall of the villa (USM 100). Along with the northern edge of this mosaic the print of fine lined up tiles down into the mortar of fine tiny grained facture. Tiles were taken out, but according to the refinement of prints it must be supposed that they were polished in good manner, maybe made from regularly cut pieces of multi-color marble which appear, in fragments or whole ones, in later layers of the 4th century. In time of drafting of the mosaic floor in the room A1 this part of the building becomes the end of the southern corridor which was stretched out from the direction of the room B3 toward the north (A1). In the space A2 the plastered pISCINE (6) of the dimensions of 1,90 x 1,60, width of the walls around 0,40 m . Sides were made from broken, plated stones, while the base was made from mortar of the thickness of 0,15 m. The pISCINAE is laid on the layer of dense stamped reddish remains of stone arisen by stonecutting of parallelepipeds for construction of the object (US 1507). In the similar manner the older floor board was constructed in space A1 (US 1501). Somewhat to the west, the very bad preserved remains of one more pISCINE (8) were excavated, leaned to the burial of the „pulled out” partition wall (US 1499). Of this construction the base of mortar was partially preserved (US 1509), as well as the part of the southern and northern side of the bathtub, made from tiny plated stones (US 118, 117). Inner dimensions of preserved part of the bathtub are 1.50 x 1,00 m. Bothe pISCINE were dug in into the space A2 and made on filled layer in the 4th century (Fig. 2: a, b; Fig 7: 9) . The space is leveled by filling of the large quantity of barren and soil (USM 1511), and afterwards it was covered with pure red waterproof clay of the thickness of 0,15 m, with which the outer faces of the sides of pISCINE were sealed up (6,8). In that manner the space was lifted for about 0,80 m, and afterwards the whole space A2 is covered with mosaics.

The room D is the largest room in the object. From the space A1 it was coming into this room by the staircase construction excavated in the south-eastern corner, along with the burial (US 1499) of the large eastern wall (US 100). In the base of the construction very massive, unprocessed stones were placed which were used as the foundation (US 1458) across which the 7 steps of the staircase were built. The first two upper steps were preserved and the podium. The width of the step is 0,38 cm, length is 1,80 m, while the height of the threshold is 0,30 cm. Starting platform is wider and more massive,

sa kojom su zaptivena spoljnja lica ovih bazena (8, 9). Na taj način prostor je izdignut za oko 0.80 m, da bi nakon toga graditelj cijelu površinu pokrio mozaikom.

Prostorija D je najveća prostorija u objektu. U nju se iz prostora A1 dolazilo stepenišnom konstrukcijom otkpanom u jugoistočnom uglu, uz ukop (SJ 1499) velikog istočnog zida (AC 100). U osnovi konstrukcije postavljeno je veoma masivno, neobrađeno kamenje upotrebljeno kao temelj (SJ 1458) preko kojeg je ozidano 7 stepenika. Očuvana su prva dva gornja stepenika, i podijum (Sl. 2; Sl. 3). Širina stepenika je 0.38 m, dužina 1.80 m, dok je visina praga 0.30 m. Početna platforma je šira i masivnija i iznosi 2.90 m dužine i 0.60 m širine, a služi ujedno i kao ojačanje usled nivelacija u jugoistočnom uglu prostora,



Sl. 3. Izgled sa juga.
Fig. 3 View from the south.

odnosno kao kontrafor. Zid koji je odvajao prostore D i A je tokom vađenja kvadera za slaganje suvomeđa izvađen iz temelja, tako da je pronađen samo pravac nejkovog ukopa (SJ 1500), širine oko 0.80 m, dubine oko 0.30 m i dužine oko 6 m. Istovjetno je i sa velikim istočnim perimetralnim zidom AC 100 koji je evidentiran

and it amounts 2,90 m of length (E-W) and 0,60 m of width, and it serves at the same time also as the reinforcing due to leveling in the south-eastern angle of the space, accordingly as the counter-for. The wall that separated spaces D and A was during taking out of parallelepipeds for making of dry-borders was taken out from the foundation, so only the direction of its burial was found (US 1500), of the width of about 0,80 m, of the depth of about 0,30 m and oh the length of about 6 meters. It is identical also with big eastern perimeter wall US 1499 ,which was recorded only in regular burial ascertained in the southern side. Nevertheless, on the strength of perfectly preserved burials, directions and remains of sides in substructure we managed to perform protection and preservative reconstruction. The space D (dimension of 7,60 E-W x 11,60 m, N-S) is separated by long wall to the spaces D1 and D2. In the southern part of the space D1 the rectangular pillar (USM 208) was dug out, constructed from regularly arranged pink like parallelepipeds along with use of pieces of tegulae for leveling of rows dimensions of pillar is 1,20 x 0,50 m). There were preserved traces of mortar on the pillar painted with red edges. Before placing of the pillar the south-eastern part of the room D1 was leveled with thick layer of tiny and coarse stones (USM 2053). During this leveling one more piscine was built (2), leaned from the inner side, ascertained on the strength of the burial (US 1500). The remains of the second pillar (USM 207), are located about 2,84 m from the first one. The foundation base of the same was preserved, being built from tiny and coarse stones and coated with large quantity of mortar. The wall was founded on stamped down clay soil (US 2501). Piscinae 2 (of the dimension of 1,60 x 1,92 x 0,98 m) was filled with regularly arranged rows of stones and covered ashes. This considerable unclear situation, where the small pool is being buried with a large quantity of coarse stones mixed with ashes, was dated with fragments of amphora from 5th – 6th century, firstly with fragments of amphora Late Roman 1. After removing of this filling, the base of the pool was shown, covered with mosaic. In the middle of the mosaic the stone drain was embedded (of the dimensions of 0,23 x 0,14 of the depth of about 0,5 cm). Sides of piscine (USM 216, USM 217) were bricked from laminated, partially cut reddish limestone, drown into hygroscope mortar. The inner side was plastered very roughly, by using of non-polished mortar made from coarse-grained river sand and radish-gray soil, because of it the mortar is crumbling and fall off. Above the piscine number 2 on the higher level, from the western side, there is a square field of partially preserved mosaic (USM 226, USM 227). From the northern side the mosaic is plucked

i u pravilnom ukopu SJ 1499 konstatovanom na južnoj strani vile. Na osnovu savršeno očuvanih ukopa i ostataka stanaca u substrukciji na nekim mjestima uspjeli smo da izvedemo zaštitnu i prezentativnu rekonstrukciju zidova. Prostor D (dimenzija 7.60 I-Z x 11.60 m, S-J) je odvojen podužnim zidom na prostore D1 i D2. U južnom dijelu prostora D1 otkopan je pravougaoni stubac (AC 208) rađen od pravilno slaganih rozikastih kvadera uz upotrebu komada tegula za izravnavanje redova (dimenzije stubca su 1.20 x 0.50 m).



Sl. 4. Izgled sa sjevera.

Fig. 4 View from north.

Na stubcu su očuvani tragovi maltera oslikanog crvenim brodurama. Prije postavljanja stubca (AC 208) jugoistočni dio prostorije D1 nivelisan je debelim slojem sitnog i krupnijeg kamenja (SJ 2053). Tokom ove intervencije sagrađena je još jedna piscina (2) uz koju je naslonjen noseći zid, konstatovan na osnovu ukopa (SJ 1500). Ostaci drugog stubca (AC 207), nalaze se na 2.84 m od prvog. Od njega je očuvana temeljna osnova rađena od sitnog i krupnog kamenja, zalivenog velikom količinom maltera. Zid je fundiran na nabijenoj glinovitoj zemlji (SJ

out, probably devastated. It is not quite sure if this is one more pool or it is a residue of destroyed mosaic pavement of the corridor (what is more probably because the drain was not ascertained as in the other bathtubs with mosaics), which covered western half of the space D2. Mosaic is of dimensions of 1,60 x 2,0. After lifting of this mosaic carpet with a purpose of restaurateur-conservative works the stratigraphy was checked. Stratigraphy dug out bellow the mosaic shows that more expressed cultural activity was present here. On the layer of brownish clay soil the layer of reddish brown soil was poured in, which sporadically contained in itself soot, animal bones, fragments of yellow amphora of the type Dressel 2-4, (1st -2nd century) and several pieces of Italic and eastern sigilata B. Afterwards the layer of coarse and tiny stones were poured in, and afterwards on this layer of the thickness of 0,20 - 0,25 cm the musive support was made on which, because of intensive calcification, the motive was not determined. From all these it is clear that frequent alterations and restorations were made here. In one moment the pavement was changed, for the purpose of leveling the soil was poured in with older material, and afterwards the mosaic was made. At the same time the villa is spreading toward the west what represents extensive construction activity, because the inner side of the space D becomes some sort of open atrium, what is, on the strength of stratigraphy in the space C1, happening at the end of the 2nd century. From the other side, in roofed space D1 in which we found pillars, a floor was made by using a different technique (US 2051). At the base of prepared clay foundation there were lined up rows of on the rowlock manner placed boards of siga, tiles of reddish limestone and pieces of tegula. The material was being arranged into regular rows and connected with quality mortar. Finishing part, or surface layer, consisted of covering with fine mortar which was polished in the end. Pillar in D1, AC 208 is parallel with pillar in C2, USM 206, while the pillar USM 207, in D1, is parallel on the western side with the pillar USM 298A. That speaks about the existence of bows in directions north-south. In such a manner the spaces D1 and C1/C2 becomes as some sort of atrium. Piscinae number 3 was dug up in the north-eastern corner of the space D2 (inner dimensions are 2,80 x 2,99, exterior height is from 0,50 to 0,70 cm). Walls of this structure were made from the pieces of yellow burned roof tegula, imbricesa and of fragments of ceramics, bounded with hygroscopic mortar. This indicates to the need for the piscinae which has thermo-insulation walls, what distinguishes it as the pool with special purpose (on the same manner the piscinae (5) was constituted in the space F). Width of the southern and

2501). Piscina (2) dimenzija 1.60 x 1.92 m x 0.98 m, bila je ispunjena pravilno slaganim redovima kamenja i nasutog pepela. Ova prilično nejasna situacija, gdje se mali bazen zatrpava velikom količinom krupnijeg kamenja pomješanog sa pepelom datovana je ulomcima amfora V-VI stoljeća, prvenstveno ulomcima amfora Late Roman 1. Nakon uklanjanja ove zapune ukazala se osnova bazena pavimentisana mozaikom. Na sredini mozaika ugrađen je kameni taložnik (dimenzija 0.23 m x 0.14m x 0.05 m). Stranice piscine (AC 216; AC 217) su zidane od pločastog, djelimično pritesanog crvenkastog krečnjaka utopljenog u higroskopni malter. Unutrašnjost je omalterisana veoma grubo, korišćenjem neuglačanog maltera spravljenog od krupnozrnog riječnog pijeska i crvenkasto-sive zemlje zbog čega se malter kruni i otpada. Iznad piscine br. 2 na višem nivou, sa zapadne strane, nalazi se kvadratno polje djelimično očuvanog mozaika (AC 226, AC 227). Sa sjeverne strane mozaik je istrzan, vjerovatno devastiran. Nije sasvim sigurno da li je ovo još jedan bazen ili je ostatak uništenog mozaičkog pavimenta koji je pokrивao zapadnu polovinu prostora D2. Mozaik je dimenzija 1.60 m x 2.00 m. Nakon podizanja ostataka ovog mozaičkog tepiha u cilju restauratorsko-konzervatorskih radova provjerena je stratigrafija. Ona pokazuje da je ovdje prethodno postojala izraženija kulturna djelatnost. Na sloju nabijene glinovite zemlje prvo je nasut sloj crvenkasto braon zemlje, koja je u sebi sadržavala: gar, kosti životinja, fragmente žuto pečenih amfora tipa Dressel 2-4 i nekoliko komada istočne sigilate B (Eeastern Sigilata B). Zatim je nasut sloj krupnog i sitnog kamenja, da bi na ovom sloju debljine 0.20-0.25 m napravljen mozaik na kome nije utvrđen ikonografski motiv zbog izrazite kalcifikacije. Iz svega ovoga jasno je da su ovdje vršene česte prepravke i preuređenja. U jednom trenutku pavement u D2 je promjenjen. Nasuta je zemlja a zatim je napravljen mozaik. U isto vrijeme vila se širi prema zapadu dok unutrašnjost prostora D postaje neka vrsta otvorenog atrijuma. Sa druge strane, u natkrivenom prostoru D1 u kome smo pronašli stubce izrađen je pod korišćenjem drugačije tehnike (SJ 2051). Pri osnovi pripremljene glinovite podloge ređani su redovi nasatično postavljenih ploča sige, pločica od crvenkastog krečnjaka i komada tegula. Materijal je slagani u pravilne redove i vezan kvalitetnim malterom. „Zadnja ruka“, ili površinski sloj, sastojala se od premazivanja finim malterom koji je na kraju uglačan. Stubac u prostoru D1 AC 208A paralelan je sa stubcem u prostoru C2 (AC 206), dok je stubac (AC 207), takođe u D1, paralelan na zapadnoj strani sa stubcem AC 298. To upućuje na postojanje otvorenog atrijuma okruženog arkadama. Piscina br. 3 je otkopana u sjeveroistočnom uglu prostora

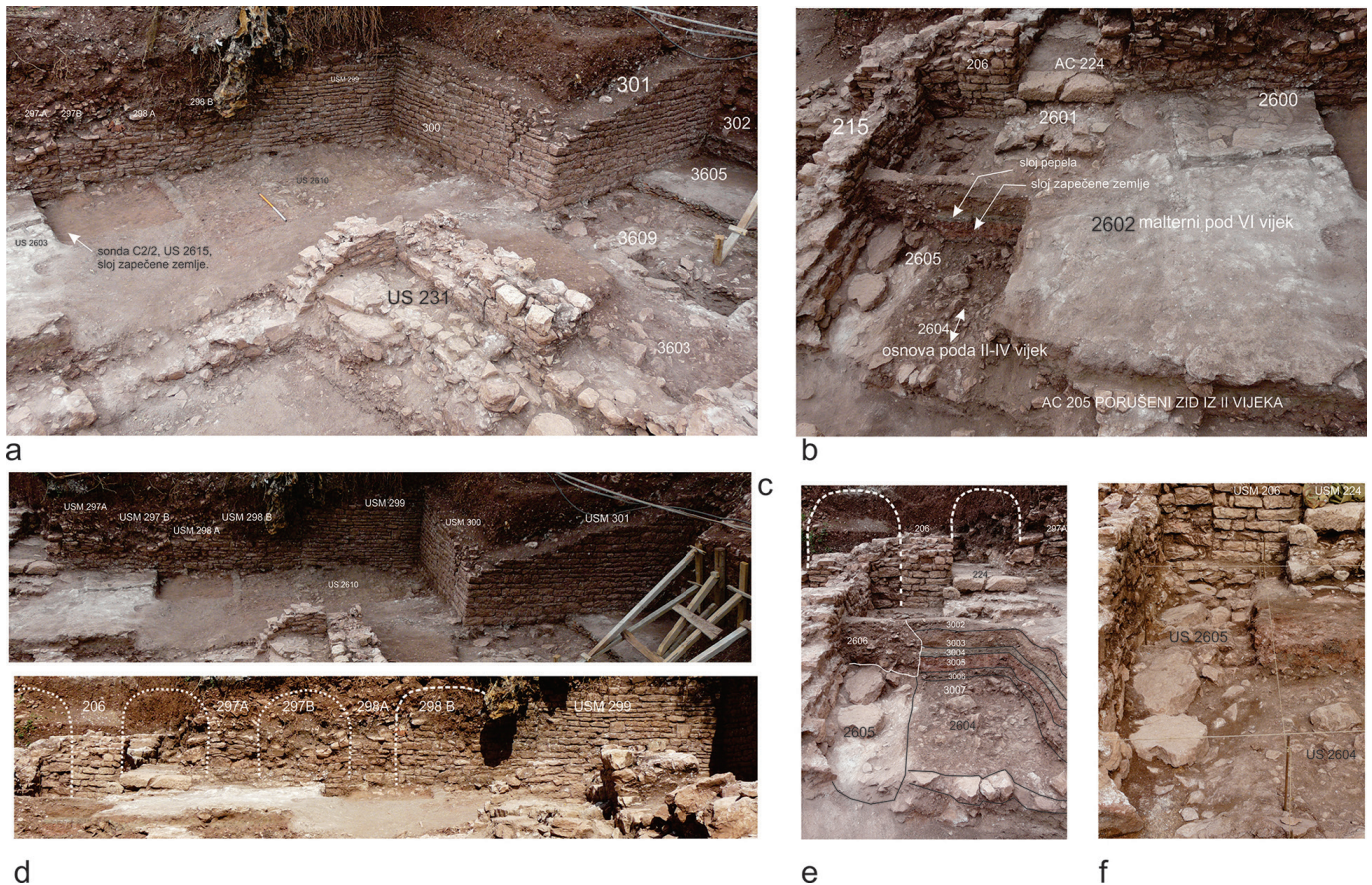
western wall amounts 0,40 cm, while the eastern and northern ones were leaned along to perimeter wall (USM 100) and they are a little bit narrower, 0,20 respectively 0,24 m of width. External walls of the piscine are plastered by thicker layer of hydroscope mortar of considerably coarse granulation. According to the structure, the mortar could respond to the mortar from the inner side of the piscine number 2, but here is the matter of some finer drafting. In the middle there is a calotte-like annular dib hole, made from one piece of quality cut stone of the diameter of 0,40 m. In the second phase, the inner side of the pool was plastered across the mosaic floor by using of fine well polished hydro-mortar of yellow-orange color, Mortar was dressed seven times, each time on previously dried base. Along with the south-eastern wall of the piscine 3 (space D1) a counterfort is leaned to (US 2009 – dimension 2,00 x 1,58). It appeared after destruction in the 4th century, when the large construction consolidation came after. Counterfort (pilaster) is made from broken stone with a lot of small fragments (tiny stone, ceramics and pieces of mortar) in the core. At the distance of 1,90 from counterfort (pilaster) USM 290 the counterfort USM 210 was built (of dimensions of 1,70 x 50, distanced from previous one for 1,82 m). This counterfor was subsequently extended for more 0,40 cm. The third counterfor (pilaster) USM 213, is distanced 1,80 from AC 210. It is the shortest one, of the length of only 1,20 m, but it was also additionally extended for around 0,60 cm, so the outermost dimensions are equal for them all. Additional extensions were made without using of some special construction knowledge. Mortar is bad, the cut stone is barely used and the bonding of bricking is irregular. All counterfors were made in the second phase, and timely they respond to counterfors leaned to the external face of the great eastern perimeter wall USM 100. These, external counterfors, AC 309 and USM 310 were founded on the layer of intensive barren, after demolition, while the counterfort USM 123, at the outermost south-eastern corner of the room B3 was founded on pressed clay soil.

