

VUKSANLEKIĆI – ANTIČKI / KASNOANTIČKI LOKALITET I NOVI ARHEOLOŠKI PODACI

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Apstrakt:

Selo Vuksanlekići (Vuksanlekaj alb.) nalazi se oko 12 km jugoistočno od Podgorice, u blizini naselja Tuzi, na istočnoj strani Žetske ravnice. Lokalitet je dosta izučavan u stručnoj literaturi, od kraja XIX i početka XX vijeka, od strane stranih i domaćih arheologa i naučnika kao što su: Arthur Evans (1883), Antonio Baldacci (1901), Theodor Ippen (1909), Baron Nopcsa (1912), Camillo Praschniker (1919), Arnold Schober (1919), Andrija Jovićević (1923). Oni ističu značaj ovog lokaliteta bogatog nalazima iz rimskog doba, posebno naglašavajući natpise i djelove arhitekture. Isto tako, ovo selo je bilo tema i u stručnim raspravama oko ubiciranja jedne od rimskih putnih stanica poznate u rimskim itinerarima.

Prva arheološka iskopavanja u ovom selu vršena su 1987. godine. Prema izvještajima sa tih istraživanja, iskopavanja su dala dobre nalaze koji datiraju iz 2-5. vijeka.

Od novijih podataka koji su evidentirani, najznačajniji su djelovi putne infrastrukture i arhitektonski djelovi koji ukazuju na indicije o postojanju termi ili rimske vile, kao i oruđa i alata za svakodnevnu upotrebu. Materijal u cijelini datira iz doba antike, tj. poslije I vijeka, dok oruđe ima analogije i u kasnoj antici. Svi ovi dokazi i nalazi na ovom mjestu ojačavaju tezu prethodnih naučnika o postojanju jedne od rimskih stanica na poznatoj relaciji Scodra-Narona, a to su Birsimno ili u nekim razmatranjima i Cinna.

Ključne riječi: Vuksanlekić, rimska stanica, Birsiminium, Cinna

VUKSANLEKIĆI – ROMAN/LATE ROMAN SITE AND NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

UDK 902 (497.16 Vuksanlekići)

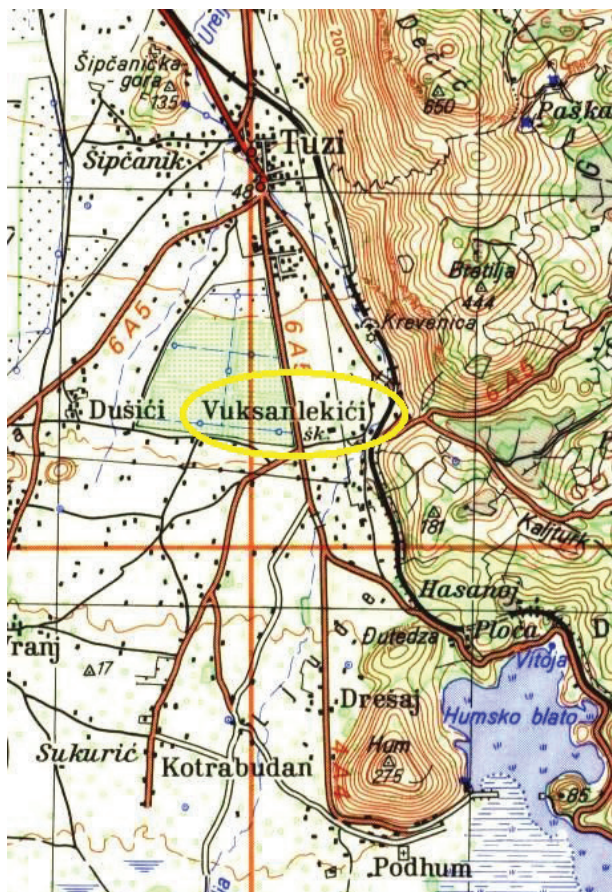
Abstract:

The village of Vuksanlekići (Vuksanlekaj in Albanian) is situated at about 12 kilometres to the southeast of Podgorica, in the vicinity of Tuzi settlement, at the east edge of the Zeta valley. The locality of the place was intensively studied in the professional literature at the end of 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century by foreign and local archaeologists and scientists such as: Arthur Evans (1883), Antonio Baldacci (1901), Theodor Ippen (1909), Baron Nopcsa (1912), Camillo Praschniker (1919), Arnold Schober (1919), Andrija Jovićević (1923). They point to the significance of this locality rich in artefacts from the Roman times, particularly emphasizing the inscriptions and parts of architecture. Similarly, this village was a topic of expert discussions about locating one of the Roman road stations known in the Roman itineraries.

The first archaeological excavations in this village were carried out in 1987. According to the reports from this research the excavations produced good results which date back to II-V century.

Out of the new data which are recorded, the most important represent parts of the road infrastructure and architectural parts that indicate the existence of thermae and Roman villas as well as the tools for day to day use. The materials entirely date back to Roman times i.e. after 1st century, whereas the tools indicate later Roman period. All the evidence in this location supports the theory of earlier scientists about the existence of one of the Roman stations in the famous location Scodra – Narona and we also need to mention Birsiminium and in some theories Cinna as well.

Key words: Vuksanlekić, Roman stations, Birsiminium, Cinna



Sl. 1 - Mapa / Fig. 1 – A map

The village of Vuksanlekići is situated at the east edge of the Zeta valley, in Malesija region. About 3 km to the north of the village, there is a small town of Tuzi, Dolec Hill lies to the east of the village and a village of Drešaj lies to the south of it, while two villages are situated to the west of it, namely, Sukuruć and Vranj (Fig.1). The village of Vuksanlekići lies below the Dolec Hill stretching from north to south lengthwise. The stream of Rujela (Rrujella in Albanian) runs through the village towards the Scutari Lake, while the highway which connects Montenegrin capital of Podgorica with Albanian city of Shkoder passes along the west side of the village (Fig.2). Being rich in remains

Sl. 2 – Pogled na selo sa brda Dečić
Fig. 2 – View on the village from Decic Hill

Selo Vuksanlekići leži na istočnom obodu doline Zete, u oblasti Hota u Malesiji. Sjeverno od sela nalazi se gradić Tuzi, udaljen oko 3 km, istočno od sela nalazi se brdo Dolec, južno selo Drešaj, a na zapadu sela Sukuruć i Vranj (Sl. 1). Selo se podužno prostire od sjevera prema jugu, ispod brda Doleca. Kroz selo prolazi potok Rujela (Rrujella alb.), koji teče prema Skadarskom jezeru, dok sa zapadne strane sela prolazi autoput koji povezuje Podgoricu sa Skadrom (Sl. 2). Bogato tragovima praistorije, a posebno antike, selo je od davnina privuklo pažnju stranih istraživača, kao što su: Arthur Evans,¹ Theodor Ippen,² Antonio Baldacci,³ Baron Nopsca,⁴ Camillo Prashnikar,⁵ Arnold Schober,⁶ Andrija Jovičević.⁷