The space C which appeared by extending of the object toward the west, and all after the demolition of the western wall of the first phase, USM 102 (Fig. 2; Fig. 3; Fig. 5). Because of sudden slope of the terrain, the settling of the southern part of the space C1 was filled and leveled in the level of the spaces C2 and D2, and then the layer of barren was buried into the foundation of the wall AC 112, till the depth of around 1,10 meters. Great western wall is of the length of 19,40 meters, and of the width of about 0,80 cm (USM 112, USM 206, USM 297, USM 298, USM 299), and on its slope the pillars were placed originally, which created arches (USM 206, USM 297A, USM 298 A)

D2 (unutrašnje dimenzije su: 2. 80 m x 2.00 m), spoljna visine od 0.50 m do 0.70m. Zidovi ove piscine su rađeni od komada žuto pečenih tegula, imbricesa i fragmenata amfora vezanih higroskopnim malterom. To ukazuje na potrebu za piscinom koja ima termoizolativne zidove što je izdvaja kao bazen sa posebnom namjenom (na isti način je konstruisan bazen br. 7 u prostoru F). Širina južnog i zapadnog zida iznosi 0.40 m, dok su istočni i sjeverni bili prislonjeni uz perimetralni zid AC 100 i nešto su uži: 0.20 m, odnosno 0.24 m širine. Spoljni zidovi piscine su omalterisani debljim slojem hidroskopnog maltera prilično krupne granulacije. Po strukturi malter na zidovima bi mogao odgovoriti malteru u unutrašnjosti bazena br. 2, ali se ovdje radi o nešto finijoj izradi. Na sredini se nalazi kalotasti kružni taložnik rađen od jednog komada kvalitetno oklesanog kamena prečnika 0.40 m. U drugoj fazi unutrašnjost bazena je malterisana preko mozaičkog poda upotrebom finog, dobro glačanog hidromaltera žuto-oranž boje. Malter je premazan sedam puta, svaki put na prethodno osušenoj podlozi. Uz jugoistočni zid piscine 3 (prostor D1) prislonjen je kontrafor SJ 2009 (dimenzija: 2.00 m x 1.58 m). Nastao je nakon stradanja u IV vijeku, kada je uslijedila velika obnova građevine. Kontrafor je rađen od lomjenog kamena sa dosta trpanca (sitan kamen, keramika i komadi maltera u jezgru). Na rastojanju od 1.90 m od kontrafora AC 209 ozidan je kontrafor AC 210, dimenzija 1.70 m x 0.50 m. Ovaj kontrafor je naknadno produžen za još 0.40 m. Treći kontrafor AC 213 udaljen 1.80 m od kontrafora AC 210. On je najkraći, dužine samo 1.20 m, ali je također naknadno produžen za 0.60 m. Naknadna produžavanja su rađena bez korišćenja nekog posebnog građevinskog znanja i najvjerojatnije u VI vijeku. Malter je loš, koristi se jedva pritesani kamen, a slog zidanja je nepravilan. Iz tog razloga ove dodatke ne možemo povezati sa mnogo bolje i angažovanije rađenim kontraforima. Svi kontrafori su urađeni u drugoj fazi i vremenski odgovaraju kontraforima prislonjenim uz spoljnje lice velikog istočnog perimetralnog zida AC 100. Ovi, spoljnji kontrafori, AC 309 i AC 310 fundirani su na sloju intezivnog štuta nakon rušenja, dok je kontrafor AC 123, na krajnjem jugoistočnom uglu prostorije B3 temeljen na nabijenoj glinovitoj zamlji.

Prostor C je nastao proširivanjem objekta prema zapadu nakon rušenja zida prve faze AC 102 (Sl.2; Sl. 3; Sl. 5). Zbog naglog pada terena ulegnuće južnog dijela prostora C1 nasuto je i nivelisano u nivou prostora C2 i D2 a onda je u sloju štuta ukopan temelj zida AC 112, do dubine od oko 1.10 m. Zapadni zid je družine 19.40 m, širine oko 0.80 m (AC 112, AC 206, AC 298, AC 299) i na njegovom soklu su prvobitno bili postavljeni stubci koji su obrazovali lukove (AC 206, AC 297A, AC 298 A) otvorene

opened toward the courtyard from eastern side C1/C2 and D2. Pillars, incorporated in later wall buckram which closed arcade openings (USM 297 B i USM 298 B), correspond as we said with the pillars in space D1, USM 207, USM 208, where probably also an corridor with arcade ceiling was created. Let us remain, in such a manner some sort of smaller atrium was formed, which was by its one part pavement with mosaic (space D2). Semi-circled openings among pillars were walled-up in the 3rd phase (4th century), by which the arcade was transformed into great wall buckram, forming a new spatial organization (Fig.5: a-f). It happens most probably in the period when this part of the building is transformed into the workshop for manufacturing of olive oil, respectively when the great renovation is being carried out. By embedding of the pillars into the great wall buckram, also its width was reduced. In that manner in the southern part of the western wall USM 112 its width was narrowed from 0,80 m, onto usual dimensions which vary from 0,56 to 0,60 cm. In such a manner the massive western wall was transformed by adapting to the new conception (Fig. 5: C, D). By expanding of the building, the height levels of spaces A, C, D were equalized, what was also the goal of constructors in order to make internal courtyard. Because of some later alterations, we are not in possibility to find out what is the relation with the spaces E and M, to the north and to the south from atrium, where mosaics and bathtubs were also situated. We assume that the walls from the southern and northern side of the space D in one period were opened toward courtyard, but the excavated testimonies do not enable us to support this assumption at least with one material proof. In space C1 several stratigraphic units were excavated with large number of archeological material (US 4001-4004). The most significant layer is US 4004, and it was formed with the goal of leveling of spaces between southern half of the spaces C1 and H1. It was dated with money, fibulas and ceramics of the 2nd century. Also, two fibulas were found in the layer, one is Aaucissa fibula type and second is enameled, dated in the end of the 1st and beginning of the 2nd century (Fig 8: 1-5). The fragments of dishes of Italic and Eastern terra sigillate B, fragments of amphora Dressel 2-4, "amphora with edge in the shape of chimney" of the variant Dressel 6, early Tripolitane II amphora of the 2nd century, amphora of type Dressel 7-11 (T1: 1-6) and jugs painted across terracotta with red color (Fig. 3: 1,2) It seemed that the material is relatively homogenous, and that it encompasses the period of the second century, when the constructor decides to expand the complex making new rooms toward the west. We assume that the modern buildings and Austro- Hungarian devastations



Sl. 5. Prostor C2.
Fig. 5. Room C2.

prema dvorištu sa istočne strane (C1/2, D2). Stubci, inkorporirani u kasnije zidno platno koje je zatvorilo arkade (AC 297 B i AC 298 B) koje korespondiraju sa stubcima u prostoru D1, AC 207, AC 208, gdje je također bio sagrađen arkadno zasvođeni hodnik. Polukružni otvori između stubaca su u III fazi zazidani (IV vijek), čime je arkada pretvorena u veliko zidno platno formirajući novu prostornu organizaciju (Sl. 5: a-f). Utapanjem stubaca u veliko zidno platno smanjena je i njegova širina. Tako je u južnom dijelu zapadnog zida AC 112 njegova širina sa 0.80m sužena na uobičajne dimenzije koje variraju od 0.56 do 0.60 m prilagođavajući se novoj prostornoj koncepciji (Sl. 5: c, d). Proširivanjem građevine visinski nivoi prostora A, C, D su izjednačeni, što je i bio cilj graditelja kako bi se napravilo unutrašnje dvorište. Zbog nešto kasnijih prepravki mi nismo u mogućnosti da saznamo kakav je odnos sa prostorom E i M, sjeverno i južno od atrijuma, gdje su također mozaici i piscine. Pretpostavljamo da su zidovi južne i sjeverne strane prostora D u jednom periodu bili otvoreni prema dvorištu, ali nam otkopana situacija ne omogućava da ovu pretpostvku potkrijepimo makar jednim materijalnim dokazom. U prostoru C1 otkopano je nekoliko stratigrafskih jedinica sa velikim brojem arheološkog materijala (SJ 4001-4004). Najznačajniji sloj

destroyed that western tract, which we, according to individual sequences, can only to portend. The space C is divided with massive transversal wall USM 115 onto the spaces C1 and C2. The width of the foundation of the wall (USM 116) is around 1,00 m, and the upper somewhere narrower superstructure is leaned on it (3,60 m x 0,70 m). The wall is of atypical construction, because the manner of its construction is in technique *opus incertum*, considerably rudimentary, but from the other side it is extremely reinforced what enabled it some special supporting purpose (Fig. 6: O). Its deep foundation was built from very coarse blocks of cut stone, and after founding of foundation zone deep about 0,90 m – 1,00 m, the additional reinforcement was placed by installing of coarse pieces of stones as the additional measures of reinforcement of this, by all accounts of the supporting wall. The wall was buried through layers US 4001 and US 3002, which were dated by dinning ceramics of the 4th – 5th century. After excavation of the layers in the space C2 (US 3002-3005) in sound 1, placed alongside external face of the north side of transversal wall USM 115, the layer of tiny stones founded on yellow-brown clay soil US 3007 has shown up. On this layer, beside the wall 207, the staircase construction is leaned to it which leads toward

je SJ 4004, i on se formirao u cilju izravnavanja prostora između južne polovine prostora C1 i H1. Datuje se novcem, fibulama i keramikom II vijeka. Takođe, u sloju su pronađene dvije fibule, jedna lučna fibula, tip Aucissa, i jedna emajlirana, datovane u kraj I ili početak II vijeka (Sl. 8: 1-5). Pronađeni su ulomci posuda italske i istočne tera sigilate B, ulomci amfora Dressel 2-4, tip „amfora sa obodom u obliku dimnjaka“ varijanta Dressel 6, rane tripolitanske amfore II vijeka, amfore tipa Dressel 7-11 i krčazi slikani preko terakote crvenom bojom (Tabla 1; Tabla 3: 1, 2).

Prostor C je podjeljen masivnim poprečnim zidom AC 115 na prostore C1 i C2, Širina sokla zida je oko 1.00 m, a na njemu je ozidan nešto uža zid (3.60 m x 0.70 m). Zid je atipične izrade, jer je način njegove gradnje u tehnici opus incertum prilično rudimentaran sa lošim malterom kao vezivom, ali je sa druge strane izuzetno ojačan što mu je omogućavalo neku posebnu noseću namjenu (Sl. 6: O). Njegov duboki temelj je rađen od veoma krupnih blokova pritesanog kamena, a nakon fundiranja temeljne zone duboke oko 0.90 - 1.00 m položena su naknadna ojačanja postavljanjem krupnih komada kamenja kao dodatnih mjera ojačanja ovog, po svemu sudeći, nosećeg zida. Zid je ukopan kroz slojeve SJ 4001 i SJ 3002, koji su datovani treznom keramikom IV- V vijeka. Nakon otkopavanja slojeva u prostoru C2 (SJ 3002-3005) u sondi 1, postavljenoj duž spoljnog lica sjeverne strane poprečnog zida AC 115, ukazao se ravnomjerno raspoređen sloj sitnog kamenja fundiranog na žuto-braon glinovitoj zemlji SJ 3007. Na ovom sloju, uz zid 207, prislonjena je stepeništa konstrukcija koja vodi prema prostoru H2 (SJ 2601). Stepenište je mlađe od stubca (AC 206) ali je starije od sloja sa pepelom koji nam svjedoči o aktivnostima na nivelisanju ovog prostora nakon požara (SJ 3005), datovanog u IV vijek. Monolitni prag ulaznog dijela između prostora H1 i C1 (širine 0.40 cm, visine 0.28) napravljen od bjelčastog krečnjaka. Ostala dva stepenika su ozidana upotrebom sitnijeg i krupnijeg kamenja povezanog malterom. Ukupna visina stepenišne konstrukcije iznosi oko 0.60 m, AC 224. Preko ove konstrukcije se ulazilo u odaju H2 koja je djelimično otkopana (Sl. 5: b). Zbog privatnog posjeda i slojeva koji ugrožavaju bezbjednost iskopavanja su prekinuta. Ova situacija nam pokazuje da postoje osnovne pretpostavke da su ostaci vile očuvani ispod privatne kuće sa sjeverozapadne strane, i da se rimska vila propinjala prema starom mlinu porodice Marka Gregovića, koji je u svom imanju otkrio mozaik. Isti mlin, koji se nalazi na tridesetak metara od očuvanih ostataka građevine, ozidan je od spolija sa rimskog objekta. U prostoru C1 i C2 površinski slojevi nam svjedoče o intervencijama koje su uslijedile

the space H2 (US 2601). Staircase is younger than the pillar (USM 204), but it is older than the layer with ashes which testifies to us about activities on leveling of these spaces after fire (US 3005), dated in the 4th century. Monolith threshold of the entry part between spaces H1 and C1 (of the width of 0,40 cm, and of the height of 0,28) was made of whitish limestone. Other two steps were bricked by use of tinier and coarse stones connected by mortar. Total height of the staircase construction amounts about 0,60 m, (USM 204). Across this construction it was entered into the room H2 which was partially excavated (Fig. 2b; Fig.5: b,e). Because of private property and layers which endanger security, the excavations were canceled here. This situation shows us that there are basic assumptions that the remains of the villa were preserved below the private house, from the north-western side and that it was raised toward the old mill of the family of Marko Gregović who has discovered the mosaic in his property. The same mill, which is located about thirty meters from preserved remains of the building, was bricked from outside from the Roman object. In space C1 and C2 the surface layers testify us about interventions which followed after great suffering. That is excellently documented by: the layer of extremely burnt red soil (US 3006), which color is conditioned by the layer of soot and ashes (US 3005), of the thickness between 5 and 8 cm. Ashes is covered with sand (US 3002), and afterwards with mixed layer of soil (mortar, tegulae, ceramics) of the second half of the 4th and the first half of the 5th century (Fig.5:b, e, f). In the central part of the space C2, at the last phase it was covered with relatively plain layer of mortar of the dimensions of 2,40 x 2,10. This is, by all accounts, the remain of a pedestal of some construction (wooden certainly) with drain channel on the western side, which separates the clear mortar base from floor board composed of leafy boards (dimensions of 1,50 x 1,70) and of mortar. Excavation in the space E was not possible to be carried out to the end because the slope of the massive northern wall (USM 303) represented threat from demolishing. Nevertheless, the most important entireties were set aside which explain the dynamics of layering in the last phases inside the space E. The space E (of the area of 6,25 x 6,00) is separated by large transversal wall from the southern side (USM 200, USM 202) from the space D (1,2). This wall follows the direction east-west, and it is parallel with extremely massive wall buried into the slope from the northern side (USM 303). It is not quite clear why it was decided that so powerful, almost bulwark wall (dimensions around 4.20 m x 1,20 meters of the width) be formed here. That can be explained only with the need that the storey construction be reinforced and

nakon velikog stradanja. Ovo izvanredno dokumentuje sloj izrazito zapečene crvene zemlje (SJ 3006), čija boja je uslovljena slojem gareži i pepela (SJ 3005) debljine između 5 i 8 cm. Pepeo je pokriven pijeskom (SJ 3002) a zatim izmješanim slojem zemlje (malter, tegule, keramika) druge polovine IV i prve polovine V vijeka (Sl. 5: E, F). U centralnom dijelu prostora C2, u poslednjoj fazi premazan je relativno ravan sloj maltera, dimenzija: 2.40 m x 2.10 m. To je po svemu sudeći ostatak postamenta neke konstrukcije, sa kaneletom na zapadnoj strani, koja malterisanu podlogu odvaja od podnice sastavljene od lisnatih ploča vezanih malterom. (dimenzije podnice su: 1.50 m x 1.70 m).

Iskopavanje u prostoru E nije bilo moguće sprovesti do kraja jer je nagnutost masivnog sjevernog zida (AC 303) predstavljala prijetnju od obrušavanja. Ipak, izdvojene su najvažnije cjeline koje pokazuju dinamiku naslojavanja u poslednjim fazama unutar prostora E. Prostor E, površine 6.25 x 6.00, je odvojen velikim poprečnim zidom sa južne strane (AC 200, AC 202) od prostora D1 i D2. Ovaj zid prati pravac istok-zapad, i paralelan je sa izuzetno masivnim zidom ukopanim u padinu sa sjeverne strane (AC 303). Nije sasvim jasno zašto je riješeno da se ovdje formira tako moćan, skoro bedemski zid (dimenzije: 4.20 m x 1.20 m). To se može objasniti samo potrebom da se ojača i povisi spratna konstrukcija, a možda i da se napravi veoma visoka prostorija koja bi imala mnogo veću elevaciju kao kula osmatračnica ili slično. Ne bi bilo neobično da ovako debeo zid predstavlja neko odbrambeno rješenje s obzirom na učestalost takvih intervencija i jedinstvenih defanzivnih sklopova u IV vijeku. Takođe, ovaj zid je prezidan, a na njemu se vide i popravke. Prvobitno je zid sa ove strane bio prislonjen uz padinu, odnosno ukopan je kao i cijela sjeverna strana. Međutim, u cilju povećanja spratnosti oslobođeno je oko jedan metar zemlje sa sjeverne strane, i zid je ozidan na način koji je veoma neuobičajen za arhitekturu i graditeljstvo pozne antike na našim prostorima. Da je zid AC 303 prezidan, svjedoči i niša AC 302, koja nema spoljnje lice već je prislonjena uz laporastu padinu. Nakon skidanja sloja rušenja koji je pokrivao prostor E na početku istraživanja pojavio se sloj nivelacije obrazovan od velikog broja krovnih tegula pomješanih sa crnom zemljom, debljine 0.30 m - 0.40 m. Na taj način je napravljena neka vrsta hodne površine preko koje je postavljen drveni pod, što konstatujemo i u prostorima B, G i H. Nakon ukalanjanja krovnih tegula pojavio se drugi pod rađen od većih i manjih lisnatih ploča (SJ 3602), poređanih u nepravilnom slogu. Na nekoliko mjesta konstatujemo da su podne ploče povadene, a da na tim mjestima postoje mnogobrojni ostaci zgure što

elevated, and maybe also that a very high room be made which would have much bigger elevation as the surveillance tower or similar. It would not be unusual that such thick wall represents some defense solution, considering to the frequency of such interventions and unique defensive structures in the 4th century. Also, this wall was re-bricked, and on it also repairs are visible. The original wall was from this side leaned along the slope, respectively it was buried as well as whole northern side. However, with a goal of increasing of the number of floors and elevation around 1 meter of soil was released from the northern side and the wall was bricked in the manner what was very unusual for the architecture and construction industry of the late antique in our areas. After removing of the layer of demolition which covered the space E at the beginning of researching, the layer of leveling has appeared, created by great number of roofing tegulae mixed with black soil, of the thickness of 0,30m – 0,40 m. In such a manner some sort of surface for walk was made across which the wooden floor was placed, what we ascertain also in the space B, G and H. After removal of roofing tegulae another floor has appeared made from bigger and smaller leafy boards (US 3602), arranged in irregular layer. On several places we ascertain that the floor boards were taken out, and in that places there are numerous remains of scum, what testifies about some blacksmith activity during the last phase in VI century. The floor of leafy boards (US 3602; US 3606) is preserved around piscine (6), as well as in the central part of the room (Fig.7:9). On the north-western side of the room E, opposite to the shallow niche US, 302, it is ascertained the completely different floor composed of mortar (US 3065) smeared over the regularly leveled pieces of tegulae (US 3606). It is finished at about 2,00 meters from north-eastern corner of the northern wall of the space E, and afterwards it disappears. It is not quite clear why the whole surface was not smeared, and that it is not a matter of destroyed floor we can conclude by that we did not find any fragment of crashed mortar or traces of mortar floor board in other parts of the room. By all accounts this is the matter of the last intervention at the end of the 6th or at the beginning of the 7th century which was not finished to its end. It is very important to emphasize that the northern and north-eastern walls USM 300 and USM 301 were formed on the layer of leveled pieces of tegulae (roman roof tiles), what we can connect with similar situations in spaces B2 and H1. In the space E two piscinae or pools were found of which the piscinae (4) is in the south-eastern corner (dimension 2,30 x 1,90), covered with the mosaic (Fig.7: 4,5). Mosaic was arranged in regular manner, in technique opus quadratum, identically like inside of



A Prva faza ; Phase one, AC 100



B Prva faza; Phase one, AC 102



C Prva faza: Phase one, AC 104



D Prva faza; Phase one, AC 304.



E Prva faza; Phase one, AC 101.



F Druga faza; Phase two AC 113.



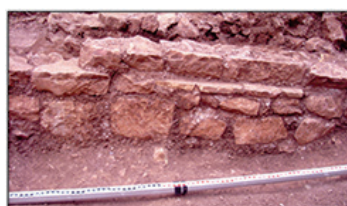
G Treća faza; Phase third, AC 208.



H Treća faza; Phase third, AC 301.



I Treća faza; Phase third: AC 300A, 300B.



J Druga faza; Phase two, AC 308.



K Treća faza; Phase third, AC 209.



L Treća faza; Phase third, AC 109.



LJ Treća faza ; Phase third, AC 106.



M Treća,faza; Phase third, AC 216.



N Treća faza; Phase third, AC 227.



O Četvrta faza; Fourth phase, AC 116,117.



P Treća faza; Phase third, AC 311.



R Treća faza; Third phase, AC 108.



S Treća-četvrta faza, third-fourth phase, AC 303.

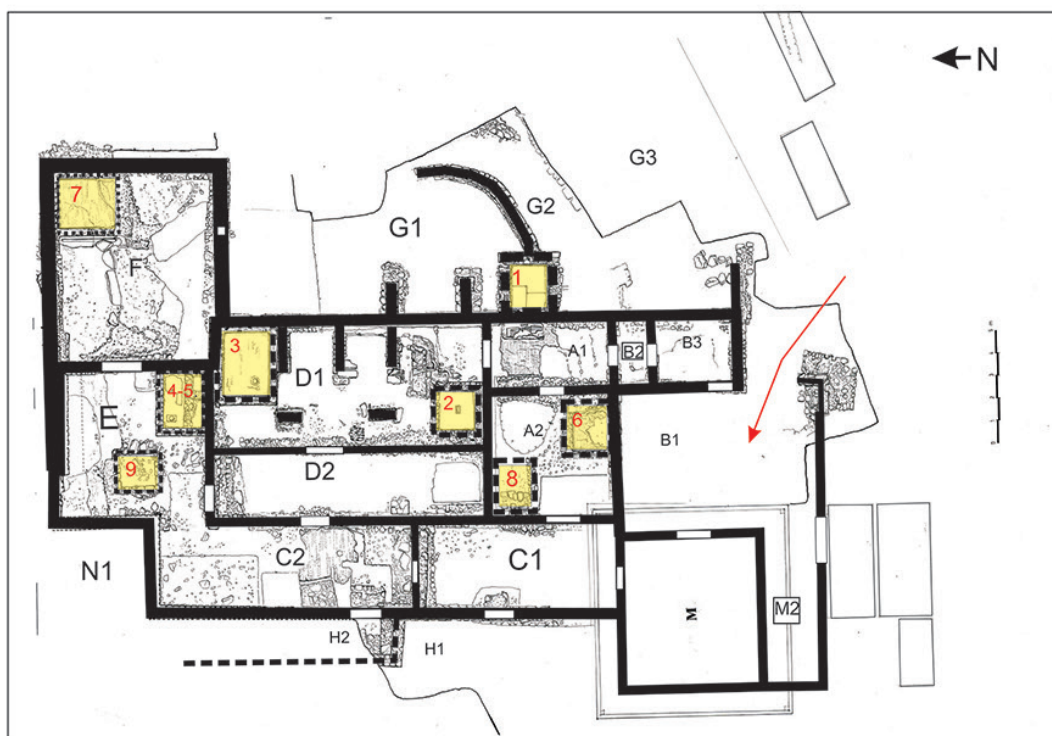


T Treća-četvrta faza; Third-fourth phase, AC 303.



U Treća-četvrta faza ; Third-fourth phase, AC 303.

Sl. 6. Tehnike zidanja. / Fig. 6. Building technics.



Sl. 7. Kade (piscinea) / Fig. 7. Piscinae (pools)

svjedoči o nekoj kovačkoj djelatnosti tokom posljednje faze u VI vijeku. Pod od lisnatih ploča (SJ 3602; SJ 3606) je očuvan oko pISCINE (9) kao i u centralnom dijelu prostorije (Sl. 7:9). Na sjeverozapadnoj strani prostorije E, naspram plitke niše AC 302, konstatuje se sasvim drugačiji pod napravljen od maltera (SJ 3065) koji je premazan preko pravilno nivelisanih komada tegula (SJ 3606). On se završava na oko 2,00 m od sjeveroistočnog ugla sjevernog zida prostora E, a zatim nestaje (Sl. 2 a Sl. 3). Nije sasvim jasno zašto nije premazana cijela površina, a da se ne radi o uništenom podu možemo zaključiti po tome što nismo pronašli niti jedan fragment izdrobljenog maltera ili tragove malterne podnice u drugim djelovima prostorije. Po svemu sudeći ovdje se radi o posljednjoj intervenciji krajem VI ili početkom VII vijeka koja nije završena do kraja. Veoma je važno istaći da su sjeverni i sjeveroistočni zidovi AC 300 i AC 301 formirani na sloju od uravnatih komada tegula, što možemo povezati sa sličnim situacijama u prostorima B2 i H1.

U prostoru E su pronađene dvije pISCINE, od kojih je pISCINA (4), u jugoistočnom uglu (dimenzije: 2.30 m x 1.90 m), pokrivena mozaikom (Sl.7: 4, 5). Mozaik je sagan pravilno, u tehnici opus teselatum, identično kao unutar pISCINA 2 i 3. Taložnik (dimenzije: 0.29 x 0.41) je od komada finog krečnjaka, pravougaonog oblika spoljnjih stranica, sa izdubljenom kružnom poluloptom prečnika 0.20 cm. Spoljni zidovi bazena su široki između 0.32 i 0.38 cm, očuvane visine oko 0.40 cm, ali kako iskopavanja na ovom dijelu nisu završena onda se ne mogu dati definitivni rezultati o konačnim mjerama. Nakon stradanja pISCINE (4) povučene mozaičke tesele nisu zamjenjene, niti je oštećenje sanirano malterom, već je donešena fina purifikovana glina crvene boje, kojom je premazan oštećeni dio bazena. Ova intervencija je spriječila poroznost i ponovo stavila bazen u funkciju, ali za neke druge potrebe. Bazeni br. 4/5 je naknadno pregrađen poprečnim zidovima na dvije komore, jednu veću i jednu manju. Ovo prezidivanje je nastalo, po svemu sudeći, tokom formiranja uljare jer je namjena ovih komora povezana sa sistemom proizvodnje malsinovog ulja, odnosno njegovog pretakanja. Spoljnje lice bazena je omalterisano grubim malterom koji se očuvao na pojedinim mjestima. Sa sjeverne strane je urađena manja kontrolna sonda na osnovu koje je utvrđeno da je ispod lisnatih ploča nasut sloj štuta sa dosta gari, ali je u osnovi mozaika čista glina. Bazeni br. (9) je manjih dimenzija (1.60 m x 1.40 m) i nije otkopan do kraja zbog sigurnosnih mjera (Sl. 15: 9).

Prostor F se nalazi na sjeveroistočnom dijelu vile (kota 26.40 m), visočijim oko 1.50 m od prostora E. To je odaja sagrađena na djelimično vještački izdignutom

pISCINAE 2 and 3. Sedimentation tank (of dimensions of 0,29 x 0,41) is of the pieces of fine limestone, of rectangular shape of external sides, with scooped annular hemisphere of the diameter of 0,20 cm. External walls of the pool are wide between 0,32 and 0,38 cm, of preserved height of about 0,40 cm, but since the excavations in this part were not finished, then the definitive results on final measures cannot be given. After destruction of pISCINAE 4, the taken out mosaic tesseles were not replaced, nor the damage were smeared with mortar, but the fine purified clay of red color was brought, with which the damaged part of the pool was smeared. This intervention prevented the porosity and put the pool again in the function. External face of the pool was plastered by rough mortar, which was preserved on particular places. From the northern side a minor control sound was made on the strength of which was established that bellow the leafy boards there is poured layer of barren with lot of soot, but there is a pure clay in the base of the mosaic, the same one which covers the mosaic in pISCINAE 4, and seals sides of the pISCINAE 9, what means that they are most probably contemporary. PISCINAE (9) is of smaller dimensions (1,60 m x 1,40 m) and it is not excavated to the end because of security measures. It was made from crushed stones drawn into the mortar, and its distance is only 0,60 cm distanced from the pISCINAE number (Fig. 7: 9)

The space F is located on the most elevated part of the villa (peak elevation 26,40 m), higher for about 1,50 m from the space E. At all accounts the whole room F was covered with mosaic, but later, in next phase, the north-eastern part was transformed in pISCINE identically built as the pISCINAE 3. Southern support wall of this room is of preserved height of about 0,60 cm, and of width of almost 1,00 m. The wall is constructively bonded with the north-eastern corner of the space D1, because of what we consider that it appeared at the same time, of course before suffering in the second half of the 4th century. The northern wall of the space F was buried into a sterile geological layer composed of reddish limestone. Because of a great pressure that it suffered, as well as tectonic disturbances it was slanted for about 35°.

Very little of the walking area was preserved in the base of the room F. In the north-western corner there is a residue of preserved mosaic floor, for which we assume that it covered complete area. That was a great surface, like some sort of bathroom where the water was poured all over the whole room. Tesels are of crude drawn into the lime mortar of good quality which was laid down on the previously prepared base. Almost in the center of the room there was a stone drain channel, scooped shallow in two symmetrical lined up blocks of extraordinary cut

terenu. Po svemu sudeći cijela prostorija F je bila pokrivena mozaikom, ali je kasnije, u fazi III, sjeveroistočni ugao pretvoren u piscinu identično rađenu kao kada 3. Južni potporni zid ove prostorije je očuvane visine od oko 0.60 m i širine skoro 1.00 m. Zid je konstruktivno vezan sa sjeveroistočnim uglom prostora D1 zbog čega smatramo da je nastao istovremeno, svakako prije stradanja u IV vijeku. Sjeverni zid prostora F ukopan je u sterilni geološki sloj sastavljen od crvenkastog laporca. Zbog velikog pritiska koji je trpio, kao i tektonskih pomućaja, ukošen je za oko 35°.

Tesele su utopljene u krečni malter dobrog kvaliteta koji je položen na prethodno pripremljenu podlogu. Skoro po sredini prostorije nalazila se kamena kaneleta plitko izdubljena u dva simetrično poređana bloka izvanredno rezanog krčnjaka (dimenzije prvog bloka, 1.40 x 0.43 m i drugog, 1.20 x 0.42 m). Ovom kaneletom je voda iz prostora F oticala van, prema prostoru G1. Na drugim mjestima, konstatuje se samo osnova za mozaik (SJ 3509, 3508). Uz kamenu kaneletu (AC 3505) zidovi piscine br. 7, (AC 306, AC 317), ozidani su od komada lomljenih tegula i amfora (identično kao i kada 3), a zatim su obloženi hidromalterom (Sl. 7:7). Kao i kod ostalih prostora sa piscinama transformacija bazena se dešava u vrijeme kada se funkcija cijele zgrade radikalno mijenja u IV vijeku. Ravna mozaička površina sa kamenom kaneletom pretvara se u bazen, na taj način što se izrađuju lagane stranice zidova slagane od komada tegula. Mlinski točkovi u prostoru F (SJ 3507) i D (SJ 2503), komadi velikih pitosa, fragmenti mermernih rigola, djelovi otkopanih kamenih recipijenata potvrđuju da se kerira nov, ekonomski karakter cijelog zdanja - vila rustika, o čemu svjedoči i izgradnja ekonomske zgrade sa sjeverozapadne strane objekta (K). U prostoru F konstatovan je nasatično poboden nedovršeni mlinski točak (orbis), prečnika 1.5 metara, što je predviđeno za izgradnju prilično velikog mlina (trapetum). Tokom izrade točka klesaru je pukao kamen, pa ga je vjerovatno ostavio sa strane gdje je kasnije upotrebljen kao pregradni zid neke faze koju nije moguće datovati. Ređanjem komada točkova (SJ 3505, SJ 3507) dobio se limitiran prostor SJ 3506.

Objekat se nakon stradanja u IV, vijeku sa južne i zapadne strane proširuje dodavanjem novih prostorija: B1, B2, B3, M1, M2. Na taj način se obrazuje arhitektonska cjelina koja se nadovezuje na starije ostatke građevine. Polusrušeni objekat se adaptira, a funkcionalne feze između starijih odaja ili se zanemaruju ili se proširuju novim sadržajima. Tako dobijamo hodnik B2, B3, skoro kvadratnu postoriju prostoriju B2 i veliku prostoriju sa dobro očuvanim mozaikom-triklinium? (M),

limestone (dimension of one block is 1,40 m x 0,43 m, of the other is 1,20 m x 0,42 m), across which the water was drained out from the space F. On other places, it is ascertained only the base for the mosaic (US 3509, US 3508). Piscinae in the north-eastern corner is formed after destruction. Along with stone drain channel (USM 3505) the walls of piscinae number 5 are being built (US 306, US 317) made of the pieces of broken tegulae and amphoras (identically as the piscinae 3), which is being covered by hydro mortar (Fig 7:7). As well as at other spaces with piscinae, the transformation of piscinae takes place in time when the function of the building is radically changed in the 4th century. Plain mosaic surface with drain channel is being transformed in the piscinae in such a manner that the light sides of the walls of the piscinae are being made from the pieces of tegulae, identically as at the piscinae number 3, what as a goal had the need for thermal-insulation. Smearing of the pool with hydro-insulation, adding of the counterfors (pilasters), walling-up of the openings among pillars atc., certainly marks the process when the transformation of the in the 4th. Mill wheels in the space F (US 3507) and D (US 2503), pieces of big pitoses (pythoi), fragments of marble rigols, parts of stone recipients in the space confirm hereby that the new, economic character of the whole building-villa rustica, is being created, on which testifies also the construction of economic building from the north-western side of the object (K). Villa, maybe also of cult character is being transformed into the villa rustica with all its characteristics. In the space F the it was ascertained in rowlock manner stabbed unfinished mill wheel (orbis), of the diameter of 1,5 meters what is predicted for a considerably great mill (trapetum). During drafting the wheel was broken by the side of the manufacturer, so he probably put it aside where it was later used as partition wall.

The object after destructions at the end of the 4th century is being extended from southern and western side by adding of new rooms B1, B2, B3, M1, M2. In such a manner a new architectonic entirety is being created which is being attached to the existing one. Half-demolished object is being adapted, and functional bonds among older rooms are being neglected or are being extended with new contents. In such a manner we obtain a corridor B1 and B3, almost squared room B2, and a large room with well preserved mosaic room-triclinium? (M) of the area of 35,7 m², surrounded with corridor from the southern side (space M2). The eastern wall of the space B1 and B3 (USM 111) is very bed preserved but its route can be marked by following of the traces of mortar, or on the strength of the shallow burial (US 5511). From the western side the partition wall (USM 110) was

okruženu hodnikom sa južne strane (prostor M2). Istočni zid prostora B1 i B3 (AC 111) očuvan je veoma loše, ali se može markirati njegova trasa prateći tragove maltera, i na osnovu plitkog ukopa (SJ 5511). Sa zapadne strane očuvan je pregradni zid (AC 110) koji ga dijeli od prostora B1. Zid je rađen od užih tesanika slaganih u vrlo pravilne redove, a nakon zidanja je premazn malterom oslikanim u tehnici al secco. Njegova osnova je fundirana na sloju šuta nastalog nakon stradanja vile (Sl. 2: a,b).

Na početku III faze, sve prostorije A1, A2, B1, 2, B 3, M 1 i M2, pavimentišu se mozaikom istog načina izrade. To se može zaključiti na osnovu pronađenih mozaika očuvanih in situ (komad interkolumnija u prostoru A1 i cijeli mozaični tepih u prostoru M1, kao i na osnovu odlomljenih komada mozaika pronađenih u šutu prostora B2 i B3. Ovi komadi i rasute tesele otkopani su pri osnovi crvenkastomrke zemlje SJ 1710 (Sl. 10: i - m). Osim fragmenata mozaika pronađeni su i djelovi oslikanog zidnog maltera (Sl. 11: 1-34), ukrašeni crvenim bordurama i kapljičastim ornamentima ili su prskani zelenom, crvenom i plavom bojom. Najmlađe faze u prostorima B svjedoče o poslednjim danima života u ovom objektu. Velika količina crne zemlje pomješana sa pepelom se niveliše a preko ovog sloja postavljaju se neobrađene ploče u vidu poda, slagane bez upotrebe maltera. Preko njih konstatujemo šut pomješan sa materijalom VI stoljeća, To su uglavnom fragmenti amfora Late Roman 1 i Late Roman 2, posebno ove druge (varijanta Yassi Ada), a koje su izrazito zastupljene u prostoru B1.

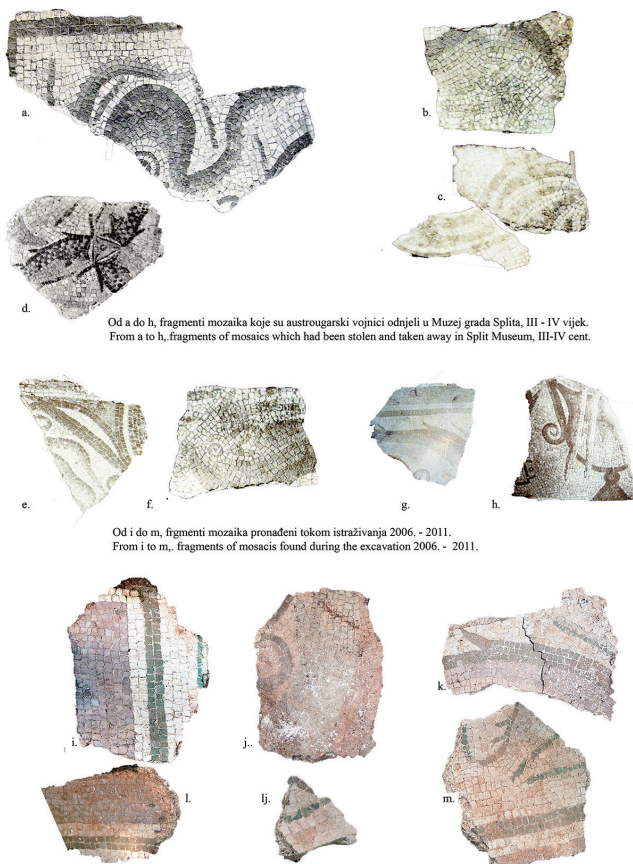
Istočni prostor G zahvata površinu van antičko-ranovizantijskog objekta, i u njemu nailazimo na arheološki prilično bogata kulturna naslojavanja. Stratigrafija u ovom dijelu nam omogućava da povežemo najvažnije faze i ispratimo tipologiju materijala koji koji se opredjeljuje u IV-VI vijek, ali ima i onog mnogo starijeg iz II i III vijeka. Veliki broj arheoloških ostataka koji se nalaze u relativno jasnom stratigrafskom odnosu omogućava nam da pratimo materijalnu kulturu novonastalog rustičnog posjeda. Prilikom obnove građevine, u prvoj polovini IV stoljeća, odbačeni šut srušenog ili polusrušenog objekta smješta se u prostor sa istočne strane, a zatim se niveliše. Na ovako nivelisanom terenu postavljaju se kotrafori, a zatim se pravi i veliki zidani bazen. Bazen br. 1 (Sl. 7:1) je pravougaonog oblika dimenzija 2.00 m x 1.60 m i debljine zidova 0.58 m - 0.60 m). Rađen od pritesanog kamena utopljenog u fino higroskopno vezivo. Osnova poda zidanog bazena je izrađena od pravilno rezanih ploča klesanih od rozikastog lokalnog krčnjaka (Sl. 7: 1). Prva ploča je izrezana u obliku ćirilichnog slova Г, dok je druga skoro kvadratnog oblika. Uz unutrašnje lice zapadnog zida konstatovan je ozidani ispušt u vidu

preserved which divides it from the space B1. The wall was made from narrower cut stones lined up into the very regular rows. Its base was founded on the layer of barren arisen after suffering at the end of the second phase.

At the beginning of the 3rd phase, all rooms A1, A2, B1,2, B 3, M 1 i M2, are being covered with the mosaic of the same manner of drafting. That can be concluded on the strength of mosaics preserved on the situ (fragment of mosaics in the space A1 and the whole mosaic carpet in the space M1), as well as on the strength of broken off pieces of mosaic which were found in the barren of the spaces B1 and B3. These fragments and spilled teselas were excavated also at the base of reddish-dark soil US 1710 (Fig. 10: i-m). Except fragments of the mosaic also the parts of painted wall mortar were found, decorated with red edges and drops-like ornaments or sprinkled by green, red and blue color (Fig. 11: 1-34). The youngest phases in spaces B testify about the last days of life in this object. A great quantity of black soil mixed with ashes is being leveled, and across this layer the boards are being placed in the form of floor, without use of mortar. Through them we ascertain a barren mixed with material of the 6th century, mostly with fragments of amphora Late Roman 1 and Late Roman 2, especially these second ones (variant Yassi Ada) which are extremely presented in the space B1.

Eastern space G seizes the area outside the Roman object and we encounter on archeologically quite reach layers. Stratigraphy in this part enables us to connect the most important phases and to accompany the typology of the material which is bonded for the third phase. Particularly, a great number of archeological remains, which are situated in relatively clear stratigraphic relation, enable us to follow the material culture of newly created rustical property. On the occasion of renewing of the building, in the first half of the 4th century, rejected barren of demolished or half-demolished object is being placed into the space from the eastern side, afterwards it is being leveled. On such leveled terrain the counterfors are being placed, afterwards the great bricked pool (piscinae number 1) is being built. Pool number 1 is of rectangular shape (of dimension of : 2,00 m x 1,60: thickness of walls 0,58-0,60 m), built from cut stone drawn into the fine hygroscopic binder. The base of the floor of the bricked pool was built from regularly cut boards chiseled from pink-like local limestone. The first one was cut in the shape of Cyrillic letter G, while the second one is of almost square shape. Along with inner face of the western wall the walled-up outlet in the form of threshold was ascertained, or bench, made from fine processed marble tiles, one of white and the other of greenish color.

praga, ili banka, napravljen od fino obrađenih mermernih pločica, jedne bijele i jedna zelenkaste boje. Piscina je iznutra malterisana kvalitetnim higroskopskim malterom, debljine oko 2 cm a pošto prva malterisana ruka nije spriječila poroznost, kada se iznutra iznova premazuje novim slojem maltera postavljenog na prethodni sloj. Da bi drugi sloj maltera bolje prijenio unutrašnjost se pikuje čekićem. Ovakvo sukcesivno malterisanje poznato nam je iz piscine br. 3, ali tamo je konstatovano 7 slojeva premazivanja. Bazen je prislonjen uz spoljnje lice perimetralnog zida (AC 100) dok je sa sjeverne strane ukopan u sloju štuta (AC 2012), što zaključujemo prema očuvanoj visini temeljne zone i sokla.