1 Evans, 1883.

2 Ippen, 1909 & 1922.

3 Baldacci, 1991, str. 883.

4 Nopscha, 1910, str. 320-322.

5 Prashnikar – Schober, 1919, str. 94-95.

6 Ibid.

7 Jovičević, 1923.

from prehistoric times, Roman Period, in particular, the village came to attention of foreign explorers a long time ago, such as: Arthur Evans,¹ Theodor Ippen,² Antonio Baldacci,³ Baron Nopsca,⁴ Camillo Prashnikar,⁵ Arnold Schober,⁶ Andrija Jovičević.⁷

In his works Jovičević,⁸ left a testimony about the prehistoric remains, claiming that the most of the earth tumuli in the area are located at the village of Vuksanlekići. Unfortunately, most of these tumuli have been destroyed by now and only three earth tumuli have been preserved at the place called "Gropa e Uglës".

However, the village of Vuksanlekići has

1 Evans, 1883.

2 Ippen 1909 & 1922

3 Baldacci 1991, p.883

4 Nopscha 1910, PP.320-322

5 Prashnikar - Schober 1919, p.94-95

6 Ibid.

7 Jovičević 1923

8 Jovičević, 1923. p.13



Sl. 3 – Rimski putna infrastruktura u Malesiji
Fig. 3 – Roman road infrastructure

O periodu praistorije imamo svjedočanstvo Jovičevića,⁸ koji kaže da se najveći broj zemljanih tumula u okolini nalazi u selu Vuksanlekići. Nažalost, većina ovih tumula je do sada uništena i samo su sačuvana tri zemljana tumula u mjestu zvanom „Gropa e Uglës”.

Međutim, selo Vuksanlekići postalo je poznato po velikom broju arheološkog materijala iz rimskog perioda. Odmah nakon prvih posjeta stranih putopisaca i naučnika, Vuksanlekići su postali tema naučnih krugova, kroz rasprave o naselju rimskog perioda. Na osnovu rimskih itinerara, predstavljenih u Pojtingerovoj tabli⁹ i Itineraru Antonioni¹⁰, ovo mjesto bi trebalo povezati sa jednom od važnih rimskih stanica koje su prikazane u kartama na putu koji počinje u Naroni i koji je vodio do Skadra. U korist takve teze su mnogi nalazi od kojih su najbrojniji natpisi na kamenu iz rimskog perioda. Jedan dio arheološke građe, koja je još uvijek sačuvana, biće obrađen u ovom radu (Sl. 3).

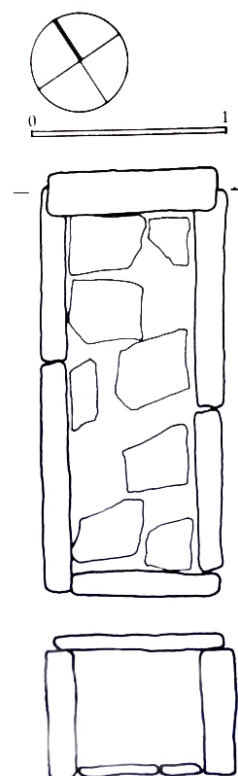
Tokom iskopavanja Arheološke zbirke Crne Gore 1986. godine, u ovom selu, prema izvještaju, pronađena je značajna arheološka građa iz nekropole.¹¹ Na lokalitetu Vatđokaj, južno od sela,

8 Jovičević, 1923, str. 13.

9 Miller, 1962.

10 Itinerarium Antonini

11 Pravilović, 1986, str. 154-155.



Sl. 4 – Crtež grobne konstrukcije iz Vuksanlekića, Pravilović 1986

Fig. 4 – Drawing of the grave construction from Vuksanlekić, Pravilović 1986

become famous for its numerous archaeological materials from Roman Period. Immediately after the first visits of foreign travel writers and scientists to the village, Vuksanlekići became a topic of scientific circles through discussions about a Roman Period settlement. On the basis of the Roman itineraries presented at Peutinger Table⁹ and Antonine Itinerary¹⁰ this place should be associated with one of the important Roman stations presented on the maps, namely the one on the road which started from ancient Roman Narona and led to Shkoder. Many finds support this hypothesis, the most numerous being the stone inscriptions from Roman Period. A part of this archaeological material, which has still been preserved, will be analysed in this work (Fig.3).

According to the report, during the excavation of the today Archaeological collection Montenegro carried out in this village in 1986, a significant archaeological material was found at the necropolis.¹¹ A grave from the second half of the

9 Miller 1962

10 Itinerarium Antonini

11 Pravilović 1986, pp.154-155

pronađen je grob iz druge polovine 4. vijeka i znatan arheološki materijal iz 2. vijeka. Takođe, oko 800 m južno, u selu Drešaj, u mjestu Rrasa e Shkrueme, iz istog perioda pronađene su dječje grobnice (Sl. 4).

Natpisi (VL. 01 - VL. 06)

Tokom svog putovanja u Malesiju, naučnik Ippen bilježi tri rimska natpisa¹² (VL. 02), dok istraživač Baldacci spominje da u selu Vatđokaj postoje dva natpisa bez detalja.¹³ Ova svjedočanstva su potvrđena posjetama drugih naučnika, kao što su Nopscha¹⁴ i Praschniker-Schober,¹⁵ koji su ih detaljnije opisivali. Mayer, ubrzo nakon toga, ukazuje takođe, na dva nova natpisa,¹⁶ jedan iz Vuksanlekića i drugi iz obližnjeg sela Prenkaj. Sve u svemu, postoji 5 natpisa u naučnoj literaturi. Po tipologiji: 4 su ploče, a jedan iz sela Prenkaj pripada tipu žrtvenika. Dva natpisa su pronađena u Vuksanlekićima, dok su dva pronađena u selima u blizini (VL. 01), odnosno u Traboinu i Prenkaju. Zbog toga smatramo da oni nijesu *in situ*, nego su tamo prenešeni vjerovatno iz Vuksanlekića. Danas postoje samo dva natpisa (1. i 2. vijek), koji su zazidani u unutrašnjem zidu Crkve Sv. Antona u Tuzima (VL. 01; VL. 04).