Od a do h, fragmenti mozaika koje su austrougarski vojnici odnijeli u Muzej grada Splita, III - IV vijek.
From a to h, fragments of mosaics which had been stolen and taken away in Split Museum, III-IV cent.

Od i do m, fragmenti mozaika pronađeni tokom istraživanja 2006. - 2011.
From i to m, fragments of mosaics found during the excavation 2006. - 2011.

Sl. 10. Fragmenti mozaika.
Fig. 10. Fragments of the mosaics.

Zgrada je nakon stradanja poduprta kontraforima karakterističnim za kasnoantičko graditeljstvo. Sa sjeverne strane bazena otkopali smo ostatke dva kontrafora (AC 309 i AC 310), a nasuprot njima u unutrašnjosti još tri AC 210, AC 212 i AC 213. Njihovu osnovu čini pravougaona baza rađena od krupnih tesanika, među kojima ima i korištenog fasadnog kamena pokupljenog iz ruševine, što zaključujemo po tome jer se na pojedinim djelovima očuvao stariji malter. Pravougaone baze kontrafora fundirane su na sloju nabijenog štuta. Uz istočno lice bazena prislonjen je polukružni zid rađen drugačijom tehnikom (AC 311).

Piscine from inside was plastered with quality hygroscopic mortar, of the thickness of about 2 cm, and since the first round of plaster did not prevent porosity, the piscinae is being smeared from inside with the new layer of mortar placed on the previous layer. In order that the second layer of mortar be better adjoined, the inside space is being picked with hammer. Such successive plastering is known to us from the pool number 3, but there the 7 layers of smearing were ascertained. Pool is leaned along with external face of perimeter wall (USM 100) while it is, from the northern side, buried in the layer of barren (US 2012), what is conclude according to preserved height of the foundation zone and plinth. The building was, after suffering, supported with counterforts (pilaster) which are characteristic for Late-Antique construction industry. From the northern side of the pool we have excavated the remains of two counterfort (USM 309 and USM 310), and also three more USM 210, USM 212 and USM 213 opposite to them in the interior. Their basis consists of the rectangular base, made from coarse cut stones among which there are also used façade stones collected from the ruins, what we conclude accordingly because in particular places the older mortar was preserved. The rectangular bases of counterfort were founded on the layer of pressed barren. Along with eastern face of the pool a half-circled wall is leaned onto which was made by different technique (US 311). Its base is not buried, but it was walled-up on the plain layer of reddish-dark clayey soil, mixed with disintegrated mortar, as well as with large quantity of archeological material (US 5003). The bricking itself was performed mostly from cut stones and processed river round pebbles, of the width of about 0,30 m - 0,40 m. The wall has no fill in the middle (filling stone), and connecting lines were flushed by hydroscopic mortar of the average quality. At the distance of 1,20 m from the contact zone with eastern face of the pool (1), we ascertain a board in the shape of threshold, of the dimensions of 0,80 x 0,60 for which we would think that it is a threshold. The function of this board is not completely clear for now. Namely, at the first sight appears that here was entry threshold into the semi-circled building of unknown purpose. The element has holes for axis, and in-chiseled gutter which reminds on delimiter, however the bearing is considerably grooved so the door could open only by pulling from above. On the northern part of the board there are regularly arranged hollows which remind as the bearings for grids. This board responds to the shapes of catchment systems, which served for regulation of water flow, similar to those published by Boris Ilakovac studying Roman aqueducts of Dalmatia (Ilakovac 1982). Having considered different possibilities of the use of the board and using of closed

Osnova mu nije ukopana, već je ozidana na ravnom sloju crvenkasto-mrke glinovite zemlje, pomiješane sa raspalim malterom, kao i velikom količinom arheološkog materijala (SJ 5003). Samo zidanje je izvedeno uglavnom od pritesanog kamenja i doradenih rječnih oblutaka, širine od oko 0.30-0.40 cm. Zid nema ispunu u sredini (trpanac) a spojnice su dersovane hidroskopnom malterom osrednjeg kvaliteta. Na na udaljenosti 1. 20 m od kontaktne zone sa istočnim licem bazena 1, konstatujemo ploču dimenzija 0.80, x 0.60, za koju bi na prvi pogled pomislili da je prag. Funkcija ove ploče za sada nije sasvim jasna. Naime, u prvi mah se čini da se ovdje nalazio ulazni prag u polukružno zdanje nepoznate namjene. Element ima rupe za osovinu i uklesani žlijeb koji podsjeća na graničnik, međutim ležište je prilično udubljeno tako da se vrata mogla otvarati samo povlačenjem odozgo. Na sjevernoj polovini ploče nalaze se pravilno raspoređena udubljenja koja podsjećaju kao ležišta za rešetke. Ova ploča odgovara oblicima ustavnih sistema, koji su služili za regulaciju protoka vode, slične onim koje je objavio Boris Ilakovac proučavajući rimske akvadukte Dalmacije (Ilakovac 1982). Razmrtajući različite mogućnosti upotrebe ploče i korištenja zatvorenog kružnog prostora vrlo je teško naći valjano objašnjenje. Širina praga je i suviše uska da bi čovjek normalnih antropoloških osobina mogao nesmetano prolaziti kroz otvor. Sa druge strane strma padina onemogućava svrsihodno korištenje prostora (stanovanje ili sl). Postoji mogućnost da je ovo prostor za sitnu stoku, ali je ova pretpostavka potpuno isključena zbog strmog terena koje se završava polukružnim zidom Padina, glinovita nabijena podloga i ploča koja bi mogla biti dio mehanizma ustava za regulaciju vode upućuju na to da se ovdje skupljala voda iz prostora F koji ima kanal okrenut prema prostoru G1. Ipak treba biti oprezan kod zaključaka bilo koje vrste. Iskopavanjem prostora G2, sa spoljnje strane pronađen je ostatak još jednog polukružnog zida (AC 400) u savršenoj korlaciji sa polukrugom zida AC 311, s tim što je mnogo kraći jer je naknadno počupan. Zid AC 400 identičnog načina gradnje, vrste maltera, sloja na kojem je fudniran i pravca koji prati polukružnu konstrukciju, pa zaključujemo da su rađeni istovremeno (Sl. 1; Sl. 2: a). Međutim ovaj zid je prekinut recentnim podzidom što je ograničilo razumijevanje njihovog uzajamnog odnosa i funkcije. Između oba zida konstatovan je sloj sloj pomiješan sa velikom količinom arheološkog materijala IV i V (SJ 5001). Od svih odaja prostor H je najlošije očuvan. On je toliko devastiran da je samo na pojedinim mjestima ostao dokaz postojanja tri nivoa poda. Od prvog nivoa je očuvana osnova od gusto nivelisanih opiljka klesarskog otpada, djelimično pomiješanog sa malterom. Ovaj sloj odgovara prvoj fazi, kao i u prostoru A1. Nakon stradanja vile u IV

circle space it is very hard to find a valid explanation. The width of the threshold is too narrow in order that a man of normal anthropological characteristics can undisturbed pass through the opening. From the other side the steep slope disables appropriate using of the space (dwelling or similar). There is a possibility that this is a space for small cattle, but this assumption is completely excluded because of steep terrain which ends with semicircle wall. The slope, clayey pressed base and board which would be a part of mechanism of catchment system referred to the opinion that the atmospheric water and water from the space F were collected here, because the space F has a channel turned toward the pool. Anyway, it has to be cautious at conclusions of any kind. By excavation of the space G2, from the external side, the residue of one more semicircle wall USM 400 was found in perfect correlation with the semicircle of the wall USM 311, herewith that it is much shorter and that it was pulled out. The wall USM 400 is of identical way of construction, of the type of mortar, layer on which it was sounded and of direction which identically follows semicircle construction so according to that we conclude that they were constructed together. However, this wall was interrupted by recent under-wall, so the tracking of its direction toward north-east restricted the possibility of understanding of their mutual relations. Between both walls a layer of reddish-dark soil with stones and mortar was ascertained – demolition and leveling (USM 5001), dated into the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th century.

The space H was preserved the worst of all rooms. It is so intensively devastated that the proof of existence of the three levels of the floor remained only on some particular places. Of the first one the base of densely leveled sawdust of stonecutting waists, partially mixed with mortar was preserved. This layer responds to the first phase, as well as in the space A1. After destruction of villa, the space was settled with the layer of barren, and afterwards the floor of thick layer of mortar was made over it. On this floor (preserved in very little part) the layer with soot and ashes appeared, and over it the floor of boards is being made, which was closed by pottery of the 6th century. The remaining part of the space toward the west was destroyed. On certain places the traces of mortar floor are ascertained, as well as large quantity of sawdust from chiseling which is deployed on the plain surface, but without doubt the biggest devastation took place here (Fig: 2a; Fig. 6 K)

The space N is located on the north-eastern, the most elevated part of the complex. This is the space of preserved, almost squared shape, located from the external side, between the walls USM 300 and USM

vijeku prostor je uravnat slojem šuta, a zatim je preko napravljen pod od debelog sloja maltera. Na ovom podu (očuvanom u veoma malom dijelu) nastaje sloj sa gari i pepelom, a preko njega se izrađuje pod od ploča, koji je zatvoren grnčarijom 6. stoljeća. Ostali dio prostora, prema zapadu je uništen. Na pojedinim mjestima se konstatuju tragovi malternog poda, kao i velika količina opiljaka od klesanja raspoređena na ravnoj površini, ali bez sumnje ovdje se dogodila najveća devastacija (Sl. 2a; Sl. 6K).

Prostor N se nalazi na sjeveroistočnom, najizdignutijem dijelu kompleksa. To je prostor skoro kvadratnog oblika, smješten sa spoljnje strane, između zidova AC 300 i AC 301. U odnosu na osnovu poda u prostoru E izdignut je za oko 2.30 cm. Kako su i zidovi AC 300 i AC 301 ozidani na sloju šuta, onda pretpostavljamo da je i unutrašnjost ovog prostora ispunjena šutom i zemljom, kako bi se sa namjerom izdignuo prostor koji je služio nekoj posebnoj namjeni. Sloj koji vremenski determiniše poslednju fazu (SJ 7002) opredjeljuje se u VI vijek. On pokriva sloj zapečene zemlje koji se nalazi iznad poremećenog pločnika napravljenog od komada laporca. Debljina sloja varira u zavisnosti od pada terena (od 0.15 do 0.30 m); pronađene su gvozdene alatke u obliku šila, kao i dio gvozdenog kantara. U centralnom dijelu prostorije konstatovan je grob. Pokojnik je ukopan kroz slojeve SJ 7002, SJ 7003 i SJ 7004, orijentisan glavom prema zapadu. Grobna konstrukcija se sastoji od vertikalno pobodene ploče, kod uzglavlja, debljine 3-5 cm, širine 0.40 m i jednostavo poređanog neobrađenog kamenja koje okružuje tijelo. Unutrašnjost konstrukcije je ispunjena sitnim kamenjem pomješanim sa zemljom dok je preko položeno nekoliko neobrađenih ploča. Pokojnik ova glava je okrnuta na desnu, južnu stranu, dok su ruke sklopljene na abdomenu. Na lijevoj ruci pokojnika konstatovan je jednostavan prsten od gvožđa, u vidu alkice sa pupčastim zadebljanjem, ali je teško da može pomoći pri datovanju. Ostalih priloga nema. Postavlja se pitanje kada dolazi do sahranivanja jer grob ne pruža mogućnosti okvirnog datovanja. ko je ispod zida AC 303 (prostor E) pronađen još jedan grob sa kostima koje nisu u anatomsom položaju, ukopan u sloj crne zemlje, onda možemo pretpostaviti da se ovdje radi o djelimično očuvanom groblju, a ne o izolovanom slučaju.

Sa zapadne strane rimske vile otkopana je skoro kvadratna zgrada K rađena od fino klesanih kvadera utopljenih u kvalitetno malterno vezivo. Zgrada je bila podjeljena na dvije prostorije (a) i (b), od kojih je prostorija (a) sa zapadne strane (AC 800, AC 801, AC 802) bila veća od prostorije (b), AC 803, AC 804, AC 808. Pod je bio napravljen od kvalitetno spravljenog maltera SJ 8500, ali je očuvan samo u sjeveroistočnom dijelu prostorije.

301. In relation to the base of the floor in the space E it is elevated for about 2,30 cm, what makes that it is located on the highest level. Since also the walls USM 300 and USM 301 walled-up on the layer of barren, then we assume that also the interior of this space is filled with barren and soil, in order that the space, which served to some special purpose, would be with intention elevated. The layer which timely determines the last phase (US 7002) of dark-umber color of the soil is determined into the 6th century. It covers the layer of burnt soil which is located above disturbed pavement made of the piece of limestone. The thickness of the layer varies depending to the descending of the terrain (from 0,15 to 0,30 m); also some iron tools in the shape of awl, as well as the part of iron scale were found. In the central part of the room a grave was ascertained. The deceased person was buried through the layers USM 7002, USM 7003 and USM 7004, oriented with head toward the west. Grave construction consists of vertically stabbed board, at the head, of the thickness of 3-5 cm, of the width of 0,40 cm and simple lined-up unprocessed stones that surround the body. The interior of the construction is filled with tiny stones mixed with soil while several unprocessed boards were placed over it. The head of the deceased person is turned to the right, southern side, while the hands are folded on the abdomen. On the left arm of the deceased person a simple ring of iron in the form of little ferrule with buckled callosity, but it is hard that it can help at dating. There are no other enclosures. The question is raised when the person was buried. The grave does not render a possibility of approximate dating. Since bellow the wall AC 303 (space E) one grave more was found with bones which are not in anatomic position, buried into the layer of black soil, then we can assume that here is the matter of partially preserved graveyard, and not of isolated case.

From the western side of the Roman villa almost square building K was excavated, which was made from fine cut parallelepipeds drawn into the quality mortar binder (Fig.1). The building was divided into two rooms (a) and (b), of which the room (a) from the western side (USM 800, USM 801, AC 802) was bigger than the room (b), USM 803, USM 804, USM 808. The floor was made from quality prepared mortar US 8500, but it is preserved only in the north-eastern part of the room. During excavation a large quantity of ceramics was found, but not in strongly defined layer. Among findings there was a certain quantity of fragments of pythoi, of great dimensions. After the first results of excavation it was completely clear that the stratigraphic picture in the interior of the object is noticeably disturbed. Very small quantity of material and mixed layers pointed out to previous devastations US

Tokom iskopavanja ovog prostora pronađena je velika količina keramike, ali ne u jasno definisanom sloju. Među nalazima bila je konstatovana i izvjesna količina pitosa. Nakon prvih rezultata iskopavanja bilo je sasvim jasno da je stratigrfska slika u unutrašnosti objekta vidno poremećena. Veoma mala količina materijala i izmješani slojevi ukazivali su na prethodne devastacije SJ 8501, SJ 8503. Zgrada, okvirno datovana u period IV-VI vijeka, koristila se i u 15.-16. vijeku, o čemu svjedoče nalazi venecijanske keramike.

Zbog mnogobrojnih devastacija na Mrištima, najviše onih u vrijeme Austrougarske okupacije, slojevi sa arheološkim materijalom u unutrašnjosti vile su uglavnom uništeni. Sve što je prethodilo našim istraživanjima otežalo je uvid u sagledavanje stratigrafije u objektu. Intaktni slojevi su konstatovani samo na nekoliko mjesta unutar objekta, to su: 1) slojevi ispod ostatka mozaičnog pavimenta u prostoru D2 (SJ 5001, SJ 5002) slojevi unutar zatvorene cjeline, ispod poda i mozaka u prostoru A1 (SJ 1503); 2) slojevi unutar prostorije C1 (SJ 4001-4004). Sa istočne strane građevine, van stambenog trakta, konstatovano je naslojavanje unutar i van velike kružne konstrukcije u prostoru G1, gdje su otkopani slojevi od II do IV vijeka (SJ 1001- 1023; SJ 105-117; SJ 202-209; SJ 2001-2009). Takođe, intaktni materijal pronađen je i u prostoru G2 (SJ 5003) i G3 (SJ 5503-5505), kao i sa zapadne strane vile, u prostoru H1 (SJ 7002-7005). U prostoriji E se nije išlo dublje zbog zaštitnih mjera dok su prostori B, F, J potpuno pretumbani i za arheologiju potpuno izgubljeni.

Najviše materijala, po pravilu, pripada keramičkim posudama. Nalažene su svuda i na svakom mjestu, van i unutar objekta, a datuju se u ogromnom vremenskom intervalu koji seže od II do XX vijeka. Mi smo ovdje uzeli u obzir one predmete koji se nalaze unutar kulturnog naslojavanja, ali i unutar malog broja zatvorenih arheoloških cjelina. Od pronađenog materijala sa kraja I vijeka karakteristični su luksuzni tipovi italske terra sigilate (terra sigillata italica), koja obuhvata jedan širok spektar keramičkih produkcija i varijanti. Sa jedne strane može se kazati da su to produkti Južne i centralne Italije, među kojima se izdvajaju istinski aretinski proizvodi, kao i sjevernoitalski i padanski keramički proizvodi. Sa druge to su imitacije od kojih je moguće da su određeni primjerci i neke bliže, istočnomediteranske produkcije. Od najvažnijih nalaza pronađeno je nekoliko ulomaka tipa Dragendorf 25/26 (T 2, 8, 10, 14). Istočna sigilata je najzasatupljenija među trepeznom keramikom II vijeka. To je varijante italske terra sigilate, i predstavlja adekvatniji naziv za tzv „Samijsku keramiku“. Podjeljena je na istočnu sigilatu BI i BII (BI odgovara Samian B, a BII Samian A). Datovanje ovog tipa keramike opredjeljuje

8501, US 8503. Building, approximately dated from the 4th to 6th century, was used in 15th and 16th century too. That confirms large number of Italian painted ceramics from Venetia.

Because of numerous devastations which took place in location of Mrišta during a long period of time, those the most in the time of Austro-Hungarian occupation, the layers with archeological material in the interior of the villa were mostly destroyed. Everything that anticipated to our researching makes difficult the insight into the perceiving of the stratigraphy in the object. Untouched layers were ascertained only on several places inside the object, and they are: 1) layers below the remains of mosaic pavement in the space D2 (US 5001, US 5002); 2) layers inside the closed entirety below the floor and the mosaic in the space A1 (US 1503); 3) layers inside the room C1 (US 4001-4004). From the eastern side of the building, outside residential tract, the layering inside and outside of the big circled construction in the space G1 was ascertained, where the layers from the 2nd to the 4th century were excavated (US 1001 – 1023; US 105–117; US 202–209; US 2001-2009). Also, the untouched material was found also in space G2 (US 5001-5005) and G3 (US 5503–5505), as well as from the western side of the villa, in the space H (US 7002–7005). In the room E it was not going deeper because of protection measures, because the wall US 303 threatened to collapse, while the spaces B, F, J were completely turned upside down and completely lost for the archeology although there are indications.

The most of material, as a rule, belongs to ceramic dishes. They have been found everywhere and in every place, outside and inside the object, and they are dated in enormous time interval which reaches from the 2nd to the 20th century. Here, we have taken into the consideration those objects which are located inside the cultural layering, but also inside the small number of closed archeological entireties. From discovered material from the end of the 1st century the luxury types of Italic terra sigilate (Terra sigillata italica) are characteristic, which encompasses one wide specter of ceramic productions and variants. From one side it can be said that these are the products of the Southern and Central Italy, among which the true Aretino products are distinguished, as well as northern-Italic and Padan's ceramic products, and from the other side that are imitations of which is possible that certain examples are of some closer, eastern-Mediterranean production. Of the most important findings several fragments of the type Dragendorf 25/26 were found (Table 2: 8, 10,14). Eastern sigilata is the most represented among trapezium ceramics of the 2nd century. That is a variant of Italic terra

se u period između 75. godine i 150, u doba kada su se italske radionice uglavnom ugasile (Hayes 1985: 51). Među nalazima preovladava ESB II. Od nalaza koji su pronađeni na Mirištima javljaju se jednostavne ornamatnacije u vidu utnutih koncentričnih krugova ili radlom rađenih elipsastih udubljenja po obodu posuda. Rađena je od kredaste, derutne gline, sa dosta liskuna. Boja pečenja je crvenkasto-obraon do crvenkasto oker dok je slip premazan sa obje strane (Sl. T2: 1-7, 11-15; T3: 4, 5, 6). Među nalazima II vijeka ima crnofirnisovanih posuda, posuda tankih zidova (pareti sottili) i krčaga.

Keramika sjevernoafričke provenijencije (afrička sigilata, afican red slip were-ARSW), javlja se u svim stratigrafskim jedinicama koje su vezane za vrijeme nakon rušenja. Krajem II i početkom III vijeka dolazi do izuzetnog ekonomskog napretka u regionu Bizacene (Tunis). Trpezno posuđe, Afrička sigilata C (African red slip were C, ili African Claire C) potiče iz istog regiona, i zahvaljujući snažnom trgovačkom prosperitetu postaje jedna od najznačajnijih produkcija rimskog svijeta u tom momentu. Prva i najzastupljenija varijanta Afričke sigilate C je forma Haeyes 50. Ona se javlja u kontekstima unutar stratigrafskih jedinica SJ 115, SJ 116, SJ 206-209, SJ 2006, SJ 2007, SJ 2008, SJ 5001. To su duboke zdjele, kosih ili blago zaobljenih zidova, istanjenih oboda ili zakošenih pri vrhu. Dno im je neznatno ispupčeno, kao tipa Haeyes 50A (Hayes 1972: fig. 12, Form 50; Lamboglia 1963: forma 40; Atlante 1981, Tabla XXVIII, 9-10), ili ravno kao kod varijante Hayes 50B (Hayes 1972: fig. 12, Form 50B; Atlante 1981: Tabla XXVIII, 9-10). Njihove dimenzije mogu biti prilično velike, i do 0.38 m u prečniku. Varijanta 50A se datuje između 230. i 300. godine, dok se varijanta 50B datuje oko 350.-400. godine (T4: 11, 13, 15). Na Mirištima se datuju u IV vijek. Među posudama afričke C sigilate, u okviru istih konteksta, konstatovana je forma Hayes 74 (T1: 10). To su manje duboke zdjele na nešto višoj, kosoj stopi. Obod je kratko izvučen, kaneliran sa spoljne strane. Njihovo datovanje se opredjeljuje između 420. i 475. po Hejsu (Hayes 1972: 124; Atlante 1981: XXXI, 6). Slična forma je Hayes 73A, ravno izvučenog oboda sa zadebljanom usnom i dubokog recipijenta koji stoji na skoro nenaglašenoj stopi (Hayes 1972: form 73A). Jedna od osobina oboda ove forme jeste što je bez izuzetka trouglasto nareckan. Dobro datovani slojevi SJ 2006-2008; SJ 115, 116, datuju ove nalaze u IV vijek.

Najzastupljenija forma afričke sigilate D je tip posuda Hayes 61 (Atlante tav. XXX IV, 2, 6, 7) sa varijantama B, B1, B3, AB3 (Bonifay 2004: 168, 169, sl. 90, 91). Radi se o velikim zdjelama trouglasto profilisanog ili koso zasječnog oboda, ravnog dna na kojem je uglavnom utisnut (pečaćen) oranament. U sloju SJ 2008, datovanom

sigilate, and it represents more adequate name for so called „Sammy ceramics”. It is divided on eastern sigilate BI and BII (BI responds to Sammy B, and B II to Sammy A). Dating of this type of ceramics is determined in the period between the year 75 and year 150, in the time when Italic workshops were mostly disappeared (Hayes 1985, 51). Among findings prevails ESB II. Of the findings which were found in Mirišta the simple ornamentations in the form of concentric circles or by made ellipsoidal recesses over the edge of dishes. It was made from chalky, dilapidated clay, with plenty of mica. The color of baking is reddish-brown to the reddish-ocher while the drawers are smeared on both sides (Table 2: 1-7, 11-15; Table 3: 4-6);. Among the findings of the 1st and the 2nd century there are black-varnishing dishes, dishes of tiny walls (pareti sottili) and jugs .

Ceramic of North African provenance (African sigillata, African red slip were – ARSW), appears in all stratigraphic units which are connected for the time after demolition of the villa in the 4th century (Table 4, typology of ARSW). At the end of the 2nd and in the beginning of the 3rd century it comes to exceptional economic progress in the region of Bizacena (Tunis). Dinning cutlery, African sigillata C (African red slip were C, or African Claire C) origins from the same region, and thanks to the strong trade prosperity it becomes one of the most significant production of the Roman world in that moment. The first and the most represented variant of African sigillata C is a form of Hayes 50. It appears in contexts inside stratigraphic units US 115, US 116, US 206-209, US 2006, US 2007, US 2008, US 5001. Those are deep bowls, of oblique or moderately rounded off walls, thinner edges or slantwise at the top. Their bottom is slightly convex as at Hayes 50A (Hayes 1972: fig. 12, Form 50; Lamoboglia 1963: Form 40; Atlante 1981, Table XXVIII, 9-10), or plain as at the variant Hayes 50B (Hayes 1972: fig. 12, Form 50B; Atlante 1981: Table XXVIII, 9-10). Their dimensions can be considerable big, and to 0,38 m in diameter. Variant 50A is dated between years 230 and 300, while the variant 50B is dated around years 350-400 (Table 4: 11, 13, 15). In Mirište are dated in the 4th century. Among dishes of African C sigilate, within the frame of same contexts, the form Hayes 74 is ascertained. Those are smaller deep bowls on somewhat higher, acute footstep. The rim is shortly pulled out, channeled from external side. Their dating is determined between years 420 and 475 according to Hayes (Hayes 1972: 124; Atlante 1981: XXXI, 6). Similar form is Hayes 73A, of evenly pulled out brim with thickener lips and of deep recipient which stands on almost non-emphasized footstep (Hayes 1972: form 73A). One of the characteristics of the rim of this form is

novcem IV vijeka, izdvojene su sve varijante forme Hayes 61, koje se mogu svrstati u tri principalne kategorije B1-3. Ove posude datuju se između 380-450. godine. Na Mirištima ovi tipovi posuda se nalaze u slojeveima sredine IV vijeka :SJ 2006, SJ 2007, SJ 2008, SJ 5001, prostori G1 i G2 (T4: 1-6). Među nalazima afričke D sigilate keramike izdvojili smo i nalaze Hayes 59B (Atlante, Tab. XXXII, 11, 12), veoma česte na lokalitetima kasne antike Mediterana (T4, 14). Datuju se između 320. 430. po Hejsu (Hayes 1972: str.100). To su veliki plitki tanjiri ravno izvučenog oboda, kaneliran plitkim urezima po gornjoj površini. U Skadru se pojavljuju u kontekstima IV vijeka (Hoxha 1991: TXII/10). Na Mirištima se javljaju u kontekstima stratigrafskih jedinica SJ 2006, SJ 2007, SJ 2008. Od pronađenih danaca sa pečaćenim ornamentima (African red slip were-stamped floor) najočuvaniji je nalaz iz sloja SJ 2008., sa dva očuvana utisnuta lista sa po jednom peteljkom. Listovi su utisnuti unutar plitko urezanog kruga, ali ga vrhovima prelaze (Sl. 8: 11, 12). Ovaj ornament bi pripadao stilu A, opredjeljenom u period između 350. i 450 (Hayes 1972: stil A 2, C, D stil A 41, stil A 74). Među nalazima afričke crvenoslipovane keramike D, IV vijeka, pojavljuje se jedan veoma raspoznatljiv komad afričke sigilate D3, unutar prostora G1 (SJ 2002). To je zdjela forme Hayes 91D, sa utisnutim lepezastim motivom (ili motivom stilizovanog lišća) u unutrašnjosti. Posude tipa Hayes 91D imaju izvučeno rebro povijeno prema dolje. Usna oboda je kratka i zaobljena. Ova vrsta zdjela se opredjeljuje između 600. i 650. godine (Hayes 1972: 144), ali je gornja granica za datovanje našeg nalaza previsoka. Ova forma (T 4: 19) se na Mirištima javlja unutar stratigrafskih cjelina IV-V vijeka (SJ 2006, SJ 2008, SJ 5001). Fragment velike zdjele-tanjira tipa Hayes 99B iz stratigrafskih konteksta SJ 5000, SJ 5001, prostora G2 pripada najkasnije polovini V vijeka (T 5: 6). Po Hejsu ova forma se datuje poznije, od 580. do 620. godine (Hayes 1972: 155). Obod ovih posuda je oštro zasječen sa donje strane, trouglastog presjeka. Fragment posude je izrazito pjeskovite fature, crveno-okor pečene gline sa velikom količinom liskuna i svejtlucavog prijeska po površini. U okviru najmlađeg sloja iz prostora G3 (SJ 5504) pronađen je fragment afričke tera sigilate D2 koja pripada formi Hayes 67, a koja je na osnovu uobičajne podjele datovana u period od 360. do 490. Radi se tipu dubokih zdjela koničnog recipijenta, na skoro nenaglašenoj stopi. Obod je dvostruko prelomljen sa pupčasto zadebljanom usnom. Pronađen je okviru cjeline prostora G3 (SJ 5504), u kojoj se arheološki materijal datuje pojavljuje se keramika sa kraja V i prve polovine VI vijeka (Sl 4: 12).

Fokejska ili Late Roman C keramika (Phocean red slip were) je možda jedna od najrasprostranjenijih

that is without exception perforated on triangle manner. Well dated layers US 2006-2008; US 115, US 116 date these findings in the 4th century. The most represented form of African sigilate D is the type of dishes Hayes 61 (Atlante tav. XXXIV, 2, 6, 7) with variants B, B1, B3, AB3 according to Bonifay (Bonifay 2004: 168, 169, pictures 90, 91). Those are the dishes of great dimensions, of short triangle-like or simply cut brim on the cutting. It is a matter of big bowls of triangle-like profiling or in oblique manner cut rim, of plain bottom on which an ornament is mostly stamped. In the layer US 2008, dated with money of the 4th century, all variants of the form Hayes 61 were set aside, which can, according to Bonifay, be classified in three principle categories B1-3, and which slightly distinguishes among them according to profiling of the brim. These dishes are dated between years 380-450. In Mirišta these types of dishes are located in layers of the middle of the 4th century (US 2006, US 2007, US 2008, US 5001 – spaces G1 and G2). Among findings of African D sigilate ceramics we have set aside also findings Hayes 59B (Atlante, Tab. XXXII, 11, 12), very frequent on the localities of the late Antique of the Mediterranean. They are dated between years 320 and 430 according to Hayes (Hayes 1972: page 100). Those are big shallow plates of plain pulled out brim, channeled with shallow notches at upper surface. In Skadar they appear in contexts of the 4th century (Hoxha 1991: TXII/10). In Mirišta they appear in contexts of stratigraphic units US 2006, US 2007, US 2008. Of found chains with sealed ornaments (African red slip were-stamped floor) the most preserved is the finding from the later US 2008, with two preserved imprinted leaves with by one stem each (Sl. 8: 11, 12). Leaves are imprinted inside shallow notched circle, but they exceeded it by its tops. This ornament belonged to style A, determined into period between years 350. and 450. (Hayes 1972: Style A 2, C, D, Style A 41, Style A 74). Among the findings of African red-slipped ceramics D, of the 4th century, also one very recognizable piece of African sigilate D3 appears inside the space G1 (US 2002). That is a bowl Hayes 91D, with imprinted fanlike motive (or motive of stylized leaves) in the interior. Dishes Hayes 91D have pulled out rib wrapped downwards. Lip of the brim is short and rotund. This sort of bowls is dated between years 600 and 350 (Hayes 1972: 144), but the upper limit for dating of our finding is too high. This form appears in Mirišta inside stratigraphic entreties of the 4th – 5th century (US 2006, US 2008). Fragment of the big bowl-plate of the type Hayes 99B from stratigraphic contexts US 5000, US5001, of the space G2, belongs at least to the half of the 5th century. According to Hayes this forms is dated later, from years 580 to 620 (Hayes 1972: 155).

trpeznih keramika u kasnoj antici. Proizvodnja ove vrste keramike, koja je veoma slična afričkoj sigilati po načinu izrade, porijeklom je sa prostora Istočnog Mediterana. Izrađivana je u zoni oko grada Fokeje u Maloj Aziji (Hayes 1972: 323). Njene osnovne karakteristike se nisu promjenile vremenom, za razliku od afričke sigilate (Hayes 1980: 325, 327). Glina je prečišćena, kompaktna, crvene boje, ponekad tamnije pečena. Faktura, za razliku od ostalih istočnih produkcija, ima manje liskuna, ali se često pojavljuje izvjesne količina zrnaca različite granulacije. Slip je tanak, i jako prijania uz površinu posude, a ponekad je premazan samo unutar posude. Fragmenti keramičkog tanjira koji pripadaju tipu fokejske produkcije Hayes 2, varijanta A, imaju koso izvučen obod koji preko blago ili jače naglašenog unutrašnjeg ispupčenja prelazi u zaobljeni recipijent. Otkopani su u prostoru G1 (SJ 2008) i u prostoru G2 (SJ 5001), gdje su opredjeljeni u IV vijek, dok se analogno datuju između 370.- 450. godine. Među tipovima koji pripadaju formi Hayes 3, konstatovane su tri varijante, forma Hayes 3-varijanta A i forma Hayes 3 - varijanta C. One su datovane u periodu između 475 i 525. Forma Hayes 3F se u našem kontekstu nalazi u slojivima s početka V vijeka.

Konstatovana je prilično raznovrsna tipologija kuhinjskog posuđa koje se može podijeliti na osnovu produkcijskih osobina i formi koje zavise od načina spremanja hrane. Produkcijski, to znači da bi ovdje svrstali određene uvozne forme. One se pojavljuju na Jadranskoj obali tokom kasne antike, i povezane su sa velikim centrima za proizvodnju u Sjevernoj Africi, Egejskom i Italjskom području (Tabla 6 i Tabla 7).

Među grnčarijom koja se pojavljuje na Mirištima možemo izvojiti i onu sa regionalnim, ili uže lokalnim osobinama koja je vjerovatno izrađivana u bližem okruženju (lokalne radionice možda Dokleje, Risna ili nekog drugog mjesta). Najznačajnije uvozne forme za spremanje hrane su kaseruole (casseroles). To je vrsta otvorenih kotlića sa zaobljenim dnom, koje je u većini slučajeva koncentrično izbrazdano Hayes 23/tip 1 (T7: 6, 9, 10) je najzastupljenija forma ove vrste posuda za kuvanje. Porijeklom iz Tunisa. Kaseruole Hayes 23 su proizvođene u radionicama El Oudhe, i pojavljuju se dosta kasnije, krajem III i početkom IV vijeka (Bonifay 2004: 211). Lonci tipa Hayes 197 C/D varijanta 10 su forme koja se takođe pojavljuje u okviru konteksta IV prve polovine V vijeka (T7: 5, 7). Radionice za izradu ovih posuda javljaju se u Nebulu, Oudhi, kartagi i Leptis Magni (Bonifay 2004: 224, fig.120, 225). Hayes 197/2, su po načinu oblikovanja oboda su srodni i grupi keramičkih lonaca rađenih na prostoru Tunisa, koje su po Bonifay-u razvrstane u varijantu Culinare 24, ili Sidi Jdidi 2 (Bonifay 2004: 224). Ova varijanta ognjišnjih posuda

Brim of these dishes is sharply cut from the lower side, of the triangle-like cross-section. Fragment of the dish is of expressive sandy facture, of red-ocher burnt clay with big quantity of mica and glittering sand on the surface. Within the frame of the youngest layer from the space G3 (US 5504) the fragment of African terra sigillata D2 was found which belongs to the form Hayes 67, and which was, on the strength of usual classification, dated in the period from years 360 to 490. It is a matter of the type of deep bowls of conical recipient, on almost non-accentuated footstep. The brim is double broken with buckled bumped lip. It was found in the frame of the entirety of the space G3 (US 5504), in which the archeological material is dated, the ceramics from the end of the 5th and of the first half of the 6th century appear (Fig: 4: 12).

Phocaeen or Late Roman C ceramics (Phocaeen red slip ware) is one of the most diffused dining ceramics in the late Antique (Table 5: 1, 3, 4, 5, 8: Fig. 8: 9). Production of this sort of ceramics, which is very similar to African sigillata by the manner of production, originated from the area of Eastern Mediterranean. It was being produced in the zone around the city of Phocaea in Asia Minor, (Hayes 1972: 323). Its basic characteristics have not been changed with time, unlike African sigillata (Hayes 1980: 325, 327). Clay is refined, compact, of red color, sometimes darker burnt. Facture, opposite to other eastern production, has less mica, but often appears a certain quantity of grains of different granulation. Slip is tiny, and adheres strongly along the surface of the dish, and sometimes is smeared only inside the dish. Fragments of ceramic plate which belong to the type of Phocaeen production Hayes 2, variant A, have obliquely pulled out brim, which, across the modestly or stronger emphasized internal convex, passes into the rotund recipient. They were excavated in the space G1 (US2008) and in the space G2 (US 5001), where they were determinate in the 4th century, while they are being analogy dated between years 370.-450. Among types which belong to the form Hayes 3, the following three variants were ascertained: form Hayes 3- variant A, form Hayes 3-variant C, which are dated in the period between years 475 and 525 and form Hayes 3 F, while in our context they are located in layers on which they are being found from the transition from the 4th into the 5th century. Considerably heterogeneous typology of kitchen dishes were ascertained which can be divided on the strength of production characteristics and forms which depend from the manner of preparation of food. On production manner, this means that we would classify here also certain import forms, which appear on the Adriatic coast during late Antique, and they are connected with large centers for production in Northern

ima izrazito profilisan obod, dugmetasto izvučenu usnu koja sa unutrašnje strane obrazuje žlijeb za prihvatanje poklopca (T7: 9).

Lonci VI stoljeća su trbušastog tijela, blago izvučenog oboda, povijenog prema unutra. Pravljeni su od dobro prečišćene i kvalitetno pečene gline kojoj je dodat sitan kvarc. Svi ovi lonci se nalaze na mnogim ranovizantijskim lokalitetima, naročito unutra utvrđenja. U Samogradu (Mrkobrad, Jovanović 1989: TV, 1-3; T4, 3-4, 6), Baru (Zagarčanin 2013: 27-42), Prevlaci kod Tivta (Janković 2008: 39, sl. 32). Najbolje su datovani u oblasti Akvisa u utvrđenjima: Kovilovo Grad, Rajevac, Radujevac-Ćataće Prahovo i Mokriška Stijena (Janković 1981: TI, TII, TIII, T VI 1-3, TIV, TVII 4, 3-13).