Podaci iz Vuksanlekića daju nam jasnu sliku etničkih odnosa na području Dokleata i Labeata izvan samog grada Docleae. U natpisima iz ovog mjesta pominje se Pletia Titula (*Plaetia Titulla*), kći Pletora Julija (*Pletoria Julia*). Prvo od ta dva imena tipično je ilirsko i pokazuje dvije tipične ilirske formule.¹⁷ Takođe, imena Genti i Lorik u drugim natpisima pripadaju grupi ilirskih imena. To je jasan dokaz da se taj "Vicus", ili rimska stanica, sastojala od autohtonog naroda ilirskog plemena Labeata ili nekog drugog ilirskog plemena. Takve pojave su dobro poznate širom provincije Dalmacije iz 1-3. vijeka.

fourth century and a significant archaeological material from the second century were found at the site of Vatđokaj, south of the village. Furthermore, about 800 m to the south at the place Rrasa e Shkrueme in the village of Drešaj children tombs from the same period were also found. (Figure 4)

Inscriptions (VL. 01-VL. 06)

During his travel to the region of Malesija, the scientist Ippen recorded three Roman inscriptions¹² (VL. 02), while the explorer Baldacci mentioned in his works that at the village Vatđokaj there were two inscriptions without giving any other details.¹³ These testimonies were proved by visits of other scientists, such as Nopscha¹⁴ and Praschniker-Schober,¹⁵ who described them in more details. Soon after that, Mayer pointed out to two new inscriptions, as well,¹⁶ namely, one from the village of Vuksanlekići and the other from the nearby village of Prenkaj. In total, there are 5 inscriptions, which have been recorded in the scientific literature. As for typology: 4 of them are slabs, while the one from the village of Prenkaj belongs to altars. The two inscriptions were found in the village of Vuksanlekići, while the other two were found in the nearby villages (VL. 01), namely, in the village of Traboin and the village of Prenkaj. Therefore it is considered that these two were not *in situ*, but had been transferred there most likely from the village of Vuksanlekići. Today there are only two extant inscriptions (from the first and second century, respectively), which were built into the inside wall of the church of St. Anton at town of Tuzi (VL. 01; VL. 04).

The data from Vuksanlekići (Vuksanlekaj in Albanian) give a clear picture of ethnic relations in the areas of Illyrian tribes of Docleatae and Labeatae outside of the city of Doclea itself. The name Plaetia Titulla, a daughter Pletoria Julia is mentioned in the inscriptions found at this place. The first of these two names is a typical Illyrian name and shows two typical Illyrian formulas.¹⁷ In addition, the names Genti and Lorica, found in other

12 Ippen, 1922, str. 33.

13 Baldacci, 1991, str. 883.

14 Nopscha, 1910, str. 306-377.

15 Praschniker-Schober, 1919, str. 95.

16 Mayer (VAHD 50, 1928-1929 [1932]) 70.

17 Garašanin, 1967, str. 199.

12 Ippen, 1922, p.33

13 Baldacci, 1991, p.883

14 Nopscha, 1910, p. 306-377

15 Praschniker-Schober 1919, p.95

16 Mayer (VAHD 50, 1928-1929, [1932]) 70

17 Garašanin, 1967, p.199



Sl. 9 – Miljokaz u dvorištu crkve Sv. Antona u Tuzima.
Fig. 9 – Milestone in the courtyard of St. Anton Church in Tuzi.

Putna infrastruktura (Sl. 9-13)

Selo Vuksanlekići, zajedno sa selom Podhum (Narhelm alb.), koje se nalazi samo 3 km južnije prema Skadarskom jezeru, postali su predmet naučne rasprave u vezi sa ubikacijom rimskih putnih stanica: Birziminio i Cinna, koje su prikazane u rimskim itinererima. Prvi Evans stavlja rimsku stanicu Cinna u selo Podhum¹⁸, dok su arheolozi Ippen, Nopcsa, Praschniker i Schober, smatrali da je Birziminio u današnjem selu Vuksanlekići. Oni svoju tvrdnju baziraju na udaljenostima drugih rimskih stanica i na bogatstvu arheoloških nalaza sa kojim su se susreli u selu.¹⁹

Nopcsa²⁰ opisuje kamen koji je dug 1,82 m i širok 0,80 m, u središtu sela koji su stanovnici na albanskom zvali „guri i Dukjanit“ („kamen Dukljanina“). Praschniker i Schober,²¹ primjećuju miljokaz na izlazu iz sela, na sjevernoj strani, što isto kasnije potvrđuje i Jovičević.²² Danas se ovaj kamen nalazi u dvorištu crkve u Tuzima (Sl. 9). Autori nas obavještavaju da se u smjeru od Tuzi do Duklje nalaze još tri takva. To znači da je drevna cesta prolazila

inscriptions, belong to the group of Illyrian names. It is clear evidence that this “Viculus” or Roman station was inhabited by indigenous people of Illyrian tribe of Labeatae or some other Illyrian tribe. Such phenomena are well-known all over the province of Dalmatia from the first to the third centuries.

Road Infrastructure (Figures 9-13)

The village of Vuksanlekići, together with the village of Podhum (Narhelm in Albanian.), which is situated only 3 km further south towards the Scutari Lake, became the subject of the scientific dispute concerning location of the Roman travel stations Birsiminium and Cinna, which are presented on the above mentioned Roman itineraries. It was Evans who placed the Roman station Cinna at the village of Podhum first¹⁸, while the archaeologists Ippen, Nopscha, Praschniker and Schober held that Birsiminium had been located at the present-day village of Vuksanlekići. Their claim is based on the distances between other Roman stations and the abundance of archaeological finds they encountered at the village.¹⁹

Nopscha²⁰ described a 1,82 m long and 0,80 m wide stone at the centre of the village which was called „guri i Dukjanit“ („a stone of a Doclean“) by the inhabiting Albanians. Praschniker and Schober²¹ noted a milestone at the exit of the village, on the north side of it, which was later also confirmed by Jovičević²². Today this stone is in the courtyard of the church at Tuzi (Fig. 9).

These writers accounted that there were three more such stones in the direction from Tuzi to Doclea, which means that the ancient road passed by or beside this settlement. In the vicinity of a small chapel with the graveyard, about 100 metres to the southeast from the place where the milestone used to be, there are 17 big stone blocks in the bed of the stream Urrjela (Figure 10). One of these blocks is engraved with a small symbol of circle with the cross inside it, which may be interpreted as a symbol of the sun (Figure 11). The blocks used to extend along the stream and then turn towards the village. These are made of limestone and

18 Evans, 1883, str. 84.

19 Prashniker, Shober, 2003, str. 95a.

20 Nopscha, 1910, f. 320, fig. 36.

21 Praschniker - Schober, 1919, str. 95.

22 Jovičević, 1923, str. 14.

18 Evans 1883. p.84

19 Prashniker, Shober, 2003, p.95a

20 Nopscha, 1910, f.320, fig.36

21 Praschniker, - Schober, 1919, p.95

22 Jovičević, 1923 p.14



Sl. 10 – Kameni blokovi u potoku Rujela
Fig. 10 – Stone blocks in a stream Rujela



Sl. 11 – Simbol kruga na kamenom bloku
Fig. 11 – Circle symbol on stone block

uz, ili pored ovog naselja.