Značajno je napomenuti prisustvo importovanih vršnika koji po obliku mogu biti sjeverno-afričkog porijekla. Ukoliko su importovani, a na to ukazuje kvalitet njihove izrade (dobro pečena glina koja varira od tamnocrvene do braon sive boje, ujednačenog dodatka kvarcita) pripadaju tipu Hayes 196 (T7: 12, 14, 17), ili Bonifay Culinare C (T7: 12, 14, 17). Njihovi centri proizvodnje su u Oued El-Akarit i Thina-i (Bonifay 2004: 225). Izdvojili smo tri principalne varijante koje se javljaju u okviru sloja V vijeka u prostoru G1 (SJ 5001, SJ 5002). Broj prepoznatljivih tipova mediteranskih amfora II-III vijeka na Mirištima nije velik. Prepoznati su fragmenti koji pripadaju zapadnoevropskim produkcijama I-III vijeka. Prije svega tu su ulomci amfora Dressel 6 (varijanta sa jako naglašenim obodom u vidu dimnjaka), Dressel 2-4 i Forlimpololi (T1: 6). U IV vijeku konstatovano je nekoliko nalaza sjevernoafričkih cilindričnih amfora tipa Key 25.1 (Africana 1), jedan dobro očuvani komad amfore tipa Agora M334 kao i specifična varijanta male amfore bez drški visine oko 40 cm, cilindričnog oboda sa blago naglašenom usnom. One su i najzastupljenij u slojevima SJ 2008 i SJ 2009, u kojima se pojavljuje velika količina Afričke D sigilate. Od amfora VI vijeka najznačajniji su tipovi LRA1, LRA2, tip Yassi Adda, Tripolitanian II, Keay 62, Keay 35 i fragmenti spatheiona. Kako datovati objekat? Blizu lokaliteta je pronađena funeralna stela na kojoj je očuvan natpis iz I/II vijeka, sudeći prema paleografskim osobinama.⁶ Drugu stelu, pronađenu u sondi 13, na početku istraživanja, mogli bi da svrstamo u nešto mlađi period iako su sahranjene osobe familijarno srodne.⁷ Mještani su pronašli nekoliko

6 GAIVS CORDIVS DIVS VIXIT

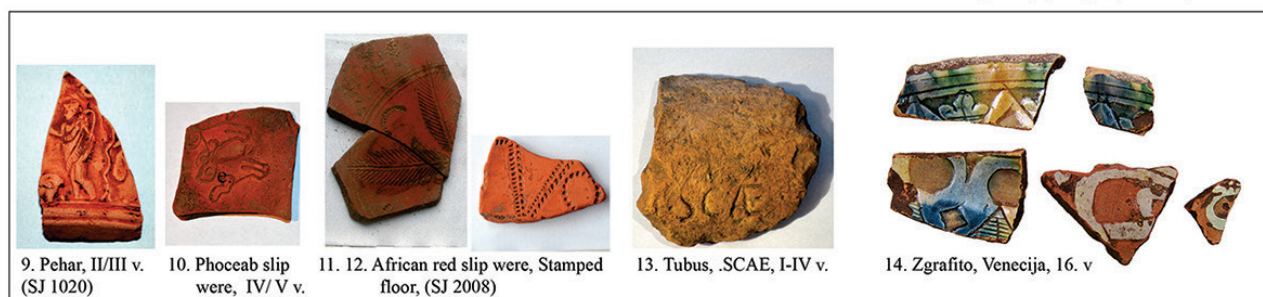
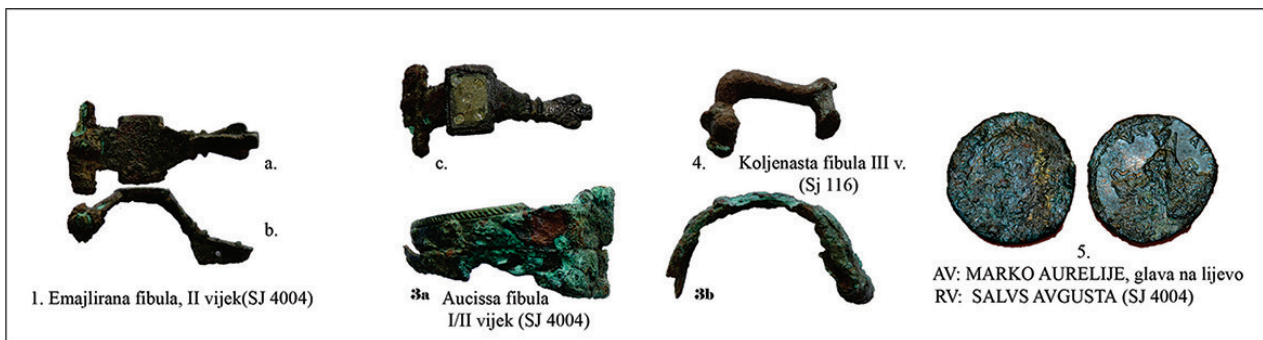
TANDEM. VIVUS FECIT SIBI ET SECVNDAE. SATV

RIAE. CONIVGI P (IISSIMAE). Ovo je čitanje J. Martinovića (Martinović 2011: natpis 74, str.92) kje se neznatno razlikuje od Jovanovićevog koji je prezime COR... preveo kao Cornelio. V. Jovanović ga je datovao u I ili eventualno II vijek naše ere (Jovanović 1963: 134).

⁷ Drugi natpis je pronađen u štu tokom našeg istraživanja (sonda 13), dimenzija je 22 x 20 x 2 cm. Natpis je urezan ostrim predmetom na prednjoj

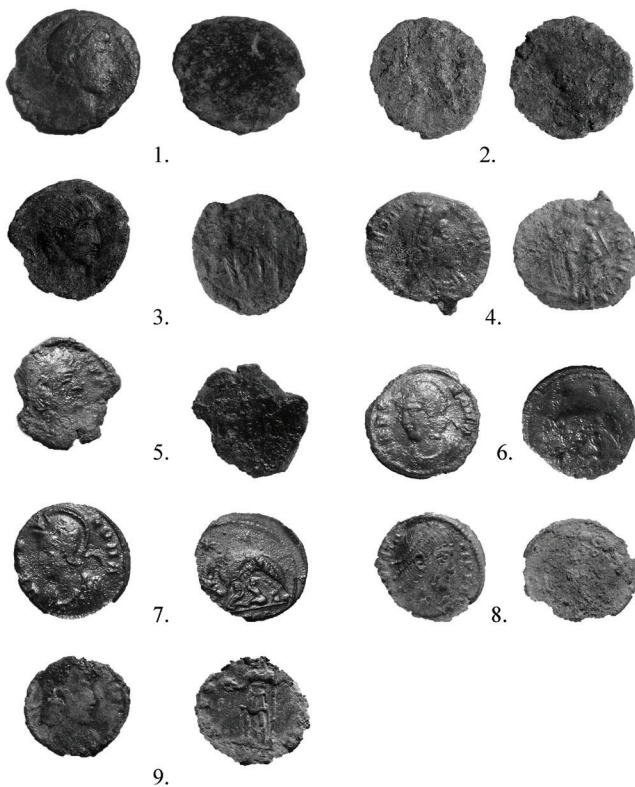
Africa, Aegean and Italic area (Table 6 and Table 7).

Among the pottery which appear in Mirišta we can put aside also that one with regional, or closer local characteristics which was probably being produced in closer surroundings (local workshops maybe of Doclea, Risan or some other place). The most significant import forms for preparation of food are casserole (casseruolae). This is a sort of opened skillets with rotund, which is in the majority of case concentric ribbed. Hayes type 23/type 1 (Table 7: 6, 9, 10) is the most diffused form of this sort of dishes for cooking. With origin from Tunis, casseroles Hayes 23 were manufactured in workshops of El Oudhe, and they appear considerably later, at the end of the 3rd and in the beginning of the 4th century (Bonifay 2004: 211). Pots of type Hayes 197, C/D, variant 10 are forms which also appear within the frame of the context of the 4th and the first half of the 5th century (Table 7: 5, 7). Workshops for manufacturing of these dishes appear in Nebul, Oudha, Cartagena and Leptis Magna (Bonifay 2004: 224, fig. 120, 225). Hayes 197/2 are, according to the way of shaping of brim, kindred also to the group of ceramic pots made in the area of Tunis, which are, according to Bonifay, classified in variant Culinare 24, or as Sidi Jdidi 2 (Bonifay 2004: 224). This variant of fireplace dishes has expressive profiled brim, pulled out lips in button manner which from the inner side creates gutter for accepting of the lid (Table 7: 9). Pots of the 6th century are of the belly body, modestly pulled out brim, curved toward inside. They were being made from well refined and quality burnt clay to which tiny quartz was added. All these pots are located on many early-Byzantium localities, particularly inside of fortresses. In Samograd (Mrkobrad Jovanović 1989: TV, 1-3; T4, 3-4, 6), in Bar (Zagarčanin 2013: 27-42), and in Prevlaka near Tivat (Janković 2008: 39, fig.32). They are dated the best in the region of Akvisa in following fortresses: Kovilovo Grad, Rajevac, Radujevac-Ćataće, Prahovo and Mokriška Stijena (Janković 1981: TI, TII, TIII, T VI 1-3, TIV, TVII 4, 3-13). It is significant to mention the presence of imported peak parts which according to the shape could be of North-African origin. If they were imported, and the quality of their drafting (well burnt clay which varies from dark-red to the brown-gray color, of equalized addition of quartzite) pointed out on that, they belong to type Hayes 196 (Table 7: 12, 1, 17), or Bonifay Culinare C. Their centers for production are in Qued El-Akarit and in Thina (Bonifay 2004: 225). We have put aside three principle variants which appear within the frame of the layer of the 5th century in the space G1 (US 5001, US 5002). Number of recognizable types of Mediterranean amphora of the 1st – 3rd century in Mirišta is not big. The fragments which belong to Western-European



Sl. 8. Neki od arheoloških nalaza. / Fig. 8. Some of the achaeological findings.

grobova u okolini lokaliteta, od kojih je grob sa lakrimarijem i amforiskosom datovan u I/II vijek (Sl. 8: 15, 16). Itaska sigilata i fragmenti amfora : Dressel 6 (sa obodom u vidu



Sl. 9. Novac IV vijeka iz slojeva (SJ 2008, SJ 1015, SJ 209, SJ 106, SJ 107, SJ 109).
Fig.9. Late Roman coins from layers (US2008, US2009, US2009, US106, US107, US109).

dimnjaka T 1: 3), Dressel 2-4, Dressel 7-11 (T1: 2, 5), datuju se takođe u I/II vijek. Na osnovu ovih nalaza početak gradnje vile datujemo u sam kraj prvog I ili početak II vijeka

Druga faza nastaje proširivanjem objekta prema zapadu u II vijeku, najvjerovatnije u drugoj polovini. O čemu najbolje svjedoče arheološki dokazi : novac Marka Aurelija, bronzana fibula sa emajliranom inkrustracijom, varijanta fibule tipa Auccissa (T8: 1-5), velika količina Istične sigilate B, amfore tipa Forlimpopoli (T1: 6). U II vijeku to je bila vila jednosotavne osnove napravljena na četiri međusobno različita nivoa. Građenje bazena imalo je neku ulogu u razdvajanju visinskih razlika, jer se u svakoj odaji ponaosob nalazila piscina sa mozaikom

strani lokalnog kamena, pošto je prethodno ova strana uglačana.

**DIIS MANIBUS
CORDIO
CASIO
VIXIT ANIS LIV S?
PATRI BENE
MERENTI**

Epigrafska analiza koja je izvedena nakon čitanja J. Martinovića, pretpostavlja da su prvi i drugi natpis pripadali ocu i sinu (Martinović 2011, 75, 92), premda ovaj zaključak moramo uzeti sa rezervom.

productions of these period were recognized. Firstly, here are fragments of amphora Dressel 6 (variant with strongly emphasized brim in the form of chimney), fragments of Dressel 2-4, Dressel 7-11 and Forlimpopoli (Table 1: 1-6). In the 4th century the following several findings of amphora were ascertained: North-African cylindrical amphora of type Key 25.1 (Africana 1), one well preserved piece of amphora type Agora M334 (eastern productions?), as well as a specific variant of small amphora, of the height of 40 cm, of cylindrical neck and rim with modest emphasized lip. They are also the most represented, but we have not found appropriate analogies for them, except that there are similar ones in the north of Adriatic. Of amphora from the 6th century the most significant are the types LRA1, LRA2, variant of Yassi Adda, Tripolitanin II, Keay 62, Keay 35 and fragments of spatheion.

How to date Roman villa in Mirište site? Near the locality the funeral stela was found on which the inscription is preserved from the 1st / 2nd century, judging according to paleographic characteristics.⁵ The other stela, which was found in the trench 13, at the beginning of research, we could classify into the some younger period although the buried persons are familiarly related.⁶ Local residents have found several graves in the surroundings of the locality, of which the grave with lacrimary and amforiskos is dated in the 1st / 2nd century (Fig.8: 15, 16). Italic and Eastern sigillata and fragments of amphoras dated in the 1st / 2nd century. On the strength of these findings we dated the beginning of construction in the end of the 1st or in the beginning of the 2nd century.

The second phase appears by expanding in the second century. Expanding is being performed from the western side and then one part of original villa is being leveled with the material of the middle of the 2nd

5 GAIVS CORDIVS DIVS VIXIT

TANDEM. VIVUS FECIT SIBI ET SECVNDAE.SATV

RIAE. CONIVGI P(I)SSIMAE). This is the reading of J. Martinovic (Martinovic 2011: inscription 74, page 92) which is insignificantly differ from Jovanovic one, who translated surname COR as Cornelio. V. Jovanovic dated it in the 1st eventually the 2nd century of our era (Jovanovic 1963: 134).

⁶ The second inscription was found in barren during our researching (sound 13), dimension is 22 x 20 x 2 cm. Inscription is incised by sharp object on the front side of local stone, since this side were previously polished.

**DIIS MANIBUS
CORDIO
CASIO
VIXIT ANIS LIVS?
PATRI BENE
MERENTI**

Epigraph analysis was performed after reading by J. Martinovic, who assumes that the first and the second inscription belong to a father and a son (Martinović 2011: 75, 92), but on the basis of small evidences we can't confirm these proposal.

dekoracijom. Za starije piscine (2, 3, 4, 5) može da se kaže da su pripadale prvom periodu, i da su morale biti uzajamno povezane. Mlađe piscine (1, 6, 7, 8) nastaju kasnije, kada se prilagođavaju novom oblikovanju prostora i namjene.

Podovi I faze su uglavnom bili od maltera, a samo su na pojedinim mjestima otkriveni mozaici koji su pokrivali hodne površine, kao što je prostor D2. Iskopavanja nisu dovršena u prostoru E pa bi se moglo očekivati da se i na ovom mjestu pronađu tragovi mozaika. Na jednom mjestu u prostoru D1 pronađen je originalno rađen pod I faze, napravljen u kombinaciji sige, pločastog kamenja i tegula. Tehnika zidanja II vijeka se razlikuje od tehnike zidanja obnovljene vile u IV vijeku. To se najbolje uočava na očuvanim partijama zidova najstarije gradnje: AC 100, AC 101, AC 102 i AC 305. Kvaderi su većih dimenzija, bunjastije klesani. Donje zone su rađene od krupnijeg kamenja utopljenog u veću količinu maltera i naliježu direktno na zemlju. Otkpane piscinee (2, 3, 4, 5) pavimentisane su mozaicima. Nažalost, mi ne možemo da znamo ikonografiju ovih mozaika jer su njihove površine prilično kalcificirane, ali se prema načinu slaganja tesela, kao i upoređivanjem sa mozaikom u prostoriji M, mogu izdvojiti najmanje dva perioda izrade mozaika: prvi, na početku gradnje vile kraj I ili početka II vijek, i drugi, u IV vijeku.

U IV vijeku veliki dio objekta pavimentiše se novim mozaicima (prostori A1, A2, B 1, 2, 3, M, M2). Ikonografija je veoma kompleksna i odražava vrijeme u kome su rađeni. To su floralno-vegetabilni, geometrijski i zoomorfni motivi koji nose osobenu simboliku. Pojavljuju se marinski motivi, koji nam prikazuju morski svijet, razne vrste riba, hobotnica itd (Sl. 10: a-m). Da li ovi motivi odražavaju jasno definisanu i unapred osmišljenu ikonografiju u kojoj se javlja jedan jako specifičan izraz karakterističan za ranu hrišćansku teogoniju ili je rad samo duh vremena kasne antike? To još uvijek ne možemo sa sigurnošću kazati. M. Suić je pretpostavio da se piscinae u rimskim vilama koriste za sakupljanje kišnice (Suić 1976, 167). Međutim na Mirištima se one nalaze u pokrivenim odajama, ne na otvorenom prostoru. Teško je zamisliti impluviume nad svim bazenima, ili sličan sistem koji bi sa krovova punio piscinae kišnicom, jer njihov razuđeni raspored odgovara rasporedu zatvorenih odaja. Vjerovatno se radi o kultnom mjestu, nekoj vrsti liječilišta povezanog sa termalnim kompleksom jer su određeni i bazeni rađeni od hidro i termoizolativnog materijala. Mogućnost potvrde usmenog predanja koje smo saznali od starijih mještana, o tome da se na sjeverozapadnoj strani nalazio termalni kompleks, pružila bi nam dragocjene podatke u cilju rješenja ovog problema. U tom slučaju bi se svakako radilo

century and the second half of the same. About that the following archeological findings testify the best: finding of coins of Marcus Aurelius, bronze fibula with polished incrustation, variant of fibula of Auccissa type (Fig.8: 1-5), large quantity of Eastern sigillate ES B, and amphoras of type Folimpopoli (Table 1: 6). In the 2nd century that was a villa made on four mutually different levels. Building of pools had some kind of role in separating of differences in heights, because in each room separately there was a piscine with mosaic decoration. What is the mutual relation with rooms, whether those were separated or mutually connected rooms with conceived system of communication? For older piscinae (2, 3, 4, 5) it could be said that they belonged to the first period, and that they had to be in correlation. Younger piscinae (1, 6, 7, 8) appears later, when they are being adapted to the new shaping of spaces and purpose, because at all accounts they are used only for runoff of olive oil.

Floors of the 1st phase were mostly of mortar, and only in particular places the mosaics which covered walk surfaces were discovered, as the space D2. Excavations have not been completed in the space E so it can be expected that also the traces of mosaic decoration be found in this place. In one place in the space D1 an originally built floor, made in combination of sige, plain stones and tegulas, was found. It consists of such a thing that previously prepared plain pieces of sige, tegulae and stones are arranged in rowlock manner to the height of about 10 cm, and afterwards they are poured with mortar. The technique of bricking in to the 2nd century differs from the technique of bricking of renewed villa in the 4th century. This is noticed the best on preserved parties of walls of the oldest construction: USM 100, USM 101, USM 102 and USM 305 which separates spaces E and F. Rectangular are of bigger dimensions, cut more convexly. Lower zones were being made from coarse stones drawn into the bigger quantity of mortar and they are laid down directly on land. Excavated piscinae (2, 3, 4, 5) are covered with mosaics. Unfortunately, we cannot know the iconography of these mosaics because their surfaces are considerably calcified, but according to the manner of arranging of teselae, as well as according to preserved mosaic in the room M, at least two periods of drafting of mosaics can be set aside: the first one, at the beginning of the construction of villa, and the second one of the 4th century.

In the 4th century the great part of object is covered with new mosaics on the floors (spaces A1, A2, B1, B2, B3, M and M2). Iconography is very complex and it reflects the time in which they were built. Those are floral-vegetable, geometrical and zoo-morph motives which

o osmišljenom sistemu sa odajama koje su zagrijavane. Zasad pretpostavljamo da su piscine sa zagrijanom vodom čiju temperaturu čuvaju zidovi rađeni od termoizolacionog materijala imale po svemu sudeći i ljekovitu ulogu. Bazeni su rađeni korišćenjem dvije različite tehnike, od lomljenog pločastog kamenja (1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9) i od polomljenih tegula i komada amfora (3 i 5). Sve piscine se malterišu spolja i izunutra, s tim što je nanos maltera različit i zavisi od toga da li se premazuje preko kamene podloge ili preko tegula. Postoje četiri vrste pavimentisanja piscina: 1) prva je postavljanjem mozaičkog poda sa kamenim slivnikom (2, 3, 4, 5). Ikonografija mozaika je za sada nepoznata jer je površina jako pjetroficirala; 2) druga je postavljanje velikih kamenih ploča, rezanih precizno (Sl. 6: R; Sl. 7: 1). Ploče su lokalne proizvodnje pa se fino rezanje moralo obavljati u blizini; 3) malterisanje kada se izvodi na dva načina, na mozaički pod (kada 3 i 5) ili direktno na sloj opiljaka (8, 9). U nekim slučajevima konstatovano je sedam sukcesivno premazanih slojeva (3); 4) oblaganje kade glinom preko mozaika (4). Glina je masna, purifikovana, crvene boje i ujednačene debljine nanosa.