Od mjesta gdje se nalazio miljokaz, oko 100 metara jugoistočno, u blizini male kapele sa grobljem, u koritu potoka Urrjela, nalazi se 17 velikih blokova (Sl. 10). Jedan od tih blokova ima uklesan mali simbol kruga sa krstom unutra, koji se može protumačiti kao simbol Sunca (Sl. 11). Blokovi su se protezali uz potok, a zatim skretali prema selu. Blokovi su od krečnog kamena i dobro su obrađeni sa svih strana. Budući da se u blizini spomenutog miljokaza, a zatim i pored pomenutih blokova na južnoj strani, proteže uski kaldrmisani put, čini da su ti blokovi najvjerovatnije bili dio starog mosta koji je služio za prelazak potoka od koga je zatim put, slijedeći miljokaze koji su se nalazili u polju, išao u pravcu Dokleje i dalje. Sličan je sa mostom preko rijeke Cijevne u selu Rogama. Stari put, koji se nastavlja sa mosta i vodi kroz selo Vuksanlekići, poznat je kao „Rruga e Qirasë“ ili u prevodu „Najamski put“ (Sl. 12). Kaldrmisani put, koji počinje odmah iza kamenih blokova, ide u pravcu sjever-jug i dug je oko 100 m. Još jedan sličan primjer nalazi



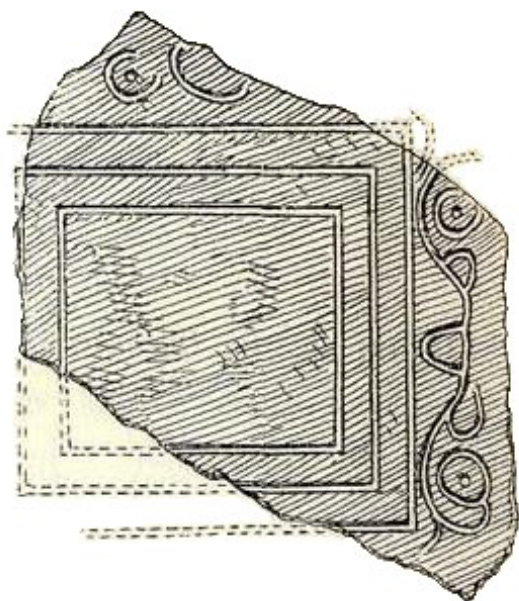
Sl. 12 – Dio rimskog puta
Fig. 12- Part of the Roman road

well carved from all sides. Since in the vicinity of the above mentioned milestone there is a narrow cobbled road, passing by the said blocks on the south side, it seems most likely that these blocks were constituent parts of the old bridge which was used for crossing the stream from which the road, following the milestones that used to be in the field, led in the direction of Doclea and further on. There is a similar bridge over the river Cijevna at the village Roge. The ancient road that continues from the bridge passing through the village of Vuksanlekići is known as „Rruga e Qirasë“, which means „Wage labour Road“ in Albanian (Figure 12). The 100 m long cobbled road which starts immediately after the stone blocks, runs in the direction north-south. Another similar one is located on the fringe of the village Vuksanlekići, at the place Vatdjokaj, running in the direction east-west. This 350 m long street is known as „Cigovja“ (Figure 13). Apart from the cobbled road, transverse road edges made of large stones have also been preserved.

On the basis of the land topography, archae-



Sl. 13 – Poprečne ivice rimskog puta
Fig. 13 – Transverse edges of Roman road



Sl. 14 – Ulomak stele po prikazu Nopcse 1910
Fig. 14 – Fragment stelae by Nopcse 1910

se na periferiji sela Vuksanlekići, u mjestu Vatđokaj. Pravac pružanja puta je istok-zapad. Ova ulica je poznata kao "Cigovja" i duga je oko 350 metara (Sl. 13). Osim kaldrme sačuvane su i poprečne ivice puta izrađene od krupnog kamena.

Iz konfiguracije terena, arheoloških dokaza na teritoriji sela, ostataka kaldrmisanih puteva, ostataka mostova, a pogotovo prisustva miljokaza, možemo sa najvećom sigurnošću reći da je rimski put Scodra - Narona prolazio kroz selo Vuksanlekići. Dakle, kao što su i drugi autori ranije tvrdili, put je prolazilo kroz selo da bi kasnije skretao prema prevoju „Qaf Ugel“, dok je drugi krak ovog puta, inače poznat kao „Rruga e Qirasë“ (Najamski Put), išao prema selu Podhum.

Arhitektonski elementi (VL. 06 - VL. 10)

Iako se Vuksanlekići nalaze u plodnoj ravnici, kroz selo se može vidjeti mnogo obrađenog ili poluobrađenog kamenog otpada, koji se uglavnom nalazi u međama koje su seljani prikupili kako bi očistili zemlju. Spominju se i od strane prvih putopisaca (Sl. 14). Česta je pojava da stanovnici tokom obrađivanja zemlje nailaze na arheološki materijal ili na građevinski materijal koji izlazi iz dubine na površinu. U centru sela, tokom skorog oranja zemlje plugom (Sl. 15), izašao je na vidjelo veliki broj obrađenog materijala, od čega je dosta

ological proofs at the village territory, remains of the cobbled roads and bridges, and particularly the presence of milestones, it may be concluded with the greatest certainty that the Roman road Scodra – Narona was passing through the village of Vuksanlekići. Thus, just like the other writers previously claimed, the road passed through the village further on turning to the saddle „Qaf Ugel“, while the other branch of this road, otherwise known as „Rruga e Qirasë“ (Wage labour Road), led to the village of Podhum.

Architectural elements (VL.06-VL.10)

Although the village of Vuksanlekići is situated in the fertile plain, all over the village one can perceive a lot of carved and half-carved stone waste, mostly placed at the borderlines, collected by the local villagers for the purpose of cleaning soil. This fact is mentioned by the first travel writers, too (Figure 14). It often happens that, while cultivating the land, the local inhabitants encounter archaeological or building material which comes out from the depth to the soil surface. Recently, at the centre of the village, as the land has been ploughed with a plough (Figure 15), a large number of carved materials have appeared, out of which quite a lot constitute architectural elements. Due to the concentration of white building material in the centre of the ploughed field, when watched from afar, it looks like a white smear. Most likely, these elements represent remains of a villa rustica or some other dwelling structure from Roman Period. The area covered by the scattered stone at the cultivated land is 50 m wide and 50 m long. Apart from the architectural elements and carved stones (Figure 16), finds of the roof tiles and kitchen pottery from Roman Period also appear, though a bit less frequently.

Remains of three columns and bricks cemented by mortar, found at the centre of village, near the house of Luidji Camaj (Figures 17-20) are also interesting. Furthermore, there is a significant number of architectural fragments at the site Vatnikaj. Local people say that there used to be church, but since much less material has been found there than at the centre of the village, it has not been presented in our catalogue. In the immediate vicinity of the house of Luidj Camaj, at the very spot where the marble columns have been found, a range of



Sl. 15 – Ostaci kamena sa objekta tokom oranja zemlje
Fig. 15 – Remains of stone from the object during plowing

arhitektonskih elemenata. U sredini polja, izdaleka, vidi se kao bijela fleka zbog koncentracije bijelog građevinskog materijala. Najvjerojatnije je u pitanju neka villa rustica ili stambeni objekat iz rimskog perioda. Površina, koju pokriva rasuti kamen na obrađenoj zemlji, prostire se 50 m u širini i 50 m u dužini. Pored arhitektonskih elemenata i obrađenog kamenja (Sl. 16), nešto rjeđi su i nalazi crijepova i kuhinjske keramike iz rimskog perioda.

Zanimljivi su ostaci tri stupca i opeke vezane malterom, pronađene u sredini sela, u blizini kuće Luidā Camaja (Sl. 17-20). Takođe, značajan broj arhitektonskih ulomaka nalazi se i na lokalitetu Vatnikaj. Mještani kažu da je na tom mjestu neka da bila crkva, ali budući da je tu pronađeno mnogo manje materijala nego u centru sela, nijesmo ga predstavili u našem katalogu. U neposrednoj blizini kuće Luidā Camaja, na mjestu gdje su pronađeni mermerni stubovi, pronađen je niz finih nalaza, kao što je mermerna ruka, dvije alatke i keramički teg sa tri fragmenta amfora. Svi ti nalazi spadaju u period Rimskog carstva.

Mermerna ruka, kao fragment rimske statue, očito je pripadala nekom rimskom bogu ili znamenitoj osobi (Sl. 21-22). On u ruci drži skiptar ili neki štap. Od alatki imamo pijuk-čekić i čekić-sjekiru (Sl. 23-25). Obje su tipične i uobičajene za rimsko razdoblje. Između ostalog, nalazimo i na teg od keramike i neke kvadratne cigle, koje mogu pripadati bilo kojem javnom kupatilu.



Sl. 16 – Arhitektonski fragmenti pronađeni na površini oranice
Fig. 16 - Architectural fragments found on a plowed surface

fine finds has been found, such as: a marble arm, two tools and a ceramic weight with three fragments of amphorae. All these finds date back to the Roman Empire Period.

The marble arm, being a fragment of a Roman statue, obviously belonged to some Roman god or some famous person (Figures 21-22). The arm holds sceptre or a cane. The tools constitute a pick hammer and a hammer axe (Figure 23-25). Both tools are characteristic and common in the Roman Period. Among other things, there is ceramic weight and some kind of square bricks, which may belong to any public bath.

Katalog:

VL 01 Ploča sa natpisom

Nalazište: Selo Vuksanlekići

Materijal: mermer

Stanje: U dobrom stanju, zazidana unutar Crkve Sv. Antona u Tuzima

Dimenzije: Visina 0,41 m; širina 0,60 m

Opis: Pronađena zazidana u kući Pren Mače. Poslije rušenja kuće zazidana u crkvi na jugu sela, a potom u Crkvi Sv. Antona u Tuzima. Natpis potiče iz 2-3. vijeka

Tekst natpisa: CASSIAE · C · F · AN

NAE · C · CASSIVS · LON

GINUS · CONTVBERNA

M · SVAE · BENEMERENTI

FECIT

ET · SIBI · ET · SVIS

Komentar: Cassiae C(ai) f(iliae) An/nae C(aius) Cassius lon/ginus contuberna/li bene suae bene merenti / fecit / et sibi et suis

Bibliografija: Ippen, Glasnik, 1899, f. 770. fig. 4; CIL III Suppl. 2, 14600 (Mommsen, Th. / Hirschfeld, O. / Domaszewski, A. V.), Berlin 1902; Ippen, Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegowina (WMBH) 8 (1902), p. 209 no. 3; Nopscha F. Prinosi starijoj povijesti sjeverne Albanije, Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja XXII 1910, Sarajevo f. 321, fig. 35; Praschniker, C - Schober, A., Archeologische Forschungen in Albanien und Montenegro, Wien 1919 f. 95, fig 112; ILJugoslavia 3 1847 (Šašel, A. / Šašel, J.), Ljubljana 19.



Catalogue:

VL 01 Inscribed stone slab

Site: Village of Vuksanlekići.

Material: Marble

Condition: In a good condition.

Built into the interior of the church of Saint Anton at Tuzi.

Dimensions: Height 0.41m; width 0.60 m.

Description: When it was found, it was built into the house of Pren Mača. After demolition of the house, it was built into the church on the south side of the village, and later built into the church of Saint Anton at Tuzi. Inscription dates back to 2nd -3rd century.

Text of the inscription: CASSIAE · C · F · AN

NAE · C · CASSIVS · LON

GINUS · CONTVBERNA

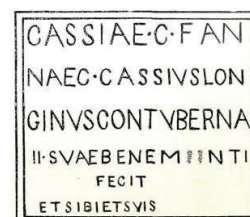
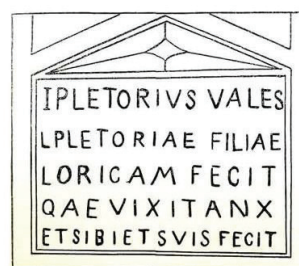
M · SVAE · BENEMERENTI

FECIT

ET · SIBI · ET · SVIS

Comment: Cassiae C(ai) f(iliae) An/nae C(aius) Cassius lon/ginus contuberna/li bene suae bene merenti / fecit / et sibi et suis

References: Ippen, Herald, 1899, f.770. fig.4; CIL III Suppl. 2, 14600 (Mommsen, Th. / Hirschfeld, O. / Domaszewski, A. V.), Berlin 1902; Ippen, Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegowina (WMBH) 8 (1902), p. 209 no. 3.; Nopscha F. Prinosi starijoj povijesti sjeverne Albanije, Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja (Contributions to the Older History of the North Albany, Herald of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina) XXII 1910, Sarajevo f. 321, fig.35; Praschniker, C - Schober, A., Archeologische Forschungen in Albanien und Montenegro, Wien 1919 f.95, fig 112; ILJugoslavia 3 1847 (Šašel, A./ Šašel, J.), Ljubljana 19.