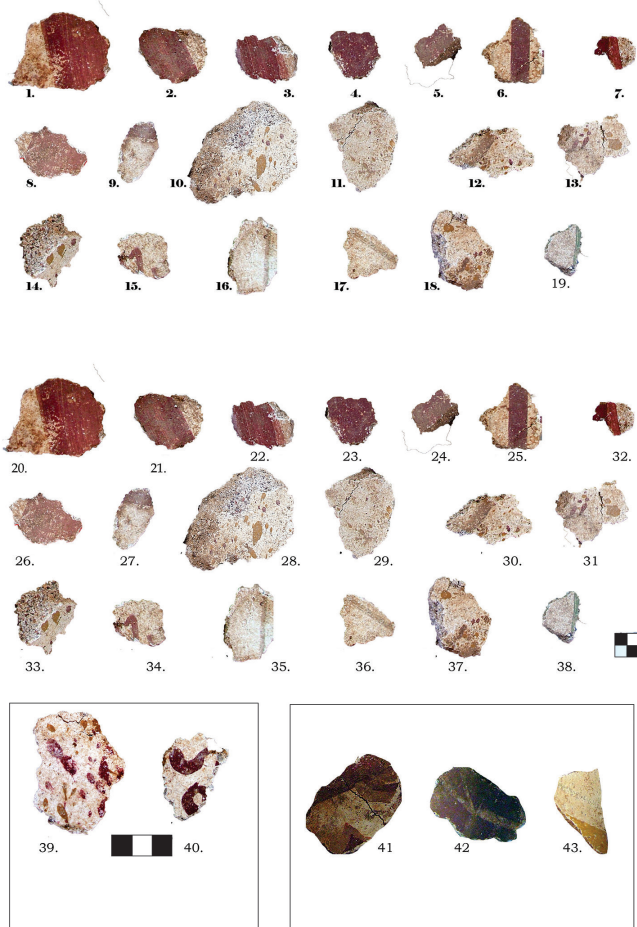
Tri točka (orbis) mlina za mljevenje maslina, pronađena u prostorijama D i F svjedoče o tome da se nakon rušenja vile u IV vijeku cijeli objekat mijenja. Jedan trakt je ekonomske prirode sa radionicom za izradu maslinovog ulja, dok je drugi luksuzne prirode. Dograđuje se i ekonomska zgrada K. Veliki broj fragmenata amfora i pitosa IV-V vijeka svjedoči o tome da se ovdje kreira jedan nov sistem koji počiva na eksploataciji maslina, a vjerovatno i grožđa. Polukružni bazen sa sistemom ustava na sredini (ploča sa žlijebom za regulisanje nivoa vode) takođe pripada periodu obnove vile. Ali je ova struktura prilično kratkog vijeka, sudeći po slojevima koji se obrazuju unutar prostora G1. Ona potiče iz sredine IV vijeka, i vrlo brzo se napušta. U ovoj fazi pojedini podovi (ili bordure podova oko mozaika) se oblažu ukrasnim kamenjem –opus spicatum, i od njih se radi druga vrsta mozaika sastavljena od mermernih pločica. Pronađeno je desetak takvih pločica, raznih oblika: romboidnog, kvadratnog, pravougaonog i trapezoidnog (Sl. 8, a–e). Takođe, pronađena je tesela sa zastakljenom površinom. Radi se o komadu kamena, krečnjaka, preko kojega je premazano vrelo staklo neboplave boje. To je moglo biti umetnuto na vertikalnom ili na horizontalnom dijelu građevine kao detalj unutar neke ukrasne cjeline. Komadić je pravilnog pravougaonog oblika dimenzija 2.5 cm x 1.5 cm. Debljina zidova ukazuje na veliku spratnost, pa se ovdje mora pretpostaviti postojanje soba i na drugom i trećem etažu, tremovi, balkoni od lakih materijala, rađeni kao doksati, što je utvrđeno uvidom u nalaze maltera sa otiskom trske i pletera. Tehnika zidanja u IV vijeku se razlikuje od

carry a big symbolic. Firstly the marine motives appear which display us sea world: various species of fishes, octopuses and other. M. Suic assumed that the piscine in Roman villas were used for collecting of rainwater (Suic 1976: 167). However, in Mirište they are located in covered rooms, not in an open space. It is impossible to imagine "impluvium" over all piscine, or some similar system which would fill piscine with rainwater, because their jagged schedule responds to the schedule of indoor rooms. Probably it is a matter of cult place, some sort of sanatorium connected with thermal complex which is not preserved because some pools were being built from hydro and thermal-insulation material. That means that it was necessary to preserve temperature of water. Iconography on mosaics would reveal us their purpose. Also, the possibility of confirmation of the information we heard from older local residents, hereof that on the north-western side there was hypocaust with praefurnium, would help us in resolving of this problem. Piscine with heated water which temperature is being preserved by walls built from thermal-insulation material, had at all accounts a healing role. Pools were built by using of two different techniques, from broken plain stones (piscinae 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9) and from broken tegulae and pieces of amphora (piscinae 3 and 5), drawn into the hygroscopic mortar. All bathtubs are being plastered from outside, herewith the silt of mortar is different and it depends if it is smeared over the stone basis or over the tegulas. There are four types of making of floors in piscine: 1) the first one is by placing of mosaic floor with stony drain (piscinae 2, 3, 4, 5). Iconography of the mosaic is for now unknown because the surface is strongly petrified; 2) the second one is placing of big stone boards, cut precisely. Boards are of local production so the fine cutting had to be performed in vicinity; 3) Plastering of piscine is performed in two ways, on the mosaic floor (3 and 5) or directly on the layer of sawdust (8, 9). In some cases seven successively smeared layers were ascertained (3); 4) Coating of bathtub with clay over mosaic (4). Clay is greasy, purified, of red color and of balanced thickness of silt. After transformation of villa into the villa rustica, all piscine with mosaic are being coated with hygroscopic mortar. In the third phase the pools are being plastered and the transformation of the object is clearly noticeable.

Three wheels (orbis) for crashing of olive, found in spaces D and F, testify that after demolishing of villa in the 4th century, in which one tract is of economic nature with a workshop for manufacturing of olive oil and second is a luxury. Also economic building K is being extended. Great number of fragments of amphora and pythoi testify about that that one new system is being created which

prethodne. Upotrebljavaju se uži kvaderi koji se slažu u ravnim redovima. Prednja površina je blago sferična, obrđena čekićem, dok je zadnji dio klesan u klin kako bi se napravilo više mjesta za tranac u koji je ubacivano sitno kamjene, komadi tegula i kremike (Sl. 6: G, H, I, M). Kakvo je stradanje zadesilo objekat u IV vijeku mi ne možemo sa sigurnošću znati (zemljotres, sukob...?). Jedna pronađena strijela i nekoliko manjih fragmenata istih navode na pomisao da je došlo do nekog nasilnog stradanja što je pretpostavka koja je nepotvrđena većom količinom sličnog materijala. Šut se ne odnosi, već se nivelše unutar i ispred zgrade, a iz njega se vade upotrebljivi komadi građevinskog materijala. U ovoj činjenici leži vema validan podatak o tome da je obnova nastala vjerovatno odmah nakon rušenja i da je šut samo razastrt u prostorima A, B, E, G, H, a da se preko njega se rade novi zidovi, kontrafori, nove kade itd. Slojevi sa pepelom pronađeni su na nekoliko mjesta. Oni su uravnati da bi se preko njih nastavila obnova građevine. Zidovi se oslikavaju al seko, što potvrđuje velika količina oslikanog maltera (Sl. 11).

U međufazama vila se prepravlja i preziđuje shodno potrebama vlasnika, ali je te faze teško hronološki



Sl. 11. Slikani malter (al secco).

Sl. 11. Painted mortar (al secco)

lays on the exploitation of olives and probably wine. Semicircle pool with system of water gates (board with gutter for regulation of the level of water) in the middle, toward south, also belongs to the period of renewal of villa. But this structure is of quite short duration, judging by layers which are created inside the space G1, it origins from the middle of the 4th century, but is very soon left. In this phase certain floors (or borders floors around mosaic) are being coated with decorative stones-opus spicatum, and of them some other sort of mosaic is being made, from marble tiles (Fig. 8: 21 a-e). About ten such tiles were found, of different shape: rhomboid, square, rectangular, and trapezoid. Also, a part of some covered floor with vitrified surface was found. It is the matter of the piece of stone, limestone, over which a hot glass of the color of sky was smeared. That could be inserted on the vertical or on the horizontal part of the construction as , and it could be also a detail inside some decorative entirety. The piece is of regular rectangular shape of dimensions of 2,5 x 1,5 cm. The thickness of walls points out on the great number of floors, so here we should assume the existence of rooms also on the second or, probably third floor, porches and balconies of light materials, made as second-floor porches, what has been established by the insight into the findings of the mortar with a print of the wattled fence. The technique of bricking during renewing differs from previous one. The narrower parallelepipeds are used which are being arranged in plane lines. Front surface is modestly spherical, processed by hammer, while the back part was cut in wedge in order that more place would be made for hole in which the tiny stones and pieces of tegulae and ceramics were throw into (Fig.6: G, H, I, M)

What cataclysm took place in this object in the 4th century we cannot know (earthquake, conflict?). One found arrow and several fragments of the same ones lead to the notion that it came to some violent suffering what is the assumption which for now is not confirmed by greater quantity of similar material. Barren is not being taken away, but it is being leveled, and the useful pieces of construction material are taken out from it. In this fact lays the very valid datum that the renewal appeared probably immediately after demolition and that the barren is dispersed in spaces A, B, E, G, H, and over it new walls, counterforts for the same, pools (piscinae) etc, are made. Layers with ashes were found on several places. They were leveled in order that the renewal of the building could be continued over them. Walls are being painted al secco, what is confirmed by the great quantity of painted mortar (Fig. 11: 1-34). The second and final suffering takes place in the first half of the 7th century. Findings of ceramics of

determinisati. Konačno stradanje vile u Mirištima dešava se u prvoj polovini VII vijeka. Nalazi ulomaka amfora LR1 i LR2, (varijante Yassi Ada), kao i druge vrste vremenski istovjetnog keramičkog materijala potvrđuju ovo datovanje. Najvjerojatnije se radi o najezi Avara oko 614., kada strada veliki broj lokaliteta na istočnoj obali Jadrana. Siromašna materijalna svjedočanstva VI vijeka ukazuju nam da život u objektu prolazi kroz ekonomsku krizu. U prostoru G3 pronađen je ukop zida neke zgrade kao izvjesna količina lonaca, stonice i transportne keramike VI vijeka. Ne zna se o kakvoj se zgradi radi jer temelji iščupani a ostao je samo pravilan ukop.

Vila u Petrovcu postojala je bezmalo preko 400 godina (od početka II do početka VII vijeka). U tom vremenskom periodu ona je promijenila veliki broj vlasnika. Postojanje nekropole u blizini potvrđuje da se oko vile u određenom periodu formiralo groblje, ali o njemu, nažalost, osim usmenog predanja, imamo veoma mali broj materijalnih dokaza. Nemamo nekih većih dokaza da je u periodu srednjeg vijeka vila korištena u neke svrhe ali zato postoji velika količina materijala u nešto kasnijem periodu. To je italska keramika 15.-17. vijeka koja nam svjedoči o tome da se tokom formiranja maslinjaka ovdje radilo i privređivalo i da je tada počelo razgrađivanje vile čiji je materijal korišten u razne svrhe. I na kraju, treba istaći da je vila u Mirištima nukleus kasnijeg naselja koje se u Ljetopisu Popa Dukljanina pominje kao Lasta (Mošin 1950: 62, 63), a zatim i u povelji kralja Milutina kao Lastva (Spremić 1964: 192), što svjedoči o svojevrsnom kontinuitetu sa velikom antičkom vilom rustikom.

fragments of amphora LR1 and LR2, variants Yassi Ada, as well as other sorts of timely identical ceramic material confirms this dating.

The most probably it is the matter of the invasion of Avars around year 614., when a large number of localities in the eastern coast of Adriatic suffer. The villa was being renewed again in the 6th century. Poor material testimonies of this age point out to us that the life in the object passes through economic crises. In the space G3 the burial of the wall of some building was found as certain quantity of pots, table and transport ceramics of the 6th century. It is not known of what kind of building is the matter, because the foundations were pulled out, and only regular burial remained.

- Bulić, F. 1902, Ritrovamenti antichi a Castellastua, *Bulletino di archeologia e storia Dalmata* 25, Bonifay, 2004. *Études sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique*.: Archaeopress , British Archaeological Reports, International Series, Oxford
- Cvetković-Tomašević, 1978. Ranovizantijski podni mozaici, Dardanija- Makedonija-Novi Epir, Brograd.
- Garašanin, M. 1967, Crna gora u doba Rimskog carstva, Istrija Crne Gore, Titograd.
- Hayes, J. W. 1972, Late Roman pottery, British School at Rome, London.
- Hayes, J. W., 1980, A supplement to Late Roman Pottery, British School at Rome, London...
- Jovanović, V. 1963, Novi kansoantički mozaik u Petrovcu na moru, *Starine Crne Gore I*, Cetinje
- Janković, Đ. 2008, *Srpsko Pomorje 7.-10. Stoljeća*, Podgorica.
- Janković, Đ. 1981, Podunavski deo oblasti Akvisa u VI i početkom VIII veka, Beograd.
- Kovačević, J., 1967, Od dolaska Slovena do XII vijeka, *Istorija Crne Gore*, Titograd.
- Ilakovac, B. 1982, Rimski akvadukti na području sjeverne Dalmacije, Zagreb.
- Mijović, P. 1980, Podni mozaici u Crnoj Gori, *Kulture Crne Gore*, Titograd.
- Maritnović, J. 2011, Anički natpisi u Crnoj Gori, Podgorica.
- Mošin, V. 1950, *Ljetopis Popa Dukljanina*, Zagreb
- Nikolajević, I. 1956, Kasnoantički mozaik iz Petrovca na Moru, *Zbornik radova S. A. N. XLIV – Vizantološki institut*, knj. 3., Beograd 1955., 159-161, Titograd.
- Zagračanin, M., 2013, Bar e il suo territorio in epoca romana, tardoantica e bizantina, A cura di S. Gelichi, *Zagracanin, Storie di una citta attraverso le ricerche archeologiche*, 27-42.
- Spremić, M., 1964, Ratačka opatija, *Zbornik filozofskog fakulteta u Beogradu*, knj. VIII, Beograd.
- Hoxha, G., 2003, Scodra dhe Praevalis në antikitetin e vonë, Shkoder , Shkoder.

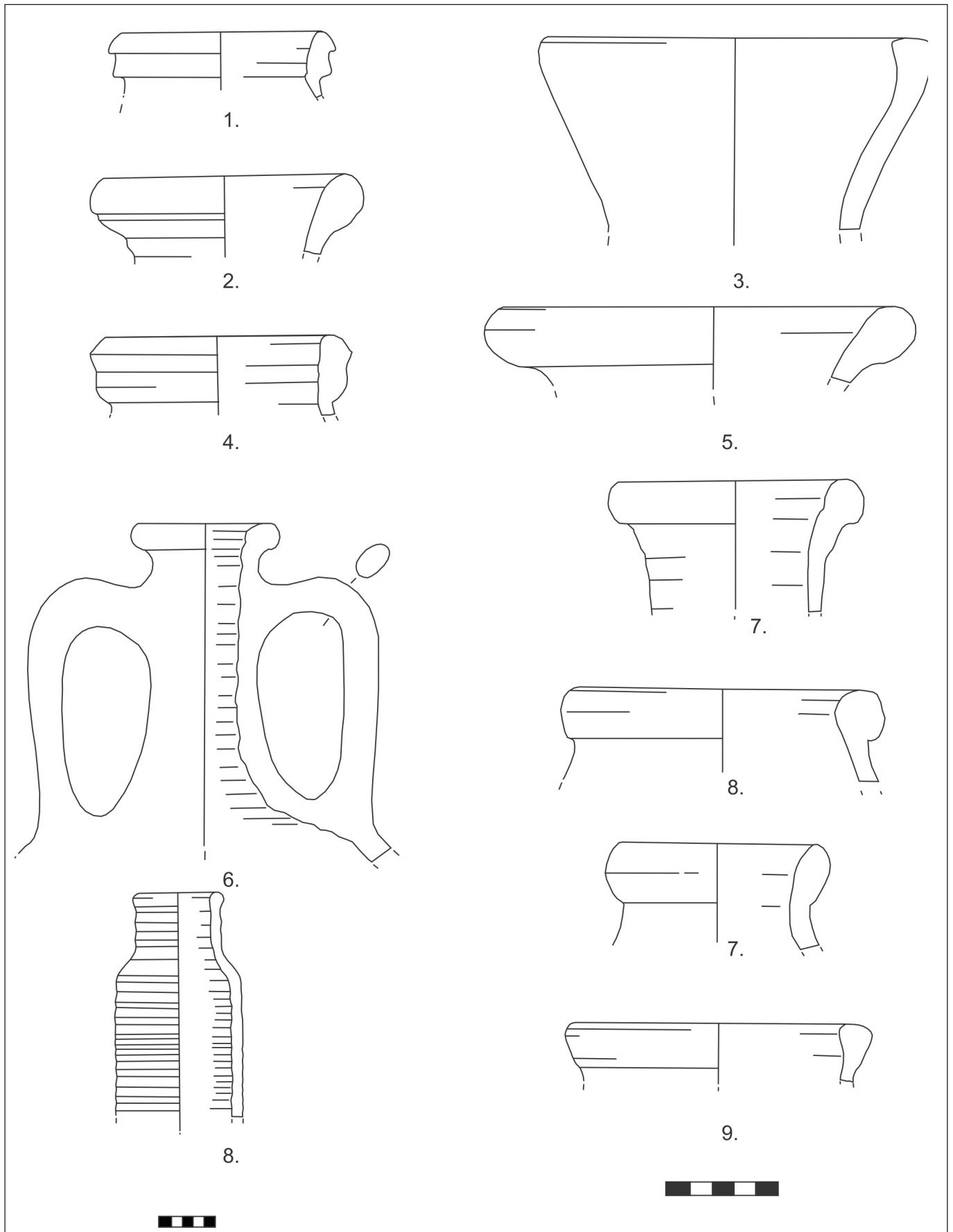


Tabla 1 Amfore II-IV vijeka / Plate 1 Amphoras II-VI century

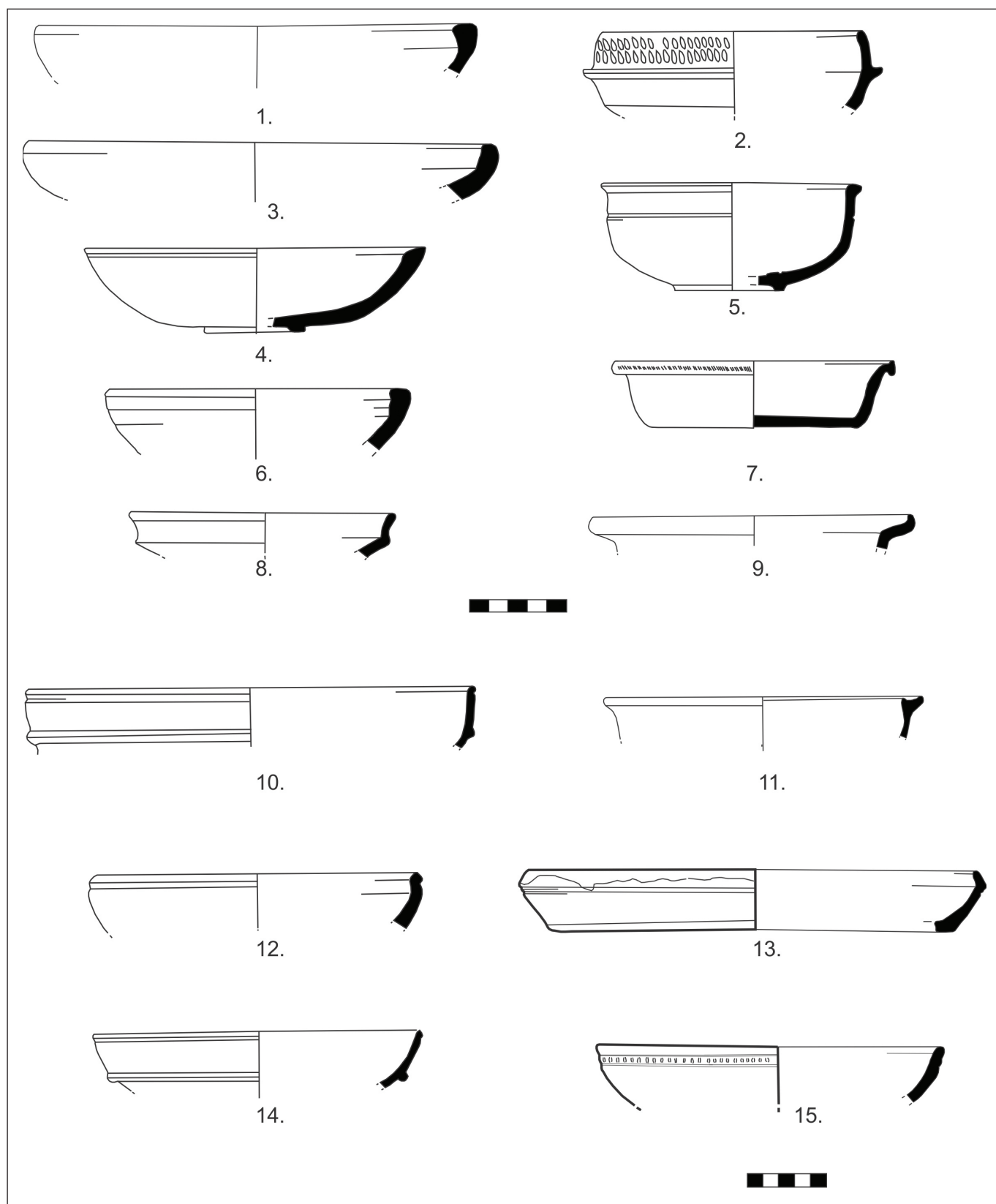


Tabla 2 Italska tera sigilata i Istočna sigilata BII, I/II vijek / Plate 2 Italic Sigilata and Eastern sigilata BII, I/II vijek