VL 02 Ploča sa natpisom

Nalazište: U selu Traboin u Hotima

Materijal: Mermer?

Stanje: Izgubljena

Dimenzije: Visina: 37 cm; širina: 66 cm

Opis: Ploča sa natpisom se nalazila kod sveštenika sela Traboin. Veoma je moguće da je taj natpis donešen iz sela Vuksanlekići u selo

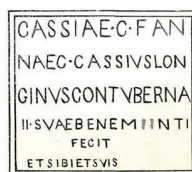
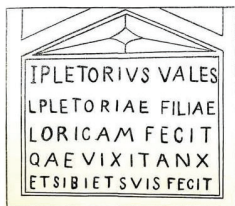
Traboin. Danas je natpis izgubljen ali Ippen nam daje njegov tekst:

Tekst natpisa: DIS M SACR
GENTI LATINIANAE
ET EPICADIANAE

Komentar: Dis M(anibus) sacr(um) / genti Latianae / Epicadianae

Bibliografija: Ippen, Glasnik, 1899, f. 770. fig. 2; CIL III Suppl. 2, 14601 (Mommsen, Theodor / Hirschfeld, Otto / Domaszewski, A. V.), Berlin 1902; Ippen, WMBH 8, 1902, 208, Nr. 1; Fig. 6.

NOPSCHA Franz. Prinosi starijoj povijesti sjeverne Albanije, Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja, XXII 1910, Sarajevo f. 321.

**VL 02 Inscribed stone slab**

Site: At the village of Traboin in Hoti

Material: Marble?

Condition: Lost

Dimensions: Height: 37 cm; width: 66 cm.

Description: The inscribed stone slab used to be in the possession of the priest of the village of Tra-

boin. It is highly likely that this inscription had been brought to the village of Traboin from the village of Vuksanlekići. Later it was lost, but Ippen preserved its text:

Text of the inscription: DIS M SACR
GENTI LATINIANAE
ET EPICADIANAE

Comment: Dis M(anibus) sacr(um) / genti Latinianae / Epicadianae

References: Ippen, Herald, 1899, f.770. fig.2; CIL III Suppl. 2, 14601 (Mommsen, Theodor / Hirschfeld, Otto / Domaszewski, A. V.), Berlin 1902; Ippen, WMBH 8, 1902, 208, Nr.1; Fig.6.

NOPSCHA Franz. Prinosi starijoj povijesti sjeverne Albanije, Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja (Contributions to the Older History of the North Albany, Herald of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina) XXII 1910, Sarajevo f. 321

VL03 Ploča sa natpisom

Nalazište: Vuksanlekići

Materijal: Najvjerojatnije od krečnjačkog kamena

Stanje: Izgubljena

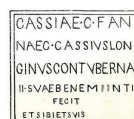
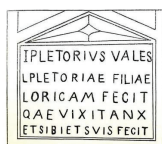
Dimenzije: Visina: 30 cm; širina: 40 cm

Opis: Ploča je bila zazidana iznad ulaza u kući Prengje Maçije. Nopča daje jednu skicu, dok po prikazu Prašnikera kad je on došao da vidi natpis on nije više bio tu. Sa velikom vjerovatnoćom možemo pretpostaviti da je ovaj natpis prenešen u selo Traboin iz sela Vuksanlekića, pošto je udaljenost između ova dva sela mala. Ippen nam daje tekst natpisa:

L-PLETOIVS-VALES
L-PLETORIAE-FILIAE
LORICAM FECIT
QAE VIXIT-AN-X
ET · SIBI ET SVIS FECIT

Komentar: Pletorius Vales L.(uciae) Platoriae filiae loricam fecit / q(u)ae vixit an(nos) X / et sibi et suis fecit

Bibliografija: Ippen, Glasnik, 1899, f. 770.

**VL03 Inscribed stone slab Site:**

Vuksanlekići

Material: Most likely made of limestone

Condition: Lost

Dimensions: Height: 30 cm; width: 40 cm.

Description: The stone slab was built into the house of Prengje Maçije above the entrance. Nopscha made a sketch, but according to Prashniker, when he came to see the inscription, it was no longer there. One can assume with a great probability that this inscription had been brought to the village of Traboin from the village of Vuksanlekići, since the distance between these two villages is small. Ippen preserved the text of the inscription.

Text of the inscription:

L-PLETOIVS-VALES
L-PLETORIAE-FILIAE
LORICAM FECIT
QAE VIXIT-AN-X
ET · SIBI ET SVIS FECIT

Comment: Pletorius Vales L.(uciae) Platoriae filiae loricam fecit / q(u)ae vixit an(nos) X /

et sibi et suis fecit

References: Ippen, Herakd, 1899, f.770. fig.3; CIL III Suppl. 2, 14602 (Mommsen Th./ Hirschfeld O. / Domaszewski, A. V.), Berlin 1902; Nopscha F., Prinosi starijoj povijesti sjeverne

fig. 3; CIL III Suppl. 2, 14602 (Mommsen Th./ Hirschfeld O. / Domaszewski, A. V.), Berlin 1902; Nopscha F., Prinosi starijoj povijesti sjeverne Albanije, Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja, XXII 1910, Sarajevo f. 321, fig. 34.

Albanije, Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja (Contributions to the Older History of the North Albany, Herald of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina) XXII 1910, Sarajevo f. 321, fig.34

VL 04 Ploča sa natpisom

Nalazište: Vuksanlekići

Materijal: Mermer

Stanje: Čuva se u potpunosti, zazidana u Crkvi Sv. Antona u Tuzima

Dimenzije: Visina: 33 cm; širina 50 cm

Opis: Pronađena je u Vuksanlekićima

1925. godine. Zazidana je unutar

Crkve Sv. Antona.

Tekst natpisa: PLAETORIAE

TITVLLAE·PLAE

TORIA·IVLLA

MATRI·PIENTISSIMAE

Komentar: Plaetoria / Titullae Plae/toria Iulla / matri Pientissimae

Bibliografija: AE 1986, 0052. ; Iljug 1848. (B) ; A.Mayer (VAHD 50, 1928-1929 [1932]) 70.