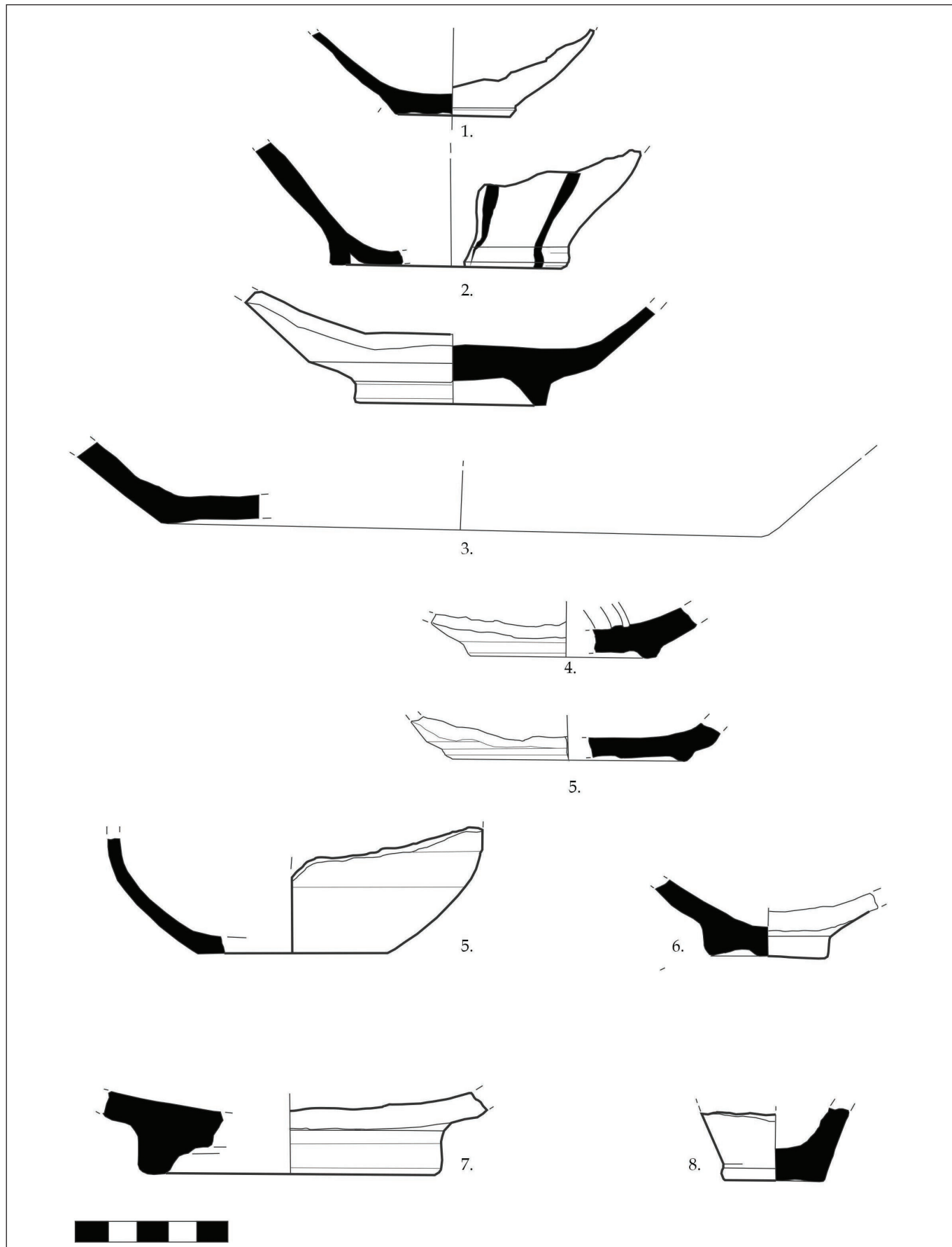


Tabla 3 Istočna sigilata, II vijek / Plate 3 Eastern sigilata BII, II cent.

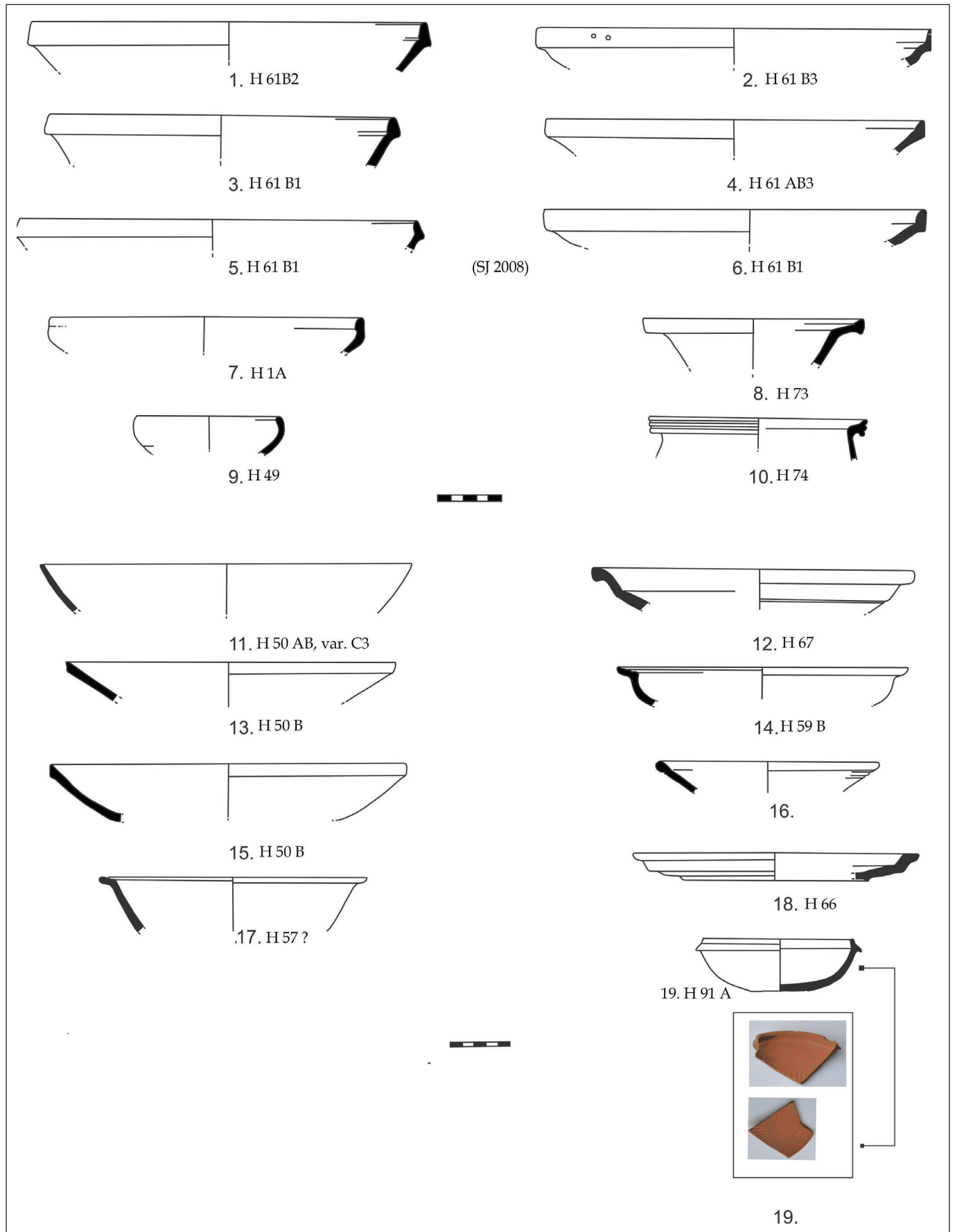


Tabla 4 Afrička crveno slipovana tera sigilata, IV vijek / Plate 4 African Red Slip Ware (ARSW), IV cent.

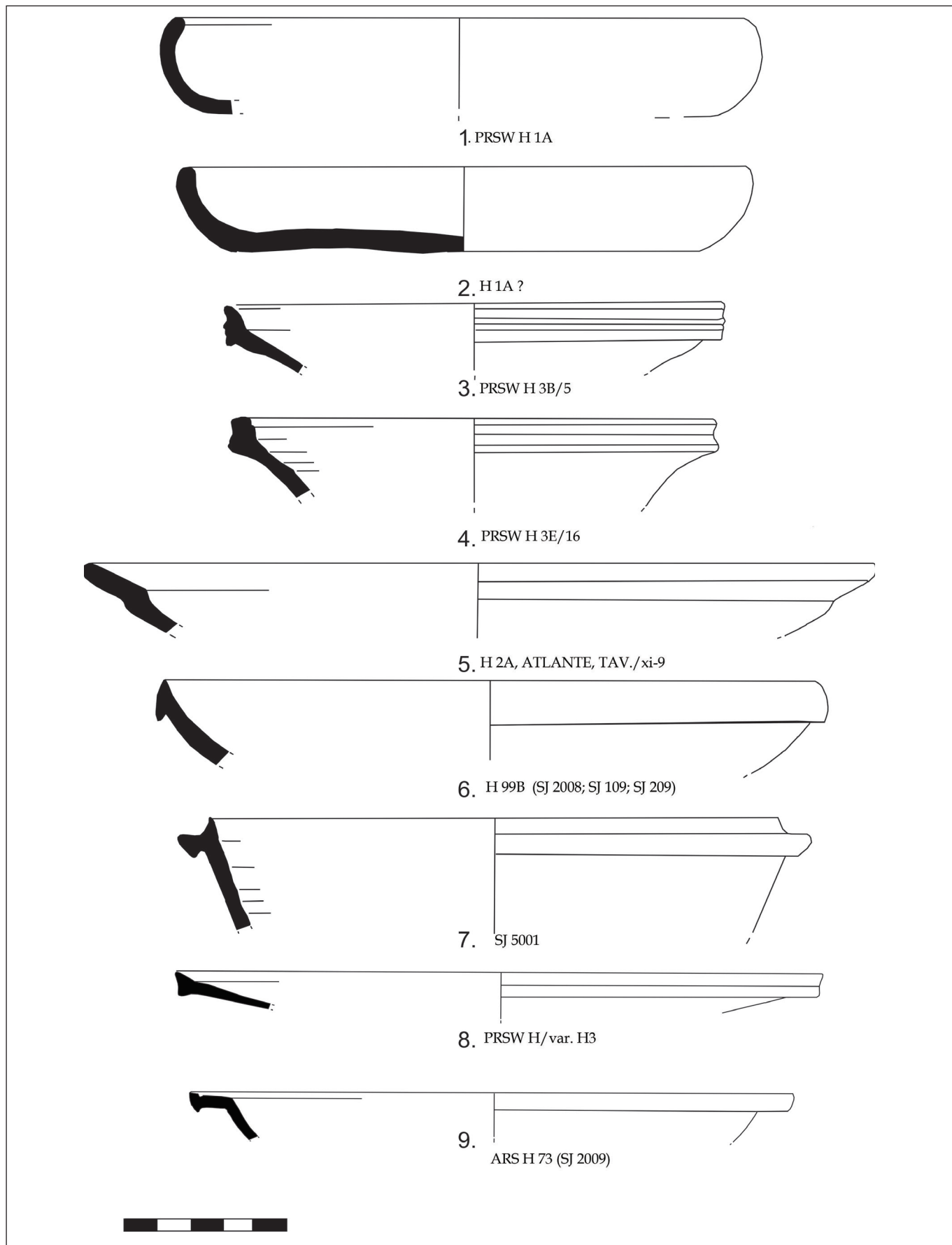


Tabla 5 Fokejska Tera sigilata, IV-V vijek / Plate 5 Phoccean Red slip Ware, IV-V cent.

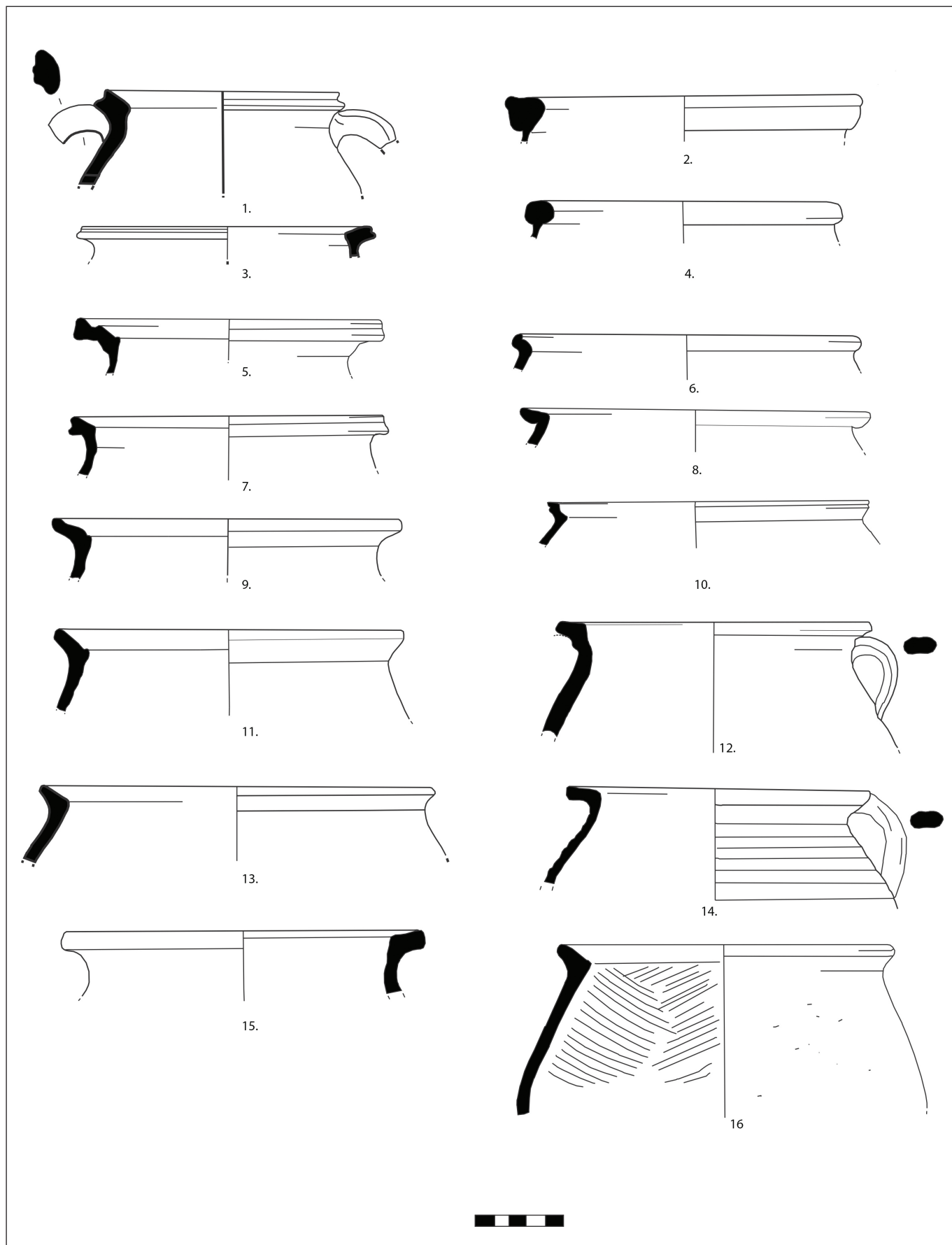


Tabla 6 Lonci II-VI vijeka / Plate 6 Cooking pots, II-IV cent.

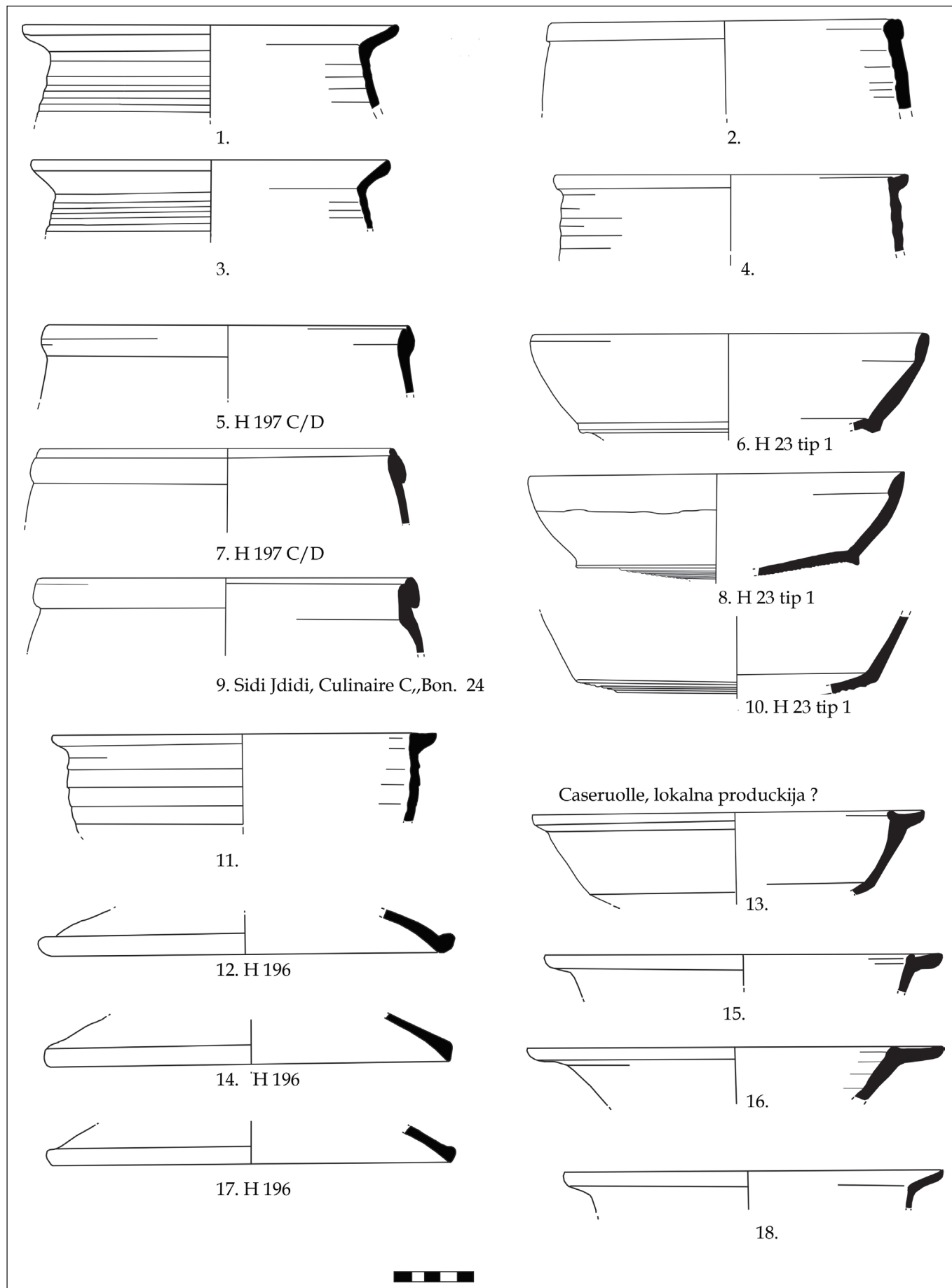


Tabla 7 Lonci II-VI vijeka/ Plate 7 Cooking pots, IV-IV cent.