**VL 04 Inscribed stone slab**

Site: Vuksanlekići

Material: Marble

Condition: Completely preserved, built into the interior of the church of St. Anton at Tuzi.

Dimensions: Height: 33 cm; width 50 cm.

Description: It was found at Vuksanlekići in 1925. Later it was built into the interior of the church of St. Anton.

Text of the inscription: PLAETORIAE

TITVLLAE·PLAE

TORIA·IVLLA

MATRI·PIENTISSIMAE

Comment: Plaetoria / Titullae Plae/toria Iulla / matri Pientissimae

References: AE 1986, 0052. ; Iljug 1848. (B) ; A.Mayer (VAHD 50, 1928-1929 [1932]) 70.

VL 05 Žrtvenik sa natpisom

Materijal: Nema podataka

Stanje: Izgubljen

Dimenzije: Visina : 0,68 m; širina: 0,32 m

Opis: Pronašao A. Mayer (VAHD 50, 1928-1929 [1932]) 1930. godine. Dekorisan vijencem i akroterima na prednjoj strani.

Tekst natpisa: D M S

CRINITESA

ARMONIAE

IBONIA PLA

CIDA MVNUS C

VM NATIS SVI

SF

Komentar: Crinitesa / Armoniae / Idonia Pia / Cidamnus c / um natis sui / s fecit

Bibliografija: Mayer A. (VAHD 50, 1928-1929, [1932]) 70; Année épigraphique 1986, 553. P.123, n 299. (Chastagnol, André / e.a.).

VL 05 Inscribed altar

Material: No records found

Condition: Lost

Dimensions: Height: 0.68 m. width: 0.32 m.

Description: It was found by A.Mayer (VAHD 50, 1928-1929 [1932]) in 1930. It was decorated with the garland and acroteria on the front side.

Text of the inscription: D M S

CRINITESA

ARMONIAE

IBONIA PLA

CIDA MVNUS C

VM NATIS SVI

SF

Comment: Crinitesa / Armoniae / Idonia Pla / Cida munus c / um natis sui / s fecit

References: Mayer A. (VAHD 50, 1928-1929, [1932]) 70; Année épigraphique 1986, 553. P.123, n 299. (Chastagnol, André / e.a.)

VL 06 (a i b)-Stub

Nalazište: Vuksanlekići - pronađen u blizini kuće Luidža

Camaja

Materijal: Bijeli mermer

Stanje: Dva fragmenta stuba, ne spajaju se zajedno, imaju iste karakteristike

VL (a): Polomljen u dnu i malo oštećen u dijelu stabla stuba

VL (b): Na vrhu i na dnu

Dimenzije: VL (a) visina: 38 cm; prečnik i stabla: 29 cm; prečnik stuba: 24 cm

VL (b) visina: 34 cm; prečnik stuba 19 cm

Opis: VL (a) ima prstenasto proširenje od 4 cm visine u gornjoj strani. Na površini gornjeg dijela ima rupu za pričvršćivanje stabla sa kapitelom. Na mjestu gdje se prelivao metal prečnik iznosi 2,5 cm.

**VL 06 (a i b) Column**

Site: Vuksanlekići – found near the house of Luidj Camaj.

Material: White marble

Condition: Two fragments of the column, which do not fit together, but have the same characteristics. VL (a): Broken at the base with slightly damaged part of the column shaft.

VL (b): On the top and at the base
Dimensions: VL (a) height 38 cm; diameter and shafts: 29 cm; diam-

eter of the column: 24 cm.

VL (b) height: 34 cm; diameter of the column 19 cm.

Description: VL (a) There is a 4 cm high toroid enlargement on the upper side of the column and a hole for attaching the column shaft to the capital on the surface of the upper part. At the place where metal overflowed, diameter is 2.5 cm.

VL 07 Stub

Nalazište: Vuksanlekići - pronađen u blizini kuće Luidža Camaja

Materijal: Bijeli mermer

Stanje: Jako oštećen na oba kraja. Malo je bolje očuvan na gornjoj strani

Dimenzije: Visina: 34 cm; prečnik gornjeg dijela: 20 cm; prečnik stabla stuba: 18 cm

Opis: Ima prstenasto proširenje od 5 cm. Na površini gornjeg dijela ima rupu sa prečnikom od 1 cm za pričvršćivanje stabla sa drugim elementom.

**VL 07 Column**

Site: Vuksanlekići – found near the house of Luidj Camaj.

Material: White marble

Condition: It is much damaged at both ends, slightly better preserved at the upper part.

Dimensions: Height: 34 cm; diameter of the upper part: 20 cm; diameter of the column shaft: 18 cm.

Description: There is a 5 cm toroid enlargement and a hole of 1 cm in diameter on the surface of the upper part intended for attaching the shaft to other element.

VL 08 Baza stuba

Nalazište: Vuksanlekići - pronađena u blizini kuće Luidža Camaja

Materijal: Bijeli mermer

Stanje: U dobrom stanju. Malo oštećena sa spoljašnjih strana

Dimenzije: Visina: 10 cm; na donjoj strani prečnik iznosi: 47 cm; na gornjoj strani prečnik iznosi: 43 cm

Opis: Kružnog oblika. Na gornjoj strani se sužava. Strane su zaobljene prema vani. Na donjoj strani ima ostataka bijelog maltera za vezivanje.

**VL 08 Column base**

Site: Vuksanlekići - found near the house of Luidj Camaj.

Material: White marble

Condition: In a good condition, slightly damaged on the outside.

Dimensions: Height: 10 cm; Diameter at the lower part: 47 cm; diameter at the upper part: 43 cm.

Description: Circular, tapering at the upper part. Sides are convex. There is a residue of the white mortar used for cementing.

VL 09 Cigle

Nalazište: Vuksanlekići - pronađene u blizini kuće Luidža Camaja

Materijal: Dobro ispečena glina, crvene prema narandžastoj boji. Malter je bijele boje sa nijansama sive

Stanje: U dobrom su stanju

Dimenzije: Visina 4.6 cm; širina 21 cm; dužina 21 cm

**VL 09 Bricks**

Site: Vuksanlekići - found near the house of Luidj Camaj.

Material: Made of well-baked clay, red shading to orange. Mortar is white with shades of grey.

Condition: In a good condition.

Dimensions: Height: 4.6 cm; width: 21 cm; length 21 cm.

Opis: 4 cigle četvrtastog oblika. Dvije cigle se spajaju međusobno sa bijelim malterom. Vjerovatno su dio kupatila.

Description: 4 square bricks. Two bricks are cemented together with white mortar. Probably parts of a bath.

VL 10 Fragment kipa. Ruka

Nalazište: Vuksanlekići - pronađen u blizini kuće Luidja Camaja
 Materijal: Bijeli mermer
 Stanje: Slomljen kod dijela zgloba, znatno oštećen na površini od erozije i vremena.
 Dimenzije: Visina: 14,2 cm; širina: 7,8 cm; dužina max.: 6,6 cm
 Opis: Desna ruka jedne rimske statue. Drži štap ili skiptar. Teško je utvrditi da li se radi o muškoj ili ženskoj ruci. Lijep i fini rad.



VL 10 Fragment of a statue - Arm

Site: Vuksanlekići - found near the house of Luidj Camaj.
 Material: White marble
 Condition: Broken at the part of the wrist, significantly damaged on the surface by erosion and weather.
 Dimensions: Height: 14.2 cm; width: 7.8 cm; length max.: 6.6

cm.
 Description: The right arm of a Roman statue. It holds cane or sceptre. It is hard to ascertain whether it is male or female hand, beautiful and fine work.

VL 11 Pijuk-čekić

Nalazište: Vuksanlekići - pronađen u blizini kuće Luidja Camaja
 Materijal: Željezo
 Stanje: U dobrom stanju
 Dimenzije: Dužina 30 cm; dužina sječiva 4.9 cm; max. širina sječiva 1,5 cm; rupa drške 3 x 2,2 cm; malo sječivo 4,2 cm



VL 11 Pick-hammer

Site: Vuksanlekići - found near the house of Luidj Camaj.
 Material: Iron
 Condition: In a good condition
 Dimensions: Length 30 cm; blade length 4.9 cm; max. blade width 1.5 cm; handle hole 3 x 2.2 cm; small blade 4.2 cm.;

Description: A part of the blade is trapezoidal, a bit curved down. The rear part is square-shaped tapering to the top. The hole for the handle is ellipsoidal with thin sides.

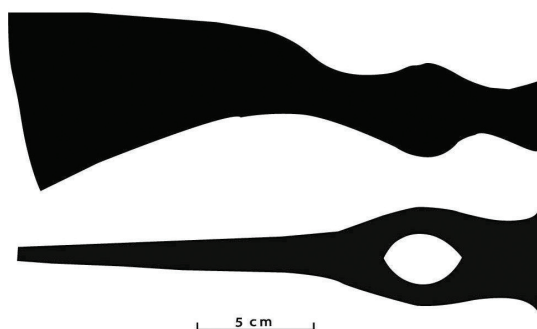
VL 12 Sjekira-čekić, Dolabra

Nalazište: Vuksanlekići - pronađen u blizini kuće Luidja Camaja
 Materijal: Željezo
 Stanje: U dobrom stanju, malo zarđala
 Dimenzije: Dužina : 23 cm; dužina: 7,8 cm; širina : 6,6 cm
 Opis: Dio sjekire je širi i duži na dijelu sječiva, a sužava se prema dršci. Dio čekića je četvrtastog oblika, sa kratkom bazom i širokom površinom za udaranje. Rupa za dršku je elipsoidnog oblika, a na njene spoljašnje strane je dosta robustna.



VL 12 Hammer-axe, Dolabra

Site: Vuksanlekići - found near the house of Luidj Camaj.
 Material: Iron
 Condition: In a good condition, slightly corroded
 Dimensions: Length: 23 cm; length: 7.8 cm; width: 6.6 cm.
 Description: A part of the axe is wider and longer at the blade part, but it tapers towards the handle. A part of the hammer is square with a short base and a wide face. The hole for the handle is ellipsoidal with quite a robust outer side.



VL 13 Teg - keramički

Nalazište: Vuksanlekići - pronađen u blizini kuće Luidža Camaja

Materijal: Keramika

Stanje: Oštećena od vremenskih uslova

Dimenzije: Visina 9,3 cm; širina na stopi 5,5 cm; širina na vrhu 2,3 cm; prečnik rupe 0,4 cm

Opis: Koničnog oblika. U dnu je kružnog oblika i diže se kao stopa do visine 2 cm, nakon toga se sužava prema vrhu.

Prije vrha nalazi se rupa za povezivanje. Spoljne površine su glatke.



VL 13 Weight - ceramic

Site: Vuksanlekići - found near the house of Luidj Camaj.

Material: Ceramic

Condition: Weathered

Dimensions: Height 9.3 cm; width at the base 5.5 cm; width at the top 2.3 cm; hole diameter: 0.4 cm.

Description: Conical. At the bottom it is circular raising 2 cm as a base, after that tapering to the top. There is a hole for binding, just before top. Outside surface is smooth.

- Baldacci 1991** - A. Baldacci, Arheološki izlet dra. Roberta Paribenia u Crnu Goru, Crna Gora vrata Balkana, Putopisi i zapisi evropskih botaničara, Cetinje, 1991, 827-883.
- Cil III 1902** - Corpus Inscriptiones Latinorum III Suppl. 2, Berlin, 1902 (Th. Mommsen, O. Hirschfeld, A. Domaszewski).
- Evans 2006** - A. Evans, Antiquarian Researches in Illyricum 1885, I & II 1886, and III & IV, vol 49, London. (Ancient Illyria, An Archeological exploration), London, 2006.
- Garašanin 1967** - M. Garašanin, Crna Gora u doba Rimskog Carstva, Istorija Crne Gore, Titograd 1967 f.143-267.
- Iugoslavia 1986** - Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Jugosalavia, Ljubljana 1986 (A. Šašel, J. Šašel).
- Ippen 1900** - Th. Ippen, Stari spomenici u Albaniji, Glasnik Zem. muz. Sarajevo XII, s. 511-532.
- Ippen 1922** - Th. Ippen, Sende rromake e prehistorike te gjetuna nder rrethe te Shkoders, Kalendar, Shkodër 1922.
- Jovićević 1923** - A. Jovićević, Naselja i stanovništva, knjiga 15, Beograd 1923.
- Kliškić 2002** - D. Kliškić, Oruđe i oružje, Longae Salonae I, Split 2002, s. 489-492.
- Mayer 1932** - A. Mayer, Novo nađeni natpisi u Duklji i oko nje, VAHD 50, 1928-1929 [1932], f.65-73, 438-439.
- Praschniker, Schober 1919** - C. Praschniker, A. Schober, Archeologische Forschungen in Albanien und Montenegro, Wien 1919.
- Praschniker, Schober 2003** - C. Praschniker A. Schober, Kërkime arkeologjike në Shqipëri dhe Mal të Zi, Tiranë, 2003.
- Pravilović 1986** - M. Pravilović, Vuksanlekići – Kasnoantička nekropola, Arheološki Pregled br. 26, Ljubljana, 1986. s.182-183.